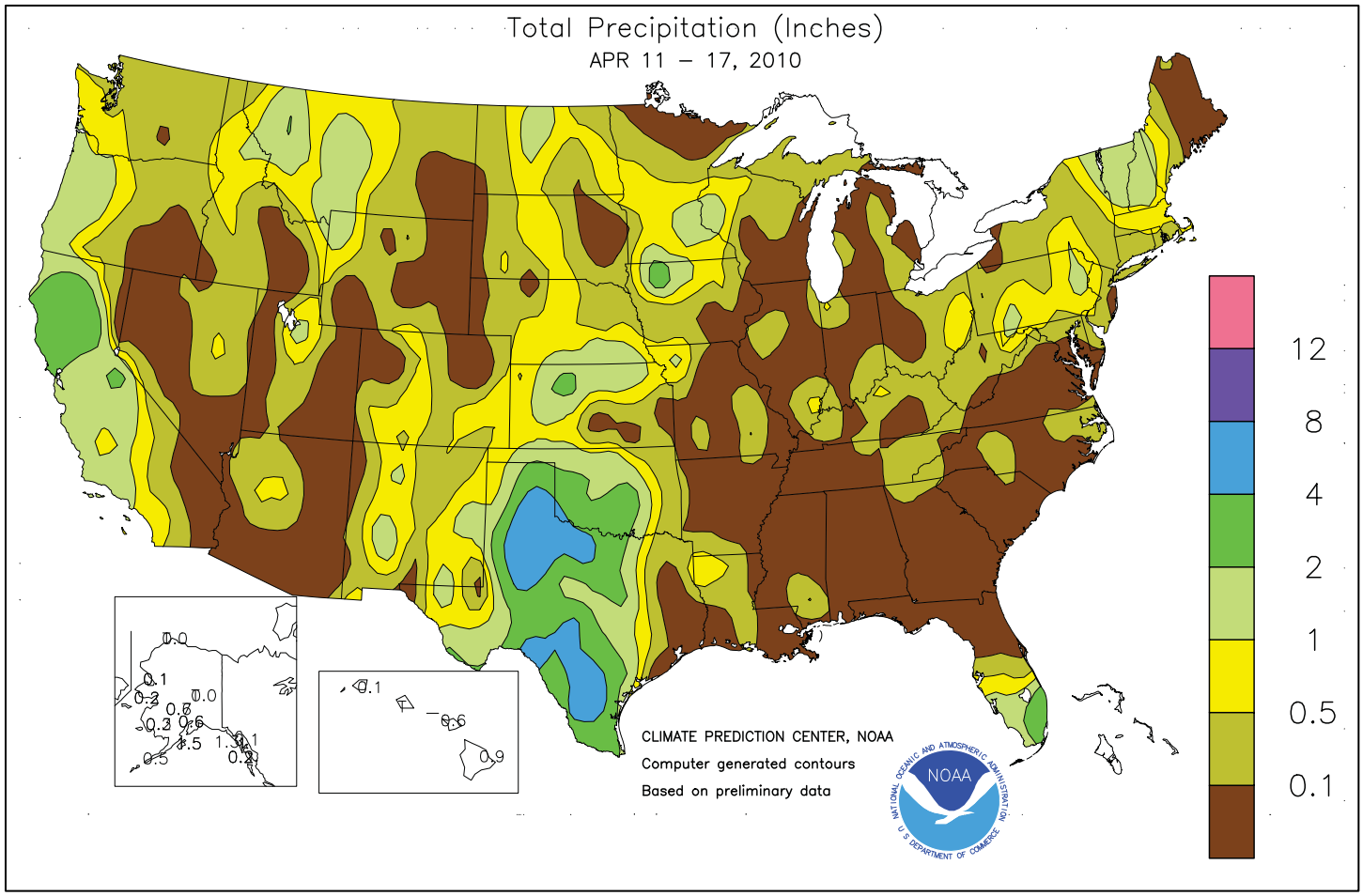
Volume 97, No. 16 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather April 20, 2010

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 11 - 17, 2010

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Heavy rain soaked the **south-central U.S.**, slowing or halting fieldwork but maintaining abundant to locally excessive moisture reserves for pastures, winter wheat, and emerging summer crops. Rain was especially heavy in parts of **western and central Texas**, where local flooding occurred. Farther north, a late-season snow storm blanketed **Montana's High Plains**, stressing livestock but aiding pastures and winter grains. Rain briefly spread as far east as the **Dakotas** and the **upper Midwest**, but the remainder of the **Corn Belt** experienced a very warm,

(Continued on page 9)

Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

By the end of March, Western snow packs and water-supply forecasts featured characteristics of a typical El Niño-driven weather pattern. Those characteristics included above-normal snow packs over the Southwest and below-normal packs in the Northwest. Snow pack deficits continued in much of Alaska, although some increases were noted during March across southwestern and eastern interior parts of the state.

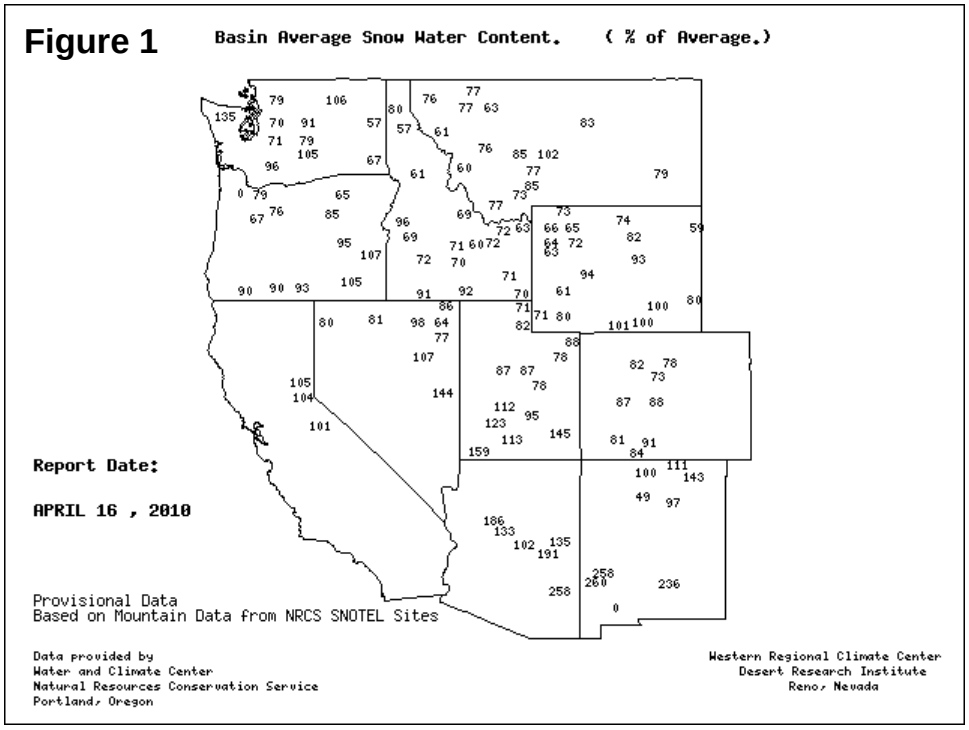
For the 2010 Water Year, which began on October 1, 2009, percent of normal precipitation values also reflected El Niño, with wet conditions across the Southwest and drier-than-normal weather in the Northwest.

By April 1, spring and summer streamflow forecasts called for well-below-normal values across nearly all of the West except Arizona, New Mexico, and southern portions of Utah and Colorado. During March, streamflow volume forecasts increased across parts of the Great Basin, the Wind River Range of Wyoming, and the Southwest.

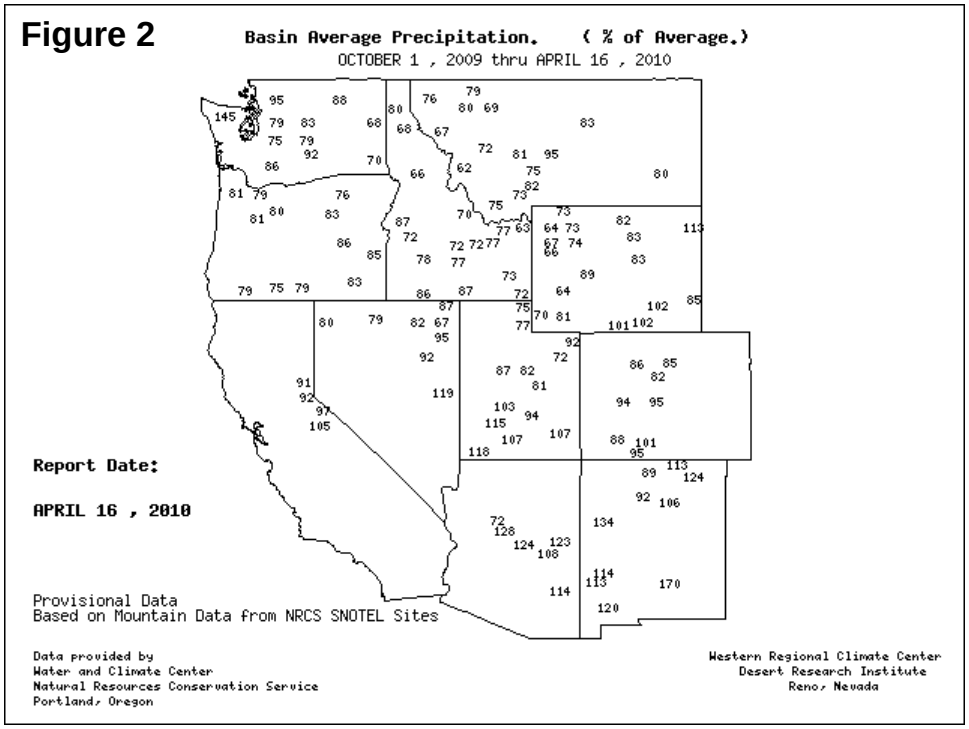
Snowpack and Precipitation

By April 16, 2010, the snow water content map reflected the relative lack of snow across roughly the northern half of the West (figure 1). In particular, snow packs were below the long-term average for the date in the northern Rockies, the Cascades, the northern Intermountain West, and much of

SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation



Alaska. Significantly above-normal snow packs were mostly limited to Arizona, New Mexico, and southern Utah.

Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2009 - April 16, 2010) indicated that much of the West—excluding the southern tier of the region—experienced drier-than-normal conditions during the first 6½ months of the Water Year (figure 2). Much-below-normal precipitation values (less than 70 percent of average) were noted across much of the northern Rockies. Values in excess of 130 percent of average were confined to a few Southwestern basins.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

On April 1, streamflow forecast volumes were greater than 130 percent of average in several Southwestern river basins. A few basin volume forecasts were greater than 180 percent. Farther north, however, volumes of less than 70 percent of average can be expected in many basins across the remainder of the West (figure 3). Since a month ago, improvements were most notable in the Great Basin and the Wind River Range of Wyoming, along with several basins in Arizona and New Mexico.

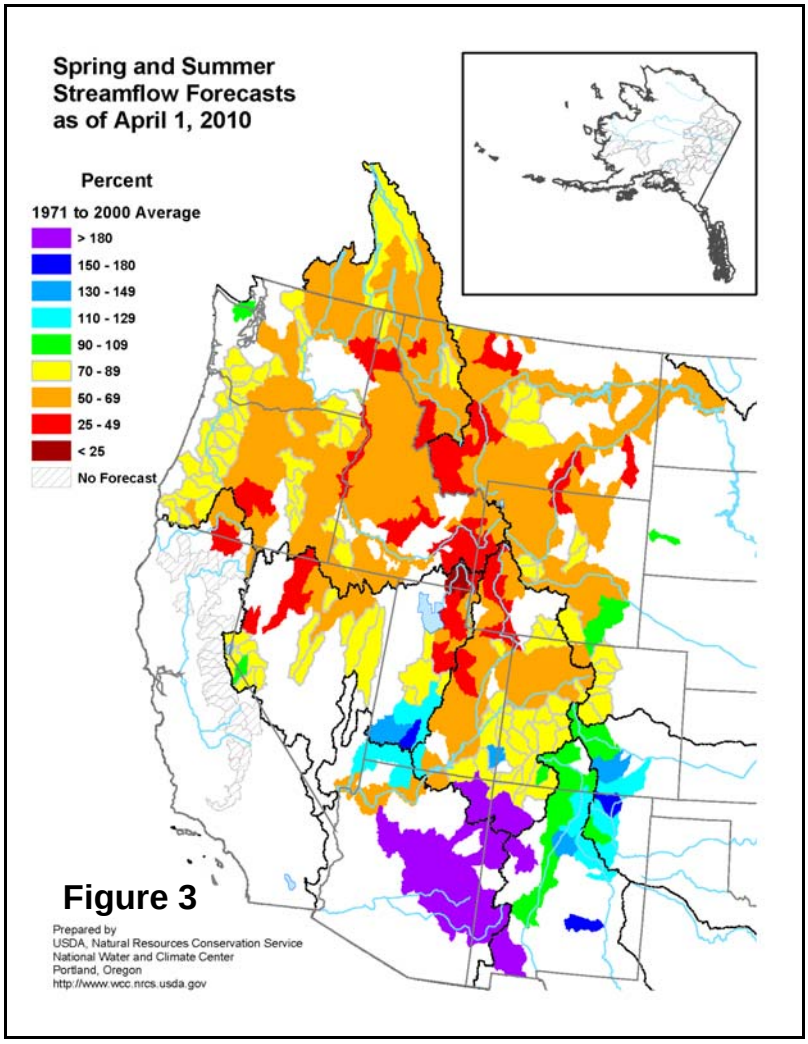


Figure 3

Reservoir Storage

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

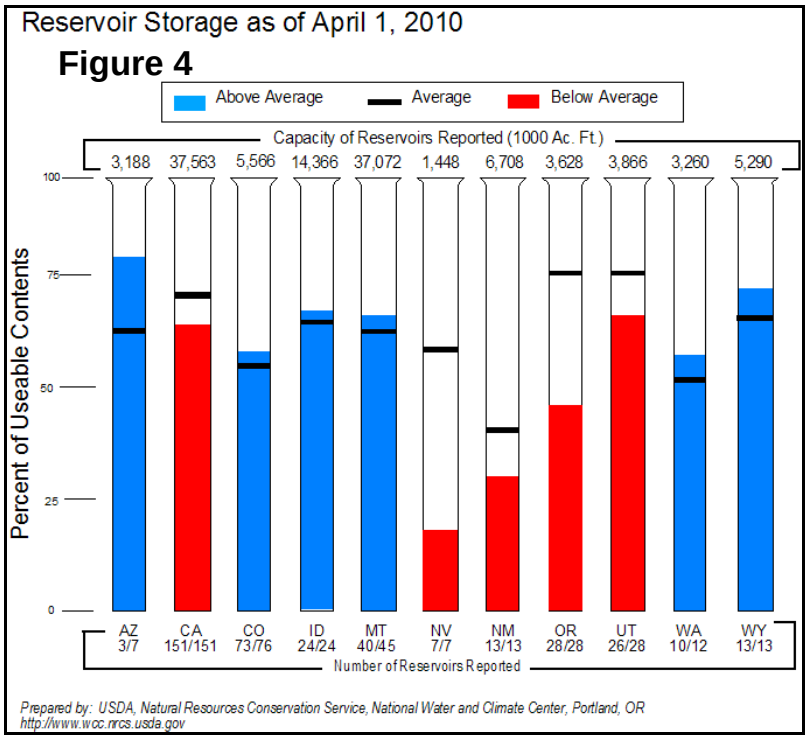
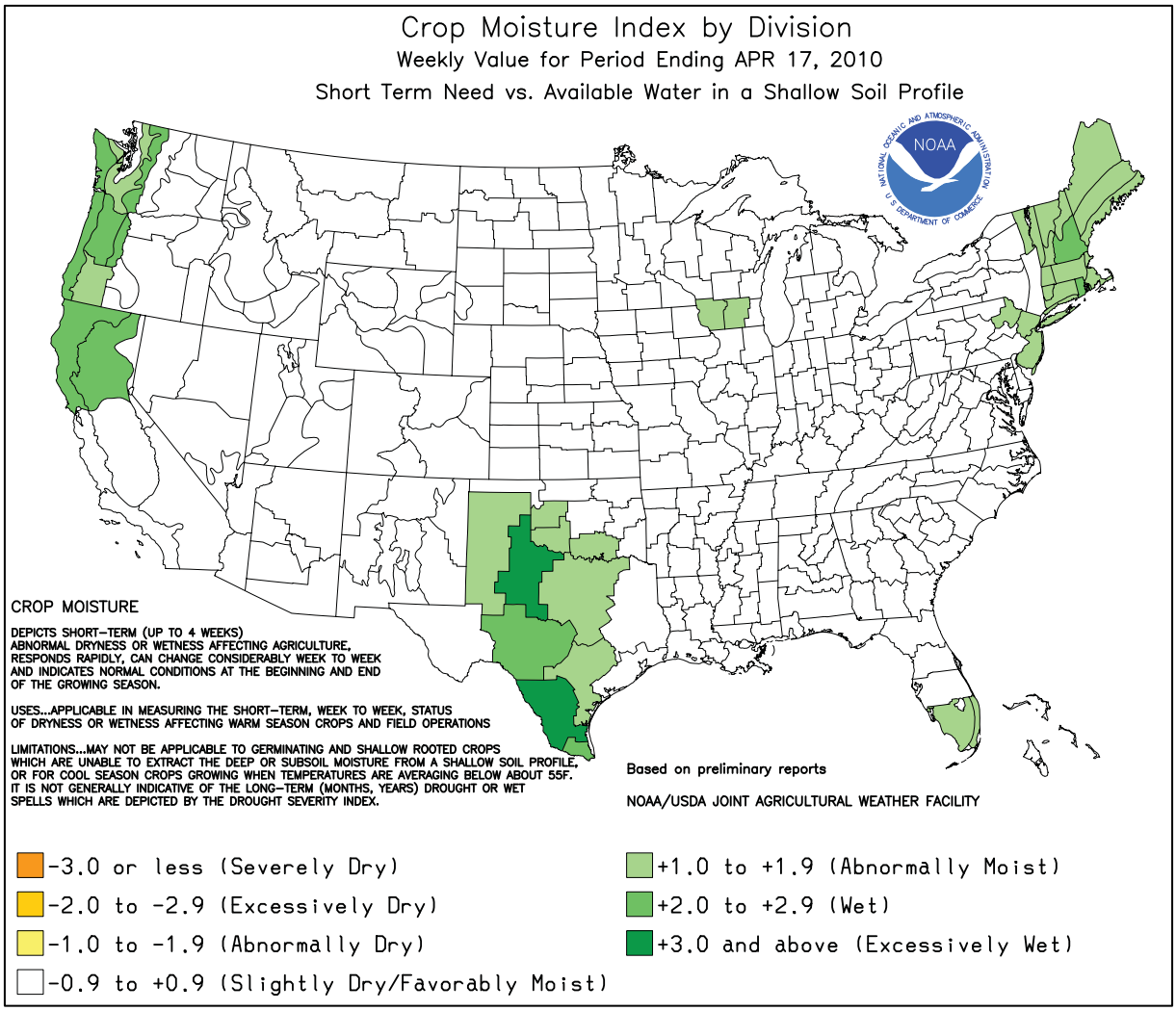


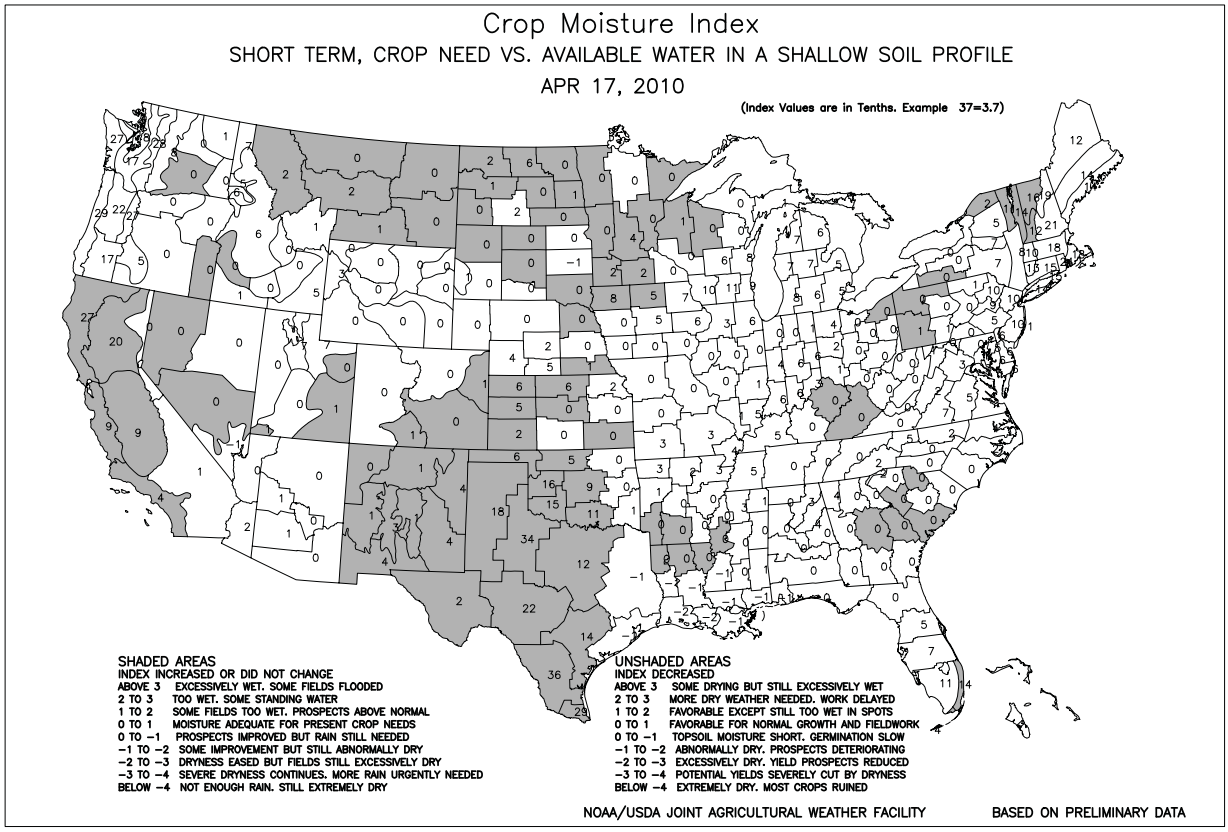
Figure 4

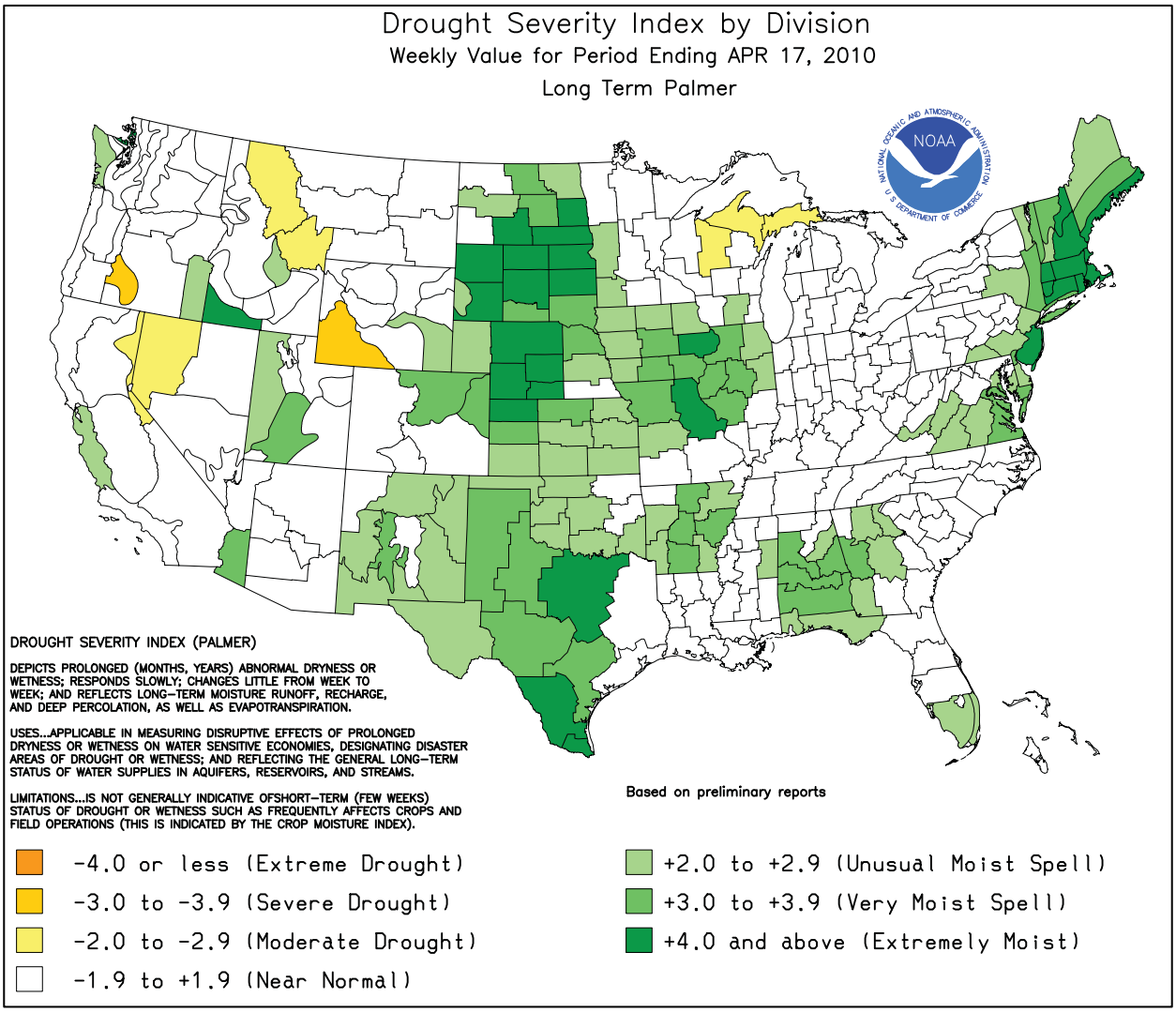
For More Information

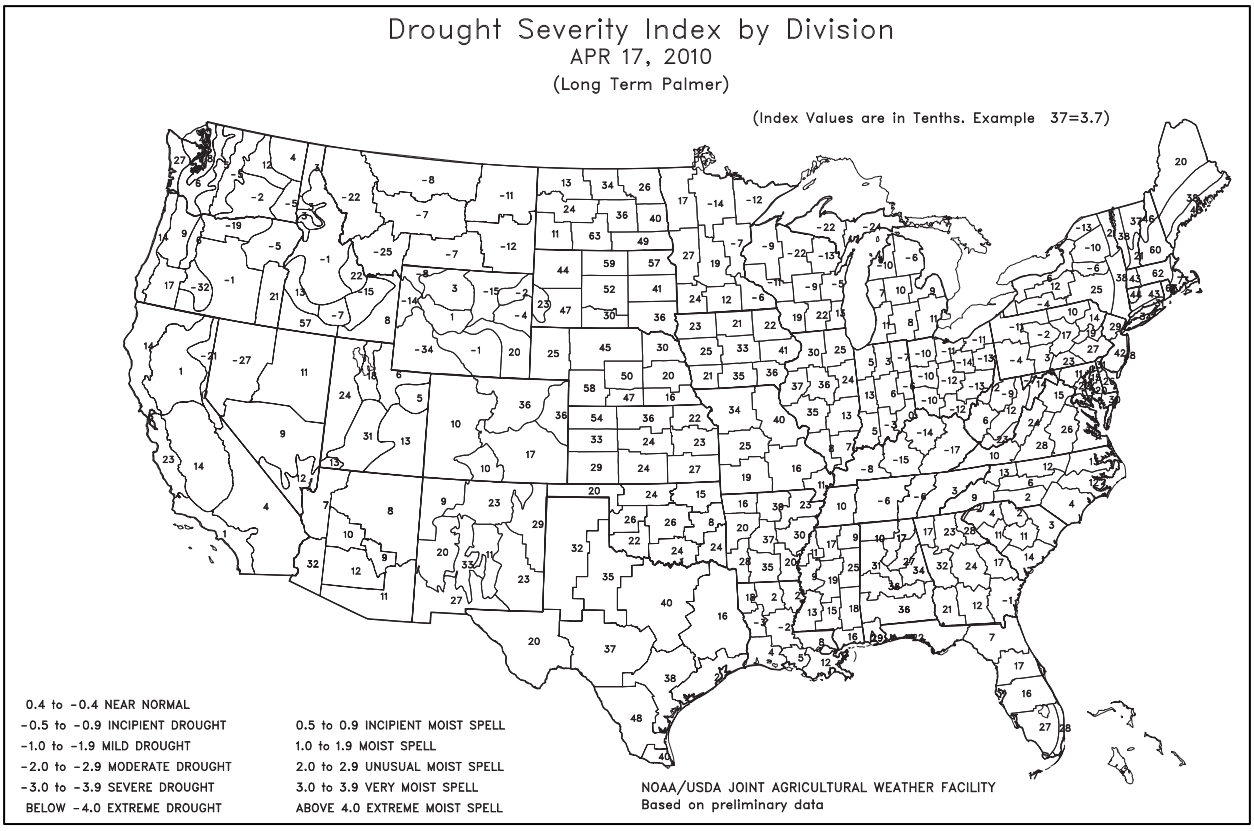
The National Water and Climate Center homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit:

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


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending APR 17, 2010
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)

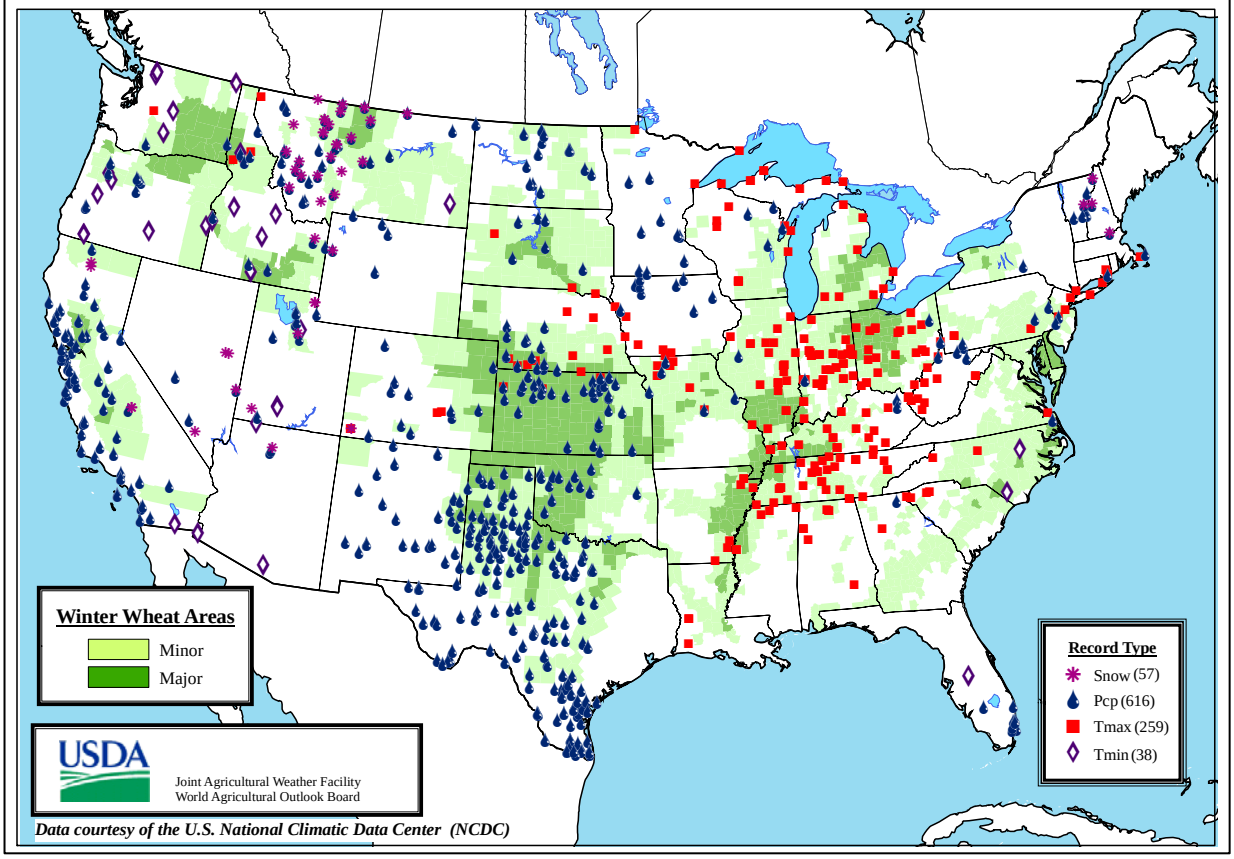

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
APR 17, 2010
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA


Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending APR 17, 2010
Long Term Palmer
NOAA
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary reports
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)


Drought Severity Index by Division
APR 17, 2010
(Long Term Palmer)
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT
0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

April 11-17, 2010

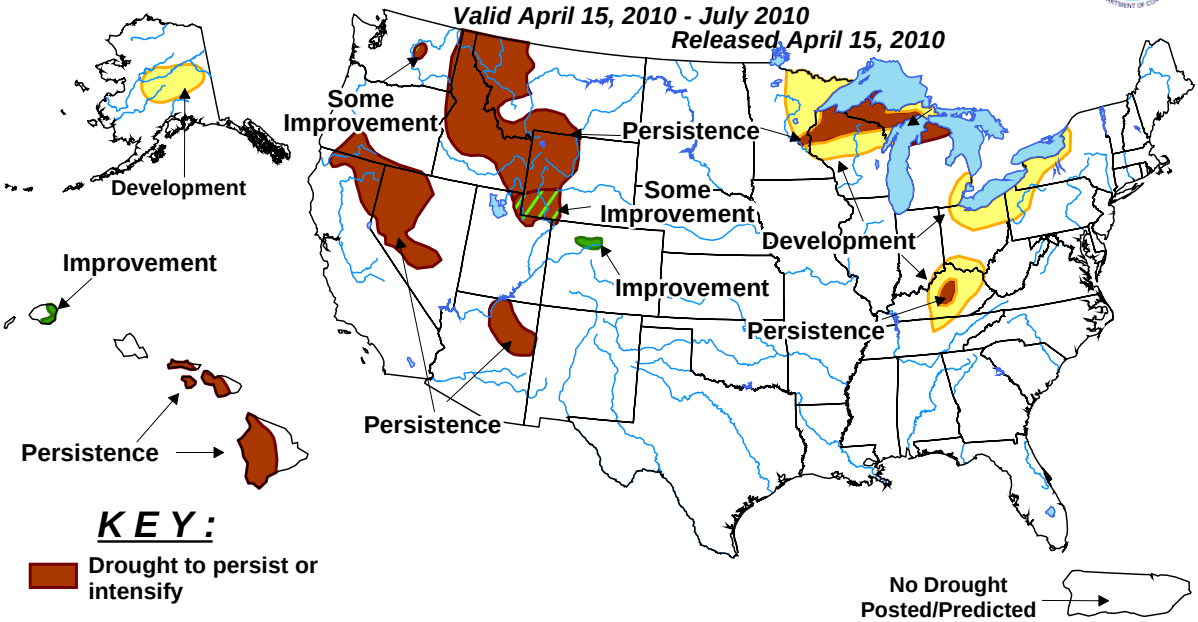


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid April 15, 2010 - July 2010

Released April 15, 2010



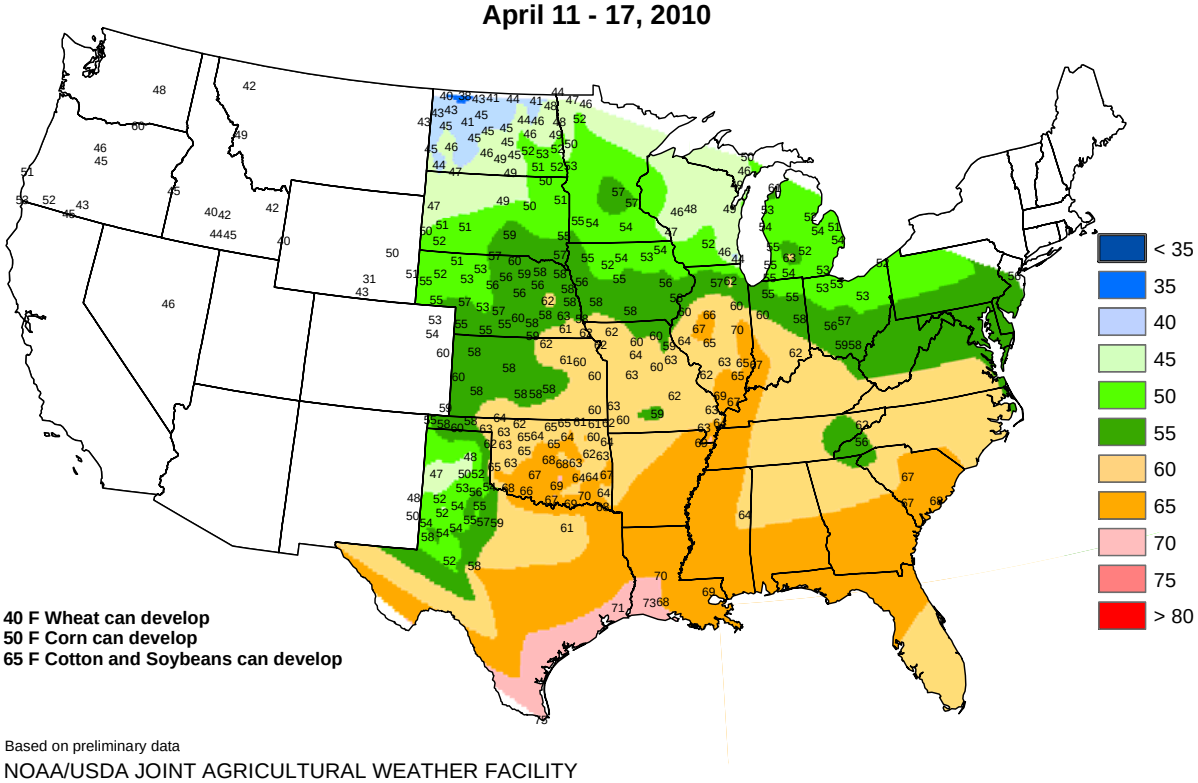
K E Y :

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

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

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

April 11 - 17, 2010



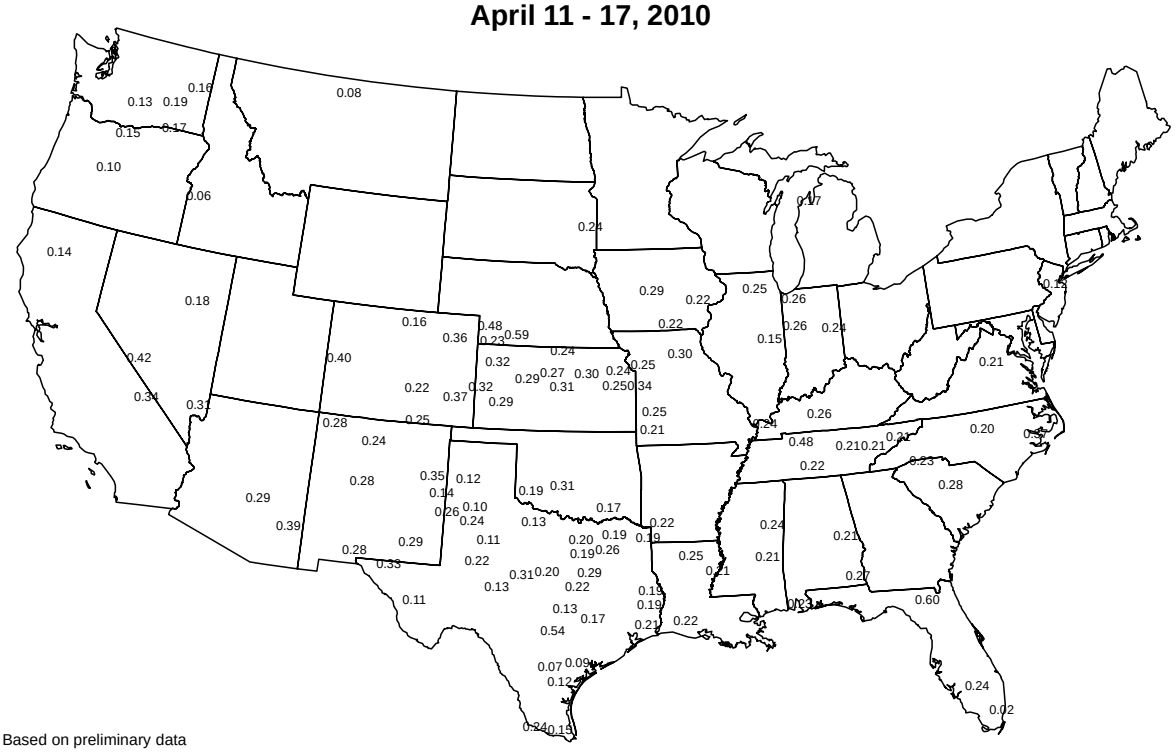
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

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

Average Pan Evaporation (inches)

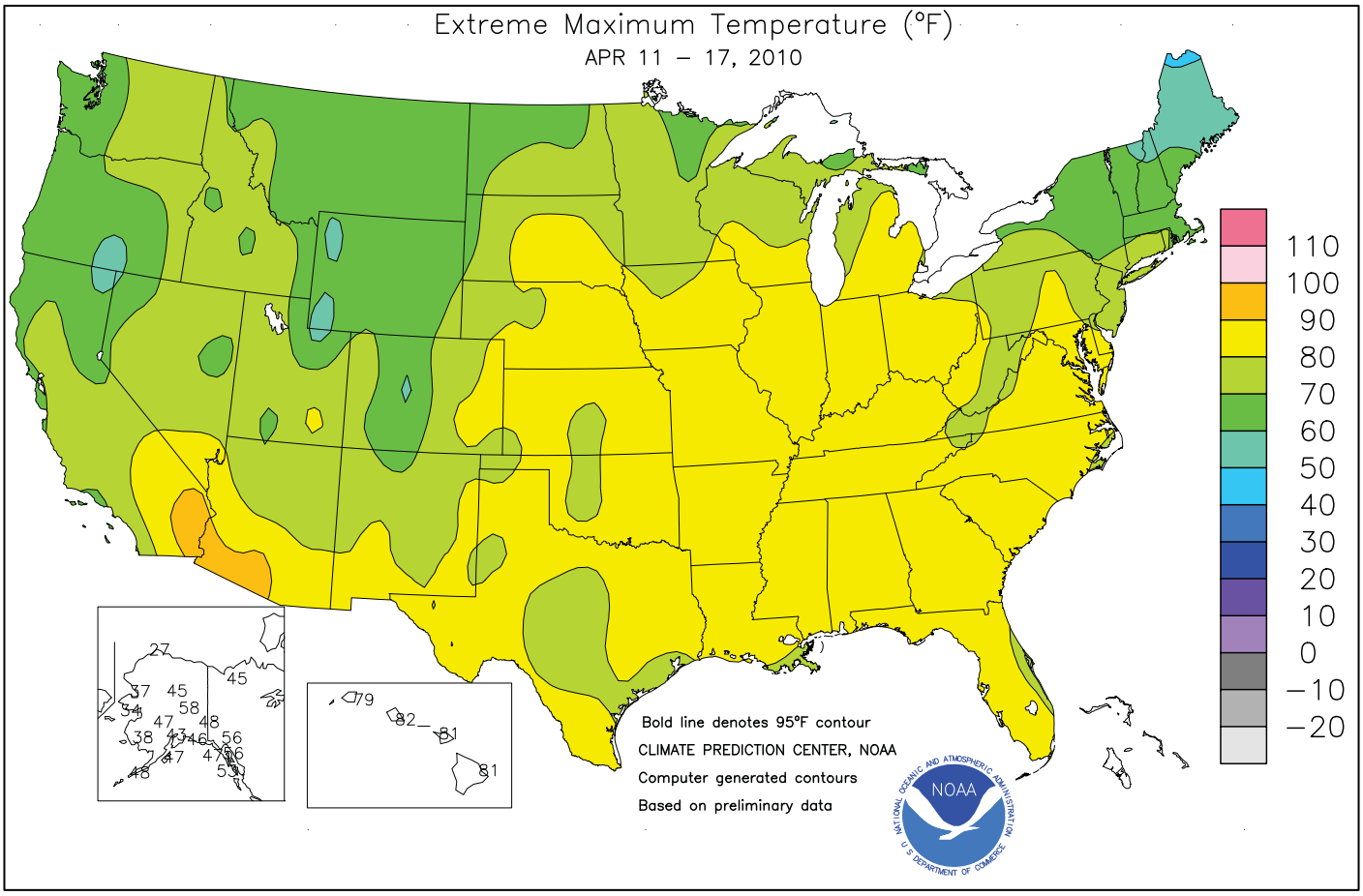
April 11 - 17, 2010

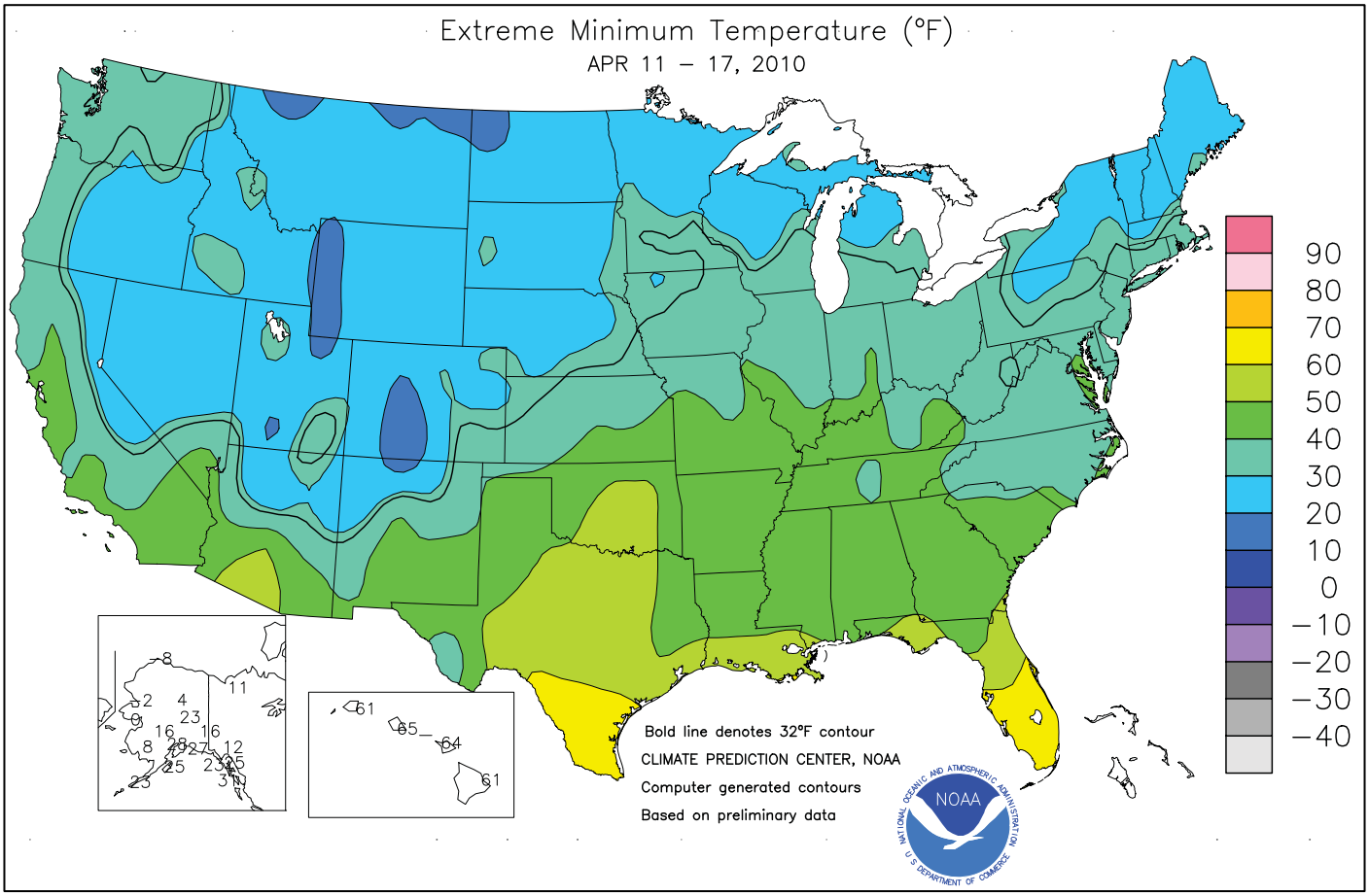


Based on preliminary data

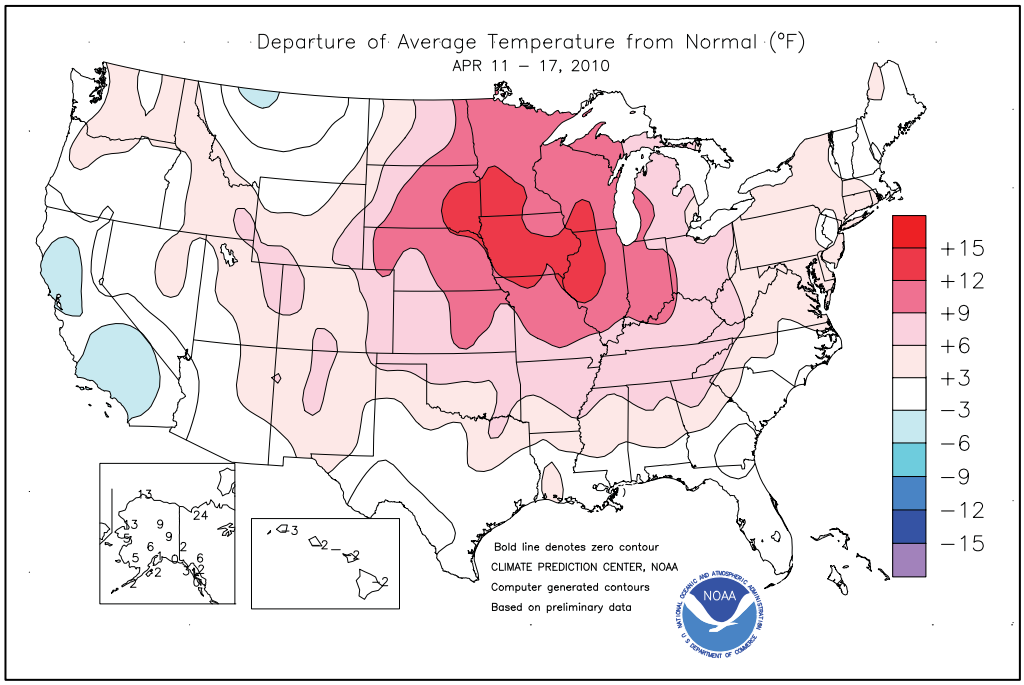
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
APR 11 – 17, 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 11 – 17, 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

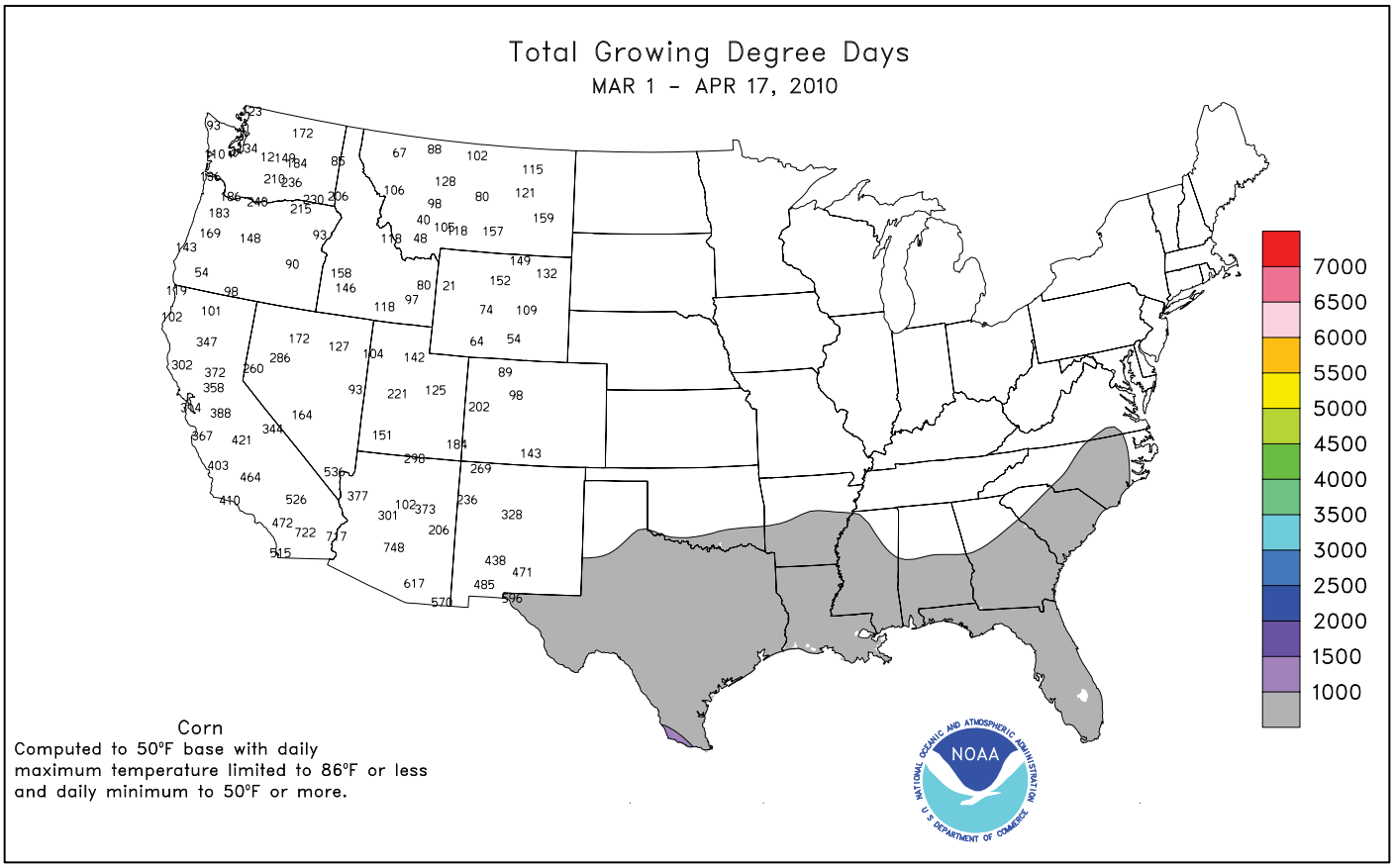
(Continued from front cover)
mostly dry week, with many locations reporting temperatures more than 10°F above normal. As a result, corn planting and other spring fieldwork quickly advanced, despite a few late-week showers. Summer crop planting also continued across the **South**, where rain was mostly confined to **southern portions of Texas and Florida**. However, rain was needed in much of the **South** to promote germination and growth of emerging crops. Meanwhile, occasional frost in the **northern Mid-Atlantic region** was a concern with respect to fruit crops, many of which had bloomed during an early-April heat wave. Elsewhere, **Northwestern** producers also monitored fruit trees and other temperature-sensitive crops, following early-April freezes. Throughout the **West**, a cool, showery weather regime yielded to warm, mostly dry conditions by week's end, allowing fieldwork to resume.



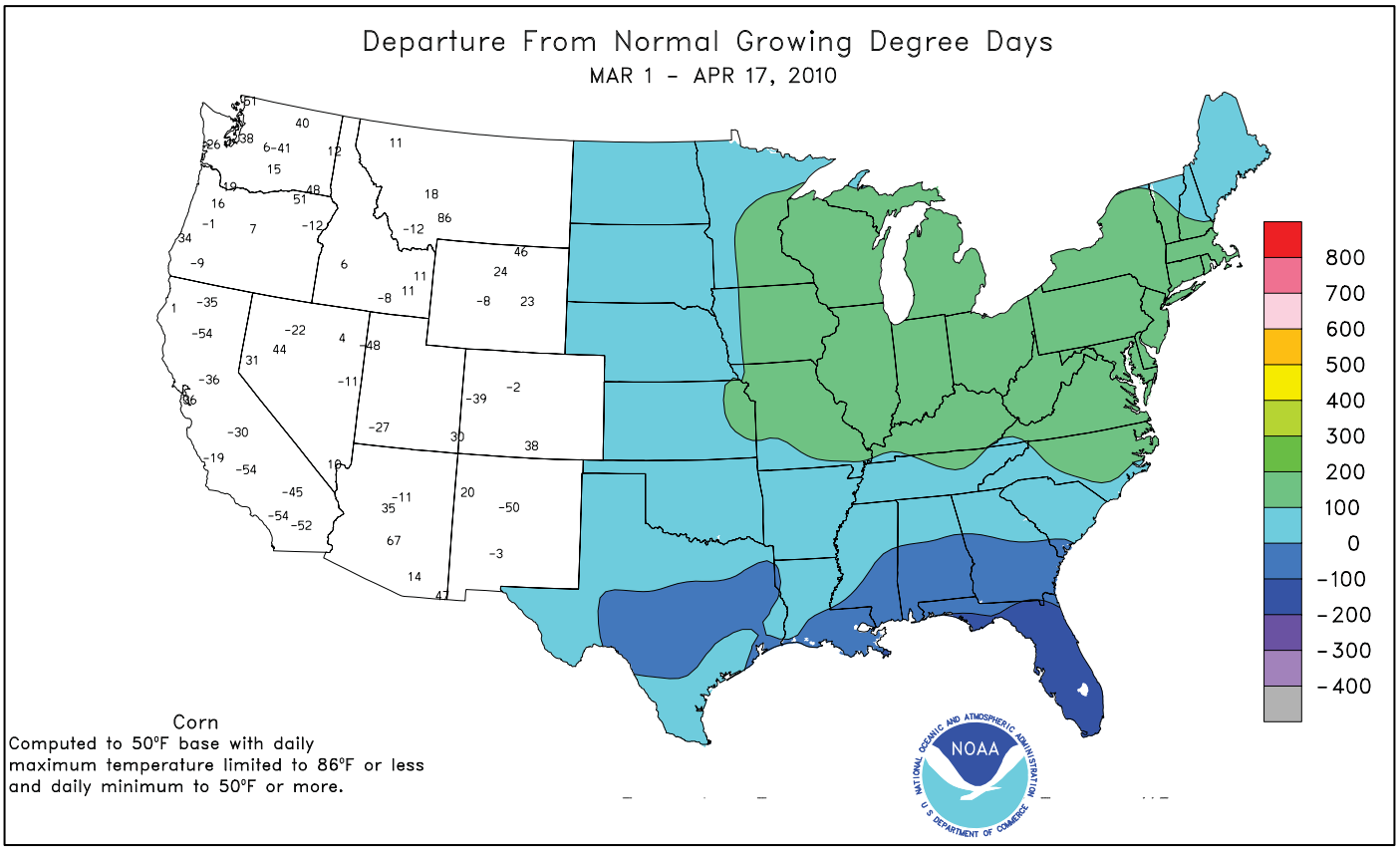
Early in the week, heavy precipitation fell in the **West Coast States**. In **California**, daily-record totals for April 11 included 2.25 inches in **Ukiah** and 0.98 inch in **Red Bluff**. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the average water content of the high-elevation **Sierra Nevada** snow pack climbed to 33 inches (118 percent of the normal seasonal peak value) by mid-April, up 3 inches from the end of March. Farther east, **Ely, NV** (2.2 inches), measured a daily-record snowfall for April 12. Meanwhile, heavy showers peppered **southern Florida**, resulting in daily-record amounts in locations such as **Naples** (1.52 inches on April 11) and **Miami** (2.15 inches on April 12). Between areas of stormy weather, warmth expanded across the **nation's mid-section**. Daily-record highs for April 12 included 86°F in **Sioux City, IA**, and 85°F in **Norfolk, NE.** However, high winds accompanied the surge of warmth. On April 13, peak gusts were clocked to 68 m.p.h. in **Valentine, NE**; 66 m.p.h. in **Colorado Springs, CO**; and 63 m.p.h. in **Goodland, KS.** Later, record-setting warmth returned to the **Midwest**, **South**, and **East**. **Jackson, TN** (88°F), posted a daily-record high for April 14, followed the next day by records in locations such as **Alpena, MI**, **Columbus, OH**, and **Parkersburg, WV** (all 84°F).

On the **northern High Plains**, the early-week **Western** storm evolved into a significant spring snowfall. On April 13-14 in **Montana**, totals reached 13.2 inches in **Great Falls** and 12.5 inches in **Valier**. During the same period, **Havre, MT**, received just 3.0 inches of snow, but collected 1.05 inches of liquid equivalent. Meanwhile, heavy rains erupted across the **south-central U.S.** In **Texas**, April 15-17 totals included 4.50 inches in **Lubbock** and 4.27 inches in **Childress**. In **Del Rio, TX**, where the weekly rainfall reached 5.79 inches, the April 15 sum of 3.19 inches represented the highest single-day April total on record. Previously, **Del Rio's** wettest April day had been April 11, 1969, when 2.94 inches fell. Elsewhere in **Texas**, **McAllen** received a weekly sum of 4.19 inches, while **Wichita Falls** netted a daily-record amount of 3.45 inches on April 17.

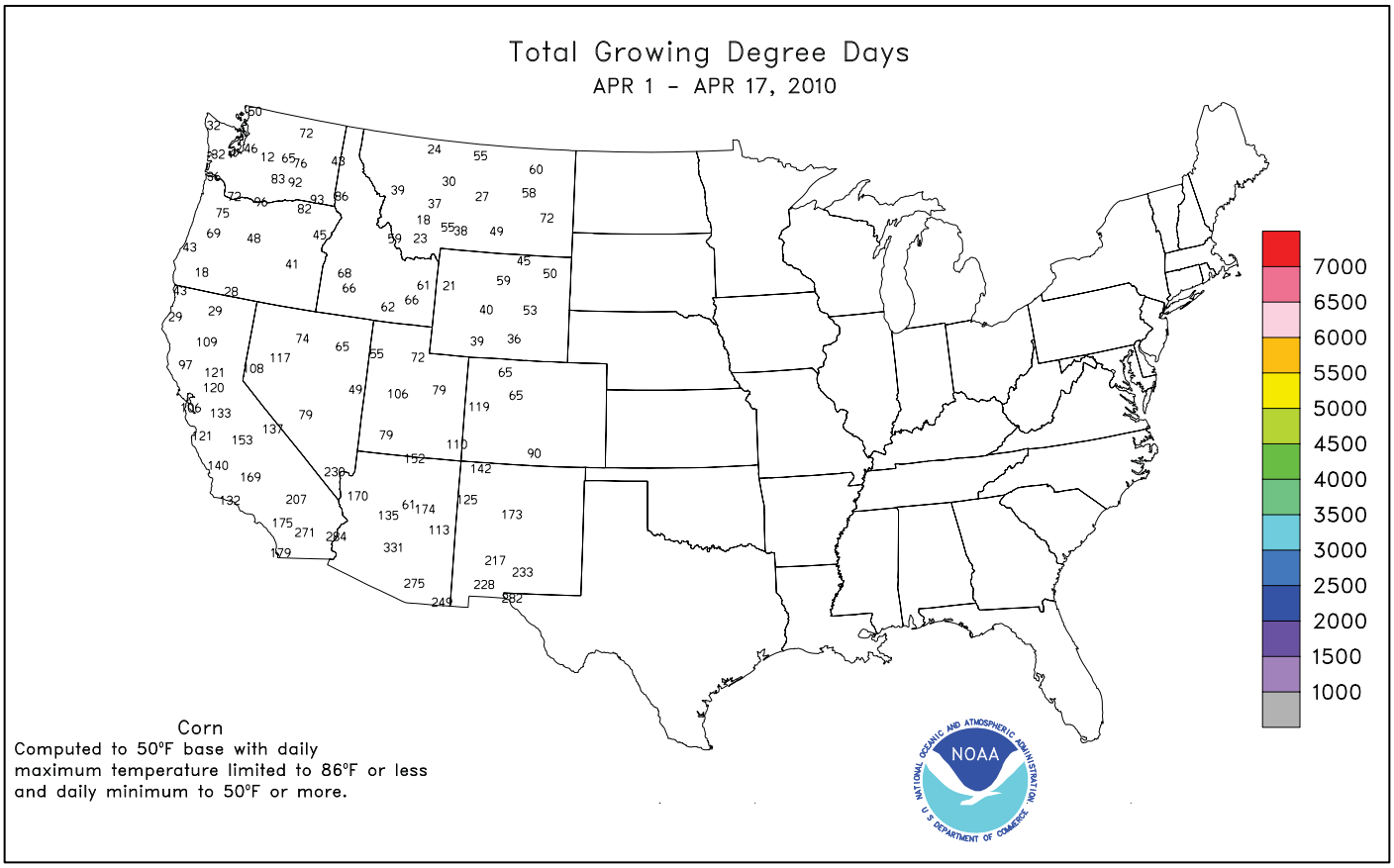
Mild, occasionally stormy weather prevailed across much of **Alaska**. On April 11, daily-record totals included 2.8 inches of snow in **Bettles** and 0.41 inch of precipitation in **McGrath**. On April 13-14, 18.1 inches of snow blanketed **Valdez**. **Anchorage**, with 9.0 inches on April 14, experienced its second-snowiest April day on record behind 15.5 inches on April 24, 2008. In contrast, weekly precipitation totaled just 0.09 inch in **Juneau**, where a daily-record high of 56°F occurred on April 16. Farther south, mostly dry, unusually cool weather settled across **Hawaii**. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** posted daily-record lows on April 12 and 14 (61 and 62°F, respectively).



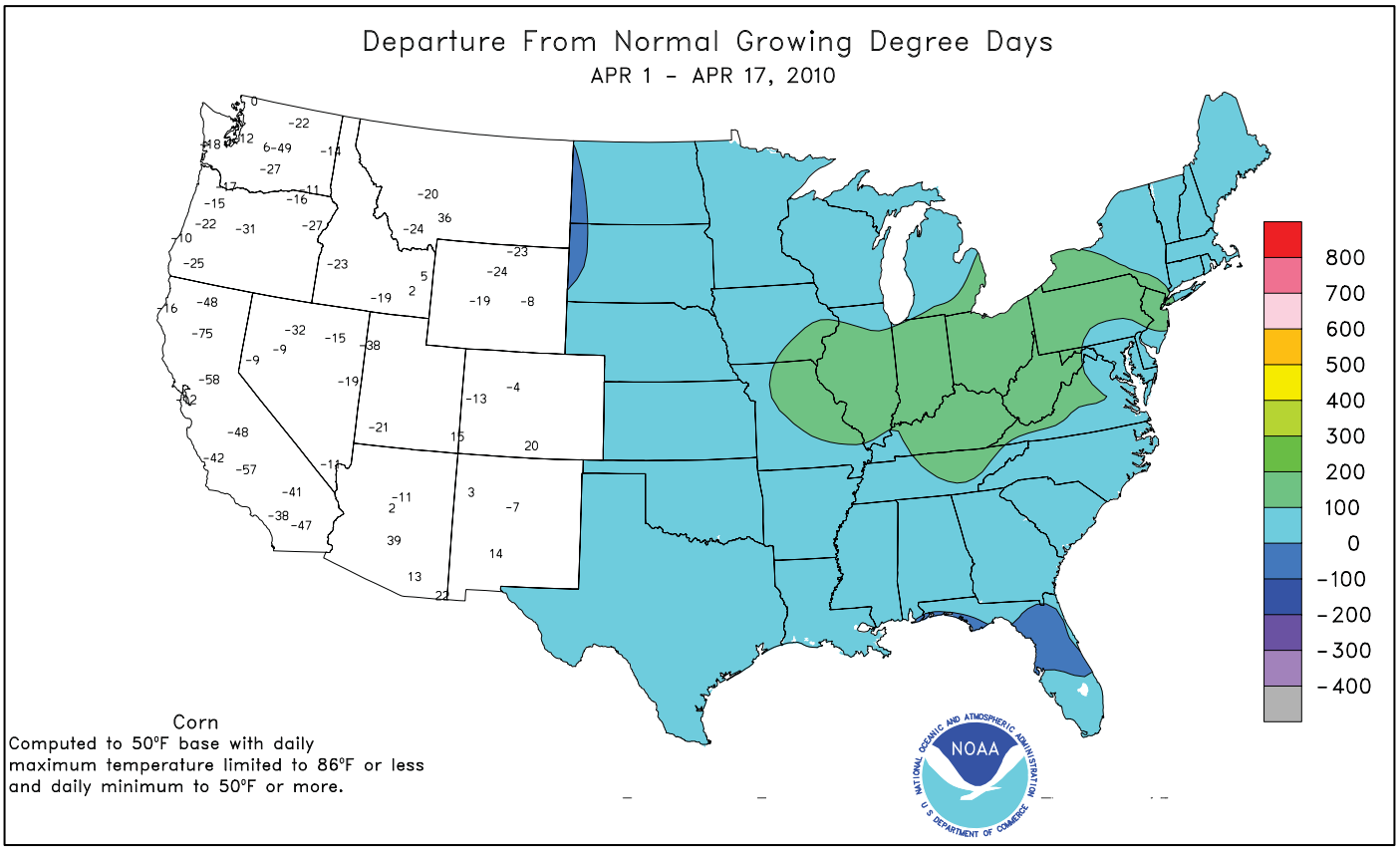
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



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



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



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

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 17, 2010

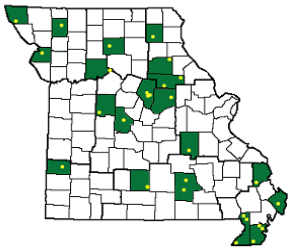
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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	82	54	85	48	68	-	0.00	-	0.00	3.91	-	10.66	-	85	-	0	0	0	0
	LYON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VANCE	81	54	84	50	68	-	0.00	-	0.00	3.00	-	11.43	-	77	62	0	0	0	0
	PERTHSHIRE	81	54	85	50	68	-	0.00	-	0.00	3.50	-	12.22	-	80	61	0	0	0	0
	SCOTT	82	56	86	53	69	-	0.00	-	0.00	2.12	-	10.90	-	75	64	0	0	0	0
	SANDY RIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE	VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD	STONEVILLE x	83	53	86	50	68	5	0.00	-1.26	0.00	3.04	35	14.27	77	81	64	0	0	0	0
	INDIANOLA 1S*	82	56	85	50	69	-	0.00	-	0.00	3.30	-	11.91	-	81	57	0	0	0	0
	INVERNESS 5E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SIDON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	83	55	85	51	69	-	0.00	-	0.00	2.09	-	10.46	-	78	66	0	0	0	0
	SILVER CITY	82	56	84	50	69	-	0.03	-	0.03	4.46	-	11.27	-	74	65	0	0	1	0
	ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MAYDAY	83	52	85	48	68	-	0.00	-	0.00	4.84	-	12.36	-	77	64	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	77	52	83	39	64	13	0.76	-0.01	0.76	4.32	113	5.62	102	-	-	0	0	1	1
	ALBANY	75	49	83	36	63	12	0.83	-0.11	0.69	3.86	92	4.61	73	68	56	0	0	2	1
	ST. JOSEPH	74	53	80	40	64	11	0.67	-0.20	0.52	3.99	99	5.06	86	-	-	0	0	2	1
NC	LINNEUS	76	49	81	38	63	11	0.04	-0.93	0.04	3.14	73	4.70	71	67	54	0	0	1	0
	BRUNSWICK	77	50	83	39	65	12	0.00	-0.80	0.00	3.73	90	5.33	75	70	59	0	0	0	0
NE	NOVELTY	75	48	81	39	63	10	0.00	-0.92	0.00	3.35	74	5.92	81	70	52	0	0	0	0
	MONROE CITY	76	50	81	41	64	11	0.00	-0.88	0.00	4.05	88	6.72	85	64	53	0	0	0	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	76	51	82	38	65	12	0.01	-0.73	0.01	3.18	66	6.09	73	72	54	0	0	1	0
C	AUXVASSE	77	52	83	40	65	12	0.03	-0.97	0.03	4.34	89	8.77	102	65	55	0	0	1	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	78	54	84	43	67	13	0.00	-1.06	0.00	4.78	92	9.26	100	70	58	0	0	0	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	76	51	82	39	65	11	0.01	-1.06	0.01	4.30	82	8.34	90	66	55	0	0	1	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	76	51	81	40	65	11	0.01	-1.06	0.01	4.87	93	9.31	101	-	-	0	0	1	0
	COL-BF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VERSAILLES	79	51	84	37	66	10	0.04	-1.01	0.04	3.79	69	8.11	87	71	56	0	0	1	0
EC	VANDALIA	77	50	83	41	64	12	0.02	-1.10	0.02	4.91	96	8.90	99	71	56	0	0	1	0
SW	LAMAR	77	51	82	44	64	9	0.00	-1.07	0.00	3.25	56	5.94	59	71	57	0	0	0	0
SC	COOK STATION	80	43	84	36	62	6	0.01	-0.95	0.01	4.41	74	8.91	84	71	55	0	0	1	0
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	76	51	79	46	64	10	0.02	-1.06	0.01	4.59	74	8.57	75	66	54	0	0	2	0
SE	DELTA	81	48	85	44	64	7	0.00	-0.90	0.00	6.56	103	9.89	77	72	55	0	0	0	0
	CHARLESTON	80	52	85	48	67	11	0.02	-0.93	0.02	6.28	99	10.38	79	73	56	0	0	1	0
	GLENNONVILLE	81	51	85	47	67	8	0.00	-0.76	0.00	5.55	95	9.76	81	70	57	0	0	0	0
	CLARKTON	81	51	85	44	67	8	0.00	-0.82	0.00	6.58	108	10.76	86	78	58	0	0	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	82	55	86	49	69	11	0.00	-1.15	0.00	7.29	113	11.91	87	84	60	0	0	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	82	54	86	50	69	11	0.00	-1.15	0.00	6.37	99	10.83	81	79	59	0	0	0	0
	STEELE	83	55	87	49	70	11	0.00	-1.15	0.00	5.89	86	10.55	75	79	64	0	0	0	0
	CARDWELL	82	52	85	47	68	9	0.00	-1.05	0.00	5.65	82	9.77	71	81	60	0	0	0	0

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

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Weather conditions were favorable for continued fieldwork, although topsoils became increasingly dry from a lack of rainfall. Warm weather favored crop emergence in areas with sufficient topsoil moisture.

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 17, 2010

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	82	53	84	47	68	8	0.00	-1.06	0.00	8.30	93	15.45	83	81	25	0	0	0	0
	HUNTSVILLE	83	51	86	43	67	8	0.00	-1.02	0.00	5.50	58	13.99	70	82	39	0	0	0	0
	MOBILE	82	53	84	47	67	2	0.00	-1.13	0.00	4.33	42	20.87	99	93	47	0	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	82	51	84	46	66	3	0.00	-1.01	0.00	4.63	51	15.68	80	91	30	0	0	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	40	32	43	28	36	1	0.56	0.45	0.48	1.27	138	2.79	119	71	60	0	4	2	0
	BARROW	18	2	27	-8	10	13	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.18	180	0.59	174	92	80	0	7	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	47	30	58	23	39	9	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.10	29	0.28	22	69	44	0	5	1	0
	JUNEAU	51	32	56	25	42	2	0.09	-0.57	0.08	7.70	151	14.02	101	92	72	0	4	2	0
	KODIAK	44	32	47	25	38	2	1.47	0.23	0.73	7.02	86	27.91	127	82	65	0	2	3	2
	NOME	28	17	34	0	23	6	0.16	0.02	0.08	0.66	71	1.33	51	90	84	0	7	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	60	26	67	19	43	1	0.02	-0.27	0.02	1.58	46	8.85	108	79	18	0	7	1	0
	PHOENIX	85	60	91	56	72	3	0.00	-0.04	0.00	1.09	86	4.88	170	34	18	2	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	69	37	76	30	53	4	0.01	-0.14	0.01	2.20	93	9.84	169	60	14	0	2	1	0
	TUCSON	85	52	89	48	68	3	0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.57	60	4.55	161	40	20	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	80	54	84	47	67	7	0.26	-0.59	0.26	3.75	63	8.37	76	81	35	0	0	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	82	54	85	46	68	8	0.00	-1.27	0.00	2.90	37	10.41	70	87	30	0	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	70	47	76	45	59	-3	0.45	0.35	0.30	0.78	44	4.37	105	83	55	0	0	2	0
	FRESNO	69	46	77	42	58	-2	0.72	0.53	0.37	2.00	71	6.99	99	88	58	0	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	64	52	69	48	58	-2	0.77	0.62	0.76	1.22	42	8.75	97	79	58	0	0	2	1
	REDDING	62	45	72	40	53	-4	2.05	1.46	0.86	5.34	78	21.17	112	89	74	0	0	4	3
	SACRAMENTO	65	46	73	43	56	-2	0.98	0.74	0.62	4.97	140	12.05	110	90	49	0	0	2	1
	SAN DIEGO	66	55	69	53	60	-2	0.68	0.49	0.68	2.06	71	7.72	107	76	60	0	0	1	1
	SAN FRANCISCO	62	50	69	47	56	0	1.47	1.18	0.84	4.88	117	13.55	107	82	67	0	0	2	2
	STOCKTON	67	44	74	40	55	-4	0.39	0.17	0.29	2.99	101	9.10	112	92	62	0	0	3	0
CO	ALAMOSA	65	29	70	17	47	7	0.55	0.44	0.46	1.56	214	2.40	202	70	34	0	5	3	0
	CO SPRINGS	63	38	77	30	50	6	0.10	-0.25	0.05	0.67	36	1.28	52	87	34	0	1	3	0
	DENVER INTL	67	37	77	32	52	8	0.06	-0.10	0.06	0.98	79	1.35	79	76	26	0	2	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	71	41	78	32	56	6	0.03	-0.14	0.03	1.58	109	2.59	102	53	27	0	1	1	0
	PUEBLO	70	39	83	33	54	5	0.52	0.24	0.40	1.53	94	2.49	113	83	44	0	0	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	60	43	74	41	52	4	0.36	-0.56	0.25	10.77	167	18.15	139	70	40	0	0	2	0
	HARTFORD	63	40	72	33	51	3	0.49	-0.39	0.48	7.55	125	14.16	110	71	31	0	0	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	71	48	85	44	60	5	0.12	-0.47	0.12	4.36	85	8.64	79	72	32	0	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	67	43	75	36	55	4	0.44	-0.30	0.28	6.27	107	14.66	121	85	35	0	0	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	77	63	79	57	70	2	0.09	-0.52	0.05	6.31	114	16.15	142	92	56	0	0	3	0
	JACKSONVILLE	77	52	83	49	65	-1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	1.87	32	8.54	67	95	49	0	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	80	71	82	69	76	-1	0.49	0.02	0.43	0.83	28	6.61	98	81	61	0	0	2	0
	MIAMI	81	71	85	69	76	1	3.28	2.51	1.69	6.09	139	11.67	140	78	56	0	0	5	2
	ORLANDO	80	61	81	60	71	0	0.03	-0.54	0.02	8.90	174	16.78	170	88	49	0	0	2	0
	PENSACOLA	78	57	80	52	68	2	0.01	-0.90	0.01	7.27	81	19.37	102	86	46	0	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	82	53	85	48	68	3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	6.65	75	19.70	105	86	44	0	0	0	0
	TAMPA	83	64	84	62	73	2	0.17	-0.24	0.17	6.21	158	11.62	131	85	41	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	78	69	79	64	74	1	4.07	3.25	3.67	14.90	258	21.32	177	73	61	0	0	3	1
GA	ATHENS	81	49	86	41	65	5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	2.90	41	13.31	83	84	41	0	0	0	0
	ATLANTA	80	55	84	50	68	7	0.00	-0.81	0.00	4.71	63	14.26	83	70	36	0	0	0	0
	AUGUSTA	82	45	87	40	64	3	0.00	-0.70	0.00	3.45	53	11.20	74	94	44	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	81	51	84	48	66	3	0.00	-0.89	0.00	4.26	52	13.17	76	86	26	0	0	0	0
	MACON	82	48	85	43	65	3	0.00	-0.74	0.00	3.63	53	12.20	74	94	30	0	0	0	0
	SAVANNAH	79	52	86	48	66	2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	3.88	68	13.41	107	92	38	0	0	0	0
HI	HILO	76	63	81	61	70	-2	0.86	-2.22	0.30	13.95	63	16.27	40	86	70	0	0	6	0
	HONOLULU	79	67	82	65	73	-2	0.01	-0.24	0.01	0.76	30	2.14	28	62	57	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	78	66	81	64	72	-2	0.58	0.15	0.48	2.15	61	3.77	39	76	65	0	0	3	0
	LIHUE	76	66	79	61	71	-3	0.14	-0.55	0.08	2.73	52	4.73	36	72	61	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	65	41	78	34	53	3	0.26	-0.02	0.21	2.32	110	4.53	98	70	44	0	0	2	0
	LEWISTON	68	43	76	38	56	6	0.30	0.02	0.16	1.39	78	3.70	96	75	51	0	0	3	0
	POCATELLO	66	33	76	25	50	5	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.96	48	2.06	50	74	30	0	2	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	69	46	82	37	57	10	0.01	-0.87	0.01	3.86	82	6.63	82	63	36	0	0	1	0
	MOLINE	76	49	84	39	63	14	0.00	-0.88	0.00	4.19	84	7.42	92	74	36	0	0	0	0
	PEORIA	76	50	84	40	63	13	0.03	-0.76	0.03	4.15	89	7.89	101	69	29	0	0	1	0
	ROCKFORD	71	46	82	37	58	12	0.00	-0.84	0.00	3.59	83	5.10	72	60	35	0	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	79	51	86	38	65	13	0.00	-0.75	0.00	4.16	84	7.61	91	74	25	0	0	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	80	48	86	41	64	10	0.12	-0.89	0.12	5.31	79	9.30	73	84	38	0	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	69	44	84	37	56	8	0.06	-0.76	0.06	4.11	86	5.79	66	75	37	0	0	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	76	49	83	38	62	11	0.00	-0.80	0.00	4.90	91	7.09	69	69	33	0	0	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	68	43	83	32	55	8	0.04	-0.81	0.04	2.91	59	5.47	60	69	38	0	1	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	76	50	82	39	63	12	0.24	-0.57	0.24	4.71	97	6.76	88	76	32	0	0	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	73	46	82	32	60	12	0.09	-0.65	0.09	3.16	80	5.80	95	79	29	0	1	1	0
	DES MOINES	75	52	83	42	63	14	0.03	-0.78	0.03	3.69	91	6.45	103	63	36	0	0	1	0
	DUBUQUE	69	46	80	36	58	12	0.00	-0.79	0.00	4.45	101	7.08	99	68	39	0	0	0	0
	SIOUX CITY	73	46	86	29	60	12	0.32	-0.28	0.22	1.94	57	4.24	92	76	43	0	2	2	0
	WATERLOO	71	45	81	30	58	12	0.05	-0.68	0.05	2.96	77	4.80	84	79	49	0	1	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	72	50	79	36	61	9	1.08	0.58	0.92	3.89	109	4.77	96	77	50	0	0	3	1
	DODGE CITY	71	48	79	34	59	6	0.66	0.16	0.40	1.98	65	3.30	77	89	50	0	0	3	0
	GOODLAND	70	41	82	30	55	7	1.02	0.75	0.97	3.05	167	3.83	142	86	45	0	1	2	1
	TOPEKA	76	51	83	41	63	10	0.67	-0.01	0.51	3.08	74	5.13	82	74	44	0	0	2	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 17, 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	75	53	81	43	64	10	0.11	-0.44	0.11	1.96	48	3.49	59	80	52	0	0	1	0
KY	JACKSON	78	51	85	44	64	9	0.05	-0.78	0.05	2.92	46	10.30	75	65	23	0	0	1	0
	LEXINGTON	77	48	84	41	63	9	0.14	-0.66	0.14	1.55	24	6.17	47	70	38	0	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	80	52	86	44	66	11	0.26	-0.59	0.26	2.52	39	7.29	56	75	27	0	0	1	0
	PADUCAH	80	50	84	43	65	9	0.08	-1.05	0.08	5.81	84	10.51	73	89	28	0	0	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	82	55	84	50	69	3	0.00	-1.30	0.00	2.86	35	11.75	60	93	35	0	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	84	57	85	52	70	4	0.00	-0.77	0.00	1.66	31	9.34	66	92	38	0	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	80	59	82	55	70	3	0.00	-1.21	0.00	3.46	42	12.30	63	85	44	0	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	82	54	83	48	68	4	1.20	0.21	1.15	5.39	83	11.86	77	90	37	0	0	2	1
ME	CARIBOU	49	28	52	24	38	2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	4.49	113	7.75	86	82	33	0	7	0	0
	PORTLAND	53	36	64	31	44	2	0.53	-0.47	0.31	12.28	186	21.37	155	85	44	0	1	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	69	43	84	38	56	4	0.08	-0.58	0.08	6.29	112	12.68	105	78	37	0	0	1	0
MA	BOSTON	56	42	70	37	49	2	0.54	-0.31	0.41	16.29	273	22.54	171	74	39	0	0	2	0
	WORCESTER	55	39	64	35	47	4	0.57	-0.32	0.38	11.41	176	19.47	143	72	36	0	0	2	0
MI	ALPENA	60	30	84	26	45	6	0.03	-0.49	0.03	2.40	71	3.52	54	89	37	0	4	1	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	66	43	81	37	54	9	0.14	-0.67	0.05	4.48	99	7.13	88	71	33	0	0	4	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	62	36	79	26	49	9	0.15	-0.37	0.08	2.31	69	3.16	51	76	46	0	2	3	0
	LANSING	64	41	81	33	52	8	0.05	-0.69	0.05	2.77	67	4.98	69	71	38	0	0	1	0
	MUSKEGON	64	43	76	33	53	9	0.24	-0.42	0.22	2.88	73	5.92	76	71	41	0	0	3	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	63	38	81	29	51	10	0.03	-0.63	0.01	2.53	71	4.82	58	80	33	0	2	3	0
MN	DULUTH	61	38	73	29	49	12	0.06	-0.41	0.03	1.33	47	2.84	59	75	46	0	1	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	60	35	68	21	48	10	0.03	-0.27	0.03	0.81	49	1.91	61	77	34	0	2	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	68	46	74	38	57	12	1.36	0.84	0.73	2.40	77	3.60	73	63	39	0	0	3	2
	ROCHESTER	68	42	80	33	55	12	0.20	-0.48	0.18	1.78	52	3.18	62	68	44	0	0	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	67	41	71	27	54	12	0.90	0.40	0.90	2.13	79	3.62	89	77	31	0	2	1	1
MS	JACKSON	83	51	85	45	67	5	0.03	-1.38	0.03	4.47	49	13.71	71	93	31	0	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	83	46	84	41	65	2	0.00	-1.31	0.00	6.90	67	16.05	75	95	41	0	0	0	0
	TUPELO	82	50	85	44	66	6	0.00	-1.11	0.00	4.44	49	12.99	68	89	41	0	0	0	0
MO	COLUMBIA	77	50	83	38	64	11	0.03	-0.90	0.03	4.82	90	9.41	102	72	35	0	0	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	76	52	82	40	64	11	0.36	-0.33	0.36	4.61	116	6.37	99	77	39	0	0	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	80	54	86	44	67	12	0.02	-0.81	0.02	3.30	59	6.58	66	64	34	0	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	77	50	81	46	63	9	0.01	-0.99	0.01	4.18	67	7.98	75	74	40	0	0	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	58	36	70	31	47	2	0.37	0.00	0.36	1.17	60	2.65	80	69	37	0	2	2	0
	BUTTE	52	31	64	26	42	4	0.36	0.16	0.36	0.80	62	1.76	77	79	33	0	4	1	0
	CUT BANK	47	27	69	18	37	-3	0.10	-0.07	0.05	0.15	16	0.21	13	93	50	0	7	3	0
	GLASGOW	54	33	69	25	44	1	0.20	0.06	0.19	0.34	44	1.05	76	81	56	0	2	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	49	30	70	27	40	-2	1.46	1.18	0.75	1.69	102	3.48	122	89	45	0	6	4	2
	HAVRE	51	31	70	24	41	-2	0.15	-0.02	0.08	0.53	50	1.06	56	81	64	0	4	3	0
	MISSOULA	59	35	75	32	47	3	0.74	0.52	0.64	1.86	127	2.79	85	80	50	0	1	4	1
NE	GRAND ISLAND	70	46	83	30	58	9	0.31	-0.25	0.24	3.56	106	4.76	104	84	48	0	1	2	0
	LINCOLN	74	48	83	32	61	11	0.37	-0.25	0.34	2.46	67	4.27	86	74	44	0	1	2	0
	NORFOLK	72	45	85	28	58	10	0.35	-0.21	0.26	1.29	39	3.00	65	80	45	0	2	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	68	39	80	25	54	7	0.49	0.10	0.49	4.27	202	5.26	175	89	38	0	2	1	0
	OMAHA	74	51	82	34	62	12	0.12	-0.50	0.11	2.83	79	4.65	91	70	42	0	0	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	68	38	77	31	53	8	0.00	-0.37	0.00	1.06	53	2.04	65	73	35	0	1	0	0
	VALENTINE	70	39	80	24	55	10	0.49	0.09	0.49	2.09	106	2.71	99	80	37	0	2	1	0
NV	ELY	59	28	68	20	43	2	0.05	-0.13	0.05	1.18	78	2.19	73	73	34	0	5	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	77	55	85	47	66	1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.16	24	3.24	167	34	19	0	0	0	0
	RENO	66	39	76	32	53	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.23	22	3.36	106	56	29	0	1	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	65	28	70	21	47	1	0.03	-0.14	0.03	1.38	106	2.66	97	65	30	0	6	1	0
NH	CONCORD	56	31	65	26	44	1	1.33	0.64	1.00	8.46	178	14.92	148	92	39	0	5	2	1
NJ	NEWARK	65	45	77	40	55	4	0.55	-0.32	0.55	10.91	171	18.06	136	58	33	0	0	1	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	74	49	79	45	61	6	0.32	0.21	0.30	0.72	82	1.53	85	57	19	0	0	2	0
NY	ALBANY	60	37	69	30	49	4	0.25	-0.52	0.15	3.56	72	9.30	97	76	33	0	1	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	59	39	70	33	49	7	0.39	-0.41	0.37	3.91	80	8.40	85	62	37	0	0	2	0
	BUFFALO	58	39	70	35	49	5	0.25	-0.46	0.25	3.19	68	7.98	77	76	40	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	60	38	71	32	49	5	0.13	-0.51	0.13	2.98	72	7.62	89	75	38	0	1	1	0
	SYRACUSE	59	38	65	32	49	5	0.37	-0.40	0.31	3.23	66	6.52	68	77	37	0	1	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	75	43	80	34	59	6	0.00	-0.79	0.00	4.80	72	15.15	104	88	40	0	0	0	0
	CHARLOTTE	77	47	85	40	62	2	0.00	-0.66	0.00	4.72	77	13.39	98	79	32	0	0	0	0
	GREENSBORO	75	48	87	39	62	5	0.00	-0.77	0.00	5.96	104	13.56	110	76	32	0	0	0	0
	HATTERAS	68	52	72	45	60	1	0.02	-0.74	0.02	8.67	123	20.44	122	91	52	0	0	1	0
	RALEIGH	76	46	86	38	61	3	0.00	-0.60	0.00	4.04	72	10.36	79	84	50	0	0	0	0
	WILMINGTON	75	48	86	38	61	-1	0.01	-0.62	0.01	3.88	66	11.53	82	90	34	0	0	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	65	36	79	22	50	8	0.51	0.20	0.51	2.88	188	4.21	169	79	42	0	3	1	1
	DICKINSON	59	31	70	23	45	4	0.31	-0.09	0.31	1.27	81	2.18	92	89	37	0	4	1	0
	FARGO	66	40	76	27	53	11	0.40	0.12	0.40	1.81	98	4.24	133	69	31	0	2	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	63	37	73	26	50	10	0.38	0.13	0.30	1.97	133	3.10	113	81	36	0	2	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	63	36	72	24	50	9	0.01	-0.28	0.01	1.53	99	2.90	108	88	32	0	3	1	0
	WILLISTON	56	30	65	17	43	2	0.44	0.23	0.44	0.79	65	2.18	101	83	55	0	4	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	65	41	82	33	53	6	0.38	-0.37	0.24	3.77	76	8.35	86	71	46	0	0	2	0
	CINCINNATI	75	48	84	37	62	9	0.01	-0.90	0.01	4.00	65	8.32	71	68	38	0	0	1	0
	CLEVELAND	65	43	84	37	54	8	0.38	-0.39	0.35	2.53	53	6.93	72	69	36	0	0	3	0
	COLUMBUS	71	46	84	41	59	8	0.06	-0.66	0.06	3.50	76	8.19	88	62	37	0	0	1	0
	DAYTON	71	45	82	34	58	9	0.03	-0.91	0.03	5.42	99	8.37	81	65	33	0	0	1	0
	MANSFIELD	66	42	82	34	54	8	0.04	-0.92	0.02	3.17	56	8.59	82	68	32	0	0	2	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 17, 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	66	42	84	35	54	7	0.11	-0.66	0.07	4.89	110	7.83	95	70	45	0	0	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	66	40	83	35	53	7	0.38	-0.39	0.27	3.28	67	8.97	97	69	40	0	0	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	74	54	80	51	64	5	1.03	0.42	0.73	2.03	47	7.27	101	91	54	0	0	2	1
	TULSA	76	56	82	54	66	6	0.20	-0.63	0.12	4.44	80	8.82	97	76	51	0	0	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	56	43	60	38	49	1	0.85	-0.35	0.31	11.42	108	30.02	107	90	74	0	0	4	0
	BURNS	60	29	67	21	44	2	0.24	0.07	0.12	1.26	74	4.75	119	90	53	0	6	3	0
	EUGENE	62	41	68	34	52	3	0.86	-0.02	0.42	7.64	94	17.35	78	89	74	0	0	5	0
	MEDFORD	63	41	71	38	52	1	0.58	0.28	0.25	3.07	118	6.87	96	91	50	0	0	3	0
	PENDLETON	65	39	73	34	52	2	0.05	-0.20	0.05	1.21	65	3.94	87	75	47	0	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	64	45	69	35	55	4	0.60	-0.01	0.29	5.30	100	13.04	90	87	68	0	0	7	0
	SALEM	63	42	67	33	53	4	1.02	0.37	0.63	7.99	136	17.91	107	89	68	0	0	5	1
PA	ALLENTOWN	64	36	73	29	50	2	0.99	0.22	0.98	7.19	132	13.72	117	79	40	0	1	2	1
	ERIE	60	39	75	31	50	5	0.41	-0.39	0.40	2.46	48	7.80	79	75	50	0	1	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	67	41	81	37	54	4	0.35	-0.35	0.19	4.09	82	9.27	86	82	31	0	0	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	68	46	76	40	57	5	0.25	-0.52	0.19	8.14	142	16.08	134	73	36	0	0	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	66	42	80	37	54	5	0.36	-0.31	0.24	2.73	56	8.85	89	67	32	0	0	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	64	38	77	32	51	4	0.40	-0.34	0.40	4.14	93	7.94	88	76	31	0	1	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	70	39	84	33	54	6	0.22	-0.58	0.20	3.04	59	8.98	85	73	35	0	0	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	61	41	73	36	51	4	0.52	-0.47	0.48	17.79	257	25.62	174	75	35	0	0	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	78	52	86	50	65	1	0.04	-0.70	0.01	3.55	63	11.93	93	95	37	0	0	4	0
	CHARLESTON	78	52	86	47	65	2	0.00	-0.66	0.00	5.00	86	14.07	109	93	42	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	80	48	87	42	64	2	0.00	-0.72	0.00	2.76	42	8.82	59	84	42	0	0	0	0
	GREENVILLE	79	49	87	39	64	6	0.00	-0.77	0.00	2.79	38	12.39	77	79	31	0	0	0	0
SD	ABERDEEN	68	41	81	28	55	11	0.06	-0.35	0.03	1.31	57	3.03	93	85	43	0	2	2	0
	HURON	70	43	81	28	57	13	0.05	-0.46	0.03	1.89	66	3.53	90	81	30	0	1	2	0
	RAPID CITY	65	35	74	29	50	6	0.20	-0.19	0.20	1.32	70	1.75	65	81	38	0	2	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	68	44	79	30	56	12	0.65	0.06	0.61	2.10	66	4.64	110	83	43	0	2	2	1
TN	BRISTOL	77	43	81	36	60	6	0.08	-0.61	0.05	2.90	52	8.72	69	88	28	0	0	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	82	51	87	43	67	8	0.00	-0.97	0.00	4.81	55	14.34	75	87	43	0	0	0	0
	KNOXVILLE	80	49	84	42	65	8	0.01	-0.88	0.01	3.58	48	12.57	78	81	27	0	0	1	0
	MEMPHIS	82	56	86	50	69	8	0.00	-1.35	0.00	6.64	75	14.44	83	71	30	0	0	0	0
	NASHVILLE	81	49	86	41	65	8	0.00	-0.86	0.00	4.03	57	10.93	74	83	25	0	0	0	0
TX	ABILENE	72	59	79	53	66	2	1.25	0.89	1.05	3.17	142	8.50	196	87	68	0	0	3	1
	AMARILLO	66	50	80	43	58	3	2.86	2.58	1.45	4.47	248	6.70	225	94	63	0	0	5	2
	AUSTIN	76	59	81	48	67	-1	1.39	0.90	0.83	4.21	130	10.31	145	94	71	0	0	3	1
	BEAUMONT	80	59	81	54	70	3	0.00	-0.85	0.00	2.92	50	11.21	75	97	45	0	0	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	79	71	82	69	75	2	0.72	0.28	0.52	1.78	95	6.47	147	***	***	0	0	5	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	75	68	78	67	72	1	1.81	1.38	0.82	3.05	113	10.23	166	94	84	0	0	6	2
	DEL RIO	75	63	81	60	69	-1	5.85	5.49	3.23	7.04	409	11.10	342	93	76	0	0	7	3
	EL PASO	82	54	85	50	68	4	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.14	42	2.23	191	64	25	0	0	2	0
	FORT WORTH	78	59	82	54	69	5	1.28	0.63	1.26	4.94	109	10.53	119	87	48	0	0	2	1
	GALVESTON	75	65	76	59	70	1	0.00	-0.56	0.00	2.22	53	7.96	73	93	71	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	80	58	81	51	69	1	0.04	-0.76	0.04	1.97	37	8.05	67	97	63	0	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	66	55	79	47	61	2	4.54	4.28	2.59	7.39	556	10.58	417	87	72	0	0	4	2
	MIDLAND	70	57	82	50	64	1	1.66	1.55	1.32	2.25	363	5.42	313	93	69	0	0	3	1
	SAN ANGELO	72	59	80	55	65	1	2.50	2.19	1.35	3.66	226	8.54	237	88	72	0	0	4	2
	SAN ANTONIO	74	62	77	59	68	0	3.31	2.77	1.65	5.43	176	14.25	220	95	74	0	0	6	2
	VICTORIA	76	64	81	60	70	1	1.50	0.88	1.01	3.49	96	9.71	119	94	77	0	0	3	1
	WACO	78	58	82	50	68	3	2.90	2.29	2.89	7.67	200	16.43	201	89	61	0	0	2	1
	WICHITA FALLS	75	55	81	50	65	4	3.57	3.00	3.44	4.68	130	8.91	142	89	62	0	0	2	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	66	41	73	33	54	5	0.89	0.45	0.45	3.28	111	4.16	74	70	26	0	0	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	54	34	63	28	44	2	1.08	0.43	0.63	4.71	122	9.25	119	88	39	0	3	4	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	73	40	85	34	56	2	0.00	-0.77	0.00	7.11	124	14.19	115	80	32	0	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	72	47	87	38	60	4	0.02	-0.74	0.02	6.25	104	14.27	107	81	39	0	0	1	0
	RICHMOND	75	46	88	38	61	5	0.02	-0.68	0.01	6.73	114	13.15	106	74	38	0	0	2	0
	ROANOKE	73	46	84	39	59	4	0.00	-0.80	0.00	4.63	80	11.31	93	72	49	0	0	0	0
	WASH/DULLES	71	44	85	38	58	6	0.16	-0.56	0.16	3.86	72	10.41	93	78	46	0	0	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	61	40	69	30	51	4	0.42	-0.45	0.22	7.51	99	18.82	88	90	72	0	1	4	0
	QUILLAYUTE	57	39	61	33	48	2	0.53	-1.25	0.41	15.65	100	45.37	109	84	64	0	0	1	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	60	44	66	39	52	3	0.44	-0.19	0.23	5.53	102	15.22	103	81	68	0	0	4	0
	SPOKANE	60	41	73	35	51	5	0.26	-0.02	0.13	1.98	90	4.80	87	79	41	0	0	3	0
	YAKIMA	67	38	76	23	53	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.43	43	3.41	114	69	41	0	1	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	71	44	78	37	58	8	0.14	-0.60	0.12	6.37	118	11.46	99	63	30	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	76	45	84	36	60	7	0.22	-0.50	0.22	5.26	93	10.82	89	80	24	0	0	1	0
	ELKINS	68	35	77	28	52	4	0.51	-0.26	0.51	2.96	51	7.91	64	90	29	0	1	1	1
	HUNTINGTON	76	46	85	37	61	7	0.31	-0.41	0.31	3.52	63	9.28	78	76	26	0	0	1	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	68	40	81	28	54	11	0.80	0.14	0.52	1.98	58	3.24	62	85	28	0	1	3	1
	GREEN BAY	65	42	79	35	54	11	0.02	-0.58	0.01	2.07	59	3.78	66	72	39	0	0	2	0
	LA CROSSE	70	44	84	32	57	10	0.00	-0.79	0.00	1.66	44	3.91	65	72	28	0	1	0	0
	MADISON	67	43	80	37	55	11	0.08	-0.72	0.04	3.02	73	4.92	74	66	39	0	0	2	0
	MILWAUKEE	65	43	82	37	54	10	0.01	-0.90	0.01	2.86	61	4.15	51	66	47	0	0	1	0
WY	CASPER	62	29	69	23	46	4	0.02	-0.28	0.02	2.53	166	3.14	115	83	44	0	5	1	0
	CHEYENNE	57	35	69	29	46	6	0.13	-0.18	0.13	1.77	101	2.54	96	74	39	0	2	1	0
	LANDER	60	34	67	29	47	4	0.00	-0.44	0.00	2.96	133	4.09	125	64	25	0	3	0	0
	SHERIDAN	58	31	66	28	45	2	0.00	-0.38	0.00	1.24	67	1.67	53	77	44	0	5	0	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

April 12 – 18, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Much of the United States experienced warmer-than-normal conditions during the week, with temperatures throughout the Corn Belt and Great Lakes 12 degrees or more above average. In contrast, abnormally cool conditions dominated California, slowing the maturation of barley, oats, and wheat. While relatively dry weather prevailed across much of the country, a storm system settled over Texas delivered widespread precipitation to much of the State. Areas of the High and Low Plains, as well as portions of the Coastal Bend, Hill Country, and South Texas received 4 inches or more of rainfall.

Corn: Nationally, 19 percent of the 2010 corn crop was planted by week's end, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm, mostly dry weather allowed planting to progress rapidly across most major corn-producing areas. Notably, producers in Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas planted 22 percent or more of their crop during the week.

Winter Wheat: Heading was evident in 6 percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop, 7 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay existed in Arkansas, where planting setbacks following the late harvest of soybeans during the fall prevented the crop from reaching normal maturity before winter dormancy. Overall, 69 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 4 percentage points from ratings last week and 26 percentage points better than a year ago.

Cotton: Producers planted 5 percent of the cotton crop during the week, leaving planting progress (11 percent complete) on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Planting began in areas of the Delta and Southeast during the week, where producers had 6 or more days suitable for fieldwork. Elsewhere, the biggest planting delay was evident in California, where soggy fields in some areas continued to limit fieldwork.

Sorghum: Planting of the 2010 sorghum crop advanced to 23 percent complete by April 18, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. Above-average temperatures and sunny skies allowed producers in Arkansas and Louisiana to plant 43 and 18 percent of the crop during the week, respectively. Elsewhere, warm, dry weather was needed in the Coastal Bend region of Texas to promote crop growth and help dry saturated fields.

Rice: Nationwide, 47 percent of the rice crop was seeded by week's end, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding advanced rapidly in 4 of the 6 rice-producing States, with producers throughout much of the Delta seeding 32 percent or more of their crop during the week. Overall, 18 percent of the rice crop was emerged, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Small Grains: Seeding of the 2010 oat crop advanced to 63 percent by April 18, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Double-digit seeding progress was made in all estimating States except North Dakota, where seeding had just begun, and in Texas, where seeding was complete. Emergence was evident in 36 percent of this year's crop, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Barley producers had seeded 18 percent of the Nation's crop by week's end, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding was most advanced in Washington, where above-average temperatures and mostly dry weather throughout much of February and March allowed producers to begin fieldwork earlier than normal. Conversely, cool, wet conditions and late-spring snow hampered fieldwork in the major barley-producing areas of Idaho, leading to a seeding delay of nearly one week.

Twenty percent of the 2010 spring wheat crop was planted by week's end, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Similar to barley, seeding was most advanced in Minnesota and Washington, where progress was 39 and 15 percentage points ahead of normal, respectively.

Other Crops: Sugarbeet producers planted 16 percent of the crop during the week, leaving progress, at 33 percent complete, 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Progress was ahead of normal in Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota, but trailed the 5-year average in Idaho where cool temperatures in previous weeks had slowed planting.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 18, 2010

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Apr 18 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	3	1	7	6
IL	34	1	1	12
IN	17	1	0	4
IA	19	1	5	5
KS	21	7	8	16
KY	35	10	4	23
MI	6	1	2	3
MN	13	1	0	1
MO	40	9	7	28
NE	5	0	3	4
NC	63	34	34	47
ND	0	0	0	1
OH	6	1	2	5
PA	7	3	1	5
SD	4	0	0	1
TN	59	15	10	37
TX	70	48	60	65
WI	3	0	0	1
18 Sts	19	3	5	9

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Apr 18 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	5	NA	35	39
CA	83	NA	87	79
CO	0	NA	1	0
ID	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	0
IN	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	1	3
MI	0	NA	0	2
MO	0	NA	0	3
MT	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	5	NA	0	21
OH	2	NA	0	0
OK	6	NA	29	25
OR	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	20	NA	42	29
WA	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	6	NA	13	11

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

Cotton Percent Planted

	Apr 18 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	3	1	0	7
AZ	32	30	34	32
AR	9	0	1	4
CA	40	20	41	50
GA	3	1	0	2
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	22	5	7	10
MS	12	0	0	5
MO	3	1	1	3
NC	4	0	0	1
OK	0	0	0	1
SC	2	0	4	2
TN	0	0	0	1
TX	13	9	16	17
VA	4	0	0	3
15 Sts	11	6	11	12

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

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Apr 18 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	62	19	14	29
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	1
LA	61	43	17	44
MO	4	1	0	3
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	3	2	5	1
OK	3	0	1	5
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	53	48	58	57
11 Sts	23	20	24	25

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

Oats Percent Planted

	Apr 18 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	82	55	65	52
MN	66	34	19	13
NE	71	43	51	64
ND	1	0	0	6
OH	59	30	41	37
PA	56	41	42	44
SD	42	10	5	29
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	62	35	31	21
9 Sts	63	47	46	47

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

Oats Percent Emerged

	Apr 18 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	29	3	3	11
MN	13	0	0	1
NE	18	6	13	20
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	8	1	15	6
PA	11	3	11	9
SD	4	0	0	6
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	18	0	1	1
9 Sts	36	28	29	31

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

Sugarbeets Percent Planted

	Apr 18 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	57	32	50	63
MI	98	78	61	46
MN	15	1	0	2
ND	13	1	0	2
4 Sts	33	17	17	18

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 18, 2010

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

Rice Percent Planted

	Apr 18 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	53	19	23	30
CA	4	0	3	3
LA	73	66	64	69
MS	45	13	17	28
MO	40	7	10	18
TX	69	53	90	76
6 Sts	47	23	28	33

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

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Apr 18 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	30	NA	37	44
MN	43	NA	4	4
MT	18	NA	5	14
ND	5	NA	0	6
SD	35	NA	10	34
WA	74	NA	42	59
6 Sts	20	NA	6	14

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

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	5	48	37	8
CA	0	0	5	20	75
CO	0	3	20	52	25
ID	0	0	13	70	17
IL	12	19	33	34	2
IN	0	3	29	55	13
KS	1	4	24	58	13
MI	1	6	17	60	16
MO	10	16	38	33	3
MT	1	6	30	53	10
NE	0	5	29	60	6
NC	4	13	39	40	4
OH	1	2	25	53	19
OK	1	3	22	60	14
OR	0	5	42	42	11
SD	0	2	19	67	12
TX	2	7	30	48	13
WA	1	5	18	61	15
18 Sts	1	5	25	55	14
Prev Wk	1	5	29	53	12
Prev Yr	13	14	30	36	7

Rice Percent Emerged

	Apr 18 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	16	1	3	7
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	46	15	34	47
MS	9	3	4	8
MO	5	0	0	2
TX	40	22	64	59
6 Sts	18	4	10	14

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

Barley Percent Planted

	Apr 18 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	25	NA	28	35
MN	45	NA	3	4
MT	26	NA	7	19
ND	2	NA	0	4
WA	64	NA	22	43
5 Sts	18	NA	8	16

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

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

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 50% short, 45% adequate, and 2% surplus. Corn 74% planted, 50% 2009, 63% avg.; conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 39% fair, 57% good and 3% excellent. Winter wheat 9% headed, N/A 2009, N/A average.. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 57% fair, 34% good, and 3% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 49% fair, 42% good, and 7% excellent. Pasture and range condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 53% fair, 38% good, and 6% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 10% short, 80% adequate, and 10% surplus. The US Drought Monitor from April 15 revealed the state to be 28.7 percent abnormally dry compared to 0 percent at the start of the calendar year, and 0 percent a year ago. Daytime highs for the week ranged from 82 degrees in Sand Mountain and Gadsden, to 88 degrees in Bridgeport. Overnight lows ranged from 38 degrees in Hamilton, 53 degrees in Headland. There was no precipitation across the state last week. Additional rainfall would be beneficial for seed germination in wheat and small grains. The majority of the corn was planted and most farmers were waiting on rain before they start planting their cotton and soybeans. Cold winter temperatures held back production for strawberries. Annual winter pastures were beginning to produce seed heads indicating a decrease in available forage. Cows were beginning to balance out from a hard winter.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending April 18, ranging from 6 degrees below normal at Parker to 7 degrees above normal at Safford. The highest temperature of the week was 93 degrees at Buckeye and Maricopa, and the lowest reading of 19 degrees occurred at Flagstaff. Precipitation was reported at 5 of the 22 stations. Field work is active with cotton planting, vegetable and potato movement around the State. Cotton planting is complete on 32 percent of the State's acreage. Small grain heading is at least 65 percent complete. Alfalfa harvesting is active on over two-thirds of the State acreage.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 26% short, 67% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% short, 79% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn 85% planted, 53% 2009, 70% avg.; 48% emerged, 25% 2009, 48% avg. Soybeans 15% planted, 6% 2009, 9% avg.; 5% emerged, 1% 2009, 0% avg. Warm and sunny weather allowed farmers to make significant progress in planting row crops last week. Corn planted was 32% ahead of last year and 15% ahead of the five-year average. Corn emergence was 23% ahead of 2009 but the same as the five-year average. Winter wheat headed was 30% behind last year and 34% behind the five-year average. Winter wheat was reported to be in mostly fair to good condition. Last week, livestock were in mostly fair to good condition. Pasture and range and hay crops showed some improvement from last week and were reported in mostly fair to good condition.

CALIFORNIA: Barley, oat and wheat fields matured at a slower rate due to the cool, damp conditions. Weed control continued in winter wheat, rye, oat 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. Lodging occurred in some grain fields. Small grain fields were planted in Northern California. Rice fields were sprayed with preplant herbicides and planted as field conditions allowed. Producers continued operations on the first cutting of alfalfa, some of which was rained on. Corn, cotton, and sunflower field preparation and planting took place as permitted by field moisture. Fertilizer was applied to sugar beet fields. Safflower and garbanzo bean growth continued. Picking of tangerines, navel oranges, Valencia oranges, and lemons continued normally as the grapefruit harvest wound down. The cherry bloom was completed with isolated reports of hail damage to fruit in cherry, peach, nectarine, and plum orchards. Irrigation and fungicide applications were ongoing in grape vineyards in the Central Valley. Warmer weather and late spring precipitation continued to aid growth in grape vineyards along the Central Coast. The early strawberry harvest continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Almond orchards showed good development amid ongoing cool, wet, and windy weather. Miticides were applied in almond orchards as growers considered pairing fungicide applications with May hull-split sprays. Walnut blight applications were ongoing as the early walnut bloom continued. Growers were irrigating pistachio orchards while blooming increased. In Tulare County, major field activities for vegetable plantings were halted by the rain early in the week. The wet conditions permitted only a limited volume of squash to be picked. Field work, preplant herbicide treatments and ground preparation continued in Sutter County. Producers were planting cucurbits and transplanting tomatoes. Spring planting also continued in San Joaquin County. Some market onions were being harvested in Imperial County. Sweet corn shipments were progressing and the carrot harvest was nearing completion. Kern County producers were staggering their processing tomato plantings in order to ease the burden on processing plants during harvest time. Peppers, melons and specialty vegetables were also being planted, while the carrot harvest progressed. The asparagus harvest continued in Merced County. The planting of bell pepper, tomato and watermelon fields was ongoing, while honeydew and cantaloupe planting had just started. Newly planted spring vegetables were progressing nicely in Fresno County. Herbicides were applied to carrots through sprinkler systems. Onions were weeded, cultivated, fertilized and treated with fungicide. Processing tomatoes continued to be planted. Range conditions continued to improve with recent rain. New vegetation continued to mature and build nutritional value. Late rainfall continued to re-supply soil moisture and pond basins. Non-irrigated pasture was in good condition. Supplemental feeding continued to tapper down as livestock were moved to pasture. Cattle and sheared sheep grazed on alfalfa, idle fields and range.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 87% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 89% adequate 2% surplus. Barley 34% planted, 33% 2009, 46% avg.; 15% emerged, 17% 2009, 18% avg. Spring wheat 25% planted,

26% 2009, 34% avg.; 14% emerged, 11% 2009, 12% avg. Winter wheat 4% pastured, 5% 2009, 1% avg.; 17% jointed, 23% 2009, 28% avg. Dry onions 54% planted, 62% 2009, 69% avg.; condition 45% fair, 55% good. Sugarbeets 21% planted, 24% 2009, 36% avg. Summer potatoes 7% planted, 14% 2009, 20% avg. Most of Colorado experienced precipitation levels below average for this time of year. A few southern parts of the State received above average moisture. Temperatures across the state were higher than normal. Overall, mountain snowpack is 77 percent of the average.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 67% adequate, 33% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 67% adequate, 33% surplus. Hay supplies 5% very short, 17% short, 74% adequate, 4% surplus. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 17% poor, 36% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat condition 8% very poor, 11% poor, 31% fair, 44% good, 6% excellent; 0% headed, 0% 2009, 2% avg. Barley condition 5% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 2% excellent; 100% planted, 0% 2009, 40% avg. Corn 5% planted, 5% 2009, 9% avg.. Green Peas 80% planted, 78% 2009, 68% avg. Potatoes 36% planted, 60% 2009, 60% avg. Snap beans 0% planted, 2% 2009, 5% avg. Sweet Corn 4% planted, 3% 2009, 10% avg. Tomatoes 0% planted, 1% 2009, 1% avg. Apples bloomed 43%, 19% 2009, 29% avg. Peaches bloomed 78%, 44% 2009, 74% avg. Strawberries bloomed 48%, 23% 2009, 26% avg. Fields are starting to dry out with moisture ratings ranging from adequate to surplus. Farmers have been in the fields as much as possible this past week planting vegetables.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 15% short, 75% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% short, 75% adequate, 10% surplus. North lack of rain adversely affected pastures, newly planted row crops. Precipitation or irrigation needed to continue planting field crops. Flagler County potato plants survived earlier flooding, in good condition. Spring vegetable planting season ending. Light harvesting of cantaloupe and watermelon expected to begin in a week. Some strawberry fields abandoned due to lack of market, low prices. Citrus bloom finished for season, most citrus-producing areas. Most packinghouses open. Varieties packed Valencia, white and colored grapefruit, Honey tangerines. Fifteen processors open, accepting fruit. Valencia oranges, grapefruit comprised majority of fruit going to plants. Grove activity harvesting, mowing, psyllid treatment, hedging and topping, brush removal, fertilizer application, ditch cleaning. Pasture Feed 2% very poor, 20% poor, 50% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 15% poor, 45% fair, 37% good, 2% excellent. Warmer weather promoted forage growth, some locations; short soil moisture held back forage growth, other locations. Hay, supplement feeding active. Panhandle pasture condition mostly fair to good. Warmer weather promoted forage growth, some counties limited by drought, standing water. North pasture condition mostly fair to good, need rain. Central pasture condition very poor to good, most fair. Some pasture need rain, other had surplus. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, most fair to good. Southwest pasture condition very poor to excellent, most fair. Most pasture looked good following recent rain. Statewide cattle condition very poor to excellent, most fair to good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 40% short, 55% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 3% poor, 34% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat 2% very poor, 16% poor, 44% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent. Range and pasture 2% very poor, 12% poor, 47% fair, 36% good, 3% excellent. Hay 1% very poor, 8% poor, 48% fair, 39% good, 4% excellent. Onions 0% very poor, 4% poor, 48% fair, 48% good, 0% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 63% good, 35% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 60% good, 3% excellent. Corn 90% planted, 72% 2009, 77% avg.; 70% emerged, 58% 2009, 63% avg. Soybeans 0% planted, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Sorghum 8% planted, 4% 2009, 9% avg. Winter wheat jointing 95%, 97% 2009, 96% avg. Winter wheat boot 69%, 83% 2009, 83% avg. Winter wheat 28% headed, 49% 2009, 57% avg. Onions 4% harvested, 6% 2009, 7% avg. Peanuts 0% planted, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Tobacco transplanted 51%, 24% 2009, 42% avg. Watermelons 86% planted, 64% 2009, 71% avg. Some farmers reported they are behind in planting spring crops. Irrigation has been used to help corn. Cotton planting and onion harvest is underway. Pigweed has appeared in some fields. Pastures have been slow to green due to the dry weather. Planting for major row crops has begun due to the warmer temperatures. Other activities for the week included applying herbicides to cotton and peanuts and spreading poultry litter as well as other fertilizers.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at short levels. Rainfall over the past week fell in comparison to previous weeks. The island of Maui was the exception. The past week showed no change in overall drought conditions throughout the State. The drought monitor displayed the northern and windward areas receiving a vast majority of the precipitation, with leeward areas remaining dry. Wind speeds were down from the prior week, showing reduced crop damage. Last week did however boast record cold temperatures as well as a marked statewide drop in temperatures for the entire week. Crops were in fair condition throughout the week, despite the slowed development due to temperatures previously mentioned. Heavy irrigation and water hauling continued to be necessary in leeward areas and some windward areas. HIGHLIGHTS. A record low temperature of 61 degrees was set on Monday, April 12, 2010 in Hilo [Hawaii]. This broke the old record of 62 degrees set in 1981. IN ADDITION A record low temperature of 62 degrees was set on Wednesday, April 14, 2010 in Hilo [Hawaii]. This tied the old record of 62 degrees set in 1994. ALSO A record low maximum temperature of 74 degrees was set on Saturday, April 17, 2010 in Honolulu [Oahu]. This broke the old record of 77 degrees set on April 16th in 1949 and 1962.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 31% short, 67% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 5%, 10% 2009, 9% avg.; boot stage 0%, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Onions 88% planted, 89% 2009, 86% avg.; 7% emerged, 48% 2009, 37% avg. Potatoes 4% planted, 5% 2009, 8% avg. Dry peas 11% planted, 8% 2009, 26% avg.; 2% emerged, 3% 2009, 7% avg. Lentils 4% planted, 1% 2009, 12% avg. Calving complete 96%, 95% 2009, 95% avg. Lambing complete 93%, 93% 2009, 94% avg. Hay and roughage supply 0% very short, 6% short, 88% adequate, 6% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 24% poor, 31% fair, 45% good, 0% excellent. Sugarbeets 0% emerged, 6% 2009, 14% avg. Spring wheat 10% emerged, 13% 2009, 16% avg. Barley 5% emerged, 4% 2009, 13% avg. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 7% poor, 46% fair, 38% good, 8% excellent. The Caribou Extension educator reports that warmer weather is drying the fields which should improve conditions for field work in the county. The Clearwater Extension educator reports that winter wheat is in good condition but a little behind in maturity.

Statewide, 87 percent of winter wheat is in good to excellent condition. Irrigation water supply has improved to 55 percent in poor to fair condition from 57 percent last week.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 13% short, 79% adequate, 7% surplus. Oats 89% planted, 73% last week, 48% 2009, 56% avg. Alfalfa condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 7% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 61% good, 14% excellent. Temperatures averaged 60.7 degrees statewide, 7.8 degrees above normal. Statewide precipitation averaged 0.05 of an inch, 0.92 inches above normal. Planting and fieldwork activities across Illinois increased this past week due to warmer weather. Some producers reported they have completed planting while others found it too dry.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 82% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 85% adequate, 9% surplus. Corn 17% planted, 0% 2009, 4% avg. Winter Wheat jointed 34%, 23% 2009, 33% avg.; condition 3% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 13% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 17% excellent. Hay supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 85% adequate, 7% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 7o to 13o above normal with a low of 28o and a high of 87o. Total precipitation ranged from 0.0 inches to 0.24 inches. Farmers had an excellent week for field activities as soils continued to dry out aided by sunny, windy days. Corn planting advanced at a record early pace for this time of the season. Corn planting is about one day ahead of the previous records set in 2004 and 2005 when approximately 15 percent of the acreage had been planted. A tremendous amount of tillage work and anhydrous ammonia applications were done during the week. Strong winds made it difficult to spray herbicides. Some areas experienced frost over the weekend causing concern for the fruit crops. Livestock are reported to be in mostly good condition. Pastures continue to improve and farmers have been able to decrease or stop feeding hay. Other activities included spraying herbicides, applying anhydrous ammonia, hauling and spreading manure, repairing and installing drainage tile and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 84% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 82% adequate, 15% surplus. Warm, breezy conditions in central and southern Iowa dried and firmed up fields after a few rain showers early in the week. However, large rainfall amounts and hail in northern Iowa limited field work in that area the past week. Improving conditions in most areas allowed farmers to apply fertilizer and nitrogen along with preparing fields for planting corn and soybeans. The improving pasture conditions are giving farmers an opportunity to transfer livestock from dry lots into permanent pasture ground.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 80% adequate, and 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 6% short, 82% adequate, 10% surplus. Wheat jointed 49%, 52% 2009, 64% avg.; Wind damage 84% no damage, 14% light damage, and 2% moderate damage; Freeze damage 86% no damage, 13% light damage, 1% moderate damage; Insect infestation 95% none, 5% light; Disease infestation 91% none, 9% light. Corn 2% emerged, 0% 2009, 2% avg. Range and pasture condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 30% 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, 10% short, 82% adequate, and 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 87% adequate, and 8% surplus. Precipitation over Western and Northern areas of Kansas last week slowed fieldwork but was generally welcomed by producers. Temperatures were above normal with highs in the upper 70's and low to mid-80's and lows in the 30's and 40's. Three counties received over 2 inches of rain, led by Rooks with 2.85 inches of rain, Gove with 2.26 inches, and Washington with 2.1 inches. Last week's rainfall improved the winter wheat condition while corn planting was slowed by the rain, and in some parts of the State, fertilizer shortages. Field activities included fertilizer application, planting oats, corn, and soybeans, and weed control applications. Ranchers are burning pastures when conditions allow, and are in the process of placing cattle on grass.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 31% short, 57% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 25% short, 66% adequate, 6% surplus. Tobacco greenhouse, plant bed seeding 90% complete, 88% 2009, 90% average. Transplants 62% emerged, 63% 2009, 68% average. Tobacco transplant condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 54% good, 23% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 54% good, 25% excellent. Wheat acreage lost to winter kill 2%. Average height of Alfalfa 13 inches. Temperatures averaged 62 degrees, 5 degrees above normal and 1 degree above last week. Rainfall totals ranged from .07 to .14 inches. State average was .11 inches, well below normal for this time of year.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Soil moisture 6% very short, 37% short, 55% adequate and 2% surplus. Corn 100% planted, 99% 2009, 98% avg.; 96% emerged, 84% 2009, 86% avg.; Condition 1% poor, 24% fair, 59% good, 16% excellent. Winter Wheat 59% headed, 96% 2009, 89% avg.; 2% poor, 45% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Spring plowing 87% plowed, 91% 2009, 83% avg. Sugarcane 4% very poor, 14% poor, 53% fair, 23% good, 6% excellent. Livestock 2% very poor, 9% poor, 42% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent. Vegetable 6% very poor, 11% poor, 42% fair, 37% good, 4% excellent. Range and pasture 3% very poor, 14% poor, 48% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 75% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 76% adequate, 20% surplus. Hay supplies 10% very short, 2% short, 86% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 13% fair, 57% good, 18% excellent. Winter wheat condition 10% very poor, 11% poor, 20% fair, 43% good, 16% excellent. Barley condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 13% fair, 64% good, 9% excellent; 58% planted, 0% 2009, 31% avg. Corn 9% planted, 5% 2009, 8% avg.. Winter wheat 2% headed, 1% 2009, 1% avg. Cucumbers 10% planted, 0% 2009, 8% avg. Green Peas 80% planted, 58% 2009, 50% avg. Potatoes 74% planted, 51% 2009, 56% avg. Snap beans 7% planted, 8% 2009, 5% avg. Sweet corn 16% planted, 12% 2009, 15% avg. Tomatoes 6% planted, 13% 2009, 17% avg. Watermelons 0% planted, 0% 2009, 9% avg. Apples bloomed 85%, 3% 2009, 12% avg. Peaches bloomed 80%, 28% 2009, 32% avg. Strawberries bloomed 67%, 46% 2009, 39% avg. Fields are starting to dry out with moisture ratings ranging from adequate to surplus. Farmers have been in the fields as much as possible this past week planting vegetables.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 6% very short, 13% short, 72% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil 4% very short, 12% short, 75% adequate, 9% surplus. Oats 71% planted, 29% 2009. Barley 34% planted, 12% 2009. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.00 inches in the north eastern Lower Peninsula to 0.28 inches in the south eastern Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 7 degrees above normal in the eastern Upper Peninsula to 3 degrees above normal in the south eastern Lower Peninsula. Fruit crop blossomed early with some damage due to cold temperatures late in the week. Fieldwork included tilling, hauling and spreading manure, fertilizing, and pre-emergence herbicide application.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 15% short, 72% adequate, 7% surplus. Spring Wheat 2% emerged, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Barley 3% emerged, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Corn 30% land prepared, 13% 2009, 6% avg. Soybeans 9% land prepared, 3% 2009, 2% avg. Green Peas 21% planted, 0% 2009, 2% avg. Potatoes 27% planted, 6% 2009, 4% avg. Sunny skies and above average temperatures have helped small grain and corn planting advance ahead of average. Temperatures were about 10 degrees above average during the week. The week began with active weather that included thunderstorms and some hail reports Monday afternoon and evening in the south central part of the state. More thunderstorms followed early Tuesday morning bringing heavier rainfall amounts to central and western regions. In most areas rainfall amounts did not significantly disrupt spring fieldwork, and most farmers were back in the fields by the week's end. The rain helped start the alfalfa and pasture growing season. Generally favorable tillage conditions prevailed. Strong southerly winds reduced topsoil moisture, and areas in the north continued to experience dry conditions and show high fire danger ratings as precipitation levels were generally less than average.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Soil moisture 2% very poor, 25% short, 68% adequate and 5% surplus. Corn 91% planted, 83% 2009, 85% avg.; 70% emerged, 60% 2009, 69% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 57% good, 16% excellent. Cotton 12% planted, 0% 2009, 5% avg. Rice 45% planted, 17% 2009, 28% avg.; 9% emerged, 4% 2009, 8% avg. Sorghum 30% planted, 6% 2009, 19% avg. Soybeans 44% planted, 15% 2009, 31% avg.; 10% emerged, 5% 2009, 17% avg. Winter Wheat 95% jointing, 95% 2009, 97% avg.; 16% heading, 75% 2009, 64% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. Hay (harvested-cool)18%, 12% 2009, 11% avg. Watermelons 75% planted, 68% 2009, 65% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 16% fair, 84% good, 0% excellent. Blueberries 1% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 83% good, 7% excellent. Cattle 3% very poor, 11% poor, 26% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Pasture 2% very poor, 13% poor, 33% fair, 39% good, 13% excellent. Last week, significant planting was accomplished for soybeans, rice, and watermelons as producers capitalized on the sunny weather. However, the sunshine has over dried some fields, mainly in the southern counties, leading to reports of too little moisture.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 16% short, 71% adequate, and 12% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 15% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, and 5% excellent. Rainfall averaged 0.13 of an inch during the week across the State. Warm, dry conditions prevailed across most of the State which allowed for nearly a week of good fieldwork and rapid planting progress. Temperatures averaged 7 to 10 degrees above average across the State.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 3.2. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 1% last year; 20% short, 10% last year; 64% adequate, 77% last year; 7% surplus, 12% last year. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 5% last year; 29% short, 25% last year; 59% adequate, 67% last year; 1% surplus, 3% last year. Field tillage work in progress 43% none, 68% last year; 34% just started, 23% last year; 23% well underway, 9% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% last year; 6% poor, 5% last year; 30% fair, 36% last year; 53% good, 48% last year; 10% excellent, 9% last year. Winter wheat spring stages 5% still dormant, 16% last year; 36% greening, 60% last year; 59% greening and growing, 24% last year. Barley 26% planted, 7% last year. Camelina 41% planted, 16% last year. Dry peas 26% planted, 3% last year. Durum wheat 10% planted. Lentils 10% planted. Oats 5% planted, 1% last year. Spring wheat 18% planted, 5% last year. Sugar Beets 18% planted, 11% last year. Montana received adequate moisture during the week ending April 18th. Cooke City received the most weekly accumulated precipitation of 2.71 inches. Highs were mostly in the 60s and 70s, and lows were mostly in the teens and 30s. Superior and Thompson Falls tied for the weekly high temperature of 77 degrees. West Yellowstone had the low temperature at 15 degrees. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 74%, 88% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 71%, 94% last year. Livestock grazing 80% open, 65% last year; 14% difficult, 21% last year; 6% closed, 14% last year. Calving completed 74%, 76% last year. Lambing completed 57%, 64% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 3% very poor, 5% last year; 18% poor, 25% last year; 44% fair, 52% last year; 34% good, 17% last year; 1% excellent, 1% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 89% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 93% adequate, 5% surplus. Both topsoil and subsoil supplies above year ago and average. Winter wheat 9% jointed, 5% 2009, 13% avg. Alfalfa conditions 1% poor, 14% fair, 77% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and Range conditions 1% poor, 15% fair, 75% good, and 9% excellent. Cattle and calves 3% poor, 19% fair, 74% good, 4% excellent. Cows calved 88% complete. Calf losses 3% below average, 86% average, 11% above average. Precipitation along with warmer temperatures covered most of the state. Temperatures averaged 6 degrees above normal across the state. This week's highs ranged from the mid 70's to mid 80's with lows in the upper 20's to low 30's. Precipitation fell later in the week with the South Central district receiving the most moisture while the Panhandle was mostly dry. Soil temperatures increased and ranged from the mid 50's in the west to low 60's in the east. Both topsoil and subsoil moisture supplies are above previous year and average. Corn planting had begun with five days suitable for fieldwork. Other activities included planting of oats and sugar beets, seed preparation, and fertilizer application. Pastures and rangeland continued to green up, with producers beginning to move livestock to those areas.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Warming temperatures dominated the week. Temperatures ranged between zero and six degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded the highest temperature across the State reporting 88 degrees while Reno was second, reporting a high of 81 degrees. Ely and Eureka reported a low temperature of 20 degrees. Elko recorded the most precipitation with 0.19 inches.

Pasture and range conditions are mostly in poor condition. Greening of pasture conditions improved as temperatures warmed. Cattle generally look in good condition. Spring calving is well underway. Sheep lambing is also underway. Main farm and ranch activities include ditch burning, prepping fields for seeding, and equipment maintenance.

NEW ENGLAND: The past week began partly cloudy with average to above average high temperatures ranging from the upper 40s to mid-60s. Temperatures increased during Wednesday and Thursday, ranging from the upper 40s to low 70s. Precipitation and cooler temperatures arrived in New England on Friday and the region remained wet throughout the weekend. Daytime temperatures during this period were cooler than average, ranging from the low 40s to mid-50s. Nighttime temperatures during the week were mostly average, ranging from the mid 20s to the low 40s. Total rainfall for the week ranged from 0.07 to 1.24 inches. The warm weather in late March and early April had fruit trees blossoming several days ahead of normal, raising fears of a potential hard freeze. 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 80% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 65% adequate, 35% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall for the week in most localities. Temperatures were variable across the Garden State. Farmers continued field preparation for spring crops. Other activities during the week included transplanting vegetable crops, top-dressing hay fields, spraying herbicides, and harvesting overwintered crops. Spring vegetable planting progressed for carrots, cabbage, lettuce, and sweet corn with snap beans underway. Asparagus harvesting continued. Peach trees were in petal-fall stage, apple buds were swelling, and blueberry bushes began to bloom.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 32% short, 58% adequate, 6% surplus. Wind damage 25% light, 11% moderate. Freeze damage 3% light, 10% moderate. Alfalfa 4% poor, 37% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. Irrigated winter wheat 24% fair, 57% good, 19% excellent; 47% grazed. Dry winter wheat 1% poor, 56% fair, 43% good; 40% grazed. Total winter wheat 43% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent; 43% grazed. Lettuce 12% fair, 66% good, 22% excellent. Onion 13% fair, 67% good, 20% excellent. Cattle 2% very poor, 16% poor, 36% fair, 44% good, 2% excellent. Sheep 7% very poor, 11% poor, 27% fair, 52% good, 3% excellent. Range and pasture 14% very poor, 19% poor, 35% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent. A few strong thunderstorms developed east of the Central Mountains Tuesday and Wednesday, some with locally heavy rainfall. Another system moved into New Mexico from the great basin Friday with more widespread showers and thunderstorms through Saturday. The temperatures during the week were a little below normal in the eastern plains and near to above in the Western half of the state.

NEW YORK: Temperatures averaged in the mid 40s throughout the state for the week ending April 18. Field preparations began in many areas with 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. Most grape varieties on Long Island were in varying stages of budbreak, one of the earliest budbreaks on record. Warmer weather across the state has apple trees budding early. Rainfall ranged from 0.09 to .80 inches with most areas receiving below normal amounts.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.3. Soil moisture 3% very short, 22% short, 70% adequate and 5% surplus. Limited rainfall allowed farmers to get in fields, therefore conditions have been favorable for corn planting. The state received little to no rain last week. Average temperatures were above normal, ranging from 57 to 64 degrees.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2 this past week. The statewide average starting date for fieldwork was April 18, the same as the previous week's estimate. 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 5% short, 79% adequate, and 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 80% adequate, and 16% surplus. Hay and Forage supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 86% adequate, 6% surplus. Pastures and ranges 46% growing, and 54% still dormant. Grain and Concentrate supplies 4% short, 89% adequate, and 7% surplus. Corn 91% harvested, an advance of 3% from the previous week, neither previous year nor average available. Cow condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 74% good, and 7% excellent. Calving was 74% complete. Calf condition 2% poor, 15% fair, 74% good, 9% excellent. Sheep condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 70% good, and 7% excellent. Lambing was 81% complete. Lamb condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 70% good, and 7% excellent. Shearing was 88% complete. Warm, dry weather in some areas allowed producer to begin planting. Reporters commented that fieldwork was limited in some areas of the state affected by precipitation.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 11% short, 75% adequate, 12% surplus. Apples 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 67% good, 9% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 63% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 19% excellent; 25% jointed, 22% 2009, 20% avg.; 2% headed, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 62% good, 20% excellent. Corn 6% planted, 2% 2009, 5% avg. Oats 59% planted, 41% 2009, 37% avg.; 8% emerged, 15% 2009, 6% avg. Peaches 75% green tip or beyond, 48% 2009, 58% avg.; 45% full bloom, 0% 2009, 15% avg. Apples 78% green tip or beyond, 53% 2009, 59% avg.; 35% full bloom, 0% 2009, 7% avg. Potatoes 26% planted, 12% 2009, 16% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 16% short, 72% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 19% short, 73% adequate, 5% surplus. Wheat jointing 85% this week, 76% last week, 96% last year, 94% average. Rye condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 15% excellent; jointing 94% this week, 90% last week, 90% last year, 87% average; 18% headed this week, n/a last week, 50% last year, 36% average. Oats condition 3% very poor 5% poor, 43% fair, 45% good 4% excellent; jointing 55% this week, 28% last week, 50% last year, 48% average. Corn seedbed prepared 76% this week, 67% last week, 89% last year, 88% average; 36% planted this week, 17% last week, 32% last year, 40% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 48% this week, 30% last week,

44% last year, 42% average. Soybean seedbed prepared 44% this week, 32% last week, 45% last year, 49% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 68% this week, 61% last week, 63% last year, 57% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 70% this week, 57% last week, 73% last year, 69% average. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Pasture and range condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent. Livestock conditions continue to rate mostly in the good to fair range. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $116 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $109 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 8% short, 67% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 18% short, 58% adequate, 24% surplus. Barley 82% planted, 66% 2009, 73% avg.; 56% emerged, 43% 2009, 48% average. Spring wheat 90% planted, 73% 2009, 77% avg.; 55% emerged, 32% 2009, 41% average. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 42% fair, 42% good, 11% excellent. Range, Pasture 1% very poor, 11% poor, 37% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent. Weather. Temperatures were above normal across the State. Precipitation was near normal. High temperatures ranged from 79 degrees in The Dalles, down to 58 degrees in Crescent City, where the temperature never dipped below 40 degrees this week, the highest low temperature in Oregon. Bend, Christmas Valley, Lorella shared the lowest temperature at 19 degrees. All but one of the forty-three stations reported measurable precipitation, although twenty-three had less than half an inch, only ten were ahead of average seasonal precipitation levels. All but fifteen stations had temperatures over 70 degrees. Temperatures fell below freezing for about half the stations, especially at high elevations in South Central Oregon. Field Crops. Warmer weather was good for spring land preparation, planting. Very limited irrigation began with wells providing the irrigation water in the Klamath Basin area. In Central Oregon, recent precipitation has delayed planting of steckling carrots, coriander seed crops. In the Willamette Valley, Septoria was apparent on wheat, stripe rust found in some fields. Many red clover, perennial ryegrass fields were re-seeded in Washington County. Malheur County sugarbeet, onion planting were mostly done. Early Brassica seed crops were blooming. Vegetables. Across the State vegetable producers focused on ground preparation as weather permitted. Green bean, sweet corn planting began. Fruits, Nuts. Temperatures in Hood River dipped into critical ranges for developing fruit flower buds, with wide spread frost protection. Great weather for sweet cherry blossom in Wasco County. Winter damage to buds from a December freeze should ensure a lighter crop than last year's heavy crop. Some cherry blossoms were damaged from recent frost. Hazelnut orchards were spraying for Eastern Filbert Blight, fertilization was applied to tree fruits. Most pears were about done blooming in southern Oregon. Nurseries, Greenhouses. Shipping of greenhouse vegetables, ornamentals as well as nursery trees, shrubs to retailers continued this past week. Livestock, Range, Pasture. Much of the State benefited from rain followed by warm temperatures, giving pasture growth a good start. Livestock were being turned out to spring pastures, rangeland, though many ranchers still needed to supplement feed to give their grasses a chance to develop. Lake County reported good water conditions on desert allotments. Spring calving, lambing continued, with the moms and babies looking to be in good shape.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil moisture 3% very short, 20% short, 68% adequate, 9% surplus. Spring plowing 45% complete, 42% pr. Yr. 45% avg. Corn 7% planted, 1% Pr. Yr., 5% avg. Oats 56% planted, 42% pr. Yr., 44% avg.; 11% emerged, 11% Pr. Yr., 9% avg. Tobacco 90% planted, 48% pr. Yr., 18% avg. Potatoes 5% planted, 2% Pr. Yr., 9% avg. Cherries pink 97%, 19% pr. Yr, 63% avg. Cherries, Full Bloom, 97%, 30% average. Apples in pink, 81%, 17% Pr. Yr, 22% avg. Wheat crop condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 32% fair, 48% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa Stand condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 68% good, 9% excellent. Timothy/Clover Stand condition 1% poor, 22% fair, 69% good, 8% excellent. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 20% poor, 24% fair, 47% good, 5% excellent. Peach condition is 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 36% good, 55% excellent. Primary field activities were fertilizer and manure spreading, topdressing wheat and hayfields, and preparing soils for corn and soybeans planting.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil moisture 5% very short, 40% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 0% poor, 13% fair, 85% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 4% poor, 46% fair, 48% good, 2% excellent. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 57% good, 1% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 2% poor, 53% fair, 44% good, 1% excellent. Hay 0% very poor, 0% poor, 33% fair, 65% good, 2% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 13% fair, 84% good, 3% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 69% good, 13% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 84% good, 4% excellent. Corn 83% planted, 67% 2009, 78% avg.; 61% emerged, 37% 2009, 53% avg. Winter wheat 26% headed, 33% 2009, 41% avg. Oats 100% planted, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 32% headed, 45% 2009, 49% avg. Tobacco transplanted 54%, 36% 2009, 42% avg. Hay grain hay 20%, 4% 2009, 9% avg. Snapbeans, fresh planted 49%, 47% 2009, 57% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 40%, 36% 2009, 54% avg. Watermelons 76% planted, 63% 2009, 68% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 87%, 75% 2009, 78% avg. Cantaloups 70% planted, 54% 2009, 60% avg. South Carolina saw warm conditions and received very little, if any, rain this past week. Many farmers with non-irrigated crops or pastures reported a need for adequate precipitation. The warm daytime temperatures allowed for vegetable and melon planting to pick up, however dry soils hampered some field work. Corn planting continued its progression with 83% of corn reportedly planted. Sixty-one percent of the 2010 corn crop had emerged, advancing ahead of the five year average. Tobacco transplants continued to be set in fields with 54% reportedly transplanted, ahead of the five year average. Cotton had just begun to be planted, however some growers are waiting for soil moisture to improve. Twenty-six percent of winter wheat had headed, remaining behind historical numbers. Thirty-two percent of oats had. Twenty percent of grain hay was harvested. Eighty-seven percent of tomatoes had been planted. Forty percent of cucumbers and 49% of snapbeans had been planted; both falling between the previous year and five year average. Cantaloups and watermelon plantings made substantial gains again this past week with 70% and 76% planted, respectively. Monday morning temperatures rose 40 degrees by late afternoon at Hunts Bridge, 40 to 80, and at Chesnee, 39 to 79. A strong ridge of high pressure moved into the state on Tuesday with clear blue skies and much improved air quality. The Darlington AP recorded a peak barometric pressure value of 30.54 inches of mercury at noon, on Wednesday. Later that afternoon and under cloudy skies, Hartsville AP reported a high temperature of just 59 degrees. A sunny Hardeeville warmed to 81 degrees. Loris and the Marlboro County AP cooled to 41 degrees Thursday morning. There was no relief to the extended

period of drying top soils on either Friday or Saturday as temperatures climbed into the middle and upper 80's. A frontal boundary slid southeastward Saturday afternoon with west winds gusting from 25 to 30 mph. Radar indicated a few isolated showers in its passing but amounts were either un-measurable or missed the gages. Noticeably cooler air was observed on Sunday by at least a ten-degree fall in minimum and maximum temperatures. The state average temperature for the seven day period was two degrees above normal.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 75% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 1% short, 71% adequate, 27% surplus. Winter wheat breaking dormancy 95%, 73% 2009, 90% avg. Barley seeded 14%, 1% 2009, 17% avg.; 1% emerged, 0% 2009, 2% avg. Spring wheat 4% emerged, 1% 2009, 8% avg. Feed supplies 1% very short, 9% short, 84% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 1% short, 74% adequate, 23% surplus. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent. Cattle condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 77% good, 11% excellent. Calf deaths 9% below average, 85% average, 6% above average. Cattle moved to pasture 14% complete. Calving 67% complete. Sheep condition 1% poor, 6% fair, 70% good, 23% excellent. Lambing 80% complete. Sheep & lamb deaths 5% below average, 90% average, 5% above average. Producers made good headway as weather was conducive to small grain seeding. However, there are still areas of the state dealing with flooded or damaged roads causing problems accessing fields and transporting feed supplies. Farm activities focused on spring fieldwork, calving, lambing and tending to livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 27% short, 64% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% short, 72% adequate, and 9% surplus. Apples 95% budding, 95% 2009, 93% avg.; 67% blooming, 62% 2009, 67% average. Winter Wheat 71% jointed, 71% 2009, 84% avg.; 97% top dressed, 95% 2009, 96% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 57% good, 20% excellent. Pastures 8% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, 9% excellent. A high pressure system delivered above average temperatures and almost no precipitation across the state last week, giving farmers ample opportunities to prepare fields or plant corn. Corn acreage planted surged ahead of the five-year average. The lack of rain and wind last week also allowed farmers to apply fertilizer and burndown herbicides to crop fields and pastures. In some areas, concerns of low topsoil moisture by the end of the week led some producers to cease crop planting, but most areas of the state still retain adequate soil moisture. Warm weather has spurred pasture and wheat growth. Although temperatures began to drop Friday evening, there was no damaging frost. The apple, peach, and strawberry crops all appear to be in good shape thus far. Temperatures across the state averaged between 6 to 7 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged below normal, with no rain whatsoever recorded in most places.

TEXAS: Topsoil moisture was mostly adequate across the state. Statewide wheat and oat conditions were fair to good.. Range and Pasture condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Statewide, Texas received approximately 0.36 to 3.4 inches of rainfall in some areas of state. In the Southern Low Plains wheat looked excellent with good yield prospect. In South Central Texas corn has progressed well. In the Costal Bend dry and warm weather are needed to insure the success of the sorghum crop. Producers can finish planting cotton in South Central Texas without additional irrigation because of the light rain received this week. In the Blacklands livestock pastures are greening up with Bermuda and winter annuals starting to grow well.

UTAH: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 2% very short 22% short, 75% adequate, and 1% surplus. The State of Utah experienced snow storms and mild spring weather over the past week. Soil moisture content saw a decline from the previous week. Box Elder and Cache Counties reported that a storm at the first of the week slowed field work. Farmers have been busy planting spring grains, and were gearing up to start planting corn. Most of the alfalfa in the Bear River Valley has come out of dormancy and some producers have been harrowing fields as a method to control some of the weeds. Dry land producers will start to plant their safflower crop this week. A storm is expected on Tuesday and area producers are looking for some much needed moisture in Box Elder County. A major concern this year is the rising prices on fertilizer and farm diesel. Weber County reported that pastures are improving rapidly with the warming weather. Millard County reported that spring planting is well underway. Sevier County farmers have begun to irrigate. Fruit and alfalfa crops remain two weeks behind average. Utah County crop planting is well under way. Fruit producers are optimistic about this year's crop. Some fruit trees are starting to bloom. Water conditions are mproving. Duchesne County producers have been able to plant some grain; they are concerned about soil moisture. Summit County temperatures have begun to increase. Farmers are spraying alfalfa fields for weeds. A few fields are starting to dry out enough for limited spring tillage. Box Elder reported that the calving season is nearing completion. Livestock producers are now in the process of branding, vaccinating, and doctoring calves. Some producers will be able to turn cattle out onto BLM allotments on May 1st. Sheep producers are finished shearing and are just beginning to lamb range herds. The price of wool has strengthened and sheep producers are arranging to market wool. Fat lambs continue to be the main source of income for Box Elder County sheep producers. Cache County The weather this week has been near ideal for cattle and sheep. Dairy producers continue to struggle, as milk prices have not increased as much as earlier anticipated. Utah County Livestock conditions are good at this time, with calving and Lambing on the farm winding up. Range sheep herds will start lambing very soon. Carbon County reported that Calving season is winding down, and lambing season is in full swing. Duchesne County reported that grass is starting to grow and producers have started to move livestock to spring pastures, reducing the amount of feeding necessary. Producers are concerned about low soil moisture. Summit County reported that calving, lambing, and shearing are still underway. Some producers have reported calves halving scours.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 20% short, 75% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 83% adequate, 10% surplus. Pasture 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, 10% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent. Other Hay, 1% poor, 32% fair, 55% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 1% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 24% excellent. Corn 35% planted, 14% 2009; 27% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 1% very poor, 5% poor, 35% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent; 2% planted; 2% 2009; 3% 5-yr avg. Barley 1% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, 4% excellent. Tobacco Greenhouse 2% fair, 85% good, 13% excellent. Tobacco Plantbeds 82% fair, 10% good, 8% excellent. All Cotton 4%

planted, 3% 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 85% planted, 89% 2009; 93% 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 100% good. Apples 48% fair, 42% good, 10% excellent. Peaches 27% fair, 63% good, 10% excellent. Grapes 5% fair, 65% good, 30% excellent. Oats 33% fair, 67% good. Warm weather and clear days throughout the week prompted a flurry of field work. Farmers were harvesting rye for silage, spreading poultry litter on crops, pumping out manure pits and spraying down winter cover crops. Topsoil continued to dry mostly due to windy conditions. Corn continued to be planted and field preparation for soybeans is underway. Small grains are looking good although they are about three weeks later in the maturity stage. Vegetable farmers are preparing to transplant tomatoes, peppers and other summer crops. Disease pressure on many crops has been low to this point; however, a few cereal leaf beetles have been reported in the wheat crop.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture conditions 10% short, 72% adequate and 18% surplus. Warmer, dry days returned, allowing farmers to press ahead with seeding. Reports were mixed regarding freeze damage due to lack of snow. Whitman County reported some, but Walla Walla reports nothing significant. Fall wheat was hitting the nitrogen and spring grains were emerging. Spraying had been slowed by the wind and chill. In Grant County, fresh pea, sweet corn and potato planting continued. On the west side, Christmas tree growers were finishing up fertilizer applications and applying pre-emergent herbicides. Cut-flower tulip fields were now in full bloom. In the Yakima Valley, pears and apples in the lower Yakima Valley were in various stages of bloom and petal fall. The first cover sprays targeting codling moth and powdery mildew were being applied in orchards at petal fall. In the upper Yakima Valley, cherries were in bloom and apples were in pink bud stage to early bloom. Range and pasture conditions 4% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 57% good and 1% excellent. Range and pasture growth had been slowed by the cold, but was starting to take off again as warmer weather took over. Hay continued to be in good supply. In Pacific County, limited oyster and clam harvest operations were underway, with early oyster seeding preparations continuing. Larval setting problems have not been a problem yet.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 25% short and 75% adequate compared with 3% very short, 6% short, 74% adequate and 17% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting was 56%, 54% in 2009, 49% 5-year avg. Hay and roughage supplies were 19% short and 81% adequate compared with 2% very short, 17% short, 79% adequate and 2% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 10% short and 90% adequate compared to 2% very short, 7% short and 91% adequate last year. Corn 6% planted, 7% in 2009 and 6% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions 8% fair, 84% good, 8% excellent; 2% headed, comparison data not avail. Oats 49% planted, 50% in 2009, 35% 5-year avg.; 3% emerged, 15% in 2009, 10% 5-year avg. Hay was reported 7% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 6% excellent. Apple conditions 20% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Peaches were 18% fair, 72% good and 10% excellent. Cattle and calves were 3% poor, 25% fair, 70% good and 2% excellent. Calving was 91% complete compared to 89% last year. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 27% fair, 70% good and 2% excellent. Lambing was 90% complete compared to 92% last year. Farming activities included vaccinating livestock and turning them out on pasture, shearing sheep, preparing fields, planting spring crops, fencing, and gardening.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 23% short, 70% adequate, and 5% surplus. Temperatures were 10 to 11 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 65 to 70 degrees across the state. Lows averaged from 40 to 44 degrees for the week. Precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches in La Crosse to 0.80 inches in Eau Claire. Corn 3% planted. Oats 62% planted, 18% emerged., and Spring tillage 39% complete. For this time of year, oats planted and oats emerged are far above the 5-year averages (21 and 0 percent,respectively) and the 10-year averages (24 and 1 percent, respectively). Warmer temperatures continued to aid growth of alfalfa and winter wheat and allowed oats planting and spring tillage to continue in earnest. Many reporters stated that maple syrup production was poor this season. Potato planting continues.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 19% short, 78% adequate, 2% surplus. Barley progress 58% planted, 9% emerged. Oats progress 38% planted, 5% emerged. Spring wheat progress 25% planted, 3% emerged. Corn progress 1% planted. Sugar beet progress 20% planted. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 22 fair, 76% good, 1% excellent.Spring calves born 71%.Farm flock ewes lambed 71%.Farm flock sheep shorn 70%.Range flock ewes lambed 36%.Range flock sheep shorn 58%.Calf losses 28% light, 70% normal, 2% heavy. Lamb losses 19% light, 81% normal. Range and pasture condition 3% very poor, 17% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, 2% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 13% short, 86% adequate, 1% surplus. The weather allowed for ample spring planting and fieldwork this week. Livestock are fairing well with lambing and calving well underway. Pastures and range grasses continue to green up but moisture will be the key in that continuing, as mountain snowpack remains low for this time of year throughout much of the state. Activities calving and lambing; shearing of sheep, spring field work.

International Weather and Crop Summary

April 11 - 17, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Locally heavy rain in southern Europe hampered summer crop planting but benefited vegetative to reproductive winter grains.

FSU-WESTERN: Showers provided soil moisture for winter wheat and barley, but were not heavy enough to cause widespread fieldwork delays.

FSU-EASTERN: Rain and snow delayed fieldwork but maintained abundant soil moisture for upcoming spring grains planting and establishment.

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

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Locally heavy rain stabilized prospects for filling winter grains.

SOUTH ASIA: Hot weather aided drydown of winter wheat but caused unfavorable harvest conditions.

EAST ASIA: A cold front brought beneficial showers and cooler weather to growing areas in China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers continued to be confined to southern portions of the region, although rainfall was increasing in the southern Philippines.

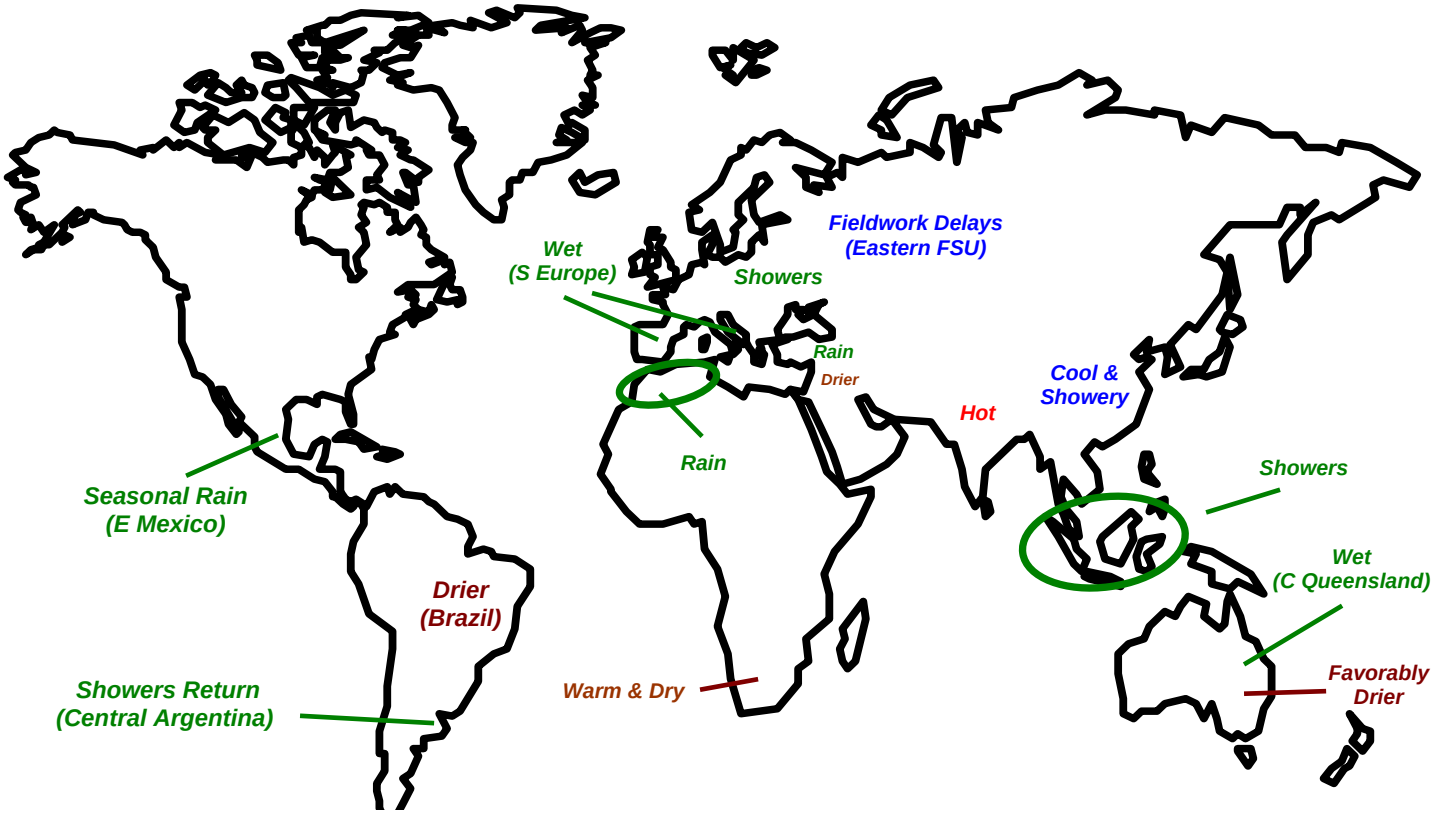
AUSTRALIA: Wet weather stalled summer crop harvesting in central Queensland, while dry weather farther south aided cotton and sorghum maturation and harvesting.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, dry weather benefited maturing summer crops.

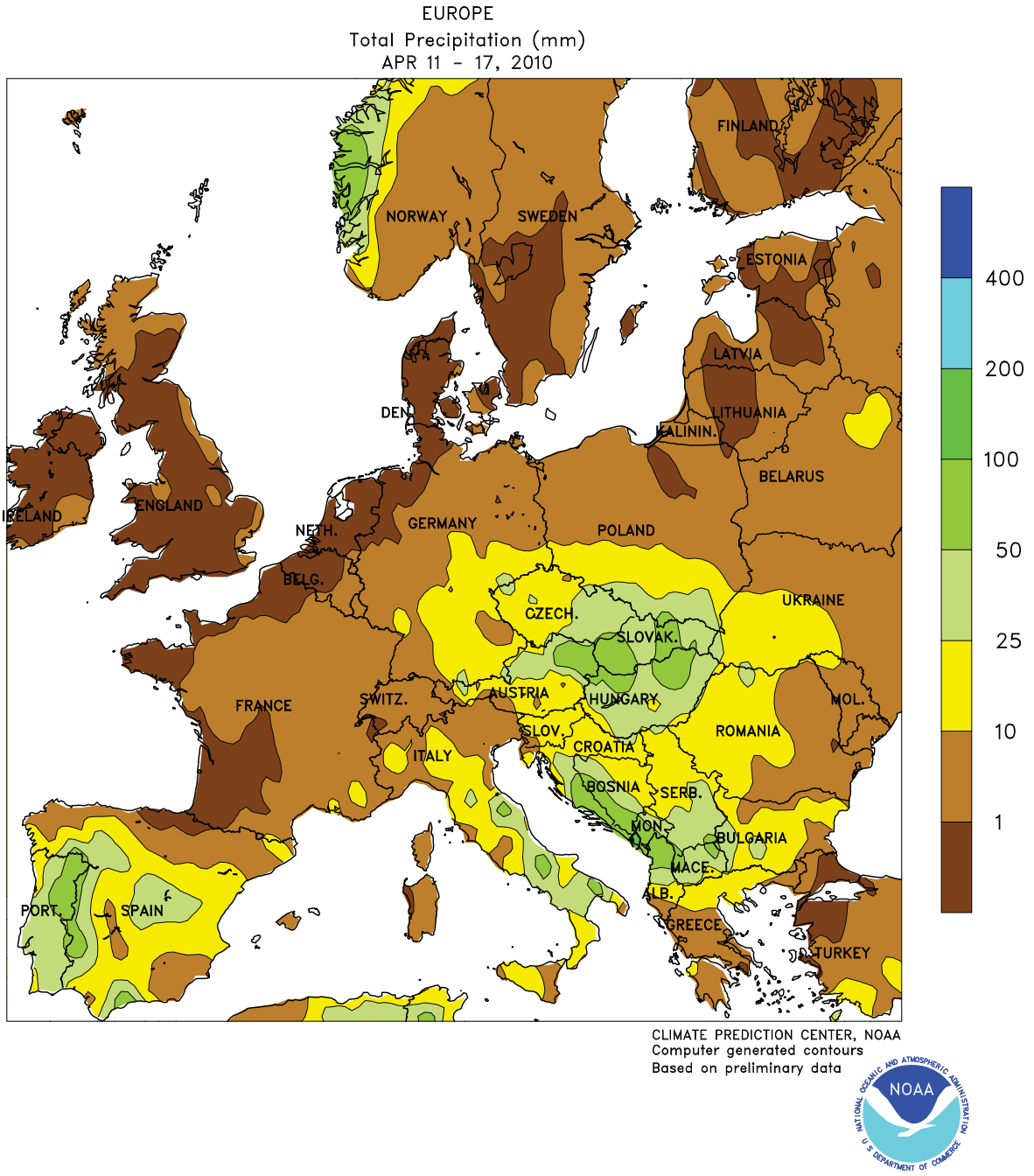
ARGENTINA: Heavy rain returned to central Argentina, slowing harvesting of summer grains and oilseeds.

BRAZIL: Warmth and dryness fostered rapid maturation of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton.

MEXICO: Rain intensified along the Gulf Coast, boosting irrigation reserves and benefiting rain-fed winter sorghum.

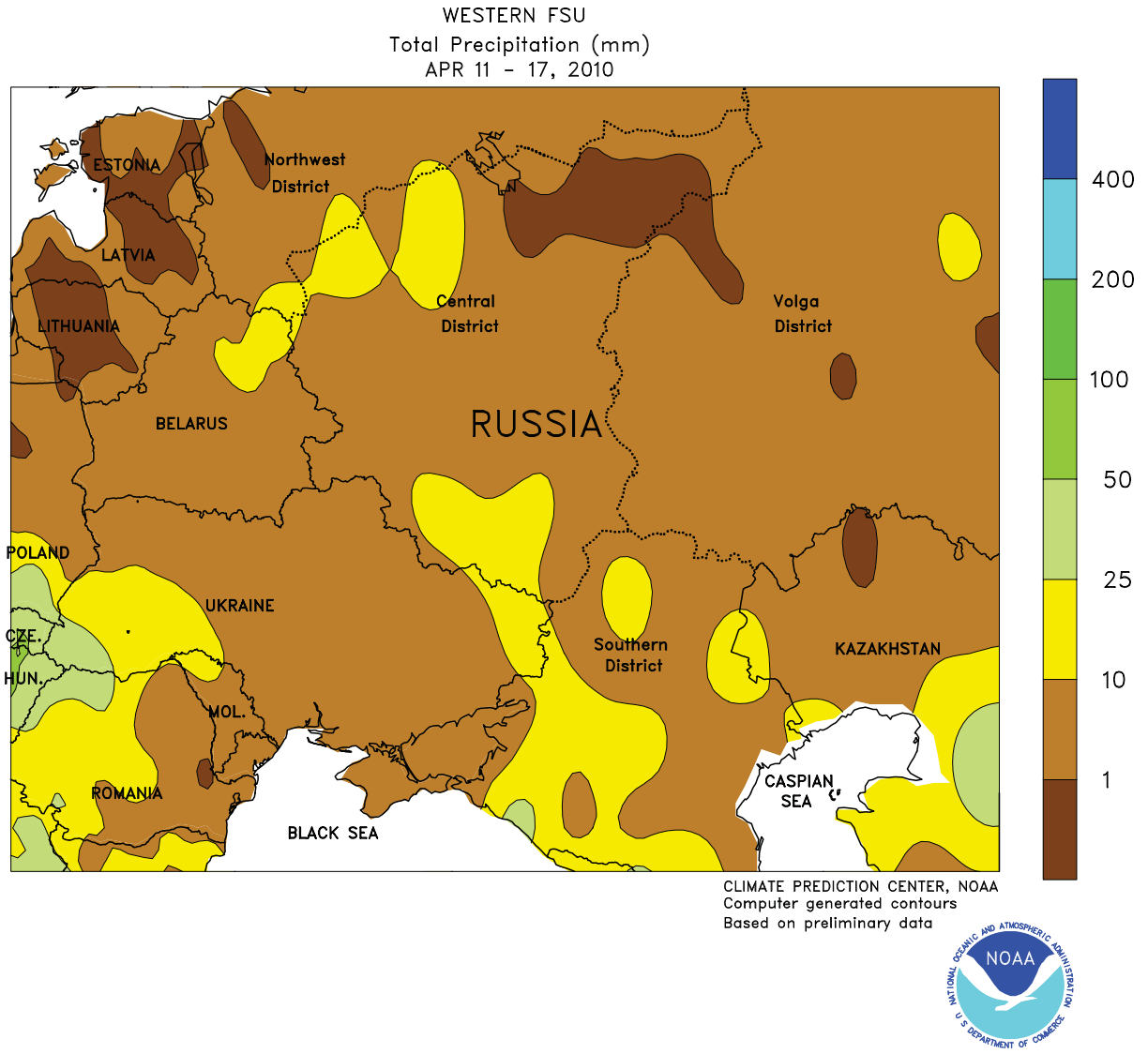


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



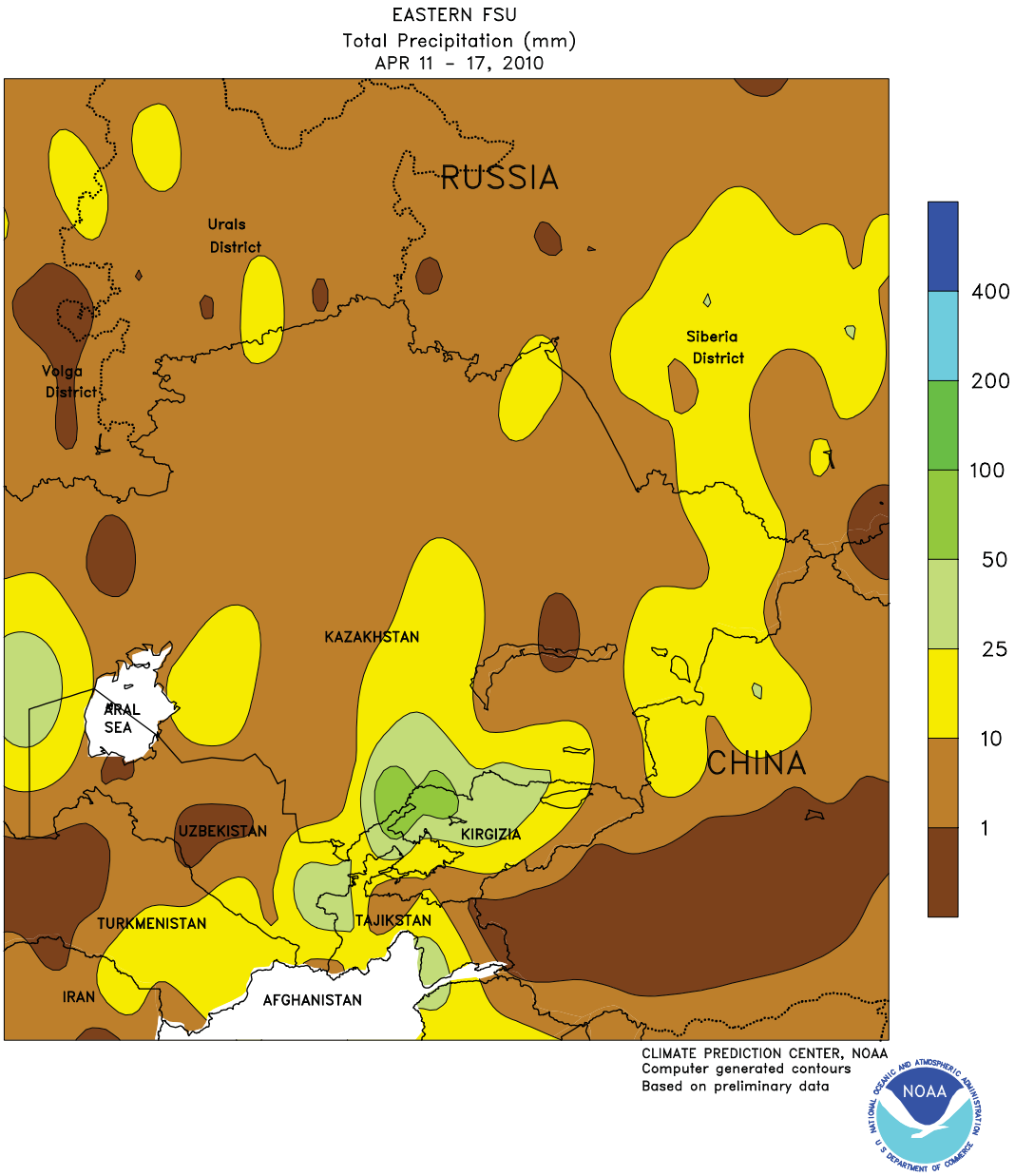
EUROPE

Wet weather over southern crop areas contrasted with drier conditions over northern portions of the continent. A slow-moving storm produced 10 to 60 mm of rain from Italy and southern Germany eastward into southern Poland and the Balkans, hampering summer crop planting but maintaining favorable soil moisture for jointing to reproductive winter wheat. In Spain, an Atlantic storm generated 10 to 50 mm of rain, providing an additional boost to reservoirs and irrigation reserves for the upcoming dry season. Prospects for Spain's winter wheat remained excellent, and are vastly improved over last year's drought-afflicted crop. Meanwhile, dry, sunny weather over France and the rest of northern Europe promoted winter crop development and maintained a rapid pace of fieldwork. Soil moisture has declined in recent weeks over Poland and northern portions of Germany, but remained adequate to abundant elsewhere. Temperatures averaged within 1 to 2 degrees C of normal, with no untimely heat or hard freezes reported over the past week.



WESTERN FSU

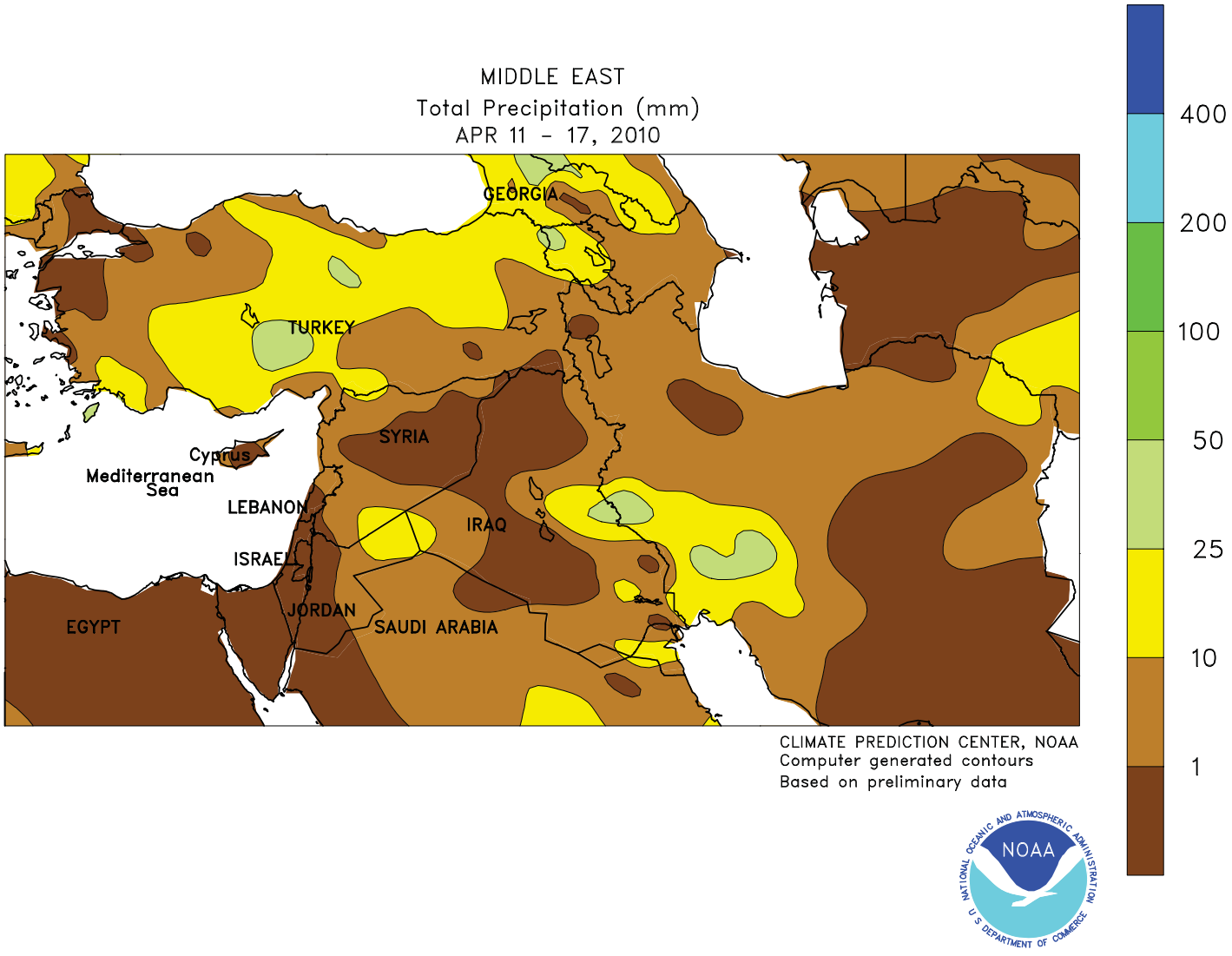
Dry weather gave way to late-week showers, providing favorable conditions for vegetative winter grains. High pressure dominated the region's weather for the first half of the week, with sunny skies and near-normal temperatures promoting winter crop development and maintaining a rapid pace of fieldwork. By week's end, an upper-air disturbance triggered widespread, generally light showers (2-12 mm) over much of the region, providing topsoil moisture for winter wheat and barley. Temperatures 1 to 4 degrees C above normal accelerated winter crop development, although near-normal temperatures were reported in southern portions of Ukraine and the Southern District.



EASTERN FSU

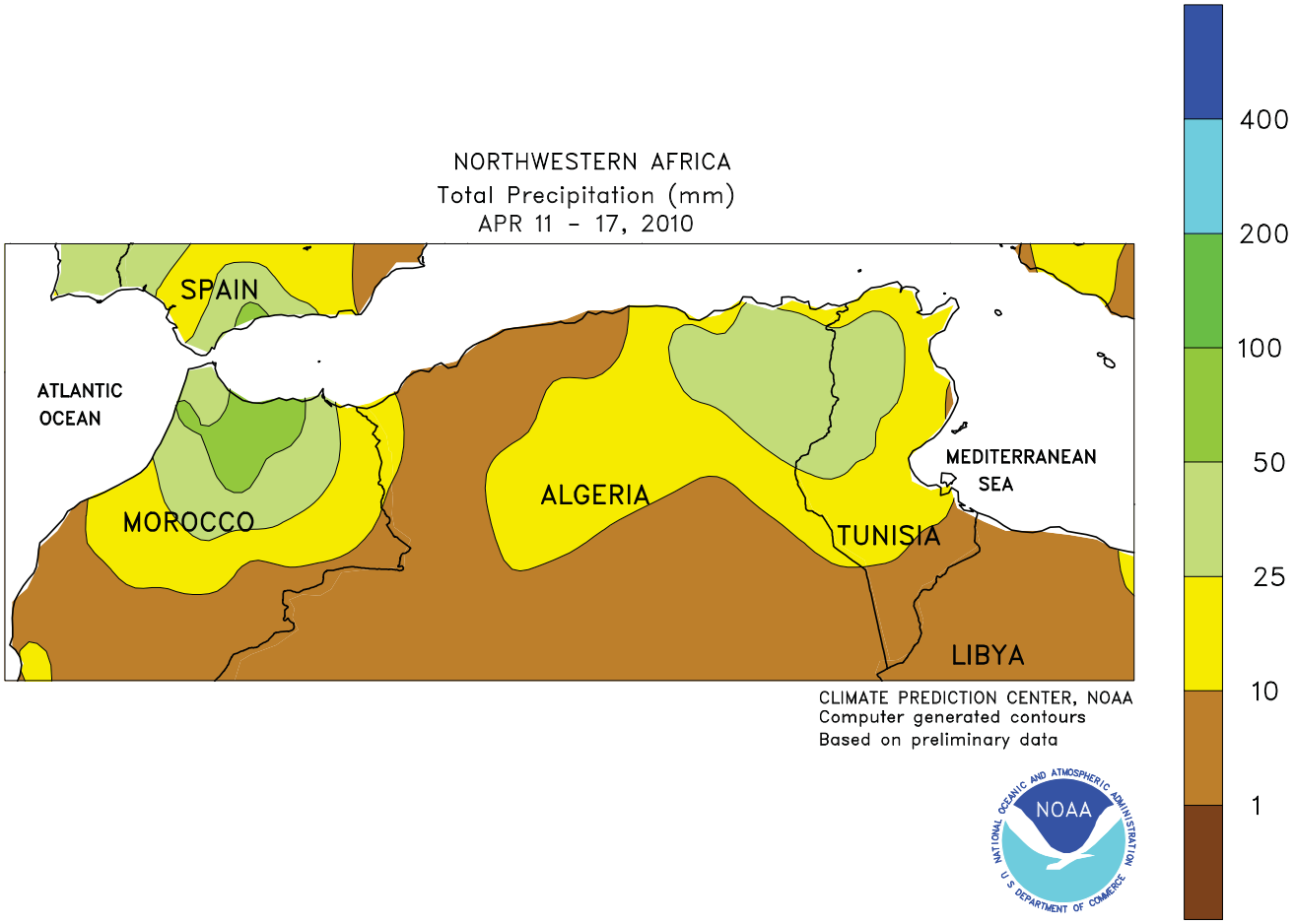
Wet weather delayed fieldwork but maintained abundant soil moisture for upcoming summer crop planting and establishment. An area of moderate to heavy rain (10-68 mm) in southern portions of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan provided moisture for cotton planting and establishment but may have caused local flooding. Farther north, rain and snow (5-25 mm liquid equivalent) hampered early spring fieldwork in eastern Kazakhstan and Russia's Siberia District. Snow depths still range from 2 to 25 cm in the Siberia District's eastern- and northern-most spring grain areas, which contributed to temperatures averaging up to 5 degrees C below normal in these locales. Farther west, generally light showers (less than 10 mm) were reported across the remainder of northern Kazakhstan and southern Russia, although soil moisture remained adequate to abundant for spring grain planting. Most of the region's primary spring wheat areas were now free of snow cover, which should allow fieldwork to accelerate over the upcoming weeks.

Note: the new FSU-Eastern region was developed to consolidate the northern spring wheat areas (Newlands) and the southern cotton areas (South-Central FSU) onto one map. The Eastern FSU maps will replace the Newlands and South-Central FSU maps going forward in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*.



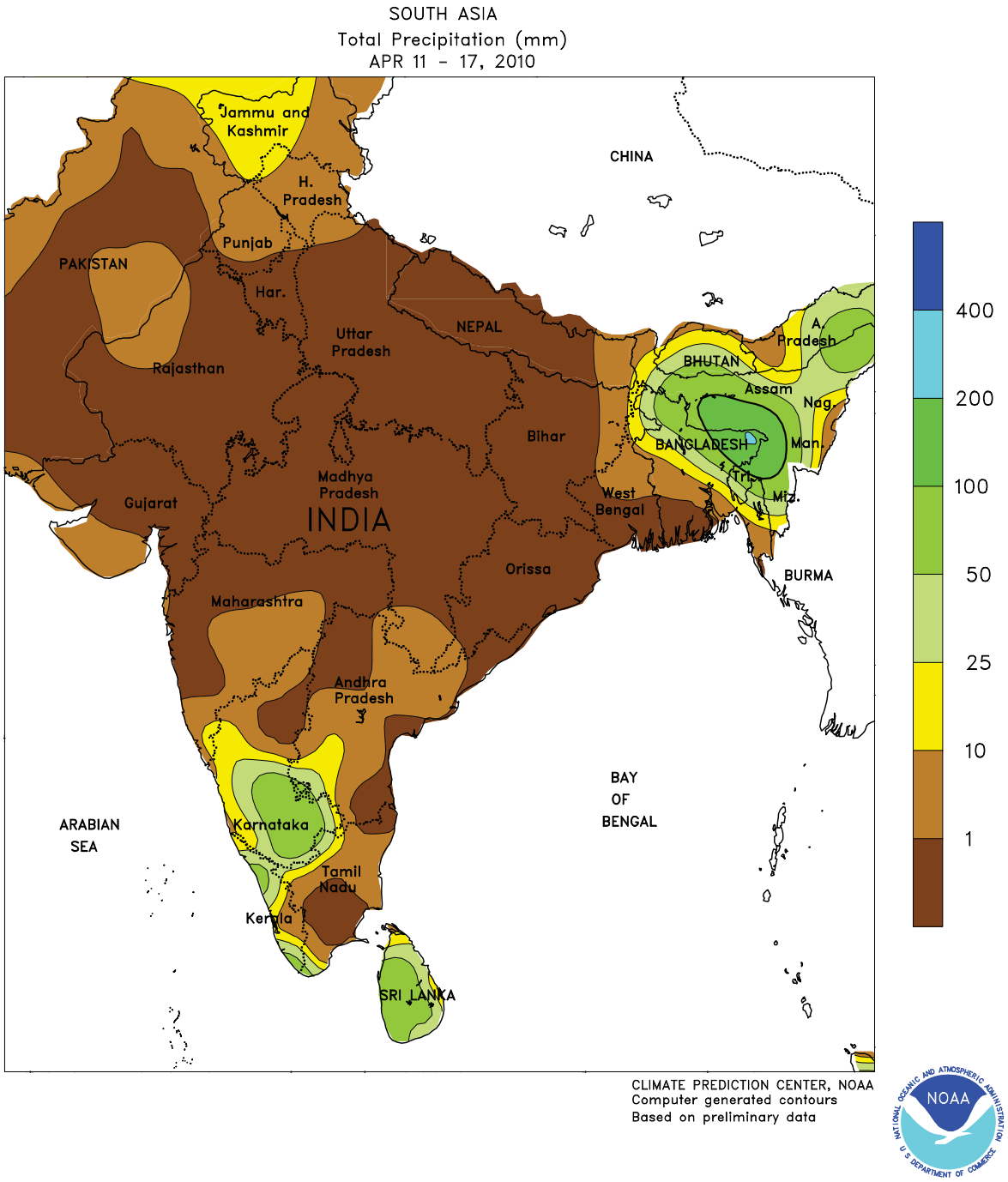
MIDDLE EAST

Showers continued over northern growing areas, while dry conditions prevailed in central portions of the region. Early in the week, a Mediterranean storm produced showers and thunderstorms (5-40 mm) in Turkey and northern Syria, providing additional soil moisture for jointing to filling winter wheat and barley. Despite the center of low pressure passing over eastern Syria and central Iraq, little if any rain accompanied the system as it tracked over these areas, as desert air was entrained into the system. Consequently, dry, windy conditions (along with blowing dust) were unfavorable for filling winter grains in eastern Syria and northern Iraq. As the storm moved east, moisture from the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf began to feed into the system, leading to showers and thunderstorms (3-35 mm) in western and northern Iran. Iranian winter grain prospects remained favorable, with satellite-derived vegetation health indices markedly improved over last year in the country's primary, rain-fed crop areas. Temperatures averaged within 1 to 2 degrees C of normal, with no damaging freezes or excessive heat reported.



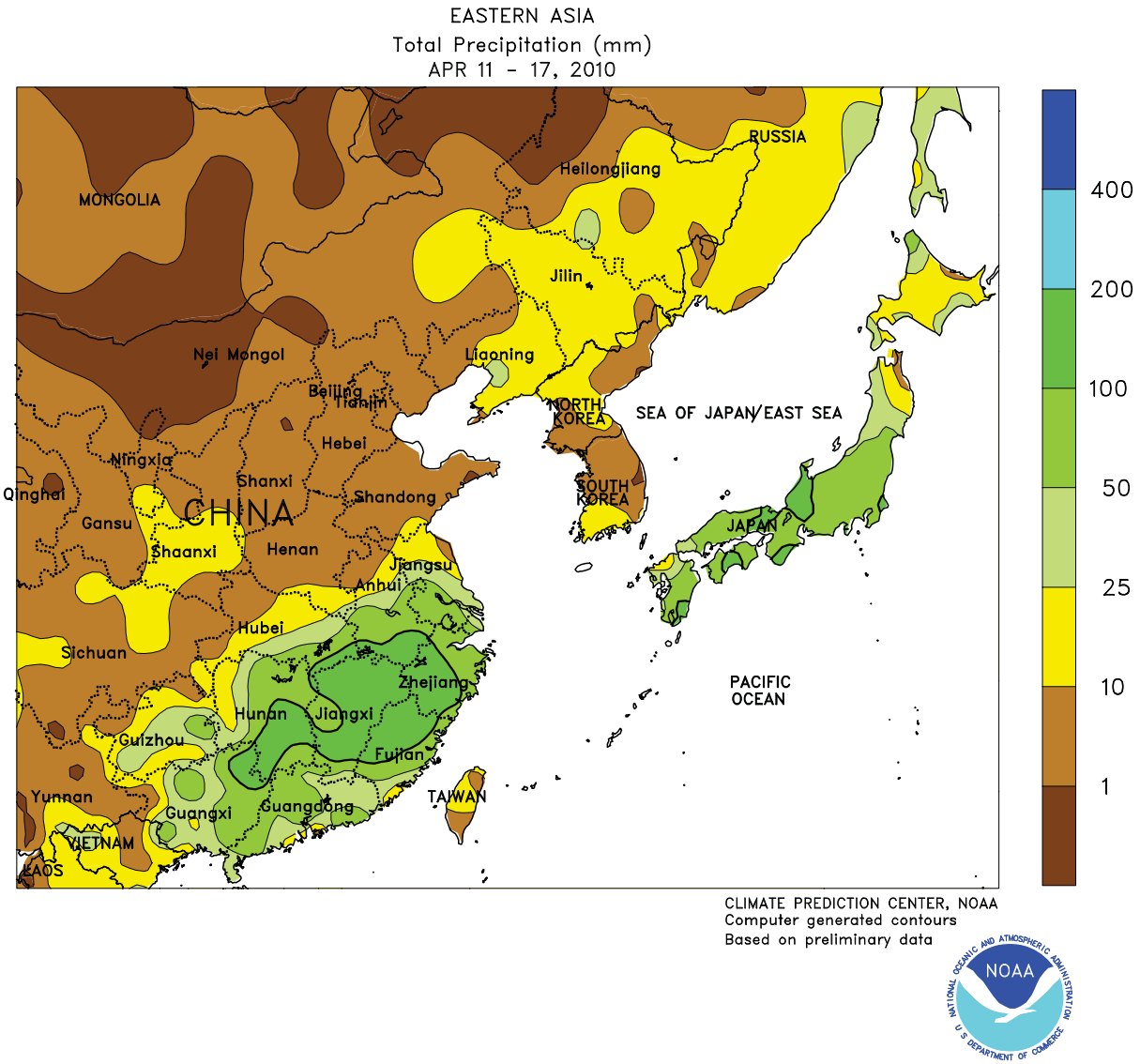
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

An Atlantic storm generated locally heavy showers over much of the region, providing a late boost to filling winter grains. The rain (10-55 mm) was timely given the recent, month-long dry spell, which had raised concerns over potentially declining yield prospects. Despite the widespread rainfall, dry conditions (less than 5 mm) continued in north-central Algeria; nevertheless, an extended period of heavy rain in early March boosted subsoil moisture reserves and helped mitigate the impacts of the recent dry spell. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal, with daytime highs (20-27 degrees C) generally ideal for filling to maturing winter crops.



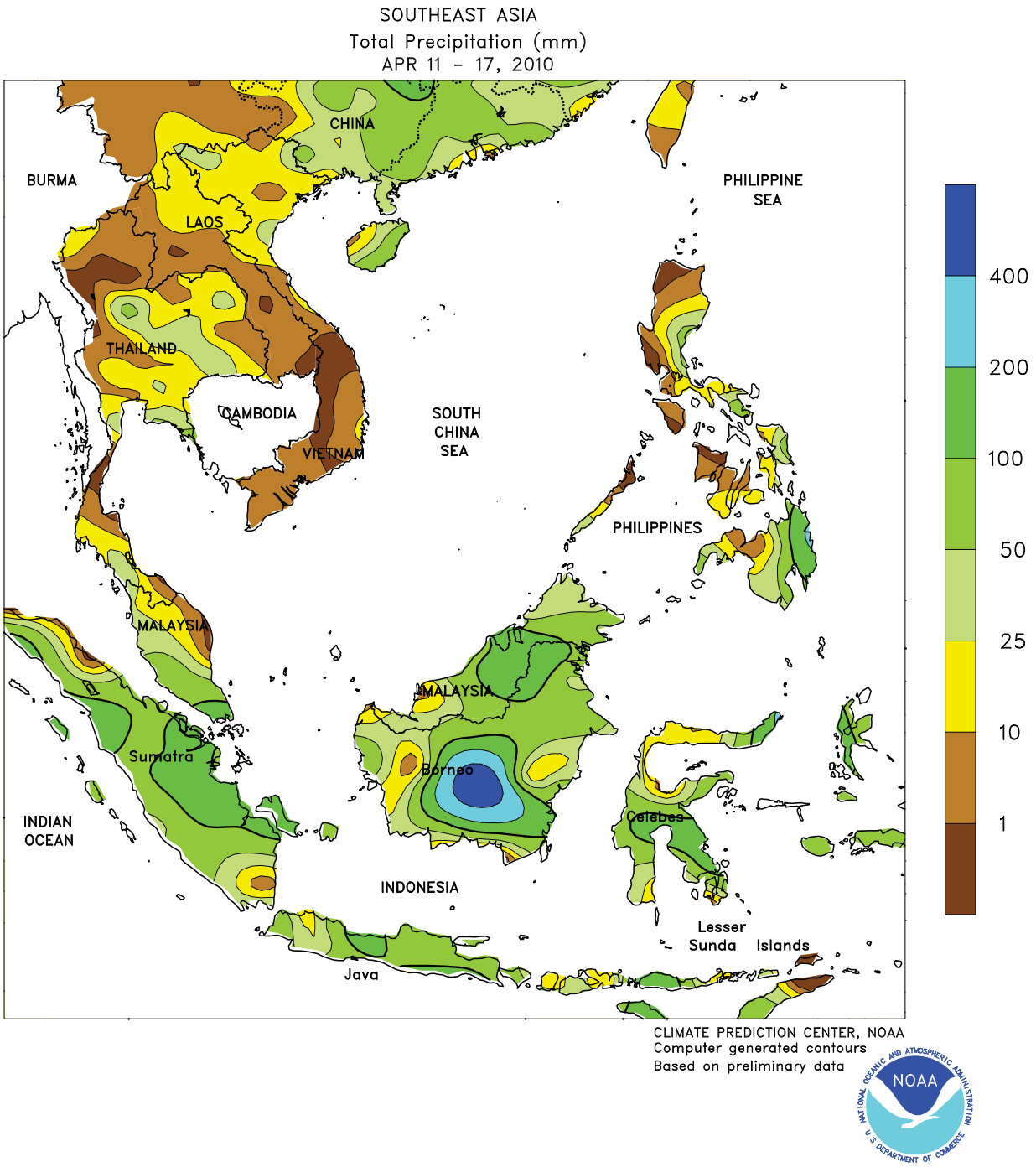
SOUTH ASIA

Wheat harvesting continued across northern India under oppressive heat. Temperatures 3 to over 5 degrees C above normal continued in northern India as maximum temperatures surpassed 40 degrees C from central Pakistan southward to parts of southern India. In fact, weekly average temperatures were above 30 degrees C across most of India. The heat aided drydown of wheat but made for unfavorable fieldwork conditions.



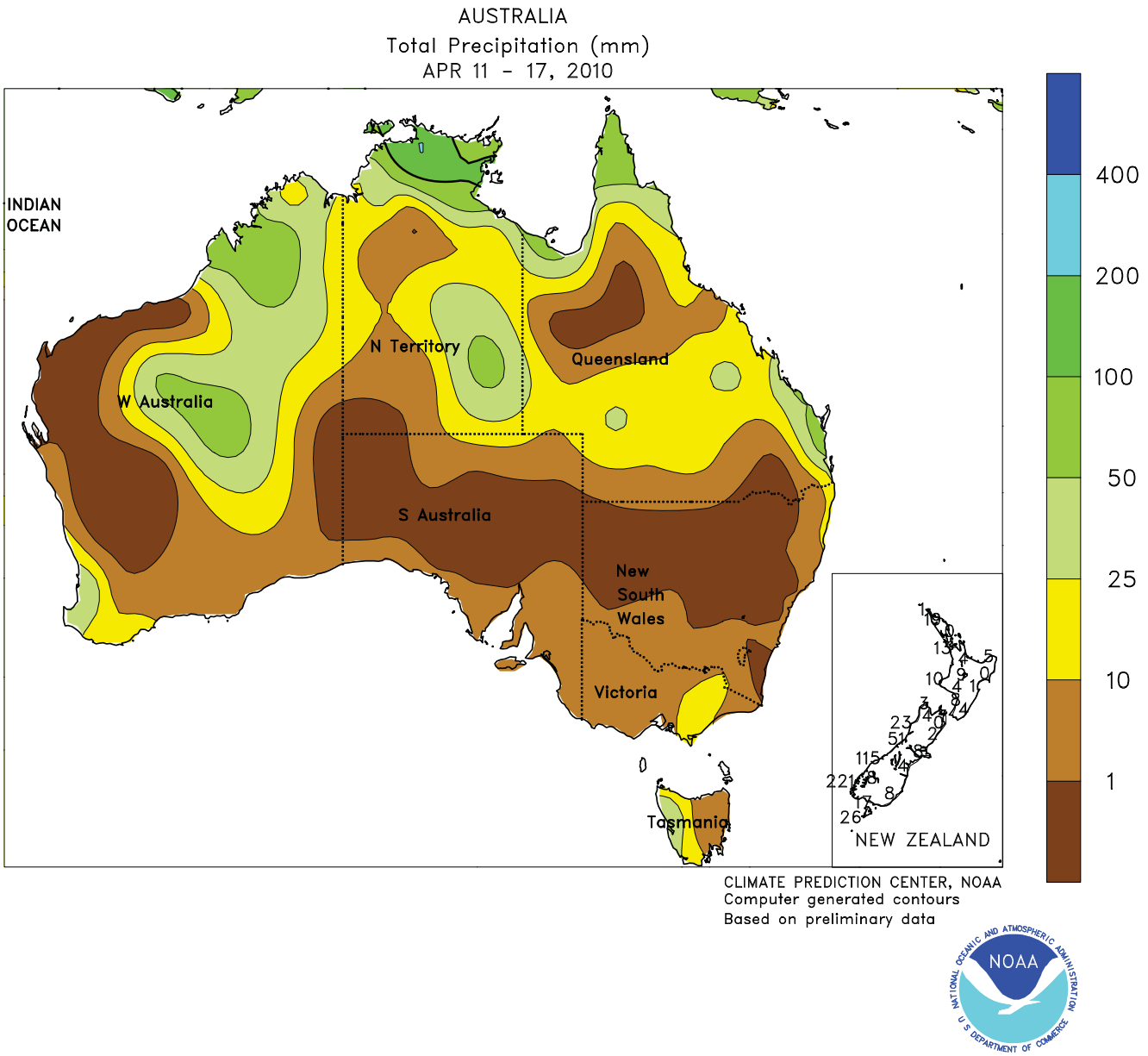
EASTERN ASIA

A cold-snap occurred across the eastern half of China as a cold front pushed southward early in the week. As the front encountered warm, moist air from the South China Sea, copious rainfall (50-200 mm) was produced throughout the southeast. Since January 1, southeastern China has received over 600 mm of rainfall (100 mm above the long-term average), favoring early double-crop rice, but providing unfavorably wet conditions for reproductive rapeseed. Farther north, light rainfall (less than 10 mm) maintained favorable topsoil moisture for winter wheat, which was developing 2 weeks behind the long-term average. After the passage of the front, temperatures dropped dramatically, with weekly average temperatures 7 degrees C below normal. In actuality, however, the cool weather was ideal for both winter wheat and rapeseed, favoring the overall health of the crop. Meanwhile in southwestern China, 25 to 50 mm of rain eased long-term dryness across Guizhou and Guangxi, while dry weather continued in Yunnan.



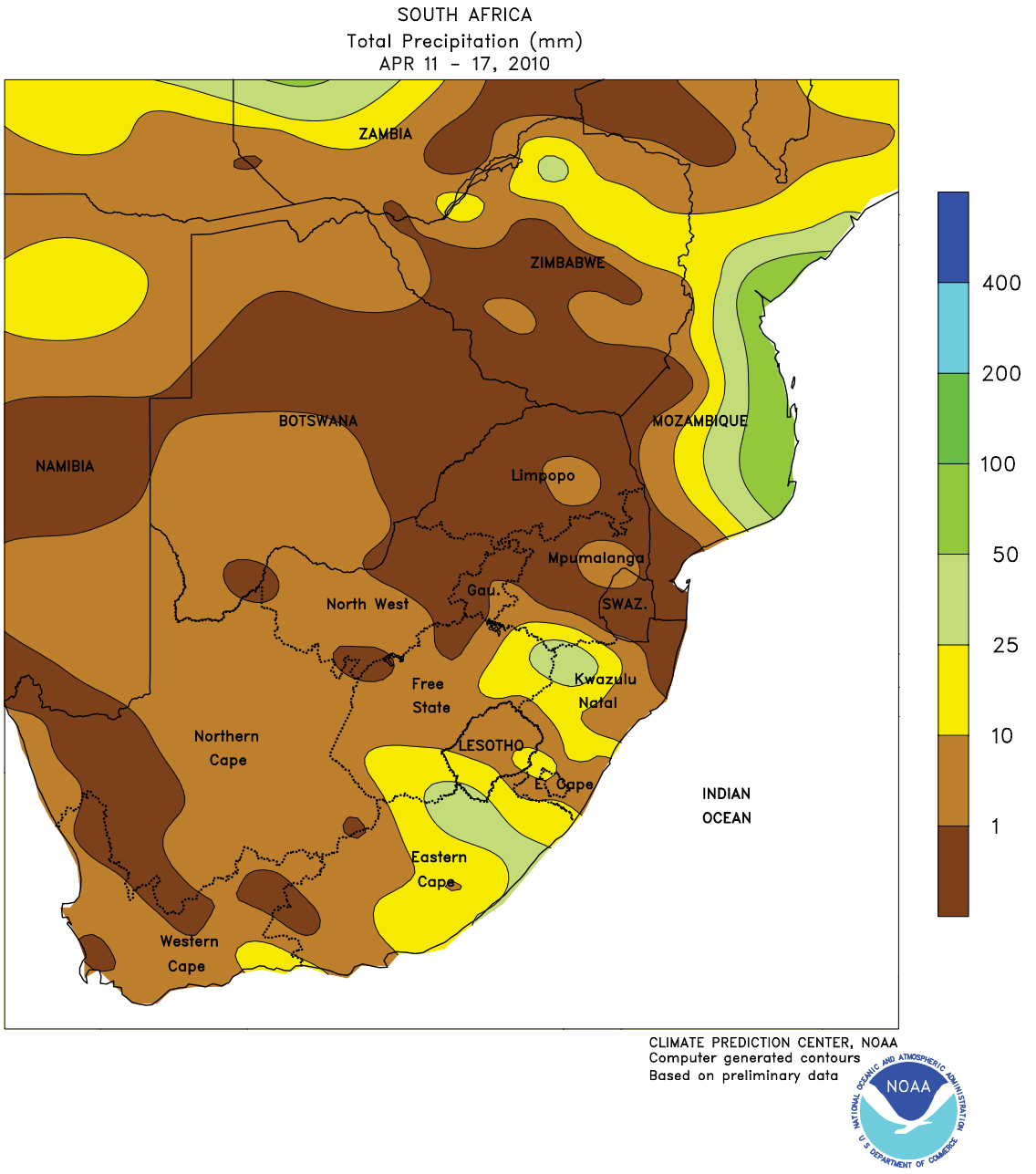
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Above-normal rainfall continued across Indonesia, while growers farther north awaited the onset of the rainy season. Heavy showers (50-200 mm) slowed harvest activities of primarily coffee and oil palm in Indonesia, with similar amounts of rainfall easing short-term dryness in Malaysia. Lingering dryness persisted in the Philippines, although showers were on the increase especially in the south where 25 to 100 mm of rainfall occurred. In Thailand, pre-monsoon rain (10- 25 mm) prevailed, increasing topsoil moisture and helping to prepare soils for next month's planting. Meanwhile, 10 to 25 mm of rainfall in northern Vietnam benefited winter-spring rice with seasonably dry conditions favoring fieldwork in the south.



AUSTRALIA

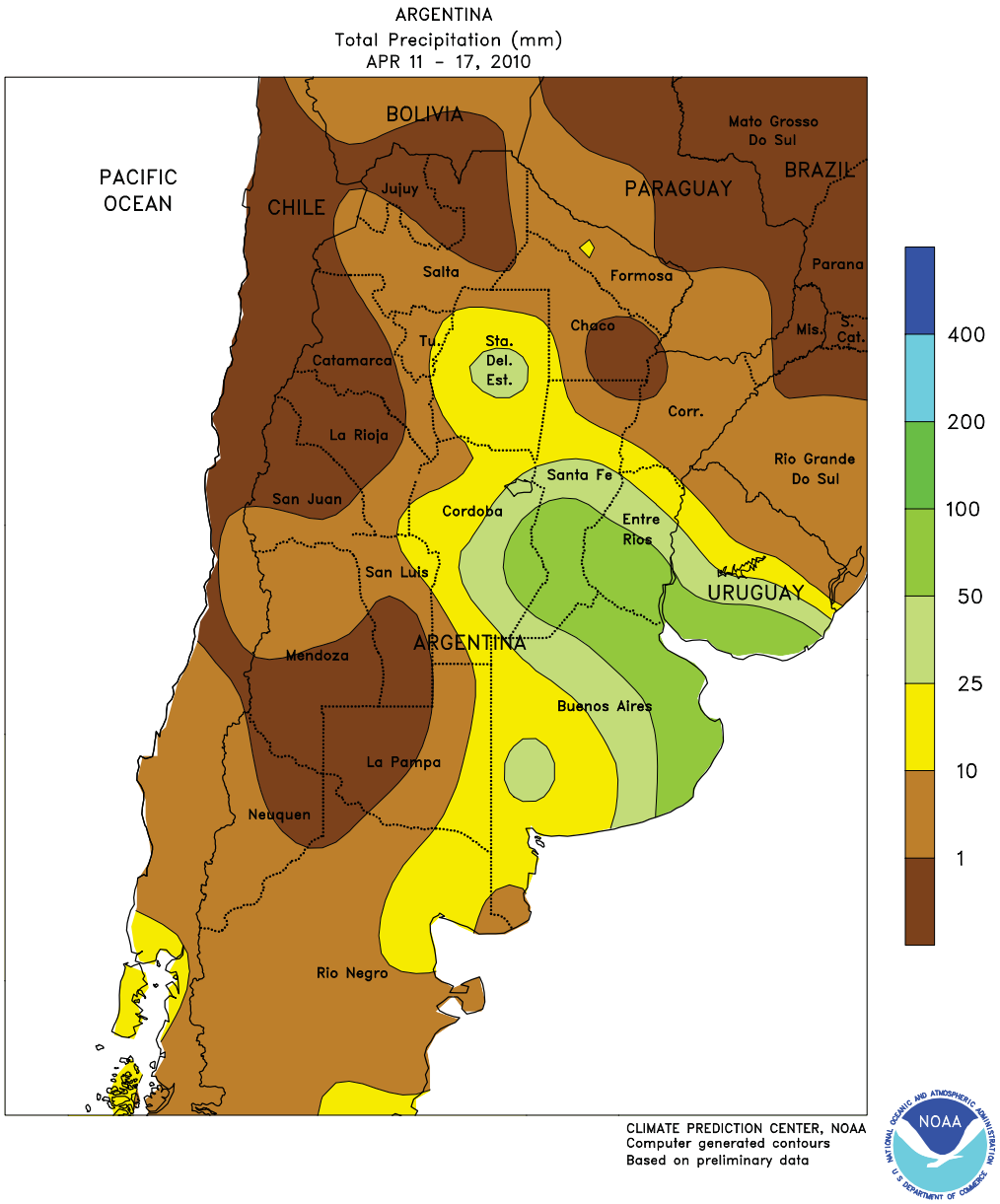
Wet weather (10-50 mm or more) stalled summer crop harvesting in central Queensland but maintained abundant topsoil moisture in advance of winter wheat planting. In contrast, generally dry weather in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales aided cotton and sorghum maturation and harvesting. Despite the dryness, moisture supplies remained abundant for upcoming winter wheat planting, which typically begins in May. Elsewhere in Australia, scattered, generally light showers moistened topsoils in southeastern and Western Australia. Temperatures were generally seasonable across the Australian wheat belt, averaging within 1 degree C of normal.



SOUTH AFRICA

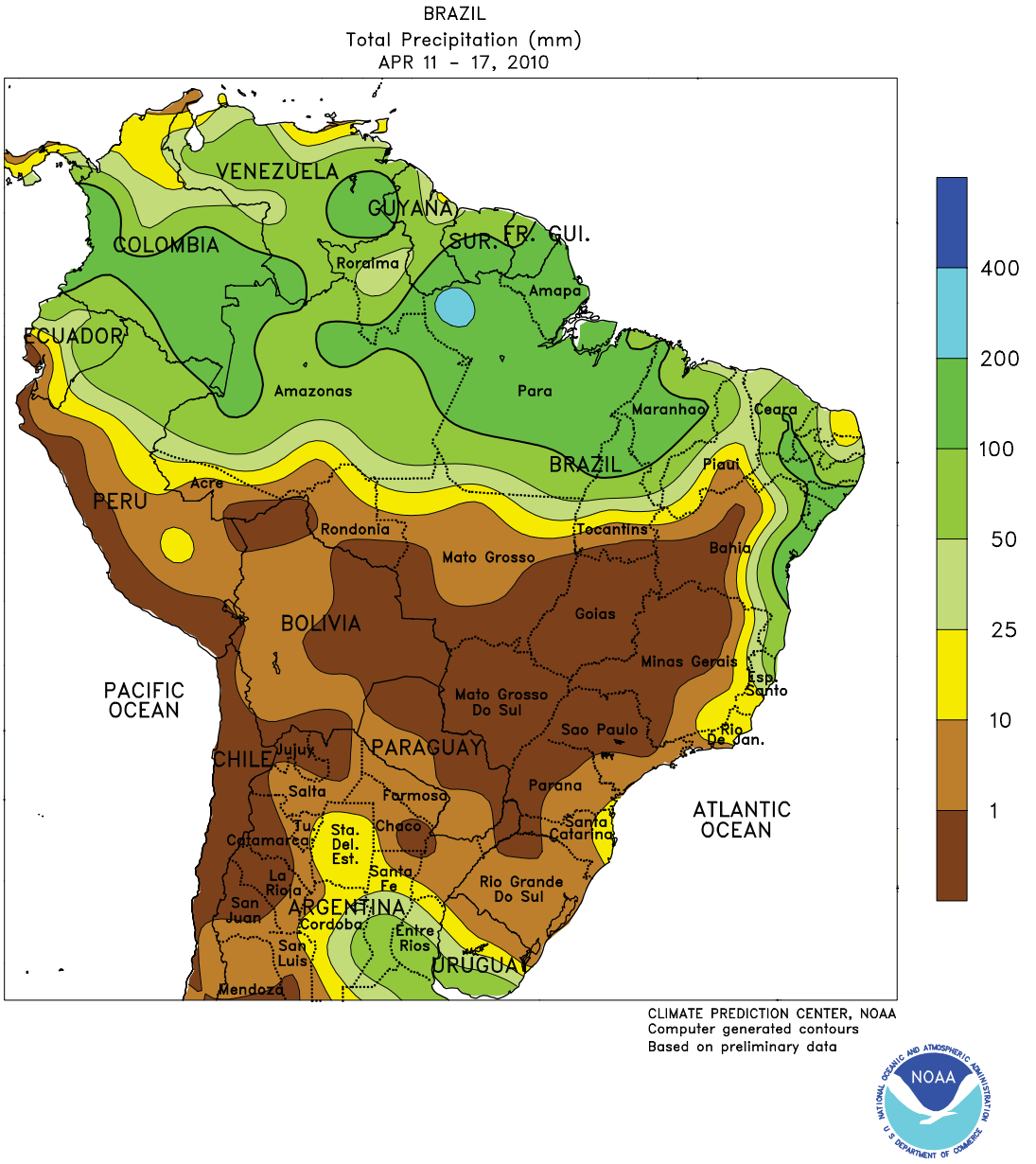
Warm, mostly dry weather fostered dry down and early harvesting of summer crops. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across the corn belt; highs reached the middle and upper 20s degrees C in most areas but rose into the lower 30s on the western edges of the main commercial agricultural districts (western farming areas of Free State and Northwest). Moderate rain (greater than 10 mm) was confined to eastern Free State and nearby locations in KwaZulu-Natal. However, drier conditions returned to sugarcane areas of eastern and southern KwaZulu-Natal, where early harvesting was likely underway. In the Cape Provinces, above-normal temperatures advanced crops toward maturity as mostly dry weather supported harvesting. The exception was Eastern Cape, where moderate to heavy rain (10-25 mm or more) maintained unseasonably wet conditions for maturing summer crops. Preparations for planting winter wheat were likely underway in Western Cape. In Free State and North West, where long-term moisture reserves are currently favorable for the upcoming winter grain season, planting usually follows the corn harvest and can continue through July.

Note: this is the last weekly summary of the season; coverage will resume in October 2010 as summer crop planting becomes active.



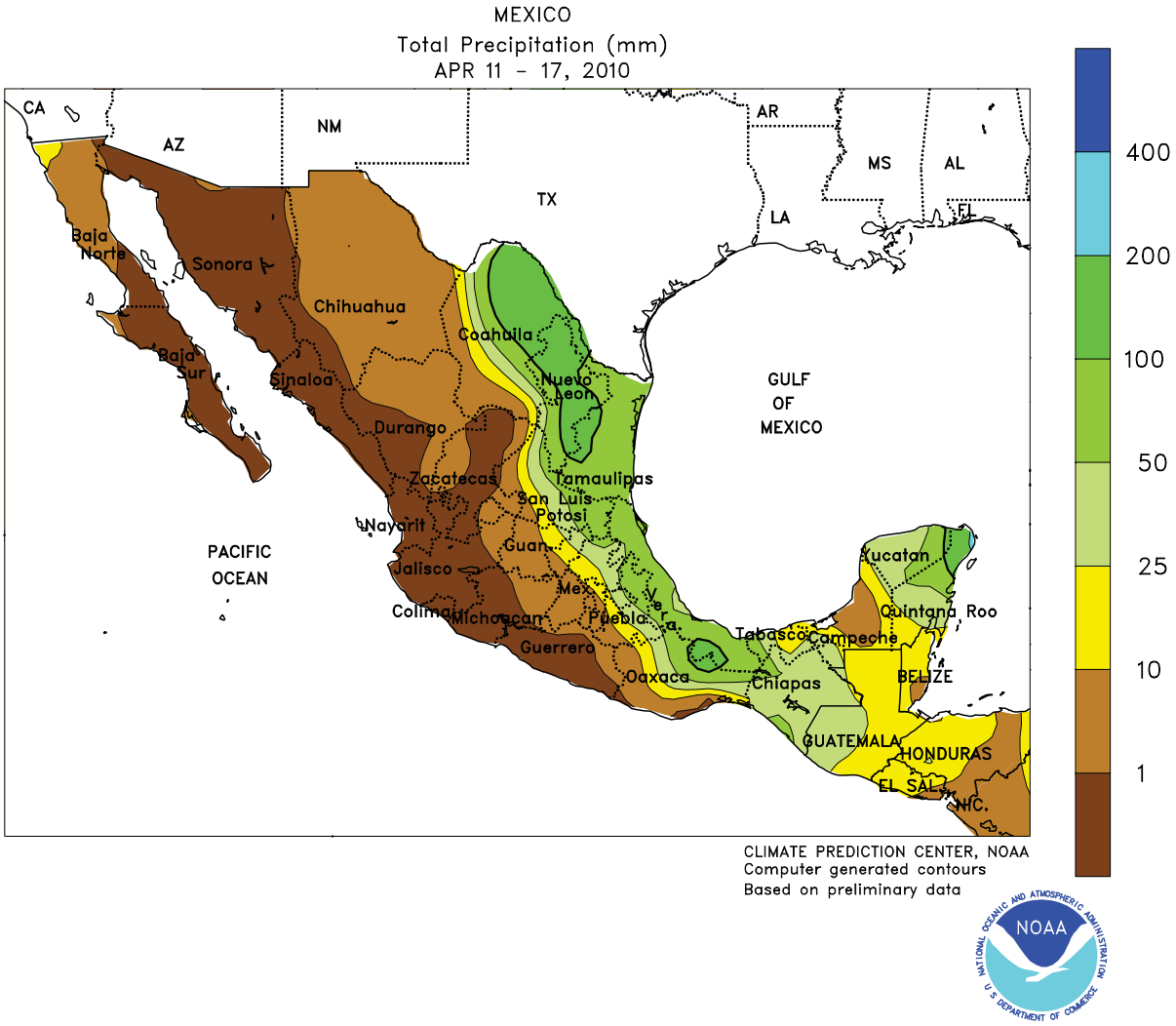
ARGENTINA

Locally heavy rain returned to central Argentina, ending a period of favorable harvest weather for summer grains and oilseeds. Rainfall generally ranged from 10 to 25 mm in western areas (western Cordoba, La Pampa, and western Buenos Aires) and 25 to more than 50 mm farther east, with some of the heaviest rain again concentrated in the lower Parana River Valley (northern Buenos Aires and southern sections of Santa Fe and Entre Rios). The wet weather hampered harvesting of corn, soybeans, sunflowers, and sorghum, although the moisture will ultimately benefit winter wheat, which is usually planted from May to July. Farther north, scattered showers (locally exceeding 25 mm) increased moisture for pastures and immature cotton. Temperatures averaged near to below normal throughout both northern and central Argentina, with highs ranging from the middle and upper 20s degrees C in the main southern farming areas (La Pampa and Buenos Aires) to the lower 30s in the north. Lows briefly fell below 5 degrees C in the traditionally cooler southern growing areas but no widespread freeze was likely. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 97 percent harvested as of April 15, compared with 99 percent last year. Corn and soybeans were 45 and 42 percent harvested, respectively, also behind last season's pace.



BRAZIL

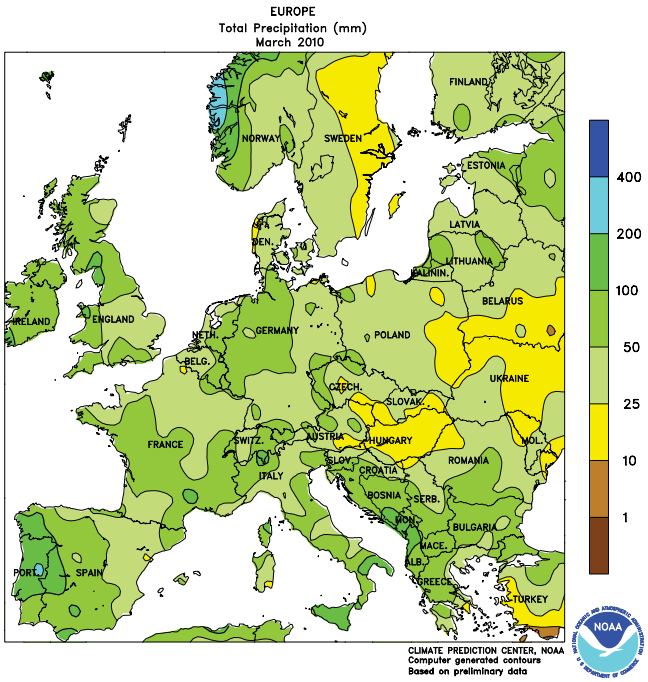
Warm, dry weather dominated major growing areas of southern and central Brazil, fostering harvesting of summer crops and rapidly advancing immature crops toward maturity. The area of dryness included western Bahia and Tocantins, which had been unseasonably wet in recent weeks for maturing cotton and soybeans. In southern Brazil, which doesn't experience a distinct wet and dry season like the north, the dryness limited moisture for safrinha corn and other immature row crops. This had also been true for late-planted soybeans in Rio Grande do Sul, but at this point of the growing season, only the latest-planted crops could still benefit from additional rain. In contrast to the dry weather dominating the interior, unseasonably heavy rain (25-100 mm, locally exceeding 200 mm) fell along the eastern coast from Espirito Santo northward to Brazil's northeastern tip. While hampering sugarcane harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork, the moisture will ultimately benefit coffee, cocoa, and other plantation crops.

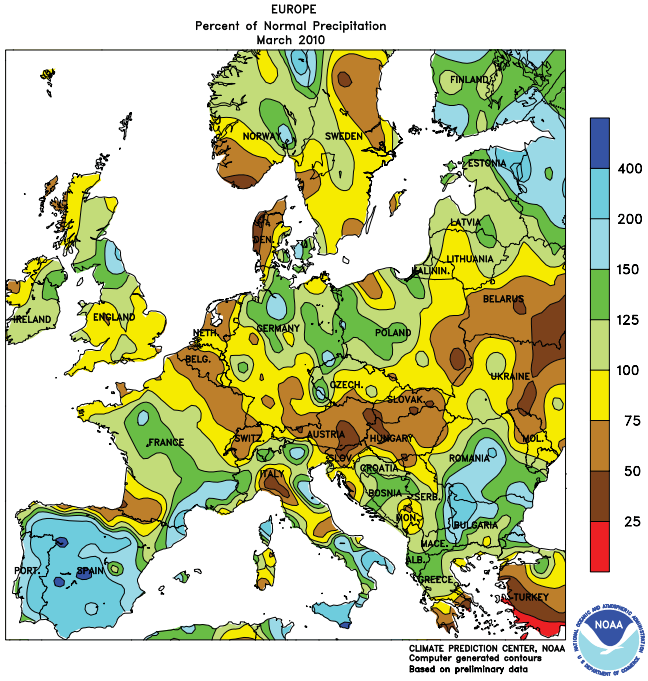


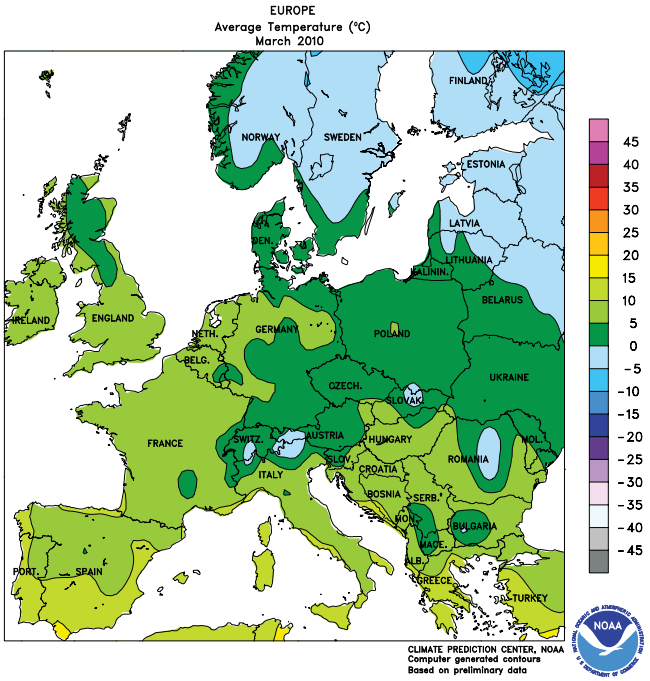
MEXICO

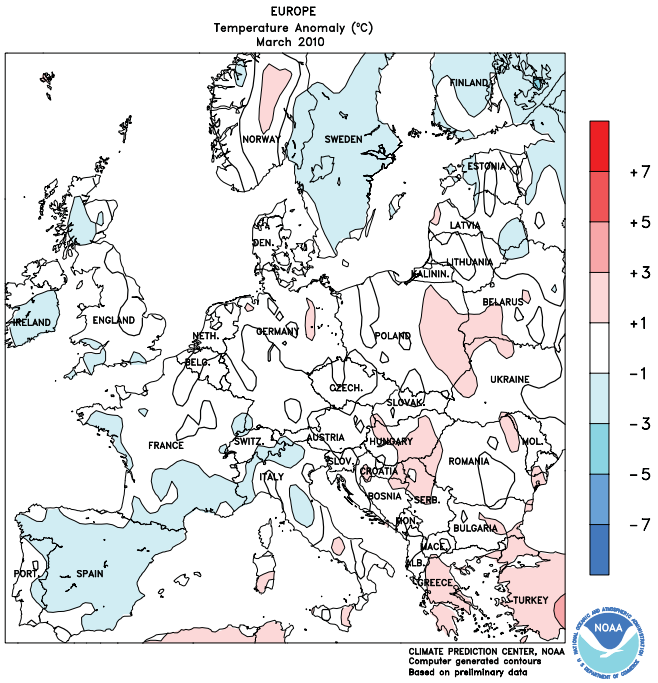
Rain increased along the Gulf of Mexico, boosting moisture reserves for rain-fed winter grains and otherwise improving moisture conditions for the upcoming summer cropping season. Rainfall totaled 50 to 100 mm or more over a broad area of the northeast, increasing moisture for filling sorghum and helping to replenish reservoirs in the Rio Grande Valley westward through Coahuila. Farther south, locally heavy showers (greater than 50 mm) brought some relief from the recent dry spell in the southeast, although much more rainfall will be needed to eradicate drought on the Yucatan Peninsula. Timely rain is also helping to condition fields for planting corn and other summer crops in eastern sections of the southern plateau but rain has yet to reach key central and southern growing areas. Warm, dry weather supported winter wheat dry down and harvesting throughout the northwest.

March International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



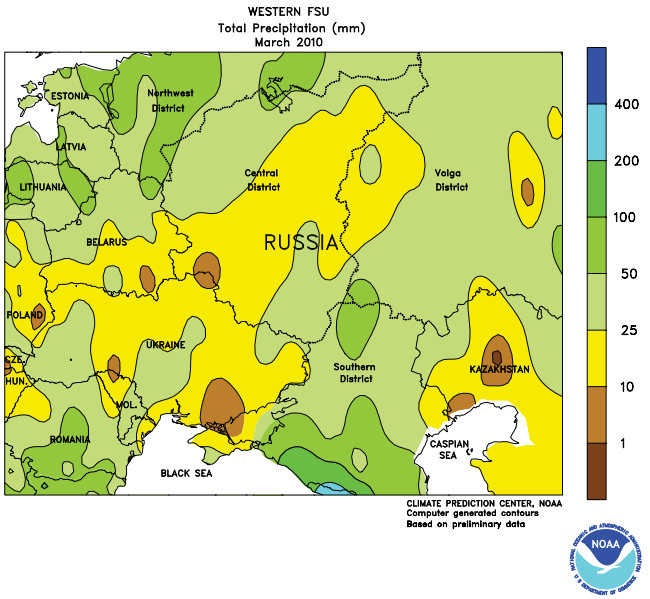


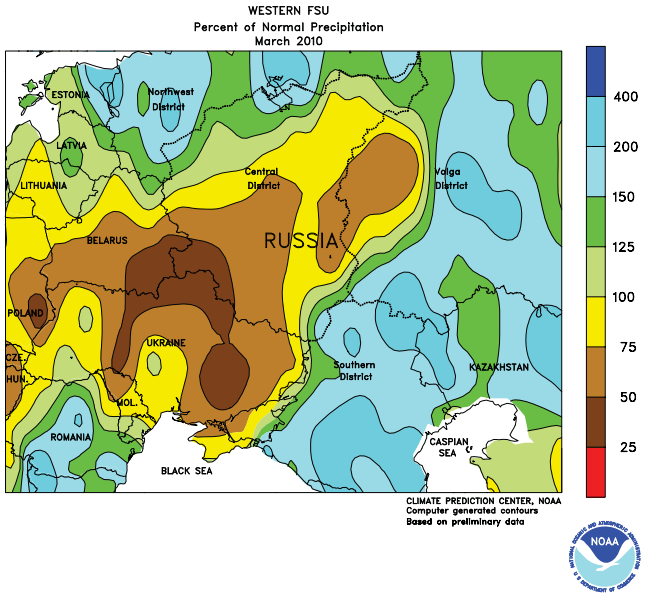


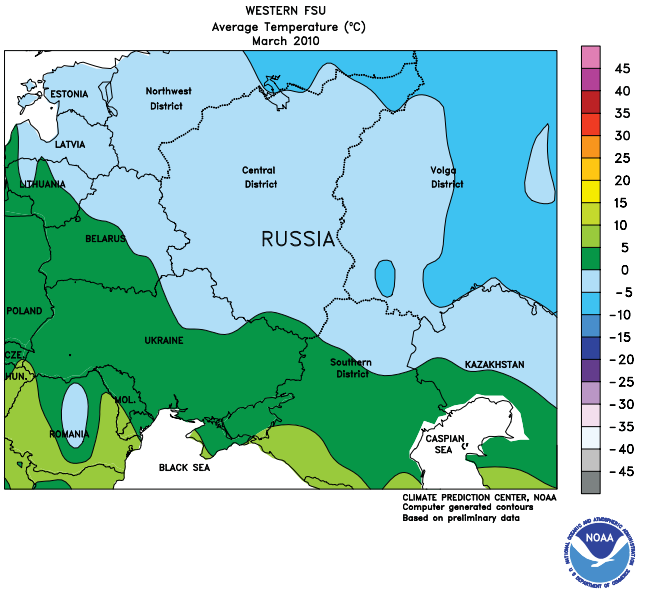


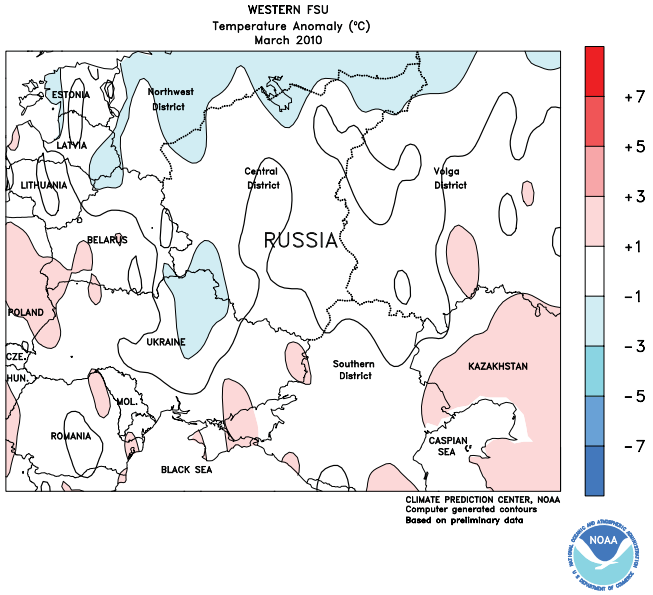
EUROPE

Near- to above-normal March precipitation maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter grains across most of Europe. However, drier-than-normal conditions in Hungary and Slovakia reduced topsoil moisture for greening winter crops. Locally heavy rain in Spain boosted winter wheat prospects and recharged irrigation reserves for the upcoming dry season. By early April, winter grains and oilseeds broke dormancy over Poland and Germany, and were approaching reproduction along the Mediterranean coast.



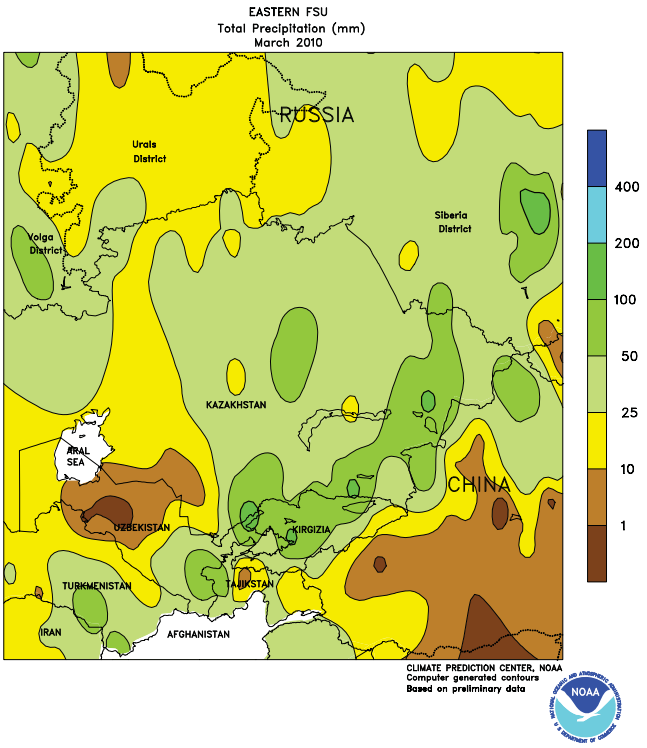


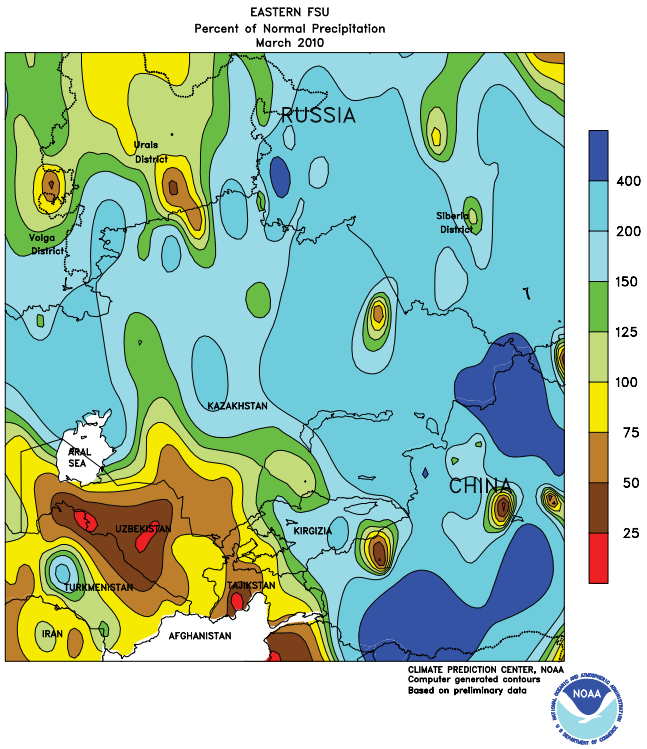


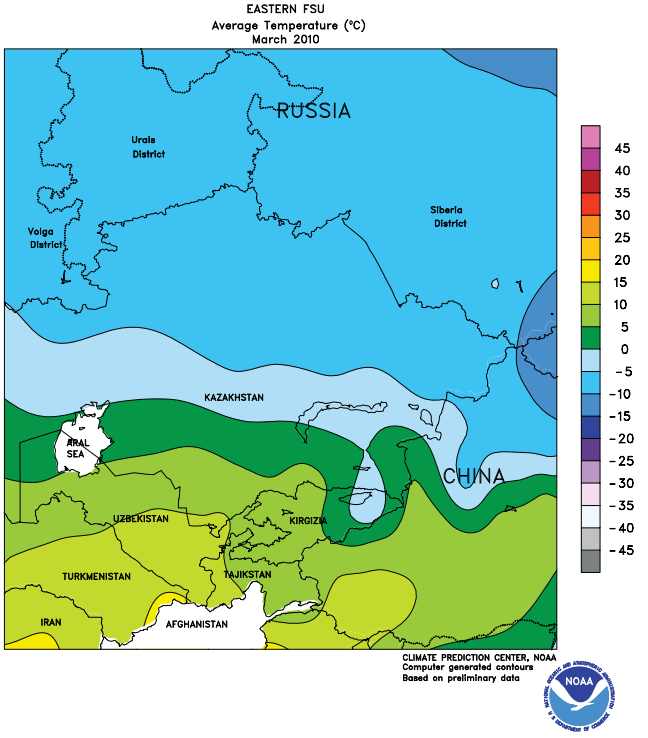


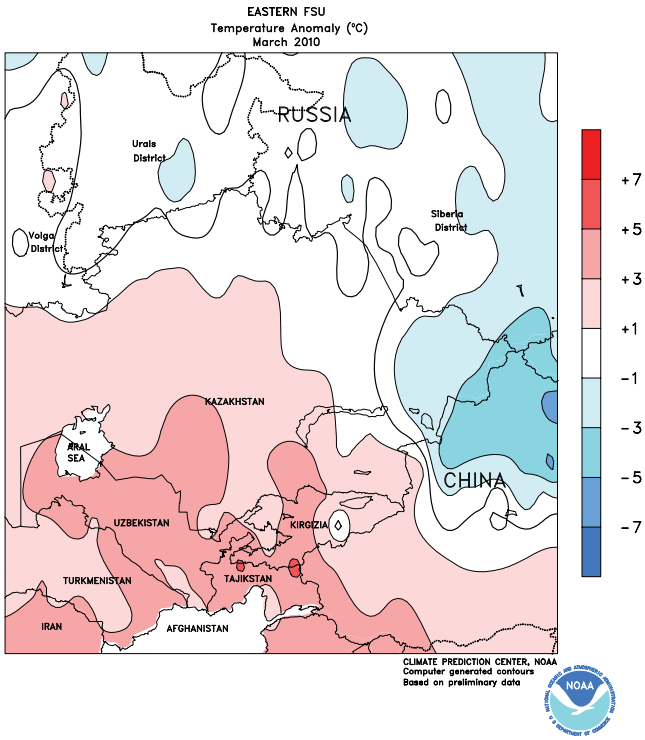
WESTERN FSU

In March, early month cold kept the region encased in a deep snow pack. However, warmer conditions during the latter half of the month melted most of the snow cover in Belarus, Ukraine, and western Russia, and allowed winter grains to break dormancy in western growing areas by early April. In southern Russia, wet weather hampered spring fieldwork but boosted soil moisture for spring growth. In eastern wheat districts, a deep snow pack kept crops dormant and prevented early fieldwork, although the snow began to melt in late March under mostly sunny skies.





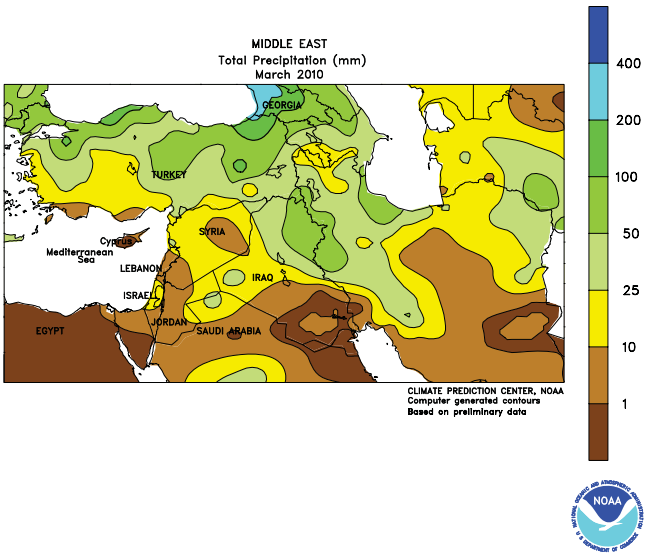


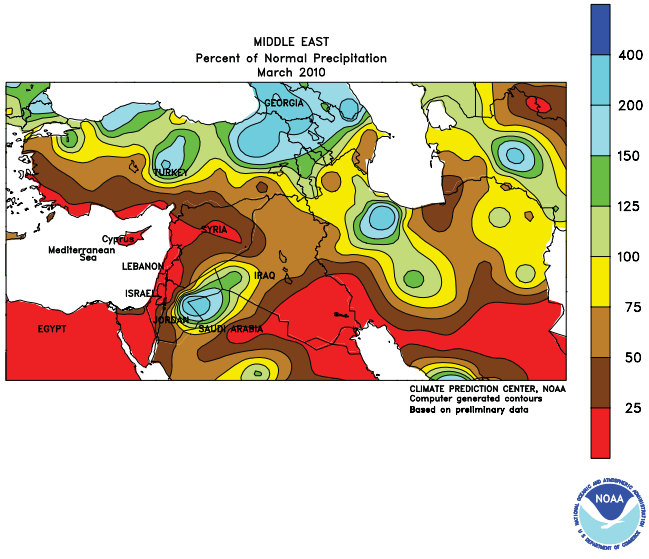


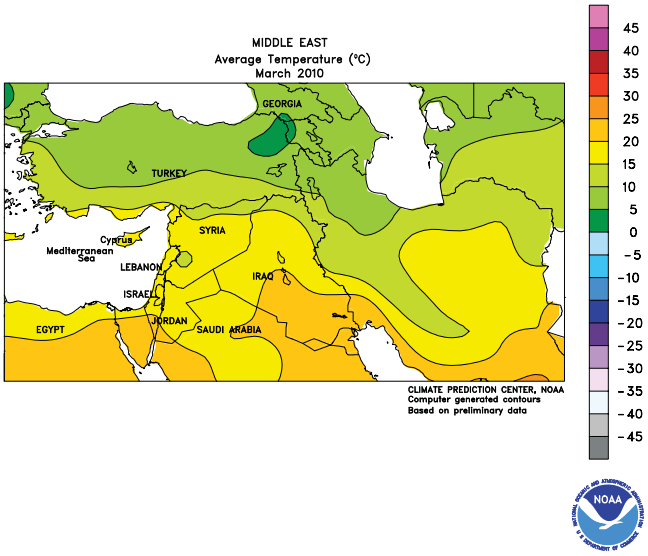
EASTERN FSU

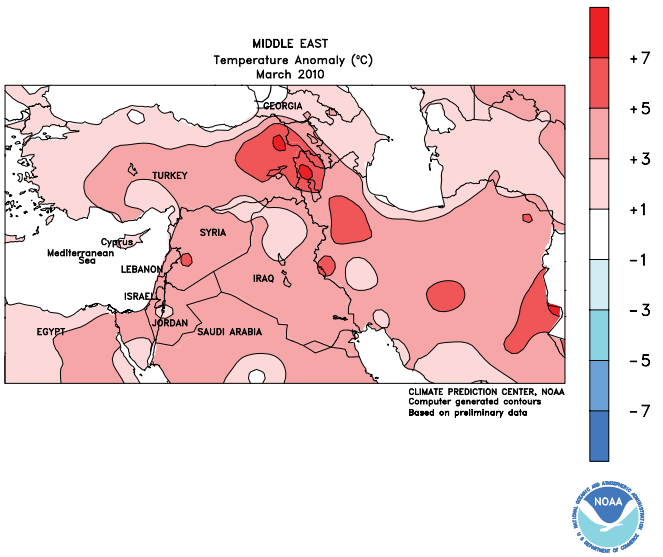
In March, above-normal precipitation (mostly snow) boosted soil moisture for upcoming spring grain planting across the north. Early fieldwork was delayed, however, by a deep snow pack, which finally melted in mid-April. Mostly dry conditions prevailed in Uzbekistan, reducing soil moisture for cotton planting. Above-normal temperatures in southern cotton areas facilitated early field preparations, while seasonably cold weather persisted in the spring wheat areas along the Russia-Kazakhstan border.

Note: the new FSU-Eastern region was developed to consolidate the northern spring wheat areas (Newlands) and the southern cotton areas (South-Central FSU) onto one map. The Eastern FSU maps will replace the Newlands and South-Central FSU maps going forward in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*.



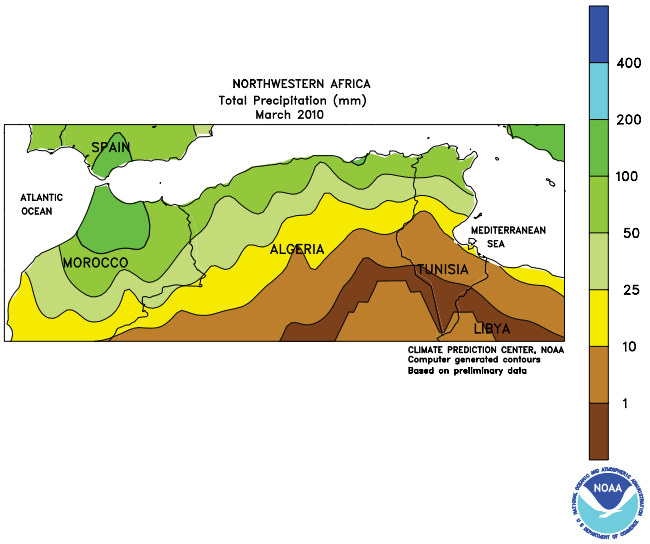


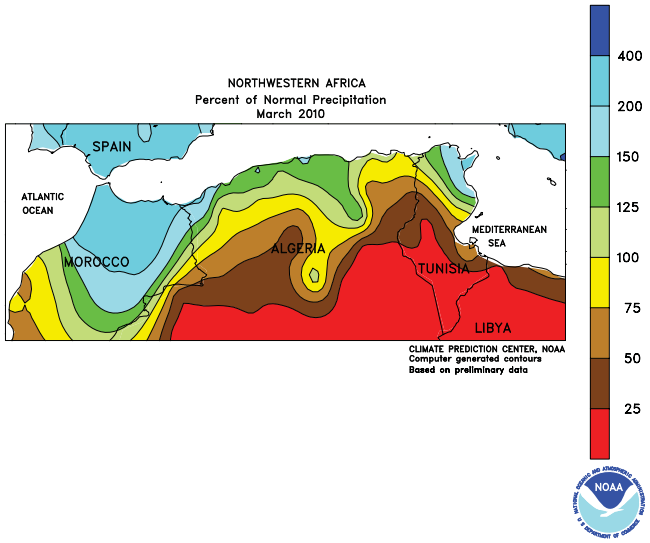


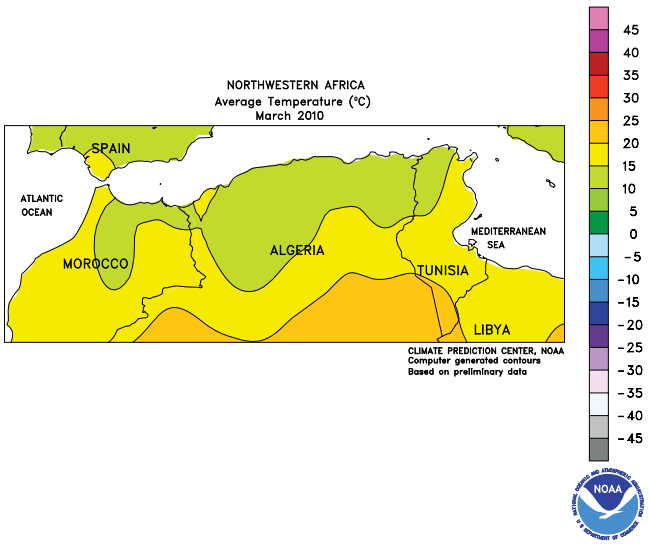


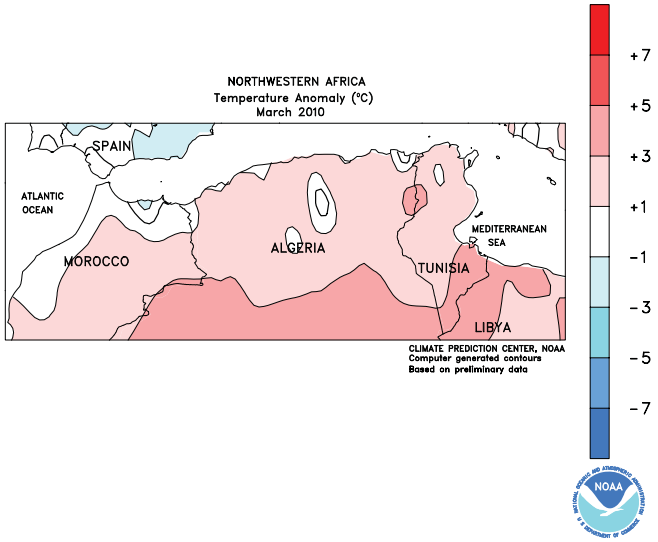
MIDDLE EAST

In March, near- to above-normal rainfall in northern portions of Turkey, Iraq, and Iran favored vegetative winter grains. Drier-than-normal conditions along the Mediterranean coast promoted cotton planting but were unfavorable for reproductive wheat and barley. Above-normal temperatures continued to accelerate crop development up to a month ahead of normal.



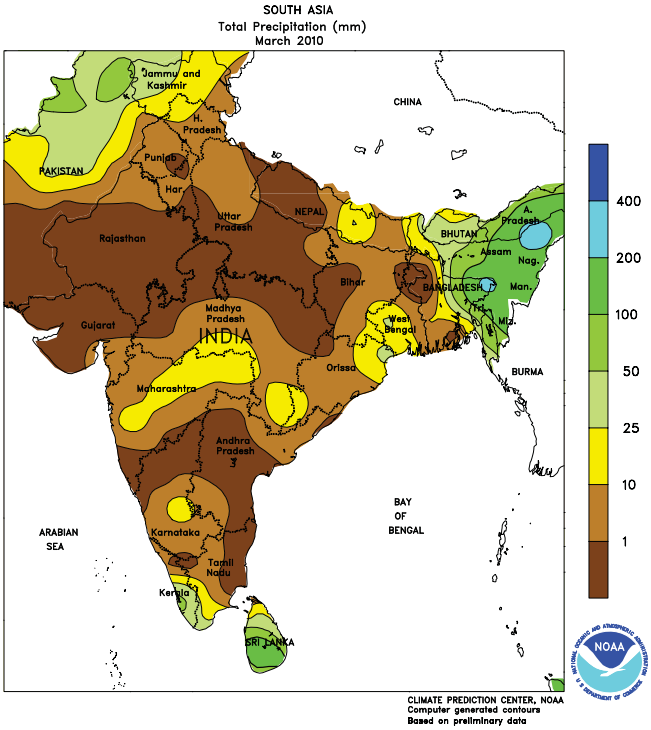


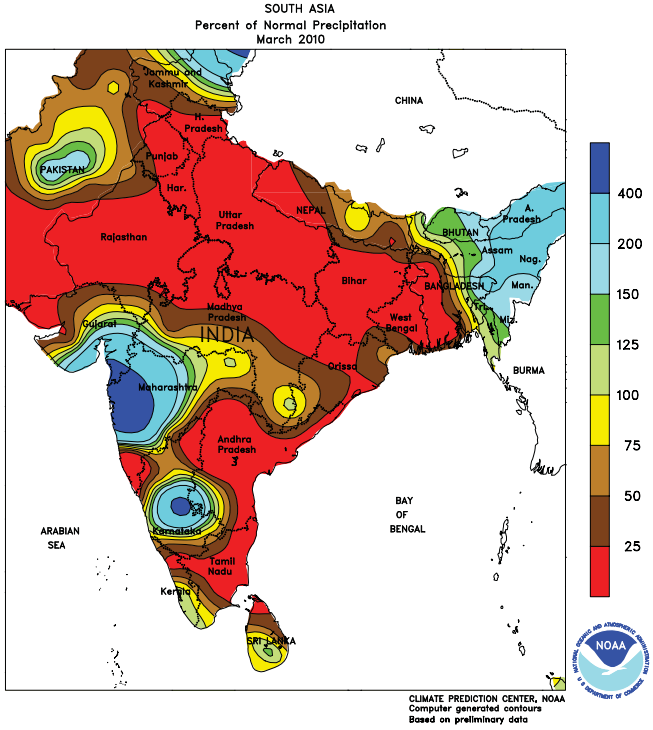


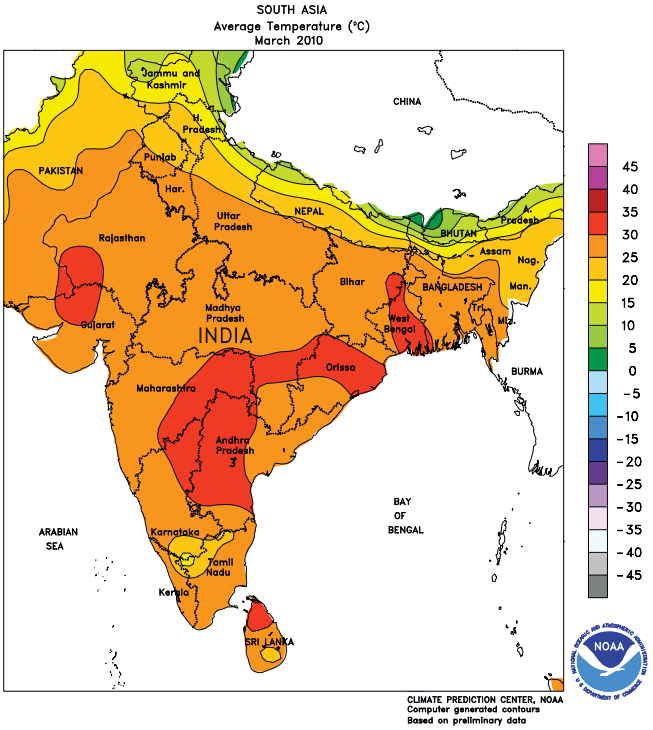


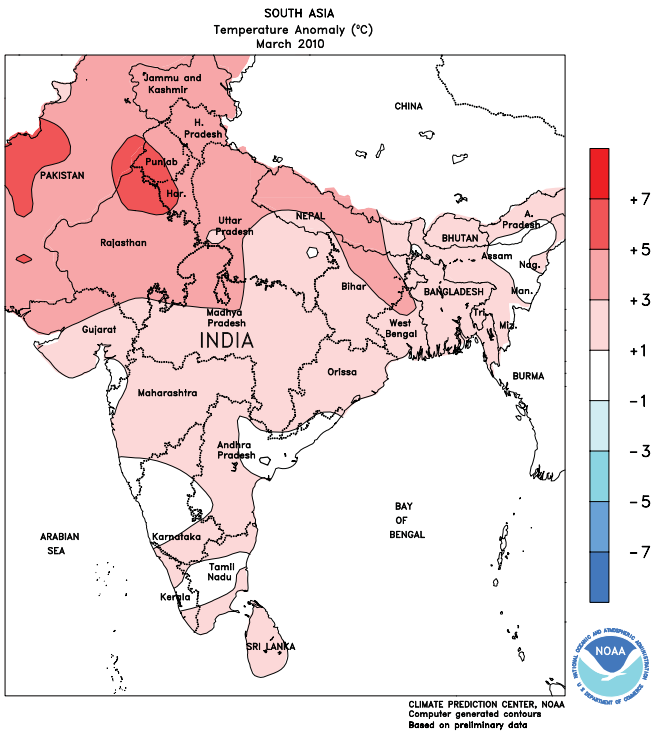
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Widespread rain maintained favorable conditions for jointing to reproductive winter grains across much of the region. However, dry weather at month's end likely trimmed yield prospects somewhat as wheat and barley entered the filling stage of development.



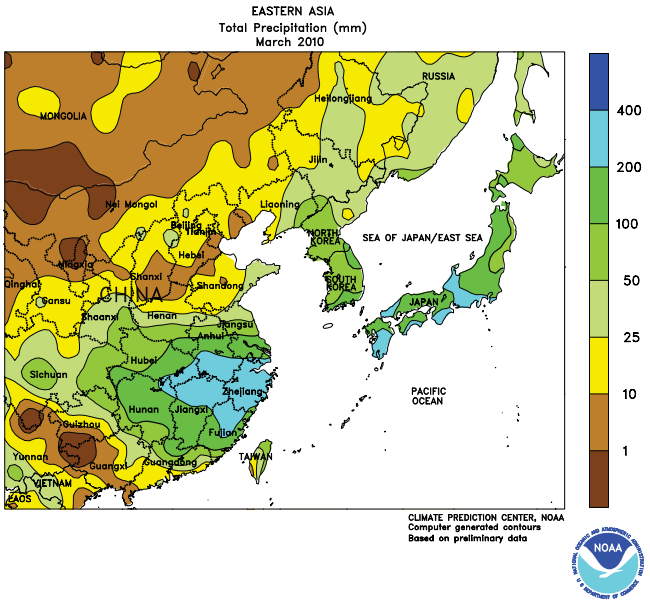


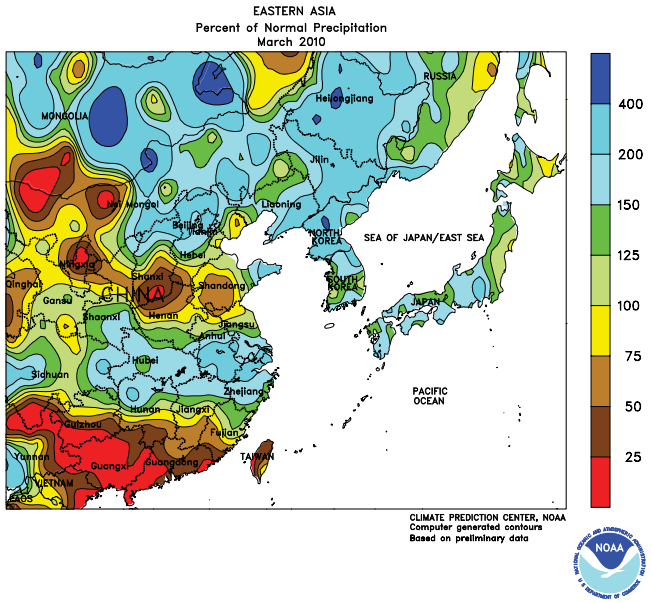


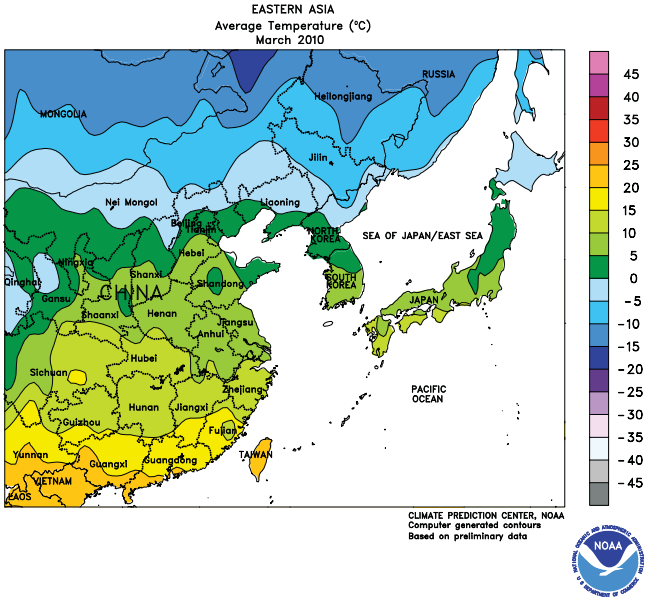


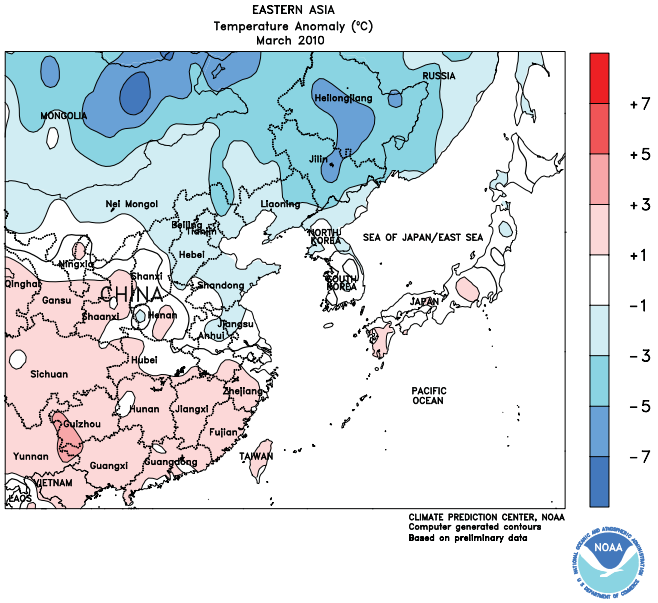
SOUTH ASIA

Throughout much of March, hot weather stressed winter wheat in northern India. Daily maximum temperatures consistently over 35 degrees C lowered wheat yield potential. Winter rapeseed harvesting was completed during the month, with favorable prospects for the crop despite early season dryness.



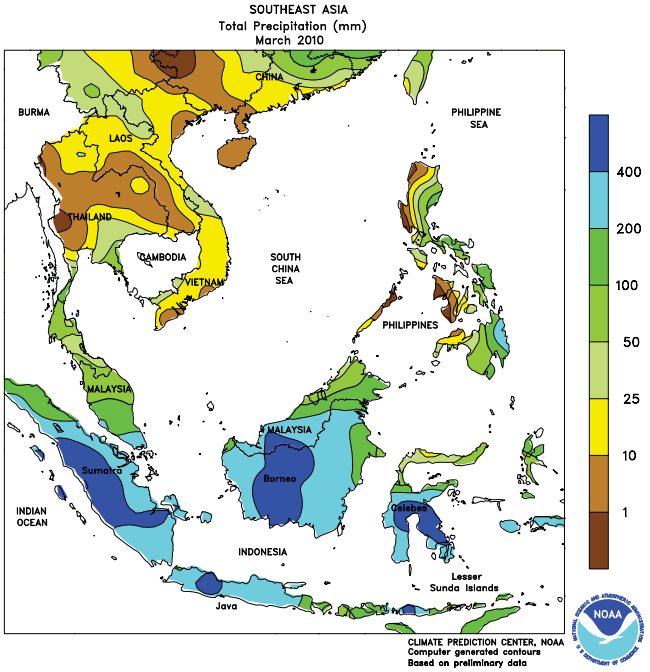


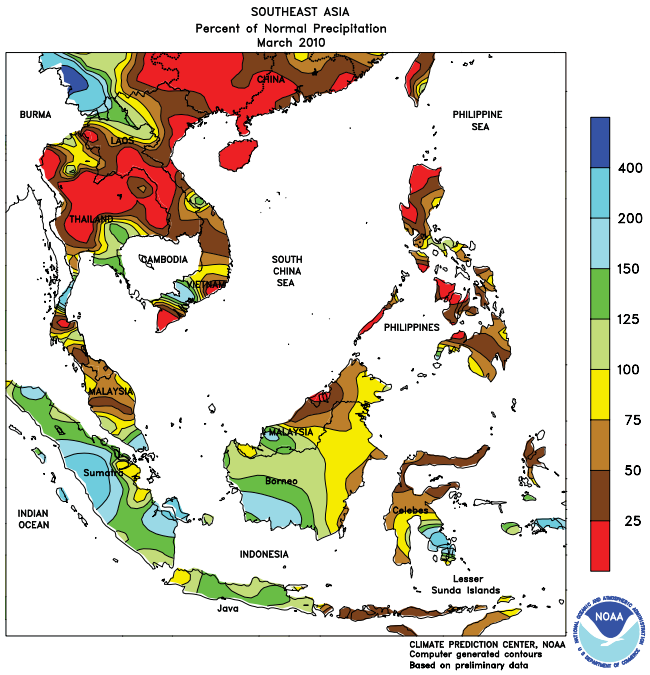


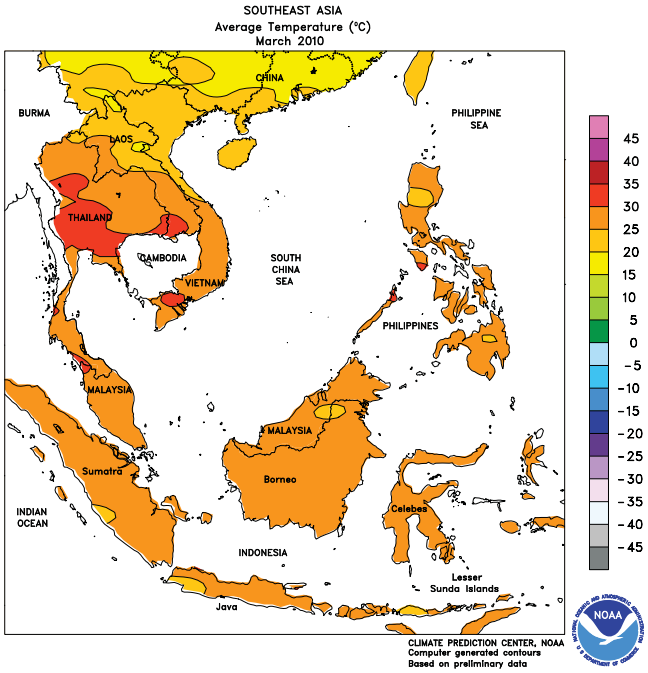


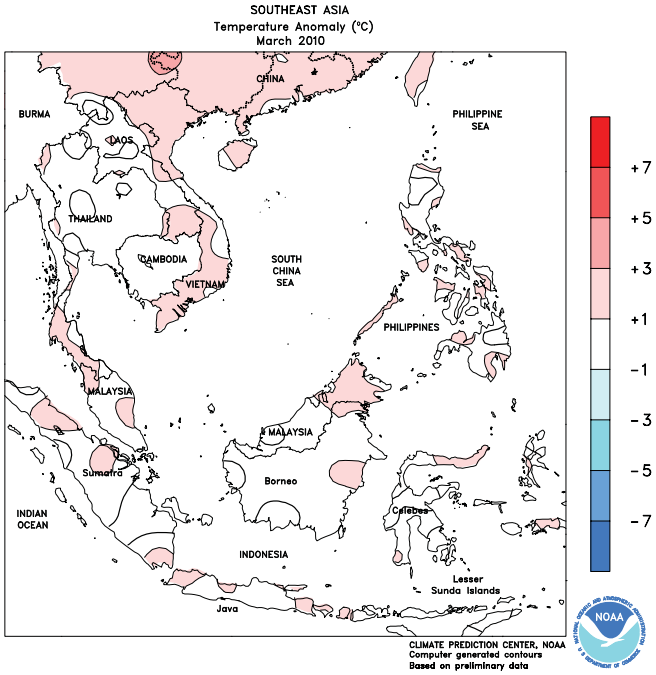
EASTERN ASIA

In March, above-normal rainfall produced unfavorable wetness for reproductive winter rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley, while benefiting spring corn and rice in the south and Sichuan Basin. Farther north, on the North China Plain, seasonable rainfall favored vegetative winter wheat. Warm, dry weather persisted in southwestern provinces of China. Although southwestern China accounts for a small percentage of national crop production, the effects of the ongoing drought have been detrimental to local farming.



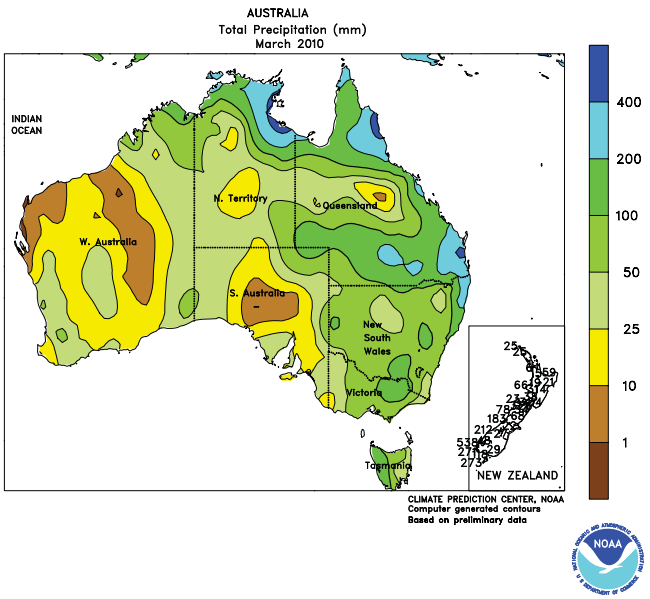


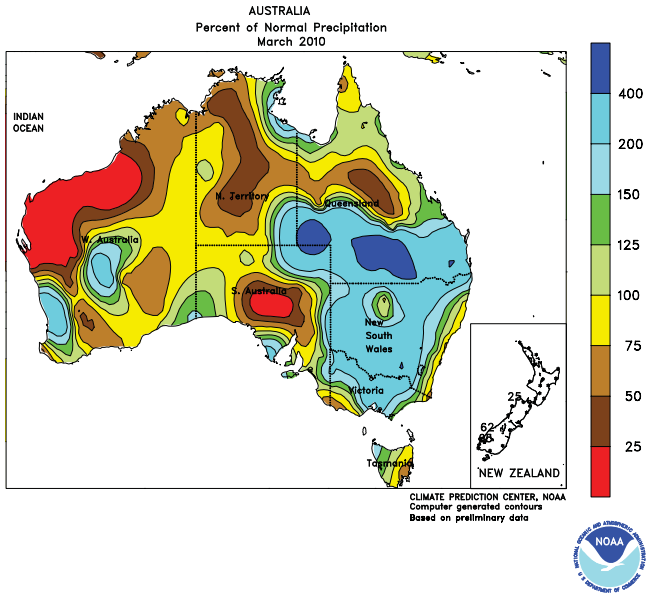


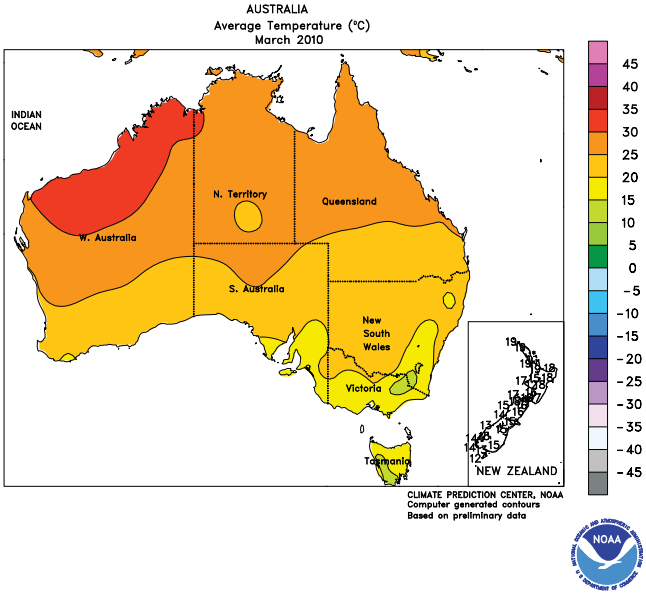


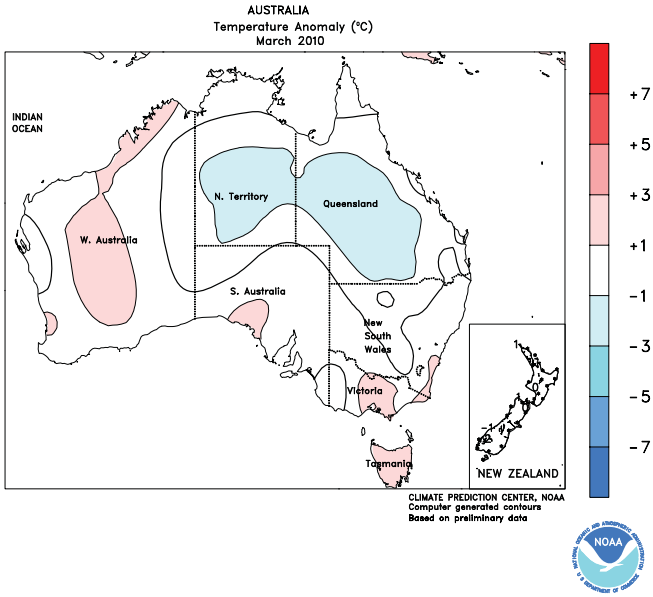
SOUTHEAST ASIA

The Philippines continued to experience below-normal rainfall in March, keeping soil moisture limited for spring-grown rice. Similarly, dry conditions in northern Vietnam raised concerns for winter-spring rice prospects, although prospects for the main growing area in the south remained favorable. Meanwhile, excessive rainfall slowed rice harvesting in Java, Indonesia.



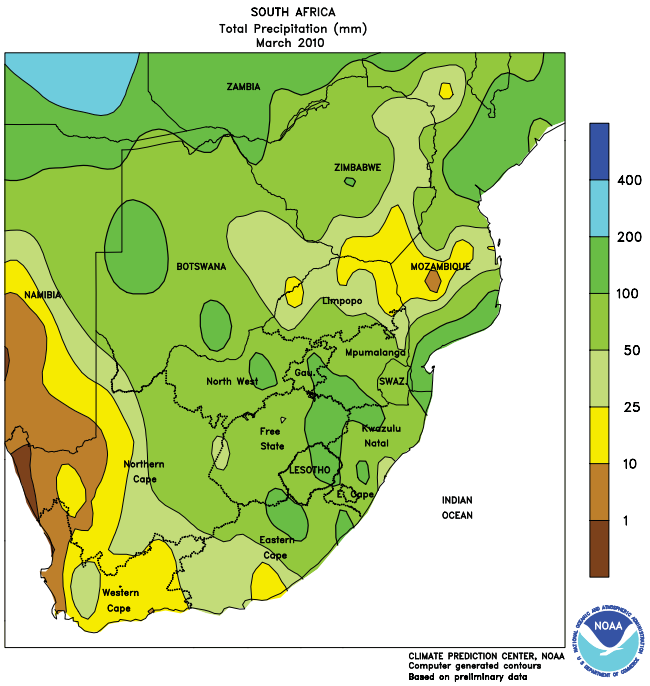


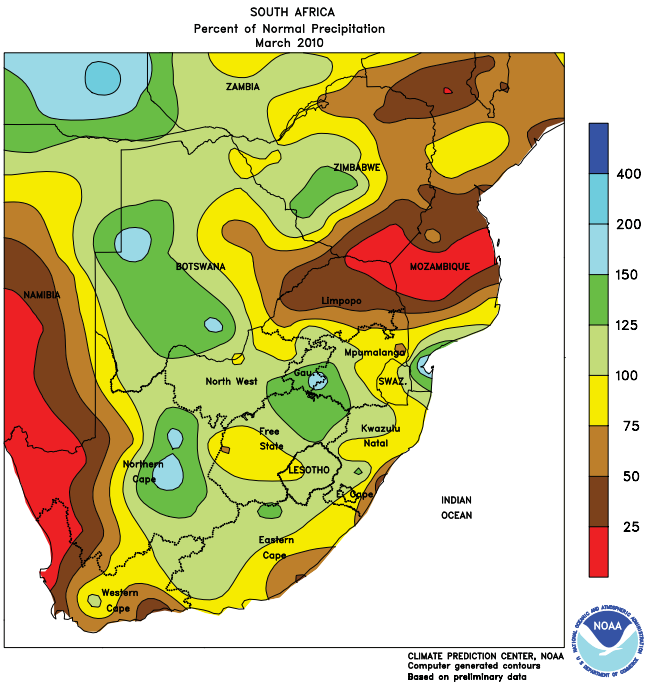


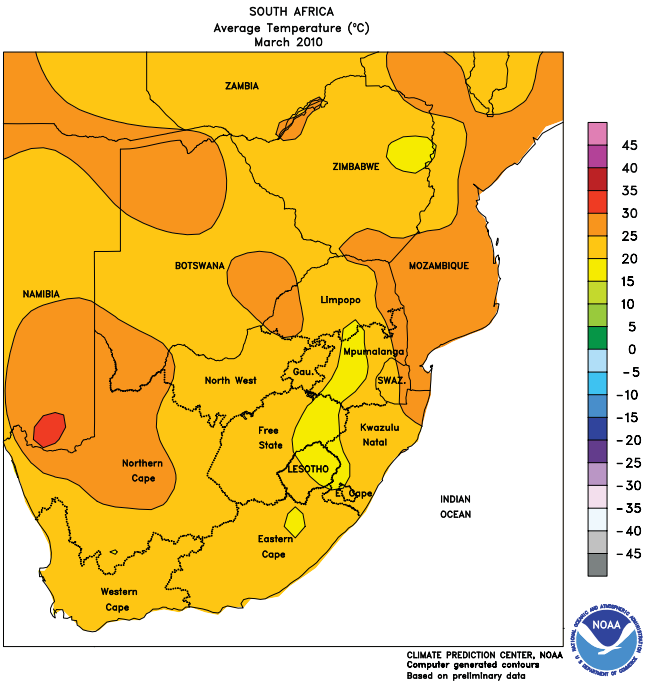


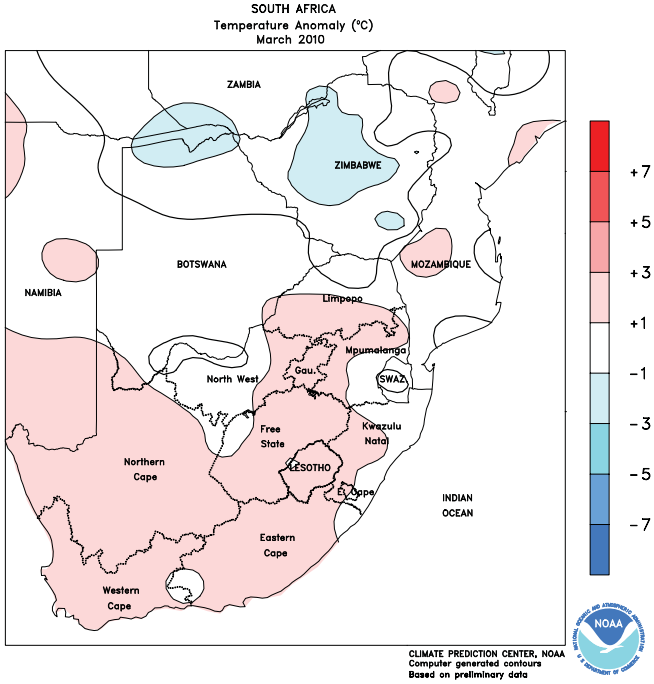
AUSTRALIA

In March, frequent, locally excessive rainfall in central and southern Queensland caused flooding and hampered summer crop maturation and harvesting. Farther south, near-normal rainfall in northern New South Wales was more favorable for maturing cotton and sorghum but also maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for immature crops.



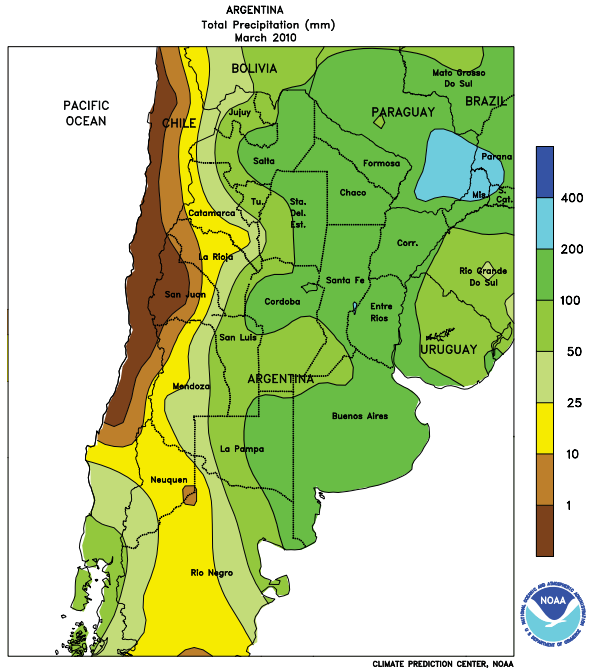


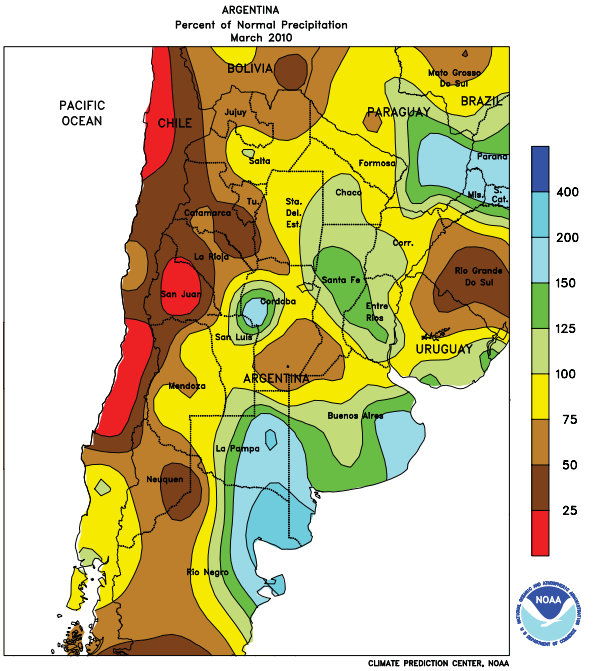


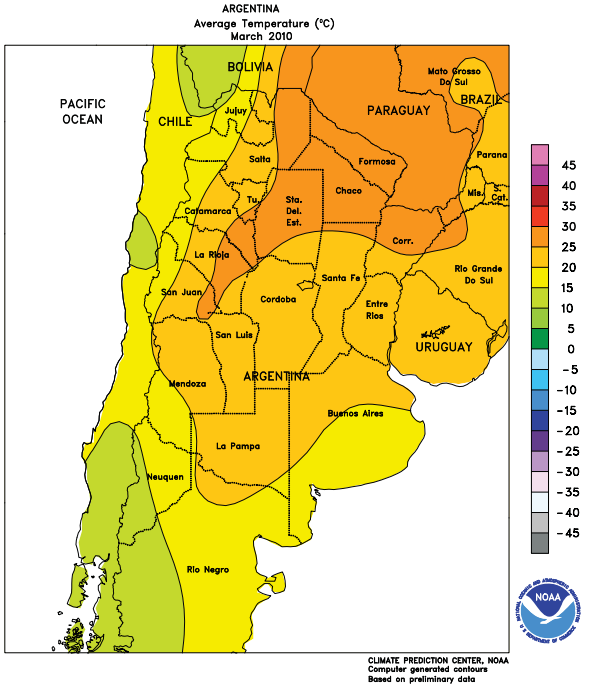


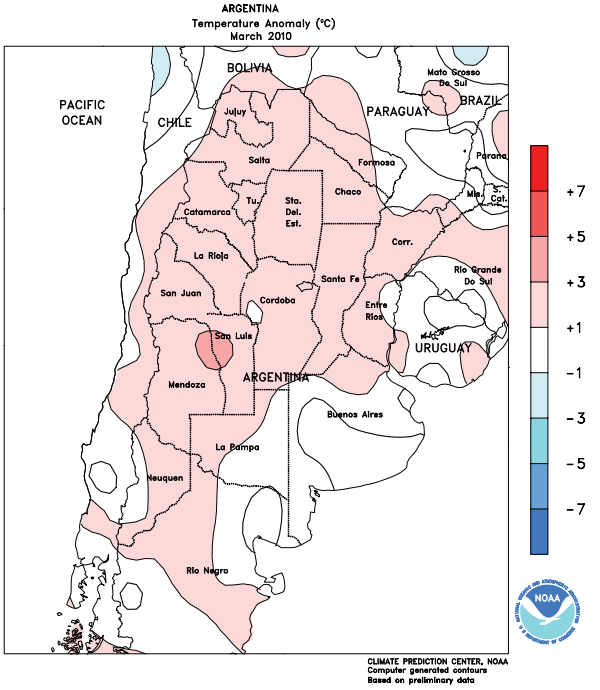
SOUTH AFRICA

Near- to above-normal March rainfall maintained favorable moisture levels for immature summer crops in most major farming areas. Most of the rain fell during the latter half of the month, although patchy showers occurred throughout the month in the southwest (including Western Cape). In the corn belt, the rain provided a timely boost in moisture for corn and other summer crops usually planted toward the end of the accepted planting window (late December and early January). In addition, above-normal temperatures fostered growth of corn and other filling to maturing summer crops for much of the month, with highs approaching the 30s degrees C in the western Corn Belt even toward month's end.



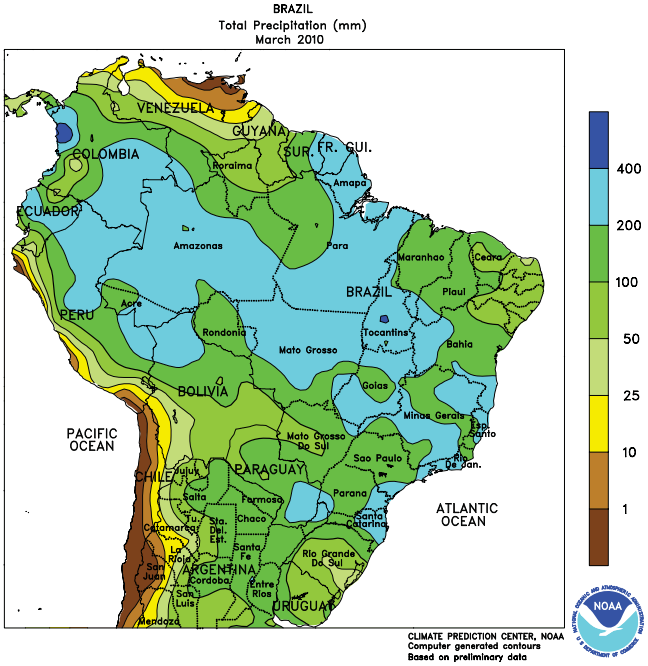


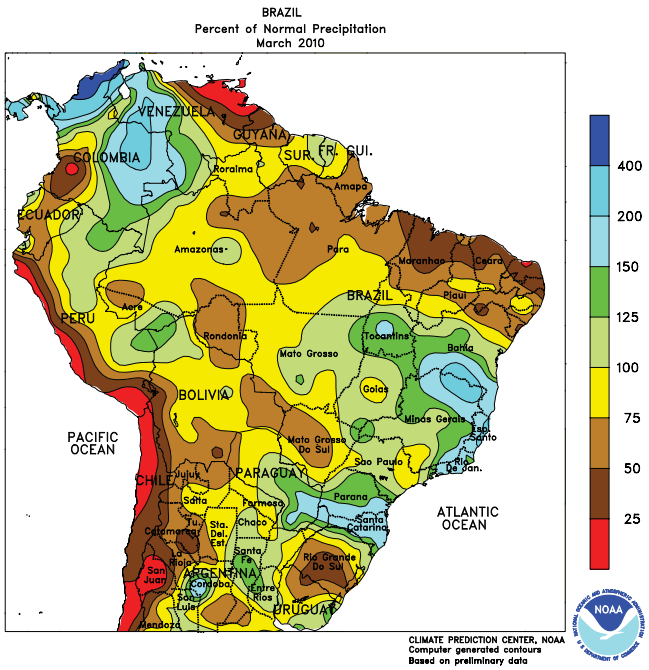


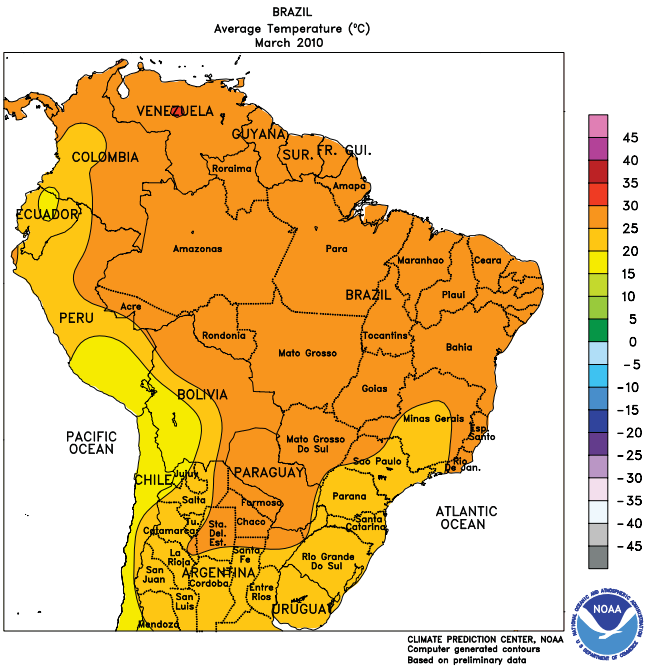


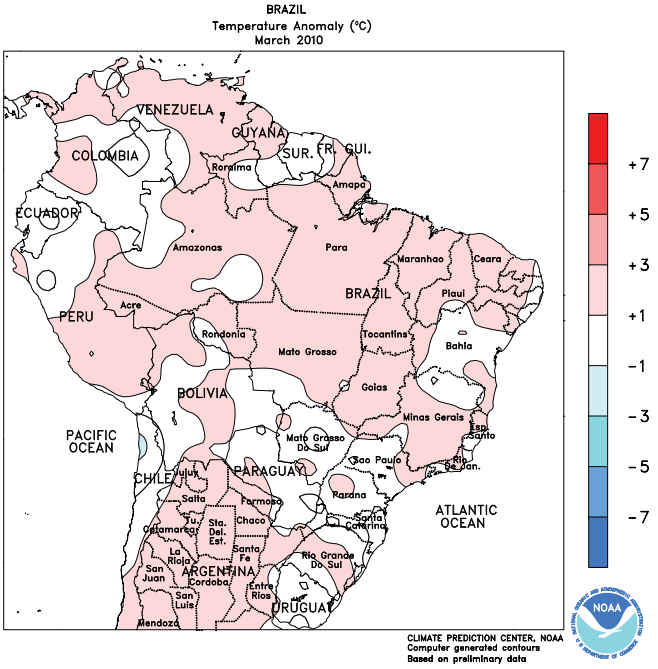
ARGENTINA

During March, a wet weather pattern maintained adequate to abundant moisture levels for immature summer crops, although the frequency of the rainfall disrupted the early stages of harvesting in some locations. Relative to normal, the highest monthly totals were concentrated in the northeast (including Santa Fe and Entre Rios) and southern farming areas of central Argentina (La Pampa and Buenos Aires), although many major production areas experienced heavy rain (weekly accumulations exceeding 50 mm) on at least one occasion. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal throughout most of central and northern Argentina, spurring late-season development in the absence of stressful heat. Low temperatures fell below 5 degrees C in the traditionally cooler locations of Buenos Aires but no freezing temperatures were reported.



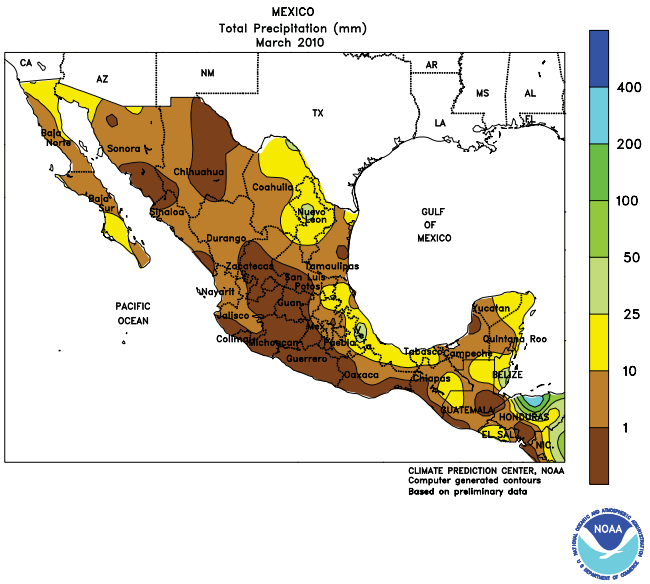


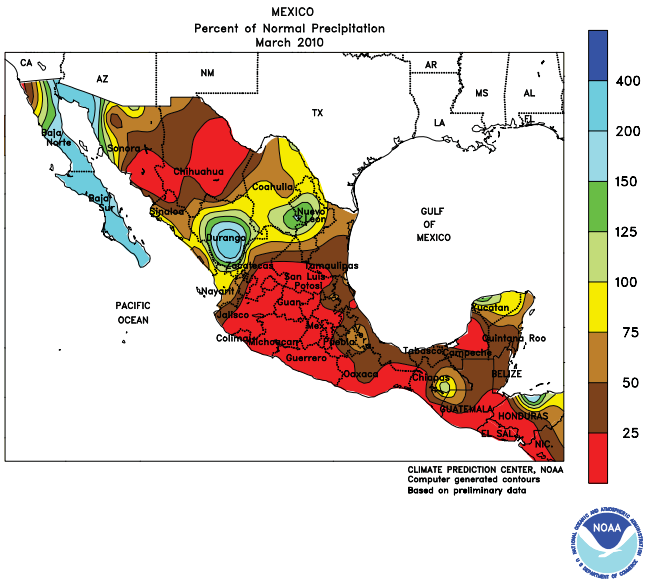


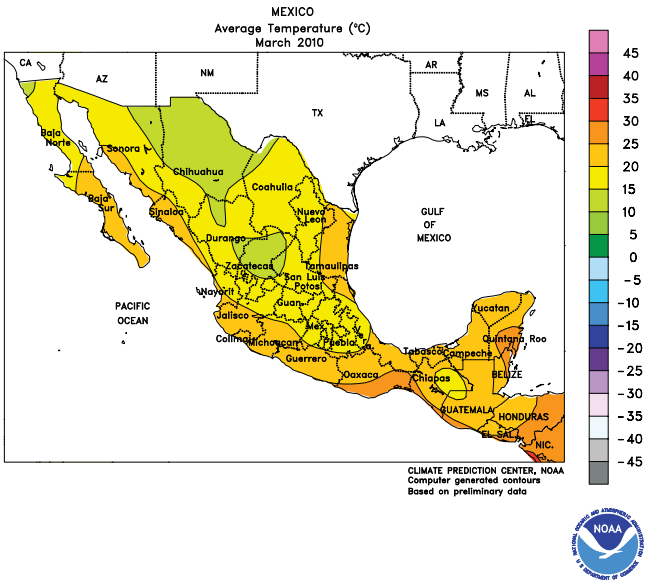


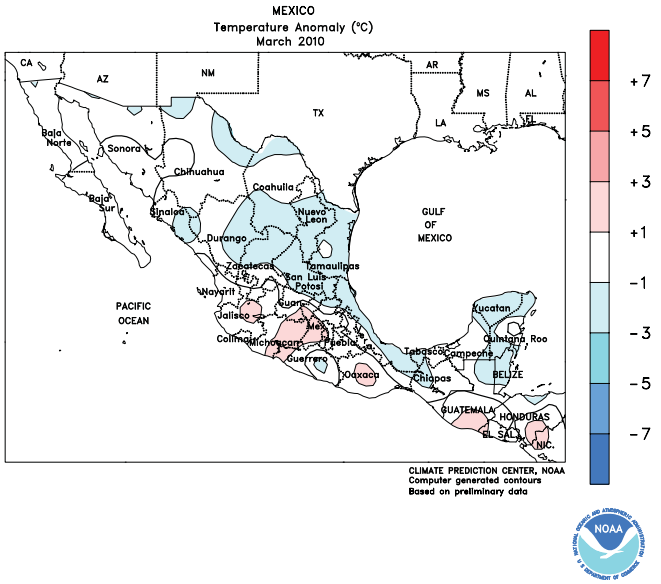
BRAZIL

A March drying trend in Rio Grande do Sul reduced moisture for late-season development of soybeans, which can sometimes benefit from rainfall at that time of year. Early month dryness favored soybean harvesting elsewhere in southern Brazil, but wetter conditions during the latter half of the month increased moisture for safrinha (winter-grown) corn. Near- to above-normal rainfall also benefited second-season corn in the Center-West Region (including Mato Grosso, historically Brazil's leading producer of winter corn) although the final stages of the soybean harvesting may have experienced some delays. Elsewhere, unseasonable wetness maintained abundant moisture for immature soybeans and cotton in the northeastern interior (western Bahia and Tocantins). Near- to above-normal March temperatures promoted growth of filling to maturing summer crops throughout Brazil's main farming areas.



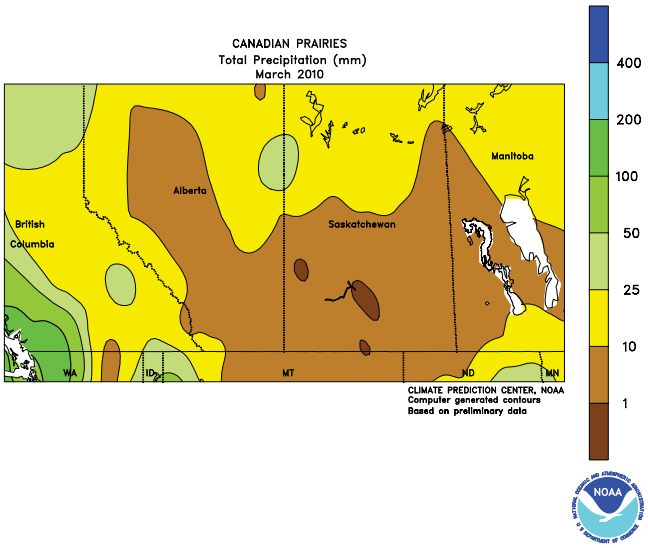


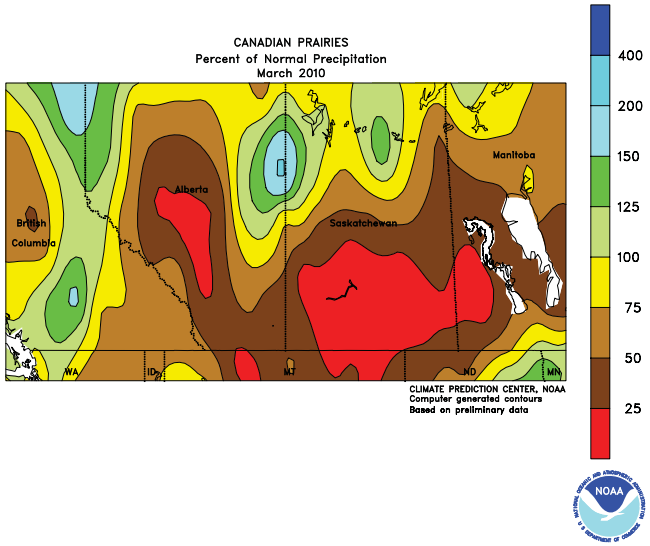


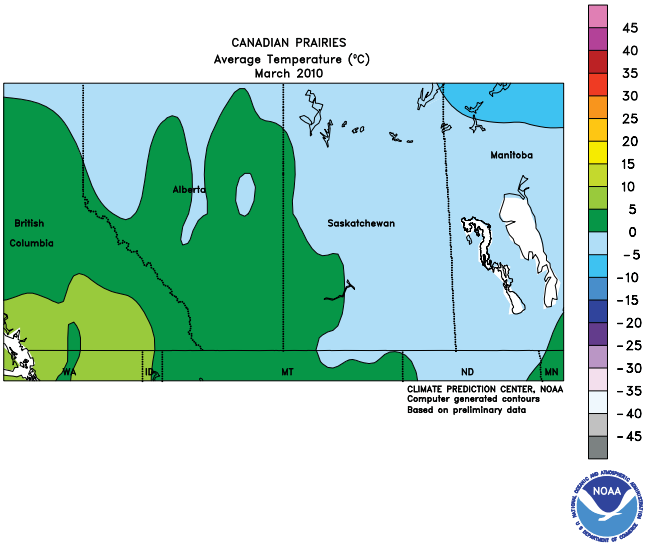


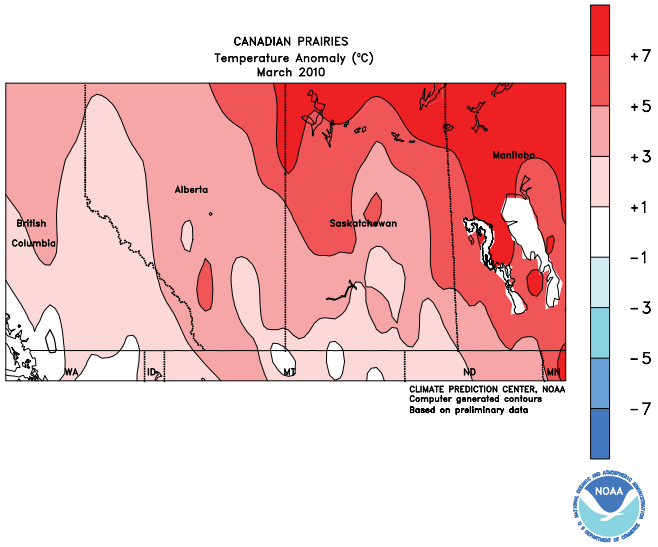
MEXICO

In March, drier conditions prevailed throughout the country, with only a few locations recording more than 25 mm for the month. Seasonably warmer conditions accompanied the dryness in the northwest, favoring maturation of winter wheat, but cooler weather (monthly temperatures averaging about 1 degree C below normal) continued in the northeast, slowing development of winter sorghum. In the south, the general pattern of warmth and dryness allowed seasonal harvesting to progress but the severity of drought intensified in the southeast. According to Mexico's Ministry of Agriculture, reservoir levels were above those of last year in central and southern Mexico as of March 30 in spite of the recent dryness.



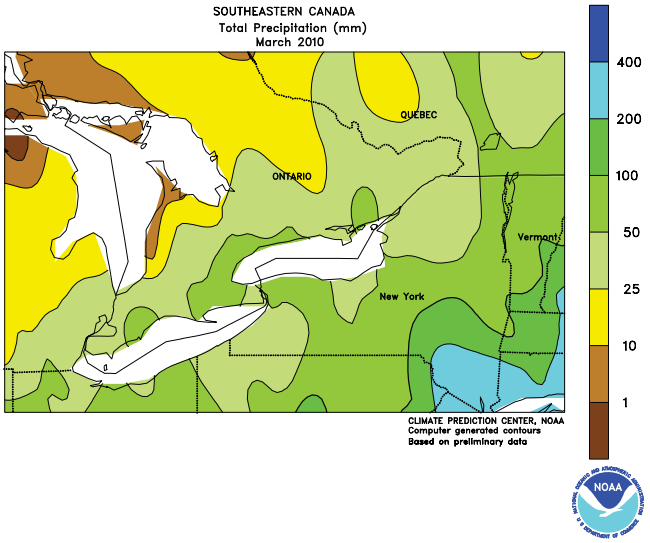


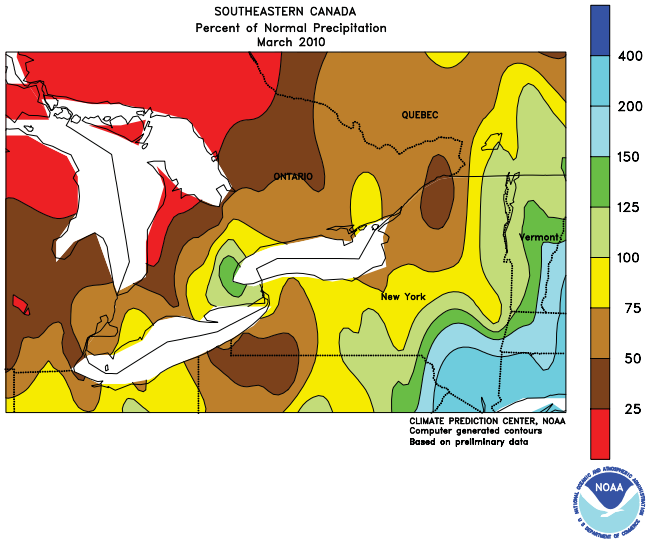


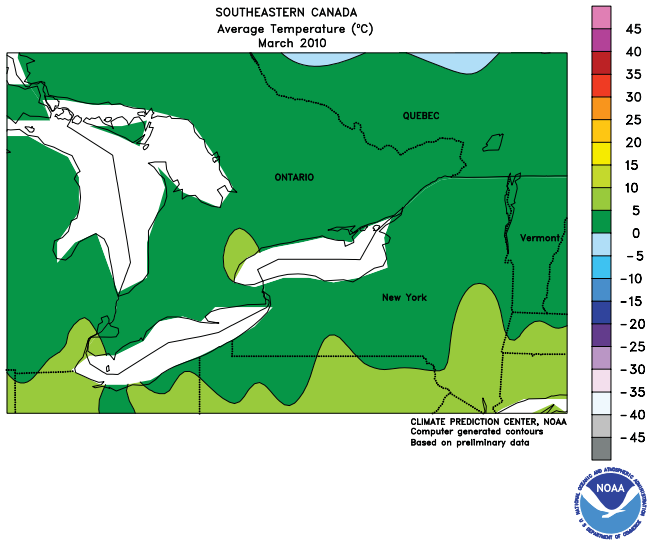


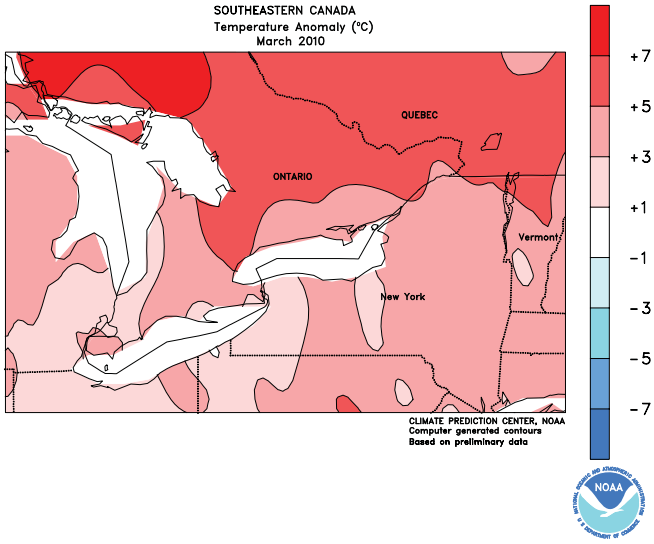
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In March, warm, mostly dry weather dominated the Prairies, leading to an intensification of long-term drought in western areas but limiting the potential for severe spring flooding in the east. Prairie-wide, temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees C above normal with most locations receiving less than 10 mm (liquid equivalent) for the entire month. By month's end, the entire area was virtually free from significant snow cover with the exception of some lingering deep snow cover in the Peace River Valley. Light snow lingered over northeastern Saskatchewan but southeastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba were virtually snow free, reducing the risk of flooding and possibly encouraging early spring fieldwork.



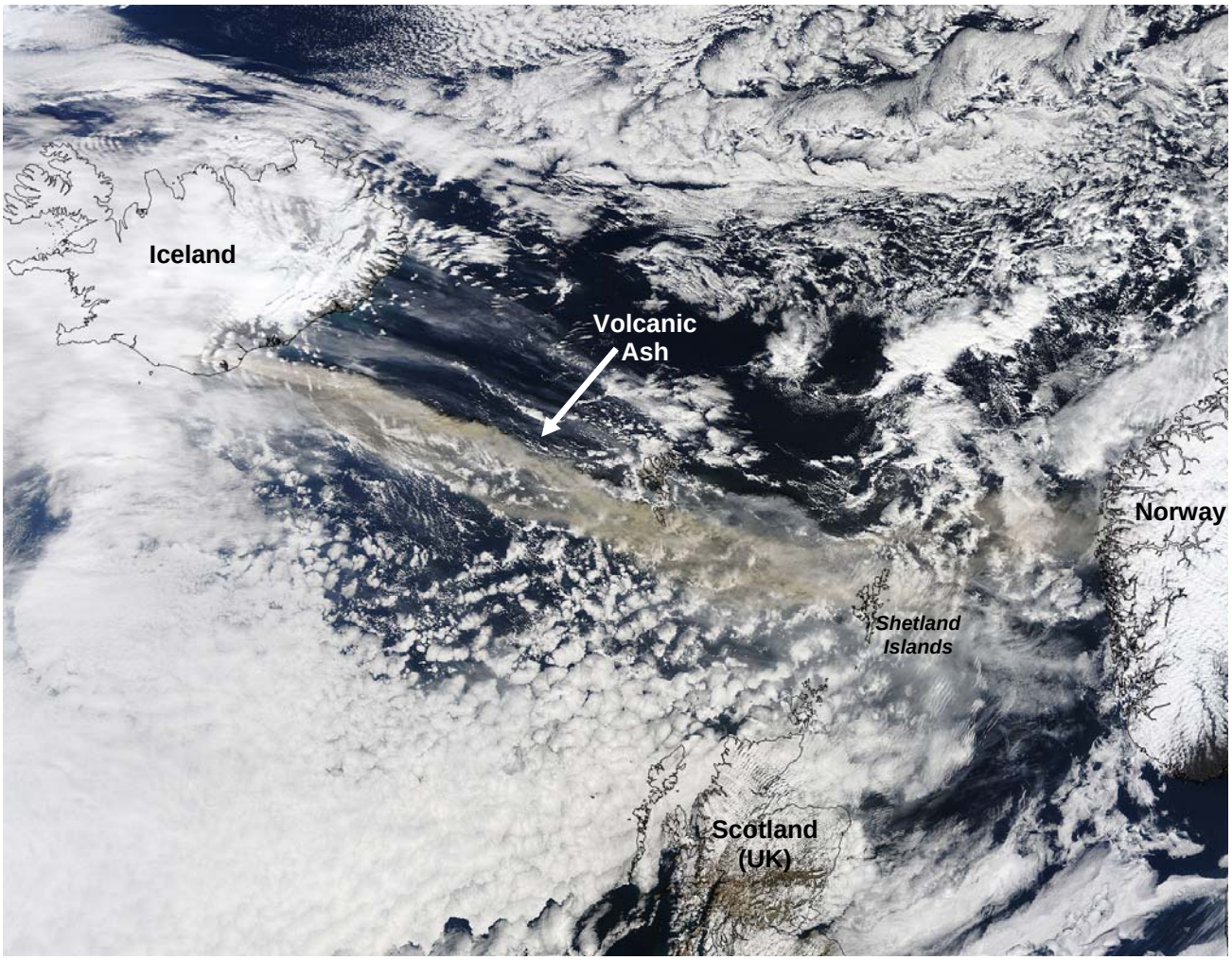






SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In March, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather favored overwintering wheat but helped to intensify local drought conditions. Temperatures averaged 3 to 6 degrees C above normal throughout the region leaving much of Ontario, and southwestern sections of Quebec, snow free by month's end. Ontario experienced the driest winter (December through March) in about 10 years and drought in western sections of the province will necessitate additional moisture to ensure proper winter wheat development.



This image from April 15 shows the ash plume emanating from southern Iceland's Eyjafjallajokull volcano reaching across the northern Atlantic towards Scandinavia and northern Great Britain. (NASA: http://rapidfire.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/gallery/)

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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