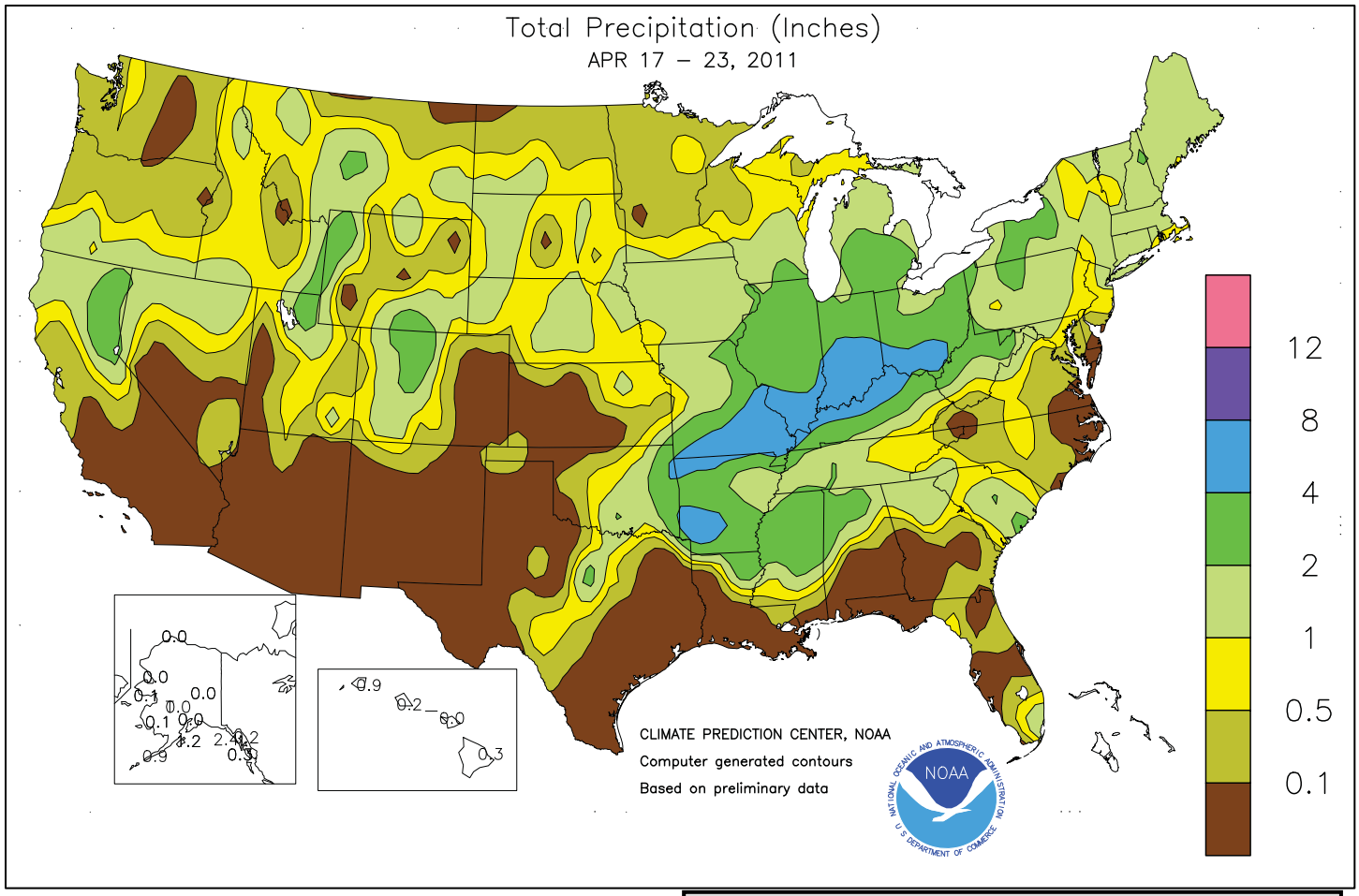
Volume 98, No. 17 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather April 26, 2011

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

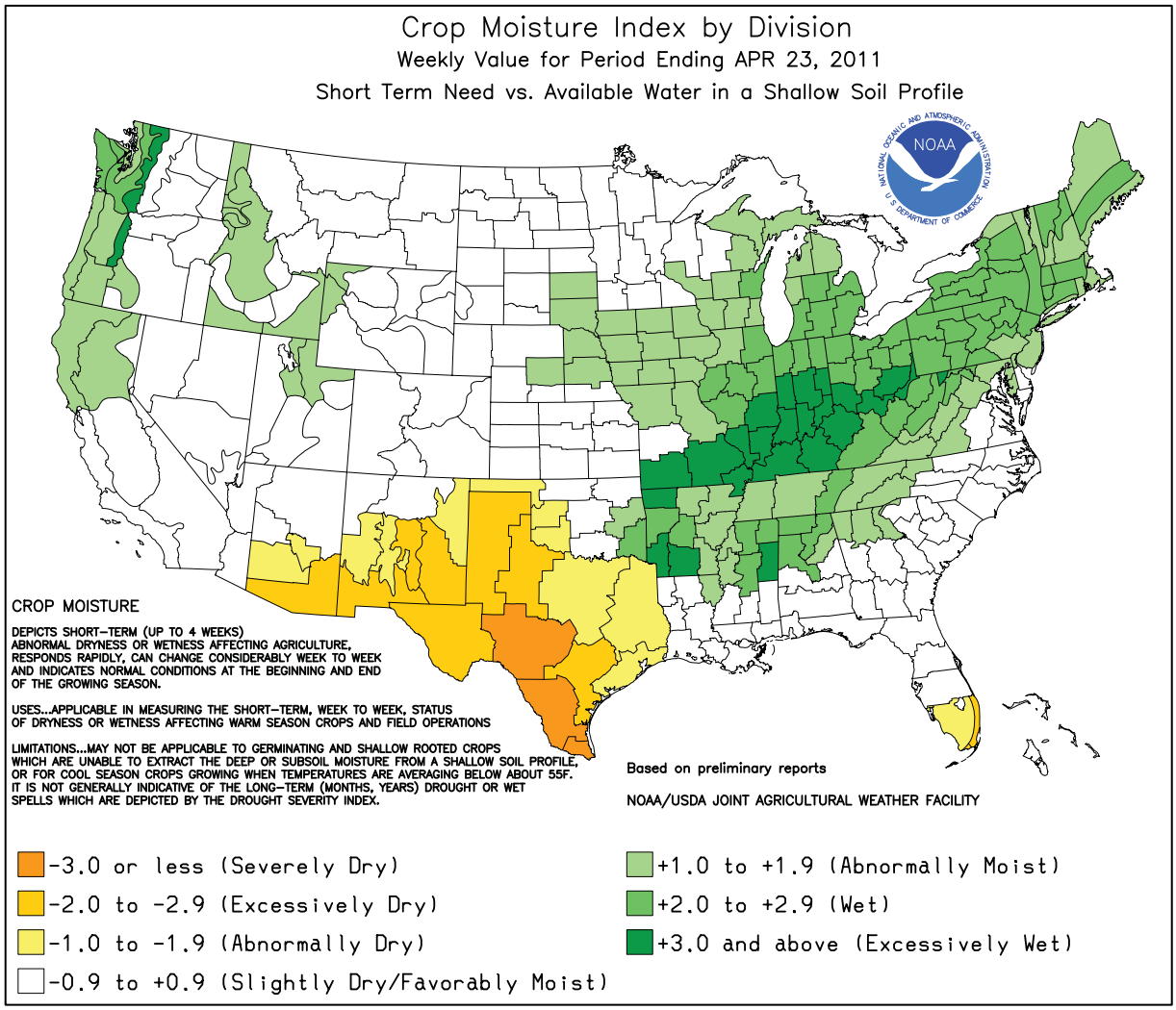
April 17 - 23, 2011

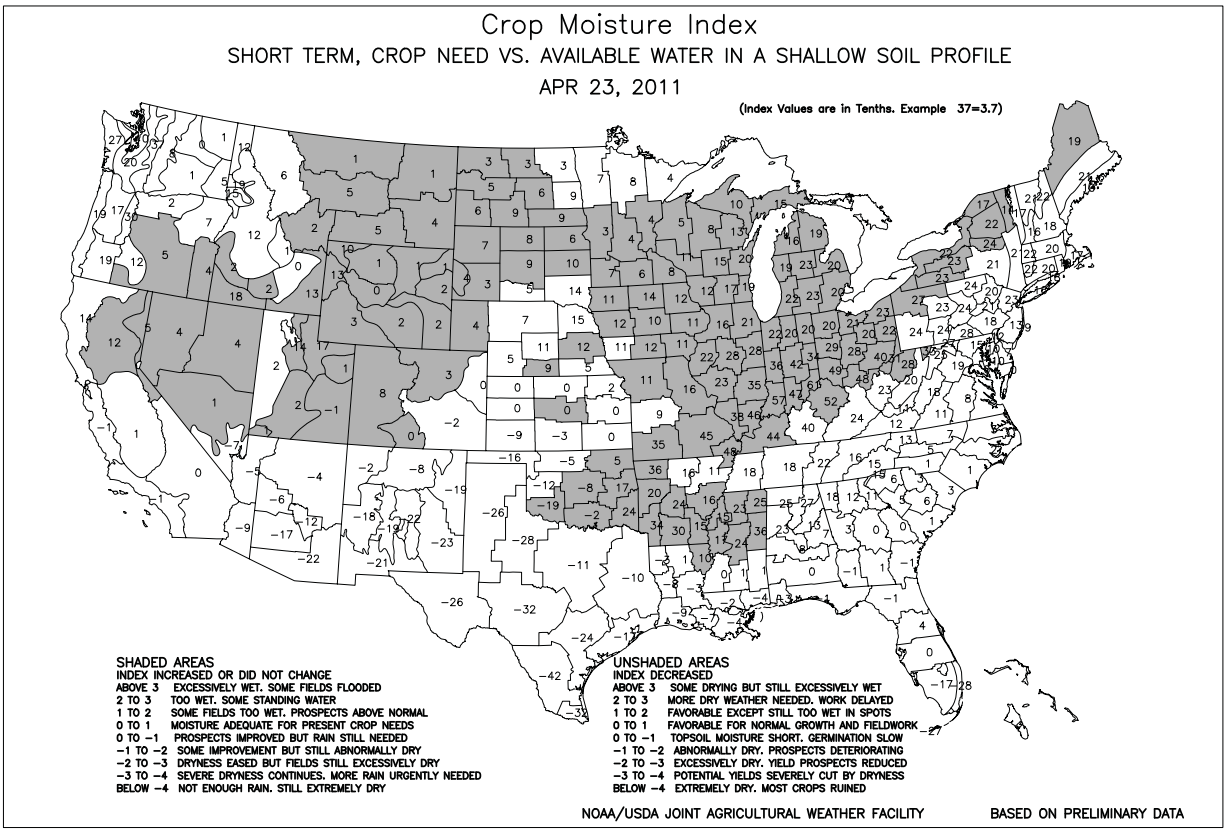
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Flooding rains pounded the **Mid-South** and the **lower Ohio Valley**, sharpening the gradient between worsening drought in the **south-central U.S.** and excessively wet conditions farther north. In fact, **Midwestern** fieldwork remained at a virtual standstill due to heavy rain and lowland flooding in the **central and eastern Corn Belt** and cool, wet soils throughout the region. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F below normal in the **upper Midwest**. Meanwhile, drought and large wildfires continued to ravage pastures and winter grains on

(Continued on page 5)

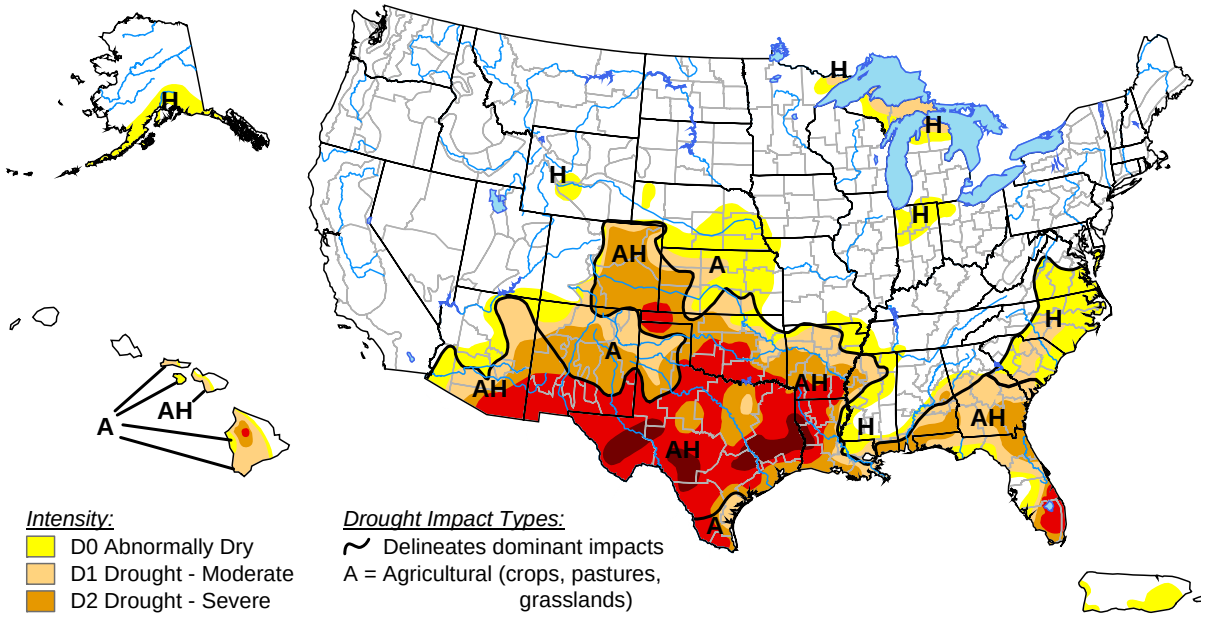
Contents


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending APR 23, 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 23, 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 19, 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.

Released Thursday, April 21, 2011

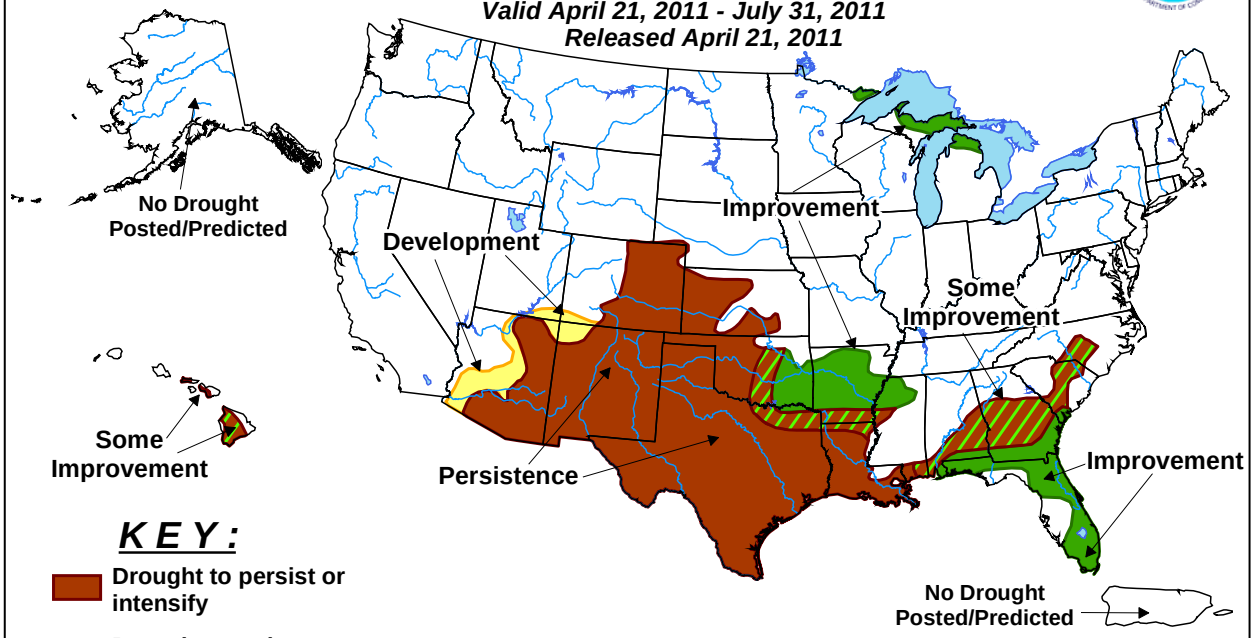
http://drought.unl.edu/dm

Author: Michael Brewer/Liz Love-Brotak, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

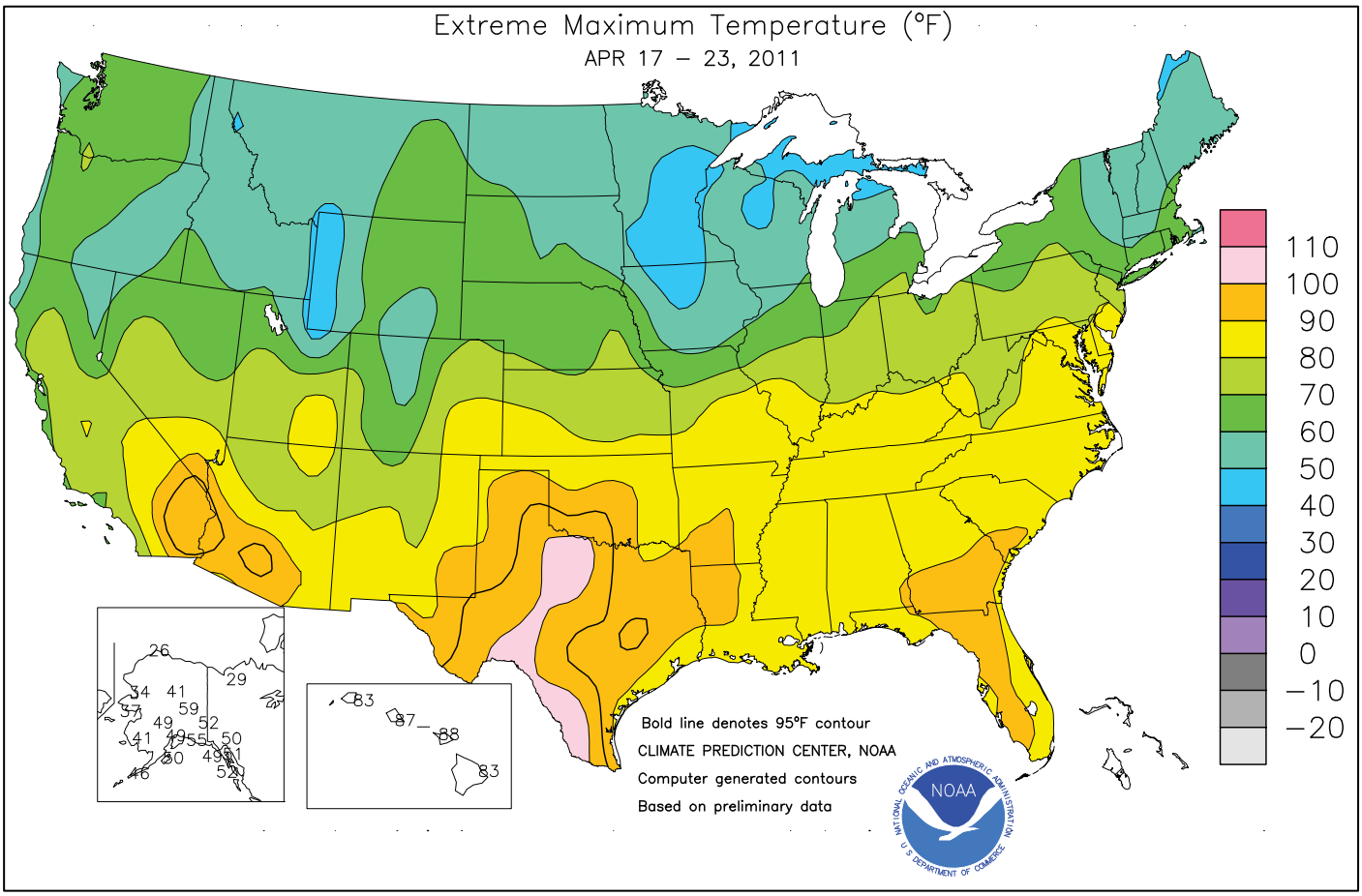
Valid April 21, 2011 - July 31, 2011
Released April 21, 2011

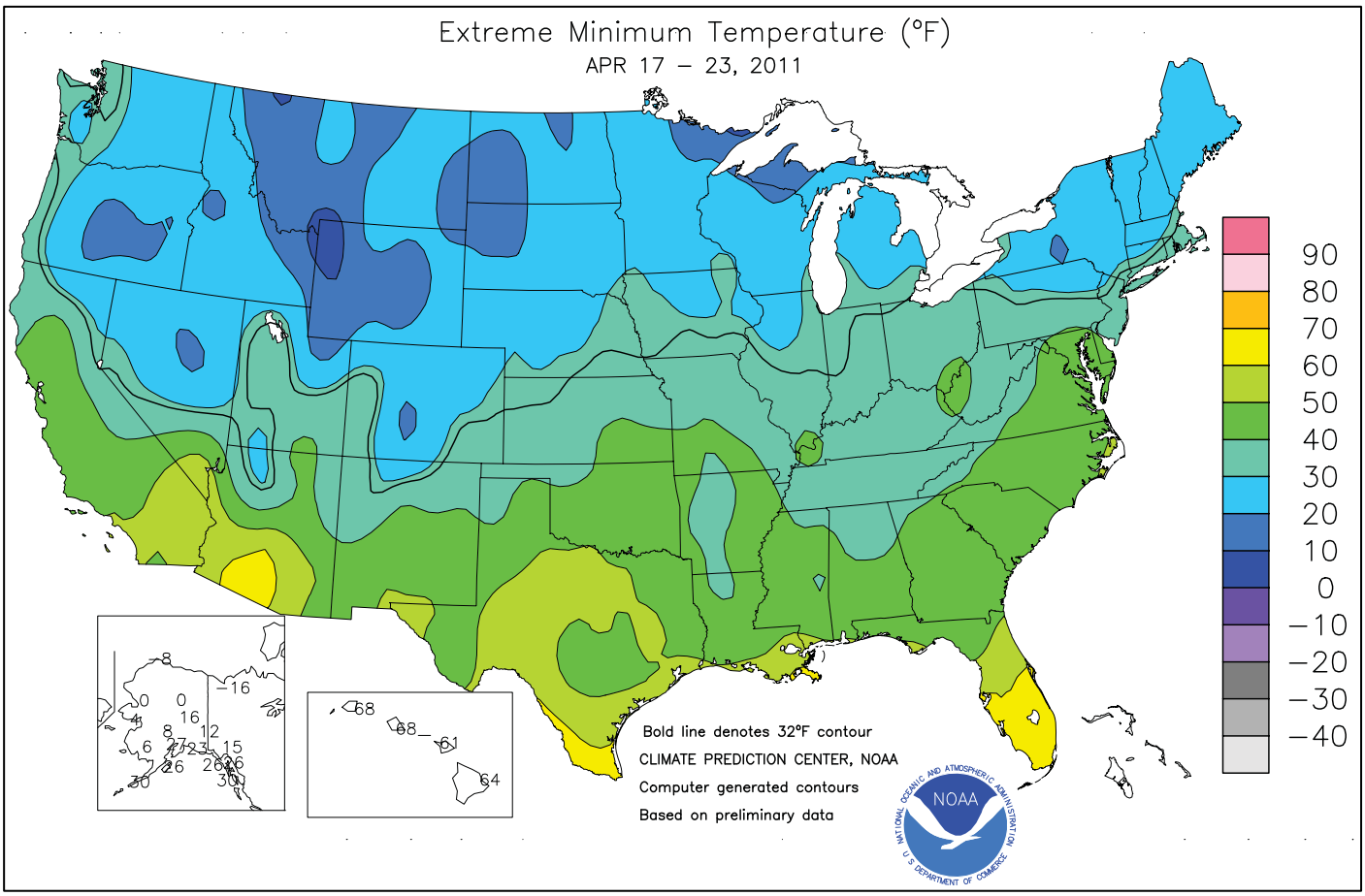


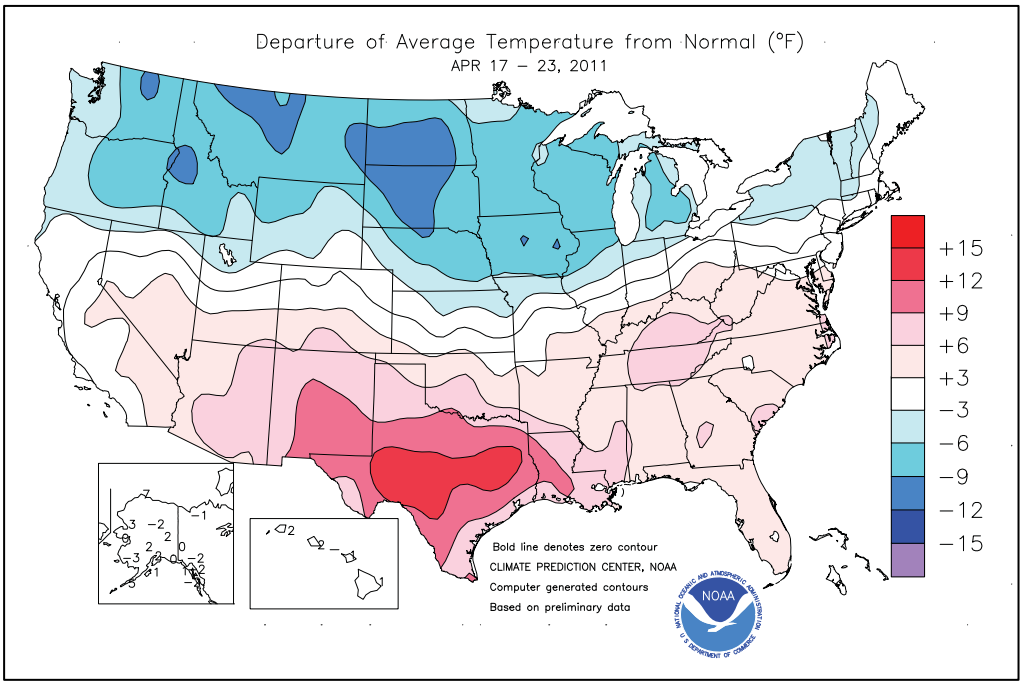
K E Y :

- **Drought to persist or intensify**
- **Drought ongoing, some improvement**
- **Drought likely to improve, impacts ease**
- **Drought development likely**

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
APR 17 – 23, 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 17 – 23, 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)

the **southern Plains**. In contrast, very cool, damp weather across the **northern Plains** and **interior Northwest** slowed winter wheat development and hampered spring wheat planting. Weekly readings ranged from more than 10°F below normal on the **northern Plains** to as much as 15°F above normal in **Texas**. Unusually warm weather also prevailed in the **Desert Southwest**, where fieldwork rapidly advanced. Elsewhere, warm, mostly dry weather covered the **Deep South**. However, drought continued to have a detrimental effect on pastures and rain-fed summer crops in several areas, including the **western Gulf Coast region** and the **lower Southeast**.

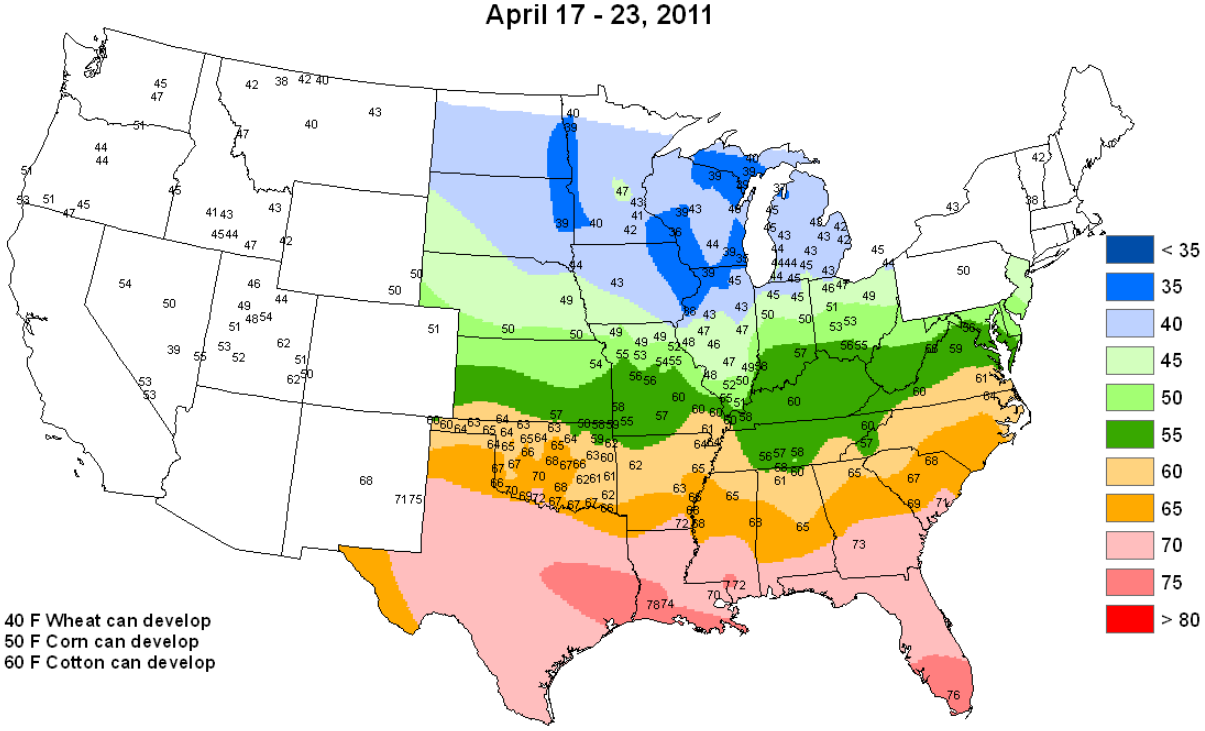
Early in the week, record-setting warmth returned to the **south-central U.S.**, where **Wichita Falls, TX** (103°F), tallied a daily-record high for April 18. Elsewhere in **Texas**, **College Station** (96°F on April 19) tied a monthly record high set on April 16, 1920, and April 30, 1933. Hot weather persisted in the **western Gulf Coast region**, where **Lufkin, TX**, closed the week with five consecutive daily-record highs (93, 93, 91, 91, and 91°F) from April 19-23. Heat also extended into the **southern Atlantic region**, where **Gainesville, FL**, posted consecutive daily-record highs (94 and 92°F) on April 19-20. In contrast, chilly conditions covered the **North**. **Dickinson, ND** (11°F), notched a daily-record low on April 19, followed the next day by records in **Washington** locations such as **Moses Lake** (24°F) and **Hoquiam** (32°F). **Stanley, ID** (1, 5, and 6°F), registered a trio of daily-record lows from April 22-24. Additional late-week record lows in the **Northwest** included 15°F (on April 23) in **Casper, WY**, and 24°F (on April 22) in **Yakima, WA.** Elsewhere in **Washington**, **Spokane's** highest temperature of the year (through April 23) was 59°F on March 31. Prior to this year, **Spokane's** latest observance of the season's first 60-degree reading occurred on April 22, 1917.

Occasional snow accompanied the cold weather across the **North**. For example, **Fargo, ND**, received 4.1 inches of snow from April 15-18. An impressive late-season snowfall blanketed parts of the **Midwest** on April 19-20, when totals reached 10.1 inches in **Green Bay, WI**; 8.3 inches in **Alpena, MI**; 4.0 inches in **Rochester, MN**; and 3.2 inches in **Mason City, IA. Green Bay's** season-to-date snowfall climbed to 92.4 inches, representing its greatest seasonal total since 1889-90. Later, **Caribou, ME**, received 6.3 inches of snow on April 20-21. Toward week's end, snow returned to the **northern High Plains** and parts of the **Northwest**. **Great Falls, MT**, netted a weekly snowfall of 17.7 inches, including 6.0 inches from April 17-19 and 11.7 inches on April 21-22. Farther south, heavy rain dominated the **Ohio Valley** and the **Mid-South**. Through April 23, month-to-date precipitation climbed to 10.86 inches in **Cincinnati, OH**, breaking the April 1998 record of 9.77 inches. The only five wetter months in **Cincinnati's** history were January 1937 (13.68 inches), March 1964 (12.18 inches), August 1879 (11.72 inches), June 1845 (11.50 inches), and September 1866 (10.88 inches). Meanwhile in **Wisconsin**, **La Crosse** neared the end of its wettest May-April period on record. **La Crosse** received 46.36 inches from May 1, 2010 - April 23, 2011, compared to May-April totals of 45.80 inches in 1881-82 and 44.54 inches in 2007-08. Daily-record totals in excess of 3 inches were noted during the week in several locations, including **Monroe, LA** (3.50 inches on April 21); **Harrison, AR** (3.42 inches on April 23); and **Indianapolis, IN** (3.06 inches on April 19). Severe weather and widespread flooding accompanied the heavy rain. According to preliminary reports, severe thunderstorms were most active on April 19 and 22, with more than six dozen tornadoes on the former date and at least two dozen on the latter date. Flooding worsened and expanded as the new week began, with the **Ohio River at Cairo, IL**, surging to its second-highest level on record (more than 16.5 feet above flood stage) on April 26. **Cairo's** worst flood on record occurred in early-February 1937, when the **Ohio River** climbed 19.5 feet above flood stage. Meanwhile, the **Illinois River** near **Watts, OK**, achieved a record-setting crest on April 26, rising 15.60 feet above flood stage. The previous record, 12.96 feet above flood stage, was established on July 25, 1960. In stark contrast, the year-to-date wildfire acreage topped 2 million in a 15-state area stretching from **Arizona to the southern Atlantic region**. By week's end, the Possum Kingdom complex northeast of **Breckinridge, TX**, had charred more than 125,000 acres and had destroyed nearly 300 structures. Other large fires in **Texas** included the Rock House incident (about 225,000 acres near **Fort Davis**) and the Wildcat fire (nearly 160,000 acres southwest of **Bronte**).

For the week as a whole, mostly dry weather and near-normal temperatures prevailed in **Alaska**. In **Valdez**, however, a brief spell of warmth resulted in a trio of daily-record highs (51, 53, and 56°F) from April 16-18. Later, **Fairbanks** (59°F on April 23) noted its first day of 50-degree warmth since October 3. Some of **Alaska's** heaviest precipitation fell in southern areas, where precipitation in **Valdez** totaled 1.12 inches from April 21-23. Meanwhile in **Hawaii**, locally heavy showers—which diminished early in the week—were confined to the western islands. On April 17, **Lihue, Kauai**, netted a daily-record rainfall of 0.68 inch. Elsewhere on Kauai, 24-hour rainfall totals on April 18-19 reached 4.79 inches in **Kokee** and 4.52 inches in **Kilohana**.

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

April 17 - 23, 2011



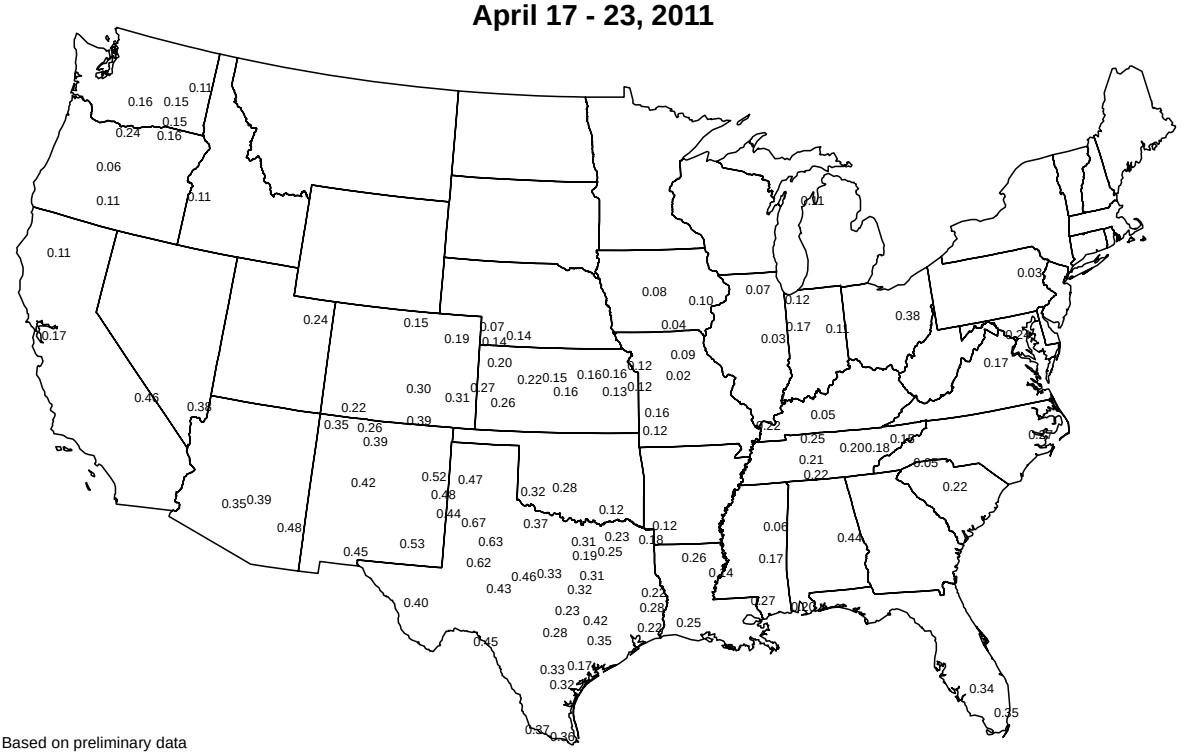
Based on preliminary data

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)

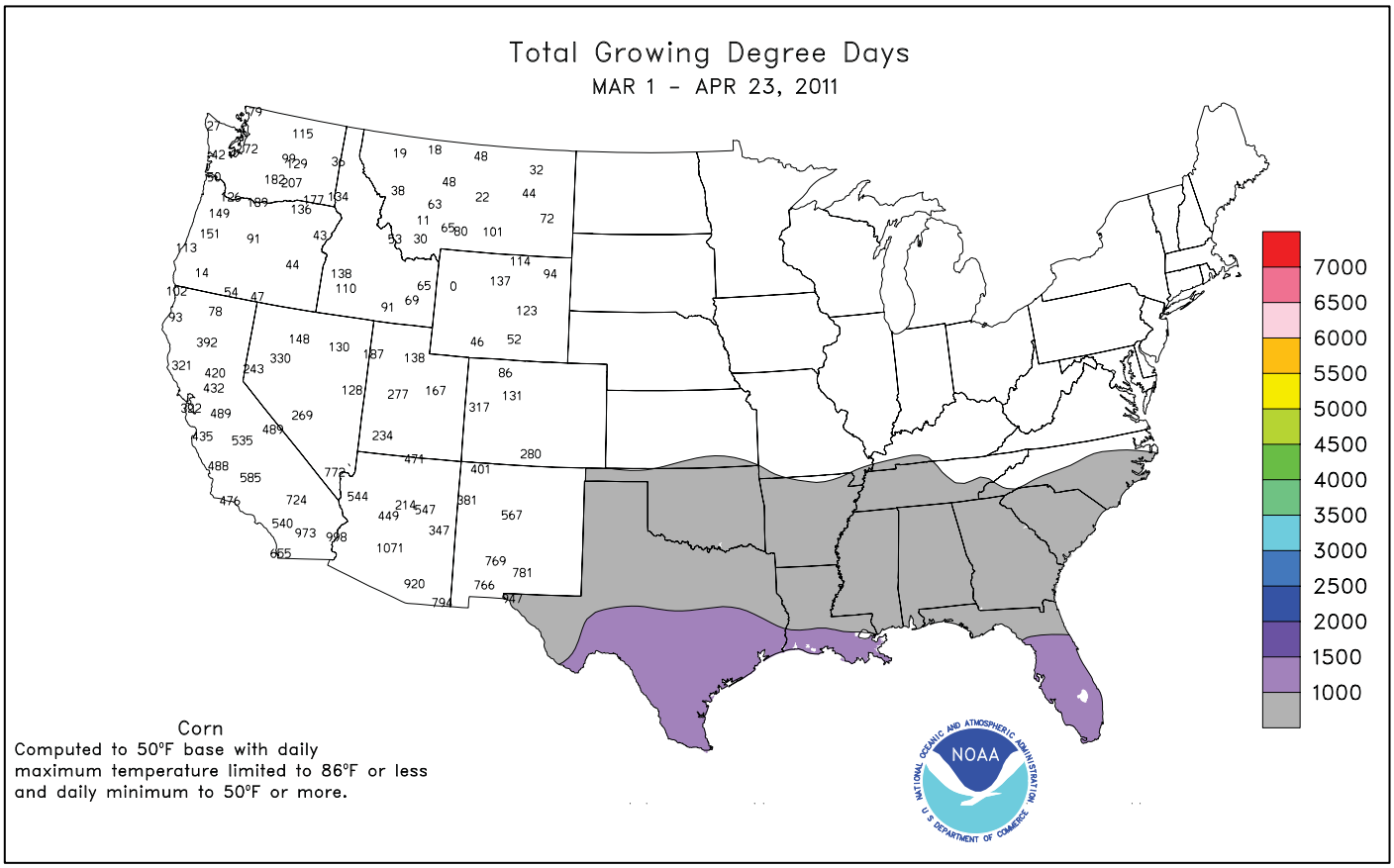
April 17 - 23, 2011



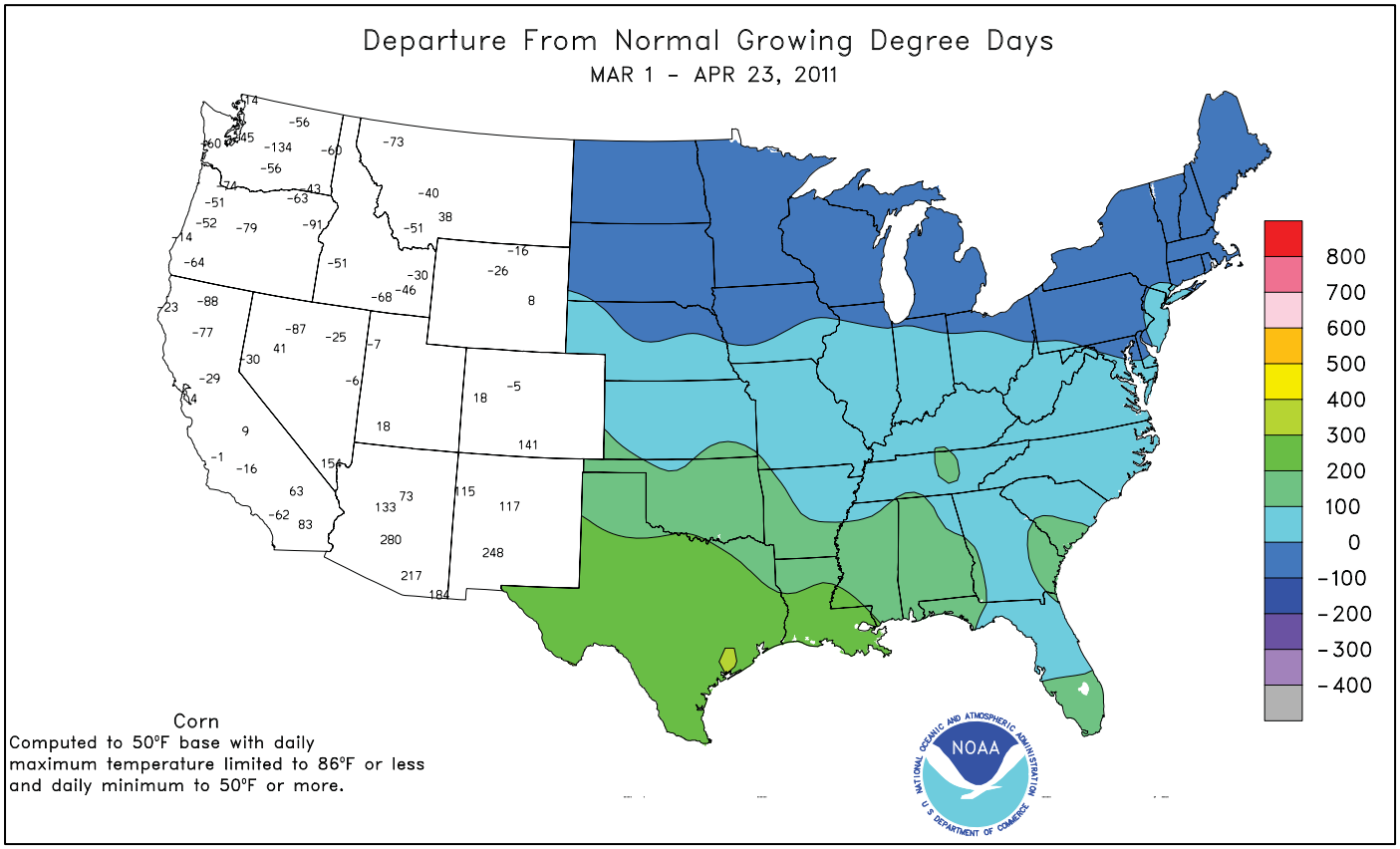
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.



Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



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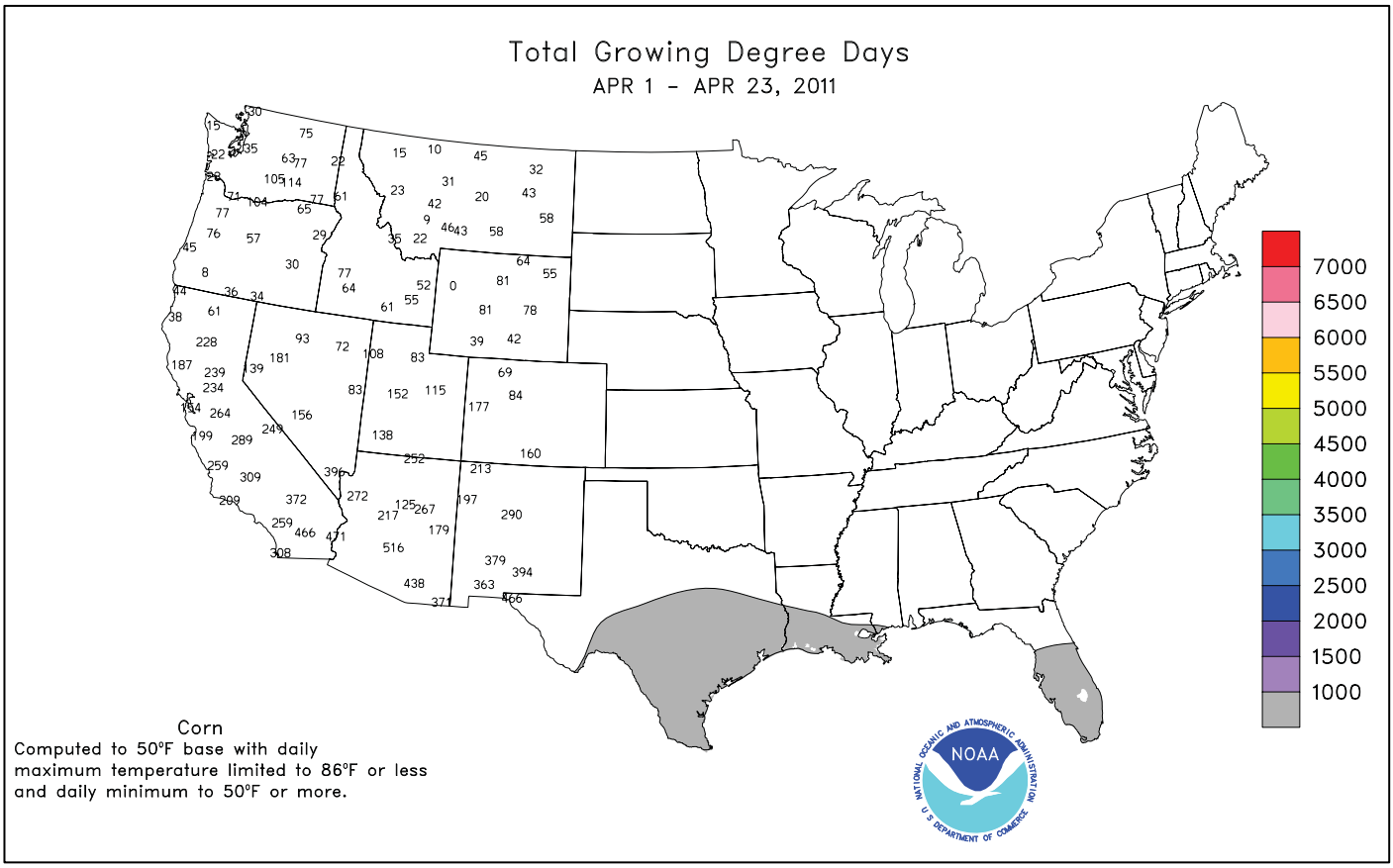

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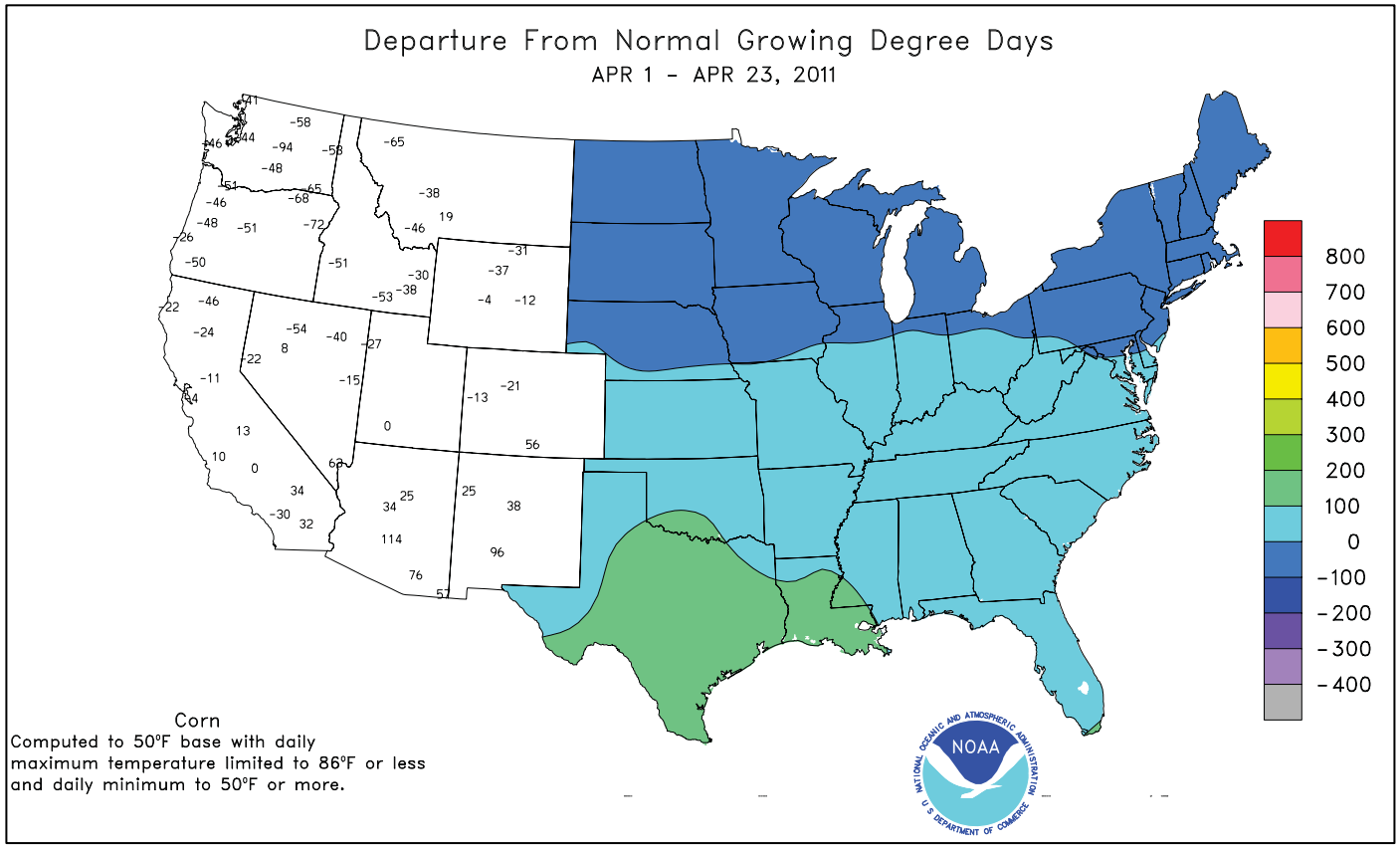


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 23, 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	75	56	84	41	66	-	1.50	-	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	3	1
LYON	79	59	89	45	69	-	1.97	-	1.64	5.87	-	9.56	-	70	62	0	0	2	1
VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERTHSHIRE	78	59	88	44	69	-	1.98	-	1.26	6.53	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	2
SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANDY RIDGE	79	59	88	43	69	-	2.50	-	1.72	6.64	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	3	2
NE VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD STONEVILLE x	80	59	90	48	69	4	2.14	0.88	1.30	7.27	74	12.24	62	81	67	1	0	3	2
INDIANOLA 1S*	80	61	89	46	70	-	1.63	-	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	3	1
INVERNESS 5E	80	60	90	45	70	-	2.45	-	1.42	8.65	-	13.14	-	76	67	1	0	2	2
SIDON	80	61	89	47	71	-	1.67	-	0.87	7.40	-	11.45	-	-	-	0	0	2	2
NORTH ISSAQUENA	80	62	88	47	71	-	2.04	-	1.62	7.07	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	1
SILVER CITY	80	61	87	46	71	-	1.01	-	0.83	10.60	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	1
ONWARD	81	61	88	46	71	-	3.14	-	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	2
MAYDAY	83	62	91	45	72	-	2.75	-	2.16	9.16	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	2	2
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	58	41	69	38	49	-6	0.59	-0.01	0.44	4.11	93	4.63	75	-	-	0	0	3	0
ALBANY	55	40	62	36	47	-8	1.65	0.70	1.14	5.14	101	5.71	80	53	46	0	0	5	1
ST. JOSEPH	58	40	66	36	48	-8	0.89	-0.07	0.83	3.91	79	4.80	71	-	-	0	0	2	1
NC LINNEUS	56	40	63	34	48	-7	1.29	0.40	0.93	5.30	105	6.66	90	54	45	0	0	4	1
BRUNSWICK	59	42	66	37	50	-7	1.69	0.90	1.48	5.57	114	8.00	103	57	50	0	0	3	1
NE NOVELTY	56	39	62	35	47	-9	1.89	1.13	0.90	5.03	97	6.52	81	54	46	0	0	5	1
MONROE CITY	62	41	68	34	50	-7	1.18	0.44	0.77	4.29	81	6.35	74	56	49	0	0	3	1
WC GREEN RIDGE	67	44	76	38	54	-3	0.38	-0.49	0.20	4.81	87	7.32	82	62	51	0	0	3	0
C AUXVASSE	67	43	81	38	53	-4	1.12	0.27	0.54	5.34	97	7.77	83	58	50	0	0	3	2
COL-SANBORN FLD	68	45	80	39	55	-3	0.85	-0.06	0.42	6.21	104	9.06	89	63	52	0	0	3	0
WILLIAMSBURG	70	44	87	37	54	-2	1.57	0.74	1.14	5.74	96	8.12	78	60	50	0	0	3	1
COL-JEFFERS F&G	68	44	80	38	54	-3	0.94	0.08	0.48	5.28	89	7.15	71	59	50	0	0	4	0
COL SOUTH FARMS	68	44	80	38	54	-3	1.03	0.15	0.56	6.50	108	9.01	89	-	-	0	0	3	1
COL-BF	69	43	80	37	53	-4	1.08	0.22	0.58	5.48	92	7.97	79	61	49	0	0	3	1
VERSAILLES	72	46	85	39	57	-2	0.75	-0.11	0.36	5.82	93	9.15	90	62	52	0	0	4	0
EC VANDALIA	66	42	79	35	52	-4	1.29	0.57	0.62	5.13	90	7.26	75	61	49	0	0	3	2
SW LAMAR	70	48	81	41	59	0	0.67	-0.56	0.49	6.48	95	9.73	88	62	53	0	0	2	0
SC COOK STATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOUNTAIN GROVE	71	46	83	39	59	1	3.75	2.76	1.71	9.79	137	12.38	100	65	51	0	0	4	3
SE DELTA	71	50	83	39	61	1	4.71	3.83	2.41	12.21	169	17.24	127	65	55	0	0	4	3
CHARLESTON	73	52	83	43	63	3	3.07	2.17	1.73	12.30	172	18.54	133	65	55	0	0	4	2
GLENNONVILLE	73	53	84	42	64	2	3.23	2.34	3.16	11.05	166	16.65	130	65	57	0	0	4	1
CLARKTON	74	53	85	40	63	1	3.87	2.94	3.16	11.13	159	16.43	123	66	56	0	0	4	1
PORTAGEVILLE DC	75	54	86	43	65	3	1.89	0.96	0.96	9.74	133	16.11	111	69	57	0	0	4	2
PORTAGEVILLE LF	75	55	85	46	65	3	2.56	1.57	1.51	10.50	145	16.58	117	67	57	0	0	3	2
STEELE	76	55	87	43	66	4	0.31	-0.65	0.23	8.33	110	14.87	101	70	59	0	0	4	0
CARDWELL	75	55	86	43	65	3	0.53	-0.51	0.47	9.36	122	15.42	105	69	58	0	0	3	0

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

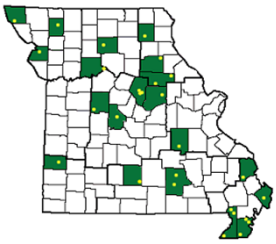
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

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)

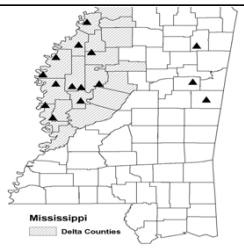
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Hot weather and gusty winds kicked up dust clouds prior to mid-week storms. The heavy rains helped to offset the long-term precipitation deficits, with the weekly total at Stoneville nearly an inch above normal. Delta rainfall ranged from 1 to 3 inches, halting planting for a while. Corn emergence advanced.

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 23, 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	58	85	39	68	6	1.34	0.32	0.89	14.10	144	21.06	108	93	48	0	0	3	1
	HUNTSVILLE	77	56	84	38	67	6	2.20	1.23	1.37	16.80	164	24.76	120	89	59	0	0	3	2
	MOBILE	83	63	86	48	73	7	0.00	-1.07	0.00	5.39	48	11.71	53	92	66	0	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	83	56	87	43	70	5	0.00	-0.95	0.00	10.18	103	17.00	84	95	46	0	0	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	47	31	49	27	39	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.82	81	2.14	88	75	59	0	4	0	0
	BARROW	15	1	26	-8	8	7	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.28	215	1.10	297	92	76	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	46	25	59	16	35	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.22	59	2.05	159	62	45	0	6	0	0
	JUNEAU	47	31	51	26	39	-3	0.18	-0.50	0.11	3.00	53	13.91	96	87	68	0	4	3	0
	KODIAK	46	32	50	26	39	1	1.17	-0.11	0.58	7.96	86	18.89	82	82	63	0	4	3	1
	NOME	30	11	37	4	21	0	0.11	-0.03	0.11	0.82	78	3.29	121	80	70	0	7	1	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	64	35	69	29	50	7	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.09	57	5.40	64	72	24	0	2	0	0
	PHOENIX	91	66	97	64	79	8	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.33	26	1.03	36	31	16	5	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	73	45	79	41	59	8	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.85	34	3.06	52	59	17	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	90	59	93	57	74	7	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.30	30	0.55	19	30	15	3	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	77	55	90	42	66	4	1.02	0.13	0.49	5.28	78	8.97	76	85	50	1	0	4	0
	LITTLE ROCK	77	57	91	42	67	5	2.78	1.51	1.54	9.98	111	14.96	94	93	52	1	0	3	2
CA	BAKERSFIELD	78	54	81	48	66	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.88	103	2.77	66	76	50	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	76	54	81	48	65	3	0.00	-0.12	0.00	3.78	129	7.10	99	84	50	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	66	58	71	56	62	1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	4.04	135	6.32	70	82	69	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	67	49	72	41	58	0	0.76	0.30	0.26	9.26	128	15.06	78	81	59	0	0	5	0
	SACRAMENTO	70	51	76	46	61	2	0.08	-0.10	0.04	7.03	189	12.10	109	89	45	0	0	2	0
	SAN DIEGO	67	60	71	58	64	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.73	58	4.12	56	78	68	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	62	51	66	48	57	1	0.08	-0.12	0.04	6.05	139	11.78	92	87	66	0	0	3	0
	STOCKTON	73	53	79	45	63	2	0.08	-0.10	0.03	3.37	108	6.52	79	85	56	0	0	4	0
CO	ALAMOSA	67	33	73	26	50	9	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.13	16	0.58	45	56	32	0	4	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	65	38	78	27	51	5	0.14	-0.23	0.09	0.84	39	1.09	39	76	21	0	1	3	0
	DENVER INTL	63	36	72	31	49	3	0.36	0.13	0.11	1.36	94	2.39	125	77	28	0	2	4	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	66	43	76	39	54	3	0.79	0.62	0.22	1.64	103	2.08	77	70	37	0	0	5	0
	PUEBLO	73	37	86	31	55	5	0.22	-0.06	0.11	0.90	48	1.77	72	66	39	0	2	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	55	42	60	36	49	-1	1.21	0.31	1.06	8.03	111	17.14	124	79	57	0	0	3	1
	HARTFORD	55	38	62	28	46	-4	1.14	0.26	0.63	11.04	162	20.25	149	76	55	0	1	4	1
DC	WASHINGTON	69	48	86	43	59	2	0.43	-0.17	0.36	6.79	120	11.15	97	86	45	0	0	4	0
DE	WILMINGTON	64	45	82	39	55	2	0.63	-0.12	0.43	8.18	126	14.30	112	95	47	0	0	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	83	62	88	54	72	3	0.00	-0.52	0.00	6.01	101	11.58	98	95	49	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	87	58	91	44	72	5	0.00	-0.68	0.00	3.69	57	13.50	102	97	42	3	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	85	76	86	74	81	4	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.57	17	3.21	45	77	58	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	86	73	89	69	80	4	1.26	0.49	1.26	3.68	73	6.46	72	75	49	0	0	1	1
	ORLANDO	90	64	92	61	77	5	0.02	-0.48	0.00	5.70	103	11.87	115	92	60	5	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	79	64	82	52	72	5	0.00	-0.80	0.00	7.44	77	14.55	74	89	65	0	0	0	0
	TALLAHASSEE	86	56	91	45	71	4	0.01	-0.70	0.01	5.10	54	12.13	62	94	79	1	0	1	0
	TAMPA	87	68	90	62	78	6	0.00	-0.37	0.00	10.42	245	17.34	189	81	41	2	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	86	74	89	71	80	6	0.01	-0.77	0.01	1.69	26	4.34	34	73	53	0	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	78	52	86	42	65	3	2.13	1.41	1.06	9.99	131	18.02	108	84	68	0	0	3	2
	ATLANTA	78	56	85	43	67	5	0.24	-0.53	0.10	11.56	141	18.44	103	81	54	0	0	3	0
	AUGUSTA	84	53	90	40	69	6	0.27	-0.34	0.27	6.88	98	13.29	85	91	71	2	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	85	57	89	46	71	6	0.00	-0.82	0.00	7.07	80	14.88	82	89	31	0	0	0	0
	MACON	85	54	88	41	69	6	0.00	-0.67	0.00	4.97	67	12.45	73	95	35	0	0	0	0
	SAVANNAH	85	59	91	45	72	6	0.09	-0.64	0.09	5.82	92	11.56	88	90	60	1	0	1	0
HI	HILO	81	66	83	64	74	2	0.34	-2.47	0.22	14.49	59	22.32	52	85	71	0	0	5	0
	HONOLULU	84	71	87	68	77	1	0.19	-0.05	0.06	3.08	112	7.80	100	82	69	0	0	7	0
	KAHULUI	87	62	88	61	75	1	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.77	20	7.93	80	82	67	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	81	70	83	68	76	2	0.86	0.20	0.68	8.82	151	19.49	142	85	76	0	0	2	1
ID	BOISE	55	36	61	28	45	-6	0.84	0.56	0.59	3.63	155	5.48	113	73	49	0	2	4	1
	LEWISTON	54	33	64	29	44	-8	0.05	-0.25	0.04	3.02	148	6.08	147	77	47	0	3	2	0
	POCATELLO	52	30	59	21	41	-5	0.29	0.04	0.12	2.74	124	4.69	107	81	59	0	4	4	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	48	36	64	32	42	-7	2.12	1.25	0.95	6.46	119	10.90	124	95	70	0	3	6	3
	MOLINE	49	38	60	30	44	-7	1.68	0.80	0.68	6.10	106	9.30	105	91	73	0	1	5	2
	PEORIA	54	38	63	29	46	-6	3.88	3.05	1.88	8.10	150	12.29	144	90	66	0	1	4	3
	ROCKFORD	49	35	59	28	42	-7	1.55	0.70	0.54	5.83	115	8.61	110	87	62	0	2	5	1
	SPRINGFIELD	64	42	80	31	53	-1	2.57	1.80	1.21	7.28	130	11.04	122	95	61	0	1	4	2
IN	EVANSVILLE	71	52	81	40	61	5	4.05	3.02	2.50	12.95	170	19.12	140	82	62	0	0	6	3
	FORT WAYNE	58	39	72	33	49	-1	2.41	1.58	1.31	6.97	127	11.98	126	90	64	0	0	7	2
	INDIANAPOLIS	66	43	71	33	55	2	4.04	3.21	3.11	10.08	165	17.53	160	91	56	0	0	5	1
	SOUTH BEND	52	36	69	31	44	-5	1.91	1.06	0.73	6.30	112	11.97	121	90	69	0	1	6	2
IA	BURLINGTON	53	38	61	34	46	-7	2.31	1.47	0.66	5.00	90	6.73	80	97	69	0	0	6	4
	CEDAR RAPIDS	46	34	52	28	40	-10	1.40	0.65	0.55	4.81	105	6.74	100	97	70	0	4	5	1
	DES MOINES	50	39	52	35	44	-7	1.15	0.30	0.90	5.70	119	7.57	108	87	71	0	0	5	1
	DUBUQUE	47	34	56	27	40	-9	2.33	1.51	1.06	6.20	121	9.48	121	94	75	0	4	5	3
	SIOUX CITY	49	34	67	32	42	-9	1.22	0.59	0.65	4.73	119	7.29	141	92	67	0	3	3	2
	WATERLOO	47	34	53	25	41	-8	1.41	0.65	0.70	3.91	87	6.74	106	93	74	0	3	5	1
KS	CONCORDIA	60	41	73	38	51	-3	0.21	-0.33	0.11	2.44	60	3.84	71	90	58	0	0	2	0
	DODGE CITY	70	42	83	34	56	1	0.00	-0.51	0.00	1.14	33	1.74	37	81	34	0	0	0	0
	GOODLAND	62	35	78	31	49	-1	0.05	-0.29	0.04	1.24	58	2.05	69	94	60	0	1	2	0
	TOPEKA	64	44	76	38	54	-1	2.24	1.52	2.20	4.97	104	8.08	117	86	56	0	0	3	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 23, 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
	WICHITA	69	48	79	42	59	3	0.04	-0.52	0.03	1.16	25	2.89	45	81	50	0	0	2	0
KY	JACKSON	74	51	85	38	63	6	1.23	0.38	0.51	14.25	199	20.94	146	79	35	0	0	5	2
	LEXINGTON	71	49	80	38	60	5	3.28	2.47	1.90	15.02	211	23.28	169	74	56	0	0	6	1
	LOUISVILLE	73	53	84	42	63	6	3.55	2.67	1.88	14.32	197	21.49	156	79	49	0	0	6	2
	PADUCAH	73	53	84	42	63	5	3.78	2.60	1.27	14.48	183	21.41	140	88	53	0	0	4	3
LA	BATON ROUGE	87	64	89	46	76	9	0.00	-1.30	0.00	7.19	78	14.37	70	98	44	0	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	85	68	88	46	76	8	0.00	-0.82	0.00	5.67	92	12.33	83	91	58	0	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	85	70	89	62	78	9	0.00	-1.15	0.00	10.83	118	16.57	81	82	54	0	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	87	65	92	42	76	10	0.00	-1.03	0.00	2.75	37	9.94	61	84	42	2	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	45	29	53	25	37	-2	0.97	0.37	0.52	7.02	156	11.26	118	88	48	0	7	5	1
	PORTLAND	52	36	60	29	44	0	1.57	0.59	0.98	10.36	139	16.87	115	89	50	0	3	3	2
MD	BALTIMORE	68	47	86	42	58	4	0.36	-0.29	0.22	7.89	127	13.24	104	80	49	0	0	3	0
MA	BOSTON	55	42	63	38	48	-1	1.51	0.70	0.91	6.05	91	15.19	110	80	49	0	0	4	1
	WORCESTER	51	36	57	31	44	-2	2.19	1.31	1.26	10.79	149	20.19	140	91	47	0	2	4	2
MI	ALPENA	42	29	51	25	35	-6	1.32	0.80	1.04	5.83	151	8.02	115	91	61	0	6	6	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	47	35	60	29	41	-6	2.74	1.93	1.21	8.46	162	12.73	145	88	57	0	2	7	2
	HOUGHTON LAKE	43	30	53	27	37	-6	1.23	0.71	0.96	6.56	173	9.60	144	87	65	0	6	5	1
	LANSING	46	34	66	28	40	-6	2.20	1.48	0.98	6.57	139	9.80	126	88	65	0	2	6	2
	MUSKEGON	47	36	56	30	41	-5	1.48	0.82	0.80	6.30	139	12.23	147	82	63	0	2	6	2
	TRAVERSE CITY	44	31	53	27	38	-6	1.11	0.47	0.79	5.65	138	8.95	101	87	52	0	5	5	1
MN	DULUTH	42	28	48	24	35	-5	0.54	0.07	0.46	2.75	85	4.17	81	84	59	0	7	5	0
	INT'L FALLS	46	26	53	18	36	-5	0.29	-0.02	0.16	2.96	154	4.54	134	90	47	0	6	5	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	48	35	50	32	41	-7	0.49	-0.03	0.20	2.89	81	5.01	93	80	55	0	3	4	0
	ROCHESTER	47	35	51	31	41	-5	0.68	-0.03	0.38	6.05	149	7.66	133	83	68	0	3	3	0
	ST. CLOUD	47	32	50	25	39	-6	0.45	-0.03	0.27	3.14	101	4.99	112	86	52	0	4	4	0
MS	JACKSON	82	60	88	43	71	7	1.29	-0.10	1.17	11.69	113	18.07	88	93	52	0	0	2	1
	MERIDIAN	82	57	87	38	70	6	0.94	-0.31	0.62	12.22	108	18.96	84	97	69	0	0	3	1
	TUPELO	77	58	86	39	68	6	3.51	2.41	2.65	13.03	129	18.17	91	93	68	0	0	3	2
MO	COLUMBIA	68	43	82	39	56	1	2.00	1.02	0.78	9.30	150	13.26	131	90	55	0	0	5	3
	KANSAS CITY	60	42	71	35	51	-4	1.17	0.37	1.13	4.80	103	8.31	117	92	58	0	0	3	1
	SAINT LOUIS	71	48	88	40	60	2	3.29	2.45	1.66	12.04	190	16.74	156	83	60	0	0	5	2
	SPRINGFIELD	71	47	83	39	59	3	1.91	0.92	1.08	7.56	106	11.25	98	88	65	0	0	3	2
MT	BILLINGS	48	30	60	25	39	-8	0.73	0.33	0.22	2.26	99	3.22	88	94	53	0	6	5	0
	BUTTE	42	20	49	12	31	-9	0.06	-0.16	0.03	1.43	95	2.13	85	86	37	0	7	4	0
	CUT BANK	42	23	52	12	32	-10	0.16	-0.04	0.13	0.83	76	0.93	53	90	43	0	7	3	0
	GLASGOW	49	30	62	23	39	-7	0.24	0.07	0.23	0.94	103	3.38	222	90	56	0	5	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	44	26	52	23	35	-8	1.60	1.29	0.61	2.78	144	5.01	161	95	47	0	7	4	2
	HAVRE	49	28	58	22	38	-7	0.15	-0.04	0.14	1.53	125	2.99	146	85	57	0	6	2	0
	MISSOULA	49	27	57	19	38	-8	0.06	-0.18	0.04	1.42	86	5.08	146	79	56	0	6	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	53	35	67	29	44	-7	0.85	0.25	0.67	3.38	88	5.15	101	91	75	0	2	3	1
	LINCOLN	55	38	71	30	47	-5	0.81	0.14	0.79	3.38	80	5.24	94	92	65	0	1	3	1
	NORFOLK	50	35	69	30	42	-8	0.85	0.26	0.59	3.55	93	5.69	111	89	67	0	2	4	1
	NORTH PLATTE	56	32	64	25	44	-5	0.83	0.37	0.36	3.05	121	4.77	139	95	52	0	3	6	0
	OMAHA	53	38	66	30	46	-6	0.50	-0.18	0.45	3.40	82	5.12	90	88	62	0	1	4	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	57	34	68	26	45	-2	1.61	1.19	1.00	3.54	150	4.34	125	87	61	0	2	4	1
	VALENTINE	48	32	60	27	40	-7	0.89	0.43	0.70	3.27	138	4.88	155	90	72	0	5	5	1
NV	ELY	57	33	67	23	45	2	0.04	-0.15	0.03	3.04	182	4.44	141	76	53	0	3	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	84	62	93	58	73	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	26	0.25	13	35	20	1	0	0	0
	RENO	61	44	71	39	53	4	0.10	0.04	0.05	1.38	127	2.83	88	70	37	0	0	3	0
	WINNEMUCCA	58	35	68	21	47	0	0.89	0.70	0.47	3.41	232	5.04	173	74	47	0	3	4	0
NH	CONCORD	51	35	60	25	43	-2	1.45	0.76	0.94	8.27	155	15.36	144	95	41	0	2	4	1
NJ	NEWARK	60	45	67	37	53	0	0.94	0.06	0.86	10.77	151	18.66	133	73	52	0	0	4	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	79	53	83	44	66	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.03	3	0.14	7	30	10	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	53	35	56	27	44	-4	1.14	0.40	0.62	7.56	135	13.79	134	89	50	0	2	5	1
	BINGHAMTON	50	33	69	29	42	-3	1.16	0.33	0.64	8.42	151	15.05	142	89	64	0	3	7	1
	BUFFALO	48	34	67	31	41	-5	1.75	1.06	0.69	8.70	164	13.72	126	91	63	0	5	6	2
	ROCHESTER	51	34	70	30	42	-4	2.30	1.67	1.00	6.61	141	11.01	122	89	61	0	4	6	3
	SYRACUSE	54	35	70	30	45	-1	2.69	1.92	1.36	7.91	142	11.99	117	89	50	0	2	7	2
NC	ASHEVILLE	73	48	81	39	61	6	0.37	-0.39	0.17	10.75	147	15.83	104	84	67	0	0	3	0
	CHARLOTTE	77	52	85	41	64	2	0.26	-0.36	0.23	7.81	117	12.62	89	89	38	0	0	3	0
	GREENSBORO	74	52	83	43	63	5	0.48	-0.29	0.42	8.06	126	11.53	88	79	42	0	0	3	0
	HATTERAS	76	61	79	55	68	8	0.00	-0.68	0.00	6.28	83	15.40	89	84	54	0	0	0	0
	RALEIGH	76	54	85	45	65	5	0.45	-0.14	0.43	6.29	103	9.93	73	79	57	0	0	3	0
	WILMINGTON	80	55	90	47	67	4	0.15	-0.47	0.15	3.69	57	10.84	74	95	43	1	0	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	39	28	59	24	34	-11	1.15	0.81	0.70	3.00	164	4.70	168	93	83	0	5	4	1
	DICKINSON	41	25	56	11	33	-11	0.76	0.34	0.43	2.12	110	3.92	144	99	71	0	6	3	0
	FARGO	45	32	55	29	39	-6	0.62	0.32	0.41	3.81	181	4.79	138	89	61	0	5	5	0
	GRAND FORKS	44	30	54	23	37	-7	0.57	0.29	0.28	3.06	179	3.95	133	97	59	0	5	6	0
	JAMESTOWN	40	28	57	17	34	-10	0.34	0.03	0.21	1.92	106	2.68	91	95	68	0	5	5	0
	WILLISTON	46	26	58	21	36	-8	0.16	-0.08	0.16	2.04	143	3.89	165	89	70	0	6	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	59	40	71	37	50	1	0.99	0.21	0.41	8.07	144	14.14	136	84	64	0	0	5	0
	CINCINNATI	68	47	78	39	58	3	3.91	3.00	1.83	13.95	202	21.32	170	88	69	0	0	5	3
	CLEVELAND	58	41	75	37	49	1	2.11	1.34	0.95	7.53	138	14.67	143	86	59	0	0	5	2
	COLUMBUS	67	45	73	38	56	3	2.70	1.95	1.11	10.36	197	16.08	161	87	64	0	0	5	3
	DAYTON	65	43	73	33	54	3	3.43	2.49	2.20	10.79	171	16.77	150	96	61	0	0	5	1
	MANSFIELD	59	40	72	35	50	2	1.63	0.67	0.68	8.01	123	15.23	135	93	61	0	0	5	2

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 23, 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	52	38	74	34	45	-4	2.63	1.87	0.99	7.98	156	14.23	160	82	62	0	0	5	2
	YOUNGSTOWN	56	37	72	34	47	-1	1.60	0.83	0.58	11.00	197	18.20	183	87	68	0	0	5	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	80	55	93	45	67	7	0.00	-0.68	0.00	0.03	1	2.21	28	79	32	2	0	0	0
	TULSA	75	53	90	45	64	2	0.50	-0.41	0.28	1.95	31	5.09	52	77	53	1	0	3	0
OR	ASTORIA	53	35	57	32	44	-5	0.11	-0.97	0.05	16.76	146	36.38	126	94	67	0	1	3	0
	BURNS	49	25	55	18	37	-6	0.03	-0.14	0.03	2.55	139	4.01	97	74	42	0	6	1	0
	EUGENE	57	35	66	31	46	-4	0.07	-0.72	0.07	8.85	100	15.81	69	88	61	0	2	1	0
	MEDFORD	59	39	66	31	49	-3	0.75	0.47	0.25	6.12	215	9.08	123	90	43	0	2	5	0
	PENDLETON	55	32	65	29	44	-8	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.57	124	5.30	112	72	42	0	5	0	0
	PORTLAND	59	36	71	33	47	-4	0.18	-0.40	0.10	9.97	172	18.99	126	84	56	0	0	7	0
	SALEM	59	35	69	31	47	-3	0.02	-0.58	0.02	9.46	149	17.02	98	80	52	0	2	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	59	40	68	31	50	0	0.60	-0.19	0.43	11.45	187	17.65	143	81	54	0	1	4	0
	ERIE	51	38	71	33	45	-3	2.07	1.29	0.95	9.69	169	17.44	165	81	69	0	0	6	1
	MIDDLETOWN	62	43	77	39	53	1	1.67	0.93	0.76	14.24	254	19.24	169	87	47	0	0	3	2
	PHILADELPHIA	65	46	83	40	56	2	0.39	-0.39	0.37	9.57	149	15.61	123	75	47	0	0	3	0
	PITTSBURGH	64	43	75	39	53	2	1.33	0.66	0.72	10.06	186	17.43	166	80	48	0	0	4	1
	WILKES-BARRE	56	38	73	29	47	-3	0.68	-0.08	0.36	8.93	175	14.24	148	84	52	0	1	5	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	58	39	74	32	49	-1	1.38	0.58	0.62	14.52	249	19.96	177	82	58	0	1	5	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	57	40	63	35	49	0	1.49	0.55	0.79	7.30	95	15.85	102	80	51	0	0	4	2
SC	BEAUFORT	84	61	90	48	73	8	0.44	-0.10	0.27	4.55	75	9.74	73	92	49	1	0	4	0
	CHARLESTON	83	59	91	47	71	6	1.65	1.08	1.39	4.64	74	9.75	73	97	47	2	0	2	1
	COLUMBIA	81	56	90	46	69	5	1.34	0.72	1.34	6.11	86	12.02	77	90	72	1	0	1	1
	GREENVILLE	76	52	85	39	64	4	0.38	-0.37	0.28	10.35	129	16.75	101	85	47	0	0	4	0
SD	ABERDEEN	43	32	56	25	37	-10	1.10	0.69	0.46	3.68	138	5.88	162	94	80	0	4	6	0
	HURON	45	35	55	28	40	-7	0.62	0.10	0.24	3.46	104	6.50	149	94	73	0	2	6	0
	RAPID CITY	49	30	65	19	39	-7	0.86	0.42	0.46	2.42	107	4.12	133	97	59	0	5	5	0
	SIOUX FALLS	46	32	56	28	39	-8	0.83	0.22	0.31	3.14	84	5.25	111	93	74	0	4	6	0
TN	BRISTOL	74	49	84	40	62	7	0.19	-0.53	0.15	10.24	164	16.65	126	84	38	0	0	3	0
	CHATTANOOGA	78	56	84	39	67	7	1.55	0.65	0.79	19.38	203	25.89	131	85	53	0	0	3	1
	KNOXVILLE	77	54	84	39	66	8	0.46	-0.42	0.29	11.51	140	19.02	113	81	42	0	0	2	0
	MEMPHIS	76	57	88	41	67	4	1.46	0.11	0.93	9.74	97	14.59	79	86	55	0	0	2	2
	NASHVILLE	77	54	86	35	66	7	0.73	-0.14	0.40	9.64	124	17.49	113	83	47	0	0	2	0
TX	ABILENE	92	63	99	55	77	12	0.02	-0.36	0.01	0.47	18	2.07	44	74	39	6	0	2	0
	AMARILLO	81	45	90	39	63	6	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.06	3	0.55	17	65	18	1	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	92	67	95	39	80	11	0.00	-0.58	0.00	0.35	9	4.66	61	81	46	6	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	84	69	86	51	76	7	0.00	-0.86	0.00	2.15	33	5.55	36	93	60	0	0	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	91	76	94	70	83	9	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.07	3	2.56	53	85	55	6	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	87	71	90	54	79	7	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.30	10	4.44	68	89	57	1	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	93	71	100	59	82	11	0.01	-0.40	0.01	0.05	2	0.28	8	79	45	5	0	1	0
	EL PASO	88	62	91	54	75	10	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	0.11	9	18	8	1	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	86	65	91	52	75	9	0.10	-0.64	0.05	3.86	74	6.38	67	82	48	3	0	3	0
	GALVESTON	81	72	83	61	77	7	0.00	-0.56	0.00	2.82	61	7.35	65	92	68	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	88	71	92	49	79	10	0.00	-0.82	0.00	0.90	15	6.64	52	83	48	3	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	86	53	92	46	70	9	0.01	-0.29	0.01	0.36	23	0.85	30	49	26	3	0	1	0
	MIDLAND	94	61	96	54	78	14	0.05	-0.12	0.03	0.16	21	0.23	12	52	28	6	0	2	0
	SAN ANGELO	95	62	101	56	78	12	0.07	-0.31	0.02	0.18	9	1.17	30	76	34	7	0	4	0
	SAN ANTONIO	90	70	93	51	80	11	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.05	1	3.20	46	86	46	5	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	90	71	93	48	80	10	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.99	23	4.55	52	90	52	4	0	0	0
	WACO	90	67	94	46	78	12	0.00	-0.72	0.00	1.22	27	6.74	77	78	52	5	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	87	59	103	51	73	10	0.27	-0.33	0.20	0.42	10	1.06	16	75	45	2	0	3	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	55	41	61	33	48	-2	0.81	0.35	0.60	6.01	179	7.72	128	83	51	0	0	4	1
VT	BURLINGTON	50	34	54	27	42	-3	1.53	0.86	0.95	7.22	163	11.76	141	89	43	0	2	3	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	73	50	84	45	62	6	0.29	-0.49	0.27	5.67	89	9.08	70	70	37	0	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	76	54	87	44	65	7	0.03	-0.71	0.02	3.96	59	9.84	71	78	44	0	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	75	50	86	42	63	5	0.18	-0.51	0.18	6.09	94	10.65	82	76	48	0	0	1	0
	ROANOKE	73	51	83	44	62	5	0.26	-0.56	0.23	8.48	130	11.50	90	64	43	0	0	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	69	45	86	41	57	3	0.50	-0.22	0.40	8.56	144	12.64	107	82	52	0	0	3	0
WA	OLYMPIA	57	30	69	27	43	-5	0.01	-0.77	0.01	12.01	146	23.74	108	90	57	0	6	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	53	32	62	28	43	-4	0.19	-1.47	0.08	23.71	139	51.76	120	96	68	0	3	5	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	55	37	66	36	46	-4	0.03	-0.53	0.01	9.45	161	17.48	115	82	60	0	0	3	0
	SPOKANE	49	30	58	28	40	-7	0.19	-0.09	0.12	4.02	165	7.59	132	88	44	0	5	2	0
	YAKIMA	59	27	66	23	43	-6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.21	110	2.11	69	68	35	0	7	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	68	47	79	35	58	6	0.21	-0.57	0.17	8.97	147	13.51	110	73	48	0	0	4	0
	CHARLESTON	73	48	84	42	60	5	1.17	0.45	0.75	9.38	149	15.98	125	72	33	0	0	5	1
	ELKINS	65	42	76	34	53	3	1.73	0.93	0.67	11.51	177	16.30	124	91	40	0	0	6	2
	HUNTINGTON	71	50	82	42	61	5	2.47	1.72	1.43	12.77	204	19.19	153	76	42	0	0	5	2
WI	EAU CLAIRE	46	31	51	24	39	-7	0.69	0.01	0.53	3.73	94	5.58	96	89	49	0	5	3	1
	GREEN BAY	43	32	53	27	37	-8	1.10	0.52	0.71	6.73	168	9.30	149	88	64	0	5	4	1
	LA CROSSE	49	35	53	30	42	-8	1.00	0.20	0.59	6.73	150	8.64	130	84	52	0	2	5	1
	MADISON	47	34	57	26	41	-6	1.58	0.79	1.13	5.69	118	8.56	117	88	65	0	3	3	1
	MILWAUKEE	46	35	60	31	41	-5	1.39	0.49	0.67	6.97	127	10.43	116	89	67	0	1	6	2
WY	CASPER	51	29	62	15	40	-3	0.21	-0.15	0.14	1.64	90	2.94	96	82	43	0	5	2	0
	CHEYENNE	50	31	61	24	41	-1	0.84	0.48	0.42	2.23	108	3.22	109	84	52	0	4	5	0
	LANDER	54	28	63	21	41	-3	0.02	-0.47	0.02	1.64	62	3.61	97	70	20	0	5	1	0
	SHERIDAN	50	28	63	19	39	-6	0.90	0.48	0.39	3.26	148	4.28	121	85	53	0	4	5	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

April 18 – 24, 2011

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Cool, wet weather blanketed much of the northern half of the United States during the week, limiting spring planting in many areas while compounding the effects of local flooding in others. Temperatures averaged as much as 15°F below normal on northern Great Plains. Conversely, hot, dry weather in the southern half of the country favored summer row crop planting, but worsened already limited soil moisture availability from the southern Great Plains into the western Delta.

Corn: By April 24, producers had planted 9 percent of the nation's corn crop, 37 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Continued wet weather and localized flooding throughout much of the Corn Belt hampered fieldwork, limiting planting progress to 2 percent or less in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska—four of the five largest corn-producing states. In Minnesota, planting had not yet begun.

Winter Wheat: Nationally, 23 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by week's end, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Above-average temperatures continued to promote the rapid development of the crop in Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas. Overall, 35 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 34 percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton: By week's end, cotton producers had planted 13 percent of this year's crop, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Warm, dry weather in the Southwest promoted a rapid planting pace in Arizona and California during the week.

Sorghum: Producers had planted 22 percent of the country's sorghum crop by April 24, slightly behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting neared completion in Louisiana, while producers in Kansas—the largest sorghum-producing state—were just beginning to seed their crop.

Rice: Producers had seeded 46 percent of this year's rice crop by week's end, 22 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. In Arkansas, the largest rice-producing state, severe thunderstorms produced heavy rainfall, hail, and flash flooding. This left Arkansas producers just 3 days to seed 9 percent of their crop. Nationally, emergence advanced to 28 percent, 8 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

Small Grains: Nationwide, 41 percent of the oat crop was seeded by April 24, thirty-four percentage points behind last year, 18 points behind the 5-year average, and the slowest pace since 2003. With wet weather limiting fieldwork, progress in five of the nine major estimating states was 41 percentage points or more behind last year and 26 points or more behind normal. Emergence advanced to 31 percent by week's end, 16 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average.

Fifteen percent of the barley crop was seeded by week's end, 21 percentage points behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. With the exception of Idaho, where—despite wet fields—producers managed to seed 10 percent of their crop, progress was well behind both last year and normal in all estimating states.

Spring wheat producers had seeded 6 percent of this year's crop by April 24, thirty-three percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. With spring flooding a concern for many producers, seeding had yet to begin in North Dakota—the largest spring wheat-producing state—leaving progress over a week behind normal.

Other Crops: Ten percent of the nation's sugarbeet crop was planted by week's end, 70 percentage points, or over 2 weeks, behind last year and 30 points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 24, 2011

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 24 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	33	48	76	59
CA	91	70	90	89
CO	0	0	0	1
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	5	0	0	3
IN	0	0	0	0
KS	1	1	6	6
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	3	1	10	11
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	21	22	58	45
OH	3	0	0	1
OK	34	41	66	49
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	33	33	48	40
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	14	14	23	19

These 18 States planted 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Corn Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 24 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	8	4	11	12
IL	67	9	10	27
IN	50	2	2	15
IA	61	2	3	28
KS	30	17	29	27
KY	68	13	17	45
MI	28	0	1	11
MN	56	0	0	22
MO	65	26	28	41
NE	20	3	5	15
NC	78	34	71	72
ND	26	0	0	7
OH	39	0	1	14
PA	16	0	1	12
SD	12	0	0	5
TN	79	20	34	60
TX	61	57	66	67
WI	18	0	0	7
18 Sts	46	7	9	23

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

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 24 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	86	45	54	51
CO	1	0	0	1
IL	5	0	0	2
KS	1	0	1	1
LA	77	90	94	64
MO	7	1	1	7
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	5	2	3	2
OK	5	0	4	8
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	56	54	55	61
11 Sts	23	21	22	24

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	8	34	47	10
CA	0	0	0	45	55
CO	19	30	33	17	1
ID	1	4	16	69	10
IL	2	9	33	47	9
IN	1	7	31	49	12
KS	17	27	33	21	2
MI	2	7	24	51	16
MO	1	7	34	51	7
MT	1	3	24	63	9
NE	2	14	40	40	4
NC	0	1	23	61	15
OH	0	3	22	55	20
OK	37	38	20	4	1
OR	0	1	19	67	13
SD	1	3	26	60	10
TX	46	26	19	9	0
WA	0	1	10	60	29
18 Sts	19	21	25	29	6
Prev Wk	17	21	26	30	6
Prev Yr	1	5	25	55	14

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 24 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	13	2	5	13
AZ	47	25	55	45
AR	18	2	5	14
CA	61	35	65	70
GA	8	2	7	6
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	31	28	33	28
MS	26	2	5	17
MO	9	0	0	11
NC	6	1	7	7
OK	0	0	0	1
SC	4	0	9	5
TN	3	0	0	3
TX	15	12	14	18
VA	7	8	10	8
15 Sts	15	9	13	16

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

Oats Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 24 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	93	64	72	70
MN	82	4	4	39
NE	83	60	68	78
ND	10	0	0	12
OH	84	14	15	58
PA	73	3	6	62
SD	57	9	16	42
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	78	10	12	46
9 Sts	75	39	41	59

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

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 24 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	55	11	25	25
MN	34	0	0	9
NE	44	6	23	32
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	24	2	4	17
PA	32	0	2	21
SD	17	0	1	11
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	33	0	0	9
9 Sts	47	28	31	36

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 24, 2011

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

Rice Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 24 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	77	35	44	56
CA	10	0	1	11
LA	87	81	92	80
MS	66	32	57	53
MO	78	7	13	46
TX	84	86	87	85
6 Sts	68	37	46	53

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

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 24 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	45	35	49	50
MN	81	0	0	25
MT	33	2	3	27
ND	22	0	0	14
SD	61	8	9	47
WA	84	40	45	66
6 Sts	39	5	6	25

These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.

Sugarbeets Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 24 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	77	18	48	79
MI	100	12	13	72
MN	77	0	0	24
ND	76	0	0	22
4 Sts	80	5	10	40

These 4 States planted 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 24 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	39	10	23	22
CA	0	0	0	1
LA	66	57	71	62
MS	30	12	28	25
MO	24	1	3	13
TX	51	68	71	68
6 Sts	36	18	28	27

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

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 24 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	37	36	46	43
MN	82	1	1	25
MT	48	6	9	33
ND	12	0	0	9
WA	79	20	27	56
5 Sts	36	11	15	28

These 5 States planted 79% of last year's barley acreage.

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

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 for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 18% short, 52% adequate, and 26% surplus. Corn 74% planted, 86% 2010, and 80% 5-yr avg.; 49% emerged, 53% 2010, and 53% 5-yr avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 39% fair, 58% good, and 1% excellent. Winter wheat 63% headed, 24% 2010, 15% 5-yr avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 70% good, and 12% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 76% good, and 8% excellent. Pasture and range condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, and 8% excellent. The average mean temperature for the week ranged from 65.6 degrees Fahrenheit in Sylacauga, to 74.9 degrees in Mobile. The total precipitation ranged from 0.01 in Alexander City, to 2.9 inches in Hamilton. Several areas throughout Alabama received no rain at all this past week. Pastures and livestock are doing well in the wet conditions; however, the continued rainfall is hampering planting and land preparation and some fruit crops have experienced hail damage. The wet conditions are increasing disease in wheat, and local storms with high winds have blown some wheat down.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above normal across the State for the week ending April 24th, ranging from 3 degrees above normal at various locations to 10 degrees above normal at Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 98 degrees at Yuma. The lowest reading was 23 degrees at Grand Canyon. There was 0.02 inches of precipitation recorded in Winslow. All of the weather stations across the State except Kingman have below normal precipitation to date. Cotton planting is 55 percent complete, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 percentage points ahead of 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. Vegetable harvesting remains active in desert regions of Arizona.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.1. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 50% adequate, 40% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 17% short, 56% adequate, 23% surplus. Corn planted last week was at 86%, with emergence at 64%. Stripe rust was reported to be increasing in severity in some areas of the state. Field work was limited last week due to the heavy rains and wet soil conditions across much of the state. However, some producers were able to work in the field and apply pre-emergence herbicides and continue planting activities. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week. Pasture and range, as well as hay crops were in mostly fair to good condition by week's end. Seasonable temperatures and rain aided warm season forages. Dry ponds were beginning to fill up with the recent heavy rains.

CALIFORNIA: The first cutting of alfalfa continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Irrigated winter wheat fields received their last watering before harvest. Winter wheat, oats, and other small grain crops continued to head out. Rice planting started with significant planting expected in coming weeks while field preparation activities continued. Some cotton fields had crusted from the recent rainfall, leading growers to use light tillage to break through the crust. Field corn continued to be planted, as well as sunflowers, and potatoes. Spring field work continued with weed control in small grain and alfalfa fields, pre-plant herbicide applications, and spring tillage to prepare seedbeds. 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. Cool temperatures slowed shoot development in central coast grape vineyards while fungicides and fertilizers were applied in Central Valley vineyards. The strawberry harvest began in Merced County. Fieldwork and spraying were ongoing in orchards and vineyards. Growing conditions in almond orchards were good as recent cool wet weather limited pest activity. Pollination was underway in both walnut and pistachio orchards, as catkins continued to elongate on walnut trees. Blight control sprays for walnuts were ongoing while bloom sprays for pistachio orchards were also prepared. Kern County reported carrots and lettuce being harvested as processing tomatoes were being planted. Processing tomato and bell pepper planting continued as cantaloupe and honeydew planting began in Merced County. Asparagus harvest continued in San Joaquin and Merced Counties. Sutter County reported continued vegetable planting and ground cultivation. April showers continued to stimulate growth of grasses and forbs in the foothills and valleys. Non-irrigated pasture and rangeland were reported to be in very good to excellent condition. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued to diminish as more livestock are moved onto open range. Some sheep and cattle grazed on retired farmland. Bee hives continue to be moved amongst stone fruit and citrus orchards. Some hives were moved out of state.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil moisture 28% very short, 38% short, 31% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 29% very short, 36% short, 32% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat 5% pastured, 4% 2010, 5% avg.; 28% jointed, 30% 2010, 39% avg. Spring barley 51% seeded, 52% 2010, 55% avg.; 20% emerged, 21% 2010, 22% avg. Spring wheat 44% seeded, 40% 2010, 40% avg., 10% emerged, 17% 2010, 15% avg. Dry onions 73% planted, 67% 2010, 78% avg. Sugarbeets 20% planted, 39% 2010, 49% avg. Summer potatoes 19% planted, 9% 2010, 24% avg. Livestock cows calved 82%, 84% avg.; ewes lambed 79%, 83% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Colorado received more precipitation last week along the I-70 corridor while the rest of the State received below average levels of precipitation. The State experienced average temperatures. Overall, mountain snowpack is 119 percent of average. The snowpack in the southern region of the State is rated at only 74 percent of average with the San Luis Valley at only 68 percent of average. The northern region is 141 percent of average.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 80% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 86% adequate, 13% surplus. Hay supplies 3% very short, 20% short, 77% adequate, 0% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 73% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 79% good, 9% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 81% good, 9% excellent. Corn 11% planted, 25% 2010, 21% avg.; 1% emerged, 1% 2010, 0%

avg. Barley 100% planted, 100% 2010, 60% avg.; 99% emerged, 86% 2010, 79% avg.; 18% headed, 86% 2010, 20% avg. Winter wheat 1% headed, 1% 2010, 5% avg. Cantaloups 1% planted, 0% 2010, 1% avg. Cucumbers 1% planted, 0% 2010, 2% avg. Green Peas 63% planted, 89% 2010, 82% avg. Potatoes 58% planted, 56% 2010, 74% avg. Snap beans 1% planted, 1% 2010, 7% avg. Sweet corn 13% planted, 7% 2010, 12% avg. Tomatoes 1% planted, 0% 2010, 2% avg. Watermelons 1% planted, 0% 2010, 2% avg. Apples bloomed 24%, 54% 2010, 54% avg. Peaches bloomed 45%, 86% 2010, 89% avg. Strawberries bloomed 57%, 50% 2010, 47% avg. The continued rainy weather has encouraged the grasses and alfalfa to grow lush and green. However, pastures are muddy where there is heavy animal traffic and the ground is too wet to plant.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 53% short, 29% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 53% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Peanut, cotton producers prepared fields for planting, Jackson, Okaloosa counties. Dry weather aided potato harvest. Hastings area applying desiccants for table stock potatoes in order for harvest to begin in a couple of weeks, allow “skin set.” Chipper potato harvest behind schedule due to cooler, wet weather earlier in season. Broccoli, cabbage, squash, declined. Peach harvest active, Charlotte County. Blueberry harvest increased, nearing peak. Watermelon picking increased with light volume available. Other vegetables harvested snap beans, cucumbers, eggplant, bell peppers, radishes, tomatoes. Lighter amounts marketed cantaloupes, celery, sweet corn, endive, escarole. Thirty-four citrus packinghouses, 19 processors open. Harvest of Valencia oranges, grapefruit, open processing plants running grapefruit and Valencia. Grove activity young tree care, applying herbicides, hedging and topping, brush removal, fertilizer application. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 24% poor, 58% fair, 15% good, 2% excellent. Cattle condition 5% very poor, 15% poor, 60% fair, 15% good, 5% excellent. Statewide pasture, cattle conditions very poor to excellent, most fair. Sparse rainfall limited pasture grass growth. Cattle condition pulled down by poor pasture, lower cow condition lowered lactation for calves. Panhandle, north pasture condition very poor to excellent, most fair. Ryegrass pasture rapidly declined due to temperatures in 90s, lack of rain; some locations benefited from rainfall. Cattlemen feeding protein supplements. Cattle condition declined, most locations following decline of pasture condition. Central, southwest pasture condition very poor to excellent, most fair condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 41% short, 45% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 39% short, 54% adequate, 3% surplus. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 9% poor, 37% fair, 46% good, 7% excellent. Blueberries 0% very poor, 0% poor, 43% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Blueberries Blooming 100%, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Corn 0% very poor, 1% poor, 33% fair, 56% good, 10% excellent; 93% planted, 94% 2010, 89% avg. Cotton 7% planted, 8% 2010, 6% avg. Hay 1% very poor, 6% poor, 44% fair, 45% good, 4% excellent. Oats 1% harvested, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Onions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 72% good, 6% excellent. Onions 41% harvested, 5% in 2010, 15% avg. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 4% fair, 30% good, 66% excellent. Rye 1% harvested, N/A in 2010, N/A avg. Sorghum 17% planted, 11% in 2010, 12% avg. Soybeans 1% planted, 3% in 2010, 3% avg. Tobacco transplanted 74%, 75% in 2010, 67% avg. Watermelons 0% very poor, 1% poor, 43% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent; 91%, 91% in 2010, 85% avg. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 53% good, 9% excellent. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 2.0 inches. The week’s average temperatures ranged from the lower 60s to the upper 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at short to adequate levels Trade winds returned over the last week, resulting in comparatively breezier conditions to the previous week. The winds reduced annoying, and potentially harmful vog, from areas where it does not usually occur. Showers were few and far between in many locations. Most rain fell in windward and northern areas, as is typical with trade wind weather. The Big Island received sporadic passing showers during the entire week, whereas northern counties of Maui, Oahu, and Kauai had measurable showers only early in the week. As a result of lack of rains state maintained irrigation systems saw an overall decrease Statewide. The National Drought Monitor showed improvements on the leeward area of Maui. Conditions there were shifted down from severe [D2] to moderate [D1]. Overall, crops remained in fair condition. Moderate irrigation was required to up keep crops with the lack of precipitation, even passing showers were in short supply.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 3.4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 64% adequate, 35% surplus. Field corn 1% planted, 20% 2010, 13% avg. Winter wheat jointed 12%, 9% 2010, 13% avg.; boot stage 0%, 0% 2010, 1% avg. Onions 95% planted, 97% 2010, 91% avg.; 25% emerged, 25% 2010, 42% avg. Potatoes 9% planted, 8% 2010, 16% avg. Oats 50% planted, 52% 2010, 45% avg.; 14% emerged, 28% 2010, 23% avg. Dry peas 37% planted, 22% 2010, 22% avg.; 3% emerged, 8% 2010, 7% avg. Lentils 16% planted, 19% 2010, 10% avg. Hay and roughage supply 24% very short, 52% short, 24% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 55% good, 43% excellent. Sugarbeets 4% emerged, 7% 2010, 16% avg. Range and pasture 7% very poor, 8% poor, 43% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent. Wet weather continues to slow field progress for much of the state. Snow was reported in Benewah County. The Franklin County Extension reports fields are still too wet in the area for fieldwork. Extension educators report that irrigation water supply is mostly good to excellent.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.4. Topsoil moisture 34% adequate, 66% surplus. Alfalfa first crop 1% cut, 1% 2010, 1% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 64% good, 6% excellent. Oats 73% planted, 91% 2010, 72% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 39% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Red Clover condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 34% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent. Pasture condition 3% poor, 31% fair, 53% good, 13% excellent. Farmers were ready to plant but seeding, other field activities were on hold across the state due to cool, moist conditions and heavy rains. The state-wide average temperature about five degrees below normal at 50.1 degrees. Average precipitation for the state 2.97 inches. The norm for the time period 0.95 inches. Water was pooling in some fields, flooding also a problem at some locations. Tornadoes touched down in some areas damaging farmland, irrigation units, grain bins and other buildings. Reports on pastures, planted fields were mixed; some pastures and alfalfa fields growing rapidly and a few small grain fields progressing well, but most emerged plantings were not growing given the cool temperatures and excess moisture. Weather conditions also made calving difficult where firm pasture grounds did not exist.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.5. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 29% adequate, 70% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 46% adequate, 50% surplus. Corn 2% planted, 50% 2010, 15% avg. Winter wheat jointed 37%, 50% 2010, 48% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, 12% excellent. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 12% poor, 37% fair, 41% good, 7% excellent. Availability of hay 4% very short, 22% short, 70% adequate, 4% surplus. Temperatures ranged

from 8o below normal to 5o above normal with a low of 24o and a high of 81o. Precipitation ranged from 1.46 inches to 5.79 inches. Severe weather moved across the state Tuesday night with 14 confirmed tornados which uprooted trees and caused damage to many homes and buildings. Field work was at a standstill due to heavy rainfall, especially in central and southern areas. Some areas of the state have received record levels of rainfall for the month of April with more in the forecast. Planting of corn did not progress during the week and is approximately 13 days behind last year's record setting pace and 10 days behind the 5-year average. Some winter wheat acreage is beginning to show signs of stress because of excess moisture. Potato growers in northern counties have made some progress with planting and fertilizing. Other activities included preparing planting and tillage equipment, clearing fence rows and ditches, installing and repairing drainage tile, hauling grain to market and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 62% adequate, and 38% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 71% adequate, and 28% surplus. Field work in Iowa was virtually suspended through the week due to wet and cold conditions. Planters ready to roll when it's dry enough.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 22% very short, 25% short, 46% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 22% very short, 28% short, 47% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 62%, 64% 2010, 72% avg.; wind damage 78% none, 16% light, 5% moderate, 1% severe; freeze damage 85% none, 12% light, 3% moderate; insect infestation 91% none, 8% light, 1% moderate; disease infestation 88% none, 11% light, 1% moderate. Range and pasture condition 12% very poor, 18% poor, 34% fair, 33% good, 3% excellent. Feed grain supplies 6% short, 87% adequate, 7% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 13% short, 82% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies 6% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate, 3% surplus. Primary activities by farmers included planting corn and sorghum, applying pesticides, preparing for soybean and cotton planting, and fertilizing. Only a few areas in Kansas received beneficial moisture from last week's storms as producers in many areas continue to need moisture. Dry conditions in the western districts along with the South Central District are a sharp contrast to the conditions in the Southeast where some areas have seen excessive rainfall. As of Sunday morning, only 8 out of 52 stations reported receiving greater than half an inch of rain, whereas 25 reported less than a tenth of an inch. Topeka received the most precipitation with 2.24 inches, followed by Columbus with 1.03 inches, and Manhattan with 0.96 inch. Across the State, temperatures were below normal in the north and above normal in the south. Highs ranged from the upper 60's to 88 degrees in Liberal, while lows ranged from the lower 40's down to 29 degrees in Healy and Oberlin. Reports from the South Central and Southeast Districts indicate that weevils and aphids continue to infest some alfalfa fields. Dry soil in the west and wet soil in the east, combined with cool soil temperatures slowed progress last week. The livestock activities for the week included calving, working cattle to prepare for pasturing, preparing the fences on pastures, and limited burning where possible.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 1.0. Topsoil 21% adequate, 79% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 39% adequate, 59% surplus. Precipitation averaged 3.49 inches, 2.49 in. above normal. Temperatures averaged 64 degrees, 7 degrees above normal. Tobacco transplants less than 2 inches 52%, 2-4 inches 37%, larger than 4 inches 11%. Condition of winter wheat 1% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 54% good, 29% excellent. Wheat 18% headed. Strawberry condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent. Pasture condition rated 1% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 49% good, 15% excellent. Projected date for first Alfalfa hay cutting May 9. Heavy rain and severe storms throughout the state causing floods and damage.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil moisture 27% very short, 41% short, 28% adequate, and 4% surplus. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2010, and 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 99% 2010, 97% avg.; 2% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent. Wheat 99% headed, 85% 2010, 96% avg.; 46% turning color, 1% 2010, 20% avg.; 4% poor, 22% fair, 67% good, and 7% excellent. Spring plowing 96% plowed, 93% 2010, 91% avg. Sugarcane 3% very poor, 16% poor, 32% fair, 34% good, 15% excellent. Livestock 2% very poor, 9% poor, 36% fair, 48% good, and 5% excellent. Vegetables 2% very poor, 8% poor, 41% fair, 48% good, and 1% excellent. Range and Pasture 5% very poor, 21% poor, 39% fair, 32% good, and 3% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 65% adequate, 34% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 75% adequate, 25% surplus. Hay supplies 8% very short, 22% short, 68% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 45% good, 17% excellent. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 4% fair, 70% good, 22% excellent. Barley condition 3% very poor, 3% poor, 8% fair, 73% good, 13% excellent. Corn 6% planted, 30% 2010, 17% avg.; 1% emerged, 3% 2010, 1% avg. Barley 100% planted, 72% 2010, 47% avg.; 98% emerged, 63% 2010, 49% avg.; 20% headed, 0% 2010, 3% avg. Winter wheat 2% headed, 8% 2010, 6% avg. Cantaloups 1%, 7% 2010, 8% avg. Cucumbers 4% planted, 13% 2010, 13% avg. Green Peas planted 85%, 88% 2010, 67% avg. Potatoes planted 53%, 89% 2010, 72% avg. Snap beans 4% planted, 10% 2010, 9% avg. Sweet corn 9% planted, 23% 2010, 21% avg. Tomatoes 5% planted, 10% 2010, 20% avg. Watermelons 1% planted, 3% 2010, 11% avg. Apples bloomed 72%, 89% 2010, 46% avg. Peaches bloomed 50%, 89% 2010, 61% avg. Strawberries bloomed 42%, 71% 2010, 59% avg. The continued rainy weather has encouraged the grasses and alfalfa to grow lush and green. However, pastures are muddy where there is heavy animal traffic and the ground is too wet to plant.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 1. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 35% adequate, 64% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 3% short, 48% adequate, 49% surplus. Pasture 7% very poor, 22% poor, 28% fair, 38% good, 5% excellent. Barley 2% planted, 50% 2010, 25% avg.; 1% emerged, 8% 2010, 2% avg. Oats 14% planted, 81% 2010, 51% avg.; 2% emerged, 43% 2010, 16% avg. First cutting hay 0%, 0% 2010, 0% avg. Asparagus 0% harvested, 0% 2010, 1% avg. Precipitation ranged from 0.42 inches to 0.53 inches Upper Peninsula and 0.86 to 2.01 inches Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 6 to 8 degrees below normal Upper Peninsula and 7 to 9 degrees below normal Lower Peninsula. Cooler temperatures and precipitation dominated weather conditions. Measureable snow amounts hindered progress northern counties. Any progress came early week. Little to no progress made for field crops. Cold temperatures linked with heavy snow northern counties and rain throughout state kept all field activities to a minimum. Ponds formed on heavy soils. Alfalfa fields greened after some areas broke dormancy. A few acres of sugarbeets and oats planted early week. No substantial tree, vine, or bush damage from snow last Monday. With rains last weekend, first apple scab wetting event reported for season. Bud development has been slowed due to cool weather. Continued cool, wet, and even snowy weather, hampered vegetable fieldwork this past week, although there was some field activity, particularly on lighter soils. Asparagus planting and harvest has been delayed

by field conditions. Some carrots for processing planted. Planting is well behind normal for this point season for all vegetable crops.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.8. Topsoil moisture 55% adequate, 45% surplus. Corn 2% land prepared, 73% 2010, 33% avg. Soybeans 1% land prepared, 20% 2010, 8% avg.; 0% planted, 3% 2010, 1% avg. This past week provided no relief from continuing cold and wet conditions. Statewide average temperatures were 7.1° below normal. A large storm on April 19-20 passed across southeastern Minnesota and dropped record-setting snowfall in some areas, including 3.8 inches in Rochester and 5.1 inches in La Crescent. Snow melted quickly as afternoon temperatures reached the 40s. North of this storm system, cold temperatures prevailed with readings in the teens. Conditions have contributed to saturated fields and low soil temperatures. Other agricultural activity included preparing implements for fieldwork, tiling, and calving. Precipitation received during the week did not significantly impact area rivers. Water levels have receded, but several areas along the Minnesota River are still under flood warning.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Soil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 55% adequate and 32% surplus. Corn 94% planted, 95% 2010, 94% avg.; 84% emerged, 84% 2010, 83% avg. 0% very poor, 3% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 15% excellent. Cotton 5% planted, 26% 2010, 17% avg. Rice 57% planted, 66% 2010, 53% avg. 28% emerged, 30% 2010, 25% avg. Sorghum 37% planted, 51% 2010, 39% avg.; 14% emerged, 36% 2010, 22% avg. Soybeans 26% planted, 58% 2010, 49% avg.; 15% emerged, 23% 2010, 28% avg. Winter Wheat 100% jointing 98% 2010, 99% avg.; 93% heading, 50% 2010, 80% avg.; 4% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 48% good, 18% excellent. Hay (harvested-cool) 30%, 29% 2010, 21% avg. Watermelons 77% planted, 81% 2010, 74% avg. Blueberries 0% very poor, 0% poor, 14% fair, 85% good, 1% excellent. Cattle 0% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. Pasture 0% very poor, 2% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 14% excellent. Rain and wet soils have continued to slow down planting progress last week. Reports were made of some flooding of fields in the delta.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.1. Topsoil moisture 40% adequate, 60% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 40% fair, 46% good, 7% excellent. Precipitation 2.59 in. Temperatures 4 to 8 degrees below average for the north and central districts, 2 to 4 degrees above average for the southern districts. Excessive rain halted fieldwork. Some corn replanting will be necessary. Two counties reported greater than 9.5 in. rainfall. Topsoil moisture was plentiful, but warmer temperatures are needed for pasture development.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% last year; 1% short, 27% last year; 56% adequate, 65% last year; 43% surplus, 4% last year. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 9% last year; 2% short, 31% last year; 77% adequate, 58% last year; 21% surplus, 2% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% last year; 3% poor, 8% last year; 24% fair, 30% last year; 63% good, 54% last year; 9% excellent, 7% last year. Winter wheat spring stages 22% still dormant, 2% last year; 42% greening, 14% last year; 36% green and growing, 84% last year. Barley 9% planted, 48% last year. Camelina planted 12%, 42% last year. Dry Peas 1% planted, 46% last year. Oats 2% planted, 19% last year. Spring wheat planted 3%, 33% last year. Sugar beets 10% planted, 52% last year. Livestock grazing 66% open, 84% last year; 16% difficult, 11% last year; 18% closed, 5% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 83%, 70% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 79%, 68% last year. Calving complete 81%, 79% last year. Lambing complete 67%, 66% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 4% very poor, 3% last year; 9% poor, 16% last year; 36% fair, 48% last year; 47% good, 31% last year; 4% excellent, 2% last year. Montana received widespread precipitation across the state during the week ending April 24th. Neihart received the most accumulated precipitation with 1.92 inches. The Central district, where Neihart is located, saw 11 reporting stations receive at least 0.75 inches of precipitation. Temperatures for the previous week varied widely, with highs primarily in the mid to upper 50s to low 60s, and lows from the single digits to mid 20s. Broadus and Superior both recorded the highest temperature in the state at 67 degrees. Cooke City had the weekly low at 0 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 80% adequate, and 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 24% short, 70% adequate, and 4% surplus. Wheat 10% jointed, 15% 2010, 19% avg. Alfalfa conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 71% good, and 5% excellent. Pasture and range conditions 0% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent. Cows calved 89% complete. Calf losses 12% below avg.; 86% avg.; 2% above average. Cool, wet conditions continued for the second week, keeping soils wet and limiting spring planting activities. Significant rainfall occurred in the Panhandle while the eastern two thirds of the state recorded less than one inch in most locations. This, coupled with temperatures well below normal, resulted in poor drying conditions with less than 2 days considered suitable for fieldwork. Producers watched soil temperatures decline as air temperatures averaged near 10 degrees below normal in many locations. Sunshine and warmer conditions are needed for planting progress to move forward. Cool season grasses, alfalfa and winter wheat showed some improvement during the week. Temperatures averaged 6 to 12 degrees below normal. High temperatures ranged from the low 70's in the southern half of Nebraska to lows below freezing in all but the extreme southeast.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Storms passed over the northern half of the state bringing continued windy and cold weather. Weekly average temperatures ranged near normal, but daily averages were well below normal toward the end of the week. Las Vegas recorded a high temperature of 85 degrees while Elko only reached 60 degrees. Eureka had a low of 16 degrees and most northern areas continued to experience lows well below freezing. Water content of the snow pack remained much above normal and neared twice normal for some watersheds. River and stream flows were rising as run-off was accelerating. Soils were well saturated. Cold weather held forage growth in check across the north. Native forages and hay fields were green and growing in the southern half of the state. Wet conditions slowed field work. Spring grain seeding was delayed by rains and emergence of seeded fields was slowed by the cold. Pasture and range conditions generally good to excellent, but meadows were flooded. Cattle were doing well on the abundant forage. Spring calving and lambing were well along. Movement to spring ranges continued. Main farm and ranch activities included prepping fields for seeding, equipment maintenance, and livestock movement.

NEW ENGLAND: The week began mostly cloudy with average to below average temperatures across New England. Daytime temperatures dropped into the 40s and 50s by Tuesday with showers taking place Tuesday through Thursday. The heaviest precipitation took place in the northernmost latitudes with northeastern Maine reporting up to half a foot of snow. Temperatures remained below normal through Saturday with nighttime temperatures dipping into the 20s as far south as Connecticut on Friday. Windy conditions and moderate precipitation affected the region Friday night into Saturday,

bringing back flooding concerns. Some northern locations reported some snow mixed in with the rain. The week ended cloudy with average to above average temperatures mostly in the 60s and 70s. Weekly precipitation totals ranged from 0.35 to 1.17 inches. General farm activities included working in nurseries and greenhouses, tending to livestock, moving apples and potatoes from storage, performing general maintenance, and preparing for spring planting.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 4.5. Topsoil moisture 50% adequate, 50% surplus. Subsoil moisture 60% adequate, 40% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in all localities. Temperatures were mostly at or above normal for the week across the Garden State. Farmers continued preparations for spring plantings. Activities included tilling fields, spreading fertilizer, and spraying herbicides. Less supplemental feeding was necessary as pastures continued growing. Producers continued transplanting vegetables and harvesting overwintered crops. Tomato, snap bean, summer-squash, and sweet corn plantings are well underway. Peach trees were blooming in northern localities.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 57% very short, 36% short and 7% adequate. Wind damage 15% light, 13% moderate and 8% severe. No freeze damage. Alfalfa 5% poor, 36% fair, 50% good and 9% excellent. Irrigated winter wheat 1% Very poor, 10% poor, 50% fair, 34% good and 5% excellent; 63% grazed. Dry winter wheat 70% very poor, 27% poor and 3% fair; 54% grazed. Total winter wheat 46% very poor, 21% poor, 19% fair, 12% good and 2% excellent; 57% grazed. Chile 63% fair, 17% good and 20% excellent. Lettuce 3% poor, 31% fair, 44% good and 22% excellent. Onion 34% fair and 66% good. Cattle 3% very poor, 25% poor, 53% fair and 19% good. Sheep 15% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair and 25% good. Range and pasture 24% very poor, 37% poor, 33% fair and 6% good. Dry and windy conditions were observed across New Mexico during the week. A cold front during the weekend brought some light showers across the northeast. Temperatures were 5 to 10 degrees above normal across the state with the exception of the northwest were temperatures ranged from 2 to 5 degrees above normal. Most areas along Interstate 40 and north reported rainfall with the highest amount at Chama and Farmington.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.7. Soil moisture 28% adequate and 72% surplus. Pasture conditions were 9% very poor 29% poor, 37% fair, 24% good, and 1% excellent. Very little progress was made on field work. Pastures were turning green across the state. Some manure spreading was being done to well drained fields. Oats seedings remained at 3%. Onions were 17% planted. Potatoes were 22% planted. Temperatures averaged below normal across the state with departures ranging from 1 to 7 degrees below normal. Weekly highs climbed to 73 degrees while lows dropped to 24 degrees. Rainfall was above average by as much as 1.82 inches.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. The same as the previous week. Soil moisture 8% short, 75% adequate and 17% surplus. The state received below normal precipitation and above normal average temperatures last week. As the state continues to assess the damage from last weekend's storm, many farmers have reported building debris and blown trees in fields. Some have even reported losses in farm buildings and structures, livestock and crops.

NORTH DAKOTA: Topsoil moisture 47% adequate, 53% surplus. Subsoil moisture 53% adequate, 47% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 11% short, 81% adequate, 7% surplus. Grain and concentrate supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 87% adequate, 5% surplus. Calving and lambing were 76% complete and 87% complete, respectively. Shearing was 92% complete. Cow condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 68% good, 9% excellent. Calf condition 3% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Sheep condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 70% good, 8% excellent. Lamb condition 4% poor, 20% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent. Pastures and ranges were 84% still dormant. The average starting date for fieldwork is expected to be May 6. This date is eighteen days later than last year and fifteen days behind the five-year (2006-2010) average. The expected starting dates across the state ranged from May 2 in the south central district to May 9 in the north central district. The wet spring weather continued in the form of scattered rain, freezing rain, and snow. Warmer, dry weather over the weekend brought some relief; however, flooding remained a major concern for most producers.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.4. Top soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 19% adequate, 81% surplus. Apple condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent. Hay condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, 14% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 12% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 55% good, 20% excellent. Corn 1% planted, 39% 2010, 14% avg. Oats 15% planted, 84% 2010, 58% avg.; 4% emerged, 24% 2010, 17% avg. Potatoes 3% planted, 39% 2010, 25% avg. Winter wheat jointed 28%, 55% 2010, 38% avg. Apples green tip (or beyond) 83%, 90% 2010, 80% avg.; in full bloom 6%, 59% 2010, 29% avg. Peaches green tip (or beyond) 56%, 83% 2010, 76% avg.; in full bloom (or beyond) 20%, 61% 2010, 38% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 63% very short, 18% short, 17% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 65% very short, 22% short, 12% adequate 1% surplus. Wheat jointing 98% this week, 93% last week, 90% last year, 95% average. Rye condition 30% very poor, 53% poor, 14% fair, 3% good; 93% headed this week, 70% last week, 55% last year, 61% average. Oats condition 49% very poor, 36% poor, 12% fair, 3% good; 95% planted this week, 93% last week, 100% last year, 99% average; jointing 59% this week, 44% last week, 70% last year, 62% average; headed 7% this week, n/a last week, 15% last year, 13% average. Corn seedbed prepared 94% this week, 91% last week, 85% last year, 91% average; 67% planted this week, 55% last week, 49% last year, 52% average; 16% emerged this week, 7% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 60% this week, 54% last week, 55% last year, 49% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 49% this week, 43% last week, 47% last year, 52% average; 6% planted this week, n/a last week, 7% last year, 9% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 75% this week, 70% last week, 73% last year, 67% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 63% this week, 52% last week, 71% last year, 74% average. Alfalfa 1st cutting 17% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Other hay 1st cutting 6% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Watermelon 13% planted this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Livestock condition 4% very poor, 13% poor, 46% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent. Pasture and range condition 27% very poor, 35% poor, 26% fair, 10% good, 2% excellent. Livestock. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $136 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $125 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 62% adequate, 38% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 59% adequate, 40% surplus. Barley 70% planted, 84% 2010, 79% avg.; 51%

emerged, 64% 2010, 56% average. Spring wheat 74% planted, 92% 2010, 84% avg.; 26% emerged, 64% 2010, 51% average. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 67% good, 13% excellent. Range and Pasture 2% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Weather. Cool conditions throughout the State with a few warm, dry days. Temperatures were colder than normal at almost all stations. Precipitation occurred throughout the State but in the normal range for the time of year. Low temperatures ranged from 10 degrees in Christmas Valley to 38 degrees in Crescent City. High temperatures ranged from 51 degrees in Lakeview to 71 degrees in Portland. Forty-one out of forty-three stations reported measurable precipitation. The Lakeview station reported the most with 1.18 inches, followed by the Grants Pass station with 1.06 inches. Field Crops. Most western counties reported little preparatory field work and planting due to cold, wet weather. The end of the week provided a small window with warmer weather. Signs of rust were reported in Sherman and Marion county wheat. Grass fields were being sprayed in Yamhill County. In Lane County, row crop ground preparation and other activities were in full swing with planting expected to start in a couple of weeks. Vegetables. It was another cool, wet week for vegetable growers. Operations were behind schedule for planting their crops. Fruits and Nuts. Fruit trees were in various stages of bloom throughout the State. Wine grapes in Douglas County were at the woolly bud stage. The lower Hood River Valley reported the following crop development d'Anjou pear were at full bloom (WSU stage 7); Red Delicious apples at tight cluster to first pink (WSU stages 4 and 5); Bing cherry between first bloom and full bloom (WSU stages 7 and 8); Pinot noir grape at Eichhorn-Lorenz stage 3. Cherry bloom in Wasco County looked good. Nurseries and Greenhouses. Greenhouses were busy getting out vegetable and decorative starts to customers. Nurseries continued to bring out spring plants, bare root trees, and shrubs. Livestock, Range and Pasture. While range and pastures will benefit from this seasons moisture, the lack of warmth in most areas has slowed growth. Once warm weather arrives, pastures will start to take off. Livestock were being moved to spring pastures despite the wet conditions. Animals were doing well, and their calves, lambs, and kids were looking good.

PENNSYLVANIA: Day suitable for fieldwork 1. Soil moisture 0% very short,0% short,13% adequate, and 87% surplus. Barley 6% headed,19% Pr yr,10% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 11% headed. Oats 6% planted,73% pr pr,62% 5-yr avg. Tobacco beds planted 80%, pr yr. 99%, 64% 5-yr. avg.. Peaches in pink 63%, pr yr. 97%, 5-yr. average. 90%. Cherries in pink 64%, pr yr. 97%, 5-yr. avg. 83%. Winter Wheat condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa stand condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent. Timothy Clover stand condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Pasture condition 7% very poor, 23% poor, 31% fair, 36% good, 3% excellent. Primary field activities for the week included limited plowing, some seeding of no till oats, and some pesticide spraying.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Soil moisture 1% very short, 17% short, 78% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 79% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 0% poor, 14% fair, 75% good, 11% excellent. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 72% good, 2% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 74% good, 6% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 0% poor, 30% fair, 68% good, 2% excellent. Hay 0% very poor, 1% poor, 32% fair, 64% good, 3% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 14% fair, 84% good, 2% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 0% poor, 50% fair, 47% good, 3% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 52% fair, 47% good, 1% excellent. Cantelopes 0% very poor, 0% poor, 48% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 15% fair, 82% good, 3% excellent. Corn 95% planted, 95% 2010, 90% avg.; 77% emerged, 82% 2010, 70% avg. Soybeans 2% planted, 0% 2010, 2% avg. Peanuts 6% planted, 2% 2010, 2% avg. Winter wheat 77% headed, 59% 2010, 62% avg.; turning color 1%, 0% 2010, 1% avg. Oats 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 84% headed, 61% 2010, 69% avg. Tobacco transplanted 75%, 87% 2010, 69% avg. Hay grain hay 30%, 31% 2010, 24% avg. Snapbeans, fresh planted 57%, 65% 2010, 68% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 60%, 77% 2010, 71% avg. Watermelons 85% planted, 85% 2010, 80% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 92%, 89% 2010, 89% avg. Cantelopes planted 70%, 85% 2010, 76% avg. Warm temperatures and scattered thunderstorms characterized the week ending April 24, 2011. Highs were in the 80's for much of the State all week, scattering heat driven thunderstorms across the State. The Charleston AP recorded a high temperature of 91 degrees on Friday, while cloudy skies in Florence kept the high to only 62 degrees. The State average temperature for the period was six degrees above normal. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.5 inch, leaving some operators complaining of drought-like conditions. Others received adequate rainfall from the storms to spur along crop progress. Winter wheat continued to head with 77% headed, well ahead of the five year average. Tobacco transplanting picked up considerably, enough to surpass the five year average with 75% of the crop transplanted. Ninety-five percent of corn had been planted with 77% of the crop emerged, remaining on course above the five year averages. Eighty-four percent of oats had headed. Peanuts, soybeans, and cotton planting got underway, with 6%, 2%, and 9% being planted, respectively. Tomato planting remained ahead of the five year average and were 92% planted by the week's end. Snapbeans planted remained behind schedule with only 57% planted. Sixty percent of cucumbers had been planted, still failing to catch up to the five year average of 71%. Cantaloup planting also remained behind the five-year average with 70% planted at the end of the week. Watermelon planting continued to exceed the five year average with 85% planted.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.5. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 39% adequate, 59% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 48% adequate, 48% surplus. Winter wheat breaking dormancy 97%, 99% 2010, 96% avg. Pct of winter wheat acreage hit by winter kill 6%. Winter wheat boot 0%, 2% 2010, 1% avg. Barley 8% seeded, 40% 2010, 26% avg.; 0% emerged, 4% 2010, 3% avg. Feed supplies 0% very short, 8% short, 83% adequate, 9% surplus. Stock water supplies 65% adequate, 35% surplus. Range and pasture 3% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent. Cattle moved to pasture 11% complete. Calving 73% complete. Cattle condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 72% good, 9% excellent. Lambing 69% complete. Sheep condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 78% good, 7% excellent. Field work continues to be delayed by precipitation and a lack of sunshine. Small grain seeding made some progression, but is still well behind last year and the five year averages. Farm activities included preparing equipment for planting, caring for livestock, calving and lambing.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 61% adequate, 38% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 70% adequate, 29% surplus. Apples 98% budding, 97% 2010, 98% avg.; 83% blooming, 81% 2010, 84% avg.; 21% fair, 70% good, 9% excellent. Pastures 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent.

Strawberries 2% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Winter wheat 94% jointed, 85% 2010, 91% avg.; 1% poor, 10% fair, 60% good, 29% excellent. Farmers across Tennessee faced yet another week featuring multiple days of rain. Although storms were scattered and rainfall totals relatively low, conditions in most fields remained wet throughout the week. Repeated spurts of wet weather this spring have pushed corn planting behind schedule and, by week's end, only 34 percent of the crop had been planted, compared to the average of 60 percent. Pasture conditions continued to improve with the wet, warm weather. The strawberry and apple crops were rated in mostly good condition and producers were able to harvest some strawberries last week. Farmers in some areas were also able to apply fertilizer to fields in preparation for planting and apply pesticides to the wheat crop, which remained rated in mostly good condition. Temperatures averaged about 9 degrees above normal statewide last week. Precipitation levels were below normal across the state, but only slightly below normal in West Tennessee.

TEXAS: Areas of the Southern Low Plains, the Cross Timbers, and the Edwards Plateau received up to 3 inches of rainfall while the rest of the state observed little to no moisture. Small Grains. Heavy irrigation continued on wheat in areas of the Northern Plains, however, dry-land wheat conditions continued to decline due to low moisture. Wheat continued to head out in areas of the northern part of the state but slowed due to lack of adequate moisture. Wheat in areas of the Blacklands progressed well due to earlier received moisture. Row Crops. In some areas of the Plains, cotton and corn land preparation continued while in other areas recently planted irrigated corn and cotton made good progress. Emerged irrigated corn in areas of the Blacklands and South Central Texas progressed well; however, dry-land emerged corn was very stressed due to lack of moisture. Recently planted soybeans made good progress in areas of the Blacklands and the Upper Coast. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crop Report. In areas of South Texas, cabbage and carrot harvest were active, late-planted irrigated spinach made good progress, and producers prepared to harvest onions. Citrus harvest progressed well in the Lower Valley. Livestock, Range and Pasture Report. Supplemental feeding of protein, hay, and molasses to livestock was very active across the state due to extensive forage fires and drought conditions. Livestock culling increased due to dry pastures in East Texas and the southern part of the state. Livestock water levels continued to decline across the state due to drought conditions. Foaling was active in areas of the Trans-Pecos, while sheep shearing was active in areas of the Edwards Plateau. Hay supplies across the state remained very low. Pasture and rangeland grasses across the state suffered due to very low soil moisture. Recently planted summer annuals emerged in the Edwards Plateau and were in need of rainfall. In areas of the Plains, the Trans-Pecos, East Texas, and the Edwards Plateau, massive wildfires damaged many rangeland and pasture acres including extensive damage to fences. The threat of wildfires remained severe on rangeland and pastures across the state due to high winds and very dry conditions, however, the threat slightly declined due to increasing humidity in areas of the Cross Timbers and the Edwards Plateau.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 3. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 78% adequate, 20% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 0% very short, 0% short, 70% adequate, 30% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 66% good, 10% excellent. Spring wheat 39% planted, 74% 2010, 72% avg.; 10% emerged, 38% 2010, 32% avg. Barley 35% planted, 80% 2010, 67% avg.; 8% emerged, 53% 2010, 29% avg. Oats 37% planted, 46% 2010, 47% avg.; 8% emerged, 18% 2010, 15% avg. Corn 3% planted, 12% 2010, 9% avg. Cows calved 86%, 87% 2010, 87% avg. Cattle and calves condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 67% good, 2% excellent. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 74% good, 1% excellent. Range and Pasture 0% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 6% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 4% short, 68% adequate, 28% surplus. Sheep sheared on farm, 86%, 64% 2010, 58% avg. Sheep sheared on range 72%, 61% 2010, 48% avg. Ewes lamb on farm 82%, 86% 2010, 88% avg. Ewes lamb on range 39%, 44% 2010, 44% avg. Apples full bloom or past 11%, 17% 2010, 51% avg. Apricots full bloom or past 85%, 81% 2010, 84% avg. Sweet cherries full bloom or past 22%, 45% 2010, 64% avg. Tart Cherries full bloom or past 11%, 40% 2010, 60% avg. Peaches, full bloom or past 23%, 59% 2010, 58% avg. Rain showers and cool temperatures were common in most locations. Temperature dropped below freezing a few nights in some locations. The cool, wet weather slowed field work as farmers in many locations had to wait for fields to dry out enough to bring in tractors and other field equipment. Pollination in orchards was slow due to weather conditions. Farmers in Box Elder County expressed frustration about not getting crops planted due to wet soil conditions. Growers there had planted about half of the onion crop. They will continue to plant until May 1. After that growers may decide to plant alternate crops such as grain corn or dry beans. Planting of safflower is also behind normal. Many dry land winter wheat producers in the higher elevations of Box Elder County have had as much as 75 percent winter kill. Many plan to replant to spring wheat or safflower. Most of the fields have too much soil moisture to work or plant. Grain farmers in Cache County are getting discouraged because wet weather there is delaying planting. Planting is also being delayed in Weber County. Flooding from the Weber River is affecting activity on minor acreages. Wet weather continued to delay field work in Morgan County. Wet conditions have pretty much stopped field activity in Utah and Sanpete Counties. In Duchesne County there has been some rain but field work has been able to continue in preparation to plant crops. In San Juan County, a storm left an inch of rain. The timing of the precipitation was perfect to keep wheat growing and get range grass off to a good start. Livestock producers are branding and doctoring calves in preparation for turning out on spring pastures in Box Elder County. Some producers there have turned animals out and they are reporting that the grass is short but there is good moisture for the grass to grow when it warms up. Ranchers have been battling some sickness in calves due to the wet, cold weather. Sheep producers in Box Elder County are just beginning to lamb. Overall, the sheep look good and markets for lambs and wool are excellent at the present time. In Cache County, grass is starting to green up on pastures and rangeland allowing beef cattle to do somewhat better. Hay is in short supply and many beef and dairy producers are almost out. Livestock producers in Duchesne County were also preparing cattle to send to spring pastures. In Sanpete County livestock conditions vary. There are some problems due to the wet conditions.

VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 6% short, 75% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 11% short, 79% adequate, 8% surplus. Pasture 6% poor, 23% fair, 62% good, 9% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, 14% excellent. Other hay 1% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 64% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1% poor, 20% fair, 64% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat 1% poor, 17% fair, 54% good, 28% excellent. Barley 1% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 14% excellent. Tobacco Greenhouse 31% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Tobacco Plantbeds 21% fair, 79% good. Summer potatoes 100% good.

All apples 37% fair, 63% good. Peaches 46% fair, 54% good. Grapes 42% fair, 58% good. Oats 1% poor, 23% fair, 75% good, 1% excellent. Corn 39% planted, 52% 2010; 41% 5-yr avg.; 2% emerged, 10% 2010; 11% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 16% headed, 10% 2010; 8% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 2% planted, N/A 2010; 1% 5-yr avg. Cotton 10%; 7% 2010; 8% 5-yr avg. Summer potatoes 100% planted, 94% 2010; 98% 5-yr avg. Oats for grain 32%; 32% 2010; N/A 5-yr avg. Severe thunderstorms and heavy rains caused flooded rivers, fence damage and debris on April 16, 2011. Fieldwork continued to progress well with warmer temperatures showing up later in the week. Continued rains are needed to increase the quality of the pastures and hayfields. Farmers are underway planting corn and scouting small grains for insects and diseases. Land preparations for peanuts, cotton, soybeans and tobacco are underway in some areas. Much of the early planted corn has emerged or is beginning to do so. Vegetable farmers are planting some summer crops and preparing for tomato, squash, and pepper planting. Wheat and barley fields continued to look good while fungicides were applied to wheat fields. Strawberry production is well underway.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture conditions 3% short, 65% adequate, and 32% surplus. The majority of fieldwork was done at the end of the week when temperatures warmed Statewide. Producers in Whitman County remained in a holding pattern, waiting for fields to dry enough for planting grains and lentils. Even counties with significant spring grains planted saw below normal emergence rates due to overall cool air and soil temperatures. Producers in Southeastern Washington were pleased to see significant alfalfa growth. Plowing and disking occurred only in the higher fields of Snohomish County. Christmas tree growers reported bud break on Spruce trees. In the Yakima Valley, most of the peach and nectarine trees were in full bloom to petal fall as the field crews worked to flower thin these crops. Honeybee pollination conditions were adequate in orchards later in the week. Cherry, apple and pear trees were entering bloom throughout the Valley; while these trees were just starting to bloom in the Upper Yakima Valley. Early in the week, night time and early morning temperatures dipped below freezing causing many orchardists to fire up frost protection measures for two to four consecutive nights. Overall, these unusually cold spring conditions delayed asparagus harvest throughout the Valley. Most of the asparagus fields in Franklin County were clear cut last week as frost damaged the standing spears. Some blueberry fields in Whatcom County were too wet to access, resulting in the use of helicopters for spraying. Range and pasture conditions 3% very poor, 15% poor, 20% fair, 57% good and 5% excellent. In Klickitat County, cattle were beginning to be moved to spring pasture and hay supplies were running low. Pastures made very little progress in the Northeastern portion of the State due to continued cold spring temperatures. Livestock producers on the western side saw rapid forage growth due to temperatures approaching 70 degrees at the end of the week.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 2. Topsoil moisture 59% adequate and 41% surplus compared with 1% very short, 34% short, 64% adequate and 1% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting was 43%, 72% in 2010, and 63% 5-year avg. Hay and roughage supplies were 8% very short, 29% short, 53% adequate and 10% surplus compared with 5% very short, 20% short, 74% adequate and 1% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 4% very short, 19% short and 77% adequate compared with 11% short and 89% adequate last year. Corn was 6% planted, 14% in 2010, and 13% 5-year avg. Corn was 1% emerged, 1% in 2010, and 5-year avg. not available. Winter wheat conditions were 4% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 53% good and 5% excellent. Wheat was 1% headed, 7% in 2010, and 5-year avg. not available. Hay conditions were 3% very poor, 6% poor, 54% fair, 34% good and 3% excellent. Apple conditions were 36% percent fair, 61% good and 3% excellent. Peach conditions were 41% percent fair, 58% good and 1% excellent. Cattle and calves were 3% poor, 26% fair, 65% good and 6% excellent. Calving was 88% complete, compared to 96% last year. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 31% fair, 62% good and 5% excellent. Lambing was 90% complete, compared to 94% last year. Heavy rains have delayed field work in many areas. Farming activities included cleaning up flood debris from fence lines and roadways, repairing fences, rotating pastures, calving, lambing and kidding.

WISCONSIN: 2008, 1995, and 1993. Statewide, Oats 12% planted complete, compared to 78% last year and 46% 5-yr average. Winter wheat conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 57% good and 12% excellent. Pasture conditions 6% very poor, 17% poor, 42% fair, 30% good and 5% excellent. Many reporters indicated that alfalfa and winter wheat looked good and appeared to have made it through the winter. Southwest District reporters commented that pastures were greening up, but growing very slowly. Pea and potato fields were being worked in lighter, sandy soils in the Central District. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 5 to 8 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 43 to 49 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 31 to 35 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.69 inches in Eau Claire to 1.58 inches in Madison. Growing degree days remain behind the normal levels due to the cold weather.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 3.50. Topsoil moisture 9% short, 80% adequate, 11% surplus. Barley progress 65% planted, 20% emerged. Oats progress 45% planted, 11% emerged. Spring wheat progress 10% planted, 1% emerged. Winter wheat progress 12% jointed. Sugar beet progress 11% planted. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 33% fair, 64% good, 2% excellent. Spring calves born 78%. Farm flock ewes lambed 82%. Farm flock sheep shorn 71%. Range flock ewes lambed 26%. Range flock sheep shorn 57%. Calf losses 32% light, 62% normal, 6% heavy. Lamb losses 28% light, 65% normal, 7% heavy. General livestock condition 1% poor, 22% fair, 68% good, 9% excellent. Range and pasture condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 3% excellent. Range and pasture spring grazing prospects 2% poor, 24% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 79% adequate, 21% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 21% short, 77% adequate, 2% surplus. A number of counties commented on the cooler than normal spring conditions with high snowpack levels, as can be seen in the weather data table. Fremont and Uinta Counties also commented on the extreme winds incurred during the past week. Crook, Lincoln, Platte and Washakie Counties reported wet, muddy conditions, delaying field work in those areas. Uinta County continues to prepare for flooding with several ice jams causing ditches and canals to overflow. Platte County commented on the Laramie, Sybille and Platte Rivers, which are running full. Laramie County reported spotty areas in some stands of wheat, especially on the tops of hills. Regarding livestock, Carbon County reported hay shortages due to prolonged winter snow cover and Sweetwater County remarked that shearing was a bit slow this year. The NRCS SNOTEL site, as of April 25, showed a snow water equivalent statewide average of 141%, well above the average of 68% this time last year. The current drainage basin averages range from 121% in the Wind River Basin to 174% of average in the Little Snake River Basin. Activities field work, feeding livestock, shearing sheep, lambing & calving.

International Weather and Crop Summary

March 17-23, 2011

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Dry, warm weather across northern and central Europe increased concerns for vegetative to reproductive winter crops.

WESTERN FSU: Dry, mild conditions promoted crop development in the west, while showers maintained soil moisture in the south and east.

MIDDLE EAST: Moderate to heavy rain from Turkey into Iraq and Iran benefited winter crops but caused flooding and fieldwork delays.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Wet weather returned to the region, hampering winter crop maturation and early harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA: High heat and periodic showers continued in advance of the monsoon.

EAST ASIA: Warm weather and brief showers aided crop development in China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Wet weather continued across the region, slowing rice harvesting in Indonesia but aiding field preparations in Indochina.

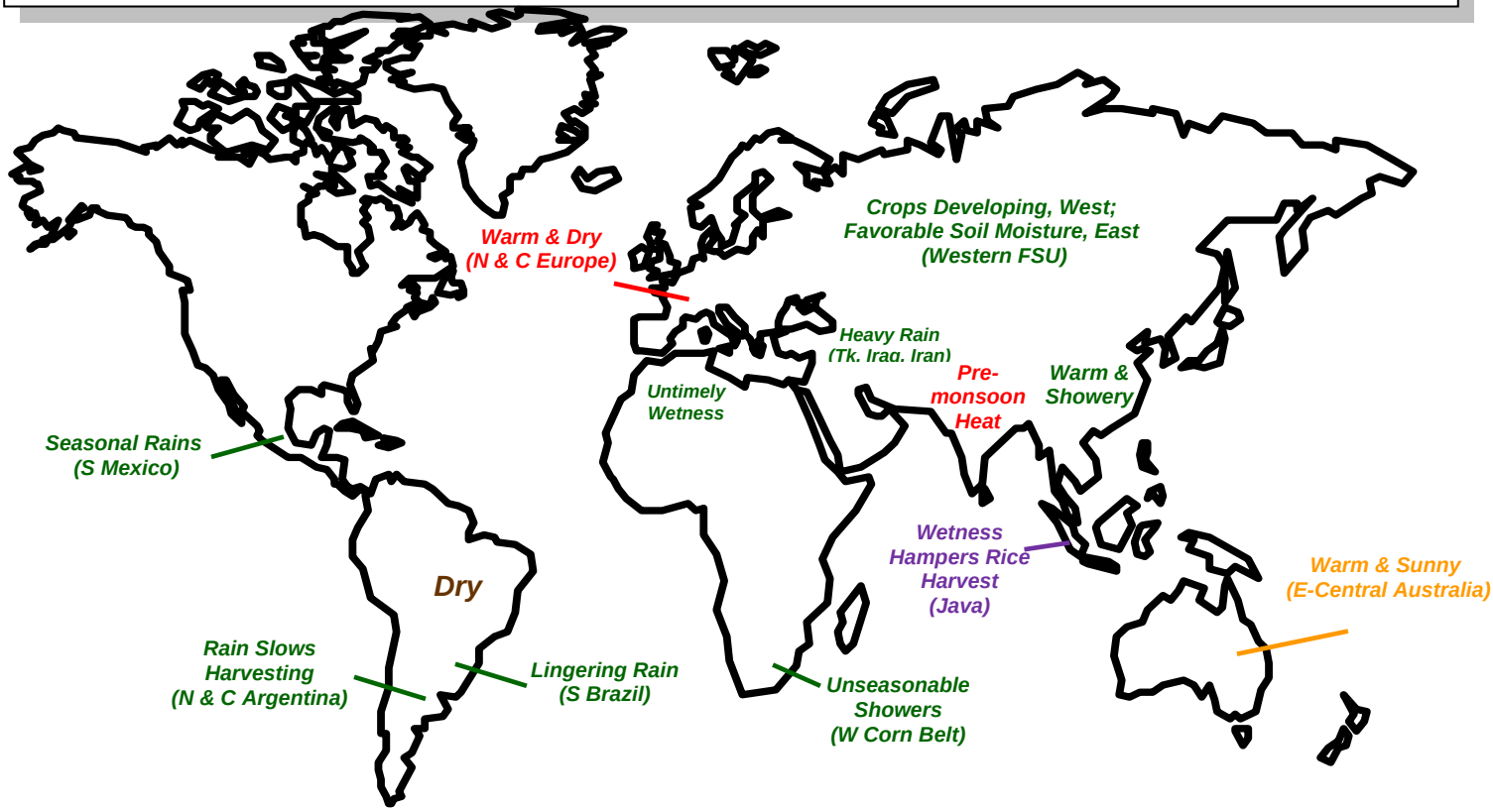
AUSTRALIA: Warm, sunny weather favored summer crop maturation and harvesting and likely encouraged early winter wheat planting in portions of Queensland.

SOUTH AFRICA: Unseasonable rain maintained favorable moisture levels for immature summer crops and winter wheat establishment in western sections of the corn belt.

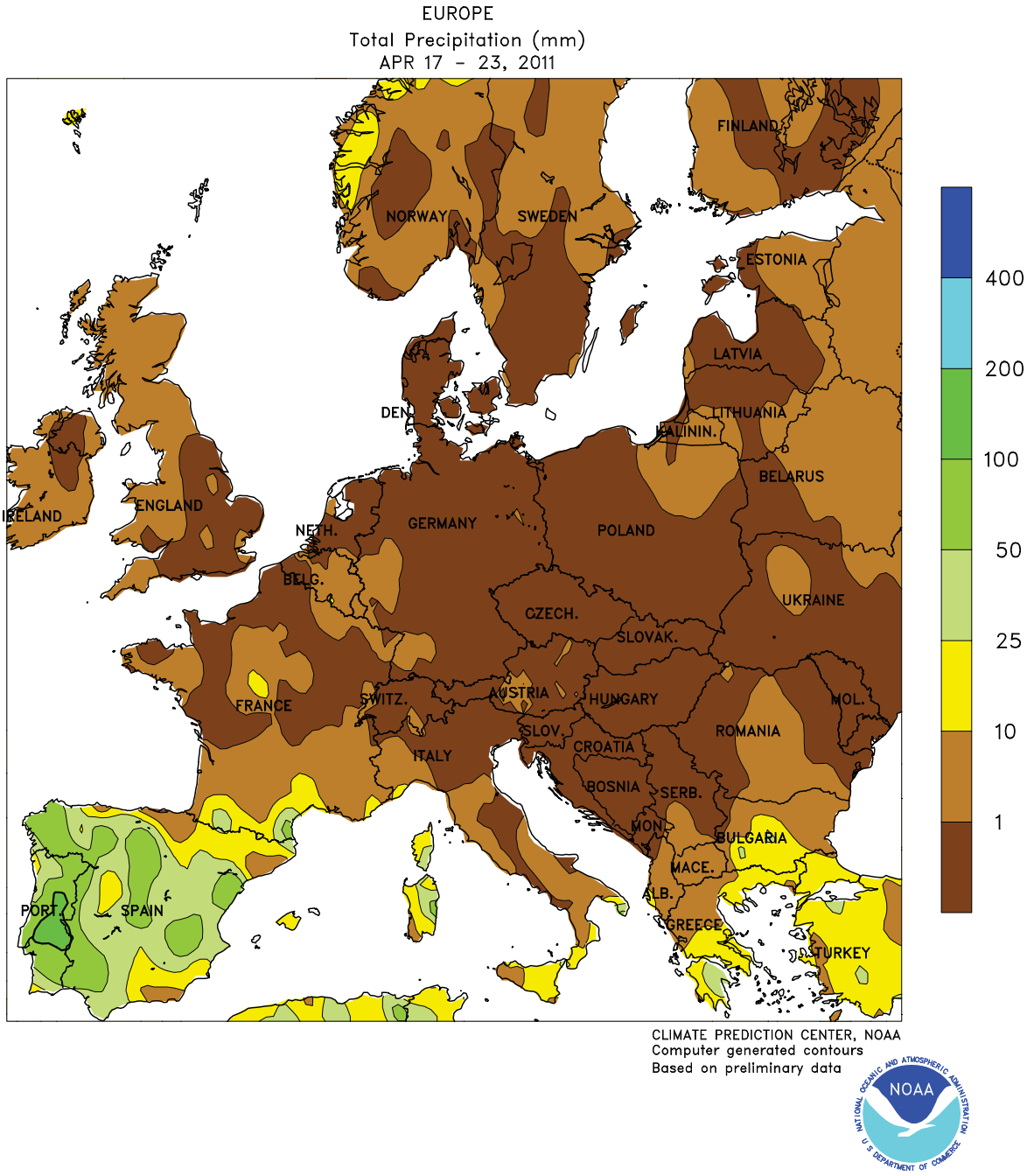
ARGENTINA: Wet weather slowed summer grain and oilseed harvesting in eastern areas.

BRAZIL: Lingering showers slowed soybean harvesting in Rio Grande do Sul, but drier conditions prevailed throughout central Brazil, reducing moisture for winter corn.

MEXICO: Showers aided early planting activities in eastern sections of the southern plateau corn belt.

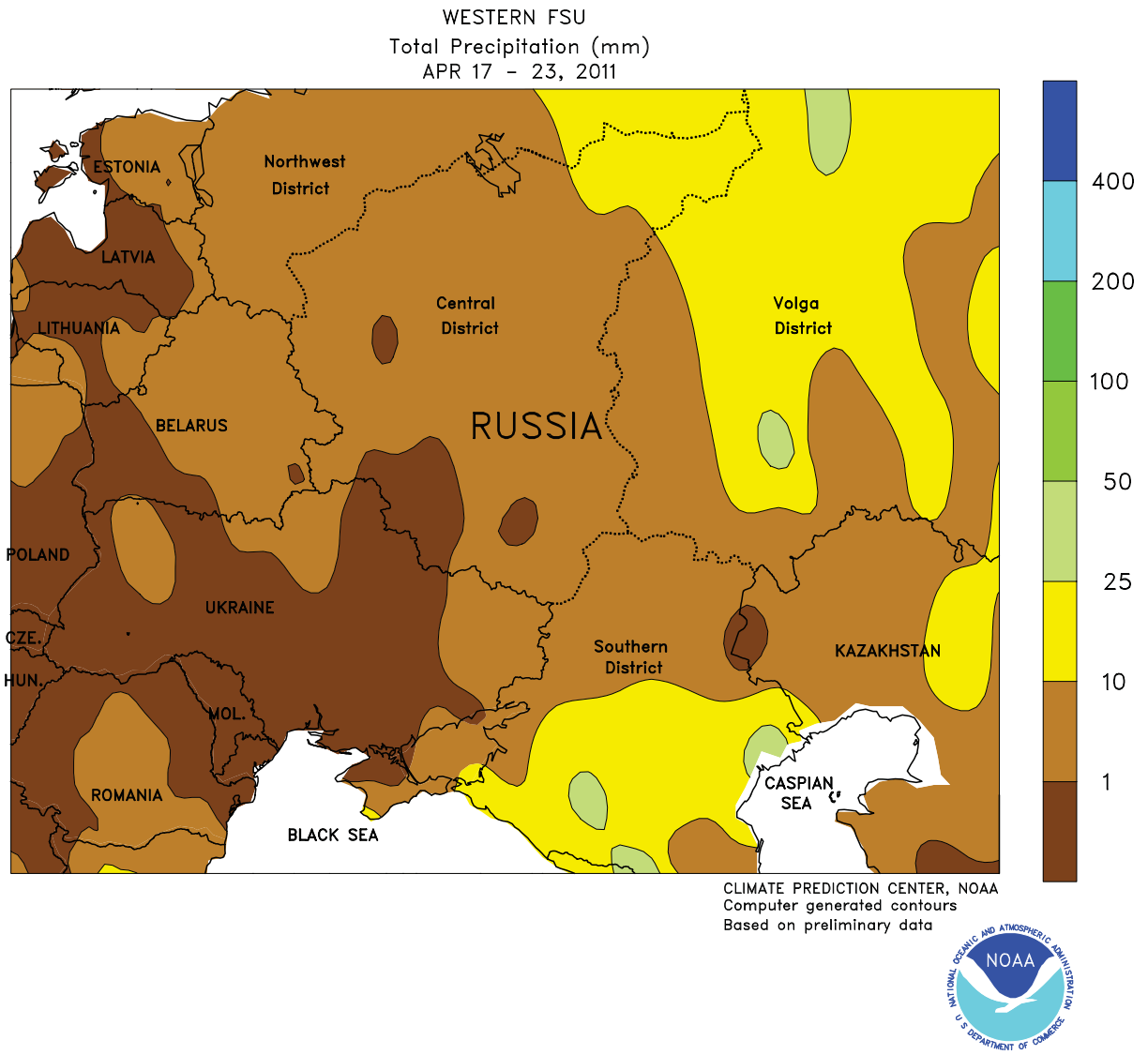


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



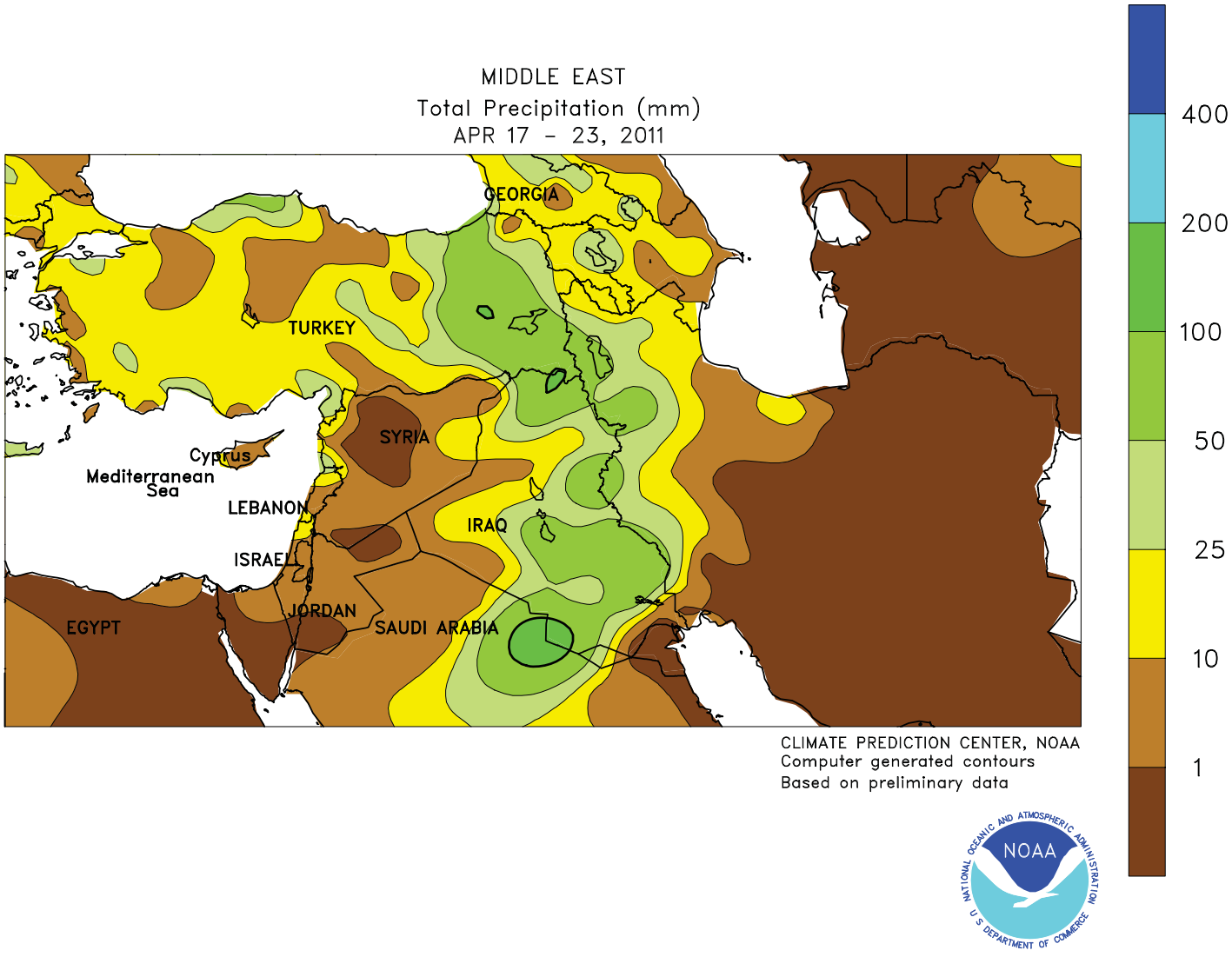
EUROPE

Warm, dry weather expanded over northern and central growing areas, while beneficial rain returned to the Iberian Peninsula. High pressure anchored over northern Europe was responsible for dry, increasingly warm conditions (up to 9°C above normal) from France and the United Kingdom into Poland and the northern Balkans. Consequently, soil moisture continued to drop to unfavorably low levels across many of northern Europe's primary wheat and rapeseed areas, where crops ranged from vegetative (Poland) to reproductive (France). In particular, short-term dryness was most pronounced in southeastern England, the Low Countries, northern Germany, northwestern Poland, and western Hungary. Rain will be needed soon in these areas as crops progress through the temperature- and moisture-sensitive reproductive and filling stages of development. In Italy, the recent dry spell followed a wetter-than-normal March, promoting corn planting and winter wheat growth. In contrast, a slow-moving upper-air disturbance generated 25 to 105 mm of rainfall on the Iberian Peninsula, providing a late boost to winter wheat prospects and increasing irrigation reserves for dry-season crops.



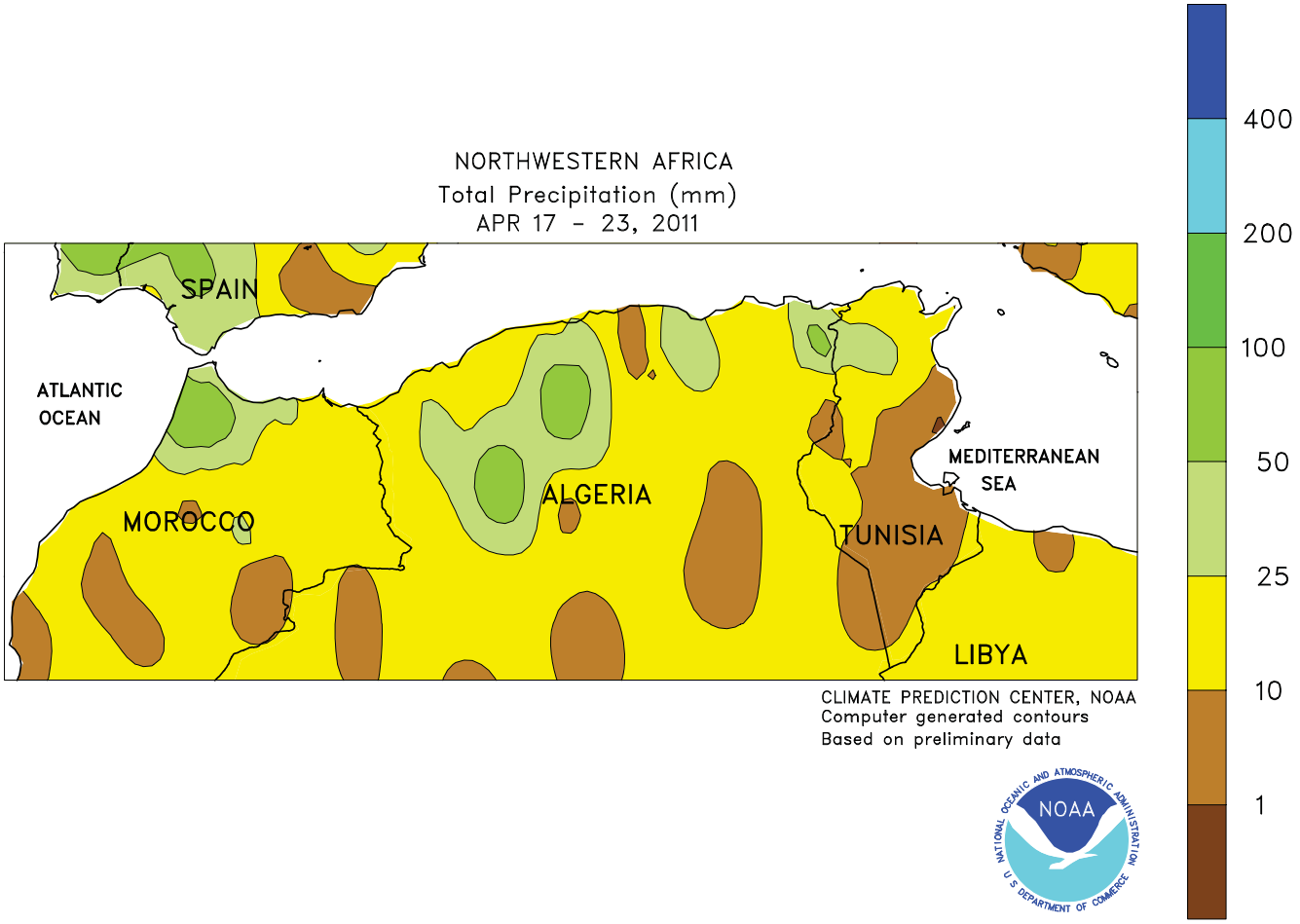
WESTERN FSU

Dry, mild conditions in western crop districts contrasted with cool, wet weather across southern and eastern growing areas. An area of low pressure tracked northeast from the Black Sea, triggering showers and thunderstorms (5-30 mm) across Russia's Southern and Volga Districts. The rain maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for vegetative (south) to greening (north) winter grains and oilseeds. Meanwhile, high pressure maintained sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures across Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, and western Russia, promoting winter crop growth. Although conditions for winter grains and oilseeds are mostly favorable over the Western FSU, short-term precipitation deficits have lowered soil moisture in southern Belarus and northern Ukraine.



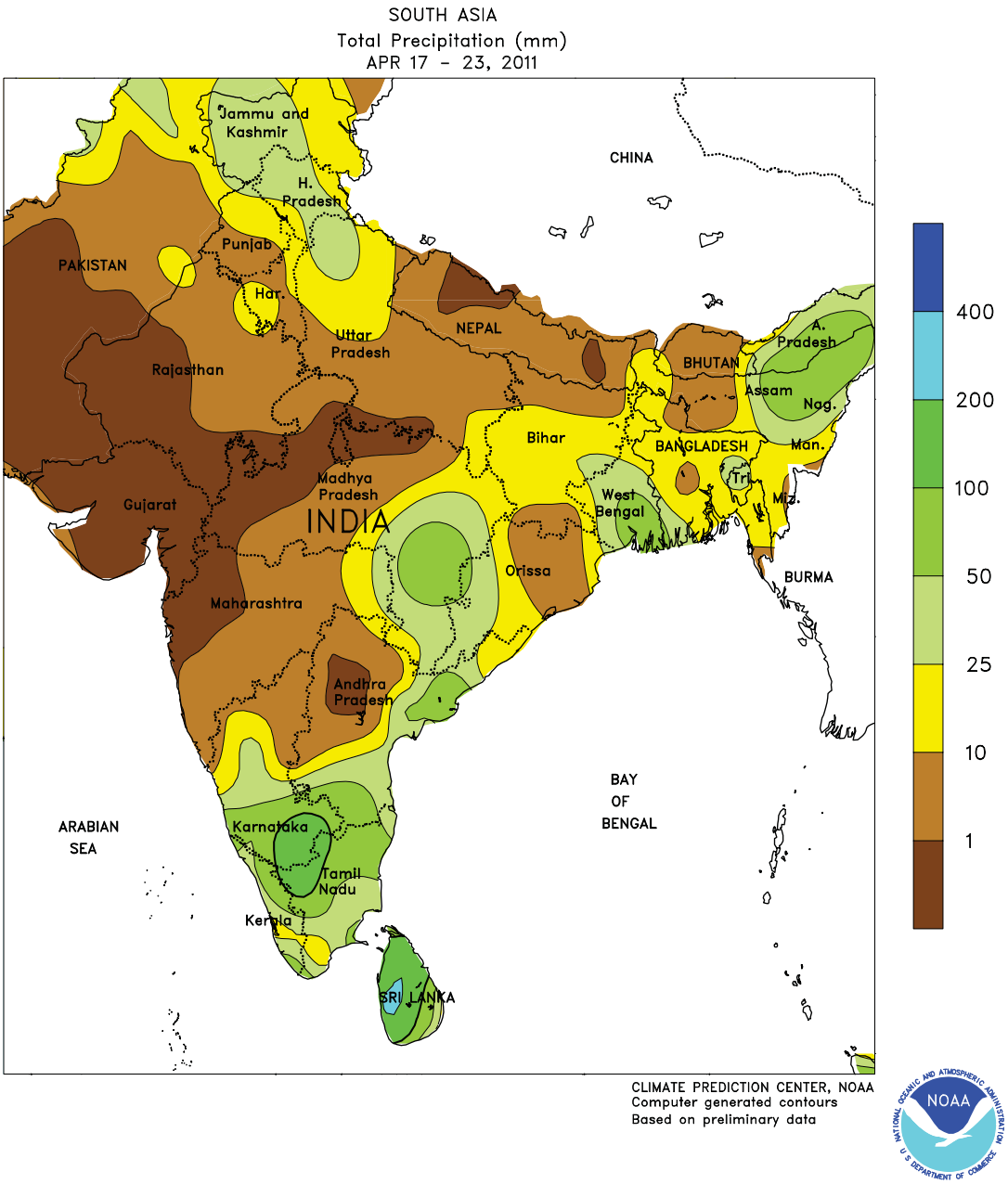
MIDDLE EAST

A strong, slow-moving Mediterranean storm system generated widespread rainfall across much of the region, boosting moisture reserves for winter crops but hampering fieldwork. In central and western Turkey, light to moderate showers (10-35 mm) maintained favorable soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter grains. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy rain with embedded thunderstorms developed from eastern Turkey and northwestern Iran southward into Saudi Arabia; the rainfall was beneficial for reproductive to filling winter grains but caused flooding and localized damage to infrastructure. In addition, the rain in southern-most crop districts likely disrupted harvesting. In contrast, sunny skies and temperatures up to 5°C above normal in eastern Iran accelerated winter wheat through the reproductive and filling stages of development.



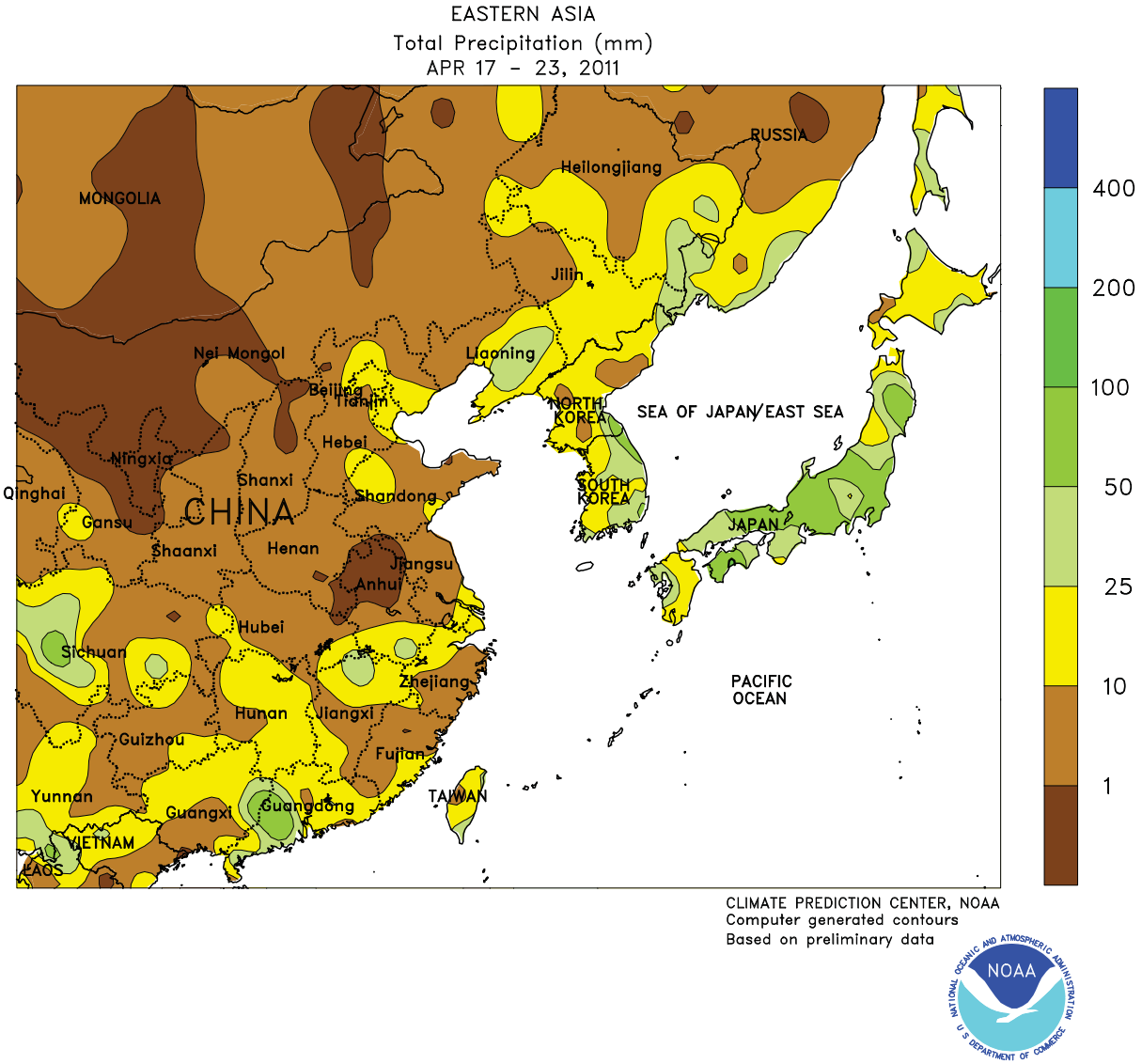
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Wet weather returned to the region, hampering winter crop maturation and harvesting. Rain tallied 10 to more than 50 mm from northern Morocco into northern Algeria and Tunisia, providing a late boost of moisture to immature winter wheat and barley but hindering crop maturation and harvesting. Rain mostly bypassed western and southern Morocco, where fieldwork proceeded with only minimal delays. Despite the wet conditions, temperatures averaged up to 3°C above normal, with highs reaching into the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) over much of the region.



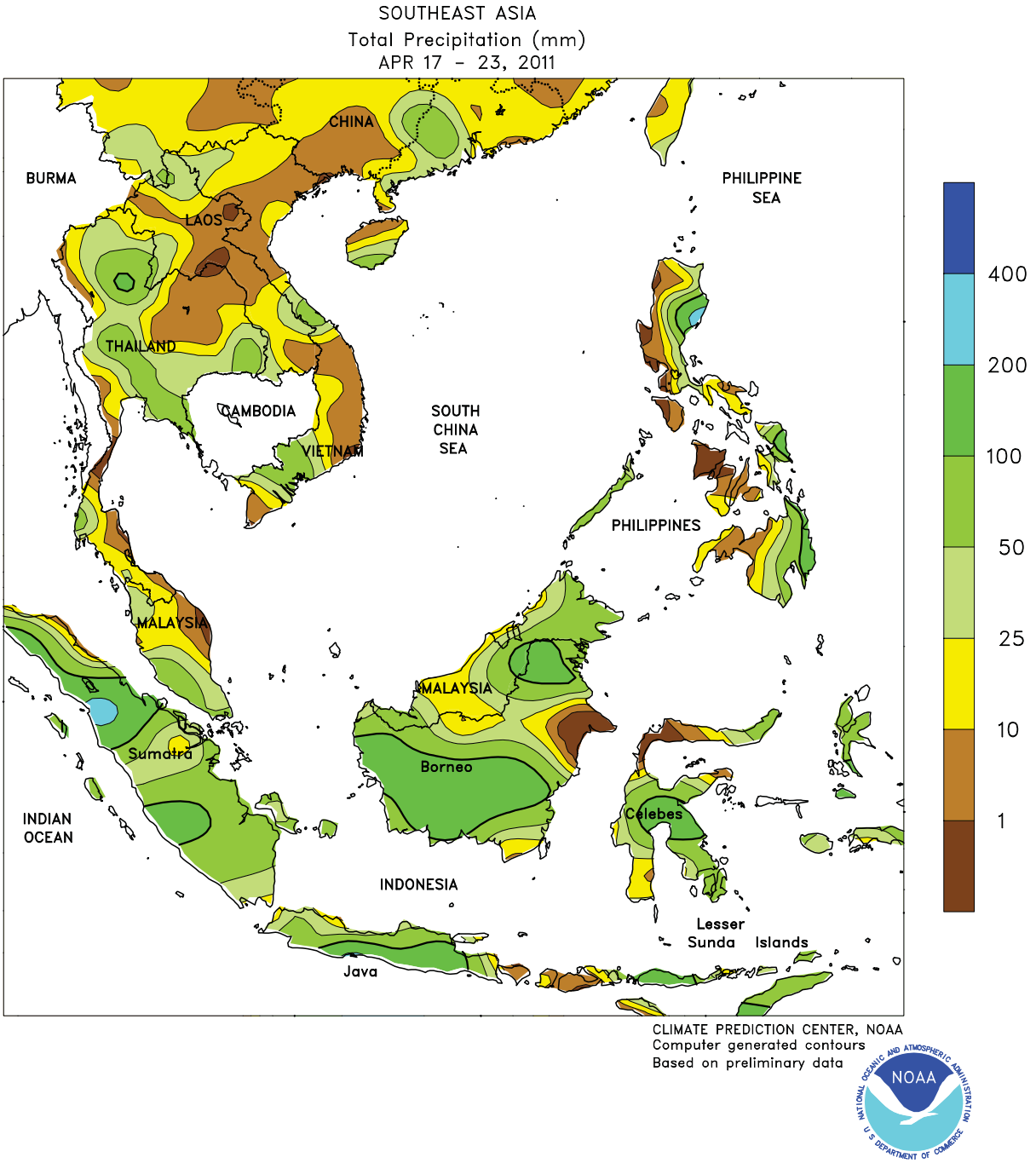
SOUTH ASIA

Showers (10-30 mm) caused brief fieldwork delays as early summer crop planting (sugarcane and cotton) got underway in northern India. Heavy showers (over 50 mm) prevailed across eastern and southern India as pre-monsoon heat continued to build in the region. Maximum temperatures topped 42°C throughout central India, with nearly all the sub-continent above 35°C.



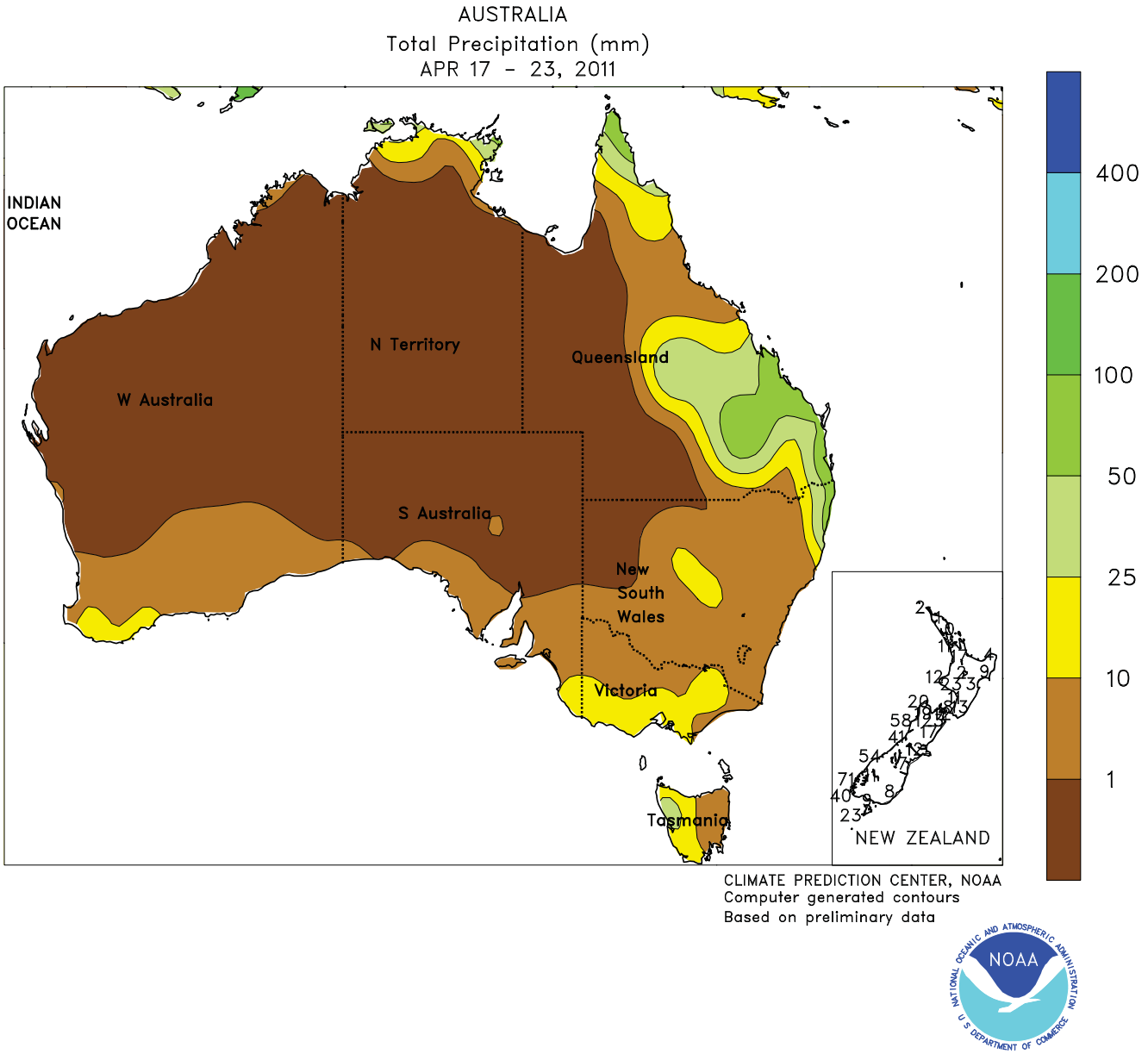
EASTERN ASIA

Warm weather and periodic showers aided crops across eastern China. On the North China Plain, light rainfall, with amounts generally less than 10 mm, provided beneficial moisture to reproductive winter wheat. Similar amounts of rainfall in the Yangtze Valley also added to moisture supplies for winter rapeseed entering the filling stage of development as well as vegetative spring corn. The heaviest showers occurred in southern China, where up to 25 mm of rain benefited early double-crop rice entering the ripening stage of development while also favoring newly transplanted single-season rice. Temperatures averaged 3°C in most growing areas, spurring development of both winter and spring crops.



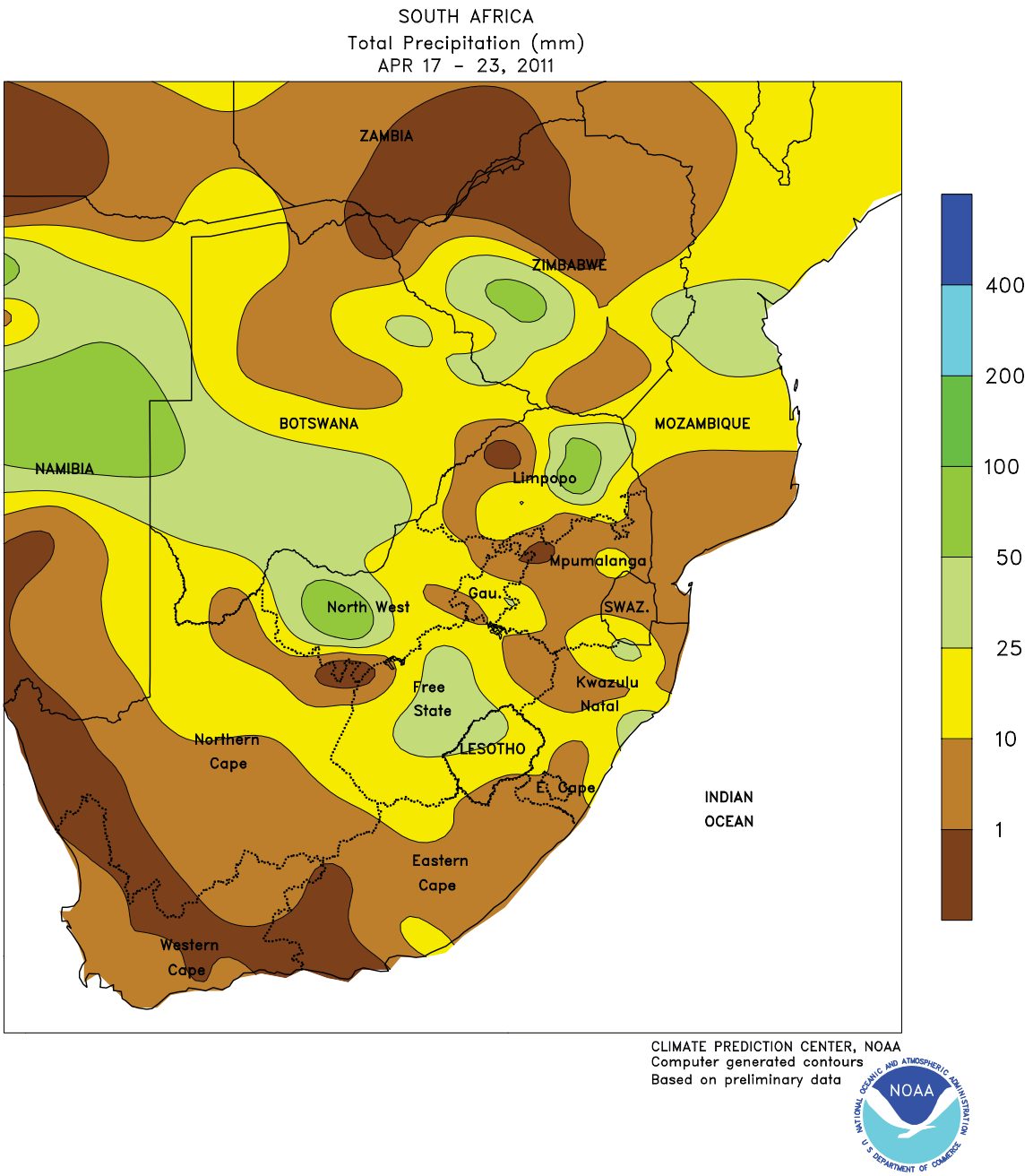
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Above-normal rainfall continued to slow rice harvesting in Java, Indonesia, although wetness eased somewhat with amounts generally less than 50 mm. Drier weather in oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia aided harvesting, but wet weather (50-200 mm) in Kalimantan, Indonesia caused some harvest delays. Showers continue to maintain high moisture levels in the Philippines ahead of the main growing season. Indochina, experienced wet weather for the week as pre-monsoon showers brought over 50 mm of rain to areas of western Thailand and southern Vietnam. The moisture was welcomed as growers prepare fields for rice transplanting early in May.



AUSTRALIA

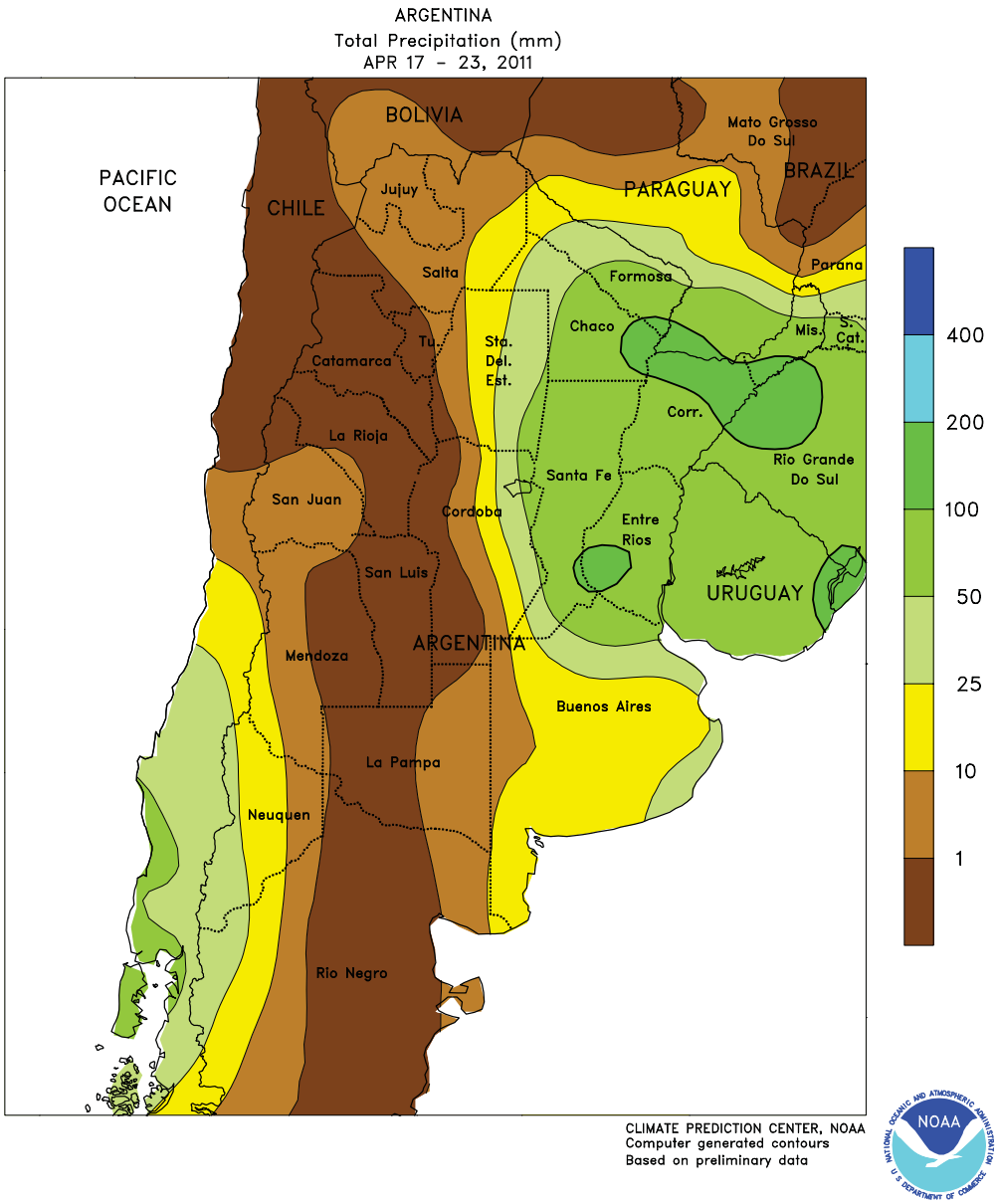
After a relatively cool, wet (5-50 mm, locally more) start to the period, dry weather dominated most of the week in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. The warm, sunny weather aided summer crop maturation and harvesting and likely encouraged early winter wheat planting in northern portions of the wheat belt. Temperatures in eastern Australia averaged about 1 to 2ºC degrees C above normal, with maximum temperatures generally in the upper 20s (degrees C).



SOUTH AFRICA

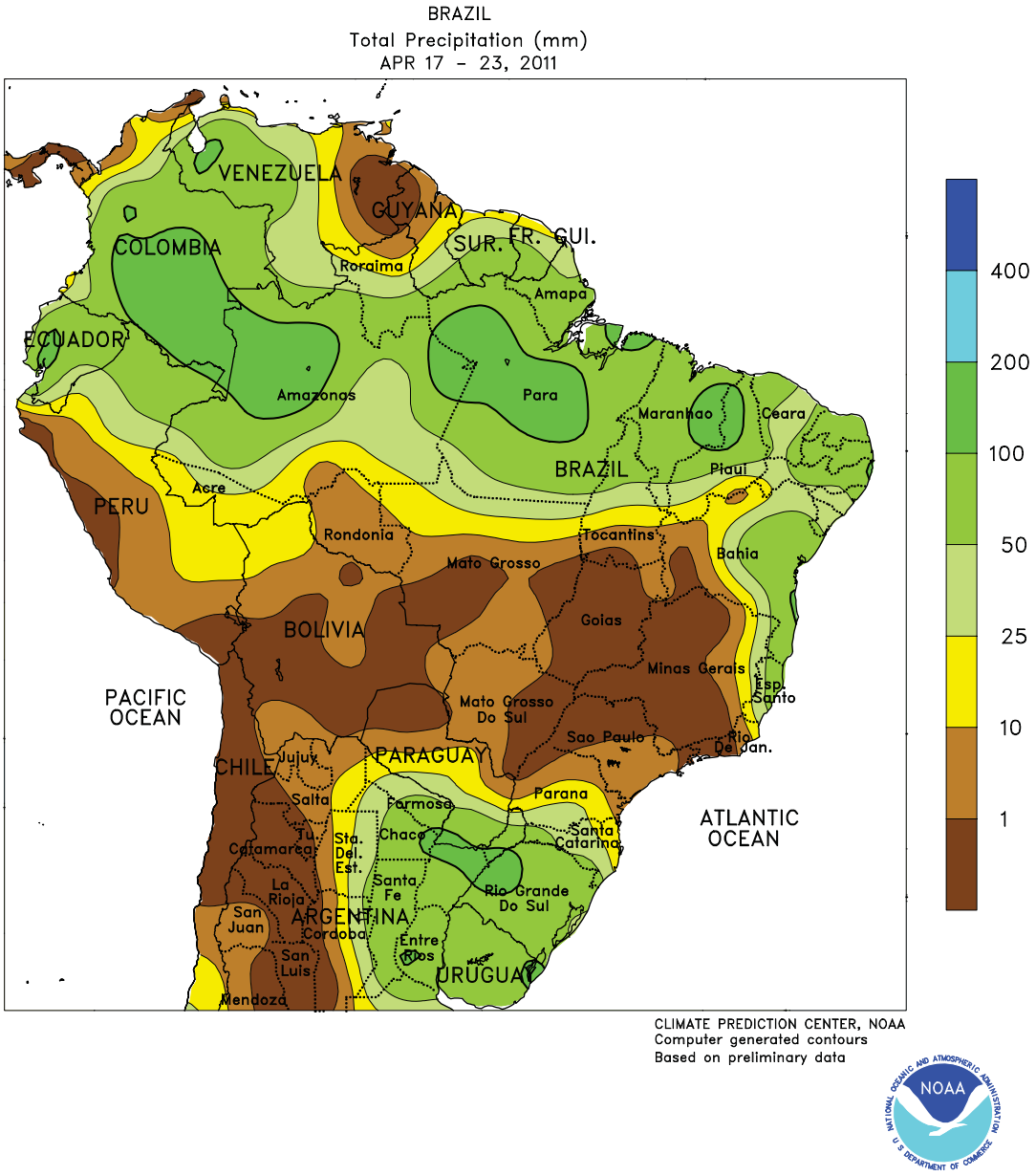
Unseasonably wet weather continued in western sections of the corn belt, benefiting immature, late-planted summer crops and maintaining favorable levels of moisture for germination of winter wheat. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more throughout North West and Free State; lighter rain (3-10 mm) fell in eastern sections of the corn belt, with locally heavier amounts in outlying areas of Limpopo. Wheat planting is usually underway in the main eastern growing areas during May and June. Elsewhere, scattered, seasonably lighter showers (5-25 mm) lingered over KwaZulu-Natal, allowing sugarcane harvesting to slowly restart. Rainfall was generally scattered and light throughout the Cape Provinces; the drier conditions were welcomed in the Eastern Cape and nearby locations in Free State and Northern Cape following recent bouts with flooding. In contrast, additional rain is needed in wheat areas of Western Cape for uniform germination and establishment.

Note: this is the last weekly summary of the season; coverage will resume in October 2011 as summer crop planting becomes active.



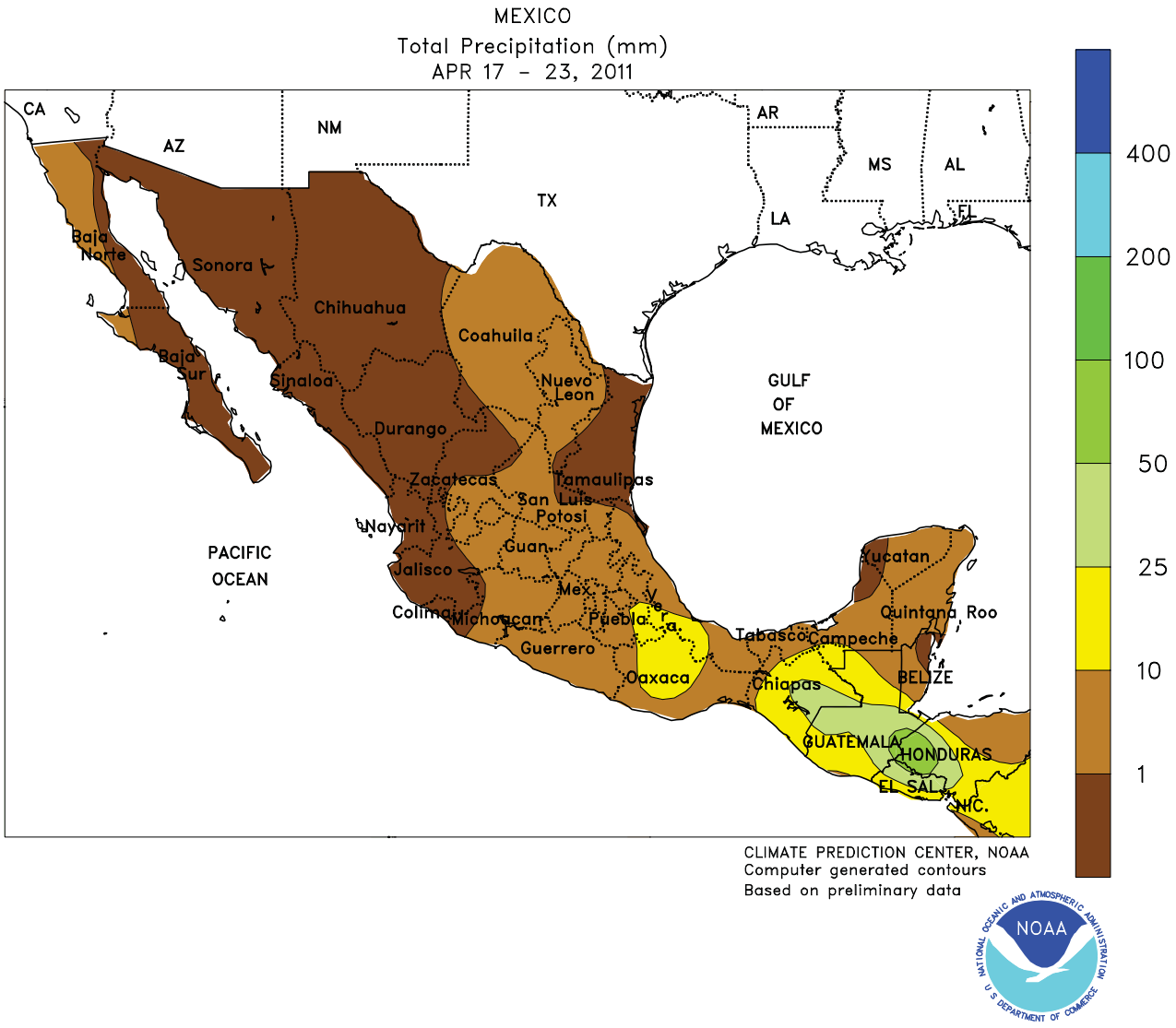
ARGENTINA

Periods of heavy rain slowed harvesting of corn and soybeans in eastern production areas of central and northern Argentina. Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm or more from northern Buenos Aires to eastern Formosa, extending eastward toward Uruguay and southern Brazil. This area includes important, high-yielding farming areas in eastern Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios. Lighter rain (up to 25 mm) fell in central and southern Buenos Aires, allowing fieldwork to progress. In addition to disrupting the corn and soybean harvest, the rain in the north was untimely for opening cotton, and drier weather will be needed to alleviate concerns for negative impacts on fiber quality; this is particularly true for Chaco (Argentina's largest producer), where harvesting was reportedly underway. In contrast, dry weather dominated key western farming areas, favoring maturation and harvesting of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. Weekly average temperatures were generally within 1°C of normal throughout Argentina's main agricultural areas, with highs ranging from the middle 20s (degrees C) in southeastern Buenos Aires to the middle 30s in the far north. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 49 percent harvested as of April 21, 2 percentage points behind last year's pace. Harvesting of soybeans also lagged last year's pace (52 percent this year versus 54 percent in 2010). Wheat planting is underway from May to July.



BRAZIL

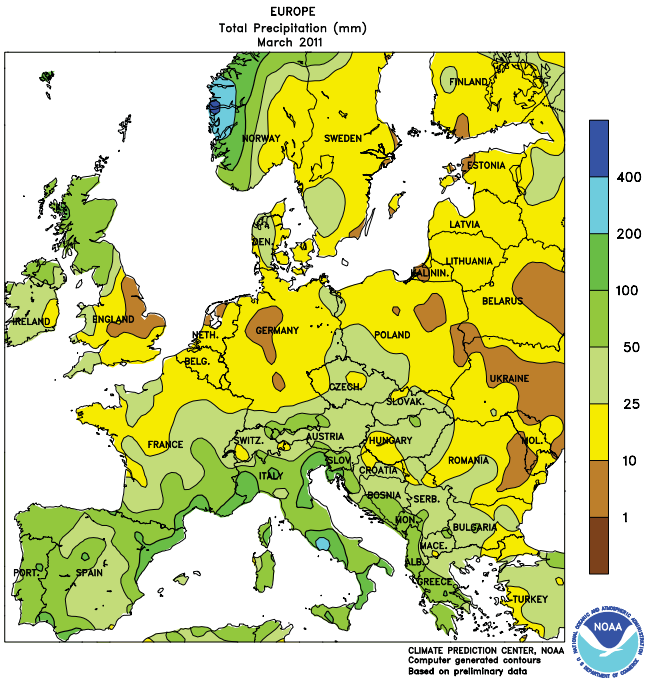
Wet weather lingered over Rio Grande do Sul, hampering soybean harvesting but maintaining abundant moisture reserves for the upcoming winter wheat crop. Rainfall totaled 50 to more than 100 mm over the state, with amounts exceeding 25 mm extending into southern Parana. Following last week's heavy rain, the wetness increased the potential for localized flooding along the Uruguay River; drier weather will be required before fieldwork can resume. In contrast to the wetness in the south, unseasonable warmth and dryness dominated a large section of central Brazil. It was the second week of dryness in the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul), raising concern for safrinha (winter) corn and other secondary crops that were reportedly planted late and needed an extension of the rainy season for normal development. Temperatures reaching 35°C exacerbated the effects of the dryness on immature corn and cotton. Similarly, a second week of dryness was recorded in the northeastern interior (western Bahia and southern Tocantins), promoting maturation and harvesting of cotton and soybeans. In the southeast (notably Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais), the drier weather was timely for sugarcane harvesting and coffee bean development. Meanwhile, seasonal rains increased along the northeastern coast, with amounts in excess of 50 mm reported as far south as Espirito Santo.

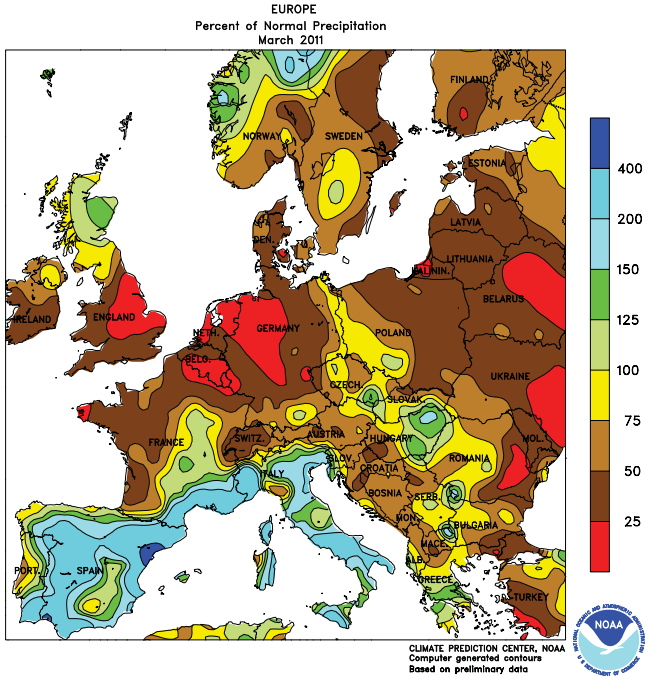


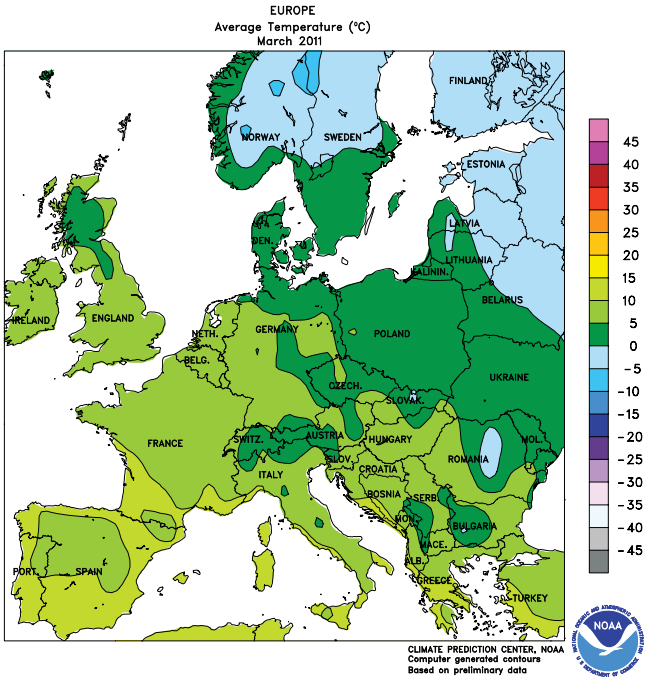
MEXICO

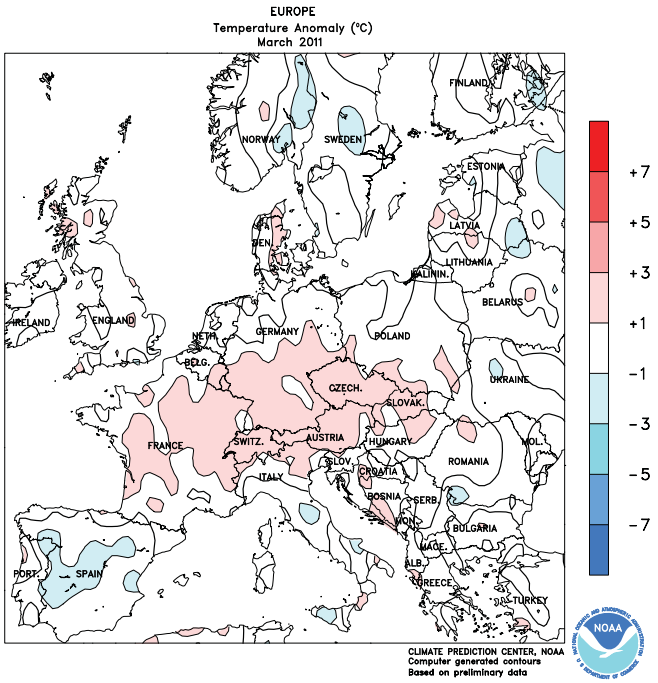
Scattered showers helped to condition fields for sowing in eastern sections of the southern plateau corn belt. The heaviest rain (10-25 mm or more) was concentrated over a relatively small area that included portions of Hidalgo, Puebla, southern Veracruz, and northern Oaxaca. Widely scattered, light showers were recorded elsewhere in the region, which should be seeing an increase in seasonal rainfall over the next few weeks. Isolated showers (greater than 25 mm) developed over northeastern Mexico, but most winter sorghum areas in and around northern Tamaulipas remained unseasonably dry. Meanwhile, warm, dry weather (temperatures averaging 2-3°C above normal, with highs reaching the lower 30s) fostered rapid development of filling to maturing winter wheat in the northwest.

March International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



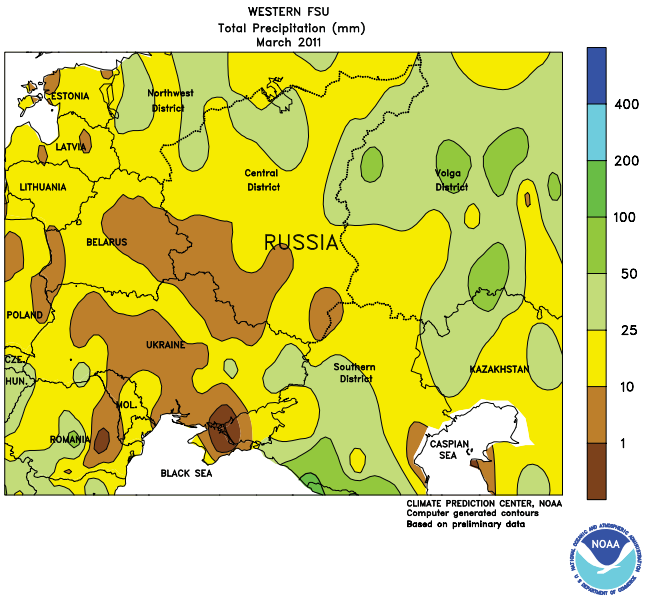


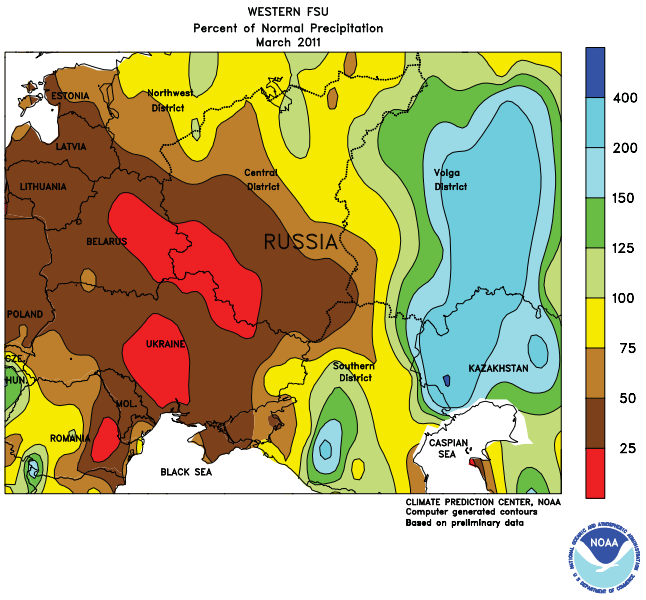


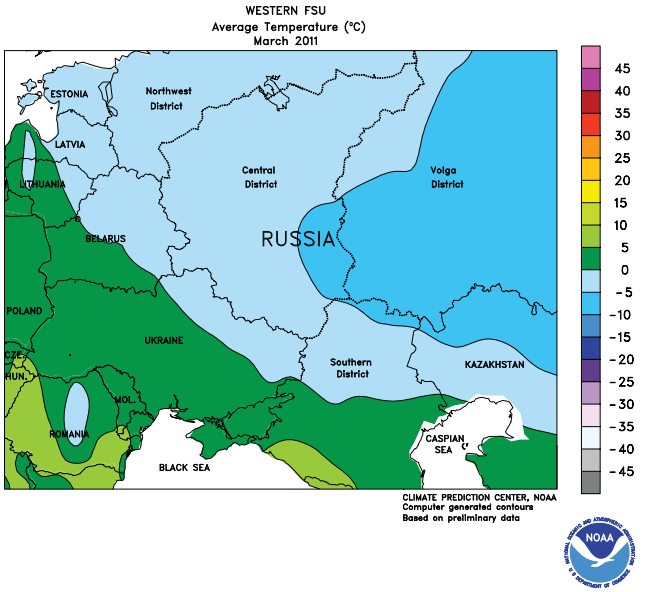


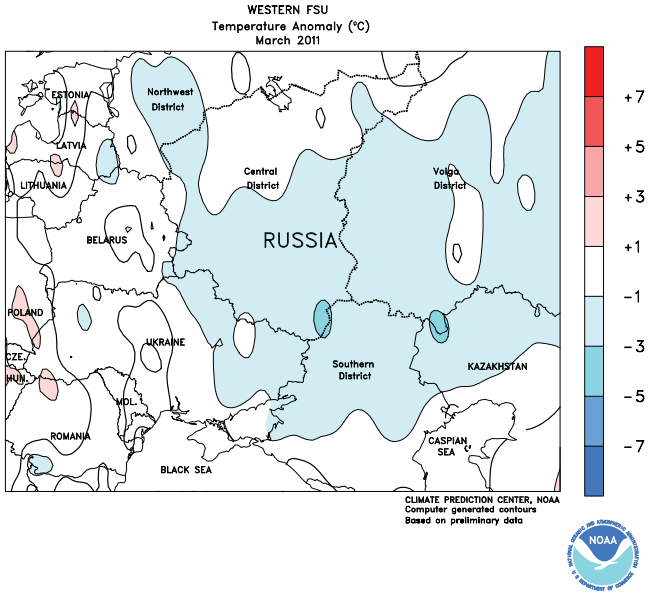
EUROPE

An abnormally dry March reduced soil moisture for greening to vegetative winter grains across most of central and northern Europe. In particular, precipitation totaled less than 25 percent of normal from southeastern England into western Germany and the Low Countries, with many stations reporting less than 10 mm for the month. In contrast, locally heavy rain (50-125 mm) maintained adequate to abundant moisture for jointing to heading winter wheat in Spain and Italy. By early April, winter grains and oilseeds broke dormancy over Poland, and were approaching reproduction along the Mediterranean coast.



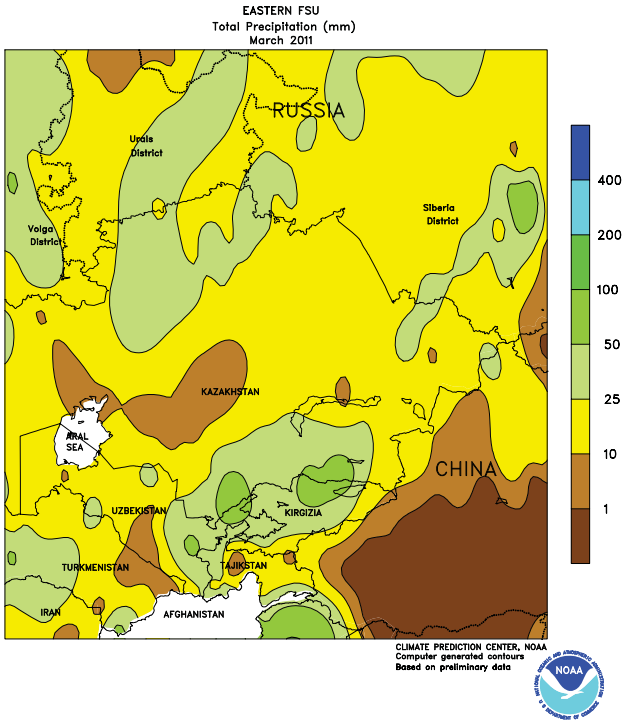


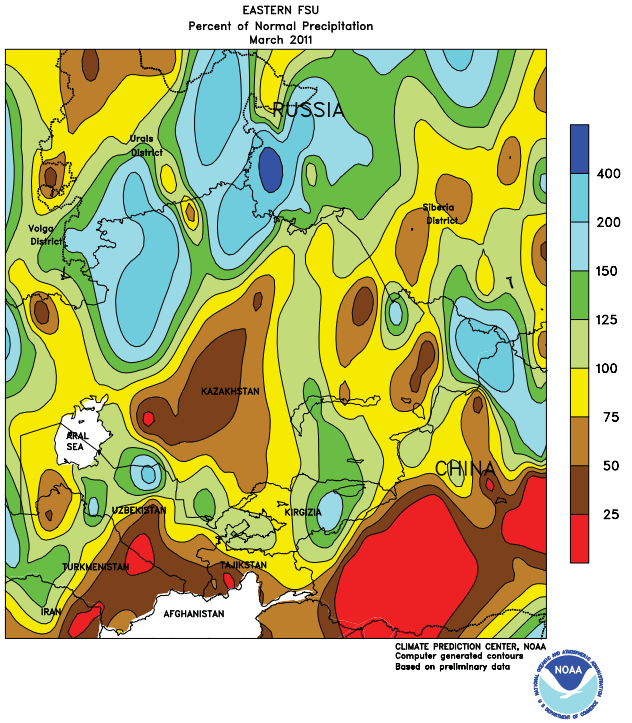


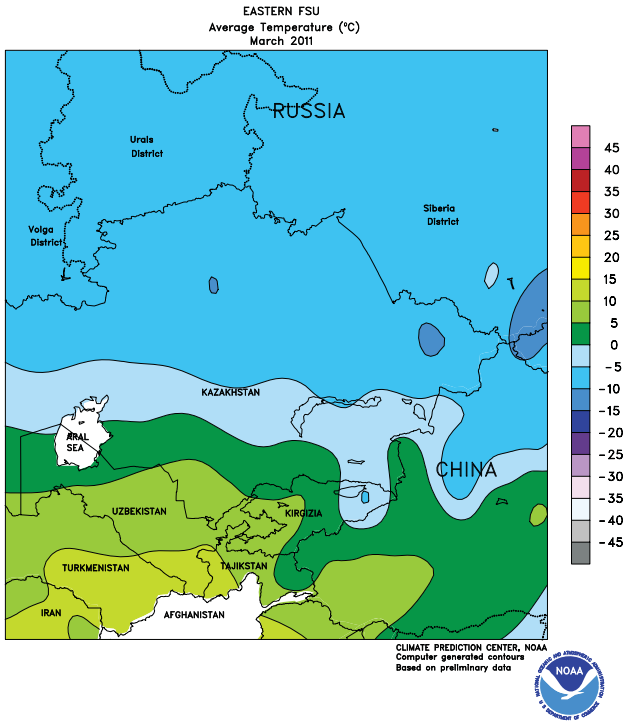


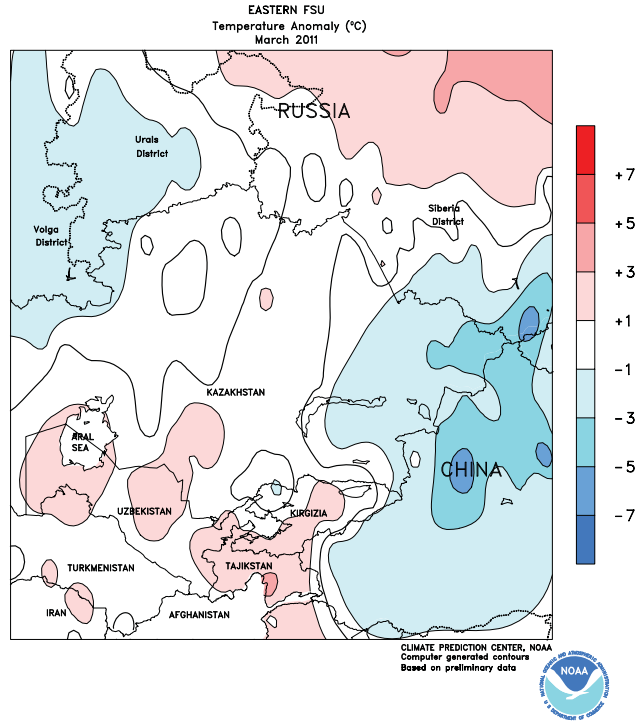
WESTERN FSU

In March, cold weather kept much of the region under a deep snowpack. However, warmer conditions during the latter half of the month melted most of the snow cover in Belarus, Ukraine, and western Russia, and eased winter grains out of dormancy in southern- and western-most growing areas. March was unseasonably dry across Belarus, Ukraine, and western Russia (locally less than 25 percent of normal), although impacts were minimal due to low crop-water demands. In southern Russia, wet weather (25-70 mm) hampered fieldwork but boosted soil moisture for spring growth.



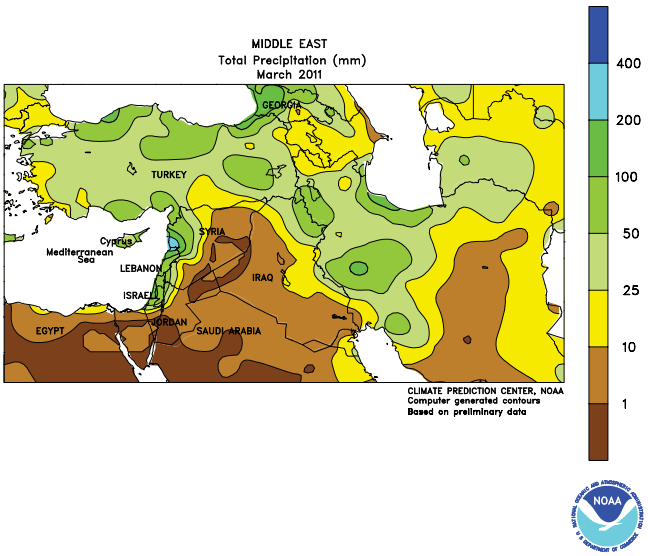


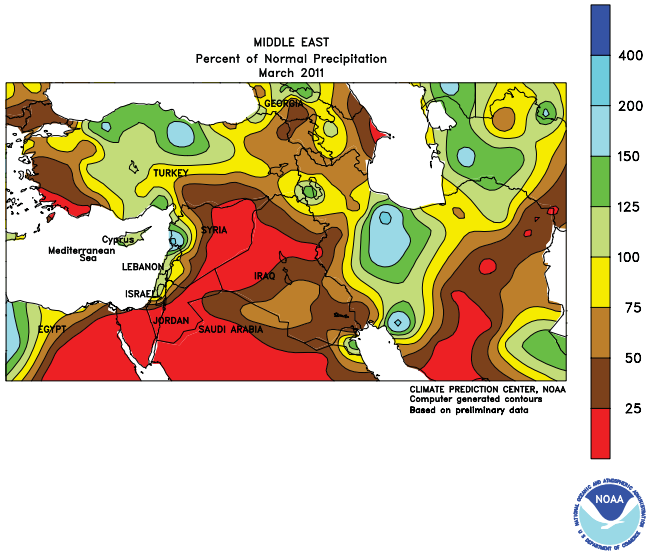


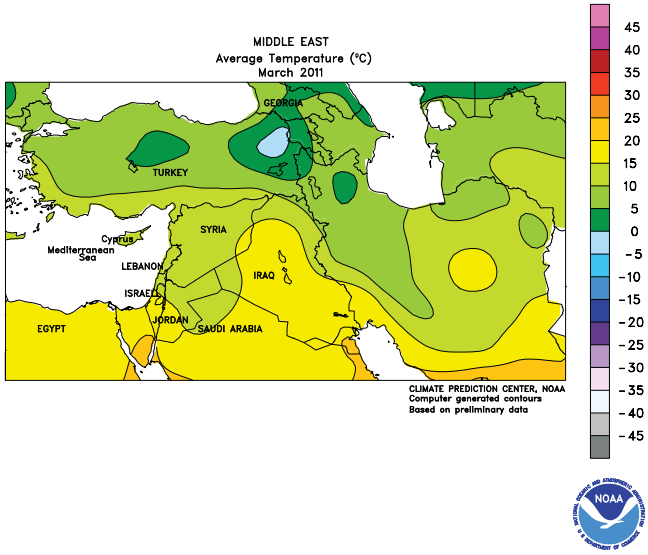


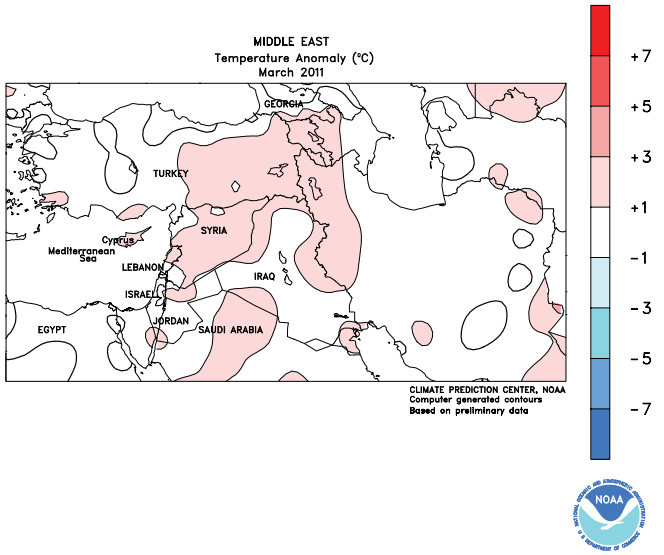
EASTERN FSU

Unsettled weather prevailed over much of the region during March. Across spring grain districts in Russia and northern Kazakhstan, frequent snow accompanied bitter cold, with monthly precipitation totaling more than 200 percent of normal over many crop districts. A deep snowpack remained in place during March, preventing early spring fieldwork. Farther south, rain and mountain snow (20-80 mm, locally more) boosted irrigation reserves for summer-grown cotton; precipitation tallied 100 to 200 percent of normal from northern Turkmenistan into Kirgizia.



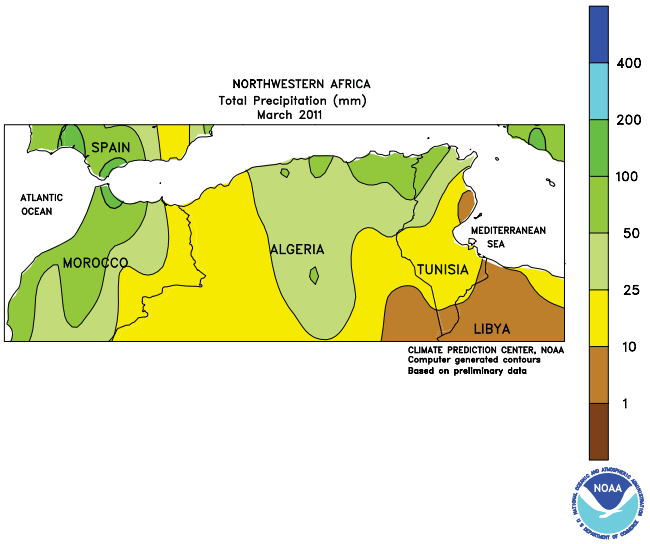


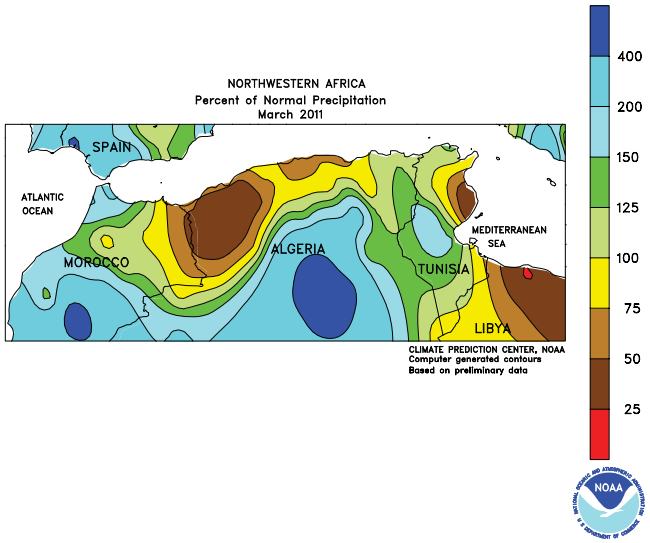


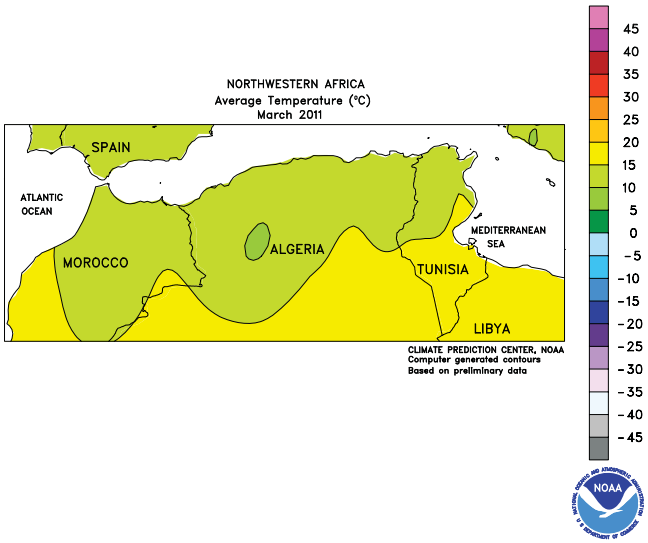


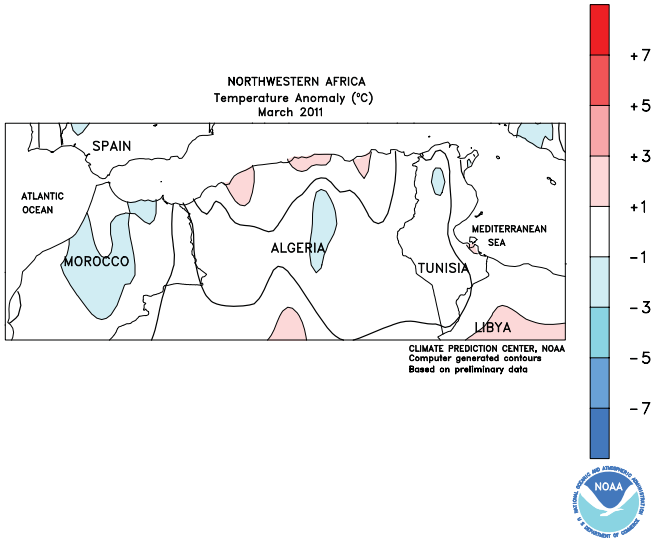
MIDDLE EAST

In March, drier-than-normal conditions in Syria and Iraq maintained concerns about prospects for wheat and barley. However, 25 to locally more than 50 mm of rain in northern Iraq improved soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter grains by month's end. In Turkey, near- to above-normal precipitation maintained favorable winter crop prospects from the Anatolia Plateau into southern wheat areas. Heavy showers along the eastern Mediterranean coast were likewise beneficial for reproductive to filling winter grains.



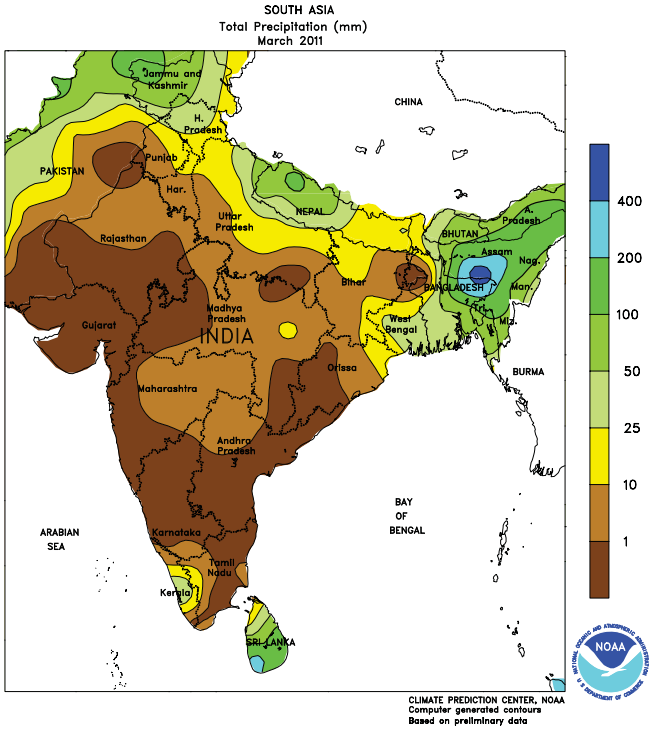


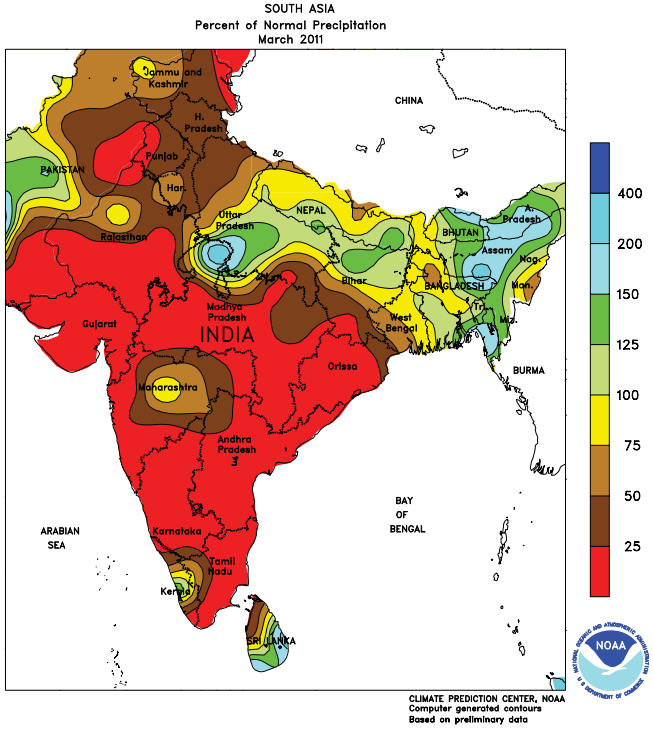


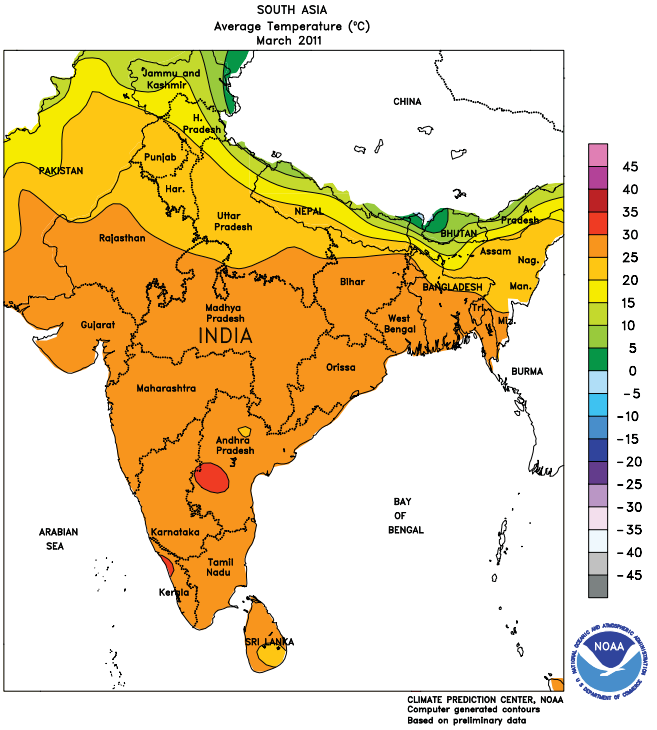


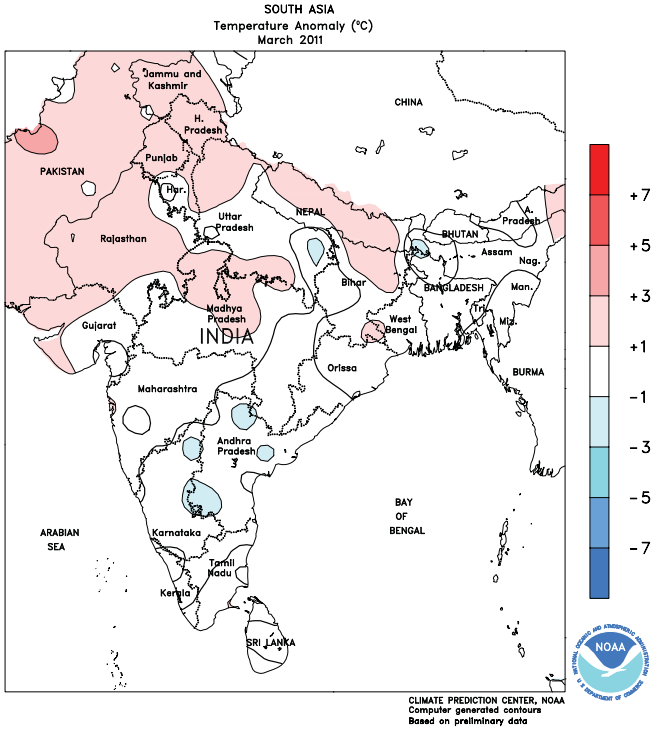
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Widespread rain during March maintained favorable conditions for jointing to reproductive winter grains across much of the region. Rainfall tallied more than 50 mm across much of the region's primary grain belt, and eclipsed 100 mm in northern portions of Morocco. However, dry weather in western Algeria (20-50 percent of normal) lowered soil moisture for crop development.



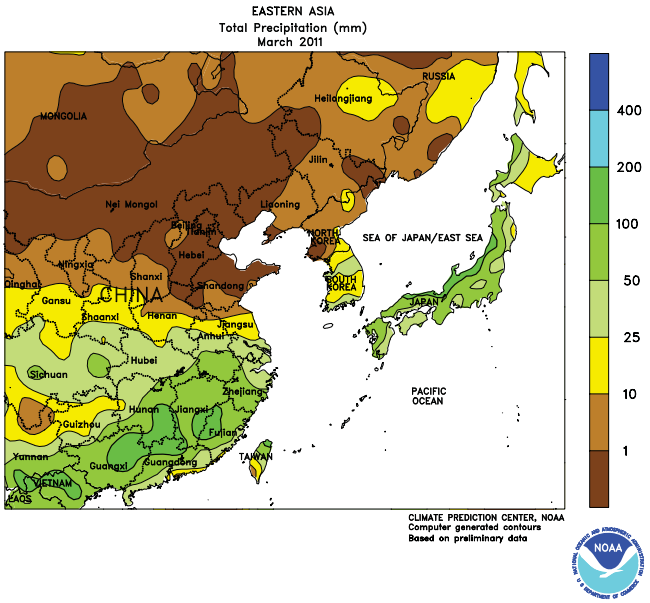


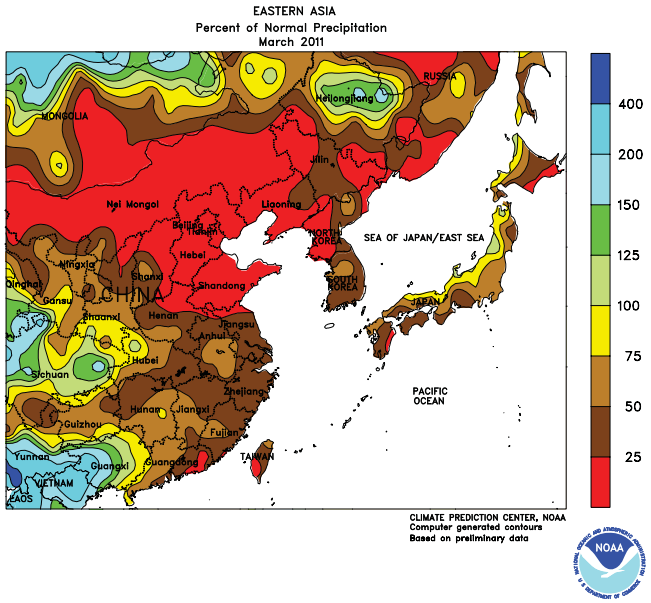


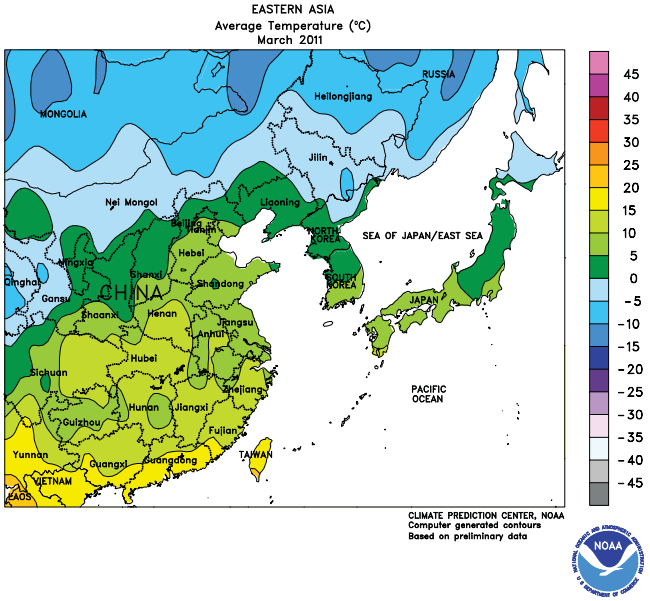


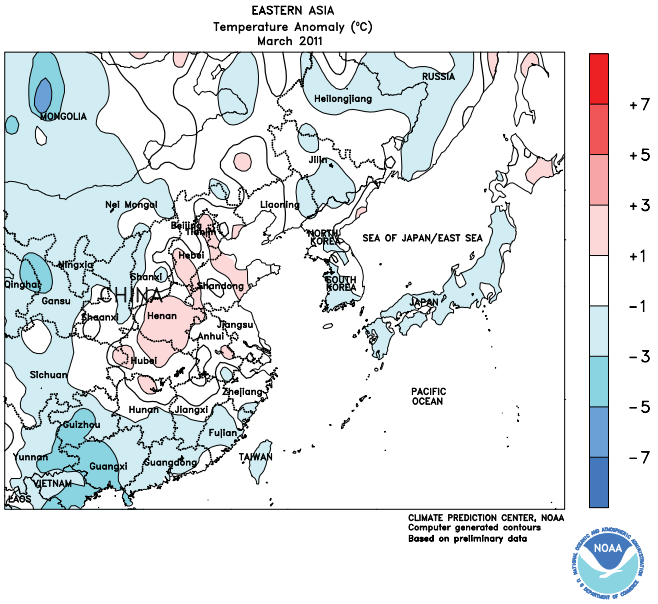
SOUTH ASIA

Seasonable weather throughout the month of March continued to benefit winter wheat and rapeseed, with warmth accelerating maturation of both crops. By month's end, typical spring heat began building in the region as temperatures soared to 40°C. However, since most crops were mature by that point, the heat had little impact.



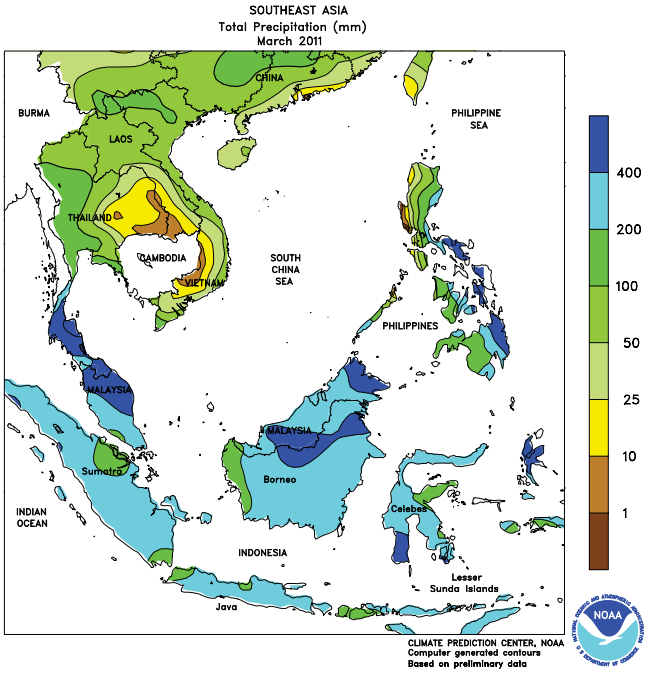


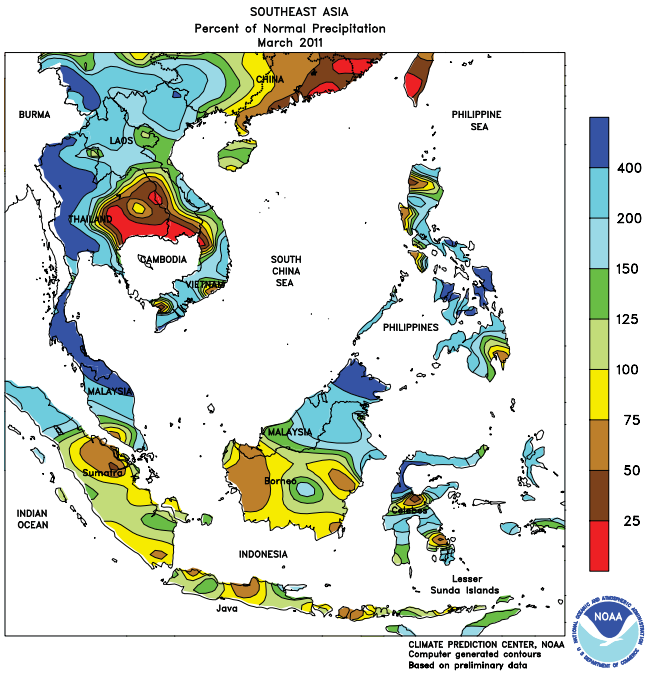


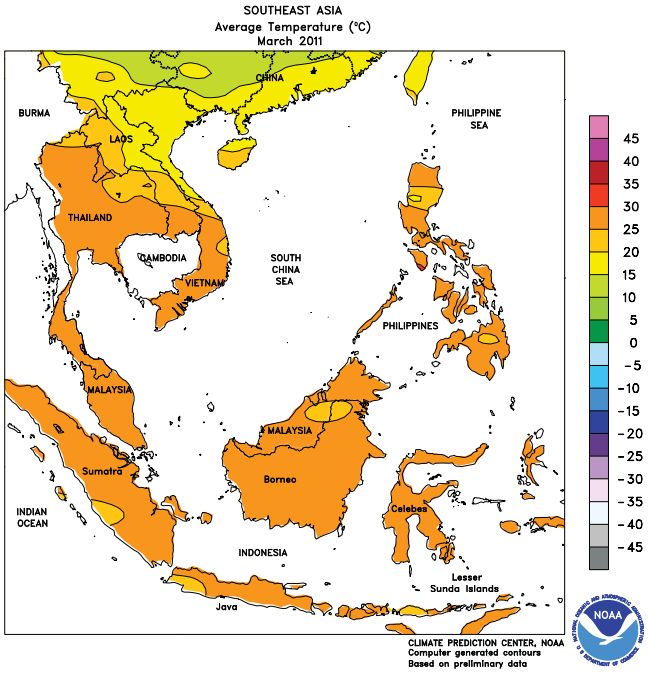


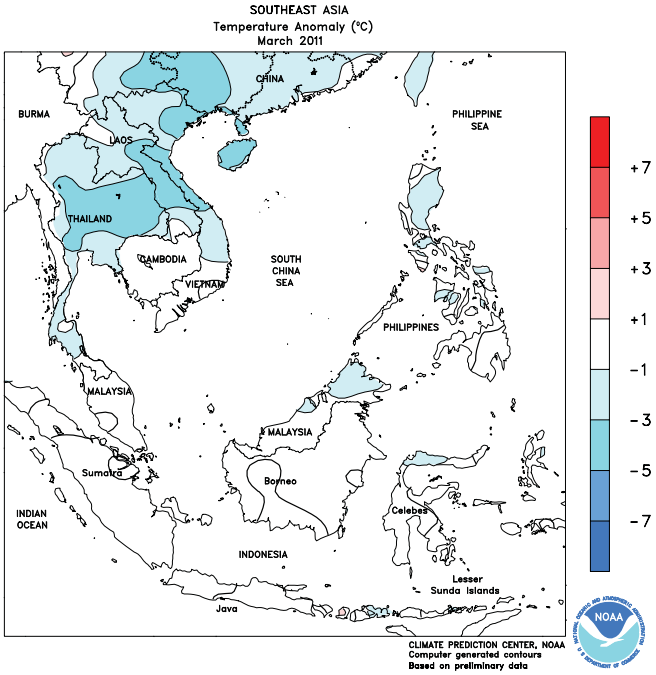
EASTERN ASIA

In China, periodic rainfall in March favored winter wheat breaking dormancy on the North China Plain and benefited greening winter rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley. In addition, widespread showers in southern China provided favorable soil moisture for the establishment of early double-crop rice. Meanwhile, increasingly warm spring weather helped accelerate the development of both winter and spring crops.



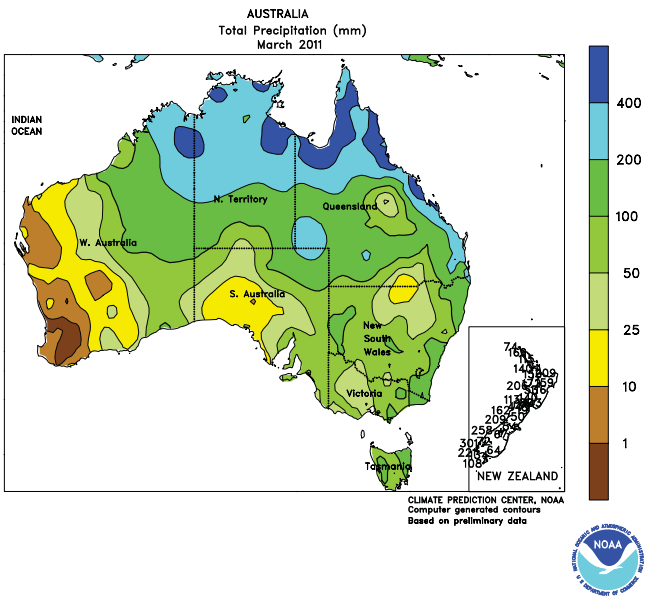


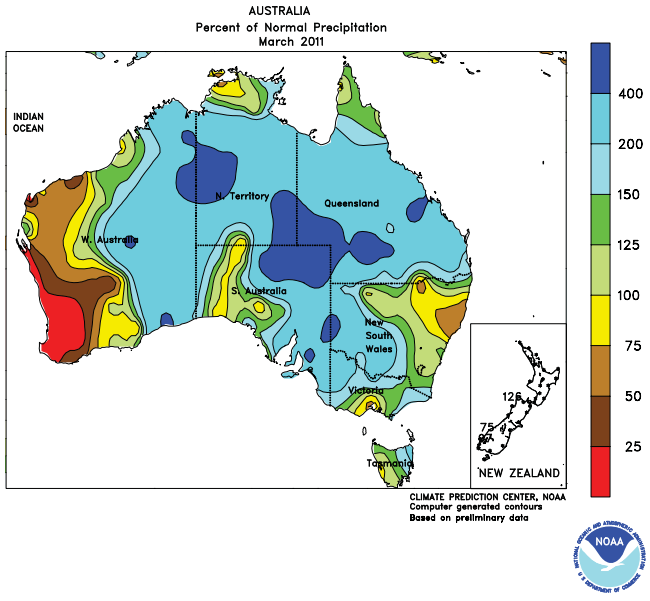


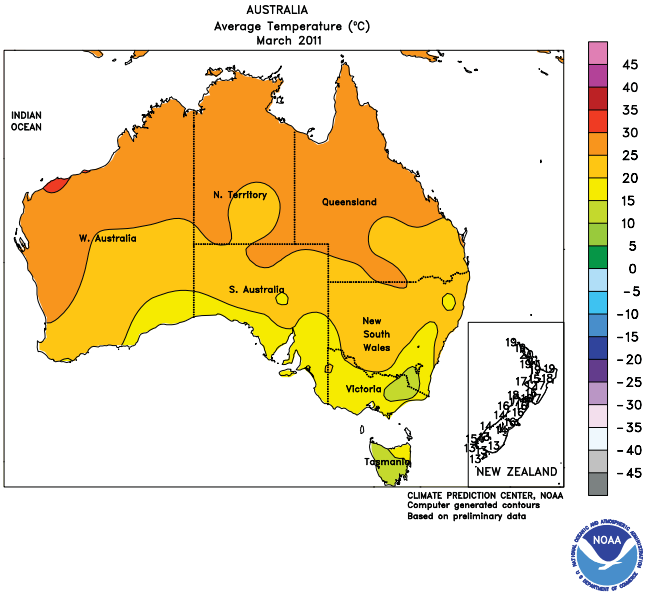


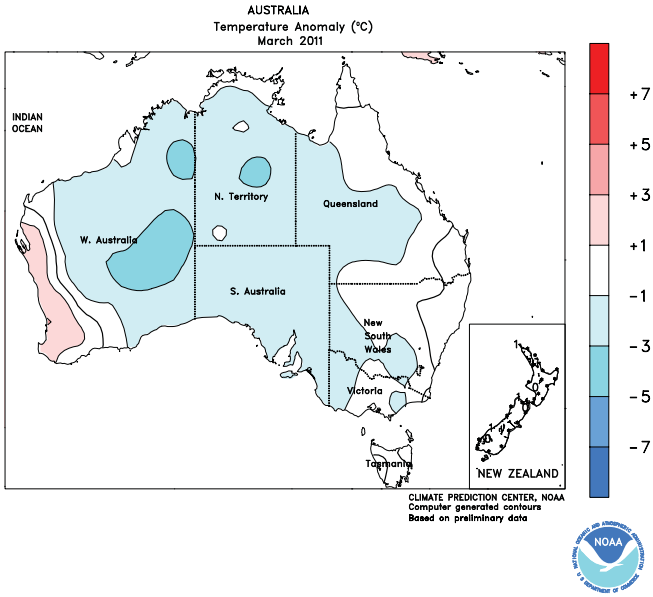
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Rice began maturing in Indonesia during March as rainfall continued. Drier weather is needed to prevent reductions in crop prospects similar to last year. Warmer, wetter weather benefited spring rice in northern Vietnam, while favorably drier weather aided rice harvesting in the south. Localized flooding continued in minor growing areas of the east-central Philippines as unseasonably heavy rainfall persisted. In Thailand, unseasonable showers provided an unexpected boost to reservoirs diminished from the winter dry season.



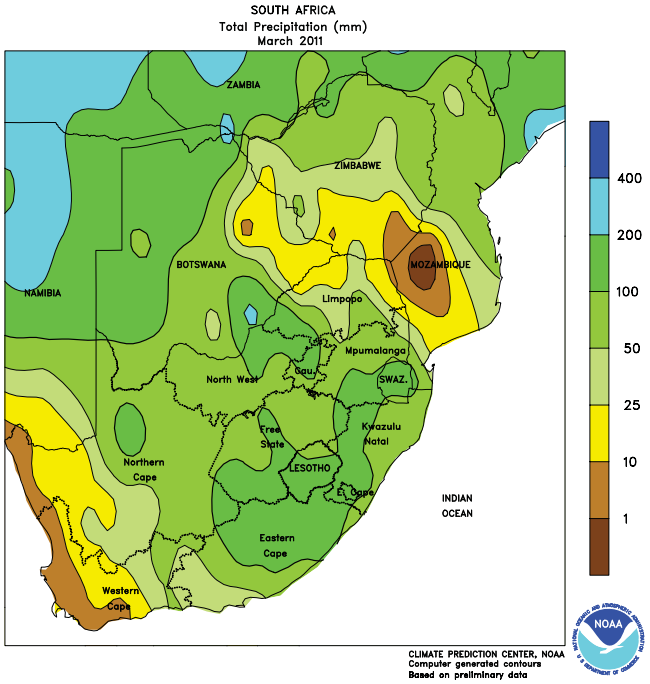


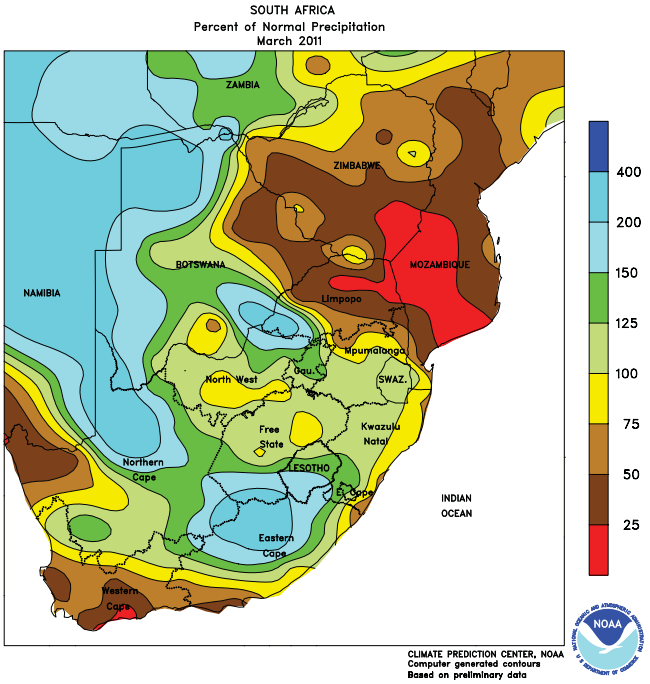


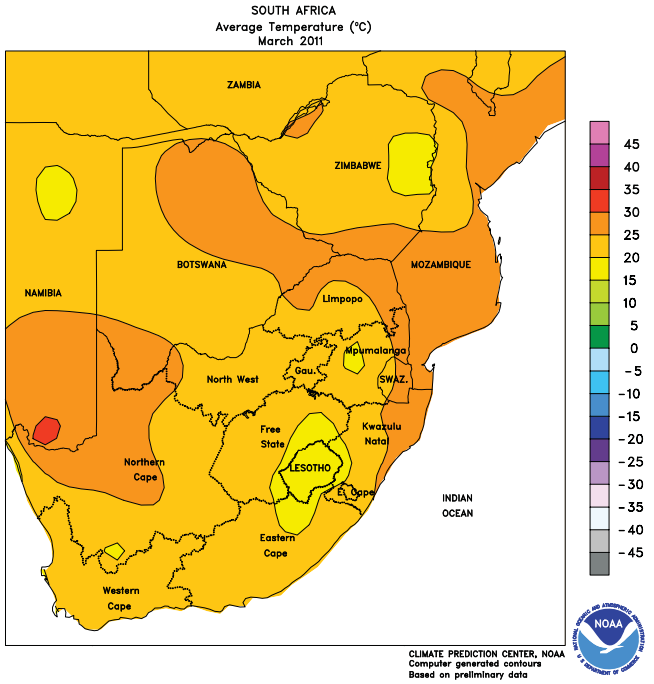


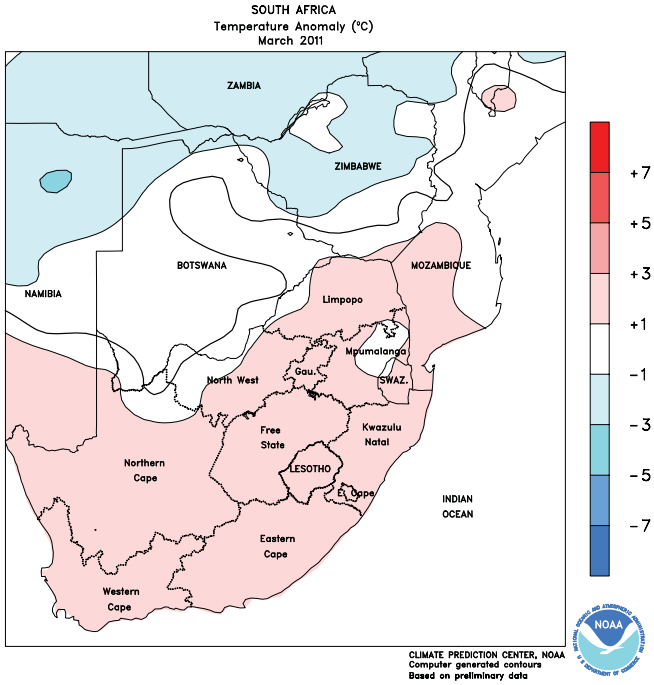
AUSTRALIA

In March, above-normal rainfall in most of Queensland slowed summer crop maturation and early harvesting. In contrast, a combination of mostly sunny, generally warm weather and adequate to abundant moisture supplies aided cotton and sorghum development in extreme southern Queensland and northern New South Wales.



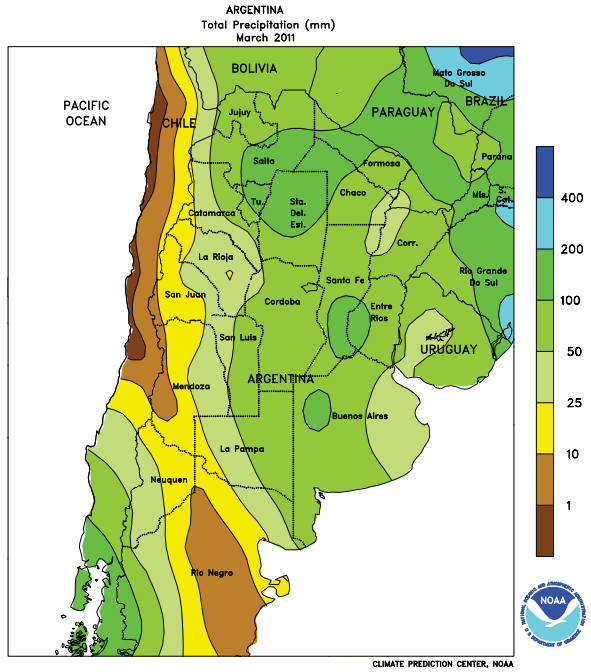


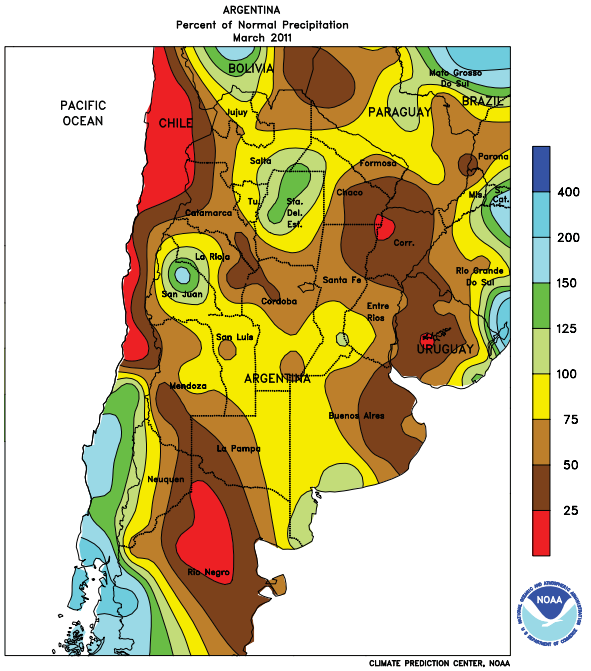


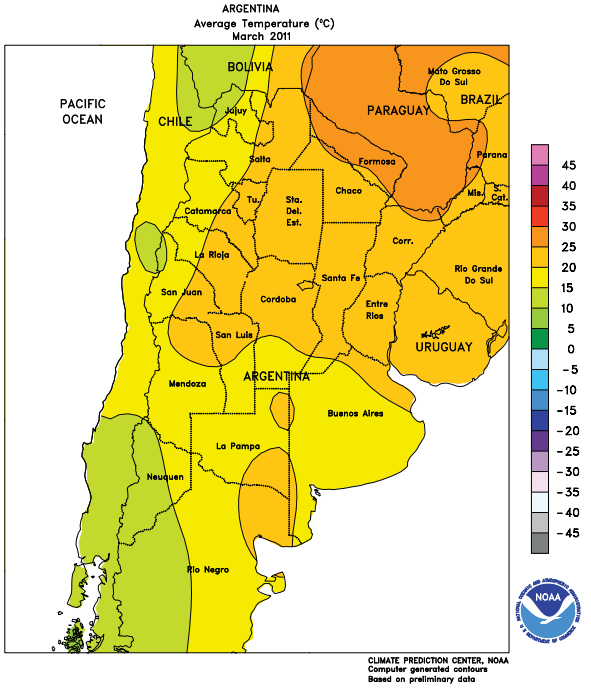


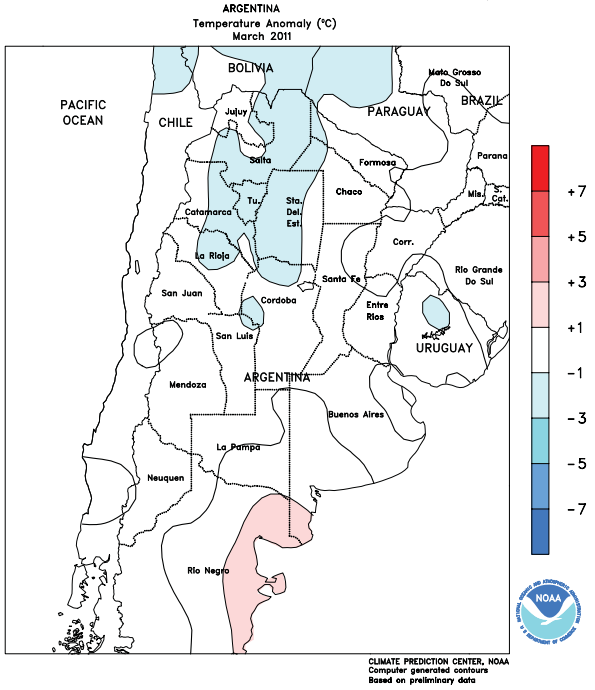
SOUTH AFRICA

Dryness trend affecting the eastern corn belt lingered into early March, reducing yield prospects of filling corn. Rain returned during the latter half of March but monthly totals were below normal. Despite early month dryness in the western corn belt, conditions were otherwise favorable. Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal in the corn belt, helping filling summer crops to advance rapidly toward maturity. Elsewhere, infrequent rain over KwaZulu-Natal favored early preparations for sugarcane harvesting but sustained unfavorably low regional moisture reserves. In contrast, periods of very heavy rain (monthly accumulations exceeding 100 mm) caused flooding in Eastern Cape and bordering locations in Free State and Northern Cape. In Western Cape, warmth and dryness aided harvesting of later-developing tree and vine crops, but moisture was limited for germination and establishment in key winter wheat areas.



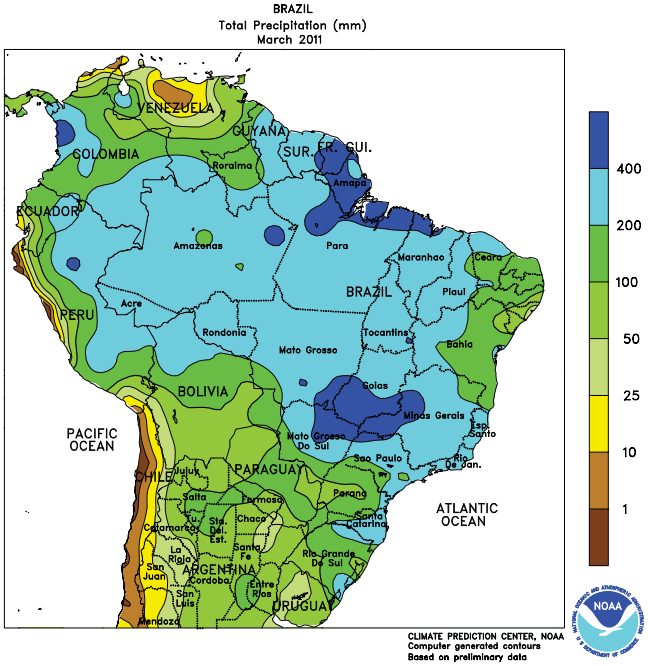


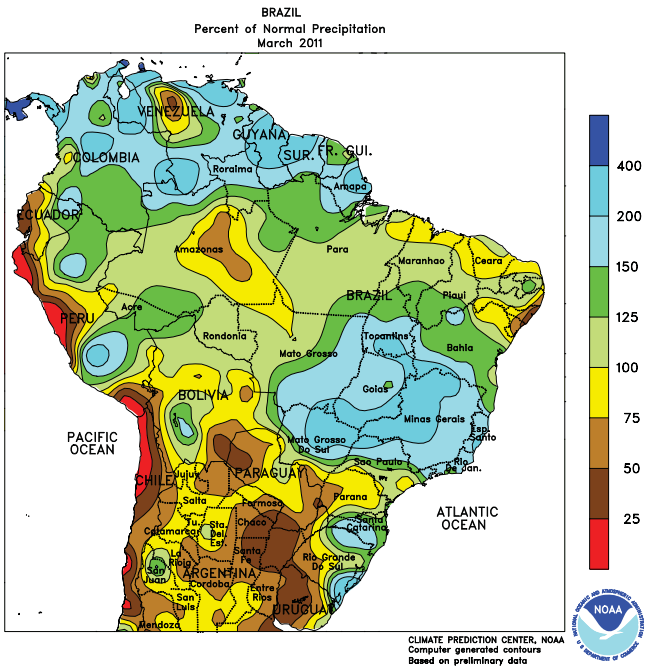


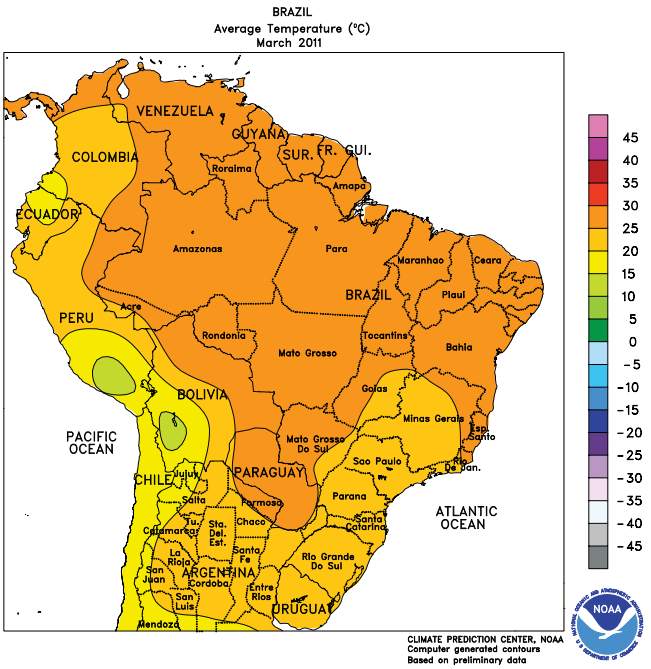


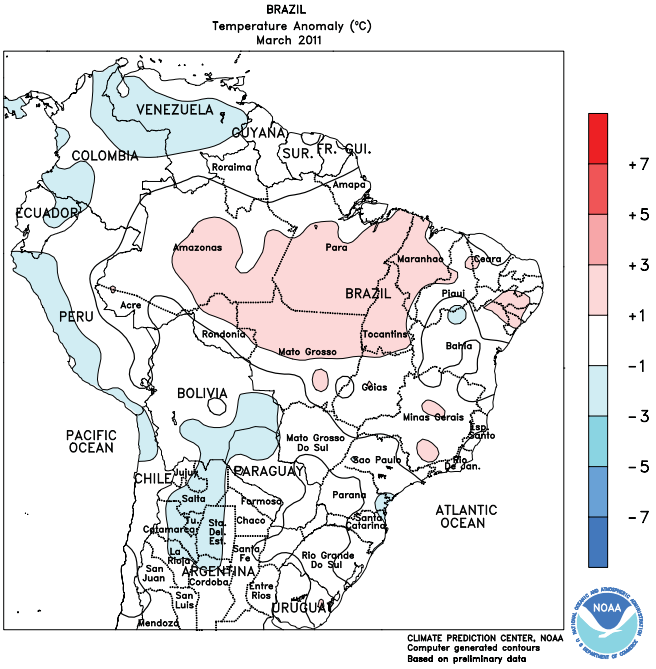
ARGENTINA

During March, conditions were overall favorable for filling to maturing summer crops in key production areas of central and northern Argentina, with occasional dryness allowing grain and oilseed harvesting to progress. Most major agricultural areas recorded near- to slightly above-normal rainfall for the month, with temperatures averaging within 1°C of normal. Though coming too late for the bulk of the corn crop, the moisture and seasonable temperatures were timely for later-planted soybeans, particularly second-crop soybeans planted after the wheat harvest. However, the frequency of the precipitation in some areas reportedly resulted in a slow start to harvesting.



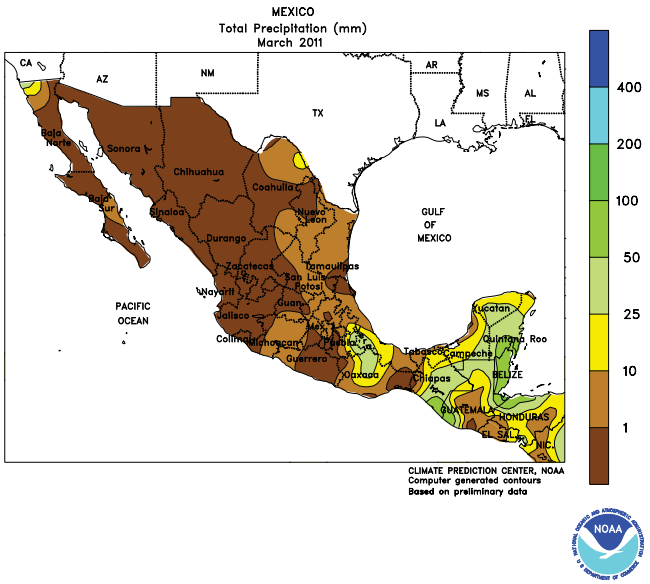


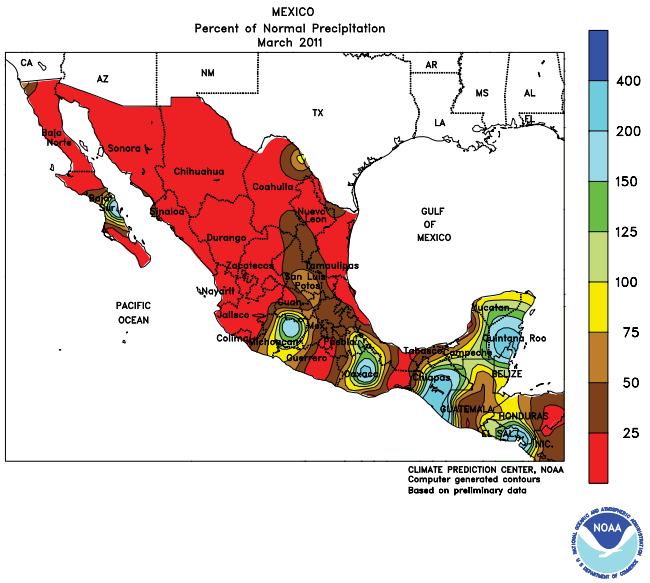


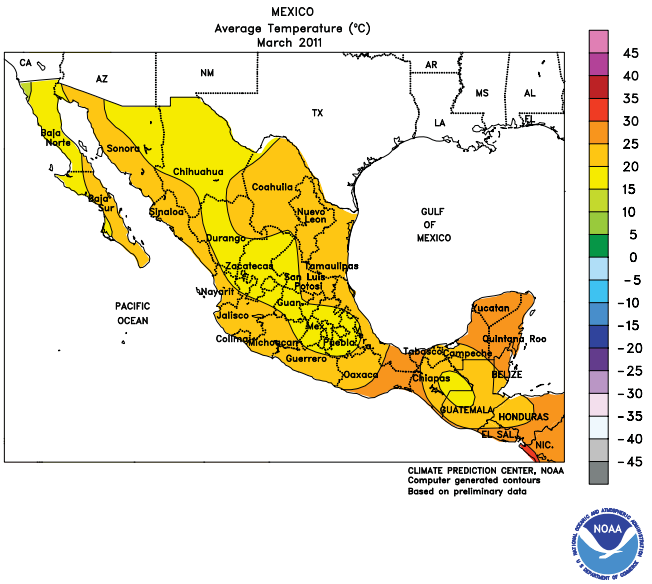


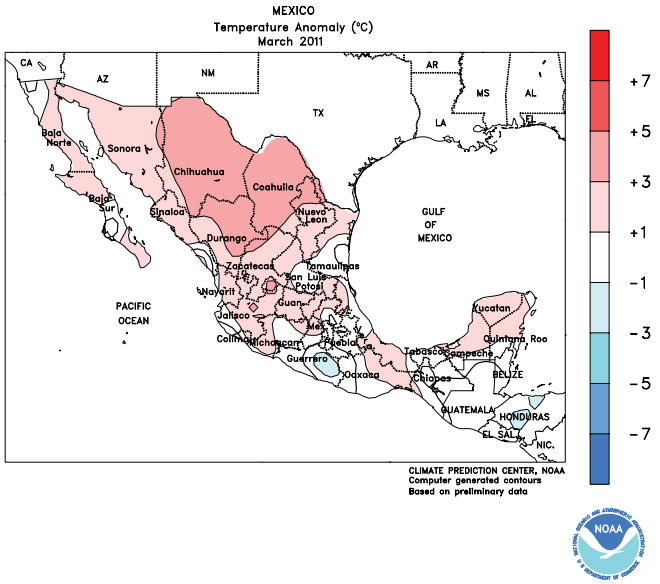
BRAZIL

During March, periodic wetness hampered soybean harvesting in key production areas of central Brazil, though moisture levels were overall beneficial for winter corn and other immature row crops. Flooding was reported early in the month in northeastern sections of Mato Grosso do Sul and nearby locations in Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo from a brief period of intense rainfall (1 week totals in excess of 200 mm); however, only a relatively small portion of the total national soybean crop was affected. The wetness also reportedly impacted sugarcane harvesting in Sao Paulo, though more seasonable levels of rain during the latter half of the month helped to ease excess moisture. March rainfall was closer to normal in southern Brazil, and periods of dryness favored soybean harvesting in Parana, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul. A trend of wetter weather developed in the south towards the end of March, slowing fieldwork but helping to recharge moisture reserves for Parana's safrinha corn crop. By month's end, seasonably wetter conditions were becoming more regular along the northeastern coast, benefiting sugarcane and other plantation crops. Meanwhile, the northeastern interior continued to receive abundant rain for late-planted soybeans and cotton.



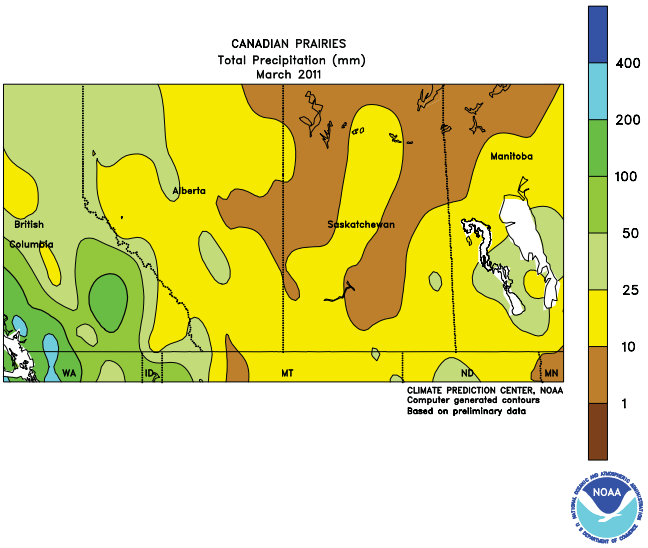


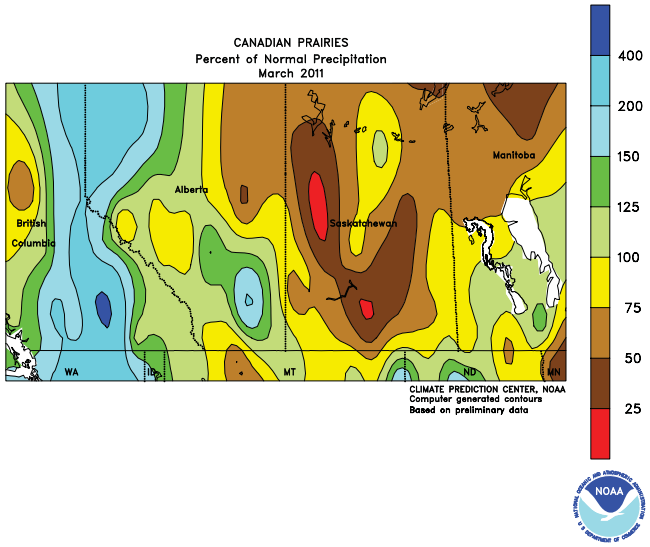


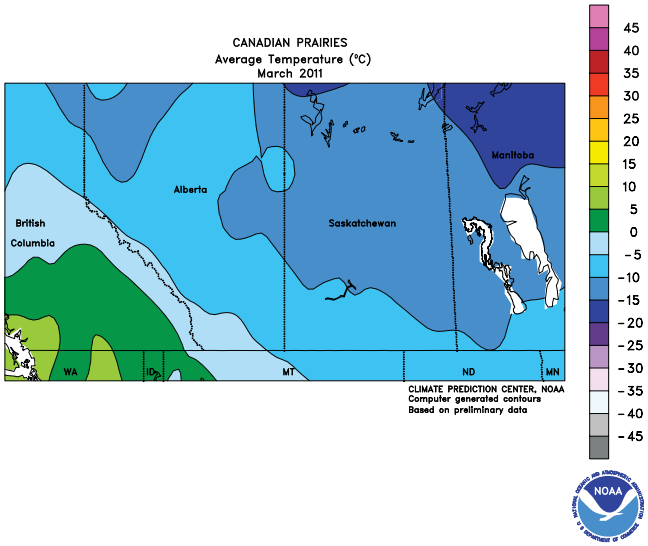


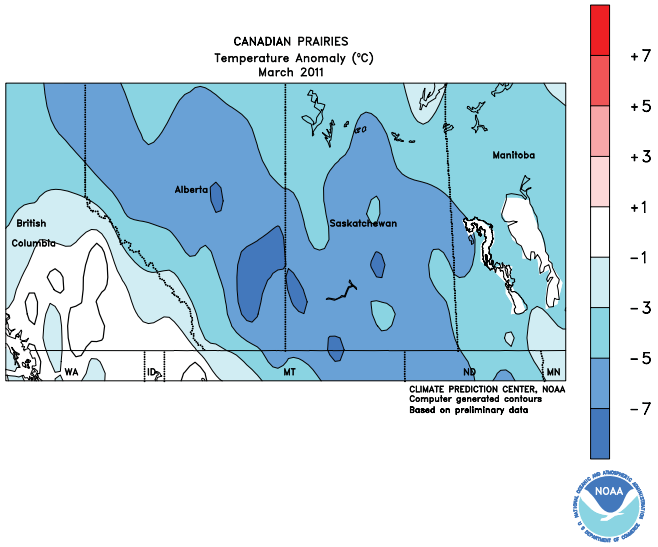
MEXICO

Throughout March, dry, warmer-than-normal weather remained entrenched over a large part of northern and central Mexico, promoting rapid development of winter grains and maintaining high irrigation requirements for all winter crops and vegetables. For a second month, the northeastern winter sorghum region (centered over northern Tamaulipas) received virtually no rain, restricting development of the predominantly rain-fed crop. In addition, temperatures averaging up to 4°C above normal, with highs occasionally in excess of 30°C, increased moisture requirements for livestock. Drier-than-normal conditions also prevailed in the southeast, though pockets of locally heavy, albeit infrequent rain (accumulations exceeding 25 mm) dotted the Yucatan Peninsula. According to the Government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 67.5 percent as of March 31, compared with 68.6 percent last year, and 70.9 percent in 2009.



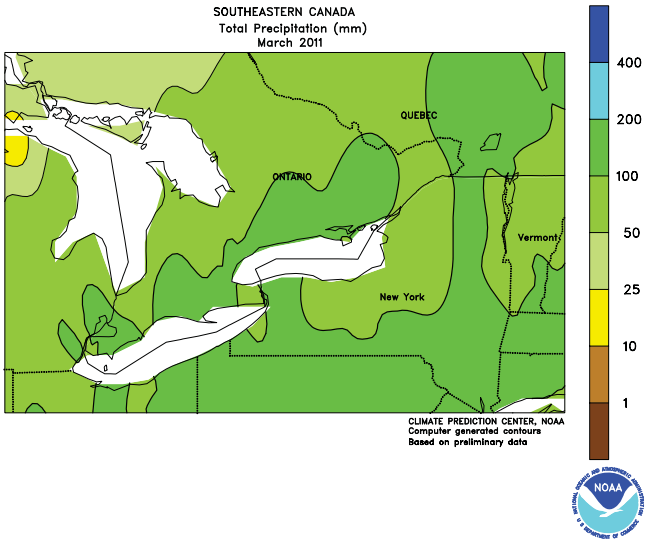


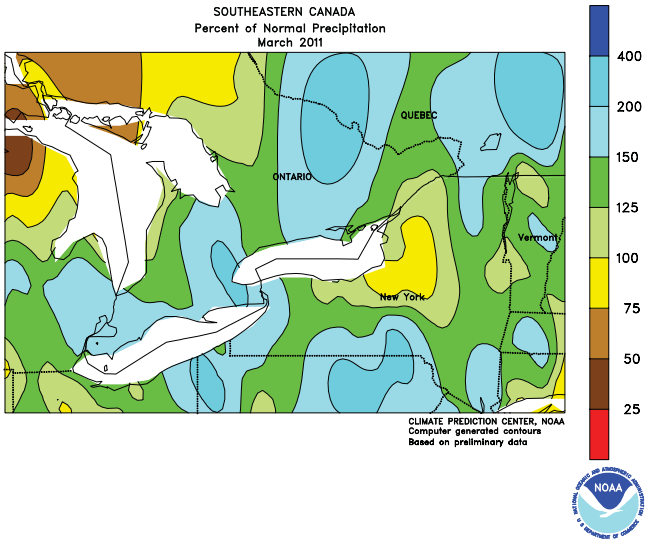


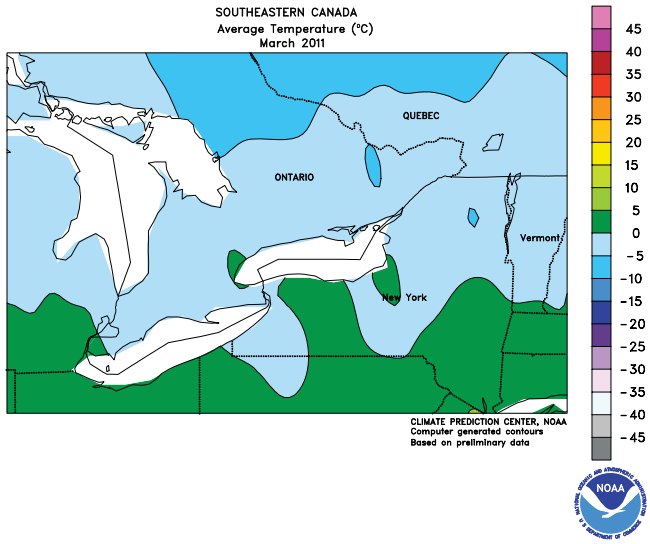


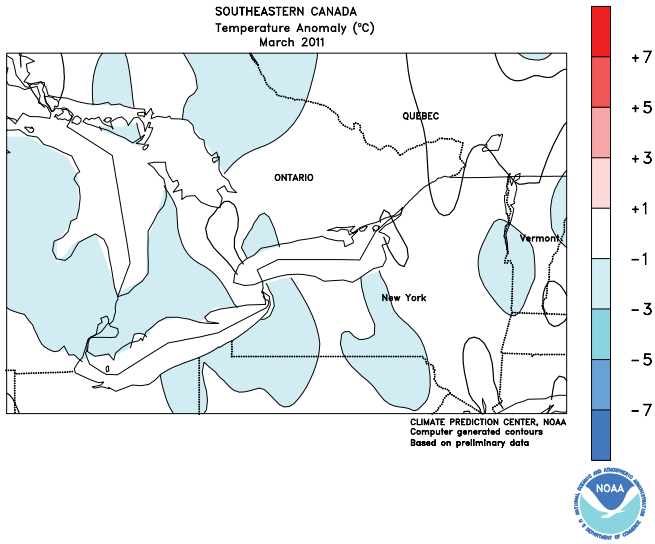
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Colder-than-normal weather dominated the Prairies for most of March, though a brief period of more seasonable temperatures prevailed during the middle part of the month. As a result of the warm up, southwestern growing areas (southwestern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta) temporarily lost some of their protective snow cover; this occurred just prior to an outbreak of arctic air, and some fields may have been exposed to damaging cold (temperatures near or below -20°C) before receiving additional snow. In most areas, monthly average temperatures were 4 to 8°C below normal. The coldest weather occurred early in the month, however, when most major agricultural areas, particularly those in the east, reported substantial snow cover. Precipitation was near to above normal in most of the west and southeast, with many areas reporting more than 25 mm (liquid equivalent) of precipitation. According to various reports emanating from Canada, end-of-March conditions including the high water content of the existing snowcover, high river flows, and deeply frozen soils contributed to the high potential for spring flooding in the Assiniboine and Red River systems.



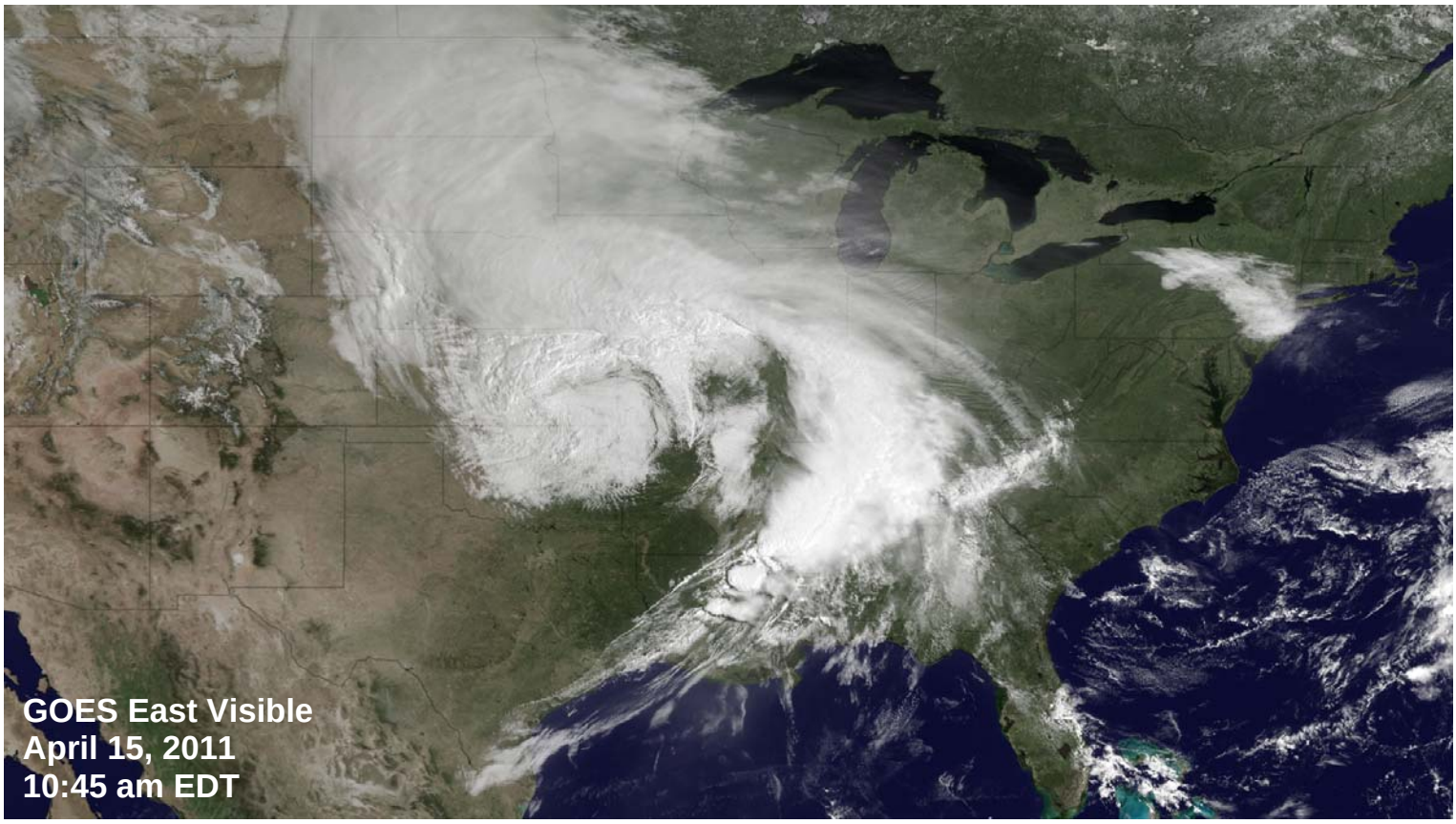






SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In early March, seasonal warming led to a rapid decline in snow cover in southwestern Ontario, leaving some areas void of snow by the middle part of the month. A few locations reported temperatures near or below -15°C on several days during the latter half of the month, but snow ahead of the cold snap protected winter wheat from potential cold stress after a relatively mild period. In contrast, Quebec reported an average of more than 10 cm of snow for nearly the entire month. Precipitation was near to above normal throughout the region, coming as a mixture of rain and snow. Satellite imagery depicted at least a shallow layer of snow in most farming districts at month's end.



A severe weather outbreak from April 14-16 was the centerpiece event in a month of devastating thunderstorms. During that 3-day span, preliminary reports indicated that more than 300 tornadoes swept from the southeastern Plains to the middle and southern Atlantic Coast. A dozen of the tornadoes resulted in a total of 38 fatalities—including 12 deaths from a single twister in Bertie County, NC. Until now, the U.S. record for tornadoes in a single month was set in May 2003, when 543 touchdowns were confirmed. More than 600 twisters were reported during the first 25 days of April 2011, although the final count may be lower as tornadoes are confirmed and damage tracks are consolidated.

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