

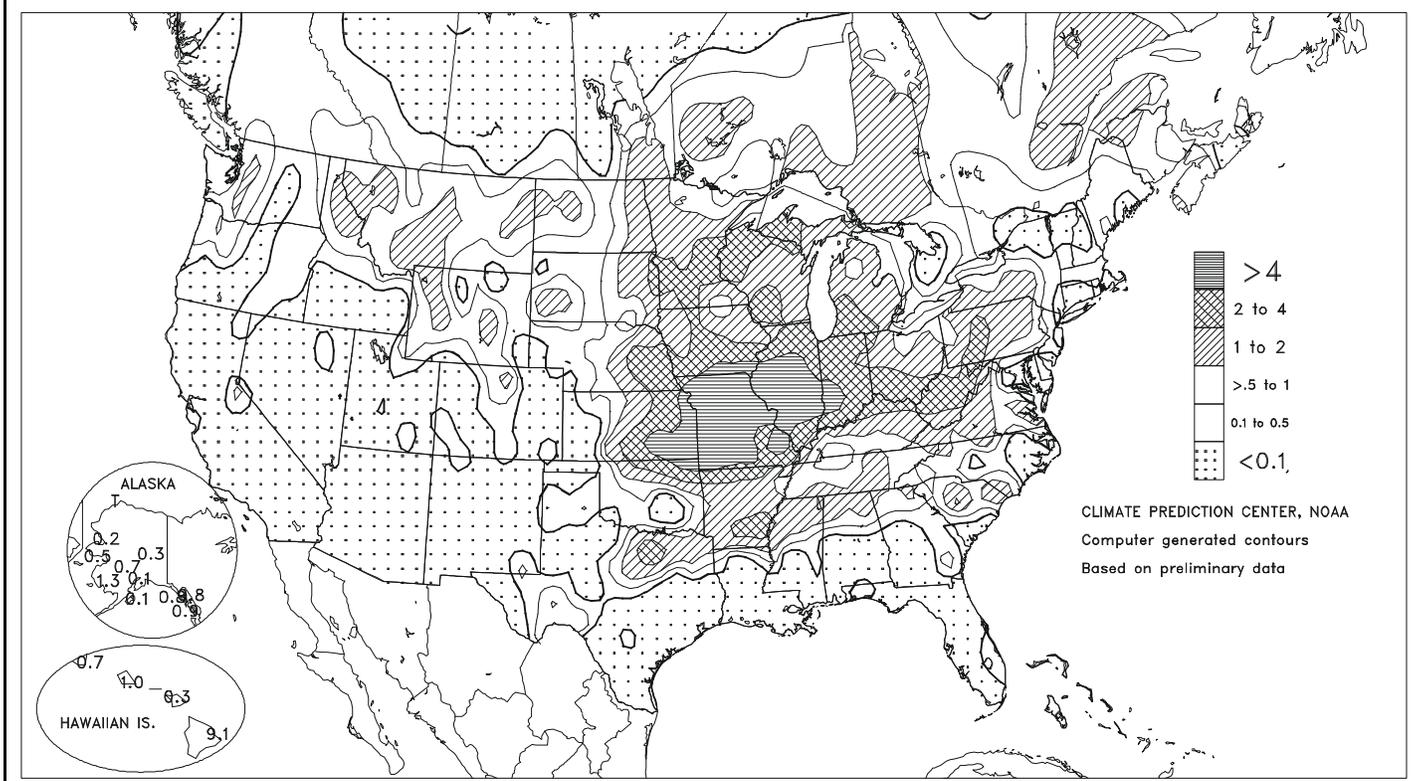
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board

Total Precipitation (Inches)

MAY 5 - 11, 2002



HIGHLIGHTS

May 5 - 11, 2002

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Intensifying in its third week, a persistent weather pattern featured very cool conditions across the **upper Midwest, northern Plains, and Northwest**; hot, dry weather across the **Deep South**; and excessive rainfall in the **Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys**. Across the **interior Northwest**, cool weather and pockets of unfavorable dryness slowed small grain development. Meanwhile, extremely dry conditions persisted across **southern California** and the **Four Corners States**, maintaining heavy irrigation demands and further stressing dryland crops. Meanwhile, wet snow blanketed much of **Montana** and surrounding areas, boosting topsoil moisture
(Continued on page 7)

Contents

Water Supply Outlook for the Western U.S.	2
Crop Moisture Maps	4
Palmer Drought Maps	5
Weather Data for Mississippi and Missouri Bootheel & U.S. Crop Production Highlights	6
Monthly Record Lows, May 8-9, 2002	7
Temperature Departure & Soil Temperature Maps	8
Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps	9
Growing Degree Day Maps	10
National Weather Data for Selected Cities	11
Crop Progress and Condition Tables	14
National Agricultural Summary	16
State Agricultural Summaries	17
Pasture Condition Table	22
May 9 ENSO Update	23
International Weather and Crop Summary & April Temperature/Precipitation Maps	24
Subscription Information & May 7 Drought Monitor	40

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

Extremely low seasonal snowpacks in the Southwest resulted in record minimum streamflow volume forecasts in portions of Arizona, New Mexico, southern Utah, and southern Colorado. Near- to slightly above-average streamflows were forecast for western Oregon, Washington, and northern Idaho, although these drought-recovery areas may experience reduced snowmelt runoff as soil moisture is replenished.

Snowpack and Precipitation

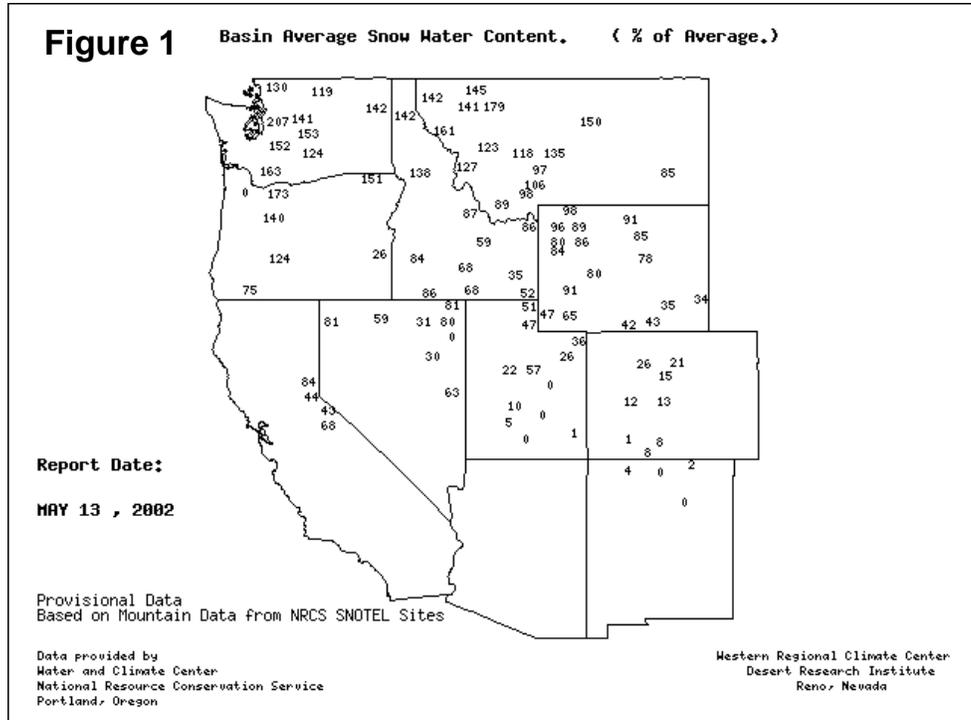
On May 13, 2002, snowpacks continued to exhibit a wide range from well-above-average water content in the Pacific Northwest to virtually no snowpack in the Intermountain West and Southwest (Fig. 1). During April, the absence of major storm systems allowed most snowpacks to decline. The Cascades continued to report the highest snowpacks, relative to normal.

Season-to-date (October 1, 2001 - May 13, 2002) precipitation was well below average (less than 50 percent [%] of normal) in southern California, southern Nevada, Arizona, much of New Mexico, southern Utah, and parts of Colorado. Below-average precipitation (less than 70% of normal) was observed as far north as southern Wyoming and central Utah. The Pacific Northwest, northern California, and northern Nevada reported near- to above-normal seasonal precipitation (Fig. 2).

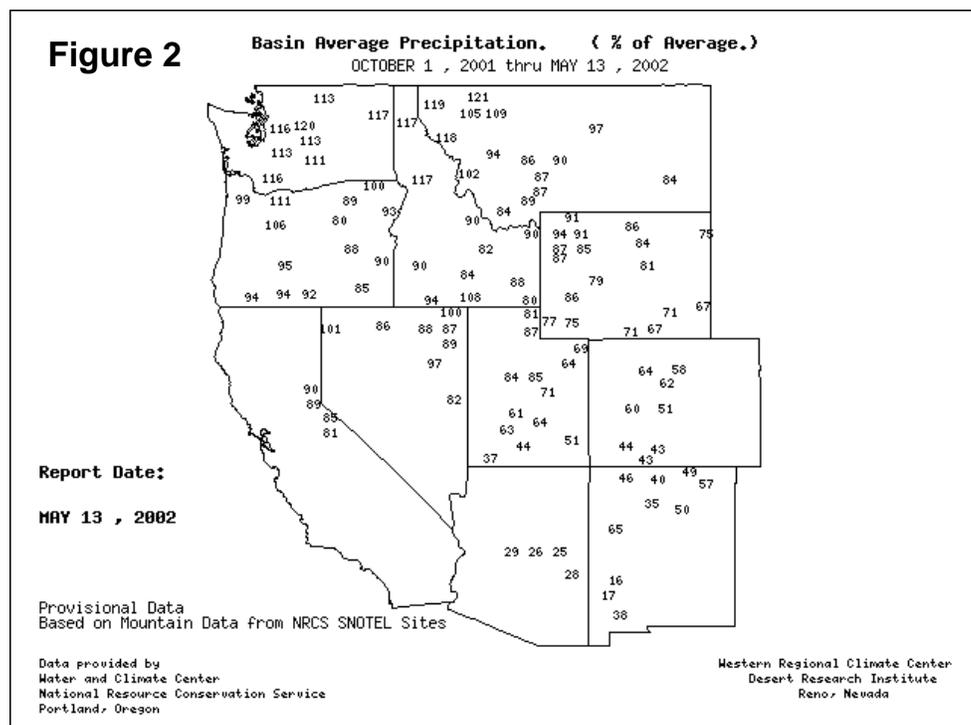
Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

The May 1, 2002, forecasts indicated extremely low streamflows (less than 50% of average) in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and central Wyoming (Fig. 3). Well-below-average streamflows (between 50 and 70% of average) were forecast for northern Utah, western Wyoming, parts of southern Idaho, southwestern and

SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation



central Montana, a small portion of central and western Nevada, parts of California, and central and southwestern Oregon. Slightly below-average water supplies were forecast in central California, northern Nevada, central Idaho, parts of northwestern Montana, and southwestern and eastern Oregon. Water supplies were forecast to be near to slightly above average for the remainder of the Pacific Northwest.

Special Assessment: Southwestern Water Supply

Streamflow forecasts in the Green River Basin ranged from 79% of average in the extreme upper headwaters to 21% on the south slope of Utah's Uinta Mountains. All forecasts in the lower Green River Basin, below Flaming Gorge, were less than 50% of average. Projected forecasts indicate that new minimums of record will be set at two forecast points.

Forecasts in the Platte River Basin ranged from 54% of average along the South Platte front range to 9% at tributaries to the lower North Platte River. Forecasts indicated that new minimums of record will be set at two forecast points. Meanwhile, forecasts in the Arkansas River Basin ranged from 45% in the northern headwaters to 23% in the southern tributaries. Forecasts in the Canadian River Basin ranged from 8 to 20% of average.

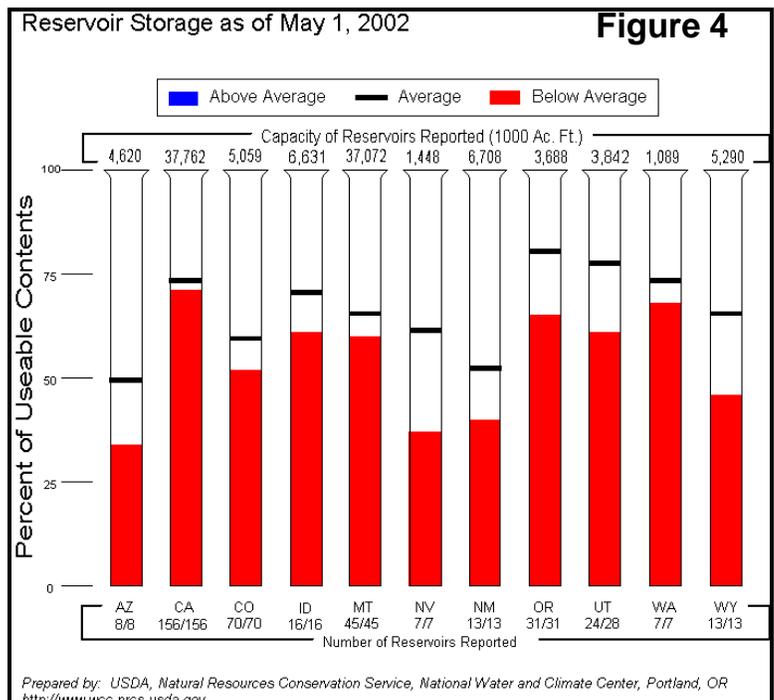
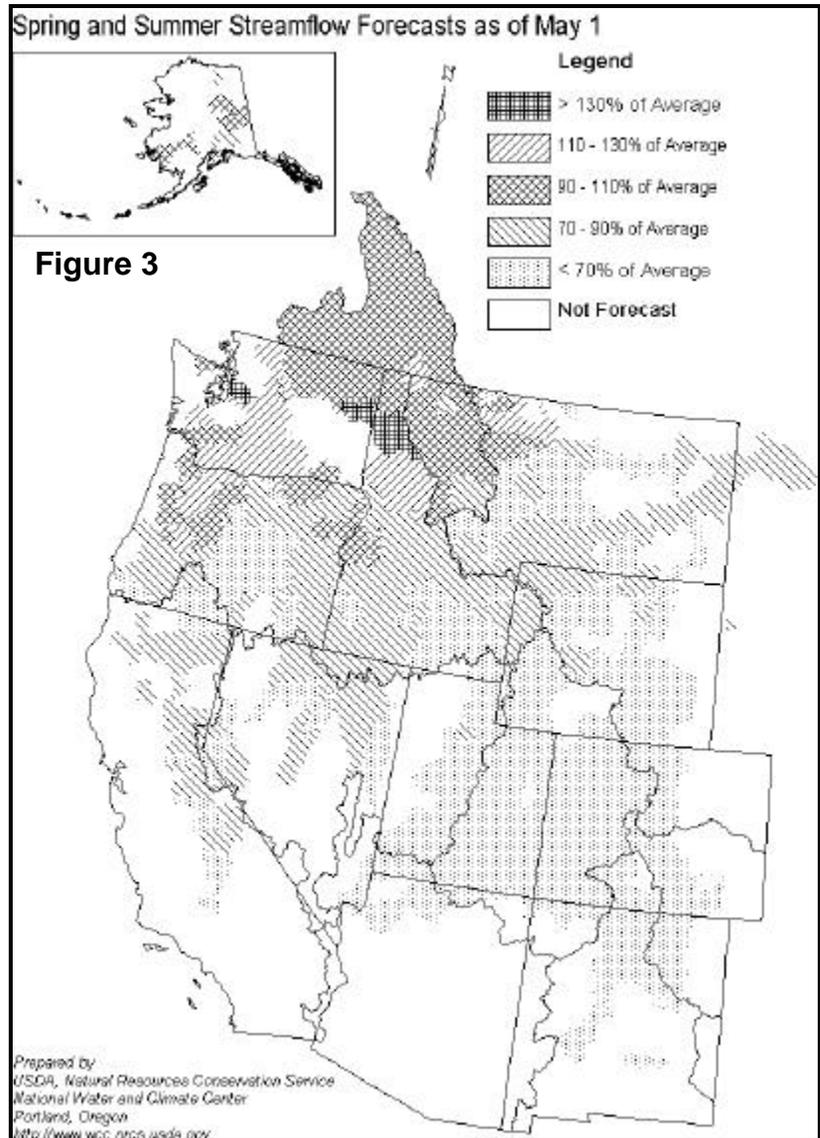
Forecasts in the Rio Grande Basin ranged from 33% of average in the upper headwaters in Colorado to 2% on the mainstem Rio Grande above Elephant Butte Reservoir. Forecasts indicated that new minimums of record will be set at 16 forecast points. Forecasts in the Pecos River Basin ranged from 10 to 28% of average.

Forecasts in the mainstem Colorado Basin ranged from 58% of average in the headwaters to 5% on the San Juan River at Bluff, Utah. Forecasts indicated that new minimums of record will be set at 14 forecast points.

Forecasts in the Virgin River Basin ranged from 16 to 22% of average, with four new minimums of record likely to be set. In the lower Colorado River Basin, already observed flows have assured that this will be the driest year on record, and all forecast points will establish new record-low flows.

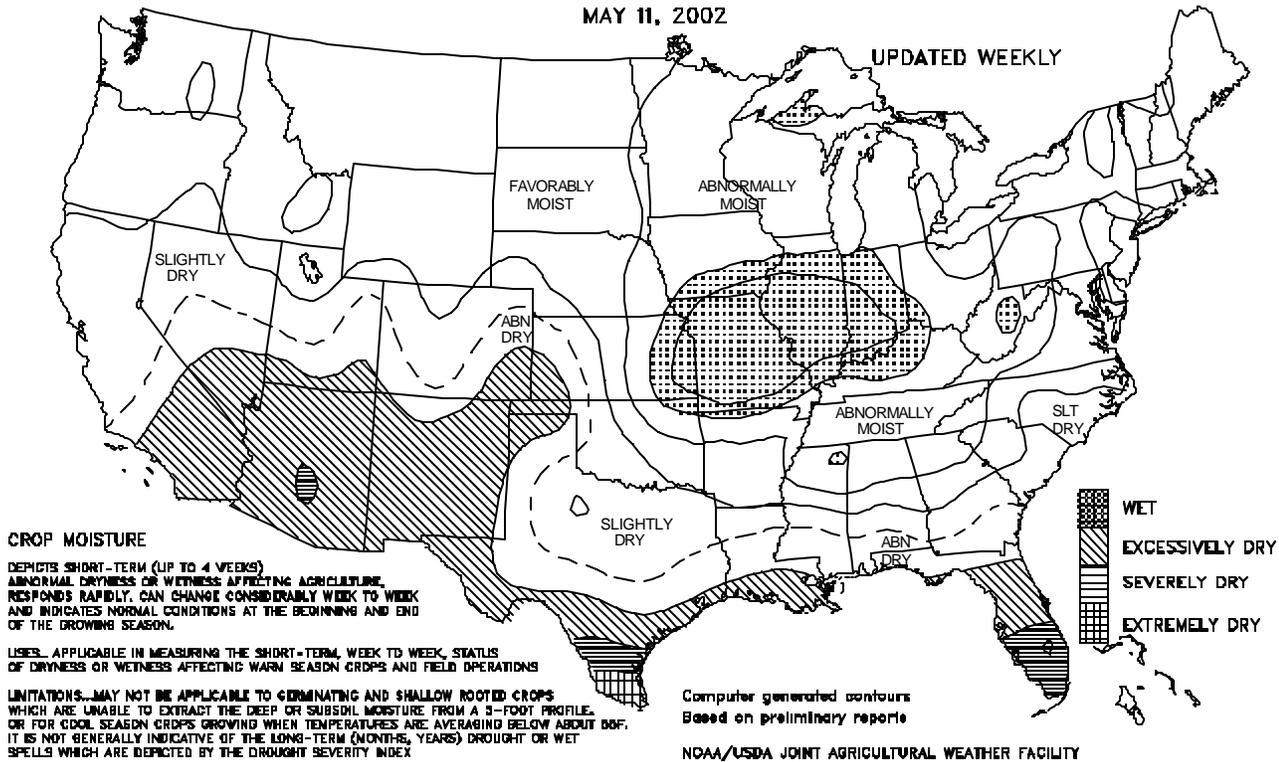
Reservoir Storage

Reservoir storage was below seasonal averages in all Western States (Fig. 4), reflecting the carryover effects of last year's Northwestern drought and 2001-02 seasonal precipitation deficiencies across the remainder of the West.



Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
MAY 11, 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.

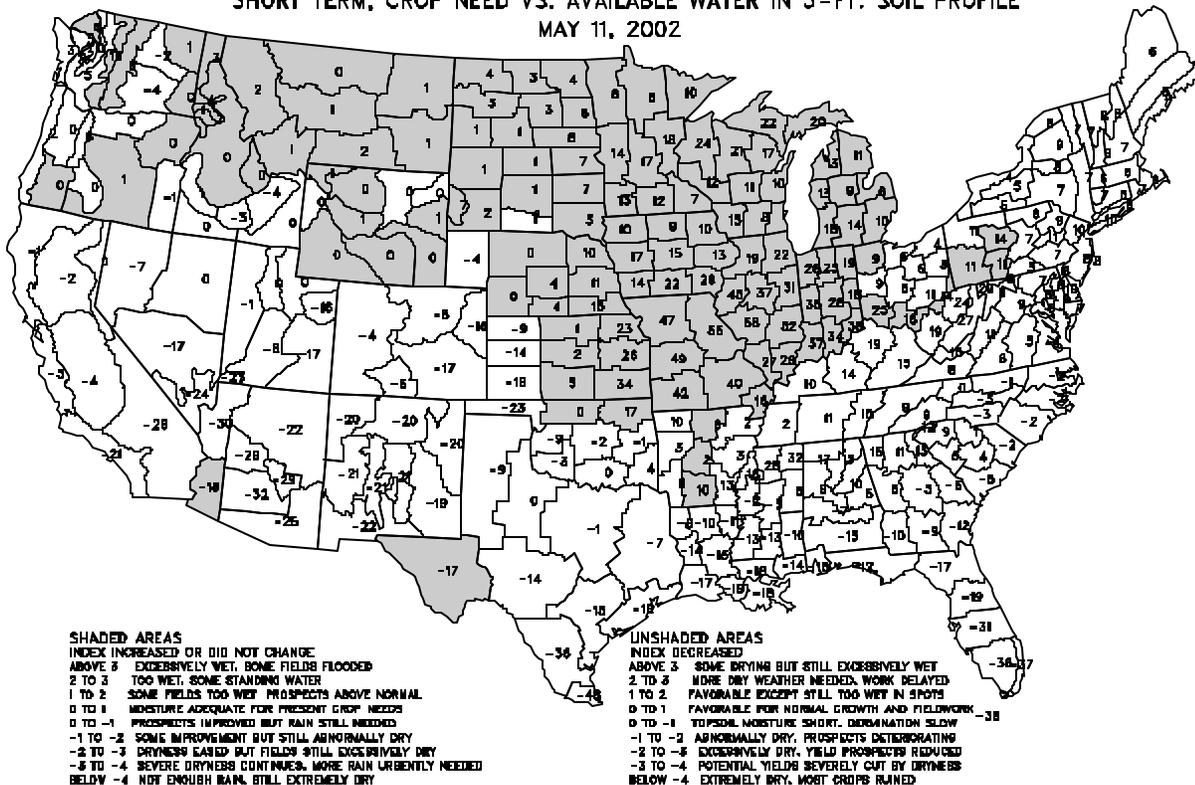
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 3-FOOT PROFILE. OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 50F. 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
MAY 11, 2002



SHADED AREAS

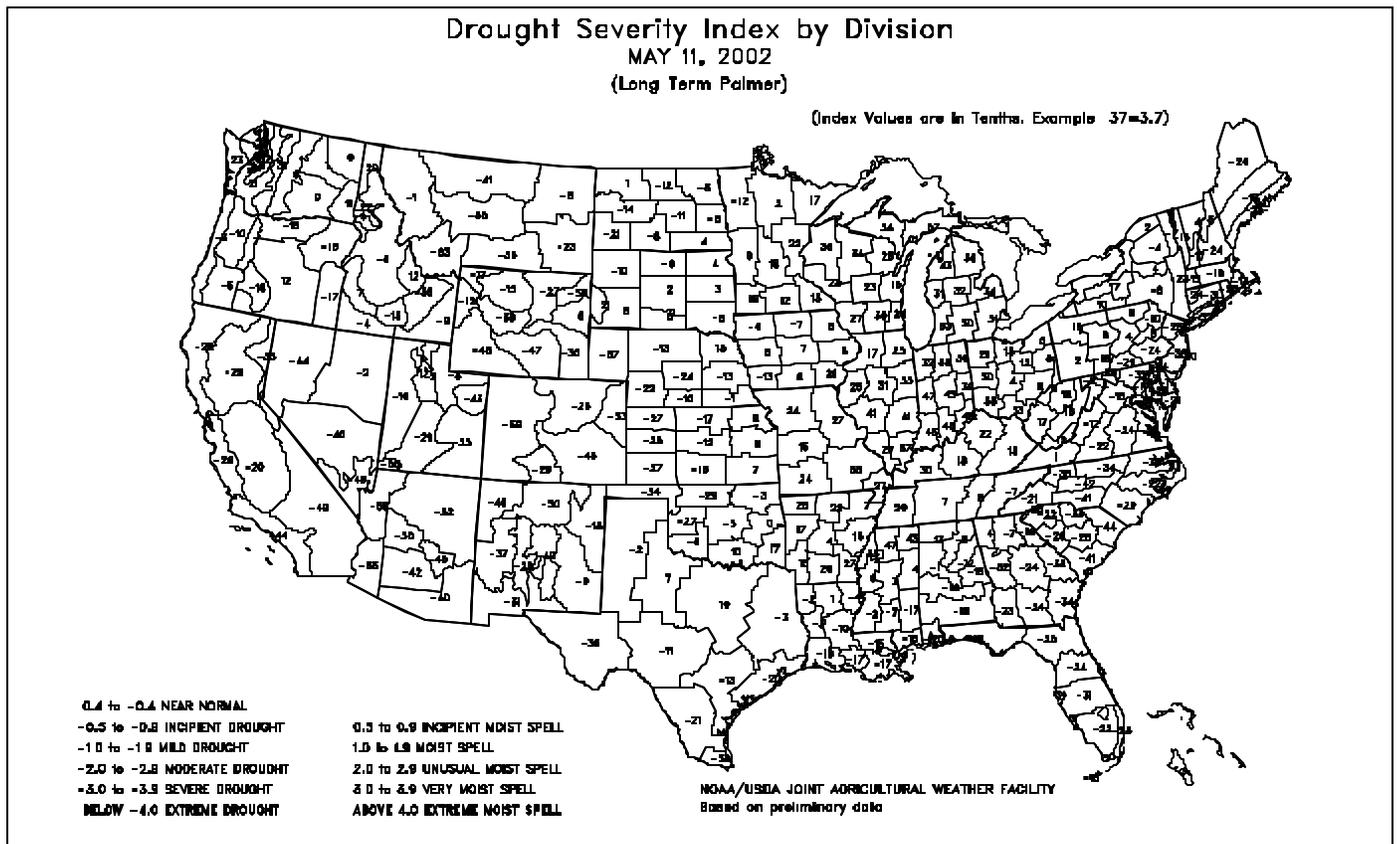
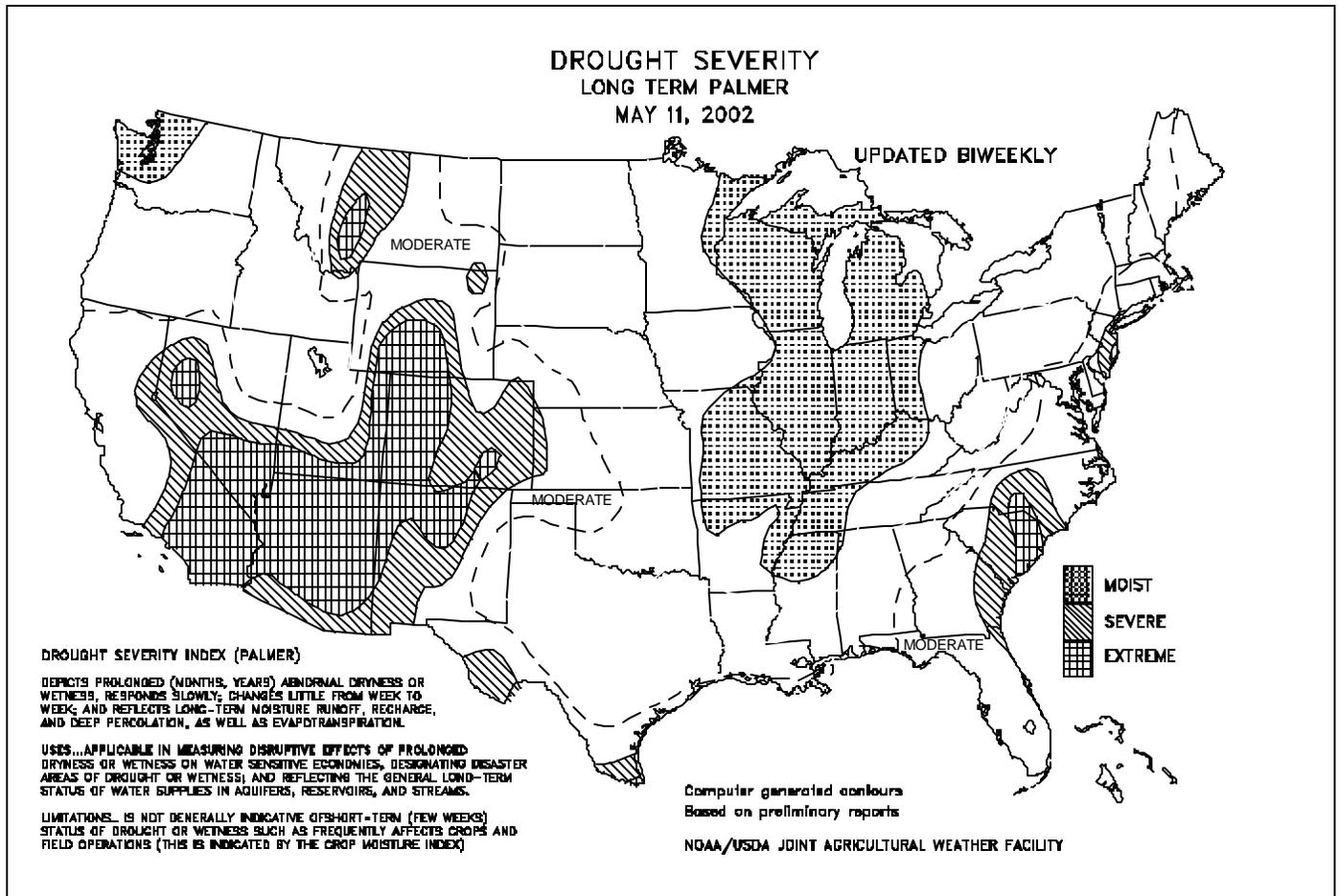
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
 ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET, SOME FIELDS FLOODED
 2 TO 3 TOO WET, SOME STANDING WATER
 1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET, PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
 0 TO 1 MOISTURE APPROPRIATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
 0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
 -1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT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

UNSHADED AREAS

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

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA



Weather Data for Mississippi and the Missouri Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 11, 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		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MS BATESVILLE ^x	79	65	86	56	72	5	1.15	-0.09	0.77	17.76	137	30.64	139	--	--	0	0	2	1
BELZONI ^x	84	68	90	58	76	6	0.50	-0.97	0.50	14.01	97	--	--	--	--	1	0	1	1
CLARKSDALE ^x	80	64	90	55	72	3	0.91	-0.26	0.68	19.64	159	30.72	138	--	--	1	0	2	1
CLEVELAND ^x	80	64	87	56	72	2	1.96	0.70	1.35	15.10	109	27.37	118	--	--	0	0	3	2
GREENVILLE ^x	83	65	89	56	74	4	0.79	-0.46	0.58	13.87	105	27.52	119	--	--	0	0	2	1
GREENWOOD ^x	84	66	88	52	75	4	0.62	-0.64	0.61	9.96	74	21.41	94	--	--	0	0	2	1
INDIANOLA 1S	86	67	90	56	77	--	0.82	--	0.59	10.98	--	21.61	--	81	72	1	0	3	1
INVERNESS 5E	85	68	90	59	77	--	0.57	--	0.41	10.53	--	20.62	--	83	72	1	0	3	0
LYON	83	65	91	55	74	--	1.26	--	0.74	17.22	--	--	--	78	69	1	0	2	1
MACON	88	67	93	58	78	--	0.01	--	0.01	8.10	--	16.46	--	80	72	4	0	1	0
MOORHEAD ^x	85	68	89	58	77	6	0.19	-1.07	0.18	9.80	72	20.89	89	--	--	0	0	2	0
ONWARD	89	68	91	58	79	--	0.33	--	0.33	8.96	--	16.55	--	81	73	4	0	1	0
PERTHSHIRE	82	65	89	57	74	--	1.87	--	1.34	--	--	--	--	79	69	0	0	2	2
ROLLING FORK ^x	85	66	91	58	76	6	1.02	-0.22	1.00	11.23	82	18.88	78	--	--	2	0	2	1
SIDON	86	68	91	57	77	--	0.05	--	0.05	8.84	--	17.82	--	84	72	2	0	1	0
STARKVILLE	85	65	89	56	75	--	0.01	--	0.01	--	--	--	--	81	71	0	0	1	0
TUNICA ^x	79	65	86	56	72	4	0.69	-0.64	0.34	17.51	131	23.88	108	--	--	0	0	3	0
TUNICA 1W	81	63	87	53	72	--	1.00	--	0.45	16.47	--	22.05	--	77	68	0	0	3	0
VANCE	82	65	87	55	76	--	2.02	--	1.76	--	--	--	--	75	68	0	0	2	1
VERONA	83	65	88	54	74	--	1.14	--	1.09	17.70	--	23.33	--	81	67	0	0	3	1
VICKSBURG ^x	85	68	91	60	77	6	1.35	0.09	1.22	8.78	63	17.11	68	--	--	1	0	2	1
YAZOO CITY ^x	84	67	89	57	76	6	1.38	0.05	1.25	12.45	84	21.18	81	--	--	0	0	2	1
STONEVILLE ^x	84	66	90	57	75	5	0.74	-0.52	0.41	13.50	103	26.40	115	81	70	1	0	2	0
MO CARDWELL	80	61	88	52	70	4	0.66	-0.53	0.26	9.01	72	15.89	80	72	64	0	0	3	0
CHARLESTON	78	59	85	51	69	6	0.66	-0.48	0.35	13.35	112	19.41	104	75	63	0	0	3	0
CLARKTON	79	59	87	51	69	3	0.91	-0.03	0.54	13.37	119	19.63	112	72	63	0	0	4	1
DELTA	77	57	82	49	67	3	3.31	2.12	2.17	17.40	143	23.90	122	76	62	0	0	4	2
GLENNONVILLE	78	59	87	49	69	3	1.39	0.45	1.03	11.40	101	17.41	100	75	63	0	0	3	1
PORTAGEVILLE #1	79	60	88	52	70	5	0.56	-0.48	0.33	10.23	84	17.20	89	76	63	0	0	3	0
PORTAGEVILLE #2	80	60	88	51	70	5	0.58	-0.46	0.34	10.33	85	16.80	87	77	63	0	0	3	0
STEELE	80	61	87	53	70	4	0.79	-0.22	0.33	9.82	81	17.30	88	74	66	0	0	3	0

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

^x Based on 1971-2000 normals.

Weather and Crop Summary: Above-normal temperatures dominated the region. Although precipitation was generally below normal, most locations received at least one significant rainfall during the week. Winter wheat began to turn brown in some locations. With rapid crop development in the Delta, widespread emergence of rice, soybeans, sorghum, and cotton was reported.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

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

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.30 billion bushels, down 4 percent (%) from 2001. This is the lowest production since 1978. The yield is forecast at 43.1 bushels per acre, 0.4 bushel lower than last year. The grain area totals 30.2 million acres, down 4% from last season. This is the lowest harvested acreage since 1917. Hard Red production is down 6% from a year ago to 717 million bushels. Soft Red is down 7% and totals 373 million bushels. White production totals 211 million bushels, up 8% from a year ago.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2001-02 crop is 12.3 million tons, down 1% from the April 1 forecast, but less than 1% higher than last season's utilization. Florida's all orange forecast is decreased to 226 million boxes (10.2 million tons),

1% below the previous forecast, but 1% higher than last season. If the utilization is attained, it will be the fourth-largest crop on record in Florida. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 128 million boxes (5.76 million tons), unchanged from the April 1 forecast and equal to last season's final utilization. Harvest of these varieties is complete. Florida's Valencia forecast is 98 million boxes (4.41 million tons), 2% below the previous forecast, but 3% above last season. Warm weather earlier than normal and a lack of moisture accelerated droppage and limited sizing during April. Fruit sizes increased only slightly and remained below average. Loss from droppage remains below average, although it is higher than the previous two seasons. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from April 1.

(Continued from front cover)

for drought-stressed pastures and small grains. However, extremely cool weather (as much as 18°F below normal) and lingering drought effects hampered the development of winter wheat and the germination of spring-sown small grains throughout the **northern Plains**. On May 9, temperatures as low as 15 to 25°F were noted across **western Nebraska** and **northeastern Colorado**, threatening more advanced (jointing) winter wheat and emerging summer crops. Meanwhile, a sharp gradient of moisture condition existed on the **central Plains**, including **Kansas**, where weekly precipitation in the **eastern part of the state** exceeded the total since October 1, 2001, in some **western Kansas** sites. Weekly rainfall totaled 4 inches or more in many locations from **eastern Kansas to southern Ohio**, causing extensive lowland flooding, halting corn and soybean planting, and submerging some low-lying winter wheat fields. Significant rain (locally 2 inches or more) accompanied very cool weather (as much as 10°F below normal) across the **northern and western Corn Belt**, hampering fieldwork and summer crop emergence. Farther south, heat (up to 10°F above normal) and dryness intensified in the **Gulf Coast region**, severely stressing rain-fed crops, increasing irrigation requirements, and maintaining the threat of wildfire activity. Between the extreme conditions in the **Ohio Valley** and along the **Gulf Coast**, conditions across the **interior South** remained generally favorable for winter wheat maturation and summer crop development.

During the week, more than three dozen daily-record highs were set in the **Gulf Coast States** from **southern Texas to Florida**. **Baton Rouge, LA**, closed the week with five consecutive record highs, including a maximum of 93°F on May 11. Temperatures soared to 95°F or above in parts of **Florida**, setting daily records in locations such as **Ft. Myers** (96°F on May 5) and **Sarasota-Bradenton** (95°F on May 11). By week's end, a lightning-sparked wildfire in **southern Georgia's Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge** expanded to more than 50,000 acres. Farther west, **Brownsville, TX**, ended the week with their 21st consecutive day of 90°F heat, a streak that began on April 21.

In contrast, highs failed to reach 40°F from May 6-8 at many locations across the **northern Plains** and **northern Rockies**. On Tuesday, highs in **Montana** included 30°F in **Cut Bank** and 32°F in **Great Falls**. **Glasgow, MT**, tied their May record with three high temperatures below 40°F (35°F on the 6th, 33°F on the 7th, and 34°F on the 8th). **Glasgow** also received 6.3 inches of snow during the first 11 days of the month, their third-highest May total on record. Several locations on the **northern Plains** set consecutive daily-snowfall records, including **Williston, ND** (3.4 inches on the 6th and 1.4 inches on the 7th), and **Great Falls** (4.2 inches on the 7th and 0.4 inch on the 8th). Very heavy snow was reported in the **northern Rockies**, where 24-hour totals on May 7-8 included 31.0 inches at 6,900-foot **Badger Pass**, in **Flathead County, MT**, and 28.5 inches at 6,279-foot **Cool Creek**, in **Clearwater County, ID**.

More than 150 daily-record lows and several May-record lows accompanied the **Northern** chill. Cold air settled across the **West Coast** and **Great Basin** on the 8th, tying a May record in **Eureka, CA** (35°F), and eclipsing a 41-year-old May standard in **Wells, NV** (8°F). The following morning was the coldest May day on record in the **Intermountain West** locations of **Rawlins, WY** (11°F), **Pocatello, ID** (20°F), and **Grand Junction, CO** (26°F). **East of the Rockies**, daily-record lows included 16°F (on May 9) in **Sidney, NE**, 22°F (on May 9) in **Denver, CO**, and 30°F (on May 10) in **Sioux City, IA**.

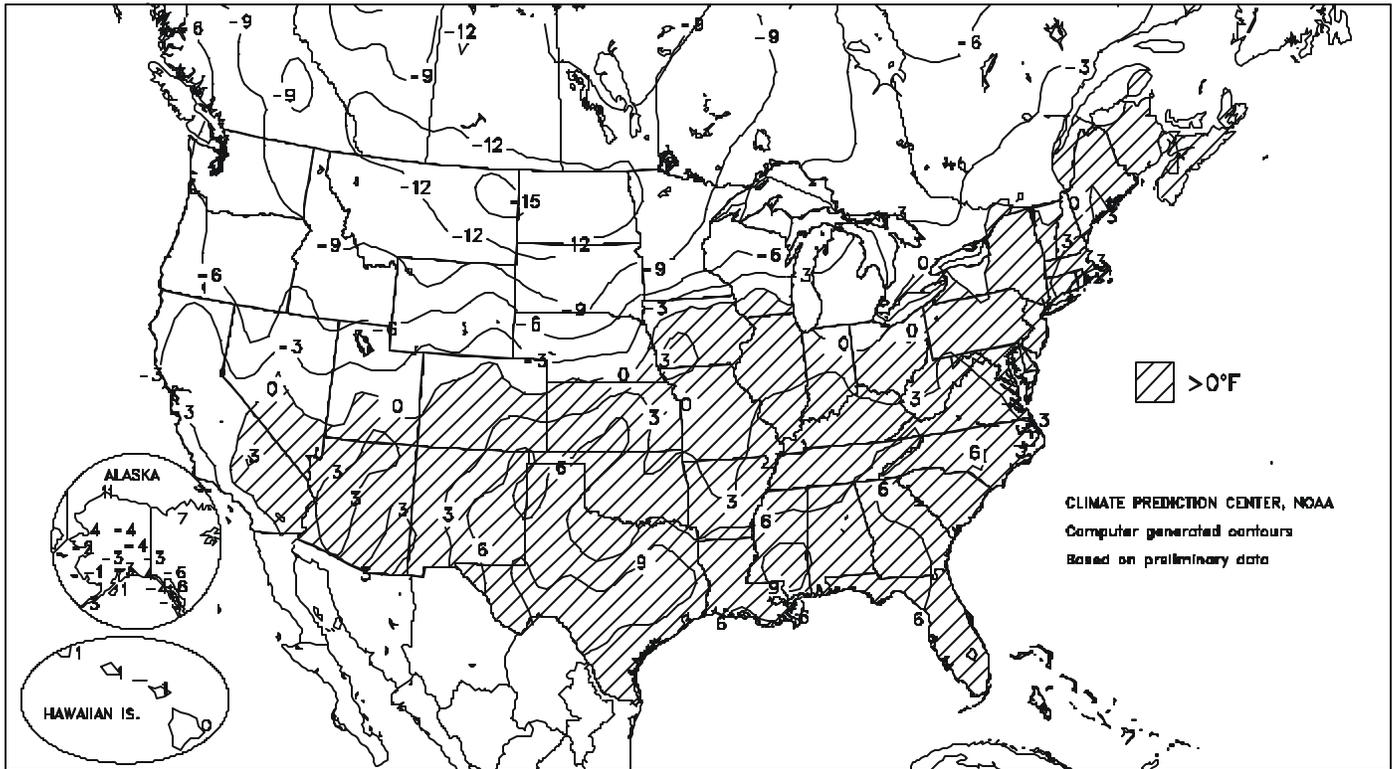
Dodge City, KS, netted only 0.20 inch of precipitation during the first 12 days of the month, leaving their total from October 1, 2001 - May 12, 2002, at 2.75 inches (30 percent of normal). In contrast, May 5-12 rainfall in **west-central Missouri** reached 8.38 inches in **Pleasant Hill** and 5.98 inches in downtown **Kansas City**. Farther east, rainfall for the 8 days ending May 12 included 7.21 inches in **Columbia, MO**, 6.57 inches in **Springfield, IL**, and 4.70 inches in **Indianapolis, IN**. Heavy rain expanded across portions of the **central Plains** and **western Corn Belt** toward week's end, resulting in daily-record totals for May 11 in locations such as **Ottumwa, IA** (2.13 inches), and in **Kearney, NE** (1.88 inches). **Kearney's** total represented their highest 1-day rainfall since 1.96 inches fell on May 6, 2001. On several days, severe thunderstorms accompanied the rainfall across the **Plains** and **Midwest**, including deadly tornadoes in **Happy, TX** (on May 5), and **Centralia, IL** (on May 8). Meanwhile near the **Gulf Coast**, **New Orleans, LA**, completed their 3rd consecutive day without measurable rainfall on May 12.

Cool weather (as much as 4°F below normal) prevailed in **southern and eastern Alaska**, but temperatures averaged more than 10°F above normal across **extreme northern portions of the State**. Showers provided limited relief from recent dryness across **southeastern areas**, while unsettled weather persisted across **interior and southwestern Alaska**. May 1-12 precipitation totaled 1.17 inches in **Juneau**, boosting their total since March 1 to 2.97 inches (38 percent of normal). On the mainland, May 1-12 totals reached 0.99 inch (367 percent of normal) in **McGrath** and 3.21 inches (1,338 percent), including 7.6 inches of snow, in **Bethel**. Meanwhile in **Hawaii**, heavy rain fell early in the week, followed by several days of scattered showers. From May 5-7, 48-hour rainfall on **southeastern Oahu** reached 12.28 inches at **Waihee Pump** and 12.12 inches at the **Wilson Tunnel**. **Big Island** rainfall was greatest on May 5-6, when 24-hour totals included 8.18 inches in **Pahala** and 6.23 inches in **Piihonua**.

Monthly Record Lows (°F), May 7-9, 2002		
Location/Date	Low	Previous Record/Date
May 7		
Lind, WA	20	23 on May 1, 1954
May 8		
Eureka, CA	35	35 on May 1, 1940
Battle Mountain, NV	13	14 on May 4, 1959
McDermitt, NV	12	12 on May 17, 1974
Winnemucca, NV	10	12 on May 10, 1953
Wells, NV	8	9 on May 5, 1961
May 9		
Grand Junction, CO	26	26 on May 2, 1970
Cedar City, UT	21	21 on May 2, 1988
Worland, WY	20	21 on May 4, 1967
Pocatello, ID	20	20 on May 1, 1972
Delta, UT	19	21 on May 2, 1967
Belgrade, MT	14	15 on May 1, 1954
Rawlins, WY	11	13 on May 9, 1990
Laramie, WY	11	11 on May 2, 1954
Records were culled from National Weather Service record reports and information provided by the Western Regional Climate Center.		

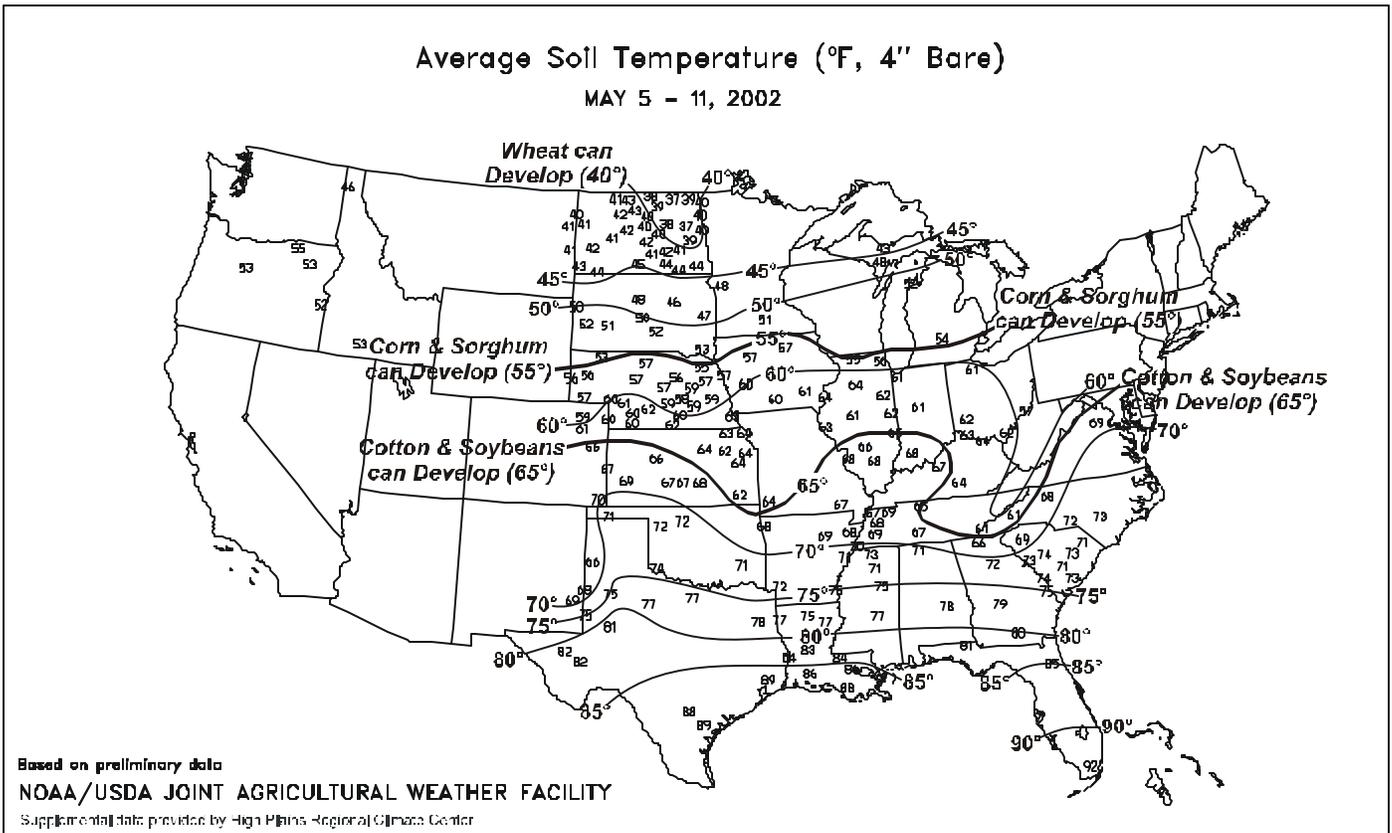
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

MAY 5 - 11, 2002



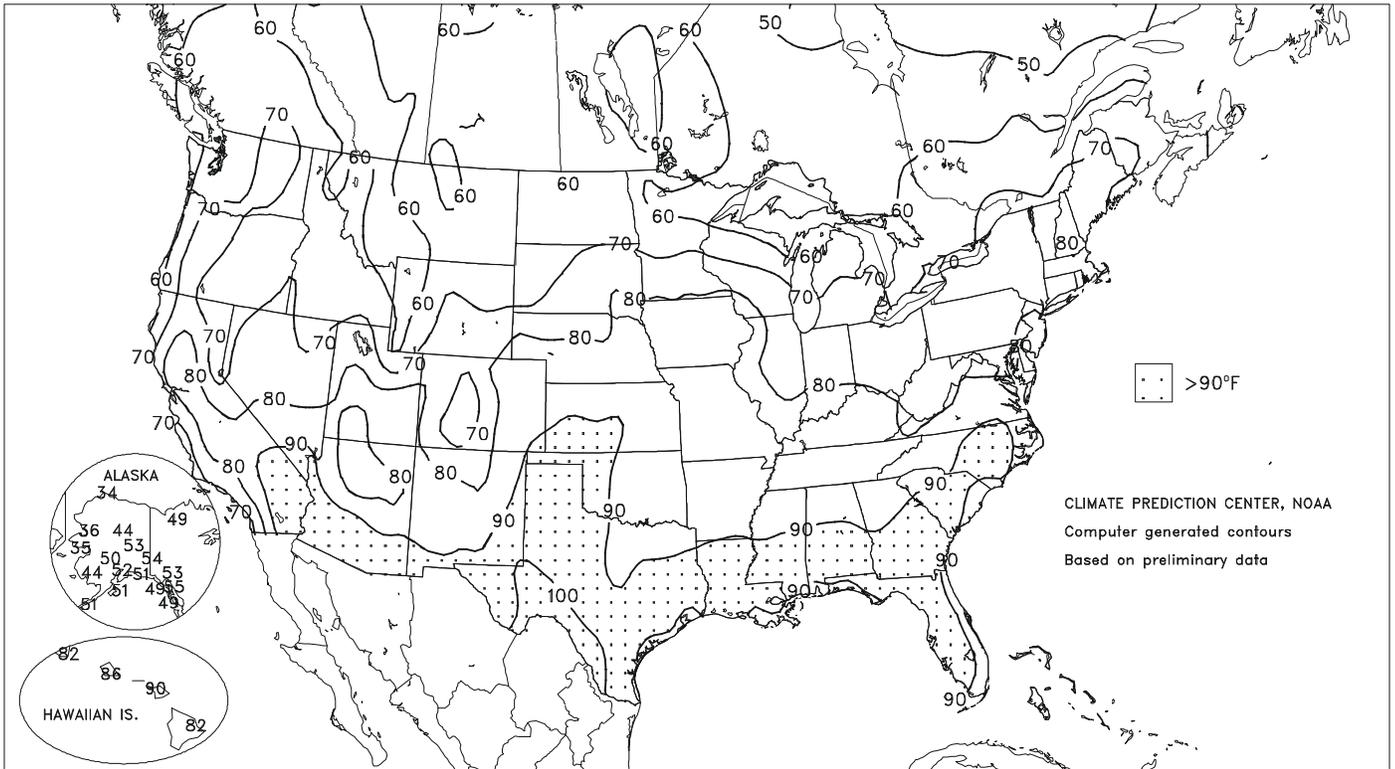
Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

MAY 5 - 11, 2002



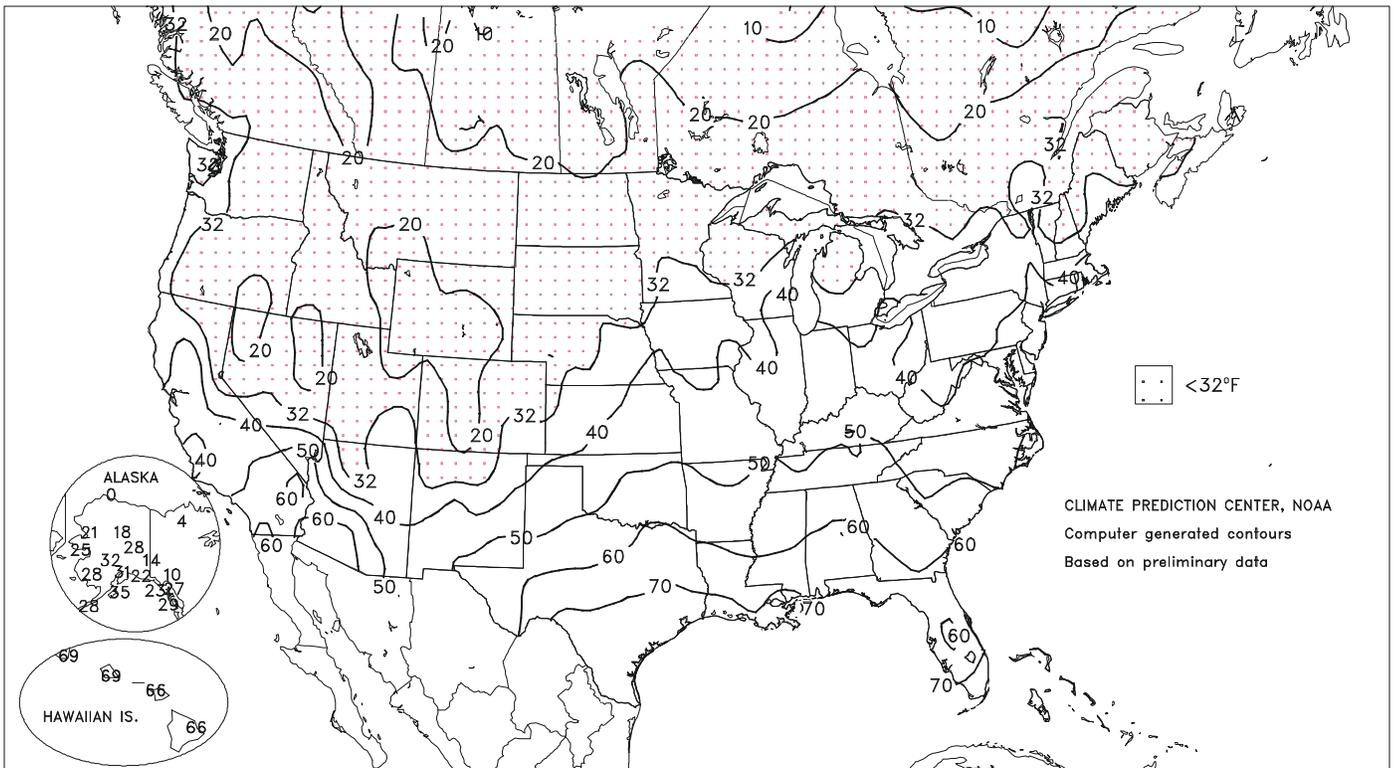
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

MAY 5 - 11, 2002



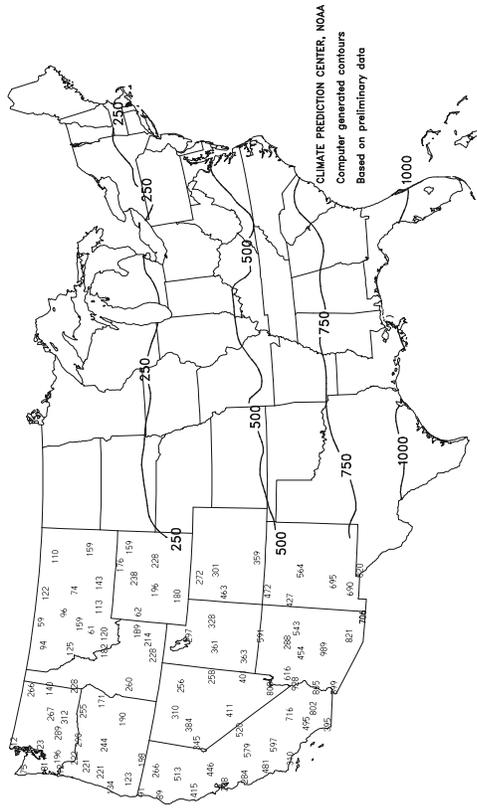
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

MAY 5 - 11, 2002



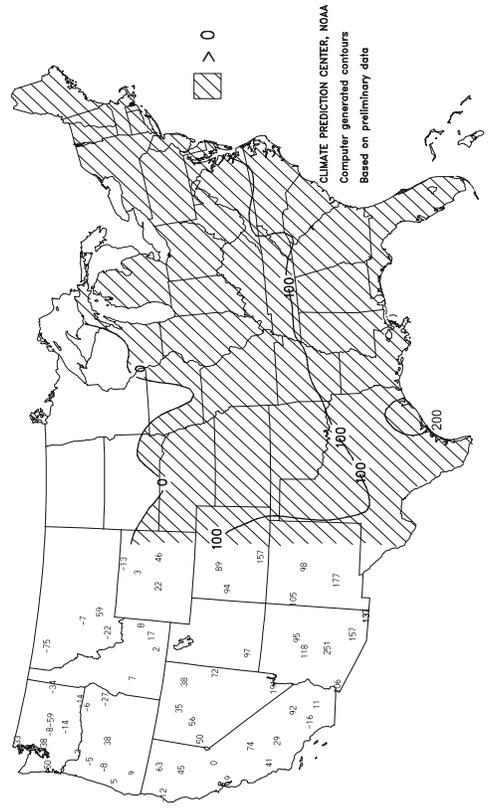
Total Growing Degree Days

APR 1 - MAY 11, 2002



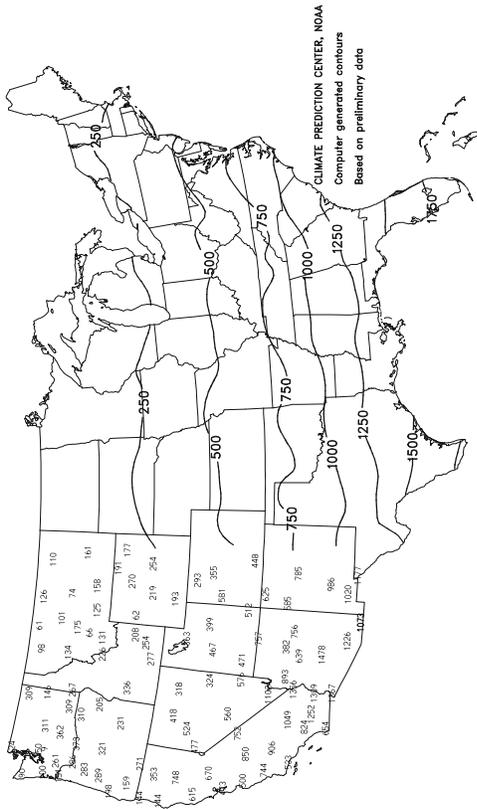
Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days

APR 1 - MAY 11, 2002



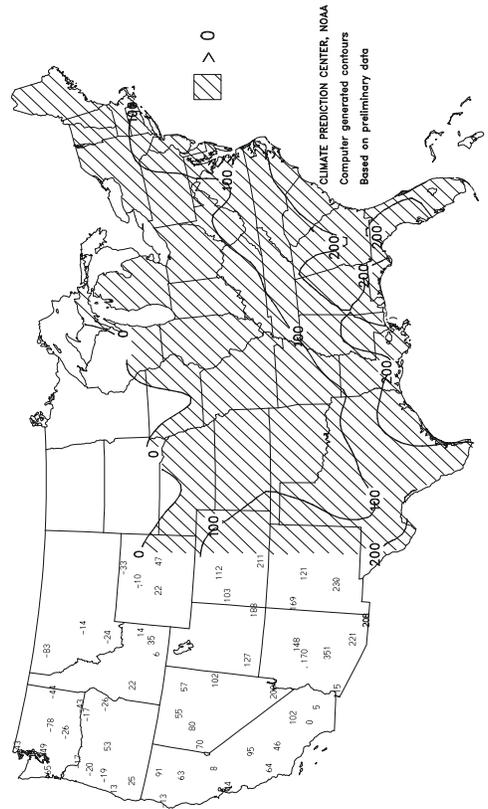
Total Growing Degree Days

MAR 1 - MAY 11, 2002



Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days

MAR 1 - MAY 11, 2002



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 11, 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	84	68	87	64	76	9	0.40	-0.56	0.39	11.61	93	20.54	93	56	0	0	2	0	
	HUNTSVILLE	83	65	88	61	74	7	0.05	-0.95	0.05	11.17	86	18.41	78	91	77	0	0	1	0
	MOBILE	89	69	90	66	79	7	0.01	-1.16	0.01	7.86	55	14.25	57	94	60	2	0	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	89	66	92	63	78	8	0.00	-0.83	0.00	7.00	57	12.07	53	97	51	3	0	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	49	36	52	31	42	-3	0.11	0.01	0.04	1.14	84	1.73	62	86	65	0	2	4	0
	BARROW	33	23	34	7	28	12	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.29	126	0.34	74	97	94	0	6	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	50	33	53	30	41	-4	0.28	0.22	0.20	3.69	625	4.32	286	88	55	0	3	3	0
	JUNEAU	48	33	55	27	40	-6	0.84	0.18	0.50	2.77	36	11.71	71	84	69	0	3	3	1
	KODIAK	49	38	51	35	43	1	0.07	-1.15	0.07	4.23	33	27.21	102	83	72	0	0	1	0
	NOME	33	29	34	25	31	-2	0.28	0.16	0.10	2.23	152	4.99	159	98	90	0	6	4	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	69	34	71	27	51	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.13	27	1.22	14	48	13	0	3	0	0
	PHOENIX	93	67	96	66	80	3	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.16	12	0.21	7	25	14	5	0	0	0
	TUCSON	92	56	96	50	74	2	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.07	6	0.68	22	22	11	5	0	0	0
	YUMA	93	64	96	62	79	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	47	0.17	17	35	25	5	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	81	65	87	57	73	6	0.84	-0.16	0.75	15.65	163	20.67	142	91	56	0	0	3	1
	LITTLE ROCK	81	63	86	55	72	4	1.07	0.05	0.63	13.42	110	20.57	107	97	63	0	0	3	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	81	53	86	50	67	-2	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.68	36	1.46	34	53	29	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	80	51	85	48	66	-1	0.00	-0.05	0.00	1.15	38	2.31	32	59	30	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	66	56	67	54	61	-2	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.29	9	1.41	15	86	71	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	77	51	83	41	64	0	0.00	-0.31	0.00	4.00	49	10.20	51	53	24	0	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	77	48	82	45	62	-2	0.00	-0.09	0.00	3.00	75	6.39	56	80	26	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	64	57	66	56	61	-3	0.00	-0.02	0.00	1.09	36	1.58	21	81	73	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	65	49	76	47	57	-1	0.00	-0.07	0.00	2.50	55	5.48	42	82	65	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	78	49	84	47	63	-2	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.93	57	4.26	50	67	34	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	72	28	75	21	50	2	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.22	18	0.95	57	53	13	0	5	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	72	39	78	28	55	3	0.08	-0.34	0.06	0.24	7	0.60	15	66	17	0	1	2	0
	DENVER INTL	66	37	80	22	51	-1	0.00	-0.51	0.00	0.78	28	1.31	40	74	26	0	1	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	76	41	83	27	58	0	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.82	37	1.17	35	32	15	0	1	0	0
	PUEBLO	80	40	86	34	60	3	0.06	-0.22	0.06	0.28	10	0.78	24	56	23	0	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	68	50	74	46	59	2	0.05	-0.73	0.04	8.13	85	10.73	66	89	57	0	0	2	0
	HARTFORD	72	49	79	44	61	4	0.04	-0.79	0.04	7.57	82	10.28	64	84	45	0	0	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	74	57	79	52	66	3	0.12	-0.60	0.05	7.79	102	9.58	71	93	57	0	0	4	0
DE	WILMINGTON	72	53	80	49	63	3	0.06	-0.74	0.06	7.22	82	10.37	69	90	45	0	0	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	86	65	87	62	76	3	0.00	-0.46	0.00	4.05	56	8.82	68	96	56	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	88	66	91	59	77	5	0.00	-0.57	0.00	6.78	84	12.08	81	92	53	2	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	87	79	87	78	83	3	0.00	-0.53	0.00	1.31	27	3.46	40	76	61	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	87	77	88	75	82	3	0.01	-0.79	0.01	2.24	31	6.05	54	78	56	0	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	92	67	93	64	80	4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	1.74	25	6.32	54	91	60	6	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	88	73	89	69	80	7	0.00	-0.72	0.00	6.68	58	13.77	64	93	62	0	0	0	0
	TALLAHASSEE	92	67	95	65	79	7	0.00	-0.79	0.00	11.03	97	18.64	87	96	66	5	0	0	0
	TAMPA	91	74	94	73	83	7	0.00	-0.40	0.00	2.48	47	7.81	76	86	51	6	0	0	0
	WEST PALM	87	77	87	76	82	5	0.00	-0.85	0.00	8.60	99	17.17	114	69	57	0	0	0	0
GA	ATHENS	82	61	87	51	72	5	0.07	-0.63	0.01	10.74	112	17.51	94	97	67	0	0	3	0
	ATLANTA	82	64	86	55	73	5	0.34	-0.43	0.34	8.86	85	16.76	83	91	68	0	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	89	60	93	48	74	6	0.01	-0.48	0.01	5.84	69	10.83	64	95	58	3	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	90	67	92	62	78	8	0.10	-0.61	0.10	7.94	73	14.44	72	91	45	4	0	1	0
	MACON	89	63	92	53	76	7	0.01	-0.53	0.01	8.22	91	14.38	77	96	50	4	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	89	64	93	57	76	5	0.00	-0.57	0.00	5.93	74	9.86	66	96	57	3	0	0	0
HI	HILO	79	68	82	66	74	1	8.34	6.62	5.32	30.84	102	75.99	156	96	88	0	0	5	3
	HONOLULU	82	73	86	69	77	0	0.97	0.81	0.56	3.76	114	8.36	100	82	76	0	0	2	1
	KAHULUI	85	69	90	67	77	2	0.30	0.15	0.23	3.15	71	7.90	75	87	82	1	0	3	0
	LIHUE	79	73	82	71	76	1	0.62	0.03	0.31	9.98	130	16.20	104	88	83	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	61	39	69	29	50	-7	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.89	60	3.02	53	60	34	0	1	0	0
	LEWISTON	59	37	70	35	48	-9	0.08	-0.20	0.07	2.38	81	4.15	83	75	55	0	0	2	0
	POCATELLO	58	29	66	20	44	-7	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.87	61	2.80	54	66	32	0	4	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	67	48	75	44	57	1	2.69	2.06	2.18	8.90	119	11.66	107	89	60	0	0	4	1
	MOLINE	70	49	83	39	59	0	3.00	2.24	2.50	9.88	122	11.90	106	87	57	0	0	4	1
	PEORIA	71	50	80	41	61	2	3.07	2.27	1.80	9.84	125	13.76	125	94	59	0	0	4	2
	ROCKFORD	67	48	78	43	57	0	1.49	0.77	1.21	7.41	101	9.89	98	82	57	0	0	4	1
	SPRINGFIELD	71	53	77	39	62	1	3.61	2.86	1.34	12.17	155	16.03	142	95	72	0	0	5	3
IN	EVANSVILLE	77	58	83	50	68	5	1.64	0.66	1.14	16.88	160	21.30	129	90	69	0	0	3	1
	FORT WAYNE	65	49	71	42	57	-1	1.58	0.89	0.78	8.36	109	12.74	109	94	62	0	0	5	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	73	53	79	41	63	3	3.13	2.31	2.10	13.11	154	17.26	129	93	61	0	0	4	2
	SOUTH BEND	62	47	70	41	54	-3	2.61	1.97	1.62	8.66	112	13.24	111	91	61	0	0	5	1
IA	BURLINGTON	71	51	79	40	61	1	3.98	3.16	2.78	10.60	132	13.10	120	97	50	0	0	4	2
	CEDAR RAPIDS	69	48	83	37	58	0	1.57	0.88	1.17	7.37	110	8.88	100	92	41	0	0	4	1
	DES MOINES	70	49	82	40	59	0	1.82	1.04	1.42	7.41	103	8.41	89	83	59	0	0	3	1
	DUBUQUE	67	45	81	33	56	-1	1.54	0.78	1.13	7.30	98	8.76	86	87	54	0	0	4	1
	SIoux CITY	67	43	80	30	55	-4	1.81	1.13	1.73	6.04	101	6.95	97	85	64	0	1	2	1
	WATERLOO	70	47	84	37	59	2	1.32	0.59	1.29	6.59	99	8.06	94	82	47	0	0	3	1
KS	CONCORDIA	77	51	85	39	64	4	0.86	0.11	0.73	3.18	52	4.59	61	86	59	0	0	2	1
	DODGE CITY	80	51	91	36	66	5	0.10	-0.43	0.08	1.56	31	2.59	41	93	33	2	0	3	0
	GOODLAND	69	41	86	27	55	-1	0.07	-0.54	0.02	1.36	36	1.84	40	91	47	0	1	4	0
	TOPEKA	75	53	82	41	64	2	1.84	0.99	0.71	7.89	109	10.16	109	93	62	0	0	5	2

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 11, 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	78	57	89	48	68	6	3.28	2.57	1.29	6.38	98	8.32	99	87	58	0	0	3	3
KY JACKSON	75	57	83	51	66	4	0.90	-0.06	0.35	14.63	148	19.96	117	92	58	0	0	4	0
KY LEXINGTON	74	56	81	49	65	3	1.15	0.27	0.99	14.44	150	18.20	112	90	71	0	0	4	1
KY LOUISVILLE	77	59	85	51	68	4	1.55	0.59	1.11	15.52	155	21.13	128	85	59	0	0	4	1
LA PADUCAH	79	59	84	50	69	5	1.04	0.08	0.45	16.11	146	22.15	120	92	59	0	0	4	0
LA BATON ROUGE	92	69	93	67	80	8	0.00	-1.05	0.00	14.07	112	19.80	83	99	44	6	0	0	0
LA LAKE CHARLES	89	72	93	69	80	7	0.00	-1.07	0.00	8.46	93	14.10	79	95	56	1	0	0	0
LA NEW ORLEANS	90	73	90	72	82	8	0.00	-0.80	0.00	5.70	48	11.77	51	90	65	6	0	0	0
LA SHREVEPORT	89	71	90	68	80	9	0.08	-0.91	0.08	8.73	84	14.16	74	94	55	1	0	1	0
ME CARIBOU	61	35	72	29	48	-1	0.92	0.32	0.35	7.46	119	11.76	104	92	34	0	3	4	0
ME PORTLAND	64	45	73	37	55	4	0.36	-0.40	0.35	8.98	92	14.44	85	80	38	0	0	2	0
MD BALTIMORE	73	53	77	45	63	2	0.03	-0.69	0.03	9.05	110	11.59	79	88	61	0	0	1	0
MA BOSTON	70	51	77	48	61	5	0.37	-0.24	0.20	7.12	83	12.07	76	76	41	0	0	2	0
MA WORCESTER	67	48	76	43	57	3	0.09	-0.72	0.09	8.44	88	12.34	73	83	32	0	0	1	0
MI ALPENA	55	36	62	26	45	-5	0.79	0.30	0.75	6.21	117	8.42	100	96	52	0	2	3	1
MI GRAND RAPIDS	60	45	67	35	53	-2	1.35	0.71	0.57	8.38	115	10.98	101	95	54	0	0	4	2
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	58	39	66	28	49	-2	0.39	-0.05	0.35	5.81	113	9.91	124	88	51	0	2	3	0
MI LANSING	61	42	66	31	52	-2	0.54	0.07	0.21	4.96	79	7.31	78	95	60	0	1	6	0
MI MUSKOGON	61	45	70	34	53	-1	1.33	0.78	0.57	7.33	117	9.93	98	93	60	0	0	4	2
MI TRAVERSE CITY	58	38	62	28	48	-4	0.95	0.54	0.59	6.97	127	9.79	96	95	45	0	1	3	1
MN DULUTH	47	34	58	32	40	-9	1.37	0.89	0.95	6.37	138	7.41	113	93	69	0	3	4	1
MN INTL FALLS	49	30	63	22	39	-12	0.73	0.35	0.50	2.68	89	2.79	62	92	51	0	5	3	1
MN MINNEAPOLIS	54	41	61	36	47	-10	1.73	1.21	1.30	6.63	130	7.50	108	85	62	0	0	3	1
MN ROCHESTER	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.66	0.01	0.35	5.49	90	7.82	101	93	67	***	***	3	0
MN ST. CLOUD	51	38	62	31	45	-9	1.76	1.32	0.71	6.76	153	8.83	153	93	62	0	1	3	2
MS JACKSON	89	70	91	68	79	10	0.00	-1.02	0.00	10.31	76	18.96	80	94	49	3	0	0	0
MS MERIDIAN	90	67	92	64	79	9	0.01	-1.00	0.01	6.45	45	15.25	59	97	63	5	0	1	0
MS TUPELO	82	66	87	63	74	7	0.74	-0.35	0.53	16.68	126	27.07	118	93	77	0	0	3	1
MO COLUMBIA	71	53	78	42	62	1	5.60	4.66	2.17	11.95	131	15.15	116	93	66	0	0	5	3
MO KANSAS CITY	73	52	81	46	62	0	2.97	1.93	1.24	10.10	132	12.49	124	89	64	0	0	5	3
MO SAINT LOUIS	74	58	82	46	66	2	3.06	2.26	1.38	11.15	128	15.14	115	93	68	0	0	5	3
MO SPRINGFIELD	73	55	81	47	64	2	4.40	3.57	2.44	12.14	126	16.40	117	91	68	0	0	5	2
MT BILLINGS	49	32	61	28	41	-12	0.39	-0.08	0.35	3.00	81	3.57	70	81	44	0	3	3	0
MT BUTTE	44	25	54	17	35	-10	0.36	0.03	0.12	1.53	63	1.97	57	97	45	0	6	4	0
MT GLASGOW	45	29	62	23	37	-16	0.46	0.19	0.21	1.54	92	2.03	89	89	63	0	5	3	0
MT GREAT FALLS	48	29	62	27	39	-10	0.32	-0.12	0.31	1.46	46	2.02	46	88	38	0	5	2	0
MT HAVRE	48	30	64	26	39	-13	0.28	-0.02	0.16	1.24	59	1.69	58	91	64	0	5	3	0
MT KALISPELL	51	27	63	22	39	-11	0.11	-0.23	0.06	1.33	46	2.48	45	85	50	0	5	2	0
MT MISSOULA	50	29	61	23	39	-12	0.24	-0.09	0.22	1.97	75	3.23	72	86	55	0	6	3	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	66	45	83	37	56	-2	1.31	0.58	1.22	4.10	69	4.92	69	87	59	0	0	2	1
NE LINCOLN	72	47	82	37	59	0	2.21	1.42	1.22	5.97	92	6.97	89	85	59	0	0	3	2
NE NORFOLK	66	42	78	32	54	-4	1.77	1.08	1.62	4.59	79	5.31	75	86	61	0	1	2	1
NE NORTH PLATTE	63	37	83	26	50	-6	0.24	-0.37	0.17	2.41	56	2.50	48	94	42	0	2	3	0
NE OMAHA	69	48	80	40	59	-1	1.62	0.79	1.46	6.98	107	7.65	94	82	61	0	0	3	1
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	62	36	85	22	49	-5	0.12	-0.37	0.12	1.25	33	1.30	26	79	40	0	1	1	0
NE VALENTINE	55	35	65	30	45	-10	0.23	-0.37	0.13	3.81	92	4.08	83	82	58	0	2	2	0
NV ELY	63	27	74	17	45	-3	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.94	40	2.02	52	57	25	0	4	0	0
NV LAS VEGAS	84	63	91	58	74	1	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.10	12	0.10	5	20	16	1	0	0	0
NV RENO	66	39	75	32	52	-2	0.18	0.09	0.18	1.81	132	2.64	76	60	24	0	1	1	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.05	-0.14	0.05	1.70	83	3.43	98	66	38	***	***	1	0
NH CONCORD	70	45	81	35	57	4	0.12	-0.52	0.12	7.18	99	11.17	89	85	28	0	0	1	0
NJ NEWARK	73	53	81	50	63	3	0.20	-0.69	0.20	7.94	82	10.27	62	78	43	0	0	1	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	82	50	86	46	66	4	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.39	30	0.80	36	23	11	0	0	0	0
NY ALBANY	68	48	80	38	58	2	0.19	-0.48	0.16	5.94	78	10.05	82	78	36	0	0	2	0
NY BINGHAMTON	63	43	73	36	53	0	0.79	0.12	0.39	8.75	114	12.86	101	86	51	0	0	5	0
NY BUFFALO	64	45	76	37	54	0	0.82	0.23	0.38	8.78	124	15.47	122	93	55	0	0	5	0
NY ROCHESTER	65	46	81	36	55	1	0.55	0.05	0.39	6.40	103	10.93	103	68	47	0	0	4	0
NY SYRACUSE	68	44	81	38	56	2	0.97	0.32	0.73	8.57	113	12.14	98	87	49	0	0	5	1
NC ASHEVILLE	78	56	85	50	67	7	0.11	-0.67	0.10	8.35	88	13.29	77	97	63	0	0	2	0
NC CHARLOTTE	81	59	87	49	70	3	0.51	-0.15	0.39	6.56	77	12.78	80	93	53	0	0	3	0
NC GREENSBORO	81	59	88	49	70	6	0.08	-0.69	0.05	4.13	48	8.48	55	92	46	0	0	4	0
NC HATTERAS	76	67	79	59	71	5	0.11	-0.58	0.10	7.77	82	18.26	95	95	74	0	0	2	0
NC RALEIGH	83	59	91	46	71	6	0.08	-0.63	0.08	5.96	74	13.21	85	88	54	1	0	1	0
NC WILMINGTON	85	63	92	48	74	6	1.22	0.44	1.17	6.39	75	10.19	61	99	53	2	0	2	1
ND BISMARCK	48	31	62	27	39	-14	0.36	-0.03	0.16	2.37	79	2.87	72	91	64	0	4	5	0
ND DICKINSON	43	28	57	25	36	-16	0.49	0.12	0.24	2.03	65	2.51	64	95	62	0	5	3	0
ND FARGO	51	33	65	25	42	-13	0.69	0.29	0.33	3.07	95	3.40	74	92	52	0	3	4	0
ND GRAND FORKS	49	29	62	23	39	-15	0.76	0.41	0.62	2.21	81	2.30	58	97	55	0	4	5	1
ND JAMESTOWN	48	33	63	28	40	-14	0.58	0.21	0.32	2.05	71	2.26	56	94	56	0	3	4	0
ND WILLISTON	44	29	61	25	37	-15	0.77	0.46	0.41	2.52	108	3.51	107	91	73	0	5	5	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	67	46	74	40	56	0	1.11	0.34	0.66	11.11	140	15.20	120	87	67	0	0	5	1
OH CINCINNATI	72	52	79	41	62	1	3.29	2.45	1.36	14.20	152	18.34	122	86	64	0	0	4	3
OH CLEVELAND	67	46	75	37	56	0	0.62	-0.02	0.30	8.93	119	13.57	111	90	59	0	0	5	0
OH COLUMBUS	70	52	76	46	61	1	0.87	0.14	0.42	8.99	121	12.64	104	77	62	0	0	4	0
OH DAYTON	70	51	77	42	60	1	1.28	0.50	0.62	11.64	133	14.47	106	86	63	0	0	4	1
OH MANSFIELD	67	47	73	40	57	2	0.82	-0.01	0.48	10.49	116	14.35	104	91	51	0	0	4	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 11, 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	64	47	71	37	55	-2	0.81	0.24	0.27	8.28	120	12.62	118	93	58	0	0	5	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	68	46	79	34	57	2	0.36	-0.30	0.29	8.84	116	13.48	113	80	57	0	0	4	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	77	61	83	52	69	3	0.89	-0.08	0.83	8.36	110	11.46	110	88	65	0	0	3	1
OR TULSA	79	63	86	53	71	4	1.30	0.16	1.02	7.42	78	10.99	84	87	68	0	0	2	1
OR ASTORIA	55	39	58	36	47	-5	0.12	-0.53	0.08	12.15	90	31.76	102	92	70	0	0	3	0
OR BURNS	56	27	63	15	41	-8	0.24	0.05	0.24	1.57	65	2.84	60	75	43	0	5	1	0
OR EUGENE	60	36	68	31	48	-6	0.01	-0.53	0.01	6.25	60	16.51	67	93	71	0	1	1	0
OR MEDFORD	66	38	76	32	52	-4	0.00	-0.24	0.00	2.83	79	6.07	74	74	29	0	1	0	0
OR PENDLETON	61	37	69	33	49	-7	0.11	-0.13	0.08	2.67	95	4.01	73	80	51	0	0	2	0
OR PORTLAND	60	40	71	37	50	-6	0.04	-0.43	0.03	5.87	81	15.65	95	82	64	0	0	2	0
OR SALEM	60	37	70	31	49	-5	0.02	-0.41	0.02	6.29	81	18.94	102	91	62	0	1	1	0
PA ALLENTOWN	70	49	78	42	60	3	0.52	-0.32	0.52	9.03	106	11.03	75	85	56	0	0	1	1
PA ERIE	68	47	80	37	57	2	0.87	0.30	0.59	10.25	135	17.43	141	84	56	0	0	4	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	70	52	78	44	61	2	0.87	0.07	0.61	10.45	131	13.29	97	98	55	0	0	4	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	74	55	82	50	64	3	1.14	-0.62	0.14	6.85	79	9.83	66	83	52	0	0	1	0
PA PITTSBURGH	70	49	79	38	59	1	1.19	0.50	0.54	8.25	111	11.18	90	93	57	0	0	4	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	68	48	75	41	58	1	0.45	-0.24	0.40	7.04	97	9.77	83	83	47	0	0	3	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	69	47	76	39	58	1	0.98	0.29	0.57	8.82	111	11.74	87	84	51	0	0	4	1
RI PROVIDENCE	68	49	75	42	58	2	0.10	-0.60	0.08	8.48	86	13.03	74	88	55	0	0	2	0
SC BEAUFORT	88	67	91	62	77	6	0.00	-0.43	0.00	4.19	56	7.89	54	96	55	2	0	0	0
SC CHARLESTON	86	64	91	54	75	5	0.00	-0.55	0.00	6.80	88	11.42	77	10	58	1	0	0	0
SC COLUMBIA	86	64	92	50	75	5	4.49	4.00	4.49	12.86	152	17.23	102	89	60	3	0	1	1
SD GREENVILLE	81	61	87	50	71	6	0.16	-0.69	0.14	9.11	88	15.36	81	96	55	0	0	3	0
SD ABERDEEN	50	34	58	27	42	-13	1.40	0.96	0.65	3.19	81	3.49	71	91	67	0	2	4	2
SD HURON	54	37	59	29	45	-11	0.88	0.35	0.35	4.18	85	5.20	87	91	58	0	1	3	0
SD RAPID CITY	51	34	60	25	42	-11	1.05	0.53	1.01	4.30	113	4.55	98	86	54	0	2	3	1
SD SIOUX FALLS	57	38	70	28	48	-7	0.67	0.07	0.42	4.49	81	4.93	75	88	67	0	1	3	0
TN BRISTOL	80	57	83	46	69	8	1.16	0.35	0.69	8.56	100	13.76	89	96	48	0	0	2	1
TN CHATTANOOGA	82	62	88	57	72	6	0.50	-0.32	0.34	12.57	106	19.82	89	90	78	0	0	3	0
TN KNOXVILLE	81	61	86	52	71	7	0.33	-0.58	0.33	14.46	134	24.22	125	92	59	0	0	1	0
TN MEMPHIS	81	65	85	57	73	5	0.68	-0.38	0.43	16.60	124	22.30	102	90	62	0	0	3	0
TX NASHVILLE	79	61	86	53	70	5	0.44	-0.52	0.24	14.83	141	21.75	120	91	63	0	0	2	0
TX ABILENE	87	66	92	58	77	6	0.00	-0.46	0.00	5.30	137	6.93	116	78	55	2	0	0	0
TX AMARILLO	85	52	93	43	68	5	0.00	-0.38	0.00	2.69	86	4.05	94	72	21	4	0	0	0
TX AUSTIN	92	74	93	71	83	10	0.00	-0.90	0.00	1.99	32	4.34	43	86	62	6	0	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	88	75	90	73	82	8	0.00	-1.00	0.00	6.25	67	10.61	58	97	73	2	0	0	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	93	76	93	74	84	6	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.85	23	1.93	31	90	59	6	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	91	77	92	75	84	8	0.00	-0.59	0.00	0.24	5	0.81	10	92	66	6	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	97	75	101	70	86	10	0.01	-0.42	0.01	1.56	45	1.60	32	79	56	6	0	1	0
TX EL PASO	90	61	94	54	76	5	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	1.22	86	18	8	3	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	84	69	87	62	77	6	1.01	0.03	0.84	16.23	203	22.07	180	91	63	0	0	3	1
TX GALVESTON	86	78	88	77	82	7	0.00	-0.64	0.00	4.21	65	7.12	54	86	66	0	0	0	0
TX HOUSTON	90	76	91	75	83	9	0.00	-0.89	0.00	6.22	73	8.35	55	90	58	4	0	0	0
TX LUBBOCK	88	60	95	50	74	7	0.00	-0.37	0.00	3.41	126	4.54	116	69	36	4	0	0	0
TX MIDLAND	91	64	98	59	78	7	0.00	-0.32	0.00	1.24	73	2.31	82	68	37	5	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	93	71	98	64	82	11	0.00	-0.55	0.00	1.66	47	3.07	55	78	54	5	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	90	74	91	73	82	8	0.00	-0.81	0.00	5.01	85	5.80	62	92	49	5	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	90	76	91	74	83	8	0.00	-0.90	0.00	4.36	64	5.22	46	91	60	6	0	0	0
TX WACO	90	72	92	65	81	9	0.01	-0.86	0.01	3.46	49	6.11	54	91	63	4	0	1	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	84	65	90	55	75	6	0.28	-0.40	0.28	7.70	126	9.92	113	90	71	1	0	1	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	62	39	73	26	50	-6	0.12	-0.33	0.08	5.08	107	6.57	88	55	29	0	1	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	66	45	79	42	55	1	0.07	-0.55	0.04	5.32	84	8.57	84	77	38	0	0	2	0
VA LYNCHBURG	79	55	87	45	67	6	0.00	-0.79	0.00	6.92	79	10.29	67	87	50	0	0	0	0
VA NORFOLK	77	60	86	47	68	4	1.53	0.82	1.09	10.02	115	15.62	98	93	61	0	0	4	1
VA RICHMOND	79	58	86	45	69	6	1.72	0.98	1.38	9.13	106	13.53	89	91	63	0	0	2	1
VA ROANOKE	77	58	86	48	68	6	0.49	-0.32	0.48	7.63	86	10.06	66	86	59	0	0	2	0
VA WASH/DULLES	74	53	78	44	63	3	0.15	-0.61	0.04	8.01	99	9.71	70	85	61	0	0	5	0
WA OLYMPIA	58	31	67	26	45	-7	0.14	-0.32	0.12	9.68	99	25.46	109	96	70	0	3	2	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	55	35	58	30	45	-5	0.06	-1.07	0.05	18.74	91	47.19	101	96	73	0	2	2	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	56	40	65	36	48	-6	0.09	-0.25	0.09	7.23	103	17.90	110	88	64	0	0	1	0
WA SPOKANE	54	29	66	25	42	-10	0.09	-0.21	0.09	2.26	68	4.44	67	85	38	0	5	1	0
WA YAKIMA	62	32	72	26	47	-7	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.00	74	2.17	65	74	36	0	3	0	0
WV BECKLEY	73	51	78	42	62	4	0.91	0.06	0.60	12.11	141	15.04	102	90	62	0	0	4	1
WV CHARLESTON	76	52	81	42	64	4	2.19	1.38	1.00	13.07	152	17.11	114	98	57	0	0	4	2
WV ELKINS	73	46	79	36	60	4	1.50	0.62	0.85	13.82	153	18.79	120	98	46	0	0	4	1
WV HUNTINGTON	75	53	82	44	64	2	1.00	0.17	0.69	16.04	186	19.68	132	97	59	0	0	4	1
WI EAU CLAIRE	59	40	69	35	49	-6	0.69	0.04	0.34	8.68	146	10.76	138	88	48	0	0	3	0
WI GREEN BAY	56	42	62	37	49	-5	0.82	0.34	0.31	6.24	114	8.34	108	89	52	0	0	5	0
WI LA CROSSE	66	46	81	42	56	-2	0.34	-0.30	0.22	6.42	98	9.06	104	85	42	0	0	4	0
WI MADISON	64	46	78	43	55	0	1.16	0.57	0.50	6.79	101	9.58	104	94	62	0	0	4	1
WI MILWAUKEE	61	46	75	41	53	0	0.94	0.35	0.47	6.77	90	9.67	88	89	61	0	0	4	0
WI CASPER	56	29	66	18	42	-7	0.98	0.51	0.49	2.52	77	2.73	61	86	53	0	4	4	0
WI CHEYENNE	59	32	77	20	45	-4	0.01	-0.45	0.01	1.58	46	2.39	56	72	36	0	3	1	0
WI LANDER	57	32	70	22	44	-7	0.93	0.43	0.55	3.58	85	4.06	77	82	38	0	4	2	1
WI SHERIDAN	53	32	62	19	42	-8	0.18	-0.27	0.14	3.04	85	3.44	70	81	49	0	2	2	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 May 12, 2002

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

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	90	82	92	90
MN	42	26	24	61
MT	46	38	77	77
ND	31	23	33	48
SD	93	84	67	80
WA	94	90	98	97
6 Sts	47	38	51	63
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	62	46	65	67
MN	11	2	9	36
MT	4	3	34	36
ND	6	2	8	25
SD	58	31	41	56
WA	71	65	81	84
6 Sts	16	10	23	36
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	90	84	88	79
CO	5	1	9	6
IL	3	3	41	13
KS	14	8	22	13
LA	70	57	86	76
MO	26	25	49	28
NE	7	1	6	9
NM	0	0	2	2
OK	21	13	31	13
SD	3	0	0	7
TX	53	50	50	53
11 Sts	30	25	34	29
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	27	20	42	24
IL	10	1	66	37
IN	3	2	76	41
IA	30	7	12	29
KS	22	11	31	23
KY	3	2	41	16
LA	38	28	71	49
MI	20	7	43	22
MN	24	*6	4	36
MS	63	55	83	56
MO	13	11	23	20
NE	19	10	16	21
NC	20	8	11	12
ND	2	1	3	11
OH	6	5	70	44
SD	10	*3	3	12
TN	15	7	24	10
WI	20	8	15	21
18 Sts	17	7	34	29
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	18	NA	21	11
IL	1	NA	20	NA
IN	1	NA	26	NA
IA	1	NA	2	10
KS	7	NA	14	NA
KY	1	NA	25	8
LA	25	NA	59	35
MI	1	NA	7	3
MN	0	NA	0	6
MS	47	NA	68	40
MO	5	NA	4	NA
NE	3	NA	4	4
NC	5	NA	4	NA
ND	0	NA	0	1
OH	1	NA	35	12
SD	0	NA	0	NA
TN	2	NA	6	NA
WI	0	NA	0	NA
18 Sts	3	NA	12	NA
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	87	74	88	82
MN	38	27	19	55
MT	46	37	81	79
ND	19	13	24	40
WA	96	80	92	94
5 Sts	48	39	59	65
These 5 States planted 78% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Percent Emerged				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	47	33	57	56
MN	16	3	8	31
MT	10	8	35	38
ND	2	0	5	17
WA	76	55	67	77
5 Sts	21	14	30	37
These 5 States planted 78% of last year's barley acreage.				

Rice Percent Planted				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	89	81	94	82
CA	60	30	47	49
LA	93	89	96	94
MS	84	75	93	86
MO	52	43	89	68
TX	99	98	98	92
6 Sts	83	73	88	79
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	74	60	78	55
CA	20	5	4	13
LA	87	79	91	85
MS	70	45	76	65
MO	33	24	24	18
TX	96	90	93	79
6 Sts	67	54	67	54
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 12, 2002

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

Cotton Percent Planted				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	73	64	76	69
AZ	92	85	90	89
AR	63	47	84	57
CA	95	90	97	91
GA	57	43	47	47
LA	74	66	96	79
MS	70	56	87	63
MO	76	58	88	63
NC	60	35	61	52
OK	40	19	35	19
SC	58	30	36	48
TN	50	30	83	48
TX	36	22	29	30
VA	86	50	88	75
14 Sts	55	41	58	49

These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Corn Percent Planted				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	63	44	61	66
IL	51	30	96	78
IN	11	10	98	69
IA	86	53	65	80
KS	87	70	88	81
KY	55	47	92	72
MI	41	17	68	57
MN	78	56	26	76
MO	77	74	85	72
NE	79	55	72	74
NC	98	92	97	90
ND	40	27	28	44
OH	17	11	91	70
PA	52	30	64	48
SD	64	33	21	42
TN	93	86	98	89
TX	96	86	90	89
WI	35	19	44	60
18 Sts	62	42	71	72

These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	94	99	99
CA	100	100	99	99
CO	13	1	1	10
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	64	11	70	52
IN	39	13	51	39
KS	58	28	48	49
MI	0	0	2	0
MO	67	47	68	56
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	2	0	1	4
NC	94	90	95	96
OH	3	0	7	8
OK	96	90	90	89
OR	24	8	1	3
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	78	57	80	79
WA	5	3	6	4
18 Sts	53	37	49	49

These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Oats Percent Planted				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	99	97	98
MN	76	64	50	80
NE	99	97	91	97
ND	29	20	47	46
OH	74	61	100	97
PA	81	70	89	89
SD	84	75	67	74
WI	65	43	77	91
8 Sts	68	58	69	76

These 8 States planted 49% of last year's oat acreage.

Corn Percent Emerged				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	8	2	14	18
IL	25	12	75	NA
IN	4	1	69	NA
IA	17	6	29	28
KS	52	32	63	NA
KY	46	39	76	53
MI	3	1	27	18
MN	3	1	6	29
MO	61	49	61	49
NE	26	9	27	23
NC	90	75	87	NA
ND	2	0	2	11
OH	9	2	51	27
PA	23	9	25	NA
SD	3	1	3	NA
TN	85	68	90	NA
TX	80	72	76	73
WI	6	4	13	15
18 Sts	21	12	41	NA

These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	32	18	43	49
FL	35	30	41	41
GA	37	17	36	42
NC	40	19	54	36
OK	27	12	51	33
TX	35	10	44	30
VA	61	39	75	53
7 Sts	37	17	44	39

These 7 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.

Oats Percent Emerged				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	94	82	80	84
MN	37	18	21	52
NE	89	83	68	83
ND	4	1	14	19
OH	51	29	86	83
PA	69	55	55	61
SD	53	32	43	49
WI	34	16	37	60
8 Sts	43	30	40	52

These 8 States planted 49% of last year's oat acreage.

Sugar Beets Percent Planted				
	May 12 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	97	92	98	99
MI	95	88	98	98
MN	70	66	38	78
ND	58	54	27	68
4 Sts	76	71	56	83

These 4 States planted 81% of last year's sugar beet acreage.

National Agricultural Summary

May 6 - 12, 2002

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Heavy rain kept producers out of their fields across most of the eastern Corn Belt, where corn and soybean planting ranged from 2 to 3 weeks behind normal. Rain also shortened the work week in the central and western Corn Belt and parts of the Great Plains, but progress remained ahead of normal across much of the western Corn Belt and Great Plains. Meanwhile, warm, mostly dry weather supported planting in the southern Great Plains,

lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast. Cotton planting was very active on the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Crop emergence and growth were slow across the northern Corn Belt and northern Great Plains due to cold weather. Also, saturated soils hindered germination in many parts of the Corn Belt, while moisture shortages delayed development in the southern High Plains and along the Gulf Coast.

Corn: Planting progressed to 62 percent complete, up from only 42 percent a week ago. However, progress remained well behind last year's 71-percent pace and fell further behind the 5-year average of 72 percent. Twenty-one percent has emerged, well behind the progress on this date last year, when 41 percent was emerged. Persistent wet weather further delayed planting in the Ohio River Valley and adjacent areas of the central and eastern Corn Belt, where very little progress was made during the week. At the end of the week, planting was nearly 3 weeks late in Indiana and more than 2 weeks behind in Ohio. In Illinois and Wisconsin, soils were dry enough to support planting early in the week, but progress was halted by heavy rain near midweek. Planting was about 1 week behind normal in both States. In Missouri, planting remained ahead of the 5-year average despite slow progress. In the western Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the central and northern Great Plains, planting was very active, especially in Iowa and South Dakota, where about one-third of the acreage was seeded during the week. More than half of the crop was emerged in Kansas and Missouri, but germination lagged across the remainder of the Corn Belt.

Soybeans: Seventeen percent of the crop has been planted and 3 percent has emerged. Planting progress was only one-half of the 34 percent seeded by this date last year and nearly 1 week behind the normal pace of 29 percent. Planting accelerated in the northwestern Corn Belt and remained active in the lower Mississippi Valley and Atlantic Coastal Plain. Planting was most active in Iowa and Minnesota, where 23 and 18 percent, respectively, were seeded during the week. However, soggy soils early in the week and heavy rain late in the week essentially prevented planting across most of the southern, central, and eastern Corn Belt. Planting progress was more than 2 weeks behind normal in Indiana and Ohio, and nearly 2 weeks behind in Illinois. Warm weather aided emergence in the lower Mississippi Valley, although dry soils limited progress in Louisiana. Very few fields were emerged in the Corn Belt.

Winter Wheat: Fifty-three percent of the winter wheat acreage has headed, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and the average for this date. Above-normal temperatures stimulated development in the central and southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and central Corn Belt. Hot weather quickly ripened fields along and near the Gulf Coast, where many fields were turning color and a few fields were harvested. In Illinois, more than one-half of the crop entered the heading stage during the week, while in Kansas, acreage that was headed doubled from the previous week to 58 percent. Very few fields were headed in the Great Lakes region and none were headed in the northern Great Plains. Virtually all of Montana's crop has broken dormancy, but growth has been nearly nonexistent due to cold weather. Jointing lagged in Colorado and Nebraska, while fields in South Dakota were just beginning to enter the boot stage. Conditions deteriorated in the central and southern Corn Belt due to heavy rain during the reproductive stages of development.

Cotton: Planting was 55 percent complete, compared with last year's 58 percent progress and the 5-year average of 49 percent. Planting progressed with few rain delays across most of the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast. Planting was most active along the Atlantic Coastal Plain, where Virginia growers planted more than one-third of their crop and growers in North and South Carolina planted about one-fourth of their acreage. Rain delays were mostly confined to interior areas of the Mississippi Delta. Planting was nearly complete in the Southwest.

Small grains: Spring wheat was 47 percent planted and 16 percent emerged. Planting trailed last year's 51-percent pace, and lagged about 1 week behind normal. Emergence was about 3 days behind last year's 23-percent pace and about 10 days behind the 5-year average of 36 percent. Minnesotagrowers seeded 16 percent of their acreage during the week, but progress was delayed by cold weather across the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest. Cold weather also slowed germination, and emerged fields produced little growth. Nevertheless, emergence advanced 27 percentage points in South Dakota.

The barley crop was 48 percent planted and 21 percent emerged, compared with 59 and 30 percent, respectively, on this date last year. Normally, 65 percent would be planted and 37 percent would be emerged by this date. In the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains, planting and emergence were delayed by significant snowfall and lengthy periods of sub-freezing temperatures. Planting was nearly complete in the Pacific Northwest.

Sixty-eight percent of the oat crop has been seeded and 43 percent has emerged. Planting progress fell behind last year's pace of 69 percent, and slipped further behind the 76-percent average for this date. Emergence stayed slightly ahead of last year's 40 percent, but fell 9 percentage points behind the average for this date. Planting was active in the upper Mississippi Valley and along the eastern edge of the Corn Belt before wet weather halted progress. Wisconsin growers seeded more than one-fifth of their acreage during the week. Many fields emerged across the Corn Belt, but germination and growth were limited by cold weather after midweek.

Rice: Eighty-three percent of the crop has been planted, and 67 percent has emerged. Planting trailed last year's 88-percent pace, but exceeded the 79-percent average for this date. Emergence was equal to progress on this date last year and nearly 1 week ahead of the 54-percent average for this date. Planting rapidly progressed in California, while wet weather limited progress in the interior Mississippi Delta and unfavorably dry conditions delayed planting in Louisiana. Warm weather promoted germination and growth along the western Gulf Coast and interior Mississippi Delta, while cool weather slightly limited development in California.

Sorghum: Planting was 30 percent complete, compared with 34 percent on this date last year and the average of 29 percent. Planting was active in the lower Mississippi Valley most of the week, even though excessively dry soils persisted in Louisiana and rain temporarily delayed progress in Arkansas and Mississippi. Planting slowly gained momentum on the Great Plains, with a few fields seeded as far north as South Dakota. Meanwhile, growers in the central and southern Corn Belt made very little planting progress due to extremely wet conditions.

Other crops: The peanut crop was 37 percent planted. Progress trailed last year and the average of 44 and 39 percent, respectively. Dry weather permitted rapid planting in the Southeast, especially along the Atlantic Coastal Plain. However, moisture shortages limited progress along parts of the eastern Gulf Coast.

The sugar beet crop advanced to 76 percent planted, well ahead of last year's 56-percent pace but behind the 83-percent average for this date. Planting neared completion in Idaho and Michigan, but cold weather and wintery precipitation limited progress in Minnesota and North Dakota.

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 4.7. Topsoil 21% very short, 18% short, 41% adequate, 20% surplus. Corn 96% planted, 97% 2001, 95% avg.; 81% emerged, 83% 2001, average not available. Soybeans 16% planted, 19% 2001, 16% avg.; 9% emerged, 0% 2001, average not available. Winter wheat 98% headed, 96% 2001, 95% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 19% excellent. Hay harvested 1st 25% cutting, 32% 2001, 28% avg. Pasture, range feed 2% very poor, 13% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 9% excellent. Livestock feed 0% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 58% good, 19% excellent. Heavy rains in north state halted field activities. Central, south state need rain.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil 75% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil 100% adequate. Cool temperatures continued across most of the growing areas in state. Conditions remain wet in many areas with frost still not out of all the fields. This has kept fieldwork progress seven to ten days behind normal. Across the state, daytime high temperatures were generally in the low to mid fifties. Lows were in the twenties. Livestock 5% fair, 80% good, 15% excellent. No plantings of barley, oats or potatoes were reported.

ARIZONA: Temperatures throughout most of the state were above average for the week. There was no precipitation reported for the second straight week. The severity of the drought is causing a major impact on rangeland, cattle producers. Cotton was reported as 92% planted, up from 2001 rate of 90%, ahead of the 5-yr avg of 89%. The cotton planting season has progressed with ideal conditions.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Soil 4% short, 57% adequate, 39% surplus. Sorghum 90% planted, 88% 2001, 79% 5 yr. avg.; 80% emerged, 74% 2001, 55% 5 yr. avg. Corn 99% planted, 100% 2001, 98% 5 yr. avg.; 94% emerged, 98% 2001, 72% 5-yr. avg. Wheat 99% headed, 99% 2001, 99% 5-yr. avg.; 4% very poor, 16% poor 38% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent; Soybeans 27% planted, 42% 2001, 24% 5 yr. avg.; 18% emerged, 21% 2001, 11% 5-yr. avg. Rice 89% planted, 94% 2001, 82% 5-yr. avg.; 74% emerged, 78% 2001, 55% 5-yr. avg. Other Hay 12% poor, 16% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent. Pasture, range feed 2% poor, 16% fair, 61% good, 21% excellent. FIELD CROP: Corn, cotton, rice, sorghum, soybeans planting continued. Farmers were flushing rice, applying rice herbicides. Armyworms are moving out of wheat and into cotton, rice, sorghum. Corn is being fertilized, cotton sprayed for cutworms. Activities: Land preparation for spring planting of forage and harvesting hay. LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE: Cattle were in good condition. Cattle producers were working, vaccinating cattle, weaning calves, spraying for bug infestation. Hay cutting whenever fields are dry.

CALIFORNIA: Cotton planting was nearing completion, plants in many fields have emerged. Wheat, oat, barley, other small grain fields were drying in preparation for harvest. Warm, dry conditions were favorable for hay cutting. Harvest of barley, dryland wheat was underway in some areas. Planting of field corn continued. Emergent corn showed good progress, fields were irrigated, fertilized, treated with pesticides. Alfalfa hay, seed fields were thriving. Some seed fields were being cultivated, treated with herbicides. Alfalfa was being cut for hay, silage. Sugarbeets continued to progress well; growers cultivated for weed control. Dry beans were being planted. Rice planting was very active. Herbicides were applied for weed control in rice. Favorable weather continued to boost fruit size, development of all tree fruit. Weed control, fungicide application, cultivation, irrigation, other cultural activities continued in orchards, vineyards. This season's stone fruit harvest began. Brooks, Tulare cherries, Earltreat peaches being picked, packed. Fruit thinning continued in stone fruit orchards. Most varieties of prunes, pomegranates, Asian pears were blooming. Apple growers applied treatments to control insect, disease problems. Grape vineyards continued develop lush growth; flower clusters appeared ready to bloom. Leaf, shoot thinning was ongoing in table grape vineyards. Olive trees were pruned. Navel orange harvesting was winding down as valencia orange harvesting gained momentum. Lemons were harvested in the San Joaquin Valley, the coastal areas. Strawberries were being harvested, with good quality, volume observed. Almond orchards displayed good, crop development; growers irrigated, applied treatments to control weeds, insects diseases. Heavily laden almond branches were being propped up in many locations. Pistachio, walnut orchards were developing well. Walnuts were sprayed for blight. Warm weather boosted the growth, development of nearly all vegetable crops. Vegetable growers continued to plant fresh, processing tomatoes, mixed melons, eggplant, watermelons, other summer vegetables. Activities: Thinning, weeding, irrigating, applying herbicides, insecticides. Harvesting of lettuce continued. The volume of the strawberry harvest was expected to increase in the next few weeks. Some spinach, broccoli fields were being planted. Specialty vegetable crop growers removed hot caps in response to increased plant size, warmer temperatures. Red onions, eggplants were two to three weeks away from harvest. Cabbage fields were maturing; harvest was underway in a few fields. Harvest of zucchini should begin in a week or two. Yellow crookneck squash, snow peas were being harvested. The following vegetables were also being harvested: basil, carrots,

cabbage, cauliflower, cilantro, cucumbers, green onions, parsley, radishes, turnips, spinach, watermelons. Foothill pastures were dry. Cattle were shipping to market or to summer pastures. Weight gains for the winter pasture season were below normal in the central area. Cattle were moving off foothill pastures in the northern area. Stock ewes were grazing alfalfa or fallow fields. Many new crop lambs were being shipped.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil 55% very short, 40% short, 5% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 55% very short 38% short, 7% adequate, 0% surplus. Coupled with continuing drought conditions this week's weather brought wind damage to crops in the San Luis Valley, freeze damage to some crops in the Northeast. Widely scattered rain/snow showers were of only limited benefit in some localities. Spring barley 96% planted, 92% 2001, 94% avg.; 79% emerged, 72% 2001, 78% avg.; 4% very poor, 7% poor, 45% fair, 29% good, 15% excellent. Dry onions 99% planted, 98% 2001, 100% avg.; 2% very poor, 3% poor, 9% fair, 62 good 24% excellent. Sugar beets 96% planted, 94% 2001, 98% avg.; 27% Up to stand, 24% 2001, 23% avg.; 4% very poor 7% poor, 34% fair, 34% good, 21% excellent. Summer potatoes 77% planted, 85% 2001, 92% avg.; 8% emerged, 18% 2001, 23% avg.; 3% very poor, 6% poor, 12% fair, 49% good, 30% excellent. Fall potatoes 45% planted, 51% 2001, 53% avg. Corn 63% planted, 61% 2001, 66% avg.; 8% emerged 14% 2001, 18% avg. Dry beans 3% planted, 3% 2001, 2% avg. Sorghum 5% planted, 9% 2001, 6% avg. Spring wheat 86% planted, 81% 2001, 82% avg.; 57% emerged, 56% 2001, 58% avg.; 3% very poor, 7% poor, 49% fair, 31% good 10% excellent. Winter wheat 72% jointed, 74% 2001, 86% avg.; 13% headed, 1% 2001, 10% avg.; 26% very poor, 26% poor, 37% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa 1st 1% cutting, 1% 2001, 0% avg.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 1% very short, 3% short, 78% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil 9% very short, 29% short, 60% adequate, 2% surplus. Barley 2% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 15% excellent, 99% headed, 89% 2001, 87% avg.; 5% turned, 3% 2001, 5% avg. Winter Wheat 2% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 10% excellent, 70% headed, 46% 2001, 46% avg. Range, pasture feed 2% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 13% excellent. Corn 82% planted, 53% 2001, 54% avg.; 49% emerged, 23% 2001, 16% avg. Sorghum 15% planted, 9% 2001, 4% avg. Soybeans 10% planted, 12% 2001, 7% avg. Watermelons 25% planted, 18% 2001, 26% avg. Strawberries 85% bloomed, 83% 2001, 80% avg. Strawberries 2% harvested, 4% 2001, 4% avg. Peaches 90% bloomed, 98% 2001, 99% avg. Cucumbers 14% planted, 14% 2001, 13% avg. Sweet corn 54% planted, 47% 2001, 41% avg. Green peas 98% planted, 96% 2001, 96% avg. Snap beans 34% planted, 39% 2001, 30% avg. Potatoes 100% planted, 85% 2001, 95% avg. Tomatoes 23% planted, 35% 2001, 33% avg. Cantaloupes 43% planted, 20% 2001, 27% avg. Other hay 1st 24% cutting harvested, 19% 2001, 19% avg. Hay supplies 1% very short, 25% short, 73% adequate, 1% surplus. Acreage prepared for Spring planting 90% complete. State received some showers last week, then a line of thundershowers Sunday night, with heavy rain, which caused some lodging in barley. Earliest planted potatoes are being hilled, with bloom coming soon. A few strawberries are being harvested, while asparagus harvest continues.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 51% very short, 48% short, 1% adequate. Subsoil 25% very short, 74% short, 1% adequate. Rainfall: 0.00 in. except 0.01 in. at Miami, Ft. Lauderdale, Homestead. Temperature average 3 to 7° above normal. Daytime highs: 80s, 90s. Nighttime lows: 60s, 70s, at least one low in upper 50s at Alachua, Hastings, Jacksonville, Pierson. Peanuts 35% planted, 41% 2001, 41% 5-yr avg. Very short to short soil moisture supplies almost all areas. Growers irrigating some cotton, peanuts to ensure good stands; others waiting on rain to begin, continue planting. Irrigated tobacco, soybeans, corn in good condition; dryland acreage beginning to suffer from hot, dry weather. Watermelon harvesting increasing around Arcadia, Wildwood. Vegetable harvesting of leafy crops such as endive, escarole, lettuce, nearly finished. Lake Okeechobee, due to hot temperatures. Producers cut back some cucumber harvesting due to the low market. Eggplant cutting slowing; most acreage completely harvested. Cabbage harvesting virtually finished. Other vegetables, berries, melons Available: Tomatoes, peppers blueberries, celery, cantaloupes, okra, potatoes, radishes, squash, snap beans, sweet corn. Dry all week, rain badly needed all citrus areas. Growers, caretakers using all types of irrigation. Some leaf curl, wilt in non-irrigated groves. New growth still showing in well-cared-for groves. Valencia harvest very active for processing. Fresh grapefruit movement slowing as supplies are limited. Caretakers cutting cover crops, spraying, hedging, topping, bush hogging, cutting out dead trees. Pasture feed 5 very poor% 40% poor, 50% fair, 5% good. Cattle feed 5% poor, 85% fair, 10% good. Pasture throughout State hurt by drought. Panhandle: pasture feed fair to good; condition critical for forage not irrigated due to dry weather; winter forages completely dried up; perennial pasture grass not growing. North, central: pasture very poor to poor; cattle not being fed supplemental hay are losing weight. Southeast: pasture feed poor; cattle feed fair due to drought. Statewide: cattle mostly fair.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 5.9. Soil 22% very short, 37% short, 37% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 3% very poor, 13% poor, 36% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent. Cotton 2% very poor, 5% poor, 44% fair, 42% good, 7% excellent. Hay 3% very poor, 14% poor, 39% fair, 38% good, 6% excellent. Sorghum 2% very poor, 5% poor, 37% fair, 55% good, 1% excellent; 42% planted, 20% 2001, 32% avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 15% poor, 60% fair, 23% good, 1% excellent. Tobacco 4% very poor, 15% poor, 43% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent. Wheat 4% harvested for grain, 4% 2001, 2% avg. Onions 21% very poor, 22% poor, 31% fair, 24% good, 2% excellent; 76% harvested, 44% 2001, 56% avg. Watermelons 1% very poor, 4% poor, 49% fair, 37% good, 9% excellent. Apples 1% poor, 17% fair, 67% good, 15% excellent. Peaches 1% very poor, 1% poor, 1% fair, 92% good, 5% excellent; 1% harvested, 3% 2001, 4% avg. Temperatures were near normal last week. The northern part of the State received scattered rainfall, which replenished soil moisture, benefitted recently planted crops throughout the area. Variable rains delayed hay cutting in some areas. Counties in central, southern state received no rain, reported low soil moisture levels. Dry conditions delayed row crop planting in many counties. Several counties reported deteriorating crop conditions resulting from dry soils. In other areas, cotton, peanut planting continued at a steady pace, despite dry soils. Hornworms, budworms were a problem in some tobacco fields. Harvesting of snap beans, cucumbers, carrots continued. Activities: Planting vegetables, routine overseeing of livestock, poultry.

HAWAII: Moderate to heavy showers fell throughout the State during the past week causing major flooding, crop damage in some low-lying areas on state island and Oahu. East state banana orchards were in fair to good condition with steady production. Steady showers, overcast skies slowed orchard development in lower Puna, required intensified spraying to prevent disease outbreaks. Heavy showers hindered field operations, caused minor flooding in East state ginger root fields.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 2% very short, 32% short, 66% adequate. Irrigation water supply 2% very poor, 13% poor, 43% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent. A cold front produced record low temperatures Wednesday morning, May 8. The hard freeze caused damage to alfalfa, sugarbeet stands in the Magic Valley. Some emerged corn, potato plants were burnt back, but not killed. Damage was minimal in major fruit-producing areas, but Eastern state fruit trees were severely affected. Potatoes 61% planted, 71% 2001, 61% avg.; 1% emerged, 10% 2001, 7% avg. Winter wheat 40% jointed, 53% 2001, 58% avg.; 0% booting, 8% 2001, 9% avg. Spring wheat 3% jointed, 7% 2001, 11% avg. Barley 3% jointed, 7% 2001, 10% avg. Sugarbeets 57% emerged, 86% 2001, 74% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 0% harvested, 6% 2001, 3% avg. Dry Beans 24% planted, 1% 2001, 5% avg. Field corn 52% planted, 45% 2001, 61% avg.; 7% emerged, 5% 2001, 17% avg. Dry Peas 89% planted, 63% 2001, 71% avg.; 47% emerged, 26% 2001, 38% avg. Lentils 81% planted, 65% 2001, 62% avg.; 24% emerged, 14% 2001, 20% avg. Oats 72% planted, 81% 2001, 70% avg.; 42% emerged, 46% 2001, 43% avg. Onions 88% emerged, 99% 2001, 99% avg. Hay, roughage supply 2% very short, 13% short, 73% adequate, 12% surplus. Activities: Assessing frost damage, replanting sugarbeets, branding cattle, planting small grains, potatoes, lentils, garbanzo beans, field corn.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.2. Topsoil 1% short, 33% adequate, 66% surplus. Wheat 10% filled, 12% 2001, 6% avg. Oats 3% headed, 6% 2001, 5% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 70% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa 2% cut, 15% 2001, 8% avg.; 4% poor, 17% fair, 67% good, 12% excellent. Pasture 2% poor, 11% fair, 63% good, 24% excellent. Red Clover 1% poor, 21% fair, 65% good, 13% excellent. After many rain delays, planters were putting in long hours in the northern portion of the state but remained out of the fields in southern areas. Farmers are becoming nervous about getting their crops planted, many acres of corn that are planted are suffering from poor emergence, numerous drowned out spots. Alfalfa weevil numbers are climbing to the point where farmers have begun spraying. Farmers were also spraying herbicides on their corn fields where conditions would allow. The wheat crop is under stress, fields have begun to turn yellow in many areas from excess soil moisture. Activities: Ditching water off fields, monitoring planted fields, tending to livestock, trying to plant the expected farm bill changes.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.0. Topsoil 13% adequate, 87% surplus. Subsoil 27% adequate, 73% surplus. Frequent showers, wet soil conditions kept fieldwork at a standstill, most areas. Heavy rainfall some areas during the weekend. Ponding, flooding in low lying areas of many fields. Soils are cold, very wet. Poor drying conditions existed last week. Corn planting, other field operations progressed some in the northern region. Corn planting is about three weeks behind average. Corn emergence is slow, yellowish color. Some replanting may be necessary. Temperatures averaged 2° below to 7° above normal. Precipitation averaged 1.28 to 6.00 inches. Applying anhydrous, spreading fertilizer, spraying chemicals occurred on some fields. Winter wheat 62% good to excellent compared with 71% 2001, 100% jointed, 100% 2001, 97% avg. Hay supplies adequate, most areas. Pastures 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 59% good, 12% excellent. Pastures, forage crops improved. Alfalfa Weevil active in some fields. Livestock in mostly good condition. Feedlots remain muddy. Spring calving active. Activities: Preparing equipment, hauling manure, moving grain to market, building fence, clearing fence rows, taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. 1% very short, 10% short, 78% adequate, 11% surplus. Sunny weather for most of the past week allowed rapid advancement for corn, soybean plantings, which are both rated at or above their respective five year averages. Corn showed the largest jump, with 33% of the state's crop planted last week. Corn plantings are now 86% complete, slightly ahead of the normal rate of 80%. Farmers planted 23% of the state's soybean crop last week, raising the state level to just ahead of normal at 30% complete. Cool weather continues to slow emergence, with both crops lagging behind normal. Corn 17%, emergence. Soybean 1% emergence. Oat 100% plantings complete, 94% emerged. Heavy rains over the weekend halted fieldwork, replenished moisture levels to near the same level as the previous week. Pasture, range feeds 0% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 19% excellent.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil 23% very short, 23% short, 42% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil 27% very short, 33% short, 38% adequate, 2% surplus. Recent rains improved soil moisture in many areas, but southwestern state remains very dry. Wheat 19% very poor, 25% poor, 31% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent, 93% jointed, 95% 2001, 98% avg.; 58% headed, 48% 2001, 49% avg. Corn 87% planted, 88% 2001, 81% avg.; 52% emerged, 63% 2001, 2% poor, 46% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Sorghum 14% planted, 22% 2001, 13% avg. Sorghum 4% emerged, 10% 2001. Soybeans 22% planted, 31% 2001, 23% avg.; 7% emerged, 14% 2001. Sunflowers 4% planted, 11% 2001. Alfalfa 1st cutting 6% completed, 21% 2001, 16% avg. Pasture feed 15% very poor, 26% poor, 33% fair, 22% good, 4% excellent.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork totaled 1.1. Topsoil 1% short, 31% adequate, 68% surplus. Subsoil 1% short, 39% adequate, 60% surplus. Rainfall hampered agricultural activities. Fields continue to experience flooding, ponding across much of the State. Rainfall for the week totaled 1.53 in. statewide, varied from a low of .20 in to a high of 3.27 in at Covington. Temperatures for the period averaged 68°, 4° above normal, 9° warmer than the previous week. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 57% good, 16% excellent. Burley tobacco was 4% set, dark tobacco was 4% set. Set tobacco was 2% very poor, 10% poor, 46% fair, 32% good, 10% excellent. Farmers unable to cut, cure, harvest first cutting of hay. Hay 1% very poor, 5% poor, 17% fair, 56% good, 21% excellent. Pasture feed 1% poor, 13% good, 59% good, 27% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Soil 39% very short, 46% short, 15% adequate. Corn 1% very poor, 17% poor, 43% fair, 34% good, 5% excellent. Some corn producers were beginning to irrigate their fields. Cotton 63% emerged, 36% last week, 80% 2001, 51% avg. Hay 1st 38% cutting, 29% last week, 48% 2001, 38% avg. Rice 2% poor, 28% fair, 63% good, 7% excellent. Rice continued to look good with much of the crop approaching green ring. Sorghum 57% emerged, 45% last week, 70% 2001, 62% avg. Spring plowing 95% plowed, 89% last week, 95% 2001, 96% avg. Sugarcane 17% poor, 34% fair, 40% good, 9% excellent. Sweet potatoes 13% planted, 7% last week, 11% 2001, 9% avg. Wheat 1% very poor, 6% poor, 43% fair, 44% good, 6% excellent; 100% headed, 99% last week, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 87% turning color, 52% last week, 92% 2001, 84% avg.; 8% harvested, 0% last week, 10% 2001, 12% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 42% fair, 48% good, 3% excellent. Vegetables 1% very poor, 19% poor, 38% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 8% short, 87% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 40% short, 47% adequate, 3% surplus. Barley 2% poor, 18% fair, 47% good, 33% excellent, 94% headed, 86% 2001, 91% avg.; 1% turned 2001, 8% avg. Winter Wheat 6% poor, 19% fair, 43% good, 32% excellent, 78% headed, 36% 2001, 55% avg. Range, pasture feed 1% very poor, 5% poor, 32% fair, 44% good, 18% excellent. Corn 63% planted, 64% 2001, 59% avg.; 45% emerged, 19% 2001, 13% avg. Strawberries 90% bloomed, 81% 2001, 84% avg.; 15% harvested, 3% 2001, 9% avg. Sweet corn 59% planted, 51% 2001, 53% avg. Lima Beans 10% planted, 9% 2001, 7% avg. Potatoes 89% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg. Tobacco transplanted 35%, 14% 2001, 9% avg. Watermelons 26% planted, 34% 2001, 39% avg. Cucumbers 25% planted, 33% 2001, 31% avg. Snap beans 23% planted, 20% 2001, 23% avg. Soybeans 9% planted, 11% 2001, 7% avg. Tomatoes 42% planted, 64% 2001, 55% avg. Cantaloupes 43% planted, 53% 2001, 55% avg. Sorghum 6% planted 2001, 4% 2001, 4% avg. Other Hay 1st 15% cutting harvested, 13% 2001, 15% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st 15% cutting, 15% 2001, 14% avg. Hay supplies 9% very short, 9% short, 78% adequate, 4% surplus. Acreage prepared for Spring planting 81% complete. Scattered showers, a thunderstorm on Sunday helped to improve subsoil moisture, although 50% remains in short to very short supply. Counties in the northwest region of state have received above normal amounts of precipitation for May so far, while the southern areas below normal rainfall.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil 59% adequate, 41% surplus. Subsoil 2% short, 74% adequate, 24% surplus. Asparagus 14% harvested, 28% 2001, 30% avg. Barley 43%, planted 93% 2001, 88% avg.; 34% emerged, 90% 2001, 71% avg. Oats 77% planted, 87% 2001, 91% avg.; 47% emerged, 73% 2001, 70% avg. Potatoes 38% planted, 68% 2001, 62% avg.; 6.0% emerged, 14% 2001, 21% avg. Most of State received frost during week. Temperatures ranged from 1 to 6° below normal State. Average rainfall amounts ranged from 0.97 inches northeast Lower Peninsula to 2.83 inches southwest Lower Peninsula. The combination of cold, wet conditions slowed crop progress, emergence, growth for all crops. Farmers planting crops at a fast pace when conditions allowed. Cold, wet weather continued to delay most fieldwork, crop

progress. Corn planting progressed some, but remained behind normal. Emergence slowed by cool conditions. White grubs found a few fields. Soybean planting continued as weather permitted, with no bean leaf beetle problems reported. Winter wheat progressing slowly as stands continued to yellow due to excess moisture, cold weather. Powdery mildew found on some lower and middle leaves. Feekes' stage ranged from 6 to 8.3. Oats doing well but remain behind normal. Alfalfa growth continued to be slowed by cool conditions as field heights range from 10 to 26 inches. Alfalfa weevils found moderate numbers a few fields, but no damage reported to fields. Sugarbeet stands generally looked good as early planted fields emerged. High winds damaged some acres, re-planting will be required. Cool temperatures kept growing degree days at or below normal for most fruit growing regions of State. Rainy conditions produced optimal conditions for various fungal infections. Apples full bloom southwest, at king bloom southeast, on ridge, early pink west central. Apricots coming out of shuck southwest, shuck northwest. Peaches shuck southwest, southeast, early petal fall west central. Pears balloon stage southeast, bloom west central. Sweet cherries full bloom northwest. Tart Cherries bloom northwest. Blueberries beginning to bloom southwest. Strawberry fields had spittlebugs southwest, southeast, west central. Flower buds emerged from crown west central, some growers have protected plants from frost on a few cold nights. Asparagus harvest had resumed with some discoloration due to frost. Cabbage transplanting continued. Carrot planting about half completed with some emergence. Celery planting continued; young transplants injured by hard freezes. Sweet corn planting high gear with little emergence. Onions continued to emerge. Peas 4 to 5 inches tall, with no flowering yet. Planting progress for potatoes continued to be slowed by cool temperatures, showers. Radish, turnip planting underway. Heavy rains in Monroe county flooded some vegetable fields.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for field work 2.5. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 65% adequate, 34% surplus. Corn 90% ground prepared, 39% 2001, 84% avg. Soybeans 42% ground prepared, 11% 2001, 54% avg. Dry Beans 5% planted, 5% 2001, 15% avg. Green peas 59% planted, 30% 2001, 61% avg. Sweet corn 23% planted, 14% 2001, 33% avg. Potatoes 59% planted, 46% 2001, 51% avg. Canola 12% planted, 3% 2001, NA avg. Sunflowers 3% planted, 2% 2001, 15% avg. Pasture feed 4% very poor, 13% poor, 26% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa 6% very poor, 12% poor, 24% fair, 48% good, 10% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 13% excellent. Unseasonably cold weather persisted through yet another week, hindering fieldwork, slowing crop growth. Average temperatures stayed mostly in the 40's; the statewide average was 7.1° below normal for the week. Precipitation was greater than in recent weeks, was heaviest in a wide band from West Central through East Central. Hard rains caused gullying with mud being deposited on planted fields in some areas. Soil temperatures remain so low in all areas that emergence of corn, small grains has been very slow. Some corn has been in the ground for 3 weeks without emerging; replanting is being considered. Some are going ahead with soybean planting, but many are waiting for sun, warmth to return first. Pastures, hayfields have turned green, but are very short; there is concern for forage supplies since the need for supplemental feeding of livestock is expected to be prolonged this year.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Soil 13% very short, 24% short, 29% adequate, 34% surplus. Corn 98% emerged, 94% 2001, 93% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 17% fair, 57% good, 20% excellent. Cotton 70% planted, 87% 2001, 63% avg.; 50% emerged, 65% 2001, 37% avg.; 7% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Rice 84% planted, 93% 2001, 86% avg.; 70% emerged, 76% 2001, 65% avg.; 5% poor, 17% fair, 59% good, 19% excellent. Sorghum 76% Planted, 92% 2001, 78% avg.; 57% emerged, 75% 2001, 64% avg.; 2% poor, 12% fair, 76% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans 63% planted, 83% 2001, 56% avg.; 47% emerged, 68% 2001, 40% avg.; 11% poor, 27% fair, 54% good, 8% excellent. Wheat 6% mature, 5% 2001, 6 avg.; 1% very poor, 19% poor, 35% fair, 36% good, 9% excellent. Hay 58% harvested (Cool Season), 69% 2001, 49% avg.; 2% very poor, 15% poor, 29% fair, 38% good, 16% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 2% planted, 5% 2001, 5% avg. Watermelons 94% planted, 91% 2001, 78% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 68% good. Cattle 2% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 9% excellent. Pasture 4% very poor, 13% poor, 32% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent. Rain in the northern part of the state has delayed fieldwork, while farmers in the central, southern areas are needing rain.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork were 0.6. Topsoil 28% adequate, 72% surplus. The surplus moisture rating is similar to the extremely wet conditions of May 1995. Heavy rains, flooding stopped fieldwork for most of the week, left most lowland fields with standing water. Seventy-six percent of the ground intended for spring crops has been worked (excluding no-till), compared with 85% 2001, 82% avg. Corn planting is most advanced in the northwest, west-central, south-west districts at 90% or more complete, least advanced northeast, east-central, south-central at 53% or less. Corn in low areas with standing water is expected to need re-planting, reporters expect some switching to other crops may be necessary. All crops need several days of dry weather. Soybean planting is most advanced in the northwest district at 28%, followed by the north-central, central, east-central districts at about 14%. Wet weather resulted in a sharp decline in wheat condition, due to both flooding in some areas and vulnerability to disease. Pastures 3% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 12% excellent, as the abundant moisture supply has been conducive to rapid growth. Rainfall for the week averaged 5.83 inches, with only the northwest, southeast districts averaging less than 4 inches. Several counties averaged over 10 inches. Temperatures averaged slightly above average.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil 13% very short, 28% short, 56% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 46% very short, 31% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. Topsoil, subsoil moisture conditions improved over last week's figures. Field tillage work in progress by the end of the week shows 62% is well underway, 28% is just getting started, work has not yet started on 10% of the acreage. Winter wheat 1% still dormant, 45% greening, 54% green, growing, which is well behind 2001. Winter wheat 33% very poor, 30% poor, 28% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent. This compares with 2001 15% very poor, 30% poor, 37% fair, 15% good, 3% excellent, the 5-yr avg of 6% very poor, 16% poor, 40% fair, 33% good, 4% excellent. Lack of soil moisture, unseasonably cool temperatures combined with wind, snow have delayed planting, slowed plant growth. At the end of the week, 46% of the barley acreage had been seeded, which is trailing both last year and the 5-yr avg of 81% and 79%, respectively. Barley emergence is at 10% now, behind 2001 35% and the 5-yr avg of 38%. Spring wheat seeding was 46% seeded compared with 77% last year and the 5-year average of 77%. Only 4% of the spring wheat crop has emerged compared with 34% the 2001, the average of 36%. Oat seeding progressed a little last week, as 40% of the crop is in the ground now. Last year 67% of the crop had been seeded, while the average is 65%. Nine percent of oats has emerged compared with 2001 29%, 5-yr avg of 30%. Sugar beet growers have planted 85% of their crop, which is 2001 90%, as well as the 5-yr avg of 96%. Thirty-one percent of sugar beets are now emerged, on-pace with 2001 35%, but behind the 5-yr avg of 65%. Dry bean growers planted 20% of their acreage, behind 2001 44%, the 5-yr avg of 38%. Dry beans are now 2% emerged, compared to 4% 2001, which is also the 5-yr avg. Corn acreage jumped up with 36% now planted, but is still well behind 2001, the 5-yr avg of 62%, 54%, respectively. Corn is now 9% emerged, 8% a year ago and 13% for the average. Potato growers have planted 11% of their crop, which is behind 2001, the 5-yr avg of 26%, 14%, respectively. Pasture, range feed 22% very poor, 27% poor, 35% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. The 5-yr avg is 9% very poor, 19% poor, 33% fair, 32% good, 7% excellent. Sixteen percent of both cattle, calves, as well as sheep, lambs have made the switch. This compares to 2001 at 26%, 30%, respectively and the 5-yr avg of 38%, 32%, respectively. Calving progress is slowing as 95% of the calving was complete by the end of the week. Last year 96% had finished, same as the 5-yr avg. Lambing slowed as 83% have finished compared with 2001 89%, the 5-yr avg of 85%.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil, subsoil moisture mostly short to very short in Central, Southwestern and Panhandle counties. Temperatures well below normal for week, 6-9° below north, 2-6 below normal elsewhere. Precipitation statewide, amounts 2 inches or more Southeast, less than .25 inch across dry western counties. Corn emergence slowed due to cool soils. Spring planting, tillage, fertilizer applications active. Wheat, alfalfa, pasture growth slow due to cool conditions. Sugarbeet planting near completion, until hard freeze damaged acres making replanting necessary. The first fields of alfalfa were being cut for hay. Pastures in Southwest, Panhandle mostly poor to very poor.

NEVADA: Cool, windy weather visited most of the state during the week. There was a light frost reported in the Fallon, Winnemucca areas early in the week. Temperatures were below normal in the north the majority of the week with the largest dip seen midweek. A storm arrived on Friday which brought precipitation to the Northern part of the state. Reports ranged from a trace in Ely to .39 inch in Elko. The additional snowfall in the mountains, rains in the lower elevations boosted the water supply outlook for northern state, Southern state, however, remained dry. Las Vegas saw normal temperatures with no precipitation for the week. Alfalfa condition was mostly fair to good. Frost was reported to bend some alfalfa to the ground in Winnemucca area. Potato planting continued, earlier planted fields were emerging. Corn planting continued, cantaloupe planting began. Spring seeded grains were emerging. Cutting of winter rye is underway in the Fallon area. Onions, garlic were in generally good condition. Mormon cricket infestations were being treated in the Winnemucca, Redrock areas. Calving nearly complete with branding well underway. Lambing wrapping up as shearing continued. Movement of livestock to spring ranges continued. Activities: Calving, branding, field preparation, potato planting, corn planting, ditch cleaning, equipment maintenance, irrigation.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 5.8. Topsoil 3% very short, 11% short, 72% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 22% short, 62% adequate, 6% surplus. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 62% good, 3% excellent. Maine Potatoes 10% planted, 25% 2000, 20% avg.; condition good/excellent. Rhode Island Potatoes 85% planted, 80% 2000, 65% avg.; condition good. Massachusetts Potatoes 65% planted, 65% 2000, 70% avg.; condition good/fair. Maine Oats 25% planted, 35% 2000, 30% avg.; condition good. Maine Barley 25% planted, 40% 2000, 30% avg.; condition good. Field Corn 15% planted, 30% 2000, 20% avg.; condition good/fair. Sweet Corn 20% planted, 35% 2000, 25% avg.; condition fair/good. First Crop Hay condition fair. Apples Full to Early Bloom Stage; fruit set avg to below avg.; condition good/fair. Peaches Petal Fall to Full Bloom Stage; fruit set below avg to avg.; condition fair/good. Pears Petal Fall to Full Bloom Stage; fruit set below avg to avg.; condition fair/poor. Strawberries: Bud to Early Bloom Stage; fruit set avg to below avg; condition good/fair. Massachusetts Cranberries: Bud Stage; condition good/fair. Highbush Blueberries: Early Bloom to Bud Stage; condition good/fair. Maine Wild Blueberries: Early Bloom to Bud Stage; condition good. Cool weather continued last week throughout most of state, with northern states experiencing more precipitation than the southern states. Farmers are continually on the alert for frost. Activities: Planting field corn, early vegetables, sweet corn, potatoes, berries; spreading manure; seeding; applying fertilizer; disking; plowing, harrowing; laying plastic; fixing fences; setting up irrigation systems for frost protection.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 4.5. Topsoil 91% adequate, 9% surplus. Showers, thunderstorms brought steady rains, cooler temperatures to the area on Sunday. Rainfall totals of up to a half inch were reported in many areas, hampering field work. Producers planted field corn, soybeans, summer vegetables as weather permitted. Range, pasture feed 40% fair, 24% good, 36% excellent. Corn 39% planted. Small grains were rated in mostly good condition. Vegetable producers made good progress harvesting asparagus, spinach, lettuce, escarole. Producers continued planting sweet corn, squash, peppers, beans, tomatoes. Apples, peaches were rated in mostly good condition by producers.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Topsoil 75% very short, 15% short, 10% adequate. State experienced a dry week with temperatures within a few degrees of normal at most places. The statewide average was 1° above normal. Temperature extremes for the week ranged from 22 in the north, 98 in the south. Wind damage was 25% light, 12% moderate, 5% severe, with no damage to 58% of the crops. Farmers spent the week planting corn, seeding alfalfa. Water is limited, the wind continues to draw any moisture there is from the ground. Cotton 65% planted. Corn 75% planted, 60% emerged. Chile was in fair to excellent condition with planting complete. Alfalfa was listed in mostly fair to good condition, with the 1st cutting 45% complete. Wheat was in mostly very poor to fair condition with 86% headed, insect infestation was beginning to be a problem. Lettuce, onions were in fair to excellent condition. Ranchers in the east have enjoyed some green pasture; however without more moisture, they will have to start supplemental feeding again like the rest of the state. Pasture, range feed 38% very poor, 45% poor, 15% fair, 2% good.

NEW YORK: Days suitable: 3.5. Soil 3% short, 54% adequate, 43% surplus. Pasture feed 15% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Oats 12% fair, 72% good, 16% excellent. Wheat 8% fair, 77% good, 15% excellent. Corn 20% planted, 60% 2001, 48% avg. Oats 63% seeded, 75% 2001, 77% avg. Potatoes 30% planted. Soybean planting just underway, 29% finished 2001. Vegetable planting delayed by wetness. Fruit growers accessing extent of frost damage. Apples, grapes, cherries, peaches, pears suffered. Pollination in Lake Ontario region a concern due to coldness limiting bee activity.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 10% very short, 30% short, 58% adequate, 2% surplus. Unseasonably warm to hot temperatures along with light, scattered precipitation highlighted the weather in state last week. Reflective of last week's weather, Following last weekend's rain, farmers made large strides in cotton, peanut, soybean planting along with tobacco setting. Burley tobacco setting is beginning as corn planting is finishing ahead of schedule. Presently, all other planting activities are ahead of their 5-yr avg. Activities: Sorghum, sweetpotato planting, limited field preparation, tending livestock, pest management.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.3. Topsoil 1% very short, 5% short, 81% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil 4% very short, 18% short, 72% adequate, 6% surplus. A late spring storm brought rain, snow to much of the state, slowing fieldwork, putting stress on young livestock. Durum wheat 10% planted, 19% 2001, 27% avg.; 1% emerged, 5% 2001, 9% avg. Canola 27% planted, 34% 2001, 43% avg.; 3% emerged, 8% 2001, 15% avg. Dry edible beans 0% planted, 0% 2001, 3% avg. Flax 11% planted, 16% 2001, 28% avg.; 0% emerged, 2% 2001, 7% avg. Potatoes 27% planted, 26% 2001, 36% avg.; 1% emerged, 1% 2001, 3% avg. Sugarbeets 7% emerged, 3% 2001, 30% avg. Sunflower 0% planted, 1% 2001, 3% avg. Calving was 94% complete while lambing was 96% complete. Pastures 23% still dormant, 77% growing. Stockwater supplies 0% very short, 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.6. Topsoil 0% very short, 0% short, 33% adequate, 67% surplus. Corn 17% planted, 91% 2001, 70% avg.; 9% emerged, 51% 2001, 27% avg. Soybeans 6% planted, 70% 2001, 44% avg.; 1% emerged, 35% 2001, 12% avg. Sugarbeets 86% planted, 95% 2001. Winter wheat 85% jointed, 93% 2001, 90% avg.; 3% headed, 7% 2001, 8% avg. Oats 74%, planted 100% 2001, 97% avg.; 51%, emerged 86% 2001, 83% avg. Tobacco beds 98% seeded, 99% 2001, 87% having plants up, 90% 2001. Potatoes 41% planted, 68% 2001, 66% avg. Apple 0% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 58% good, 14% excellent. Hay 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 62% good, 11% excellent. Livestock 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 72% good, 14% excellent. Pasture feed 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 14% excellent. Peach 0% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 57% good, 11% excellent. Winter wheat 2% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 51% good, 14% excellent. Activities: Row crop planting, equipment maintenance, fence row cleaning fertilizer applications, herbicide spraying. Producers also prepared seed beds, mowed pastures, hauled grain to market.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 18% very short, 24% short, 55% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 27% very short, 27% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 37% soft dough 12% last week, 22% 2001, 20% avg. Alfalfa 1st 49% cutting this week, 25% last week, 77% 2001, 57% avg.; % very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 53% good, 7% excellent. Other Hay 1st 24% cutting this week, 7% last week, 36% 2001, 24% avg.; % very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 39% good, 11% excellent; Rye 13% very poor, 13% poor, 22% fair, 48% good, 4% excellent; Oats 8% very poor, 18% poor, 37% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent; 89% jointing, 1% last week, 88% 2001, 92% avg.; 53% headed, 29% last week,

6% 2001, 66% avg.; 35% soft dough, n/a% last week, 15% 2001, 18% avg. Sorghum 61% seedbed prepared, 55% last week, 71% 2001, 61% avg.; Soybeans 70% seedbed prepared, 64% last week, 79% 2001, 80% avg.; 3% planted, 24% last week, 50% 2001, 34% avg.; 20% emerged, n/a last week, 29% 2001, 16% avg. Watermelons Planted 65% this week, 48% last week, 59% 2001, 77% avg. Peanuts 92% seedbed prepared, 84% last week, 97% 2001, 88% avg. Livestock 3% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent; Pasture, range 8% very poor, 13% poor, 25% fair, 40% good, 14% excellent; Cattle auctions reported an increase in marketings for the week. The price for feeder steers less than 800 pounds increased slightly from last week, averaged \$80.40 per cwt. The price for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds increased from last week, averaged \$74.00 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 22% very short, 33% short, 44% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 25% very short, 30% short, 44% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley 91% planted, 87% previous week, 100% 2001, 92% 5 yr. avg.; 73% emerged, 69% previous week, 89% 2001, 4% headed, 0% previous week, 4% 2001, 13% very poor, 12% poor, 23% fair, 40% good, 12% excellent. Spring wheat emerged 95%, 92% previous week, 98% 2001. Winter wheat 24% headed, 8% previous week, 1% 2001, 3% 5 yr avg.; 29% very poor, 16% poor, 26% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. Range, pasture 16% very poor, 15% poor, 28% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent. Activities: Cold temperatures across State slowed growth of field crops. Wheat in Gilliam County turning dark in shallow soil areas. Irrigation started in Union County for field crops. Grain, alfalfa planting continued in Baker County. In Klamath County spring grain planting continued. In Willamette Valley, grass seed fields heading out. In Marion County grass silage being made, crimson clover starting to flower. In Washington County some winter wheat drowned out. Red clover almost ready for hay, crimson clover blooming, hay being cut in some areas. Nurseries still shipping large amounts of container material, balled, burlap plants to eastern markets. Irrigation under way at container yards along with rotation of plants. Sales of bedding plants, vegetable starts continued to be strong at retail outlets. Lots of regional plant sales for container plants, bedding plants are being held. Easter lily growers had dry, sunny weather for field work but most days also windy. Across State, cold night-time temperatures caused damage to many vegetable crops. Umatilla County reported that freezing temperatures in early part of last week damaged potatoes, asparagus, sweet corn. In Willamette Valley, fresh vegetables suffered from freeze damage as well as tomatoes in greenhouses. Snap beans, corn reported emerging, sweet peas growing well, rhubarb harvest had started. Three weeks of low overnight temperatures have affected many fruit growing regions across State. Willamette Valley fruit, berries affected include grapes, peaches, cherries, strawberries. Southern Coast cranberry development variable with some beds reaching early hook stage. Hood River pears underwent periods of scab infections in many locations throughout Valley. Tree fruit growers used fans, heaters when mid-week overnight temperatures dipped to near critical range. Western state range, pastures fair to excellent. Some areas reporting a shortage of feed this year. Cattle in good condition, as are buffalo calves. Eastern state range, pastures mostly in fair to good condition, some areas are reporting poor conditions due to cool weather. Most cattle turned out. Hay supplies getting low in some areas.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Soil moisture 3% short, 61% adequate, 36% surplus. Spring plowing 78% complete, 78% 2001, 79% avg. Corn planted 52% complete, 64% 2001, 48% avg.; 23% emerged, 25% 2001, 1% poor, 21% fair, 71% good, 7% excellent. Barley 82% heading or headed, 77% 2001, 67% avg. Winter wheat 48% heading, 13% 2001, 20% avg.; 1% poor, 15% fair, 68% good, 16% excellent. Oats 81% planted, 89% 2001, 89% avg.; 69% emerged, 55% 2001, 61% avg.; 4% poor, 29% fair, 60% good, 7% excellent. Soybeans 8% planted, 28% 2001, 14% avg.; 12% fair, 88% good. Tobacco 5% transplanted, 6% 2001, 2% avg. Potatoes 55% planted, 56% 2001, 48% avg. Alfalfa 1st 10% cutting complete, 4% 2001, 5% avg. Quality of hay made 5% poor, 40% fair, 35% good, 20% excellent. Pasture feeds 2% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 20% excellent. Activities: Spring plowing; planting oats, potatoes, field corn, soybeans; fixing fences; machinery maintenance; preparing hay equipment; ordering supplies; cleaning barns; spreading lime, fertilizers; hauling, spreading manure; caring for livestock; pruning fruit trees; spraying herbicides; attending farm meetings.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.8. Soil 13% very short, 36% short, 49% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 99% emerged, 92% 2001, 81% avg.; 2% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans 27% planted, 12% 2001, 15% avg.; 1% very poor, 1% poor, 47% fair, 50% good, 1% excellent. Sorghum 55% planted, 40% 2001, 49% avg.; 23% fair, 75% good, 2% excellent. Cotton 58% planted, 36% 2001, 48% avg.; 1% poor, 52% fair, 46% good, 1% excellent. Peanuts 66% planted, 38% 2001, 52% avg.; 2% poor, 43% fair, 55% good. Winter Wheat 99% headed, 99% 2001, 98% avg.; 81% turning color, 49% 2001, 46% avg.; 26% ripe, 11% 2001, 10% avg.; 3% very poor, 2% poor, 32% fair, 60% good, 3% excellent. Barley 100% headed, 91% 2001, 92% avg.; 60% turning color, 43% 2001, 43% avg.; 25% ripe, 10% 2001, 18% avg.; 25% fair, 75% good. Pastures 1% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. Rye 98% headed, 98% 2001, 99% avg.; 60% turning color, 58% 2001, 51% avg.; 25% ripe, 9% 2001, 15% avg.; 1% very poor, 1% poor, 43% fair, 51% good, 4% excellent. Oats 100% headed, 99% 2001, 99% avg.; 66% turned color, 51% 2001, 56% avg.; 24% ripe, 15% 2001, 22% avg.; 4% very poor, 11% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, 2% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 39% planted, 24% 2001, 33% avg.; 50% fair, 50% good. Tobacco 100% transplanted, 99% 2001, 99% avg.; 3% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 62% good, 1% excellent. Grain hay 66% harvested, 65% 2001, 61% avg.; 3% poor, 37% fair, 58% good, 2% excellent. Peaches 1% poor, 15% fair, 46% good, 38% excellent. Apples 23% fair, 76% good, 1% excellent. Snap

beans 98% planted, 93% 2001, 88% avg.; 1% poor, 1% fair, 98% good. Cucumbers 100% planted, 99% 2001, 97% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 80% good. Watermelons 96% planted, 97% 2001, 97% avg.; 3% poor, 53% fair, 44% good. Tomatoes 96% planted, 98 % 2001, 97 % avg.; 2% poor, 4% fair, 47% good, 47% excellent. Cantaloupes 91% planted, 91% 2001, 93% avg.; 5% poor, 37% fair, 58% good. Livestock 2% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, 21% excellent.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for field work 3.2. Topsoil 5% very short, 17% short, 72% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 8% very short, 22% short, 67% adequate, 3% surplus. Feed supplies 2% very short, 15% short, 78% adequate, 5% surplus. Stock water supplies 11% very short, 17% short, 67% adequate, 5% surplus. Winter rye 1% poor, 33% fair, 50% good, 16% excellent. Spring wheat 5% poor, 40% fair, 48% good, 7% excellent. Barley 4% poor, 40% fair, 48% good, 8% excellent. Oats 4% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 10% excellent. Cattle feed 1% poor, 13% fair, 65% good, 21% excellent. Sheep 1% poor, 10% fair, 68% good, 21% excellent. Sunflower 1%, planted 0% 2001, 4% avg. Winter Wheat 7% boot, 10% 2001, 25% avg. Winter Rye 9% boot, 5% 2001, 22% avg.; 0% headed, 0% 2001, 6% avg. Calving 89% complete. Lambing 91% complete. Cattle move to pasture 38% complete. A wave of rain showers moved across the state toward week's end bringing additional moisture to most areas, although producers continue to wait for warmer temperatures. Cool temperatures have held germination to a minimum.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil 6% short, 68% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil 8% short, 74% adequate, 18% surplus. Wheat 2% poor, 21% fair, 55% good, 22% excellent; 92% headed, 97% 2001, 96% avg. Tobacco 15% transplanted, 15% 2001, 14% avg. Alfalfa hay 3% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent; 1st 17% cutting, 46% 2001, 30 avg. All other hay 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent; 1st 12% cutting, 27 2001. Pastures 2% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 18% excellent. Wet conditions throughout the Volunteer State continued to hamper field activities for the second straight week. Most areas received rain, with localized flooding of some river bottom in West state. The wet field conditions kept many producers from planting soybeans, harvesting hay, spraying for weeds, insects. Insects continued to cause concern in some isolated fields across the State. Farmers planted cotton at a pace ahead of normal, but well behind 2001 record pace. Wheat progress is slightly behind average. There have been reports of several leaf-type diseases including glume blotch, leaf rust. Tobacco growers continued to mow, spray floatbed plants. Producers are waiting for drier conditions to start harvesting hay. A limited number of acres have been cut, little of that has been put in barns due to frequent rains.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Conditions remained warm, windy, mostly dry across the state during the week. Some isolated thunderstorms accompanied with hail, brief rainfall occurred in various locations of the Plains, North state. A few storms produced tornadoes which caused some property damage. In a few locations, crops were damaged by hail. Soil moisture was considered adequate in a few areas where rain has been falling. High winds have continued to remove soil moisture in many other areas. Some producers continued to dry plant their summer crops. Blowing sand during mid week slowed some planting efforts in a few locations across the Plains. Some earlier planted crops were showing signs of moisture stress, planting was on hold in a few locations until moisture levels improved. Some recently planted crops were being watered as soil moisture remained very short. Progress in small grains continued. Baling of small grains continued in many areas across the Plains. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued in many areas across the state, however some areas were virtually void of livestock as drought conditions have become severe, pasture recovery was non-existent. Herd reduction continued for some producers, liquidation gained momentum in other locations. Insect populations, especially grasshoppers, continued to expand, some vegetable crops were treated to prevent further damage from maturing grasshoppers. Many areas of North Central, East state remained wet, the overabundance of moisture in these areas was causing some problems, especially with rust in small grains, saturated soils slowing farming activities. Field Crops Report: Small Grains: In areas where small grains remained, development continued, especially where irrigation was possible. Harvest was active in some southern locations, but many fields had already been baled or plowed up. In portions of East state some problems with saturated soils continued, some damage from hail was reported in a few locations. Wheat 44% of normal compared with 62% 2001. Corn: Planting continued across areas of the Plains, but was beginning to wind down in many locations. Emergence was mostly satisfactory, however some earlier planted corn was being watered in a few locations. In other areas corn was showing signs of moisture stress as leaves were curling by mid-day. White grubs, cinch bugs remained active in some areas. Corn 70% of normal compared with 73% 2001. Cotton: Land preparation, planting continued at a rapid pace across the Plains. Some earlier planted cotton in southern areas was showing signs of moisture stress. Dry conditions was limiting plant growth and in some cases plants were shedding squares. Sorghum: Planting continued in areas of the Plains, North Central state. Planting in some dryland locations remained on hold until soil moisture improves. Growth, development continued in earlier planted fields, but moisture stress was evident in many areas and rain was needed. More and more fields were heading in some southern areas. Sorghum 55% of normal compared with 68% 2001. Peanuts: Land preparation, planting continued in some areas of Central state, across portions of the Plains. Some producers have elected not to plant peanuts this season as the result of the latest farm bill. Emergence of earlier planted peanuts was considered satisfactory in most areas. Soybeans: Land preparation and planting continued to move northward. Some earlier planted dryland beans continued to suffer from moisture stress in a few locations, but in some other locations excessive rainfall was slowing planting.

Rice: Growth, development was considered mostly normal in earlier planted fields. Flooding of fields was in progress in many areas, some producers were concerned about the availability of water later in the growing season. Rice 88% of normal compared with 84% 2001. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans. In the Rio Grande Valley harvesting continued for carrots, onions, some remaining citrus. Irrigated watermelons, cantaloupes made good progress, some harvest began as the result of dry weather. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden area cucumbers, green beans continued to make fair progress, some harvest began for green beans. Preparations for potato harvest continued, but production was not likely to be as good as hoped for. Harvest of carrots, cabbage continued, but was winding down. In East state land preparation continued, however drying out was still needed in a few areas. Earlier planted peas, beans, melons made good progress. Preparations for planting sweet potatoes continued. In the High Plains Growth, development of earlier planted crops including onions continued to make good progress. Grasshoppers were a problem for some producers, treatments were necessary to prevent further damage. Vegetables in the Trans Pecos region continued to make good progress, however some wind damage occurred in a few chili, paprika fields. Pecans: Nut development continued in most areas across the state. Application of zinc was in progress in a few locations. Casebearers continued to expand. Treatment was active in a few locations. Peaches: Most areas of the state have experienced good fruit set, a good crop was expected, however a few orchards have been damaged by passing hail storms. Irrigation was necessary in some locations. Range, Livestock: Improvement in range, pastures was to slow in many areas as the result of high winds, dry conditions. Drought conditions have been present in some areas for several years, major damage to native forages, grasses has occurred. It will take several more years for pastures to fully recover. Other areas have remained wet, especially East state, pastures are in good shape. Water available for livestock was also adequate in many areas but hauling water to livestock, wildlife began in some of the driest areas. Supplemental feeding remained necessary in many areas, herd liquidation continued in a few of the driest locations. Hay planting continued in some areas, however some earlier planted hay has not emerged, rainfall is needed. Grasshopper populations continued to expand, early treatment was necessary in a few locations.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Topsoil 9% very short, 36% short, 52% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 37% short, 53% adequate. Winter Wheat 5% very poor, 15% poor, 27% fair, 42% good, 11% excellent. Spring wheat 89% emerged, 90% 2001, 5% poor, 32% fair, 51% good 12% excellent. Barley 95% planted, 99% 2001, 98% avg.; 81% emerged, 88% 2001, 84% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 52% good, 20 % excellent. Oats 80% planted, 79% 2001, 78% avg.; emerged 57%, 58% 2001, 53% avg. Corn 50% planted, 50% 2001, 50% avg. Potatoes 64% planted, 29% 2001, 62% avg. Alfalfa height 11%, 12% 2001, 11% avg. Apples full bloom or past 98%, 99% 2001, 97% avg. Cattle moved to summer range 19%, n/a 2001, n/a avg.; 1% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent. Ewes lambled: on range 92%, 85% 2001, 88% avg. Sheep/Lamb moved to summer range 18%, n/a 2001, n/a avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Range, pasture feed 10% very poor, 30% poor, 36% fair, 23% good. Irrigation water supplies: 13% very short, 36% short, 48% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies: 12% very short, 41% short, 45% adequate, 2% surplus. Activities: Planting corn, small grains, cattle/calves, sheep/lambs moved to summer range. Frost damage has hurt fruit blossoms, alfalfa, small grains. Many will cut first crop of alfalfa in order to not lose top growth, to get the second crop growing. Farmers continue to fertilize spring grains, apply chemicals for weed control. Southern operations are starting to see high numbers of grasshoppers, continue to bait and spray crickets, grasshoppers. Stream flows have already peaked, are declining on some drainages. Unless conditions change, many farmers will be out of water by early to mid-July.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil 6% short, 77% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil 15% very short, 34% short, 48% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture 2% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Livestock 3% poor, 20% fair, 67% good, 10% excellent. Other Hay 2% very poor, 12% poor, 33% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent. Corn 82% planted, 82% 2001, 67% 5-yr avg.; 66% emerged, NA 2001, NA 5-yr avg. Soybeans 14% planted, 11% 2001, 7% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 2% very poor, 14% poor, 33% fair, 41% good, 10% excellent. Winter Wheat 87% headed, NA 2001, NA 5-yr avg. Barley 3% very poor, 15% poor, 35% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent. Tobacco Greenhouse 1% poor, 10% fair, 58% good, 31% excellent. Tobacco Plantbeds 2% poor, 22% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent. Flue-cured tobacco 47% transplanted, 64% 2001, 39% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco 5% transplanted, 12% 2001, 7% 5-yr avg. Dark Fire tobacco 35% transplanted, 38% 2001, 21% 5-yr avg. Sun tobacco 13% transplanted, 53% 2001, 21% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 61% planted, 75% 2001, 53% 5-yr avg. Cotton 86% planted, 88% 2001, 75% 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 20% fair, 40% good, 40% excellent. Apples 1% very poor, 6% poor, 39% fair, 53% good, 1% excellent. Peaches 16% very poor, 3% poor, 46% fair, 34% good, 1% excellent. State experienced excellent rainfall in most areas of the state, improving topsoil moisture, crop conditions, but hindering field work. Several areas reported that hay crops will be short because of the earlier dry weather. However, farmers saw some hay, pasture improvement with the past week's rains. In many parts of the state, corn planting progress advanced quickly, while in other areas, it was hampered by the wet weather. There were still some problems with the cereal leaf beetle, powdery mildew in wheat, but overall the wheat crop appeared to be in fair to good condition. The avian influenza continued to be a major concern to the poultry farmers last week. Activities: Shearing sheep, wrapping up spring calving, transplanting vegetables, harvesting strawberries, herbicide, fertilizer applications, baling hay.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork averaged 5.9. Topsoil 0% very short, 15% short, 84% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 19% short, 80% adequate, 1% surplus. The highest temperature in the state was 83 ° in Vancouver. The lowest temperature in the state was 21 ° in Deer Park. Cool weather across the state early last week brought rain, hail to western state, snow to eastern state. Precipitation was welcomed for proper cereal grain growth. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent, 5% headed. Spring wheat 59% fair, 40% good, 1% excellent, 94% planted, 71% emerged. Barley 71% fair, 29% good, 96% planted; 76% emerged. Field corn 60% planted. Dry peas 76% planted. Processing green peas 58% planted. Potato 100% good, 100% planted, 41% emerged. Potato, sweet corn, carrot planting was in full swing. Christmas tree growers were busy spraying for Cooley Spruce Gall Adelgids. Turf grass growers continued preparing harvested fields for new turf. Precipitation improved dry conditions, but cool weather slowed forage growth. Dairy producers were bagging green chop, applied liquid manure to forage fields, weather permitting. First cutting alfalfa was underway. Range, pasture feeds 3% very poor, 7% poor, 75% fair, 15% good. Unusually low temperatures for mid-May caused apple, pear damage in the central state. Asparagus harvest continued. Daffodil, tulip harvest was finishing up. Nurseries reported active sales for Mother's day weekend.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil 55% adequate, 45% surplus, compared to 65% adequate, 35% surplus last week, 30% very short, 50% short, 20% adequate in 2001. Intended acreage prepared for springplanting 65%, 62% last week, 90% 2001, 88% 5-yr avg. Corn 35% planted, 33% last week, 65% 2001, 61% 5-yr avg. Oats 75% planted, 70% last week, 90% 2001, 88% 5-yr avg.; 45% emerged, 40% last week, 60% 2001, 57% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 20% planted, 10% last week, 50% 2001, 36% 5-yr avg. Wheat 5% very poor, 5% poor, 45% fair, 35% good, 30% headed, 26% last week, 10% 2001, 44% 5-yr avg. Tobacco beds 98% emerged, 96% last week, 98% 2001, 99% 5-yr avg; Tobacco 1% transplanted, 15% 2001, 4% 5-yr avg. Hay 3% poor, 20% fair, 70% good, 7% excellent. Apple 60% fair, 40% good. Peach 60% fair, 40% good. Cattle, calves 3% poor 12% fair, 80% good, 5% excellent;

Percent calved 95%, 92% last week, 95% 2001, 97% 5-yr avg. Sheep and Lambs 7% fair, 90% good, 3% excellent; Percent lambed 96%, 95% last week, 98% 2001, 99% 5-yr avg. Hay, roughage supplies 4% very short, 6% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Feed grain supplies 5% very short, 5% short, 90% adequate. Activities: Planting, fertilizing, feeding livestock, turning livestock out to pasture, shearing sheep, general maintenance were the major activities when weather permitted.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Soil 2% short, 61% adequate, 37% surplus, statewide. Northern state farmers, seeing regular rainfall, cool temperatures, waited for field conditions to improve. Several farmers in southeast state were finishing planting with adequate soil moisture. Many northern state farmers commented that field activity was slow on all fronts: tillage, planting, spraying. A common thread in state is the standing water; northern state reported more widespread areas, while in southern state it was limited to low-lying fields.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 17% very short, 39% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation supplies 40% very short, 33% short, 27% adequate. Winter wheat 4% very poor, 24% poor, 37% fair, 35% good. Barley 89% planted, 91% 2001, 89% avg.; 54% emerged, 63% 2001, 67% avg. Spring wheat 36% planted, 64% 2001, 72% avg.; 20% emerged, 21% 2001, 34% avg.; 1% jointed, 1% 2001, 1% avg. Oats 53% planted, 58% 2001, 69% avg.; 24% emerged, 22% 2001, 32% avg.; 3% jointed, 1% 2001, 1% avg. Sugar beets 87% planted, 96% 2001, 98% avg.; 28% emerged, 32% 2001, 48% avg. Dry Beans 2% planted, 0% 2001, 2% avg. Corn 43% planted, 42% 2001, 53% avg.; 3% emerged, 6% 2001, 10% avg. Winter wheat 24% jointed, 30% 2001, 25% avg. Spring calves 96% born, 96% 2001, 97% avg. Farm flock ewes 93% lambed, 95% 2001, 98% avg.; 96% sheep shorn, 98% 2001, 98% avg.; flock ewes 52% lambed, 44% 2001, 53% avg. Range flock sheep shorn 83%, 89% 2001, 87% avg. Pasture, range 17% very poor, 30% poor, 42% fair, 11% good. Temperatures were below normal across the State. Freezing temperatures caused some damage to sugarbeets. Dry windy conditions deepen water supply concerns.

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	16	38	37	5
CA	0	0	10	80	10
CO	26	26	37	10	1
ID	1	3	24	64	8
IL	3	9	30	48	10
IN	1	7	30	49	13
KS	19	25	31	23	2
MI	1	3	22	56	18
MO	3	10	31	49	7
MT	33	30	28	8	1
NE	11	22	44	22	1
NC	3	9	36	50	2
OH	2	7	26	51	14
OK	20	14	28	33	5
OR	29	16	26	26	3
SD	2	9	35	43	11
TX	25	26	29	16	4
WA	1	8	29	50	12
18 Sts	16	19	31	29	5
Prev Wk	16	17	31	31	5
Prev Yr	9	17	34	33	7

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent Week Ending May 12, 2002											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	13	28	48	9	NH	0	2	13	77	8
AZ	25	45	26	4	0	NJ	0	0	40	24	36
AR	0	2	16	61	21	NM	38	45	15	2	0
CA	10	20	60	10	0	NY	0	0	15	70	15
CO	44	33	20	3	0	NC	1	12	29	55	3
CT	0	0	18	79	3	ND	3	22	36	38	1
DE	0	2	20	65	13	OH	0	3	22	61	14
FL	5	40	50	5	0	OK	8	13	25	40	14
GA	4	17	39	35	5	OR	16	15	28	38	3
ID	2	3	34	49	12	PA	0	2	25	53	20
IL	0	2	11	63	24	RI	0	0	1	95	4
IN	1	2	17	59	21	SC	1	6	21	56	16
IA	0	3	24	54	19	SD	3	13	36	41	7
KS	15	26	33	22	4	TN	0	2	21	59	18
KY	0	1	13	59	27	TX	20	25	33	18	4
LA	3	20	44	32	1	UT	10	30	36	23	1
ME	0	5	34	61	0	VT	3	15	26	55	1
MD	1	5	32	44	18	VA	2	9	35	45	9
MA	0	0	24	64	12	WA	3	7	75	15	0
MI	1	4	25	54	16	WV	2	6	15	62	15
MN	4	13	26	47	10	WI	3	5	22	54	16
MS	4	13	32	44	7	WY	17	30	42	11	0
MO	0	3	27	58	12	48 Sts	9	16	31	36	8
MT	22	27	35	15	1						
NE	7	19	37	35	2	Prev Wk	8	15	33	37	7
NV	5	14	43	36	2	Prev Yr	4	14	35	40	7

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent; * Revised
National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2000 planted acres.

May 9 ENSO Update

**Average SST Anomalies
7 APR – 4 MAY 2002**

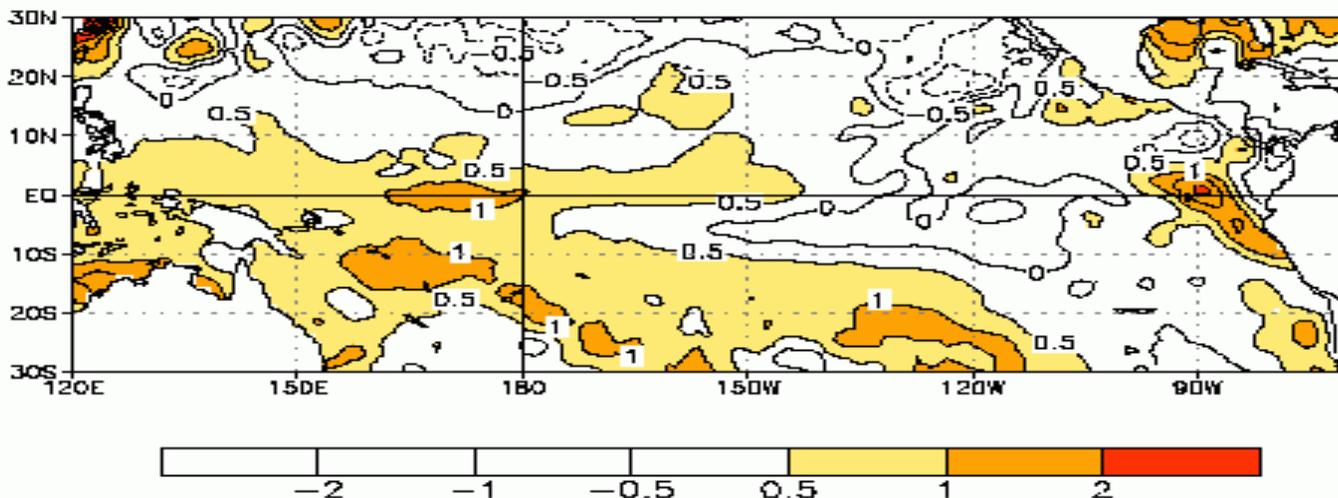


Figure 1. Average sea surface temperature (SST) anomaly patterns for April 7 - May 4, 2002. Departures from average (anomalies) are computed based on the 1971-2000 base period means. Units are $^{\circ}\text{C}$. (Analysis based on NOAA/PMEL TAO buoy data, NOAA/AVHRR satellite data and ships of opportunity.)

Warmer-than-normal sea surface and subsurface temperatures were observed throughout most of the equatorial Pacific during April 2002. Sea surface temperature anomalies were up to 2°C warmer than average in the region between the Galapagos Islands and the South American coast, and greater than 1°C warmer than average immediately to the west of 180°W (Fig. 1). Although there was considerable warming in the eastern equatorial Pacific during February-April, which resulted in locally heavy rainfall along the coasts of Ecuador and northern Peru, there was little change in SSTs or subsurface temperature anomalies in regions farther west during this period. Consistent with this lack of evolution in the central equatorial Pacific, atmospheric indices for low-level winds, sea level pressure (SOI), and precipitation (OLR) continue to indicate near-normal conditions.

The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) is an important source of variability that can contribute to a more rapid evolution toward El Niño through related fluctuations in low-level winds and precipitation over the western and central equatorial Pacific. An eastward-propagating oceanic Kelvin wave, initiated by strong MJO activity in late 2001, resulted in the rapid warming that was observed along the coasts of

Ecuador and northern Peru in early February. Since that time, MJO activity has weakened and there has been no additional significant Kelvin wave activity. Without such activity, a slow evolution toward El Niño conditions is possible through the remainder of 2002.

This assessment agrees well with several coupled model and statistical forecasts, which indicate a gradual warming over the next several months with weak-to-moderate El Niño conditions by the end of 2002. It is important to add that a weak or moderate El Niño would feature considerably weaker global impacts than were experienced during the very strong 1997-98 El Niño.

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> (Weekly Update). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin Forecast Forum.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 5 - 11, 2002

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Rain favored reproductive to filling winter grains in Spain, southern France, and Italy, while dry weather continued in extreme eastern Europe, stressing winter grains and summer crops.

FSU-WESTERN: The mostly dry weather allowed rapid planting to continue, while unseasonably warm conditions promoted crop development.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Several days of mild, dry weather helped spring grain planting in Russia and Kazakhstan.

MIDDLE EAST: Mild, dry weather favored seasonal fieldwork but slowed development of immature winter wheat.

CANADA: Cold, mostly dry weather impeded Prairie spring crop planting and early development.

AUSTRALIA: Showers boosted topsoil moisture in Western Australia's winter grain belt, as warm, dry weather aided summer crop harvesting in the east.

EASTERN ASIA: Beneficial showers continued across the North China Plain and much of southern China.

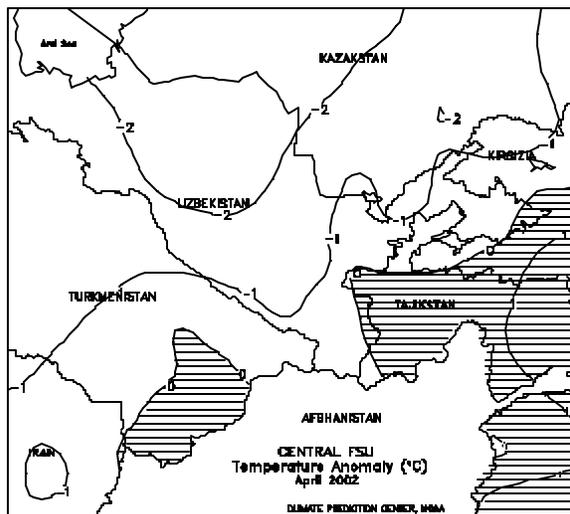
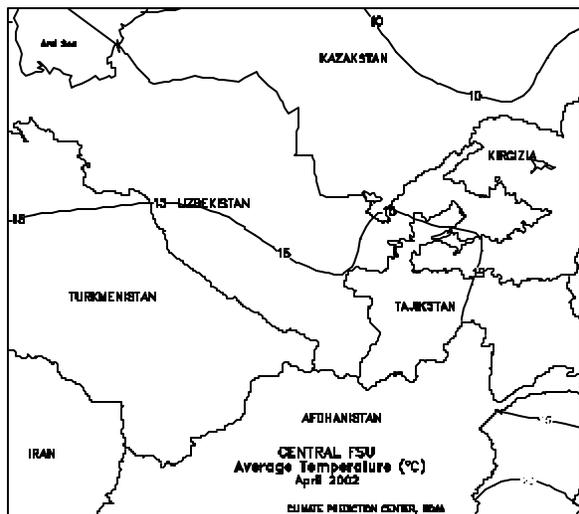
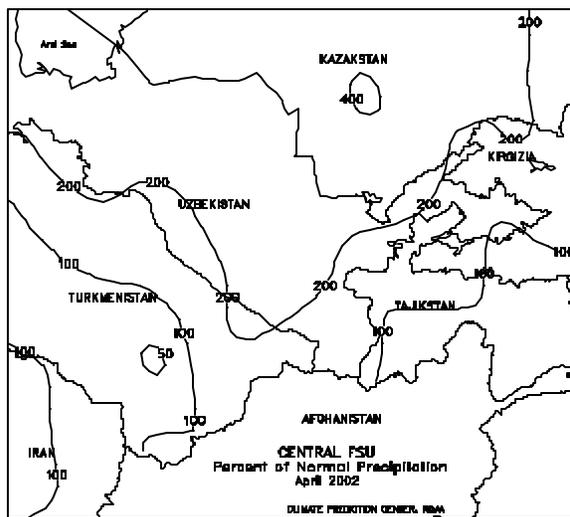
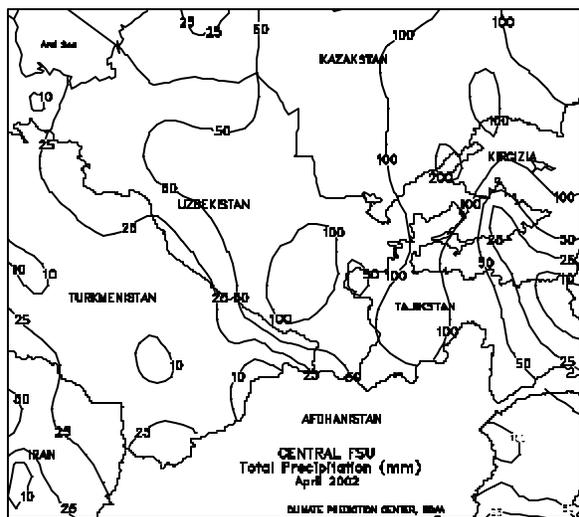
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers in Indochina boosted moisture supplies for rice transplanting.

SOUTH AMERICA: Beneficial rain covered southern Brazil, stabilizing winter corn and increasing moisture reserves for winter wheat establishment.

MEXICO: Intensifying heat and dryness increased irrigation demands and stressed pastures and dryland summer crops across north-central and northeastern areas.

SOUTHAFRICA: In the corn belt, showers moistened topsoils for wheat germination, and freezing temperatures aided summer crop drydown.

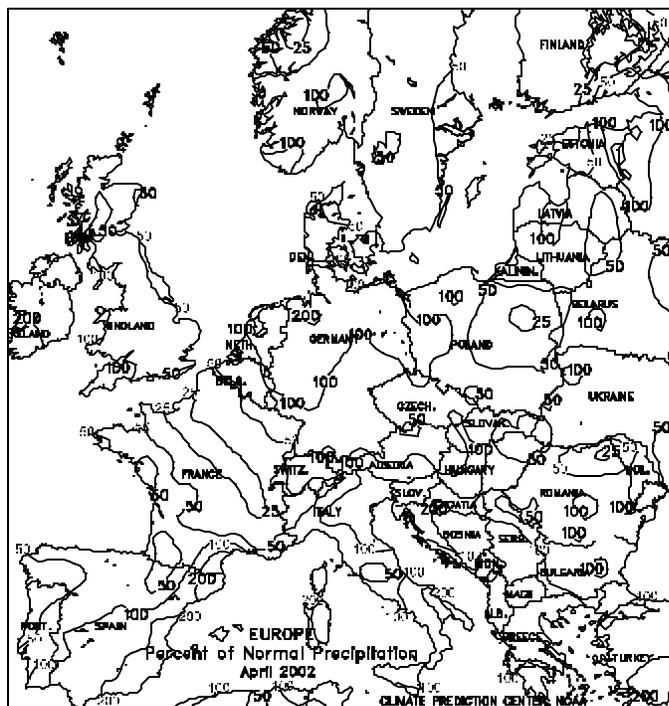
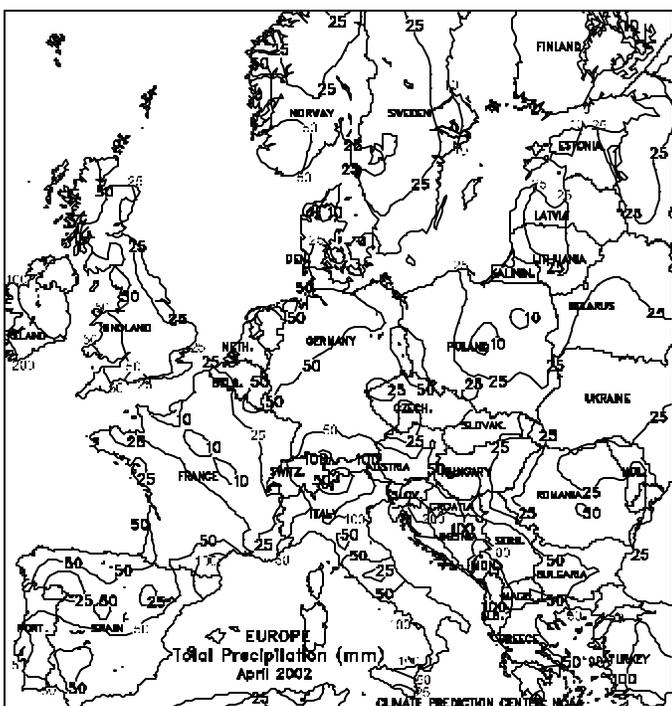
NORTHWESTERNAFRICA: Dry weather favored winter grain maturation and harvest activities in southern Morocco, while late-season showers interrupted early harvest activities in parts of Algeria and Tunisia.

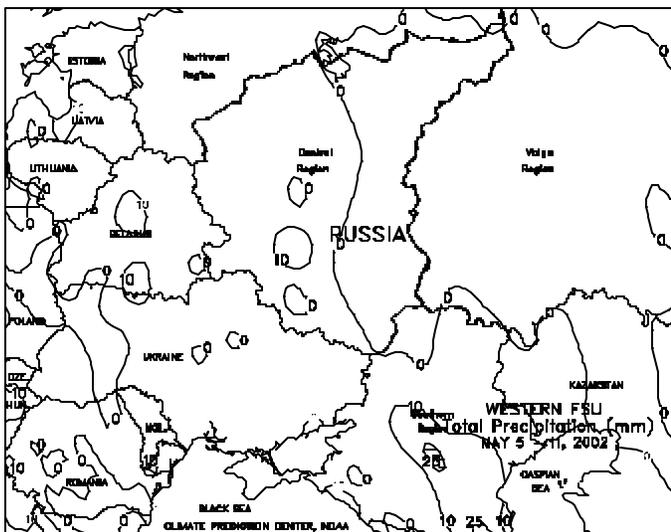
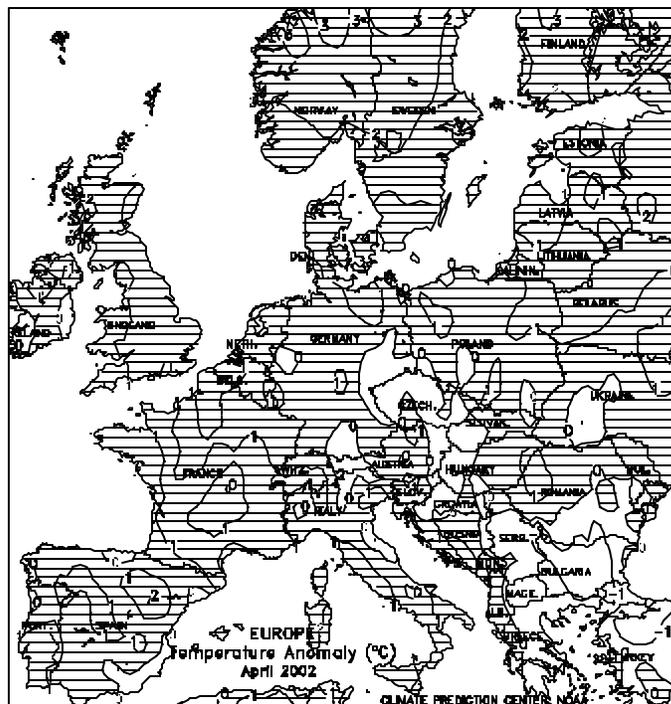




EUROPE

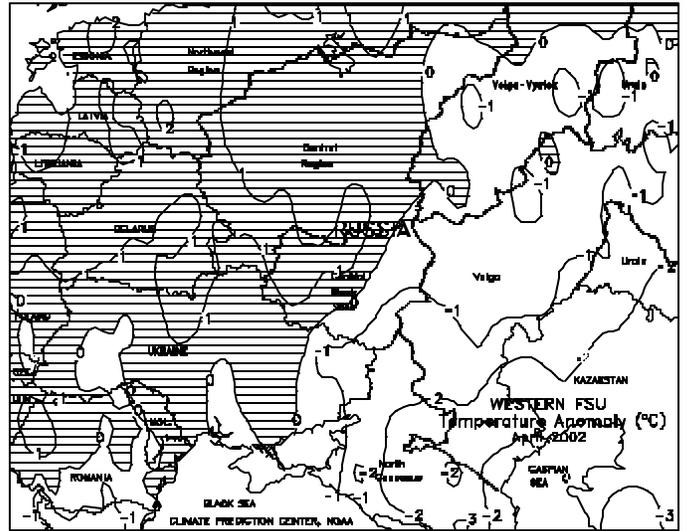
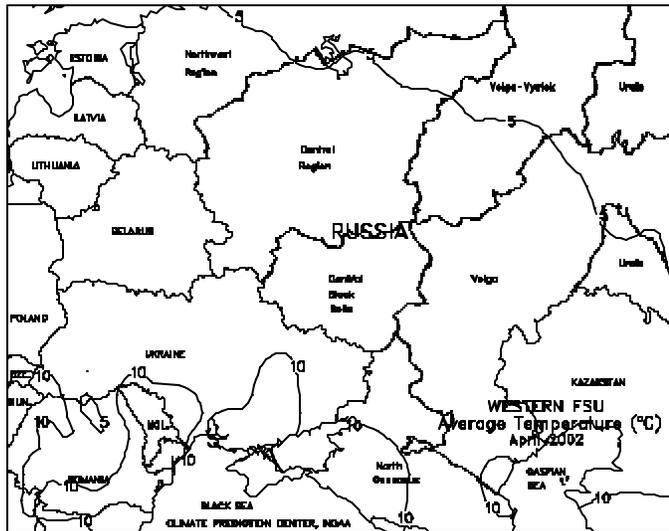
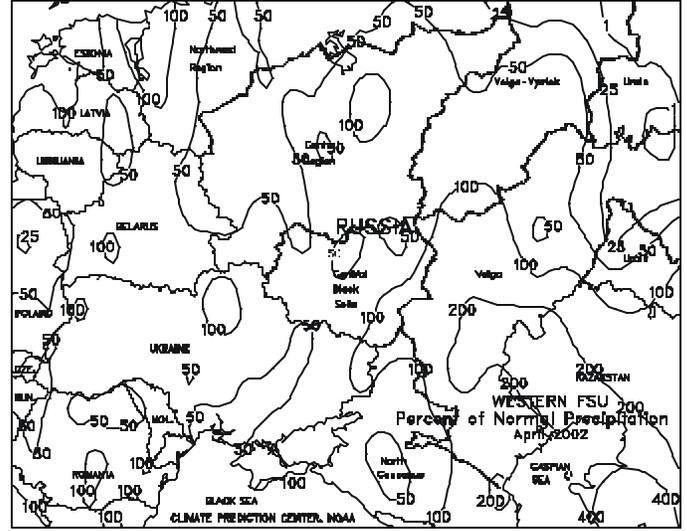
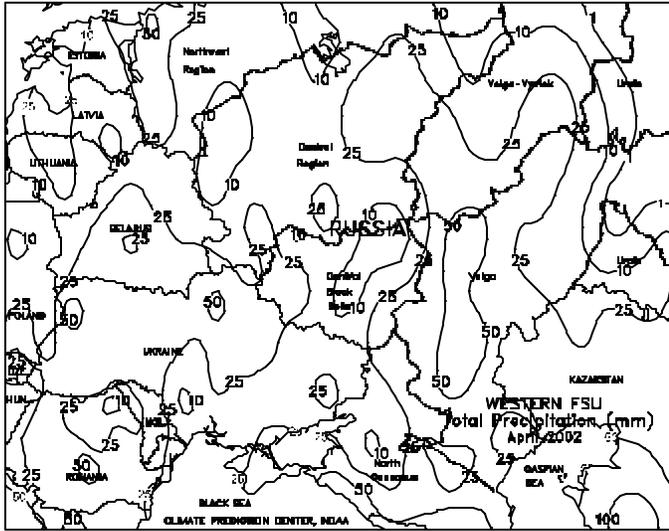
In England and northern France, occasional, mostly light showers (3-17 mm) helped early summer crop development and maintained adequate moisture supplies for jointing to reproductive winter grains. Similarly, widespread showers (8-55 mm) in the Benelux countries and Germany favored winter crop development. In western and southern Poland, the Czech Republic, western Slovakia, Hungary, and the western Balkans, scattered showers (5-35 mm) boosted topsoil moisture for summer crop planting. In contrast, dry weather further reduced moisture supplies for jointing winter grains in northern and eastern Poland and eastern Slovakia. Dry weather in southeastern Hungary, northwestern Romania, northern Serbia, and the lower Danube River Basin increased stress on reproductive to filling winter grains and hampered development of germinating to emerging corn and sunflowers. Farther west, the second consecutive week of soaking rains (17-73 mm) in northern Italy benefited reproductive winter grains and emerging summer crops, but likely caused localized flooding. Showers (11-36 mm) in southern Italy helped filling durum wheat. Widespread showers (9-79 mm or more) in southern France and Spain increased irrigation supplies for corn and sunflowers and further increased yield prospects for mostly filling winter grains. Near- to below-normal temperatures (0-4 degrees C below normal) in western Europe favored crop development, while unseasonably warm weather (0-6 degrees C above normal) in eastern Europe maintained high evaporation rates. In April, below-normal rainfall in England and France reduced topsoil moisture for spring grain and summer crop development, but subsoil moisture remained adequate for jointing winter grains. In central Europe, periodic showers and seasonable temperatures favored crop development. In eastern Europe, below-normal rainfall further reduced already low moisture reserves in the south, while rainfall in southern Italy stabilized yield prospects for drought-stressed durum wheat. Following abundant rainfall early in the month, warm, dry weather favored crop development in southern Spain.

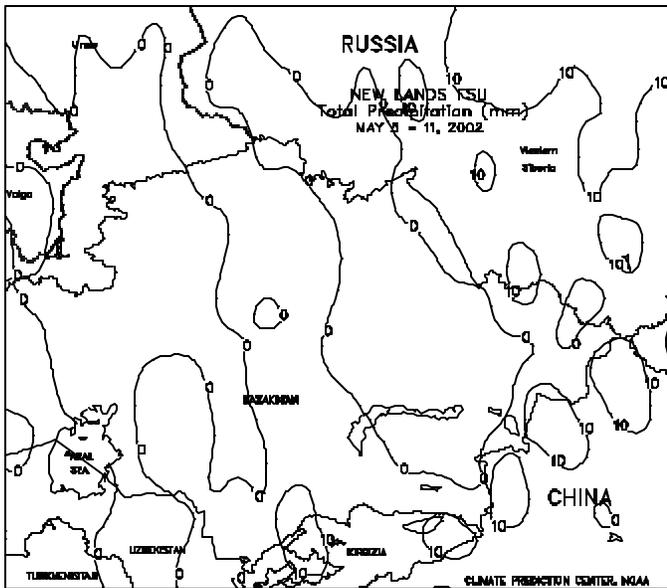




FSU-WESTERN

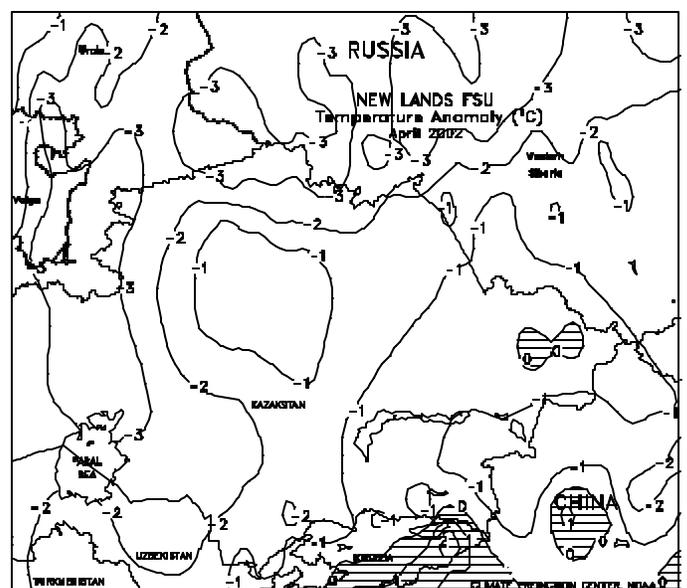
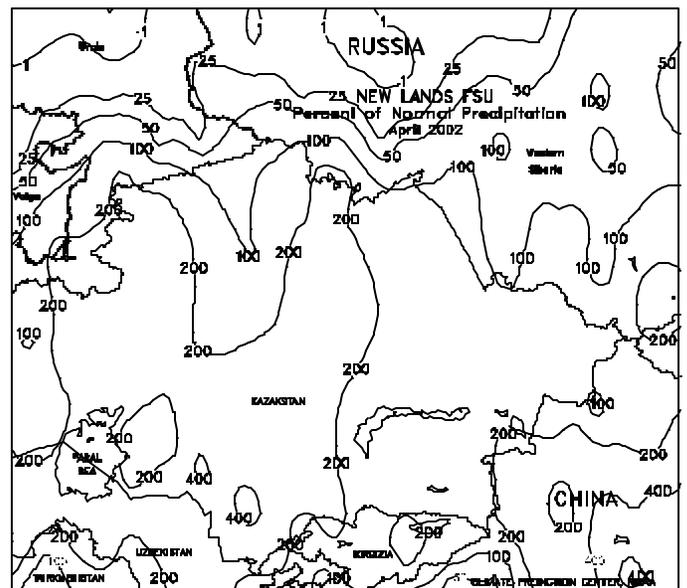
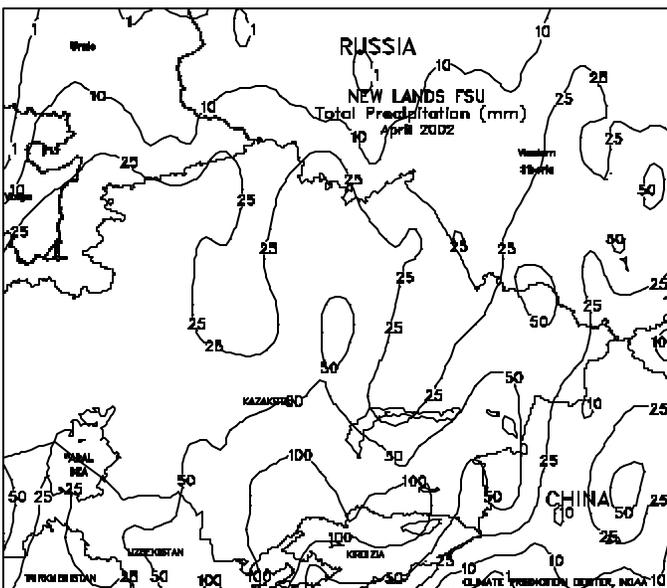
Unseasonably warm, dry weather prevailed in Ukraine and most of Russia, allowing rapid spring grain, sugar beet, and sunflower planting. Rain was needed in southern Ukraine and parts of the Southern Region in Russia, where several weeks of dryness have depleted topsoil moisture. Mild weather continued to stimulate winter grain growth and aided the germination of newly planted crops. Winter grains were likely in or nearing the heading stage near the Black Sea coast. Reports from Russia and Ukraine indicated that spring planting activities were progressing ahead of the normal pace. Reports from Ukraine as of May 6 indicated that sunflower and sugar beet planting was nearly complete. Reports from Russia as of May 6 indicated that spring grains were about 36 percent planted, while sunflower and sugar beet crops were 44 and 80 percent planted, respectively. In April, cold weather early in the month was followed by a milder weather pattern that began around April 9 and persisted until month's end in most areas. The mild weather promoted the growth of winter grains and raised soil temperatures to favorable levels for spring grain planting. Monthly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in the Russian Southern Region, near normal in Ukraine, and 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in northern Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics. In northern Russia, winter grains broke dormancy about 1 week earlier than usual, advancing into the jointing stage of development by month's end. Below-normal precipitation was observed in most areas during the month, allowing rapid spring grain planting.

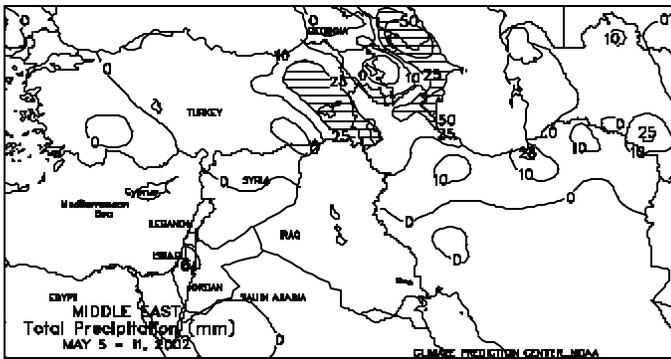




FSU-NEW LANDS

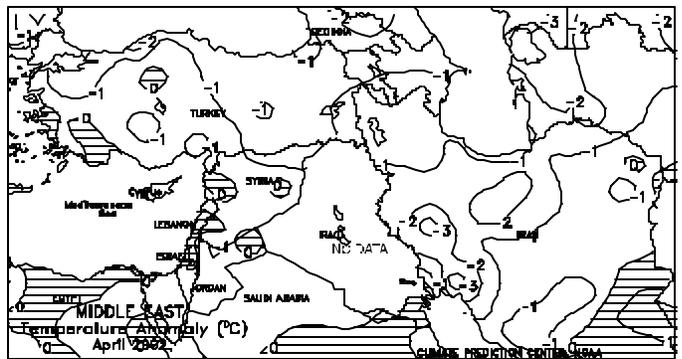
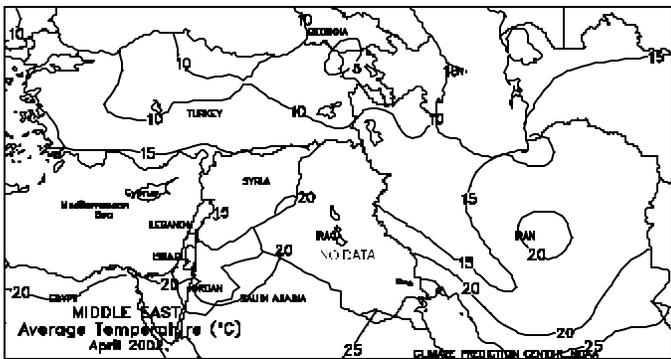
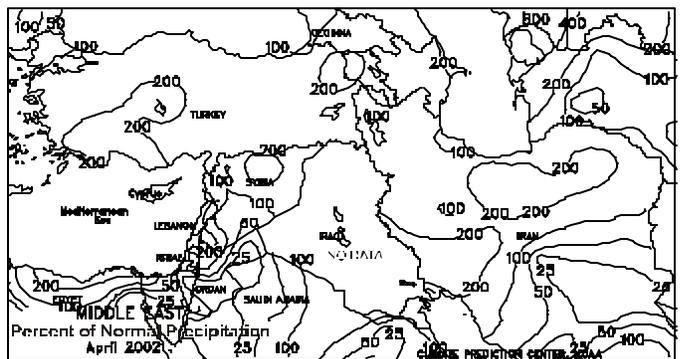
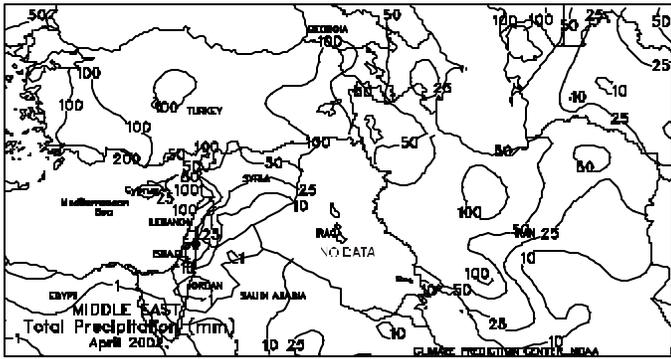
Moisture accumulations since last fall were much above normal in Kazakstan and Russia, boosting soil moisture levels for the upcoming growing season. In April, temperatures fluctuated widely during the month, gradually melting snow cover and slowly raising soil temperatures for spring grain planting. Spring grain planting usually begins in May. This past week, dry weather accompanied a warming trend in most areas, favoring planting activities. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in Kazakstan and 2 to 4 degrees C above normal in Russia. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, drier, seasonably warm weather favored cotton planting and emergence. Extreme maximum temperatures ranged from 27 to 36 degrees C throughout most areas.

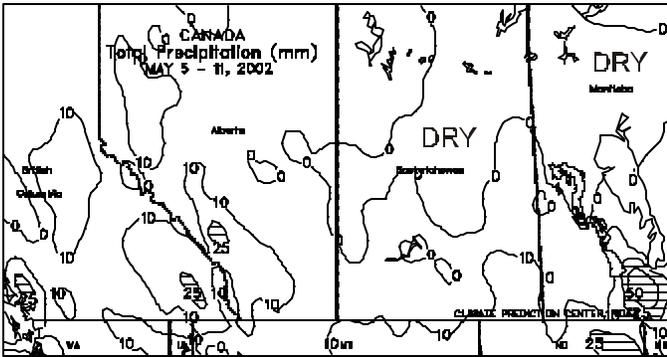




MIDDLE EAST

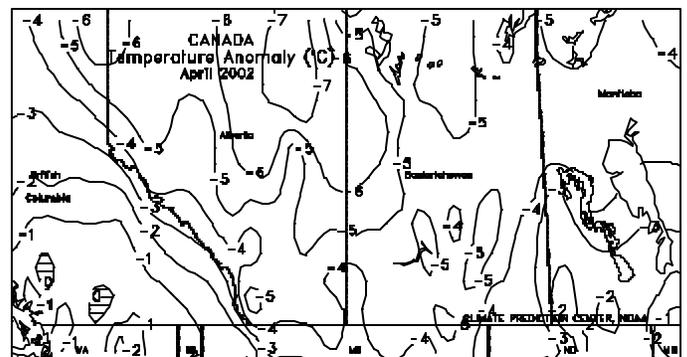
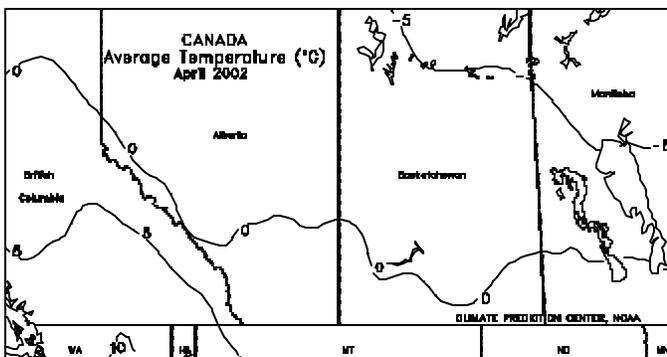
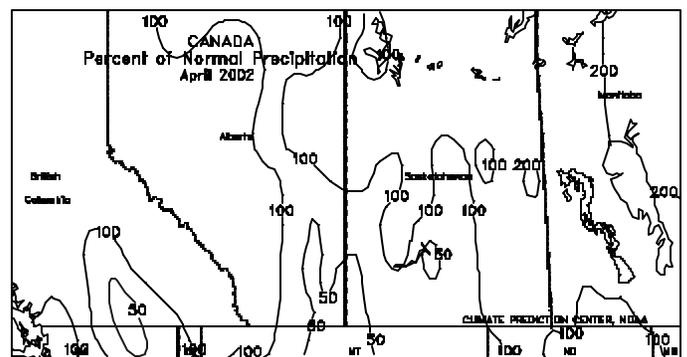
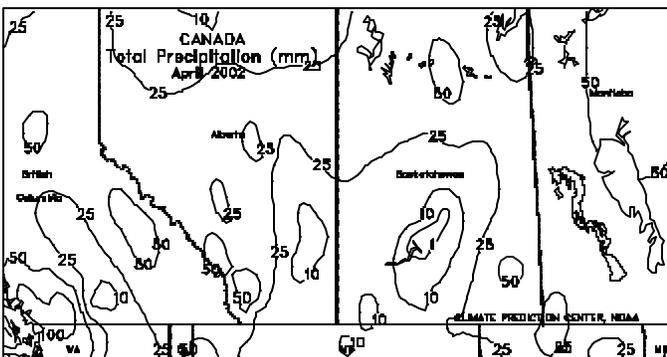
Mostly dry weather dominated the region. The exception was eastern Turkey and northern crop areas of Iran, where scattered showers (5-25 mm or more) increased irrigation reserves for summer cropping. Temperatures averaged below normal from central Turkey to western Iran, slowing growth of immature winter wheat and germinating summer crops. Somewhat warmer weather benefited summer crop development in western Turkey and eastern Iran. In April, a wet weather pattern continued across the region, increasing moisture for immature winter wheat and germinating summer crops, including cotton. However, below-normal temperatures slowed crop development, including that of summer crops. *(This is the final weekly summary of the season. Coverage will resume in October as winter wheat planting increases.)*

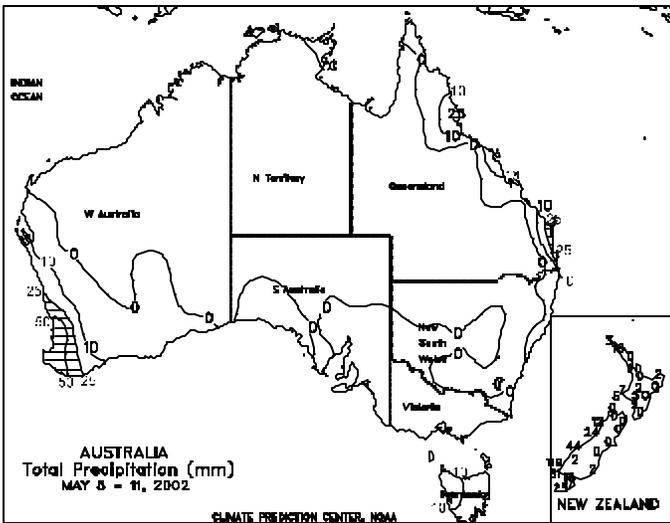




CANADA

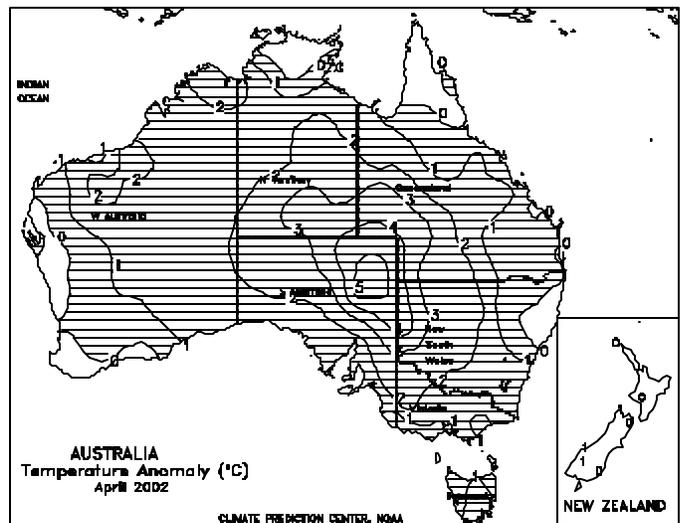
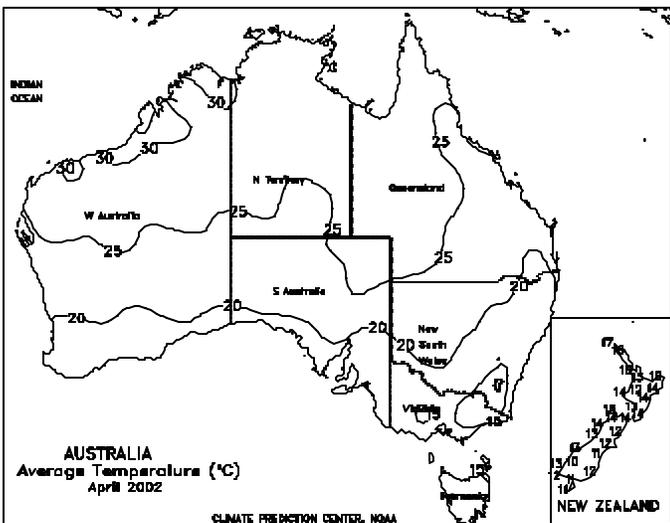
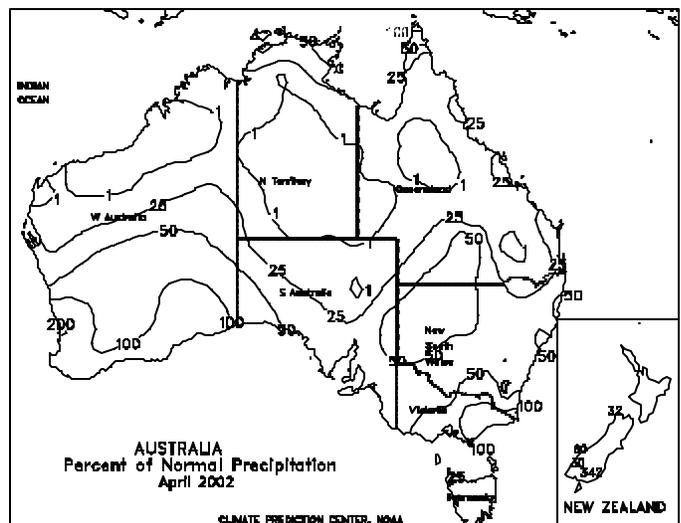
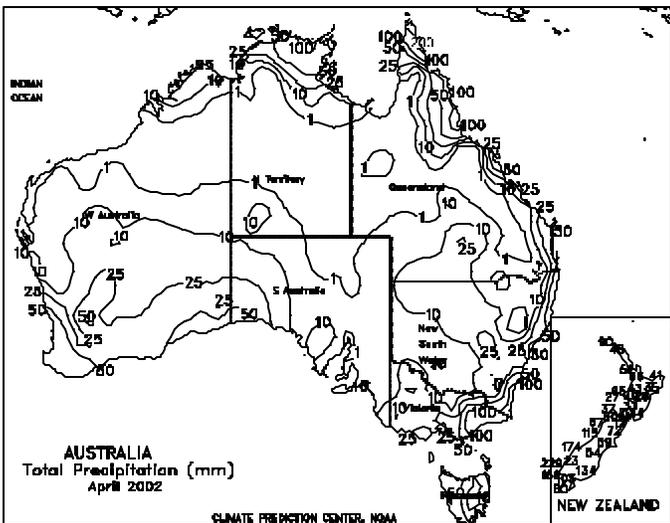
Unseasonably cold weather (temperatures averaging 4-8 degrees C below normal, with lows below -5 degrees C in most areas) continued to plague the Prairies, keeping soil temperatures too cold to support germination of spring grains and oilseeds. Mostly dry weather accompanied the cold, although snow showers fell in Alberta, and locally heavy precipitation (10-25 mm) covered southeastern Manitoba. With only a few weeks left in the planting season, warmer, wetter weather is critically needed in the Prairies, especially in drought-plagued sections of Alberta and western Saskatchewan. In eastern Canada, showers (5-10 mm or more) maintained adequate to abundant moisture levels for winter wheat development and summer crop germination. Patchy frost limited early crop development in the more northerly areas of Ontario and Quebec. In April, unseasonably cold weather dominated the Prairies, keeping the top soil layers frozen and limiting opportunities for early fieldwork. In the east, wet weather, accompanied by seasonal warming, maintained soil moisture reserves as winter wheat broke dormancy.





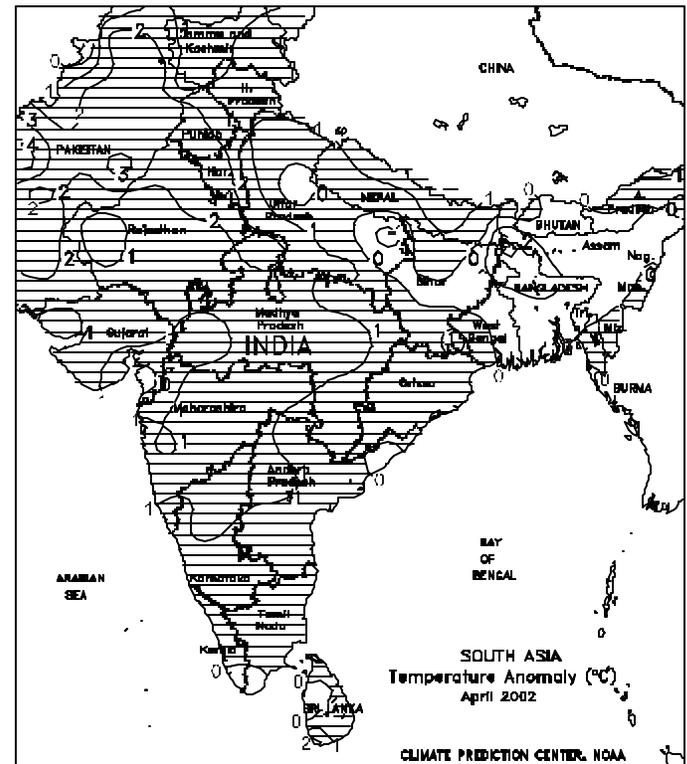
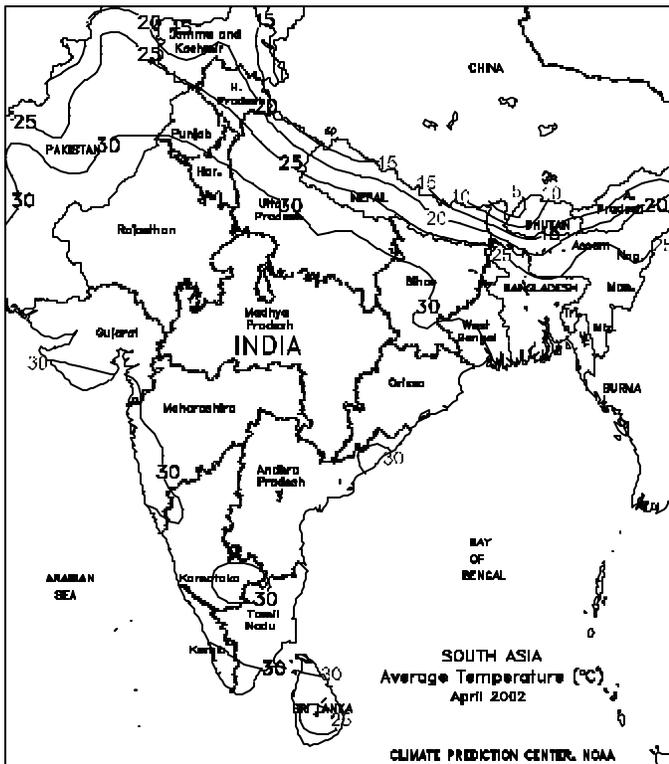
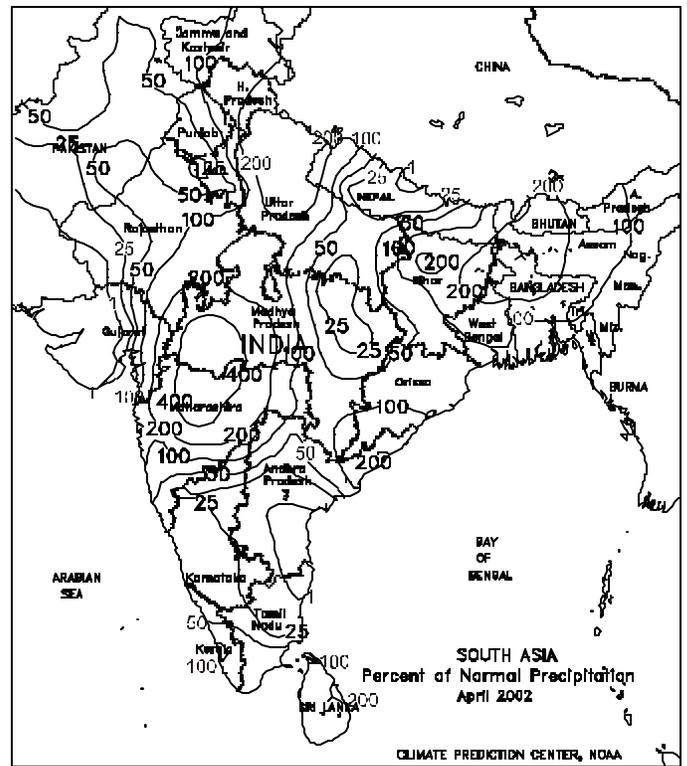
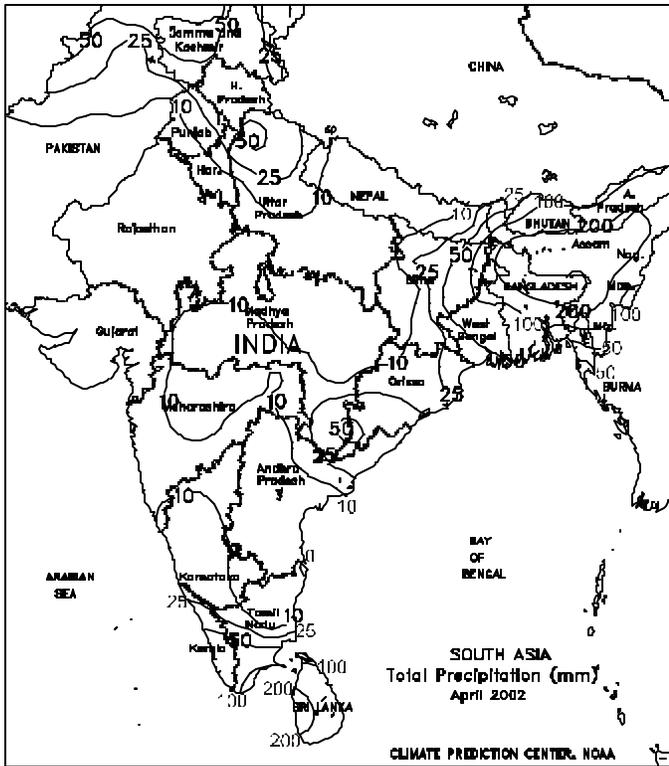
AUSTRALIA

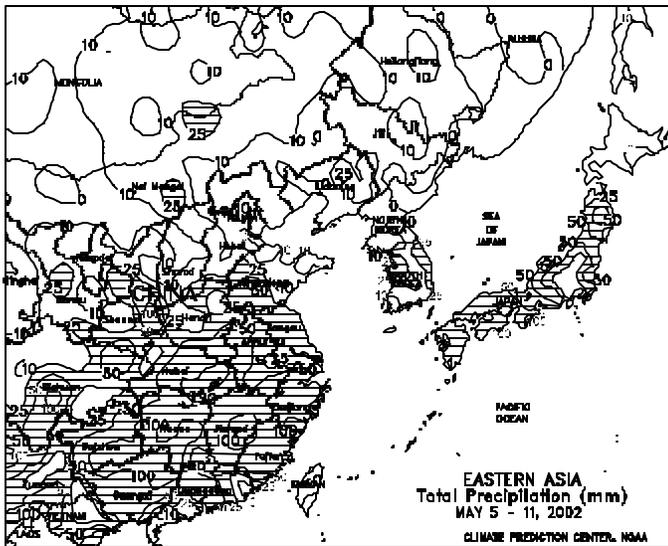
Showers (5-25 mm or more) benefited agricultural districts in Western Australia, with the heaviest rain falling the closest to the coast and drier weather on the eastern fringes of the winter grain belt. Very light rain (less than 5 mm) fell in winter crop areas of South Australia and Victoria, but amounts were likely too low to encourage fieldwork. Elsewhere in the east, dryness and warmth favored sorghum and cotton harvesting in Queensland and New South Wales, as isolated showers (25 mm or greater) locally improved irrigation reserves for coastal sugarcane. In New Zealand, warmer, drier weather covered most major agricultural districts. During April, warm, dry weather dominated the east, creating favorable conditions for summer crop harvesting but limiting moisture for pastures and, along the coast, sugarcane development. In the southeast, the warmth and dryness precluded early planting activities for winter crops. Midmonth showers boosted moisture supplies in Western Australia's farmlands, improving grazing conditions and helping to condition topsoils for the upcoming winter crop season.



SOUTH ASIA

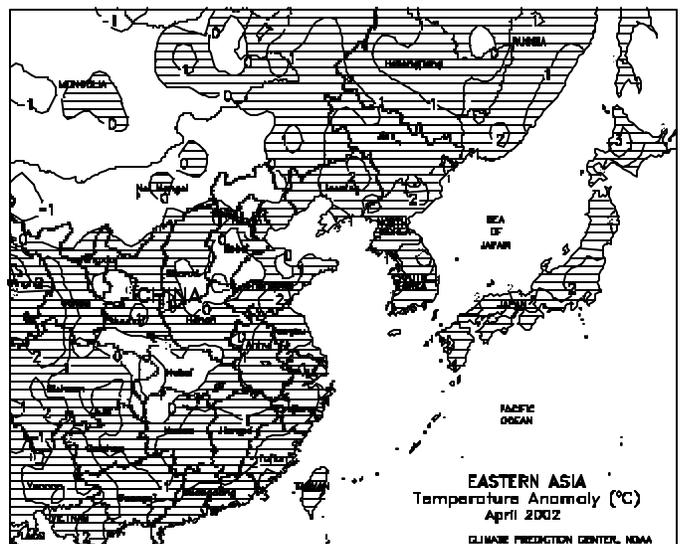
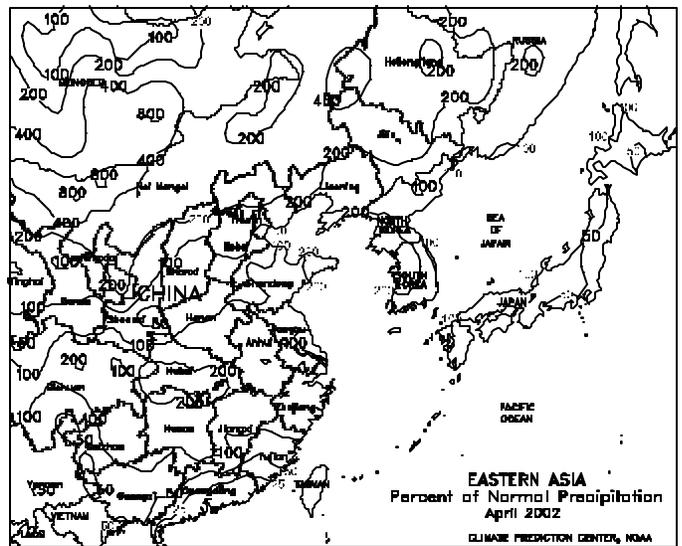
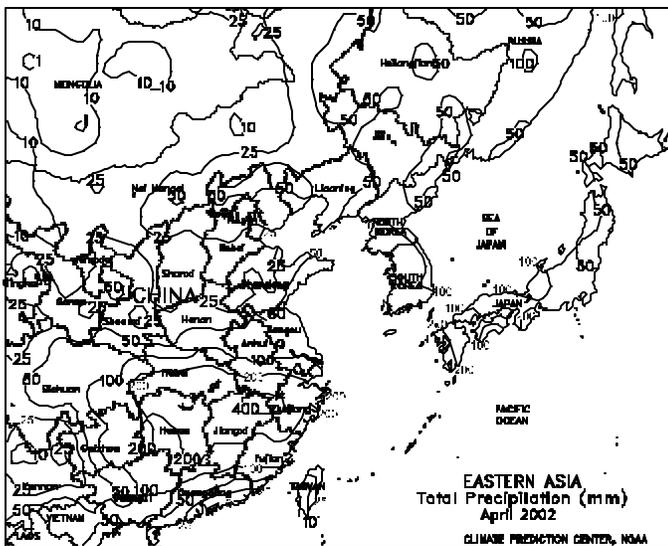
In April, locally heavy, pre-monsoon rainfall increased irrigation reserves in rice areas of Bangladesh and eastern India. Showers overspreading northern winter crop areas of Pakistan and India likely caused temporary delays in wheat and oilseed harvesting.

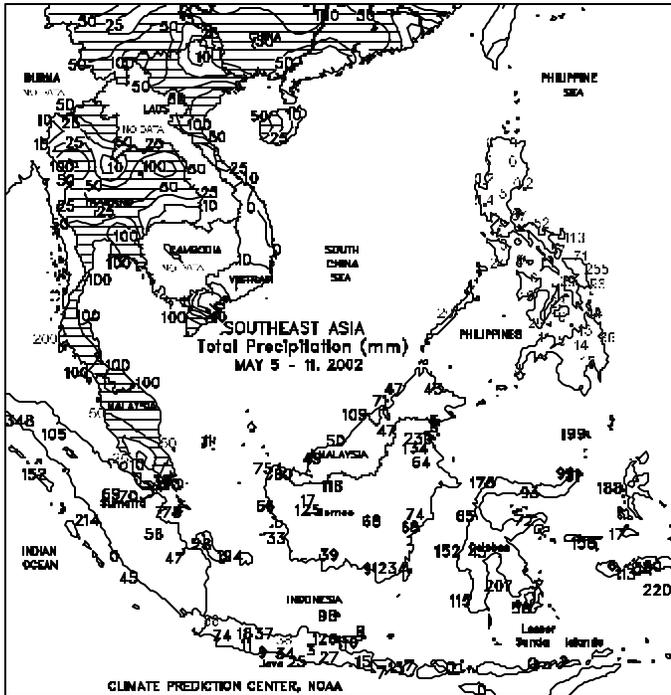




EASTERN ASIA

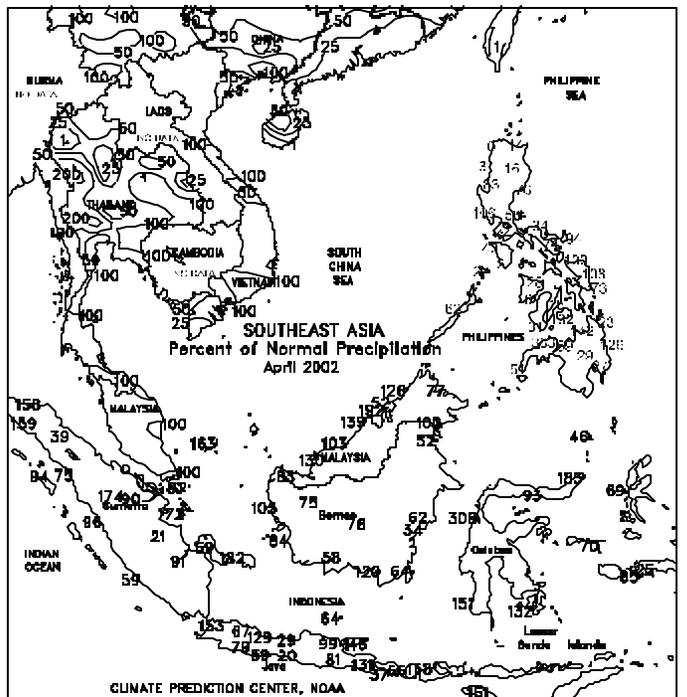
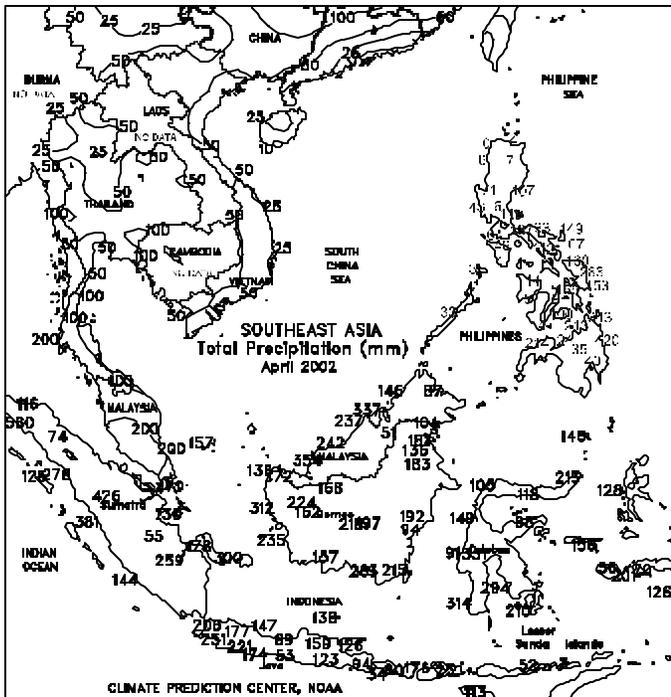
Showers (5-25 mm or more) continued across the North China Plain, increasing moisture levels for reproductive winter wheat and newly planted summer crops. Scattered, mostly light showers also continued in Manchuria and North Korea, with somewhat heavier showers (10-25 mm or more) in South Korea and most of Japan. Farther south, moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) soaked much of southern China, including previously dry rice and sugarcane areas of Guangdong at week's end. Temperatures averaged below normal in the wettest sections of the south and the North China Plain, and above normal elsewhere. In Manchuria, frost was confined to the northernmost growing areas. Across the North China Plain, timely late-April to early-May rainfall benefited reproductive winter wheat and summer crop planting, after 3 weeks of below-normal rainfall. Yield prospects for winter wheat are favorable due to slightly above-normal spring rainfall. In Manchuria, above-normal April rain boosted topsoil moisture for summer crop planting. Much-above-normal rainfall in Hubei possibly reduced winter oilseed quality, but rainfall was favorable for winter and spring crops elsewhere in the Yangtze Valley. Very dry April weather caused drought to develop in Guangdong and southern Fujian, stressing sugarcane and early rice.

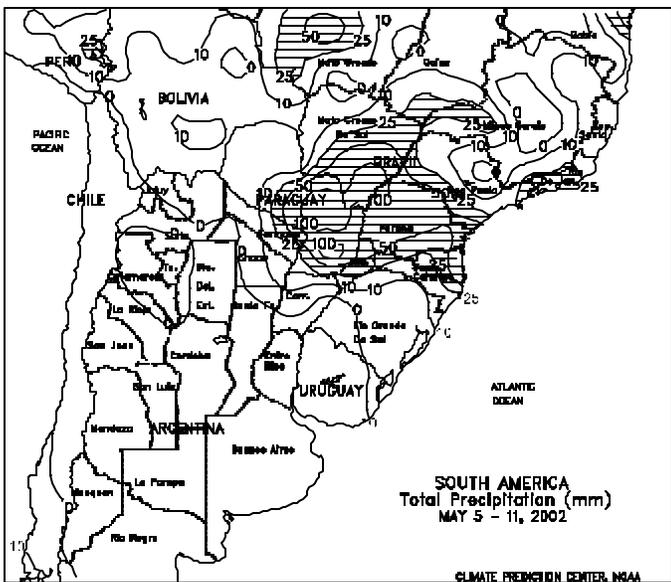
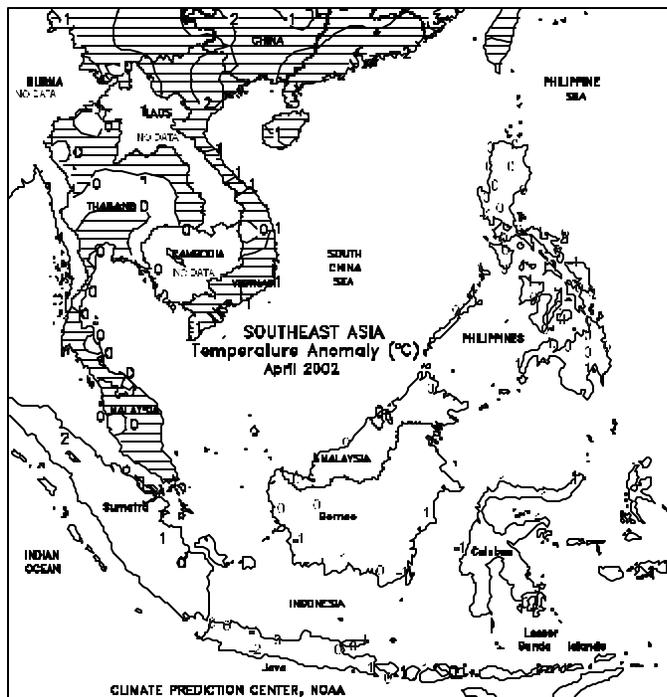
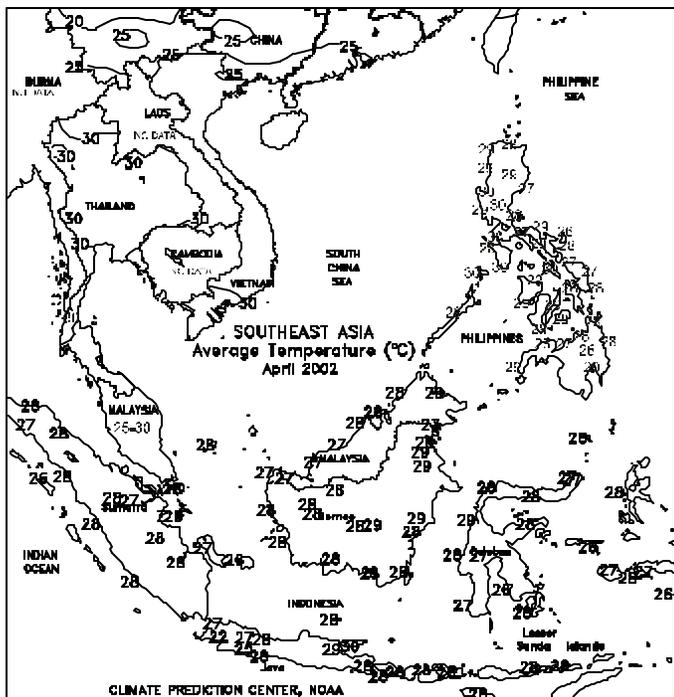




SOUTHEAST ASIA

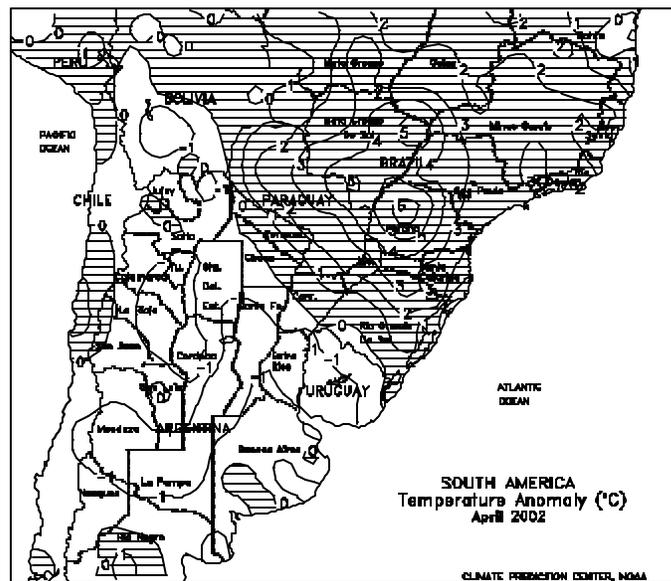
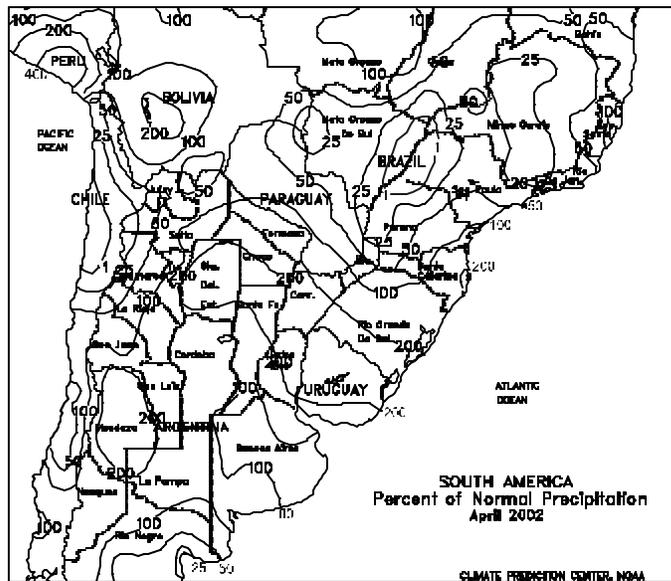
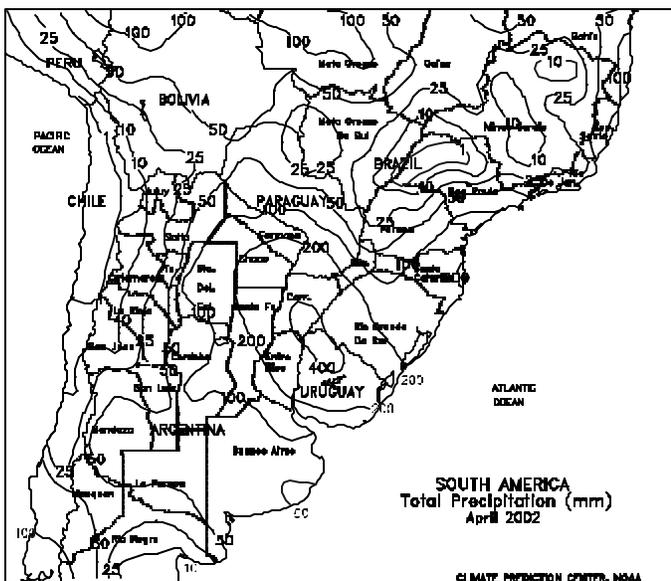
Beneficial rain (25-100 mm or more) continued throughout Thailand and northern Vietnam, increasing irrigation for main-season rice, corn, and sugarcane but delaying dry-season crop harvests. Dry weather continued in the northern and western Philippines, favoring second-crop grain harvesting. However, showers (25-50 mm or more) boosted moisture reserves for main-season crops in Mindanao and the Eastern Visayas. Locally heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) continued throughout peninsular Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia, increasing moisture reserves for oil palm and other tropical plantation crops. In Java, scattered showers (15-50 mm or more) likely caused some delays in the main-season rice harvest. In April, above-normal rainfall in southern Thailand slowed second-crop rice maturation. In Vietnam, dry weather favored rice maturation, but continued to reduce moisture supplies. Dry weather in the Philippines favored second-crop grain harvesting. In Java, Indonesia, drier weather aided main-season rice harvesting. Above-normal rainfall in peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra increased moisture supplies for oil palm.

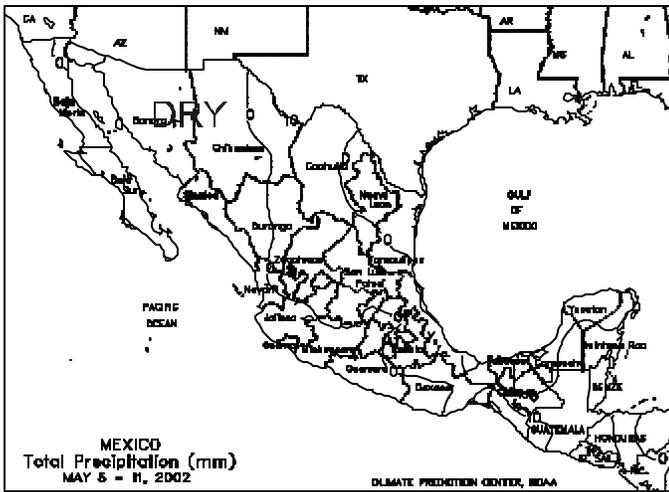




SOUTH AMERICA

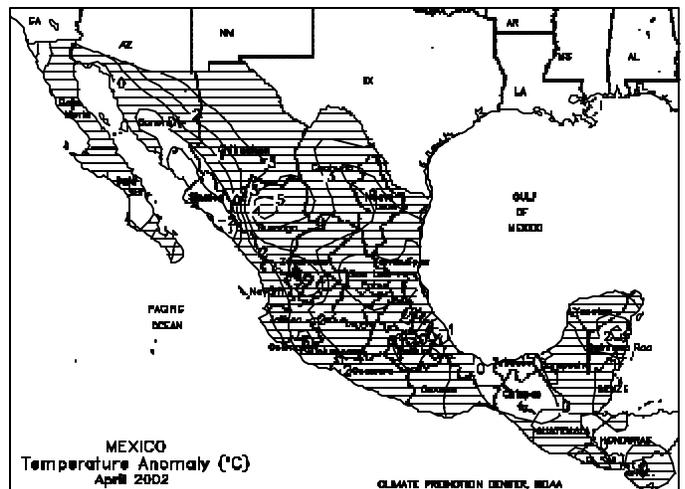
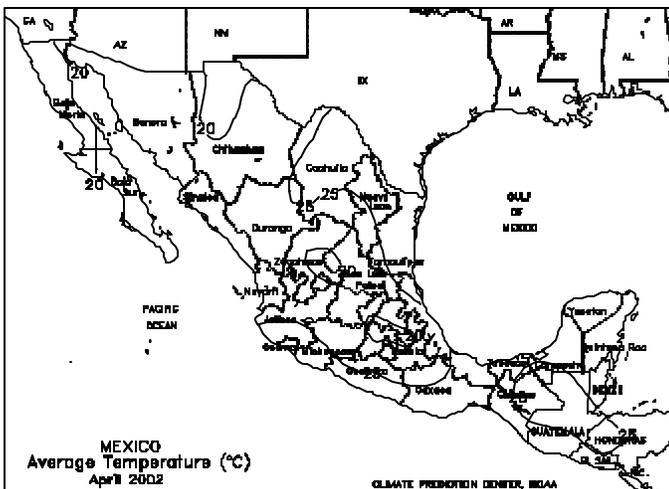
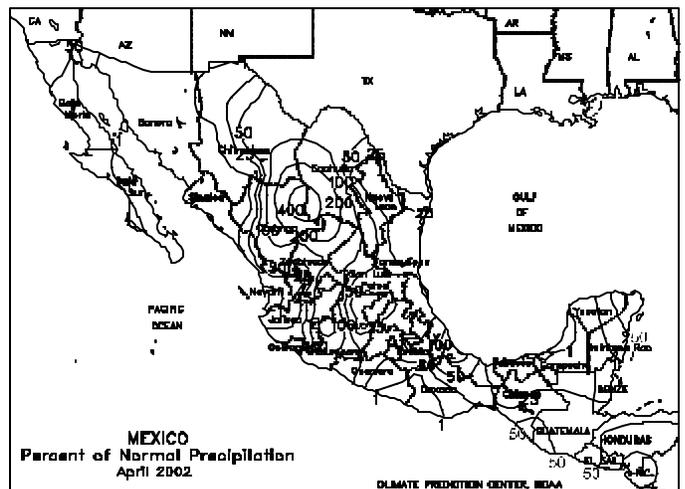
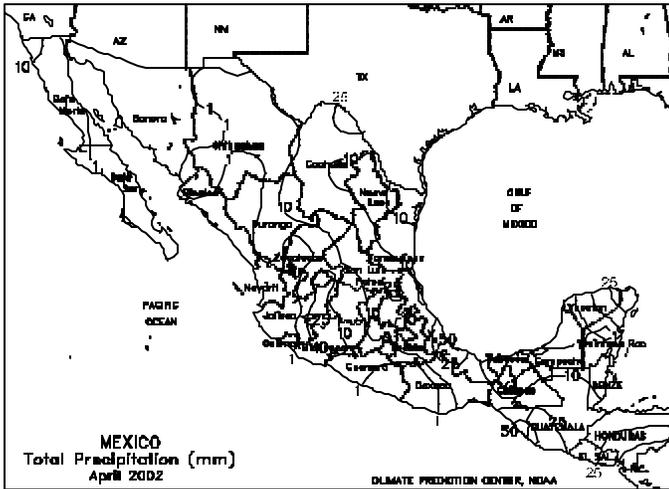
In Brazil, beneficial rainfall (10-50 mm or more) continued over Parana and Mato Grosso do Sul, helping to stabilize immature winter corn and boosting moisture for wheat development. Drier weather favored soybean harvesting in Rio Grande do Sul, although fieldwork was nearing completion. Above-normal temperatures aided summer crop drydown but maintained high moisture demands of immature corn and wheat. Warm, mostly dry weather covered Argentina's main crop areas, favoring summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. However, lingering showers (10-25 mm) kept cotton and soybeans unfavorably wet along the Paraguayan border. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat as of May 3, nationwide corn, soybeans, and sunflowers were 44, 44, and 99 percent harvested, respectively, compared with 60, 63, and 99 percent last year. During most of April, above-normal rainfall slowed summer crop harvesting in central Argentina, but drier weather late in the month allowed fieldwork to progress. In northern Argentina, persistent rainfall continued to cause flooding and damage maturing cotton. Excessive rainfall also caused flooding in Uruguay, and above-normal rainfall slowed soybean harvesting in Rio Grande do Sul. In southern Brazil, drought developed during April in most of Parana, Mato Grosso do Sul, and western Sao Paulo, stressing vegetative corn and reducing moisture for winter wheat planting. The drier weather, however, favored main-season summer crop harvesting elsewhere in southern Brazil.

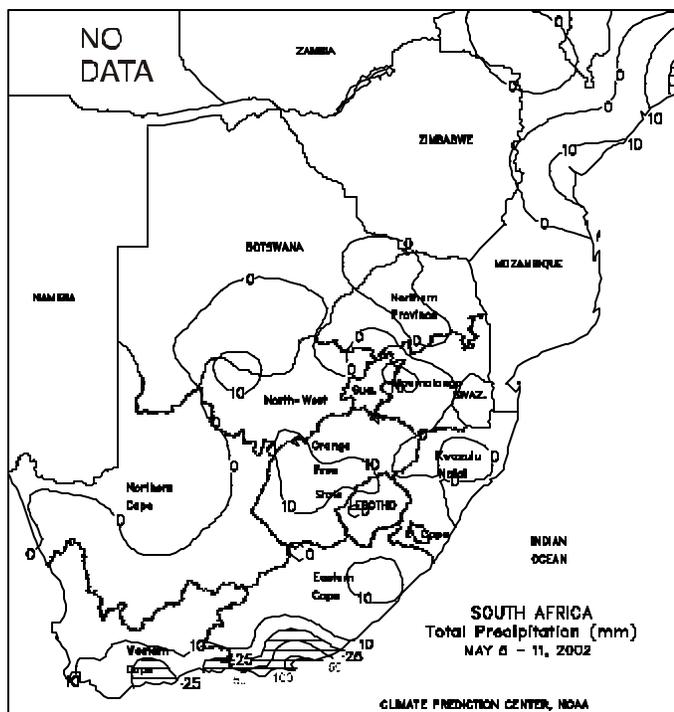




MEXICO

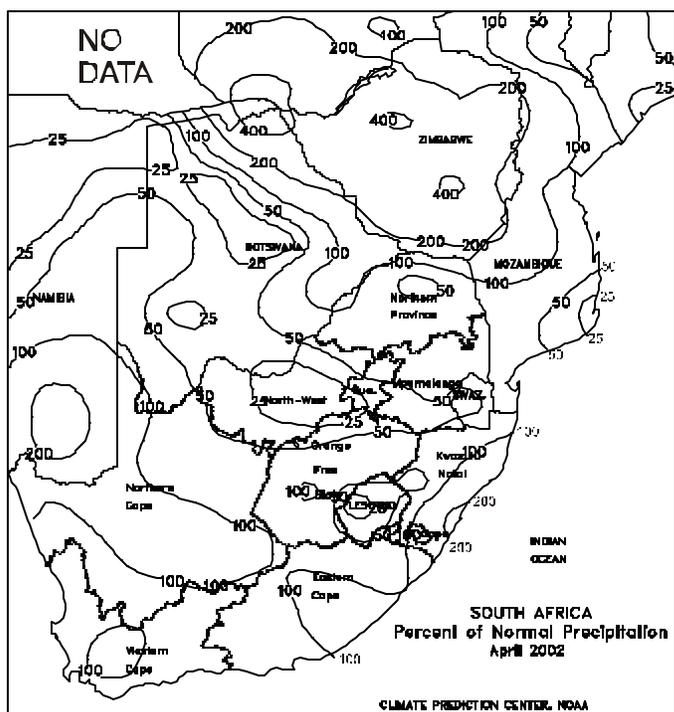
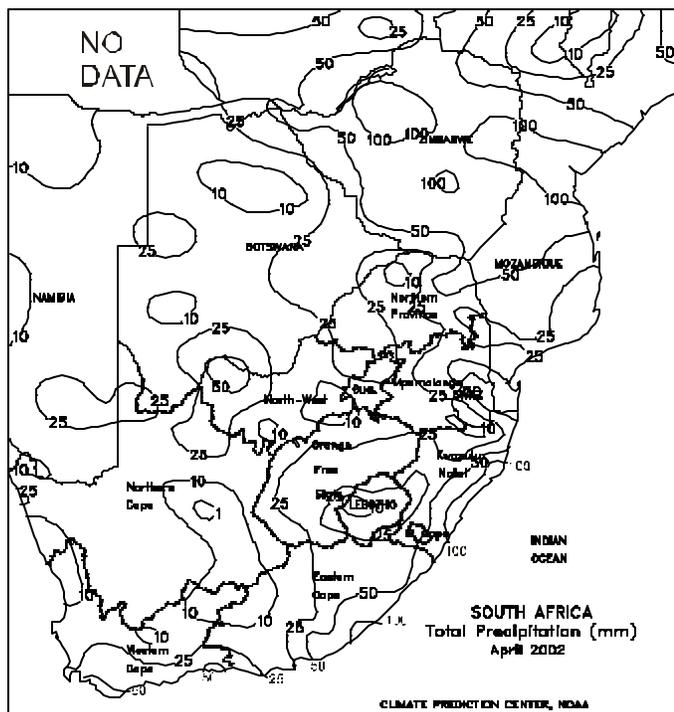
For the fifth consecutive week, hot, mostly dry weather affected north-central and northeastern Mexico, straining drought-reduced irrigation reserves and severely stressing dryland summer crops. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 6 degrees C above normal in the lower Rio Grande (Bravo) Valley, where extreme maximum temperatures approached 40 degrees C. Meanwhile, warm, mostly dry weather prevailed in southeastern Mexico and across the Southern Plateau corn belt, promoting fieldwork and early summer planting. Mexico's spring-summer corn planting typically begins during May, although the majority of the crop is normally sown in June and July. Last week's conditions were similar to those observed during April, when heat and dryness gradually intensified across northeastern Mexico, and seasonably dry weather prevailed in most other locations. Scattered April showers (generally less than 25 mm) were confined to Mexico's western interior and across the southeast.

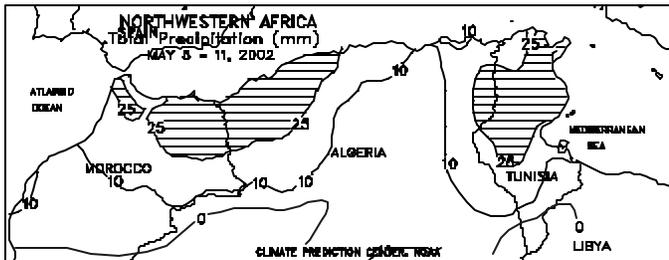
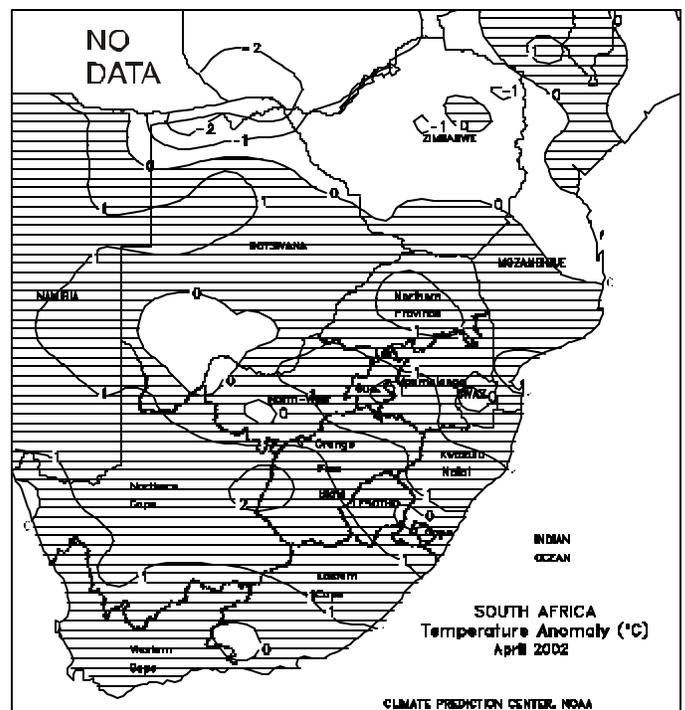
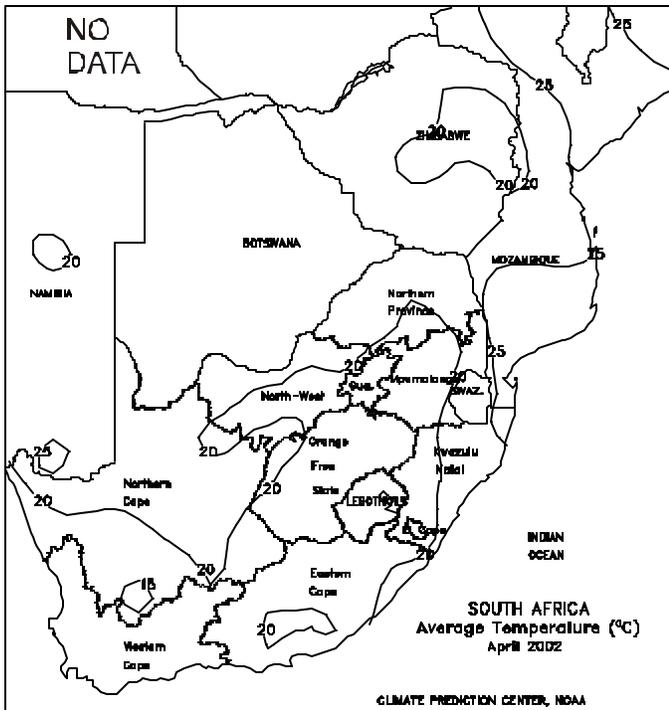




SOUTH AFRICA

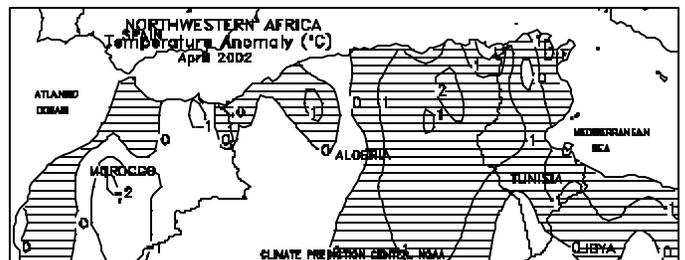
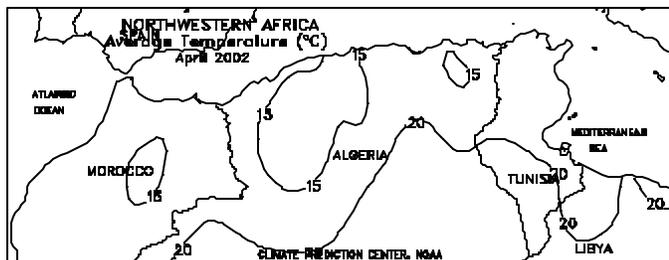
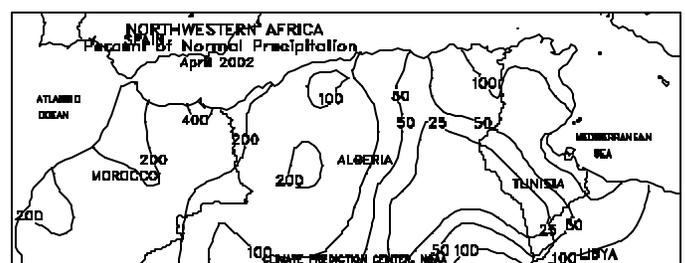
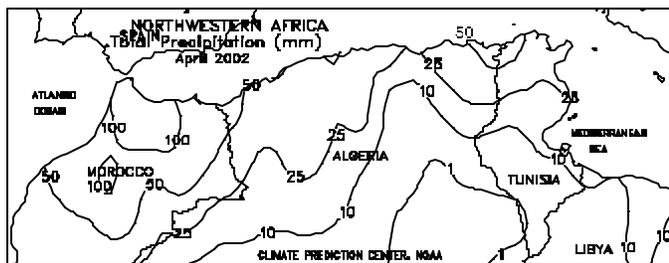
In the corn belt, early-week, light showers (locally exceeding 10 mm) boosted topsoil moisture for wheat germination. Drier, cooler weather followed, with freezing temperatures aiding summer crop drydown. Showers (5-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) fell along the southwest coast, moistening topsoils in wheat areas of Western Cape but likely hampering local fieldwork. Sunny skies favored late sugarcane development in KwaZulu-Natal, but below-normal temperatures lowered crop growth rates. In April, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather hastened summer crop maturation across the corn belt, although early-month showers provided beneficial late-season moisture to immature corn and sunflowers. Near-normal rainfall boosted irrigation reserves for sugarcane in KwaZulu-Natal and summer crops in the Cape Provinces. In Western Cape, late-month showers moistened topsoils prior to wheat planting but may have caused some delays in fruit and vegetable harvesting. *(This is the final weekly summary of the season. Coverage will resume in October as summer crop planting begins.)*





NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Winter grains ranged from late-filling to mature over the region. Typically, winter grain harvesting begins in May and extends through July. Mostly dry weather in southern Morocco favored winter grain maturation and early harvest activities. A succession of storms spread light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) from northern Morocco eastward into northern Tunisia, interrupting early harvest activities. In April, continued above-normal rainfall favored winter grains in Morocco and western Algeria. In eastern Algeria and Tunisia, near- to above-normal rainfall late in the month stabilized conditions for reproductive to filling winter grains, but arrived too late to significantly improve prospects for drought-stressed crops. (*Weekly summaries for northwestern Africa will be discontinued until next year's planting season.*)



The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is published weekly and jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. NOAA is responsible for managing, printing, and distributing the bulletin. The contents may be reprinted freely, with proper credit.

Annual subscriptions: domestic first class \$45, foreign \$55 (in U.S. funds by international money order or check drawn on U.S. bank) payable to **U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA**. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to: **Climate Prediction Center, W/NP52, Attn: Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, Room 605, WWBG, 5200 Auth Road, Camp Springs, MD 20746-4304**. Order subscriptions from the office and address listed above. First-class postage paid at Washington, DC, and other mailing offices. Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to: **Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 5844, Washington, DC 20250**. Internet URL: <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf>, E-mail address: bmorris@oce.usda.gov

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

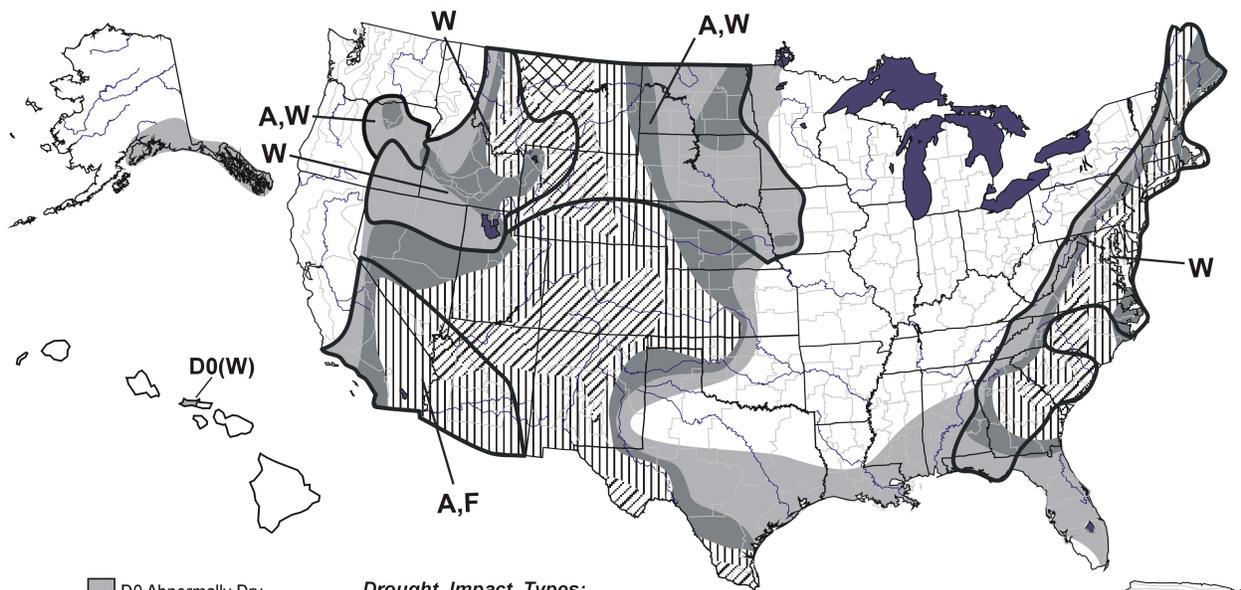
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center
Managing Editor **David Miskus** (202) 720-7919
Meteorologists **Eric Luebehusen, Brad Pugh,**
. and **Chester Schmitt**
Subscriptions **John Kopman** (301) 763-8000 ext 7534
. **fax:** (301) 763-8125

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Economic Research Service
E.R.S. Editor **Sharon Lee**
National Agricultural Statistics Service
Agricultural Statistician **Mark Miller** (202) 720-7621
State Summaries Editor **Delores Thomas** (202) 720-8033
World Agricultural Outlook Board
International Editor **Tom Puterbaugh**
U.S. Editor **Brad Rippey** (202) 720-2397
Agricultural Weather Analysts **Mark Brusberg**
. **Bob Stefanski, Brian Morris, and Harlan Shannon**
Stoneville **Lee Crowley and Josh Stewart**

U.S. Drought Monitor

May 7, 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>



Released Thursday, May 9, 2002
Author: Richard Tinker, NOAA/NWS/CPC

Climate Prediction Center, W/NP52
Attn: *Weekly Weather & Crop Bulletin*
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC
5200 Auth Road
WWB, Room 605
Camp Springs, MD 20746-4304

**WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN
FIRST CLASS**

FIRST CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
NOAA
PERMIT NO. G-19

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300