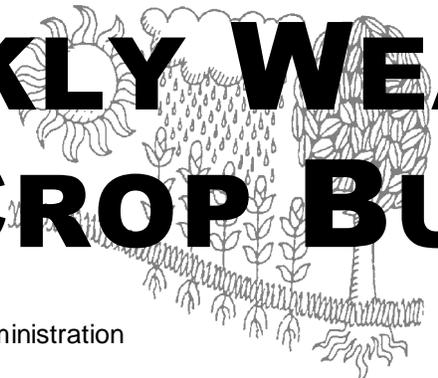


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

ATTENTION: Proposed Changes

Beginning September 1, 2002, printed hard copies of the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin (WWCB)* will only be available as a renewable 1-year subscription. Remember, individuals may continue to obtain FREE copies of the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* over the Internet at:

www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html

The subscription price for the *WWCB* has not increased in over 10 years despite rises in the cost of material, labor, and postage. Therefore, there will be a price increase for all subscriptions effective September 1, 2002. To hold the cost as low as possible, arrangements are underway to have the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) service *WWCB* subscriptions and their distribution. The transition to the new distribution method should be equable to the user.

Additional details concerning subscription costs, payment methods, and renewal notices and invoices will be in future *WWCBs*. For comments or suggestions related to this change or concerning the *WWCB*, please contact:

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HIGHLIGHTS

April 7 - 13, 2002

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A sudden transition to summer-like conditions resulted in above-normal temperatures nearly nationwide and an increase in shower activity across the **eastern half of the Nation**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal in several locations from the **Southwest to the western Corn Belt**, including portions of the **central Plains**, aggravating soil moisture shortages. Warm weather and widespread showers aided dryland small grains in the **Northwest**. However, mostly dry weather persisted in the **Southwest**, where hot weather increased irrigation demands, further stressed ranges and pastures, and caused early melting of the region's meager snow packs. On the
(Continued on page 7)

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Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

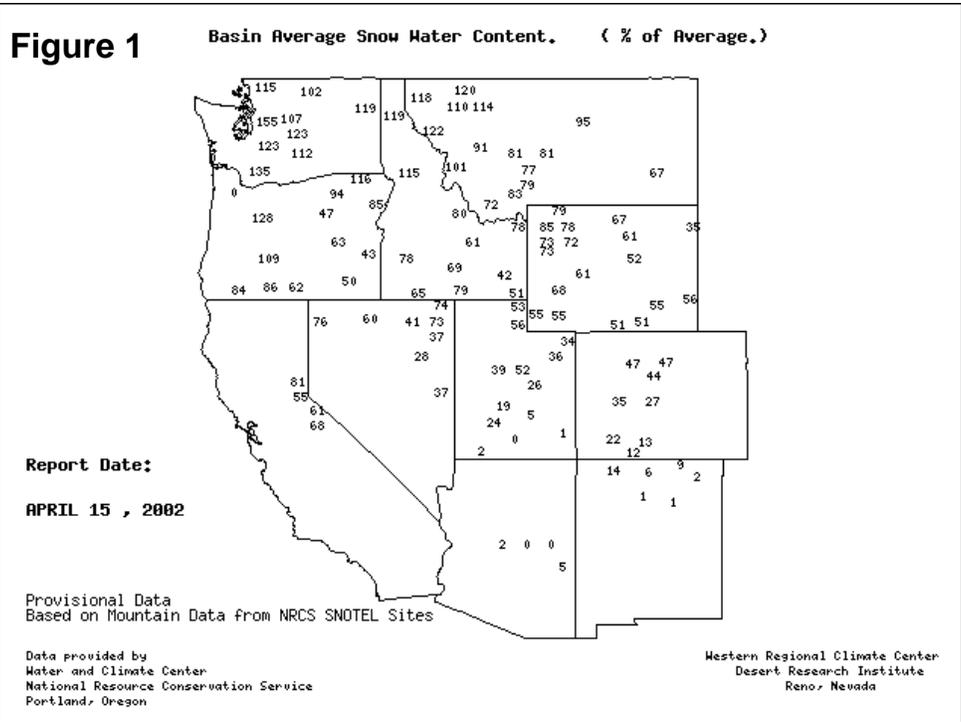
Extremely low seasonal snowpacks in the Southwest resulted in near-record minimum streamflow volume forecasts for portions of Arizona, New Mexico, southern Utah, and southern Colorado. Below-average snowpacks resulted in much-below-average streamflow volume forecasts for central Montana, central Wyoming, central Colorado, and northern Utah. Below-average streamflow was forecast for central Idaho, central Oregon, northern Nevada, northern California, and southwestern Oregon, in part due to a very dry March. In the Northwest, some areas affected by the drought of 2000-01 were forecast to experience reduced snowmelt runoff as soil moisture is replenished.

Snowpack and Precipitation

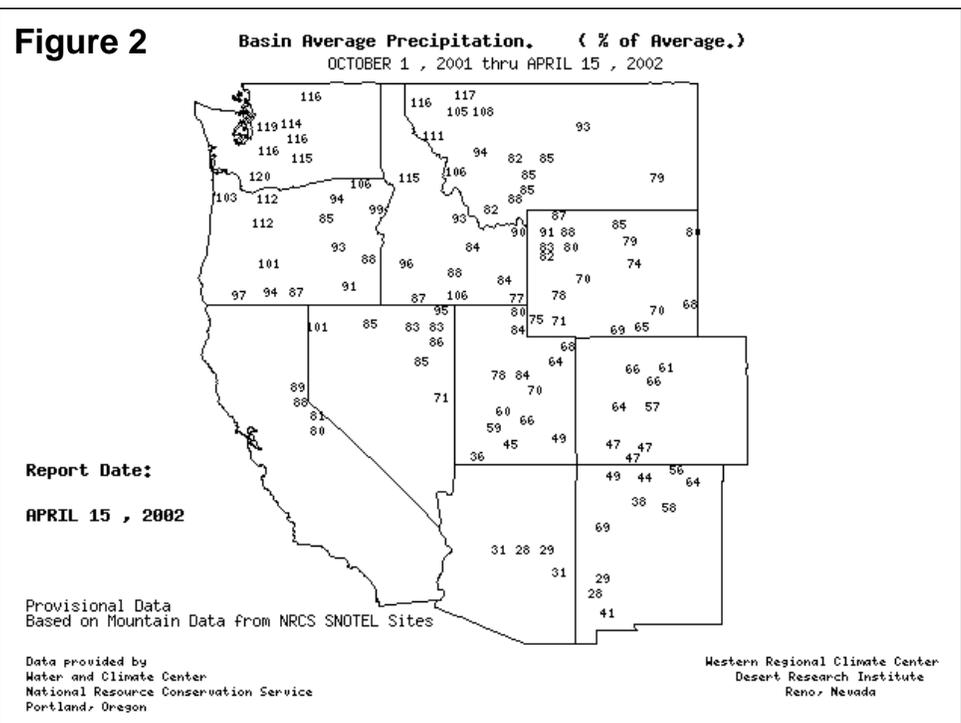
On April 15, 2002, snowpacks continued to exhibit a wide range from above-average water content in Pacific Northwest to well-below-average amounts in the Intermountain West and Desert Southwest (Fig. 1). In stark contrast, snowpacks remained significantly smaller farther south and east, particularly across the Southwest, where snow at many low and middle elevation sites melted well ahead of schedule. A very warm, dry March contributed to a significant reduction in the southern portion of the Western snowpack.

Season-to-date (October 1, 2001 - April 15, 2002) precipitation was well below normal (less than 70 percent [%] of average) in southern California, southern Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, southern Utah, Colorado, and southern Wyoming (Fig. 2). The Northwest reported near- to above-average seasonal precipitation.

SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation



Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

The April 1, 2002, forecasts indicated extremely low streamflows (less than 50% of average) in Arizona, New Mexico, southern Colorado, southern Utah, and southern and central Wyoming. Well-below-average streamflows (between 50 and 70% of average) are forecast for central and northern Utah, central Colorado, western Wyoming, parts of southern Idaho, southwestern and central Montana, a small portion of central and western Nevada, and parts of California (Fig. 3). Water supplies are forecast to be generally below average (between 70 and 90% of average) in central California, northern Nevada, central Idaho, parts of northwestern Montana, and southwestern and central Oregon. Water supplies are forecast to be near to slightly above average for the remainder of the Pacific Northwest.

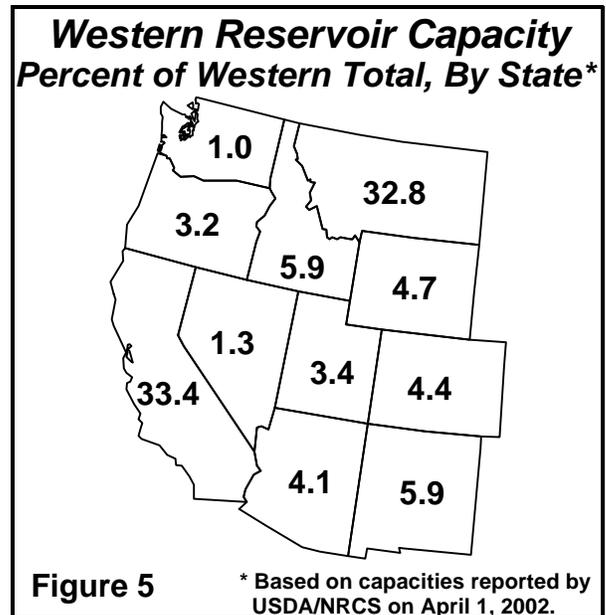
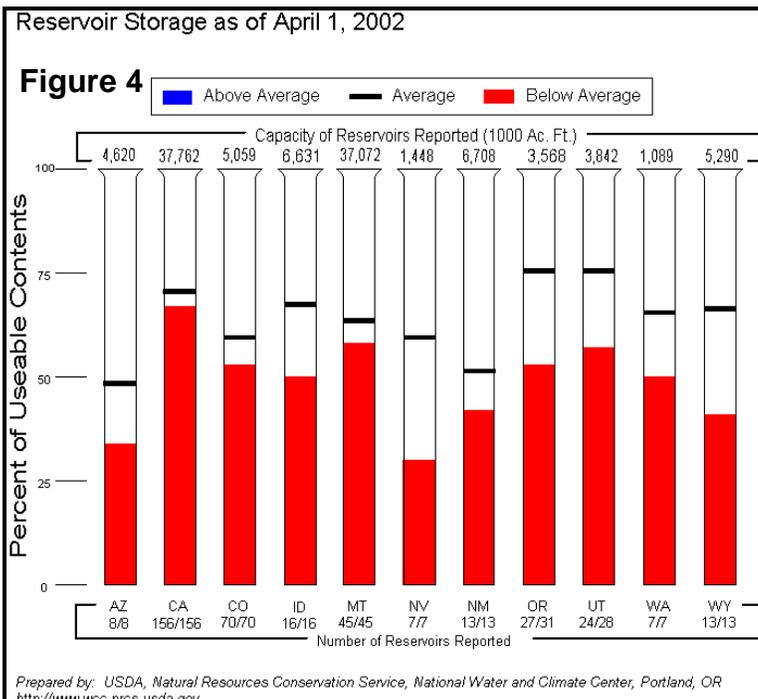
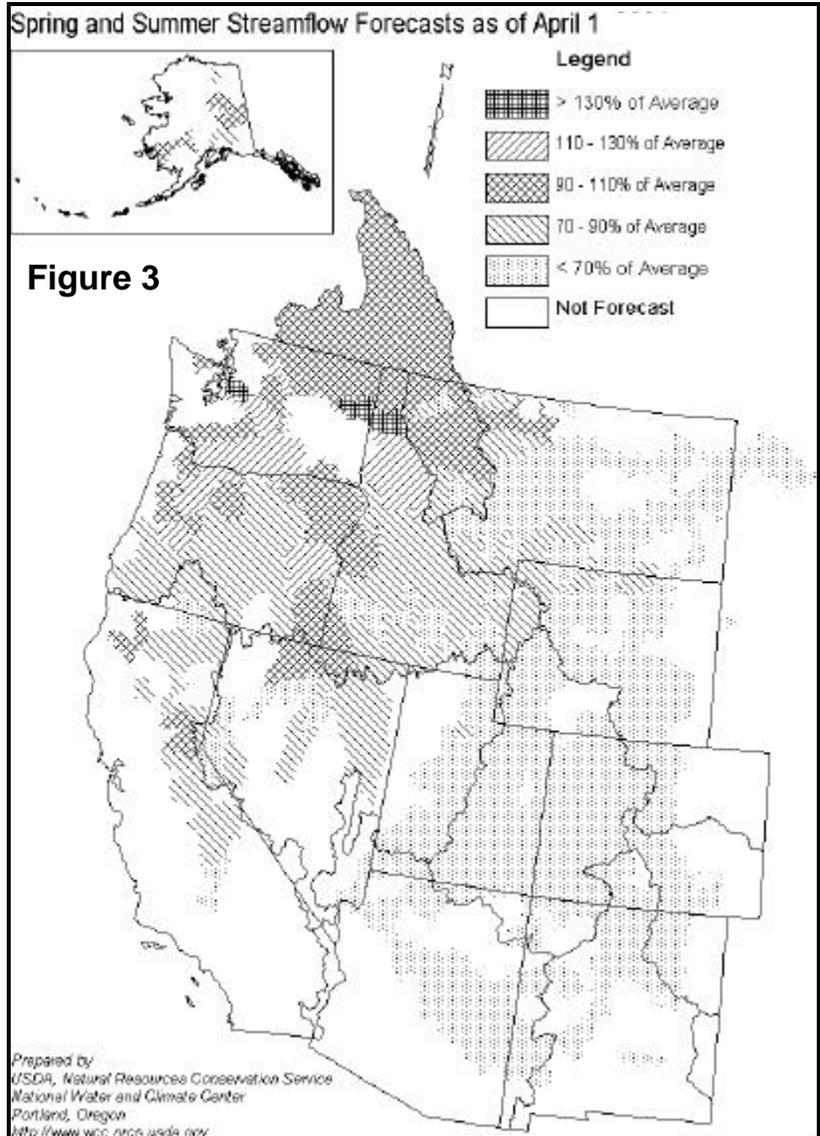
Reservoir Storage

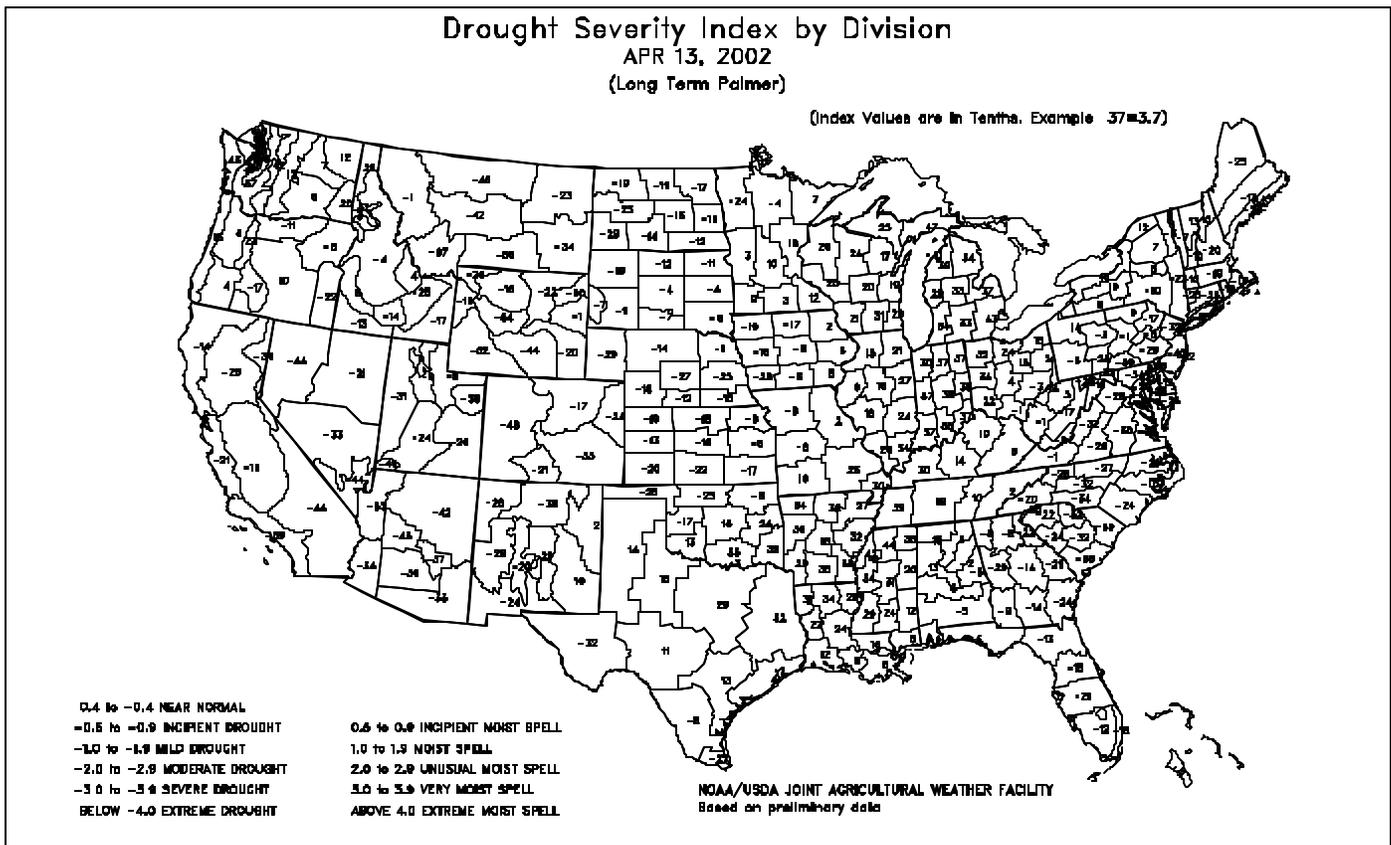
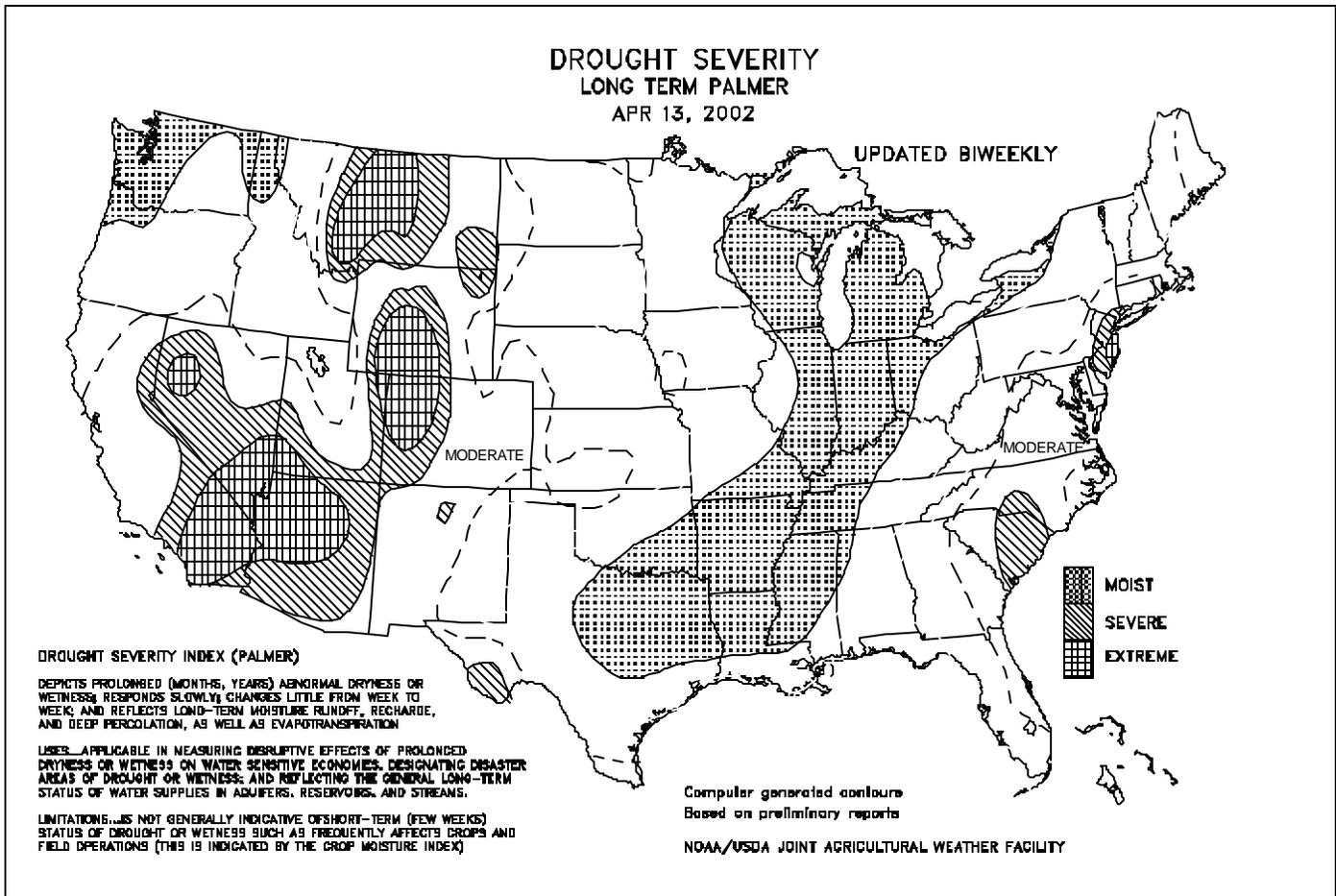
Reservoir storage was below seasonal averages in all Western States (Fig. 4), reflecting the carryover effects of last year's drought and seasonal precipitation deficiencies across most of the West. Each State's share of Western reservoir capacity appears in figure 5.

For More Information

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

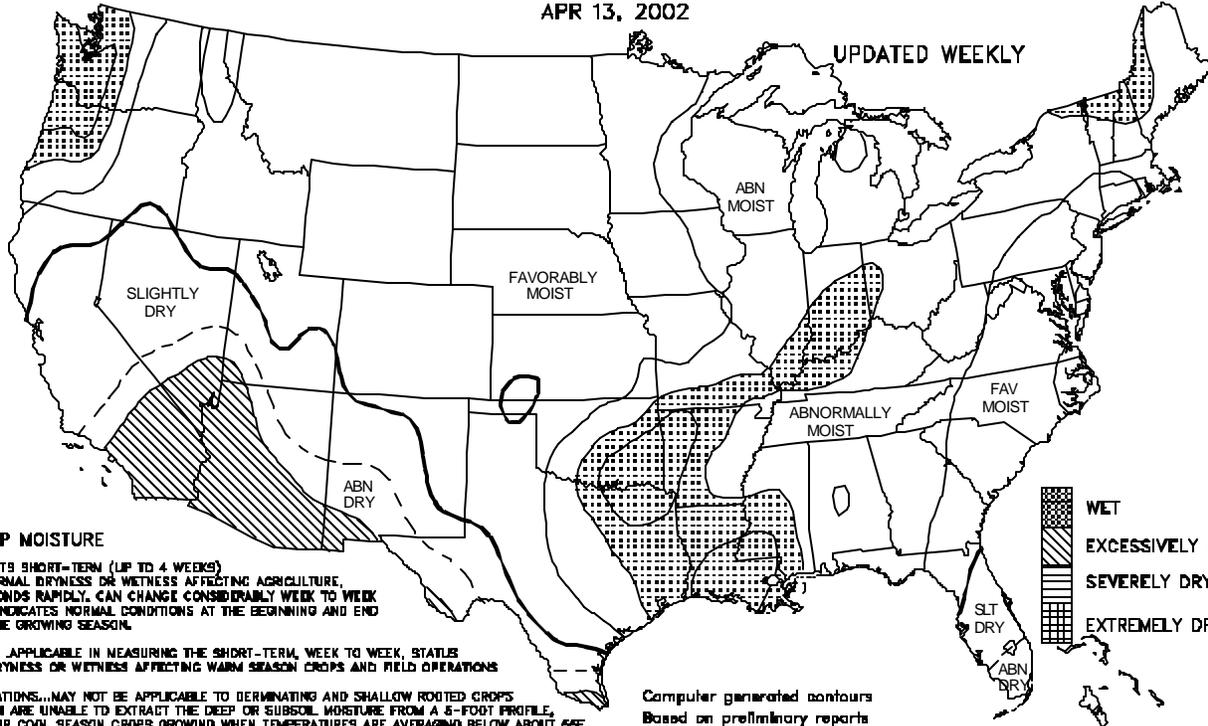
<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>





Crop Moisture
 SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
 APR 13, 2002

UPDATED WEEKLY



CROP MOISTURE

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

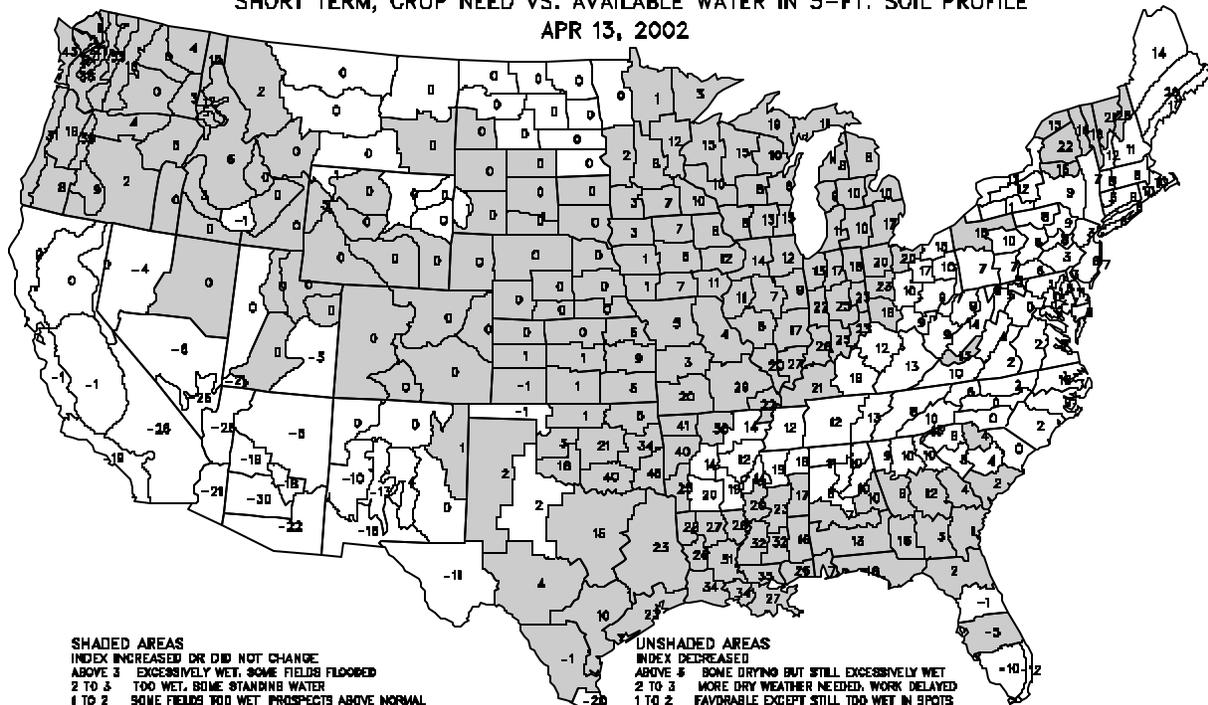
USES APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

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

Computer generated contours
 Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Crop Moisture Index
 SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
 APR 13, 2002



SHADED AREAS

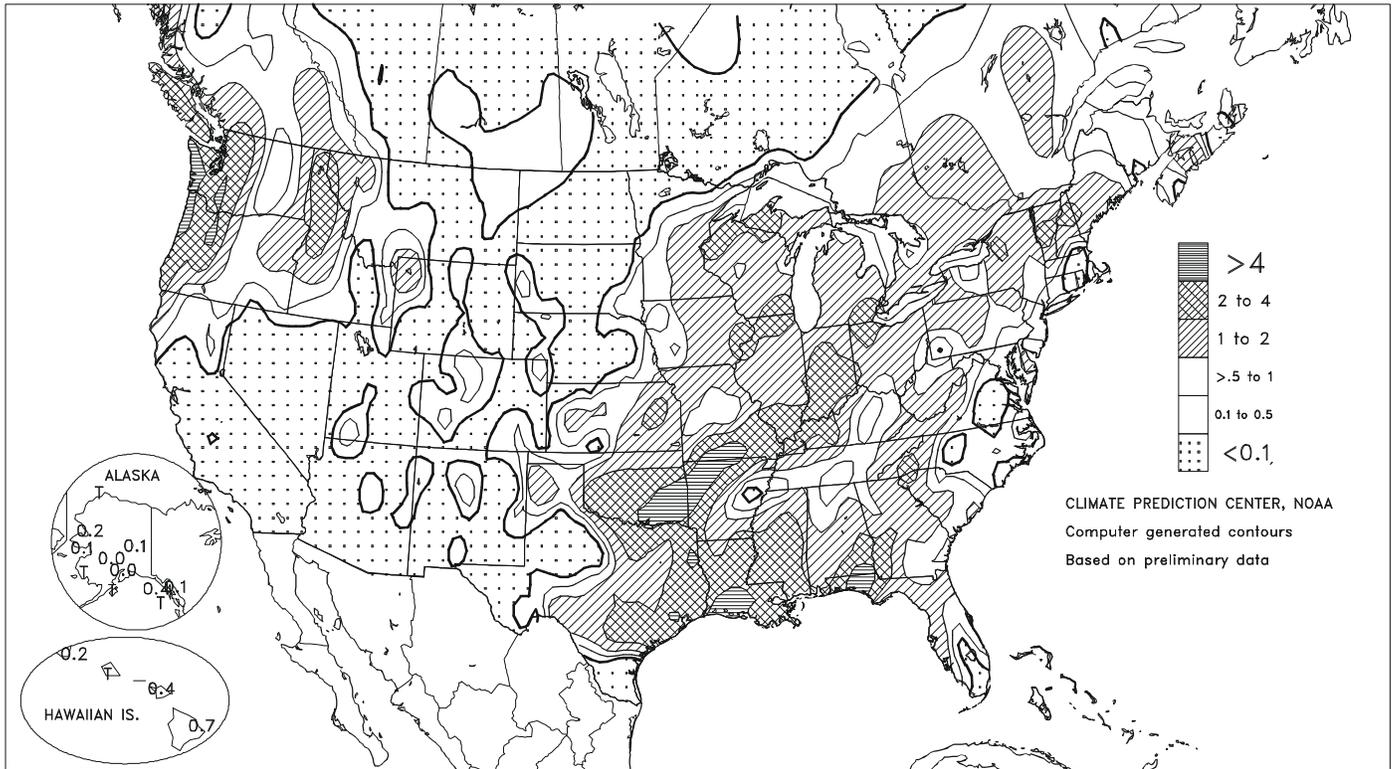
- INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
- ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET, SOME FIELDS FLOODED
- 2 TO 3 TOO WET, SOME STANDING WATER
- 1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
- 0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
- 0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
- 1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
- 2 TO -3 DRYNESS CAUSED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
- 3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES, MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
- BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN STILL EXTREMELY DRY

UNSHADED AREAS

- INDEX DECREASED
- ABOVE 5 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
- 2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED, WORK DELAYED
- 1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
- 0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDSWORK
- 0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT, GERMINATION SLOW
- 1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY, PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
- 2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY, YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
- 3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS BEVERLY CUT BY DRYNESS
- BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY MOST CROPS KILLED

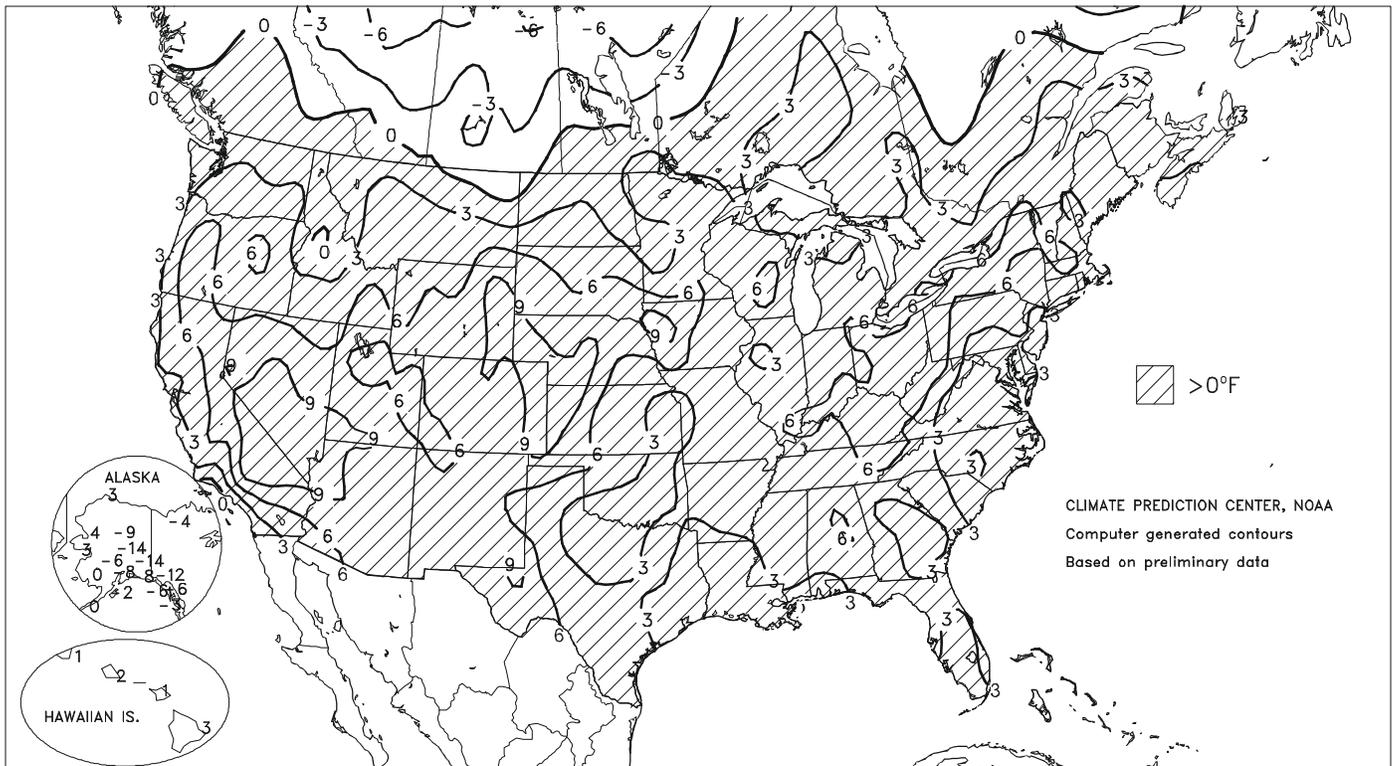
Total Precipitation (Inches)

APR 7 - 13, 2002



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

APR 7 - 13, 2002



(Continued from front cover)

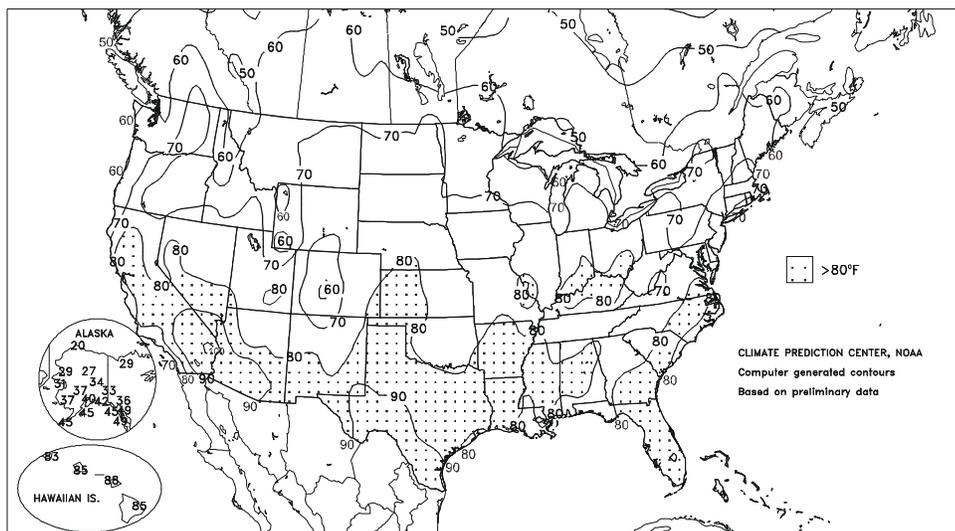
Plains, much-needed rainfall dampened much of **Kansas**, **Oklahoma**, and **northern Texas**, although most of the driest locations (a broad area centered on **southwestern Kansas**) received less than 1 inch of precipitation. Elsewhere, 1 to 3 inches of rain fell across **eastern Kansas**, while 2 to 5 inches drenched the **southern two-thirds of Oklahoma**. In contrast, warm, mostly dry weather prevailed in drought-affected areas from **Montana to Nebraska**, prompting winter wheat greening and growth in areas with enough topsoil moisture to support crop development. Across the **South**, soaking rainfall (2 to 5 inches, with locally higher amounts) continued to hamper fieldwork from **northeastern Texas and southeastern Oklahoma to the lower Ohio Valley**. Heavy rain also slowed fieldwork in the **Gulf Coast region from southeastern Texas to western Florida**. In contrast, only light showers dampened the drought-affected **middle and southern Atlantic Coastal Plain**, reducing topsoil moisture for pastures, winter grains, and emerging summer crops. In the **Corn Belt**, beneficial showers fell across the **upper Mississippi Valley**, while wetness continued to slow fieldwork from the **Ohio Valley to the lower Great Lakes region**. Meanwhile in the **western Corn Belt**, dry conditions promoted an acceleration of fieldwork, including early corn planting.

Early in the week, cool weather lingered along the **East Coast**, while heavy showers and thunderstorms spread across the **South and Midwest**. On Sunday, daily-record lows included 23°F in **Lynchburg, VA**, and 27°F in **Raleigh-Durham, NC**. Farther west, record rainfall totals for April 7 were observed in locations such as **Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX** (3.18 inches), and **Oklahoma City, OK** (2.38 inches). Other precipitation totals on April 7 included 4.56 inches in **Ft. Smith, AR**, and 4.45 inches in **McAlester, OK**. In **Moline, IL**, daily rainfall records were established on April 7 (0.96 inch) and 8 (1.12 inches). Elsewhere on Monday, daily-record totals included 1.47 inches in **Grand Rapids, MI**, 2.51 inches in **Jackson, MS**, and 3.74 inches in **Victoria, TX**. **Victoria's** April 8 rainfall exceeded their monthly normal of 2.97 inches and boosted their year-to-date total to 5.22 inches (66 percent of normal through April 14). Just to the south, however, January 1 - April 14 rainfall totaled 0.80 inch (13 percent of normal) in **Corpus Christi, TX**.

After midweek, warmth expanded across much of the Nation, particularly the **West**. **Las Vegas, NV**, posted a record-tying high of 88°F on April 11. Two days later, daily-record highs included 107 °F in **Death Valley, CA**, 99°F in **Phoenix, AZ**, 97°F in **Chatsworth, CA**, and 78°F in **Billings, MT**. A few thunderstorms returned to the **central and southern Plains**, producing a daily-record rainfall for April 13 in **Amarillo, TX**. **Amarillo's** 1.69-inch total easily exceeded their 1.33-inch normal for the month. Nevertheless, extremely dry conditions persisted across large portions of the **High Plains**, including **Dodge City, KS**, where the April 1-14 rainfall total of 0.37 inch left their precipitation since October 1, 2001, at 1.87 inches (27 percent of normal). Meanwhile in **western New Mexico**, a wildfire in the **Gila National Forest** grew to more than 37,000 acres during the week, accounting for more than half of the **Southwest's** year-to-

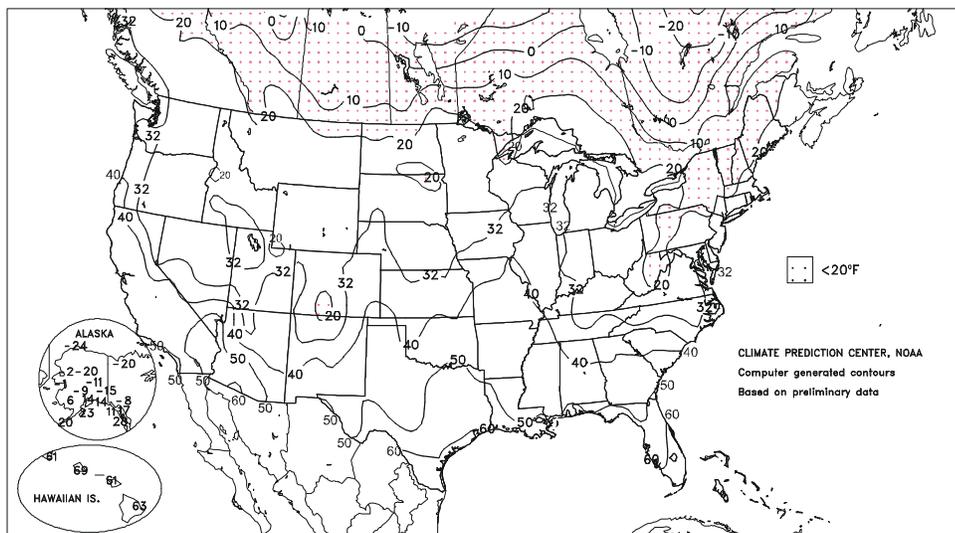
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

APR 7 - 13, 2002



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

APR 7 - 13, 2002



date charred acreage and about 12 percent of the national total through April 12. Farther east, another round of precipitation spread across the **Midwest** and into the **East** toward week's end. In **Vermont, Montpelier** netted a daily-record total (1.14 inches on April 13) and **Burlington** (1.02 inches on April 13-14) received more than 1 inch in a 2-day period for the first time since 1.39 inches fell on January 31 - February 1. In the **middle and southern Atlantic regions**, April 1-14 rainfall totals were as low as 0.28 inch (22 percent of normal) in **Washington, DC**, and 0.29 inch (18 percent) in **Raleigh-Durham, NC**.

In **Hawaii**, warm, mostly dry weather prevailed throughout the week nearly statewide. **Hawaiian** temperatures averaged up to 3°F above normal, and the highest 24-hour precipitation total (1.20 inches) was observed on the **Big Island** at **Pahala** on April 9-10. Meanwhile in **Alaska**, mostly dry weather accompanied a persistent temperature pattern (cold across the central interior and the southeast, and mild in the north and west) for the seventh consecutive week. From March 1 - April 14, precipitation totaled just 3.62 inches (20 percent of normal) in **Yakutat**, 1.45 inches (30 percent) in **Juneau**, and 0.08 inch (7 percent) in **McGrath**.

Weather Data for Mississippi and the Missouri Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 13, 2002

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 °F						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. °F				
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
MS BATESVILLE ^x	74	48	80	40	61	2	0.82	-0.40	0.82	10.51	128	23.39	136	--	--	0	0	1	1	
BELZONI ^x	76	51	79	43	64	2	2.50	1.17	2.50	11.01	123	--	--	--	--	0	0	1	1	
CLARKSDALE ^x	73	50	77	41	62	1	0.96	-0.23	0.78	12.56	164	23.44	133	--	--	0	0	2	1	
CLEVELAND ^x	73	52	80	44	63	1	0.71	-0.63	0.53	10.23	119	22.50	125	--	--	0	0	2	1	
GREENVILLE ^x	73	53	81	47	63	1	1.95	0.69	1.45	10.66	131	24.31	134	--	--	0	0	2	2	
GREENWOOD ^x	77	54	82	46	66	3	1.90	0.57	1.90	8.47	102	19.33	109	--	--	0	0	1	1	
INDIANOLA 1S	75	54	82	49	65	--	1.68	--	1.68	8.67	--	19.30	--	69	59	0	0	1	1	
INVERNESS 5E	75	57	81	52	66	--	1.72	--	1.72	7.95	--	18.04	--	70	61	0	0	1	1	
LYON	76	53	83	48	65	--	0.67	--	0.67	10.81	--	--	--	68	57	0	0	1	1	
MACON	77	57	83	44	67	--	1.13	--	0.82	6.86	--	15.22	--	69	61	0	0	3	1	
MOORHEAD ^x	76	54	81	44	65	2	1.94	0.61	1.14	8.22	97	19.31	105	--	--	0	0	2	2	
ONWARD	77	57	82	52	67	--	2.06	--	2.06	8.20	--	15.85	--	68	61	0	0	1	1	
ROLLING FORK ^x	75	54	84	43	65	3	2.18	0.85	1.35	8.80	102	16.45	86	--	--	0	0	2	2	
SIDON	76	57	87	53	67	--	1.58	--	1.57	7.24	--	16.22	--	73	60	0	0	2	1	
TUNICA ^x	74	53	83	41	64	4	0.46	-0.91	0.46	11.80	146	18.17	109	--	--	0	0	1	0	
TUNICA 1W	76	52	83	46	64	--	0.39	--	0.39	10.80	--	16.38	--	68	58	0	0	1	0	
VANCE	76	56	81	51	66	--	1.05	--	1.05	--	--	--	--	69	59	0	0	1	1	
VICKSBURG ^x	75	56	81	44	66	2	2.26	0.93	1.63	7.18	80	15.51	78	--	--	0	0	2	2	
YAZOO CITY ^x	76	54	80	46	65	2	2.22	0.80	2.22	10.17	107	18.90	91	--	--	0	0	1	1	
STONEVILLE ^x	73	53	81	47	63	1	1.90	0.64	1.06	10.48	131	23.38	131	70	57	0	0	2	2	
MO CARDWELL	74	50	82	43	62	4	0.37	-0.57	0.22	6.92	99	13.80	97	62	54	0	0	3	0	
CHARLESTON	72	50	80	38	61	6	1.46	0.60	0.86	8.95	142	15.01	114	65	53	0	0	3	1	
CLARKTON	74	49	82	40	61	4	0.45	-0.60	0.22	8.20	131	14.46	116	--	--	0	0	3	0	
DELTA	71	48	79	39	59	3	1.34	0.28	0.52	8.72	128	15.22	106	64	51	0	0	5	1	
GLENNONVILLE	73	50	81	41	61	4	0.63	-0.12	0.41	8.11	130	14.12	113	66	53	0	0	3	0	
PORTAGEVILLE #1	73	53	80	45	62	5	0.19	-0.90	0.10	6.45	95	13.42	96	68	55	0	0	2	0	
PORTAGEVILLE #2	73	51	81	41	62	5	0.52	-0.57	0.37	6.70	99	13.17	94	67	52	0	0	2	0	
STEELE	74	52	82	44	63	7	0.20	-0.79	0.11	7.71	111	15.19	105	66	56	0	0	4	0	

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office.

^x Based on 1971-2000 normals.

Delta and Bootheel Weather and Crop Summary: A transition to warm, dry weather by midweek brought relief to farmers. Rainfall varied across the region, with the majority falling early in the week. Drier conditions allowed fieldwork to accelerate across the Delta. Winter wheat flourished under the warm conditions, with widespread booting and heading reported. Corn planting continued in accessible fields, with emergence reported in many locations. Soybeans and rice were planted in many locations, and preparatory fieldwork for cotton planting continued.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on April 10, 2002. Forecasts refer to April 1.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2001-02 crop is 12.4 million tons, up less than 1 percent from the March 1 forecast, and up 1 percent from last season's revised final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast continues at 228 million boxes (10.3 million tons), 2 percent higher than last season. If the utilization is attained, it will be Florida's third-largest orange crop. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 128 million boxes (5.76 million tons), unchanged from the March 1 forecast and equal to last season's final utilization. Harvest is virtually complete. Florida's Valencia forecast remains at 100 million boxes (4.50 million tons), 5 percent higher than last season. Fruit sizes remain below average but slightly larger than last season. Losses from droppage are below average.

The all orange forecast for California, at 55 million boxes (2.06 million tons), is up 2 percent from the January 1 forecast, but

down 4 percent from the previous season's revised utilization. California's navel orange forecast continues at 32 million boxes (1.20 million tons), down 11 percent from last season. Harvest is nearing completion. Fruit sizes are larger than last season. The Valencia forecast is increased to 23 million boxes (863,000 tons), up 5 percent from the previous forecast and 10 percent higher than last season's revised final utilization. The Valencia harvest is well underway and good fruit quality is evident. The Texas all orange forecast is 1.75 million boxes (75,000 tons), down 150,000 boxes from the January 1 forecast, and 485,000 boxes below last season. Arizona's all orange utilization is forecast at 650,000 boxes (24,000 tons), a decrease of 50,000 boxes from the previous forecast, and 250,000 boxes below the 2000-01 utilization. If realized, it will be Arizona's fifth consecutive season of declining utilization.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 13, 2002

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	74	58	82	44	66	6	0.62	-0.47	0.41	7.14	87	16.06	90	89	60	0	0	4	0
AL HUNTSVILLE	74	55	79	38	65	6	0.34	-0.71	0.18	6.17	71	13.41	70	86	61	0	0	3	0
AL MOBILE	74	58	77	44	66	1	1.52	0.35	0.82	7.58	80	13.97	69	95	79	0	0	6	1
AL MONTGOMERY	77	58	80	40	67	4	0.28	-0.76	0.20	6.07	72	11.14	59	94	60	0	0	2	0
AK ANCHORAGE	34	20	40	14	27	-7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.87	102	1.46	64	68	53	0	7	0	0
AK BARROW	10	-11	20	-24	-1	3	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.08	89	0.14	42	88	78	0	7	3	0
AK FAIRBANKS	27	2	34	-11	15	-13	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.29	88	0.92	74	75	49	0	7	2	0
AK JUNEAU	43	24	49	17	34	-5	0.12	-0.53	0.12	1.51	32	10.45	77	83	52	0	7	1	0
AK KODIAK	40	27	45	23	34	-2	0.01	-1.21	0.01	4.20	56	27.18	127	63	51	0	7	1	0
AK NOME	25	12	31	-1	19	3	0.14	0.00	0.11	0.57	66	3.33	132	84	72	0	7	2	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	65	32	70	29	48	6	0.03	-0.28	0.03	1.33	41	1.42	18	80	23	0	5	1	0
AZ PHOENIX	91	64	99	57	77	8	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.16	13	0.21	7	45	22	4	0	1	0
AZ TUCSON	87	56	94	51	72	7	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.08	9	0.69	25	41	21	4	0	0	0
AZ YUMA	90	60	95	52	75	4	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	31	19	5	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	72	53	82	48	63	3	0.48	3.94	4.56	13.64	248	18.65	178	96	59	0	0	3	1
AR LITTLE ROCK	75	52	81	46	63	3	0.31	-0.96	0.28	8.75	121	15.90	112	95	51	0	0	3	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	79	55	87	50	67	6	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.44	26	1.22	30	73	50	0	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	81	54	88	49	68	8	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.94	35	2.11	30	82	53	0	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	65	55	66	52	60	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.28	10	1.39	16	95	81	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	76	51	89	44	63	7	0.27	-0.36	0.26	2.82	44	9.02	49	88	57	0	0	2	0
CA SACRAMENTO	73	50	85	47	61	3	0.04	-0.23	0.03	2.92	86	6.31	59	98	55	0	0	2	0
CA SAN DIEGO	64	57	66	55	60	-2	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.56	20	1.05	15	88	75	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	67	52	76	50	60	4	0.01	-0.32	0.01	2.14	54	5.12	41	91	76	0	0	1	0
CA STOCKTON	76	48	87	46	62	3	0.00	-0.25	0.00	1.80	64	4.13	52	94	63	0	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	64	28	68	20	46	7	0.07	-0.04	0.07	0.11	17	0.84	75	76	31	0	6	1	0
CO CO SPRINGS	67	41	72	37	54	10	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.33	20	0.70	31	74	21	0	0	0	0
CO DENVER INTL	68	39	74	32	53	9	0.17	0.02	0.10	0.65	57	1.17	73	81	25	0	1	3	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	69	44	75	40	57	8	0.05	-0.13	0.04	0.68	50	1.02	42	63	35	0	0	2	0
CO PUEBLO	74	39	80	34	56	8	0.16	-0.12	0.13	0.20	14	0.70	34	70	32	0	0	3	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	57	42	68	27	50	3	0.32	-0.61	0.15	4.26	72	6.86	55	83	58	0	1	4	0
CT HARTFORD	63	39	73	21	51	4	0.26	-0.62	0.14	4.34	78	7.05	57	79	44	0	2	4	0
DC WASHINGTON	68	48	76	32	58	4	0.28	-0.32	0.27	3.67	77	5.45	51	83	50	0	1	2	0
DE WILMINGTON	64	43	76	26	53	3	0.26	-0.49	0.17	4.06	75	7.21	62	96	52	0	1	2	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	79	63	83	57	71	3	0.28	-0.37	0.21	1.84	36	6.61	60	87	54	0	0	2	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	76	61	84	47	69	4	1.23	0.47	0.77	6.79	126	12.09	99	92	64	0	0	3	1
FL KEY WEST	82	74	84	71	78	2	0.11	-0.36	0.10	1.29	47	3.44	53	75	61	0	0	2	0
FL MIAMI	82	72	83	67	77	2	0.11	-0.66	0.09	2.10	53	5.91	75	72	53	0	0	2	0
FL ORLANDO	81	61	85	56	71	1	0.30	-0.30	0.26	1.25	26	5.83	61	91	58	0	0	2	0
FL PENSACOLA	72	61	75	52	67	1	1.78	0.82	0.87	6.40	77	13.49	73	95	79	0	0	6	2
FL TALLAHASSEE	80	59	81	45	70	5	0.40	-0.48	0.36	10.97	132	18.58	102	94	58	0	0	3	0
FL TAMPA	84	66	86	59	75	5	0.25	-0.18	0.21	1.88	51	7.21	84	86	50	0	0	2	0
FL WEST PALM	82	71	84	70	77	4	0.38	-0.45	0.29	3.28	62	11.85	102	75	53	0	0	3	0
GA ATHENS	70	55	75	40	63	4	1.16	0.38	0.44	6.09	93	12.86	82	92	74	0	0	4	0
GA ATLANTA	69	56	75	42	62	2	0.65	-0.18	0.34	6.12	87	14.02	84	88	74	0	0	3	0
GA AUGUSTA	76	52	80	34	64	3	1.29	0.55	0.48	5.00	82	9.99	68	98	61	0	0	5	0
GA COLUMBUS	75	60	80	42	67	4	0.95	0.03	0.76	5.74	76	12.24	73	90	62	0	0	4	1
GA MACON	73	56	79	37	64	3	2.05	1.28	1.27	6.59	103	12.75	80	97	69	0	0	5	1
GA SAVANNAH	74	59	80	44	67	3	0.28	-0.54	0.28	5.83	112	9.76	81	92	62	0	0	1	0
HI HILO	82	67	85	63	75	3	0.73	-2.43	0.29	12.01	59	57.15	146	95	81	0	0	5	0
HI HONOLULU	83	72	85	69	77	2	0.01	-0.25	0.01	2.53	106	7.13	95	82	75	0	0	1	0
HI KAHULUI	84	65	88	61	75	1	0.40	-0.05	0.23	2.25	70	6.99	75	94	81	0	0	2	0
HI LIHUE	81	68	83	61	75	1	0.19	-0.50	0.19	8.12	166	14.34	113	88	78	0	0	1	0
ID BOISE	64	44	71	36	54	5	0.36	0.08	0.15	1.42	73	2.55	57	68	45	0	0	5	0
ID LEWISTON	63	45	74	35	54	4	0.28	0.00	0.08	1.81	111	3.58	96	80	64	0	0	5	0
ID POCATELLO	64	38	74	32	51	7	0.05	-0.20	0.03	0.96	52	1.88	47	73	45	0	1	3	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	60	41	75	34	51	5	1.23	0.36	0.88	4.22	100	6.98	92	91	66	0	0	3	1
IL MOLINE	62	42	77	37	52	4	2.10	1.22	1.12	5.05	111	7.07	93	89	71	0	0	3	2
IL PEORIA	62	42	77	36	52	3	1.52	0.74	0.87	3.45	82	7.38	100	90	60	0	0	4	1
IL ROCKFORD	59	39	75	33	49	3	2.04	1.21	1.12	3.89	100	6.37	96	92	68	0	0	4	2
IL SPRINGFIELD	65	45	77	37	55	4	0.91	0.17	0.68	3.00	66	6.85	86	84	61	0	0	4	1
IN EVANSVILLE	71	48	81	35	59	5	1.77	0.77	1.15	8.18	133	12.60	104	93	67	0	0	4	2
IN FORT WAYNE	65	41	76	30	53	6	1.46	0.65	0.81	4.29	99	8.67	104	90	54	0	2	3	2
IN INDIANAPOLIS	66	45	79	32	55	5	1.01	0.21	0.54	5.49	112	9.64	98	93	63	0	1	4	1
IN SOUTH BEND	63	39	75	28	51	5	0.93	0.08	0.78	4.13	93	8.71	100	86	65	0	2	4	1
IA BURLINGTON	62	42	77	34	52	2	1.74	0.94	0.92	3.36	76	5.86	81	92	56	0	0	2	2
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	60	41	75	33	50	3	1.94	1.21	0.89	3.14	88	4.65	82	98	58	0	0	3	3
IA DES MOINES	62	42	76	31	52	4	1.22	0.42	0.75	2.37	65	3.37	58	93	70	0	1	3	1
IA DUBUQUE	58	40	72	33	49	4	2.12	1.34	0.92	3.27	82	4.73	71	91	71	0	0	5	2
IA SIOUX CITY	68	42	79	23	55	8	0.38	-0.21	0.33	1.39	45	2.30	54	95	63	0	1	3	0
IA WATERLOO	62	39	75	32	51	6	0.85	0.13	0.51	1.61	47	3.08	58	69	69	0	2	3	1
KS CONCORDIA	67	44	75	34	56	5	0.33	-0.17	0.31	0.92	28	2.33	50	92	64	0	0	2	0
KS DODGE CITY	72	47	83	37	59	7	0.36	-0.14	0.24	0.64	23	1.67	41	94	50	0	0	3	0
KS GOODLAND	72	43	81	33	57	10	0.12	-0.14	0.08	0.51	31	0.99	39	95	52	0	0	2	0
KS TOPEKA	66	46	76	38	56	3	2.11	1.44	1.29	2.85	75	5.11	86	94	70	0	0	3	2

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 13, 2002

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	66	47	76	40	57	3	1.25	0.70	0.78	1.68	45	3.62	64	96	73	0	0	3	1
	JACKSON	73	50	81	30	61	6	0.44	-0.39	0.21	8.45	142	13.78	105	76	38	0	1	3	0
	LEXINGTON	71	48	79	32	60	7	0.61	-0.20	0.31	8.29	139	12.05	96	86	65	0	1	4	0
	LOUISVILLE	72	49	83	33	61	6	1.24	0.39	0.79	8.42	140	14.03	112	87	52	0	0	4	1
LA	PADUCAH	72	49	79	37	60	5	1.39	0.28	0.76	9.21	147	15.25	111	95	52	0	0	4	1
	BATON ROUGE	78	57	81	44	67	2	4.62	3.33	4.28	14.05	189	19.79	106	94	49	0	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	79	60	82	55	69	3	3.06	2.29	3.05	8.41	169	14.05	102	96	64	0	0	2	1
	NEW ORLEANS	78	61	80	51	70	3	2.15	0.92	2.02	5.73	76	11.80	63	93	69	0	0	3	1
	SHREVEPORT	77	55	82	51	66	2	2.61	1.63	1.38	8.09	136	13.53	92	98	58	0	0	2	2
ME	CARIBOU	49	31	60	18	40	4	0.37	-0.21	0.35	4.53	124	8.84	102	82	48	0	4	2	0
	PORTLAND	55	37	69	22	46	4	0.52	-0.48	0.47	5.82	97	11.28	85	81	52	0	2	3	0
MD	BALTIMORE	66	44	76	26	55	4	0.46	-0.21	0.46	4.20	80	6.75	58	88	54	0	1	1	0
MA	BOSTON	61	42	75	28	52	6	0.10	-0.76	0.10	4.68	86	9.64	76	80	45	0	1	1	0
	WORCESTER	59	39	70	22	49	6	0.21	-0.69	0.13	5.48	92	9.37	71	87	42	0	1	3	0
MI	ALPENA	53	30	64	23	42	4	0.93	0.41	0.60	3.25	105	5.46	88	95	61	0	4	4	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	58	37	72	26	48	4	1.70	0.89	1.45	4.66	115	7.26	95	92	58	0	3	3	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	55	31	69	22	43	4	1.04	0.51	0.75	3.23	106	7.33	124	87	64	0	4	4	1
	LANSING	61	36	73	26	49	6	1.03	0.29	0.89	3.08	83	5.43	80	86	61	0	3	4	1
	MUSKEGON	58	38	71	29	48	5	1.68	1.02	1.13	3.18	89	5.77	78	90	65	0	3	3	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	55	32	74	27	44	4	1.03	0.37	0.56	3.44	108	6.26	79	91	49	0	5	4	1
MN	DULUTH	49	34	64	31	42	6	1.50	1.03	1.30	3.47	136	4.51	100	92	75	0	3	4	1
	INTL FALLS	51	30	70	18	40	4	0.03	-0.27	0.03	0.32	21	0.43	14	90	51	0	6	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	57	40	65	29	48	4	1.18	0.66	0.52	3.23	114	4.10	88	92	65	0	1	3	2
	ROCHESTER	58	37	71	28	48	6	0.02	-0.65	0.02	1.28	42	3.61	76	83	62	0	2	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	53	35	66	26	44	3	1.55	1.05	1.14	2.88	119	4.95	131	94	67	0	2	4	0
MS	JACKSON	77	56	81	47	66	4	2.53	1.12	2.51	9.85	118	18.50	100	94	56	0	0	2	1
	MERIDIAN	77	55	80	39	66	4	1.57	0.24	1.32	6.15	65	14.95	72	97	69	0	0	5	1
	TUPELO	74	54	79	41	64	5	1.05	-0.08	0.95	9.43	111	19.82	108	86	64	0	0	4	1
MO	COLUMBIA	66	47	79	43	56	3	0.69	-0.22	0.43	2.36	49	5.56	63	95	59	0	0	4	0
	KANSAS CITY	65	46	77	38	56	4	1.29	0.63	1.00	2.32	64	4.71	78	95	58	0	0	4	1
	SAINT LOUIS	70	49	82	44	60	5	0.74	-0.09	0.54	4.41	86	8.40	88	86	61	0	0	3	1
	SPRINGFIELD	68	48	76	42	58	4	1.44	0.43	0.75	4.84	85	9.10	90	91	59	0	0	4	1
MT	BILLINGS	63	36	78	25	50	6	0.03	-0.32	0.02	0.35	20	0.92	29	80	30	0	1	2	0
	BUTTE	53	28	63	23	41	4	0.11	-0.08	0.10	0.49	41	0.93	42	87	34	0	6	2	0
	GLASGOW	57	28	75	20	43	1	0.23	0.10	0.23	0.62	89	1.12	85	88	55	0	6	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	58	35	69	26	46	5	0.04	-0.24	0.02	0.75	50	1.31	49	81	32	0	3	2	0
	HAVRE	59	31	73	24	45	3	0.07	-0.09	0.06	0.20	20	0.65	36	84	51	0	6	2	0
	KALISPELL	55	38	63	28	46	4	0.33	0.08	0.21	0.80	51	1.95	47	87	55	0	2	6	0
	MISSOULA	57	35	66	25	46	2	0.29	0.08	0.20	1.42	106	2.68	85	84	63	0	2	4	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	69	41	79	31	55	7	0.07	-0.48	0.05	1.49	49	2.31	54	94	59	0	1	3	0
	LINCOLN	67	43	79	28	55	6	0.36	-0.25	0.18	1.72	52	2.72	59	91	58	0	1	3	0
	NORFOLK	69	42	78	30	55	8	0.30	-0.25	0.17	0.93	31	1.65	38	85	53	0	1	3	0
	NORTH PLATTE	68	39	75	29	53	7	0.09	-0.29	0.05	0.76	40	0.85	30	93	39	0	1	2	0
	OMAHA	66	42	79	28	54	5	0.68	0.08	0.37	1.56	48	2.23	47	90	66	0	1	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	69	39	79	33	54	10	0.05	-0.32	0.03	0.45	25	0.50	17	79	40	0	0	3	0
	VALENTINE	66	37	76	28	52	8	0.05	-0.33	0.03	0.41	23	0.68	27	93	57	0	2	2	0
NV	ELY	65	30	73	24	48	7	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.28	20	1.35	47	64	26	0	4	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	87	64	91	56	76	12	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.12	19	0.12	6	31	21	2	0	0	0
	RENO	71	43	82	39	57	10	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.43	43	1.26	41	63	34	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	69	35	80	25	52	7	0.13	-0.04	0.10	1.11	93	2.84	107	71	39	0	2	2	0
NH	CONCORD	62	34	74	16	48	6	0.18	-0.51	0.14	4.23	97	8.22	85	85	35	0	4	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	63	45	77	28	54	4	0.25	-0.62	0.11	3.97	68	6.30	49	75	47	0	1	3	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	73	49	79	42	61	7	0.28	0.17	0.28	0.39	48	0.80	46	58	24	0	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	61	39	70	20	50	6	0.29	-0.48	0.19	3.61	80	7.72	84	81	44	0	1	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	57	35	64	18	46	4	0.79	-0.01	0.45	4.79	108	8.90	94	77	55	0	1	3	0
	BUFFALO	60	40	73	23	50	7	1.27	0.55	0.92	5.93	137	12.62	127	91	55	0	1	4	1
	ROCHESTER	63	40	75	22	52	9	0.85	0.20	0.76	3.98	105	8.51	104	72	52	0	1	4	1
	SYRACUSE	63	39	72	22	51	8	1.29	0.52	0.87	4.79	108	8.36	91	84	45	0	1	4	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	65	48	72	28	57	4	1.05	0.24	0.77	5.42	88	10.36	74	92	65	0	1	4	1
	CHARLOTTE	71	52	76	32	62	3	0.26	-0.43	0.14	4.78	83	11.00	83	92	53	0	1	3	0
	GREENSBORO	68	48	75	30	58	2	0.20	-0.57	0.14	2.84	54	7.19	60	89	50	0	1	3	0
	HATTERAS	68	57	75	43	62	4	0.10	-0.69	0.08	6.02	92	16.51	101	93	69	0	0	2	0
	RALEIGH	72	48	79	27	60	2	0.58	-0.04	0.56	4.76	91	12.02	94	89	52	0	1	3	1
	WILMINGTON	72	51	79	35	62	1	0.25	-0.40	0.17	5.93	108	9.73	71	98	63	0	0	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	57	30	74	20	44	3	0.09	-0.21	0.06	0.91	66	1.40	60	91	59	0	4	3	0
	DICKINSON	55	32	71	23	44	4	0.11	-0.28	0.10	0.29	21	0.77	36	93	46	0	3	2	0
	FARGO	53	33	73	21	43	2	0.14	-0.14	0.09	1.32	79	1.65	54	93	63	0	3	3	0
	GRAND FORKS	52	30	70	22	41	2	0.14	-0.11	0.09	0.19	14	0.28	11	95	54	0	5	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	54	32	74	22	43	3	0.06	-0.22	0.05	0.34	24	0.56	22	91	51	0	4	2	0
	WILLISTON	53	30	72	23	42	2	0.29	0.09	0.21	1.29	116	2.28	112	93	64	0	4	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	65	41	75	25	53	7	1.31	0.57	0.59	6.81	151	10.91	117	77	58	0	2	4	2
	CINCINNATI	69	47	78	29	58	6	1.36	0.45	0.87	6.06	108	10.20	91	79	62	0	1	4	1
	CLEVELAND	64	41	75	28	52	6	1.04	0.27	0.48	5.96	137	10.60	116	89	55	0	2	4	0
	COLUMBUS	70	46	79	29	58	8	0.76	0.04	0.47	4.43	105	8.08	90	85	55	0	1	4	0
	DAYTON	67	44	78	26	55	6	1.98	1.05	1.29	6.61	132	9.44	96	88	53	0	1	4	1
	MANSFIELD	65	40	75	26															

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 13, 2002

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	65	43	78	30	54	8	2.06	1.29	1.10	6.00	149	10.34	132	89	60	0	1	4	2
OK YOUNGSTOWN	65	38	75	21	52	6	1.40	0.63	0.73	5.51	123	10.15	115	75	55	0	2	4	2
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	69	51	77	45	60	2	3.79	3.20	2.38	6.41	161	9.51	139	97	67	0	0	5	2
OK TULSA	70	51	79	45	61	2	1.62	0.81	1.40	4.02	79	7.59	88	96	74	0	0	3	1
OR ASTORIA	56	47	61	34	51	3	3.18	1.93	1.73	10.14	103	29.75	109	93	84	0	0	7	2
OR BURNS	61	34	66	24	48	7	0.59	0.41	0.25	1.09	69	2.36	61	93	63	0	3	4	0
OR EUGENE	62	49	68	39	56	7	1.46	0.55	0.64	5.88	77	16.14	75	95	82	0	0	7	2
OR MEDFORD	67	46	73	38	57	7	0.21	-0.09	0.10	1.55	64	4.79	68	88	50	0	0	4	0
OR PENDLETON	64	45	70	31	54	4	0.53	0.28	0.28	1.36	79	2.70	62	79	60	0	1	3	0
OR PORTLAND	62	49	68	37	56	6	1.38	0.76	0.53	5.00	102	14.77	104	90	78	0	0	7	1
OR SALEM	62	47	67	33	54	5	1.06	0.39	0.43	5.66	104	18.31	112	93	79	0	0	6	0
PA ALLENTOWN	62	39	72	21	51	4	0.47	-0.30	0.33	4.35	87	6.35	56	79	45	0	1	5	0
PA ERIE	62	39	76	25	50	5	1.38	0.57	0.76	4.84	105	12.02	127	80	59	0	2	4	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	63	42	69	25	53	3	0.46	-0.24	0.24	5.62	123	8.46	82	91	53	0	1	2	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	65	45	75	31	55	4	0.29	-0.49	0.25	4.34	82	7.32	63	86	61	0	1	2	0
PA PITTSBURGH	68	42	76	22	55	7	0.74	0.06	0.37	4.56	103	7.49	79	84	44	0	1	4	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	62	40	70	19	51	4	0.82	0.08	0.45	3.88	96	6.61	77	77	47	0	1	3	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	62	39	72	21	51	4	0.29	-0.51	0.15	4.51	96	7.43	73	78	53	0	1	2	0
RI PROVIDENCE	61	40	74	28	51	4	0.22	-0.79	0.12	5.84	92	10.39	73	92	51	0	1	3	0
SC BEAUFORT	74	61	81	51	67	4	0.27	-0.51	0.23	3.94	76	7.63	62	92	66	0	0	1	0
SC CHARLESTON	75	56	81	41	66	3	1.23	0.54	1.22	5.72	107	10.34	83	93	58	0	0	2	1
SC COLUMBIA	75	56	79	42	66	4	1.39	0.63	0.68	4.98	82	9.36	64	93	59	0	0	5	2
SC GREENVILLE	69	53	75	36	61	4	0.46	-0.34	0.21	5.58	81	11.83	76	92	58	0	0	4	0
SD ABERDEEN	59	31	73	18	45	2	0.10	-0.31	0.06	0.69	33	0.99	33	92	63	0	4	2	0
SD HURON	65	37	76	23	51	7	0.16	-0.34	0.08	1.89	73	2.91	80	92	42	0	2	2	0
SD RAPID CITY	63	37	77	31	50	7	0.47	0.10	0.23	1.18	70	1.43	57	85	45	0	2	3	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	63	36	73	21	49	6	0.53	-0.06	0.29	1.95	68	2.39	61	90	61	0	3	2	0
TN BRISTOL	73	48	78	28	60	7	0.28	-0.41	0.20	6.17	118	11.37	94	89	47	0	1	2	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	74	55	80	35	65	7	0.80	-0.21	0.60	7.45	91	14.71	80	89	62	0	0	3	1
TN KNOXVILLE	75	52	80	34	64	8	0.29	-0.61	0.29	10.88	158	20.64	133	82	48	0	0	1	0
TN MEMPHIS	75	56	80	50	66	6	0.31	-1.04	0.31	12.15	151	17.85	107	84	51	0	0	1	0
TX NASHVILLE	74	50	78	31	62	5	0.43	-0.44	0.28	9.84	151	16.76	118	96	56	0	1	4	0
TX ABILENE	77	54	82	47	66	3	0.21	-0.14	0.19	4.25	208	5.88	142	93	63	0	0	3	0
TX AMARILLO	72	47	83	38	60	5	2.02	1.74	1.69	2.45	149	3.81	135	94	50	0	0	2	1
TX AUSTIN	80	57	85	52	69	2	0.75	0.29	0.63	2.05	69	4.40	64	88	63	0	0	2	1
TX BEAUMONT	78	61	81	60	70	3	3.62	2.77	3.61	5.58	104	9.94	69	99	67	0	0	2	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	87	67	96	63	77	4	0.05	-0.37	0.04	0.89	54	1.96	47	96	76	1	0	2	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	86	66	96	58	76	6	0.01	-0.41	0.01	0.22	9	0.80	13	97	69	1	0	1	0
TX DEL RIO	88	62	93	54	75	6	0.97	0.63	0.82	1.22	79	1.26	41	86	50	3	0	3	1
TX EL PASO	84	57	89	52	71	8	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	1.22	106	34	18	0	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	75	56	82	51	66	2	3.27	2.64	3.18	11.09	265	16.93	200	94	65	0	0	2	1
TX GALVESTON	74	65	76	61	70	1	2.36	1.80	2.36	4.21	110	7.12	68	10	80	0	0	1	1
TX HOUSTON	78	62	82	60	70	3	3.80	3.00	3.39	6.17	127	8.30	72	99	69	0	0	3	1
TX LUBBOCK	76	49	86	42	62	4	0.03	-0.23	0.03	2.25	188	3.38	140	92	66	0	0	1	0
TX MIDLAND	80	53	89	48	66	4	0.16	0.07	0.16	1.12	196	2.19	130	84	42	0	0	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	84	54	93	46	69	6	0.30	0.01	0.20	1.60	109	3.02	87	86	52	1	0	3	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	81	59	85	54	70	3	1.58	1.06	1.33	2.99	107	3.78	61	97	58	0	0	2	1
TX VICTORIA	81	62	84	60	72	4	3.80	3.20	3.74	4.41	133	5.27	68	98	64	0	0	5	1
TX WACO	77	58	82	54	67	3	0.81	0.22	0.68	3.44	98	6.08	78	95	73	0	0	2	1
TX WICHITA FALLS	71	53	81	47	62	1	1.97	1.41	1.13	5.26	160	7.48	125	98	81	0	0	3	2
UT SALT LAKE CITY	66	43	74	38	55	6	0.07	-0.37	0.04	2.55	94	4.04	75	64	32	0	0	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	57	37	69	18	47	6	0.98	0.34	0.84	3.22	92	6.47	88	86	47	0	3	3	1
VA LYNCHBURG	66	42	72	23	54	0	0.34	-0.43	0.29	4.40	83	7.77	65	92	55	0	1	3	0
VA NORFOLK	69	50	82	39	59	3	0.39	-0.39	0.31	5.96	107	11.56	90	88	56	0	0	4	0
VA RICHMOND	71	45	78	29	58	3	0.05	-0.66	0.02	4.67	86	9.07	76	94	52	0	1	3	0
VA ROANOKE	67	45	73	26	56	1	0.30	-0.50	0.18	4.32	81	6.74	58	83	56	0	1	2	0
VA WASH/DULLES	68	42	74	22	55	4	0.52	-0.20	0.48	4.01	82	5.71	53	84	52	0	1	3	0
WA OLYMPIA	58	43	63	26	51	5	3.08	2.18	1.48	8.35	119	24.13	116	97	78	0	1	7	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	52	42	59	28	47	1	5.22	3.39	2.34	15.69	108	44.14	109	10	90	0	1	7	2
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	56	46	60	36	51	2	3.53	2.88	1.48	6.37	127	17.04	119	96	84	0	0	6	4
WA SPOKANE	58	39	70	28	48	3	0.57	0.29	0.31	1.59	78	3.78	70	88	52	0	1	5	0
WA YAKIMA	66	41	76	27	53	6	0.26	0.14	0.09	0.46	49	1.63	56	83	51	0	1	6	0
WV BECKLEY	66	45	69	22	55	5	0.81	0.08	0.73	6.17	123	9.10	81	78	60	0	1	2	1
WV CHARLESTON	73	48	79	23	60	7	0.36	-0.36	0.22	6.43	122	10.46	89	80	37	0	1	2	0
WV ELKINS	68	38	74	16	53	6	0.99	0.22	0.55	6.12	114	11.09	92	87	37	0	2	2	1
WV HUNTINGTON	73	47	81	24	60	6	1.13	0.41	0.55	10.17	196	13.81	120	80	39	0	1	3	2
WI EAU CLAIRE	58	35	69	26	47	5	1.48	0.83	0.86	3.93	129	6.01	123	97	55	0	2	5	2
WI GREEN BAY	56	38	68	32	47	5	0.60	-0.01	0.29	2.87	90	4.97	92	95	61	0	2	3	0
WI LA CROSSE	60	40	68	31	50	4	1.53	0.75	1.24	3.06	90	5.70	102	90	47	0	1	3	1
WI MADISON	59	40	73	32	49	5	1.57	0.78	0.76	3.54	96	6.34	102	89	68	0	1	3	2
WI MILWAUKEE	54	39	72	34	47	4	1.88	0.98	1.19	3.99	95	6.89	89	87	69	0	0	3	2
WI CASPER	64	32	74	29	48	7	0.25	-0.03	0.16	0.92	67	1.13	44	81	44	0	4	3	0
WI CHEYENNE	62	38	70	32	50	10	0.37	0.07	0.30	1.24	78	2.05	83	72	34	0	1	2	0
WI LANDER	65	36	72	31	50	8	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.63	32	1.11	36	66	32	0	2	0	0
WI SHERIDAN	63	33	76	28	48	6	0.34	-0.03	0.16	1.30	79	1.70	57	85	42	0	2	4	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 14, 2002

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Apr 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	2	0	6	26
CA	60	30	46	57
CO	0	0	0	0
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
IN	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	0	0	1	1
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	16	8	12	18
OH	0	0	4	5
OK	2	0	3	10
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	13	10	22	21
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	3	2	5	7
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Percent Planted				
	Apr 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	1	0	1	2
IL	1	0	4	5
IN	0	0	3	2
IA	1	0	0	0
KS	11	4	10	8
KY	17	3	21	18
MI	0	0	0	0
MN	0	0	0	0
MO	26	10	12	19
NE	1	0	0	1
NC	33	*13	36	34
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	2	1	3	3
PA	1	0	0	1
SD	0	0	0	0
TN	25	5	34	33
TX	59	56	41	52
WI	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	4	2	4	5
These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Apr 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	9	1	6	8
AZ	37	19	34	32
AR	0	0	1	0
CA	35	15	29	32
GA	6	3	2	4
LA	0	0	5	2
MS	0	0	4	2
MO	1	0	0	0
NC	2	0	0	2
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	5	0	2	4
TN	0	0	0	1
TX	13	11	12	11
VA	0	0	0	0
14 Sts	9	6	8	8
These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Apr 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	18	4	34	18
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	8	3	13	12
MO	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	2	0	3	1
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	43	40	35	40
11 Sts	16	14	13	15
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sugar Beets Percent Planted				
	Apr 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	49	17	34	49
MI	2	1	47	17
MN	0	0	0	1
ND	1	0	0	0
4 Sts	9	3	14	12
These 4 States planted 81% of last year's sugar beet acreage.				

Oats Percent Planted				
	Apr 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	61	34	4	44
MN	2	0	0	10
NE	60	39	19	47
ND	1	0	0	1
OH	12	11	44	50
PA	43	17	7	27
SD	8	1	0	18
WI	6	1	0	14
8 Sts	17	9	4	19
These 8 States planted 49% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	Apr 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	3	NA	0	6
MN	0	NA	0	1
NE	15	NA	2	16
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	2	NA	16	16
PA	12	NA	2	10
SD	0	NA	0	1
WI	0	NA	0	0
8 Sts	2	NA	1	4
These 8 States planted 49% of last year's oat acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	Apr 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	30	10	27	27
MN	0	0	0	3
MT	4	3	7	9
ND	0	0	0	0
WA	41	19	28	38
5 Sts	11	5	10	12
These 5 States planted 78% of last year's barley acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	Apr 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	31	9	28	38
MN	0	0	0	3
MT	1	0	4	7
ND	1	0	0	1
SD	9	1	2	22
WA	58	39	50	55
6 Sts	5	2	4	8
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 14, 2002

Rice Percent Planted				
	Apr 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	10	1	23	12
CA	1	0	0	1
LA	69	*53	65	64
MS	3	1	29	21
MO	2	0	1	1
TX	85	65	64	50
6 Sts	22	14	28	21

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

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Apr 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	3	1
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	52	NA	45	45
MS	0	NA	10	5
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	60	NA	38	30
5 Sts	12	NA	12	10

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

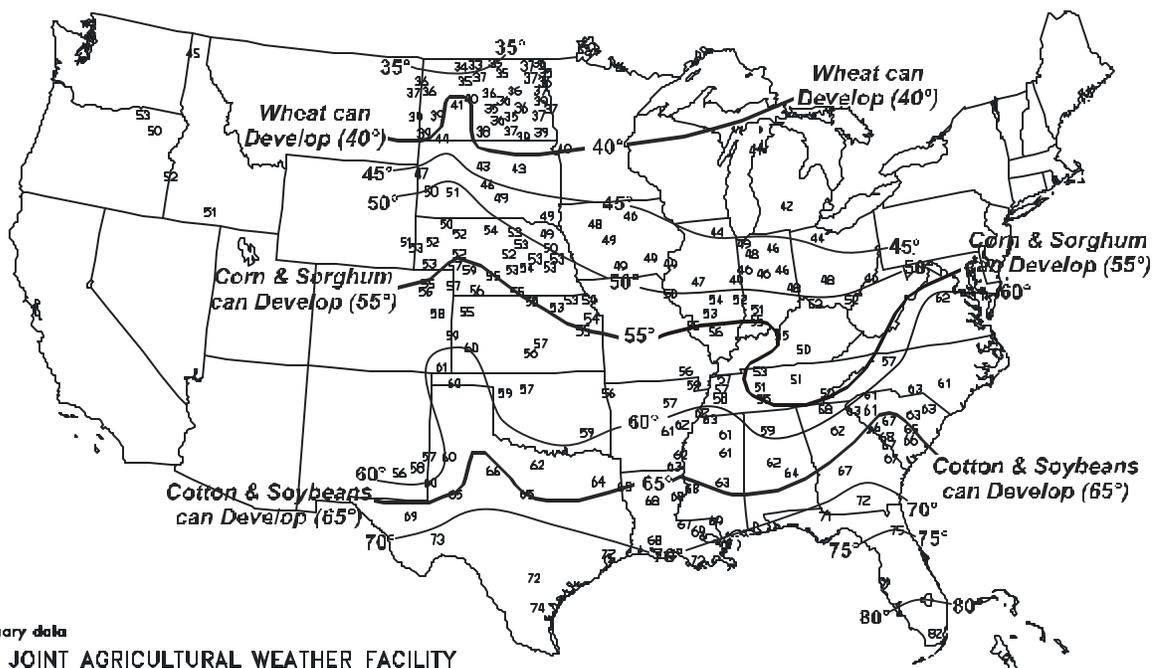
Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	18	34	38	6
CA	0	0	5	90	5
CO	14	24	43	18	1
ID	0	9	24	62	5
IL	0	3	24	53	20
IN	1	7	35	49	8
KS	18	22	35	23	2
MI	1	9	35	45	10
MO	1	7	30	55	7
MT	28	32	30	9	1
NE	6	19	43	32	0
NC	0	5	24	64	7
OH	2	7	28	54	9
OK	24	19	33	21	3
OR	10	15	32	41	2
SD	2	14	39	39	6
TX	24	25	32	16	3
WA	1	2	35	55	7
18 Sts	15	18	33	30	4
Prev Wk	14	20	35	28	3
Prev Yr	6	14	35	39	6

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

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

Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

APR 7 - 13, 2002



National Agricultural Summary

April 8 - 14, 2002

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Above-normal temperatures promoted winter grain development across most of the Nation. Winter wheat fields quickly entered the heading stage in the Southwest, and many fields emerged from dormancy in the northern Great Plains. Rain slowed fieldwork and planting along the western and central Gulf Coast, but provided moisture for emerging rice, cotton, and corn fields. Fieldwork and planting gained momentum in the Southeast and southern Corn

Belt, although rain shortened an otherwise productive week in the lower Ohio River Valley. Across the remainder of the Corn Belt, rain limited fieldwork east of the Mississippi River and planting was mostly limited to small grains west of the Mississippi River. In the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains, field preparations gradually accelerated, but small grain seeding was isolated.

Corn: Planting doubled to 4 percent complete, equal to this date last year but behind the 5 percent average. Planting remained active in Missouri and accelerated along the lower Ohio and Tennessee River Valleys. In Tennessee, growers planted one-fifth of their acreage during the week, but progress remained behind normal. Rain shortened a productive week for Kansas and Kentucky producers. A few fields were planted in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio, but rain and cold soil temperatures prevented widespread progress across much of the central and northern Corn Belt. Planting also began in Colorado and Pennsylvania. Light showers barely slowed planting on the Atlantic Coastal Plain, where North Carolina growers seeded 20 percent of their acreage. In Texas, dry weather supported planting on the Plains, while rain and warm weather promoted emergence and growth in eastern and southern regions of the State.

Winter Wheat: Three percent of the Nation's winter wheat has headed, behind last year's 5 percent and the 5-year average of 7 percent. Above-normal temperatures stimulated growth across most of the Nation during the week, but development remained behind normal in most areas. Fields headed about 1 week later than normal in Texas, and about 2 weeks behind normal in Arkansas and Oklahoma. In Kansas, fields entered the jointing stage much later than normal. Fields were also jointing later than normal in the eastern Corn Belt. One-third of acreage remained in dormancy in the northern Great Plains, and only 8 percent of Montana's crop was producing vegetative growth.

Cotton: Planting advanced to 9 percent complete, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Warm, dry weather supported rapid planting in the Southwest, where about one-fifth of the Arizona and California acreage was seeded during the week. Planting progressed ahead of normal in Texas, although rain interrupted progress in southern and eastern areas of the State, and dry soils limited progress on the High Plains. Planting slowly gained momentum in the Southeast, and a few fields were planted in the interior Mississippi Delta. Rain prevented planting along much of the central and western Gulf Coast.

Small grains: Spring wheat planting progressed to 5 percent, slightly ahead of last year's 4 percent but behind the 8-percent average for this date. Planting accelerated in Idaho and remained active in Washington, as rain delays were isolated and mostly brief. Planting slowly gained momentum on the northern Great Plains, but progress remained more than 1 week behind normal in South Dakota.

The barley crop was 11 percent seeded, compared with last year's 10 percent and the 5-year average of 12 percent. Warm weather

supported planting in the Pacific Northwest, as Idaho and Washington grower's seeded about one-fifth of their acreage during the week, despite scattered rain delays. Warm weather also encouraged fieldwork on the northern Great Plains, but planting remained stalled in Minnesota and North Dakota and barely progressed in Montana.

Oat seeding advanced to 17 percent, well ahead of last year's delayed progress but behind the 19-percent average for this date. Emergence, at 2 percent, exceeded last year's 1-percent but trailed the 5-year average of 4 percent. Planting remained very active in Iowa, despite brief rain delays. Mostly dry weather aided rapid progress in Nebraska and Pennsylvania. Meanwhile, rain prevented planting across most of the eastern Corn Belt. In Ohio, progress lagged 2 weeks behind the 5-year average. Planting began in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains, but progress lagged due to cold, wet soils. Warm weather aided emergence in the western Corn Belt, especially in Nebraska.

Rice: Twenty-two percent of the crop has been planted and 12 percent has emerged. Planting trailed last year's rapid 28-percent pace, but was slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence equaled last year's pace and was 2 percentage points ahead of normal. Planting was very active along the western Gulf Coast prior to mid week storms that halted planting in most areas. In the interior Mississippi Delta, planting gradually gained momentum as warm, dry weather removed excess moisture from soggy fields. Planting also began in California. Above-normal temperatures and abundant moisture promoted rapid germination and emergence in Louisiana and Texas, where more than one-half of the acreage has emerged.

Sorghum: Planting reached 16 percent complete, slightly ahead of last year and the average of 13 and 15 percent, respectively. Planting accelerated in the interior Mississippi Delta, even though one-third of the topsoil in Arkansas remained excessively wet. In Louisiana, planting lagged behind normal as heavy mid week rainfall halted early-week progress. In Texas, planting remained ahead of normal, even though rain interrupted field preparations and planting in eastern areas and dry soils held back progress on the High Plains.

Other crops: Sugar beet planting progressed to 9 percent complete in the four major sugar beet-producing States. Planting trailed last year and the average for this date of 14 and 12 percent, respectively. Aided by warm, dry weather, Idaho growers planted nearly one-third of their acreage during the week. Field preparations accelerated in Michigan and the Red River Valley. A few fields were planted in North Dakota, but progress was isolated.

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 4.0. Topsoil 0% very short, 12% short, 69% adequate, 19% surplus. Corn 46% planted, 35% 2001, 54% avg. Winter wheat 23% headed, 15% 2001, 33% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 67% good, 4% excellent. Pasture, range feed 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 63% good, 9% excellent. Livestock feed 0% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 60% good, 16% excellent. Farmers are busy planting spring row crops, preparing to harvest the first cutting of hay.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures throughout the state remained well above average for the week. Precipitation to date has been far below normal. Lack of moisture is the reason for mostly poor range, pasture feeds. Cotton was reported as 37% planted, up from 2001 rate of 34%, ahead of the 5-yr avg of 32%.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2 Soil 0% very short, 1% short, 62% adequate, 37% surplus. Sorghum 18% planted, 34% 2001, 18% 5 yr. avg. Corn 40% planted, 79% 2001, 63% 5 yr. avg.; 14% emerged. Wheat 2% headed, 6% 2001, 26% 5 yr. avg.; 4% very poor, 18% poor 34% fair, 38% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans 2% planted. Rice 10% planted, 23% 2001, 12% 5 yr. avg. Other Hay 0% very poor, 1% poor, 52% fair, 44% good, 3% excellent. Pasture, Range 1% very poor, 7% poor, 42% fair, 44% good, 6% excellent. FIELD CROP : Planting corn, rice, sorghum. Fertilizer is being applied to wheat, hay, pastures. Cotton, rice field preparation is in full swing. Row crop planting is extremely behind but catching up quickly. Commercial tomatoes are 90% planted. LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE: Cattle were in good condition. Cattle producers were working, vaccinating cattle, weaning calves.

CALIFORNIA: Cotton planting was increasing. Recently planted cotton fields showed good emergence, were off to a healthy start. Strong growth continued in alfalfa hay, seed fields. Alfalfa was being cut, windrowed, baled for hay as well as green chopped in some areas. Pesticide applications were made to some alfalfa fields to control weeds, weevils. Good crop development continued in fields of wheat, oats, barley; irrigation was underway. Dryland wheat, oats were in need of rainfall; a few fields were showing signs of stress. Oats were harvested in some fields, while oat straw was windrowed, dried in other fields. Harvesting of barley, wheat began in a few areas. Forage grain fields were cut baled, or green chopped for feed. Sugar beets continued to show good progress; fields were irrigated, cultivated, treated to control mildew, insects. Harvest of sugar beets began on a limited basis. Planting of corn for grain, silage continued in some areas. Recently planted corn fields were showing good emergence. Safflower was being planted in a few locations. Preparation of rice fields continued. Borders were prepared in some rice fields, while other fields were already being flooded in preparation for seeding. Activities: Such as weed control, cultivation, irrigation continued in orchards, vineyards. Warm weather continued to boost fruit size, development of all tree fruit varieties. Work crews were busy thinning fruit in stone fruit orchards. Most varieties of apples, Asian pears, prunes were in full bloom. Olive pruning activities neared completion as bloom was developing. Vigorous shoot growth, cluster development continued in grape vineyards; growers irrigated, cultivated, applied fungicides, herbicides. Avocado bloom was developing well. Honeybee colonies were moved into citrus groves for the bloom period. Navel, valencia orange harvesting continued. Grapefruit picking was ongoing in the desert and in the San Joaquin Valley. Lemons were also being picked in the San Joaquin Valley, the coastal areas. The harvest of minneola tangelos neared completion. Strawberry harvesting continued at a steady pace. Nut growers were performing seasonal cultural activities such as pruning, irrigating, spraying trees. Most almond orchards were fully leafed, developing well. Walnut, pecan trees continued to leaf. Walnuts were sprayed for blight. Warmer weather has proved beneficial to the development of many vegetables, including tomatoes, squash, honeydew melons. With temperatures remaining steady, growers continued to remove hot caps from plants. Fields were irrigated, cultivated, treated to prevent disease, infestation. Pre-planting activities such as weeding, spraying continued in tomato, melon fields. Planting of various summer vegetables continued. Sweet corn planting was underway. Planting of carrots,

squash, watermelons, mixed melons continued. Lettuce harvesting continued at a steady pace in the Huron district; yield, quality were good. Broccoli, cauliflower, asparagus were being harvested. Some asparagus fields were disced due to overproduction. Spinach harvesting was nearing completion in Tulare County, with good yields, quality reported. Some zucchini, yellow squash was expected to be picked within a few weeks. The following vegetables were also harvested: carrots, cabbage, parsley, turnips, leeks, green onions, beets. Lower elevation rangeland grasses were maturing, beginning to dry, particularly on south facing slopes. More rain was needed for continued growth. Beef cows were calving in some areas. Cattle were being branded, shipped. Conditions for milk production remained optimal. Hatcheries were working to keep chicks cool as temperatures warmed. Bees remained active in citrus orchards. Sheep flocks grazed fallow, weedy fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil 33% very short, 45% short, 22% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 33% very short 49% short, 18% adequate, 0% surplus. Unseasonably warm, mostly dry weather continued through the week which favored planting activities but put additional stress on the winter wheat crop, range feed. Spring barley 49% planted, 30% 2001, 44% avg.; 15% emerged, 6% 2001, 17% avg. Dry onions 44% planted, 48% 2001, 69% avg.; 3% very poor, 5% poor, 12% fair, 70% good 10% excellent. Sugar beets 36% planted, 14% 2001, 40% avg. Summer potatoes 42% planted, 10% 2001, 34% avg. Corn 1% planted, 1% 2001, 2% avg. Spring wheat 25% planted, 19% 2001, 35% avg.; 5% emerged, 10% 2001, 16% avg. Winter wheat 10% jointed, 6% 2001, 20% avg.; 0% headed, 0% 2001, 1% avg.; 14% very poor, 24% poor, 43% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent. Cows 69% calved, 70% 2001, 75% avg. Ewes 65% lambled, 69% 2001, 68% avg.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 4% very short, 13% short, 82% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 47% very short, 36% short, 17% adequate. Barley 1% very poor, 9% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 3% excellent, 5% headed, 9% avg. Winter Wheat 1% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 2% excellent, 5% headed. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 24% poor, 17% fair, 56% good, 2% excellent. Corn 5% planted, 6% 2001, 7% avg. Strawberries 11% bloomed, 12% 2001, 29% avg. Apples 23% bloomed, 18% 2001, 35% avg. Peaches 52% bloomed, 31% 2001, 76% avg. Watermelons 1% planted, 2% avg. Cucumbers 1% planted, 3% avg. Sweet corn 5% planted, 7% 2001, 8% avg. Green peas 54% planted, 46% 2001, 51% avg. potatoes 47% planted, 19% 2001, 44% avg. Snap beans 6% planted, 12% 2001, 5% avg. Tomatoes 1% planted, Cantaloupes 1% planted, 2% avg. Hay supplies 3% very short, 20% short, 77% adequate. Planting of spring crops, field preparation continued throughout the week. More rain is still needed to restore subsoil moisture to adequate levels.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 6% very short, 60% short, 30% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 72% short, 26% adequate. Afternoon storms provided some drought relief, central Peninsula; delayed field work, Panhandle. Rainfall range: 0.00 to nearly 3.00 in. Ft. Pierce. Temperature average: 1 to 5° above normal. Daytime highs: 70s, 80s. Nighttime lows: 50s, 60s, 70s with a few northern Peninsula, Panhandle localities recording at least one low in 40s. Some Panhandle localities receiving daily rains report surplus topsoil moisture, most also reporting short subsoil moisture. Nearly daily rains slowed field work, Panhandle. Cotton planting getting underway; corn planting active. Producers preparing land for peanuts. Tobacco transplanting, Panhandle, northern Peninsula, sugarcane harvesting, Everglades virtually done. Watermelon harvesting slowly gaining momentum, Immokalee. Spring crops reaching maturity, harvesting slowly increasing, Palmetto-Ruskin area. Potato digging getting underway, Hastings. Vegetables available: Tomatoes, peppers, blueberries, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, escarole, lettuce, parsley, potatoes, radishes, snap beans, squash, sweet corn, watermelons. Dry first of week, rain most citrus areas, some discontinued irrigation. Abundant new growth in well-cared-for groves. Valencia harvest very active for processing. Fresh grapefruit movement slowing, supplies limited. Caretakers cutting cover crops, spraying, hedging, topping, bush hogging, cutting out dead trees. Pasture feed 20% poor, 65% fair, 15% good. Cattle 10% poor, 55% fair, 35% good. Panhandle: pasture feed improved in most counties following weekend rains; grass growth limited by cool night temperature. North: pasture feed lowered in part by mole cricket damage; pasture feed fair. Central: pasture feed fair due to drought; Ranchers feeding

supplemental hay. Southwest: pasture feed down due to drought. Statewide, cattle feed mostly fair.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Soil 1% very short, 17% short, 67% adequate, 15% surplus. Corn 1% poor, 27% fair, 65% good, 7% excellent; 79% emerged, 54% 2001, 53% avg. Hay 2% very poor, 11% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, 4% excellent. Peanuts 0% planted, 0% 2001, 1% avg. Sorghum 6% planted, 4% 2001, 7% avg. Tobacco 1% poor, 25% fair, 67% good, 7% excellent; 84% transplanted, 60% 2001, 68% avg. Wheat 92% jointing, 93% 2001, 94% avg.; 76% boot, 80% 2001, 82% avg. Onions 6% very poor, 14% poor, 19% fair, 54% good, 7% excellent; 4% harvested, 1% 2001, 5% avg. Watermelons 1% poor, 44% fair, 54% good 1% excellent; 78% planted, 56% 2001, 70% avg. Apples 10% poor, 30% fair, 30% good, 30% excellent; 52% blooming, 57% 2001, 60% avg. Peaches 1% very poor, 1% poor, 1% fair, 74% good, 23% excellent. Temperatures were near normal throughout the week. Many counties received refreshing rains this week. In many parts of the State, scattered showers benefitted pastures, hayfields, small grain crops. Soil moisture levels were mostly adequate, but sub-soil moisture continued to be a concern for growers. In the northern part of the State, apples, strawberries were blooming, corn planting was beginning. In other areas, farmers actively prepared cotton, peanut land. Counties in southern state reported that tobacco transplanting was making good progress; still, blue mold was a concern for growers in the area. Watermelon planting neared completion. Activities: Spraying pastures, hayfields for weeds, applying fertilizer, planting vegetables.

HAWAII: A low pressure area with an associated cold front west of the islands maintained southerly winds, mostly hot, dry conditions throughout the State during the past week. East state banana orchards were in fair to good condition with adequate moisture. Warm, sunny weather with adequate soil moisture favored orchard development of lower Puna papaya fields. Ginger root planting, field preparations benefitted from the dry weather.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 1% very short, 29% short, 64% adequate, 6% surplus. Irrigation water supply 2% very poor, 16% poor, 66% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. Potatoes 5% planted, 5% 2001, 5% avg. Winter wheat 5% jointed, 2% 2001, 5% avg. Spring Wheat 5% emerged, 7% 2001, 10% avg. Barley 3% emerged, 7% 2001, 7% avg. Sugarbeets 5% emerged, 12% 2001, 7% avg. Dry Peas 15% planted, 12% 2001, 16% avg. Lentils 5% planted, 1% 2001, 2% avg. Oats 22% planted, 13% 2001, 14% avg. Onions 93% planted, 77% 2001, 83% avg.; 21% emerged, 46% 2001, 23% avg. Hay, roughage supply 2% very short, 20% short, 71% adequate, 7% surplus. Calving 94% complete. Lambing 91% complete. Activities: Preparing seed beds, fertilizing, planting small grains, sugarbeets.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.5. Topsoil 2% short, 63% adequate, 35% surplus. Oats 47% planted, 51% 2001, 64% avg. Alfalfa 1% poor, 24% fair, 67% good, 8% excellent. Pasture 6% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 9% excellent. Wet soil conditions continue to have planters setting in the sheds. Despite warmer temperatures, fields have been too wet for farmers to get much corn planted. Rain continued during the first half of the week dumping anywhere from less than an inch of rain in the central part of the state to over three inches of rain in some southern areas of the state. The only fieldwork farmers were able to do was applying nitrogen, seeding oats, alfalfa, very limited acres of corn were planted. Activities: Hauling grain, taking delivery on seed, completing maintenance on machinery, last minute taxes.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.5. Topsoil 40% adequate, 60% surplus. Subsoil 3% short, 62% adequate, 35% surplus. Rain early, again late in period halted field activities. Temperatures averaged 2° to 9° above normal. Precipitation averaged 0.86 to 3.53 inches. Flooding, ponding exist in many low lying areas of fields. Wet field conditions prevented fieldwork during most of the week. Best progress was in the southern regions. A few fields of corn were planted. Applying anhydrous, spreading fertilizer, lime occurred on some farms. Winter wheat 57% good to excellent compared with 79% 2001. Wheat 26% jointed, 32% 2001, 38% avg. Wheat growth, development improved. Hay supplies 1% very short, 11% short, 77% adequate, 11% surplus. Pastures 1% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent. Pasture, forage crop growth spurred with warmer temperatures, rain. Livestock remain in mostly good condition. Feedlots are muddy. Calving, lambing active. Activities: Preparing, cleaning up equipment, hauling manure, conservation practice planning, moving grain to market, top dressing wheat, building fence, purchasing supplies, ditching, clearing fence rows, taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 3.6. Topsoil 7% very short, 29% short, 59% adequate, 5% surplus. Oat plantings progressed to 61%

complete, compared to the 5-yr avg.; 44%, while 3% of the crop had emerged. Corn planting began, with 1% rated complete. Precipitation totals were above normal for the first time in over a month. Temperatures were above normal.

KANSAS: Agricultural Summary: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil 21% very short, 39% short, 40% adequate. Subsoil 31% very short, 47% short, 22% adequate. Recent shower activity has improved topsoil moisture, but subsoil moisture is still 78% very short, to short, the southwest is 100% very short to short. Wheat 18% very poor, 22% poor, 35% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent, 23% acreage, jointing stage compared to 21% at this time 2001, of 52% avg. Last week 14% of the wheat was jointing. Wind, freeze, disease, insect damage to wheat is generally light or none. Damage from wind is reported to be 87% none to light, moderate to severe on 13% on wheat acres. 67% wheat had no wind damage reported. Freeze damage is estimated to be none to light on 86% of the acreage, moderate to severe on 14%. 61% of the acres are reported to have no freeze damage. Damage to the wheat crop from insects is estimated to be 73% none, 21% light, 5% moderate, 1% severe. Disease infestations are reported to be 20% light, 2% moderate. No disease infestation was reported for 78% of the State. Corn planting is underway with 11% of the crop planted compared to 10% 2001, 8% avg.. Some corn emergence was reported in the southeast portion of the State. Oats planting is 96% complete compared to 69% 2001, 88% avg. Pasture feed 10% very poor, 31% poor, 39% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Dry conditions in many areas are causing concern about grass prospects for the coming grazing season. Some unusually high culling rates, liquidation of small herds have been reported due to lack of green pasture. Hay, forage supplies remain generally adequate with only 20% of the State reporting short or very short supplies. Despite the rain, stock water supplies continued to deteriorate with only 45% of the State reporting adequate supplies compared to 49% the previous week. Feed grain supplies remain unchanged from the previous week, 6% short, 92% adequate, 2% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil 1% short, 74% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 5% short, 70% adequate, 24% surplus. For the week, temperatures averaged 63°, 8° above normal. This was the third straight week that wet conditions hindered field work. Rainfall statewide was 1.86 inches, 0.87 inches above normal. Corn planting between showers. Tobacco transplants 90% seeded, 63% emerged. Alfalfa avg height 7 inches. Wheat 2% poor, 14% fair, 64% good, 20% excellent. Barley 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 69% good, 11% excellent. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 15% excellent. Tobacco transplants 3% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent. Activities: Spreading fertilizer, preparing fields for planting, fencing, spraying burn down for no-till corn.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.5. Soil 1% short, 44% adequate, 55% surplus. Corn 10% poor, 28% fair, 54% good, 8% excellent; 85% planted, 66% last week, 83% 2001, 88% avg.; 65% emerged, 51% last week, 67% 2001, 75% avg. Wet soil delayed planting. Hay 1% first cutting, 0% last week, 3% 2001, 3% avg. Cutting hay. Spring plowing 60% plowed, 47% last week, 63% 2001, 74% avg. Moved ahead. Sugarcane 20% poor, 38% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent. Fertilizing, spraying weeds, cultivating. Wheat 3% very poor, 10% poor, 36% fair, 40% good, 11% excellent; 54% headed, 20% last week, 61% 2001, 84% avg. Aided by warm conditions. Livestock 1% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 6% excellent. Monitoring spring calving, culling cows, checking bulls, marketing fall born calves. Vegetables 1% very poor, 15% poor, 41% fair, 38% good, 4% excellent. Continued to plant, cultivate crops. Range, pasture 1% very poor, 10% poor, 39% fair, 44% good, 6% excellent. Fertilizing pasture, cutting ryegrass hay.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 5% very short, 45% short, 50% adequate. Subsoil 34% very short, 49% short, 17% adequate. Barley 4% poor, 13% fair, 67% good, 16% excellent, 6% headed, 11% avg. Winter Wheat 6% poor, 18% fair, 65% good, 11% excellent. Pasture feed 4% very poor, 14% poor, 47% fair, 34% good, 2% excellent. Corn 9% planted, 3% 2001, 6% avg. Strawberries 32% bloomed, 27% 2001, 28% avg. Apples 24% bloomed, 5% 2001, 29% avg. Peaches 69% bloomed, 25% 2001, 54% avg. Sweet corn 14% planted, 9% 2001, 12% avg. Green peas 60% planted, 40% 2001, 56% avg. Potatoes 51% planted, 24% 2001, 70% avg. Watermelons planted 4%, 4% 2001, 2% avg. Cucumbers planted 7%, 2% 2001, 1% avg. Snap beans 5% planted, 3% avg. Tomatoes planted 9%, 14% 2001, 8% avg. Cantaloupes planted 3%, 7% 2001, 3% avg. Hay supplies 9% very short, 17% short, 70% adequate, 4% surplus. Dry weather continues to be the big story. Frequent rains over the past couple of weeks have helped tremendously. It is now confirmed that freezing temperatures from the previous week damaged fruit crops in North Eastern state. The extent of damage varies by crop, ranges from slight to moderate.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Weather conditions for most of the week were warm with rain. Temperatures ranged from 3 to 9° above normal in the State. Average rainfall amounts ranged from 0.74 inches in the northwest Lower Peninsula to 1.95 inches in the western Upper Peninsula. Planting of sugarbeets continued as fields dried out. Most winter wheat broke dormancy, was greening up nicely. Some fields have thin spots, some yellowing in low areas. Alfalfa started greening up. Oat planting got underway on well drained soils. Fruit crop maturity is about a month behind normal but will quickly advance with the recent warm temperatures. Some southwestern fruit crop buds are starting to open, west central fruit crops are in bud swell, while northwest fruit crops were just coming out of dormancy late last week.

MINNESOTA: Several days of light to heavy rainfall over the major agricultural regions, plus soil temperatures below average, with some frost still in the ground, prevented fieldwork almost everywhere. Limited fieldwork was possible in scattered localities during the week, including a few fields of oats planted on lighter soil. Above normal temperatures late in the week were warming, drying soils quickly, so that fieldwork is expected to begin over wide areas of the state during the coming week if major precipitation holds off.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.2. Soil moisture, 1% short, 58% adequate, 41% surplus. Rice 3% planted, 29% 2001, 21% avg. Sorghum 3% planted, 19% 2001, 17% avg. Hay 4% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 15% excellent. Watermelons 55% planted, 58% 2001, 40% avg. Wheat 77% jointing, 83% 2001, 91% avg.; 16% heading, 22% 2001, 46% avg.; 3% very poor, 18% poor, 36% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent. Blueberries 7% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 10% excellent. Cattle, 4% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 13% excellent. Pasture 1% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 11% excellent. Wet weather continues to delay crop planting.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil 3% very short, 17% short, 65% adequate, 15% surplus. The southeast district is the wettest area with 70% surplus. Fifty-four percent of the ground intended for spring crops has been worked (excluding no-till), compared with 39% 2001, 53% avg. Corn planting is most advanced in the southwest, west-central districts with 73 and 54 percent, respectively. The northwest, northeast, east-central, south-central districts are least advanced with 10% or less planted. Cotton, rice planting have begun slightly ahead of normal. Pastures 3% very poor, 12% poor, 47% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent. Rainfall for the week averaged 1.17 inches with heaviest amounts in the south-central district at 2.52 inches, in the southeast at 1.74 inches.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4 last week. More seasonal temperatures, very welcome showers brought much needed moisture to the State. Topsoil 31% very short, 31% short, 36% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 50% very short, 35% short, 15% adequate, 0% surplus. Topsoil, subsoil conditions continue to be worse than 2001, 5-yr avg. Field work is progressing slowly with only 8% well underway, 13% just started, 79% have not started. Last year, 12% well underway, 28% just started, 60% not started. The 5-yr avg is 15% underway, 31% just started, 54% not started. Small grain seeding is getting started with 1% of the spring wheat, oats now in the ground. Barley seeding is 4% complete compared with 7% 2001, 9% avg. Sugar beets producers are well underway planting this year's crop with 18% planted compared with 2% 2001, 5-yr avg of 11%. Winter wheat is beginning to respond to warmer weather, recent moisture. Observers reported the crop to be 34% dormant, 58% greening, 8% green, growing at the end of last week, much better than the previous week when 85% was reported as dormant. Last year, 22% dormant, 65% greening, 13% green and growing; 5 yr avg.; 13% dormant, 44% greening, 43% green, growing. Calving was 80% complete, lambing 52% complete. This compares with 79% and 62%, respectively 2001. More pasture land is opening to grazing, but little grass is available. Livestock feed is reported to be short in some areas of the state. Livestock receiving supplemental feed was rated 93% for cattle, calves, 95% for sheep, lambs.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil, subsoil moisture supplies ranged from adequate to very short. Temperatures 7 to 11° above normal with minimal precipitation. Spring tillage, fertilizer applications active. Wheat, pasture growth slow due to dry conditions. Pasture, range feed 7% very poor, 22% poor, 45% fair, 26% good. Cattle, calves 1% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 64% good, 23% excellent. Calving 87% complete with calf losses average to below average.

NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW ENGLAND: Warm temperatures prevailed for the week. Maple sugaring activities coming to a close as 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 averaged 5.3. Topsoil 100% adequate. Winter wheat, barley were rated in mostly good condition. Skies were overcast, temperatures averaged above normal for much of the week. Scattered showers, thunderstorm improved soil moisture levels. Activities: Plowing, spraying, fertilizing small grain, hay fields. Hay producers scouted fields, sprayed for pests in some localities. Vegetable producers tended greenhouse seedlings, continued transplanting lettuce, cabbage, other spring vegetables. Some producers continued harvesting leeks, spinach as weather permitted. Apples, peaches were reported in mostly good condition. However, producers were concerned that the recent cold snap may have damaged some trees. Fruit producers reported blueberries in bud stage.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 67% very short, 24% short, 9% adequate. Wind damage included 21% light, 11% moderate, 3% severe. Most of state experienced a warm, dry week. Temperatures averaged well above normal everywhere, the statewide average was 7° above normal. Precipitation was generally light, spotty, with the greatest amounts in the northeast as a storm exited the state at the beginning of the week. Farmers continued to plant spring crops with planting progress as follows; 76% chile, 14% corn, 27% cotton. The chile crop seems to be emerging in fair to excellent condition. Alfalfa was looking good with over half of the crop in fair to excellent condition. Total wheat was in mostly very poor to fair condition. Wheat 9% headed. Lettuce, onions were in fair to excellent condition. Livestock feeds continued to decline with heavy watering, supplemental feeding taking place. Pasture, range feed 38% very poor, 38% poor, 22% fair, 2% good.

NEW YORK: Spring fieldwork underway with the help of warm, dry weather. Plowing progressed on well-drained soils. Maple syrup season winding down. Fruit birds expected to progress quickly as temperatures are unseasonably high. Early apples in quarter inch green to half inch green stage of development. Tending livestock, spreading manure, machinery maintenance other major activities.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.1. Soil 2% very short, 14% short, 70% adequate, 14% surplus. Light to moderate rainfall was received in most areas last week. Likewise, most areas were warmer than normal. Even with limited field work, excellent gains were made in corn planting. Some areas are beginning to plant cotton, set tobacco, the upcoming week should prove fruitful to those producers. Small grain crops, specifically wheat, remains in mostly good condition though disease, insect problems are intensifying.

NORTH DAKOTA: The statewide average starting date for fieldwork is expected to be April 21st compared to April 29 2001, 5-yr avg of April 24. Topsoil 8% very short, 26% short, 63% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 6% very short, 31% short, 61% adequate, 2% surplus. Above average temperatures the end of last week dried, warmed soils which allowed some field activity, limited planting progress. Hay supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 88% adequate, 9% surplus. Grain, concentrate supplies 0% very short, 1% short, 91% adequate, 8% surplus. Calving 69% complete while lambing was 79% complete. Shearing 87% complete. Cow 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 73% good, 13% excellent. Calf 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 74% good, 14% excellent. Sheep 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 73% good, 15% excellent. Lamb 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 76% good, 12% excellent. Pasture feeds 88% still dormant, 12% growing.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.2. Topsoil 0% very short, 4% short, 63% adequate, 33% surplus. Corn 2% planted, 3% 2001, 3% avg. Oats 12% planted, 44% 2001, 50% avg.; 2% emerged, 16% 2001, 16% avg. Potatoes 4% planted, 7% 2001, 12% avg. Tobacco beds 53% seeded, 66% 2001. Tobacco beds having 28% plants up, 35% 2001. Winter wheat 13% jointed, 12% 2001, 23% avg. Apple 1% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 63% good, 9% excellent. Hay 1% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent. Livestock 0% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, 11% excellent. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 50% good, 7% excellent. Peach 1% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat 2% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 54% good, 9% excellent. Soils are still too wet to do much field work over much of the state. Some tillage, fertilizer, chemical applications in areas where fields are not too wet for equipment. Preparing equipment for field work, cleaning fence rows, building fences, cleaning, maintenance on grain storage facilities, culling dairy cows, planting oats,

corn, some soybeans, Christmas tree planting, hauling manure. Finishing maple syrup boiling in Crawford County area. Asian ladybugs nuisance in Southern state. Spring Lambing, calving are continuing. Producers are stating that the livestock is doing well.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil 23% very short, 18% short, 46% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil 28% very short, 31% short, 34% adequate, 7% surplus. Wheat 65% jointing, 55% last week, 54% 2001, 83% avg. Rye 13% very poor, 21% poor, 41% fair, 22% good, 3% excellent; Oats 13% very poor, 29% poor, 40% fair, 18% good, 0% excellent; 27% jointing, 19% last week, 28 2001, 59% avg. Sorghum 30% seedbed prepared, 28% last week, 40% 2001, 32% avg. Soybeans 45% seedbed prepared, 27% last week, 52% 2001, 47% avg.; 6% planted, 0% last week, 16% 2001, 7% avg. Peanuts 59% seedbed prepared, 44% last week, 64% 2001, 50% avg. Livestock 3% very poor, 15% poor, 42% fair, 37% good, 3% excellent; Pasture, Range 20% very poor, 27% poor, 27% fair, 21% good, 5% excellent; Cattle auctions reported light trading last week. The price received for feeder steers less than 800 pounds dropped an average of \$3.50 to \$80.50 per cwt. Prices for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds was also down, averaged \$73.50 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 8% very short, 27% short, 57% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 21% short, 64% adequate, 5% surplus. Barley 70% planted, 65% previous week, 81% 2001, 75% 5 yr. avg.; 42% emerged, 35% previous week, 10% very poor, 12% poor, 50% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Spring wheat 85% planted, 81% previous week, 88% 2001, 48% emerged, 29% previous week, 52% 2001. Winter wheat 10% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 41% good, 2% excellent. Range, Pasture 5% very poor, 11% poor, 36% fair, 41% good, 7% excellent. Activities: Planting of spring wheat winding down across State. Irrigation season began east of Cascades. Most areas received rain during week. More precipitation needed to improve crop conditions. Field spraying continued in Sherman County. West of Cascades, crops are growing well. Most field work on schedule. Spot spraying on grass for seed continued in Washington County. Nurseries, Greenhouses working long days to ship products to consumers, retail markets. Balled, burlapped digging, movement of container plants in full swing. Retail garden centers busy with spring plant sales. Easter Lily growers on southwest coast working up ground, roguing out off-type plants, weeding, fertilizing fields. Christmas tree growers planting new seedlings. Although spring showers brought relief to dry conditions in eastern areas of State, little activity in vegetable fields reported. Onion planting mostly finished in Union County. Cool, wet spring continued in Willamette Valley where vegetable ground being worked; green peas, garlic crops looked good, some early vegetables growing for local markets. Jackson County reported onion seeding mostly completed, fields being prepared for sweet corn planting. Fruit, berry development continued throughout State. Pear, plum, peach, cherry, early apple trees in bloom. Berry crops leafing out in Willamette Valley, but no strawberry blossoms yet. In Yamhill County, Eastern Filbert Blight spraying continued in addition to sucker spraying. Apple scab, powdery mildew sprays applied. D'Anjou, Bartlett pears in lower Hood River Valley in full bloom. Cool, wet weather caused a series of pear, apple scab infection periods in most of Hood River Valley. In Jackson County, spraying continued for scab, blight. First codling moths of season captured over weekend in traps at OSU experiment station. Most fruit trees reached full bloom in Wasco County with limited use of frost fans last week. Pastures, ranges in Northcentral state very dry. Need for moisture rather extreme in that area. Some creeks dry, supplemental feeding still necessary. In areas of Northeastern, Southeastern state, grasses have responded well with recent rains. Pasture, range grass in nearly all areas needs a good soaking rain. Ranching activities in Eastern state involved spring fence work, branding, marking, vaccination of calves, turning cattle out to pasture. Western state pastures are fair to excellent but having a late start. Livestock are good. Sheep, lambs are on pasture. Some ranches working calves, lambs. Some supplemental feeding being done in Western state as well.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Soil 4% very short, 29% short, 55% adequate, 12% surplus. Spring 48% plowing, 15% 2001, 35% avg. Wheat 1% very poor, 5% poor, 37% fair, 38% good, 19% excellent. Oats 43% planted, 7% 2001, 27% avg.; 12% emerged, 2% 2001, 10% avg.; 1% very poor, 50% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Tobacco 100% planted, 87% 2001, 92% avg. Potatoes 28% planted, 2% 2001, 5% avg. Pasture feeds 2% very poor, 18% poor, 48% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent. Activities: Spring plowing; planting oats, alfalfa, tobacco; fixing fences; machinery maintenance; ordering supplies; cleaning barns; spreading lime, fertilizers; hauling, spreading manure; caring for livestock; pruning fruit trees; spraying herbicides; preparing, finishing income taxes.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Soil 5% very short, 20% short, 73% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 89% planted, 67% 2001, 79% avg.; 61% emerged, 36% 2001, 35% avg.; 16% fair, 79% good, 5% excellent. Sorghum 15% planted, 9% 2001, 12% avg. Winter Wheat 53% headed, 36% 2001, 40% avg.; 2% turning color, 1% 2001, 1% avg.; 2% poor, 35% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent. Barley 45% headed, 21% 2001, 26% avg.; 2% turning color, 2% 2001, 2% avg; 26% fair, 74% good. Pastures 6% poor, 18% fair, 65% good, 11% excellent. Rye 67% headed, 44% 2001, 47% avg. Rye 5% turning color, 3% 2001, 4% avg.; 34% fair, 62% good, 4% excellent. Oats 60% headed, 37% 2001, 44% avg.; 3% turned color, 2% 2001, 3% avg.; 10% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 2% excellent. Tobacco 51% transplanted, 33% 2001, 36% avg. Grain hay 15% harvested, 14% 2001, 18% avg. Peaches 1% poor, 19% fair, 68% good, 12% excellent. Apples 22% fair, 77% good, 1% excellent. Snap beans 56% planted, 54% 2001, 56% avg.; 100% good. Cucumbers 84% planted, 76% 2001, 69% avg.; 21% fair, 79% good. Watermelons 72% planted, 80% 2001, 79% avg; 53% fair, 47% good. Tomatoes 82% planted, 84 % 2001, 71 % avg.; 12% fair, 88% good. Cantaloups 59% planted, 67% 2001, 62% avg.; 38% fair, 62% good. Livestock 4% poor, 19% fair, 54% good, 23% excellent. Peanuts 5% planted, 5% 2001, 5% avg. Soybeans 2% planted, 2% 2001. Sweetpotatoes 4% planted, 4% 2001, 3% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for field work 3.2. Topsoil 9% very short, 27% short, 60% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 11% very short, 30% short, 55% adequate, 4% surplus. Feed supplies 2% very short, 9% short, 82% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 7% very short, 16% short, 73% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter rye 9% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. Cattle 1% poor, 11% fair, 72% good, 16% excellent. Sheep 1% poor, 15% fair, 68% good, 16% excellent. Range, pasture 6% very poor, 14% poor, 37% fair, 38% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat breaking 67% dormancy. Winter rye breaking 36% dormancy. Calving 57% complete. Lambing 68% complete. Calf deaths 28% below avg.; 67% avg.; 5% above avg. Sheep, lamb deaths 20% below avg.; 76% avg.; 4% above avg. Cattle moved to pasture 5% complete. Expected date to start spring fieldwork statewide is April 16. Above average temperatures, light rain showers moved across the state last week. With the increase in soil temperatures, producers have slowly begun small grain seeding. Activities: Caring for newborn calves, lambs, hauling grain, seed, spreading fertilizer, mending fences.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 2% short, 82% adequate, 16% surplus. Wheat 3% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 15% excellent; 77% jointed, 80% 2001, 87% avg.; 96% top-dressed, 99% 2001. Apples 82% budding or beyond, 88% 2001, 93% avg.; 48% blooming or beyond, 55% 2001, 73% avg. Peaches 96% budding or beyond, 99% 2001, 99% avg.; 73% blooming or beyond, 88% 2001, 92% avg. Pastures 3% poor, 28% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent. Corn producers made good progress getting their crop planted as dry conditions, warm temperatures last week allowed a fifth of the intended acreage to be planted. Most of the State experienced warmer, drier weather last week, with only the Northwestern part of the State receiving near normal rainfall. The last few weeks wet, cold weather limited most fieldwork, has put corn planting around four days behind the five-year average. Although some areas were off to a slow start, the majority of the State's corn crop should be planted by month's end, if favorable conditions continue. Activities: Preparing fields for planting cotton, continuing to spray, fertilize pastures, hay fields. Floatbed tobacco transplants were also being seeded, germination has begun. There were some concerns with the potential damage to the apple, peach crops from the light freeze earlier in the spring. Cool season pastures are improving as producers continued to spray for weeds, apply fertilizers.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Temperatures were mild across the state during the week. Light showers crossed portions of the Plains during early week, but only minor accumulations were recorded. Elsewhere, only isolated showers, a few thunderstorms, some with hail, high winds, occurred across the state. Moderate to high winds were also reported in many areas during the week. Blowing dust caused delays in farming activities in a few locations of the Plains. Soil moisture remained adequate in many areas, however windy conditions continued to deplete existing moisture. Pre-watering remained necessary in some areas where corn, cotton planting was nearing. In areas that remained dry, wheat, oats continued to suffer from moisture stress. Small grains were responding well in areas where earlier rains fell, but in many areas some dryland wheat, oats had died as a result of the lingering drought conditions. Supplemental feeding continued to diminish in many areas as pasture green-up was in full swing in locations where earlier rain had fallen. However in some areas, supplemental feeding was still necessary as conditions remained dry. Herd reduction was still active in these drier areas. Field Crops Report: Small Grains: Growth, development progressed in most areas as temperatures, soil moisture remained adequate. However some areas continued to suffer from lack of moisture. In many areas of the Plains dryland wheat was in the worst shape, was

being plowed under. Development of spring oats remained adequate in areas where good soil moisture was present, however some replanting was necessary in isolated locations as a result of previous cold weather. Rust was a problem in some of the wetter locations. Wheat 44% of normal compared with 66% 2001. Corn: Land preparation and some pre-watering continued in areas of the Plains where planting is expected to begin soon. Emergence, growth of earlier planted corn made good progress as temperatures warmed during the week. Insect populations remained active in some locations. Corn 72% of normal compared with 72% 2001. Cotton: Land preparation continued across areas of Central state, the Plains. Some pre-watering was still necessary in the drier locations. Planting remained active in some South Central locations, dying out was still necessary in some locations. Emergence of earlier planted cotton remained mostly favorable. Sorghum: Land preparation, planting moved forward in areas where drying out was sufficient. Some areas remained too dry, planting was delayed until adequate rainfall occurs. Emergence, development of earlier planted sorghum was making satisfactory progress where moisture was adequate. Sorghum 65% of normal compared with 83% 2001. Peanuts: Land preparation moved ahead in many locations but was hampered at time in areas of the Plains because of blowing dust, sand. Planting began in some southern locations, will begin soon in many other areas across the state. Soybeans: Land preparation and planting continued in many areas, however some drying-out was still needed in a few locations before planting could begin. Development improved with the warmer temperatures on earlier planted beans. Rice: Planting was mostly completed in some locations. Germination was adequate in most recent planted fields. Growth, development improved on earlier planted fields as the result of warmer weather, adequate rainfall. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans In the Rio Grande Valley harvesting continued for cabbage, carrots, onions, some remaining greens. Citrus harvest continued, but was winding down for the season. Melon crops continued to show good progress. Some vegetable crops were damaged slightly by high winds. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden area planting continued for watermelons, cantaloupes, cucumbers, green beans. Harvest of carrots, cabbage continued in some locations. In East state land preparation moved ahead in many areas as drying has been adequate. Planting of gardens remained active, preparations for planting sweet potatoes continued. Earlier planted melons were making good progress. In the High Plains land preparation moved ahead in most locations. Onions continued to make good development. Planted vegetables in the Trans Pecos region continued to make good progress. Pecans: Bud break moved northward as temperatures warmed, day length increased. In southern locations normal development continued. Peaches: Blooming, fruit setting continued to move northward. Good fruit set is expected in most locations, however a few orchards were damaged by earlier storms. Some trees received minor damage which could effect production. Range, Livestock: Improvement in range, pastures continued across many areas of the state. Some areas remained wet, but drying out was occurring. In other areas conditions remained dry, pastures were mostly void of their usual livestock numbers. Supplemental feeding continued to decline in areas where rainfall has been adequate; in many locations feeding has been suspended for the season. In many of the drier locations burning prickly pears to aid in supplement requirements remained necessary. Water available for livestock was adequate in many areas, however was non-existent in some of the driest locations. Shearing of sheep, goats continued in some areas.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Topsoil 16% very short, 44% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 8% very short, 35% short, 55% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat: 5% very poor, 12% poor, 44% fair, 35% good, 4% excellent. Spring wheat 63% planted, 58% 2001, 67% avg.; emerged 26%, 40% 2001, 30% avg. Barley 51% planted, 50% 2001, 65% avg.; 20% emerged, 37% 2001, 30% avg. Oats 33% planted, 34% 2001, 28% avg.; 22% emerged, 21% 2001, 11% avg. Cows 78% calved, 78% 2001, 76% avg. Cattle, Calf 5% poor, 29% fair, 58% good, 8% excellent. Sheep sheared 76% on farm, 67% 2001, 68% avg.; on range 60%, 57% 2001, 49% avg. Ewes lambed 73% on farm, 68% 2001, 75% avg.; on range 50%, 42% 2001, 39% avg. Sheep 3% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent. Apricots full bloom or past 93%, 93% 2001, 99% avg. Sweet cherries full bloom or past 27%, 41% 2001, 24% avg. Tart cherries full bloom or past 35%, 21% 2001, 13% avg. Pears full bloom or past 44%, 20% 2001, 13% avg. Peaches full bloom or past 51%, 33% 2001, 25% avg. Range, Pasture 5% very poor, 26% poor, 46% fair, 21% good, 2% excellent. Activities: Spring planting, shearing sheep, lambing, calving. Almost every county reported dry conditions. Farmers, ranchers are worried about small grain, fruit, livestock because of the short supply of water. Farmers in some counties have started to spray and bait for Mormon crickets.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 4% very short, 33% short, 58% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 31% very short, 33% short, 34% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture 6% very poor, 20% poor, 40%

fair, 30% good, 4% excellent. Livestock 5% poor, 24% fair, 63% good, 8% excellent. Winter Wheat 2% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 45% good, 7% excellent, 5% headed, NA 2001, NA 5-yr avg. Barley 4% very poor, 17% poor, 41% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent. Other Hay 9% very poor, 15% poor, 39% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 2% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent. Tobacco Greenhouse 10% fair, 62% good, 28% excellent. Tobacco Plantbeds 1% poor, 25% fair, 67% Good, 7% excellent. Cotton 0% planted. Apples 3% very poor, 4% poor, 71% fair, 22% good. Peaches 16% very poor, 20% poor, 37% fair, 27% good. Corn 27% planted, 13% 2001, 19% 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 25% fair, 70% good, 5% excellent. This week in the Commonwealth, some areas received welcomed rainfall while other parts of the state continued to see no precipitation. In some parts of the state, small grains, hay, and pasture land suffered heavy damages from insects. Small grains continued to show signs of frost damage from March. Corn planting proceeded fairly quickly in most of the Commonwealth. Land preparation continued as farmers anticipated upcoming crop plantings. In several areas of the state, apples began an early bloom. Activities: Fertilizer, herbicide applications, repairing fences, farm equipment, working cattle, as well as paying close attention to the Farm Bill hearings in Washington.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil 0% very short, 3% short, 87% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 10% short, 87% adequate, 3% surplus. The highest temperature in the state was 76° in Yakima. The lowest temperature in the state was 25° in Deer Park. Spring rain, windy conditions limited fieldwork across the state. The winter wheat crop continued to look good with considerable growth in the past week. Tulip bloom is about two weeks later than normal. Range, pasture feeds 2% very poor, 10% poor, 47% fair, 40% good, 1% excellent.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 11% very short, 32% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus, compared to 5% short, 80% adequate, 15% surplus in 2001. Intended acreage prepared for spring 53% planting, 33% last week, 35% 2001, 53% 5-yr avg. Corn 5% planted, 5% last week, 6% 2001, 7% 5-yr avg. Oats 64% planted, 20% last week, 10% 2001, 37% 5-yr avg.; 20% emerged, 5% last week, 7% 2001, 14% 5-yr avg. Wheat 10% fair, 90% good. Tobacco beds 87% seeded, 53% last week, 88% 2001, 84% 5-yr avg.; 40% emerged, 37% last week, 50% 2001, 38% 5-yr avg. Hay 19% fair, 80% good, 1% excellent. Apple 51% fair, 49% good. Peach 40% poor, 50% fair, 10% good. Cattle, calves 10% fair, 83% good, 7% excellent; Percent calved 86%, 74% last week, 85% 2001, 87% 5-yr avg. Sheep, Lambs 4% fair, 92% good, 4% excellent; Percent lambed 84%, 75% last week, 81% 2001, 87% 5-yr avg. Hay, roughage supplies 21% short, 76% adequate, 3% surplus. Feed grain supplies 5% short, 95% adequate. Activities: Field preparation, planting, fertilizing, feeding livestock, general maintenance. The week was highlighted by above average temperature, scattered, often heavy rainfall. Short term drought, near drought conditions were alleviated by the past week's rainfall. Long term conditions remain uncertain.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Soil 1% very short, 8% short, 63% adequate, a 28% surplus. Alfalfa seeding, manure spreading, equipment maintenance continue to be the main activities for many farms in state. Heavy rainfalls, The northern two-thirds of the state saw snow-covered fields, ponds on bare ground. Southern state farmers reported spring rains, warmer temperatures were "greening up" winter wheat, alfalfa fields. Potato planting started in the Central Sands early last week. Maple syrup season continues to be unpredictable with less than ideal weather conditions. Farmers reported fruit progress as: apple tree pruning neared completion last week, with reports of good winter survival; grapes showed some winter injury, with strong buds; cranberry bogs were anticipated to show growth tip injury due to inadequate ice, snow cover.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4 Topsoil 28% very short, 51% short, 21% adequate. Winter wheat 4% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 64% good, 32% wind damage none, 52% light, 10% moderate, 6% severe. Severe wind damage was reported in Campbell, Natrona, Goshen counties. Winter wheat freeze damage 80% none, 15% light, 3% moderate, 2% severe. The only severe freeze damage report was in Campbell county. Barley 51% planted, 51% 2001, 58% avg. Barley 4% emerged, 8% 2001, 10% avg. Spring wheat 14% planted, 18% 2001, 27% avg. Oats 8% planted, 8% 2001, 18% avg. Sugar beets 15% planted, 22% 2001, 22% avg. Pasture, range 25% very poor, 27% poor, 41% fair, 7% good. Spring seeding, crop emergence continue to lag behind normal. Above normal temperatures, dry weather prevailed for the week. Irrigation water supplies expected to be short in over 60% of the State. Snow water equivalents from mountain snow pack ranges by basin from 39%-78% of normal. Precipitation for all stations, except Sundance, remained below normal for the year.

April 11 ENSO Update

The evolution toward a warm (El Niño) episode continued in the equatorial Pacific during March 2002. Warmer-than-normal sea surface and subsurface temperatures were observed throughout most of the equatorial Pacific (Figs. 1 and 2). An area of equatorial sea surface temperature anomalies exceeding +1°C continued to expand westward from the South American coast during the month (Fig. 1). Ocean surface temperatures remained as much as 2-3°C (up to 6°F) above average near the coasts of Ecuador and northern Peru. This warming has been accompanied by an increase in rainfall over the extreme eastern tropical Pacific, including the Galapagos Islands since late February 2002. Parts of western South America (Ecuador and northern Peru) are also experiencing impacts due to the above-normal sea surface temperatures in the far eastern tropical Pacific. This warming has affected Peruvian marine fisheries, where the cold water anchovy has been replaced by tropical species. Persistent rain and cloudiness have also been observed over the tropical west-central Pacific, from Papua New Guinea eastward to the date line (180°W) since late December 2001. It is likely that these conditions represent the early stages of El Niño and that mature El Niño conditions will take at least several more months to develop. Several of the atmospheric indices, including lower- and upper-tropospheric wind indices, do not reflect El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) conditions at this time. However, these indices are often inconsistent in the early stages of El Niño.

The warming of surface and subsurface waters in the eastern equatorial Pacific was due to the arrival of an oceanic Kelvin wave that propagated eastward from the central equatorial Pacific starting in mid-December. The Kelvin wave was triggered by tropical intraseasonal (30-60 day) fluctuations associated with the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO). Whereas MJO activity was evident throughout the global tropics during much of the NH winter, MJO activity was not apparent during March 2002. However, the period from now thru May is a critical time, when MJO-related westerly wind bursts or other short-lived westerly wind activity can generate Kelvin waves. Without such activity, a continued slow evolution toward mature El Niño conditions would be expected to occur through the spring and summer of 2002. With such activity, a more rapid evolution might occur.

The latest statistical and coupled model predictions show a spread from near-normal conditions to moderate warm-episode conditions during the remainder of 2002. The coupled models and some statistical techniques that incorporate subsurface oceanic conditions indicate a slow evolution to weak or moderate warm-episode (El Niño) conditions during the next several months. Other techniques indicate that conditions will remain near normal or even return to slightly colder than normal for the remainder of 2002. Based on the recent evolution of the observed oceanic conditions and the SST predictions, it appears most likely that further development toward mature El Niño conditions will occur over the next 3-9 months. A projection of the ultimate strength of the El Niño and the magnitude of the associated impacts may be possible in late spring 2002.

This discussion is a team effort of NOAA and its funded institutions. 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/WeeklyUpdate>. Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin Forecast Forum.

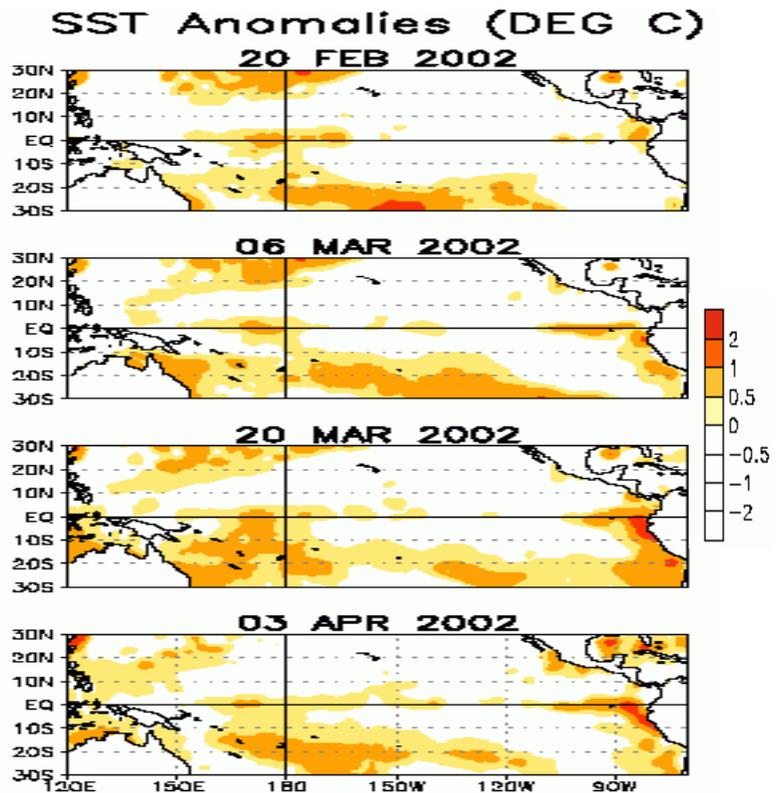


Figure 1. Recent weekly sea surface temperature (SST) anomaly patterns. Departures from average (anomalies) are computed based on the 1971-2000 period means. Units are °C. Image has been altered so that only positive anomalies are shaded for easier viewing.

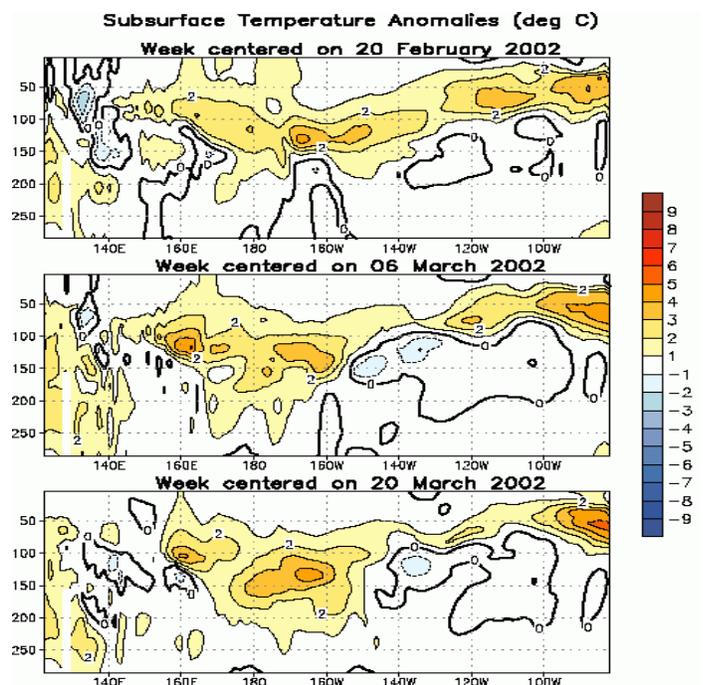


Figure 2. Depth-longitude cross section of anomalous equatorial ocean temperatures (°C) for recent weeks. Contour interval is 1°C. Anomalies are computed based on the 1981-2000 period means.

International Weather and Crop Summary

April 7 - 13, 2002

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: A warming trend spurred further greening of winter grains as far north as the Baltics and western areas in northern Russia, while light to moderate showers boosted topsoil moisture for spring grain germination and early winter wheat development in Ukraine and southern Russia.

MIDDLE EAST: Beneficial rain continued across winter wheat areas of Iran.

EUROPE: Very beneficial rain fell across much of southern Europe, boosting reservoir levels and helping winter grain development.

EASTERN ASIA: Dry weather favored summer crop planting across the North China Plain and Manchuria, after last week's beneficial rain, but more rain is still needed for jointing winter wheat.

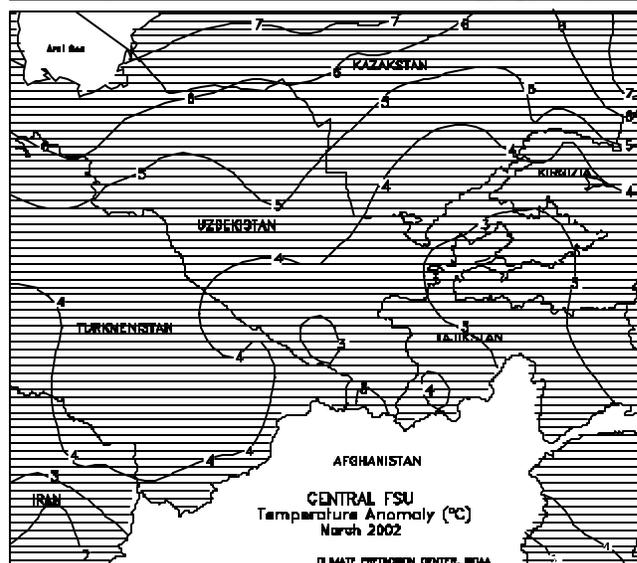
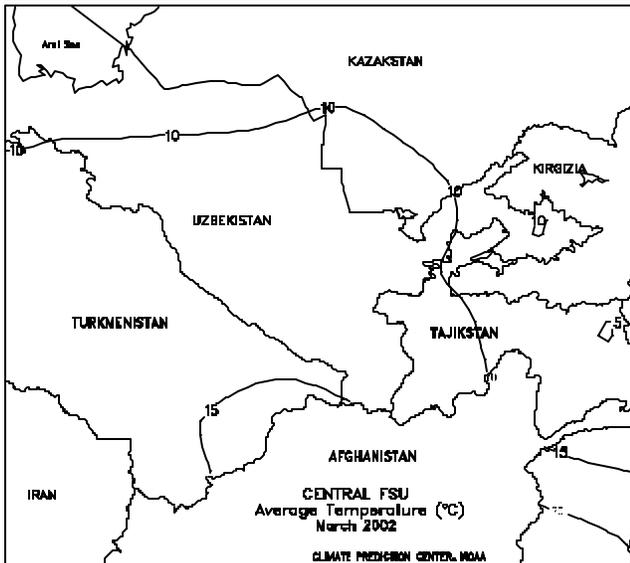
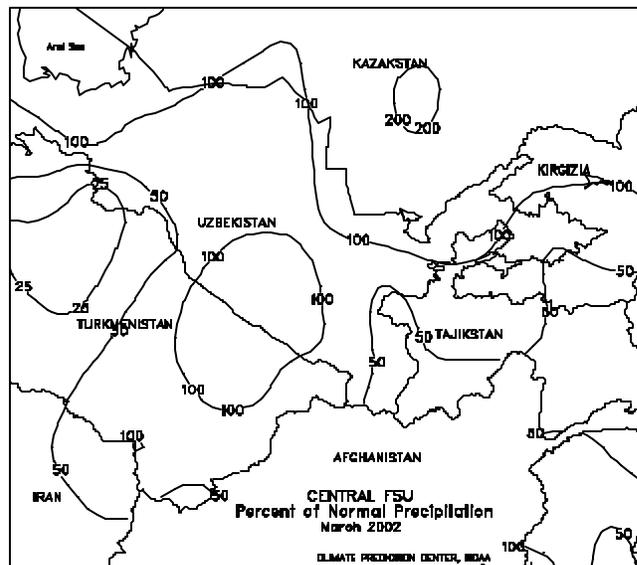
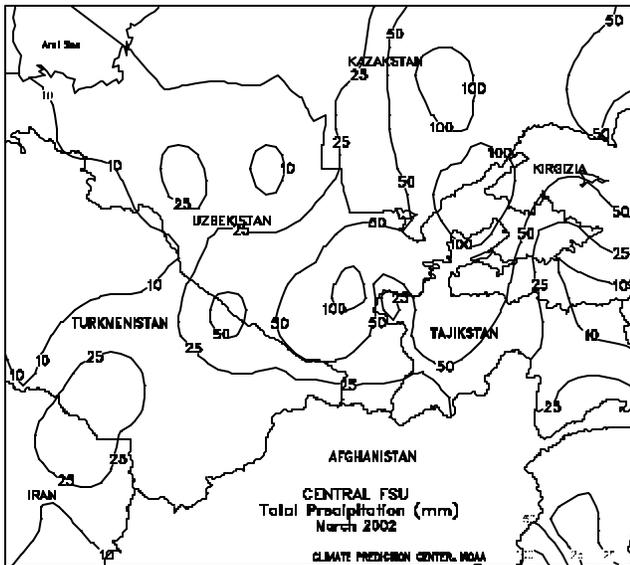
AUSTRALIA: Warmth and dryness favored summer crop harvesting in Queensland and New South Wales.

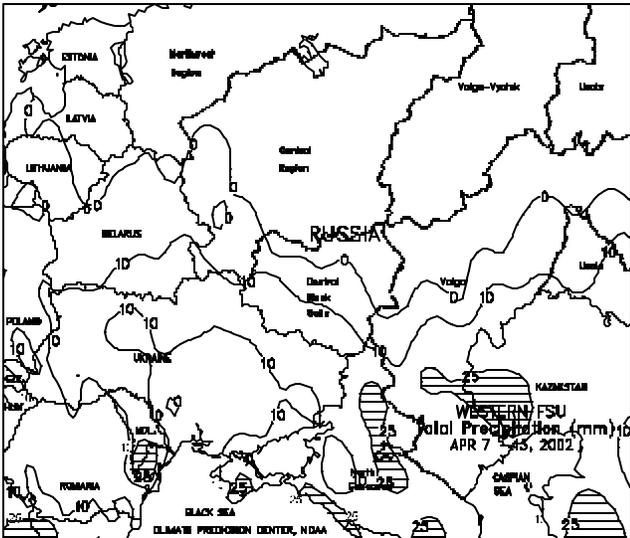
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Dry weather continued throughout Indochina, while rainfall returned to the southern Philippines.

SOUTH AMERICA: Showers returned to Argentina, slowing summer crop harvesting, especially for northern cotton. In Parana, Brazil, developing drought began to stress winter corn.

SOUTH AFRICA: Showers benefited immature summer crops and moistened topsoils ahead of winter wheat planting.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Showers in Morocco and western Algeria continued to favor winter grains, while drier weather stressed crops in eastern Algeria and Tunisia.

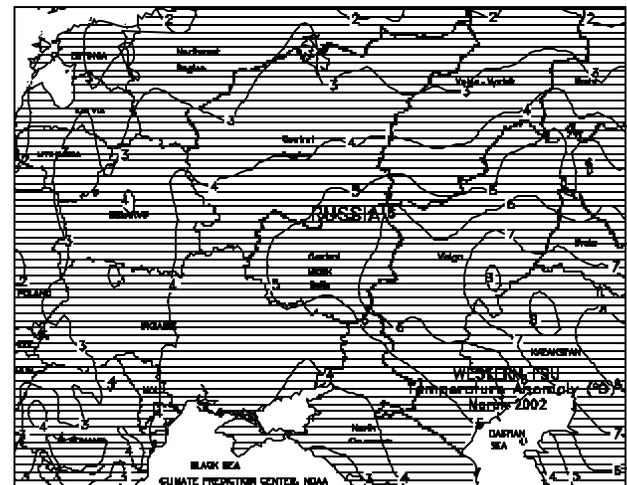
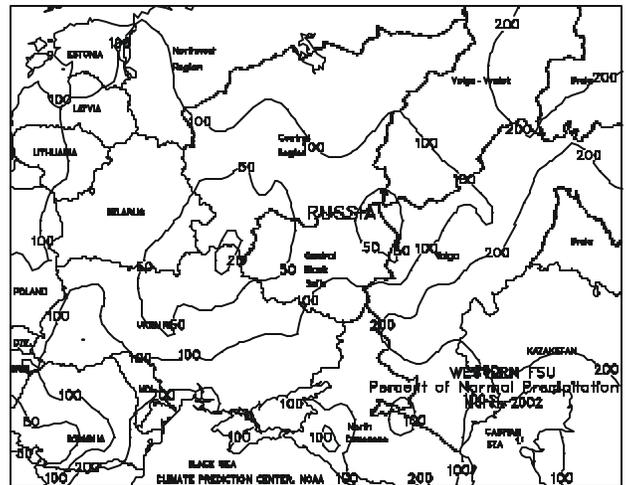
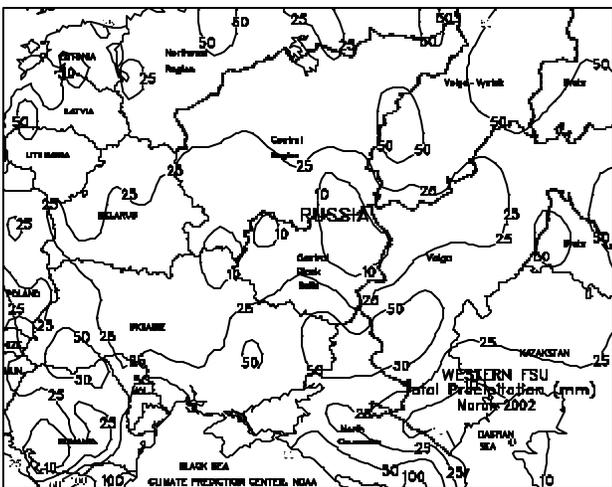


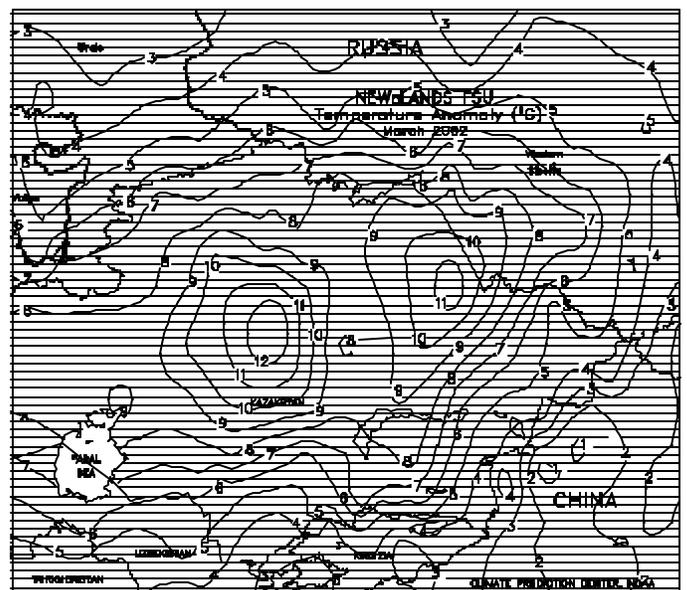
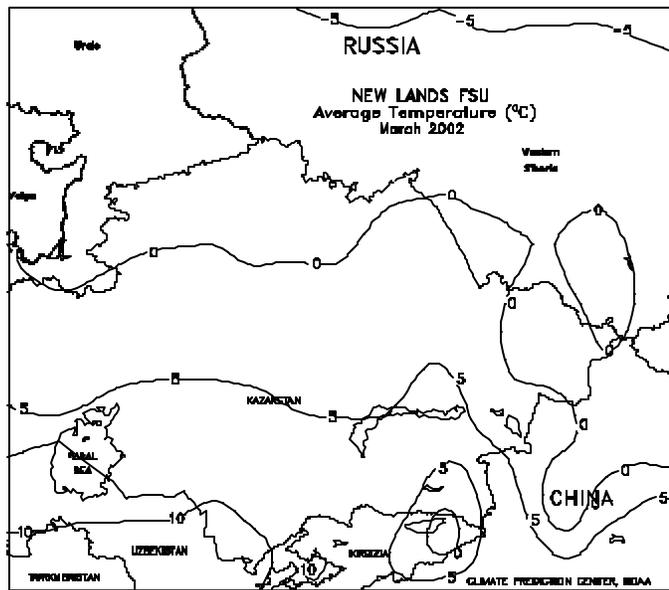
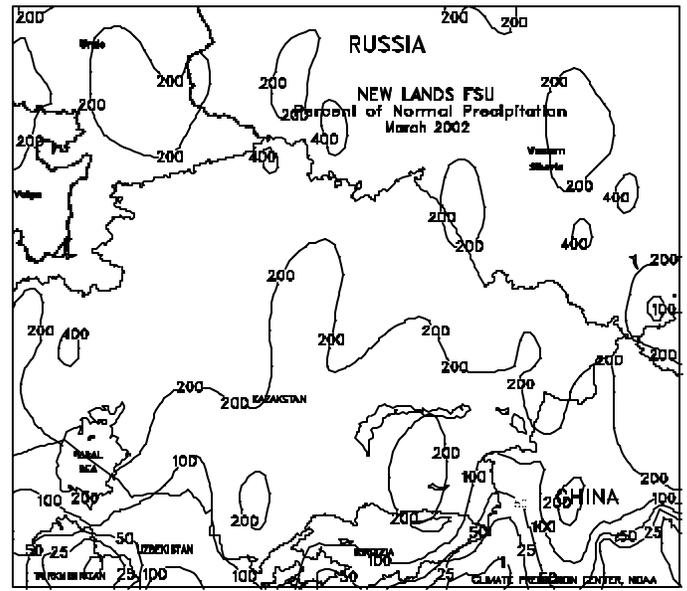
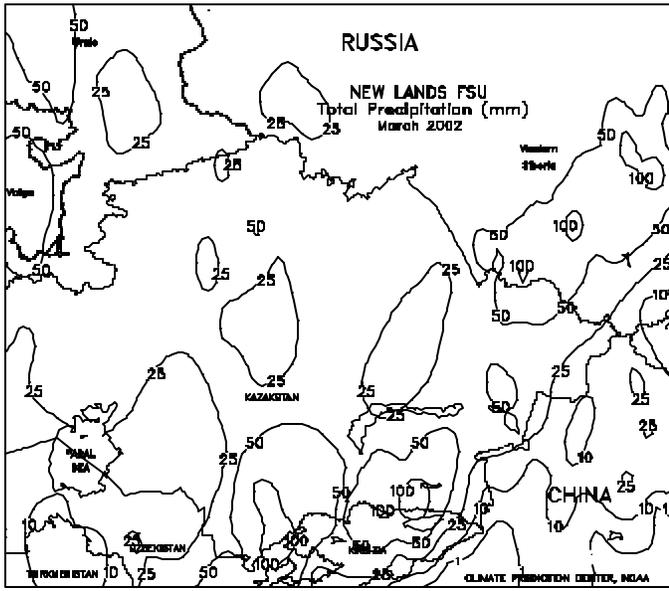


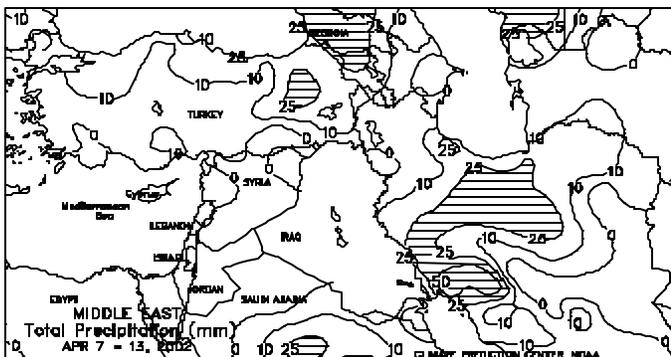
FSU-WESTERN

A warming trend spurred further greening of winter grains in the Baltics, Belarus, and western areas in northern Russia (Northwest Region and Central Region), where maximum temperatures rose into the upper teens (degrees C) during the latter half of the week. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C above normal in these areas. Winter grains likely remained dormant in the Volga Vyatsk and Upper Volga Valley regions in northern Russia, where weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal. A strong ridge of high pressure caused mostly dry weather from the Baltics and Belarus, eastward across most of northern Russia. Farther south, unseasonably cool weather (weekly temperatures averaging 1-4 degrees C below normal) prevailed across Ukraine and most of southern Russia, slowing winter wheat growth. The cool weather was accompanied by light to moderate showers (8-25 mm or more) early in the week. The precipitation boosted topsoil moisture for spring grain germination and benefited early winter wheat development. Winter wheat likely advanced into the jointing stage of development in crop areas along the Black Sea Coast, while spring grain planting continued to progress northward throughout Ukraine and southern Russia. In March, unusually mild, dry weather prevailed over crop areas west of the Urals during

most of the month. The mild weather caused winter wheat in major producing areas of Ukraine and southern Russia to break dormancy about 2 to 3 weeks earlier than usual and raised soil temperatures to sufficient levels for early spring grain planting. In northern Russia, unseasonably mild weather rapidly diminished protective snow cover. By month's end, most of the major winter grain-producing areas west of the Ural mountains were snow-free. Monthly temperatures averaged 3 to 8 degrees C above normal in most areas. Winter wheat areas from Moldova eastward through southern Ukraine and southern Russia received abundant rainfall from March 24-28, boosting topsoil moisture for early winter grain development and spring grain planting. The precipitation in Moldova and southern Ukraine was especially beneficial, helping to ease long-term dryness that had persisted since early December in Moldova and early January in Ukraine. Below-normal precipitation was observed in northern Ukraine, most of central Russia, and Belarus.

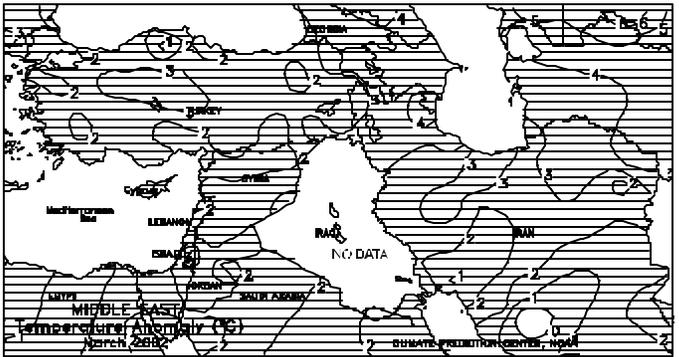
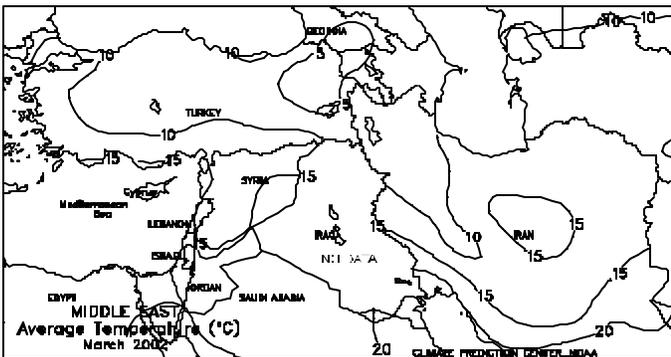
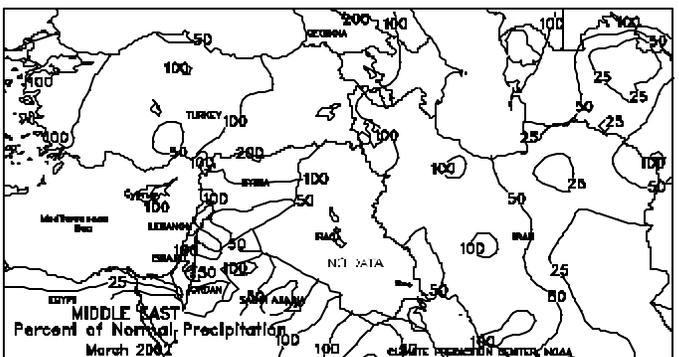
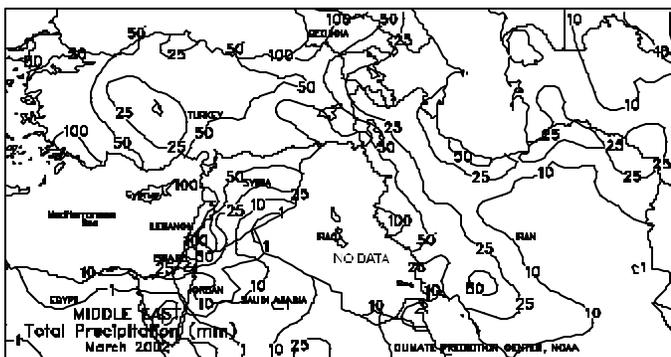






MIDDLE EAST

Beneficial rain (10-25 mm or more) continued across most Iranian winter wheat areas, increasing moisture available to crops in or approaching reproduction. Below-normal temperatures accompanied the moisture, but sub-freezing temperatures were confined to traditionally colder locations. Mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere, with sunny skies and generally seasonable temperatures favoring development of vegetative to filling winter grains. Cotton planting was likely active throughout the region due to the favorable weather and overall favorable moisture levels. During March, unseasonably warm weather continued to dominate the region. Temperatures averaging 2 to 3 degrees C above normal induced crops out of dormancy earlier than usual in central Turkey and western Iran. Periodic showers improved winter wheat prospects throughout the region, including previously dry sections of western Iran. Cotton planting activities were likely underway throughout the region, especially in well-watered portions of western and southern Turkey.

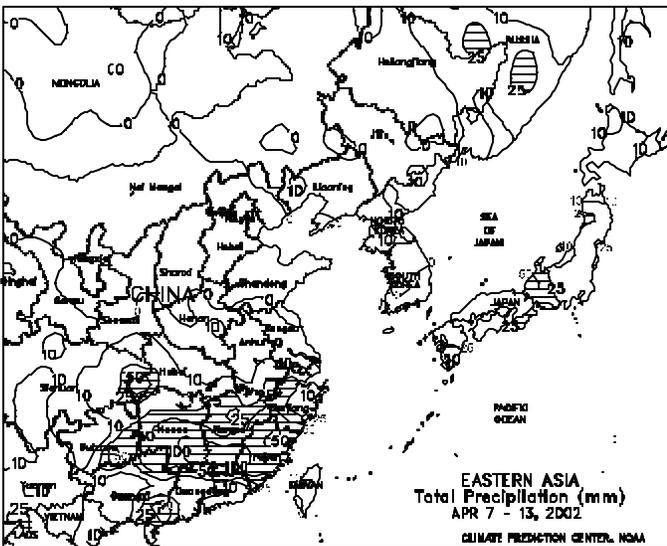
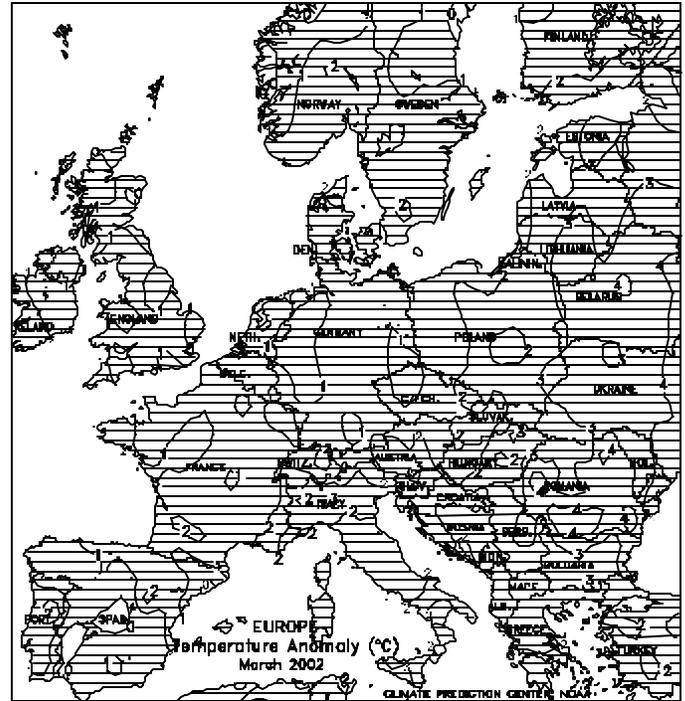




EUROPE

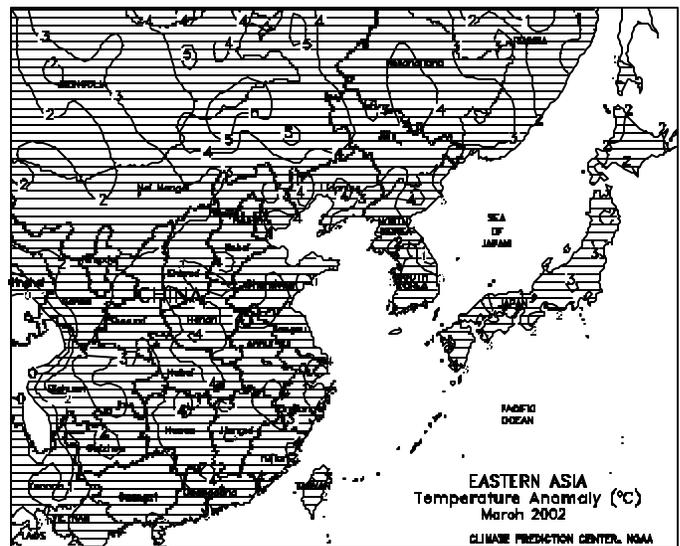
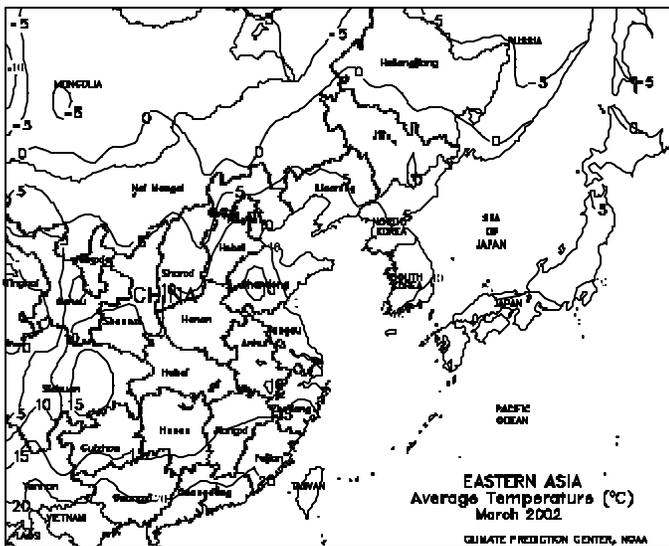
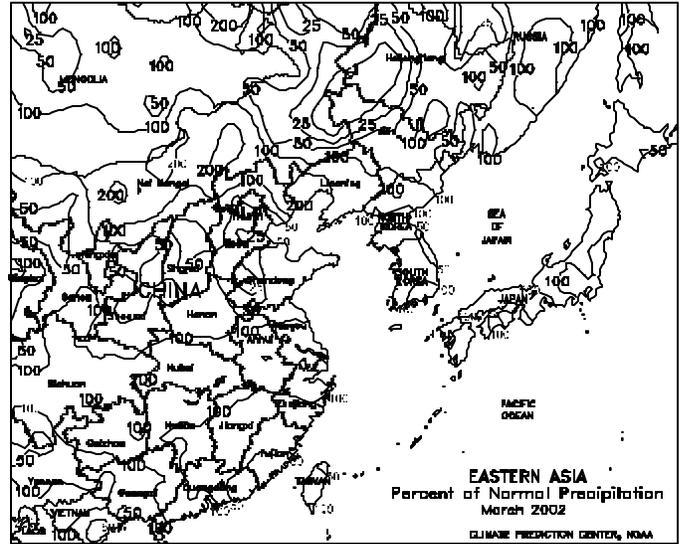
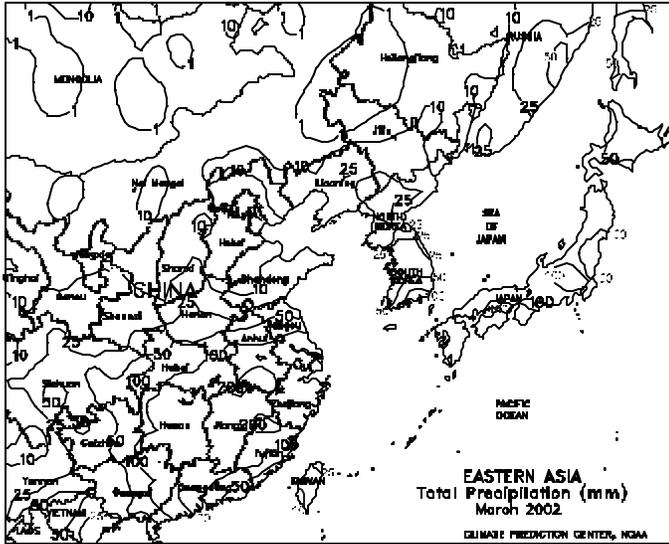
For a third consecutive week, mostly dry weather in northern Europe favored fieldwork, including sugar beet and spring grain planting in the west. Relatively cool weather (temperatures averaging 0-1 degrees C below normal) in northern Europe helped reduce evaporation rates, maintaining adequate moisture supplies for tillering to jointing winter grains. In contrast, very beneficial rain fell across much of southern Europe. Rainfall (10-60 mm or more) in southern France and Spain further improved yield prospects for winter grains, likely approaching reproduction in southern areas. Similarly, widespread rain (20-85 mm) in northern Italy helped jointing winter grains and boosted reservoir levels for future summer crop development. Although some showers (less than 10 mm) fell across southern Italy, more rain was needed to improve durum wheat prospects. Farther east, scattered showers (5-35 mm) improved moisture supplies for winter grains in southeastern Europe. The heaviest rain, however, missed southeastern Hungary, northwestern Romania, and northern Serbia, areas that have received below-normal precipitation throughout the winter and early spring. Unseasonably cool weather (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C below normal) in much of southern Europe slowed crop development. In March, unseasonably mild weather spurred winter grain development in the south and west and greening in the northeast, although cooler weather toward the end of the month slowed growth. Showery weather in northern Europe maintained adequate moisture supplies for winter grains and oilseeds, while timely rains in Spain and Portugal helped winter grains. In contrast, below-normal rainfall in central and southern Italy hampered durum wheat development, while more rain was needed from Hungary southward along the Danube River to improve winter grain prospects.

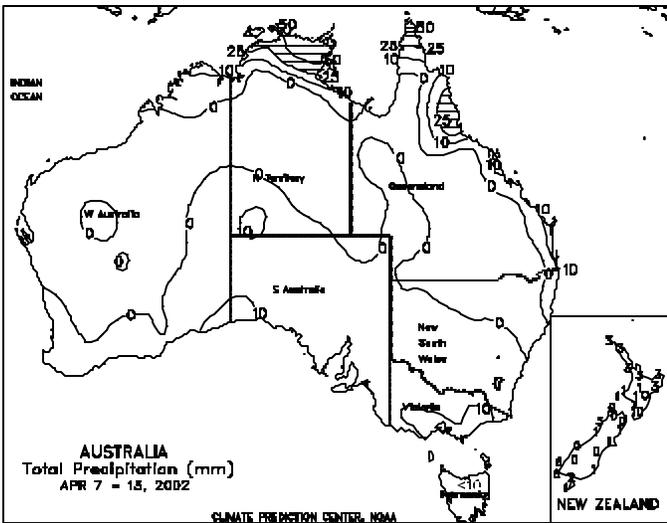




EASTERN ASIA

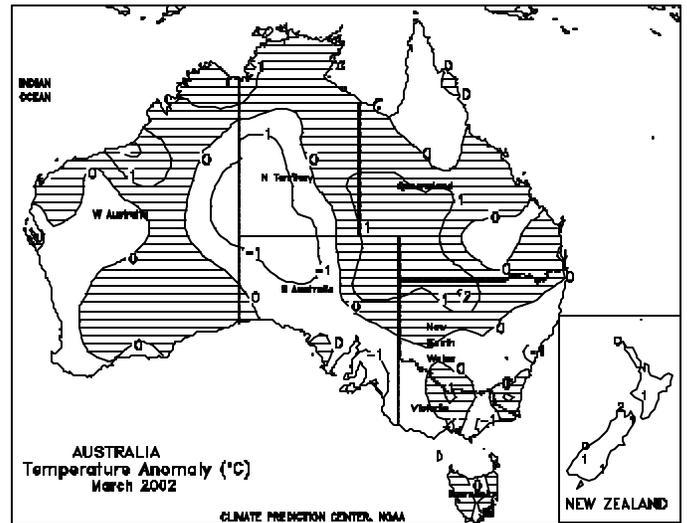
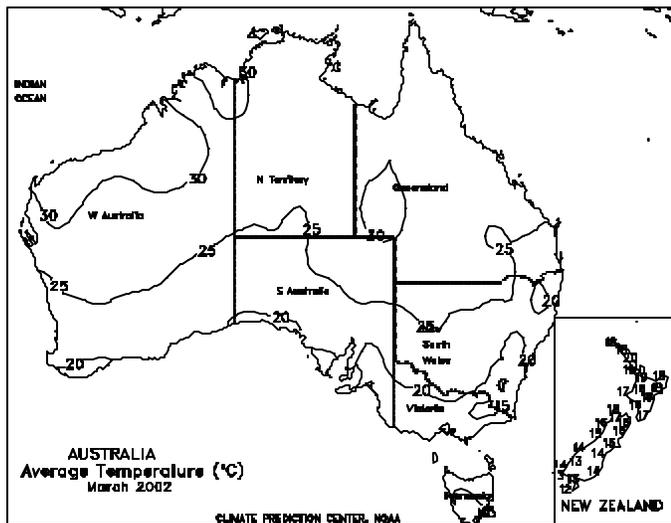
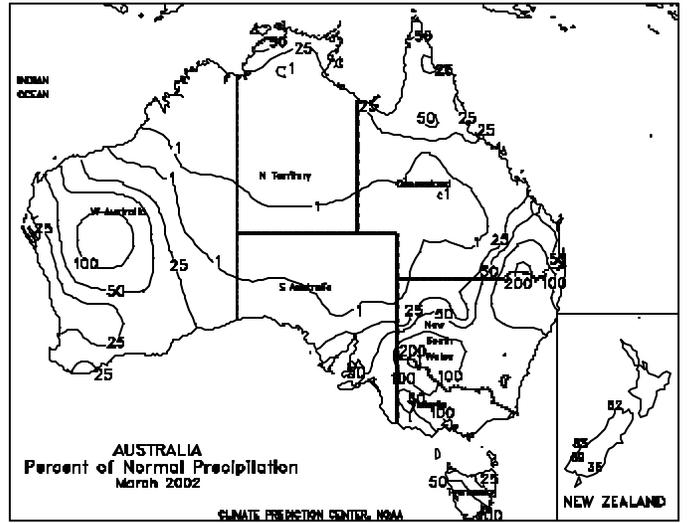
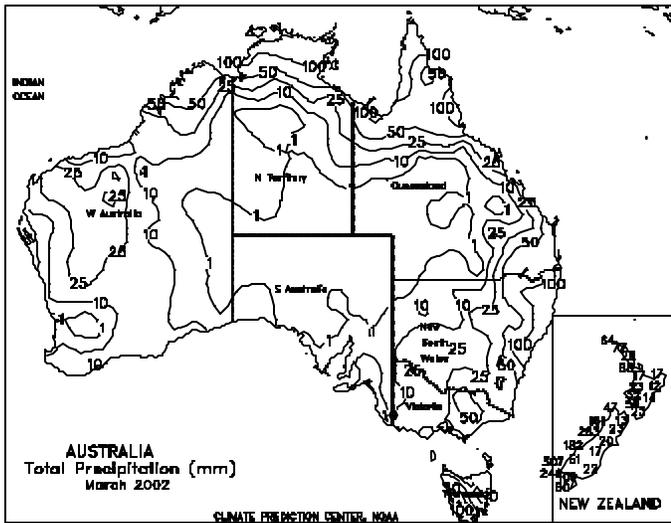
In the North China Plain and Manchuria, dry weather prevailed after last week's beneficial rain, allowing summer crop planting to progress. However, despite the previous moisture, more rain was needed for jointing winter wheat in the North China Plain. Below-freezing temperatures (0 to -2 degrees C) occurred in most of Manchuria, except for southern Liaoning. Temperatures, however, were only slightly below normal, and emerging spring wheat can still withstand the cool weather. Light showers (5-20 mm) fell across the Yangtze Valley, maintaining adequate moisture supplies for reproductive winter grains and summer crop planting. Heavier rain (15-30 mm) fell across the Sichuan Basin. Farther south, moderate to heavy showers (25-100 mm) boosted moisture supplies for early rice planting and sugarcane in southern China. However, lighter showers (5-25 mm) were reported in Guangxi and portions of Guangdong. Cooler weather prevailed throughout most of China, with temperatures averaging near- to slightly below normal. During March, unseasonably warm and seasonably dry weather increased the need for supplemental irrigation of vegetative winter wheat across the North China Plain. However, early-April rainfall provided much-needed moisture for winter grains. In Manchuria, late-March and early-April rainfall increased topsoil moisture for summer crop planting. In the Yangtze Valley, above-normal March rainfall boosted moisture supplies for winter crops and upcoming summer crop planting, but drier weather was needed for winter oilseed filling and maturation. Across southern China, near-normal March rainfall eased dryness for sugarcane, winter crops, and early rice and summer fieldwork.





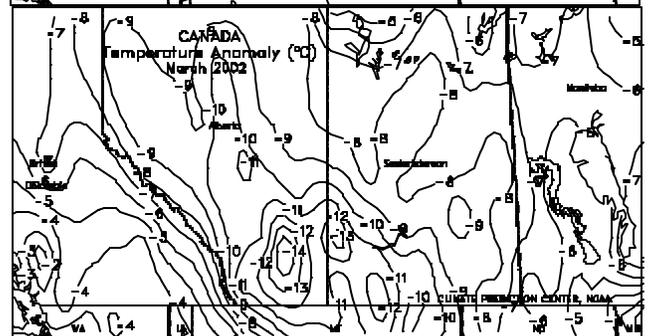
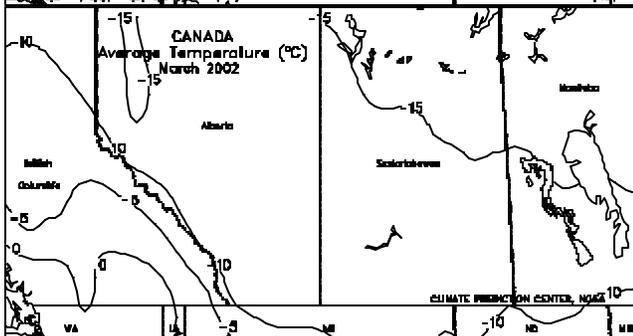
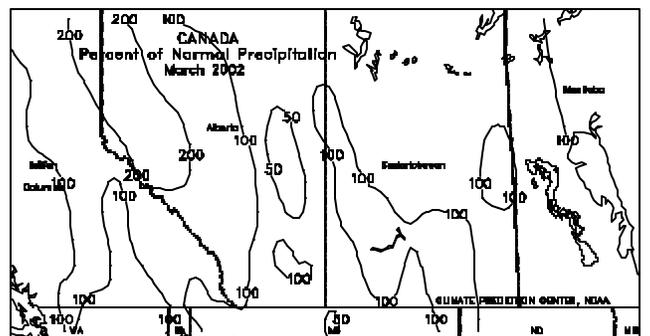
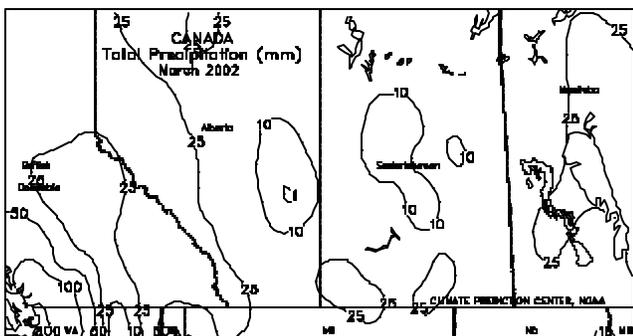
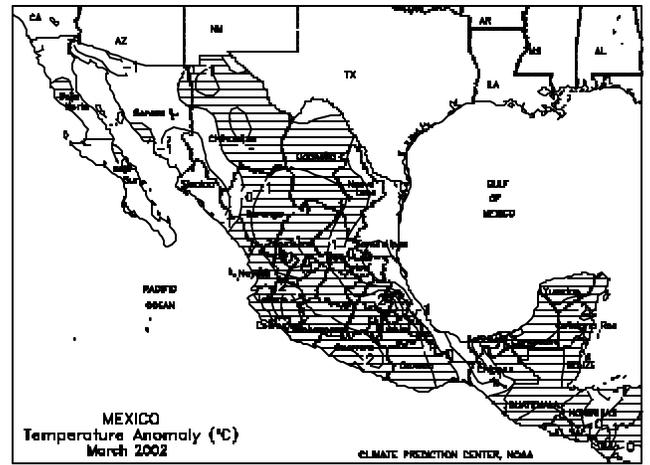
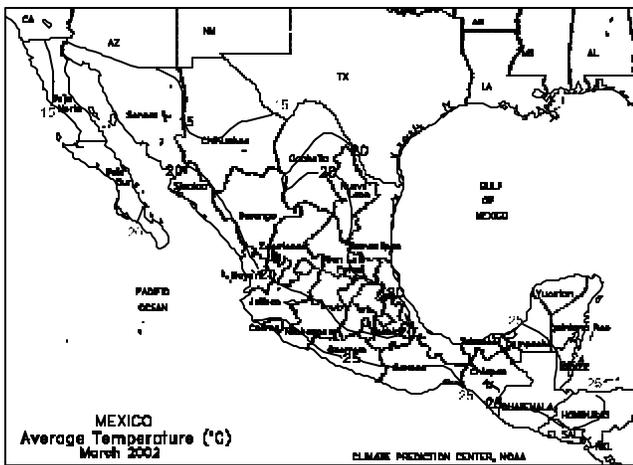
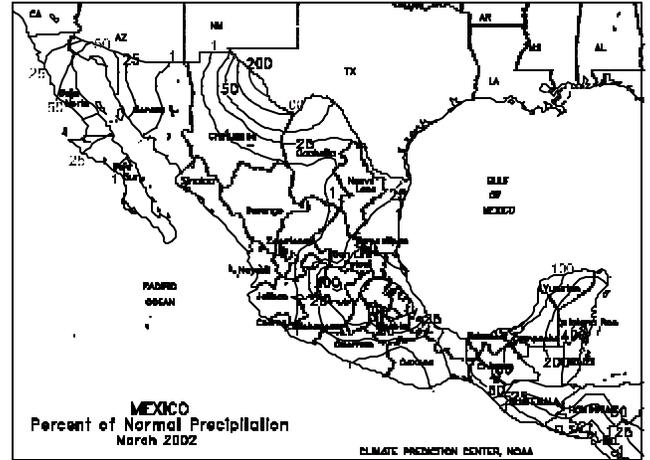
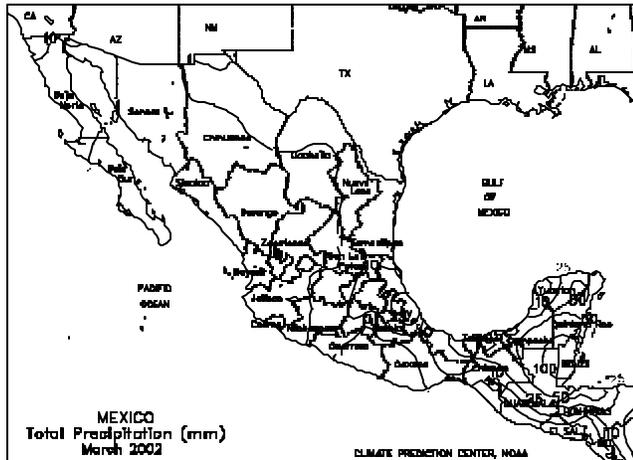
AUSTRALIA

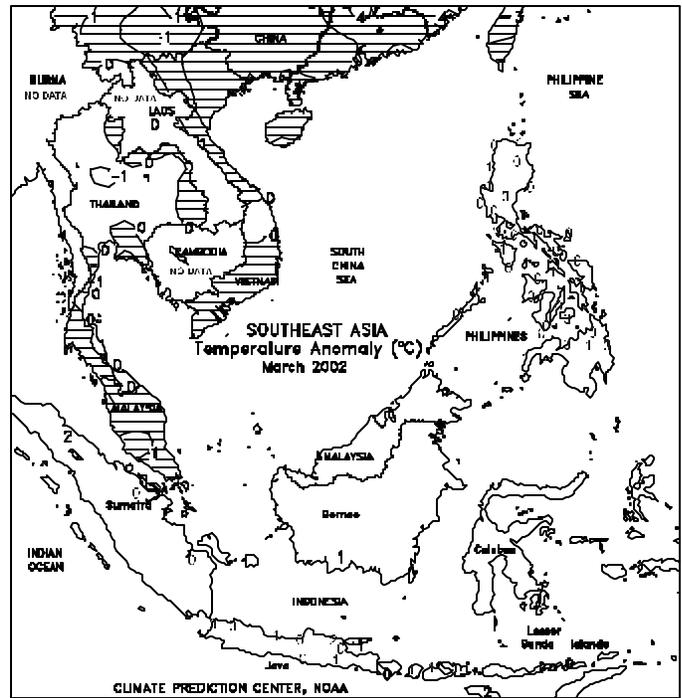
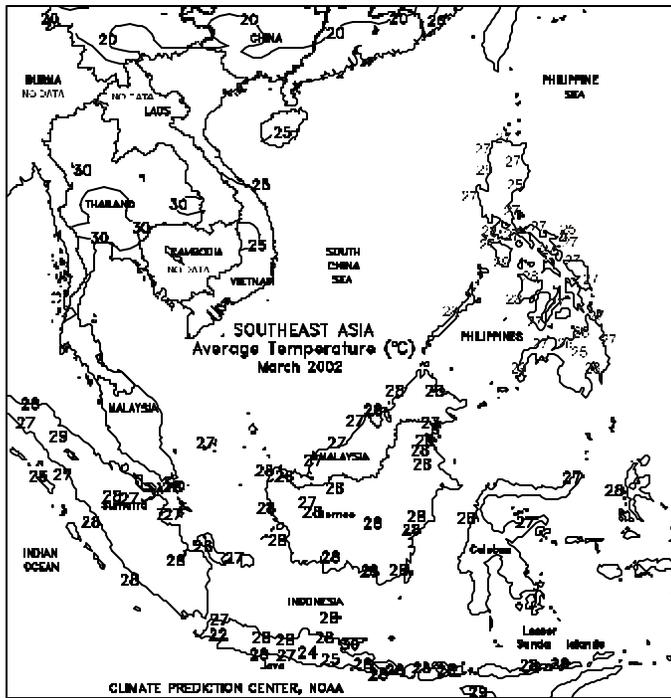
Dry, seasonably mild weather dominated primary summer crop areas of Queensland and New South Wales, facilitating drydown and harvesting. Conditions also helped improve prospective cotton quality following recent bouts of heavy rainfall. However, more rain would be welcome for sugarcane development along the east coast. Elsewhere, scattered showers brought some relief from unseasonable warmth to the southeastern grazing lands. Mostly dry, warm weather dominated Western Australia. Dry, seasonably mild weather dominated New Zealand. In early March, dry, occasionally hot weather hastened summer crop maturation and supported sorghum harvesting in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. However, the unseasonably light rainfall increased irrigation demands of sugarcane and reduced moisture available for grazing. Later in the month, a brief outbreak of locally heavy rain raised concerns for crop quality, especially that of cotton. Winter crop areas of Western Australia and the southeast received only widely scattered pre-planting rainfall during the month.



MEXICO

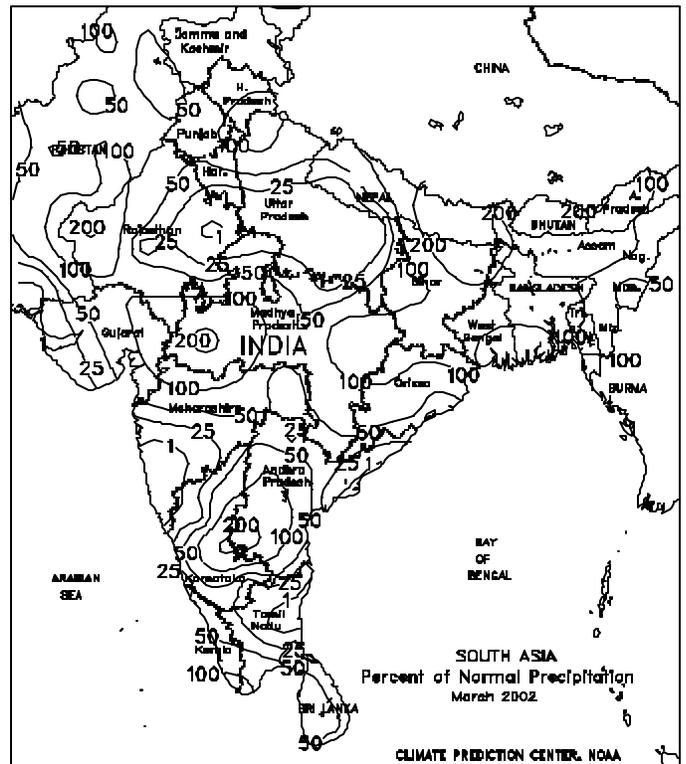
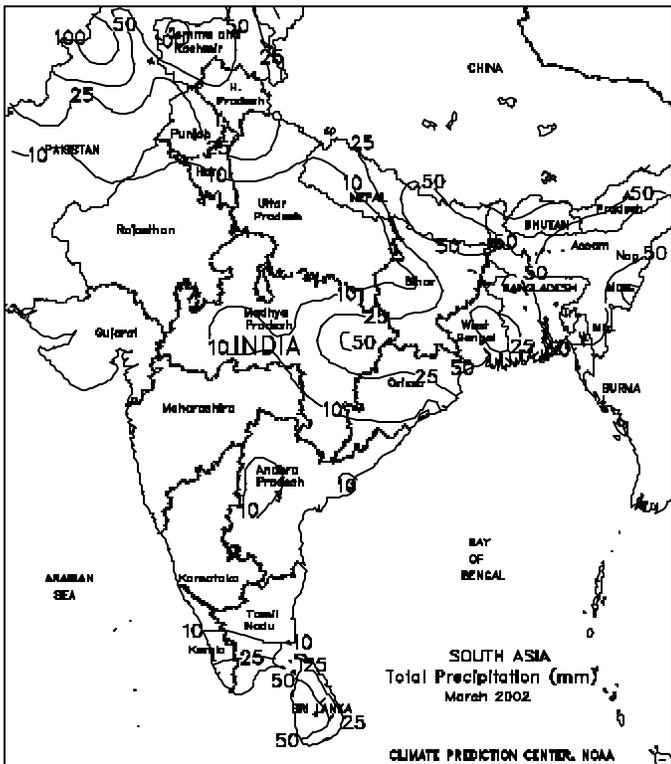
During March, near- to above-normal rain fell across eastern and east-central Mexico (from central Tamaulipas to Guanajuato to Puebla and Veracruz), increasing moisture for winter sorghum. In the north, seasonably dry weather prevailed in the Rio Grande watershed. Typically, March is the driest month across northern Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, and Chihuahua, with rainfall averaging between 1 to 20 mm a month. Above-normal March rainfall favored winter grains and tropical crops in the Yucatan Peninsula. Below-normal rainfall prevailed across the western growing areas of southern Sonora and Sinaloa. Monthly temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal in most of Mexico but averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal across the northwest (Baja, Sonora, and Sinaloa).

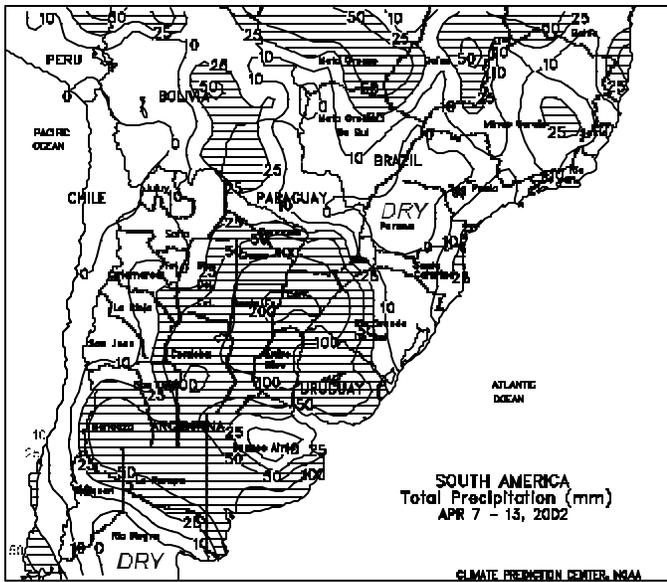
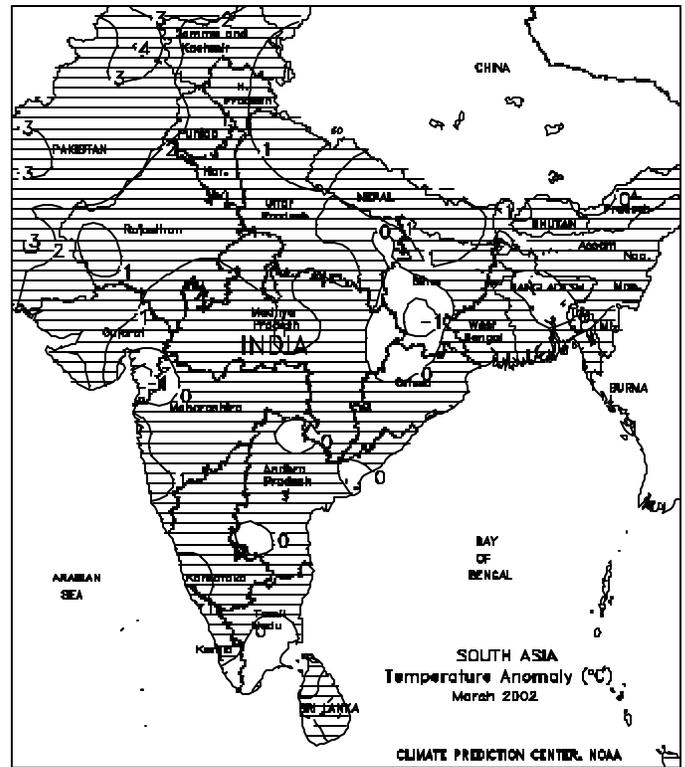
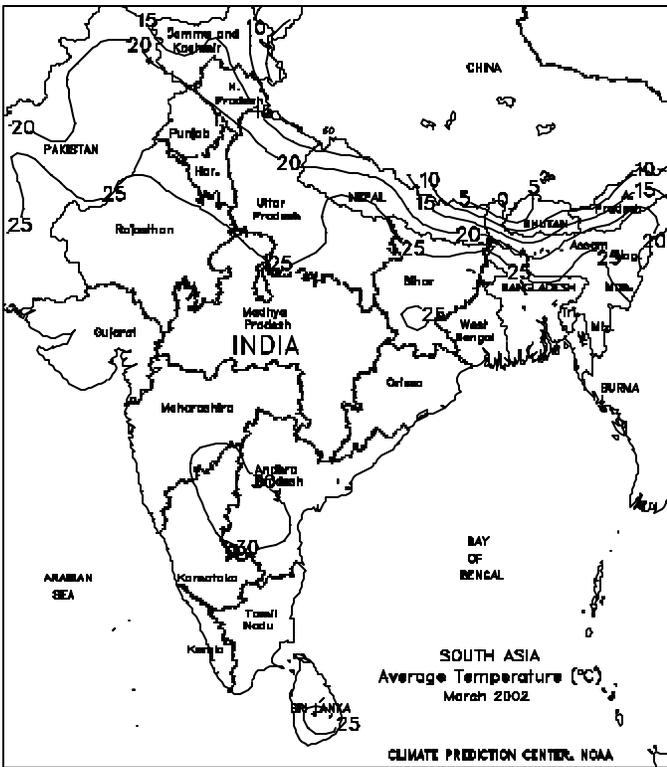




SOUTH ASIA

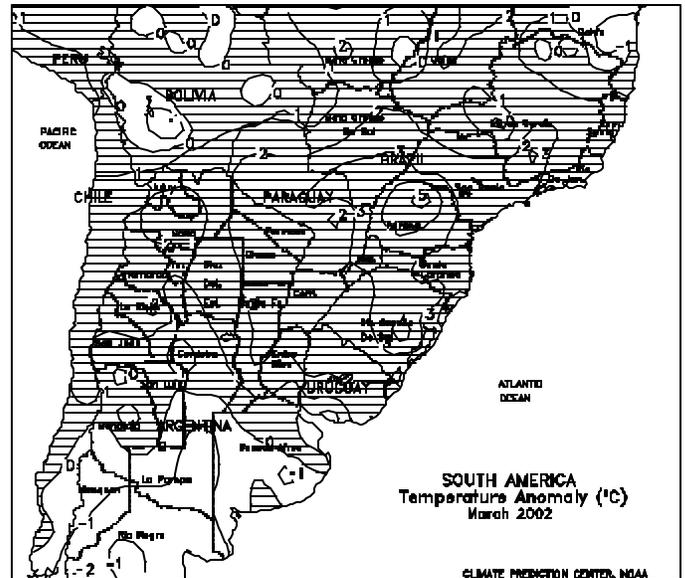
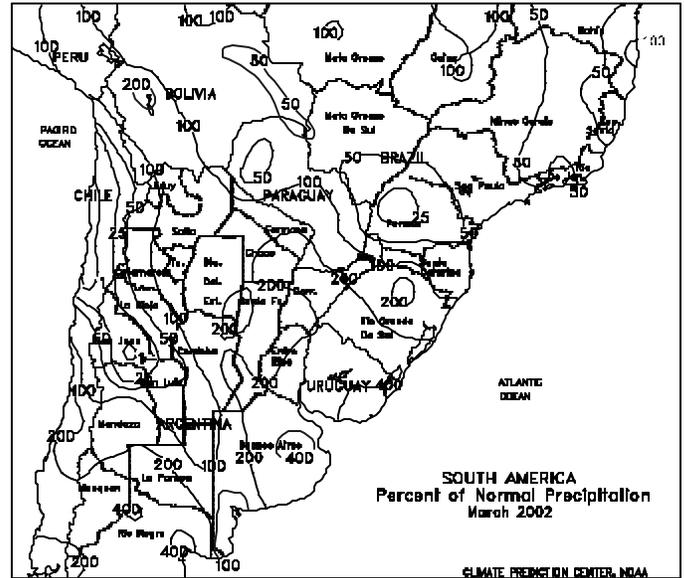
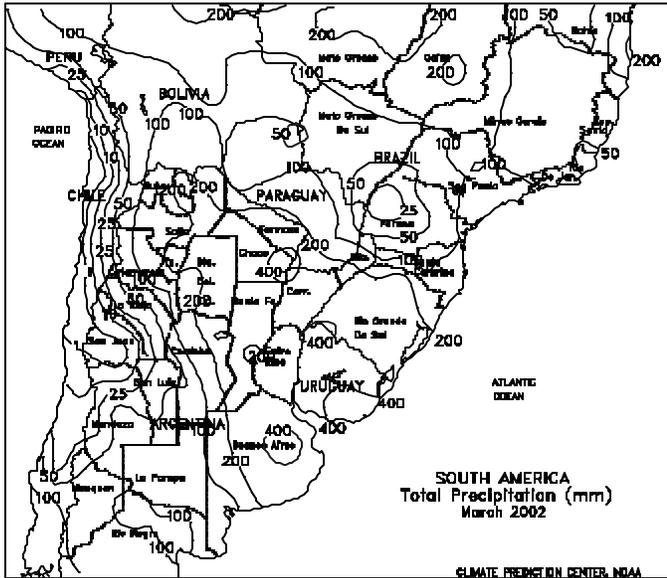
In March, lingering showers benefited immature winter grains and oilseeds in Pakistan and northern India. Warmer, drier weather aided crop drydown later in the month in growing areas of the Gangetic Plain. In Bangladesh, showers boosted moisture reserves for rice irrigation but likely disrupted seasonal fieldwork.

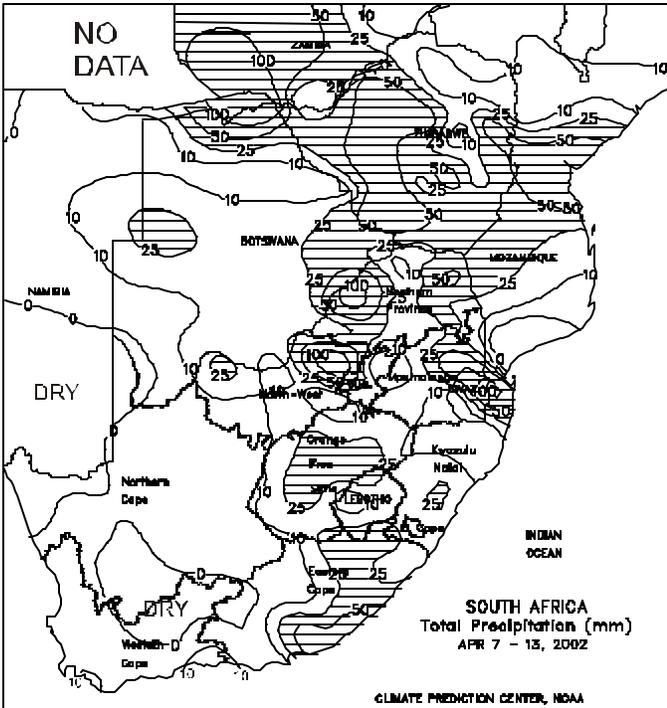




SOUTH AMERICA

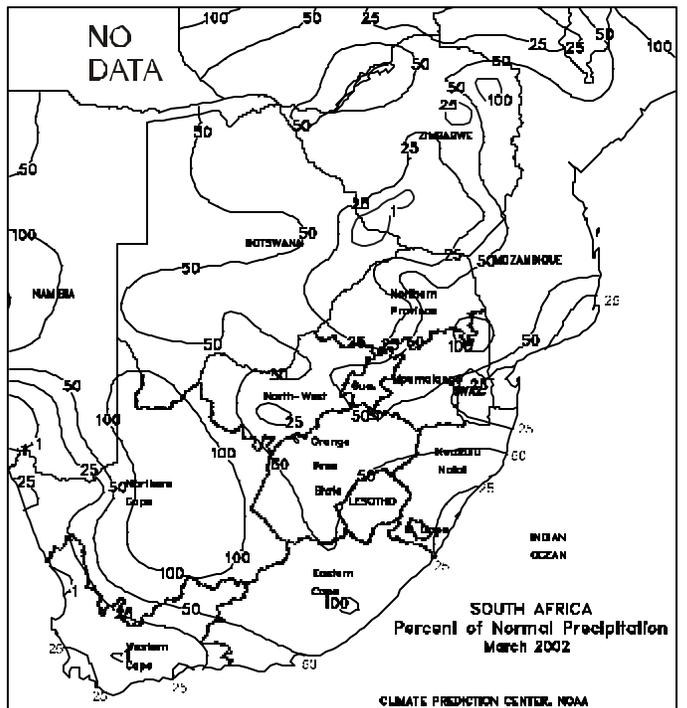
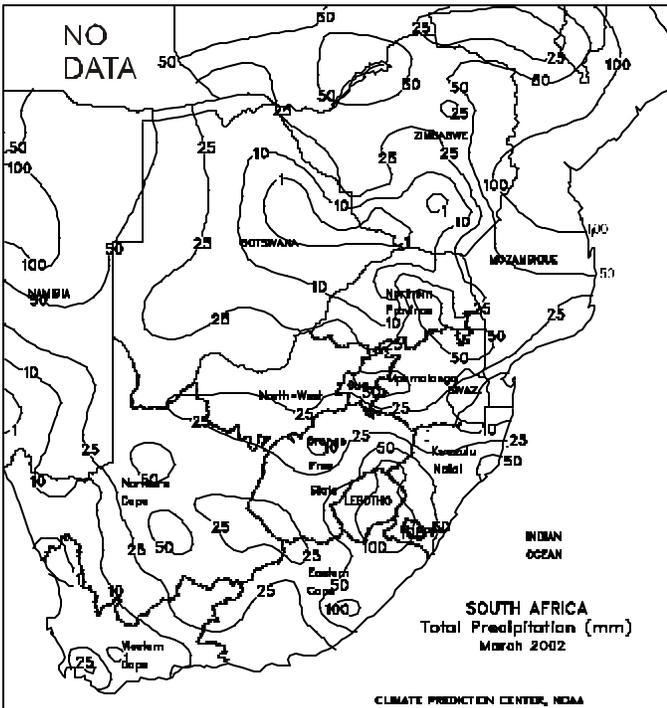
Moderate showers (25-100 mm or more) returned to central Argentina, slowing summer crop harvesting. Only north-central Buenos Aires received lighter showers (less than 20 mm), allowing harvesting to progress. To the north, heavy showers (50-150 mm or more) continued to plague cotton maturation and harvesting. The persistent showers during the past few weeks have reduced cotton quality and possibly damaged cotton. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat as of April 5, nationwide corn, soybeans, sunflowers, and sorghum were 27, 11, 62, and 21 percent harvested, respectively, compared with 31, 15, 81, and 29 percent last year. In southern Brazil, mostly dry weather dominated the southern states, favoring main-season corn and soybean harvesting. In Parana, however, developing drought stressed germinating winter corn. Seasonable showers (10-60 mm) did not cause significant harvest delays in Mato Grosso and Goias. According to Safras, a Brazilian grain analyst, as of April 12, soybeans were 70 percent harvested, compared with 67 percent last year at this time. During March in central Argentina, above-normal rainfall eased February dryness for summer crops, especially later planted corn and soybeans. Excessive rainfall caused flooding and possible damage to maturing cotton in northern Argentina. In southern Brazil, above-normal March rainfall favored immature soybeans stressed by the January drought in Rio Grande do Sul. Elsewhere, near- to below-normal rainfall favored soybean and main-season corn harvesting. However, much-below-normal March rainfall in Parana reduced soil moisture for winter corn germination.

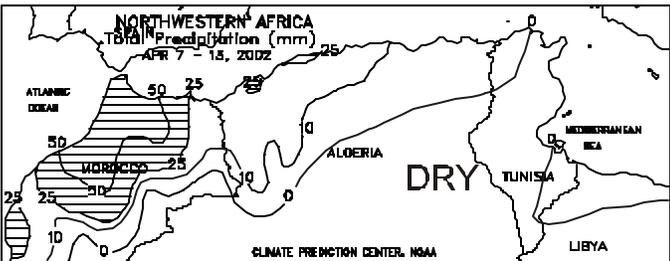
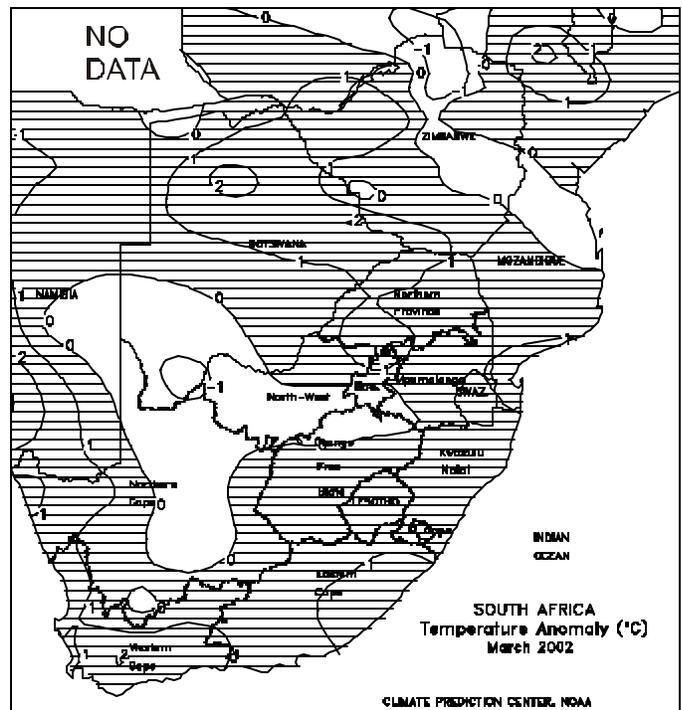
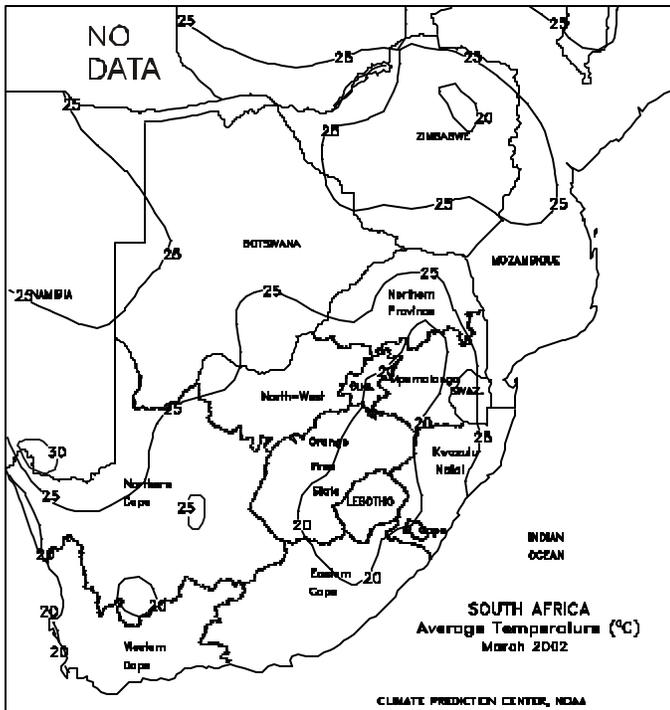




SOUTH AFRICA

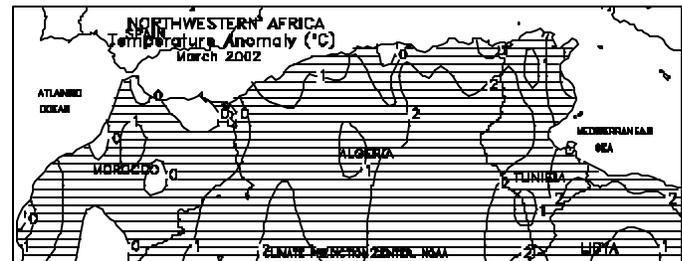
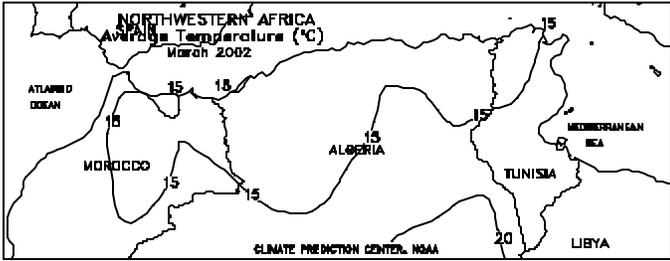
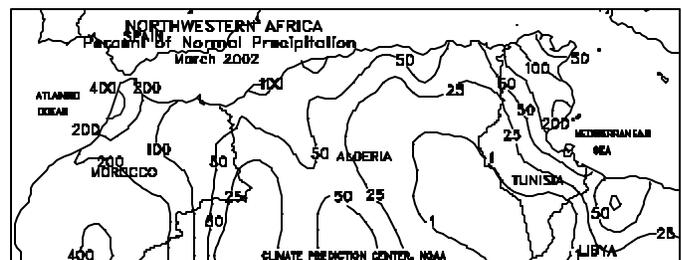
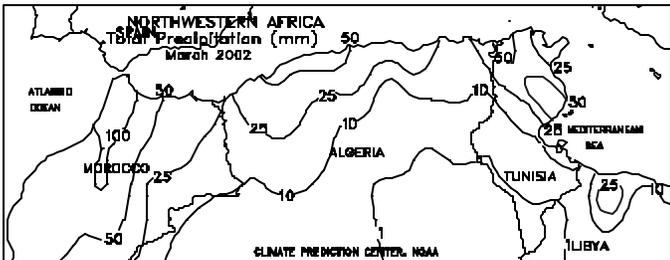
Warm (highs in the upper 20s degrees C), showery (10-25 mm or more) weather benefited immature summer crops across the corn belt. The rain also boosted topsoil moisture for the upcoming winter wheat crop. Temperatures fell below freezing in outlying corn areas of central and southern Free State, but significant yield impact was unlikely. Elsewhere, showers (10-25 mm or more) boosted irrigation reserves in Eastern Cape and southern KwaZulu-Natal. Dry weather favored fruit and vegetable harvesting in Western Cape. During March, a gradual drying trend developed across the region. Scattered showers benefited immature summer crops early in the month, while warmer, drier conditions prevailed toward month's end. The drier weather favored maturing summer crops, but moisture was limited for late-planted corn. Elsewhere, below-normal March rainfall increased irrigation requirements of immature sugarcane, fruits, and vegetables but likely led to early harvesting of grapes and other crops in Western Cape.





NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Winter grains continued to advance through the reproductive phase of development and were likely filling in southernmost areas. Crops in Morocco and western Algeria continued to benefit from timely rains (10-50 mm, locally more). Dry weather continued to stress winter grains in eastern Algeria and Tunisia, where the threat of further yield reductions remained a concern. In March, above-normal precipitation stabilized conditions for drought-stressed winter grains in Morocco. In eastern Algeria and Tunisia, below-normal rainfall continued stressing winter grains in, or entering, reproduction.



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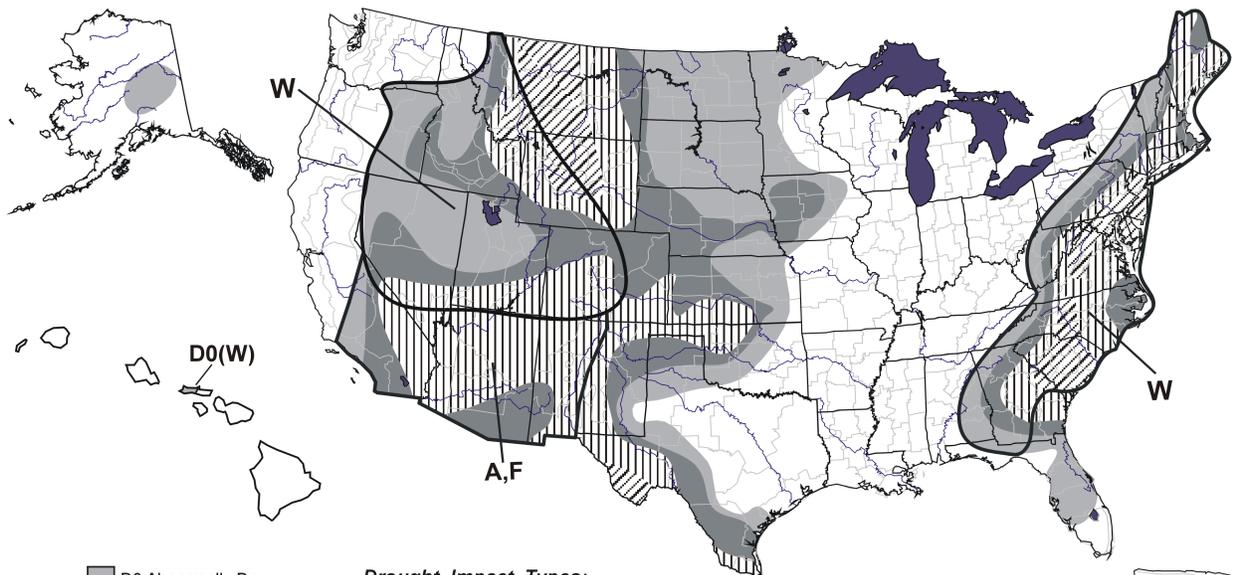
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U.S. Drought Monitor

April 9, 2002
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



- D0 Abnormally Dry
 - D1 Drought—Moderate
 - ▨ D2 Drought—Severe
 - ▩ D3 Drought—Extreme
 - ⊠ D4 Drought—Exceptional
- Drought Impact Types:**
A = Agriculture
W = Water (Hydrological)
F = Fire danger (Wildfires)
— Delineates dominant impacts
(No type = All 3 impacts)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



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