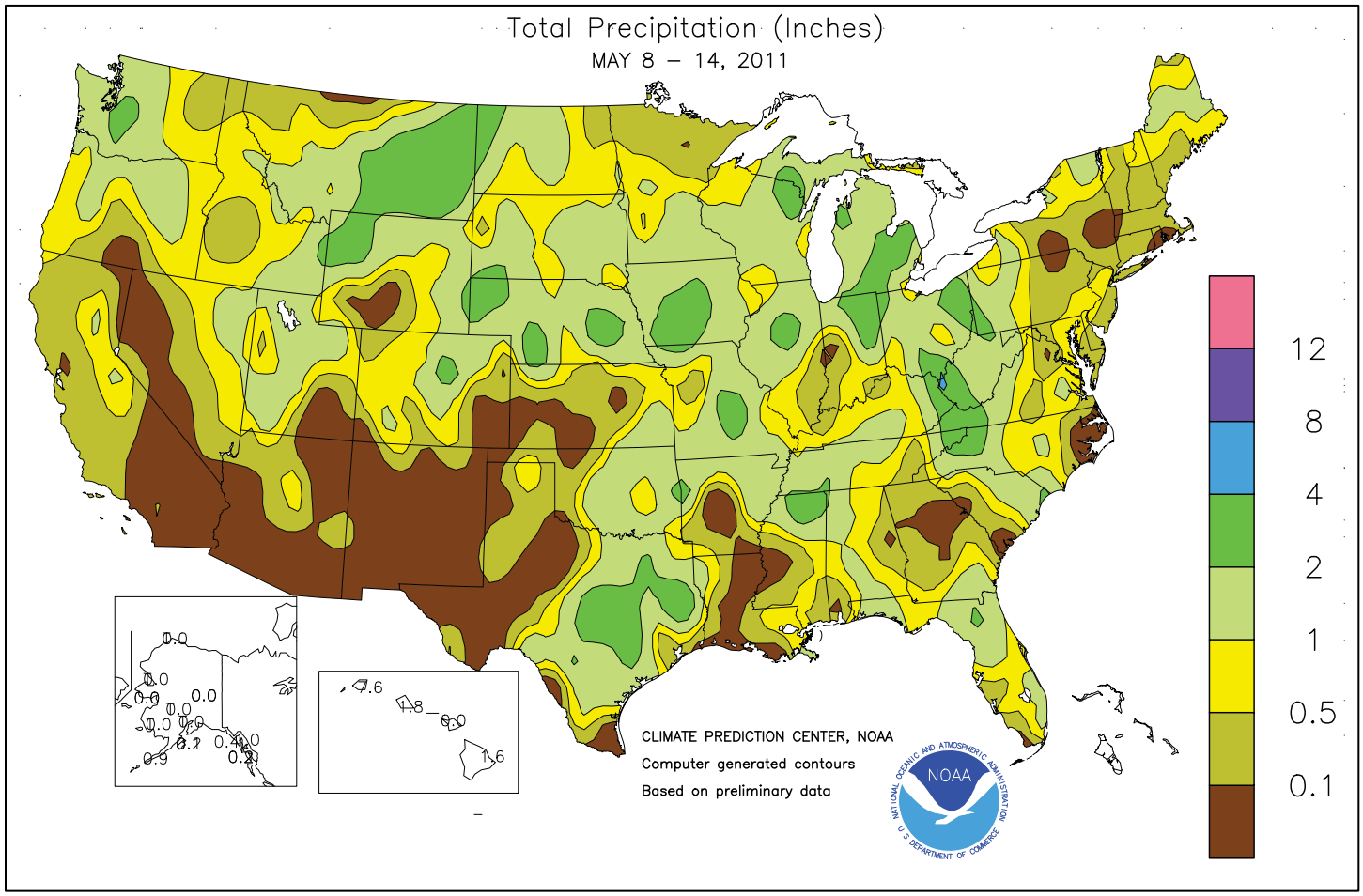
Volume 98, No. 20 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather May 17, 2011

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 8 - 14, 2011

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A sliding window of opportunity for **Midwestern** fieldwork gradually closed from west to east. During the favorable spell, early-week temperatures soared to 90°F or higher as far north as **southern Minnesota**. In the mid- to late-week period, however, **Midwestern** rainfall generally totaled 1 to 2 inches, with locally higher amounts. Meanwhile, flood-control efforts continued in the **lower Mississippi Valley**. In **Louisiana**, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began opening bays in the **Bonnet Carré Spillway** (connecting the **Mississippi River to Lake**

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Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

Weakening of La Niña continued during April, but impacts on Western precipitation patterns remained noteworthy. Specifically, heavy April precipitation occurred in the Pacific Northwest, the northern and central Rockies, and the northern Intermountain West. Extremely dry conditions persisted, however, in much of New Mexico—consistent with a La Niña signal.

Since the start of the 2011 Water Year on October 1, 2010, most of the West has experienced above-normal precipitation. This has translated into the likelihood of above-normal spring and summer runoff. Exceptions include New Mexico, much of Arizona, and southern Colorado.

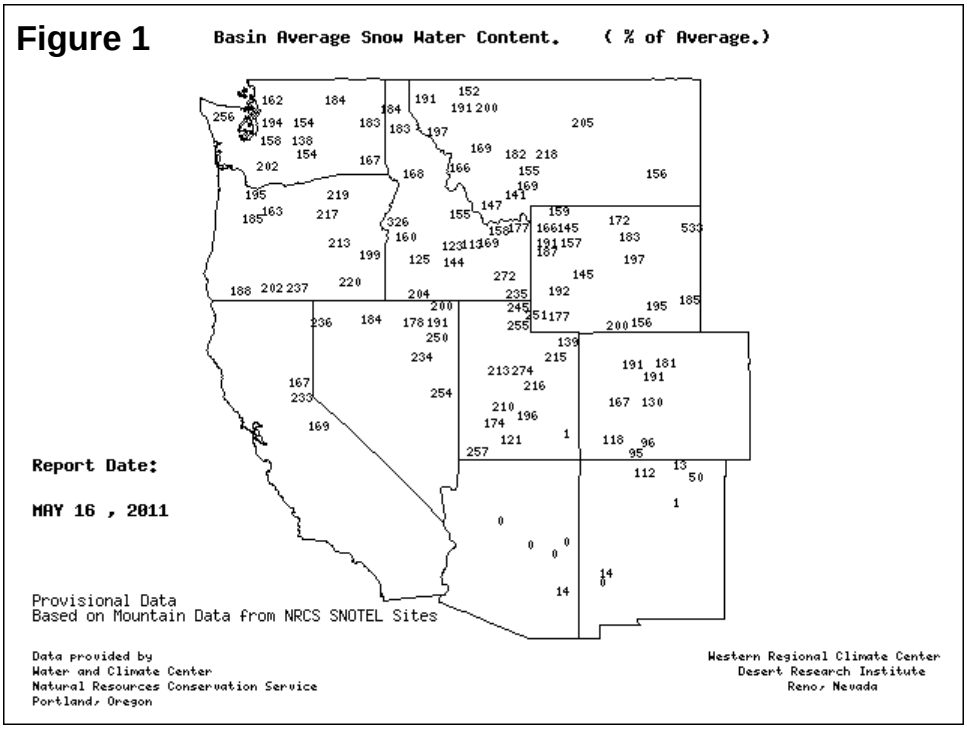
Snowpack and Precipitation

By May 16, 2011, the snow water content map reflected below-average snow packs in the Southwest (figure 1). In fact, snow has completed melted out of many river basins in Arizona and New Mexico, where a mostly dry winter was followed by warm, windy weather in March and April. In contrast, snow water content values were substantially above normal in most other parts of the West. Snow water content was greater than 200 percent of average in scattered basins across all of the region, except the Southwest.

Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2010 - May 16, 2011) indicated that near- to above-normal values were noted across the northern two-thirds of the West. In contrast, many areas in eastern Arizona and southern New

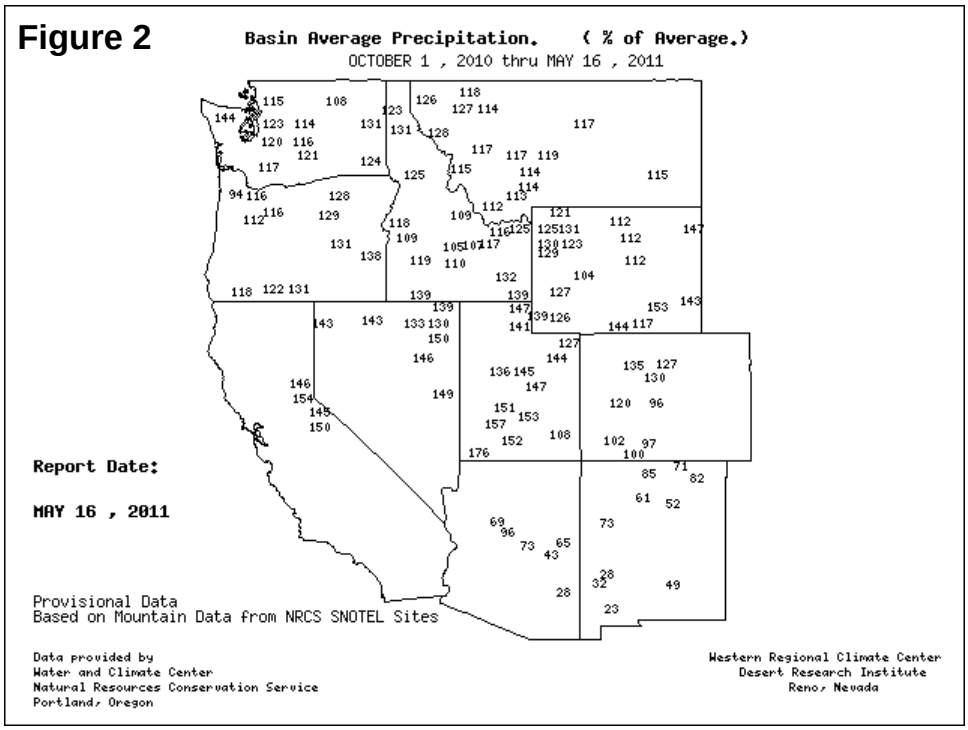
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



Mexico reported basin-average precipitation values less than 50 percent (figure 2). Season-to-date precipitation values were at least 150 percent of average in several river basins from the Sierra Nevada to southwestern Utah. Basin values greater than 125 percent of average were common from the Pacific Northwest to the northern and central Rockies.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

A robust Western wet season, especially in December and starting again in mid-February, resulted in a favorable outlook for spring and summer streamflows in many Western basins. Based on information through May 1, above-average runoff can be anticipated in most basins across the northern two-thirds of the West (figure 3). Particularly abundant runoff (locally greater than 180 percent of average) should be expected from the Sierra Nevada and south-central and southeastern Oregon eastward to the Wasatch Range and portions of the central Rockies. In stark contrast, May 1 forecasts indicated that much of the Southwest—particularly New Mexico—faces the prospect of less than half the average spring and summer streamflows.

Reservoir Storage

On May 1, reservoir storage as a percent of average for the date was below average in Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington (figure 4). Above-average storage was noted across the remainder of the West. Many Northwestern reservoirs can be expected to gain water volume during the spring and summer as abundant snow packs melt. However, New Mexico will be particularly vulnerable to drought-related impacts due to the combination of exceedingly dry conditions and below-average reservoir storage. At publication time, May 1 information for California was not yet available.

For More Information

The National Water and Climate Center homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit:

http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov

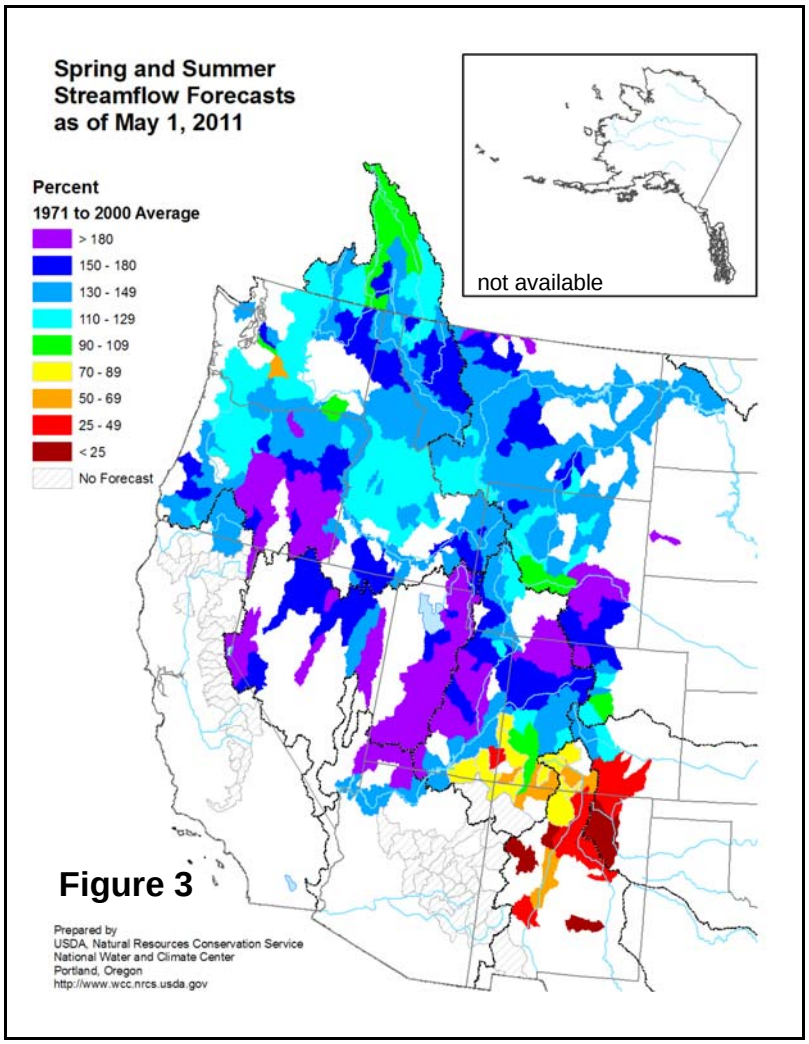


Figure 3

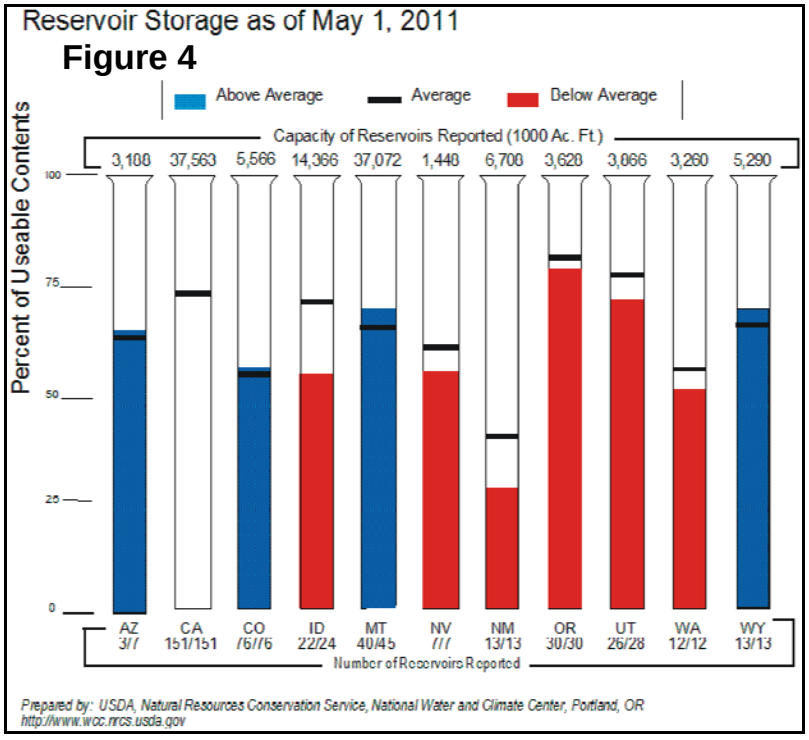
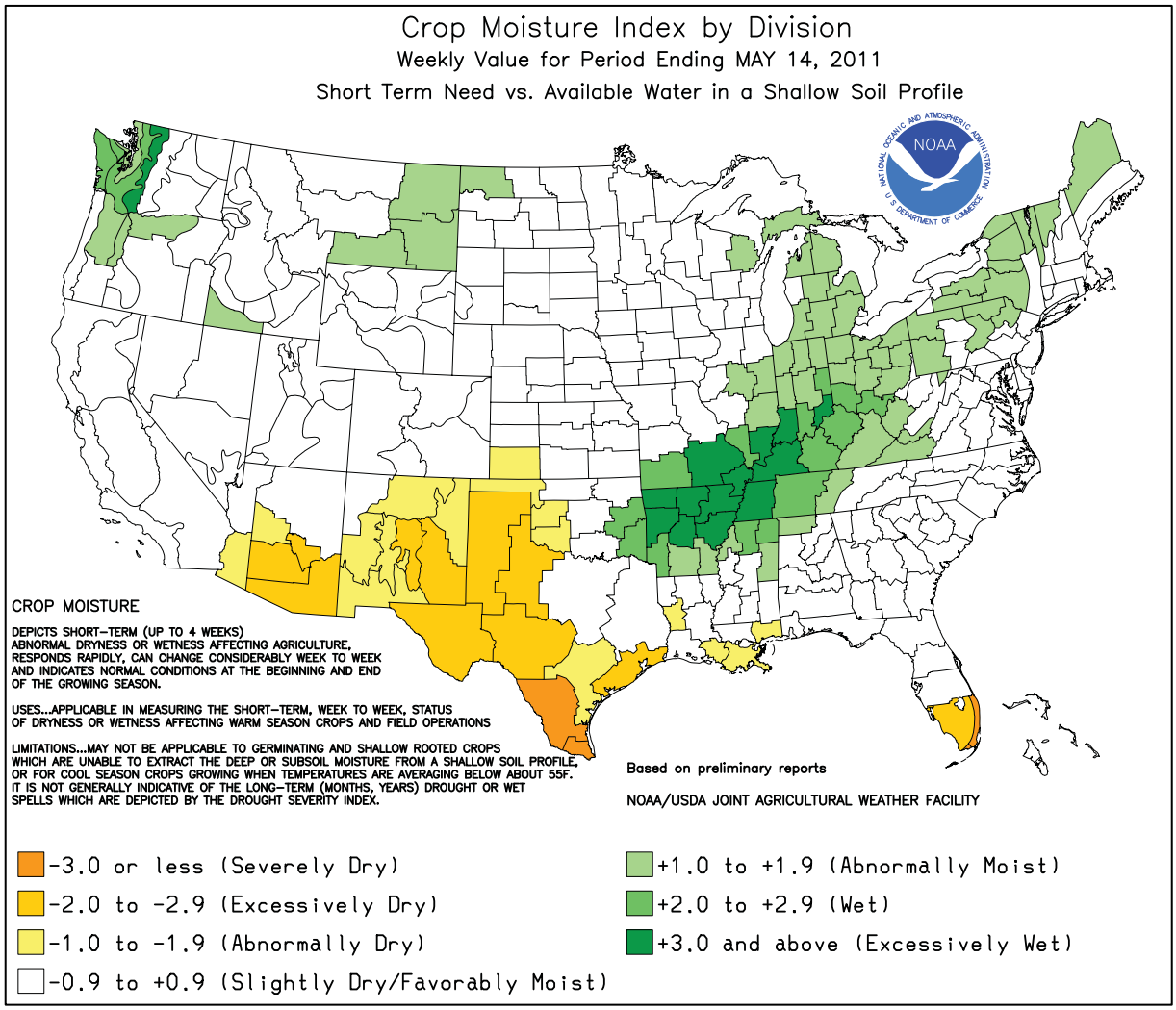
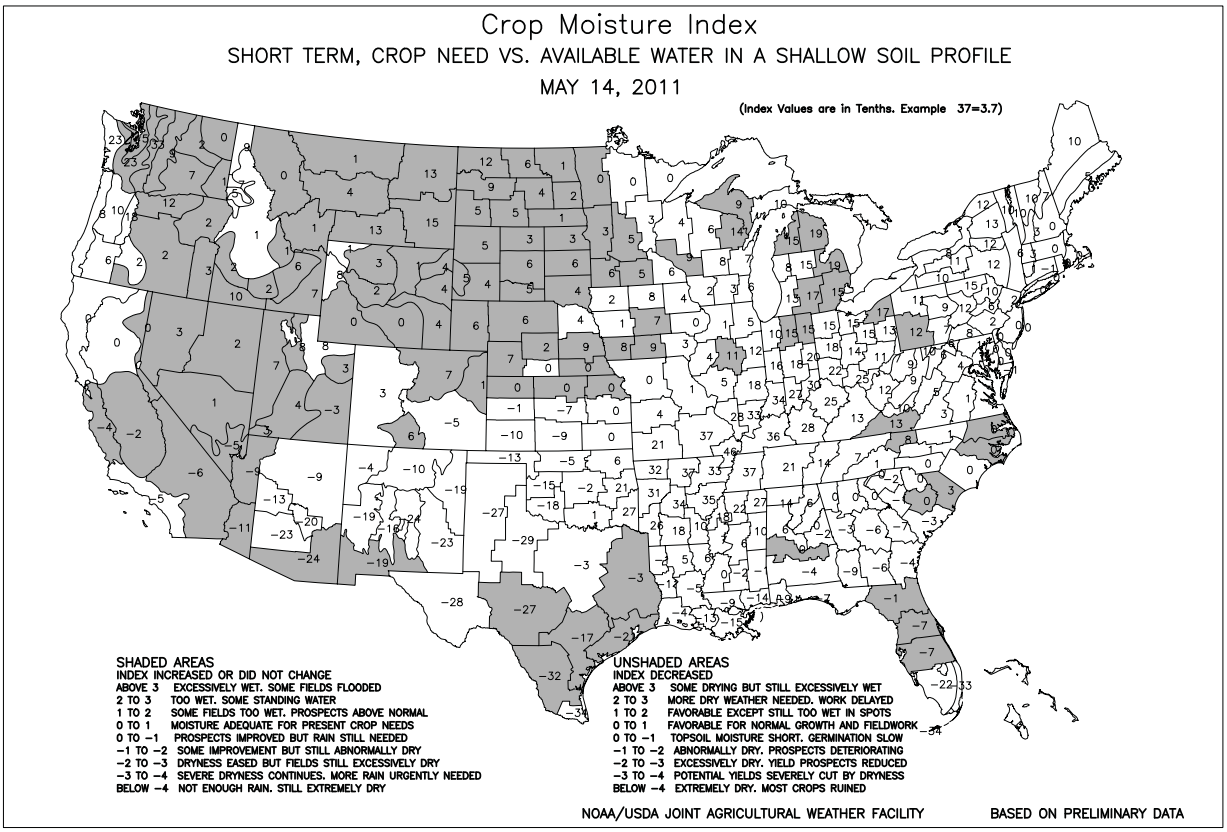
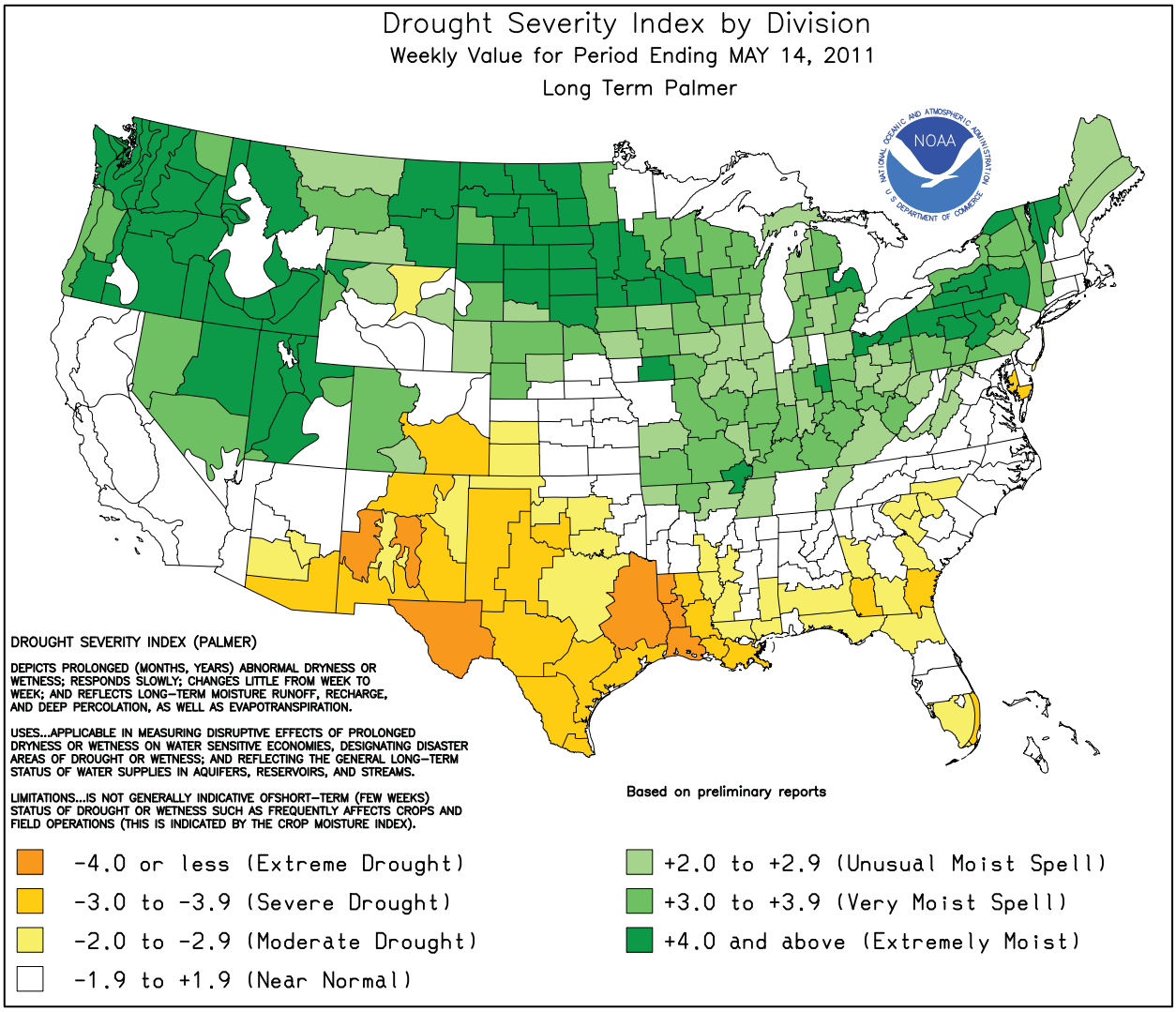
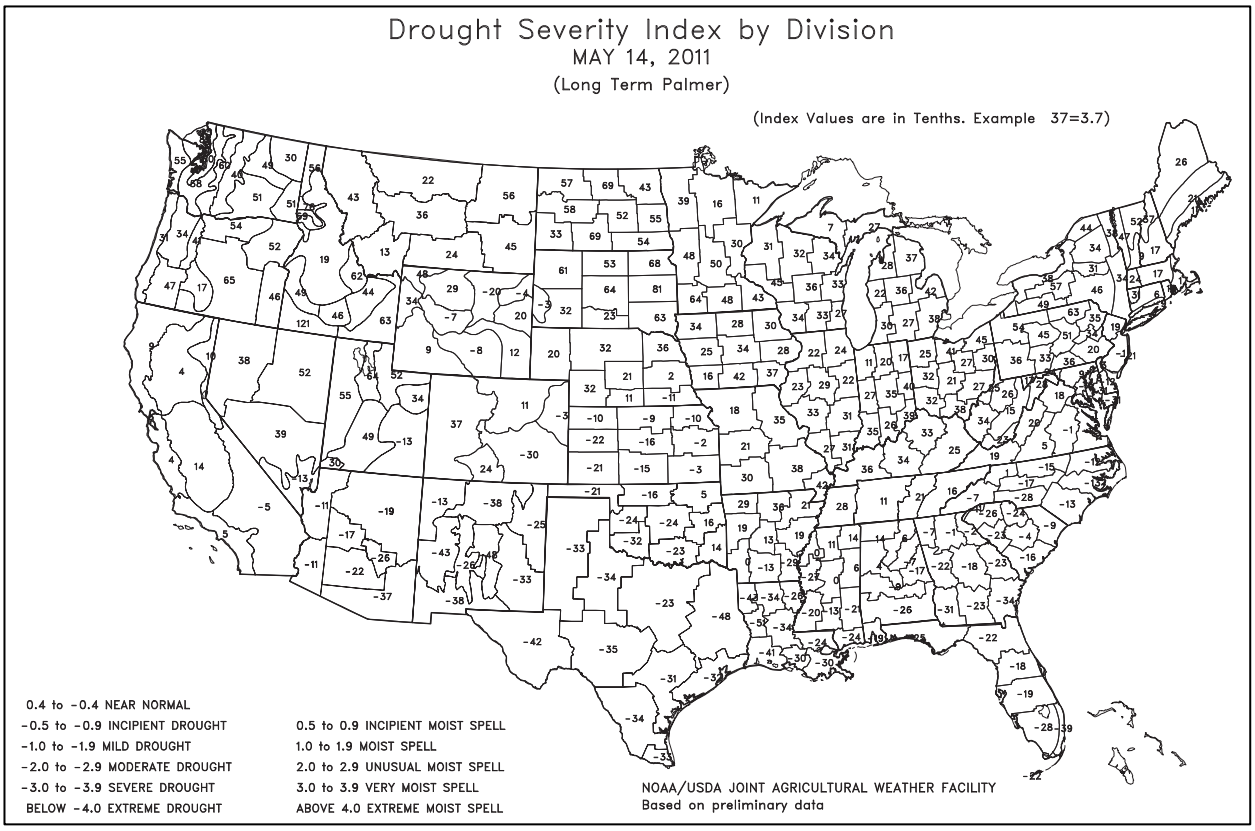


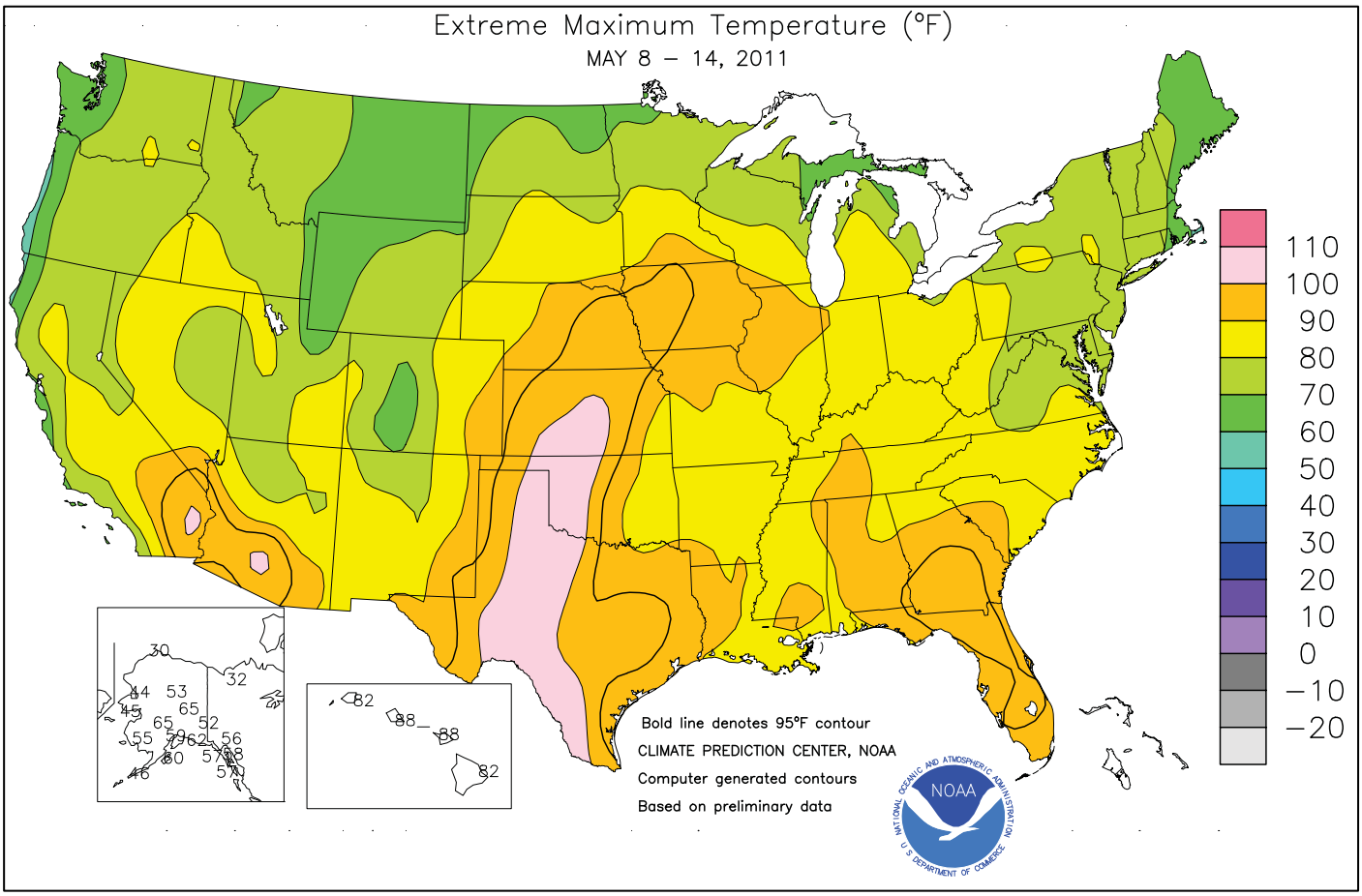
Figure 4

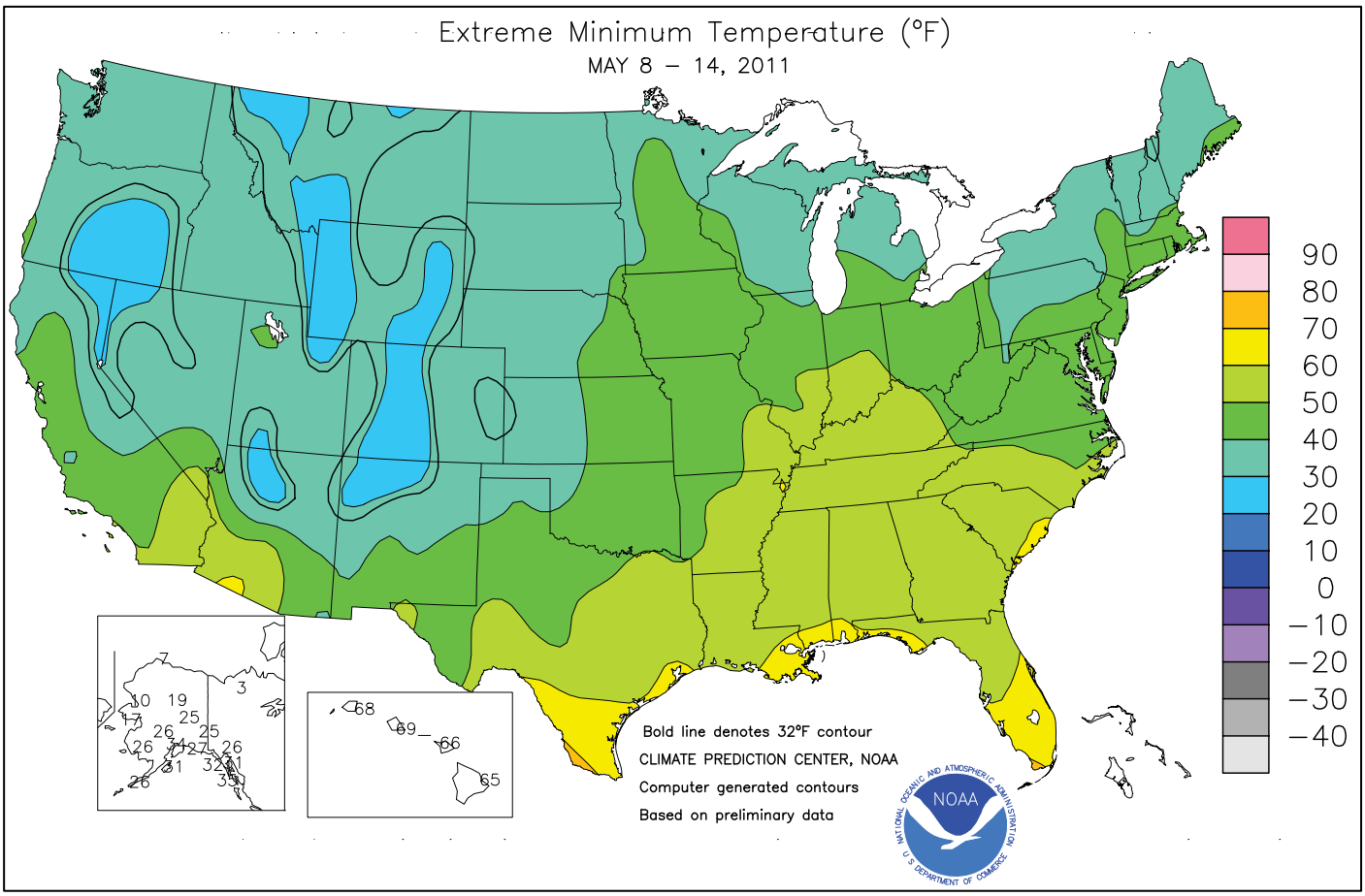

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending MAY 14, 2011
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT–TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND 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)

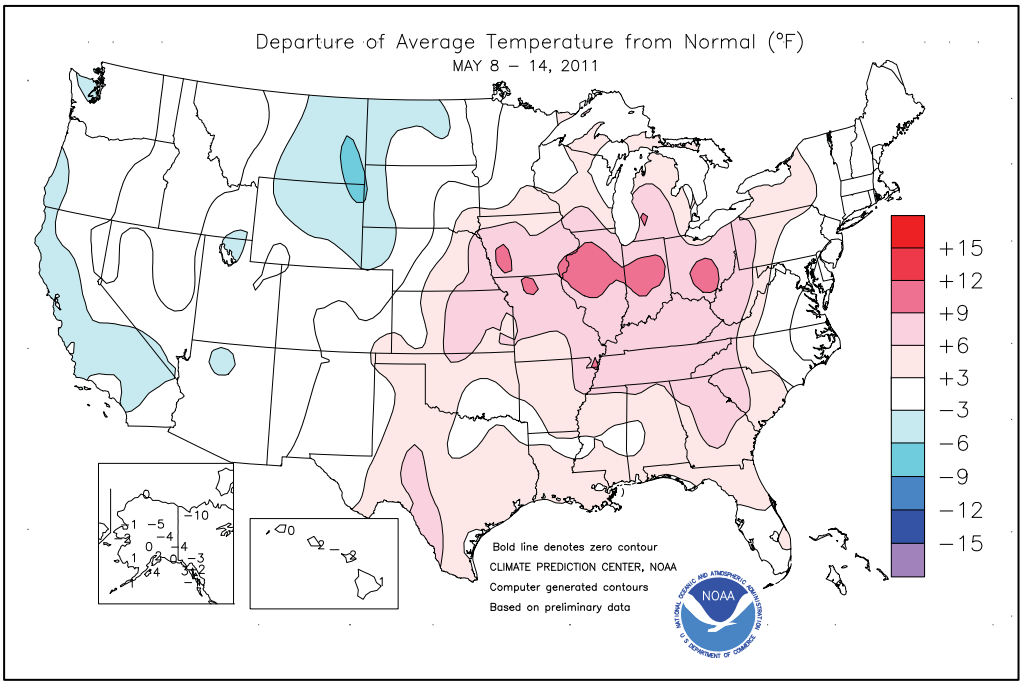

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
MAY 14, 2011
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. 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


Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending MAY 14, 2011
Long Term Palmer
NOAA
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary reports
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)


Drought Severity Index by Division
MAY 14, 2011
(Long Term Palmer)
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT
0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
MAY 8 – 14, 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 8 – 14, 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)

Pontchartrain) on May 9 and opened the first of 126 gates in the **Morganza Spillway** (connecting the **Mississippi and Atchafalaya Basins**) on May 14. Elsewhere in the **South**, showers and thunderstorms provided localized drought relief in the **western Gulf Coast region** and the **lower Southeast**. Farther west, widespread showers soaked the **northern and southeastern Plains**, but once again mostly bypassed the drought-stricken **southern High Plains**. Early-week temperatures peaked above 100°F as far north as **Kansas**, but below-normal temperatures covered the **Plains** by week's end. On the **northern Plains**, cool, damp conditions remained an impediment to crop planting, germination, and development. Similarly cool, showery conditions affected the **Northwest**, but mostly dry weather favored fieldwork from **California into the Southwest**. At week's end, however, out-of-season showers accompanied chilly conditions as far south as **central California**. Weekly temperatures averaged more than 5°F below normal across portions of the **northern Plains**, but generally ranged from 5 to 10°F above normal across the **interior Southeast** and the majority of the **Midwest**.

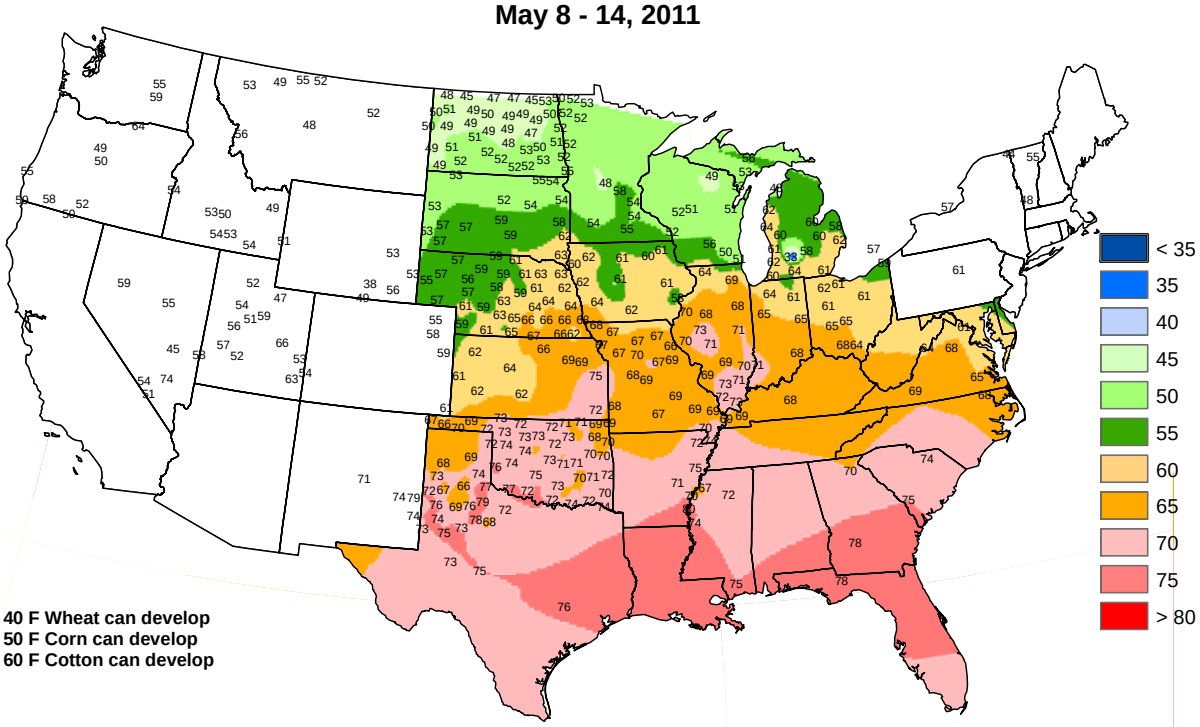
Early in the week, heat advanced from the **south-central U.S. into the Midwest**. **College Station, TX** (99°F on May 9), narrowly missed reaching its monthly record of 100°F, set on May 29, 1996, and May 31, 1998. Elsewhere in **Texas**, **Childress** opened the week with consecutive daily-record highs (107 and 105°F) on May 8-9. **Medicine Lodge, KS** (104 and 101°F on May 8 and 9, respectively), also experienced consecutive days of triple-digit heat. With a high of 100°F on May 9, **Wichita, KS**, reported its earliest triple-digit reading on record (previously, 100°F on May 10, 1967). Heat also spread into the **Southeast**, where **Gainesville, FL**, noted five consecutive days of 95-degree heat (95, 95, 96, 98, and 96°F) from May 9-13. Meanwhile, consecutive daily-record highs were noted in many **Midwestern** locations, including **Sioux City, IA** (95 and 96°F on May 9-10), and **Moline, IL** (93 and 91°F on May 10-11). Record-setting warmth briefly reached the **lower Great Lakes region** on May 12, when daily-record highs climbed to 88°F in **Fort Wayne, IN**, and 83°F in **Muskegon, MI.** In **Montana**, however, **Lewiston** continued to await its first 70-degree reading of the year. **Lewiston's** latest observance of the year's first 70-degree temperature occurred on May 29, 1995. **Great Falls, MT** (75°F on May 12), attained the 70-degree mark for the first time this year—but it was the latest such occurrence since May 17, 1995.

As the week progressed, cool, wet conditions slowly spread eastward. **Troutdale, OR** (0.76 inch), received a daily-record rainfall on May 8, followed the next day by records in locations such as **Billings, MT** (1.08 inches), and **Pocatello, ID** (0.86 inch). **Billings'** May 9-10 total of 2.59 inches marked its wettest 2-day period since June 8-9, 1997, when 3.11 inches fell. It was the first time since May 1978 that **Billings** received at least an inch of precipitation on consecutive days. Elsewhere in **Montana**, **Miles City** (2.22 inches on May 10) experienced its sixth-wettest day on record, en route to a May 8-10 event total of 3.51 inches. Beneficial precipitation fell on the **central High Plains**, where **Denver, CO**, received more than half (2.52 of 5.01 inches) of its year-to-date precipitation from May 10-12. **Denver's** wettest day during the storm was May 11, when the precipitation total of 1.55 inches included an inch of snow. Wet weather engulfed the **Midwest** during the second half of the week, while drought-easing thunderstorms swept across parts of **Texas**. On May 12, daily-record amounts reached 2.96 inches in **Austin (Camp Mabry), TX**, and 2.59 inches in **McCook, NE.** Selected late-week rainfall records included 1.37 inches (on May 13) in **Lansing, MI**, and 1.74 inches (on May 14) in **Richmond, VA.** Precipitation also returned to the **Northwest** in mid-May, when locations such as **Burns, OR** (0.62 and 0.80 inch), and **Yakima, WA** (1.06 and 0.92 inch), collected consecutive daily-record total on May 14-15. Meanwhile, the **Mississippi River** crest passed **Memphis, TN**, and **Helena, AR.** The river crested on May 10 in **Memphis, 13.87** feet above flood stage—behind only 14.70 feet on February 10, 1937. Two days later, the river rose 12.59 feet above flood stage in **Helena**, where the only higher crests occurred on February 12, 1937 (16.21 feet), and April 27, 1927 (12.75 feet).

Mostly dry weather and near- to below-normal temperatures prevailed across the **Alaskan mainland**. Meanwhile mild, occasionally showery conditions affected **southern Alaska**, where **Valdez** (61°F) posted a daily-record high on May 10. **Fairbanks** (65°F) noted its first 60-degree reading of the year on May 14, more than 2 weeks later than the average date of April 29. Farther south, flooding rains continued early in the week across **Hawaii's western islands**. Weekly rainfall totaled 6.79 inches in **Lihue, Kauai**, aided by a daily-record sum of 3.55 inches on May 8. Elsewhere on **Kauai**, weekly rainfall reached 19.13 inches on **Mt. Waialeale** and 16.15 inches at **Kapahi**.

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

May 8 - 14, 2011



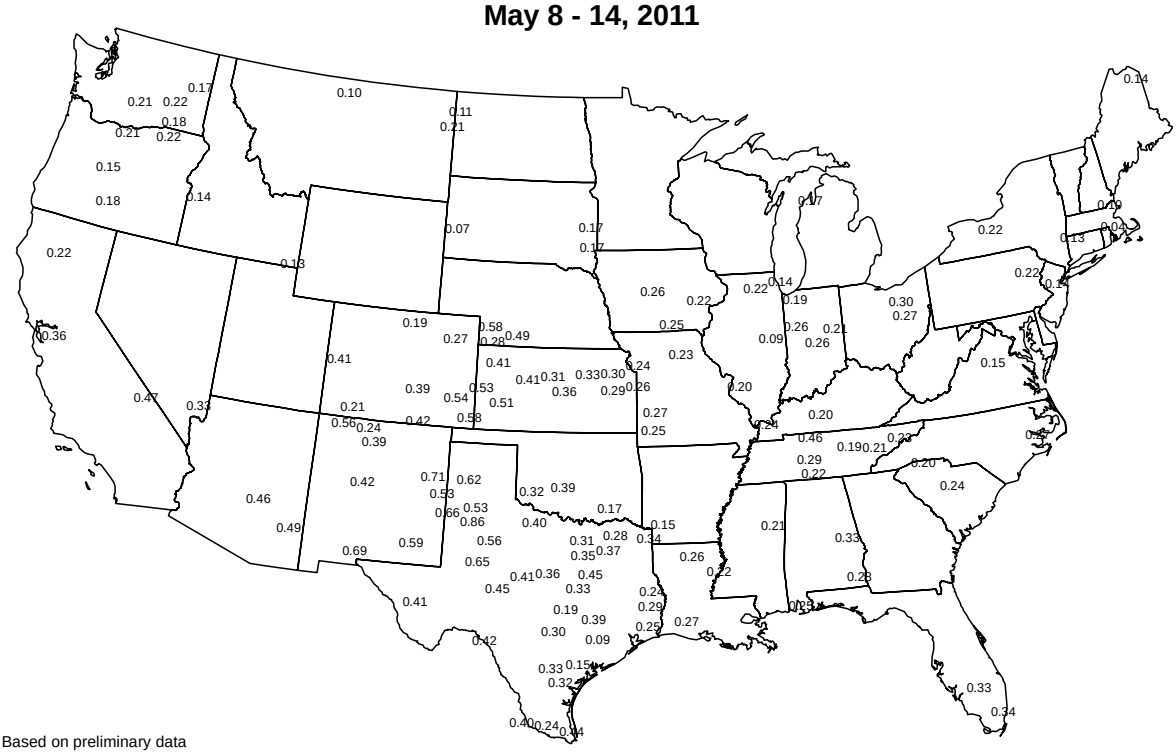
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

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

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

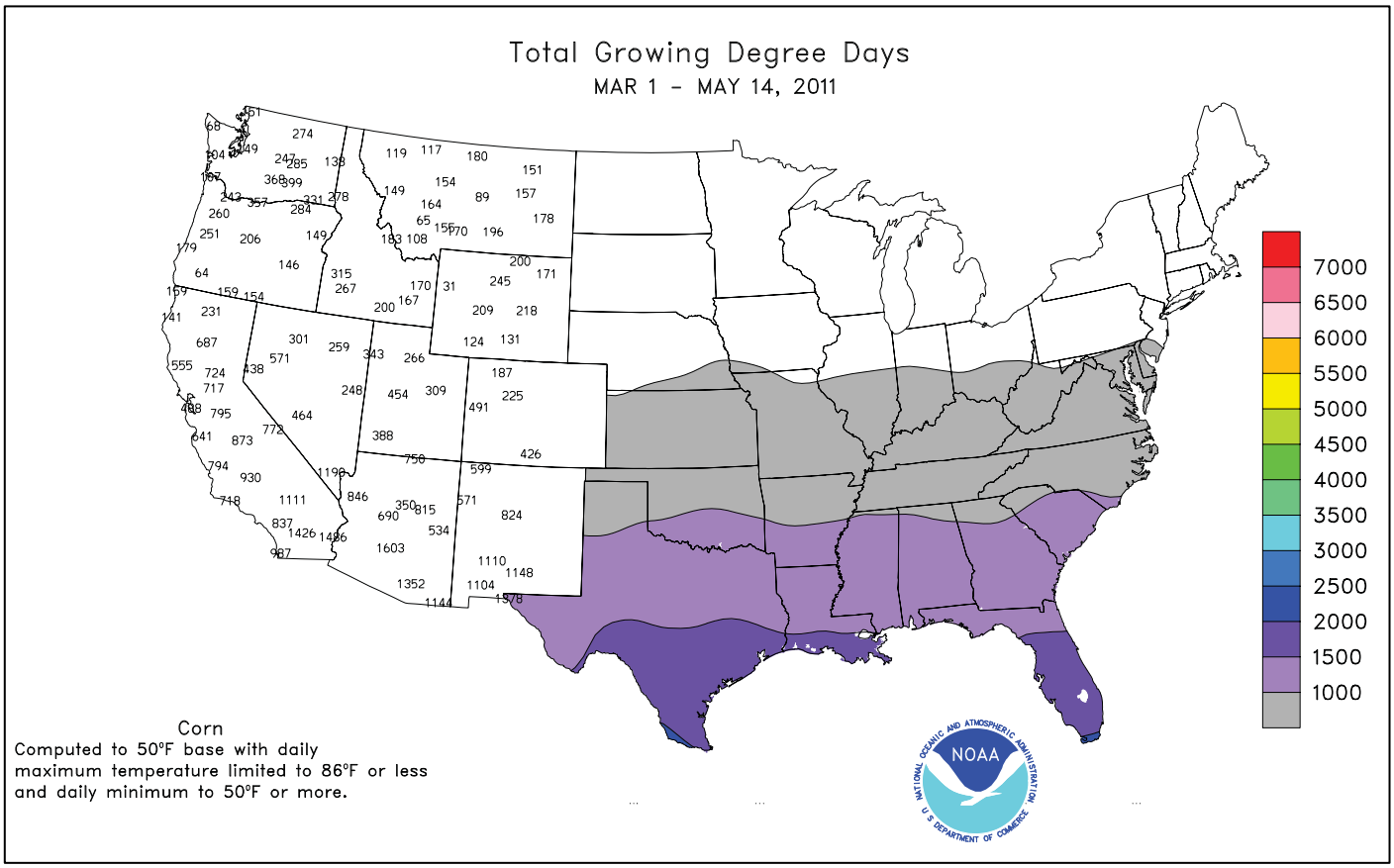
May 8 - 14, 2011

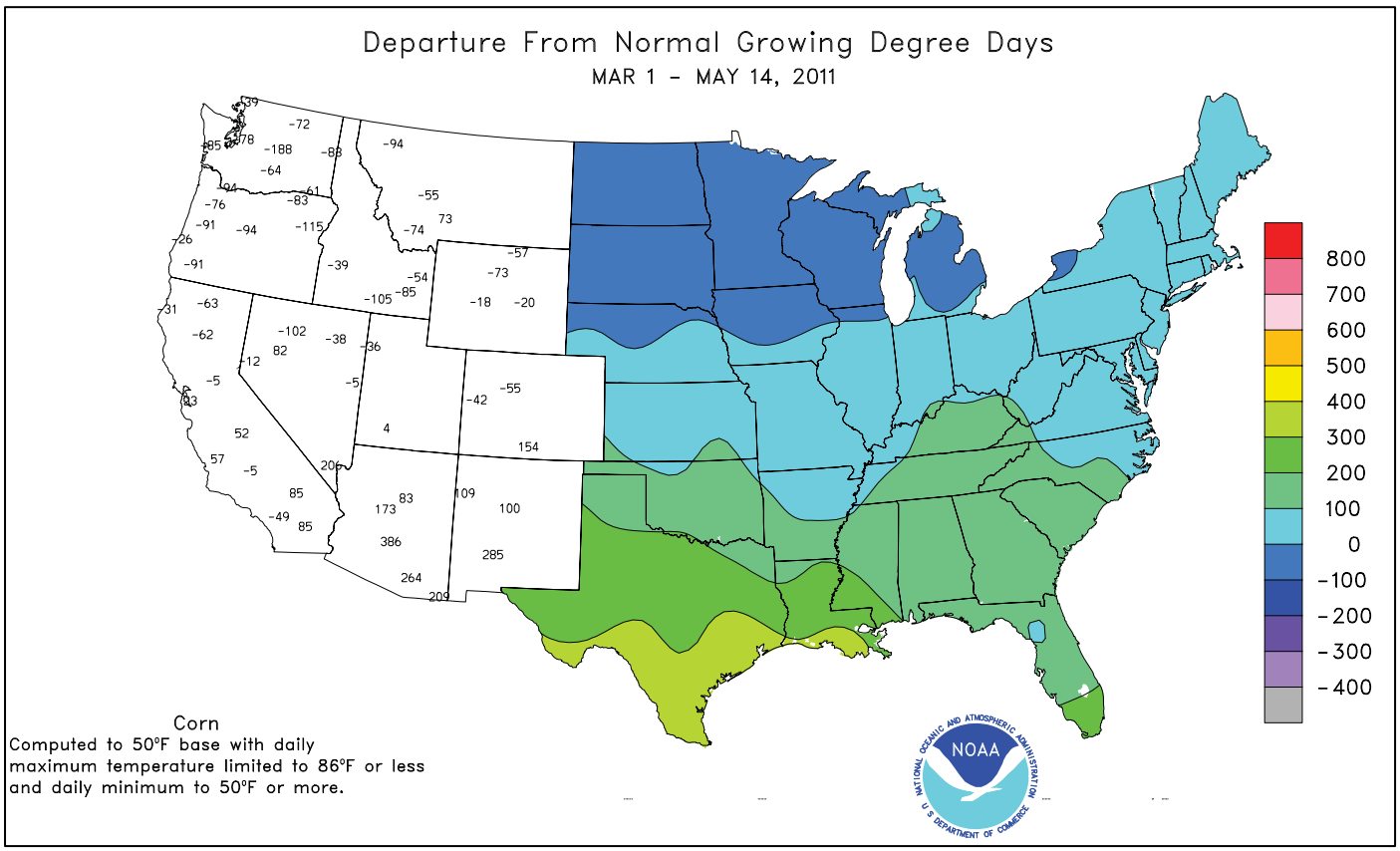


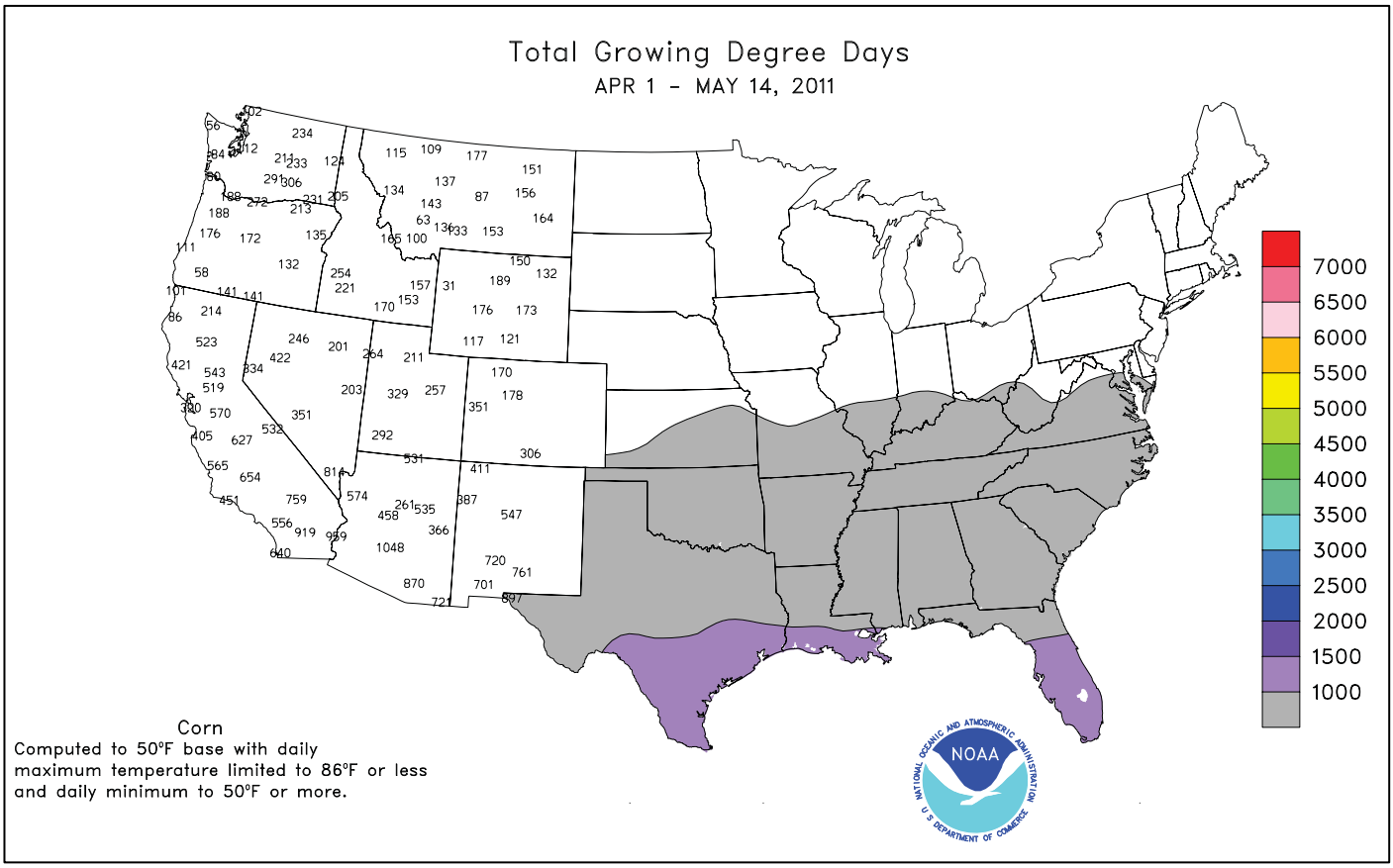
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

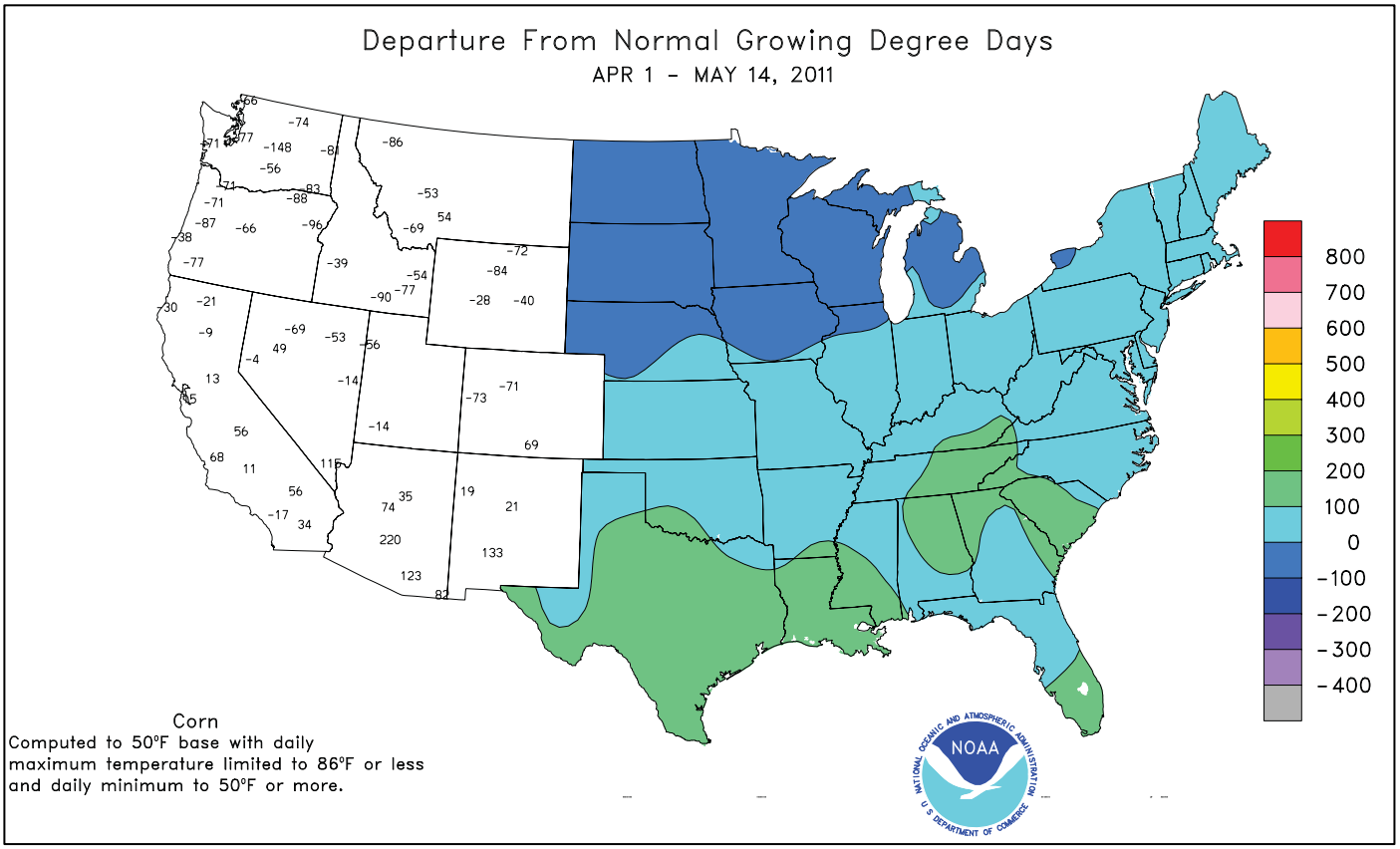
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - MAY 14, 2011
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - MAY 14, 2011
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



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



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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 14, 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	83	63	89	57	73	6	0.40	-0.73	0.35	15.82	122	22.78	101	94	53	0	0	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	84	62	91	56	73	6	0.20	-0.97	0.14	21.23	157	29.19	122	90	62	3	0	2	0
	MOBILE	88	65	91	61	76	4	0.08	-1.29	0.07	5.85	39	12.17	47	95	61	4	0	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	87	61	92	55	74	4	0.84	-0.12	0.60	11.90	94	18.72	81	96	50	4	0	2	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	55	38	59	34	47	2	0.04	-0.08	0.04	1.10	79	2.42	86	70	46	0	0	1	0
	BARROW	20	11	30	7	16	0	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.37	154	1.19	253	93	81	0	7	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	54	30	65	25	42	-4	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.22	35	2.05	133	60	32	0	6	0	0
	JUNEAU	52	36	58	31	44	-2	1.02	0.25	0.59	5.15	64	16.06	95	98	75	0	2	4	1
	KODIAK	53	39	60	31	46	4	0.07	-1.35	0.06	9.36	69	20.29	74	68	52	0	1	2	0
	NOME	37	26	45	17	32	-2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.88	58	3.35	105	84	71	0	5	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	62	30	72	22	46	-3	0.11	-0.10	0.11	2.20	51	5.51	61	78	24	0	5	1	0
	PHOENIX	90	66	101	60	78	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.33	24	1.03	35	28	14	4	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	71	43	82	33	57	1	0.09	-0.08	0.09	1.31	44	3.52	55	62	18	0	0	1	0
	TUCSON	86	57	97	49	72	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.30	25	0.55	18	29	16	3	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	80	63	91	51	72	5	4.75	3.58	4.71	17.85	177	21.54	143	86	52	1	0	2	1
	LITTLE ROCK	82	64	89	56	73	5	0.00	-1.19	0.00	17.67	138	22.65	115	89	54	0	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	78	53	86	49	66	-3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.88	98	2.77	64	61	38	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	77	51	88	46	64	-3	0.04	-0.02	0.04	3.82	124	7.14	97	66	40	0	0	1	0
	LOS ANGELES	66	56	68	54	61	-2	0.01	-0.02	0.01	4.05	131	6.33	69	78	62	0	0	1	0
	REDDING	74	50	84	42	62	-2	0.56	0.20	0.56	9.61	116	15.41	76	69	43	0	0	1	1
	SACRAMENTO	73	49	81	48	61	-3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	7.01	174	12.08	106	82	31	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	67	59	69	56	63	-1	0.02	-0.01	0.02	1.74	57	4.13	56	72	60	0	0	1	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	61	49	63	47	55	-3	0.01	-0.07	0.01	6.04	131	11.77	90	79	63	0	0	1	0
	STOCKTON	74	48	80	44	61	-4	0.01	-0.10	0.01	3.36	97	6.51	75	75	45	0	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	68	30	74	26	49	1	0.04	-0.10	0.02	0.32	25	0.77	44	61	30	0	6	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	66	43	82	37	55	3	0.23	-0.26	0.10	1.46	40	1.71	40	62	27	0	0	3	0
	DENVER INTL	65	41	86	33	53	0	2.56	1.96	1.53	3.98	131	5.01	144	66	42	0	0	4	2
	GRAND JUNCTION	70	45	84	37	58	0	0.51	0.29	0.26	2.27	99	2.71	80	70	36	0	0	3	0
	PUEBLO	75	42	90	39	58	1	0.34	0.01	0.29	1.31	46	2.18	63	58	29	1	0	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	68	52	73	48	60	3	0.45	-0.46	0.45	9.17	92	18.28	110	73	48	0	0	1	0
	HARTFORD	71	48	74	43	59	1	0.06	-0.91	0.06	11.56	120	20.77	126	73	38	0	0	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	72	55	77	52	64	1	0.48	-0.36	0.48	8.67	109	13.03	94	86	55	0	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	72	51	76	46	61	1	0.68	-0.25	0.68	10.12	110	16.24	105	97	49	0	0	1	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	89	66	95	57	78	5	0.64	0.10	0.61	6.65	90	12.22	92	94	40	4	0	2	1
	JACKSONVILLE	91	63	95	51	77	5	1.31	0.63	1.31	4.92	59	14.73	97	96	42	5	0	1	1
	KEY WEST	86	76	87	74	81	1	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.87	17	3.51	40	81	61	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	90	74	93	71	82	3	0.00	-0.95	0.00	8.52	111	11.30	97	80	48	4	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	93	66	96	57	79	3	0.93	0.32	0.69	7.14	101	13.31	112	88	48	7	0	3	1
	PENSACOLA	86	66	90	61	76	3	1.17	0.32	1.15	8.74	73	15.85	72	94	56	1	0	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	94	62	98	52	78	5	0.47	-0.47	0.35	5.71	49	12.74	59	91	58	6	0	2	0
	TAMPA	89	70	92	61	79	3	0.17	-0.31	0.17	12.85	233	19.77	189	85	46	3	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	91	72	95	67	81	4	0.17	-0.83	0.17	2.44	27	5.09	33	77	46	5	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	88	60	91	53	74	7	0.00	-0.82	0.00	9.02	91	17.05	90	86	56	4	0	0	0
	ATLANTA	85	65	89	58	75	7	0.00	-0.90	0.00	13.14	122	20.02	98	82	50	0	0	0	0
	AUGUSTA	89	60	94	49	75	6	0.08	-0.50	0.08	7.61	88	14.02	81	92	54	3	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	89	64	94	57	77	7	0.36	-0.47	0.36	7.40	66	15.21	74	89	36	4	0	1	0
	MACON	91	60	96	51	75	6	0.57	-0.06	0.56	5.92	64	13.40	71	94	36	5	0	2	1
	SAVANNAH	88	65	93	58	77	6	0.02	-0.66	0.02	5.95	72	11.69	77	86	49	4	0	1	0
HI	HILO	80	68	82	65	74	1	1.64	-0.35	0.74	20.38	66	28.21	57	90	80	0	0	6	1
	HONOLULU	84	72	88	69	78	1	1.76	1.58	1.03	7.08	209	11.80	139	87	75	0	0	7	1
	KAHULUI	87	68	88	66	78	3	0.00	-0.18	0.00	2.08	46	9.24	87	82	69	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	80	70	82	68	75	0	7.61	6.92	3.21	18.42	232	29.09	184	91	82	0	0	7	4
ID	BOISE	73	48	84	39	61	4	0.21	-0.09	0.16	4.11	126	5.96	103	71	42	0	0	2	0
	LEWISTON	69	46	86	41	58	1	0.45	0.12	0.18	4.10	133	7.16	138	87	67	0	0	5	0
	POCATELLO	61	38	77	33	50	-2	1.45	1.12	0.82	4.61	144	6.56	122	91	59	0	0	4	1
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	76	52	90	39	64	8	0.74	0.00	0.30	8.32	106	12.76	114	88	69	1	0	4	0
	MOLINE	79	58	93	49	69	10	0.73	-0.16	0.68	7.46	88	10.66	92	86	64	2	0	3	1
	PEORIA	80	59	91	49	70	11	1.45	0.51	1.03	10.69	130	14.88	130	90	53	2	0	2	1
	ROCKFORD	77	55	91	40	66	9	0.98	0.14	0.49	7.84	102	10.62	102	82	70	2	0	5	0
	SPRINGFIELD	82	61	91	51	72	11	0.53	-0.35	0.45	8.01	97	11.77	101	90	53	1	0	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	81	60	87	52	71	8	0.27	-0.87	0.22	22.44	203	28.61	168	87	65	0	0	3	0
	FORT WAYNE	79	54	88	46	67	9	1.23	0.43	1.18	10.57	132	15.58	130	87	52	0	0	3	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	79	61	87	53	70	10	0.10	-0.86	0.10	13.85	155	21.30	154	87	57	0	0	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	78	52	87	42	65	8	2.34	1.60	1.45	12.30	153	17.97	146	81	61	0	0	4	2
IA	BURLINGTON	78	59	92	48	69	8	0.69	-0.27	0.65	5.97	71	7.70	68	94	54	1	0	3	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	76	56	91	44	66	7	0.83	0.03	0.70	6.46	92	8.39	91	92	55	1	0	4	1
	DES MOINES	77	58	95	47	68	9	2.36	1.45	1.47	9.54	126	11.41	116	87	61	1	0	4	2
	DUBUQUE	74	54	90	41	64	7	0.51	-0.38	0.40	8.35	107	11.63	111	87	67	1	0	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	77	55	96	42	66	7	0.67	-0.13	0.52	5.86	93	8.42	112	82	54	2	0	3	1
	WATERLOO	74	54	93	43	64	6	1.06	0.21	0.60	6.84	97	9.67	108	88	66	1	0	6	1
KS	CONCORDIA	78	57	99	44	68	8	0.44	-0.45	0.34	3.10	48	4.50	57	85	63	3	0	4	0
	DODGE CITY	81	47	100	33	64	3	0.31	-0.31	0.29	2.10	40	2.70	41	81	26	3	0	2	0
	GOODLAND	72	44	93	32	58	2	0.14	-0.58	0.07	3.19	80	4.00	82	77	45	1	1	3	0
	TOPEKA	81	61	95	47	71	9	0.20	-0.80	0.13	6.45	85	9.56	98	84	52	2	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 14, 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	82	59	100	43	70	8	0.17	-0.67	0.12	2.64	39	4.37	50	88	54	3	0	2	0
KY	JACKSON	80	59	87	52	70	8	0.99	-0.14	0.57	18.38	178	25.07	143	90	52	0	0	3	1
	LEXINGTON	80	60	86	54	70	8	0.66	-0.38	0.41	21.16	210	29.42	176	82	61	0	0	3	0
	LOUISVILLE	83	64	90	57	73	9	0.41	-0.71	0.21	23.06	220	30.23	178	84	51	1	0	4	0
	PADUCAH	81	62	87	53	72	8	1.41	0.29	1.39	30.58	265	37.51	198	91	54	0	0	2	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	87	67	92	59	77	5	0.29	-0.93	0.29	8.49	65	15.67	64	98	48	3	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	86	68	90	56	77	4	0.01	-1.25	0.01	7.88	83	14.54	79	91	53	1	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	86	70	89	63	78	4	0.60	-0.34	0.60	11.43	94	17.17	73	86	58	0	0	1	1
	SHREVEPORT	85	65	93	55	75	4	0.67	-0.48	0.59	5.71	53	12.90	66	87	49	2	0	2	1
ME	CARIBOU	59	40	69	36	49	0	0.56	-0.14	0.49	9.92	151	14.16	122	89	52	0	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	62	45	66	41	53	1	0.29	-0.59	0.27	11.86	116	18.36	105	87	57	0	0	3	0
MD	BALTIMORE	73	52	79	46	63	2	1.36	0.51	0.98	10.69	125	16.04	107	81	65	0	0	2	1
MA	BOSTON	61	49	68	45	55	-1	0.03	-0.69	0.01	6.96	78	16.10	100	84	60	0	0	3	0
	WORCESTER	64	46	71	44	55	1	0.43	-0.52	0.21	10.38	104	19.78	115	92	49	0	0	4	0
MI	ALPENA	61	44	69	31	52	2	1.52	0.95	0.80	10.18	183	12.37	143	89	55	0	2	6	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	75	54	85	45	65	9	0.87	0.13	0.51	12.09	159	16.36	147	80	48	0	0	4	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	69	46	85	34	58	6	2.24	1.72	0.83	10.48	196	13.52	164	87	61	0	0	5	2
	LANSING	74	51	85	41	63	9	2.14	1.59	1.37	10.33	157	13.56	141	82	57	0	0	5	2
	MUSKEGON	75	54	83	45	65	11	0.84	0.19	0.63	9.04	137	14.97	144	70	53	0	0	4	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	68	45	82	33	56	4	1.50	1.02	0.38	8.14	143	11.44	109	91	46	0	0	6	0
MN	DULUTH	59	43	75	39	51	1	0.25	-0.31	0.08	5.23	108	6.65	98	85	57	0	0	4	0
	INT'L FALLS	61	44	72	40	53	2	0.27	-0.18	0.13	4.36	138	5.94	128	86	52	0	0	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	68	52	88	44	60	3	0.77	0.15	0.47	5.79	108	7.91	110	80	67	0	0	5	0
	ROCHESTER	69	52	88	43	60	6	1.54	0.78	0.96	9.08	142	10.69	132	85	68	0	0	5	1
	ST. CLOUD	65	49	82	43	57	3	0.86	0.34	0.32	5.68	123	7.53	126	93	52	0	0	6	0
MS	JACKSON	85	64	90	57	75	6	0.00	-1.19	0.00	13.60	96	19.98	82	91	50	1	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	83	60	88	56	72	2	0.86	-0.31	0.86	15.29	102	22.03	84	98	71	0	0	1	1
	TUPELO	83	63	90	57	73	6	1.15	-0.13	1.15	19.23	140	24.37	104	88	63	2	0	1	1
MO	COLUMBIA	78	59	87	48	69	8	1.25	0.15	0.90	10.07	105	14.03	104	93	56	0	0	3	1
	KANSAS CITY	78	60	90	46	69	7	0.13	-1.08	0.13	6.08	75	9.59	91	88	59	1	0	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	81	63	91	50	72	8	0.82	-0.11	0.53	13.87	152	18.57	137	83	62	1	0	3	1
	SPRINGFIELD	77	59	89	46	68	5	0.26	-0.72	0.25	13.62	135	17.31	120	94	67	0	0	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	55	40	63	36	48	-5	2.82	2.27	1.53	5.41	138	6.37	120	91	63	0	0	3	2
	BUTTE	57	34	69	27	46	0	0.52	0.13	0.28	2.14	83	2.84	80	86	34	0	2	3	0
	CUT BANK	64	33	75	28	48	0	0.03	-0.38	0.01	0.89	41	0.99	35	87	25	0	3	3	0
	GLASGOW	58	40	63	33	49	-4	1.58	1.26	0.81	2.59	144	5.03	209	92	68	0	0	3	2
	GREAT FALLS	63	40	75	33	52	3	0.57	0.05	0.56	3.93	117	6.16	135	86	37	0	0	2	1
	HAVRE	64	38	73	32	51	-1	0.08	-0.28	0.05	2.03	91	3.49	114	85	47	0	1	2	0
	MISSOULA	67	39	77	34	53	2	0.43	0.04	0.37	2.35	85	6.01	130	81	48	0	0	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	75	52	98	41	63	5	2.14	1.28	1.18	6.10	97	7.87	105	85	55	3	0	3	2
	LINCOLN	78	57	96	43	68	9	0.78	-0.15	0.47	4.74	69	6.61	80	84	55	2	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	75	54	99	40	64	6	1.51	0.70	0.83	5.88	96	8.02	108	84	54	2	0	3	2
	NORTH PLATTE	69	44	90	35	56	0	2.33	1.61	1.28	5.56	122	7.28	133	92	50	1	0	2	2
	OMAHA	77	57	97	44	67	7	1.91	0.94	1.08	5.94	86	7.66	90	86	58	2	0	2	2
	SCOTTSBLUFF	63	40	89	34	52	-2	2.32	1.75	1.20	6.46	160	7.26	140	86	58	0	0	3	2
	VALENTINE	65	47	88	34	56	1	0.89	0.19	0.68	4.34	98	5.95	114	83	63	0	0	4	1
NV	ELY	62	37	72	33	50	2	0.62	0.34	0.43	3.71	149	5.11	128	85	56	0	0	4	0
	LAS VEGAS	83	60	93	51	71	-2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.17	21	0.25	12	43	22	3	0	0	0
	RENO	70	43	84	37	57	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.39	99	2.84	80	56	27	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	67	36	81	30	52	-1	0.44	0.22	0.32	4.47	209	6.10	170	86	50	0	2	3	0
NH	CONCORD	69	44	74	38	56	3	0.16	-0.58	0.10	9.49	125	16.58	129	95	43	0	0	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	71	53	76	50	62	2	0.00	-1.04	0.00	12.07	119	19.96	117	71	42	0	0	0	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	78	47	85	38	62	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.04	3	0.15	7	35	13	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	69	48	77	43	58	2	0.11	-0.67	0.11	9.71	122	15.94	127	81	46	0	0	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	67	48	75	41	57	3	0.00	-0.78	0.00	14.82	184	21.45	164	75	49	0	0	0	0
	BUFFALO	72	48	85	40	60	5	1.14	0.45	1.14	12.75	173	17.77	137	81	40	0	0	1	1
	ROCHESTER	69	46	81	40	57	2	0.71	0.13	0.61	10.02	154	14.42	133	84	51	0	0	2	1
	SYRACUSE	73	49	81	40	61	6	0.24	-0.52	0.24	12.82	161	16.90	133	80	42	0	0	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	81	57	84	51	69	9	0.86	-0.05	0.32	12.85	131	17.93	101	95	57	0	0	5	0
	CHARLOTTE	83	62	87	56	73	6	0.85	0.07	0.67	9.53	108	14.34	88	92	54	0	0	3	1
	GREENSBORO	75	58	81	52	67	3	0.23	-0.67	0.11	8.58	95	12.05	77	89	60	0	0	4	0
	HATTERAS	73	56	79	52	65	-1	0.08	-0.73	0.08	7.42	76	16.54	85	87	55	0	0	1	0
	RALEIGH	77	57	82	50	67	2	1.15	0.32	0.73	8.39	100	12.03	76	89	60	0	0	5	1
	WILMINGTON	79	60	84	54	70	1	0.98	0.06	0.97	4.96	56	12.11	71	94	49	0	0	2	1
ND	BISMARCK	59	44	77	37	52	-1	0.90	0.45	0.56	4.89	154	6.59	159	89	76	0	0	3	1
	DICKINSON	56	40	73	36	48	-4	0.92	0.48	0.77	3.70	112	5.50	134	94	64	0	0	2	1
	FARGO	60	47	74	40	53	-2	1.91	1.43	0.84	5.83	171	6.81	143	87	66	0	0	5	2
	GRAND FORKS	59	46	68	38	52	-2	0.22	-0.19	0.14	3.66	127	4.55	110	91	61	0	0	4	0
	JAMESTOWN	57	45	69	37	51	-3	0.72	0.29	0.44	3.86	126	4.62	110	92	66	0	0	5	0
	WILLISTON	57	40	68	34	49	-3	2.34	1.97	1.27	6.37	257	8.22	241	90	66	0	0	3	2
OH	AKRON-CANTON	77	54	84	41	65	8	0.82	-0.08	0.37	11.70	141	17.77	136	76	53	0	0	3	0
	CINCINNATI	79	59	88	52	69	7	0.09	-0.89	0.05	21.48	220	28.85	187	85	63	0	0	2	0
	CLEVELAND	75	54	84	42	65	9	1.51	0.77	0.82	13.51	173	20.65	164	81	51	0	0	4	1
	COLUMBUS	80	59	88	51	70	10	1.05	0.20	1.05	15.24	195	20.96	167	80	51	0	0	1	1
	DAYTON	78	58	86	45	68	9	0.03	-0.88	0.02	15.64	171	21.62	154	92	53	0	0	2	0
	MANSFIELD	77	54	86	43	66	10	2.32	1.36	0.98	13.99	148	21.21	149	85	45	0	0	4	2

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Weather Data for the Week Ending May 14, 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	76	52	87	43	64	7	0.67	0.01	0.32	10.85	151	17.10	155	83	54	0	0	4	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	75	51	82	40	63	8	1.82	1.05	0.68	15.38	194	22.58	184	78	50	0	0	4	2
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	80	60	94	47	70	4	1.36	0.21	1.36	3.04	38	5.22	48	84	50	2	0	1	1
	TULSA	80	63	90	48	71	4	0.38	-0.96	0.37	7.27	72	10.41	76	81	57	1	0	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	56	44	61	37	50	-2	0.80	0.04	0.54	21.70	156	41.32	132	91	76	0	0	5	1
	BURNS	65	35	78	26	51	2	0.61	0.39	0.53	3.68	147	5.14	107	80	49	0	1	3	1
	EUGENE	61	41	68	36	51	-3	0.53	-0.10	0.41	10.67	99	17.63	71	92	71	0	0	2	0
	MEDFORD	68	44	77	37	56	-1	0.13	-0.15	0.04	6.52	176	9.48	114	83	39	0	0	4	0
	PENDLETON	69	43	82	39	56	0	0.46	0.18	0.37	3.42	117	6.15	110	82	62	0	0	2	0
	PORTLAND	63	46	73	38	55	-1	0.89	0.34	0.59	12.83	172	21.85	131	84	64	0	0	4	1
	SALEM	62	44	71	34	53	-1	0.53	0.03	0.34	12.18	153	19.74	105	85	64	0	0	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	72	47	78	39	59	2	0.16	-0.82	0.16	13.15	147	19.35	127	79	53	0	0	1	0
	ERIE	70	48	79	39	59	3	0.31	-0.36	0.23	12.62	160	20.37	161	86	56	0	0	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	71	51	77	43	61	1	0.19	-0.75	0.19	16.74	201	21.74	154	90	47	0	0	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	73	52	76	50	62	1	0.31	-0.58	0.31	10.53	116	16.57	108	76	46	0	0	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	76	53	82	44	65	7	1.89	1.09	0.90	13.08	169	20.45	160	84	42	0	0	3	2
	WILKES-BARRE	71	47	78	39	59	2	0.01	-0.79	0.01	13.36	176	18.67	154	84	40	0	0	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	72	48	79	40	60	3	0.09	-0.72	0.09	19.04	229	24.48	178	82	52	0	0	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	64	47	70	42	56	0	0.07	-0.74	0.04	8.40	82	16.95	94	83	56	0	0	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	86	66	90	60	76	5	0.00	-0.50	0.00	4.96	65	10.15	69	87	47	2	0	0	0
	CHARLESTON	84	65	88	57	75	5	0.25	-0.40	0.25	5.07	64	10.18	67	94	54	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBIA	87	66	92	59	77	7	0.38	-0.20	0.23	8.49	98	14.40	84	83	51	2	0	3	0
	GREENVILLE	85	62	89	57	74	9	0.17	-0.83	0.10	11.27	105	17.67	91	90	49	0	0	4	0
SD	ABERDEEN	64	48	83	38	56	0	1.06	0.54	0.86	5.30	128	7.50	147	90	68	0	0	4	1
	HURON	65	49	82	38	57	1	1.21	0.59	0.59	5.28	102	8.32	134	91	59	0	0	6	1
	RAPID CITY	59	43	76	33	51	-2	0.94	0.33	0.49	3.40	84	5.10	104	92	61	0	0	4	0
	SIOUX FALLS	69	50	85	41	60	5	1.58	0.88	0.71	5.61	96	7.72	113	86	66	0	0	6	1
TN	BRISTOL	82	56	86	48	69	8	2.91	1.95	1.31	14.68	163	21.09	133	94	46	0	0	5	2
	CHATTANOOGA	85	62	91	58	74	8	0.36	-0.60	0.36	21.84	178	28.35	126	90	63	1	0	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	84	61	87	59	73	9	0.07	-0.99	0.05	16.41	146	23.92	121	91	50	0	0	2	0
	MEMPHIS	83	66	89	57	75	6	1.10	-0.13	1.08	21.96	158	26.81	119	84	54	0	0	2	1
	NASHVILLE	83	61	89	54	72	7	0.43	-0.69	0.36	15.14	138	22.99	124	91	52	0	0	3	0
TX	ABILENE	88	63	102	49	76	5	0.01	-0.53	0.01	3.59	88	5.19	84	79	50	4	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	83	48	97	36	66	3	0.15	-0.30	0.09	0.27	8	0.76	17	53	14	3	0	2	0
	AUSTIN	90	66	98	54	78	5	1.73	0.67	1.66	2.11	32	6.42	61	75	52	5	0	3	1
	BEAUMONT	87	69	93	57	78	4	0.36	-0.82	0.36	3.17	32	6.57	35	92	51	1	0	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	91	76	96	69	84	6	0.00	-0.51	0.00	0.09	2	2.58	40	86	58	6	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	88	71	91	65	80	4	1.90	1.20	1.90	2.26	44	6.40	75	90	62	4	0	1	1
	DEL RIO	95	68	101	61	82	6	0.99	0.49	0.51	1.27	35	1.50	29	83	49	6	0	4	1
	EL PASO	87	61	92	55	74	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	0.11	8	21	10	4	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	83	64	92	52	73	2	1.10	-0.05	1.01	6.28	74	8.80	69	86	51	2	0	2	1
	GALVESTON	85	73	93	67	79	4	0.20	-0.56	0.20	3.20	47	7.73	58	84	59	1	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	89	70	94	60	79	5	0.32	-0.72	0.23	1.21	14	6.95	45	86	49	4	0	2	0
	LUBBOCK	87	56	99	44	71	4	0.44	0.00	0.22	0.83	29	1.32	32	58	21	3	0	2	0
	MIDLAND	90	61	101	52	76	5	0.06	-0.31	0.03	0.10	5	0.17	6	44	29	3	0	3	0
	SAN ANGELO	92	65	103	48	78	7	0.53	-0.11	0.53	1.62	43	2.61	45	67	47	5	0	1	1
	SAN ANTONIO	90	68	97	59	79	5	0.84	-0.12	0.84	0.88	14	4.03	42	85	42	5	0	1	1
	VICTORIA	89	68	94	56	79	4	1.17	0.11	1.17	2.23	31	5.79	49	92	59	4	0	1	1
	WACO	86	65	97	54	76	4	1.46	0.45	1.46	3.67	49	9.19	78	83	50	3	0	1	1
	WICHITA FALLS	86	61	103	43	74	5	0.04	-0.76	0.03	1.34	21	1.98	22	84	49	2	0	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	64	44	78	41	54	-2	0.83	0.31	0.49	7.42	149	9.13	119	81	50	0	0	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	68	47	77	41	57	3	0.48	-0.25	0.48	13.99	211	18.53	176	85	44	0	0	1	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	71	55	78	50	63	2	0.50	-0.43	0.30	9.65	106	13.06	83	93	66	0	0	5	0
	NORFOLK	72	54	81	50	63	-1	0.06	-0.77	0.05	4.53	50	10.41	64	91	55	0	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	74	54	78	50	64	0	1.80	0.93	1.70	10.01	112	14.57	94	86	55	0	0	2	1
	ROANOKE	73	57	80	50	65	3	1.21	0.26	0.33	11.76	126	14.78	95	93	64	0	0	6	0
	WASH/DULLES	72	52	76	43	62	2	0.46	-0.43	0.39	11.37	134	15.45	108	86	59	0	0	4	0
WA	OLYMPIA	61	40	67	33	50	-2	1.67	1.14	0.73	15.51	155	27.24	115	94	69	0	0	5	2
	QUILLAYUTE	55	42	65	38	48	-2	1.87	0.55	0.91	29.46	139	57.50	122	95	76	0	0	6	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	59	44	66	38	52	-3	1.23	0.83	0.76	12.36	172	20.39	124	87	68	0	0	4	1
	SPOKANE	66	44	79	37	55	2	0.28	-0.07	0.09	5.61	161	9.18	135	83	39	0	0	4	0
	YAKIMA	73	41	81	31	57	3	0.96	0.88	0.96	2.51	179	3.41	101	71	40	0	1	1	1
WV	BECKLEY	76	54	82	44	65	7	1.25	0.26	0.68	12.27	137	16.81	111	91	58	0	0	4	1
	CHARLESTON	80	57	87	49	69	8	2.09	1.15	1.45	14.05	157	20.65	134	92	47	0	0	4	1
	ELKINS	76	49	81	38	62	6	0.88	-0.15	0.45	13.87	147	18.66	116	99	44	0	0	5	0
	HUNTINGTON	79	57	88	47	68	6	8.97	8.00	2.78	25.01	277	31.43	205	95	58	0	0	6	5
WI	EAU CLAIRE	67	49	80	40	58	3	1.42	0.66	1.12	6.85	110	8.70	108	89	48	0	0	3	1
	GREEN BAY	65	48	72	37	57	3	0.59	0.03	0.24	9.94	173	12.51	157	91	54	0	0	4	0
	LA CROSSE	72	52	89	43	62	4	0.91	0.17	0.78	8.91	129	10.82	119	89	52	0	0	4	1
	MADISON	73	51	86	36	62	7	1.22	0.53	0.96	7.82	111	10.69	112	86	71	0	0	4	1
	MILWAUKEE	65	46	86	39	56	3	0.58	-0.10	0.50	9.47	121	12.93	114	88	73	0	0	4	1
WY	CASPER	57	36	80	32	47	-3	0.95	0.40	0.60	2.80	80	4.10	87	87	68	0	1	2	1
	CHEYENNE	57	37	79	32	47	-2	0.72	0.18	0.29	3.39	93	4.38	97	75	56	0	3	3	0
	LANDER	59	38	72	32	49	-2	0.61	0.03	0.42	1.99	45	3.96	72	89	46	0	1	6	0
	SHERIDAN	56	39	65	32	48	-2	0.82	0.30	0.51	4.26	112	5.28	103	87	64	0	1	3	1

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

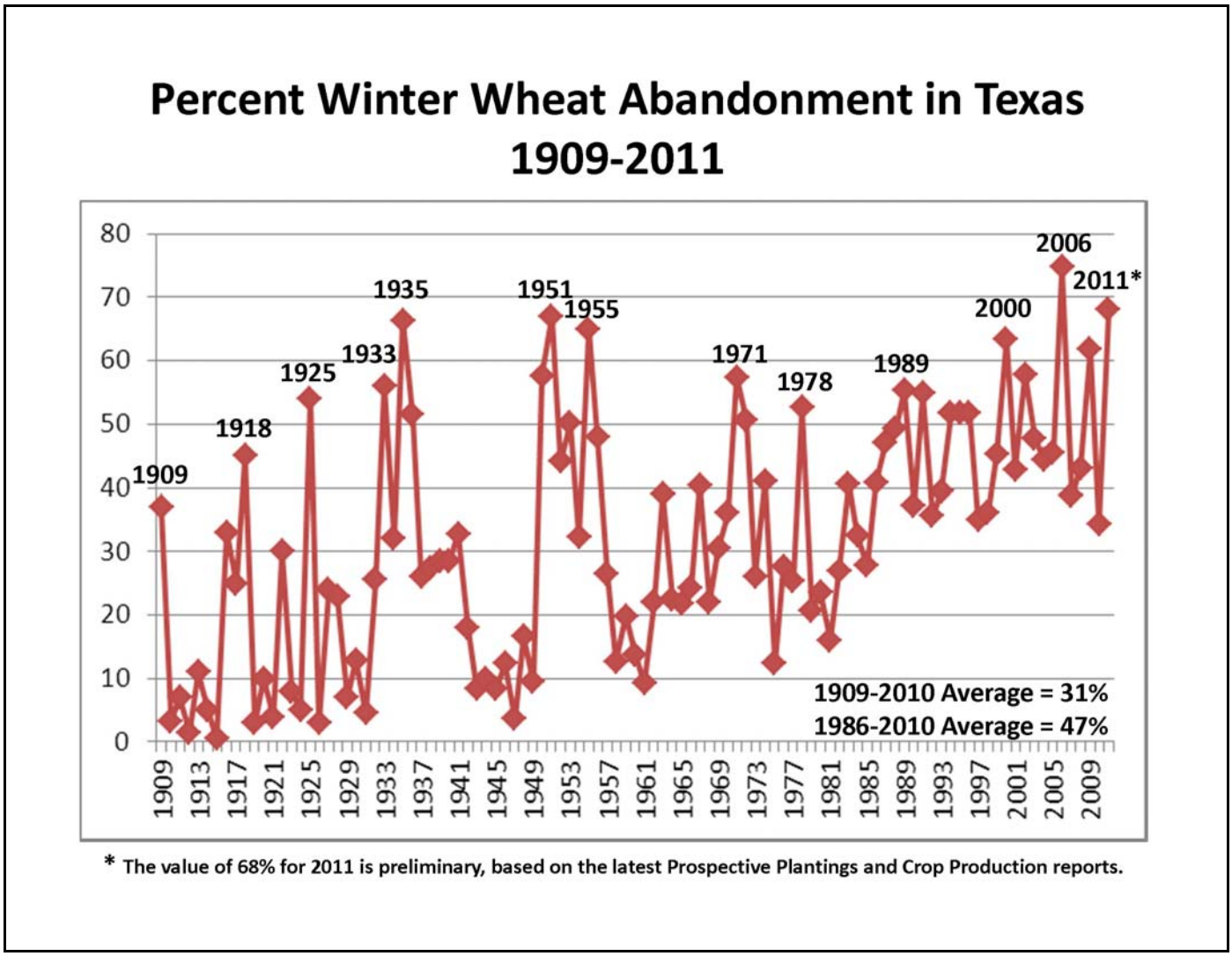
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on May 11, 2011. Forecasts refer to May 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.42 billion bushels, down 4 percent from 2010. Expected area for harvest as grain or seed totals 32.0 million acres, up 1 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 44.5 bushels per acre, down 2.3 bushels from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 762 million bushels, is down 25 percent from 2010. Soft Red Winter, at 427 million bushels, is up 80 percent from last year. White Winter is up 3 percent from last year and totals 235 million bushels. Of this total, 11.7 million bushels are Hard White and 224 million bushels are Soft White.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2010-2011 season is 8.82 million tons, down 1 percent from the April 1 forecast but 7 percent above the 2009-2010 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 140 million boxes (6.30 million tons), is down 1 percent from the April 1 forecast but 5 percent above last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 70.0 million boxes (3.15 million tons), unchanged from April but 2 percent higher than last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 70.0 million boxes (3.15 million tons), is down 3 percent from the previous forecast but up 8 percent from the 2009-2010 crop. In Florida, fruit size is projected to be below average while droppage is projected to be above average. The monthly row count survey indicated that harvest of early, midseason, and navel oranges is complete, while approximately 50 percent of the Valencia crop is harvested. California and Texas production forecasts are carried forward from April.



The southern Plains' drought could lead to the second-highest winter wheat abandonment rate on record in Texas, according to USDA/NASS. Texas' highest abandonment rate of 74.8% occurred in 2006. This year's expected wheat abandonment of 68.1% would surpass the 1951 rate of 67.0%. The years of 1935 (66.3%) and 1955 (65.0%) would drop to fourth and fifth, respectively, on the all-time Texas wheat abandonment list.

National Agricultural Summary

May 9 – 15, 2011

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Above-normal temperatures and drier weather blanketed much of the country from the Great Plains to the Atlantic Coast during the week, allowing producers in many areas to make significant headway planting their summer row crops. Most notably, weekly temperatures throughout much of the Corn Belt and Ohio Valley averaged at least 8°F above average. Elsewhere, temperatures were considerably below normal across portions of the northern Great Plains and the Pacific Coast States.

Corn: Favorable weather conditions continued in the major corn-producing areas of the country for much of the week, allowing producers ample time to plant 23 percent of the nation's crop. By week's end, 63 percent of the corn crop was in the ground, compared with 87 percent last year and 75 percent for the 5-year average. Double-digit planting progress was evident in 15 of the 18 major estimating states. Emergence advanced to 21 percent by May 15, thirty-two percentage points behind last year and 18 points behind the 5-year average. Warmer weather coupled with drier conditions promoted emergence of 32 percent of Iowa's corn during the week.

Soybeans: By week's end, soybean producers had planted 22 percent of this year's crop. This was 15 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Producers in Indiana, Kentucky, North Dakota, and Ohio began planting during the week. Despite late-week precipitation in Iowa that slowed or halted fieldwork in most areas, planting progress advanced 37 points during the week.

Winter Wheat: Heading of the winter wheat crop had advanced to 54 percent complete by week's end, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Warmer weather in the Midwest promoted increased crop development during the week. Overall, 32 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 34 percentage points below the same time last year. The portion of the crop rated in good to excellent condition in Arkansas and Illinois declined 11 points during the week, as flooding and soggy field conditions negatively impacted the crop.

Cotton: Planting gained speed during the week, with double-digit progress evident in all but three of the 15 major cotton-producing states. By May 15, producers had planted 42 percent of the nation's crop, 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, squaring was beginning in southern areas of the state.

Sorghum: Nationally, 34 percent of the sorghum crop was planted by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Planting in Kansas—the largest sorghum-producing state—was steady, despite scattered showers. Meanwhile, producers in the Upper Coast region of Texas were waiting for more rainfall before planting their dryland fields.

Rice: By week's end, rice producers had seeded 69 percent of this year's crop, 21 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Seeding was virtually complete in Louisiana and nearing completion in Texas. Elsewhere, favorable weather conditions promoted a quickened fieldwork pace in California, where producers seeded 30 percent of their crop during the week. By May 15, fifty-three percent of the rice crop was emerged, 22 percentage points behind last year and 15 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 54 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 64 percent at the same time last year.

Small Grains: Nationwide, 69 percent of the oat crop was seeded by week's end, 23 percentage points behind last year and 22 points behind the 5-year average. Although producers seeded at least 17 percent of their crop during the week, overall progress in Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin remained 29 percentage points or more behind last year and at least 28 points behind the 5-year average. Emergence advanced 8 percentage points during the week, leaving progress—at 49 percent complete—32 percentage points behind last year and 24 points behind the 5-year average.

By May 15, barley producers in the five major estimating states had seeded 43 percent of the nation's crop. This was 33 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Seeding was most active in Montana, where—despite considerable precipitation—producers had an average of 4 days suitable to complete fieldwork activities during the week. By week's end, 17 percent of the barley crop was emerged, 26 percentage points behind last year and 23 points behind the 5-year average.

By week's end, 36 percent of this year's spring wheat crop was seeded. This was 42 percentage points behind last year and 40 points behind the 5-year average. Double-digit progress was evident in all estimating states except North Dakota, where cool, rainy weather slowed fieldwork. Eleven percent of the crop was emerged by May 15, forty-one percentage points behind last year and 33 points behind the 5-year average.

Other Crops: Peanut planting in Florida was limited to just 2 percent because of unusually dry soil conditions, but producers in the other major peanut-growing states planted at least 17 percent of their crop during the week. Overall, 38 percent of the nation's crop was in the ground by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Nationally, 52 percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted by May 15. This was 48 percentage points behind last year and 35 points behind the 5-year average. Favorable weather conditions during the first half of the week allowed producers in Michigan to plant 50 percent of their crop before rainfall slowed fieldwork.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 15, 2011

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	76	51	75	68
IL	96	34	69	74
IN	85	4	29	66
IA	96	69	92	84
KS	83	66	84	79
KY	93	19	45	78
MI	80	8	41	68
MN	95	28	47	81
MO	85	59	79	70
NE	87	57	84	83
NC	100	95	98	99
ND	57	3	14	55
OH	83	2	7	70
PA	68	10	34	61
SD	55	17	44	55
TN	92	42	67	90
TX	94	87	93	93
WI	77	16	35	67
18 Sts	87	40	63	75

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	50	21	32	38
IL	41	2	16	28
IN	44	0	6	30
IA	52	10	47	38
KS	24	11	30	16
KY	26	0	3	17
LA	57	67	79	67
MI	36	3	15	34
MN	46	2	9	38
MS	84	42	61	82
MO	17	7	21	17
NE	41	15	40	35
NC	19	14	23	19
ND	8	0	2	20
OH	44	0	3	44
SD	8	1	5	13
TN	18	1	10	18
WI	29	2	10	26
18 Sts	37	7	22	31

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	100	100	99
CA	98	97	98	99
CO	5	8	14	20
ID	0	0	0	1
IL	58	26	60	61
IN	45	10	25	38
KS	60	34	64	60
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	61	58	75	68
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	1	0	1	8
NC	96	97	99	97
OH	16	0	1	11
OK	94	93	98	96
OR	3	0	4	7
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	84	80	92	86
WA	5	0	2	9
18 Sts	50	42	54	53

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

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	5	0	6	16
IL	76	6	24	50
IN	67	1	4	37
IA	63	1	33	42
KS	44	25	43	43
KY	82	11	19	64
MI	42	0	3	25
MN	49	0	1	33
MO	61	28	50	51
NE	33	4	21	33
NC	94	82	90	90
ND	16	0	0	12
OH	57	1	1	39
PA	28	1	1	26
SD	15	0	2	11
TN	83	29	43	78
TX	74	60	70	75
WI	28	0	0	17
18 Sts	53	7	21	39

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

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	60	28	50	63
AZ	82	77	90	82
AR	69	11	47	64
CA	93	85	87	95
GA	43	20	38	41
KS	5	5	10	4
LA	74	78	91	80
MS	73	19	53	61
MO	84	2	39	65
NC	64	43	67	64
OK	20	12	13	20
SC	61	32	49	49
TN	26	2	18	32
TX	35	24	36	34
VA	66	46	75	65
15 Sts	46	26	42	44

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	10	23	30	32	5
CA	0	0	5	45	50
CO	17	24	39	19	1
ID	1	4	11	73	11
IL	2	8	42	40	8
IN	2	9	31	46	12
KS	24	31	30	14	1
MI	1	4	23	54	18
MO	6	18	32	37	7
MT	2	8	24	53	13
NE	2	15	36	42	5
NC	0	2	15	57	26
OH	1	5	25	52	17
OK	43	37	17	3	0
OR	1	1	18	65	15
SD	1	3	20	62	14
TX	52	23	16	9	0
WA	0	1	19	56	24
18 Sts	23	21	24	26	6
Prev Wk	22	20	25	27	6
Prev Yr	2	6	26	52	14

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 15, 2011

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

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	67	74	85
CO	23	1	5	15
IL	16	0	1	13
KS	8	3	9	7
LA	94	99	100	92
MO	20	5	10	23
NE	16	7	17	16
NM	10	12	15	8
OK	27	13	27	25
SD	1	0	3	10
TX	75	71	72	70
11 Sts	36	30	34	33

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

Oats Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	99	97	99	97
MN	100	37	54	89
NE	99	95	97	98
ND	56	6	15	70
OH	95	18	35	96
PA	96	32	67	95
SD	86	64	80	89
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	99	33	53	91
9 Sts	92	59	69	91

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

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	94	72	92	80
MN	92	4	15	66
NE	90	62	77	91
ND	26	0	1	31
OH	84	9	13	81
PA	79	9	21	70
SD	64	20	34	62
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	87	9	21	68
9 Sts	81	41	49	73

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

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	29	10	29	35
FL	46	30	32	38
GA	31	15	33	28
NC	38	20	43	42
OK	53	32	49	36
SC	37	15	32	36
TX	80	38	66	59
VA	36	18	43	39
8 Sts	40	20	38	36

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

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	90	66	78	91
MN	99	18	39	76
MT	78	18	37	80
ND	66	7	15	68
SD	91	59	84	93
WA	96	72	87	96
6 Sts	78	22	36	76

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

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	61	32	42	61
MN	94	1	5	49
MT	42	3	4	36
ND	39	0	1	35
SD	68	16	36	69
WA	86	44	65	78
6 Sts	52	6	11	44

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

Rice Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	97	53	63	84
CA	51	30	60	58
LA	98	96	99	95
MS	95	77	85	89
MO	100	14	29	83
TX	98	93	95	97
6 Sts	90	57	69	83

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

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	89	43	50	72
CA	5	0	10	20
LA	92	93	97	89
MS	82	67	77	81
MO	83	10	21	67
TX	83	79	80	89
6 Sts	75	45	53	68

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	21	30	38	5
CA	0	0	15	85	0
LA	2	6	28	53	11
MS	0	3	28	48	21
MO	0	42	43	15	0
TX	1	1	55	34	9
6 Sts	3	14	29	48	6
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	0	3	33	51	13

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 15, 2011

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

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	86	65	78	84
MN	99	9	22	73
MT	78	29	54	79
ND	61	3	6	66
WA	92	65	77	92
5 Sts	76	29	43	76

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

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	49	35	45	51
MN	92	2	6	45
MT	47	6	13	40
ND	26	0	0	29
WA	76	33	53	67
5 Sts	43	12	17	40

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

Sugarbeets Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	90	100	100
MI	100	45	95	98
MN	100	17	31	81
ND	100	14	27	81
4 Sts	100	33	52	87

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

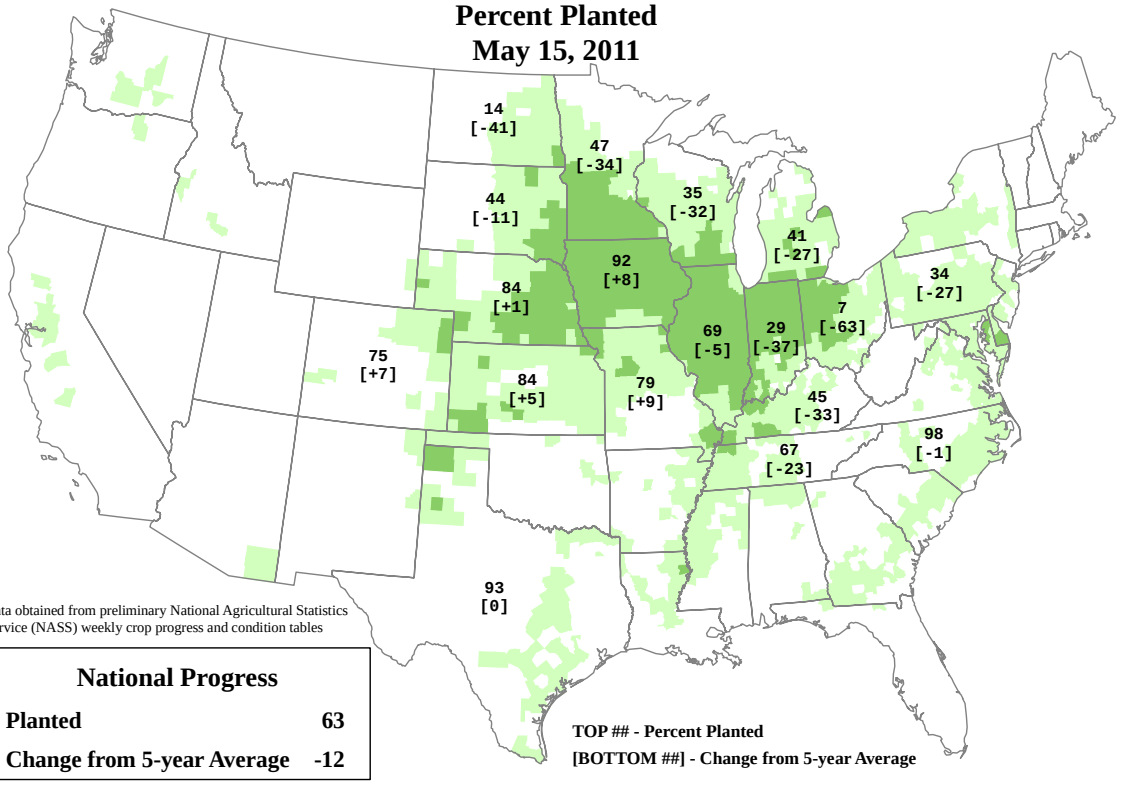
Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending May 15, 2011

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	12	23	49	14		NH	0	3	9	57	31
AZ	30	25	20	15	10		NJ	0	0	5	60	35
AR	1	5	37	44	13		NM	35	45	19	1	0
CA	0	0	10	70	20		NY	1	9	27	51	12
CO	16	25	39	17	3		NC	0	3	23	67	7
CT	4	29	6	61	0		ND	1	3	29	60	7
DE	1	3	22	73	1		OH	2	9	31	47	11
FL	5	25	55	14	1		OK	20	30	31	17	2
GA	9	24	32	31	4		OR	2	5	27	54	12
ID	0	13	30	51	6		PA	2	5	31	42	20
IL	0	2	20	60	18		RI	0	0	0	100	0
IN	3	9	32	45	11		SC	4	2	22	69	3
IA	1	5	31	48	15		SD	1	4	23	61	11
KS	14	21	33	29	3		TN	0	4	24	56	16
KY	1	5	24	49	21		TX	42	29	19	9	1
LA	6	25	42	26	1		UT	0	3	30	59	8
ME	0	8	16	58	18		VT	4	4	18	48	26
MD	1	3	14	58	24		VA	1	3	17	63	16
MA	0	0	14	63	23		WA	3	5	20	67	5
MI	3	7	27	48	15		WV	0	5	33	55	7
MN	2	4	23	57	14		WI	1	5	30	53	11
MS	0	5	28	54	13		WY	0	6	19	72	3
MO	0	3	36	51	10		48 Sts	9	13	26	43	9
MT	1	7	24	51	17							
NE	0	7	30	58	5		Prev Wk	10	14	28	40	8
NV	0	1	35	54	10		Prev Yr	2	7	27	53	11

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent
NA - Not Available; *Revised

U.S. Corn Progress

Percent Planted
May 15, 2011



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

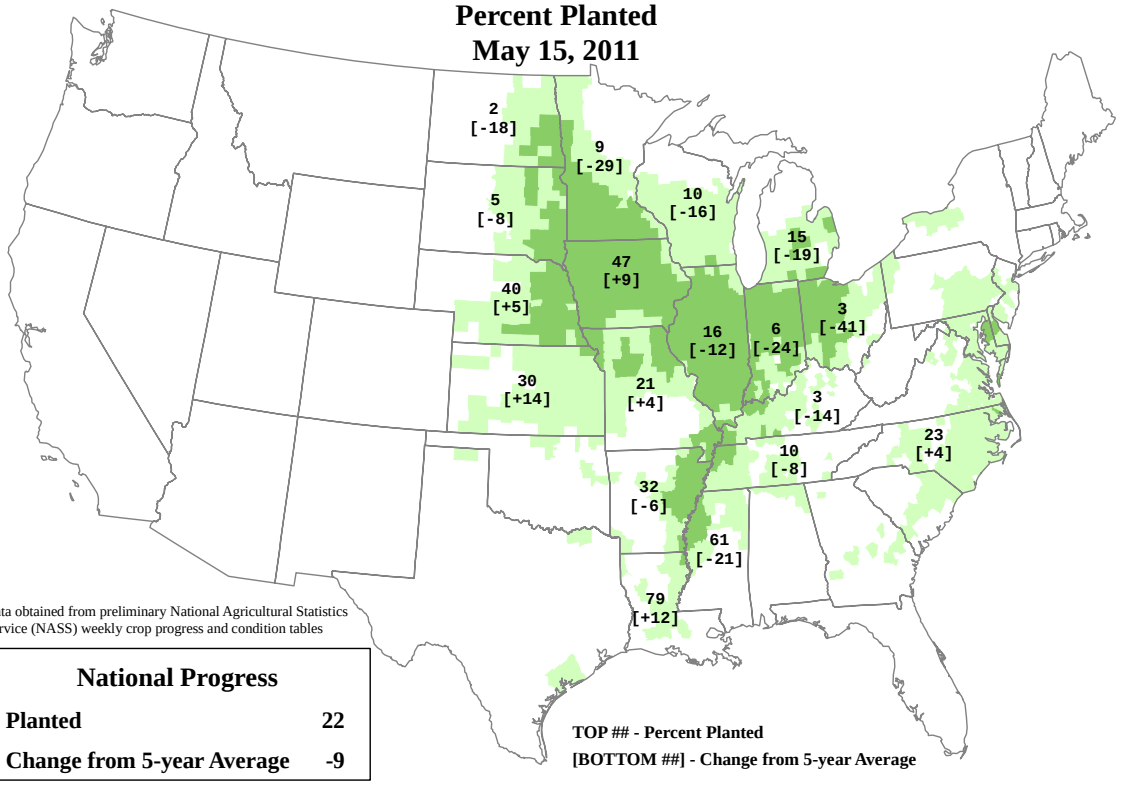
National Progress	
Planted	63
Change from 5-year Average	-12

TOP ## - Percent Planted
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average

USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (JAWF)

U.S. Soybeans Progress

Percent Planted
May 15, 2011



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Progress	
Planted	22
Change from 5-year Average	-9

TOP ## - Percent Planted
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average

USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (JAWF)

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 5.8. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 25% short, 49% adequate, and 10% surplus. Corn 95% planted, 100% 2010, and 97% 5-yr avg.; 76% emerged, 91% 2010, and 87% 5-yr avg.; condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 44% fair, 49% good, and 1% excellent. Soybeans 15% planted, 37% 2010, and 37% 5-yr avg.; condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 63% fair, 36% good, and 1% excellent. Winter wheat 95% headed, 88% 2010, and 55% 5-yr avg.; 4% harvested, 0% 2010, and 0% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, and 10% excellent. Hay harvested-first cutting 50%, 21% 2010, and 21% five-year average. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, and 11% excellent. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 23% fair, 49% good, and 14% excellent. The average mean temperature for the week ranged from 68.3 F in Hamilton, to 75.7 F in Geneva. The total precipitation ranged from 0.0 inches in Sylacauga, to 1.98 inches in Hamilton. Planting has been slowed due to debris in fields and rain showers in some parts of the state. The cool, windy, and overcast days have not been ideal conditions for plant growth. The wheat crop shows damage from the recent heavy rain, high winds, and hail. The first hay cutting reports vary across the state. Many areas of the state are in need of rain, while other areas have adequate rainfall. Producers in drought stricken areas are beginning to feed livestock again.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 20% short, 70% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% short, 75% adequate, 10% surplus. Fieldwork progress on schedule. Barley 20% planted. Oats 15% planted. Hay supplies 15% short, 75% adequate, 10% surplus. Condition of livestock 20% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Range and pasture condition 30% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Activities seeding barley and oats, spreading fertilize, tilling fields, equipment preparation.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly below normal across the State for the week ending May 15th, ranging from 8 degrees below normal at Paloma to 2 degrees above normal at Prescott. The highest temperature of the week was 101 degrees at Phoenix and Roll. The lowest reading was 22 degrees at Flagstaff and Grand Canyon. There was precipitation recorded in six of the 22 weather stations. Precipitation ranged from .01 inches in Winslow to 0.18 inches in Canyon De Chelly. All of the weather stations across the State except Kingman have below normal precipitation to date. Cotton planting is 90 percent complete, 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Alfalfa condition is mostly good to excellent. Harvesting is active in nearly all areas of the State. Range and pasture condition varies from very poor to good, depending on location and elevation. Rains and moderate temperatures have helped maintain current forage conditions in northern areas, despite the windy conditions. South eastern area range conditions have been very dry and high winds have accelerated the drying out of rangeland. Onion, potato and melon harvesting is underway in the desert regions of Arizona.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 9% short, 56% adequate, 33% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 56% adequate, 34% surplus. Corn 94% planted, 100% 2010, 98% avg.; 89% emerged, 100% 2010, 94% avg. As flood waters began to recede last week, farmers were able to resume planting rice, corn, sorghum, soybeans, and cotton. Many producers were busy working fields that needed to be re-leveled after flooding in preparation for planting. Herbicides were reported as being applied and some corn and sorghum were being sidedressed. 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 continued to repair damaged fences caused by flooding.

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 second cutting of alfalfa was at various stages of being cut and baled. Sunflower seed crop planting continued. Winter wheat and oat fields were harvested and cut hay was left to dry in fields. Barley and wheat headed out across the Central Valley. Cotton continued to be planted as planted cotton fields began leaf development. Corn, sorghum and dry bean planting were ongoing. 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, as the navel orange and mandarin harvests continued to wind down. Early cherries were picked in Southern California and the San Joaquin Valley. The blueberry and strawberry harvests were ongoing in the San Joaquin Valley as the strawberry harvest began in the Sacramento Valley. Grapes were at various stages of growth from shoot growth to flowering. Thinning, as well as weed and pest control. continued in fruit orchards and vineyards. Normal nut drop continued in almond orchards, while limited overall pest activity was observed. Blight spray was ongoing in walnut orchards. Fresno County reported tomatoes and dehydrator onions were being treated with insecticide and fertilizer on a weekly basis, but the rains may cause some problems. Carrots looked good. In Merced County, bell pepper, cantaloupe, honeydew and tomato planting continued as the asparagus harvest was winding down. San Joaquin County reported that asparagus production was winding down, processing and fresh market tomatoes were being transplanted, and carrot planting was underway. Field work and aphid control in carrot crop continued in Sutter County. In Siskiyou County, dehydrator onions were emerging and being treated for weeds. 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. Livestock moved into northern Siskiyou range. Cool wet weather slowed the desiccation of lower elevation grasses. Some bees were moved to onion fields, while others were moved out of the state.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 19% short, 57% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 28% short, 44% adequate, 3% surplus. Spring barley 95% seeded, 96% 2010, 97% avg., 66% emerged, 78% 2010, 73% avg.; condition; 9% poor, 40% fair, 47% good, 4% excellent. Spring wheat 72% seeded, 90% 2010, 83% avg.; 40% emerged, 60% 2010, 50% avg. Sunflowers 1% planted, 5% 2010, 8% avg. Alfalfa 2% 1st cutting, 2% 2010, 5% avg.; condition; 2% very poor, 12% poor, 40% fair, 37% good, 9% excellent. Dry beans 9% planted, 1% 2010, 2% avg. Dry onions 96% planted, 95% 2010, 97% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 72% good, 12% excellent. Sugarbeets 70% planted, 93% 2010, 92% avg. 23% up to stand, 29% 2010, 27% avg.; condition; 5% poor, 34% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent. Fall potatoes 45% planted, 72% 2010, 57% avg. Summer potatoes 45% planted, 55% 2010, 54% avg.; 2% emerged, 6% 2010, 11% avg. Livestock cows calved 93%, 97% avg.; ewes lambed 94%, 97% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 39% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Most of Colorado received some precipitation last week, especially in the Capital, but limited rainfall reached the Southeastern corner of the State. The State also experienced average temperatures. Overall, mountain snowpack is 160 percent of average with the northern regions rated

at 180 percent of average and the southern regions rating increased to 98 percent of average.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 89% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 89% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 5% short, 94% adequate, 1% surplus. Other hay first cutting 62%, 43% 2010, 34% avg. Alfalfa hay first cutting 60%, 51% 2010, 35% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 73% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 67% good, 23% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 69% good, 22% excellent. Corn 74% planted, 96% 2010, 79% avg.; 40% emerged, 73% 2010, 52% avg. Soybeans 18% planted, 29% 2010, 17% avg. Barley 68% headed, 100% 2010, 37% avg.; turned 29%, 1% 2010, 0% avg. Winter wheat 64% headed, 97% 2010, 69% avg.; turned 5%, 0% 2010, 0% avg. Cantaloups 55% planted, 50% 2010, 27% avg. Cucumbers 25% planted, 36% 2010, 21% avg. Green Peas planted 79%, 100% 2010, 91% avg. Potatoes 73% planted, 97% 2010, 98% avg. Snap beans 47% planted, 45% 2010, 36% avg. Sweet Corn 63% planted, 58% 2010, 42% avg. Tomatoes 67% planted, 49% 2010, 31% avg. Watermelons 72% planted, 47% 2010, 31% avg. Apples bloomed 90%, 92% 2010, 95% avg. Peaches bloomed 98%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Strawberries bloomed 96%, 97% 2010, 95% avg. Strawberries 16% harvested, 24% 2010, 17% avg. Great weather has allowed farmers to catch up on field work. Summer vegetable planting is mostly complete for the first planting.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 38% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 44% short, 36% adequate, 2% surplus. Peanut 32% planted, 46% 2010, 38% 5-yr avg. Panhandle, northern Peninsula need rain to continue field crop plantings. Escambia, Santa Rosa counties delay planting any row crops due to dry weather. Washington County young cotton dying in fields, will have to be replanted. Corn suffering from heat, dry conditions. Peanut planting behind schedule due to drought. Hastings area potato digging continued. Vegetable harvest continued, central, southern Peninsula. Blueberry shipments decreased. Snap beans, cabbage, harvest finished for season. Cantaloupe harvest expected to increase as season began. Marion County watermelon to market by end of month. Southern Peninsula watermelon decreased seasonally in some areas. Other vegetables harvested sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, okra, squash, tomatoes. Most citrus packinghouses finished running grapefruit, a couple continuing Valencia oranges for a few more weeks; continue to operate through mid to late June. Grove activity resetting new trees, young tree care, applying herbicides, hedging and topping, brush removal, fertilizer application. Pasture condition 5% very poor, 25% poor, 55% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 50% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Statewide pasture condition decreased due to drought. Panhandle, north pasture condition very poor to excellent, most fair. Pasture condition improved in locations that received showers. Cattlemen feeding supplemental hay. Central, southwest pasture condition very poor to excellent, most fair, decreased due to drought. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, most fair.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 39% short, 27% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 44% short, 30% adequate, 2% surplus. Range and pasture 9% very poor, 24% poor, 32% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent. Blueberries 0% very poor, 0% poor, 38% fair, 48% good, 14% excellent; 25% harvested, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Corn 1% very poor, 7% poor, 40% fair, 42% good, 10% excellent. Cotton 38% planted, 43% 2010, 41% avg. Hay 7% very poor, 19% poor, 34% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Hay 1st Cutting Complete 55%, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Oats 21% harvested, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Onions 65% harvested, 35% in 2010, 58% avg. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 22% fair, 35% good, 43% excellent; 6% harvested, 3% in 2010, 3% avg. Peanuts 33% planted, 31% in 2010, 28% avg. Pecans 0% very poor, 6% poor, 52% fair, 34% good, 8% excellent. Rye 16% harvested, N/A% in 2010, N/A% avg. Sorghum 24% planted, 23% in 2010,27% avg. Soybeans 14% planted, 19% in 2010, 18% avg. Tobacco 0% very poor, 3% poor, 42% fair, 51% good, 4% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 4% poor, 40% fair, 54% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 45% good, 15% excellent; 10% harvested, 3% in 2010, 3% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 1.5 inches. The week's average temperatures ranged from the high 60s to the lower 80s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at short to surplus levels. Last week's weather was generally very mild in comparison to the last few weeks. The northern counties of Kauai and Oahu continued to receive heavy showers early in the week, remnants from the storm the week prior. By Thursday skies were slowly starting to clear with light and passing showers over the northern islands. In the southern portion of the State, Maui and Hawaii counties received little rain during the week with most locations receiving less than an inch over the week. Most rain fell between Thursday and Friday. While The National Drought Monitor showed the rest of the State as unchanged, important improvements were shown for the Big Island. Extreme [D3] drought conditions were removed completely from the State. The area affected by severe [D2] drought was decreased and confined to a narrow band in the North Kohala region. Also, Moderate [D1] drought was shown to be improving as conditions shifted towards abnormally dry [D0] status on both the leeward and windward sides of the Big Island.Crops were in varying condition based on location. Some areas where heavy rains occurred sustained some damage, while other areas, such as pasture lands began to dry.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 4.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 70% adequate, 30% surplus. Field corn 43% planted, 57% 2010, 59% avg.; 3% emerged, 7% 2010, 17% avg. Winter wheat jointed 42%, 40% 2010, 45% avg.; boot stage 4%, 2% 2010, 8% avg. Onions 64% emerged, 57% 2010, 86% avg. Potatoes 72% planted, 71% 2010, 71% avg.; 1% emerged, 1% 2010, 5% avg. Oats 71% planted, 83% 2010, 79% avg.; 42% emerged, 50% 2010, 46% avg. Dry peas 64% planted, 72% 2010, 72% avg.; 18% emerged, 40% 2010, 26% avg. Lentils 34% planted, 66% 2010, 64% avg.; 9% emerged, 24% 2010, 14% avg. Dry beans 13% planted, 14% 2010, 24% avg.; 0% emerged, 3% 2010, 1% avg. Hay and roughage supply 41% very short, 43% short, 16% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 53% good, 47% excellent. Sugarbeets 38% emerged, 63% 2010, 72% avg. Benewah County reports that the county received over an inch of precipitation on Sunday. The Nez Perce County Extension reports wet and cool weather has slowed field work and crop progress. The Twin Falls Extension reports warmer weather during the week has helped cereal grains and pasture grasses take off. The Franklin County Extension reports small grains that have been planted look good.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 58% adequate, 41% surplus. Temperatures above normal with a statewide average of 66.6 degrees. Average temperature for the time period 61.7 degrees. Rains resumed towards the end of the week. Average rainfall 1.09 inches statewide. The norm for the time period 0.9 inches. Corn condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 32% fair, 48% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 67% good, 9% excellent. Red clover condition 1% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. With higher temperatures and dry weather for the majority of the week, planting was in full-swing even though some fields were being replanted. Soybean planting moved forward though behind schedule. Field work remained on hold where fields were still saturated with water or flooded. Most field work came to a halt by the end of the week when rains resumed. Early week warm temperatures allowed wheat to improve, though some wheat fields reportedly looked bad due to the excess moisture this season. Some alfalfa was cut while many farmers were looking for more favorable conditions to cut hay.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil moisture 49% adequate, 51% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 50% adequate, 49% surplus. Corn 29% planted, 85% 2010, 66% avg.; 4% emerged, 67% 2010, 37% avg. Soybeans 6% planted, 44% 2010,

30% avg. Winter wheat jointed 87%, 96% 2010, 94% avg.; 25% headed, 45% 2010, 38% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 46% good, 12% excellent. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 32% fair, 45% good, 11% excellent. Temperatures ranged from 7o to 11o above normal with a low of 41o and a high of 91o. Precipitation ranged from 0.11 inches to 3.14 inches. Farmers accomplished a great deal this week working late into the night with more days suitable for field work than any other week this spring. However, some eastern and southern counties have remained too wet for much field work to be done thus far. Planting of corn is approximately 25 days later than last year and 15 days behind the 5-year average pace while planting of soybeans is about 23 days later than last year and 15 days behind the 5-year average. Pastures and hay crops have experienced good growth with the recent warmer temperatures. Other activities included tillage of soil, spraying herbicides, mowing roadsides and ditches, hauling grain to market, spreading fertilizer and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 80% adequate, and 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 83% adequate, and 15% surplus. Strong winds early in the week brought record high temperatures to much of Iowa but that was quickly followed by below average temperatures the latter part of the week. When the weather was dry, planting progressed rapidly; however, precipitation brought progress to a halt after mid-week. Although heavy rains and hail were received over parts of the State, the precipitation and warm early week temperatures promoted crop emergence.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 29% very short, 30% short, 38% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 27% very short, 31% short, 40% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 97%, 97% 2010, 98% avg.; wind damage 76% none, 18% light, 5% moderate, 1% severe; insect infestation 88% none, 11% light, 1% moderate; disease infestation 82% none, 15% light, 3% moderate. Soybeans 4% emerged, 5% 2010, 3% avg. Sunflowers 1% planted, 1% 2010, 2% avg. Alfalfa first cutting 19%, 18% 2010, 12% avg. Feed grain supplies 3% very short, 8% short, 84% adequate, 5% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 4% very short, 17% short, 76% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 9% very short, 17% short, 72% adequate, 2% surplus. Scattered showers across most of Kansas last week were a welcomed relief to many, but the rain missed several areas of the state that have needed it the most and that continue to be very dry. The Northern, Southeast, and East Central Districts received most of the moisture, while the rest of the State was limited to a 0.25 inch or less in most areas. Iola led the State with 2.55 inches, followed closely by Garnett with 2.53 inches and then Oberlin with 1.61 inches. In contrast, 39 of the 52 stations received less than a half inch of rain, and 13 of those stations received less than one-tenth of an inch. Temperatures were very warm early last week, cooling down the rest of the week but still averaging above normal. Highs were mostly in the 90's and reached the century mark at several locations, including 104 degrees at Medicine Lodge in the south. Low temperatures ranged from the middle 40's to 30 degrees at Healy and Tribune. Farmers' primary activities included planting row crops, managing disease in wheat, cutting alfalfa, and spraying alfalfa fields for weevils. Livestock producers have been busy turning cattle out on to pasture, amidst concern over having enough feed to last the summer. Some ranchers have started to give cattle supplemental feed on pasture, while others are choosing to cull down their herds to reduce the strain on dry pastures.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil 1% short, 50% adequate, 49% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 46% adequate, 53% surplus. Precipitation averaged 0.82 inches, 0.29 in. below normal. Temperatures averaged 68 degrees, 5 degree above normal. Burley tobacco set 9%; Dark tobacco set 10%. Strawberry size 44% small, 43% medium and 13% large. Condition of winter wheat 2% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 52% good, 18% excellent. Hay condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 45% good, 14% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Soil moisture 23% very short, 46% short; 30% adequate, and 1% surplus. Corn 2% silked, 1% avg.; 5% poor, 21% fair, 65% good, 9% excellent. Wheat 100% turning color, 92% 2010, 94% avg.; 40% harvested, 2% 2010, 8% avg.; 1% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, and 13% excellent. Spring plowing 99% plowed, 99% 2010, 98% avg. Sweet Potatoes 6% planted, 13% 2010, 6% avg. Hay first cutting 52%, 49% 2010, 40% avg. Sugarcane 6% very poor, 16% poor, 41% fair, 26% good, 11% excellent. Livestock 3% very poor, 11% poor, 41% fair, 43% good, and 2% excellent. Vegetables 5% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 47% good, and 3% excellent. Range and Pasture 6% very poor, 25% poor, 42% fair, 26% good, and 1% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 8% short, 82% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 84% adequate, 9% surplus. Hay supplies 2% very short, 5% short, 92% adequate, 1% surplus. Other hay first cutting 47%, 21% 2010, 26% avg. Alfalfa hay first cutting 36%, 37% 2010, 33% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 58% good, 24% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 3% fair, 63% good, 31% excellent. Barley condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 5% fair, 63% good, 27% excellent. Corn 78% planted, 83% 2010, 71% avg.; 40% emerged, 54% 2010, 41% avg. Soybeans 14% planted, 17% 2010, 14% avg. Barley 96% headed, 57% 2010, 30% avg.; 2% turned, 14% 2010, 3% avg. Winter wheat 88% headed, 85% 2010, 73% avg.; turned 1%, 11% 2010, 2% avg. Cantaloups 35% planted, 50% 2010, 39% avg. Cucumbers 28% planted, 35% 2010, 29% avg. Green peas 99% planted, 95% 2010, 84% avg. Potatoes 100% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Snap beans 20% planted, 29% 2010, 25% avg. Sweet corn 45% planted, 58% 2010, 54% avg. Tomatoes 39% planted, 47% 2010, 47% avg. Watermelons 33% planted, 40% 2010, 42% avg. Apples bloomed 99%, 100% 2010, 96% avg. Peaches bloomed 98%, 100% 2010, 97% avg. Strawberries bloomed 98%, 96% 2010, 92% avg. Strawberries 8% harvested, 20% 2010, 14% avg. Great weather has allowed farmers to catch up on field work. Summer vegetable planting is mostly complete for the first planting.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 0% very short, 0% short, 51% adequate, 49% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 61% adequate, 37% surplus. Barley 42% planted, 89% 2010, 74% avg.; 12% emerged, 71% 2010, 47% avg. Oats 3% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, 14% excellent; 67% planted, 98% 2010, 92% avg.; 26% emerged, 87% 2010, 70% avg. Potatoes 36% planted, 62% 2010, 53% avg. All hay 1% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 46% good, 17% excellent. First cutting hay 0%, 0% 2010, 0% avg. Asparagus 19% harvested, 25% 2010, 26% avg. Precipitation ranged from 1.22 inches to 1.54 inches Upper Peninsula and 0.95 to 2.26 inches Lower Peninsula. Temperatures 3 degrees above normal Upper Peninsula and ranged from 3 to 7 degrees above normal Lower Peninsula. It has been a slow start to this year's planting, but producers finally able to make progress this week in dryer fields. Farmers in Lower Peninsula took advantage of nice weather early in the week to advance their spring activities; however, rains at end of week again stopped progress. Activities included, spreading of manure, planting of various crops and vegetables, and applications of herbicide and nitrogen. Growers in lower two-thirds of Lower Peninsula made significant planting progress during middle of week until rain fell Friday thru Sunday. Several fields became water logged and had wash outs. Some farmers used secondary tillage before planting to help fields dry out. Wheat Feekes growth stage 7 southern counties and growers applying nitrogen when conditions and time allowed. Alfalfa growth increased and weevil feeding began. Soybeans were planted as quickly as possible when conditions allowed. Oats and barley planted and emergence continued. Sugarbeet planting made significant progress and nearly complete with some early planted fields being replanted. Weed control in all fields is a growing concern. Fruit growth advanced rapidly with advent of warm weather but still behind normal. Insect activity increased; oriental fruit moth pear psylla, obliquebanded leafroller, and spotted tentiform leafminers among pests caught or seen in orchards. Apple scab control has been a high priority; apples at tight cluster to early

pink. Tart cherries early bloom while sweet cherries at full bloom to early petal fall. Growers sprayed to prevent brown rot. Grapes at bud burst. Blueberries ranged from early to late pink. Standing water in fields has made fungicide application difficult. Strawberry flower trusses began emerging, and there was substantial leaf growth. Peaches at pink to full bloom. Warmth this week provided opportunity for vegetable farmers to get into field and catch up on planting and other fieldwork. Planting continued at a rapid pace until rain and cool weather again halted fieldwork over weekend. Asparagus harvest progressed rapidly this week because of warm weather, but is still behind average. Sweet corn planted at a brisk pace this past week. Carrots continued to be planted, and for most part growers have made up for planting delays. Warm season crops planted under tunnels, including tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, and zucchini, being established and growing because of warmth. Radishes, lettuce, and peas growing well. Onion planting is nearing completion. Celery transplanting continued. Snap beans for processing still behind schedule.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil moisture 64% adequate, 36% surplus. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent. Corn 59% land prepared, 100% 2010, 88% avg. Soybeans 17% land prepared, 70% 2010, 54% avg. Canola 17% planted, 91% 2010, 43% avg. Green peas 38% planted, 88% 2010, 71% avg. Sweet corn 10% planted, 37% 2010, 30% avg. Dry edible beans 4% planted, 5% 2010, 14% avg. Potatoes 61% planted, 78% 2010, 73% avg. Sunflowers 3% planted, 31% 2010, 24% avg. Planting progress was made this past week in spite of frequent rain showers. Planting conditions remained variable. Cool weather prevented fields from drying out, and frequent rain continued to limit planting progress. One reporter noted that planting was taking place around wet spots. Temperatures returned to average statewide after below-average readings prevailed throughout the spring. Precipitation was .23 inch above normal. A severe storm Tuesday night, brought on by extreme warmth and moisture, created strong instability in the atmosphere and brought hail and even tornado activity to central and eastern parts of the state. A cool front followed Wednesday night and into Thursday. Periodic rainfall extended through the weekend, though sunshine returned on Sunday.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Soil moisture 5% very short, 18% short, 66% adequate and 11% surplus. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 98% emerged, 98% 2010, 98% avg.; 9% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 39% good, 24% excellent. Cotton 53% planted, 73% 2010, 61% avg.; 19% emerged, 45% 2010, 42% avg. Peanuts 70% planted, 28% 2010, 41% avg. Rice 85% planted, 95% 2010, 89% avg. 77% emerged, 82% 2010, 81% avg.; 0% Very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 21% excellent. Sorghum 59% planted, 81% 2010, 76% avg.; 47% emerged, 73% 2010, 64% avg. Soybeans 61% planted, 84% 2010, 82% avg.; 42% emerged, 70% 2010, 71% avg. Winter wheat 100% heading 99% 2010, 100% avg.; 28% mature, 8% 2010, 10% avg.; 3% very poor, 10% poor, 23% fair, 44% good, 20% excellent. Hay (harvested-cool) 55%, 74% 2010, 60% avg. Watermelons 93% planted, 96% 2010, 95% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 24% fair, 59% good, 17% excellent. Blueberries 0% very poor, 0% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent. Cattle 0% very poor, 10% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Pasture 0% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 56% adequate, 42% surplus. Pasture condition 3% poor, 36% fair, 51% good, 10% excellent. Precipitation 1.02 in. Temperatures 1 to 4 degrees above average. Flood waters began to disperse after last week's massive flooding in the southeast district. Areas with good drainage and higher elevation returned to planting. Corn replanting continued. Winter wheat condition continued to decline slightly due to wet conditions.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% last year; 2% short, 11% last year; 65% adequate, 73% last year; 33% surplus, 15% last year. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% last year; 1% short, 16% last year; 74% adequate, 75% last year; 25% surplus, 3% last year. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 1% last year; 8% poor, 5% last year; 24% fair, 29% last year; 53% good, 54% last year; 13% excellent, 11% last year. Winter wheat spring stages 1% still dormant; 20% greening; 79% green and growing. Winter wheat boot stage 3%, 6% last year. Barley 54% planted, 78% last year. Barley 13% emerged, 47% last year. Camelina 33% planted, 85% last year. Camelina 16% emerged, 51% last year. Corn 49% planted, 62% last year. Corn 16% emerged, 10% last year. Dry Peas 50% planted, 88% last year. Dry Peas 2% emerged, 39% last year. Durum Wheat 27% planted, 74% last year. Lentils 47% planted, 87% last year. Lentils 5% emerged, 38% last year. Oats 25% planted, 74% last year. Oats 6% emerged, 32% last year. Spring wheat 37% planted, 78% last year. Spring wheat 4% emerged, 42% last year. Sugar beets 72% planted, 93% last year. Sugar beets 33% emerged, 56% last year. Livestock grazing 85% open, 84% last year; 10% difficult, 11% last year; 5% closed, 5% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 47%, 39% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 43%, 43% last year. Calving complete 94%, 94% last year. Lambing complete 78%, 88% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 1% very poor, 2% last year; 7% poor, 9% last year; 24% fair, 45% last year; 51% good, 40% last year; 17% excellent, 4% last year. Cattle and calves moved to summer ranges 30%, 37% last year. Sheep and lambs moved to summer ranges 17%, 33% last year. The state received considerable amounts of moisture over the past week. Glendive received the most accumulated precipitation with 3.92 inches. Highs were mostly in the 60s and 70s and lows were in the 20s and 30s. Thompson Falls recorded the highest temperatures in the state at 80 degrees. Wisdom had the weekly low at 21 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 12% short, 80% adequate, and 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 23% short, 74% adequate, and 2% surplus. Soybeans 2% emerged, 5% 2010, 4% avg. Sorghum 1% emerged, 2% 2010, 1% avg. Wheat 71% jointed, 59% 2010, 75% avg. Alfalfa first cutting 1% complete, 5% 2010, 4% avg. Alfalfa conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 64% good, and 6% excellent. Wild hay conditions 0% very poor, 4% poor, 33% fair, 59% good, and 4% excellent. Record high temperatures early in the week were followed by unseasonably cool and wet conditions which caused spring planting progress to slow. Corn planting advanced to over 80 percent complete which is near average. Planting of soybeans is ahead of average. Strong winds made herbicide application difficult. A few fields of alfalfa were cut and sugarbeet planting was concluding. Cattle were turned out to pasture. Record high temperatures were recorded in parts of the state early in the week as temperatures averaged from low to high 90's for the eastern two thirds of the state with some locations reaching triple digits. The Panhandle was cool with highs in the mid 70's and lows right at freezing. Significant precipitation fell later in the week with districts averaging from near .5 inch to over 1.5 inches.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. The week's temperatures warmed steadily before decreasing again by week's end as another storm front moved across the state. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 4 degrees below normal to 2 degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded a high temperature of 93 degrees while Ely only reached 72 degrees. Elko had a low of 28 degrees and most northern areas continued to experience lows well below freezing. All northern Nevada weather stations recorded some precipitation. Winnemucca recorded the most with 0.46 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 Cold wet weather prevented field work. 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 good. Cattle were doing well on the abundant forage. Spring calving and lambing were nearing completion. 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 5.3. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 59% adequate and 39% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 1% short, 63% adequate, and 36% surplus. Pasture conditions were 2% very poor, 7% poor, 14% fair, 56% good, and 21% excellent. Maine Potatoes <5% planted, 55% 2010, 25% average; condition N/A. Massachusetts Potatoes 45% planted, 95% 2010, 85% avg.; 0% emerged; condition 10 % fair and 90% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 50% planted, 95% 2010, 75% avg.; 5% emerged, 45% 2010, 20% avg.; condition 100% good. Maine Oats 20% planted, 80% 2010, 45% average; condition N/A. Maine Barley 20% planted, 80% 2010, 45% average; condition N/A. Field. Corn 10% planted, 25% 2010, 30% avg.; <5% emerged, <5% 2010, <5% avg.; condition 20% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, and 6% excellent. Sweet Corn 25% planted, 35% 2010, 30% avg.; 10% emerged, 20% 2010, 15% avg.; condition 7% poor, 18% fair, 74% good, and 1% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco 0% transplanted, 0% 2010, 0% average; condition N/A. Shade. Tobacco 0% transplanted, <5% 2010, 5% average; condition N/A. First Crop Hay <5% harvested, <5% 2010, <5% average; condition was 5% poor, 12% fair, 72% good, and 11% excellent. Apples 5% dormant, 16% bud stage, 40% early bloom, 34% full bloom, and 5% petal fall; condition 30 % fair, 68% good, and 2% excellent. Peaches were 2% bud stage, 43% early bloom, 44% full bloom, 11% petal fall; condition 3 % fair and 97% good. Pears were 21% bud stage, 27% early bloom, 42% full bloom, and 10% petal fall; condition 1% fair and 99% good. Strawberries were 13% dormant, 51% bud stage, 22% early bloom 13% full bloom, and 1% petal fall; condition 20% fair and 80% good. Massachusetts Cranberries were 80% dormant and 20% bud stage; condition 10% fair, 70% good, and 20% excellent. Highbush Blueberries were 4% dormant, 64% bud stage, 17% early bloom, and 15% full bloom; condition 9% fair, 88% good, and 3% excellent. Maine Wild Blueberries were 25% dormant, 36% bud stage, and 39% early bloom; condition 18% fair and 82% good. The Monday through Friday had mostly average temperatures in the mid 50s through low 70s with clouds and some scattered showers on Monday and Tuesday. Thursday afternoon and Friday were partly cloudy to sunny. The weekend turned cooler with temperatures in the low 50s and low 60s. Saturday evening showers set in, which continued through Sunday. The week's rainfall totals were .08 to 2.83 inches across the region. Farmers were spreading manure, liming, fertilizing, plowing, discing, and planting where soils were dry enough for field entry.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture and range condition 5% fair, 60% good, 35% excellent. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in some localities. Temperatures were mostly above normal for the week across the Garden State. Farmers continued planting and harvesting crops as sunny weather provided ideal conditions for fieldwork. Corn emergence has progressed in central localities. Hay producers began first-cuttings. The harvest of early-season vegetables included asparagus, lettuce, and spinach. Apple and peach trees are past bloom and fruits have begun to set. Other activities included transplanting summer vegetables, spraying fungicides on fruit crops, and irrigating.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 74% very short, 22% short and 4% adequate. Wind damage 13% light, 28% moderate and 2% severe. Freeze damage 1% light. Alfalfa 2% poor, 48% fair, 40% good and 10% excellent. Irrigated winter wheat 1% very poor, 10% poor, 59% fair, 20% good and 10% excellent; 63% grazed, 90% headed. Dry winter wheat 89% very poor, 10% poor and 1% fair; 70% grazed, 95% headed. Total winter wheat 58% very poor, 10% poor, 21% fair, 7% good and 4% excellent; 68% grazed, 93% headed. Chile 2% poor, 66% fair, 13% good and 19% excellent. Lettuce 93% harvested. Onion 77% good and 23% excellent. Pecan 59% fair, 25% good and 16% excellent; 3% light nut set and 97% average nut set. Cattle 5% very poor, 43% poor, 30% fair, 21% good and 1% excellent. Sheep 20% very poor, 25% poor, 40% fair and 15% good. Range and pasture 35% very poor, 45% poor, 19% fair and 1% good. Dry, breezy to windy conditions continued. High temperatures ranged from 70's to 80's over the north, and 80's to mid 90's in the south. Freezing temperatures were reported over most of the northern areas. The highest precipitation was reported in Roy.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Soil moisture 34% adequate and 66% surplus. Pasture conditions 1% very poor 9% poor, 27% fair, 51% good, and 12% excellent. Winter wheat condition 4 % poor, 41 % fair, 47% good, and 8% excellent. Hay condition 2% poor, 15% fair, 64% good, and 19% excellent. Corn 20% planted, 55% 2010, 53% average. Oats 38% seeded, 95% last year, 91% average. Potatoes 55% planted, 56% 2010, 55% average. Soybean planting was just starting, as was the first cutting of clover-timothy. Sweet corn 25% planted, 19% 2010, 37% average. Onions 62% planted, 74% 2010, 72% average. Snap beans 6% planted, 12% 2010, 21% average. Cabbage 5% planted, 27% average. Lettuce 16% planted. Tomatoes 9% planted. Apples were at 90% half-inch green to pink stage, 96% last year. Peaches were at 90% half-inch green to pink stage, 71% 2010. Pears, sweet cherries, and tart cherries were 95% half-inch green to pink stage.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work, 4.9. Soil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 73% adequate and 12% surplus. The state received below normal precipitation and above normal average temperatures last week. Frequent showers throughout the week in some areas limited field activity due to wet soil conditions. Tobacco transplants, small grains, cotton, corn and soybeans all continue to mature under pretty good conditions.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 60% adequate, 39% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 56% adequate, 43% surplus. Durum 3% planted, 34% 2010, 46% avg. Canola 8% planted, 46% 2010, 53% avg. Dry edible beans 1% planted, 8% 2010, 8% avg. Dry edible peas 7% planted, 79% 2010, 80% avg. Flaxseed 2% planted, 21% 2010, 39% avg. Potatoes 3% planted, 63% 2010, 47% avg. Hay and forage supplies 2% very short, 13% short, 79% adequate, 6% surplus. Grain and concentrate supplies 1% very short, 10% short, 84% adequate, 5% surplus. Calving 94% complete. Pastures and ranges 85% growing. Rain and cooler temperatures hindered fieldwork across the state. A week after fieldwork began in most areas, scattered storms returned to further saturate already wet fields. Planting continued at a slow pace. Other activities during the week included tilling fields and equipment maintenance. Cattle in many areas were being put out to pasture.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.3. Top soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 32% adequate, 68% surplus. Apple condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 69% good, 13% excellent. Hay condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 62% good, 14% excellent. Oat condition 2% very poor, 15% poor, 56% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent. Range and Pasture condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, 11% excellent. Strawberry condition 1% very poor 5% poor, 26% fair, 59% fair, 9% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 17% excellent. Corn 7% planted, 83% 2010, 70% avg.; 1% emerged, 57% 2010, 39% avg. Soybeans 3% planted, 44% 2010, 44% avg. Winter wheat jointed 88%, 91% 2010, 92% avg.; 1% headed, 16% 2010, 11% avg. Oats 35% planted, 95% 2010, 96% avg.; 13% emerged, 84% 2010, 81% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 2%, 9% 2010, 2% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 2%, 6% 2010, 1% avg. Apples green tip (or beyond) 94%, 99% 2010, 100% avg. Apples in full bloom 64%, 81% 2010, 92% avg. Peaches green tip (or beyond) 92%, 98% 2010, 99% avg. Peaches in full bloom (or beyond) 71%, 81% 2010, 89% avg. Cucumbers 8% planted, 26% 2010, 10% avg. Strawberries 2% harvested, 8% 2010, 2% avg. Potatoes 30% planted, 56% 2010, 69% avg. Processing tomatoes 7% planted, 0% 2010, 8% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 47% very short, 23% short, 29% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 56% very short, 25% short, 18% adequate 1% surplus. Wheat soft dough 52% this week, 33% last week, 38% last year,

47% average. Rye condition 38% very poor, 45% poor, 14% fair, 3% good; soft dough 79% this week, 56% last week, 39% last year, 65% average. Oats condition 49% very poor, 33% poor, 16% fair, 2% good; jointing 89% this week, 82% last week, 89% last year, 90% average; headed 54% this week, 36% last week, 44% last year, 50% average; soft dough 22% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Corn 92% planted this week, 89% last week, 94% last year, 90% average; 47% emerged this week, 38% last week, 74% last year, 70% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 84% this week, 82% last week, 77% last year, 68% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 66% this week, 64% last week, 70% last year, 67% average; 19% planted this week, 14% last week, 30% last year, 27% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 95% this week, 88% last week, 93% last year, 92% average; 17% emerged this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Cotton seedbed prepared 95% this week, 75% last week, 92% last year, 91% average. Alfalfa condition 25% very poor, 28% poor, 31% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent; 1st cutting 54% this week, 46% last week, 71% last year, 54% average. Other hay condition 29% very poor, 29% poor, 27% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent; 1st cutting 22% this week, 19% last week, 28% last year, 24% average. Watermelons 92% planted this week, 91% last week, 78% last year, 66% average. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 45% fair, 38% good, 4% excellent. Pasture and range condition 20% very poor, 30% poor, 31% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent. Livestock; Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $133 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $123 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range, although some operators are reducing their herds in response to the poor pasture and range conditions.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 70% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 69% adequate, 28% surplus. Barley 85% planted, 93% 2010, 95% avg.; 60% emerged, 79% 2010, 78% average. Spring wheat 92% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 52% emerged, 93% 2010, 89% average. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 65% good, 15% excellent. Range and Pasture 2% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Weather; Another week of sunshine and rain with temperatures about the same as the previous week. Conditions were somewhat cooler and damper than average. Low temperatures ranged from 24 degrees in Christmas Valley to 42 degrees in Roseburg. High temperatures ranged from 57 degrees in North Bend to 84 degrees in Ontario. Average temperatures were between 45 and 61 degrees. All 43 stations reported measurable precipitation with 6 of those reporting more than an inch. The Dalles reported the most precipitation of 1.33 inches. Flooding was reported in Grant County. Field Crops; Fieldwork resumed last week thanks to favorable weather conditions. Planting of spring crops continued and crops already planted progressed well due to warmer temperatures. The hay crop also benefited from warmer temperatures. Crops grown in heavier soils continue to be behind in planting. Willamette Valley winter wheat growers battled stripe rust with multiple fungicide applications. Malheur County potato planting was winding down. Vegetables; Vegetable plantings were about 3 to 4 weeks behind normal planting periods in Douglas County. In Washington County, vegetables were being planted during intermittent dry periods, however the soil was still wet and cool putting sweet corn plantings behind. Fruits and Nuts; Jackson County reported all tree fruit had finished blooming and closure sprays were being applied. Fruit blooming was reported to be 2-3 weeks later than average across the State. Blueberries leafed and were getting ready to blossom, while walnuts were starting to leaf in Washington County. Some hazelnut growers were spraying for bud mite control. Blight sprays were still being applied. Nurseries and Greenhouses; Greenhouses continued to be busy with vegetable and decorative plant starts. Most outlets had a good supply of starts. Nurseries were getting new starts planted and continued shipping trees and shrubs. Livestock, Range and Pasture; Range and pasture conditions improved with drier conditions and warmer temperatures. Warmer weather was still needed. Livestock were doing well and were being moved to new pastures.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 55% adequate, and 45% surplus. Corn 34% planted, 68% pr yr. 61% 5-yr avg.. Barley 78% headed, , 86% pr yr,82% 5-yr avg.; yellow, 10%, 4% pr yr 5% 5 yr avg. Winter wheat 34% headed, 48% pr. Yr 40% 5-yr avg. Oats 67% planted,96% pr yr,95% 5-yr avg.; 21% emerged, 79% pr Yr. 5-yr avg. 70%. Soybeans 15% planted, 32% 5-yr avg. Potatoes 24% planted, 28% pr yr, pr yr. 65%, 5-yr. avg. 59%. Alfalfa cutting is 20% complete, pr yr. 27%, 5-yr. avg 18%. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 45% good, 21% excellent. Oats condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 32% fair, 51% good,17% excellent. Alfalfa stand condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 61% good, 19% excellent. Timothy Clover stand condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 61% good, 21% excellent. Quality of Hay made 0% very poor, 10% poor, 6% fair, 70% good, 14% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 42% good, 20% excellent. Peaches Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 82% good, 18% excellent. Apples Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 6% fair, 83% good, 11% excellent. The overall situation improved throughout Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania had an average of 5 days suitable for field work. Primary field activities for the week included planting oats, corn, potatoes, and soybeans, spreading fertilizer, and cutting alfalfa. Spring plowing moved on at a quickened pace and is 56% complete, still behind the 85% last year and the five year average of 85%.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil moisture 6% very short, 26% short, 64% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 70% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 71% good, 14% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 75% good, 8% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 68% good, 5% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 87% good, 4% excellent. Snapbeans, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 34% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Cucumbers, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 23% fair, 75% good, 2% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 0% poor, 32% fair, 65% good, 3% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 38% fair, 60% good, 2% excellent. Cantelopes 0% very poor, 0% poor, 31% fair, 66% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 15% fair, 82% good, 3% excellent. Corn 99% emerged, 97% 2010, 96% avg. Soybeans 34% planted, 32% 2010, 22% avg. Soybeans 12% emerged, 23% 2010, 9% avg. Winter wheat turning color 60%, 53% 2010, 47% avg. Winter wheat ripe 6%, 4% 2010, 4% avg. Oats 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Oats 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Oats 99% headed, 99% 2010, 99% avg. Tobacco transplanted 99%, 99% 2010, 99% avg. Hay grain hay 71%, 66% 2010, 70% avg. Snapbeans, fresh planted 97%, 97% 2010, 98% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 97%, 99% 2010, 96% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 2%. Watermelons 98% planted, 97% 2010, 96% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 100%, 99% 2010, 99% avg. Cantelopes 97% planted, 93% 2010, 94% avg. Typical May weather began the week ending May 15th, 2011. Cooler temperatures were present in the morning, followed by afternoon temperatures reaching up to 94 degrees in some areas. A storm system moved into the State on Tuesday night leading to a widespread and damaging hail event on Wednesday. The Rock Hill area recorded winds gusting to 62 miles per hour, while softball sized hail was reported in Georgetown County. Minor crop damage was reported along with moderate property damage. Stable weather returned Thursday with temperatures in the upper 80's in most areas. Mid-day thunderstorms returned Saturday, with the Columbia Airport measuring 1.02 inches of rain as well as reports of hail in the Socastee area. The storm system left the State by Sunday and was followed by sunny, cool conditions in the low 80's. The State average temperature for the period was six degrees above normal. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.4 inches. There were an average of 6.1 days suitable for field work, allowing farm operators to make progress in planting field crops. Ninety nine percent of the corn acreage has emerged. Cotton planting was 49% completed, exactly on schedule with the five year average but 12 points behind last year. Peanut planting was 32% completed, almost back to the five year average pace. Soybean planting rebounded, with 34% planted, 12 points ahead of the five year

average. Twelve percent of the crop had emerged, slightly ahead of the five year average. Winter wheat was 60% turning color, well ahead of the five year average. The warm, dry conditions also pushed to 6% of the crop ripe. Ninety-nine percent of the oats acreage had headed with 68% turning color. Oats were also 9% ripe, ahead of the five year average by 2 points. Ninety eight percent of watermelon planting had been completed. Cucumber planting was almost completed with 97% planted, 1 point ahead of the five year average, but 2 points behind last year. Two percent of the crop had been harvested, indicating an early start based on last year and the five year averages. Snapbeans recovered this week with 97% planted, on pace with the five year average. Tomato planting has concluded for the season with 100% of the crop planted, 1 point ahead of last year and the five year average. Cantaloup planting stayed 3 points ahead of the five-year average with 97% planted by the end of the week.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 62% adequate, 37% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 61% adequate, 36% surplus. Winter wheat boot 19%, 27% 2010, 28% avg. Barley seeded 59%, 74% 2010, 81% avg.; 10% emerged, 47% 2010, 49% avg.; 4% fair, 93% good, 3% excellent. Spring wheat 1% poor, 18% fair, 71% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa hay 4% poor, 12% fair, 73% good, 11% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 86% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 73% adequate, 27% surplus. Cattle moved to pasture 51% complete. Calving 92% complete. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 74% good, 13% excellent. Lambing 98% complete. Sheep condition 9% fair, 84% good, 7% excellent. Small grains and row crops all made advances in the percent planted over the last week, but are still behind last year's progress. Farm activities included planting, fertilizing, repairing fences, caring for livestock, calving and lambing.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 69% adequate, 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture 61% adequate, 39% surplus. Hay 18% first cutting, 18% 2010, 19% average. Pastures 4% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. Tobacco 12% transplanted, 14% 2010, 15% average. Winter wheat 98% headed, 88% 2010, 94% avg.; 9% turning color, 4% 2010, 9% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 56% good, 22% excellent. Dry weather early last week triggered a big round of productive fieldwork for Tennessee producers. The vast majority of the state had not seen 4 consecutive days of dry weather since early April. In areas where flood waters receded and fields had dried, farmers were busy planting field crops and cutting hay. Two-thirds of the state's corn acreage was planted by week's end. Producers were also able to make measureable gains in planting single-cropped soybean and cotton acreage for the first time this season, while hay cutting and tobacco transplanting also began in earnest last week. Although farmers made large increases in planted acreages last week, all spring field crops continued to lag behind normal progress. The winter wheat crop appeared to respond well to fungicide applications and was rated in mostly good condition after several weeks of excessive rainfall and flooding. Precipitation levels were slightly below normal for West and Middle Tennessee, while East Tennessee received near-normal rainfall.

TEXAS: Areas of the Edwards Plateau, South Texas, Lower Valley and South Central Texas received up to 2 inches of rainfall, areas of the High and Low Plains received up to 0.5 of an inch of rainfall, while the Trans-Pecos observed little to no precipitation. Small Grains The late freeze on the wheat crop has injured some production, especially the varieties that broke dormancy early in the Northern High Plains. Some wheat under pivot was still being watered with very limited harvest in the Southern Low Plains. Following the rains in the Cross Timbers last week, soil moisture levels are improving in oat fields. Oat harvest began in the Blacklands. Row Crops. Many producers were having a challenging time irrigating newly planted corn in the Northern High Plains due to high winds and developing crust. The rains in the Blacklands have been beneficial for corn. Irrigation continues in the Southern High Plains due to dry conditions. Some fields are in the squaring stage in South Texas. In the Upper Coast, sorghum producers are waiting for more rain before planting gets underway in dryland fields and soybeans were fair considering the limited amount of moisture. Field preparation for peanut planting is underway in South Texas and irrigated planting should finish soon in the Northern Low Plains. Rice is doing fine in the Upper Coast. Deer predation is high in sunflower fields in South Central Texas. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crop Report. In the Southern High Plains Pecan producers were fertilizing and watering. Livestock, Range and Pasture Report. Recent rainfall in many areas helped produce forage and reduce supplemental feeding. Pastures have greatly improved this past week and green-up is progressing; however, weed populations are high as well. Cattle are in fair to good condition.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 5. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 78% adequate, 20% surplus. Winter wheat 8% headed, 4% 2010, 8% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 14% excellent. Spring wheat 86% planted, 97% 2010, 97% avg.; 49% emerged, 73% 2010, 77% avg. Barley 84% planted, 94% 2010, 94% avg.; 47% emerged, 79% 2010, 71% avg. Oats 71% planted, 83% 2010, 85% avg.; 32% emerged, 56% 2010, 52% avg. Corn 41% planted, 45% 2010, 54% avg.; 4% emerged, 12% 2010, 15% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 57% good, 0% excellent. Cattle and calves condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 80% good, 4% excellent. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 81% good, 6% excellent. Ewes lamb on range, ewes lamb on range 78%, 79% 2010, 76% avg. Apples full bloom or past 58%, 59% 2010, 83% avg. Sweet cherries full bloom or past 86%, 81% 2010, 96% avg. Tart cherries full bloom or past 54%, 75% 2010, 94% avg. Peaches, full bloom or past 85%, 89% 2010, 94% avg. Days suitable for field work were 5.3. Weather conditions allowed for some field work to be completed; however, a couple storms hindered outdoor activities. Soil moisture content decreased from the previous week. Topsoil moisture content 4% short, 80% adequate, and 16%t surplus. In Box Elder County dryland wheat and safflower producers have been planting fields. Crops are three to four weeks delayed; however, soil moisture is good and farmers still want to plant the remaining unplanted spring crops. Some fall wheat has been replanted with safflower. Irrigated wheat in the Bear River Valley is in good to excellent condition. There have been reports of rust in some of the irrigated wheat. Dryland wheat conditions are spotty, some fields are in good condition, but some are not. Very little corn in the county has emerged. Alfalfa fields are also behind in development. Weeds are getting ahead of the alfalfa in some cases. A small amount of hay is normally cut by the 20th of May, but it will be at least two more weeks before the hay is ready. On the brighter side of things, most of the hay will not need to be irrigated before the first cutting this year. Producers are irrigating in the western part of the county to take advantage of high streams, as most of those systems do not have reservoir storage. Fruit crops look good, so far there have been no reports of frost damage. Some good days of weather last week allowed Cache County growers to get more spring barley and wheat planted; however, in many parts of the County field conditions are still too wet. Most producers are convinced it is now too late to plant wheat and almost too late to plant barley. Growers are considering shorter season corn, and hope to plant corn fields soon. Much of the alfalfa has died because of excess moisture. There is some flooding in the county due to rising rivers. In Weber County many cropland acres are flooded by the Weber River. It will be several weeks before they are dry enough to work and plant. In Millard County alfalfa and pasture growth has been delayed. Producers are slowly getting corn planted. Some producers are very concerned about the winter wheat heading out and then freezing. Sevier County's growing season remains delayed. In Utah County sweet cherries, peaches, and apricots were hardest hit by a frost a few weeks ago. Corn growers are hoping to complete planting this week. A hail storm left as much as four inches of hail in parts of Carbon County. Crops were not significantly damaged. Rivers remain high. In Garfield and Kane Counties rivers, streams, and reservoirs are also running high. Flooding may become a problem if warm weather melts the excessive snow pack too quickly. Box Elder County livestock seem to be doing well. Last week's rains certainly will help pasture growth as the temperatures

increase; however, the cool weather has delayed growth of range grasses. In Cache and Utah Counties pastures and cattle are in good condition.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4.7. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 9% short, 73% adequate, 16% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 13% short, 74% adequate, 11% surplus. Pasture 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 63% good, 16% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 58% good, 20% excellent. Other hay 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 17% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1% poor, 13% fair, 64% good, 22% excellent. Corn 79% planted; 85% 2010; 82% 5-yr avg.; 60% emerged; 69% 2010; 62% 5-yr avg.; 1% poor, 15% fair, 72% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans 25% planted; 25% 2010; 17% 5-yr avg.; 5% emerged; 11% 2010; 3% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 92% headed; 91% 2010; 54% 5-yr avg.; 1% poor, 12% fair, 68% good, 19% excellent. Barley 1% poor, 12% fair, 71% good, 16% excellent. Tobacco Greenhouse 29% fair, 46% good, 25% excellent. Tobacco Plantbeds 9% fair, 91% good. Flue-cured tobacco transplanted 50%; 72% 2010; 62% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco transplanted 11%; 20% 2010; 11% 5-yr avg. Dark fire cured tobacco transplanted 30%; 32% 2010; 23% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 43% planted; 36% 2010; 39% 5-yr avg. Cotton 75% planted; 66% 2010; 65% 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 50% fair,50% good. All Apples 32% fair, 68% good. Peaches 19% fair, 78% good, 3% excellent. Grapes 22% fair, 68% good, 10% excellent. Oats 4% fair, 96% good. Oats for grain seeded 77%; 96% 2010; N/A 5-yr avg. Showers and thunderstorms rolled through Virginia delaying critical field work but assisting with the much needed increase in soil moisture. In some areas of the state the weather was dry and breezy which was ideal for cutting hay. As pastures continue to green up livestock are benefiting greatly from the improvement. Some wheat and barley have been harvested for hay and haylage. Overall small grains continue to look good and the corn crop is off to a good start. Grubs, wireworms and some early diseases are evident in some fields and some corn has been replanted. In some areas cool conditions have slowed the planting of soybeans and rain has delayed tobacco planting in some areas. Cotton planting is almost complete and peanuts planting progressed. Vegetable growers continue to plant summer crops and harvesting of greens and strawberries is well underway. The barley crop has experienced some lodging but nothing above average.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture conditions 1% short, 65% adequate, and 34% surplus. Warm weather during the week promoted growth of crops. Widespread and often excessive rain showers occurred in southeastern and south central Washington in the later part of the week. This caused flooding along rivers. Stripe rust remained a concern statewide, but not enough for producers to downgrade the condition of winter wheat, which remained well above five year averages. Many producers in Walla Walla County treated their winter wheat with a second fungicide application. Despite a few warm dry days, concern about inability to plant spring crops was widespread for producers in western counties. Soil temperatures were still not warm enough to plant dry beans and dry peas in southeast Washington. Significant field corn planting was seen in Franklin and Grant Counties. The continued delay in the first cutting of Alfalfa was a concern for many producers. In the Yakima Valley, nighttime temperatures were above freezing. Apple and pear bloom was complete. Growers in the lower Yakima Valley applied their first cover spray for codling moth. Grapes began to show signs of life as leaves emerged from the vines and appeared not to be damaged by the November cold weather. Tree fruit crops were about two weeks behind normal maturity in Chelan County. In Snohomish County, strawberries and blueberries were in bloom. Potato planting in the central counties was very close to completion. Range and pasture conditions 1% poor, 20% fair, 56% good and 23% excellent. As calving was almost complete in Asotin County, producers were reflecting on a rough spring of numerous cases of pneumonia and scours attributed to the cool wet weather. Cattle in Stevens County were starting to be let out onto pasture under less than desirable pasture conditions.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 3. Topsoil moisture 47% adequate and 53% surplus compared with 2% very short, 9% short, 78% adequate and 11% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring 48% planting, 90% 2010, and 86% 5-year avg. Hay and roughage supplies 7% very short, 23% short, 62% adequate and 8% surplus compared with 22% short, 76% adequate and 2% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 7% very short, 21% short and 72% adequate compared with 10% short and 90% adequate last year. Corn 21% planted, 72% 2010, and 61% 5-yr avg.; 10% emerged, 44% 2010, and 24% 5-year avg. Soybeans 4% planted, 59% 2010, and 31% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions 4% poor, 43% fair, 49% good and 4% excellent; 44% headed, 84% 2010, and 46% 5-year avg. Hay conditions were 1% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 58% good and 7% excellent. Apple conditions 37% fair, 59% good and 4% excellent. Peach conditions 40% fair, 58% good and 2% excellent. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 19% fair, 74% good and 5% excellent. Calving was 95% complete, comparison data not available. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 16% fair, 78% good and 5% excellent. Lambing was 95% complete, comparison data not available. Field work was limited due to the recent rainfall and saturated fields. Farming activities included planning home gardens, building and repairing fences, rotating pastures, calving, lambing and kidding.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 68% adequate, and 30% surplus. Spring tillage 50% complete. Oats 53% planted, 21% emerged. Corn 35% planted. Soybeans 10% planted. Winter freeze damage to alfalfa was reported at 68% none, 24% light, 6% moderate, and 2% severe statewide. While many farmers were able to get into fields last week, Wisconsin was still far behind the average for planting of oats, corn and soybeans. Across the southern half of the state, planting of corn and soybeans progressed rapidly. However, reports indicated that the rain continued to keep those on heavy soil out of fields across the north. Many are hoping for multiple days of sun and warmth to allow more time in fields and to aid growth of crops. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 3 to 7 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 65 to 73 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 46 to 52 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.58 inches in Milwaukee to 1.42 inches in Eau Claire.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 3.70. Topsoil moisture 11% short, 77% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 24% short, 69% adequate, 5% surplus. Barley progress 86% planted, 53% emerged. Oats progress 65% planted, 27% emerged. Spring wheat progress 56% planted, 12% emerged. Winter wheat progress 63% jointed. Corn progress 51% planted. Sugar beet progress 59% planted, 8% emerged. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 33% fair, 64% good, 2% excellent. Crop insect infestation 83% none, 15% light, 2% moderate. Spring calves born 92%.Farm flock ewes lambed 95%.Farm flock sheep shorn 96%.Range flock ewes lambed 41%.Range flock sheep shorn 86%.Calf losses 36% light, 59% normal, 5% heavy. Lamb losses 29% light, 69% normal, 2% heavy. Cattle moved to summer pasture 30%.Sheep moved to summer pasture 27%.Range and pasture condition 6% poor, 19% fair, 72% good, 3% excellent. Stock water supplies 2% short, 87% adequate, 11% surplus. Uinta County summed it best when they commented that the potential for an abundant crop remains in the hands of Mother Nature. Warmer temperatures have increased runoff in that county, as well as in Lincoln County. Lincoln County reported some flooding and will likely have some cropland under water. On the other hand, Albany and Converse counties reported continued cool conditions, delaying grass and runoff there. Carbon County reported a last spring snow resulting in additional calf losses while the dry winds have decreased topsoil moisture in the area. Platte County reported precipitation for the week with the hope that their crops will begin to really take off if the temperature increases. Activities moving livestock, shearing sheep, range lambing, field work.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 8-14, 2011

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Unfavorable dryness further reduced prospects for reproductive to filling winter crops across northern Europe.

WESTERN FSU: Locally heavy rain boosted soil moisture for jointing winter grains over southern portions of the region.

EASTERN FSU: Generally dry weather accelerated spring grain planting across the north, while showers hampered cotton planting in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Wet weather in Turkey maintained locally abundant soil moisture for heading to filling winter grains but further delayed cotton planting.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Drier weather returned to the region, promoting winter grain maturation and early harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA: Pre-monsoon heat continued to necessitate heavy irrigation of cotton and sugarcane in northern India.

EAST ASIA: Widespread showers moved through the region, bringing beneficial moisture to China and flooding to Japan and South Korea.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Tropical Cyclone Aere caused some flooding in the Philippines, while showers continued to maintain favorable moisture conditions in Thailand.

AUSTRALIA: Persistent dryness in Western Australia discouraged winter crop sowing, while recent showers in southeastern Australia likely triggered winter grain and oilseed planting.

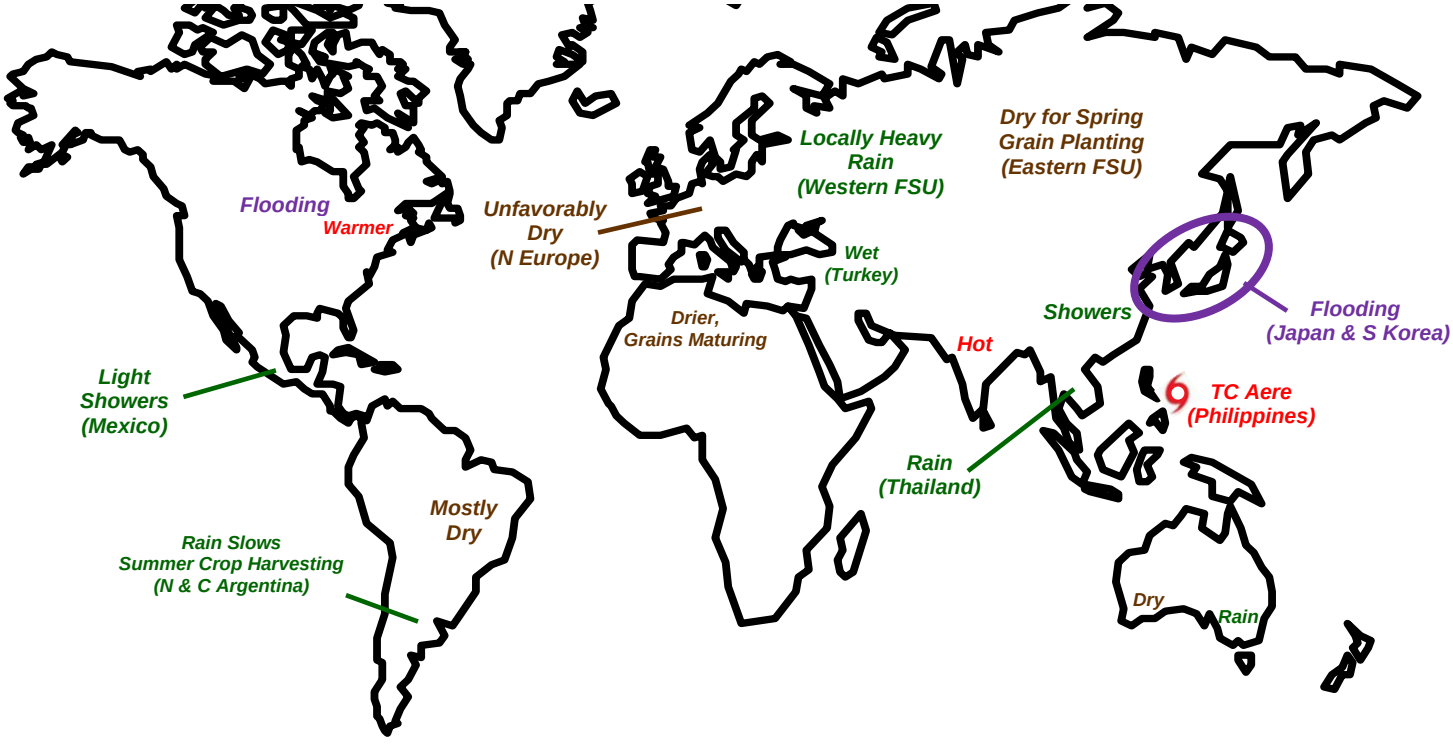
ARGENTINA: Rainy weather slowed summer crop harvesting but moisture was favorable for winter grain establishment.

BRAZIL: Warm, dry weather promoted rapid development of winter grains and cotton in most major production areas.

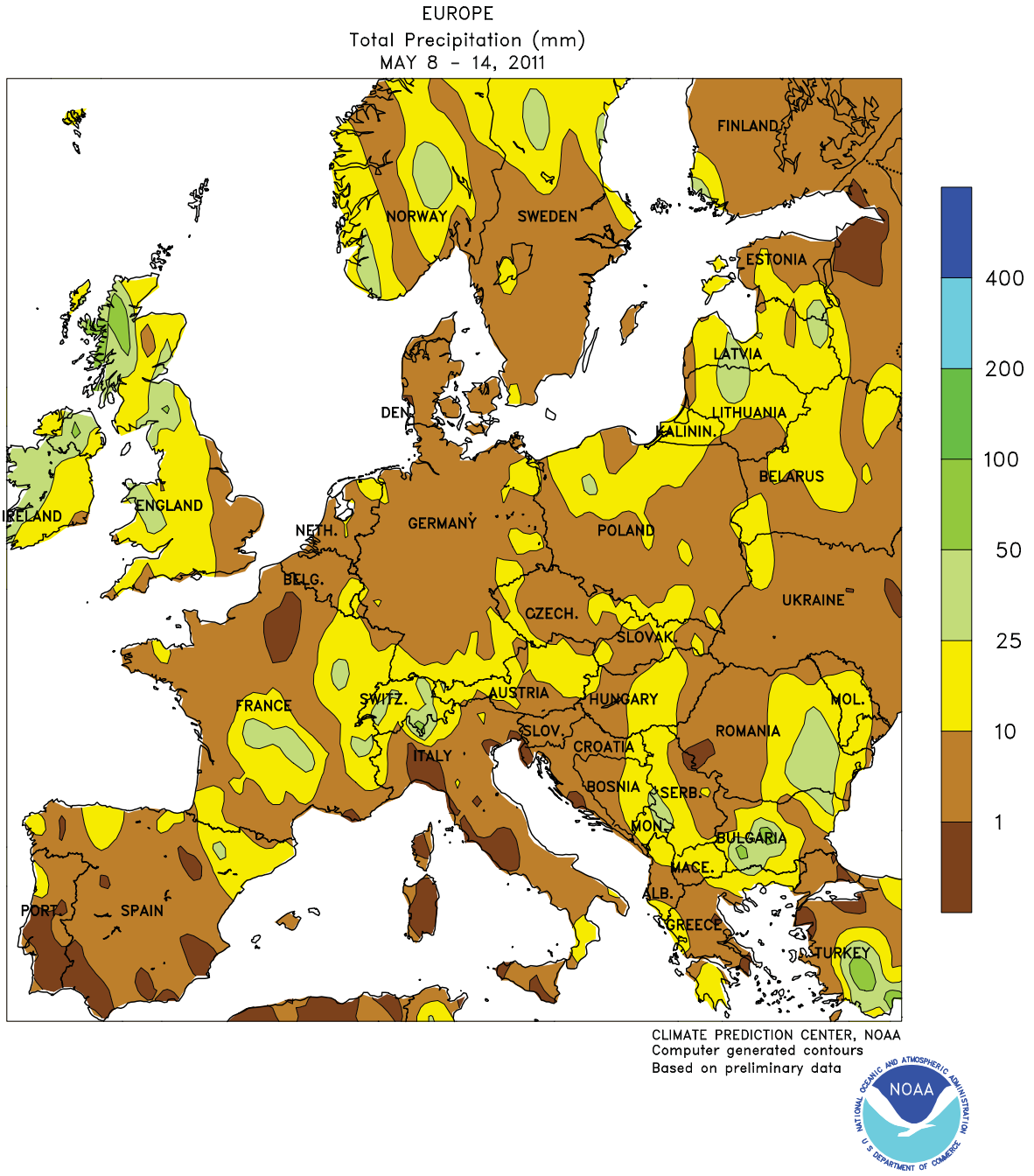
MEXICO: Light, scattered showers continued across the southern plateau, but more rain was needed for rain-fed summer crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Wet weather worsened flood conditions in the southeast.

EASTERN CANADA: Warm, showery weather maintained a slow planting pace of corn and soybeans.

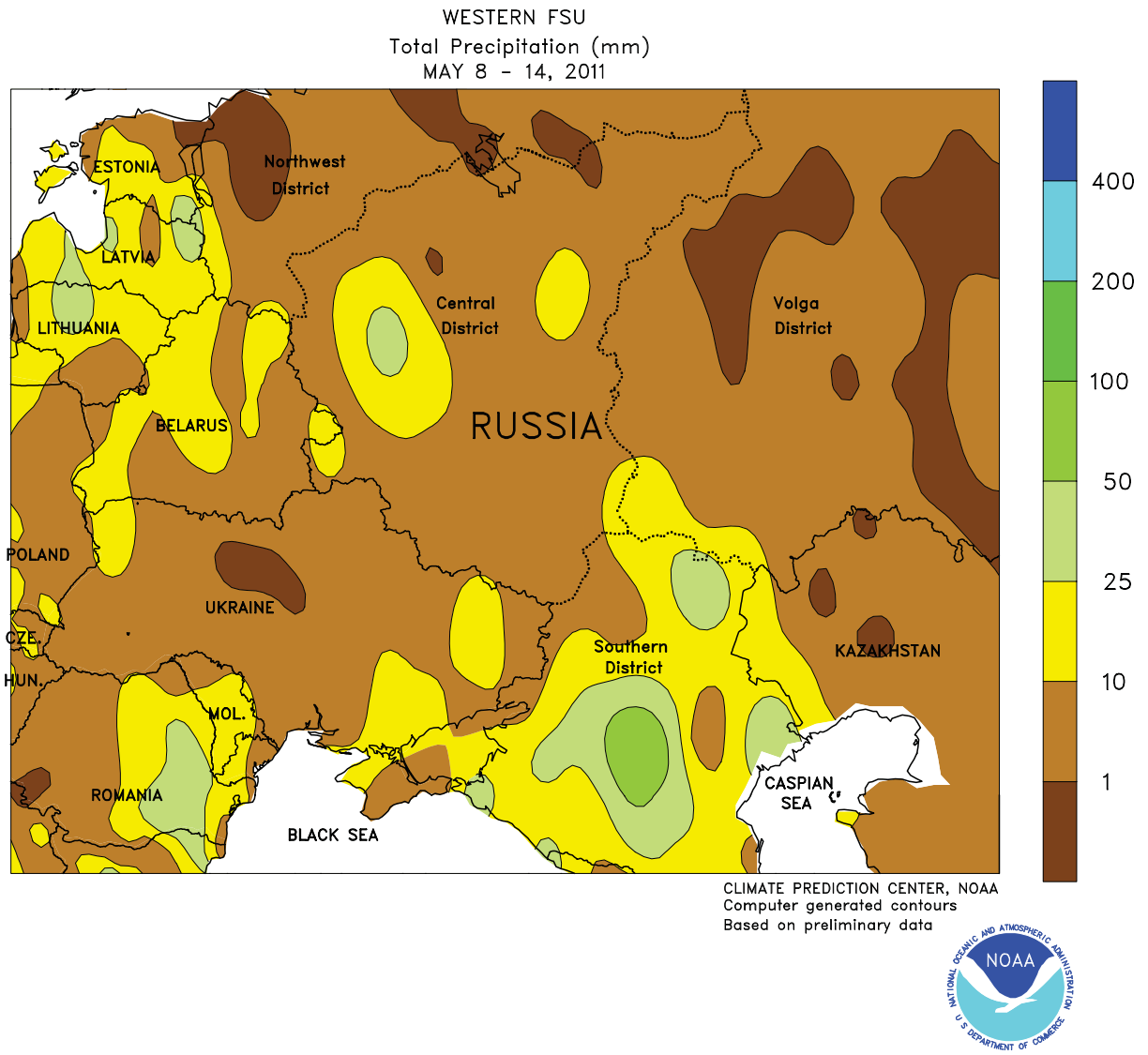


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



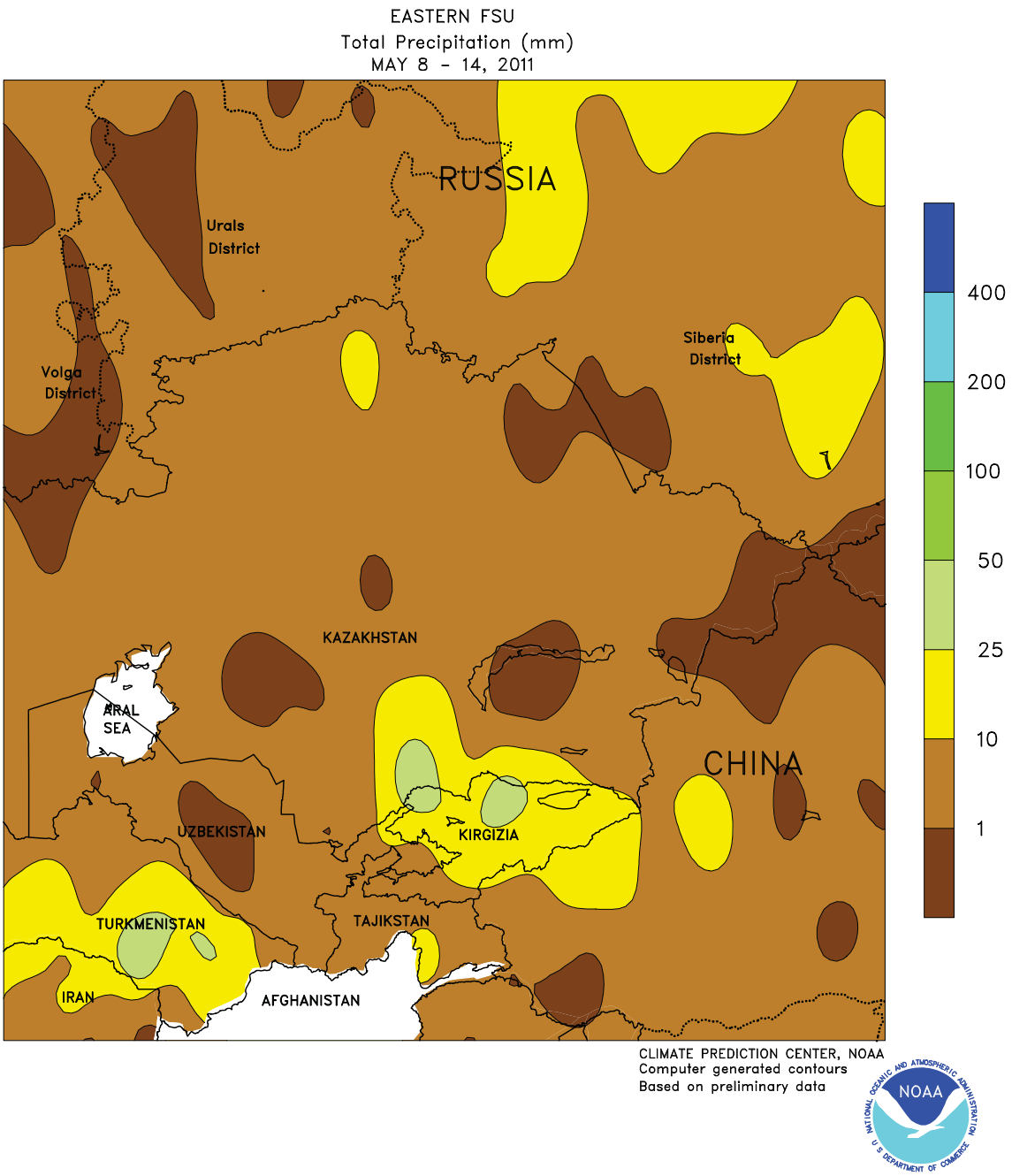
EUROPE

Unfavorable dryness persisted across much of north-central Europe, while beneficial rainfall was reported across the remainder of the continent. Mostly dry conditions (5 mm or less) remained firmly entrenched across southeastern England and northern portions of France and Germany, further reducing yield prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds. Season-to-date (since March 1) rainfall has totaled less than 50 percent of normal in these areas, with some locales reporting less than 20 percent of normal. In addition, temperatures up to 6°C above normal accelerated crop development and increased water demands. Farther east, much-needed rain (5-30 mm) fell in northwestern Poland, which had likewise reported less than 50 percent of normal rainfall since March 1. In southern Europe, widespread showers and thunderstorms (5-40 mm) maintained favorable prospects for summer crop establishment from northern Spain and southern France into northern Italy and the Balkans. Moderate to heavy rain (10-50 mm) accompanied a slow-moving cold front in northern and western portions of the United Kingdom, providing favorable to abundant moisture for reproductive winter crops.



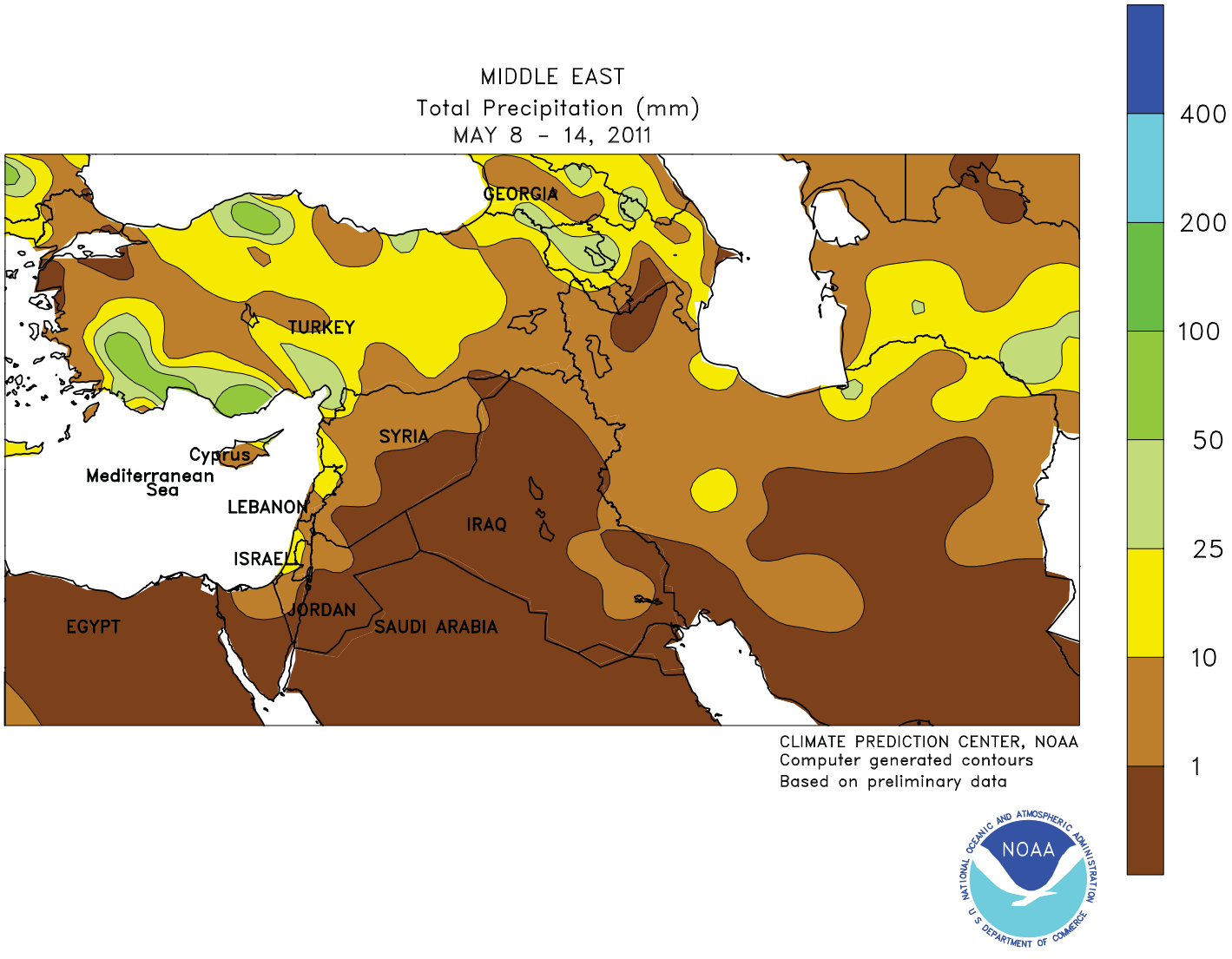
WESTERN FSU

An unsettled weather pattern led to widespread showers across much of the region. Rainfall tallied 10 to 60 mm in southern Russia, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for jointing winter grains. Light to moderate showers (2-30 mm) elsewhere in Russia and in Belarus and eastern Ukraine were favorable for winter crop development as well as recently planted summer crops. Dry weather was confined to central and western Ukraine, although soil moisture was still mostly favorable for wheat, corn, and sunflowers. Warmer-than-normal conditions (up to 4°C above normal) prevailed from Belarus and Ukraine into central Russia, while cloudy, wet weather in the Southern District kept temperatures up to 3°C below normal.



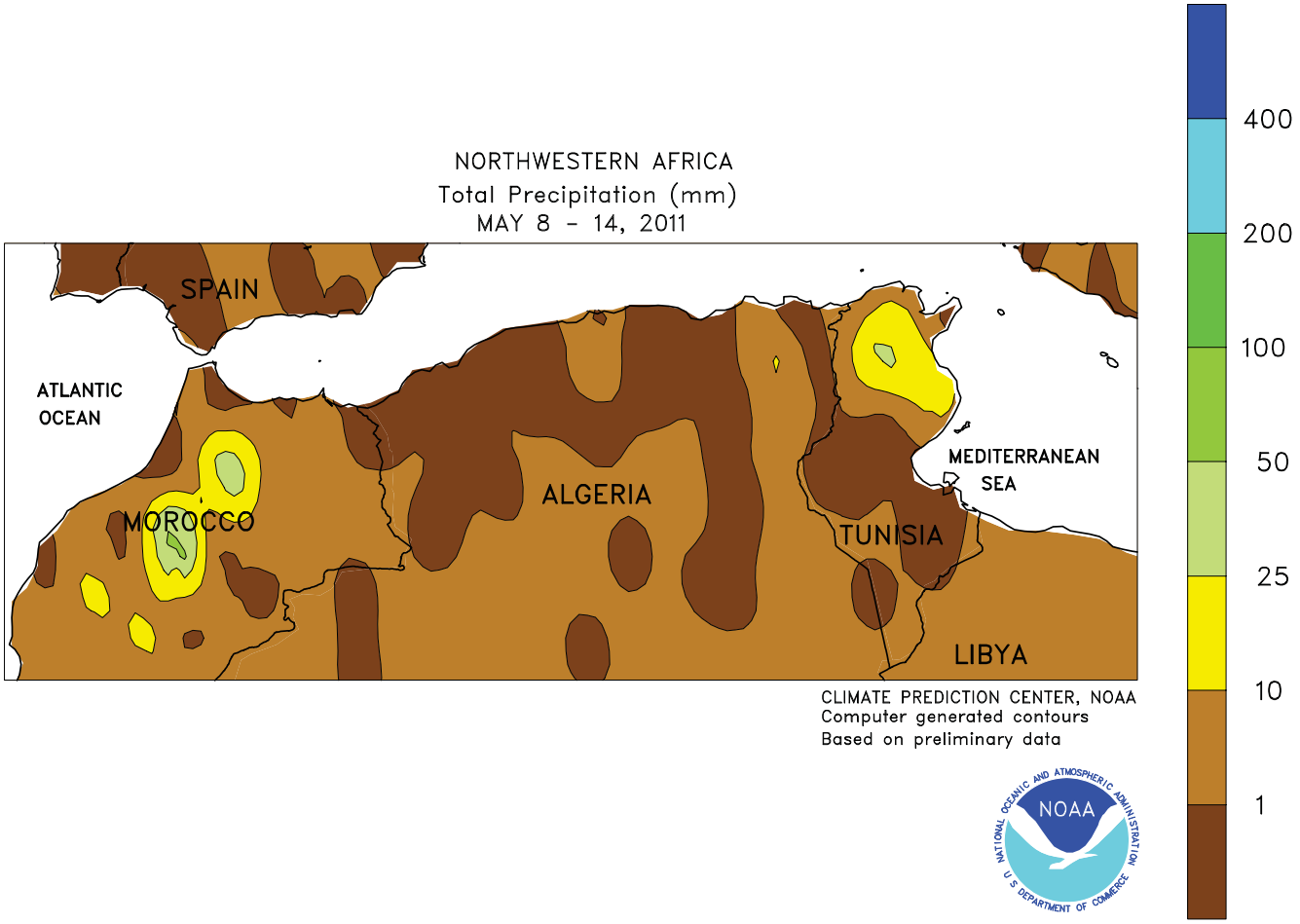
EASTERN FSU

Generally dry weather in northern growing areas contrasted with unsettled conditions in the south. Spring grain planting accelerated in Russia and northern Kazakhstan under mostly sunny skies and near-normal temperatures. Showers (2-10 mm) were reported in north-central Kazakhstan as well as western- and eastern-most portions of the Siberia District, although the heaviest rain fell outside of the primary spring wheat areas. Meanwhile, light to moderate showers and thunderstorms (10-40 mm) in southern Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Kirgizia slowed cotton planting but provided supplemental moisture for crop establishment.



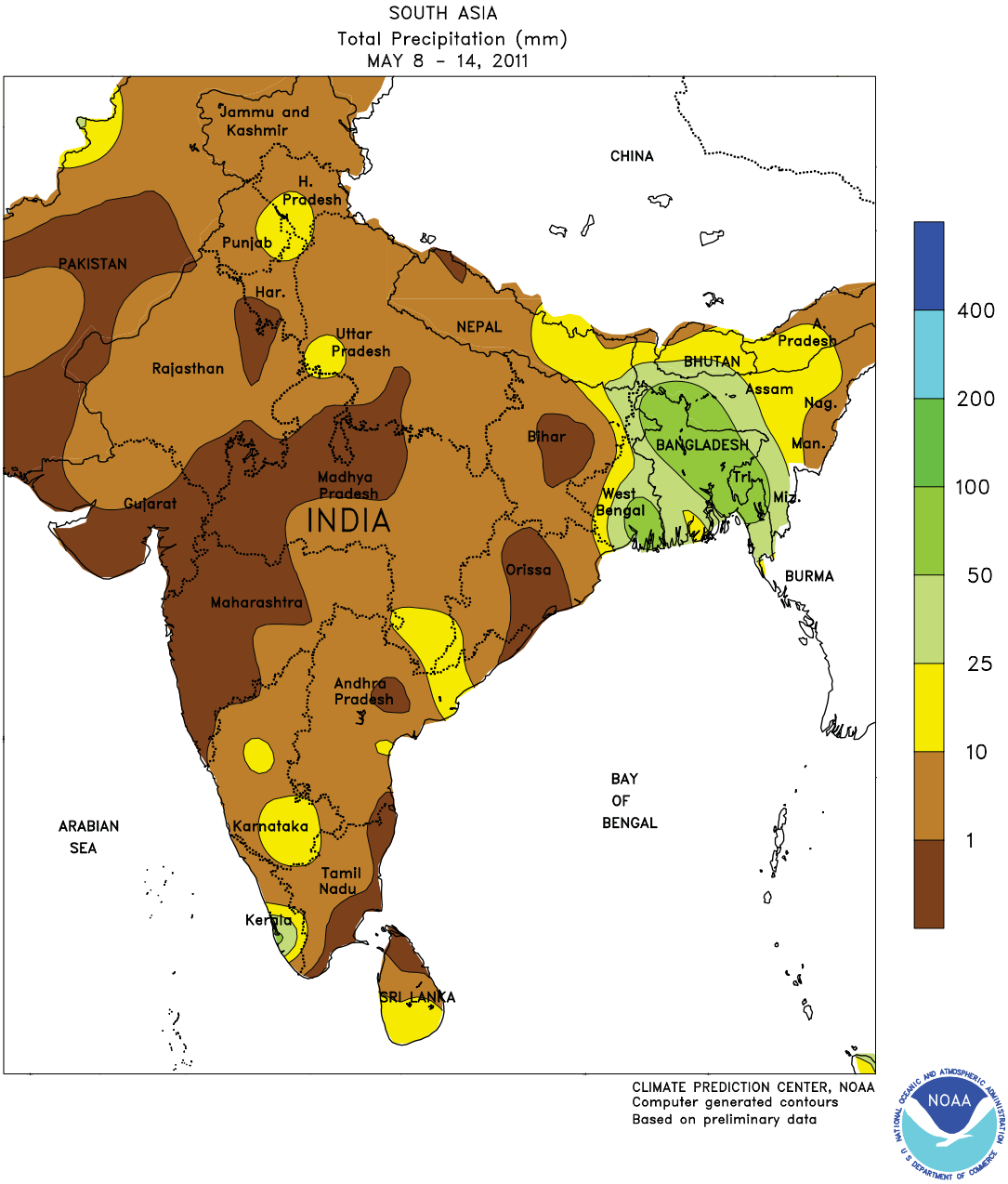
MIDDLE EAST

Unsettled weather prevailed in northern crop districts, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture but hampering fieldwork and causing local flooding. Showers and thunderstorms (10-60 mm) across Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean coast provided additional late-season moisture to filling winter grains but increased crop quality concerns and further delayed cotton planting. Some of the storms were severe, with large hail and locally heavy downpours causing localized damage to standing crops. Light to moderate rain (2-15 mm) was also reported in northern Iran, providing additional soil moisture for filling winter wheat and boosting irrigation reserves for dry-season crops.



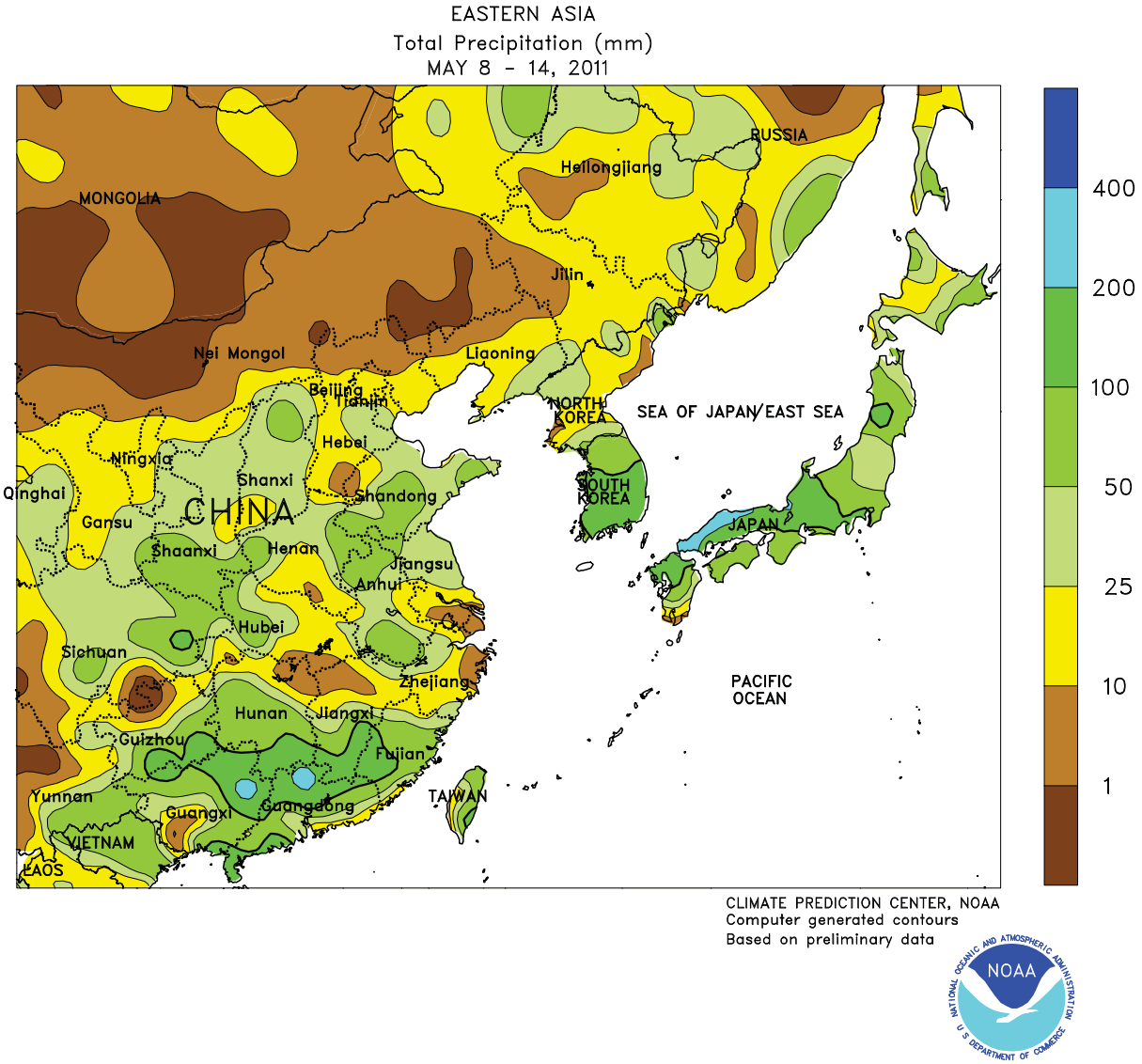
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Drier conditions returned to the region, providing a much-needed respite from the recent multi-week spell of wet weather. Little if any rainfall was reported in Algeria and northeastern Morocco, promoting winter wheat and barley drydown. Isolated, locally heavy showers (5-50 mm) were reported in Morocco, although the heaviest rain fell outside the primary growing areas. Likewise, light to moderate showers (2-25 mm) fell in northern Tunisia. However, despite the rainfall in these locales, most major grain areas were notably drier than previous weeks, promoting drydown and harvesting of mature winter crops.



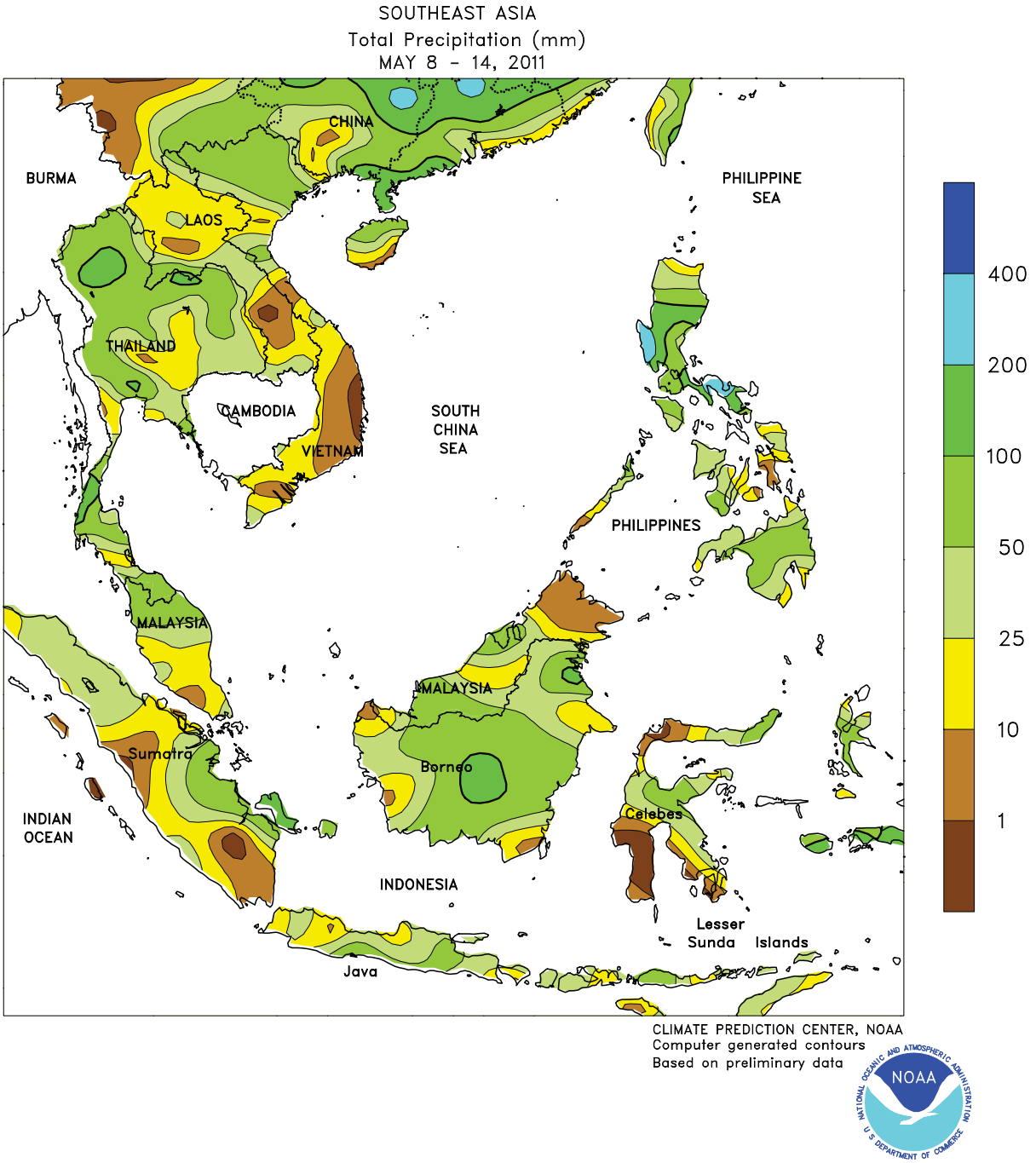
SOUTH ASIA

Little, if any, rainfall occurred in India, with showers (over 50 mm) confined mainly to Bangladesh. Irrigated crop planting continued (mainly cotton and sugarcane) across India as heat (maximum temperatures approaching 45°C) maintained high water demands. Growers will plant the majority of the kharif (summer) crops once monsoon rains have begun (typically on June 1).



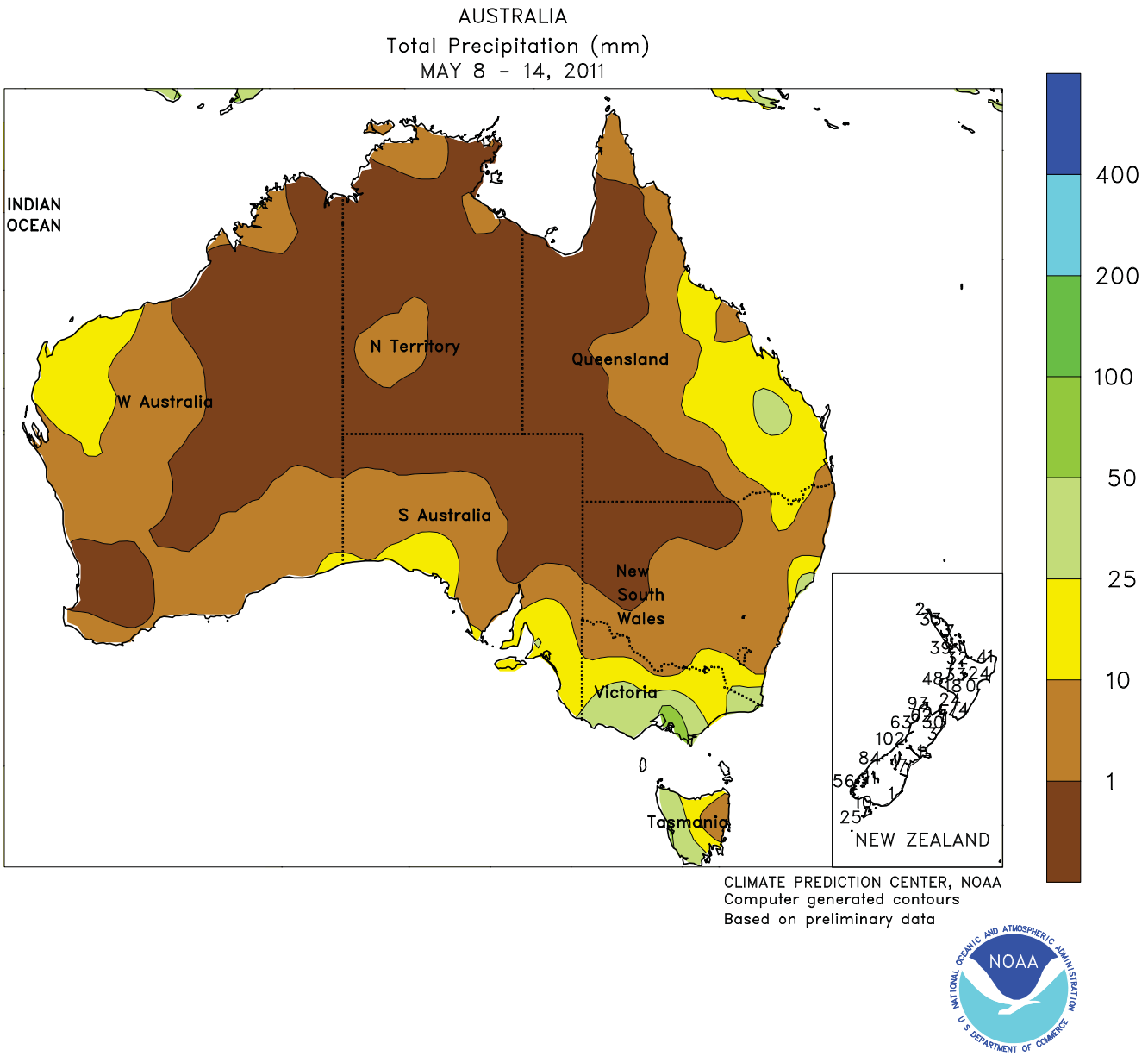
EASTERN ASIA

A cold front dropped into the region during the week, bringing widespread showers to most crop areas. In northeastern China, near-daily showers brought 20 to as much as 45 mm of rain to key soybean producing zones of eastern Heilongjiang as well as corn production areas of Jilin and Liaoning. Corn and soybean planting continued across the northeast, with the rainfall providing ideal moisture for germination and establishment. Temperatures averaging below 10°C, however, slowed development. On the North China Plain, rainfall amounts topping 50 mm provided a significant boost to moisture supplies for filling winter wheat and emerging to vegetative summer crops. The showers also ushered in cooler weather, lowering maximum temperatures below 30°C and easing heat stress on wheat. A broad area of 25 mm or more of rainfall extended into the Yangtze Valley, maintaining favorable moisture supplies for vegetative summer crops but slowing winter rapeseed harvesting. A narrow swath of lesser amounts of rain (below 25 mm) provided beneficial conditions to maturing early double-crop rice just south of the Yangtze River. The highest rainfall amounts occurred in southern China, where over 100 mm helped reduce spring moisture deficits in southern rice areas. Meanwhile, Tropical Cyclone Aere approached southern Japan late in the week before dissipating over open water. Aere helped feed moisture laden air into the frontal boundary moving through the region, producing flooding rainfall across minor rice areas of southern Japan and much of South Korea. Many areas received over 100 mm of rain, with reports of over 200 mm also common.



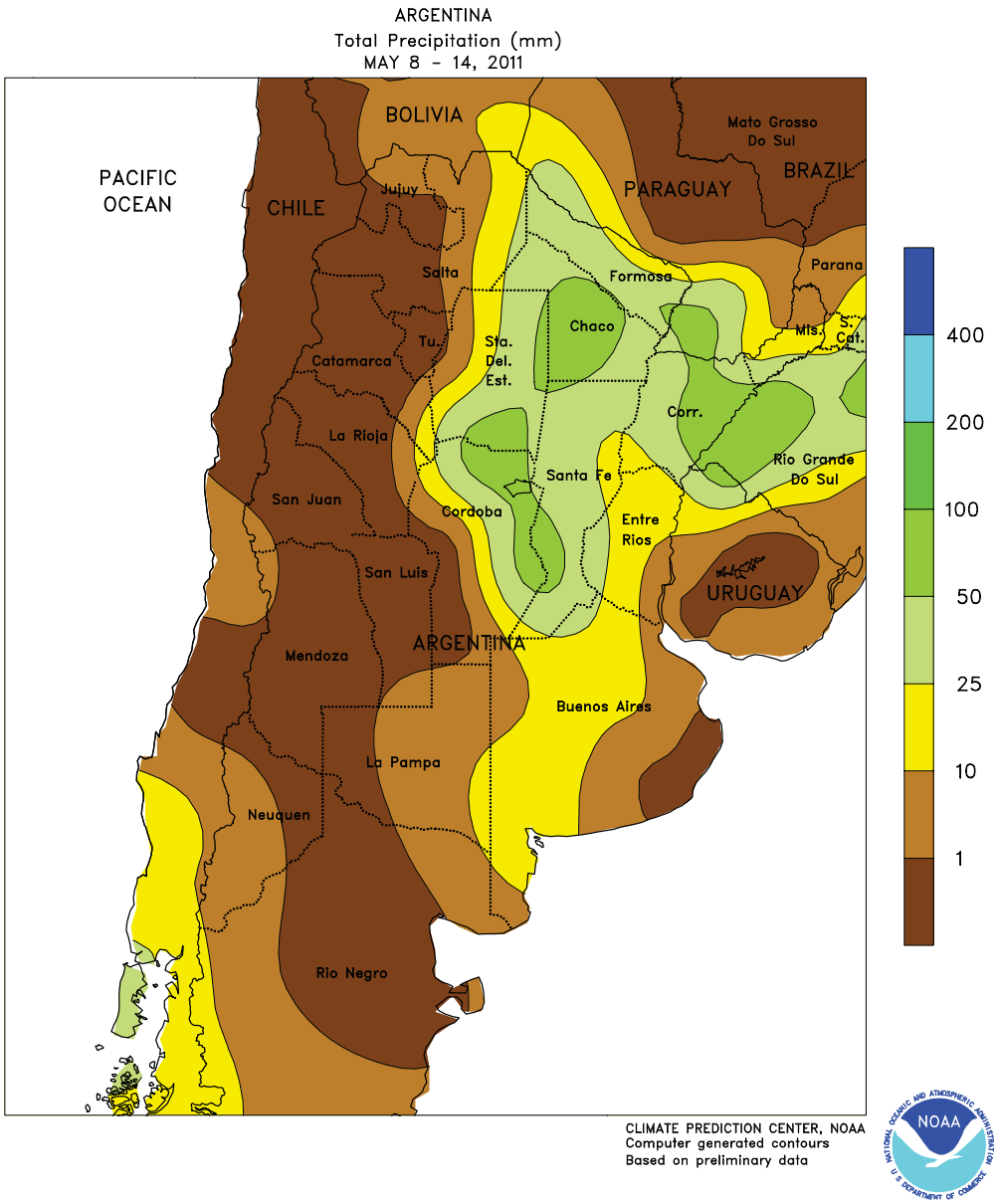
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Tropical Cyclone Aere (maximum sustained winds of 50 knots), the first significant cyclone of the year, approached the east-central Philippines and traversed the eastern coast. The cyclone brought flooding rains to much of southern Luzon, with localized amounts over 300 mm disrupting summer rice and corn planting. In Thailand, monsoon showers continued as over 50 mm spread into key rice producing areas of the Northeast Region. Soil moisture remained abundant for rice and corn in Thailand from early and persistent rains. In Vietnam, summer rice transplanting continued under generally sunny weather across the south. Seasonable rainfall continued in Malaysia and Indonesia with few oil palm harvest delays. Meanwhile, drier weather aided rice harvesting and drydown in Java, Indonesia.



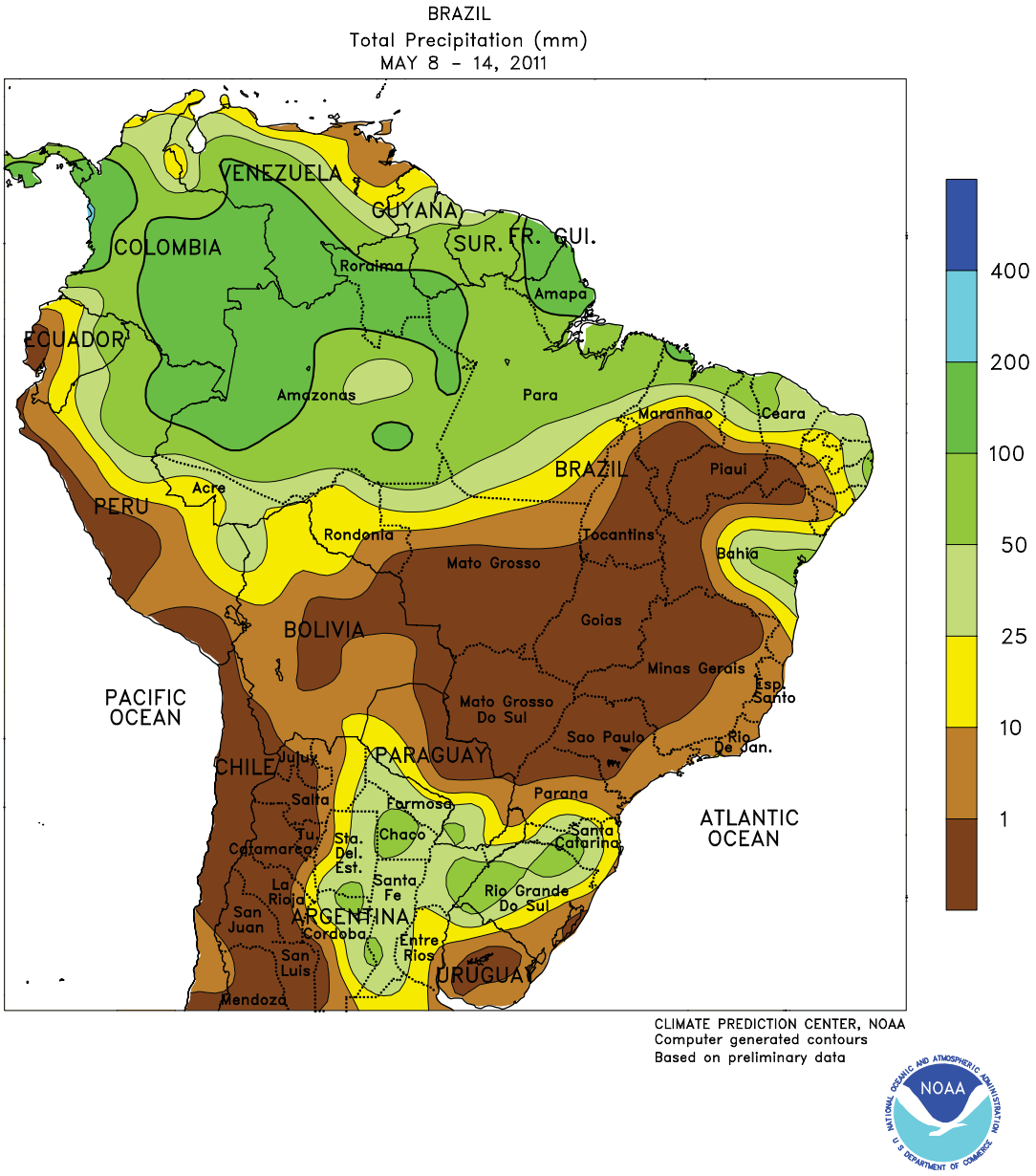
AUSTRALIA

In central and southern Queensland, widespread showers (5-35 mm) maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for germinating to emerging winter wheat but likely caused some delays in summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. Fieldwork progressed more rapidly across northern New South Wales, where showers (1-10 mm, locally more) were generally light and more widely scattered. Following several weeks of relatively dry weather, widespread, mostly light showers (3-15 mm) overspread southern New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. The rainfall helped moisten topsoils and may have triggered more widespread winter grain and oilseed planting in their wake. In contrast, dry weather continued to grip Western Australia, likely discouraging widespread winter crop planting. Temperatures in Western Australia averaged near normal, while in southern and eastern Australia temperatures averaged 2 to 4ºC below normal.



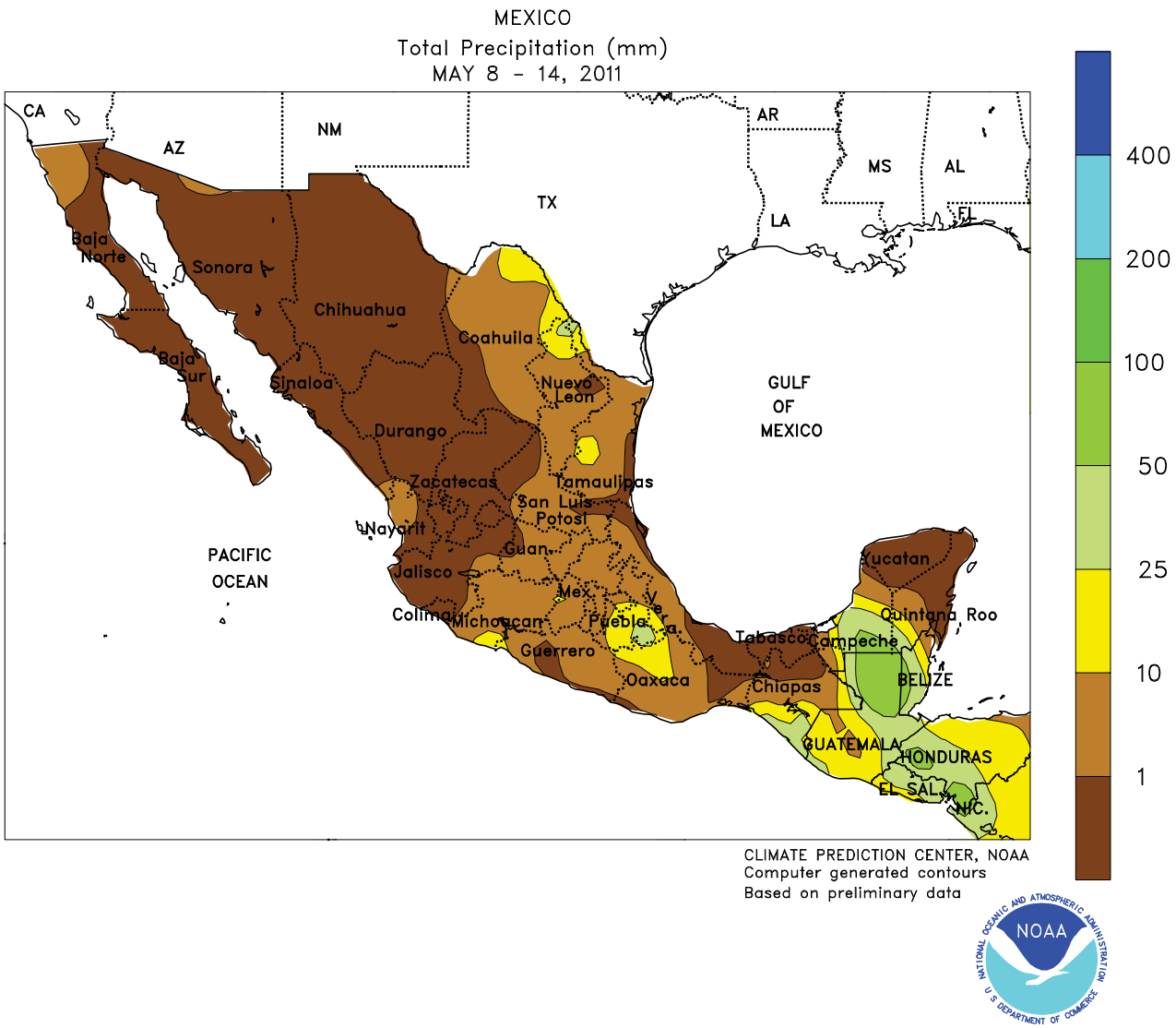
ARGENTINA

Late-week showers ended a favorable period of harvest weather in the main summer grain and oilseed areas of central Argentina. The heaviest rainfall (25-50 mm or more) was concentrated over northeastern Cordoba and Santa Fe, with lighter amounts (up to 25 mm) in Entre Rios, La Pampa, and western Buenos Aires. Weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 2°C above normal aided maturation and harvesting of corn and soybeans prior to the onset of the rain. On May 9, temperatures fell below freezing (-3 to 0°C) in southern farming areas, but highs quickly rebounded to the middle 20s (degrees C) throughout the region. Farther north, scattered showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) were recorded throughout the week in Chaco and Formosa, renewing concern for the quality of mature cotton. Though untimely for drydown and harvesting of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton, this week's rainfall will ultimately benefit winter grains in both the north and in the higher-yielding farming areas of central Argentina. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybean harvesting were 71 and 82 percent complete, respectively, as of May 12. Winter wheat planting was reportedly underway, though some southern locations were in need of moisture before fieldwork could commence. Winter grain planting typically lasts until July, though earlier plantings would be preferable if supported by favorable moisture conditions.



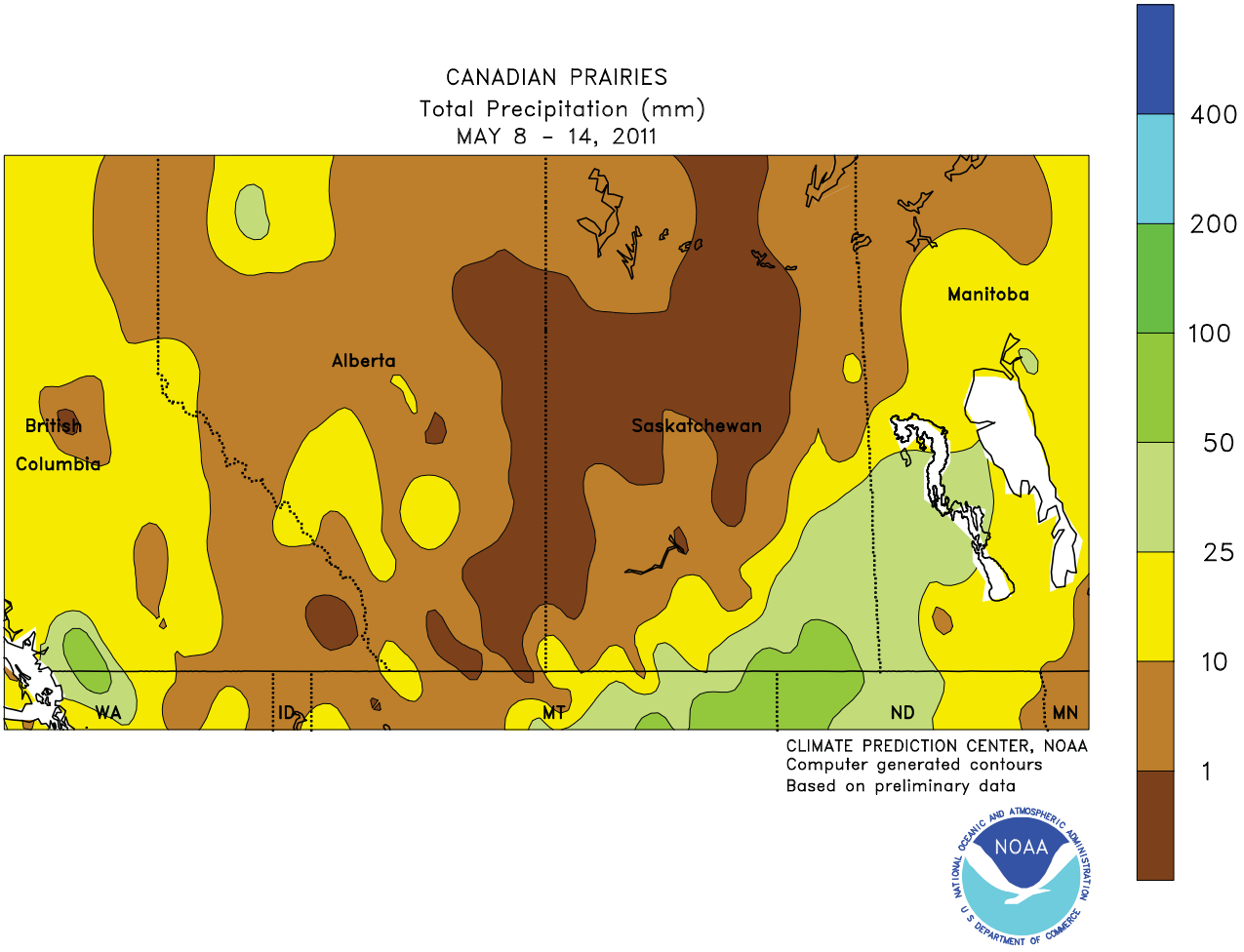
BRAZIL

Warm, dry weather promoted rapid development of winter grains and cotton in the main production areas of central Brazil. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C above normal in the Center-West and Southeast Regions (Mato Grosso southeastward through Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo), with highs reaching 35°C in some interior locations. Although unfavorable for late-planted row crops, the warm, sunny weather supported sugarcane harvesting and favored development of citrus and coffee. Similar conditions prevailed in the northeastern interior (notably western Bahia and Tocantins). In contrast, seasonal showers (locally exceeding 25 mm) continued along the northeast coast, increasing moisture for plantation crops such as sugarcane and cocoa. In southern Brazil, lingering rain (weekly accumulations exceeding 25 mm) boosted moisture for germination and establishment of winter wheat in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. However, unseasonable dryness continued in Parana and southern Mato Grosso do Sul, reducing moisture for winter wheat and corn.



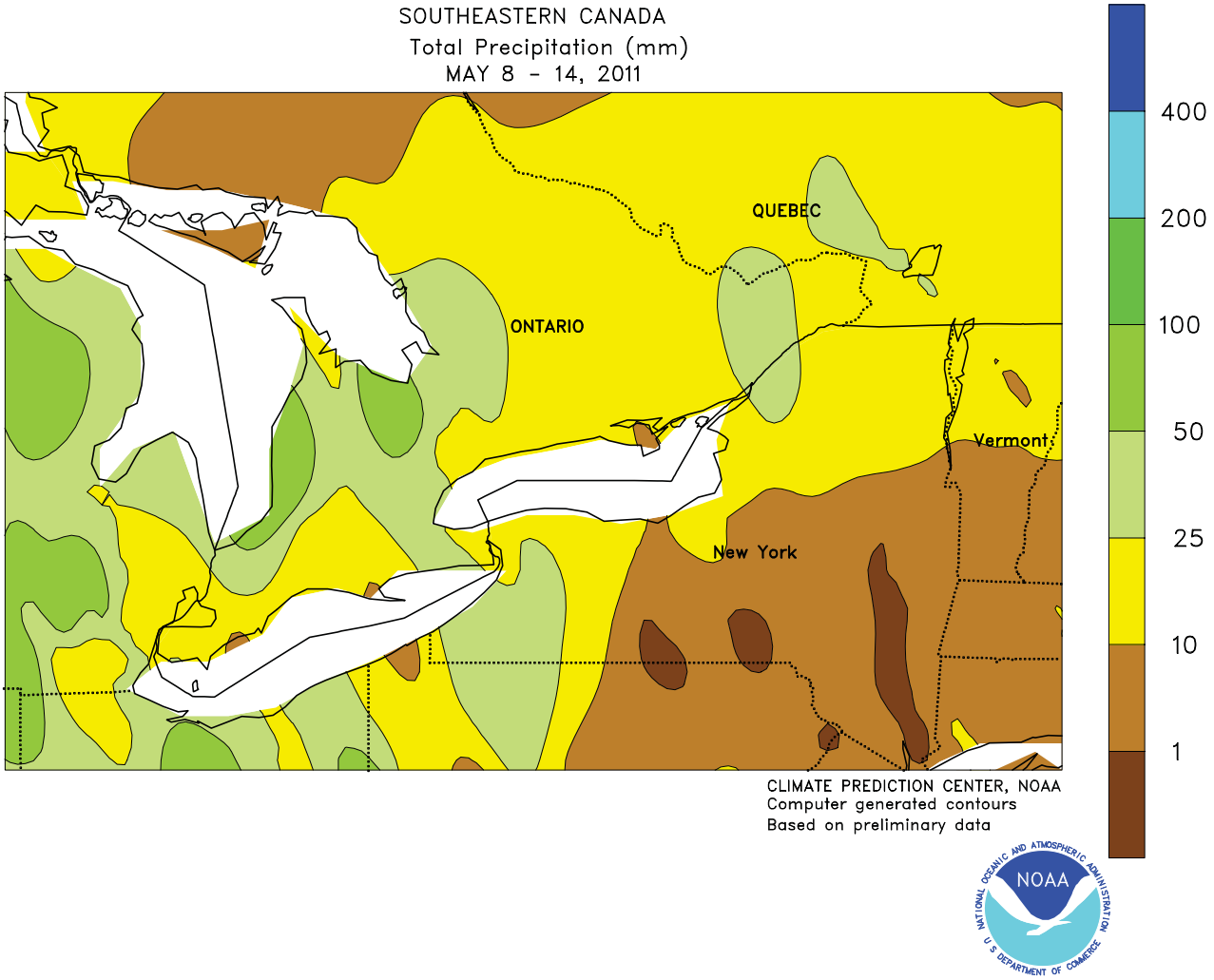
MEXICO

Showers continued across the southern plateau, locally increasing topsoil moisture for germination of corn and other predominantly rain-fed summer crops. However, rainfall totaled below 10 mm in most areas at a time when rainfall should be increasing across the region. Rainfall continued to be patchy and light elsewhere in southern Mexico, including the Yucatan Peninsula, highlighting the relative weakness of the onset of the rainy season thus far. Similarly, light rain (less than 10 mm) brought little, if any, relief to sorghum and other rain-fed crops in the main production areas of northern Tamaulipas. In addition, unseasonable warmth (weekly temperatures averaging 2-3°C above normal) maintained high evaporative losses throughout much of the country. The exception was in the northwest, where dry, seasonably warm weather spurred drydown and harvesting of winter wheat while maintaining high irrigation requirements in major west-coast production (notably Sinaloa).



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

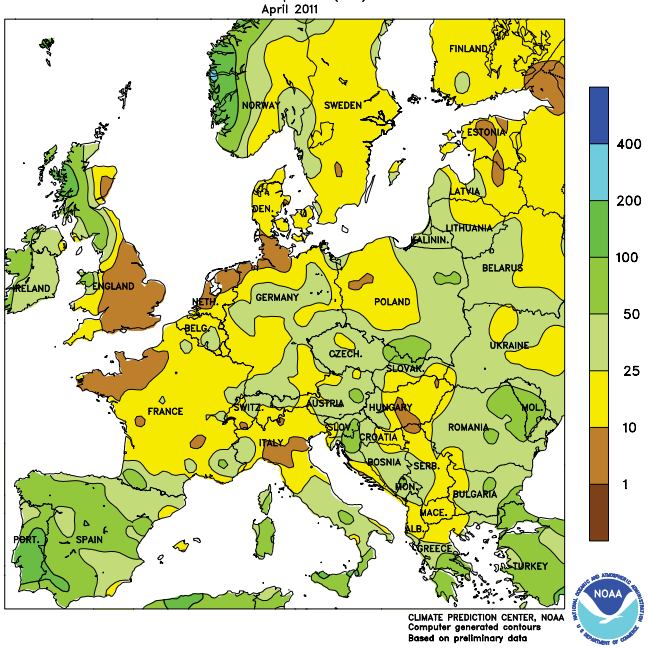
During the early part of the week, widespread, occasionally heavy rain lingered throughout the eastern Prairies, worsening flooding and stalling fieldwork. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm throughout Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan, with the heaviest rain falling west of the Red River Valley. Drier conditions dominated the latter half of the period, although cooler-than-normal weather (daily highs in the upper single digits and teens [degrees C]) slowed the drying process. Due the region's relatively short growing season, the cutoff date for planting spring grains and oilseeds ranges from early to mid-June; consequently, many areas, particularly those most recently flooded, face a significant risk of not being planted this year if fields cannot support heavy machinery by this time next month. Meanwhile, drier weather prevailed in the western Prairies, with highs reaching the middle 20s in most of Alberta, improving conditions for spring grain and oilseed planting in most areas.

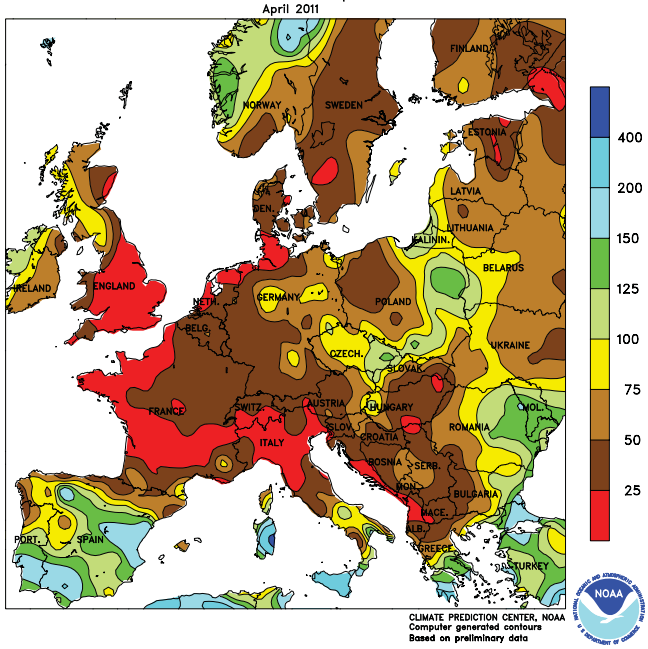


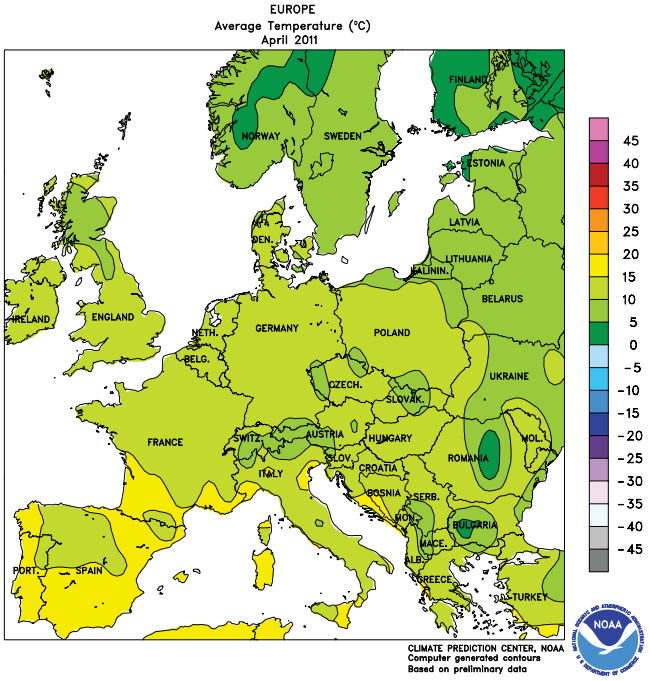
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

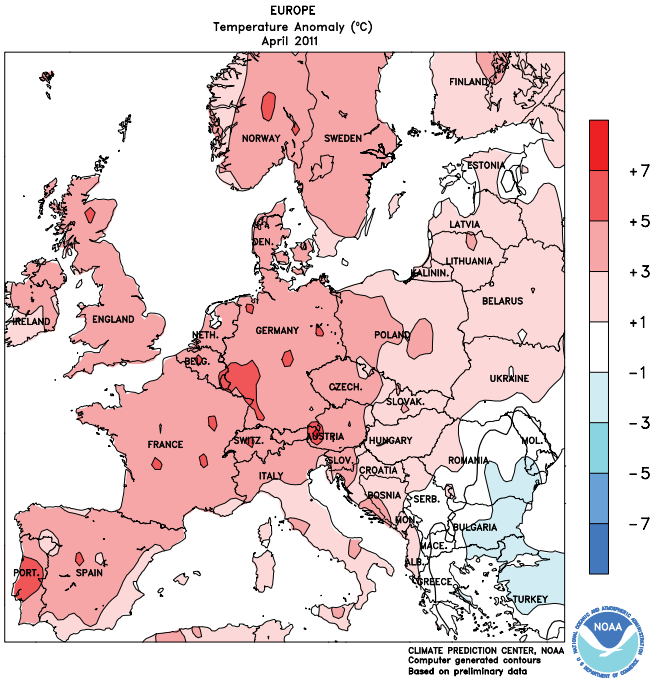
Mostly dry, mild weather prevailed during the early part of the week, supporting corn and soybean planting and aiding early development of winter wheat and pastures. However, widespread, locally heavy rain (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) developed at week's end, temporarily suspending fieldwork over large areas of Ontario and Quebec. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C above normal across the region, with several days of high temperatures in the lower and middle 20s (degrees C). Many locations recorded minimum temperatures in the low single digits, but frost was generally patchy and light, with few areas recording temperatures below 0°C.

April International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



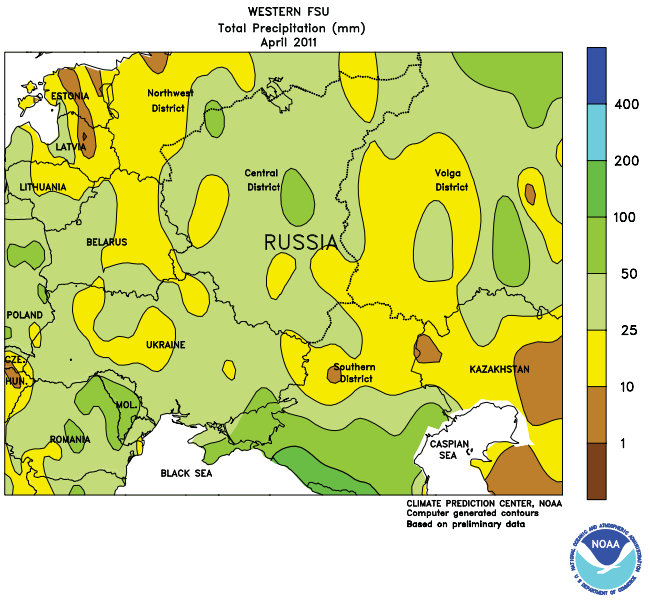


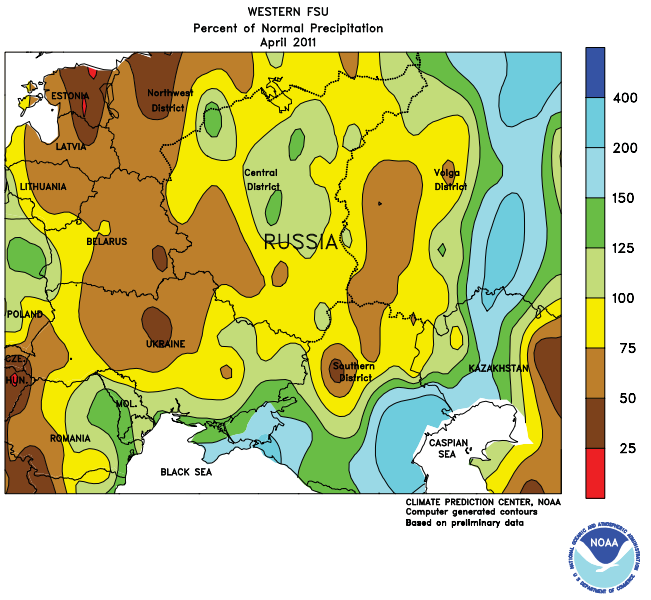


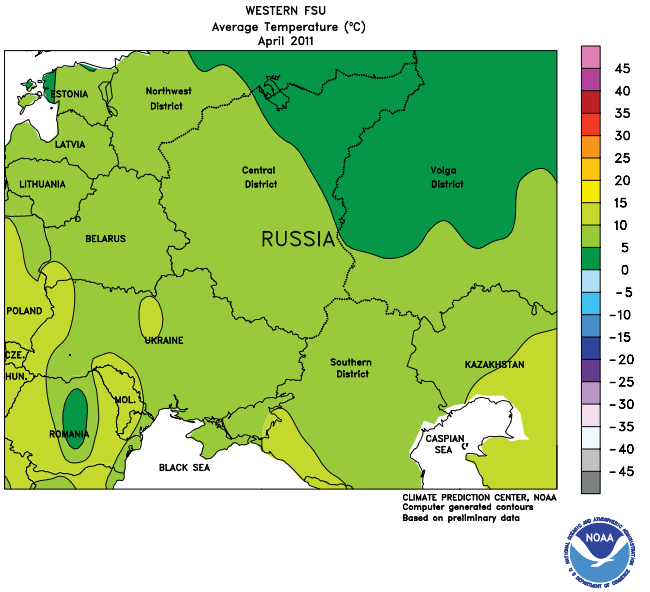


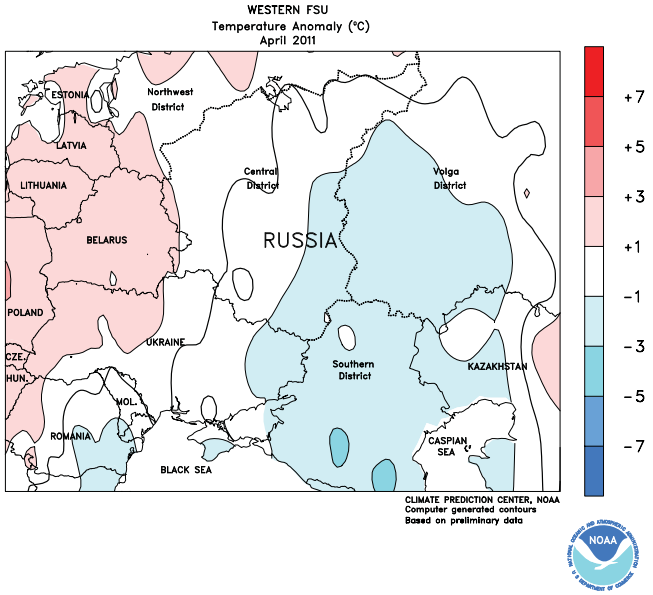
EUROPE

Drier- and warmer-than-normal April weather across northern and central Europe reduced soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter crops. Much of Europe's primary wheat and rapeseed areas received less than 25 percent-of-normal rainfall, with some locations reporting 10 percent or less. In addition, warmer-than-normal weather accelerated crop development and increased crop-water demands. Despite the warmth, a late-month freeze threatened winter crops in Germany and northwestern Poland, although the exact impact of the cold snap is still uncertain. Nevertheless, conditions favored a rapid pace of fieldwork, including the planting of corn, sunflowers, and sugarbeets. In contrast, above-normal rainfall on the Iberian Peninsula maintained favorable prospects for filling winter wheat and boosted irrigation reserves for warm-season crops.



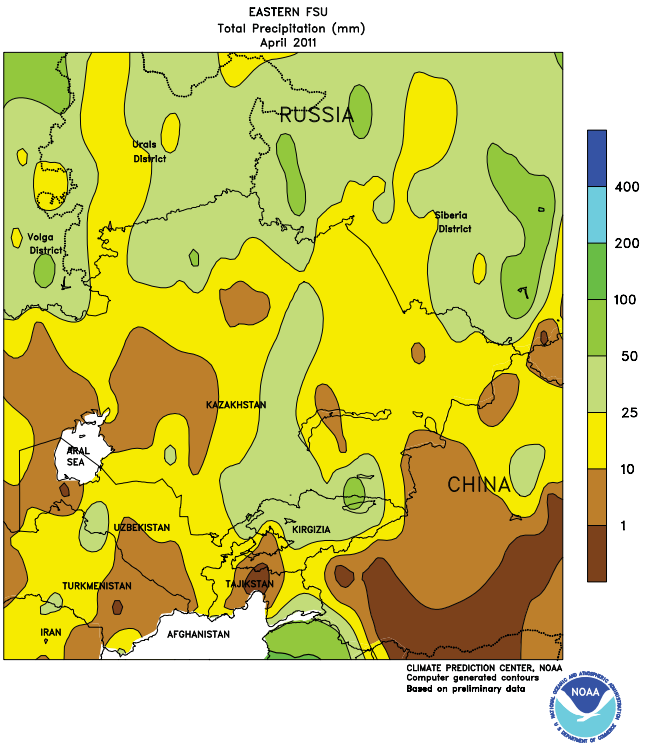


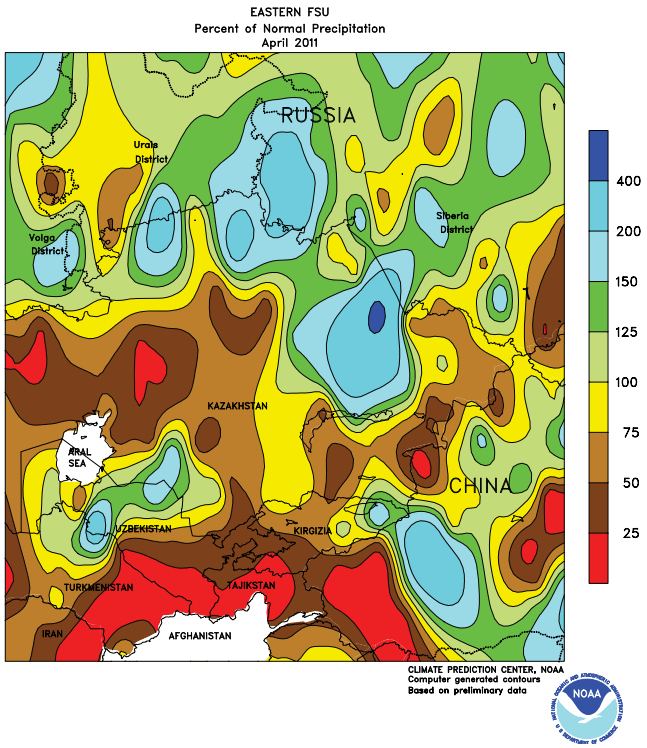


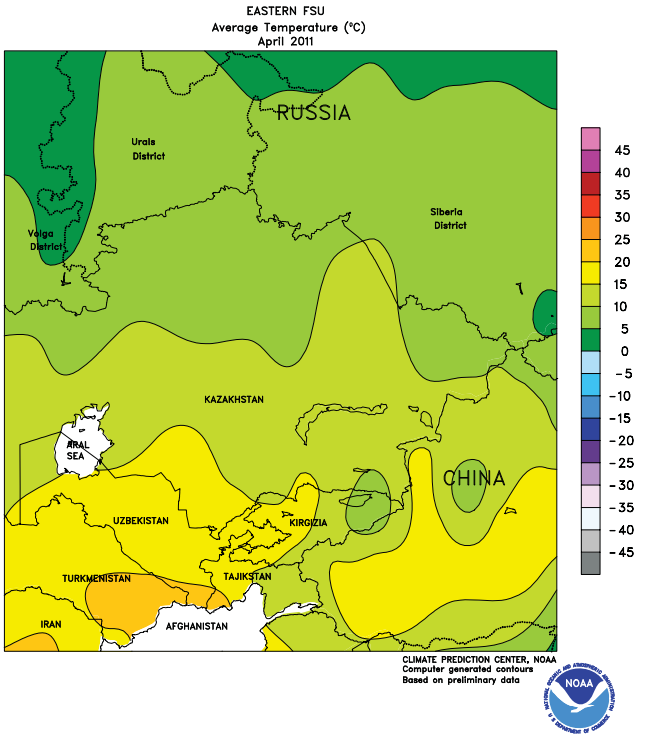


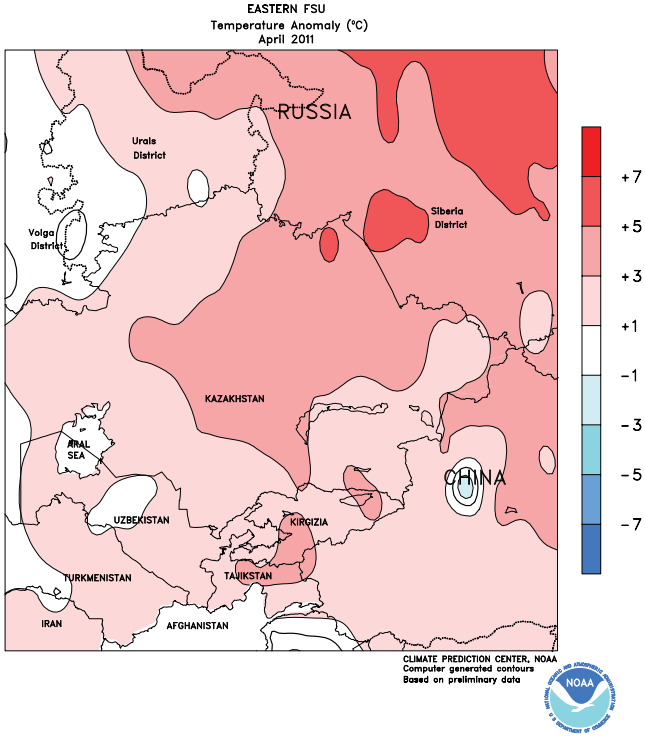
WESTERN FSU

During April, drier-than-normal conditions (locally less than 60 percent of normal) in Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia's Central District reduced soil moisture for vegetative winter grains. Favorable rain along with some late-season snow fell across the remainder of Russia's winter wheat belt, allowing crops to emerge from dormancy by month's end with adequate to abundant moisture reserves. Cooler-than-normal weather (up to 3°C below normal) in Russia contrasted with readings up to 3°C above normal in Belarus and western Ukraine.



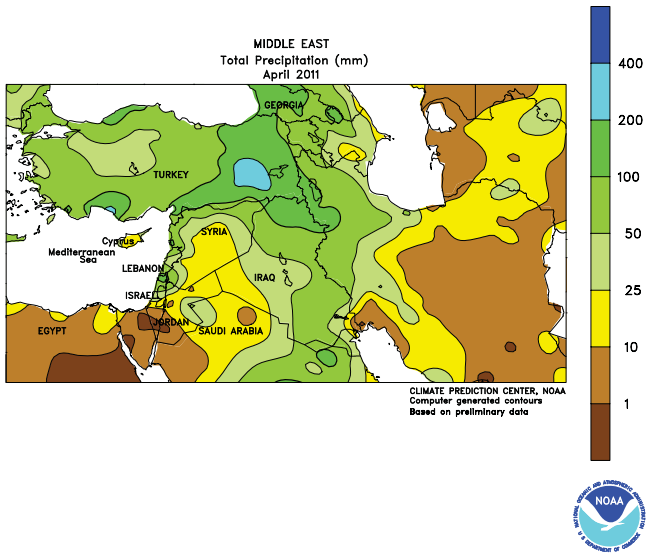


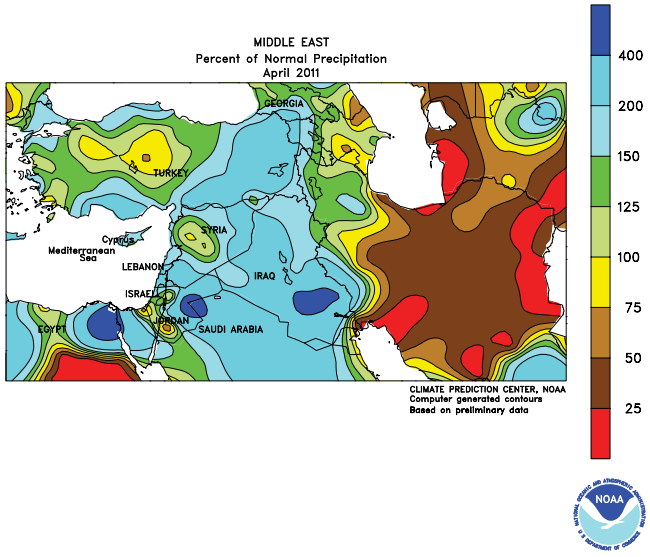


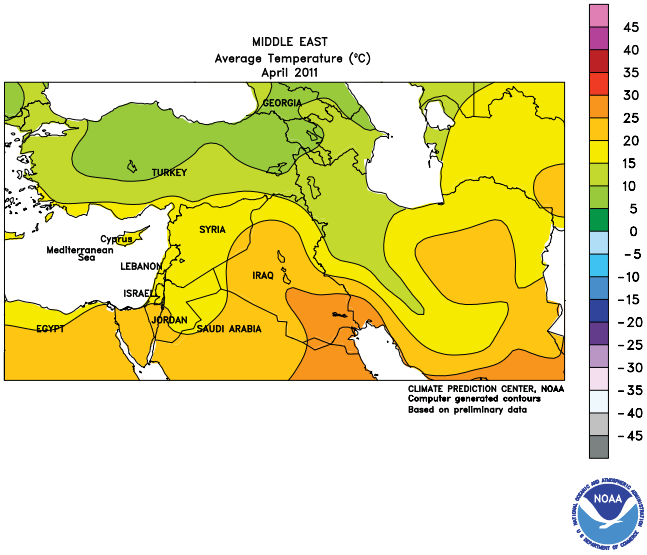


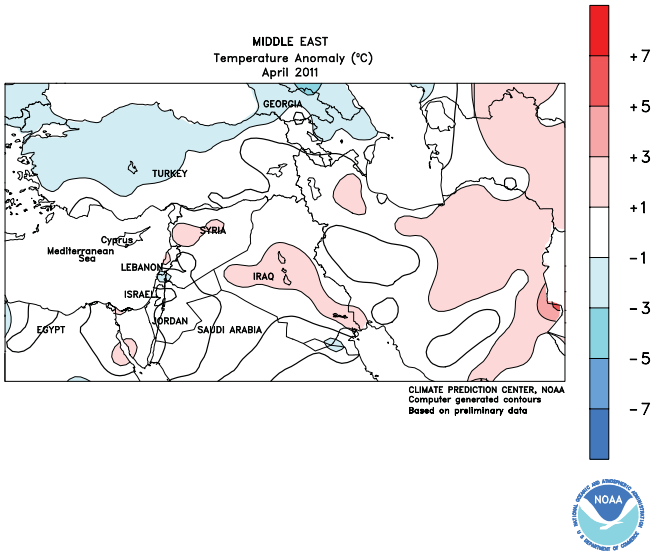
EASTERN FSU

In eastern Russia and northern Kazakhstan, a warm, wet April facilitated rapid snowmelt and allowed producers to begin spring grain planting. By month's end, drier- and warmer-than-normal weather over eastern Russia accelerated fieldwork but reduced soil moisture for crop establishment. In southern crop districts, an early end to the winter-spring wet season was noted in Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, as well as central and eastern Uzbekistan. In contrast, favorable late-season rain boosted irrigation reserves in southern Kazakhstan, western Uzbekistan, and eastern Kirgizia.



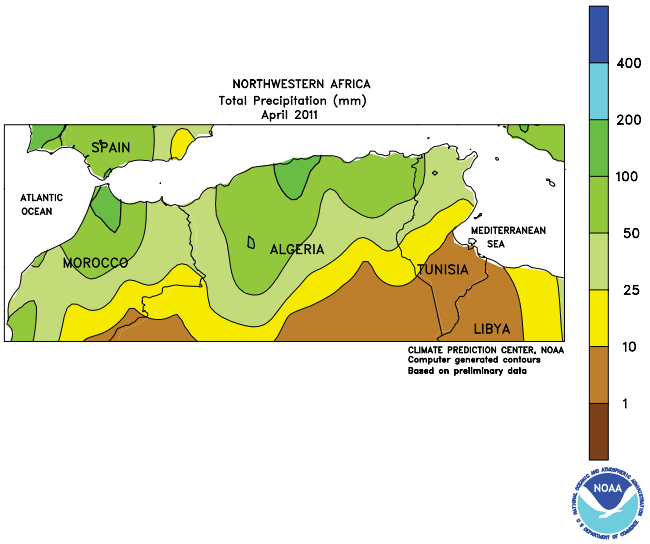


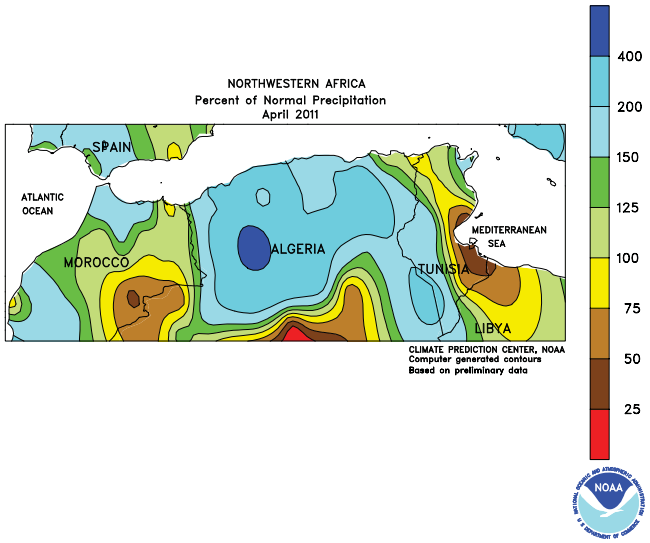


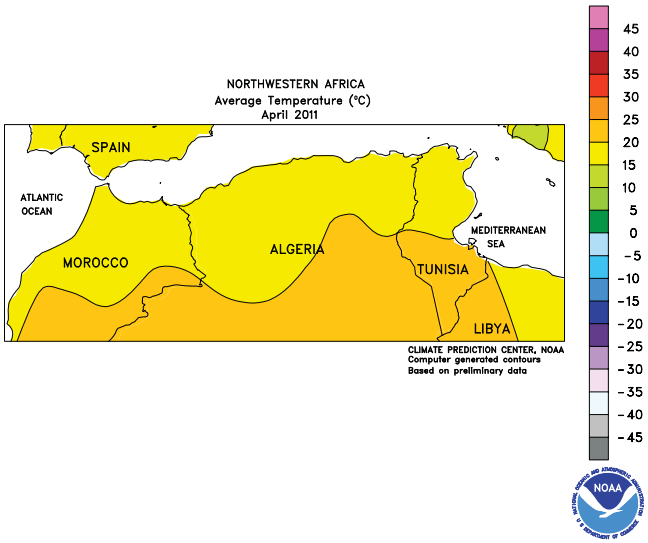


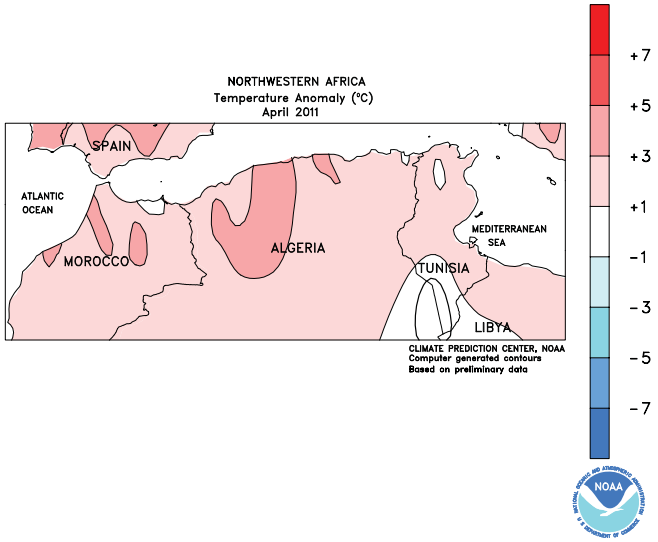
MIDDLE EAST

Unseasonably wet weather prevailed over much of the region during April, improving conditions for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat and barley but further delaying cotton planting. Rainfall exceeded 200 mm in eastern Turkey, boosting irrigation reserves following a much drier-than-normal fall and winter. Moderate to heavy rain (50-100 mm, locally more) across the remainder of Turkey as well as northern portions of Iraq and Iran provided a late boost to winter crops, although concerns remained over the impacts of the drier-than-normal autumn on crop planting and establishment.



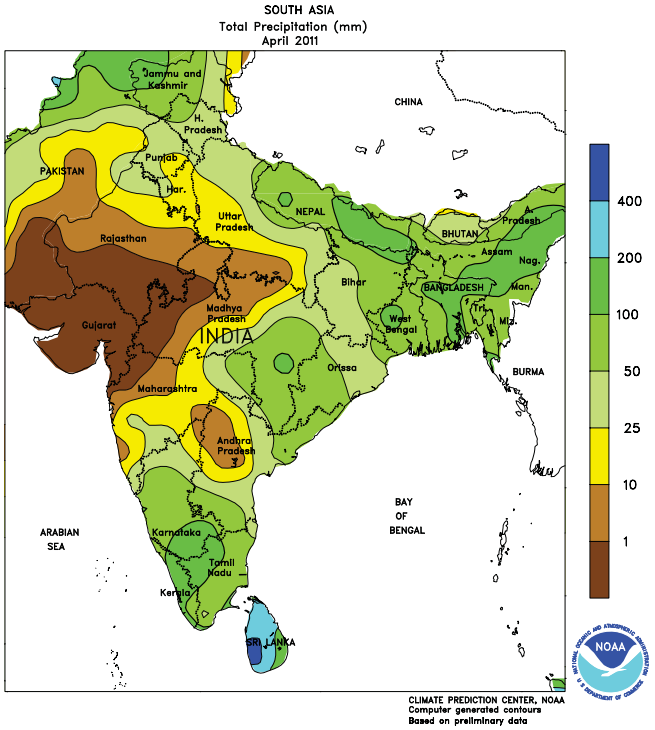


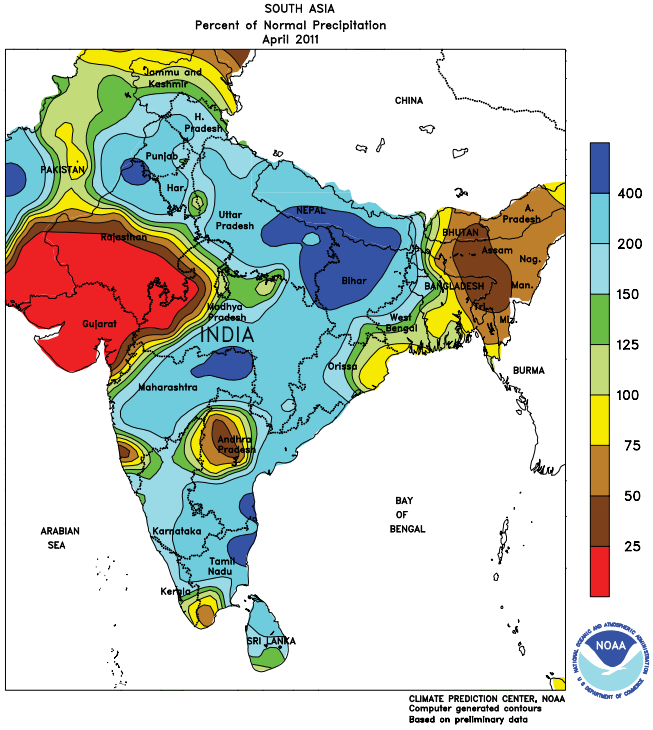


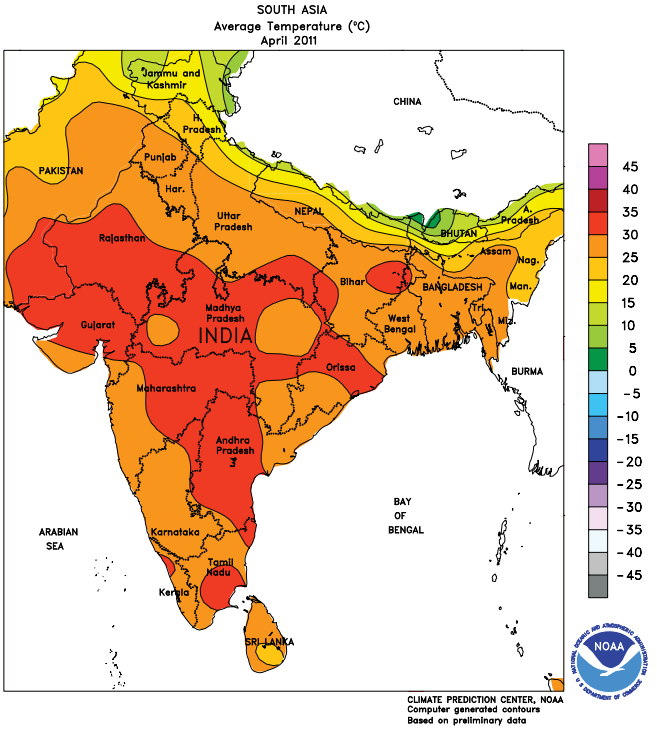


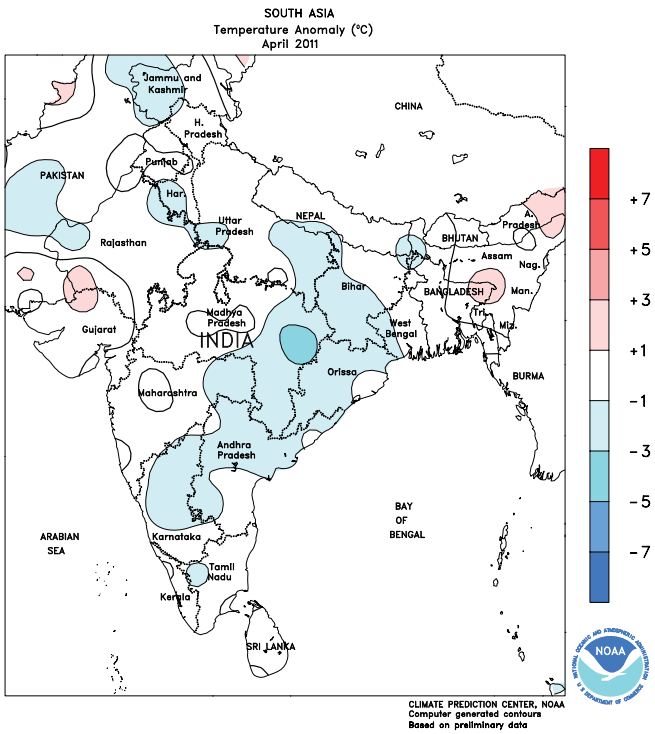
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Unseasonably wet conditions persisted into April over most primary winter grain areas. Rainfall for the month totaled 100 to more than 300 percent of normal, which slowed crop maturation but maintained favorable prospects for reproductive to late-filling wheat and barley. Overall, winter crop prospects are favorable across most of the region, due largely to abundant growing-season rainfall and a lack of extreme heat or untimely freezes.



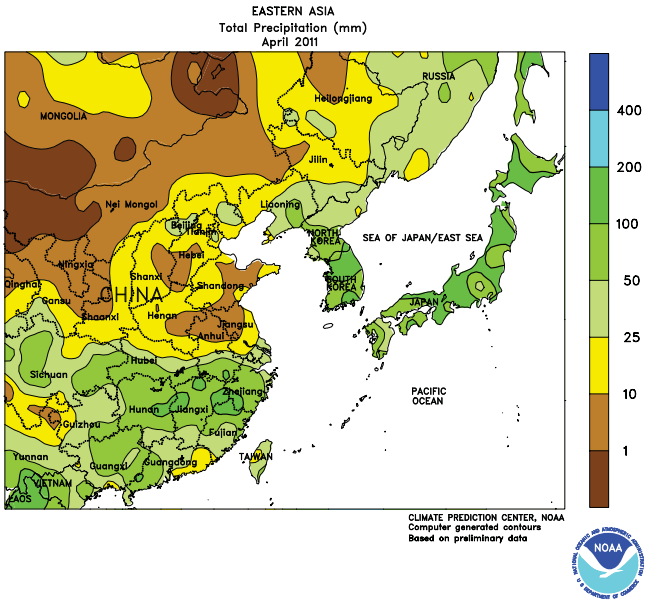


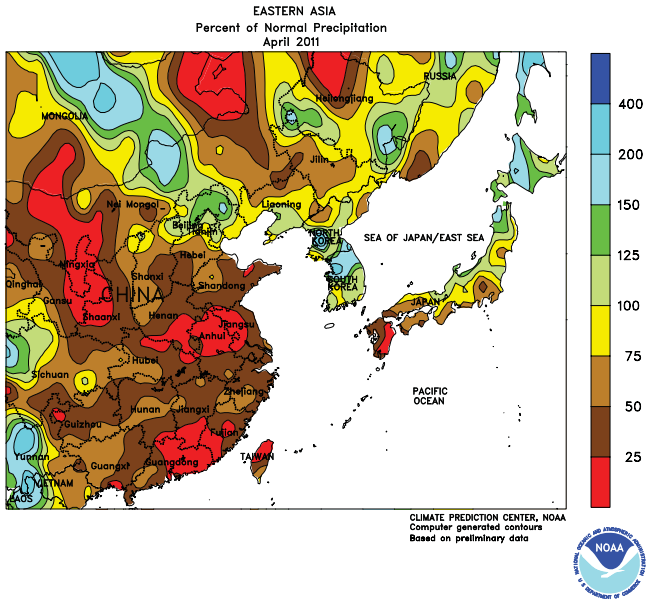


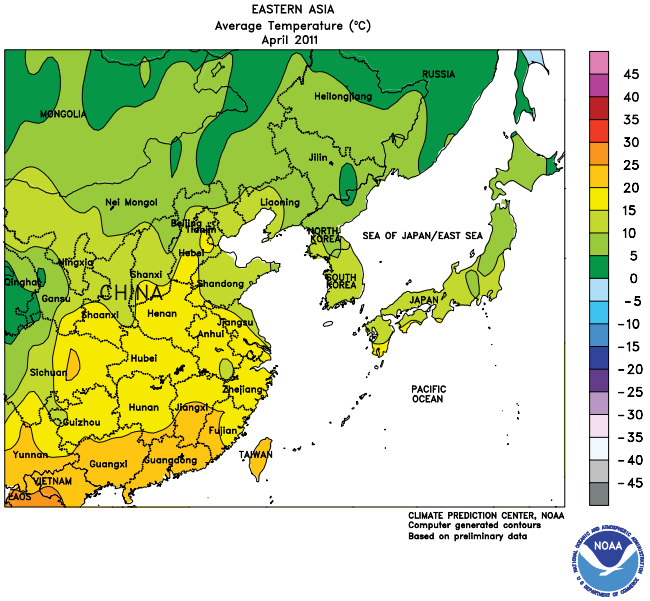


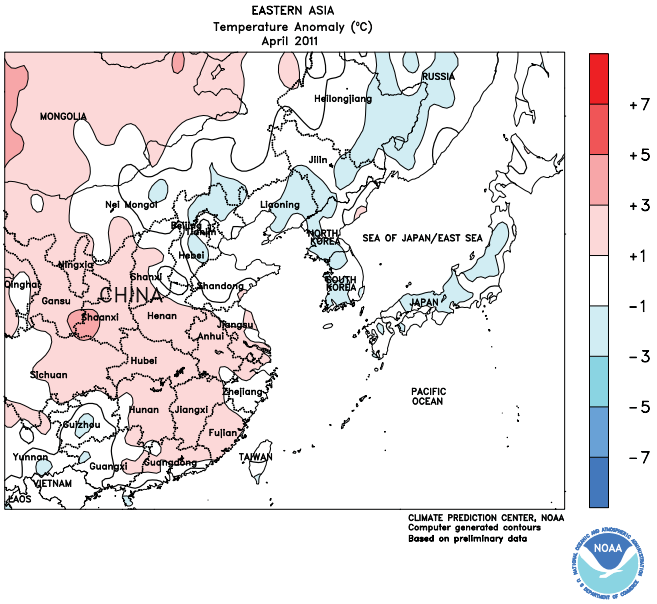
SOUTH ASIA

In April, pre-monsoon heat built into the region, with temperatures routinely over 40°C and locally up to 45°C. Meanwhile, irrigated cotton and sugarcane planting got underway in northern India. During the latter half of the month, pre-monsoon showers brought welcomed early season moisture to eastern and southern India.



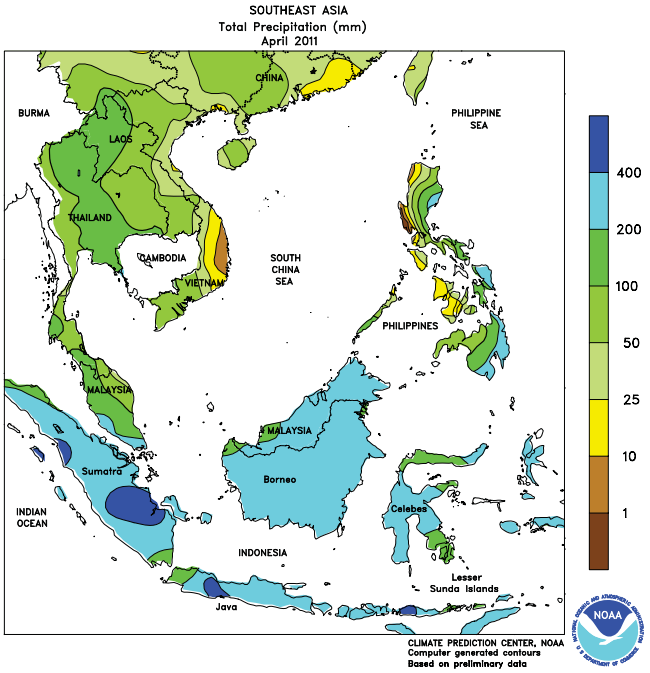


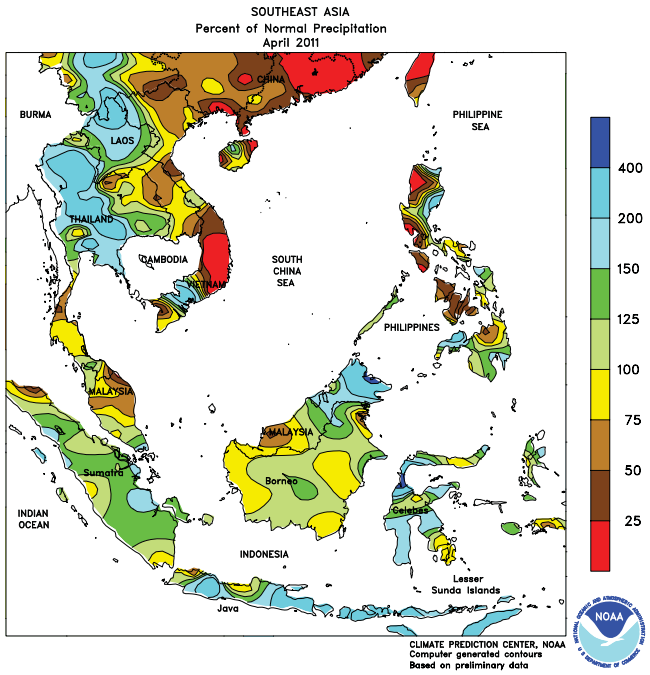


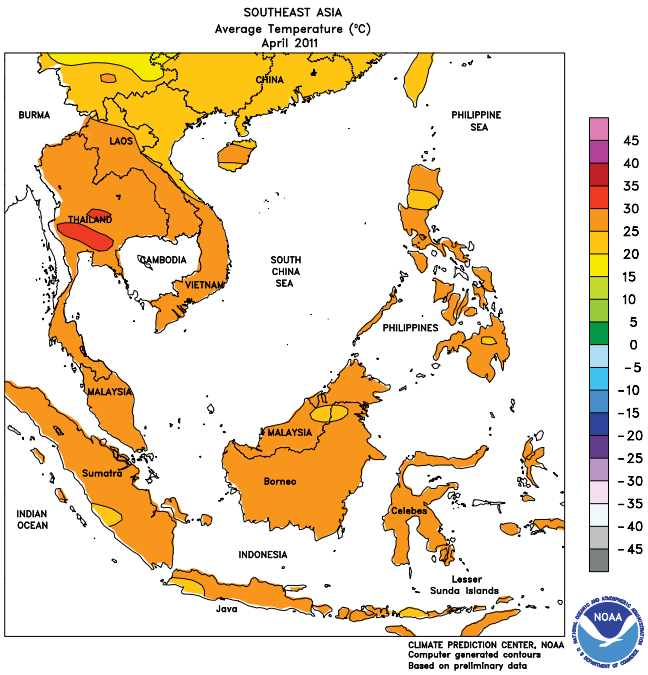


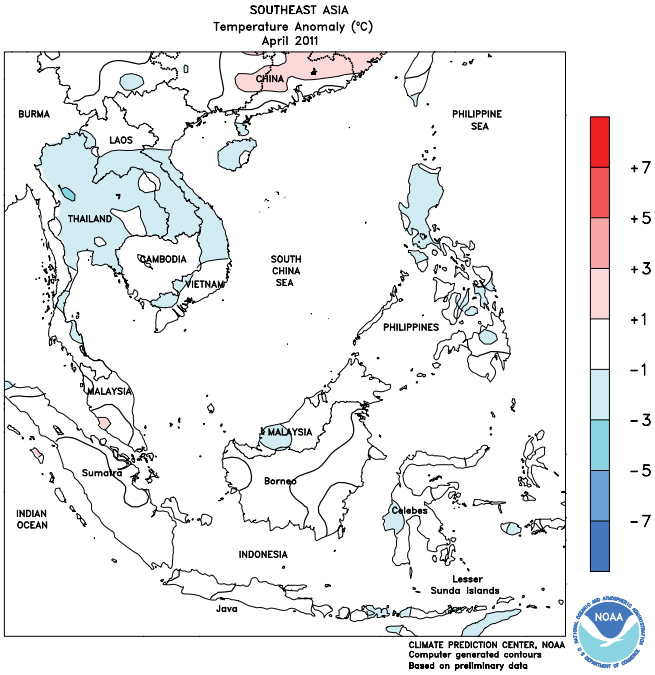
EASTERN ASIA

Winter crops continued to develop well during April, as warm spring weather promoted growth. High temperatures by month's end, however, caused some stress to filling winter wheat on the North China Plain. Late-April rains eased spring deficits in southern China and provided favorable moisture for vegetative single-season rice, corn, and soybeans.



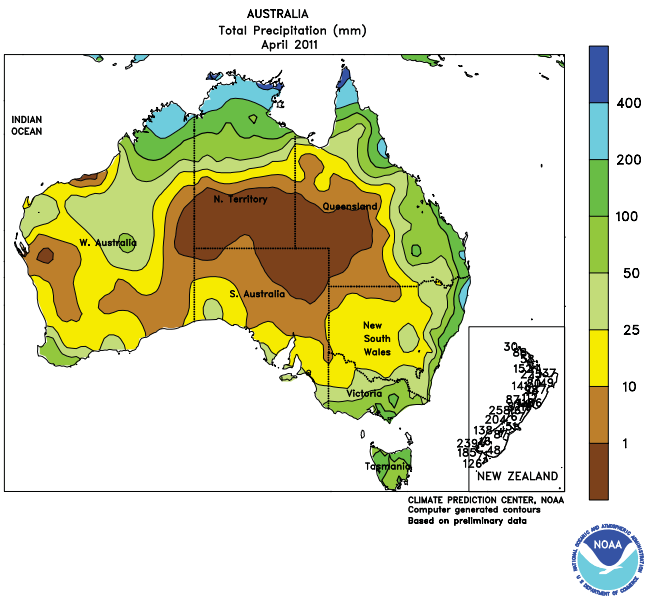


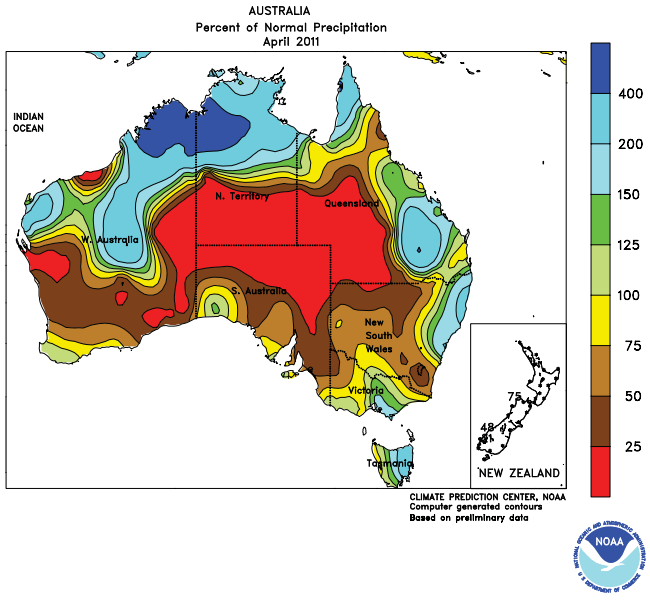


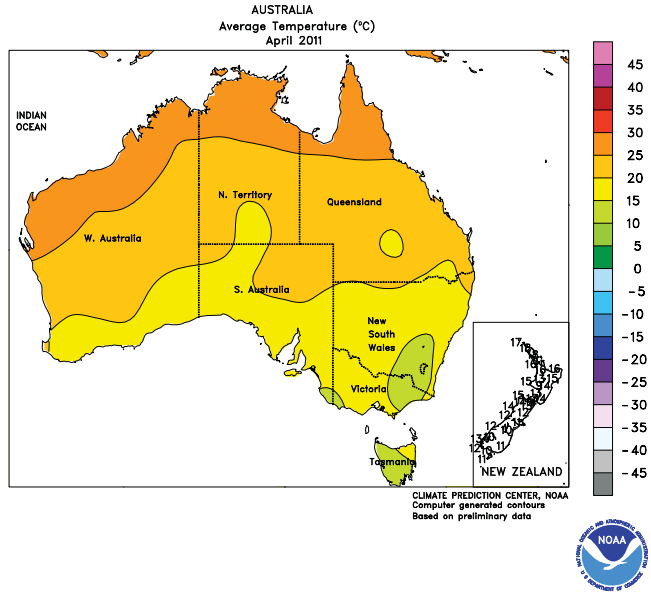


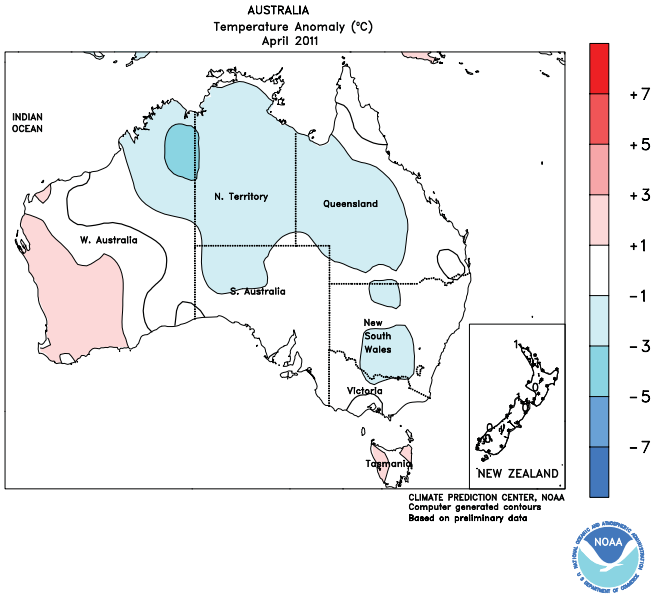
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Pre-monsoon rains in April brought early season moisture to Thailand, where farmers typically begin rice transplanting in early May. Summer rice transplanting progressed under generally dry weather in southern Vietnam. Meanwhile, the northeast monsoon continued to bring soaking rainfall to the eastern Philippines, favoring summer-grown rice. A prolonged rainy season in Java, Indonesia, continued to reduce the quality of harvested rice, while the rainfall was favorable for oil palm elsewhere in Indonesia as well as Malaysia.



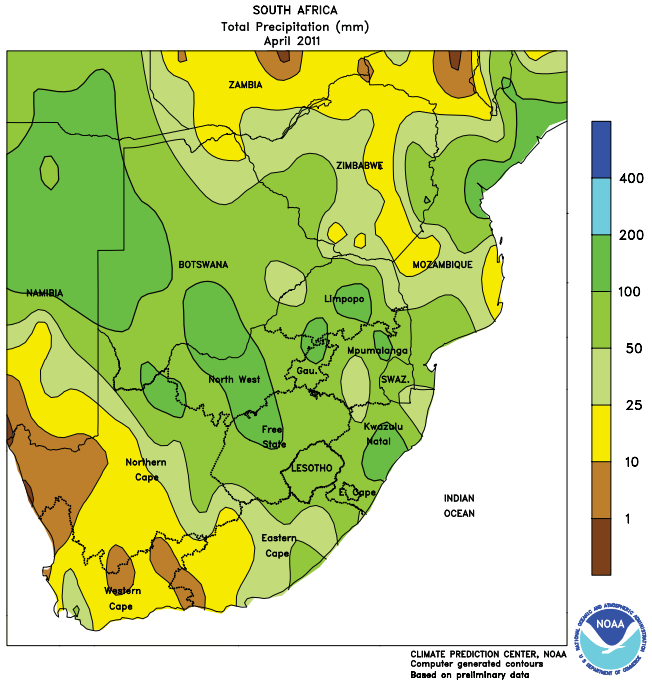


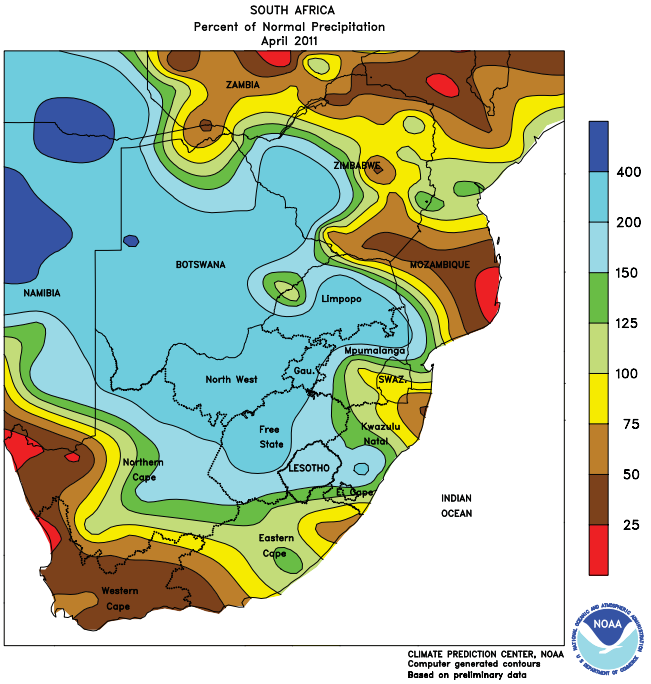


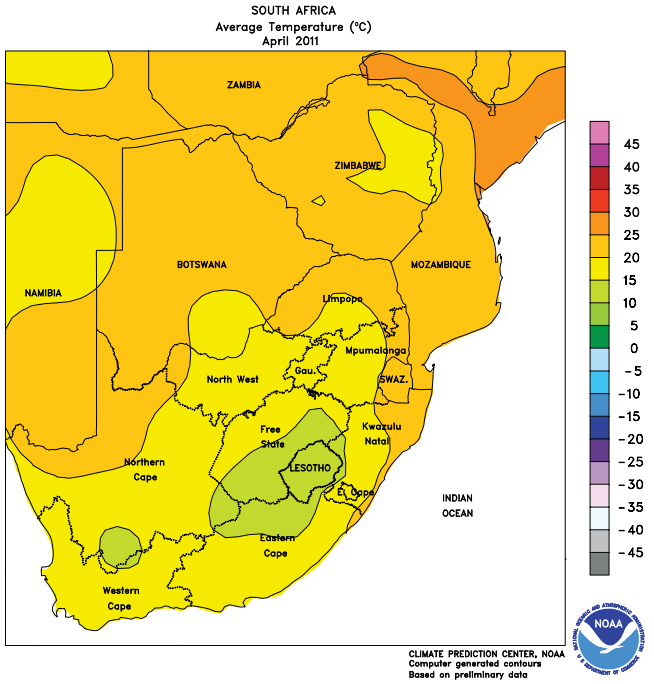


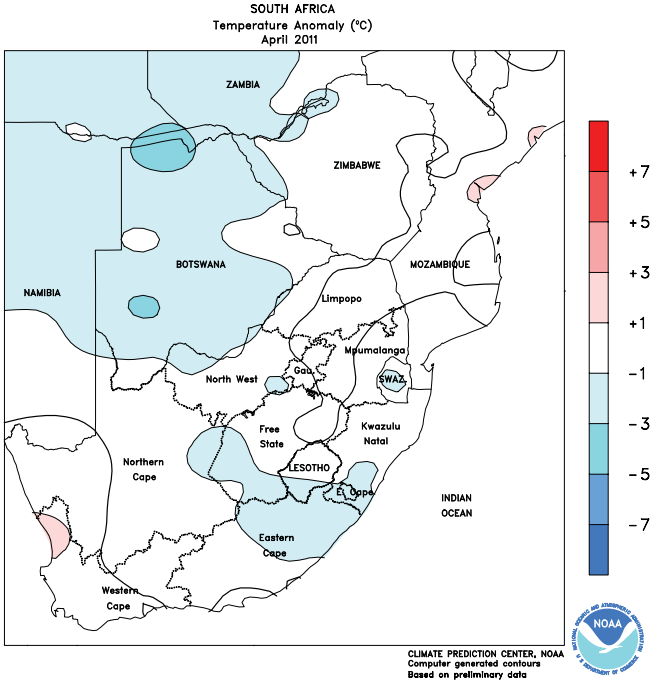
AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, wet weather in mid-April hampered summer crop drydown and stalled harvesting. However, relatively dry weather during the remainder of the month aided cotton and sorghum maturation and harvesting and likely encouraged early winter wheat planting in portions of Queensland.



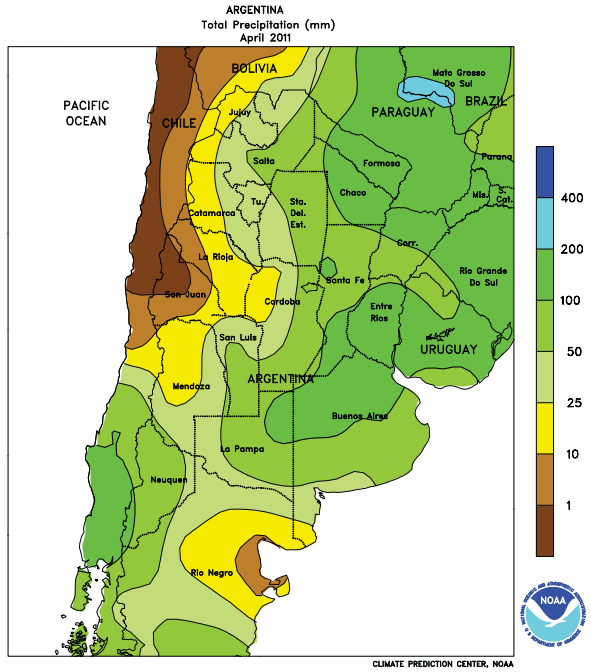


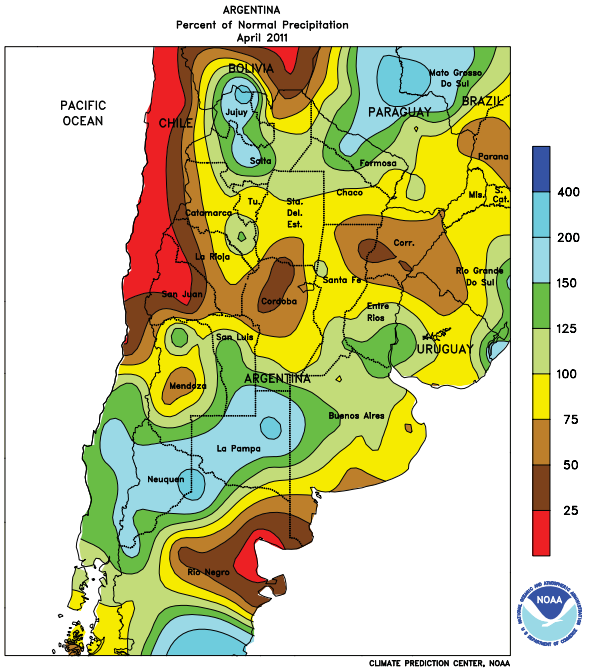


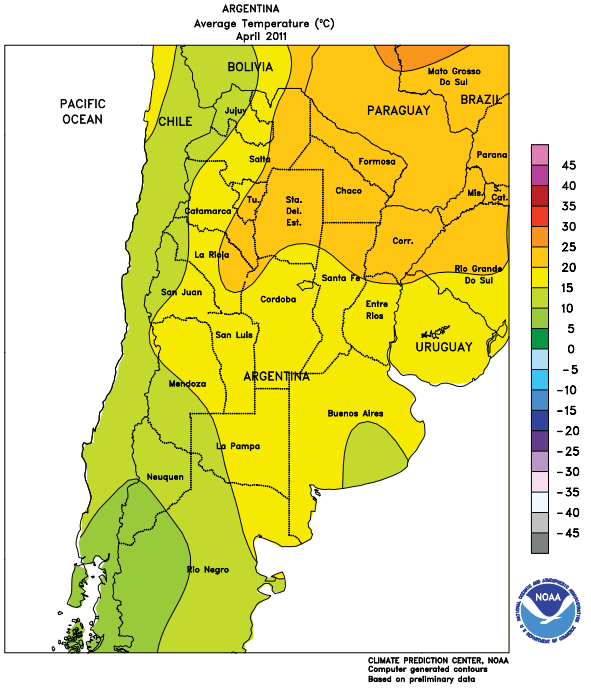


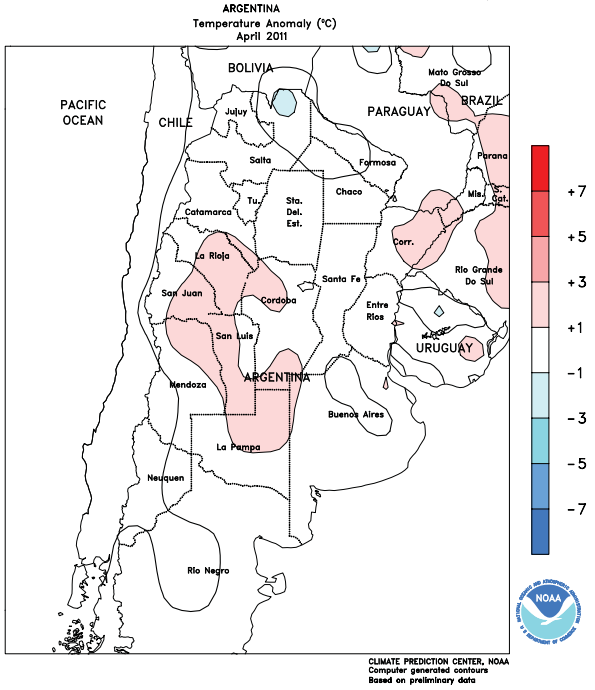
SOUTH AFRICA

During April, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained mostly favorable levels of late-season moisture for summer crops across the corn belt. The wet weather also helped increase long-term moisture reserves for establishment of the upcoming winter wheat crop. Monthly average temperatures were near normal, though seasonal cooling occurred throughout the month; temperatures fell below 0°C toward the end of the month in outlying production areas, but the freezes came too late in the growing season to harm summer crops and likely accelerated drydown and harvesting. Elsewhere, several outbreaks of heavy rain resulted in near- to above-normal monthly totals in KwaZulu-Natal, although periodic dryness allowed sugarcane harvesting some progress. Dry weather dominated Western Cape for much of April, with a few late-month showers bringing some relief to emerging and early vegetative winter wheat.



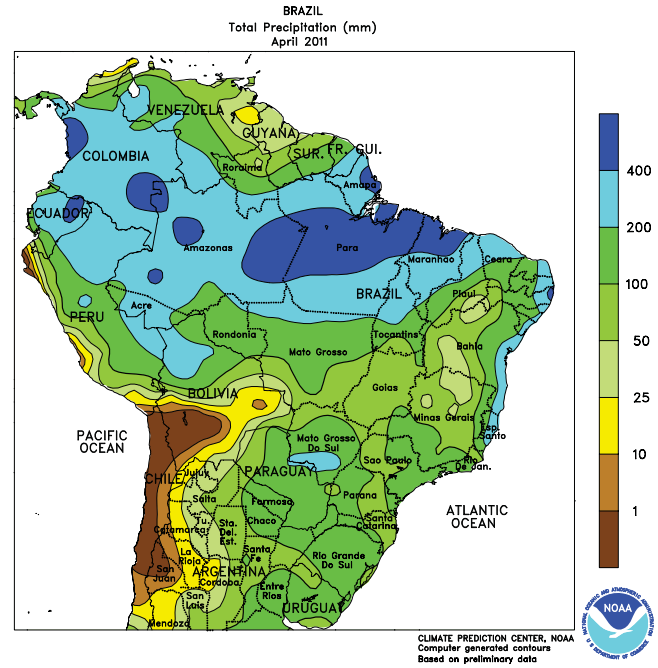


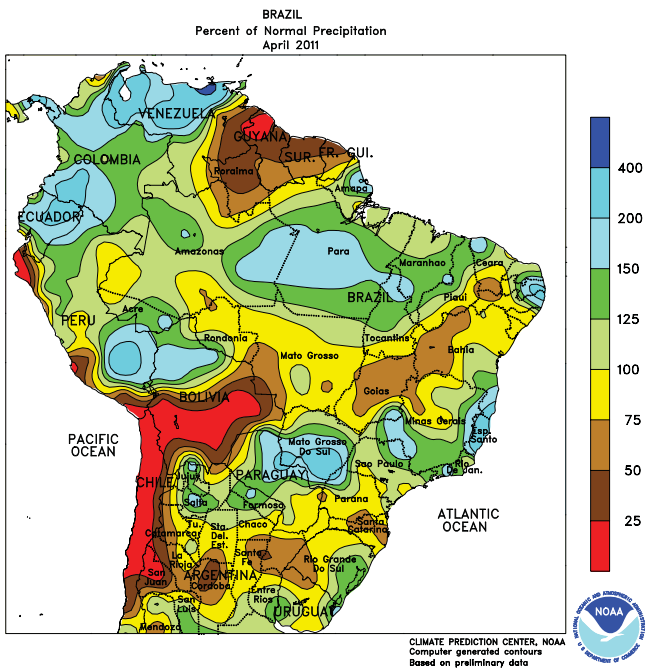


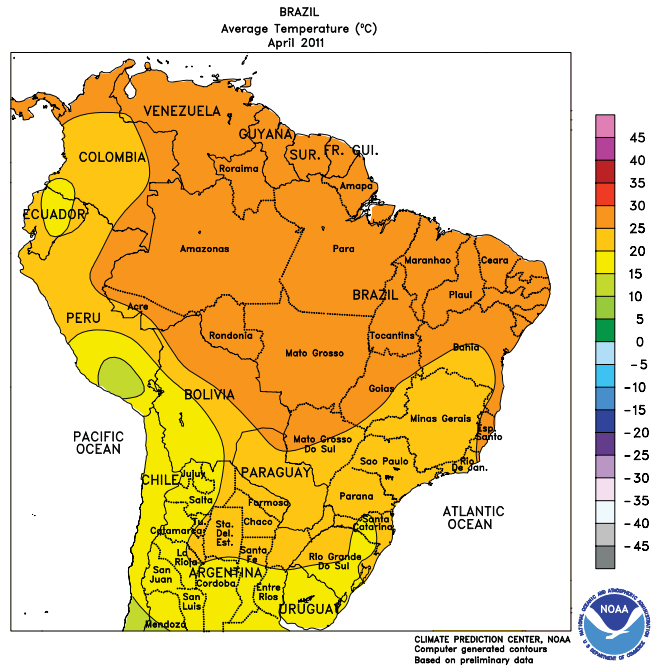


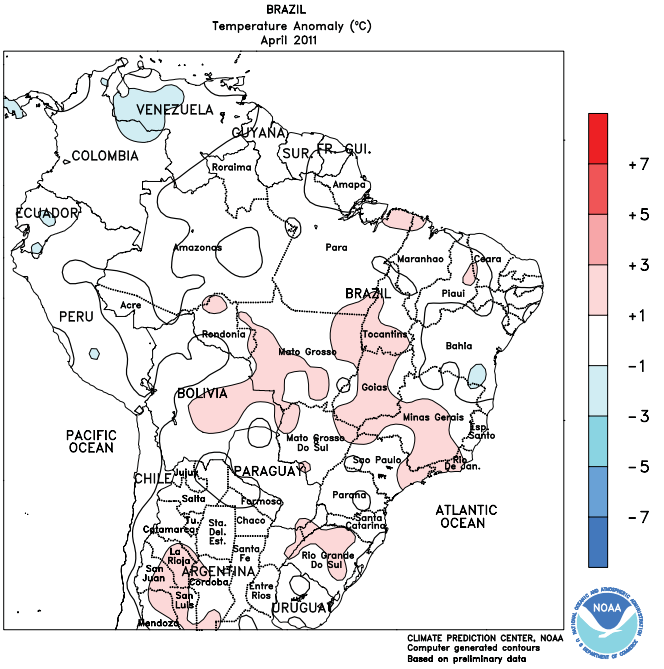
ARGENTINA

Mostly dry weather during the early part of April favored drydown and early harvesting of corn and soybeans, following several weeks of wetness in late March. However, periodic heavy rain returned during the latter half of the month, hampering fieldwork and, in northern farming areas, raising concern for reduction in the quality of open-boll cotton. Average monthly temperatures were near to above normal, aiding in the late development of summer grains and oilseeds. Temperatures fell below freezing during the middle part of the month in the traditionally cooler locations in southeastern Buenos Aires, but the cold outbreak was not widespread and no negative crop impacts were reported.



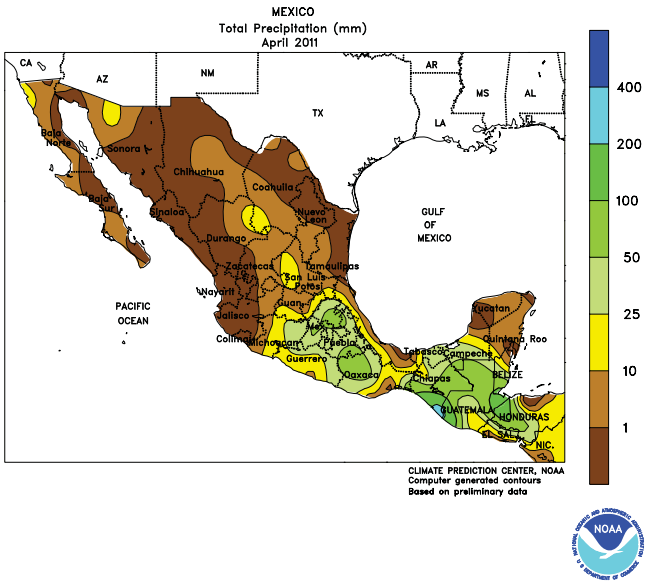


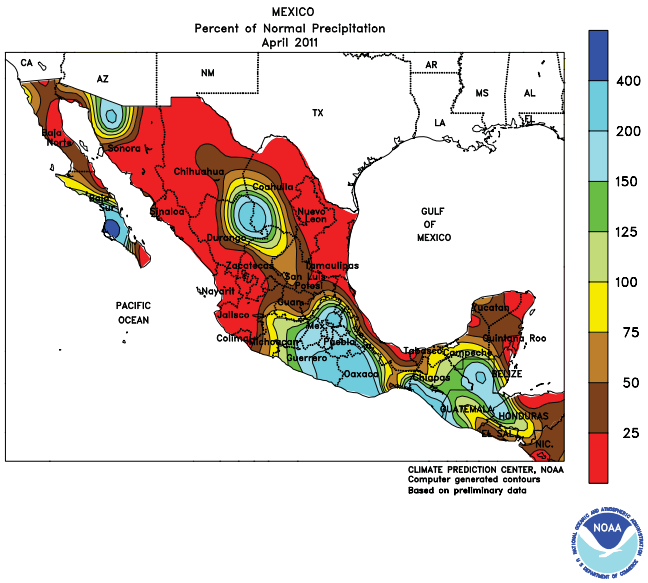


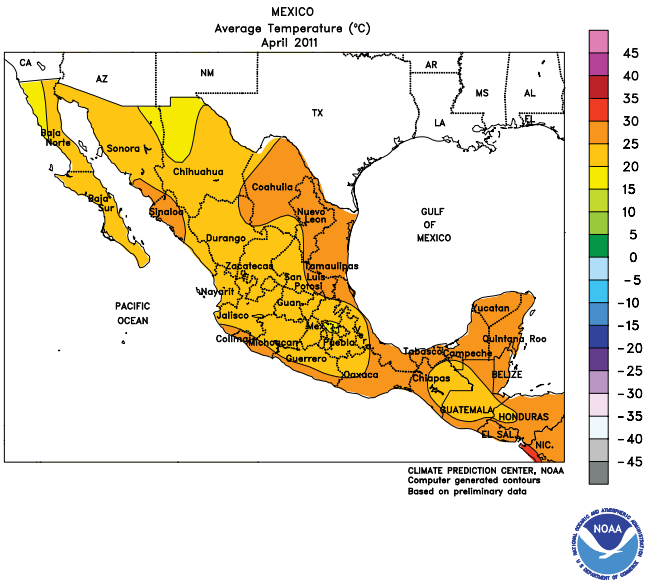


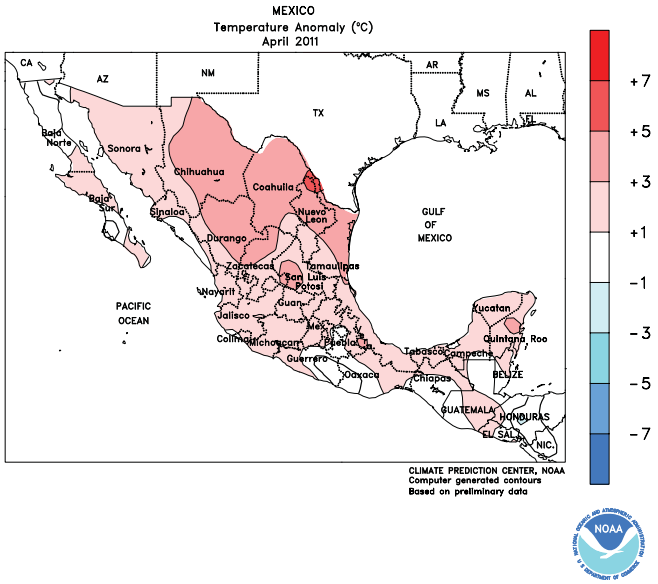
BRAZIL

The rainy season came to an abrupt end during the early part of April in key production areas of central Brazil. In the Center-West Region, the dry weather, which arrived somewhat earlier than expected, was untimely for late-planted safrinha corn and immature cotton. Above-normal temperatures exacerbated the impact of the premature dryness on crops, with highs occasionally exceeding 35°C in eastern Mato Grosso, Brazil's largest producer of winter corn. However, conditions improved for late soybean harvesting, which had reportedly experienced delays from earlier periods of unseasonable wetness. In contrast, frequent, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained overall favorable conditions for immature row crops in southern Brazil, though the final stages of the soybean harvest experienced some delays. In Sao Paulo, periodic heavy rain was untimely for sugarcane harvesting while promoting sugar and citrus production; similarly, rain maintained moisture reserves for development of coffee beans in the main production areas of Minas Gerais. Meanwhile, seasonably wetter conditions developed along Brazil's northeastern coast, increasing moisture for sugarcane and cocoa.



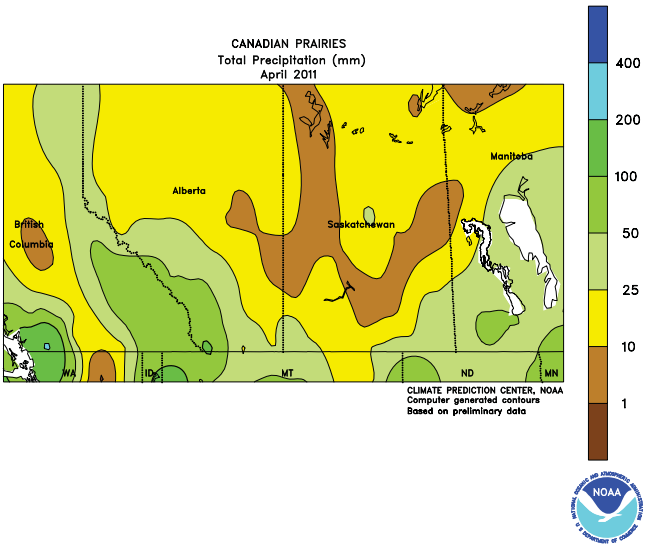


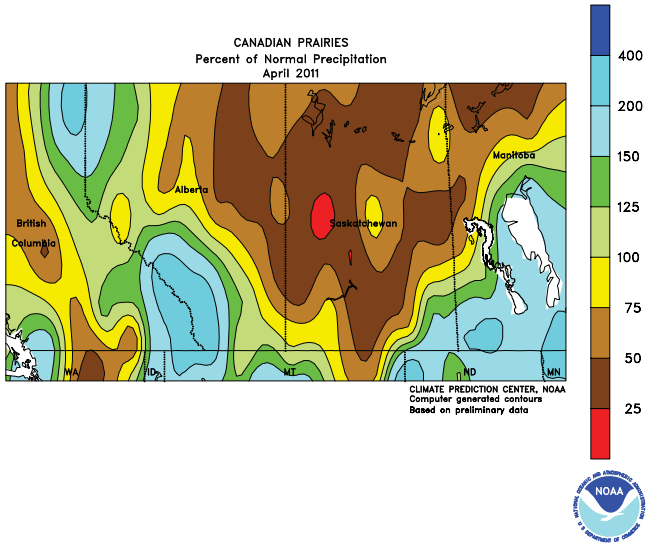


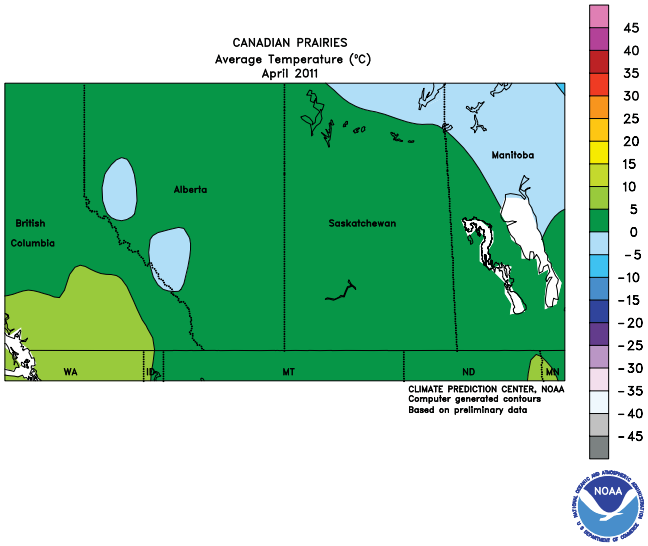


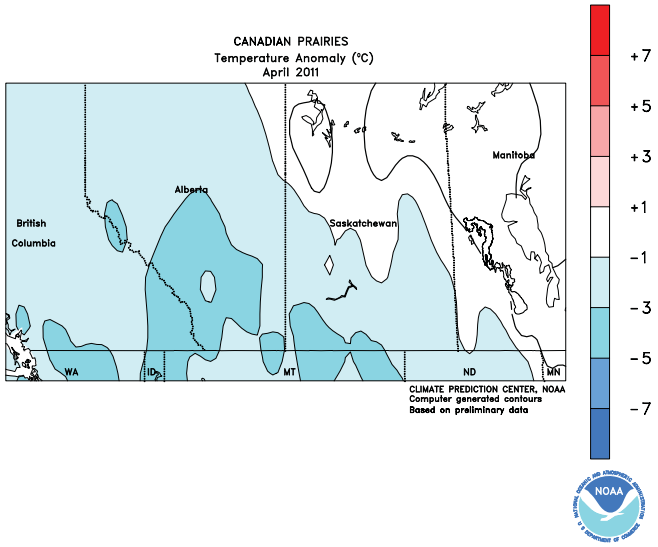
MEXICO

In April, seasonal showers gradually developed on the southern plateau, helping to condition fields for planting corn and other predominantly rain-fed crops. Elsewhere in southern Mexico, however, infrequent showers were generally widely scattered and light, with most areas recording monthly accumulations well below normal. The dryness, in combination with the resultant warmer-than-normal weather (monthly temperatures averaging 1-3°C above normal), necessitated an increase in the use of irrigation in Veracruz and other year-round producers of crops in the south. Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (monthly average temperatures up to 4°C above normal) dominated northern Mexico, prompting rapid development of winter grains but increasing moisture requirements of livestock and seasonal crops, including irrigated fruits and vegetables. The dry weather also affected development of rain-fed winter sorghum in major production areas of northern Tamaulipas. According to the Government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 56.3 percent as of April 30, compared with 63.5 percent last year and 64.2 percent in 2009.



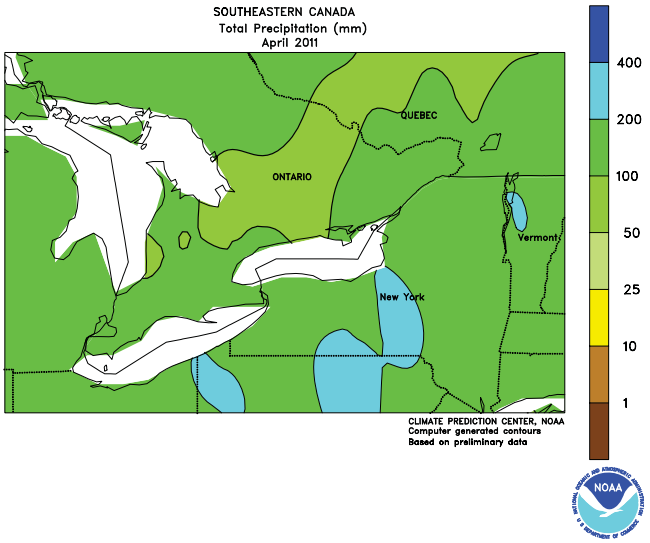


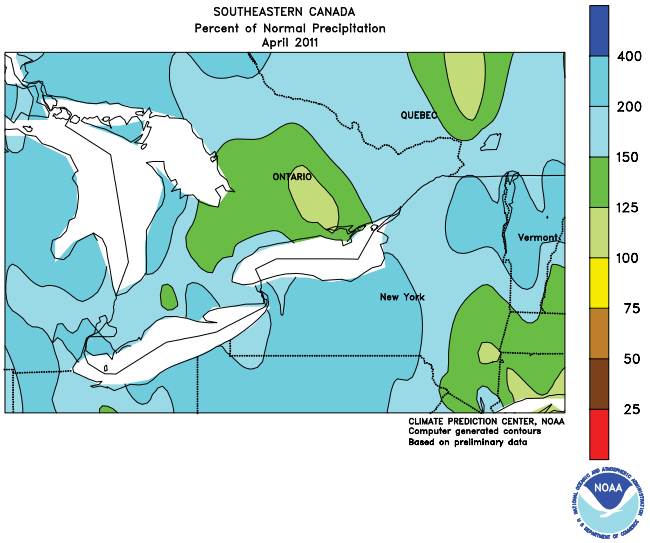


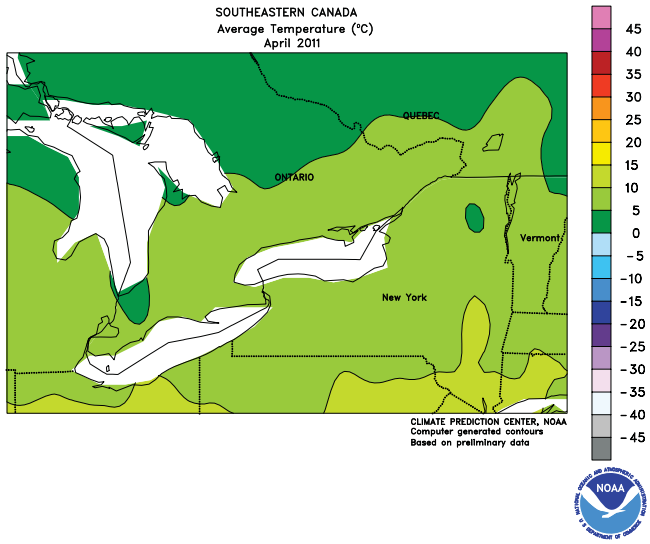


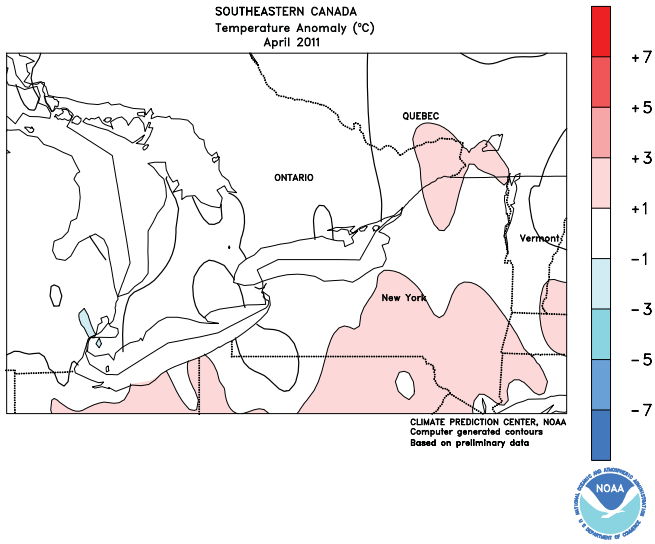
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

April precipitation was near to above normal in Manitoba and nearby locations in Saskatchewan, largely due to a late-month winter storm that deposited significant snow (precipitation of 10-25 mm or more, liquid equivalent) on the area's farmlands. This continuing trend of excessive wetness, which resulted in some of the most serious flooding in recent memory, prevented early planting activities and may eventually result in losses of productivity if farmers are unable to plant. Above-normal April precipitation also limited early spring fieldwork in southern Alberta and the Peace River Valley, but drier conditions prevailed in Saskatchewan's northern and central agricultural districts. Monthly average temperatures were near to below normal, slowing the snow melt and preventing significant development of winter grains and pastures.







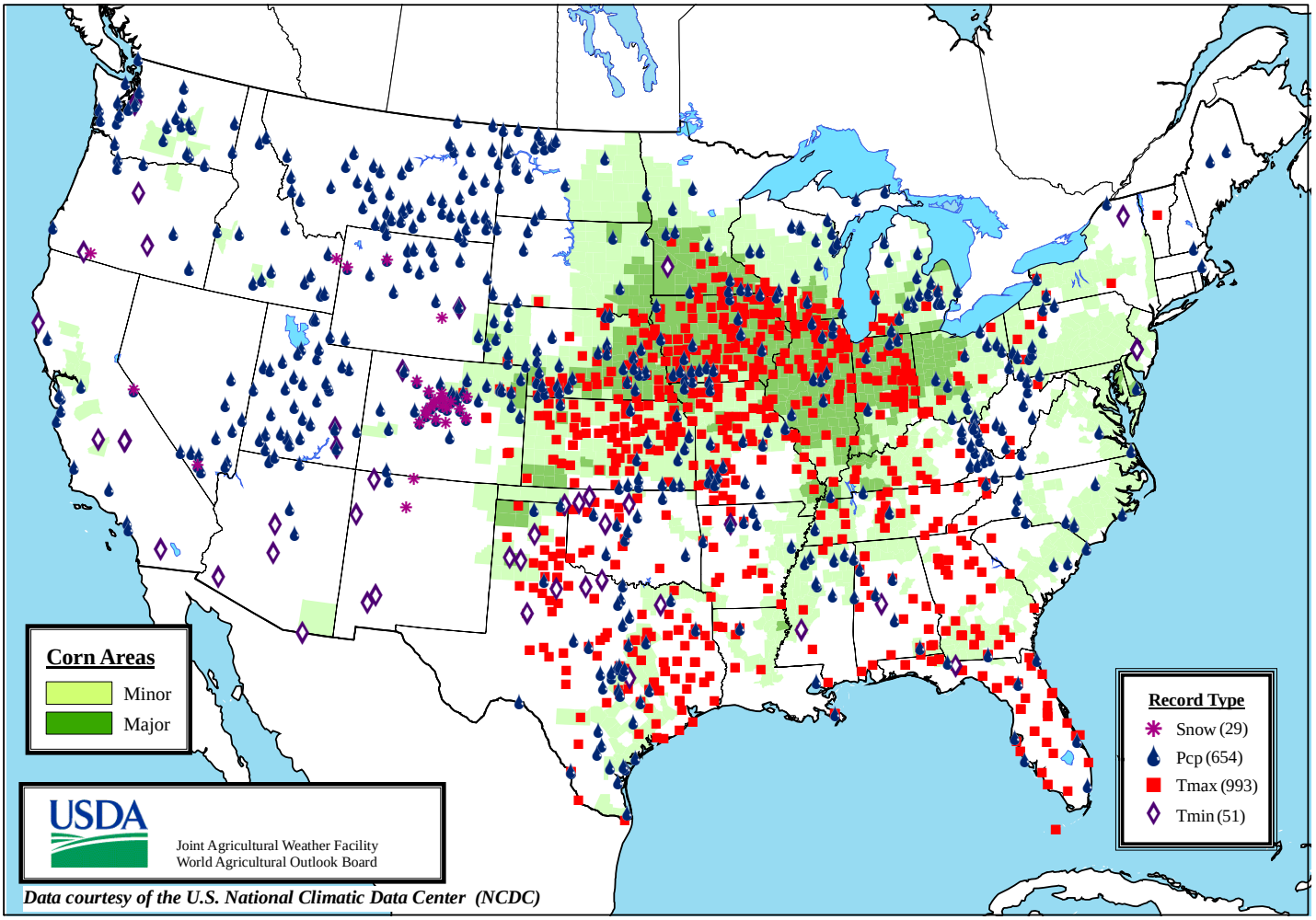


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In April, wetter-than-normal conditions maintained abundant to locally excessive levels of moisture for winter grains and disrupted early summer crop planting activities. In both Ontario and Quebec, the rainfall was frequent, with the highest amounts coming during the latter part of the month as corn and soybean planting was beginning. Temperatures were generally seasonable, and winter grains were likely greening in most areas by the end of the month, though frost and freezes limited early development of winter crops and pastures.

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

May 8-14, 2011



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