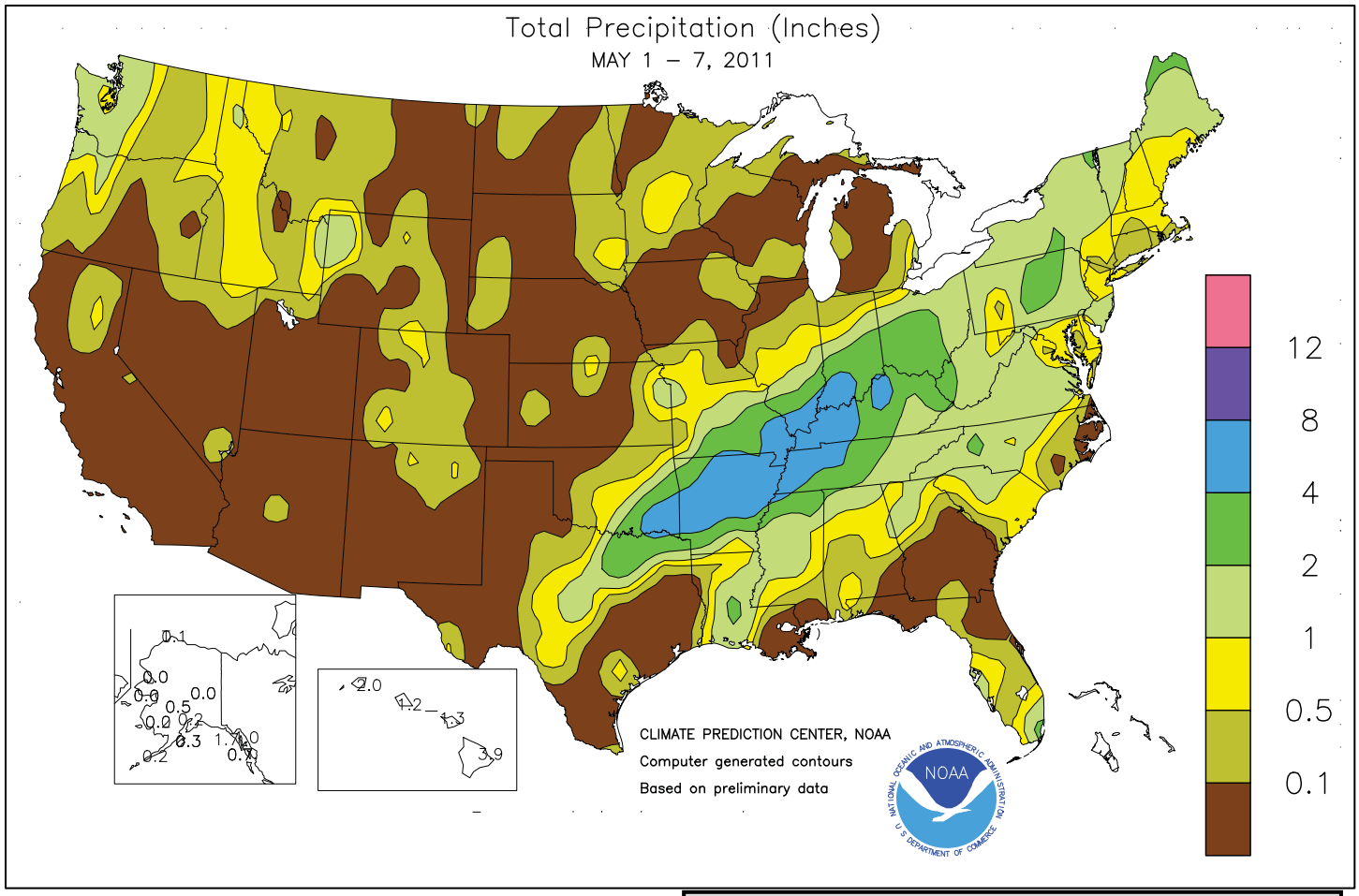
Volume 98, No. 19 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather May 10, 2011

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



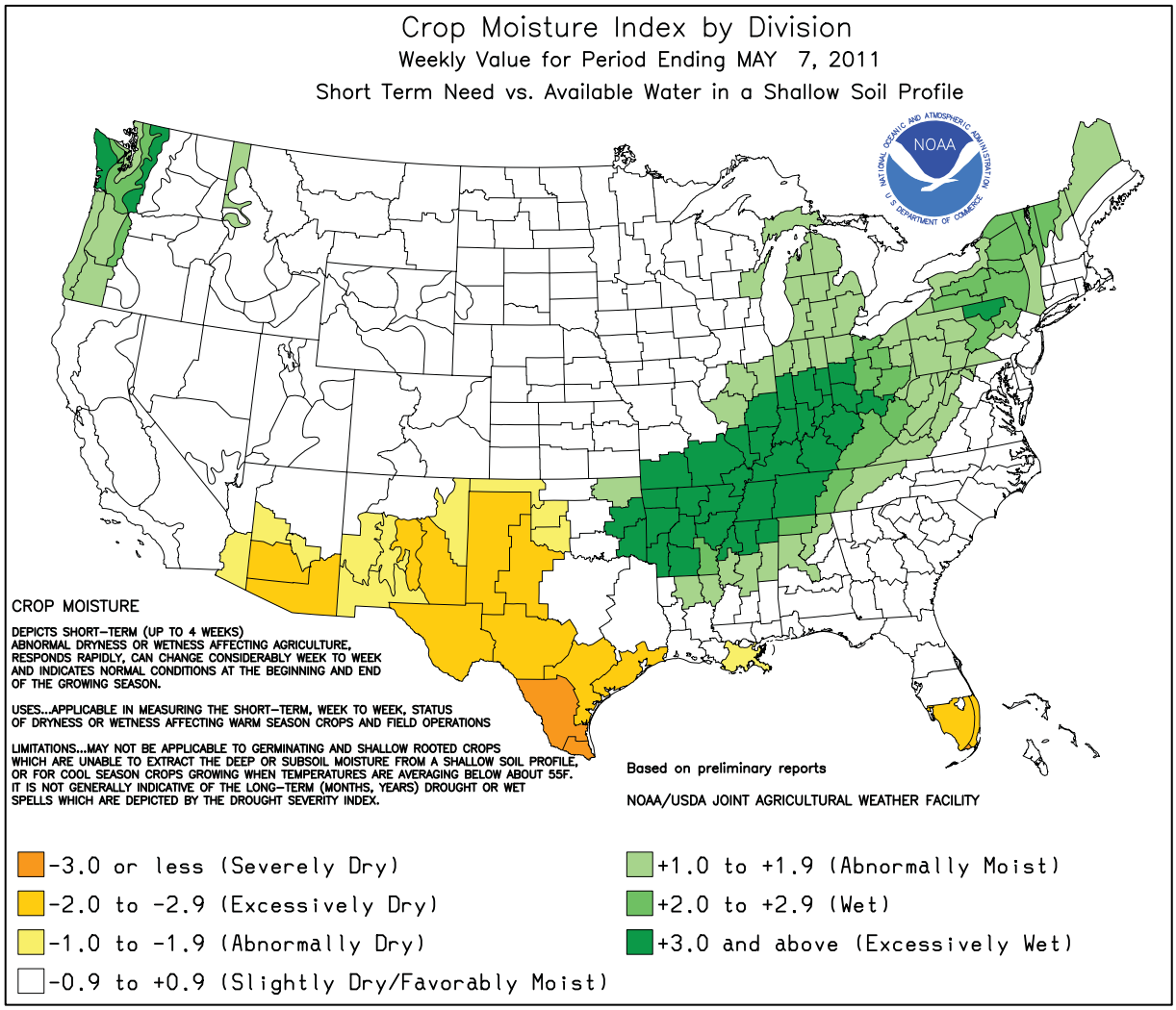
HIGHLIGHTS
May 1 - 7, 2011

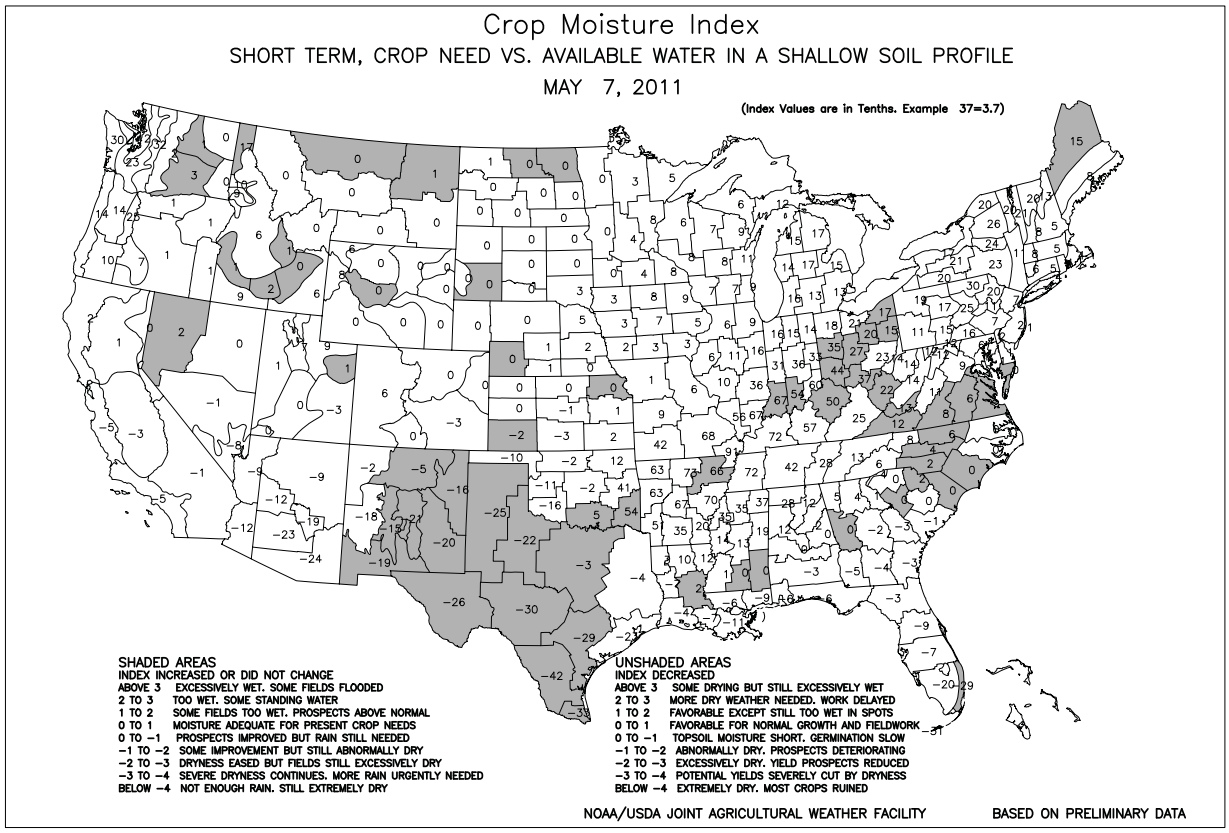
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

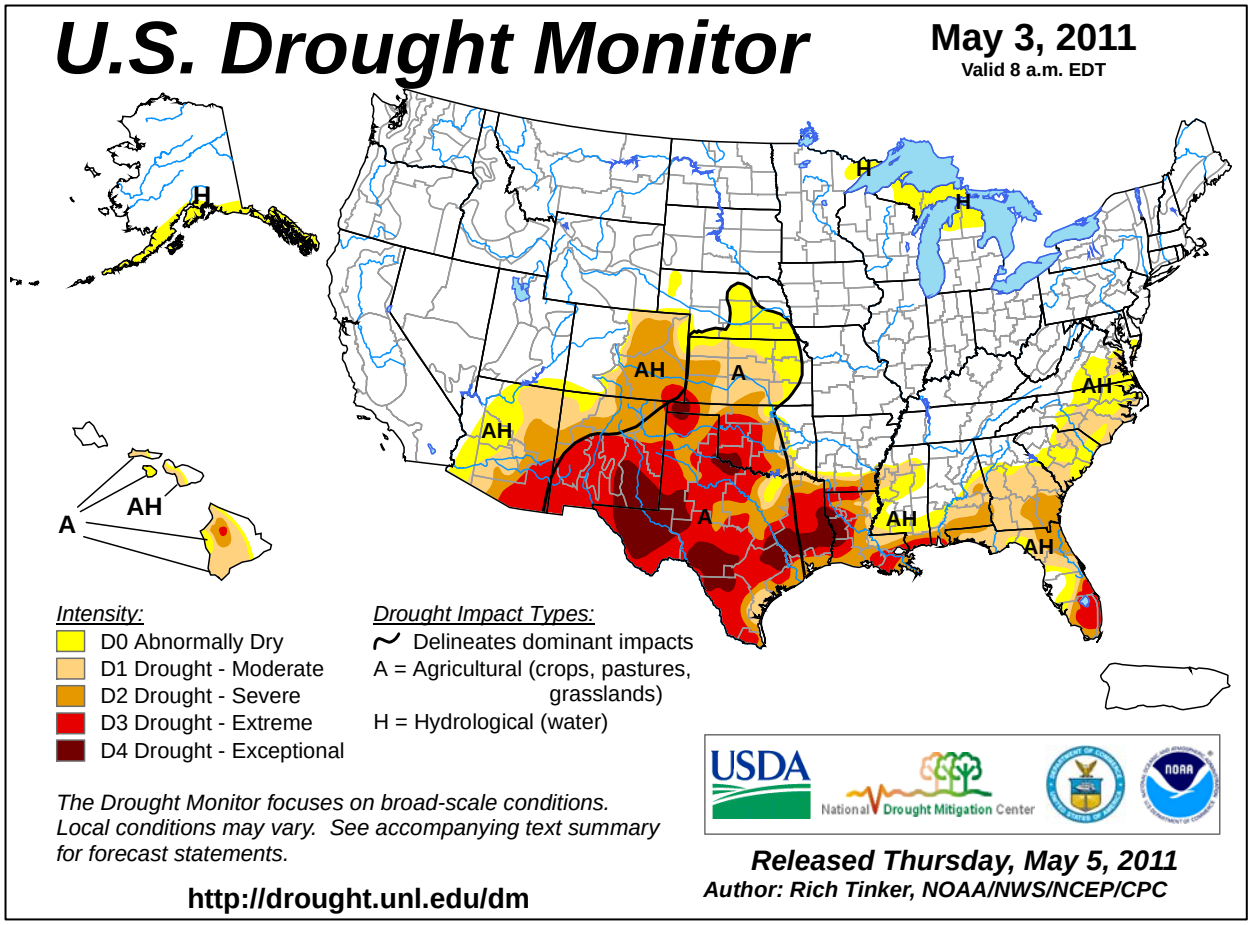
In early May, a final round of heavy rain aggravated flood conditions in the **Mid-South** and the **lower Ohio Valley**. Weekly rainfall totaled 4 inches or more from **southeastern Oklahoma into parts of southern Indiana and northern and western Kentucky**. Cool weather lingered in the rain's wake, limiting evaporation from soggy **Midwestern** fields. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather favored fieldwork in the **western Corn Belt**. Weekly corn planting progress ranged from less than 5 percent in **Indiana**, **Kentucky**, **North Dakota**, **Ohio**, and

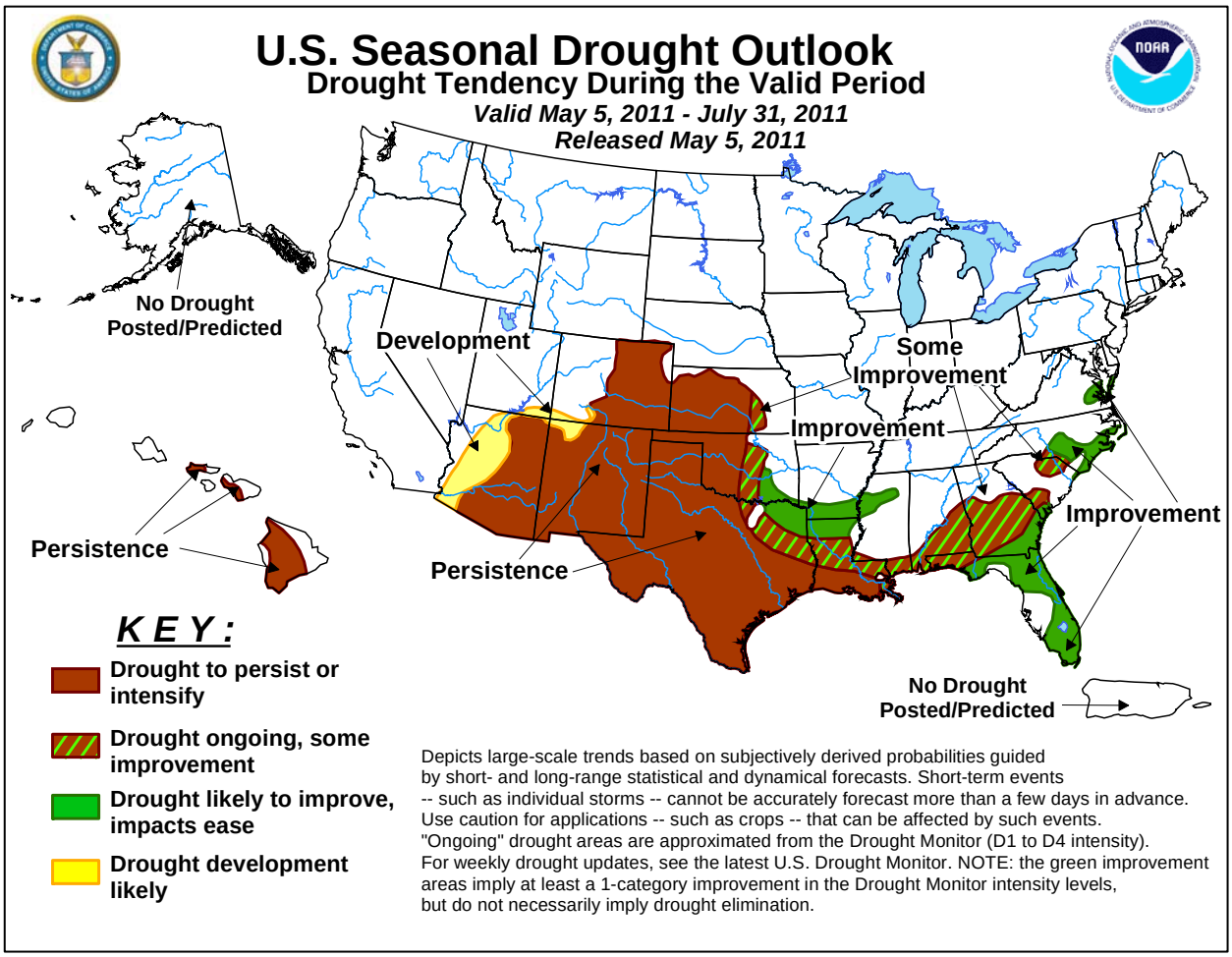
(Continued on page 5)

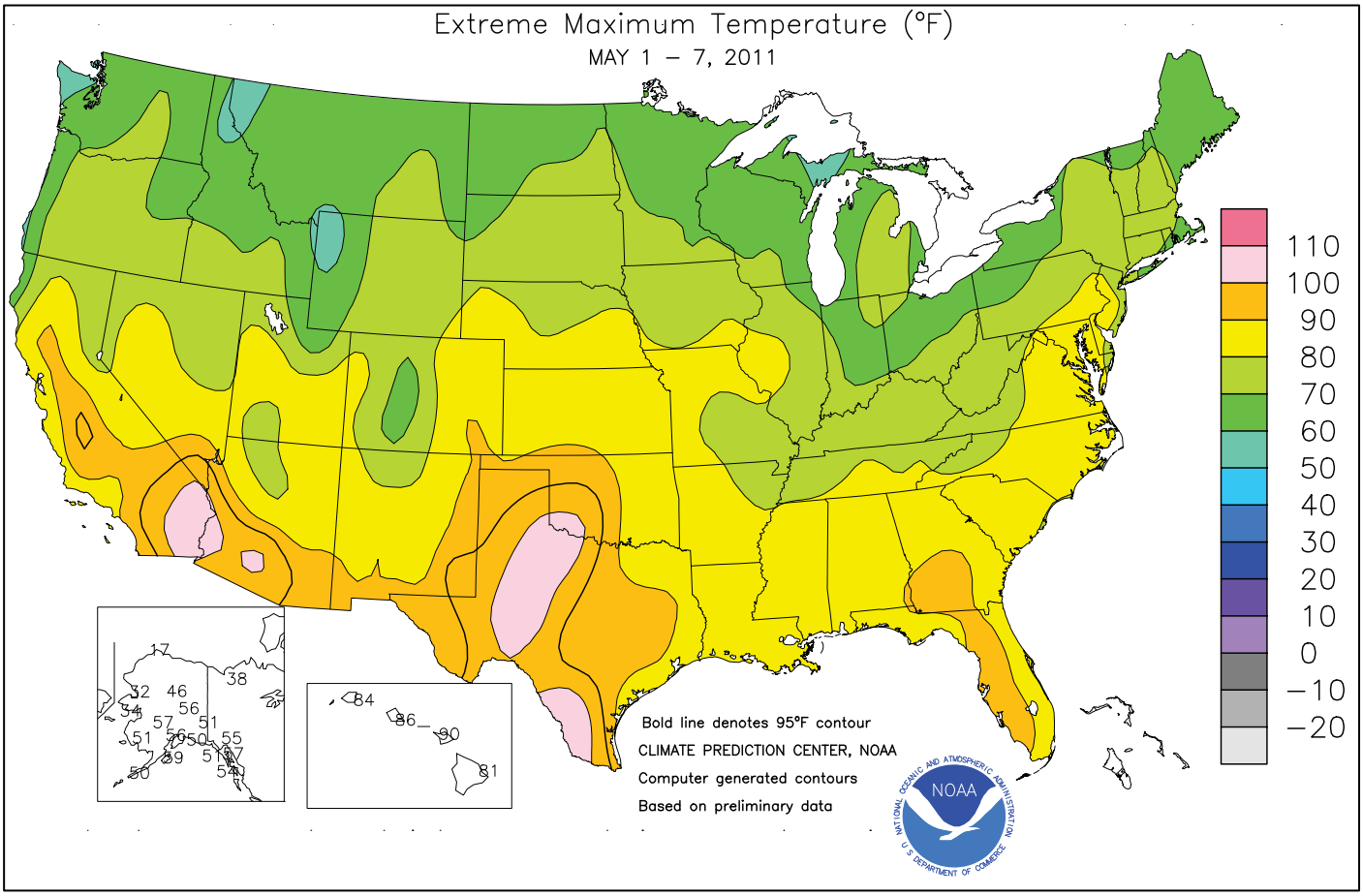
Contents

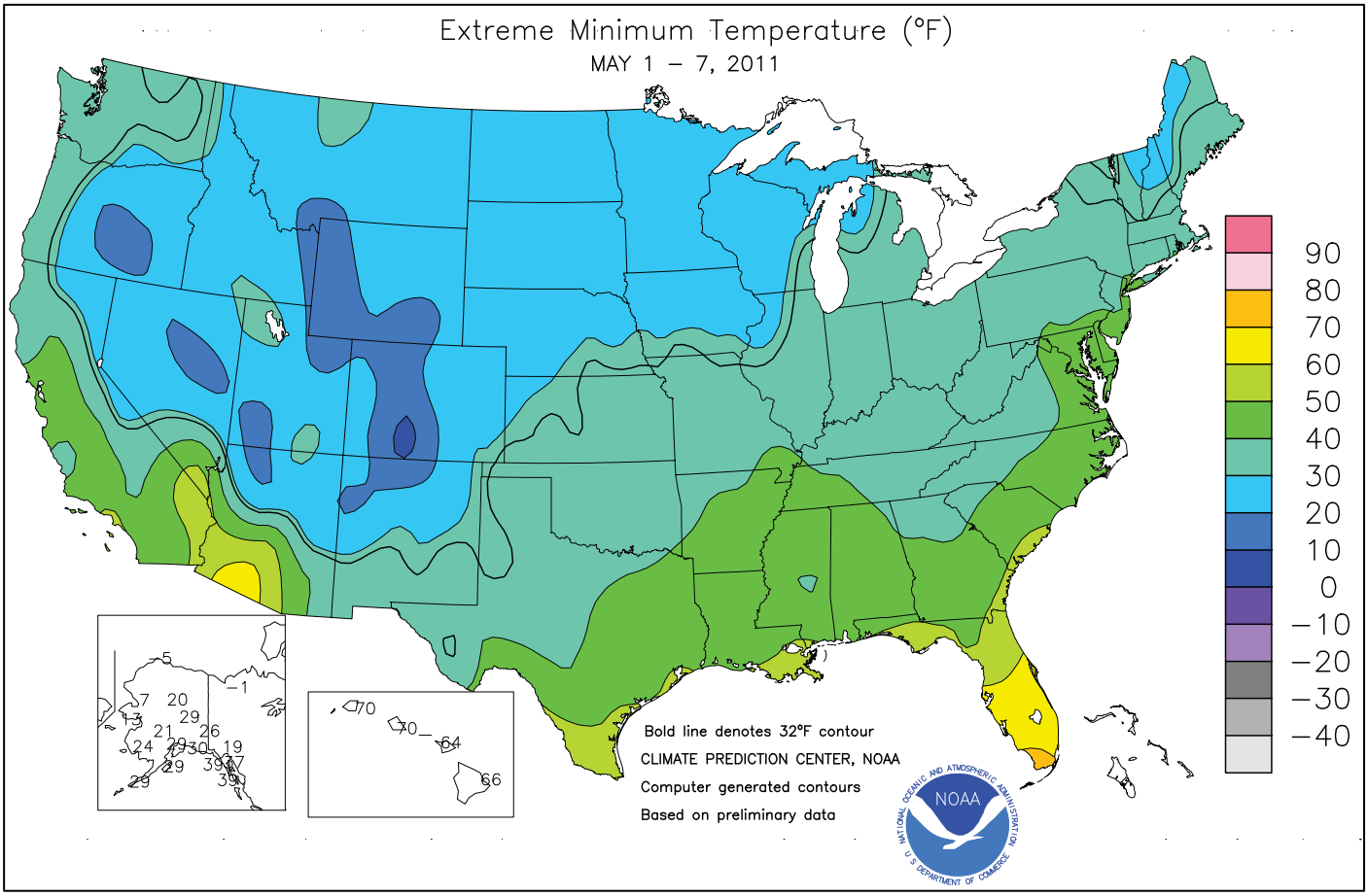

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending MAY 7, 2011
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND 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
MAY 7, 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

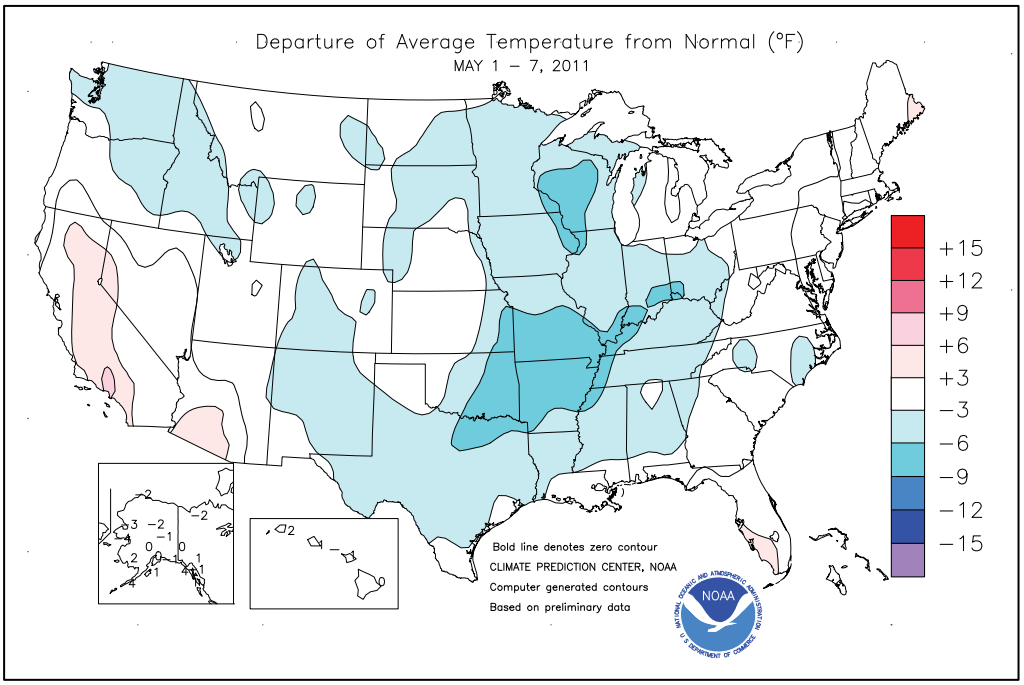

U.S. Drought Monitor
May 3, 2011
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
H
AH
A
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
H = Hydrological (water)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://drought.unl.edu/dm
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, May 5, 2011
Author: Rich Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid May 5, 2011 - July 31, 2011
Released May 5, 2011
No Drought Posted/Predicted
Development
Some Improvement
Improvement
Persistence
Persistence
Improvement
No Drought Posted/Predicted
KEY:
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)
MAY 1 – 7, 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)
MAY 1 – 7, 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

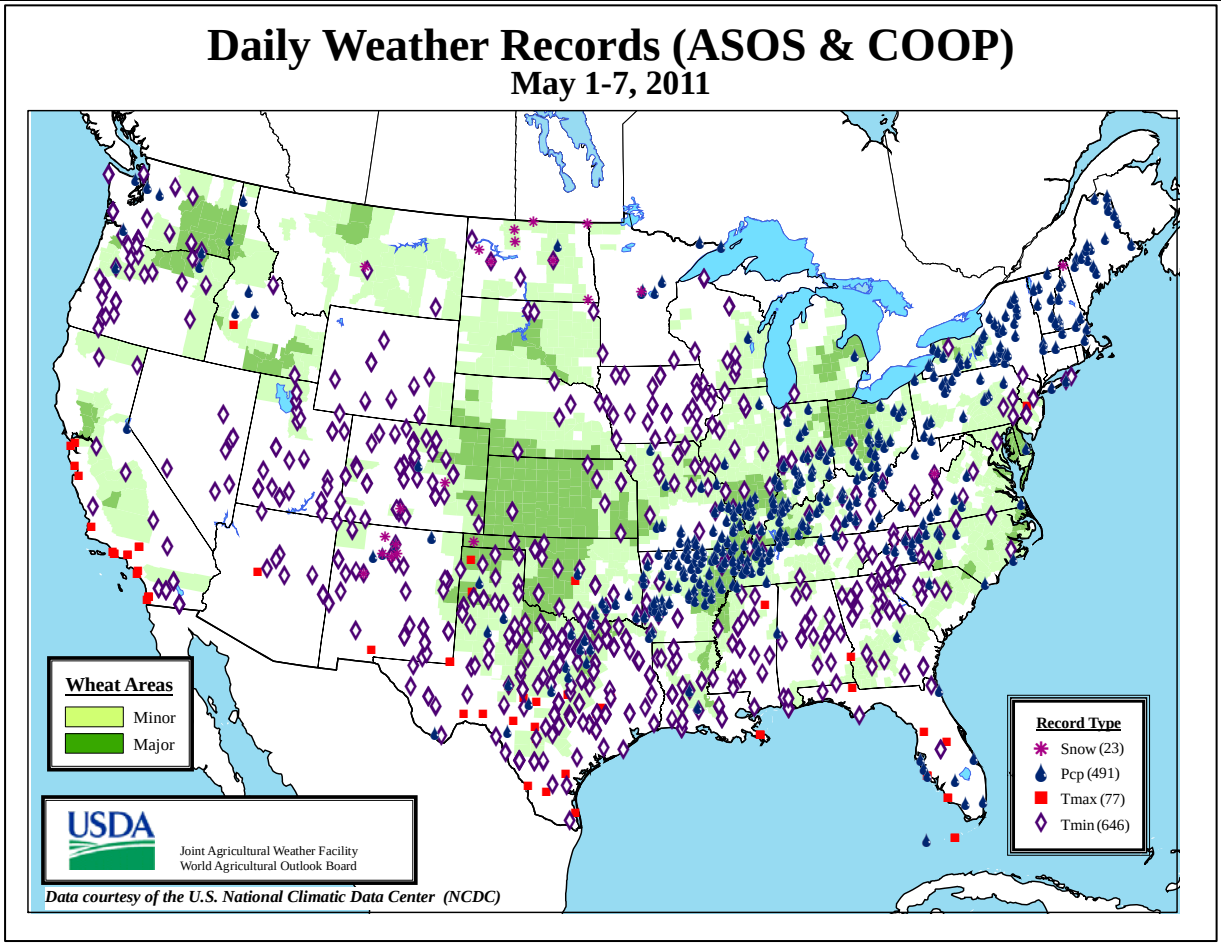
(Continued from front cover)
Tennessee, to 42 percent in **Nebraska** and 61 percent in **Iowa**. Farther south, showers and thunderstorms chipped away at drought in **central and northeastern Texas**, but provided little or no relief to drought-ravaged pastures and winter grains on the **central and southern High Plains**. Drought also continued to intensify in **Arizona**, **New Mexico**, the **western Gulf Coast region**, and the **lower Southeast**. Elsewhere, warmth expanded across **California**, while cool, showery conditions continued to hamper fieldwork and crop development in the **Northwest**.

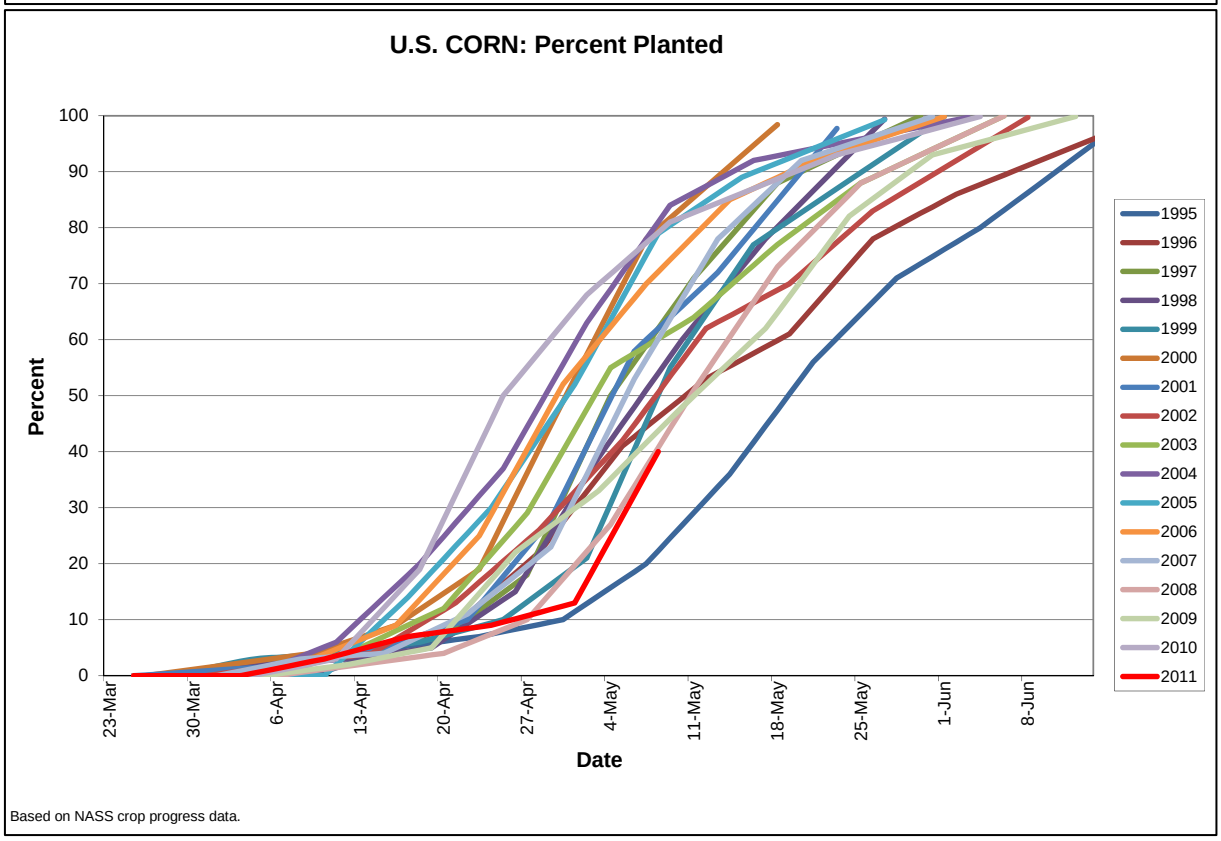


Early in the week, a final deluge struck the waterlogged **Mid-South** and **Ohio Valley**. With a 4.35-inch total on May 1, **North Little Rock, AR**, noted its wettest May day on record (previously, 3.75 inches on May 13, 1994). **North Little Rock's** April 30 - May 2 rainfall reached 9.75 inches. During the same 3-day period, 5.80 inches pelted **Cape Girardeau, MO.** May 1-3 rainfall topped 4 inches in numerous locations, including **Memphis, TN** (4.07 inches); **Evansville, IN** (4.89 inches); and **Paducah, KY** (5.90 inches). By May 3, heavy showers spread into the **Northeast**, where **Binghamton, NY** (1.89 inches), registered a daily-record total. Meanwhile, the **Ohio River at Cairo, IL**, climbed a record-high 21.72 feet above flood stage on May 2 (previously, 19.50 feet on February 3, 1937), prior to the intentional destruction of a portion of the Birds Point Levee on the western bank of the **Mississippi River** in **Mississippi County, MO.** Later, the **Mississippi River** surpassed February 1937 crest records in **New Madrid, MO** (14.34 feet above flood stage on May 6); **Tiptonville, TN** (11.33 feet on May 6); and **Caruthersville, MO** (15.61 feet on May 7). Toward week's end, scattered showers spread across **Florida's peninsula**, where **Sarasota-Bradenton** (1.68 inches) collected a daily-record amount for May 6.

Early-week downpours separated warm air in the **Southeast** from chilly conditions in the **West**. In **California**, **Lancaster** (32°F on May 1) tied a monthly record most recently achieved on May 1, 1967. Daily-record lows for May 1 included 12°F in **Laramie, WY**, and 16°F in **Cedar City, UT.** In contrast, **Naples, FL** (95°F on May 1), tied a monthly record high originally set on May 18, 1971. By May 2, chilly air overspread the **Plains**, where daily-record lows dipped to 20°F in **Mobridge, SD**, and 25°F in **Pueblo, CO.** Highs failed to reach 40°F in parts of the **north-central U.S.** on May 2, when highs included 34°F in **Rhinelander, WI**, and 39°F in **Rochester, MN.** Meanwhile, record-setting warmth developed in parts of **California**, where **Escondido** (95 and 91°F) posted consecutive daily-record highs on May 3-4. Elsewhere in **California**, daily-record highs for May 4 included 98°F in **Santa Ana** and 87°F in **Salinas**. By week's end, a severe early-season heat wave developed in the **south-central U.S.**, resulting in consecutive daily-record highs (103°F both days) on May 7-8 in **San Angelo, TX.** Farther north and east, however, cool conditions lingered for several more days. In **Iowa**, freezes occurred on May 4 in locations such as **Dubuque** (25°F) and **Cedar Rapids** (27°F). Daily-record lows fell to 33°F on May 5 in **Kentucky** locations such as **Lexington** and **London**. On May 6, both **Allentown, PA**, and **Danville, VA**, logged daily-record lows of 36°F. Chilly conditions also lingered in the **Northwest**, where **Wenatchee, WA**, set a record for the latest occurrence of the year's first 70-degree reading. **Wenatchee** finally achieved the feat on May 9, with a high of 72°F, breaking the record set on May 2, 1967.

Most of **Alaska** experienced near- to slightly below-normal temperatures, along with little or no precipitation. Farther south, widespread, heavy showers soaked **Hawaii's western islands**, triggering flash flooding. Weekly rainfall totaled 29.65 inches on **Mt. Waialeale, Kauai**, and 17.13 inches at the **Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge**. On **Maui, Kahului** (88°F) notched a daily-record high on May 1, followed by 1.24 inches of rain from May 4-7.

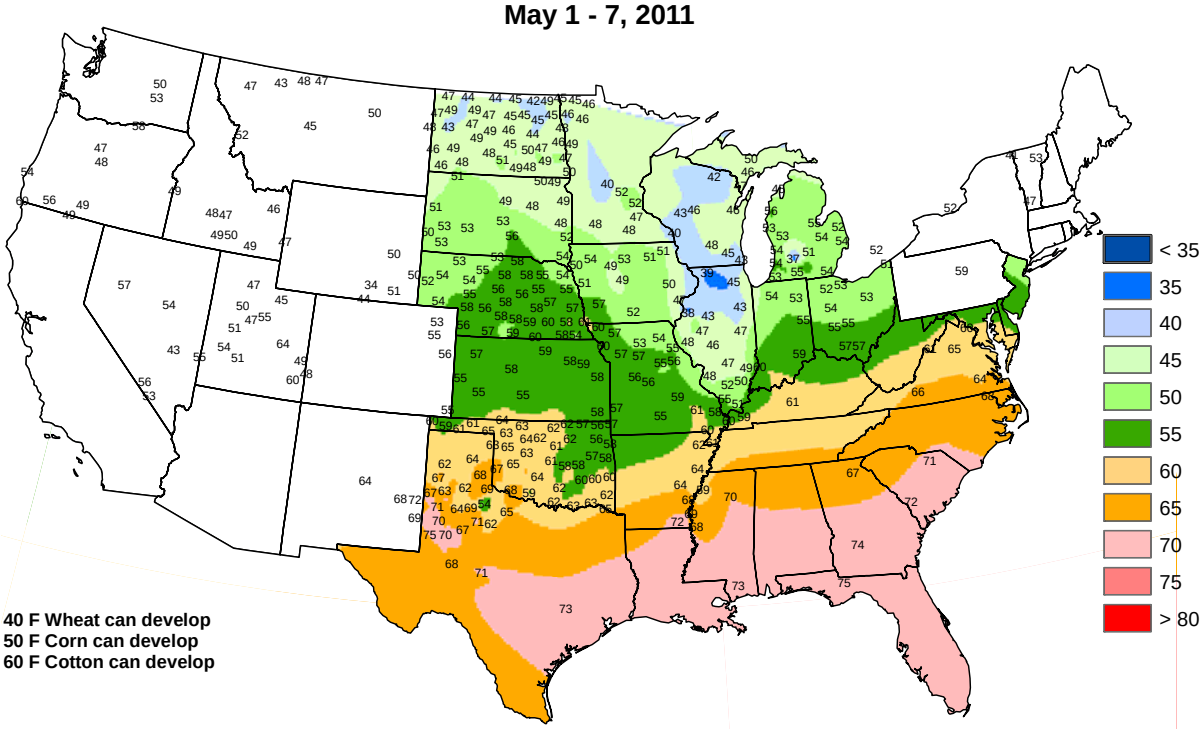




Although producers planted 27% of the U.S. corn crop during the week ending May 8, overall progress remained behind schedule. Forty percent of the corn was sown by May 8, virtually tied with 2008 for the slowest planting progress since 1995 (22% planted).

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

May 1 - 7, 2011



40 F Wheat can develop
50 F Corn can develop
60 F Cotton can develop

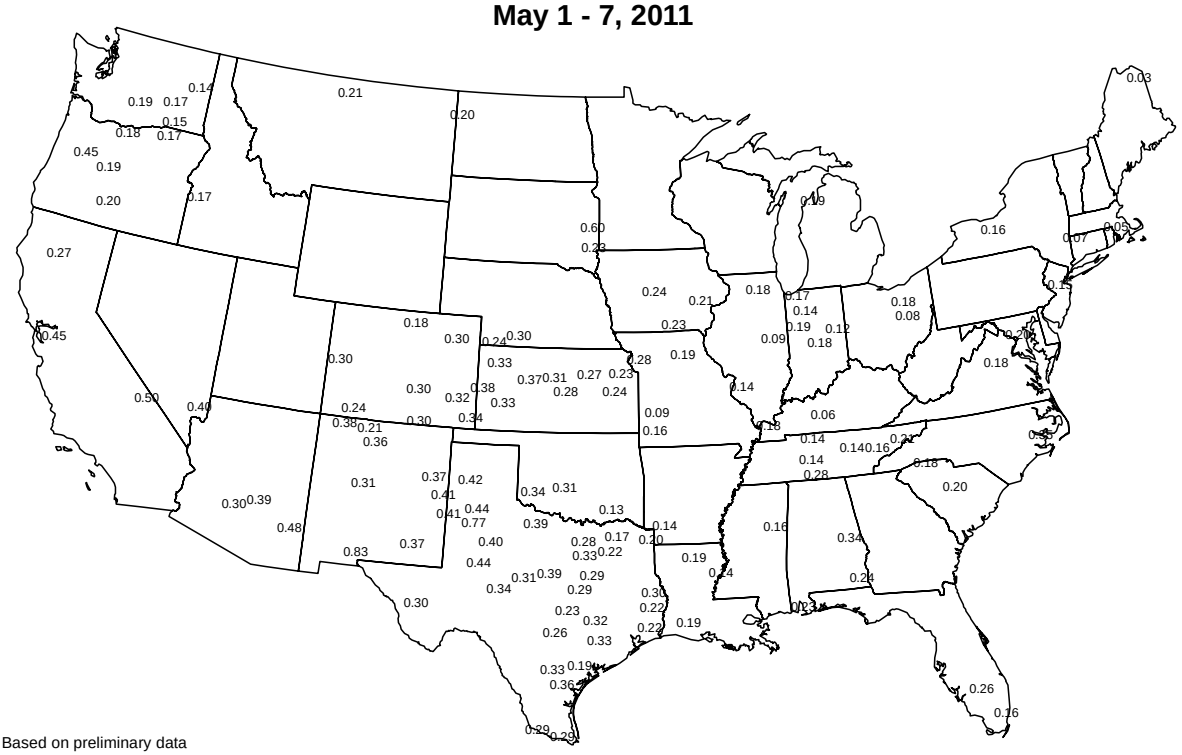
Based on preliminary data

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)

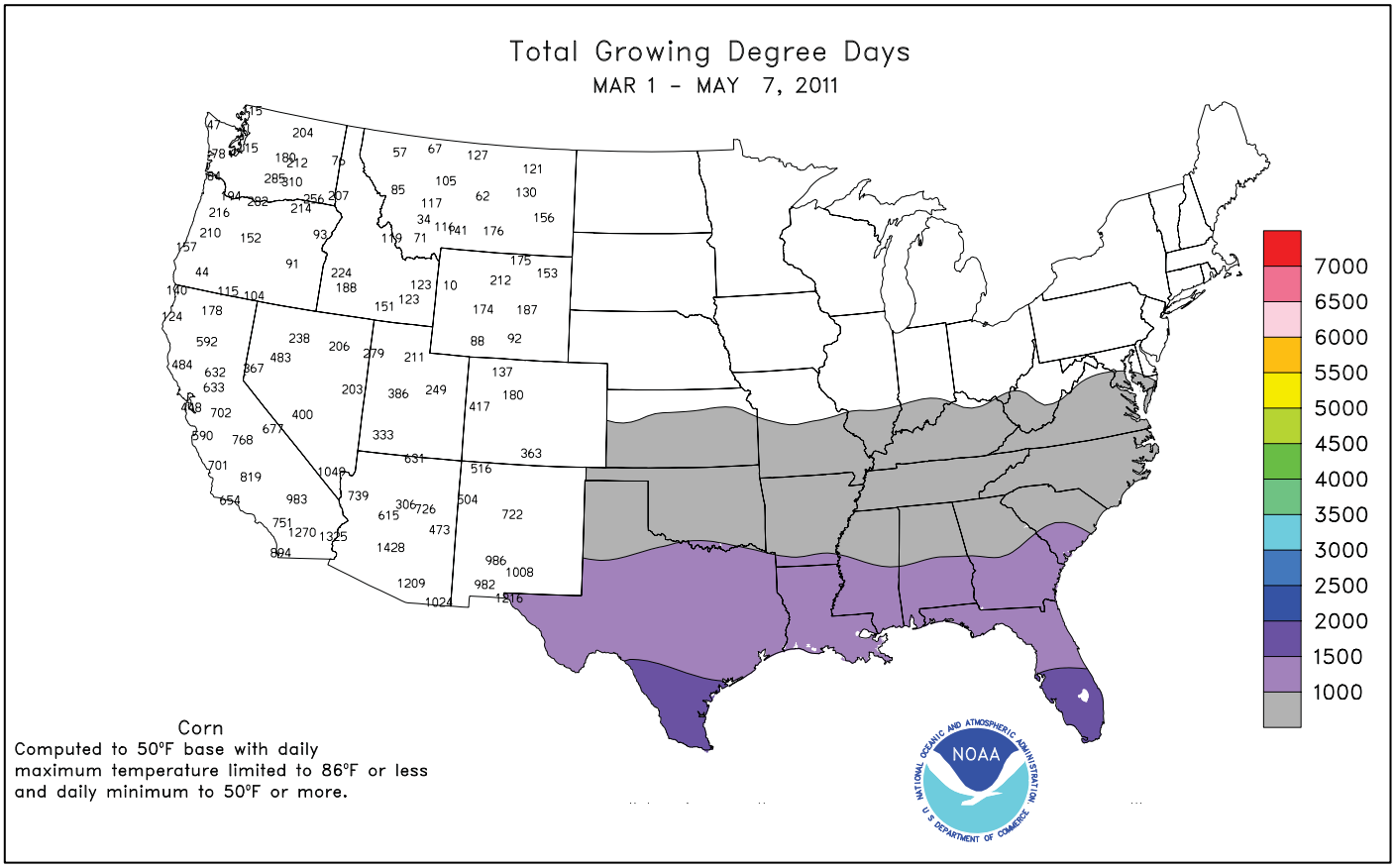
May 1 - 7, 2011



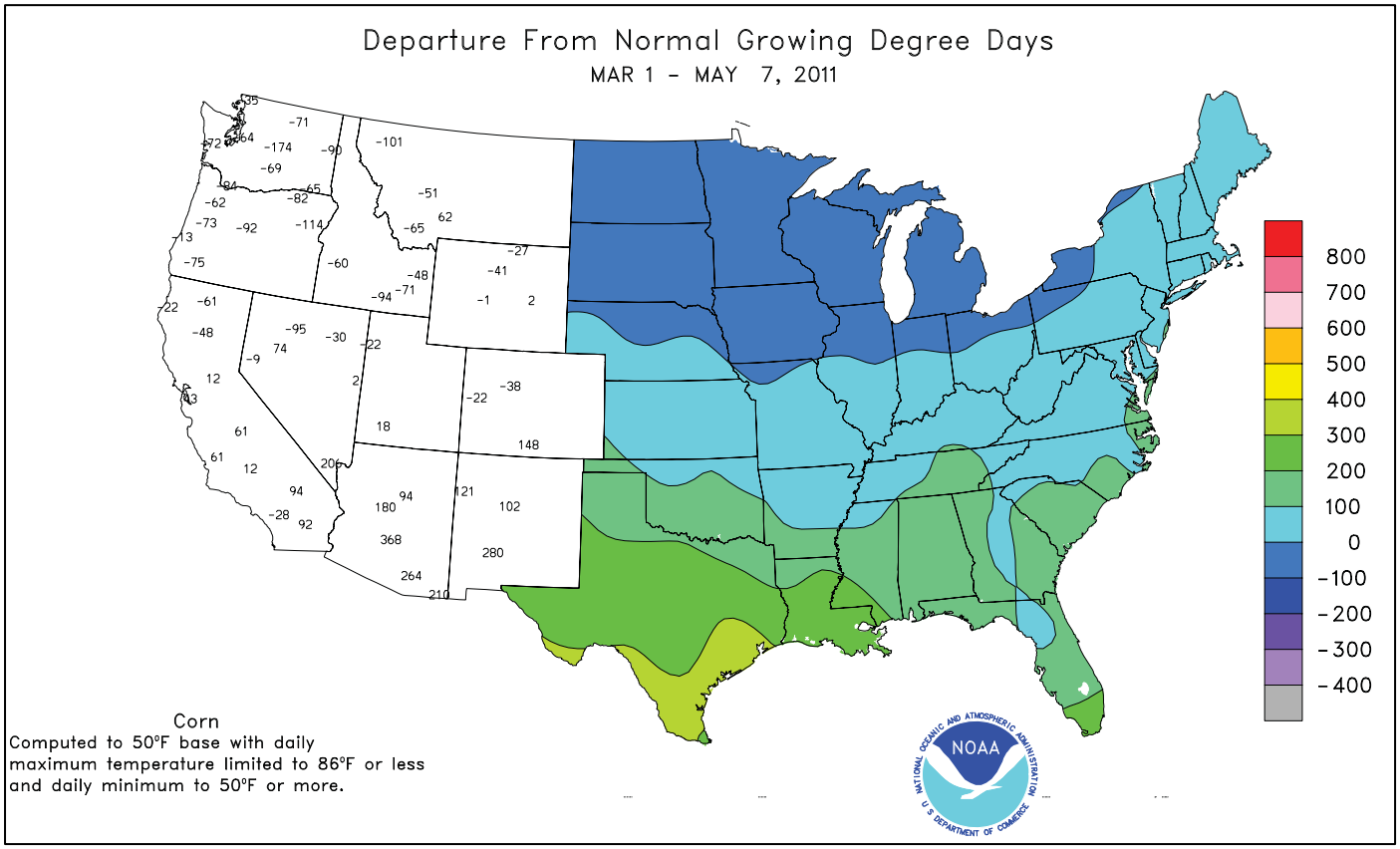
Based on preliminary data

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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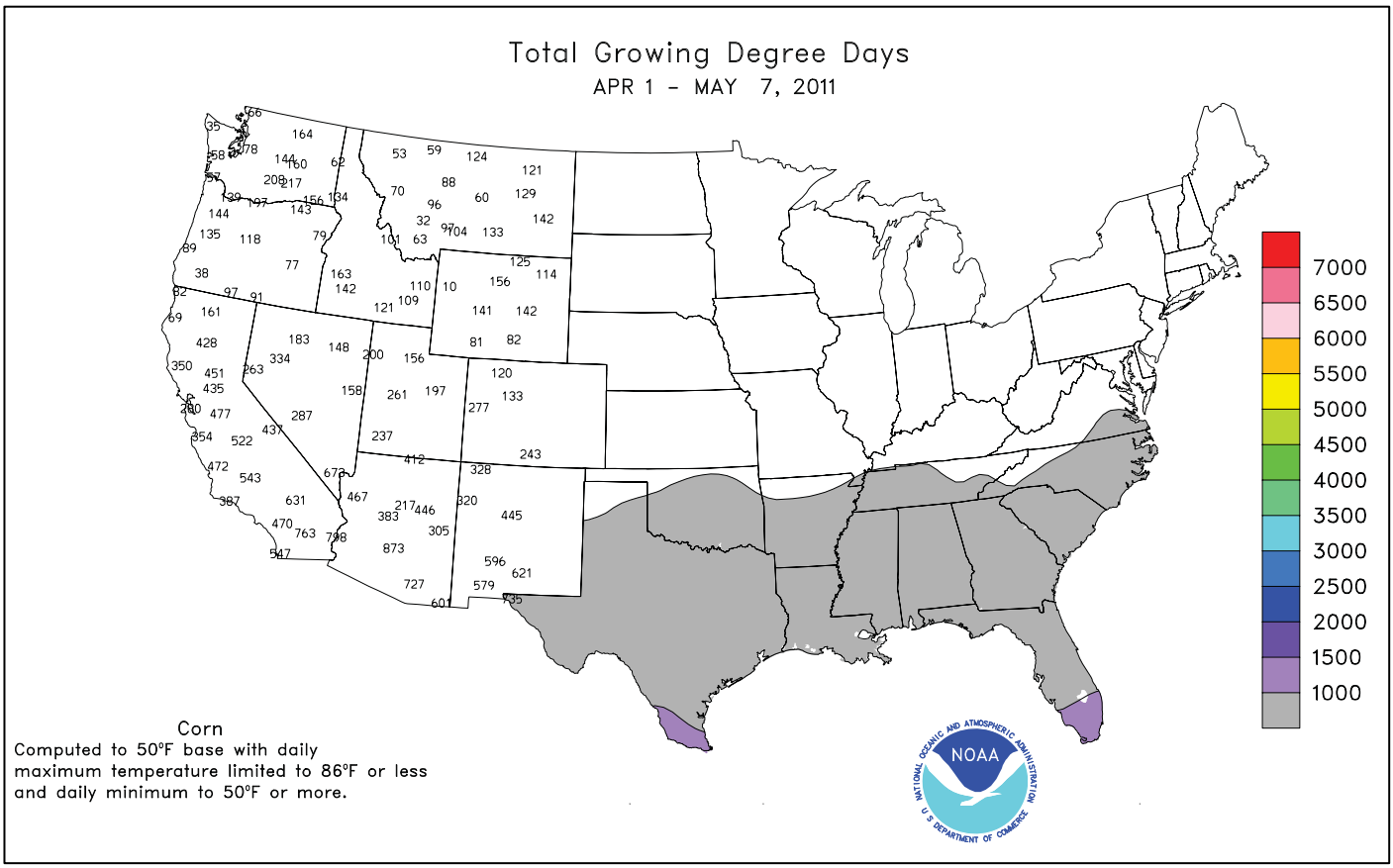

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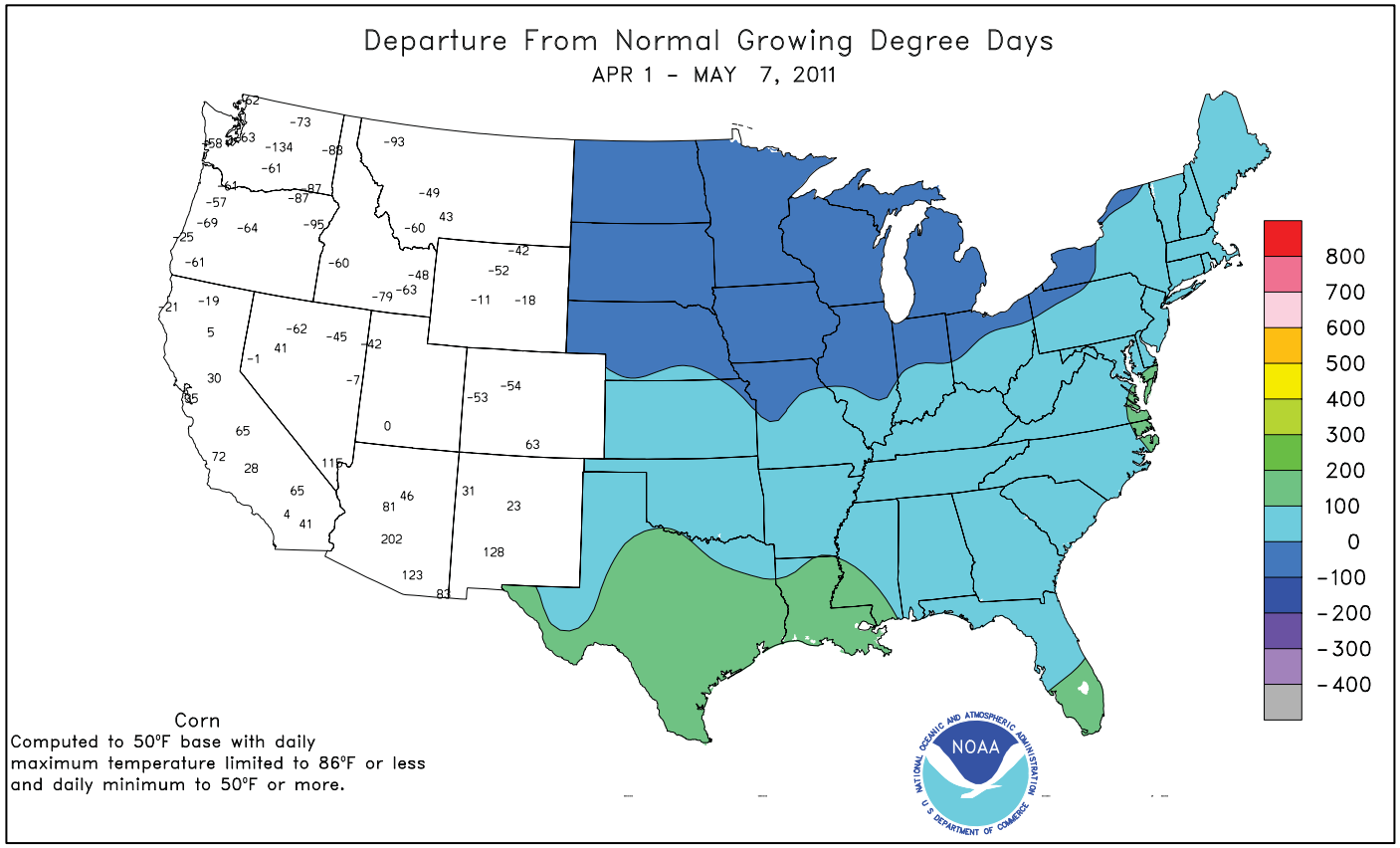


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 7, 2011

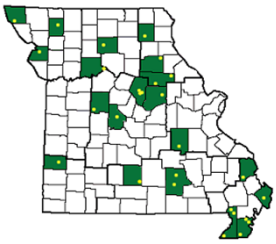
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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	69	50	80	43	60	-	1.28	-	1.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	4	1
	LYON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PERTHSHIRE	72	52	81	46	62	-	0.01	-	0.01	10.97	-	-	-	74	69	0	0	1	0
	SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SANDY RIDGE	75	52	81	46	64	-	1.07	-	0.60	10.10	-	-	-	71	69	0	0	2	1
NE	VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD	STONEVILLE x	76	55	83	47	66	-3	0.97	-0.29	0.96	10.07	82	15.04	86	80	64	0	0	2	1
	INDIANOLA 1S*	76	53	83	48	65	-	1.08	-	0.89	-	-	-	-	74	69	0	0	2	1
	INVERNESS 5E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SIDON	77	54	85	46	66	-	0.96	-	0.95	9,60	-	13.65	-	-	-	0	0	2	1
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	76	54	84	49	65	-	1.83	-	0.97	10.63	-	-	-	74	70	0	0	2	2
	SILVER CITY	76	53	85	45	65	-	1.15	-	1.12	13.44	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	1
	ONWARD	77	53	87	47	65	-	1.18	-	0.94	-	-	-	-	76	71	0	0	2	1
	MAYDAY	78	54	88	46	66	-	0.85	-	0.72	11.28	-	-	-	76	68	0	0	2	1
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	71	41	84	32	58	-1	0.09	-0.81	0.09	4.33	69	4.85	61	-	-	0	1	1	0
	ALBANY	68	38	83	32	55	-4	0.03	-1.16	0.03	5.45	74	6.02	64	62	52	0	1	1	0
	ST. JOSEPH	68	45	83	35	57	-2	0.29	-0.67	0.29	4.60	68	5.49	64	-	-	0	0	1	0
NC	LINNEUS	64	40	81	31	54	-5	0.25	-0.87	0.25	6.21	87	7.57	80	60	47	0	1	1	0
	BRUNSWICK	66	41	83	33	55	-4	0.24	-0.69	0.22	6.32	93	8.75	90	63	52	0	0	2	0
NE	NOVELTY	63	41	80	32	53	-6	0.10	-1.07	0.09	5.81	78	7.30	71	60	49	0	1	2	0
	MONROE CITY	64	42	81	33	53	-7	0.16	-0.95	0.10	4.65	63	6.71	63	59	51	0	0	2	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	66	42	79	36	54	-7	0.44	-0.69	0.21	5.97	76	8.48	75	63	50	0	0	3	0
C	AUXVASSE	66	43	82	35	54	-6	0.32	-0.92	0.23	5.98	76	8.41	72	60	50	0	0	3	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	67	44	81	34	55	-6	0.40	-0.82	0.28	6.99	81	9.84	77	64	51	0	0	3	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	66	43	80	35	54	-5	0.37	-0.68	0.23	6.56	79	8.94	70	60	49	0	0	3	0
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	66	42	80	34	54	-6	0.56	-0.66	0.31	6.18	72	8.05	63	60	49	0	0	5	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	66	42	80	34	54	-6	0.57	-0.65	0.32	7.45	86	9.96	78	-	-	0	0	4	0
	COL-BF	66	41	80	32	53	-7	0.48	-0.75	0.26	6.36	74	8.85	69	61	48	0	0	3	0
	VERSAILLES	68	43	81	36	55	-6	1.12	-0.26	0.46	7.65	87	10.98	86	63	50	0	0	3	0
EC	VANDALIA	65	42	80	32	53	-6	0.23	-0.88	0.16	5.62	71	7.75	65	64	49	0	0	2	0
SW	LAMAR	67	43	81	37	55	-6	0.29	-1.04	0.19	7.83	82	11.08	81	63	51	0	0	4	0
SC	COOK STATION	67	42	78	30	54	-8	2.21	0.99	1.29	14.33	152	19.29	136	65	54	0	1	4	2
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	65	42	76	35	53	-7	2.01	0.78	1.16	17.92	186	20.51	137	66	47	0	0	5	1
SE	DELTA	65	46	73	41	55	-8	5.15	3.86	3.71	28.07	286	33.10	204	65	53	0	0	5	2
	CHARLESTON	64	48	71	41	56	-8	4.42	3.15	2.17	22.68	232	28.92	174	66	54	0	0	4	2
	GLENNONVILLE	66	48	75	42	57	-8	4.64	3.54	2.89	22.39	245	27.99	183	65	55	0	0	5	2
	CLARKTON	66	47	76	41	57	-8	5.58	4.55	3.21	22.73	239	28.03	177	67	53	0	0	5	2
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	67	49	76	45	58	-7	6.18	4.98	3.07	21.12	218	27.49	162	70	54	0	0	5	2
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	66	50	75	45	58	-7	5.71	4.40	2.89	21.38	219	27.46	164	67	54	0	0	4	2
	STEELE	68	49	77	45	58	-7	5.67	4.23	2.78	18.21	177	24.75	141	69	55	0	0	5	2
	CARDWELL	67	49	77	46	58	-7	5.67	4.40	2.98	20.09	197	26.15	152	69	56	0	0	5	2

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)

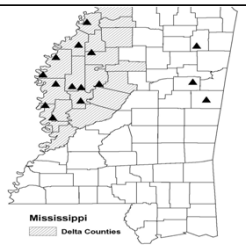
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: The flood emergency continued along the Mississippi River, while more wet weather occurred in northern parts of the Delta. Rainfall totals were variable, although many areas reported about an inch. The early-May rainfall increased the amount of standing water in the fields.

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 May 7, 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	76	52	84	45	64	-1	0.52	-0.56	0.52	16.46	139	23.43	109	92	43	0	0	1	1
	HUNTSVILLE	75	51	85	42	63	-2	0.96	-0.12	0.87	22.89	186	30.85	135	88	58	0	0	2	1
	MOBILE	82	55	87	47	69	-1	0.02	-1.23	0.02	5.65	42	11.97	49	89	49	0	0	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	80	50	87	43	65	-3	0.49	-0.46	0.49	11.06	94	17.88	81	93	44	0	0	1	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	51	34	56	29	43	1	0.21	0.10	0.19	1.07	84	2.39	89	80	56	0	2	3	0
	BARROW	15	3	17	-5	9	-2	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.33	138	1.15	245	95	77	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	51	31	56	29	41	-1	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.22	41	2.06	141	74	45	0	6	0	0
	JUNEAU	50	39	57	37	44	-1	1.02	0.27	0.43	4.21	58	15.12	94	96	85	0	0	6	0
	KODIAK	49	35	59	29	42	1	0.31	-1.08	0.29	9.27	77	20.20	78	84	68	0	1	2	0
	NOME	31	21	34	13	26	-4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.89	64	3.35	109	87	75	0	7	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	66	29	74	19	47	0	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.09	51	5.40	61	50	9	0	5	0	0
	PHOENIX	94	64	101	57	79	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.33	24	1.03	35	16	10	5	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	77	38	84	29	58	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.85	30	3.06	49	45	6	0	2	0	0
	TUCSON	89	57	96	47	73	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.30	26	0.56	19	13	7	5	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	72	47	87	37	60	-6	2.75	1.67	1.73	13.17	147	16.86	121	91	43	0	0	2	2
	LITTLE ROCK	71	50	84	46	60	-6	6.27	5.04	3.97	20.13	174	25.11	136	95	53	0	0	3	2
CA	BAKERSFIELD	89	55	97	49	72	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.88	99	2.77	65	48	25	3	0	0	0
	FRESNO	87	55	96	52	71	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	3.78	125	7.10	97	57	29	3	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	77	60	87	58	68	6	0.00	-0.03	0.00	4.04	132	6.32	69	61	42	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	83	50	90	37	67	5	0.00	-0.36	0.00	9.34	118	15.14	76	61	28	1	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	83	51	90	46	67	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	7.06	180	12.13	107	70	18	2	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	77	60	89	57	69	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	2.72	89	5.11	69	60	40	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	70	50	84	47	60	3	0.00	-0.09	0.00	6.12	135	11.85	91	77	61	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	84	50	93	41	67	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	3.41	102	6.56	77	69	34	2	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	63	21	77	11	42	-4	0.13	-0.01	0.13	0.28	25	0.73	46	67	31	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	65	33	84	25	49	-1	0.01	-0.44	0.01	1.26	40	1.51	40	65	17	0	4	1	0
	DENVER INTL	67	36	86	28	52	2	0.00	-0.50	0.00	1.59	65	2.62	90	58	16	0	3	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	71	38	86	24	54	-2	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.95	94	2.39	75	45	17	0	2	0	0
	PUEBLO	73	29	90	23	51	-4	0.02	-0.28	0.02	1.08	43	1.95	63	66	35	1	6	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	63	46	68	43	55	1	0.48	-0.41	0.43	8.76	97	17.87	114	81	50	0	0	2	0
	HARTFORD	69	43	79	37	56	1	0.32	-0.61	0.32	11.61	134	20.82	135	79	43	0	0	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	70	51	81	46	61	0	0.59	-0.16	0.55	8.20	115	12.56	97	83	47	0	0	3	1
DE	WILMINGTON	71	47	82	42	59	1	0.68	-0.19	0.46	9.40	114	15.53	107	96	47	0	0	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	82	63	85	57	72	0	0.00	-0.46	0.00	6.01	88	11.58	91	88	46	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	82	54	87	48	68	-2	0.02	-0.62	0.02	4.18	54	13.99	96	95	43	0	0	1	0
	KEY WEST	86	77	87	75	82	3	0.27	-0.25	0.13	0.90	20	3.55	43	75	59	0	0	3	0
	MIAMI	87	74	88	71	80	2	2.03	1.22	1.00	8.68	129	11.46	107	79	56	0	0	3	2
	ORLANDO	88	65	91	62	76	2	0.32	-0.17	0.32	6.23	97	12.41	111	78	44	3	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	81	58	85	52	70	-1	0.01	-0.75	0.01	7.58	69	14.69	70	80	48	0	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	85	56	88	48	71	0	0.00	-0.76	0.00	6.22	57	13.25	64	75	39	0	0	0	0
	TAMPA	86	69	91	65	78	3	0.28	-0.12	0.28	12.69	252	19.61	196	74	43	1	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	86	73	88	69	80	4	0.48	-0.38	0.41	2.28	28	4.93	34	79	55	0	0	5	0
GA	ATHENS	77	47	84	37	62	-3	0.09	-0.67	0.09	10.42	115	18.45	101	84	44	0	0	1	0
	ATLANTA	75	52	83	44	63	-3	1.02	0.17	1.02	13.24	134	20.12	103	79	47	0	0	1	1
	AUGUSTA	80	50	88	44	65	-2	0.15	-0.38	0.07	9.02	112	15.43	92	92	49	0	0	3	0
	COLUMBUS	82	54	89	48	68	0	0.07	-0.73	0.07	7.31	70	15.12	77	81	29	0	0	1	0
	MACON	81	51	89	43	66	-1	0.02	-0.59	0.01	5.81	67	13.29	73	90	32	0	0	2	0
	SAVANNAH	80	54	86	49	67	-2	0.14	-0.50	0.14	6.52	86	12.26	85	85	54	0	0	1	0
HI	HILO	79	67	81	66	73	0	3.93	1.70	1.90	18.98	65	26.82	56	88	80	0	0	7	2
	HONOLULU	83	71	86	70	77	1	1.23	1.03	0.59	5.40	169	10.13	122	78	71	0	0	7	1
	KAHULUI	83	68	90	64	76	1	1.29	1.05	0.80	2.06	47	9.23	88	81	69	1	0	4	1
	LIHUE	81	71	84	70	76	1	1.97	1.28	0.58	10.85	149	21.52	142	79	74	0	0	6	1
ID	BOISE	66	41	76	32	53	-2	0.12	-0.16	0.06	3.95	133	5.80	106	69	41	0	1	2	0
	LEWISTON	62	40	67	35	51	-4	0.34	0.01	0.15	3.67	133	6.73	139	72	50	0	0	3	0
	POCATELLO	61	36	72	25	48	-2	0.16	-0.15	0.13	3.22	112	5.16	103	72	44	0	3	4	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	60	41	68	35	51	-3	0.06	-0.72	0.06	7.60	107	12.04	115	78	44	0	0	1	0
	MOLINE	63	41	77	29	52	-5	0.02	-0.86	0.01	6.84	90	10.04	94	80	44	0	1	2	0
	PEORIA	64	42	81	33	53	-4	0.39	-0.54	0.23	9.56	131	13.75	131	87	37	0	0	3	0
	ROCKFORD	60	39	69	30	50	-4	0.05	-0.78	0.02	6.88	101	9.66	101	79	46	0	1	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	66	43	84	35	55	-4	0.42	-0.42	0.25	8.19	111	11.95	111	95	40	0	0	4	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	64	45	71	37	54	-7	5.06	3.94	2.52	22.28	225	28.45	179	88	64	0	0	4	2
	FORT WAYNE	63	45	73	35	54	-1	1.01	0.21	0.43	10.05	140	15.06	135	91	47	0	0	7	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	63	44	69	36	54	-4	2.04	1.12	0.85	13.80	173	21.25	165	89	55	0	0	5	2
	SOUTH BEND	61	41	69	32	51	-3	0.44	-0.33	0.33	10.02	138	15.69	136	82	46	0	1	4	0
IA	BURLINGTON	63	42	81	29	52	-6	0.02	-0.91	0.01	5.77	77	7.50	72	84	39	0	1	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	63	36	74	27	50	-6	0.03	-0.74	0.02	5.65	91	7.58	91	84	31	0	3	2	0
	DES MOINES	68	41	80	32	55	-2	0.06	-0.82	0.06	7.34	110	9.21	104	68	31	0	1	1	0
	DUBUQUE	59	35	69	25	47	-7	0.49	-0.36	0.24	7.85	114	11.13	116	82	52	0	3	3	0
	SIOUX CITY	68	36	82	26	52	-4	0.00	-0.74	0.00	5.20	95	7.76	116	73	35	0	2	0	0
	WATERLOO	63	36	73	27	50	-5	0.26	-0.55	0.20	6.00	97	8.83	110	81	41	0	2	3	0
KS	CONCORDIA	73	43	83	33	58	0	0.03	-0.73	0.03	2.68	48	4.07	59	74	38	0	0	1	0
	DODGE CITY	74	41	88	35	58	-1	0.05	-0.53	0.02	1.80	39	2.40	40	69	19	0	0	3	0
	GOODLAND	70	37	84	29	54	0	0.00	-0.59	0.00	2.71	82	3.52	84	75	40	0	1	0	0
	TOPEKA	72	42	83	34	57	-3	0.57	-0.33	0.39	6.25	95	9.36	107	87	43	0	0	2	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 7, 2011

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	74	43	87	34	59	-1	0.04	-0.68	0.03	2.17	36	3.90	50	80	42	0	0	2	0
KY	JACKSON	66	46	75	34	56	-5	2.12	1.08	1.31	19.05	207	25.74	156	91	49	0	0	3	2
	LEXINGTON	63	45	73	33	54	-6	3.11	2.15	1.70	21.07	233	29.33	187	82	68	0	0	5	2
	LOUISVILLE	67	48	75	40	58	-4	3.36	2.31	1.63	22.51	240	29.67	187	87	56	0	0	3	3
	PADUCAH	66	46	73	36	56	-6	6.67	5.50	3.31	31.21	300	38.14	214	92	56	0	0	4	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	82	55	90	43	68	-2	0.28	-0.98	0.28	8.20	69	15.38	66	98	46	1	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	80	56	86	46	68	-3	0.45	-0.65	0.24	9.62	116	16.28	95	90	47	0	0	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	83	63	88	56	73	1	0.00	-0.98	0.00	10.83	96	16.57	73	80	47	0	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	77	52	87	45	64	-5	0.35	-0.77	0.34	5.15	53	12.34	67	85	46	0	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	58	38	66	31	48	2	1.74	1.08	0.83	9.32	159	13.56	124	89	59	0	2	4	1
	PORTLAND	59	43	69	35	51	2	0.35	-0.56	0.30	11.02	118	17.53	106	88	58	0	0	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	70	48	82	40	59	0	0.83	0.06	0.55	9.00	117	14.35	101	87	52	0	0	4	1
MA	BOSTON	65	48	72	44	57	3	0.80	0.06	0.38	6.94	85	16.08	104	77	48	0	0	3	0
	WORCESTER	64	42	73	37	53	2	0.42	-0.50	0.34	11.36	125	20.75	128	89	45	0	0	3	0
MI	ALPENA	61	37	77	32	49	2	0.05	-0.50	0.03	8.88	178	11.07	137	79	36	0	1	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	63	41	71	33	52	-1	0.02	-0.75	0.02	11.56	169	15.83	152	74	33	0	0	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	61	38	71	32	49	0	0.09	-0.41	0.09	9.61	199	12.65	164	75	43	0	2	1	0
	LANSING	62	42	72	35	52	0	0.04	-0.55	0.02	8.40	140	11.63	128	74	46	0	0	2	0
	MUSKEGON	59	38	68	32	49	-2	0.01	-0.65	0.01	9.12	154	15.05	155	76	47	0	1	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	56	35	67	28	46	-3	0.05	-0.47	0.05	8.15	156	11.45	115	87	41	0	3	1	0
MN	DULUTH	53	34	63	27	44	-3	0.37	-0.14	0.37	4.89	114	6.31	101	74	55	0	3	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	57	28	65	24	43	-5	0.05	-0.33	0.05	3.94	145	5.52	131	89	39	0	6	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	59	40	72	32	49	-5	0.16	-0.40	0.16	5.05	107	7.16	109	68	48	0	1	1	0
	ROCHESTER	59	38	71	29	48	-4	0.00	-0.74	0.00	7.50	133	9.11	124	76	49	0	2	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	59	35	71	26	47	-5	0.65	0.18	0.64	4.83	118	6.68	123	87	35	0	4	2	1
MS	JACKSON	78	51	88	41	64	-3	0.80	-0.47	0.71	13.80	106	20.18	87	94	43	0	0	2	1
	MERIDIAN	78	49	86	39	63	-5	0.41	-0.80	0.37	14.73	107	21.47	86	97	63	0	0	2	0
	TUPELO	74	50	86	41	62	-4	2.47	1.27	1.16	20.09	161	25.23	113	90	60	0	0	3	3
MO	COLUMBIA	65	42	79	36	54	-5	0.55	-0.54	0.25	10.36	122	14.33	116	92	42	0	0	4	0
	KANSAS CITY	68	42	83	34	55	-5	0.57	-0.53	0.52	5.96	86	9.47	101	79	35	0	0	4	1
	SAINT LOUIS	67	46	82	38	57	-5	0.44	-0.46	0.28	14.53	177	19.24	153	84	47	0	0	5	0
	SPRINGFIELD	65	42	79	36	53	-8	1.22	0.26	0.76	13.48	148	17.16	127	95	61	0	0	5	1
MT	BILLINGS	63	39	72	33	51	0	0.09	-0.42	0.08	2.61	77	3.57	75	65	28	0	0	2	0
	BUTTE	55	28	63	19	41	-3	0.12	-0.21	0.12	1.64	75	2.34	74	78	22	0	6	1	0
	CUT BANK	59	35	67	29	47	1	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.86	48	0.96	39	73	26	0	2	0	0
	GLASGOW	63	36	69	28	50	-1	0.03	-0.23	0.03	1.01	68	3.44	165	84	42	0	3	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	61	37	67	32	49	2	0.11	-0.33	0.07	3.38	119	5.61	139	75	25	0	1	2	0
	HAVRE	61	36	70	31	49	-1	0.27	-0.03	0.19	1.95	104	3.41	126	81	41	0	2	3	0
	MISSOULA	60	34	68	28	47	-2	0.24	-0.10	0.22	1.96	82	5.62	133	83	44	0	3	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	72	40	85	33	56	0	0.01	-0.75	0.01	3.98	74	5.75	87	69	36	0	0	1	0
	LINCOLN	72	38	83	30	55	-2	0.03	-0.82	0.02	3.97	67	5.83	80	69	30	0	2	2	0
	NORFOLK	69	39	81	26	54	-1	0.00	-0.73	0.00	4.41	83	6.55	99	68	33	0	1	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	68	34	80	24	51	-3	0.14	-0.50	0.09	3.25	84	4.97	105	85	30	0	3	2	0
	OMAHA	70	42	81	32	56	-1	0.01	-0.88	0.01	4.05	68	5.77	77	70	28	0	1	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	66	34	82	23	50	-2	0.08	-0.45	0.06	4.39	126	5.19	113	82	47	0	4	2	0
	VALENTINE	66	36	79	27	51	-1	0.14	-0.50	0.13	3.47	93	5.08	113	77	35	0	3	2	0
NV	ELY	67	27	76	16	47	1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	3.11	141	4.51	122	68	22	0	4	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	87	61	96	54	74	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.17	22	0.25	12	17	10	3	0	0	0
	RENO	75	42	85	33	59	6	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.39	107	2.84	83	42	17	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	70	30	79	20	50	-1	0.02	-0.19	0.02	3.95	206	5.58	166	76	26	0	5	1	0
NH	CONCORD	66	38	74	29	52	1	0.67	-0.05	0.37	9.34	137	16.43	135	89	42	0	3	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	69	50	73	44	59	1	0.37	-0.63	0.37	12.07	132	19.96	124	68	44	0	0	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	72	43	87	32	58	-2	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.04	3	0.15	7	38	10	0	1	1	0
NY	ALBANY	66	43	75	32	55	2	0.75	-0.01	0.60	9.61	134	15.84	134	85	45	0	1	2	1
	BINGHAMTON	59	41	67	36	50	-1	2.36	1.56	1.93	14.63	202	21.26	173	81	56	0	0	3	1
	BUFFALO	58	43	64	39	50	-2	1.29	0.63	0.82	11.62	174	16.64	136	87	52	0	0	4	1
	ROCHESTER	59	43	67	39	51	-1	0.83	0.25	0.73	8.98	152	13.39	130	83	53	0	0	2	1
	SYRACUSE	62	43	72	41	53	1	1.19	0.42	1.14	12.58	175	16.66	140	82	49	0	0	4	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	70	43	77	36	57	-1	0.71	-0.12	0.70	12.23	137	17.31	103	87	51	0	0	2	1
	CHARLOTTE	75	49	83	36	62	-3	0.85	0.15	0.43	8.99	112	13.80	89	91	42	0	0	3	0
	GREENSBORO	73	49	81	40	61	-1	0.71	-0.16	0.45	8.93	110	12.40	84	86	41	0	0	3	0
	HATTERAS	75	59	79	55	67	3	0.05	-0.66	0.04	7.42	83	16.53	88	80	49	0	0	2	0
	RALEIGH	75	52	85	42	64	1	0.97	0.23	0.64	7.49	99	11.14	74	86	45	0	0	3	1
	WILMINGTON	76	51	81	46	64	-3	0.23	-0.57	0.23	4.04	51	11.19	69	95	42	0	0	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	63	34	71	22	48	-3	0.09	-0.33	0.09	3.45	126	5.15	140	82	32	0	3	1	0
	DICKINSON	62	31	68	21	46	-4	0.00	-0.41	0.00	2.72	95	4.52	123	82	32	0	3	0	0
	FARGO	61	37	72	27	49	-3	0.06	-0.33	0.05	3.93	134	4.91	115	81	34	0	3	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	59	35	71	24	47	-4	0.28	-0.07	0.26	3.41	138	4.30	115	90	40	0	3	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	60	35	71	24	47	-4	0.24	-0.15	0.18	2.79	106	3.55	94	85	33	0	2	2	0
	WILLISTON	62	33	67	22	47	-3	0.06	-0.26	0.04	3.36	159	5.21	171	84	48	0	3	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	61	43	69	36	52	-2	1.50	0.63	0.91	10.81	146	16.88	139	84	59	0	0	5	1
	CINCINNATI	61	44	70	34	52	-7	3.32	2.38	1.58	21.39	243	28.76	199	91	71	0	0	5	2
	CLEVELAND	61	45	69	38	53	0	1.53	0.76	0.78	11.23	159	18.36	155	88	54	0	0	5	1
	COLUMBUS	62	44	70	34	53	-5	2.47	1.65	1.14	14.24	205	19.96	171	94	61	0	0	6	2
	DAYTON	59	43	67	36	51	-5	2.72	1.80	0.90	15.62	190	21.60	165	92	62	0	0	5	4
	MANSFIELD	59	43	68	37	51	-2	1.83	0.87	0.78	11.70	138	18.92	142	95	57	0	0	4	2

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 7, 2011

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	62	45	69	39	54	-1	0.59	-0.08	0.22	10.18	156	16.43	159	80	47	0	0	5	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	59	42	68	36	51	-2	1.55	0.78	0.83	13.57	190	20.77	180	84	60	0	0	5	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	76	46	93	36	61	-3	0.66	-0.33	0.66	1.68	24	3.86	40	82	30	1	0	1	1
	TULSA	72	46	86	38	59	-6	0.48	-0.72	0.48	6.04	69	9.18	75	85	41	0	0	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	56	42	62	33	49	-2	1.04	0.21	0.58	20.96	160	40.58	133	92	77	0	0	5	1
	BURNS	61	29	70	20	45	-2	0.05	-0.15	0.05	3.08	134	4.54	99	82	37	0	5	1	0
	EUGENE	61	41	68	33	51	-2	0.12	-0.54	0.07	10.15	100	17.11	71	89	67	0	0	3	0
	MEDFORD	71	42	82	35	57	2	0.02	-0.26	0.02	6.40	186	9.36	117	82	36	0	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	63	38	69	30	51	-4	0.35	0.09	0.13	2.98	112	5.71	107	80	44	0	2	3	0
	PORTLAND	62	45	70	38	54	0	0.47	-0.08	0.26	12.08	175	21.10	131	81	63	0	0	5	0
	SALEM	61	44	71	35	53	0	0.34	-0.19	0.23	11.66	156	19.23	105	84	64	0	0	4	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	70	45	82	36	58	3	0.58	-0.34	0.42	13.27	166	19.47	137	80	47	0	0	3	0
	ERIE	57	44	65	38	51	-2	1.33	0.64	0.83	12.44	173	20.19	168	85	60	0	0	5	1
	MIDDLETOWN	68	46	79	40	57	0	1.10	0.22	0.53	18.51	250	23.51	179	92	44	0	0	4	1
	PHILADELPHIA	72	50	83	46	61	2	0.64	-0.23	0.47	10.29	126	16.33	113	76	43	0	0	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	62	43	72	35	52	-4	1.08	0.33	0.69	11.64	168	19.01	158	89	53	0	0	6	1
	WILKES-BARRE	67	45	79	38	56	1	1.71	0.91	1.26	14.28	211	19.59	173	82	42	0	0	4	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	66	45	78	38	56	1	1.64	0.84	1.19	18.96	253	24.40	188	87	55	0	0	4	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	64	44	68	39	54	0	0.37	-0.47	0.30	8.27	88	16.82	98	83	53	0	0	3	0
SC	BEAUFORT	79	57	84	49	68	-1	0.13	-0.34	0.11	4.96	70	10.16	71	88	44	0	0	3	0
	CHARLESTON	78	58	83	51	68	-1	0.15	-0.40	0.15	4.82	66	9.93	69	92	44	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBIA	79	55	87	47	67	-1	1.35	0.82	1.02	8.13	100	14.04	85	86	50	0	0	3	1
	GREENVILLE	75	47	83	38	61	-2	0.77	-0.13	0.45	11.21	115	17.61	96	88	39	0	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	63	35	75	27	49	-4	0.06	-0.40	0.06	4.23	117	6.43	140	89	34	0	3	1	0
	HURON	64	37	74	28	51	-2	0.08	-0.51	0.08	4.13	91	7.17	128	88	30	0	3	1	0
	RAPID CITY	63	32	73	27	48	-2	0.00	-0.56	0.00	2.48	72	4.19	98	81	31	0	4	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	64	35	75	24	49	-4	0.20	-0.47	0.20	4.09	80	6.20	101	77	39	0	3	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	71	43	82	33	57	-2	0.82	-0.07	0.82	12.39	154	18.81	126	92	38	0	0	1	1
	CHATTANOOGA	74	49	83	41	61	-3	0.87	-0.05	0.87	21.81	192	28.32	131	85	47	0	0	1	1
	KNOXVILLE	71	47	81	37	59	-3	0.88	-0.12	0.88	16.51	163	24.03	128	88	45	0	0	1	1
	MEMPHIS	71	51	80	46	61	-6	4.16	2.86	3.04	22.24	176	27.09	128	89	50	0	0	6	2
	NASHVILLE	69	48	80	38	59	-4	2.61	1.58	1.53	15.12	154	22.97	131	90	45	0	0	3	2
TX	ABILENE	78	50	98	37	64	-5	0.73	0.26	0.56	3.63	102	5.23	93	80	47	2	0	2	1
	AMARILLO	75	43	93	33	59	-2	0.01	-0.36	0.01	0.14	5	0.63	16	54	16	2	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	83	49	95	38	66	-6	0.04	-0.87	0.04	0.39	7	4.70	50	81	42	3	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	81	57	86	45	69	-3	0.47	-0.58	0.31	3.06	35	6.46	37	95	44	0	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	86	66	94	60	76	-1	0.02	-0.48	0.01	0.09	3	2.58	44	84	50	2	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	83	60	91	50	71	-4	0.06	-0.56	0.05	0.36	8	4.50	57	86	57	1	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	86	55	98	47	71	-3	0.23	-0.26	0.08	0.28	9	0.51	11	67	39	2	0	3	0
	EL PASO	83	51	94	43	67	-2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.01	2	0.12	9	24	8	2	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	75	51	90	42	63	-6	2.65	1.61	2.01	7.04	96	9.56	83	81	48	1	0	2	2
	GALVESTON	78	66	85	60	72	-2	0.18	-0.49	0.15	3.00	50	7.53	59	79	52	0	0	2	0
	HOUSTON	84	58	91	50	71	-1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.90	11	6.64	46	80	41	2	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	78	45	99	32	62	-3	0.04	-0.35	0.04	1.38	57	1.87	51	53	32	2	1	1	0
	MIDLAND	81	50	100	34	65	-4	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.19	13	0.26	10	48	26	2	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	82	50	103	37	66	-3	0.96	0.39	0.49	1.15	36	2.14	42	72	37	1	0	2	0
	SAN ANTONIO	82	55	92	47	69	-3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.06	1	3.21	37	79	37	2	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	83	56	91	47	69	-4	0.07	-0.87	0.07	1.06	17	4.62	43	92	55	1	0	1	0
	WACO	79	52	93	43	66	-4	0.19	-0.76	0.17	2.67	42	8.19	76	84	54	2	0	2	0
	WICHITA FALLS	80	47	100	38	63	-4	0.89	0.17	0.87	1.32	24	1.96	24	79	40	2	0	2	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	65	40	74	32	53	-1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	6.66	150	8.37	117	65	29	0	1	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	60	42	70	37	51	0	2.24	1.52	1.12	13.54	229	18.07	184	91	52	0	0	3	2
VA	LYNCHBURG	71	45	81	37	58	-2	1.10	0.22	0.70	9.15	112	12.56	85	93	47	0	0	4	1
	NORFOLK	75	52	87	48	64	2	0.30	-0.49	0.30	4.49	54	10.37	67	84	39	0	0	1	0
	RICHMOND	75	50	84	43	62	0	1.30	0.50	1.22	8.21	102	12.77	87	83	44	0	0	3	1
	ROANOKE	71	47	82	40	59	-1	0.99	0.08	0.39	10.56	126	13.58	93	84	61	0	0	5	0
	WASH/DULLES	70	47	82	40	59	1	0.63	-0.19	0.38	10.87	143	14.95	111	83	50	0	0	5	0
WA	OLYMPIA	58	40	65	30	49	-2	0.73	0.14	0.33	14.42	152	26.15	113	91	68	0	2	5	0
	QUILLAYUTE	53	38	57	29	45	-4	1.80	0.38	0.56	27.43	138	55.47	121	95	76	0	2	6	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	58	44	62	39	51	-2	0.38	-0.06	0.18	11.27	166	19.30	120	84	67	0	0	4	0
	SPOKANE	58	36	62	32	47	-4	0.27	-0.05	0.23	5.46	174	9.03	140	87	41	0	2	3	0
	YAKIMA	67	37	72	28	52	-1	0.12	0.04	0.08	1.55	118	2.45	75	80	38	0	2	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	65	43	77	32	54	-2	1.17	0.23	0.53	11.44	143	15.98	113	83	52	0	1	5	1
	CHARLESTON	68	46	80	38	57	-2	1.64	0.77	0.66	12.42	155	19.02	132	94	50	0	0	4	2
	ELKINS	67	43	81	31	55	1	0.85	-0.09	0.40	14.12	168	18.91	126	93	41	0	1	4	0
	HUNTINGTON	66	44	78	32	55	-5	1.78	0.88	1.09	16.33	203	22.75	158	97	58	0	1	4	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	57	36	70	26	47	-6	0.06	-0.66	0.04	5.24	95	7.09	97	78	35	0	2	2	0
	GREEN BAY	54	36	63	30	45	-6	0.02	-0.53	0.02	8.70	168	11.26	152	85	50	0	1	1	0
	LA CROSSE	58	38	71	30	48	-8	0.00	-0.76	0.00	8.00	130	9.91	119	76	37	0	1	0	0
	MADISON	58	35	69	27	46	-7	0.03	-0.68	0.03	6.62	104	9.49	107	83	46	0	3	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	58	42	66	39	50	-1	0.06	-0.70	0.04	8.89	125	12.35	116	70	48	0	0	2	0
WY	CASPER	62	30	75	23	46	-1	0.02	-0.49	0.02	2.20	75	3.50	84	73	43	0	5	1	0
	CHEYENNE	59	31	78	23	45	-1	0.05	-0.44	0.03	2.61	84	3.59	90	70	32	0	4	2	0
	LANDER	61	33	72	25	47	-2	0.00	-0.57	0.00	1.86	48	3.83	78	60	20	0	5	0	0
	SHERIDAN	60	31	69	23	45	-3	0.03	-0.46	0.02	3.66	112	4.68	102	79	45	0	5	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

April Weather and Crop Summary

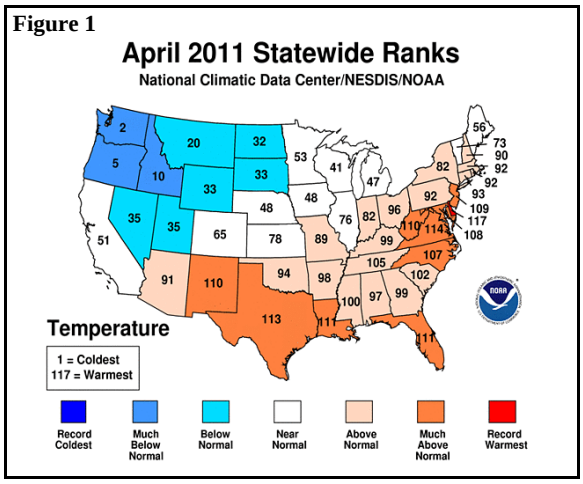
Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: During April, severe flooding developed from the Mid-South into the Ohio Valley. At the same time, a snowmelt-induced flood crest moved along the upper and middle Mississippi River. By month's end, floodwaters converged on the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, eclipsing the region's high-water marks established in February 1937. Monthly rainfall totals of 1 to 2 feet were common in the flood-affected areas. A pair of historic tornado outbreaks accompanied the storminess, battering the South from April 14-16 and 25-28. Meanwhile in the northern Corn Belt, cool, damp weather and soils hindered the start of the spring planting season. Due to the Midwestern fieldwork delays, only 13% of the U.S. acreage intended for corn was planted by May 1—the nation's slowest start since 1995 (11% planted). Cool, damp conditions also prevailed across the northern Plains and the Northwest, slowing winter wheat development and hampering spring planting operations. Cool weather was also noted as far south as California. In contrast, heat and drought continued to severely stress pastures, winter grains, and emerging summer crops on the southern Plains. By May 1, approximately three-quarters of the winter wheat crop was rated in very poor to poor condition in Oklahoma (77%) and Texas (74%), along with nearly half of the crop in Colorado (46%) and Kansas (45%).

According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the nation experienced its 39th-warmest, 10th-wettest April during the 117-year period of record. The nation's average temperature of 52.9˚F was 0.9˚F above the 20th-century average, while the average precipitation of 3.11 inches was 128 percent of the long-term mean. State temperature rankings ranged from the second-coldest April in Washington to the warmest April on record in Delaware (figure 1). Top-ten rankings for cold weather were also observed in Oregon (fifth-coldest April) and Idaho (tenth coldest), while top-ten ranking for warmth were noted in Florida (seventh-warmest April) and seven other states in the south-central U.S. and the Mid-Atlantic region. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the fifth-driest April in Texas to the wettest April on record in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia (figure 2). Top-ten rankings for wetness were also reported in Washington and Utah, along with six states adjoining those that endured record-setting April totals.

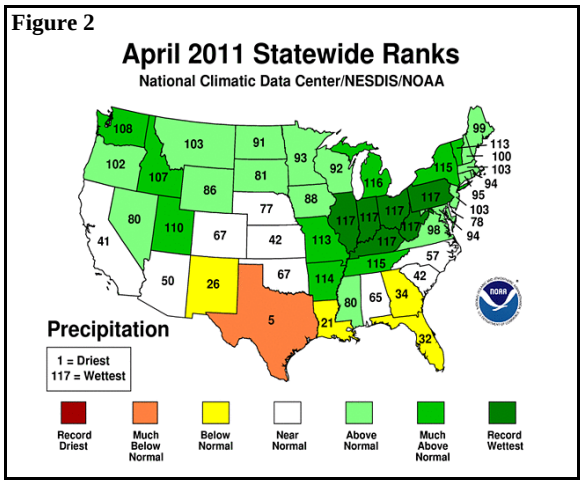
Figure 1



Summary: April opened on a torrid note in the Desert Southwest, where April 1 highs soared to 103˚F in Gila Bend, AZ, and 100˚F in Needles, CA. For Needles, the previous earliest observance of triple-digit heat was April 4, 1961, when the high reached 104˚F. The month began with consecutive daily-record highs (on April 1-2) in locations such as El Paso, TX (88 and 92˚F), and Roswell, NM (88 and 95˚F). By April 2, warmth reached the High Plains, where daily-record highs included 86˚F in Sidney, NE, and 87˚F in Pueblo, CO. Several other early-month episodes of record-setting warmth affected the drought-stricken south-central U.S., with temperatures in many areas peaking on April 3, 6, or 9. On April 3, daily-record highs soared to 102˚F in Childress, TX; 99˚F in Medicine Lodge, KS; 90˚F in St. Louis, MO; and 87˚F in Des Moines, IA. Wind gusts near 60 mph accompanied the heat on the southern High Plains. Heat shifted into the South and East the following day, April 4, when highs climbed to daily-record levels in locations such as McAllen, TX (103˚F), and Richmond, VA (87˚F). By April 6, Wichita Falls, TX (100˚F), noted its second-earliest day of triple-digit heat, behind 100˚F on March 27, 1971. Lawton, OK (99˚F), notched a daily-record high for April 6. Later, dozens of daily-record highs were established on April 8-9, with San Angelo, TX (98 and 100˚F), and Garden City, KS (92 and 87˚F), among several places reporting records on both dates. On April 9, highs reached 90˚F as far north as Lincoln, NE. Meanwhile in Tennessee, Nashville tied an April record with a high of 91˚F on April 9. Nashville's previous earliest 90-degree reading had occurred on April 17, 1955, and its only other instances of a 91-degree temperature in April had been noted on April 26 and 27, 1989. High winds again accompanied the heat, with Raton, NM, clocking a gust to 71 mph on April 9. Large temperature fluctuations also plagued the Plains, with McAlester, OK, collecting a daily-record low of 30˚F on April 5. Dalhart, TX, received an inch of snow on April 4, a few hours after posting a daily-record high of 89˚F on April 3. In Missouri, Vichy-Rolla tallied a daily-record low of 25˚F on April 7, sandwiched between daily-record highs of 89˚F on both April 3 and 9. Meanwhile, chilly conditions expanded across the West. Pendleton, OR (26 and 27˚F) logged consecutive daily-record lows on April 7-8. Farther south, Palmdale, CA (32 and 28˚F) closed the week with consecutive daily-record lows on April 8-9. Elsewhere on the 9th, Phoenix, AZ (high of 54˚F), experienced its coldest April day since April 1, 1949.

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

Figure 2



As the middle of the month approached, rainfall intensified across the Mid-South and parts of the Midwest. Daily-record rainfall totals for April 10 included 1.42 inches in La Crosse, WI, and 1.26 inches in Alpena, MI. The following day, April 11, Cincinnati, OH (1.66 inches), also netted a daily-record amount. In Kentucky, daily-record totals for April 12 reached 2.41 inches in Bowling Green and 2.37 inches in Louisville. Meanwhile, frequent showers fell across the Northwest, where Stanley,

ID, received daily-record precipitation totals on April 13 and 16 (0.40 and 0.62 inch, respectively). Elsewhere in the Northwest, Portland, OR (1.68 inches on April 14-15), experienced its third-wettest 2-day period on record in April, behind 1.91 inches on April 22-23, 1996, and 1.86 inches on April 8-9, 1971. Temperature patterns also remained similar, with warmth across the South, East, and lower Midwest, and chilly weather in the West. On April 10, the temperature in Laredo, TX, soared to 106˚F. Meanwhile, daily-record highs were noted on the 10th in dozens of locations, including Jacksonville, FL (92˚F); Shreveport, LA (91˚F); Louisville, KY (90˚F); and Grand Rapids, MI (85˚F). Warmth lingered in the East through April 11, when daily-record highs included 91˚F in Jacksonville, FL; 90˚F in Savannah, GA; 89˚F in Columbia, SC; and 85˚F in Syracuse, NY. In contrast, chilly air settled across the West, where Flagstaff, AZ (7˚F on April 10), posted a daily-record low in the wake of a 14.1-inch snowfall. By April 12, a new surge of cool air resulted in daily-record lows in Northwestern locations such as Meacham, OR (19˚F), and Yakima, WA (21˚F). Chilly air reached the central and southern High Plains by April 16, when Pueblo, CO (22˚F), collected a daily-record low.

In Texas, at least four early-April wildfires—the Rock House, Cooper Mountain Ranch, Swenson, and Wildcat complexes—burned at least 100,000 acres. The Rock House fire torched about 225,000 acres and more than three dozen structures near Fort Davis, TX. More than a million additional acres burned during the second half of April, bringing the 15-state (Arizona to the southern Atlantic States) total to approximately 2.2 million acres. The end-of-April national acreage stood at about 2.4 million acres, more than 250 percent of the 10-year average. One of the more destructive mid-month fires was the Possum Kingdom complex northeast of Breckinridge, TX, which charred more than 125,000 acres and destroyed nearly 300 structures.

The severe weather that struck the South from April 14-16 was impressive. According to preliminary reports, the mid-month severe weather outbreak resulted in 38 tornado-related fatalities. Heavy rain accompanied the thunderstorms, starting with the southeastern Plains, where McAlester, OK (2.49 inches), collected a daily-record amount. Daily-record totals for April 15 included 3.13 inches in Chattanooga, TN; 3.07 inches in Muscle Shoals, AL; and 2.01 inches in Sioux City, IA. However, the mid-month tornado outbreak was overshadowed by a late-month barrage that would become the nation's deadliest tornado outbreak since at least April 1974, possibly 1936. The late-month fury began to unfold on April 25, but the deadliest period occurred during the afternoon and evening hours of April 27. During the 24-hour period beginning at sunrise on April 27, there were reports of more than 150 tornadoes. Between 2 and 10 pm CDT, sixteen individual tornadoes claimed at least a half-dozen lives. Alabama bore the brunt of the fury, enduring ten of those sixteen twisters. On April 27, a supercell thunderstorm responsible for multiple tornadoes, including the 1.5-mile wide, 80-mile-long Tuscaloosa/Birmingham tornado in Alabama survived for more than 7 hours, developing over Newton County, MS, before 3 pm CDT and dissipating in Macon County, NC, after 10 pm CDT. Another April 27 tornado tracked more than 132 miles from Franklin County, AL, to Franklin County, TN.

Farther north, significant mid- to late-month snow blanketed the northern Plains and the upper Midwest. Record-setting amounts for April 15reached 7.9 inches in Grand Forks, ND; 5.2 inches in Aberdeen, SD; and 3.9 inches in North Platte, NE. Unofficial storm-total snowfall on April 14-15 included 16 inches in Paxton, NE; 12 inches near Kadoka, SD; and 11 inches in Jamestown, ND. On April 16, International Falls, MN (5.8 inches), measured a daily-record snowfall, while Pennsylvania locations such as Mt. Pocono (3.53 inches), Harrisburg (3.46 inches), and Philadelphia (3.11 inches) received at least 3 inches of rain. 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. Multiple heavy snowfalls occurred in parts of Montana and the Northwest. For example, Great Falls, MT, netted snowfall totaling 6.0 inches from April 17-19 and 11.7 inches on April 21-22. A week later, 7.0 inches of snow blanketed Bozeman, MT, on April 29. In North Dakota, Williston received 7.9 inches of snow on April 30, along with a northerly wind gust to 63 mph.

Farther south, heavy rain dominated the Ohio Valley and the Mid-South. Cape Girardeau, MO, received 20.52 inches during the month, including 14.96 inches from April 22-27. Prior to this year, Cape Girardeau's wettest month on record had been May 1973, when 16.89 inches fell. Similarly, Poplar Bluff, MO, received 20.25 inches, breaking the all-time monthly record of 14.93 inches in June 1928. April precipitation records were broken in dozens of locations, including Paducah, KY (15.91 inches); Harrison, AR (14.73 inches); and Cincinnati, OH (13.52 inches). Cincinnati's only wetter month on record was January 1937, when 13.68 inches fell. In Arkansas, April 24 was Lead Hill's wettest April day on record, with 4.17 inches of rain (previously, 3.56 inches on April 2, 2002). Elsewhere in Arkansas, Booneville (4.88 inches on April 25) also experienced its wettest April day, previously set with a 4.20-inch total on April 23, 1973. Heavy rain swept into the East on April 26, when Burlington, VT (2.74 inches), weathered its wettest April day (previously, 1.41 inches on April 15, 1942). Late-April daily rainfall totals exceeded 3 inches in numerous locations, including Memphis, TN (3.96 inches on April 26); Knoxville, TN (3.55 inches on April 27); Huntsville, AL (3.50 inches on April 27); and Louisville, KY (3.10 inches on April 27). Meanwhile in Wisconsin, La Crosse completed its wettest May-April period on record. La Crosse received 47.63 inches from May 1, 2010 - April 30, 2011, compared to May-April totals of 45.80 inches in 1881-82 and 44.54 inches in 2007-08. Mid-South flooding worsened as the month wound down, with the Ohio River at Cairo, IL, surging to its highest level on record (previously, 19.50 feet above flood stage on February 3, 1937). The water level in Cairo peaked at 21.72 feet above flood stage after dark on May 2, when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers intentionally blasted a hole in the Birds Point Levee in Mississippi County, Missouri, to ease pressure on levees along the lower reaches of the Ohio River. Record flooding also affected several tributaries in the lower Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys. In particular, the Black River—which drains out of southeastern Missouri—achieved record-setting levels in late April at Corning and Pocahontas, AR.

The heavy rain was in part fueled by a large temperature contrast across the U.S. 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, collected 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. Meanwhile, 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 first 60-degree readings of the year occurred on April 24. Prior to this year, Spokane's latest observance of the season's first 60-degree reading occurred on April 22, 1917. With a monthly average temperature of 45.7˚F (5.8˚F below normal), Wenatchee, WA, experienced its coldest April (previously, 46.6˚F in 1970). Back in Texas, Laredo's highs on April 25-26 soared to 107 and 111˚F, respectively. Laredo also completed its hottest April on record, with an average temperature of 82.9˚F (previously, 81.7˚F in 2006). Records for April warmth were also set in several other Southern cities, including Miami, FL (80.1˚F; previously, 79.0˚F in 1908 and 1970); College Station (75.6˚F; previously, 74.0˚F in 1967); and New Orleans, LA (74.0˚F; previously, 73.4˚F in 2006). On April 27, Galveston, TX (95˚F), set a record for its highest April temperature on record, previously achieved with a reading of 92˚F on April 30, 1953. Late-month highs peaked at 95˚F or higher in many other locations, including Corpus Christi, TX (98˚F on April 27); Gainesville, FL (96˚F on April 27); and Roswell, NM (97˚F on April 29). Compounding the problems in Texas, April ended without a drop of rain for the first time on record in Lubbock, TX (previously, 0.04 inch in 1935 and 1989). Elsewhere in Texas, Brownsville completed its warmest, driest April on record. Brownsville's monthly average temperature of 80.4˚F edged its April 1967 standard of 80.1˚F, while no precipitation fell there in April for the first time since 1920. In contrast, Stanley, ID (8, 9, and 5˚F), logged another string of three consecutive daily-record lows from April 27-29. Elsewhere in the West, late-week records dipped to 17˚F (on April 30) in Cedar City, UT; 17˚F (on April 29) in Idaho Falls, ID; and 11˚F (on April 28) in Alamosa, CO.

Near-normal temperatures prevailed in Alaska during April. However, wet weather in western and southwestern Alaska contrasted with generally drier-than-normal conditions elsewhere. Kodiak received a monthly precipitation total of 5.99 inches (109 percent of normal), aided by a 3.44-inch deluge on April 2-3. The 7th was the snowiest April day on record in Nome, where 6.7 inches fell (previously, 6.3 inches on April 21, 1961). Similarly, the 7th was the second-snowiest April day on record in Valdez (27.8 inches), behind only 31.8 inches on April 11, 1992. Later, a brief cold snap resulted in a daily-record low (-20˚F on April 12) in Bettles. In contrast, a spell of warmth in Valdez resulted in a trio of daily-record highs (51, 53, and 56˚F) from April 16-18. Fairbanks (59˚F on April 23) noted its first day of 50-degree warmth since October 3.

Relatively tranquil weather covered Hawaii during April. During the second half of the month, a few heavy showers developed across the western islands. On Kauai, for example, 24-hour rainfall totals on April 18-19 reached 4.79 inches in Kokee and 4.52 inches in Kilohana. Some drought lingered, however, across Hawaii's central and eastern islands. On the Big Island, Hilo closed the month with an April rainfall total of just 4.45 inches (35 percent of normal).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Unusually warm, dry weather dominated much of the southern United States and caused a decline in winter wheat conditions during the month, while cool, wet conditions in the Pacific Northwest, northern Great Plains, Great Lakes region, and much of the Corn Belt limited or prevented fieldwork. Most notably, temperatures averaged as much as 8˚F above normal in Texas, with readings topping 100˚F in southern portions of the State. Several storm systems during April combined to dump more than 10 inches of rain on an area centered over the southern Corn Belt, northern Delta, and Ohio and Tennessee Valleys.

Nationally, corn producers had planted 3 percent of this year's crop by April 10, on par with both last year and the 5-year average. Planting had just begun in Illinois, Indiana, and Nebraska, three of the five largest corn-producing states. Unusually wet spring weather saturated fields, caused localized flooding, and hampered fieldwork in portions of the Corn Belt, Great Lakes region, and Ohio Valley throughout much of the month. Planting progress was limited to 2 percent or less in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska during the week ending April 24. By May 1, planting had advanced to 13 percent complete, compared with 66 percent last year and 40 percent for the 5-year average. Emergence was 5 percent complete by May 1, thirteen percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average.

With activity limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 19 percent of the sorghum crop was planted by April 3. This was 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm, sunny conditions in Louisiana provided ample time for producers to complete fieldwork, leaving progress in the state well ahead of both last year and normal. Adverse soil conditions—both too dry and too wet—delayed the start of planting in some sorghum-producing states. Planting began in Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing state, during the week ending April 24, but progress stalled during the last week of the month. By May 1, twenty-three percent of the nation's sorghum crop was planted, 6 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average.

As April began, oat producers in four of the nine major estimating states were busy seeding this year's crop. By April 3, twenty-eight percent of the nation's crop was in the ground, 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, seeding and emergence were complete, with 35 percent of the crop headed. Conversely, seeding in Minnesota, the largest oat-producing state, had yet to begin and was behind normal, as heavy snowfall and below-average temperatures delayed the start of fieldwork. Emergence was evident in 27 percent of oat fields by April 10, slightly behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. Cool, wet weather persisted throughout much of April, leading to seeding delays of 41 points or more behind last year and 26 points or more behind normal in five of the nine major estimating states by April 24. As May began, 45 percent of the oat crop was seeded, compared with 82 percent last year and 72 percent for the 5-year average. Thirty five percent of the crop was emerged, 24 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average.

By April 17, barley producers had seeded 11 percent of this year's crop. This was 8 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delays were evident in Minnesota and Washington, where wet fields limited fieldwork. By May 1, seeding had advanced to 18 percent complete, 33 percentage points behind last year and 25 points behind the 5-year average. In North Dakota, the largest barley-producing state, seeding had yet to begin, as rain, snow, and unusually cool weather delayed the start of fieldwork. Overall, emergence was 6 percent complete by May 1, compared with 16 percent last year and 12 percent for the 5-year average.

Nationally, 14 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by April 17, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. With warm weather in portions of the Delta and the Great Plains promoting a rapid crop development pace, heading had advanced to 33 percent complete by May 1. This was 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 34 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 1, down 3 percentage points from April 3 and 34 points below the same time last year. On the central and southern Plains, limited soil moisture availability caused a steady decline in condition ratings in states such as Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas throughout the month.

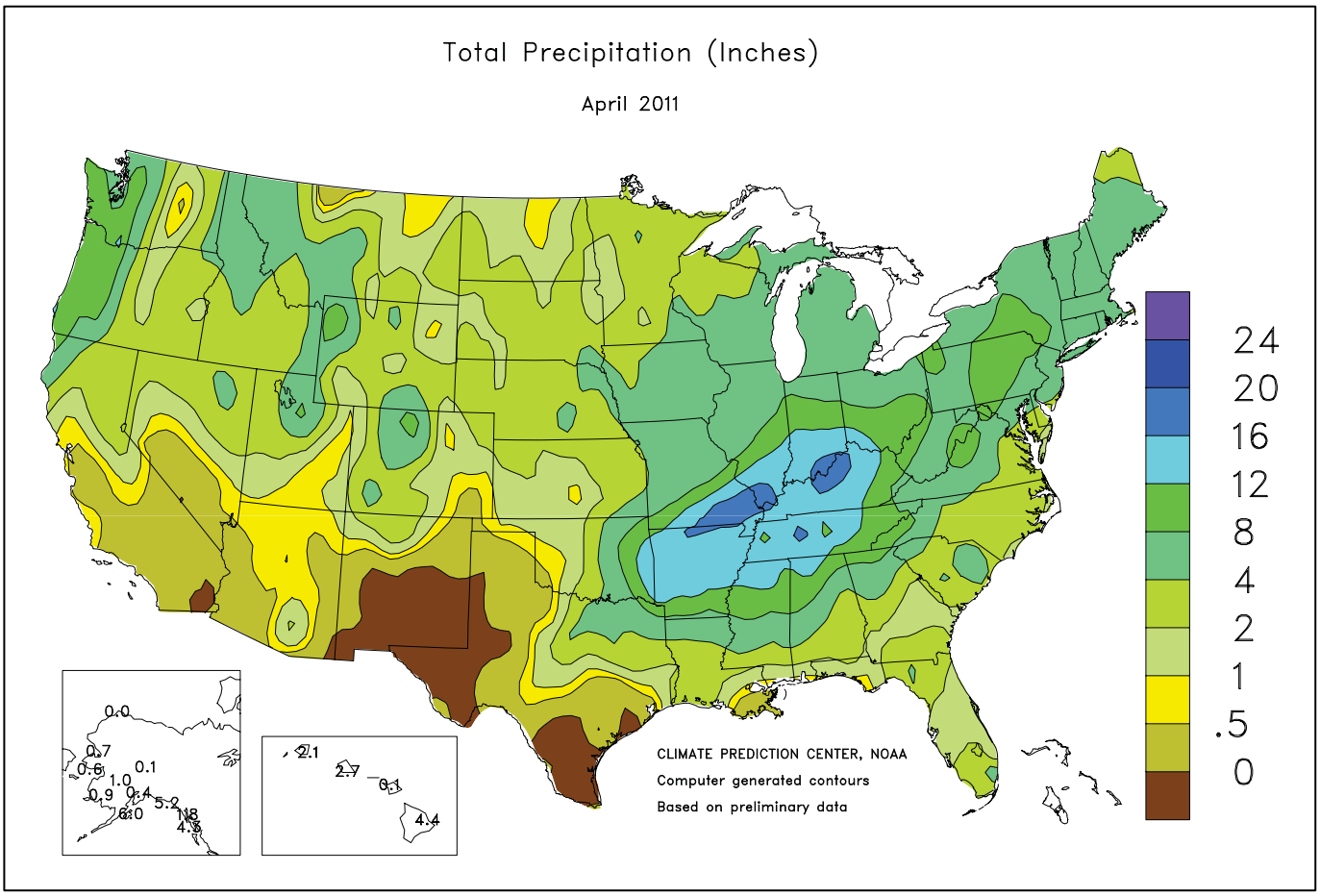
With wet fields and unusually cool weather limiting fieldwork, spring wheat producers seeded just 5 percent of this year's crop from April 18 - May 1. Due to spring flooding concerns, producers in North Dakota—the largest spring wheat producing state—seeded just 1 percent of their crop by May 1, well behind both last year and normal. Nationally, seeding had advanced to 10 percent complete by May 1, forty-seven percentage points behind last year and 33 points behind the 5 year average.

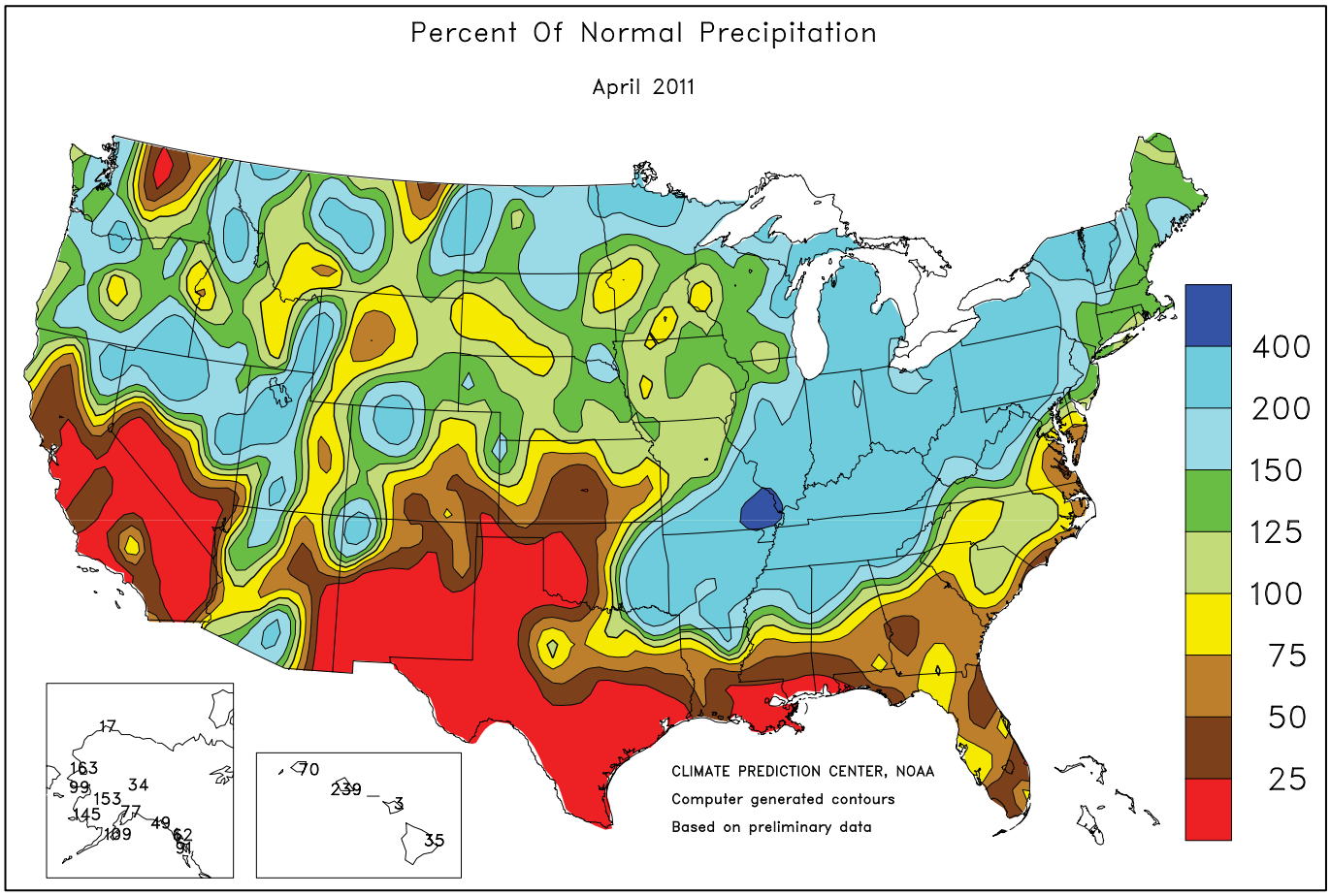
As April arrived, rice producers throughout much of the Delta and Texas were busy seeding this year's crop. Meanwhile, producers in California were conducting routine maintenance activities, including field drainage, herbicide applications, and leveling. By April 10, seeding had advanced to 26 percent complete, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was evident in 9 percent of the nation's rice fields, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the average. Mid- to late-month rainfall, hail, and flash flooding slowed fieldwork in Arkansas and Missouri, pushing overall progress behind both last year and normal. As May began, 49 percent of the rice crop was seeded and 37 percent had emerged, both well behind both last year and normal.

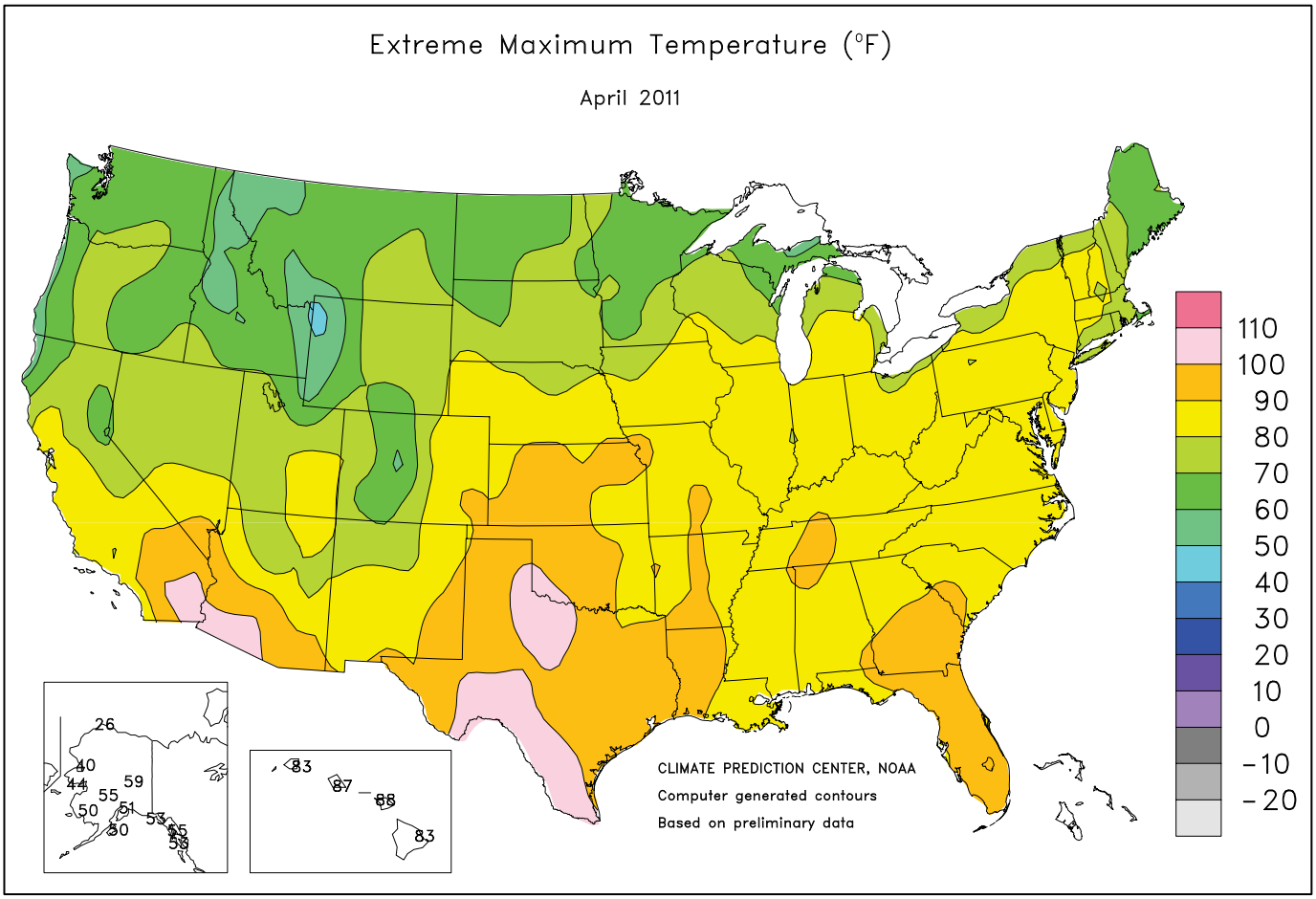
By May 1, peanut planting was underway in the eight major estimating states. At 8 percent complete, planting was 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was most advanced in Texas, although progress in the state was 6 percentage points behind last year's pace.

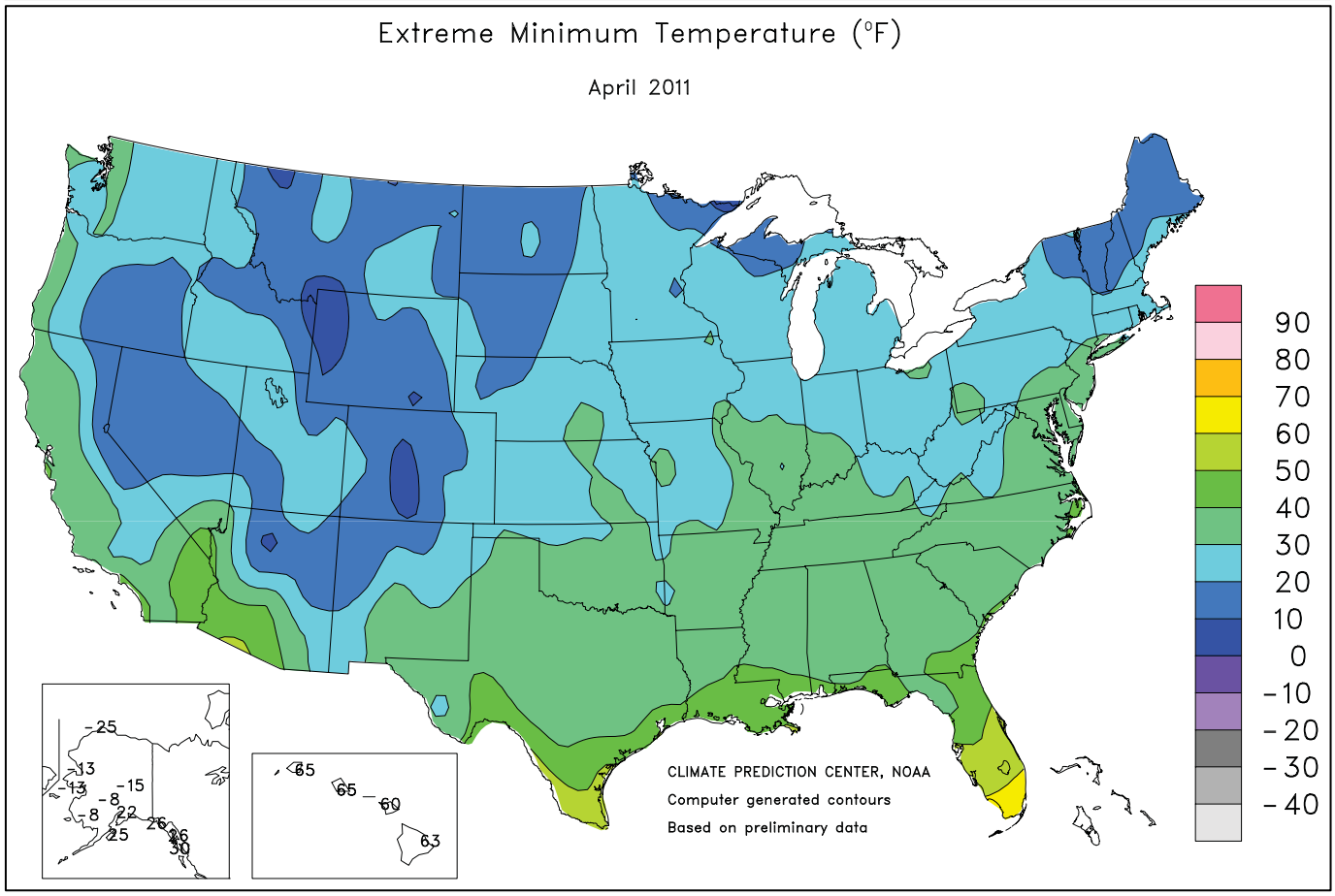
With activity limited to Arizona, California, and Texas, cotton producers had planted 6 percent of the nation's crop by April 3. This was 2 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, producers in parts of the Plains were busy preparing land for planting, although many dryland fields were in need of moisture before cotton planting could begin. Despite warm, dry weather promoting a rapid planting pace in Arizona and California later in the month, national progress was 6 percentage points behind both last year and the average by May 1, as producers in the Northern High Plains of Texas were waiting for increased soil temperatures before starting to plant.

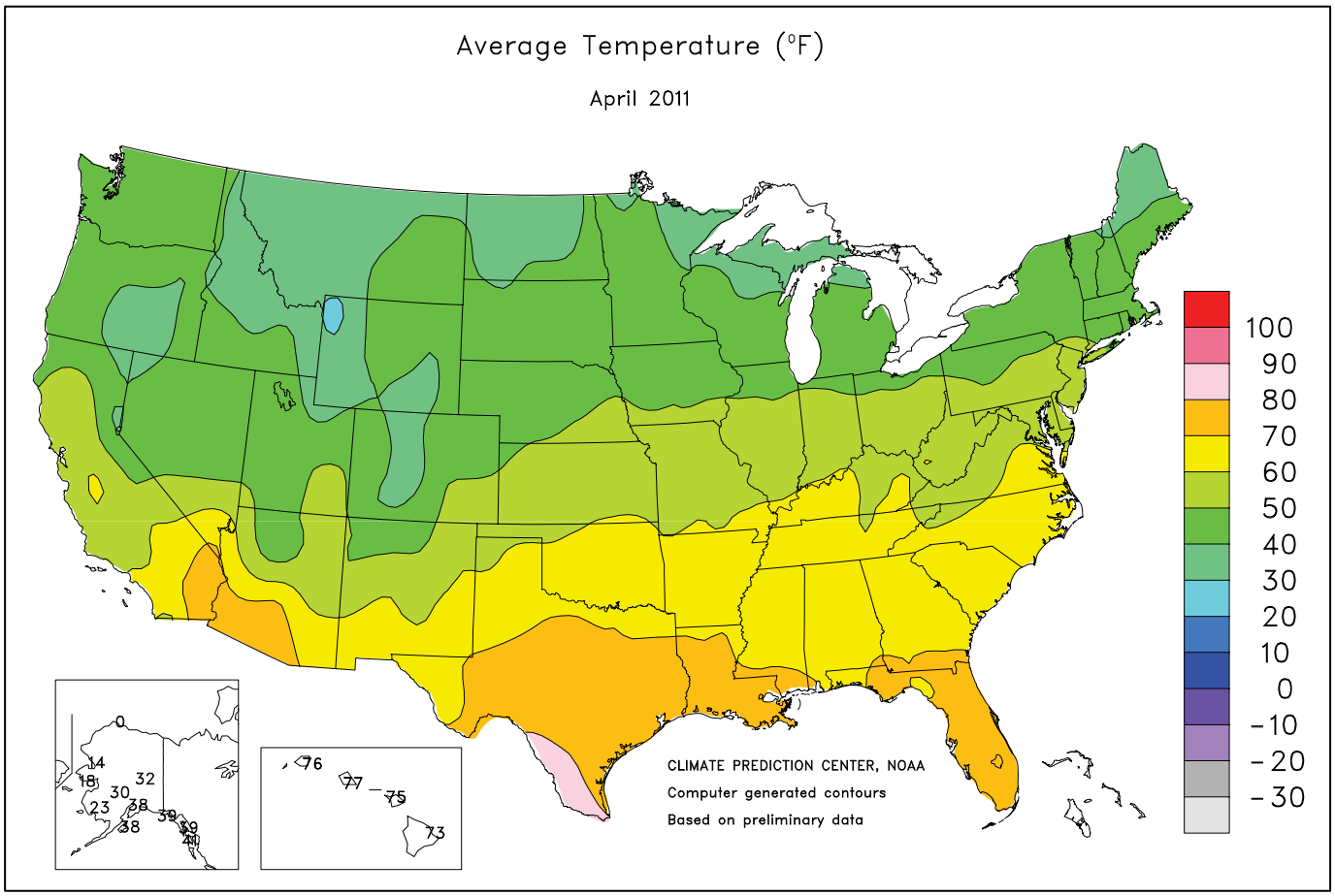
Sugarbeet producers in Idaho and Michigan were planting their crop by mid-April, while saturated fields in Minnesota and North Dakota prevented much fieldwork until the end of the month. By May 1, fifteen percent of the crop was planted, 80 percentage points behind last year and 46 points behind the 5-year average. leaving market movement below normal throughout the month.

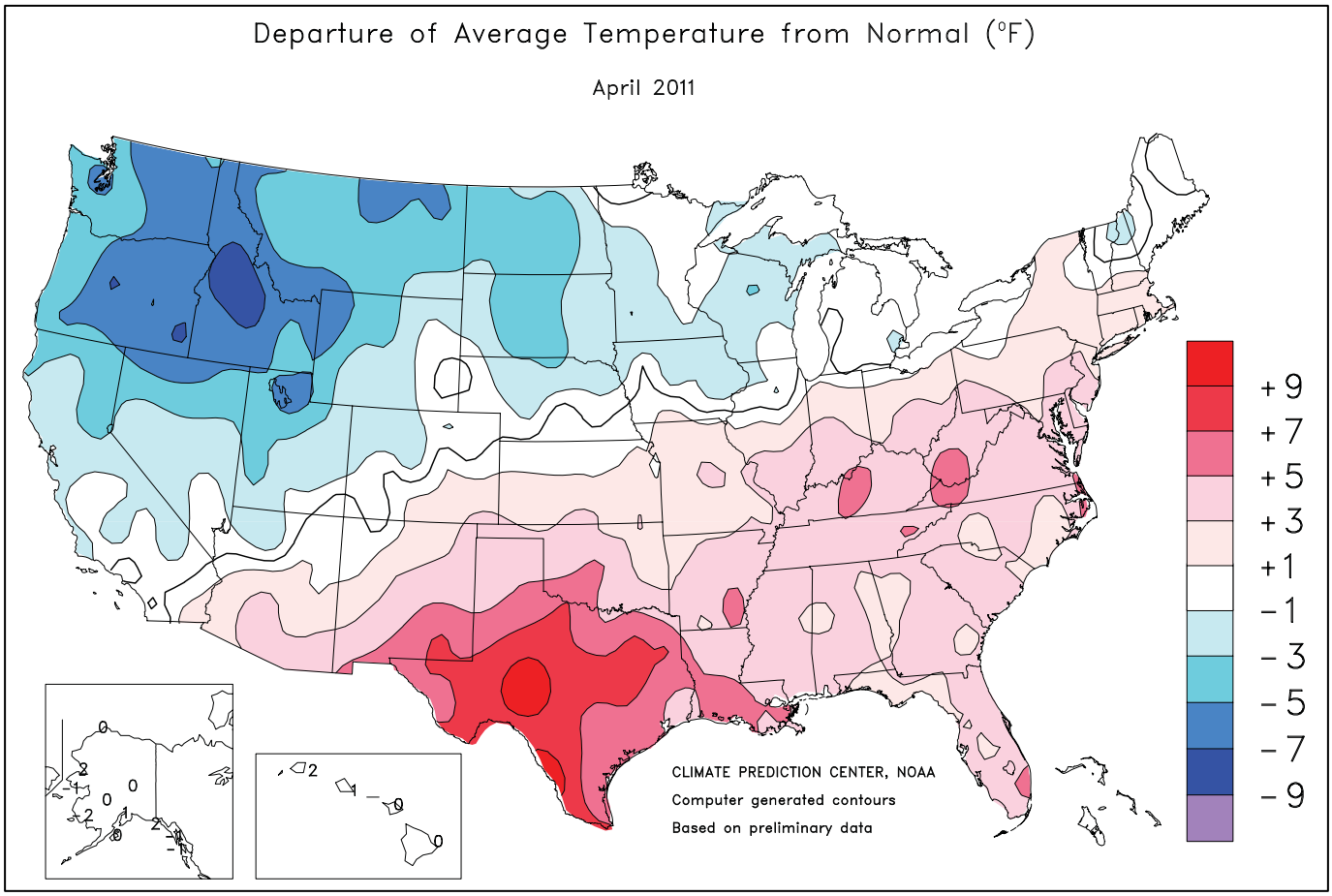

Total Precipitation (Inches)
April 2011
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
0.0
0.7
0.6
0.1
1.0
0.9
0.4
5.2
6.0
1.8
4.5
2.1
2.7
0.1
4.4
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
April 2011
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
17
163
99
153
34
145
77
49
109
62
91
70
239
3
35
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
April 2011
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


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


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


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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

April 2011

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	66	5	5.45	0.78	LEXINGTON	58	3	12.70	9.03	COLUMBUS	55	3	7.14	3.89
HUNTSVILLE	64	4	10.31	5.77	LONDON-CORBIN	59	3	10.22	6.21	DAYTON	54	3	8.72	4.69
MOBILE	71	5	1.02	-4.04	LOUISVILLE	62	6	13.97	10.06	MANSFIELD	50	3	5.72	1.55
MONTGOMERY	68	4	3.16	-1.22	PADUCAH	62	5	15.91	10.96	TOLEDO	48	0	6.33	3.09
AK ANCHORAGE	38	2	0.40	-0.12	LA BATON ROUGE	71	4	0.99	-4.57	YOUNGSTOWN	49	2	6.87	3.54
BARROW	0	1	0.02	-0.10	LAKE CHARLES	73	6	1.84	-1.80	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	65	5	0.99	-2.01
COLD BAY	33	0	4.17	1.87	NEW ORLEANS	74	6	0.35	-4.67	TULSA	64	3	5.41	1.46
FAIRBANKS	32	0	0.07	-0.14	SHREVEPORT	71	6	2.85	-1.57	OR ASTORIA	45	-4	8.01	3.08
JUNEAU	39	-2	1.83	-1.13	ME BANGOR	43	0	5.27	1.95	BURNS	39	-4	0.91	0.06
KING SALMON	33	0	1.09	0.15	CARIBOU	37	-1	2.95	0.31	EUGENE	47	-3	3.78	0.12
KODIAK	38	1	5.99	0.51	PORTLAND	45	1	6.36	2.10	MEDFORD	49	-3	2.11	0.80
NOME	18	-2	0.64	-0.01	MD BALTIMORE	58	5	3.52	0.52	PENDLETON	46	-5	0.95	-0.18
AZ FLAGSTAFF	44	1	1.14	-0.15	MA BOSTON	50	2	4.04	0.44	PORTLAND	48	-3	5.04	2.40
PHOENIX	74	4	0.27	0.02	WORCESTER	47	2	5.54	1.62	SALEM	48	-2	4.15	1.39
TUCSON	70	4	0.28	0.00	MI ALPENA	39	-1	6.54	4.23	PA ALLENTOWN	53	4	5.98	2.49
AR FORT SMITH	65	4	9.55	5.64	DETROIT	47	-1	5.61	2.56	ERIE	47	0	6.38	3.00
LITTLE ROCK	66	5	7.23	1.76	FLINT	46	1	5.47	2.34	MIDDLETOWN	54	2	9.46	6.22
CA BAKERSFIELD	62	-1	0.21	-0.24	GRAND RAPIDS	46	0	7.19	3.71	PHILADELPHIA	57	4	5.29	1.80
EUREKA	47	-4	4.07	1.16	HOUGHTON LAKE	41	-1	6.11	3.82	PITTSBURGH	53	3	5.13	2.12
FRESNO	61	0	0.32	-0.44	LANSING	45	-1	5.21	2.12	WILKES-BARRE	50	1	6.51	3.23
LOS ANGELES	62	1	0.00	-0.63	MUSKEGON	46	1	5.02	2.11	WILLIAMSPORT	51	2	10.04	6.55
REDDING	57	-1	0.66	-1.74	TRAVERSE CITY	43	0	5.22	2.50	PR SAN JUAN	79	0	2.80	-0.91
SACRAMENTO	58	-1	0.06	-0.96	MN DULUTH	39	0	3.79	1.70	RI PROVIDENCE	50	1	5.41	1.25
SAN DIEGO	64	1	0.26	-0.49	INT'L FALLS	40	1	3.74	2.36	SC CHARLESTON	69	5	2.00	-0.77
SAN FRANCISCO	56	0	0.33	-0.84	MINNEAPOLIS	46	-1	2.80	0.49	COLUMBIA	68	5	2.76	-0.22
STOCKTON	59	-1	0.20	-0.76	ROCHESTER	45	0	4.03	1.02	FLORENCE	66	3	3.40	0.61
CO ALAMOSA	44	3	0.13	-0.41	ST. CLOUD	44	0	2.15	0.02	GREENVILLE	63	4	3.24	-0.29
CO SPRINGS	49	4	0.68	-0.94	MS JACKSON	69	6	4.08	-1.90	MYRTLE BEACH	65	3	0.70	-1.42
DENVER	48	3	1.07	0.02	MERIDIAN	67	3	4.17	-1.45	SD ABERDEEN	43	-2	2.98	1.15
GRAND JUNCTION	50	-1	1.24	0.38	TUPELO	65	4	9.01	4.07	HURON	45	-1	2.59	0.30
PUEBLO	51	1	0.30	-0.95	MO COLUMBIA	58	4	3.96	-0.20	RAPID CITY	44	-1	1.54	-0.32
CT BRIDGEPORT	50	1	4.63	0.64	JOPLIN	60	2	6.37	2.05	SIOUX FALLS	44	-2	3.09	0.44
HARTFORD	50	1	5.51	1.65	KANSAS CITY	56	2	3.43	0.05	TN BRISTOL	60	5	4.57	1.34
DC WASHINGTON	59	3	3.20	0.43	SPRINGFIELD	58	2	7.89	3.58	CHATTANOOGA	64	4	8.84	4.61
DE WILMINGTON	56	4	4.71	1.32	ST JOSEPH	55	1	3.23	0.00	JACKSON	64	4	10.82	5.71
FL DAYTONA BEACH	72	3	0.46	-2.08	ST LOUIS	60	3	7.88	4.19	KNOXVILLE	63	5	9.08	5.09
FT LAUDERDALE	79	5	1.31	-2.60	MT BILLINGS	43	-3	1.82	0.08	MEMPHIS	66	4	11.76	5.97
FT MYERS	78	4	1.76	0.09	BUTTE	34	-5	0.89	-0.13	NASHVILLE	63	5	7.51	3.58
JACKSONVILLE	71	4	1.16	-1.98	GLASGOW	41	-3	0.46	-0.29	TX ABILENE	72	7	2.44	0.77
KEY WEST	80	3	0.33	-1.73	GREAT FALLS	39	-4	2.83	1.43	AMARILLO	60	4	0.05	-1.28
MELBOURNE	74	4	1.74	-0.34	HELENA	40	-4	0.78	-0.13	AUSTIN	74	6	0.19	-2.32
MIAMI	80	4	5.36	2.00	KALISPELL	40	-3	1.84	0.62	BEAUMONT	73	5	0.30	-3.54
ORLANDO	76	5	0.65	-1.77	MILES CITY	43	-4	2.02	0.62	BROWNSVILLE	80	6	0.00	-1.96
PENSACOLA	70	3	0.76	-3.13	MISSOULA	40	-5	0.88	-0.21	COLLEGE STATION	76	8	0.00	-3.20
ST PETERSBURG	75	3	2.46	0.54	NE GRAND ISLAND	50	0	2.93	0.32	CORPUS CHRISTI	77	6	0.01	-2.04
TALLAHASSEE	69	3	2.10	-1.49	HASTINGS	50	-1	4.34	1.47	DALLAS/FT WORTH	71	6	2.46	-0.74
TAMPA	76	5	2.61	0.81	LINCOLN	52	1	3.27	0.37	DEL RIO	78	7	0.01	-1.70
WEST PALM BEACH	80	6	0.30	-3.27	MCCOOK	50	0	1.78	-0.44	EL PASO	70	5	0.00	-0.23
GA ATHENS	64	3	2.28	-1.07	NORFOLK	48	-1	3.53	0.94	GALVESTON	75	5	0.12	-2.44
ATLANTA	65	3	3.06	-0.56	NORTH PLATTE	47	-1	2.19	0.22	HOUSTON	75	6	0.11	-3.49
AUGUSTA	67	5	1.93	-1.01	OMAHA/EPPLEY	52	1	3.31	0.37	LUBBOCK	65	5	0.00	-1.29
COLUMBUS	69	5	1.67	-2.17	SCOTTSBLUFF	47	1	2.85	1.06	MIDLAND	72	8	0.00	-0.73
MACON	66	3	1.30	-1.84	VALENTINE	45	-1	1.89	-0.08	SAN ANGELO	74	9	0.03	-1.57
SAVANNAH	69	4	1.35	-1.97	NV ELKO	42	-3	1.55	0.74	SAN ANTONIO	76	7	0.03	-2.57
HI HILO	73	0	4.45	-8.09	ELY	41	-1	2.07	1.17	VICTORIA	76	6	0.03	-2.94
HONOLULU	77	1	2.65	1.54	LAS VEGAS	67	1	0.00	-0.15	WACO	73	7	1.87	-1.12
KAHULUI	75	1	0.06	-1.69	RENO	49	0	0.11	-0.24	WICHITA FALLS	69	7	0.35	-2.27
LIHUE	76	2	2.11	-0.89	WINNEMUCCA	43	-4	1.95	1.10	UT SALT LAKE CITY	46	-4	4.06	2.04
ID BOISE	46	-5	1.53	0.26	NH CONCORD	46	1	4.37	1.30	VT BURLINGTON	45	1	7.88	5.00
LEWISTON	46	-5	1.60	0.30	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	56	5	3.56	0.11	VA LYNCHBURG	59	4	5.36	1.90
POCATELLO	42	-4	1.15	-0.03	NEWARK	55	3	5.86	1.94	NORFOLK	63	6	1.21	-2.17
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	48	0	4.90	1.22	NM ALBUQUERQUE	59	3	0.03	-0.47	RICHMOND	62	5	2.63	-0.55
MOLINE	50	-1	5.04	1.22	NY ALBANY	49	2	4.66	1.36	ROANOKE	60	4	5.33	1.72
PEORIA	52	1	7.33	3.77	BINGHAMTON	46	2	8.55	5.06	WASH/DULLES	57	4	5.21	1.99
ROCKFORD	49	1	3.40	-0.22	BUFFALO	46	1	5.69	2.65	WA OLYMPIA	44	-3	4.11	0.53
SPRINGFIELD	56	3	5.46	2.10	ROCHESTER	46	1	5.81	3.06	QUILLAYUTE	43	-4	7.84	0.40
IN EVANSVILLE	60	4	11.77	7.29	SYRACUSE	49	4	8.53	5.14	SEATTLE-TACOMA	46	-4	4.46	1.87
FORT WAYNE	51	2	5.30	1.76	NC ASHEVILLE	59	5	4.33	0.83	SPOKANE	42	-5	1.81	0.53
INDIANAPOLIS	56	4	7.98	4.37	CHARLOTTE	63	2	3.32	0.37	YAKIMA	45	-4	0.32	-0.21
SOUTH BEND	49	1	7.24	3.62	GREENSBORO	61	3	3.17	-0.26	WV BECKLEY	57	6	5.35	1.93
IA BURLINGTON	52	0	3.78	0.17	HATTERAS	67	7	1.85	-1.44	CHARLESTON	60	6	6.00	2.75
CEDAR RAPIDS	47	-2	3.67	0.45	RALEIGH	64	5	2.66	-0.14	ELKINS	54	5	7.06	3.53
DES MOINES	52	1	4.96	1.38	WILMINGTON	65	2	0.86	-2.08	HUNTINGTON	59	4	9.97	6.64
DUBUQUE	46	-1	5.07	1.58	ND BISMARCK	40	-3	2.34	0.88	WI EAU CLAIRE	44	-1	2.80	-0.11
SIOUX CITY	48	-1	4.29	1.54	DICKINSON	39	-4	2.17	0.41	GREEN BAY	42	-2	6.25	3.69
WATERLOO	47	-1	3.74	0.51	FARGO	42	-2	2.02	0.65	LA CROSSE	46	-2	5.14	1.76
KS CONCORDIA	54	1	1.83	-0.62	GRAND FORKS	41	-1	2.40	1.17	MADISON	46	0	3.61	0.26
DODGE CITY	56	2	1.01	-1.24	JAMESTOWN	40	-3	1.96	0.60	MILWAUKEE	44	-1	5.75	1.97
GOODLAND	50	1	2.24	0.73	MINOT	41	-2	1.34	-0.21	WAUSAU	41	-3	3.99	1.15
HILL CITY	53	1	1.26	-0.67	WILLISTON	40	-2	2.99	1.94	WY CASPER	42	-1	1.37	-0.15
TOPEKA	57	2	3.87	0.73	OH AKRON-CANTON	51	3	4.94	1.55	CHEYENNE	42	0	1.73	0.18
WICHITA	59	4	1.46	-1.11	CINCINNATI	57	3	13.52	9.56	LANDER	42	-2	1.10	-0.97
KY JACKSON	60	4	10.20	6.41	CLEVELAND	50	2	6.89	3.52	SHERIDAN	42	-2	1.66	-0.11

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

May 2 – 8, 2011

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Much of the country experienced below-average temperatures during the week, while warm, sunny weather in California promoted increased fieldwork. Elsewhere, drier conditions in the northern Great Plains and portions of the Corn Belt allowed for a rapid planting pace for a number of crops. However, at least 2 inches of rain fell on already soggy fields in a band stretching from northeastern Texas to New England, with portions of the northern Delta and southern Corn Belt receiving 4 or more inches.

Corn: A week of near-normal temperatures and little to no rainfall across many of the major corn-producing areas of the country allowed for an increased planting pace during the week. By May 8, forty percent of this year's corn crop was in the ground, 40 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. In Iowa, producers worked long hours for much of the week, planting 61 percent—or nearly 8.5 million acres—of their intended 2011 crop. Overall, 7 percent of the corn crop was emerged by week's end, 29 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Despite some producers in Colorado having corn seed in the ground for over a month, the crop had yet to begin emerging due to very dry soil conditions and unusually low soil temperatures.

Soybeans: By May 8, planting was underway in all but four of the 18 major soybean-producing states. Planting progress, however—at 7 percent complete—was 21 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Although planting was most advanced in the Delta, one of the most significant delays was evident in Mississippi, where flooding along the Mississippi River left many fields under water.

Winter Wheat: Nationally, 42 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by week's end, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was most active in Missouri where—despite cooler-than-normal weather—31 percent of the winter wheat crop developed heads during the week. Overall, 33 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 33 percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton: By week's end, 26 percent of this year's cotton crop was planted. This was 8 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Progress was most active in the Delta and Southeast, where producers planted at least 12 percent of their crop during the week. In Texas, producers in some areas of the Plains readied fields with heavy pre-planting irrigation.

Sorghum: Producers planted 7 percent of this year's sorghum crop during the week. This left planting 30 percent complete, 3 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. In Kansas, producers planted just 2 percent of their crop during the week, despite having at least 6 days suitable for fieldwork. However, overall progress for Kansas was on par with the average pace.

Rice: By May 8, fifty-seven percent of the nation's rice crop was seeded, 26 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. Producers in California took advantage of mostly warm, sunny weather and seeded 25 percent of the state's rice crop during the week. Overall, emergence advanced to 45 percent complete by week's end. This was 22 percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Missouri, where poor weather conditions delayed seeding activities.

Small Grains: Oat producers had seeded 59 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 28 percentage points behind last year and 24 points behind the 5-year average. Improved weather conditions allowed planting progress in Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota to advance 23 points or more during the week. Forty-one percent of the oat crop was emerged by May 8, thirty percentage points behind last year and 18 points behind the 5-year average.

Nationally, 29 percent of the barley crop was seeded by week's end, 33 percentage points behind last year and 31 points behind the 5-year average. Weather and soil conditions allowed producers in North Dakota, the largest barley-producing state, to begin seeding during the week. Overall, 12 percent of the barley crop had emerged by May 8, seventeen percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average.

Producers in the six major spring wheat-producing states seeded 12 percent of this year's crop during the week. At 22 percent complete, progress was 43 percentage points behind last year and 39 points behind the 5-year average. Six percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged by week's end, 30 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average.

Other Crops: Nationwide, 20 percent of the peanut crop was planted by May 8, on par with last year's pace but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers in Florida, Oklahoma, and Texas planted 20 percent or more of their crop during the week.

As planting in Minnesota and North Dakota gained speed with improved soil and weather conditions, one-third of the nation's sugarbeet crop was planted by week's end. However, progress was 66 percentage points behind last year and 44 points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 8, 2011

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	55	18	51	45
IL	93	10	34	62
IN	80	2	4	49
IA	92	8	69	69
KS	69	41	66	61
KY	88	17	19	71
MI	72	1	8	49
MN	93	1	28	65
MO	82	32	59	60
NE	74	15	57	62
NC	96	88	95	95
ND	52	0	3	35
OH	74	1	2	54
PA	52	1	10	44
SD	45	2	17	33
TN	88	38	42	86
TX	84	79	87	84
WI	66	1	16	45
18 Sts	80	13	40	59

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	94	93	100	95
CA	97	95	97	97
CO	2	0	8	9
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	39	9	26	36
IN	12	1	10	15
KS	35	16	34	35
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	38	27	58	44
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	1
NC	87	87	97	91
OH	6	0	0	2
OK	83	85	93	88
OR	1	0	0	2
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	70	66	80	71
WA	2	0	0	4
18 Sts	39	33	42	40

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	40	NA	21	30
IL	30	NA	2	14
IN	33	NA	0	17
IA	40	NA	10	18
KS	13	NA	11	6
KY	10	NA	0	8
LA	50	NA	67	58
MI	33	NA	3	20
MN	37	NA	2	18
MS	74	NA	42	74
MO	13	NA	7	9
NE	23	NA	15	14
NC	15	NA	14	11
ND	5	NA	0	6
OH	33	NA	0	27
SD	4	NA	1	4
TN	10	NA	1	10
WI	18	NA	2	11
18 Sts	28	NA	7	17

These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	2	0	0	6
IL	60	3	6	31
IN	48	0	1	19
IA	44	0	1	20
KS	30	12	25	27
KY	74	7	11	52
MI	22	0	0	9
MN	29	0	0	12
MO	51	15	28	39
NE	14	1	4	12
NC	81	59	82	76
ND	7	0	0	3
OH	35	1	1	17
PA	14	0	1	11
SD	4	0	0	3
TN	72	23	29	64
TX	67	57	60	67
WI	11	0	0	5
18 Sts	36	5	7	21

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	17	29	40	8
CA	0	0	5	30	65
CO	18	23	37	21	1
ID	1	3	13	72	11
IL	2	9	30	51	8
IN	2	8	30	47	13
KS	22	28	32	17	1
MI	2	7	19	59	13
MO	8	16	34	37	5
MT	1	6	24	56	13
NE	2	13	39	41	5
NC	0	2	17	60	21
OH	1	5	26	52	16
OK	42	35	19	4	0
OR	0	2	17	59	22
SD	1	1	22	65	11
TX	50	26	16	8	0
WA	1	2	22	60	15
18 Sts	22	20	25	27	6
Prev Wk	20	21	25	28	6
Prev Yr	2	6	26	52	14

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	42	11	28	44
AZ	79	70	77	72
AR	52	6	11	47
CA	90	80	85	91
GA	26	15	20	25
KS	1	0	5	1
LA	63	64	78	66
MS	49	7	19	45
MO	46	0	2	44
NC	40	20	43	42
OK	13	5	12	9
SC	36	20	32	27
TN	13	2	2	17
TX	27	16	24	27
VA	41	17	46	43
15 Sts	34	18	26	33

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 8, 2011

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

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	97	59	67	77
CO	15	0	1	10
IL	12	0	0	9
KS	5	1	3	3
LA	90	98	99	85
MO	17	1	5	15
NE	7	0	7	4
NM	8	10	12	4
OK	23	8	13	20
SD	1	0	0	3
TX	74	56	71	68
11 Sts	33	23	30	29

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

Oats Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	99	83	97	92
MN	98	9	37	77
NE	98	81	95	95
ND	34	0	6	47
OH	93	16	18	90
PA	91	9	32	88
SD	75	30	64	78
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	95	17	33	79
9 Sts	87	45	59	83

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

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	89	44	72	65
MN	78	0	4	43
NE	80	46	62	75
ND	11	0	0	12
OH	76	7	9	60
PA	66	4	9	49
SD	43	10	20	41
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	70	5	9	47
9 Sts	71	35	41	59

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

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	10	3	10	18
FL	35	10	30	25
GA	11	7	15	12
NC	19	12	20	18
OK	27	6	32	22
SC	14	7	15	17
TX	52	18	38	32
VA	14	3	18	18
8 Sts	20	8	20	18

These 8 States planted 97% of last year's peanut acreage.

Rice Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	94	45	53	80
CA	23	5	30	38
LA	95	94	96	93
MS	87	71	77	84
MO	96	13	14	74
TX	95	92	93	94
6 Sts	83	49	57	76

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

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	79	33	43	61
CA	2	0	0	9
LA	88	81	93	83
MS	72	53	67	68
MO	70	5	10	50
TX	69	78	79	84
6 Sts	67	37	45	57

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

Sugarbeets Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	98	63	90	97
MI	100	17	45	95
MN	100	2	17	68
ND	99	1	14	68
4 Sts	99	15	33	77

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

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	79	51	66	80
MN	98	3	18	60
MT	58	7	18	61
ND	52	1	7	51
SD	86	22	59	85
WA	93	60	72	90
6 Sts	65	10	22	61

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

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	47	NA	32	46
MN	84	NA	1	29
MT	18	NA	3	15
ND	22	NA	0	17
SD	56	NA	16	49
WA	73	NA	44	63
6 Sts	36	NA	6	25

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

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	74	50	65	70
MN	98	3	9	58
MT	68	13	29	65
ND	41	0	3	44
WA	87	50	65	84
5 Sts	62	18	29	60

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

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	37	23	35	37
MN	82	0	2	28
MT	30	1	6	23
ND	11	0	0	11
WA	60	17	33	51
5 Sts	29	6	12	24

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 8, 2011

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending May 8, 2011

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	9	20	58	12	NH	0	17	32	26	25
AZ	23	23	30	16	8	NJ	0	0	10	55	35
AR	1	8	44	36	11	NM	33	46	20	1	0
CA	0	0	10	70	20	NY	3	14	31	45	7
CO	14	34	36	13	3	NC	0	5	30	58	7
CT	2	18	21	48	11	ND	1	10	30	52	7
DE	1	5	20	73	1	OH	3	14	29	44	10
FL	1	19	50	28	2	OK	17	32	31	18	2
GA	2	19	34	38	7	OR	1	7	34	51	7
ID	8	14	30	45	3	PA	2	11	26	44	17
IL	1	3	21	60	15	RI	0	0	0	100	0
IN	3	11	35	41	10	SC	4	2	20	72	2
IA	1	7	33	48	11	SD	1	7	25	59	8
KS	13	19	33	33	2	TN	0	4	22	58	16
KY	2	5	26	52	15	TX	45	32	17	5	1
LA	6	25	39	29	1	UT	0	4	28	58	10
ME	0	4	25	57	14	VT	0	17	39	44	0
MD	1	4	15	52	28	VA	1	4	18	65	12
MA	0	0	39	51	10	WA	7	4	40	44	5
MI	4	10	32	46	8	WV	0	11	50	34	5
MN	2	6	28	52	12	WI	2	9	42	41	6
MS	0	3	22	63	12	WY	0	6	22	69	3
MO	0	4	37	48	11	48 Sts	10	14	28	40	8
MT	1	10	32	50	7						
NE	0	6	30	59	5	Prev Wk	10	14	29	40	7
NV	0	1	47	34	18	Prev Yr	1	6	29	54	10

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 4.8. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 19% short, 54% adequate, and 18% surplus. Corn 86% planted, 97% 2010, and 94% 5-yr avg,; emerged 64%, 85% 2010, and 80% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 39% fair, 54% good, and 1% excellent. Soybeans 4% planted, 23% 2010, and 26% 6-yr avg.; condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 88% good, and 0% excellent. Winter wheat 88% headed, 77% 2010, and 42% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, and 11% excellent. Hay harvested-first cutting 31%, 11% 2010, and 14% 5-yr average. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, and 13% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, and 12% excellent. The average mean temperature for the week ranged from 60.6 F in Pinson, to 69.1 F in Mobile. The total precipitation ranged from 0.02 inches in Mobile, to 1.03 inches in Muscle Shoals. Even though the tornadoes were two weeks ago, debris can still be found in pastures and fields throughout the state, and cleanup has to take place before planting can begin. Winds damage and fungus have been reported in North Alabama's wheat crop. Other parts of the state are in need of rain, and the wheat crop as well as pastures and hayfields are showing signs of water stress. The dry weather in parts of the state has made hay harvesting conditions ideal.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 80% adequate, 10% surplus. Fieldwork progress on schedule. Barley planting just underway. Hay supplies 10% short, 80% adequate, 10% surplus. Condition of livestock 20% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Range and pasture condition 30% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Activities spreading fertilizer on hay and pasture ground, equipment preparation, limited amount of field preparation and seeding as farmers wait for drier conditions.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending May 8th, ranging from 5 degrees below normal at Parker to 5 degrees above normal at Phoenix and Prescott. The highest temperature of the week was 102 degrees at Yuma. The lowest reading was 14 degrees at Grand Canyon. There was no precipitation recorded in any of the 22 weather stations. All of the weather stations across the State except Kingman have below normal precipitation to date. Cotton planting is 77 percent complete, 2 percentage points behind last year but 5 percentage points above 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. Potato and melon harvesting is underway in the desert regions of Arizona.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 40% adequate, 57% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 49% adequate, 43% surplus. Corn 89% planted, 100% 2010, 97% avg.; 84% emerged, 97% 2010, 88% avg. Some fields were reported to have insect pressure from stink bugs and armyworms last week. Crop progress was once again minimal due to the widespread flooding and wet fields. Producers were able to get crops planted in some areas with higher elevations. Fields along creek and rivers were still submerged. Producers were waiting for flood waters to recede to assess if replanting will be necessary. Some producers were able to pump water off their fields. In south Arkansas, some of the watermelon fields were reported to be flooded. 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. Livestock producers were evaluating damage from the recent rains and flooding. Some hay producers were able to begin cutting hay last week.

CALIFORNIA: Favorable weather conditions quickened the pace of field work. Spring planting moved forward throughout the State. Fertilizing, rolling, flooding, and sowing activities were done in Sacramento Valley rice fields. The first cutting of alfalfa was at various stages of being cut and baled as some San Joaquin Valley fields had progressed to the second cutting. Sunflower seed crop planting continued. Winter wheat and oat fields were harvested and cut hay was left to dry in fields. Cotton continued to be planted as previously planted cotton fields began leaf development. Corn and sorghum seed continued to be shipped in for planting. Dry bean planting was ongoing as well. Spring field work continued with weed control in small grain and alfalfa fields, pre-plant herbicide applications, and spring tillage to prepare seedbeds. The Valencia orange and lemon harvests continued normally in the San Joaquin Valley. The navel orange and mandarin harvests continued to wind down as the grapefruit harvest was completed. Early cherries were being packed in Southern California while growers prepared for the harvest of early varieties in the Central Valley. The kiwi bloom was expected shortly in the Sacramento Valley. The blueberry and strawberry harvests were ongoing in the San Joaquin Valley along with new plantings. Grapes were at various stages of growth from shoot growth to flowering. Thinning continued in fruit orchards and vineyards, as well as weed and pest control. Normal nut drop occurred in almond orchards with larger nut drop being observed among Butte varieties. Monitoring of the pests peach twig borer (PTB), navel orangeworm (NOW), and mites was ongoing. Blight spray was ongoing in walnut orchards as the bloom was completed. High numbers of NOW were found in pistachio orchards in Kern County, causing affected growers to add an insecticide to planned nutrient sprays. Tulare County reported spinach harvest, as tomatoes, peppers, squash and eggplant were being planted. Fresno County reported tomato blooms looked good, garlic and onions were sizing nicely, and processing tomatoes have been planted. In Merced County, bell pepper, cantaloupe, honeydew, and tomato planting continued, as asparagus harvest continued. Monterey County reported the lettuce harvest in full swing. San Joaquin County reported that asparagus production was in full swing, processing and fresh market tomatoes were being transplanted, and carrots were being planted. Field work, pre-plant herbicide treatments and ground preparation continued in Sutter County. Tomatoes were being transplanted and sprayed for fungus in Colusa County. Non-irrigated pasture and rangeland were reported to be in good to excellent condition. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued to diminish as more livestock are moved onto open range. Late snowmelt was still keeping cattle out of upper elevation range. The warm weather stimulated growth and nutrient accumulation in grasses and forbs. Low elevation range was beginning to dry. Bee hives continued to be moved among stone fruit and citrus orchards. Some bees were moved to onion fields while others were moved out of the state. Dairies were using more oats in rations as a result of the shortage of alfalfa.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.9. Topsoil moisture 31% very short, 30% short, 36% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 31% very short, 31% short, 35% adequate, 3% surplus. Spring barley 89% seeded, 89% 2010, 89% avg., 47% emerged, 59% 2010, 54% avg. Spring wheat 67% seeded, 76% 2010, 69% avg., 23% emerged, 43% 2010, 34% avg. Dry onions 95% planted, 85% 2010, 93% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, 11% excellent. Sugarbeets 50% planted, 87% 2010, 79% avg. Fall potatoes 20% planted, 21% 2010, 24% avg. Summer potatoes 35% planted, 38% 2010, 43% avg. Livestock cows calved 91%, 93% avg.; ewes lambed 91%, 94% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 60% good, 4% excellent. Colorado received some precipitation last week in the San Luis Valley and the mountains but received little precipitation in the Plains region with levels still below average for this time of year. The State also experienced cooler, below average temperatures. Overall, mountain snowpack is 144 percent of average with the northern regions rated at 166 percent of average and the southern regions rated at only 89 percent of average.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 84% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 88% adequate, 6% surplus. Hay supplies 1% very short, 9% short, 90% adequate, 0% surplus. Other hay first cutting 62%, 0% 2010, 11% avg. Alfalfa hay first cutting 57%, 0% 2010, 9% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 73% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 83% good, 6% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 83% good, 6% excellent. Corn 50% planted, 80% 2010, 63% avg.; 26% emerged, 20% 2010, 25% avg. Soybeans planted 9%, 3% 2010, 5% avg. Barley 54% headed, 100% 2010, 30% avg.; turned 17%, 0% 2010, 0% avg. Winter wheat 48% headed, 84% 2010, 44% avg.; turned 17%, 0% 2010, 0% avg. Cantaloups 34% planted, 22% 2010, 13% avg. Cucumbers 15% planted, 24% 2010, 12% avg. Green peas 74% planted, 99% 2010, 89% avg. Potatoes 72% planted, 89% 2010, 95% avg. Snap beans 22% planted, 32% 2010, 26% avg. Sweet Corn 42% planted, 36% 2010, 31% avg. Tomatoes 34% planted, 23% 2010, 16% avg.

Watermelons 39% planted, 23% 2010, 16% avg. Apples bloomed 90%, 85% 2010, 88% avg. Peaches bloomed 98%, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Strawberries bloomed 96%, 88% 2010, 82% avg. Strawberries 7% harvested, 0% 2010, 5% avg. Corn planting was in full-swing. Soybean planting and first cuttings of hay were also beginning.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 45% short, 38% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 52% short, 40% adequate, 2% surplus. Peanut 30% planted, 35% 2010, 25% 5-yr avg. Western Panhandle field crops planting delayed due to inadequate soil moisture. Escambia through Washington County farmers hesitant to plant peanuts due to drought. Washington County oats, wheat drying ahead of schedule, could result in early harvest. Gadsden County planted corn, peanuts showing signs of stress due to drought. Putnam County potato growers digging, good yields. Market movement slowed for many vegetables as season end. Blueberry shipments decreased, harvesting peak passed. Highlands County watermelons harvested. Movement included snap beans, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, okra, bell peppers, radishes, squash, tomatoes, cantaloupes, blueberries, watermelons. Twenty-six citrus packinghouses, 19 processors open. Harvest of Valencia oranges, grapefruit continued with open processing plants running grapefruit and Valencia. Grove activity young tree care, applying herbicides, hedging and topping, brush removal, fertilizer application. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 19% poor, 50% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent. Cattle condition 5% poor, 45% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Scattered rain showers insufficient to improve pasture condition. Panhandle range, pasture conditions very diverse with most good. Washington County pastures declined quickly, dry weather continued to take its toll. Northern counties pastures in mostly good condition, about half in fair or poor condition. Central Peninsula pasture condition mostly fair. Southern areas pasture condition mostly fair. Statewide cattle condition poor to excellent, most fair to good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 38% short, 41% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 40% short, 46% adequate, 3% surplus. Range and pasture 2% very poor, 19% poor, 34% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent. Blueberries 0% very poor, 0% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 14% excellent; 17% harvested, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Corn 0% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 48% good, 10% excellent. Cotton 20% planted, 26% 2010, 25% avg. Hay 4% very poor, 16% poor, 36% fair, 41% good, 3% excellent; 1st cutting complete 38%, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Oats 11% harvested, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Onions 60% harvested, 29% in 2010, 39% avg. Peaches 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 40% good, 47% excellent; 2% harvested, 2% in 2010, 1% avg. Peanuts 15% planted, 11% in 2010, 12% avg. Pecans 0% very poor, 3% poor, 50% fair, 36% good, 11% excellent. Rye 12% harvested, N/A% in 2010, N/A% avg. Sorghum 21% planted, 17% in 2010,20% avg. Soybeans 3% planted, 11% in 2010, 10% avg. Tobacco 0% very poor, 4% poor, 44% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 1% poor, 42% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent; 3% harvested, 0% in 2010, 0% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 1.0 inches. The week's average temperatures ranged from the mid 50s to the mid 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at adequate to surplus levels. Stormy weather was present throughout the week. Thunderstorms complete with hail and a pair of waterspouts battered the island during the week. In general, northern, windward, and interior areas received the most rain. These storms prompted flood watches and warnings throughout the State during the week by the National Weather Service. Gusty winds accompanied the showers that caused some damage as well. Although heavy, rainfall was not constant throughout the week, which helped to prevent extensive flash floods. The National Drought Monitor, which was released last week, but shows data for the week prior to last, showed no changes across the State. Crops were in mixed condition, with heavy rain so great that is was detrimental in some areas, especial where flooding and pooling occurred. Pastures were in good condition with penetrating rains and low winds that improved pasture conditions. It is reasonable to believe there was some hail damage to crops, though no reports of such damage were immediately available. HIGHLIGHTS; A record rainfall of 0.80 inch was set in Kahului [Maui] on Friday, May 6th. This broke the old record of 0.62 inch set in 1987. ALSO; A record rainfall of 3.55 inches was set in Lihue [Kauai] on Sunday, May 8th. This broke the old record of 2.01 inches set in 1997.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 77% adequate, 20% surplus. Field corn 16% planted, 46% 2010, 39% avg. Winter wheat jointed 22%, 23% 2010, 29% avg. Winter wheat boot stage 0%, 1% 2010, 3% avg. Onions 45% emerged, 47% 2010, 77% avg. Potatoes 55% planted, 49% 2010, 49% avg. Oats 61% planted, 72% 2010, 70% avg. Oats 29% emerged, 44% 2010, 40% avg. Dry peas 60% planted, 57% 2010, 52% avg. Dry peas 17% emerged, 24% 2010, 17% avg. Lentils 29% planted, 52% 2010, 42% avg. Lentils 7% emerged, 3% 2010, 3% avg. Dry beans 6% planted, 9% 2010, 11% avg. Hay and roughage supply 37% very short, 47% short, 16% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 52% good, 48% excellent. Sugarbeets planted 90%, 98% 2010, 97% avg. Sugarbeets 28% emerged, 51% 2010, 50% avg. The Benewah Office reports farm operators continue struggling to seed fields under poor conditions. The Washington County Extension reports frost temperatures have raised concerns for the cherry and peach crop. The Bear lake extension reports that favorable fieldwork conditions were present last week but some fields are still not workable. The Caribou County Extension reports higher elevation fields are still very wet and are falling behind. The Fremont County extension reported weather has been more conducive to planting wheat and other fieldwork. Some areas of the county are still too wet for fieldwork.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.2. Topsoil moisture 65% adequate, 35% surplus. Alfalfa first crop 2% cut, 7% 2010, 6% avg. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Oats 86% planted, 96% 2010, 92% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 41% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Red Clover condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, 11% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Temperatures dropped far below normal throughout the state, with a State-wide average 53.6 degrees, 5.0 degrees below normal. Precipitation varied across the state and averaged 1.03 inches, only 0.03 inches below normal. A break in the rainfall allowed for rapid progress in field work in most of the state, with an average of 3.2 days suitable reported. However, wet conditions in some parts of the state have kept farmers out of the field completely.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.1. Topsoil moisture 29% adequate, 71% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 38% adequate, 61% surplus. Corn 4% planted, 80% 2010, 49% avg.; 1% emerged, 48% 2010, 19% avg. Winter wheat jointed 72%, 88% 2010, 83% avg.; 10% headed, 12% 2010, 15% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 35% fair, 41% good, 10% excellent. Temperatures ranged from 3o to 9o below normal with a low of 28o and a high of 73o. Precipitation ranged from 0.16 inches to 6.24 inches. Planting has finally resumed in some northern counties but soils in most central and southern areas remain too wet to support equipment. Quite a few acres were sprayed late in the week in northern districts and soils had dried enough for some planting over the weekend. Southern counties have experienced more rainfall and still have flooded river bottoms and standing water within fields. Some corn that was planted in April has emerged with poor stands and will need to be re-planted. Progress is still ahead of the record late planting of corn which occurred in 1961 when only about one percent of the crop had been planted by May 10th. A very minimal amount of soybeans have been planted at this time. Some producers were applying fungicides to wheat. Fruit trees in central and northern areas were in full bloom. Other activities included mowing roadsides and ditches, hauling grain to market, preparing planting and tillage equipment and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 87% adequate, and 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture % very short, 2% short, 85% adequate, and 13% surplus. Dry and warmer weather gave farmers the chance they have been desiring for weeks. Although conditions were not optimal in all areas, farmers worked long hours to plant their crops. The 61 percentage point single week increase in corn planting (from 8 percent to 69 percent)is the largest single week increase since 1992's 64 percentage point increase during the first full week of May.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 28% short, 44% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 30% short, 44% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 92%, 96% 2010, 94% avg.; wind damage 78% none, 17% light, 4% moderate, 1% severe; freeze damage 87% none, 10% light, 3% moderate; insect infestation 90% none, 9% light, 1% moderate; disease infestation 83% none, 14% light, 3% moderate. Alfalfa first cutting 4%, 8% 2010, 3% avg. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 8% short, 84% adequate, 6% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 3% very short, 15% short, 78% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies 8% very short, 16% short, 74% adequate, 2% surplus. Dry conditions persisted for many producers in Kansas last week as the scattered rainfall did not bring relief to areas in need of moisture. Only 6 of 52 stations, all in eastern areas of the State, received one-half inch or more of rain. Garnett led the State with 0.62 inch, followed by Topeka with 0.57 inch and Manhattan with 0.54 inch. In contrast, 33 of the stations received less than one-tenth of an inch of rain. Only 2 stations in the

western two-thirds of the State received more than one-tenth of an inch. Temperatures were predominately below normal Statewide last week, with highs from the low 80's to 90 degrees at 4 locations in the south, and lows ranged from the high 30's to 28 degrees at 5 stations. Nine stations reported lows between 28 and 30 degrees. The Southwest District continues to have the least amount of topsoil moisture with 82 percent very short and 16 percent short, followed by the South Central District at 41 percent very short and 45 percent short. Farmers' primary activities included planting row crops, irrigating wheat, cutting alfalfa, and spraying alfalfa fields for weevils. The condition of the winter wheat crop continued to decline with the dry, windy weather last week. Row crop farmers took advantage of the favorable planting conditions last week and were able to plant 25 percent of the Kansas corn crop and 10 percent of the soybeans. Weevils and aphids have been reported in the alfalfa fields, and producers are applying pesticides to reduce the infestation. Livestock producers have been busy moving cattle and calves to pastures, as well as hauling water to herds on pastures without adequate water supplies. Pasture growth and conditions are a concern as many areas need additional moisture for the pasture to support cattle throughout the summer.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 1.4. Topsoil 25% adequate, 75% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 30% adequate, 69% surplus. Precipitation averaged 2.54 inches, 1.45 in. above normal. Temperatures averaged 56 degrees, 5 degrees below normal. Tobacco transplants less than 2 inches 27%, 2-4 inches 40%, larger than 4 inches 33%. Tobacco transplant condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 55% good, 18% excellent. Condition of winter wheat 2% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, 18% excellent. Wheat 73% headed. Hay condition 3% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 46% good, 13% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Soil moisture 21% very short, 32% short, 38% adequate, and 9% surplus. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2010, and 100% avg. 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 1% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, 22% excellent. Wheat 100% headed, 99% 2010, 100% avg. Wheat 94% turning color, 62% 2010, 77% avg.; 5% poor, 26% fair, 66% good, and 3% excellent. Spring plowing 99% plowed, 98% 2010, 97% avg. Sweet Potatoe 4% planted, 5% 2010, 1% avg. Hay first cutting 44%, 42% 2010, 33% avg. Sugarcane 4% very poor, 16% poor, 34% fair, 29% good, 17% excellent. Livestock 3% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 44% good, and 3% excellent. Vegetables 5% very poor, 12% poor, 38% fair, 42% good, and 3% excellent. Range and Pasture 6% very poor, 25% poor, 39% fair, 29% good, and 1% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 8% short, 79% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 88% adequate, 6% surplus. Hay supplies 7% very short, 17% short, 76% adequate, 0% surplus. Other hay first cutting 23%, 0% 2010, 0% avg. Alfalfa hay first cutting 9%, 0% 2010, 0% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 52% good, 28% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 2% fair, 66% good, 29% excellent. Barley condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 4% fair, 74% good, 18% excellent. Corn 41% planted, 71% 2010, 55% avg.; 11% emerged, 33% 2010, 21% avg. Soybeans 3% planted, 10% 2010, 8% avg. Barley 80% headed, 0% 2010, 13% avg. Winter wheat 53% headed, 54% 2010, 49% avg. Cantaloups 16% planted, 34% 2010, 24% avg. Cucumbers 14% planted, 34% 2010, 23% avg. Green peas 94% planted, 94% 2010, 83% avg. Potatoes 100% planted, 97% 2010, 97% avg. Snap beans 11% planted, 28% 2010,19% avg. Sweet corn 35% planted, 51% 2010, 43% avg. Tomatoes 33% planted, 26% 2010,35% avg. Watermelons 10% planted, 23% 2010, 27% avg. Apples bloomed 96%, 100% 2010, 82% avg. Peaches bloomed 90%, 100% 2010, 94% avg. Strawberries bloomed 70%, 92% 2010, 85% avg. Corn planting was in full-swing. Soybean planting and first cuttings of hay were also beginning.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 0% very short, 0% short, 54% adequate, 46% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 58% adequate, 41% surplus. Barley 16% planted, 87% 2010, 56% avg.; 2% emerged, 58% 2010, 29% avg. Oats 40% planted, 95% 2010, 82% avg.; 10% emerged, 77% 2010, 52% avg. First cutting hay 0%, 0% 2010, 0% avg. Asparagus 4% harvested, 9% 2010, 11% avg. Precipitation ranged from 0.03 inches to 0.09 inches Upper Peninsula and 0.02 to 0.13 inches Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 2 to 3 degrees below normal Upper Peninsula and from 1 to 5 degrees below normal Lower Peninsula. Sun and drying temperatures a welcomed sight towards end of week. First decent week for field activity this spring. Farmers selective on which fields to plant relative to soil moisture and drainage. Livestock operations finishing up lambing. Calving still underway. Field activities included, manure hauling and application, planting of various crops, and nitrogen and herbicide application on wheat. Fields started to dry out, but many still too saturated to support equipment. Soil temperatures remained cool. While most fields drying out, several wet spots and some standing water could be found on heavy soils. Wheat Feekes growth stage 6 southeast. Yellowing found on low ground. Overall, wheat and alfalfa growth advanced slowly. Corn and soybean planting progressed, especially over weekend on well drained soils. Early planted sugarbeets struggled due to crusting and drown out. A few fields needed replanting while other fields looked excellent. Fruit tree and green tissue growth advanced slowly due to cooler air and soil temperatures at start of week. Fruit buds continue to develop slowly. Growers busy applying fertilizer, tree planting, and pruning stone fruits. Limited amount of preventive sprays applied as a result of several windy days. Apple scab has been a growing problem as a result of cool wet spring. Tart and sweet cherries at bud burst northwest lower Michigan and bloom southwest lower Michigan. Apricots starting to bloom. Blueberries ranged from bud burst to early pink more advanced varieties. Varying amounts of winter damage has been found in buds. Blackberries between bud burst and half inch green. The warm, dry conditions latter part of week allowed vegetable growers to begin catching up on their fieldwork. Vegetable crops across State off to a slow start this year due to continued cool temperatures and wet fields. Some early asparagus picking will begin West Central Michigan later this week. Planting of cool season vegetables averaging about one week behind normal this season. Southwest Michigan, open field planting of warm season crops had not started yet. As conditions allow, vegetable growers will move forward quickly to get their fields planted.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil moisture 60% adequate, 40% surplus. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent. Corn 41% land prepared, 99% 2010, 75% avg. Soybeans 5% land prepared, 63% 2010, 33% avg. Canola 3% planted, 86% 2010, 27% avg. Green Peas 17% planted, 79% 2010, 57% avg. Sweet corn 3% planted, 27% 2010, 19% avg. Dry edible beans 0% planted, 3% 2010, 3% avg. Potatoes 40% planted, 76% 2010, 60% avg. Sunflowers 0% planted, 26% 2010, 10% avg. Minnesota producers exploited a small break in the cold, wet weather pattern and made planting progress. Some reporters noted that planting conditions were highly variable depending on the soil type and field location. Producers planted where they could, but were hindered by frequent rain, cooler than average temperatures, and saturated soils. The statewide average temperature during the week was almost 48°, warmer than previous weeks but still 4.2° below average. High temperatures reached the mid 70s while the coldest temperatures fell below freezing. A sunny start to the week gave way to a weather system that moved in Wednesday night into Thursday morning and dropped heavy rain at times over parts of central Minnesota. A series of weak disturbances over the weekend produced occasional showers across the state. Some areas along the Minnesota River are still under flood warning.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Soil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 77% adequate and 13% surplus. Corn 99% planted, 99% 2010, 99% avg.; 96% emerged, 95% 2010, 96% avg.; 4% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 43% good, 19% excellent. Cotton 19% planted, 49% 2010, 45% avg.; 6% emerged, 26% 2010, 27% avg. Peanuts 36% planted, 7% 2010, 20% avg. Rice 77% planted, 87% 2010, 84% avg. 67% emerged, 72% 2010, 68% avg.; 0% Very poor, 3% poor, 36% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent. Sorghum 47% planted, 75% 2010, 67% avg.; 37% emerged, 58% 2010, 51% avg. Soybeans 42% planted, 74% 2010, 74% avg.; 28% emerged, 59% 2010, 58% avg. Winter wheat 99% heading, 96% 2010, 98% avg.; 19% mature, 0% 2010, 2% avg.; 3% very poor, 12% poor, 26% fair, 46% good, 13% excellent. Hay (harvested-cool) 46%, 52% 2010, 45% avg. Watermelons 89% planted, 93% 2010, 89% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 7% fair, 91% good, 2% excellent. Blueberries 0% very poor, 0% poor, 7% fair, 88% good, 5% excellent. Cattle 0% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 53% good, 16% excellent. Pasture 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, 12% excellent. Last week started with rain on Monday, but the rest of the week was warm and dry for the state. Planting efforts continued once fields dried out. The flooding has continued along the Mississippi river and distributaries destroying summer crops.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 64% adequate, 35% surplus. Pasture condition 4% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent. Precipitation 1.35 in. Temperatures 1 degree above average to 7 degrees below average. Continued rainfall in the southeast pressured levees and drainage ditches. The Army Corps of Engineers activated a Floodway in Mississippi and New Madrid Counties. Nearly 600,000 acres divided among 10 southeastern counties was flooded due to the diversion and from rising river levels. Corn planting progressed rapidly in the north with much of the early season acreage replanted. Winter wheat condition declined slightly from last week due to the continued rain in the southeast.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% last year; 1% short, 8% last year; 68% adequate, 75% last year; 31% surplus, 17% last year. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% last year; 2% short, 19% last year; 80% adequate, 74% last year; 18% surplus, 3% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% last year; 6% poor, 6% last year; 24% fair, 31% last year; 56% good, 50% last year; 13% excellent, 12% last year. Winter wheat spring stages 3% still dormant; 28% greening; 69% green and growing, n/a last year. Winter wheat boot stage 1%, 4 % last year. Barley 29% planted, 68% last year. Barley 6% emerged, 30% last year. Camelina 21% planted, 61% last year. Camelina 15% emerged, 27% last year. Corn 27% planted, 32% last year. Dry Beans 10% planted, 12% last year. Dry Peas 20% planted, 68% last year. Durum Wheat 3% planted, 34% last year. Lentils planted 37%, 59% last year. Oats 17% planted, 48% last year. Spring wheat planted 18%, 58% last year. Spring wheat emerged 3%, 18% last year. Sugar beets planted 47%, 78% last year. Sugar beets emerged 4%, 27% last year. Livestock grazing 77% open, 80% last year; 16% difficult, 16% last year; 7% closed, 4% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 58%, 55% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 48%, 53% last year. Calving complete 90%, 89% last year. Lambing complete 77%, 78% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 1% very poor, 2% last year; 10% poor, 9% last year; 32% fair, 50% last year; 50% good, 36% last year; 7% excellent, 3% last year. Cattle and calves moved to summer ranges 17%, 22% last year. Sheep and lambs moved to summer ranges 15%, 17% last year. Montana received limited precipitation across the state during the week ending May 8th. Lewistown received the most accumulated precipitation with 0.71 inches. Temperatures for the previous week varied widely, with highs in the low 70's to lows in the single digits. Joliet recorded the highest temperatures in the state at 73 degrees. West Yellowstone had the weekly low for the second consecutive week at 7 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 25% short, 72% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 26% short, 71% adequate, and 2% surplus. Wheat 45% jointed, 51% 2010, 56% avg. Alfalfa conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 69% good, and 6% excellent. Favorable conditions allowed producers to make significant progress planting spring crops. Substantial corn planting occurred during the week with over 50 percent planted and progress now near the 5 year average. Many producers in the east and south have now turned their attention to planting soybeans. Strong winds dried soils and made herbicide application difficult. Freezing temperatures in western counties resulted in the need to replant some sugarbeet acres. Ranchers were repairing fences and working cattle. Highs for the week occurred on Sunday and reached the low 90's. Freezing temperatures were reported early in the week with lows in the mid 20's. Temperatures averaged 2 degrees below normal across the half of the state and were near normal elsewhere. Only trace amounts of precipitation fell across the state. Strong winds were once again prevalent.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. The week's temperatures warmed steadily before decreasing again by week's end as a storm front moved across the state. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 2 degrees below normal to 6 degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded a high temperature of 96 degrees while Elko only reached 75 degrees. Ely had a low of 19 degrees and most northern areas continued to experience lows well below freezing. All northern Nevada weather stations recorded some precipitation. Ely recorded the most with 0.43 inches. Water content of the snow pack remained above normal. River and stream flows were rising as run-off was accelerating. Soils were well saturated Spring grain emergence was slowed by the cold. 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. Pasture and range conditions were generally fair to good. 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: Days suitable for field work 4.6. Topsoil moisture 67% adequate and 33% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 64% adequate, and 35% surplus. Pasture conditions 10% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, and 8% excellent. Maine Potatoes were <5% planted, 30% 2010, 10% average; condition N/A. Massachusetts Potatoes were 25% planted, 85% 2010, 60% average; 0% emerged; condition 25 % fair and 75% good. Rhode Island Potatoes were 50% planted, 75% 2010, 50% average; condition 100% good. Maine Oats were 0% planted, 50% 2010, 20% average; condition N/A. Maine Barley was 0% planted, 50% 2010, 20% average; condition N/A. Field Corn was <5% planted, 10% 2010, 10% average; <5% emerged, <5% 2010, <5% average; condition 29 % fair, 63% good, and 8% excellent. Sweet Corn was 15% planted, 25% 2010, 20% average; 5% emerged, 15% 2010, 5% average; condition 13% fair and 87% good. First Crop Hay condition was 3% poor, 10% fair, 84% good, 3% excellent. Apples were 15% dormant, 36% bud stage, 46% early bloom, and 3% full bloom; condition 30% fair, 69% good, 1% excellent. Peaches were 54% bud stage, 36% early bloom, 7% full bloom, 3% petal fall; condition 3% fair and 97% good. Pears were 72% bud stage, 24% early bloom, 4% full bloom; condition 100 % good. Strawberries were 50% dormant, 42% bud stage, and 8% early bloom; condition 20 % fair and 80% good. Massachusetts Cranberries were 95% dormant and 5% bud stage; condition 10% fair, 70% good, 20% excellent. Highbush Blueberries were 33% dormant, 54% bud stage, 8%early bloom, and 5% full bloom; condition 21% fair, 78% good, 1% excellent. Maine Wild Blueberries were 41% dormant and 59% bud stage; condition 2% fair, 69% good, and 29% excellent. The beginning of the week was cloudy with average to above average temperatures ranging from the mid 50s to upper 70s. Rain traveled across the region on Wednesday, with mostly average temperatures. Precipitation ranged from 0.24 to 0.77 inches. Cloudy conditions continued through the rest of the week with scattered showers on Thursday and Friday. Temperatures were mostly in the 50s and 60s. Mother's Day Weekend had brief, scattered thunderstorms with heavy downpours and some small hail. The week's rainfall totals were 0.27 to 2.24 inches across the region. Farmers are spreading manure and fertilizers as best they can with soggy fields. Rising fuel costs have increased the use of no-till. Some vegetables are being planted under plastic. Some farmers are planting early season vegetables and harvesting fiddleheads, parsnips, greens, and asparagus.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 75% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 80% adequate, 20% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in all localities. Temperatures were mostly below normal for the week across the Garden State. Sunny weather improved field conditions for spring plantings. Activities throughout the week included tilling fields, planting row-crops, and spreading fertilizer. Field-corn plants have emerged in some areas. Crop conditions for alfalfa and other hay varieties rated mostly good. Less supplemental feeding was necessary as pastures continued growing. Pasture and range condition was rated at 10% fair, 55% good, and 35% excellent. Producers continued planting and transplanting summer vegetables. Spring vegetable harvest of lettuce and spinach was underway. Blueberry bushes, peach trees, and apple trees were all blooming.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 59% very short, 33% short and 8% adequate. Wind damage 18% light, 3% moderate and 1% severe. Freeze damage 8% light and 4% moderate. Alfalfa 1% very poor, 2% poor, 32% fair, 56% good and 9% excellent. Irrigated winter wheat 2% very poor, 16% poor, 65% fair, 12% good and 5% excellent; 63% grazed, 80% headed. Dry winter wheat 86% very poor, 13% poor and 1% fair; 65% grazed, 90% headed. Total winter wheat 57% very poor, 14% poor, 23% fair, 4% good and 2% excellent; 64% grazed, 87% headed. Chile 3% poor, 46% fair, 24% good and 27% excellent; 100% planted. Lettuce 26% fair, 37% good and 37% excellent. Onion 10% fair, 65% good and 25% excellent. Pecan 60% fair, 25% good and 15% excellent; 1% light nut set and 99% average nut set. Cattle 3% very poor, 30% poor, 50% fair, 16% good and 1% excellent. Sheep 16% very poor, 28% poor, 44% fair and 12% good. Range and pasture 33% very poor, 46% poor, 20% fair and 1% good. Temperatures across the state were cooler early in the week, but warmed each day as sunny skies, along with dry and breezy to windy conditions prevailed. Average temperatures for the week ranged from 6 to 13 degrees below normal in the southeast. In the remainder of the state average temperatures were near to a few degrees below normal. Precipitation amounts of a tenth of an inch or less were reported early in the week from the northern mountains to the northeast plains.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.3. Soil moisture 33% adequate and 67% surplus. Pasture conditions 3% very poor 14% poor, 31% fair, 45% good, and 7% excellent. Winter wheat condition 4 % poor, 43 % fair, 47% good, and 6% excellent. Corn 3% planted, 37% 2010, 30% average. Oats 14% seeded, 90% last year, 78% average. Sweet corn 6% planted, 17% 2010, 23% average. Onions 20% planted, 69% 2010, 56% average. Snap beans 2% planted, 10% 2010 and average. Strawberries blooming. Apples 80% half-inch green to pink stage, 89% 2010, 30% average. Grapes at budbreak or beyond on Long Island.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Soil moisture 2% very short, 7% short, 83% adequate and 8% surplus. The state received below normal precipitation and below average temperatures last week. There were some areas that received light frost overnight during the beginning and middle of the week, but no extensive crop damage was reported. Tobacco transplanting, cotton and corn planting continued, with some areas starting to plant soybeans.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 54% adequate, 45% surplus. Subsoil moisture 58% adequate, 42% surplus. Durum 1% planted, behind 16% last year and 28% average. Canola was 3% planted, compared with 24% at this point last year and 30% average. Dry edible peas were 2% planted, compared with 49% last year and 55% average. Flaxseed was 1% planted, behind 6% last year and 17% average. Potato growers planted 2%, compared with 55% at this point last year and 29% average. Hay and forage supplies were 2% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, 6% surplus. Grain and concentrate supplies were rated 1% very short, 11% short, 83% adequate, 5% surplus. Calving and lambing were 89% complete and 95% complete, respectively. Pastures and ranges were rated 69% growing. Planting season began in earnest this week, as weather and soil conditions finally allowed widespread fieldwork to begin. The statewide average start date for fieldwork was May 7. This date is nineteen days later than last year and sixteen days behind the five-year (2006-2010) average. Other activities during the week included tilling fields and equipment maintenance.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.3. Top soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 9% adequate, 91% surplus. Apple condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 29% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Hay condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, 14% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Range and Pasture condition 3% very poor, 14% poor, 29% fair, 44% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 52% good, 16% excellent. Corn 2% planted, 74% 2010, 54% avg.; 1% emerged, 35% 2010, 17% avg. Oats 18% planted, 93% 2010, 90% avg.; 9% emerged, 76% 2010, 60% avg. Potatoes 13% planted, 50% 2010, 55% avg. Winter wheat jointed 70%, 80% 2010, 83% avg. Apples green tip (or beyond) 82%, 96% 2010, 98% avg. Apples in full bloom 41%, 75% 2010, 82% avg. Peaches green tip (or beyond) 84%, 94% 2010, 97% avg. Peaches in full bloom (or beyond) 46%, 75% 2010, 78% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 51% very short, 22% short, 25% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 56% very short, 23% short, 18% adequate 3% surplus. Wheat soft dough 33% this week, 12% last week, 15% last year, 27% average. Rye condition 35% very poor, 50% poor, 11% fair, 4% good; soft dough 56% this week, 15% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Oats condition 50% very poor, 32% poor, 16% fair, 2% good; jointing 82% this week, 70% last week, 83% last year, 84% average; headed 36% this week, 24% last week, 32% last year, 35% average. Corn planted 89% this week, 81% last week, 88% last year, 80% average; emerged 38% this week, 30% last week, 60% last year, 57% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 82% this week, 71% last week, 74% last year, 63% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 64% this week, 57% last week, 67% last year, 64% average; planted 14% this week, 10% last week, 23% last year, 22% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 88% this week, 80% last week, 91% last year, 88% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 75% this week, 67% last week, 86% last year, 88% average. Alfalfa condition 24% very poor, 30% poor, 29% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent; 1st cutting 46% this week, 30% last week, 53% last year, 42% average. Other hay condition 26% very poor, 29% poor, 28% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent; 1st cutting 19% this week, 14% last week, 21% last year, 19% average. Watermelon planted 91% this week, 41% last week, 51% last year, 53% average. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 12% poor, 43% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent. Pasture and range condition 17% very poor, 32% poor, 31% fair, 18% good, 2% excellent. Livestock. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $135 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 5.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 69% adequate, 28% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 69% adequate, 28% surplus. Barley 80% planted, 91% 2010, 92% avg.; 58% emerged, 77% 2010, 70% average. Spring wheat 88% planted, 96% 2010, 95% avg.; 47% emerged, 86% 2010, 77% average. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 59% good, 22% excellent. Range and Pasture 1% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 51% good, 7% excellent. Weather. The week had a mix of sunshine and rain, with temperatures starting to warm. Average temperatures were about 50 degrees, but still 2.5 degrees below normal. Low temperatures ranged from 17 degrees in Christmas Valley to 42 degrees in Crescent City. High temperatures ranged from 56 degrees in Crescent City to 84 degrees in Grants Pass. Thirty-eight of the forty-three stations reported measurable precipitation, but only four reported more than an inch. Average of precipitation among all stations was 0.38 inches, with Detroit Lake reporting the most at 1.26 inches. Field Crops; Fieldwork was limited due to continued low temperatures & wet conditions. Some areas were about 2 weeks behind, when compared to an average season. Willamette Valley winter wheat was progressing well and could be better than average. Some planting continued around the state for spring seeded grain crops. Spring wheat planting was finally wrapping up in the Willamette Valley. Grass seed crops were heading and Malheur County potato planting was about 50 percent complete. Vegetables; Greenhouses were busy with a lot of vegetable plants being shipped and ground preparation was underway with some plantings started in Jackson County. In Linn and Benton counties, the radish crops were in full bloom. Not much vegetable plantings in Washington County due to the cold, wet weather. Fruits and Nuts; Reports from across the State highlighted good weather for pollinating fruit trees. Wasco County reported that bees had been active in the orchard and late blooming cherry varieties were at full bloom. Blooming was complete or nearly complete throughout the State. Although the drier days were quite beneficial, traffic for spraying was still not the best for the soil since orchard floors were still quite wet. Lane County reported that hazelnut orchards were at full leaf stage with maintenance flail mowing being conducted. Hazelnut growers were applying sprays for blight. Nurseries and Greenhouses; Greenhouses were ready with vegetable and decorative plants for shipping. Nurseries were still selling potted plants, some bare root, and balled burlap stock. Livestock, Range and Pasture; The drier days and warmer temperatures were needed to help pasture growth. Livestock looked healthy on the green pastures. Ranchers were moving livestock. Calves, lambs, kids, and foals were out with their mothers.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 37% adequate, and 63% surplus. Corn 10% planted, 52% pr yr., 5-yr. 44% average. Barley 51% headed, 72% pr yr,59% 5-yr avg.; 6% yellow, 0% pr yr, 2% 5-yr average. Winter wheat 19% headed, 17% pr. yr, 18% 5-yr. average. Oats 32% planted,91% pr yr,88% 5-yr avg.; 9% emerged, 66% pr yr, 49% 5-yr. average.. Tobacco beds planted 98%, 100% pr yr, 91% 5-yr. average. Potatoes 9% planted, 49% pr yr, 40% 5-yr. average. Apples in pink 100%, 100% pr. yr., 5-yr. average. 100%. Apples in bloom 96%, 100% pr. yr., 5-yr. average. 91%. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, 23% excellent. Alfalfa stand condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 23% excellent. Timothy clover stand condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 69% good, 14% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 26% fair, 44% good, 17% excellent. Peaches condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 79% good, 21% excellent. Apples condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 3% fair, 73% good, 24% excellent. The overall situation improved throughout Pennsylvania. Primary field activities for the week included spraying, manure spreading, planting corn and potatoes as well as cutting rye and alfalfa. Spring plowing moved on and is 29% complete, well behind the 78% last year and the five year average of 78%.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 6% very short, 19% short, 71% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 65% good, 14% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 68% good, 16% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 4% poor, 14% fair, 72% good, 9% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 66% good, 4% excellent. Hay 10% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 81% good, 9% excellent. Snapbeans, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, 10% excellent. Cucumbers, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 29% fair, 67% good, 4% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 0% poor, 35% fair, 62% good, 3% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 38% fair, 59% good, 3% excellent. Cantelopes 0% very poor, 0% poor, 34% fair, 63% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 16% fair, 81% good, 3% excellent. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 93% emerged, 95% 2010, 91% avg. Soybeans 16% planted, 19% 2010, 13% avg.; 4% emerged, 9% 2010, 3% avg. Winter wheat 100% headed, 98% 2010, 96% avg.; turning color 24%, 17% 2010, 21% avg. Oats 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 99% headed, 96% 2010, 96% avg. Tobacco transplanted 99%, 98% 2010, 96% avg. Hay grain hay 59%, 63% 2010, 55% avg. Snapbeans, fresh planted 80%, 95% 2010, 94% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 94%, 99% 2010, 92% avg. Watermelons 97% planted, 96% 2010, 93% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 99%, 99% 2010, 99% avg. Cantelopes 95% planted, 92% 2010, 90% avg. The week ending May 8th, 2011 began with sunny weather and warm temperatures across most of the State. Monday and Tuesday were clear days for planting crops with temperatures in the 80's. A storm system moving along with a cold front brought rain and some hail overnight Tuesday and into Wednesday morning. Cooler temperatures remained as a result of this system, with many areas reporting daytime temperatures in the 60's and relatively low humidity. Showers formed over the Southern half of the State on Friday and moved northeast, giving the Midlands and Lowcountry some much needed rain. Dry air followed this system and introduced warm temperatures back to much of the State for the weekend with some areas reporting temperatures as high as 89 degrees. The State

average temperature for the period was near normal. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.5 inches. Winter wheat finished heading with 100% reportedly headed, finishing ahead of the five year average. Ninety-nine percent of oats had headed and 36% had begun to turn color, also slightly ahead of the five year average. Corn planting was completed with 100% reportedly in the ground and 93% of the crop emerged, still maintaining ahead of the five year average. Peanut planting was reported to be 15% underway, slightly behind the five year average due to dry soil conditions hindering progress. Soybean planting also fell behind this time period last year with 16% planted. Tobacco transplanting neared completion at 99% transplanted. Cotton planting continued on schedule with 32% of the crop planted. Cucumbers recovered this week with 94% planted, exceeding the five year average. Snapbeans planted remained behind the five-year average with only 80% planted. Tomato planting had almost concluded for the season with 99% of the crop planted, exactly on schedule with the five-year average. Cantaloup planting stayed ahead of the five-year average with 95% planted at the end of the week.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 60% adequate, 36% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 60% adequate, 35% surplus. Winter wheat boot 15%, 25% 2010, 17% avg. Barley seeded 28%, 62% 2010, 67% avg.; 3% emerged, 23% 2010, 27% avg.; 2% fair, 97% good, 1% excellent. Oats 1% poor, 14% fair, 80% good, 5% excellent. Spring wheat 2% poor, 24% fair, 66% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa hay 6% poor, 17% fair, 70% good, 7% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 85% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% short, 70% adequate, 29% surplus. Cattle moved to pasture 36% complete. Calving 86% complete. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 72% good, 10% excellent. Lambing 91% complete. Sheep condition 15% fair, 77% good, 8% excellent. Warmer temperatures allowed planting to progress, but most crops are still behind last year's progress and the five year averages. Delays in planting conditions may cause some producers to plant row crops instead of small grains. Farm activities included planting, fertilizing, repairing fences, caring for livestock, calving and lambing.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 2. Topsoil moisture 52% adequate, 48% surplus. Subsoil moisture 50% adequate, 50% surplus. Apples 97% blooming, 95% 2010, 98% avg.; 13% fair, 78% good, 9% excellent. Hay 4% first cutting, 8% 2010, 10% avg.; 1% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent. Pastures 4% poor, 22% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Strawberries 3% poor, 15% fair, 69% good, 13% excellent. Winter wheat 91% headed, 68% 2010, 81% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 55% good, 25% excellent. Farmers in East Tennessee were busy assessing storm damage last week as farmers in other areas braced for the effects of widespread flooding. Several acres of wheat were in standing water by week's end. Departures from normal rainfall totals have reached double-digit levels for most areas of West Tennessee. Corn planting is three weeks behind average. While hay and forage grasses have experienced robust growth, hay cutting has also been delayed. Wheat producers that were able to get into their fields were busy applying fungicide last week to combat the threat posed by excessively damp soil. Cotton planting progress stands at only 2 percent, two and one-half weeks behind normal. Full-season soybean planting had just started at week's end, about two weeks late. Temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees below normal. Precipitation levels were near normal for East and Middle Tennessee, while West Tennessee received well above-normal rainfall.

TEXAS: Areas of the Blacklands and North East Texas received up to 5 inches of rainfall, areas of the Edwards Plateau received up to 0.5 inches of rainfall, while the rest of the state observed little to no precipitation. Small Grains. Producers continued to cut and bale wheat for silage and hay in areas of the northern part of the state. Oats in the Blacklands were stressed due to earlier freezes and lack of moisture. Recent moisture in the Edwards Plateau appears to have arrived too late to impact wheat and oat growth in the Edwards Plateau. Wheat harvest was active in the Coastal Bend and South Texas. Row Crops. In areas of the Northern High Plains, open dry weather was favorable for corn planting while irrigation was active on recently planted corn. Cotton field preparation, including heavy pre-watering activity, continued in areas of the Plains. Cotton planting in areas of the High Plains was delayed due to cooler weather and dry conditions. Corn and sorghum in areas of the Blacklands progressed well due to recent rainfall. Irrigation was active on emerging corn and planted cotton in South Texas. Heavy irrigation continued on cotton close to the squaring stage in areas of the southern part of the state. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crop Report. Producers planted peanuts on irrigated fields in areas of the Plains. Fall planted onions continued to bulb and pecan pollination was active in the Trans-Pecos. Some vegetables were damaged in North East Texas due to insects and diseases, however, the peach crop made good progress. Sunflowers bloomed in areas of South Central Texas and the Coastal Bend. Potatoes, sweet corn, and fall planted onion harvest made good progress due to favorable open weather in South Texas, while irrigated watermelons and cantaloupes progressed well. Citrus and vegetable harvest neared completion in the Lower Valley. Livestock, Range and Pasture Report. Producers began to supplement livestock with recently baled hay across the state due to drought conditions on rangeland and pastures. Calf weaning and herd culling continued in the eastern, central, and southern parts of the state due to drought conditions. Recent rainfall in the northeastern part of the state helped fill some livestock ponds. Lamb and goat shearing neared completion in the Edwards Plateau. Feral hog damage increased in areas of North East Texas. Producers prepared to increase aeration in fish ponds due to rising temperatures and low water levels. Hay field fertilization continued to progress well in areas of the northeastern part of the state due to recent plentiful rainfall; however, hay was stressed due to drought conditions across the rest of the state. In areas of the Plains, wildfires continued to damage rangeland and pastures. Wildfire danger continued to be high across the state due to strong winds, hot temperatures, and very dry conditions; however, the threat continued to decline in areas of the northeastern part of the state and the Edwards Plateau due to scattered showers.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 70% adequate, and 28% surplus Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 82% adequate, 17% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 0% very short, 1% short, 70% adequate, 29% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Spring wheat 69% planted, 90% 2010, 91% avg.; 33% emerged, 62% 2010, 63% avg.; 2% very poor, 9% poor, 53% fair, 34% good, 2% excellent. Barley 70% planted, 91% 2010, 88% avg.; 32% emerged, 74% 2010, 55% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 53% fair, 43% good, 1% excellent. Oats 58% planted, 75% 2010, 75% avg.; 22% emerged, 42% 2010, 40% avg. Corn 23% planted, 28% 2010, 31% avg. Cows calved 94%, 94% 2010, 95% avg. Cattle and calves condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 71% good, 1% excellent. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 74% good, 3% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 2% short, 77% adequate, 21% surplus., Sheared On Farm 94%, 85% 2010, 68% avg. Sheared On Range 92%, 81% 2010, 63% avg. Ewes Lamb On Farm 96%, 94% 2010, 94% avg. Ewes Lamb On Range 69%, 71% 2010, 68% avg. Apples Full Bloom Or Past 46%, 51% 2010, 75% avg. Apricots full Bloom Or Past 98%, 94% 2010, 97% avg. Sweet cherries full Bloom Or Past 79%, 65% 2010, 91% avg. Tart Cherries full Bloom Or Past 42%, 60% 2010, 88% avg. Peaches, Full Bloom Or Past 77%, 84% 2010, 88% avg. Weather conditions in Utah were favorable for field work throughout most of the week. However, by the weeks' end wet and cool conditions returned. Soil Moisture content decreased from the previous week. In Box Elder County farmers were able to complete some field work last week. Corn planting and the application of fertilizer were major activities. Most spring wheat has been planted with the exception of the Pocatello Valley area where planting will continue throughout May and June. Operations estimate that spring planting has been delayed as much as three to four weeks due to the cool and wet weather. Warm temperatures at the end of the week helped alfalfa growth greatly. There have been no reports, so far, of fruit freeze damage in the Perry and Willard area. Most of the peach orchards are in full bloom. If May continues to be a cool month, a lack of pollination might affect this year's fruit yields. Cache County growers worked extended hours planting crops during the week. Many acres of spring barley and wheat were planted; farmers were also able to apply commercial fertilizer. Rain returned again during the weekend. Many areas in the county are experiencing flooding. Morgan, Summit, and Utah County fields dried out enough to allow farmers to complete some field work. In Utah County; lack of warm weather has slowed the growth of crops, and pastures. Fruit producers have yet to determine the extent of frost damage from last week. In Carbon County some fruit freeze damage to early blooming trees has been reported. Duchesne County farmers are preparing to plant corn and have been planting other grain crops. There has been concern about low soil moisture, but concerns were eased by a storm at the end of the week. Pasture and crop growth in Uintah County has been limited; several hard frosts occurred last week. Fields planted with grain in Iron County seem to be in good condition. Alfalfa growth remains delayed. Box Elder County livestock are in good condition. Pasture growth has been slow this year. The rain at the end of last week should improve pasture conditions. Water has not yet been released into irrigation canals. The first signs of Black Grass bugs were spotted in the upper Howell Valley. Many dairy producers in Northern Utah are in need of hay. Hay supplies are tight and if hay can be located prices are very high. Some cattle in Cache County are being removed from pastures that are near rivers and streams due to flooding. Cold wet spring weather in Weber County has caused an increase in calf death loss. There is concern in Carbon County that pastures will not be able to provide

enough feed for livestock until the snow from summer ranges melts. Some livestock ponds on the desert are dry while others have an adequate amount of water. Duchesne County ranchers are delaying moving cattle to summer ranges due to the amount of snowpack in the mountains. More hay will be needed the longer cattle remain on spring pastures. Pasture irrigation has begun. Summit County livestock are in good condition, but ranchers are concerned with the delayed grass growth in pastures and rangelands. Some farmers are preparing for flooding along streams and rivers. Calving and lambing in Iron County went well this year.

VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 4% short, 80% adequate, 16% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% short, 81% adequate, 8% surplus. Pasture 1% very poor,4% poor, 18% fair, 65% good, 12% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent. Other hay 1% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1% poor, 17% fair, 61% good, 21% excellent. Corn planted 74%; 80% 2010; 73% 5-yr avg. Corn emerged 40%; 59% 2010; 49% 5-yr avg. Corn 10% fair, 81% good, 9% excellent. Soybeans planted 8%; 17% 2010; 11% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat headed 64%; 65% 2010; 41% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 1% poor, 14% fair, 71% good, 14% excellent. Barley 4% poor, 16% fair, 68% good, 12% excellent. Tobacco Greenhouse 19% fair, 61% good, 20% excellent. Tobacco Plantbeds 17% fair, 83% good. Flue-cured tobacco transplanted 20%; 54% 2010; 35% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco transplanted 8%; 12% 2010; 4 5-yr avg. Dark fire cured tobacco transplanted 18%; 15% 2010; 6% 5-yr avg. Peanuts planted 18%; 14% 2010; 18% 5-yr avg. Cotton planted 46%; 41% 2010; 43% 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 10% fair,90% good. All Apples 36% fair, 64% good. Peaches 2% poor, 30% fair, 66% good, 2% excellent. Grapes 11% fair, 81% good, 8% excellent. Oats 12% fair, 87% good, 1% excellent. Oats for grain seeded 57%; 69% 2010; 14% 5-yr avg. Much needed rain graced the state increasing soil moisture. Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.8. In some areas corn planting is almost complete and some has begun to emerge. Soybean and peanut planting continues. Preparation for dark and burley tobacco transplanting has begun. Pastures and hayfields growth slowed due to cool temperatures. Growers were preparing their equipment for barley and wheat harvest. The barley crop has good yield potential and growers are optimistic for good yields. Vegetable growers are harvesting early crops. Harvesting of strawberries, asparagus, and greens are in full swing. Tobacco greenhouses look good with plants ready to go to the field.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture conditions 2% short, 53% adequate, and 45% surplus. Although spring planting progressed, producers expressed frustration with unseasonably cool spring temperatures. Windy conditions in Douglas and Asotin Counties prevented dryland farmers from spraying weeds in wheat and summer fallow acreage. Higher ground and well-drained fields in Snohomish County were finally able to handle field activity. The first cutting of alfalfa remained several weeks delayed statewide. In Klickitat County, irrigation started where crops were growing on sandy ground. Winter wheat in Walla Walla County was in good condition, although signs of rust were prevalent. Christmas tree growers were finishing up with herbicide applications in Grays Harbor County. In the upper Yakima Valley, daytime high temperatures were finally suitable for bee flight. Although early in the week, a few fruit producers utilized frost protection strategies. Most cherries in the upper Valley entered petal fall stage. Meanwhile, apples in the lower Valley were between full bloom and petal fall. Asparagus harvest was beginning to pick up. Vegetable growers started to transplant peppers, tomatoes, and other crops into their fields. These crops were planted under plastic to warm up the soil. In Chelan County, tree fruits were about 10 days behind normal development. The cherries were finished blooming at low elevations. Apples officially reached full bloom in Wenatchee. In Klickitat County, winter damage on apricot trees was showing signs of a poor crop. Range and pasture conditions 7% very poor, 4% poor, 40% fair, 44% good and 5% excellent. In Pend Oreille County, pastures were green but not showing signs of growth, which left cattlemen concerned about the need for hay with continued short supplies. Dairy farmers in Whatcom County expressed concern about the late planting of grass and field corn. Cattle were finally out on spring pasture in Klickitat County. Shellfish farmers in Pacific County finished dredge maintenance work and prepared for oyster seeding operations.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 3. Topsoil moisture was 58% adequate and 42% surplus compared with 4% very short, 22% short, 73% adequate and 1% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting was 45%, 88% in 2010, and 79% 5-year avg. Hay and roughage supplies were 12% very short, 29% short, 49% adequate and 10% surplus compared with 23% short, 76% adequate and 1% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 6% very short, 21% short and 73% adequate compared with 11% short and 89% adequate last year. Corn 0% planted, 43% in 2010, 41% 5-yr avg.; 3% emerged, 10% in 2010, and 9% 5-year avg. Soybeans 2% planted, 7% 2010, and 8% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 9% poor, 40% fair, 48% good and 3% excellent; 17% headed, 31% in 2010, and 19% 5-year avg. Hay conditions were 1% very poor, 6% poor, 52% fair, 39% good and 2% excellent. Apple conditions were 37% fair, 59% good and 4% excellent. Peach conditions were 40% percent fair, 58% good and 2% excellent. Cattle and calves were 4% poor, 33% fair, 58% good and 5% excellent. Calving was 93% complete, comparison data not available. Sheep and lambs were 3% poor, 35% fair, 58% good and 4% excellent. Lambing was 94% complete, comparison data not available. Recent rainfall left many fields too wet for field work. Farming activities included planning home gardens, building and repairing fences, rotating pastures, calving, lambing and kidding.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 66% adequate, and 32% surplus. Spring tillage 32%, 81% 2010, 61% 5-year avg. Oats 33% planted, 95% 2010, 79% 5-yr avg.; 9% emerged, 70% 2010, 47% 5-year avg. Corn 16% planted, 66% 2010, 44% 5-year avg. A Chippewa County reporter noted that corn planting has begun on light soils, but dry conditions are still needed to plant on heavy soils. In the East Central District some farmers reported looking into putting in shorter maturity day corn from 105 days to 95 days. Winter wheat conditions 2% v. poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, and 17% excellent. Winter wheat freeze damage 74% none, 20% light, 4% moderate, 2% severe. Most reporters commented that the winter wheat came through the winter with very little winterkill damage. Pasture conditions 2% v. poor, 9% poor, 42% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent. Many reports indicated that the pastures were greening up, but there was little growth because of colder weather. Manure storage systems have been at their limits with some farmers expecting to empty them very soon or as weather permits. Potato planting was moving along well in Portage County. One reporter in Ozaukee County reported peas were being planted. A Waupaca County reporter noted there was winterkill in the raspberry crop, but strawberries looked good. Apple tree buds were swelling and should begin to bloom soon in Shawano County. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 1 to 8 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 54 to 58 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 35 to 42 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.0 inches in La Crosse to 0.06 inches in Eau Claire and Milwaukee.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 5.70. Topsoil moisture 12% short, 77% adequate, 11% surplus. Barley progress 82% planted, 38% emerged. Oats progress 61% planted, 20% emerged. Spring wheat progress 34% planted, 9% emerged. Winter wheat progress 56% jointed. Corn progress 6% planted. Sugar beet progress 48% planted, 4% emerged. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 33% fair, 64% good, 2% excellent. Spring calves born 89%. Farm flock ewes lambed 92%. Farm flock sheep shorn 91%. Range flock ewes lambed 34%. Range flock sheep shorn 72%.Calf losses 37% light, 59% normal, 4% heavy. Lamb losses 29% light, 70% normal, 1% heavy. Cattle condition 16% fair, 80% good, 4% excellent. Calf condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 82% good, 4% excellent. Sheep condition 22% fair, 76% good, 2% excellent. Lamb condition 14% fair, 84% good, 2% excellent. Cattle moved to summer pasture 16%.Sheep moved to summer pasture 14%. Range and pasture condition 6% poor, 22% fair, 69% good, 3% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 3% short, 78% adequate, 19% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 5% very short, 26% short, 68% adequate, 1% surplus. Mother Nature continues to showcase all her tricks in Wyoming. Snow is still hanging on in the draws and shaded areas of Weston County and similarly to Converse and Uinta counties, the grass has been slow in coming. Hay shortages are evident in counties such as Lincoln, Uinta and Weston as the spring has not afforded ranchers with adequate grass and BLM rangeland turnout dates may be delayed. Soil conditions in Converse County are quickly turning dry but as mountain snowpack melts and flood waters begin to rise in counties such as Lincoln, Platte and Uinta, irrigation water supplies are of little concern. Flood potential remains high in many Wyoming counties, despite cooler nighttime temperatures helping to regulate snow melt. Sublette County reported some rain this past week, which they hope to be effective precipitation for pastures and rangeland grazing. Platte County reported cool season grasses beginning to green up there, with winter wheat continuing to look good. The NRCS SNOTEL site, as of May 9th, showed a snow water equivalent statewide average of 167%, well above the average of 89% this time last year. Activities moving livestock, shearing sheep, lambing and calving, field work.

May 5 ENSO Update

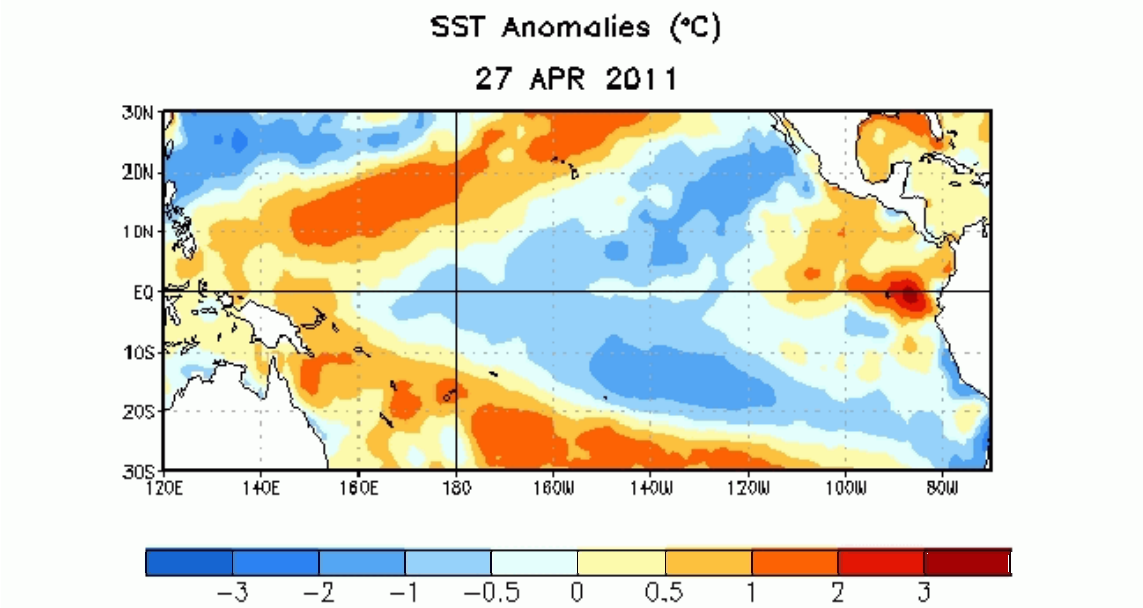


Figure 1: Average sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 27 April 2011. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period weekly means (Xue et al. 2003, *J Climate*, **16**, 1601-1612).

ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Advisory

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to develop during May-June 2011 and continue through the Northern Hemisphere summer 2011.

During April 2011, La Niña continued to weaken as indicated by increasing surface and subsurface temperature anomalies across the equatorial Pacific Ocean. The latest weekly Niño indices reflected below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the central and east-central Pacific (–0.6°C in Nino-4 and Nino-3.4 regions), and near-average to above-average SSTs in the eastern Pacific (–0.1°C in Nino-3 and +0.8°C in Nino-1+2 regions; Fig. 1). The subsurface oceanic heat content anomalies (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean) increased slightly, due to an expanded area of above-average temperatures at thermocline depth. Consistent with other transitions to ENSO-neutral conditions, the atmospheric circulation anomalies related to La Niña remained considerable over the tropical and subtropical Pacific. Convection was enhanced over much of Indonesia and suppressed over the western and central equatorial Pacific. Also, anomalous low-level easterly and upper-level westerly winds have persisted in this region. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies reflect a weakening La Niña, but with ongoing global impacts.

Current observed trends, along with forecasts from nearly all of the ENSO models, indicate La Niña will continue to weaken in the coming months, with a return to ENSO-neutral during May-June-July 2011 (three-month average in the Nino-3.4 index between –0.5°C and +0.5°C). Thereafter, the majority of models and all multi-model forecasts (shown by the thick lines) predict ENSO-neutral conditions to continue through the remainder of 2011. However, the status of ENSO beyond the Northern Hemisphere summer remains uncertain due to lower model forecast skill at longer lead times.

La Niña will continue to have global impacts even as the episode diminishes. Expected La Niña impacts during May-July 2011 include suppressed convection over the west-central tropical Pacific Ocean, and enhanced convection over Indonesia. Potential La Niña impacts in the United States include an enhanced chance for below-average precipitation across southeastern Texas and Louisiana, and an increased chance of below-average temperatures for the Pacific Northwest (see 3-month seasonal outlook released on April 21, 2011).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 9 June 2011. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 1-7, 2011

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Unfavorable dryness and untimely freezes adversely impacted vegetative to filling winter crops across northern Europe.

WESTERN FSU: Locally heavy rain alleviated short-term dryness and improved soil moisture reserves for jointing winter grains over much of the region.

EASTERN FSU: Sunny skies favored spring grain planting across the north, while showers in southern portions of the region slowed cotton planting.

MIDDLE EAST: Wet weather persisted from Turkey into Iran, maintaining locally abundant soil moisture for heading to filling winter grains but raising crop quality concerns.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Locally heavy showers persisted across the region, hampering winter crop maturation and early harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA: Hot weather persisted over the region as periodic, pre-monsoon showers brought early moisture to eastern India.

EAST ASIA: Showers provided beneficial moisture to summer crops in eastern China, while hot weather caused localized stress to winter wheat.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Unusually wet weather continued to aid soil moisture in Thailand but maintained a slow pace in the rice harvesting of Indonesia.

AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers caused some disruptions in summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting, but fieldwork likely progressed after brief delays.

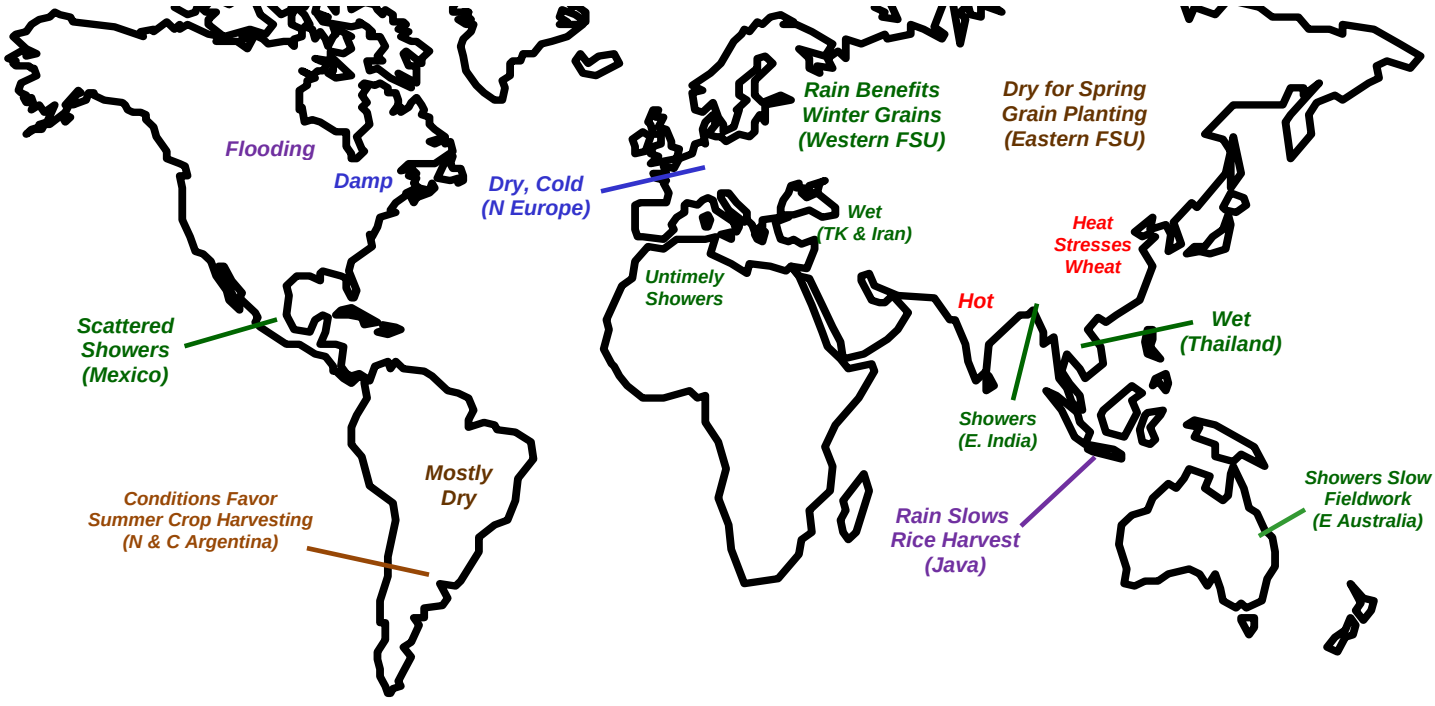
ARGENTINA: Cool, mostly dry weather improved conditions for corn and soybean harvesting.

BRAZIL: In the south, conditions favored wheat planting and the final stages of the soybean harvest.

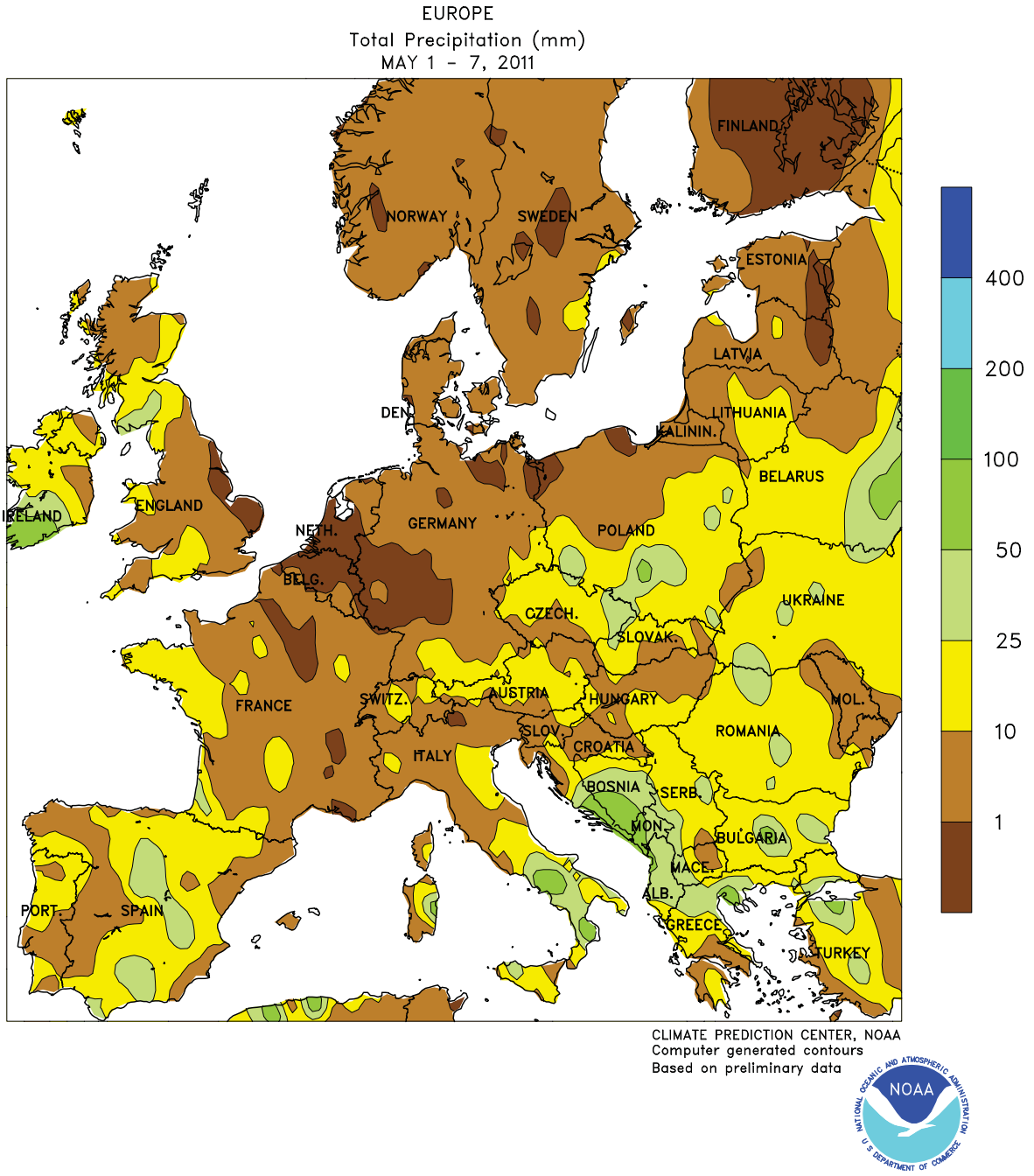
MEXICO: An increase in showers helped corn planting on the southern plateau.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Lingering wetness and flooding in eastern growing areas hampered early planting activities.

EASTERN CANADA: Cool, showery weather slowed the early stages of corn and soybean planting.

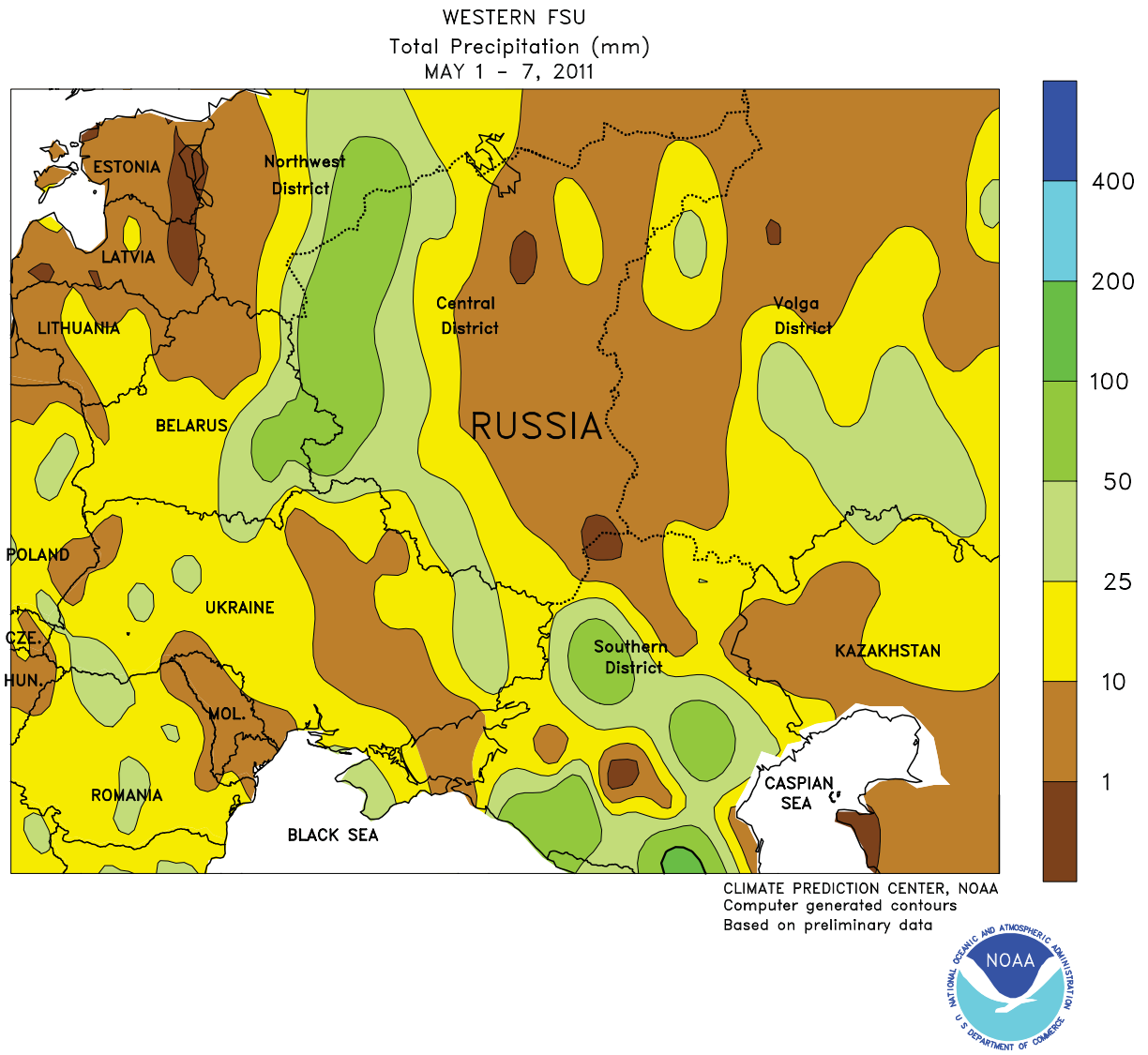


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

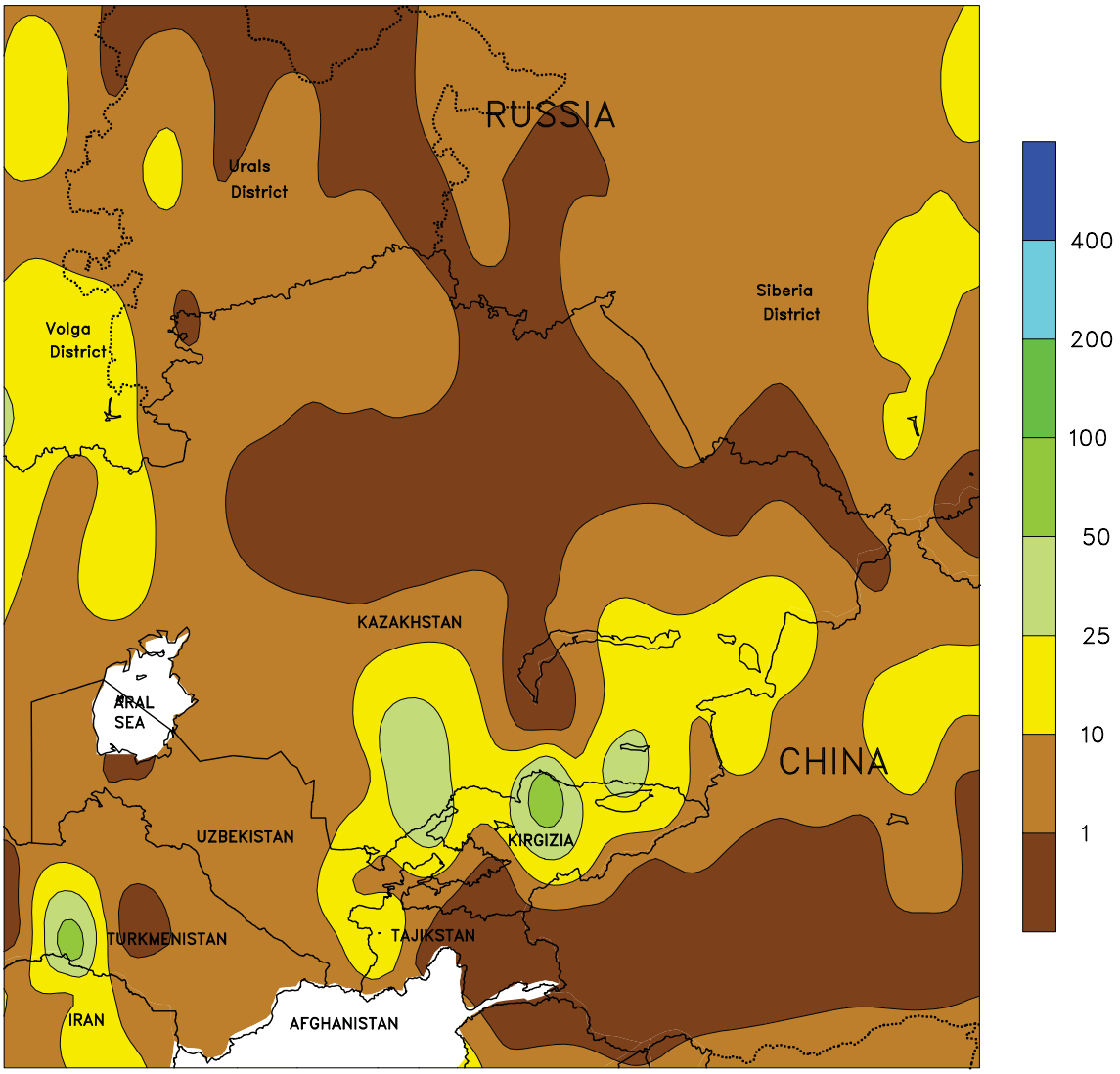
Unfavorable dryness in the north contrasted with beneficial rain across southern growing areas. High pressure over northern Europe maintained dry weather from France and southeastern England into Germany and northern Poland. Soil moisture in these areas continued to decline to unfavorable levels for vegetative (east) to filling (west) winter grains and oilseeds. In addition, a late-season, multi-day freeze impacted Germany, Poland, and northern portions of the Balkans, with nighttime readings as low as -7°C; the cold snap may have caused localized pockets of burnback or freeze damage to wheat and rapeseed which had reached the heading to flowering stage. Meanwhile, an upper-air disturbance generated moderate to heavy showers (10-70 mm) from southern portions of Poland and Germany into Italy and the Balkans, maintaining favorable prospects for heading to filling winter wheat. Farther west, a slow-moving cold front produced 5 to 30 mm of rain from western portions of France and the United Kingdom into Spain and Portugal, boosting soil moisture and irrigation reserves for emerging to vegetative summer crops.



WESTERN FSU

A stationary frontal boundary led to widespread, locally heavy showers across much of the region. Rainfall tallied 25 to 90 mm from southern Russia northward into western portions of the Southern District and adjacent crop areas in Belarus and Ukraine; the rain alleviated short-term dryness and boosted moisture reserves for vegetative winter grains and emerging summer crops. Light to moderate showers (2-30 mm) were also prevalent across the Volga District as well as western portions of Belarus and Ukraine, maintaining favorable soil moisture for winter crop growth. Temperatures in Russia averaged up to 5°C above normal, while cooler-than-normal conditions (-1 to -4°C below normal) were reported in Belarus and western Ukraine.

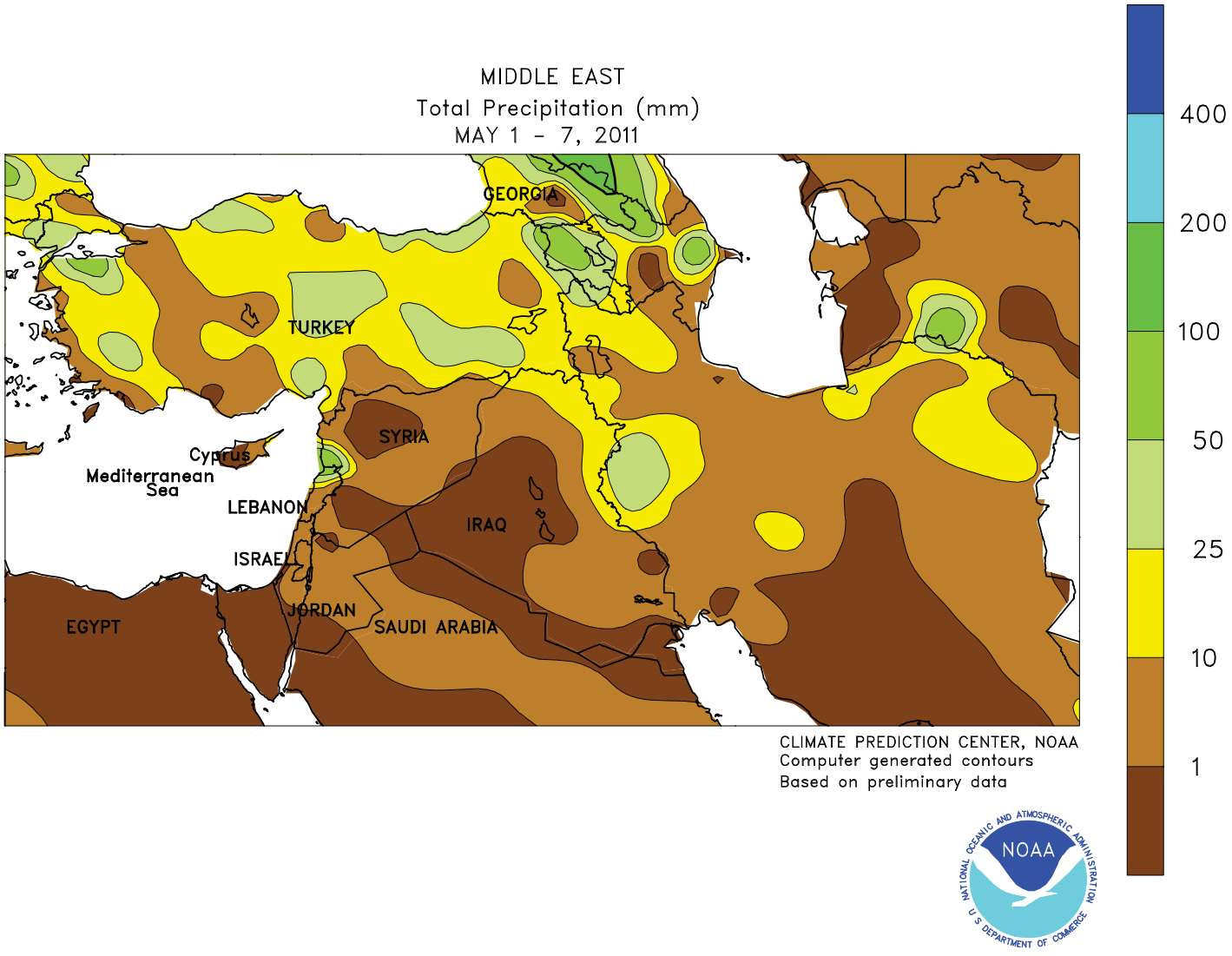
EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
MAY 1 - 7, 2011



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

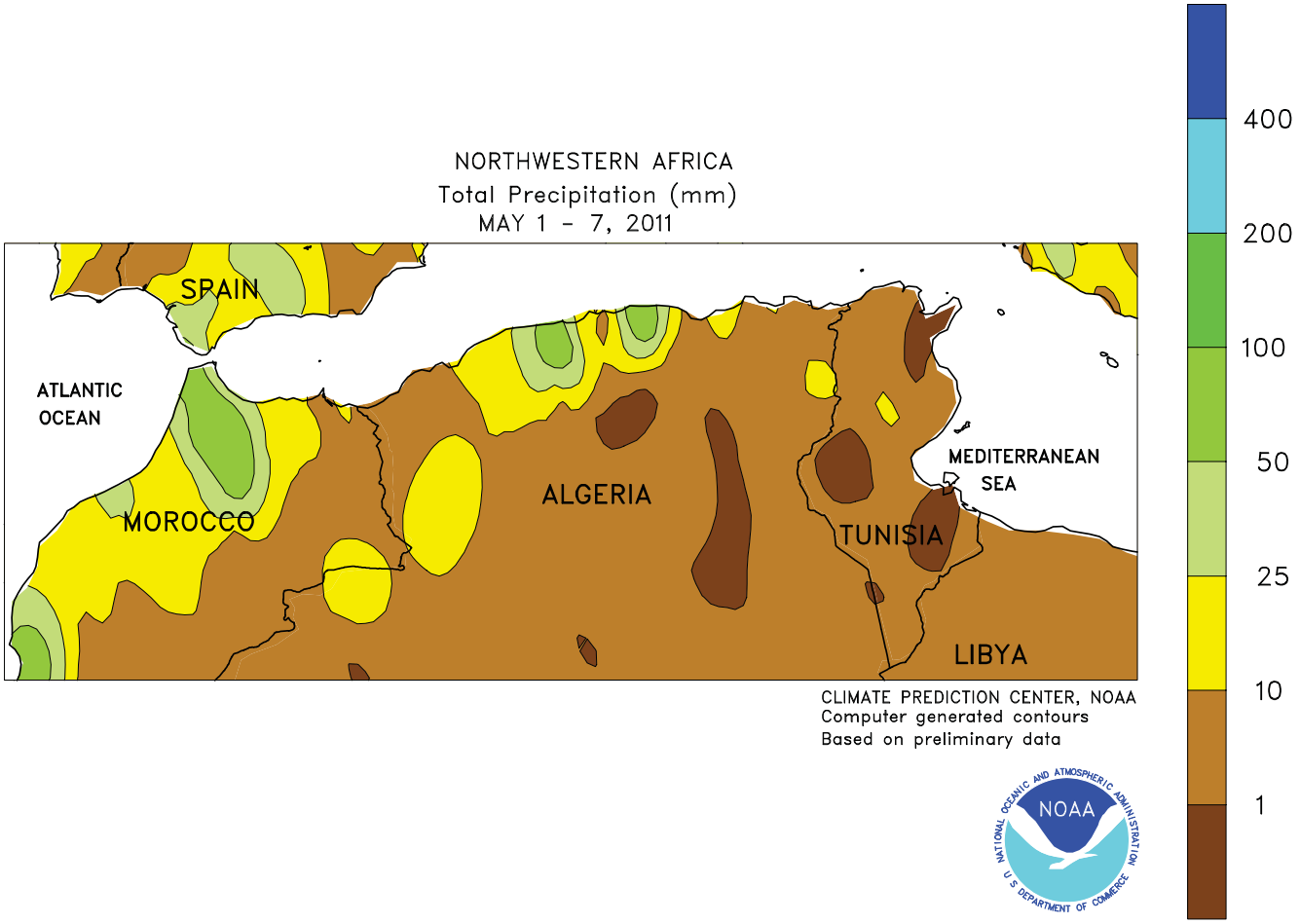
EASTERN FSU

Dry weather in northern growing districts contrasted with warm, showery conditions in the south. Spring grain planting rapidly advanced in Russia and northern Kazakhstan under mostly sunny skies and near-normal temperatures. Meanwhile, summer-like heat (30-38°C) accompanied scattered showers and thunderstorms (10-45 mm) in southern growing areas, delaying cotton planting but providing supplemental moisture for crop establishment.



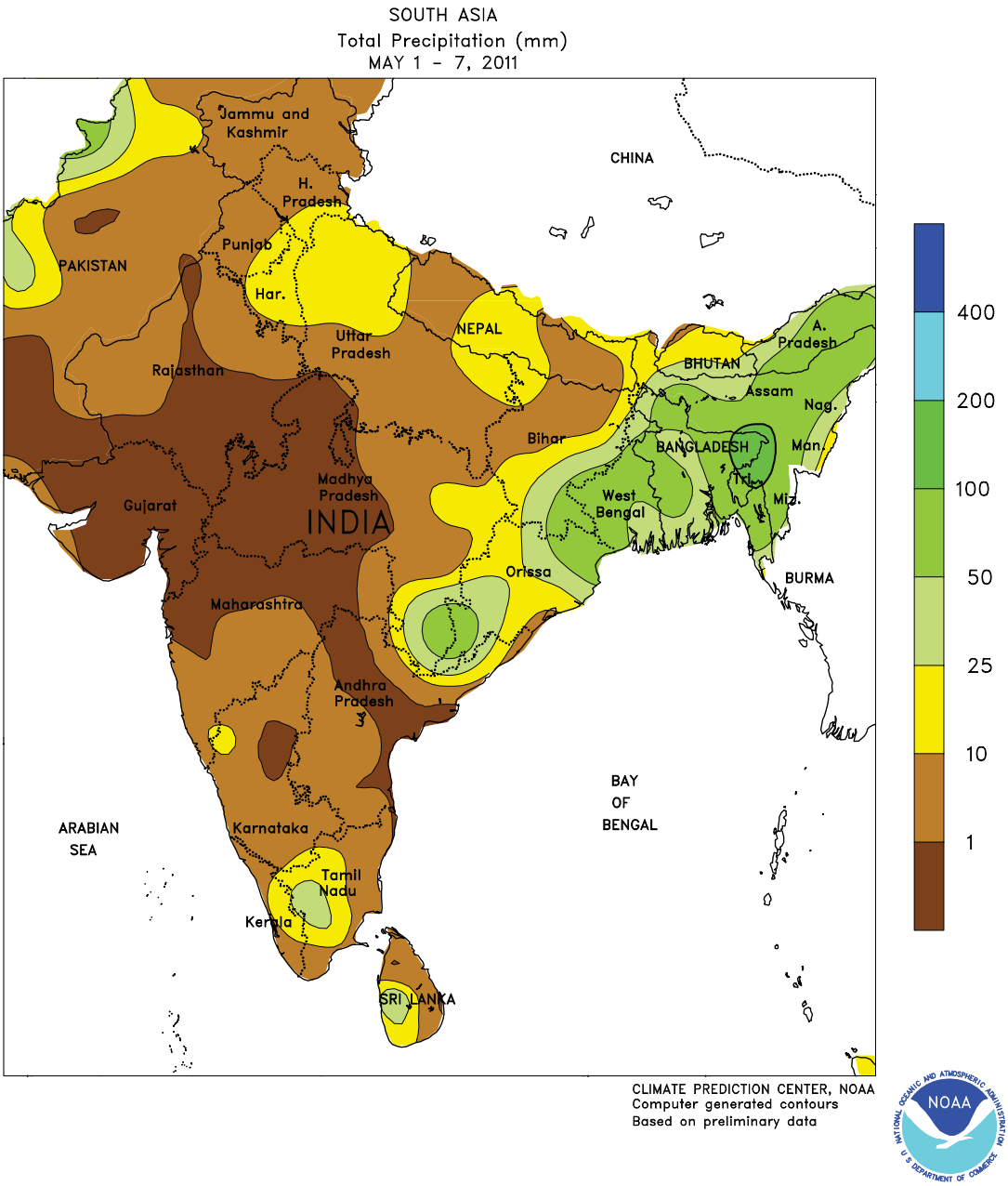
MIDDLE EAST

The month-long wet spell continued, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture but hampering fieldwork and causing local flooding. Showers and thunderstorms were heaviest (10-40 mm) across Turkey and western Iran, providing additional late-season moisture to reproductive to filling winter grains but further delaying cotton planting. Light to moderate rain (2-20 mm) was also reported in Syria, northern and eastern Iraq, and northeastern Iran, maintaining adequate soil moisture for filling winter wheat and providing improving irrigation reserves for dry-season crops.



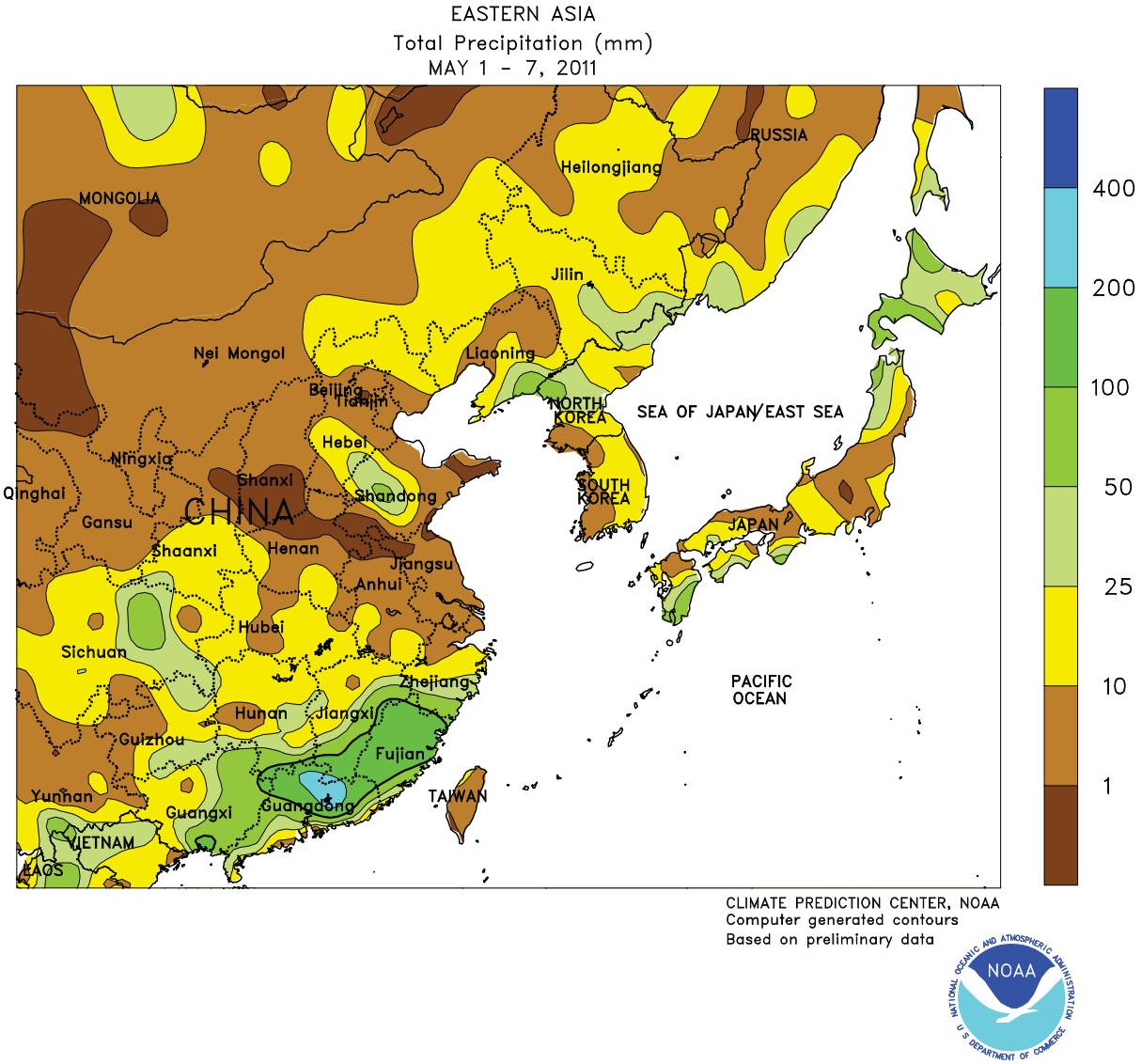
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Wet weather continued to hamper winter crop maturation and harvesting. A stationary storm system generated widespread, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (15-100 mm) from western Morocco into central Algeria, further hampering winter grain maturation and harvesting. Drier weather is needed soon to promote crop drydown and allow producers to resume fieldwork. Generally dry weather returned to eastern Algeria and northern Tunisia, favoring winter crop maturation and drydown.



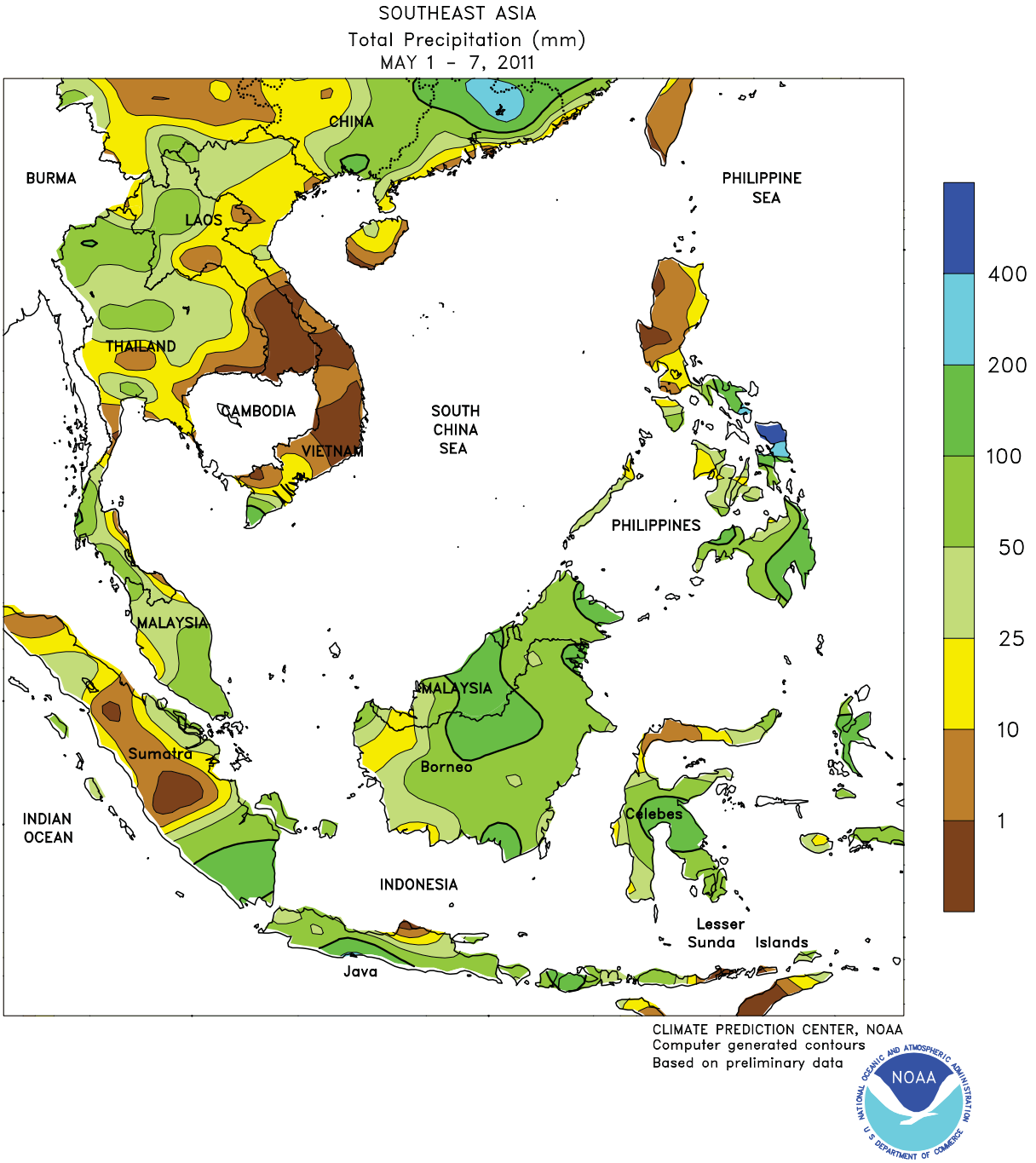
SOUTH ASIA

Hot weather expanded to cover over half of India and nearly all of Pakistan, with temperatures exceeding 40°C and locally approaching 45°C. The heat is a critical element in establishing the southwest monsoon in the region. Irrigated cotton and sugarcane planting continued in northern India as the oppressive heat maintained high water demands for emerging plants. Pre-monsoon showers (25-100 mm) continued across northeastern and east-central India as well as Bangladesh. Satellite imagery over the past week depicted increasing cloudiness over the Bay of Bengal, with the moisture typically moving into India by the end of May.



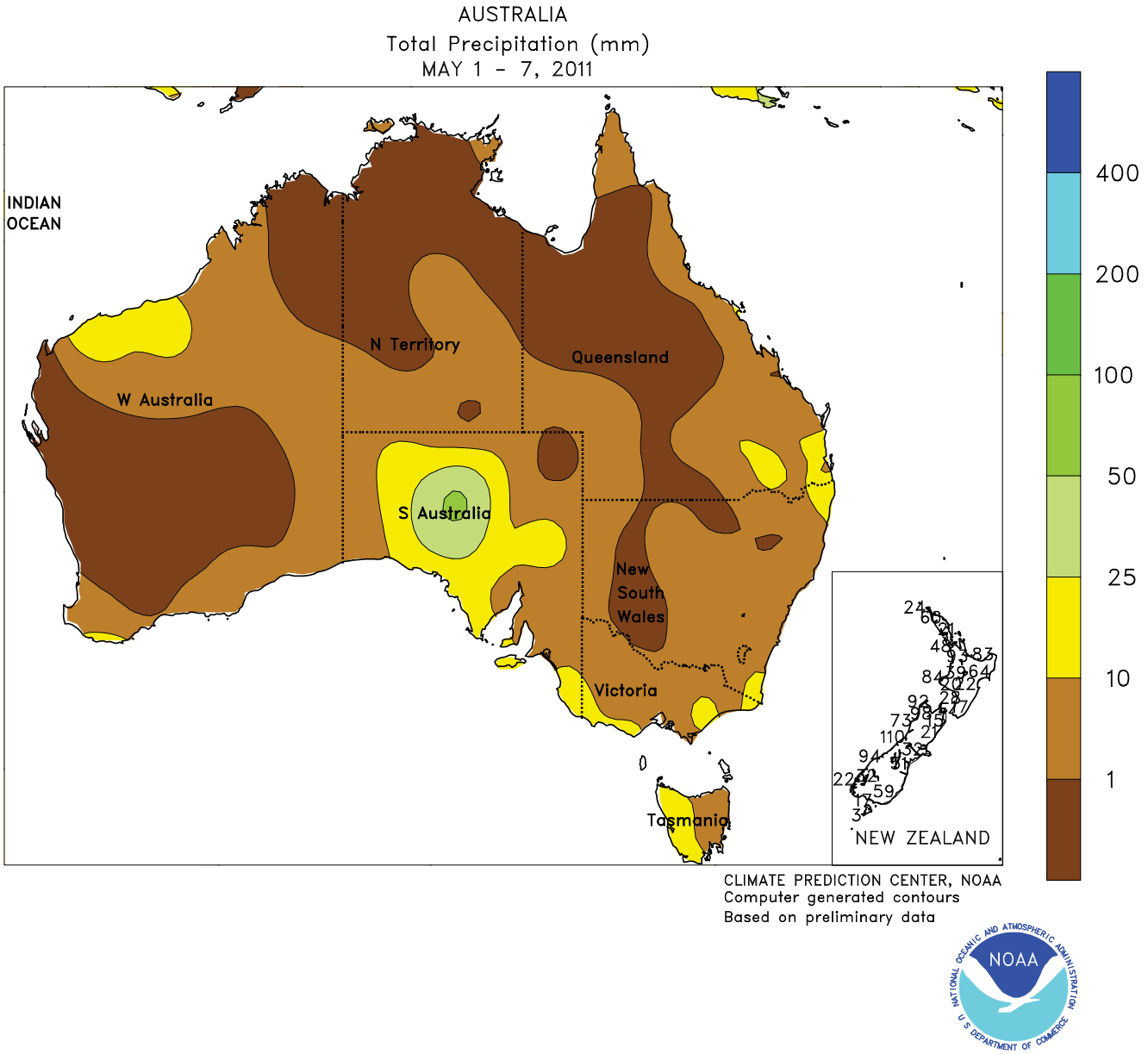
EASTERN ASIA

Showers overspread eastern China early in the week with upwards of 200 mm occurring in the southeast. Rainfall amounts between 10 and 25 mm caused brief delays in the winter rapeseed harvest in the Yangtze Valley, but boosted moisture supplies for recently planted corn and soybeans. Vegetative single-season rice across southern China also benefited from the added moisture, while drier weather during the latter half of the period benefited maturing early double-crop rice. The highest rainfall amounts (50-200 mm) occurred in provinces along the southern and southeastern coast, with showers persisting for much of the week. The rain cut spring moisture deficits in half, favoring sugarcane and some rice. However, large deficits still existed farther inland, particularly in Jiangxi and Hunan. Late-week showers (approaching 25 mm) on the North China Plain (mostly within Shandong) maintained adequate moisture supplies for filling winter wheat. Although, maximum temperatures in southern Henan and northern Anhui and Jiangsu surpassed 30°C for three consecutive days prior to the rainfall, causing stress to the immature crop. Meanwhile in northeastern China, periodic showers (10-25 mm) provided favorable planting moisture for corn, rice, and soybeans, while temperatures averaging 10 to 15°C benefited germination and early development. Elsewhere in the region, widespread rain (10-50 mm) across the Korean Peninsula and Japan increased moisture supplies for rice transplanting.



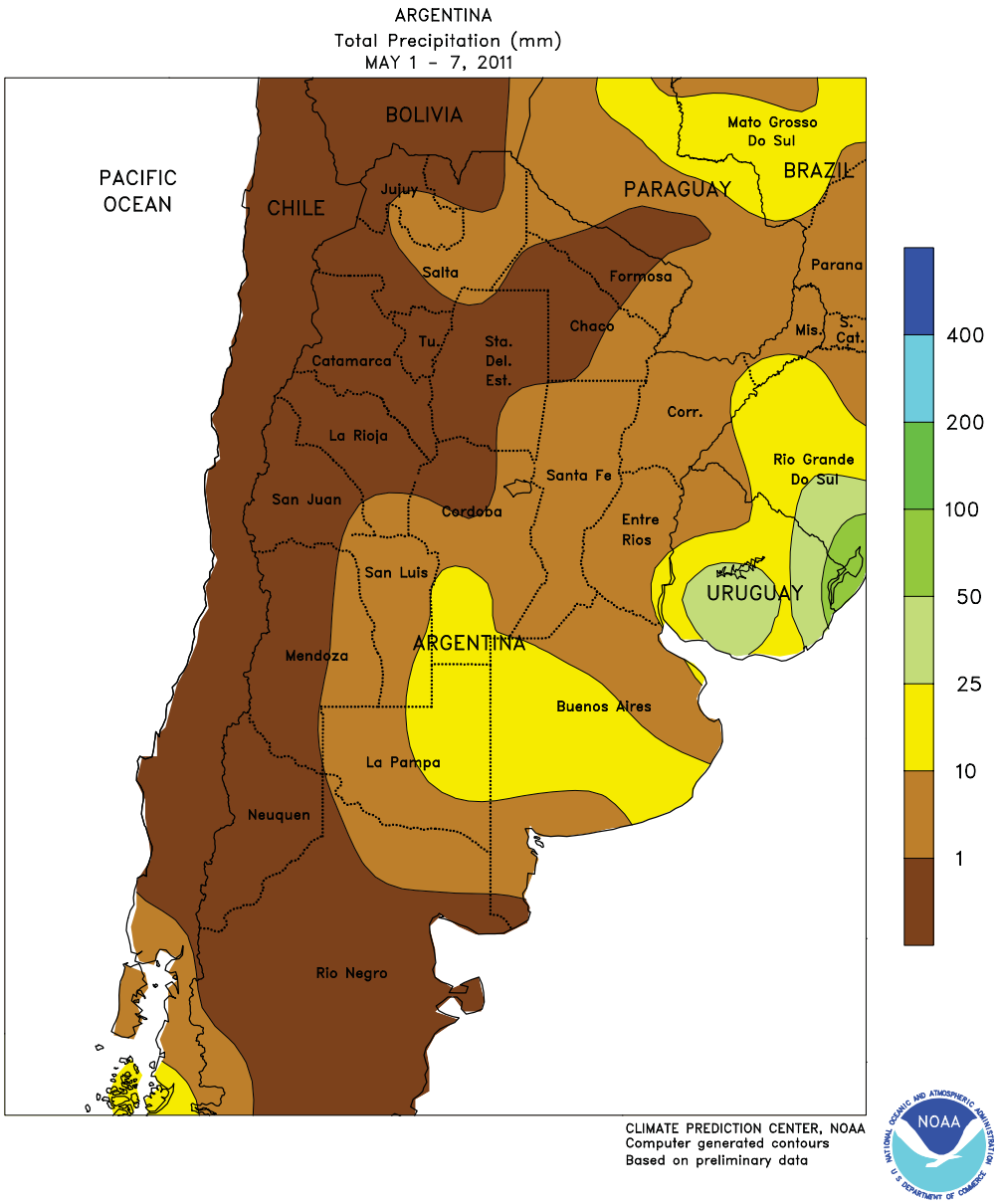
SOUTHEAST ASIA

The southwest monsoon appeared fully established across much of Thailand as winds consistently prevailed from the west. There was little discernable change in rainfall as widespread, heavy showers have persisted for several weeks. Rice transplanting was likely well underway during the past week with the monsoon onset. In Vietnam, summer rice transplanting accelerated in the south with minimal rain-related delays. Similarly, the southwest monsoon had yet to become established in the Philippines as strong easterly winds still prevailed. As a result, heavy showers (approaching 250 mm) continued in the eastern growing areas. Seasonable rainfall (25-100 mm) in Malaysia and Indonesia had little impact on oil palm harvesting. Although, persistent spring rainfall (averaging 25 mm per week) continued rice quality concerns reminiscent of last year's prolonged wetness.



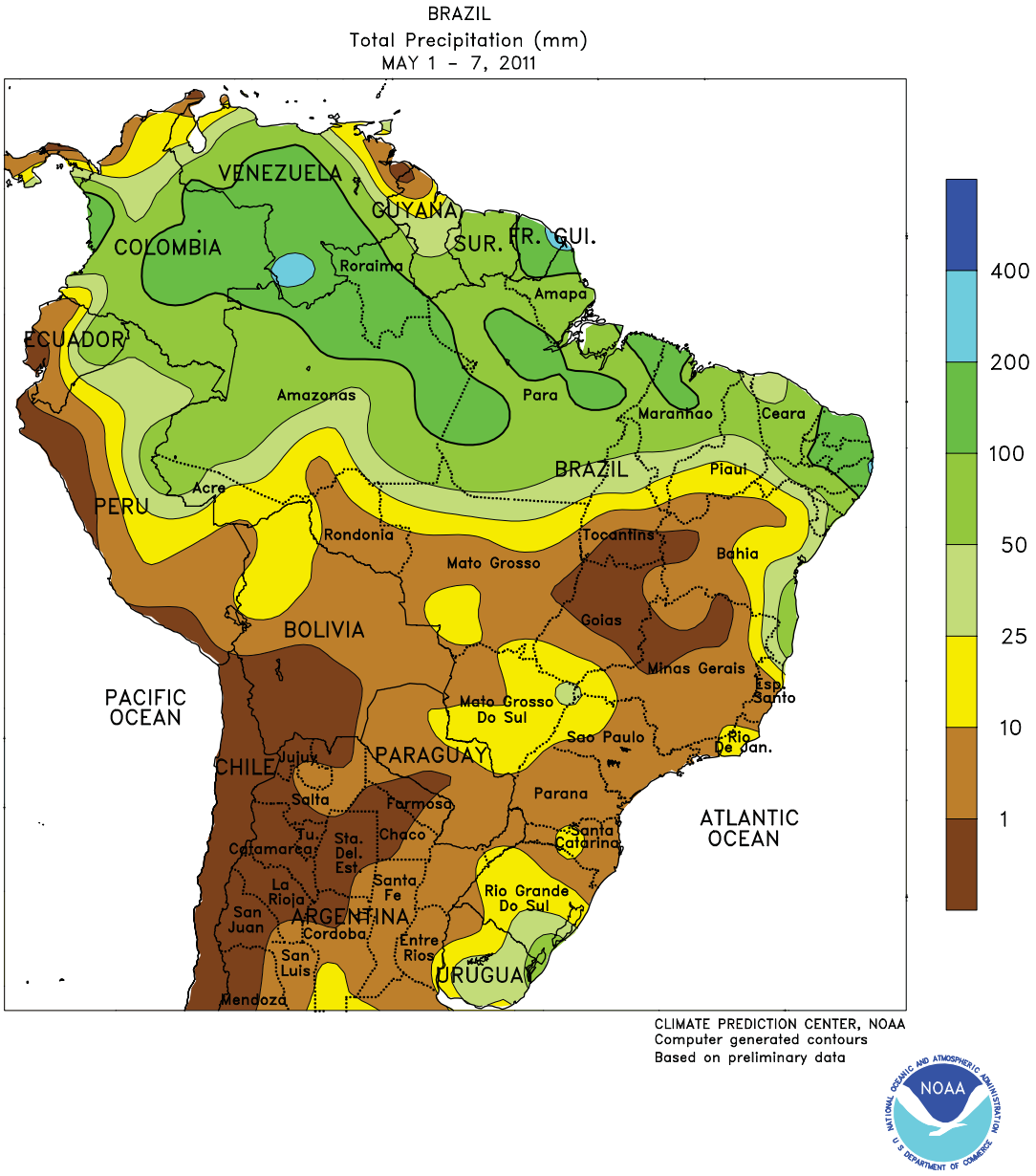
AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland and extreme northern New South Wales, scattered showers (5-20 mm) caused some disruptions in summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting, but fieldwork likely progressed after brief delays. Following months of above-normal rainfall, soil moisture remained favorable for early winter wheat development throughout this region. Farther south, widely scattered, generally light showers (1-7 mm, locally more) fell across South Australia, Victoria, and the remainder of New South Wales. Although subsoil moisture remains good in southeastern Australia, recent dryness has caused topsoil moisture to decline. More rain would be welcome in this region as farmers begin to plant winter grains and oilseeds. Similarly, more rain is needed in Western Australia, where drier-than-normal weather continued to grip most of the wheat belt in the wake of last year's drought-plagued winter crop growing season. Rainfall normally increases significantly in Western Australia during May. The majority of the winter grains and oilseeds are typically planted during May and June throughout Australia's major agricultural areas. Temperatures in the wheat belt averaged about 1 to 2ºC below normal.



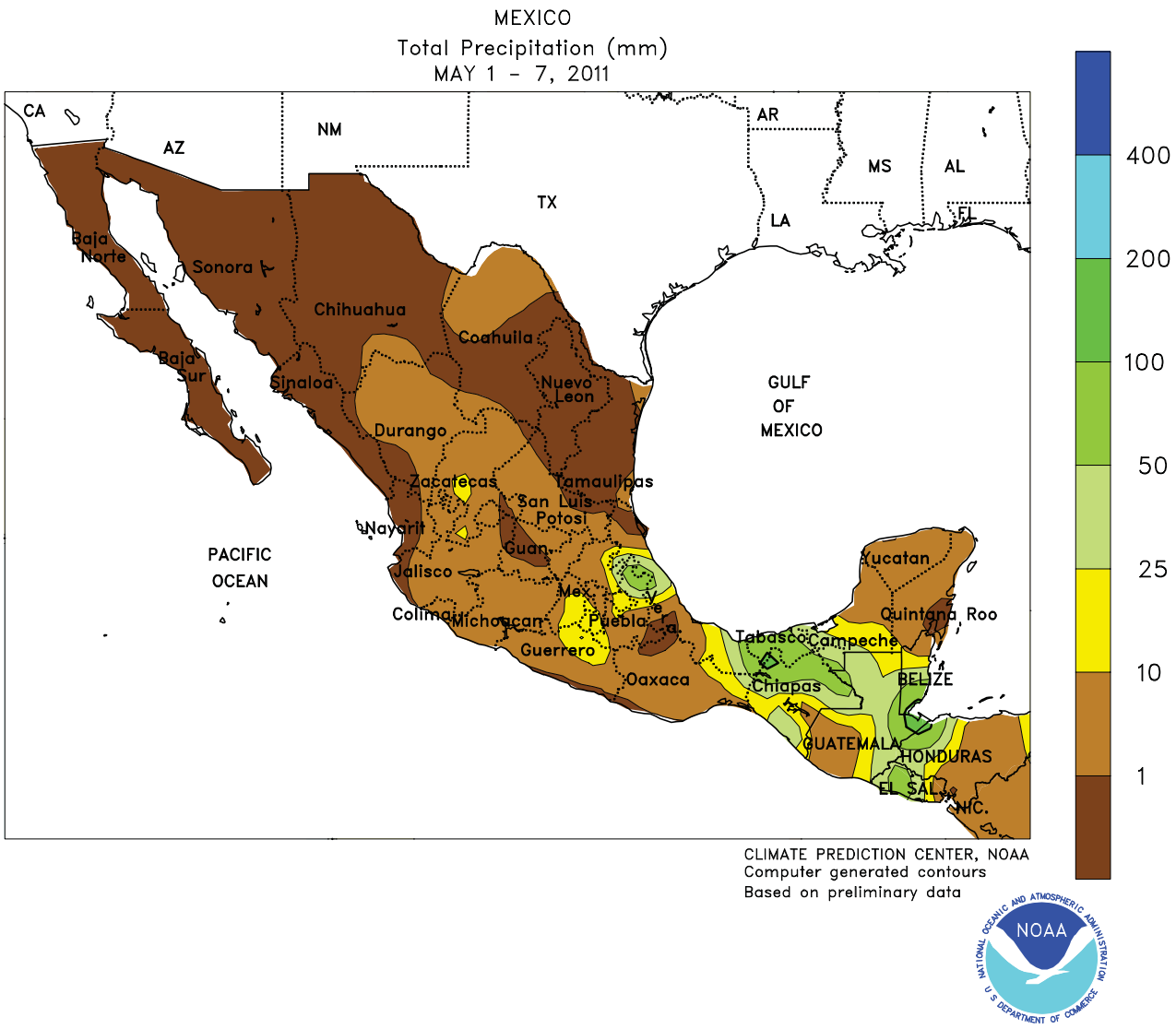
ARGENTINA

Drier, albeit cool, weather enveloped Argentina's main farming areas, improving conditions for summer crop harvesting after several weeks of unseasonable wetness. Rain (5-25 mm or more) lingered until May 1 in the south (Buenos Aires and nearby locations in La Pampa and Cordoba) before a strong cold front ushered in the cool, dry air mass. After the frontal passage, temperatures fell below freezing as far north as Cordoba, aiding drydown and maturation of corn and soybeans but coming too late to negatively impact crops. Cool conditions (temperatures averaging 3-4°C below normal, with lows falling below 5°C) also prevailed in the north, though daytime highs in the upper 20s (degrees C) at week's end helped mature cotton to recover from the unfavorably damp weather of the previous weeks.



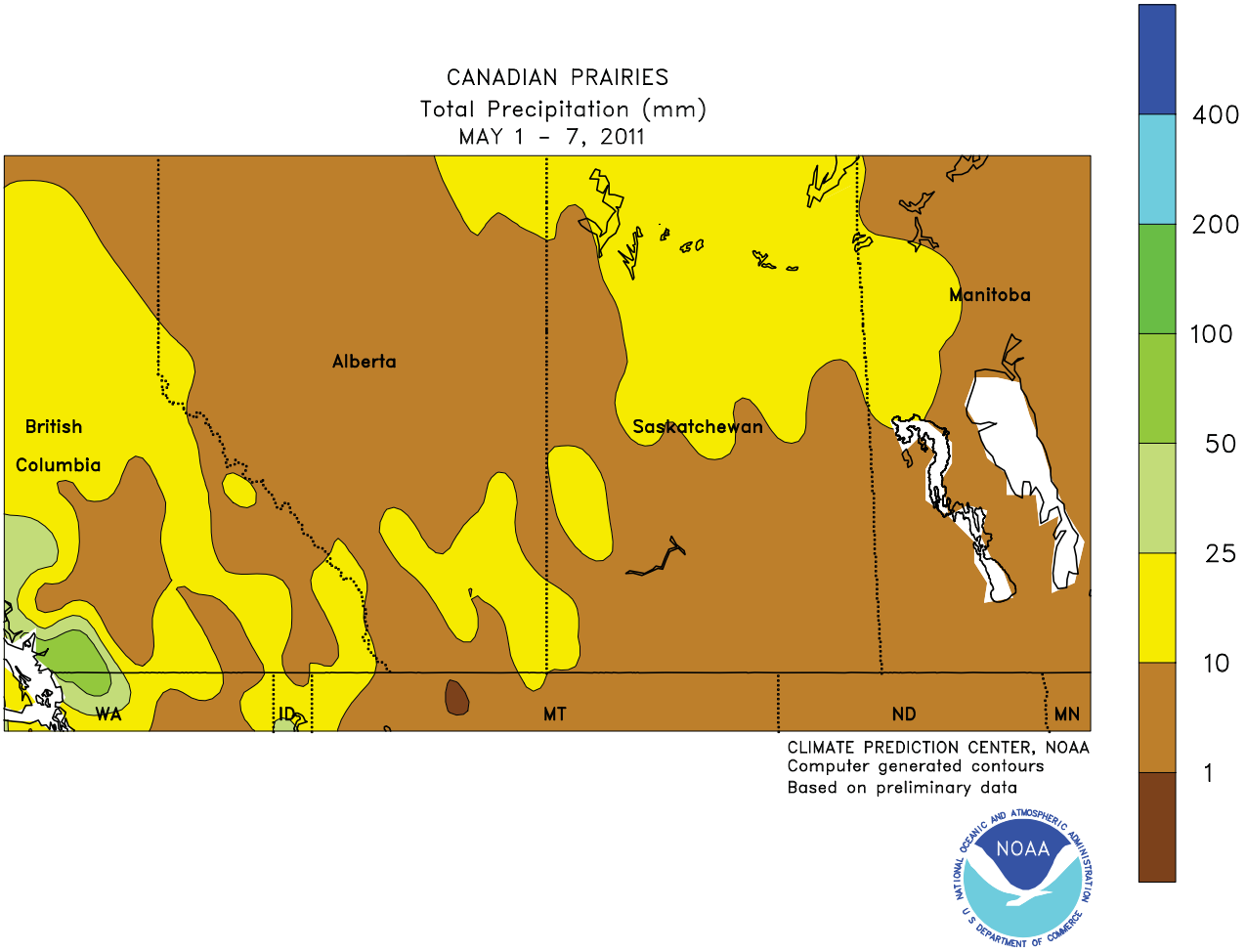
BRAZIL

Dry weather continued to dominate much of the south, aiding seasonal fieldwork that included winter wheat planting and the final stages of the soybean harvest. Rio Grande do Sul recorded light showers (less than 25 mm) early in the week, but warmer, sunny weather (highs ranging from 24-28°C) prevailed afterward. A similar pattern existed in Parana, Brazil's leading producer of winter wheat, aiding late planting and favoring development of emerging crops. In central Brazil, dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging up to 3°C above normal, with highs locally exceeding 35°C) fostered rapid growth of safrinha corn and cotton. Warm, sunny weather also promoted coffee bean development in key production areas of Minas Gerais, following a brief period of showers (locally exceeding 10 mm) early in the week that may have affected sugarcane harvesting in Sao Paulo. Meanwhile, seasonal rain (24-50 mm or more) increased moisture for sugarcane and other plantation crops along the northeastern coast.



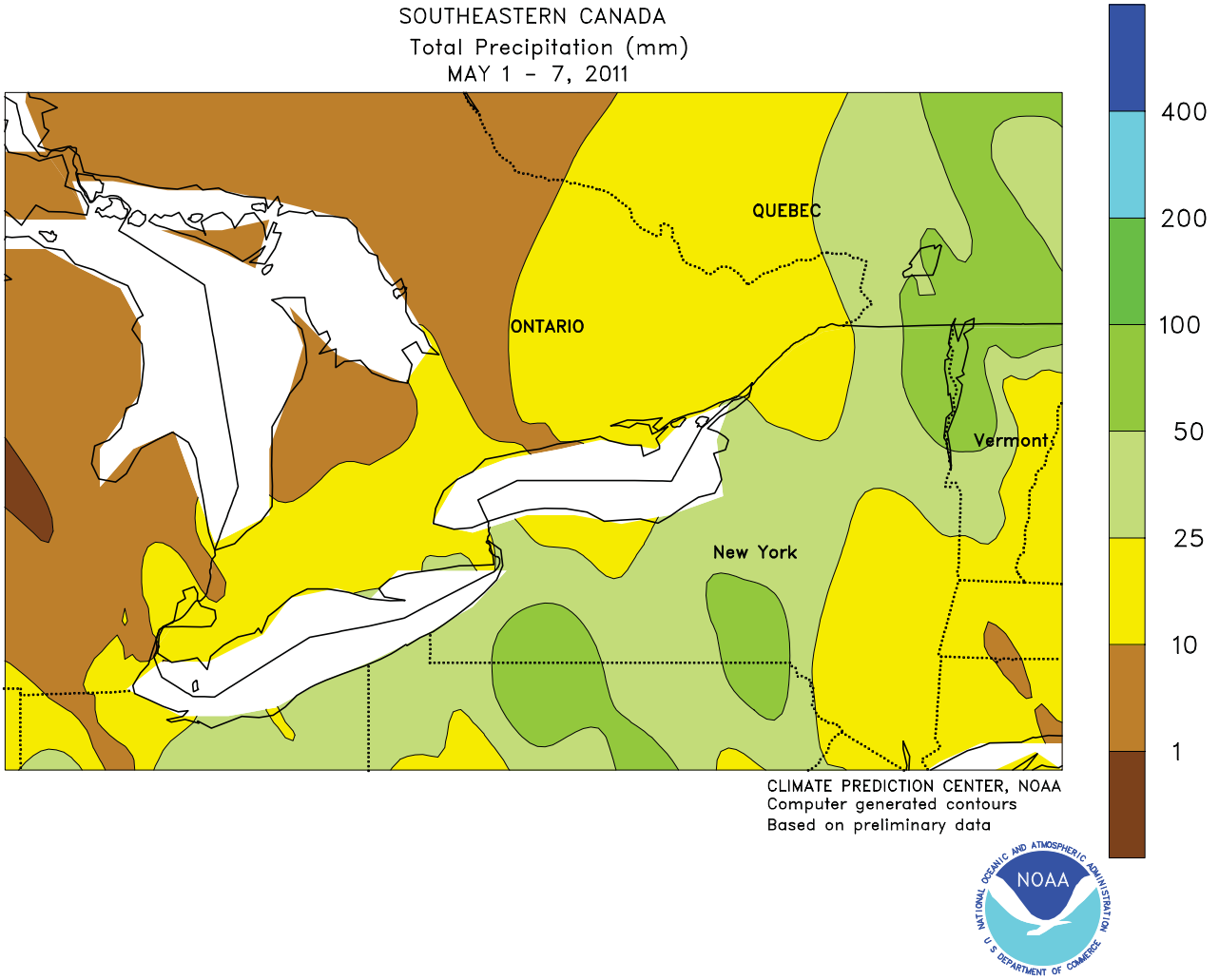
MEXICO

On the southern plateau, scattered showers boosted topsoil moisture for germination of corn and other rain-fed summer crops while helping to condition fields for planting. However, rainfall was generally below 10 mm and much more rain will be needed in the coming weeks as planting becomes more widespread. Showers were also scattered and light in the southeast, including the Yucatan Peninsula, and along the southern Pacific Coast (Michoacan to Chiapas). Farther north, pockets of rain (locally exceeding 10 mm) boosted irrigation reserves in southern sections of the Sierras (Zacatecas) but dry weather dominated the remainder of northern Mexico. In the northwest, the dryness, combined with above-normal temperatures (highs exceeding 35°C), promoted maturation and drydown of winter wheat. In the northeast (notably Tamaulipas), conditions remained unfavorably dry for development of the predominantly rain-fed winter sorghum crop.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

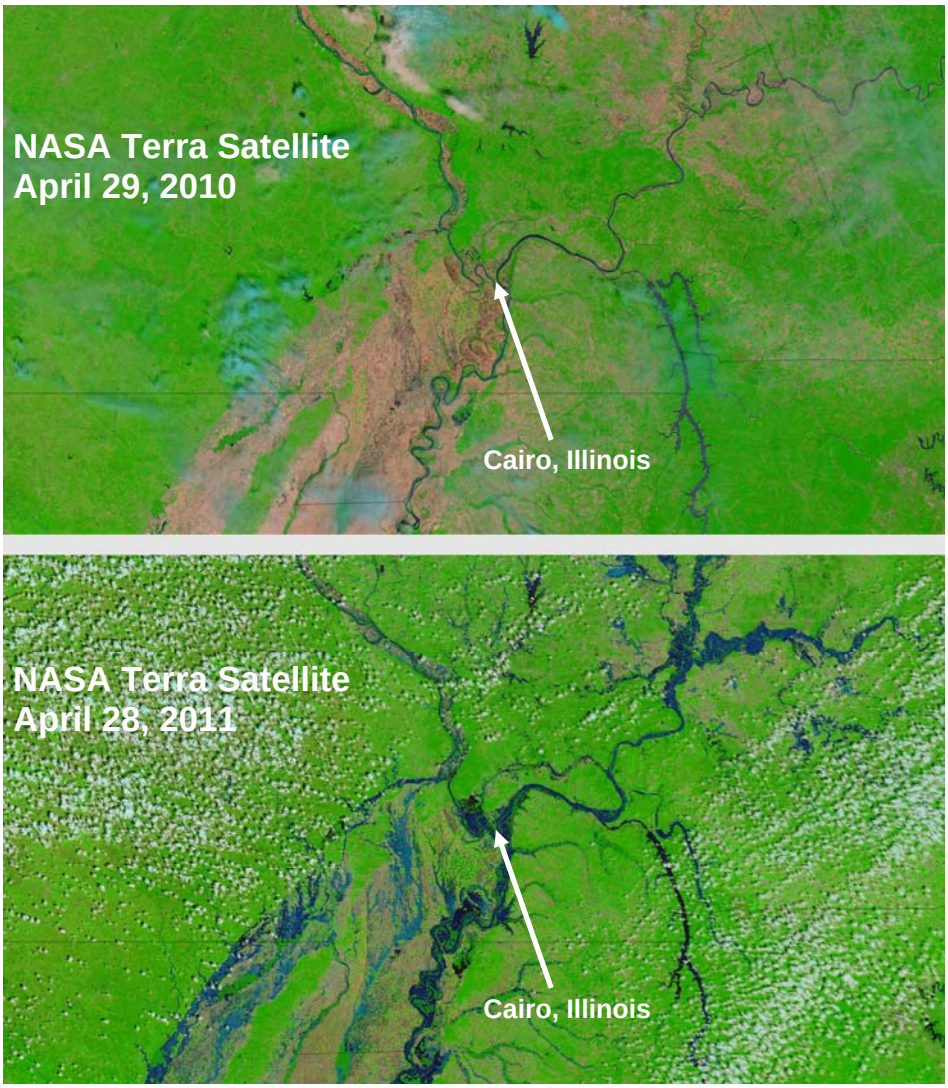
Cool weather and lingering wetness hampered early efforts to plant spring grains and oilseeds. On May 1, much of east was covered by snow. Although weekly precipitation was light (most areas received 5 mm or less), the snow melted rapidly as late-week temperatures reached the upper teens (degrees C), filling streams and keeping fields too wet to support planting activities. Flooding has plagued low-lying farmlands in the eastern Prairies (eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba) for most of the spring, mainly due to above-normal winter precipitation and the relatively late melting of a high-moisture content snowpack. Somewhat heavier precipitation (local accumulations exceeding 10 mm) was recorded in the western Prairies, which enters the spring with relatively low levels of drought but is currently experiencing fieldwork delays according to reports out of Canada. Temperatures across the Prairies averaged near to slightly below normal, with lows commonly falling below 0°C. The average date of the last spring freeze typically occurs in late May or early June, depending on the exact location, so freezing conditions can be expected in most areas for the next 3 to 4 weeks.



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Seasonably cool, showery weather prevailed across the region, slowing early planting of corn and soybeans. Rainfall totaling 10 to 25 mm or more was recorded in southwestern Ontario and Quebec; both areas have experienced unseasonably wet weather so far this spring and fieldwork delays have been reported. Temperatures averaged near normal, with lows falling below 5°C in all locations. Freezing temperatures also occurred in outlying farming areas. The average date of the last spring freeze ranges from early May in southwestern Ontario to late May in the northern-most farming areas of eastern Ontario and Quebec.

False-colored images, approximately a year apart, from the NASA Terra satellite. Blue colors indicate water, while greens and browns are dry land.



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Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to:
***Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.**
Internet URL: **http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather**
E-mail address: ***weather@oce.usda.gov***

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Managing Editor.....***Brad Rippey*** (202) 720-2397
Production Editor.....***Brian Morris*** (202) 720-3062
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