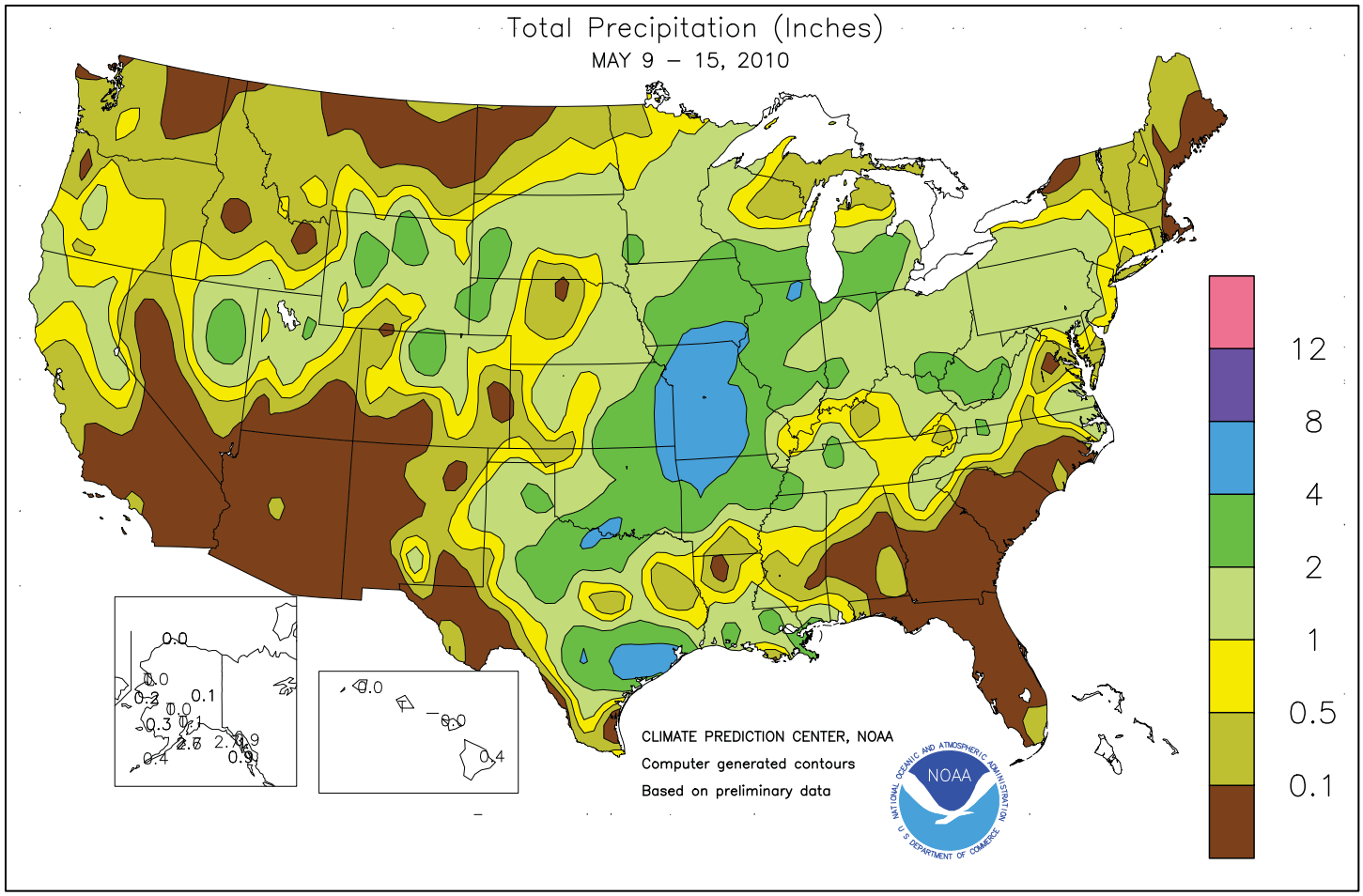
Volume 97, No. 20 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather May 18, 2010

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 9 - 15, 2010

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Cool, wet weather continued to dominate many of the nation's major agricultural areas, including the **Midwest** and portions of the **Plains**. Weekly rainfall topped 4 inches in a broad region centered on **Missouri**, while totals in excess of 2 inches were common from **Texas into the Great Lakes region**. Although moisture generally benefited pastures and emerged summer crops, rain hampered fieldwork and caused local flooding. In contrast, unfavorably dry conditions persisted through week's end in parts of the **Southeast**, including the

(Continued on page 9)

Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

By the end of April, Western snow packs and water-supply forecasts continued to feature characteristics of an El Niño-driven weather pattern. Those characteristics included lingering above-normal snow packs in the Southwest and below-normal packs in the Northwest. Snow pack deficits continued in much of Alaska, although some increases were noted during April in coastal areas.

Developments during April included very cool weather, which helped snow packs to persist—especially in the Cascades and the Sierra Nevada. April also brought beneficial snow to drought-affected areas of the northern Intermountain West, improving water-supply prospects.

For the 2010 Water Year, which began on October 1, 2009, percent of normal precipitation values also reflected El Niño, with wet conditions across the Southwest and mostly drier-than-normal weather in the Northwest.

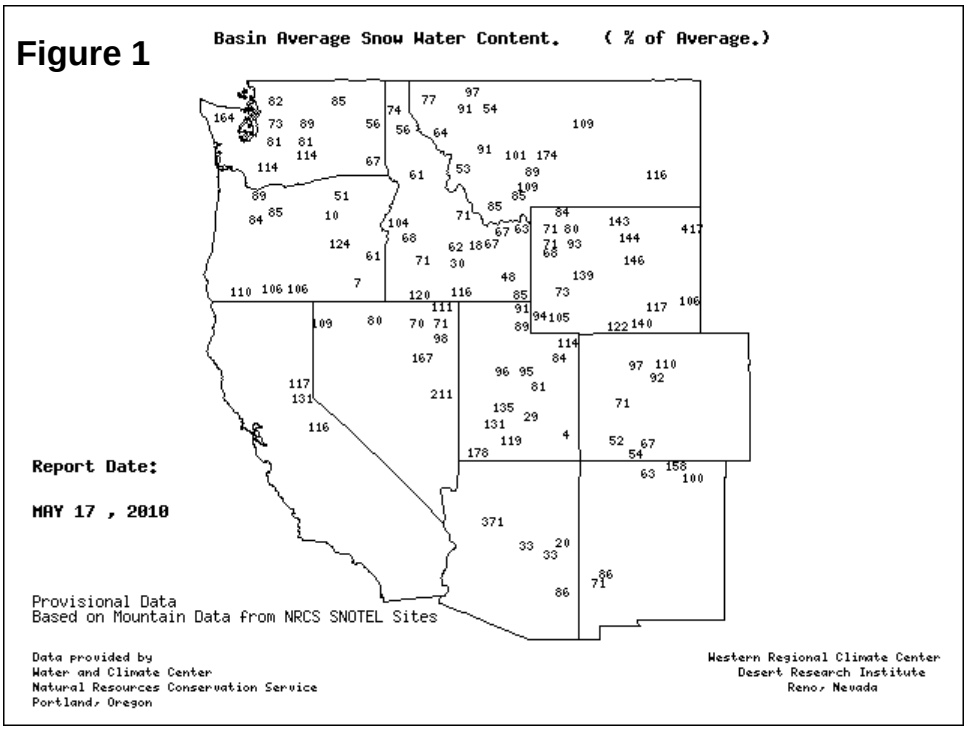
By May 1, spring and summer streamflow forecasts called for below-normal values across nearly all of the West except the southern tier. During April, streamflow volume forecasts increased across the northern tier of the West due to late-season snow and cool weather that delayed the start of the snow-melt season.

Snowpack and Precipitation

By May 17, 2010, the snow water content map reflected the relative

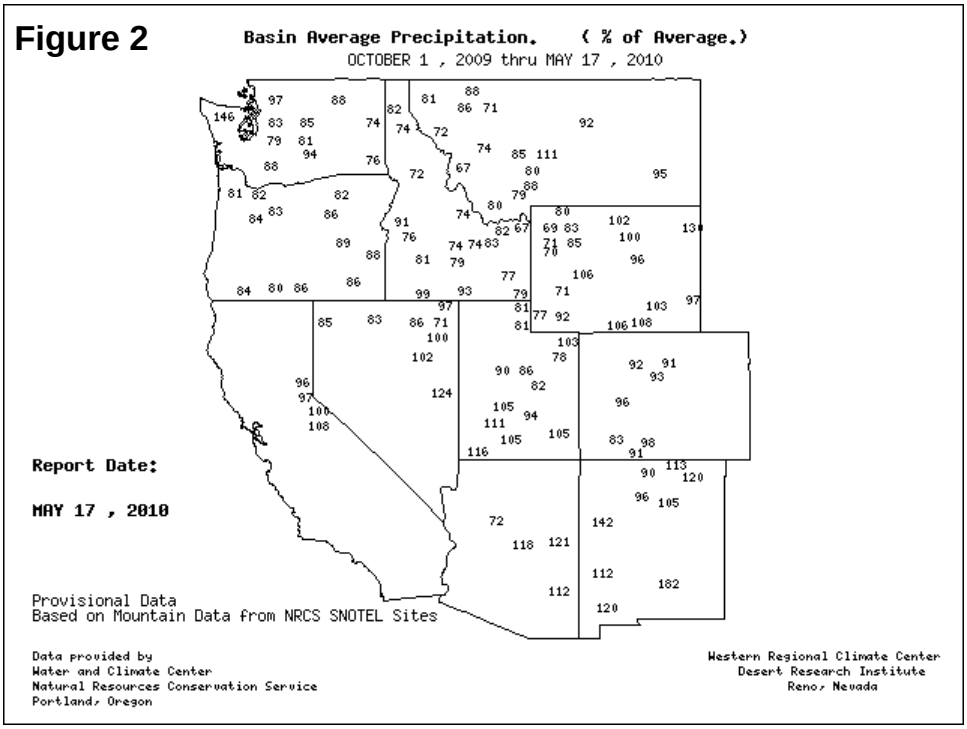
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



lack of snow in the Northwest (figure 1). In particular, snow packs were below the long-term average for the date in much of the Snake and Columbia River basins, as well as western Alaska.

Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2009 - May 17, 2010) indicated that much of the West—excluding the southern and eastern tiers of the region—experienced drier-than-normal conditions during the first 7½ months of the Water Year (figure 2). Much-below-normal precipitation values (less than 70 percent of average) were limited to scattered basins in the northern Rockies. Values in excess of 130 percent of average were confined to parts of New Mexico.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

April's abundantly cold weather helped to delay the melt season and left streamflow forecasts generally unchanged across much of the West. On May 1, streamflow forecast volumes were greater than 130 percent of average in scattered basins across California and the Southwest. Farther north, however, volumes of less than 70 percent of average can be expected in many basins across the remainder of the West (figure 3). Since a month ago, improvements were most notable across the northern tier of the West.

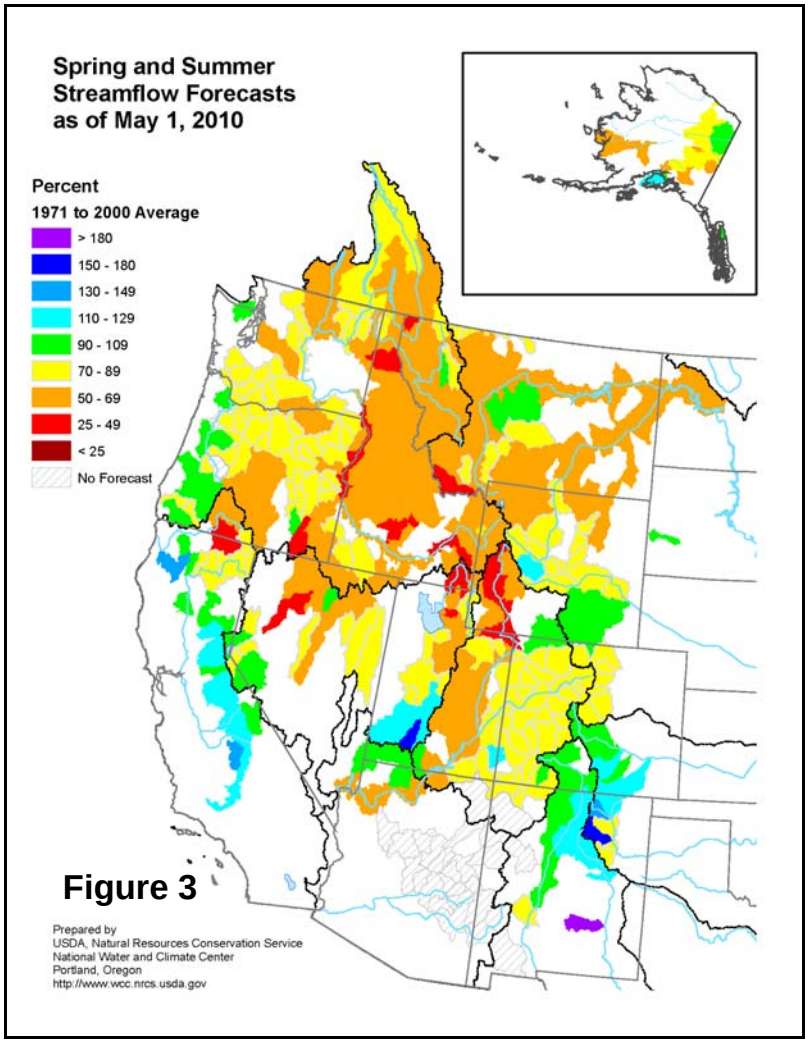


Figure 3

Reservoir Storage

On May 1, storage as a percent of average was lowest in Nevada (figure 4). Below-average storage was also observed in California, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah. Near- to above-average storage was noted in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming.

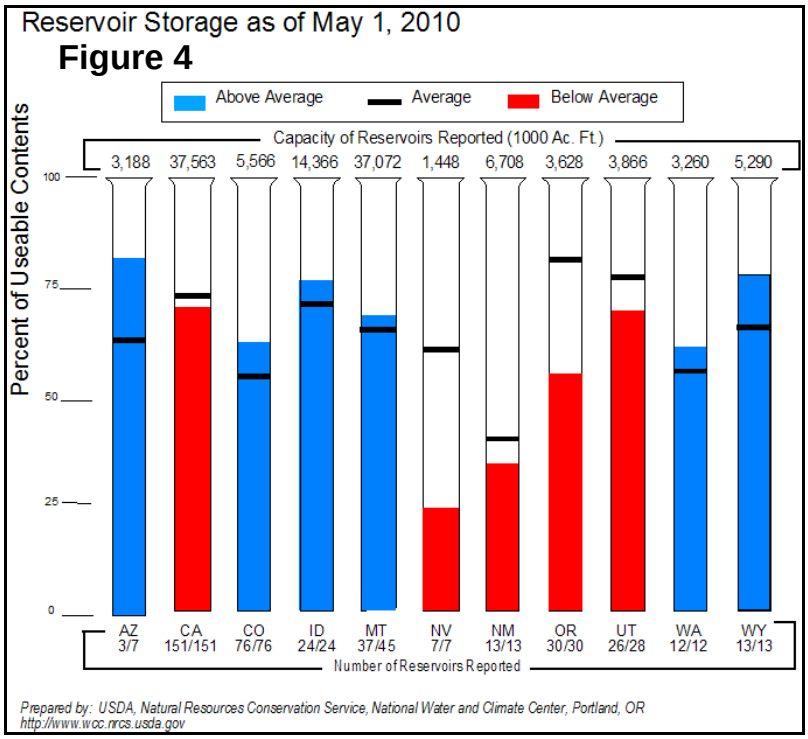
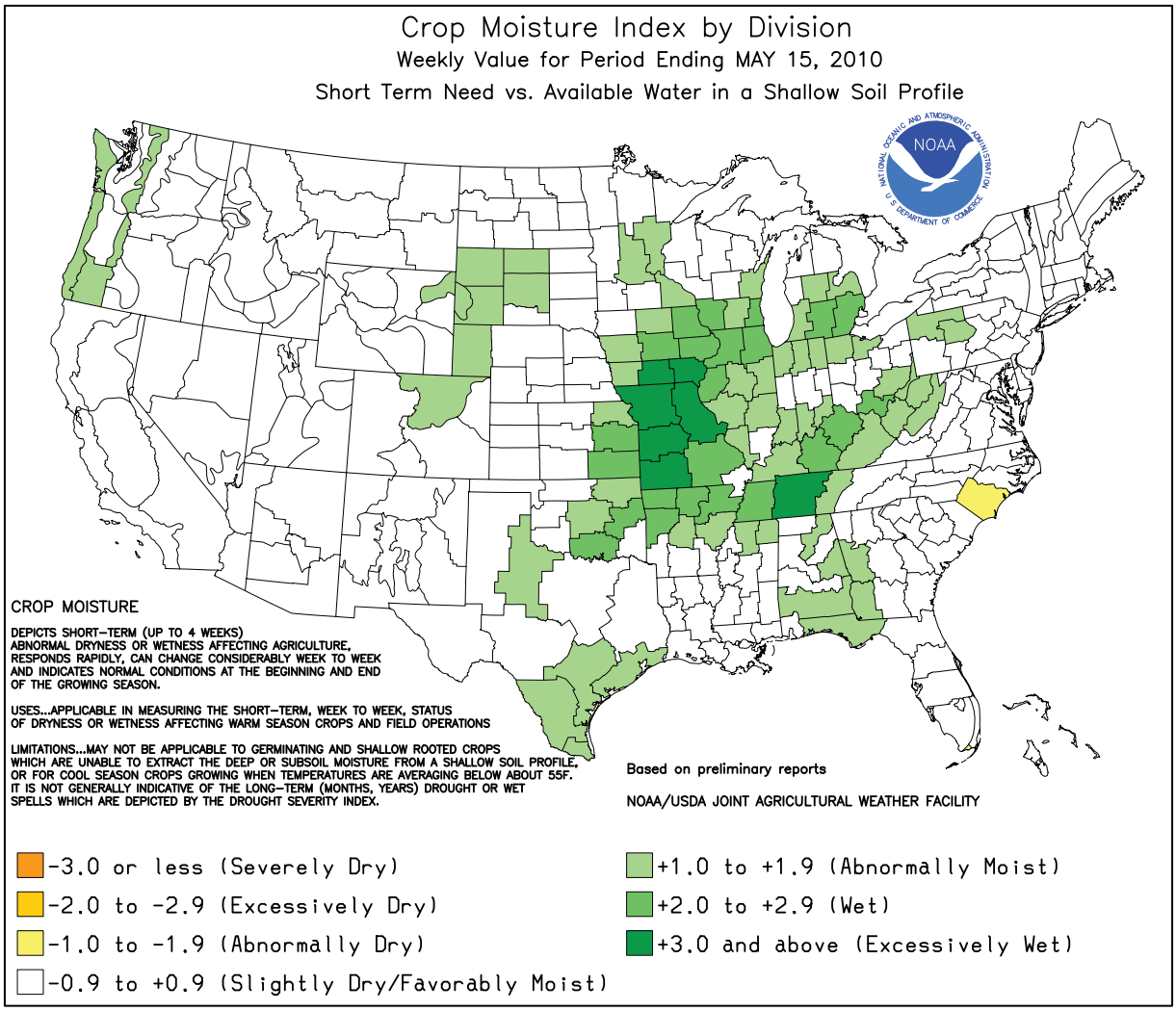


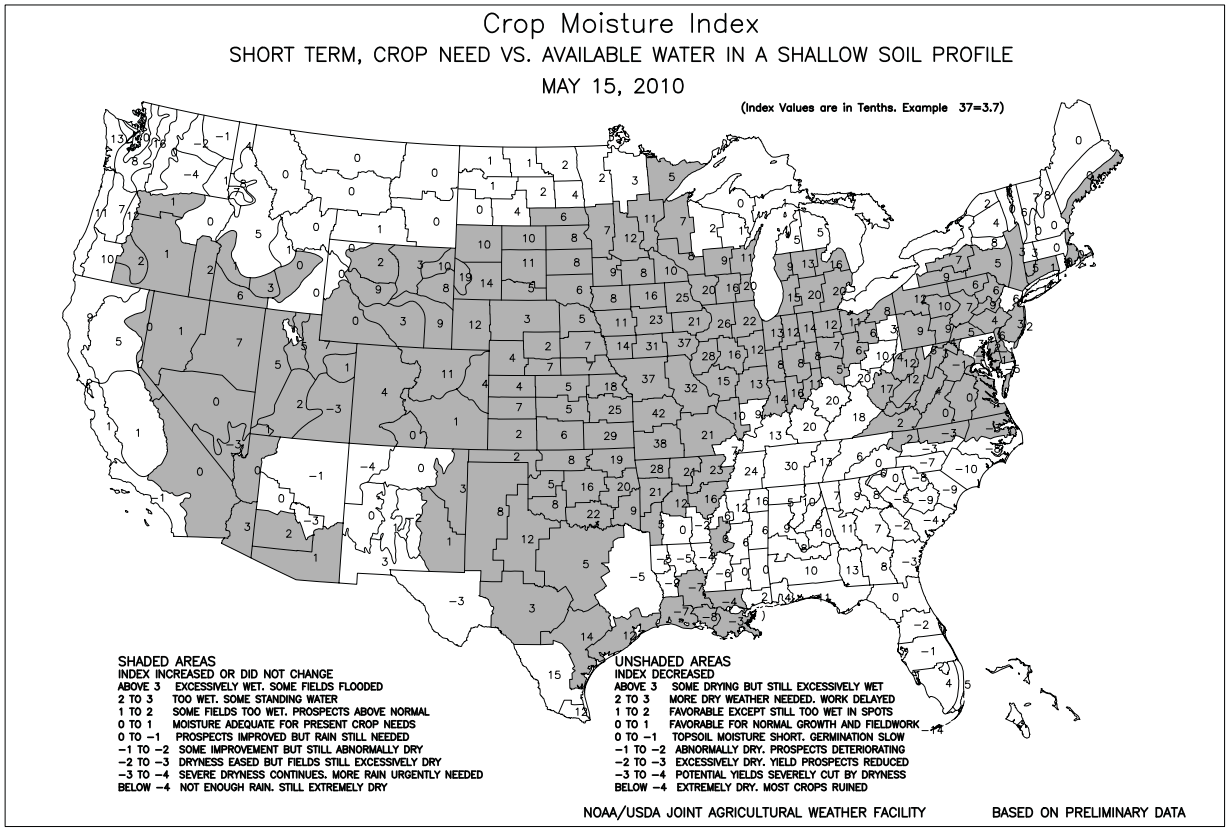
Figure 4

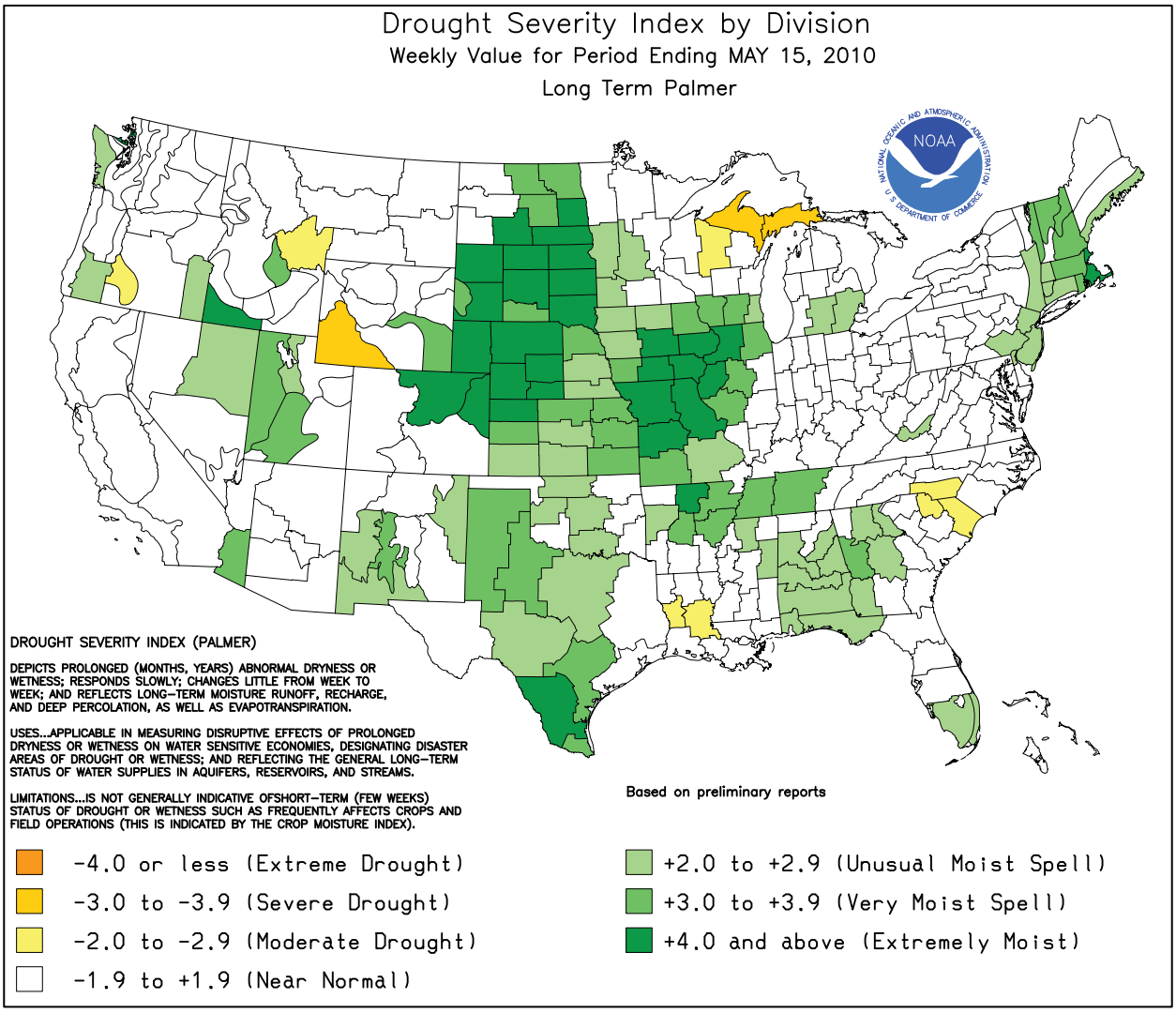
For More Information

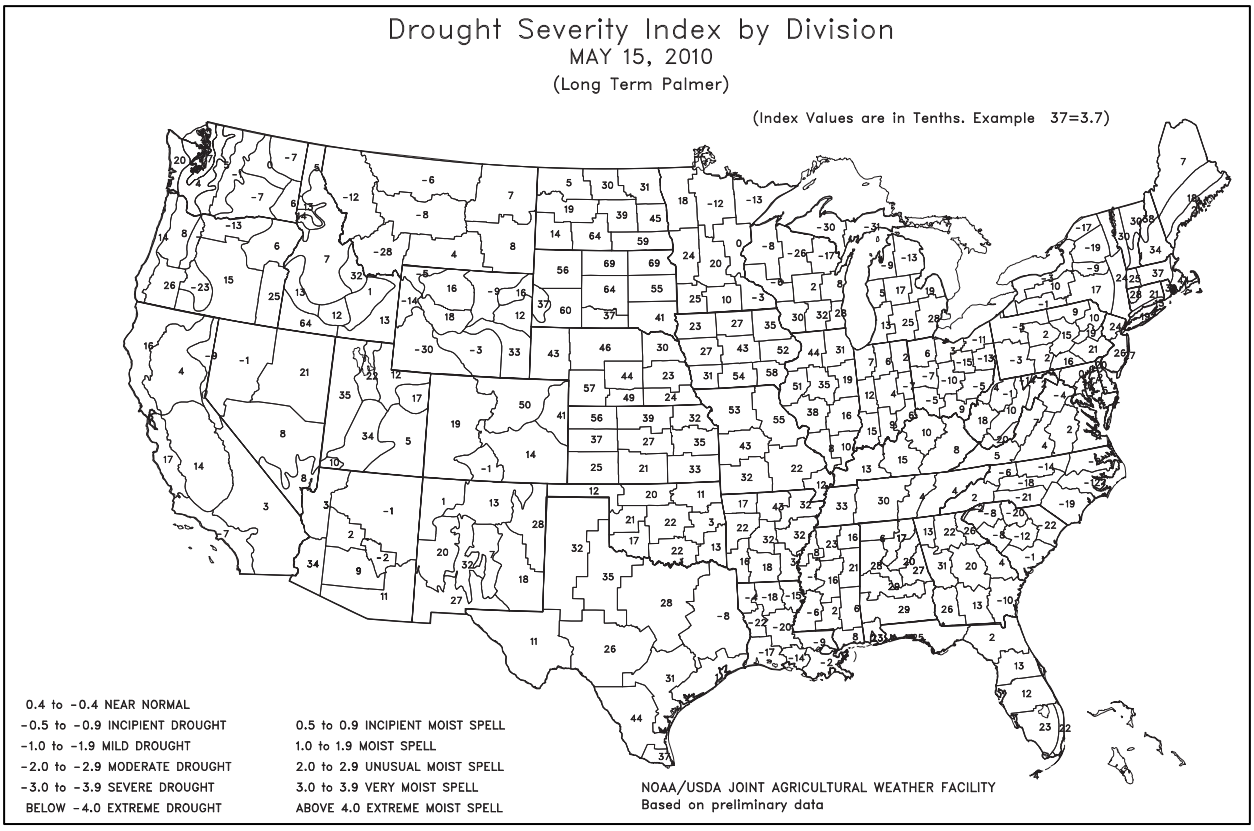
The National Water and Climate Center homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit:

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


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending MAY 15, 2010
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)

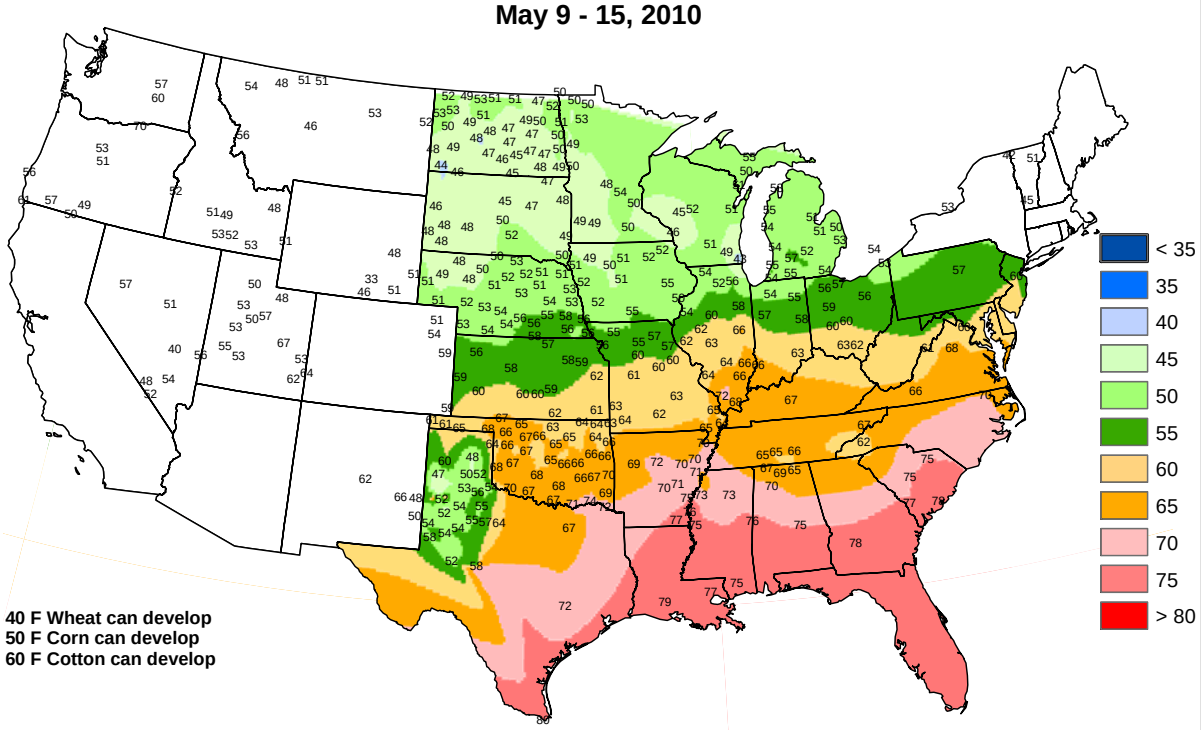

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
MAY 15, 2010
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. 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 15, 2010
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 15, 2010
(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

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

May 9 - 15, 2010



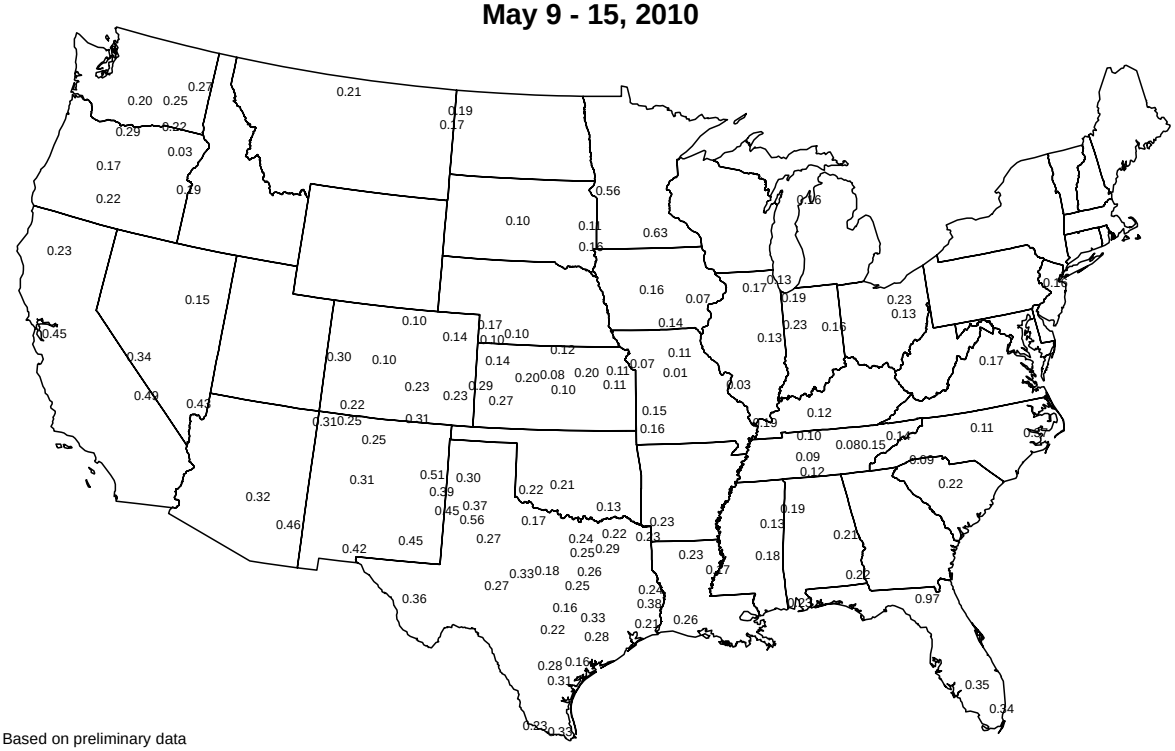
Based on preliminary data

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)

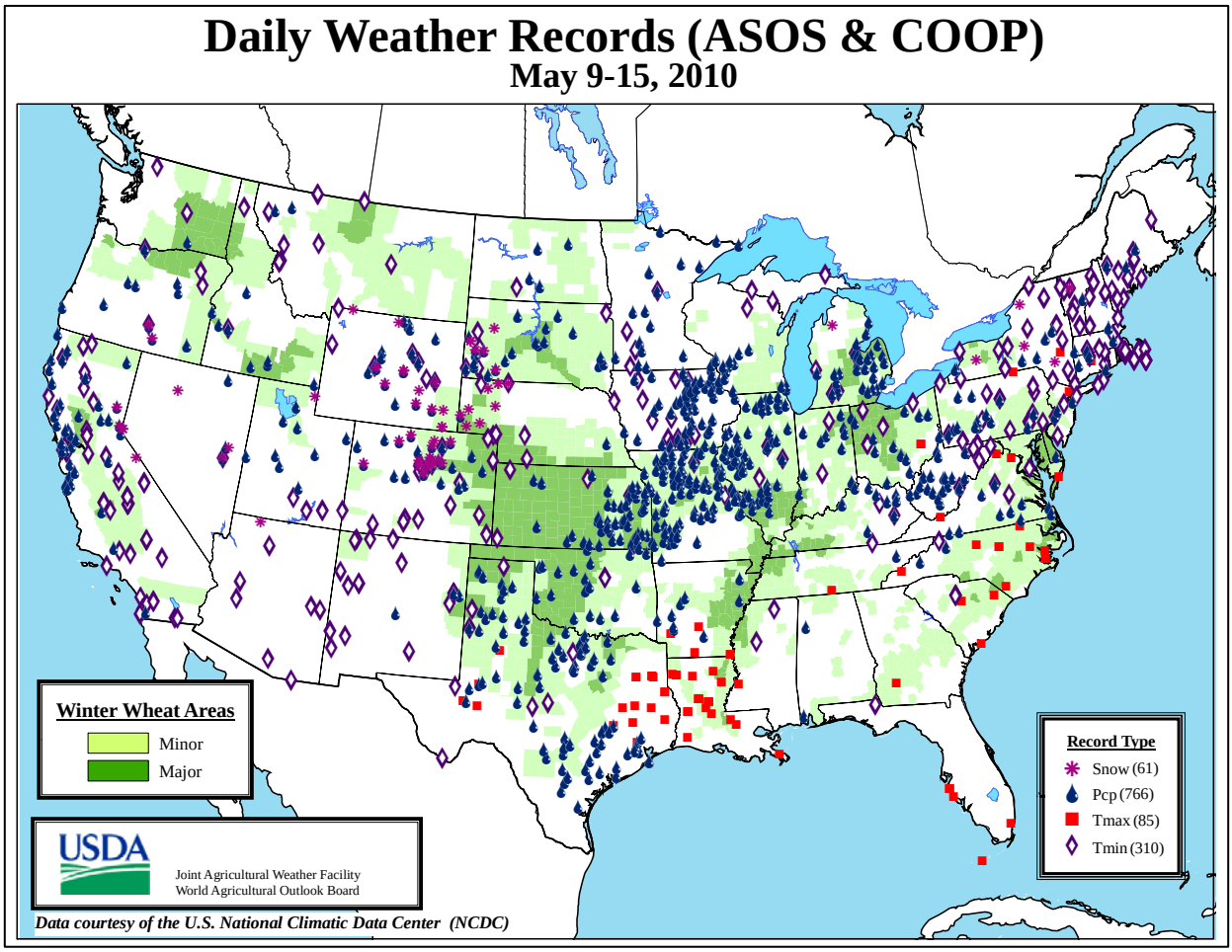
May 9 - 15, 2010

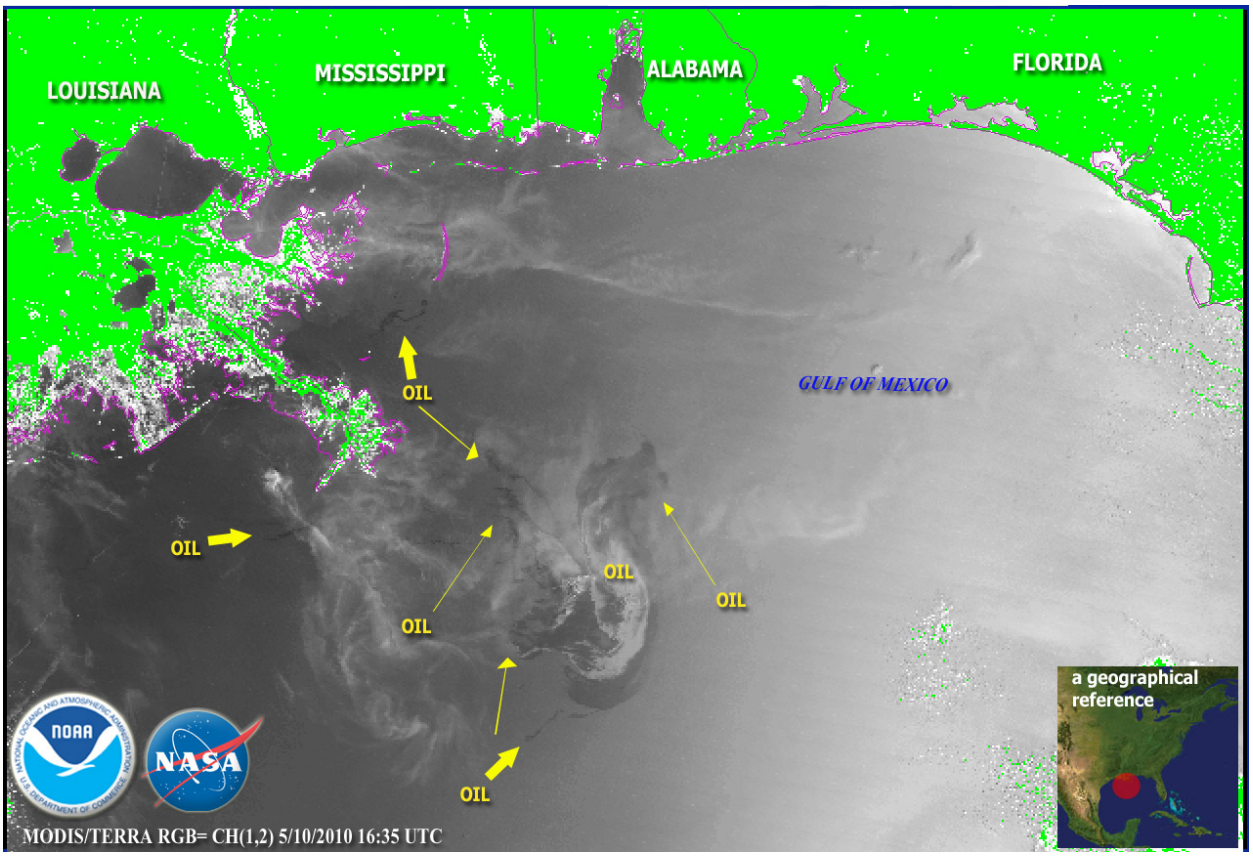


Based on preliminary data

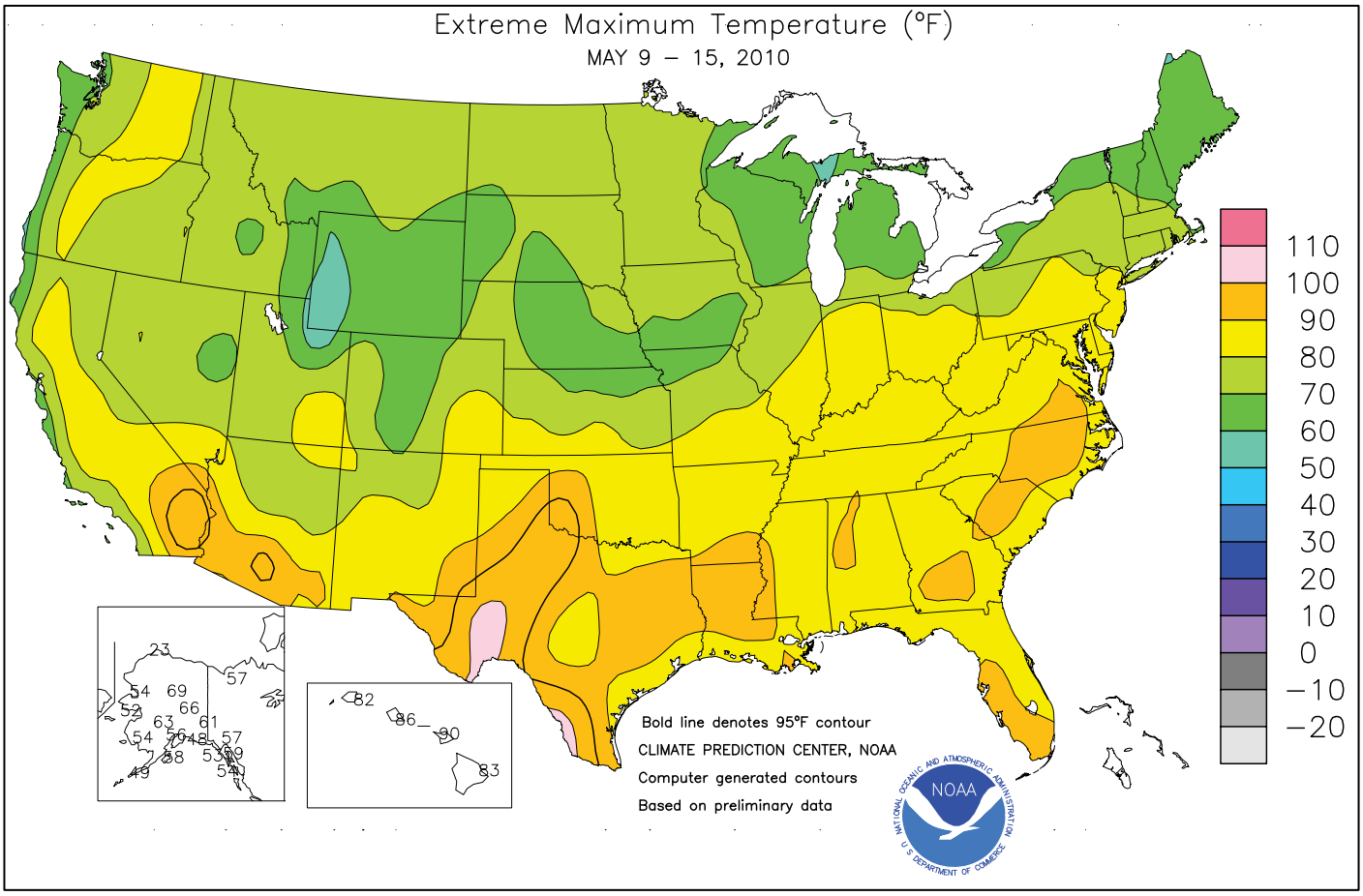
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

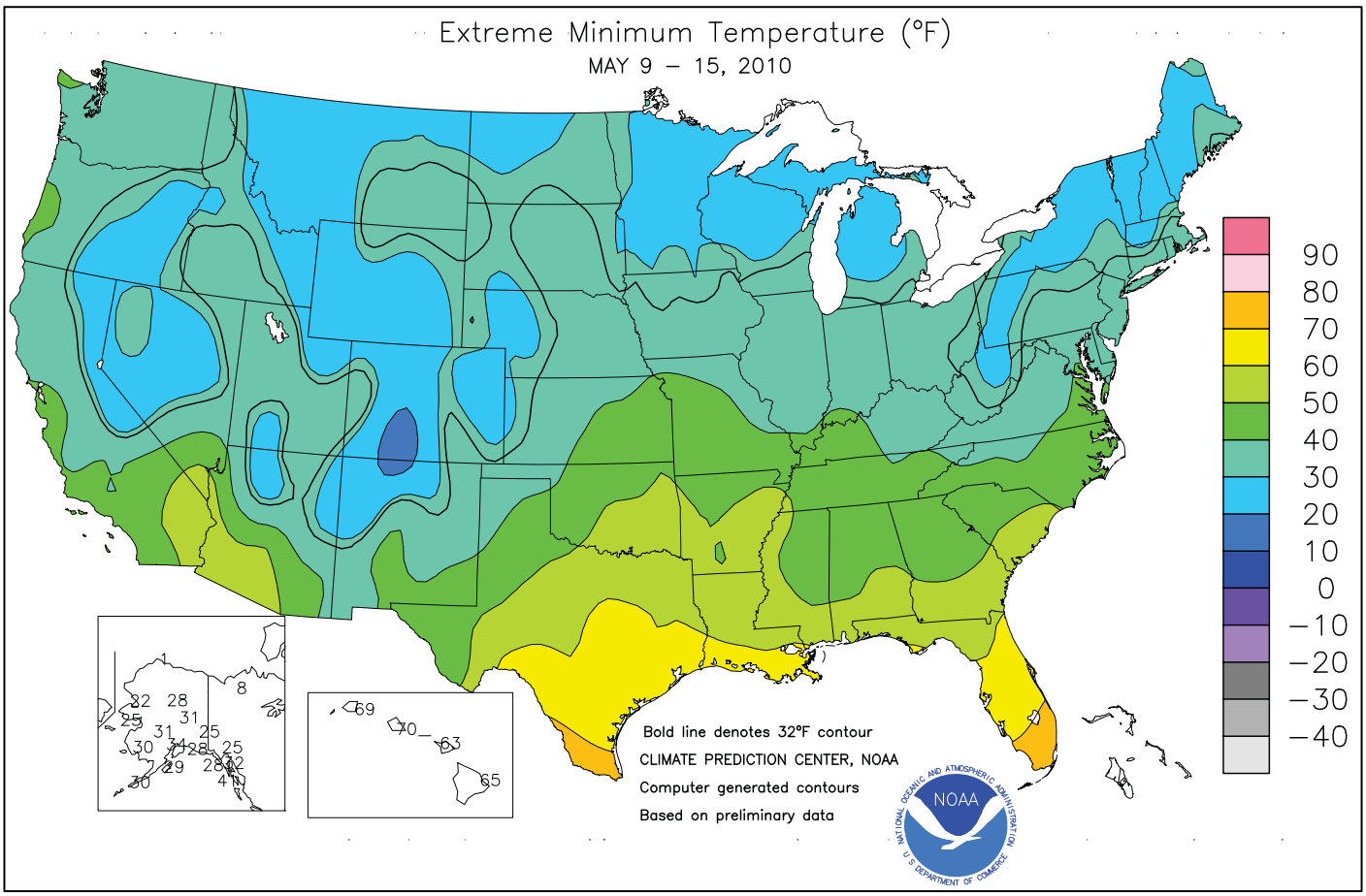
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

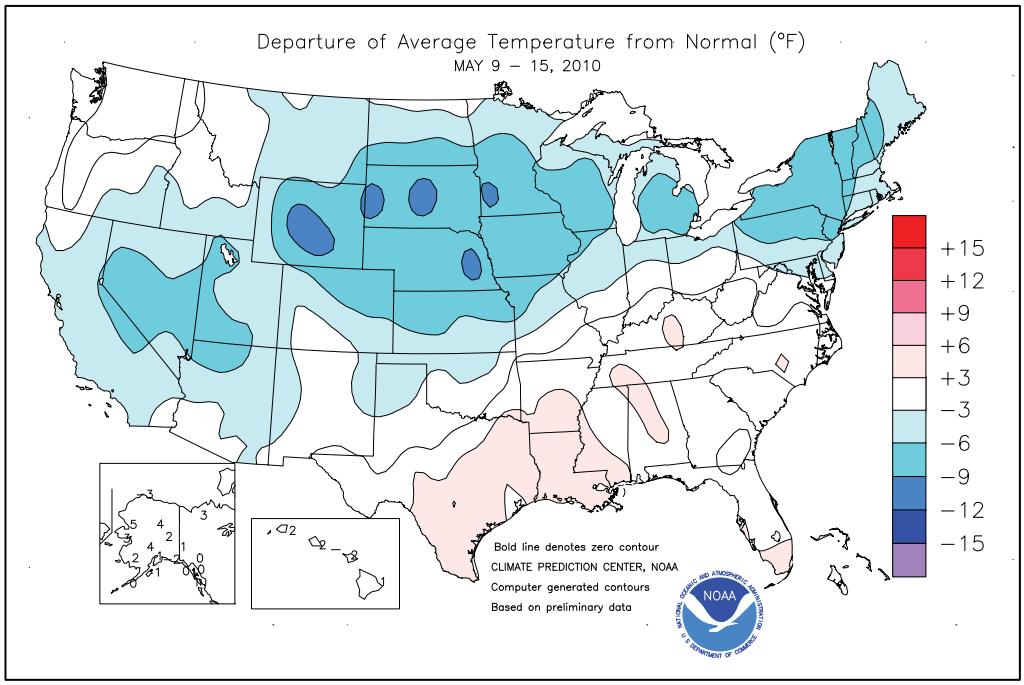




On May 10, twenty days after an oil well blowout, a large oil slick covers the north-central Gulf of Mexico.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
MAY 9 – 15, 2010
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 9 – 15, 2010
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



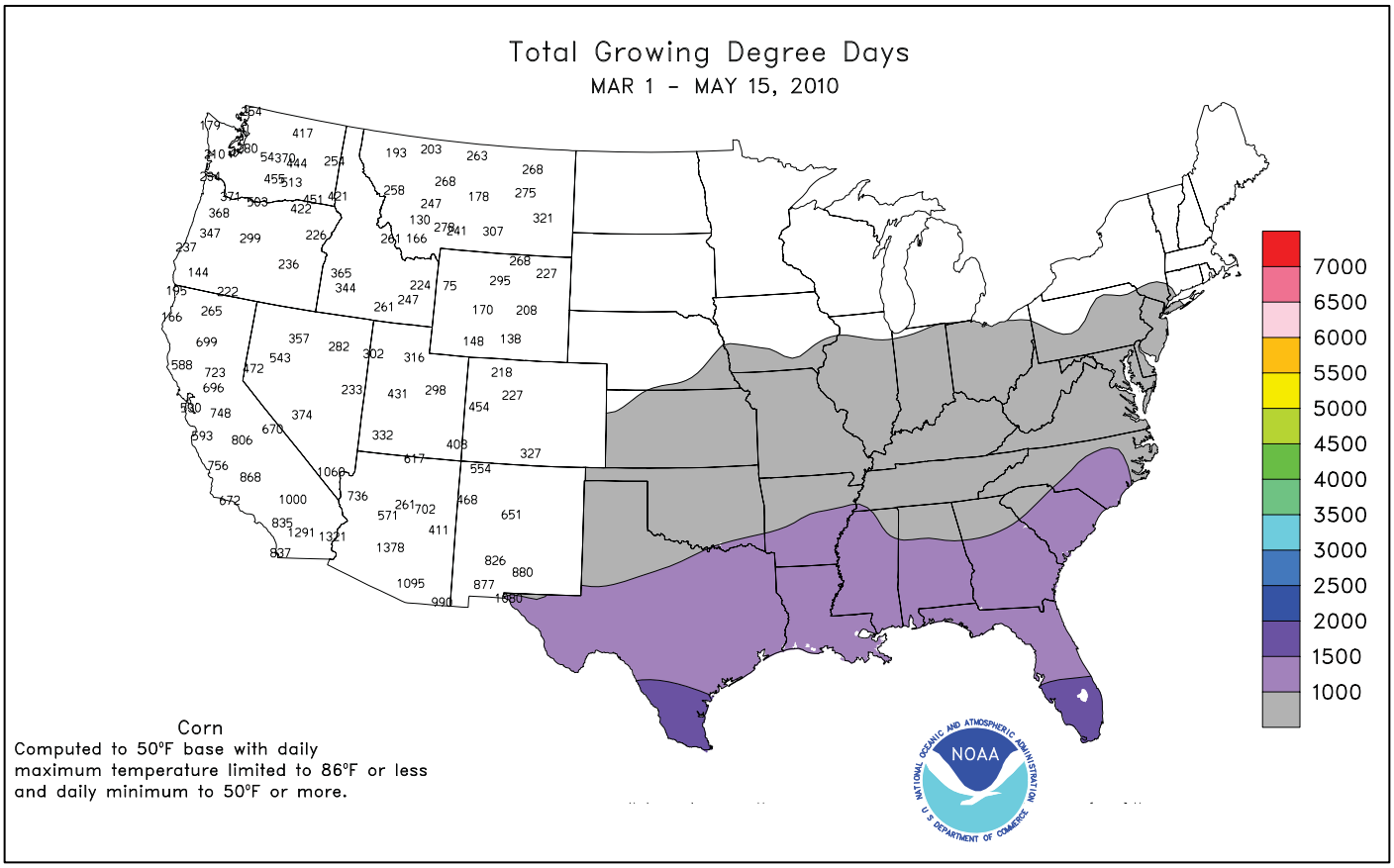
(Continued from front cover)

southern Mid-Atlantic region. However, late-week rainfall provided some drought relief in previously parched areas from **eastern Texas into the lower Mississippi Valley**. Elsewhere, winter-like storms continued to produce late-season precipitation in parts of the **West**, including the drought-affected **northern Intermountain region**. Snow was especially heavy in **Wyoming** on May 11-12, when some high-elevation totals exceeded 3 feet. In **northern California**, however, cool, showery weather hampered fieldwork and crop development. In fact, unusually cool conditions dominated the nation, especially across the **West** and from the **northern and central Plains into the Northeast**. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F below normal across the **northern Plains** and **upper Midwest**. From May 9-11, freezes threatened fruits and emerged summer crops from the **northern Corn Belt into the Northeast**. In most cases, crops were ahead of their normal developmental stage due to April warmth or a rapid planting pace earlier in the spring. In **western Lower Michigan's fruit belt**, low temperatures mostly ranged from 24 to 32°F on May 9-10.

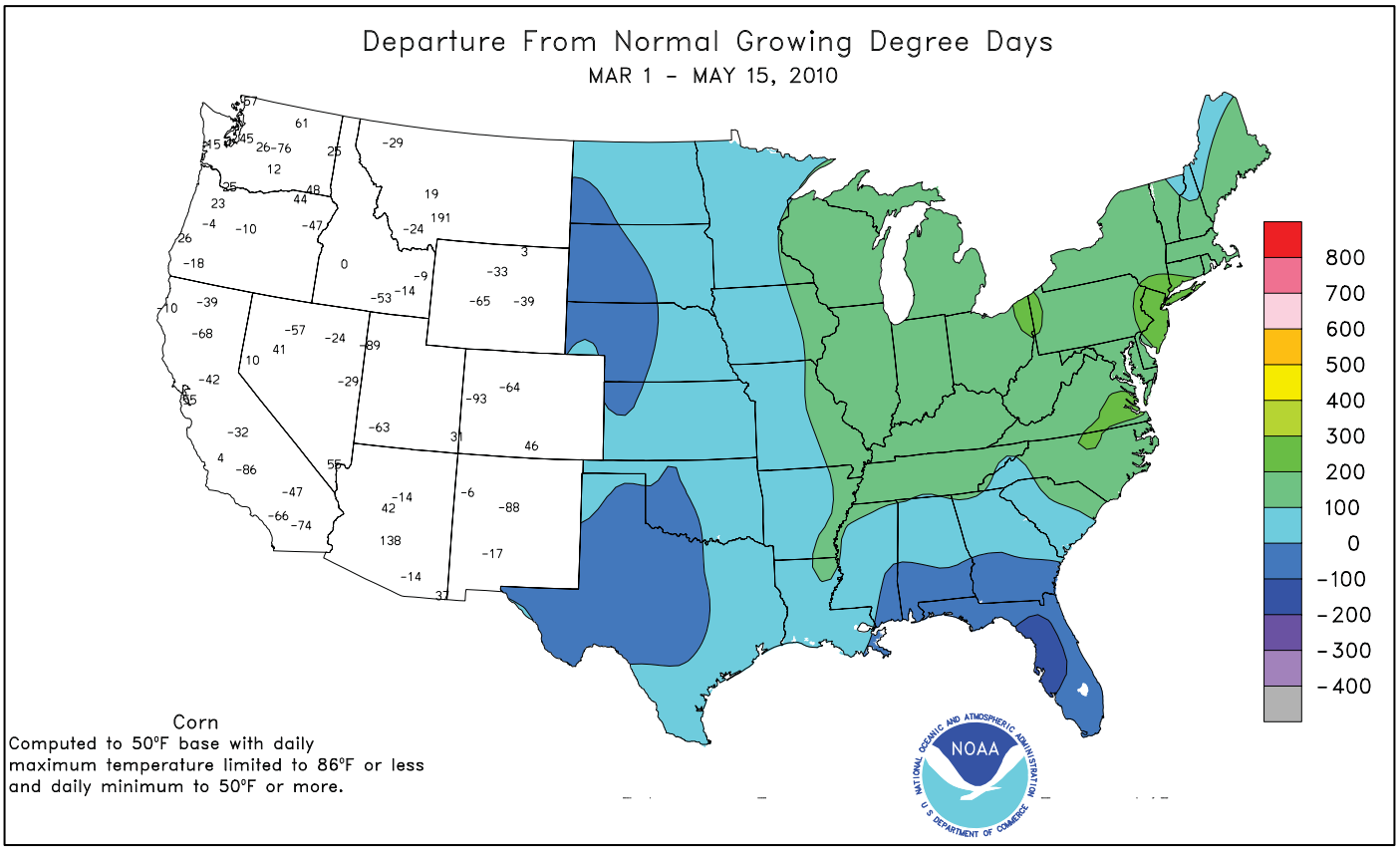
Early in the week, unusually cold air spread from the **Midwest into the Northeast**. **Midwestern** daily-record lows for May 9 included 28°F in **Muskegon, MI**, and 30°F in **Sioux City, IA.** Later, **Northeastern** freezes (and daily-record lows) were noted in locations such as **Erie, PA** (31°F on May 10); **Albany, NY** (29°F on May 11); and **Hartford, CT** (29°F on May 11). Farther south, high temperatures failed to reach 60°F on May 10 in **Tupelo, MS** (58°F), and **Birmingham, AL** (59°F). For **Tupelo**, it was the lowest maximum temperature on record in May, breaking a record set in 1954. Meanwhile, a separate area of cold air settled across the **West**, where daily-record lows for May 9 included 22°F in **Baker City, OR**, and 24°F in **Challis, ID.** The following day, May 10, **Bishop, CA** (25°F), tied a record low for the month originally set on May 3, 1964. Elsewhere in **California**, daily-record lows for May 11 dipped to 36°F in both **Red Bluff** and **Stockton**. By May 12, the record-setting chill reached **Arizona**, where both **Greer** (19°F) and **McNary** (21°F) posted daily-record lows. Later, cold air briefly returned to the **Northeast**, resulting in another daily-record low in **Hartford** (32°F on May 13). **Burlington, VT** (30°F), also notched a daily-record low for May 13. Farther south, however, warmth spread northeastward from the **Gulf Coast States**. In **Texas**, **Midland** (99°F), tallied a record high for May 10, followed the next day by records in **College Station** (94°F) and **Tyler** (93°F). On May 12, daily-record highs reached 93°F in **Monroe, LA**, and 92°F in **Vicksburg, MS.** The week ended (on May 14-15) with consecutive daily-record highs in **Raleigh-Durham, NC** (94 and 95°F).

In **Cheyenne, WY**, the first half of May featured an average temperature of 40.7°F (7.8°F below normal). It was **Cheyenne's** coldest May 1-15 period since 1933. Meanwhile in **Nebraska**, **North Platte** experienced eight freezes during the first half of the month (May 2-3, 5-8, and 13-14). On average, **North Platte's** last spring freeze occurs on May 9. During the most recent cold snap, on May 13-14, **North Platte's** lows fell to 29 and 28°F, respectively. Prior to the arrival of that cold air, a significant spring storm had unfolded across the **West**. On May 10-11, **Ely, NV**, received 8.4 inches of snow. Later, May 11-12 totals reached 12.8 inches in **Riverton, WY**, and 10.2 inches in **Cheyenne, WY.** In **Wyoming's Wind River Range**, May 11-12 snowfall totals in excess of 3 feet were common. In addition, **Riverton's** May 9-12 precipitation total of 2.30 inches accounted for 26 percent of its normal annual sum of 8.68 inches. During the same period in **Idaho**, **Burley's** precipitation total of 1.89 inches accounted for 18 percent of its normal annual sum of 10.29 inches. Farther east, heavy rain erupted across the **nation's mid-section** by May 10, when **St. Joseph, MO** (1.94 inches), netted a daily-record amount. Two days later, both **Vichy-Rolla, MO** (2.69 inches), and **Waterloo, IA** (2.40 inches), collected daily-record totals for May 12. Toward week's end, rainfall intensified across parts of the **south-central U.S.** On May 14, daily-record totals in **Texas** included 3.63 inches in **Galveston** and 3.06 inches in **Wichita Falls**. Elsewhere in **Texas**, **Victoria** closed the week with 6.02 inches of rain on May 14-15.

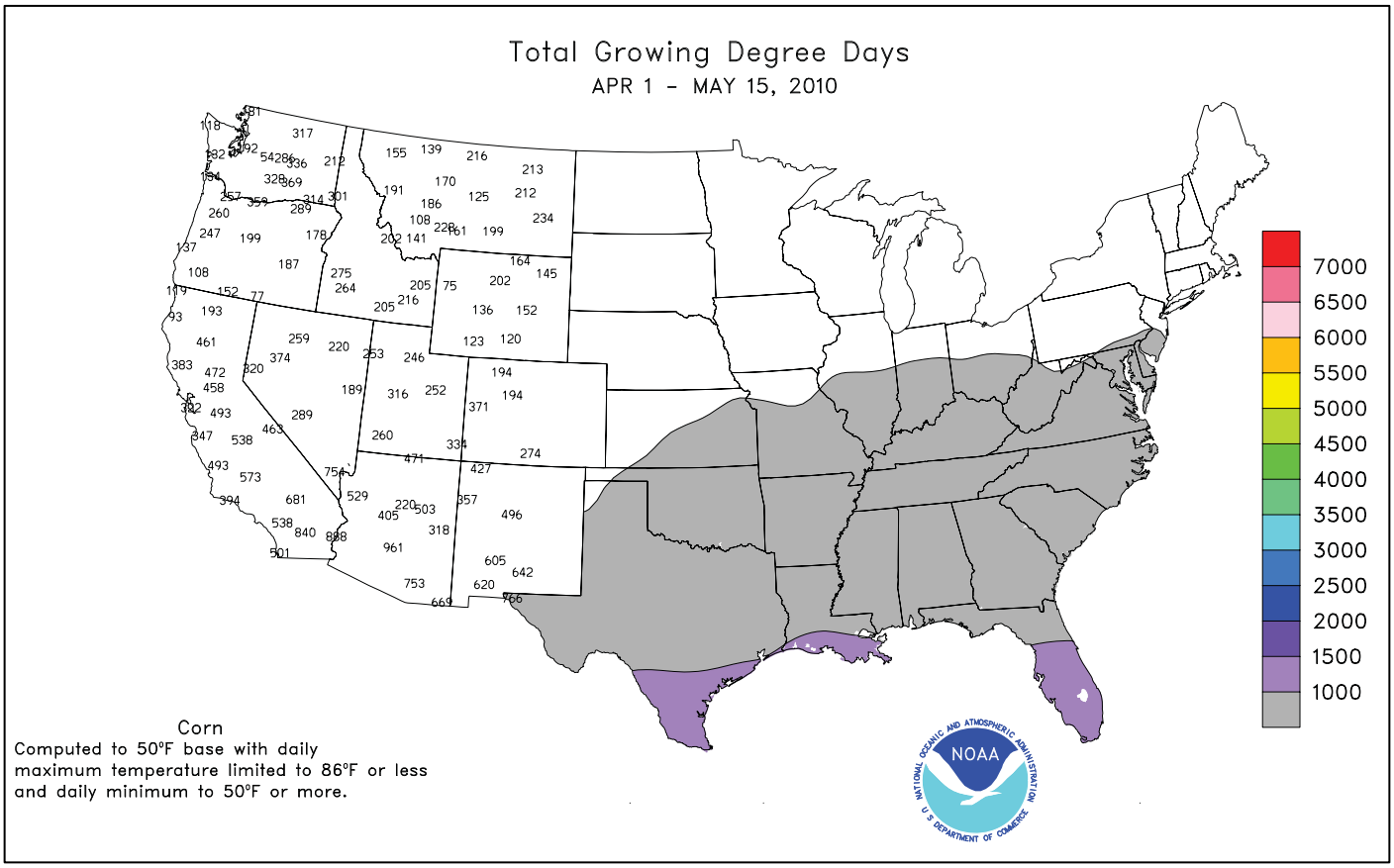
Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather prevailed in **Hawaii**. On May 12, **Kahului, Maui**, posted its first 90-degree reading since October 30, 2009. Farther north, near- to above-normal temperatures covered much of **Alaska**. Wet weather was mostly confined to **southern Alaska**, where weekly rainfall reached 2.67 inches in **Yakutat** and 2.64 inches in **Kodiak**.

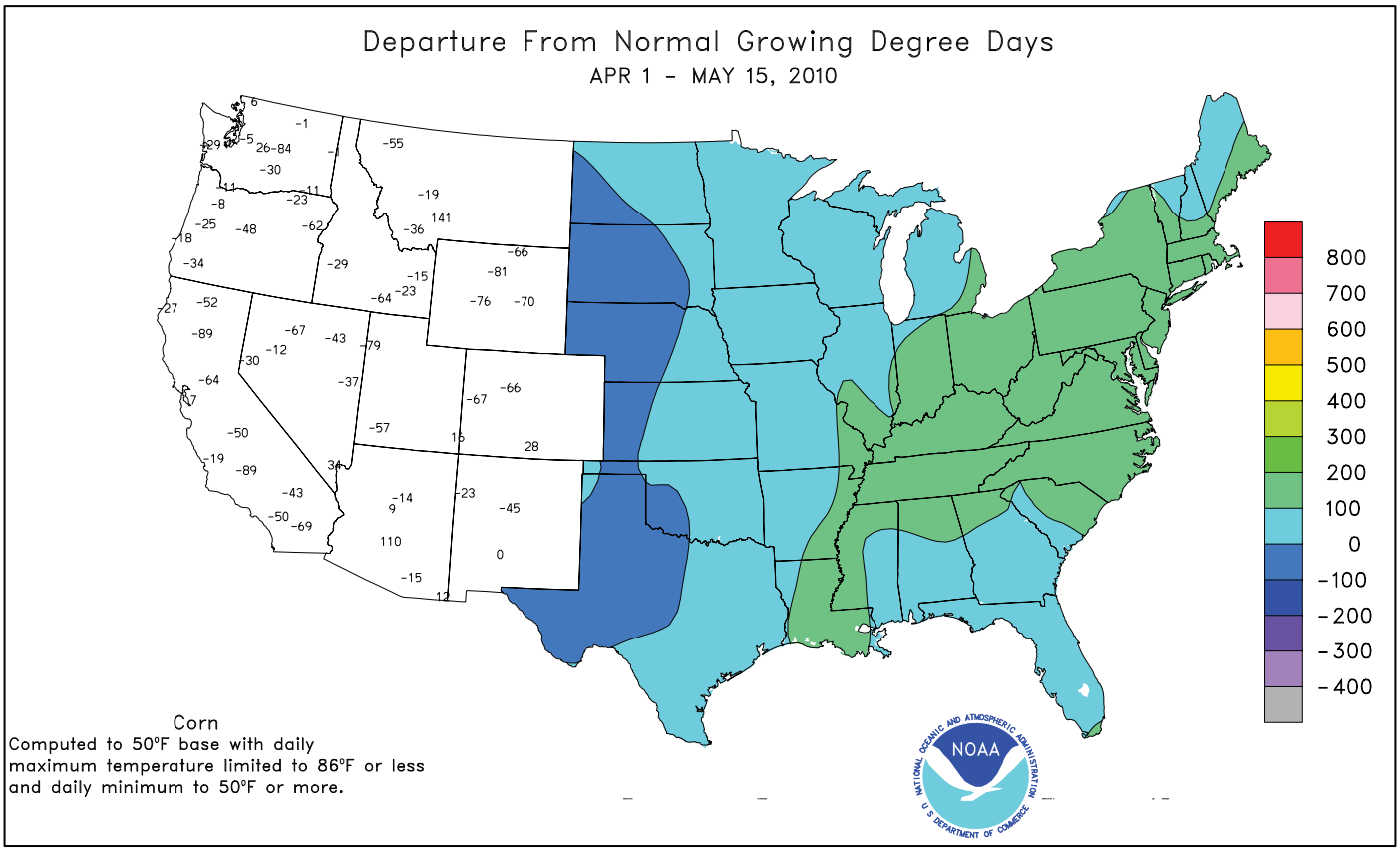


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



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


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - MAY 15, 2010
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
APR 1 - MAY 15, 2010
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.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 15, 2010

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND	TUNICA 1W	60	48	87	52	54	-	0.35	-	0.17	9.24	-	15.99	-	59	54	0	0	3	0
	LYON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VANCE	62	50	89	51	56	-	0.75	-	0.52	-	-	-	-	59	52	0	0	2	1
	PERTHSHIRE	62	50	90	53	56	-	0.97	-	0.70	9.01	-	17.71	-	60	52	1	0	2	1
	SCOTT	62	49	89	54	56	-	0.27	-	0.14	3.87	-	12.65	-	59	54	0	0	2	0
	SANDY RIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE	VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD	STONEVILLE x	63	51	92	53	57	4	0.16	-1.06	0.15	6.77	49	18.00	76	61	52	3	0	2	0
	INDIANOLA 1S*	62	49	90	53	56	-	1.16	-	0.92	8.30	-	16.91	-	58	53	2	0	3	1
	INVERNESS 5E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SIDON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	62	49	90	54	56	-	0.50	-	0.46	4.92	-	13.29	-	62	55	1	0	3	0
	SILVER CITY	62	49	89	52	56	-	1.22	-	0.73	9.94	-	16.75	-	60	54	0	0	3	1
	ONWARD	62	49	89	50	55	-	0.75	-	0.57	-	-	-	-	61	53	0	0	2	1
	MAYDAY	62	40	89	47	51	-	0.51	-	0.38	6.76	-	14.28	-	62	53	0	0	3	0
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	61	46	69	41	54	-8	0.56	-0.52	0.27	7.94	106	9.24	101	-	-	0	0	3	0
	ALBANY	62	45	68	39	54	-8	2.98	1.87	1.42	11.77	141	12.52	120	58	52	0	0	4	3
	ST. JOSEPH	61	47	67	43	53	-10	4.71	3.38	2.29	11.69	140	12.76	125	-	-	0	0	4	3
NC	LINNEUS	62	45	68	33	54	-8	4.13	2.85	2.00	11.74	138	13.30	122	59	52	0	0	4	3
	BRUNSWICK	63	49	69	42	56	-7	3.79	2.61	1.26	12.52	154	14.12	127	63	56	0	0	5	3
NE	NOVELTY	63	46	68	36	55	-7	3.51	2.30	1.56	11.77	136	14.34	125	63	52	0	0	3	3
	MONROE CITY	65	47	73	35	56	-6	2.75	1.65	1.21	11.72	138	14.39	122	62	53	0	0	5	3
WC	GREEN RIDGE	66	51	80	45	58	-5	2.55	1.34	1.04	9.47	102	12.38	97	66	57	0	0	6	2
C	AUXVASSE	65	50	75	39	57	-6	3.26	2.13	1.55	11.62	126	16.05	124	65	56	0	0	4	3
	COL-SANBORN FLD	66	52	80	43	59	-5	4.02	2.92	1.75	15.30	158	19.78	143	66	58	0	0	4	3
	WILLIAMSBURG	66	51	75	39	58	-4	2.38	1.42	0.83	10.27	110	14.11	103	66	57	0	0	4	3
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	66	51	78	42	58	-5	2.84	1.76	1.14	13.06	134	17.10	124	64	57	0	0	4	3
	COL SOUTH FARMS	66	51	79	42	58	-5	3.19	2.11	1.28	14.51	149	18.95	138	-	-	0	0	4	3
	COL-BF	66	50	78	41	58	-5	2.80	1.71	1.09	13.92	143	18.03	131	66	56	0	0	4	3
	VERSAILLES	67	52	80	44	59	-4	3.25	2.16	1.08	9.87	98	14.19	102	65	58	0	0	5	3
EC	VANDALIA	65	49	75	36	57	-6	3.63	2.53	1.72	13.44	149	17.43	135	65	55	0	0	5	3
SW	LAMAR	69	54	79	47	61	-3	3.43	2.11	1.48	8.82	79	11.51	75	66	60	0	0	6	3
SC	COOK STATION	69	52	86	39	61	-3	1.95	0.70	0.71	9.60	88	14.10	91	68	60	0	0	5	1
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	69	54	82	42	60	-3	3.85	2.76	2.44	10.33	95	14.31	88	67	58	0	0	5	3
SE	DELTA	72	58	83	44	65	-2	0.76	-0.62	0.58	11.96	107	15.29	87	71	61	0	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	74	60	84	46	67	1	0.34	-0.67	0.25	11.23	103	15.33	87	70	60	0	0	2	0
	GLENNONVILLE	74	60	84	48	67	0	0.96	0.05	0.96	10.66	105	14.87	90	69	62	0	0	1	1
	CLARKTON	75	60	86	47	67	-1	0.62	-0.34	0.62	11.20	107	15.38	91	73	64	0	0	1	1
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	76	61	87	48	68	0	0.53	-0.63	0.49	13.51	125	18.13	101	77	65	0	0	2	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	76	62	87	50	68	0	0.43	-0.73	0.42	13.29	121	17.75	99	76	65	0	0	2	0
	STEELE	77	62	87	51	69	1	0.54	-0.74	0.47	12.34	106	17.00	90	76	65	0	0	2	0
	CARDWELL	75	61	85	50	68	0	0.48	-0.86	0.42	10.30	88	14.42	77	75	65	0	0	2	0

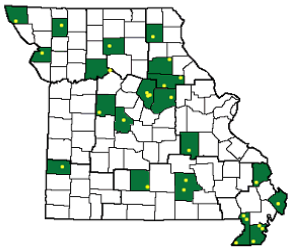
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.
Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast; SC = South Central. (Col=Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens, Col-BF=Bradford Farm)

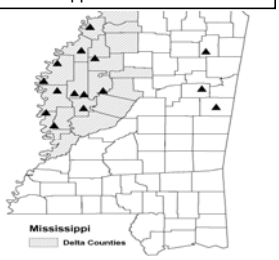
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: The weather fluctuated between wet and dry periods, with wet conditions observed mostly on the weekends. Drier areas in the southern Delta benefited from the showers, although totals were less than 1.50 inches. Emergence of summer crops, especially corn, has been aided by recent rainfall, and planting efforts were nearly complete.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations



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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 15, 2010

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	80	62	88	47	71	3	0.00	-1.13	0.00	14.18	108	21.33	94	87	46	0	0	0	0
	HUNTSVILLE	80	61	90	49	70	3	0.20	-0.99	0.19	10.34	76	18.83	78	83	56	1	0	2	0
	MOBILE	82	67	87	54	75	3	1.96	0.58	1.96	9.77	65	26.31	101	81	55	0	0	1	1
	MONTGOMERY	84	61	89	51	73	2	0.00	-0.96	0.00	8.07	63	19.12	82	89	46	0	0	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	52	40	56	34	46	1	0.03	-0.09	0.00	1.88	132	3.40	120	67	54	0	0	1	0
	BARROW	18	9	23	1	13	-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	221	0.94	200	91	79	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	61	36	66	31	49	3	0.07	-0.01	0.05	0.67	106	0.85	55	79	41	0	2	3	0
	JUNEAU	54	39	59	32	47	0	0.93	0.16	0.56	10.35	128	16.67	98	93	69	0	1	2	1
	KODIAK	49	37	58	29	43	1	2.61	1.18	0.95	13.50	98	34.39	125	89	72	0	1	6	3
	NOME	44	31	52	25	38	4	0.16	0.02	0.15	1.14	74	1.82	57	85	67	0	4	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	60	31	68	26	45	-4	0.05	-0.16	0.04	1.98	45	9.25	102	75	20	0	5	2	0
	PHOENIX	87	64	95	56	76	-1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.13	82	4.92	165	27	14	3	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	69	42	76	34	55	-1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.64	87	10.28	159	53	15	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	86	57	94	49	71	-1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.77	64	4.75	154	22	12	2	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	76	60	87	52	68	0	1.27	0.09	0.39	6.18	60	10.80	71	92	66	0	0	6	0
	LITTLE ROCK	80	64	89	53	72	4	1.16	-0.02	0.65	10.02	77	17.53	88	89	59	0	0	3	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	79	53	91	45	66	-3	0.12	0.09	0.12	1.51	79	5.10	118	63	40	1	0	1	0
	FRESNO	77	51	90	43	64	-3	0.05	-0.01	0.04	3.20	104	8.19	111	79	43	1	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	66	54	69	51	60	-3	0.00	-0.04	0.00	1.46	47	8.99	98	78	60	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	77	49	86	36	63	-1	0.49	0.13	0.48	7.04	85	22.87	113	73	43	0	0	2	0
	SACRAMENTO	76	47	86	38	61	-3	0.24	0.13	0.23	5.87	145	12.95	113	88	33	0	0	2	0
	SAN DIEGO	66	57	69	52	62	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	2.46	80	8.12	110	73	61	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	63	50	65	45	56	-2	0.13	0.05	0.12	5.66	123	14.33	110	86	69	0	0	2	0
	STOCKTON	76	46	87	36	61	-4	0.13	0.02	0.13	4.34	125	10.45	121	84	49	0	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	64	32	74	21	48	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.72	132	2.56	145	67	28	0	3	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	60	38	79	34	49	-4	0.70	0.20	0.36	2.52	68	3.13	72	83	40	0	0	3	0
	DENVER INTL	58	35	73	30	46	-7	1.15	0.54	0.88	4.47	143	4.84	135	92	48	0	3	4	1
	GRAND JUNCTION	67	44	80	40	56	-2	0.43	0.21	0.40	2.65	114	3.66	107	59	35	0	0	3	0
	PUEBLO	68	41	85	35	55	-3	1.24	0.91	0.81	3.39	117	4.35	125	76	47	0	0	2	1
CT	BRIDGEPORT	61	44	74	39	53	-4	0.47	-0.44	0.26	13.90	138	21.28	127	64	45	0	0	2	0
	HARTFORD	63	39	80	29	51	-7	0.68	-0.29	0.57	9.32	95	15.93	96	72	42	0	2	2	1
DC	WASHINGTON	71	51	89	43	61	-3	0.25	-0.60	0.14	5.53	68	9.81	70	72	40	0	0	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	65	46	84	36	55	-6	1.26	0.32	0.79	9.14	98	17.53	113	86	43	0	0	4	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	82	68	86	65	75	1	0.00	-0.56	0.00	7.85	105	17.69	133	89	53	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	83	60	89	54	72	0	0.00	-0.69	0.00	3.28	39	9.95	65	91	48	0	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	87	78	88	76	82	2	0.09	-0.55	0.04	1.05	20	6.83	77	80	62	0	0	3	0
	MIAMI	88	76	95	75	82	3	0.00	-0.98	0.00	11.78	150	17.36	147	75	55	1	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	86	67	89	66	76	0	0.00	-0.64	0.00	14.14	197	22.02	184	87	50	0	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	81	67	83	57	74	1	0.01	-0.86	0.01	11.51	96	23.61	107	87	62	0	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	87	62	90	53	74	1	0.00	-0.96	0.00	9.90	83	22.95	105	86	48	1	0	0	0
	TAMPA	89	71	90	69	80	4	0.00	-0.49	0.00	9.36	167	14.77	140	82	47	3	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	85	75	87	73	80	3	0.00	-1.02	0.00	17.65	190	24.07	154	74	62	0	0	0	0
GA	ATHENS	81	58	88	48	70	3	0.08	-0.75	0.08	7.47	74	17.88	94	88	62	0	0	1	0
	ATLANTA	80	61	86	50	70	2	0.15	-0.76	0.15	9.75	90	19.30	94	83	54	0	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	84	57	90	46	70	1	0.00	-0.59	0.00	5.16	59	12.91	74	91	51	2	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	84	62	88	51	73	2	0.00	-0.83	0.00	10.21	90	19.12	93	82	40	0	0	0	0
	MACON	84	59	89	48	71	2	0.00	-0.63	0.00	6.86	73	15.43	82	92	47	0	0	0	0
	SAVANNAH	82	62	87	54	72	1	0.00	-0.69	0.00	5.22	62	14.75	97	88	47	0	0	0	0
HI	HILO	82	68	83	65	75	2	0.36	-1.60	0.14	16.66	53	18.98	38	85	72	0	0	5	0
	HONOLULU	86	72	86	70	79	2	0.02	-0.16	0.01	1.52	45	2.90	34	68	62	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	87	68	90	63	77	2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.18	48	3.80	36	75	64	1	0	0	0
	LIHUE	81	72	82	69	77	2	0.00	-0.68	0.00	4.85	60	6.85	43	78	72	0	0	0	0
ID	BOISE	69	44	80	38	56	-1	0.15	-0.15	0.15	3.48	105	5.69	98	69	39	0	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	73	44	84	36	58	1	0.08	-0.25	0.06	3.35	107	5.66	108	79	46	0	0	2	0
	POCATELLO	62	37	71	32	50	-2	0.49	0.16	0.42	2.81	86	3.91	72	85	44	0	1	3	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	60	44	73	38	52	-5	2.58	1.85	1.49	8.93	112	11.70	103	84	61	0	0	3	2
	MOLINE	63	45	71	35	54	-6	2.17	1.27	0.84	10.37	120	13.60	116	91	62	0	0	4	2
	PEORIA	65	46	76	35	56	-4	2.70	1.76	0.97	10.37	124	14.11	122	91	55	0	0	5	2
	ROCKFORD	60	43	72	32	51	-6	3.45	2.61	1.74	8.48	109	9.99	95	87	60	0	1	3	3
	SPRINGFIELD	68	49	80	34	59	-3	1.29	0.40	0.87	7.43	89	10.88	92	91	51	0	0	4	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	74	55	83	38	64	0	0.07	-1.08	0.05	9.95	89	13.94	81	81	58	0	0	3	0
	FORT WAYNE	66	44	83	34	55	-3	2.19	1.39	1.04	9.31	115	10.99	91	88	53	0	0	5	2
	INDIANAPOLIS	70	51	83	37	61	1	1.15	0.19	0.64	8.67	96	10.86	78	87	49	0	0	6	1
	SOUTH BEND	61	42	80	33	52	-5	1.47	0.73	1.01	7.85	97	10.41	84	91	60	0	0	4	1
IA	BURLINGTON	65	48	73	39	57	-4	4.50	3.53	1.76	14.05	163	16.10	141	92	54	0	0	5	3
	CEDAR RAPIDS	60	42	70	32	51	-8	1.78	0.97	0.84	7.38	103	10.02	108	96	57	0	1	4	1
	DES MOINES	60	44	71	35	52	-8	3.61	2.70	2.16	11.24	146	14.00	141	86	56	0	0	4	2
	DUBUQUE	60	42	70	31	51	-6	3.08	2.19	1.75	10.39	131	13.02	122	89	67	0	1	4	3
	SIOUX CITY	60	42	73	30	51	-8	0.89	0.08	0.44	3.96	62	6.26	82	87	63	0	1	4	0
	WATERLOO	59	42	72	30	51	-7	3.03	2.17	1.51	9.46	132	11.30	125	92	58	0	1	4	2
KS	CONCORDIA	61	44	66	38	53	-8	0.90	0.00	0.70	8.22	125	9.10	114	89	70	0	0	4	1
	DODGE CITY	69	43	78	36	56	-6	1.94	1.31	1.00	4.18	78	5.50	82	91	47	0	0	4	2
	GOODLAND	60	39	74	30	49	-7	0.19	-0.54	0.10	4.20	102	4.98	100	90	66	0	1	3	0
	TOPEKA	64	50	70	44	57	-5	4.32	3.30	2.57	9.09	117	11.14	113	88	70	0	0	4	2

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 15, 2010

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	69	50	84	46	60	-3	2.58	1.73	1.66	5.52	79	7.05	80	94	65	0	0	5	2
KY	JACKSON	73	54	84	38	64	2	1.88	0.75	1.67	10.00	95	17.38	98	88	53	0	0	3	1
	LEXINGTON	73	54	83	38	64	2	0.51	-0.54	0.29	10.18	100	14.80	88	80	57	0	0	4	0
	LOUISVILLE	76	58	85	42	67	3	0.96	-0.16	0.69	11.15	105	15.92	93	78	51	0	0	3	1
	PADUCAH	74	58	84	42	66	2	0.20	-0.91	0.20	11.08	95	15.78	83	86	57	0	0	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	88	68	93	58	78	6	1.13	-0.08	1.13	4.69	35	13.58	55	88	44	5	0	1	1
	LAKE CHARLES	87	71	90	61	79	6	0.39	-0.89	0.39	2.20	23	9.88	53	85	54	2	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	86	71	89	63	78	4	0.37	-0.57	0.37	6.02	49	14.86	63	82	50	0	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	86	67	91	56	77	6	0.75	-0.41	0.74	6.95	63	13.42	68	86	51	3	0	2	1
ME	CARIBOU	53	34	64	32	44	-5	0.11	-0.59	0.11	7.19	108	10.45	89	72	42	0	2	1	0
	PORTLAND	60	38	67	29	49	-3	0.00	-0.87	0.00	13.43	130	22.52	128	86	42	0	2	0	0
MD	BALTIMORE	69	47	88	35	58	-3	0.65	-0.20	0.37	8.60	99	14.99	99	80	51	0	0	2	0
MA	BOSTON	61	46	71	40	53	-3	0.47	-0.25	0.47	18.36	204	24.61	152	71	37	0	0	1	0
	WORCESTER	58	40	72	32	49	-5	0.28	-0.68	0.22	13.00	128	21.06	122	77	37	0	1	2	0
MI	ALPENA	55	34	60	29	44	-6	0.20	-0.37	0.19	4.35	77	5.47	63	88	41	0	3	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	58	41	66	31	50	-6	1.44	0.70	0.91	7.44	97	10.09	90	85	49	0	2	2	2
	HOUGHTON LAKE	56	35	63	24	46	-6	0.73	0.20	0.62	4.45	82	5.30	64	84	49	0	2	2	1
	LANSING	58	40	65	30	49	-6	1.67	1.12	0.88	6.39	96	8.60	89	83	58	0	2	2	2
	MUSKEGON	57	39	63	28	48	-6	1.69	1.04	1.05	5.84	88	8.88	85	89	58	0	2	2	2
	TRAVERSE CITY	57	39	65	27	48	-5	0.36	-0.11	0.31	5.50	95	7.79	74	89	41	0	2	2	0
MN	DULUTH	56	35	70	24	45	-5	1.18	0.61	1.03	3.39	69	4.90	71	78	58	0	2	3	1
	INT'L FALLS	59	33	76	22	46	-5	0.76	0.30	0.75	3.63	112	4.73	100	85	40	0	2	2	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	59	42	74	32	51	-6	1.32	0.69	0.61	4.97	91	6.17	85	84	57	0	1	4	1
	ROCHESTER	57	41	69	32	49	-6	1.04	0.27	0.64	4.49	69	5.89	72	87	64	0	1	4	1
	ST. CLOUD	58	39	74	26	49	-6	1.49	0.96	0.65	4.61	98	6.10	101	89	49	0	1	4	2
MS	JACKSON	84	64	89	51	74	4	0.19	-0.99	0.19	7.07	49	16.31	67	89	52	0	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	84	61	90	49	73	3	0.12	-1.05	0.12	8.91	59	18.06	68	93	53	1	0	1	0
	TUPELO	79	61	88	47	70	2	1.00	-0.29	0.89	11.12	80	19.67	83	90	65	0	0	3	1
MO	COLUMBIA	66	52	81	43	59	-3	2.86	1.76	1.05	12.90	133	17.49	128	93	67	0	0	4	3
	KANSAS CITY	62	49	68	44	56	-6	4.75	3.53	2.50	11.77	142	13.53	126	95	68	0	0	4	3
	SAINT LOUIS	70	54	81	40	62	-3	2.46	1.53	1.29	7.98	86	11.26	82	82	62	0	0	6	2
	SPRINGFIELD	70	55	82	46	62	-1	4.52	3.54	2.32	12.01	118	15.81	108	90	74	0	0	6	3
MT	BILLINGS	61	41	74	37	51	-3	0.25	-0.30	0.22	2.08	52	3.56	66	77	36	0	0	3	0
	BUTTE	57	29	66	21	43	-3	0.04	-0.37	0.03	1.77	67	2.73	75	87	25	0	6	2	0
	CUT BANK	60	30	71	24	45	-3	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.35	15	0.41	14	85	28	0	5	0	0
	GLASGOW	65	36	78	31	50	-4	0.07	-0.26	0.07	1.99	108	2.70	110	85	45	0	2	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	62	34	73	27	48	-2	0.03	-0.49	0.03	3.27	95	5.06	109	81	28	0	3	1	0
	HAVRE	65	32	77	28	48	-5	0.03	-0.34	0.03	3.10	135	3.63	116	88	41	0	4	1	0
	MISSOULA	66	35	75	27	50	-1	0.05	-0.35	0.05	2.51	88	3.44	74	77	41	0	3	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	59	42	70	35	51	-7	1.47	0.60	1.27	6.55	102	7.75	102	86	60	0	0	2	1
	LINCOLN	60	43	69	35	52	-8	1.95	1.01	1.48	6.88	98	8.69	104	86	57	0	0	3	1
	NORFOLK	59	41	71	36	50	-8	1.21	0.39	0.85	3.97	64	5.68	75	86	63	0	0	2	1
	NORTH PLATTE	58	37	67	28	47	-9	0.32	-0.40	0.14	5.60	120	6.59	118	92	55	0	2	4	0
	OMAHA	60	43	71	38	52	-8	1.57	0.59	0.98	6.72	95	8.54	99	89	64	0	0	2	2
	SCOTTSBLUFF	57	37	71	33	47	-8	2.04	1.46	1.04	5.06	122	6.04	115	89	61	0	0	4	2
	VALENTINE	57	40	69	30	48	-7	0.44	-0.27	0.21	4.75	105	5.37	101	86	66	0	1	3	0
NV	ELY	55	29	66	28	42	-7	1.03	0.75	0.52	2.49	98	3.50	87	90	53	0	7	4	1
	LAS VEGAS	80	58	87	49	69	-4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.20	24	3.28	155	31	18	0	0	0	0
	RENO	65	38	78	33	52	-3	0.06	-0.06	0.06	0.92	64	4.05	114	63	31	0	0	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	64	32	77	27	48	-5	0.20	-0.02	0.14	3.17	146	4.45	123	86	41	0	4	2	0
NH	CONCORD	61	35	69	25	48	-6	0.15	-0.59	0.13	9.36	122	15.82	122	91	35	0	3	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	65	47	83	40	56	-5	0.39	-0.66	0.30	14.89	144	22.04	128	60	38	0	0	3	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	74	48	84	44	61	-2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.02	76	1.83	80	42	15	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	59	37	75	29	48	-8	0.61	-0.17	0.39	5.36	67	11.10	87	86	46	0	3	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	55	37	77	30	46	-8	1.08	0.30	0.49	7.38	91	11.87	90	90	57	0	4	5	0
	BUFFALO	55	40	65	33	48	-7	0.89	0.19	0.61	6.34	85	11.13	85	88	53	0	0	4	1
	ROCHESTER	56	38	73	32	47	-8	0.72	0.14	0.48	5.87	89	10.51	96	90	57	0	1	4	0
	SYRACUSE	58	38	79	31	48	-7	0.88	0.13	0.64	6.24	78	9.53	75	91	51	0	1	4	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	71	52	84	38	62	1	0.92	-0.01	0.67	8.53	86	18.88	106	94	65	0	0	5	1
	CHARLOTTE	79	58	89	49	69	2	0.19	-0.60	0.16	6.23	70	14.90	90	83	45	0	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	78	55	90	34	67	3	0.04	-0.87	0.04	6.64	72	14.24	90	81	45	2	0	1	0
	HATTERAS	71	57	74	47	64	-2	1.07	0.25	1.07	10.48	106	22.25	113	95	60	0	0	1	1
	RALEIGH	79	58	95	42	69	4	0.08	-0.76	0.08	4.85	57	11.17	70	71	47	2	0	1	0
	WILMINGTON	80	59	89	46	69	0	0.02	-0.91	0.02	4.77	53	12.42	72	86	45	0	0	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	58	37	75	32	47	-7	0.82	0.36	0.43	5.83	179	7.16	170	91	68	0	1	3	0
	DICKINSON	57	34	72	30	45	-8	0.20	-0.24	0.13	2.23	66	3.14	75	95	47	0	2	3	0
	FARGO	59	42	76	32	51	-4	0.95	0.46	0.44	5.08	146	7.51	155	84	53	0	1	4	0
	GRAND FORKS	62	42	79	32	52	-3	0.20	-0.22	0.18	3.85	131	4.98	118	90	43	0	1	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	57	38	75	28	48	-7	0.76	0.32	0.26	3.82	122	5.19	122	94	56	0	1	5	0
	WILLISTON	64	34	77	26	49	-4	0.02	-0.35	0.02	1.95	77	3.34	97	91	46	0	1	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	65	42	79	33	54	-3	1.23	0.33	0.93	7.62	90	12.20	92	86	59	0	0	4	1
	CINCINNATI	72	52	82	37	62	0	1.63	0.64	1.31	9.09	92	13.41	86	85	63	0	0	2	1
	CLEVELAND	64	45	83	35	55	-1	1.33	0.58	0.60	5.90	74	10.30	81	84	47	0	0	3	1
	COLUMBUS	70	48	83	35	59	-1	1.30	0.45	0.95	7.72	97	12.42	98	85	57	0	0	3	1
	DAYTON	69	47	82	36	58	-1	1.39	0.48	0.98	9.14	98	12.09	85	86	50	0	0	3	1
	MANSFIELD	65	42	81	34	54	-2	1.43	0.47	1.04	6.75	70	12.17	85	88	48	0	0	5	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 15, 2010

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	63	42	83	32	53	-4	1.34	0.68	1.15	10.21	140	13.15	118	86	59	0	1	3	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	63	41	79	29	52	-4	1.14	0.37	0.96	7.11	89	12.80	103	79	51	0	1	3	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	73	56	86	50	65	-2	1.52	0.35	0.98	5.49	67	10.73	97	93	71	0	0	2	2
	TULSA	72	56	83	47	64	-3	1.67	0.32	1.06	7.11	69	11.49	83	92	78	0	0	5	1
OR	ASTORIA	59	43	63	38	51	-1	0.32	-0.43	0.31	16.89	121	35.49	113	91	71	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	63	34	75	29	49	-1	0.25	0.03	0.25	2.06	81	5.55	115	83	48	0	2	1	0
	EUGENE	67	42	75	38	54	0	0.22	-0.40	0.22	9.97	92	19.68	79	90	71	0	0	1	0
	MEDFORD	70	46	82	42	58	1	0.15	-0.13	0.08	5.18	138	8.98	108	80	41	0	0	2	0
	PENDLETON	71	44	82	36	58	1	0.29	0.01	0.27	3.40	115	6.13	109	76	45	0	0	2	0
	PORTLAND	69	47	76	42	58	2	0.22	-0.33	0.17	7.37	98	15.11	90	80	61	0	0	5	0
	SALEM	69	44	77	39	56	1	0.10	-0.39	0.06	10.04	125	19.96	105	84	56	0	0	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	62	42	80	32	52	-6	1.10	0.11	0.45	12.19	134	18.72	122	75	50	0	2	3	0
	ERIE	55	40	69	31	48	-8	1.59	0.91	0.92	6.41	80	11.75	92	86	61	0	1	3	2
	MIDDLETOWN	63	46	83	37	55	-5	0.84	-0.10	0.45	9.45	111	14.63	103	80	44	0	0	3	0
	PHILADELPHIA	66	50	85	42	58	-4	1.01	0.11	0.57	11.60	126	19.54	126	63	41	0	0	3	1
	PITTSBURGH	66	44	81	31	55	-3	0.84	0.03	0.72	5.97	76	12.09	94	83	48	0	1	2	1
	WILKES-BARRE	59	40	78	31	50	-8	0.69	-0.12	0.39	6.95	90	10.75	88	84	46	0	1	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	63	42	85	32	53	-5	1.37	0.56	1.12	6.92	82	12.86	93	77	48	0	1	2	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	62	44	73	38	53	-4	0.09	-0.72	0.09	19.91	192	27.74	153	66	41	0	0	1	0
SC	BEAUFORT	83	62	87	54	72	1	0.01	-0.51	0.01	4.32	56	12.70	85	90	46	0	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	82	62	88	54	72	1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	5.64	70	14.71	97	93	47	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	84	61	92	51	72	2	0.00	-0.59	0.00	3.45	39	9.51	55	82	45	3	0	0	0
	GREENVILLE	78	58	88	47	68	2	0.07	-0.94	0.06	5.43	50	15.03	77	84	51	0	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	55	39	73	32	47	-9	1.38	0.86	0.79	6.35	150	8.07	155	91	70	0	1	4	1
	HURON	56	41	71	36	49	-7	1.21	0.58	0.82	5.85	111	7.49	119	88	58	0	0	5	1
	RAPID CITY	54	35	68	31	45	-8	2.46	1.84	1.80	5.90	142	6.33	127	88	63	0	2	5	2
	SIOUX FALLS	55	38	69	28	47	-9	1.38	0.67	1.16	5.28	89	7.82	112	94	71	0	1	3	1
TN	BRISTOL	76	51	85	35	64	3	0.05	-0.91	0.03	5.53	61	11.35	71	94	45	0	0	3	0
	CHATTANOOGA	79	59	88	49	69	3	0.20	-0.76	0.13	8.71	70	18.24	80	82	54	0	0	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	78	56	88	45	67	3	0.22	-0.85	0.12	8.25	73	17.24	86	91	49	0	0	4	0
	MEMPHIS	80	64	88	52	72	3	2.91	1.69	1.32	17.17	122	24.97	110	84	54	0	0	3	2
	NASHVILLE	77	57	88	43	67	2	1.30	0.17	0.91	21.87	197	28.77	153	88	59	0	0	3	1
TX	ABILENE	78	62	95	53	70	-1	3.35	2.80	1.61	7.05	169	12.38	197	84	74	1	0	3	2
	AMARILLO	72	47	88	38	60	-3	1.47	1.01	1.44	6.37	190	8.60	190	87	39	0	0	4	1
	AUSTIN	87	69	93	63	78	4	0.99	-0.09	0.76	5.24	77	11.34	106	89	62	3	0	2	1
	BEAUMONT	84	72	88	65	78	4	0.39	-0.81	0.38	3.64	36	11.93	63	92	61	0	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	91	77	93	73	84	6	1.58	1.06	1.58	4.01	101	8.70	134	88	62	5	0	1	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	87	75	89	67	81	5	0.07	-0.64	0.06	3.13	60	10.31	119	90	70	0	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	88	70	93	65	79	3	0.09	-0.41	0.07	7.44	199	11.50	219	85	63	3	0	3	0
	EL PASO	87	58	92	47	72	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.16	26	2.25	155	38	8	2	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	82	65	90	57	74	3	0.70	-0.46	0.60	6.46	75	12.05	94	85	54	1	0	2	1
	GALVESTON	81	72	82	69	76	1	3.65	2.88	3.63	6.00	87	11.74	87	96	73	0	0	2	1
	HOUSTON	85	71	91	61	78	4	2.66	1.60	2.43	7.35	81	13.44	85	86	62	1	0	2	1
	LUBBOCK	78	54	94	45	66	-1	0.78	0.33	0.78	8.28	281	11.47	276	85	53	3	0	1	1
	MIDLAND	84	57	99	49	71	0	1.65	1.27	1.40	4.27	224	7.45	247	91	63	3	0	2	1
	SAN ANGELO	86	67	97	59	76	4	0.56	-0.09	0.55	4.62	118	9.50	161	84	67	3	0	2	1
	SAN ANTONIO	84	69	90	63	77	3	3.96	2.98	2.72	9.61	149	18.43	187	90	65	1	0	2	2
	VICTORIA	86	72	89	67	79	4	6.17	5.10	4.42	9.92	134	16.14	136	93	69	0	0	3	2
	WACO	85	66	93	59	75	3	0.09	-0.93	0.09	8.76	116	17.52	147	86	59	1	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	77	58	94	53	68	-2	3.60	2.79	3.06	8.93	137	13.16	143	90	67	1	0	5	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	61	42	70	40	52	-5	0.45	-0.07	0.26	5.10	101	5.98	77	82	43	0	0	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	59	37	70	28	48	-6	0.10	-0.63	0.08	7.13	106	11.67	110	84	41	0	2	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	71	50	86	35	61	-1	0.90	-0.03	0.57	9.04	98	16.12	102	87	54	0	0	4	1
	NORFOLK	74	55	90	47	65	0	1.51	0.68	1.43	8.53	93	16.55	100	76	42	1	0	3	1
	RICHMOND	75	53	89	41	64	0	0.74	-0.14	0.43	8.50	94	14.92	96	74	57	0	0	3	0
	ROANOKE	72	51	88	37	62	0	0.53	-0.43	0.30	5.91	63	12.59	80	85	58	0	0	4	0
	WASH/DULLES	71	48	89	34	60	0	0.21	-0.69	0.09	5.42	63	11.97	83	79	52	0	0	3	0
WA	OLYMPIA	66	39	74	32	53	1	0.17	-0.35	0.17	9.24	92	20.55	86	95	62	0	1	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	58	40	62	37	49	-2	0.04	-1.27	0.04	22.40	105	52.12	110	89	68	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	65	46	72	42	56	1	0.18	-0.21	0.18	7.87	109	17.56	106	84	64	0	0	1	0
	SPOKANE	70	41	79	35	56	3	0.00	-0.35	0.00	2.57	73	5.39	79	75	30	0	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	75	43	84	32	59	4	0.07	-0.01	0.07	0.73	52	3.71	110	67	37	0	1	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	69	48	79	31	59	1	2.09	1.09	1.55	11.08	121	16.17	106	91	56	0	1	5	1
	CHARLESTON	74	53	84	35	63	2	2.30	1.35	1.94	10.93	120	16.49	106	93	51	0	0	5	1
	ELKINS	69	45	82	27	57	1	1.00	-0.04	0.56	6.03	63	10.98	68	95	47	0	2	3	1
	HUNTINGTON	73	52	84	33	63	1	2.42	1.44	1.46	11.16	122	16.92	109	91	55	0	0	3	2
WI	EAU CLAIRE	60	38	73	29	49	-7	0.79	0.03	0.59	4.92	77	6.18	75	94	43	0	2	4	1
	GREEN BAY	57	39	66	31	48	-6	0.61	0.04	0.32	5.84	100	7.55	94	87	53	0	2	2	0
	LA CROSSE	60	41	71	32	51	-8	2.18	1.44	1.36	5.78	83	8.03	88	95	47	0	1	3	2
	MADISON	59	41	66	31	50	-6	1.92	1.23	0.82	6.92	97	8.82	91	91	65	0	1	3	2
	MILWAUKEE	57	42	72	37	50	-4	2.29	1.62	1.11	7.32	93	8.61	76	85	64	0	0	3	2
WY	CASPER	51	31	65	25	41	-9	0.77	0.22	0.35	3.76	106	4.37	91	90	71	0	5	5	0
	CHEYENNE	50	32	64	28	41	-8	2.05	1.51	0.98	7.07	191	7.84	170	88	61	0	4	5	2
	LANDER	50	32	64	29	41	-10	3.24	2.67	2.02	8.13	179	9.26	165	90	53	0	5	4	2
	SHERIDAN	56	35	69	31	45	-6	1.75	1.23	0.78	4.92	127	5.35	103	86	56	0	2	4	2

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

April Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Much of the eastern half of the nation experienced a drying trend during April, promoting a rapid planting pace but limiting moisture for crop emergence and establishment. In fact, U.S. corn planting proceeded at a record pace during the second half of April, with half the crop planted by April 25 and more than two-thirds (68 percent) in the ground on May 2. Previous records, set in 2004, had been 37 and 50 percent, respectively, for those two dates. Toward month's end, however, torrential rainfall overspread the Mid-South, particularly from western and central Tennessee into Kentucky. Mid-South rainfall totals in excess of a foot triggered record flooding, but largely bypassed major production areas for crops such as corn and soft red winter wheat. In addition, little cotton had been planted in the northern Delta at the time of the deluge. In contrast, drought expanded and intensified during April in an area centered on Louisiana, where year-to-date precipitation deficits locally surpassed 10 inches. Meanwhile, most of the Plains' winter wheat crop continued to experience favorable growing conditions, with moderate temperatures, frequent showers, and abundant soil moisture reserves. Elsewhere, near- to above-normal monthly precipitation totals were common across the western half of the U.S., except in the Southwest. Cool weather accompanied the Western precipitation, resulting in fieldwork and crop developmental delays. However, the late-season storminess also improved water-supply prospects in drought-affected areas of the interior Northwest. April temperatures ranged from more than 5°F below normal in parts of California to as much as 5 to 10°F above normal from the Midwest into the Northeast. According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, record-setting April warmth occurred in Illinois, New Jersey, and three New England States.

Summary: On just the second day of April, Blacksburg, VA (87°F), achieved a monthly record high (previously, 86°F on April 19, 1976, April 17, 2002, and April 25, 2009). Pittsburgh, PA (85°F on April 2), experienced its earliest reading of 85°F or higher (previously, 85°F on April 11, 1930). In West Virginia, Elkins (89°F on April 2) topped 88°F more than 3 weeks earlier than ever before (previously, 90°F on April 24, 1925). In Maine, Caribou (82°F on April 3) posted its earliest reading of 80°F or higher and eclipsed its daily record by 24°F. Warmth persisted for several more days in the East, where Caribou notched five consecutive daily-record highs (68, 82, 73, 66, and 62°F) from April 2-6. Elsewhere in Maine, Portland (85°F on April 7), tied for its second-highest April reading on record, behind only 92°F on April 28, 2009. Farther south, Columbia, SC, posted consecutive daily-record highs (91 and 92°F) on April 5-6, topping the 90-degree mark both days. Other readings above 90°F included Augusta, GA (91°F on April 5 and 6); Richmond, VA (93°F on April 6 and 7); Allentown, PA (92°F on April 7); and Newark, NJ (92°F on April 7). New York's Central Park (92°F on April 7) set a record for its earliest reading of 90°F or higher (previously, 90°F on April 8, 1991). And for only the second time on record, along with 1927, Central Park reached the 90-degree mark before Phoenix, AZ (91°F on April 15).

Meanwhile, unusually cool air settled across the West, where daily-record lows included 25°F (on April 1) in Pullman, WA; 29°F (on April 2) in Cottonwood, AZ; and 33°F (on April 3) in Red Bluff, CA. Ely, NV, received 4.9 inches of snow on April 3. Snow spread as far east as North Dakota, where April 2-3 totals as high as 4 to 12 inches were reported. On April 2, Bismarck, ND, set records for both precipitation (1.15 inches) and snowfall (5.0 inches). Elsewhere, high winds raked many parts of the country, with gusts reaching 69 m.p.h. (on April 1) in Ft. Stanton, NM; 67 m.p.h. (on April 1) in Springfield, CO; and 59 m.p.h. (on April 3) in Findlay, OH. By April 4, Western daily-record lows included -6°F in Stanley, ID, and 10°F in Burns, OR. Farther south, precipitation records in California for April 4 reached 1.77 inches in Crescent City and 1.59 inches in Mount Shasta City. A day later, wind gusts were clocked to 89 m.p.h. in Malibu Hills, CA; 66 m.p.h. in Winslow, AZ; and 60 m.p.h. in Alamosa, CO. In the rain's wake, Mount Shasta City posted a daily-record low of 20°F on April 5. Ely, NV (7 and 6°F), collected consecutive daily-record lows on April 5-6. Farther east, early-April snowfall in Utah totaled 50 inches at Alta, elevation 9,662 feet, and 44 inches at Brighton Crest, elevation 9,500 feet. Salt Lake City, UT, received 2.8 inches of snow from April 3-6. In Montana, daily-record snowfall totals for April 6 included 7.2 inches in Ennis and 3.0 inches in Wisdom. Ennis has received more than 7 inches of snow on a later spring date only four times: April 8, 1988 (9.0 inches); April 30, 1923 (8.0 inches); May 7, 2002 (11.0 inches); and June 17, 1923 (7.3 inches). In Riverton, WY, where 9.6 inches of snow fell from April 5-7, the season-to-date total of 68.1 inches was second only to a 92.0-inch total in 1919-20. Meanwhile in Nebraska, the first measurable precipitation (1.63 inches on April 6-7) in Broken Bow since March 11 also represented its wettest 24-hour period since July 13, 2009, when 2.22 inches fell. Broken Bow also received 3.0 inches of snow. Elsewhere in Nebraska, North Platte (1.45 inches on April 6-7) experienced its wettest 24-hour period since October 12, 2008, when 1.88 inches was observed. Wet and sometimes wintry weather also reached the Midwest, where daily-record rainfall totals for April 6 included 2.63 inches in Waterloo, IA, and 1.87 inches in Grand Rapids, MI. Rain changed to snow in the Great Lakes region, where Green Bay, WI, received 2.00 inches of precipitation from April 5-8 and 5.8 inches of snow on April 7-8. It was Green Bay's heaviest April snow since April 4-5, 1977, when 11.0 inches fell. Green Bay had recently completed its first March on record without a single flake of snow. In Michigan, daily-record snowfall totals for April 8 included 9.8 inches in Marquette and 7.2 inches in Sault Ste. Marie. Later, another surge of cold air arrived in the West. In Oregon, Redmond (12 and 15°F) and Pendleton (27 and 24°F) posted consecutive daily-record lows on April 9-10. Stanley, ID (-4 and -3°F), also had a pair of record lows on the same two days.

In mid-April, more heavy precipitation fell in the West Coast States. In California, daily-record totals for April 11 included 2.25 inches in Ukiah and 0.98 inch in Red Bluff. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the average water content of the high-elevation Sierra Nevada snow pack climbed to 33 inches (118 percent of the normal seasonal peak value) by mid-April, up 3 inches from the end of March. Farther east, Ely, NV (2.2 inches), measured a daily-record snowfall for April 12. In advance of the Western storminess, warmth expanded across the nation's mid-section. Daily-record highs for April 12 included 86°F in Sioux City, IA, and 85°F in Norfolk, NE. However, high winds accompanied the surge of warmth. On April 13, peak gusts were clocked to 68 m.p.h. in Valentine, NE; 66 m.p.h. in Colorado Springs, CO; and 63 m.p.h. in Goodland, KS. Later, record-setting warmth overspread the South, and East. Jackson, TN (88°F), posted a daily-record high for April 14, followed the next day by records in locations such as Alpena, MI, Columbus, OH, and Parkersburg, WV (all 84°F). On the northern High Plains, however, there was a significant spring snowfall around mid-

month. On April 13-14 in Montana, totals reached 13.2 inches in Great Falls and 12.5 inches in Valier. During the same period, Havre, MT, received just 3.0 inches of snow, but collected 1.05 inches of liquid equivalent. Meanwhile, heavy rains erupted across the south-central U.S. In Texas, April 15-17 totals included 4.50 inches in Lubbock and 4.27 inches in Childress. In Del Rio, TX, where 5.79 inches of rain fell from April 11-17, the April 15 sum of 3.19 inches represented the highest single-day April total on record. Previously, Del Rio's wettest April day had been April 11, 1969, when 2.94 inches fell.

Although the West finally got a reprieve from the stretch of cool, wet weather, the break was short-lived. Western daily-record highs for April 18 included 79°F in Walla Walla, WA, and 74°F in Valentine, MT. The following day, highs topped 80°F in Washington locations such as Moses Lake (83°F) and Ephrata (82°F). Kalispell, MT (80°F), posted a daily-record high for April 20. By April 20, however, the focus for heavy precipitation returned to the West Coast States, where daily-record amounts included 1.14 inches in Baker City, OR, and 1.12 inches in Redding, CA. In Hanford, CA, the April 20-21 rainfall of 0.98 inch accounted for 11 percent of its 9.07-inch total since July 1, 2009. Meanwhile in Nevada, Elko received 6.9 inches of snow on April 22. Soon thereafter, much colder air returned to the West. On April 21 in the mountains of southern California, Big Bear Lake recorded a high temperature of 30°F. By April 23, daily-record lows in California dipped to 31°F in Ramona, 35°F in Riverside, and 39°F in Hanford.

Later, showers and thunderstorms swept across the Plains, Midwest, and South. On April 22, daily-record rainfall totals topped an inch in locations such as Childress, TX (1.79 inches); Salina, KS (1.57 inches); and Sidney, NE (1.29 inches). The following day, daily rainfall records included 3.28 inches in Greenwood, MS; 1.24 inches in Cheyenne, WY; and 1.02 inches in both Valentine, NE, and Miles City, MT. Preliminary reports indicated that nearly 200 tornadoes struck the nation during April, with well over half of those twisters sweeping across the southern Plains or Southeast from April 22-25. On April 24, a single tornado tracked more than 149 miles from just west of Tallulah, LA, to north of Sturgis, MS, resulting in ten fatalities, according to information provided by the National Weather Service. It was the fourth-longest continuous tornado damage path in Mississippi history. The tornado, rated an EF-4 on the Enhanced Fujita Scale, had winds estimated as high as 170 m.p.h. and a maximum path width of 1.75 miles. Remnants of the Southern storminess moved into the East by April 25, when daily-record totals included 2.13 inches in Martinsburg, WV; 1.80 inches in Orlando, FL; and 1.55 inches at New York's JFK Airport. The following day in Florida, Melbourne (1.54 inches) also netted a daily-record sum.

Toward month's end, the focus for heavy precipitation returned to the Northwest, where daily-record totals for April 27 reached 0.64 inch in Medford, OR, and 1.53 inches in Eureka, CA. Elsewhere in California, Honeydew received 7.21 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on April 26-27. High winds accompanied and trailed the Western storm on April 27-28, when gusts were clocked at 68 miles per hour in Winnemucca, NV; 69 miles per hour in Winslow, AZ; 88 miles per hour in Eureka, UT, south of Salt Lake City; and 106 miles per hour in Eagle, CO. On April 28, the 63 m.p.h. wind gust at Las Vegas, NV, marked the second-highest April wind gust ever recorded, falling just short of the 69 m.p.h. monthly standard established in 1988. Concurrently, a late-season snow storm unfolded across parts of the interior Northeast. In Vermont, Burlington measured consecutive daily-record snowfalls on April 27-28 (2.8 and 2.7 inches, respectively). April 27-28 snowfall totals in excess of 18 inches were noted in locations such as Calais, Washington County, ME, and North Underhill, Chittenden County, VT. Farther west, widespread frost affected the Great Lakes region, especially on April 28, when selected low temperatures included 26°F in Eau Claire, WI, and 30°F in both Lafayette, IN, and Lansing, MI. Meridian, MS (39°F), posted a daily-record low for April 28. Parkersburg, WV (31°F), noted a daily-record low for April 29. During the final days of April, however, a slow-moving cold front became the focus for severe weather and increasingly heavy rainfall. On April 29-30, locally severe thunderstorms spread from the central Plains into the Mid-South and Midwest. On the last day of April, some 30 tornadoes struck Arkansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Across the Mid-South, a sign of early-May flooding rains to come arrived on April 30, when daily-record totals reached 2.84 inches in North Little Rock, AR, and 1.41 inches in Cape Girardeau, MO.

The continental U.S. experienced its 14th-warmest, 36th-driest April during the 116-year period of record, according to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center. The nation's average temperature of 54.3°F was 2.3°F above the 20th-century mean, while precipitation averaged 2.18 inches (90 percent of normal). April warmth was concentrated across the Midwest and Northeast, where the highest April temperatures on record were observed in Illinois, Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. In contrast, California noted its 12th-coldest April. State precipitation rankings ranged from the sixth-driest April in Louisiana and South Carolina to the tenth-wettest April in Oregon.

Drier-than-normal weather persisted in much of Hawaii, leaving nearly half of the state in drought by early May, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. Nevertheless, heavy rain fell at times, mainly in windward locations. On the Big Island, for example, 24-hour totals on April 4-5 included 3.26 inches in Glenwood and 2.19 inches in Piihonua. Hilo, also on the Big Island, netted 4.64 inches from April 1-10, accounting for 30 percent of its year-to-date rainfall of 15.61 inches (42 percent of normal). On Oahu, Wilson Tunnel netted 9.44 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on April 6-7. One of the world's wettest locations, Kauai's Mount Waialeale, received 17.29 inches in a 72-hour period from April 5-8. Later, mostly dry weather returned to all areas. In Hilo, where the April rainfall totaled 7.07 inches (56 percent of normal), a daily record-tying low of 63°F occurred on April 24.

Meanwhile, mild but rather stormy weather affected large parts of Alaska. During April, McGrath received 1.45 inches of precipitation (184 percent of normal), accounting for nearly two-thirds of its year-to-date total of 2.18 inches (67 percent). On April 13-14, 18.1 inches of snow blanketed Valdez. Anchorage, with 9.0 inches on April 14, experienced its second-snowiest April day on record behind 15.5 inches on April 24, 2008. Meanwhile in Fairbanks, where the monthly average temperature of 39.4°F was 7.7°F above normal, readings topped 60°F on April 18-19 and 26-29.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Nationally, 3 percent of the 2010 corn crop was planted by April 11, compared with 2 percent last year and 4 percent for the 5-year average. With warm, mostly dry weather conditions prevailing across much of the major corn-producing regions, planting progress exploded during the latter half of the month as producers rushed to get as much seed in the ground as possible ahead of late-month storms. By April 25, producers had planted 50 percent of the nation's corn crop, the earliest date on record that planting

had progressed to the halfway point. Emergence had advanced to 7 percent by April 25, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On May 2, sixty-eight percent of the corn crop was planted, 28 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nineteen percent had emerged, 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

With activity limited to Texas and the Delta States of Arkansas and Louisiana, 16 percent of the sorghum crop was planted by April 4, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. In Texas, the second-largest sorghum-producing state, wet fields and abnormally cool weather throughout March had delayed the start of planting by about a week by April 4. Above-average temperatures and sunny skies allowed for rapid mid-month planting in the Delta, while warmer, drier weather was needed in the Coastal Bend region of Texas to promote crop growth and to help dry saturated fields. Toward month's end, planting was underway in all estimating states except Nebraska and South Dakota. By May 2, producers had planted 33 percent of the nation's sorghum crop, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average.

As April began, oat producers were busy seeding their crop in seven of the nine major producing states. In Texas, the largest oat-producing state, seeding and emergence were complete, with 11 percent of the crop headed by April 4. Nationwide, emergence had advanced to 28 percent complete by April 11, equaling progress from both last year and the 5-year average. Warm weather at mid-month promoted increased fieldwork and aided emergence throughout much of the growing region. By May 2, producers had seeded 82 percent of the 2010 crop and emergence had advanced to 60 percent complete, both well ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 69 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 2, compared with 35 percent from the same time last year.

By April 18, barley producers had seeded 18 percent of the nation's crop, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding was most advanced in Washington, where above-average temperatures and mostly dry weather throughout much of February and March led to fieldwork beginning earlier than normal. In contrast, cool, wet conditions and late-spring snow showers hampered fieldwork in the largest barley-producing area of Idaho, pushing seeding to nearly a week behind normal. Ideal weather conditions allowed for rapid late-month seeding in all estimating states. By May 2, fifty-one percent of the barley crop was seeded, well ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Emergence had advanced to 16 percent, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Nationally, 6 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by April 18, seven percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant mid-month delay existed in Arkansas, where seeding setbacks following the harvest of soybeans during the fall prevented the crop from reaching normal maturity before winter dormancy. Although double-digit delays remained in Arkansas, North Carolina, and Oklahoma, mostly favorable late-month growing conditions promoted head development of 19 percentage points or more during the week ending April 25. By May 2, twenty-seven percent of this year's crop was at or beyond the heading stage, on par with last year's progress but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 2, down slightly from April 4 but 21 points better than a year ago.

Spring wheat producers in the six major estimating states seeded 40 percent of the 2010 crop from April 18 to May 2. Similar to barley, mid-month seeding progress was most advanced in Minnesota and Washington. Despite rapid seeding progress during the week ending April 25, progress in Idaho remained 8 percentage points, or over 4 days, behind normal. By May 2, sixty percent of the nation's spring wheat crop was seeded and 23 percent had emerged, both ahead of last year and the 5-year average.

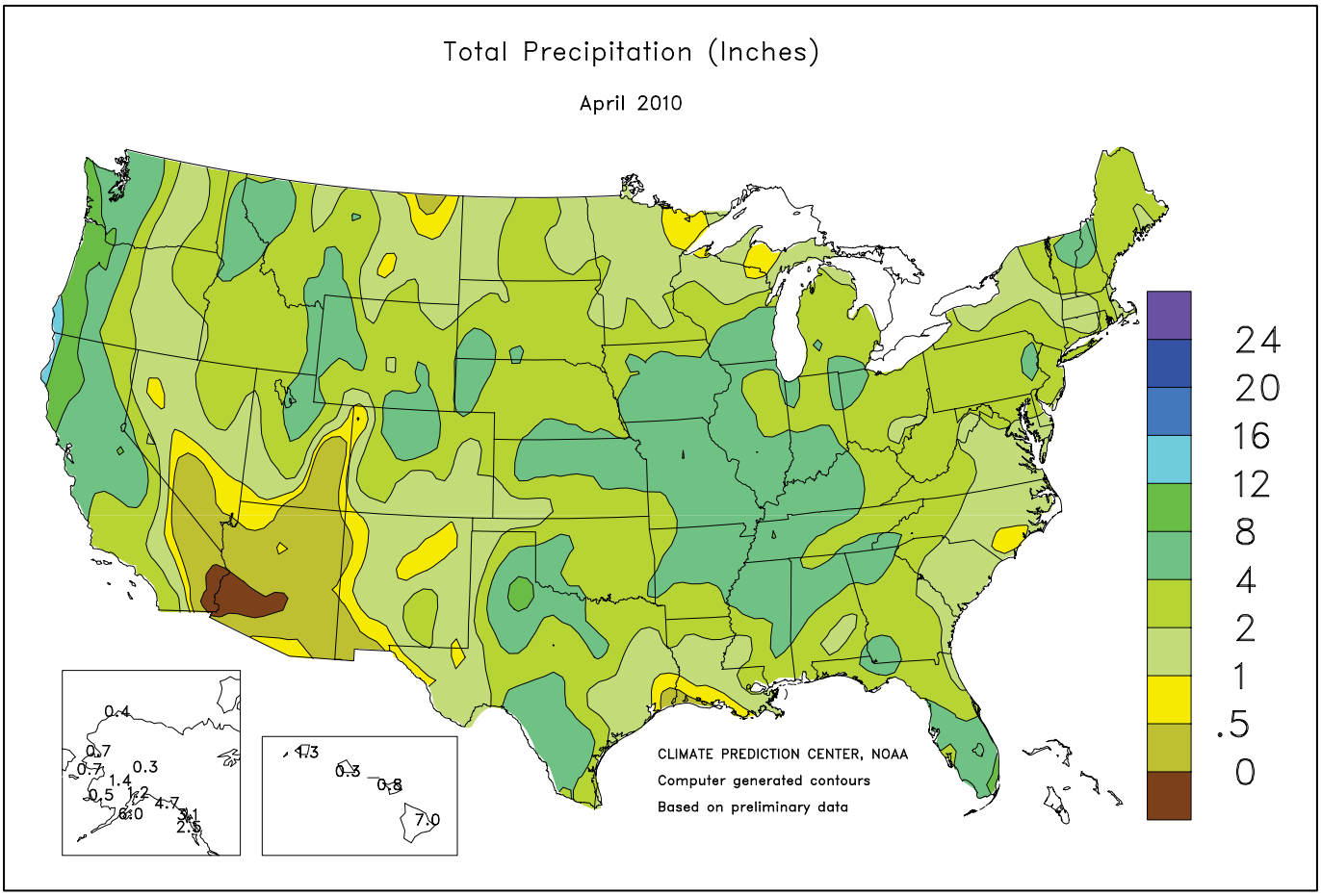
While producers in California were busy preparing fields, rice seeding was underway in the Delta and Texas. By April 4, fourteen percent of the nation's crop was seeded. Ideal seeding conditions early in the month led to double-digit seeding progress in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, but low overnight temperatures in the rice-producing areas of Louisiana and Texas hampered emergence, leaving overall progress well behind normal on April 11. Seeding was complete on 76 percent of this year's intended rice acreage by May 2, fifteen percentage points ahead of last year and 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, emergence had advanced to 52 percent complete, but remained a week or more behind normal in California and Texas.

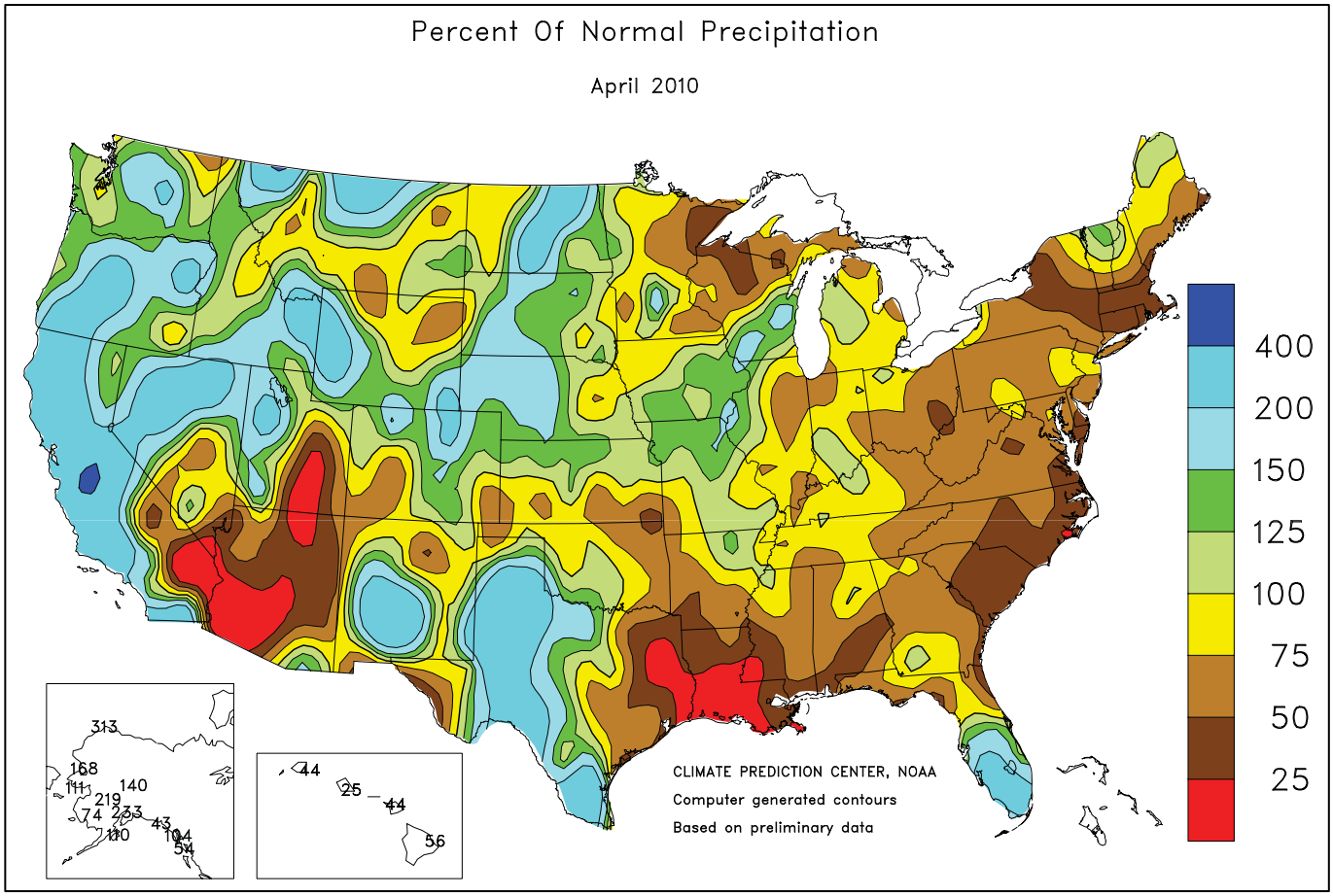
Soybean producers in the 18 major estimating states were busy planting this year's crop by the end of April, as above-average temperatures and dry weather provided ideal conditions for fieldwork. By May 2, fifteen percent of the nation's crop was in the ground, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average.

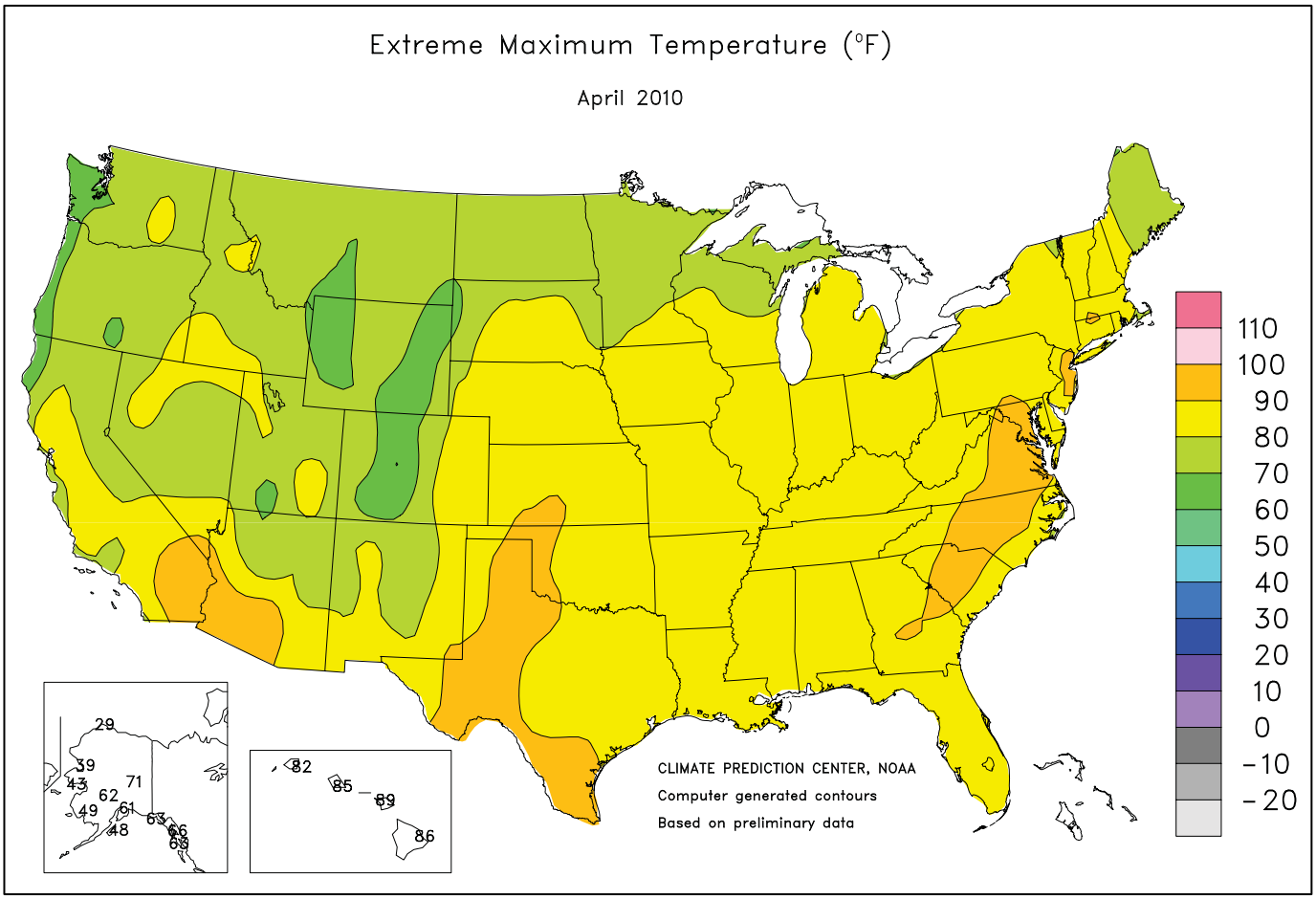
By May 2, peanut planting was underway in all estimating states, with progress on par with or ahead of normal everywhere except Alabama, South Carolina, and Virginia. At 12 percent complete, planting progress was 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was most advanced in Florida, with progress in central areas of the state further along than in the Big Bend and Panhandle regions.

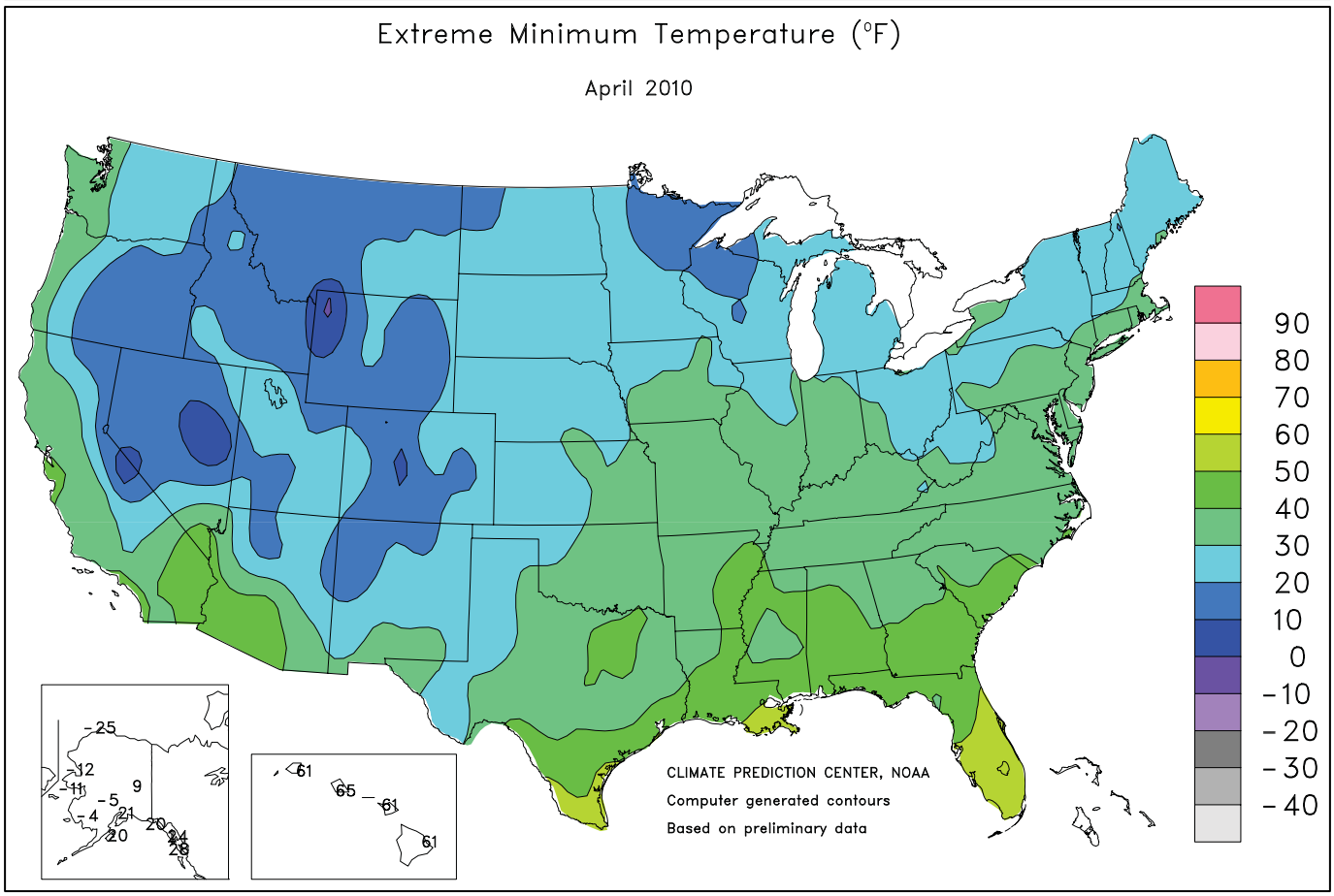
With activity limited to Arizona, California, and Texas, cotton producers had planted 4 percent of the 2010 crop by April 4. This was on par with last year's progress but slightly behind the 5-year average. While field preparations were ongoing in the High and Low Plains of Texas, abnormally low overnight temperatures early in the month left much of the crop in the Coastal Bend region lacking the heat units needed for seed germination and crop emergence. Elsewhere, above-average temperatures and dry conditions at mid-month afforded producers in areas of the Delta and Southeast ample time to begin planting their crop. Drier conditions toward month's end allowed for a quickened planting pace in Texas. Nationally, 26 percent of the cotton crop was planted by May 2, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average, with progress underway in all estimating states except Kansas.

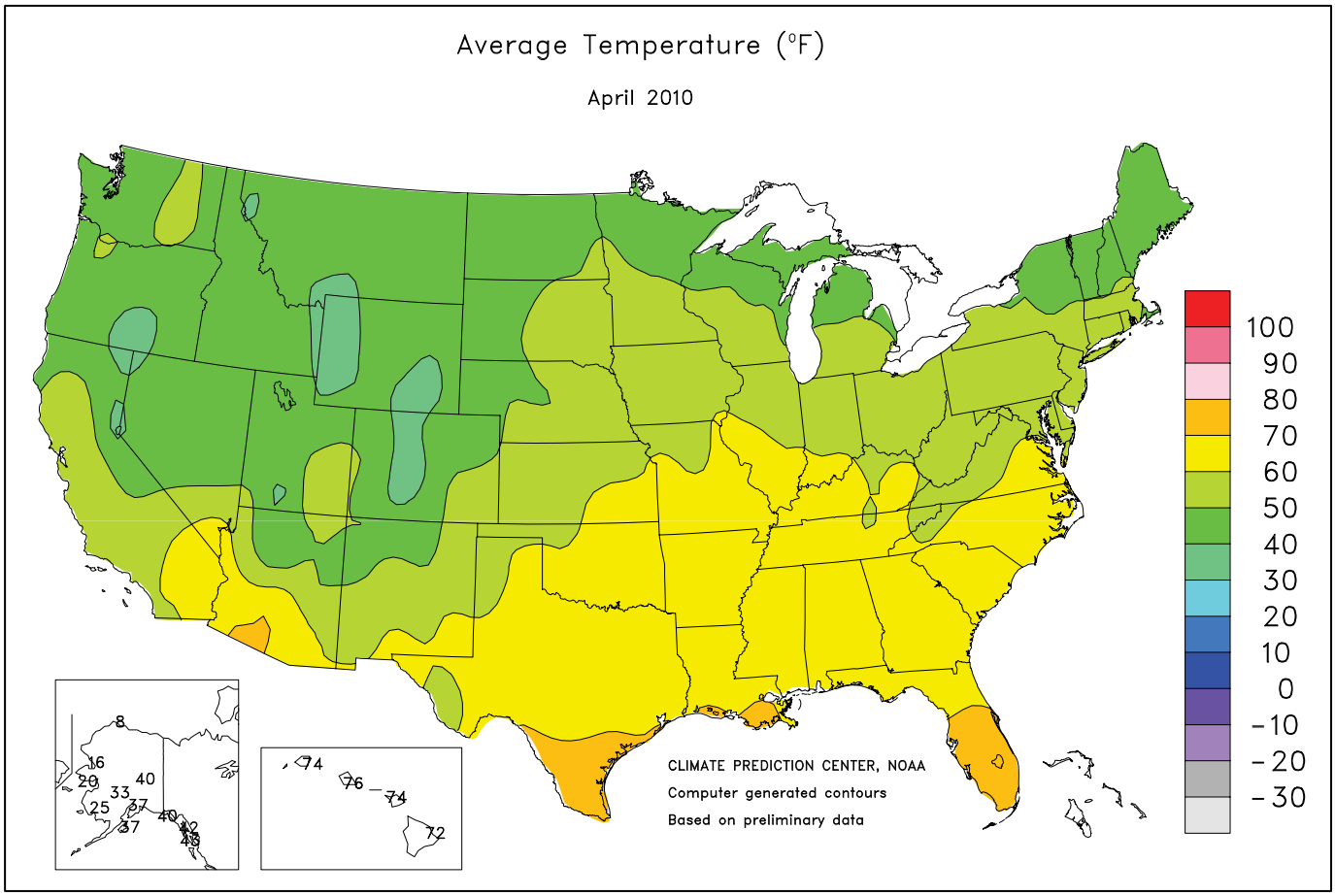
Producers had planted 17 percent of the 2010 sugarbeet crop by April 11, well ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. In Michigan, an abnormally mild winter led to early fieldwork, leaving planting progress—at 98 percent complete—52 percentage points ahead of normal on April 18. Warm, mostly dry weather toward the end of April provided ideal fieldwork conditions in Minnesota and North Dakota, the two largest sugarbeet-producing states, giving producers ample time to plant a significant portion of their crop. By May 2, planting had advanced to 96 percent complete, 58 percentage points ahead of last year and 37 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Progress was behind normal in Idaho, where below-average temperatures in previous weeks had slowed planting.

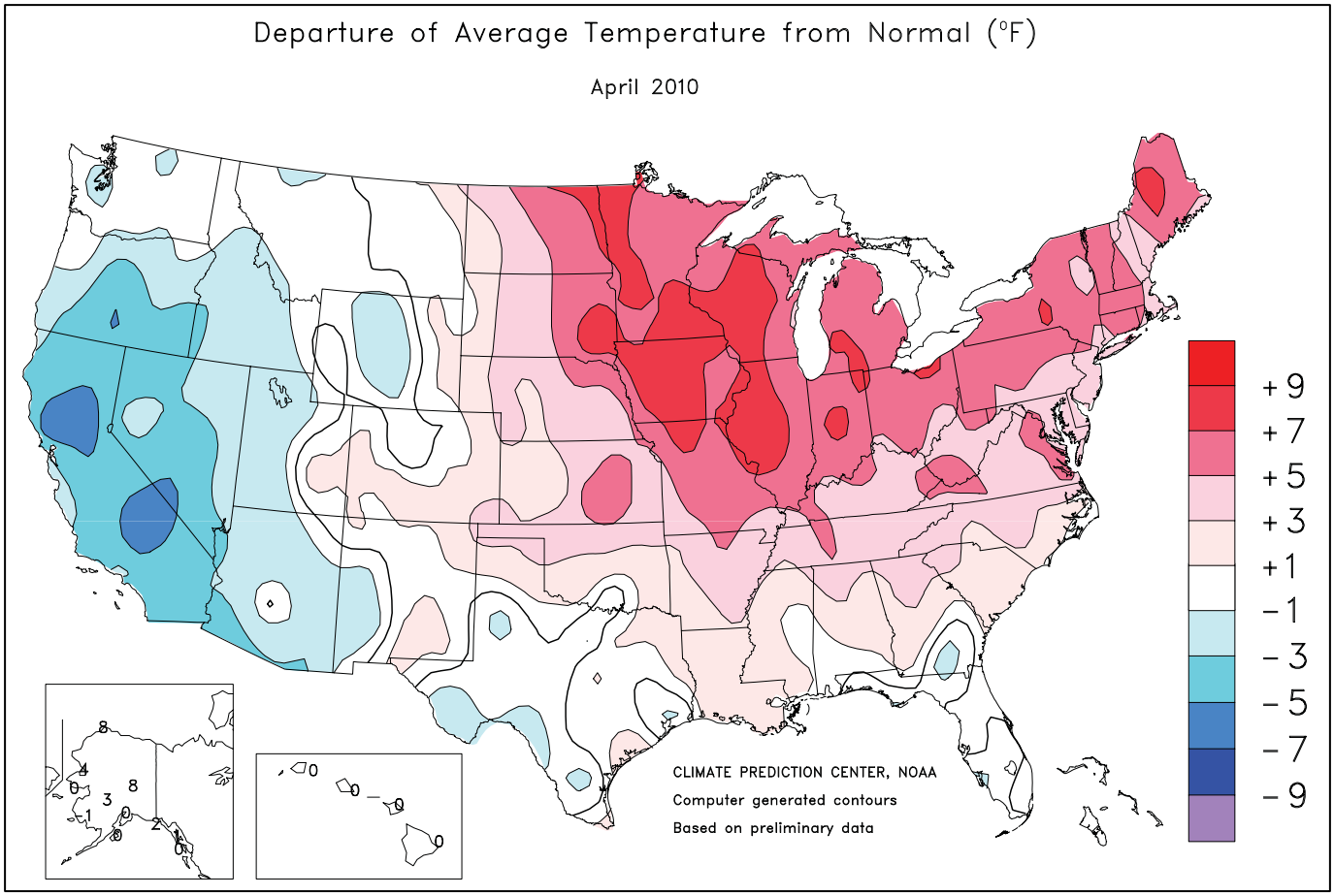

Total Precipitation (Inches)
April 2010
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
April 2010
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
April 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
29
39
43
71
62
61
49
48
63
66
68
82
85
89
86
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
April 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-25
12
-11
9
-5
-4
21
20
20
24
28
61
65
61
61
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
April 2010
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
April 2010
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

April 2010

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

	STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.			STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.			STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE			AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE			AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	65	4	5.30	0.63		LEXINGTON	59	4	2.31	-1.36		COLUMBUS	58	6	2.51	-0.74
	HUNTSVILLE	65	5	2.59	-1.95		LONDON-CORBIN	59	3	3.22	-0.79		DAYTON	57	6	2.13	-1.90
	MOBILE	67	1	1.72	-3.34		LOUISVILLE	62	6	3.97	0.06		MANSFIELD	54	7	1.76	-2.41
	MONTGOMERY	65	1	1.19	-3.19		PADUCAH	62	5	2.85	-2.10		TOLEDO	54	6	4.69	1.45
AK	ANCHORAGE	37	1	1.21	0.69	LA	BATON ROUGE	69	2	0.96	-4.60		YOUNGSTOWN	55	8	1.93	-1.40
	BARROW	8	9	0.37	0.25		LAKE CHARLES	70	3	0.11	-3.53	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	62	2	2.97	-0.03
	COLD BAY	31	-2	3.44	1.14		NEW ORLEANS	70	2	2.61	-2.41		TULSA	64	3	2.08	-1.87
	FAIRBANKS	40	8	0.29	0.08		SHREVEPORT	67	2	2.98	-1.44	OR	ASTORIA	49	0	7.67	2.74
	JUNEAU	42	1	3.08	0.12	ME	BANGOR	48	5	2.24	-1.08		BURNS	41	-2	1.14	0.29
	KING SALMON	31	-2	1.09	0.15		CARIBOU	45	7	2.44	-0.20		EUGENE	49	-1	4.01	0.35
	KODIAK	37	0	6.04	0.56		PORTLAND	49	5	1.50	-2.76		MEDFORD	50	-2	2.92	1.61
	NOME	20	0	0.72	0.07	MD	BALTIMORE	57	4	2.20	-0.80		PENDLETON	49	-2	2.04	0.91
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	42	-1	0.57	-0.72	MA	BOSTON	53	5	1.78	-1.82		PORTLAND	51	0	2.92	0.28
	PHOENIX	71	1	0.04	-0.21		WORCESTER	51	6	1.37	-2.55		SALEM	50	0	4.35	1.59
	TUCSON	65	-1	0.23	-0.05	MI	ALPENA	46	6	1.97	-0.34	PA	ALLENTOWN	54	5	3.42	-0.07
AR	FORT SMITH	64	3	2.25	-1.66		DETROIT	54	6	2.26	-0.79		ERIE	52	5	2.59	-0.79
	LITTLE ROCK	66	5	4.67	-0.80		FLINT	51	6	3.34	0.21		MIDDLETOWN	56	4	1.70	-1.54
CA	BAKERSFIELD	59	-4	1.14	0.69		GRAND RAPIDS	54	8	3.81	0.33		PHILADELPHIA	58	5	2.65	-0.84
	EUREKA	47	-4	7.76	4.85		HOUGHTON LAKE	48	6	2.05	-0.24		PITTSBURGH	55	5	1.76	-1.25
	FRESNO	58	-3	2.19	1.43		LANSING	52	6	2.49	-0.60		WILKES-BARRE	53	4	2.20	-1.08
	LOS ANGELES	59	-2	1.25	0.62		MUSKEGON	51	6	2.15	-0.76		WILLIAMSPORT	56	7	1.91	-1.58
	REDDING	54	-4	4.65	2.25		TRAVERSE CITY	49	6	3.14	0.42	PR	SAN JUAN	81	2	3.46	-0.25
	SACRAMENTO	56	-3	2.65	1.63	MN	DULUTH	46	7	0.75	-1.34	RI	PROVIDENCE	54	5	2.18	-1.98
	SAN DIEGO	60	-3	1.78	1.03		INT'L FALLS	46	7	1.32	-0.06	SC	CHARLESTON	67	3	0.70	-2.07
	SAN FRANCISCO	56	0	2.75	1.58		MINNEAPOLIS	55	8	2.32	0.01		COLUMBIA	66	3	0.91	-2.07
	STOCKTON	55	-5	2.50	1.54		ROCHESTER	53	8	1.62	-1.39		FLORENCE	65	2	0.78	-2.01
CO	ALAMOSA	43	2	0.62	0.08		ST. CLOUD	51	7	1.43	-0.70		GREENVILLE	64	5	1.81	-1.72
	CO SPRINGS	48	3	1.25	-0.37	MS	JACKSON	67	4	1.62	-4.36		MYRTLE BEACH	64	2	0.96	-1.16
	DENVER	48	3	2.51	1.46		MERIDIAN	64	0	2.97	-2.65	SD	ABERDEEN	51	6	3.15	1.32
	GRAND JUNCTION	52	1	0.97	0.11		TUPELO	64	3	1.99	-2.95		HURON	53	7	2.40	0.11
	PUEBLO	51	1	1.14	-0.11	MO	COLUMBIA	60	6	6.89	2.73		RAPID CITY	46	1	3.03	1.17
CT	BRIDGEPORT	54	5	2.18	-1.81		JOPLIN	62	4	1.94	-2.38		SIOUX FALLS	52	6	2.65	0.00
	HARTFORD	55	6	1.30	-2.56		KANSAS CITY	60	6	4.19	0.81	TN	BRISTOL	58	3	2.21	-1.02
DC	WASHINGTON	61	5	1.50	-1.27		SPRINGFIELD	60	4	3.99	-0.32		CHATTANOOGA	64	4	2.40	-1.83
DE	WILMINGTON	56	4	2.43	-0.96		ST JOSEPH	59	5	3.95	0.72		JACKSON	64	4	3.99	-1.12
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	69	0	1.04	-1.50		ST LOUIS	64	7	3.01	-0.68		KNOXVILLE	62	4	2.51	-1.48
	FT LAUDERDALE	75	1	7.29	3.38	MT	BILLINGS	47	1	1.24	-0.50		MEMPHIS	66	4	7.02	1.23
	FT MYERS	73	-1	4.07	2.40		BUTTE	39	0	1.09	0.07		NASHVILLE	63	5	3.48	-0.45
	JACKSONVILLE	67	0	1.01	-2.13		GLASGOW	46	2	0.85	0.10	TX	ABILENE	65	0	1.87	0.20
	KEY WEST	76	-1	0.62	-1.44		GREAT FALLS	43	0	2.72	1.32		AMARILLO	57	1	3.28	1.95
	MELBOURNE	71	1	2.13	0.05		HELENA	44	0	0.74	-0.17		AUSTIN	67	-1	1.44	-1.07
	MIAMI	76	0	8.95	5.59		KALISPELL	43	0	1.95	0.73		BEAUMONT	69	1	0.37	-3.47
	ORLANDO	71	0	4.73	2.31		MILES CITY	48	1	1.99	0.59		BROWNSVILLE	75	1	1.53	-0.43
	PENSACOLA	67	0	2.73	-1.16		MISSOULA	44	-1	1.17	0.08		COLLEGE STATION	69	1	1.11	-2.09
	ST PETERSBURG	73	1	2.55	0.63	NE	GRAND ISLAND	54	4	1.94	-0.67		CORPUS CHRISTI	72	1	1.91	-0.14
	TALLAHASSEE	67	1	3.58	-0.01		HASTINGS	54	3	3.60	0.73		DALLAS/FT WORTH	67	2	2.03	-1.17
	TAMPA	73	2	3.47	1.67		LINCOLN	56	5	2.53	-0.37		DEL RIO	70	-1	6.03	4.32
	WEST PALM BEACH	74	0	6.25	2.68		MCCOOK	53	3	2.46	0.24		EL PASO	65	0	0.13	-0.10
GA	ATHENS	64	3	1.86	-1.49		NORFOLK	54	5	1.70	-0.89		GALVESTON	70	0	0.94	-1.62
	ATLANTA	65	3	2.56	-1.06		NORTH PLATTE	50	2	2.97	1.00		HOUSTON	69	0	2.81	-0.79
	AUGUSTA	64	2	1.20	-1.74		OMAHA/EPPLEY	57	6	3.01	0.07		LUBBOCK	61	1	4.65	3.36
	COLUMBUS	65	1	1.61	-2.23		SCOTTSBLUFF	49	3	2.56	0.77		MIDLAND	64	0	2.03	1.30
	MACON	65	2	1.36	-1.78		VALENTINE	50	4	3.11	1.14		SAN ANGELO	66	1	2.65	1.05
	SAVANNAH	67	2	1.40	-1.92	NV	ELKO	43	-2	1.89	1.08		SAN ANTONIO	69	0	3.57	0.97
HI	HILO	72	-1	7.00	-5.54		ELY	40	-2	0.72	-0.18		VICTORIA	71	1	1.82	-1.15
	HONOLULU	76	0	0.28	-0.83		LAS VEGAS	64	-2	0.05	-0.10		WACO	67	1	4.03	1.04
	KAHULUI	74	0	0.77	-0.98		RENO	49	0	0.68	0.33		WICHITA FALLS	64	2	4.12	1.50
	LIHUE	74	0	1.32	-1.68		WINNEMUCCA	44	-3	1.84	0.99	UT	SALT LAKE CITY	49	-1	2.48	0.46
ID	BOISE	49	-2	1.58	0.31	NH	CONCORD	49	4	2.13	-0.94	VT	BURLINGTON	49	5	3.08	0.20
	LEWISTON	51	0	1.55	0.25	NJ	ATLANTIC CITY	56	5	1.49	-1.96	VA	LYNCHBURG	59	4	2.86	-0.60
	POCATELLO	45	-1	1.42	0.24		NEWARK	58	6	2.90	-1.02		NORFOLK	62	5	1.00	-2.38
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	55	7	3.01	-0.67	NM	ALBUQUERQUE	56	0	0.58	0.08		RICHMOND	62	5	1.59	-1.59
	MOLINE	59	8	4.09	0.27	NY	ALBANY	52	5	1.25	-2.05		ROANOKE	61	5	1.35	-2.26
	PEORIA	59	8	3.31	-0.25		BINGHAMTON	51	7	2.26	-1.23		WASH/DULLES	59	6	1.29	-1.93
	ROCKFORD	55	7	2.89	-0.73		BUFFALO	51	6	2.07	-0.97	WA	OLYMPIA	48	1	3.34	-0.24
	SPRINGFIELD	61	8	3.48	0.12		ROCHESTER	52	7	1.56	-1.19		QUILLAYUTE	47	0	10.10	2.66
IN	EVANSVILLE	61	5	3.27	-1.21		SYRACUSE	52	7	0.84	-2.55		SEATTLE-TACOMA	50	0	3.49	0.90
	FORT WAYNE	56	7	3.60	0.06	NC	ASHEVILLE	58	4	2.24	-1.26		SPOKANE	47	0	1.21	-0.07
	INDIANAPOLIS	59	7	2.97	-0.64		CHARLOTTE	63	2	1.44	-1.51		YAKIMA	50	1	0.52	-0.01
	SOUTH BEND	54	6	2.38	-1.24		GREENSBORO	63	5	1.71	-1.72	WV	BECKLEY	56	5	1.92	-1.50
IA	BURLINGTON	60	8	6.46	2.85		HATTERAS	60	0	2.02	-1.27		CHARLESTON	60	6	2.20	-1.05
	CEDAR RAPIDS	56	7	3.54	0.32		RALEIGH	63	4	1.47	-1.33		ELKINS	53	4	1.74	-1.79
	DES MOINES	59	8	4.69	1.11		WILMINGTON	64	1	0.77	-2.17		HUNTINGTON	60	5	2.34	-0.99
	DUBUQUE	54	7	5.78	2.29	ND	BISMARCK	48	5	3.08	1.62	WI	EAU CLAIRE	52	7	2.88	-0.03
	SIOUX CITY	55	6	1.49	-1.26		DICKINSON	44	1	1.20	-0.56		GREEN BAY	50	6	3.63	1.07
	WATERLOO	54	6	5.10	1.87		FARGO	52	8	1.49	0.12		LA CROSSE	55	7	2.18	-1.20
KS	CONCORDIA	57	4	3.85	1.40		GRAND FORKS	49	7	1.30	0.07		MADISON	52	6	3.65	0.30
	DODGE CITY	56	2	1.04	-1.21		JAMESTOWN	49	6	0.92	-0.44		MILWAUKEE	51	6	3.42	-0.36
	GOODLAND	51	2	2.16	0.65		MINOT	47	4	1.43	-0.12		WAUSAU	50	6	1.25	-1.59
	HILL CITY	55	3	3.34	1.41		WILLISTON	46	4	0.97	-0.08	WY	CASPER	41	-2	1.11	-0.41
	TOPEKA	60	5	3.12	-0.02	OH	AKRON-CANTON	54	6	2.21	-1.18		CHEYENNE	42	0	3.80	2.25
	WICHITA	61	6	1.02	-1.55		CINCINNATI	58	4	1.93	-2.03		LANDER	43	-1	2.29	0.22
KY	JACKSON	62	6	2.61	-1.18		CLEVELAND	56	8	2.01	-1.36		SHERIDAN	43	-1	1.77	0.00

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

May 10 – 16, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

With the exception of the Southeast, Delta, much of Texas, and portions of the Pacific Northwest, weather across the country were abnormally cool during the week. Most notably, average temperatures in parts of the central Rocky Mountains and Great Plains, as well as in the Northeast, averaged as much as 10 degrees F or more below normal, slowing the emergence of some spring planted crops. Persistent rainstorms delivered precipitation totaling more than four times the weekly normal in parts of the Rocky Mountains, Corn Belt, and Texas, improving soil moisture levels in places and causing localized flooding in others.

Corn: Nationally, corn producers had planted 87 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. With below-average temperatures and above-average precipitation restricting the number of days suitable for fieldwork, planting progress was limited to 5 percentage points or less in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota—four of the five largest corn-producing states. Nationally, emergence had advanced to 55 percent complete by May 16, well ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Despite cooler weather, double-digit emergence was evident across much of the major corn-producing region during the week. Overall, 67 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: By week's end, 38 percent of the 2010 soybean crop was planted, 15 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress in Iowa—the largest soybean-producing state—surpassed the halfway point during the week, while producers in some northernmost areas of Indiana were expecting to replant a small portion of their soybean crop because of frost damage incurred during recent cold spells. Overall, emergence advanced 6 percentage points during the week, leaving progress—at 13 percent complete—8 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Winter Wheat: By May 16, heading of the winter wheat crop had advanced to 52 percent complete, slightly behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Despite rapid head development in Kansas and Texas, the two largest winter wheat-producing states, overall progress remained slightly behind normal. Overall, 66 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 18 percentage points better than this time last year. In Texas, high temperatures and strong winds burned a portion of the winter wheat crop in the Northern High Plains, while some producers in the Southern High Plains cut and baled their crop.

Cotton: By week's end, 47 percent of this year's cotton crop was planted, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, cotton planting continued in the Northern High Plains, where producers battled abnormally dry soils in some fields.

Sorghum: Producers planted just 3 percent of the 2010 sorghum crop during the week, leaving progress—at 39 percent complete—4 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. In Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing state, above-average rainfall allowed producers to plant just 3 percent of their crop. Elsewhere, hot, windy weather conditions in South Texas left dryland sorghum showing signs of crop stress.

Rice: Ninety percent of the rice crop was seeded by May 16, fifteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As progress neared completion in Texas and the Delta, producers in California remained busy preparing fields and seeding their crop when weather conditions allowed. Despite progress of 30 percentage points during the week, seeding remained behind normal in California. Nationwide, emergence advanced to 74 percent complete by week's end, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 6 percentage points from last week and 10 points better than this time last year.

Small Grains: Producers had seeded 92 percent of the nation's oat crop by week's end, 6 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. With the exception of the Dakotas, seeding was nearly complete across much of the major growing region. Despite progress of 24 percentage points during the week, overall progress in North Dakota remained nearly one week behind normal. Nationally, 81 percent of the oat crop had emerged, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 78 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 32 points better than this time last year.

Nationally, 75 percent of the barley crop was seeded by May 16, twenty-six percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. In North Dakota, the largest barley-producing state, cool, wet conditions early in the week gave way to favorable weather conditions by week's end, promoting seeding progress of 22 percentage points. Overall, emergence advanced to 43 percent complete by May 16, well ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average.

By week's end, 79 percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 30 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. The most seeding progress was evident in Montana, where warm weather and sunshine allowed producers back into their fields for much of the week. Emergence was rapid across much of the major growing region during the week. By May 16, fifty-five percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged, 34 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Other Crops: Nationwide, 44 percent of the 2010 peanut crop was planted by May 16, five percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers throughout the major growing regions took advantage of mostly ideal weather conditions and planted 12 percent or more of their crop during the week.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 16, 2010

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

Corn Percent Planted

	May 16 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	79	60	60	68
IL	96	94	19	76
IN	86	81	22	68
IA	96	93	89	86
KS	85	72	69	83
KY	94	89	44	79
MI	81	75	38	70
MN	95	94	89	82
MO	85	84	52	73
NE	89	78	91	86
NC	100	97	99	99
ND	58	53	21	60
OH	84	76	37	72
PA	70	54	45	64
SD	56	47	58	62
TN	93	88	78	91
TX	95	85	92	93
WI	78	68	59	69
18 Sts	87	81	61	78

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	May 16 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	51	41	26	42
IL	42	33	1	36
IN	46	35	5	35
IA	53	44	38	40
KS	25	15	13	21
KY	28	11	3	22
LA	58	52	70	69
MI	36	35	14	40
MN	47	40	49	38
MS	85	75	72	84
MO	18	14	8	24
NE	44	26	57	38
NC	20	16	21	21
ND	8	5	3	26
OH	45	35	16	48
SD	9	4	17	16
TN	19	10	7	24
WI	31	20	20	31
18 Sts	38	30	23	35

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	May 16 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	96	100	99
CA	98	97	99	99
CO	6	2	22	26
ID	0	0	0	2
IL	60	43	55	68
IN	50	14	36	41
KS	64	38	62	65
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	64	41	65	74
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	1	0	2	10
NC	97	91	97	97
OH	18	6	9	10
OK	95	87	97	97
OR	3	1	8	12
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	86	72	88	88
WA	5	2	10	15
18 Sts	52	40	54	56

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

Corn Percent Emerged

	May 16 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	6	2	21	21
IL	78	63	6	53
IN	69	52	7	37
IA	66	48	50	42
KS	46	32	34	49
KY	83	76	36	63
MI	45	25	5	23
MN	52	32	36	28
MO	62	53	33	56
NE	36	16	42	37
NC	95	85	88	90
ND	17	8	0	12
OH	60	39	17	36
PA	30	16	22	26
SD	17	5	9	12
TN	84	74	66	79
TX	75	67	74	76
WI	31	13	12	17
18 Sts	55	39	28	39

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

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	May 16 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	38	27	17	28
IL	12	4	0	8
IN	23	9	0	8
IA	8	3	4	5
KS	5	3	1	4
KY	9	4	2	4
LA	48	37	56	57
MI	9	8	1	5
MN	5	1	3	4
MS	71	61	66	75
MO	7	3	0	7
NE	6	1	7	5
NC	9	4	0	3
ND	0	0	0	1
OH	21	8	0	12
SD	0	0	1	1
TN	6	0	0	8
WI	5	0	0	2
18 Sts	13	7	5	9

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

Cotton Percent Planted

	May 16 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	63	44	45	68
AZ	82	80	83	85
AR	71	56	38	67
CA	93	91	92	96
GA	46	27	37	43
KS	6	1	2	6
LA	75	65	85	86
MS	77	51	51	66
MO	89	51	29	68
NC	67	44	60	68
OK	21	14	7	24
SC	65	40	37	51
TN	28	14	9	44
TX	36	27	36	36
VA	70	45	59	69
15 Sts	47	34	39	46

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 16, 2010

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

Sorghum Percent Planted

	May 16 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	98	76	83
CO	24	17	8	15
IL	16	13	0	19
KS	8	5	4	9
LA	94	91	91	91
MO	20	18	8	30
NE	17	8	22	18
NM	10	8	12	8
OK	27	24	10	26
SD	1	1	13	13
TX	75	74	72	66
11 Sts	39	36	35	35

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

Peanuts Percent Planted

	May 16 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	32	12	39	40
FL	48	36	39	37
GA	34	12	31	30
NC	41	20	57	45
OK	57	29	29	39
SC	41	15	19	42
TX	84	56	61	55
VA	40	15	49	44
8 Sts	44	22	39	38

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

Oats Percent Planted

	May 16 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	99	99	99	98
MN	100	98	83	89
NE	99	99	100	99
ND	59	35	45	78
OH	95	93	94	98
PA	97	92	95	96
SD	88	77	85	93
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	100	96	94	91
9 Sts	92	86	86	93

These 9 States planted 64% of last year's oat acreage.

Oats Percent Emerged

	May 16 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	95	90	86	83
MN	94	81	63	63
NE	91	83	99	93
ND	28	12	8	40
OH	85	81	69	82
PA	81	69	73	70
SD	67	46	52	69
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	89	72	74	65
9 Sts	81	71	69	74

These 9 States planted 64% of last year's oat acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	May 16 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	92	81	92	91
MN	99	98	33	76
MT	81	59	66	84
ND	68	53	28	74
SD	92	88	93	95
WA	96	93	94	97
6 Sts	79	67	49	80

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

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	May 16 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	63	50	65	66
MN	95	87	17	42
MT	46	19	19	40
ND	41	24	4	40
SD	70	59	60	78
WA	88	73	75	79
6 Sts	55	38	21	47

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

Barley Percent Planted

	May 16 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	88	77	82	82
MN	99	98	31	73
MT	79	69	58	82
ND	64	42	26	72
WA	93	87	87	94
5 Sts	75	61	49	78

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

Barley Percent Emerged

	May 16 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	51	40	50	55
MN	93	85	18	38
MT	50	32	18	44
ND	28	12	3	35
WA	79	60	55	68
5 Sts	43	28	19	43

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 16, 2010

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

Rice Percent Planted

	May 16 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	97	95	68	84
CA	55	25	75	62
LA	98	96	95	96
MS	96	88	78	90
MO	100	97	56	83
TX	98	95	97	97
6 Sts	90	82	75	83

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

Rice Percent Emerged

	May 16 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	90	82	55	69
CA	5	2	24	23
LA	92	89	86	90
MS	83	74	70	83
MO	85	73	47	65
TX	85	70	94	92
6 Sts	74	67	57	66

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

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	5	45	42	6
CA	0	0	5	30	65
CO	0	3	18	59	20
ID	0	0	9	78	13
IL	6	18	41	32	3
IN	1	3	26	54	16
KS	2	7	28	52	11
MI	1	2	15	61	21
MO	9	22	35	29	5
MT	1	5	29	54	11
NE	0	4	23	66	7
NC	8	22	39	29	2
OH	1	2	21	52	24
OK	3	4	26	54	13
OR	1	5	36	47	11
SD	0	2	15	63	20
TX	1	7	30	48	14
WA	1	4	18	59	18
18 Sts	2	6	26	52	14
Prev Wk	2	6	26	52	14
Prev Yr	13	13	26	38	10

Corn Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	10	35	54	1
IL	2	4	21	58	15
IN	1	3	27	53	16
IA	2	7	36	50	5
KS	0	2	25	66	7
KY	6	7	26	48	13
MI	3	13	46	30	8
MN	0	5	15	70	10
MO	6	13	33	42	6
NE	0	4	20	62	14
NC	2	8	34	52	4
ND	0	5	15	75	5
OH	0	3	30	55	12
PA	0	3	23	58	16
SD	0	4	22	68	6
TN	5	7	26	48	14
TX	0	1	38	55	6
WI	0	2	40	48	10
18 Sts	1	5	27	57	10
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Oats Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	3	17	64	15
MN	0	1	10	69	20
NE	0	1	8	78	13
ND	0	0	18	79	3
OH	0	1	21	66	12
PA	0	0	16	71	13
SD	0	1	14	74	11
TX	5	9	26	47	13
WI	0	1	15	62	22
9 Sts	1	3	18	65	13
Prev Wk	1	3	20	63	13
Prev Yr	13	7	34	38	8

Rice Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	4	29	53	14
CA	0	5	60	30	5
LA	0	3	31	52	14
MS	0	1	20	63	16
MO	0	2	18	65	15
TX	0	0	23	63	14
6 Sts	0	3	33	51	13
Prev Wk	0	5	37	47	11
Prev Yr	1	9	36	45	9

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 16, 2010

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent
Week Ending May 16, 2010

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	40	50	9		NH	0	0	12	44	44
AZ	5	13	27	29	26		NJ	0	0	5	55	40
AR	0	1	34	57	8		NM	7	16	32	44	1
CA	0	0	10	80	10		NY	1	1	20	58	20
CO	1	4	21	62	12		NC	6	16	32	36	10
CT	0	4	19	37	40		ND	0	4	35	55	6
DE	1	13	51	25	10		OH	1	4	20	56	19
FL	0	5	40	50	5		OK	2	8	27	53	10
GA	1	4	30	55	10		OR	1	4	19	64	12
ID	1	6	36	54	3		PA	1	4	25	51	19
IL	0	2	14	64	20		RI	0	0	8	8	84
IN	0	2	19	53	26		SC	5	9	46	39	1
IA	1	4	22	56	17		SD	1	3	14	66	16
KS	2	4	21	63	10		TN	1	7	27	52	13
KY	1	2	25	51	21		TX	3	13	35	40	9
LA	7	20	40	28	5		UT	0	3	28	63	6
ME	0	3	34	55	8		VT	0	0	47	53	0
MD	1	5	22	63	9		VA	1	14	35	46	4
MA	0	0	10	82	8		WA	1	11	33	51	4
MI	2	7	24	54	13		WV	0	16	41	39	4
MN	4	3	22	59	12		WI	0	4	25	53	18
MS	3	15	30	44	8		WY	0	11	21	63	5
MO	1	8	26	55	10		48 Sts	2	7	27	53	11
MT	2	9	44	41	4							
NE	0	1	16	69	14		Prev Wk	1	6	29	54	10
NV	0	9	57	24	10		Prev Yr	5	11	26	46	12

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at http://www.nass.usda.gov.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 6.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 9% short, 88% adequate, and 3% surplus. Corn Emerged 92%, 78% 2009, 86% average. Corn Silked 0%, N/A 2009, N/A Average. Soybeans Planted 39%, 17% 2009, 38% average. Soybeans Emerged 16%, 9% 2009, 21% average. Winter Wheat Headed 90%, 79% 2009, 93% average. Hay Harvested 1st cutting 23%, 34% 2009, N/A average. Percent of Feed Obtained From Pastures 95%, 86% 2009, N/A average. Hay and roughage supplies 7% short, 76% adequate, and 17% surplus Corn Conditions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 70% good and 5% excellent. Soybean Conditions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 16% fair, 84% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 36% fair, 56% good, and 5% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 40% fair, 47% good, and 12% excellent. Pasture and range condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 40% fair, 50% good and 9% excellent. Producers yearned for rainfall at the beginning of the week, until their wish was granted over the weekend with adequate moisture. The US Drought Monitor from May 13, portrayed the state to be 100 percent free from drought compared to 100 percent 3 months ago, and 100 percent a year ago. Daytime highs for the week ranged from 85 degrees in Sand Mountain, to 91 degrees in Belle Mina and Brewton. Overnight lows ranged from 43 degrees in Hamilton to 62 degrees in Mobile Bates. Precipitation totals for the week ranged from no precipitation in areas of District 30, 40, and 60 to 2.60 inches of rainfall in Mobile Bates over a period of 1 day. Wheat was beginning the drying process in central Alabama by changing colors and entering the dough stage. Cotton in low areas of the North had to be replanted because of the rain and cool overnight temperatures a few weeks back.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 15% short, 85% adequate. Subsoil moisture 25% short, 75% adequate. Fieldwork progress was reported as on schedule. Barley planted 60%. Oats planted 10%. Hay supplies 10% short, 90% adequate. Condition of livestock 5% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Pasture and range condition 5% poor, 20% fair, 55% good, 20% excellent. Potato planting was underway in the Mat-Su Valley. Activities included seeding small grains, fertilizing hay and pasture, disking, preparing machinery and irrigation equipment.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly below normal across the State for the week ending May 16, ranging from 8 degrees below normal at Coolidge, Paloma, and Parker to normal at Douglas. The highest temperature of the week was 99 degrees at Buckeye and the lowest reading at 20 degrees occurred at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was reported at 2 of the 22 stations this week. Field work continues to be active with seedless watermelon and potato movement around the State. Cotton planting is complete on 82 percent of the State's acreage. All small grain acreage has reached the head stage and at least 35 percent of the acreage has reached the mature stage. Alfalfa harvesting is active on over two-thirds of the State acreage.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil moisture 13% short, 56% adequate, 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 67% adequate, 23% surplus. Corn emerged 100%, 89% 2009, 93% avg; condition 5% poor, 29% fair, 47% good, 19% excellent. Cotton emerged 51%, 22% 2009, 43% avg. Sorghum emerged 92%, 59% 2009, 69% avg. Farmers were able to make some planting progress last week, in addition to spraying and fertilizing their fields. The entire corn crop was emerged by week's end, 11% ahead of 2009 and 7% ahead of the five-year average. Livestock continued to be in mostly fair to good condition last week, with some reports of improvement. Pasture and range and hay crops were also reported in mostly good condition. Some hay producers are harvesting the first cutting of hay between rain showers.

CALIFORNIA: Winter wheat harvest has started in Southern California. Wheat continued to be harvested for silage in the San Joaquin Valley. Winter forage harvest continued and was either green chopped or cut and baled. Alfalfa harvest for hay and silage continued. Most areas have completed the first cutting. The second cutting is underway. Warmer weather aided crop growth. Oats were harvested in the San Joaquin Valley and corn continued to be planted. Corn plant height ranged from freshly planted to nine inches tall. Cotton fields were sprayed and cultivated. Rice fields were being cultivated, planed, or flooded; growers planted as conditions allowed. Picking of Valencia oranges in the San Joaquin Valley continued normally as the lemon harvest was focused along the coast. The navel orange harvest continued at a slower pace, while the tangerine harvest neared its conclusion in the San Joaquin Valley. The citrus bloom was completed as preparations for planting of new citrus trees were undertaken. The cherry harvest volume from early maturing varieties continued to increase. Harvesting began for early apricot and peach varieties. Fungicide applications and tree thinning were ongoing in prune, plum, nectarine orchards, as well as late variety apricot and peach orchards. Fungicide, herbicide, and fertilizer applications along with irrigation were ongoing in grape vineyards in the Central Valley. The blueberry harvest began in the San Joaquin Valley as the strawberry harvest continued normally. Strawberry plantings were completed in Siskiyou County. Some precautionary miticides and fungicide applications were ongoing in almond orchards, while several growers planned to delay applications until hull split due to continued subdued insect development. There was also normal nut and leaf drop in almond orchards as the crop continued to show good development. Blight and herbicide applications, along with irrigation, were ongoing in walnut orchards. The walnut, pistachio, and pecan blooms continued toward completion. The sweet corn harvest continued in Imperial County with excellent yield and good quality reported. Treatments were applied to the crop to target corn earworm. Melons were also developing well. Garlic and onion growth was very good in Fresno County. Carrots looked good and were fertilized and treated with herbicide and fungicide. Southern Jan Joaquin Valley tomatoes were in the ground and the crop was irrigated, weeded, cultivated, fertilized and fungicides were applied. The growth of vegetables in Tulare County was slowed by the cooler weather, but the planting of tomatoes, peppers and squash continued. In Siskiyou County, producers finished planting the onion crop, and irrigation and weed control were ongoing. Sutter County's field work, preplant herbicide treatments and ground preparation advanced and the planting of tomato transplants resumed. Tomato fields were being planted in San Joaquin County while the asparagus harvest continued. Asparagus continued to be harvested in Merced County as well, alongside the first of the radicchio and parsley crops. The planting of bell pepper, cantaloupe, honeydew, watermelon and tomato fields progressed. Non-irrigated range continued to improve across the state. With the warming temperatures forage continued to mature and gain nutrient strength. There was concern about fire danger this summer with the late rains promoting grass growth in foothill pastures. Livestock are expected to remain on the Sutter Buttes through May due to the good forage conditions. Supplemental feeding of hay and nutrients continued in a few locations. Cattle and sheep grazed idle fields and range. Bees continued to be moved to seed onion fields and alfalfa seed fields. Some dairies and feedlots were still impacted by wet muddy condition remaining from recent storms. The mild temperatures were beneficial to milk production.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.5 days. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 86% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% short, 91% adequate 2% surplus. Barley 97% seeded, 96% 2009, 98 avg,; 80% emerged, 74% 2009, 72% avg. Spring wheat 92% planted, 85% 2009, 83% avg.; 63% emerged, 59% 2009, 49% avg. Winter wheat 79% jointed,

87% 2009, 89% avg. Dry Beans 1% planted, 2% 2009, 3% avg. Dry onions 97% planted, 99% 2009, 98% avg.; condition 27% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Sugarbeets 94% planted, 88% 2009, 94% avg.; 31% up to stand, 33% 2009, 30% avg.; condition 5% poor, 41% fair, 54% good. Summer potatoes 57% planted, 44% 2009, 54% avg.; 6% emerged, 10% 2009, 16% avg. Fall potatoes 80% planted, 61% 2009, 55% avg. Alfalfa 2% 1st cutting, 4% 2009, 5% avg.; condition 3% poor, 31% fair, 41% good, 25% excellent. Most of Colorado experienced precipitation above average for this time of year. Temperatures across the state were lower than normal. Some areas experienced a frost mid-week, however, it is still too early to assess any damage to crops.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 31% short, 61% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, 8% surplus. Hay supplies 16% very short, 2% short, 78% adequate, 4% surplus. Other Hay first cutting 50%, 41% 2009, 33% avg. Alfalfa Hay first cutting 60%, 35% 2009, 35% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 13% poor, 51% fair, 25% good, 10% excellent. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 78% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 17% poor, 19% fair, 55% good, 6% excellent. Barley condition 3% very poor, 17% poor, 20% fair, 60% good, 0% excellent. Corn planted 98%, 47% 2009, 78% avg. Corn emerged 82%, 25% 2009, 49% avg. Soybeans planted 33%, 7% 2009, 14% avg. Soybeans emerged 4%, 3% 2009, 2% avg. Barley planted 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Barley emerged 100%, 100% 2009, 99% avg. Barley turned 1%, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Winter wheat headed 98%, 51% 2009, 65% avg. Cantaloups planted 54%, 12% 2009, 27% avg. Cucumbers planted 38%, 11% 2009, 19% avg. Green Peas planted 100%, 99% 2009, 88% avg. Lima Beans planted 31%, 8% 2009, 9% avg. Potatoes planted 98%, 98% 2009, 97% avg. Snap beans planted 47%, 20% 2009, 32% avg. Sweet Corn planted 61%, 29% 2009, 41% avg. Tomatoes planted 53%, 25% 2009, 31% avg. Watermelons planted 51%, 17% 2009, 33% avg. Apples bloomed 93%, 86% 2009, 96% avg. Peaches bloomed 100%, 99% 2009, 99% avg. Strawberries bloomed 98%, 99% 2009, 95% avg. Strawberries harvested 28%, 26% 2009, 14% avg. Light frost damaged transplants, emerged snap and lima beans. Excessive winds and blowing sand in many fields damaged melon transplants. Dry topsoil in most areas. Farmers irrigating corn.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 15% short, 75% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. Field crops planting resumed in non-irrigated fields due to some rain; dry conditions throughout central and northern areas. Potatoes harvest underway, Hastings area. Ryegrass harvested for hay. Vegetables in northern, central regions progressing well. Except for watermelons, vegetable season to end in the south. Watermelon volumes increasing. Growing conditions continued good. Most packinghouses open. Varieties packed included Valencia, white and colored grapefruit, Honey tangerines. Valencia oranges, grapefruit comprised majority of fruit going to plants. Grove activity included harvesting, mowing, irrigation, psyllid treatment, hedging/topping, brush removal, nutritional spraying. Pasture Feed 5% poor, 40% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Panhandle, north - pasture poor to excellent, most good. Permanent pasture grass growing well with recent rains, temperature in 90s. Pastures improved after rain, additional rain needed to maintain production. Cattle condition improved due to improved pasture. Central - pasture poor to excellent, most fair due to drought in some locations. Southwest - range condition poor to excellent, most good. Most pasture growing well, growth limited in some counties because of drought. Some cattlemen working cattle in preparation for seasonal shipment of feeders. Statewide cattle condition very poor to excellent, most fair to good. Many cows light, still recovering from previous poor pasture.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, 14% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 10% poor, 50% fair, 34% good, 5% excellent. Hay 0% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 57% good, 11% excellent. Onions 0% very poor, 9% poor, 76% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 2% poor, 8% fair, 33% good, 57% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 67% good, 12% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 2% poor, 36% fair, 55% good, 7% excellent. Corn silked 5%, 1% 2009, 1% avg. Soybeans planted 20%, 20% 2009, 19% avg. Soybeans emerged 10%, 8% 2009, 10% avg. Sorghum planted 24%, 19% 2009, 29% avg. Winter wheat headed 97%, 99% 2009, 98% avg. Winter wheat harvested 4%, 2% 2009, 3% avg. Onions harvested 36%, 66% 2009, 61% avg. Peaches harvested 3%, 3% 2009, 5% avg. Producers have taken advantage of the weather conditions in order to get their crops in the fields. Daily average high temperatures ranged from the mid 70's to upper 80's. Low temperatures averaged from the low 50's to mid 60's. Limited precipitation fell at the end of the week. The rainfall average across the state for the week was around a quarter of an inch. Corn is just starting to silk. Soybean and sorghum planting is nearly a quarter complete. Cotton planting is almost halfway complete just ahead of the five year average. Peanut planting is over a third complete and ahead of the five year average. Virtually all of the winter wheat has headed and the first fields have been harvested. Over a third of the onions have been harvested. Other activities for the week included cutting hay, routine care of livestock, fertilizing crops and weed control.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at short levels. Rainfall totals for most gauges dropped throughout the State. Oahu is in especially poor condition in the Waimanalo area where low precipitation brought the Waimanalo Irrigation System to critically low levels. As of May 13th, the irrigation system was at 17.75 feet. It was expected that the State will issue Phase III Critical Low, mandatory water conservation, measures soon as the water level has dropped below the 20 ft threshold. Conditions overall were fair as the drought monitor again showed positive movement, with 32.9 percent of the State being without drought. The positive movement came from an improvement in areas of moderate to severe [D1-D2] drought. Areas under extreme and exceptional [D3-D4] conditions showed no change. Crops were in fair progress with normal, but dry, trade wind weather. No extra ordinary events occurred which would affect crop progress. Irrigation continued as necessary. Vog conditions were poor over the weekend on the Big Island causing some crop damage.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5.6 days. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 15% short, 71% adequate, 14% surplus. Field corn planted 59%, 52% 2009, 60% avg. Field corn emerged 8%, 9% 2009, 20% avg. Winter wheat jointed 43%, 48% 2009, 51% avg. Winter wheat boot stage 2%, 14% 2009, 9% avg. Onions emerged 58%, 100% 2009, 95% avg. Spring wheat jointed 1%, 6% 2009, 4% avg. Barley jointed 1%, 1% 2009, 4% avg. Potatoes planted 74%, 68% 2009, 69% avg. Potatoes emerged 1%, 3% 2009, 6% avg. Oats planted 85%, 83% 2009, 77% avg. Oats emerged 51%, 41% 2009, 48% avg. Dry peas planted 74%, 60% 2009, 78% avg. Dry peas emerged 42%, 11% 2009, 35% avg. Lentils planted 68%, 42% 2009, 72% avg. Lentils emerged 27%, 0% 2009, 26% avg. Dry beans planted 15%, 13% 2009, 29% avg. Dry beans emerged 4%, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Hay and roughage supply 0% very short, 12% short, 64% adequate, 24% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 16% poor, 36% fair, 48% good, 0% excellent. Sugarbeets emerged 65%, 77% 2009, 81% avg. Spring wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 16% fair, 61% good, 23% excellent. Several county extension educators report significant replanting of sugarbeets from damage caused by wind and frost that occurred earlier in the month. Jerome County reports bad weather early in the year delayed sugarbeet planting and then slowed germination which may have saved much of the crop from the recent frost. The Twin Falls County extension reports the first cutting alfalfa may yield lower because of the harsh weather.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.5. Topsoil moisture 44% adequate, 66% surplus. Winter wheat filled 8%, 16% avg; Oats planted 97%, 91% 2009, 97% avg; filled 15%, 1% 2009, 5% avg; condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 5% excellent; Alfalfa first crop 13% cut, 3% 2009, 15% avg; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 61% good, 14% excellent; Red Clover cut 5%, 17% avg; condition 3% poor, 26% fair, 60% good, 11% excellent; Corn condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 58% good, 15% excellent. Temperatures averaged

58.1 degrees statewide, 4.0 degrees below normal. Statewide precipitation averaged 2.25 inches, 1.31 inches above normal. Cooler than normal temperatures with rain spread across much of Illinois last week causing some low land flooding and ponding in fields. Activities included some soybean planting early in the week, applying fertilizer and spraying.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil moisture 56% adequate, 44% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 72% adequate, 26% surplus. Corn planted 86%, 22% 2009, 68% avg. Corn emerged 69%, 7% 2009, 37% avg. Corn condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans planted 46%, 5% 2009, 35% avg. Soybeans emerged 23%, 0% 2009, 8% avg. Winter Wheat jointed 97%, 91% 2009, 96% avg. Winter Wheat headed 50%, 36% 2009, 41% avg. Winter Wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 54% good, 16% excellent. Pasture condition 2% poor, 19% fair, 53% good, 26% excellent. Temperatures ranged from 7o below normal to 4o above normal with a low of 30o and a high of 84o. Total precipitation ranged from 0.07 inches to 2.68 inches. Very little field work was accomplished during the week due to persistent rain showers. Planting of corn is running about 12 days ahead of the 5-year average pace, and soybean planting is about 5 days ahead of the 5-year average. Some corn acreage will need to be replanted due to flooding in low lying areas and also poor emergence due to the recent cool, wet weather. A limited amount of soybean acreage will need to be replanted because of frost damage in some of our northern most counties. Farmers will begin taking the first cutting of hay as soon as weather permits. Other activities included nitrogen applications, repairing equipment, spraying herbicides, mowing roadsides and ditches, moving grain to market and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 68% adequate, 32% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 69% adequate, 30% surplus. Iowa received another round of cool, wet conditions slowing corn emergence and delaying field work. While most corn acres are now planted, concerns of frost damage and flooding have producers watching plant development closely. Several days of dry, warm weather are needed to get the soybean crop planted and finish other spring field work. Below average frost penetration this winter gave weeds an early start as producers struggle to control them. Weekly rainfall and cool temperatures have kept pastures in mostly good to fair condition and stress on cattle relatively low. However, feedlot operators continue to battle muddy pens as cattle struggle to find dry ground to rest.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 11% short, 58% adequate, and 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 73% adequate, 16% surplus. Wheat insect infestation 90% none, 9% light, 1% moderate; Disease infestation 75% none, 20% light and 5% moderate. Sorghum emerged 3%, 0% 2009, 2% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting 20%, 5% 2009, 20% avg. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 89% adequate, and 6% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 2% very short, 7% short, 84% adequate, and 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 80% adequate, and 14% surplus. Precipitation was received across almost all of Kansas last week, with the Eastern half of the state generally receiving over an inch in most areas. The Western half was drier, with most counties receiving less than an inch and a few receiving less than one tenth. The Northeast portion was hit the hardest with many counties receiving between 2 and 4 inches of rain, Jefferson and Leavenworth counties specifically had 4.36 and 4.22 inches, respectively. Cooler than normal temperatures accompanied the showers with the northern half of Kansas having between 8 and 10 degrees colder temps, and even the Southern portion of the State being 2 to 6 degrees cooler than average. Wheat continues to progress as heads emerge, but farmers are concerned about the level of disease in the crop this year. The inclement weather kept field work to a minimum, and the cooler than normal temperatures are slowing the emergence of corn, sorghum, and soybeans. Producers are planting crops, cutting alfalfa, and spraying wheat with fungicides and alfalfa for weevil infestation.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Topsoil moisture 68% adequate, 32% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 75% adequate, 22% surplus. Burley tobacco acreage set 20%. Dark tobacco acreage set 30%. Tobacco set condition 1% poor, 32% fair, 63% good, 4% excellent. Wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 60% good, 17% excellent. Hay crop condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 50% good, 19% excellent. Strawberry production 39% small, 49% medium, 12% large. Precipitation returned to much of the state and continued to inhibit fieldwork.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil moisture 20% very short, 41% short, 33% adequate and 6% surplus. Corn Condition 1% very poor, 16% poor, 32% fair, 46% good, 5% excellent. Hay First Cutting 50%, 32% 2009, and 36% avg. Winter Wheat 100% headed, 100% 2009, 100% avg; 95% turning color, 94% 2009, 93% avg; 2% harvested, 6% 2009, 11 avg; 1% very poor, 13% poor, 50% fair, 35% good, 1% excellent. Spring plowing 99% plowed, 99% 2009, 98% avg. Sugarcane 5% very poor, 16% poor, 51% fair, 21% good, 7% excellent. Livestock 2% very poor, 9% poor, 44% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Vegetable 4% very poor, 12% poor, 44% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Range and pasture 7% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair, 28% good, 5% excellent. Pasture continued to improve from the recent rain.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 19% short, 71% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 17% short, 79% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay supplies 6% very short, 1% short, 90% adequate, 3% surplus. Other Hay first cutting 25%, 19% 2009, 27% avg. Alfalfa Hay first cutting 43%, 28% 2009, 32% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, 9% excellent. Corn condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 73% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 12% poor, 21% fair, 52% good, 14% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 10% fair, 73% good, 12% excellent. Corn planted 84%, 57% 2009, 71% avg. Corn emerged 57%, 29% 2009, 41% avg. Soybeans planted 18%, 7% 2009, 14% avg. Soybeans emerged 3%, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Barley planted 92%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Barley emerged 92%, 100% 2009, 94% avg. Barley turned 16%, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Winter wheat headed 90%, 69%, 67% avg. Cantaloups planted 52%, 38% 2009, 38% avg. Cucumbers planted 35%, 28% 2009, 28% avg. Green Peas planted 95%, 97% 2009, 80% avg. Lima Beans planted 11%, 33% 2009, 29% avg. Potatoes planted 100%, 99% 2009, 99% avg. Snap beans planted 29%, 25% 2009, 26% avg. Sweet corn planted 59%, 30% 2009, 55% avg. Tomatoes planted 50%, 57% 2009, 46% avg. Watermelons planted 43%, 27% 2009, 44% avg. Apples bloomed 100%, 86% 2009, 96% avg. Strawberries bloomed 96%, 83% 2009, 90% avg. Strawberries harvested 23%, 18% 2009, 12% avg. Light frost damaged transplants, emerged snap and lima beans. Excessive winds and blowing sand in many fields damaged melon transplants. Dry topsoil in most areas. Farmers irrigating corn.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Topsoil 1% very short, 4% short, 41% adequate, 54% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 7% short, 52% adequate, 40% surplus. Barley 0% very poor, 1% poor, 63% fair, 30% good, 6% excellent. Barley planted 89%, 76% 2009, 75% avg. Barley emerged 73%, 43% 2009, 47% avg. Oats 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 11% excellent. Oats planted 98%, 85% 2009, 92% avg. Oats emerged 88%, 57% 2009, 71% avg. Potatoes planted 64%, 52% 2009, 56% avg. Potatoes emerged 14%, 7% 2009, 16% avg. Precipitation varied from 0.11 inches eastern Upper Peninsula to 2.08 inches southwest Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 1 degree below normal eastern Upper Peninsula to 7 degrees below normal central Lower Peninsula. Cold and wet conditions put fieldwork at a standstill again this week. Low spots fields have standing water. Frost reported on two days. Damage is expected but extent of it is still unknown. Calving is about half-finished. Continued cool and wet conditions slowed planting across most of State. Corn planting limited by rains across most of State. Many fields with low spots still contain a large amount of standing water. Early planted fields nipped by frost and combined with cold and wet conditions yellowed. Most expected to recover with warmer temperatures. Soybeans planted prior to cool wet weather have not emerged on many fields. Frost did not appear to do too much damage to early emerging fields. Oats and barley stands very good shape. Planting nearing completion. Wheat progressed and Feekes growing stages 7 to 8. Reports of powdery mildew continued some areas. Stands growing well but some unevenness noted.

Alfalfa growing well but has slowed due to cool conditions. Height ranged from 14-18 inches tall. First cutting could get underway southeast when soil dries out. Sugarbeet stands well established. On Sunday, May 9, and Monday, May 10, low temperatures below freezing. Southwest these freezes light, but west central there is expected to be about a 50 percent reduction crop yield potential across all fruit crops. Apples ranged from full bloom to petal fall west central to fruit size of 6 to 8 mm diameter southwest and southeast. Oriental fruit moths trapped high numbers. Peaches shuck west central and Grand Rapids areas, and fruit at 7 to 9 mm diameter southeast. European plums at late petal fall northwest, and fruit 6 to 8 mm diameter southwest. Plum curculio egg laying scars found southwest. Strawberries ranged from starting to bloom with first flowers becoming visible Grand Rapids area to blooming with thimble-size fruit southeast and southwest. Sweet cherries starting to come out of shuck Grand Rapids area, and fruit size 12 to 14 mm diameter with pit hardening beginning southwest. Tart cherries at late petal fall northwest, and fruit 8 to 12 mm diameter southwest. Pear fruit at 7 to 8 mm size northwest and southeast with fruit at about 10 to 12 mm diameter southwest. Pear psylla laying eggs southwest while eggs hatching southeast. Blueberries at full bloom southeast and near full bloom and petal fall southwest and Grand Rapids area. Grapes at late bud burst northwest; shoots about 6 to 9 inches long, and flower clusters visible southwest and southeast. Progress impacted by cooler temperatures, frost and abundant rains. Carrots emerging with acceptable stands. Sweet corn, continued to emerge, however additional growth slow. southwest, tomatoes, cucumbers, zucchini, and yellow squash progressing well under protective low tunnels. Grand Rapids area, tomatoes growing under cover had significant frost damage, as did melons and sweet corn. Potato planting continued as conditions permit. Asparagus harvest has been slowed due to extensive frost. Emerged spears, Oceana County, killed and no new spears have emerged with cooler than normal temperatures. English peas eight to ten inches tall southwest Michigan. Flowering is expected next week. Celery, onions, beets, lettuce, radishes on muck, or other lowland soils, had little frost damage. Cabbage progress continued with cool temperatures. However, fields that treated earlier for maggots have begun to show maggots, as conditions have been good for maggot growth. Snap bean progress continued.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.4. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 4% short, 78% adequate, 16% surplus. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 59% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans 71% land prepared, 66% 2009, 54% avg. Green Peas 89% planted, 81% 2009, 67% avg. Sweet Corn 38% planted, 36% 2009, 29% avg. Potatoes 78% planted, 71% 2009, 76% avg. Canola 92% planted, 4% 2009, 34% avg. Dry Beans 5% planted, 11% 2009, 19% avg. Alfalfa 5% first cutting, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Spring Wheat 4% jointing, 0% 2009, 0% avg.; condition 1% poor, 6% fair, 67% good, 26% excellent. Barley 4% jointing, 0% 2009, 0% avg.; condition 2% poor, 5% fair, 50% good, 43% excellent. Oats 7% jointing, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Sugarbeet condition 3% poor, 18% fair, 71% good, 8% excellent. Steady rains and cool weather early in the week slowed planting but restored needed soil moisture supplies to emerging crops. Precipitation averaged .60 inch above normal statewide. Above average temperatures returned on Friday and continued through the weekend allowing fields to dry and some field work to resume; however producers reported that crops need more warm temperatures to recover from the nearly two-week spell of wet, cool weather.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Soil moisture 3 percent very short, 24 percent short, 61 percent adequate and 12 percent surplus. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 98% emerged, 98% 2009, 99% avg.; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 52% good, 23% excellent. Cotton 77% planted, 51% 2009, 66% avg.; 47% emerged, 38% 2009, 48% avg. Peanuts 31% planted, 34% 2009, 38% avg. Rice 96% planted, 78% 2009, 90% avg.; 83% emerged, 70% 2009, 83% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 63% good, 16% excellent. Sorghum 82% planted, 64% 2009, 81% avg.; 75% emerged, 39% 2009, 68% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 76% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans 85% planted, 72% 2009, 84% avg.; 71% emerged, 66% 2009, 75% avg.; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 61% good, 14% excellent. Winter Wheat 99% heading, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 9% mature, 10% 2009, 13% avg.; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 14% excellent. Hay (harvested-cool) 77%, 59% 2009, 60% avg. Watermelons 96% planted, 98% 2009, 96% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 28% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Blueberries 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 79% good, 13% excellent. Cattle 3% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Pasture 3% very poor, 15% poor, 30% fair, 44% good, 8% excellent. After another week of favorable weather, the planting season in Mississippi is beginning to draw to a close. Storms did blow through, mainly in the north, but their effects were not enough to heavily delay fieldwork across the state. Many farmers are hopeful for another clear week to wrap up their planting.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 1 day. Topsoil moisture, 38% adequate and 62% surplus. Spring tillage 80%, 60% 2009, 75% normal. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, and 10% excellent. Rainfall averaged 3.59 inches during the week across the State. Heavy rainfall limited fieldwork over a majority of the State. Producers are concerned with the need to replant corn due to the continued, cool, damp conditions. Temperatures were 6 to 8 degrees above average in northern third, Bootheel temperatures 1 to 3 degrees above average, remainder 2 to 5 degrees below average.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.5, 4.3 last year. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 1% last year; 12% short, 7% last year; 72% adequate, 79% last year; 15% surplus, 13% last year. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 3% last year; 16% short, 14% last year; 75% adequate, 77% last year; 3% surplus, 6% last year. Field tillage work in progress 5% none, 11% last year; 8% just started, 19% last year; 87% well underway, 70% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% last year; 5% poor, 5% last year; 29% fair, 29% last year; 54% good, 47% last year; 11% excellent, 16% last year. Winter wheat 6% boot stage; 11% last year. Barley 79% planted, 58% last year. Barley 50% emerged, 18% last year. Camelina 89% planted, 77% last year. Camelina 55% emerged, 23% last year. Corn planted 67%, 57% last year. Corn emerged 11%, 2% last year. Dry beans planted 29%, 26% last year. Dry peas planted 91%, 80% last year. Dry peas emerged 43%, 6% last year. Durum wheat 81% planted, 52% last year. Mustard seed planted 90%, 67% last year. Oats 78% planted, 45% last year. Oats emerged 34%; 11% last year. Spring wheat 81% planted, 66% last year. Spring wheat 46% emerged, 19% last year. Sugar Beets 96% planted, 91% last year. Sugar Beets 60% emerged, 45% last year. Precipitation was light in Montana for the week ending May 16th. Nye received the most weekly accumulated precipitation with 1.98 inches. Highs were mostly in the 70s and lows were mostly in the 20s and 30s. Rudyard had the weekly high temperature at 84 degrees. Wisdom had the weekly low temperature at 14 degrees. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 36%, 37% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 41%, 40% last year. Livestock grazing 85% open, 87% last year; 10% difficult, 8% last year; 5% closed, 5% last year. Calving completed 95%, 95% last year. Lambing completed 89%, 90% last year. Cattle and calves moved to summer ranges 39%, 34% last year. Sheep and lambs moved to summer ranges 35%, 49% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 2% very poor, 0% last year; 9% poor, 7% last year; 44% fair, 32% last year; 41% good, 44% last year; 4% excellent, 17% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 90% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 90% adequate, 7% surplus. Both topsoil and subsoil supplies above year ago and average. Winter wheat 60% jointed, 82% 2009, 82% avg. Sorghum 2% emerged, 1% 2009, 1% avg. Dry beans 2% planted, 7% 2009, 2% avg. Alfalfa conditions 1% poor, 11% fair, 74% good, 14% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting 5% complete, 3% 2009,5% avg. Wild hay conditions 1% poor, 12% fair, 75% good, 12% excellent. Temperatures averaged 11 degrees below normal for the week with portions of the western half of the state dropping below freezing. Highs ranged from the low 60s to low 70s. Precipitation fell across all areas of the state in the form of rain or snow. The Panhandle was the coolest, wettest region in the state. Winds were not as prevalent last week. Cold, wet conditions across the state slowed crop growth and progress of field work. Crops in the Panhandle have been impacted the most during the last couple of weeks, with snow again being reported. Sugarbeets will have to be replanted in some areas and winter

wheat was still being evaluated. Corn planting slowed during the week with less than three days suitable for fieldwork. Producers continued to plant soybeans, but progress has not reached the half way mark. Precipitation fell on numerous days across the state. Cattle were moved to spring pastures, but grass growth was slowed.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Early in the week, another cold system blew through the state sending temperatures below normal. Temperatures warmed throughout the rest of the week. Temperatures ranged between two and six degrees below normal. Las Vegas recorded the highest temperature across the State reporting 92 degrees while Winnemucca was second, reporting a high of 80 degrees. Eureka reported a low temperature of 26 degrees. Ely recorded the most precipitation with 1.01 inches. Pasture and range conditions are mostly in fair condition. Greening of pasture conditions continued to improve as temperatures increased. Cattle generally look in good condition. Spring calving is winding down. Sheep lambing is underway. Rangeland grazing was active. Main farm and ranch activities included ditch burning, seeding, and equipment maintenance.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil moisture: 2% very short, 19% short, 76% adequate, and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 80% adequate, and 5% surplus. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, and 14% excellent. Maine Potatoes 60% planted, 25% 2009, 20% average; <5% emerged, 0% 2009, 0% average; condition good/fair. Massachusetts Potatoes 95% planted, 80% 2009, 80% average; 25% emerged, 15% 2009, 15% average; condition good. Rhode Island Potatoes 99% planted, 75% 2009, 75% average; 50% emerged, 5% 2009, 15% average; condition good. Maine Oats 80% planted, 40% 2009, 35% average; 40% emerged, 15% 2009, 5% average; condition good/fair. Maine Barley 85% planted, 40% 2009, 35% average; 40% emerged, 15% 2009, 5% average; condition good/fair. Field Corn 25% planted, 25% 2009, 30% average; <5% emerged, <5% 2009, <5% average; condition excellent/good in New Hampshire, good/fair elsewhere. Sweet Corn 35% planted, 30% 2009, 30% average; 20% emerged, 15% 2009, 15% average; condition good/fair. Shade Tobacco 5% transplanted, <5% 2009, 10% average; condition fair/good. Broadleaf Tobacco 0% transplanted, 0% 2009, 0% average; condition N/A. First Crop Hay <5% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% average; condition good/fair. Apples Early Bloom to Petal Fall north, Full Bloom to Petal Fall central, Petal Fall south; Fruit Set average/below average; condition fair in Connecticut, good/fair elsewhere. Peaches Petal Fall south, Full Bloom to Petal Fall elsewhere; Fruit Set below average in Connecticut, average elsewhere; condition poor/fair in Connecticut and Maine, good elsewhere. Pears Full Bloom to Petal Fall in Massachusetts, Petal Fall elsewhere; Fruit Set below average in Connecticut, average elsewhere; condition poor/fair in Connecticut, good elsewhere. Strawberries Bud Stage to Full Bloom north to central, Petal Fall south; Fruit Set average; condition good/fair. Massachusetts Cranberries Bud Stage; condition good. Highbush Blueberries Bud Stage north to Petal Fall south; Fruit Set average; condition good/fair. Maine Wild Blueberries Early Bloom; Fruit Set average; condition good. The week began partly cloudy and cool, with daytime temperatures ranging from the mid-40s to upper 50s and nighttime temperatures in the upper 20s and 30s. The weather continued unseasonably cold until Thursday with minimum temperatures reaching as low as the low-20s in some areas. All States reported at least one instance of frost. Northern States and southern States experienced the coldest maximum temperatures during Monday and Wednesday respectively. Precipitation fell on Thursday and Friday with the highest amounts being reported in southern New England. Temperatures warmed up to normal levels by Friday and remained in the 60s and 70s with the exception of the cooler northernmost areas of New Hampshire and Maine. Total rainfall for the week ranged from 0.01 to 0.92 inches. Farmers were busy protecting from frosts, spreading manure, liming and fertilizing fields, plowing and disking, planting field corn, sweet corn, grains, potatoes, and planting and harvesting cool season vegetable crops.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 95% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 90% adequate, 10% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall for the week in most localities. Temperatures were below normal across most of the Garden State. Farmers continued fieldwork when weather permitted. Corn and soybean planting progressed. Hay harvesting began in northern localities. Spring vegetables harvested included asparagus, lettuce, and spinach. There were reports of light frost and wind damages to vegetable plants and fruit. Peaches and blueberries continued to size in South Jersey. Strawberries approached mid-harvest. Other activities included spraying pesticides, moving rye for straw, and greenhouse work.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 35% short, 51% adequate. Wind damage 15% light, 14% moderate, 7% severe. Freeze damage 5% light, 6% moderate. Alfalfa 3% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 23% excellent; 61% of first cutting complete. Corn 6% poor, 20% fair, 67% good, 7% excellent; 62% planted, 18% emerged. Irrigated winter wheat 27% fair, 45% good, 28% excellent; 25% grazed, 73% headed. Dry winter wheat 5% poor, 23% fair, 72% good; 42% grazed, 68% headed. Total winter wheat 3% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent; 35% grazed, 70% headed. Chile 3% poor, 32% fair, 28% good, 37% excellent; 92% planted. Lettuce 30% fair, 37% good, 33% excellent. Onion 14% fair, 65% good, 21% excellent. Pecan 1% fair, 62% good, 37% excellent; 99% average nut set, 1% heavy nut set. Cattle 6% very poor, 10% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 4% excellent. Sheep 15% very poor, 18% poor, 17% fair, 44% good, 6% excellent. Range and pasture 7% very poor, 16% poor, 32% fair, 44% good, 1% excellent. A cold front ushered dry and windy conditions on Monday around the state of New Mexico. Another cold front moved in on Friday bringing cooler Temperatures and showers and thunder-storms East of the central mountain chain. Some rainfall amounts, Los Alamos 0.98, Clovis 1.08, Gran Quivira 0.38, Raton 0.38 and Las Vegas 0.29. Average temperatures across the state for the week were below normal.

NEW YORK: Days suitable 4.6. Soil moisture was rated 3% short, 78% adequate, and 19% surplus. Pastures were rated 1% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, and 20% excellent. Corn planted 58%; 54% 2009; 55% average. Oats 95%; 93% 2009; 91% average. Potatoes 57%; 68% 2009; 56% average. Soybeans 12%; 22% 2009; 20% average. Condition of winter wheat rated 1% poor, 11% fair, 61% good, and 27% excellent. Oats 10% fair, 71% good, and 19% excellent. Apple development 96% full bloom; 79% 2009 and 95% petal fall; 54% 2009. Peaches 97% full bloom; 78% 2009 and 96% petal fall; 69% 2009. Sweet cherries 95% full bloom; 94% 2009 and 88% petal fall; 88% 2009. Many producers throughout the state were concerned that strawberries, grapes, and peaches were adversely affected after frost advisories and freeze warnings were issued. Sweet corn planted 19%; 70% last week, 39% 2009, 40% average. Onions 75%; 70% last week; 95% 2009. Cabbage 25%; 16% last week; 35% 2009; 24% average. Snap beans 12%; 10% last week; 8% 2009; 24% average. Temperatures averaged from the low 40's to the upper 50's for the week across the state with most locations 5 to 10 degrees below average. Precipitation was above normal across most portions of western New York with all other areas showing below average rainfall totals.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 6.0 days suitable for field work the week ending May 16, compared to 6.3 from the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 22% very short, 27% short, 46% adequate and 5% surplus. Activities for the week include the harvesting of cabbage and cutting of hay. Much needed rain the northern part of the state has helped crop but dry weather continues to deplete soil moisture in the Coastal Plain Region. Average temperatures were above normal, ranging from 63 to 73 degrees.

NORTH DAKOTA: There were 3.3 days suitable for fieldwork this past week. Topsoil moisture supplies were rated 3% short, 78% adequate, and 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were rated 2% short, 80% adequate, and 18% surplus. Durum wheat 37% planted, 24% 2009, 55% average; 11% emerged, 3% 2009, 23% average. Canola 49% planted, 21% 2009, 60% average; 14% emerged, 3% 2009, 21% average. Dry edible beans 8% planted, 0% 2009, 9% average. Dry edible peas 84% planted, 56% 2009, 83% average; 24% emerged, 4% 2009, 34% average.

Flaxseed 24% planted, 12% 2009, 48% average; 2% emerged, 1% 2009, 13% average. Potatoes 64% planted, 11% 2009, 47% average; 11% emerged, 1% 2009, 5% average. Sugarbeets 69% emerged, 5% 2009, 28% average. Pastures and ranges were rated 95% growing, and 5% still dormant. Pastures and range conditions were rated 4% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 6% excellent. Stockwater supplies were rated 2% short, 90% adequate, 8% surplus. Cool, wet conditions which delayed fieldwork early in the week gave way to more favorable conditions by the weekend. Although activities were limited throughout the majority of the week, producers were still able to make significant planting progress.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 1.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 43% adequate, 55% surplus. Apples 2% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Peaches 3% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Corn 0% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 12% excellent. Hay 2% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 52% good, 15% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 66% good, 19% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 1% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 12% excellent. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 19% excellent. Strawberries 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 60% good, 17% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 52% good, 24% excellent. Corn 84% planted, 37% 2009, 72% avg. Corn emerged 60%, 17% 2009, 36% avg. Soybeans planted 45%, 16% 2009, 48% avg. Soybeans emerged 21%, 0% 2009, 12% avg. Winter wheat 93% jointed, 89% 2009, 92% avg. Winter wheat headed 18%, 9% 2009, 10% avg. Oats 95% planted, 94% 2009, 98% avg. Oats 85% emerged, 69% 2009, 82% avg. Oats 3% headed, 1% 2009, 2% avg. Alfalfa hay 10% 1st cutting, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Other hay 6% 1st cutting, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Peaches 82% full bloom, 77% 2009, 93% avg. Apples 82% full bloom, 85% 2009, 96% avg. Cucumbers 27% planted, 12% 2009, 6%avg. Strawberries 9% harvested, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Potatoes 57% planted, 61% 2009, 75% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 15% short, 62% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 15% short, 71% adequate, 9% surplus. Wheat soft dough 41% this week, 17% last week, 49% last year, 54% average. Rye condition 4% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent; soft dough 42% this week, 20% last week, 65% last year, 75% average. Oats condition 7% very poor 5% poor, 36% fair, 45% good, 7% excellent; jointing 90% this week, 83% last week, 91% last year, 91% average; headed 46% this week, 33% last week, 53% last year, 55% average; soft dough 10% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Corn condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 86% good, 4% excellent; planted 95% this week, 90% last week, 82% last year, 91% average; emerged 76% this week, 65% last week, 63% last year, 72% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 77% this week, 76% last week, 69% last year, 67% average. Soybean seedbed prepared 70% this week, 69% last week, 60% last year, 69% average; planted 31% this week, 24% last week, 17% last year, 28% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 93% this week, 91% last week, 87% last year, 94% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 93% this week, 87% last week, 81% last year, 93% average. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor 2% poor, 28% fair, 59% good, 10% excellent; 1st cutting 73% this week, 57% last week, 24% last year, 58% average. Other hay condition 1% very poor 6% poor, 31% fair, 53% good, 9% excellent; 1st cutting 29% this week, 23% last week, 14% last year, 26% average. Watermelons planted 82% this week, 55% last week, 37% last year, 67% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent. Livestock conditions continue to rate mostly in the good to fair range. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $118 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $109 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 82% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 13% short, 72% adequate, 15% surplus. Barley planted 93%, 93% 2009, 95% average. Barley emerged 79%, 82% 2009, 80% average. Spring wheat emerged 93%, 89% 2009, 89% average. Winter Wheat Condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 36% fair, 47% good, 11% excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 12% poor, 37% fair, 47% good, 4% excellent. Barley Condition 0% very poor, 9% poor, 21% fair, 61% good, 9% excellent. Range & Pasture 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, 12% excellent. It was a warmer, drier week across the State. High temperatures ranged from 86 degrees in Hermiston, down to 57 degrees in Crescent City. Low temperatures ranged from 25 degrees in Agency Lake up to 46 degrees in Portland. Only seven of forty-three stations reported more than 2 days of precipitation, & only eight received more than 0.5 inches in the week. Although seasonal precipitation remained behind normal cumulative levels in most counties, the sunshine was welcome as it stimulated plant growth. Twelve stations experienced sub-freezing temperatures, including all South Central stations, while thirty-seven stations reached 70 degrees or more & ten stations at least 80 degrees. Weather in the Willamette Valley warmed up to more normal temperatures. Rust was evident in many winter wheat fields in the Valley. Fescue & Orchardgrass were heading in Benton & Linn counties. Growers began cutting Red Clover fields & Crimson clover was at 15 – 20 percent bloom, brightening the landscape in Washington County. Hops started to climb the twine in Marion County. Jackson County reported hay fields were growing well with the spring rains. Field corn & potatoes continued to be planted throughout the State. Favorable weather conditions across the State kept vegetable growers busy with ground preparation & planting. Fungicides continued to be sprayed on orchards, vineyards, & berry fields. In Douglas County, cherries, peaches, & nectarines looked good. In Lane County raspberries, blueberries, & grapes were progressing nicely. Strawberries were available at local markets. Warmer temperatures allowed gardeners to plant vegetable starts & other spring ornamental plants, thus keeping Greenhouses & Nurseries busy. Cattle & calves were doing well on spring pastures. Grasses in Western counties continued good growth. Eastern counties were expecting to see more growth after experiencing some moisture & warmer weather this past week. Wasco County reported browning of rangeland hills.

PENNSYLVANIA: 3 days suitable for fieldwork. Soil moisture 3% short, 82% adequate, 15% surplus. Spring Plowing 86%, 82% Pr. Yr., 87% Avg. Corn planted 70%, 45% Pr. Yr., 64% avg. Corn emerged 30%, 22% Pr. Yr., 26% Avg. Corn Height, 3 inches, 1 in. Pr. Yr., 1 in. Avg. Barley headed 88%, 72% Pr. Yr., 83% Avg. Barley yellow 5%, 4% Pr. Yr., 5% Avg. Winter Wheat headed 53%, 32% Pr. Yr., 36% Avg. Oats planted 97% complete, 95% Pr. Yr., 96% Avg. Oats emerged 81%, 73% Pr. Yr., 70% Avg. Soybeans planted 34%, 16% Pr. Yr., 29% Avg. Soybeans emerged 7%, 6% Pr. Yr., 5% Avg. Potatoes planted 67%, 45% Pr. Yr., 61% Avg. Alfafa first-cutting 29%, 17% Pr. Yr., 17% Avg. Timothy/Clover first-cutting 6%, 3% Pr. Yr., 4% Avg. Corn crop condition 3% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Wheat crop condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Oats condition 16% fair, 71% good, 13% excellent. Alfafa Stand condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 59% good, 23% excellent. Timothy/Clover Stand condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 63% good, 21% excellent. Quality of hay made 7% poor, 38% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 19% excellent. Peach condition is 3% fair, 64% good, 33% excellent. Apple condition 21% fair, 67% good, 12% excellent. Weather conditions were not ideal for field activities throughout most of the week. There were widespread cold temperatures and scattered reports of frost. At the end of the week, some parts of the state experienced thunderstorms accompanied by hail. Primary field activities were plowing, planting corn and soybeans, and cutting ryelage and haylage.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 19% very short, 51% short, 30% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 3% very poor, 6% poor, 38% fair, 49% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat 3% very poor, 13% poor, 48% fair, 36% good, 0% excellent. Oats 3% very poor, 8% poor, 50% fair, 38% good, 1% excellent. Tobacco 3% very poor, 4% poor, 63% fair, 26% good, 4% excellent. Hay 4% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 44% good, 2% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 7% fair, 85% good, 8% excellent. Snapbeans, fresh 0% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 57% good, 10% excellent. Cucumbers, fresh 0% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 69% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 61% good, 5% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 71% good, 5% excellent. Cantelopes 0% very poor,

3% poor, 35% fair, 57% good, 5% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 75% good, 1% excellent. Corn planted 100%, 99% 2009, 100% avg. Corn emerged 97%, 95% 2009, 96% avg. Soybeans planted 34%, 16% 2009, 22% avg. Soybeans emerged 25%, 5% 2009, 6% avg. Winter wheat headed 99%, 99% 2009, 99% avg. Winter wheat turning color 59%, 45% 2009, 50% avg. Winter wheat ripe 5%, 3% 2009, 4% avg. Oats planted 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Oats emerged 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Oats headed 99%, 100% 2009, 98% avg. Tobacco transplanted 99%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Hay grain hay 66%, 77% 2009, 72% avg. Snapbeans, fresh planted 97%, 99% 2009, 98% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 99%, 94% 2009, 97% avg. Watermelons planted 97%, 97% 2009, 96% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 99%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Cantelopes planted 93%, 94% 2009, 94% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 68% adequate, 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 65% adequate, 33% surplus. Winter wheat boot 27%, 13% 2009, 34% avg. Barley seeded 76%, 81% 2009, 87% avg. Barley emerged 51%, 53% 2009, 58% avg. Barley 1% poor, 11% fair, 86% good, 2% excellent. Spring wheat 1% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 68% good, 12% excellent. Sorghum emerged 1% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 2%,2009. Alfalfa hay 2% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 85% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% short, 70% adequate, 29% surplus. Cattle moved to pasture 50% complete. Calving 92% complete. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 68% good, 16% excellent. Lambing 96% complete. Sheep condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 10% fair, 59% good, 26% excellent. Rain and cold temperatures hindered crop progress and planting. Some areas reported freezing temperatures along with some snowfall, while most reported rain for most of the week.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 68% adequate, and 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 70% adequate, and 26% surplus. Winter Wheat 91% headed, 95% 2009, 96% average; 4% Turning Color, 0% 2009, 12% average; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 19% excellent. Pastures 1% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent. Tobacco 16% transplanted, 8% 2009, 19% average. Hay 19% first cutting, 8% 2009, 23% average; 3% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent. Although water levels have receded in most parts of the state affected by recent flooding, many acres of farm land are still under water and not in condition for planting crops or harvesting hay. West and Middle Tennessee received above-normal precipitation last week, slowing down the process of drying out saturated fields. Many farmers in East Tennessee have been able to cut hay. Tobacco has been transplanted in areas which are dry enough. Strawberry harvest is underway. Farmers in flood areas have been busy last week tending to their cattle and repairing broken fences. Temperatures averaged a few degrees above normal. Precipitation levels were above normal in West Tennessee and below normal in East Tennessee.

TEXAS: Topsoil moisture was mostly short to adequate. Statewide wheat and oat conditions were mostly fair to good. Statewide corn condition was mostly fair to good. Sorghum condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Texas received rainfall in most areas of the state with rainfall totals ranging from 0.01 inch up to 10.0 inches. In the Southern High Plains many wheat fields have been cut and baled for hay. In the Blacklands the corn that has been planted is looking good but more rainfall is needed. In South Texas Dry land sorghum showing slight signs of stress due to hot, windy conditions for most of the week. Topsoil moisture was mostly short to adequate.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 5. Subsoil Moisture 6% very short, 15% short, 78% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 0% very short, 7% short, 82% adequate, 11% surplus. Winter Wheat headed 4%, 9% 2009, 9% avg. Winter Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 8% excellent. Spring Wheat planted 98%, 95% 2009, 95% avg. Spring Wheat emerged 74%, 49% 2009, 78% avg. Spring Wheat, Very Poor 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Barley planted 95%, 88% 2009, 88% avg. Barley emerged 80%, 48% 2009, 68% avg. Barley Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 72% good, 10% excellent. Oats planted 84%, 81% 2009, 83% avg. Oats emerged 58%, 47% 2009, 51% avg. Corn planted 48%, 53% 2009, 52% avg. Corn emerged 14%, 10% 2009, 16% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 8% fair, 74% good, 15% excellent. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 69% good, 14% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 0% very short, 5% short, 95% adequate, 0% surplus. Sheep Sheared On Farm 90%, 91% 2009, 84% avg. Sheep Sheared On Range 88%, 80% 2009, 77% avg. Ewes Lamb On Range 80%, 64% 2009, 77% avg. Apples Full Bloom Or Past 60%, 79% 2009, 92% avg. Sweet Cherries full Bloom Or Past 83%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Tart Cherries full Bloom Or Past 77%, 100% 2009, 99% avg. Peaches, Full Bloom Or Past 90%, 100% 2009, 97% avg. Various storms across Utah brought a mixture of rain, mountain snow, and cool temperatures. Soil moisture content increased from the previous week. Topsoil moisture was rated 14 percent short, 83 percent adequate, and 4 percent surplus. Box Elder and Utah Counties farmers continued this week to irrigate winter wheat and alfalfa. Farmers were also busy completing corn and safflower planting. Field crops look good, but are behind in development this year due to the cold spring. Dryland wheat crop received much needed moisture during the week. Some early planted fall wheat is nearing the boot stage. Reports came in regarding frost damage from the previous week to the fruit crop in the Perry - Willard area. A good number of sweet cherries and apricots were severely damaged. Peach blossoms suffered damage to around half of the crop. Cache County growers were pleased with a good rainstorm early in the week; though it did stop fieldwork for a few days. Due to unseasonably cool temperatures most crops are not growing as quickly as desired. Growers are confident of accelerated growth in the coming weeks with warmer temperatures and timely rains. Many local farmers made good progress on planting corn early in the week. Morgan and Weber Counties have seen cold and wet weather which has put the first alfalfa crop about one week behind. Carbon County reported that cool temperatures have slowed down fruit tree blossom. Most apples are just coming into blossom. High winds through April and early May have depleted topsoil moisture reserves. Recent light rains were insufficient to do much for soil moisture. San Juan County wheat stands are thin due to winter kill and poor establishment last fall. Safflower and spring wheat planting is nearing completion. Summit and Wasatch County farmers are working on spring tillage and planting. Cool wet weather has slowed pasture and alfalfa growth. Soil moisture levels are adequate, no additional irrigation is needed at this time. Beaver County farmers are planting new alfalfa and irrigating crops. Box Elder and Beaver County livestock producers are getting ready to move their stock to summer ranges in the next couple of weeks. Calves are almost all branded and vaccinated and most of them look good. Sheep producers are just about finished with lambing and will be docking sheep this week and next. Sheep herds will be moved to summer ranges in the next few weeks. Black grass bug damage to rangelands is still a major concern, as well as, grasshoppers which are currently hatching. Cache County ranchers and dairymen are very pleased with prices for feeder cattle, and cull cows. Livestock are all very healthy. Utah and Carbon County livestock and pastures are in good condition. Duchesne County producers have begun to feed hay to cattle due to slow pasture growth. Summit and Wasatch County cattle have moved from winter ranges and are heading to private ranges for the next month, before returning to forest permit land. Sheep have arrived from winter ranges and are doing well. Calving and lambing is nearing completion.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 41% short, 50% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 34% short, 60% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture 1% very poor, 14% poor, 35% fair, 46% good, 4% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 11% excellent. Other Hay 1% very poor, 12% poor, 44% fair, 39% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 1% very poor, 2% poor, 33% fair, 50% good, 14% excellent. Corn planted 86%; 78% 2009; 82% 5-yr avg. Corn emerged 70%; 60% 2009; 61% 5-yr avg. Corn 29% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans planted 26%; 16% 2009; 17% 5-yr avg. Soybeans emerged 13%; 7% 2009; 2% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat headed 94%; 86% 2009; 50% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 1% very poor, 5% poor, 39% fair, 52% good, 3% excellent. Barley 1% very poor, 4% poor,

42% fair, 50% good, 3% excellent. Tobacco Greenhouse 38% fair, 40% good, 22% excellent. Tobacco Plantbeds 76% fair, 17% good, 7% excellent. Flue-cured tobacco transplanted 74%; 57% 2009; 67% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco transplanted 21%; 9% 2009; 10% 5-yr avg. Dark Fire-cured tobacco 35%; 26% 2009; 28% 5-yr avg. Peanuts planted 40%; 49% 2009; 44% 5-yr avg. Cotton planted 70%; 59% 2009; 69% 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 25% fair, 75% good. Apples 60% fair, 32% good, 8% excellent. Peaches 20% fair, 57% good, 23% excellent. Grapes 1% poor, 20% fair, 59% good, 20% excellent. Oats seeded 100%; N/A 2009; N/A 5-yr avg. Oats 62% fair, 38% good. Scattered amounts of rain across the Commonwealth offered some relief from last week dry conditions. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.5. Corn planted progress slowed due to the rainfall. In some areas of the state drought like conditions prevailed. Wheat and barley stands remained strong in spite of the dry weather conditions. There were no major signs of diseases but minor signs of drought stress on the crops. Hay cutting was in full progress with average to good yields.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.6. Topsoil moisture conditions were 3 percent very short, 16 percent short, 71 percent adequate and 10 percent surplus. Warmer than normal temperatures and limited precipitation were welcomed by producers across the State. In the eastern region, warmer weather sped growth on cereal grain crops and hay. In Franklin County, field corn, beans and potato planting continued. Rust had been discovered on several wheat varieties in Walla Walla County. Haylage has been harvested in the west earlier than expected, with many bunkers already full. Christmas tree growers completed fertilizer applications and continued to monitor for aphids. In Chelan County, wind was realized as a disruption to critical timings of post-bloom fruit thinners. Warmer weather followed by rain also triggered fire blight infection and control programs in Chelan County. In the Yakima Valley, cherry and grape growers continued to report yield impacts due to cold spring temperatures. In western Washington, strawberries were in full bloom and raspberries were beginning to blossom. A few additional asparagus growers in Franklin County reported production loss from the previous wind storm. Range and pasture conditions were 1 percent very poor, 11 percent poor, 33 percent fair, 51 percent good and 4 percent excellent On the east side, livestock operators prepared to send cattle to pasture as rangeland condition improved. Shellfish growers continued seed set operations and had limited harvest of oysters and clams.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 4. Topsoil moisture was 2% very short, 9% short, 78% adequate and 11% surplus compared with 67% adequate and 33% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting was 90%, 84% in 2009, 85% 5-year avg. Hay and roughage supplies were 22% short, 76% adequate and 2% surplus compared with 16% short, 80% adequate and 4% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 10% short and 90% adequate compared to 10% short and 90% adequate last year. Corn conditions were 23% fair, 73% good, and 4% excellent. Corn was 72% planted, 47% in 2009, 59% 5-year avg. Corn emerged was 44%, 17% in 2009, 19% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 59% planted, 21% in 2009, 23% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 19% emerged, comparison data not available. Winter wheat conditions were 27% fair, 72% good and 1% excellent. Winter wheat was 84% headed, 50% in 2009, 31% 5-year avg. Oats were reported as 4% poor, 31% fair, 60% good and 5% excellent. Oats were 94% planted, 82% in 2009, 79% 5-year avg. Oats were 82% emerged, 56% in 2009, 51% 5-year avg. Hay was reported 4% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 53% good and 5% excellent. Apple conditions were 21% fair, 69% good and 10% excellent. Peaches were 19% fair, 70% good and 11% excellent. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 26% fair, 68% good and 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 31% fair, 66% good and 2% excellent. Scattered frosts early in the week were followed by warmer temperatures and slow moving storms that caused flooding in some areas. Farming activities included working in home gardens, cutting and wrapping hay and small grain hay, repairing fences, and performing maintenance on equipment.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 69% adequate, and 21% surplus. Average temperatures last week ranged from 4 degrees to 8 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 57 to 60 degrees. Lows averaged from 38 to 42 degrees. Precipitation ranged from 0.61 inches in Green Bay to 2.29 inches in Milwaukee. Corn planted was 78 percent complete, which is 10 percentage points above the five-year average. Corn emerged was 31 percent complete, which is 14 percentage points above the five-year average. Soybeans planted was 31 percent complete, which is 11 percentage points above this time last year. Soybeans emerged was 5 percent complete. Oats emerged was 89 percent complete, which is 24 percentage points above the five-year average. Spring tillage was 88 percent complete. Alfalfa and winter wheat continue to look good. Potato planting continues across the state. The past week brought some needed moisture across the state, but wet fields slowed planting. Cool temperatures slowed growth of many crops. Frost occurred in some areas and damaged many blossoms on apple and other fruit trees. Many ginseng growers in Marathon County continued to assess damage received from wet snow that fell the previous weekend.

WYOMING: 3% planted. Corn progress 66% planted. Sugar beet progress 90% planted, 23% emerged. Winter wheat condition 19% fair, 80% good, 1% excellent. Crop Insect infestation 83% none, 17% light. Spring calves born 92%. Farm flock ewes lambed 93%. Farm flock sheep shorn 93%. Range flock ewes lambed 52%. Range flock sheep shorn 81%. Calf losses 24% light, 73% normal, 3% heavy. Lamb losses 18% light, 81% normal, 1% heavy. Cattle moved to summer pastures 27%. Sheep moved to summer pastures 23%. Range and pasture condition 11% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, 5% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 3% short, 93% adequate, 3% surplus. This spring has been a mixed bag of weather tricks, as moisture was again welcomed across much of the state last week. The cool temperatures that continue to accompany the moisture have slowed the growth of both crops and rangeland grasses. Reports from Big Horn and Fremont Counties indicate that some sugar beets will have to be replanted and Carbon County reported some ewe and calf losses due to wet, cold snow storms. Irrigation water is nearing release and while levels are still low in some areas, the recent rain and snow should provide some relief. Activities included lambing and calving, field work continues, branding of calves, moving livestock to summer pasture.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 9 - 15, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Heavy rain slowed summer crop planting in southern Europe, while a late-season freeze threatened winter crops in the United Kingdom.

WESTERN FSU: Dry, unseasonably warm weather over eastern growing areas reduced soil moisture for winter grains, while beneficial showers arrived in western portions of the region.

EASTERN FSU: Dry, warm conditions over western spring grain areas contrasted with cool, favorably wetter weather in eastern Kazakhstan and Russia's Siberia District.

MIDDLE EAST: Scattered, mostly light showers were beneficial for reproductive to filling winter grains.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Light showers favored late-filling winter wheat and barley in central and eastern crop districts, but slowed winter grains maturation in Morocco and western Algeria.

SOUTH ASIA: Light pre-monsoon showers continued in far southern and eastern India, while hot weather prevailed throughout the region.

EAST ASIA: Cool weather continued to delay planting of soybeans and corn in northern China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers remained confined to the southern portions of the region, while light pre-monsoon showers added to moisture supplies in eastern Thailand.

AUSTRALIA: Following a long dry spell, widespread rain overspread the Western Australia wheat belt, providing a needed boost in topsoil moisture for winter grain planting.

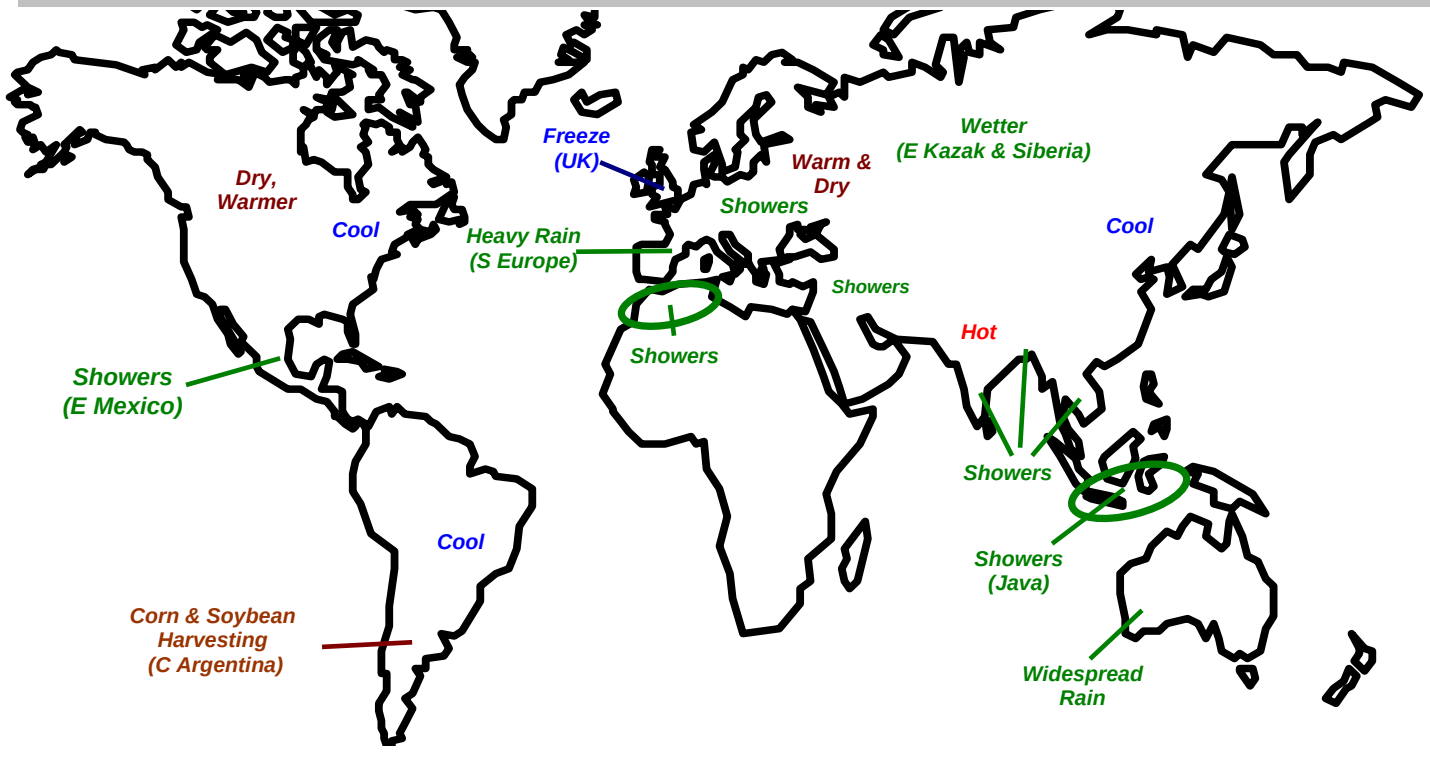
ARGENTINA: Dry weather supported harvesting of corn and soybeans.

BRAZIL: Cool, dry weather slowed growth of winter wheat and corn.

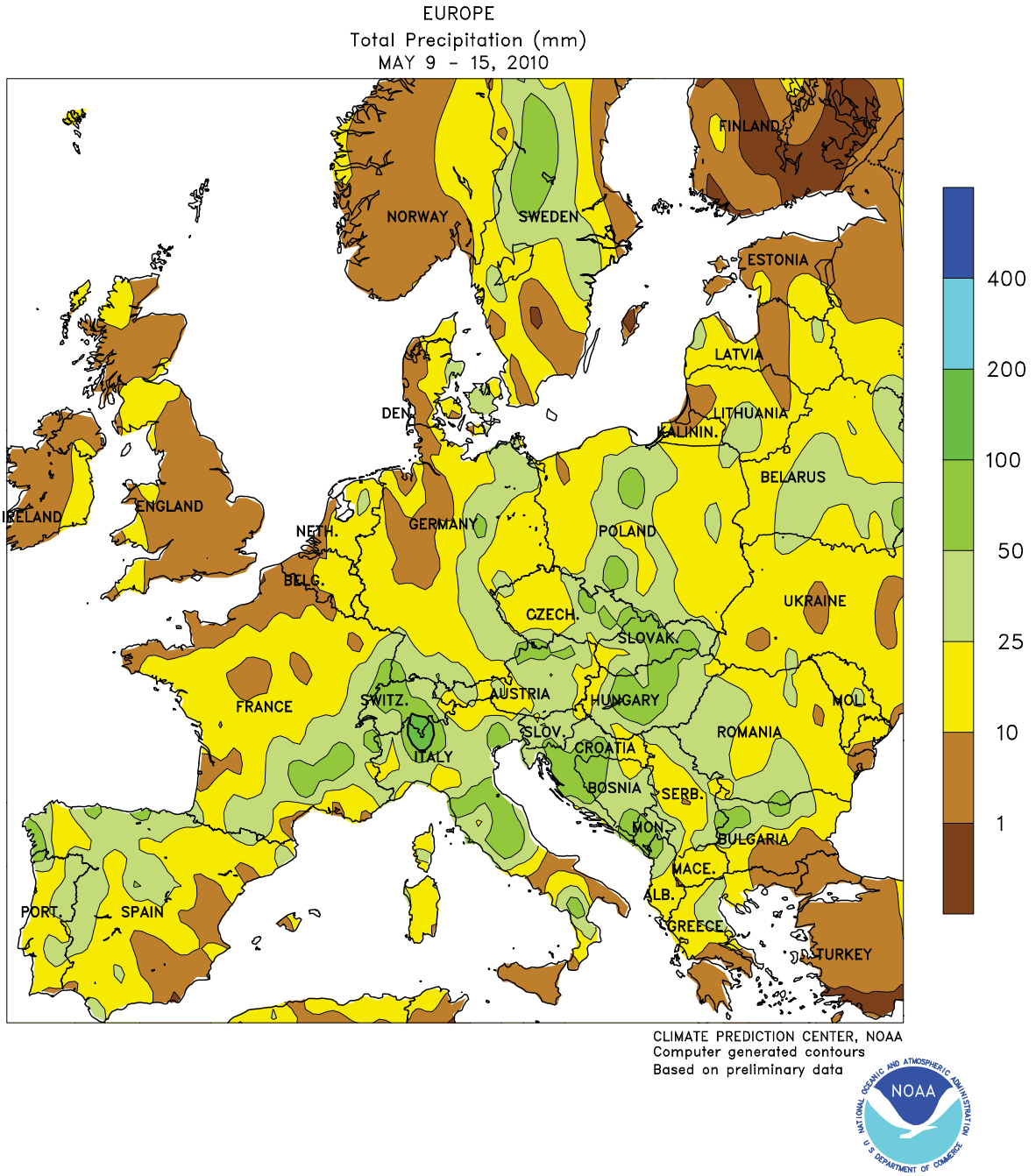
MEXICO: Scattered showers brought some relief from dryness to the southern plateau.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Dry weather spurred planting of spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Cool, showery weather slowed development of crops and pastures.

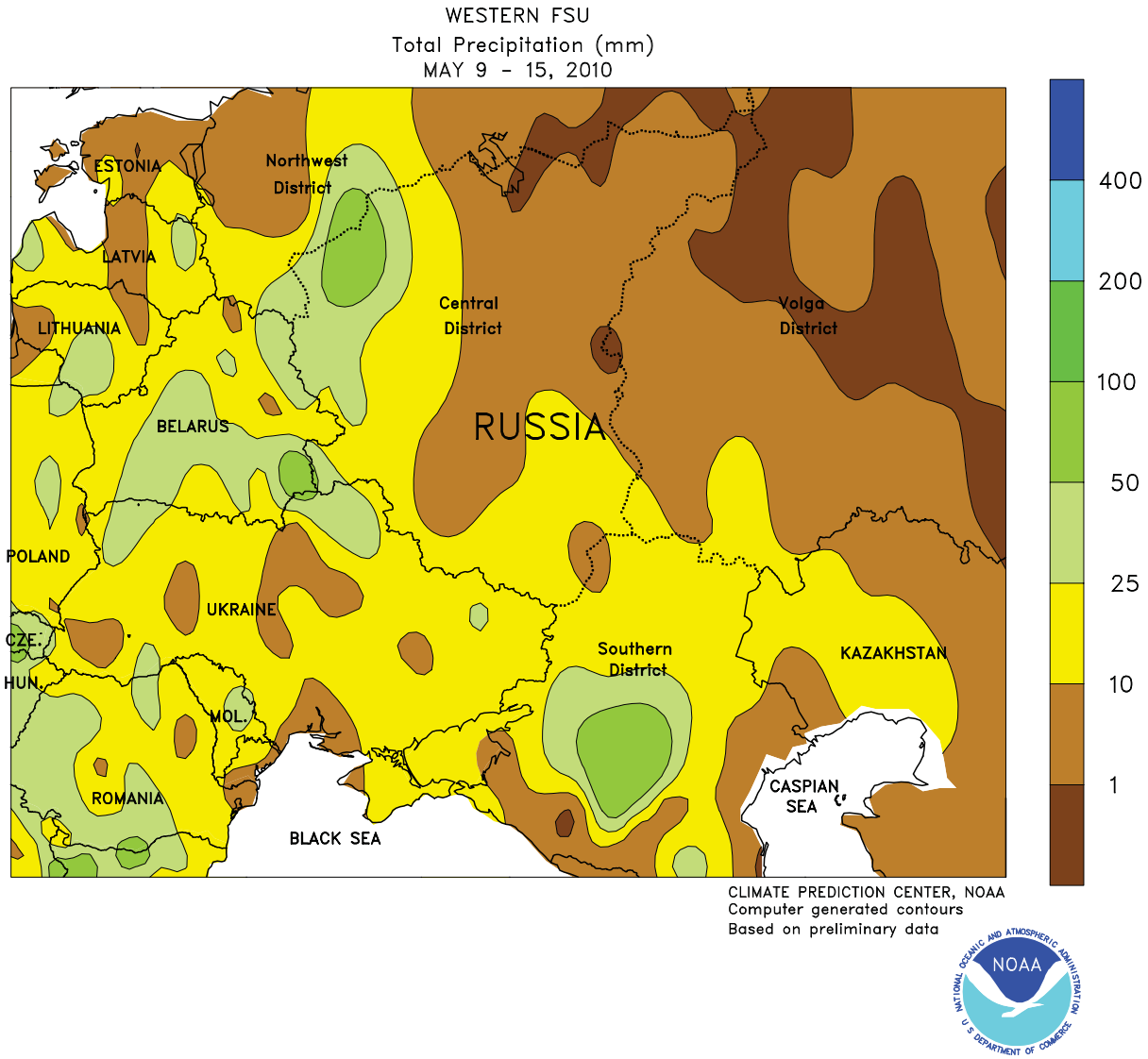


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



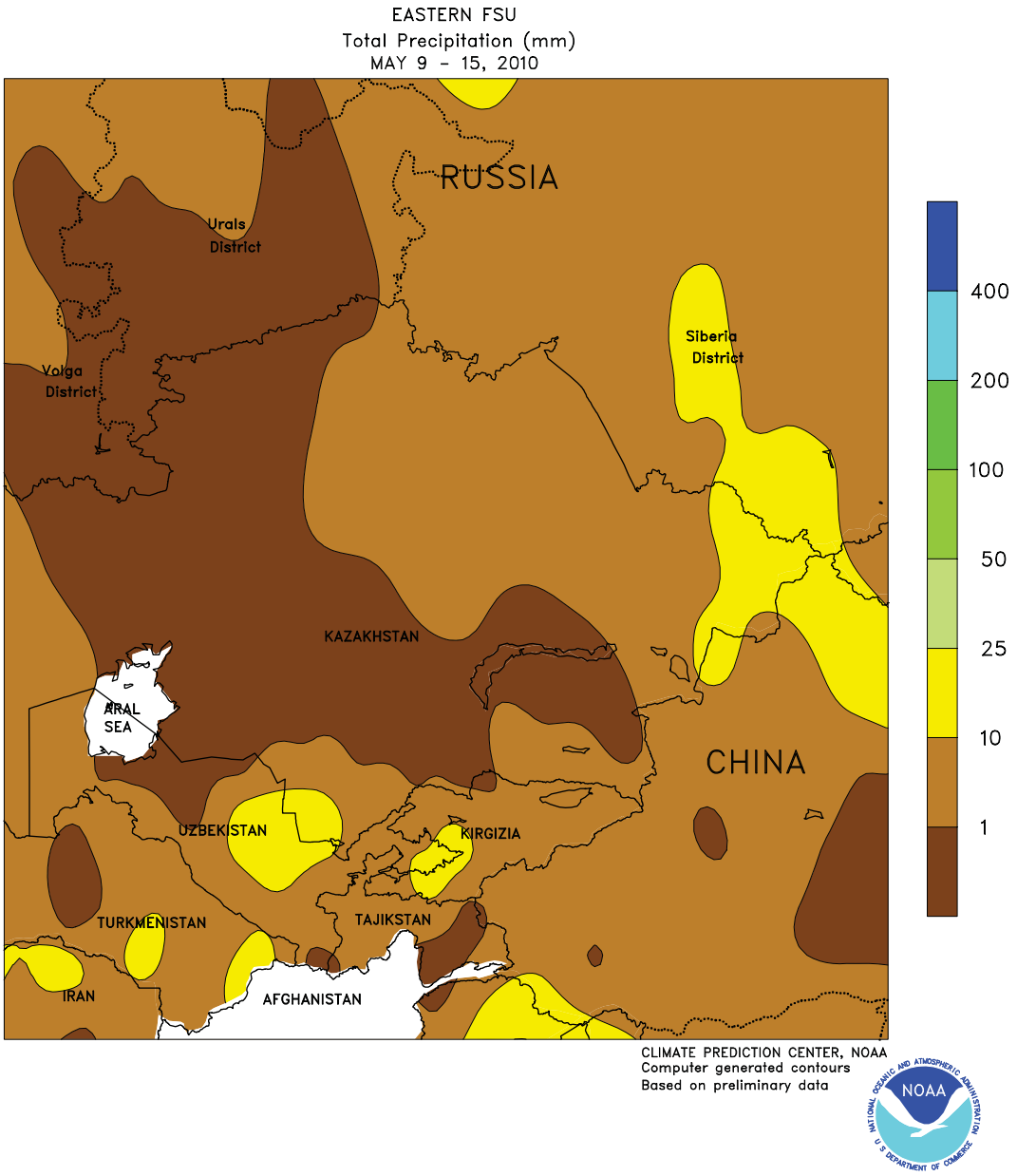
EUROPE

For the second consecutive week, a slow-moving storm system provided cool, unsettled weather over much of the continent. In particular, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms swept across the Mediterranean region, with 10 to more than 50 mm of rain hampering corn and sunflower planting in Spain, Italy, and the Balkans. Despite causing fieldwork delays, the heavy rain boosted reservoirs and irrigation supplies for the upcoming summer dry season. Locally heavy showers (10-40 mm) were also common across much of northern Europe's winter wheat and rapeseed areas, providing relief from short-term dryness and boosting winter crop prospects on the heels of a much drier-than-normal April. Lighter rainfall (less than 10 mm) was reported, however, in portions of northern France and northwestern Germany, where additional moisture would be welcomed for jointing winter wheat and reproductive rapeseed. Temperatures up to 5 degrees C below normal across western and north-central Europe slowed crop development. In the United Kingdom, the unseasonably cold weather led to nighttime freezes (-5 to -1 degrees C), which were untimely for heading to flowering winter wheat and rapeseed. In contrast, near- to above-normal temperatures accelerated crop development in southeastern Europe.



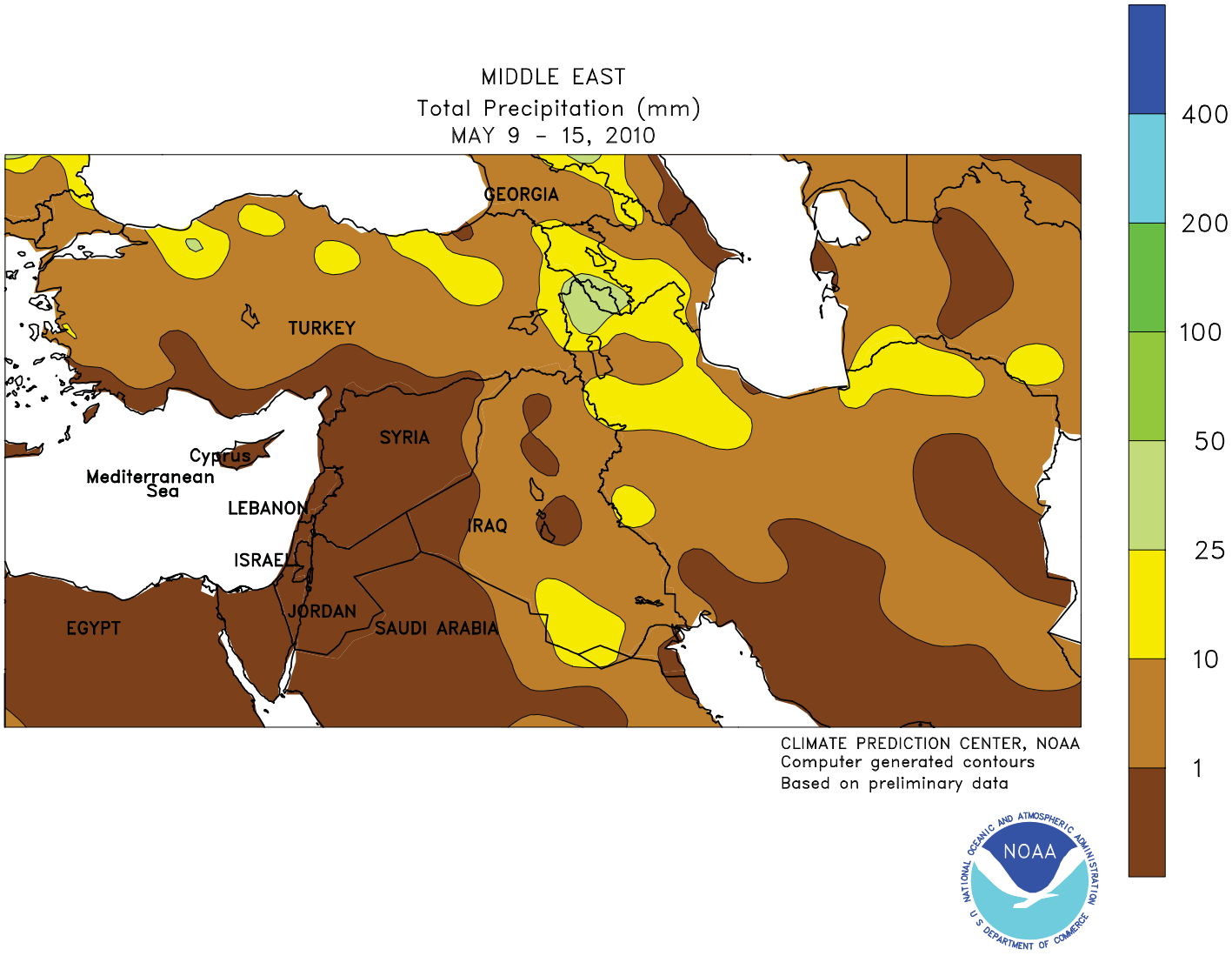
WESTERN FSU

Dry, warm conditions over central and eastern crop districts contrasted with increasing rainfall over western- and southern-most portions of the region. A strong area of high pressure anchored over north-central Russia maintained sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (3-10 degrees C above normal) across the eastern half of the region, accelerating winter grain development but reducing soil moisture for corn, sunflower, and sugarbeet establishment. Meanwhile, an approaching storm system generated widespread showers (5-55 mm) from Belarus, Ukraine, and western portions of Russia's Central District southeastward into the Southern District and western Kazakhstan. The rain provided relief from short-term dryness and improved soil moisture for jointing winter wheat and barley. However, daytime highs in the western and southern wheat districts reached the upper 20s degrees C, maintaining a rapid pace of crop development.



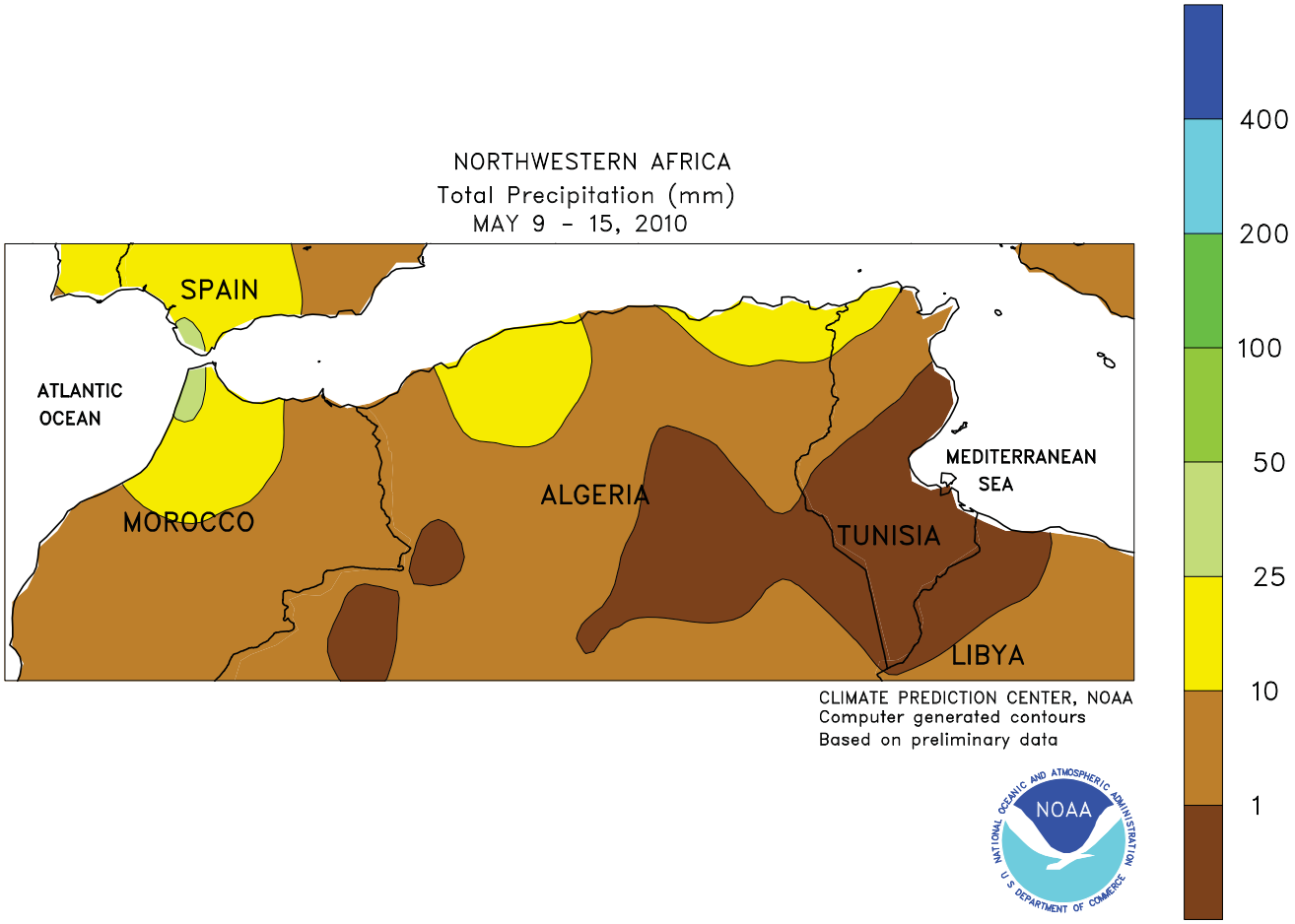
EASTERN FSU

Warm, dry conditions in western growing districts contrasted with wet, cool weather in eastern spring grain areas. High pressure centered over north-central Russia provided sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (1-5 degrees C above normal) in western Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of the Urals District in Russia, accelerating fieldwork and early spring grain planting. In contrast, cold (3-7 degrees C below normal), unsettled conditions (1-22 mm) in Siberia and eastern Kazakhstan hampered fieldwork and likely discouraged producers from sowing spring grains early. Meanwhile, scattered showers (up to 25 mm) continued over southern cotton districts, providing supplemental moisture for sowing and establishment but causing localized fieldwork delays.



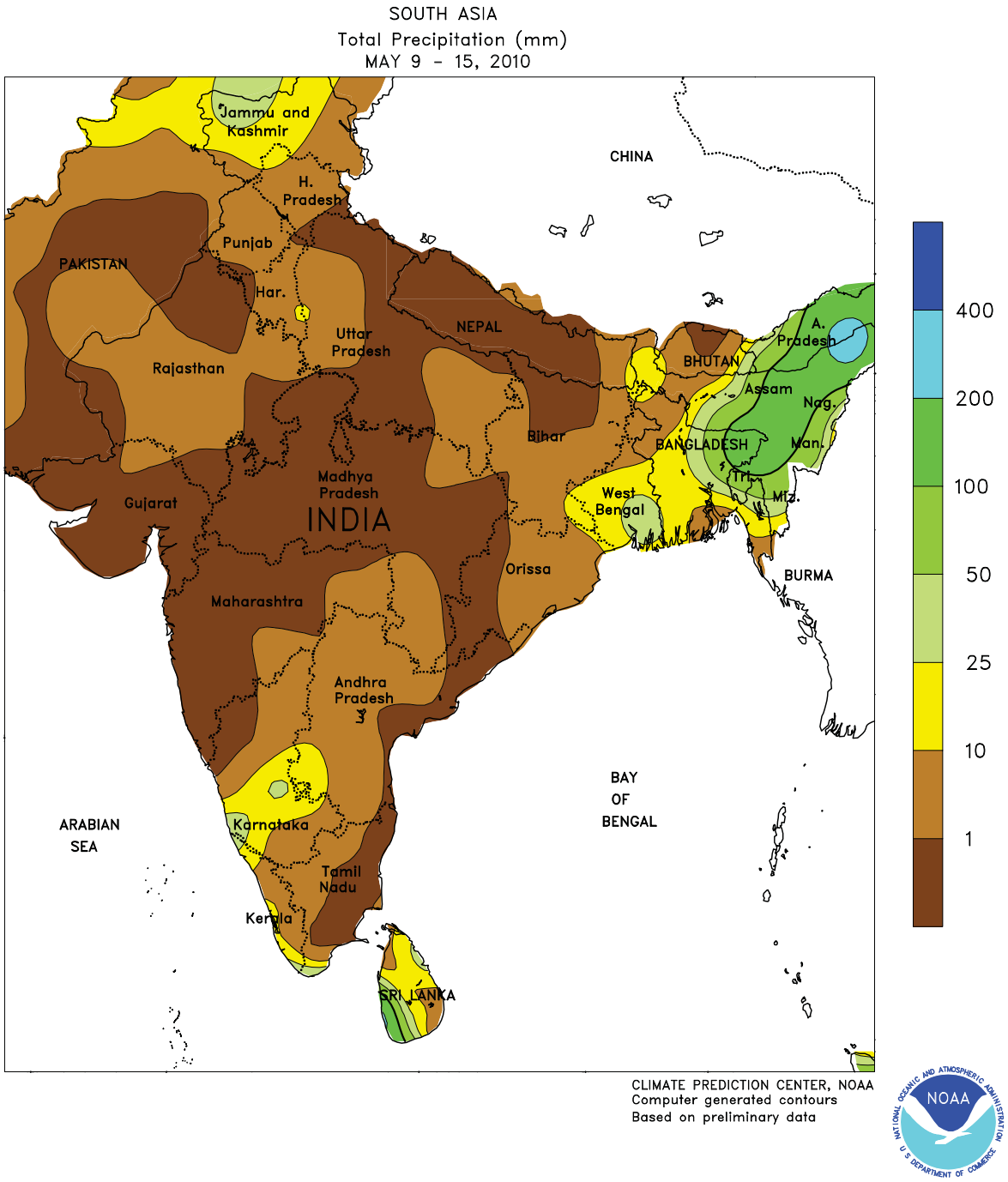
MIDDLE EAST

Showers maintained favorable winter crop prospects in northern growing districts, while sunny skies promoted winter grain maturation and harvesting over southern growing areas. A series of Mediterranean disturbances triggered scattered showers and thunderstorms (2-25 mm) in central and eastern Turkey, northern Iraq, and central and northern Iran, maintaining excellent prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains. In addition, the rain boosted irrigation reserves for summer crop planting and establishment. Dry weather across the remainder of the region favored winter grain maturation and harvesting.



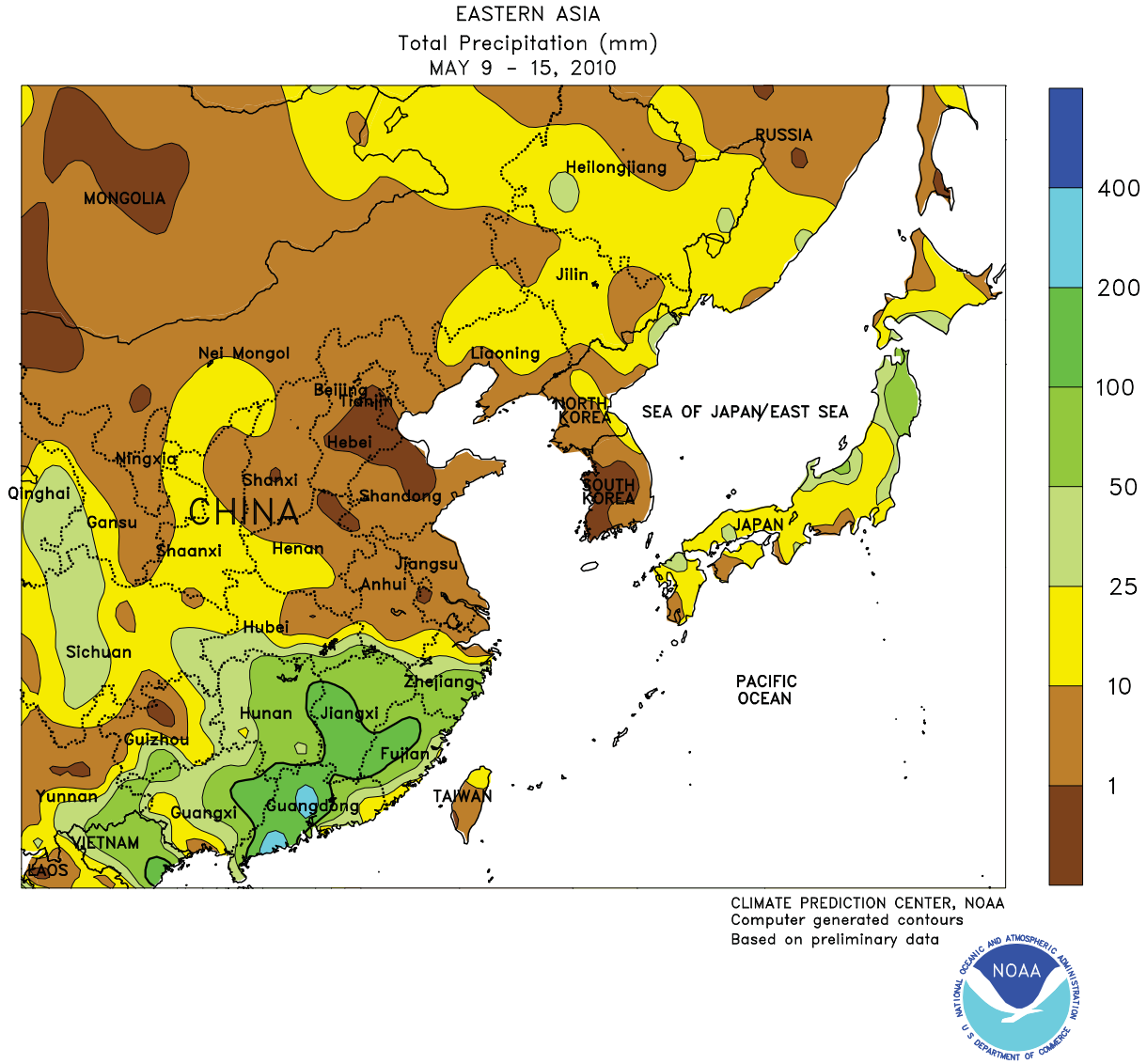
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Unsettled weather persisted over much of the region, providing a late boost to winter grains. In particular, light to moderate showers (1-20 mm) in Algeria and Tunisia were beneficial for late-filling wheat and barley. Rain (5-30 mm) also persisted in Morocco, although winter grains were likely at or approaching maturity. Temperatures up to 3 degrees C above normal in eastern Algeria and northern Tunisia accelerated winter crops toward maturity, while temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees below normal in western Algeria and northern Tunisia.



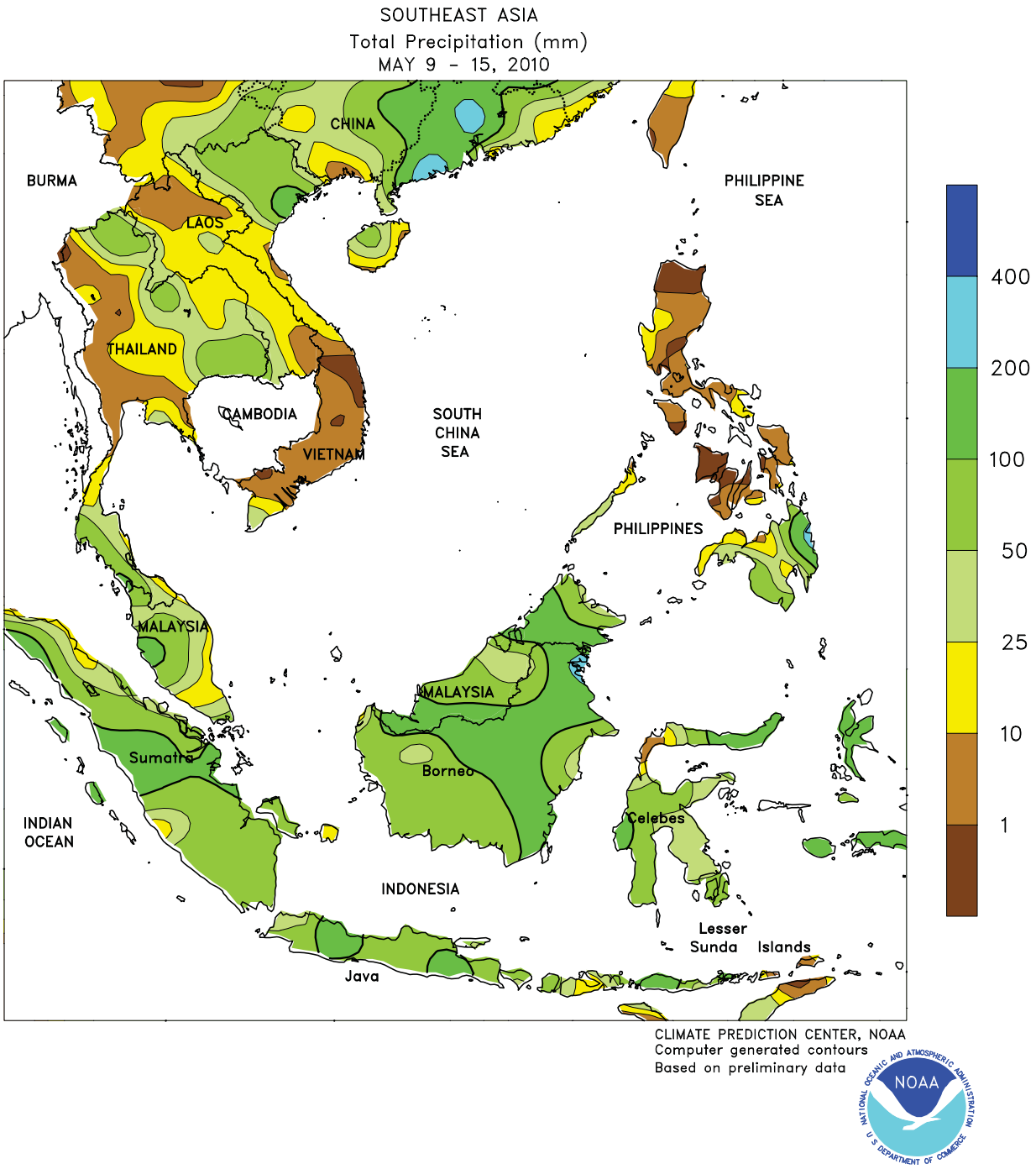
SOUTH ASIA

A steady southwesterly fetch brought 10 to locally as much as 100 mm of rain to southern and eastern India. The rainfall increased soil moisture and helped condition fields for planting later in the month. Elsewhere in India, flooding rains (over 100 mm) in Assam saturated soils ahead of the summer rice season. Temperatures remained 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across the region, with maximum temperatures over 40 degrees C.



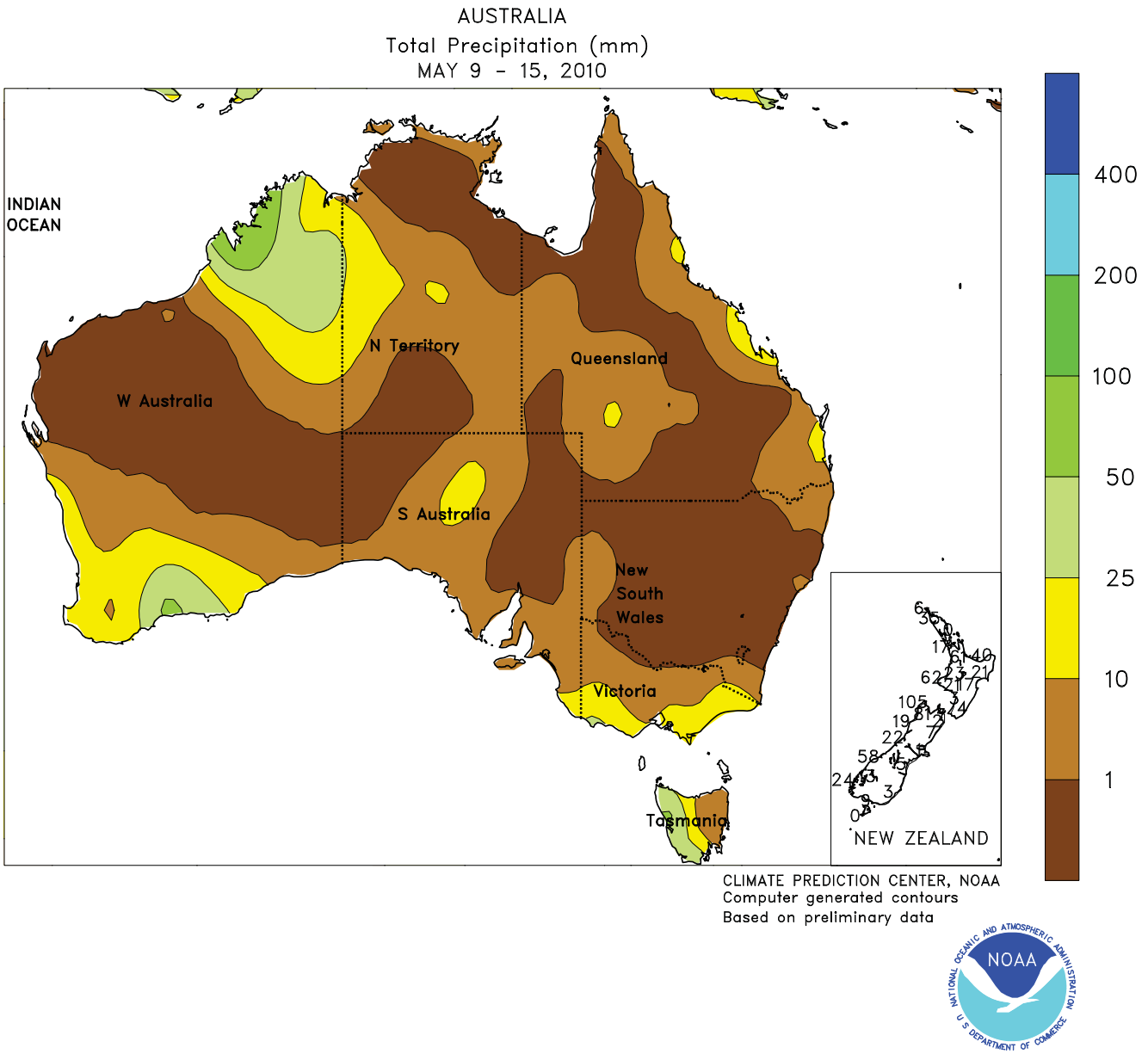
EASTERN ASIA

Cool weather continued to cause planting delays in Manchuria, especially in Heilongjiang where corn and soybean planting was reportedly up to 2 weeks behind schedule. Temperatures were 1 to 3 degrees C below normal throughout eastern China. Light to moderate rainfall (1-25 mm) increased soil moisture across Manchuria and helped prepare soils for planting. Meanwhile mostly dry weather prevailed for winter wheat across the North China Plain. Wheat development had been lagging due to the cooler-than-normal weather, with winter wheat likely in the filling stage throughout most areas. Flooding rains occurred in southern China, where 50 to over 100 mm caused some minor damage to sugarcane. In addition, the rainfall maintained abundant to excessive soil moisture for rice and filling to mature winter rapeseed in the lower Yangtze Valley.



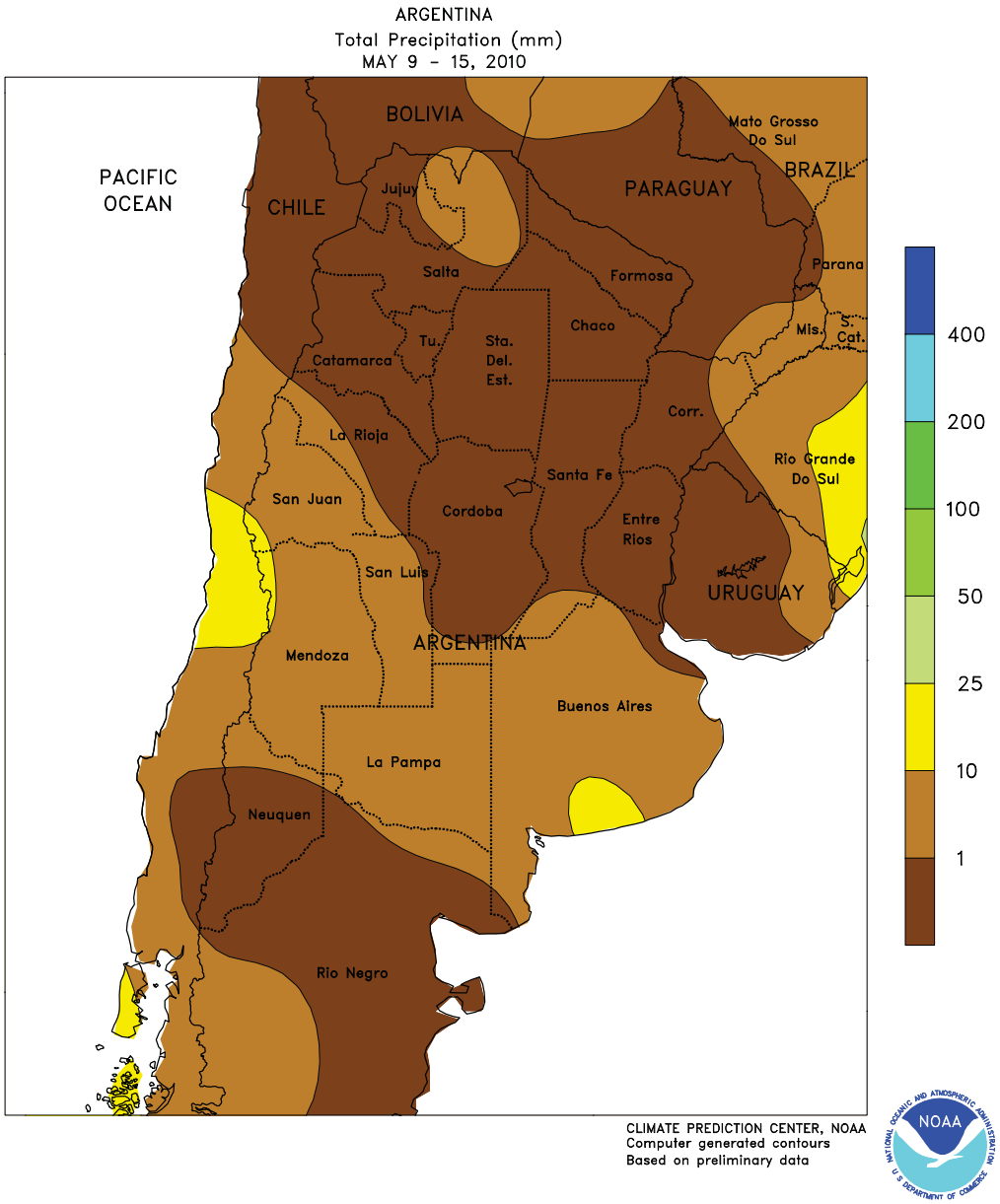
SOUTHEAST ASIA

The Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) remained entrenched across the southern parts of the region, continuing the above-normal rainfall to Java, Indonesia. Additionally, 50 to 200 mm of rain added to moisture supplies for oil palm elsewhere in Indonesia and throughout Borneo Malaysia. Showers (10-50 mm, locally more) continued in the southern Philippines, while mostly dry weather prevailed across the rest of the country. Summer rice and corn planting was underway as farmers awaited the onset of the summer monsoon. In Thailand, pre-monsoon showers boosted soil moisture, with 10 to 100 mm occurring in the Northeast Region (the main rice producing region). Above-normal temperatures persisted in Indochina, where maximum temperatures surpassed 40 degrees C in some areas.



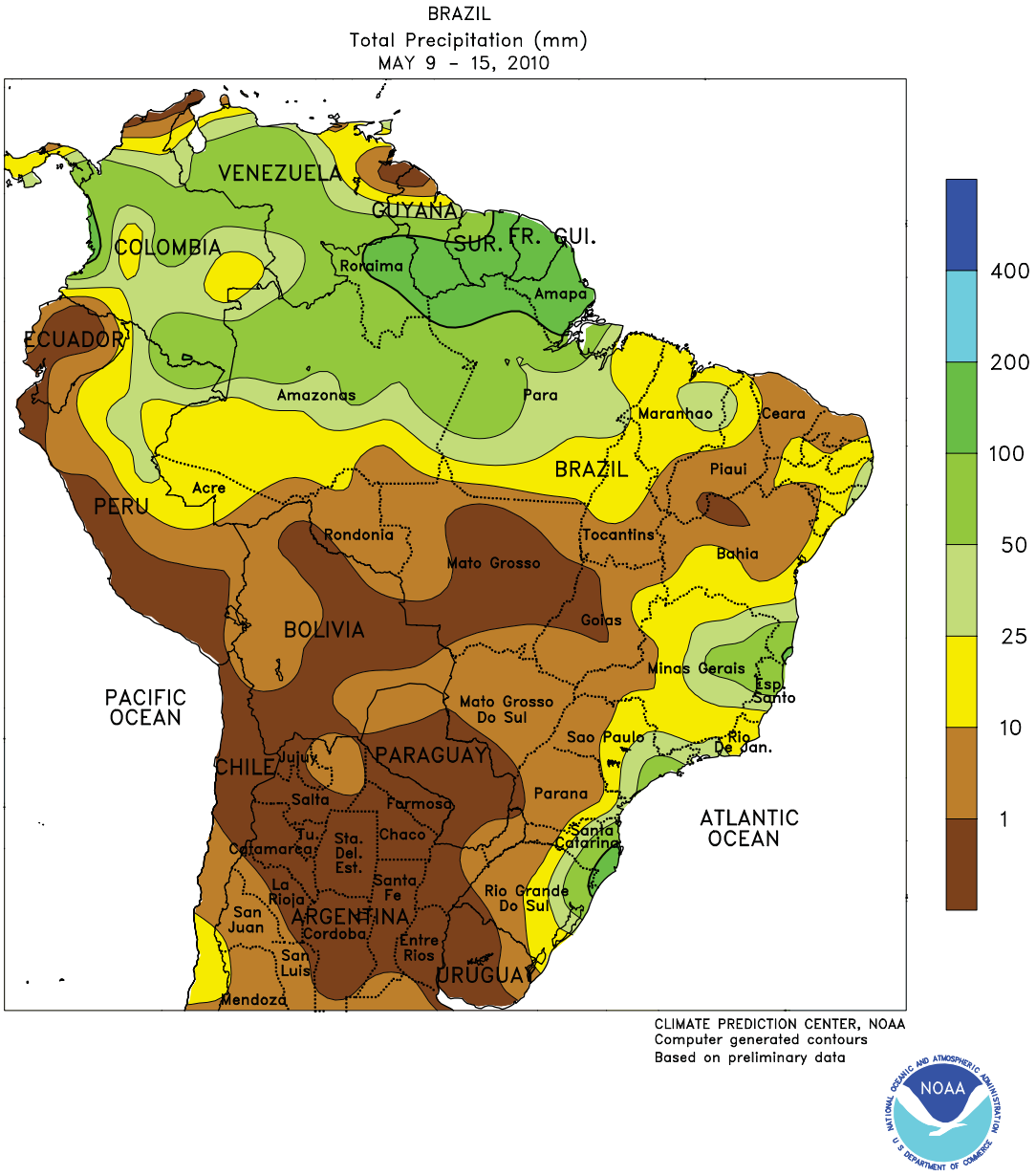
AUSTRALIA

During midweek, the first significant rainfall (5-30 mm, locally more) since mid-April overspread the Western Australia wheat belt, providing a needed boost in topsoil moisture in advance of winter grain planting. Some farmers chose to sow into relatively dry soils in recent weeks. This rain will help germination and almost certainly spur more widespread winter grain planting throughout the region. The wet weather was accompanied by cooler-than-normal weather, with temperatures averaging about 1 to 2 degrees C below normal. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, widely scattered, light showers (generally less than 3 mm) provided little additional topsoil moisture in southern and eastern Australia. The mostly dry weather favored uninterrupted winter grain planting and summer crop harvesting. Temperatures in southern and eastern Australia were generally seasonable.



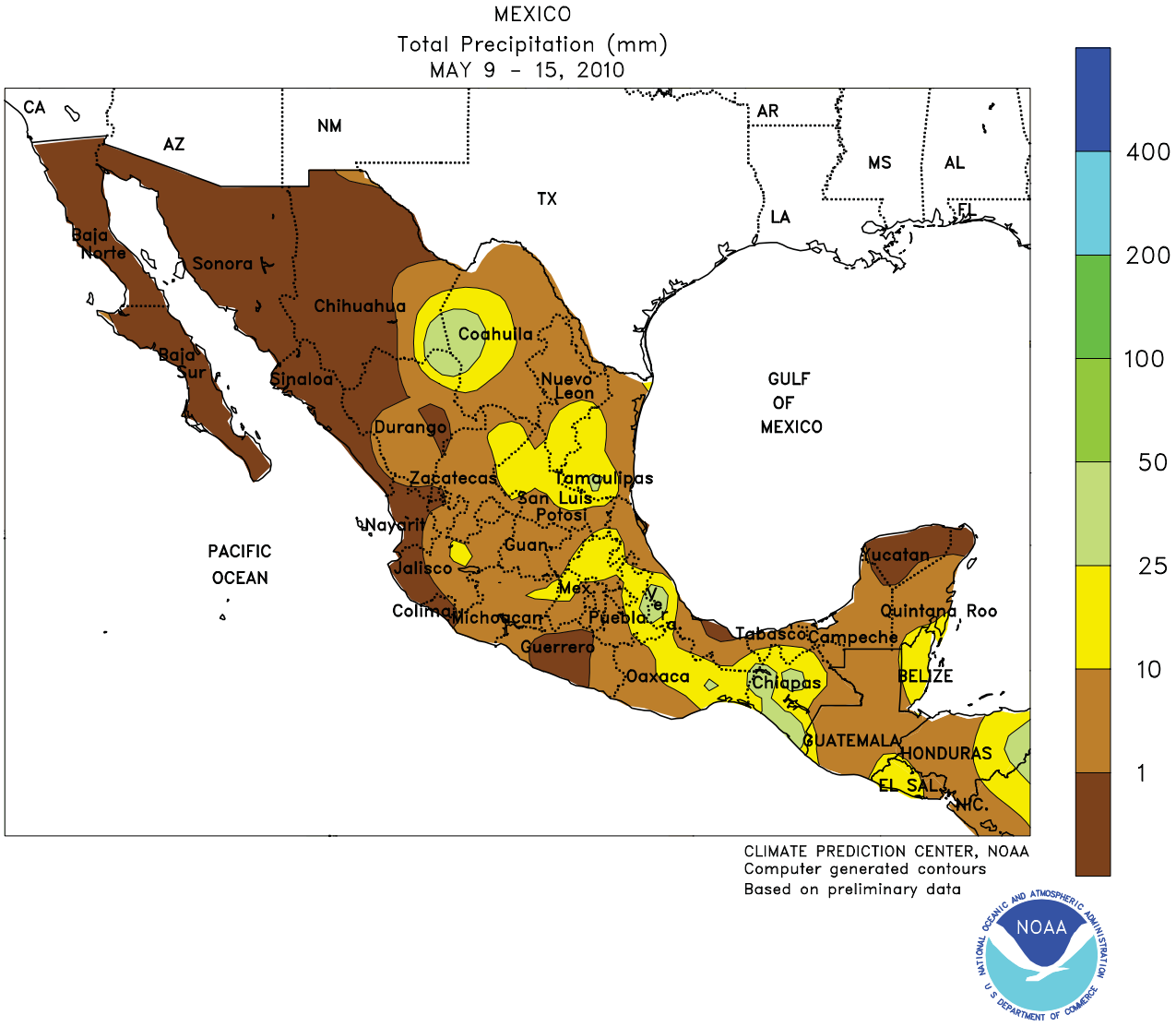
ARGENTINA

Dry weather dominated all major farming areas of central and northern Argentina, promoting autumn fieldwork that included summer crop harvesting and the early stages of winter grain planting. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in southern growing areas (highs in the lower 20s degrees C) and up to 4 degrees C below normal across the north (highs in the middle 20s degrees C), with patchy frost possible even in the northern cotton belt. Additional rain will be needed soon to ensure uniform germination of winter wheat and barley. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybeans were 68 and 86 percent harvested, respectively, as of May 13. Winter wheat planting was reportedly underway in areas having adequate soil moisture.



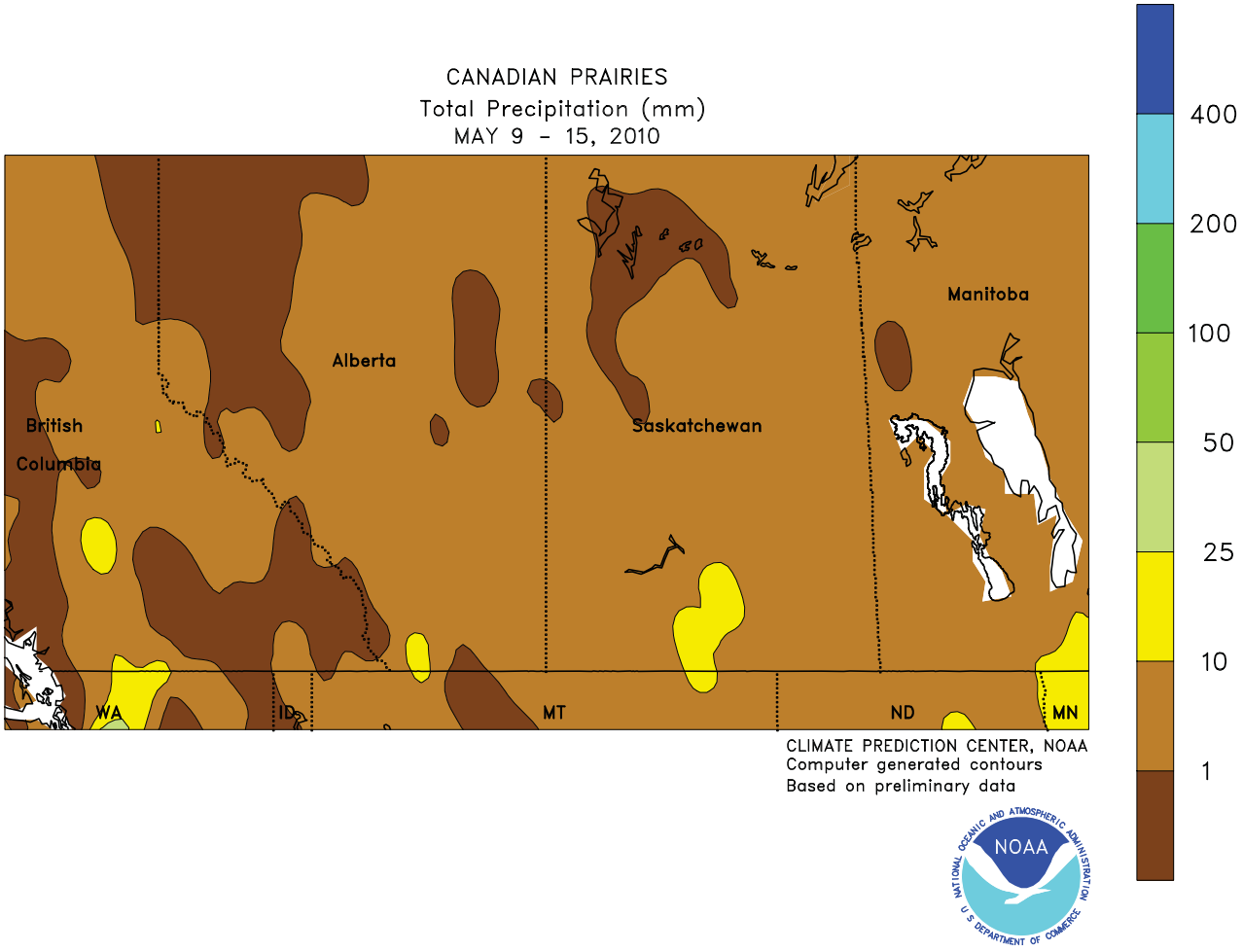
BRAZIL

Cool, dry weather dominated a large section of south-central Brazil, with temperatures averaging as much as 7 degrees C below normal as far north as Mato Grosso. The unseasonably cool weather slowed development of winter wheat and corn, although temperatures stayed well above freezing. Rain (10-50 mm or more) was mostly confined to farming areas nearest the coast from eastern Rio Grande do Sul to southeastern Bahia. Rainfall totaled less than 10 mm in the main grain areas of Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, and southern Mato Grosso do Sul, which had benefited from several weeks of above-normal rainfall. Elsewhere, warm (highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C), mostly dry weather hastened development of cotton and corn in the northeastern interior. Showers were generally scattered and light (locally exceeding 10 mm) in plantation areas along the northeastern coast. Nationally, soybean harvesting was virtually complete.



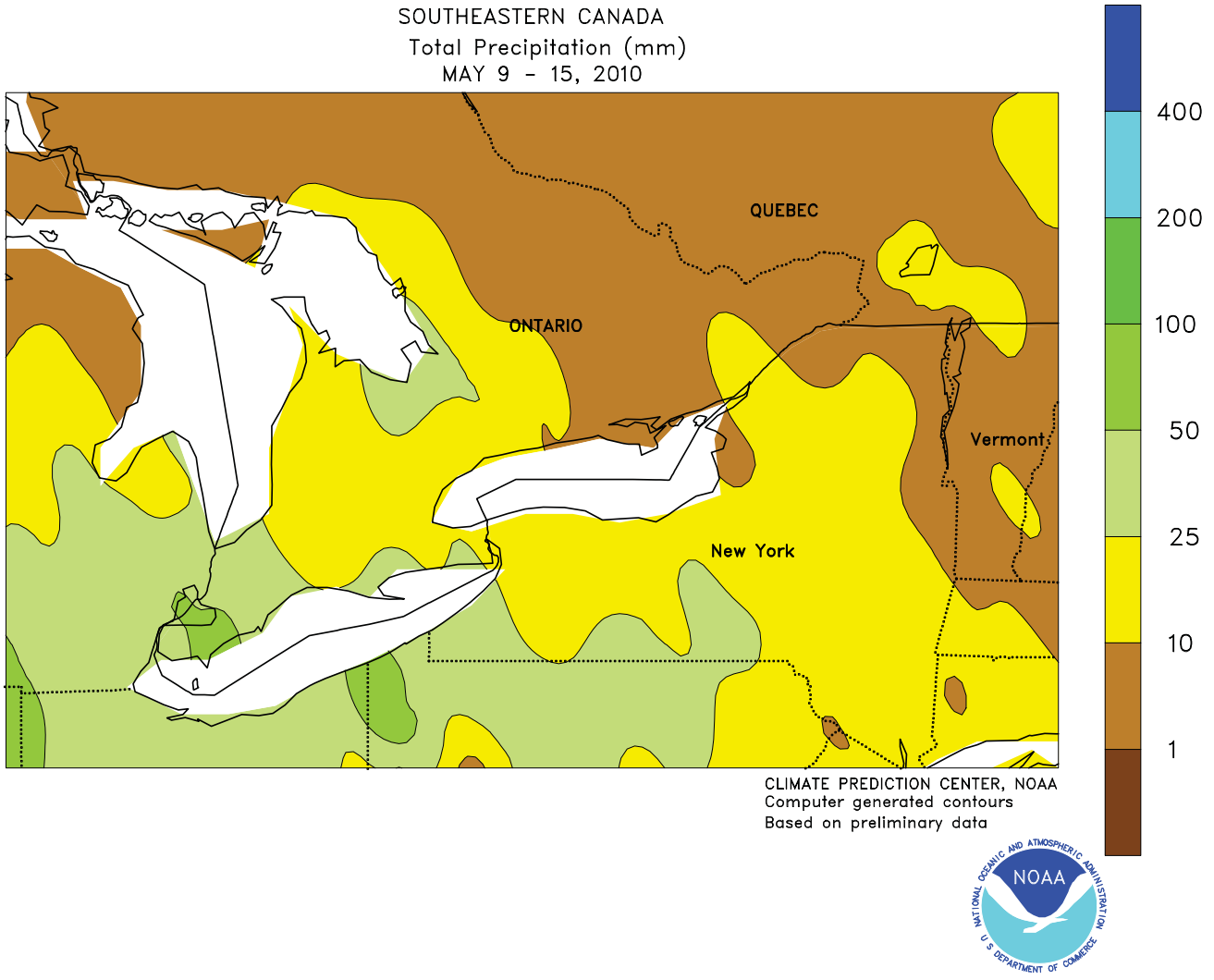
MEXICO

Scattered showers returned to Mexico's eastern farming areas, helping to condition fields for planting of rain-fed summer crops. On the southern plateau, isolated totals exceeded 10 mm in a few eastern locations (Hidalgo and Puebla), but much more rainfall, both in volume and coverage, will be needed to ensure uniform germination of corn. Locally heavier showers (greater than 25 mm) were recorded in Oaxaca and Chiapas, but drier conditions continued elsewhere in the south, including southern Veracruz and the Yucatan Peninsula. Winter grain harvesting progressed across the north. Temperatures continued to average above-normal throughout much of the country, although the patchy rain in the east brought some occasional relief from temperatures in the middle to upper 30s degrees C.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

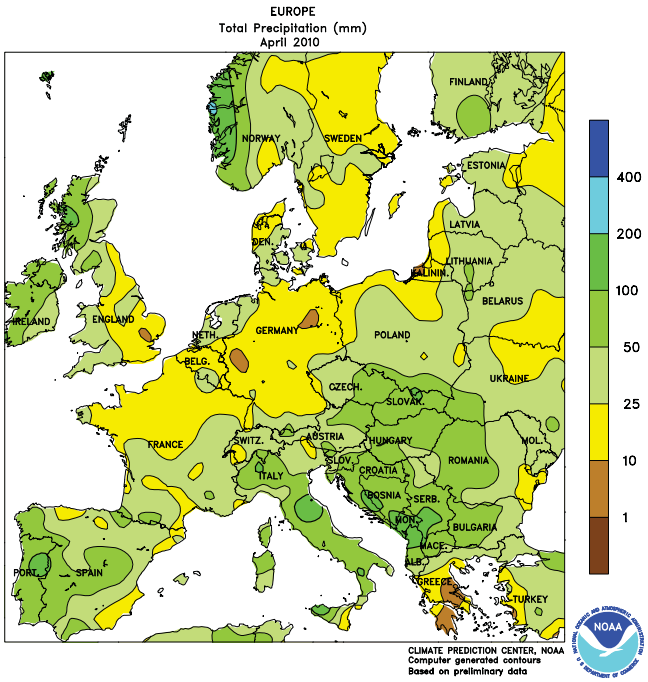
Conditions improved for the planting of spring grains and oilseeds as early week showers quickly gave way to drier, warmer weather. Most locations recorded precipitation totaling less than 5 mm and weekly temperatures averaging near to slightly above normal across the northern farming areas of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. Temperatures averaged slightly below normal across the south but by week's end, highs were reaching the middle 20s degrees C, warming topsoils for germination and spurring development of winter wheat and pastures. Spring crops planted after the first week in June run a greater risk of damage if an early autumn freeze were to occur, making this past week's weather timely. However, a return to rainfall will be needed soon in western farming areas still struggling with the effects of long-term drought to ensure proper crop establishment.

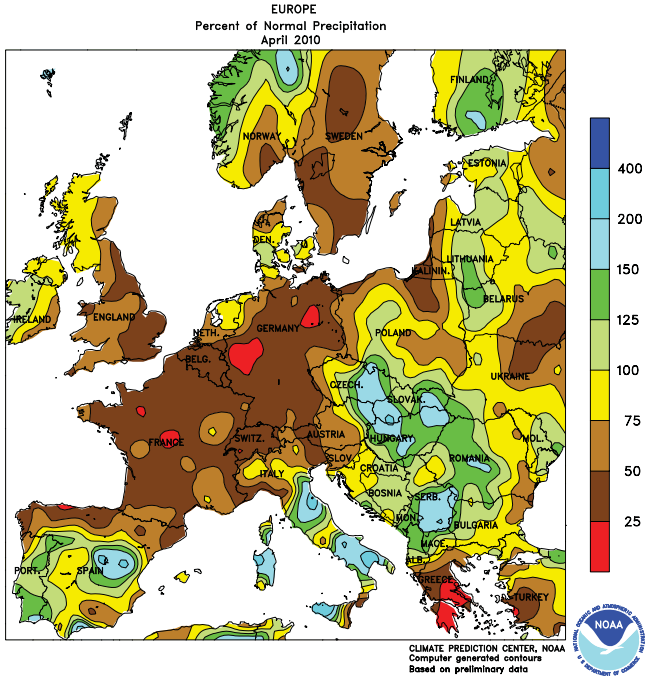


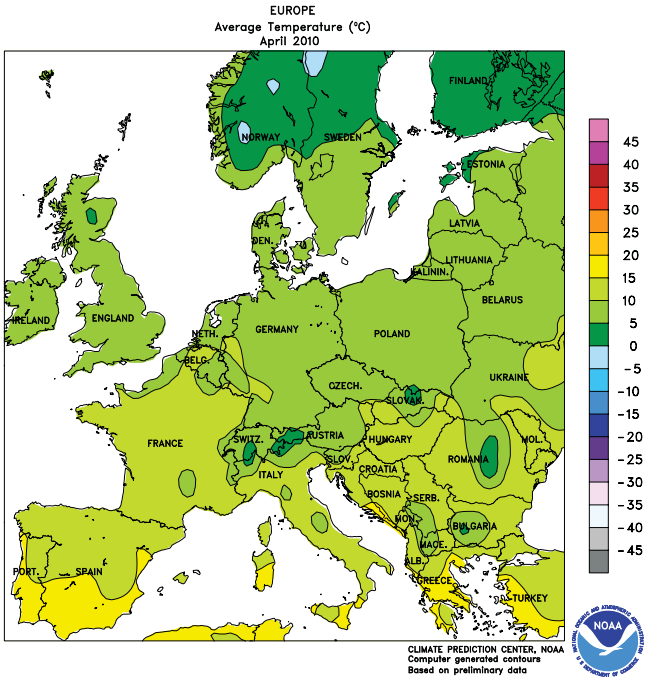
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

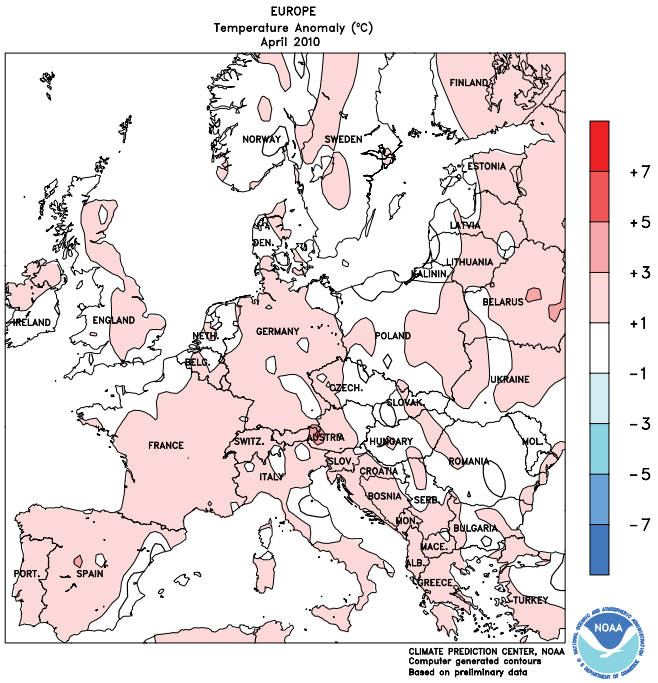
Cool weather descended upon the region, slowing growth of summer crops and pastures and possibly burning back tender vegetation. Early in the week, temperatures fell below freezing in many locations, including traditionally warmer locations in southwestern Ontario. The freeze, which occurred a few days later than usual in some areas, may have damaged newly emerged corn, but the effects are not expected to be significant due to the crop's early stage of development. Winter grains may have also been affected. Later in the week, showers (5-25 mm or more) overspread much of the region, increasing moisture reserves for winter grains and pastures and further improving topsoil moisture levels for germination of corn and soybeans.

April International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



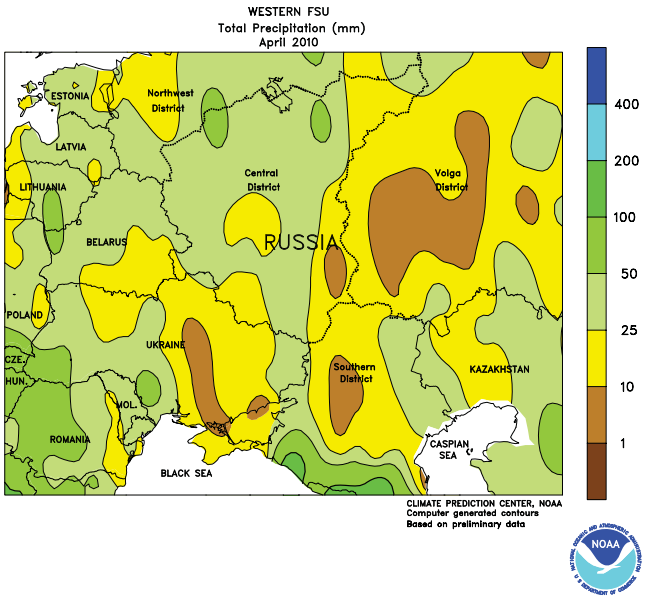


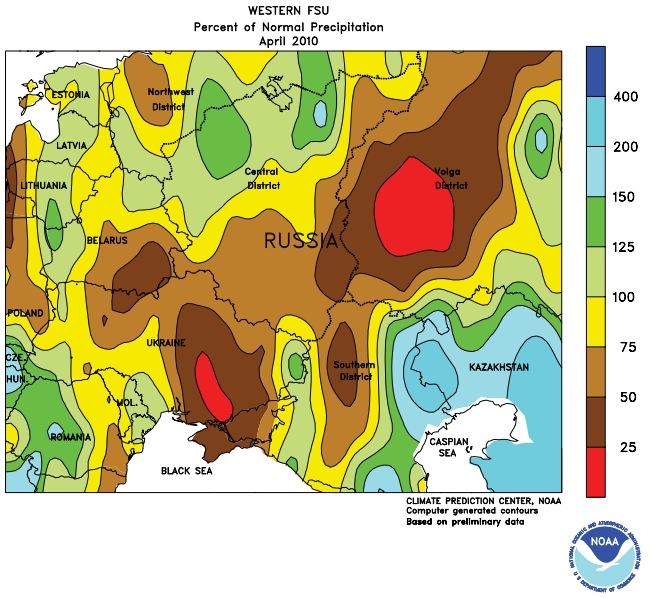


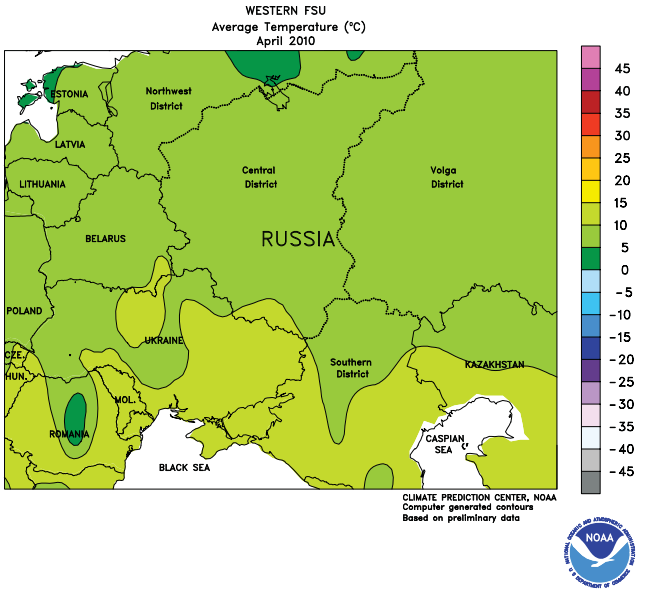


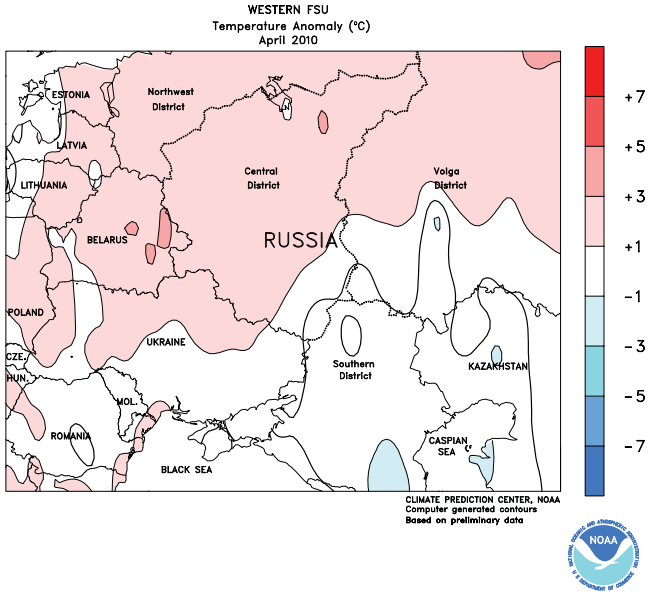
EUROPE

Drier-than-normal April weather across northern and central Europe reduced topsoil moisture for vegetative winter crops, although prospects for winter grains and oilseeds remained favorable following a wet winter. Summer crop planting and emergence proceeded at a rapid pace due to the dry, warm weather. In contrast, above-normal rainfall in southern Europe boosted topsoil moisture for summer crop planting and establishment, and maintained excellent prospects for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat and rapeseed.



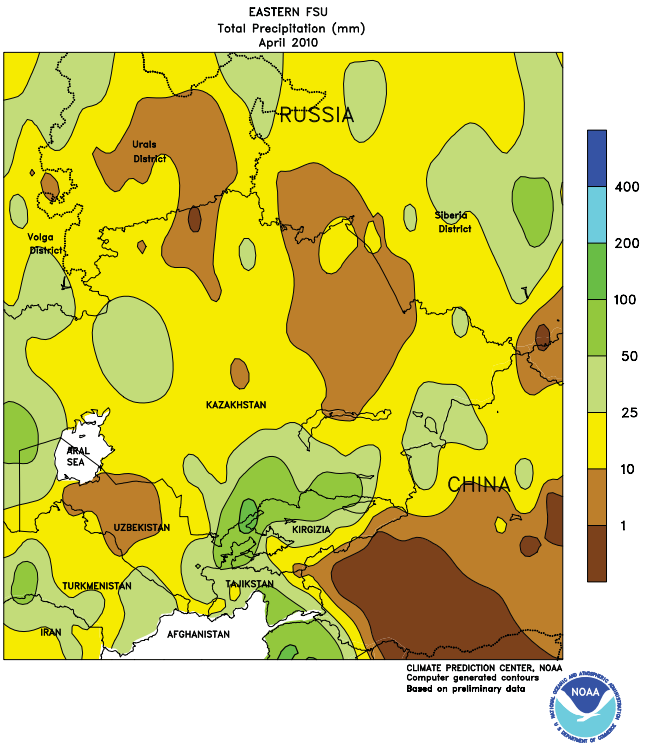


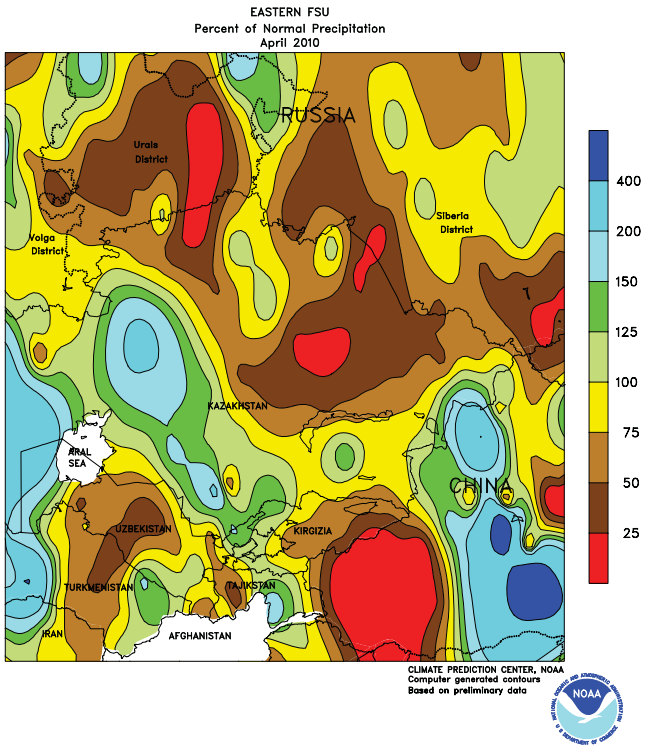


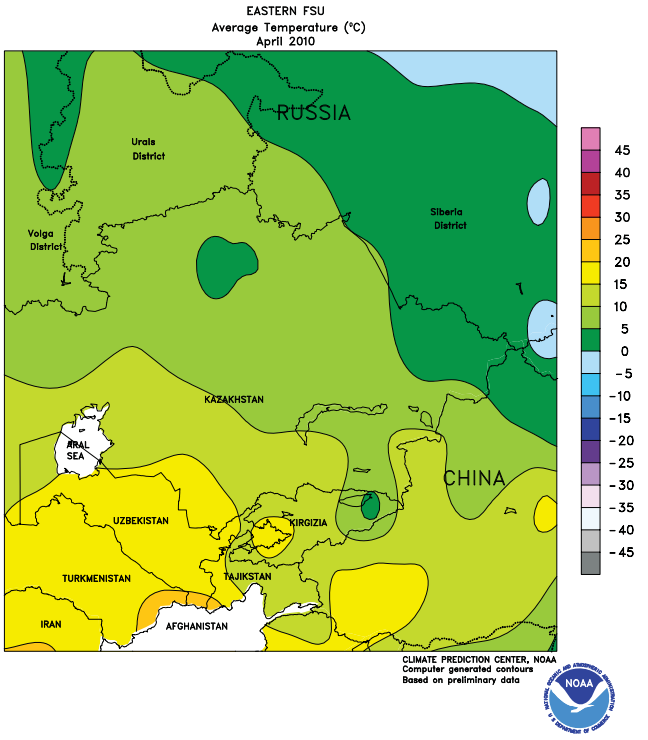


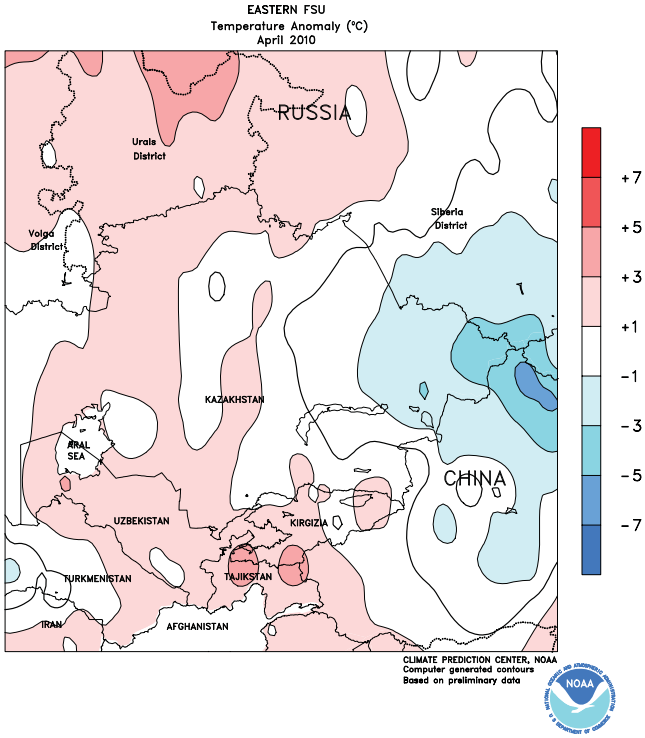
WESTERN FSU

In April, drier-than-normal conditions from southern Belarus and eastern Ukraine into Russia's Volga District reduced topsoil moisture for greening winter grains and spring-sown crop emergence. Showers across northern Belarus and northwestern Russia provided moisture for winter crop development. In the Volga District and western Kazakhstan, a deep snow pack melted by mid-April, allowing fieldwork to begin as temperatures increased to unseasonably warm levels. By month's end, drier- and warmer-than-normal weather expanded over most of the region, although rain continued in western-most growing areas.



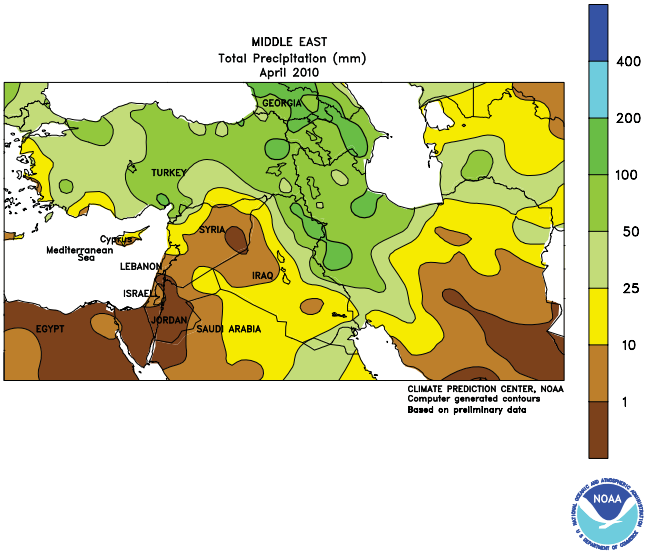


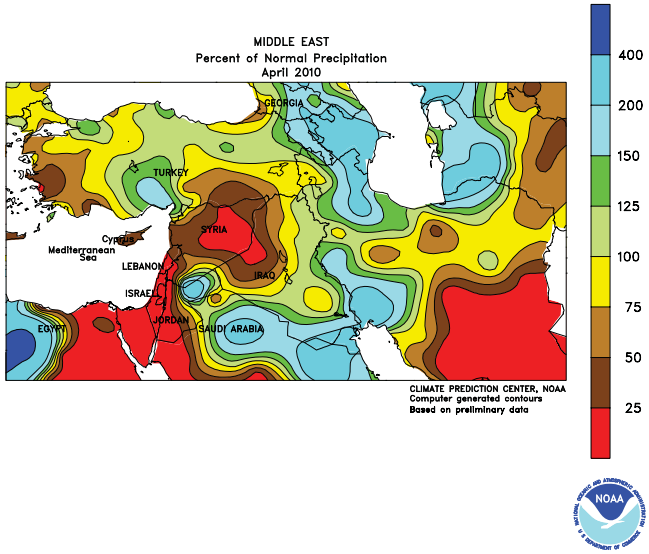


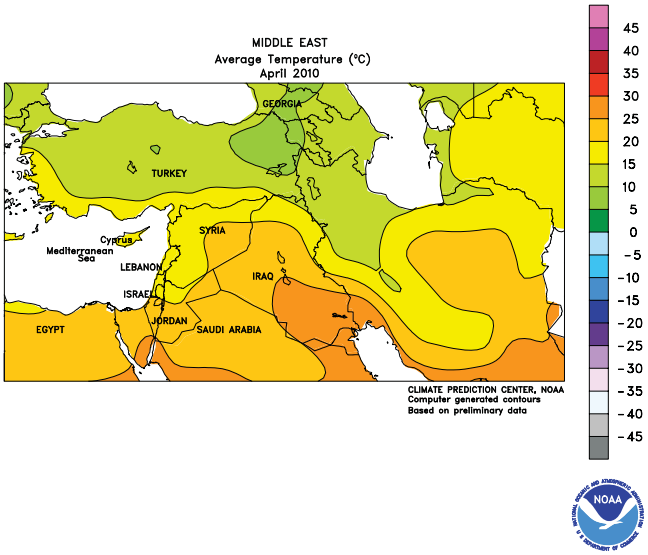


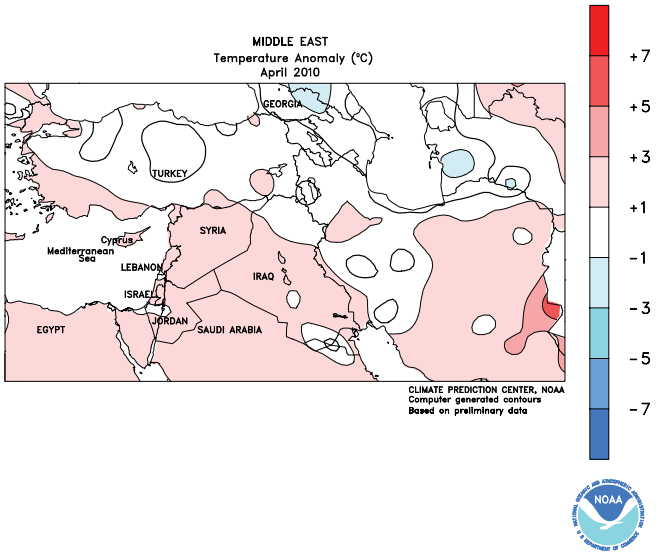
EASTERN FSU

Drier- and warmer-than-normal April weather over southern Russia and northern Kazakhstan reduced soil moisture for upcoming spring grain planting. By month's end, unseasonably warm conditions (highs in the 30s degrees C) overspread the region, likely encouraging farmers to begin field preparations. Locally heavy showers across southern portions of the region boosted moisture supplies and irrigation reserves for cotton planting and establishment.



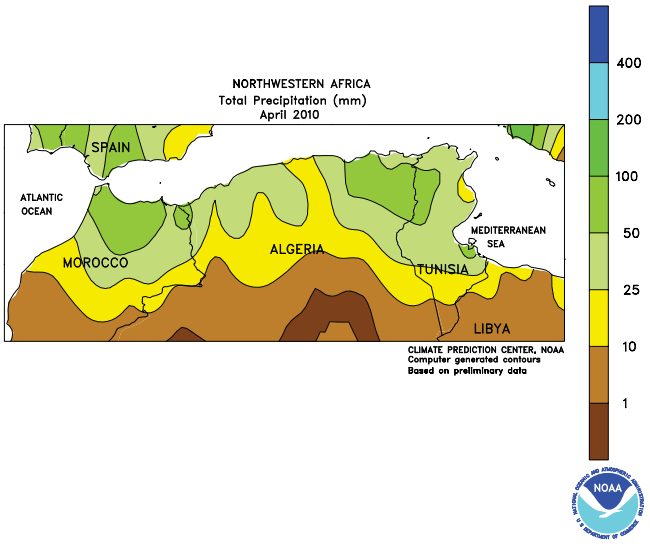


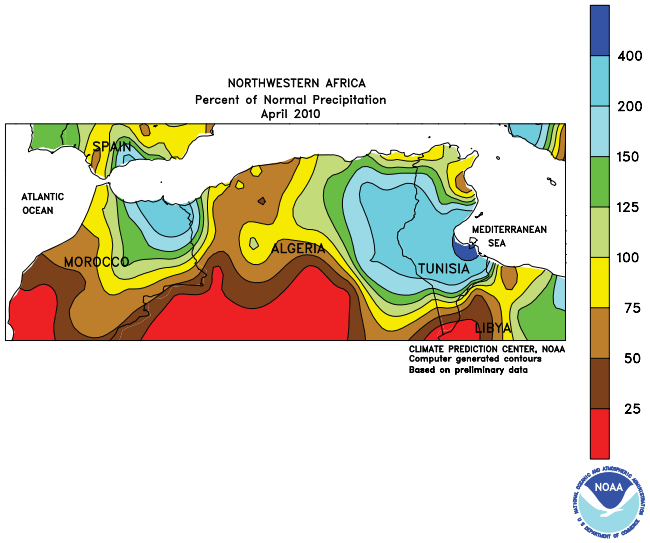


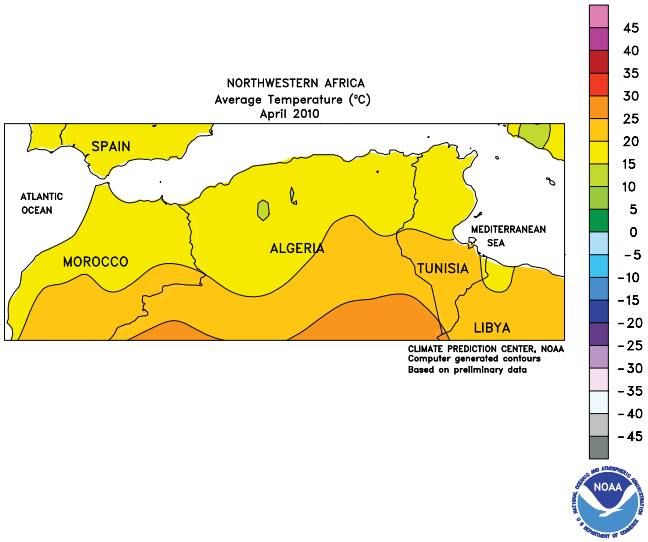


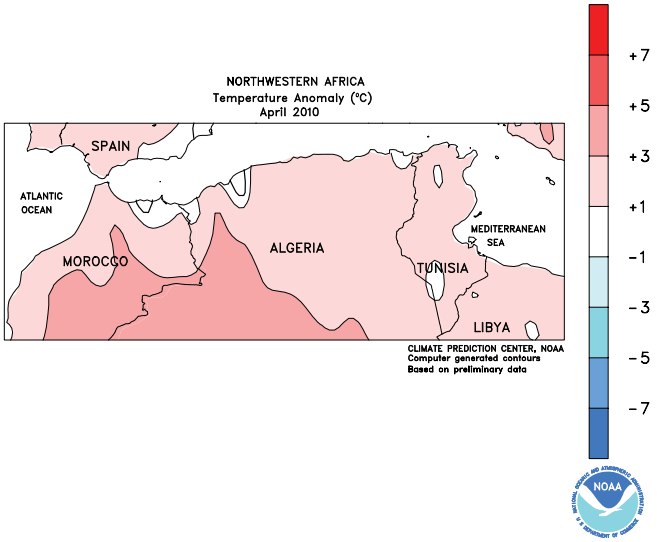
MIDDLE EAST

Wetter, cooler weather returned to much of the region during April, improving conditions for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat and barley. Rain was heaviest from southeastern Turkey into northern and eastern Iraq and northwestern Iran, where winter grains prospects remained excellent. Dry weather lingered, however, along the immediate eastern Mediterranean coast, maintaining high irrigation demands for reproductive winter crops.



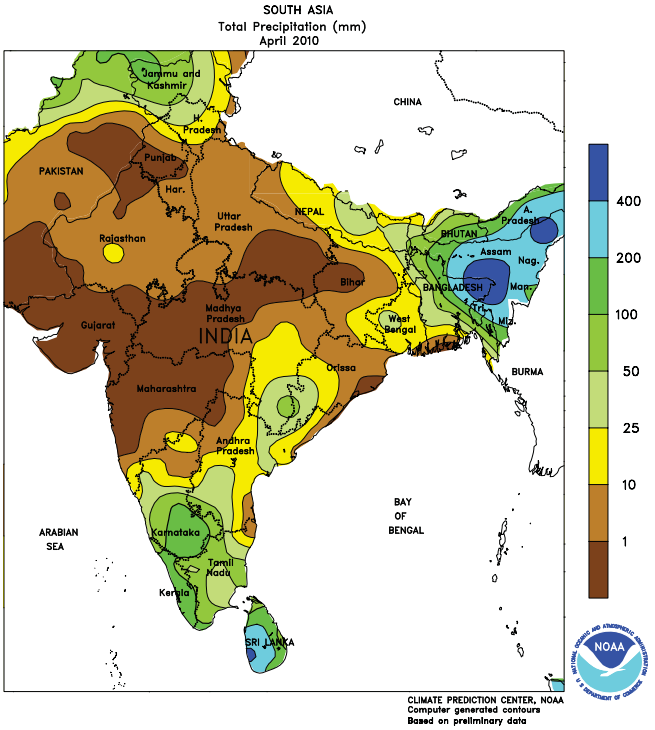


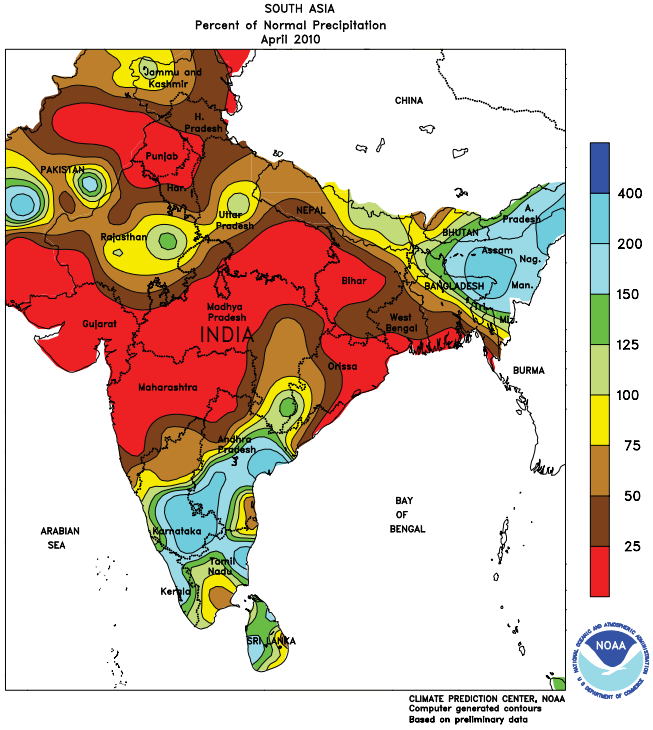


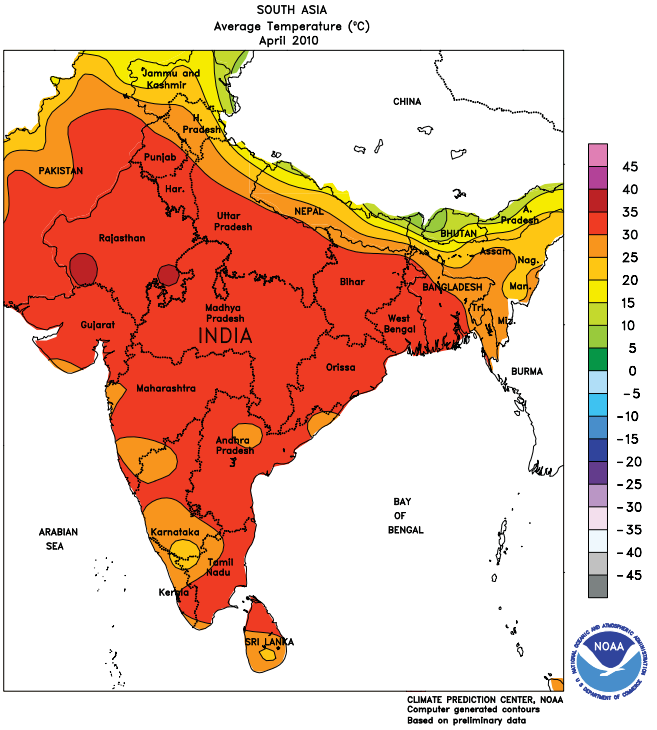


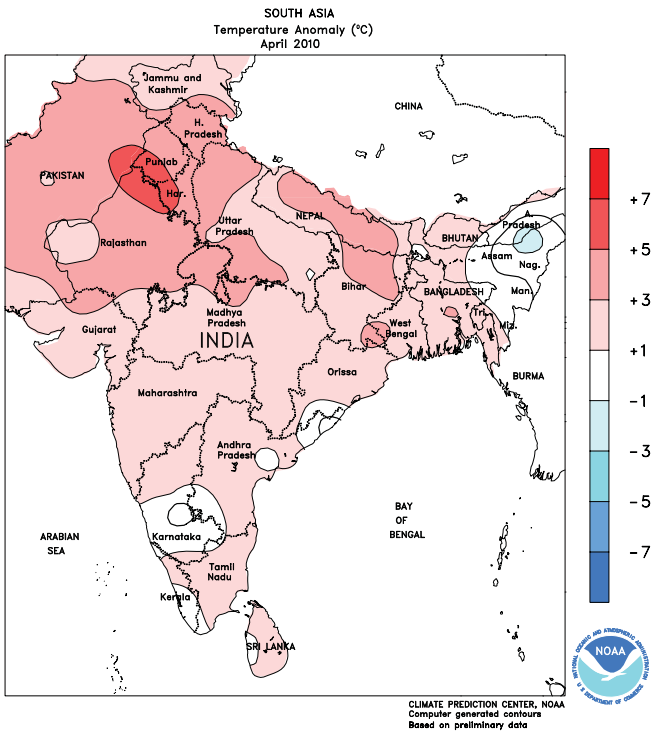
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Unseasonably wet conditions persisted into April over most primary winter grain areas, improving prospects for reproductive to filling wheat and barley. Dry, hot weather prevailed in southern Morocco, accelerating winter crops toward maturity.



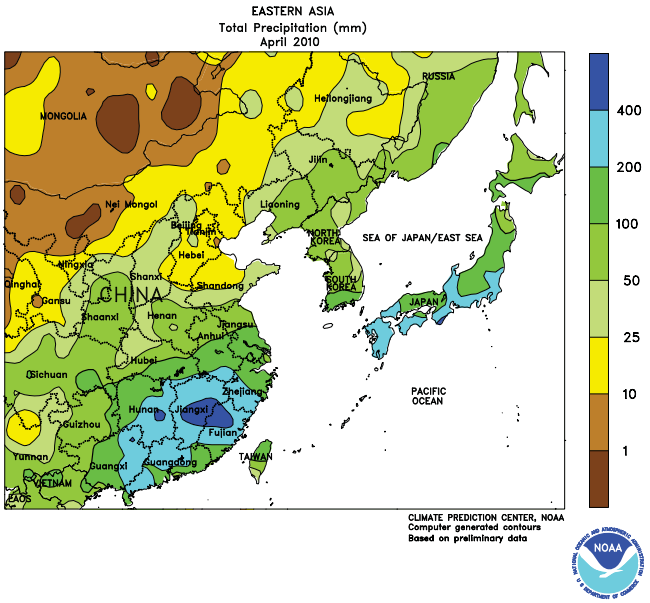


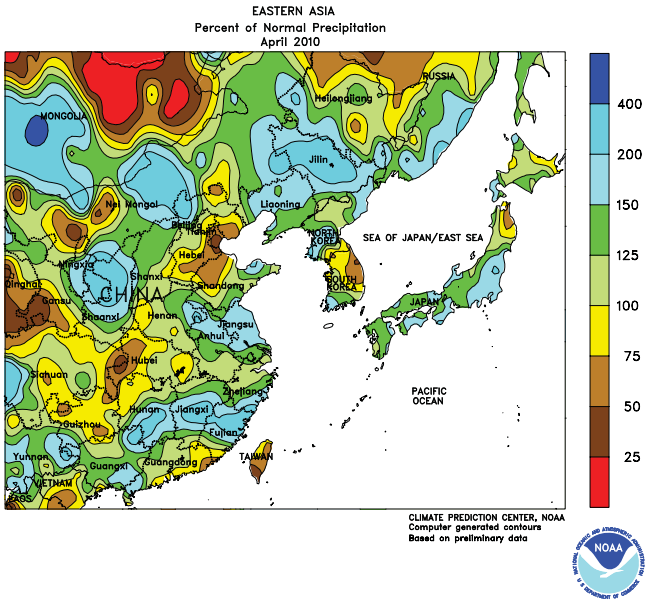


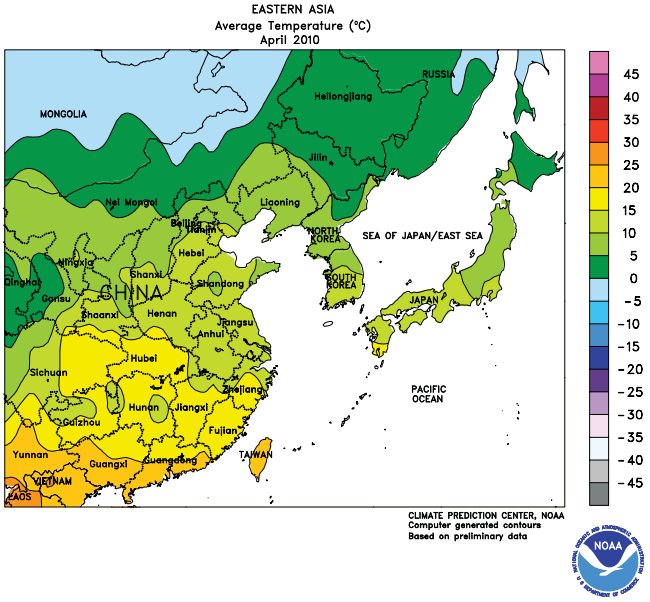


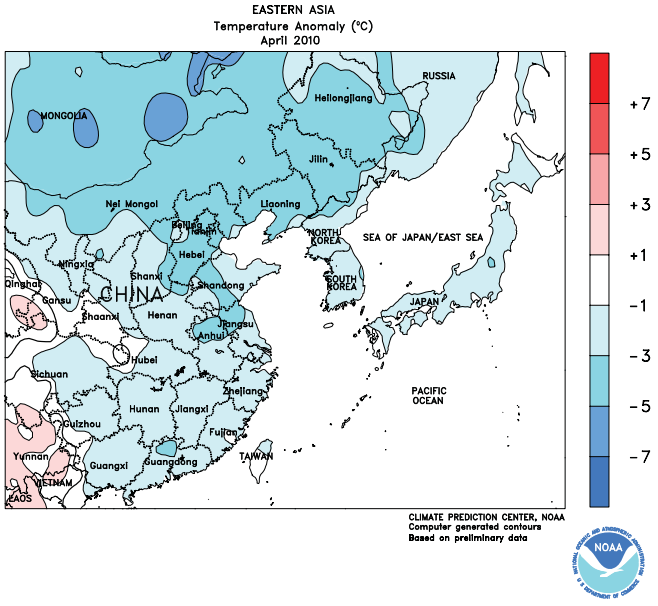
SOUTH ASIA

Record heat continued across India and Pakistan during April. Temperatures consistently topped 40 degrees C and approached 50 degrees C occasionally during the month. Showers increased by month's end in southern and far eastern India, increasing soil moisture, while fieldwork preparations began for summer crops.



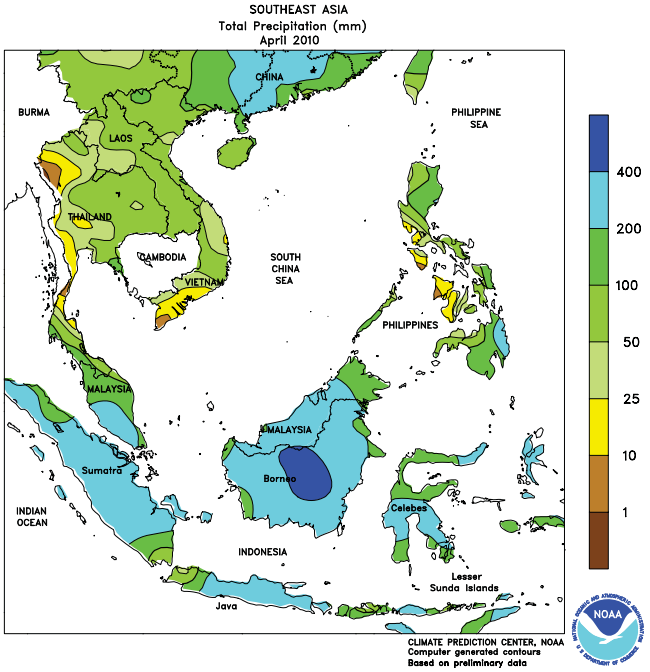


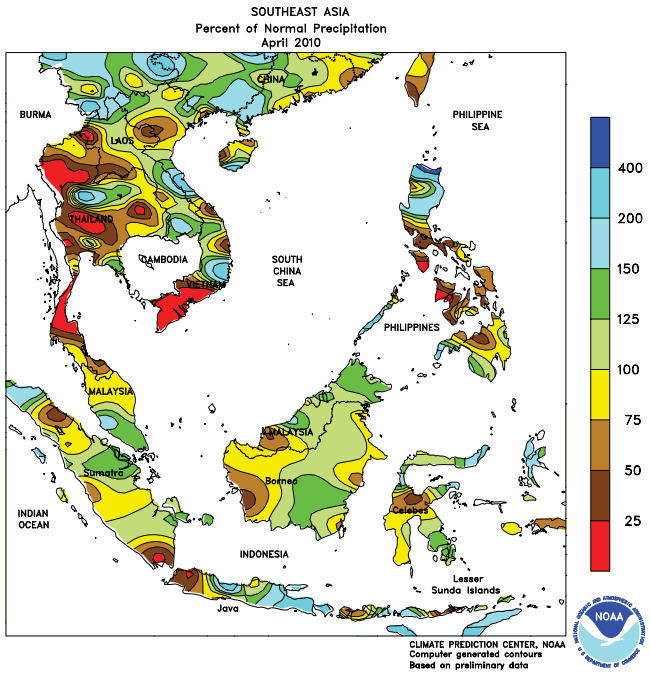


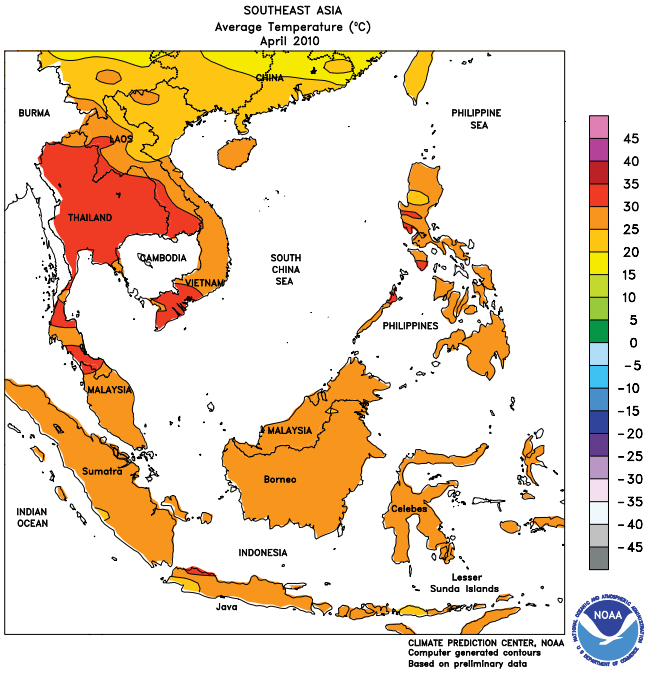


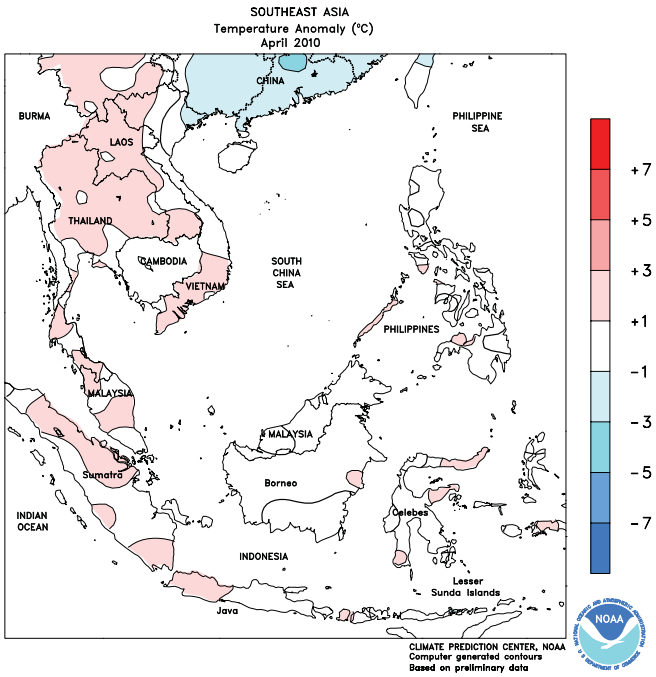
EASTERN ASIA

Record cold prevailed in eastern China for April as minimum temperatures routinely were below freezing through mid-month. The colder-than-normal weather slowed winter wheat and rapeseed development as well as early double-crop rice development in the south. Along with above-normal rainfall, the cold weather was unfavorable for early cotton, corn, and soybean planting.



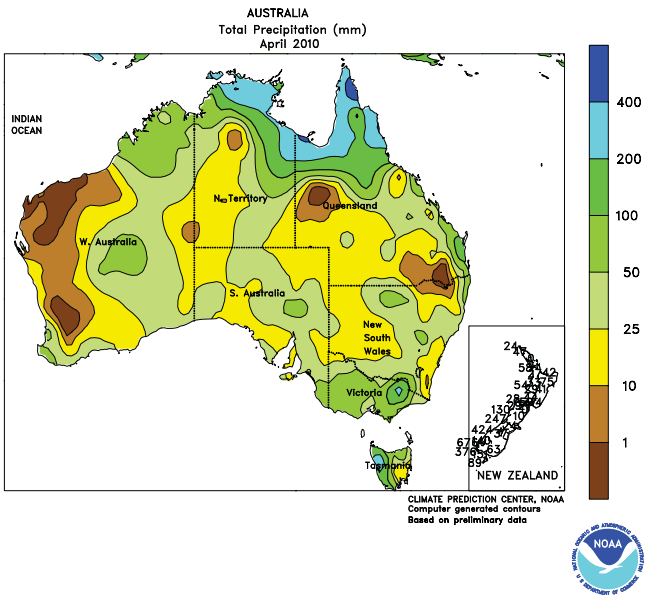


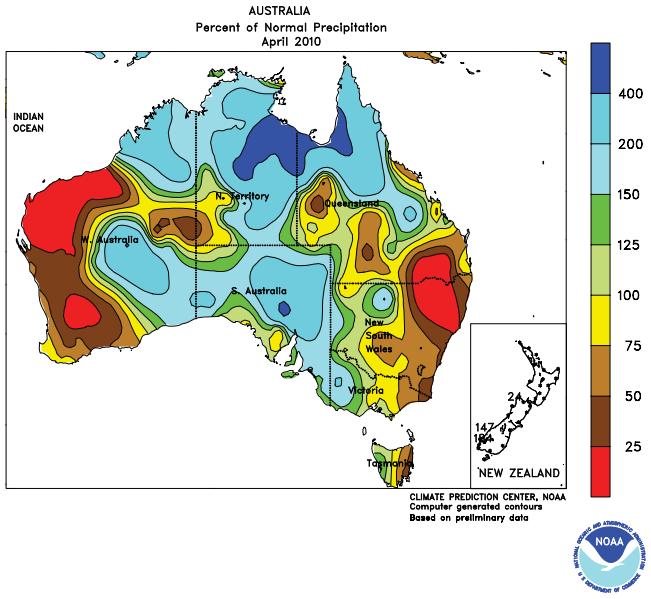


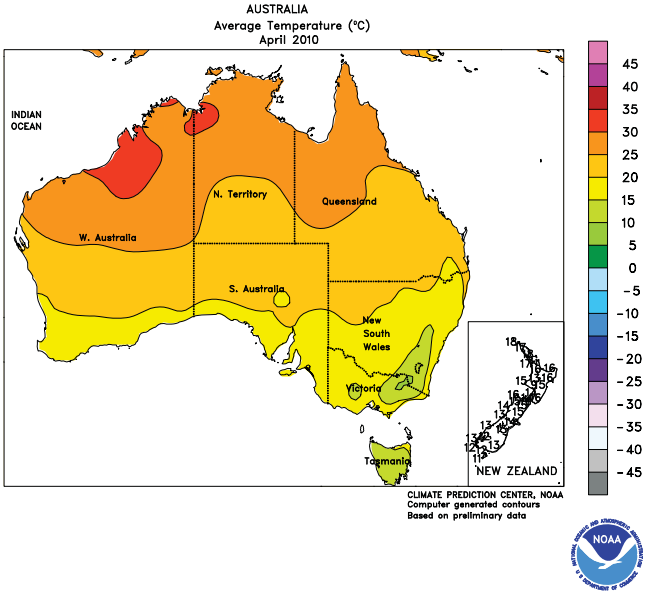


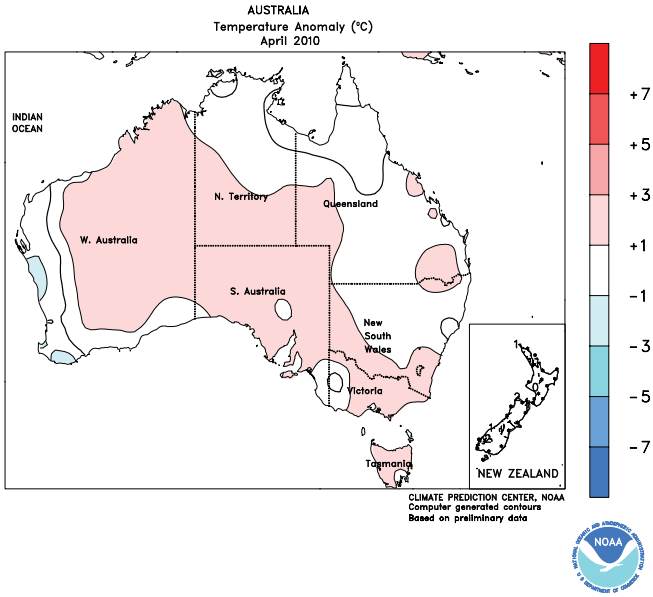
SOUTHEAST ASIA

In April, above-normal showers continued to prolong the rainy season across Java, Indonesia. Meanwhile, rainfall increased throughout oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia. Rainfall also increased in the Philippines, providing much-needed soil moisture for spring-grown rice and corn as well as conditioning fields for summer-grown crops. Winter-spring rice harvesting was underway in northern Vietnam, while summer-autumn rice transplanting took place in the south. Pre-monsoon showers in Thailand provided favorable moisture to early planted corn in the south and increased reservoir levels.



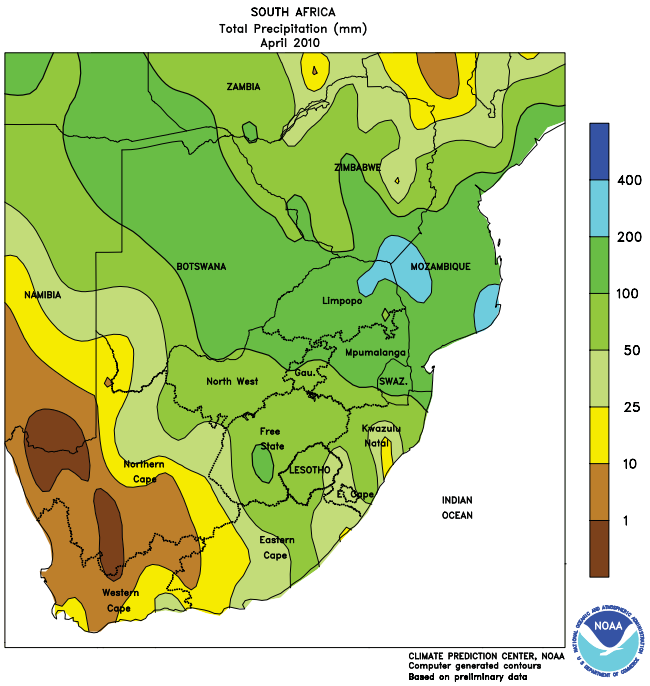


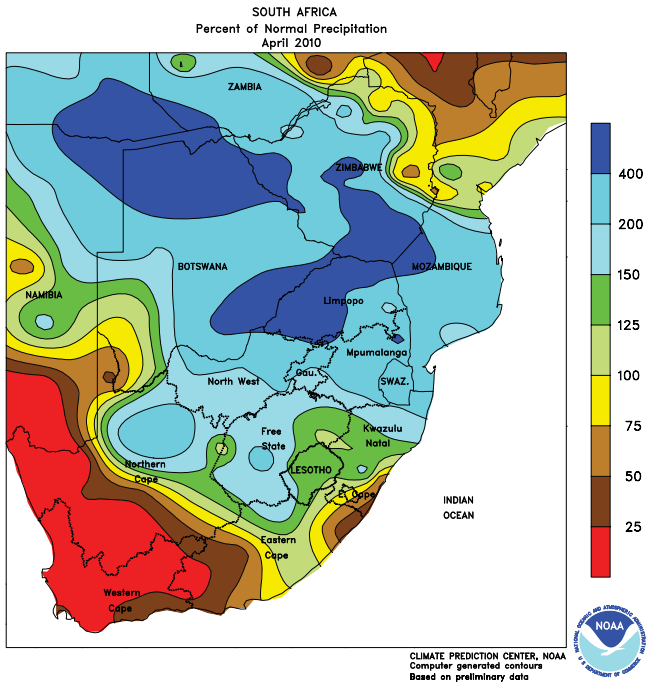


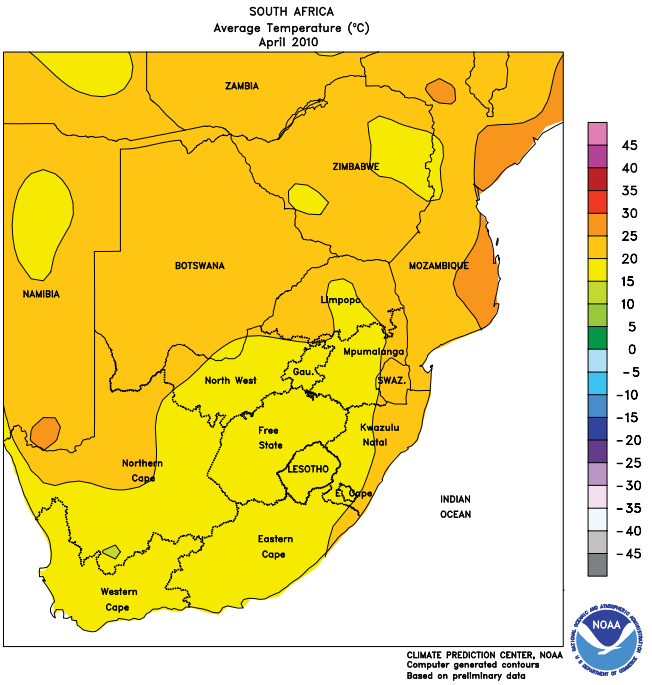


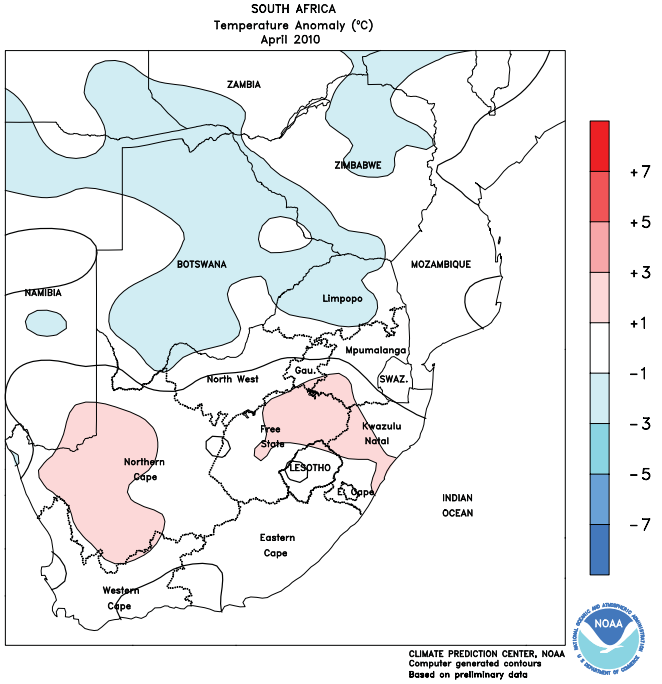
AUSTRALIA

In April, much-needed drier weather overspread central and southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, aiding summer crop maturation and harvesting and helping early winter wheat planting. In southeastern Australia, occasional showers maintained generally favorable topsoil moisture in advance of fall winter grain planting, while more rain was needed in Western Australia to spur more widespread sowing.



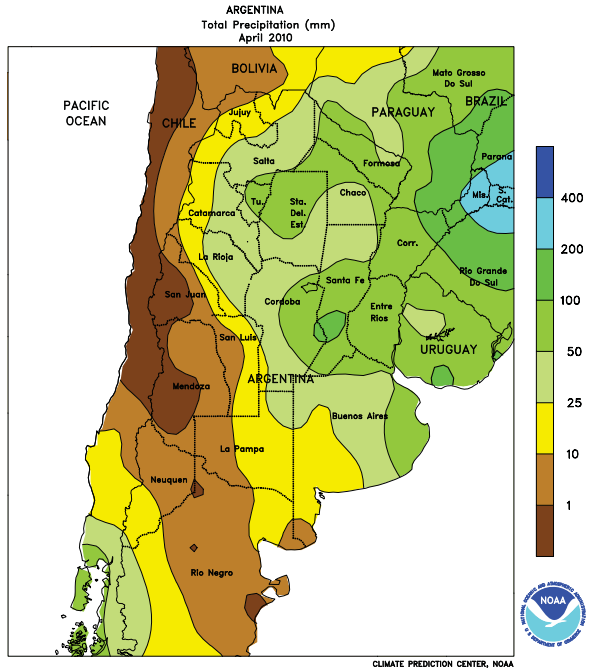


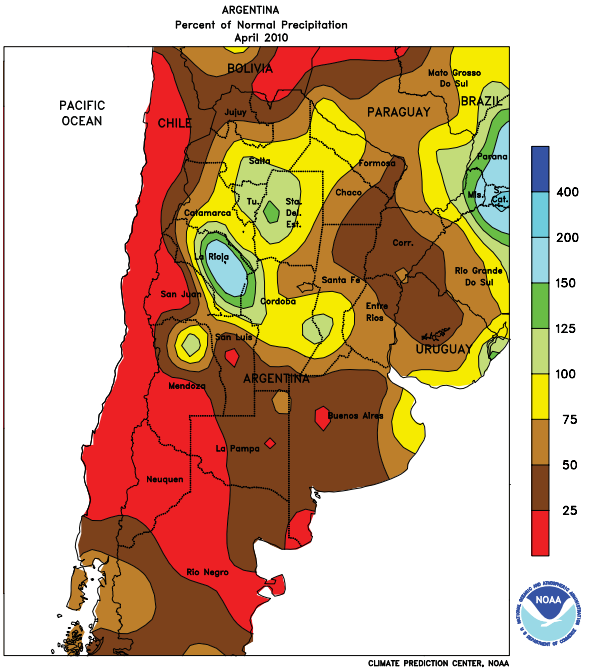


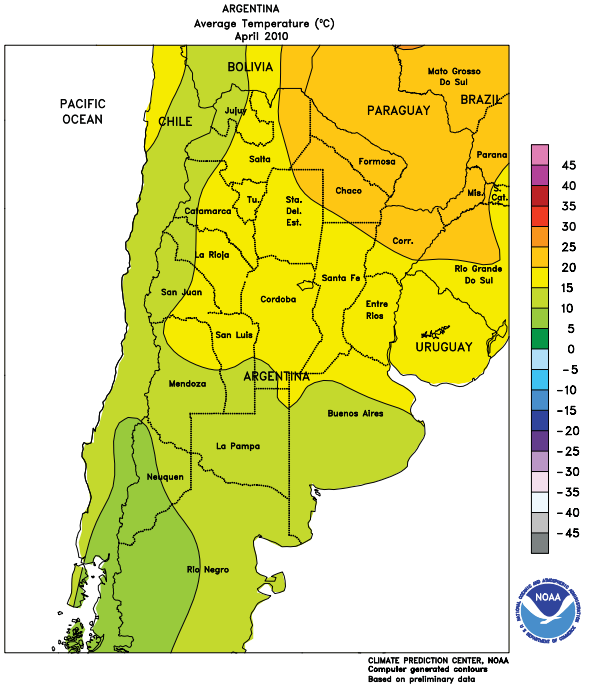


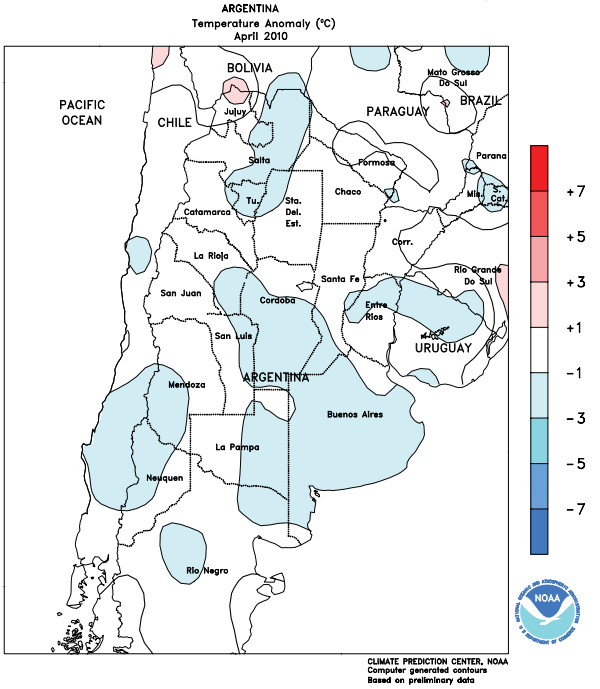
SOUTH AFRICA

During April, near- to above-normal rainfall, accompanied by slightly above-normal temperatures, maintained favorable conditions for late-planted summer crops throughout the corn belt. The continuation of abundant late-season rain also resulted in favorable moisture levels for the upcoming winter wheat crop in key production areas of Free State and North West. Elsewhere, pockets of dryness supported early sugarcane harvesting in coastal production areas of KwaZulu-Natal. In Western Cape, unseasonable warmth and dryness promoted autumn fieldwork, including harvesting of any remaining orchard fruits. However, moisture had become limited for winter wheat sowing in the main production areas in the western part of the province.



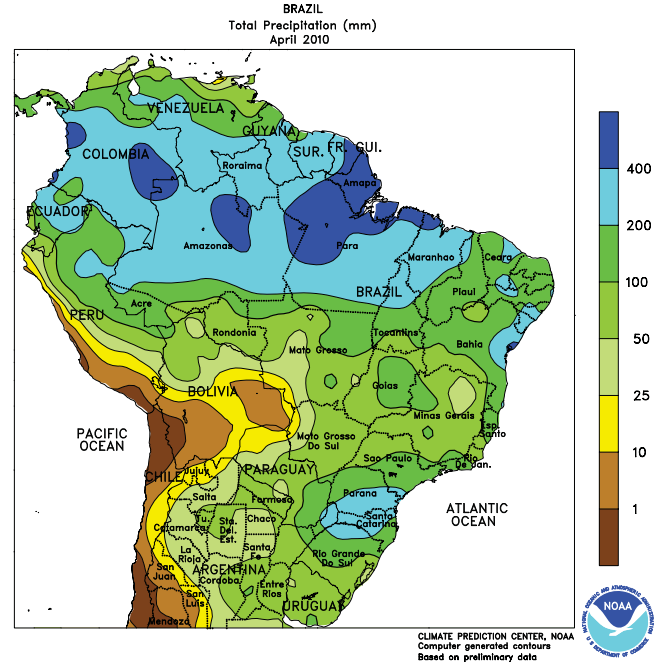


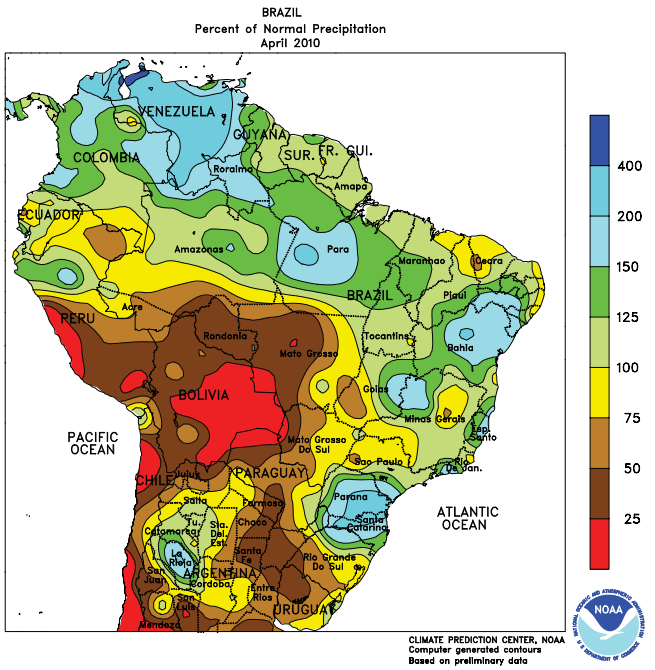


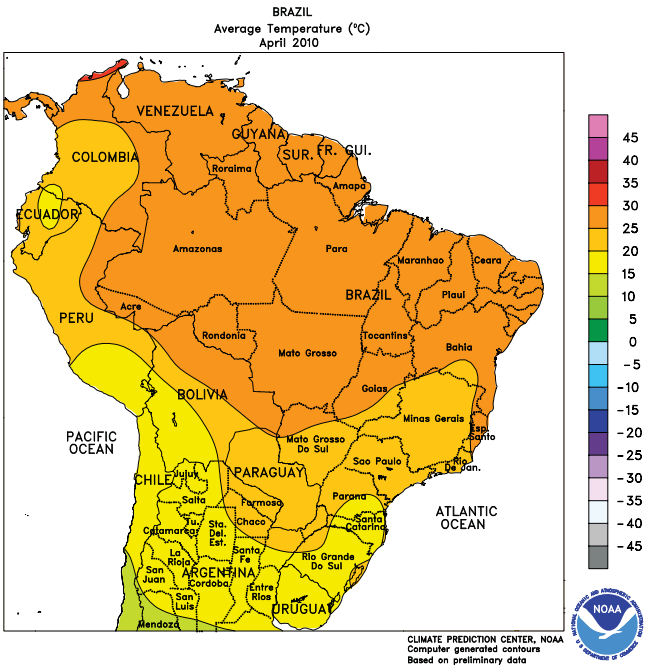


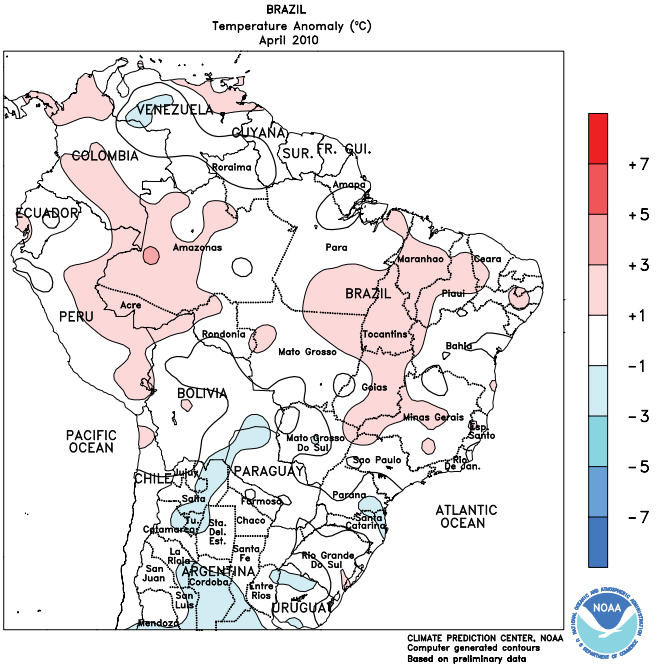
ARGENTINA

During April, conditions gradually improved for corn and soybean harvesting as a drying trend developed throughout central Argentina. Cooler weather accompanied the dryness, however, with freezing temperatures covering southern parts of the region during the third week of the month. Although the growing season ended for summer crops over a large section of the area, the lateness in the season limited the potential for significant damage to soybeans or corn. In the north, near- to above-normal rainfall increased moisture for cotton in western growing areas (centered over Santiago del Estero), but showers gradually diminished in eastern farming areas of Chaco, Formosa, and northern Santa Fe. April temperatures were seasonable throughout much of the north, with lows staying well above freezing.



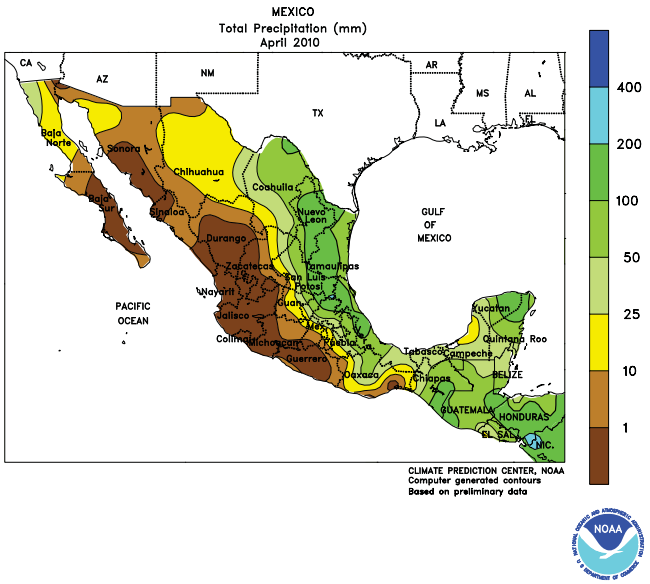


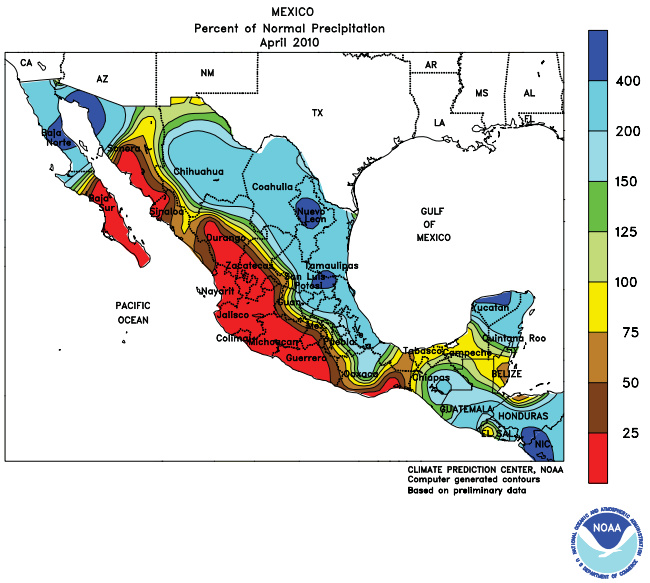


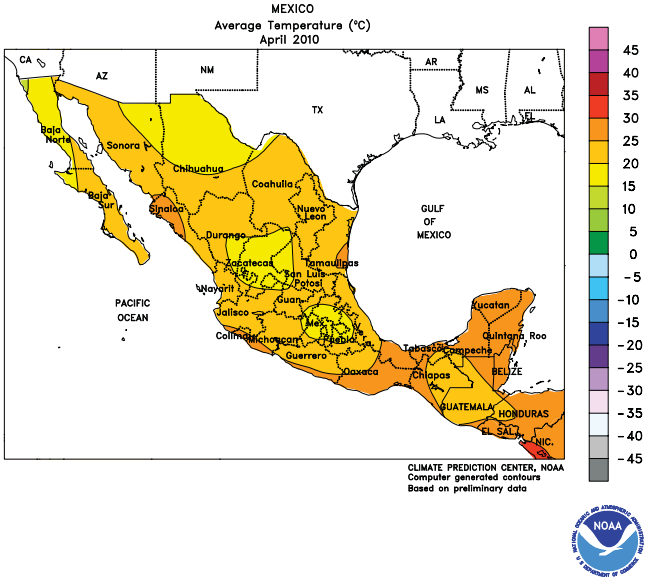


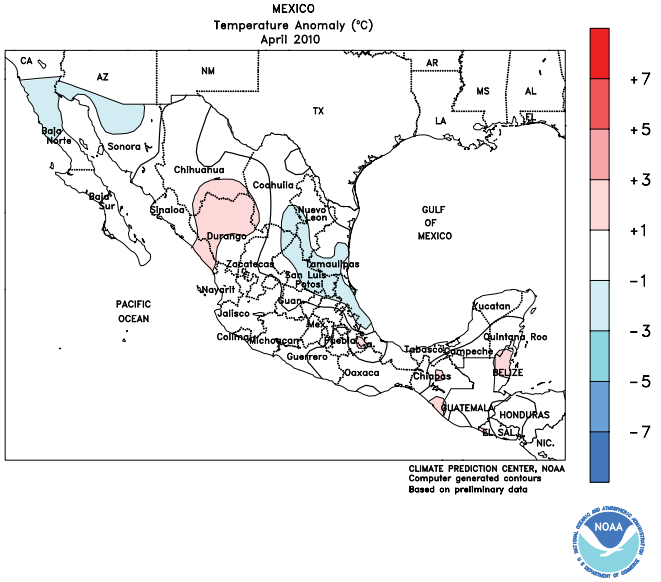
BRAZIL

In April, the rainy season apparently came to an abrupt end during the early part of the month throughout a broad area of central Brazil. Consequently, rainfall was below normal over a large section of Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul), reducing moisture for immature second-crop (safrinha) corn and other crops which usually benefit from an extended rainy season. The dryness was accompanied by above-normal temperatures, exacerbating the effects on immature rain-fed crops. Monthly rainfall was also below normal in Sao Paulo and nearby locations in Minas Gerais, promoting sugarcane harvesting but reducing moisture for coffee. However, April rainfall was above normal from Rio de Janeiro and Espirito Santo northward through Bahia and Tocantins, due to periods of wetness earlier in the month. Wetter conditions developed during the latter half of the month over southern Brazil, notably Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, increasing moisture for safrinha corn and winter wheat but disrupting fieldwork.



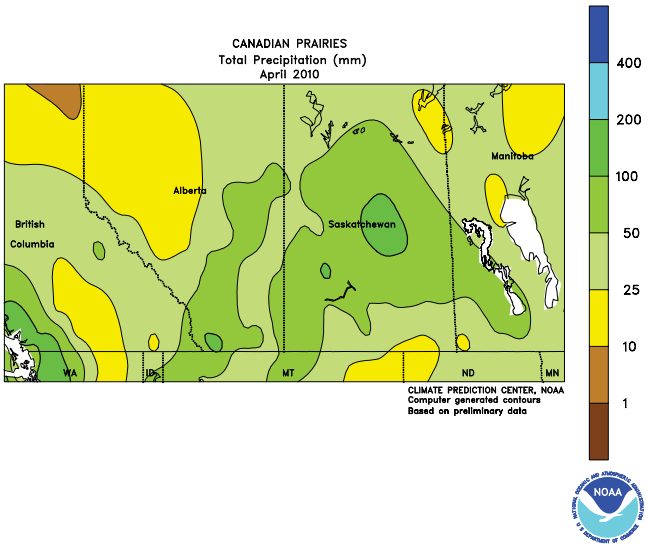


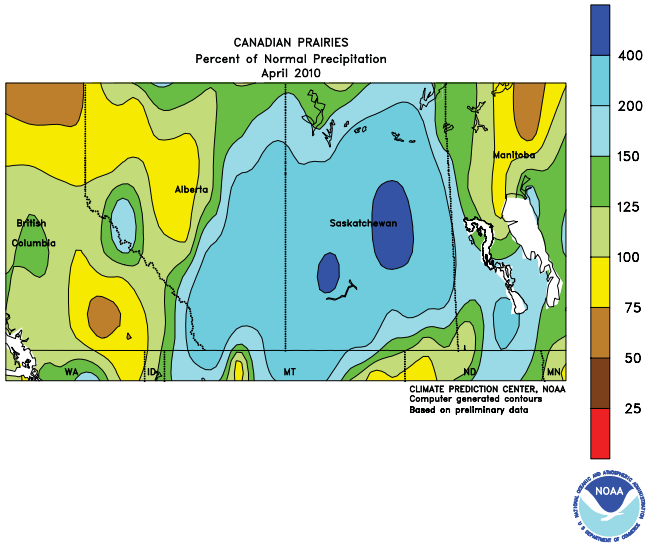


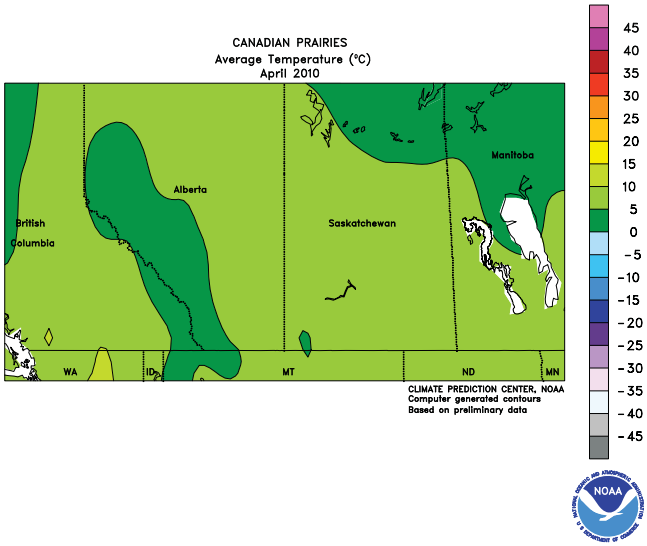


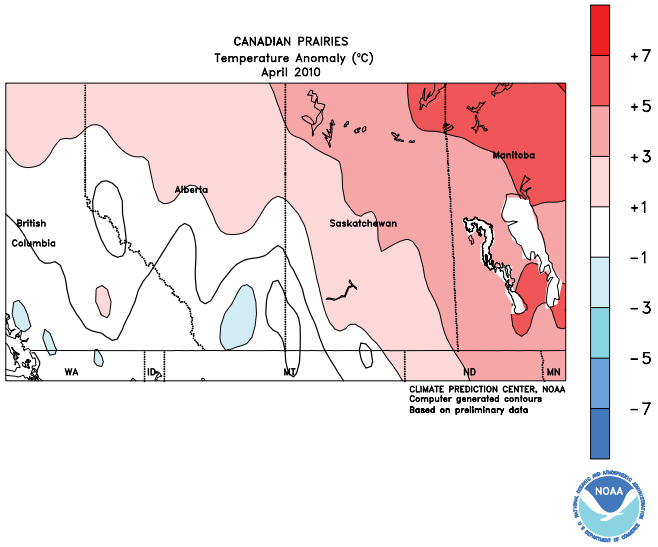
MEXICO

In April, a relatively brief surge of moisture brought locally heavy rain to many eastern farming areas. The rainfall maintained generally favorable prospects for immature winter sorghum in and around Tamaulipas and helped condition fields for planting in eastern most sections of the southern plateau corn belt. By month's end, however, drier, occasionally hotter weather had returned, speeding winter crop maturation but limiting opportunities for planting rain-fed summer crops. In the northwest, scattered showers may have caused temporary delays in the winter wheat harvest, but conditions were otherwise fine elsewhere for seasonal harvests. According to the Mexican Government, reservoirs nationwide as of April 30 were at about 64 percent of capacity, similar to last year.



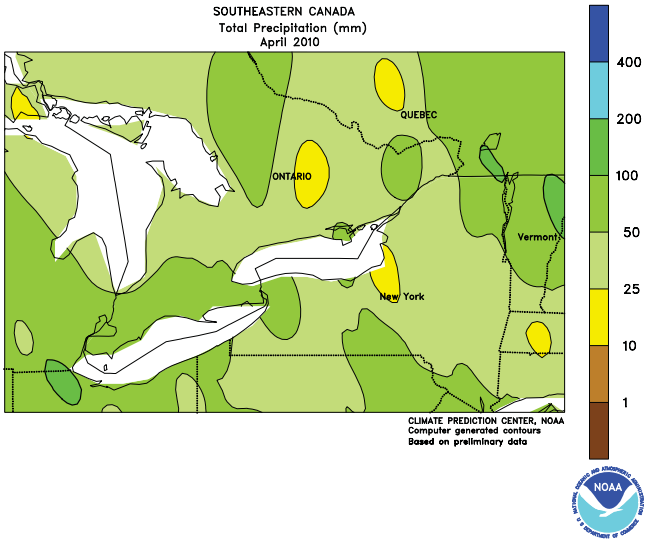


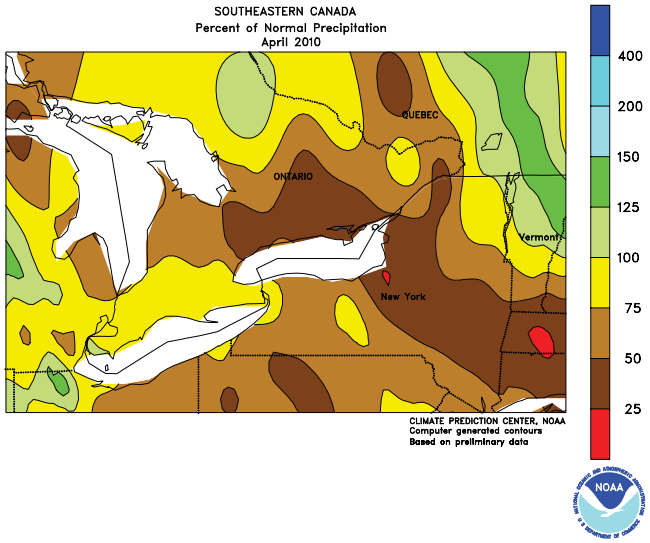


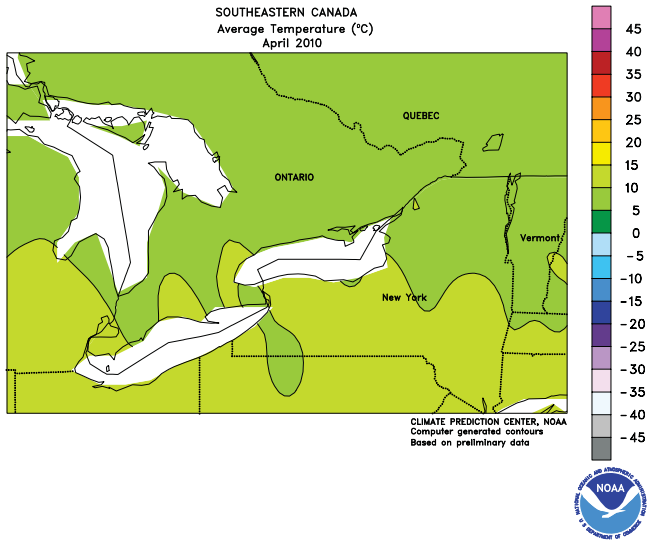


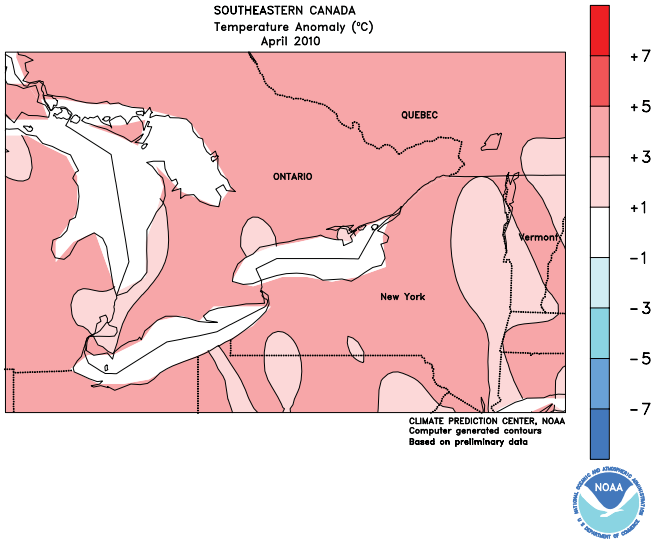
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In April, near- to above-normal precipitation increased moisture for crops and pastures across the region after an especially dry winter, but amounts were not great enough to fully eradicate the developing drought in parts of the west. The moisture came mostly in the form of rain, although heavy snow was recorded in Alberta during an early month storm. Temperatures averaged near to above normal, with the highest anomalies (3-5 degrees C above normal) in eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The warmth helped to bring winter grains out of dormancy and warm topsoils for early planting, but lows continued to routinely fall below freezing, limiting growth of winter grains and pastures.



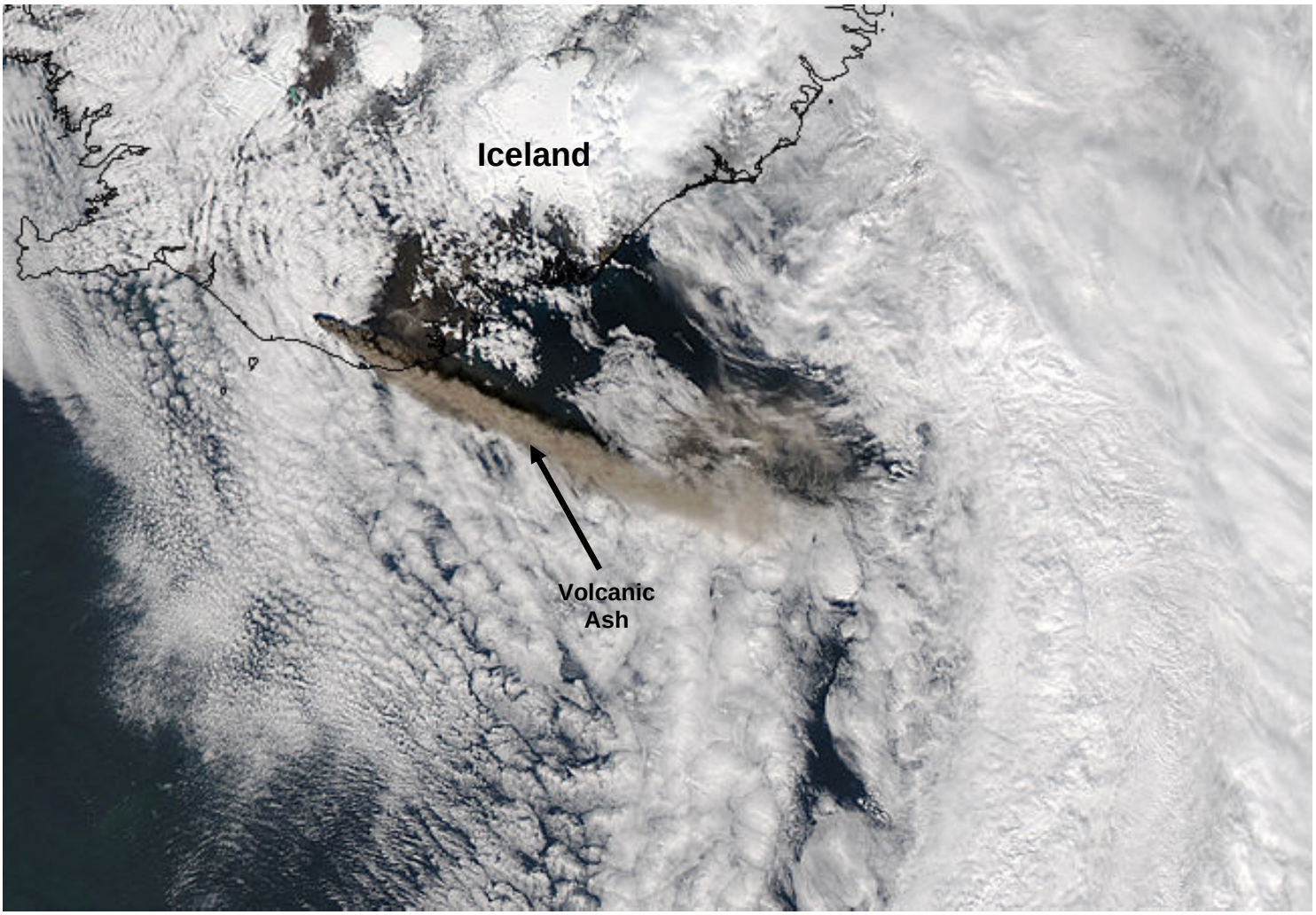






SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In April, warmer-than-normal weather favored rapid summer crop planting and fostered early winter wheat growth. Monthly temperatures averaging greater than 5 degrees C (3 to 4 degrees C above normal) allowed wheat to break dormancy earlier than usual in many locations. For the month, total precipitation was near to below normal over most of Ontario, although periods of rain (more than 50 mm total accumulation) were timely for crops in key farming areas of the southwest. Precipitation increased from west to east in Quebec, locally approaching 100 mm in some spots.



This image from May 12, 2010, shows an ash plume emanating from southern Iceland's Eyjafjallajokull volcano reaching across the northern Atlantic Ocean. (NASA: http://rapidfire.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/gallery/)

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