CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 34% short, 51% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 75% planted, 62% 2006, 50% avg.; 45% emerged, 38% 2006, 21% avg. Soybeans 2% planted, 5% 2006, 1% avg. Winter wheat condition 23% very poor, 15% poor, 27% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 17% poor, 52% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 44% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent. Alabama temperatures during the past week were well below average, with Hamilton reaching a low of 23 degrees, Brewton recording the week’s high at 85 degrees. Year-to-date precipitation accumulations for most of the state remain drastically below normal. After a week of evaluation, farmers, extension specialists have found that the heavy frost, freezing temperatures experienced by Alabama farmers in the northern regions on April 6, 7 and 8 caused major damage the wheat and corn crops. Early results show as much as 50 percent of the peach crop could be lost this year, with the most damage occurring at lower elevations. Blueberry, blackberry plantings in northwestern and northeastern areas of the state have been completely lost, while central parts of Alabama only suffered heavy losses to the blueberry and blackberry crops. The majority of pastures are reported to be in fair to good condition following a week of good rainfall. Alabama livestock remain in fair to good condition.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal for the week ending April 15. Precipitation was reported at 15 of the 22 reporting stations. Payson received the most at 0.43 inches of precipitation, Buckeye and Winslow received the least with 0.01 inches. There are only four stations with above normal precipitation for the year to date. Alfaalfa harvest is progressing in Arizona with over three quarters of the State’s acreage active. Durum wheat and barley heading continues across the State with over 50 percent completed. Cotton planting remained active.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 15% short, 70% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 22% short 74% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 93% planted, 88% 2006, 73% avg.; 68% emerged, 57% 2006, 42% avg. Fruit, berry, row crop producers continued to assess the damage of freezing temperatures that occurred on April 6th and 7th. Producers were able to remain well ahead of last year’s planting progress. Rice farmers were eight points ahead of last year’s planting progress. Wheat progress remained well ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Cattle conditions were fair to good last week. Alfaalfa was in fair to good condition. Warm season grasses continued to show signs of damage caused by below freezing temperatures that occurred on April 6th and 7th. Livestock producers were vaccinating cattle.

CALIFORNIA: The flooding of rice fields was ongoing, some rice planting had begun. Rice fields were treated with herbicides. Alfaalfa was cut, baled. The second cutting began in some areas. Safflower, sunflower fields were planted in the Sacramento Valley. Field corn was planted, treated for weeds. Winter forage crops were growing quickly and were cut for silage, hay in the San Joaquin Valley. Some lodging, drought stress was reported due to strong winds and lack of rain. Wheat, oat fields were maturing, irrigation was required in most areas. Sugar beets were harvested in the San Joaquin Valley. Cotton was planted and early fields were emerging. Sweet potatoes were planted in Merced County. Grape vines were vigorously leafing out, forming bunches. Vineyard fertilization, irrigation and spray applications to control weeds, diseases, insects were ongoing. Winter cover crops were being disked or mowed. Stone fruit, pomegranate orchards were irrigated, fertilized, herbicides were applied. New orchards continued to be planted. Early stone fruit varieties were thinned. Cherry growers appeared to have an excellent crop. Apple, pear and quince trees were forming fruit. Blueberries were harvested. Strawberries were harvested in the south coastal areas and harvest in the Central Valley was beginning. Citrus trees were being hedged, topped, thinned. Harvests of oranges, tangerines, mandarins, lemons continued at a slow pace. Star Ruby grapefruit was being harvested in Tulare County. Some growers treated their groves to control fungus, weeds and applied nutrients. Pruning of frost-damaged limbs was ongoing. Olive buds continued to swell. The almond crop continued to look good. Orchard work such as fertilization, irrigation, spray applications for weeds continued. Blight treatment in walnut orchards was winding down. Pistachio bloom continued. Transplanting of tomatoes for processing was in full swing. Bitter melon, cucumbers, eggplant, melons, peppers, squash, tomatoes, sweet corn were growing well. Strong winds affected some of the melon vines causing leaf damage. Fields of broccoli, carrots, garlic, red and yellow onions, processing tomatoes continued to be weeded, irrigated, fertilized, treated to control insects and mildew. Harvests of asparagus, bok choy, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cilantro, daikon, dandelion greens, garlic, green onions, kale, leaf and head lettuce, leeks, mustard greens, parsley, parsnips, rutabaga, spinach were ongoing. Packing, shipping of radicchio continued. Rain in northern California benefited some foothill pastures while others had dried beyond the point of being helped by moisture. Pastures in central California were dry and feeder cattle were beginning to ship to local auctions or to feedlot buyers in other States. Some beef cows and stocker cattle were moving from the foothills to irrigated pastures in the central and northern valleys earlier than normal. Weight gains on cattle dipped thus far have been below normal. New crop lambs continued to ship from pastures in central and northern California. Sheep were grazing in alfalfa fields and on retired farm land. Dairy cows were benefiting from below normal temperatures. Bee hives continued to move from almond orchards into holding areas or into other orchards.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 6% short, 82% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 3% surplus. Spring barley 46% seeded, 35% 2006, 43% avg.; 12% emerged, 14% 2006, 16% avg. Dry onions 62% planted, 57% 2006, 65% avg. Sugarbeets 26% planted, 35% 2006, 42% avg. Summer potatoes 17% planted, 22% 2006, 27% avg. Spring wheat 28% seeded, 24% 2006, 31% avg.; 5% emerged, 11% 2006, 10% avg.; condition 15% poor, 20% fair, 45% good, 20% excellent. Cows calved 75% 2007, 73% 2006, 75% avg. Ewes lamb 74% 2007, 75% 2006, 72% avg. For the second consecutive week, moisture was received late in the week across most of Colorado. Temperatures were reported below average across the state with frost reported on the Eastern Plains and in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.

DELWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 64% adequate, 36% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 88% adequate, 11% surplus. Corn 7% planted, 7% 2006, 5% avg. Barley condition 2% poor, 16% fair, 73% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat condition 2% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent; 100% emerged, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 10% poor, 12% fair, 70% good, 2% excellent. Strawberries 28% bloomed, 31% 2006, 14% avg. Apples 31% bloomed, 31% 2006, 20% avg. Peaches 77% bloomed, 55% 2006, 52% avg. Snap beans 12% planted, 2% 2006, 6% avg. Sweet corn 7% planted, 7% 2006, 7% avg. Green peas 54% planted, 75% 2006, 52% avg. Potatoes 53% planted, 74% 2006, 40% avg. Hay supplies 24% very short, 49% short, 20% adequate, 1% surplus. Delaware farmers experience significant amount of rain which delaying planting of corn. Air temperatures averaged below normal in comparison to last year, with temperatures averaging at 44 degrees.
IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 74% adequate, 11% surplus. Winter wheat conditions: 0% very poor, 0% poor, 1% short, 12% fair, 80% good, 7% excellent. Hay growth: 0% very poor, 0% poor, 1% short, 12% fair, 80% good, 7% excellent. Sorghum 6% planted, 3% 2006, 1% avg. Cotton 1% planted, 1% 2006, 1% avg. Onions 100% planted, 41% 2006, 84% avg.; 15% emerged, 0% 2006, 37% avg. Dry peas 26% planted, 11% 2006, 29% avg.; 7% emerged, 2% 2006, 5% avg. Field corn 12% planted, 1% 2006, 1% avg. Lentils 4% planted, 0% 2006, 13% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Irrigation has begun in some small, dry spring grain fields in Minidoka County due to the absence of rain. In Bonner County, dried grass in 20% of crop areas are under water stress. While the dry weather in Franklin County is allowing farmers to quickly finish small grain planting, unfortunately, irrigation supplies are looking bleak for the summer due to low snowpacks. In portions of Idaho, some sugarbeets were lost to freeze damage and must be replanted.

HAWAII: Data not available.

HAYWARD: Soil moisture 40% very short, 45% short, 15% adequate. Subsoil moisture 46% very short, 42% short, 12% adequate. Soil moisture, Panhandle, very short to short; Big Bend soil moisture, very short; central Peninsula, short to adequate; southern Peninsula, very short to short. Surplus soil moisture, less than 1%, some spots Miami-Dade County. Big Bend, some spots, adequate soil moisture. Cool temperatures slowed crop development. Panhandle, northern Peninsula. Frosty temperatures ripped some early plantings; no significant damage reported. Most early plantings too short to be affected by strong winds. Suwannee Valley organic cherry tomatoes suffered up to 80% burn, low lying areas due to frost; remaining organic vegetables suffered less than 1% burn; non organic vegetables sustained 10% or less burn; all expected to recover. Quincy area vegetables, no significant cold damage. Strong winds damaged leaves of taller vegetables; some fruit. Corn planted remained very short; near freezing temperatures over most of central, southern Peninsula caused blossom end rot in susceptible crops, salt intrusion into some fields. Hernando County blueberry producers expect high losses from Cedar Wax Wings. Quincy planting finished. Palatka potato digging underway. Homestead okra cutting started; light amounts available. Plant City several strawberry fields open to U-Pick. Immokalee watermelon picking slowly increasing; light amounts available. Other non-citrus fruits, vegetables snap beans, blueberries, cabbage, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, escarole. Two storms bumped needed rain, cooler temperatures, citrus areas. High winds spawned isolated tornado; no severe damage to groves. Bloom period coming to an end; groves at about three quarters petal drop. Valencia harvest over four million boxes a week; maturity levels at acceptable levels. Grapefruit utilization heavy to processing as fresh fruit export declines seasonally. Honey tangerine slowing down; large major harvest expected for fresh market. Caretakers hedging, topping, beginning to apply post bloom nutritional sprays. Growers scouting for greening, removing diseased trees. Pasteur feed 10% very poor, 30% poor, 55% fair, 5% good. Condition: 3% very poor, 15% poor, 60% fair, 20% good, 2% excellent. Panhandle, northern pasture very poor to good, most fair, condition fair to cold, near freezing temperature, but mainly due to short soil moisture. Pastures greened up from recent rains but need growth to follow more moisture. Central, southwest pasture very poor to fair, most fair. Statewide cattle very poor to excellent, most in fair condition.

HAZARDOUS WASTE: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 63% adequate, 32% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 70% adequate, 18% surplus. Tobacco transplants 88% seeded up 3% from last year. Tobacco transplants 69% emerged up 4% from previous year. Average height of alfalfa 9 inches. Wheat condition 30% very poor, 34% poor, 20% fair, 15% good, and 1% excellent. Barley condition 57% very poor, 31% poor, 12% fair. Tobacco transplants condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 12% short, 42% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent. Week began and ended with very cold temperatures. The previous week's freezing temperatures caused extensive damage to early fruit crops, small

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for field work 1.1. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 60% adequate, 39% surplus. Cold and wet was the norm for weather last week. Temperatures averaged 10 degrees below normal across the state. Corn planted remained behind previous years due to the cold, wet conditions. Reports indicate that the freezing temperatures last week may have significantly impacted the wheat crop. The freezing temperatures last week may have also impacted fruit, vineyard crops, but at this time it is too early to judge the extent of the damage. Farm activities last week included preparing equipment for planting, applying fertilizer when it wasn't too wet or cold, and tending to livestock.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.2. Topsoil moisture 40% adequate, 60% surplus. Subsoil moisture 61% adequate, 39% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 33%, 29% 2006, 33% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 17% poor, 38% fair, 37% good, 2% excellent. Hay availability 2% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Livestock are reported to be in mostly good condition with only a few reports of respiratory problems due to the change in weather conditions. Average temperatures ranged from 10° to 14° below normal with a high of 67° and a low of 15°. Precipitation averaged from 0.49 to 2.03 inches. Up to two inches of snow was reported in some northern counties. Damage to fruit, berries, wheat, alfalfa crops has been reported. The extent of this freeze damage is unknown at this point. A limited amount of fieldwork was accomplished early in the week. Only a few fields of corn have been planted at this point. Activities included preparing planting equipment, applying anhydrous ammonia, spraying herbicides, hauling grain to market, tillage of soils, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 65% adequate, 34% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 71% adequate, 26% surplus. Fertilizer application 62% complete. Snow, cold weather kept field work limited until the last day of the week. Activities calving and moving grain to elevators.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8. Topsoil moisture 72% adequate, 28% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 83% adequate, 7% surplus. Wheat jointed 79%, 70% 2006, 53% avg.; freeze damage 31% none, 25% light, 26% moderate, 18% severe; wind damage 80% none, 18% light, 2% moderate; insect infestation 78% none, 16% light, 5% moderate, 1% severe; disease infestation 72% no presence, 24% light presence, 4% moderate presence. Range, pasture conditions 1% very poor, 17% poor, 47% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent. Feed grain supplies 4% very short, 19% short, 76% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay, forage supplies 17% very short, 42% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 3% very short, 12% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus. Precipitation fell in most areas of the State and came in the form of rain or snow. Reports of up to fifteen inches of snowfall were reported from locations in the southwest. Cooler temperatures prevented a more accurate assessment of freeze damage. Field activities in most areas were delayed due to weather and soil conditions. Reporter comments indicated some progress on corn planting and some early planted corn was replanted in the southeast due to freeze damage.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 63% adequate, 32% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 70% adequate, 18% surplus. Tobacco transplants 88% seeded up 3% from last year. Tobacco transplants 69% emerged up 4% from previous year. Average height of alfalfa 9 inches. Wheat condition 30% very poor, 34% poor, 20% fair, 15% good, and 1% excellent. Barley condition 57% very poor, 31% poor, 12% fair. Tobacco transplants condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 12% short, 42% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent. Week began and ended with very cold temperatures. The previous week's freezing temperatures caused extensive damage to early fruit crops, small
grains, and first cutting alfalfa acres.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Soil moisture 3% very short, 13% short, 63% adequate, 21% surplus. Corn 96% planted, 95% 2006, 94% avg.; 87% emerged, 82% 2006, 72% avg.; 14% poor, 38% fair, 48% good. Hay 6% first cutting, 8% 2006, 4% avg. Wheat 90% headed, 89% 2006, 69% avg.; 4% poor, 40% fair, 54% good, 2% excellent. Spring plowing 82% plowed, 83% 2006, 79% avg. Sugarcane 2% very poor, 90% poor, 48% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Livestock 6% poor, 34% fair, 56% good, 4% excellent. Vegetable 1% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 45% good, 4% excellent. Range, pasture 1% very poor, 7% poor, 46% fair, 43% good, 3% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 75% adequate, 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 76% adequate, 18% surplus. Corn 4% planted, 9% 2006, 6% avg. Barley condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 1% last year, 17% fair, 73% good, 8% excellent; 100% emerged, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 13% poor, 21% fair, 49% good, 16% excellent. Strawberries 34 bloomed %, 21% 2006, 25% avg. Apples 4% bloomed, 4% 2006, 11% avg. Peaches 20% bloomed, 45% 2006, 37% avg. Snap beans 2% planted, 3% 2006, 2% avg. Watermelons 0% planted, 25% 2006, 8% avg. Cucumbers 0% planted, 23% 2006, 7% avg. Sweet corn 7% planted, 18% 2006, 12% avg. Green peas 36% planted, 36% 2006, 50% avg. Potatoes 60% planted, 40% 2006, 39% avg. Tomatoes 4% planted, 31% 2006, 16% avg. Cantaloupes 0% 2006, 6% avg. Hay supplies 12% very short, 25% short, 63% adequate. Cold, wet weather last week delayed some field activities. Most of Maryland’s farmers averaged between 1 to 3 inches of rain during the past week. Air temperatures averaged below normal in comparison to last year, with temperatures averaging between 35 to 46 degrees.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 50% adequate, 50% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 72% adequate, 27% surplus. Pasture, range condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 39% good, 9% excellent. Oats 18% planted, 30% 2006, 26% avg. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.30 in the northwest Lower Peninsula to 2.13 inches in the west central Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 9 degrees below normal in the western Upper Peninsula, in the northwest, northeast, central, east central, southwest, and south central Lower Peninsula to 6 degrees below normal in the eastern Upper Peninsula. Fruit damage due to the cold temperature has not been fully determined. Winter wheat stands are in good condition, but there were reports of some winterkill. Farm activities were limited due to the cold temperatures and high winds. Activities include lambing, calving, repairing machinery, fieldwork, tending fruit trees, and clearing brush.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 63% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 18% short, 64% adequate, 14% surplus. Corn 0% ground prepared, 3% 2006, 5% avg. Soybeans 0% ground prepared, 0% 2006, 1% avg. Canola 0% planted, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Green Peas 0% planted, 0% 2006, 2% avg. Potatoes 0% planted, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Approximate date full scale fieldwork will begin is April 25, 2007. Temperatures averaged from 10.2 degrees below normal in the Southwest District to 4.9 degrees below normal in the Northeast District. Extremes 2 degrees in Itasca and Hibbing; 65 degrees in Moorhead. Precipitation averaged from 0.37 inch below normal in the North Central District to 0.06 inch below normal in the Southwest District. Greatest weekly was 1.04 inches recorded in Forest Lake. Peak soil temperatures for the week at 4 in. depths were ranging from 10 to 13 degrees under the long term average. Rainfall for the week averaged 1.77 inches. Activities spring tillage, fertilizer application, corn, sorghum, rice planting, crop damage assessment, care of livestock.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 4% last year, 11% short, 15% last year, 76% adequate, 69% last year, 10% surplus, 12% last year. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 10% last year, 25% short, 28% last year, 63% adequate, 57% last year, 4% surplus, 5% last year. Field tillage work in progress is 64% not started, 64% last year, 20% just started, 23% last year, 16% well underway, 13% last year. Barley 14% planted, 11% last year. Oats 5% planted, 6% last year. Spring wheat 6% planted, 8% last year. Winter wheat spring stages are 7% still dormant, 4% last year, 33% green, 23% last year, 60% greening, growing, 73% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% last year, 4% poor, 5% last year, 37% fair, 35% last year, 12% good, 13% last year. Montana received moderate amounts of precipitation throughout the state last week. Chester received 0.85 inches, the most for the week. A wide range of temperatures was seen across the state. Opeheim had the low of 6 degrees, six cities reached 74 degrees. Cool temperatures slowed the development of winter wheat, there have been reports of possible damage from frost. Recent snowfall and milder temperatures have increased the receiving supplemental feed in most of the state, although some producers have stopped supplemental feeding, are already moving livestock to summer ranges. Livestock grazing is 75% open, 84% last year, 17% difficult, 7% last year, 8% closed, 9% last year. Calving is 81% complete, 83% last year, lambing 65% complete, 60% last year. Ranchers are providing supplemental feed to 89% of cattle and calves, 79% last year, 53% of sheep and lambs, 82% last year. Ranchers are providing supplemental feeding, are already moving livestock to summer ranges. Temperatures that extended across most of the corn crop, much of the wheat crop has sustained severe damage. Moderate rainfall received this week caused a temporary halt in fieldwork, but also greatly eased the stress from dry conditions. As soon as the weather permits, planting of major row crops will resume.

NEVADA: Data not available.

NEW ENGLAND: The first half of the week saw overcast skies, cooler than normal daytime temperatures, little or no precipitation through Wednesday. A storm system, which arrived on Thursday,
continued into Friday morning, brought between six and ten inches of snow to parts of northern New Hampshire and Maine. Southern states saw mostly rain, wind from this storm system, while central areas saw a wintry mix of snow and sleet. On Sunday, a second storm system arrived, bringing a mix of heavy wind, rain, snow to all six-states. Parts of Connecticut and Rhode Island received between two, three inches of rain on Sunday. Flood watches were posted across most of the region, beach erosion along the coast was a concern due to astronomical high tides occurring this weekend. The recent weather prevented most farmers from working in fields. Maple sugar activities continued in northern states. Other general farm activities included working in nurseries, greenhouses, tending livestock, performing general maintenance, continuing to make preparations for the spring planting season.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for field work 4.8. Topsoil moisture 40% adequate, 60% surplus. Irrigation water supply 90% adequate, 10% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in most localities. Temperatures were below normal for most of the week across the Garden State. For several days, frost was reported in central New Jersey. Peaches were blooming in southern New Jersey. Strawberry plants, which were covered by plastic in central, southern New Jersey, experienced some weather related injury. Cranberries were still under water. Temperatures below normal, persistent rainfall slowed spring activities. Producers continued greenhouse work, top dressing fertilizer, spraying, pruning trees, planting white potatoes, vegetables, and feeding stored hay to livestock.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 5.2. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 23% short, 68% adequate, 2% surplus. Wind damage 38% light, 3% moderate, 1% severe. Freeze damage 23% light, 6% moderate, 14% severe. Wheat 6% fair, 4% very fair, 90% good, 8% excellent. 17% first cutting complete. Irrigated winter wheat 30% fair, 66% good, 4% excellent, 10% grazed, 14% headed. Dry winter wheat 32% fair, 68% good, 20% grazed, 2% headed. Total winter wheat 31% fair, 67% good, 2% excellent, 16% grazed, 7% headed. Lettuce 60% good, 40% excellent. Chile 7% poor, 16% fair, 63% good, 14% excellent, 73% planted. Cotton 10% planted. Corn 7% planted. Onions 6% fair, 74% good, 20% excellent, 100% planted. Cattle conditions good to very good. 22% fair, 32% excellent. Sheep conditions 5% very poor, 9% poor, 17% fair, 68% good, 1% excellent. Range, pasture conditions 3% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 2% excellent. Farmers spent the week irrigating, planting, preparing their fields for planting. Ranchers are calving, branding, working cattle and supplemental feeding. A cool week temperature wise for most areas of the state especially in the north and east where average readings were below seasonal normal. A slow moving, late season winter storm produced heavy wet snow across the high terrain of the north and over the northeast plains, while elsewhere over the state rain totals at the lower elevations were notably above seasonal expectations.

NEW YORK: The week began with a mixture of clouds, wind, cold with a few breaks of sunshine. A heavy rain, elevation snowstorm returned mid-week slowing spring planting activities. In the Long Island Grape Region, cooler weather meant the vines were less exposed to damage. It is rare in the Lake Ontario Fruit Region for any green showing on any apple buds. They are already one week behind last season. Maple syrup producers continued cleaning, storing equipment for the year. Apples, onions, and potatoes continued moving from storage to market. Other major activities include spring pruning of fruit trees, tending livestock, mending damaged fencing and machinery.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4. Soil moisture 10% short, 49% adequate, 41% surplus. Activities during the week included the planting of corn, sorghum, preparing for other spring crop plantings. Below average temperatures dominated the State again this week. Scattered amounts of rainfall were experienced in most of the State. Precipitation amounts ranged from .10 to 3.63 inches. Much of the State continues to report damage to crops due to freezing temperatures, but the full impact is still not known.

NORTH DAKOTA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 80% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 35% short, 55% adequate, 3% surplus. Cool temperatures and snowfall continued to delay spring fieldwork. The dry weather, warm temperatures that prevailed towards the end of last week may allow some producers to start planting this week. The statewide average starting date for fieldwork is expected to be April 20. Hay, forage rated 8% very short, 15% short, 73% adequate, 4% surplus. Grain and concentrate supplies were rated 3% very short, 11% short, 80% adequate, 6% surplus. Calving was 71% complete with lambing 80% complete. Shearing was 89% complete. Pastures, ranges were 76% still dormant, 24% growing. Pasture, range conditions were rated 12% very poor, 23% poor, 40% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 1.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 34% adequate, 66% surplus. Wheat jointed 7%, 21% 2006, 18% avg. Corn 1% planted, 2% 2006, 3% avg. Oats planted, 40% 2006, 27% avg. Potatoes 13% planted, 7% 2006, 9% avg. Apples in green tip and beyond 47%, 54% 2006, 53% avg.; in full bloom 4%, 5% 2006, 5% avg. Peaches in green tip and beyond 56%, 51% 2006, 51% avg.; full bloom 18%, 15% 2006, 13% avg. Apple condition 33% very poor, 20% poor, 29% fair, 16% good, 2% excellent. Hay condition 0% very poor, 12% poor, 43% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, 1% excellent. Wheat condition 5% very poor, 21% poor, 35% fair, 28% good, 9% excellent. Farmers had more than a day and a half suitable for field work last week, which permitted some planting to continue. Many field activities, however, were delayed due to the freezing temperatures throughout most regions of the state. Many areas across the state are still very wet, preventing field activities until soils dry up. Other farm activities included working ground, spraying chemicals for weed control, hauling grain, machinery maintenance, nitrogen and fertilizer applications, and tile work.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 8% short, 78% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 27% short, 64% adequate 2% surplus. Wheat jointing 98% this week, 78% last week, 40% last year, 40% average. Hay condition 4% very poor, 52% poor, 8% fair, 23% good, 1% excellent. Hay condition 0 very poor, 12% poor, 43% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat condition 7% very poor, 21% poor, 35% fair, 28% good, 9% excellent. Farmers had more than a day and a half suitable for field work last week, which permitted some planting to continue. Many field activities, however, were delayed due to the freezing temperatures throughout most regions of the state. Many areas across the state are still very wet, preventing field activities until soils dry up. Other farm activities included working ground, spraying chemicals for weed control, hauling grain, machinery maintenance, nitrogen and fertilizer applications, and tile work.

OREGON: Early planted vegetables were off to a fair start, but they are also going to need a bit more sun. Recorded frosts around the State has delayed the planting of some vegetables, will continue until the perceived threat diminishes. Greenhouse vegetables continue to be sold at farmers markets. Fruits, Nuts Hazelnut growers applied eastern filbert blight controls in the Willamette Valley. Reports of freezing weather, forecasted rains ahead will result in cherry, prune bloom loss for the 2007 crop. Cherry growers applied brown rot blossom blight controls. Apple scab, powdery mildew sprays were being applied. Bee hives were placed in blueberry fields; bloom has begun for some varieties. Acreage planted for wine grapes in Polk County this spring was more than double the acreage planted last year. Douglas County fruit tree pollination has been going well as sunny weather breaks during spring have been sufficient for bees to work. Pears, plums, prunes, peaches, apricots seem to have set well. Southern Oregon peaches were about done with bloom. Prices for cooler steers less than 1100 pounds averaged $116 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $101 per cwt. Livestock marketings average last week.
occurred. At week’s end, crop development in the lower Hood River Valley was as follows: d’Anjou pear past full bloom (WSU stage 7); Red Delicious apple at first bloom (WSU stage 7); Bing cherry at full bloom (WSU stage 8); Pinot noir grapes at wool stage (Eichhorn-Lorenz stage 3). In Sherman County, down on the river in Rufus, apricot trees have been in bloom for two weeks, cherries have recently come into bloom. Nurseries, Greenhouses: Nurseries remained busy digging plants, moving containers, loading trucks. New nursery crop were under plastic covers, while potted plants were being rotated to new locations. Nurseries were very active with the start of spring tree sales, were working to get new shrub starts planted. Greenhouses were also still very busy getting flowering, vegetable starts out for sale. Livestock, range, pasture Pastures continued to turn green but more sunshine, warmer weather were still needed to really jump start growth. Many pastures in western Oregon continued to be wet with continuing water in some bottom land areas. Pastures, rangeland in eastern Oregon continued to grow but more spring rain will be needed for grass to get firmly established. Producers continued working herds, turning out livestock. Supplemental feeding continued in many areas. Livestock were reported in good condition throughout the State.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 2. Soil moisture 1% short, 34% adequate, 65% surplus. Spring19 plowing,. 61% 2006, 38% avg. Wheat crop conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 41% fair, 46% good, 9% excellent. Oats 12% planted., 49% 2006, 32% avg. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 15% excellent. Timothy clover crop condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 59% good, 15% excellent. Pasteure conditions 10% very poor, 26% poor, 42% fair, 19% good, 3% excellent. Principal farm activities included spreading manure, fertilizer, checking, servicing tillage, planting equipment, chopping corn stalks, hauling manure, repairing fences, spraying alfalfa for weeds, cleaning barnyards, and planting oats.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 10% very short, 24% short, 60% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn 5% very poor, 49% poor, 36% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 9% very poor, 8% poor, 39% fair, 46% good, 0% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 16% poor, 41% fair, 41% good, 0% excellent. Oats 6% very poor, 14% poor, 43% fair, 37% good, 0% excellent. Tobacco 55% very short, 1% poor, 9% fair, 31% good, 1% excellent. Peaches 73% very poor, 14% poor, 13% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Apples 50% very poor, 50% poor, 0% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Snappeas fresh 30% very poor, 40% poor, 30% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Cucumbers fresh 40% very poor, 30% poor, 30% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 33% very poor, 21% poor, 46% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Tomatoes fresh 1% very poor, 35% poor, 59% fair, 5% good, 0% excellent. Cantelopes 60% planted, 56% 2006, 41% avg. Watermelons 73% planted, 62% 2006, 61% avg. Tomatoes fresh 78% planted, 76% 2006, 76% avg. Cantelopes 60% planted, 56% 2006, 54% avg.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 1.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 7% short, 78% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 23% short, 67% adequate, 10% surplus. Winter wheat breaking dormancy 96%, 93% 2006, 91% avg. Barley 4% seeded, 13% 2006, 24% avg.; 0% emerged, 2% 2006, 3% avg. Feed supplies 7% very short, 24% short, 68% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 17% very short, 14% short, 64% adequate, 5% surplus. Range, pasture 8% very poor, 22% poor, 33% fair, 32% good, 5% excellent. Calf deaths 16% below avg.; 73% avg.; 11% above average. Cattle moved to pasture 14% complete. Calving 64% complete. Cattle condition 2% poor, 19% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent. Sheep, lamb deaths 19% below avg.; 79% avg.; 2% above average. Lambing 76% complete. Sheep condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 64% good, 22% excellent. Freezing overnight temperatures recently have many producers concerned about killing frost on winter wheat and alfalfa, as well as, early emerging small grains. Cold, mud and snow are causing producers to move some cattle to pasture early to get calving out of the mud. Range, pasture remain short, so producers are continuing to feed on pastures. Crops producers need some warm, dry conditions to get caught up on seeding.

**TENNESSEE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 17% short, 70% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 33% short, 55% adequate, 3% surplus. Wheat 91% jointed, 90% 2006, 81% avg.; 96% top dressed, 97% 2006, 97% avg.; 22% headed, 4% 2006, 4% avg.; 38% very poor, 34% poor, 22% fair, 6% good. Apples 98% budding or beyond, 92%; 2006, 86% avg.; 86% blooming or beyond, 66%; 2006, 60% avg.; 62% very poor, 62% poor, 13% fair, 9% good. Peaches 95% blooming or beyond, 91% 2006, 82% avg.; 67% very poor, 26% poor, 6% fair, 1% good. Pastures 7% very poor, 22% poor, 41% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent. A major freeze that occurred during the first week of April caused severe damage to the state’s wheat crop, as well as fruit crops including apples, peaches, strawberries. Farmers across the State combed their fields last week in an effort to assess the extent of the upcoming freeze that swept the Volunteer State. Early signs also indicate considerable negative impact on vegetables, nursery crops, forages. Freeze assessments showed that apples, peaches had the most significant damage with 86 and 84 percent severe, respectively. Over two-thirds of the wheat, over half of the corn suffered severe damage. Strawberries seem to have weathered the cold spell best with nearly a fifth of the crop showing no freeze damage. Farmers were able to complete some limited fieldwork during the early part of last week before weather fronts moved in mid-week bringing much needed precipitation to most areas.

**TEXAS:** Agricultural Summary Concerns of freeze damage remained prevalent across the state as an unseasonable cold front crossed the state two weeks ago. Freezing temperatures were reported in many areas, some areas such as the Southern High Plains experienced below freezing temperatures for two to three days. Reports indicated that several crops were damaged due to the effects of this cold front, but the extent of total damage was still being assessed. Weather conditions improved for most producers at the beginning of the week as temperatures increased, but a few areas experienced strong storms later the week. Most areas of the state received light to moderate rainfall. Central Texas received mostly 0.01 to 0.25 inches of rainfall. Accumulations were a little higher across the Northern Plains, Trans-Pecos, Edwards Plateau, and most of the state received as much as 0.50 to 1.5 inches of rainfall. Conditions were a bit drier in both the Trans-Pecos area, South Texas as most producers experienced little to no rainfall. Supplemental feeding continued to decline considerably across most areas of the state as forage growth increased. Small Grains Although moisture remained adequate in the Northern High Plains, there were still major concerns about freeze damage. Early asparagus producers continued to be faced with considerable freeze damage, as well. The effects of this cold front will not be known until another week or two. In the Southern High Plains, wheat between the boot, heading stage was severely damaged from the effects of the previous week(s cold front. Producers anticipate losses to be as much as 75 percent in some areas. The damage to wheat fields in the Southern Low Plains, Trans-Pecos, Edwards Plateau is still being assessed. Wheat, oats in the Cross Timbers, oklahoma, Texas as well as corn in the Blacklands continued to be faced with rust problems in fields. Statewide, wheat and oat condition was mostly fair to good. Cotton The combination of rains, low temperatures contributed to foliar damage of early planted cotton along the Coastal Bend, with possible yield damage. Corn Planting began in some areas of the Northern High Plains as conditions allowed. Some corn producers in North East Texas remained worried about high prices of nitrogen fertilizers. Corn planted in South Texas as temperatures increased. Statewide, corn condition was mostly fair to good. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit In the Southern High Plains, early damage estimates from the previous week(s freeze indicated significant grape damage. There were some reports stating that the grape crop was totally destroyed in several areas of the Southern High Plains. Vines were also damaged, but most were at the stage where the freeze did not totally destroy them. Areas of the Trans-Pecos reported producers experiencing their second consecutive year of loss. Fall planted onions in the Trans-Pecos showed some signs of growth. Also in the Trans-Pecos, some producers began replanting watermelons, cantaloupe for the second or third time due to previous hail along with the effects of the latest freeze. Cabbage was being harvested in South Texas. Pecans Some of the larger orchards in the Trans-Pecos received huge losses due to the cold front. Some producers in the Edwards Plateau also reported damage to their pecan crop.Livestock, Range, Pasture Report Pastures were (greening up) in the Southern Low Plains, but some
Grasses were burned by the low temperatures of the previous week. In North East Texas, fertilization of pastures increased. Spring activities were ongoing for some producers in the Trans-Pecos as they continued branding calves, vaccinating cattle. Pasture condition continued to improve in South Central Texas. Producers along the Coastal Bend were faced with issues of lobelia. Livestock body conditions improved as the availability of high quality forage continued to increase. Statewide, range and pasture condition was mostly fair to good.

**Utah:** Days suitable for field work 6. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 12% short, 82% adequate, 3% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 4% very short, 37% short, 57% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat 100% emerged, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 0% headed, condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 72% good, 19% excellent. Spring wheat 82% planted, 23% 2006, 58% avg.; 41% emerged, 14% 2006, 26% avg. Barley 70% planted, 23% 2006, 54% avg.; 20% emerged, 7% 2006, 21% avg. Oats 33% planted, 23% 2006, 39% avg.; 6% emerged, 6% 2006, 15% avg. Corn silage, harvested (silage) 0%. Cows calved 83%, 82% 2006, 81% avg. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, 8% excellent. Sheep, lambs moved to summer range 5%, 3% 2006. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 13% fair, 75% good, 8% excellent. Range. Pasture 4% very poor, 8% poor, 38% fair, 43% good, 7% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 12% short, 84% adequate, 3% surplus. Sheep sheared on farm 67%, 67% 2006, 69% avg. Sheep sheared on range 51%, 55% 2006, 53% avg. Ewes lamb on farm 83%, 85% 2006, 81% avg. Ewes lamb on range 42%, 39% 2006, 44% avg. Apples full bloom or past 45%, 14% 2006, 28% avg. Apricots full bloom or past 95%, 70% 2006, 84% avg. Sweet cherries full bloom or past 80%, 36% 2006, 51% avg. Tart cherries full bloom or past 80%, 36% 2006, 51% avg. Peaches full bloom or past 77%, 28% 2006, 63% avg. Pears full bloom or past 45%, 18% 2006, 63% avg. Work activity around the state was consistent with last week’s activities. This week produced cooler temperatures in Box Elder, Millard counties. Producers are still concerned about irrigation for crops. Livestock conditions are good. Farmers continue with field work this week which includes planting safflower, corn, small grains. Winter wheat conditions look good, but more moisture is needed. Millard County reports that the cold weather has frozen apricot blossoms, some of their alfalfa crop. Box Elder reports that fruit growers are very concerned that they suffered damage to the fruit crop due to the cold weather this week. One producer reported an 80 to 90 percent loss on peaches, nectarines. Emery County reports having cooler temperatures this week, but no major frost damage has been reported. Box Elder reports that there have been no records of infestation. Beaver County reports that irrigation supplies are short, some areas of the county will not receive any irrigation water this year. Livestock producers have begun shearing their range flocks, getting ready to begin lambing. Iron County reports that range conditions on desert areas look good but are starting to deteriorate due to lack of precipitation. Emery County reports that range conditions are very poor with little water available for livestock to drink. Uintah County as well as many other counties report that topsoil conditions are drying out due to lack of precipitation. Box Elder reports that the Bear River Canal company is going to start putting irrigation water into the canal system next week.

**Virginia:** Days suitable for field work 4.4. Heavy rains through the weekend helped restore soil moisture. In some parts of Virginia soil moisture was over 50 percent adequate. Farmers were planting corn, making the last fertilizer applications to winter grain crops. Producers continued scouting wheat for disease, insects, cold damage. Strawberry farmers protected their crops with overhead irrigation and row covers. A couple days below 30 degrees caused some damage to wine grapes and fruit trees.

**Washington:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Weather had been cool, grain growers continued spring planting. Winter wheat continued to look good, potato growers pushed to get seed planted. Some reports of field, sweet corn beginning to be planted. Greenhouse growers continued to build inventory in preparation for May sales. Apple trees continued to bloom as did blueberries. Peaches, nectarines were in various stages of petal fall. Some frost protection needed, but no damage reported. Range, pasture conditions 1% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 68% good, 16% excellent. Hay continued to be in tight supply. Some counties reported excellent pasture growth while others needed more warm weather to bring growth along. Calving season began to wind down.

**West Virginia:** Days suitable for field work 2. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 2% short, 40% adequate, 56% surplus compared with 1% very short, 20% short, 74% adequate, 5% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting 36%, 56% 2006, 50% 5-yr avg. Hay, roughage supplies 2% very short, 30% short, 58% adequate, 10% surplus compared with 1% very short, 24% short, 74% adequate, 1% surplus in 2006. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 11% short, 82% adequate, 5% surplus compared with 2% very short, 4% short, 94% adequate this time last year. Corn 4% planted, 5% 2006, 5% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat conditions 1% poor, 51% fair, 48% good, 2% headed, 1% in 2006, 1% 5-yr avg. Oats were 14% planted, 40% in 2006, 43% 5-yr avg. Oats 2% emerged, 26% 2006, 15% 5-yr avg. Hay 3% very poor, 15% poor, 60% fair, 22% good. Apple conditions 1% very poor, 1% poor, 39% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Peach conditions 40% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Cattle, calves 2% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Calving was 90% complete, compared to 86% last year, 87% for the 5-yr avg. Sheep, lambs 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair. 70% good, 4% excellent. Lambing was 89% complete, compared to 94% last year, 90% for the 5-yr avg. Farming activities included feeding livestock, calving, lambing, equipment maintenance, field preparation when the weather permitted. Warmer weather is needed to evaluate the extent of the fruit damage caused by freezing temperatures.

**Wisconsin:** Days suitable for fieldwork 1.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 52% adequate, 47% surplus. Spring tillage was 2% complete. Oats 2% planted, 0% emerged. Corn 0% planted. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Pasture conditions 7% very poor, 15% poor, 29% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Average temperatures were 6 to 8 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures reached only to the mid 40s, while average low temperatures ranged from the mid 20s to the low 30s. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.16 inches in Green Bay to 0.65 inches in Milwaukee. Green Bay is the only reporting station with below normal precipitation since March 1. Fieldwork was limited by heavy snow fall during mid week and cold temperatures.

**Wyoming:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 25% short, 69% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 23% very short, 40% short, 37% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supply 10% very short, 34% short, 56% adequate. Winter wheat condition 3% poor, 54% fair, 43% good. Barley 60% planted, 59% 2006, 62% avg.; 8% emerged, 21% 2006, 16% avg. Oats 24% planted, 17% 2006, 22% avg.; 3% emerged, 1% 2006, 3% avg. Sugarbeets 20% planted, 47% 2006, 28% avg. Spring wheat 10% planted, 15% 2006, 22% avg.; 2% emerged, 0% 2006, 2% avg. Corn 1% planted, 0% 2006, 1% avg. Stock calves born 81%, 76% 2006, 75% avg. Farm flock 81% ewes lambed, 73% 2006, 77% avg.; 76% sheep shorn, 72% 2006, 77% avg. Range flock 24% ewes lambed, 21% 2006, 20% avg.; 38% sheep shorn, 33% 2006, 43% avg. Livestock 4% poor, 22% fair, 74% good. Calf and lamb losses due to unfavorable weather were light to mostly normal.