

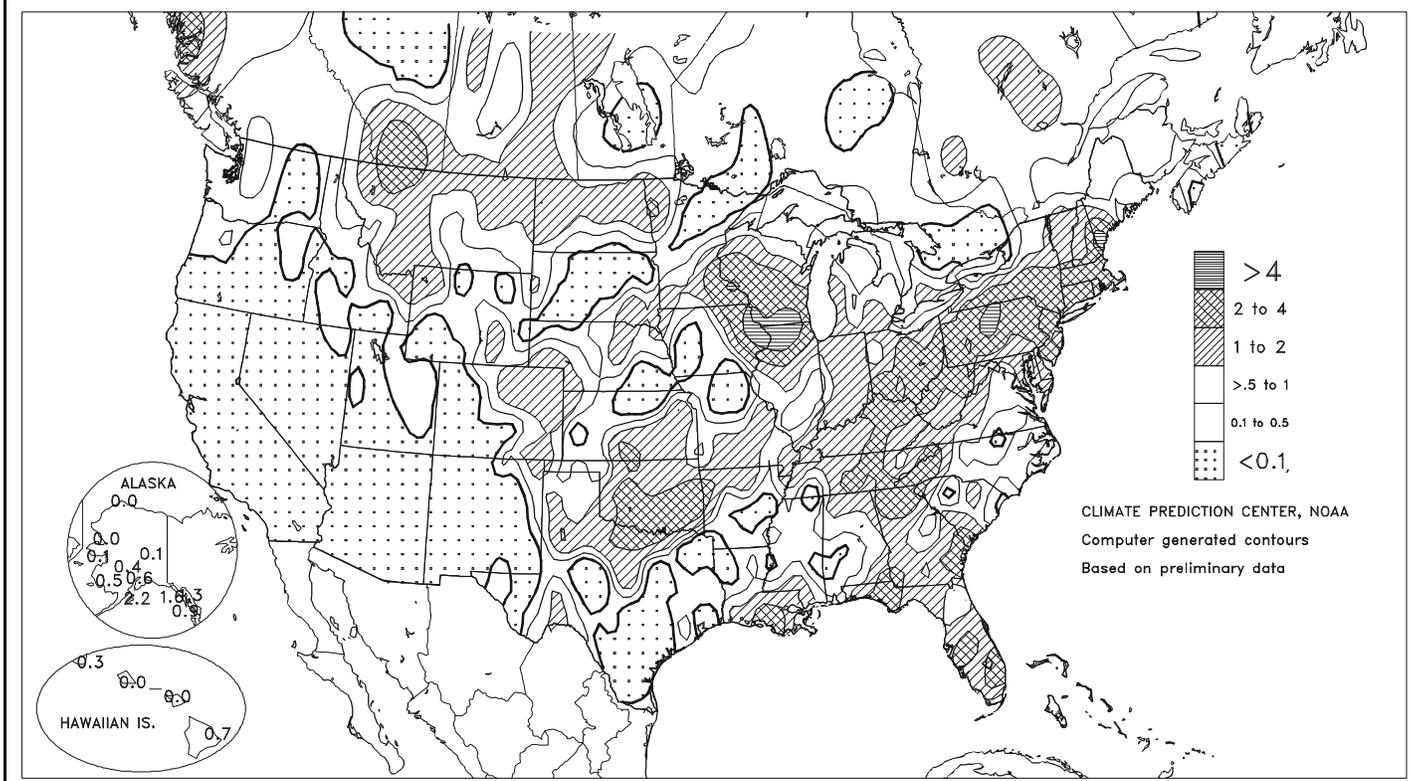
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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)

JUN 2 - 8, 2002



HIGHLIGHTS

June 2 - 8, 2002

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

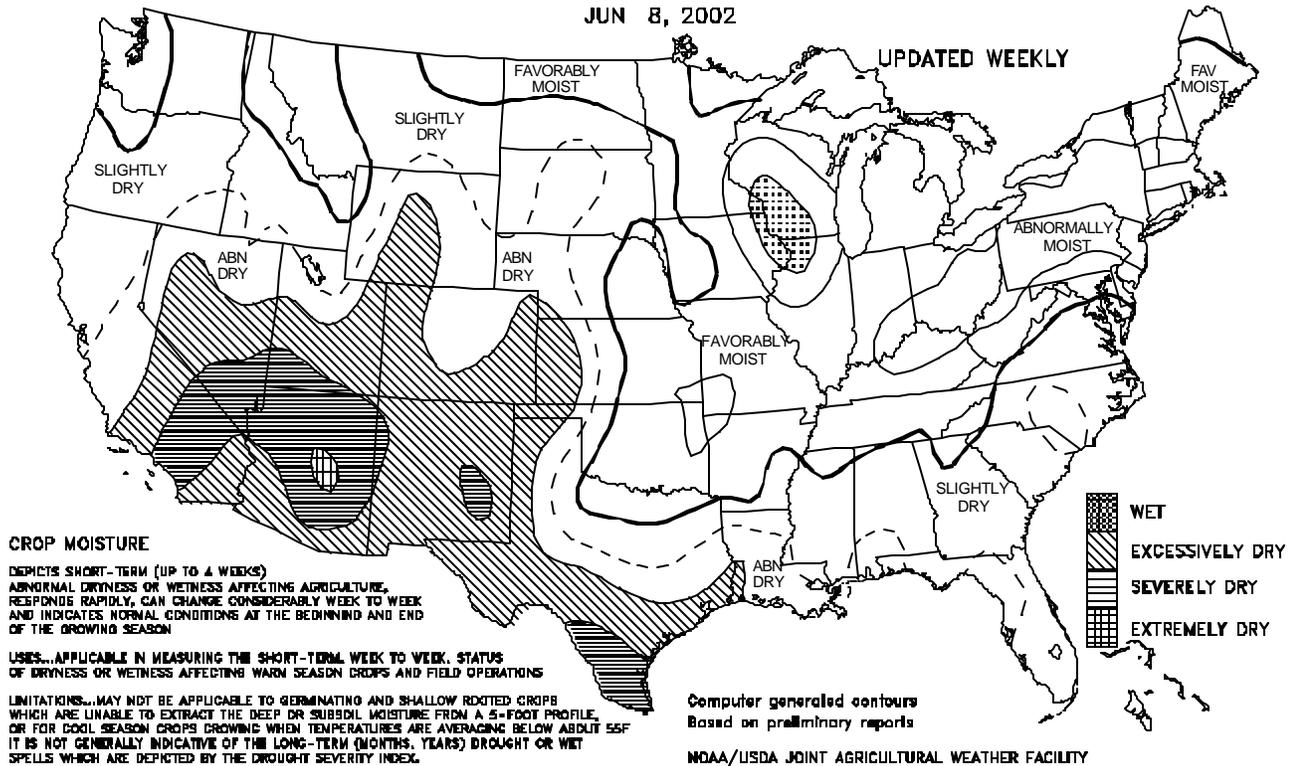
H heavy rain fell across the **northern Plains**, aiding spring-sown small grains and drought-stressed pastures. Meanwhile on the **central and southern High Plains**, hot weather and dry soils continued to adversely affect pastures and dryland summer crops, despite scattered, early- to midweek showers and thunderstorms. In contrast, wet conditions persisted on the **southeastern Plains**, where weekly rainfall totaled 2 inches or more in many locations. Showery weather also prevailed in the **Ohio Valley**, hampering final spring planting operations. Meanwhile, cool weather (weekly temperatures as much as 5°F below normal) returned to the **northern Corn Belt**.
(Continued on page 5)

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Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUN 8, 2002

UPDATED WEEKLY



CROP MOISTURE

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

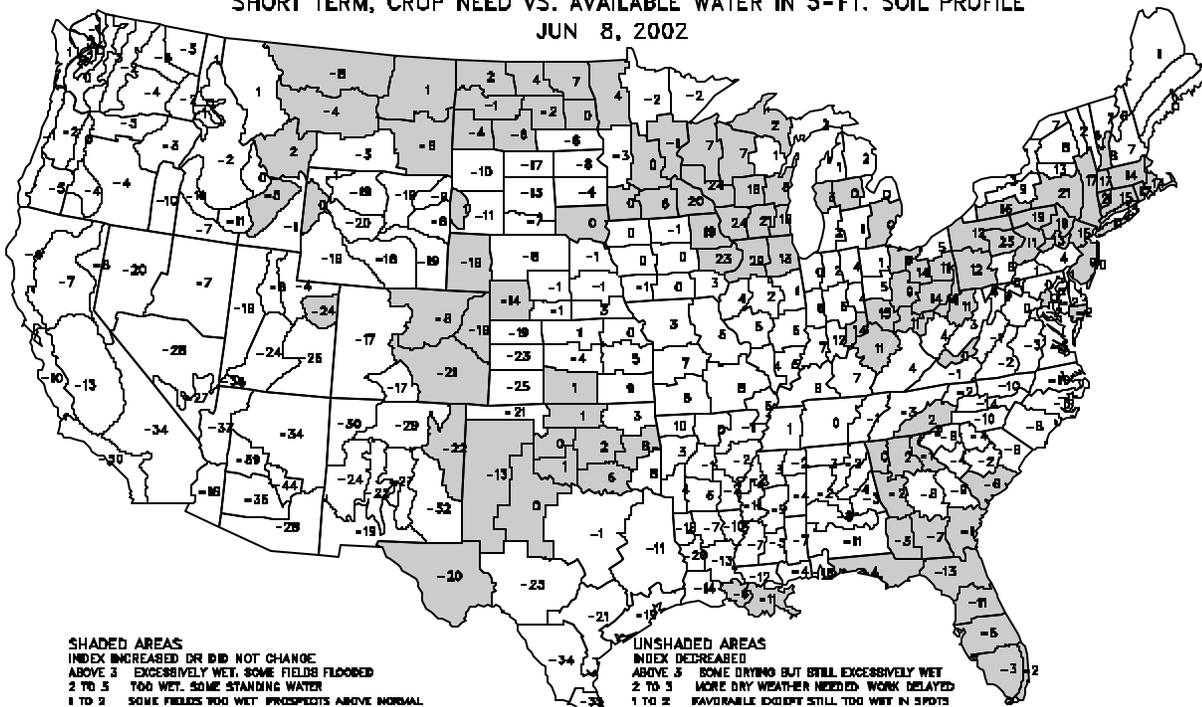
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM WEEK TO WEEK STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

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

Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUN 8, 2002

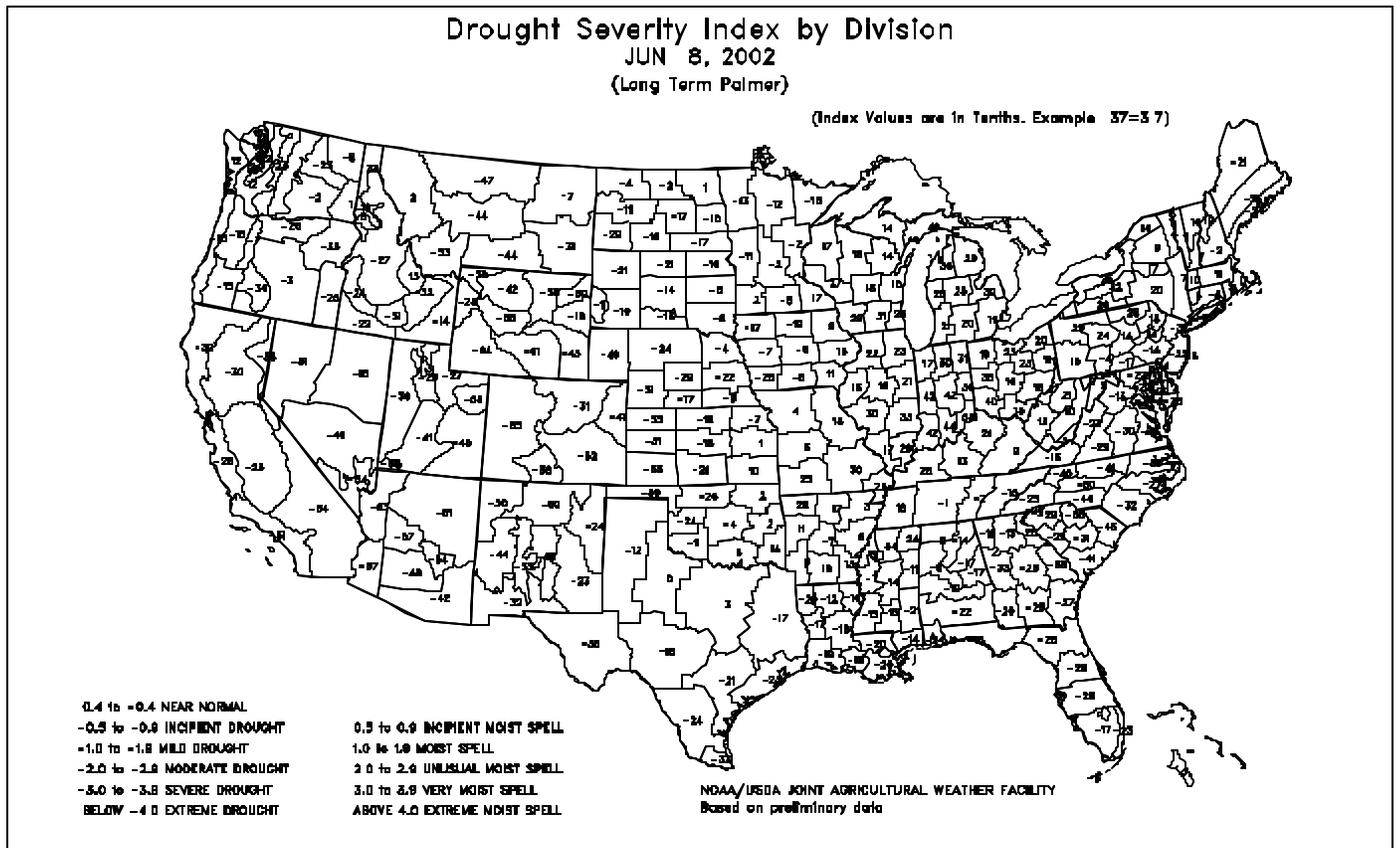
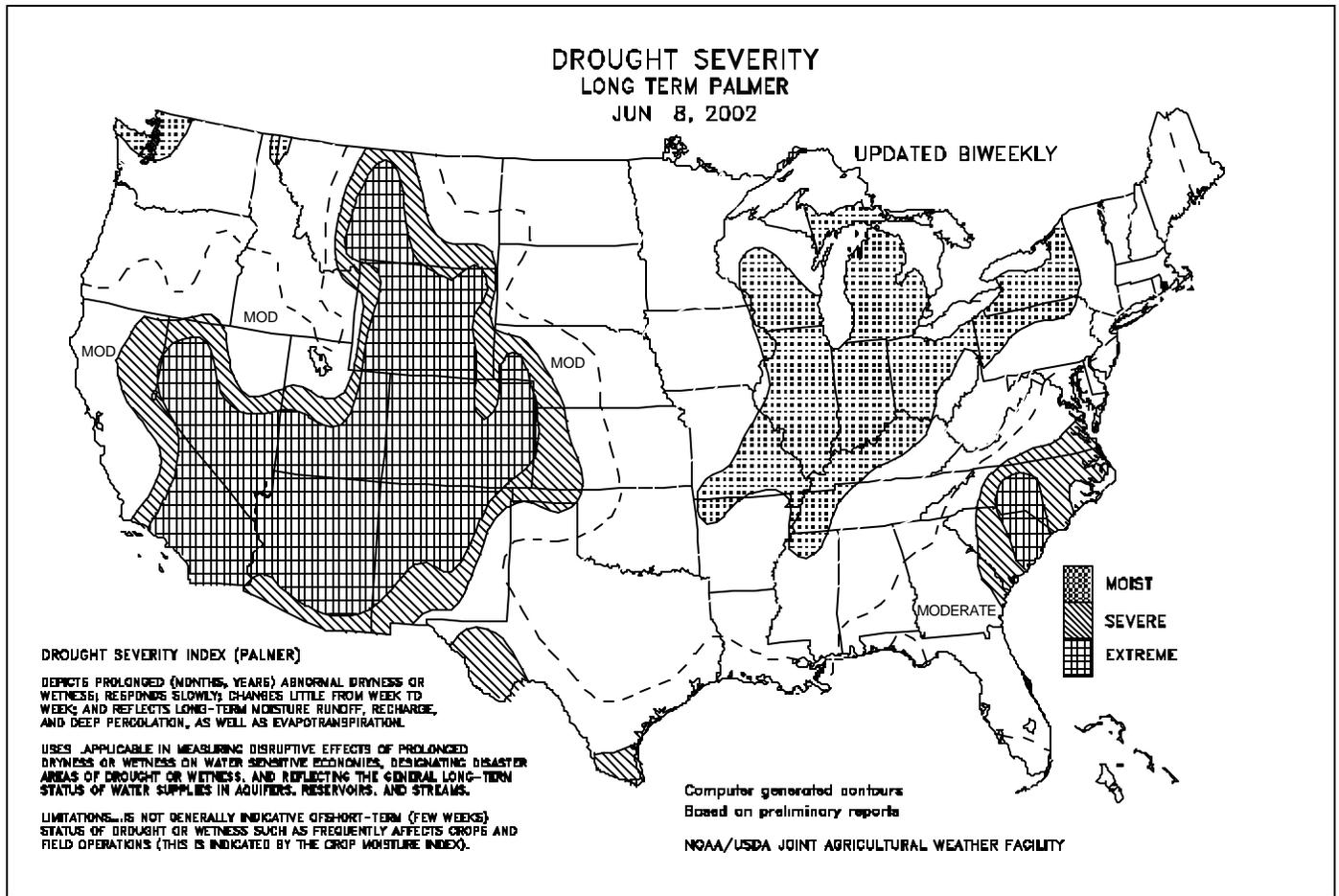


SHADED AREAS

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

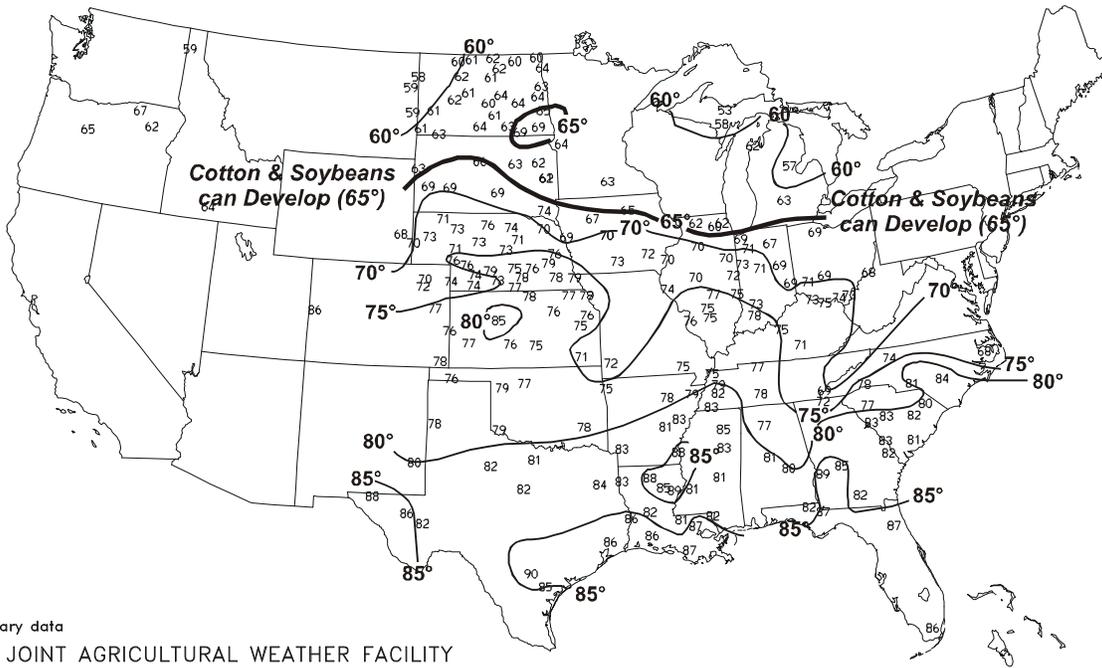
UNSHADED AREAS

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



Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

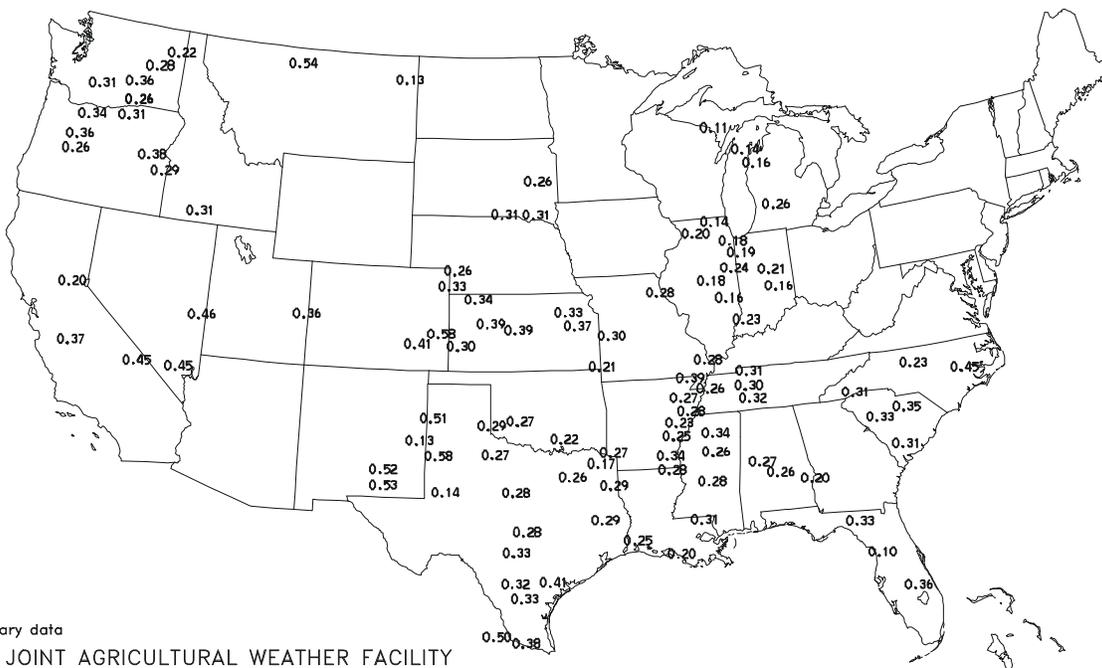
JUN 2 - 8, 2002



Based on preliminary data
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Average Pan Evaporation (Inches)

JUN 2 - 8, 2002



Based on preliminary data
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

(Continued from front cover)

causing some renewed delays in corn and soybean emergence and establishment. In addition, heavy rain (as much as 4 to 7 inches) fell from June 2-4 across **northern Illinois**, **southern Wisconsin**, **northeastern Iowa**, and **southeastern Minnesota**, resulting in some lowland flooding. Despite scattered showers in the **South**, portions of the **southern Atlantic States** and some areas from **southern Texas to the Delta** remained unfavorably dry for pastures and rain-fed summer crops. In addition, hot weather (up to 7°F above normal) increased **Southern** irrigation demands. Farther north, however, the **northern Mid-Atlantic region** received heavy rain (2 to 4 inches or more), while **New England** turned cool (as much as 9°F below normal) with scattered frost. Mostly dry weather prevailed in the **West**, although temperatures ranged from slightly below normal in the **Northwest** to significantly above normal in **California**, the **Great Basin**, and the **Southwest**. Hot weather further strained drought-reduced irrigation reserves in the **Four Corners region**, while pockets of unfavorable dryness lingered across the **interior Northwest**.

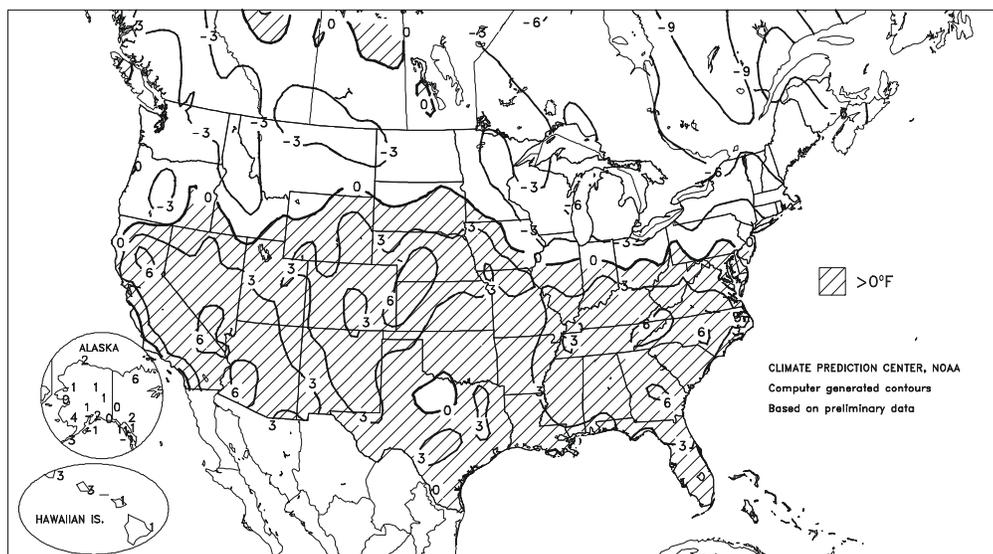
Early in the week, record warmth persisted on the **central and southern High Plains**, where Sunday's high temperatures included 106°F in **Hill City, KS**, 103°F in **McCook, NE**, and 101°F in **Burlington, CO**. **Goodland, KS** (106°F on June 2), posted a high at or above 104°F on 3 consecutive days (May 31 - June 2) for the first time since July 1964. Meanwhile, record heat expanded to the **East Coast**, producing daily-record highs on June 2 in locations such as **Charleston, SC** (101°F), and **Wilmington, NC** (99°F). A day later, **Alma, GA**, registered 101°F.

Heat prevailed for much of the week in the **southern Mid-Atlantic region**, where **Raleigh-Durham, NC**, logged daily records on 3 consecutive days (96°F on the 4th, 99°F on the 5th, and 98°F on the 6th). Farther west, record-high temperatures returned to **California** at midweek, followed by another expansion of heat toward the **central High Plains** by week's end. Record highs were noted on June 5 and 6 in several **California** locations, including **Paso Robles** (106 and 105°F) and **Lancaster** (102 and 107°F). Heat peaked in the **Desert Southwest** on June 6, when highs soared to daily-record levels in locations such as **Death Valley, CA** (121°F), **Lake Havasu City, AZ** (116°F), and **Las Vegas, NV** (108°F).

In contrast, cool air settled into the **Northeast** early in the week, resulting daily-record lows on June 4 in locations such as **Houlton, ME** (29°F), **Montpelier, VT** (32°F), and **Concord, NH** (33°F). A second cool snap at week's end brought another freeze to **Houlton** (31°F on June 8). But a more significant late-spring outbreak of cool, stormy weather reached the **northern High Plains** and **interior Northwest** late in the week. Daily-record lows were established in more than two dozen locations, including **Republic, WA** (28°F on the 7th and 26°F on the 8th), and **Hermiston, OR** (39°F on both days). Heavy precipitation accompanied the cool weather across the **northern Rockies** and **northern Plains**, including the highest 1-day total in **Cut Bank, MT** (2.30 inches on June 8) since 2.43 inches fell on June 20, 1991. **Cut Bank's** June 1-9 rainfall, 3.78 inches, exceeded their June normal of 2.48 inches and accounted for more

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JUN 2 - 8, 2002



than 30 percent of their normal annual precipitation. Meanwhile, **Winchester, ID**, netted 4.3 inches of snow in a 24-hour period on June 7-8. Farther south, however, extremely dry conditions persisted in the **central and southern Rockies**, fueling an acceleration of wildfire activity. By June 10, eight individual fires had burned more than 65,000 acres in **Colorado**. Elsewhere, active fires had consumed more than 45,000 acres in **southern California** and about 30,000 acres in **Arizona**. One large complex of fires just west of **Cimmaron, NM**, had charred 85,000 acres, helping to lift the Nation's year-to-date total through June 10 to more than 1,300,000 acres (173 percent of the 10-year average). In **El Paso, TX**, June 10 was the 125th consecutive day without measurable precipitation, approaching their February-June 1910 record of 136 days. Earlier this year, **El Paso** set a record with a 109-day spell (February 6 - May 25) without a drop of rain (previously, 88 days from October 5 - December 31, 1950).

Although showers fell across the **Deep South**, many locations remained unfavorably dry due to the scattered nature of the precipitation and very hot conditions. One location that did receive heavy rain was **Savannah, GA**, which netted 4.04 inches (27 percent of their year-to-date total) on June 7. However, widespread heavy rain struck **northeastern Iowa** and adjacent areas in early June. **Dubuque, IA**, received daily-record totals on June 3 (2.92 inches) and 4 (3.50 inches), helping to lift their June 1-9 rainfall to 6.61 inches (525 percent of normal). Flooding occurred in several basins, including along the **Grant River**, which crested 3.6 feet above flood stage at **Burton, WI**, on June 4. Elsewhere, June 1-9 rainfall reached 6.16 inches in **Rockford, IL**, 3.61 inches in **McAlester, OK**, and 2.36 inches in **Worcester, MA**.

For the second consecutive week, warm weather accompanied minimal rainfall across **Hawaii**. Temperatures averaged up to 3°F above normal across the western islands, and no reporting station collected a daily rainfall total in excess of 1 inch. Farther north, near-normal temperatures prevailed in **Alaska**, although record warmth arrived across **northern parts of the State** at week's end. On June 8, **Barrow** posted a daily-record high of 54°F. Meanwhile, beneficial showers dampened **southern Alaska**, easing a 3-month dry spell. During the first 9 days of June, precipitation totaled 1.90 inches (192 percent of normal) in **Juneau**, 2.41 inches (161 percent) on **Annette Island**, and 2.91 inches (166 percent) in **Kodiak**.

Weather Data for Mississippi and the Missouri Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 8, 2002

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

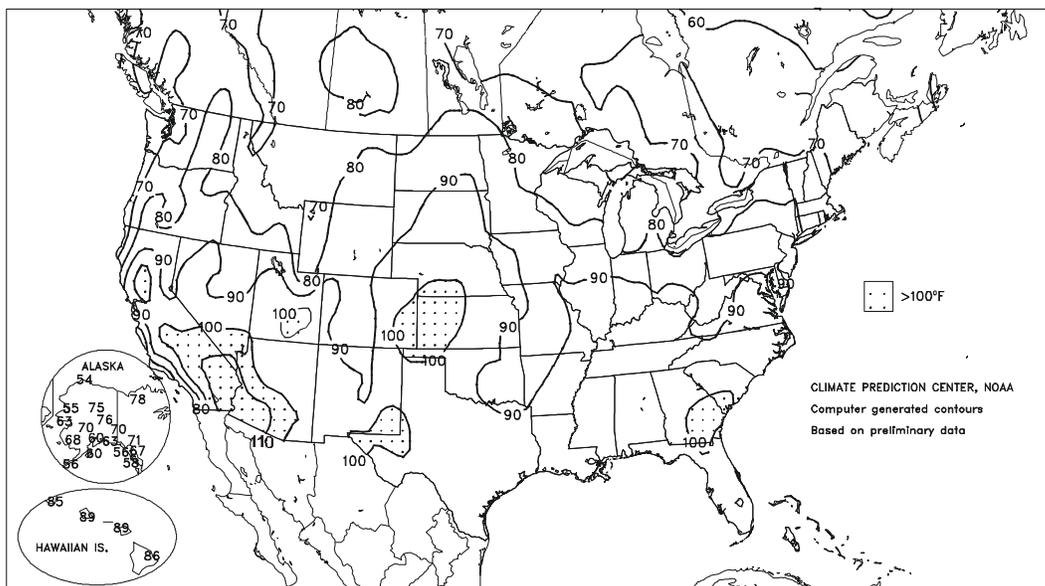
STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jun 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jun 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F				
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
MS BATESVILLE X	91	68	94	63	80	5	0.00	-1.26	0.00	0.00	0	32.06	118	--	--	6	0	0	0	
BELZONI X	95	70	98	68	82	4	0.00	-1.16	0.00	0.00	0	--	--	--	--	7	0	0	0	
CLARKSDALE X	90	70	94	64	80	3	0.20	-0.99	0.20	0.20	15	33.68	125	--	--	4	0	1	0	
CLEVELAND X	91	70	95	64	80	2	0.04	-1.15	0.04	0.04	3	28.78	102	--	--	5	0	1	0	
GREENVILLE X	93	70	99	65	82	4	0.00	-1.10	0.00	0.00	0	28.27	102	--	--	5	0	0	0	
GREENWOOD X	91	68	94	63	80	2	0.45	-0.61	0.45	0.45	37	23.58	86	--	--	5	0	1	0	
INDIANOLA 1S	93	69	96	65	81	--	0.83	--	0.82	0.90	--	23.21	--	90	80	5	0	2	0	
INVERNESS 5E	92	71	95	68	81	--	0.04	--	0.04	0.04	--	21.58	--	92	79	5	0	1	0	
LYON	91	70	97	64	80	--	0.15	--	0.15	0.15	--	--	--	94	79	5	0	1	0	
MACON	94	70	98	68	82	--	0.03	--	0.03	0.03	--	17.69	--	89	81	6	0	1	0	
MOORHEAD X	91	70	95	66	81	3	0.38	-0.64	0.38	0.38	32	22.11	79	--	--	5	0	1	0	
ONWARD	91	70	94	66	81	--	0.01	--	0.01	0.01	--	18.89	--	85	78	5	0	1	0	
PERTHSHIRE	91	71	95	64	81	--	0.57	--	0.55	0.57	--	--	--	93	80	5	0	2	1	
ROLLING FORK X	94	70	95	65	82	4	0.07	-0.98	0.07	0.07	6	20.42	71	--	--	7	0	1	0	
SIDON	91	71	94	66	81	--	0.00	--	0.00	0.00	--	21.14	--	96	81	5	0	0	0	
STARKVILLE	91	68	95	66	80	--	0.01	--	0.01	0.01	--	--	--	92	79	4	0	1	0	
TUNICA X	92	69	96	63	80	3	0.90	-0.39	0.90	0.90	61	27.08	100	--	--	5	0	1	1	
TUNICA 1W	91	68	96	62	79	--	0.03	--	0.02	0.03	--	24.73	--	88	78	5	0	2	0	
VANCE	90	68	94	65	79	--	0.12	--	0.12	0.12	--	--	--	85	78	5	0	1	0	
VERONA	91	69	96	64	80	--	0.00	--	0.00	0.00	--	25.48	0	97	76	4	0	0	0	
VICKSBURG X	90	72	92	69	81	3	0.00	-1.03	0.00	0.00	0	20.06	68	--	--	5	0	0	0	
YAZOO CITY X	91	69	93	66	80	2	0.00	-1.01	0.00	0.00	0	24.27	79	--	--	5	0	0	0	
STONEVILLE X	93	70	99	65	82	4	0.00	-0.99	0.00	0.00	0	27.55	101	95	80	5	0	0	0	
MO CARDWELL	90	67	96	60	79	4	0.15	-0.89	0.11	0.15	13	19.45	79	88	72	4	0	2	0	
CHARLESTON	87	66	93	58	76	2	0.52	-0.24	0.48	0.52	54	25.01	110	89	71	3	0	2	0	
CLARKTON	90	66	97	58	78	4	0.53	-0.35	0.52	0.53	52	26.08	122	87	71	4	0	2	1	
DELTA	87	64	94	57	75	1	0.68	-0.27	0.68	0.68	57	32.77	134	86	69	3	0	1	1	
GLENNONVILLE	89	66	95	58	77	3	0.45	-0.43	0.45	0.45	44	22.73	106	86	71	4	0	1	0	
PORTAGEVILLE #1	90	67	96	60	78	4	0.52	-0.49	0.49	0.52	41	22.03	93	90	73	3	0	2	0	
PORTAGEVILLE #2	89	68	94	59	78	4	0.60	-0.41	0.57	0.60	47	22.24	93	93	72	3	0	2	1	
STEELE	90	68	98	61	79	5	1.73	0.66	1.69	1.73	134	23.24	95	88	76	5	0	2	1	

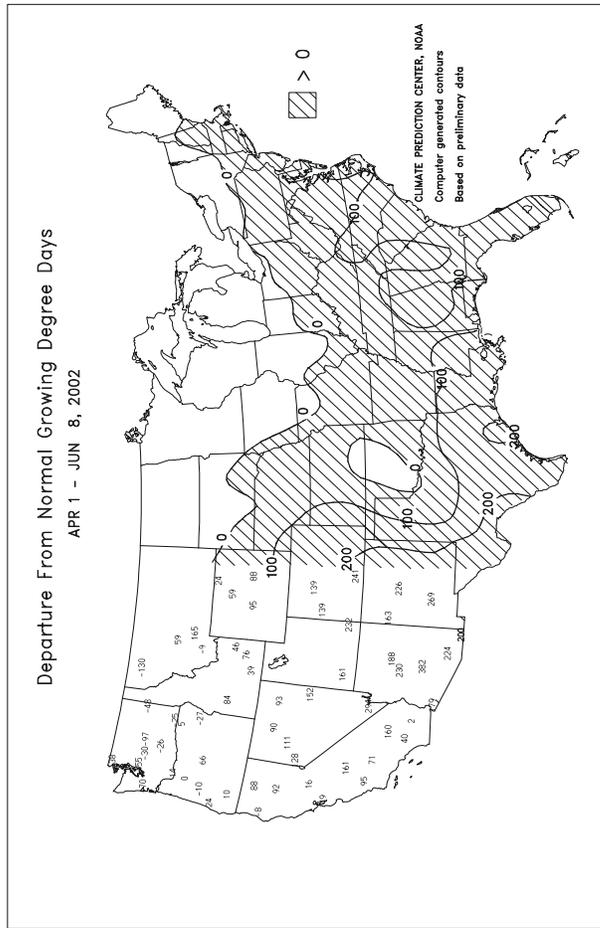
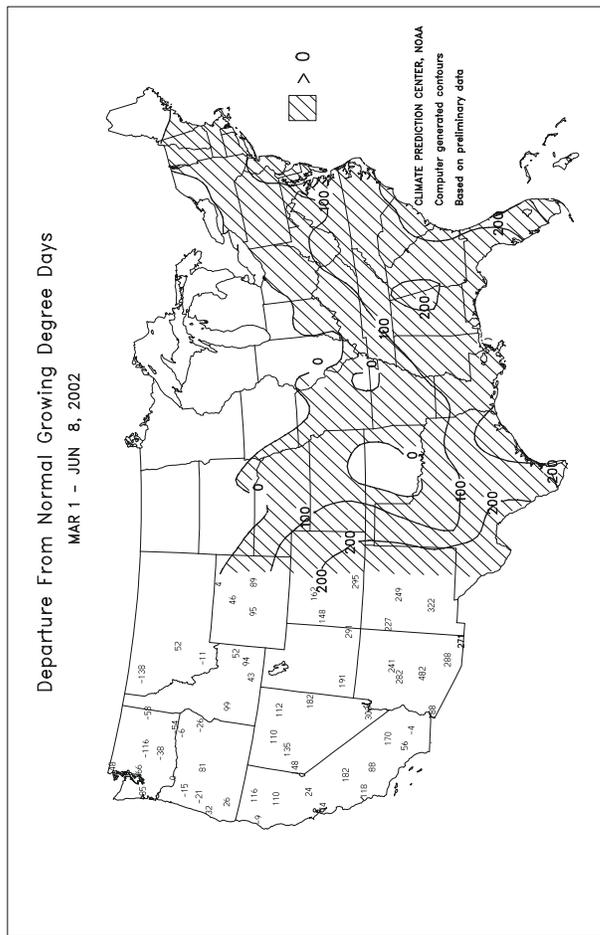
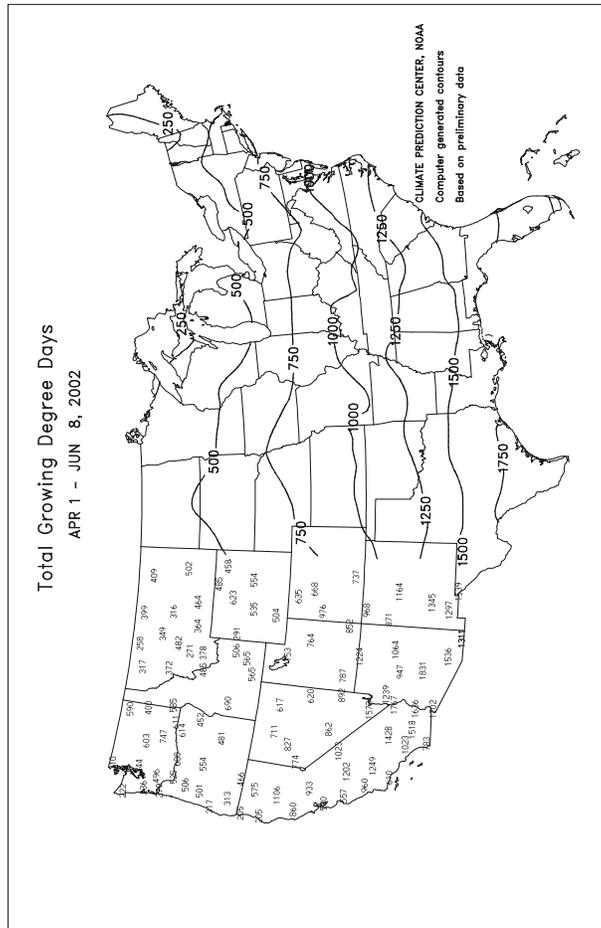
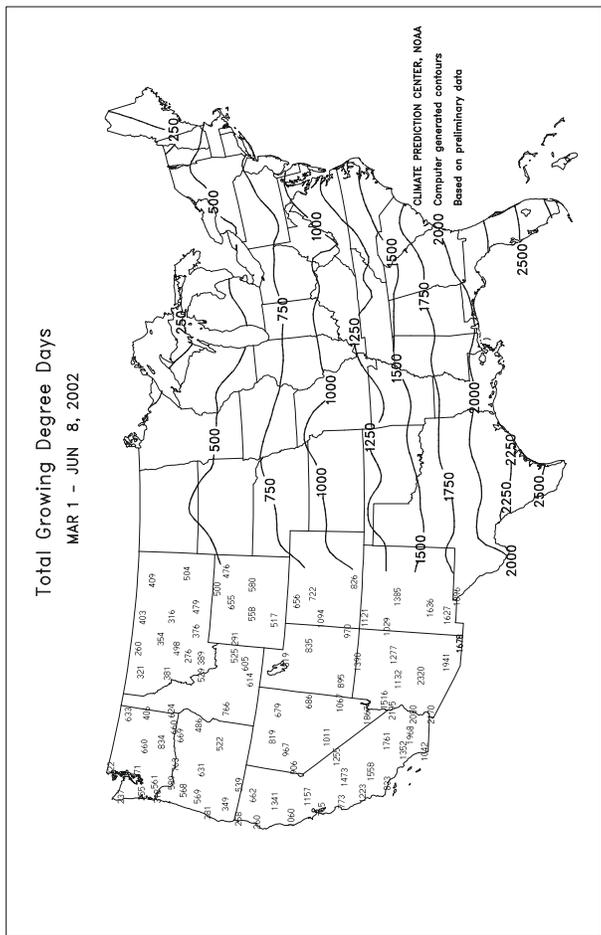
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. X Based on 1971-2000 normals.

Weather and Crop Summary: A ridge of high pressure kept the Delta dry for the majority of the week. Bootheel locations received varying amounts of rain. Above-normal temperatures prevailed throughout the region. Recent warm weather accelerated the development of cotton, although irrigation began on some cotton in the central and southern Delta. Corn planted in late April began to tassel. Irrigation continued on most corn, while twisting was observed in rain-fed corn. Group IV and V soybeans continued to bloom, while soybean planting continued in harvested winter wheat fields.

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JUN 2 - 8, 2002





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 8, 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 Jun 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jun 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	89	69	94	67	79	5	0.42	-0.43	0.38	0.42	43	22.99	88	46	3	0	4	0	
AL HUNTSVILLE	91	69	96	65	80	6	0.00	-1.03	0.00	0.00	0	20.70	74	86	50	4	0	0	
AL MOBILE	91	71	93	69	81	3	0.01	-1.18	0.01	0.01	1	18.68	61	93	54	4	0	1	
AL MONTGOMERY	92	70	97	68	81	4	0.58	-0.25	0.35	0.58	61	13.47	51	97	53	5	0	3	
AK ANCHORAGE	56	45	60	37	51	-1	0.55	0.35	0.30	0.68	296	2.39	68	86	68	0	0	6	
AK BARROW	38	28	54	19	33	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	0.49	83	95	87	0	5	0	
AK FAIRBANKS	70	46	76	41	58	1	0.05	-0.21	0.02	0.07	23	4.32	188	86	60	0	0	4	
AK JUNEAU	59	47	67	45	53	1	1.30	0.53	0.93	1.50	170	14.60	74	96	86	0	0	6	
AK KODIAK	53	40	60	34	46	-1	2.22	0.88	1.54	2.28	148	33.32	103	94	75	0	0	4	
AK NOME	54	36	63	32	45	0	0.05	-0.15	0.05	0.05	22	5.35	138	80	60	0	1	1	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	80	40	87	36	60	3	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	1.22	13	42	13	0	0	0	
AZ PHOENIX	105	77	110	72	91	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.19	6	21	11	7	0	0	
AZ TUCSON	100	69	105	60	84	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.68	21	21	12	7	0	0	
AZ YUMA	105	74	111	65	89	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.17	16	28	18	7	0	0	
AR FORT SMITH	87	67	91	64	77	2	1.56	0.45	1.56	1.57	124	25.34	131	95	58	2	0	1	
AR LITTLE ROCK	88	67	91	62	78	2	0.07	-0.89	0.07	0.07	6	22.61	96	93	48	4	0	1	
CA BAKERSFIELD	93	67	102	58	80	5	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	1.59	35	48	30	4	0	0	
CA FRESNO	93	63	103	53	78	5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.06	75	2.77	36	56	33	4	0	0	
CA LOS ANGELES	70	59	72	57	65	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	1.52	16	88	74	0	0	0	
CA REDDING	92	68	100	58	80	8	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	10.86	50	39	23	5	0	0	
CA SACRAMENTO	89	57	101	51	73	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	8.37	71	88	28	4	0	0	
CA SAN DIEGO	67	60	71	59	64	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	1.58	21	88	75	0	0	0	
CA SAN FRANCISCO	70	53	86	51	62	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	5.96	45	77	59	0	0	0	
CA STOCKTON	92	59	102	52	75	4	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	4.61	52	65	40	5	0	0	
CO ALAMOSA	80	40	87	33	60	3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	0.99	43	66	19	0	0	0	
CO CO SPRINGS	83	51	95	44	67	6	0.05	-0.52	0.03	0.05	8	1.62	25	71	23	3	0	2	
CO DENVER INTL	82	54	96	47	68	6	0.81	0.34	0.68	0.81	150	3.04	54	73	29	3	0	2	
CO GRAND JUNCTION	89	55	99	45	72	4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	1.68	41	33	15	4	0	0	
CO PUEBLO	89	52	100	45	70	3	0.10	-0.20	0.09	0.10	29	1.02	22	74	30	4	0	2	
CT BRIDGEPORT	72	55	79	49	63	-2	2.26	1.41	1.26	2.26	233	17.37	88	80	56	0	0	3	
CT HARTFORD	72	50	78	42	61	-5	2.45	1.50	1.09	2.45	225	17.55	88	89	61	0	0	3	
DC WASHINGTON	84	64	92	58	74	2	0.38	-0.39	0.38	0.38	43	11.18	66	81	45	2	0	1	
DE WILMINGTON	78	59	85	52	69	0	0.84	0.01	0.59	0.84	88	13.70	73	89	49	0	0	2	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	90	72	97	70	81	3	1.13	-0.09	1.05	1.13	82	11.61	69	95	53	3	0	2	
FL JACKSONVILLE	91	73	99	70	82	4	0.00	-1.08	0.00	0.00	0	12.56	67	95	55	3	0	0	
FL KEY WEST	87	78	88	76	82	-1	0.47	-0.65	0.23	0.47	37	9.08	73	84	68	0	0	4	
FL MIAMI	88	76	92	74	82	0	1.64	-0.36	1.30	1.64	72	15.89	90	85	65	3	0	3	
FL ORLANDO	92	72	97	69	82	2	1.91	0.43	0.76	2.19	130	10.96	68	93	55	6	0	3	
FL PENSACOLA	90	73	94	72	82	3	0.89	-0.41	0.84	0.89	60	17.68	68	94	61	4	0	2	
FL TALLAHASSEE	93	72	99	69	82	3	0.26	-1.24	0.17	0.26	15	20.65	77	92	57	5	0	4	
FL TAMPA	92	74	95	72	83	2	2.90	1.81	2.42	2.90	236	11.77	86	87	54	6	0	2	
FL WEST PALM	89	75	95	72	82	2	4.34	2.63	3.49	4.34	224	22.28	107	89	66	2	0	2	
GA ATHENS	89	67	97	61	78	4	2.01	1.10	1.14	2.01	193	20.14	90	90	60	3	0	4	
GA ATLANTA	88	69	93	66	78	3	0.43	-0.33	0.37	0.43	49	19.07	81	88	61	3	0	3	
GA AUGUSTA	92	68	100	58	80	4	3.75	2.81	3.23	3.75	350	15.91	78	96	51	5	0	3	
GA COLUMBUS	91	72	96	70	82	5	1.54	0.81	0.77	1.54	186	17.56	75	91	50	5	0	3	
GA MACON	93	69	99	68	81	5	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	16.31	76	92	47	6	0	0	
GA SAVANNAH	92	72	101	69	82	5	4.05	2.88	4.04	4.05	305	14.88	79	92	51	6	0	2	
HI HILO	84	68	86	66	76	1	0.72	-0.74	0.31	0.72	43	78.81	143	86	71	0	0	6	
HI HONOLULU	88	75	89	74	81	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	9.16	102	74	64	0	0	0	
HI KAHULUI	88	67	89	66	77	0	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	9.03	83	89	71	0	0	0	
HI LIHUE	85	75	85	73	80	3	0.25	-0.21	0.20	0.25	46	19.70	110	83	75	0	0	2	
ID BOISE	76	51	85	39	63	-1	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.03	13	3.06	46	56	30	0	0	0	
ID LEWISTON	73	50	81	43	62	-1	0.06	-0.25	0.05	0.10	29	4.77	74	74	42	0	0	2	
ID POCATELLO	72	43	82	38	58	-1	0.09	-0.17	0.09	0.17	57	4.11	63	75	41	0	0	1	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	72	53	82	46	62	-3	2.73	1.90	2.28	2.73	290	15.62	111	92	71	0	0	3	
IL MOLINE	77	56	87	48	66	-3	2.09	1.00	1.63	2.09	169	16.09	105	89	67	0	0	4	
IL PEORIA	80	61	92	53	70	2	1.09	0.22	1.09	1.18	118	18.34	125	88	60	2	0	1	
IL ROCKFORD	73	53	82	48	63	-3	6.17	5.10	3.82	6.17	506	17.32	124	90	67	0	0	3	
IL SPRINGFIELD	82	63	93	53	73	3	1.30	0.39	1.07	1.31	125	21.59	144	96	65	2	0	3	
IN EVANSVILLE	85	65	92	56	75	3	1.05	0.05	0.60	1.05	91	25.95	124	91	58	3	0	3	
IN FORT WAYNE	74	54	87	48	64	-3	1.10	0.17	0.79	1.10	104	17.92	118	92	60	0	0	3	
IN INDIANAPOLIS	80	62	90	54	71	2	0.59	-0.37	0.24	0.63	57	21.93	126	93	59	1	0	3	
IN SOUTH BEND	75	54	81	49	64	-2	0.56	-0.36	0.50	0.56	54	16.86	110	87	63	0	0	3	
IA BURLINGTON	79	59	89	51	69	0	0.24	-0.78	0.22	0.60	51	16.57	111	92	57	0	0	3	
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	76	55	85	49	66	-2	1.48	0.47	0.95	1.48	129	12.61	100	93	53	0	0	3	
IA DES MOINES	80	60	86	53	70	1	0.40	-0.67	0.40	0.40	33	10.12	75	86	61	0	0	1	
IA DUBUQUE	71	53	82	47	62	-4	6.60	5.61	3.52	6.60	584	18.01	129	90	68	0	0	3	
IA SIOUX CITY	83	59	93	50	71	3	1.11	0.24	0.63	1.12	112	8.58	80	85	55	3	0	4	
IA WATERLOO	76	56	87	49	66	-1	1.76	0.65	0.86	1.76	140	11.33	89	95	71	0	0	4	
KS CONCORDIA	87	62	96	56	74	4	0.00	-0.95	0.00	0.00	0	7.11	62	84	53	3	0	0	
KS DODGE CITY	88	61	100	53	75	4	0.33	-0.41	0.28	0.33	39	4.06	44	87	36	4	0	2	
KS GOODLAND	86	60	106	55	73	7	1.54	0.74	0.99	1.54	167	4.30	54	81	51	4	0	2	
KS TOPEKA	85	64	91	56	74	3	3.06	1.85	3.06	3.06	222	15.56	111	87	58	2	0	1	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 8, 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 Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 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	84	62	93	52	73	1	0.85	-0.21	0.78	0.85	70	11.57	92	86	60	2	0	2	1
KY JACKSON	82	64	91	58	73	4	2.07	0.94	0.98	2.27	175	24.90	114	97	64	1	0	3	2
KY LEXINGTON	84	64	93	56	74	4	1.32	0.24	0.84	1.32	106	22.23	107	92	71	2	0	4	1
KY LOUISVILLE	86	67	93	57	76	4	1.57	0.65	0.76	1.57	148	26.96	130	89	58	4	0	3	2
LA PADUCAH	88	65	95	54	77	5	0.45	-0.52	0.34	0.45	41	30.21	134	96	53	3	0	2	0
LA BATON ROUGE	92	70	94	66	81	3	0.14	-1.03	0.10	0.14	11	21.77	76	96	49	6	0	3	0
LA LAKE CHARLES	89	72	92	69	81	2	0.72	-0.75	0.64	0.73	43	16.93	71	99	63	2	0	2	1
LA NEW ORLEANS	90	74	91	70	82	2	0.55	-0.86	0.45	0.55	35	15.37	55	90	64	5	0	2	0
ME SHREVEPORT	91	70	92	66	80	2	0.00	-1.21	0.00	0.00	0	16.03	67	90	51	7	0	0	0
ME CARIBOU	60	39	67	32	50	-8	0.26	-0.50	0.15	0.29	33	14.81	103	91	47	0	1	3	0
ME PORTLAND	66	45	69	37	56	-4	1.54	0.77	1.14	1.55	176	19.47	96	89	55	0	0	4	1
MD BALTIMORE	82	61	93	54	71	2	1.57	0.75	1.19	1.57	167	14.94	82	90	53	1	0	2	1
MA BOSTON	69	53	76	47	61	-4	1.70	0.96	0.75	1.70	200	17.46	93	80	56	0	0	4	2
MA WORCESTER	67	48	70	43	57	-5	2.35	1.39	0.83	2.35	216	19.60	94	97	85	0	0	5	3
MI ALPENA	62	45	77	38	53	-6	0.62	0.04	0.51	0.62	94	11.49	106	93	57	0	0	3	1
MI GRAND RAPIDS	70	52	79	47	61	-4	0.90	0.11	0.66	0.90	100	14.19	102	92	61	0	0	2	1
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	68	45	79	39	56	-4	0.22	-0.47	0.18	0.22	28	11.50	109	89	65	0	0	3	0
MI LANSING	71	50	80	44	60	-4	1.24	0.45	0.66	1.24	139	11.11	92	90	67	0	0	3	2
MI MUSKEGON	69	50	76	47	60	-2	1.09	0.44	0.92	1.09	147	12.32	97	89	65	0	0	2	1
MI TRAVERSE CITY	66	46	79	40	56	-5	0.16	-0.51	0.08	0.17	22	12.40	99	96	51	0	0	3	0
MN DULUTH	65	44	78	39	55	-2	0.42	-0.48	0.41	0.42	41	8.09	83	82	61	0	0	2	0
MN INT'L FALLS	71	42	79	32	57	-2	0.00	-0.86	0.00	0.00	0	3.96	54	85	35	0	1	0	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	72	54	85	46	63	-3	1.81	0.84	0.50	1.81	163	10.12	98	92	65	0	0	5	1
MN ROCHESTER	71	53	82	45	62	-1	3.73	2.87	2.44	3.73	381	12.17	110	93	73	0	0	4	2
MS ST. CLOUD	70	49	81	41	59	-4	0.65	-0.38	0.37	0.65	56	9.66	106	91	58	0	0	5	0
MS JACKSON	93	69	94	67	81	4	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.00	0	22.59	82	92	47	7	0	0	0
MS MERIDIAN	92	67	95	64	79	2	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.01	1	16.94	57	93	79	5	0	0	0
MO TUPELO	91	67	95	62	79	4	0.00	-1.23	0.00	0.00	0	28.00	99	90	52	5	0	0	0
MO COLUMBIA	82	62	88	54	72	2	0.23	-0.75	0.17	0.23	20	19.82	115	96	60	0	0	3	0
MO KANSAS CITY	84	65	91	57	74	3	0.56	-0.52	0.54	0.56	45	15.52	104	91	59	2	0	3	1
MO SAINT LOUIS	84	67	92	57	76	3	1.14	0.28	0.58	1.14	116	20.86	124	84	58	3	0	2	2
MO SPRINGFIELD	82	62	87	54	72	1	0.31	-0.84	0.29	0.31	24	21.90	119	91	66	0	0	3	0
MT BILLINGS	71	50	82	46	61	-1	0.57	0.08	0.41	0.63	111	4.62	63	76	40	0	0	2	0
MT BUTTE	63	39	71	32	51	-2	0.87	0.35	0.56	1.49	248	4.63	85	85	32	0	1	3	1
MT GLASGOW	67	49	81	44	58	-4	1.56	1.06	1.05	1.62	284	4.19	102	80	53	0	0	2	2
MT GREAT FALLS	65	44	76	37	55	-2	1.13	0.53	0.56	1.30	188	4.59	67	86	41	0	0	4	2
MT HAVRE	67	46	81	38	57	-3	1.64	1.17	1.40	1.79	331	4.22	88	84	54	0	0	2	1
MT KALISPELL	64	42	71	32	53	-3	0.63	0.08	0.37	0.68	108	5.29	69	81	62	0	1	3	0
MT MISSOULA	65	44	73	36	55	-3	0.47	0.01	0.29	0.70	135	5.43	86	83	57	0	0	3	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	86	61	99	52	74	6	0.08	-0.86	0.07	0.08	7	6.68	61	80	52	3	0	2	0
NE LINCOLN	86	61	95	51	73	4	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.00	0	9.84	84	83	48	3	0	0	0
NE NORFOLK	83	59	94	48	71	4	0.71	-0.28	0.39	0.71	63	6.50	59	84	56	3	0	4	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	86	59	99	50	73	8	0.45	-0.30	0.20	0.45	52	3.95	48	85	35	4	0	3	0
NE OMAHA	85	62	94	54	73	4	0.00	-0.95	0.00	0.00	0	9.02	74	78	49	3	0	0	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	82	53	95	44	67	3	0.46	-0.17	0.42	0.55	76	2.13	28	85	48	3	0	3	0
NE VALENTINE	82	53	93	41	68	3	0.37	-0.32	0.24	0.37	47	6.09	78	90	49	2	0	4	0
NV ELY	80	40	89	32	60	4	0.01	-0.20	0.01	0.06	25	2.10	42	55	23	0	1	1	0
NV LAS VEGAS	99	75	108	67	87	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.10	4	22	14	7	0	0	0
NV RENO	85	51	96	43	68	6	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	2.66	65	44	23	3	0	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	81	42	91	38	62	1	0.11	-0.09	0.11	0.14	61	3.91	88	62	25	1	0	1	0
NH CONCORD	70	42	77	33	56	-6	1.65	0.93	0.67	1.65	201	16.29	104	95	51	0	0	4	2
NJ NEWARK	78	59	90	54	68	-1	1.71	0.92	1.33	1.71	188	15.12	74	77	58	1	0	3	1
NM ALBUQUERQUE	88	64	93	58	76	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.82	29	36	16	3	0	0	0
NY ALBANY	72	51	81	41	62	-2	1.89	1.01	1.10	1.89	187	16.12	103	92	53	0	0	5	2
NY BINGHAMTON	69	49	81	42	59	-2	2.14	1.30	1.27	2.14	223	19.26	120	85	60	0	0	4	2
NY BUFFALO	69	49	76	44	59	-4	0.53	-0.36	0.20	0.57	56	20.11	126	91	57	0	0	4	0
NY ROCHESTER	70	48	82	43	59	-4	0.52	-0.24	0.22	0.55	64	16.50	123	81	50	0	0	3	0
NY SYRACUSE	72	50	85	40	61	-2	0.46	-0.32	0.23	0.52	59	16.96	110	90	51	0	0	4	0
NC ASHEVILLE	83	63	89	55	73	6	0.21	-0.87	0.15	0.21	17	14.69	68	96	68	0	0	3	0
NC CHARLOTTE	88	67	93	59	77	3	0.57	-0.25	0.56	0.61	65	15.92	82	91	52	4	0	2	1
NC GREENSBORO	86	64	93	53	75	4	1.09	0.31	1.09	1.61	181	12.19	65	84	46	3	0	1	1
NC HATTERAS	79	70	83	64	74	2	0.01	-0.92	0.01	0.01	1	19.57	85	87	62	0	0	1	0
NC RALEIGH	91	64	99	53	77	5	0.11	-0.68	0.11	0.58	64	14.30	75	84	45	4	0	1	0
NC WILMINGTON	87	66	99	58	77	2	0.71	-0.38	0.46	0.71	57	11.94	57	92	48	2	0	2	0
ND BISMARCK	74	49	88	41	62	0	0.44	-0.13	0.35	0.44	68	3.39	55	83	58	0	0	2	0
ND DICKINSON	70	45	81	36	58	-3	1.21	0.49	0.72	1.24	153	4.21	66	91	40	0	0	6	1
ND FARGO	75	50	89	43	62	-2	0.13	-0.68	0.10	0.13	14	5.72	77	81	38	0	0	2	0
ND GRAND FORKS	75	47	89	43	61	-2	0.04	-0.62	0.02	0.04	5	2.92	46	78	27	0	0	3	0
ND JAMESTOWN	73	48	89	42	61	-2	0.28	-0.36	0.20	0.28	39	2.61	41	86	35	0	0	3	0
ND WILLISTON	70	46	80	40	58	-3	2.22	1.71	0.90	2.22	383	6.13	118	88	62	0	0	5	2
OH AKRON-CANTON	75	53	85	47	64	-1	1.93	1.12	1.33	1.93	208	21.17	131	87	68	0	0	4	1
OH CINCINNATI	80	63	88	55	72	3	2.39	1.30	1.30	2.49	201	25.24	130	90	70	0	0	3	2
OH CLEVELAND	73	53	84	49	63	-2	0.38	-0.49	0.17	0.38	39	18.59	119	90	67	0	0	4	0
OH COLUMBUS	79	60	88	56	69	0	2.35	1.47	1.38	2.47	245	20.19	128	83	65	0	0	4	2
OH DAYTON	79	59	89	49	69	1	2.32	1.34	1.70	2.41	217	21.05	120	89	57	0	0	5	2
OH MANSFIELD	75	53	88	45	64	0	2.70	1.65	1.42	2.70	225	19.82	110	94	55	0	0	5	2

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 8, 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 Jun 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jun 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	75	53	84	48	64	-2	1.56	0.70	0.95	1.56	159	16.44	119	93	64	0	0	3	2
OK YOUNGSTOWN	75	52	87	47	63	0	1.32	0.51	1.04	1.32	142	19.19	127	86	64	0	0	4	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	85	65	90	60	75	1	1.56	0.32	0.94	1.56	110	14.48	93	94	60	1	0	3	1
OR TULSA	86	66	91	57	76	1	0.65	-0.63	0.28	0.65	44	15.53	83	94	61	2	0	3	0
OR ASTORIA	61	49	64	44	55	0	0.33	-0.32	0.12	0.33	44	33.46	99	91	73	0	0	6	0
OR BURNS	70	38	81	28	54	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.31	141	3.37	60	70	36	0	1	0	0
OR EUGENE	69	44	77	36	57	-1	0.03	-0.41	0.02	0.03	6	18.64	70	91	64	0	0	2	0
OR MEDFORD	77	47	86	41	62	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	6.59	72	75	32	0	0	0	0
OR PENDLETON	73	50	81	36	61	-2	0.24	0.02	0.19	0.24	96	4.98	76	70	42	0	0	2	0
OR PORTLAND	69	50	75	45	60	-1	0.07	-0.37	0.05	0.07	14	17.44	94	81	64	0	0	3	0
PA SALEM	68	47	74	42	58	-1	0.07	-0.31	0.07	0.07	16	20.31	99	89	62	0	0	1	0
PA ALLENTOWN	76	55	90	49	66	0	2.09	1.14	1.98	2.10	193	16.06	85	80	56	1	0	2	1
PA ERIE	70	50	81	43	60	-5	1.54	0.58	1.27	1.54	141	23.52	149	85	63	0	0	3	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	78	60	88	57	69	1	0.90	-0.03	0.87	0.90	85	16.94	96	88	49	0	0	2	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	80	61	91	55	71	1	1.17	0.44	0.96	1.17	139	13.92	76	82	47	1	0	3	1
PA PITTSBURGH	77	56	87	48	67	1	1.63	0.69	1.07	1.63	152	15.98	99	93	59	0	0	2	2
PA WILKES-BARRE	74	53	86	46	63	-2	1.82	0.95	1.40	1.83	185	15.23	100	87	52	0	0	4	1
PA WILLIAMSPORT	75	53	87	47	64	-1	1.93	0.97	1.35	1.94	178	18.42	108	84	54	0	0	4	2
RI PROVIDENCE	70	51	78	45	61	-4	2.25	1.45	1.44	2.25	247	19.67	94	75	57	0	0	4	2
SC BEAUFORT	92	73	102	68	82	5	1.10	-0.11	1.10	1.10	80	10.24	56	97	50	4	0	1	1
SC CHARLESTON	90	70	101	65	80	4	0.12	-1.15	0.12	0.12	8	13.47	71	94	56	2	0	1	0
SC COLUMBIA	91	70	96	60	80	4	0.00	-1.04	0.00	0.00	0	18.97	93	88	52	5	0	0	0
SC GREENVILLE	89	67	95	59	78	6	0.39	-0.57	0.31	0.39	35	16.34	70	88	48	3	0	2	0
SD ABERDEEN	77	53	92	43	65	1	0.16	-0.63	0.16	0.16	18	4.00	52	72	44	1	0	1	0
SD HURON	79	54	94	43	66	1	0.11	-0.63	0.08	0.11	13	5.76	65	85	47	1	0	3	0
SD RAPID CITY	77	48	87	40	63	2	0.19	-0.53	0.11	0.37	45	5.21	69	80	44	0	0	3	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	77	57	88	47	67	3	1.96	1.13	0.83	1.96	209	7.92	81	87	62	0	0	5	2
TN BRISTOL	87	63	93	57	75	7	0.49	-0.41	0.23	0.49	48	14.95	77	96	47	3	0	3	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	90	69	97	66	80	7	1.75	0.87	1.12	1.75	173	22.38	86	84	53	3	0	3	1
TN KNOXVILLE	90	68	95	63	79	8	0.17	-0.76	0.09	0.17	16	26.63	113	88	49	3	0	2	0
TN MEMPHIS	89	70	93	64	79	3	0.18	-0.79	0.18	0.18	16	25.39	97	86	51	4	0	1	0
TX NASHVILLE	87	66	94	60	77	4	0.33	-0.70	0.16	0.33	28	24.94	110	97	57	4	0	3	0
TX ABILENE	87	66	92	61	77	-1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0	9.34	105	91	66	3	0	0	0
TX AMARILLO	86	60	96	52	73	1	1.01	0.23	1.01	1.01	113	6.11	87	83	37	4	0	1	1
TX AUSTIN	94	71	96	62	83	4	0.12	-0.99	0.12	0.12	9	5.72	39	85	48	7	0	1	0
TX BEAUMONT	91	73	94	68	82	2	0.11	-1.44	0.06	0.12	7	12.06	50	99	56	6	0	2	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	92	76	94	72	84	2	0.06	-0.61	0.04	0.06	8	3.96	46	90	64	7	0	2	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	91	73	93	69	82	1	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	3.91	33	96	63	6	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	93	73	98	72	83	1	1.50	0.98	1.43	1.50	250	4.91	69	84	60	5	0	3	1
TX EL PASO	94	68	102	64	81	1	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	1.22	66	50	19	6	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	89	71	91	66	80	1	0.11	-0.87	0.09	0.11	10	24.42	145	91	55	4	0	2	0
TX GALVESTON	86	77	88	75	82	1	0.05	-0.89	0.04	0.05	5	10.81	64	88	71	0	0	2	0
TX HOUSTON	93	74	95	70	83	3	0.00	-1.37	0.00	0.01	1	10.08	50	97	56	6	0	0	0
TX LUBBOCK	88	62	97	58	75	0	2.58	1.89	1.83	2.58	331	7.49	118	79	50	4	0	3	2
TX MIDLAND	91	67	97	59	79	1	0.04	-0.35	0.04	0.04	9	2.46	55	80	52	5	0	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	91	70	96	67	80	3	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.00	0	3.51	41	84	51	5	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	93	73	95	66	83	3	0.01	-1.17	0.01	0.01	1	8.07	58	89	43	7	0	1	0
TX VICTORIA	94	71	96	67	82	1	0.00	-1.26	0.00	0.00	0	7.24	45	96	54	7	0	0	0
TX WACO	89	71	93	68	80	1	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.00	0	9.77	64	***	***	5	0	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	88	67	93	62	78	1	2.84	1.84	1.52	2.84	249	14.07	111	92	59	3	0	4	2
UT SALT LAKE CITY	79	56	89	51	67	1	0.13	-0.13	0.13	0.15	50	7.08	78	54	23	0	0	1	0
VT BURLINGTON	68	47	74	37	57	-6	1.32	0.58	1.15	1.32	155	13.12	99	90	49	0	0	3	1
VA LYNCHBURG	85	60	91	49	72	3	0.39	-0.46	0.19	0.39	40	13.65	72	96	50	3	0	3	0
VA NORFOLK	83	66	97	57	75	3	1.39	0.56	1.39	1.57	167	17.98	93	86	52	3	0	1	1
VA RICHMOND	86	62	96	52	74	3	0.56	-0.25	0.56	0.56	60	15.26	82	87	47	3	0	1	1
VA ROANOKE	85	63	93	55	74	5	0.17	-0.70	0.17	0.84	84	11.98	63	83	52	3	0	1	0
VA WASH/DULLES	82	60	90	52	71	3	1.07	0.07	1.02	1.07	93	14.46	81	86	51	1	0	3	1
WA OLYMPIA	66	44	70	37	55	-2	0.28	-0.16	0.09	0.28	56	27.38	108	95	67	0	0	5	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	60	46	66	40	53	0	0.62	-0.34	0.49	0.62	56	51.47	101	94	81	0	0	4	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	63	48	68	42	56	-3	0.43	0.07	0.28	0.43	105	19.32	108	90	71	0	0	6	0
WA SPOKANE	67	44	76	35	56	-3	0.15	-0.16	0.15	0.15	42	5.34	66	78	36	0	0	1	0
WA YAKIMA	74	45	82	35	60	-1	0.20	0.06	0.20	0.20	125	3.07	79	69	35	0	0	1	0
WV BECKLEY	80	59	87	54	70	5	0.91	0.02	0.86	0.95	93	18.43	99	91	60	0	0	2	1
WV CHARLESTON	82	62	92	57	72	4	2.16	1.23	1.77	2.17	203	21.47	113	96	55	1	0	2	1
WV ELKINS	79	55	87	46	67	4	1.27	0.19	0.57	1.27	102	23.43	117	97	44	0	0	5	1
WV HUNTINGTON	82	63	91	57	73	4	1.19	0.26	0.94	1.83	171	24.02	127	95	59	1	0	4	1
WI EAU CLAIRE	71	51	83	42	61	-3	2.51	1.53	1.06	2.51	224	14.37	126	95	55	0	0	5	2
WI GREEN BAY	66	50	78	43	58	-5	1.91	1.16	1.59	1.91	225	11.92	114	94	67	0	0	5	1
WI LA CROSSE	73	55	82	49	64	-3	2.92	2.07	1.36	2.92	304	12.67	106	93	54	0	0	3	3
WI MADISON	71	51	83	43	61	-3	2.78	1.90	1.41	2.78	278	13.65	110	94	72	0	0	3	2
WI MILWAUKEE	66	49	83	45	58	-5	1.99	1.24	1.14	1.99	234	12.55	91	90	74	0	0	4	2
WI CASPER	79	47	88	42	63	4	0.42	0.03	0.37	0.42	93	3.20	49	78	37	0	0	3	0
WI CHEYENNE	78	49	90	42	63	5	0.52	0.01	0.36	0.52	90	3.62	55	74	31	1	0	2	0
WI LANDER	76	50	85	42	63	3	0.36	0.03	0.28	0.36	92	4.40	62	70	33	0	0	3	0
WI SHERIDAN	75	45	84	38	60	2	0.21	-0.31	0.11	0.21	36	4.04	57	82	44	0	0	3	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.

May Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

A cool weather regime expanded across the Nation, peaking from May 17-25 before easing its grip toward month's end. Monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 8°F below normal across the northern Plains, Midwest, and Northeast. In some locations across the North, frosts and freezes hampered summer crop growth and threatened blooming orchard crops. However, suddenly higher late-month temperatures aided the emergence and development of corn, soybeans, and spring-sown small grains across the northern Plains and upper Midwest, areas that had been subjected to a 5-week cool snap. Meanwhile, the Deep South experienced mid- to late-month relief from an early-season hot spell, but a late-May heat wave in the Southwest increased the threat of wildfires and strained drought-reduced irrigation reserves. Monthly temperatures averaged near normal across the South but as much as 4°F above normal in the Southwest. Heat reached the central and southern High Plains at month's end, promoting maturation of the drought-affected winter wheat crop but increasing stress on dryland summer crops.

Just to the east, areas from the southeastern Plains to the Ohio Valley suffered through repeated rounds of heavy rain and persistent lowland flooding. In the Corn Belt, significant fieldwork delays were noted in a 5-State area from Missouri to Ohio, with most locations in the affected area receiving 6 to 12 inches of rain during May. Meanwhile in the Northeast, widespread rainfall further eased long-term drought, but showers were more widely scattered in the southern Atlantic region, which continued to experience the effects of a 4-year (1998-2002) drought. Despite a late-month increase in shower activity, unfavorably dry conditions persisted across the Deep South, particularly from southern Texas to the southern Delta. Farther north, Montana's drought-stricken pastures and winter grains received beneficial precipitation during May, although windy conditions and the staggering effects of long-term drought limited crop recovery.

Glasgow, MT, experienced their windiest May on record, with an average speed of 14.0 mph (2.0 mph above normal), and windiest month since April 1978. Elsewhere in Montana, Havre's windiest May (13.7 mph, or 4.4 mph above normal) capped their windiest March-May period on record (11.9 mph, or 2.7 mph above normal). Meanwhile, it was the coolest spring on record at several locations in Montana, including Great Falls (35.2°F, edging the 1975 standard of 35.9°F), Glasgow (33.7°F, shattering the 1912 record of 34.8°F), and Cut Bank (31.2°F, eclipsing the 1935 benchmark of 32.5°F). During May, low temperatures fell to 32°F or below on 13 days in Glasgow, breaking the 1916 record of 12 days. Glasgow also received 7.6 inches of snow in May, second only to a 10.7-inch total in 1983.

Elsewhere across the North, May snowfall reached 40.7 inches (395 percent [%] of normal) atop New Hampshire's Mt. Washington, 3.2 inches (188%) in Billings, MT, and 0.9 inch (450%) in Spokane, WA. Storminess provided drought relief on the northern Plains, including the wettest 24-hour period in Great Falls, MT (1.23 inches on May 21-22) since 1.88 inches fell on May 30, 1998. Farther east, the latest measurable snowfall on record occurred on May 18 in locations such as Albany, NY (2.2 inches, breaking the record of 0.5 inch on May 11, 1907), Binghamton, NY (1.7 inches, tying the record of 0.7 inch on May 18, 1973), and Worcester, MA (0.7 inch, breaking the record of 1.5 inches on May 11, 1945). Elsewhere, a trace of snow fell in North Platte, NE, on May 24, their second-latest such observance.

On Michigan's Upper Peninsula, Marquette's high temperature failed to reach 50°F on 16 days during May, surpassing their

previous record of 13 days in 1967, 1970, and 1983. On May 25, the high temperature of 81°F in Indianapolis, IN, represented their first high temperature at or above 80°F since a 5-day warm spell from April 15-19. Prior to the late-month arrival of warm weather, Bristol, TN, collected five consecutive daily-record lows from May 19-23, including their latest spring freeze on record (31°F on May 22). Elsewhere, Lexington, KY (32°F on May 19), Parkersburg, WV (30°F on May 22), and Salisbury, MD (30°F on May 22), experienced freezes more than 1 week later than ever before recorded. Meanwhile, Valentine, NE (25°F on May 24), had their latest spring temperature at or below 25°F (previously, 25°F on May 21, 1931). Nationwide, nearly 500 daily-record lows were established from May 17-25, with approximately 100 records noted on both May 19 and 20. By month's end, however, May-record warmth overspread the central High Plains and the Southwest. The monthly record high in Delta, UT (102°F on May 31), contrasted sharply with their monthly record low just over 3 weeks earlier (19°F on May 9). Other monthly records on May 31 included 109°F in Safford, AZ, 107°F in Hanksville, UT, 106°F in McCook, NE, and 104°F in Goodland, KS.

Rain continued to chip away at drought in the Northeast, where several locations measured a combination of above-normal monthly precipitation and below-normal monthly temperatures for the first time since March 2001. For example, May temperatures averaged 56.6°F (2.0°F below normal) in Providence, RI, while rainfall totaled 4.98 inches (136% of normal). Providence's only other cooler-than-normal month since March 2001 was last July, when cool, mostly dry weather prevailed. On May 29, the 2.12-inch rainfall in Rochester, NY, represented their highest 1-day total since 2.36 inches fell on July 15, 2000. Farther south, the May-record rainfall in Columbia, SC (9.39 inches, or 296% of normal), was more the exception than the rule, as many areas remained unfavorably dry. Columbia's monthly sum, boosted by a 2.15-inch total on May 1 and 4.47-inch deluge on May 11, exceeded their May 1967 record of 8.85 inches. More typical in the Southeast were the sub-normal totals in locations such as Raleigh-Durham, NC (1.13 inches, or 30% of normal), and Jacksonville, FL (0.47 inch, or 14%).

Across the Gulf Coast region, showers developed in most locations on May 17, ending protracted periods without measurable rainfall. In southeastern Texas, Galveston received 2.36 inches on April 8 and 2.34 inches on May 17, bookending a 38-day spell without measurable rain. Elsewhere, streaks reached 36 days (April 11 - May 16) in Brownsville, TX, and 37 days (April 12 to May 18) in Key West, FL. Embedded in Brownsville's streak was a 23-day spell (April 21 - May 13) with high temperatures at or above 90°F, while Key West's streak ended with a 4.04-inch downpour on May 19. The 5-week spell of hot, dry weather highlighted a spring that for Ft. Myers, FL, was the third warmest (temperatures were 2.3°F above normal), fifth driest (rainfall was 53% of normal) on record. In fact, without a 2.20-inch rainfall on May 19, Ft. Myers spring rainfall would have fallen to 1.96 inches, well below their spring 1967 record of 2.18 inches. Farther west, January-May precipitation totaled just 6.40 inches (38% of normal) in College Station, TX, their second-driest start to a year behind 1925.

An already sharp moisture gradient across the central Plains intensified further during May. Some locations in eastern Kansas received more precipitation in early May than parts of western Kansas since October 1, 2001. For example, Coffeyville, KS, netted 9.09 inches during the month, including 4.91 inches on May 7-8. In contrast, the 8-month (October-May) total in Dodge City, KS, stood at 3.90 inches (35% of normal). Meanwhile, Denver, CO, posted their 10th consecutive month with below-normal precipitation, leaving their August 2001 - May 2002 total at 5.14 inches (43% of normal). Farther south and west, Flagstaff, AZ,

completed their driest May and September-May periods on record. For the first time on record, Flagstaff received no rain during May, breaking their standard of a trace set in 1996 and earlier. Flagstaff's 9-month total was 4.71 inches (27% of normal), edging their 1995-96 record of 5.32 inches. Elsewhere in Arizona, Tucson experienced their driest 12-month period since 4.24 inches fell from July 1973 - June 1974. Tucson's June 2001 - May 2002 total was 4.83 inches (40% of normal). In El Paso, TX, May 31 was the 115th consecutive day without measurable precipitation, approaching their February-June 1910 record of 136 days. Not a single drop of rain dampened El Paso from February 6 to May 25, a 109-day span, surpassing their record of 88 days, set from October 5 - December 31, 1950.

Despite significant wetness in the lower Missouri, middle Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys, nearly all monthly rainfall records remained firmly intact. For example, the monthly rainfall of 13.60 inches (268% of normal) in Joplin, MO, did not even approach their May 1943 record of 25.54 inches. The 7.81-inch sum in St. Louis, MO, was 190% of normal, but did not make the city's top-10 listing for May wetness. St. Louis previously received more than 10 inches of May rainfall three times: 1995 (12.92 inches), 1943 (11.20 inches), and 1929 (10.09 inches). Elsewhere in Missouri, Columbia's 10.09-inch total failed to make their top-five list for May, behind the 13.30-inch amount in 1943 and slightly lower totals in 1995, 1929, 1892, and 1990. In eastern Kansas, Topeka received at least a trace of rain on 8 consecutive days (2.64 inches fell from May 5-12), their longest such streak since 3.67 inches fell from August 15-23, 1996.

Heavy rain swelled the Mississippi River at Cape Girardeau, MO, to 13.7 feet above flood stage on May 18, the third-highest level on record behind the floods of August 1993 (16.5 feet above flood stage) and May 1995 (15.0 feet). The Ohio River at Cairo, IL, crested at 15.0 feet above flood stage on May 19, the seventh-highest level on record and just 4.5 feet shy of the February 1937 high-water mark. Near-record flooding also affected many Ohio and middle Mississippi River tributaries, including the Illinois River, where the crest at La Grange Lock and Dam (about 10.3 feet above flood stage on May 19 and 20) was second only to the level (11.0 feet above flood stage) achieved on June 1, 1995. Earlier in the month, smaller-scale downpours struck the central Appalachians, causing major flooding along the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River in McDowell County, WV, and vicinity. Flooding damaged the river gauge in Welch, WV, where a record crest occurred, while the Tug Fork crest on May 4 in Kermit, WV, exceeded flood stage by about 5 feet but remained approximately 10 feet below the April 1977 high-water mark.

During May, Alaskan temperatures ranged from near normal across the southeastern half of the State to as much as 6°F above normal in the north and west. However, a period of very warm, dry weather overspread much of interior Alaska after midmonth, resulting in a sharp increase in wildfire activity. Statewide, nearly 300,000 acres burned during the month, including a 50,000-acre blaze about 15 miles south of McGrath, where daily-record highs were noted on 8 of 9 days from May 18-26. High temperatures reached or exceeded 80°F on 7 consecutive days (May 20-26) in Fairbanks, peaking at 83°F on May 25. Meanwhile, May showers eased a dry spell across southeastern Alaska, although large 3-month precipitation deficits persisted. March-May precipitation totaled 4.16 inches (42% of normal) in Juneau, 8.23 inches (48%) in Kodiak, and 8.38 inches (26%) in Yakutat.

Wetter-than-normal weather was the rule at nearly all stations in Hawaii, particularly prior to midmonth. On Oahu, the Waihee Pump station netted a May total of 16.55 inches (171% of normal), the highest monthly total there since November 1996. Nearly two-thirds (10.68 inches) of Waihee Pump's rain fell on May 6. On the Big Island, Kapapala Ranch received 11.08 inches (410% of normal), its highest May sum since 1965. Warmer, drier weather

overspread Hawaii toward month's end, resulting in the warmest weather in Honolulu, Oahu (88°F on May 30 and 31), since the mercury reached 89°F on October 26, 2001.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Planting progress was slow in the southern, central, and eastern Corn Belt during May, as storms frequently tracked across the lower Missouri, middle Mississippi, and Ohio River Valleys. Planting progressed much faster in the Southeast, Atlantic Coastal Plain, northern and western Corn Belt, and Great Plains, where precipitation was lighter and less frequent. Cold weather prevailed in the northern Great Plains and Corn Belt during most of the month, delaying emergence and growth of spring planted crops and hindering development of winter grains. In the southern Great Plains and Southeast, seasonal and above-normal temperatures quickly ripened winter grains and promoted development of spring crops where soil moisture supplies were available.

Frequent storms delayed corn planting across the southern Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the central and eastern Corn Belt through most of May. On May 19, planting was about 4 weeks behind normal in Indiana and 3 weeks behind in Ohio. In Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, and Wisconsin, planting delays ranged from nearly 2 weeks to almost 3 weeks behind normal. In Missouri, planting was ahead of the 5-year average until mid-month, but fell behind normal after midmonth. Meanwhile, planting delays were shorter and less frequent in the northwestern Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains. As a result, planting neared completion slightly ahead of normal in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and the Dakota's. Cold weather, including many overnight record lows, hampered germination, emergence, and growth across the entire Corn Belt and Great Plains during most of the month. Arrival of hot weather near the end of the month aided emergence, and stimulated growth and improved the color of most emerged fields.

Early-May soybean planting lagged across most of the Corn Belt, but progress accelerated in the lower Mississippi Valley and along the Atlantic Coastal Plain. As midmonth approached, planting gained momentum in the central Great Plains and western Corn Belt. However, very few soybean fields were planted across the southern, central, and eastern Corn Belt before midmonth, due to persistent wet weather. On May 19, planting was 3 weeks behind normal in Indiana and Ohio and 2 weeks late in Illinois. After midmonth, planting rapidly progressed in the western Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. South Dakota producers planted 40 percent (%) of their acreage during the week ended May 26, surpassing the 37-percent progress in North Dakota, and the 30-percent progress in Iowa and Minnesota. Planting rapidly accelerated in the central and eastern Corn Belt late in the month, but remained far behind normal in most areas. Seasonal warmth aided germination and promoted growth on the Atlantic Coastal Plains, but cold weather hampered emergence in the Corn Belt and Great Plains until late in the month.

Hot weather quickly ripened winter wheat fields along and near the Gulf Coast during the first half of the month. Farther north, development accelerated in the southern Corn Belt and central Great Plains even though temperatures were not favorably warm. In the eastern Corn Belt, fields entered the heading stage much later than normal, especially in Ohio. Virtually all of Montana's crop broke dormancy by midmonth, but cold weather hampered growth on the northern Great Plains during most of the month. Harvest progressed with few delays along the Gulf Coast and Atlantic Coastal Plain, while rain periodically interrupted progress in interior parts of the southern Great Plains and Mississippi Delta. On June 2, acreage headed was at 82% and harvest was 5% complete. Normally, 85% would be headed and 3% harvested by this date.

Nearly ideal conditions supported cotton planting in the Southeast and Atlantic Coastal Plain during May. In the lower Mississippi Valley, rain and persistent wetness hampered planting in the interior Delta States, while dry soils limited planting near the Gulf Coast. In the southern Great Plains, wet weather briefly delayed progress in southern Oklahoma and northeastern Texas, while moisture shortages limited progress on the High Plains of Texas and New Mexico. Planting was nearly complete in the Southwest by midmonth. Hot weather accelerated vegetative growth near the end of the month and by June 2, acreage squaring was slightly ahead of the 9-percent average.

Early-month barley and spring wheat seedings were delayed by winter-like weather that included locally significant snowfall and widespread periods of sub-freezing temperatures. By midmonth, planting was about 1 week behind the 5-year average for both crops. However, planting was nearly complete in the Pacific Northwest. After midmonth, dry weather supported rapid planting on the northern Great Plains and by the end of the month, planting was slightly ahead of normal. Cold weather hindered germination and emerged fields produced little growth until late in the month.

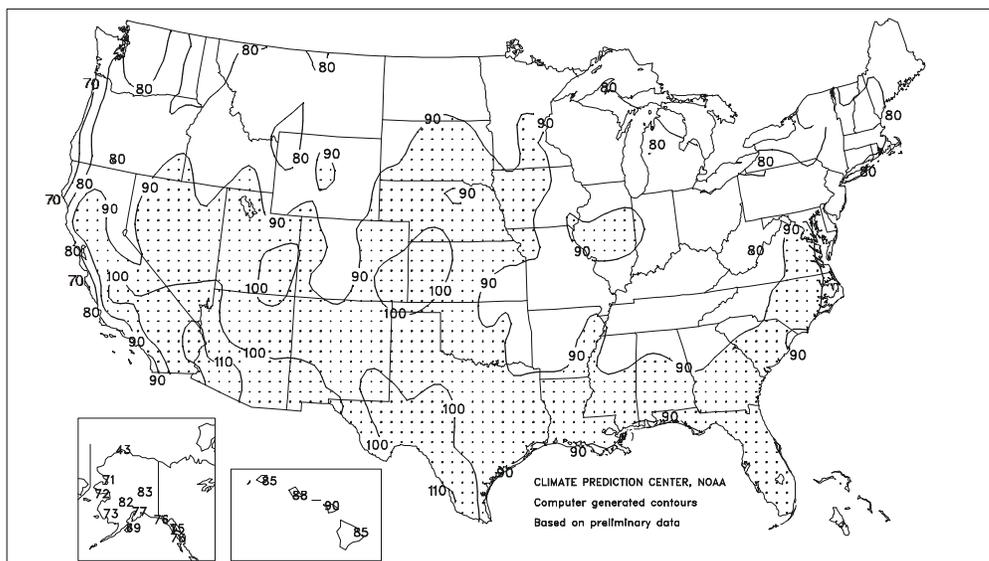
Oat planting accelerated in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains early in the month, as dry weather supported progress. Planting also gained momentum in Ohio and Wisconsin, but progress remained far behind normal due to frequent rain and lingering wetness. Emergence remained well ahead of normal in Iowa and Nebraska, despite cooler-than-normal temperatures.

Rice seeding neared completion in Texas and Louisiana early in the month, while wet weather interfered with progress in the interior Mississippi Delta until after midmonth. Planting delays were especially lengthy in Missouri due to heavy rain and flooding. Meanwhile, planting steadily advanced in California. Warm weather promoted rapid emergence and growth throughout the Mississippi Delta and Gulf Coast most of the month, although a period of below-normal temperatures temporarily slowed development near the end of the month.

Sorghum planting was active in the lower Mississippi Valley early in the month, even though excessively dry soils persisted near the Gulf Coast and rain briefly delayed progress in interior areas. The planting pace slowly increased on the Great Plains, with a few fields seeded as far north as South Dakota by mid-month. After midmonth, dry weather prevailed across the central and northern

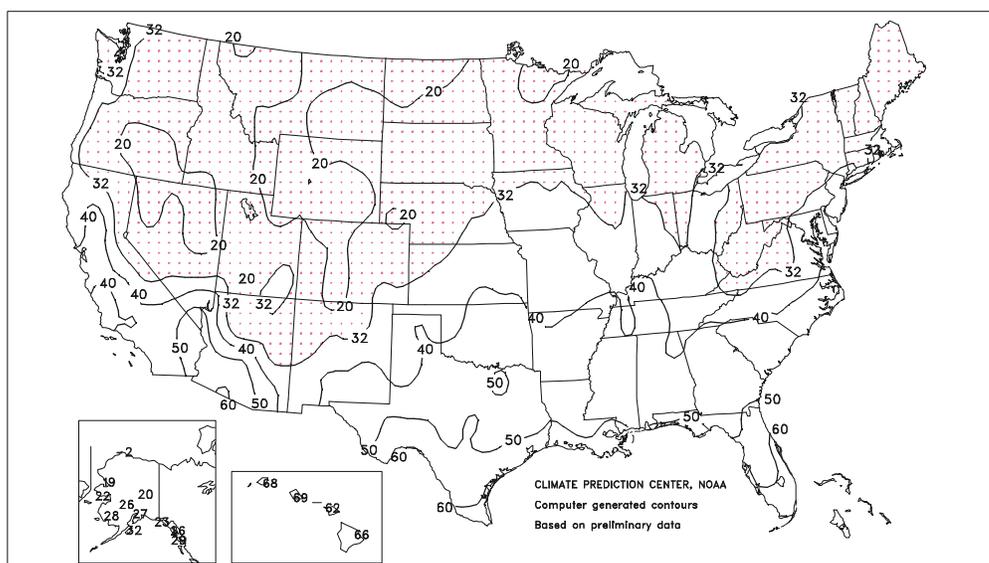
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

May 2002



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

May 2002



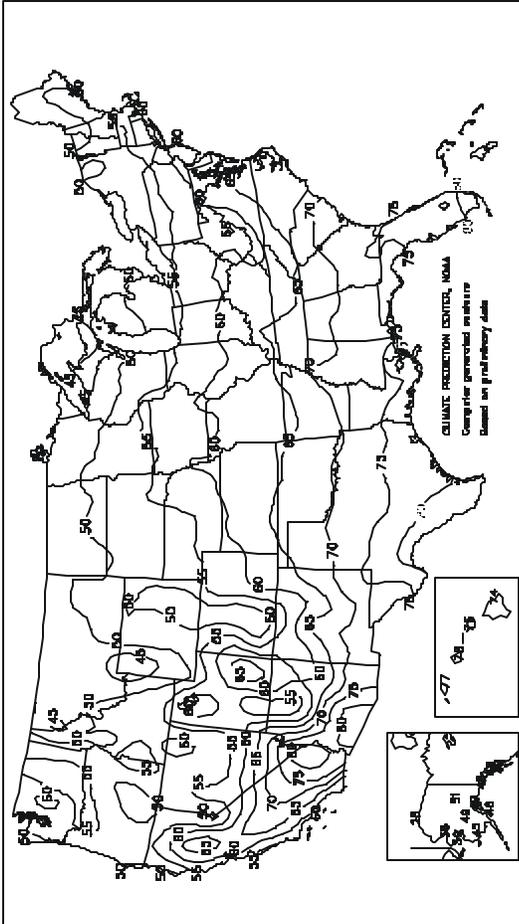
Great Plains and planting rapidly accelerated. Planting was slow in the central and southern Corn Belt most of the month due to frequent heavy rain.

Peanut planting progressed with few rain delays in the Southeast and mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain during May. In the southern High Plains, blowing soil and moisture shortages hindered progress. On June 2, planting was 91% complete, slightly ahead of the 5-year average of 87%.

Sugarbeet planting was nearly complete in Idaho and Michigan by mid-May. In Minnesota and North Dakota, cold weather and wintery precipitation limited sugarbeet seeding early in the month, but planting accelerated near midmonth and remained active through the remainder of the month. Sunflower seeding also accelerated after midmonth.

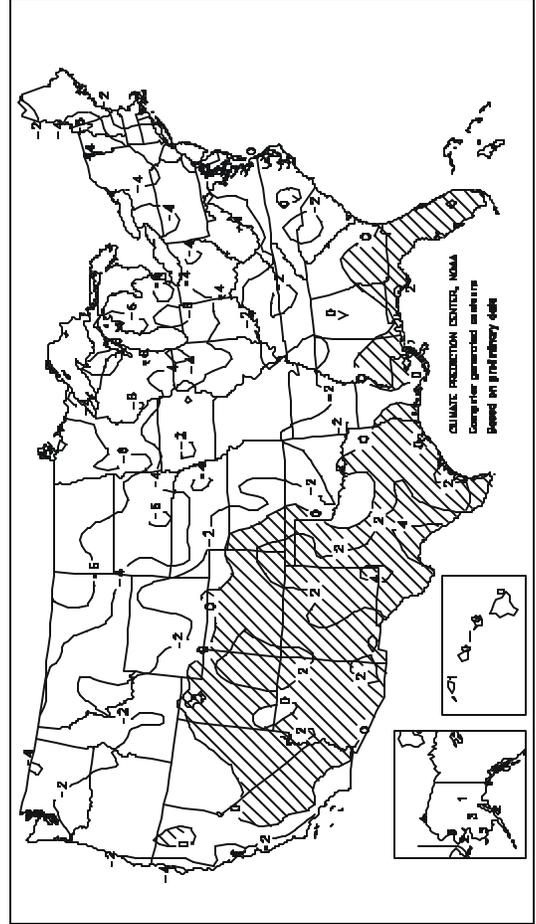
Average Temperature (°F)

May 2002



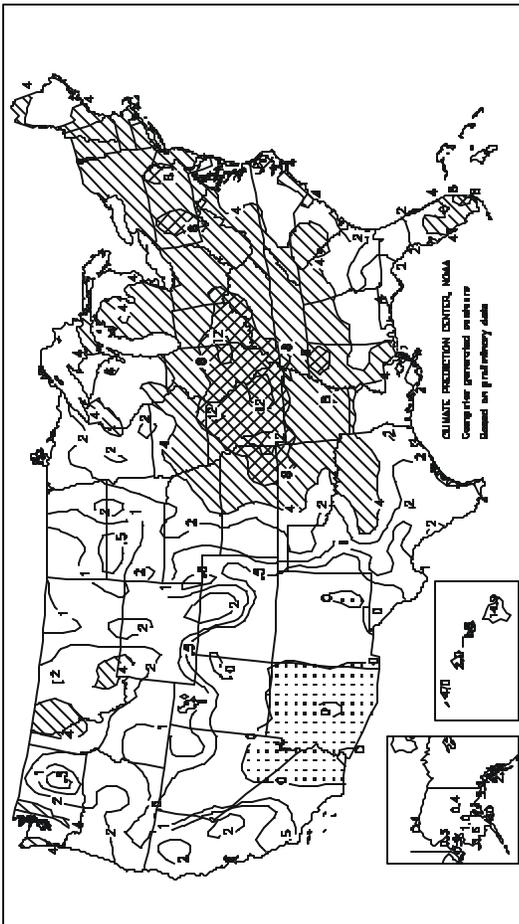
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

May 2002



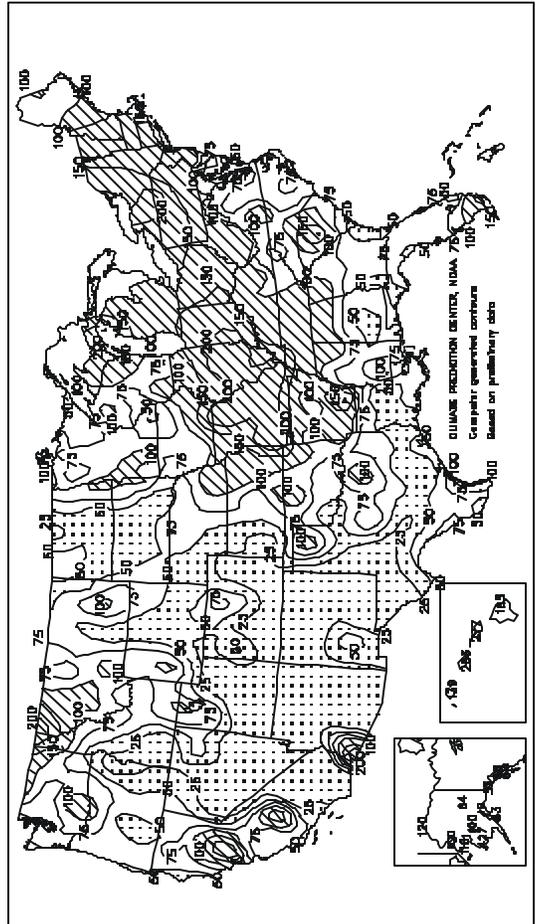
Total Precipitation (inches)

May 2002



Percent of Normal Precipitation

May 2002



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

May 2002

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, EF		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, EF		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, EF		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	70	1	4.15	-0.68	LEXINGTON	61	-3	4.29	-0.49	COLUMBUS	58	-5	6.61	2.73
HUNTSVILLE	69	0	5.93	0.69	LONDON-CORBIN	62	-2	4.61	-0.08	DAYTON	58	-3	6.20	2.03
MOBILE	74	0	4.45	-1.65	LOUISVILLE	65	-1	6.74	1.86	MANSFIELD	55	-3	4.62	0.20
MONTGOMERY	72	0	0.83	-3.31	PADUCAH	65	-1	9.46	4.71	TOLEDO	56	-4	3.33	0.19
AK ANCHORAGE	49	2	0.13	-0.56	LA BATON ROUGE	75	1	1.83	-3.51	YOUNGSTOWN	54	-4	6.20	2.75
BARROW	25	5	0.14	0.02	LAKE CHARLES	75	0	2.12	-3.94	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	66	-2	2.48	-2.96
COLD BAY	43	3	6.84	4.19	NEW ORLEANS	76	0	3.04	-1.58	TULSA	67	-2	5.21	-0.90
FAIRBANKS	51	2	0.38	-0.22	SHREVEPORT	73	0	2.47	-2.78	OR ASTORIA	51	-2	1.78	-1.50
JUNEAU	48	0	2.36	-1.12	ME BANGOR	51	-4	2.51	-0.89	BURNS	50	-1	0.46	-0.59
KING SALMON	46	2	0.71	-0.64	CARIBOU	49	-3	3.97	0.70	EUGENE	54	-1	2.14	-0.52
KODIAK	46	2	3.96	-2.35	PORTLAND	52	-2	4.42	0.60	MEDFORD	59	1	0.53	-0.68
NOME	39	2	0.86	0.12	MD BALTIMORE	62	-1	2.99	-0.90	PENDLETON	56	-2	1.10	-0.12
AZ FLAGSTAFF	52	1	0.00	-0.80	MA BOSTON	58	0	4.65	1.41	PORTLAND	56	-1	1.86	-0.52
PHOENIX	82	3	0.00	-0.16	Worcester	54	-2	5.57	1.22	SALEM	54	-2	1.35	-0.78
TUCSON	76	2	0.00	-0.24	MI ALPENA	48	-4	3.87	1.26	PA ALLENTOWN	57	-3	4.45	-0.02
AR FORT SMITH	68	-1	3.94	-1.35	DETROIT	54	-6	3.75	0.70	ERIE	53	-5	5.66	2.32
CA BAKERSFIELD	70	0	0.13	-0.11	FLINT	53	-4	3.62	0.88	MIDDLETOWN	60	-2	4.31	0.05
EUREKA	49	-5	0.55	-1.07	GRAND RAPIDS	53	-5	4.32	0.97	PHILADELPHIA	63	-1	3.57	-0.31
FRESNO	70	1	0.38	-0.01	HOUGHTON LAKE	49	-5	2.31	-0.26	PITTSBURGH	56	-4	4.70	0.90
LOS ANGELES	62	-1	0.11	-0.13	LANSING	52	-5	3.56	0.85	WILKES-BARRE	55	-5	4.41	0.72
REDDING	68	2	0.67	-0.99	MUSKEGON	51	-5	2.90	-0.05	WILLIAMSPORT	56	-4	6.38	2.59
SACRAMENTO	64	-1	1.98	1.45	TRAVERSE CITY	48	-7	3.84	1.54	PR SAN JUAN	81	0	2.81	-2.48
SAN DIEGO	62	-3	0.00	-0.20	MN DULUTH	47	-5	2.04	-0.91	RI PROVIDENCE	56	-3	4.98	1.32
SAN FRANCISCO	58	-1	0.48	0.10	INT'L FALLS	46	-7	2.08	-0.47	SC CHARLESTON	71	-1	2.69	-0.98
STOCKTON	66	-1	0.35	-0.15	MINNEAPOLIS	55	-4	2.83	-0.41	COLUMBIA	70	-2	9.41	6.24
CO ALAMOSA	51	1	0.04	-0.66	ROCHESTER	54	-3	1.47	-2.06	FLORENCE	69	-2	4.23	0.92
CO SPRINGS	56	1	1.11	-1.28	ST. CLOUD	51	-6	2.06	-0.91	GREENVILLE	66	-1	3.85	-0.74
DENVER	56	1	0.94	-1.78	MS JACKSON	73	2	3.91	-0.95	MYRTLE BEACH	68	-2	2.23	-0.76
GRAND JUNCTION	63	3	0.51	-0.47	MERIDIAN	71	-1	1.95	-2.92	SD ABERDEEN	51	-7	1.82	-0.87
PUEBLO	61	1	0.22	-1.27	TUPELO	68	-1	6.65	0.85	HURON	54	-4	1.32	-1.68
CT BRIDGEPORT	57	-2	5.30	1.27	MO COLUMBIA	60	-4	10.08	5.21	RAPID CITY	52	-3	1.64	-1.32
HARTFORD	57	-3	5.33	0.94	JOPLIN	64	-2	13.60	8.53	SIoux FALLS	54	-4	1.82	-1.57
DC WASHINGTON	65	-1	2.17	-1.65	KANSAS CITY	62	-2	6.99	1.60	TN BRISTOL	62	-1	2.40	-1.92
DE WILMINGTON	61	-1	3.40	-0.75	SPRINGFIELD	62	-3	9.74	5.17	CHATTANOOGA	68	0	5.18	0.90
FL DAYTONA BEACH	76	1	1.66	-1.60	ST JOSEPH	62	-3	6.92	1.97	JACKSON	67	-2	6.46	0.82
FT LAUDERDALE	81	3	6.36	0.03	ST LOUIS	64	-3	7.81	3.70	KNOXVILLE	65	-1	4.66	-0.02
FT MYERS	80	1	2.33	-1.09	MT BILLINGS	53	-3	1.08	-1.40	MEMPHIS	69	-2	5.33	0.18
JACKSONVILLE	74	1	0.47	-3.01	BUTTE	46	-2	1.57	-0.45	NASHVILLE	66	-1	3.98	-1.09
KEY WEST	81	0	5.16	1.68	GLASGOW	50	-6	1.04	-0.68	TX ABILENE	72	-1	3.24	0.41
MELBOURNE	78	2	1.46	-2.48	GREAT FALLS	50	-1	1.61	-0.92	AMARILLO	66	1	1.05	-1.45
MIAMI	81	1	8.23	2.71	HELENA	53	0	1.85	0.07	AUSTIN	76	1	1.25	-3.78
ORLANDO	78	1	2.47	-1.27	KALISPELL	48	-3	2.38	0.34	BEAUMONT	76	1	1.33	-4.50
PENSACOLA	75	0	3.02	-1.38	MILES CITY	53	-4	2.31	0.12	BROWNSVILLE	82	3	1.96	-0.52
ST PETERSBURG	79	1	1.06	-1.74	MISSOULA	50	-3	1.76	-0.19	COLLEGE STATION	76	1	0.89	-4.16
TALLAHASSEE	75	1	1.75	-3.20	NE GRAND ISLAND	59	-2	3.19	-0.88	CORPUS CHRISTI	79	1	3.11	-0.37
TAMPA	80	2	1.07	-1.78	HASTINGS	59	-3	3.48	-1.11	DALLAS/FT WORTH	72	-1	5.40	0.25
WEST PALM BEACH	80	2	0.78	-4.61	LINCOLN	59	-3	5.21	0.98	DEL RIO	82	4	1.82	-0.49
GA ATHENS	68	-1	3.18	-0.68	MCCOOK	62	2	1.27	-1.99	EL PASO	75	1	0.00	-0.38
ATLANTA	68	-2	3.42	-0.53	NORFOLK	57	-3	2.55	-1.37	GALVESTON	77	0	3.63	-0.07
AUGUSTA	69	-2	2.01	-1.06	NORTH PLATTE	56	-2	1.56	-1.78	HOUSTON	77	1	1.79	-3.36
COLUMBUS	73	1	1.68	-1.94	OMAHA/EPPLEY	60	-2	4.16	-0.28	LUBBOCK	70	1	0.37	-1.94
MACON	71	0	2.52	-0.46	SCOTTSBLUFF	56	-1	0.73	-1.97	MIDLAND	74	1	0.11	-1.68
SAVANNAH	73	0	0.97	-2.64	VALENTINE	53	-5	2.72	-0.48	SAN ANGELO	76	3	0.45	-2.64
HI HILO	74	0	14.95	6.88	NV ELKO	52	-1	0.87	-0.21	SAN ANTONIO	77	1	2.26	-2.46
HONOLULU	78	1	1.97	1.19	ELY	51	1	0.02	-1.27	VICTORIA	78	1	2.02	-3.10
KAHULUI	76	0	1.83	1.17	LAS VEGAS	76	1	0.00	-0.24	WACO	74	0	3.68	-0.78
LIHUE	77	2	3.98	1.11	RENO	58	2	0.20	-0.42	WICHITA FALLS	70	-1	1.58	-2.34
ID BOISE	59	0	0.01	-1.26	WINNEMUCCA	55	0	0.43	-0.63	UT SALT LAKE CITY	60	1	0.48	-1.61
LEWISTON	57	-1	0.64	-0.92	NH CONCORD	53	-3	4.38	1.05	VT BURLINGTON	53	-3	3.63	0.31
POCATELLO	54	1	1.12	-0.39	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	60	0	2.76	-0.62	VA LYNCHBURG	63	0	4.17	0.06
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	55	-4	4.40	1.02	NEWARK	61	-2	3.90	-0.56	NORFOLK	67	1	3.50	-0.24
MOLINE	58	-4	5.31	1.06	NM ALBUQUERQUE	67	2	0.02	-0.58	RICHMOND	65	0	3.49	-0.46
PEORIA	59	-3	6.80	2.63	NY ALBANY	55	-3	4.56	0.91	ROANOKE	64	0	2.69	-1.55
ROCKFORD	55	-5	3.02	-1.00	BINGHAMTON	51	-5	5.45	1.90	WASH/DULLES	62	0	4.76	0.54
SPRINGFIELD	60	-4	7.86	3.80	BUFFALO	52	-5	5.23	1.88	WA OLYMPIA	51	-2	2.05	-0.22
IN EVANSVILLE	64	-2	5.70	0.69	ROCHESTER	53	-4	5.87	3.05	QUILLAYUTE	49	-2	4.46	-1.05
FORT WAYNE	56	-4	6.29	2.54	SYRACUSE	54	-3	5.77	2.38	SEATTLE-TACOMA	53	-3	1.11	-0.66
INDIANAPOLIS	59	-4	7.46	3.11	NC ASHEVILLE	62	0	3.44	-0.97	SPOKANE	52	-2	1.10	-0.50
SOUTH BEND	54	-6	5.75	2.25	CHARLOTTE	66	-3	4.18	0.52	YAKIMA	55	-1	0.69	0.18
IA BURLINGTON	58	-5	7.56	3.16	GREENSBORO	65	-1	2.99	-0.96	WV BECKLEY	58	-2	5.05	0.66
CEDAR RAPIDS	57	-4	4.03	0.18	HATTERAS	69	1	1.87	-2.05	CHARLESTON	60	-2	4.85	0.55
DES MOINES	59	-3	3.24	-1.01	RALEIGH	67	0	1.14	-2.65	ELKINS	56	-2	5.58	0.81
DUBUQUE	55	-4	4.40	0.28	WILMINGTON	69	-1	2.42	-1.98	HUNTINGTON	61	-3	4.25	-0.16
SIoux CITY	58	-3	2.61	-1.14	ND BISMARCK	50	-6	0.52	-1.70	WI EAU CLAIRE	52	-6	2.84	-0.85
WATERLOO	58	-2	3.30	-0.85	DICKINSON	48	-7	0.95	-1.33	GREEN BAY	51	-5	2.81	0.06
CONCORDIA	61	-2	3.43	-0.77	FARGO	51	-6	2.95	0.34	LA CROSSE	56	-5	1.31	-2.07
DODGE CITY	64	0	1.35	-1.65	GRAND FORKS	48	-9	1.66	-0.55	MADISON	53	-5	2.92	-0.33
GOODLAND	59	0	1.03	-2.43	JAMESTOWN	50	-7	0.71	-1.50	MILWAUKEE	52	-4	2.31	-0.75
HILL CITY	61	-1	1.56	-2.14	MINOT	49	-7	0.53	-1.78	WAUSAU	51	-6	3.24	-0.30
TOPEKA	63	-1	4.87	0.01	WILLISTON	49	-6	1.21	-0.67	WY CASPER	50	-2	1.15	-1.23
WICHITA	64	-1	5.70	1.54	OH AKRON-CANTON	55	-4	5.35	1.39	CHEYENNE	51	0	0.75	-1.73
JACKSON	62	-2	5.23	0.07	CINCINNATI	59	-5	8.03	3.44	LANDER	52	-1	1.68	-0.70
					CLEVELAND	55	-3	5.77	2.27	SHERIDAN	50	-3	1.02	-1.39

Based on 1971-2000 normals.

*** Not Available.

Spring Weather Review

Review provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Despite an early-season hot spell across the Deep South, a mid-April period of record warmth nearly nationwide, and an impressive late-May heat wave in the Southwest, cool air was dominant for much of the spring, especially during March and for a 5-week span beginning after the middle of April. Spring temperatures averaged as much as 12 °F below normal across northern Montana generally 2 to 10°F below normal elsewhere across the northern Plains and upper Midwest. Near- to above-normal spring readings were confined to the Southwest and areas south and east of a line from southern Texas to southern New England. A few locations in Florida registered spring temperatures up to 4°F above normal.

Copious precipitation fell in a swath from the southeastern Plains into the Northeast, but only light amounts were observed elsewhere. The wetness caused extensive spring planting delays, primarily in the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, while drought worsened across the central High Plains and the southeastern half of the West. Soil moisture shortages and the continuing effects of long-term drought persisted in portions of the interior Northwest and in much of the southern Atlantic region. Shorter-term dryness developed during the spring across the Deep South and in the Dakotas and adjacent areas. In contrast, rain and snow brought some drought relief to pastures and spring-sown small grains on the northern High Plains. More substantial drought relief was noted in the Northeast.

March: In a departure from the November-February period, persistently cold March weather affected much of the Nation. The early-spring chill was most evident across the northern Plains and upper Midwest, where monthly temperatures ranged from 6 to 20°F below normal. The cool weather kept winter wheat dormant from the northern Plains to the lower Great Lakes region, and slowed wheat growth in the Ohio Valley. From the Rockies eastward, only the East and Deep South, with near-normal temperatures, were spared from protracted cold spells. Some cool air also spilled into the West, where some interior valley locations experienced temperatures as much as 8°F below normal.

Meanwhile, March precipitation patterns were largely consistent with those observed during previous months. Another dry month in the central and southern Rockies and the Southwest assured below-normal spring and summer streamflows in most river basins. In contrast, recovery from the drought of 2000-01 continued across the interior Northwest, where near-normal precipitation was observed during March. Farther east, the High Plains remained very dry as far south as northwestern Oklahoma and northernmost Texas, but beneficial rain fell on the southernmost Plains. Meanwhile, extremely wet conditions slowed spring fieldwork and caused lowland flooding from northeastern Texas to the southern Ohio Valley.

In the Deep South, however, unfavorably dry conditions persisted across southern Texas and Florida's peninsula. In the Midwest, soil moisture ranged from short across the western Corn Belt to adequate or locally excessive in the Ohio Valley. In the East, near-normal precipitation moistened topsoils for pasture and winter grain development, despite underlying long-term drought.

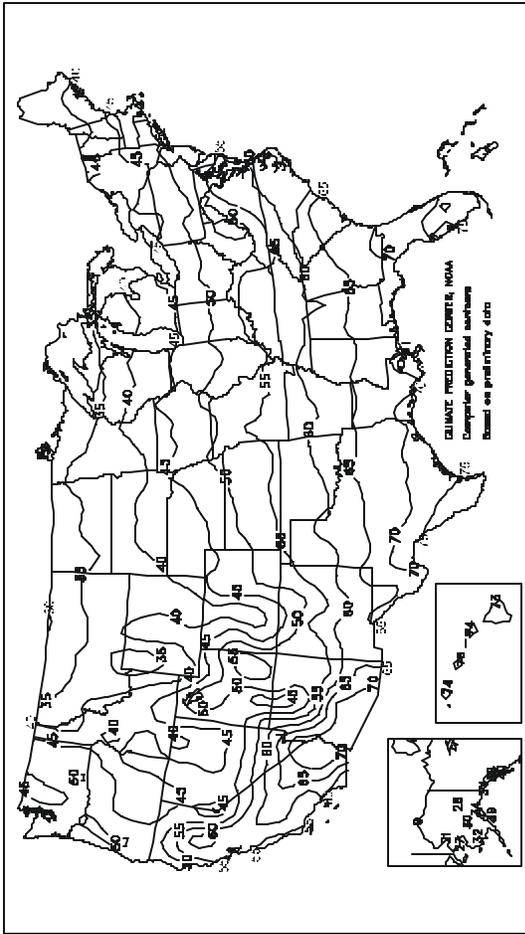
April: The dry pattern of previous months carried through April across the southeastern half of the West and most of the High Plains. Western drought, which encompassed the central and southern Rockies and the Southwest, stressed dryland crops, increased irrigation demands, and reduced spring runoff potential. Although most of the interior Northwest continued to experience gradual recovery from the drought of 2000-01, pockets of unfavorable dryness stressed some rain-fed small grains. The High Plains remained extremely dry as far south as northwestern Oklahoma, but beneficial rain fell farther south and east. As a result, winter wheat and emerging summer crops displayed a sharp contrast from drought-stricken on the central and northern High Plains to robust on the east-central Plains. Meanwhile, beneficial showers boosted soil moisture reserves in the western Corn Belt, but wet conditions slowed summer crop planting elsewhere in the Midwest. In addition, a cool weather pattern developed across the northern half of the Nation toward month's end, slowing winter wheat development, threatening some orchard crops, and hampering summer crop emergence. Across the interior South, soil moisture diminished during April but remained mostly favorable for pasture growth, winter grain maturation, and summer crop development. The Deep South, however, experienced dry and increasingly hot weather, boosting irrigation demands and stressing dryland crops, particularly in southern Texas and the southern Atlantic States. In the East, near- to above-normal precipitation from Virginia to Maine aided pastures and winter grains and provided some relief from long-term drought.

Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 6°F below normal on the northern Plains, but up to 7°F above normal across the South. The month opened with a strong late-season cold outbreak east of the Rockies, followed by an early-season heat wave that engulfed much of the country by midmonth. Several locations from the Midwest into the East reported April-record high temperatures from April 15-20. A sharp temperature gradient became established during the second half of April, featuring a gradual expansion of cool weather across the North and very warm conditions in the South.

May: *The monthly summary begins on page 11.*

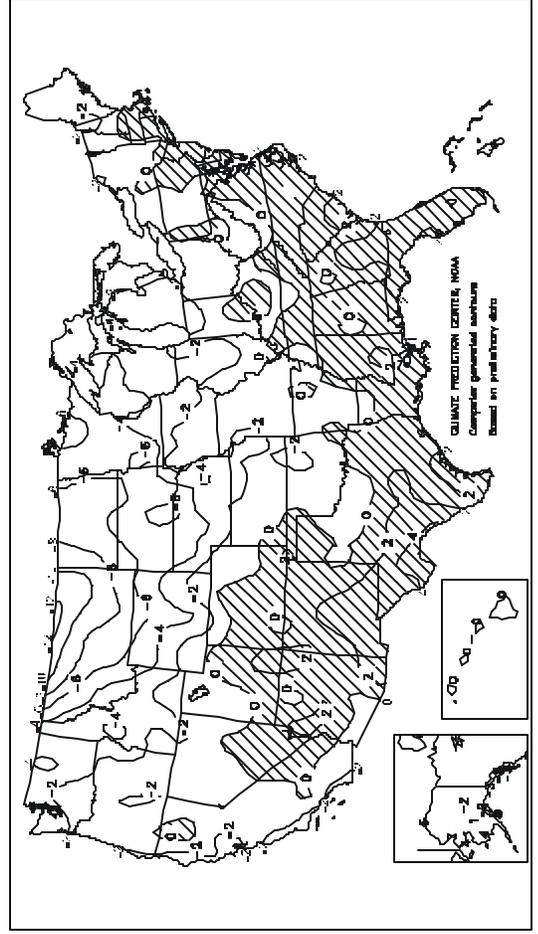
Average Temperature (°F)

MAR - MAY 2002



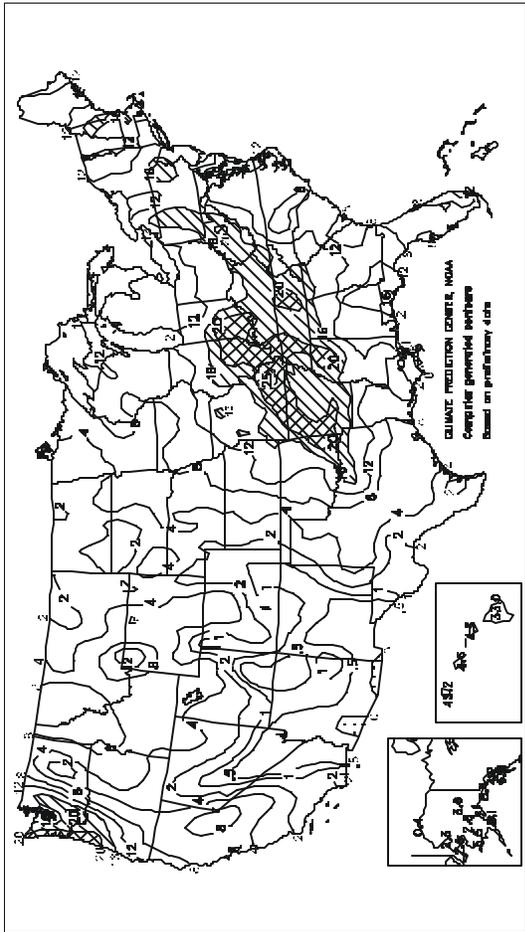
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

MAR - MAY 2002



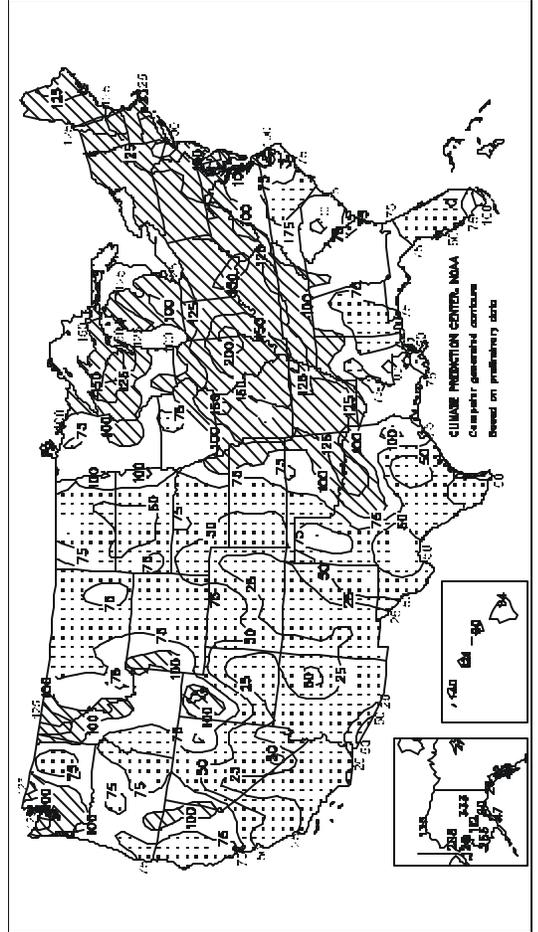
Total Precipitation (inches)

MAR - MAY 2002



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

MAR - MAY 2002



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

Spring 2002

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, EF		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, EF		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, EF		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	63	1	13.64	-1.96	LEXINGTON	54	-1	17.15	4.29	COLUMBUS	51	-1	14.08	4.06
HUNTSVILLE	62	2	13.46	-3.00	LONDON-CORBIN	55	-1	14.78	1.47	DAYTON	50	-1	15.81	4.32
MOBILE	67	0	12.28	-6.08	LOUISVILLE	57	1	19.78	6.58	MANSFIELD	47	0	13.26	1.31
MONTGOMERY	66	1	7.82	-7.09	PADUCAH	57	0	23.72	9.75	TOLEDO	48	0	10.54	1.54
AK ANCHORAGE	34	-2	1.12	-0.74	LA BATON ROUGE	69	2	15.90	-0.07	YOUNGSTOWN	47	0	13.23	3.40
BARROW	9	7	0.43	0.10	LAKE CHARLES	69	1	10.56	-2.68	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	58	-2	9.82	-1.52
COLD BAY	38	4	13.88	6.45	NEW ORLEANS	70	1	8.76	-6.12	TULSA	59	-2	11.31	-2.32
FAIRBANKS	28	-2	3.62	2.53	SHREVEPORT	66	0	10.60	-3.25	OR ASTORIA	48	-1	13.52	-2.06
JUNEAU	38	-3	4.16	-5.79	ME BANGOR	42	-1	11.49	1.33	BURNS	42	-2	1.79	-1.35
KING SALMON	36	3	2.06	-1.02	CARIBOU	37	-1	10.22	1.74	EUGENE	49	-1	8.35	-3.77
KODIAK	39	1	8.06	-8.95	PORTLAND	44	0	12.46	0.24	MEDFORD	53	1	3.35	-1.02
NOME	27	5	2.54	0.55	MD BALTIMORE	54	1	10.82	0.00	PENDLETON	49	-2	3.40	-0.21
AZ FLAGSTAFF	45	2	1.13	-3.58	MA BOSTON	49	0	10.81	0.12	PORTLAND	51	-1	7.80	-1.13
PHOENIX	74	3	0.14	-1.34	Worcester	46	1	13.35	0.85	SALEM	49	-2	7.59	-1.47
TUCSON	69	2	0.07	-1.26	MI ALPENA	38	-2	8.66	1.61	PA ALLENTOWN	50	1	11.96	0.44
AR FORT SMITH	60	-1	18.76	5.62	DETROIT	46	-2	10.35	1.73	ERIE	46	-1	14.80	4.95
CA BAKERSFIELD	63	-1	0.81	-1.29	FLINT	44	-1	8.42	0.33	MIDDLETOWN	52	0	13.20	2.42
EUREKA	48	-3	7.29	-2.79	GRAND RAPIDS	43	-3	10.69	1.27	PHILADELPHIA	55	2	9.77	-1.41
FRESNO	62	0	1.54	-1.81	HOUGHTON LAKE	39	-3	7.18	0.27	PITTSBURGH	50	0	11.42	1.44
LOS ANGELES	60	-1	0.40	-2.87	LANSING	43	-3	7.52	-0.61	WILKES-BARRE	48	-1	10.67	1.01
REDDING	60	1	4.66	-4.55	MUSKEGON	43	-2	8.63	0.41	WILLIAMSPORT	49	0	13.56	3.07
SACRAMENTO	58	-2	4.98	0.63	TRAVERSE CITY	40	-3	9.41	2.41	PR SAN JUAN	80	1	7.07	-4.07
SAN DIEGO	60	-2	1.09	-2.12	MN DULUTH	34	-5	6.63	-0.10	RI PROVIDENCE	49	0	12.87	0.62
SAN FRANCISCO	56	0	2.98	-1.83	INT'L FALLS	33	-6	3.85	-1.04	SC CHARLESTON	67	2	8.73	-1.71
STOCKTON	59	-2	2.28	-1.46	MINNEAPOLIS	42	-4	7.44	0.03	COLUMBIA	65	2	14.59	3.85
CO ALAMOSA	43	2	0.26	-1.44	ROCHESTER	41	-3	6.11	-2.32	FLORENCE	65	2	9.54	-0.56
CO SPRINGS	47	1	1.21	-3.86	ST. CLOUD	37	-6	6.94	0.34	GREENVILLE	61	2	9.70	-3.73
DENVER	47	1	1.70	-2.96	MS JACKSON	66	2	13.94	-2.64	MYRTLE BEACH	64	2	5.99	-2.91
GRAND JUNCTION	53	1	1.33	-1.51	MERIDIAN	65	1	8.13	-9.29	SD ABERDEEN	38	-7	3.54	-2.32
PUEBLO	51	1	0.42	-3.29	TUPELO	62	1	17.61	0.57	HURON	41	-5	4.63	-2.33
CT BRIDGEPORT	49	0	12.51	0.34	MO COLUMBIA	52	-2	16.39	4.15	RAPID CITY	39	-6	4.59	-1.26
HARTFORD	49	0	12.39	0.26	JOPLIN	57	0	20.36	7.35	SIoux FALLS	41	-4	5.52	-2.33
DC WASHINGTON	57	1	9.01	-1.18	KANSAS CITY	53	-1	12.57	1.36	TN BRISTOL	56	1	9.26	-2.20
DE WILMINGTON	53	1	9.71	-1.80	SPRINGFIELD	54	-2	17.33	4.63	CHATTANOOGA	62	2	13.38	-1.32
FL DAYTONA BEACH	72	2	5.71	-3.93	ST JOSEPH	53	-1	11.36	0.82	JACKSON	60	0	19.93	4.05
FT LAUDERDALE	78	4	8.88	-4.16	ST LOUIS	55	-1	15.73	4.33	KNOXVILLE	59	1	16.70	2.86
FT MYERS	76	2	4.16	-3.67	MT BILLINGS	39	-7	3.42	-1.92	MEMPHIS	62	0	19.51	2.99
JACKSONVILLE	69	2	7.26	-3.29	BUTTE	35	-4	2.70	-1.17	NASHVILLE	59	0	17.69	3.82
KEY WEST	78	1	6.46	-0.94	GLASGOW	34	-10	2.08	-0.86	TX ABILENE	65	0	7.71	1.80
MELBOURNE	74	3	4.55	-4.39	GREAT FALLS	35	-8	2.73	-2.21	AMARILLO	57	1	3.74	-1.22
MIAMI	78	2	10.44	-1.00	HELENA	40	-4	2.99	-0.33	AUSTIN	69	1	3.25	-6.44
ORLANDO	74	2	4.19	-5.51	KALISPELL	39	-4	3.46	-0.91	BEAUMONT	70	1	7.58	-5.84
PENSACOLA	68	0	9.70	-4.99	MILES CITY	38	-8	3.73	-0.44	BROWNSVILLE	76	2	2.82	-2.55
ST PETERSBURG	74	1	3.73	-4.28	MISSOULA	41	-4	3.47	-0.53	COLLEGE STATION	69	1	3.21	-7.88
TALLAHASSEE	69	2	12.78	-2.23	NE GRAND ISLAND	47	-3	5.78	-2.94	CORPUS CHRISTI	74	2	3.33	-3.93
TAMPA	75	3	3.54	-3.95	HASTINGS	48	-2	6.05	-3.49	DALLAS/FT WORTH	65	0	18.47	7.06
WEST PALM BEACH	77	3	9.37	-3.27	LINCOLN	48	-3	8.84	-0.50	DEL RIO	74	3	3.37	-1.61
GA ATHENS	62	1	11.36	-0.84	MCCOOK	51	1	2.89	-4.00	EL PASO	67	2	0.00	-0.87
ATLANTA	62	0	10.74	-2.21	NORFOLK	46	-3	5.07	-3.41	GALVESTON	71	1	7.85	-1.17
AUGUSTA	64	1	7.17	-3.45	NORTH PLATTE	44	-4	3.41	-3.14	HOUSTON	71	2	7.94	-4.17
COLUMBUS	67	2	9.52	-3.69	OMAHA/EPPLEY	48	-3	8.35	-1.16	LUBBOCK	61	1	3.78	-0.58
MACON	65	2	10.15	-0.86	SCOTTSBLUFF	45	-2	1.53	-4.12	MIDLAND	64	0	1.34	-1.60
SAVANNAH	68	2	6.90	-3.67	VALENTINE	42	-4	5.45	-0.83	SAN ANGELO	68	3	2.09	-3.59
HI HILO	73	0	32.95	-2.01	NV ELKO	44	-1	3.09	0.22	SAN ANTONIO	70	1	7.27	-1.94
HONOLULU	76	0	4.56	0.78	ELY	42	-1	0.96	-2.28	VICTORIA	71	1	6.38	-3.95
KAHULUI	74	0	4.28	-0.48	LAS VEGAS	67	0	0.10	-0.88	WACO	67	1	7.12	-2.81
LIHUE	74	0	13.23	3.78	RENO	51	2	1.83	0.00	WICHITA FALLS	62	-1	9.01	0.20
ID BOISE	50	-1	1.90	-2.05	WINNEMUCCA	47	-1	2.04	-0.73	UT SALT LAKE CITY	50	-1	5.44	-0.58
LEWISTON	49	-2	2.90	-1.08	NH CONCORD	45	0	10.65	1.21	VT BURLINGTON	44	0	8.55	0.03
POCATELLO	44	-2	3.01	-1.06	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	53	2	12.45	1.56	VA LYNCHBURG	55	0	9.89	-1.51
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	46	-2	10.13	0.42	NM ALBUQUERQUE	53	1	11.08	-1.51	NORFOLK	60	2	10.81	-0.39
MOLINE	48	-2	11.98	0.99	NY ALBANY	59	3	0.41	-1.30	RICHMOND	58	1	10.30	-0.92
PEORIA	49	-2	13.23	2.67	BINGHAMTON	46	-1	10.12	0.06	ROANOKE	57	1	8.71	-2.98
ROCKFORD	45	-3	8.67	-1.36	BUFFALO	44	0	13.01	3.00	WASH/DULLES	54	1	11.69	0.70
SPRINGFIELD	51	-2	16.42	5.85	ROCHESTER	44	-2	12.85	3.47	WA OLYMPIA	46	-2	11.32	0.18
IN EVANSVILLE	55	-1	20.48	6.70	SYRACUSE	45	0	11.42	3.27	QUILLAYUTE	45	-2	22.39	-1.54
FORT WAYNE	48	-1	12.44	2.29	NC ASHEVILLE	46	1	12.87	3.07	SEATTLE-TACOMA	48	-3	8.22	0.11
INDIANAPOLIS	51	-1	17.15	5.75	CHARLOTTE	56	2	9.54	-2.96	SPOKANE	44	-3	3.00	-1.41
SOUTH BEND	46	-3	11.72	1.71	GREENSBORO	60	-1	9.09	-1.91	YAKIMA	48	-1	1.70	-0.04
IA BURLINGTON	49	-3	13.47	2.50	HATTERAS	59	1	6.23	-5.00	WV BECKLEY	51	0	14.55	3.11
CEDAR RAPIDS	46	-3	9.62	0.32	RALEIGH	63	3	9.08	-3.08	CHARLESTON	54	0	15.26	3.81
DES MOINES	48	-2	8.72	-1.32	WILMINGTON	61	2	6.47	-4.15	ELKINS	50	1	17.19	4.97
DUBUQUE	45	-2	9.95	-0.23	ND BISMARCK	64	1	7.43	-4.13	HUNTINGTON	55	0	18.56	6.99
SIoux CITY	46	-3	6.55	-1.95	DICKINSON	37	-6	2.46	-2.07	WI EAU CLAIRE	40	-5	9.78	1.32
WATERLOO	46	-2	8.10	-1.41	FARGO	34	-9	2.49	-2.24	GREEN BAY	41	-3	7.91	0.54
KS CONCORDIA	51	-2	5.70	-3.30	GRAND FORKS	37	-6	5.27	0.12	LA CROSSE	44	-4	7.11	-1.65
DODGE CITY	54	0	2.70	-4.39	JAMES TOWN	35	-7	2.79	-1.54	MADISON	43	-3	8.07	-0.81
GOODLAND	48	-1	2.28	-3.89	MINOT	35	-8	2.12	-2.34	MILWAUKEE	43	-2	7.66	-1.77
HILL CITY	49	-2	2.33	-4.84	WILLISTON	34	-8	1.86	-3.05	WAUSAU	39	-5	10.37	-2.07
TOPEKA	53	-1	10.23	-0.33	OH AKRON-CANTON	33	-9	2.92	-0.75	CASPER	40	-3	2.57	-2.23
WICHITA	55	0	8.78	-0.66	CINCINNATI	47	-1	15.14	4.64	CHEYENNE	42	0	2.29	-2.79
KY JACKSON	56	0	17.30	3.97	CLEVELAND	52	-2	18.61	6.16	LANDER	41	-3	3.56	-2.13
									SHERIDAN	38	-6	3.43	-1.75	

Based on 1971-2000 normals.

*** Not Available.

National Agricultural Summary

June 3 - 9, 2002

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Corn planting neared completion and soybean planting rapidly progressed, despite additional rain delays in parts of the Corn Belt. The end of the planting season also approached for small grains across the northern Great Plains and for cotton across the South. Above-normal temperatures stimulated seed emergence and vegetative growth across most of the Nation, and hot daytime temperatures promoted

emergence and growth across the northern States. The hot weather also ripened winter wheat, and harvest accelerated in the interior Mississippi Delta and mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain. Crops in parts of the northern Great Plains were stressed by a combination of heat and moisture shortages, while crops in other areas of the northern Great Plains benefited from much-needed precipitation.

Corn: Planting progressed to 98 percent complete, slightly less than last year and the 5-year average. Emergence reached 90 percent, compared with 95 percent on this date last year. Planting remained active in the eastern Corn Belt, despite additional rain delays in many areas. Kentucky producers seeded more than one-fifth of their acreage and were virtually done planting by the end of the week. Most of the acreage that remained to be planted at the end of the week was in Indiana and Ohio, despite progress during the week of 17 and 22 percentage points, respectively. Hot daytime temperatures and adequate soil moisture supplies aided emergence and stimulated vegetative growth across most of the Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains. Almost one-third of the acreage emerged during the week in Indiana and one-fourth or more emerged in Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Some fields in the western Corn Belt were close to knee-high.

Soybeans: Eighty-five percent of the crop was planted and 66 percent was emerged. Planting caught up with last year's progress, but remained about 3 days behind the 5-year average of 88 percent. Emergence continued to lag behind last year's pace. Planting rapidly advanced in the central and eastern Corn Belt, even though most areas received additional, unneeded precipitation. In most areas, the rain was light and the planting delays were brief, but some isolated areas received heavy rainfall that resulted in lengthy delays. During the week, Illinois, Kentucky, and Ohio producers planted about one-third of their acreage and Indiana producers seeded more than one-fourth of their crop. At the end of the week, progress remained more than 1 week behind normal in Indiana and Ohio. In the northern and western Corn Belt, planting neared completion. Seasonal temperatures promoted rapid emergence in the Corn Belt, while warm daytime temperatures aided emergence on the northern Great Plains. Nearly one-half of the acreage emerged during the week in North Dakota, 40 percent emerged in Illinois, and about one-third of the fields emerged in Michigan, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Winter Wheat: Eighty-eight percent of the acreage was headed and 9 percent was harvested. Heading trailed last year's 89-percent and the 5-year average of 91 percent. Harvest was equal to last year and the average for this date. Hot daytime temperatures accelerated development in the eastern Corn Belt, northern Great Plains, and Pacific Northwest. In Michigan, nearly one-half of the acreage entered the heading stage during the week. Fields also rapidly headed in Idaho, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Washington. Conditions deteriorated in South Dakota due to severe moisture shortages. Harvest accelerated in the lower Mississippi Valley and along the Atlantic Coastal Plain, advancing 25 and 20 percentage points in Arkansas and North Carolina, respectively. Harvest gained momentum in Oklahoma early in the week, but widespread heavy rain abruptly halted progress. In Texas, harvest steadily advanced.

Cotton: Ninety-four percent was planted and 18 percent was squaring. Planting and squaring matched last year's progress and exceeded the average for this date. Planting remained active in the southern Great Plains, advancing 13 percentage points in Texas and

6 percentage points in Oklahoma. Tennessee producers also seeded 6 percent of their acreage during the week. Hot weather accelerated vegetative growth and biological development where soil moisture was adequate and promoted rooting where soil moisture was lacking. Fields quickly entered the squaring stage in the lower Mississippi Valley and Southeast. Squaring advanced by more than 10 percent in Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Fields in Mississippi and Missouri benefited from the much-needed warm weather, while some fields in Oklahoma suffered due to excessive rain.

Small grains: Barley and spring wheat were 95 and 93 percent emerged, respectively. Both crops were slightly ahead of last year and their 5-year averages. More than one-fourth of the barley and spring wheat fields emerged in North Dakota due to very warm daytime temperatures. Rain improved crop conditions in Montana, while moisture shortages stressed fields in South Dakota.

Ninety-six percent of the oat crop was emerged, equalling last year's pace and the 5-year average. Most remaining fields in the northern Corn Belt and Great Plains emerged during the week. In North Dakota, more than one-fourth of the acreage emerged during the week. Soil moisture supplies were adequate to support development across most of the Corn Belt, but conditions declined in South Dakota and Nebraska due to a combination of excessive heat and dry soils.

Rice: Ninety-six percent of the crop was emerged, compared with 97 percent on this date last year and the average of 95 percent. Above-normal temperatures promoted rapid emergence in California and Missouri and accelerated vegetative growth in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. A few fields entered the heading stage in Louisiana and Texas.

Sorghum: Seventy-four percent was planted, slightly less than last year's 77-percent and the average of 75 percent. Planting was very active in the Corn Belt and central and northern Great Plains. Illinois and South Dakota producers led the rapid planting pace by seeding 45 and 32 percent of their acreage, respectively, during the week. Kansas and Nebraska producers planted about one-fourth of their crop, while Colorado and Missouri seeded almost one-fifth their acreage. Despite the rapid pace, Illinois and Missouri remained well behind their 5-year averages.

Other crops: Peanut planting advanced to 96 percent complete, 1 percentage point more than this date last year, and 4 percentage points greater than the 5-year average. Planting neared completion along the eastern Gulf Coast and remained active on the southern High Plains.

The sunflower crop was 76 percent planted, slightly more than the 70 percent seeded by this time last year. Dry weather favored rapid progress on the northern Great Plains, especially in South Dakota, where producers seeded 38 percent of their crop during the week. Planting also progressed well on the central High Plains.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 9, 2002

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

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	Jun 9 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	71	57	73	68
IL	86	56	92	92
IN	72	45	98	93
IA	98	94	80	94
KS	71	55	86	82
KY	59	24	79	62
LA	86	71	94	90
MI	87	72	80	81
MN	98	95	88	95
MS	95	90	99	91
MO	68	50	61	74
NE	99	90	95	96
NC	73	61	63	58
ND	99	95	93	93
OH	69	36	92	91
SD	96	86	88	88
TN	53	43	69	57
WI	88	81	81	91
18 Sts	85	70	85	88

These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Jun 9 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	99
CO	95	87	88	94
ID	24	9	29	32
IL	100	95	100	98
IN	96	88	100	96
KS	100	*100	100	100
MI	64	18	92	77
MO	100	97	99	99
MT	1	0	45	33
NE	84	67	75	89
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	97	75	100	91
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	77	70	64	76
SD	37	9	14	45
TX	100	99	100	100
WA	50	28	71	76
18 Sts	88	82	89	91

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

Corn Percent Planted				
	Jun 9 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	100	97	98	99
IL	99	91	100	99
IN	92	75	100	99
IA	100	100	97	99
KS	100	*100	99	100
KY	99	78	100	97
MI	96	88	99	97
MN	99	98	98	99
MO	97	91	100	100
NE	100	99	100	100
NC	100	100	100	99
ND	100	96	100	98
OH	89	67	100	100
PA	89	81	97	95
SD	100	97	98	97
TN	99	99	100	100
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	94	92	91	98
18 Sts	98	92	99	99

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

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	Jun 9 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	57	45	68	55
IL	58	18	85	NA
IN	45	18	97	NA
IA	89	68	56	82
KS	54	39	77	NA
KY	43	14	75	45
LA	71	58	90	82
MI	61	29	69	64
MN	83	55	57	80
MS	90	82	98	84
MO	45	28	48	NA
NE	85	58	76	79
NC	59	45	49	NA
ND	83	36	64	72
OH	37	17	84	79
SD	74	38	55	NA
TN	37	26	65	NA
WI	65	32	56	NA
18 Sts	66	39	70	NA

These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Jun 9 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	35	10	7	25
CA	25	10	19	18
CO	0	0	0	0
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
IN	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	1
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	2	0	3	6
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	35	15	19	21
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	18	2	26	26
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	40	35	41	30
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	9	5	9	9

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

Corn Percent Emerged				
	Jun 9 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	93	81	96	97
IL	90	68	99	NA
IN	72	40	100	NA
IA	99	93	91	97
KS	97	92	98	NA
KY	94	64	99	92
MI	80	52	92	87
MN	97	84	93	97
MO	90	83	95	NA
NE	98	89	99	98
NC	100	100	100	98
ND	94	78	92	88
OH	65	36	100	96
PA	76	64	89	NA
SD	90	72	87	NA
TN	98	97	100	NA
TX	99	97	99	99
WI	79	54	80	NA
18 Sts	90	75	95	NA

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 9, 2002

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

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Jun 9 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	98	96	100	99
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	99	98	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
GA	97	93	95	94
LA	99	98	100	100
MS	99	96	100	100
MO	98	97	100	100
NC	100	99	98	99
OK	88	82	93	89
SC	99	95	95	97
TN	97	91	100	100
TX	87	74	87	84
VA	100	100	100	100
14 Sts	94	88	94	93

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

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Jun 9 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	14	12	12	11
AZ	43	35	42	39
AR	11	0	33	14
CA	20	10	19	22
GA	27	13	16	19
LA	28	10	39	28
MS	18	5	30	22
MO	7	6	6	12
NC	10	3	4	8
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	14	5	9	11
TN	4	1	11	11
TX	19	14	15	15
VA	1	0	0	0
14 Sts	18	10	18	16

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

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Jun 9 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	99	100	98
CO	60	45	65	61
IL	67	22	90	78
KS	73	49	76	75
LA	98	92	100	98
MO	70	51	77	83
NE	91	66	80	88
NM	20	15	76	52
OK	51	44	64	47
SD	74	42	61	60
TX	76	70	79	77
11 Sts	74	58	77	75

These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Oats Percent Emerged				
	Jun 9 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	100	100	100
MN	97	87	85	95
NE	100	100	99	100
ND	93	66	94	91
OH	97	92	100	99
PA	92	88	98	96
SD	100	98	99	97
WI	93	80	99	100
8 Sts	96	85	96	96

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

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	Jun 9 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	98	93	99	100
FL	95	80	93	95
GA	99	95	98	98
NC	100	99	99	98
OK	95	88	94	91
TX	89	83	88	76
VA	99	98	100	99
7 Sts	96	91	95	92

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

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Jun 9 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	99	98	100	99
MN	94	80	80	90
MT	87	75	94	94
ND	94	68	87	90
SD	100	99	100	98
WA	100	99	100	99
6 Sts	93	77	90	92

These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Jun 9 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	96	93	99	96
CA	90	80	84	84
LA	99	98	100	99
MS	99	95	100	99
MO	90	79	99	98
TX	100	100	100	97
6 Sts	96	92	97	95

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

Barley Percent Emerged				
	Jun 9 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	98	94	99	97
MN	96	81	79	89
MT	90	80	95	94
ND	95	69	88	89
WA	100	99	100	100
5 Sts	95	80	93	93

These 5 States planted 78% of last year's barley acreage.

Sunflowers Percent Planted				
	Jun 9 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	47	31	40	NA
KS	42	25	68	NA
ND	94	71	85	86
SD	74	36	55	62
4 Sts	76	50	70	NA

These 4 States planted 88% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 9, 2002

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

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	16	46	30	4
CA	0	0	10	80	10
CO	33	30	24	13	0
ID	1	3	23	64	9
IL	7	13	41	35	4
IN	1	13	32	44	10
KS	22	26	32	19	1
MI	0	1	18	59	22
MO	4	21	36	35	4
MT	16	33	30	20	1
NE	26	28	30	14	2
NC	2	9	36	52	1
OH	2	7	28	51	12
OK	21	14	30	30	5
OR	31	26	26	15	2
SD	28	26	26	17	3
TX	32	20	28	18	2
WA	1	6	34	50	9
18 Sts	20	20	31	26	3
Prev Wk	19	20	30	27	4
Prev Yr	9	15	34	36	6

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	3	31	57	9
IL	1	5	40	49	5
IN	1	6	35	54	4
IA	1	2	24	57	16
KS	0	1	40	52	7
KY	0	1	20	62	17
LA	2	10	42	43	3
MI	2	9	45	38	6
MN	1	5	36	49	9
MS	0	4	23	56	17
MO	1	10	35	49	5
NE	1	6	37	49	7
NC	3	8	40	48	1
ND	0	9	40	45	6
OH	3	8	39	42	8
SD	3	9	31	52	5
TN	1	3	18	61	17
WI	1	3	30	52	14
18 Sts	1	5	34	52	8
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	2	9	34	47	8

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	6	30	54	9
IL	2	9	36	46	7
IN	2	8	34	51	5
IA	1	3	22	56	18
KS	1	6	41	48	4
KY	1	5	22	52	20
MI	2	12	43	39	4
MN	1	6	36	49	8
MO	3	9	39	42	7
NE	2	7	31	49	11
NC	3	10	38	47	2
ND	1	7	37	53	2
OH	3	10	40	40	7
PA	0	3	23	58	16
SD	5	13	24	51	7
TN	2	5	17	53	23
TX	11	15	28	32	14
WI	1	4	29	53	13
18 Sts	2	7	32	49	10
Prev Wk	3	8	35	47	7
Prev Yr	1	7	30	51	11

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	17	51	31	1
AZ	0	0	22	50	28
AR	5	19	51	24	1
CA	0	0	20	60	20
GA	2	8	39	43	8
LA	2	14	47	35	2
MS	1	7	24	55	13
MO	6	28	38	27	1
NC	1	5	40	52	2
OK	1	2	63	34	0
SC	1	4	50	44	1
TN	4	18	48	24	6
TX	11	13	37	34	5
VA	0	7	34	55	4
14 Sts	5	11	38	40	6
Prev Wk	7	12	38	37	6
Prev Yr	7	9	29	46	9

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	2	14	58	26
MN	1	4	30	56	9
NE	8	14	35	38	5
ND	1	7	41	49	2
OH	2	12	35	47	4
PA	0	3	30	54	13
SD	10	20	36	30	4
WI	0	2	13	67	18
8 Sts	3	8	30	50	9
Prev Wk	2	5	34	51	8
Prev Yr	0	4	24	60	12

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	11	30	59	0
FL	0	1	32	67	0
GA	1	6	41	44	8
NC	0	1	16	80	3
OK	0	5	27	64	4
TX	1	9	32	50	8
VA	0	4	26	68	2
7 Sts	1	7	33	53	6
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	0	5	32	51	12

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	3	22	66	9
MN	3	4	27	49	17
MT	1	4	37	55	3
ND	0	4	31	57	8
SD	11	18	39	26	6
WA	0	8	50	39	3
6 Sts	2	6	33	51	8
Prev Wk	1	4	40	50	5
Prev Yr	4	6	24	54	12

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	8	28	48	13
CA	0	0	20	60	20
LA	0	0	28	55	17
MS	0	4	19	54	23
MO	1	10	31	43	15
TX	0	0	12	62	26
6 Sts	2	5	25	52	16
Prev Wk	2	6	27	52	13
Prev Yr	0	3	21	58	18

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 9, 2002

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

Barley Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	1	19	70	9
MN	1	4	31	54	10
MT	0	2	37	56	5
ND	1	4	28	62	5
WA	0	7	57	33	3
5 Sts	1	3	32	58	6
Prev Wk	1	2	39	53	5
Prev Yr	2	8	28	53	9

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.

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent											
Week Ending June 9, 2002											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	9	48	35	6	NH	0	0	7	68	25
AZ	25	56	16	3	0	NJ	0	0	14	79	7
AR	0	1	19	58	22	NM	54	34	10	2	0
CA	10	40	40	10	0	NY	0	1	19	55	25
CO	41	28	24	7	0	NC	11	22	32	34	1
CT	0	8	19	65	8	ND	10	28	40	21	1
DE	3	6	30	54	7	OH	1	6	30	52	11
FL	5	30	50	15	0	OK	6	8	24	49	13
GA	6	18	38	35	3	OR	14	17	40	27	2
ID	1	5	28	56	10	PA	0	1	31	49	19
IL	0	1	18	61	20	RI	0	0	0	77	23
IN	0	2	16	59	23	SC	4	13	36	45	2
IA	1	3	20	55	21	SD	15	27	32	23	3
KS	19	20	25	29	7	TN	1	5	26	57	11
KY	0	2	19	55	24	TX	22	27	30	17	4
LA	10	25	43	22	0	UT	22	29	32	17	0
ME	0	2	5	77	16	VT	0	3	19	68	10
MD	5	7	35	37	16	VA	3	17	40	38	2
MA	0	0	20	78	2	WA	1	10	65	23	1
MI	0	3	25	59	13	WV	0	10	25	55	10
MN	5	12	32	42	9	WI	1	5	25	53	16
MS	5	10	34	46	5	WY	29	25	35	11	0
MO	0	3	18	61	18	48 Sts	11	17	30	34	8
MT	21	20	37	19	3						
NE	15	22	38	24	1	Prev Wk	11	17	30	34	8
NV	2	14	45	39	0	Prev Yr	5	11	32	43	9

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: Fieldwork 5.8. 7% very short, 45% short, 46% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 100% emerged, 100% 2001, avg/na.; 15% silked, 10% 2001, 20% avg.; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 44% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans 61% planted, 53% 2001, 64% avg.; 38% emerged, 41% 2001, 40% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 44% fair, 52% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat 39% harvested, 23% 2001, 40% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 41% fair, 55% good, 4% excellent. Hay Harvested 1st 81% cutting, 85% 2001, 82% avg. Pasture, range feed 2% very poor, 9% poor, 48% fair, 35% good, 6% excellent. Livestock feed 0% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 64% good, 20% excellent. The state needs rains. Harvesting early season vegetables.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 30% short, 70% adequate. Subsoil 10% short, 90% adequate. Most growing areas received some rain last week. Daytime high temperatures ranged from the seventies in the Tanana Valley to the sixties in Kenai, the Mat-Su Valley. Nighttime lows were in the thirties to low forties across the state. The barley crop was 80% emerged. Oats 90% planted, 45% emerged. The five year averages for barley, oats emerged 94% and 88%, respectively. Barley 25% fair, 50% good, 25% excellent. Oat 20% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. The average height of the small grain crops was 3 inches. Potatoes 97% planted, less than 10% of the crop emerged. Crop growth 10% slow, 45% moderate, 45% rapid. Wind and rain damage to new plantings was reported as 80% none, 20% light to moderate. Hay 20% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Activities: Planting oats, potatoes, hay, vegetables; weed control, irrigation, equipment, fence repair.

ARIZONA: Temperatures throughout most of the state were well above average for the week. There was again no precipitation reported for the week as drought conditions persist. Range, pasture feeds are poor for most of the state. Harvest of small grains is well under way. Cotton squaring was reported at 43% slightly ahead of 2001 rate of 42%, the 5-yr avg of 39%.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Soil 14% short, 77% adequate, 9% surplus. Sorghum 99% planted, 100% 2001, 98% 5 yr. avg.; 99% emerged, 97% 2001, 95% 5 yr. avg.; 3% very poor, 8% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent.; Corn 100% planted, 100% 2001, 100% 5 yr. avg; 100% emerged, 100% 2001, 98% 5 yr. avg; 1% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent; Wheat 100% headed, 100% 2001, 100% 5 yr. avg.; 35% harvested, 7% 2001, 25% 5 yr. avg.; 4% very poor, 16% poor, 46% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans: 71% planted, 73% 2001, 68% 5 yr. avg.; 57% emerged, 68% 2001, 55% 5 yr. avg.; 3% poor, 31% fair, 57% good, 9% excellent; Cotton 99% planted, 100% 2001, 100% 5 yr. avg.; 96% emerged, 98% 2001, 99% 5 yr. avg.; 5% very poor, 19% poor, 51% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Rice 99% planted, 100% 2001, 99% 5 yr. avg.; 96% emerged, 99% 2001, 96% 5 yr. avg.; 3% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 13% excellent. Other Hay: 0% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent.; Pasture, range feed 1% poor, 19% fair, 58% good, 22% excellent. FIELD CROP : River flooding in the northern and eastern parts of the state impacted agriculture progress. Cotton, rice, sorghum, soybeans planting continued. Replanting of cotton, rice, sorghum is still a major activity in some counties. Thrip is a major problem in many cotton fields. Activities: land preparation for spring planting of forage, applying nitrogen on rice, and flooding rice. LIVESTOCK, PASTURE, RANGE: Cattle were in good condition. Cattle producers were working, continuing to vaccinate cattle. Most calves have been weaned. Hay cutting, baling again delayed by rains leaving wet pastures, fields. Fertilizing, liming, other weed control measures are being applied in pastures.

CALIFORNIA: Cotton was progressing well; fields were irrigated, fertilized, cultivated, treated for insect, weed control as necessary. Weeding crews were active in scattered cotton fields. Harvest of winter forage was complete in most areas. Harvest of wheat, oats, barley continued. Grain fields were maturing, approaching harvest. Recently harvested wheat, barley fields were disced in preparation for planting of new crops. Alfalfa hay, seed fields showed good growth. Alfalfa growers were cultivating, irrigating and making applications of pesticides for control of weeds, insects. Cutting, windrowing, baling of alfalfa hay continued. Ground continued to be disced, furrowed, pre-irrigated for June corn planting. Previously planted field corn, silage corn showed rapid growth as growers continued to irrigate,

cultivate, apply pesticides. Silage corn was chopped for animal feed in a few areas. Sugar beets were irrigated; progress was good. Safflower, dry bean fields were maturing with the warmer temperatures. Some rice fields were sprayed for weeds. Weed control, fungicide application, irrigation of trees, vines continued. This season's stone fruit harvest was in full swing. Bing cherries, Arctic Star, Diamond Brite nectarines, Britney Lane Crimson Lady peaches, Black Beaut and Blue Knight plums, and Castlebrite, apricots were being picked, packed. Late season clingstone peaches were thinned. Grape vineyards continued to show good development. Table grape growers applied plant growth regulators, thinned fruit clusters to increase size. Table grapes were harvested in the Coachella Valley. Flame Seedless, Perlette, Black Beauty Seedless were the primary varieties harvested. Pomegranates, figs continued to develop color. Olive growers prepared to begin treatments, trap monitoring for the olive fruit fly. The valencia orange harvest slowed in response to competition from the stone fruit harvests. Lemons were harvested in the coastal areas. Grapefruit was harvested in the Coachella Valley, the San Joaquin Valley. Boysenberry, strawberry picking also continued. Almond orchards displayed good crop development; growers irrigated, mowed orchard floors, applied treatments to control weeds, insects, diseases. Pistachio, walnut, pecan orchards were in good condition; irrigation, pest control treatments were underway. Recent warm weather was beneficial to developing vegetable crops. Cultivation, thinning, irrigation, weed control, pesticide applications continued. Some melon fields were treated for cucumber beetles. Planting of cantaloupe, mixed melons, fresh-market tomatoes continued in the northern San Joaquin Valley. In other areas fresh market and processing tomatoes were showing good growth, beginning to show color. Squash, melons, green beans, cucumbers, onions, and eggplant were also developing well. Chili peppers, processing red bell peppers progressed normally. Fresno County' s sweet corn harvest should begin within a week, provided the warm weather persists. The picking, packing of squash, eggplant, onions, peppers, beans continued at an increased pace. Onions, garlic were harvested for both the fresh market, for processing. The following vegetables were also harvested: carrots, okra, radishes, rhubarb, romaine lettuce, spinach, turnip greens. A few remaining cattle were being shipped from foothill pastures, to summer grass or to market. Cattle weight gains for the winter pasture season were mixed. Below normal weight gains were reported in some central areas. Summer pasture feeds at higher elevations were also mixed. Hot weather reduced milk production in many areas. Sheep grazed in harvested grain, vegetable fields in central state. Bee activity continued in alfalfa, melon fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.9. Topsoil 32% very short, 30% short, 38% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 61% very short 30% short, 9% adequate, 0% surplus. Moisture early in the week provided only a brief pause to the prolonged hot, dry weather. Crops continue to be stressed by heat and limited soil moisture supplies. Spring barley 12% headed, 14% 2001, 27% avg.; 2% very poor, 3% poor, 40% fair, 37% good, 18% excellent. Dry onions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 61% good 22% excellent. Sugar beets 89% up to stand, 98% 2001, 73% avg.; 4% very poor 6% poor, 18% fair, 45% good, 27% excellent. Summer potatoes 75% emerged, 95% 2001, 97% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 6% fair, 63% good, 26% excellent. Fall potatoes 46% emerged, 41% 2001, 42% avg.; 10% fair, 65% good 25% excellent. Dry beans 66% planted, 58% 2001, 58% avg.; 31% emerged, 18% 2001, 21% avg.; 12% very poor, 15% poor, 19% fair, 44% good, 10% excellent. Spring wheat 100% emerged, 98% 2001, 99% avg; 21% headed, 13% 2001, 15% avg.; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 38% good 15% excellent. Alfalfa 1st 34% cutting, 51% 2001, 42% avg.; 9% very poor, 17% poor, 26% fair, 39% good, 9% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1 Topsoil 3% very short, 25% short, 69% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 13% very short, 58% short, 29% adequate. Barley 2% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 37% good, 19% excellent, 91% turned, 91% 2001, 92% avg.; 32% harvested, 8% 2001, 19% avg. Winter Wheat 2% very poor, 5% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, 11% excellent, 4% harvested, 73% turned, 32% 2001, 32% avg. Range, pasture feed 3% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 7% excellent. Corn Condition 8% poor, 23% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent. Corn planted 97%, 97% 2001, 94% avg.; 97% emerged, 95% 2001, 55% avg. Sorghum 36% planted, 49% 2001, 41% avg. Soybeans 54% planted, 35% 2001, 34% avg.; 43% emerged, 21% 2001, 17% avg.; 4% poor, 14% fair, 68% good, 14% excellent. Watermelons 60% planted, 83% 2001, 73% avg. Strawberries

harvested 86%, 61% 2001, 62% avg. Cucumbers planted 43%, 43% 2001, 40% avg. Sweet corn 86% planted, 75% 2001, 72% avg. Snap beans 81% planted, 65% 2001, 51% avg. Tomatoes 52% planted, 77% 2001, 76% avg. Cantaloupes 60% planted, 86% 2001, 73% avg. Peaches 2% very poor, 6% poor, 39% fair, 48% good, 5% excellent. Green peas harvested 30%, 19% 2001, 28% avg. Lima Beans 33%, 33% 2001, 35% avg. Other hay, 1st 98% cutting harvested, 83% 2001, 84% avg.; 2nd 8% cutting, 7% 2001, 13% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st 97% cutting, 87% 2001, 86% avg.; 2nd 10% cutting harvested, 9% 2001, 9% avg. Hay supplies 14% short, 82% adequate, 4% surplus. Apple 2% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 54% good, 8% excellent. Thunderstorms moved through middle to late week with some areas receiving up to four inches of rain while other areas received considerably less. Wind, hail damage were reported in some areas. Cabbage harvest began during the week while pea, asparagus, strawberry, barley, hay harvest continued. New soil moisture is expected to accelerate soybean planting.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 31% very short, 54% short, 15% adequate. Subsoil: 13% very short, 66% short, 21% adequate. Rainfall range: 0.25 at Tallahassee to about 4.33 in. at West Palm Beach. Temperature average: normal at Miami to 4° above at Jacksonville. Daytime highs: 80s, 90s; Pierson recorded at least one high at 101°. Nighttime lows: 60s, 70s. Afternoon showers brought welcomed rains to many areas, especially to many Panhandle localities. Peanut condition: fair to mostly good. Peanuts 95% planted, 93% 2001, 95% 5-yr avg. Rainfall curtailed some vegetable harvesting for a day or two. Tomato harvesting very active, Quincy. Watermelon picking very active, northern Peninsula, Panhandle, as weather permits. Most vegetable supplies declining rapidly as harvesting moves to northern States. Other vegetables, melons available: potatoes, cantaloupes, okra, very light supplies of squash, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers. Much needed rains all citrus areas; amounts ranged from 0.50 in. to 3.00 in. Abundant new growth, new crop fruit making good progress. Valencia harvest slowing as supplies run out. Grapefruit movement about over for the season. Most packing houses closed for season. Caretakers cutting cover crops, hedging, topping, cutting out dead trees, replanting. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 30% poor, 50% fair, 15% good. Cattle feed 5% poor, 80% fair, 15% good. Condition of pastures in State worsened, however, condition better in many locations following start of seasonal rains. Panhandle: cattle feed good while pasture feed fair. North: drought continues in many areas; fire hazard remains; cattle condition fair; pasture feed poor; supplemental hay feeding continues. Central: cattle feed good, pasture feed fair. Statewide, cattle feed mostly fair.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Soil 17% very short, 38% short, 42% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 59% silked, 23% 2001, 48% avg.; 19% dough, 4% 2001, 14% avg. Cotton 1% setting bolls, 1% 2001, 1% avg. Hay 5% very poor, 14% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent. Peanuts 26% blooming, 23% 2001, 24% avg.; 7% pegging, 4% 2001, 6% avg. Sorghum 4% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 2% excellent; 79% planted, 69% 2001, 74% avg. Tobacco 10% very poor, 28% poor, 40% fair, 19% good, 3% excellent. Watermelons 1% very poor, 6% poor, 46% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent; 12% harvested, 1% 2001, 1% avg. Apples 4% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 14% excellent. Peaches 3% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 75% good, 5% excellent; 27% harvested, 26% 2001, 29% avg. Pecans 1% very poor, 8% poor, 49% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent. Topsoil moisture remained short throughout most of the State. Drought conditions continued despite scattered rains, last week. Rain provided temporary relief to the fields, pastures that received significant amounts. Some counties reported nearly dry irrigation ponds. Crops continued to suffer from dry conditions. Pasture, hayfields conditions deteriorated. County agents also reported a decline in corn and grain sorghum conditions. Some thrip problems were reported in cotton. Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus increased in tobacco. Hay harvesting continued. Cotton, peanut planting neared completion. Activities: Harvesting watermelons, applying herbicides to cotton, peanuts, managing livestock, poultry.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 3% very short, 34% short, 63% adequate. Irrigation water supply 2% very poor, 19% poor, 32% fair, 46% good, 1% excellent. Potatoes 68% emerged, 78% 2001, 70% avg.; 1% 12 inches high, 7% 2001, 8% avg. Winter wheat 60% booted, 65% 2001, 71% avg. Spring wheat 54% jointed, 59% 2001, 61% avg.; 8% booted, 19% 2001, 25% avg.; 1% headed, 5% 2001, 7% avg. Barley 45% jointed, 66% 2001, 58% avg.; 7% booted, 19% 2001, 24% avg.; 2% headed, 9% 2001, 10% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st 38% cutting harvested, 54% 2001, 39% avg. Dry Beans 86% planted, 86% 2001, 70% avg.; 41% emerged, 27% 2001, 27% avg. Field corn 94% emerged, 95% 2001, 89% avg. Oats 95% emerged, 90% 2001, 89% avg. Activities: Irrigating, assessing frost damage, applying pesticides, raking alfalfa.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil 1% very short, 8% short, 67% adequate, 24% surplus. Corn avg. height 7 in., 18 in. 2001, 13 in. avg. Wheat 90% filled, 92% 2001, 86% avg.; 73% turning yellow, 67% 2001, 56% avg.; 25% ripe, 3% 2001, 8% avg. Oats 37% headed, 49% 2001, 42% avg.; 15% filled, 23% 2001, 16% avg.; 2% turning yellow, 3% 2001, 3% avg.; 2% poor, 20% fair, 73% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa 1st 65% cut, 62% 2001, 71% avg.; 2nd 5% cut, 6% 2001, 4% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, 11% excellent. Red Clover 62% cut, 55% 2001, 57% avg.; 1% poor, 37% fair, 55% good, 7% excellent. Heavy rains in the northern part of the state caused more damage, delays to farmers last week. Road washouts, fence damage, crop losses were seen last week as a result of flooding, flash flooding. In the southern part of the state, farmers were getting equipment ready to harvest the wheat crop. Planting equipment, sprayers, tillage equipment were still moving but working around the wet areas. Delays, replanting of the corn crop were evident as the plants varied in size by up to 15 inches. Activities: Mowing hay, repairing terraces, ditches, waterways that were damaged during spring flooding, draining standing water from fields, side dressing fields.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil 3% short, 58% adequate, 39% surplus. Subsoil 1% short, 61% adequate, 38% surplus. Showers, thunderstorms in some areas slowed fieldwork. Strong winds, hail in isolated areas. Field activities gained momentum late in the week, excellent progress during the weekend. River bottom fields drying out, some were planted this past week. Most farmers are finished planting corn. Corn planting is 17 days behind average. Soybean planting is 18 days behind average. Corn condition improving, aided by warmer weather. Some replanting of drowned out areas. Weeds remain a major problem in many fields. Temperatures averaged 4° below to 6° above normal. Precipitation averaged 0.18 to 2.33 inches. Winter wheat 54% good to excellent compared with 62% 2001. Wheat fields rapidly turning color in the southern regions. Hay cutting, baling in full swing. Hay alfalfa 1st 53% cutting complete, 56% 2001, 64% avg. Pastures 2% poor, 16% fair, 59% good, 23% excellent. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Beef cattle breeding season is underway. Activities: Side dressing corn, spraying, hauling manure, moving grain to market, cutting, baling hay, mowing roadsides, cleaning up equipment, taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil 1% very short, 14% short, 70% adequate, 15% surplus. Dry weather, near normal temperatures over most of the state this week caused little change in the status of state crops. Corn plantings are complete. Corn emergence is virtually complete at 99%, still slightly ahead of normal. Soybean progress also remained ahead of normal, with 98% planted, 89% emerged. Oat emergence is complete. While precipitation was generally light, portions of eastern, northeastern state were inundated with very heavy rain. Some farmers received over 6 inches of rain last Tuesday, causing heavy erosion with isolated reports of terrace damage. Other areas of state, particularly in the west, southwest, are beginning to suffer from a lack of moisture. Crop conditions showed only small changes from the previous week. Corn 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 18% excellent. Soybean 1% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 16% excellent. Oat 0% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 58% good, 26% excellent. Pasture feeds 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 55% good, and 21% excellent. Cool temperatures and slightly below normal rainfall caused mixed results for crop progress items in Iowa this week. With the drier weather and 5.0 days suitable for fieldwork, farmers were able to plant nearly a third of the state's soybean crop. Soybeans plantings remain ahead of normal at 84 percent complete, compared to 54 percent last week and the 5 year average of 76 percent. However, the cool weather continues to slow soybean emergence. Iowa's soybeans are only 24 percent emerged, well below the norm of 38 percent. Corn emergence, at 76 percent, showed a large increase from last week despite the cool weather and is now near the norm of 80 percent. Corn planting is near normal at 98 percent complete. Oat plantings are complete and oats are 99 percent emerged. Emergence problems and poor stands in northern districts have forced some farmers to replant their corn, while farmers were rotary hoeing in some areas in an effort to break up crusted soils and aid crop emergence. The state's first evaluation of the corn crop shows the variability associated with this spring's adequate moisture levels but changeable growing conditions. Corn conditions are currently rated 2 percent very poor, 9 percent poor, 36 percent fair, 47 percent good, and 6 percent excellent. Oat conditions were mostly unchanged at 0 percent very poor, 3 percent poor, 17 percent fair, 60 percent good, and 20 percent excellent. Pasture conditions declined very slightly to 0 percent very poor, 5 percent poor, 21 percent fair, 55% good, 19% excellent. Topsoil 1% very short, 17 percent short, 70% adequate, 12% surplus.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 23% very short, 22% short, 48% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 25% very short, 28% short, 44%

adequate, 3% surplus. Wheat 100% headed, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 77% turning, 65% prev year, 77% avg.; 22% very poor, 26% poor, 32% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Corn 100% planted, 99% 2001, 100% avg.; 97% emerged, 98% 2001, 1% very poor, 6% poor, 41% fair, 48% good, 4% excellent. Sorghum 73% planted, 76% 2001, 75% avg. Sorghum 47% emerged, 58% 2001. Soybeans 71% planted, 86% 2001, 82% avg.; 54% emerged, 77% 2001. Soybean condition 1% poor, 40% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent. Sunflowers 42% planted, 68% 2001, 59% avg. Alfalfa 1st 92% cutting completed, 96% 2001, 94% avg. Pasture feed 19% very poor, 20% poor, 25% fair, 29% good, 7% excellent.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil 1% very short, 13% short, 67% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 9% short, 67% adequate, 22% surplus. Unseasonably warm until midweek when showers, a cold front moved through. Temperatures 3 to 4° above normal. Rainfall somewhat above normal. Corn planting virtually completed, soybean seeding percent now close to average. Burley 76% set, 77% 2001, 72% avg. Dark tobacco 68% set, 79% 2001, 76% average. Disease, insect problems minimal. Set tobacco 1% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent, 90% under 12 inches tall. 10% over 12 inches tall. Grain sorghum seeding 36% complete. Winter wheat harvest just beginning. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 45% good, 15% excellent. Water damage, lodging, head scab causing some concern with quality, yield of wheat. Haying conditions improved this week, but still difficult to cure a quality crop. Pasture feeds 2% poor, 19% fair, 55% good, 24% excellent. Barley harvest 53% complete.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 23% very short, 33% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 5% very poor, 22% poor, 49% fair, 19% good, 5% excellent; 72% silked, 36% last week, 58% 2001, 56% avg.; 5% dough stage, 0% last week, 6% 2001, 14% avg. Cotton 97% emerged, 93% last week, 99% 2001, 98% avg. Hay 1st 80% cutting, 66% last week, 83% 2001, 79% avg. Peaches 18% harvested, 10% last week, 25% 2001, 25% avg. Rice 100% planted, 99% last week, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 5% headed, 1% last week, 8% 2001, 6% avg. Rice was beginning to head in many areas. Sorghum 26% poor, 55% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent; 92% emerged, 86% last week, 99% 2001, 96% avg. Soybeans 5% blooming, 0% last week, 9% 2001, 6% avg. Spring plowing 100% plowed, 99% last week, 99% 2001, 100% avg. Sugarcane 9% poor, 22% fair, 34% good, 35% excellent. Sweet potatoes 66% planted, 46% last week, 71% 2001, 58% avg. Sugarcane farmers were completing lay-by operations. Wheat 87% harvested, 72% last week, 86% 2001, 90% avg. Livestock 3% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 45% good, 4% excellent. Vegetables 7% very poor, 17% poor, 44% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 5% very short, 24% short, 71% adequate. Subsoil 19% very short, 48% short, 33% adequate. Barley 2% poor, 16% fair, 54% good, 28% excellent, 97% turned, 90% 2001, 90% avg.; 23% harvested, 12% 2001, 23% avg. Winter Wheat 4% poor, 19% fair, 46% good, 31% excellent, 100% headed, 98% 2001, 97% avg.; 76% turned, 26% 2001, 45% avg.; 6% harvested, 1%, avg. Range, pasture feed 5% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 37% good, 16% excellent. Corn 8% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 7% excellent. Corn Planted 95%, 92% 2001, 93% avg. Corn emerged 95%, 93% 2001, 56% avg. Strawberries 83% harvested, 63% 2001, 64% avg. Apples 19% fair, 78% good, 3% excellent. Peaches 4% poor, 29% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent. Green Peas 45% harvested, 41% 2001, 33% avg. Sweet corn 85% planted, 87% 2001, 91% avg. Lima Beans 50% planted, 44% 2001, 47% avg. Tobacco 85% transplanted, 47% 2001, 60% avg. Watermelons 72% planted, 63% 2001, 84% avg. Cucumbers 61% planted, 54% 2001, 66% avg. Cucumbers 5% harvested, 4% 2001, 4% avg. Snap beans 49% planted, 59% 2001, 72% avg. Soybean 1% very poor, 8% poor, 19% fair, 62% good, 10% excellent, 56% planted, 54% 2001, 51% avg.; 42% emerged, 30% 2001, 27% avg. Tomatoes 90% planted, 96% 2001, 95% avg. Cantaloupes planted 84%, 79% 2001, 91% avg. Sorghum 76% planted, 61% 2001, 56% avg. Other Hay, 1st 78% cutting, 72% 2001, 72% avg.; 2nd 4% cutting, 12% 2001, 9% avg. Alfalfa Hay 1st 91% cutting, 82% 2001, 85% avg.; 2nd 14% cutting, 17% 2001, 12% avg. Hay supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 84% adequate, 7% surplus. Thunderstorms moved through many areas of the state during the week causing wind damage in some areas. Though these thunderstorms provided some much needed rain, subsequent winds coupled with the lack of existing soil moisture left many area dry again after only a few days.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 1% very short, 7% short, 76% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 9% short, 79% adequate, 11% surplus. All hay 1st 31% cutting, 19% 2001, 32% avg. Asparagus 71% harvested, 85% 2001, 85% avg. Barley 95% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 74% emerged, 100% 2001, 100% avg. Oats 96% emerged, 99% 2001, 98% avg. Potatoes 97% planted, 94% 2001, 95% avg.

Potatoes 79% emerged, 74% 2001, 75% avg. Temperatures ranged from 2 to 5° below normal State. Recent warm weather allowed corn to green up, appear more healthy. Average rainfall amounts ranged from 0.25 inch northwest Lower Peninsula to 1.11 inches west central Lower Peninsula. Corn planting nearly complete. Earlier planted fields showing reasonable growth with warmer temperatures, and late planted fields emerging well and showing good growth. The emerged corn ranged from spiking to 5 inches. Many fields continued to show signs of environmental stress, with reports of armyworm feeding on no till corn some areas. Soybean planting well underway. Aided by ample soil moisture and lack of crusting conditions, emergence good later planted soybeans. Weed pressure present many soybean fields. Sugarbeets growing nicely, but growers having a difficult time getting herbicide applications. The warmer temperatures had improved sugarbeet leaf numbers, size, but replanted fields had sustained wind damage again. Wheat headed many fields with other fields closely behind. Several fields yellow some areas, as disease pressure remained low canopy. The first cutting of alfalfa well underway. Potato leafhoppers and alfalfa weevils present in fields. Alfalfa weevil larvae feeding seemed to be sporadic. Oats, barley looked good. Warmer temperatures late last week helped fruit progress. Fruit crops across State remain varied development and fruit set. Apples southwest 12 mm and at or just beyond petal fall west central, northwest. Southwest growers applied thinning sprays late week. Tart cherries southwest pit hardening. Potential crop size west central and northwest has decreased because effects of poor pollination have become visible. Sweet cherries 10 mm most areas. Peaches 18 mm southwest. Pears 18 mm southeast and southwest. Grape primary shoots 10 to 16 inches southwest. Wine grapes shoots 4 to 8 inches northwest. Blueberries southwest had early green fruit. Strawberries had thimble sized fruit. Some growers harvesting fruit that started under plastic. Asparagus harvest continued at a good pace. Cantaloup, watermelon, squash, zucchini, pepper transplanting continued; early cantaloup, watermelon transplants bloom. Direct seeded cucumbers began emerging. Snap bean planting continued; early plantings emerging. Cabbage transplanting continued. Carrot planting complete Macomb County and many fields second leaf stage. In Grand Rapids area, carrots fifth leaf stage with plantings nearing completion. Celery growth had improved; some areas most fields had emerged. Onions starting to grow nicely with early plantings at fifth leaf, third leaf northern part of Grand Rapids area. Peas growing rapidly; early fields bloom. Potato planting almost completed; early plantings emerging. Tomato transplanting activity slowed early week but increased as weather warmed up; early transplants at early fruit set.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for field work 4.8. Topsoil 5% very short, 23% short, 64% adequate, 8% surplus. Dry Beans 96% planted, 82% 2001, 88% avg. Green peas 97% planted, 95% 2001, 98% avg. Sweet corn 76% planted, 78% 2001, 85% avg. Potatoes 98% planted, 89% 2001, 91% avg. Canola 98% planted, 66% 2001, NA avg. Alfalfa 24% 1st cutting, 40% 2001, 54% avg. Spring Wheat 17% jointed, 9% 2001, 29% avg. Oats 26% jointed, 12% 2001, 41% avg. Barley 23% jointed, 11% 2001, 26% avg. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 12% poor, 32% fair, 42% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa 6% very poor, 14% poor, 39% fair, 35% good, 6% excellent. Needed rain fell during a cool period early in the week, and sunny, warm days provided a boost to crop growth during midweek, followed by a series of heavy storms late in the week. Rainfall, until the weekend, was widespread but light across most of the northern half of the state, and dryness had begun to stress crops. That situation changed dramatically on Sunday for the central Red River Valley, where over 4 inches of rain fell in a short time, causing widespread flooding. However, a wide band from the West Central through the Northeast Districts closed out the week still having received little rain. In southern counties, some areas got excessive, damaging rain while other parts of the same counties received barely enough rain for short-term crop needs. Damage from erosion and flooding was reported in Brown and Meeker Counties, among others. In southern areas, drowned-out or washed-out spots from the past week's storms are expected to be replanted primarily to soybeans. Spraying of corn and soybeans with herbicides was active during rare periods of calm winds during the week. Sugarbeet fields which were damaged by extensive frost 2 weeks ago have been replanted; both southern and northern beet growing areas were affected. Damage to beets, small grains, other crops in the Red River Valley from the current flooding remains to be assessed, but is expected to be extensive.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Soil moisture 9% very short, 36% short, 53% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 32% silked, 36% 2001, 27% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 13% excellent. Cotton 99% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 97% emerged, 100% 2001, 97% avg.; 18% squaring, 30% 2001, 22% avg.; 1% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 55% good, 13% excellent. Rice 100% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 99% emerged, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 4% poor, 19% fair, 54% good, 23% excellent. Sorghum 99% Planted, 100% 2001, 99% avg; 97% emerged, 100% 2001, 94% avg.; 1% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, 14%

excellent. Soybeans 95% planted, 99% 2001, 91% avg.; 90% emerged, 98% 2001, 84% avg.; 12% blooming, 30% 2001, 12% avg.; 4% poor, 23% fair, 56% good, 17% excellent. Wheat 94% mature, 90% 2001, 84% avg.; 56% harvested, 24% 2001, 45% avg.; 13% poor, 37% fair, 36% good, 14% excellent. Hay 96% harvested (Cool Season), 98% 2001, 93% avg.; 25% harvested (Warm Season), 28% 2001, 23% avg.; 8% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 35% good, 18% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 35% planted, 25% 2001, 39% avg. Watermelons 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 43% good, 35% excellent. Cattle, 2% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 64% good, 9% excellent. Pasture 5% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, 5% excellent. The planted crop conditions have improved due to dry, warm weather.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 1% very short, 10% short, 78% adequate, 11% surplus. Open weather was beneficial to benefit to farmers for getting late plantings in the ground, harvesting hay. The warmer temperatures are improving row crop condition. Corn planting is reported nearly complete, partly reflecting farmers' stopping efforts to plant corn due to lateness of the season. Soybean planting is most advanced in the northwest district at 93%, while the southern third of the State and the west-central district are least advanced at about 50% or less. Eighty-three percent of the wheat is turning color, 3 days behind average. The wheat harvest is beginning, but mainly confined to the Bootheel. Seventy percent of alfalfa and 35% of other hay are cut, slightly behind normal. Pastures 3%, 18% fair, 61% good, 18% excellent. Rainfall for the week averaged 0.72 inch, ranging from less than 0.30 inch northern third of the State, to over an inch in the southern third of the State, the east-central district.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 12% very short, 24% short, 59% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 40% very short, 33% short, 27% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 16% very poor, 33% poor, 30% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent, 2001 47% very poor, 29% poor, 16% fair, 6% good, 2% excellent, 5-yr avg 13% very poor, 21% poor, 32% fair, 29% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat has begun heading, 1% headed, compared with the previous year and the 5-year average of 45% and 33%, respectively. At the end of the week, 99% of the barley acreage had been seeded, the same as last year and the 5-year average. Barley emergence is now rated 90% emerged, behind last year and the 5-year average of 95% and 94%, respectively. Spring wheat 98% seeded, right behind last year, 5-yr avg of 99%. Spring wheat emergence is up to 87%, but is still lagging compared with 94% for the previous year and the 5-year average. Oats seeding is nearly complete at 98% planted, which is close to last year's 100%, and ahead of the 5-year average of 97%. Oats emergence is now at 86%, compared with last year's 93%, and the 5-year average of 91%. Sugar beets emergence is now at 98%, 2 points behind last year, the 5-year average. Dry beans seeding is almost done at 97%, close to last year and the 5-year average of 98%. Dry beans are coming up fast with 75% now emerged, close to last year's 79%, but behind the 5-year average of 89%. Corn acreage planted is wrapping up with 99% complete, compared with 100% at this time last year, the 5-year average of 99%. Corn is now up to 92% emerged, still trailing a year ago when it was 98%, the 5-year average of 94%. Potato growers have had a slow week with 80% now planted, behind last year which was 99%, the 5-year average of 94%. Potato emergence has improved this week at 54% emerged, compared with 80% last year, and the 5-year average of 45%. Pasture, range feed 21% very poor, 20% poor, 37% fair, 19% good, 3% excellent. Pasture, range feed conditions are now rated better than a year ago, but still poorer than the 5-year average. Last year 29% very poor, 27% poor, 29% fair, 13% good, 2% excellent while the 5-year average is 13% very poor, 20% poor, 28% fair, 32% good, 7% excellent. The movement of cattle, sheep to summer ranges progressed to 75% for cattle, calves, 74% for sheep and lambs. Movement to summer range is still behind last year, when 86% of the cattle, calves, 87% of the sheep, lambs were moved. The 5-year average is 89% and 86%, respectively. Due to the drought conditions throughout the state, 22% of cattle and calves, 20% of sheep, lambs are receiving supplemental feed. Lambing is wrapping up at 97%, same as last year, but behind the 5-year average of 99%.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil, subsoil moisture mostly short to very short in Central, Southwest, Panhandle counties. Temperatures 2-7° above normal for the week. Precipitation was scattered across the State, ranged from traces to over two inches. Last weeks rain in the Panhandle and Southwest districts stopped the decline in wheat condition. Alfalfa and pasture growth slow due to dry conditions. Dry bean 61% planting, 62% 2001, 62% avg. Alfalfa 1st 68% cutting, 65% 2001, 57% avg. Pastures in Southwest, Panhandle districts mostly poor to very poor condition, producers have been weighing options to maintain herds.

NEVADA: Rain was recorded early in the week in western state. High temperatures early in the week gave way to sharply colder weather at the end of the week. Frost in northern state set crops back. Temperatures fell to

26° in Orovada on June 9. Alfalfa first cutting continued. Alfalfa plants froze back in the Orovada area, potatoes were damaged. Meadow hay swathings was underway. Fall grains were heading. Corn cultivation was underway. Crops showed moisture stress in the Lovelock area. Pasture feeds varied greatly depending on rains with ost rating fair to good. where irrigation water supplies are very short. Ost cattle had already been moved to summer range. Open, cull cows were moving through the auctions. Irrigation, pest control was active. Main farm, ranch Activities: Alfalfa hay harvest, irrigation, pest control, weed control.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work: 5.5. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 10% short, 68% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 22% short, 65% adequate, 6% surplus. Pasture feed 0% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 71% good, 11% excellent. Maine Potatoes 99% planted, 99% 2001, 95% avg.; 10% emerged, 45% 2001, 35% avg.; condition good. Rhode Island Potatoes 100% planted, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 90% emerged, 95% 2001, 85% avg.; condition excellent/good. Massachusetts Potatoes 99% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 70% emerged, 85% 2001, 90% avg.; condition good. Maine Oats 99% planted, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 75% emerged, 90% 2001, 80% avg.; condition good. Maine Barley 99% planted, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 80% emerged, 90% 2001, 80% avg.; condition good. Field Corn 85% planted, 95% 2001, 90% avg.; 60% emerged, 75% 2001, 65% avg.; condition fair/good. Sweet Corn 75% planted, 85% 2001, 75% avg.; 55% emerged, 65% 2001, 60% avg.; condition good/fair. First Crop Hay: 35% harvested, 30% 2001, 35% avg.; condition good. Shade Tobacco 80% planted, 95% 2001, 95% avg.; condition good. Broadleaf Tobacco 50% planted, 55% 2001, 55% avg.; condition good/fair. Apples: Petal Fall Stage; fruit set avg/b.avg.; fruit size avg/b.avg.; condition fair. Peaches: Petal Fall Stage; fruit set b.avg/avg; fruit size avg.; condition fair/poor. Pears: Petal Fall Stage; fruit set b.avg/avg; fruit size b.avg/avg.; condition fair/poor. Strawberries: Petal Fall Stage; fruit set avg/b.avg.; fruit size avg/b.avg.; condition fair/good. Massachusetts Cranberries: Bud to Early Bloom Stage; fruit set avg.; condition good. Highbush Blueberries: Petal Fall to Full Bloom Stage; fruit set avg; fruit size avg.; condition good/fair. Maine Wild Blueberries: Full Bloom to Petal Fall Stage; fruit set avg.; condition fair/good. Precipitation in state has continued to delay planting of certain crops, as well as the making of dry hay. Cooler than normal temperatures have slowed growth in some crops. Frost, hail hit localized areas during the week. Activities: Planting field corn, vegetables, sweet corn, tobacco, potatoes, oats, barley; harvesting strawberries, asparagus, rhubarb; cutting dry hay, chopping haylage; thinning fruit; picking rocks; applying fungicides, herbicides, insecticides.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5.2. Topsoil 25% short, 37% adequate, 38% surplus. Range, pasture feed 14% fair, 79% good, 7% excellent. A line of strong to severe thunderstorms brought much needed rainfall to the area late Thursday afternoon, evening. Rains were heavy at times, some areas reported minor damage from flooding, high winds. Small grains were rated in mostly good condition, with barley harvest underway in some areas. Corn 95% planted. Corn 85% emerged, 100% good. Soybeans 63% planted, 100% good. Activities: Spraying, fertilizing, planting summer vegetables. Vegetable producers continued to make good progress harvesting romaine lettuce, beets, leeks, peas. Spinach, asparagus harvest was winding down in most localities. Recent weather conditions have caused some producers to fall behind schedule planting cantaloupe, lima beans, other summer vegetables. Apples, peaches were rated in mostly fair to good condition by producers. Some producers reported cranberries in bloom.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 61% very short, 28% short, 11% adequate. It was another warm week in state with temperatures averaging about 5 degrees above normal. Afternoon readings reached 100° at some of the lower elevation stations in the south, east. One storm system brought some much needed rainfall to the northeast quarter of the state, with amounts averaging about one half inch. Elsewhere, precipitation was spotty, very light. Wind damage 20% light, 13% moderate, 7% severe with no damage to 60% of the crops. Farmers spent the week irrigating, tending fields. Irrigated crops are doing great, but with water shortages across the state, conditions could take a change for the worse before the season is over. Irrigated sorghum was 40% planted, dryland was 6% planted. Both cotton, corn were in mostly fair to good condition with cotton squaring at 4%. Chile was in fair to excellent condition. Alfalfa was in mostly very poor to good condition, with the 1st cutting 80% complete and the 2nd 33% complete. Wheat was in mostly very poor to fair condition with 20% of the crop harvested. Onions were in mostly good to excellent condition with 30% harvested. Peanuts 84% planted, emerging in mostly fair condition. Many Ranchers in state are culling off most of their herds. The drought is becoming extreme; fires continue to burn what little grass there is and wells become more, more depleted everyday. Pasture, range feed 54% very poor, 34% poor, 10% fair, 2% good.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Cool, wet week. Temperatures averaged 3-5° below normal. Precipitation 2-3 times normal most regions; drier than normal across Great Lakes, Central Lakes regions. Topsoil 40% adequate, 60% surplus. Pasture feed 1% poor, 19% fair, 55% good, 25% excellent. Corn 75% planted, 95% 2001. Haylage harvest active; some fields rutted. Regrowth good. Winter wheat 19% fair, 72% good, 9% excellent. Oats planting complete; 24% fair, 65% good, 11% excellent. Soybeans 43% planted, 84% 2001. Vegetable plantings remain behind schedule; late week rains sidelined machinery. Heavy damage to Hudson Valley stone fruits, apples. Grape shoot growth on Long Island explosive; bloom not far off.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 27% very short, 32% short, 41% adequate, 0% surplus. Above normal temperatures early in the week gave way to more comfortable weather over the weekend. Severe weather, in the form of thunderstorms, supplied precipitation to many locations. However, the intense rainfall did little to improve soil moisture conditions for much of state. Overall, Farmers made excellent progress in soybean, sorghum planting along with transplanting sweetpotatoes, burley tobacco. All are ahead of schedule. Additionally, large gains were made in small grain harvesting, specifically wheat.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 13% very short, 18% short, 55% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil 6% very short, 21% short, 67% adequate, 6% surplus. Heavy rains late in the week in the north, east left some fields flooded, while dry conditions continued in the south. Barley 14% jointing, 17% 2001, 22% avg.; 1% boot, 2% 2001, 3% avg. Durum wheat 96% planted, 97% 2001, 94% avg.; 82% emerged, 84% 2001, 82% avg.; 3% jointed, 4% 2001, 10% avg. Hard red spring wheat 20% jointing, 22% 2001, 27% avg.; 2% boot, 0% 2001, 4% avg. Oats 25% jointed, 36% 2001, 27% avg.; 2% boot, 17% 2001, 6% avg. Canola 96% emerged, 94% 2001, 86% avg.; 10% rosette, 24% 2001, 25% average. Dry edible beans 99% planted, 89% 2001, 91% avg.; 52% emerged, 60% 2001, 64% avg. Flax 90% emerged, 84% 2001, 81% avg. Potatoes 75% emerged, 73% 2001, 66% avg. Sugarbeets 89% emerged, 94% 2001, 97% avg. Sunflower 38% emerged, 41% 2001, 51% avg. Durum wheat 0% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 57% good, 13% excellent. Canola 2% very poor, 10% poor, 39% fair, 47% good, 2% excellent. Dry edible beans 5% very poor, 12% poor, 40% fair, 39% good, 4% excellent. Flaxseed 1% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 51% good, 3% excellent. Potatoes 2% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent. Sugarbeets 3% very poor, 20% poor, 41% fair, 33% good, 3% excellent. Hay 10% very poor, 36% poor, 34% fair, 20% good, 0% excellent. Broadleaf and wild oats spraying were 27% and 33% complete, respectively. Stockwater supplies were 2% very short, 13% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.1. Topsoil 0% very short, 0% short, 38% adequate, 62% surplus. Corn 89% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 65% emerged, 100% 2001, 96% avg. Soybeans 69% planted, 92% 2001, 91% avg.; 37% emerged, 84% 2001, 79% avg. Winter wheat 97% headed, 100% 2001, 91% avg.; 11% turning color, 15% 2001, 26% avg. Oats 97% emerged, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 18% headed, 35% 2001, 37% avg. Tobacco 50% transplanted, 31% 2001. Potatoes 95% planted, 91% 2001, 97% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting 35% complete, 24% 2001, 54% avg. Other hay 1st 24% cutting complete, 15% 2001, 42% avg. Processing tomatoes 85% planted, 74% 2001, 80% avg. Strawberries 24% harvested, 27% 2001, 34% avg. Corn 3% very poor, 10% poor, 40% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent. Soybean 3% very poor, 8% poor, 39% fair, 42% good, 8% excellent. Hay 3% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 45% good, 7% excellent. Livestock feed 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 11% excellent. Oats 2% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 47% good, 4% excellent, 2% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 12% excellent. Strawberry 3% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 11% excellent. Activities: Row crop planting, herbicide spraying, tobacco transplanting, hay making, pasture mowing, equipment maintenance. Flash flooding was reported in several areas of the State due to heavy rains.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Subsoil 20% very short, 22% short, 51% adequate, 7% surplus. Topsoil 11% very short, 18% short, 61% adequate, 10% surplus. Alfalfa 1st 99% cutting, 94% last week, 99% 2001, 98% avg.; 6% 2nd cutting, 14% last week, 51% 2001, 34% avg.; 3% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 62% good, 8% excellent; Other Hay 1st 62% cutting, 54% last week, 61% 2001, 56% avg.; 3% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 11% excellent; Rye 12% very poor, 18% poor, 29% fair, 39% good, 2% excellent; Oats 93% headed, 87% last week, 97% 2001, 98% avg.; 74% soft dough, 61% last week, 84% 2001, 83% avg.; 15% harvested, n/a last week, 10% 2001, 16% avg.; 10% very poor, 18% poor,

36% fair, 35% good, 1% excellent; Corn 96% emerged, 95% last week, 94% 2001, 99% avg.; 5% silking, 1% last week, 4% 2001, 3% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 63% good, 5% excellent; Sorghum 43% emerged, 35% last week, 49% last year, 29% avg; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 44% fair, 54% good, 0% excellent; Soybeans 90% seedbed prepared, 84% last week, 93% 2001, 96% avg.; 70% planted, 65% last week, 81% 2001, 67% avg.; 60% emerged, 56% last week, 75% 2001, 51% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 27% fair, 65% good, 7% excellent; Watermelons 60% running, 54% last week, 66% 2001, 69% avg.; 4% setting fruit n/a last week, 17% 2001, 20% avg. Peanuts 86% emerged, 74% last week, 85% 2001, 79% avg.; 0% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 64% good, 4% excellent; Cotton 80% emerged, 69% last week, 79% 2001, 71% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 63% fair, 34% good, 0% excellent; Livestock 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 54% good, 11% excellent; Pasture, range 6% very poor, 8% poor, 24% fair, 49% good, 13% excellent; Cattle auctions reported a strong increase in marketings of both steers, heifers less than 800 pounds. The price for feeder steers less than 800 pounds dipped about \$2.00 per cwt from last week, averaged \$77.00 per cwt. The price for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds went lower than the previous week, averaged \$72.40 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil 13% very short, 44% short, 43% adequate. Subsoil 22% very short, 32% short, 44% adequate, 2% surplus. Barley 95% emerged, 89% previous week, 100% 2001, 64% headed, 60% previous week, 58% 2001, 13% very poor, 15% poor, 34% fair, 37% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat 77% headed, 70% previous week, 64% 2001, 76% 5 yr avg.; 31% very poor, 26% poor, 26% fair, 15% good, 2% excellent. Range, pasture 14% very poor, 17% poor, 40% fair, 27% good, 2% excellent. Activities: Haying in full swing statewide. Both Alfalfa, grass hay being harvested. In some areas hay got wet. In central state, garlic fields looked good, Cereal Leaf Beetle found. Cereal Leaf Beetle also found in Baker County. In Gilliam County, significant rainfall in southern areas of county have improved wheat crop where drought has not already destroyed it. Morrow County also received significant rainfall that should increase yields of late planted grains. In Sherman County fall barley starting to turn, early spring wheat heading. In Wasco County, winter wheat continued to head out, shallow soil areas of winter wheat fields showing. Summer fallow fields being cultivated. Union County dryland crops beginning to show damage from lack of moisture, heat. In Malheur County sugar beets about two weeks behind, wheat looked good. In Klamath County grain, hay crops had some frost damage. In Willamette Valley grain crops look good. Some rust showing in spring wheat fields in Marion County. Mint growing, hops over top wire. In Washington County field corn doing well. Nurseries, Greenhouses are still supplying local outlets with nursery plants, bedding plants. Container nurseries moving plants, irrigating. Easter lily growers working their field for planting, lots of flower buds being picked. Christmas trees are in excellent condition, growers are starting to spray for mites. In Willamette Valley, processed vegetables mostly planted, growing well. Salad vegetables, rhubarb available in local markets. Snap beans, corn, green peas developing well, early potatoes had started to bloom. East of Cascades garlic fields reported looking good; some onions had thin stands, potatoes about two weeks late with about 95% planted, 30% emerged. Willamette Valley strawberries available at local stands. Raspberries sizing; marionberries, caneberries in full bloom. Tree fruit looked good. Yamhill County cherry fruit fly emergence started on June 4th. First codling moth spray applied in lower Hood River Valley. Wasco County sweet cherry crop expected to be light this year with high quality fruit. Preparations underway for upcoming cherry harvest. Southern coast cranberries 30% to 50% in bloom. Jackson County continued to cope with fire blight, Jackson County fruit struggled against late freeze ramifications. Western state livestock in good condition with herds looking good. Range, pasture in good condition. Eastern state livestock condition mostly good. Range, pasture in fair to good condition. Rains helped but cool weather kept grass growth slow. Still need more rainfall.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Spring 96% plowing, 99% 2001, 98% avg. Soil 2% short, 66% adequate, 32% surplus. Corn 89% planted, 97% 2001, 95% avg.; 76% emerged, 89% 2001, average not available. Corn height 8 inches, 9 inches 2001, 7 inches avg. Corn 3% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Barley turning yellow 84% complete, 77% 2001, 71% avg. Barley ripe 15% complete, 3% 2001, 14% avg. Winter wheat heading 98% complete, 95% 2001, 94% avg.; 26% turning yellow complete, 13% 2001, 13% avg.; 1% poor, 12% fair, 73% good, 14% excellent. Oats 92% emerged, 98% 2001, 96% avg.; 21% heading, 12% 2001, 14% avg.; 3% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 74% planted, 84% 2001, 79% avg.; 55% emerged, 69% 2001, average not available. Soybean 3% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 14% excellent. Tobacco transplanted 73% complete, 66% 2001, 68% avg. Potatoes planted 98% complete, 95% 2001, 94% avg. Alfalfa first cutting 57% complete, 57% 2001, 64% avg. Timothy clover first cutting 30% complete, 27% 2001, 30% avg. Peach 6% very poor, 6% poor, 50% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent. Apple 4% poor, 36% fair, 46% good, 14%

excellent. Quality of hay made 9% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, 12% excellent. Pasture feeds 1% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, 19% excellent. Activities: Spring plowing; planting oats, potatoes, field corn, soybeans, vegetables; fixing fences; machinery maintenance; preparing hay equipment; harvesting forages; cleaning barns; hauling, spreading manure; caring for livestock; spraying herbicides, insecticides; attending farm meetings.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Soil 24% very short, 44% short, 32% adequate. Corn 42% silked, 26% 2001, 27% avg.; 5% doughed, 2% 2001, 3% avg.; 8% very poor, 17% poor, 39% fair, 35% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans 74% planted, 56% 2001, 56% avg.; 49% emerged, 35% 2001, 35% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 67% fair, 28% good, 1% excellent. Sorghum 80% planted, 74% 2001, 72% avg.; 30% headed, 14% 2001, 26% avg.; 1% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 75% good, 1% excellent. Cotton 99% planted, 95% 2001, 97% avg.; 14% squared, 9% 2001, 11% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 50% fair, 44% good, 1% excellent. Peanuts 98% planted, 94% 2001, 96% avg.; 8% pegged, 4% 2001, 2% avg.; 47% fair, 53% good. Winter Wheat 99% ripe, 91% 2001, 87% avg.; 70% harvested, 46% 2001, 45% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 41% fair, 50% good, 4% excellent. Barley 100% turning color, 99% 2001, 99% avg.; 92% ripe, 87% 2001, 91% avg.; 60% harvested, 54% 2001, 64% avg.; 24% fair, 76% good. Pastures 4% very poor, 13% poor, 36% fair, 45% good, 2% excellent. Rye 100% turning color, 98% 2001, 99% avg.; 98% ripe, 96% 2001, 92% avg.; 74% harvested, 60% 2001, 62% avg.; 3% poor, 57% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Oats 100% turned color, 99% 2001, 99% avg.; 96% ripe, 94% 2001, 93% avg.; 76% harvested, 56% 2001, 65% avg.; 2% very poor, 11% poor, 41% fair, 45% good, 1% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 70% planted, 73% 2001, 78% avg.; 1% poor, 78% fair, 21% good. Tobacco 8% topped, 2% 2001, 7% avg.; 9% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 1% excellent. Grain hay 98% harvested, 98% 2001, 98% avg.; 5% very poor, 13% poor, 45% fair, 37% good. Peaches 19% harvested, 14% 2001, 17% avg.; 2% poor, 17% fair, 44% good, 37% excellent. Apples 32% fair, 67% good, 1% excellent. Snapbeans 37% harvested, 46% 2001, 32% avg.; 3% very poor, 5% poor, 1% fair, 91% good. Cucumbers 60% harvested, 41% 2001, 38% avg.; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 18% fair, 74% good. Watermelons 100% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg. Watermelons 2% harvested, 3% 2001, 2% avg.; 4% very poor, 6% poor, 42% fair, 48% good. Tomatoes 13% harvested, 10% 2001, 6% avg.; 4% very poor, 4% poor, 12% fair, 73% good, 7% excellent. Cantaloups 99% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 8% harvested, 11% 2001, 7% avg.; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 38% fair, 54% good. Livestock 4% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 14% excellent.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil 30% very short, 34% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 22% very short, 37% short, 39% adequate, 2% surplus. Feed supplies 13% very short, 35% short, 52% adequate. Stock water supplies 16% very short, 27% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Rye 10% very poor, 40% poor, 26% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent. Cattle 2% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent. Sheep 3% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Range, pasture 15% very poor, 27% poor, 32% fair, 23% good, 3% excellent. Barley in boot stage 20%, 15% 2001, 25% avg. Oats in boot stage 25%, 11% 2001, 30% avg. Spring Wheat in boot stage 16%, 15% 2001, 34% avg. Average corn height in inches 6 in., 5 in. 2001, 5 in. avg. Corn cultivated once 29%, 26% 2001, 18% avg. Sunflower planted 74%, 55% 2001, 62% avg. Winter Wheat in boot 74%, 67% 2001, 81% avg. Winter Rye in boot 67%, 65% 2001, 83% avg. Winter Rye headed 27%, 8% 2001, 51% avg. Alfalfa hay 23% very poor, 33% poor, 23% fair, 19% good, 2% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 20%, 20% 2001, 25% avg. Other hay harvested 1%, 3% 2001, 5% avg. Cattle move to pasture 93% complete. Warm weather covered the state last week, further depleting moisture levels and deteriorating crop conditions. As conditions continue to decline, producers are concerned with the ability of pasture and range to sustain livestock. Livestock are in mostly good to excellent condition, but pasture and range conditions are rated 42 percent poor or very poor.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 4% very short, 22% short, 65% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 23% short, 66% adequate, 8% surplus. Wheat 96% turning color, 96% 2001, 94% avg.; 61% ripe, 62% 2001, 58% avg.; 6% harvested, 6% 2001, 15% avg.; 6% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 19% excellent. Tobacco 79% transplanted, 77% 2001, 73% avg.; 5% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st 94% cutting, 95% 2001, 92% avg. All other hay 1st 81% cutting, 73% 2001, 83% avg. Pastures 1% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 57% good, 11% excellent. Most parts of the Volunteer State received scattered showers last week, but some areas continue to need rain. Rainfall averaged below normal in most areas of the state last week, however, parts of the Cumberland Plateau, Southeast state averaged above normal. Condition ratings for most crops improved from the previous week. Rainfall is especially needed for newly-set tobacco, pastures, recently planted corn,

soybeans. The cotton crop made excellent progress last week, as it struggles to recover from the stress of adverse weather conditions, seedling diseases. Growers continue to spray for insects in the corn crop. Winter wheat harvest began on a limited basis with combining expected to be in full swing the next several weeks. Pastures are starting to suffer from the lack of rain in some areas. However, the drier conditions continue to aid in hay harvest with the first cutting expected to be wrapped up soon. Producers continued to treat for flies in cattle herds.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Some areas of the Plains received hard rains, hail during early week. Showers in other areas were not as heavy, but some accumulations averaged upward to five inches. Crop damage was extensive in areas where heavy hail was reported, replanting will be necessary. Some small grains were damaged, production will likely be affected. A few homes, buildings were also damaged. In late week sea-breeze showers dropped minimal amounts of moisture in some southern, central locations. Generally, the remainder of the state remained dry, moisture stress to crops, pasture continued. In some Central, Southern areas where rains fell, they were too little too late to give benefit to spring, summer crops. Planting continued in varied locations across the Plains, North state, but pre-watering also remained necessary in some areas. Many producers continued to dry plant their crops as the planting deadline for insurance approached. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued in many locations, some producers were attempting to find hay supplies wherever possible. Herd reduction continued in many areas as livestock body condition was declining, adequate supplement was not available. Grasshopper populations continued to expand, cause economic damage to crops, pastures across the state. In some areas where rain has been more frequent, drying out has been extensive, stress in now beginning to be noticed by producers. Small Grains: Harvest continued in many areas across the state. Many acres were damaged across the Plains by heavy hail, hard rains. Baling continued in a few locations. Wheat 42% of normal compared with 65% 2001. Corn: Emergence, development of earlier planted corn remained mostly satisfactory. Some fields were severely damaged by high winds, heavy hail across parts of the Plains. In many areas, dryland, irrigated corn was suffering from moisture stress. Root worm damage continued in some areas. Corn 65% of normal compared with 78% 2001. Cotton: Planting progressed across the Plains, portions of North state as planting deadlines approached. Many acres were totally destroyed or damaged in areas of the Plains as the result of heavy rain, hail, high winds. Boll weevil, thrip numbers increased in some locations. Cotton 62% of normal compared with 59% 2001. Sorghum: Planting continued across areas of the Plains, North Central state. Germination, emergence was poor in some areas due to dry conditions. In areas where rains fell, more normal progress was evident. Some sorghum will be planted after wheat is harvested or after other failed crops. Harvest was beginning in some southern locations. Sorghum 57% of normal compared with 75% 2001. Peanuts: Earlier planted peanuts made good progress in most areas. Irrigation was active where possible, but high winds made irrigation difficult in a few locations. Some dryland peanuts were suffering slightly from moisture stress. A few peanuts were damaged by storms across the Plains. Peanut 75% of normal compared to 84% 2001. Soybeans: Planting continued in some areas of the Plains, but generally only on irrigated acres. Some dryland beans were suffering from moisture stress, some beans were damaged by storms in a few locations. Rice: Flooding of fields continued as normal growth, development occurred. However, some fields were suffering from hot conditions. Rice 92% of normal compared with 92% 2001. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans in the Rio Grande Valley land preparation was active in areas where soil moisture was adequate enough for plowing. Harvest of spring onions, zucchini, honeydews, cantaloups, watermelons continued. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden harvest of cucumbers, green beans, melons, potatoes continued, and potato harvest was mostly complete. Moisture stress, insect populations increased in most locations. In East state earlier planted peas, beans, melons made good progress. Sweet potato planting continued in some locations. In the High Plains growth, development continued for earlier planted potatoes, carrots, onions. Melons were being planted in some locations. Grasshoppers problems expanded. Some vegetables were damaged by high winds, hail. Pecans: Nut development continued in most areas of the state, however some areas were very dry, affecting the crop potential. Casebearer populations expanded, treatment was active in many areas. A few orchards were again damaged by hail. Range, Livestock: Rains fell in many areas of the state, especially in areas of the Plains. Some green-up was noticed in areas where earlier rains fell. However, many areas remained under drought conditions, pastures continued to decline. Many pastures have become dormant and remaining livestock had to be supplemented. Grass fires in some areas rendered pastures totally unusable for normal livestock production. Burning prickly pears as a supplement became more widespread. Hay shortages were common, many producers could not find adequate supplies. Earlier rains in some areas has made hay baling possible, but only one cutting has been possible at this time. A few hay fields that were dry planted have still not germinated. In many areas where

heavy rains fell, water reserves have returned to normal. Hauling water to livestock remained active in a few locations. Damage from grasshopper populations expanded into new areas, but treatment was not economically possible for some producers. East state pastures were mostly in good shape, but stress was increasing in a few areas as soils continued to dry.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Topsoil 23% very short, 37% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 23% very short, 39% short, 38% adequate. Winter Wheat 48% headed, 65% 2001, 52% avg.; 10% very poor, 28% poor, 34% fair, 23% good, 5% excellent. Spring wheat 23% headed, 33% 2001, 22% avg.; 5% very poor, 10% poor, 45% fair, 30% good, 10% excellent. Barley 25% headed, 32% 2001, 21% avg.; 2% very poor, 12% poor, 33% fair, 37% good, 16% excellent. Oats 100% planted, na 2001, na avg.; 93% emerged, na 2001, na avg. Corn 100% planted, na 2001, na avg.; 87% emerged, 91% 2001, 67% avg. Alfalfa hay: height 22 inches, na inches 2001, na inches avg; first cutting 43%, 70% 2001, 46% avg. Cattle moved to summer range 69%, 71% 2001, 76% avg.; 1% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Sheep moved to summer range 64%, 74% 2001, 71% avg.; 2% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Range, pasture feed 22% very poor, 29% poor, 32% fair, 17% good. Irrigation water supplies: 31% very short, 37% short, 32% adequate. Stock water supplies: 22% very short, 46% short, 32% adequate. Farming, ranchers in state were busy harvesting first crop alfalfa, irrigating all crops, moving livestock to summer ranges, spraying crops for weeds and insects. State experienced very warm weather at the beginning of the week, but the week ended with cold temperatures and high winds over most of the state. Northern counties reported severe crop damage to wheat, barley, sugar beets, onions, alfalfa due to grape size hail storms. Farmers reported lower than normal hay yields due to wind, late frosts. Some counties have reported rain, but many remain dry. Irrigation, stock water supplies are extremely low across most of the state and many counties are estimating supplies will run out if precipitation does not arrive in the near future. Insects continue to reek havoc on crops, rangeland throughout the state. State County reported heavy grasshopper infestations over most of the county and large numbers of western yellow-striped armyworms around the county. Due to poor range conditions, lack of feed, many ranchers are sending animals to auction yards. Some livestock producers were shipping animals to other states or feed yards where conditions are better, while many continued to haul water, hay to substitute poor range conditions.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 6% very short, 39% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 17% very short, 42% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture 3% very poor, 17% poor, 40% fair, 38% good, 2% excellent. Livestock 3% poor, 25% fair, 65% good, 7% excellent. Other Hay 1% very poor, 14% poor, 45% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 1% very poor, 3% poor, 41% fair, 48% good, 7% excellent. Corn 2% very poor, 7% poor, 40% fair, 47% good, 4% excellent. Corn 97% emerged, NA 2001, NA% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 53% planted, 51% 2001, 47% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 41% emerged, NA 2001, NA 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 1% very poor, 12% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent. Winter Wheat 7% harvested, NA 2001, 2% 5-yr avg. Barley 2% very poor, 12% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 5% excellent. Barley 51% harvested, 11% 2001, 17% 5-yr avg. Flue tobacco 3% poor, 30% fair, 40% good, 27% excellent. Burley tobacco 2% very poor, 20% poor, 36% fair, 33% good, 9% excellent. Burley tobacco 93% transplanted, 73% 2001, 76% 5-yr avg. Dark Fire Cured tobacco 1% poor, 36% fair, 47% good, 16% excellent. Dark Fire Cured tobacco 99% transplanted, 97% 2001, 94% 5-yr avg. Sun tobacco 10% fair, 90% good. Peanuts 4% poor, 26% fair, 68% good, 2% excellent. Peanuts 99% planted, 100% 2001, 99% 5-yr avg. Cotton 7% poor, 34% fair, 55% good, 4% excellent. Cotton 1% Squaring, NA 2001, NA 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 9% very poor, 13% poor, 28% fair, 40% good, 10% excellent. Apples 1% very poor, 7% poor, 55% fair, 31% good, 6% excellent. Peaches 17% very poor, 5% poor, 44% fair, 33% good, 1% excellent. Virginia experienced more hot and dry weather this week as temperatures continued to reach the 90's. Towards the end of the week, many parts of the state got a break from the heat in the form of light showers, which both cooled the temperatures down and brought some moisture relief to the crops. Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.1. Pasture growth has really slowed down and crops are showing the results from the continued dry weather. Activities: Harvesting hay, barley, planting double crop soybeans, planting vegetables, irrigating, scouting crops, applying insecticides to cotton and peanuts, topdressing tobacco.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork averaged 6.1. Topsoil 1% very short, 21% short, 77% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short,

32% short, 65% adequate, 2% surplus. The highest temperature in the state was 86° in Hanford and Pasco. The lowest temperature in the state was 30° in Stampede Pass, Pullman. Cool temperatures with intermittent rain showers during much of the week resulted in further delay of normal crop development in the western portion of the state. Eastern state received rain over the weekend but was not enough to keep moisture and crop conditions from being lowered. There were no reports of any crop damage due to weather conditions in the state. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent, 50% headed. Spring wheat 8% poor, 50% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent, 100% emerged, 37% headed. Barley 7% poor, 57% fair, 33% good, 3% excellent, 100% emerged, 31% headed. Field corn 7% fair, 83% good, 10% excellent, 97% planted, 68% emerged. Dry edible bean 1% poor, 12% fair, 86% good, 1% excellent, 70% planted. Potato at 7% fair, 88% good, 5% excellent, 100% emerged. Range, pasture feeds improved with recent rains. Hay, other roughage 13% very short, 26% short, 61% adequate. First cutting of alfalfa was 65% complete. Range, pasture feeds 1% very poor, 10% poor, 65% fair, 23% good, 1% excellent. Commercial strawberry growers validated that the harvest season will be later than normal. Organic truck gardeners complained about slow germination of vegetable seeds due to lack of heat units. Cherry harvest began in the earliest areas of Benton County.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 7% short, 87% adequate, 6% surplus, 7% short, 83% adequate, 10% surplus last week and 5% short, 72% adequate, 23% surplus in 2001. Corn 2% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 3% excellent; 92% planted, 82% last week, 92% 2001, 95% 5-yr avg.; 60% emerged, 47% last week. Oats 2% very poor, 15% poor, 50% fair, 30% good, 3% excellent; 80% emerged, 77% last week, 90% 2001, 90% 5-yr avg.; 25% headed, 25% 2001, 37% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 83% planted, 60% last week, 82% 2001, 86% 5-yr avg.; 55% emerged, 25% last week. Wheat 20% poor, 10% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent, 96% headed, 96% last week, 95% 2001, 93% 5-yr avg. Tobacco 67% transplanted, 35% last week, 49% 2001, 72% 5-yr avg. Hay 5% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent; Hay 1st cut 43%, 25% last week, 19% 2001, 42% 5-yr avg. Apple 100% poor. Peach 100% poor. Cattle, calves 15% fair, 80% good, 5% excellent. Sheep, Lambs 5% fair, 90% good, 5% excellent. Hay, roughage supplies 10% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Feed grain supplies 5% very short, 5% short, 90% adequate. Finishing up spring plowing, planting, fertilizing, feeding livestock, shearing sheep were among the major activities when weather permitted.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. With so much rain early last week, farmers only had The Badger State's. Soil 1% very short, 2% short, 61% adequate, 36% surplus. Temperatures last week cooled down to 3 to 5° below normal. The early days of last week saw incredible rainfall; some areas approached 3.0 inches of rain in only a few days. Although farmers in the northwestern part of the state called for more rain, the rest of state reported wet fields, even flooding. Farmers in Buffalo, Grant counties also reported soil erosion due to the rainstorms. However, the warm, dry end of last week allowed farmers to return to their fields.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 32% very short, 46% short, 22% adequate. Irrigation water supplies 44% very short, 27% short, 29% adequate. Some ranchers reported germination concerns due to the lack of precipitation, irrigation water supplies. Barley 7% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 47% good. Winter wheat 33% very poor, 34% poor, 24% fair, 9% good. Oat 7% very poor, 11% poor, 53% fair, 29% good. Corn 5% very poor, 11% poor, 32% fair, 52% good. Sugarbeet 6% very poor, 12% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent. Barley 97% emerged, 95% 2001, 93% avg.; 42% jointed, 47% 2001, 63% avg.; 10% boot, 16% 2001, 28% avg.; 0% headed, 11% 2001, 13% avg. Spring wheat 94% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 78% emerged, 96% 2001, 89% avg.; 17% jointed, 63% 2001, 56% avg.; 10% boot, 16% 2001, 22% avg. Oats 95% planted, 97% 2001, 99% avg.; 79% emerged, 83% 2001, 85% avg.; 15% jointed, 35% 2001, 41% avg.; 4% boot, 8% 2001, 15% avg. Sugarbeets 93% emerged, 100% 2001, 98% avg. Dry Beans 78% planted, 64% 2001, 85% avg.; 30% emerged, 18% 2001, 42% avg. Corn 99% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 87% emerged, 92% 2001, 93% avg.; average height 4%, 4% 2001, 4% avg.; 91% boot, 48% 2001, 79% avg.; 69% headed, 21% 2001, 57% average. Alfalfa 1st 1% cutting, 11% 2001, 6% avg. Damage due to alfalfa weevils was reported in Crook county. Possible frost damage was reported in Lincoln, Sublette counties. Range flock ewes lambbed 89%, 92% 2001, 92% average. Pasture, range 29% very poor, 25% poor, 35% fair, 11% good.

June 6 ENSO Update

Further evolution toward a Pacific basin-wide warm episode (El Niño) was observed during May 2002, as sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies increased throughout the equatorial Pacific between 170°E and 95°W (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). By the end of May warmer-than-normal SSTs were observed over a large portion of the equatorial Pacific (Fig. 2, bottom panel), with departures from average greater than +1°C in the region from 165°E to 135°W and also locally between 130°W and the South American coast. This warming represents a significant transition from the localized warmth (central equatorial Pacific and South American coast) earlier this year, observed during recent months, toward a more extensive basin-wide warming typical of El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events.

This warming resulted from a significant weakening of the equatorial easterly winds throughout the Pacific related to the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO). The MJO is an important source of variability that can contribute to the 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. Subsequently, MJO activity was relatively weak during early 2002, with no additional significant Kelvin wave activity during that period. However, in late April 2002 the MJO intensified and during the last half of May the low-level equatorial easterly winds substantially weakened throughout the Pacific, accompanied by an increase in equatorial SST anomalies (Figs. 1, 2, and 3). NOAA TAO buoy data indicate that the oceanic thermocline has deepened east of the date line (180°W) since mid-May, consistent with the basin-wide weakening of the low-level equatorial easterly winds. This deepening may be an indication of renewed Kelvin wave activity.

Given the recent strength of the MJO and its period of about 40 days, it is likely that significant month-to-month fluctuations will continue to occur in many atmospheric indices used to monitor the ENSO cycle. In spite of this variability, the overall trends in SSTs and some atmospheric indices (Southern Oscillation Index, 850-hPa zonal wind) in recent months indicate that further development of El Niño will continue. Consistent with this assessment, most statistical and coupled model forecasts indicate that weak-to-moderate El Niño conditions will continue through the end of 2002.

This discussion is a team effort of NOAA and its funded institutions. Updates of SST, 850-hPa wind, OLR and the equatorial subsurface temperature structure are available on the Climate Prediction Center web page 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.

Difference in SST Anoms (°C)
During the period 01 MAY 2002–29 MAY 2002

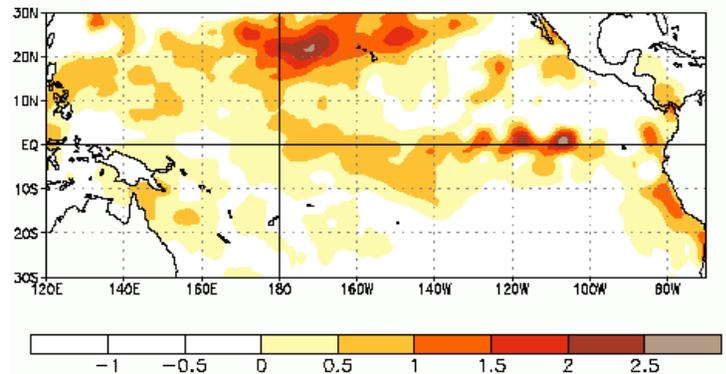


Figure 1. Difference in sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies during May 2002. Anomalies are computed based on the 1971-2000 base period means. Units are °C. (Analysis based on NOAA/PMEL TAO buoy data, NOAA/AVHRR satellite and ships of opportunity.) Only positive values are shaded for easier viewing.

SST Anomalies (DEG C)

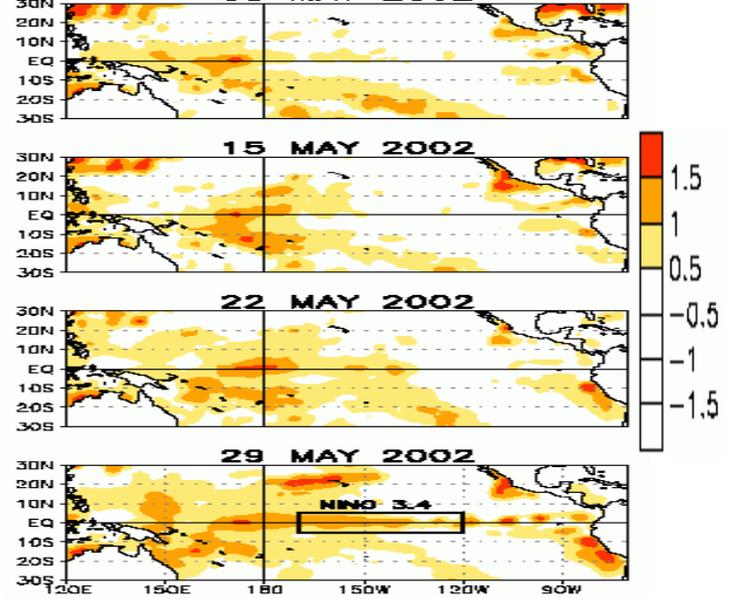


Figure 2. Recent SST anomaly patterns for weeks centered on dates indicated above each figure. The Niño 3.4 region is depicted by the box in the bottom figure. Only positive values are shaded for easier viewing.

SST Anomalies (°C)
NINO 3.4



Figure 3. Time series of SST anomalies for the Niño 3.4 region (see Figure 2, bottom panel).

International Weather and Crop Summary

June 2 - 8, 2002

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread rain covered most of Europe, causing some flooding and excessive wetness in France and southern Poland, while drier weather returned to southeastern Europe keeping soil moisture limited.

FSU-WESTERN: Widespread showers that continued to ease prolonged dryness in southern Ukraine spread eastward into the Southern Region in Russia.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Unseasonably cool weather continued to slow crop development in the Urals Region in Russia and Kazakstan.

AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry weather continued to delay winter grain planting and limit early crop development in the southeast.

SOUTH ASIA: Showers were lighter in northern India, while monsoon moisture continued to progress through the southwest.

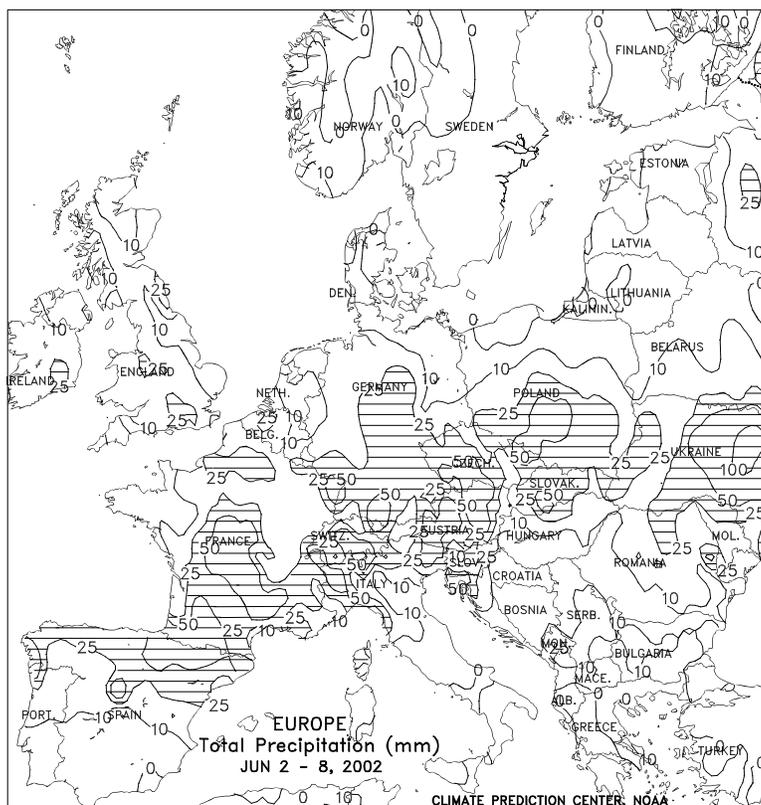
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers throughout northern Vietnam and the Philippines increased moisture for main-season crops.

EASTERN ASIA: In the North China Plain, warm, dry weather aided winter wheat maturation but reduced moisture reserves for summer crop establishment.

CANADA: Timely showers benefited germinating spring grains and oilseeds over most of the Prairies.

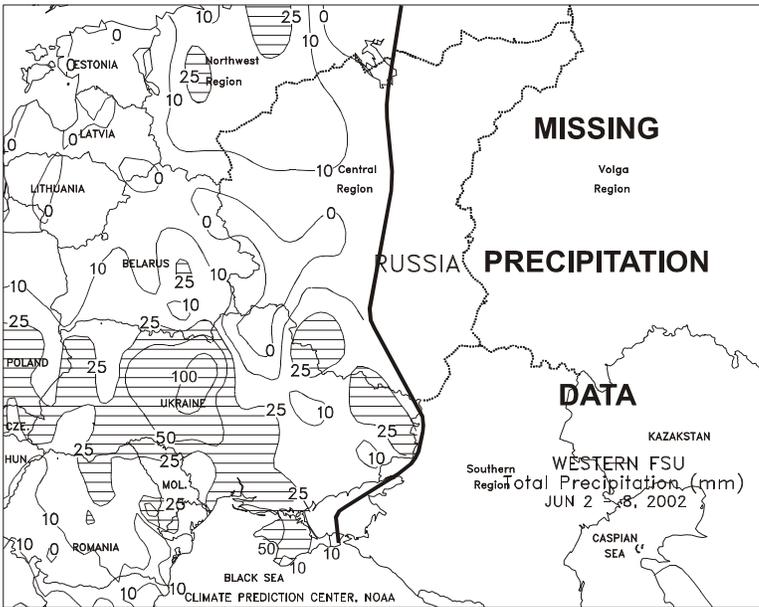
MEXICO: Cooler, wetter weather benefited pastures and dryland summer crops across northern Mexico and improved soil moisture for corn planting across the Southern Plateau.

SOUTH AMERICA: Drier- and warmer-than-normal weather aided seasonal fieldwork, including corn, soybean, and coffee harvesting, in Argentina and Brazil.



EUROPE

In central and southern France, unseasonably heavy rain (25-60 mm or more) caused flooding and raised concerns about excessive wetness for reproductive to filling winter grains. The moisture, however, boosted soil moisture supplies for emerging to vegetative summer crops. Elsewhere, lighter rain (7-30 mm) maintained favorable soil moisture for winter grain and summer crops in England, the Benelux countries, and Germany. Showers (10-60 mm) again covered Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia, aiding reproductive winter grains and germinating summer crops. However, for the second consecutive week, unseasonably heavy showers (25-75 mm) fell across central and southern Poland and Slovakia, causing flooding and excessively wet conditions for reproductive winter grains. In northern Hungary and northeastern Romania, rain (10-30 mm) favored winter grains and summer crops. However, in the rest of southeastern Europe, drier weather (5-15 mm) returned to the region, providing little relief from long-term moisture deficits for filling to maturing winter grains. Rain is still needed to replenish soil moisture for summer crop development. Cooler weather (temperatures near to slightly below normal) aided winter grains and summer crops in southeastern Europe by reducing crop water use requirements. In most of Italy's Po Valley, somewhat drier weather (less than 25 mm) eased wetness and allowed some fieldwork to resume. However, the rest of northern Italy received more showers (20-60 mm or more), slowing fieldwork. Cool weather in southern Spain reduced irrigation requirements for summer crops, but dry weather aided filling to maturing winter grains. Moderate to heavy rain (25-60 mm) fell across northern Spain, favoring emerging summer crops, but conditions are becoming too wet for filling winter grains. Cool weather (temperatures 1-3 degrees C below normal) covered the Iberian Peninsula and southwestern France. Slightly warm weather (temperatures 1-3 degrees C above normal) covered north-central Europe, central and northern England, Scandinavia, and northern Poland.

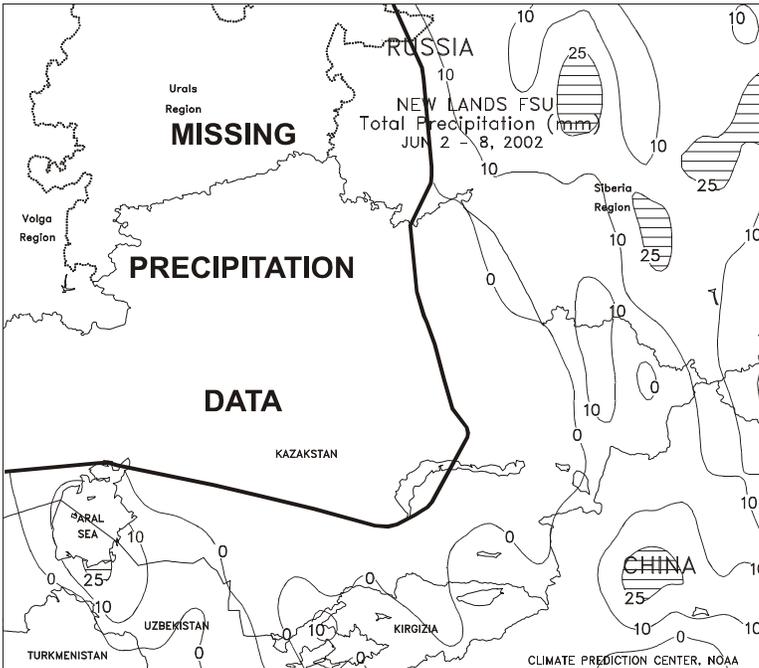


FSU-WESTERN

In Ukraine, light to moderate showers fell periodically throughout most of the country during the week. The greatest amounts of precipitation (25-100 mm or more) fell in western and central Ukraine, maintaining abundant to locally excessive moisture conditions for crops. Rain (10-30 mm) in chronically dry areas of southern and eastern Ukraine stabilized conditions for winter wheat in the filling stage and relieved moisture stress on spring-sown crops in the vegetative stage. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal in Ukraine, reducing evaporation rates but slowing crop development. In Russia, precipitation data were missing for most locations. However, weather maps and satellite imagery indicated that showers overspread the Central, Volga, and Southern Regions in Russia from June 5-7. Reports as of June 3 from Russia indicated that corn planting was about 86 percent complete. Planting was reportedly progressing slowly in the Southern and Volga Regions due to dryness. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in most of Russia. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather prevailed in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, helping late planting activities, but drying out topsoils.

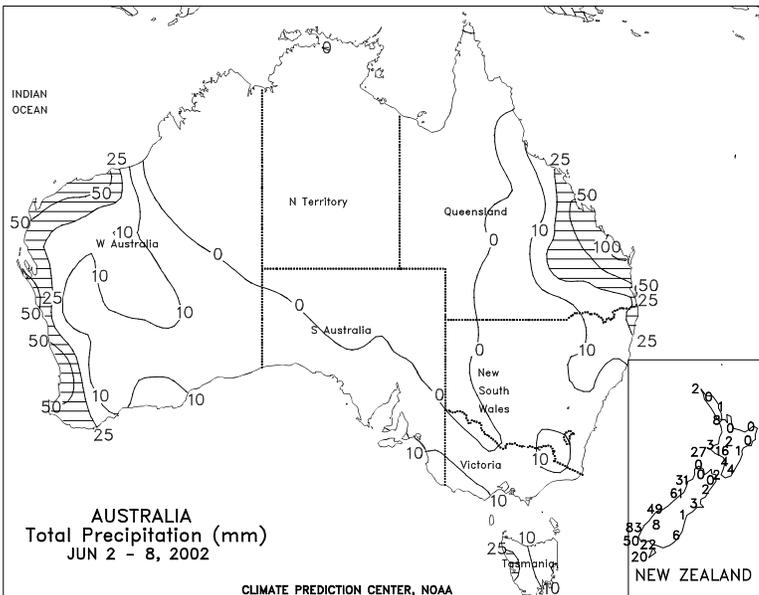
FSU-NEW LANDS

Reports as of June 3 from Russia indicated that spring grain planting was about 96 percent completed. Reports from Kazakstan indicated that spring grain sowing was virtually complete. Precipitation data were missing for parts of Russia (Urals and the western portion of Siberia) and most of Kazakstan. Weather maps and satellite imagery indicated that showers fell periodically during the week in the southern Urals and Kazakstan. However, unseasonably cool weather continued to prevail in these areas (weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 3 degrees C below normal), slowing crop development. Extreme minimum temperatures in central Kazakstan were at or slightly below freezing (-2 to 0 degrees C). In eastern growing areas of Siberia, mild, showery weather (10-25 mm or more) continued to provide favorable growing conditions for spring grains. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, most of the cotton crop is irrigated. Mild weather prevailed throughout most areas, promoting cotton development. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal (extreme maximum temperatures ranging from 33-35 degrees C) in western Uzbekistan and near to slightly above normal (extreme maximum temperatures ranging from 35-40 degrees C) across the remainder of the region.



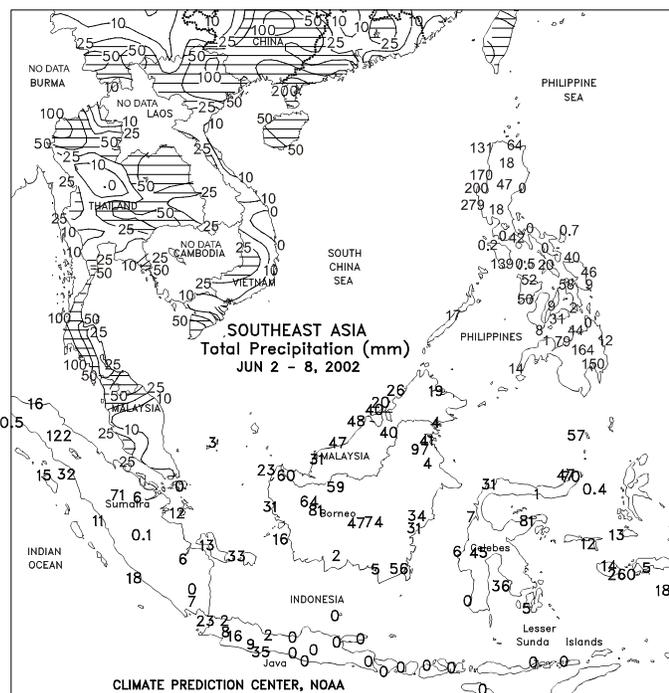
AUSTRALIA

Moderate rain (10-50 mm or more) in western crop-producing areas of Western Australia further improved topsoil moisture for germinating wheat and barley. In contrast, mostly dry weather (less than 10 mm) prevailed across eastern parts of this region, slowing early crop development. Similarly, isolated showers (10-20 mm) in New South Wales locally improved topsoil moisture for winter grain planting and development. Elsewhere in southeastern Australia (South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales), mostly dry weather (less than 10 mm) limited topsoil moisture, and was reportedly delaying winter grain planting in many areas. The mostly dry weather, however, continued to benefit late summer crop harvesting in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. In Queensland, moderate to locally heavy rain (10-60 mm or more) fell in coastal sugarcane areas. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in major crop-producing areas. In New Zealand, mostly dry weather (less than 5 mm) prevailed in crop-producing areas.



SOUTH ASIA

In northern India, rainfall was lighter but still generally above normal. Monsoon showers continued to bring heavy showers (50-200 mm) to the southwest coast, while dry pockets persisted in sections of the southern interior. Locally heavy showers (25-50 mm, 188 mm in southern Madhya Pradesh) fell in east-central rice and sorghum areas. Scattered showers (25-40 mm) in Madhya Pradesh brought some moisture to soybean and cotton areas. Heavy showers (25-100 mm, locally more) continued in eastern India and Bangladesh increasing irrigation levels, but causing localized flooding.

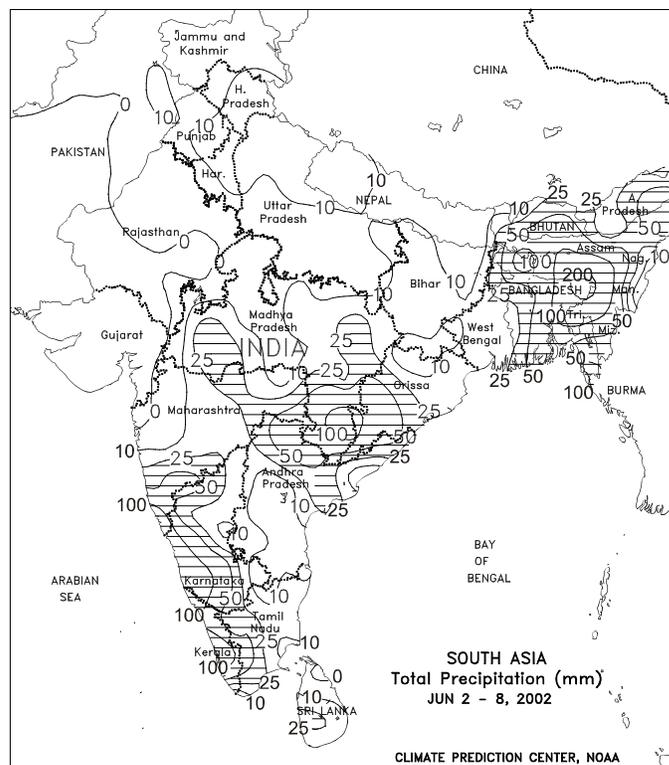


SOUTHEAST ASIA

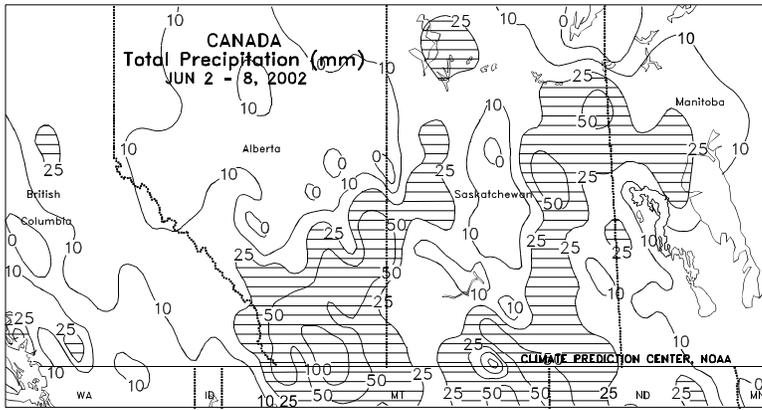
Light to moderate showers (10-50 mm, locally over 100 mm) fell in Thailand, with heavier amounts confined to eastern areas. Northern Vietnam, received heavy rainfall (50-100 mm) slowing rice fieldwork, but boosting moisture supplies for 10th month rice. A tropical depression formed northwest of Luzon, Philippines. Heavy showers (50-200 mm, locally over 200 mm) associated with the tropical depression caused some flooding throughout northern and western Luzon. Tropical showers (50-150 mm) fell throughout the rest of the Philippines boosting moisture supplies for rice and corn. Drier weather returned to Java, Indonesia, where irrigation supplies were adequate for second-season rice. Generally light showers (10-25 mm) in peninsular Malaysia reduced moisture reserves for oil palm, while heavier showers (25-100 mm) in Sumatra maintained moisture reserves.

EASTERN ASIA

Unseasonable warmth and dryness gripped much of the region, with temperatures averaging 3 to 5 degrees C or more above normal in sections of the North China Plain and Yangtze Valley. These conditions were favorable for drydown and harvest of winter wheat in the North China Plain and Sichuan Basin, and early double-crop rice in southern China. However, highs reaching the middle to upper 30s degrees C further lowered moisture reserves and posed stress on summer crops and livestock. Late in the week, moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) moved into western crop areas (Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, and Hubei), slowing fieldwork but bringing some relief from the recent hot weather. At week's end, the showers had not yet reached the North China Plain. Earlier in the week, showers (10-50

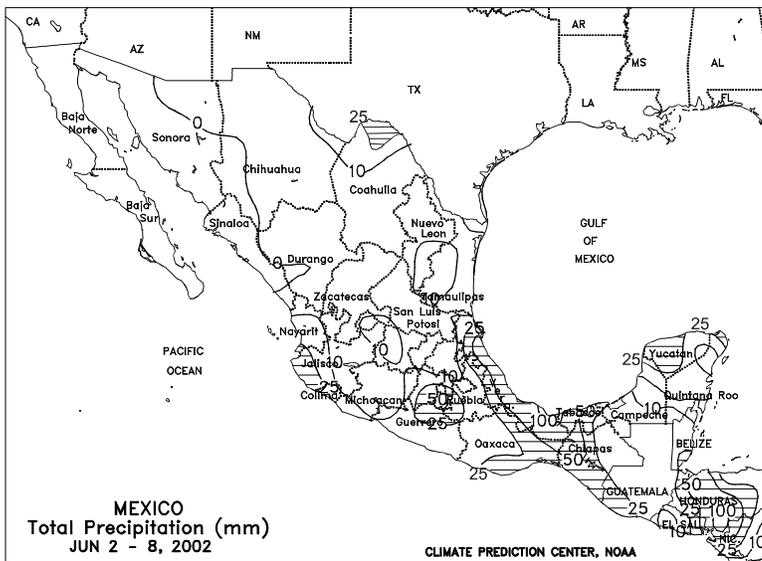


mm or more) disrupted seasonal fieldwork from Sichuan southward through Guangxi and western Guangdong but provided beneficial moisture for corn and other summer crops. In Manchuria, beneficial showers (10-50 mm or more) overspread Heilongjiang but rainfall was sparse elsewhere. The warm, dry weather maintained high evapotranspiration rates in southern Manchuria (Liaoning and Jilin), limiting available moisture for corn, soybeans, and spring wheat. Rice planting progressed across the Korean Peninsula and most of Japan but rainfall was needed in most areas due to the unseasonable warmth and dryness. Moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) benefited agriculture in Hokkaido.



CANADA

Rainy weather brought much-needed relief from dryness to most major Prairie crop areas. Early in the week, timely showers swept across Alberta and Saskatchewan, benefiting emerging spring grains and oilseeds and bringing some general relief from unfavorable dryness. At week's end, a second, more powerful spring storm system generated heavy rain across the southern Prairies. Preliminary reports depicted total accumulations of 10 to 50 mm at most locations, with a few dry pockets persisting in northern and central Saskatchewan, and in Manitoba from the Red River Valley eastward. The rainfall temporarily disrupted farm activities, but Prairie spring crop planting usually ends in early June due to limitations arising from the relatively short growing season, and should have been virtually complete. The storm was moving into Manitoba on June 10, promising to bring needed rain to the Red River Valley and other areas missing the earlier rainfall (additional information will be provided in next week's summary). Ahead of the storm, seasonably mild weather spurred early spring crop development in areas of Manitoba enjoying sufficient topsoil moisture. Highs briefly exceeded 30 degrees C in the Red River Valley. Before the warmup, frosty weather developed in the Interlake Region, but likely had no significant crop impact. Elsewhere in the Prairies, temperatures were variable, but remained above freezing. The mild, showery weather was also favorable for pasture and hay growth across the region. In eastern Canada, below-normal temperatures and scattered showers (10-25 mm or more) raised some concern for heading winter wheat in southern Ontario, possibly necessitating action by farmers to prevent fusarium inoculation. However, conditions were overall favorable for early development of corn and soybeans. On June 6, Ontario's ministry of Agriculture and Food reported that soybean planting was 70 to 90 percent complete. Corn planting was virtually complete.



MEXICO

Cooler weather and light rain showers (5-15 mm) aided pastures and dryland summer crops in the Rio Grande watershed and elsewhere across northeastern Mexico. Meanwhile, light to moderate showers (5-20 mm) increased topsoil moisture for corn planting across the Southern Plateau corn belt. Scattered heavier showers (25-50 mm) fell in Puebla, Guerrero, and coastal Jalisco. Seasonably heavy showers (25-90 mm or more) covered coastal Veracruz, eastern Oaxaca, and western Chiapas, boosting moisture supplies for sugarcane, coffee, and summer crops. Hot, seasonably dry weather prevailed across northwestern Mexico. Drier weather (10-25 mm) was reported across the Yucatan Peninsula, Belize, and Guatemala, easing excessive wetness. Heavy showers (40-100 mm) fell in the higher elevations of Honduras. In Cuba, drier weather (generally less than 20 mm) eased the excessive wetness from the previous 2 weeks' heavy rainfall. Temperatures averaged near normal across northern Mexico, near to slightly below normal in central and southern Mexico, and 1 to 3 degrees above normal in the northwest.

SOUTH AMERICA



In Argentina, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (2-4 degrees C above normal, with sections of the northeast averaging 5-7 degrees C or more above normal) favored summer crop harvesting. Conditions were especially favorable in previously wet soybean and cotton areas of the northeast, although instances of high humidity raised further concern for crop quality. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat as of May 31, nationwide corn and soybeans were 75 and 88 percent harvested, respectively, compared with 71 and 89 percent last year. In addition, winter wheat planting had reportedly begun in the major producing areas (Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Cordoba, and La Pampa). A similar pattern of warmth and dryness dominated much of southern Brazil, although locally heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) lingered over southern Rio Grande do Sul and eventually pushed into western Santa Catarina and southwestern Parana. Conditions promoted early winter corn harvesting and supported planting and germination of winter wheat. According to independent analysts Safras e Mercado, Brazil's coffee was 25 percent harvested as of May 29, compared with 18 percent last year.

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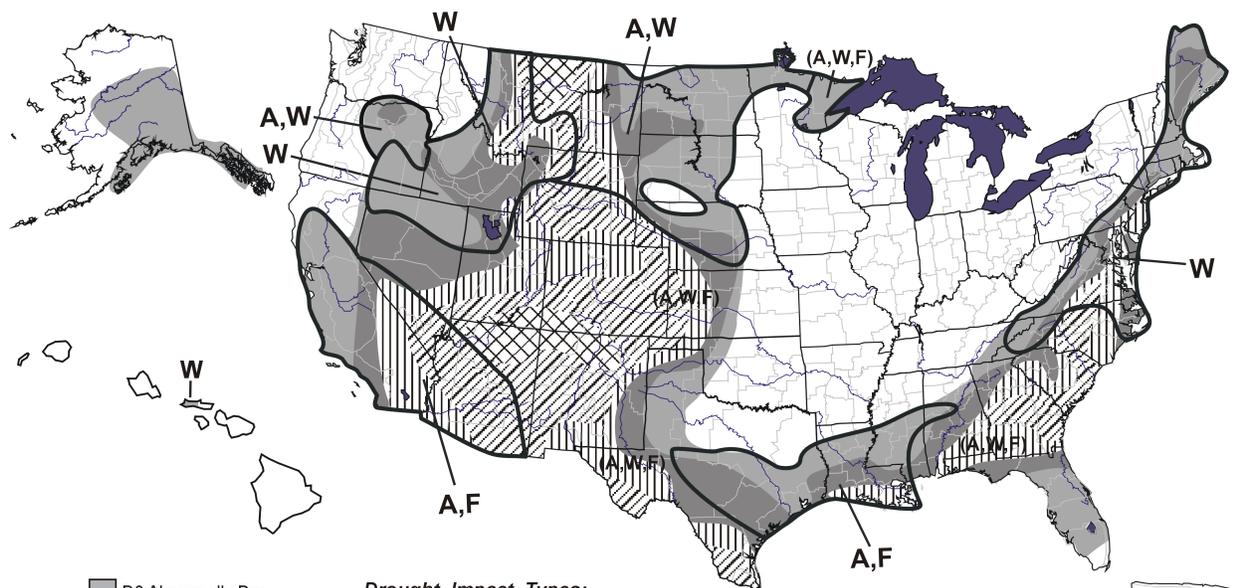
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center
Managing Editor **David Miskus** (202) 720-7919
Meteorologists **Eric Luebehusen, Brad Pugh,**
. **Cory Demko, and Chester Schmitt**
Subscriptions **John Kopman** (301) 763-8000 ext 7534
. **fax: (301)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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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U.S. Drought Monitor

June 4, 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, June 6, 2002
Author: Douglas Le Comte, NOAA/CPC

Climate Prediction Center, W/NP52
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WWB, Room 605
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