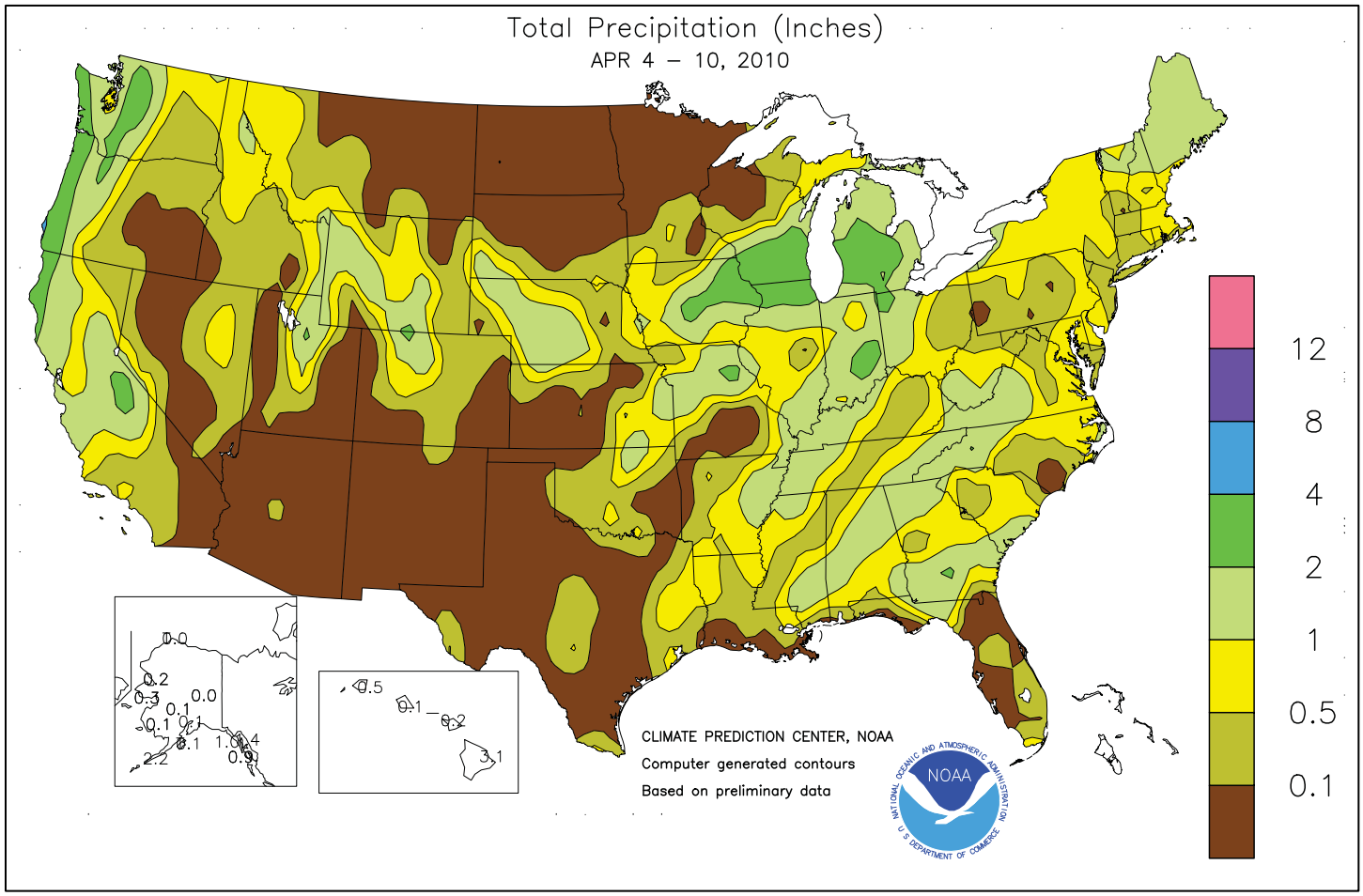
Volume 97, No. 15 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather April 13, 2010

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



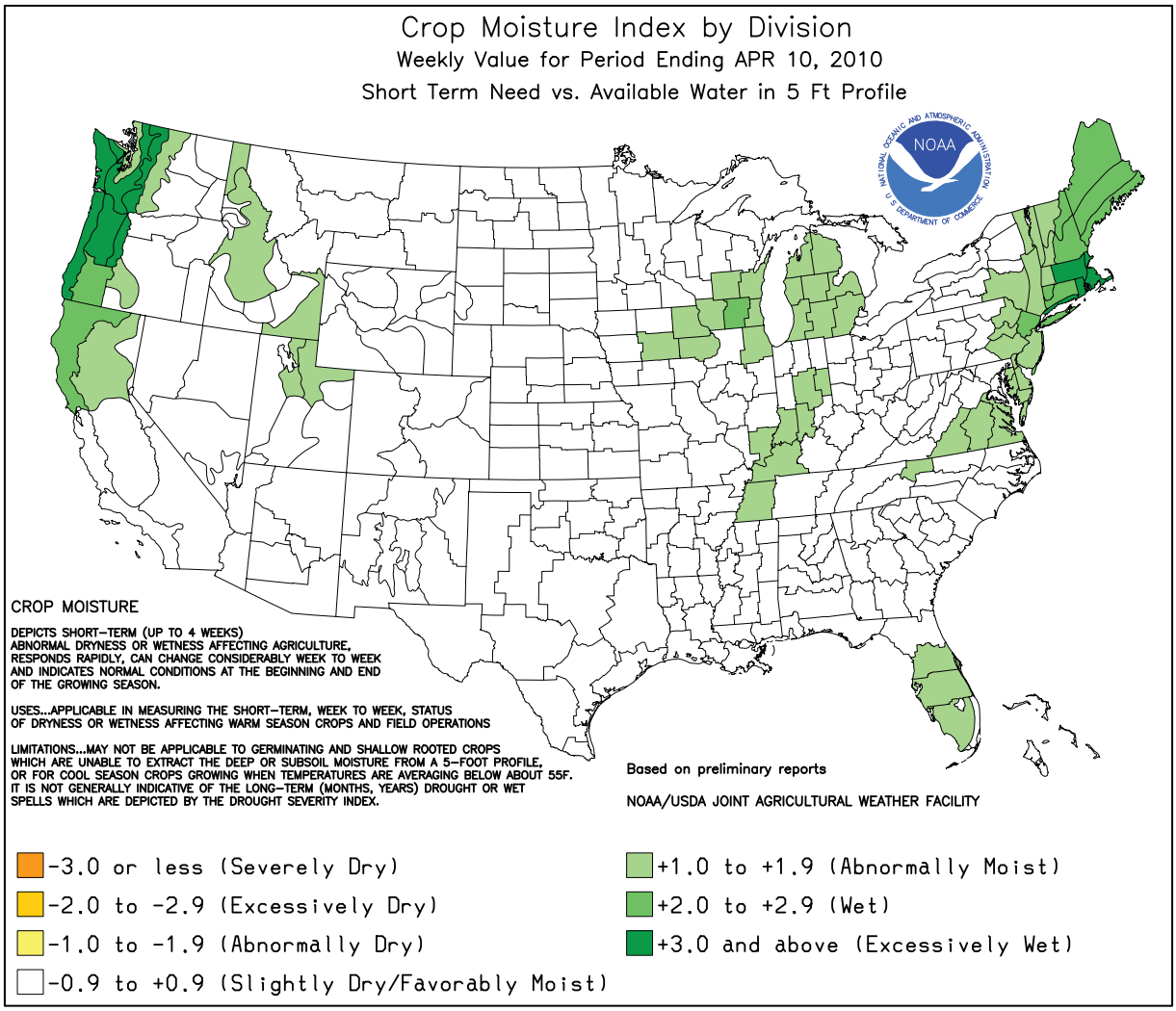
HIGHLIGHTS
April 4 - 10, 2010

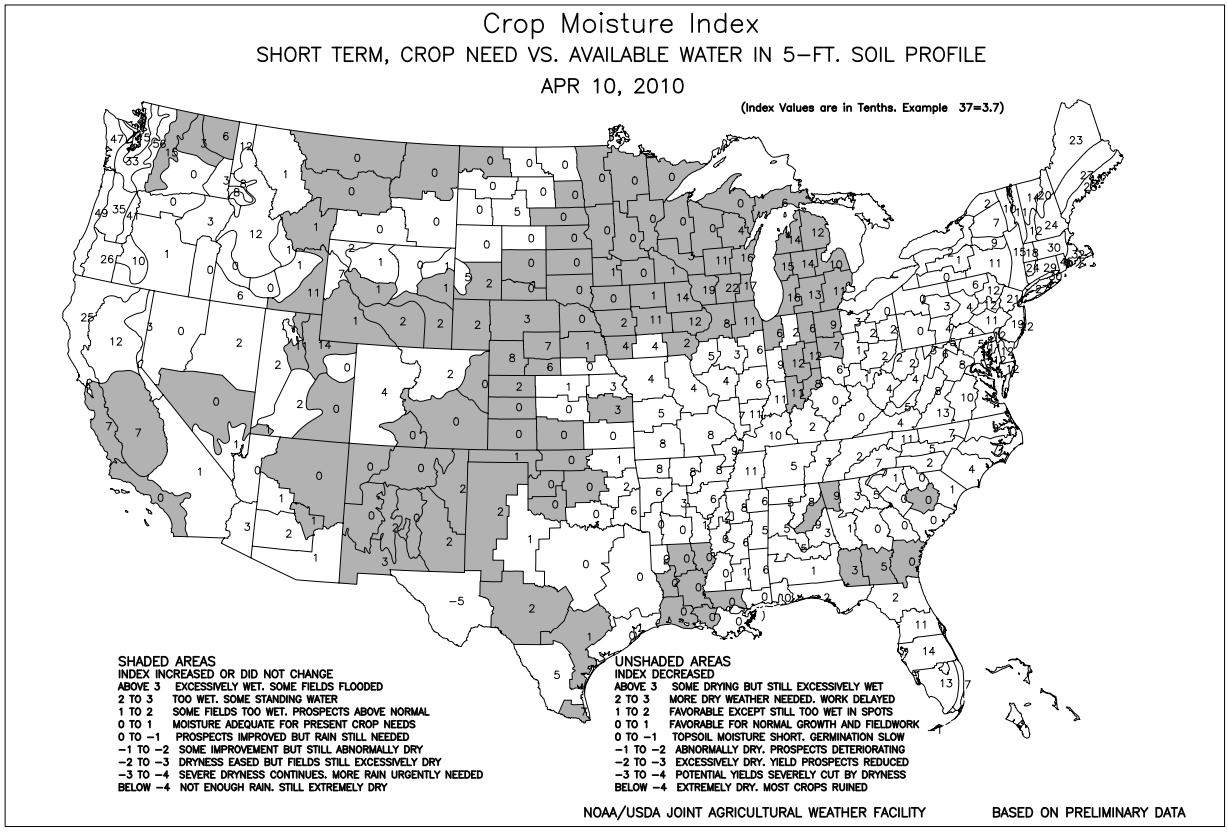
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

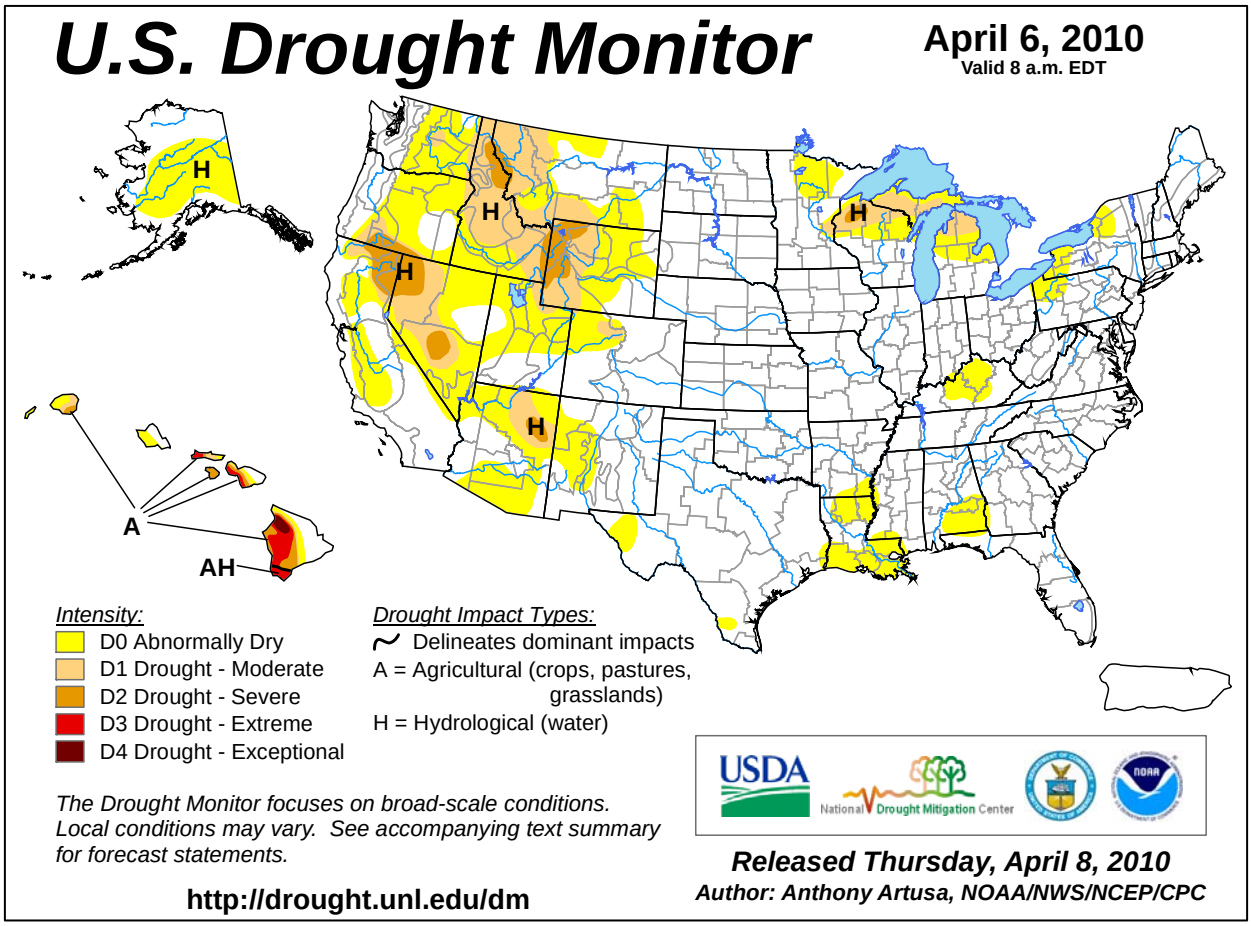
Record-setting warmth developed across the **eastern one-third of the U.S.** In fact, weekly temperatures ranged from 10 to 20°F above normal from the **lower Great Lakes region into the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic States**. In contrast, very chilly weather prevailed across the **interior Northwest**, where readings ranged from 5 to 10°F below normal. In addition, cool conditions briefly affected the **southern High Plains**, where widespread readings below 30°F were noted on April 8. The **Northwestern** chill required some producers to utilize

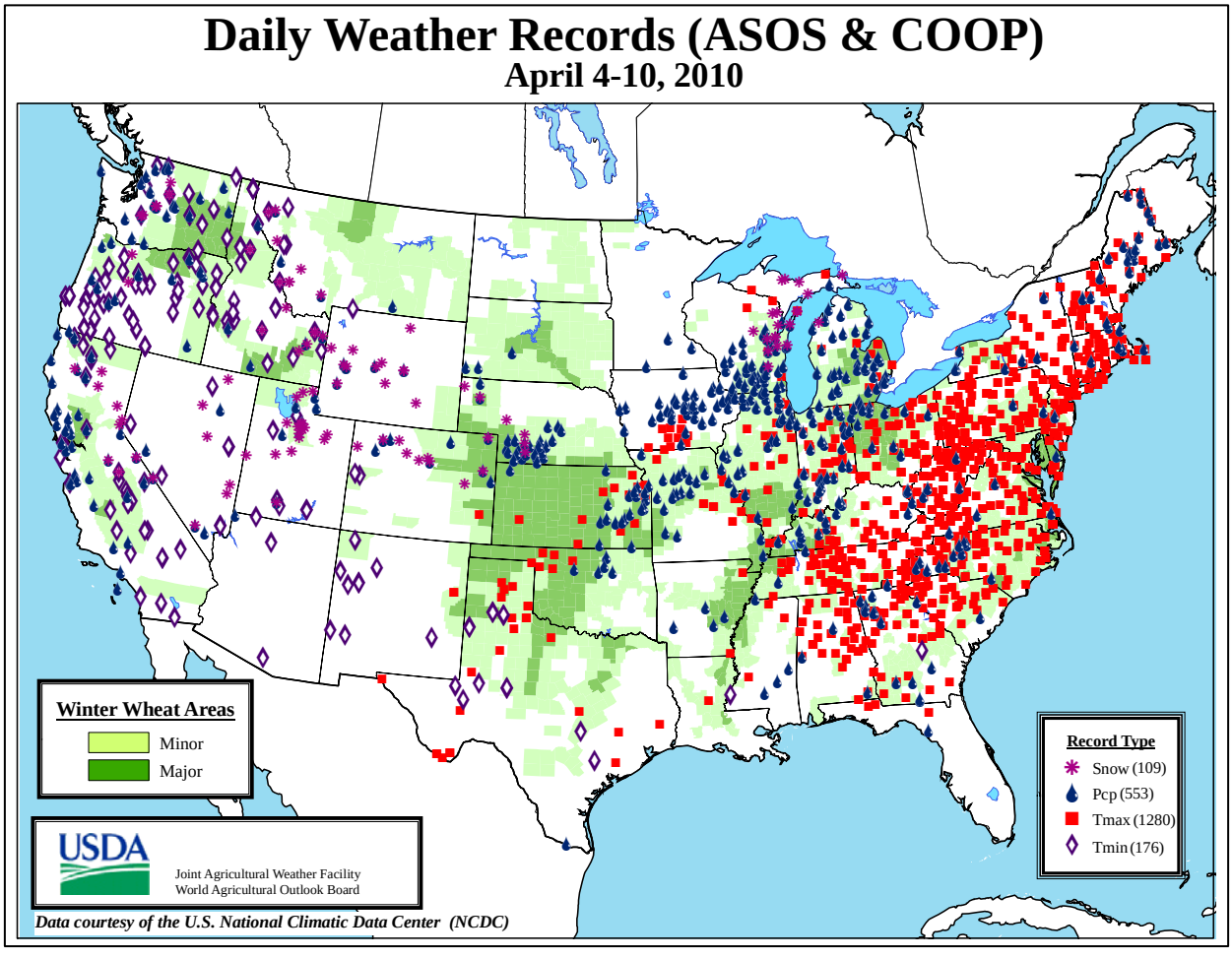
(Continued on page 5)

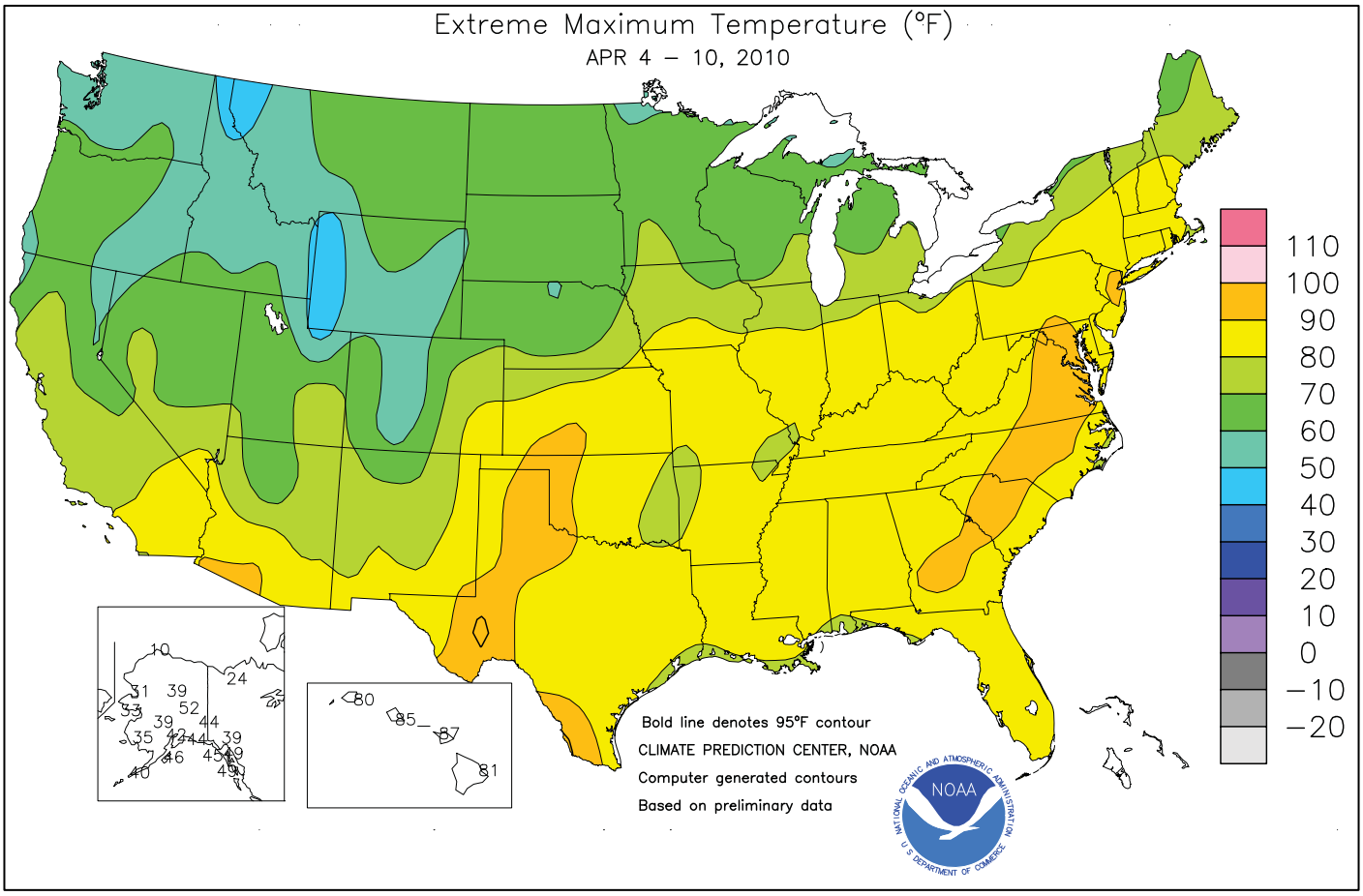
Contents

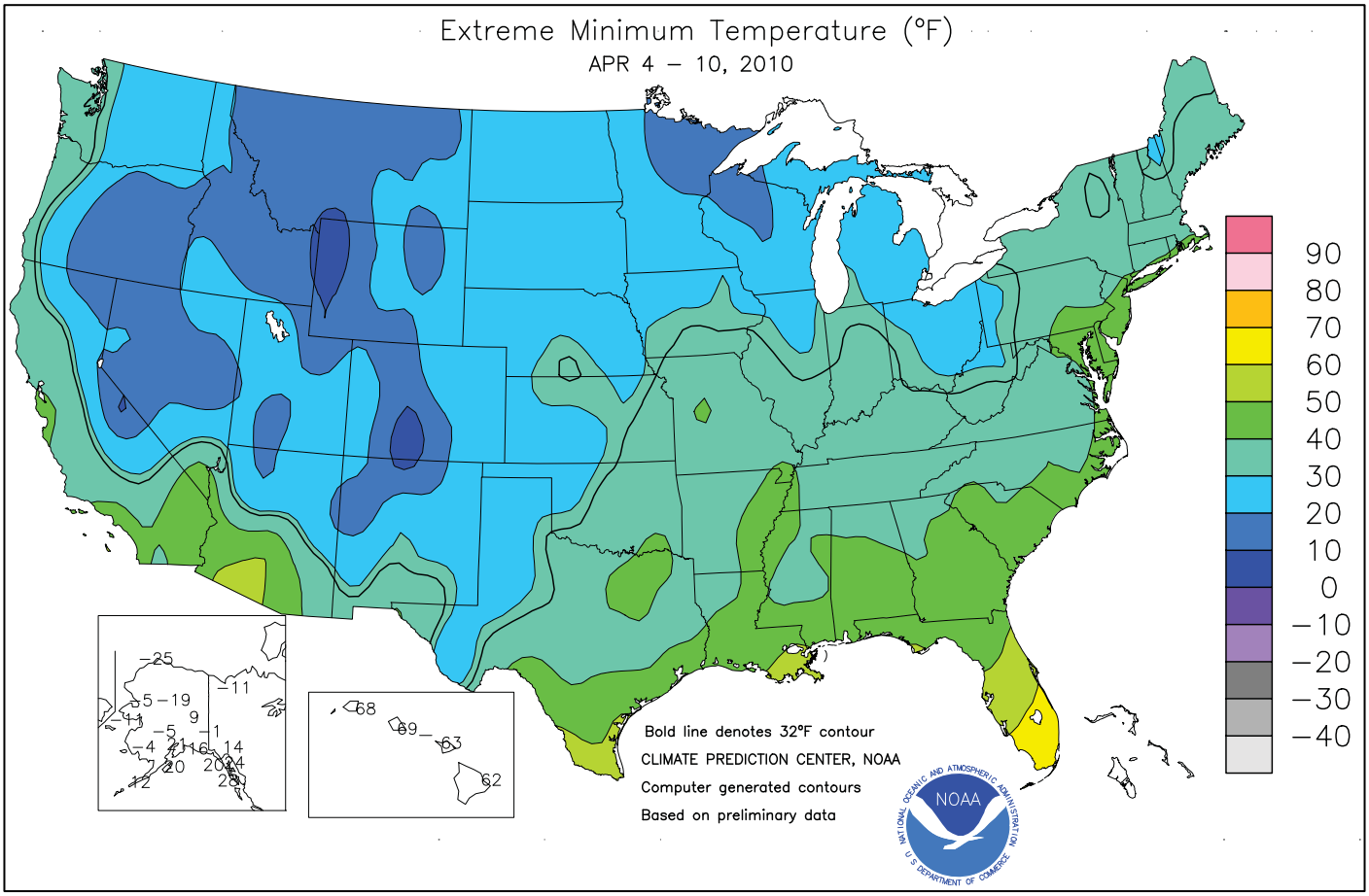

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending APR 10, 2010
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in 5 Ft Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES 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 5-FOOT 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)

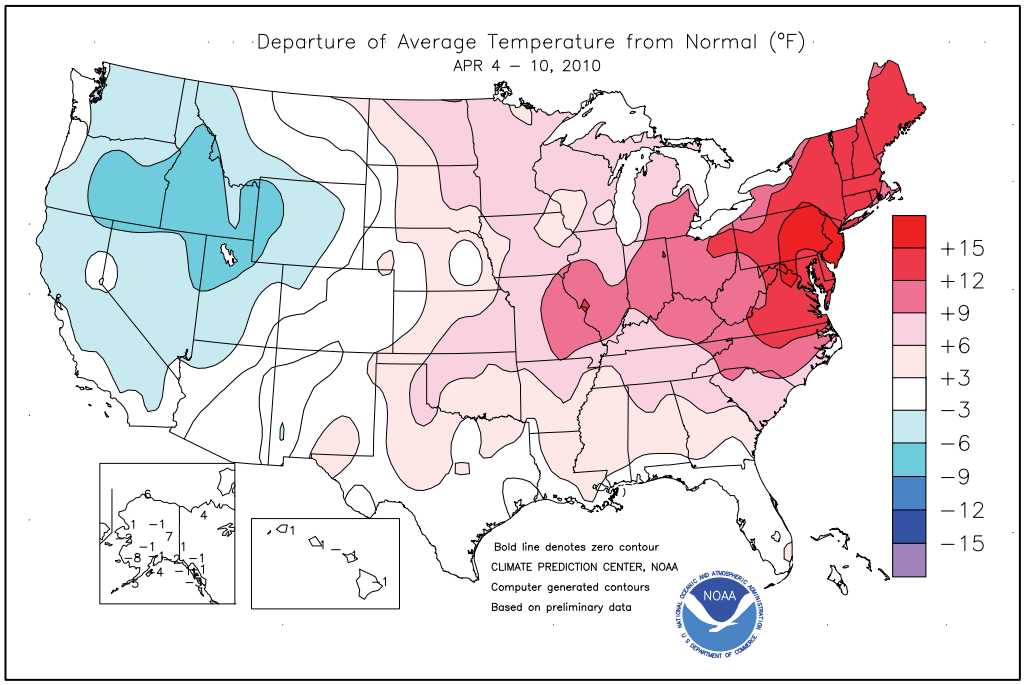

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
APR 10, 2010
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS 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


U.S. Drought Monitor
April 6, 2010
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
H
A
AH
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
H = Hydrological (water)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://drought.unl.edu/dm
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, April 8, 2010
Author: Anthony Artusa, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC


Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)
April 4-10, 2010
Winter Wheat Areas
Minor
Major
USDA
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Record Type
Snow (109)
Pcp (553)
Tmax (1280)
Tmin (176)
Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
APR 4 – 10, 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)
APR 4 – 10, 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)
protective measures for blooming fruit trees and other temperature-sensitive crops. Some of the lowest **Northwestern** readings were observed on April 4 and 9-10. Between cold outbreaks, widespread rain and snow showers aided winter grains and further improved high-elevation snow packs. Early in the week, precipitation fell as far south as **southern California**. Farther east, mostly dry weather prevailed on the **Plains**, except for early- to mid-week precipitation across **Nebraska** and neighboring areas. On the **northern and southern Plains**, spring fieldwork advanced with few delays. Meanwhile in the **Midwest**, rain slowed fieldwork but boosted topsoil moisture in preparation for corn and soybean planting. Weekly rainfall topped 2 inches in many locations from **Iowa to Michigan**. Elsewhere, scattered showers provided some relief from short-term dryness across the South. However, significant rainfall largely bypassed the **central Gulf Coast region**, which has trended dry for much of the year to date.

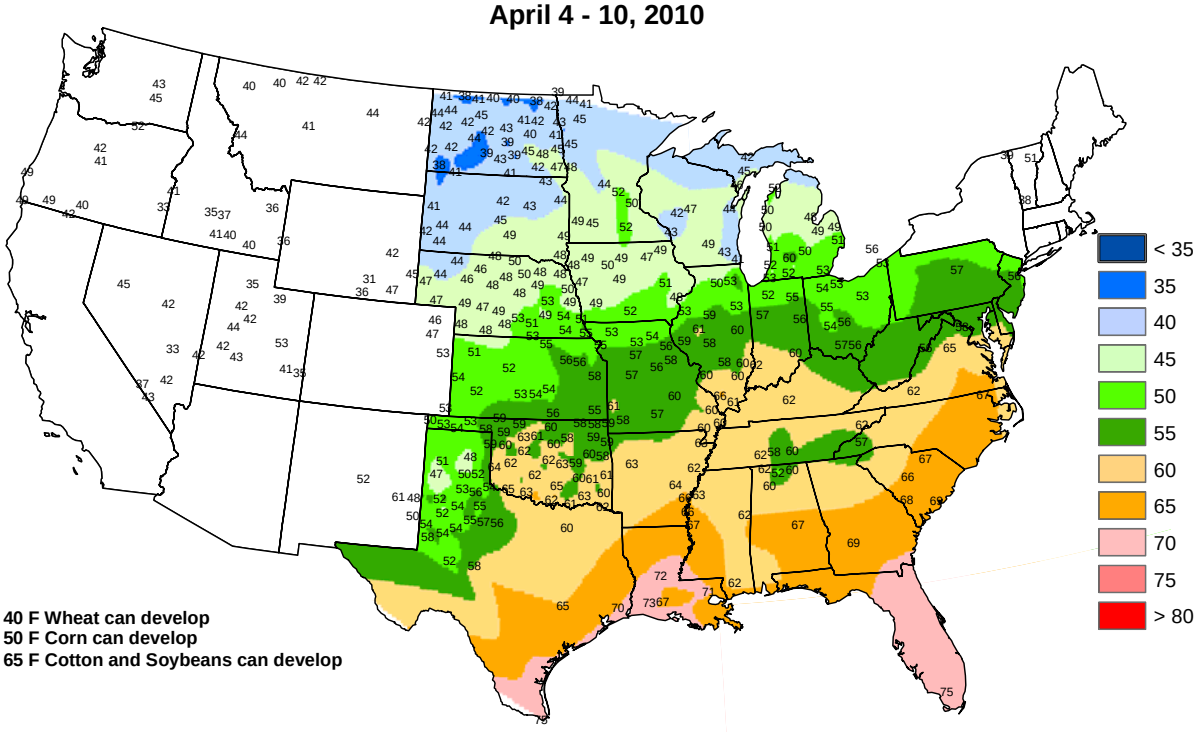
Early in the week, cold weather prevailed in the **West** in advance of a **Pacific** storm system. **Northwestern** daily-record lows for April 4 included -6°F in **Stanley, ID**, and 10°F in **Burns, OR.** Farther south, precipitation records in **California** for April 4 reached 1.77 inches in **Crescent 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, snowfall in **Utah** during the first half of the week 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 was also 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.

Farther east, heavy precipitation spread from the **Midwest into the Northeast**, while record-setting warmth covered the **East**. 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**. Meanwhile, cool air also overspread the **southern Plains**, following some early-week heat. **Childress, TX**, posted consecutive daily-record highs of 94°F on April 4-5. By April 8, lows in Texas included 22°F (not a daily record) in **Dalhart** and 27°F in **Midland**. Warmth persisted, however, in the **East**. In **Maine**, **Caribou** notched five consecutive daily-record highs (68, 82, 73, 66, and 62°F) from April 2-6. **Portland, ME** (85°F on April 7), tied for its second-highest April reading on record, behind only 92°F on April 28, 2009. **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). For only the second time on record, along with 1927, **Central Park** reached the 90-degree mark before **Phoenix, AZ.** Toward week's end, another surge of cold air arrived in the **West**. In **Oregon**, **Redmond** (12 and 15°F) and **Pendleton** (27 and 24°F) closed the week with consecutive daily-record lows on April 9-10. **Stanley, ID** (-4 and -3°F), also ended the week with a pair of records.

Heavy rainfall affected parts of **Hawaii**. On the **Big Island**, 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. Farther north, beneficial precipitation began to overspread the **Alaskan mainland** toward week's end. On April 10, **Kotzebue** noted daily records for both precipitation (0.26 inch) and snowfall (2.5 inches). From April 10-12, **McGrath** received 0.74 inch of precipitation (2.3 inches of snow), accounting for nearly half of its year-to-date total of 1.51 inches.

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

April 4 - 10, 2010



40 F Wheat can develop
50 F Corn can develop
65 F Cotton and Soybeans can develop

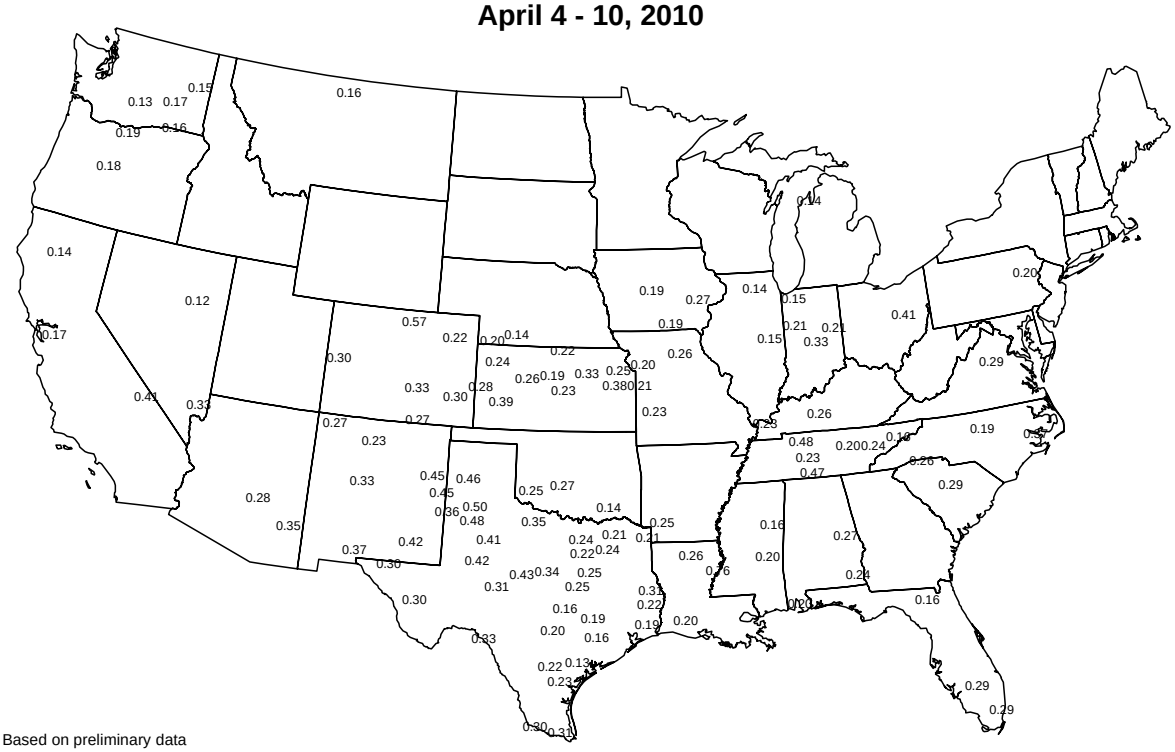
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

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

Average Pan Evaporation (inches)

April 4 - 10, 2010



Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 10, 2010

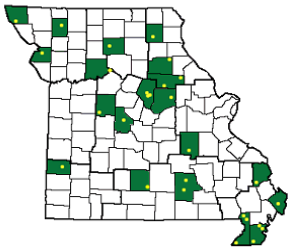
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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	75	53	82	42	64	-	0.62	-	0.62	3.91	-	10.66	-	-	-	0	0	1	1
	LYON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VANCE	74	53	82	43	63	-	0.87	-	0.86	3.00	-	11.43	-	70	60	0	0	2	1
	PERTHSHIRE	75	54	82	44	64	-	0.48	-	0.47	3.50	-	12.22	-	72	59	0	0	2	0
	SCOTT	77	55	83	45	66	-	0.78	-	0.73	2.12	-	10.90	-	71	62	0	0	2	1
	SANDY RIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE	VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD	STONEVILLE x	78	55	84	43	67	6	0.52	-0.75	0.52	3.04	41	14.27	82	77	63	0	0	1	1
	INDIANOLA 1S*	77	55	85	43	66	-	0.48	-	0.48	3.30	-	11.91	-	-	-	0	0	1	0
	INVERNESS 5E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SIDON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	78	55	85	45	66	-	0.73	-	0.72	2.09	-	10.46	-	73	63	0	0	2	1
	SILVER CITY	77	55	84	45	66	-	0.59	-	0.55	4.43	-	11.24	-	70	64	0	0	2	1
	ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MAYDAY	78	54	85	42	66	-	0.78	-	0.62	4.84	-	12.36	-	70	63	0	0	2	1
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	72	40	86	30	56	8	0.19	-0.45	0.11	3.56	116	4.86	102	-	-	0	1	2	0
	ALBANY	71	40	85	30	56	8	0.02	-0.63	0.02	3.03	93	3.78	71	59	48	0	1	1	0
	ST. JOSEPH	71	44	82	36	58	9	0.00	-0.66	0.00	3.32	105	4.39	88	-	-	0	0	0	0
NC	LINNEUS	70	42	79	31	57	8	1.02	0.46	0.64	3.10	94	4.66	82	58	48	0	1	3	1
	BRUNSWICK	72	44	81	35	59	10	1.18	0.54	0.56	3.73	112	5.33	84	61	53	0	0	4	1
NE	NOVELTY	70	43	79	33	57	8	0.71	0.05	0.30	3.35	94	5.92	92	62	48	0	0	3	0
	MONROE CITY	71	45	80	35	59	10	0.82	0.09	0.48	4.05	109	6.72	96	60	51	0	0	3	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	72	47	81	36	60	10	0.58	-0.32	0.54	3.17	77	6.08	81	64	51	0	0	2	1
C	AUXVASSE	74	47	81	38	60	11	0.68	-0.02	0.37	4.31	111	8.74	115	61	53	0	0	2	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	74	49	83	36	62	11	0.88	0.10	0.49	4.78	115	9.26	113	66	55	0	0	3	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	75	47	83	37	62	12	0.38	-0.25	0.22	4.15	102	7.99	95	66	53	0	0	3	0
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	73	48	82	37	61	10	0.60	-0.15	0.40	4.29	103	8.33	102	62	53	0	0	4	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	73	47	81	37	61	10	0.66	-0.09	0.44	4.86	117	9.30	114	-	-	0	0	3	0
	COL-BF	73	45	81	36	60	9	0.52	-0.23	0.37	4.59	111	8.70	106	62	51	0	0	2	0
	VERSAILLES	75	49	83	38	62	10	0.43	-0.50	0.43	3.75	84	8.07	97	65	52	0	0	1	0
EC	VANDALIA	73	46	81	37	60	11	0.85	0.14	0.68	4.89	123	8.88	113	64	51	0	0	3	1
SW	LAMAR	74	50	81	37	61	9	0.44	-0.34	0.42	3.25	69	5.94	67	67	55	0	0	2	0
SC	COOK STATION	75	48	83	30	62	9	0.15	-0.71	0.15	4.40	88	8.90	92	67	54	0	1	1	0
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	71	48	79	36	60	9	0.04	-0.85	0.03	4.57	89	8.55	82	63	53	0	0	2	0
SE	DELTA	72	51	78	39	62	9	0.58	-0.18	0.57	6.56	119	9.89	83	66	55	0	0	2	1
	CHARLESTON	72	53	78	41	63	9	0.87	-0.10	0.87	6.26	116	10.36	85	66	55	0	0	1	1
	GLENNONVILLE	73	53	79	39	63	8	0.50	-0.45	0.50	5.55	109	9.76	86	65	56	0	0	1	1
	CLARKTON	73	52	79	41	63	8	1.24	0.26	1.24	6.58	125	10.76	92	68	56	0	0	1	1
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	73	54	79	43	64	8	1.11	0.08	1.11	7.29	137	11.91	95	71	56	0	0	1	1
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	74	54	81	43	65	9	0.86	-0.17	0.86	6.37	121	10.83	88	69	56	0	0	1	1
	STEELE	74	54	80	43	64	9	0.63	-0.38	0.63	5.89	104	10.55	82	71	59	0	0	1	1
	CARDWELL	73	52	79	43	63	7	0.59	-0.42	0.59	5.65	97	9.77	76	70	57	0	0	1	1

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.
Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta
Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast; SC = South Central. (Col=Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens, Col-BF=Bradford Farm)

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Very warm weather continued. Extreme maximum temperatures reached 85 degrees F in the southern Delta. Weekly rainfall totaled less than an inch, maintaining below-average quarterly values. Fieldwork, including spring planting, continued during periods of dry weather. Corn emergence was noted.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations

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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 10, 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		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	79	53	88	41	66	7	1.34	0.16	1.34	8.30	106	15.45	88	88	28	0	0	1	1
	HUNTSVILLE	79	52	88	40	65	7	0.37	-0.79	0.37	5.50	66	13.99	74	84	40	0	0	1	0
	MOBILE	78	55	83	47	67	3	0.27	-1.01	0.27	4.33	48	20.87	105	91	46	0	0	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	80	51	88	42	65	3	0.55	-0.57	0.55	4.63	58	15.68	85	95	36	0	0	1	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	37	25	42	21	31	-1	0.09	-0.02	0.09	0.71	88	2.23	100	75	63	0	7	1	0
	BARROW	5	-7	10	-25	-1	6	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.17	189	0.58	176	91	76	0	7	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	42	20	52	9	31	7	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.09	28	0.27	22	70	49	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	44	29	49	24	37	-1	1.44	0.80	0.72	7.61	172	13.93	105	97	82	0	7	6	2
	KODIAK	38	25	46	20	31	-4	0.02	-1.17	0.02	5.55	80	26.44	127	72	59	0	7	1	0
	NOME	21	2	33	-11	12	-2	0.34	0.20	0.18	0.50	63	1.17	47	90	80	0	7	4	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	55	25	62	19	40	-1	0.06	-0.29	0.06	1.56	50	8.83	112	74	18	0	6	1	0
	PHOENIX	83	57	88	55	70	3	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.09	89	4.88	173	37	17	0	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	65	34	71	28	49	1	0.00	-0.20	0.00	2.19	99	9.83	173	55	13	0	3	0	0
	TUCSON	81	49	86	43	65	2	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.56	62	4.54	164	36	17	0	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	76	51	80	40	63	5	0.01	-0.84	0.01	3.49	68	8.11	80	79	37	0	0	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	77	52	84	41	65	7	0.14	-1.12	0.14	2.90	44	10.41	77	87	38	0	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	71	44	79	37	58	-2	0.08	-0.09	0.08	0.33	20	3.92	97	72	48	0	0	1	0
	FRESNO	68	44	77	39	56	-3	0.32	0.04	0.22	1.28	49	6.27	91	80	52	0	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	68	53	79	49	61	1	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.45	16	7.98	90	75	51	0	0	1	0
	REDDING	64	40	77	32	52	-3	0.87	0.13	0.87	3.29	52	19.12	105	77	50	0	1	1	1
	SACRAMENTO	65	43	72	36	54	-3	0.91	0.57	0.91	3.99	120	11.07	103	84	43	0	0	1	1
	SAN DIEGO	69	55	79	51	62	0	0.11	-0.19	0.11	1.38	51	7.04	100	69	49	0	0	1	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	62	47	69	44	55	0	0.55	0.14	0.53	3.41	88	12.08	98	83	67	0	0	2	1
	STOCKTON	65	42	73	37	53	-5	0.68	0.37	0.64	2.60	95	8.71	110	88	57	0	0	2	1
CO	ALAMOSA	58	19	66	10	39	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.01	163	1.85	171	65	24	0	6	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	61	31	69	22	46	4	0.02	-0.29	0.02	0.57	38	1.18	55	65	15	0	4	1	0
	DENVER INTL	60	30	71	28	45	2	0.12	-0.02	0.06	0.92	84	1.29	83	77	25	0	7	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	60	34	70	29	48	0	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.55	121	2.56	108	58	30	0	2	0	0
	PUEBLO	67	28	77	18	48	1	0.00	-0.27	0.00	1.01	75	1.97	102	58	24	0	5	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	68	47	81	41	57	12	0.23	-0.72	0.23	10.41	189	17.79	146	88	56	0	0	1	0
	HARTFORD	75	45	93	40	60	15	0.25	-0.64	0.22	7.06	137	13.67	114	80	48	1	0	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	78	54	90	43	66	13	0.69	0.05	0.68	4.24	93	8.52	82	73	32	2	0	2	1
DE	WILMINGTON	75	50	87	41	63	14	0.46	-0.32	0.31	5.83	114	14.22	125	84	35	0	0	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	80	57	85	55	69	2	0.02	-0.71	0.02	6.22	126	16.06	149	97	49	0	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	83	54	87	43	68	3	0.00	-0.82	0.00	1.87	37	8.54	71	94	37	0	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	81	72	82	70	76	0	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.34	13	6.12	98	83	63	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	84	72	89	69	78	3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	2.81	78	8.39	111	76	51	0	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	82	59	85	56	70	0	0.00	-0.68	0.00	8.87	195	16.75	180	90	47	0	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	76	56	77	50	66	1	0.03	-1.09	0.01	7.26	90	19.36	107	89	50	0	0	3	0
	TALLAHASSEE	82	52	89	45	67	3	1.54	0.50	1.54	6.65	83	19.70	109	94	41	0	0	1	1
	TAMPA	82	64	85	61	73	3	0.16	-0.31	0.16	6.04	171	11.45	135	85	53	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	81	70	88	68	75	3	0.00	-0.88	0.00	10.83	219	17.25	153	72	50	0	0	0	0
GA	ATHENS	79	51	88	38	65	7	0.51	-0.35	0.51	2.90	46	13.31	87	82	40	0	0	1	1
	ATLANTA	78	54	86	44	66	7	0.48	-0.43	0.48	4.71	70	14.26	87	75	43	0	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	83	49	91	37	66	6	0.25	-0.58	0.25	3.45	59	11.20	78	94	35	2	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	80	52	88	44	66	4	0.43	-0.59	0.43	4.26	59	13.17	80	88	32	0	0	1	0
	MACON	82	50	90	39	66	6	0.14	-0.71	0.14	3.63	59	12.20	78	95	35	1	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	83	57	89	44	70	7	1.16	0.30	1.16	3.88	80	13.41	114	89	46	0	0	1	1
HI	HILO	78	63	81	62	71	-1	3.11	-0.24	0.58	13.09	68	15.41	41	97	86	0	0	7	3
	HONOLULU	82	70	85	69	76	1	0.09	-0.19	0.04	0.75	33	2.13	29	76	66	0	0	4	0
	KAHULUI	83	66	87	63	75	1	0.15	-0.34	0.06	1.57	51	3.19	35	79	73	0	0	3	0
	LIHUE	78	70	80	68	74	0	0.54	-0.17	0.28	2.59	56	4.59	37	81	73	0	0	5	0
ID	BOISE	53	31	59	25	42	-6	0.05	-0.24	0.05	2.06	113	4.27	98	69	44	0	5	1	0
	LEWISTON	56	33	61	27	45	-4	0.02	-0.26	0.02	1.09	72	3.40	94	70	48	0	2	1	0
	POCATELLO	51	25	61	13	38	-5	0.05	-0.21	0.05	0.96	55	2.06	53	68	48	0	6	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	63	39	76	30	51	7	2.12	1.29	0.82	3.85	101	6.62	92	88	69	0	1	4	2
	MOLINE	68	43	79	30	56	9	0.65	-0.21	0.42	4.19	101	7.42	103	85	56	0	1	2	0
	PEORIA	70	45	82	31	57	10	0.53	-0.21	0.32	4.12	106	7.86	111	84	43	0	1	2	0
	ROCKFORD	63	37	75	26	50	6	2.03	1.24	1.14	3.59	103	5.10	82	88	64	0	2	5	1
	SPRINGFIELD	73	47	85	32	60	11	1.28	0.54	0.82	4.16	99	7.61	100	86	42	0	1	3	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	73	49	83	36	61	9	0.86	-0.13	0.85	5.19	91	9.18	78	77	45	0	0	2	1
	FORT WAYNE	70	45	84	33	57	12	1.33	0.54	1.25	4.05	102	5.73	72	85	45	0	0	3	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	70	47	83	34	59	11	1.65	0.85	0.92	4.90	107	7.09	75	81	39	0	0	3	2
	SOUTH BEND	66	41	78	29	53	8	0.76	-0.07	0.54	2.87	71	5.43	65	90	63	0	1	5	1
IA	BURLINGTON	69	46	80	36	58	10	0.69	-0.09	0.33	4.47	110	6.52	94	87	47	0	0	3	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	63	39	78	29	51	6	1.22	0.52	0.60	3.07	96	5.71	107	88	47	0	2	3	1
	DES MOINES	66	41	86	33	54	8	1.22	0.47	0.72	3.66	113	6.42	117	68	45	0	0	3	1
	DUBUQUE	59	37	68	27	48	5	2.64	1.88	1.01	4.45	123	7.08	112	89	61	0	2	4	3
	SIOUX CITY	63	34	72	27	49	4	0.24	-0.33	0.24	1.62	58	3.92	98	75	37	0	4	1	0
	WATERLOO	58	37	66	29	48	5	1.56	0.88	0.89	2.91	94	4.75	96	92	57	0	2	4	2
KS	CONCORDIA	68	41	81	33	55	6	0.07	-0.43	0.07	2.81	92	3.69	83	70	51	0	0	1	0
	DODGE CITY	72	38	88	29	55	5	0.00	-0.49	0.00	1.32	52	2.64	69	72	19	0	2	0	0
	GOODLAND	64	30	77	27	47	2	0.27	0.02	0.24	2.03	131	2.81	116	74	32	0	4	2	0
	TOPEKA	75	42	85	35	59	8	0.58	-0.07	0.29	2.41	69	4.46	80	78	45	0	0	3	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 10, 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	74	44	85	31	59	7	0.00	-0.57	0.00	1.85	52	3.38	63	76	48	0	1	0	0
KY	JACKSON	76	53	89	36	65	12	0.44	-0.39	0.44	2.87	51	10.25	80	64	26	0	0	1	0
	LEXINGTON	73	48	85	33	61	9	0.26	-0.58	0.24	1.41	25	6.03	49	72	42	0	0	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	75	52	87	39	63	10	1.06	0.19	0.71	2.26	40	7.03	58	77	33	0	0	2	1
	PADUCAH	73	50	83	37	62	8	0.90	-0.16	0.90	5.73	99	10.43	79	86	36	0	0	1	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	79	57	84	44	68	4	0.15	-1.11	0.14	2.86	42	11.75	65	92	40	0	0	2	0
	LAKE CHARLES	78	57	81	44	67	2	0.04	-0.73	0.04	1.66	36	9.34	69	87	48	0	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	78	61	82	55	70	4	0.55	-0.69	0.55	3.46	49	12.30	67	82	49	0	0	1	1
	SHREVEPORT	78	53	83	39	65	2	0.99	0.04	0.99	4.19	76	10.66	74	85	42	0	0	1	1
ME	CARIBOU	56	37	73	31	46	13	1.54	0.96	0.93	4.49	132	7.75	92	90	43	0	1	4	1
	PORTLAND	65	41	85	36	53	13	0.51	-0.51	0.43	11.75	210	20.84	162	85	49	0	0	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	78	50	90	38	64	14	0.68	-0.03	0.65	6.21	125	12.60	110	70	41	2	0	2	1
MA	BOSTON	69	46	90	41	57	12	0.88	0.00	0.88	15.75	308	22.00	178	83	38	1	0	1	1
	WORCESTER	67	44	86	35	55	14	0.60	-0.33	0.60	10.84	195	18.90	148	82	33	0	0	1	1
MI	ALPENA	54	36	68	25	45	9	1.72	1.20	0.81	2.37	82	3.49	58	90	57	0	3	4	2
	GRAND RAPIDS	63	39	71	29	51	9	2.88	2.09	2.05	4.34	117	6.99	96	86	48	0	2	5	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	54	35	67	22	45	8	1.28	0.73	0.66	2.16	76	3.01	53	87	65	0	3	6	1
	LANSING	64	40	70	29	52	11	2.14	1.40	1.20	2.72	81	4.93	77	82	57	0	2	5	2
	MUSKEGON	56	38	70	30	47	6	1.33	0.67	0.59	2.64	80	5.68	80	86	69	0	3	5	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	54	36	69	26	45	7	1.77	1.12	1.04	2.50	87	4.79	63	93	51	0	3	5	2
MN	DULUTH	54	31	61	18	43	9	0.04	-0.43	0.04	1.27	54	2.78	65	69	34	0	3	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	54	24	60	16	39	5	0.05	-0.23	0.05	0.78	57	1.88	66	86	26	0	6	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	60	41	67	32	50	9	0.29	-0.23	0.28	1.04	40	2.24	50	65	40	0	1	2	0
	ROCHESTER	58	36	66	25	47	7	0.15	-0.48	0.14	1.58	57	2.98	67	74	48	0	2	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	59	33	66	22	46	8	0.02	-0.48	0.02	1.23	56	2.72	77	72	23	0	2	1	0
MS	JACKSON	80	55	85	40	67	6	0.32	-1.09	0.32	4.44	57	13.68	76	91	39	0	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	77	50	84	38	64	3	0.61	-0.79	0.61	6.90	77	16.05	79	96	46	0	0	1	1
	TUPELO	76	51	86	40	64	6	0.33	-0.86	0.20	4.44	55	12.99	73	90	47	0	0	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	74	47	82	36	60	9	0.91	0.06	0.52	4.79	109	9.38	112	83	38	0	0	2	1
	KANSAS CITY	73	45	81	37	59	8	0.93	0.32	0.79	4.25	129	6.01	105	76	43	0	0	4	1
	SAINT LOUIS	77	53	87	41	65	12	0.52	-0.31	0.27	3.28	69	6.56	71	70	46	0	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	72	48	81	35	60	8	0.00	-1.00	0.00	4.17	79	7.97	83	79	44	0	0	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	54	30	67	26	42	-1	0.17	-0.15	0.17	0.80	51	2.28	77	63	27	0	4	1	0
	BUTTE	44	20	49	13	32	-4	0.03	-0.16	0.02	0.44	40	1.40	66	79	29	0	7	2	0
	CUT BANK	49	23	58	11	36	-1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.05	7	0.11	8	71	23	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	58	27	69	23	43	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.14	22	0.85	69	66	27	0	7	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	51	25	62	16	38	-1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.23	17	2.02	79	60	20	0	7	0	0
	HAVRE	57	25	71	15	41	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.38	42	0.91	53	62	25	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	48	26	54	20	37	-6	0.10	-0.09	0.04	1.12	90	2.05	67	80	50	0	7	4	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	62	35	68	28	48	2	0.72	0.19	0.70	3.25	116	4.45	111	75	41	0	2	2	1
	LINCOLN	65	34	73	25	49	2	0.32	-0.26	0.23	2.09	69	3.90	89	78	43	0	3	3	0
	NORFOLK	60	34	67	25	47	2	0.04	-0.49	0.04	0.94	34	2.65	65	75	40	0	2	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	60	32	66	27	46	2	1.52	1.18	1.27	3.78	220	4.77	182	80	33	0	3	3	1
	OMAHA	65	38	75	29	52	5	0.99	0.42	0.94	2.71	92	4.53	100	75	38	0	1	2	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	58	31	66	23	44	1	0.36	0.02	0.20	1.06	65	2.04	74	76	43	0	4	3	0
	VALENTINE	57	34	62	27	45	3	0.34	0.01	0.34	1.60	102	2.22	94	79	36	0	3	1	0
NV	ELY	49	18	62	6	34	-6	0.14	-0.05	0.12	1.13	85	2.14	76	82	47	0	7	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	73	51	82	45	62	-1	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.16	25	3.24	168	29	15	0	0	1	0
	RENO	62	35	71	29	49	3	0.05	-0.03	0.05	0.23	23	3.36	108	53	25	0	1	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	55	26	65	18	40	-4	0.08	-0.11	0.08	1.35	118	2.63	102	67	38	0	6	1	0
NH	CONCORD	67	39	87	34	53	12	0.55	-0.15	0.49	7.13	176	13.59	145	89	35	0	0	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	77	52	92	43	65	16	0.28	-0.61	0.23	10.36	188	17.51	141	66	36	1	0	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	69	39	79	33	54	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.40	52	1.21	71	33	9	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	69	40	87	36	55	13	0.62	-0.15	0.31	3.31	79	9.05	102	85	38	0	0	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	69	43	82	31	56	16	0.59	-0.19	0.48	3.52	86	8.01	88	68	36	0	2	3	0
	BUFFALO	61	42	72	33	51	10	1.24	0.52	0.51	2.94	73	7.73	81	87	49	0	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	65	45	78	35	55	14	0.77	0.12	0.47	2.85	81	7.49	95	87	48	0	0	4	0
	SYRACUSE	67	41	84	34	54	13	0.32	-0.45	0.15	2.86	69	6.15	70	84	41	0	0	3	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	75	45	87	36	60	9	0.63	-0.24	0.63	4.80	82	15.15	110	77	33	0	0	1	1
	CHARLOTTE	80	52	90	35	66	8	0.35	-0.40	0.33	4.72	86	13.39	103	82	31	1	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	79	53	89	40	66	11	1.13	0.35	1.13	5.96	120	13.56	117	76	29	0	0	1	1
	HATTERAS	67	58	71	52	63	6	1.54	0.65	1.54	8.65	138	20.42	127	96	68	0	0	1	1
	RALEIGH	81	56	90	42	68	12	0.74	0.07	0.54	4.04	81	10.36	83	76	35	1	0	2	1
	WILMINGTON	79	56	85	44	68	8	0.16	-0.54	0.15	3.87	74	11.52	86	90	41	0	0	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	59	26	63	22	43	5	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.37	194	3.70	170	81	27	0	7	0	0
	DICKINSON	55	25	64	22	40	2	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.96	83	1.87	95	81	29	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	60	31	63	24	46	8	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.41	90	3.84	132	74	25	0	5	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	57	30	62	24	43	7	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.59	130	2.72	110	83	34	0	5	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	59	29	62	25	44	7	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.52	121	2.89	120	86	21	0	6	0	0
	WILLISTON	58	25	68	21	42	5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.35	34	1.74	89	62	21	0	7	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	68	45	83	29	57	13	0.28	-0.45	0.21	3.39	81	7.97	89	81	50	0	1	3	0
	CINCINNATI	71	48	83	31	60	10	0.49	-0.42	0.35	3.99	77	8.31	76	81	46	0	1	3	0
	CLEVELAND	70	48	85	31	59	15	0.33	-0.43	0.27	2.15	53	6.55	75	77	39	0	1	4	0
	COLUMBUS	71	48	84	31	60	11	0.69	-0.01	0.60	3.44	88	8.13	94	75	49	0	1	2	1
	DAYTON	69	46	83	33	58	11	1.26	0.36	0.55	5.39	118	8.34	88	85	38	0	0	3	1
	MANSFIELD	68	44	83	26	56	13	0.32	-0.62	0.24	3.13	67	8.55	90	82	37	0	1	4	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 10, 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	69	42	83	25	55	11	2.49	1.74	2.39	4.78	130	7.72	103	85	54	0	2	3	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	70	46	87	28	58	14	0.34	-0.43	0.24	2.90	70	8.59	101	68	42	0	1	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	74	48	83	36	61	4	0.01	-0.57	0.01	1.00	27	6.24	95	81	39	0	0	1	0
	TULSA	75	51	82	38	63	5	0.36	-0.44	0.33	4.24	90	8.62	104	69	40	0	0	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	53	41	63	37	47	0	1.72	0.36	0.76	10.57	113	29.17	109	81	65	0	0	6	1
	BURNS	47	21	57	10	34	-7	0.06	-0.13	0.06	1.02	67	4.51	118	82	57	0	7	1	0
	EUGENE	55	36	66	29	46	-2	0.82	-0.18	0.22	6.78	93	16.49	78	88	66	0	1	5	0
	MEDFORD	59	34	70	28	47	-3	0.13	-0.18	0.12	2.49	108	6.29	91	90	43	0	2	2	0
	PENDLETON	56	32	65	24	44	-5	0.17	-0.08	0.15	1.16	72	3.89	91	74	43	0	3	2	0
	PORTLAND	54	39	61	34	47	-2	0.55	-0.11	0.20	4.70	101	12.44	89	84	63	0	0	7	0
	SALEM	56	37	65	33	47	-1	0.70	-0.01	0.24	6.97	134	16.89	105	84	60	0	0	4	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	75	47	92	40	61	16	0.44	-0.33	0.38	6.20	133	12.73	117	80	37	1	0	2	0
	ERIE	65	43	76	32	54	11	0.76	-0.05	0.33	2.05	48	7.39	81	80	57	0	1	5	0
	MIDDLETOWN	76	49	89	42	63	15	0.32	-0.37	0.32	3.74	88	8.92	89	77	28	0	0	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	77	52	89	42	64	15	0.56	-0.25	0.33	7.89	159	15.83	141	77	34	0	0	3	0
	PITTSBURGH	70	45	85	30	58	12	0.18	-0.51	0.16	2.37	57	8.49	92	73	31	0	1	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	73	47	86	36	60	15	0.29	-0.42	0.16	3.74	101	7.54	92	71	28	0	0	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	78	46	89	40	62	17	0.27	-0.53	0.25	2.82	65	8.76	89	70	32	0	0	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	71	46	92	40	59	14	0.93	-0.11	0.93	17.27	292	25.10	183	88	50	1	0	1	1
SC	BEAUFORT	79	57	84	46	68	6	1.21	0.37	1.20	3.51	71	11.89	98	92	46	0	0	2	1
	CHARLESTON	81	58	87	46	69	7	0.47	-0.30	0.47	5.00	97	14.07	114	93	45	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBIA	83	55	92	40	69	9	0.43	-0.42	0.43	2.76	47	8.82	61	85	33	2	0	1	0
	GREENVILLE	80	55	88	46	67	11	0.19	-0.68	0.19	2.79	42	12.39	81	70	35	0	0	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	60	32	65	24	46	6	0.00	-0.39	0.00	1.25	66	2.97	104	81	39	0	4	0	0
	HURON	60	35	65	26	48	7	0.01	-0.48	0.01	1.84	78	3.48	102	80	30	0	2	1	0
	RAPID CITY	54	28	64	25	41	0	0.42	0.09	0.36	1.12	75	1.55	67	88	34	0	5	4	0
	SIOUX FALLS	59	33	64	26	46	5	0.43	-0.14	0.43	1.45	56	3.99	110	77	43	0	3	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	75	44	86	31	60	8	0.74	0.03	0.74	2.82	57	8.64	73	89	31	0	1	1	1
	CHATTANOOGA	79	50	89	40	65	8	0.98	-0.13	0.98	4.81	62	14.34	79	83	39	0	0	1	1
	KNOXVILLE	77	50	86	37	63	8	0.69	-0.26	0.69	3.57	54	12.56	83	78	34	0	0	1	1
	MEMPHIS	75	54	81	41	65	6	2.06	0.73	2.06	6.64	89	14.44	90	81	46	0	0	1	1
	NASHVILLE	76	51	87	37	64	8	0.35	-0.56	0.21	4.03	65	10.93	79	84	34	0	0	3	0
TX	ABILENE	79	53	85	34	66	4	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.92	102	7.25	182	65	40	0	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	77	39	90	26	58	5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.61	106	3.84	142	60	13	1	2	0	0
	AUSTIN	78	54	83	35	66	0	0.03	-0.39	0.02	2.82	103	8.92	135	84	56	0	0	2	0
	BEAUMONT	75	57	78	42	66	0	0.02	-0.83	0.01	2.92	59	11.21	80	95	56	0	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	83	66	87	55	74	2	0.16	-0.21	0.10	1.06	74	5.75	145	86	59	0	0	3	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	80	62	85	50	71	2	0.09	-0.30	0.09	1.24	55	8.42	147	85	58	0	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	82	59	87	46	70	2	0.03	-0.27	0.03	1.19	88	5.25	182	79	57	0	0	1	0
	EL PASO	79	52	87	43	65	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.03	10	2.12	186	21	9	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	77	55	82	44	66	4	0.00	-0.59	0.00	3.66	94	9.25	113	76	42	0	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	72	62	75	54	67	-1	0.79	0.20	0.79	2.22	61	7.96	77	90	62	0	0	1	1
	HOUSTON	78	58	83	41	68	2	0.05	-0.75	0.02	1.93	43	8.01	72	87	56	0	0	3	0
	LUBBOCK	81	45	91	27	63	6	0.00	-0.23	0.00	2.85	266	6.04	265	63	20	1	1	0	0
	MIDLAND	82	46	91	27	64	3	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.59	116	3.76	232	67	21	2	1	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	80	52	86	34	66	4	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.16	88	6.04	182	72	49	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	78	57	83	42	68	2	0.04	-0.43	0.03	2.12	83	10.94	184	86	46	0	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	78	60	83	43	69	1	0.06	-0.50	0.04	1.99	66	8.21	109	88	58	0	0	2	0
	WACO	78	54	83	37	66	3	0.02	-0.50	0.02	4.77	148	13.53	179	86	66	0	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	79	49	89	35	64	5	0.00	-0.54	0.00	1.11	37	5.34	93	76	41	0	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	53	31	62	27	42	-6	0.35	-0.08	0.22	2.39	95	3.27	63	78	39	0	4	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	64	42	79	37	53	14	0.78	0.15	0.31	3.63	113	8.17	115	88	45	0	0	5	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	79	49	91	34	64	12	1.89	1.11	1.54	7.11	144	14.19	122	75	33	1	0	3	1
	NORFOLK	80	57	90	41	68	14	0.21	-0.60	0.21	6.23	118	14.25	114	82	37	2	0	1	0
	RICHMOND	82	54	93	36	68	14	0.54	-0.22	0.40	6.71	129	13.13	112	81	29	2	0	3	0
	ROANOKE	79	51	90	40	65	12	0.67	-0.14	0.67	4.63	92	11.31	100	66	26	1	0	1	1
	WASH/DULLES	80	53	93	41	66	16	0.34	-0.40	0.34	3.70	80	10.25	98	68	32	2	0	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	51	36	57	31	43	-3	0.53	-0.44	0.13	7.09	106	18.40	90	91	70	0	2	6	0
	QUILLAYUTE	50	36	54	29	43	-2	3.43	1.49	2.08	15.12	109	44.84	113	92	69	0	1	6	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	39	57	34	46	-2	0.38	-0.32	0.13	5.09	107	14.78	105	82	58	0	0	4	0
	SPOKANE	48	31	51	26	39	-5	0.36	0.08	0.28	1.72	89	4.54	86	85	46	0	5	3	0
	YAKIMA	55	31	57	25	43	-3	0.04	-0.10	0.02	0.43	48	3.41	119	78	41	0	4	3	0
WV	BECKLEY	71	47	84	31	59	11	0.39	-0.34	0.35	6.23	133	11.32	104	63	33	0	1	2	0
	CHARLESTON	77	48	90	33	62	11	1.18	0.45	0.84	5.04	102	10.60	93	81	26	1	0	2	1
	ELKINS	72	40	86	27	56	10	0.52	-0.26	0.34	2.45	49	7.40	63	86	25	0	1	3	0
	HUNTINGTON	75	48	89	31	62	10	0.61	-0.13	0.47	3.21	66	8.97	80	80	26	0	1	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	59	35	68	20	47	7	0.46	-0.16	0.44	1.18	43	2.44	53	78	30	0	2	2	0
	GREEN BAY	55	37	70	27	46	6	1.73	1.13	1.22	2.05	70	3.76	73	84	52	0	3	4	1
	LA CROSSE	58	39	67	27	49	6	0.71	-0.02	0.69	1.66	55	3.91	75	79	35	0	2	2	1
	MADISON	58	37	69	25	47	6	2.19	1.44	0.98	2.94	88	4.84	82	88	57	0	2	5	2
	MILWAUKEE	58	38	73	29	48	7	1.89	1.03	1.26	2.85	75	4.14	57	86	64	0	1	4	1
WY	CASPER	47	25	57	20	36	-4	0.56	0.32	0.44	2.51	204	3.12	127	84	59	0	7	5	0
	CHEYENNE	52	27	61	24	40	1	0.11	-0.17	0.04	1.64	114	2.41	103	68	36	0	7	3	0
	LANDER	47	26	56	20	36	-5	0.64	0.25	0.52	2.96	166	4.09	144	76	38	0	7	3	1
	SHERIDAN	51	24	67	19	38	-3	0.30	-0.03	0.30	1.24	85	1.67	60	78	52	0	7	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

March Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Dryness developed or expanded during March in a few areas, including the Great Lakes States and the central Gulf Coast region. Meanwhile, unusually warm weather from the northern Plains into the Northeast contrasted with cool conditions across the nation's southern tier. In fact, record-setting March warmth (locally more than 10°F above normal) affected the upper Great Lakes region, while record-low March temperatures (more than 5°F below normal) were noted in parts of Florida.

Among the wettest regions was the northern Atlantic coastal plain, where three major March storms (along with another system in late February) induced several rounds of flooding. Hardest hit were Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts, where record-setting monthly precipitation totals of 10 to 18 inches were common. Interestingly, most of the precipitation fell in the liquid form, with snow mostly confined to higher elevations of the Northeast.

Meanwhile, most of the South—excluding Florida's peninsula—dried out during March, promoting an acceleration of planting activities for crops such as corn, rice, and sorghum. In most cases, however, cool weather slowed summer crop emergence.

Farther north, most of the Corn Belt received enough precipitation during March to limit pre-planting fieldwork. The melting of an extensive snow cover contributed to spring flooding from the eastern Dakotas into the middle Mississippi Valley.

Elsewhere, highly variable conditions existed across the Plains and the West. The Rockies received significant precipitation, which was especially beneficial in drought-affected northern areas. On the central and southern High Plains, pastures and winter wheat benefited from abundant rain and snow. In contrast, California experienced a disappointingly dry end to an otherwise adequate wet season, while parts of the northern High Plains also trended dry during March.

Summary: Early in the month, snow finally subsided across the interior Northeast, following February 25-28 totals that had unofficially reached 3 to 4 feet in the Catskill Mountains of southeastern New York. Farther south, chilly conditions persisted in Florida, where Vero Beach (34°F on March 1) posted a daily-record low. Four days later, Vero Beach (33°F on March 5) collected another record low, along with locations such as Melbourne (35°F), Orlando (37°F), and West Palm Beach (39°F). In northern Florida, Gainesville tallied consecutive daily-record lows of 28°F on March 6 and 7. Meanwhile, enough warmth reached the Plains to end the longest stretch of sub-60-degree weather on record in Wichita, KS. Wichita remained below 60°F from November 29 - March 3, a span of 95 days. In Nebraska, Grand Island experienced its longest stretch without reaching 50°F since the winter of 1978-79. Grand Island remained below 50°F for 92 days from December 2 - March 3, compared to 112 days from November 10, 1978 - March 1, 1979. In Iowa, Waterloo reached 40°F on March 6 for the first time since December 1. Waterloo's 94-day streak without a 40-degree reading edged its 1968-69 standard of 93 days.

Elsewhere in early March, another snow storm affected parts of the Southeast. On March 2, snowfall totals of 3 to 5 inches were common across northern Georgia, with 1.1 inches officially reported in Atlanta. Elsewhere in the Southeast, March 2-3 snowfall totals included 8.8 inches in Asheville, NC; 3.0 inches in Greensboro, NC; and 0.9 inch in Greenville-Spartanburg, SC. Windy conditions accompanied the storm, with a gust to 60 m.p.h. reported on March 1 in New Orleans (Lakefront Airport), LA. Meanwhile, unsettled weather continued in the Pacific Coast States, where daily-record rainfall totals included 0.27 inch (on March 2) in Burns, OR, and 0.88 inch (on March 3) in Sacramento, CA. Farther inland, Casper, WY, received precipitation totaling 0.96 inch (7.7 inches of snow) on March 5-6.

Later, unusual warmth spread across the nation's northern tier, where highs reaching daily-record levels in locations such as Portland, ME (58°F on March 8); Watertown, NY (59°F on March 11); and Sault Ste. Marie, MI (62°F on March 13). Record-setting warmth also briefly overspread southern Texas, resulting in daily-record highs on March 10 in McAllen (94°F) and Harlingen (90°F). In Tennessee, highs reached or exceeded 70°F on March 8 for the first time since mid-November 2009 in locations such as Memphis and Nashville. Memphis experienced 112 consecutive days of sub-70-degree weather from November 16 - March 7, representing its longest such streak since the winter of 1930-31 (133 days). Similarly, Chicago, IL, saw the end of its longest spell of sub-50-degree weather (97 days from December 2 - March 8) since the winter of 1978-79 (115 days). In Huron, SD, however, a record-setting streak of sub-40-degree weather stretched into the mid-month period. Huron's streak, which reached 104 days (December 2 - March 15), edged its 1954-55 standard of 98 days. Meanwhile, chilly air settled across the West. On March 9, Northwestern daily-record lows included 23°F in Olympia, WA, and 24°F in Medford, OR. Elsewhere in Oregon, Klamath Falls notched consecutive daily-record lows (10 and 11°F) on March 9-10. In California, selected daily-record lows included 34°F (on March 9) in Sacramento and 30°F (on March 11) in Ramona. El Cajon, CA (39°F on March 10 and 11), collected a pair of daily-record lows.

Prior to the arrival of the Western chill, a significant late-winter storm had crossed California, the Great Basin, and the Southwest. In Needles, CA, the year-to-date rainfall through March climbed to 4.08 inches, compared to the normal annual total of 5.11 inches. On March 8-9 in Nevada, 24-hour snowfall totals topped a foot in locations such as Wells and Eureka. Elsewhere in Nevada, Pahrump (2.0 inches on March 9) experienced its heaviest March snowfall on record. Pahrump's other March accumulations were 1.0 inch on March 12, 1917, and 0.9 inch on March 1-2, 1951. Farther east, heavy rain reached the Plains on March 9, when daily-record totals reached 1.08 inches in Grand Island, NE, and 0.88 inch in Mobridge, SD. In fact, March 8-12 storm totals climbed to 1.89 inches in Grand Island and 1.27 inches (including 3.8 inches of snow) in Mobridge. In Jamestown, ND, precipitation totaled 1.48 inches during the same 5-day period. Meanwhile, heavy rain and locally severe thunderstorms erupted across the South. From March 8-12, more than a dozen tornadoes were spotted from Oklahoma to Georgia and Florida. Southern daily rainfall records included 4.21 inches (on March 10) in Anniston, AL, and 4.99 inches (on March 12) in West Palm Beach, FL. West Palm Beach's 2-day total (on March 11-12) reached 9.00 inches. On the western fringe of the storm, 5.0 inches of snow blanketed Dalhart, TX, on March 10. Rain moved into the Mid-Atlantic States on March 12-13, accompanied by high winds, and lingered for several days. The combination of melting snow and 4- to 10-inch rainfall totals contributed to significant flooding. For example, a record crest was observed on the Pawtuxet River at Cranston, RI (5.98 feet above flood stage on March 15), where the former record of 5.50 feet above flood stage had been set on June 7, 1982. In northern New Jersey, the highest water levels since April 1984 were measured at gauging points such as the Pompton River at Pompton Plains (6.78 feet above flood stage on March 14) and the Passaic River at Little Falls (4.97 feet above flood stage on March 16). During the afternoon and evening of March 13, Mid-Atlantic peak gusts

included 75 m.p.h. at New York's JFK Airport and 73 m.p.h. in southern New Jersey at the Atlantic City Marina. Farther north, Boston, MA, netted 6.98 inches of rain from March 13-15, along with a wind gust to 54 m.p.h. on the middle date. With a 3.40-inch total on March 14, Boston also experienced its second-wettest March day behind a 3.49-inch sum on March 18, 1968. It was also Boston's wettest day since May 14, 2006, when 3.77 inches fell. Elsewhere, unsettled, windy weather returned to the Northwest prior to mid-month. Winchester, ID, received 6.8 inches of snow on March 12-13, while Cape Blanco, OR, experienced a wind gust to 89 m.p.h. Once again, cold air trailed the Northwestern storminess, with Meacham, OR (5ºF), and Glenwood, WA (19ºF), posting daily-record lows for March 14. A few days later, however, highs climbed to daily-record levels for March 16 in Northwestern locations such as Pullman, WA (65ºF), and Pendleton, OR (72ºF). Record-setting warmth also reached Montana, where March 17 highs soared to 71ºF in Miles City and 73ºF in Billings. Meanwhile in southern California, records for March 17 included 85ºF in Oxnard and 91ºF at Wild Animal Park, near Escondido.

More consistent warmth was noted from the Great Lakes States into the Northeast. In northern Michigan, Sault Sainte Marie posted a trio of daily-record highs (63, 62, and 58ºF) from March 15-17. Caribou, ME, collected four consecutive daily-record highs (51, 54, 57, and 54ºF) from March 14-17. Temperatures topped 60ºF in locations such as Wausau, WI (62ºF on March 18), and Montpelier, VT (64ºF on March 19), and surpassed 70ºF in Hartford, CT (73ºF on March 19), and Georgetown, DE (76ºF on March 20). Portland, ME (70ºF on March 20), recorded its second-earliest reading of 70ºF or higher (previously, 70ºF on March 14, 1946). In contrast, chilly weather returned to the Northwest and Intermountain West. Daily-record lows for March 18 included 17ºF in Glenwood, WA, and 28ºF in Troutdale, OR. Two days later, Utah's Bryce Canyon Airport (-1ºF) posted a daily-record low for March 20.

Starting March 18, a sprawling storm arrived across the western and central U.S. March 18-19 snowfall totaled 29.6 inches in Ouray, CO, and 12.9 inches in Lander, WY. Later in Missouri, March 19-20 snowfall reached 8.8 inches in Kansas City and 4.0 inches in St. Joseph. Other official snowfall totals (for March 20-21) included 7.5 inches in Ft. Smith, AR; 5.7 inches in Tulsa, OK; 5.0 inches in Joplin, MO; and 1.6 inches in Wichita Falls, TX. Elsewhere in Texas, Dallas-Ft. Worth (1.3 inches on March 20-21) experienced its latest snow of an inch or greater since March 29, 1937, when 2.0 inches fell. In Des Moines, IA, where 6.7 inches of snow fell on March 19-20, the season-to-date total of 69.0 inches moved within 3.0 inches of its 1911-12 seasonal snowfall record. The Little Sioux River at Linn Grove, IA, crested 4.85 feet above flood stage on March 17, eclipsing the April 1965 high-water mark by 0.60 foot. The following day, the James River near Mitchell, SD, climbed 8.46 feet above flood stage, edging the April 2001 standard by 0.13 foot.

During the last full week of March, chilly air settled across the Deep South. Daily-record lows in southern Texas for March 21 included 31ºF in Del Rio, 36ºF in Harlingen, and 37ºF in Brownsville. Harlingen (37ºF) posted another daily-record low on March 22, along with Wichita Falls, TX (25ºF). Farther east, snow lingered across the Mid-South into March 21, when Harrison, AR, received a daily-record total of 6.0 inches. Meanwhile, a cold front swept warmth out of the East, but not before daily-record highs were established on March 21 in locations such as Allentown, PA (74ºF), and Binghamton, NY (66ºF). Heavy rain accompanied the return to cool weather in the East, where daily-record amounts for March 23 reached 3.30 inches in Providence, RI; 2.22 inches in Boston, MA; and 2.04 inches in Bangor, ME. Monpelier, VT, noted consecutive daily-record amounts on March 22-23, totaling 2.02 inches.

Farther west, another storm quickly moved in behind the departing Eastern system. On March 22-23, snowfall totaled 18 inches on Casper Mountain, just south of Casper, WY. In Colorado, official totals for March 23-24 included 10.8 inches in Denver, 5.5 inches in Colorado Springs, and 4.7 inches in Pueblo. On March 24-25, snowfall totals reached 8.1 inches in Dalhart, TX, and 8.0 inches in Boise City, OK. Heavy rain fell farther east, with daily-record totals reported on March 25 in Missouri locations such as Joplin (1.93 inches) and West Plains (1.40 inches). Yet another storm followed across the West, where Pocatello, ID (3.0 inches), received a daily-record snowfall for March 26. Ouray, CO, was blanketed by 15.5 inches of snow in a 24-hour period on March 26-27. Meanwhile, high winds raked the Southwest, where El Paso, TX, experienced a dust storm and clocked a westerly wind gust to 84 m.p.h. on March 26. Other peak gusts on March 26 included 78 m.p.h. on Whitaker Peak in southern California and 71 m.p.h. at Fort Stanton, NM. Farther north and east, flooding persisted in parts of the upper Midwest. For example, the West Fork of the Des Moines River climbed 5.26 feet above flood stage at Estherville, IA, on March 23, representing the highest water level there since the summer of 1993. The Red River crest continued to move northward and on March 28 reached Drayton, ND (10.19 feet above flood stage; seventh-highest level on record).

On March 28, strong thunderstorms swept across the Southeast, sparking heavy rain and spawning more than a dozen tornadoes. Daily-record rainfall totals for March 28 included 3.53 inches in Danville, VA; 2.86 inches in Greensboro, NC; and 2.26 inches in Vero Beach, FL. Most of the tornadoes were noted in the Carolinas. Farther north, March ended with another round of phenomenally heavy Northeastern rainfall. Providence, RI, received 8.79 inches on March 29-30, representing its wettest 2-day period on record (previously, 7.84 inches on October 14-15, 2005). With 5.32 inches on March 30, Providence also experienced its fifth-wettest calendar day on record. Precipitation climbed to record-setting levels for any month in locations such as Providence (16.34 inches; previously, 15.38 inches in October 2005) and Milton, MA (18.81 inches; previously, 18.78 inches in August 1955). Elsewhere in Massachusetts, Boston's monthly total of 14.87 inches easily broke its March record (previously, 11.00 inches in 1953). It was Boston's second-highest monthly total, behind 17.09 inches in August 1955. Record river crests were noted in several locations, including the Pawtuxet River at Cranston, RI (11.79 feet above flood stage on March 31; previously, 5.98 feet on March 15, 2010), and the Taunton River near Bridgewater, MA (4.47 feet above flood stage on April 1; previously, 4.01 feet on March 17, 2010). The Neponset River near Norwood, MA (2.16 feet above flood stage on March 30), achieved its highest level since November 5, 1955 (2.32 feet).

At month's end, cool, stormy weather returned to the West, while warmth gradually expanded from the Plains into the East. Daily-record highs in Texas for the last day of March included 98ºF in Childress and 90ºF in Borger. In Utah, late-March snowfall totaled 29 inches in Alta and 14 inches in Grantsville, while wind gusts were clocked to 102 m.p.h. on Signal Peak and 98 m.p.h. on Ogden Peak. A gust to 102 m.p.h. was also reported at Logan Pass, MT. In Nevada, Ely (9.1 inches) received a daily-record snowfall for March 31. Farther east, three consecutive daily-record highs (74, 79, and 81ºF) were established from March 31 - April 2 in Gaylord, MI. Gaylord also completed its driest (0.15 inch), least snowy (a trace) March on record.

Record-Low March Average Temperature (ºF)

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record
Archbold, FL	58.8	-7.2	61.1 in 1969
Avon Park, FL	59.1	-7.6	59.4 in 1915
Clermont, FL	59.4	-7.0	60.0 in 1969
Fort Pierce, FL	59.7	-7.7	60.5 in 1915
Okeechobee, FL	60.0	-8.3	63.1 in 1960
Stuart, FL	60.5	-8.1	63.4 in 1969

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record
Vero Beach, FL	61.2	-6.5	61.2 in 1969
Punta Gorda, FL	62.0	-6.7	62.3 in 1969
Naples, FL	63.6	-5.1	64.3 in 1969
Miami Beach, FL	65.1	-5.8	67.1 in 1968 and 1969

Record-High March Average Temperature (ºF)

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record
Portland, ME	39.9	+6.2	39.5 in 1946
Newberry, MI	37.1	+10.8	36.7 in 1946
Houghton, MI	35.5	+10.4	33.6 in 2000
Marquette, MI	34.7	+10.1	33.1 in 1973
Int'l Falls, MN	34.4	+10.8	33.4 in 1918

Record-High Monthly Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Milton, MA	18.81	4.79	18.78 in August 1955
Providence, RI	16.34	4.43	15.38 in October 2005

Record-High March Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Milton, MA	18.81	4.79	not available
Providence, RI	16.34	4.43	8.84 in 1983
Boston, MA	14.87	3.85	11.00 in 1953
Portland, ME	11.24	4.14	9.97 in 1953
NY Central Park	10.69	4.37	10.54 in 1983
Archbold, FL	10.20	3.25	8.85 in 1970
Bridgeport, CT	10.19	4.15	9.40 in 1953
La Guardia Apt.	9.55	3.93	8.73 in 1953
Islip, NY	9.41	4.76	8.38 in 2001
JFK Airport, NY	8.62	3.79	8.17 in 1980

Record-Low March Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Newberry, MI	0.10	2.29	0.27 in 1937
Gaylord, MI	0.15	2.53	0.45 in 2006
Houghton, MI	0.24	2.40	0.36 in 1962
Manistique, MI	0.24	1.71	0.25 in 1969
Marquette, MI	0.28	3.13	0.32 in 1974

Record-Low March Snowfall (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
La Crosse, WI	0.0	7.2	Trace in 1919, '73, '86, '90
Rhinelander, WI	0.0	8.5	0.0 in 1973
Rochester, MN	0.0	9.0	Trace in 1910 and 1981
Green Bay, WI	0.0	9.2	Trace in 1973
Wausau, WI	0.0	10.7	0.1 in 1973
Traverse City, MI	0.0	10.3	not available
Glasgow, MT	Trace	4.2	Trace in 1968 and 2007
Houghton Lk, MI	Trace	10.1	not available
Buffalo, NY	Trace	12.4	Trace in 1946
Alpena, MI	Trace	12.9	not available
Duluth, MN	Trace	13.7	0.7 in 1992
S. S. Marie, MI	Trace	15.0	not available
Newberry, MI	Trace	15.9	Trace in 1973
Rochester, NY	Trace	16.6	0.9 in 1946
Gaylord, MI	Trace	18.4	not available
Houghton, MI	0.2	23.6	3.8 in 1968
Billings, MT	0.3	10.3	1.1 in 2004
Marquette, MI	0.3	31.8	2.6 in 1974

Colder- and drier-than-normal weather prevailed during March across the majority of Alaska. In fact, monthly temperatures averaged as much as 10ºF below normal in southwestern Alaska. Wet conditions were mostly confined to southeastern Alaska. Anchorage received 5.1 inches of snow on March 8-9, but 34.0 inches fell nearby in Girdwood. Among numerous Alaskan daily-record lows were readings of -36ºF (on March 10) in McGrath and -24ºF (on March 11) in King Salmon. It was King Salmon's lowest reading since December 18, 2009, when it was also -24ºF. Mild weather returned to mainland Alaska by month's end, when daily-record highs included 39ºF (on March 28) in Bettles and 49ºF (on March 30) in Valdez. Alaska's "snow drought" continued, with season-to-date amounts through March 31 totaling just 24.8 inches (38 percent of normal) in Fairbanks and 37.8 inches (41 percent) in McGrath. Meanwhile, drought continued across most of Hawaii's leeward locations, despite beneficial showers in windward areas. On the Big Island, Hilo's March rainfall was 8.65 inches (60 percent of normal), while the year-to-date total stood at just 10.97 inches (33 percent). Meanwhile on Oahu, Honolulu received 1.97 inches (28 percent of normal) from January 1 - March 31.

Fieldwork

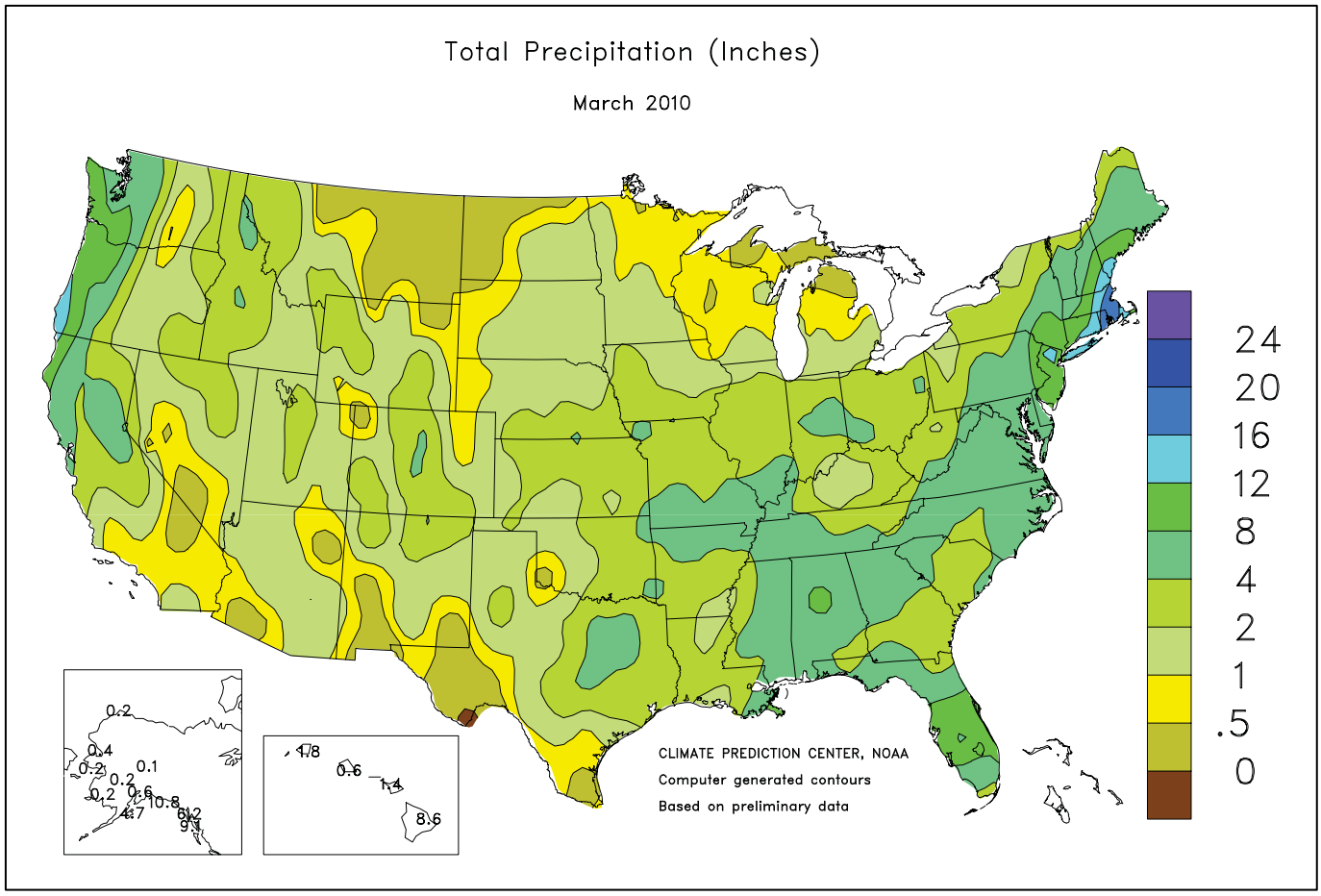
Weather summary provided by USDA/NASS

March delivered seasonable temperatures to much of the Nation, with average recordings varying from slightly below to slightly above normal. In contrast, the Great Lakes and New England continued to experience abnormally warm temperatures for a third consecutive month. Average temperatures reached as many as 12 degrees above normal in portions of Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Elsewhere, temperatures in parts of Alabama, Georgia, and much of Florida were cooler than normal, falling to as many as 9 degrees below average. Much of the country received less than normal precipitation during the month. Conversely, above average precipitation continued to fall on locations in the Southwest, southern Rocky Mountains, Great Plains, Florida, and along the northern Atlantic Coast where monthly accumulations reached 200 percent of normal or more.

Early in the month, row crop producers completed fieldwork where conditions allowed. Excessively wet fields in the Southern Low Plains of Texas slowed fieldwork and herbicide applications for cotton producers, while producers in the Northern High Plains waited for more favorable soil conditions and warmer temperatures before planting their crop. In Oklahoma, seedbed preparation remained behind normal throughout the month for all row crops except peanuts. Following the sluggish start to spring fieldwork, corn, cotton, and sorghum planting was underway in several States by month's end.

Small grain seeding was underway well ahead of normal in the major producing areas of Washington early in the month despite a limited snow packs and potential lack of irrigation supplies. Although the winter wheat crop in Oklahoma benefitted from mid month precipitation, warmer temperatures were needed to accelerate crop growth. Barley and durum wheat emergence was virtually complete in Arizona by March 21. The majority of the Kansas winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition with minimal insect, freeze, or wind damage. By month's end, heading was evident in South Texas oat fields, as well as barley and Durum wheat fields in Arizona. Some winter wheat fields were being harvested for silage in California.

Unseasonably cool temperatures continued to hamper vegetable growth throughout Florida, leading to below normal production for a variety of winter crops. Conversely, above average temperatures in the Yakima Valley in Washington pushed growing degree days to nearly two weeks ahead of normal. By month's end, hop plants in Washington were emerging and producers were busy stringing their yards. Strawberry fields in the San Joaquin Valley of California were setting fruit, while warmer temperatures along the Central Coast aided budding in wine grape vineyards.


Total Precipitation (Inches)
March 2010
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
0.2
0.4
0.2
0.1
0.2
0.2
0.6
10.8
4.7
8.2
9
1.8
0.6
1.4
8.6
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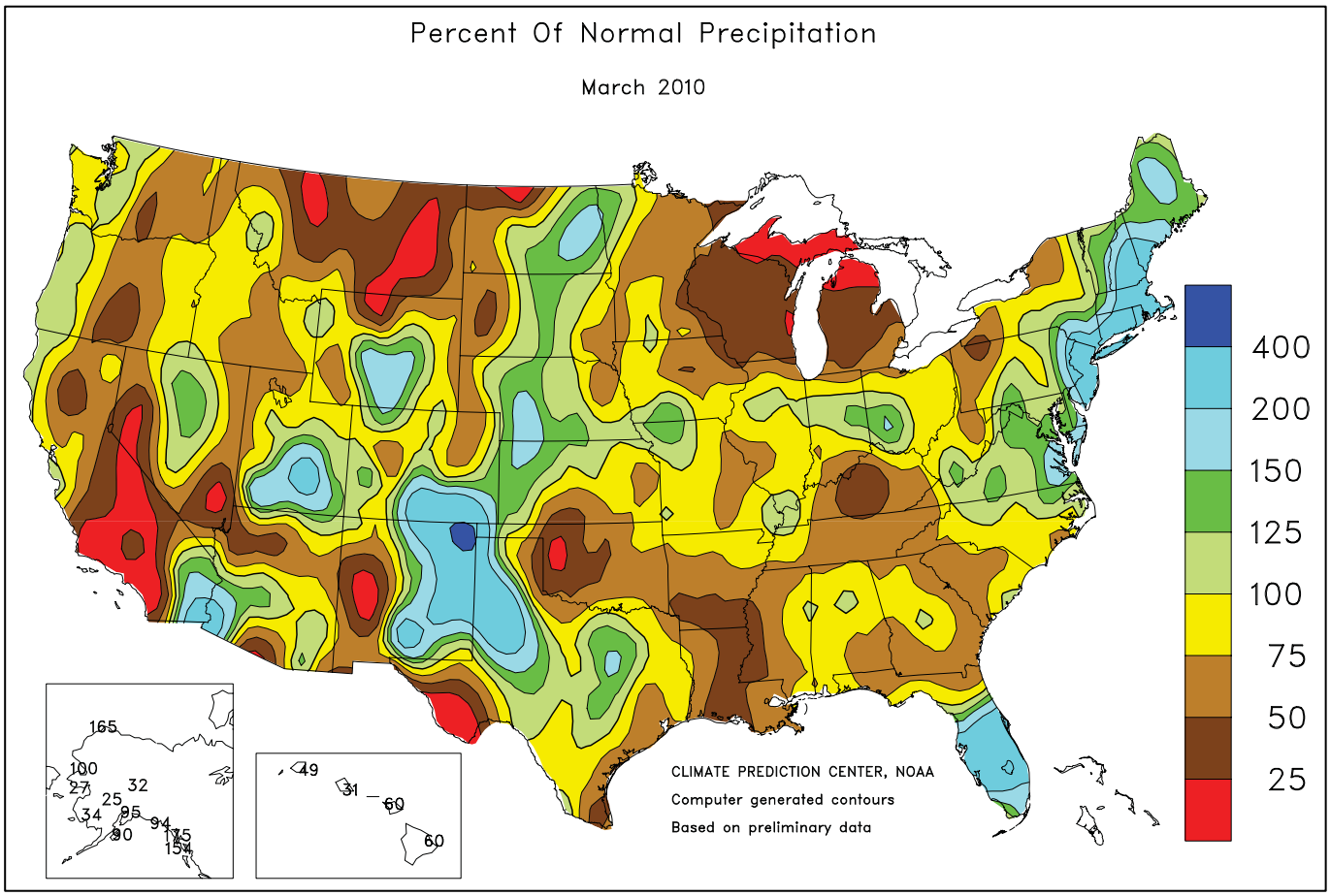
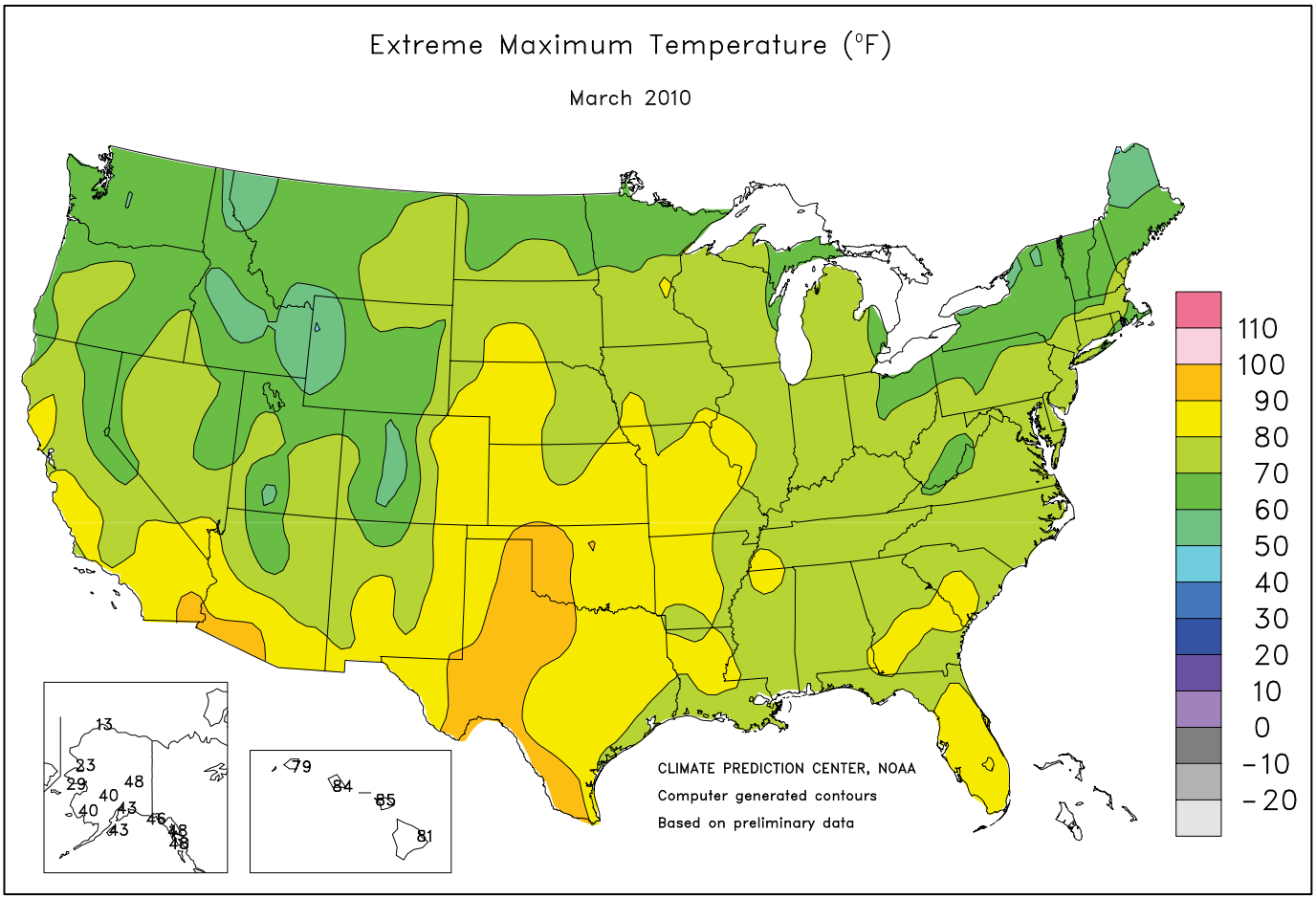
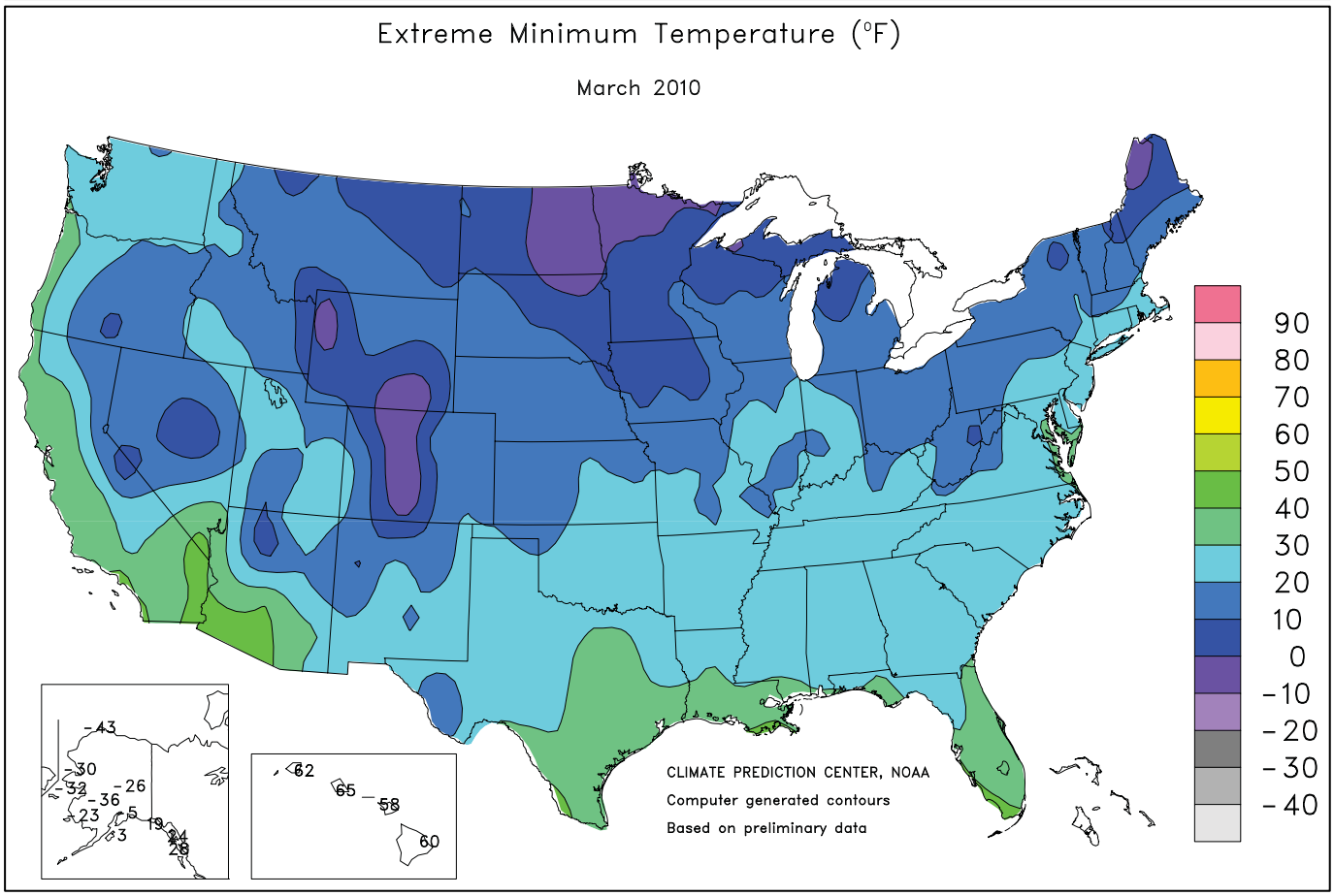
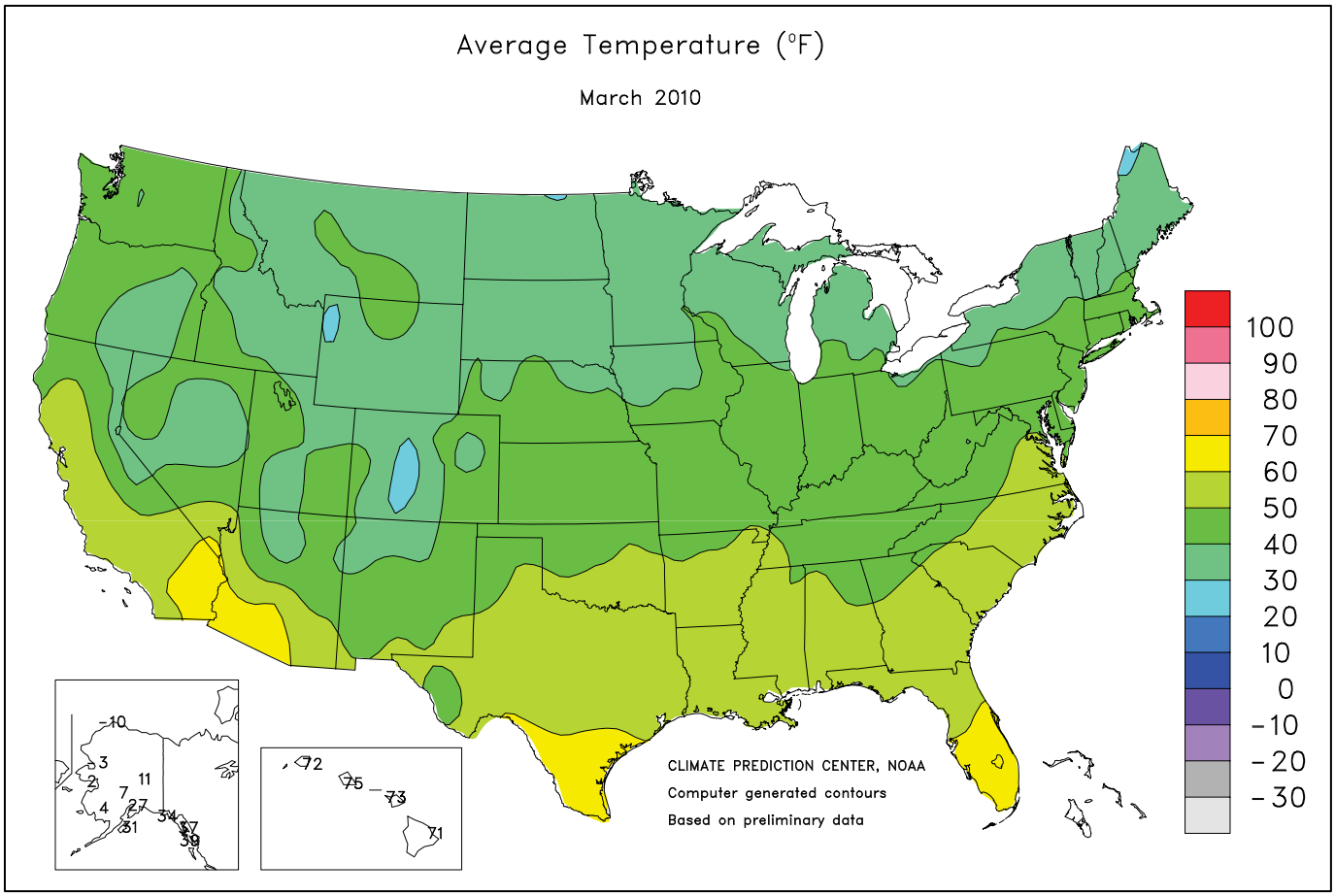
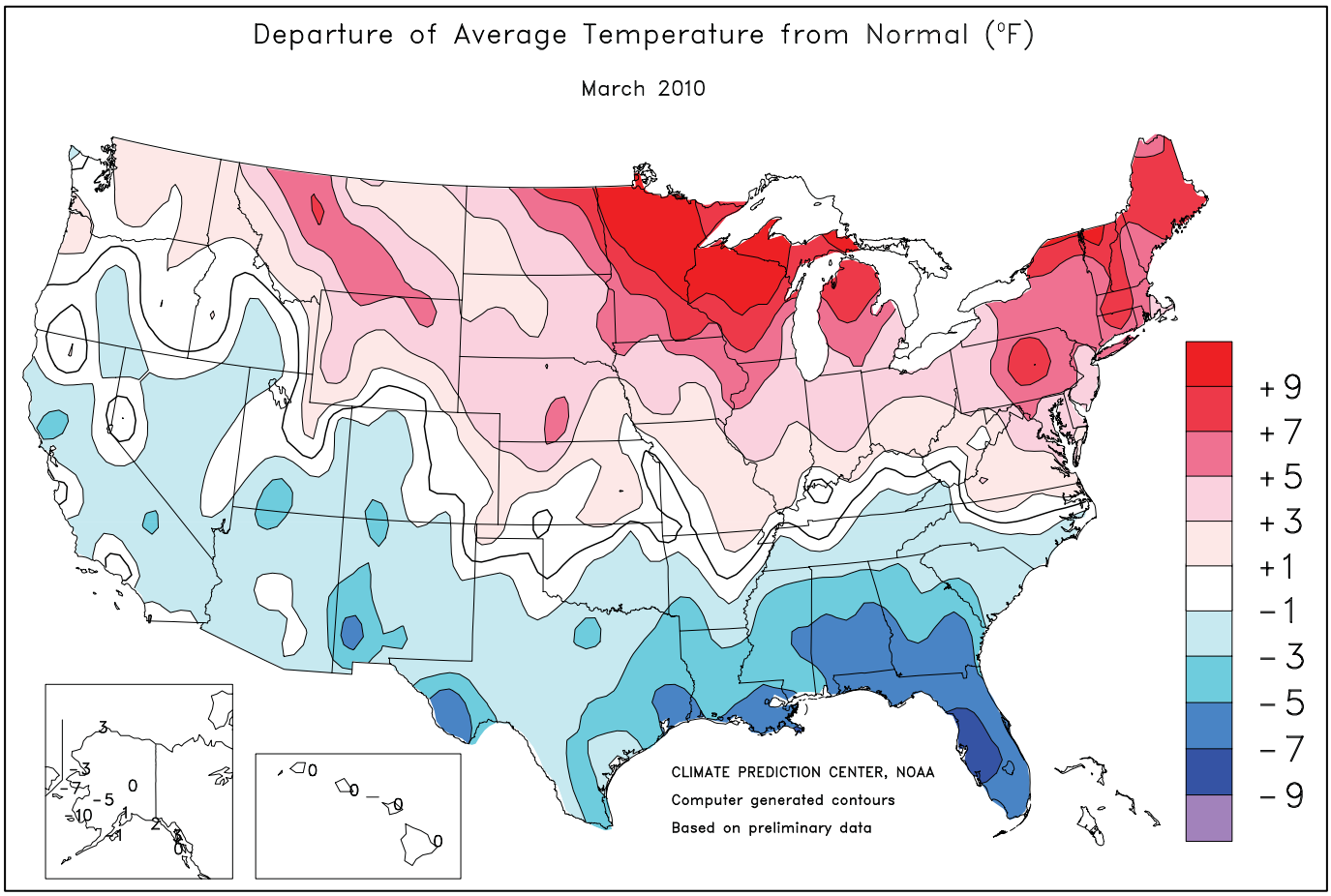
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
March 2010
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
165
100
27
32
25
34
95
90
94
175
154
49
31
60
60
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
March 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
13
23
29
48
40
40
43
43
46
79
84
85
81
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
March 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-43
-30
-32
-26
-36
-23
5
19
3
62
65
58
60
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
March 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)
March 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

March 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	51	-4	6.91	0.81	LEXINGTON	47	1	1.13	-3.28	COLUMBUS	44	2	2.75	-0.14
HUNTSVILLE	50	-2	4.96	-1.72	LONDON-CORBIN	46	-1	2.41	-2.20	DAYTON	43	3	4.12	0.83
MOBILE	55	-5	4.06	-3.14	LOUISVILLE	49	2	1.16	-3.25	MANSFIELD	40	3	2.81	-0.55
MONTGOMERY	53	-5	4.08	-2.31	PADUCAH	48	0	4.27	0.00	TOLEDO	41	4	2.29	-0.33
AK ANCHORAGE	27	1	0.62	-0.03	LA BATON ROUGE	57	-3	2.54	-2.53	YOUNGSTOWN	43	6	2.56	-0.49
BARROW	-10	4	0.15	0.06	LAKE CHARLES	58	-3	1.60	-1.94	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	50	-1	0.96	-1.94
COLD BAY	21	-9	2.27	-0.21	NEW ORLEANS	58	-4	2.91	-2.33	TULSA	51	0	3.25	-0.32
FAIRBANKS	11	0	0.09	-0.19	SHREVEPORT	55	-3	3.20	-0.98	OR ASTORIA	48	2	7.15	-0.22
JUNEAU	37	3	6.16	2.65	ME BANGOR	39	8	4.67	1.23	BURNS	37	0	0.66	-0.58
KING SALMON	16	-8	0.41	-0.38	CARIBOU	32	7	2.95	0.38	EUGENE	46	0	5.43	-0.37
KODIAK	31	-2	4.71	-0.51	PORTLAND	40	6	11.24	7.10	MEDFORD	48	1	2.09	0.24
NOME	2	-7	0.16	-0.44	MD BALTIMORE	48	4	5.53	1.60	PENDLETON	46	1	0.90	-0.36
AZ FLAGSTAFF	35	-2	1.31	-1.31	MA BOSTON	44	5	14.87	11.02	PORTLAND	49	2	3.58	-0.13
PHOENIX	63	0	1.09	0.02	WORCESTER	41	7	10.24	6.01	SALEM	47	0	5.14	0.97
TUCSON	59	0	0.52	-0.29	MI ALPENA	36	8	0.43	-1.70	PA ALLENTOWN	46	7	5.76	2.20
AR FORT SMITH	51	-2	2.62	-1.32	DETROIT	42	5	1.07	-1.45	ERIE	38	1	1.29	-1.84
LITTLE ROCK	54	1	2.24	-2.64	FLINT	38	4	0.65	-1.57	MIDDLETOWN	47	6	3.42	0.14
CA BAKERSFIELD	56	-1	0.25	-1.16	GRAND RAPIDS	41	6	1.16	-1.43	PHILADELPHIA	48	5	7.33	3.52
EUREKA	47	-2	6.06	0.51	HOUGHTON LAKE	37	8	0.65	-1.40	PITTSBURGH	43	3	2.19	-0.98
FRESNO	56	0	0.96	-1.24	LANSING	39	5	0.45	-1.88	WILKES-BARRE	43	5	3.45	0.76
LOS ANGELES	60	2	0.21	-2.19	MUSKEGON	40	6	0.93	-1.43	WILLIAMSPORT	46	8	2.55	-0.66
REDDING	52	-1	1.88	-3.27	TRAVERSE CITY	38	7	0.47	-1.51	PR SAN JUAN	81	3	3.11	0.97
SACRAMENTO	54	-1	2.98	0.18	MN DULUTH	37	12	0.94	-0.75	RI PROVIDENCE	45	6	16.34	11.91
SAN DIEGO	60	0	0.68	-1.58	INT'L FALLS	34	10	0.63	-0.33	SC CHARLESTON	56	-2	4.53	0.53
SAN FRANCISCO	55	1	2.78	-0.48	MINNEAPOLIS	41	9	0.69	-1.17	COLUMBIA	53	-2	2.33	-2.26
STOCKTON	53	-2	1.71	-0.57	ROCHESTER	38	7	1.04	-0.84	FLORENCE	53	-3	2.20	-1.80
CO ALAMOSA	33	0	1.01	0.55	ST. CLOUD	38	10	1.21	-0.29	GREENVILLE	51	-1	2.60	-2.71
CO SPRINGS	41	3	0.55	-0.51	MS JACKSON	54	-3	3.39	-2.35	MYRTLE BEACH	53	-2	3.43	-0.36
DENVER	41	3	0.80	-0.09	MERIDIAN	51	-6	5.45	-1.48	SD ABERDEEN	35	4	1.24	-0.10
GRAND JUNCTION	42	-1	1.22	0.22	TUPELO	51	-2	3.63	-2.67	HURON	37	4	1.82	0.15
PUEBLO	42	0	1.01	0.04	MO COLUMBIA	46	2	2.75	-0.46	RAPID CITY	39	4	0.17	-0.86
CT BRIDGEPORT	45	5	10.18	6.03	JOPLIN	48	0	4.29	0.67	SIOUX FALLS	37	4	1.02	-0.79
HARTFORD	45	7	6.81	2.93	KANSAS CITY	46	2	2.77	0.33	TN BRISTOL	45	-2	2.08	-1.83
DC WASHINGTON	51	4	3.55	-0.05	SPRINGFIELD	46	0	3.36	-0.46	CHATTANOOGA	49	-2	3.82	-2.37
DE WILMINGTON	48	5	5.37	1.40	ST JOSEPH	43	-1	2.22	-0.14	JACKSON	50	-1	3.98	-1.15
FL DAYTONA BEACH	60	-5	6.20	2.36	ST LOUIS	49	3	2.34	-1.26	KNOXVILLE	47	-3	2.88	-2.29
FT LAUDERDALE	66	-5	3.08	0.28	MT BILLINGS	44	7	0.43	-0.69	MEMPHIS	53	0	3.62	-1.96
FT MYERS	63	-7	7.21	4.47	BUTTE	34	4	0.41	-0.42	NASHVILLE	49	-1	3.52	-1.35
JACKSONVILLE	56	-6	1.87	-2.06	GLASGOW	33	2	0.14	-0.33	TX ABILENE	55	-1	1.76	0.35
KEY WEST	68	-6	0.34	-1.52	GREAT FALLS	42	9	0.23	-0.78	AMARILLO	48	0	1.61	0.48
MELBOURNE	61	-5	8.74	5.82	HELENA	40	5	0.24	-0.39	AUSTIN	56	-6	2.79	0.65
MIAMI	67	-5	2.81	0.25	KALISPELL	39	4	0.61	-0.50	BEAUMONT	57	-5	2.87	-0.88
ORLANDO	61	-6	8.87	5.33	MILES CITY	39	4	0.02	-0.56	BROWNSVILLE	66	-3	0.90	-0.03
PENSACOLA	56	-5	7.22	0.82	MISSOULA	40	2	1.02	0.06	COLLEGE STATION	58	-4	2.62	-0.22
ST PETERSBURG	61	-6	8.10	4.81	NE GRAND ISLAND	42	4	2.53	0.49	CORPUS CHRISTI	63	-3	1.15	-0.58
TALLAHASSEE	56	-5	5.11	-1.36	HASTINGS	42	3	2.95	0.87	DALLAS/FT WORTH	56	-1	3.57	0.51
TAMPA	62	-5	5.88	3.04	LINCOLN	41	2	1.77	-0.44	DEL RIO	61	-3	1.16	0.20
WEST PALM BEACH	64	-7	10.83	7.15	MCCOOK	43	3	2.28	0.87	EL PASO	56	-1	0.02	-0.24
GA ATHENS	52	-1	2.39	-2.60	NORFOLK	39	2	0.90	-1.07	GALVESTON	60	-4	1.41	-1.35
ATLANTA	51	-3	4.23	-1.15	NORTH PLATTE	40	2	2.26	1.02	HOUSTON	59	-3	1.88	-1.48
AUGUSTA	53	-3	3.20	-1.41	OMAHA/EPPLEY	41	2	1.72	-0.41	LUBBOCK	51	0	2.85	2.09
COLUMBUS	52	-6	3.83	-1.92	SCOTTSBLUFF	41	4	0.46	-0.70	MIDLAND	55	-1	0.59	0.17
MACON	53	-3	3.49	-1.40	VALENTINE	40	5	1.20	0.09	SAN ANGELO	56	-1	1.16	0.17
SAVANNAH	56	-3	2.72	-0.92	NV ELKO	38	-1	1.04	0.06	SAN ANTONIO	59	-3	2.08	0.19
HI HILO	71	-1	8.64	-5.71	ELY	35	-1	0.73	-0.32	VICTORIA	61	-3	1.93	-0.32
HONOLULU	75	1	0.58	-1.31	LAS VEGAS	58	0	0.15	-0.44	WACO	56	-2	4.63	2.15
KAHULUI	73	0	1.40	-0.95	RENO	46	3	0.18	-0.68	WICHITA FALLS	52	-2	1.05	-1.22
LIHUE	72	-1	1.76	-1.82	WINNEMUCCA	40	-1	1.13	0.27	UT SALT LAKE CITY	43	0	1.90	-0.01
ID BOISE	45	1	1.72	0.31	NH CONCORD	39	6	6.58	3.54	VT BURLINGTON	38	7	2.85	0.53
LEWISTON	46	1	0.99	-0.13	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	47	5	8.64	4.58	VA LYNCHBURG	49	3	5.22	1.39
POCATELLO	37	-1	0.86	-0.52	NEWARK	48	6	10.08	5.87	NORFOLK	51	2	6.02	1.94
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	42	5	1.55	-1.10	NM ALBUQUERQUE	47	-1	0.40	-0.21	RICHMOND	52	4	6.17	2.08
MOLINE	44	5	2.94	0.02	NY ALBANY	42	7	2.69	-0.41	ROANOKE	50	3	3.96	0.12
PEORIA	45	5	3.30	0.47	BINGHAMTON	40	7	2.93	-0.04	WASH/DULLES	49	6	3.36	-0.19
ROCKFORD	41	5	1.41	-0.98	BUFFALO	38	4	1.70	-1.29	WA OLYMPIA	45	1	5.07	-0.22
SPRINGFIELD	46	4	2.33	-0.82	ROCHESTER	40	6	2.08	-0.50	QUILLAYUTE	45	1	9.79	-1.19
IN EVANSVILLE	47	1	3.97	-0.32	SYRACUSE	40	6	2.54	-0.48	SEATTLE-TACOMA	47	1	3.76	0.01
FORT WAYNE	43	5	2.60	-0.26	NC ASHEVILLE	45	-1	4.17	-0.42	SPOKANE	41	1	1.20	-0.33
INDIANAPOLIS	46	4	3.09	-0.35	CHARLOTTE	51	-2	4.37	-0.02	YAKIMA	44	2	0.14	-0.56
SOUTH BEND	42	4	1.72	-1.17	GREENSBORO	51	2	4.83	0.98	WV BECKLEY	41	-1	5.84	2.21
IA BURLINGTON	44	4	2.75	-0.21	HATTERAS	50	-2	7.11	2.16	CHARLESTON	47	2	3.86	-0.04
CEDAR RAPIDS	40	3	1.57	-0.66	RALEIGH	52	1	3.30	-0.73	ELKINS	40	0	1.93	-1.99
DES MOINES	42	4	2.18	-0.03	WILMINGTON	54	-1	3.71	-0.51	HUNTINGTON	47	1	2.60	-1.23
DUBUQUE	41	6	1.04	-1.53	ND BISMARCK	34	4	1.05	0.20	WI EAU CLAIRE	40	9	0.48	-1.38
SIOUX CITY	39	2	1.38	-0.62	DICKINSON	30	0	0.44	-0.25	GREEN BAY	38	7	0.31	-1.75
WATERLOO	39	4	0.98	-1.15	FARGO	35	8	1.41	0.24	LA CROSSE	40	5	0.71	-1.29
KS CONCORDIA	44	2	2.74	0.39	GRAND FORKS	33	7	1.45	0.56	MADISON	39	5	0.71	-1.57
DODGE CITY	44	0	1.20	-0.64	JAMESTOWN	33	5	1.49	0.60	MILWAUKEE	39	4	0.83	-1.76
GOODLAND	42	2	1.75	0.55	MINOT	33	5	0.12	-0.93	WAUSAU	38	8	0.63	-1.29
HILL CITY	44	5	1.99	0.45	WILLISTON	33	4	0.35	-0.39	WY CASPER	38	3	1.57	0.67
TOPEKA	46	2	1.51	-1.05	OH AKRON-CANTON	42	4	3.11	-0.04	CHEYENNE	36	2	1.21	0.16
WICHITA	47	1	1.82	-0.89	CINCINNATI	46	2	3.50	-0.40	LANDER	37	2	1.87	0.63
KY JACKSON	48	1	2.43	-1.95	CLEVELAND	42	4	1.82	-1.12	SHERIDAN	40	5	0.61	-0.39

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 11, 2010

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Apr 11 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	1	NA	2	2
IL	1	NA	0	4
IN	1	NA	0	1
IA	1	NA	0	0
KS	7	NA	5	7
KY	10	NA	2	12
MI	1	NA	0	1
MN	1	NA	0	0
MO	9	NA	5	16
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	34	NA	12	25
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	1	NA	0	1
PA	3	NA	1	1
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	15	NA	4	21
TX	48	NA	59	61
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	3	NA	2	4

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

Cotton Percent Planted

	Apr 11 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	0	0	2
AZ	30	25	24	22
AR	0	0	0	0
CA	20	15	18	28
GA	1	0	0	1
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	5	0	4	3
MS	0	0	0	1
MO	1	0	0	0
NC	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	0	0	2	1
TN	0	0	0	0
TX	9	6	11	14
VA	0	0	0	1
15 Sts	6	4	7	9

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

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Apr 11 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	19	1	4	16
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	43	25	12	29
MO	1	0	0	1
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	2	0	4	1
OK	0	0	1	2
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	48	37	51	52
11 Sts	20	16	21	22

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

Oats Percent Planted

	Apr 11 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	55	28	31	30
MN	34	7	3	3
NE	43	15	29	43
ND	0	0	0	2
OH	30	4	33	18
PA	41	14	23	22
SD	10	2	0	14
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	35	0	9	7
9 Sts	47	33	35	37

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

Oats Percent Emerged

	Apr 11 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	3	NA	1	3
MN	0	NA	0	0
NE	6	NA	2	9
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	1	NA	2	1
PA	3	NA	6	3
SD	0	NA	0	1
TX	100	NA	100	100
WI	0	NA	0	0
9 Sts	28	NA	28	28

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

Rice Percent Planted

	Apr 11 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	19	8	12	15
CA	0	0	0	1
LA	66	50	56	56
MS	13	10	13	12
MO	7	0	6	8
TX	53	35	80	64
6 Sts	23	14	20	21

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

Rice Percent Emerged

	Apr 11 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	1	NA	0	2
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	15	NA	21	30
MS	3	NA	1	2
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	22	NA	45	42
6 Sts	4	NA	6	8

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

Sugarbeets Percent Planted

	Apr 11 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	32	NA	17	35
MI	78	NA	9	13
MN	1	NA	0	0
ND	1	NA	0	0
4 Sts	17	NA	4	8

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 11, 2010

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

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	6	46	39	8
CA	0	0	5	20	75
CO	0	4	24	59	13
ID	0	0	16	74	10
IL	7	23	34	34	2
IN	0	3	29	55	13
KS	1	4	26	56	13
MI	2	6	20	57	15
MO	12	19	39	27	3
MT	1	6	42	46	5
NE	0	4	32	58	6
NC	4	16	43	34	3
OH	1	2	25	53	19
OK	1	3	25	61	10
OR	0	4	41	45	10
SD	0	2	26	62	10
TX	2	8	32	46	12
WA	3	7	23	52	15
18 Sts	1	5	29	53	12
Prev Wk	1	5	29	52	13
Prev Yr	11	14	33	36	6

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

National Agricultural Summary

April 5 – 11, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

With the exception of portions of southern Texas, abnormally warm weather prevailed across much of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. Temperatures averaged as much as 18 degrees F above normal at some locations in the northern Atlantic Coast States. Elsewhere, temperatures averaged as much as 10 degrees F below normal in parts of the interior and Pacific Northwest. Much of the nation experienced relatively dry weather during the week, but several areas along the Pacific Coast, in the Great Lakes region, and across central portions of the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains received more than four times the normal weekly precipitation.

Corn: Producers had planted 3 percent of the nation's intended corn acreage for the 2010 crop season, slightly ahead of last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Planting was underway in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota, four of the five largest corn-producing states. Progress was slightly ahead of normal in Iowa and Minnesota. In Illinois, overall planting progress was 3 points behind the 5-year average but slightly ahead of progress during the previous 3 years.

Winter Wheat: Nationally, 65 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 23 percentage points better than this time last year. Optimal weather conditions in Kansas during the week allowed for an improvement in crop conditions, with slightly more of the winter wheat rated as excellent.

Cotton: Planting advanced to 6 percent complete by April 11, slightly behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting began in the Trans-Pecos region of Texas during the week, while planting in the Northern Low Plains had yet to begin. Abnormally low overnight temperatures left much of the crop in the Coastal Bend area of Texas lacking the heat units needed for seed germination and crop emergence. Elsewhere, aided by mostly above-average temperatures and dry conditions, producers in parts of the Delta and Southeast began planting their crop during the week.

Sorghum: Producers planted 4 percent of the sorghum crop during the week, leaving progress—at 20 percent complete—slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. The most significant progress was evident in the Delta, where producers in Arkansas and Louisiana utilized 5 or more days suitable for fieldwork to plant 18 percent of their crop during the week.

Rice: Seeding advanced to 23 percent complete by week's end, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding began in Missouri during the week, but overall progress remained slightly behind normal. Ideal seeding conditions allowed for double-digit planting progress in the Delta and Texas. Emergence was evident in 4 percent of the nation's rice fields by April 11, compared with 6 percent last year and 8 percent for the 5-year average. Low overnight temperatures in the rice-producing areas of Louisiana and Texas hampered emergence, leaving overall progress 15 and 20 percentage points behind the average, respectively.

Small Grains: Nationwide, 47 percent of the oat crop was seeded by April 11, twelve percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm weather promoted increased fieldwork in parts of the Corn Belt and Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, where producers seeded 26 percent or more of their crop during the week. Overall, emergence had advanced to 28 percent complete by week's end, equaling progress from both last year and the 5-year average.

Other Crops: Sugarbeet planting was underway in the four major producing states, with 17 percent of the 2010 crop in the ground by April 11. This was 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. An abnormally mild winter led to early fieldwork in Michigan, where 78 percent of the crop was planted by week's end—well ahead of both last year and the average.

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 5.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 12% short, 78% adequate, and 10% surplus. Corn 48% planted, 39% 2009, and 49% average. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 62% fair, 30% good, and 2% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 49% fair, 42% good, and 8% excellent. Pasture and range condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 50% fair, 42% good, and 6% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 10% short, 75% adequate, and 15% surplus. The southeastern half of Alabama has been dry with only 5 to 25 percent of normal rainfall. The US Drought Monitor portrayed the state to be 74.1 free from drought, compared to 100 percent 3 months ago, and 100 percent a year ago. Daytime highs for the week ranged from 81 degrees in Bay Minette to 90 degrees in Union Springs, Eufaula, and Headland. Overnight lows ranged from 34 degrees in Hamilton, to 49 degrees in Headland. Precipitation totals for the week ranged from 0 inches in Russellville to 2.07 inches of rain in Headland over a period of 1 day. Producers reported that winter wheat was looking good, but rain will be necessary to continue progression. Pre-plant burn down and tillage continued for cotton, soybean, and peanut plantings. Corn planting was finished in some areas with stands emerging and post planting herbicide applications applied. Warm weather allowed soil temperatures to rise allowing warm season grasses to begin to turn green. Winter forages were growing well and supplying adequate forage for livestock producers.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were near normal across the State for the week ending April 11, ranging from 6 degrees below normal at Parker to 4 degrees above normal at Grand Canyon and Prescott. The highest temperature of the week was 90 degrees at Buckeye and Paloma and the lowest reading at 15 degrees occurred at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was reported at 2 of the 22 stations this week. Field work is active with cotton planting underway around the State. Cotton planting is complete on 30 percent of the State's acreage. Small grain heading is at least 45 percent complete. Alfalfa harvesting is active on over two-thirds of the State acreage.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 82% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 83% adequate, 15% surplus. Corn 59% planted, 39% 2009, 58% avg.; 27% emerged, 15% 2009, 31% avg. Soybeans 7% planted, 3% 2009, 4% avg.; 1% emerged, 0% avg. Mostly dry weather allowed farmers to continue field preparation and planting row crops last week. By week's end, corn planted was 20% ahead of last year and 1% ahead of the five-year average. Corn emerged was 12% ahead of 2009 but 4% behind the five-year average. Some corn producers were spraying herbicides for weed control. Winter wheat was reported to be in mostly fair to good condition with some reports of stripe rust, aphids, and barley yellow dwarf virus. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week. Pasture and range and hay crops were reported in mostly fair to good condition, with reports of fertilizer being applied in some areas.

CALIFORNIA: Barley, oat and wheat fields continued to mature. Weed control continued in winter wheat, rye, oats and alfalfa fields. Wheat and oats continued to head out. Winter forage crops were harvested for silage. Dryland crops continued to benefit from recent showers. Rice fields were leveled and pre-plant herbicides were applied. Producers continued operations on the first cutting of alfalfa in the Central Valley. Corn and cotton planting continued. Some cotton fields received irrigation before planting. Sunflower field preparation and planting took place. Fertilizer was applied to sugar beet fields. Safflower and garbanzo bean growth continued. Picking of tangerines, navel oranges, and lemons continued normally, as the grapefruit harvest neared completion and harvesting of early Valencia orange varieties increased. The cherry bloom was almost finished and the harvest is expected to begin in a few weeks. There were fungicide and fertilizer applications for grape vineyards in the Central Valley. The early strawberry harvest continued as many fields continued to set fruit. Shredding, thinning, and fungicide applications were ongoing in stone fruit orchards. Recent cool and wet weather has limited disease and pest concerns in almond orchards, though growers continued to plan fungicide spraying and pest trap placements. Irrigation was ongoing in areas where precipitation was less abundant. Walnut blight applications continued as early walnut varieties began to bloom. Blooming also began in pistachio orchards while growers began applying fungicide sprays. Ground preparation and processing tomato transplanting occurred in Colusa County. Sutter County producers were applying herbicide treatments. Grounds were being prepared and the planting of tomato transplants began. The asparagus harvest progressed in San Joaquin and Merced Counties. In Merced, bell pepper, tomato and watermelon fields continued to be planted. Spring onions from transplants were harvested and shipped from Imperial County. Summer onions were about a month away and sweet corn is expected to be harvested in the next few weeks. In Tulare County, vegetable beds were being prepared for the upcoming season. The planting of eggplant, bitter melon, string beans and other vegetables was taking place in hot houses. Some early planted zucchini and yellow squash were harvested. Onions and garlic progressed well, but cooler temperatures slowed growth a little. Fresno County's processing tomatoes were being transplanted. Lettuce and other spring vegetables had been planted and were showing good signs of growth. Weeding and fungicide application took place on the onion crop. Range conditions continued to improve with continued rains restocking soil moisture and spurring growth and nutrient accumulation. Supplemental feeding continued to taper down and cattle weight gains continued to improve. Dairies and feedlots were drying out where the weather permitted. Cattle and sheared sheep grazed on range, alfalfa and idle fields. Weather slowed bee pollination activity as the season was progressing through the stone fruits and moving into blueberries.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.2. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 78% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 83% adequate 2% surplus. Barley 18% planted, 25% 2009, 31% avg.; 7% emerged, 5% 2009, 10% avg. Spring wheat 13% planted, 21% 2009, 22% avg.; 7% emerged, 5% 2009, 7% avg. Winter wheat 5% pastured, 8% 2009, 4% avg.; 12% jointed, 15% 2009, 16% avg. Dry onions 34% planted, 44% 2009, 49% avg. Sugarbeets 8% planted, 14% 2009, 21% avg. Summer potatoes 2% planted, 6% 2009, 11% avg. Most of Colorado experienced precipitation levels below average last week. Temperatures across the state were higher than normal. Overall, mountain snowpack is 87 percent of average. Warm temperatures and windy conditions continued last week.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 56% adequate, 44% surplus. Subsoil

moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 60% adequate, 40% surplus. Hay supplies 7% very short, 24% short, 63% adequate, 6% surplus. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 13% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat condition 13% very poor, 19% poor, 31% fair, 33% good, 4% excellent. Barley condition 9% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 37% good, 7% excellent. Corn 3% planted, 2% 2009, 3% avg. Green Peas 50% planted, 73% 2009, 56% avg. Potatoes 12% planted, 35% 2009, 43% avg. Sweet Corn 2% planted, 1% 2009, 3% avg. Apples bloomed 22%, 0% 2009, 14% avg. Peaches bloomed 53%, 19% 2009, 42% avg. Strawberries bloomed 13%, 16% 2009, 16% avg. "Farmers are busy catching up on spring work delayed by prior wet weather".

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 76% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 80% adequate, 10% surplus. Growers continue to prep land for cotton, peanuts, and corn. Row crop planting underway in some fields, moisture needed to improve. Potatoes harvested in south Florida. Warmer weather favored vegetable growth; yields low in many instances due to winter's extended cold temperatures. Citrus bloom almost finished in southern counties, still full in more northern areas. Outbreak of citrus black spot reported in southwest Florida. Most packinghouses remained open. Varieties packed Temples, Valencia, white and colored grapefruit, Honey tangerines. Fifteen processors open, accepting fruit. Valencia oranges, grapefruit majority of fruit going to plants. Grove activity harvesting, mowing, psyllid treatment, hedging, topping, brush removal, fertilizer application, ditch cleaning. Pasture Feed 2% very poor, 20% poor, 50% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Cattle Condition 15% poor, 45% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Pasture condition improved following warmer growing condtions, forage growth limited due to unseasonably cool weather. Panhandle pasture condition poor to excellent, most fair to good. Ryegrass at peak condition. Summer perennial pasture turning green as soil temperature increase. Some pasture had standing water, other too dry. North pasture condition poor to good, most fair to good. Pasture, range greened up, growth minimal due to cool soil, nights. Cool season forages about at maturity, stopped growing. Hay feeding active at reduced rate. Central pasture condition very poor to good, most fair. Pasture grass slow due to cold weather, cold soil temperatures, dry conditions. Cattle condition very poor to fair.Southwest pasture condition poor to good, most in fair condition. Pasture condition improved. Statewide; cattle condition poor to excellent, most fair to good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 73% adequate, 8% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 2% poor, 35% fair, 59% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 19% poor, 41% fair, 35% good, 4% excellent. Range and pasture 2% very poor, 11% poor, 46% fair, 39% good, 2% excellent. Hay 3% very poor, 9% poor, 50% fair, 37% good, 1% excellent. Onions 0% very poor, 8% poor, 71% fair, 21% good, 0% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 6% fair, 62% good, 32% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 58% good, 2% excellent. Corn 74% planted, 63% 2009, 64% avg.; 42% emerged, 47% 2009, 47% avg. Sorghum 6% planted, 2% 2009, 5% avg. Winter wheat jointing 84%, 93% 2009, 91% avg.; boot 37%, 67% 2009, 63% avg.; 4% headed, 26% 2009, 30% avg. Tobacco transplanted 19%, 14% 2009, 24% avg. Watermelons 70% planted, 54% 2009, 54% avg. Daily average high temperatures ranged from the lower 70's to upper 80's. Low temperatures averaged from the low 40's to mid 50's. Wednesday brought rain to most of the state. The statewide average for rainfall was over three quarters of an inch. Corn planting progressed rapidly and is almost three quarters complete. Nearly half of the crop is emerging. Cotton planting is underway. Over a third of the winter wheat has booted and a few fields are beginning to head. Almost three quarters of the watermelon crop has been planted. Tobacco is being transplanted. Other activities for the week included preparing fields for cotton and peanut planting and spreading poultry litter as well as other fertilizers.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil was at short to adequate levels. Rainfall over the past week varied greatly based on location, and brought flash flood warnings in parts of the State. This week was the fifth week in a row that showed drought relief due to moderate to heavy rains. However, the drought monitor did show where conditions worsened in some leeward areas, especially the Kohala region. Windward areas, which was receiving the most rainfall, was fairing well. High winds were not as bad as previous weeks with recorded gusts of up to 40 mph, as reported by the National Weather Service. All crops were fair condition throughout the week. Irrigation continued to be necessary in leeward areas and some windward areas. Heavy rainfall and high winds in some areas caused light to moderate crop damage. HIGHLIGHTS. A record low temperature of 62 degrees was set on Friday, April 9, 2010 in Hilo, Hawaii. This tied the old record of 62 degrees set in 1990.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 3.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 26% short, 68% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 4%, 6% 2009, 4% avg. Onions 50% planted, 51% 2009, 71% avg.; 3% emerged, 22% 2009, 22% avg. Potatoes 2% planted, 3% 2009, 4% avg. Dry peas 5% planted, 6% 2009, 13% avg. Lentils 0% planted, 0% 2009, 2% avg. Calving complete 92%, 91% 2009, 92% avg. Lambing complete 89%, 88% 2009, 90% avg. Hay and roughage supply 0% very short, 3% short, 79% adequate, 18% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 22% poor, 35% fair, 43% good, 0% excellent. Sugarbeets 32% planted, 17% 2009, 35% avg.; 0% emerged, 3% 2009, 7% avg. Spring wheat 19% planted, 17% 2009, 29% avg.; 3% emerged, 11% 2009, 8% avg. Barley 13% planted, 9% 2009, 24% avg.; 0% emerged, 2% 2009, 5% avg. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 10% poor, 51% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent. Many extension educators reported that cool temperatures kept farm operators out of the fields. The Jefferson County extension educator reports 6 to 12 inches of snow during the week. The Twin Falls extension educator reports cool weather has slowed sugarbeet planting in that area. Statewide, winter wheat is in mostly good to excellent condition. Irrigation water supply has been reported as 57 percent in poor to fair condition which is an improvement from 69 percent reported last week.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.7. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 70% adequate, 29% surplus. Oats 73% planted, 45% last week, 32% 2009, 36% avg. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 68% good, 5% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Last week saw a great deal of equipment preparation coupled with soil tillage and some planting. Many producers are busy applying fertilizer and spraying wheat. Temperatures averaged 57.1 degrees statewide, 9.3 degrees above normal. Statewide precipitation averaged 1 inch, 0.22 inches above normal.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 66% adequate, 32% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 72% adequate, 25% surplus. Corn 1% planted, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Winter Wheat jointed 8%, 9% 2009, 17% avg.; condition 3% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 13% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent. Hay supplies 8% short, 85% adequate, 7% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 7o to 12o above normal with a low of 29o and a high of 86o. Total precipitation ranged from .30 inches to 2.55 inches. Sunny, windy days allowed soils to dry out late in the week giving farmers an opportunity to complete a considerable amount of tillage work over the weekend. Livestock are reported to be in mostly good condition. Pastures are improving with the recent rainfall and warmer temperatures. Other activities included

preparing planting and tillage equipment, spreading fertilizer, applying anhydrous ammonia, hauling grain to market, repairing and installing drainage tile and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 76% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 73% adequate, 26% surplus. Rain and hail early in the week along with cold, windy weather and isolated frost slowed crop progress the past week. Farmers mainly concentrated on applying fertilizer and chemicals, and continuing with spring field tillage. Pasture conditions improved though remaining wet in some areas. The long winter caused a lack of nutrition for cattle which has affected calving in some areas, where above normal calf losses have been reported. Cattle have had to be moved to dry lots and pastures due to wet conditions in feedlots.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 5% short, 77% adequate, and 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 77% adequate, 16% surplus. Wheat breaking dormancy 97%; jointed 25%, 35% 2009, 47% avg.; Wind damage 85% no damage, 13% light damage, and 2% moderate damage; Freeze damage 85% no damage, 14% light damage, 1% moderate damage; Insect infestation 95% none, 5% light; Disease infestation 94% none, 6% light. Range and pasture condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 57% good, and 6% excellent. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 3% short, 88% adequate, and 8% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 2% very short, 9% short, 83% adequate, and 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 3% short, 86% adequate, and 10% surplus. Kansas farmers were able to begin fieldwork last week as warm temperatures accompanied by breezy conditions and mostly light precipitation allowed fields to dry. Temperatures were above normal across most of the state, with highs in the upper 70's and 80's, and lows in the upper 20's and 30's. Mid-week showers slowed some field activities in the Northwest and East Central Districts, but only three counties received more than an inch of rain. Douglas received the most with 1.99 inches, followed by Franklin at 1.27, and Johnson at 1.19. Optimal weather conditions improved the condition of the winter wheat crop and allowed farmers to get more of the corn crop planted. Warm, dry days are allowing pastures to green up and producers to start moving cattle onto them. Pasture burning is ongoing, when conditions allow.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 16% short, 62% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 13% short, 73% adequate, 12% surplus. Tobacco greenhouse, plant bed seeding 81% complete, 82% 2009, 80% average. Transplants 41% emerged, 50% 2009, 51% average. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 59% good, 18% excellent. Temperatures averaged 61 degrees, 7 degrees above normal and 2 degrees above last week. Rainfall totals ranged from .12 to 1.6 inches. State average was .67 inches, well below normal.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 3% very short, 21% short, 72% adequate and 4% surplus. Corn 97% planted, 94% 2009, 94% avg.; 79% emerged, 72% 2009, 68% avg. Wheat 29% headed, 87% 2009, 74% avg.; 4% poor, 45% fair, 49% good, 2% excellent. Spring plowing 77% plowed, 86% 2009, 75% avg. Sugarcane 5% very poor, 19% poor, 50% fair, 21% good, 5% excellent. Livestock 2% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 42% good, 6% excellent. Vegetable 6% very poor, 11% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Range and pasture 2% very poor, 14% poor, 50% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 68% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 68% adequate, 32% surplus. Hay supplies 7% very short, 4% short, 88% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 60% good, 23% excellent. Winter wheat condition 4% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 50% good, 20% excellent. Barley condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 13% fair, 64% good, 13% excellent. Corn 5% planted, 1% 2009, 3% avg. Cucumbers 5% planted, 0% 2009, 3% avg. Green Peas 17% planted, 51% 2009, 39% avg. Potatoes 33% planted, 44% 2009, 46% avg. Sweet corn 8% planted, 5% 2009, 10% avg. Tomatoes 5% planted, 6% 2009, 11% avg. Apples bloomed 70%, 0% 2009, 3% avg. Peaches bloomed 25%, 18% 2009, 20% avg. Strawberries bloomed 40%, 25% 2009, 25% avg. "Farmers are busy catching up on spring work delayed by prior wet weather.".

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 2. Topsoil 1% very short, 5% short, 62% adequate, 32% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 10% short, 62% adequate, 26% surplus. Oats 62% planted, 18% 2009. Barley 20% planted, 4% 2009. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.15 inches in the western Upper Peninsula to 2.70 inches in the southeastern Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 11 degrees above normal in the southeastern Lower Peninsula to 6 degrees above normal in the northwestern Lower Peninsula and western Upper Peninsula. Across much of the state, conditions were wet, limiting the amount of field work performed. Additionally, some areas experienced snowfall, without accumulation. Fruit, in some areas, was about 2 weeks ahead of normal development to warmer temperatures. Sugarbeets were planted and some have emerged. Fieldwork included spreading manure, plowing, pruning, brush removal, spraying and fertilizer application.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 13% short, 68% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 9% short, 74% adequate, 13% surplus. Spring wheat 10% planted, 1% 2009, 0% avg. Barley 13% planted, 1% 2009, 1% avg. Corn 9% land prepared, 1% 2009, 1% avg. Soybeans 3% land prepared, 1% 2009, 0% avg. Small grain planting remained ahead of last year and the five-year average as mostly dry conditions prevailed across the state. Most producers were waiting for ground temperatures to warm up to begin full scale fieldwork. Temperatures were generally above average during the week with daytime highs ranging from the low 40s to upper 50s in the north to near 70 in the south by week's end. Scattered showers fell across southwest and east central Minnesota on Tuesday. Rainfall amounts were light as most reporting stations recorded a quarter inch or less of precipitation.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Soil moisture 1% very poor, 5% short, 77% adequate and 17% surplus. Corn 75% planted, 76% 2009, 75% avg.; 49% emerged, 49% 2009, 56% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 36% fair, 61% good, 3% excellent. Rice 13% planted, 13% 2009, 12% avg.; 3% emerged, 1% 2009, 2% avg. Sorghum 8% planted, 3% 2009, 8% avg. Soybeans 10% planted, 11% 2009, 20% avg.; 3% emerged, 2% 2009, 8% avg. Winter Wheat 82% jointing, 85% 2009, 90% avg.; 1% heading, 35% 2009, 32% avg.; 0% very poor, 8% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 9% excellent. Hay (harvested-cool)13%, 9% 2009, 6% avg. Watermelons 49% planted, 49% 2009, 50% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 1% fair, 99% good, 0% excellent. Blueberries 2% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 84% good, 5% excellent. Cattle 3% very poor, 16% poor, 29% fair, 43% good, 9% excellent. Pasture 2% very poor, 16% poor, 35% fair, 37% good, 10% excellent. Most of the state had a warm, dry week resulting in a significant increase in corn emerged. Many growers took advantage of favorable weather conditions to catch up on fieldwork.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 72% adequate, and 25% surplus. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 18% poor, 38% fair, 39% good, and 3% excellent. Rainfall averaged 0.49 of an inch during the week across the State. Warmer and drier conditions across the state have allowed for tillage and planting to progress. Temperatures averaged 7 to 12 degrees above average across the State.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 1% last year; 22% short, 8% last year; 61% adequate, 81% last year; 5% surplus, 10% last year. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 9% last year; 27% short, 18% last year; 64% adequate, 69% last year; 1% surplus, 4% last year. Field tillage work in progress 56% none, 88% last year; 34% just started, 8% last year; 10% well underway, 4% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% last year; 6% poor, 6% last year; 42% fair, 33% last year; 46% good, 51% last year; 5% excellent, 9% last year. Winter wheat spring stages 16% still dormant, 39% last year; 48% greening, 55% last year; 36% greening and growing, 6% last year. Barley 17% planted, 3% last year. Camelina 25% planted, 12% last year. Dry peas 13% planted. Oats 2% planted, 0% last year. Spring wheat 7% planted, 2% last year. Sugar Beets 8% planted, 4% last year. Montana received little precipitation during the week ending April 11th. Ennis received the most weekly accumulated precipitation of 0.92 of an inch. Highs were mostly in the 50s and 60s, and lows were mostly in the teens and 20s. Havre had the weekly high temperature at 71 degrees. West Yellowstone had the low temperature at minus 4 degrees. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 81%, 91% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 80%, 96% last year. Livestock grazing 78% open, 63% last year; 15% difficult, 24% last year; 7% closed, 13% last year. Calving completed 62%, 71% last year. Lambing completed 49%, 59% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 4% very poor, 9% last year; 20% poor, 10% last year; 46% fair, 56% last year; 28% good, 22% last year; 2% excellent, 3% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 89% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 94% adequate, and 5% surplus. Alfalfa conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 72% good, and 8% excellent. Winter Wheat 3% jointed, 2% 2009, 5% average; condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 58% good, and 6% excellent. Oats 43% planted, 29% 2009, 43% avg.; 6% emerged, 2% 2009, 9% average. Cattle and calves conditions 0% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 71% good,4% excellent. Cow calved 79% complete. Calf losses 3% below average, 85% average, 12% above average. Precipitation fell in the form of both rain and snow across the state. The Southwest and South Central districts received over an inch of precipitation. Temperatures for the week were cooler and averaged 1 degree below normal, with highs in the 70's and lows in the 20's statewide. The Southeast District had the warmest daytime temperatures while the Northwest District reported the coolest lows. Soil temperatures declined from last week in the eastern part of the state and showed little improvement in the west. A few fields of corn have been planted but statewide activity has not yet begun. Pastures, wheat, and alfalfa fields have greened up. Other activities included preparation of equipment for planting, fertilization, tillage, marketing stored grain, and caring for livestock.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Temperatures warmed throughout the week as the last of the cold system passed through the state. Temperatures ranged between three degrees below normal and three degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded the highest temperature across the State reporting 82 degrees while Reno was second, reporting a high of 71 degrees. Ely reported a low temperature of 6 degrees. Eureka recorded the most precipitation with 0.23 inches. Windy conditions prevented fieldwork. Pasture and range conditions are mostly in very poor condition. Cold temperatures slowed pasture and range growth. Alfalfa growth has also slowed due to cold temperatures. Cattle generally look in good condition. Spring calving is well underway. Sheep are starting to lamb. Main farm and ranch activities include prepping fields for seeding, and equipment maintenance.

NEW ENGLAND: The past week began dry and hot, with most areas breaking record high temperatures for the second week in a row. Northern latitudes reported light precipitation on Tuesday. Daytime temperatures were 9 to 37 degrees above average on Wednesday, ranging from the upper 70s to low 90s everywhere except northern Maine. A cold front moved in on Thursday, bringing temperatures back down to average levels in the 50s for Friday and Saturday. This cold front, responsible for severe weather southwest of New England, arrived in a weakened state and brought less than an inch of rain to most areas. The week ended with above average high temperatures ranging from the low 50s to low 70s. Nighttime temperatures during the week were above average ranging from the upper 30s to mid-40s. Total rainfall for the week ranged from 0.2 to 1.5 inches. The maple season was over for most sugar producers due to an early start of spring. General farm activities included working in nurseries and greenhouses, tending livestock, moving apples and potatoes from storage, performing general maintenance, and continuing to make preparations for the spring planting season.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 60% adequate, 40% surplus. Subsoil moisture 50% adequate, 50% surplus. There were minimal amounts of rainfall for the week in most localities. Temperatures were above normal across the Garden State. Ground preparation for spring plantings continued as fields dried. Farmers spread fertilizer on hay and small grains. Vegetable growers continued planting asparagus, cabbage, lettuce, and sweet corn. Overwintered spinach harvest progressed. Conditions rated mostly good as fruit trees were blooming. Other activities included spraying herbicides, transplanting vegetable crops, and livestock care.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 38% short, 44% adequate, 5% surplus. Wind damage 16% light, 21% moderate, 3% severe. Freeze damage 12% light, 8% moderate. Alfalfa 3% very poor, 2% poor, 49% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent. Irrigated winter wheat 21% fair, 65% good, 14% excellent; 37% grazed. Dry winter wheat 5% poor, 61% fair, 33% good 1% excellent; 51% grazed. Total winter wheat 3% poor, 45% fair, 46% good, 6% excellent; 45% grazed. Lettuce 22% fair, 59% good, 19% excellent. Onion 8% fair, 81% good, 11% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 17% poor, 41% fair, 39% good, 2% excellent. Sheep 7% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 42% good, 4% excellent. Range and pasture 5% very poor, 22% poor, 46% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent. A cold front moved across New Mexico early in the week bringing cooler temperatures to the northern half of the state... as well as the southcentral mountains and southeast plains. Windy conditions were widespread. Rain and high elevation snow showers developed in northern New Mexico ... with a few showers also reported in the southcentral part of the state. Precipitation amounts were generally less than a tenth of an inch. Skies were sunny and temperatures warmed under a ridge of high pressure from late week through the weekend. Average temperatures for the week were generally at to a few degrees below normal.

NEW YORK: Warmer than normal weather continued throughout the entire state, with average temperatures ranging from the upper 40's to upper 50's except in Long Island where temperatures settled in the mid 60s. Most areas saw moderate to heavy rain by mid week. Field preparations began in southern areas with many farms spreading manure followed by disking and plowing. Fence repairs and machinery maintenance continued. On Long Island peas, potatoes, onions and sweet corn under plastic are some of the crops being planted. Winegrowers on Long Island were finishing up with trellis work and tying vines to fruiting wire.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.4 the week ending April 11, compared to 4.9 from the previous week. Soil moisture 8% short, 80% adequate and 12% surplus. Warm temperatures continue to allow producers to get in fields and begin soil preparation for major crop plantings. The state received

scattered showers with precipitation reaching 1.86 inches in Winston Salem. Average temperatures during the second week of April were above normal, ranging from 58 to 68 degrees.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. The statewide average starting date for fieldwork is April 18, one day sooner than the previous week's estimate due to mostly dry conditions across the state. This date is two weeks ahead of last year, and two days ahead of the five-year (2005-2009) average starting date for fieldwork. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 79% adequate, and 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies 3% short, 82% adequate, and 15% surplus. Hay and Forage supplies 6% short, 85% adequate, 9% surplus. Pastures and ranges 26% growing, and 74% still dormant. Grain and Concentrate supplies 4% short, 89% adequate, and 7% surplus. Corn 88% harvested, neither previous year nor average available. Cow condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 73% good, and 8% excellent. Calving was 61% complete. Calf condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 76% good, 9% excellent. Sheep condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 75% good, and 6% excellent. Lambing was 73% complete. Lamb condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 75% good, and 6% excellent. Shearing was 78% complete. Favorable weather conditions during the week allowed producers to begin fieldwork. Activities included applying fertilizer, cleaning seed, calving, and lambing.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 3.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 64% adequate, 32% surplus. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 19% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 64% good, 18% excellent. Corn 1% planted, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Winter wheat 12% jointed, 11% 2009, 9% avg.; 1% headed, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Oats 30% planted, 33% 2009, 18% avg.; 1% emerged, 2% 2009, 1% avg. Peaches 44% green tip or beyond, 29% 2009, 30% avg.; 17% full bloom, 0% 2009, 4% avg. Apples 50% green tip or beyond, 27% 2009, 29% avg.; 7% full bloom, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Potatoes 17% planted, 9% 2009, 5% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 24% short, 66% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 18% short, 70% adequate, 6% surplus. Wheat jointing 76% this week, 62% last week, 89% last year, 85% average. Rye condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 15% excellent; jointing 90% this week, 80% last week, 92% last year, 82% average. Oats condition 3% very poor 6% poor, 43% fair, 42% good 6% excellent; jointing 28% this week, 19% last week, 37% last year, 36% average. Corn seedbed prepared 67% this week, 52% last week, 80% last year, 80% average; 17% planted this week, n/a last week, 25% last year, 31% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 30% this week, 28% last week, 34% last year, 31% average. Soybean seedbed prepared 32% this week, 24% last week, 42% last year, 41% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 61% this week, 59% last week, 58% last year, 49% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 57% this week, 50% last week, 71% last year, 61% average. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and range condition 5% very poor, 14% poor, 43% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent. Livestock conditions continue to rate mostly in the good to fair range. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $117 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $108 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 11% short, 60% adequate, 29% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 19% short, 57% adequate, 23% surplus. Barley 79% planted, 57% 2009, 64% avg.; 39% emerged, 38% 2009, 38% average. Spring wheat 87% planted, 44% 2009, 67% avg.; 48% emerged, 6% 2009, 29% average. Winter Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 41% fair, 45% good, 10% excellent. Range, Pasture 2% very poor, 18% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 4% excellent. Weather Frost damage continued to be a concern this week as thirty-two out of forty-three stations reported sub-freezing temperatures. Thirty-eight stations reported lower than normal average temperatures, only eleven reported more than two growing degree days. Although all but two stations received measurable rainfall this week, thirty-two remained below normal for cumulative seasonal precipitation. High temperatures ranged from 71 degrees in Roseburg, down to 52 degrees in Joseph. Lows ranged from 5 degrees in Christmas Valley, up to 39 degrees in Crescent City. High winds, dry conditions in Klamath County continued to cause dust storms throughout the week. Field Crops. Willamette Valley rains damaged field crops where drainage was poor. When weather permitted, spring fertilizer was applied. Alfalfa growth started to show in Wasco County. Spring planting was ahead of schedule, but field work slowed with wet, cold weather. In Eastern Oregon, some fields had to be reseeded due to nutrient loss to competing weeds. Wheat growers in western counties were bothered by stripe rust, other fungi. Vegetables. This week there was very little field work due to cold temperatures, wet conditions. Some growers in Jackson, Yamhill counties were able to plant early cabbage, garlic, peas, onions. Fruits and Nuts Almost all fruit was in some stage of bloom this week. Freezing temperatures, recent rainfall were putting pressure on some of the fruit trees in multiple counties. Heavy rains, hail were an issue with cherries in Benton, Linn, Lane counties. Pollination conditions were not good in Douglas, Washington, Wasco counties. Additionally, winter damage from December has resulted in reports that caneberries were not doing very well either. Nurseries and Greenhouses. Greenhouses, nurseries continue to be busy with spring starts. Nurseries were transplanting shrubs, trees into containers. Livestock, Range and Pasture. Spring calving, lambing continued. Livestock were being moved onto pastures, but still required supplemental feed. Temperatures were too cool for much vegetative growth this past week.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil moisture 8% short, 80% adequate, 12% surplus. Spring 33% plowing, 29% pr. Yr. 27% avg. Oats 41% planted, 23% pr. Yr., 22% avg. Tobacco 42% planted, 36% pr. Yr., 7% avg. Peaches, in pink 96%, 8% pr. Yr, 27% avg.;, Full Bloom, 96%, 7% avg. Cherries pink 87%, 3% pr. yr, 22% avg.; Full Bloom, 85%, 6% average. Apples in pink, 14%, Yr, 3% avg. Wheat crop condition 1% poor, 24% fair, 64% good, 11% excellent. Alfalfa Stand condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent. Timothy/Clover Stand condition 2% poor, 16% fair, 67% good, 15% excellent. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 33% fair, 46% good, 9% excellent. Primary field activities were spring plowing, spreading manure and fertilizer, sowing oats, and tobacco bed planting.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Soil moisture 5% very short, 9% short, 79% adequate, 7% surplus. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 6% poor, 47% fair, 45% good, 1% excellent. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 36% fair, 60% good, 3% excellent. Oats 2% very poor, 4% poor, 49% fair, 43% good, 2% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 71% good, 10% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 17% fair, 81% good, 2% excellent. Corn 60% planted, 55% 2009, 62% avg.; 35% emerged, 24% 2009, 36% avg. Winter wheat 3% headed, 12% 2009, 18% avg. Oats 100% planted, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 5% headed, 26% 2009, 29% avg. Tobacco transplanted 28%, 14% 2009, 20% avg. Snapbeans, fresh planted 32%, 34% 2009, 43% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 19%, 19% 2009, 36% avg. Watermelons 55% planted, 46% 2009, 51% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 65%, 57% 2009, 61% avg. Cantaloups 45% planted, 36% 2009, 41% avg. With the exception of a line of thundershowers that passed through the state on Thursday, South Carolina experienced mostly dry, sunny conditions again this past week. Many of the locations that received light precipitation need additional moisture to trigger corn seed germination and activate chemicals. Locations that did receive adequate rainfall reported improved conditions of small

grains. Only minor damage to crops from the thunderstorm was reported. Extended dry weather allowed corn planting to continue with 60% of corn reportedly planted. Thirty-five percent of this year's corn crop had emerged, just behind the five year average. Tobacco farmers continued to set out tobacco transplants with 28% reportedly transplanted, eight points ahead of the five year average. Winter wheat had just begun to head with 3% reportedly headed. Likewise, oats had just begun to head with 5% reportedly headed, well behind historical numbers. Sixty-five percent of tomatoes had been planted. Nineteen percent of cucumbers and 32% of snapbeans had been planted; both remained behind the five year average. Cantaloups were planted at a rapid pace this past week with 45% reportedly planted. Watermelon plantings made substantial gains as well with 55% reportedly planted. On Monday at noon, the Columbia AP reported reduced visibilities from ten to six miles due to tree pollen haze. Date record warmth was recorded also at the Columbia AP with 91 degrees on Monday and 92 degrees on Tuesday. Daily, 24-hour open pan evaporation peaked at 0.42 inches on both Tuesday and Wednesday at the Sandhill site. A cold front approached from the northwest on Thursday. Severe thunderstorms began developing in lines during the late afternoon hours and produced weak, short duration tornadoes at Fair Play in Oconee County and near Pendleton in Anderson County. Just before midnight, a last tornado caused light property damage in Bluffton. Outside of the hail reports and high winds, many locations received one-quarter to one-half inch rains that helped cleanse the air and exposed surfaces of airborne pollen spores. Keowee Dam reported one of the heaviest rainfall amounts with 1.31 inches. Much cooler conditions followed the frontal passage and were evidenced by afternoon maximum temperatures on Friday falling by around twenty degrees from those on Tuesday. Little Mountain and Batesburg only warmed to 67 degrees. Hartsville and Loris recorded Saturday morning low temperatures of 39 degrees. Dry and mild, sunny weather was observed Sunday. The state average temperature for the seven day period was six degrees above normal.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 74% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 68% adequate, 30% surplus. Winter wheat breaking dormancy 88%, 43% 2009, 78% avg. Barley 6% seeded, 0% 2009, 7% avg. Spring wheat seeded 14%, 2% 2009, 17% avg.; 0% emerged, 0% 2009, 2% avg. Feed supplies 1% very short, 9% short, 84% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 1% short, 73% adequate, 25% surplus. Range and pasture 2% very poor, 10% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 7% excellent. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 72% good, 9% excellent. Calving 53% complete. Calf deaths 10% below average, 85% average, 5% above average. Cattle moved to pasture 7% complete. Sheep condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 61% good, 22% excellent. Lambing 72% complete. Sheep, lamb deaths 5% below average, 93% average, 2% above average. Fieldwork is underway in many areas of the state. Fertilizing and planting small grains were reported as the events taking place in the fields. Farm activities focused on preparing and starting spring fieldwork, calving, lambing, and tending to livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 76% adequate, and 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 79% adequate, and 17% surplus. Apples 84% budding, 90% 2009, 83% avg.; 29% blooming, 47% 2009, 47% average. Winter Wheat 40% jointed, 49% 2009, 66% avg.; 89% top dressed, 90% 2009, 91% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 18% excellent. Pastures 7% poor, 37% fair, 47% good, 9% excellent. A small amount of rainfall and high winds delayed some farmers, but was welcomed by others during a week of higher than normal temperatures. A cold front entered the state Wednesday night and passed through late Thursday, bringing the only precipitation event of the week. Corn planting was underway and should be more widespread in the upcoming weeks. Farmers continued to prepare fields for planting by spreading fertilizers and pesticides. Soil conditions were excellent for planting. Pasture condition has improved with warm weather and adequate moisture while the wheat crop continued to be in mostly good condition. The apple crop has started to bloom and a promising strawberry crop is developing. Temperatures across the state averaged between 5 to 8 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged below normal, except in West Tennessee, which was slightly above average.

TEXAS: Top soil moisture was mostly short to adequate across the state. Wheat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Oat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Range and Pasture condition was mostly fair to good statewide. The south, west, and eastern part of the state received up to 0.10 inches of rainfall while the central part of the state received little to no rainfall. Corn plantings and crop progress continues to do well across the state. In the Costal Bend the favorable weather conditions allowed the grain sorghum crop to progress nicely. In some parts around the state cotton plantings is well underway. In the Lower Valley, spring vegetable crops continue to progress well, while in North East Texas vegetable plantings are still underway. Livestock and pasture conditions remain fair across the county.

UTAH: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.50. Topsoil moisture 3% very short 15% short, 72% adequate, and 14% surplus. The State of Utah saw windy, cold, and wet conditions across sections of the state last week. Soil moisture content increased slightly from the previous week in some regions. Box Elder and Cache Counties reported that field work continued with a couple of storms during the week which interrupted spring crop planting efforts. Producers continue to plant spring wheat, barley, and oats. Temperatures have been colder than normal and it has been very windy throughout the week. Some fields are being fertilized. Producers are getting ready to begin planting corn and safflower as soon as the temperatures warm the soil enough to allow for proper germination. Cache County producers were grateful for the wet storms that came during the past week. Many growers were able to get some spring wheat and barley planted before the storms. Temperatures have been cool enough to slow crop growth; most pastures, and alfalfa fields are just breaking dormancy. Many are finding that meadow vole damage is even worse than originally estimated. There are potential problems with grasshoppers later in the season. Many Duchesne County farmers were able to plant crops this last week because temperatures have increased; however, soil moisture is very low. Farmers have been hoping for moisture from the recent storms but have not yet received any. Utah County fruit growers are concerned about frost on fruit trees. Field work is well underway for spring planting. Box Elder County livestock producers may have suffered some losses of calves and lambs during the recent snow storms. Most range flocks are now sheared. Producers are getting ready for lambing to begin in the next couple of weeks. Cache County livestock are in good condition. Calving and lambing is continuing in many locations across the county. Juab, Beaver, and Utah Counties cattle and sheep are currently in good condition. Duchesne County reported that calving and lambing are continuing at good paces. Emery County reported that cattle and sheep are mostly in fair condition due to the heavy snow and cold temperatures experienced throughout the winter months. Calving is winding down as lambing is getting underway. Uintah County reported that producers have experienced some lamb and calf losses due to the cold weather this past week. Iron County calving has gone well with few problems. Some farm flock lamb producers have had issues with lambing due to the unseasonably cold temperatures. .

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 78% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 70% adequate, 20% surplus. Pasture 2% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 5% poor, 43% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent. Other Hay, 2% poor, 24% fair,

58% good, 16% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 1% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 67% good, 21% excellent. Corn 16% planted, 10% 2009; 16% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 1% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 55% good, 4% excellent. Barley 1% very poor, 2% poor, 37% fair, 57% good, 3% excellent. Tobacco Greenhouse 1% fair, 66% good, 33% excellent. Tobacco Greenhouse Seeded 98%; 100% 2009; 100% 5-yr avg. Tobacco Plantbeds 87% fair, 13% good. Tobacco Plantbeds seeded 100%; 99% 2009; 95% 5-yr avg. All Apples 27% fair, 43% good, 30% excellent. Summer Potatoes 65%; 70% 2009; 73% 5-yr avg. Peaches 5% fair, 75% good, 20% excellent. Grapes 50% good, 50% excellent. Oats 53% fair, 47% good. Unseasonably warm temperatures and drier weather conditions have allowed producers to catch up on early spring chores. Hay fields and pastures have greened up. Corn planting got off to a good start, where fields where dry enough. Small grain crops are looking better with the onset of warmer weather and favorable soil moisture conditions. Producers are continuing to top-dress wheat and barley fields that were too wet to work in earlier in the season.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.3. Topsoil moisture 12% short, 60% adequate and 28% surplus. Whitman and Walla Walla Counties reported spring seeding had slowed, due to weather. Cold and windy weather delayed spraying throughout the region and further dried out top soils. In general, not too much spring wheat had emerged yet. Winter wheat continued to look good. Potato, dry edible bean, dry pea and processing pea plantings continued as weather allowed. Christmas tree growers finished fertilizer applications. In the Yakima Valley, nighttime temperatures approached lower 30s on numerous nights forcing orchardists to practice frost management. Most peach and nectarine orchards in the Yakima Valley were beyond petal fall stage. Plums and cherries were in bloom. Apple tree pollinators were entering bloom while a few apple varieties were in the pink bud and early bloom stages in the lower Valley. A few plots slated for early vegetable crops were prepared with black plastic and drip irrigation. Range and pasture conditions 5% very poor, 2% poor, 39% fair, 52% good and 2% excellent. Calving continued throughout the State, hindered only by the wind and cold over the past week. In Pacific County, oyster seeding operations were underway for shellfish farmers, with continued limited harvest of both clams and oysters.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 86% adequate and 2% surplus compared with 4% very short, 10% short, 80% adequate and 6% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting was 48%, 41% in 2009, 34% 5-year avg. Hay and roughage supplies were 1% very short, 22% short and 77% adequate compared with 2% very short, 10% short, 82% adequate and 6% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 11% short and 89% adequate compared to 2% very short, 8% short and 90% adequate last year. Corn 2% planted, 2% in 2009 and 3% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 8% fair, 90% good and 2% excellent. Oats 24% planted, 46% in 2009, 23% 5-yr avg.; 3% emerged, 7% in 2009, 2% 5-year avg. Hay was reported 6% poor, 30% fair, 59% good and 5% excellent. Apple conditions were 22% fair, 68% good and 10% excellent. Peaches 20% fair, 70% good and 10% excellent. Cattle and calves were 5% poor, 25% fair, 69% good and 1% excellent. Calving was 86% complete compared to 84% last year. Sheep and lambs were 25% fair, 73% good and 2% excellent. Lambing was 85% complete compared to 89% last year. Farming activities included preparing fields, planting spring crops, fencing, gardening, and enjoying the spring blooms and sunshine.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 18% short, 67% adequate, and 12% surplus. Temperatures were 6 to 7 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 55 to 59 degrees across the state. Lows averaged from 35 to 39 degrees for the week. Precipitation ranged from 0.46 inches in Eau Claire to 2.19 inches in Madison. Oats 35% planted was complete and spring tillage was 20 percent complete. Continued warmer temperatures aided growth of alfalfa and winter wheat and allowed oats planting and spring tillage to get well underway. Oats planted is 25 percentage points above the 10-year average. Since 1980, for this week, the previously reported record oat acreage planted was 31 percent set in 2000. Little to no frost was reported in the ground.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 4.1. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 13% short, 83% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 21% short, 76% adequate. Barley progress 51% planted, 2% emerged. Oats progress 15% planted, 1% emerged. Spring wheat progress 13% planted. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 8% fair, 90% good, 1% excellent. Spring calves born 64%.Farm flock ewes lambed 63%.Farm flock sheep shorn 63%.Range flock ewes lambed 27%.Range flock sheep shorn 53%.Calf losses 28% light, 71% normal, 1% heavy. Lamb losses 25% light, 75% normal. Range and pasture condition 9% very poor, 11% poor, 29% fair, 49% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 5% poor, 22% fair, 72% good, 1% excellent. Stock water supplies 8% short, 92% adequate. Crop insect infestation 86% none, 14% light. Wyoming experienced a springtime mix of weather with some cool wet weather early in the week followed by a warm-up. Planting and field work picked up as the temperatures warmed up late in the week. The grass is beginning to green up but grazing prospects for the upcoming year will remain dependent on continued moisture. Activities spring field work, calving and lambing; shearing of sheep.

April 13 ENSO Update

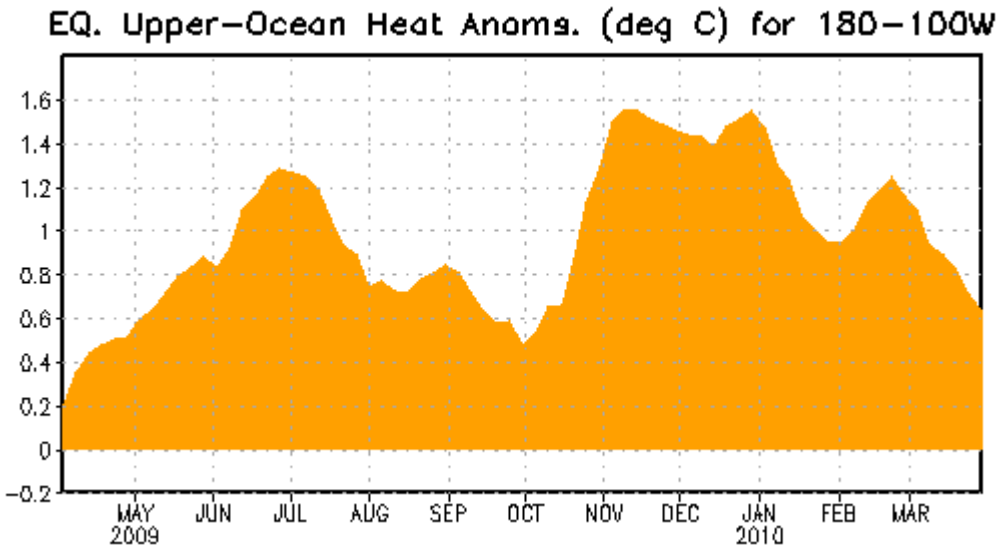


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

Synopsis: El Niño is expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring 2010 and transition to ENSO-neutral conditions by Northern Hemisphere summer 2010.

El Niño weakened to moderate strength during March 2010, with sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies decreasing slightly, but still exceeding +1°C across much of the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean at the end of the month (Figs. 1 and 2). Subsurface heat content anomalies (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean, Fig. 3) decreased during March in response to the eastward expansion of below-average temperature anomalies at depth (100-200m) into the east-central Pacific (Fig. 4). Anomalous tropical convection remained consistent with El Niño, with enhanced convection over the central and eastern Pacific and suppressed convection over Indonesia (Fig. 5). The equatorial low-level easterly trade winds strengthened near the Date Line, while upper-level easterly wind anomalies became confined to the eastern Pacific. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies reflect an ongoing, but weakening El Niño.

Nearly all models predict decreasing SST anomalies in the Niño-3.4 region through 2010, with the model spread increasing at longer lead times (Fig. 6). The majority of models predict the 3-month Niño-3.4 SST anomaly will drop below +0.5°C by May-June-July 2010, indicating a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions that will likely persist through Northern Hemisphere summer. Over the last couple months, an increasing number of models, including the latest runs from the NCEP Climate Forecast System (CFS), are predicting below-average temperatures in the Niño-3.4 region by Northern Hemisphere fall, with some forecasts meeting thresholds for La Niña. However, it should be noted that model skill is at a minimum during this time of year, and also that the majority of models continue to indicate the persistence of ENSO-neutral conditions through 2010.

Expected El Niño impacts during April-June 2010 include drier-than-average conditions over Indonesia and enhanced convection over the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. For the contiguous United States, potential El Niño impacts include above-average precipitation for the southeastern states, while above-average temperatures are most likely for the Pacific Northwest.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 6 May 2010. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

April 4 - 10, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Light showers in northern Europe maintained soil moisture for winter crops, while locally heavy rain in southern Europe hampered summer crop planting.

FSU-WESTERN: Dry, warm weather promoted summer crop planting and continued to usher winter grains out of dormancy.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers favored winter grains in northern growing districts, while persistent dryness along the eastern Mediterranean coast reduced prospects for reproductive winter crops.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Late-season warmth and dryness reduced soil moisture for filling winter grains.

SOUTH ASIA: High temperatures continued to hasten maturity and dry-down of winter wheat in northern India.

EAST ASIA: Showers prevailed in rice areas of southern China, while drier weather eased wetness for rapeseed.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Dry conditions continued to reduce moisture supplies in the Philippines, while drier weather favored rice harvesting in Java, Indonesia.

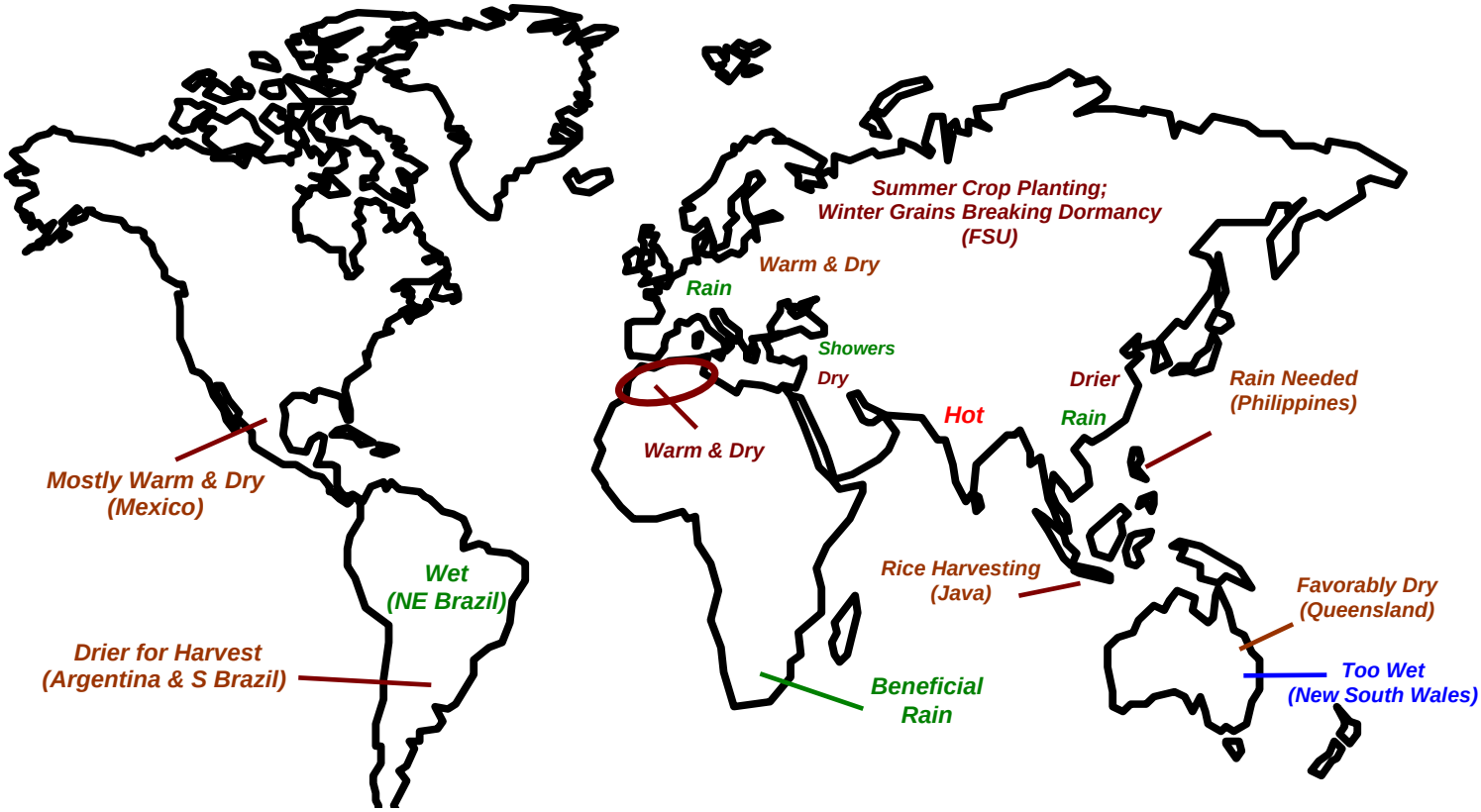
AUSTRALIA: Drier conditions in southern Queensland allowed summer crop harvesting to regain momentum, while soaking rains in New South Wales continued to hamper fieldwork.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, showery weather maintained favorable late-season growing conditions for immature summer crops.

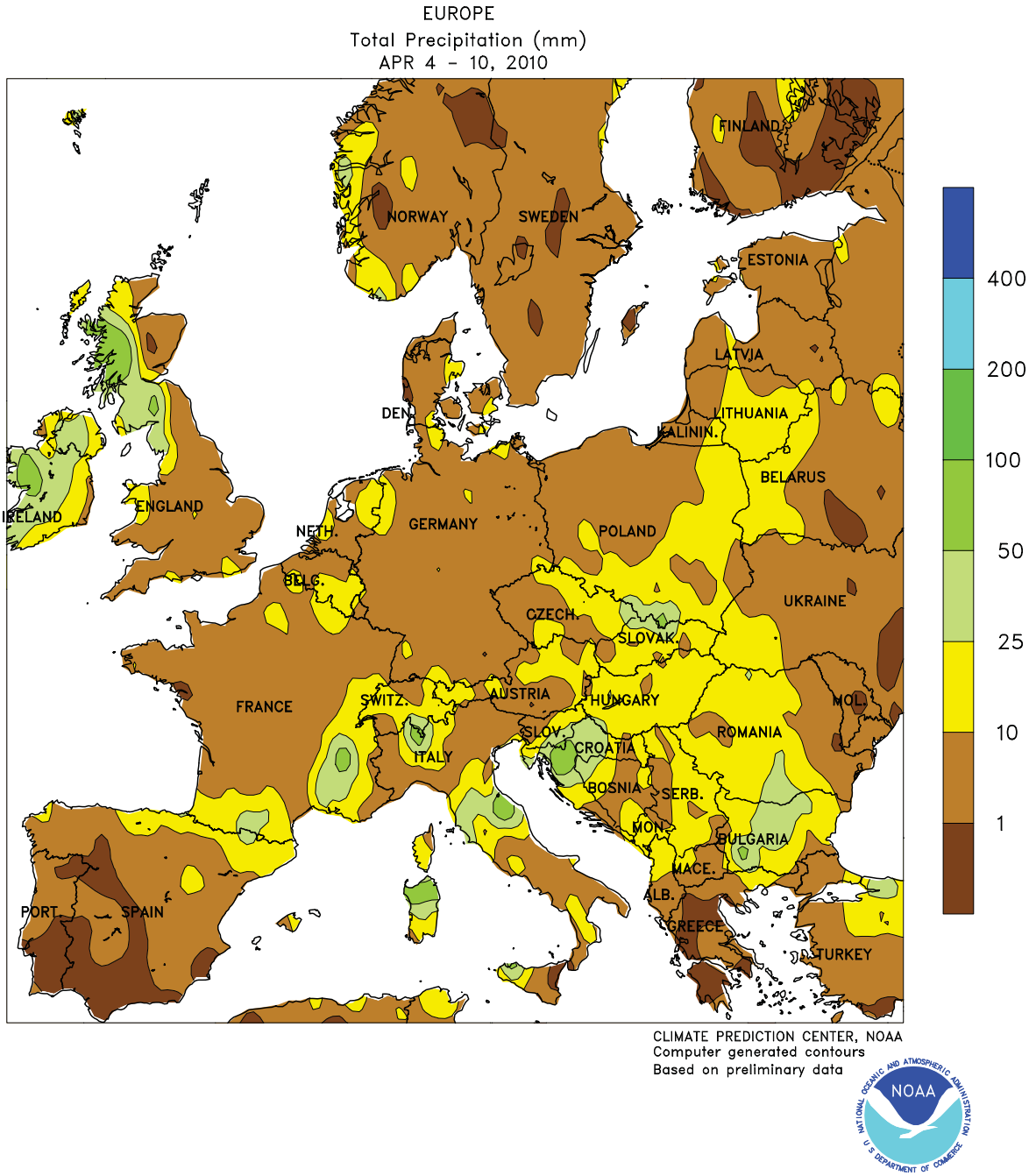
ARGENTINA: Dry, albeit cool weather supported summer grain and oilseed harvesting.

BRAZIL: Drier conditions promoted soybean and corn harvesting in the south but rain benefited immature row crops elsewhere.

MEXICO: Warmth and dryness prevailed throughout most of the country.

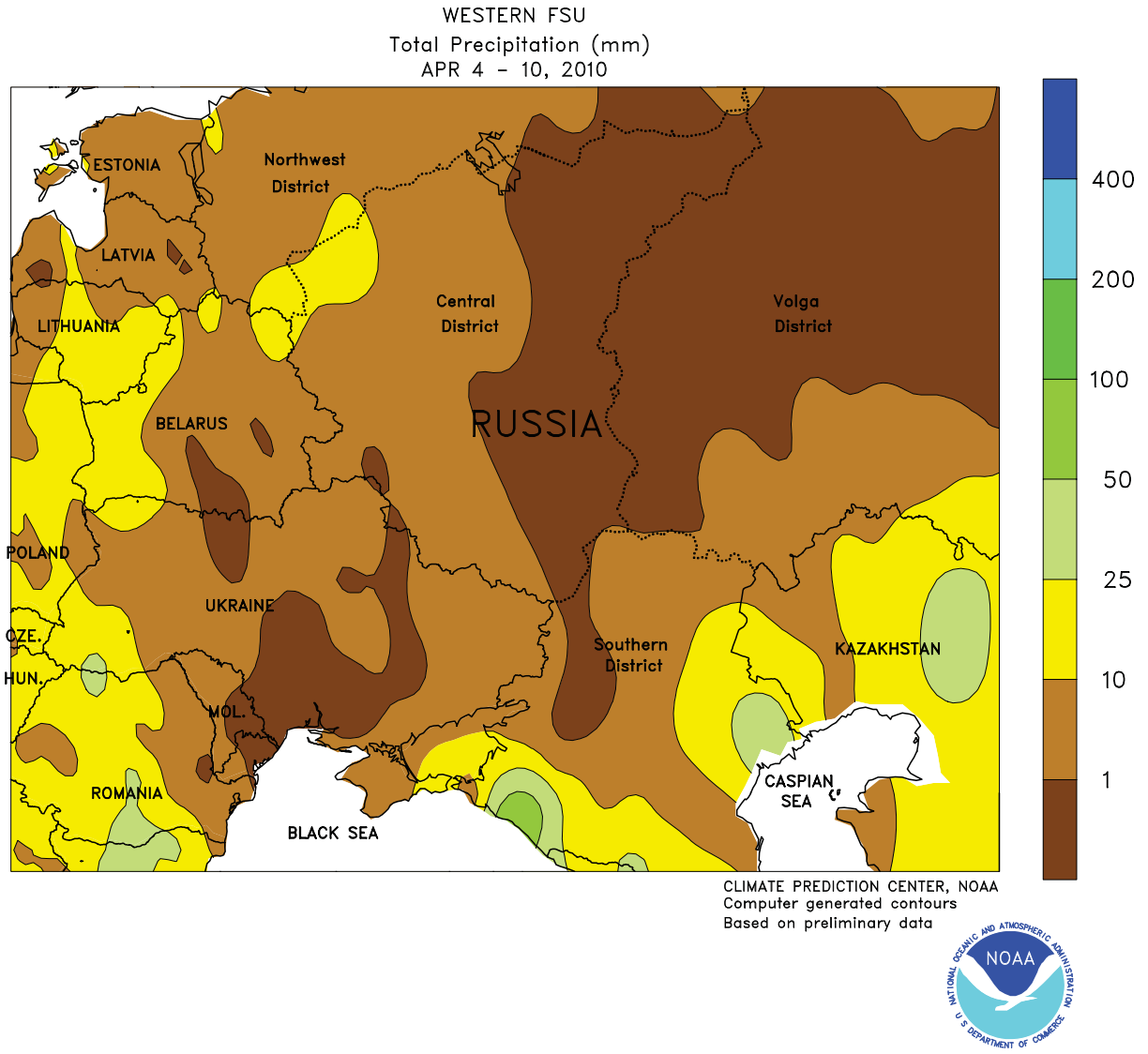


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



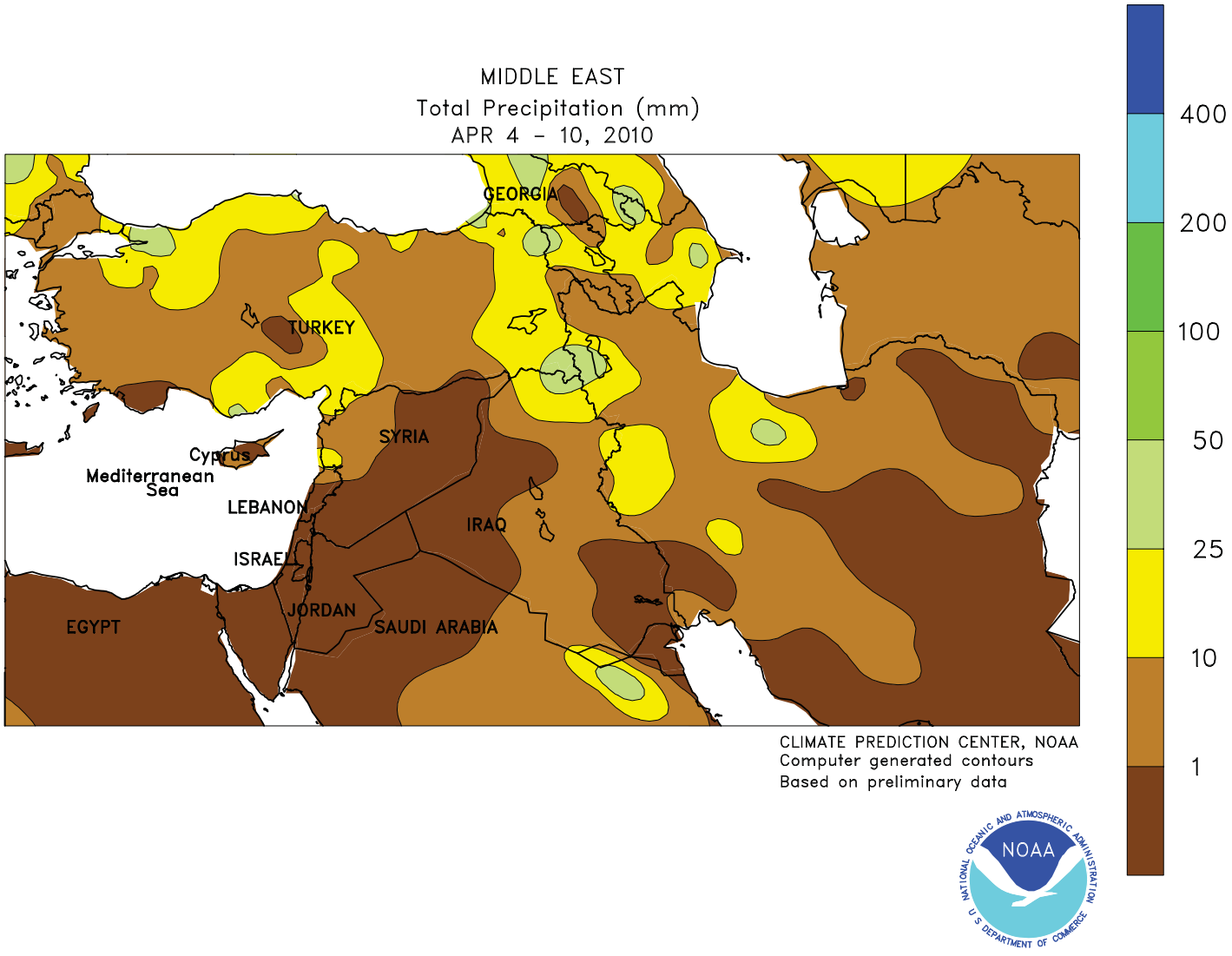
EUROPE

Unsettled weather continued over much of the continent, although drier conditions returned to northern growing districts by week's end. A storm over south-central Europe drifted east, only to be replaced by another slow-moving system during the latter half of the week. Consequently, pockets of moderate to heavy rain (15-60 mm) hampered summer crop planting from southern France and northern Italy into the Balkans. Despite the stormy weather over most of southern Europe, dry conditions in Spain and Greece allowed citrus harvesting to continue. Meanwhile, a pair of weak cold fronts produced widespread showers (2-25 mm) over northern portions of the region, maintaining favorable soil moisture for tillering to jointing winter grains. Temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C above normal over the wheat belt, with highs in the upper teens and lower 20s providing nearly ideal conditions for wheat and rapeseed development.



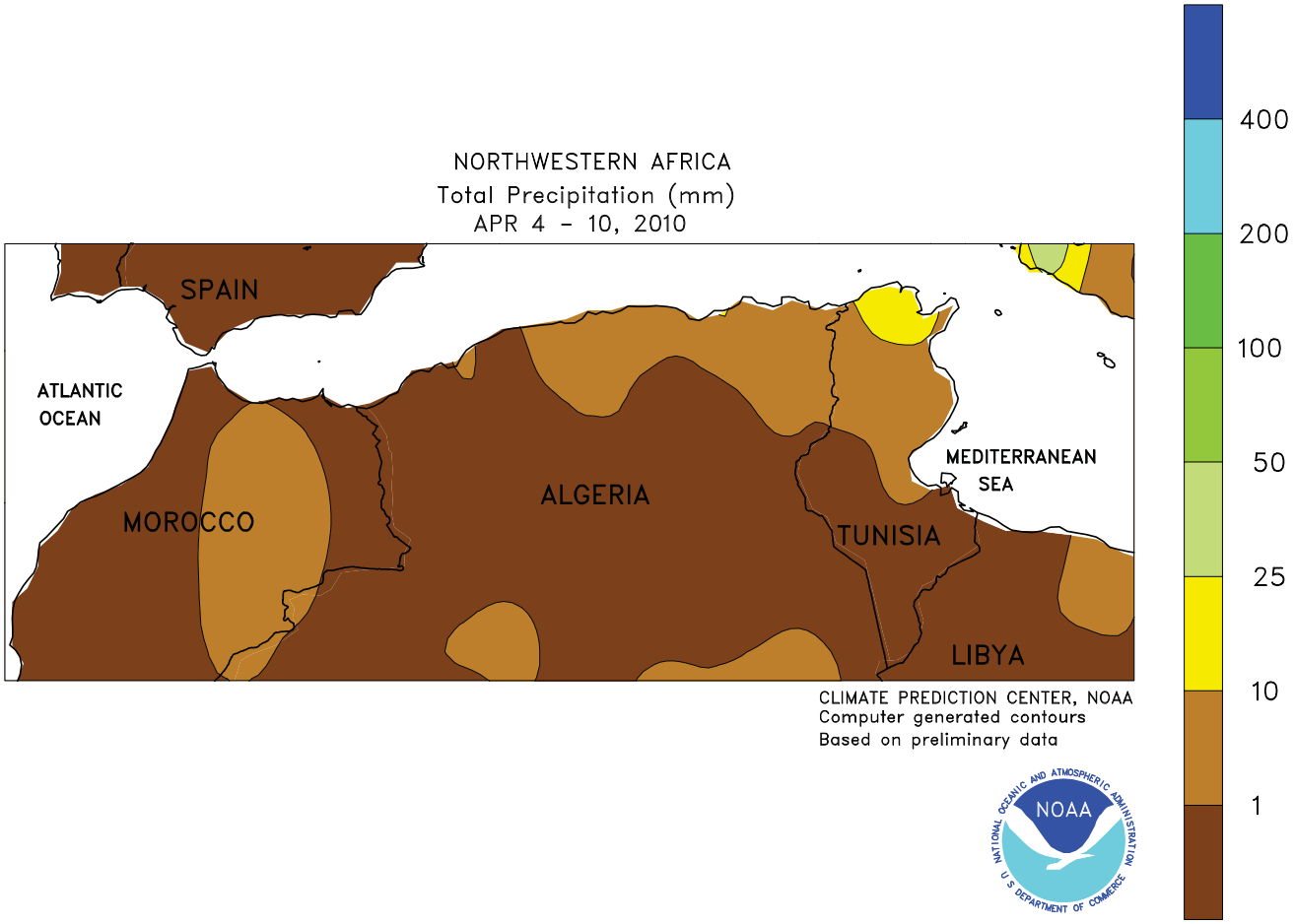
FSU-WESTERN

Dry weather encompassed most of the region as high pressure expanded westward from central Russia. Rain (2-35 mm) was confined to western portions of Ukraine and Belarus as well as areas immediately adjacent to the Caspian and Black Seas. Consequently, summer crop planting proceeded with minimal delays under sunny skies and temperatures 1 to 5 degrees C above normal. Soil moisture was adequate to abundant for greening winter grains over western and southern growing areas, while winter grains remained dormant in northern Kazakhstan and southern portions of the Volga District.



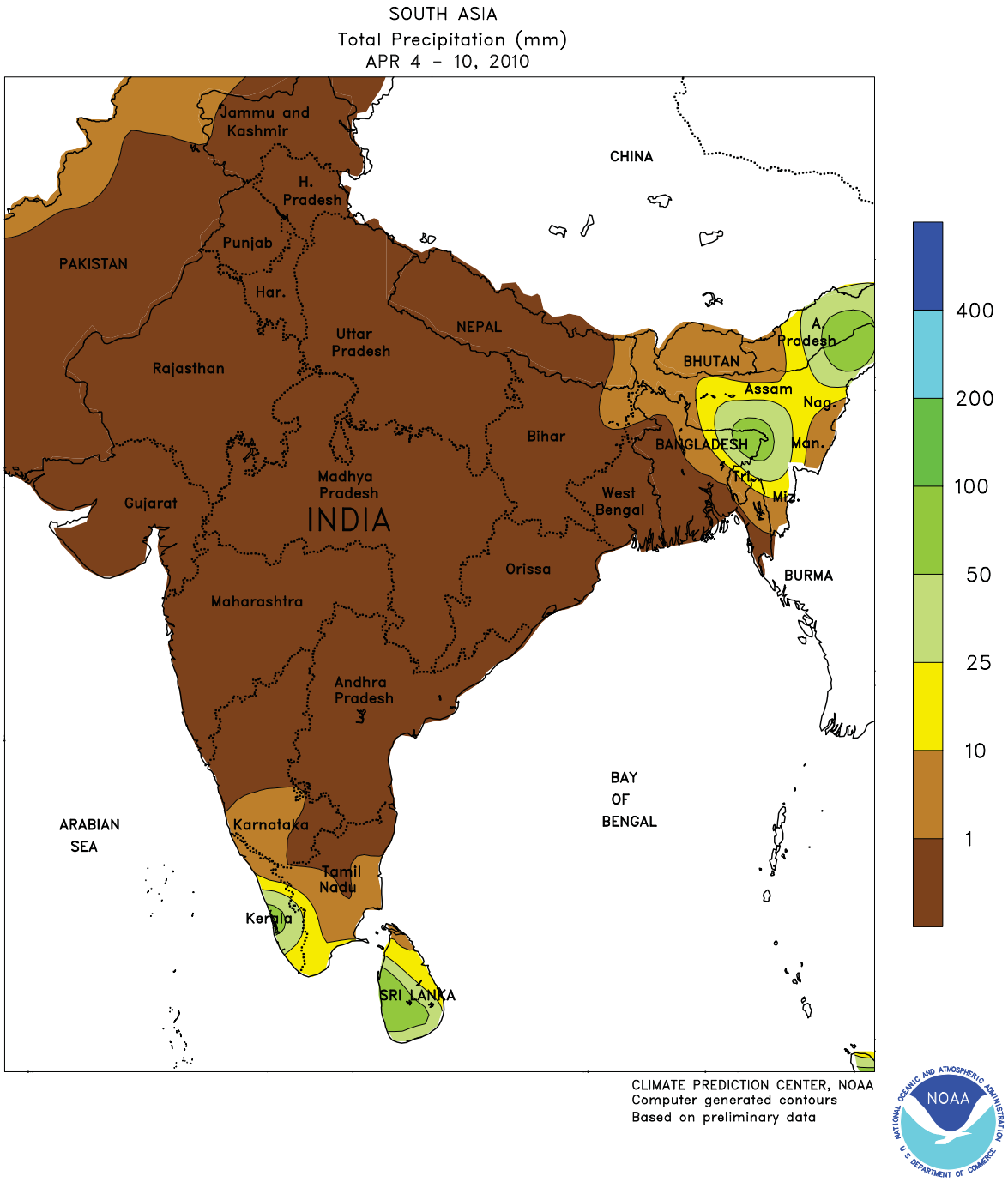
MIDDLE EAST

Showers persisted over northern growing areas, while dry conditions remained entrenched along the Mediterranean coast. A pair of storms bookended the week, providing light to moderate showers (3-35 mm) across Turkey, northern Iraq, and western Iran. The moisture was beneficial for jointing to flowering winter wheat and barley as well as recently planted cotton. Meanwhile, dry weather persisted along the eastern Mediterranean coast, reducing prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains and increasing concerns over developing drought. Temperatures continued to average 1 to 5 degrees C above normal, accelerating crop development while increasing evaporative losses.



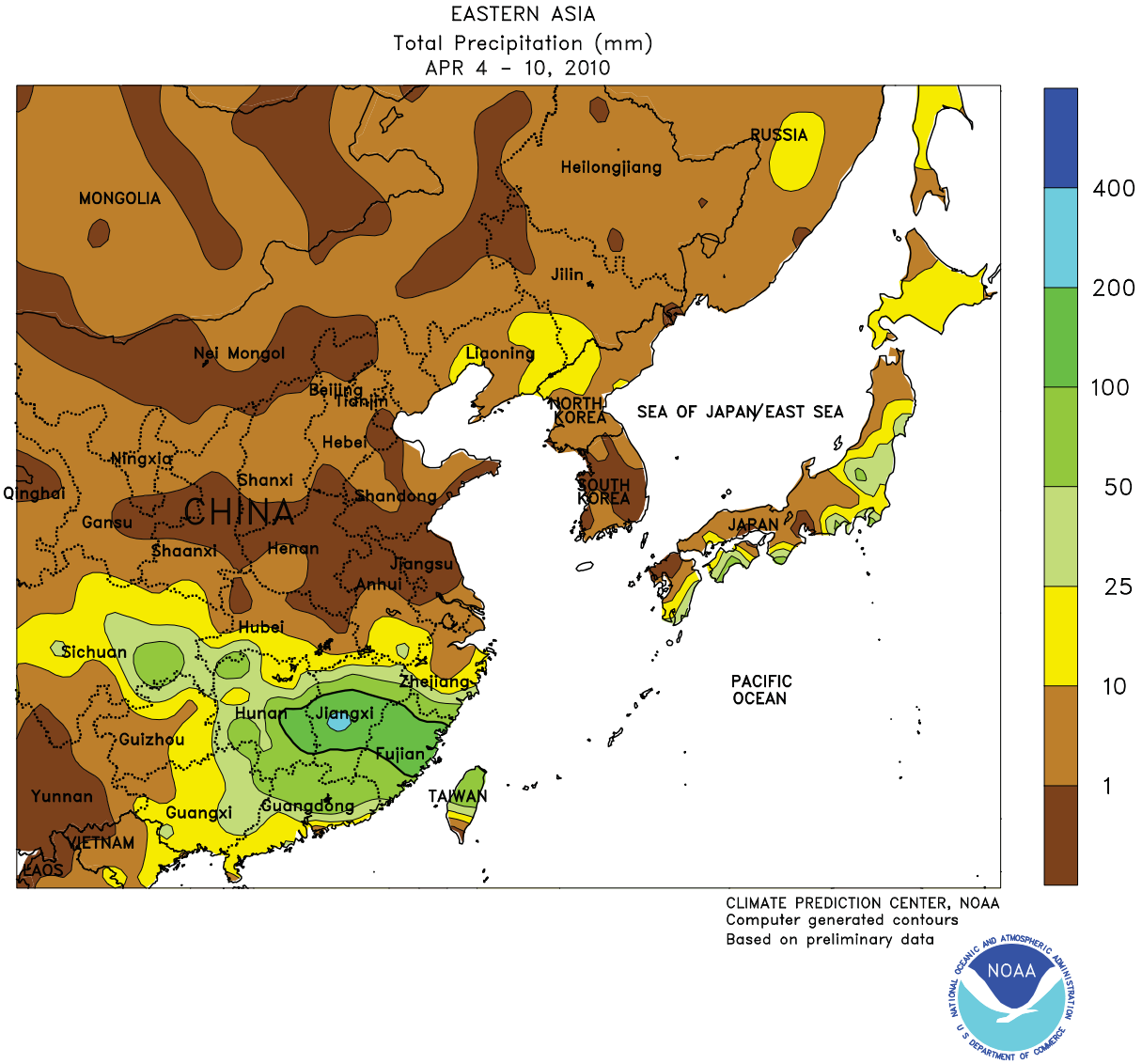
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Dry, seasonably warm weather prevailed over much of the region, although beneficial showers returned to eastern crop districts. High pressure maintained sunny skies from Morocco into central Algeria, reducing soil moisture for filling winter grains. However, subsoil moisture was likely sufficient to prevent significant yield reductions despite the recent month-long dry spell. From central Algeria into northern Tunisia, an upper-air disturbance triggered showers and thunderstorms (2-20 mm), stabilizing prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal, although daytime highs (24-31 degrees C) remained below the threshold for heat stress or damage for filling winter wheat.



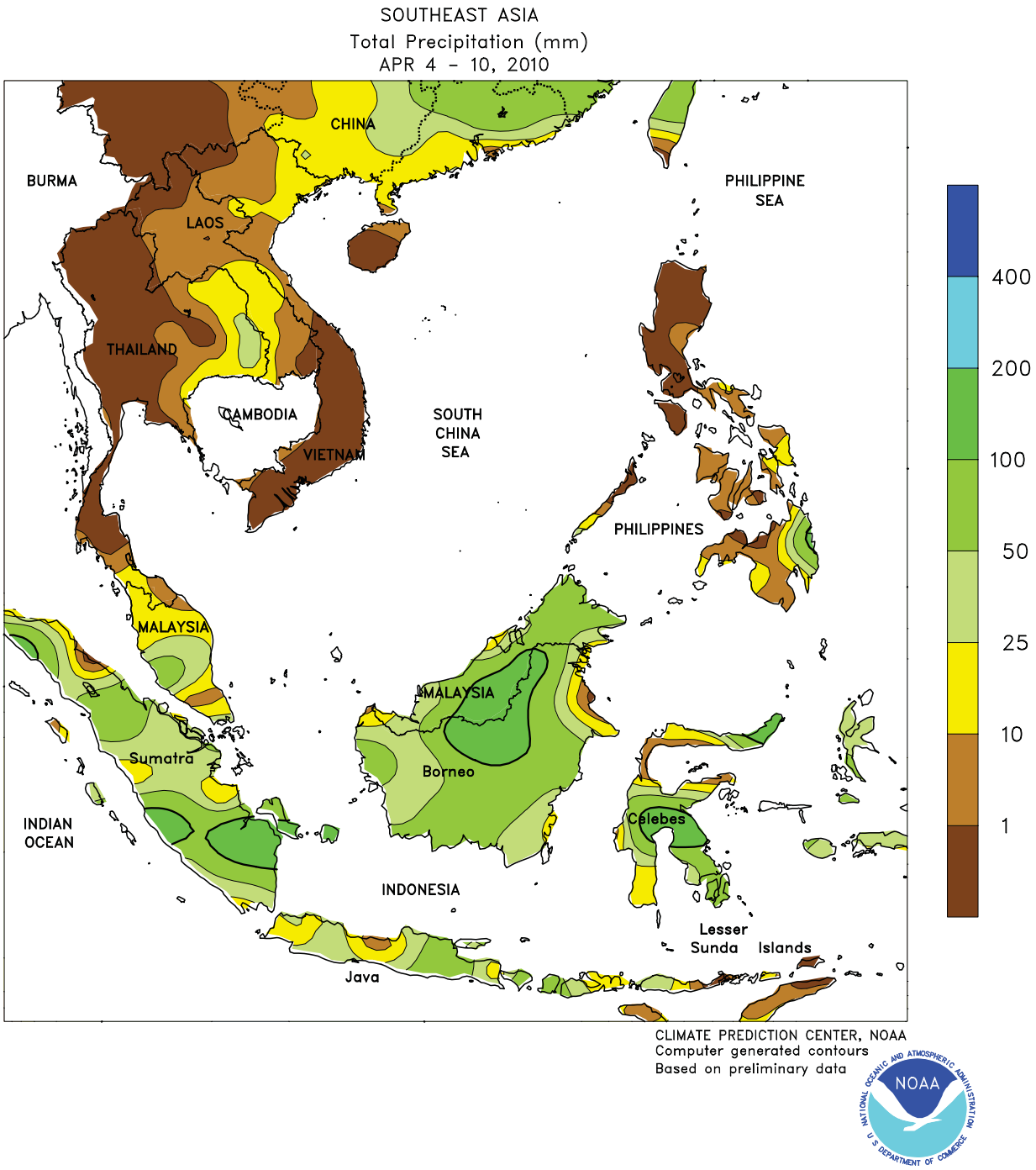
SOUTH ASIA

Hot weather continued to expand across much of India and Pakistan. Temperatures continually topped 40 degrees C in winter wheat areas of northern India throughout the week, with some areas in central India experiencing temperatures of 45 degrees C. The heat hastened maturity and dry-down of wheat, while reducing yield potential in key growing areas. Since March 1, temperatures have been the highest in over 25 years. Typically, April is the hottest month across South Asia.



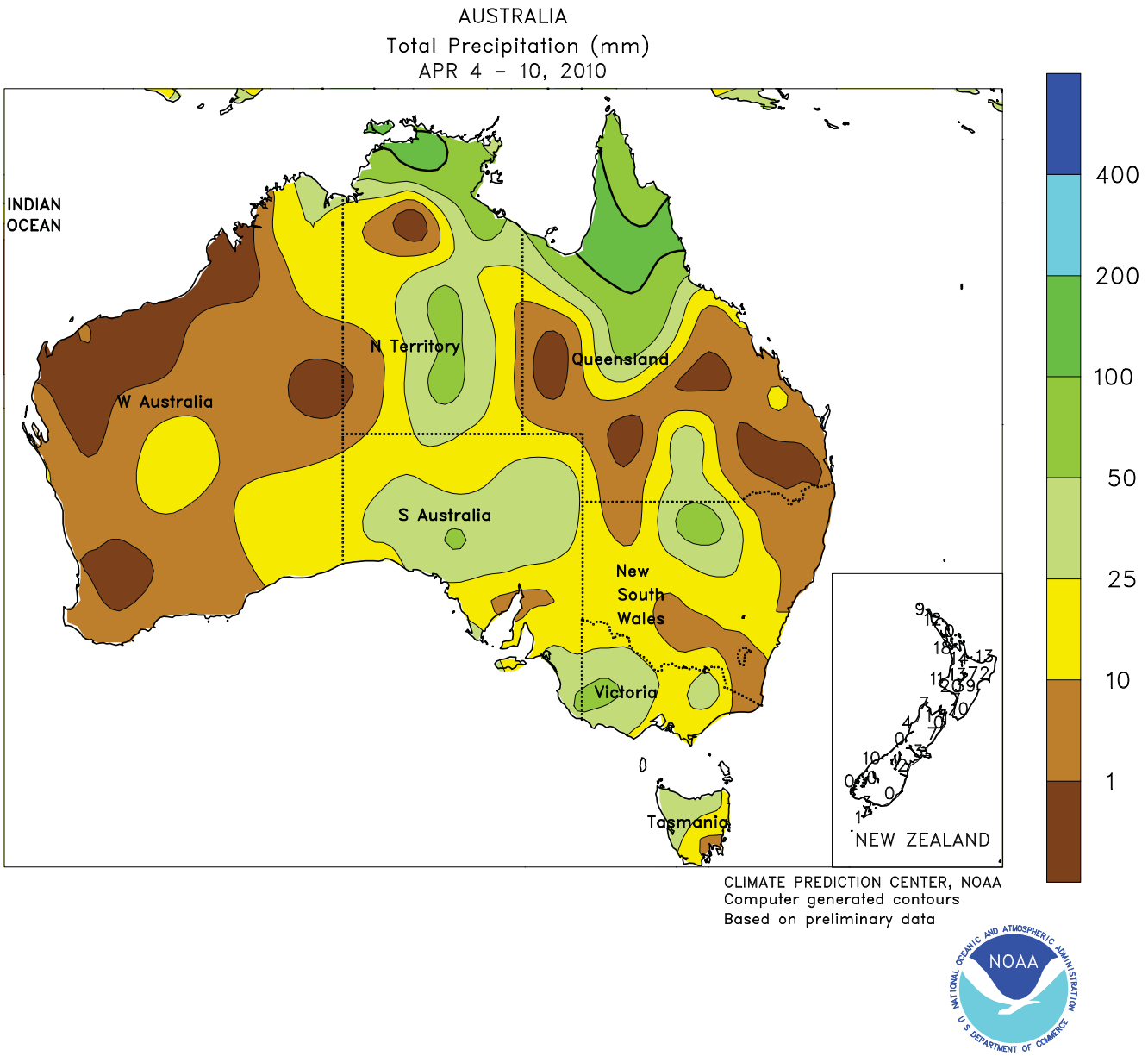
EAST ASIA

Wet weather continued across southeastern China, where rainfall amounts in excess of 100 mm caused some localized flooding for early double-crop rice. More seasonable rainfall (10-50 mm) benefited rice and corn in the Sichuan Basin, while drier weather across the Yangtze Valley eased excessive wetness for reproductive rapeseed. Meanwhile, sunny, mild weather aided vegetative winter wheat on the North China Plain.



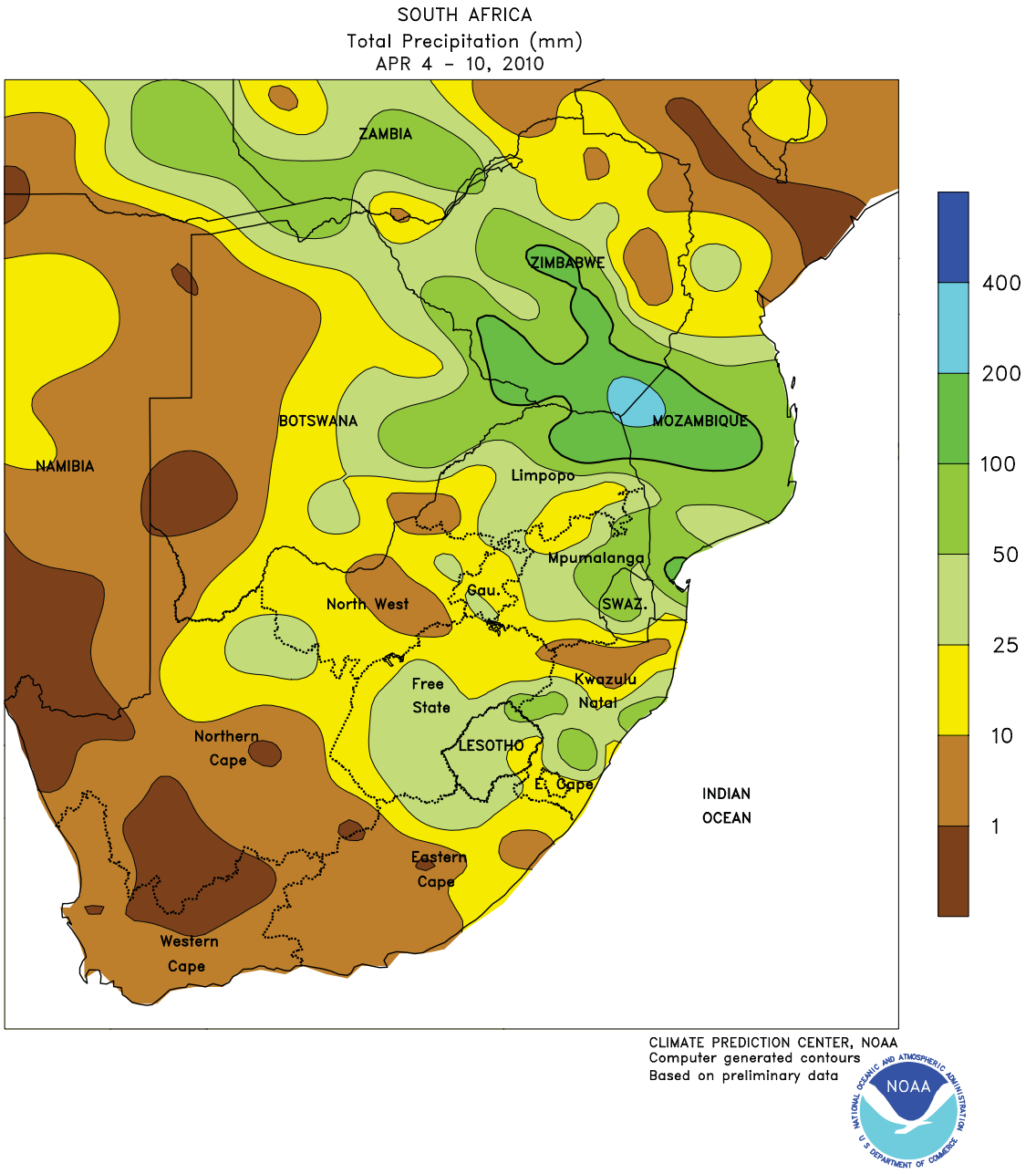
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Below-normal rainfall continued across the Philippines, reducing available soil moisture and increasing irrigation demands for spring-grown rice. In Indonesia, rainfall eased in Java, allowing rice harvesting to advance, while seasonable showers (25-100 mm) maintained favorable moisture conditions for oil palm in Sumatra and Kalimantan. Meanwhile, Malaysian oil palm benefited from 50 to 100 mm of rain, although areas on the peninsula received less rainfall (10-25 mm). In Vietnam, light showers (5-25 mm) benefited winter-spring rice in the north, while warm, dry weather aided harvesting of winter-spring rice (nearing completion) and transplanting of summer rice throughout the south.



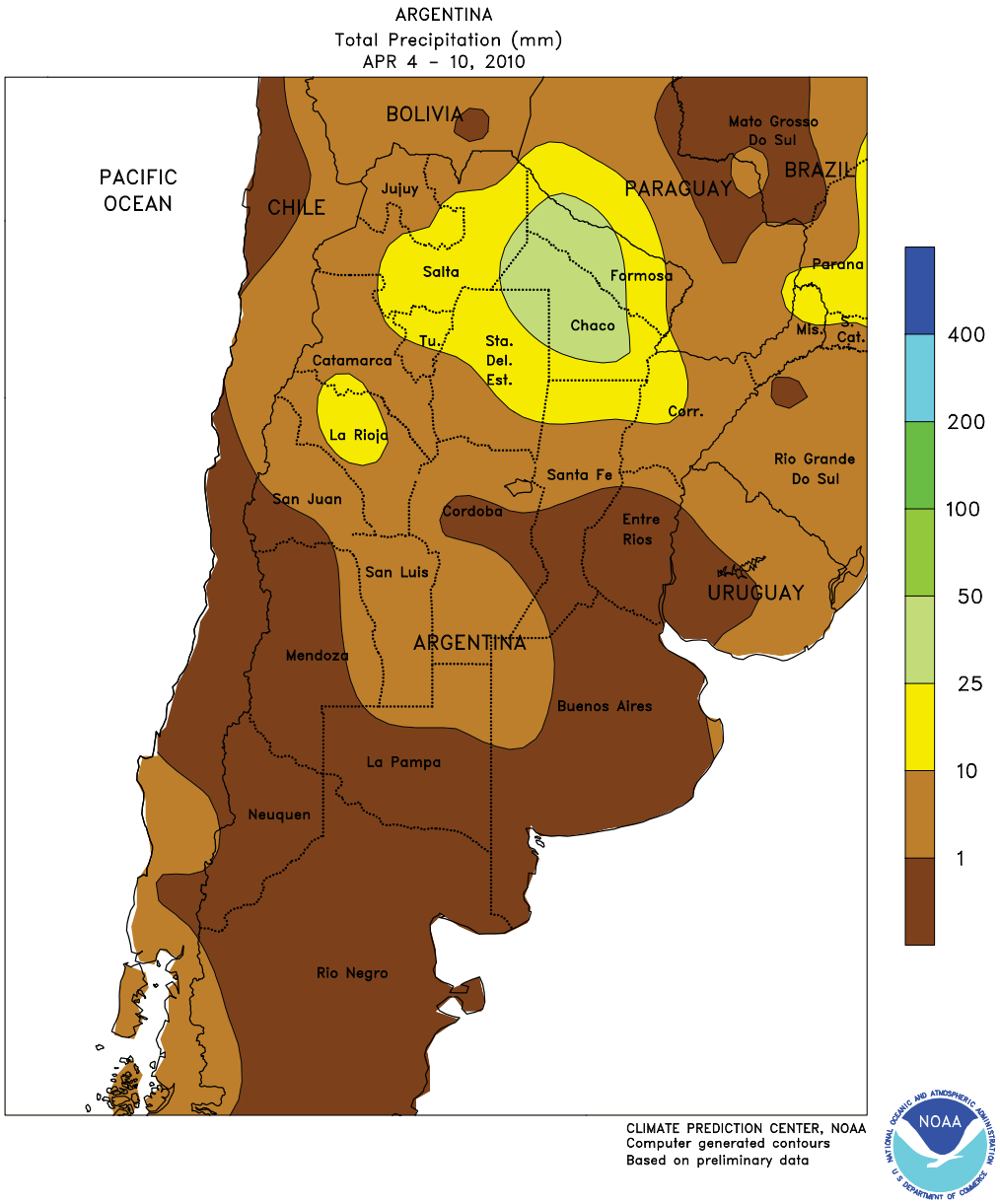
AUSTRALIA

Following last week's widespread rainfall, drier weather (less than 5 mm) overspread southern Queensland, aiding summer crop dry down and allowing harvesting to regain momentum. Farther south, soaking rains (10-50 mm) hampered fieldwork in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. Although detrimental to maturing summer crops, the rain was beneficial to winter wheat and barley, further boosting topsoil moisture in advance of autumn winter grain planting. Elsewhere in Australia, dry weather prevailed across the Western Australia wheat belt. Temperatures in Western Australia averaged about 1 degree C below normal, while in southern and eastern Australia temperatures averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C above normal.



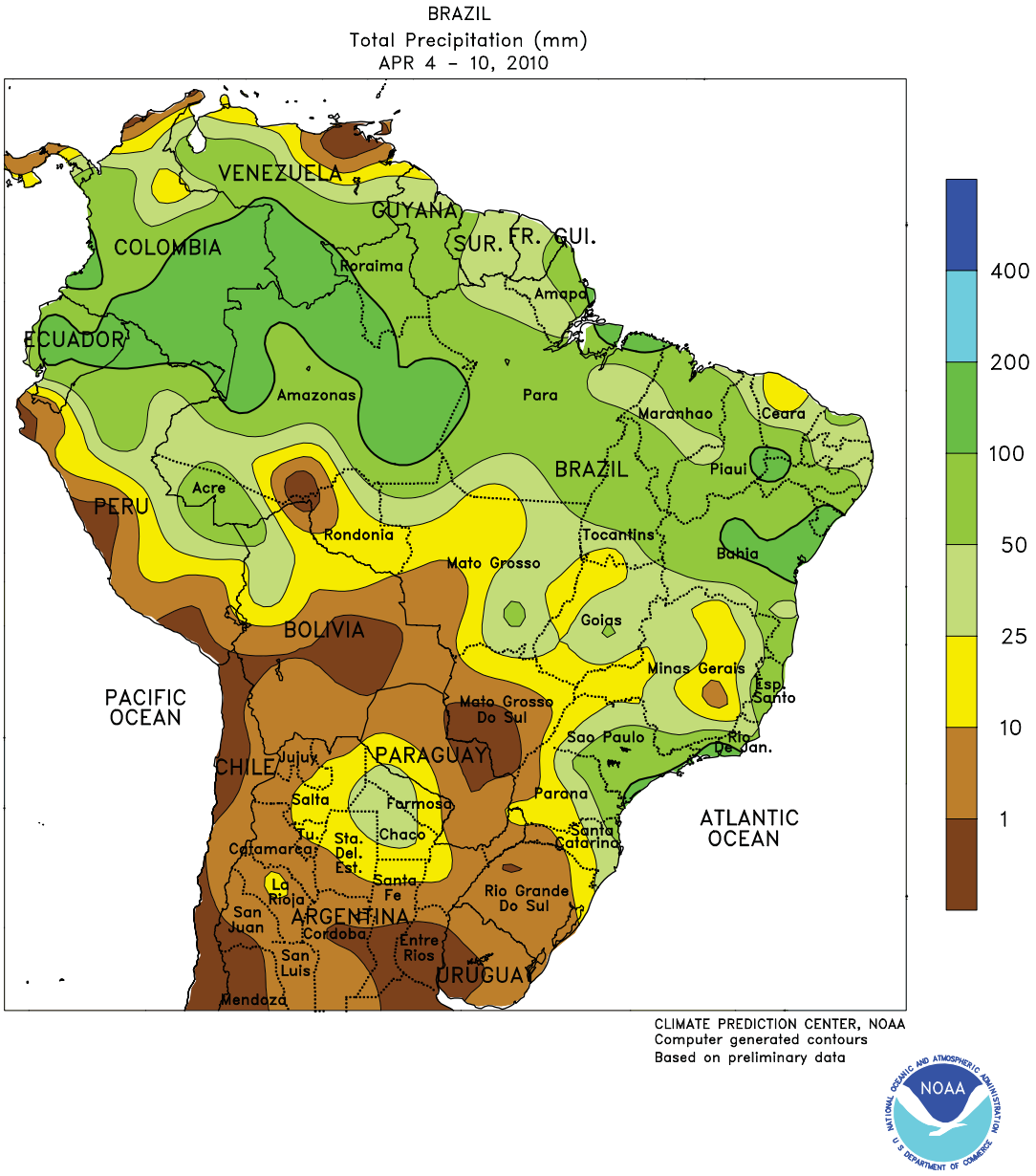
SOUTH AFRICA

Showers, accompanied by unseasonable warmth, maintained generally favorable conditions for immature summer crops in the country's main production areas. In the corn belt, rainfall totaled 5 to 50 mm, with the highest amounts located in outlying production areas in Free State, Mpumalanga, and Limpopo. Lighter rain (5-25 mm) was recorded in major white corn areas of Northwest and northern Free State, following several weeks of highly beneficial, above-normal rainfall. Weekly temperatures continued to average several degrees C above normal throughout the corn belt, with highs reaching the middle to upper 20s degrees C and low temperatures staying well above freezing. Elsewhere, locally heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) returned to southern sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, increasing irrigation reserves but slowing fieldwork. Scattered showers (10-25 mm) continued in eastern farming areas of Northern and Eastern Cape Provinces, with seasonably drier conditions favoring harvesting of tree and vine crops in Western Cape.



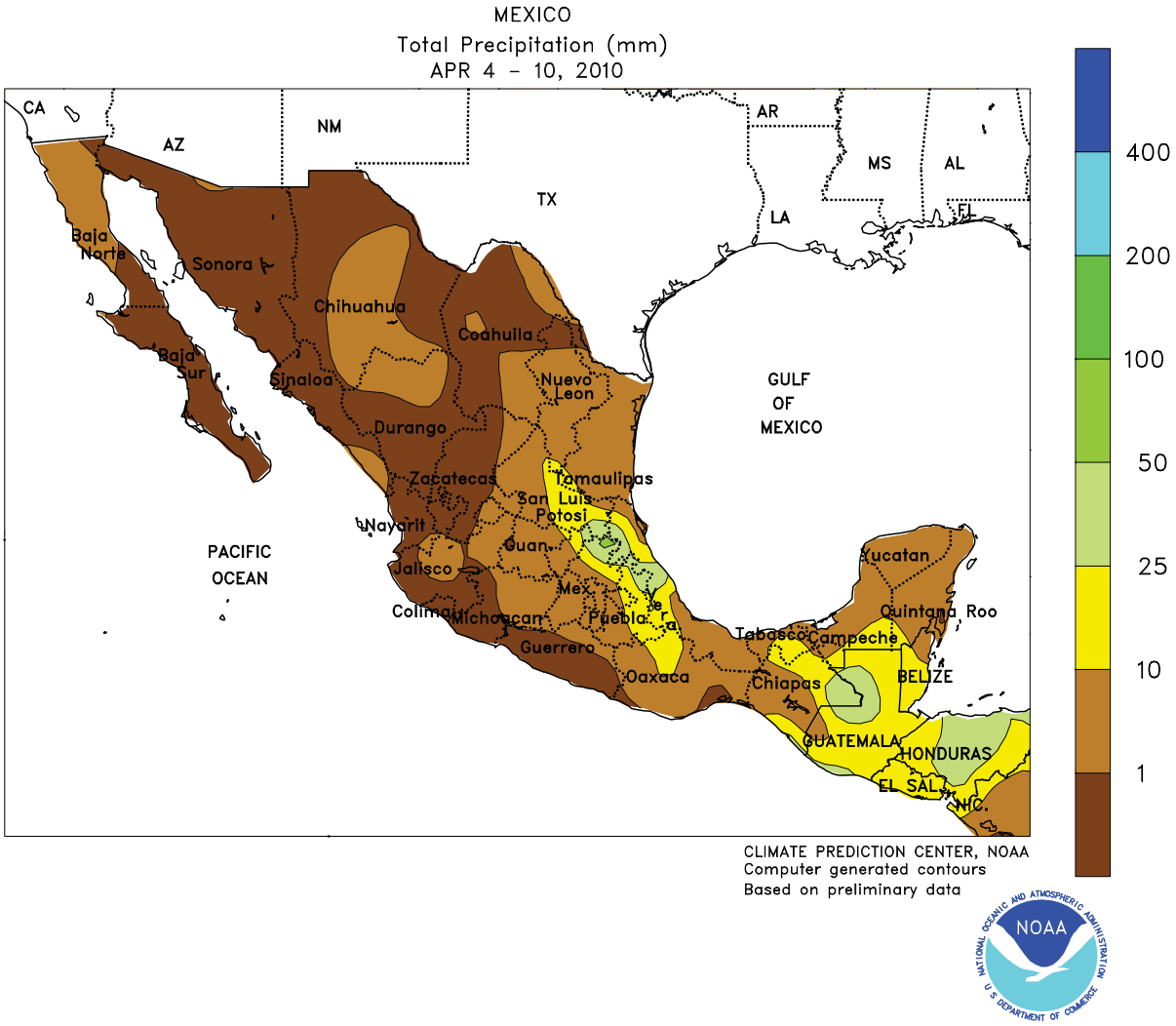
ARGENTINA

Dry weather spurred harvesting of summer grains and oilseeds throughout central Argentina. Cool weather (temperatures averaging 1 to 2 degrees C below normal) accompanied the dryness, however, slowing maturation of later-planted crops. In addition, temperatures fell below 5 degrees C in southern growing areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires, and patchy frost was possible in the traditionally cooler locations of southeastern Buenos Aires. Light to moderate rain (5-25 mm or more) swept through northern Argentina early in the week, but dryness during the remainder of the week aided seasonal fieldwork, including harvesting of cotton and other summer row crops. Weekly temperatures averaged several degrees below normal in the country's northern farming areas, although temperatures stayed well above freezing. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 92 percent harvested as of April 8, compared with 98 percent last year. Corn and soybeans were 38 and 28 percent harvested, respectively, also behind last season's pace.



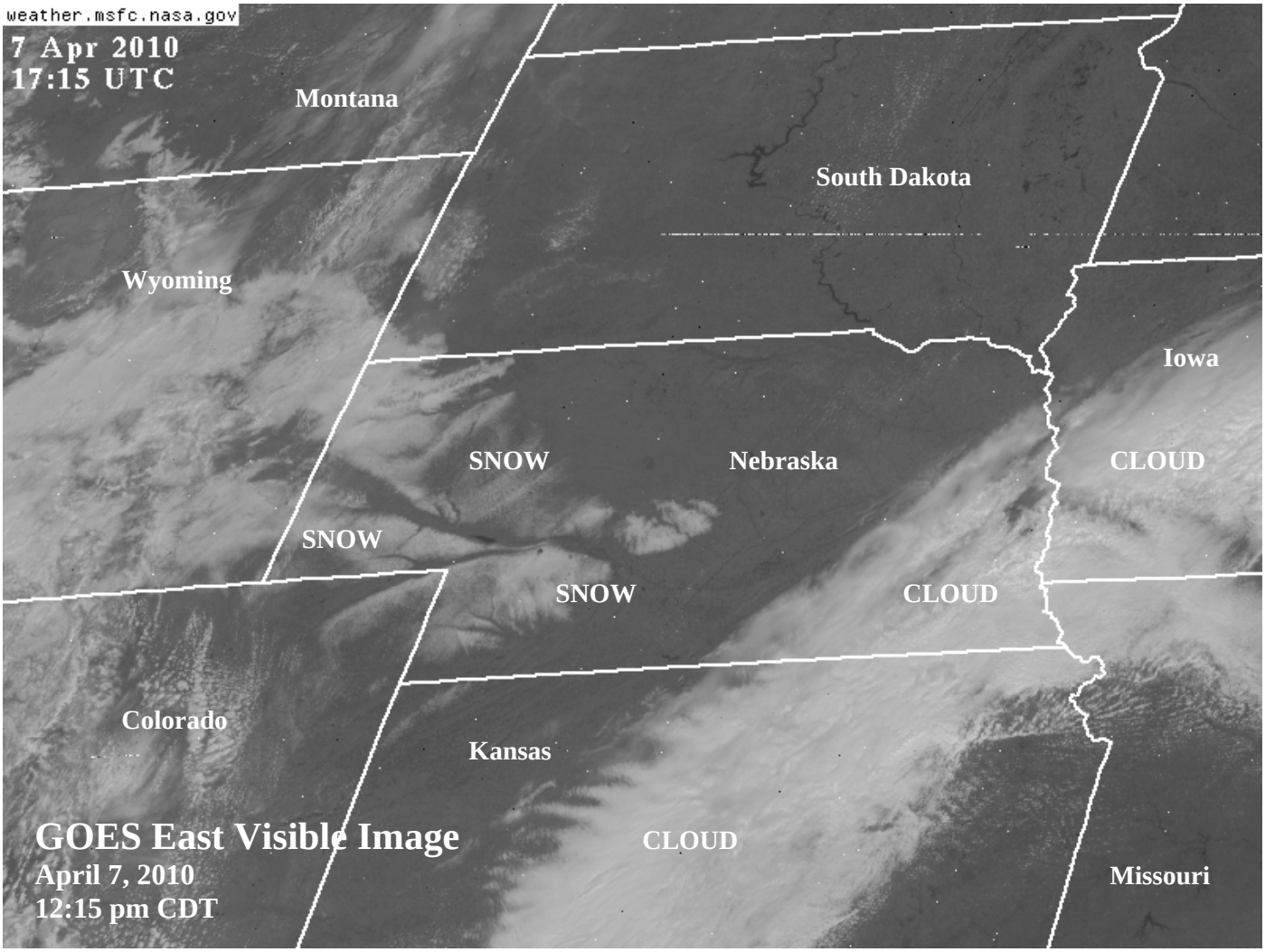
BRAZIL

Cool, dry weather enveloped much of the south, promoting harvesting of soybeans and other summer row crops. However, dry conditions in Rio Grande do Sul reduced moisture for late-planted soybeans, which could still benefit from additional rainfall. Rain (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) fell elsewhere in the south (notably Parana and southern Mato Grosso do Sul) early in the week, boosting moisture reserves for safrinha (winter-grown) corn and other immature row crops. Temperatures averaged up to 4 degrees C below normal as far north as southern Mato Grosso, with highs mostly in the middle and upper 20s degrees C during the week. Elsewhere, moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) continued over a broad area of northeastern Brazil, including the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and northern Mato Grosso do Sul); major southeastern sugarcane and coffee areas (Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo); and plantation crop areas along the eastern coast. As in the south, the rain was untimely for seasonal fieldwork, including harvesting of soybeans and sugarcane, but the moisture benefited immature soybeans and cotton. Temperatures averaged closer to normal in these northern farming areas, with highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C on several days during the week.



MEXICO

Warm, dry weather dominated much of the country, favoring seasonal fieldwork but limiting opportunities for early planting of rain-fed crops. Across northern Mexico, wheat harvesting is likely underway, although activity usually peaks in May or June. In the northeast, warm, sunny weather favored development of the predominantly rain-fed winter sorghum crop, which is faring well following a relatively wet winter. As with wheat, sorghum harvesting can begin in April but the peak harvest period is at least a month away. Farther south, light showers (greater than 10 mm) are helping to condition fields for planting in easternmost sections of the southern plateau corn belt (Puebla and Hidalgo). However, farmers elsewhere in the region must await the onset of the rainy season before planting can begin. Seasonably dry weather also prevailed along the southern Pacific Coast (Michoacan to Chiapas) and on the Yucatan Peninsula.



On April 6-7 in Nebraska, North Platte's 1.45-inch precipitation total represented its wettest 24-hour period since October 12, 2008, when 1.88 inches was recorded. Elsewhere in Nebraska, Broken Bow's first measurable precipitation (1.63 inches on April 6-7) since March 11 was also its highest 24-hour total since July 13, 2009, when 2.22 inches fell. Broken Bow also received 3.0 inches of snow. Little snow accumulated in the immediate Platte River Valley due to warmer conditions at lower elevations, but several inches of late-season snow were noted on the higher bluffs in western Nebraska near the river and in the wedge between the North and South Platte Rivers (see satellite image).

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is published weekly and is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. The contents may be redistributed freely with proper credit.

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