

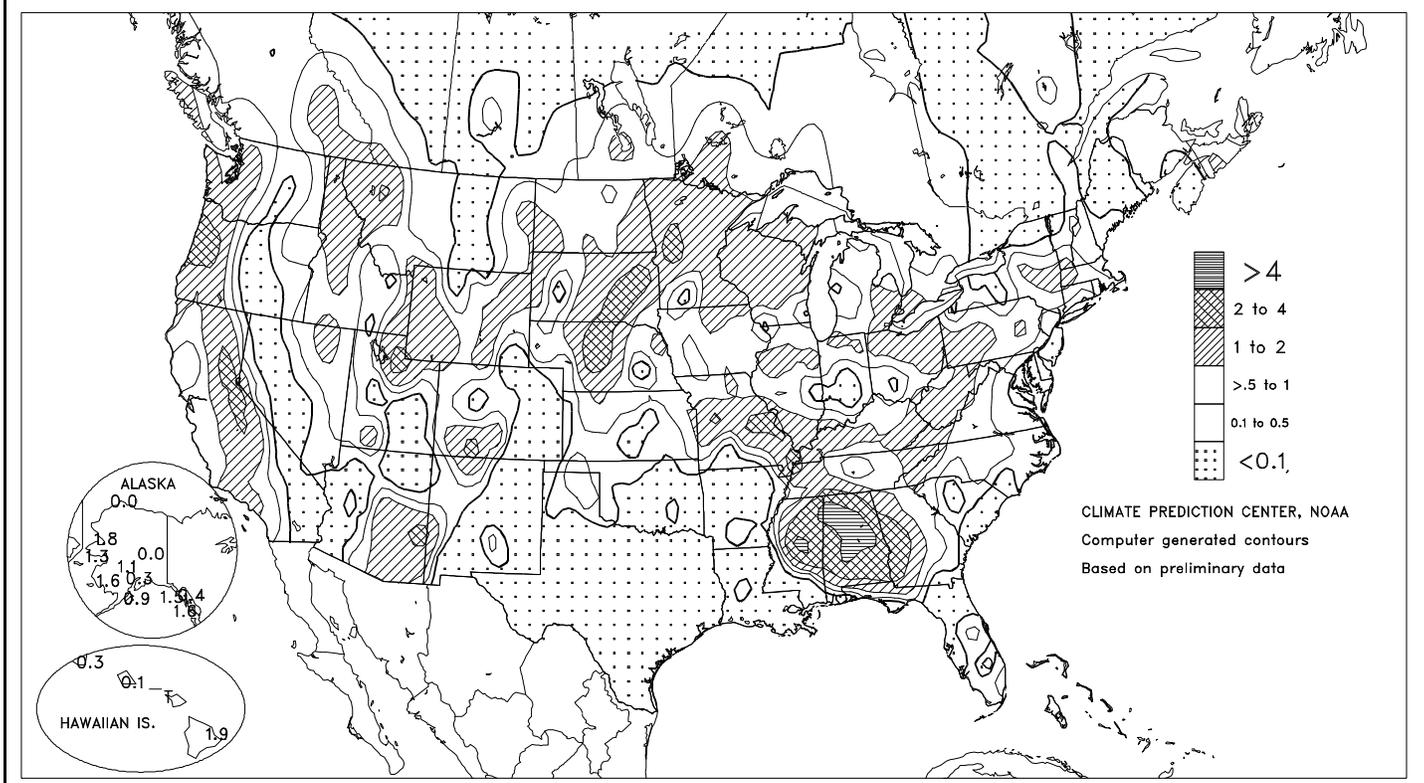
# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

## Total Precipitation (Inches)

APR 1 - 7, 2001



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data

## HIGHLIGHTS

April 1 - 7, 2001

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

**W**armer air swept into areas from the **central and southern Plains eastward**, part of a major weather pattern change that also brought cool, showery conditions to the **West**, flooding rains to the **upper Midwest**, and drier weather to the **South**. Locally heavy showers lingered until midweek in the **Southeast**, particularly across **Alabama**. Nevertheless, late-week temperatures surged above 80°F throughout the **South**, favoring the development of pastures, winter grains, and emerging summer crops. In drought-affected **Peninsular Florida**, however, the return of warm, dry weather increased irrigation demands. Farther north, late-week

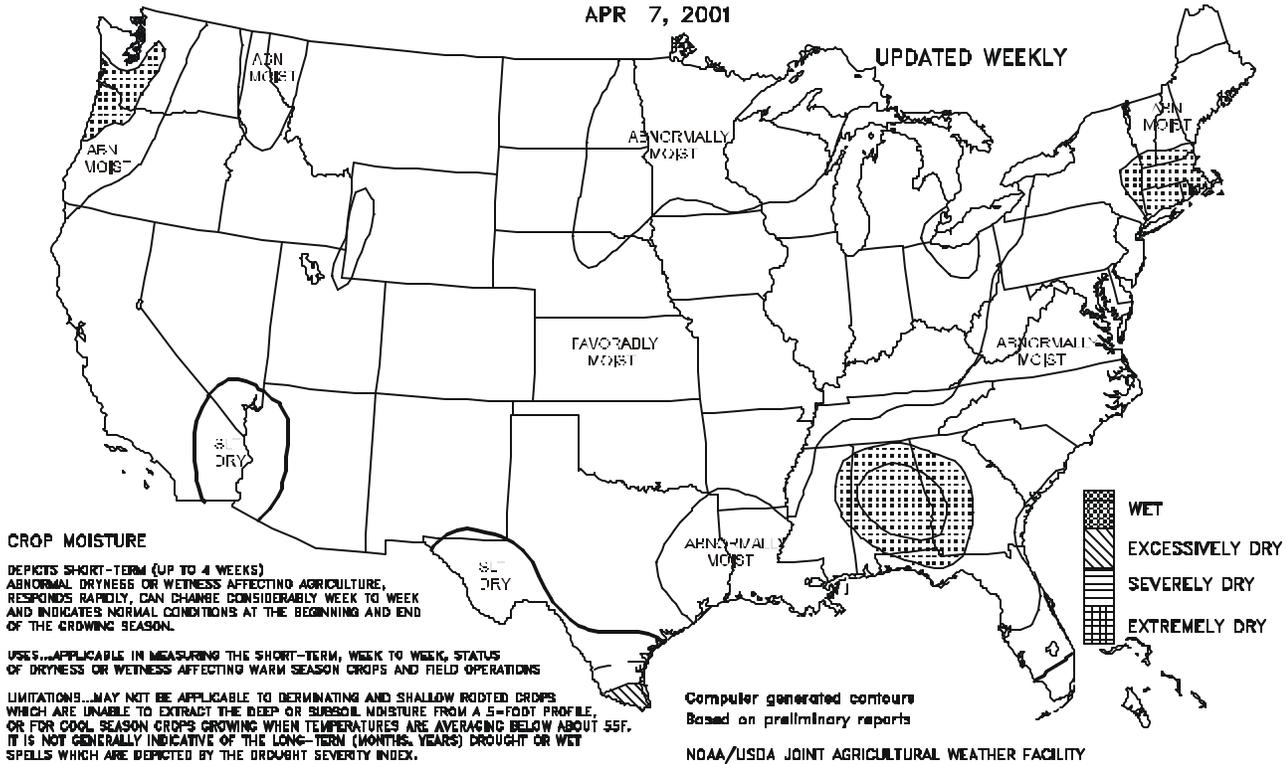
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## Contents

Crop Moisture Maps .....	2
Weather Data for the Delta and Bootheel & U.S. Crop Production Highlights .....	3
Temperature Departure & Soil Temperature Map .....	4
Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps .....	5
National Weather Data for Selected Cities .....	6
<b>March Weather and Crop Summary</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>March Maximum and Minimum Temperatures Maps</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>March Precipitation and Temperature Maps</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>March Weather Data for Selected Cities</b> .....	<b>13</b>
National Agricultural Summary & Winter Wheat Condition Table .....	14
Crop Progress Tables .....	15
State Agricultural Summaries .....	16
International Weather and Crop Summary .....	20
Subscription Information & April 3 Drought Monitor .....	24

**Crop Moisture**  
 SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE  
 APR 7, 2001

UPDATED WEEKLY



**CROP MOISTURE**

DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.

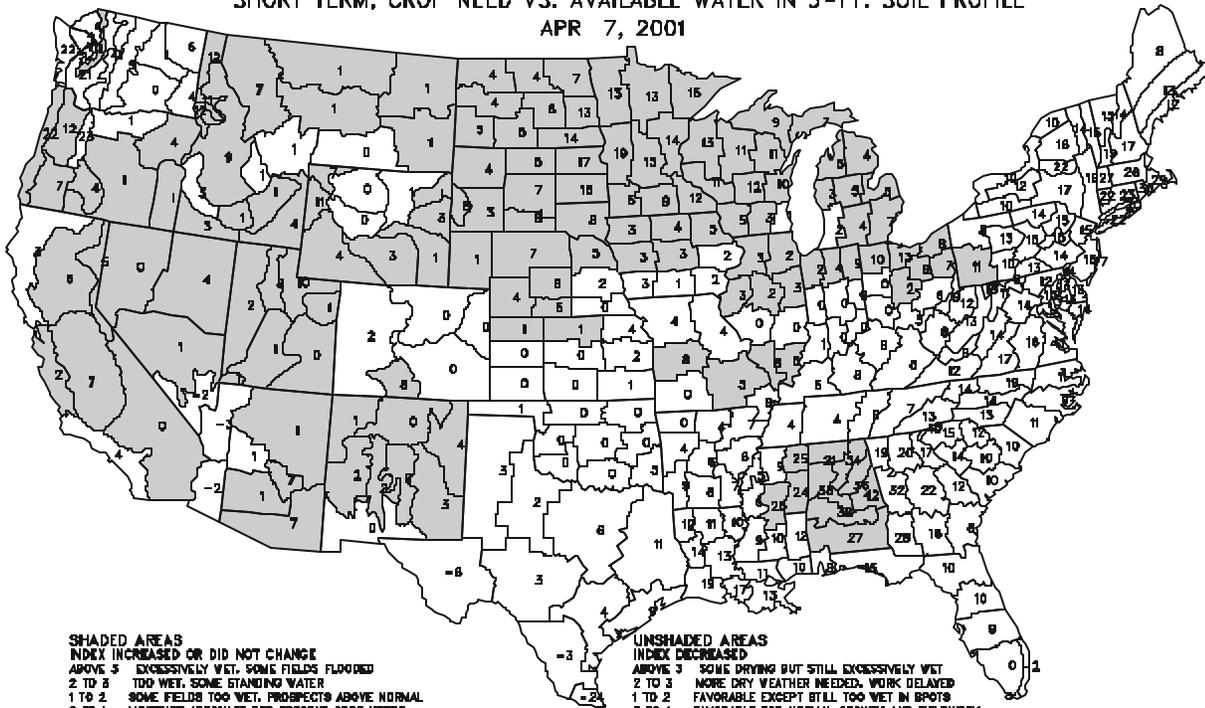
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.

Computer generated contours  
 Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

**Crop Moisture Index**  
 SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE  
 APR 7, 2001



**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

## Weather Data for Selected Locations in the Delta and the Bootheel

### Weather Data for the Week Ending April 7, 2001

Data provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC),  
the Southern Regional Climate Center (SRCC), and the University of Missouri.

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP, °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	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	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MS BATESVILLE *	76	58	84	38	67	10	1.15	0.02	1.05	4.25	64	19.08	124	-	-	0	0	2	1
MS BELZONI *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MS CLARKSDALE *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MS CLEVELAND *	76	55	84	37	66	8	0.11	-0.72	0.08	3.70	67	18.00	118	-	-	0	0	2	0
MS GREENVILLE *	78	57	88	39	68	7	0.18	-0.92	0.18	5.46	85	20.39	131	-	-	0	0	1	0
MS GREENWOOD *	78	59	85	39	69	9	0.12	-1.03	0.07	5.52	87	20.66	139	-	-	0	0	4	0
MS INDIANOLA 1S	78	59	85	39	69	-	-	-	0.99	5.87	-	18.92	-	69	61	0	0	2	1
MS INVERNESS 5E	79	60	85	41	70	-	-	-	1.24	6.00	-	18.02	-	-	-	0	0	1	1
MS LYON	79	59	84	39	69	-	-	-	0.62	3.47	-	16.92	-	-	-	0	0	1	1
MS MOORHEAD *	79	61	86	41	70	9	1.55	0.45	1.50	5.34	84	17.99	117	-	-	0	0	2	1
MS ONWARD	80	61	87	43	71	-	0.00	-	0.00	6.30	-	19.72	-	68	62	0	0	0	0
MS ROLLING FORK *	80	57	88	40	69	9	0.29	-0.78	0.22	8.09	128	22.38	141	-	-	0	0	2	0
MS SIDON	79	60	85	42	70	-	1.07	-	0.57	5.51	-	17.78	-	-	-	0	0	2	2
MS TUNICA *	76	60	83	39	68	10	0.14	-1.08	0.06	3.59	59	16.83	117	-	-	0	0	3	0
MS TUNICA 1W	77	59	83	36	68	-	0.12	-	0.07	3.48	-	16.84	-	66	60	0	0	3	0
MS VANCE	79	59	85	37	69	-	0.15	-	0.13	2.95	-	17.67	-	62	57	0	0	3	0
MS VICKSBURG *	79	59	86	44	69	7	0.03	-1.13	0.03	9.82	142	20.68	120	-	-	0	0	1	0
MS YAZOO CITY *	78	59	87	44	69	7	0.14	-1.01	0.11	7.60	108	23.31	134	-	-	0	0	2	0
MS STONEVILLE *	78	57	88	39	68	8	0.18	-1.01	0.14	5.12	79	20.19	128	72	58	0	0	2	0
MO CARDWELL	74	56	84	37	65	10	0.00	-1.12	0.00	3.66	60	12.40	93	-	-	0	0	0	0
MO CHARLESTON	69	53	81	33	60	6	0.37	-0.48	0.26	3.12	56	9.09	73	-	-	0	0	2	0
MO CLARKTON	71	54	83	35	62	8	1.22	0.24	1.20	4.41	79	12.35	104	-	-	0	0	2	1
MO DELTA	69	52	80	32	60	7	1.00	0.23	0.41	3.77	64	8.08	60	-	-	0	0	3	0
MO GLENNONVILLE	70	55	81	35	62	8	0.81	-0.17	0.75	3.64	65	11.13	94	-	-	0	0	3	1
MO PORTAGEVILLE #1	71	56	83	37	63	9	1.05	-0.02	1.03	4.63	80	12.22	95	-	-	0	0	2	1
MO PORTAGEVILLE #2	72	56	82	36	63	9	0.57	-0.50	0.53	4.25	74	11.28	87	-	-	0	0	3	1
MO STEELE	73	57	83	36	65	11	2.07	1.00	2.07	6.14	102	15.82	116	-	-	0	0	1	1

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. \* Based on 1964-93 normals. \* Based on 1961-90 normals.

**Delta and Bootheel Weather and Crop Summary:** Much-above-normal temperatures promoted pasture and winter grain development across the Delta and the Bootheel. Scattered showers led to minimal fieldwork disruptions. Corn and soybean emergence was noted across the Delta, with rice and cotton planting underway in many locations.

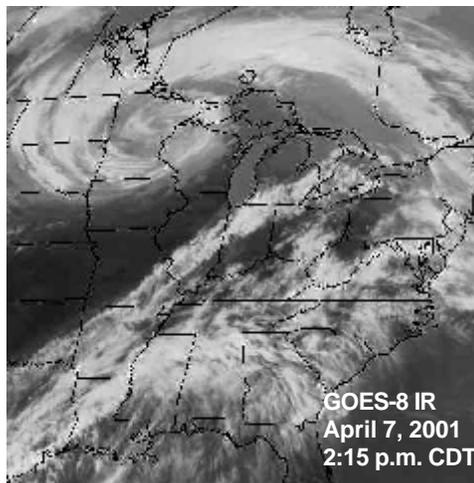
## U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on April 10, 2001. Forecasts refer to April 1.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2000-01 crop is 12.4 million tons, down less than 1 percent (%) from the March forecast and 5% below last season's revised utilization of 13.0 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast is increased to 224 million boxes (10.1 million tons), up less than 1% from last month, but 4% lower than the 1999-2000 final utilization. The early and midseason orange forecast, at 128 million boxes (5.76 million tons), is 1% higher than the March forecast, but 4% below the previous season. Harvest is complete. Meanwhile, Florida's Valencia forecast, at 96 million boxes (4.32 million tons), is unchanged from March, but 3% lower than last season's final utilization. The Valencia growth rate increased more during March than during the previous 2 months. Both size and drop are below the 10-year averages, and harvest has progressed to 15% complete.

The all orange forecast for California, at 57 million boxes (2.14 million tons), is down 3% from the January forecast and 11% below last season's revised utilization of 64 million boxes (2.40 million tons). California's Navel orange forecast remains at 34 million boxes (1.28 million tons), 15% below the previous season. Harvest is approaching 80% completion. Quality has remained good, with large fruit size. California's Valencia forecast is decreased to 23 million boxes (863,000 tons), 8% below the January forecast and 4% lower than the previous season's revised utilization of 24 million boxes (900,000 tons). Fruit set is down in the Central Valley. Harvest is just underway, and good fruit size is evident.

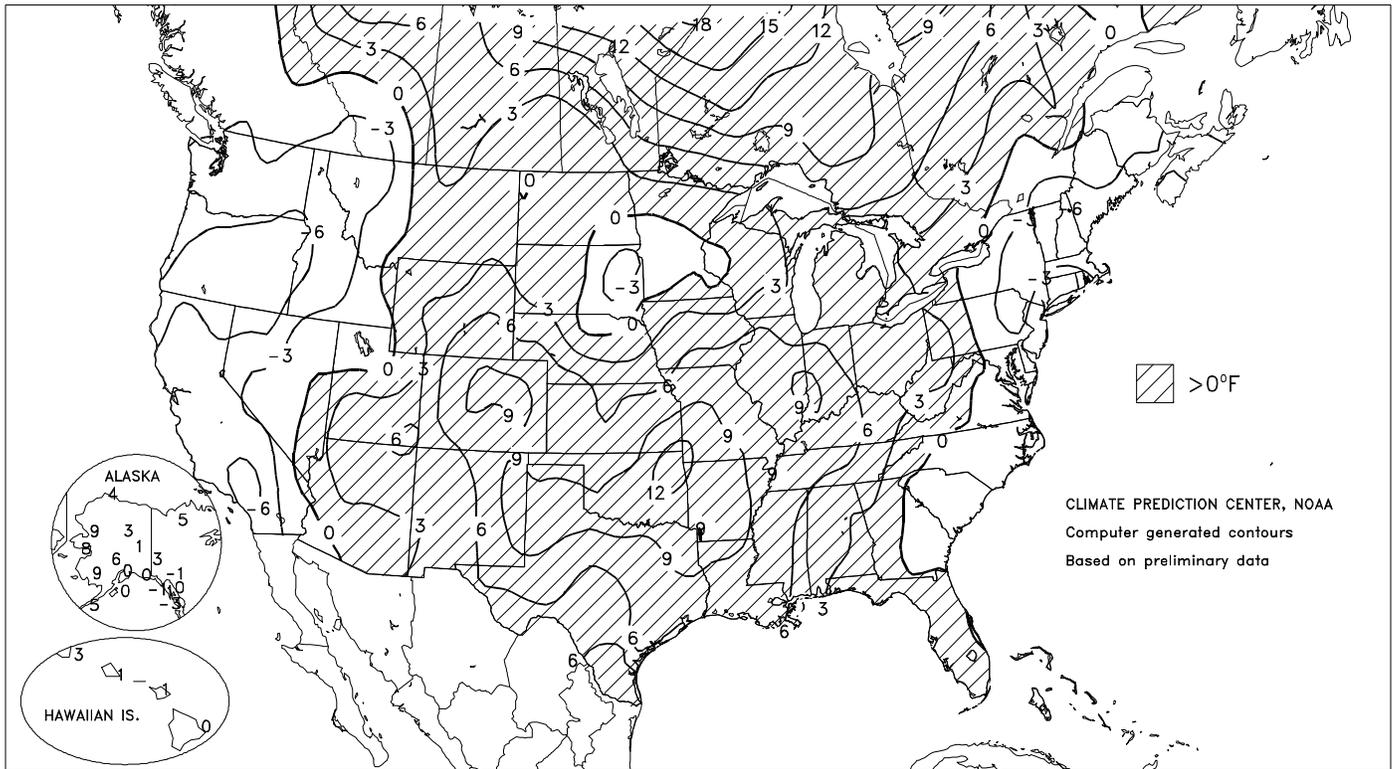
The forecast of all oranges in Texas is 2.21 million boxes (94,000 tons), an increase of 5% from the January forecast. If realized, it will be 27% higher than last season. The cooler-than-normal winter has delayed maturity, extending the harvesting period 2 to 3 weeks later than normal. Arizona's all orange forecast is decreased 5% from January to 1.00 million boxes (38,000 tons), 9% below last season's utilization.



**Spring Spinner:** A powerful storm system produced flooding rains and high winds across the upper Midwest, packing a minimum central pressure near 977 millibars (28.84 inches of mercury) while crossing eastern South Dakota and Minnesota on April 7.

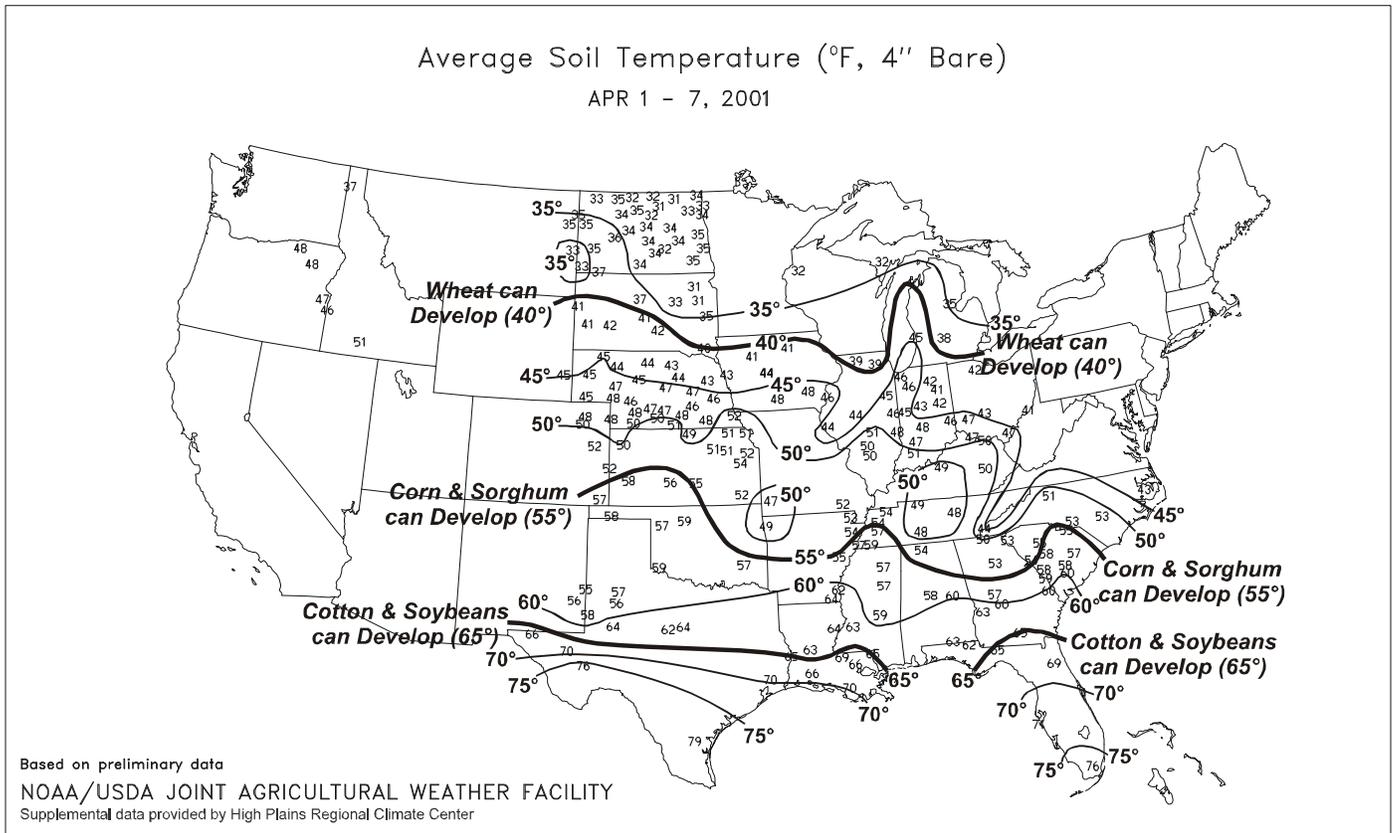
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

APR 1 - 7, 2001



Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

APR 1 - 7, 2001



(Continued from front cover)

temperatures rose to 80°F or above into the **southern Corn Belt**, spurring winter grain development. Despite sporadic showers, topsoil moisture remained limited in the **Ohio Valley** due to persistent dryness since last October. In sharp contrast, late-week rainfall exceeded 2 inches in parts of the **northwestern Corn Belt**, causing severe lowland flooding in areas already saturated by melting snow. On the **central and southern Plains**, warm (weekly temperatures 5 to 13°F above normal), mostly dry weather promoted spring planting preparations and rapid winter wheat development. Meanwhile, beneficial precipitation spread onto the drought-affected **northern High Plains**, where winter wheat began to break dormancy. In the **West**, sharply cooler air held weekly temperatures as much as 7°F below normal in **Washington** and **Oregon**. Cool, showery weather hampered fieldwork and crop development in many areas, including **California** and **Arizona**, but boosted meager high-elevation snowpacks in the **northern Rockies**, **Pacific Northwest**, and **Sierra Nevada**.

Cool weather lingered in the **East** early in the week, resulting in daily-record lows in **Jackson, TN** (30°F on April 1), and downtown **Charleston, SC** (46°F on April 2). By Tuesday, however, record warmth shifted into the **South**, where **New Orleans' Audubon Park** notched their first of two consecutive daily-record highs (85°F both days). Record warmth expanded into the **Midwest** by April 7, producing record highs in locations such as **Bowling Green, KY** (88°F), **Lincoln, IL** (85°F), and **Dayton, OH** (85°F).

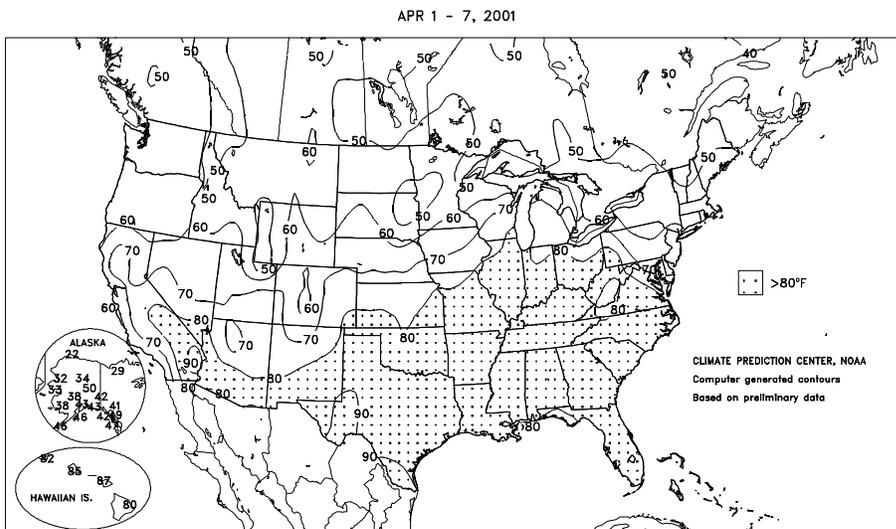
In **Wisconsin**, **Green Bay** (52°F on April 4) noted their first high temperature at or above 50°F this year, their latest such observance since April 15, 1975. Similarly, **Rochester, MN** (50°F on April 4), tallied their first 50°F reading of the year on the latest date since April 12, 1979. **LaCrosse, WI**, went 147 consecutive days (November 8 to April 3) without a high of 50°F or higher, their longest such streak on record (previously 135 days in 1992-93 and 1975-76). In **Missouri**, **St. Louis** registered 80°F on April 5, ending their longest streak with high temperatures below 70°F (153 days from November 3 to April 4) since a 154-day spell in 1992-93.

The week's most significant rainfall in **Southeast** fell during a brief period on April 3-4, helping to boost month-to-date totals to 5.26 inches in **Birmingham, AL**, and 4.22 inches in **Tupelo, MS**. On April 3 alone, daily-record totals included 4.13 inches in **Birmingham** and 4.16 inches in **Tupelo**. Only scattered showers were reported elsewhere across the **eastern half of the Nation**, allowing precipitation deficits to mount in the **Ohio Valley**. **Indianapolis, IN**, netted only 0.07 inch during the first week of April, leaving their year-to-date total at 3.41 inches (36 percent of normal).

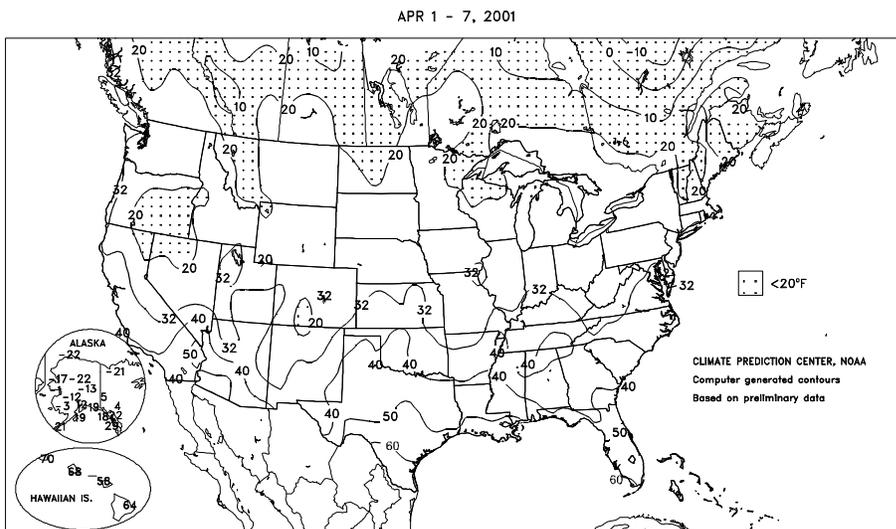
Meanwhile in the **West**, more than 20 daily-record lows were established from April 3-7. On Tuesday, **Butte, MT**, registered -1°F, while **Sacramento, CA** (33°F), came within 2°F of their April record low. A day later, record lows in the **Northwest** included 28°F at both **Pendleton, OR**, and **Lewiston, ID**. On Friday, the high temperature of 46°F in **Seaside, OR**, tied their lowest on record for April.

A major spring storm system evolved across the **West** toward week's end, bringing unusually heavy precipitation to the southern half of the region. In **Arizona**, April 5-6 rainfall reached 0.88 inch in **Phoenix**, four times their April normal, and 0.72 inch in **Tucson**. Storm-total snowfall reached 7.2 inches in **Flagstaff, AZ**, and 12.0 inches at **Utah's Bryce Canyon National Park**. Nearly 5 feet fell in the **Wasatch Range** near **Alta, UT**, while more than 3 feet blanketed parts

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)



of the **central Sierra Nevada** near **Lake Tahoe**. **California's** lower elevations received heavy rain, including daily-record totals on Saturday in **Redding** (1.47 inches) and **Pasadena** (1.37 inches).

The storm swept across the **upper Midwest** on April 7, generating the lowest April barometric pressure on record (28.84 inches) in **Sioux Falls, SD**. Their previous April record, 28.91 inches, was established on April 12, 1982. Peak wind gusts on Saturday included 75 mph in **Spencer, IA**, 74 mph at the NWS Office in **LaCrosse, WI**, and 68 mph in **Fairmont, MN**. The storm lifted month-to-date precipitation totals to 2.53 inches in **Huron, SD**, 2.11 inches in **Minneapolis, MN**, and 1.43 inches in **Fargo, ND**, adding significant runoff to already swollen creeks and rivers. By midday Sunday, April 8, the **Red River** near **Wahpeton, ND**, climbed to 6 feet above flood stage, less than 4 feet below the April 1997 record high. In **eastern South Dakota**, the **James River** at **Huron** also rose to 6 feet above flood stage, just 4.3 feet below the record crest established on April 5, 1997.

Generally light showers dampened **Hawaii**, accompanied by temperatures that averaged up to 3°F above normal across the western islands. Locally heavy showers soaked **Kauai**, where the 12-hour rainfall reached 4.43 inches in **Wainiha** on April 2. Meanwhile, mild weather returned to **Alaska**, following a 2-week period of cold weather. Heavy precipitation accompanied temperatures that averaged as much as 9°F above normal in **western Alaska**, where **Nome** received 15.1 inches of snow (1.27 inches of liquid equivalent) during the first 7 days of April.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 7, 2001

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	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	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	72	55	82	40	64	5	5.26	4.02	4.13	13.69	184	23.21	135	95	51	0	0	2	2
AL HUNTSVILLE	70	54	81	42	62	4	1.62	0.36	1.04	8.05	102	18.22	102	91	58	0	0	3	2
AL MOBILE	79	60	83	46	69	4	0.00	-1.11	0.00	11.04	147	17.82	100	95	58	0	0	0	0
AL MONTGOMERY	75	54	84	38	65	3	2.36	1.17	2.33	14.50	195	22.36	127	96	50	0	0	2	1
AK ANCHORAGE	38	26	43	12	32	0	0.34	0.17	0.23	1.23	143	3.80	156	71	56	0	5	4	0
AK BARROW	1	-11	22	-22	-5	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.03	13	0.75	136	83	76	0	7	0	0
AK FAIRBANKS	37	12	50	-13	25	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.43	96	1.49	113	73	56	0	7	0	0
AK JUNEAU	44	28	49	22	36	-1	0.43	-0.22	0.36	3.76	96	15.39	126	93	83	0	6	4	0
AK KODIAK	42	29	46	19	36	0	0.88	-0.06	0.61	9.92	178	27.71	152	78	66	0	6	3	1
AK NOME	27	15	33	-1	21	9	1.33	1.16	0.63	1.45	204	4.14	197	89	84	0	7	5	1
AZ FLAGSTAFF	51	34	63	30	43	4	0.98	0.53	0.76	2.26	75	6.54	92	84	40	0	5	3	1
AZ PHOENIX	78	59	88	52	69	2	0.89	0.79	0.71	1.66	169	4.29	184	60	43	0	0	2	1
AZ TUCSON	76	52	86	42	64	1	0.75	0.65	0.55	1.63	199	3.33	139	62	36	0	0	2	1
AZ YUMA	77	57	90	51	67	-2	0.02	-0.02	0.01	1.85	740	2.75	335	54	38	1	0	2	0
AR FORT SMITH	80	59	85	33	69	11	0.00	-0.88	0.00	1.24	26	10.74	115	90	51	0	0	0	0
AR LITTLE ROCK	78	59	85	38	69	10	0.00	-1.26	0.00	3.80	62	14.99	114	92	52	0	0	0	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	66	43	83	40	55	-5	0.40	0.22	0.35	1.13	93	4.93	157	71	48	0	0	1	0
CA FRESNO	64	45	79	37	55	-4	1.22	0.91	1.14	2.18	99	7.06	118	74	49	0	0	2	1
CA LOS ANGELES	61	52	63	48	56	-3	0.49	0.22	0.49	1.78	79	16.24	227	83	68	0	0	1	0
CA REDDING	64	42	78	35	53	-2	1.54	0.88	1.43	4.91	97	18.71	120	53	33	0	0	2	1
CA SACRAMENTO	61	40	71	33	51	-5	0.83	0.44	0.48	2.88	97	11.20	117	92	36	0	0	2	0
CA SAN DIEGO	60	54	62	52	57	-4	0.21	-0.07	0.17	0.84	41	6.52	121	77	59	0	0	2	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	57	46	61	42	51	-4	0.30	-0.18	0.18	1.31	37	11.28	102	83	67	0	0	2	0
CA STOCKTON	63	40	74	35	52	-5	0.43	0.07	0.37	1.95	77	7.12	97	79	54	0	0	2	0
CO ALAMOSA	60	28	67	20	44	6	0.11	0.00	0.11	1.13	202	2.05	185	69	35	0	5	1	0
CO CO SPRINGS	67	38	70	30	52	9	0.03	-0.19	0.03	1.41	122	2.50	135	75	19	0	1	1	0
CO DENVER	68	39	73	32	54	9	0.14	-0.20	0.14	1.33	82	2.79	104	85	21	0	1	1	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	65	44	73	37	55	6	0.29	0.11	0.29	1.27	118	2.37	112	52	31	0	0	1	0
CO PUEBLO	75	37	78	26	56	8	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.51	53	1.48	93	75	39	0	3	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	49	36	58	33	43	-1	0.11	-0.77	0.10	7.68	166	11.91	109	80	63	0	0	2	0
CT HARTFORD	50	32	60	27	41	-3	0.41	-0.47	0.40	7.05	156	11.30	101	72	44	0	3	2	0
DC WASHINGTON	61	43	70	36	52	-1	0.18	-0.44	0.13	4.09	108	8.14	88	85	46	0	0	2	0
DE WILMINGTON	57	37	63	30	47	-1	0.08	-0.69	0.06	5.71	136	11.60	114	93	49	0	2	2	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	78	57	85	51	68	1	0.01	-0.52	0.01	9.99	291	11.25	121	95	44	0	0	1	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	78	52	84	39	65	0	0.01	-0.68	0.01	5.49	126	7.08	61	92	44	0	0	1	0
FL KEY WEST	81	71	82	66	76	0	1.24	0.90	1.24	3.21	157	3.63	62	81	63	0	0	1	1
FL MIAMI	81	68	83	58	75	1	0.30	-0.22	0.17	4.52	155	5.17	74	82	56	0	0	2	0
FL ORLANDO	82	58	86	52	70	1	0.49	0.03	0.49	4.59	125	5.47	61	90	43	0	0	1	0
FL PENSACOLA	75	60	78	46	67	2	0.01	-0.99	0.01	8.93	135	14.49	87	90	63	0	1	1	0
FL TALLAHASSEE	79	51	83	36	65	1	1.08	0.07	0.99	9.93	138	12.97	74	96	50	0	0	3	0
FL TAMPA	81	61	85	55	71	2	0.00	-0.32	0.00	6.73	202	8.94	106	91	46	0	0	0	0
FL WEST PALM	81	65	82	57	73	1	0.23	-0.38	0.21	8.08	189	9.64	99	82	53	0	0	2	0
GA ATHENS	68	49	83	38	59	0	0.69	-0.32	0.59	9.22	143	14.99	97	86	57	0	0	3	1
GA ATLANTA	69	52	81	41	60	1	1.39	0.30	0.88	10.46	152	16.84	103	90	55	0	0	3	1
GA AUGUSTA	72	48	86	33	60	0	0.29	-0.55	0.29	7.72	141	12.34	89	94	55	0	0	1	0
GA COLUMBUS	73	52	83	38	62	0	2.35	1.24	2.34	15.65	227	19.09	117	97	42	0	0	2	1
GA MACON	72	50	82	35	61	0	1.99	1.10	1.78	11.82	208	15.56	104	93	49	0	0	3	1
GA SAVANNAH	73	48	85	37	61	-2	0.07	-0.66	0.07	6.74	149	9.05	80	95	51	0	0	1	0
HI HILO	78	66	80	64	72	0	1.85	-1.86	0.90	10.20	58	24.95	66	91	81	0	0	7	1
HI HONOLULU	82	71	85	68	76	1	0.08	-0.33	0.06	0.70	27	1.45	17	82	73	0	0	2	0
HI KAHULUI	84	65	87	58	75	1	0.02	-0.50	0.00	0.44	14	1.48	14	81	66	0	0	1	0
HI LIHUE	81	71	82	70	76	3	0.34	-0.53	0.23	3.19	63	7.99	56	91	83	0	0	6	0
ID BOISE	51	30	58	25	41	-5	0.39	0.09	0.29	1.46	92	2.95	72	84	58	0	5	4	0
ID LEWISTON	50	34	57	28	42	-6	0.24	-0.01	0.13	1.09	81	2.51	72	92	70	0	2	6	0
ID POCATELLO	50	32	59	30	41	-1	0.30	0.02	0.16	0.90	58	2.70	77	80	49	0	5	5	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	59	36	83	30	47	3	0.84	0.03	0.45	2.14	61	5.83	91	86	53	0	3	2	0
IL MOLINE	65	41	81	25	53	7	0.31	-0.54	0.18	2.08	54	7.51	114	88	47	0	1	2	0
IL PEORIA	66	45	82	28	56	9	0.61	-0.23	0.60	1.70	45	7.81	117	80	36	0	1	2	1
IL ROCKFORD	60	37	80	27	49	6	0.84	0.04	0.78	2.09	64	7.42	131	90	51	0	2	2	1
IL SPRINGFIELD	70	45	85	25	57	8	0.36	-0.49	0.22	1.47	36	6.54	89	77	48	0	1	4	0
IN EVANSVILLE	70	51	84	34	61	9	0.83	-0.12	0.44	3.06	54	7.61	67	78	58	0	0	3	0
IN FORT WAYNE	62	37	79	26	50	5	0.96	0.19	0.36	1.44	39	4.91	66	91	52	0	4	4	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	67	45	83	29	56	8	0.05	-0.81	0.03	0.69	15	3.39	36	86	50	0	2	2	0
IN SOUTH BEND	61	40	78	29	50	6	1.21	0.32	0.63	2.13	53	6.40	79	87	53	0	2	3	2
IA BURLINGTON	66	43	81	27	54	7	0.47	-0.31	0.45	2.11	58	7.66	127	84	36	0	1	2	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	61	37	75	24	49	5	0.45	-0.24	0.31	1.80	60	6.45	128	92	39	0	2	3	0
IA DES MOINES	64	40	74	28	52	6	0.27	-0.45	0.21	1.88	62	5.60	109	82	48	0	1	4	0
IA DUBUQUE	57	37	73	26	47	4	0.41	-0.40	0.31	1.42	38	5.90	94	88	63	0	2	4	0
IA SIOUX CITY	58	35	65	23	46	1	0.96	0.48	0.59	1.83	75	4.16	112	91	68	0	2	3	1
IA WATERLOO	57	37	67	25	47	4	0.49	-0.20	0.25	1.65	55	3.47	71	90	53	0	3	2	0
KS CONCORDIA	65	46	76	32	56	7	0.34	-0.13	0.20	0.96	36	3.61	90	90	68	0	1	3	0
KS DODGE CITY	67	46	81	36	57	6	0.22	-0.19	0.17	0.73	37	3.85	125	91	60	0	0	4	0
KS GOODLAND	65	39	75	29	52	6	0.32	0.12	0.26	0.85	62	2.30	106	91	71	0	1	4	0
KS TOPEKA	66	48	80	30	57	6	0.35	-0.29	0.18	3.91	126	8.03	158	88	66	0	1	3	0

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 7, 2001

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	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	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	72	49	79	32	60	8	0.15	-0.37	0.12	2.40	81	7.74	165	89	70	0	1	3	0
JACKSON	67	46	83	32	56	3	0.79	-0.16	0.50	3.50	61	9.72	73	83	38	0	1	3	1
LEXINGTON	67	46	84	33	57	6	0.80	-0.12	0.43	4.07	77	10.33	91	79	54	0	0	3	0
LOUISVILLE	71	50	87	35	60	7	0.63	-0.37	0.31	3.09	55	8.27	70	81	45	0	0	3	0
LA PADUCAH	70	52	85	32	61	7	1.12	-0.04	0.60	3.76	62	10.24	77	92	55	0	1	4	1
BATON ROUGE	83	62	86	47	73	7	0.01	-1.22	0.01	7.36	122	13.19	80	10	54	0	0	1	0
LA LAKE CHARLES	81	65	84	49	73	8	0.01	-0.66	0.01	5.22	132	11.74	97	96	64	0	0	1	0
NEW ORLEANS	81	65	85	53	73	7	0.00	-1.07	0.00	8.07	135	12.71	75	96	68	0	0	0	0
ME SHREVEPORT	81	62	85	42	72	9	0.03	-0.77	0.01	6.50	148	18.78	154	98	61	0	0	3	0
CARIBOU	39	23	46	19	31	-2	0.05	-0.50	0.02	3.18	107	6.65	91	78	51	0	7	3	0
PORTLAND	45	29	53	26	37	-2	0.08	-0.86	0.08	8.09	175	12.00	105	85	45	0	6	1	0
MD BALTIMORE	60	38	69	29	49	-1	0.11	-0.61	0.10	4.87	119	9.69	94	83	51	0	2	2	0
MA BOSTON	46	35	56	32	40	-4	0.15	-0.70	0.15	8.31	183	11.37	97	83	54	0	2	1	0
WORCESTER	44	31	53	27	37	-3	0.23	-0.68	0.23	6.90	142	11.61	97	83	46	0	4	1	0
MI ALPENA	51	30	64	25	41	5	0.55	0.05	0.21	0.91	35	3.06	55	95	60	0	5	4	0
GRAND RAPIDS	58	34	77	24	46	5	0.52	-0.24	0.28	1.06	31	4.47	67	95	51	0	3	5	0
HOUGHTON LAKE	53	32	69	24	42	5	0.80	0.30	0.47	0.99	39	3.18	61	93	62	0	4	6	0
LANSING	57	33	76	20	45	4	1.04	0.39	0.77	1.18	40	4.62	80	94	58	0	4	4	1
MUSKEGON	57	35	77	23	46	6	0.33	-0.34	0.12	0.81	25	4.79	68	90	57	0	3	4	0
TRAVERSE CITY	51	32	75	24	42	4	0.96	0.46	0.41	1.45	65	4.12	73	97	53	0	3	5	0
MN DULUTH	41	28	45	20	34	1	2.17	1.68	1.71	2.86	119	5.87	133	95	75	0	4	5	1
INT'L FALLS	45	29	54	21	37	4	1.38	1.07	1.24	1.51	110	1.94	67	92	55	0	4	3	1
MINNEAPOLIS	50	34	60	24	42	1	2.12	1.61	1.50	3.21	131	5.74	134	92	63	0	3	4	1
ROCHESTER	46	32	61	21	39	-1	0.93	0.37	0.48	2.32	99	4.29	111	93	75	0	4	4	0
ST. CLOUD	43	29	51	17	36	-2	1.57	1.10	1.12	2.34	124	4.58	141	93	68	0	5	4	1
MS JACKSON	80	59	85	42	69	7	0.17	-1.16	0.15	9.58	134	18.83	110	91	52	0	0	2	0
MERIDIAN	77	56	84	36	67	6	1.57	0.16	1.17	9.43	116	19.64	105	95	63	0	0	3	1
TUPELO	73	57	81	40	65	6	4.22	2.96	4.16	8.05	110	21.82	129	92	63	0	0	2	1
MO COLUMBIA	69	50	83	30	59	8	0.75	-0.06	0.42	1.84	46	8.94	123	86	52	0	1	3	0
KANSAS CITY	67	49	81	29	58	8	0.08	-0.54	0.07	3.96	127	9.29	175	89	59	0	1	2	0
SAINT LOUIS	70	52	85	32	61	8	3.57	2.76	3.31	5.02	114	8.62	104	83	58	0	1	2	1
SPRINGFIELD	73	54	82	25	64	12	0.19	-0.77	0.17	1.02	21	8.24	94	86	62	0	1	2	0
MT BILLINGS	53	32	61	28	43	1	0.25	-0.09	0.15	1.07	71	1.97	65	78	36	0	4	4	0
BUTTE	44	19	50	-1	32	-2	0.27	0.10	0.27	0.97	104	1.62	88	93	30	0	7	1	0
GLASGOW	53	31	61	27	42	3	0.12	0.02	0.08	0.18	35	0.50	43	80	57	0	5	2	0
GREAT FALLS	49	26	60	21	38	-2	0.32	0.05	0.29	0.81	59	1.85	65	83	30	0	6	2	0
KALISPELL	43	26	55	13	35	-5	0.97	0.75	0.57	1.82	147	3.26	84	91	68	0	6	5	1
MILES CITY	52	34	59	29	43	2	0.61	0.37	0.22	1.22	142	1.63	88	99	44	0	1	6	0
MISSOULA	49	30	55	23	39	-2	0.62	0.43	0.55	1.42	122	2.78	87	80	48	0	4	2	1
NE GRAND ISLAND	59	39	68	29	49	3	0.55	0.05	0.49	1.62	68	3.86	108	92	72	0	1	3	0
LINCOLN	60	39	73	24	50	3	0.32	-0.25	0.16	1.64	62	4.35	111	86	65	0	2	3	0
NORFOLK	57	35	66	21	46	1	0.57	0.11	0.40	1.32	57	2.82	78	88	66	0	2	3	0
NORTH PLATTE	58	37	68	24	48	4	2.52	2.16	1.85	3.12	200	4.00	170	95	60	0	1	4	1
OMAHA	62	39	72	27	50	3	0.54	0.03	0.47	1.92	75	5.06	125	83	65	0	2	4	0
SCOTTSBLUFF	58	37	64	25	48	6	1.89	1.60	1.69	2.26	164	2.94	125	90	68	0	1	5	1
VALENTINE	56	35	67	22	45	3	1.68	1.39	0.68	2.01	151	2.72	133	85	64	0	2	5	1
NV ELY	47	29	62	24	39	0	0.56	0.34	0.36	1.40	119	1.98	78	84	55	0	6	5	0
LAS VEGAS	69	54	84	47	62	1	0.04	-0.02	0.04	0.20	42	3.28	228	44	29	0	0	1	0
RENO	53	33	71	26	43	-3	0.01	-0.08	0.01	0.16	20	0.65	23	52	36	0	4	1	0
WINNEMUCCA	50	24	62	14	37	-6	0.45	0.26	0.39	0.71	73	1.98	85	78	47	0	6	3	0
NH CONCORD	46	27	51	21	37	-2	0.07	-0.59	0.07	6.51	193	10.53	125	87	36	0	6	1	0
NJ NEWARK	54	38	64	34	46	-2	0.21	-0.67	0.21	6.87	145	11.23	100	85	58	0	0	1	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	70	44	76	34	57	5	0.22	0.09	0.13	0.49	73	1.04	66	49	20	0	0	2	0
NY ALBANY	48	30	57	23	39	-3	0.65	-0.04	0.38	6.15	170	9.00	109	92	50	0	5	3	0
BINGHAMTON	45	31	53	28	38	-2	0.38	-0.33	0.23	5.79	164	8.30	100	83	65	0	5	4	0
BUFFALO	51	33	62	27	42	1	0.37	-0.29	0.25	3.68	110	8.16	98	92	55	0	4	2	0
ROCHESTER	49	32	58	28	40	-1	0.40	-0.18	0.22	4.53	158	8.74	124	93	59	0	5	3	0
SYRACUSE	48	32	57	27	40	-1	0.42	-0.33	0.25	5.86	166	9.15	114	91	50	0	4	3	0
NC ASHEVILLE	65	43	82	30	54	2	0.43	-0.39	0.25	5.43	100	10.79	86	93	64	0	1	3	0
CHARLOTTE	66	46	86	31	56	0	0.21	-0.48	0.13	5.89	115	9.95	79	88	47	0	1	2	0
GREENSBORO	64	42	84	33	53	-1	0.76	0.09	0.48	5.81	132	10.85	100	92	51	0	0	2	0
HATTERAS	60	42	75	1	51	-5	0.06	-0.79	0.06	1.45	28	5.32	37	91	69	0	1	1	0
RALEIGH	66	43	88	34	54	-2	0.82	0.19	0.70	7.93	180	11.57	100	89	55	0	0	2	1
WILMINGTON	70	48	87	41	59	0	0.11	-0.57	0.11	8.39	184	11.35	94	89	45	0	0	1	0
ND BISMARCK	49	28	58	18	38	0	1.17	0.85	0.60	1.41	129	2.31	117	92	63	0	6	4	1
DICKINSON	47	29	59	23	38	0	1.66	1.32	0.63	1.82	173	2.33	131	97	54	0	6	6	2
FARGO	43	31	50	26	37	0	0.42	0.06	0.16	0.68	48	1.62	64	92	68	0	5	3	0
GRAND FORKS	44	31	54	26	37	2	0.94	0.											

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 7, 2001

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	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	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	59	34	78	26	47	4	0.93	0.24	0.57	1.75	52	4.83	71	81	48	0	5	4	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	60	35	81	26	48	5	1.05	0.33	0.72	3.14	82	5.86	73	87	43	0	4	5	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	77	56	83	33	67	10	0.01	-0.54	0.01	1.02	31	5.50	92	90	59	0	0	1	0
OR TULSA	80	62	89	37	71	13	0.00	-0.77	0.00	0.77	18	5.48	71	87	58	0	0	0	0
OR ASTORIA	50	36	56	32	43	-4	1.35	0.07	0.42	6.56	79	14.84	57	84	65	0	1	6	0
OR BURNS	46	21	56	15	34	-6	0.06	-0.11	0.02	0.78	66	1.50	51	88	52	0	7	4	0
OR EUGENE	52	33	58	29	42	-7	0.63	-0.28	0.28	3.11	48	6.26	31	96	80	0	4	7	0
OR MEDFORD	53	34	63	27	44	-5	0.57	0.26	0.36	2.12	100	3.94	58	94	51	0	2	5	0
OR PENDLETON	50	34	57	28	42	-6	0.60	0.35	0.18	1.91	135	3.48	86	90	71	0	2	4	0
OR PORTLAND	52	37	59	34	44	-5	0.93	0.29	0.51	4.04	96	6.80	51	93	74	0	0	5	1
PA SALEM	52	34	58	28	43	-5	0.60	-0.10	0.33	3.42	70	6.45	42	94	77	0	3	5	0
PA ALLENTOWN	53	32	63	24	43	-3	0.36	-0.41	0.32	4.55	112	9.57	94	71	41	0	4	3	0
PA ERIE	55	33	78	26	44	2	0.73	-0.01	0.27	3.69	99	7.80	95	92	62	0	4	4	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	54	35	62	28	45	-3	0.76	0.04	0.63	4.95	124	8.87	91	94	54	0	3	5	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	57	40	63	34	48	0	0.09	-0.74	0.07	5.58	130	11.39	111	83	50	0	0	2	0
PA PITTSBURGH	63	38	82	29	51	5	1.45	0.71	1.32	4.73	114	7.17	79	93	40	0	4	2	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	48	31	60	26	40	-4	0.37	-0.27	0.24	2.91	91	5.18	70	81	47	0	4	3	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	53	33	62	25	43	-2	0.42	-0.32	0.28	4.59	117	6.96	75	92	51	0	4	3	0
RI PROVIDENCE	52	33	60	30	43	0	0.23	-0.73	0.23	8.99	179	13.40	107	78	46	0	2	1	0
SC BEAUFORT	71	52	85	42	62	-1	0.01	-0.71	0.01	5.41	112	8.43	71	91	49	0	0	1	0
SC CHARLESTON	73	48	85	37	60	-2	0.09	-0.61	0.08	6.39	127	9.77	83	89	41	0	0	2	0
SC COLUMBIA	71	48	86	36	59	-1	0.13	-0.73	0.10	5.46	96	9.23	65	86	47	0	0	3	0
SD GREENVILLE	67	47	84	36	57	0	0.21	-0.77	0.17	6.90	108	12.22	82	82	45	0	0	2	0
SD ABERDEEN	43	31	50	22	37	-3	1.62	1.21	0.94	1.92	110	3.21	124	94	79	0	2	3	1
SD HURON	42	31	45	21	37	-4	2.55	2.11	1.63	3.32	158	7.00	219	90	73	0	2	3	2
SD RAPID CITY	49	35	61	31	42	1	0.53	0.17	0.19	0.94	68	1.63	71	91	71	0	2	5	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	52	33	61	22	42	0	0.56	0.04	0.28	1.34	62	3.49	105	93	71	0	2	3	0
TN BRISTOL	65	43	81	27	54	2	0.82	0.05	0.39	4.51	101	11.65	105	95	43	0	2	4	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	69	52	84	42	60	4	0.38	-0.74	0.37	5.76	81	15.88	94	89	64	0	0	2	0
TN KNOXVILLE	66	50	82	40	58	4	0.67	-0.27	0.55	3.30	55	14.50	102	90	48	0	0	2	1
TN MEMPHIS	77	60	82	35	69	10	0.04	-1.26	0.03	3.58	53	13.79	93	83	53	0	0	2	0
TX NASHVILLE	71	54	83	38	62	6	0.11	-0.92	0.08	2.84	48	14.58	110	87	50	0	0	3	0
TX ABILENE	76	59	79	44	67	5	0.01	-0.36	0.01	1.93	112	5.70	145	88	75	0	0	1	0
TX AMARILLO	80	48	85	42	64	11	0.32	0.15	0.32	4.28	379	6.88	307	82	32	0	0	1	0
TX AUSTIN	79	65	82	46	72	5	0.01	-0.44	0.01	3.36	145	7.11	115	96	75	0	0	1	0
TX BEAUMONT	80	66	82	49	73	7	0.02	-0.68	0.01	7.31	186	14.80	122	99	68	0	0	2	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	88	71	90	65	80	7	0.10	-0.13	0.09	0.46	61	2.37	70	94	59	1	0	2	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	84	69	88	61	77	7	0.00	-0.28	0.00	2.41	198	4.87	100	94	65	0	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	82	67	84	58	74	5	0.01	-0.36	0.01	0.83	78	2.46	96	92	84	0	0	1	0
TX EL PASO	79	53	85	42	66	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.40	114	0.70	60	36	14	0	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	78	63	85	46	71	9	0.00	-0.70	0.00	5.27	152	13.88	186	94	70	0	0	0	0
TX GALVESTON	75	67	78	57	71	4	0.03	-0.48	0.01	4.95	181	11.62	141	10	82	0	0	3	0
TX HOUSTON	81	65	85	49	73	8	0.03	-0.61	0.02	8.01	225	13.08	133	97	73	0	0	2	0
TX LUBBOCK	83	52	89	44	67	9	0.08	-0.09	0.08	2.53	239	4.50	211	80	41	0	0	1	0
TX MIDLAND	85	53	90	41	69	8	0.01	-0.12	0.01	0.79	111	2.91	168	89	47	1	0	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	81	60	86	45	70	6	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.26	106	4.72	154	86	65	0	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	78	67	81	60	73	6	0.01	-0.43	0.01	2.78	142	6.33	116	98	75	0	0	1	0
TX VICTORIA	82	67	85	53	75	7	0.01	-0.41	0.01	3.76	191	6.81	111	97	69	0	0	1	0
TX WACO	80	63	84	45	72	8	0.02	-0.61	0.01	4.47	151	9.90	148	95	75	0	0	2	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	80	59	84	40	69	9	0.01	-0.60	0.01	0.81	29	5.68	107	85	68	0	0	1	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	52	39	59	33	46	-1	1.18	0.68	0.40	2.73	113	5.01	105	83	59	0	0	6	0
VT BURLINGTON	43	28	50	24	36	-3	0.09	-0.51	0.09	4.42	156	6.94	111	88	48	0	7	1	0
VA LYNCHBURG	66	40	85	32	53	1	0.58	-0.14	0.48	5.32	127	9.44	94	83	49	0	2	2	0
VA NORFOLK	62	42	82	35	52	-2	0.07	-0.65	0.06	4.79	108	8.41	72	95	59	0	0	2	0
VA RICHMOND	64	41	84	33	53	-1	0.26	-0.44	0.24	4.03	94	8.64	81	91	58	0	0	2	0
VA ROANOKE	64	43	85	35	54	2	0.74	0.00	0.54	5.14	122	7.83	79	82	58	0	0	3	1
WA WASH/DULLES	62	37	73	29	50	1	0.33	-0.36	0.23	4.47	116	8.68	93	91	50	0	3	3	0
WA OLYMPIA	51	32	59	26	42	-4	0.84	-0.08	0.39	4.66	79	10.75	55	94	79	0	5	6	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	49	33	55	30	41	-4	2.07	0.00	1.18	9.16	68	23.97	59	96	82	0	5	6	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	50	37	62	34	43	-4	0.78	0.14	0.39	3.51	84	8.28	61	92	74	0	0	4	0
WA SPOKANE	45	30	48	25	37	-6	0.61	0.33	0.20	1.98	112	3.27	62	91	64	0	5	5	0
WA YAKIMA	54	29	56	23	42	-5	0.23	0.09	0.20	0.70	86	1.58	57	74	43	0	5	2	0
WV BECKLEY	60	41	77	28	50	2	2.12	1.35	1.39	4.62	111	8.82	88	92	64	0	2	4	1
WV CHARLESTON	66	42	84	29	54	2	0.74	-0.03	0.44	4.01	91	8.34	81	96	53	0	2	3	0
WV ELKINS	62	33	80	25	48	3	0.97	0.09	0.68	4.03	86	9.29	86	95	41	0	5	3	1
WV HUNTINGTON	67	44	83	29	55	3	1.02	0.24	0.41	3.86	87	7.58	74	92	43	0	1	3	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	48	30	63	19	39	0	1.17	0.61	0.37	2.32	103	3.92	99	91	50	0	4	4	0
WI GREEN BAY	52	31	74	21	41	2	1.63	1.10	0.57	2.05	79	4.50	95	94	59	0	4	5	1
WI LA CROSSE	54	32	68	24	43	1	1.67	1.05	0.83	2.83	109	5.01	113	85	36	0	4	4	2
WI MADISON	56	34	77	27	45	4	0.40	-0.23	0.39	0.99	35	4.62	93	84	63	0	4	2	0
WI MILWAUKEE	53	34	81	30	44	4	0.19	-0.62	0.19	0.86	25	5.45	83	86	64	0	4	1	0
WY CASPER	54	33	60	25	44	5	0.52	0.22	0.20	0.72	58	1.42	59	90	58	0	3	5	0
WY CHEYENNE	58	37	63	32	47	8	0.15	-0.11	0.09	0.48	37	1.22	59	83	56	0	1	2	0
WY LANDER	57	33	61	31	45	5	0.08	-0.34	0.04	0.50	32	1.18	45	72	43	0	3	3	0
WY SHERIDAN	53	32	58	29	43	3	0.18	-0.15	0.14	0.95	73	2.19	82	88	61	0	4	3	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to change. In the past, precipitation totals from a number of stations were incomplete.

## March Weather and Crop Summary

### Weather

*Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB*

An eastward shift in the primary storm track brought favorably drier weather to the upper Midwest and multiple heavy precipitation events to the South and East. Beneficial rainfall finally overspread Florida's peninsula on March 19 and 29-31, providing limited drought relief and temporarily easing irrigation requirements. Farther north, melting snow and heavy rain contributed to occasional flooding in southern New England. Cool, mostly dry weather through month's end helped to limit the extent of snow-melt flooding from the eastern Dakotas to the upper Mississippi Valley. Meanwhile on the southern Plains and across the South, the combination of cool weather and wet field conditions delayed spring planting preparations and slowed the development of pastures and winter grains. Cool conditions also slowed winter wheat growth in the eastern Corn Belt, although persistently dry weather reduced topsoil moisture availability. In California and Arizona, late-month warmth and dryness promoted fieldwork, including initial cotton planting, and rapid crop development. Despite beneficial showers, monthly precipitation was below normal in most of the drought-affected Northwest. Summer water-supply concerns mounted in key watershed areas from the Cascades to the northern Rockies, where season-to-date precipitation totals (since October 1, 2000) generally ranged from 45 to 70 percent of normal.

Monthly temperatures averaged 4 to 8°F below normal in the snow-covered northwestern Corn Belt and ranged from 2 to 6°F below normal across the South, excluding Florida. In the eastern half of the Nation, above-normal temperatures were confined to southern Florida (up to 2°F warmer than normal). Warm weather prevailed throughout the West, however, boosting monthly temperatures 3 to 5°F above normal from California's Central Valley eastward to the Great Basin.

Warm weather resulted in an early reduction of the Sierra Nevada snowpack, fueling water-supply concerns as far south as California. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the water content of the Sierra Nevada snowpack, which stood at 18 inches (75 percent of normal) on March 1, peaked near 22 inches (85 percent) around mid-month. However, early melting left the snowpack's water equivalent near 17 inches (about 60 percent of the end-of-March normal) by month's end. Farther north, October-March precipitation totals included 14.28 inches (36 percent of normal) in Eugene, OR, and 16.27 inches (58 percent) in Seattle, WA. For Seattle, it represented their second-driest October to March period ahead of only 11.81 inches in 1976-77. Although October-March precipitation totaled just 5.36 inches (51 percent of normal) in Spokane, WA, persistently cool weather allowed the city's snow depth to remain 1 inch or greater for 117 days (November 9 to March 5), eclipsing their 1992-93 record of 113 days.

Similarly, snow depths of 1 inch or more blanketed parts of the western Corn Belt for record-setting periods. In Iowa, Des Moines retained a snow cover for 99 consecutive days from December 11 to March 19, breaking their 1977-78 standard of 90 days. In eastern

South Dakota, snow remained on the ground for 144 days (November 8 to March 31) in Aberdeen and 141 days (November 7 to March 27) in Sioux Falls. The previous record in Aberdeen, 139 days, was set in 1996-97; Sioux Falls' record, 125 days, was also established in 1996-97. Cold weather accompanied the persistent snowpack, leaving Rochester, MN, awaiting the year's first reading above 40°F (their high reached 40°F on March 3 and 14). Rochester's previous latest such observance was a high of 42°F on March 25, 1962. Unusually cool weather also prevailed farther to the south, where St. Louis, MO, experienced 153 consecutive days (November 3 to April 4) with high temperatures below 70°F (their longest such streak since 1992-93). In Illinois, Chicago's highest reading of the year through March—56°F on February 24, March 22, and March 31—represented the first year their temperature failed to reach 60°F by March 31 since 1980. A reinforcing surge of very cold air arrived in most areas east of the Rockies toward month's end, resulting in a low temperature of 4°F in Flint, MI, their lowest reading since a minimum of -5°F on January 9. The late-season cold outbreak helped to hold the month's highest temperature to 58°F (on March 23) in Philadelphia, PA, the city's first March without a high of 60°F or above since 1941.

The month had an ominous start in Maine, where monthly record-low temperatures were broken on March 2 in Caribou (-28°F) and Bangor (-16°F). Two days later, the first of the month's four major winter storms reached the Northeast. The four primary periods of storminess, which encompassed the northern Mid-Atlantic region and most of New England, were March 4-7, 9-10, 21-23, and 30-31. Ironically, the first three systems largely bypassed northern Maine, although the late-month storm scored a direct hit, depositing Caribou's heaviest 1-day snowfall (18.8 inches on March 31) since 19.4 inches fell on December 3, 1989. The early-month weather system produced 43 consecutive hours of snowfall in Portland, ME, from March 5-7, contributing to a monthly total of 40.5 inches (their fourth-snowiest March). Snow depths in Maine climbed to 76 inches on March 12 in Guilford and Springfield, State records for so late in the season. In Burlington, VT, the 47.6-inch monthly snowfall marked their snowiest March on record and represented their snowiest month since 56.7 inches fell in December 1970.

#### Record March Snowfall (Inches)

Location	Total	Previous Record/Year
Burlington, VT	47.6	39.9 in 1993
Binghamton, NY	46.5	37.9 in 1993

#### Record Seasonal Snowfall (Inches) Updated through April 9, 2001

Location	Total	Previous Record/Season
Erie, PA	147.0	142.8 in 1977-78
Huron, SD	85.1	77.7 in 1961-62

#### Second-Highest Seasonal Snowfall (Inches) Updated through April 9, 2001

Location	Total	Previous Record/Season
Marquette, MI	267.5	272.2 in 1996-97
Syracuse, NY	191.9	192.1 in 1992-93
Buffalo, NY	158.1	199.4 in 1976-77
Amarillo, TX	46.3	48.7 in 1918-19

**Record-High March Precipitation (Inches)**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Previous Record/Year</u>
Milton, MA*	13.07	4.41	10.96 in 1968

(\* Blue Hill Observatory)

**Record-Low March Precipitation (Inches)**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Previous Record/Year</u>
Fort Wayne, IN	0.48	2.90	0.74 in 1981
Lansing, MI	0.14	2.30	0.43 in 1958

**Wettest March (Inches) in Selected Locations Since...**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Wettest March Since...</u>
Tallahassee, FL	8.85	6.21	11.80 in 1994
Windsor Locks, CT	6.64	3.63	6.67 in 1993
Providence, RI	8.78	4.03	8.84 in 1983
Boston, MA	8.16	3.69	9.72 in 1983
Worcester, MA	6.68	3.95	7.84 in 1983
Burlington, VT	4.15	2.23	4.53 in 1913

**Driest March (Inches) in Selected Locations Since...**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Driest March Since...</u>
South Bend, IN	1.11	3.10	0.80 in 1994
Great Falls, MT	0.49	1.10	0.20 in 1994
Havre, MT	0.07	0.66	0.06 in 1994
Detroit, MI	0.93	2.55	0.82 in 1981
Indianapolis, IN	0.64	3.79	0.07 in 1910

In the South, monthly rainfall totaled 10 inches or more and ranged from 200 to 300 percent of normal in several locations, including Columbus, GA (13.30 inches), Montgomery, AL (12.13 inches), and Apalachicola, FL (11.73 inches). Despite the wetness, nearly all March rainfall records remained intact across the South. For example, Montgomery's wettest March, featuring 16.51 inches, was observed in 1909. Nevertheless, by March 18, persistent heavy rainfall in the Arklatex region pushed the Bayou Bodcau Reservoir, near Shreveport, LA, to the highest level since its 1949 completion, about 0.7 foot above the previous record set on May 11, 1958. The Red River in Shreveport crested 0.2 foot shy of the 30-foot flood stage on March 5, the highest level there since a 34.5-foot stage in May 1990. Meanwhile in Florida, Daytona Beach's March rainfall of 9.98 inches (344 percent of normal) accounted for 89 percent of their year-to-date total. Tampa, FL, recorded 6.73 inches (224 percent of normal) during March, their highest monthly total since 8.15 inches fell in July 2000. Nearly half (3.00 inches) of Tampa's rain fell on March 29, the State's second significant soaking in 10 days. The earlier event, on March 19, resulted in daily-record totals in locations such as West Palm Beach (5.05 inches) and Daytona Beach (4.28 inches). In southern Florida, the average surface level of Lake Okeechobee fell to near 10.10 feet on March 27, barely 4 inches above the July 29, 1981, record low of 9.75 feet, then rebounded slightly to 10.23 feet by month's end.

Temperatures in the Southeast quickly rebounded from an early-month cool snap that lowered temperatures to 28°F in Macon, GA, and 29°F in Tallahassee, FL, on March 8. Just 5 days later in Florida, Miami's high of 91°F represented their earliest reading above 90°F (previously 92°F on March 22, 1977). More consistent warmth prevailed in the West, including California, where Sacramento's monthly average temperature of 59.7°F was 3.6°F above normal. Temperatures in Sacramento reached or exceeded 80°F on 8 days during March, compared with just 1 day last year.

A drying trend in the Ohio Valley and parts of the Great Lakes region resulted in record-low precipitation totals for March in locations such as Ft. Wayne, IN (0.48 inch), and Lansing, MI (0.14 inch). Indianapolis, IN, received only 0.64 inch (17 percent of normal), their second-lowest March total on record behind 0.07 inch in 1910, leaving their January-March precipitation at 3.39 inches (39 percent). Generally dry weather was also observed during March on the northern Plains, resulting in the second-driest March on record at International Falls, MN (0.13 inch), and Williston, ND (0.02 inch).

During the second half of March, Alaska entered its first sustained period of cold weather since early-October 2000. Nevertheless, Anchorage—3.0°F above normal during March—experienced their sixth consecutive month with above-normal temperatures. Anchorage's lowest temperature during the month was 11°F on March 22, extending their record-setting streak without a low below 0°F to 439 days (January 18, 2000 - March 31, 2001). Farther north, however, Barrow's lowest temperature of the winter (-36°F) was observed on March 13, and daily-record lows were noted in Eagle (-39°F) and Northway (-36°F) on March 22. With a daily-record low of 6°F on March 21, Juneau also posted their lowest temperature of the winter. Season-to-date (July 2000 - March 2001) snowfall remained below normal in many areas, including Juneau (30.2 inches, or 32 percent of normal) and Fairbanks (47.4 inches, or 72 percent). Heavy precipitation continued, however, in parts of southern Alaska, where year-to-date totals reached 42.26 inches (126 percent of normal) in Yakutat and 27.25 inches (158 percent) in Kodiak. Kodiak's total was boosted by a single-day, March-record rainfall of 2.57 inches on the 25<sup>th</sup>.

March rainfall was below normal throughout Hawaii, capping an unusually dry rainy season in leeward areas and resulting in mounting precipitation deficits in windward locations. Maui County, which includes Maui, Lanai, and Molokai, remained especially dry. On Maui, Kahului's March rainfall totaled just 0.42 inch (15 percent of normal), leaving their year-to-date total at 1.46 inches (also 15 percent). A staggering precipitation deficit continued to mount in Honolulu, Oahu, where the 41-month (November 1997 - March 2001) rainfall totaled 26.27 inches (33 percent of normal), or 54.55 inches below normal. The State's highest monthly totals were noted at windward locations on the Big Island, although totals of 11.84 inches in Mountain View and 8.35 inches in Hilo were only 60 percent of normal.

## Fieldwork

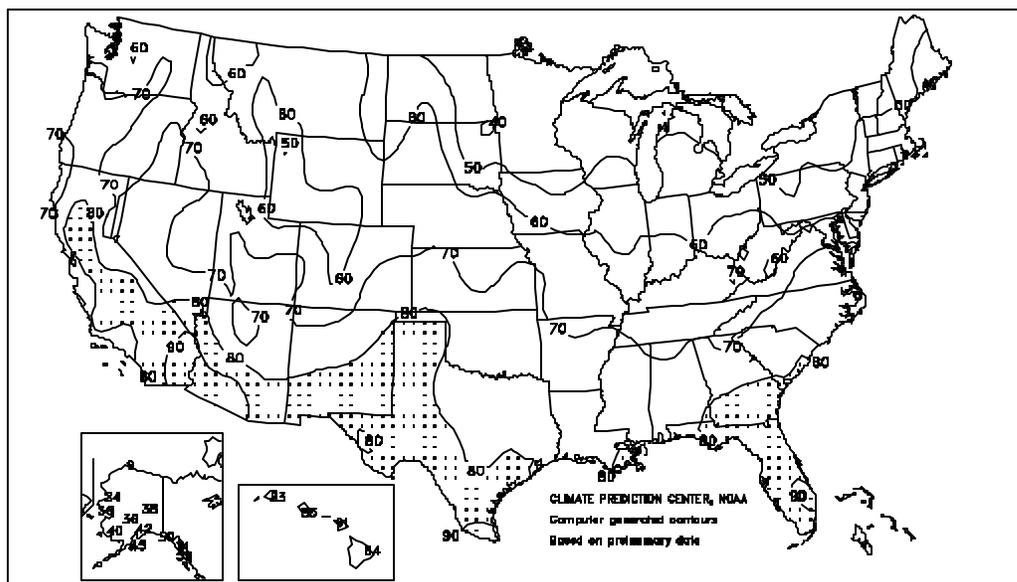
*Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS*

Above-normal precipitation restocked soil moisture supplies in the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, Southeast, and Atlantic Coast States. However, the storms produced damaging winds and flooding in some areas. Excessive soil moisture and abnormally cool weather limited fieldwork and delayed planting progress, especially along the Gulf Coast and adjacent inland areas. In Florida, most areas received above-normal precipitation, but nearly all of the drought-relieving rains came late in the month.

Below-normal temperatures delayed the winter wheat crop's emergence from dormancy in the central Great Plains and Corn Belt. Cooler-than-normal temperatures also limited growth of winter grains and forages in the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast. In the Corn Belt, spring tillage and other field preparations were hampered by a combination of excessive soil moisture and poor drying conditions, especially west of the Mississippi River. Soil moisture and mountain snowpack levels remained below normal in the Pacific Northwest. Warm weather stimulated growth of winter grains and fruit and nut crops in California, although development of dryland crops was hindered by moisture shortages in some areas.

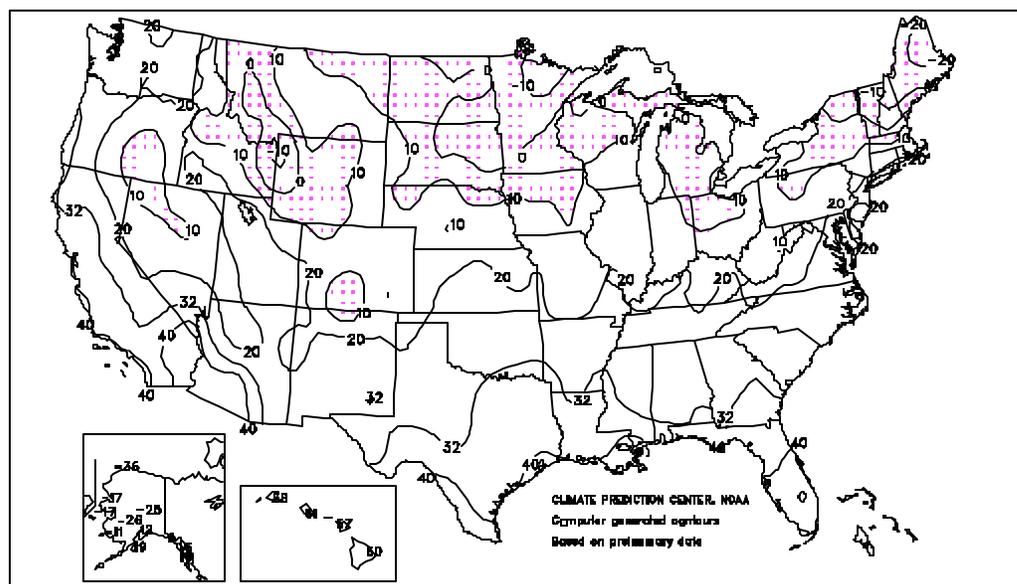
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

March 2001



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

March 2001



Florida's drought persisted with little relief until late in the month, when soaking rains raised monthly rainfall totals to near normal across most of the peninsula. However, long-term moisture deficits remained, despite the short-term drought relief. Citrus growers ran irrigation systems most of the month to maintain healthy tree conditions. Periods of warm weather near the beginning and middle of the month stimulated new tree growth and bloom bud development in well-maintained groves. Dry weather favored sugarcane harvesting and preparation of fields for spring crops.

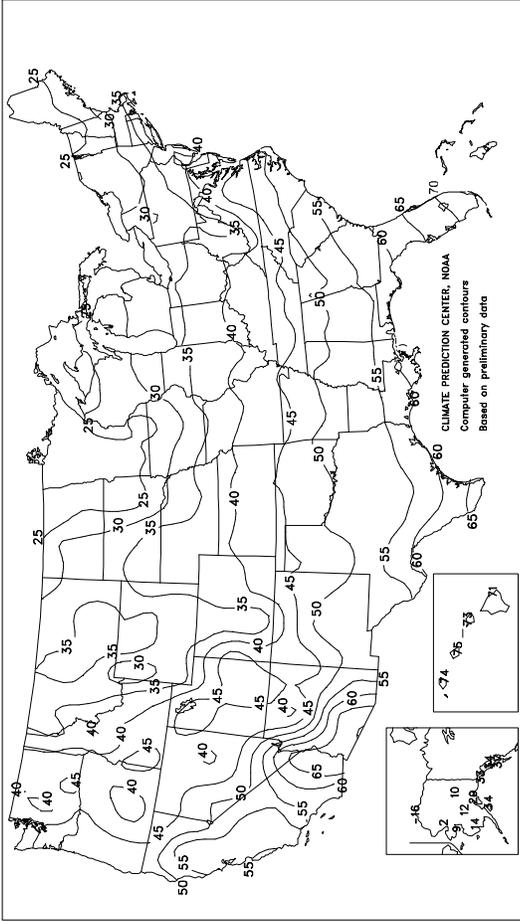
In Texas, field preparations and planting were frequently delayed by wet weather. Winter wheat, oats, and forages benefited from warm, daytime temperatures and ample moisture, but cold, nighttime temperatures hampered growth most of the month, especially in northern regions of the State. Peach and pecan buds began swelling early in the month, and early peach varieties began setting fruit by mid-month. After mid-month, a period of favorably drier weather, accompanied by warm, daytime temperatures, reduced moisture surpluses and temporarily aided fieldwork. However, stormy weather returned, delaying fieldwork across parts of northern and eastern Texas near the end of March. Corn and rice planting lagged the 5-year average, but Texas' cotton and soybean planting were slightly ahead of normal. By April 1, winter wheat was 8 percent headed in

Texas, slightly ahead of normal. In Oklahoma and Kansas, wheat jointing lagged well behind normal.

In California, fieldwork and orchard activities were hampered by rain early in the month, but dry weather aided progress the remainder of the month. Temperatures averaging well above normal stimulated development of California's winter grains and forage crops during most of the month. The warm, sunny weather also accelerated growth and facilitated pollination in orchards and vineyards. Most fruit trees were in full bloom and early varieties were setting fruit as spring officially arrived. Cotton and corn planting began in areas with light soils near mid-month.

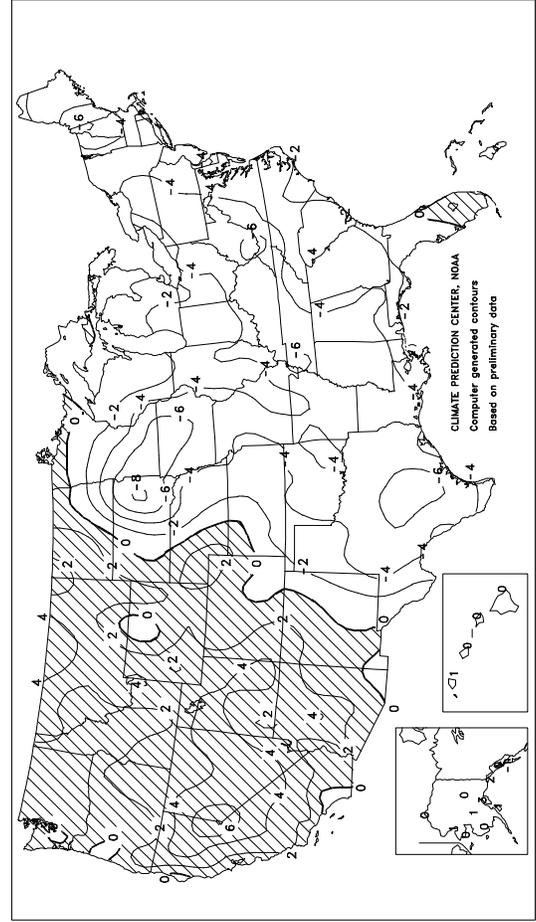
Average Temperature (°F)

March 2001



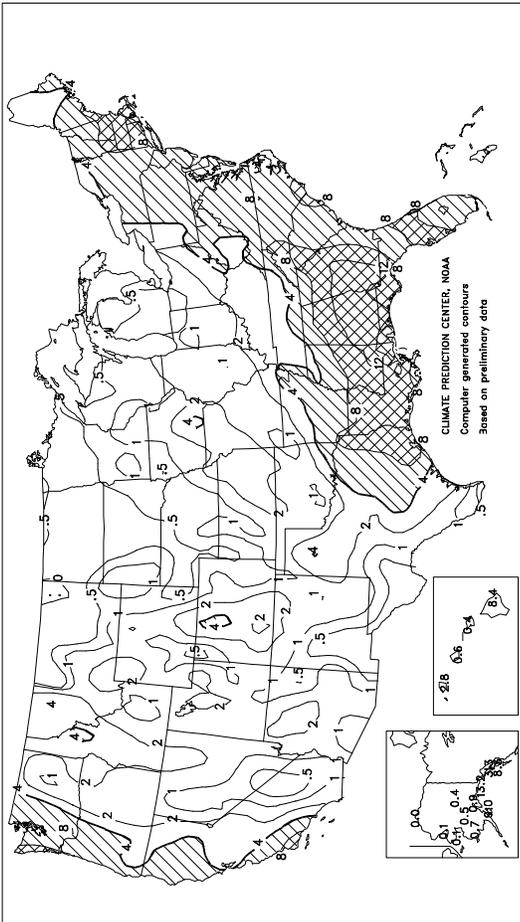
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

March 2001



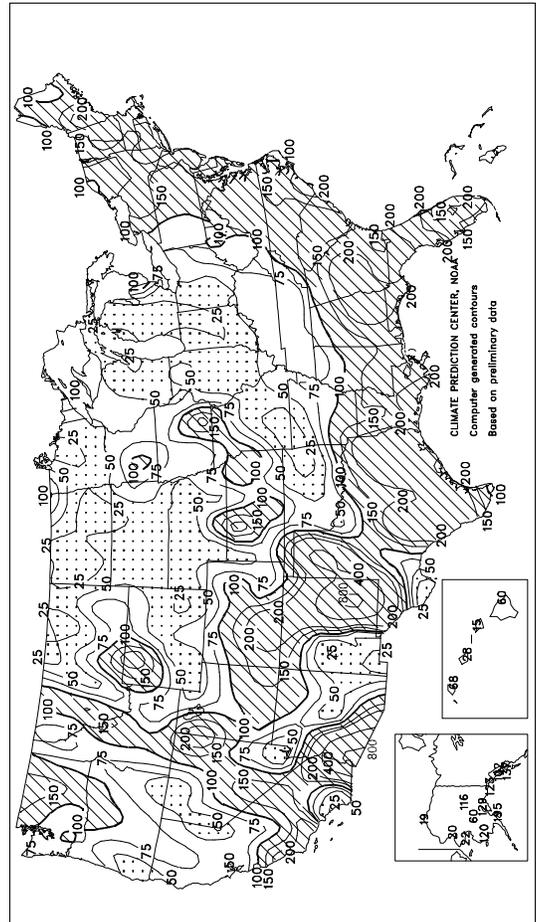
Total Precipitation (inches)

March 2001



Percent of Normal Precipitation

March 2001



# TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

## March 2001

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, EF		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, EF		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, EF		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	50	-4	8.43	2.24	LEXINGTON	40	-5	3.27	-1.13	COLUMBUS	38	-3	1.03	-2.24
HUNTSVILLE	48	-4	6.43	-0.19	LONDON-CORBIN	41	-6	2.56	-1.87	DAYTON	37	-3	1.35	-2.07
MOBILE	57	-3	11.04	4.63	LOUISVILLE	43	-3	2.46	-2.20	MANSFIELD	33	-5	1.72	-1.58
MONTGOMERY	53	-4	12.14	5.88	PADUCAH	43	-4	2.64	-2.28	TOLEDO	35	-1	0.82	-1.84
AK ANCHORAGE	29	3	0.89	0.20	LA BATON ROUGE	57	-4	7.35	2.54	YOUNGSTOWN	33	-3	2.09	-1.02
BARROW	-16	-1	0.03	-0.14	LAKE CHARLES	57	-4	5.21	1.92	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	47	-3	1.01	-1.70
COLD BAY	30	0	3.48	1.32	NEW ORLEANS	59	-3	8.07	3.17	TULSA	47	-4	0.77	-2.69
FAIRBANKS	10	-1	0.43	0.06	SHREVEPORT	53	-5	6.47	2.88	OR ASTORIA	46	0	5.21	-1.86
JUNEAU	34	1	3.33	0.05	ME BANGOR	27	-3	3.01	-0.12	BURNS	39	3	0.72	-0.29
KING SALMON	26	4	2.48	1.41	CARIBOU	23	-2	3.13	0.70	EUGENE	47	0	2.48	-3.04
KODIAK	34	1	9.04	4.41	PORTLAND	30	-3	8.01	4.34	MEDFORD	49	2	1.55	-0.27
NOME	9	0	0.12	-0.42	MD BALTIMORE	42	-2	4.76	1.38	PENDELTON	45	0	1.31	0.15
AZ FLAGSTAFF	39	4	1.28	-1.27	MA BOSTON	35	-4	8.16	4.47	PORTLAND	48	1	3.11	-0.45
PHOENIX	66	4	0.77	-0.11	WORCESTER	31	-3	6.67	2.72	PA SALEM	47	1	2.82	-1.35
TUCSON	60	1	0.88	0.16	MI ALPENA	27	-1	0.36	-1.75	ALLENTOWN	36	-3	4.19	0.91
AR FORT SMITH	49	-3	1.24	-2.71	DETROIT	35	-1	0.93	-1.62	ERIE	32	-4	2.96	-0.04
LITTLE ROCK	49	-4	3.80	-1.11	FLINT	32	-2	0.56	-1.60	MIDDLETOWN	38	-3	4.19	0.91
CA BAKERSFIELD	59	2	0.73	-0.31	GRAND RAPIDS	32	-2	0.54	-2.09	PHILADELPHIA	41	-1	5.49	2.03
EUREKA	48	-1	2.45	-2.87	HOUGHTON LAKE	28	0	0.19	-1.83	PITTSBURGH	35	-4	3.28	-0.13
FRESNO	59	4	0.96	-0.93	LANSING	32	-2	0.14	-2.16	WILKES-BARRE	33	-4	2.54	-0.01
LOS ANGELES	58	0	1.29	-0.69	MUSKEGON	33	0	0.48	-2.03	WILLIAMSPORT	35	-3	4.17	0.98
REDDING	58	6	3.37	-1.01	TRAVERSE CITY	29	0	0.49	-1.24	PR SAN JUAN	79	1	1.58	-0.73
SACRAMENTO	57	3	2.05	-0.52	MN DULUTH	24	0	0.69	-1.22	RI PROVIDENCE	36	-1	8.76	4.71
SAN DIEGO	59	-1	0.63	-1.14	INT'L FALLS	23	1	0.13	-0.93	SC CHARLESTON	56	-2	6.30	1.96
SAN FRANCISCO	56	3	1.01	-2.05	MINNEAPOLIS	28	-3	1.09	-0.85	COLUMBIA	53	-2	5.33	0.51
STOCKTON	57	3	1.52	-0.65	ROCHESTER	24	-6	1.39	-0.39	FLORENCE	54	-1	4.38	0.26
CO ALAMOSA	34	2	1.02	0.57	ST. CLOUD	24	-4	0.77	-0.64	GREENVILLE	49	-3	6.69	1.30
CO SPRINGS	38	1	1.38	0.44	MS JACKSON	52	-5	9.41	3.59	MYRTLE BEACH	53	***	7.17	***
DENVER	40	1	1.19	-0.09	MERIDIAN	51	-6	7.86	1.11	SD ABERDEEN	23	-7	0.30	-1.04
GRAND JUNCTION	46	3	0.98	0.08	TUPELO	48	-6	3.83	-2.24	HURON	24	-8	0.77	-0.89
PUEBLO	41	-1	0.51	-0.27	MO COLUMBIA	40	-3	1.09	-2.08	RAPID CITY	35	1	0.41	-0.62
CT BRIDGEPORT	37	-2	7.57	3.82	JOPLIN	44	-3	0.81	-2.74	SIoux FALLS	27	-6	0.78	-0.86
HARTFORD	34	-4	6.64	3.01	KANSAS CITY	40	-3	3.88	1.37	TN BRISTOL	43	-4	3.69	-0.01
DC WASHINGTON	44	-3	3.91	0.74	SPRINGFIELD	41	-5	0.83	-3.06	CHATTANOOGA	48	-2	5.38	-0.65
DE WILMINGTON	40	-3	5.63	2.20	ST JOSEPH	37	-5	1.65	-0.70	JACKSON	46	-5	2.88	-2.14
FL DAYTONA BEACH	64	0	9.98	7.08	ST LOUIS	42	-3	1.45	-2.13	KNOXVILLE	46	-3	2.63	-2.46
FT LAUDERDALE	73	1	4.54	1.87	MT BILLINGS	39	4	0.82	-0.34	MEMPHIS	49	-4	3.54	-1.87
FT MYERS	69	0	4.46	1.39	BUTTE	31	3	0.70	-0.06	NASHVILLE	45	-5	2.73	-2.12
JACKSONVILLE	60	-1	5.48	1.80	GLASGOW	33	4	0.06	-0.35	TX ABILENE	51	-5	1.92	0.56
KEY WEST	74	0	1.97	0.26	GREAT FALLS	37	4	0.49	-0.61	AMARILLO	45	-2	3.96	3.00
MELBOURNE	67	0	3.58	0.90	HELENA	35	1	0.44	-0.29	AUSTIN	53	-9	3.35	1.48
MIAMI	73	1	4.22	1.83	KALISPELL	35	1	0.85	-0.17	BEAUMONT	58	-3	7.29	4.05
ORLANDO	67	0	4.10	0.89	MILES CITY	37	4	0.61	-0.01	BROWNSVILLE	67	-2	0.36	-0.17
PENSACOLA	***	***	8.92	3.29	MISSOULA	38	2	0.80	-0.17	COLLEGE STATION	55	-5	6.08	3.50
ST PETERSBURG	66	-1	6.34	2.78	NE GRAND ISLAND	36	-2	1.07	-0.82	CORPUS CHRISTI	62	-3	2.41	1.47
TALLAHASSEE	59	-1	8.85	2.64	HASTINGS	36	-1	0.80	-1.23	DALLAS/FT WORTH	52	-5	5.27	2.50
TAMPA	66	-1	6.73	3.72	LINCOLN	36	-3	1.32	-0.77	DEL RIO	60	-3	0.82	0.13
WEST PALM BEACH	72	2	7.85	4.19	MCCOOK	39	0	0.50	-0.85	EL PASO	56	1	0.40	0.11
GA ATHENS	51	-3	8.53	3.07	NORFOLK	34	-2	0.75	-1.11	GALVESTON	60	-2	4.92	2.69
ATLANTA	50	-3	9.07	3.30	NORTH PLATTE	37	0	0.60	-0.60	HOUSTON	56	-5	7.98	5.06
AUGUSTA	53	-2	7.43	2.78	OMAHA/EPPLEY	35	-4	1.38	-0.66	LUBBOCK	48	-3	2.45	1.56
COLUMBUS	54	-3	13.30	7.53	SCOTTSBLUFF	39	3	0.37	-0.72	MIDLAND	52	-4	0.78	0.20
MACON	53	-4	9.83	5.04	VALENTINE	38	4	0.33	-0.71	SAN ANGELO	52	-6	1.26	0.35
SAVANNAH	57	-2	6.67	2.89	NV ELKO	42	4	1.00	0.04	SAN ANTONIO	56	-6	2.77	1.25
HI HILO	71	-1	8.35	-5.57	ELY	40	5	0.84	-0.12	VICTORIA	58	-5	3.75	2.20
HONOLULU	75	1	0.62	-1.58	LAS VEGAS	61	5	0.16	-0.26	WACO	53	-5	4.45	2.12
KAHULUI	73	0	0.42	-2.30	RENO	49	6	0.15	-0.56	WICHITA FALLS	50	-3	0.80	-1.41
LIHUE	74	1	2.85	-1.32	WINNEMUCCA	43	3	0.26	-0.52	UT SALT LAKE CITY	46	4	1.55	-0.36
ID BOISE	46	4	1.07	-0.22	NH CONCORD	29	-3	6.44	3.72	VT BURLINGTON	27	-4	4.33	2.10
LEWISTON	46	2	0.85	-0.24	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	39	-3	5.71	2.09	VA LYNCHBURG	42	-4	4.74	1.27
POCATELLO	39	3	0.60	-0.66	NEWARK	40	-2	6.66	2.79	NORFOLK	46	-3	4.72	1.02
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	34	-3	1.30	-1.39	NM ALBUQUERQUE	49	2	0.27	-0.27	RICHMOND	45	-3	3.77	0.16
MOLINE	34	-3	1.77	-1.21	NY ALBANY	31	-3	5.50	2.57	ROANOKE	43	-4	4.40	0.92
PEORIA	36	-3	1.09	-1.82	BINGHAMTON	28	-5	5.41	2.59	WASH/DULLES	40	-3	4.14	0.97
ROCKFORD	33	-2	1.25	-1.21	BUFFALO	31	-3	3.31	0.63	WA OLYMPIA	43	-1	3.82	-1.13
SPRINGFIELD	37	-4	1.11	-2.13	ROCHESTER	30	-4	4.13	1.85	QUILLAYUTE	43	0	7.09	-4.39
IN EVANSVILLE	42	-4	2.23	-2.48	SYRACUSE	30	-4	5.44	2.67	SEATTLE-TACOMA	46	0	2.73	-0.81
FORT WAYNE	35	-3	0.48	-2.42	NC ASHEVILLE	44	-3	5.00	0.37	SPOKANE	39	0	1.37	-0.12
INDIANAPOLIS	38	-3	0.64	-3.15	CHARLOTTE	48	-3	5.68	1.25	YAKIMA	44	1	0.47	-0.20
SOUTH BEND	34	-3	0.92	-2.18	GREENSBORO	46	-3	5.05	1.33	WV BECKLEY	36	-6	2.50	-0.90
IA BURLINGTON	35	-4	1.64	-1.21	HATTERAS	50	-2	1.39	-2.90	CHARLESTON	40	-6	3.27	-0.36
CEDAR RAPIDS	30	-5	1.35	-0.97	RALEIGH	49	-1	7.11	3.34	ELKINS	34	-6	3.06	-0.77
DES MOINES	32	-5	1.61	-0.72	WILMINGTON	53	-1	8.28	4.40	HUNTINGTON	40	-6	2.84	-0.84
DUBUQUE	31	-3	1.01	-1.88	ND BISMARCK	30	2	0.24	-0.53	WI EAU CLAIRE	26	-4	1.15	-0.55
SIoux CITY	31	-5	0.87	-1.09	DICKINSON	33	4	0.16	-0.55	GREEN BAY	29	-1	0.42	-1.63
WATERLOO	29	-5	1.16	-1.14	FARGO	23	-3	0.26	-0.80	LA CROSSE	29	-4	1.16	-0.82
KS CONCORDIA	40	-1	0.62	-1.58	GRAND FORKS	24	0	0.26	-0.68	MADISON	32	0	0.59	-1.58
DODGE CITY	42	-2	0.51	-1.05	JAMESTOWN	25	-2	0.02	-0.86	MILWAUKEE	33	0	0.67	-2.00
GOODLAND	39	0	0.53	-0.65	MINOT	31	4	0.01	-1.04	WAUSAU	28	-1	0.74	-1.22
HILL CITY	40	1	3.15	1.61	WILLISTON	30	2	0.02	-0.67	WY CASPER	35	2	0.20	-0.75
TOPEKA	41	-3	3.56	1.10	OH AKRON-CANTON	34	-4	1.70	-1.63	CHEYENNE	35	1	0.33	-0.70
WICHITA	43	-2	2.25	-0.18	CINCINNATI	40	-3	1.42	-2.82	LANDER	36	2	0.42	-0.73
KY JACKSON	42	-5	2.71	-2.06	CLEVELAND	34	-3	2.41	-0.50	SHERIDAN	34	0	0.77	-0.20

Based on 1961-90 normals.

\*\*\* Not Available.

# National Agricultural Summary

April 2 - 8, 2001

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

## HIGHLIGHTS

**Temperatures averaged well above normal across most of the Great Plains, Corn Belt, lower Mississippi Valley, and part of the Southeast. In the southern Great Plains, warm weather stimulated growth of winter grains and forage crops and aided germination of spring row crops. Warm weather also aided evaporation of excess moisture and permitted fieldwork and planting to gradually accelerate. In interior parts of the Southeast, heavy rain halted fieldwork and produced isolated flooding**

**along streams. Heavy rain also flooded parts of the Red River Valley in the northern Great Plains. Cold air hindered vegetative growth and limited evaporation of excess moisture along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and around a pocket in the northern Great Plains. Light rains provided beneficial moisture in the California Valleys, but fieldwork was barely disrupted. Snowpack moisture reserves increased in the Cascade and Sierra Nevada ranges.**

**Winter Wheat:** Two percent of the Nation's winter wheat was heading, behind last year and the average of 6 and 3 percent, respectively. Above-normal temperatures stimulated growth in the central and southern Great Plains and Corn Belt. Development remained slightly ahead of the 5-year average in Texas but well behind normal in Arkansas, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Moisture supplies were adequate to support development in most areas, although parts of the Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley were saturated. In the northern Great Plains, warm, afternoon temperatures coaxed fields out of dormancy, but growth remained slow due to sub-freezing, overnight temperatures. A pocket of below-normal temperatures, combined with excessive moisture, hindered growth in South Dakota. Cooler-than-normal temperatures also limited development along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. California's winter wheat crop was 25 percent headed, more than double from the previous week, but behind the normal pace of 38 percent.

**Corn:** Planting advanced to 2 percent, half of last year's 4-percent progress and slightly behind the 3-percent average for this date. Soils remained too cold and wet across most of the Corn Belt to begin planting. However, planting gradually gained momentum along the Mississippi and Ohio River Valleys in the southern Corn Belt, as above-normal temperatures heated soils and dry weather supported seedbed preparation and planting. In Tennessee, planting quickly accelerated, but progress remained slightly behind the normal pace. Planting was active in Texas and North Carolina, even though excessive moisture limited progress in parts of both States.

**Cotton:** Planting progressed to 7 percent complete, equal to last year's pace, but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Planting remained active in the Southwest, advancing to approximately one-fourth complete in Arizona and California, despite occasional rain delays. Planting resumed in South Texas and along the Coastal Bend, as winds and above-normal temperatures gradually evaporated excess moisture from soggy soils. Heavy rainfall prevented planting in interior areas of the Southeast. A few fields were planted along the Atlantic Coastal Plains, but progress was limited due to cool weather and excessive moisture.

**Small grains:** Three percent of the spring wheat acreage was seeded, well behind last year's rapid progress of 11 percent, but only 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Acreage seeded more than doubled in Idaho and Washington. Cool, wet weather halted progress in South Dakota.

The barley acreage was 6 percent seeded, 4 percentage points behind last year's pace, and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Seeding remained active in the Pacific Northwest and gained momentum in Montana.

Oat seeding was 3 percent complete, far behind last year's 27-percent pace, and well behind the 12-percent average for this date. Warm, dry weather aided progress in the eastern Corn Belt, while soggy fields

prevented planting across most of the western Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. Planting advanced to 10 percent complete in Nebraska.

**Other crops:** Sixteen percent of the rice crop was planted, slightly ahead of last year's crop and the average of 15 and 13 percent, respectively. Planting remained active along the western Gulf Coast and quickly accelerated in parts of the interior Mississippi Delta, as warm, dry weather provided excellent seeding conditions. Nearly half of the acreage was planted in Louisiana and Texas. Progress was ahead of normal in Arkansas and Mississippi.

Eleven percent of the sorghum acreage was planted, compared with 14 percent last year and 13 percent normally planted by this date. Planting steadily advanced in Texas, but at 33 percent complete, progress was slower than normal. Planting accelerated in Arkansas, while lingering wetness delayed progress in Louisiana.

Seven percent of the sugar beet acreage was planted in the four major sugar beet producing States, behind last year's 13-percent progress, but equal to the 5-year average. Planting accelerated in Idaho, to 24 percent complete, but progress lagged behind the normal pace of 33 percent. Planting began in Michigan, where growers planted 15 percent of their acreage during the week.

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	11	43	40	5
CA	0	0	10	60	30
CO	5	15	21	54	5
ID	0	0	10	77	13
IL	1	4	28	57	10
IN	1	5	25	56	13
KS	8	21	38	31	2
MI	0	5	25	45	25
MO	1	8	29	54	8
MT	4	30	48	16	2
NE	2	10	37	45	6
NC	1	5	20	54	20
OH	1	3	24	62	10
OK	10	24	35	28	3
OR	0	8	29	56	7
SD	12	13	32	38	5
TX	6	16	42	32	4
WA	0	2	35	58	5
18 Sts	6	16	35	38	5
Prev Wk	6	14	36	39	5
Prev Yr	5	9	25	49	12

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

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2000 planted acres.

# Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 8, 2001

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Apr 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	1	0	21	12
CA	25	10	44	38
CO	0	0	0	0
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
IN	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	0	0	0	0
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	3	0	19	10
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	10	4
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	13	8	19	11
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	2	1	6	3
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Percent Planted				
	Apr 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	1	0	3	2
IN	1	0	1	0
IA	0	0	0	0
KS	2	0	3	2
KY	5	1	11	5
MI	0	0	0	0
MN	0	0	0	0
MO	5	1	23	10
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	10	0	14	17
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	1	0	1	1
PA	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TN	15	4	23	16
TX	37	30	55	49
WI	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	2	1	4	3
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Apr 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	0	2	3
AZ	24	15	14	22
AR	0	0	0	0
CA	25	15	31	17
GA	1	0	2	2
LA	0	0	0	0
MS	1	0	0	0
MO	0	0	0	0
NC	0	0	0	1
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	1	0	4	2
TN	0	0	0	0
TX	11	10	11	9
VA	0	0	0	0
14 Sts	7	5	7	6
These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Apr 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	12	2	10	8
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	1	0	3	4
MO	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	1	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	33	30	40	38
11 Sts	11	10	14	13
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	Apr 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	18	8	36	28
MN	0	0	9	2
MT	2	1	6	3
ND	0	0	2	0
SD	1	1	41	14
WA	39	19	44	38
6 Sts	3	1	11	5
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Oats Percent Planted				
	Apr 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	1	0	70	36
MN	0	0	23	5
NE	10	5	81	41
ND	0	0	1	0
OH	37	8	36	27
PA	4	1	19	19
SD	0	0	29	11
WI	0	0	22	8
8 Sts	3	1	27	12
These 8 States planted 37% of last year's oat acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	Apr 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	18	11	21	18
MN	0	0	9	2
MT	4	1	10	5
ND	0	0	1	0
WA	19	13	29	27
5 Sts	6	3	10	7
These 5 States planted 80% of last year's barley acreage.				

Rice Percent Planted				
	Apr 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	6	1	4	4
CA	0	0	1	0
LA	50	31	52	46
MS	14	1	2	8
TX	49	24	57	38
5 Sts	16	8	15	13
These 5 States planted 94% of last year's rice acreage.				

Sugar Beets Percent Planted				
	Apr 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	24	6	42	33
MI	15	0	29	6
MN	0	0	0	0
ND	0	0	0	0
4 Sts	7	1	13	7
These 4 States planted 73% of last year's sugar beet acreage.				

## 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 Weather and Crop Bulletins published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop weather reports are also available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.usda.gov/nass/> or from JAWF at <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf>.*

**ALABAMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil 57% adequate, 43% surplus. Corn 14% planted, 47% 2000, 40% avg. Winter wheat 12% headed, 27% 2000, 23% avg. Winter wheat 2% poor, 26% fair, 68% good, 4% excellent. Pasture feed 3% very poor, 9% poor, 47% fair, 35% good, 6% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 43% fair, 41% good, 11% excellent. Too wet to plant in most areas.

### ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures were normal, precipitation was reported throughout the state during the week ending April 8. Range, pasture feeds will benefit from the precipitation, especially in Northern State, but precipitation has little impact on field crops due to irrigation. High winds in have caused some damage to seedling cotton in South-Western State.

**ARKANSAS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Soil moisture 2% very short, 9% short, 74% adequate, 15% surplus. Temperatures were above normal for the week with very little rainfall across the state. Corn 58% planted, 61% 2000, 41% 5 yr. avg. Rice 6% planted, 4% 2000, 4% 5 yr. avg. Sorghum 12% planted, 10% 2000, 8% 5 yr. avg. Wheat 1% headed, 21% 2000, 12% 5 yr. avg.; 1% very poor, 11% poor, 43% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. Other Hay 8% very poor, 12% poor, 52% fair, 23% good, 5% excellent. Pasture, Range feeds 1% very poor, 15% poor, 48% fair, 31% good, 5% excellent. FIELD CROP: Corn, rice, sorghum were being planted. Wheat fertilization continued with minimal wheat diseases being reported. Fruit trees were being sprayed. LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE: Cattle were in good condition. Herbicide was being applied to pastures. Many reports are received on Friday and may not reflect conditional changes due to weekend weather.

**CALIFORNIA:** Field preparation for cotton planting continued. Planting was slowed in many areas by cool, windy conditions. Cotton planting stopped in some areas as soil temperatures, heat units were unfavorable for planting. The season's earliest cotton has emerged, was looking good, although cool temperatures were beginning to slow growth. Bean, corn field pre-irrigation, bed formation activities were underway in preparation for planting. Early-planted field corn began to emerge; cultivation for weed control was underway. A few fields of garbanzo beans also began to emerge. Sugarbeets were showing vigorous growth. Some sugarbeet growers applied herbicides for weed control. Alfalfa hay, seed fields continued to thrive. Alfalfa hay cutting, wind rowing, baling continued. Rain fell on some cut hay, causing potential problems with mold. Alfalfa seed fields were being cultivated, treated with pesticides. Irrigation of small grain fields continued, growers applied herbicides, fertilizers where necessary. Wheat, oats, barley, other small grains continued to progress well; maturity ranged from heading to boot stage. Early season above-normal temperatures gave grains a growth boost in areas where soil moisture was adequate. Dryland grains, oat hay were showing stress from earlier dry conditions. The recent rainfall caused lodging in a few grain fields. Winter forage harvest was rapidly gaining momentum as fields matured in some areas. Many fruit orchards had required irrigation due to lack of recent rainfall, but late week showers were beneficial. Most apricot, freestone peach, nectarine, plum trees had set fruit. Thinning of early apricots, nectarines was active. Fungicide, herbicide applications continued. Mowing, insect control activities were also active. Grape vineyards were leafing. Nighttime temperatures reached the low 30's, creating concerns among grape growers that frost damage could occur. Grapefruit picking was active in the desert areas. The harvest of navel, valencia oranges continued. Good quality was observed. Lemon harvest was active. Strawberries were blooming in the San Joaquin Valley. Strawberry harvest was active in San Diego, Ventura counties, but the Monterey County strawberry harvest was slowed by rains. Almonds were treated for fungal problems. Walnut trees were blooming; some were treated for blight. Heavy rains, cold weather slowed maturity of most vegetable crops. The onion harvest was delayed by two weeks. Peppers, squash, cucumbers, cabbage were being planted; fields were weeded, cultivated, fertilized, irrigated. Planting of melons, sweet corn, tomatoes continued; hot caps or plastic covers were still in use in many locations. Some vegetable growers removed hot caps from frost sensitive crops despite forecasts of cool temperatures. Eggplant, squash crops were blooming, setting fruit. Bell pepper harvest was expected to begin in three weeks. Some fields were fumigated in preparation for summer planting of melons, tomatoes. Peas were sprayed for weeds. Lettuce, broccoli, asparagus harvesting continued this week. The following vegetables were also harvested: sugar, snap peas, turnips, carrots, collard greens, daikon, cabbage, cilantro, cauliflower, mustard greens, green onions, spinach, parsley. Additional rain benefitted range, pastureland. Conditions varied from good to excellent. Cattle were showing good weight gains. Bees were active; some hives were moved into citrus orchards, squash fields. Livestock operators kept watch on disease developments in Europe.

**COLORADO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 2% very short, 20% short, 76% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 35% short, 52% adequate, 2% surplus. Fieldwork progressed slowly last week due to wet fields along with windy, cool weather conditions. Planting progress remains behind the

usual pace for most spring crops. Spring barley 19% seeded, 34% 2000, 39% avg.; 2% emerged, 6% 2000, 10% avg. Dry onions 33% planted, 76% 2000, 66% avg. Sugar beets 10% planted, 32% 2000, 34% avg. Summer potatoes 1% planted, 24% 2000, 13% avg. Spring wheat 15% planted, 24% 2000, 30% avg; 5% emerged, 3% 2000, 7% avg. Winter wheat 1% jointed, 20% 2000, 10% avg. Cows 65% calved, 69% 2000, 72% avg. Ewes 60% lambled, 55% 2000, 56% avg.

**DELAWARE:** Days suitable for field work 3.5. Topsoil 47% adequate, 53% surplus. Subsoil moisture 57% adequate, 43% surplus. Percentage of spring acreage 18%. Winter wheat 0% headed, 1% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Barley 1% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 49% good, 14% excellent. Rye 2% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 68% good, 10% excellent. Field corn 3% planted, 9% 2000, 3% avg. Sweet corn 6% planted, 10% 2000, 5% avg. Potatoes 16% planted, 33% 2000, 29% avg. Snap beans 10% planted, 9% 2000, 2% avg. Green peas 25% planted, 37% 2000, 29% avg. Peaches 10% bloomed, 69% 2000, 56% avg. Strawberries 10% bloomed, 44% 2000, 20% avg. Range, pasture feed 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 69% good, 7% excellent. All hay supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 85% adequate, 6% surplus. Although not the best week, some well-drained fields were worked, fertilizer incorporated, sweet corn planted.

**FLORIDA:** Spotty rains continued. Most localities received from 0.00 in. to only traces of rain. Heavier rain fell around Homestead, Ft. Lauderdale with up to 2.00 in. reported. West Palm Beach, Orlando, Okahumpka received from 0.25 to 0.75 in. Temperatures at major stations averaged normal to 2° above. Daytime highs mostly 70s, 80s. Nighttime lows mostly 50s, 60s, 70s. Alachua, Jacksonville, Tallahassee recorded at least one low in 30s; Pensacola, Immokalee, several other northern, central Peninsula localities reported at least one low in 40s. Moisture in Panhandle is mostly adequate with scattered areas of surplus. Moisture in the rest of State very short to short with scattered areas of adequate moisture. Farmers preparing fields for cotton, peanut planting. Farmers planting corn, tobacco. Sugarcane harvest complete. Mostly dry conditions allowed vegetable harvesting to progress seasonally in central, southern Peninsula areas. Vegetables available: tomatoes, peppers, sweet corn, potatoes, cabbage, snap beans, squash, cucumbers, strawberries, lettuce, eggplant, radishes, escarole, endive, parsley, Chinese cabbage. Light scattered rains many citrus areas, irrigation discontinued many groves. Abundant new growth, bloom completed. Early, mid orange harvest completed. Valencia harvest increasing with good maturity tests. Grapefruit movement to the fresh markets active lower east coast. Temple, Honey tangerine harvest slowing. Caretakers cutting cover crops, spraying, herbiciding, hedging, topping, burning dead trees. Pasture feed 45% poor, 40% fair, 15% good. Condition of cattle 15% poor, 65% fair, 20% good. Panhandle: Light rains, warmer temperatures greening pastures, hay fields; Some ranchers fertilizing hay fields, pastures; Stock ponds beginning to fill. Central: dry weather returned but pasture feed holding good. West Central: pasture feed good, green, but little grass growth for this time of year; Some water holes still low; Calving active. Southwest: recent rain helped grass growth.

**GEORGIA:** Days suitable for field work 3.6. Soil moisture 3% short, 66% adequate, 31% surplus. Corn 5% poor, 50% fair, 42% good, 3% excellent; 37% emerged, 72% 2000, 35% avg. Hay 3% very poor, 9% poor, 45% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent. Peanuts 0% planted, 0% 2000, 1% avg. Sorghum 1% planted, 8% 2000, 3% avg. Tobacco 1% poor, 38% fair, 55% good, 6% excellent; 21% transplanted, 44% 2000, 52% avg. Wheat 84% jointing, 92% 2000, 92% avg.; 60% boot, 69% 2000, 64% avg. Onions 6% very poor, 14% poor, 18% fair, 62% good; 0% harvested, 2% 2000, 1% avg. Watermelons 13% poor, 49% fair, 36% good, 2% excellent; 35% planted, 61% 2000, 58% avg. Apples 11% poor, 26% fair, 63% good; 6% blooming, 37% 2000, 33% avg. Peaches 1% poor, 4% fair, 68% good, 27% excellent; 90% blooming, 90% 2000, 95% avg. State received scattered rainfall during the early part of the week. Late in the week, warmer temperatures, drier fields allowed planting to begin in some areas. Soil moisture levels were adequate to surplus according to the State Agricultural Statistics Service. Corn planting was delayed but some planting resumed late in the week. Transplanting of tobacco continued. Overall apple conditions were good, blooming had begun. However, some apple producers were concerned about Fire Blight. Harvest of strawberries had begun. Onion conditions improved. Livestock producers were concerned with nitrates in forages. Pastures continued to improve with recent rainfall. Other activities include: Spraying pecan trees, the routine care of livestock, poultry.

**HAWAII:** Variable weather occurred throughout the State during the past week. Days were mostly sunny, dry with some heavy showers falling early in the week. Irrigation was still heavy in areas that did not receive rain. Banana orchards made fair progress with adequate soil moisture. Monitoring, spraying programs ensured insect, disease control. Papaya orchards were in fair to good condition. Chinese, head cabbage fields also in fair to good condition. Yields reportedly good for this time of year. Ginger root planting is active, while harvesting remains steady.

**IDAHO:** Days suitable for field work 3.8. Topsoil 2% very short, 20% short, 69% adequate, 9% surplus. Sugarbeets in the Treasure Valley were severely damaged by frost. Replanting has already begun in some fields while others continue to be assessed for damage. Much needed rain has delayed planting in various Eastern locations. Winter wheat continues to be in mostly good condition. Calving is 91% complete, lambing is 93% complete. Hay, roughage 3% very short, 34% short, 57% adequate, 6% surplus. Irrigation water supply was 6% excellent, 6% good, 35% fair, 22% poor, 31% very poor. Onions 60% planted, 61% 2000, 68% avg. Potatoes 4% planted, 5% 2000, 3% avg. Oats 5% planted, 5% 2000, 8% avg. Lentils 0% planted, 0% 2000, 1% avg. Dry Peas 9% planted, 6% 2000, 9% avg. Spring Wheat 18% planted, 36% 2000, 28% avg. Barley 18% planted, 21% 2000, 18% avg. Sugarbeets 24% planted, 42% 2000, 33% avg. Activities: Planting potatoes, sugarbeets, spring wheat, spring barley, oats, onions, lentils, dry peas. Repairing irrigation systems, shipping seed potatoes, caring for livestock.

**ILLINOIS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil 1% very short, 6% short, 81% adequate, 12% surplus. Oats 42% seeded, 78% 2000, 50% avg. The warmer temperatures last week helped wheat fields, pastures green up, but showers across most of the state have prevented soils from drying enough for farmers to get an early start planting corn. Some progress was made seeding oats, applying anhydrous ammonia, with light spring tillage. The cost of anhydrous is still a concern, but reports indicate that supplies are adequate. Other activities on the farm last week included: Shop work, planter preparation, pruning fruit trees, some grain hauling, caring for livestock, hauling manure.

**INDIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 6% very short, 22% short, 66% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 23% short, 66% adequate, 4% surplus. Field activities gained momentum during the week. Soils in good shape for tilling, preparing for planting operations. Corn planting underway. Oats seeding started. Many fields are ready to plant. Some concern about soil moisture. Temperatures warmed up, rain some areas. Winter wheat rated 69% good to excellent compared with 73% 2000. Winter Wheat 16% jointed, 30% 2000, 17% avg. Wheat growth, development slow. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Hay 1% very short, 5% short, 81% adequate, 13% surplus. Range, pasture 3% very poor, 13% poor, 35% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent. Calving, lambing active. Major activities: tilling soils, applying anhydrous ammonia, hauling grain to market, spraying chemicals, spreading lime, preparing equipment, spreading manure, purchasing inputs, irrigation installing, cleaning fence rows, ditching, caring for livestock.

**IOWA:** Days suitable for field work 0.5. Topsoil 4% short, 73% adequate, 23% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 22% short, 63% adequate, 10% surplus. Little spring fieldwork has been completed as producers wait for additional sunshine, warm temperatures, wind to dry up the ground before fieldwork can begin in earnest. Above average snowfall over the winter replenished both topsoil and subsoil moisture. Fertilizer application (including fall 34% applications), 70% 2000, 58% avg. Seedbed preparation (including fall 35% tillage), 61% 2000, 55% avg. Winter 5% wheat poor, 38% fair, 54% good, 3% excellent. Range, pasture feed 16% very poor, 23% poor, 36% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent.

**KANSAS:** Days suitable for field work 3.4. Topsoil 1% very short, 6% short, 83% adequate, 10% surplus. Wheat 9% jointed, 58% 2000, 37% avg. Spring Oats 64% planted, 76% 2000, 88% avg. Some fertilizing, limited field activity. Scattered showers, thunderstorms were reported across the State. Field work is limited due to weather, wet fields. Pastures 7% very poor, 22% poor, 37% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent. Some areas have started burning pastures. Some cattle are being moved to pastures.

**KENTUCKY:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil 1% very short, 6% short, 73% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 72% adequate, 15% surplus. Pasture feeds 3% very poor, 14% poor, 32% fair, 45% good, 6% excellent. Temperatures were above average throughout the State. Tobacco beds were 71% seeded, 35% emerged. Winter wheat 2% poor, 15% fair, 57% good, 26% excellent. Producers reported average wheat height at 9 inches. Barley 5% poor, 33% fair, 47% good 15% excellent. Range, pasture feed was reported 3% very poor, 14% poor, 32% fair, 45% good, 6% excellent. Fruit trees budding or in bloom were 45%.

**LOUISIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Soil moisture 4% short, 67% adequate, 29% surplus. Corn 67% planted, 71% 2000, 83% avg.; 48% emerged, 63% 2000, 65% avg. Corn planting made good progress due to excellent weather. Rice 25% emerged, 40% 2000, 27% avg. Warmer weather allowed producers to move ahead with rice planting. Sorghum planting got underway. Spring plowing 39% plowing, 75% 2000, 71% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 35% good, 20% excellent. Wheat 2% very poor, 8% poor, 44% fair, 30% good, 16% excellent; 33% headed, 94% 2000, 66% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 8% poor, 43% fair, 40% good, 8% excellent. Vegetables 2% very poor, 13% poor, 58% fair, 24% good, 3% excellent. Pasture 2% very poor, 16% poor, 38% fair, 35% good, 9% excellent. Warmer temperatures stimulated pasture growth, improved pasture feed.

**MARYLAND:** Days suitable for field work 4.0. Percentage prepared for planting 18%. Topsoil 3% short, 69% adequate, 28% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 77% adequate, 18% surplus. Winter wheat 0% headed, 1% very poor, 9% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Barley 1% very poor, 9% poor, 14% fair, 68% good, 8% excellent. Rye 2% very poor, 12% poor, 12% fair, 73% good, 1% excellent. Field corn 1% planted, 1% 2000, 3% avg. Sweet corn 7% planted, 13% 2000, 7% avg. Potatoes 2% planted, 54% 2000, 48% avg. Tomatoes 9% planted, 6% 2000, 3% avg. Green peas 38% planted, 44% 2000, 38% avg. Peaches 6%

bloomed, 69% 2000, 40% avg. Apples 3% bloomed, 29% 2000, 18% avg. Strawberries 12% bloomed, 37% 2000, 15% avg. Range, pasture feed 1% very poor, 13% poor, 31% fair, 37% good, 18% excellent. All hay 1% very short, 1% short 89% adequate, 9% surplus. Rains at the beginning of the week once again delayed tillage activities. Growers are waiting for the ground to dry out to start planting corn.

**MICHIGAN:** Days were suitable for fieldwork 5 for the week ending April, 8. Temperatures ranged from 5° above normal in the Upper Peninsula to 9° above normal in the central Lower Peninsula. The warm summer like weather allowed growers to work their fields. Conditions also allowed for onion, celery, sugarbeet planting to get underway. Fruit buds were looking excellent, but there was winter injury reported in wine grapes, raspberries. Producers spent time getting spring tillage equipment ready, shoring up those winter loose ends.

**MINNESOTA:** Due to snow cover, wet conditions, spring field work has not begun yet this year. Spring flooding is occurring along the major rivers in the Western and Central portions of the state, especially the Red River, the State River. Additional rain is expected this week which will increase flooding, including the State River.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Soil moisture 2% very short, 3% short, 66% adequate, 29% surplus. Corn 61% planted, 70% 2000, 59% avg.; 33% emerged, 58% 2000, 32% avg.; 1% very poor, 19% poor, 26% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent. Rice 14% planted, 2% 2000, 8% avg. Sorghum 13% planted, 3% 2000, 7% avg. Soybeans 24% planted, 1% 2000, 3% avg.; 6% emerged, NA 2000, NA avg. Watermelons 45% planted, 34% 2000, 27% avg. Wheat 75% jointing, 95% 2000, 85% avg.; 8% heading, 48% 2000, 24% avg.; 3% very poor, 8% poor, 34% fair, 38% good, 17% excellent. Blueberries 2% very poor, 5% poor, 37% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Cattle 3% very poor, 12% poor, 33% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent. Pasture 3% very poor, 14% poor, 35% fair, 38% good, 10% excellent. Farmers are busy planting row crops across the state. Temperatures have been above normal throughout the state.

**MISSOURI:** Topsoil 4% very short, 13% short, 73% adequate, 10% surplus. Near-record temperatures during the latter part of the week are beginning to dry fields, field preparation for corn planting should be in full swing this week. Weekly temperatures averaged 9° above normal. Corn 5% planting. Southwest leads with 45% followed by the Bootheel at 20% corn planted, while all other areas are just beginning to plant corn. Wheat 50% or more good to excellent in every district. Pasture, range is 10% very poor, 22% poor, 36% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent. In most areas cattle are still receiving hay to supplement pastures. The Bootheel has the most significant area of excess moisture with 31% surplus. Precipitation avg. 0.97 inch during the past week. Sizable hail caused some property damage in Phelps, Crawford, Wright counties.

**MONTANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil 11% very short, 39% short, 41% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 40% short, 26% adequate, 2% surplus. Fieldwork started in a few areas of state, but slowed by snows last week. Producers concerned about having enough moisture, spring rains for planting, in lieu of recent snows. Fieldwork in progress 73% none, 19% just started, 8% underway. Spring wheat seeding 2% complete, 6% 2000. Barley 4% seeding, 10% 2000. Oat 2% seeding, 4% 2000. The condition of the winter wheat crop 4% very poor, 30% poor, 48% fair, 16% good, 2% excellent. Wind damage to winter wheat 36% none, 53% light, 10% moderate, 1% heavy. Winter wheat emergence was 39% still dormant, 53% greening, 8% is green, growing. Warmer weather needed for emergence. Producers are supplemental feeding livestock due to pastures having little grass or water available. Range, pasture feeds 32% very poor, 33% poor, 24% fair, 9% good, 2% excellent. Producers are still searching for hay and are concerned about the lack of water in ponds, reservoirs. Concerns about shortage of water for livestock due to lack of winter precipitation. Livestock receiving supplemental feed 99% for cattle, calves, 96% for sheep, lambs. Calving was 70% complete, lambing 54% complete.

**NEBRASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork was 1.6. Topsoil moisture supplies were mostly adequate while subsoil was rated short to adequate. Temperatures for the week averaged 1 to 3° above normals east while the west was 3 to 6° above normals. Precipitation ranged from traces to 2.51 inches. Winter wheat 2% very poor, 10% poor, 37% fair, 45% good, 6% excellent. Oats 10% sown, 81% 2000, 41% avg. Hay, forage supplies rated short to adequate. Pasture, range 11% very poor, 23% poor, 46% fair, 20% good. Calving 77% complete with average to above average losses.

**NEVADA:** Temperatures turned sharply colder with the arrival storms. Rains in the lower elevations, snow higher up were common. Ely received .60 inch of precipitation, Elko .54 inch, and Winnemucca .45 inch. Reno, Las Vegas received .02 and .04 inch, respectively. Snowfall significantly improved winter snow pack, particularly in northern and eastern watersheds. The Truckee, Tahoe watersheds, however, still had less than 50% of normal snow pack. Inclement weather slowed fieldwork somewhat, but the additional precipitation improved prospects for surface irrigation water supplies. First irrigation was underway in some northern and central valleys. Field preparation, spring grain planting was undertaken as weather permitted. Spring wheat, barley, oats planting nearing completion with emergence well along. Onion emergence neared completion. Winter wheat condition very good. Alfalfa, other hay in mostly good to excellent condition. Garlic in good condition. Calving, working of livestock continued in full swing with progress well along. Shearing, lambing underway. Ranges greening, movement of livestock to some public range underway. Hay marketing remained active, as did potato

processing. Main farm, ranch activities: Calving, grain planting, alfalfa hay shipping, weed control, irrigation, field preparations.

**NEW ENGLAND:** Below normal temperatures continued for the week. Maple sugaring activities still active throughout the region, melting snow is making it easier for farmers to reach taps. Other outside activities still limited to tending livestock, assisting with spring calving, performing general maintenance. Manure spreading, applying fertilizer continued in southern areas of State.

**NEW JERSEY:** Days suitable for field work 3.7. Topsoil 21% adequate, 79% surplus. Outdoor activities were limited, as wet conditions continue to hamper field preparation, planting across much of the state. Producers in have begun planting beets, radishes, zucchini, asparagus as weather permits. Producers in southern counties also continued to make progress in planting spring lettuce, spinach, cabbage, other leafy greens. Fruit growers continued pruning trees in preparation for the growing season.

**NEW MEXICO:** Days suitable for field work 6.4. The Topsoil 2% very short, 30% short, 67% adequate, 1% surplus with Above average temperatures, especially across the north, prevailed through most of the week. A strong storm brought cooler temperatures, wind, precipitation to State Thursday and Friday, with the southeast quadrant, extreme southwest corner of the state remaining dry. Temperatures rebounded across the state by Sunday. Farmers continued springtime activities of planting, preparing ground, wishing the wind would stop. Wind damage to emerging plants was reported state wide but severe damage was reported along the western side of the state. Some light freeze damage was reported across the state with only the northeast corner having heavier damage. Range grasses were starting to green up in most areas, alfalfa remained in fair to excellent condition. Total wheat condition improved slightly with 5% poor, 25% fair, 67% good, 3% excellent. Vegetables were doing well with lettuce, onions, chile all reported in mostly good to excellent condition. Ranchers remained busy with supplemental feeding, especially in the northern part of the state, along with calving, shearing. Cattle, sheep remained in mostly poor to good. Pasture, range feed 10% very poor, 28% poor, 48% fair, 14% good.

**NEW YORK:** Conditions improved for the first week of April as winter finally eased up on the region. Even though temperatures were warmer than they had been, they were still generally below normal for the week. The early part of the week was dry with a light rain event moving through on 4/6. Fieldwork had not begun in most areas due to snowpack or excessive moisture. Maple producers experienced good sap run conditions. Sugaring was active. Livestock producers cared for animals, continued to spread manure.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for field work to 3.6. Widespread rainfall, cool temperatures early in the week gave way to unseasonably warm temperatures by the weekend. Though average temperatures for the week were below normal, many areas in State reported record breaking high temperatures over the weekend. The 80 plus degree weather helped soils to dry out, should make for a very productive week, upcoming. The wet weather in March, early April has soils in good condition for the 2001 planting season. Indicative of the soil condition is the current topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 70% adequate, 26% surplus. Precipitation for the year is still several inches below normal for the majority of the State. Cabbage, Irish potato producers are still ahead of normal with only isolated acres left to plant. Most activities were again concentrated indoors. Those activities include: Tax preparation, equipment maintenance, greenhouse work. Other activities were conservation practices, limited top-dressing small grains, field preparation, scouting pests. A few corn farmers were able to get into the fields, do some planting. However, significant acres are anticipated to be planted this coming week.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Snow, rain across most of the state last week further delayed the start of fieldwork. The statewide average starting date for fieldwork is expected to be April 25<sup>th</sup>. Topsoil 0% very short, 0% short, 59% adequate, 41% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 67% adequate, 29% surplus. Hay supplies 3% very short, 13% short, 80% adequate, 4% surplus. Grain, concentrate supplies were 2% very short, 3% short, 88% adequate, 7% surplus. Producers reported giving supplemental feed 99% of their cattle, 99% of their sheep. Calving 60% complete while lambing was 74% complete. Shearing 81% complete. Cattle, cow 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 72% good, 4% excellent. Calf 0% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 72% good, 6% excellent. Sheep 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 70% good, 8% excellent. Lamb 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 67% good, 10% excellent. Pastures, ranges were estimated to be 65% open, but 95% were still dormant.

**OHIO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 2% very short, 23% short, 68% adequate, 7% surplus. Winter wheat 4% jointed, 18% 2000, 8% avg. Tobacco beds 51% seeded, 61% 2000. Tobacco beds having plants up 28%, 21% 2000. Oats 37% planted, 36% 2000, 27% avg.; 2% emerged, 8% 2000, 4% avg. Potatoes 6% planted, 8% 2000, 5% avg. Corn 1% planted, 0% 2000, 1% avg. Pasture feeds 2% very poor, 6% poor, 39% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 62% good, 10% excellent. The hay 4% poor, 39% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Activities throughout the state include: Applying fertilizer, nitrogen to corn, anhydrous ammonia to fields; plowing chiseling, discing, hauling manure, grain, wheat topdressing, spring tillage work, equipment maintenance, preparation, sowing oats, alfalfa seedlings, seeding CRP filter strips, planting grasses, legumes, transplanting tomato, cabbage, field grown perennial flower plants. Livestock producers reported good to excellent conditions. Lambing, calving are going very well. Producers are stating that the livestock is doing well because of the warm winter, plentiful hay supplies. Some livestock

producers are worried about foot, mouth, mad cow disease, the bad publicity for livestock industry.

**OKLAHOMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 93% adequate, 5% surplus. Wheat 44% jointing, 24% last week, 88% 2000, 76% avg. Oats 6% very poor, 20% poor, 49% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent; 97% planted, 78% last week, 98% 2000, 99% avg.; 14% jointing, 6% last week, 50% 2000, 48% avg. Rye 9% very poor, 19% poor, 35% fair, 36% good, 1% excellent. Corn 59% seedbed prepared, 38% last week, 69% 2000, 76% avg.; 15% planted, 6% last week, 18% 2000, 16% avg. Sorghum 32% seedbed prepared, 25% last week, 25% 2000, 24% avg. Soybeans 39% seedbed prepared, 18% last week, 54% 2000, 40% avg.; 7% planted, n/a last week, 1% 2000, 3% avg. Peanuts 61% seedbed prepared, 20% last week, 33% 2000, 37% avg. Cotton 50% seedbed prepared, 43% last week, 60% 2000, 53% avg. Livestock 2% very poor, 11% poor, 45% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent; Pasture, Range 7% very poor, 24% poor, 42% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent. Cattle auctions reported average marketings for the week. The price for feeder steers less than 800 pounds increased slightly from last week, averaged \$94.90 per cwt. The price for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds decreased slightly from last week, averaged \$88.20 per cwt.

**OREGON:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 3% very short, 26% short, 70% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 12% very short, 31% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley 72% planted, 72% 2000, 59% 5 yr. avg.; 6% poor, 21% fair, 72% good, 1% excellent. Spring Wheat 80% planted, 57% 2000, 8% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent. Range, Pasture 4% very poor, 29% poor, 37% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. Activities: Cool temperatures over much of State resulted in less than ideal growing conditions for field crops. Western State, small grain condition mostly good although growth slow. Eastern State, small grain condition ranged from poor to good; cold weather resulted in slower development. Klamath county spring planting considerably behind normal because of irrigation water uncertainty. Weed control, fertilization of grass, grain fields continued. Spring digging, shipping of plant material continued although last weeks rain slowed down field work. Easter lily growers finished shipping greenhouse grown plants. Growers of Easter lily bulbs plowed, disced cover-crop fields, fertilized bulb fields. Limited vegetable field activities in Willamette Valley. Drier conditions needed to prepare fields for beans, corn. Jackson County cucumbers, onions fields worked. Greenhouses busy with vegetable starts. Umatilla County reported potato planting, onions emerged; asparagus harvest may be delayed. In Baker County, potato acreage still undecided. Cherries, prunes in full bloom in Willamette Valley in addition to start of pear bloom. Strawberries grew well, caneberries showed leaves. Scab, mildew sprays applied to apple trees. Slight frost damage to peach trees. Eastern filbert blight spray applied, hazelnuts continued to leaf out. Rogue River Valley apples, plums, cherries, peaches in full bloom. Two scab infections during week; scab sprays applied. South Coast cranberry beds lost dormant red color; possibility of frost damage to unprotected bogs. Nominal cold weather damage to cherries, peaches in Milton-Freewater. First full white bloom of D'Anjou pears in Hood River. Cool temperatures resulted in slow growth of most range, pastures. Pasture, range feeds of varied from poor to fair in portions of central, north central state, good to excellent condition for some western counties. Precipitation needed in nearly all Eastern State. North central state reported spring green-up finished; shortage in growth may mean pastures will not last long. Western State pastures mostly fair to good. Warmer weather needed for grass to surge ahead. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Days suitable for field work 2.0. Soil moisture 3% short, 56% adequate, 41% surplus. Spring 11% plowing complete, 25% 1999, 23% avg. Tobacco beds 50% planted complete, 66% 1999, 82% avg. Wheat crop 10% poor, 34% fair, 52% good, 4% excellent. Activities include: Spring plowing; planting oats, tobacco; fixing fences; machinery maintenance; ordering supplies; hauling seed; storing equipment; cleaning barns; marketing Easter lambs; spreading lime, fertilizers; hauling, spreading manure; caring for livestock; spraying herbicides; pruning fruit trees; preparing, finishing income taxes.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for field work 5.7. Soil moisture 3% short, 88% adequate, 9% surplus. Barley 5% headed, 9% 2000, 8% avg.; 8% fair, 83% good, 9% excellent. Livestock 1% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 25% excellent. Oats 12% headed, 32% 2000, 27% avg.; 1% poor, 25% fair, 70% good, 4% excellent. Rye 17% headed, 33% 2000, 30% avg.; 30% fair, 65% good, 5% excellent. Sorghum 3% planted, 6% 2000, 5% avg. Cotton 1% planted, N/A 2000, N/A avg. Soybeans 2% planted, 3% 2000, N/A avg. Winter Wheat 12% headed, 17% 2000, 20% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 78% good, 6% excellent. Corn 44% planted, 70% 2000, 61% avg.; 26% fair, 73% good, 1% excellent. Pasture feed 1% poor, 26% fair, 63% good, 10% excellent. Tobacco 8% transplanted, 11% 2000, 14% avg. Grain hay 10% harvested, 11% 2000, 13% avg. Peaches 5% very poor, 10% poor, 50% fair, 26% good, 9% excellent. Apples 5% poor, 71% fair, 24% good. Snapbeans, Fresh, 45% planted, 47% 2000, 40% avg; 100% good. Cucumbers, Fresh, 38% planted, 52% 2000, 44% avg.; 9% fair, 91% good. Watermelons 55% planted, 64% 2000, 54% avg.; 12% poor, 80% fair, 8% good. Tomatoes, Fresh, 76% planted, 74% 2000, 47% avg.; 15% fair, 85% good. Cantaloups 40% planted, 51% 2000, 37% avg. Freeze damage 94% none, 3% light, 3% moderate.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for field work 0.4. Topsoil 2% short, 62% adequate, 36% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 13% short, 66% adequate, 20% surplus. Winter rye: 1% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent, 12% very poor, 13% poor, 32% fair, 38% good 5% excellent. Cattle: 3% poor, 21% fair, 58% good, 18% excellent. Sheep 2% poor, 19% fair, 58% good, 21% excellent. Calf deaths 13% below avg.; 75% avg.; 12% above avg. Sheep, lamb deaths 22% below avg.; 72% avg.; 6% above avg. Winter wheat

breaking dormancy 42%. Winter rye breaking dormancy: 12%. Range, pasture 10% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent. Calving completed 50%. Lambing completed 69%. Cattle moved to pasture 4%. Expected date to start field work: April 25. Feed supplies 9% very short, 29% short, 59% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies: 4% short, 78% adequate, 18% surplus. Major activities for producers included: Caring for newborn calves, lambs, repairs, maintenance of farm machinery, waiting for warmer weather to dry up fields, livestock yards. Warmer temperatures, sunshine is much needed as reports of newborn calves scouring, wet field conditions delaying spring field work.

**TENNESSEE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 3% short, 85% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% short, 81% adequate, 7% surplus. Wheat 4% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent; 60% jointed, 83% 2000, 67% avg.; 93% top-dressed, 98% 2000, 84% avg. Apples 75% budding or beyond, 96% 2000, 85% avg.; 30% blooming or beyond, 69% 2000, 53% avg. Peaches 93% budding or beyond, 99% 2000, 95% avg.; 68% blooming or beyond, 85% 2000, 80% avg. Pastures 1% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 6% excellent. Rain showers during the first part of last week brought many field activities to a standstill, most producers were unable to return to their fields until the weekend. Rainfall amounts varied across the State, but the largest amounts were reported in portions of West State. Above normal temperatures during the second half of the week led to a rapid development of the State's peach, apple crop, but progress continues to run about a week behind normal. Cotton growers continued preparing their fields for planting, while others were busy fertilizing pastures, hay fields. Some tobacco was placed on outdoor float beds last week due to the warm temperatures, snap bean growers were also preparing for planting.

**TEXAS:** Warmer, drier conditions were seen across the state during the week. Strong winds were also reported in many locations which aided the drying of fields, pastures. Growth of small grains was enhanced by the warmer conditions. Some wheat was being cut for hay in varied locations of the Plains. Land preparation escalated in the drier areas, planting of spring crops moved forward as conditions allowed. Supplemental feeding remained active across the Plains but, was winding down or suspended in remaining areas of the state. Cool season pasture forages were maintaining excellent growth, native grasses were beginning to show signs of growth. Weeds have become a problem in many pastures as a result of the drought, wet winter conditions. Livestock health improved with the warmer, drier weather conditions. However, poisoning from toxic plants remained a problem for some livestock owners. Field Crops: Small Grains: Warmer temperatures improved growth of small grains across the state. However, cloudy skies, high humidity also improved the growth of rust and mildew in many locations. Some wheat was being cut for hay, many fields were being grazed out to supplement pasture forages. Earlier planted oats were making good progress. Some green bug infestations were reported in isolated locations. State-wide wheat 63<sup>rd</sup> of normal compared with 40<sup>th</sup> 2000. Corn: Planting was pushed in the drier locations as growers were behind in their planting efforts. In other locations, additional drying out was still needed before planting could begin. Emergence of earlier planted fields continued but, sunshine was needed to aid in further growth. Some corn fields were damaged by strong winds. Land preparation continued on the Plains. State-wide corn condition was rated at 65<sup>th</sup> of normal compared with 80<sup>th</sup> 2000. Corn emerged, 30% Published, 50% 2000, 33% Average. Cotton: Land preparation moved ahead at a faster pace across the state, planting resumed in the drier locations of South State, the Coastal Bend. Cotton was replanted in some Southern locations because of damage from previous heavy rains. Sorghum: Planting, land preparation resumed in portions of Central, South State under warmer, more open conditions. Earlier emerged sorghum in Southern areas was making good progress. However, rains were needed in some locations as high winds had depleted existing moisture. State-wide sorghum 83<sup>rd</sup> of normal compared with 82<sup>nd</sup> 2000. Peanuts: Land preparation resumed across the state under more normal conditions. Isolated planting continued in some Southern locations however, emergence in earlier planted fields was spotty. Peanuts planted, 1% Published, 1% 2000, 1% Average. Rice: Planting activity was slow as some fields were still too wet to support equipment. Earlier planted fields made good progress. Rice emerged, 25% Published, 38% 2000, 17% Average. Soybeans: Planting resumed in Southern locations as drier conditions returned. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans: Rio Grande Valley harvest continued for greens, cabbage, carrots, other cool season vegetables. Late season harvest for oranges, grapefruit continued. Watermelons, cantaloupes made good progress. San Antonio-Winter Garden Harvest continued for carrots, cabbage, onions made good progress. Watermelon, cantaloupe planting continued, earlier planted fields made good progress. East State strawberry harvest began but, was slow as some fields remained muddy. Earlier planted vegetables made good progress, planting of peas, beans, melons continued. High Plains land preparation moved ahead as conditions improved. West State potatoes were progressing well. Pecans: Budding out continued to move northward as temperatures permitted, some fertilization continued. Peaches: Fruit setting continued in Southern locations, blooming continued to move northward. Minor insect populations were observed in some Southern locations, good progress continued as temperatures warmed. Range, Livestock: Weather conditions improved for livestock across the state during the week. Supplemental feeding continued to decline as forage growth increased with the warmer temperatures, absence of rainfall. Pasture seeding, grass sprigging continued where possible. Alfalfa, some coastal Bermuda grass was being baled for hay in varied locations. Black Flies remained a problem for some producers. Water available for livestock continued to be short in some locations, pasture recovery remained slow in these same areas.

**UTAH:** Days suitable for field work 4. Topsoil 8% short, 88% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 83% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture, range feed 18% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat

2% poor, 24% fair, 68% good, 6% excellent; freeze damage 85% none, 12% light, 2% moderate, 1% severe. Spring wheat 49% planted, 50% 2000, 55% avg.; 24% emerged, 12% 2000, 21% avg. Barley 42% planted, 52% 2000, 54% avg.; 25% emerged, 14% 2000, 18% avg. Oats 31% planted, 16% 2000, 17% avg.; 17% emerged, 5% 2000, 9% avg. Cows 69% calved, 68% 2000, 65% avg. Sheep 58% sheared on farm, 58% 2000, 51% avg.; on 46% range, 35% 2000, 31% avg. Ewes lambed 59% on farm, 69% 2000, 63% avg.; on range 33%, 25% 2000, 26% avg. Apricots full 74% bloom or past, 99% 2000, 76% avg. Sweet cherries full 1% bloom or past, 7% 2000, 5% avg. Pears full 18% bloom or past, 15% 2000, 6% avg. Major farm activities included: Spring planting, shearing sheep, lambing, calving. Many counties received much needed rain, snow.

**VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil 6% short, 71% adequate, 23% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 27% short, 64% adequate, 7% surplus. Pasture 6% very poor, 13% poor, 33% fair, 40% good 8% excellent. Livestock 3% poor, 18% fair, 64% good, 15% excellent. Winter Wheat 4% very poor, 8% poor, 34% fair, 44% good, 10% excellent. Barley 3% very poor, 10% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Other Hay 3% very poor, 4% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 1% very poor, 1% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 16% excellent. Corn for grain 4% planted, 11% 2000, 8% 5-yr avg. Tobacco Greenhouse 9% fair, 54% good, 37% excellent. Tobacco Plantbeds 1% poor, 14% fair, 63% good, 22% excellent. Apples 48% fair, 51% good, 1% excellent. Peaches 1% poor, 30% fair, 69% good. Tobacco Greenhouse 100% seeded, 99% 2000, 99% 5-yr avg. Tobacco Plantbeds 99% seeded, 100% 2000, 98% 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 98% planted, 96% 2000, 91% 5-yr avg. Temperatures for the week were mostly above normal across the state and all locations reported 1 to 4 days of precipitation. Corn planting got underway late in the week, despite the wet field conditions good progress was made. Vegetable planting in greenhouses is in full swing. Farmers have begun preparing land for cotton, peanuts. Other activities for the week include: Spreading lime, fertilizer, attending livestock sales, lambing, calving, spring tillage.

**WASHINGTON:** Days suitable for field work averaged 4.4. Topsoil 1% very short, 16% short, 83% adequate. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 45% short, 48% adequate. The highest temperature state wide was 62<sup>nd</sup> reported in the Seattle-Tacoma area. The lowest temperature state wide was 21<sup>st</sup> in Omak. Cold wet temperatures limited spring fieldwork across the state. These conditions also hampered the growth, development of winter wheat, spring planted cereals. Potato planting was in full swing throughout the basin. Fruit growers battled the cold last week, as producers worked hard to prevent frost damage. Cherries were near full bloom with poor pollination, frost damage reported. Peaches, nectarines were in bloom. Blueberry growers pruned established fields, mowed cover crops of perennial rye grass between rows. Vegetable planting continued with seeding of carrots, onions, peas. Commercial daffodil flower growers continued to report excellent sales. Pasture, rangeland were slow to develop due to cold, wet conditions.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil 4% short, 82% adequate, 14% surplus. Planting progress continues to lag behind 2000. Wheat 21% poor, 61% fair, 18% good. Hay 12% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, 4% excellent. Intended Acreage Prepared for Spring 25% Planting, 42% 2000, 43% 5-yr avg. Corn 0% planted, 4% 2000, 3% 5-yr avg. Oats 2% planted, 34% 2000, 25% 5-yr avg.; 0% emerged, 12% 2000, 6% 5-yr avg. Tobacco beds 77% seeded, 87% 2000, 69% 5-yr avg.; 13% emerged, 38% 2000, 21% 5-yr avg. Apple 71% fair, 29% good. Peach 100% fair. Cattle 9% fair, 79% good, 12% excellent; Percent calved 77%, 76% 2000. Sheep 24% fair, 65% good, 11% excellent; Percent lambed 76%, 88% 2000. Hay, Roughage 1% short, 81% adequate, 18% surplus. Feed Grain 2% short, 80% adequate, 18% surplus. Activities: Calving, lambing, machinery maintenance, applying fertilizer, fence building.

**WISCONSIN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8. Soil moisture was 2% short, 67% adequate, 31% surplus. Rain, warmer temperatures late last week continued to remove the lingering snow cover, frost throughout state. Wet field conditions continued to keep field activity to a minimum. Lincoln County reported 6 inches of snowfall last Monday. Snow cover in the woods made sap collection difficult last week, although warm days, cool nights maintained good sap flow. Soft field conditions limited work to high ground. Manure spreading, fertilizer application, spring tillage were done on high ground last week in southern state. A south-eastern state reporter noted that a few oat, alfalfa acres were planted last week. Perennial crops are still dormant throughout most of the state. Southern state reported alfalfa, winter wheat, rye fields greening up. Wood County reported cranberry beds appear to have wintered well, most beds still have winter flood water.

**WYOMING:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil 3% very short, 38% short, 57% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 54% short, 41% adequate. Barley 44% planted, 48% 2000, 46% avg.; 6% Emerged, 9% 2000, 4% avg. Spring wheat 4% planted, 11% 2000, 19% avg.; 9% Emerged, 2% 2000, 2% avg. Oats 3% planted, 14% 2000, 13% avg. Sugarbeets 8% planted, 30% 2000. Spring calves 70% born, 70% 2000, 69% avg. Farm flock 76% ewes lambed, 75% 2000, 77% avg. Farm flock 74% sheep shorn, 70% 2000, 77% avg. Range flock ewes 15% lambed, 19% 2000, 13% avg. Range flock sheep 26% shorn, 40% 2000, 35% avg. Calf losses 20% light, 79% normal, 1% heavy. Lamb losses 15% light, 83% normal, 2% heavy. Stock water supplies 4% very short, 36% short, 60% adequate. Range, pasture feed 13% very poor, 39% poor, 40% fair, 8% good. Barley, spring wheat beginning to emerge. Producers began seeding oats.

## International Weather and Crop Summary

April 1 - 7, 2001

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

### HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** Planting delays continued in northwestern Europe because of continued wet weather.

**FSU-WESTERN:** Unseasonably mild weather returned to the region, promoting rapid greening of winter grains in Ukraine, southern Russia, and western Belarus, and further melting the deep snow cover in northern Russia.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Showers improved moisture reserves in Turkey and Syria, but unfavorably warm, dry weather persisted in Iran.

**AUSTRALIA:** Dry weather favored summer crop drydown and harvesting.

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Rain benefited late-planted summer crops and boosted moisture reserves for wheat planting.

**EASTERN ASIA:** Across the North China Plain, continued dry weather increased the need for supplemental irrigation for winter wheat development, while widespread showers boosted moisture supplies for early rice and sugarcane across southeastern China.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Heavy showers in Java, Indonesia, caused harvest delays of rice, while drier weather eased wetness in Thailand and the Philippines.

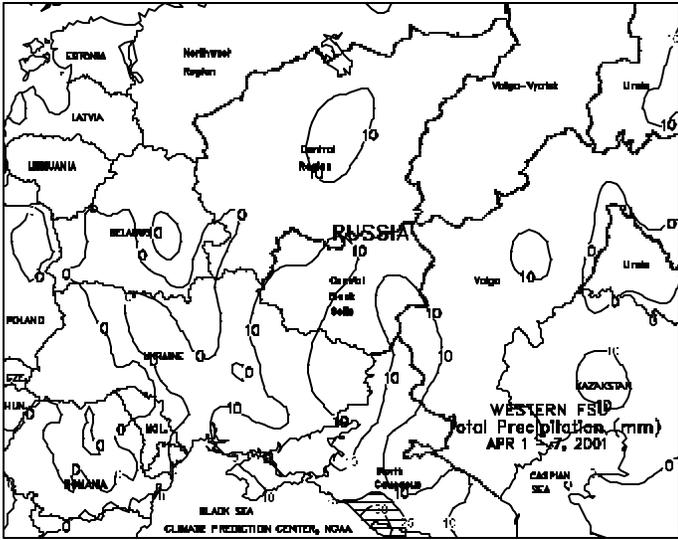
**SOUTH AMERICA:** Showers slowed summer crop harvesting in central Argentina, while dry weather favored soybean harvesting in most of southern Brazil.

**NORTHWESTERN AFRICA:** Dry conditions returned to the region, resulting in more stress on reproductive winter grains.



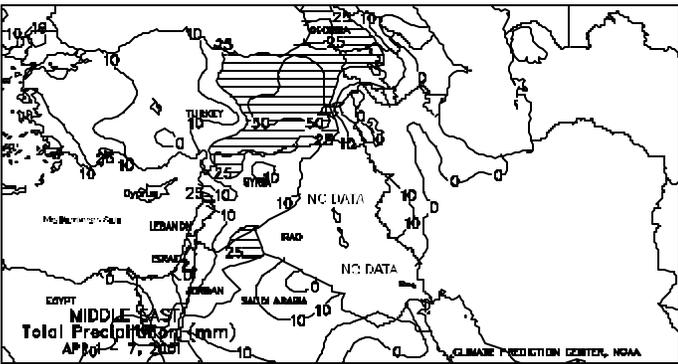
### EUROPE

Planting delays continued in England, France, the Benelux countries, and western Germany because of continued wet weather (13-43 mm). Drier weather is needed soon for spring grain planting to finish during the climatologically optimal planting period. Farther south, mostly dry weather aided corn and sunflower planting in the Iberian peninsula. Moisture supplies remained adequate for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat. In contrast, dry weather in southern Italy hampered durum wheat development, while showers (5-27 mm) in northern Italy slowed preparations for corn and sunflower planting. Mostly dry weather returned to southeastern Europe as well, hampering winter grain development in much of Romania, Bulgaria, and the former Yugoslavia. Although dry weather prevailed across Austria, Hungary, and northwestern Romania, soil moisture in this region has rebounded more than areas farther south. Farther north, light showers (3-17 mm) maintained moisture supplies for winter grains and oilseeds in eastern Germany, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia. Temperatures averaged about 2 to 6 degrees C above normal in northern Europe, helping winter crops to ease out of dormancy in the east. In southern Europe, temperatures generally averaged between 0 and 4 degrees C above normal, with some below-normal temperatures in Greece and Bulgaria.



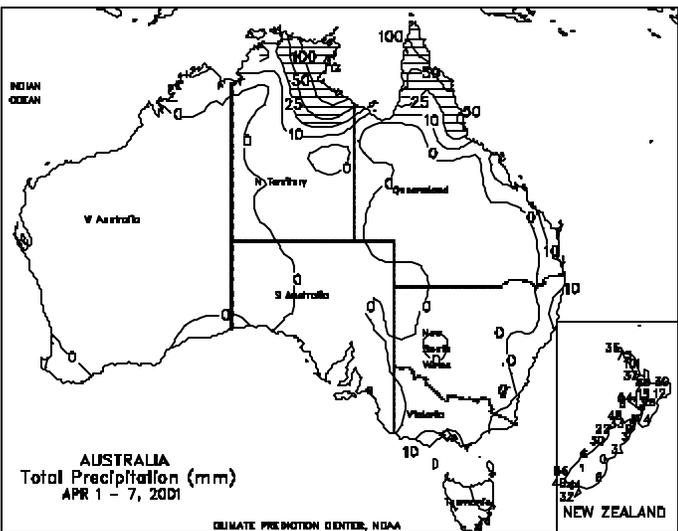
**FSU-WESTERN**

Unseasonably mild weather returned to the region, promoting rapid greening of winter wheat in Ukraine, southern Russia, and southern Belarus, and further raising soil temperatures for spring grain germination. Winter grains in Moldova, extreme southern Ukraine, and the southern North Caucasus likely advanced into the jointing stage of development. Winter grains in central growing areas of Russia were likely easing out of dormancy. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees C above normal in Ukraine and southern Russia, and 5 to 7 degrees C above normal in Belarus and the Baltics. The warmest weather occurred during midweek, when daytime highs ranged from 18 to 21 degrees C in Ukraine, southern Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics. Maximum temperatures rose into the teens (degrees C) in northern Russia, rapidly melting the deep snow cover. By week's end, most areas were snow-free, except in northeastern Russia (eastern portion of the Central Region, Volga Vyatsk, and adjacent areas in the upper Volga Valley), where snow cover remained moderate to deep. Light, intermittent precipitation (5-15 mm) in eastern Ukraine and North Caucasus, Russia, caused only brief delays in spring grain planting. Mostly dry weather in the western two-thirds of Ukraine and southern Belarus allowed fieldwork to progress rapidly. Reports from Ukraine and Russia indicated spring grain planting was progressing well ahead of last year's crop, due to an early arrival of spring warmth. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, early cotton planting was typically underway in southern producing areas. Mild and generally dry weather favored planting activities. Typically, most of the cotton crop is planted from mid-April through May.



**MIDDLE EAST**

A stormy weather pattern continued to dominate eastern Turkey and neighboring sections of Syria, with moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) increasing moisture levels for immature winter wheat and spring runoff potential. Farther west, above-normal temperatures and light rain (5-15 mm) covered vegetative winter wheat over the Anatolian Plateau. However, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather dominated Iran, reducing moisture for vegetative to filling winter wheat in most major areas. Satellite imagery depicted scattered shower activity over northern and eastern Iraq.

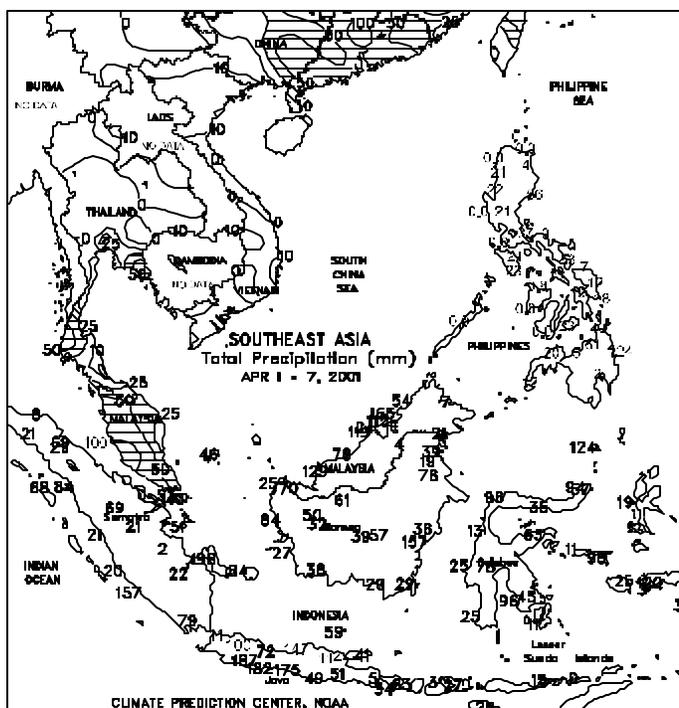


**AUSTRALIA**

Dry weather dominated the eastern interior, favoring dry down and harvesting of cotton, sorghum, and other summer crops. Temperatures averaged near to below normal, with highs ranging in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C. Along the coast, significant shower activity (25 mm or greater) was generally confined to northernmost sugarcane areas. Elsewhere, mostly dry, seasonably warm weather dominated crop areas of Western Australia and the southeast. Highs in the middle 30s degrees C favored summer crop maturation throughout Western Australia, but reduced moisture reserves for livestock and pastures. In New Zealand, light to moderate rain (5-25 mm or more) benefited most agricultural districts, although dry pockets continued in southern sections of South Island.

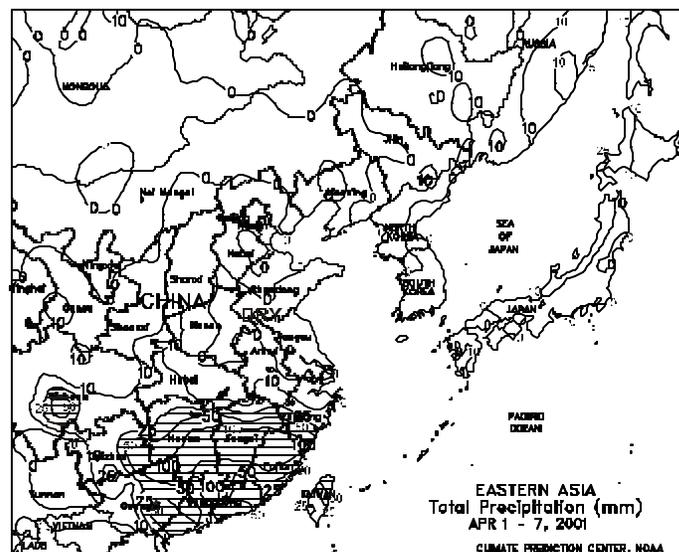
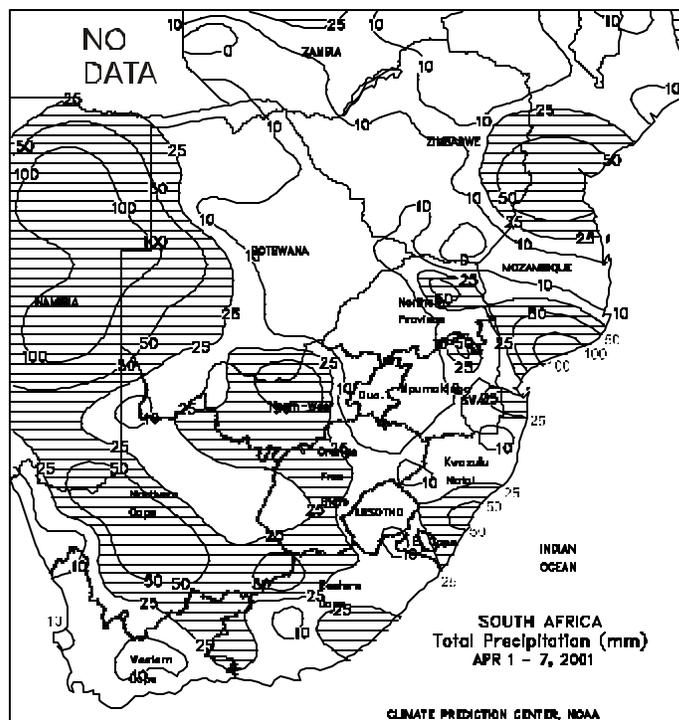
### SOUTH AFRICA

Widespread rain increased moisture reserves for fruits and vegetables, grazing lands, and the upcoming winter wheat crop. Across the corn belt, moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) increased moisture reserves for wheat germination, especially in North West and Free State. Farther east, mostly dry, seasonably warm weather aided summer crop harvesting in Gauteng and Mpumalanga. Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm) covered primary sugarcane areas in central and southern KwaZulu-Natal, with drier conditions prevailing in the growing areas around Swaziland. Moderate to heavy showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) covered the Cape Provinces, including the traditionally arid sections of Northern Cape. The rain improved planting prospects in primary wheat areas in Western Cape.



### SOUTHEAST ASIA

In Java, Indonesia, heavy showers (50-150 mm) increased irrigation supplies, but caused minor harvest delays for main-season rice. In peninsular Malaysia, heavy showers (50-150 mm) delayed fieldwork for oil palm and plantation crops. Much drier weather (less than 20 mm) eased wetness throughout Thailand. Mostly dry weather aided winter-spring rice harvesting in the Mekong River Delta of southern Vietnam. In the Philippines, lighter showers (10-50 mm, locally 120 mm) helped ease wetness throughout Luzon and Mindanao.

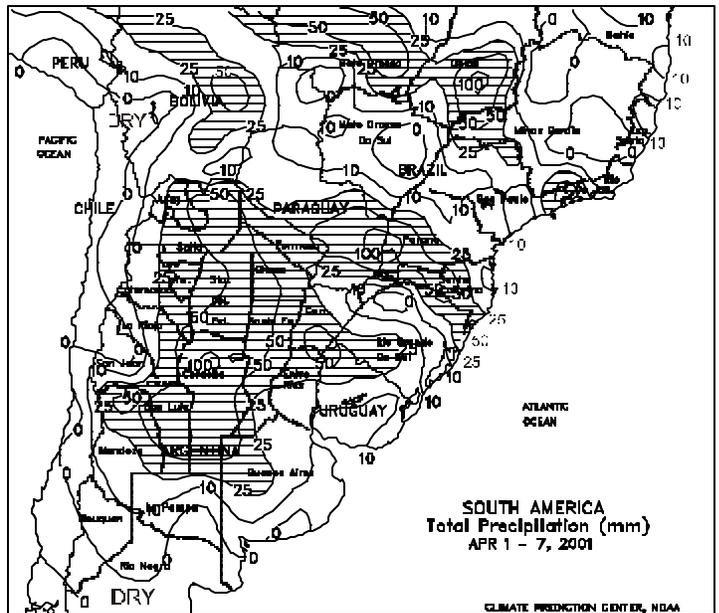


### EASTERN ASIA

Across the North China Plain, continued mostly dry weather increased the need for supplemental irrigation for winter wheat development. Only scattered light rain (less than 10 mm) fell across northern Hebei, Shanxi, and western Henan. Typically during early April, weekly rainfall across the North China Plain averages 5 to 10 mm per week. Seasonably warmer weather (2-4 degrees C above normal) allowed spring wheat planting to continue across Manchuria. Scattered light rain (5-15 mm) also fell across the Yangtze Valley and the Sichuan Basin. Widespread moderate to heavy showers (25-100 mm) covered southeastern China (Hunan, Jiangxi, Fujian, Guangxi, and Guangdong provinces), boosting moisture supplies for early rice transplanting and sugarcane development. Heavy showers (100-180 mm) possibly caused flooding across eastern Hunan, central Jiangxi, and northern Fujian. Temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C above normal across central and southern China.

**SOUTH AMERICA**

In central Argentina, moderate to heavy showers (25-80 mm) slowed corn, first-crop soybeans, and sunflower harvesting across Cordoba, central Santa Fe, and northwestern Buenos Aires. Drier weather (5-20 mm) favored summer crop maturation and harvesting across La Pampa, southern Entre Rios, and the rest of Buenos Aires. In northern Argentina, moderate showers (15-35 mm) did not cause significant cotton harvest delays. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal across most of Argentina. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat as of March 30, corn was 21 percent harvested nationwide, compared with 30 percent last year. In Cordoba, Entre Rios, Santa Fe, and Buenos Aires, corn was 29, 75, 43, and 11 percent harvested, respectively. Sunflower was 63 percent harvested nationwide, compared with 94 percent last year. Soybeans (only first-crop soybean at this time) were 9 percent harvested, compared with 5 percent last year. Across most of southern Brazil, mostly dry weather favored soybean harvesting. In western Parana, portions of southern Mato Grosso and Goias, however, locally heavy showers (50-100 mm) slowed soybean harvesting, but increased soil moisture for second-crop (safrinha) corn. Light to moderate showers (10-40 mm) increased moisture supplies for coffee and sugarcane in northeastern Sao Paulo. Mostly dry weather continued to reduce moisture supplies for coffee and cocoa in Espirito Santo and coastal Bahia. According to *Safras*, a weekly Brazilian newsletter, as of April 6, Brazilian soybeans were 57 percent harvested nationwide, compared with 55 percent of the 5-year average. Soybeans were more than 70 percent harvested in Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goias, and Sao Paulo. In Rio Grande do Sul and Parana, soybeans were 18 and 68 percent harvested, respectively.



**NORTHWESTERN AFRICA**

No rain fell in Morocco and most of Algeria, continuing to stress winter grains advancing through reproduction. Tunisia received only light rainfall (less than 10 mm), providing limited relief. Most areas have experienced warm, dry conditions for over 5 weeks, while southern Morocco has been in drought conditions since early January. Continued dryness has resulted in yield declines, and consistent rainfall is necessary to prevent further losses.

