

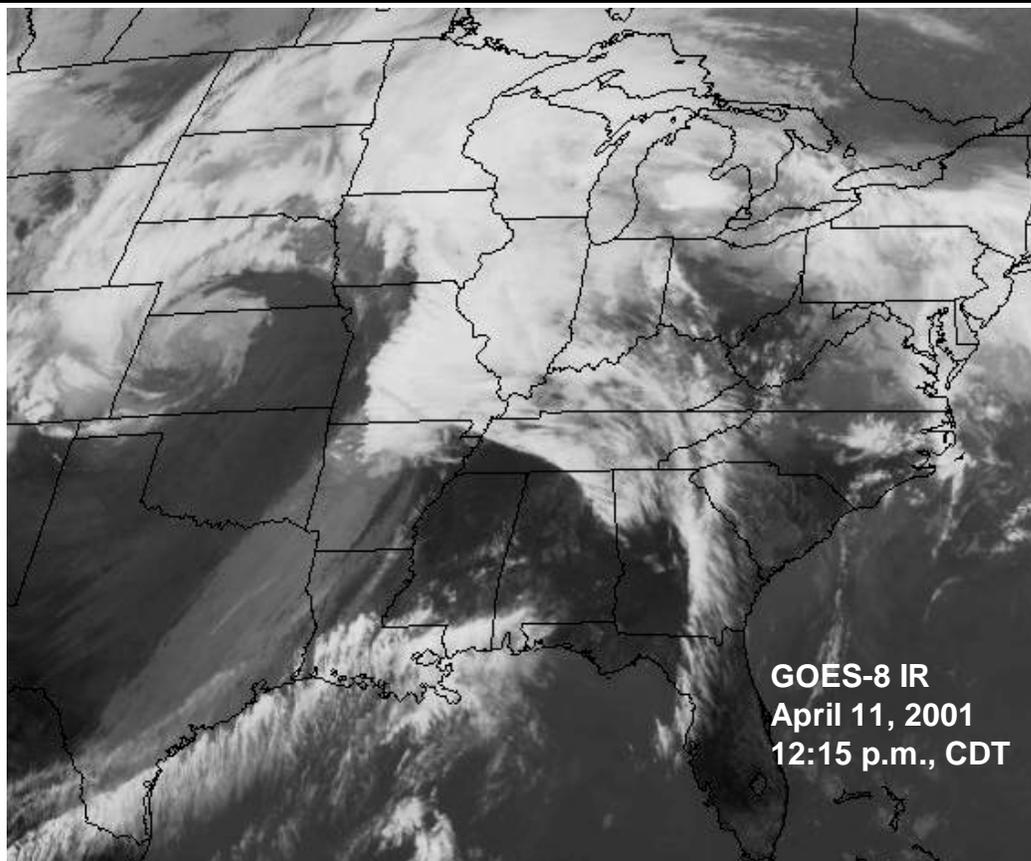
# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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



For the second time in less than a week, a powerful spring storm system crossed the central Plains and upper Midwest on April 11-12. Both storms were preceded by widespread severe weather outbreaks (on April 5 and 9-10, respectively) in the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, and accompanied by strong thunderstorms (on April 6 and 10-11) from the central and southern Plains into the western Corn Belt. The first system peaked in strength on April 7 over the upper Midwest, where Sioux Falls, SD, noted a minimum barometric pressure of 28.84 inches, their lowest on record during April. As the latter storm crossed the Colorado-Kansas border on the morning of April 11, it packed a central pressure of 28.82 inches.



GOES-8 IR  
April 11, 2001  
12:15 p.m., CDT

## HIGHLIGHTS

April 8 - 14, 2001

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

For the second time in less than a week, a major spring storm system brought heavy rain (locally 2 inches or more) to already flooded lowlands from the **eastern Dakotas** to the **upper Mississippi Valley**. In contrast, beneficial showers and thunderstorms dampened the previously dry **Ohio Valley**, where warm weather (10 to 18°F above normal) and soil moisture improvements promoted rapid winter wheat development. Locally heavy showers also fell in parts of the **interior South**, but warm, mostly dry weather prevailed in much of **Texas**, along the **Gulf Coast**, and in the **Southeast**, aiding the planting and emergence of corn, sorghum, cotton, rice, and other  
*(Continued on page 7)*

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**Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States**

**Snowpack and Precipitation**

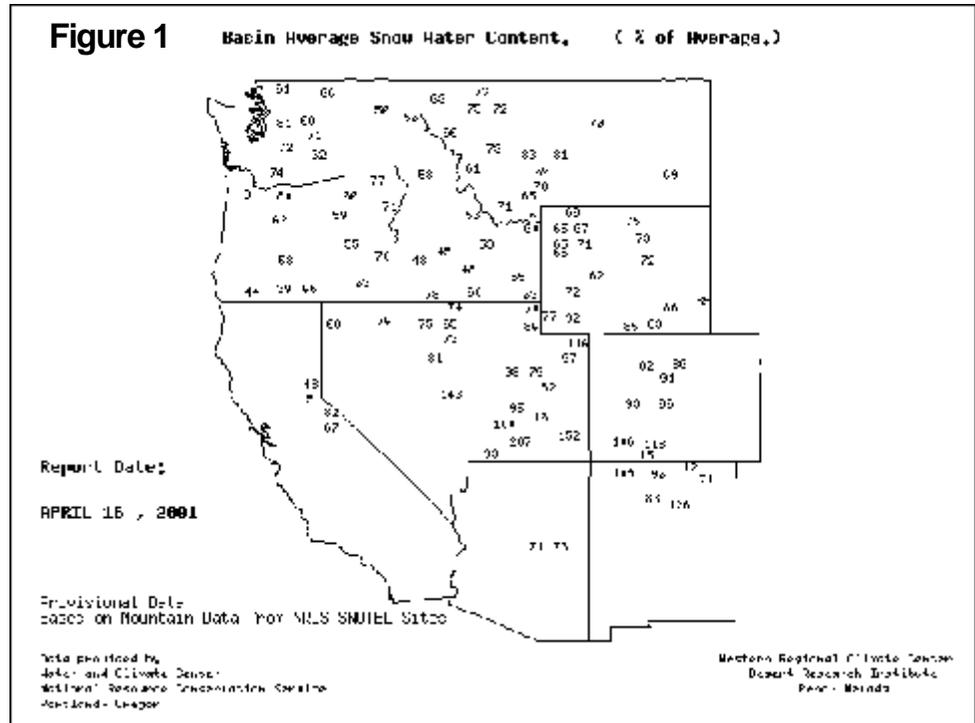
Much of the West continues to struggle with a dry weather pattern that has resulted in well-below-average seasonal snowpacks for the Pacific Northwest (fig. 1). As of April 16, snowpacks were less than 70 percent (%) of average in the Truckee River/Lake Tahoe area of California and Nevada, central California, northwestern Wyoming, northern and central Utah, central Arizona, and the Columbia Basin. Of special concern is the Columbia Basin, where snowpacks were less than 50% of normal in central, western, and southwestern Oregon; southern Washington, southern, central, and northern Idaho; and northwestern Montana. The overall snowpack for the Columbia above The Dalles is 54%, a new record minimum for April 1. The previous minimum was 58% in 1977. Meanwhile, snowpacks ranged from 70 to 110% of normal in central Utah, Colorado, southeastern Arizona, and central New Mexico. Basins reporting above to much-above-average snowpacks (110 to greater than 130%) include small portions of southern Utah, southern Colorado, eastern New Mexico, and an isolated basin in northeastern Wyoming.

Similar to the snowpack, season-to-date (October 1 to April 16) precipitation in central California, western Oregon, Washington, northern and central Idaho, northwestern Montana, and western Wyoming is less than 70% of average (fig. 2). The Intermountain West, including a portion of central Arizona, is reporting seasonal precipitation totals that range from slightly below to slightly above average (70 to 130%). Well-above-average seasonal precipitation (greater than 130%) is reported in nearly all of New Mexico, southern Arizona, southern Utah, southern Nevada, and extreme eastern Montana.

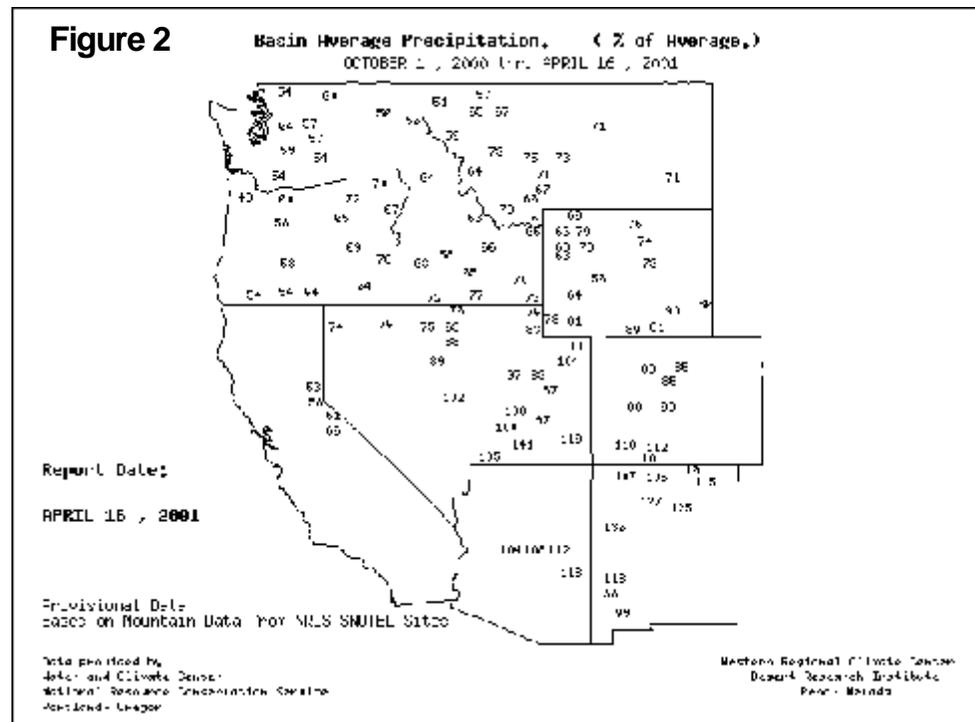
**Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts**

The scarcity of snowpack is reflected in the streamflow forecast volumes for much of the West (fig. 3). For the Pacific Northwest,

**SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content**



**SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation**



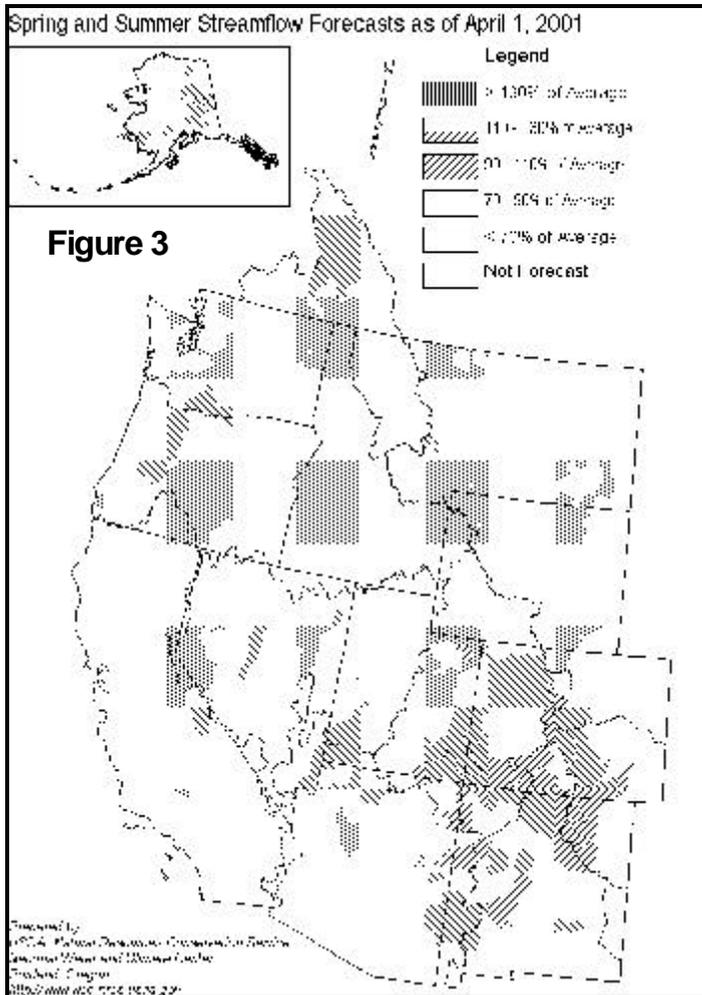
water-year 2001 streamflow will most likely be among the lowest since modern records began in 1929. The April 1, 2001, Columbia Basin April-September water supply volume forecast for The Dalles is 52.60 million acre-feet (53% of average). This forecast is 2% lower than the observed record low volume of 54.09 million acre-feet established in 1977. For the remainder of the West, well-below-average (less than 70% of normal) spring and summer streamflows are forecast for most of California; northern Nevada; southwestern, central, and eastern Oregon; nearly all of Washington; Idaho; Montana; Wyoming; central and northern Utah; and small portions of central Arizona. Slightly below-average (70 to 90%) spring and summer streamflows are forecast for the Willamette Basin and north-central Oregon, a small portion of the Washington Cascades, south-central Washington, eastern and southern Utah, northern and central Colorado, and portions of southeastern Arizona. Average (90 to 110%) spring and summer streamflows are forecast for portions of southeastern Utah, south-central Colorado, and central New Mexico. Above-average (110 to greater than 130%) spring and summer streamflows are forecast for only a few basins in southern Colorado and central and northern New Mexico.

### Reservoir Storage

Major western storage reservoirs in Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington report below- average storage levels for this time of year (fig. 4). Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, and Utah report near-normal storage. Above-average storage levels are reported in New Mexico and Wyoming.

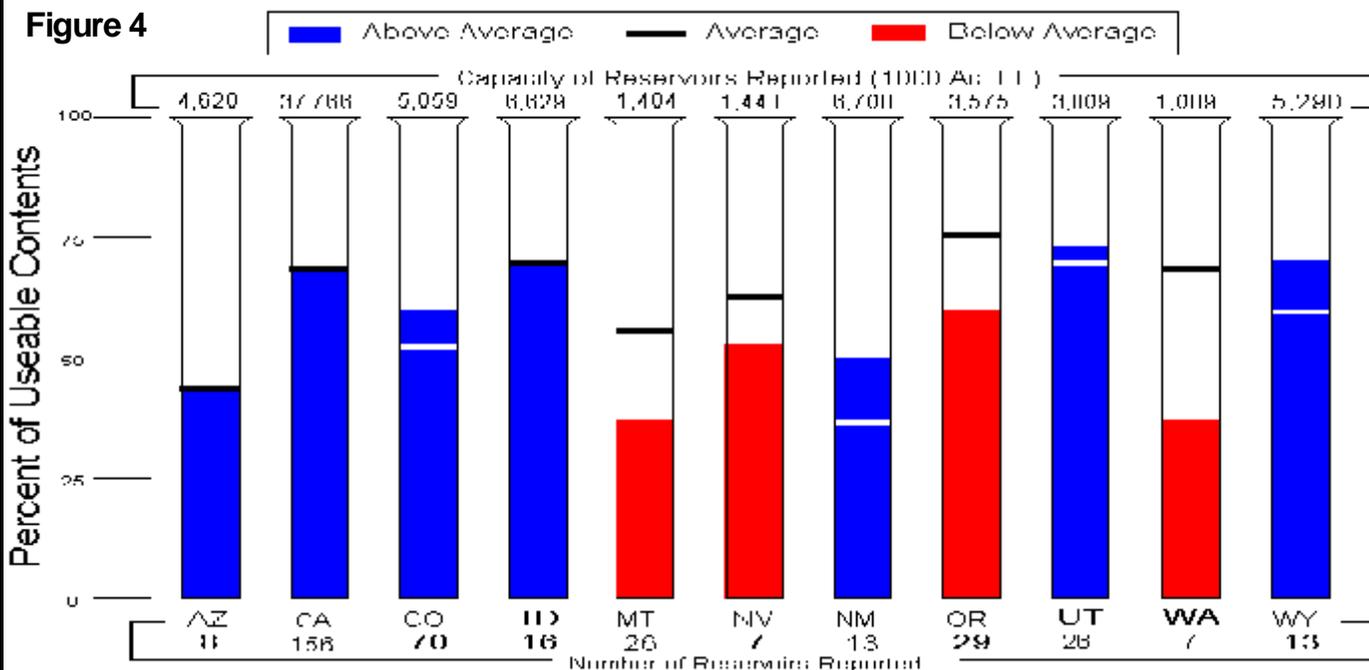
### For More Information

The National Water and Climate Center Homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>

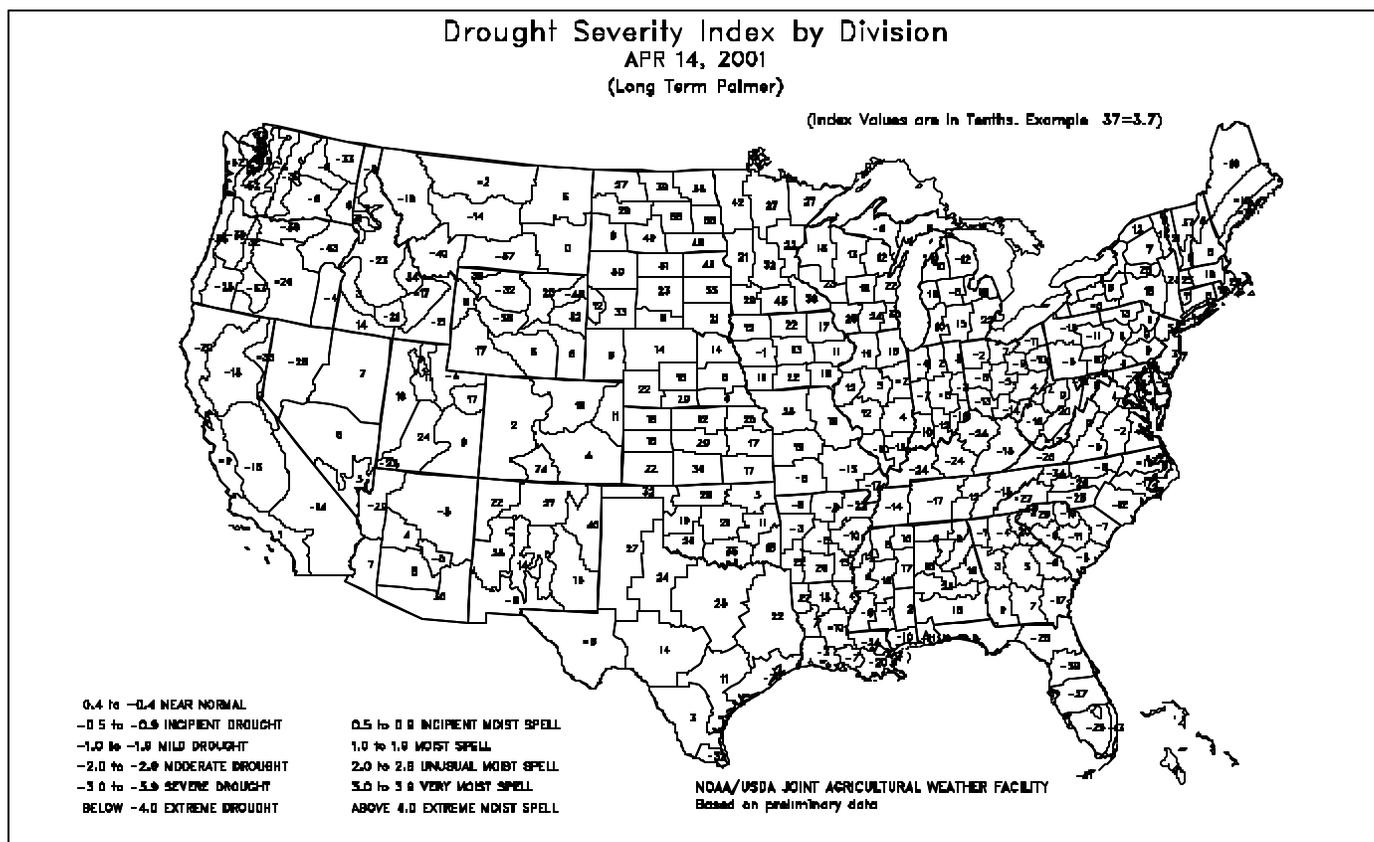
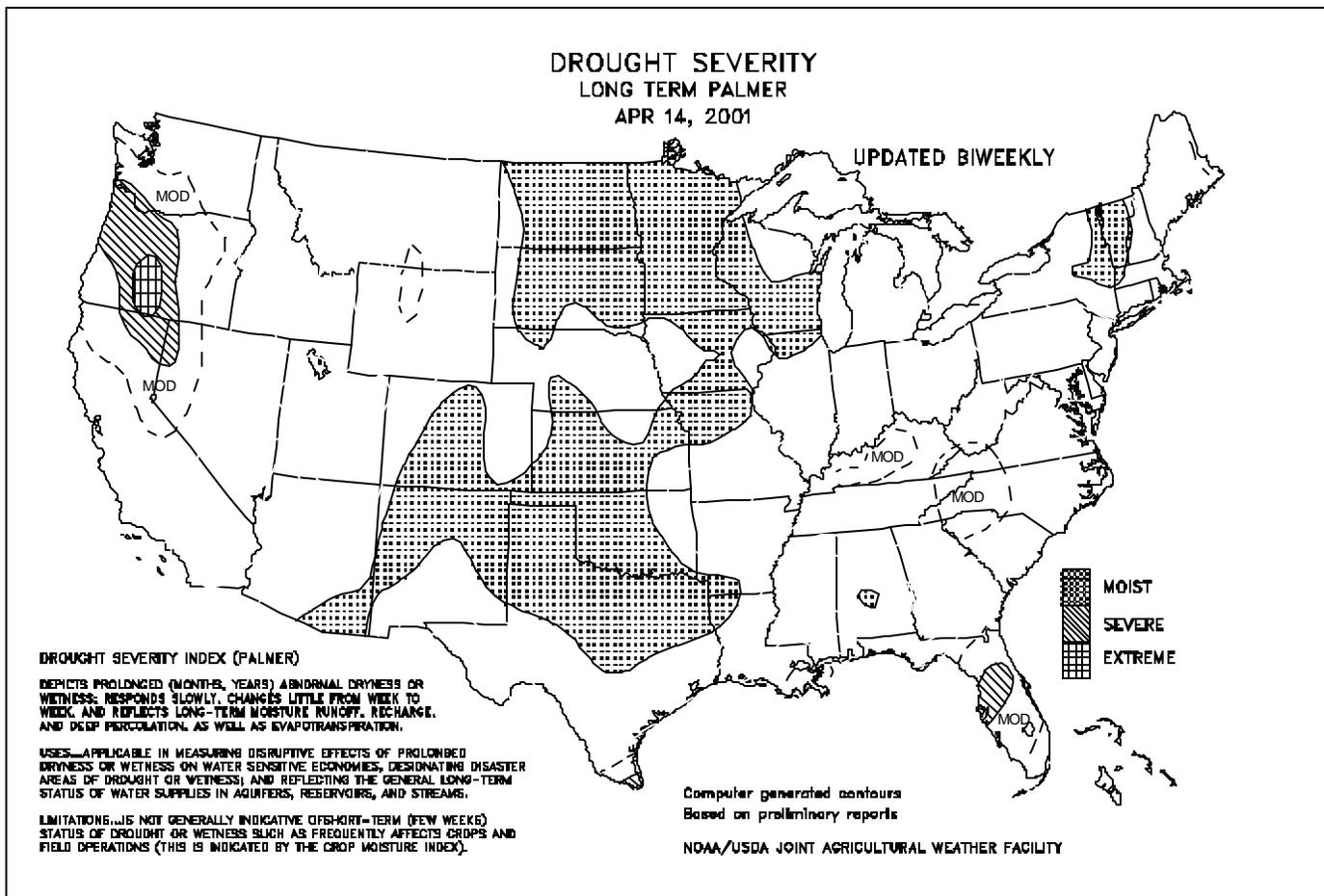


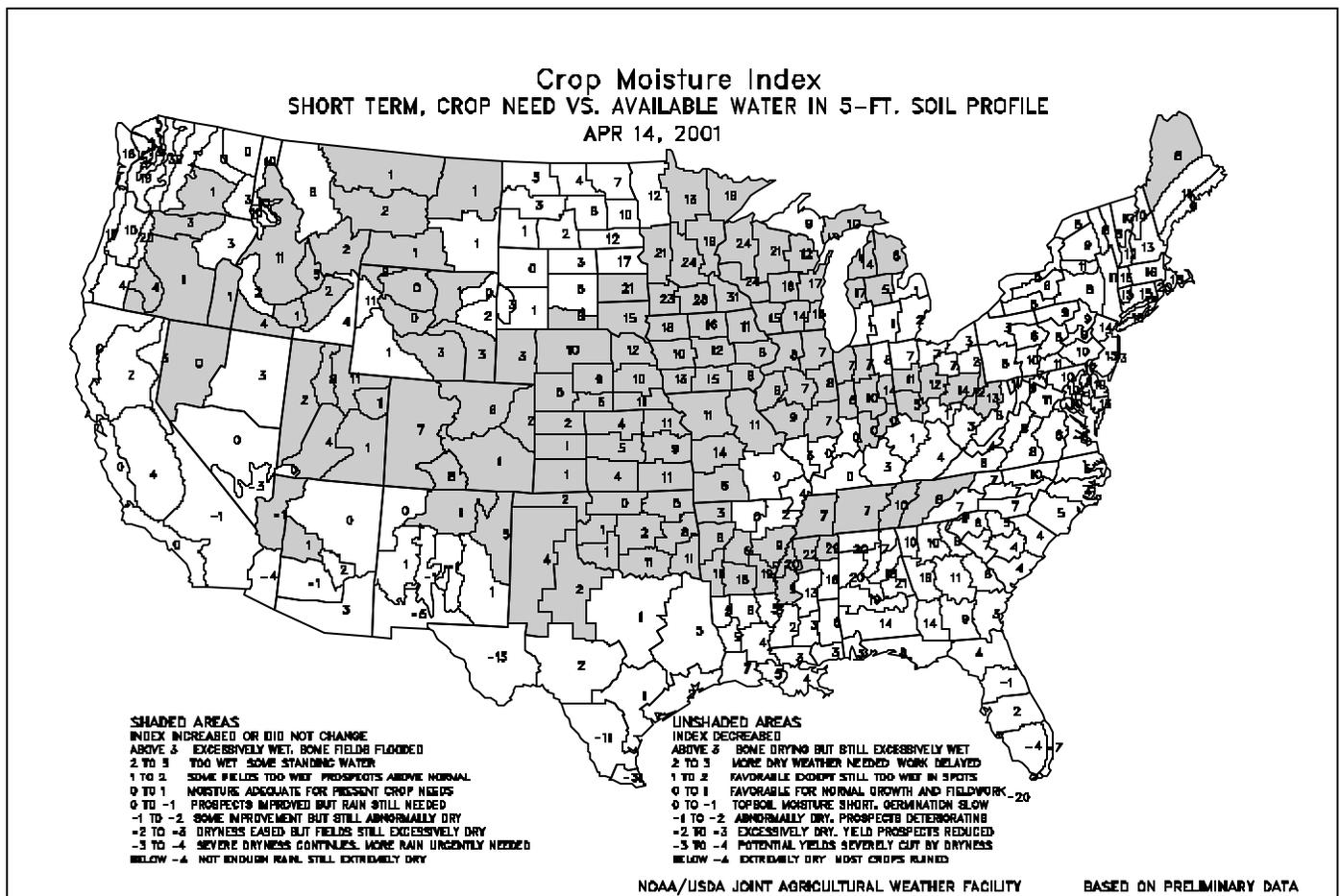
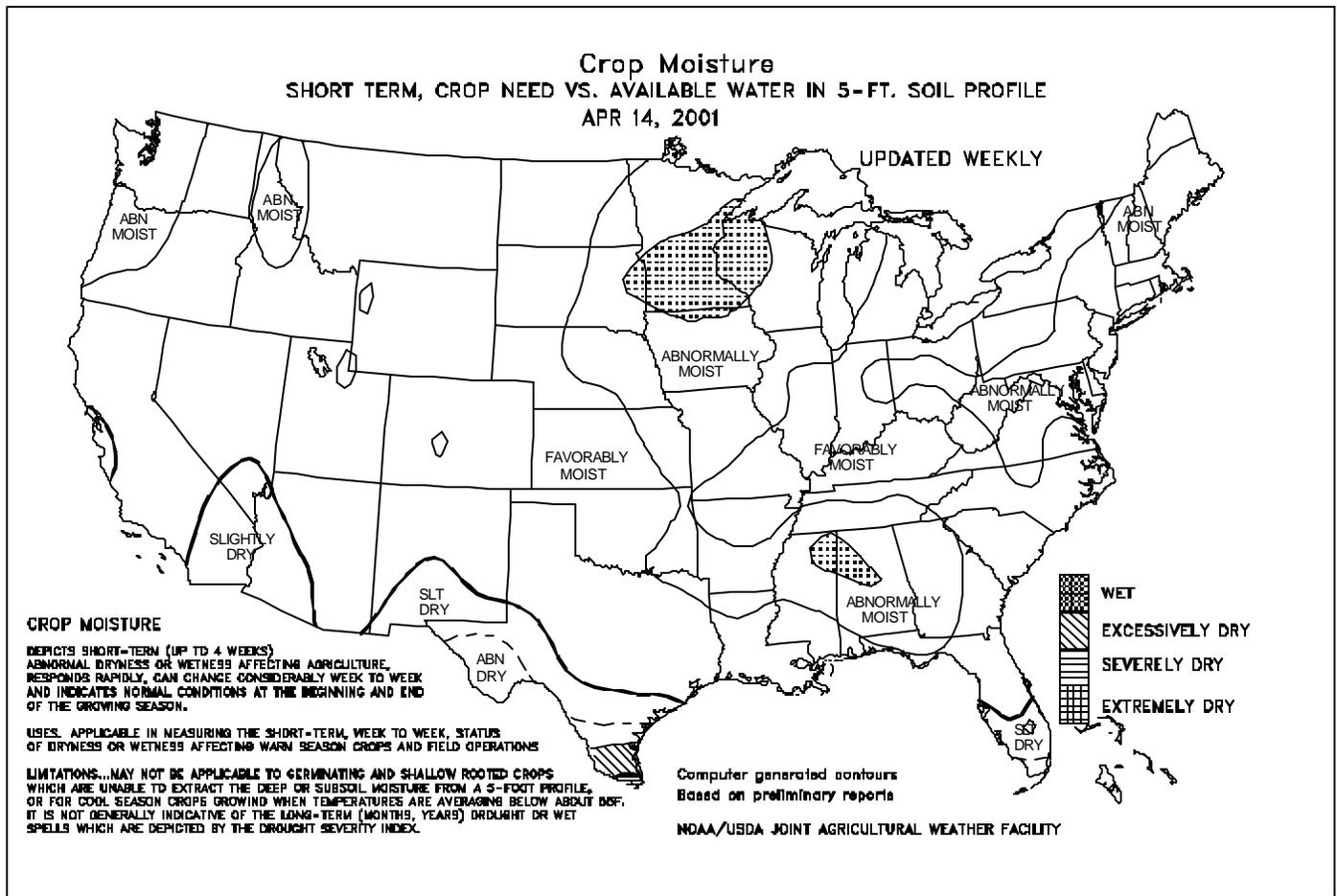
### Reservoir Storage as of April 1, 2001

Figure 4



Prepared by: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Water and Climate Center, Portland, OR  
<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>





Weather Data for Selected Locations in the Delta and the Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 14, 2001

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

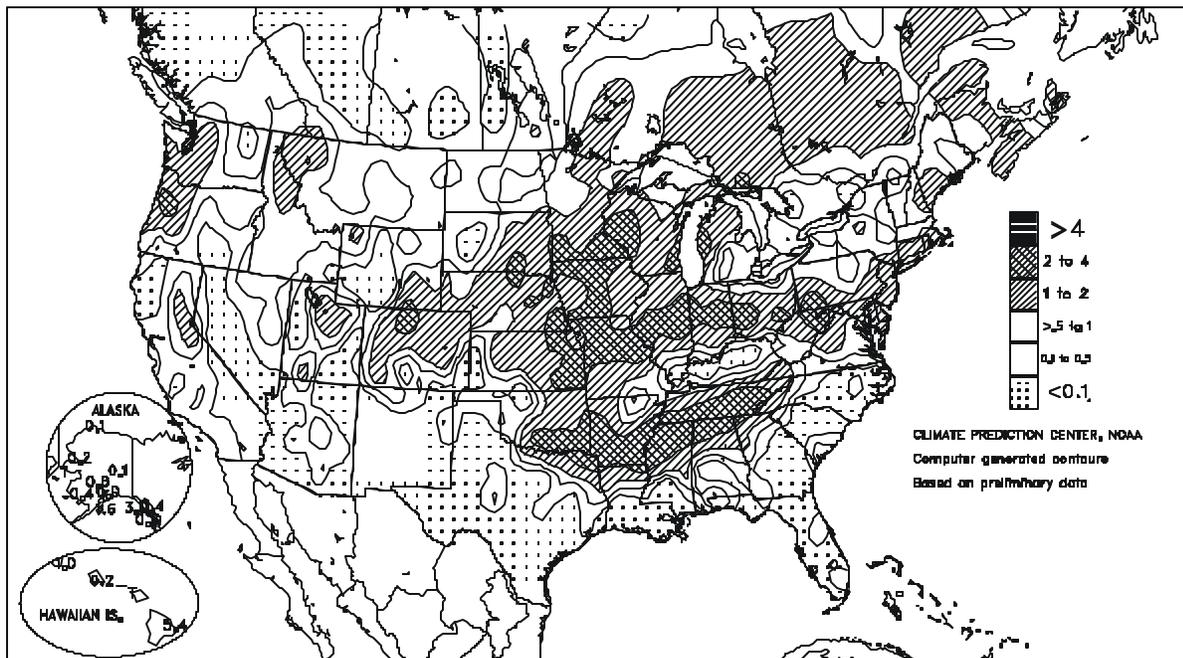
STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION								4-INCH SOIL TEMP, °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE Mar 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Mar 1	TOTAL IN. SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP.		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE	
MS BATESVILLE *	83	62	89	54	73	13	1.80	0.59	1.15	6.05	77	20.88	125	-	-	0	0	2	2	
MS BELZONI *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MS CLARKSDALE *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MS CLEVELAND *	82	63	89	57	73	12	1.91	0.91	1.13	5.61	86	19.91	122	-	-	0	0	3	2	
MS GREENVILLE *	81	63	88	57	72	9	1.58	0.33	0.86	7.04	92	21.97	131	-	-	0	0	2	2	
MS GREENWOOD *	80	63	88	58	72	9	1.06	-0.24	0.71	6.58	86	21.72	134	-	-	0	0	3	1	
MS INDIANOLA 1S	80	64	88	58	72	-	2.40	-	1.35	8.27	-	21.32	-	76	67	0	0	4	2	
MS INVERNESS 5E	81	65	88	59	73	-	2.62	-	1.23	8.62	-	20.64	-	-	-	0	0	3	2	
MS LYON	81	63	89	55	72	-	3.66	-	1.59	7.13	-	20.58	-	-	-	0	0	4	2	
MS MOORHEAD *	81	65	89	57	73	10	2.28	1.02	1.72	7.62	100	20.27	122	-	-	0	0	2	2	
MS ONWARD	82	65	87	58	74	-	0.15	-	0.08	6.45	-	19.87	-	73	68	0	0	3	0	
MS ROLLING FORK *	83	64	89	58	74	12	0.54	-0.59	0.54	8.63	116	22.92	135	-	-	0	0	1	1	
MS SIDON	81	64	87	58	73	-	1.12	-	0.76	6.63	-	18.90	-	-	-	0	0	3	1	
MS TUNICA *	83	64	88	57	74	14	2.74	1.40	2.10	6.33	86	19.57	125	-	-	0	0	2	2	
MS TUNICA 1W	81	63	88	56	72	-	3.19	-	1.81	6.67	-	20.03	-	72	66	0	0	4	2	
MS VANCE	80	63	90	57	72	-	3.24	-	1.68	6.19	-	20.91	-	68	64	1	0	4	2	
MS VICKSBURG *	84	65	86	60	75	11	0.93	-0.44	0.93	10.75	130	21.61	116	-	-	0	0	1	1	
MS YAZOO CITY *	82	65	88	60	74	10	0.21	-1.11	0.21	7.81	93	23.52	126	-	-	0	0	1	0	
MO STONEVILLE *	81	64	89	57	73	10	1.79	0.56	1.06	6.91	90	21.98	129	78	67	0	0	3	2	
MO CARDWELL	80	61	86	53	70	11	0.05	-1.10	0.03	3.71	51	12.45	86	-	-	0	0	2	0	
MO CHARLESTON	80	62	85	52	71	15	0.00	-0.93	0.00	3.12	48	9.09	68	-	-	0	0	0	0	
MO CLARKTON	81	62	86	55	71	13	0.03	-0.74	0.03	4.44	70	12.38	98	-	-	0	0	1	0	
MO DELTA	80	59	84	50	69	12	0.00	-1.15	0.00	3.77	54	8.08	56	-	-	0	0	0	0	
MO GLENNONVILLE	79	62	84	54	70	12	0.00	-0.77	0.00	3.64	57	11.13	88	-	-	0	0	0	0	
MO PORTAGEVILLE #1	80	63	87	55	71	13	0.00	-1.31	0.00	4.63	65	12.22	86	-	-	0	0	0	0	
MO PORTAGEVILLE #2	80	64	87	54	71	13	0.00	-1.31	0.00	4.25	60	11.28	79	-	-	0	0	0	0	
MO STEELE	81	62	86	55	71	14	0.06	-1.22	0.06	6.20	85	15.88	107	-	-	0	0	1	0	

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 continued to promote pasture and winter grain development. Little or no precipitation fell across the Bootheel, bringing renewed concerns about soil moisture deficits. At the end of the week, a stalled cold front over the northern and central Delta counties of Mississippi led to above-normal rainfall, easing short-term dryness concerns but slowing fieldwork. Corn and soybean emergence was noted across the Delta, while rice and cotton planting was underway in many locations. Note: Data from Belzoni and Clarksdale, MS, will be unavailable for several weeks.

Total Precipitation (Inches)

APR 8 - 14, 2001



(Continued from front cover)

summer crops. In **southern Florida**, however, warm, dry conditions resulted in renewed drought intensification and increasing irrigation demands. Unsettled weather, featuring large thunderstorm outbreaks on April 10-11 and 14, dominated the **Plains**. For the week, rainfall totaled 2 inches or more in several locations from **eastern Nebraska** southward to the **Oklahoma-Texas border**. For most of the week, warm weather aided development of the troubled winter wheat crop on the **southern Plains**, while cool, damp conditions slowed wheat growth on the **northern Plains**. Blizzard conditions briefly engulfed the **central High Plains** at midweek. Meanwhile in the **West**, where weekly temperatures ranged from 5 to 10°F below normal, cold weather continued to slow crop development and adversely affect some fruits (blooming trees and vines) and recently planted summer crops as far south as **California**. Scattered showers in key watershed areas of the **Northwest** provided only small increases in meager mountain snowpacks.

Sharply contrasting temperatures resulted in more than 100 daily-record highs in the **East** and at least 40 daily-record lows in the **West**. On Monday, highs soared above 90 °F as far north as **eastern Virginia**, where **Richmond** noted 92°F. **New Orleans, LA**, closed the week with three consecutive record highs (86, 87, and 87 °F). In **Florida**, widespread 90°F heat returned by Saturday, when highs climbed to 91°F in **Orlando** and **Lakeland**. **Jacksonville, FL**, ended the week with consecutive record highs (92 and 90 °F). By April 15, the average surface elevation of **southern Florida's Lake Okeechobee** fell to 9.97 feet, down 0.23 foot from March 16 and just 0.22 foot above the July 1981 record low.

On April 8 in **California**, temperatures in the **northern Sacramento Valley** fell to 30°F in **Redding** and **Red Bluff**. Farther south, **Santa Maria** (32°F) posted a daily-record low, while **Ventura** (35°F) notched an April-record low. A day later in **Oregon**, daily-record lows included 7°F in **Austin**, 10°F in **Redmond**, and 28°F in **Pendleton**. In **eastern Nevada**, **Ely** (8°F) registered a daily-record low on Thursday.

Showery, unsettled weather prevailed in the **Northwest** and **Intermountain West** through midweek, when a powerful storm system emerged onto the **central Plains**. **Salt Lake City, UT**, netted 5.7 inches of snow on Monday and 3.7 inches on Thursday, helping to boost their month-to-date total to 9.9 inches. Similarly, snowfall in **Flagstaff, AZ**, reached 13.9 inches during the first half of April. On Tuesday, daily-record precipitation totals in the **Northwest** included 0.44 inch in **Pendleton, OR**, and 0.43 inch in **Wenatchee, WA**.

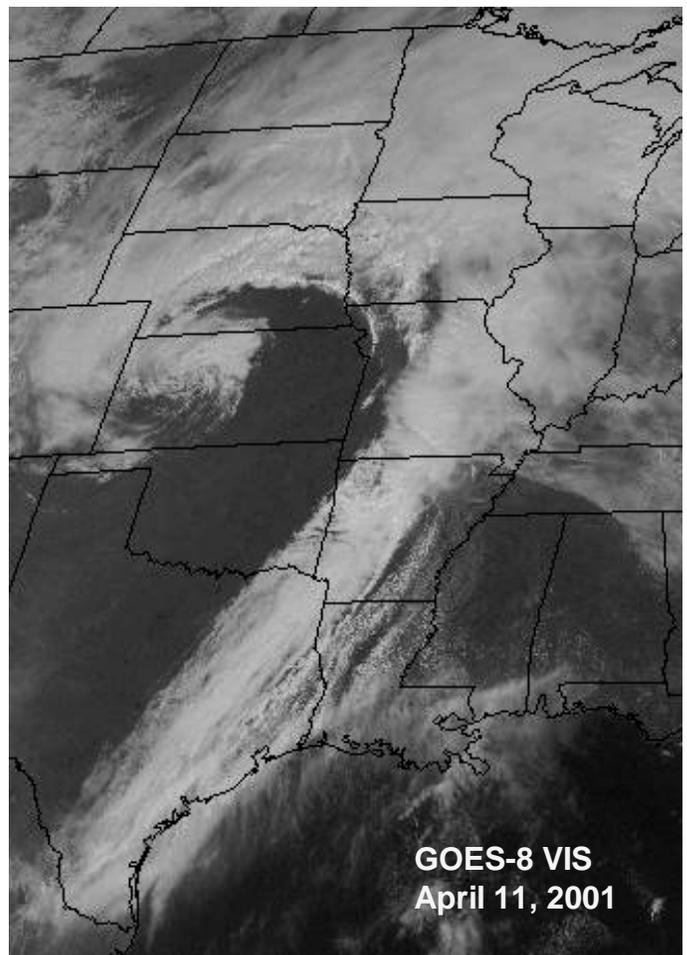
On April 11, heavy snow and high winds hammered the **central High Plains**. The responsible storm, which packed a minimum central pressure near 976 millibars (about 28.82 inches of mercury) near the **Kansas-Colorado border**, raised month-to-date snowfall to 8.1 inches in **Colorado Springs, CO**, and 10.5 inches in **Cheyenne, WY**. Peak wind gusts were clocked to 70 mph in **Akron, CO**, and 66 mph in **Wichita, KS**. As the storm tracked northeastward and slowly weakened, gusts on April 12 reached 61 mph in **Wisconsin Rapids, WI**, and 58 mph in **Toledo, OH**.

The storm also produced heavy rain and severe weather across the **eastern Plains, Corn Belt**, and **interior South**. On Wednesday in **Minnesota**, **Rochester's** 3.75-inch rainfall represented their second-highest 1-day April total behind 3.81 inches on April 23, 1990. **Rochester's** month-to-date total reached 5.42 inches (427 percent of normal). Elsewhere in the **upper Midwest**, April 1-15 precipitation reached 4.09 inches in **Huron, SD**, 3.42 inches in **Duluth, MN**, and 2.11 inches in **Fargo, ND**. Dozens of strong thunderstorms preceded and accompanied the storm's passage. On April 9, the Storm Prediction Center (SPC) logged more than 250 reports of large hail from the **middle Mississippi Valley** to the **Mid-Atlantic region**. A day later, strong winds and large hail were reported throughout the

**Plains from Nebraska southward**. SPC noted more than three dozen tornadoes on April 11, mostly from 19 **Iowa** counties southward into **eastern Oklahoma**.

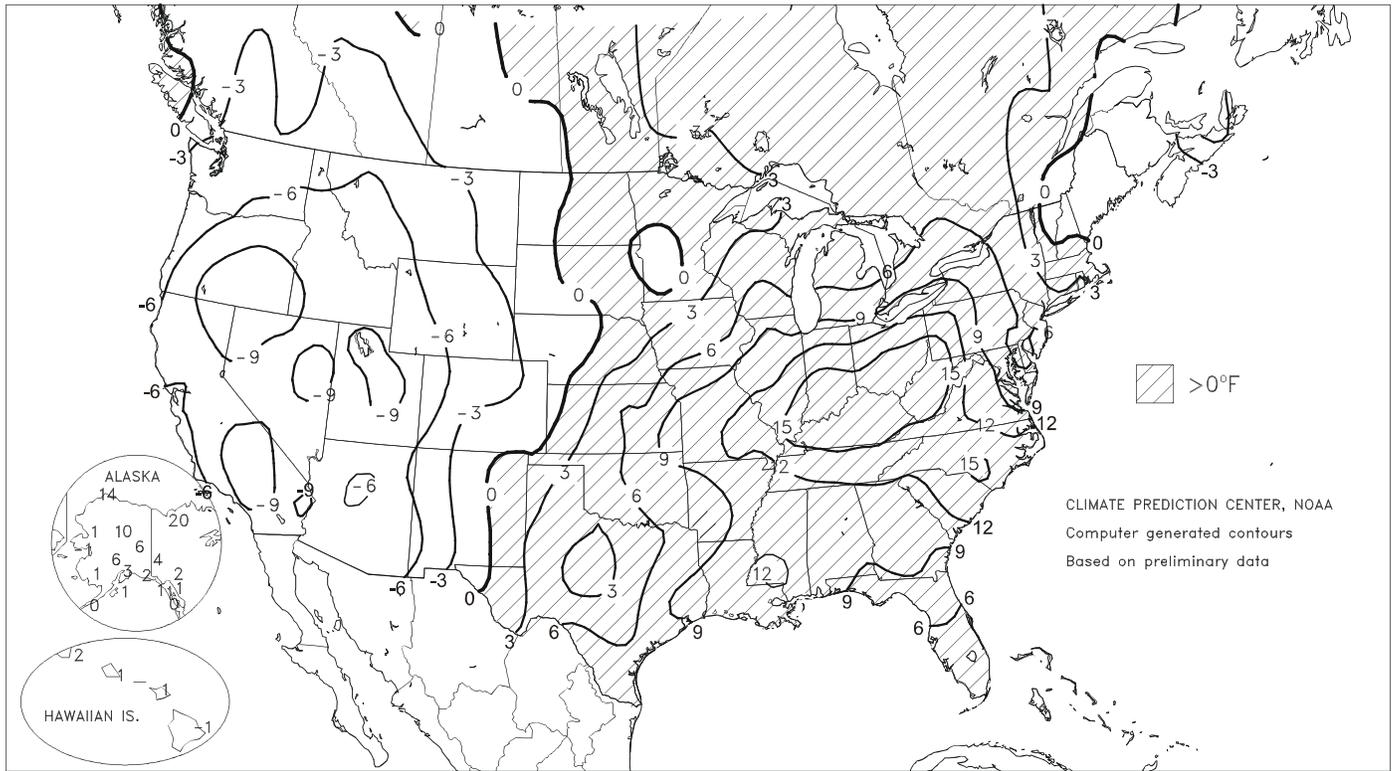
On some **Red River** tributaries, crests were the second-highest on record and the highest since the spring of 1997 in locations such as the **Wild Rice River** near **Abercrombie, ND** (15.2 feet above flood stage on April 9), and the **Sheyenne River** at **Harwood, ND** (7.3 feet above flood stage on April 10). The **Red River** at **Wahpeton, ND**, crested 6.97 feet above flood stage on April 9, just 2.45 feet shy of the April 1997 high-water mark. In **eastern South Dakota**, the **James River** crested less than 2 feet below the 1997 record crests in **Columbia** (4.78 feet above flood stage on April 12) and **Forestburg** (6.74 feet above flood stage on April 10). Meanwhile, most gauging points on the **upper Mississippi River** and several tributaries continued to rise or neared crest at week's end. For example, the **Mississippi River** at **Wabasha, MN**, appeared to be near crest on April 16, more than 6 feet above flood stage and less than 2 feet below the April 19, 1965, record level.

Near-normal temperatures prevailed in **southern and western Alaska**, while mild weather (6 to 14°F above normal) continued across interior and northern parts of the State. Temperatures climbed above 50°F as far north as **Fairbanks**, where the high reached 51 °F on April 11. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers overspread **Hawaii** from April 9-13. Some of the heaviest rain fell in windward sections of the **Big Island** on April 10-11, when 24-hour totals reached 3.82 inches in **Glenwood** and 3.06 inches in **Mountain View**.



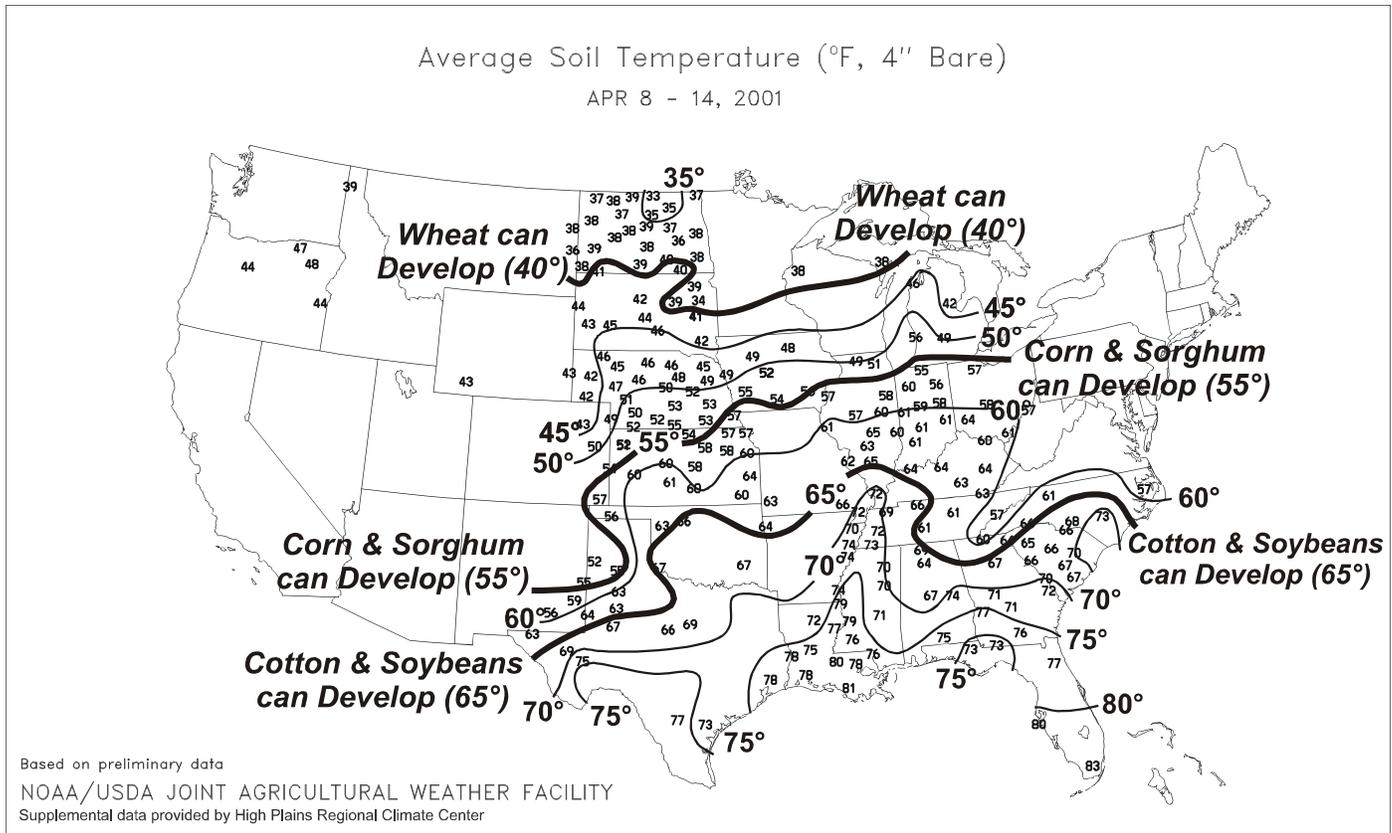
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

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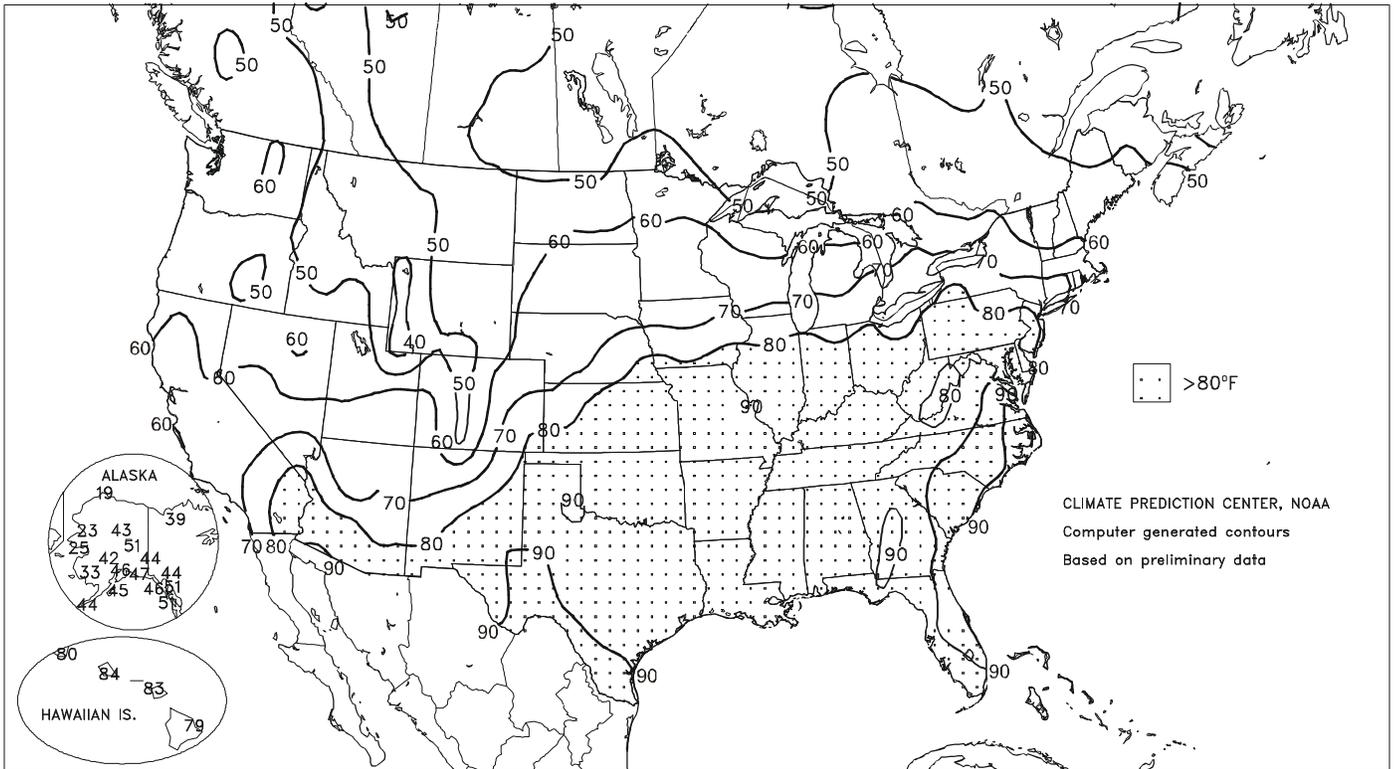
Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

APR 8 - 14, 2001



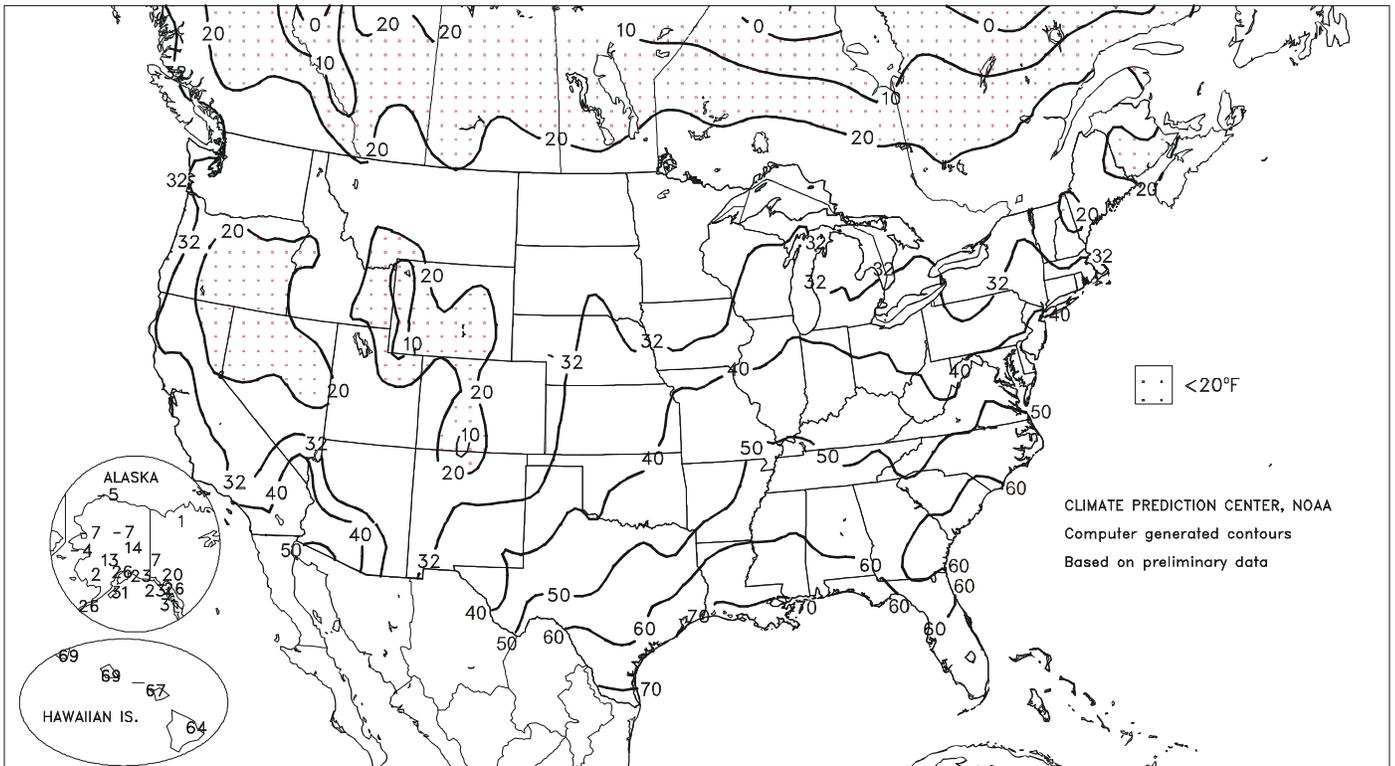
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

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Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

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National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 14, 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	5.0 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	81	62	86	52	71	10	0.73	-0.45	0.65	14.42	167	23.94	130	98	51	0	0	2	1
HUNTSVILLE	80	60	89	54	70	10	1.52	0.35	0.74	9.57	106	19.74	103	95	60	0	0	3	2
MOBILE	85	69	89	65	77	10	0.02	-1.01	0.01	11.06	129	17.84	95	98	65	0	0	2	0
AK MONTGOMERY	83	62	86	60	73	9	0.02	-1.07	0.01	14.52	170	22.38	120	98	57	0	0	2	0
ANCHORAGE	43	30	46	26	37	3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.23	121	3.80	147	88	75	0	6	0	0
BARROW	13	4	19	-5	8	13	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.14	50	0.86	143	89	84	0	7	1	0
FAIRBANKS	43	24	51	14	34	6	0.11	0.03	0.11	0.57	106	1.63	116	81	65	0	6	1	0
JUNEAU	47	32	51	26	39	0	0.38	-0.25	0.18	4.14	91	15.77	123	87	75	0	3	5	0
KODIAK	42	34	45	31	38	1	1.64	0.70	0.89	11.56	178	29.35	153	91	81	0	2	3	2
NOME	21	7	25	-4	14	-1	0.02	-0.15	0.02	1.47	169	4.16	184	83	73	0	7	1	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	47	25	59	20	36	-5	0.27	-0.11	0.19	2.53	75	6.81	91	90	33	0	7	5	0
PHOENIX	73	52	85	46	63	-6	0.04	-0.02	0.04	1.70	163	4.33	181	63	34	0	0	1	0
TUCSON	72	42	83	35	57	-8	0.03	-0.05	0.03	1.66	182	3.36	135	71	32	0	0	1	0
YUMA	74	55	85	49	64	-6	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.85	661	2.75	324	***	***	0	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	79	59	89	47	69	9	1.54	0.65	0.83	2.78	49	12.28	120	86	46	0	0	2	2
LITTLE ROCK	80	60	88	49	70	9	0.54	-0.74	0.34	4.34	58	15.53	107	93	54	0	0	2	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	63	42	68	37	52	-10	0.37	0.22	0.31	1.50	109	5.30	161	86	63	0	0	4	0
FRESNO	62	42	69	36	52	-8	0.21	-0.05	0.14	2.39	97	7.27	117	87	64	0	0	3	0
LOS ANGELES	61	47	65	43	54	-6	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.78	73	16.24	221	84	60	0	0	0	0
REDDING	63	38	66	30	50	-7	0.00	-0.54	0.00	4.91	88	18.71	116	74	41	0	2	0	0
SACRAMENTO	64	40	68	36	52	-5	0.01	-0.30	0.01	2.89	88	11.21	113	90	33	0	0	1	0
SAN DIEGO	62	50	68	46	56	-6	0.28	0.07	0.25	1.12	50	6.80	122	77	61	0	0	2	0
SAN FRANCISCO	57	45	61	42	51	-4	0.52	0.14	0.43	1.83	47	11.80	103	86	66	0	0	3	0
STOCKTON	65	38	70	32	52	-6	0.00	-0.29	0.00	1.95	69	7.12	93	86	56	0	1	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	55	23	59	14	39	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.13	169	2.05	168	67	28	0	7	0	0
CO SPRINGS	56	31	63	28	43	-2	1.85	1.60	1.43	3.26	231	4.35	207	83	27	0	6	3	1
DENVER	53	32	65	30	43	-4	0.82	0.45	0.45	2.14	108	3.60	118	88	34	0	4	2	0
GRAND JUNCTION	55	33	65	28	44	-7	0.27	0.10	0.16	1.54	123	2.64	115	74	37	0	2	3	0
PUEBLO	64	34	74	30	49	-1	0.44	0.25	0.24	0.95	81	1.92	107	76	37	0	2	2	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	57	42	72	39	50	3	1.24	0.36	0.80	8.92	162	13.15	112	91	74	0	0	5	1
HARTFORD	59	40	75	35	50	3	0.71	-0.17	0.28	7.76	144	12.01	100	87	57	0	0	5	0
DC WASHINGTON	73	52	89	45	63	8	1.00	0.39	0.49	5.09	116	9.14	93	87	51	0	0	4	0
DE WILMINGTON	66	47	84	43	56	5	0.74	-0.03	0.48	6.45	130	12.34	113	95	59	0	0	5	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	85	64	90	58	74	5	0.00	-0.50	0.00	9.99	254	11.25	115	98	52	1	0	0	0
JACKSONVILLE	88	62	92	57	75	9	0.00	-0.64	0.00	5.49	110	7.08	58	95	42	1	0	0	0
KEY WEST	84	75	86	70	80	3	0.00	-0.37	0.00	3.21	133	3.63	58	82	62	0	0	0	0
MIAMI	85	72	90	67	78	3	0.00	-0.57	0.00	4.52	130	5.17	68	80	53	1	0	0	0
ORLANDO	88	65	91	62	77	7	0.00	-0.40	0.00	4.59	113	5.47	58	95	47	2	0	0	0
PENSACOLA	81	70	87	68	75	8	0.01	-0.89	0.01	8.94	119	14.50	82	96	74	0	0	1	0
TALLAHASSEE	85	63	89	58	74	9	0.61	-0.28	0.59	10.54	130	13.58	74	98	58	0	0	3	0
TAMPA	85	68	86	65	77	7	0.00	-0.24	0.00	6.73	188	8.94	103	88	56	0	0	0	0
WEST PALM	84	69	90	63	77	4	0.00	-0.61	0.00	8.08	166	9.64	93	84	54	1	0	0	0
GA ATHENS	83	59	89	52	71	11	0.16	-0.78	0.16	9.38	127	15.15	92	93	51	0	0	1	0
ATLANTA	81	61	86	56	71	11	0.25	-0.76	0.24	10.71	136	17.09	98	94	54	0	0	2	0
AUGUSTA	87	59	90	55	73	12	0.01	-0.77	0.01	7.73	123	12.35	85	97	45	1	0	1	0
COLUMBUS	84	62	88	59	73	9	1.26	0.23	1.22	16.91	214	20.35	117	97	48	0	0	2	1
MACON	85	61	90	57	73	10	0.04	-0.78	0.03	11.86	183	15.60	99	93	44	1	0	2	0
SAVANNAH	87	62	90	58	75	10	0.04	-0.65	0.04	6.78	130	9.09	76	95	44	1	0	1	0
HI HILO	78	66	79	64	72	-1	5.45	1.75	1.58	15.65	73	30.40	73	93	85	0	0	7	3
HONOLULU	83	71	84	69	77	1	0.16	-0.21	0.09	0.86	29	1.61	18	78	71	0	0	3	0
KAHULUI	81	68	83	67	75	1	0.04	-0.43	0.02	0.48	13	1.52	14	82	69	0	0	2	0
LIHUE	79	71	80	69	75	1	1.02	0.19	0.76	4.21	72	9.01	60	91	80	0	0	5	1
ID BOISE	47	30	50	26	39	-9	0.75	0.45	0.73	2.21	116	3.70	84	79	59	0	4	2	1
LEWISTON	51	36	56	31	44	-5	0.32	0.07	0.19	1.41	89	2.83	75	82	61	0	1	4	0
POCATELLO	46	26	51	19	36	-8	0.35	0.07	0.13	1.25	69	3.05	81	81	54	0	7	3	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	65	44	77	37	54	7	0.78	-0.07	0.53	2.92	67	6.61	91	84	56	0	0	3	1
MOLINE	69	45	82	36	57	8	1.16	0.27	0.50	3.24	69	8.67	116	91	56	0	0	4	1
PEORIA	71	49	83	41	60	10	1.84	0.96	0.95	3.54	76	9.65	128	86	50	0	0	4	2
ROCKFORD	67	45	76	40	56	10	0.26	-0.58	0.12	2.35	57	7.68	118	90	63	0	0	3	0
SPRINGFIELD	74	51	87	41	63	11	0.96	0.11	0.63	2.43	49	7.50	91	86	54	0	0	3	1
IN EVANSVILLE	79	61	84	47	70	15	0.11	-0.81	0.08	3.17	48	7.72	62	75	53	0	0	3	0
FORT WAYNE	71	48	80	39	59	12	1.16	0.38	0.65	2.60	58	6.07	74	96	65	0	0	5	1
INDIANAPOLIS	77	57	84	45	67	16	1.31	0.46	1.02	2.00	36	4.70	46	85	49	0	0	3	1
SOUTH BEND	69	46	79	39	58	11	0.34	-0.57	0.21	2.47	50	6.74	75	84	62	0	0	2	0
IA BURLINGTON	71	47	84	37	59	9	1.79	0.99	0.66	3.90	88	9.45	138	90	45	0	0	4	1
CEDAR RAPIDS	64	43	75	34	53	6	1.00	0.27	0.64	2.80	75	7.45	129	96	50	0	0	5	1
DES MOINES	67	43	82	36	55	6	2.15	1.39	0.70	4.03	106	7.75							

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 14, 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	73	49	81	36	61	6	1.21	0.69	0.85	3.90	112	9.24	177	85	54	0	0	3	1
	JACKSON	82	62	88	49	72	16	0.48	-0.43	0.47	3.98	60	10.20	72	75	30	0	0	2	0
	LEXINGTON	80	60	84	44	70	16	0.01	-0.88	0.01	4.08	66	10.34	84	76	49	0	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	82	63	86	49	72	17	0.02	-0.96	0.01	3.11	47	8.29	65	75	42	0	0	2	0
LA	PADUCAH	81	63	87	51	72	15	0.04	-1.12	0.04	3.80	53	10.28	71	83	45	0	0	1	0
	BATON ROUGE	86	71	88	69	79	11	0.00	-1.26	0.00	7.36	101	13.19	74	10	57	0	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	84	72	86	70	78	11	0.00	-0.70	0.00	5.22	112	11.74	92	95	65	0	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	85	71	87	70	78	10	0.00	-1.05	0.00	8.07	115	12.71	70	98	69	0	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	81	65	86	59	73	9	0.26	-0.56	0.13	6.76	130	19.04	146	95	63	0	0	3	0
ME	CARIBOU	41	28	47	24	34	-2	0.62	0.07	0.29	3.80	108	7.27	92	86	62	0	6	4	0
	PORTLAND	51	34	59	29	42	0	1.14	0.18	0.96	9.23	165	13.14	106	91	55	0	2	4	1
MD	BALTIMORE	71	50	88	45	60	8	0.86	0.14	0.55	5.73	119	10.55	96	88	68	0	0	6	1
MA	BOSTON	55	41	65	36	48	1	0.64	-0.21	0.35	8.95	166	12.01	95	90	49	0	0	4	0
	WORCESTER	54	37	64	32	46	3	0.41	-0.50	0.26	7.31	127	12.02	93	93	45	0	1	4	0
MI	ALPENA	55	31	65	27	43	4	1.25	0.73	1.15	2.16	69	4.31	71	93	52	0	5	4	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	62	41	71	32	51	7	0.35	-0.44	0.20	1.41	34	4.82	65	87	56	0	1	4	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	56	35	62	30	46	6	2.03	1.52	1.26	3.02	100	5.21	92	85	63	0	2	4	1
	LANSING	62	40	71	29	51	7	0.42	-0.24	0.23	1.60	44	5.04	78	83	64	0	2	2	0
	MUSKOGON	60	40	69	32	50	7	2.96	2.26	2.66	3.76	97	7.74	101	85	66	0	1	2	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	55	37	63	31	46	5	1.14	0.62	0.90	2.59	94	5.26	85	85	51	0	1	3	1
MN	DULUTH	45	32	57	28	38	1	0.91	0.41	0.81	3.77	130	6.78	138	96	78	0	4	3	1
	INTL FALLS	45	31	56	25	38	1	1.09	0.75	0.52	2.60	152	3.03	94	94	67	0	4	4	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	55	37	63	31	46	2	1.25	0.71	0.96	4.46	150	6.99	145	92	62	0	1	5	1
	ROCHESTER	55	38	60	33	46	3	4.47	3.86	3.75	6.79	230	8.76	196	90	64	0	0	4	2
	ST. CLOUD	51	33	63	28	42	1	1.81	1.29	1.30	4.15	173	6.39	169	95	61	0	3	4	1
MS	JACKSON	84	67	86	62	75	12	0.31	-1.00	0.18	9.89	117	19.14	104	95	57	0	0	2	0
	MERIDIAN	83	65	86	57	74	11	1.09	-0.23	0.96	10.52	111	20.73	103	98	71	0	0	2	0
	TUPELO	79	61	86	56	70	9	2.44	1.22	1.77	10.49	123	24.26	134	93	64	0	0	3	2
MO	COLUMBIA	76	54	88	45	65	12	2.09	1.24	1.19	3.93	81	11.03	136	85	41	0	0	4	1
	KANSAS CITY	73	50	84	45	62	9	1.95	1.28	1.17	5.91	156	11.24	188	84	46	0	0	3	2
	SAINT LOUIS	78	59	91	46	68	13	1.56	0.76	1.02	6.58	127	10.18	112	80	51	1	0	4	1
	SPRINGFIELD	75	55	85	41	65	10	1.10	0.14	0.72	2.12	36	9.34	96	82	56	0	0	3	1
MT	BILLINGS	48	32	53	26	40	-4	0.67	0.30	0.46	1.74	93	2.64	77	85	41	0	3	3	0
	BUTTE	38	21	41	12	29	-8	0.69	0.50	0.46	1.66	150	2.31	114	88	47	0	7	3	0
	GLASGOW	48	31	53	26	40	-2	0.33	0.20	0.14	0.51	80	0.83	65	86	73	0	4	5	0
	GREAT FALLS	44	29	47	26	37	-5	0.46	0.17	0.20	1.27	77	2.31	74	88	45	0	6	5	0
	KALISPELL	42	32	47	29	37	-5	0.65	0.42	0.43	2.47	168	3.91	95	84	70	0	4	4	0
	MILES CITY	51	32	54	25	41	-3	0.38	0.09	0.19	1.60	140	2.01	94	93	45	0	4	4	0
	MISSOULA	42	30	46	28	36	-7	0.22	0.02	0.09	1.72	126	3.08	91	89	72	0	7	5	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	63	39	73	37	51	2	2.06	1.52	1.85	3.68	126	5.92	144	89	51	0	0	3	1
	LINCOLN	69	37	84	30	53	3	0.73	0.12	0.69	2.37	73	5.08	112	87	46	0	2	2	1
	NORFOLK	64	34	70	30	49	1	1.06	0.56	0.82	2.38	84	3.88	94	90	57	0	2	2	1
	NORTH PLATTE	57	33	64	31	45	-2	1.25	0.84	1.23	4.37	221	5.25	190	94	51	0	5	2	1
	OMAHA	69	39	82	32	54	4	1.06	0.50	0.66	2.98	96	6.12	132	93	73	0	1	3	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	52	33	61	28	43	-2	0.87	0.54	0.42	3.13	183	3.81	142	83	59	0	2	3	0
	VALENTINE	61	36	72	30	48	3	0.79	0.45	0.77	2.80	168	3.51	147	77	49	0	1	2	1
NV	ELY	43	19	55	9	31	-9	0.27	0.05	0.16	1.67	119	2.25	82	90	57	0	7	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	67	46	76	41	57	-6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.20	38	3.28	220	54	28	0	0	0	0
	RENO	53	25	62	20	39	-9	0.19	0.11	0.18	0.35	40	0.84	29	70	40	0	6	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	49	24	56	17	37	-8	0.22	0.03	0.22	0.93	79	2.20	87	85	52	0	6	1	0
NH	CONCORD	53	34	63	29	43	1	0.71	0.04	0.46	7.22	178	11.24	124	91	40	0	3	4	0
NJ	NEWARK	63	46	75	42	54	3	1.46	0.58	0.71	8.33	148	12.69	105	90	73	0	0	4	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	67	38	74	34	53	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.49	63	1.04	62	45	15	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	57	39	64	35	48	3	0.67	-0.02	0.57	6.82	158	9.67	108	89	47	0	0	3	1
	BINGHAMTON	60	38	70	32	49	6	0.18	-0.54	0.17	5.97	140	8.48	94	91	53	0	1	2	0
	BUFFALO	63	39	80	32	51	8	0.46	-0.20	0.26	4.14	104	8.62	96	88	56	0	1	2	0
	ROCHESTER	63	40	84	32	52	8	0.70	0.09	0.49	5.23	151	9.44	123	83	55	0	1	3	0
	SYRACUSE	62	39	77	33	51	7	1.41	0.64	0.43	7.27	169	10.56	120	86	45	0	0	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	81	53	87	46	67	13	0.47	-0.30	0.33	5.90	95	11.26	84	90	52	0	0	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	84	58	90	50	71	13	0.29	-0.32	0.28	6.18	108	10.24	77	86	41	1	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	82	58	87	55	70	14	0.12	-0.51	0.12	5.93	118	10.97	95	84	40	0	0	1	0
	HATTERAS	70	47	74	17	59	1	0.02	-0.80	0.02	1.47	25	5.34	35	98	72	0	2	1	0
	RALEIGH	84	60	90	52	72	14	0.00	-0.58	0.00	7.93	160	11.57	95	86	48	2	0	0	0
	WILMINGTON	86	64	89	59	75	14	0.04	-0.60	0.04	8.43	162	11.39	89	90	43	0	0	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	51	30	60	24	41	0	0.73	0.36	0.41	2.14	147	3.04	130	91	65	0	5	3	0
	DICKINSON	50	31	56	27	41	0	0.42	0.01	0.21	2.24	153	2.75	126	95	46	0	5	4	0
	FARGO	49	34	62	31	42	1	0.59	0.19	0.46	1.27	70	2.21	75	93	67	0	3	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	48	33	57	27	40	1	0.27	-0.03	0.16	1.47	97	2.01	74	97	66	0	3	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	47	33	60	30	40	0	0.32	-0.03	0.21	1.31	85	1.40	53	95	64	0	2	3	0
	WILLISTON	48	30	54	26	39	-2	0.75	0.48	0.49	1.45	122	1.85	86	91	65	0	5	5	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	72	49	80	40	61	14	0.51	-0.21	0.23	3.80	80	6.83	75	87	61	0	0	5	0
	CINCINNATI	78	57	85	40	68	16	0.32	-0.55	0.24	2.06	34	5.20	46	78	49	0	0	3	0
	CLEVELAND	70	47	82	39	59	13	0.19	-0.53	0.09	3.65	84	6.87	80	87	59	0	0	4	0
	COLUMBUS	77	55	83	43	66	17	1.60	0.87	0.77	3.14	66	5.82	64	80	52	0	0	3	2
	DAYTON	77	54	84	43	65	15	2.39	1.59	1.51	3.93	78	6.46	69	83	48	0	0	3	

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 14, 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	66	46	79	35	56	10	0.62	-0.07	0.28	2.37	59	5.45	72	83	59	0	0	4	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	72	46	83	33	59	13	0.20	-0.52	0.17	3.34	74	6.06	70	83	51	0	0	3	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	74	54	82	41	64	5	0.90	0.33	0.57	1.92	50	6.40	98	93	58	0	0	3	1
OR TULSA	79	57	87	43	68	8	0.31	-0.50	0.31	1.08	21	5.79	68	87	51	0	0	1	0
OR ASTORIA	51	36	56	30	44	-4	1.45	0.30	0.70	8.01	84	16.29	60	98	84	0	2	6	1
OR BURNS	44	20	49	15	32	-10	0.03	-0.11	0.02	0.81	62	1.53	50	89	54	0	7	2	0
OR EUGENE	53	36	58	29	44	-6	0.53	-0.25	0.23	3.64	50	6.79	33	95	75	0	1	4	0
OR MEDFORD	53	34	62	27	44	-6	0.20	-0.08	0.09	2.32	96	4.14	59	92	50	0	3	3	0
OR PENDLETON	51	33	55	27	42	-7	0.61	0.36	0.35	2.52	152	4.09	95	84	65	0	3	2	0
OR PORTLAND	52	38	59	33	45	-5	0.42	-0.16	0.31	4.46	93	7.22	52	92	71	0	0	5	0
PA SALEM	53	35	59	30	44	-4	0.66	0.06	0.27	4.08	75	7.11	45	95	75	0	3	5	0
PA ALLENTOWN	64	45	83	39	55	7	0.56	-0.24	0.32	5.11	105	10.13	92	73	46	0	0	5	0
PA ERIE	66	42	85	36	54	10	0.21	-0.53	0.18	3.90	87	8.01	89	82	56	0	0	3	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	65	46	82	40	56	6	0.50	-0.22	0.23	5.45	115	9.37	89	94	62	0	0	5	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	65	49	83	43	57	6	0.96	0.12	0.49	6.54	127	12.35	111	86	61	0	0	4	0
PA PITTSBURGH	75	52	84	37	63	15	0.73	0.01	0.30	5.46	112	7.90	81	84	41	0	0	4	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	64	43	78	37	53	7	0.59	-0.08	0.38	3.50	91	5.77	71	89	47	0	0	4	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	65	44	78	38	55	7	1.14	-0.60	0.08	4.73	101	7.10	71	90	74	0	0	4	0
RI PROVIDENCE	58	41	75	36	49	3	0.73	0.77	0.87	10.72	179	15.13	112	91	67	0	0	5	2
SC BEAUFORT	86	65	91	61	76	11	0.25	-0.41	0.25	5.66	103	8.68	70	93	47	1	0	1	0
SC CHARLESTON	87	65	90	62	76	12	0.12	-0.50	0.11	6.51	115	9.89	80	88	42	1	0	2	0
SC COLUMBIA	87	63	91	57	75	13	0.02	-0.76	0.02	5.48	85	9.25	62	89	41	1	0	1	0
SC GREENVILLE	83	60	89	52	71	12	0.32	-0.59	0.31	7.22	99	12.54	79	86	40	0	0	2	0
SD ABERDEEN	53	33	62	28	43	0	0.54	0.10	0.51	2.46	112	3.75	124	96	67	0	2	3	1
SD HURON	56	35	64	30	45	1	1.56	1.10	1.49	4.88	190	8.56	234	94	55	0	3	5	1
SD RAPID CITY	55	31	60	27	43	-1	0.37	-0.04	0.37	1.31	73	2.00	74	86	38	0	5	1	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	58	33	64	27	45	0	1.62	1.05	1.48	2.96	108	5.11	131	97	68	0	4	4	1
TN BRISTOL	80	53	86	46	66	12	0.59	-0.17	0.45	5.10	98	12.24	103	93	42	0	0	2	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	82	58	89	53	70	12	1.88	0.86	1.26	7.64	94	17.76	99	95	57	0	0	2	2
TN KNOXVILLE	80	60	87	52	70	14	1.55	0.68	0.92	4.85	70	16.05	106	88	47	0	0	2	2
TN MEMPHIS	81	64	87	57	72	11	2.78	1.49	1.38	6.36	80	16.57	103	88	52	0	0	4	2
TN NASHVILLE	81	61	88	51	71	13	1.35	0.34	0.80	4.19	61	15.93	112	87	46	0	0	2	2
TX ABILENE	74	55	82	42	65	1	0.44	0.04	0.24	2.37	111	6.14	142	92	72	0	0	2	0
TX AMARILLO	75	44	84	36	60	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	4.28	324	6.88	283	84	22	0	0	0	0
TX AUSTIN	82	64	86	53	73	4	0.03	-0.49	0.01	3.39	119	7.14	106	91	69	0	0	3	0
TX BEAUMONT	83	72	86	69	77	9	0.00	-0.75	0.00	7.31	156	14.80	115	97	70	0	0	0	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	91	74	93	72	83	9	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.46	43	2.37	64	94	52	6	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	87	71	91	65	79	7	0.01	-0.33	0.01	2.42	155	4.88	93	91	62	1	0	1	0
TX DEL RIO	88	67	91	59	78	8	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.83	55	2.46	81	83	62	3	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	77	45	84	37	61	-1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.40	100	0.70	58	32	13	0	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	78	62	82	51	70	6	0.75	-0.01	0.57	6.02	142	14.63	177	89	59	0	0	3	1
TX GALVESTON	79	72	81	70	76	8	0.01	-0.52	0.01	4.96	152	11.63	132	99	83	0	0	1	0
TX HOUSTON	85	70	87	66	77	10	0.05	-0.63	0.04	8.06	190	13.13	125	95	71	0	0	2	0
TX LUBBOCK	79	48	88	40	64	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.53	204	4.50	195	73	34	0	0	0	0
TX MIDLAND	83	52	91	42	68	5	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.79	92	2.91	155	77	36	2	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	79	57	85	46	68	2	0.81	0.47	0.80	2.07	135	5.53	163	89	64	0	0	2	1
TX SAN ANTONIO	82	66	85	56	74	6	0.04	-0.48	0.04	2.82	114	6.37	106	96	63	0	0	1	0
TX VICTORIA	84	69	86	60	76	6	0.10	-0.39	0.09	3.86	157	6.91	104	94	71	0	0	2	0
TX WACO	81	63	86	52	72	6	0.22	-0.47	0.14	4.69	129	10.12	137	89	64	0	0	3	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	77	56	84	42	66	4	1.16	0.50	0.71	1.97	57	6.84	114	92	65	0	0	3	1
UT SALT LAKE CITY	48	32	55	25	40	-8	1.11	0.61	0.59	3.84	132	6.12	117	80	43	0	4	4	1
VT BURLINGTON	50	35	56	29	43	1	0.58	-0.05	0.33	5.00	145	7.52	109	89	53	0	3	2	0
VA LYNCHBURG	79	51	88	40	65	11	0.59	-0.10	0.45	5.91	121	10.03	93	86	43	0	0	4	0
VA NORFOLK	74	55	85	50	64	8	0.28	-0.42	0.20	5.07	99	8.69	70	94	65	0	0	2	0
VA RICHMOND	79	53	92	48	66	10	1.04	0.37	0.79	5.07	102	9.68	85	88	55	1	0	3	1
VA ROANOKE	80	57	88	50	68	14	0.08	-0.66	0.07	5.22	105	7.91	74	81	48	0	0	2	0
VA WASH/DULLES	73	51	89	45	62	11	1.31	0.61	0.51	5.78	127	9.99	99	90	65	0	0	6	1
WA OLYMPIA	52	32	58	26	42	-5	0.66	-0.16	0.54	5.32	80	11.41	56	96	74	0	3	4	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	51	33	59	27	42	-4	1.05	-0.80	0.37	10.21	66	25.02	59	97	71	0	4	5	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	50	38	56	36	44	-4	0.85	0.27	0.78	4.36	92	9.13	65	90	66	0	0	3	1
WA SPOKANE	46	30	50	23	38	-7	0.23	-0.05	0.18	2.21	108	3.50	63	90	52	0	7	3	0
WA YAKIMA	55	28	61	22	42	-6	0.18	0.07	0.13	0.88	96	1.76	61	77	43	0	5	2	0
WV BECKLEY	76	55	81	40	65	15	0.41	-0.37	0.34	5.03	102	9.23	85	81	49	0	0	2	0
WV CHARLESTON	83	58	89	42	71	17	0.13	-0.62	0.13	4.14	80	8.47	76	79	37	0	0	1	0
WV ELKINS	77	49	81	33	63	16	1.26	0.38	0.67	5.29	95	10.55	90	92	38	0	0	6	1
WV HUNTINGTON	83	60	87	43	71	17	0.16	-0.61	0.13	4.02	77	7.74	71	76	35	0	0	2	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	55	37	64	28	46	3	2.27	1.64	1.93	4.59	159	6.19	135	93	52	0	1	4	1
WI GREEN BAY	55	39	61	36	47	5	1.45	0.90	1.21	3.50	112	5.95	112	88	60	0	0	4	1
WI LA CROSSE	60	41	69	32	51	5	1.66	1.01	1.44	4.49	138	6.67	131	91	47	0	1	4	1
WI MADISON	61	41	68	36	51	7	1.41	0.76	0.83	2.40	70	6.03	108	87	65	0	0	6	1
WI MILWAUKEE	57	41	68	38	49	6	1.90	1.07	0.79	2.76	64	7.35	100	87	64	0	0	5	2
WY CASPER	50	25	55	17	38	-3	0.11	-0.23	0.08	0.83	53	1.53	56	81	42	0	7	3	0
WY CHEYENNE	46	28	54	20	37	-4	1.09	0.80	0.75	1.57	100	2.31	98	84	59	0	6	3	1
WY LANDER	50	25	52	19	38	-4	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.50	25	1.18	38	61	33	0	7	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	51	28	58	22	40	-2	0.03	-0.34	0.03	0.98	59	2.22	73	81	50	0	4	1	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.

## National Agricultural Summary

April 9 - 15, 2001

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

### HIGHLIGHTS

**Above-normal temperatures stimulated growth of winter grains in most areas east of the Rocky Mountains, while cooler-than-normal temperatures limited crop development along the Pacific Coast and on the northern High Plains. A winter storm that produced cold weather and several inches of snow briefly halted winter wheat growth in the central Great**

**Plains. Dry weather reduced moisture surpluses in the southern Great Plains. Heavy rainfall produced localized flooding and limited fieldwork in the northern Great Plains and Corn Belt. Warm, dry weather accelerated crop development and fieldwork in the Southeast and along the Atlantic Coastal Plains.**

**Winter Wheat:** Five percent of the Nation's winter wheat was heading, about 1 week behind last year's pace, but only a few days behind the 5-year average. In California, acreage heading doubled to 50 percent, but remained well behind the 66-percent average. Heat accelerated heading progress in Texas, where crop development continued slightly ahead of average. Wheat fields in Kansas and Oklahoma produced good growth, but acreage at or beyond the jointing stage remained well off the normal pace. Above-normal temperatures boosted development on the Atlantic Coastal Plains and improved crop conditions in the Corn Belt and parts of the Great Plains. Wheat conditions in the southern Great Plains also benefited from favorably drier weather, although strong winds damaged some stands.

**Corn:** Planting advanced to 5 percent complete, behind last year's 9-percent progress, but equal to the 5-year average for this date. Heavy rain prevented planting in the western Corn Belt and limited progress in parts of the eastern Corn Belt. However, planting rapidly accelerated along the Ohio River Valley, where a pocket of dry weather aided progress. Planting progress was near normal in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. In Kentucky and Tennessee, planting progressed ahead of normal, as growers planted about one-fifth of their acreage during the week. Dry weather also aided rapid progress on the Atlantic Coastal Plains, where North Carolina producers planted 30 percent of their corn crop during the week. The planting pace accelerated in Texas, as warm, dry weather quickly reduced excessive soil moisture. However, planting remained well behind the 5-year average.

**Cotton:** Planting was 9 percent complete, slightly behind last year's pace, but equal to the 5-year average. Dry weather aided progress in the Southwest, although some growers delayed planting due to abnormally cold weather. In Arizona, growers planted 12 percent of their crop, while California producers planted just 5 percent of their acreage. Field preparations gradually accelerated in the southern Great Plains, and planting progressed with few delays in central and southern Texas. Planting accelerated in the lower Mississippi Valley and Southeast early in the week, but rain halted progress in most areas after midweek. Despite rain delays, progress remained ahead of normal in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

**Small grains:** Four percent of the spring wheat acreage was seeded, well behind last year's rapid progress of 17 percent, and less than half the normal progress of 9 percent. Barley seeding, at 10 percent complete, was 1 week behind last year's pace, but just 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting of both crops was active in Idaho and Washington, where producers encountered few rain delays. However, progress remained behind normal in both States. Wet weather postponed the beginning of the planting season in Minnesota and North Dakota. In South Dakota, a few spring wheat fields were seeded, but soggy soils prevented progress in most areas of the State.

Oat seeding was 4 percent complete, far behind last year's 40-percent pace, and 2 weeks behind the 5-year average. Seeding progressed at a normal pace in Ohio, but rain-soaked fields prevented planting across most of the Corn Belt. A few acres were sown in Iowa and Nebraska, but progress lagged far behind the 5-year average in both States. In the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains, the beginning of the planting season was postponed by wet conditions.

**Other crops:** Thirty-one percent of the rice crop was planted, ahead of last year and the average of 23 and 22 percent, respectively. Thirteen percent was emerged, compared with 14 percent last year and 10 percent normally emerged by this date. Dry weather aided progress along the western Gulf Coast, while rain limited progress in interior areas of the Mississippi Delta. Despite rain delays, progress remained well ahead of normal in Arkansas and Mississippi. Above-normal temperatures promoted rapid emergence and stimulated growth.

Thirteen percent of the sorghum acreage was planted, 2 percentage points behind last year and the average for this date. Planting was most active in the lower Mississippi Valley, especially in Arkansas, where producers planted more than one-fourth of their acreage even though midweek thunderstorms chased a few growers out of the fields.

Fifteen percent of the sugar beet acreage was planted in the four major sugar beet-producing States, behind last year's 22-percent progress, but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Dry weather aided rapid progress in Michigan and Idaho.

# Crop Progress and Condition

## Week Ending April 15, 2001

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Apr 15 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	7	1	46	29
CA	50	25	79	66
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	1	0	1	0
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	13	3	37	18
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	4	0	25	11
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	24	13	35	20
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	5	2	12	7
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Percent Planted				
	Apr 15 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	1	0	1	2
IL	5	1	12	5
IN	3	1	4	2
IA	0	0	2	1
KS	11	2	18	9
KY	24	5	26	16
MI	0	0	0	0
MN	0	0	2	1
MO	13	5	49	22
NE	0	0	3	1
NC	40	10	36	37
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	3	1	2	3
PA	0	0	2	1
SD	0	0	0	0
TN	37	15	34	33
TX	42	37	60	55
WI	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	5	2	9	5
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Apr 15 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	7	0	5	10
AZ	36	24	37	36
AR	1	0	0	0
CA	30	25	61	33
GA	2	1	4	4
LA	6	0	1	2
MS	5	1	0	1
MO	0	0	0	0
NC	0	0	2	3
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	2	1	7	4
TN	0	0	0	1
TX	12	11	13	11
VA	0	0	0	1
14 Sts	9	7	11	9
These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Apr 15 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	38	12	12	16
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	15	1	11	13
MO	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	4	0	3	1
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	35	33	42	42
11 Sts	13	11	15	15
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	Apr 15 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	30	18	54	45
MN	0	0	12	3
MT	4	2	11	8
ND	0	0	4	1
SD	2	1	60	23
WA	52	39	64	54
6 Sts	4	3	17	9
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Sugar Beets Percent Planted				
	Apr 15 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	36	24	78	58
MI	52	15	43	9
MN	0	0	2	1
ND	0	0	0	0
4 Sts	15	7	22	13
These 4 States planted 73% of last year's sugar beet acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	Apr 15 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	28	18	43	30
MN	0	0	13	3
MT	7	4	14	9
ND	0	0	2	0
WA	30	19	48	41
5 Sts	10	6	17	12
These 5 States planted 80% of last year's barley acreage.				

Rice Percent Planted				
	Apr 15 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	26	6	9	12
CA	0	0	4	1
LA	67	50	78	64
MS	32	14	3	23
TX	66	49	67	50
5 Sts	31	16	23	22
These 5 States planted 94% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Apr 15 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	3	NA	0	1
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	48	NA	60	45
MS	12	NA	0	0
TX	40	NA	51	30
5 Sts	13	NA	14	10
These 5 States planted 94% of last year's rice acreage.				

(Continued on page 19)

## 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 4.2. Topsoil 4% short, 64% adequate, 32% surplus. Corn 38% planted, 52% 2000, 58% avg. Wheat 16% headed, 36% 2000, 36% avg.; 2% poor, 29% fair, 65% good, 4% excellent. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 47% good, 9% excellent. Livestock feed 2% very poor, 4% poor, 34% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Rains have slowed or stopped in most areas allowing fieldwork to resume.

**ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE**

**ARIZONA:** Area recorded below average temperatures throughout the state with light precipitation the during the week ending April 15th. Precipitation has damaged the early cotton planting in Central State, cooler temperatures have hindered the emerging small grains.

**ARKANSAS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Soil moisture 1% very short, 13% short, 71% adequate, 15% surplus. Corn 82% planted, 81% 2000, 62% 5 yr. avg. Rice 26% planted, 9% 2000, 12% 5 yr. avg.; 3% emerged, 0% 2000, 1% 5 yr. avg. Sorghum 38% planted, 12% 2000, 16% 5 yr. avg. Wheat 7% headed, 46% 2000, 29% 5 yr. avg.; 1% very poor, 9% poor, 38% fair, 46% good, 6% excellent. Other Hay 8% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, 3% excellent. Pasture, Range feeds 2% very poor, 10% poor, 39% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. FIELD CROP: Producers were scouting wheat fields for disease control. Corn, rice, sorghum continue to be planted. Tomatoes were being staked, watermelon producers were preparing ground for planting watermelons. LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE: Livestock were in good condition. Producers continued working cattle, calves. Producers were fertilizing pastures, preparing ground for spring forages. Many reports are received on Friday, may not reflect conditional changes due to weekend weather.

**CALIFORNIA:** Cotton planting was halted in most areas by recent cool, wet weather conditions. Planted fields that had not yet emerged were at a risk of fungal diseases attacking the seeds, reducing seed viability, resulting in weaker stands. Soil crusting occurring as fields dry, will require that growers break the crust on cotton beds to allow seedlings to emerge. Emergent cotton fields showed little growth progress during the week. Hand weeding crews were at work in a few cotton fields. Growers continued cultivating, applying herbicides as field conditions permitted. Field corn continued to emerge; cultivation for weed control was underway. Alfalfa hay, seed fields continued to progress well, but a few fields were being treated for weevils. Most alfalfa hay fields had a first cutting, but a few remained uncut due to wet conditions. Damage occurred to some cut alfalfa remaining on the ground. Alfalfa seed fields were being cultivated. Some fields were being burned back with acid treatments. Sugarbeets made good progress; cultivation for weed control was underway. Wheat, oats, barley, other small grains were progressing toward maturity in many areas. Harvest of small grains for silage began in a few fields. However, cool weather slowed germination, growth, development in other fields. Heavy rain accompanied by gusty winds caused lodging of grain, silage crops. A few growers were still irrigating grain fields, applying herbicides, fertilizers as necessary. Rice fields were worked in preparation for flooding. Safflower planting continued. Grapevines, fruit trees in many areas experienced frost or hail. Nighttime temperatures dropped below freezing, damaged some young grape shoots in Sonoma, Lake, Napa, and Mendocino counties. Chardonnay variety grapes suffered the most damage. Some grapes growing in the Sacramento Delta area had freeze damage. Pears growing in that area were damaged by hail. Grapes, stone fruit in Madera and Fresno counties also suffered damage from frost and hail. Growers in Fresno County were removing damaged stone fruit from orchards. Grapes, figs experienced the most damage, but nectarines, peaches, plums were also affected. Hail damage to Tulare County orchards was light. Grapefruit picking was active in the desert areas. The harvest of navel, valencia oranges continued. Some valencia oranges in the Fresno area were hit by hail. Lemon harvest was active in the south coast area. San Joaquin Valley strawberries received hail damage. Strawberry picking was active in San Diego, Ventura counties. Freezing temperatures, hail damaged some vegetable crops in the San Joaquin Valley. Some vegetable plantings were a complete loss, but others experienced less severe damage and will still produce a crop. The severe weather was expected to result in slow crop progress, low yields, quality problems. Spring vegetables showed little growth; hot caps or plastic covers were still in use in many locations. Fruit was sizing on early planted zucchini, but slowed on yellow squash, causing a delay in the harvest schedule. Some growers were expecting to lose about 20% of the early zucchini crop due to pollination failure. Recent transplants of cucumbers, tomatoes were growing very slowly. Tomatoes were weeded and sprayed for flea beetles. Some tomato fields were

beginning to bloom. Sugar pea bloom was also occurring. Planting of peppers, eggplant, squash, cucumbers continued. Some fields were weeded, cultivated, fertilized, irrigated. Melons, sweet corn, tomatoes continued to be planted as weather, field conditions permitted. Growers were concerned about weather conditions as cool, damp soils could create disease problems for recently planted fields of honeydew melons. Glenn County onion seed fields were developing fungal problems. Some Fresno County garlic fields were developing rust. The following vegetables were harvested: broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, asparagus, cabbage, spinach, lettuce, snap peas, turnips, collard greens, green onions, daikon, radicchio, cilantro, mustard greens, parsley, spinach. Grazing land was in generally good condition. Additional moisture would help to extend the season. Some ranchers, in preparation for drying vegetation, began cutting fire breaks along public right of ways. Cattle, sheep were doing well; good weight gains were reported. Bee hives were being removed from prune orchards, were being placed in citrus orchards.

**COLORADO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 1% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 26% short, 63% adequate, 3% surplus. A powerful spring storm distributed needed moisture to the Front Range, Eastern Plains. Strong winds accompanied the storm but any damage to crops was outweighed by the beneficial moisture received. Spring barley 32% seeded, 50% 2000, 51% avg.; 7% emerged, 17% 2000, 20% avg. Dry onions 50% planted, 84% 2000, 78% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 15% fair, 83% good, 2% excellent. Sugar beets 15% planted, 54% 2000, 56% avg. Summer potatoes 11% planted, 53% 2000, 37% avg. Spring wheat 20% planted, 34% 2000, 41% avg.; 10% emerged, 21% 2000, 18% avg. Winter wheat 7% jointed, 35% 2000, 20% avg. Cows 71% calved, 75% 2000, 79% avg. Ewes 70% lambled, 77% 2000, 69% avg.

**DELAWARE:** Days suitable for field work 2.5. Topsoil 20% adequate, 80% surplus. Acreage prepared for 25% planting. Subsoil moisture 34% adequate, 66% surplus. Winter wheat 0% headed, 0% 2000, 0% avg.; 2% very poor, 10% poor, 23% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Barley 2% very poor, 13% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Rye 1% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 70% good, 12% excellent. Field corn 6% planted, 12% 2000, 6% avg. Sweet corn 7% planted, 12% 2000, 7% avg. Potatoes 19% planted, 59% 2000, 52% avg. Snap beans 12% planted, 11% 2000, 3% avg. Green peas 50% planted, 57% 2000, 49% avg. Peaches 34% bloomed, 85% 2000, 73% avg. Strawberries 12% bloomed, 53% 2000, 27% avg. Range, pasture feed 1% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent. All hay supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 85% adequate, 6% surplus. Temps in the mid-80's on Monday, followed by thunderstorm that evening, then temps from low 40's to mid-60's the rest of the week, light showers Wed. evening, Friday morning. More field preparation, some planting of potatoes, peas, corn, sweet corn in better-drained fields, transplanting cabbage.

**FLORIDA:** Warm, dry conditions returned. Temperatures at major stations averaged 3 to 9° above normal. Daytime highs mostly 80s, several localities recording at least one high in 90s. Nighttime lows mostly 60s, 70s, many stations recording at least one low in 50s. Most stations recorded no measurable rain. Tallahassee reported about 0.66 in.; a few other localities, from Pensacola to Homestead, recorded 0.10 in. or less. Moisture in Panhandle mostly adequate, scattered areas short. Moisture in rest of State very short to short, scattered areas adequate. Farmers starting to plant cotton, peanuts. Farmers actively planting corn, tobacco. Sugarcane in good condition. Vegetable planting very active, northern localities. Potato digging getting underway, Hastings. Tomato harvesting beginning, Palmetto-Ruskin region. Watermelon picking starting, Immokalee area. Okra harvesting getting underway, Dade County. Vegetables available include: Tomatoes, potatoes, sweet corn, peppers, cabbage, snap beans, squash, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, radishes, escarole, endive, parsley, Chinese cabbage, okra, blueberries, watermelons. Warm, dry, irrigation all citrus areas. Poorly cared for groves dropping new fruit. Well-cared-for groves in good condition. Valencia harvest active using available labor. Processors using field run grapefruit, Valencias. Fresh packers shipping all types. Caretakers cutting cover crops, spraying, hedging, topping with limited burning of grove debris. Pasture feed 15% very poor, 55% poor, 25% fair, 5% good. Cattle 15% poor, 75% fair, 10% good.

**GEORGIA:** Days suitable for field work 5.5. Soil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 76% adequate, 12% surplus. Corn 2% very poor, 3% poor, 47% fair, 46% good, 2% excellent; 57% emerged, 81% 2000, 43% avg. Hay 2% very poor, 11% poor, 41% fair, 42% good, 4% excellent. Peanuts 0% planted, 0% 2000, 2% avg. Sorghum 4% planted, 16% 2000, 8% avg.

Tobacco 1% poor, 34% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent; 66% transplanted, 71% 2000, 74% avg. Wheat 95% jointing, 96% 2000, 95% avg.; 83% boot, 85% 2000, 80% avg. Onions 6% very poor, 13% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 3% excellent; 1% harvested, 5% 2000, 6% avg. Watermelons 1% very poor, 9% poor, 48% fair, 38% good, 4% excellent; 60% planted, 74% 2000, 71% avg. Apples 36% fair, 47% good, 17% excellent; 65% blooming, 61% 2000, 56% avg. Peaches 3% fair, 69% good, 28% excellent; 95% blooming, 99% 2000, 99% avg. Temperatures were well above normal during the week. Many areas of the State were beginning to dry out, need rain. Scattered showers, during the weekend, did provide relief to some parts of the State. Soil moisture levels were mostly adequate, but sub-soil moisture continues to be a concern for growers. Corn planting was getting started in the northern part of the State, made rapid progress in the south. Cotton, peanut land preparation was active. Tobacco transplanting also made rapid progress. Wheat condition was good, but some areas in the middle part of the State reported some disease problems. During the week, watermelon, cantaloupe planting was active. Peaches were reported as growing fast. The Vidalia onion harvest was just starting. Other activities included: Preparing for the 1<sup>st</sup> hay cutting, planting vegetables, the routine care of livestock, poultry.

**HAWAII:** Variable weather accompanied by strong trade winds brought fair growing conditions to the State during the past week. Days were mostly sunny, dry with occasional heavy showers. Irrigation was still heavy in areas that did not receive rain. Winds were reported up to 40 mph in exposed areas. 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 remained in fair to good condition. Ginger root planting, harvest were stalled by wet weather.

**IDAHO:** Days suitable for field work 2.9. Topsoil 16% short, 71% adequate, 13% surplus. Field activities have been sluggish due to rain, snow. Weather conditions continue to be wet, cold throughout the state. Some sugarbeets in Minidoka County are being replanted due to frost damage. Calving 95% complete, lambing 96% complete. Hay, roughage 2% very short, 38% short, 57% adequate, 3% surplus. Irrigation water 5% excellent, 9% good, 32% fair, 27% very poor. Onions 80% planted, 73% 2000, 86% avg. 50% emerged, 24% 2000, 25% avg. Potatoes 5% planted, 7% 2000, 5% avg. Oats 14% planted, 14% 2000, 17% avg. Lentils 1% planted, 6% 2000, 3% avg. Dry Peas 12% planted, 19% 2000, 17% avg. Spring Wheat 30% planted, 54% 2000, 45% avg.; 8% emerged, 14% 2000, 13% avg. Barley 28% planted, 43% 2000, 30% avg.; 8% emerged, 9% 2000, 8% avg. Sugarbeets 36% planted, 78% 2000, 58% avg.; 13% emerged, 5% 2000, 7% avg. Activities: Planting potatoes, sugarbeets, spring wheat, spring barley, oats, onions, lentils, dry peas. Shipping seed potatoes, feeding, caring for livestock.

**ILLINOIS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 2.7. Topsoil 3% short, 73% adequate, 24% surplus. Oats 52% seeded, 86% 2000, 70% avg. On Wednesday and Thursday of last week, rains, heavy winds across most of the state kept farmers from getting into the fields to plant. Some progress was made in oat seeding, applying nitrogen, spring tillage early in the week. Winter wheat, alfalfa hay, pastures are all looking very good because of the recent moisture. As of the 15<sup>th</sup>, 74% of the hay, 71% of the pasture were rated good to excellent. There are some reports by cattle producers of increased health complications due to the extreme changes in weather conditions the last couple months. Other activities on the farm last week included: Preparing equipment, repairing buildings, cleaning up debris caused by the heavy winds, caring for livestock, hauling manure.

**INDIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil 2% very short, 8% short, 72% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil 4% very short, 19% short, 71% adequate, 6% surplus. Field activities slowed by rain, wet soils, most areas. Strong winds, hail, some central areas. Precipitation averaged 0 to 2.52 inches. Temperatures averaged 9° to 17° above normal. Corn planting continued. Oats seeding slow. Many fields tilled, fertilizer applied. Wheat showed marked improvement. Winter wheat 79% good to excellent compared with 75% 2000, 35% jointed, 60% 2000, 35% avg. Wheat growth, development slow. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Hay 1% very short, 4% short, 82% adequate, 13% surplus. Pastures, forage crops spurred by rain, warmer temperatures. Range, pasture 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 9% excellent. Calving, lambing active. Major activities: Tilling soils, spreading fertilizer, lime, hauling grain to market, spraying chemicals, preparing equipment, spreading manure, purchasing inputs, irrigation installing, cleaning fence rows, ditching, caring for livestock.

**IOWA:** Days suitable for field work 0.6. Topsoil 1% short, 60% adequate, 39% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 17% short, 63% adequate, 17% surplus. Wet conditions prevailed, preventing any major fieldwork, causing considerable ponding in fields. The state will still be in good shape for spring planting if it receives warm, sunny weather soon. Rainfall has hindered grain movement; high winds caused some building damage. Oats 4% planted, 88% 2000, 52% avg. Fertilizer application (including fall applications) 41%, 2000 79%, avg. 65%. Seedbed preparation (including fall tillage) 43%, 2000 72%, avg. 63%. Winter wheat 7% poor, 34% fair, 57%

good, 2% excellent. Some cow/calf operations have turned their herds out to pasture earlier than they would like due to hay shortages. Range, pasture feed 5% very poor, 18% poor, 40% fair, 33% good, 4% excellent.

**KANSAS:** Days suitable for field work 3.7. Topsoil 1% very short, 6% short, 81% adequate, 12% surplus. Wheat 23% jointed, 78% 2000, 53% avg. Spring Oats 70% planted, 97% 2000, 95% avg. Corn 1% emerged, 2% 2000. High winds across the State during mid week caused building damage, blowing. Scattered showers were reported across the State. Field work included seedbed preparation, corn planting. Pastures 7% very poor, 20% poor, 39% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent. Pastures burning continues but is limited. Some cattle are being moved to pastures.

**KENTUCKY:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil 4% very short, 20% short, 68% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 23% short, 68% adequate, 6% surplus. Pasture feeds 1% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent. Temperatures were near or above record levels throughout the State. Weather was nearly ideal for corn planting. Tobacco beds 85% seeded, 55% emerged. Tobacco transplants 2% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, 14% excellent. Winter wheat 1% poor, 15% fair, 62% good, 22% excellent. Producers reported average alfalfa height at 8 inches. Barley 2% poor, 53% fair, 34% good 11% excellent.

**LOUISIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil moisture 12% short, 75% adequate, 13% surplus. Corn 86% planted, 93% 2000, 93% avg.; 70% emerged, 77% 2000, 80% avg. Corn producers were spraying, fertilizing. Cotton ground was being worked, while some producers began to plant. Hay 4% 1st cutting, 3% 2000, 3% avg. Spring plowing 63% plowing, 83% 2000, 72% avg. Herbicides were applied to 2-3 leaf rice, while rice planting continued. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, 19% excellent. Sugarcane farmers were fertilizing, spraying weeds, cultivating. Wheat 1% very poor, 5% poor, 49% fair, 32% good, 13% excellent; 66% headed, 96% 2000, 84% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 5% poor, 43% fair, 41% good, 10% excellent. Vegetables 1% very poor, 8% poor, 48% fair, 39% good, 4% excellent. Pasture 1% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 40% good, 9% excellent.

**MARYLAND:** Days suitable for field work 2.7. Topsoil 2% short, 53% adequate, 45% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 72% adequate, 25% surplus. Acreage 15% prepared for planting. Winter wheat 0% headed, 3% 2000, 3% avg.; 1% very poor, 10% poor, 15% fair, 47% good, 27% excellent. Barley 7% poor, 14% fair, 58% good, 21% excellent. Rye 1% very poor, 10% poor, 15% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Field corn 3% planted, 5% 2000, 7% avg. Sweet corn 9% planted, 16% 2000, 12% avg. Potatoes 28% planted, 81% 2000, 78% avg. Tomatoes 15% planted, 7% 2000, 6% avg. Green peas 40% planted, 79% 2000, 53% avg. Cantaloupe 8% planted, 1% 2000, 2% avg. Watermelons 5% planted, 0% 2000, 1% avg. Peaches 10% bloomed, 74% 2000, 55% avg. Apples 5% bloomed, 40% 2000, 29% avg. Strawberries 29% bloomed, 50% 2000, 26% avg. Range, pasture feed 1% very poor, 14% poor, 26% fair, 37% good, 22% excellent. All hay 1% very short, 2% short, 80% adequate, 17% surplus. Wet weather continues to delay farmers as they struggle to prepare land, plant crops.

**MICHIGAN:** Days were suitable for fieldwork 4 for the week ending April, 15. Temperatures ranged from 3° above normal in the Upper Peninsula to 7° above normal in the southwestern, west central Lower Peninsula. Warm weather during most of the week allowed field work progress to continue. Warm weather advanced fruit buds. Onion seed planting was well underway, celery planting started. Severe winds may have damaged some of the just emerging onions.

**MINNESOTA:** Days suitable for field work 0.5. Approximately two-thirds of state counties have experienced flooding. In western state, the Red River has crested at East Grand Forks, the state River has crested at Montevideo. In eastern state, several access roads along the St. Croix River, Mississippi River have been closed due to flooding. The St. Croix River, Mississippi River are expected to crest next week. Rain fell across the majority of the state, the northern portion of the state received snow.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Soil moisture 1% short, 58% adequate, 41% surplus. Corn 74% planted, 80% 2000, 74% avg.; 58% emerged, 67% 2000, 47% avg.; 1% very poor, 15% poor, 26% fair, 50% good, 8% excellent. Rice 32% planted, 3% 2000, 23% avg.; 12% emerged, 0% 2000, 0% avg. Sorghum 20% planted, 22% 2000, 20% avg.; 10% emerged, NA 2000, NA avg. Soybeans 33% planted, 2% 2000, 8% avg.; 19% emerged, NA 2000, NA avg. Watermelons 60% planted, 45% 2000, 40% avg. Wheat 84% jointing, 99% 2000, 93% avg.; 28% heading, 82% 2000, 49% avg.; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 45% good, 15% excellent. Blueberries 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 10% poor, 32% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent. Pasture 2% very poor, 13% poor, 36% fair, 38% good, 11% excellent. While warm weather earlier in the week allowed row crop farmers to plant their crops, rain later on in the week postponed planting. Rice, soybeans are being planted at a rate that is ahead of normal.

**MISSOURI:** Topsoil 2% very short, 12% short, 72% adequate, 14% surplus. Spring rains have limited field operations during the past week, but farmers made good use of the limited time available. Weekly temperatures averaged 8 to 13°, above normal. Corn 13% planted. Southwest leads with 74% followed by the Bootheel corn 49% planted, while the northern two-thirds of the state are still waiting for fields to dry before they can begin corn planting. Wheat 50% or more good to excellent in every district. Pasture, range is 4% very poor, 15% poor, 35% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Most pastures made good growth during the past week. The northeast has the most significant area of excess moisture with 30% surplus. Precipitation avg. 1.49 inch during the past week. Tornado damage was reported in Gentry, Worth, McDonald counties. Hail damage was reported in Callaway, Howell, Butler, Dunklin counties.

**MONTANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork were 2.1. Topsoil 12% very short, 30% short, 53% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 39% very short, 32% short, 26% adequate, 3% surplus. Fieldwork has been started and is progressing slowly throughout the state, as it was slowed by snows last week. Producers still concerned about having enough moisture, spring rains for planting. Fieldwork in progress 58% none, 29% just started, 13% underway. Spring wheat seeding 4% complete, 11% 2000. Barley seeding 7%, 14% 2000. Oat seeding 3%, 11% 2000. The condition of the winter wheat crop 3% very poor, 9% poor, 57% fair, 27% good, 4% excellent. Wind damage to winter wheat 46% none, 43% light, 9% moderate, 2% heavy. Winter wheat emergence was 19% still dormant, 67% greening, 14% is green, growing. Warmer weather needed for emergence. Producers are supplemental feeding livestock due to pastures having little grass or water available. Producers are still searching for hay, 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 98% for cattle, calves, 96% for sheep, lambs. Calving 81% complete, lambing 63% 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 3° below normals west while the east averaged 2° above normals. Precipitation ranged up to 2.06 inches. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 47% good 7% excellent; 2% jointed, 13% 2000, 3% avg. Oats 20% sown, 90% 2000, 56% avg. Corn 0% planted, 3% 2000, 1% avg. Hay, forage supplies rated short to adequate. Pasture, range feed 11% very poor, 18% poor, 41% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent. Calving 84% complete with average to above average losses. Supplemental feeding continued while waiting for spring pasture growth.

**NEVADA:** Temperatures remained colder than normal while light storms lingered across much of the State. Many stations had average temperatures 10 or more degrees below normal through the first part of the week. Limited rain fell in the lower elevations, snow accumulated higher up. Winnemucca received .22 inch, Ely .19, Reno .18, and Elko .07. No rain was recorded in Las Vegas. Snow pack in the west remained far short of normal with only eastern state having above normal snow levels. Fieldwork resumed following rains early in the week. Irrigation was underway in some northern, central valleys. Irrigation water allocations reduced in the Lovelock area. Field preparation, for corn, cantaloup planting was underway in the Fallon area. Pre-emergent herbicide was being applied to fields for potatoes. Spring wheat, barley, oats planting neared completion West, while the East remains too cold. Onion planting virtually complete. Winter wheat condition very good. Alfalfa, other hay in mostly good condition. Alfalfa 1st cutting underway South. Garlic condition good. Calving, working of livestock continued in full swing with progress well along. Shearing, lambing underway. Ranges continued to green, movement of livestock to public range, pastures underway. Hay movement slowing. Potato processing ongoing. Main farm, ranch activities: Calving, lambing, livestock movement to pasture, shearing, hay harvest, weed control, irrigation, field preparations.

**NEW ENGLAND:** Seasonal temperatures prevailed for the week. Snow continues to melt in Northern parts of the region causing most fields to remain wet. Maple sugaring activities winding down after a short season. The maple sugaring season got off to a late start due to the deep snow pack, cold temperatures. Now, the seasonably warm temperatures are putting a halt to the sap flow. Farmers continue to tend livestock, assist with spring calving, perform general maintenance.

**NEW JERSEY:** Days suitable for field work 2.9. Topsoil 6% adequate, 94% surplus. Fields were spring plowed where conditions allowed but many fields remained too wet for plowing, planting, or fertilizing. Wheat 33% fair, 67% good. Alfalfa, other hay conditions were rated mostly fair to good. Some fields were dry enough to plant spring vegetable crops. Sweet corn planting progress was 7% complete. Spring asparagus, spinach planted progress were both rated as 20% complete with crop condition ratings being mostly good to fair. Spring cabbage was 55% complete. Condition of the spring cabbage crop was rated mostly good to fair. Spring lettuce was 33%

complete with condition ratings mostly good to fair. Summer potatoes planting was 5% complete. Blueberry condition was rated 100% good.

**NEW MEXICO:** Days suitable for field work 6.4. Topsoil 6% very short, 33% short, 60% adequate, 1% surplus with. A mid-week surge of dry, cool air caused temperatures to plunge across western, northern districts. Cloudy skies also helped hold daytime temperatures almost 20° cooler compared to Monday and Tuesday. Little moisture was recorded except for passing showers in the far northern mountains. Overall, temperatures averaged 3-6° cooler than normal across the north, the west, central mountains, slightly above normal across eastern plains. Farmers continued planting, ground preparation, for the second week watch mother nature exchange real-estate from the very strong winds. Alfalfa remained in mostly fair to excellent condition. Total wheat 2% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 60% good, 3% excellent. Vegetables including lettuce, onions, chile were all reported in mostly fair to excellent condition, showing damage due to wind. Cattle were looking generally good with the influence of intense supplemental feeding. Ranchers were shearing sheep, looking forward to not having to supplemental feed for a while. Cattle, sheep remained in mostly poor to good condition. Pasture, range feed improved slightly at 6% very poor, 28% poor, 50% fair, 16% good.

**NEW YORK:** Above normal temperatures, below normal precipitation dominated the weather for the week. Warmer weather caused rapid melting of snow, localized flooding. Lack of temperature fluctuations from below to above freezing signaled the end of the maple season in a large part of the state. A late season snow storm along with weather that was less than ideal made syrup producing very difficult. Pastures began greening up but were still very wet. Apples, onions, potatoes continued moving from storage. Caring for livestock, spreading manure, preparing machinery for the upcoming season were other major activities.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 1% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate, 8% surplus. Unseasonably warm weather, only trace amounts of rainfall in widely scattered areas combined for a beautiful week in state. The spring to summer like weather made for a very productive week for farmers. Many areas of the State set record high temperatures. Ample precipitation in March, early April translated to good soil conditions for the planting season. Cabbage producers have nearly completed transplanting, should finish ahead of schedule. Predominate activities moved outdoors last week with considerable land preparation taking place. Farmers planting corn took advantage of the weather to make significant gains as progress moved slightly ahead of the 5-yr avg. Other outdoor activities were: Conservation practices, limited top-dressing small grains, scouting pests with several reports of Cereal Leaf Blight in wheat. In areas that were not able to do fieldwork, activities included: Tax preparation, equipment maintenance, greenhouse work. Farmers will be watching the unpredictable weather anxiously this coming week with forecasts of possible freezing temperatures. State apple, peach crops have already suffered from freezing temperatures the first week of April.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Statewide, continued cool temperatures, wet conditions pushed back the average starting date of fieldwork. The statewide average starting date for fieldwork is expected to be April 28<sup>th</sup>. Topsoil 0% very short, 0% short, 62% adequate, 38% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 68% adequate, 28% surplus. Hay 3% very short, 15% short, 78% adequate, 4% surplus. Grain, concentrate supplies were 2% very short, 4% short, 86% adequate, 8% surplus. Producers reported giving supplemental feed to 98% of their cattle, 98% of their sheep. Calving 71% complete while lambing was 81% complete. Shearing 85% complete. Cattle, cow 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 77% good, 4% excellent. Calf 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 73% good, 8% excellent. Sheep 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 79% good, 8% excellent. Lamb 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 75% good, 10% excellent. Pastures, ranges were estimated to be 65% open, but 95% were still dormant.

**OHIO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8. Topsoil 2% short, 48% adequate, 50% surplus. Winter Wheat jointed 13%, 34% 2000, 16% avg. Tobacco beds seeded 68%, 68% in 2000. Tobacco beds having plants up 36%, 25% 2000. Oats 45% planted, 51% 2000, 46% avg.; 18% emerged, 24% 2000, 15% avg. Potatoes 7% planted, 11% 2000, 11% avg. Corn 3% planted, 2% 2000, 3% avg. Pasture feeds 4% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 57% good, 17% excellent. Hay 3% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Activities throughout the state include: Applying fertilizer, nitrogen to corn, anhydrous ammonia to fields; plowing chiseling, discing, pruning, spraying fruit trees, hauling manure, grain, wheat topdressing, spring tillage work, equipment maintenance, preparation, sowing oats, alfalfa seedings, seeding CRP filter strips, planting grasses, legumes, Christmas trees, tomato, cabbage, green beans. 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.

**OKLAHOMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil 1% very short, 13% short, 81% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 88%

adequate, 7% surplus. Wheat 56% jointing, 44% last week, 95% 2000, 84% avg. Oats 12% very poor, 22% poor, 47% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent; 30% jointing, 14% last week, 70% 2000, 60% avg. Rye 14% very poor, 19% poor, 39% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent; Corn 74% seedbed prepared, 59% last week, 76% 2000, 84% avg.; 30% planted, 15% last week, 27% last year, 20% avg.; Sorghum 41% seedbed prepared, 32% last week, 33% 2000, 29% avg. Soybeans 54% seedbed prepared, 39% last week, 57% 2000, 47% avg.; 17% planted, 7% last week, 7% 2000, 6% avg. Peanuts 65% seedbed prepared, 61% last week, 43% 2000, 48% avg. Cotton 70% seedbed prepared, 50% last week, 70% 2000, 65% avg. Livestock 3% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 42% good, 7% excellent; Pasture, Range 6% very poor, 14% poor, 42% fair, 31% good, 7% excellent; Cattle auctions reported average marketings for the week. The price for feeder steers less than 800 pounds decreased slightly from last week, averaged \$94.50 per cwt. The price for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds increased slightly from last week, averaged \$88.50 per cwt.

**OREGON:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 1% very short, 26% short, 68% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 15% very short, 36% short, 46% adequate, 3% surplus. Barley 82% planted, 87% 2000, 67% 5 yr. avg.; 39% emerged, 44% 2000, 4% very poor, 4% poor, 49% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent. Spring Wheat 89% planted, 78% 2000, 56% emerged.; 3% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 44% good, 8% excellent. Range, Pasture 3% very poor, 32% poor, 39% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Activities: Rain delayed field work, moisture welcomed. Small grains planted state wide. Cold temperatures slowed growth. Northeast planting, fertilization continued as weather permitted. Alfalfa grew well. Mid-Columbia Basin winter wheat sprayed for broadleaf weed species. Willamette Valley crops looked good. Fertilizations, weed control continued on small grains, grass seed. Alfalfa ready to cut in few weeks. Digging, shipping of plant material from nurseries continued. Greenhouses shipped, sold bedding plants. Easter lily growers judged breeding results at Easter Lily Research Station in Harbor, State. Asparagus harvest delayed, planting of early spring vegetables delayed. Onions mostly planted, 50% emerged. In southwestern state, vegetable field preparation, some cole crops in, but still too cold for other vegetables. Willamette Valley strawberry blooms; cranberry, raspberry leafing. Hazelnuts leafed out. Rogue River Valley required frost protection most nights; four killing frosts reported. Peaches, pears, plums, apples, some walnuts in bloom. Minimal frost damage to Hood River pears; isolated bud hail damage. Some cherry bud frost damage south of The Dallas. Cold weather threatened Milton-Freewater fruit drop. Range, pasture feeds varied widely. Hay, supplemental feeding continued. Eastern State branding, turning cattle out to spring pastures. Livestock in good condition.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Days suitable for field work 1.4. Soil moisture 49% adequate, 51% surplus. Spring 16% plowing, 41% 2000, 36% avg. Oats 8% planted, 27% 2000, 30% avg. Oat crop 25% very poor, 5% poor, 42% fair, 19% good, 9% excellent. Tobacco beds 93% planted, 92% 2000, 92% avg. Wheat crop 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 9% excellent. Activities include: Spring plowing; planting oats, alfalfa, sweet corn, tobacco; fixing fences; machinery maintenance; ordering supplies; hauling seed; storing equipment; cleaning barns; 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 6.2. Soil moisture 23% short, 76% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley 24% headed, 27% 2000, 24% avg.; 2% turned color, 9% 2000, N/A avg.; 6% fair, 92% good, 2% excellent. Livestock 1% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 22% excellent. Oats 41% headed, 53% 2000, 1% avg.; 2% turned color, 10% 2000, 3% avg.; 35% fair, 63% good, 2% excellent. Rye 49% headed, 52% 2000, 44% avg.; 3% turned color, 7% 2000, 4% avg.; 27% fair, 70% good, 3% excellent. Sorghum 10% planted, 18% 2000, 11% avg. Cotton 2% planted, 7% 2000, 4% avg. Peanuts 1% planted, 6% 2000, 5% avg. Soybeans 3% planted, 5% 2000, N/A avg. Winter Wheat 40% headed, 41% 2000, 37% avg.; 1% turning color, 3% 2000, 1% avg.; 1% poor, 18% fair, 78% good, 3% excellent. Corn 71% planted, 89% 2000, 80% avg.; 39% emerged, 37% 2000, N/A avg.; 26% fair, 73% good, 1% excellent. Pasture feed 2% poor, 28% fair, 65% good, 5% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 5% planted, 7% 2000, 3% avg. Tobacco 37% transplanted, 27% 2000, 38% avg. Grain hay 15% planted, 18% 2000, 19% avg.; 26% fair, 68% good 6% excellent. Peaches 2% very poor, 14% poor, 35% fair, 40% good, 9% excellent. Apples 47% fair, 53% good. Snapbeans, Fresh, 55% planted, 63% 2000, 53% avg.; 100% good. Cucumbers, Fresh, 82% planted, 71% 2000, 66% avg.; 3% fair, 97% good. Watermelons 84% planted, 83% 2000, 73% avg.; 8% poor, 62% fair, 30% good. Tomatoes, Fresh, 85% planted, 82% 2000, 68% avg.; 10% fair, 90% good. Cantaloups 72% planted, 67% 2000, 61% avg.; 5% poor, 45% fair, 50% good.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for field work 0.4. Topsoil 1% short, 58% adequate, 41% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 64% adequate, 30% surplus. Feed 12% very short, 26% short, 60% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water 3% short, 72% adequate, 25% surplus. Winter rye 1% very poor, 3% poor, 42% fair, 47% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat breaking dormancy, 57%. Winter rye breaking dormancy, 36%. Range, pasture 7% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 5% excellent. Cattle 3% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent. Calving 60% complete. Cattle moved

to pasture 6% complete. Sheep 2% poor, 18% fair, 65% good, 15% excellent. Lambing 72% complete. Sheep, lamb deaths 19% below avg.; 74% avg.; 7% above avg.. Calf deaths 14% below avg.; 75% avg.; 11% above avg. Expected Julian date to start spring fieldwork 119. Percent of winter wheat acreage hit by winter kill 23%. Percent of winter rye acreage hit by winter kill 3%. Since April 1, beginning of the growing season, precipitation is 2.1 inches over average while growing degree days is 15.3 days behind. Small grain seeding is far behind the 5-yr avg. Continued cool, wet conditions are delaying pastures from greening up. Many reports of calving problems; chiefly scours, mud and heavy rains. Some cattle were stressed before going into the calving season due to winter weather, feed problems.

**TENNESSEE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 6% short, 77% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% short, 75% adequate, 10% surplus. Wheat 3% poor, 21% fair, 58% good, 18% excellent; 83% jointed, 94% 2000, 83% avg. Apples 90% budding or beyond, 99% 2000, 93% avg.; 59% blooming or beyond, 87% 2000, 75% avg. Peaches 91% blooming or beyond, 96% 2000, 92% avg. Pastures 7% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 9% excellent. Unseasonably warm temperatures, dry conditions during the first part of last week allowed the State's corn growers to make up for lost time. West State counties led the way in total acreage planted, but growers in other parts of the State also made good progress. Rain showers over the weekend forced many from their fields, but planting should quickly return to normal this coming week if weather conditions remain favorable. Other agricultural activities taking place last week included: Cotton field preparation, fertilizing both pastures, hay fields. Nursery growers continued digging, shipping plants, a few fields of early soybean varieties were planted. Temperatures averaged about 10° above normal for the week, with many locations reporting substantial amounts of rainfall.

**TEXAS:** Rain showers accompanied with high winds, some hail, isolated tornadoes crossed portions of the Plains during the week. Elsewhere, only minor amounts of moisture was received. Land preparation, planting progressed across the state but, was interrupted at times by the occasional storms. Growth of earlier planted crops progressed well with the aid of adequate moisture levels, warmer temperatures. Some hay was being baled in varied locations across the state. Supplemental feeding was winding down in all but a few isolated Northern locations as warmer temperatures have increased growth of pasture forages. Weeds remained a problem in many fields, pastures. Livestock health continued to make improvement with the warmer, drier conditions. Planting of sunflowers began in varied locations of the Plains. Field Crops: Small Grains: Warmer temperatures continued to improve the growth of small grains across the state. Rust, mildew remained a growing problem for many growers as the result of the extremely wet conditions during winter, early spring. Some wheat, oats was being cut for hay in varied locations, late planted oats were making good progress. Green bug infestations were causing problems in some locations. Statewide wheat 66% of normal compared with 39% 2000. Corn: Planting continued as drier conditions enabled producers to plant more of their acreage. Some corn fields were damaged by strong winds. Land preparation continued on the Plains. Statewide corn 72% of normal compared with 79% 2000. Corn Emerged, Published 36%, 1999 54%, Average NA. Cotton: Land preparation continued across the state, was only interrupted at times by isolated showers. Planting moved forward in portions of Central, South State with generally open conditions. Some replanting was necessary for a few isolated growers as the result of previous heavy rains. Sorghum: Planting, land preparation moved forward at a steady pace across portions of Central, South State under warmer, more open conditions. Earlier emerged sorghum was making good progress in most locations however, rains were needed in some locations as high winds had depleted existing moisture. Statewide sorghum at 83% of normal compared with 80% 2000. Peanuts: Land preparation moved ahead across the state under more normal conditions. Isolated planting continued in some Southern locations, emergence of earlier planted fields was enhanced by the warmer conditions. Peanuts Planted, Published 2%, 1999 2%, Average 1%. Rice: Planting resumed as drying out continued, earlier planted fields made good progress. Some growers were preparing fields for flooding. Soybeans: Planting continued in Southern locations with early fields emerging to good stands. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans: Rio Grande Valley harvest continued for greens, cabbage, carrots and other cool season vegetables. Onion harvest was moving ahead at a rapid rate, some fields were being irrigated for later harvest. Late season harvest for oranges, grapefruit continued. Watermelons, cantaloupes made good progress. San Antonio-Winter Garden harvest continued for carrots and cabbage. Watermelon and cantaloupe planting continued, earlier planted fields made good progress. Planting of tomatoes, squash, cucumbers, peppers began, earlier planted onions made good progress. Strawberry harvest continued. East Texas earlier planted vegetables made good progress, planting of peas, beans, melons continued. Land preparation continued for sweet potatoes on land that was adequately dry. 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 and some fertilization continued. Zinc was being applied to some orchards in varied locations. Peaches: Fruit setting continued in Central, Southern locations, blooming was mostly completed across the state. Minor insect populations continued in some Southern locations, good fruit development continued as temperatures remained warm. Range and Livestock: Weather conditions continued to improve for

livestock across the state during the week. Supplemental feeding of hay was mostly halted as forage growth increased with the warmer temperatures, absence of rainfall. Pasture seeding and 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 remained short in a few locations, pasture recovery also remained slow in these same locations.

**UTAH:** Days suitable for field work 4. Topsoil 1% very short, 2% short, 91% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 86% adequate, 4% surplus. Pasture, range 13% poor, 41% fair, 42% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat 1% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, 11% excellent; freeze damage 85% none, 12% light, 2% moderate, 1% severe. Spring wheat 59% planted, 68% 2000, 73% avg.; 43% emerged, 28% 2000, 31% avg. Barley 51% planted, 68% 2000, 72% avg.; 39% emerged, 30% 2000, 32% avg. Oats 35% planted, 29% 2000, 28% avg.; 22% emerged, 6% 2000, 11% avg. Cows 79% calved, 78% 2000, 78% avg. Sheep sheared 69% on farm, 73% 2000, 71% avg.; 59% range, 48% 2000, 51% avg. Ewes lambing 69% farm, 80% 2000, 80% avg.; 44% range, 40% 2000, 43% avg. Apples full bloom or past 4%, 19% 2000, 6% avg. Apricots full bloom or past 96%, 100% 2000, 80% avg. Sweet cherries full bloom or past 48%, 54% 2000, 25% avg. Tart cherries full bloom or past 25%, 45% 2000, 13% avg. Peaches full bloom or past 39%, 68% 2000, 41% avg. Pears full bloom or past 20%, 30% 2000, 17% avg. Major farm activities included: Spraying fruit trees, shearing sheep, lambing, calving, Many counties again received much needed rain, snow. Cold nights slowed crop growth.

**VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil 1% very short, 4% short, 83% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 19% short, 73% adequate, 7% surplus. Pasture 1% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent. Livestock 2% poor, 14% fair, 70% good, 14% excellent. Other Hay 1% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 20% fair, 63% good, 17% excellent. Corn for grain 22% planted, 17% 2000, 14% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 4% very poor, 8% poor, 33% fair, 48% good, 7% excellent. Barley 2% very poor, 9% poor, 43% fair, 40% good, 6% excellent. Tobacco Greenhouse 1% poor, 5% fair, 54% good, 40% excellent. Tobacco Plantbeds 1% poor, 16% fair, 60% good, 23% excellent. Apples 22% fair, 40% good, 38% excellent. Peaches 18% fair, 72% good, 10% excellent. Warmer than normal temperatures coupled with adequate rainfall gave farmers in the Commonwealth ideal planting conditions which allowed them to be ahead of normal for this time of year. The last two weeks of warmer than normal temperatures, rainfall have caused pastures, hay fields to green, start growing. This has caused spring turnout to begin. Other activities for the week include: Spreading fertilizer, vegetable planting, attending equipment auctions, equipment maintenance.

**WASHINGTON:** Days suitable for field work averaged 4.9. Topsoil 3% very short, 9% short, 88% adequate. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 34% short, 58% adequate. The highest temperature state wide was 70° in the Pasco tri-cities area. The lowest temperature state wide was 21° in Omak. Cold spring conditions restricted spring wheat, barley emergence, set back the growth, development of winter wheat. Potato planting continued throughout the basin. Cool conditions continued keeping fruit producers busy with frost protection activities. Cherries, peaches, nectarines continued blooming, while apple blossoms were reported in their pink or early flowering stage. Bud break was reported in many vineyards. Hothouse tomato plants were blooming. Producers were busy seeding carrots, onions. Cattle began grazing early ranges. Poor pasture development has caused producers to feed longer than normal. Dairy producers in the western part of the state harvested green-chop.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 5% short, 80% adequate, 15% surplus. Wheat 2% poor, 35% fair, 63% good. Hay 15% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Intended Acreage Prepared for Spring Planting 35%, 57% 2000, 55% 5-yr avg. Corn 6% planted, 7% 2000, 6% 5-yr avg. Oats 10% planted, 60% 2000, 41% 5-yr avg.; 7% emerged, 18% 2000, 16% 5-yr avg. Tobacco beds seeded 88%, 94% 2000, 79% 5-yr avg.; 50% emerged, 46% 2000, 38% 5-yr avg. Apple 70% fair, 30% good. Peach 80% fair, 20% good. Cattle 15% fair, 75% good, 10% excellent; Percent calved 85%, 85% 2000. Sheep 35% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent; Percent lambing 81%, 93% 2000. Hay, Roughage 2% short, 75% adequate, 23% surplus. Feed Grain 3% short, 65% adequate, 32% surplus. Activities: Calving, lambing, machinery maintenance, field preparation, applying lime, fertilizer to hayfields, re-seeding pastures, fence building.

**WISCONSIN:** Days suitable fieldwork to 1.4. Rain delayed fieldwork for another week. Along with the rain came heavy winds, reports of damage to buildings around the state. Several reporters noticed wetlands, ponds that were down last fall were filling up with spring rains, flooding was more of a concern than fieldwork. Corn left standing in the field from 2000 experienced wind damage last week. Alfalfa, winter wheat, rye continued to green up, with winter damage not yet noticeable. Winter wheat, pasture fertilization started last week in southern state. Maple Sap season may be near the end. Without the high, low temperature fluctuations, maple sap has slowed considerably. Comments were mixed on syrup yields, reporters were hoping for another short sap run to help the yield. Spring Tillage 2% complete

statewide by the end of last week. Soil moisture 58% adequate, 42% surplus.

**WYOMING:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil 3% very short, 34% short, 62% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat 3% very poor, 23% poor, 46% fair, 28% good. Barley 52% planted, 57% 2000, 61% avg.; 8% emerged, 19% 2000, 10% avg. Spring wheat 20% planted, 28% 2000, 29% avg.; 6% emerged, 3% 2000, 5% avg. Sugarbeets 24% planted, 54% 2000, 24% avg. Irrigation water 14% very short, 41% short, 45% adequate. Livestock feed 4% poor, 41% fair, 52% good, 3% excellent. Spring calves 78% born, 79% 2000, 77% avg. Calf losses 18% light, 81% normal, 1% heavy. Lamb losses 5% light, 94% normal, 1% heavy. Farm flock ewes lambing 82%, 80% 2000, 85% avg. Farm flock sheep shorn 82%, 79% 2000, 83% avg. Range flock ewes lambing 19%, 29% 2000, 19% avg. Range flock sheep shorn 37%, 51% 2000, 44% avg. Hay, other roughage 24% very short, 58% short, 18% adequate. Range, pasture feed 8% very poor, 35% poor, 51% fair, 6% good. Spring pastures were beginning to green-up. A spring blizzard brought much needed moisture to southeast portions of the state.

(Continued from page 14)

Oats Percent Planted				
	Apr 15 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	4	1	88	52
MN	0	0	35	11
NE	20	10	90	56
ND	0	0	3	1
OH	45	37	51	46
PA	8	4	27	30
SD	0	0	48	20
WI	0	0	45	16
<b>8 Sts</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>
These 8 States planted 37% of last year's oat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	9	38	46	6
CA	0	0	10	50	40
CO	1	7	24	59	9
ID	0	0	8	80	12
IL	1	6	24	58	11
IN	0	3	18	65	14
KS	12	23	37	26	2
MI	1	4	20	55	20
MO	1	6	29	53	11
MT	3	9	57	27	4
NE	1	10	35	47	7
NC	0	3	27	64	6
OH	1	4	21	57	17
OK	14	22	36	25	3
OR	3	11	34	44	8
SD	7	23	35	32	3
TX	4	11	48	30	7
WA	0	2	27	66	5
<b>18 Sts</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Prev Wk</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Prev Yr</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12</b>

## La Niña Update: April 10, 2001

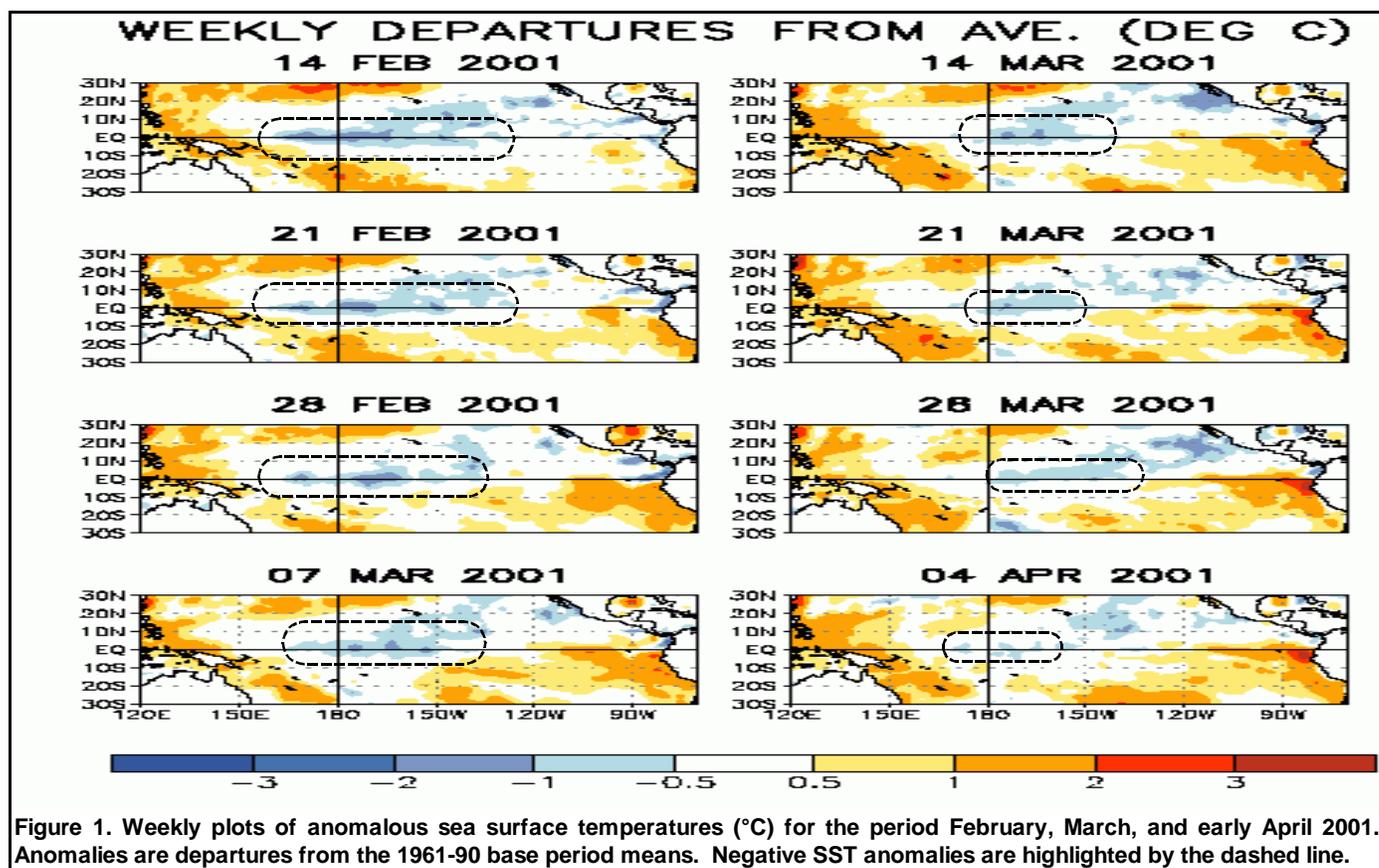


Figure 1. Weekly plots of anomalous sea surface temperatures (°C) for the period February, March, and early April 2001. Anomalies are departures from the 1961-90 base period means. Negative SST anomalies are highlighted by the dashed line.

Mature cold episode (La Niña) conditions continued during March 2001, as sea surface temperatures (SSTs) remained more than 1.0°C below average across portions of the central equatorial Pacific between 160°E and 160°W. The persistent pattern of stronger-than-normal low-level easterlies over the central equatorial Pacific, which has been characteristic of the La Niña conditions since mid-1998, continued during February-March 2001. Since early February 2001, SSTs have become anomalously warm in many sections of the eastern tropical Pacific, while remaining below normal in the central equatorial Pacific (Fig. 1). Positive SST anomalies were also observed in the eastern equatorial Pacific during March-April 1999 and 2000. In both years, the anomalous warming of the eastern equatorial Pacific SSTs lasted until late April or early May and then rapidly disappeared as cross-equatorial flow from the Southern Hemisphere into the Northern Hemisphere became established and seasonal rainfall began to increase over Central America, southern Mexico, and the southeastern tropical North Pacific.

Since the demise of the 1997-98 El Niño, many ENSO indices have shown distinct annual cycles, with the northern winter seasons featuring 1) minima in the SST, 2) maxima in the Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) anomalies, and 3) maxima in the low-level easterly winds over the central equatorial Pacific. The slope of the oceanic thermocline has been greater than normal throughout this period, with positive (negative) subsurface temperature anomalies in the west-central (eastern) equatorial Pacific. The strength of this anomalous subsurface pattern has also displayed an annual cycle since mid-1998. The evolution of the atmospheric and oceanic

anomaly patterns since mid-1998 is similar to, but stronger than, that observed during 1984-86, which followed the strong 1982-83 El Niño. During both of these post-strong El Niño periods, the anomalous annual cycles were accompanied by an enhanced Australasian monsoon system.

Over the past 2 years, there has been a gradual expansion of the area of positive equatorial subsurface temperature anomalies into the central Pacific. This evolution is consistent with a slow decay of the subsurface thermal structure that characterizes the mature phase of cold episodes. Thus, it is likely that cold episode conditions will gradually weaken over the next several months, with near-normal conditions likely during the summer of 2001. This assessment is generally supported by the most recent statistical and coupled model forecasts, as well as by other available coupled model and statistical model predictions, which indicate a gradual weakening of cold episode conditions during the next few months. Thereafter, the models indicate near-normal or slightly warmer-than-normal conditions during the second half of 2001.

Weekly updates for SST, 850-hPa wind, OLR, and the equatorial subsurface temperature structure are available on the Climate Prediction Center homepage at: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov> (Weekly Update). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin Forecast Forum. This ENSO Diagnostic Discussion, which replaces the ENSO Advisories, will appear regularly around the 10th of each month on the CPC web site.

# International Weather and Crop Summary

April 8 - 14, 2001

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

**FSU-WESTERN:** Above-normal temperatures spurred rapid greening of winter grains in parts of northern Russia, while several days of dry weather favored spring grain planting in Ukraine and southern Russia.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Much-needed rain covered western Turkey, but unfavorable dryness and warmth persisted across Iran.

**EUROPE:** Showers maintained excessively wet topsoils in northwestern Europe and boosted moisture supplies in southeastern Europe.

**EASTERN ASIA:** Across the North China Plain, scattered light rain brought some relief from dryness, but supplemental irrigation for winter wheat was still needed, especially in Shandong.

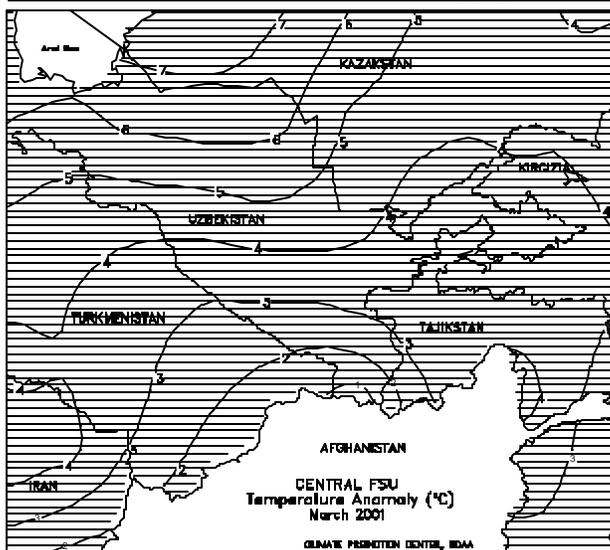
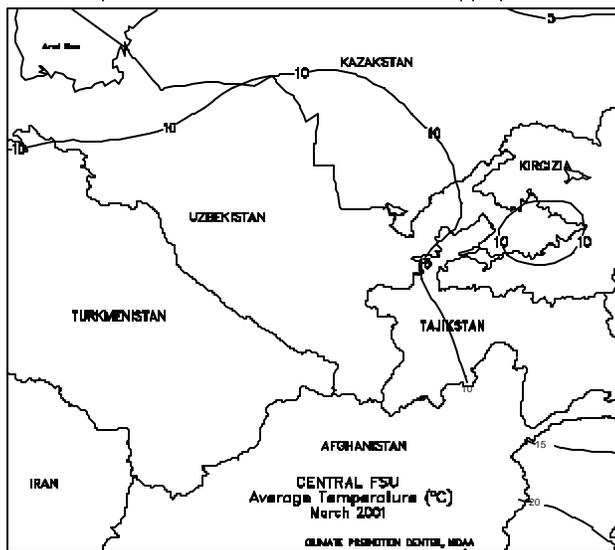
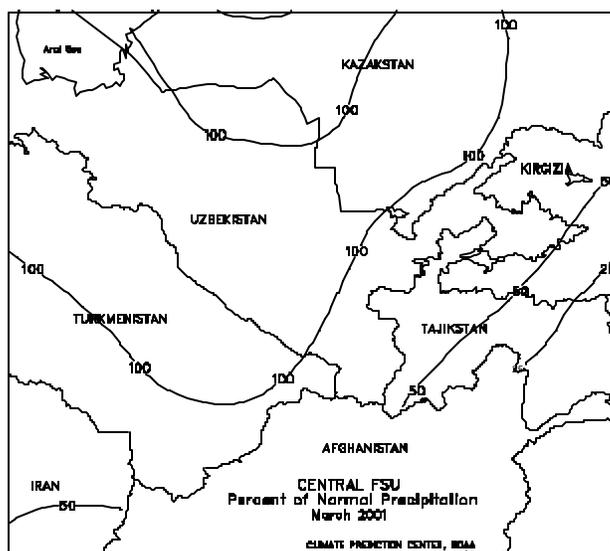
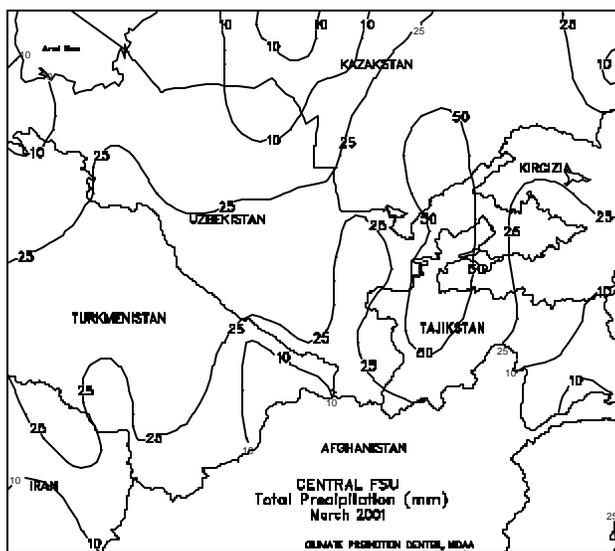
**AUSTRALIA:** Dry weather favored summer crop drydown and harvesting.

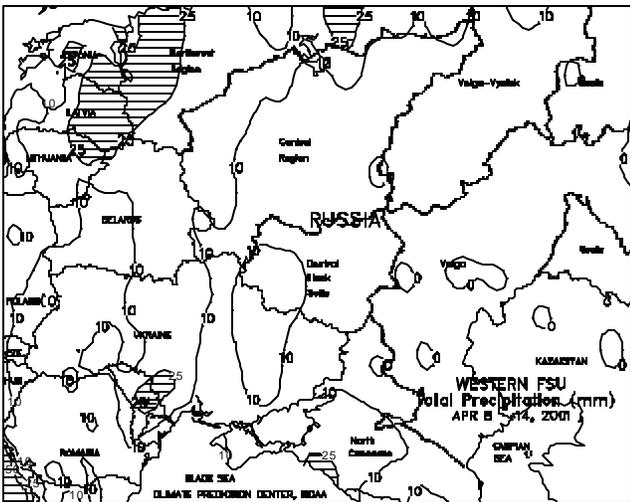
**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Heavy showers continued to delay rice harvesting in Java, Indonesia.

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Lingering showers increased moisture for late-developing summer crops and upcoming winter wheat germination.

**SOUTH AMERICA:** In central Argentina, dry weather greatly favored summer crop harvesting until heavy weekend rain arrived, while in southern Brazil, early-week showers slowed soybean harvesting.

**NORTHWESTERN AFRICA:** Drought conditions continued to stress filling winter grains, while in Tunisia, light rains helped stabilize crop conditions.

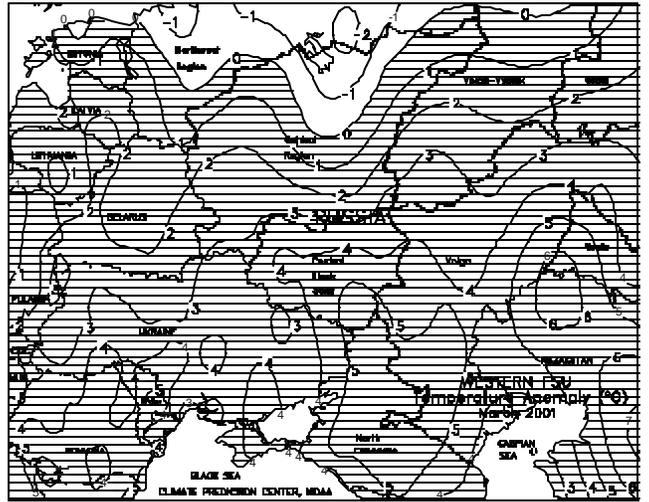
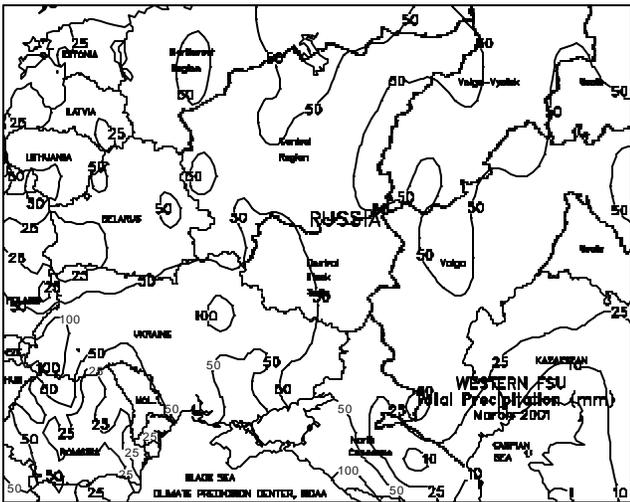


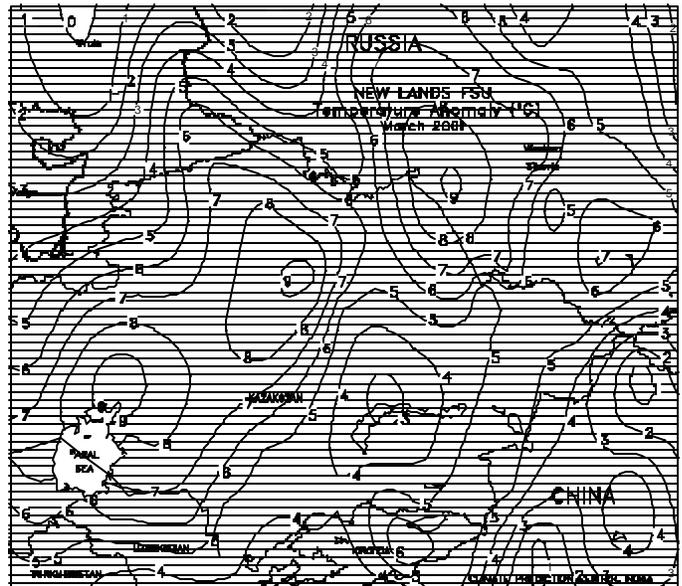
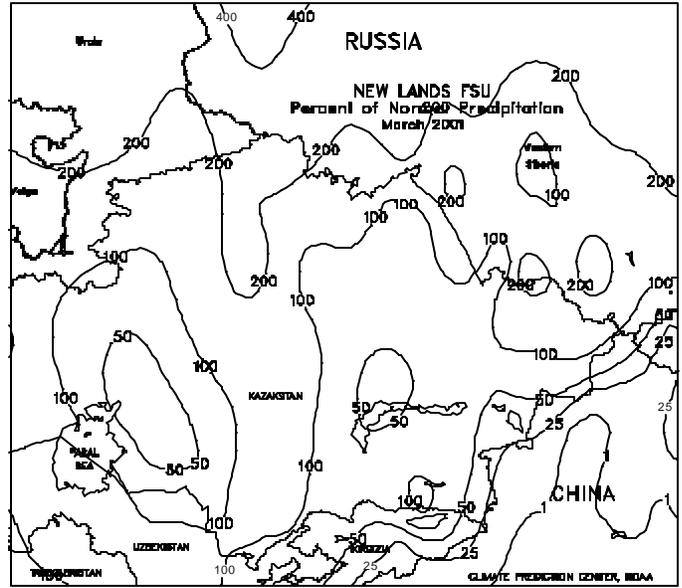
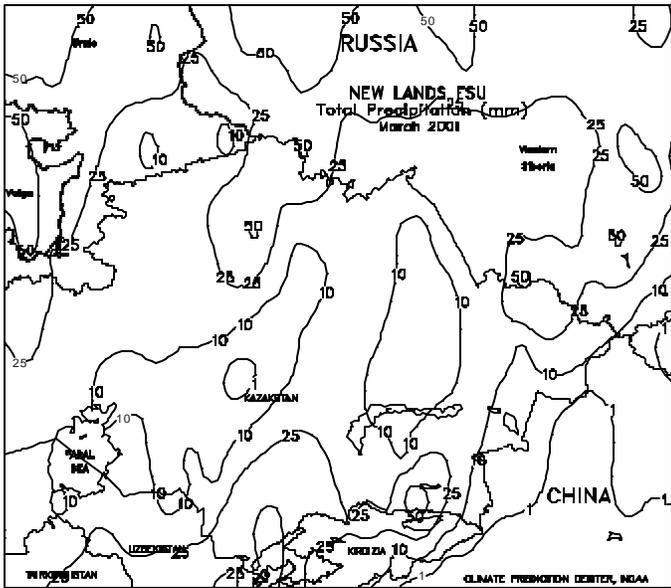


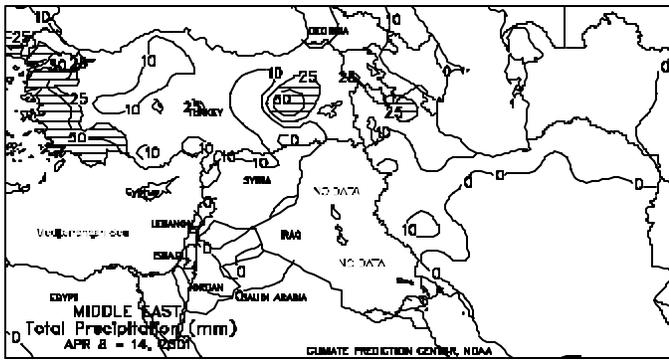
**FSU-WESTERN**

Unseasonably mild weather continued to prevail over Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics, promoting rapid growth of winter grains. Winter grains were breaking dormancy in western areas of northern Russia (Northwest Region and Central Region), about 1 week earlier than usual. Winter grains likely remained dormant in the Volga Vyatsk and Upper Volga Valley regions in northern Russia. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 7 degrees C above normal in most areas. The highest weekly temperatures ranged from 20 to 22 degrees C in Ukraine, southern Russia (North Caucasus, lower Volga Valley, and the southern portion of the Central Black Soils Region), and Belarus, and 15 to 20 degrees C in northern Russia and the Baltics. Winter grains likely advanced into the jointing stage of development in Moldova, southern Ukraine, and the North Caucasus. Furthermore, spring grain planting rapidly progressed northward, with late-week showers (3-27 mm) in Ukraine and southern Russia, causing only brief delays in fieldwork.

In March, unusually mild weather continued to prevail over most areas during the first 20 days of the month, prompting an earlier-than-usual greening of winter grains in southern Ukraine and North Caucasus, Russia. Furthermore, the mild weather helped raise soil temperatures to sufficient levels for early spring grain planting in these areas. In northern Russia, although winter grains continued to overwinter under a moderate to deep snow cover, daytime highs frequently ranged from 1 to 5 degrees C, gradually melting the snow cover. On about March 21, cooler weather overspread the region and persisted until month's end, halting further greening of winter grains in Ukraine and southern Russia and keeping crops dormant in northern Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics. Above-normal precipitation fell in most areas in March, with more than twice the normal amount observed in Ukraine. The rainfall in Ukraine and southern Russia continued February's above-normal precipitation pattern, favoring winter wheat and providing generous topsoil moisture for early spring grain planting. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, early cotton planting was typically underway. Unseasonably warm, dry weather favored cotton planting and germination in most areas. Typically, most of the cotton crop is planted from mid-April through May.

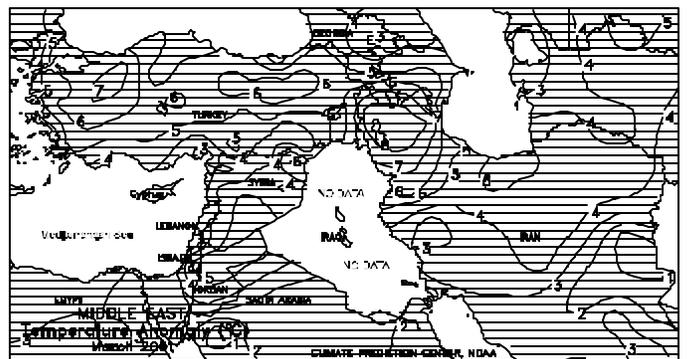
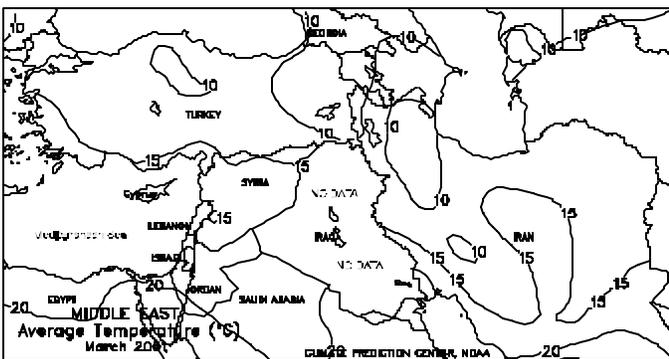
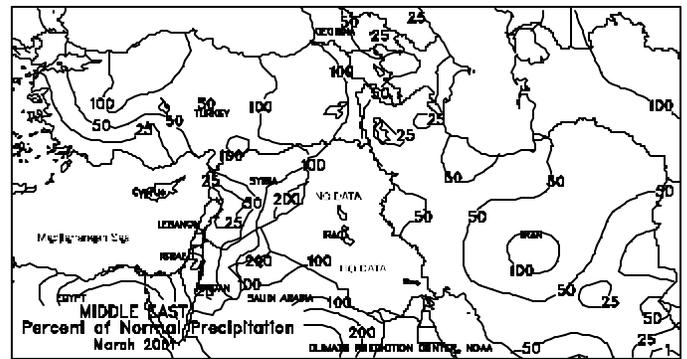
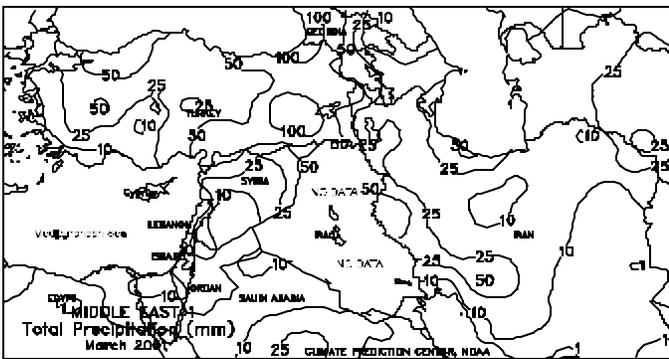






MIDDLE EAST

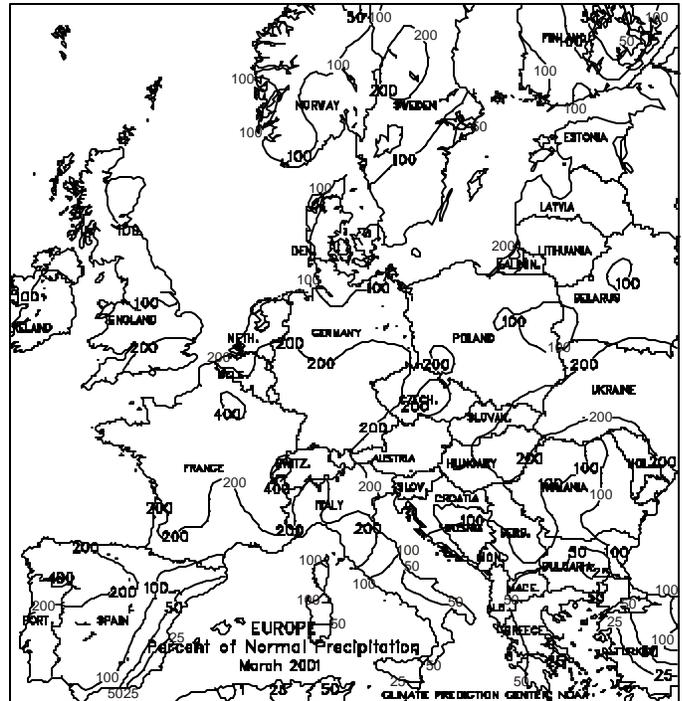
Beneficial rain overspread western Turkey, increasing topsoil moisture and irrigation levels for wheat development and summer crop establishment. The heaviest rain (25-50 mm or more) fell along western and southwestern coastal areas, disrupting planting of cotton and other summer crops, but greatly increasing irrigation supplies. Lighter amounts (5-25 mm), accompanied by near- to slightly above-normal temperatures, benefited winter wheat development across the Anatolian Plateau. Elsewhere, drier, warmer weather dominated, although isolated precipitation (25 mm or greater) continued in mountainous areas of western Turkey that feed the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Winter wheat is filling to maturing in the traditionally warmer areas of the eastern Mediterranean, but immature crops are still experiencing degrees of moisture stress in the cooler growing areas of Iran. During March, an unseasonably warm pattern continued to dominate the region, increasing crop moisture demands and inducing crops to break dormancy ahead of schedule. Timely, albeit light showers helped stabilize vegetative wheat in western Turkey, but conditions were mostly unfavorable for early crop development in Iran. In contrast, an active storm track brought beneficial precipitation to eastern Turkey and neighboring sections of Syria and Iraq (as depicted by satellite imagery), aiding wheat development and increasing spring run-off potential.

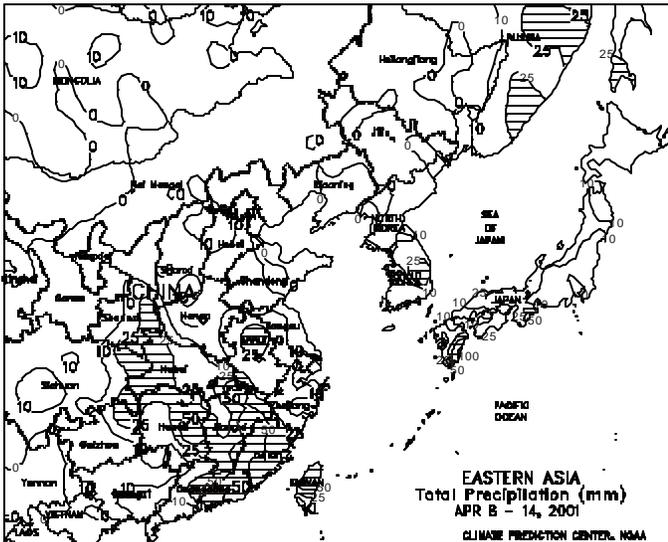
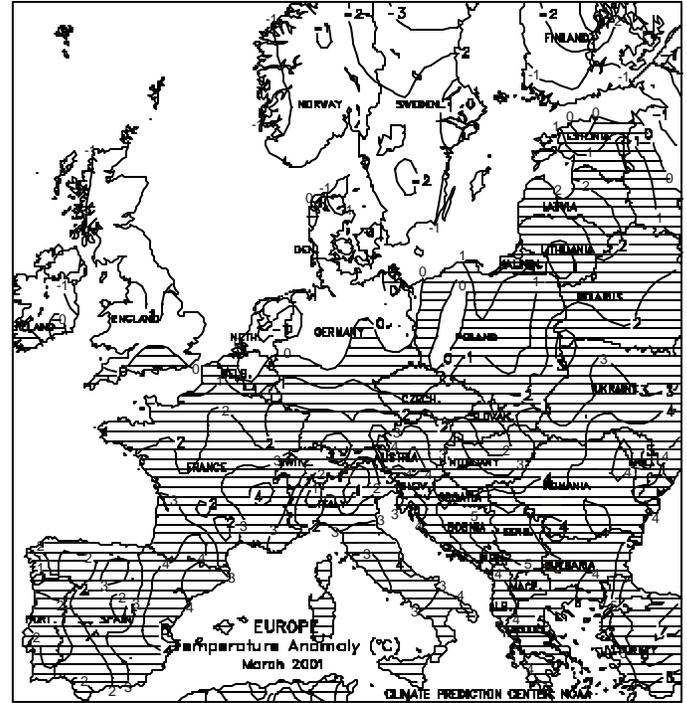




EUROPE

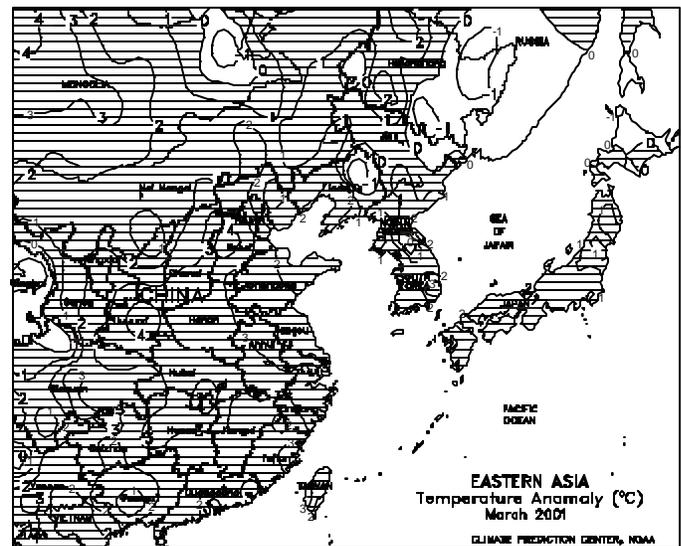
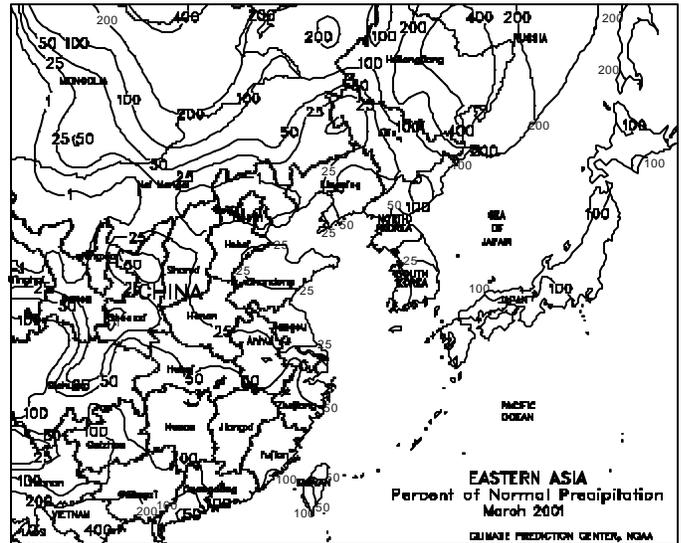
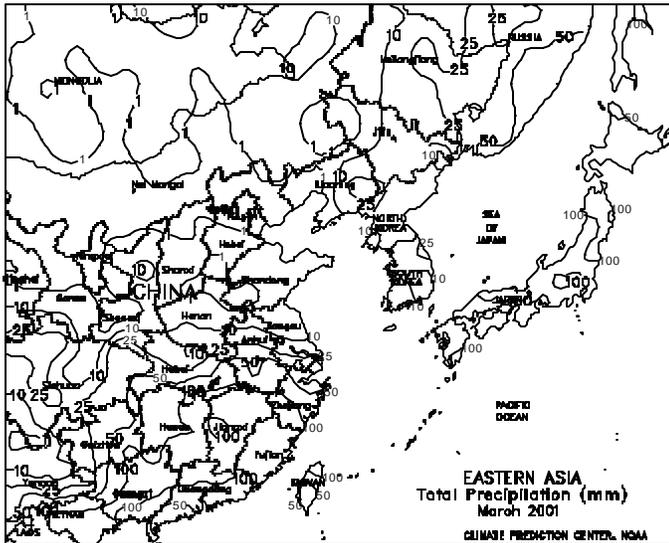
Scattered showers (10-40 mm) continued in southern England, France, and Belgium, further delaying spring grain and early summer crop planting. In contrast, mostly dry weather (less than 10 mm) in Germany, the Netherlands, and southern Scandinavia allowed some fieldwork to resume. In Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia, showers (10-40 mm) maintained adequate moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. Farther south, rain (15-80 mm) boosted moisture supplies in Hungary, Austria, the former Yugoslavia, Greece, and southern Bulgaria, while mostly dry weather (less than 5 mm) persisted in Romania and northern Bulgaria. Rain benefited (10-70 mm) durum wheat development in southern Italy, but delayed corn and sunflower planting in central and northern Italy. Dry weather in Spain and Portugal enabled corn and sunflower planting to proceed uninterrupted. Temperatures in most of Europe averaged between 0 and 3 degrees C below normal, slowing crop development. In Romania and the Iberian peninsula, temperatures averaged about 1 to 3 degrees C above normal, increasing evaporative losses. During March, above-normal precipitation in most of western Europe caused flooding and delayed fieldwork, including spring grain planting. In southeastern Europe, showers improved topsoil moisture, but more rain was still needed to end long-term drought. While moderating temperatures caused winter grains to break dormancy in western and southern Europe by the end of the month, unseasonably cool weather kept crops dormant in northeastern Europe, where moisture supplies remained adequate for winter grains and oilseeds.

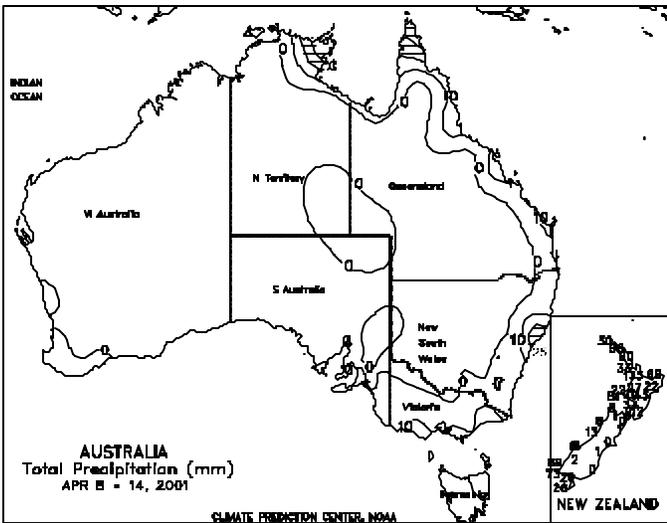




**EASTERN ASIA**

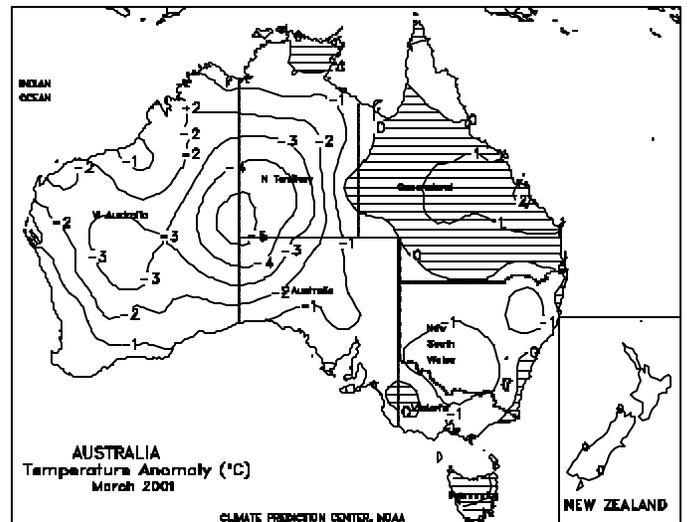
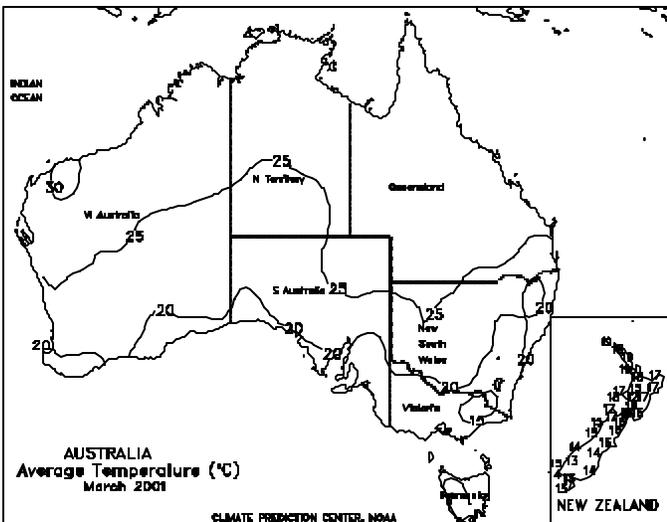
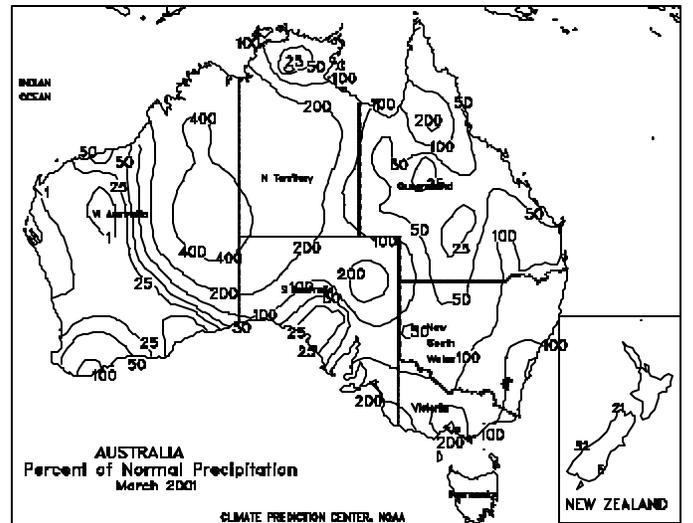
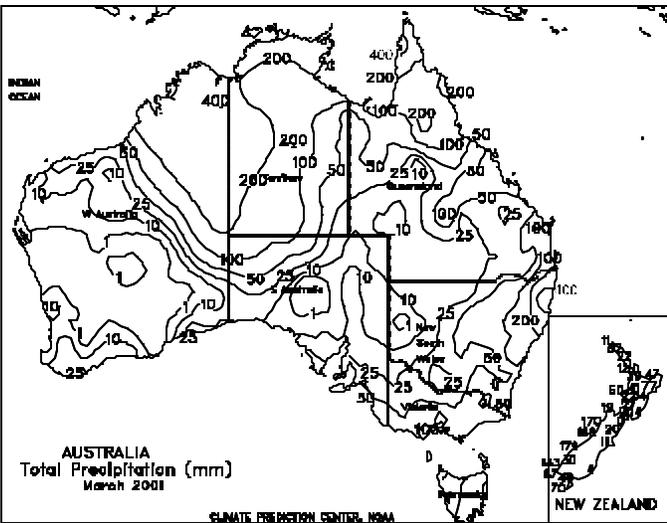
Across the North China Plain, scattered light rain (3-15 mm) brought some relief from dryness, but supplemental irrigation for winter wheat was still needed. The heaviest rain fell in southern Hebei (8-16 mm) and northern Anhui (10-45 mm), but mostly dry weather was reported in Shandong, where irrigation demands were the highest. Also, summer crop planting began across the North China Plain. Mostly dry and seasonably warm weather (temperatures 1-3 degrees C above normal) also prevailed across Manchuria, aiding spring wheat planting. In central and southern China, moderate showers (25-60 mm) covered Fujian, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei, and portions of southern Shaanxi, increasing moisture supplies for summer crop planting and early rice and winter crop development. Elsewhere in the region, rainfall was less than 20 mm. Temperatures averaged near normal across central and southern China and 1 to 3 degrees C below normal across the western crop areas (Sichuan northward to central Nei Mongol). Below-normal March rainfall reduced topsoil moisture for developing winter crops across the North China Plain. However, adequate irrigation supplies existed due to above-normal winter precipitation. Slightly below-normal March rainfall prevailed across the Yangtze Valley. Across southern China, near- to above-normal rainfall increased moisture supplies for early rice transplanting and sugarcane.

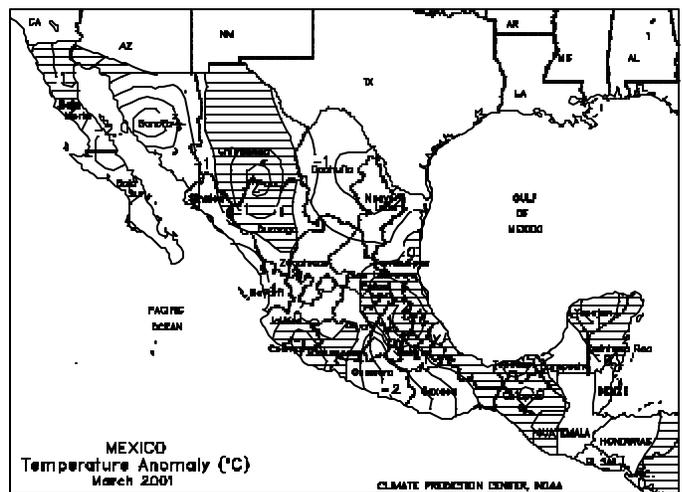
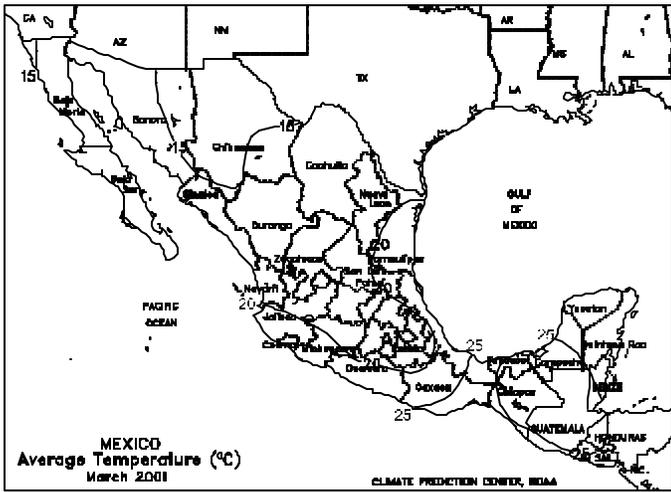
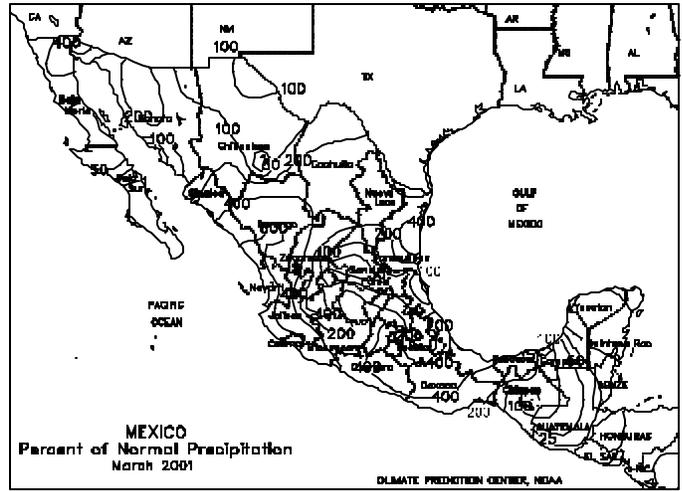
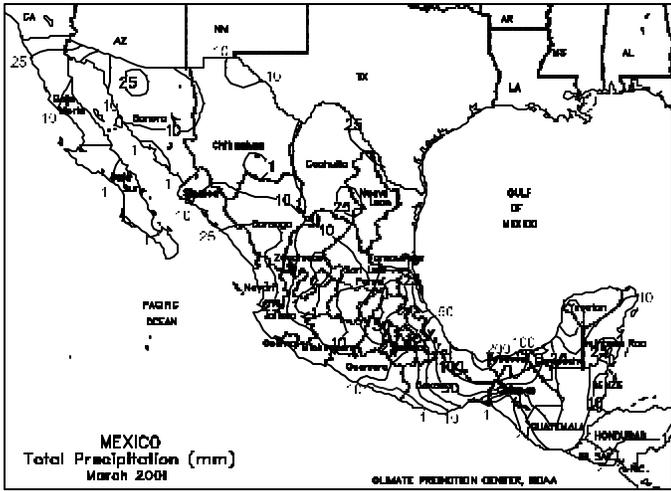


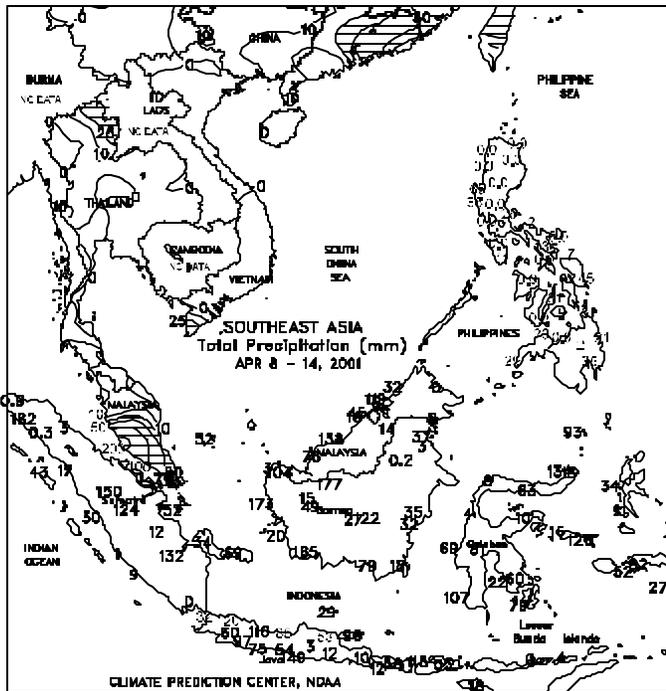


**AUSTRALIA**

Dry weather dominated most agricultural areas, except for the coastal sugarcane areas of Queensland and northern New South Wales, which recorded isolated showers (25 mm or greater). Cotton and sorghum harvesting progressed across interior crop areas of the east due to the favorable dryness. However, moisture will be needed in upcoming weeks in Queensland for winter wheat germination and establishment as planting activities become more widespread. In New Zealand, moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) greatly increased moisture reserves throughout North Island, but dry conditions prevailed across South Island. During March, rainfall was near to above normal in agricultural districts of the southeast (South Australia, Victoria, and most of New South Wales), maintaining generally favorable moisture levels for summer crops and pastures. However, the untimely rain reportedly resulted in quality downgrades in cotton areas of northern New South Wales. A drier weather pattern returned to Western Australia, although below-normal temperatures reduced evaporation rates. Topsoil moisture is needed in the west for winter wheat planting, typically underway in May and June.

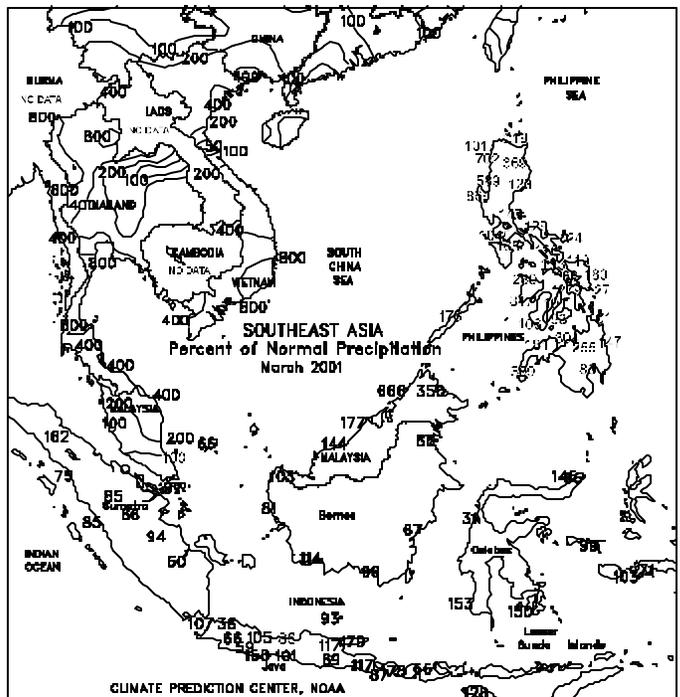
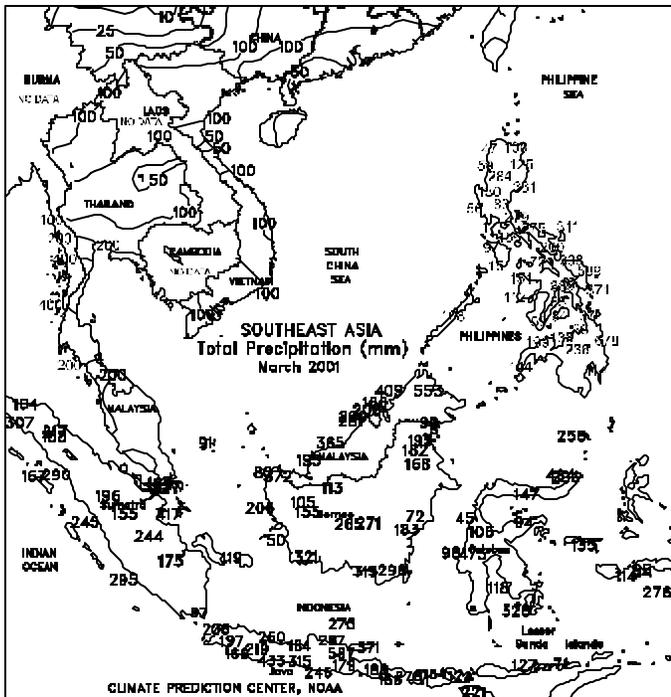


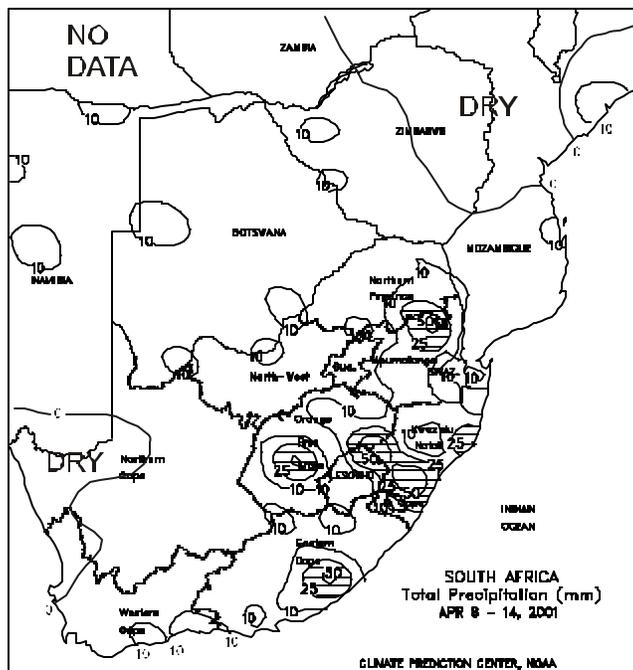
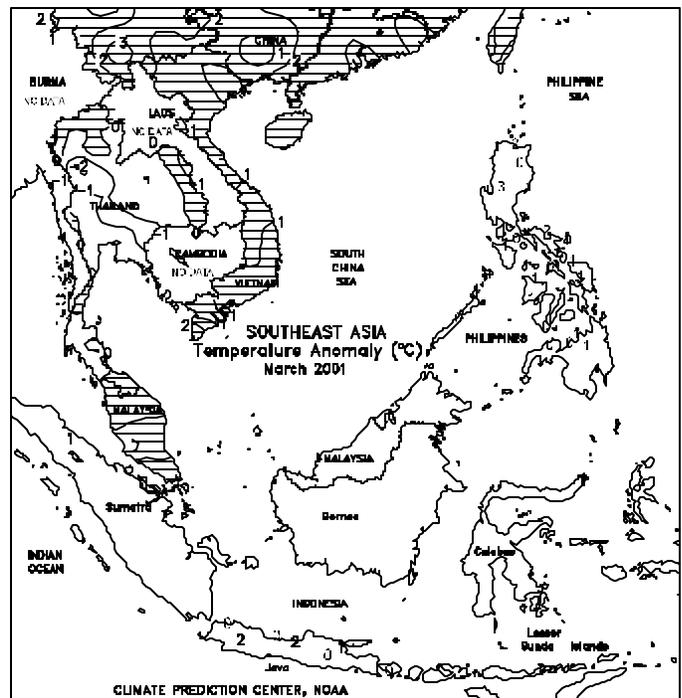
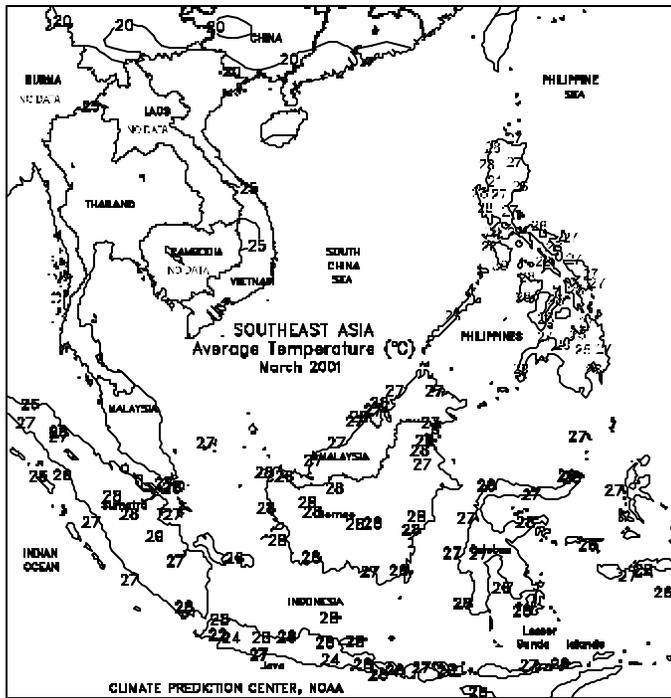




**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

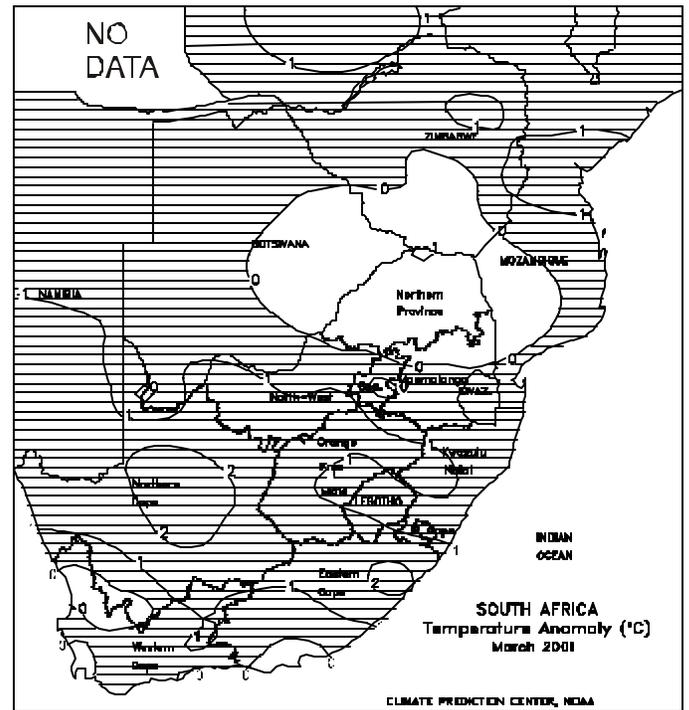
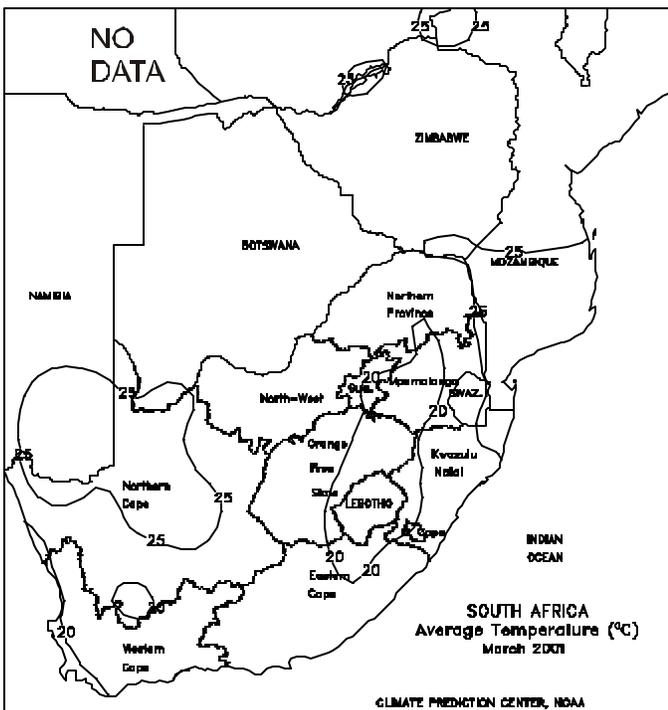
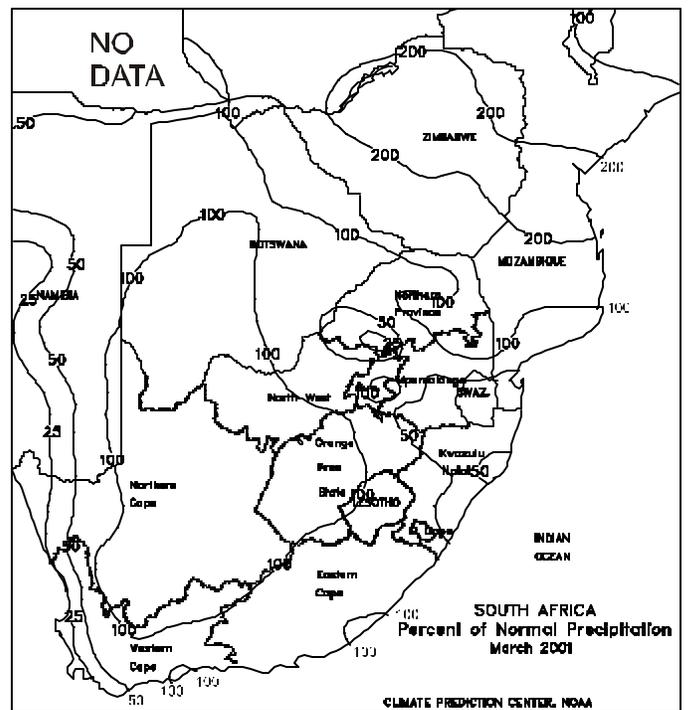
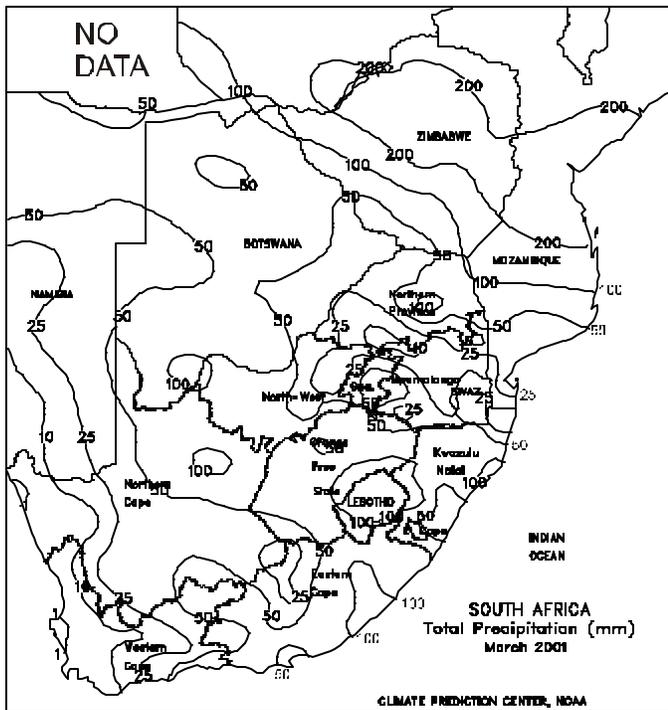
In Java, Indonesia, heavy showers (25-120 mm) continued to cause minor delays in main-season rice harvesting. Heavy showers (20-200 mm) fell in western areas of peninsular Malaysia, slowing fieldwork. Dry weather in Thailand favored main-season rice fieldwork. In Vietnam, dry weather continued to favor winter-spring rice harvesting. Widely scattered showers (10-95 mm) allowed for second-crop grain harvesting across southern Luzon and east-central islands. In March, unseasonably wet weather prevailed throughout Indochina. Above-normal rainfall continued to cause flooding in the Philippines. Java, Indonesia, received near-normal rainfall, aiding moisture supplies for main-season rice. Above-normal rainfall benefited oil palm in peninsular Malaysia.

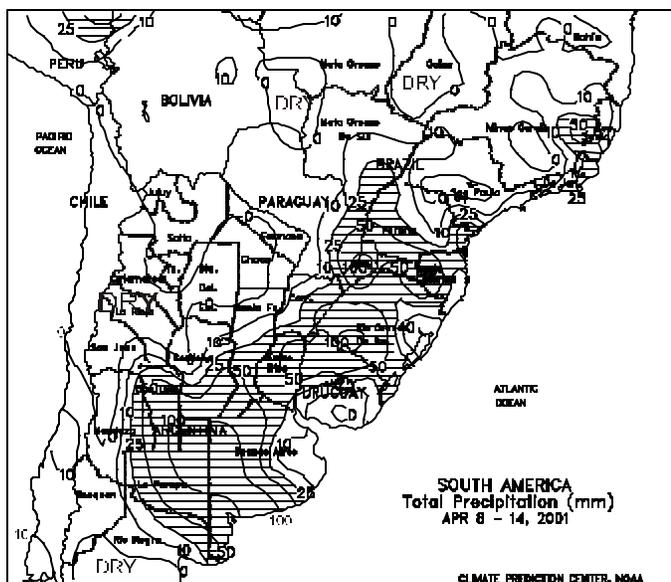




**SOUTH AFRICA**

Light showers (25 mm or less in most areas) lingered across the corn belt, slowing seasonal fieldwork, but sustaining topsoil moisture for wheat germination. Seasonable warmth (highs in the middle to upper 20s degrees C) favored maturing corn and sunflowers. Elsewhere, moderate to heavy rain (10-50 mm or more) increased moisture for late-developing summer crops, including sugarcane, from eastern Mpumalanga southward along the coastal provinces into eastern sections of Western Cape. The dryness aided fieldwork in wheat areas of western Cape, following last week's showers. During March, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather dominated the region. However, midmonth rainfall helped stabilize late-planted corn and other immature summer crops and improve topsoil moisture levels for the upcoming wheat crop. Unseasonable March wetness benefited grazing lands in the normally arid regions of Northern Cape, but may have resulted in some flooding of crop land along the Orange River system.

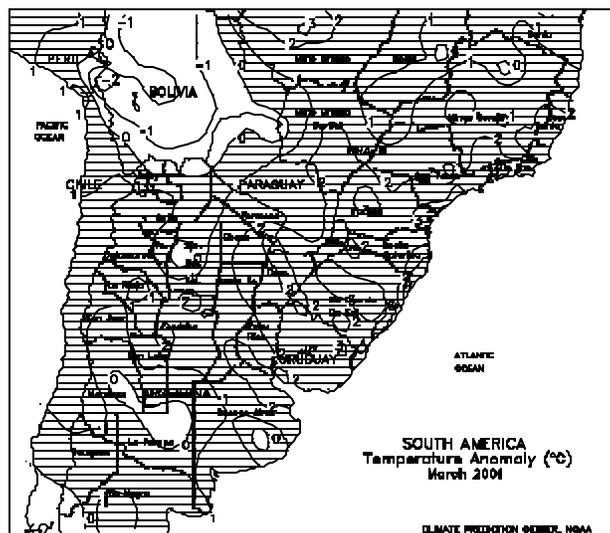
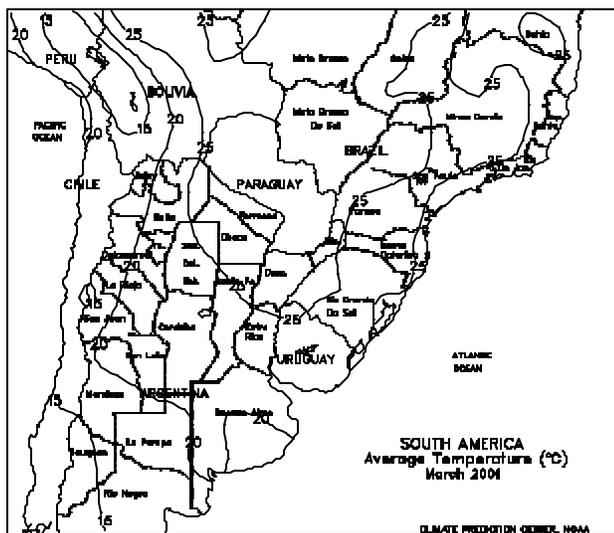
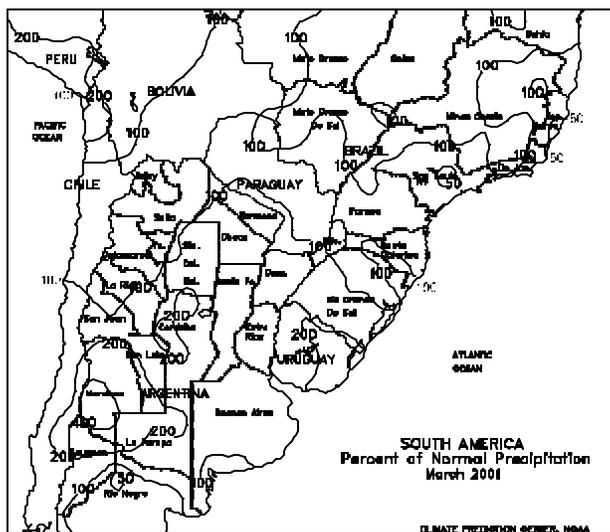
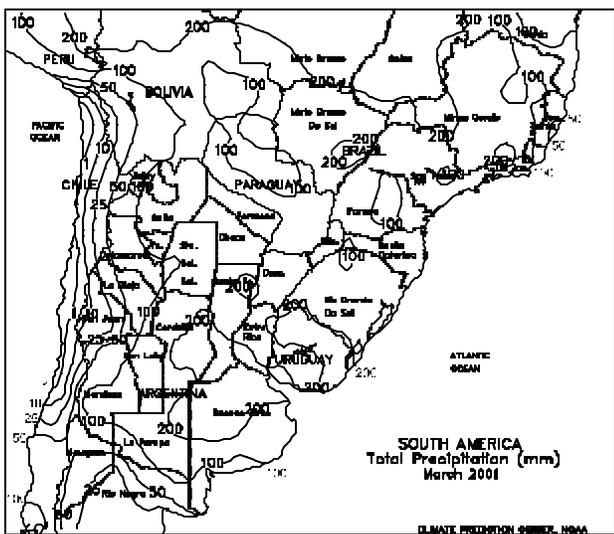




**SOUTH AMERICA**

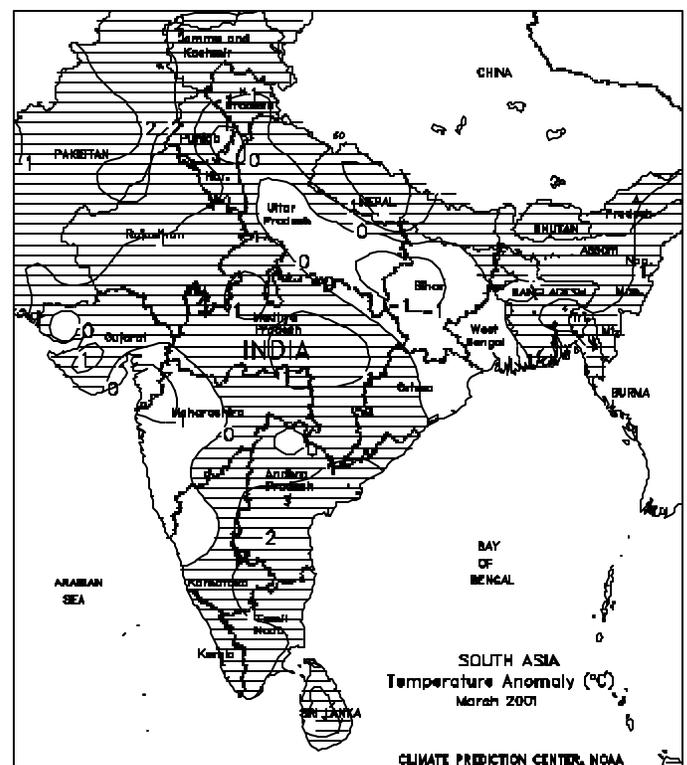
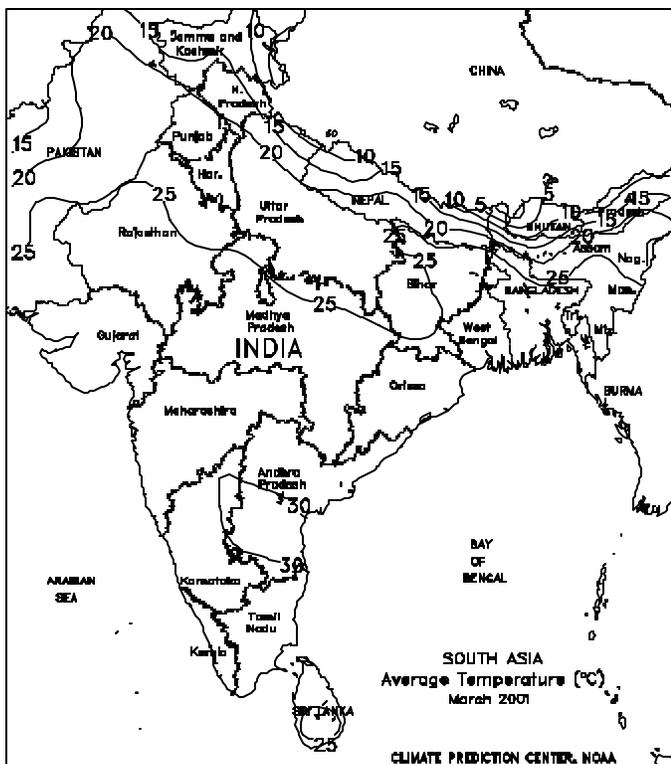
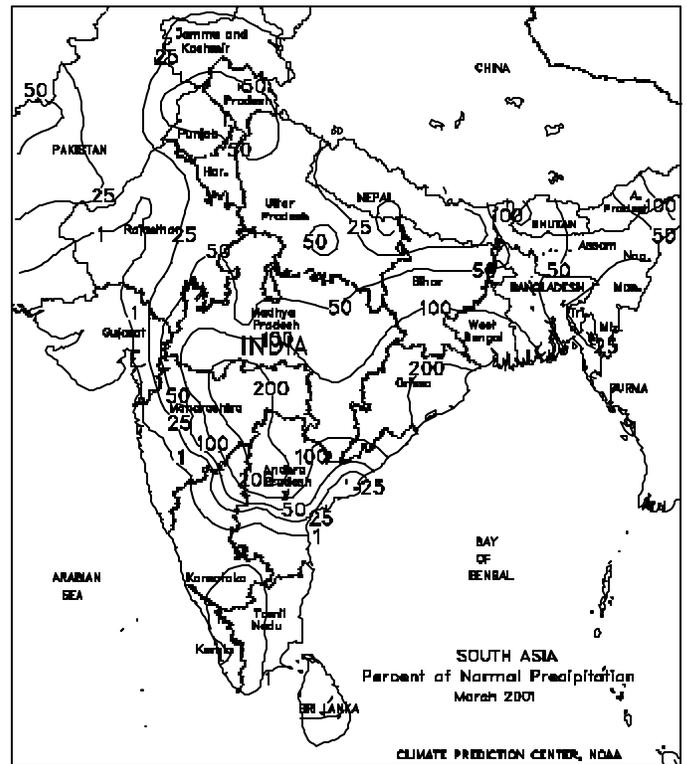
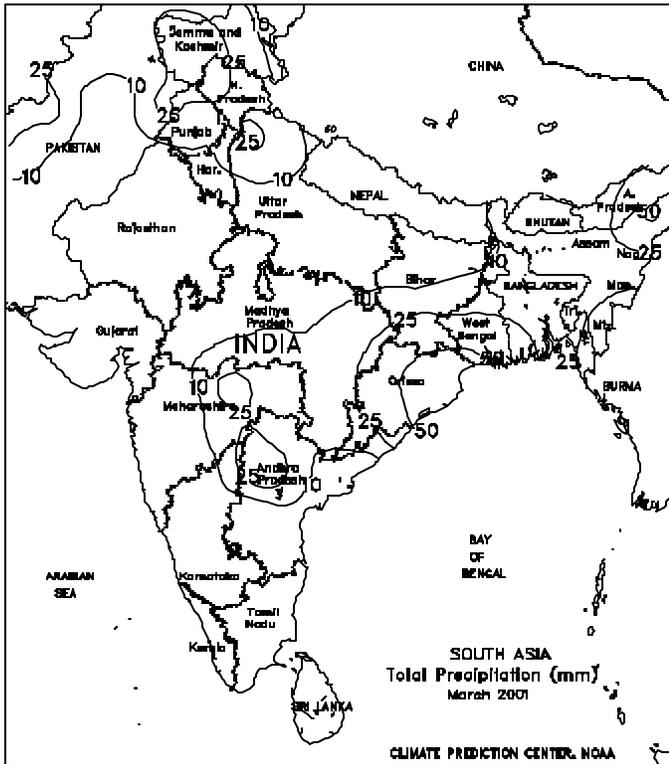
In central Argentina, mostly dry, warm weather for virtually the entire week greatly benefited summer crop maturation and harvesting. However, beginning on Saturday, April 14, widespread showers (25-100 mm) covered the region, slowing harvesting. In northern Argentina, mostly dry weather favored cotton harvesting. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal across most of Argentina. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat, as of April 6, corn, soybeans, and sunflowers were 28, 15, and 81 percent harvested nationwide, compared with 35, 14, and 94 percent last year, respectively. Across Rio Grande do Sul, and Parana, Brazil, early-week showers (15-60 mm or more) slowed soybean harvesting. However, the rain increased soil moisture for second-crop (safrinha) corn and winter wheat planting. Drier weather prevailed for the remainder of the week, favoring soybean harvesting. Dry weather dominated the northern soybean areas, aiding soybean harvesting. Showers (10-50 mm) eased dryness in the coffee areas of Espirito Santo, but dryness continued across the cocoa areas of coastal Bahia. During March, consistent, above- to much-above-normal rainfall across central Argentina, boosted soil moisture for reproductive to filling second-crop

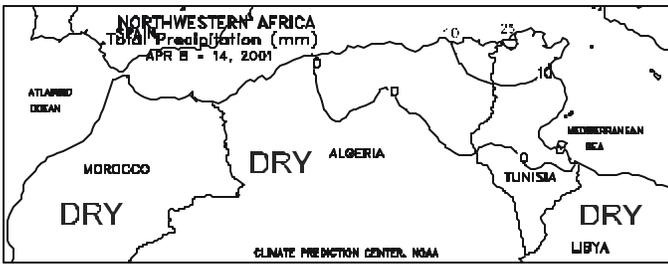
soybeans. The abundant moisture also benefited late fillingsummer crops, but delayed sunflower harvesting, especially in Buenos Aires, and possibly reduced sunflowerseed quality. Near-normal March rainfall eased dryness in northern Argentina, benefiting late-planted cotton. In southern Brazil, near-normal March rainfall favored filling soybeans in the south (Rio Grande do Sul) and did not hamper harvesting in the north (Mato Grosso and Goias). Adequate soil moisture exists for second-crop corn development. Near-normal rainfall also eased dryness across Minas Gerais and western Bahia, but scattered rainfall still prevailed across coastal Bahia and Espirito Santo.



SOUTH ASIA

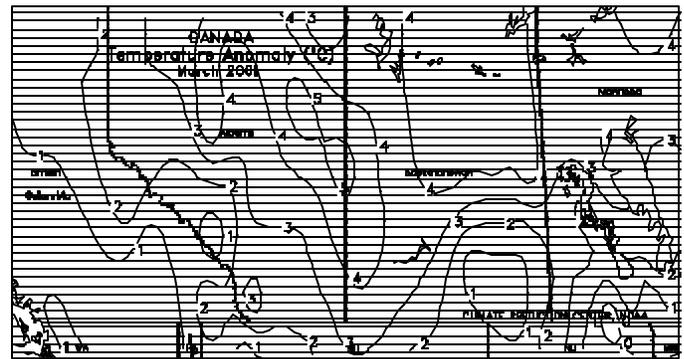
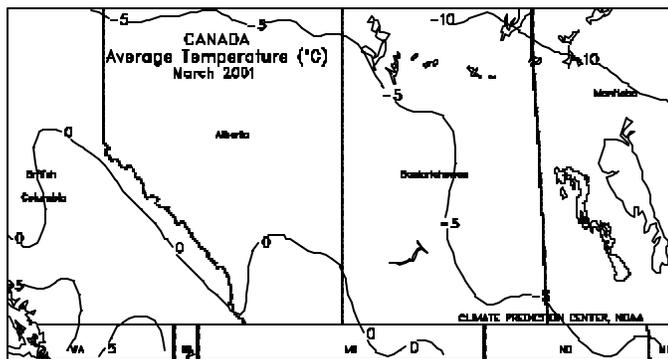
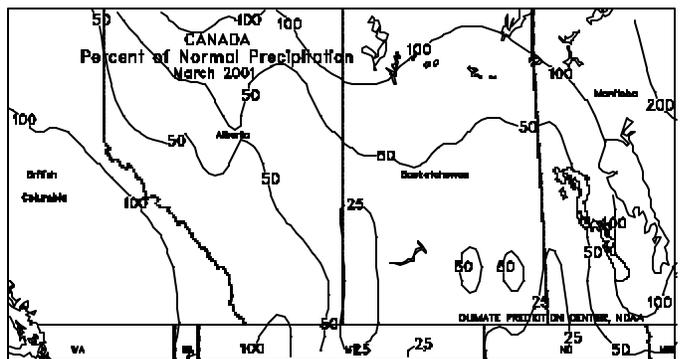
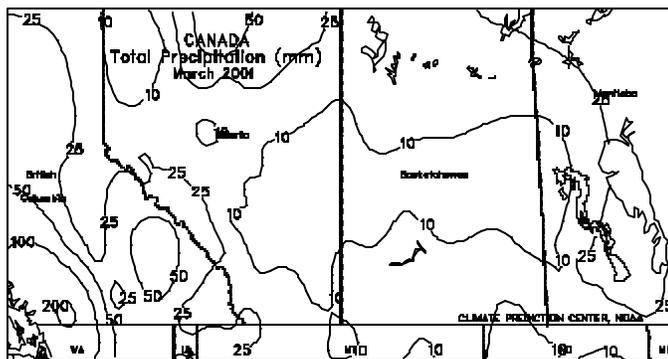
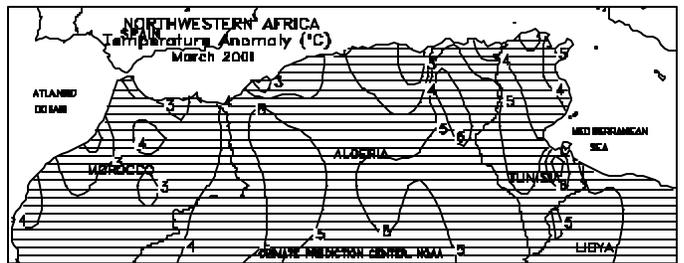
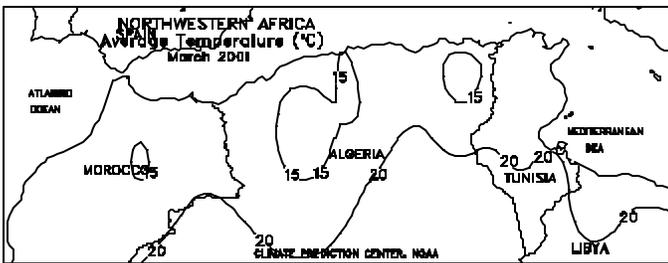
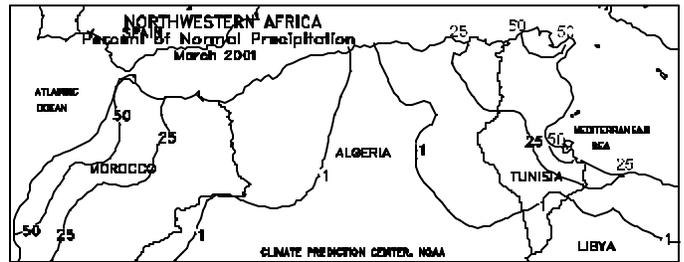
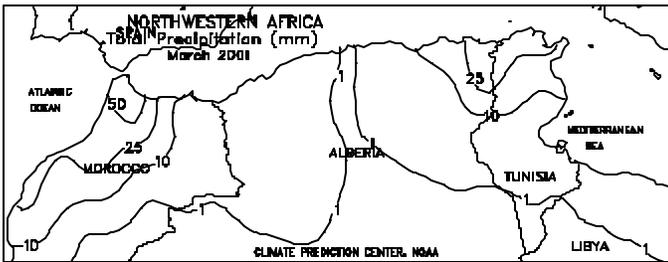
During March, light showers (10-25 mm or more) moistened topsoils in northernmost winter wheat and oilseed areas of Pakistan and India. However, given the continuing trend of near- to above-normal temperatures, the rainfall was not widespread or heavy enough to significantly improve prospects for rainfed agriculture. Farther south, unseasonable showers boosted irrigation reserves in south-central India (eastern Maharashtra, northern Andhra Pradesh, and southern Madhya Pradesh) for rabi (winter-grown) grains and oilseeds, but may have hampered late cotton harvesting. Variable shower activity in rice areas of eastern India and Bangladesh hampered fieldwork, but boosted moisture reserves for the next crop.





**NORTHWESTERN AFRICA**

Drought continued to stress winter grains throughout Morocco and Algeria, where little rain has fallen in over a month (over 3 months in southern Morocco). In Tunisia, light rains (1-25 mm) helped stabilize winter grain conditions. Winter grains in Morocco and western Algeria are entering the filling stage of development, while crops remain in reproduction elsewhere. Sustained rainfall is necessary in Tunisia to maintain winter grain conditions, while rain is needed to prevent further yield declines in Morocco and Algeria. In March, well-below-normal precipitation and unseasonably mild weather prevailed throughout the region, stressing winter grains in, or entering, reproduction. Drought conditions worsened in southern Morocco.



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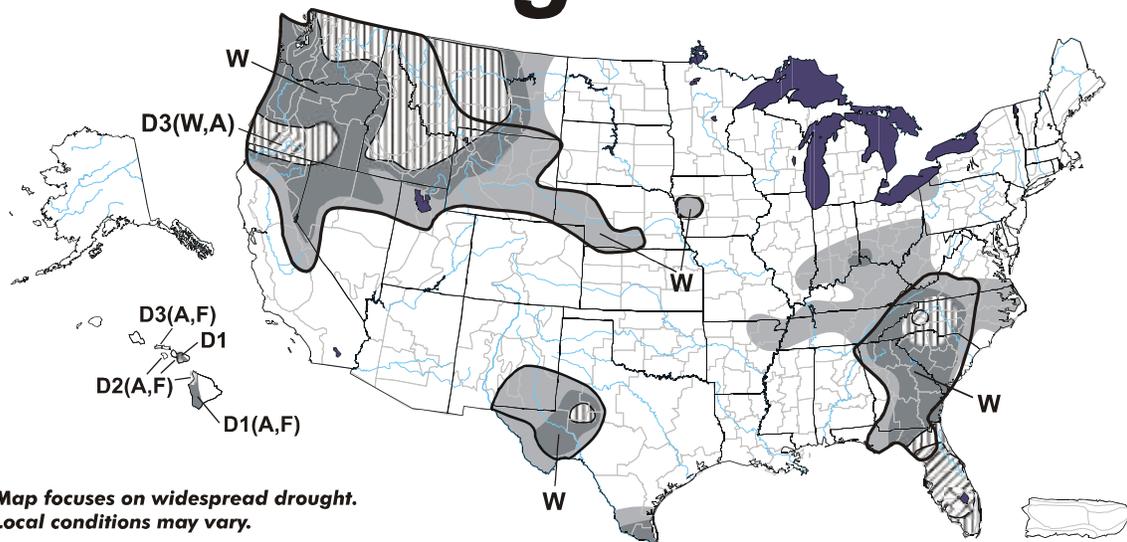
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April 10, 2001 Valid 8 a.m. EDT

# U.S. Drought Monitor



**Map focuses on widespread drought. Local conditions may vary.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ D0 Abnormally Dry</li> <li>■ D1 Drought-First Stage</li> <li>▨ D2 Drought-Severe</li> <li>▨ D3 Drought-Extreme</li> <li>⊗ D4 Drought-Exceptional</li> <li>— Delineates Overlapping Areas</li> </ul> | <p>Drought type: used only when impacts differ</p> <p>A = Agriculture<br/>                 W = Water<br/>                 F = Wildfire danger</p> |
|--|---|

See accompanying text summary for forecast statements  
<http://enso.unl.edu/monitor/monitor.html>



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