

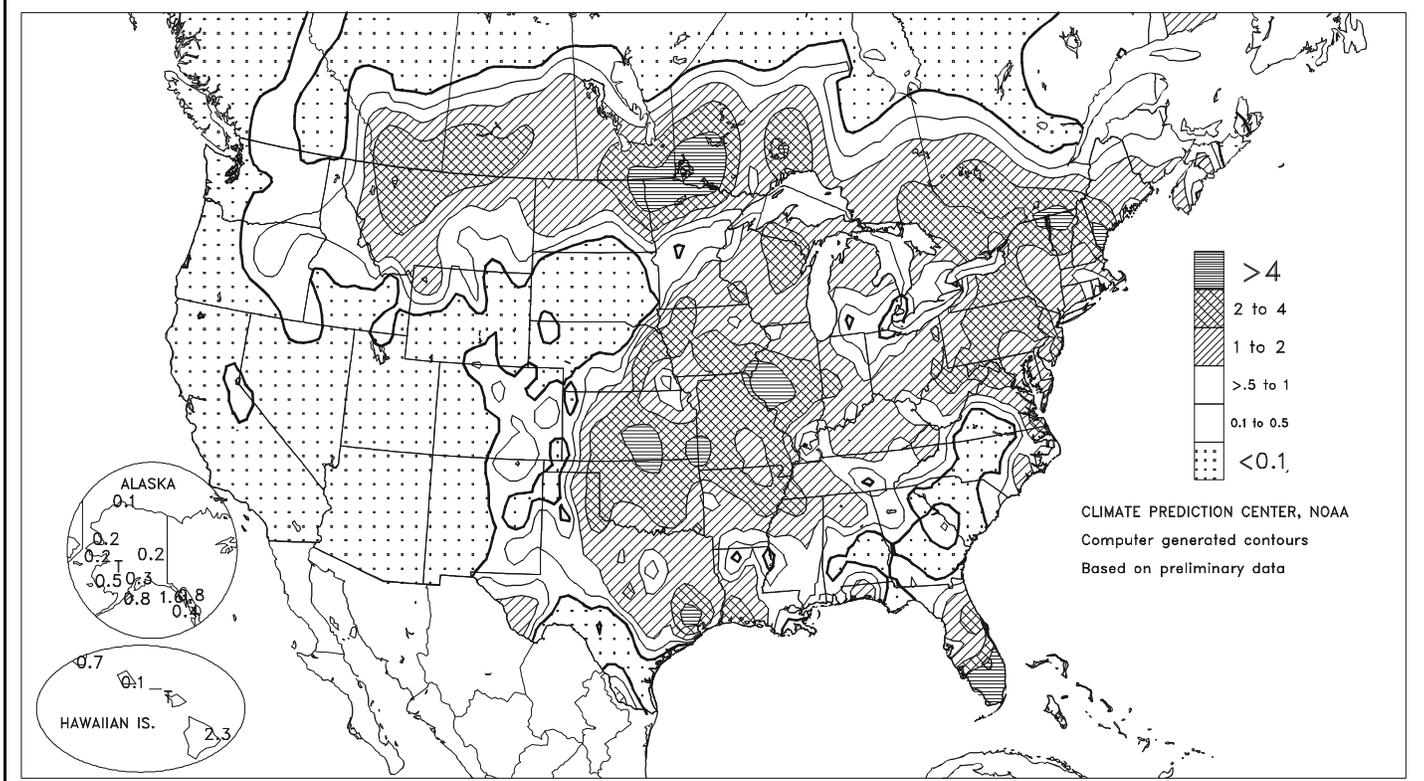
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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 9 - 15, 2002



HIGHLIGHTS

June 9 - 15, 2002

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

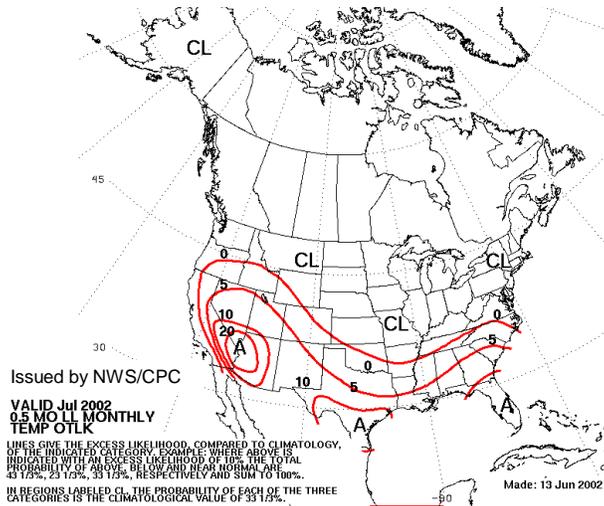
A wet weather pattern continued across much of the Nation, although several key drought areas, including the **Southwest** and parts of the **South**, remained unfavorably dry. Little rain fell west of the **Front Range of the central and southern Rockies**, leaving much of the **Four Corners region** and **Desert Southwest** with heavy irrigation demands, drought-stricken rangelands, and a heightened risk of wildfire ignition and expansion. Meanwhile, hot weather briefly expanded into the **Northwest**, promoting the development of irrigated small grains but increasing stress on dryland summer crops. Most of the **Plains** received significant rainfall, although
(Continued on page 5)

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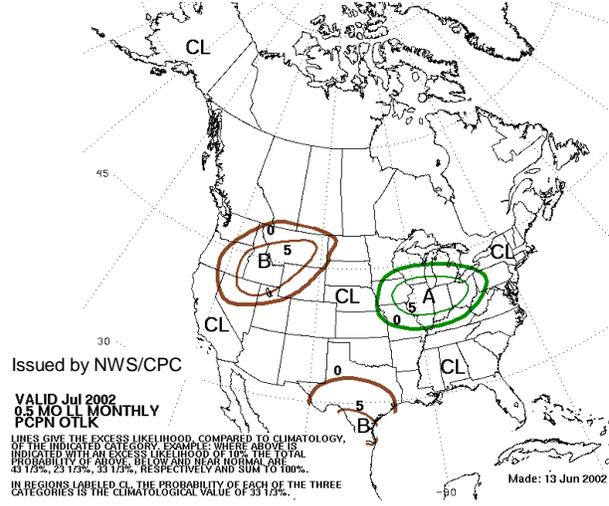
Monthly Temperature & Precipitation Outlook

Temperature Outlook: July 2002



Above-normal temperatures (A) are across the Southeast, Delta, southern Plains, Southwest, and Great Basin. For the rest of the United States, forecast indicators favor neither above- nor below-normal temperatures, so climatology (CL) is forecast.

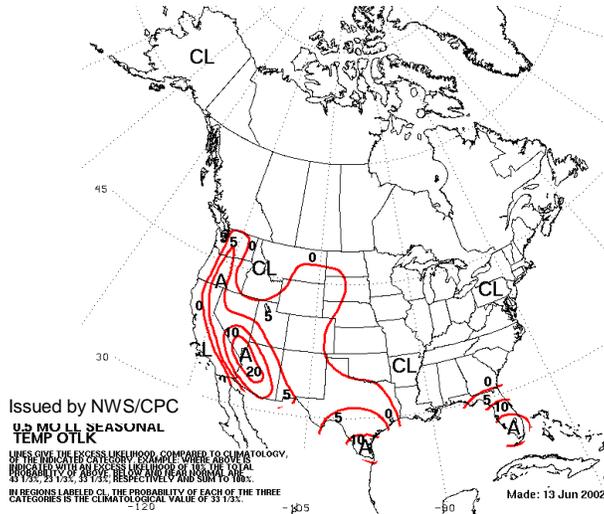
Precipitation Outlook: July 2002



Below-normal precipitation (B) is expected in the Pacific Northwest, northern Rockies, and along the Rio Grande. Above-normal precipitation (A) is likely over the Corn Belt. Elsewhere, there are no strong forecast indicators for above- or below-normal precipitation, so climatology (CL) is forecast.

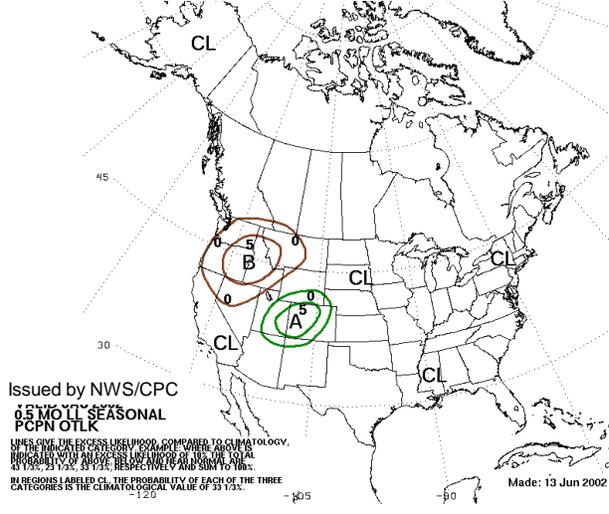
Seasonal Temperature & Precipitation Outlook

Temperature Outlook: July - September 2002



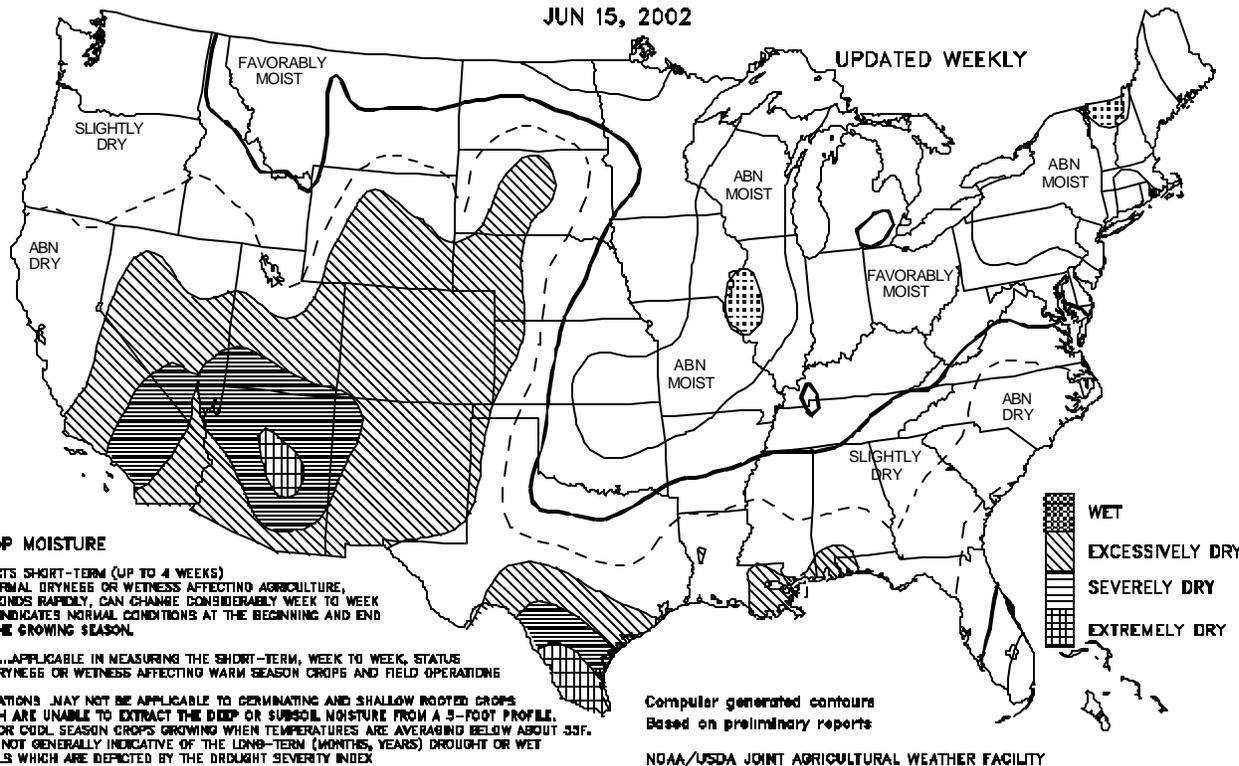
Above-normal (A) temperatures are forecast to expand north and east from the Southwest and Great Basin into the central and northern Rockies as well as portions of the Pacific Northwest. In addition, warmer-than-normal conditions are expected over Florida. For the remainder of the United States, climatology (CL) is predicted since forecast indicators favor neither above- nor below-normal temperatures.

Precipitation Outlook: July - September 2002



Below-normal precipitation (B) is expected to accompany above-normal temperatures in the Pacific Northwest. Meanwhile, above-normal precipitation (A) is forecast for the central Rockies. Elsewhere, there are no strong forecast indicators for above- or below-normal precipitation, so climatology (CL) is forecast.

Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUN 15, 2002



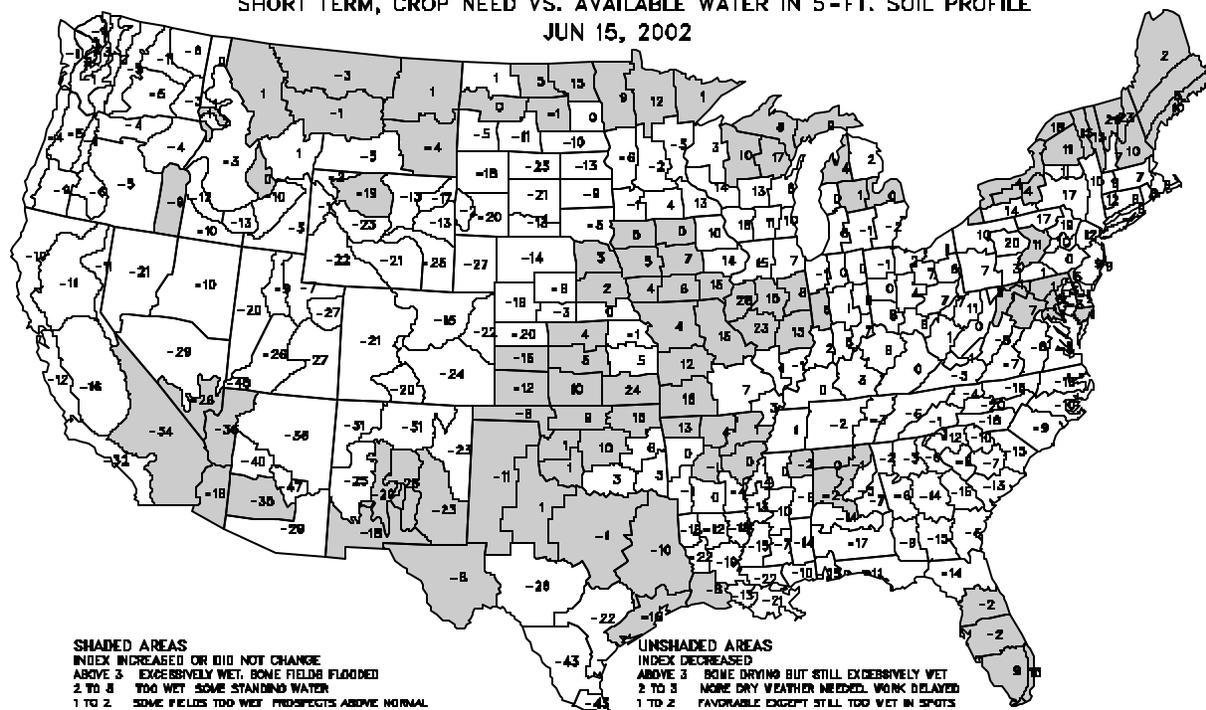
CROP MOISTURE

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

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

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

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUN 15, 2002

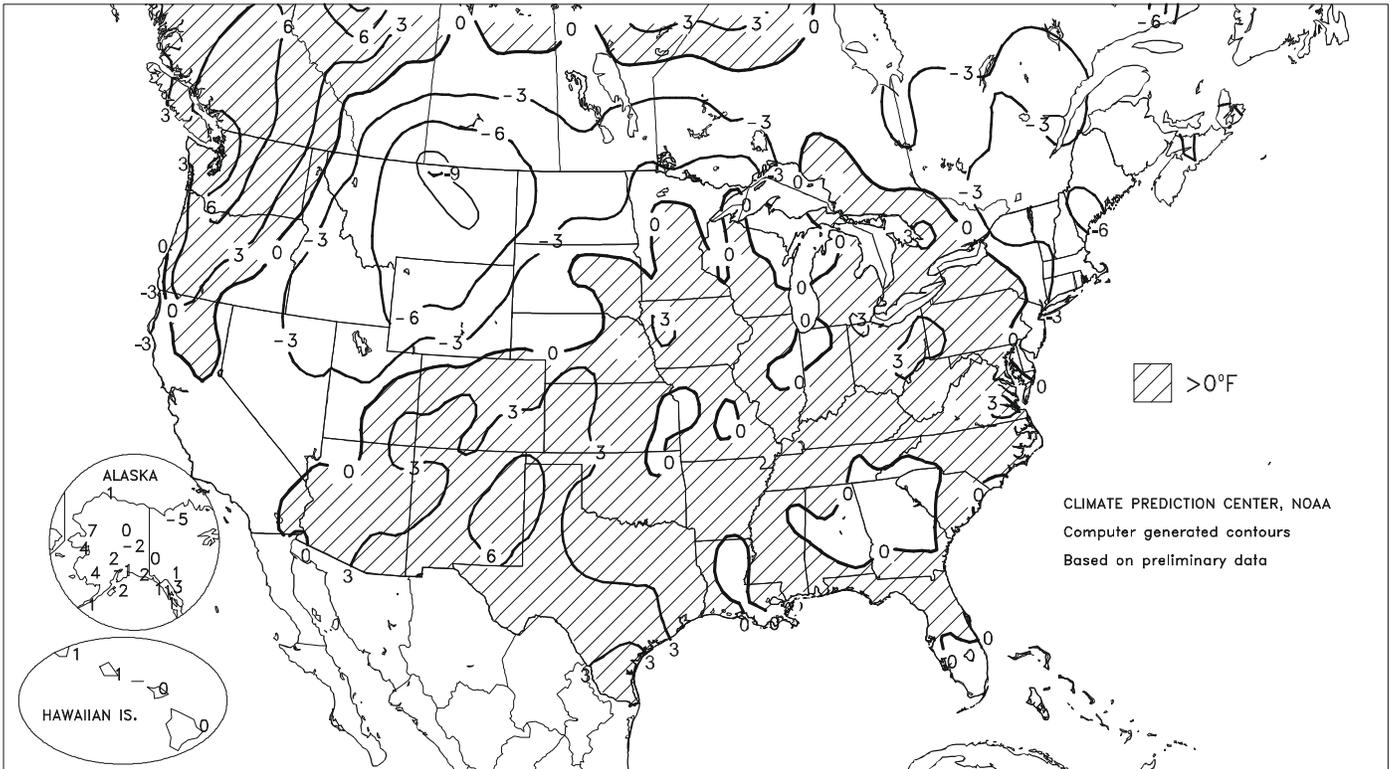


SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET, SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT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

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

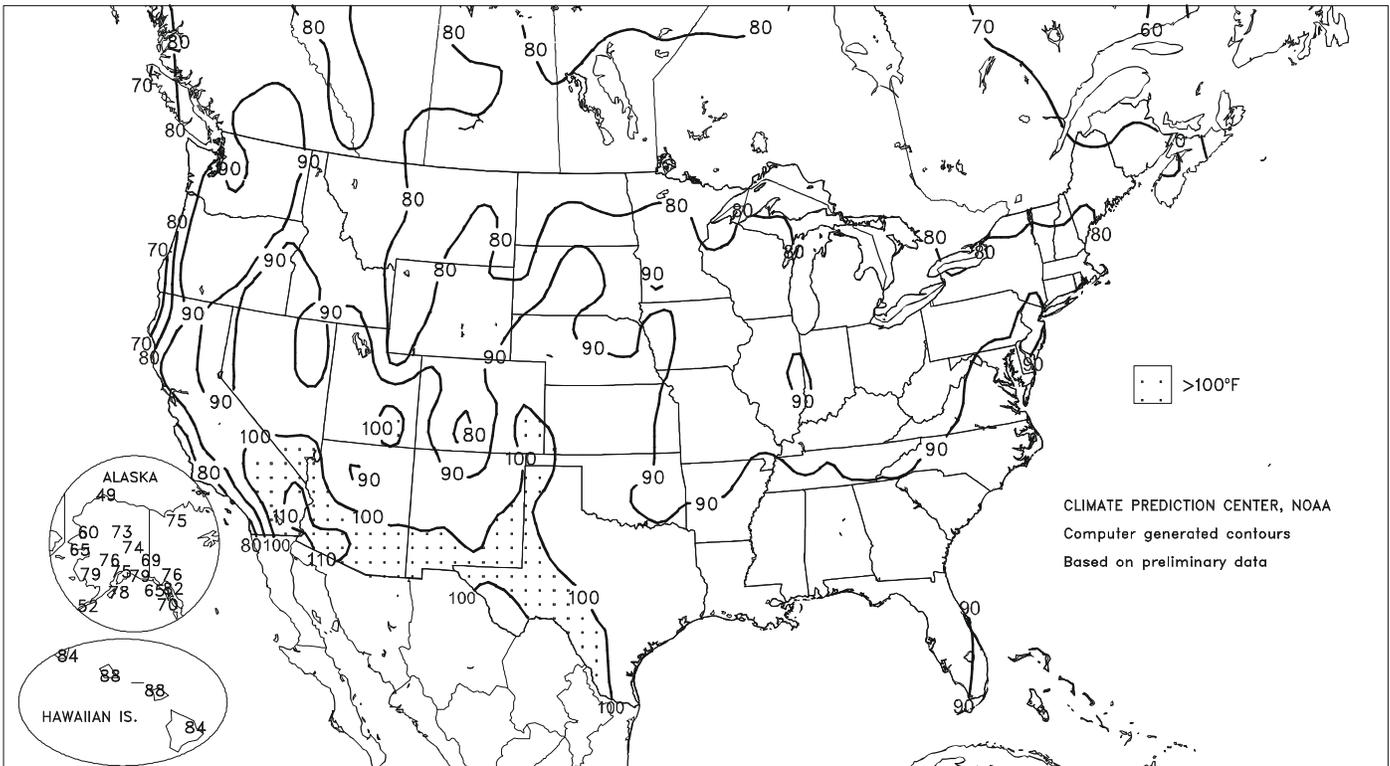
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JUN 9 - 15, 2002



Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JUN 9 - 15, 2002



(Continued from front cover)

South Dakota and the **northwestern half of Nebraska** remained very dry. Heavy rain caused winter wheat harvest delays on the **southern Plains**, but aided drought-stressed pastures and spring-sown crops on the **northern Plains**. However, too much rain (locally 4 to 8 inches) fell in **northeastern North Dakota** and **northwestern Minnesota**, submerging some low-lying agricultural areas. Meanwhile, drought relief on the **central and southern High Plains** was limited by the scattered nature of the thunderstorm activity and partially offset by localized wind and hail damage. In the **Corn Belt**, wet weather and lowland flooding continued to hamper final summer crop planting in the **Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys**. Elsewhere in the **Midwest**, however, temperatures and soil moisture levels remained mostly favorable for rapid corn and soybean development. Despite widespread showers in the **South**, pastures and summer crops in **southern Texas**, the **southern Delta**, and much of the **southern Atlantic region** continued to suffer from the effects of frequently above-normal temperatures and limited soil moisture. In contrast, soil moisture remained mostly favorable for summer crop development across the **interior South**, while heavy rain eased irrigation demands but caused localized flash flooding in **southern and eastern Florida**.

Prior to midweek, very cool weather lingered across the **northern Plains** and **Intermountain West**, resulting in more than five dozen daily-record lows. On June 9, records in **Nevada** included 25°F in **McDermitt** and 26°F in **Elko**. A day later in **Utah**, **Randolph** posted a monthly record low of 18°F, edging their previous standard (19°F on June 1, 2000). **Salt Lake City, UT** (36°F on June 10), came within 1°F of their June-record low, less than 2 weeks after setting a May-record high (96°F on May 30). By June 11, daily-record lows in the **Rocky Mountain foothills** included 27°F in **Laramie, WY**, and 33°F in **Bozeman, MT**. Later in the week, chilly conditions overspread **New England**. By June 14, daily-record lows in **Maine** included 31°F in **Houlton** and 32°F in **Fort Kent**.

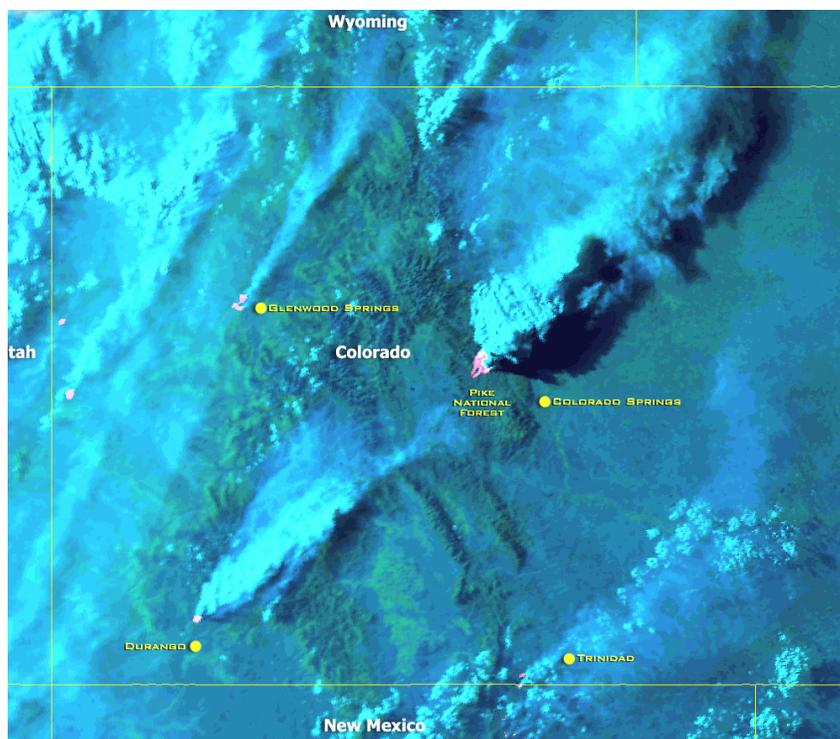
The daily-record low in **Laramie** came just 2 days after a daily-record high (88°F on June 9), but heat returned to much of the **West** after midweek. Consecutive record highs were broken on June 12-13 at several locations in the **Pacific Northwest**, including **Olympia, WA** (86 and 94°F), and **Portland, OR** (93 and 97°F). **Seattle, WA** (94°F on June 13), experienced a high at or above 90°F for the first time since July 28, 1998. Farther south, **Eureka, NV**, posted a daily-record high of 91°F on June 15, just 4 days after a daily-record low of 28°F. Meanwhile, record warmth also spread into the **southern Atlantic States**, where **Raleigh-Durham, NC**, noted consecutive daily-record highs on June 12 and 13 (98 and 100°F), following a daily-record low of 47°F on June 9.

In **Montana**, June 1-13 rainfall totaled 4.65 inches in **Cut Bank**, 4.53 inches in **Great Falls**, 3.80 inches in **Havre**, and 3.60 inches in **Helena**, representing more than 30 percent of the locations' normal annual totals. **Cut Bank's** June 8-10 total, 4.29 inches, eclipsed their previous 3-day record of 4.08 inches, set in June 1948. **Great Falls** netted 2.24 inches on June 10, their highest 1-day total since 2.50 inches fell on May 25, 1980, and greatest single-day total in June since 2.28 inches fell on June 8, 1964. Prior to the June deluge, 8-month (October 2001 - May 2002) precipitation totals included 2.97 inches (53 percent of normal) in **Cut Bank**, 4.15 inches (50 percent) in **Great Falls**, and 2.81 inches (48 percent) in **Havre**. Meanwhile, **International Falls, MN**, received daily-record totals on June 9 (2.21 inches) and 10 (3.04 inches). Record crests were established in **Minnesota** along the **Roseau River at Roseau**, which rose approximately 6.50 feet above flood stage, and the **Wild Rice River at Twin Valley**, which climbed 6.80 feet above flood stage on June 9. The **Roseau** crest surpassed the April 1996 record by 1.40 feet, while the **Twin Valley** crest exceeded the April 1997 high-water mark by 0.39 foot.

Farther south, measurable rain fell in **El Paso, TX** (0.18 inch on June 14), for the first time since February 5. The 128-day streak (February 6 - June 13) was just shy of the city's record-setting, 136-day spell without measurable precipitation, set from February 7 - June 22, 1910. Meanwhile from **southern California to the central and southern Rockies**, more than a dozen large, active wildfires were responsible for more than 300,000 acres burned. Among them was the Hayman Fire, near **Denver, CO**, which expanded to more than 100,000 acres and claimed 39 structures by June 17, according to the National Interagency Fire Center. The national wildfire acreage expanded to more than 1.5 million by June 17, nearly 180 percent of the 10-year average. Meanwhile, heavy rainfall was common across **Peninsular Florida** and from the **central and southern Plains into the Northeast**. Weekly totals in excess of 4 inches were reported in several locations, while daily-record totals were set in locations such as **Montpelier, VT** (2.01 inches on June 12), **West Palm Beach, FL** (2.89 inches on June 12), **Vero Beach, FL** (3.61 inches on June 14), and **Wichita, KS** (1.64 inches on June 15).

On Saturday afternoon, June 15, severe thunderstorms erupted on the **central and southern Plains** and swept southeastward, generating large hail and damaging winds. Late-evening wind gusts as reported by the **Oklahoma Mesonet** peaked at 84 mph in **Tillman County** just west of **Grandfield**, 83 mph in **Custer County** west of **Weatherford**, and 72 mph in **Grady County** near **Rush Springs**. Meanwhile in **Texas**, peak wind gusts were clocked to 83 mph in **Wichita Falls** (Sheppard Air Force Base) and 74 mph in **Mineral Wells**.

More typical, seasonal showers returned to **Hawaii**, following a dry start to June. For the first half of the month, rainfall totaled 0.96 inch (101 percent of normal) in **Lihue, Kauai**, and 3.19 inches (95 percent) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. Meanwhile, **Alaskan** temperatures averaged within 2°F of normal statewide, except more than 4°F above normal in some westernmost locations. At week's end, warmth also overspread **southern Alaska**, where **Kodiak** noted a daily-record high of 78°F. During the first half of June, precipitation averaged near to slightly above normal across most of the State, although a few pockets of dryness lingered in a few interior locations, such as **McGrath** (0.36 inch, or 51 percent of normal) and **Fairbanks** (0.28 inch, or 43 percent).



Multi-channel high-resolution satellite image centered over Colorado taken June 9, 2002 at 9:03 p.m., EDT. Image courtesy of NOAA.

Weather Data for Mississippi and the Missouri Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 15, 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		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
MS BATESVILLE ^x	89	68	93	57	79	3	0.63	-0.58	0.63	0.63	24	32.69	116	--	--	4	0	1	1	
MS BELZONI ^x	90	70	96	63	80	1	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.00	0	--	--	--	--	4	0	0	0	
MS CLARKSDALE ^x	88	70	92	63	79	0	0.50	-0.69	0.30	0.70	39	34.18	121	--	--	3	0	3	0	
MS CLEVELAND ^x	90	70	94	61	80	1	1.23	0.04	0.62	1.27	50	30.01	102	--	--	4	0	4	1	
MS GREENVILLE ^x	89	69	95	61	79	0	0.99	-0.06	0.60	0.99	43	29.26	101	--	--	3	0	3	1	
MS GREENWOOD ^x	89	69	93	59	79	-1	0.46	-0.59	0.42	0.91	40	24.04	84	--	--	3	0	3	0	
MS INDIANOLA 1S	89	69	96	63	79	--	0.81	--	0.69	1.71	--	24.11	--	89	81	3	0	4	1	
MS INVERNESS 5E	89	70	94	64	80	--	0.86	--	0.54	0.90	--	22.44	--	91	79	4	0	4	1	
MS LYON	89	70	95	61	80	--	0.40	--	0.35	0.55	--	--	--	93	81	4	0	2	0	
MS MACON	90	69	97	61	80	--	0.74	--	0.63	0.77	--	18.46	--	87	79	3	0	2	1	
MS MOORHEAD ^x	89	70	94	64	80	1	0.40	-0.58	0.23	0.78	36	22.89	79	--	--	3	0	3	0	
MS ONWARD	88	68	92	60	78	--	0.26	--	0.26	0.27	--	19.15	--	87	78	3	0	1	0	
MS PERTHSHIRE	88	70	94	63	79	--	0.19	--	0.09	0.76	--	--	--	91	79	2	0	4	0	
MS ROLLING FORK ^x	89	68	97	61	79	1	0.02	-0.98	0.02	0.09	0	20.44	70	--	--	4	0	1	0	
MS SIDON	89	70	93	64	80	--	1.67	--	0.88	1.67	--	22.81	--	94	80	4	0	5	2	
MS STARKVILLE	89	68	94	61	79	--	0.13	--	0.11	0.14	--	--	--	90	79	3	0	2	0	
MS TUNICA ^x	88	70	92	60	79	1	1.67	0.41	1.40	2.57	94	28.75	101	--	--	3	0	2	1	
MS TUNICA 1W	87	70	92	61	79	--	1.12	--	1.01	1.15	--	25.85	--	87	77	2	0	2	1	
MS VANCE	88	68	94	59	78	--	0.84	--	0.50	0.96	--	--	--	88	77	3	0	3	1	
MS VERONA	88	69	94	61	79	--	0.70	--	0.45	0.70	--	26.18	--	93	75	2	0	2	0	
MS VICKSBURG ^x	89	72	93	62	81	3	0.44	-0.54	0.35	0.44	20	20.50	67	--	--	3	0	3	0	
MS YAZOO CITY ^x	90	69	94	60	80	2	0.84	-0.09	0.72	0.84	48	25.11	79	--	--	5	0	2	1	
MS STONEVILLE ^x	91	71	96	63	81	2	0.61	-0.32	0.49	0.61	29	28.16	100	93	79	4	0	2	0	
MO CARDWELL	87	69	91	61	77	0	1.18	0.03	0.53	1.33	57	20.63	80	83	73	1	0	4	1	
MO CHARLESTON	86	68	88	58	76	0	0.09	-0.73	0.06	0.61	34	25.10	106	90	74	0	0	3	0	
MO CLARKTON	87	68	91	60	76	0	3.63	2.72	1.85	4.16	216	29.71	133	81	72	1	0	3	3	
MO DELTA	85	67	89	58	75	-1	2.83	2.01	2.13	3.51	175	35.60	140	83	71	0	0	3	2	
MO GLENNONVILLE	85	68	89	58	76	0	1.27	0.36	0.53	1.72	89	24.00	107	84	72	0	0	4	1	
MO PORTAGEVILLE #1	86	68	89	60	76	0	2.37	1.36	1.33	2.89	127	24.40	98	85	73	0	0	3	2	
MO PORTAGEVILLE #2	86	69	90	59	77	1	0.83	-0.18	0.50	1.43	63	23.07	93	87	73	1	0	3	1	
MO STEELE	87	70	90	61	77	1	2.95	1.55	1.54	4.68	174	26.19	102	85	75	1	0	4	2	

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

^x Based on 1971-2000 normals.

Weather and Crop Summary: Late-week showers and thunderstorms formed in advance of a cold front, bringing much-needed rainfall to parts of the Delta that had been mostly dry the previous 2 weeks. Most of the Missouri Bootheel received above-average rainfall. Near- to slightly above-normal temperatures prevailed throughout the Delta and Bootheel. Near-normal cotton development was noted, with flowering observed in a few locations. Sorghum was heading, while corn was silking and tasseling. Soybeans continued to bloom, with flowering observed in a few locations. Harvesting was completed in the majority of winter wheat fields.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on June 12, 2002. Forecasts refer to June 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.24 billion bushels, down 5 percent from the May 1 forecast and 9 percent below 2001. This is the lowest production since 1978. The yield is forecast at 41.0 bushels per acre, down 2.1 bushels from the previous forecast. The grain area totals 30.2 million acres, unchanged from May 1.

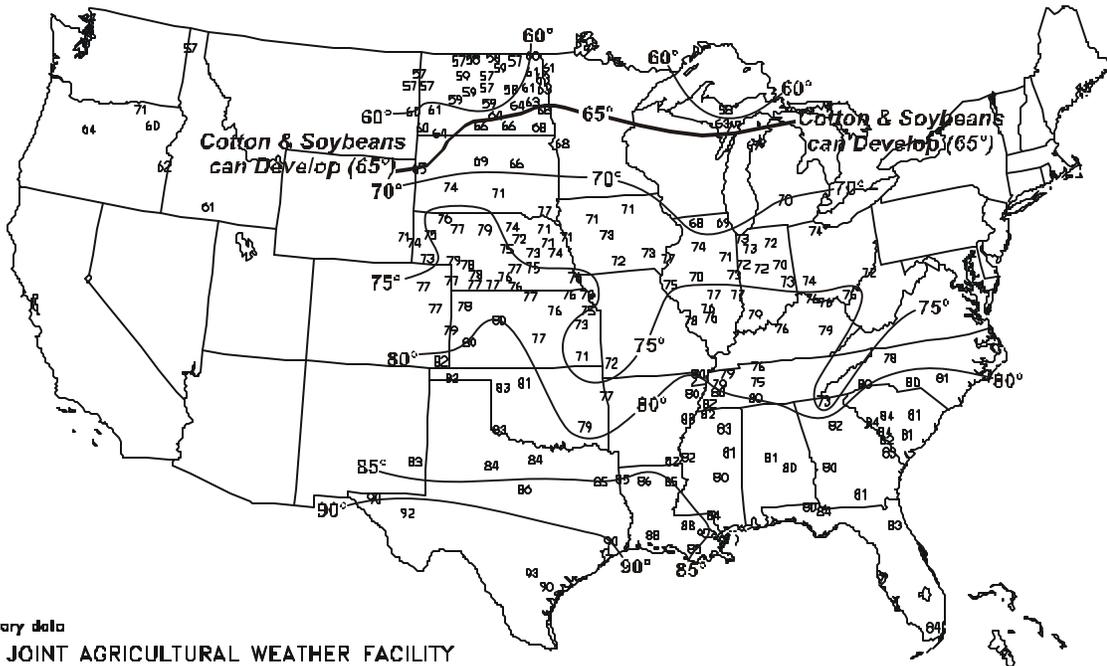
Hard Red production is down 6 percent from a month ago to 672 million bushels. Soft Red is down 3% from last month and now totals 360 million bushels. White production totals 206 million bushels, down 2 percent from last month.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2001-02 crop is 12.4 million tons, up 1 percent from both the May 1 forecast and last

season's utilization. Florida's all orange forecast is 228 million boxes (10.26 million tons), 1 percent above the previous forecast and 2 percent higher than last season. If realized, it will be Florida's third-largest production on record. Harvest is complete for early and midseason varieties in Florida, which have a production forecast of 128 million boxes (5.76 million tons). This is unchanged from the May 1 forecast and equal to last season's final utilization. Florida's Valencia forecast is 100 million boxes (4.50 million tons), 2 percent above the previous forecast and 5 percent above the previous season. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from the April 1 forecasts.

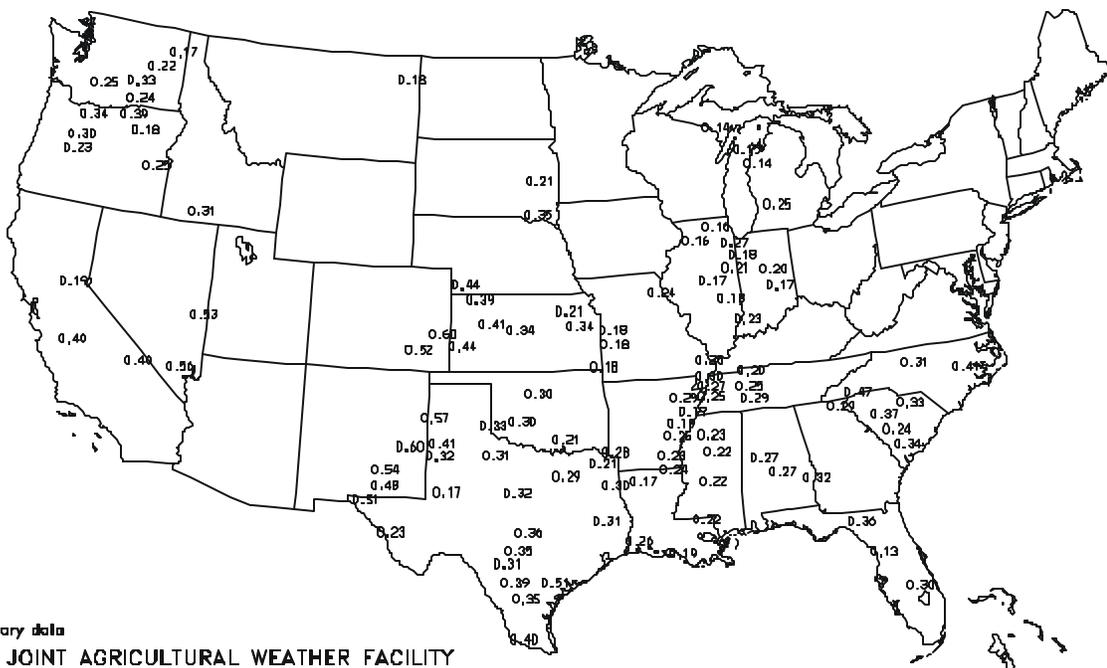
Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

JUN 9 - 15, 2002

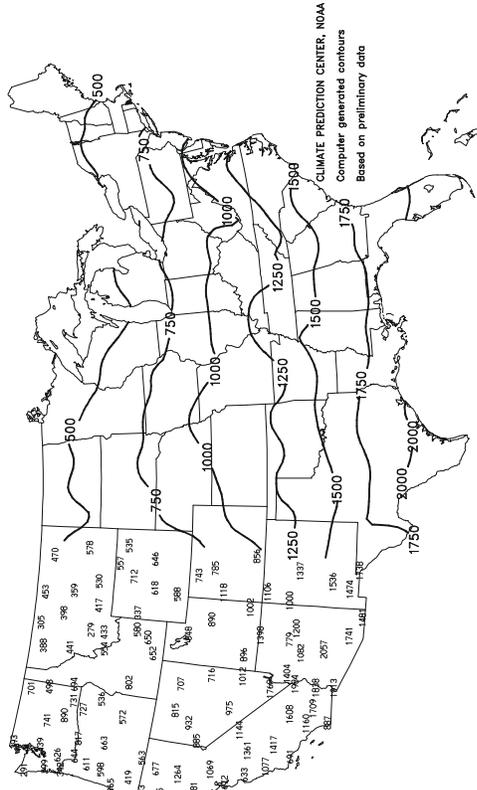


Average Pan Evaporation (Inches)

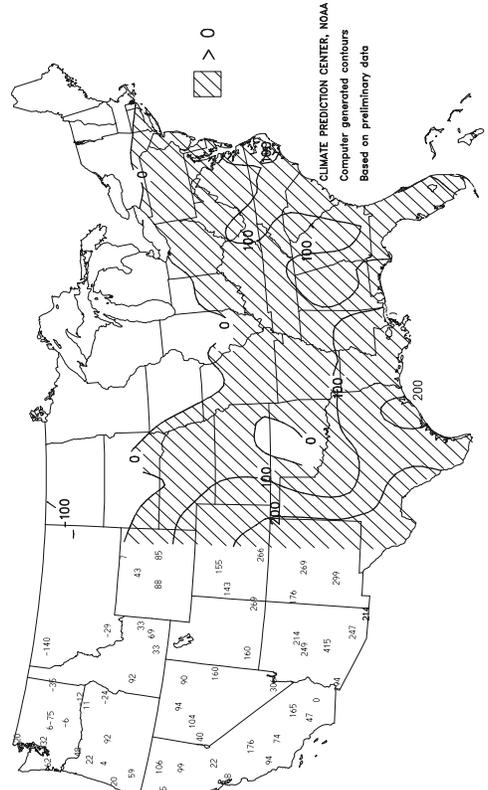
JUN 9 - 15, 2002



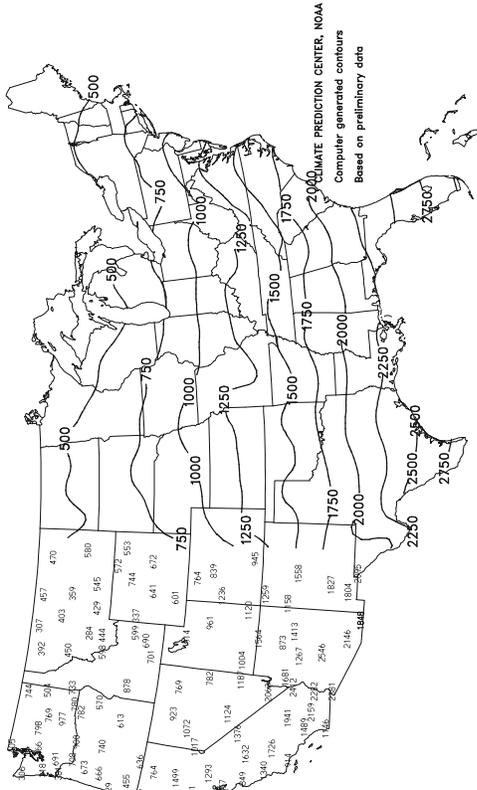
Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - JUN 15, 2002



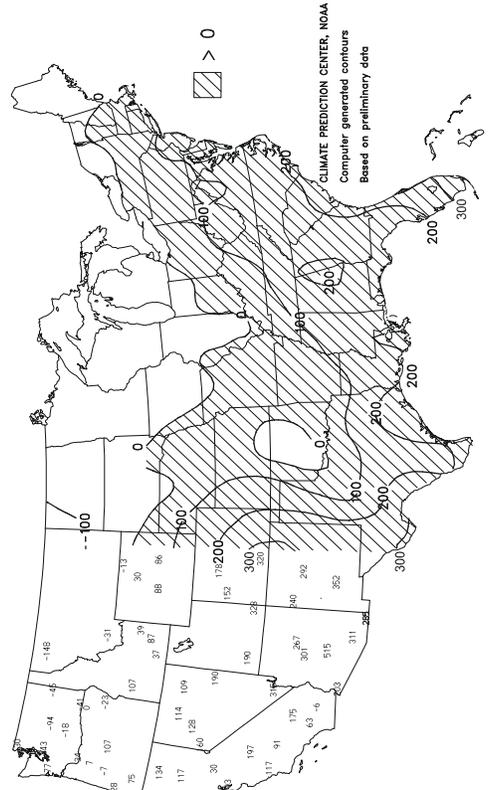
Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - JUN 15, 2002



Total Growing Degree Days
JUN 9 - 15, 2002



Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
JUN 9 - 15, 2002



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 15, 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	86	65	92	59	76	0	0.55	-0.25	0.43	0.97	54	23.54	87	40	3	0	2	0	
	HUNTSVILLE	87	66	93	60	77	2	1.23	0.28	0.74	1.23	57	21.93	75	86	52	3	0	2	1
	MOBILE	91	71	94	66	81	2	0.13	-0.97	0.13	0.14	6	18.81	59	91	55	4	0	1	0
	MONTOMERY	90	66	97	63	78	0	0.13	-0.74	0.13	0.71	39	13.60	50	93	46	3	0	1	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	62	45	75	42	53	-1	0.25	0.03	0.09	0.93	202	2.63	70	88	63	0	0	4	0
	BARROW	40	30	49	27	35	1	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	63	0.56	88	96	87	0	7	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	66	49	74	43	57	-2	0.23	-0.08	0.10	0.30	49	4.56	175	88	59	0	0	4	0
	JUNEAU	66	46	82	41	56	3	0.75	-0.01	0.45	2.25	137	15.35	75	95	73	0	0	3	0
	KODIAK	57	44	78	38	51	2	0.77	-0.51	0.57	3.05	109	34.09	101	90	74	0	0	4	1
	NOME	59	43	65	39	51	4	0.17	-0.06	0.08	0.22	48	5.53	134	83	62	0	0	4	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	82	42	86	38	62	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	1.22	13	33	13	0	0	0	0
	PHOENIX	104	78	109	74	91	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.19	6	20	10	7	0	0	0
	TUCSON	101	72	106	65	87	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.68	21	21	13	7	0	0	0
	YUMA	102	74	108	70	88	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.17	16	37	20	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	87	69	90	58	78	1	0.83	-0.19	0.61	2.40	105	26.17	128	96	56	1	0	4	1
	LITTLE ROCK	86	68	90	59	77	-1	1.30	0.38	0.72	1.37	68	23.91	98	95	56	1	0	4	2
CA	BAKERSFIELD	91	62	97	56	77	0	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	1.59	35	46	30	6	0	0	0
	FRESNO	92	59	98	56	76	1	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.06	46	2.78	36	56	29	6	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	71	60	74	58	66	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.53	16	84	65	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	92	58	97	52	75	1	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0	10.86	50	53	31	5	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	85	55	94	50	70	-1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	8.36	71	74	29	1	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	69	61	73	59	65	-2	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	1.58	21	83	69	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	72	54	83	51	63	2	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	5.95	45	77	59	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	88	55	96	50	71	-1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	4.61	51	68	38	3	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	83	39	85	29	61	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	0.99	41	59	17	0	2	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	82	56	95	52	69	5	1.09	0.55	0.75	1.14	95	2.71	39	68	23	1	0	4	1
	DENVER INTL	81	51	95	42	66	1	0.24	-0.13	0.24	1.05	115	3.28	54	63	24	1	0	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	91	54	97	45	72	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	1.68	40	22	10	5	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	91	57	102	54	74	5	0.19	-0.10	0.19	0.29	46	1.21	25	56	30	5	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	72	57	84	54	64	-3	1.25	0.43	0.59	3.51	196	18.62	90	86	69	0	0	3	2
	HARTFORD	73	55	91	51	64	-4	1.91	1.01	1.51	4.36	220	19.44	93	93	78	1	0	3	1
DC	WASHINGTON	85	65	95	57	75	1	2.36	1.66	1.92	2.74	172	13.53	77	87	51	3	0	3	1
DE	WILMINGTON	79	61	89	53	70	-1	2.81	2.01	1.71	3.65	209	16.51	85	96	65	0	0	4	2
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	88	73	93	71	81	2	4.01	2.67	1.86	5.14	189	15.62	86	93	61	1	0	6	3
	JACKSONVILLE	89	69	98	68	79	0	0.10	-1.10	0.08	0.10	4	12.66	64	95	53	3	0	3	0
	KEY WEST	86	77	88	73	81	-2	2.61	1.48	1.57	3.08	128	11.69	86	91	77	0	0	6	2
	MIAMI	84	74	88	72	79	-3	5.28	3.17	2.58	6.92	158	21.17	107	93	72	0	0	6	3
	ORLANDO	89	72	93	70	81	0	1.10	-0.58	0.50	3.29	98	12.07	68	93	66	3	0	4	1
	PENSACOLA	90	73	96	69	81	1	0.31	-1.10	0.28	1.20	42	17.99	65	91	56	3	0	2	0
	TALLAHASSEE	93	69	98	64	81	1	0.15	-1.42	0.14	0.41	13	20.82	74	93	48	6	0	2	0
	TAMPA	90	75	92	71	83	2	0.03	-1.21	0.03	2.93	119	11.79	79	89	56	6	0	1	0
	WEST PALM	85	75	88	73	80	-1	4.21	2.41	2.89	8.55	229	26.50	117	90	80	0	0	6	2
GA	ATHENS	86	61	92	56	73	-3	0.49	-0.39	0.25	2.50	130	20.63	89	87	46	2	0	3	0
	ATLANTA	85	64	92	60	75	-1	1.07	0.31	0.79	1.50	92	20.15	83	78	49	2	0	2	1
	AUGUSTA	91	62	97	56	76	-1	0.09	-0.89	0.08	3.84	186	16.00	75	92	37	5	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	91	69	97	66	80	1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	1.54	97	17.56	73	82	32	5	0	0	0
	MACON	92	63	96	59	77	-1	0.05	-0.73	0.05	0.05	3	16.36	74	94	34	5	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	90	68	96	63	79	1	0.00	-1.27	0.00	4.05	156	14.89	74	96	53	3	0	0	0
HI	HILO	82	68	84	66	75	0	2.28	0.73	0.70	3.00	93	81.10	143	91	79	0	0	7	2
	HONOLULU	86	74	88	73	80	1	0.07	-0.02	0.07	0.07	33	9.23	102	72	64	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	86	69	88	63	77	0	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.01	14	9.04	83	83	70	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	83	74	84	72	79	1	0.73	0.33	0.22	0.98	104	20.42	112	83	74	0	0	7	0
ID	BOISE	80	51	96	37	66	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.03	8	3.06	44	58	35	2	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	80	52	93	45	66	1	0.50	0.22	0.28	0.60	95	5.27	79	83	59	2	0	2	0
	POCATELLO	74	39	89	33	57	-4	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.17	33	4.09	61	74	38	0	0	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	77	60	88	54	68	1	1.81	0.96	0.75	4.54	252	17.44	117	94	75	0	0	4	2
	MOLINE	80	62	90	53	71	0	1.42	0.32	0.78	3.51	149	17.52	107	90	64	1	0	5	1
	PEORIA	80	63	89	55	71	1	3.06	2.21	1.67	4.24	229	21.41	137	92	68	0	0	4	2
	ROCKFORD	78	60	88	53	69	1	1.23	0.10	0.41	7.40	315	18.55	123	91	67	0	0	4	0
	SPRINGFIELD	80	63	88	55	72	0	3.65	2.76	2.23	4.96	257	25.25	159	96	77	0	0	5	2
IN	EVANSVILLE	85	69	89	65	77	3	0.65	-0.30	0.38	1.70	81	26.61	122	86	57	0	0	2	0
	FORT WAYNE	81	59	89	54	70	1	0.74	-0.20	0.29	1.84	92	18.67	116	96	59	0	0	4	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	82	63	88	54	72	1	1.52	0.58	0.97	2.15	105	23.47	128	99	62	0	0	5	1
	SOUTH BEND	78	59	88	54	69	1	0.24	-0.74	0.13	0.80	40	17.10	105	91	61	0	0	3	0
IA	BURLINGTON	80	62	88	56	71	0	5.31	4.29	2.34	5.91	270	21.88	137	94	59	0	0	3	3
	CEDAR RAPIDS	80	61	87	53	70	0	1.27	0.22	0.59	2.75	125	13.88	102	94	53	0	0	4	1
	DES MOINES	81	63	88	55	72	1	3.35	2.28	1.90	3.75	164	13.46	93	86	62	0	0	2	2
	DUBUQUE	77	60	85	50	68	0	0.84	-0.12	0.44	7.44	354	18.85	126	91	69	0	0	2	0
	SIoux CITY	83	61	92	52	72	2	1.94	1.10	1.45	3.06	166	10.50	91	86	58	2	0	2	1
	WATERLOO	81	62	88	53	72	3	0.39	-0.74	0.38	2.15	90	11.72	85	89	65	0	0	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	88	64	96	52	76	4	0.86	-0.04	0.45	0.86	43	7.96	64	85	54	3	0	5	0
	DODGE CITY	90	62	98	50	76	3	1.03	0.31	0.58	1.36	87	5.08	51	90	40	4	0	3	1
	GOODLAND	87	59	98	48	73	4	0.03	-0.73	0.03	1.57	93	4.32	50	75	39	1	0	1	0
	TOPEKA	83	63	91	52	73	0	0.25	-0.92	0.16	3.31	129	15.82	104	89	66	1	0	4	0

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 15, 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	87	65	95	57	76	1	4.51	3.49	1.67	5.36	240	16.08	119	90	58	3	0	0	4	3
KY JACKSON	80	63	85	54	72	1	1.89	0.80	1.13	4.16	174	26.79	117	99	62	0	0	3	1	
KY LEXINGTON	83	64	87	54	73	2	0.79	-0.26	0.71	2.11	93	23.02	106	91	61	0	0	2	1	
KY LOUISVILLE	85	68	89	59	76	3	1.68	0.83	1.38	3.25	171	28.63	132	85	51	0	0	2	1	
LA PADUCAH	87	68	91	58	77	3	0.07	-0.94	0.07	0.52	25	30.28	129	94	53	2	0	1	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	92	69	94	62	81	2	0.00	-1.20	0.00	0.14	6	21.77	73	95	45	6	0	0	0	
LA LAKE CHARLES	90	72	95	64	81	1	4.07	2.64	3.98	4.80	154	21.00	83	97	61	4	0	2	1	
LA NEW ORLEANS	90	74	93	70	82	2	0.12	-1.45	0.08	0.67	21	15.48	53	87	58	3	0	3	0	
LA SHREVEPORT	91	71	94	63	81	2	0.11	-1.08	0.10	0.11	4	16.15	64	91	50	5	0	2	0	
ME CARIBOU	65	46	70	37	55	-5	0.19	-0.55	0.12	0.48	30	15.01	99	93	50	0	0	3	0	
ME PORTLAND	64	51	83	48	58	-4	2.14	1.40	0.86	3.69	228	21.60	103	91	71	0	0	4	3	
MD BALTIMORE	82	63	92	55	72	1	0.90	0.12	0.50	2.47	144	15.84	83	96	70	2	0	4	1	
MA BOSTON	69	53	89	50	61	-6	1.18	0.44	0.69	2.88	181	18.64	96	88	71	0	0	4	1	
MA WORCESTER	65	49	85	45	57	-7	0.53	-0.40	0.40	2.88	143	20.13	93	98	70	0	0	3	0	
MI ALPENA	69	53	88	49	61	1	1.25	0.67	0.62	1.87	151	12.74	112	97	69	0	0	5	1	
MI GRAND RAPIDS	77	60	88	53	68	2	0.25	-0.58	0.11	1.15	66	14.45	98	96	63	0	0	4	0	
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	70	55	86	52	62	1	0.89	0.20	0.60	1.11	76	12.39	110	93	73	0	0	5	1	
MI LANSING	79	60	88	54	70	4	0.21	-0.64	0.10	1.45	83	11.32	87	91	65	0	0	4	0	
MI MUSKOGON	73	58	86	53	66	2	1.30	0.68	0.90	2.39	176	13.63	102	94	73	0	0	5	1	
MI TRAVERSE CITY	70	54	90	51	62	-1	1.25	0.49	1.03	1.42	93	13.65	103	94	69	1	0	4	1	
MN DULUTH	65	47	75	45	56	-3	0.13	-0.84	0.12	0.55	28	8.23	77	97	78	0	0	2	0	
MN INT'L FALLS	68	50	77	46	59	-2	5.66	4.73	3.04	5.66	296	9.63	116	95	68	0	0	5	2	
MN MINNEAPOLIS	78	60	87	54	69	1	1.09	0.07	0.70	2.90	136	11.21	99	87	61	0	0	4	1	
MN ROCHESTER	75	58	85	51	67	2	1.24	0.34	0.88	4.97	264	13.40	112	92	69	0	0	3	1	
MN ST. CLOUD	78	59	88	52	68	4	0.68	-0.41	0.63	1.33	59	10.34	101	89	53	0	0	3	1	
MS JACKSON	90	68	95	57	79	1	0.20	-0.63	0.20	0.20	11	22.78	80	93	49	4	0	1	0	
MS MERIDIAN	92	66	96	55	79	1	0.15	-0.68	0.12	0.16	9	17.10	56	94	51	5	0	2	0	
MS TUPELO	88	68	92	61	78	2	1.30	0.15	1.08	1.30	51	29.30	100	95	56	3	0	4	1	
MO COLUMBIA	81	63	84	56	72	0	3.06	2.12	1.42	3.29	159	22.88	125	95	65	0	0	3	3	
MO KANSAS CITY	82	63	88	53	73	0	0.78	-0.23	0.68	1.34	59	16.32	102	93	65	0	0	2	1	
MO SAINT LOUIS	85	67	90	60	76	1	3.08	2.23	1.53	4.22	229	23.93	136	84	60	1	0	4	2	
MO SPRINGFIELD	82	65	87	56	73	0	0.60	-0.58	0.57	0.91	37	22.48	115	90	66	0	0	2	1	
MT BILLINGS	68	46	79	41	57	-7	0.70	0.26	0.53	1.33	132	5.31	69	78	37	0	0	3	1	
MT BUTTE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	5.09	89	***	***	***	***	***	***	
MT GLASGOW	66	47	80	41	57	-7	1.07	0.55	0.51	2.69	247	5.25	113	90	66	0	0	3	1	
MT GREAT FALLS	63	41	80	37	52	-7	3.23	2.68	2.28	4.53	365	7.83	106	92	50	0	0	3	2	
MT HAYRE	65	42	81	37	53	-9	2.01	1.57	1.30	3.80	388	6.23	119	93	65	0	0	3	2	
MT KALISPELL	69	42	83	39	56	-1	0.07	-0.48	0.06	0.75	64	5.36	66	82	56	0	0	2	0	
MT MISSOULA	68	42	85	37	55	-4	1.38	0.96	0.77	2.08	221	6.82	101	93	64	0	0	2	2	
NE GRAND ISLAND	84	61	92	50	72	2	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.08	4	6.68	56	83	54	2	0	0	0	
NE LINCOLN	85	64	91	52	75	3	0.07	-0.74	0.07	0.07	4	9.91	79	85	53	2	0	1	0	
NE NORFOLK	82	59	89	52	71	2	2.25	1.26	1.31	2.96	139	8.76	73	88	56	0	0	3	2	
NE NORTH PLATTE	83	53	96	39	68	1	0.57	-0.16	0.51	1.02	64	4.54	50	81	36	1	0	2	1	
NE OMAHA	83	63	92	57	73	2	2.07	1.16	1.49	2.07	104	11.09	85	85	61	1	0	3	2	
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	84	50	96	40	67	1	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.55	41	2.13	26	58	26	1	0	0	0	
NE VALENTINE	80	50	94	42	65	-2	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.37	26	6.09	72	77	41	1	0	0	0	
NV ELY	78	34	89	22	56	-3	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.06	15	2.10	41	41	17	0	3	0	0	
NV LAS VEGAS	97	70	106	63	83	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.10	4	17	14	5	0	0	0	
NV RENO	83	48	95	39	66	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	2.66	63	47	20	3	0	0	0	
NV WINNEMUCCA	82	41	94	31	61	-2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.14	36	3.91	85	54	26	3	2	0	0	
NH CONCORD	69	51	84	47	60	-4	1.54	0.84	0.65	3.19	210	17.82	109	95	63	0	0	4	1	
NJ NEWARK	77	59	92	54	68	-3	1.39	0.66	0.78	3.10	189	16.51	78	86	70	1	0	3	2	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	93	63	96	60	78	4	0.07	-0.07	0.07	0.07	23	0.89	30	31	15	6	0	1	0	
NY ALBANY	74	56	89	52	65	0	1.08	0.20	0.48	2.97	157	17.21	104	94	64	0	0	5	0	
NY BINGHAMTON	72	56	85	52	64	1	1.78	0.91	0.95	3.92	214	21.02	125	89	72	0	0	4	2	
NY BUFFALO	75	59	82	57	67	2	0.51	-0.40	0.47	1.08	56	20.62	122	95	69	0	0	3	0	
NY ROCHESTER	76	59	87	56	68	3	2.52	1.73	1.53	3.07	186	19.02	134	87	66	0	0	3	2	
NY SYRACUSE	76	58	90	53	67	2	3.85	3.03	2.86	4.37	257	20.83	128	94	63	1	0	4	2	
NC ASHEVILLE	81	54	86	49	68	-1	0.19	-0.85	0.17	0.40	18	14.86	66	93	52	0	0	2	0	
NC CHARLOTTE	88	60	92	54	74	-2	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.61	35	15.91	78	89	37	2	0	0	0	
NC GREENSBORO	87	63	91	55	75	2	0.18	-0.59	0.16	1.79	107	12.37	63	80	38	4	0	2	0	
NC HATTERAS	82	69	85	59	75	1	0.67	-0.21	0.59	0.68	35	20.26	85	91	62	0	0	2	1	
NC RALEIGH	93	61	100	47	78	4	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.58	35	14.30	72	73	35	5	0	0	0	
NC WILMINGTON	88	63	98	53	76	0	0.76	-0.39	0.76	1.47	61	12.70	57	98	38	3	0	1	1	
ND BISMARCK	74	49	84	42	61	-3	1.19	-0.40	0.12	0.63	51	3.57	53	87	60	0	0	4	0	
ND DICKINSON	67	46	77	40	56	-7	0.39	0.60	0.70	2.63	164	5.60	79	92	49	0	0	2	2	
ND FARGO	76	53	84	48	65	0	3.26	2.43	3.02	3.39	194	8.99	109	94	60	0	0	3	1	
ND GRAND FORKS	71	51	76	47	61	-4	4.51	3.81	4.30	4.55	314	7.43	106	97	59	0	0	4	1	
ND JAMESTOWN	75	49	83	42	62	-3	0.23	-0.46	0.08	0.51	36	2.84	41	95	46	0	0	4	0	
ND WILLISTON	67	47	80	44	57	-6	1.16	0.63	0.50	3.38	305	7.31	128	90	69	0	0	5	1	
OH AKRON-CANTON	79	62	86	54	70	3	0.59	-0.21	0.34	2.52	146	21.76	128	92	62	0	0	3	0	
OH CINCINNATI	80	62	85	54	71	0	0.70	-0.36	0.38	3.19	139	25.94	127	92	66	0	0	4	0	
OH CLEVELAND	79	61	87	55	70	3	0.49	-0.41	0.23	0.87	46	19.08	116	93	62	0	0	4	0	
OH COLUMBUS	82	64	88	57	73	2	0.28	-0.63	0.09	2.75	143	20.47	123	91	56	0	0	4	0	
OH DAYTON	80	62	86	54	71	2	0.69	-0.30	0.36	3.10	147	21.76	118	92	59	0	0	3	0	
OH MANSFIELD	79	60	86	53	69	3	1.26	0.21	0.42	3.96	177	21.08	111	93	53	0	0	5	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 15, 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	83	62	91	56	73	5	0.03	-0.88	0.02	1.59	84	16.49	112	84	50	2	0	2	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	78	60	85	55	69	4	1.86	0.99	1.12	3.18	177	21.07	132	88	63	0	0	3	2
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	86	68	90	59	77	1	2.25	1.12	1.85	3.81	149	16.73	100	96	61	1	0	2	1
OK TULSA	86	68	90	59	77	0	2.24	1.09	1.67	2.89	110	17.76	90	94	67	1	0	4	2
OR ASTORIA	66	52	82	50	59	3	0.01	-0.61	0.01	0.34	25	33.46	97	91	76	0	0	1	0
OR BURNS	76	39	89	31	58	1	0.07	-0.08	0.07	0.39	105	3.45	59	79	38	0	1	1	0
OR EUGENE	77	45	89	38	61	2	0.04	-0.33	0.04	0.07	8	18.68	69	93	66	0	0	1	0
OR MEDFORD	88	51	96	44	69	4	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.00	0	6.61	71	75	23	5	0	0	0
OR PENDLETON	81	52	93	44	67	3	0.45	0.26	0.45	0.69	157	5.43	81	82	51	3	0	1	0
OR PORTLAND	81	54	97	48	68	6	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.07	8	17.43	92	85	58	2	0	0	0
PA SALEM	80	49	93	43	64	4	0.02	-0.33	0.02	0.14	18	20.38	98	93	63	1	0	1	0
PA ALLENTOWN	76	59	89	52	68	0	1.16	0.25	0.61	3.26	162	17.22	87	91	72	0	0	3	2
PA ERIE	75	61	87	56	68	1	0.90	-0.12	0.50	2.44	116	24.42	146	87	71	0	0	4	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	79	62	90	58	71	1	0.59	-0.30	0.35	1.49	76	17.53	95	93	58	1	0	3	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	80	62	91	56	71	0	1.38	0.66	0.55	2.55	163	15.31	81	85	65	2	0	4	1
PA PITTSBURGH	80	63	87	56	71	3	0.32	-0.62	0.23	1.95	98	16.28	95	94	63	0	0	2	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	77	59	88	55	68	1	1.40	0.50	0.84	3.23	171	16.63	103	92	66	0	0	3	1
PA WILLIAMSPORT	79	60	88	55	70	3	1.99	0.97	1.00	3.93	186	20.41	113	91	66	0	0	3	2
RI PROVIDENCE	70	53	86	49	61	-6	0.55	-0.25	0.23	2.80	164	20.24	93	89	68	0	0	3	0
SC BEAUFORT	90	70	97	64	80	2	0.00	-1.36	0.00	1.10	40	10.24	52	97	44	4	0	0	0
SC CHARLESTON	91	65	97	57	78	0	0.47	-0.90	0.47	0.59	21	13.93	68	97	43	4	0	1	0
SC COLUMBIA	92	64	99	54	78	0	0.00	-1.13	0.00	0.00	0	18.97	88	85	36	5	0	0	0
SD GREENVILLE	89	61	94	55	75	1	0.00	-0.89	0.00	0.39	20	16.35	68	82	33	3	0	0	0
SD ABERDEEN	79	54	88	46	66	0	0.13	-0.70	0.09	0.29	17	4.13	48	79	49	0	0	2	0
SD HURON	82	54	90	46	68	1	0.01	-0.76	0.01	0.12	7	5.79	60	89	38	1	0	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	78	49	81	43	64	0	0.00	-0.68	0.00	0.37	25	5.22	64	70	31	0	0	0	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	79	56	87	49	68	1	0.03	-0.80	0.02	1.99	112	7.94	75	85	54	0	0	2	0
TN BRISTOL	85	58	90	53	71	1	0.70	-0.17	0.64	1.19	63	15.65	77	96	43	2	0	2	1
TN CHATTANOOGA	87	63	92	60	75	0	0.10	-0.77	0.05	1.85	98	22.50	84	82	47	3	0	2	0
TN KNOXVILLE	86	63	91	58	75	2	0.56	-0.32	0.52	0.73	38	27.17	112	84	44	2	0	2	1
TN MEMPHIS	88	71	92	61	79	1	1.19	0.23	1.03	1.37	66	26.58	98	87	51	3	0	3	1
TX NASHVILLE	86	66	90	60	76	2	0.18	-0.77	0.18	0.51	24	25.12	106	91	51	2	0	1	0
TX ABILENE	91	71	95	63	81	2	0.12	-0.65	0.10	0.12	7	9.45	97	88	56	5	0	3	0
TX AMARILLO	92	65	99	58	79	5	0.27	-0.53	0.27	1.28	76	6.39	82	81	35	5	0	1	0
TX AUSTIN	95	73	97	70	84	4	0.06	-0.91	0.06	0.18	8	5.79	37	83	56	7	0	1	0
TX BEAUMONT	93	73	97	68	83	2	0.01	-1.55	0.01	0.13	4	12.07	47	95	54	7	0	1	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	94	77	96	73	86	3	0.01	-0.69	0.01	0.07	5	3.98	42	89	50	7	0	1	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	94	75	96	72	84	2	0.03	-0.85	0.02	0.03	2	3.94	31	90	58	7	0	2	0
TX DEL RIO	97	78	101	73	88	5	0.00	-0.53	0.00	1.50	133	4.91	64	72	49	7	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	100	70	104	66	85	3	0.18	0.01	0.18	0.18	56	1.40	69	51	15	7	0	1	0
TX FORT WORTH	91	73	93	66	82	2	1.03	0.22	0.72	1.14	59	25.45	144	93	50	5	0	2	1
TX GALVESTON	88	78	92	77	83	1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.05	2	10.80	61	84	63	1	0	0	0
TX HOUSTON	94	75	97	69	84	3	0.32	-1.01	0.32	0.33	11	10.42	48	88	50	7	0	1	0
TX LUBBOCK	92	68	96	63	80	3	0.46	-0.26	0.41	3.04	203	7.93	112	82	56	6	0	2	0
TX MIDLAND	97	73	101	68	85	6	0.05	-0.34	0.05	0.09	11	2.52	52	76	51	6	0	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	94	72	101	63	83	4	0.69	0.05	0.56	0.69	47	4.18	46	81	51	6	0	2	1
TX SAN ANTONIO	96	76	97	74	86	5	0.00	-1.09	0.00	0.01	0	8.05	53	87	46	7	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	95	74	100	70	85	3	0.31	-0.90	0.27	0.31	12	7.54	43	95	53	7	0	3	0
TX WACO	92	72	95	62	82	1	0.23	-0.51	0.23	0.23	13	10.02	63	90	54	6	0	1	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	89	71	93	63	80	1	1.09	0.15	1.09	3.93	189	15.16	112	90	58	4	0	1	1
UT SALT LAKE CITY	77	47	92	36	62	-6	0.03	-0.14	0.03	0.18	38	7.10	77	60	26	2	0	1	0
VT BURLINGTON	69	53	82	47	61	-4	3.10	2.33	1.46	4.42	273	16.21	116	92	62	0	0	3	3
VA LYNCHBURG	87	59	91	48	73	3	0.04	-0.79	0.03	0.43	24	13.69	69	89	44	2	0	2	0
VA NORFOLK	88	65	95	52	77	3	2.18	1.35	1.32	3.75	212	20.17	100	90	43	3	0	2	2
VA RICHMOND	90	62	95	50	76	3	0.55	-0.23	0.47	1.11	65	15.82	81	84	43	4	0	2	0
VA ROANOKE	87	62	92	51	74	3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.84	46	11.97	60	80	46	2	0	0	0
VA WASH/DULLES	83	62	91	54	72	2	1.32	0.36	0.77	2.39	113	15.78	83	87	58	1	0	3	1
WA OLYMPIA	78	46	94	41	62	4	0.01	-0.42	0.01	0.29	31	27.39	106	94	63	1	0	1	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	68	48	85	40	58	4	0.08	-0.77	0.07	0.70	36	51.54	99	95	70	0	0	2	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	75	52	94	47	64	4	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.43	56	19.31	106	89	61	1	0	0	0
WA SPOKANE	76	50	88	45	63	2	0.71	0.43	0.58	0.86	134	6.05	72	81	41	0	0	2	1
WA YAKIMA	85	51	95	44	68	6	0.15	0.01	0.09	0.35	117	3.24	81	77	39	3	0	2	0
WV BECKLEY	76	58	82	53	67	1	0.39	-0.46	0.36	1.34	72	18.81	96	91	67	0	0	3	0
WV CHARLESTON	81	63	87	57	72	3	0.54	-0.37	0.40	2.71	137	22.00	111	98	56	0	0	3	0
WV ELKINS	77	57	85	50	67	2	1.00	-0.05	0.83	2.27	99	24.43	116	98	58	0	0	3	1
WV HUNTINGTON	81	64	88	55	73	2	0.60	-0.29	0.38	2.43	124	24.62	124	95	59	0	0	5	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	77	57	85	51	67	1	1.41	0.40	0.58	3.92	184	15.78	127	92	51	0	0	5	2
WI GREEN BAY	73	56	85	52	65	0	1.61	0.82	0.52	3.52	215	13.51	120	96	72	0	0	5	1
WI LA CROSSE	79	60	86	52	69	0	1.54	0.63	0.70	4.46	239	14.21	111	95	51	0	0	5	1
WI MADISON	77	58	85	51	67	1	0.49	-0.45	0.34	3.27	169	14.13	106	89	67	0	0	3	0
WI MILWAUKEE	76	59	88	54	67	2	0.75	-0.06	0.29	2.74	164	13.31	91	86	63	0	0	5	0
WY CASPER	75	38	82	33	57	-5	0.01	-0.31	0.01	0.43	56	3.20	47	65	33	0	0	1	0
WY CHEYENNE	76	45	87	39	61	0	0.01	-0.47	0.01	0.53	50	3.63	52	55	25	0	0	1	0
WY LANDER	73	42	81	34	57	-6	0.08	-0.19	0.08	0.44	67	4.50	61	57	29	0	0	1	0
WY SHERIDAN	70	41	81	33	55	-6	0.22	-0.26	0.20	0.43	40	4.26	56	83	39	0	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 16, 2002

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

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	Jun 16 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	81	71	83	79
IL	94	86	96	95
IN	86	72	99	96
IA	100	98	90	97
KS	81	71	91	91
KY	66	59	82	65
LA	90	86	96	94
MI	96	87	89	91
MN	99	98	94	98
MS	97	95	100	94
MO	81	68	71	81
NE	100	99	99	99
NC	80	73	72	65
ND	100	99	97	98
OH	85	69	95	95
SD	100	96	95	95
TN	68	53	80	68
WI	95	88	85	95
18 Sts	92	85	91	93

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Jun 16 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	99
CO	99	95	98	98
ID	36	24	46	52
IL	100	100	100	99
IN	99	96	100	99
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	90	64	99	87
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	3	1	62	58
NE	95	84	91	96
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	99	97	100	98
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	97	77	72	88
SD	67	37	49	76
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	76	50	90	90
18 Sts	92	88	94	95

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

Corn Percent Emerged				
	Jun 16 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	98	93	99	100
IL	98	90	99	NA
IN	88	72	100	NA
IA	100	99	95	99
KS	99	97	99	NA
KY	98	94	99	94
MI	93	80	96	94
MN	99	97	98	99
MO	96	90	99	NA
NE	100	98	100	99
NC	100	100	100	99
ND	99	94	98	97
OH	86	65	100	99
PA	85	76	94	NA
SD	98	90	95	NA
TN	99	98	100	NA
TX	100	99	100	100
WI	91	79	85	NA
18 Sts	97	90	97	NA

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

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	Jun 16 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	69	57	73	66
IL	84	58	91	NA
IN	70	45	98	NA
IA	97	89	74	92
KS	69	54	85	NA
KY	56	43	79	52
LA	83	71	93	87
MI	82	61	76	78
MN	95	83	79	92
MS	93	90	99	88
MO	67	45	58	77
NE	97	85	92	93
NC	65	59	56	52
ND	98	83	87	90
OH	65	37	89	86
SD	93	74	80	NA
TN	53	37	74	NA
WI	85	65	67	NA
18 Sts	83	66	82	NA

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Jun 16 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	65	35	47	53
CA	35	25	33	32
CO	0	0	0	0
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	3	0	11	6
IN	2	0	8	5
KS	4	0	9	11
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	12	2	27	19
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	1
NC	70	35	42	41
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	42	18	69	51
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	49	40	48	46
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	17	9	21	19

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

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Jun 16 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	99	100	99
CO	67	60	78	73
IL	73	67	92	84
KS	83	73	90	89
LA	99	98	100	99
MO	84	70	86	90
NE	97	91	94	97
NM	37	20	80	70
OK	56	51	76	62
SD	87	74	74	78
TX	82	76	86	84
11 Sts	81	74	88	86

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 16, 2002

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

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Jun 16 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	20	14	31	27
AZ	61	43	59	56
AR	44	11	59	35
CA	30	20	29	32
GA	43	27	27	36
LA	51	28	74	55
MS	32	18	55	47
MO	17	7	25	32
NC	30	10	16	20
OK	1	0	1	4
SC	18	14	18	19
TN	14	4	38	29
TX	27	19	24	21
VA	2	1	3	2
14 Sts	31	18	33	30
These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Jun 16 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	NA	0	0
AZ	13	NA	9	10
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	2	1
GA	8	NA	4	3
LA	2	NA	6	4
MS	0	NA	5	4
MO	0	NA	8	1
NC	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	2	NA	2	2
TN	0	NA	0	0
TX	12	NA	10	9
VA	0	NA	0	0
14 Sts	6	NA	6	5
These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Rice Percent Headed				
	Jun 16 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	18	NA	14	13
MS	0	NA	1	1
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	20	NA	8	11
6 Sts	4	NA	3	3
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Oats Percent Headed				
	Jun 16 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	50	NA	19	41
MN	5	NA	0	14
NE	70	NA	45	50
ND	1	NA	0	2
OH	43	NA	46	56
PA	54	NA	28	35
SD	17	NA	8	19
WI	12	NA	13	22
8 Sts	22	NA	12	22
These 8 States planted 49% of last year's oat acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Jun 16 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	NA	2	8
FL	35	NA	52	31
GA	14	NA	14	15
NC	1	NA	1	7
OK	3	NA	7	9
TX	5	NA	4	3
VA	0	NA	0	0
7 Sts	9	NA	10	10
These 7 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Jun 16 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	5	NA	13	19
MN	0	NA	0	9
MT	0	NA	6	6
ND	1	NA	0	4
SD	12	NA	11	25
WA	47	NA	52	55
6 Sts	4	NA	5	10
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Headed				
	Jun 16 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	7	NA	24	21
MN	2	NA	0	7
MT	0	NA	11	7
ND	1	NA	0	3
WA	41	NA	49	52
5 Sts	6	NA	13	13
These 5 States planted 78% of last year's barley acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Planted				
	Jun 16 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	60	47	73	NA
KS	65	42	90	NA
ND	99	94	96	96
SD	90	74	71	79
4 Sts	88	76	86	NA
These 4 States planted 88% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 16, 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	44	32	4
CA	0	0	10	80	10
CO	30	26	36	8	0
ID	1	2	24	64	9
IL	10	17	38	33	2
IN	3	14	31	43	9
KS	22	27	32	18	1
MI	1	2	25	51	21
MO	6	23	36	32	3
MT	14	32	27	24	3
NE	24	28	30	16	2
NC	2	9	36	52	1
OH	2	7	28	49	14
OK	24	15	32	27	2
OR	34	21	26	17	2
SD	36	29	21	12	2
TX	33	24	26	15	2
WA	1	7	38	45	9
18 Sts	21	21	30	25	3
Prev Wk	20	20	31	26	3
Prev Yr	8	14	35	37	6

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	3	28	59	9
IL	2	10	35	45	8
IN	1	8	35	50	6
IA	0	2	19	58	21
KS	1	5	36	54	4
KY	0	4	18	53	25
MI	2	9	34	49	6
MN	1	6	32	51	10
MO	3	8	32	49	8
NE	2	6	29	50	13
NC	4	14	44	38	0
ND	1	10	36	51	2
OH	3	11	37	41	8
PA	1	3	21	48	27
SD	7	12	28	46	7
TN	2	5	17	51	25
TX	13	18	31	28	10
WI	1	3	19	54	23
18 Sts	2	7	29	50	12
Prev Wk	2	7	32	49	10
Prev Yr	2	7	28	50	13

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	7	33	51	8
CO	2	59	31	6	2
IL	0	1	22	77	0
KS	1	9	37	48	5
LA	2	22	48	27	1
MO	1	4	39	48	8
NE	1	11	40	40	8
NM	0	4	85	10	1
OK	0	4	42	51	3
SD	18	36	23	22	1
TX	12	18	43	21	6
11 Sts	5	14	41	35	5
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	2	28	60	10
IL	1	7	38	48	6
IN	1	7	31	56	5
IA	0	3	21	58	18
KS	0	2	31	61	6
KY	0	2	23	55	20
LA	5	13	38	42	2
MI	2	6	30	55	7
MN	2	6	31	52	9
MS	1	4	22	55	18
MO	1	7	33	54	5
NE	1	5	33	51	10
NC	2	9	36	53	0
ND	0	11	37	46	6
OH	3	7	39	41	10
SD	4	12	30	47	7
TN	1	3	16	61	19
WI	0	3	18	53	26
18 Sts	1	6	31	52	10
Prev Wk	1	5	34	52	8
Prev Yr	2	8	32	49	9

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	3	16	49	31	1
AZ	0	0	19	45	36
AR	3	15	42	39	1
CA	0	0	10	70	20
GA	2	12	36	42	8
LA	2	12	41	43	2
MS	0	5	22	56	17
MO	4	20	39	36	1
NC	1	4	33	61	1
OK	0	17	38	45	0
SC	1	7	50	42	0
TN	3	16	47	25	9
TX	13	15	37	31	4
VA	0	7	32	54	7
14 Sts	6	12	35	40	7
Prev Wk	5	11	38	40	6
Prev Yr	4	10	30	45	11

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	0	14	66	20
MN	2	5	36	47	10
NE	10	15	35	34	6
ND	1	10	35	51	3
OH	2	12	34	47	5
PA	1	4	31	51	13
SD	17	29	31	21	2
WI	0	2	14	60	24
8 Sts	4	10	29	47	10
Prev Wk	3	8	30	50	9
Prev Yr	1	5	24	59	11

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	4	15	35	46	0
FL	0	0	25	60	15
GA	2	9	38	41	10
NC	0	1	20	77	2
OK	0	3	23	65	9
TX	0	3	21	60	16
VA	0	4	31	58	7
7 Sts	1	6	29	54	10
Prev Wk	1	7	33	53	6
Prev Yr	0	4	28	59	9

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 16, 2002

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

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	3	3	24	62	8
MN	9	7	31	45	8
MT	0	2	35	49	14
ND	1	8	29	54	8
SD	24	30	28	15	3
WA	1	9	50	38	2
6 Sts	4	9	31	47	9
Prev Wk	2	6	33	51	8
Prev Yr	3	6	22	57	12

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	7	29	48	13
CA	0	0	20	60	20
LA	0	1	30	61	8
MS	0	2	18	55	25
MO	1	7	35	40	17
TX	0	1	12	62	25
6 Sts	2	4	26	53	15
Prev Wk	2	5	25	52	16
Prev Yr	0	3	21	58	18

Barley Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	2	17	72	8
MN	12	7	39	37	5
MT	0	1	30	56	13
ND	1	6	27	59	7
WA	0	6	59	34	1
5 Sts	1	4	30	57	8
Prev Wk	1	3	32	58	6
Prev Yr	3	9	25	53	10

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent											
Week Ending June 16, 2002											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	4	13	37	41	5	NH	0	0	10	64	26
AZ	29	61	10	0	0	NJ	0	0	4	92	4
AR	0	1	18	63	18	NM	67	23	8	2	0
CA	10	40	40	10	0	NY	1	1	13	60	25
CO	47	30	21	2	0	NC	20	25	36	18	1
CT	0	5	19	68	8	ND	11	26	37	25	1
DE	1	7	25	61	6	OH	1	5	27	56	11
FL	0	10	65	25	0	OK	6	8	23	49	14
GA	10	23	38	26	3	OR	16	15	38	29	2
ID	1	7	25	61	6	PA	0	4	21	62	13
IL	0	2	18	62	18	RI	0	0	0	94	6
IN	0	2	15	62	21	SC	9	22	39	30	0
IA	0	2	17	54	27	SD	26	30	26	16	2
KS	21	16	25	32	6	TN	2	9	28	51	10
KY	0	2	15	58	25	TX	23	27	30	16	4
LA	7	25	43	25	0	UT	21	27	36	16	0
ME	0	0	2	73	25	VT	0	1	21	48	30
MD	1	6	39	39	15	VA	6	22	41	30	1
MA	0	0	1	97	2	WA	1	10	70	19	0
MI	1	3	18	59	19	WV	0	4	22	66	8
MN	5	11	28	46	10	WI	0	2	10	63	25
MS	4	11	37	42	6	WY	30	25	36	9	0
MO	0	2	15	61	22	48 Sts	12	17	29	34	8
MT	16	17	34	28	5	Prev Wk	11	17	30	34	8
NE	15	21	37	26	1	Prev Yr	5	13	31	42	9
NV	4	17	40	39	0						

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

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

National Agricultural Summary

June 10 - 16, 2002

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

The planting season was nearly complete in the western Corn Belt and rapidly approached completion in the eastern Corn Belt. Warm weather and ample soil moisture promoted rapid emergence of recently planted crops and stimulated vigorous vegetative growth of previously emerged crops in most areas east of the Rocky Mountains. However, areas of excessive dryness existed in the Great Plains and Atlantic Coastal Plain. Heavy rain provided

beneficial moisture in parts of the western and southern Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the central and southern Great Plains. However, winter wheat harvest was delayed in some areas, and some low-lying areas were flooded. The northern High Plains received additional beneficial rain, while parts of the upper Mississippi Valley received detrimental precipitation.

Corn: Emergence, at 97 percent complete, matched progress on this date last year. Warm weather and adequate soil moisture supported quick emergence in the eastern Corn Belt and promoted rapid vegetative growth in the western Corn Belt. In Ohio, more than one-fifth of the acreage emerged. Fields also rapidly emerged in Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. All but a few isolated fields were emerged in the western Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains. Crop conditions were stable or improved in most areas of the Corn Belt, but conditions deteriorated in the northern and southern Great Plains and along the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Crop conditions improved the most in Michigan and Wisconsin, while dry soils stressed fields in South Dakota, Texas, and North Carolina.

Soybeans: Ninety-two percent of the crop was planted, and 83 percent was emerged. Planting and emergence were slightly ahead of last year's progress of 91 and 82 percent, respectively. Planting was 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Planting was most active in the eastern Corn Belt, interior Mississippi Delta, and central Great Plains, even though some producers experienced additional rain delays. Despite double-digit progress, planting remained 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Indiana, Kansas, and Ohio. Above-normal temperatures aided emergence and growth across most of the Corn Belt and lower Mississippi Valley. About one-fourth of the acreage emerged in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and about one-fifth of the acreage emerged in Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin. Conditions slightly improved in most areas of the Corn Belt and significantly improved in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Winter Wheat: Ninety-two percent of the acreage was headed, and 17 percent was harvested. Heading and harvest were slightly behind last year's pace and the 5-year average. Above-normal temperatures accelerated heading in Michigan and the Pacific Northwest, while below-normal temperatures delayed heading in Montana. Fields also rapidly headed in South Dakota, even though temperatures averaged below normal across the western half of the State. In Oklahoma, producers harvested about one-fourth of their crop, despite rain delays in most areas. Harvest progressed with few rain delays along the Atlantic Coastal Plains, and rapidly advanced in the lower Mississippi Valley where rain delays were widespread, but mostly brief. Harvest began in the Corn Belt, but progress was slow and mostly limited to areas along and near the lower Missouri and Ohio River Valleys. Harvest also began in Kansas and steadily advanced in Texas.

Cotton: Thirty-one percent of the acreage was at or beyond the squaring stage, and 6 percent was setting bolls. Fields at or beyond the squaring stage trailed last year's 33 percent but exceeded the 30-percent average for this date. Boll-setting was equal to last year's pace and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Near-normal temperatures favored development in the lower Mississippi Valley and Southeast, while above-normal temperatures accelerated development

of irrigated and adequately watered fields in the southern Great Plains. Development was most advanced in Arizona, where 61 percent was squaring and 13 percent was setting bolls. In Texas, 12 percent was setting bolls and 1 percent had bolls opening. Development lagged in most areas of the lower Mississippi Valley, although many fields entered the squaring stage in Arkansas and Louisiana. Rain boosted crop conditions in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Small grains: Six percent of the barley and 4 percent of the spring wheat were at the heading stage. Development of both crops trailed last year's progress and their 5-year averages. Heading was most advanced in Washington, where barley and spring wheat were 41 and 47 percent headed, respectively. Minnesota's barley and spring wheat deteriorated as heavy rain flooded many fields. In South Dakota, spring wheat conditions declined due to severe moisture shortages.

Twenty-two percent of the oat crop was heading, well ahead of last year's slow pace, but just equal to the 5-year average. Heading was far ahead of normal in Nebraska and Pennsylvania, and well ahead of normal in Iowa. Meanwhile, development lagged in the upper Mississippi Valley and eastern Corn Belt. Conditions deteriorated in South Dakota due to increasing moisture shortages, while some fields in Minnesota suffered due to excessive rain and slow drainage.

Rice: Four percent of the crop was heading, slightly ahead of last year and the average for this date. About one-fifth of the acreage was heading along the western Gulf Coast, while none had reached the heading stage in the interior Mississippi Delta. Seasonal temperatures maintained growth and development in most areas.

Sorghum: Planting advanced to 81 percent, but progress fell further behind last year's pace and trailed the 5-year average of 86 percent. Planting was active in the Great Plains, despite unfavorably dry soils along much of the High Plains. Rain hampered planting in the Corn Belt.

Other crops: Nine percent of the peanut acreage was pegging. Progress was slightly behind last year and the average of 10 percent. Pegging was most advanced in Florida, where about one-third of the acreage was developing pegs. In Texas, light rain provided much-needed moisture for planting and crop development in some areas. In other areas, producers irrigated fields to support development. Dryland fields in Alabama suffered due to moisture shortages.

The sunflower crop was 88 percent planted, slightly more than the 86 percent seeded on this date last year. Planting was most active on the central High Plains, where Kansas producers seeded nearly one-fourth of their crop. Planting was nearly finished in North Dakota.

State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Weather and Crop Bulletins published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop weather reports are also available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.usda.gov/nass/> or from JAWF at <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf>.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 18% very short, 39% short, 43% adequate. Corn 100% emerged, 100% 2001, average not available; 26% silked, 32% 2001, 36% avg.; 4% very poor, 10% poor, 37% fair, 46% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans 70% planted, 59% 2001, 71% avg.; 49% emerged, 51% 2001, 48% avg.; 2% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 70% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat 55% harvested, 42% 2001, 56% avg.; 4% poor, 40% fair, 54% good, 2% excellent. Hay harvested, 89% 1st cutting, 91% 2001, 87% avg. Pasture, range condition 4% very poor, 13% poor, 37% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Livestock 3% poor, 18% fair, 58% good, 21% excellent. Rains are needed.

ALASKA: Day suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 50% short, 50% adequate. Subsoil 20% short, 80% adequate. Despite scattered showers across the state, most areas could use some rain. Daytime high temperatures ranged from the mid-fifties to high seventies. Nighttime lows were generally in the low to mid-forties. Barley 100% emerged. Oats 90% planted, 60% emerged. The five year averages for barley, oats emerged are 99% and 97%, respectively. Barley 20% fair, 45% good, 35% excellent. Oat 10% fair, 65% good, 25% excellent. The average height of the small grain crops was 5 inches. The potato crop 20% emerged. Crop growth was reported as 50% moderate, 50% rapid. No wind, rain damage to new plantings was reported. Hay 15% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Hay harvest was just underway in the Tanana, Mat-Su valleys. Activities: Planting crops, harvesting hay, vegetables, weed control, irrigation, equipment, fence repair.

ARIZONA: Temperatures throughout most of the State were again above average for the week. For the seventh consecutive week, there was no precipitation reported as drought conditions persist. Range, pasture conditions are poor for most of the State. Cotton squaring 61%, slightly ahead of last year's 59%, 56% avg. Cotton 13% setting bolls, ahead of last year's 9%, ahead of 10% avg.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 76% adequate, 11% surplus. Sorghum 100% planted, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 99% emerged 95% 2001, 97% avg.; 1% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 1% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, 17% excellent; Wheat 100% headed, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 65% harvested, 47% 2001, 53% avg.; 4% very poor, 16% poor, 44% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans 81% planted, 83% 2001, 79% avg.; 69% emerged, 73% 2001, 66% avg.; 2% poor, 28% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Cotton: 100% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 99% emerged, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 3% very poor, 15% poor, 42% fair, 39% good, 1% excellent. Rice 99% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 98% emerged, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 3% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, 13% excellent. Other hay 2% poor, 26% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Pasture, range 1% poor, 18% fair, 63% good, 18% excellent. Rains are delaying, hindering wheat harvest. Cotton, rice, sorghum are mostly all planted. Soybean planting continues. Replanting of cotton, rice, sorghum has been completed where it was needed. Thrip, grasshoppers, other insects have been a major problem in many fields with many fields being treated with herbicides. Other farm activities included land preparation for spring planting of forage, applying nitrogen on rice, flooding rice. Cattle were in good condition, reported as making good gains. Cattle producers were working spring calves. Hay cutting, baling delayed by rains leaving wet pastures, fields. Fertilizing, liming, other weed control measures are being applied in pastures.

CALIFORNIA: Cotton fields were growing rapidly under nearly ideal conditions. Cotton fields were irrigated, cultivated and treated for insect pests. Squares were forming in early fields. Weeding crews were working in some cotton fields. Alfalfa hay and seed fields showed good growth; many fields were being irrigated. Cutting, windrowing and baling of alfalfa hay continued. Alfalfa seed fields were in bloom and being pollinated. Harvesting of wheat and barley continued. Straw was being baled and stacked. Recently harvested grain fields were disced in preparation for planting of new crops. Unharvested grain fields were maturing rapidly in the heat. Oat and winter forage harvest was complete. Field corn and silage corn were in all stages of development, from newly emerged to ready for harvest. Corn fields were irrigated, cultivated and treated for insect control. Silage corn was being chopped in a few areas. Sugar beets were thriving; irrigation and cultivation continued. Safflower and sunflower fields were blooming. Rice was progressing well. Fields were being treated for weeds, algae and tadpole shrimp. Planting of dry beans continued. Many stone fruit varieties were maturing rapidly due to recent hot weather. Some orchards showed damage resulting from high winds. Weed control, fungicide application, and irrigation of trees and vines continued. Cherry harvesting was nearing completion. Arctic Sweet and Diamond Bright nectarines, Britney Lane and Sweet Scarlet peaches, Black Beaut and Royal Zee plums, and Helena and Patterson apricots were being picked and packed. Grape vineyards continued to show good development; fruit clusters were gaining size rapidly. Table grape growers applied plant growth regulators and thinned fruit clusters to increase size. Table grapes were harvested in the Coachella Valley. Flame Seedless, Perlette, and Black Beauty Seedless were the primary varieties harvested. Pomegranates and figs continued to develop color. Olive growers prepared to begin treatments and trap monitoring for the olive fruit fly. A light olive crop was reported in some areas. Touch-up thrip spraying continued in citrus groves. The valencia orange harvest continued, with about a third of the crop already harvested. Lemons were being picked in the coastal areas. Grapefruit was harvested in the Coachella Valley and the San Joaquin Valley. Picking of peaches, apricots, boysenberries, blackberries, blueberries, pluots, raspberries, and strawberries continued. The heavy almond crop was resulting in limb breakage in some orchards. However, large quantities of almonds fell to the ground with recent high winds. The high winds also uprooted some almond and walnut trees. Pistachio trees were showing an abundant crop. Growers irrigated, mowed orchard floors and applied treatments to control weeds, insects and diseases. Optimal weather conditions have resulted in robust vegetable crop development and increased harvesting activity in many parts of the State. Ground preparation, cultivation, hoeing, and irrigation continued. Tomatoes, squash, peppers, melons, and cucumbers all showed good growth. Some late peppers were transplanted. Fresh and processing tomato planting continued in the northern San Joaquin Valley. Processing tomato harvesting commenced in the Huron district. Onion harvesting ended in Imperial County, and was nearing completion in other areas. Sweet corn harvesting continued in Fresno County, and was expected to begin in Tulare County within a week. Harvesting of cantaloupes, honeydews, and watermelons continued. Zucchini and yellow squash were picked for the fresh market and for processing. The following vegetables were also harvested: bell peppers, carrots, chard, chives, garlic, okra, radishes, and spinach. Upper elevation range and pastures were approaching maturity. Stocker cattle continued to move to upper rangeland or markets. Herd sizes were being reduced to stretch available feed through the summer. Cattle weight gains were slowing with only fair nutrient levels at lower elevation rangeland. Sheep grazed in harvested grain and vegetable fields. Bees were moved to vineseed, melon, alfalfa and safflower fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 37% very short, 44% short, 19% adequate. Subsoil moisture 69% very short 26% short, 5% adequate. Drought conditions continued in the State with mostly seasonal temperatures and a few isolated showers in the southeast corner. Spring barley 33% headed, 38% 2001, 39% avg.; turning color 6% headed, 7% 2001, 5% avg.; 2% very poor, 5% poor, 43% fair, 36% good, 14% excellent. Dry onions 2% poor, 18% fair, 65% good 15% excellent. Summer potatoes 89% emerged, 99% 2001, 99% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 4% fair, 74% good, 18% excellent. Fall potatoes 67% emerged, 71% 2001, 70% avg.; 2% poor, 18% fair, 60% good 20% excellent. Dry beans 74% planted, 84% 2001, 83% avg.; 43% emerged, 46% 2001, 48% avg.; 17% very poor, 14% poor, 16% fair, 48% good, 5% excellent. Spring wheat headed 32%, 24% 2001, 31% avg.; turning color, 0% 2001, 2% avg.; 4% very poor, 7% poor, 41% fair, 37% good 11% excellent. Alfalfa 47% 1st cutting, 69% 2001, 57% avg.; 10% very poor, 18% poor, 31% fair, 33% good, 8% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil 2% very short, 16% short, 78% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 9% very short, 50% short, 41% adequate. Barley 3% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 19% excellent; 54% harvested, 27% 2001, 42% avg. Winter wheat 3% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent; 8% harvested, 4% 2001, 3% avg.; 80% turned, 54% 2001, 69% avg. Range, pasture 1% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, 6% excellent. Corn 4% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, 12% excellent. Sorghum 68% planted, 59% 2001, 56% avg. Soybeans 66% planted, 47% 2001, 47% avg.; 56% emerged, 31% 2001, 29% avg.; 2% poor, 13% fair, 58% good, 27% excellent. Watermelons 75% planted, 94% 2001, 82% avg. Strawberries 95% harvested, 80% 2001, 82% avg. Apple 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 69% good, 8% excellent. Cucumbers 51% planted, 53% 2001, 49% avg. Sweet corn 88% planted, 78% 2001, 79% avg. Snap beans 85% planted, 70% 2001, 57% avg. Snap beans 2% harvested, 4% 2001, 1% avg. Tomatoes 56% planted, 94% 2001, 83% avg. Cantaloupes 68% planted, 90% 2001, 80% avg. Peaches 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 65% good, 5% excellent. Green peas 57% harvested, 29% 2001, 43% avg. Lima Beans 35% planted, 46% 2001, 41% avg. Other Hay 17% 2nd cutting, 16% 2001, 22% avg. Alfalfa hay 21% 2nd cutting, 20% 2001, 17% avg. Hay supplies 15% short, 83% adequate, 2% surplus. Hot, dry weather started the week, with light scattered showers by the week's end. Potatoes are almost past bloom, ready for harvest. Pea harvest continues. Early sweet corn plantings are tasseling. Cabbage, snap beans, spinach for fresh market are being harvested.

FLORIDA: Rainfall range: traces over Panhandle, some central, most northern Peninsula localities, to over 5.25 in. at Miami; some northern, central Peninsula, many western Panhandle areas recorded no measurable rain. Temperature 3° below at Miami to 2° above at Daytona Beach, Tampa. Daytime highs: 80s, 90s. Nighttime lows: 60s, 70s. Scattered storms starting about mid-week brought welcome rain to many southern, some central Peninsula localities. This rain greatly reduced fire danger in most southern Peninsula localities. However, fire danger remains high across western Panhandle, in many northern Peninsula areas. Topsoil 2% very short, 55% short, 43% adequate. Subsoil 10% very short, 45% short, 45% adequate. Topsoil, subsoil moisture: mostly short to adequate, Panhandle; very short to short, most northern Peninsula, Big Bend localities. Some central Peninsula areas report short moisture supplies. Most southern Peninsula moisture supplies adequate. Peanut 25% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent; 35% pegged. Cotton condition mostly good; some growers treating acreage for aphids. Irrigated corn good to excellent. Irrigated hay cutting, baling active, drier areas. Hay producers fertilizing some dryland acreage as needed. Tomato picking active, Quincy. Watermelon, cantaloupe harvesting continues, northern Peninsula, Panhandle. Okra harvesting active. Very light supplies of cucumbers, eggplant, squash, peppers continue to be marketed. Potato supplies declining seasonally; several producers finished. Rain all citrus areas, most irrigation stopped. Abundant new growth in well-cared-for groves. New crop fruit good condition. Valencia harvest slowing, supplies low. Grapefruit movement very slow, season about over. Caretakers cutting cover crops, hedging, topping, removing, burning dead trees, spraying, fertilizing. Pasture feed: poor 10%, fair

65%, good 25%. Cattle condition: poor 5%, fair 70%, good 25%. Panhandle: pasture condition improved at most locations following recent rains. North: pasture condition fair due to drought; cattle condition fair. Central: cattle condition fair; range condition only fair due to drought. South: cattle, range in fair to good condition. Statewide, cattle calves condition fair to good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil moisture 23% very short, 45% short, 31% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 71% silked, 45% 2001, 66% avg.; 33% dough, 17% 2001, 29% avg.; 7% dent, 4% 2001, 5% avg. Cotton 99% planted, 99% 2001, 98% avg. Hay 8% very poor, 18% poor, 38% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent. Peanuts 42% blooming, 34% 2001, 42% avg. Sorghum 4% very poor, 16% poor, 33% fair, 45% good, 2% excellent; 84% planted, 76% 2001, 81% avg. Soybeans 5% blooming, 3% 2001, 1% avg. Tobacco 15% very poor, 32% poor, 36% fair, 15% good, 2% excellent; 3% harvested, 0% 2001, 2% avg. Watermelons 1% very poor, 8% poor, 51% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent; 30% harvested, 8% 2001, 9% avg. Apples 1% very poor, 6% poor, 13% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Peaches 3% very poor, 1% poor, 5% fair, 85% good, 6% excellent; 29% harvested, 35% 2001, 37% avg. Pecans 2% very poor, 13% poor, 45% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Temperatures were above normal last week. Friday rains brought temporary relief to some fields and pastures. Pond and stream levels continued to drop due to increased irrigation and dry weather. Pasture and hayfield conditions continued to deteriorate due to drought. Dry conditions caused some cattlemen to use hay for feed. Dryland crops suffered moisture-related stress. Producers applied herbicides and insecticides to cotton, and land plaster and fungicides to peanuts. Counties reported an increase of Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus in tobacco. Irrigated peaches and apples were in good condition. Wheat harvest neared completion. Watermelon harvest progressed at a rapid pace. Other activities included routine livestock and poultry management and hay harvesting.

HAWAII: Mostly sunny skies with scattered showers and warm temperatures benefitted crops. Soil moisture adequate. Harvesting will remain active for papayas, bananas. Most vegetable crops made favorable progress during the week, fair to good condition.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 6% very short, 38% short, 56% adequate. Irrigation water supply 2% very poor, 20% poor, 31% fair, 46% good, 1% excellent. Potatoes 90% emerged, 91% 2001, 86% avg.; 16% 12 in. high, 26% 2001, 22% avg.; 2% poor, 20% fair, 69% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat 83% booted, 82% 2001, 84% avg. Spring wheat 78% jointed, 74% 2001, 75% avg.; 22% booted, 43% 2001, 43% avg. Barley 70% jointed, 76% 2001, 71% avg.; 24% booted, 44% 2001, 42% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 53% harvested, 68% 2001, 54% avg. Dry beans 96% planted, 97% 2001, 89% avg.; 75% emerged, 72% 2001, 57% avg. Field corn 99% emerged, 100% 2001, 96% avg. Oats 98% emerged, 95% 2001, 95% avg. Cherries 7% harvested, 1% 2001, 2% avg. Activities: Irrigating, fertilizing, harvesting alfalfa, cultivating corn and sugarbeets.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil 3% short, 66% adequate, 31% surplus. Corn avg. height 12 in., 26 in. 2001, 20 in. avg. Wheat 95% filled, 97% 2001, 95% avg.; 84% turning yellow, 80% 2001, 75% avg.; 42% ripe, 39% 2001, 32% avg. Oats 67% headed, 73% 2001, 64% avg.; 25% filled, 32% 2001, 28% avg.; 6% turning yellow, 5% 2001, 5% avg.; 3% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa 76% cut first crop, 77% 2001, 84% avg.; 7% cut second crop, 11% 2001, 8% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 53% good, 8% excellent. Red Clover 71% cut, 68% 2001, 66% avg.; 2% poor, 30% fair, 61% good, 7% excellent. More rain this past week interrupted farmers attempts to replant corn that was previously damaged by rain, flooding in the northern part of the State. Farmers with damaged corn crops that cannot be replanted timely are facing the decision of switching to soybeans or leaving the fields unplanted this year. Some farmers have already begun to harvest the wheat crop. While this year's wheat crop appears to look good, disease associated with the wet conditions may have taken its toll. Statewide, hay crops are at or past prime harvest, suffering further from delayed cutting, excessive moisture. Other farm activities this week included: Mowing

hay, replanting wet spots, draining standing water from fields, finishing, side dressing, corn, checking fields for pests.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil 3% short, 64% adequate, 33% surplus. Subsoil 1% short, 67% adequate, 32% surplus. Field activities slowed during some of the week from frequent showers. Thunderstorms occurred in some areas. Best progress was made during the weekend. Most farmers have finished planting corn. Soybean planting is 16 days behind average. Some replanting of drowned out areas occurred last week. Weeds are a major problem in many fields. Temperatures averaged 2° below to 5° above normal. Precipitation 0.24 to 2.98 in. Winter wheat harvest is underway in the southwestern region. Winter wheat rated 52% good to excellent compared with 66% last year. Wheat fields rapidly turning color in the southern regions. Hay cutting and baling has been difficult for some farmers. First cutting alfalfa hay 73% complete, 78% 2001, 78% avg. Pastures 2% poor, 15% fair, 62% good, 21% excellent. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Major activities: spraying for weed control, side dressing corn, moving grain to market, cleaning up, repairing equipment, cutting and baling hay, mowing roadsides, cleaning up equipment, taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Wide variety of weather conditions occurred during the week with heavy rain, strong winds, hail doing some crop damage in localized areas. Spraying continues to dominate fieldwork concerns as rains, winds have delayed progress. Topsoil 1% very short, 9% short, 72% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil 17% short, 81% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 100% emerged, 95% 2001, 99% avg.; 2%, fair 19%, good 58%, excellent 21%. Soybeans 100% planted, 90% 2001, 97% avg.; 97% emerged, 74% 2001, 92% avg.; 3% poor, 21% fair, 58% good, 18% excellent. Oats 50% headed, 19% 2001, 41% avg.; 14% fair, 66% good, 20% excellent. Pasture feed 2% poor, 17% fair, 54% good, 27% excellent.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil 15% very short, 21% short, 51% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil 22% very short, 24% short, 48% adequate, 6% surplus. Wheat 100% headed, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; turning 96%, 91% 2001, 93% avg.; 22% very poor, 27% poor, 32% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent. Corn emerged 99%, 99% 2001; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 36% fair, 54% good, 4% excellent. Sorghum planted 83%, 90% 2001, 89% avg.; emerged 66%, 75% 2001; 1% very poor, 9% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans 81% planted 91% 2001, 91% avg.; emerged 69%, 85% 2001; 2% poor, 31% fair, 61% good, 6% excellent. Sunflowers 65% planted, 90% 2001, 78% avg. First cutting alfalfa 98% completed, 99% 2001, 99% avg. Pasture 21% very poor, 16% poor, 25% fair, 32% good, 6% excellent.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil 6% short, 78% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 5% short, 81% adequate, 13% surplus. Near normal temperatures, precipitation allowed good progress with fieldwork. Corn planting nearly complete soybean seeding close to average. Grain sorghum seeding 75% complete 84% 2001, 62% avg. Wet conditions causing a few producers to switch from planting corn to soybeans or sorghum. Burley 87% set, 90% 2001, 80% avg. Dark tobacco 92% set, 94% 2001, 84% avg. Disease, insect problems minimal, but continued wet conditions causing concern. Set tobacco 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 19% excellent. Set tobacco 85% under 12 inches tall, 15% over 12 inches tall. Winter wheat harvest 20% complete with variable yields, test weights. Head scab causing some reduction in quality, yield of wheat. Hay making still difficult. Pasture 2% poor, 15% fair, 58% good, 25% excellent. Barley harvest nearly complete.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil moisture 15% very short, 40% short, 44% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 5% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent; 92% silked, 72% last week, 74% 2001, 75% avg.; 28% dough stage, 5% last week, 29% 2001, 30% avg. Cotton 100% planted, 99% last week, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 99% emerged, 97% last week, 100% 2001, 100% avg. Cotton planting was completed. Hay first cutting, 80% last week, 85%

2001, 84% avg. Peaches 25% harvested, 18% last week, 37% 2001, 38% avg. Rice 100% emerged, 99% last week, 100% 2001, 100% avg. Sorghum 97% emerged, 92% last week, 100% 2001, 97% avg. Soybeans 23% blooming, 5% last week, 36% 2001, 18% avg. Sugarcane 13% poor, 24% fair, 30% good, 33% excellent. Sweet potatoes 79% planted, 66% last week, 86% 2001, 75% avg. Wheat 97% harvested, 87% last week, 97% 2001, 97% avg. Livestock 2% very poor, 8% poor, 40% fair, 47% good, 3% excellent. Vegetables 5% very poor, 18% poor, 42% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil 3% very short, 20% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 19% very short, 48% short, 33% adequate. Barley 2% poor, 15% fair, 59% good, 24% excellent; 63% harvested, 32% 2001, 43% avg. Winter wheat 3% poor, 19% fair, 51% good, 27% excellent; 89% turned, 61% 2001, 71% avg.; 15% harvested, 1% 2001, 5% avg. Range, pasture 1% very poor, 6% poor, 39% fair, 39% good, 15% excellent. Corn 1% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 11% excellent; 97% emerged, 98% 2001, 59% avg. Strawberries 88% harvested, 77% 2001, 79% avg. Apples 1% very poor, 2% poor, 30% fair, 61% good, 6% excellent. Peaches 1% poor, 44% fair, 46% good, 9% excellent. Green peas harvested 82%, 64% 2001, 52% avg. Sweet corn planted 92%, 91% 2001, 93% avg. Lima beans planted, 57%, 49% 2001, 55% avg. Tobacco transplanted 93%, 67% 2001, 76% avg. Watermelons planted 89%, 75% 2001, 91% avg. Cucumbers planted 66%, 59% 2001, 73% avg. Cucumbers harvested 9%, 8% 2001, 10% avg. Snap beans planted 55%, 66% 2001, 79% avg. Snap beans harvested 8%, 5% 2001, 1% avg. Soybean 1% very poor, 8% poor, 19% fair, 62% good, 10% excellent; 70% planted, 70% 2001, 62% avg.; 61% emerged, 55% 2001, 41% avg. Tomatoes 95% planted, 98% 2001, 98% avg. Cantaloupes 94% planted, 86% 2001, 95% avg. Sorghum 93% planted, 78% 2001, 72% avg. Other hay 91% 1st cutting, 89% 2001, 84% avg.; 10% 2nd cutting, 17% 2001, 17% avg. Alfalfa Hay, 96% 1st cutting, 95% 2001, 94% avg.; 17% 2nd cutting, 25% 2001, 22% avg. Hay supplies 6% short, 87% adequate, 7% surplus. Conditions to start the week were hot and dry with scattered showers by week's end. Moisture provided some relief to corn which was beginning to curl. Wheat yields may have been reduced due to the recent dry weather in State.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 1% very short, 5% short, 79% adequate, and 15% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 6% short, 83% adequate, and 10% surplus. All Hay first cutting 39%, 42% 2001, 51% avg. Asparagus harvested 83%, 94% 2001, 92% avg. Barley emerged 95%, 100% 2001, 100% avg. Corn Height 5 inches, 6 inches 2001, 7 inches avg. Drybeans planted 50%, 39% 2001, 59% avg. Drybeans emerged 14%, 14% 2001, 12% avg. Oats headed 6.0%, 35% 2001, 28% avg. Potatoes planted 99%, 98% 2001, 99% avg. Potatoes emerged 93%, 86% 2001, 85% avg. Strawberries harvested 14%, 27% 2001, 24% avg. Temperatures ranged from two degrees above and below normal State. The weather variable with cloudy and cool early, then warm and sunny and then a return to cool and cloudy. Average rainfall amounts ranged from 0.26 inch southeast Lower Peninsula to 2.18 inches eastern Upper Peninsula. Corn growing very well and starting to green up. Advanced fields ranged from V1 to V5 growth stage. Problems noted compaction, insects, weeds, leaf burn, and European corn borers. Soybean planting wrapping up. Growth variable but stands continued to look good. Soybean aphids present some areas of State. Sugarbeets added a great amount of growth over past week with improved temperatures and sufficient soil moisture. Stands generally looked good, as herbicide applications being made. The majority of wheat headed and flowering, as fields generally looked good. Rust and powdery mildew most fields, but not on flag leaf all varieties. Several fields sprayed with fungicide for scab. Alfalfa harvest well underway, but wet weather slowed down harvest. Potato leafhopper numbers not at threshold levels but on increase. Alfalfa weevils present. Quality of cut alfalfa good. Oats looking quite good. Plant height ranged from 4 to 6 inches. Dry edible bean planting full swing where conditions right. Warm weather last week helped fruit progress. Fruit development remained highly varied across State. Insect activity last week included first trap catches of cranberry fruit worm and lesser apple worm. Flights of codling moth, lesser peachtree borer, American plum borer, Oriental fruit moth, and grape berry moth continued. Bacterial diseases more

prevalent this year. Apples 15 mm southeast. A heavy June apple drop reported southwest. Pears and peaches 18 mm southeast. Tart cherries 9 mm west central. Powdery mildew common. Sweet cherries continued to size well across southeast. Frost scarring a problem. Grapes beginning to bloom southwest. Blueberries early green fruit south. Strawberry harvest began south. Twospotted spider mites and spittle bugs reported southeast. Summer raspberries full bloom to early fruit set south. Asparagus harvest continued; many fields nearing completion. Cantaloup and watermelon transplants had runners and some bloom. Direct seeded cucumbers at their fourth true leaf stage. Cabbage transplanting continued. Carrot planting complete; early planting at sixth leaf and roots up to 7 inches long. Celery growth had improved; some areas most fields had emerged. Onions starting to grow nicely with early plantings at fifth leaf and third leaf northern part of Grand Rapids area. Early pea fields bloom. Pepper transplanting had progressed well due to warm temperatures and adequate soil moisture. Potato planting complete. Later planted fields emerging rapidly and stands good. Squash and zucchini transplants had small fruit with harvest to begin soon; direct seeding for both crops continued. Snap bean planting continued; early plantings continued to emerge. The stands and plants healthy. Sweet corn at sixth leaf and 6 to 8 inches tall. Tomato transplanting had progressed well. Tunneled transplants had quarter-sized fruit.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil 6% very short, 16% short, 60% adequate, 18% surplus. Dry Beans 99% planted, 96% 2001, 96% avg. Sweet corn 85% planted, 83% 2001, 90% avg. Alfalfa 48% 1st cutting, 56% 2001, 73% avg. Spring Wheat 99% emerged, 95% 2001, 97% avg.; 24% jointed, 21% 2001, 49% avg. Oats 99% emerged, 95% 2001, 98% avg.; 51% jointed, 35% 2001, 64% avg. Barley 99% emerged, 95% 2001, 97% avg.; 34% jointed, 24% 2001, 46% avg. Corn 10 in. height, 7 in. 2001, 13 in. avg. Soybeans 3 in. height, 3 in. 2001, 4 in. avg. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Sugarbeets 9% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 38% good, 11% excellent. Conditions varied greatly from place to place during the past week. Much of far southern state experienced near normal crop development. In Central state, dryness was holding back crops, while in the northwestern part of the state, flooding was widespread and severe. A slow-moving storm system, which began Sunday of the previous week, continued into the early part of last week, dumped heavy rains over much of the Northwest District, the northern portion of the North Central District. Replanting is questionable in the hardest hit areas, since it will take weeks to dry out. Livestock producers have had to move stranded animals to higher ground, find emergency feed, forage supplies. In a band roughly defined by southern Clay through Yellow Medicine counties on the western side of the state, stretching northeastward all across the state, rainfall has been spotty, generally inadequate. Late-planted soybeans have germinated poorly because of dryness. In the southern part of state, weed pressure has been heavy, but post-emergence herbicide application has been hindered by strong winds. Making hay has been difficult with poor drying weather.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Soil 9% very short, 36% short, 50% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 55% silked, 52% 2001, 46% avg.; 8% dough, 17% 2001, 15% avg.; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, 16% excellent. Cotton 100% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2001, 98% avg.; 32% squaring, 55% 2001, 47% avg.; 5% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 17% excellent. Rice 100% emerged, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 2% poor, 18% fair, 55% good, 25% excellent. Sorghum 100% Planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 99% emerged, 100% 2001, 98% avg.; 2% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans 97% planted, 100% 2001, 94% avg.; 93% emerged, 99% 2001, 88% avg.; 19% blooming, 38% 2001, 22% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 55% good, 18% excellent. Wheat 99% mature, 98% 2001, 91% avg.; 80% harvested, 56% 2001, 68% avg. Blueberries 5% poor, 39% fair, 47% good, 9% excellent. Hay 99% harvested (Cool Season), 99% 2001, 98% avg.; 28% harvested (Warm Season), 32% 2001, 30% avg.; 8% very poor, 5% poor, 36% fair, 35% good, 16% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 60% planted, 38% 2001, 54% avg. Watermelons 8% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 36% good, 9% excellent. Cattle, 6% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 9% excellent. Pasture 4% very poor, 11% poor, 37% fair, 42% good, 6%

excellent. Scattered showers across the state have helped some farmers, while leaving many with continuing dry soils.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil 0% very short, 7% short, 77% adequate, 16% surplus. Rain interrupted fieldwork but farmers made good progress with row crop planting and haying during the limited time available. Some crop damage from flash flooding, erosion and wind occurred in several central and northern counties, but the over-all condition of row crops improved as a result of favorable temperatures and plentiful moisture. Soybean planting is most advanced in the northwest and north-central districts at 98% 96%, respectively, while the southwest district is the least advanced at 30%. Ninety-six percent of the wheat is turning color, 3 days ahead of normal. The wheat harvest is most advanced in the southeast district at 24% complete, while only minor progress has been made in other districts. Eighty percent of first crop alfalfa, 10% of second crop alfalfa have been cut, both slightly ahead of normal, while 50% of other hay is cut, slightly behind normal. Pastures 2% poor, 15% fair, 61% good, 22% excellent. Rainfall for the week averaged 1.82 inches, ranging from 1.21 inches in the northwest, south-central districts, to 2.50 inches in the central district, 2.90 inches northeast.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil 4% very short, 19% short, 69% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil 25% very short, 37% short, 38% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 14% very poor, 32% poor, 27% fair, 24% good, 3% excellent. This is much better than 2001 50% very poor, 34% poor, 11% fair, 4% good, 1% excellent, is closer to the 5-year average of 14% very poor, 22% poor, 30% fair, 27% good, 7% excellent. 3% headed heading, 2001 the 5-yr avg.; of 62% 58%, respectively. At the end of the week, all of the barley acreage had been seeded. Barley is now almost fully emerged at 97%, behind 2001, 100% the 5-yr avg of 98%. Barley had not begun to head. Spring wheat seeding is now complete and emergence is up to 95%, but is still lagging compared with 99% for the 2001, the 5-yr avg of 98%. Oats seeding wrapped up this week, which is the same as 2001 but ahead of the 5-yr avg of 98%. Oats emergence is now at 95%, same as 2001, right below the 5-yr avg of 96%. Sugar beet emergence is complete, matching 2001, the 5-yr avg. Dry beans seeding is almost done at 98%, compared with 100% 2001, the 5-yr avg. Dry beans emergence is up to 92%, ahead of 2001, 89%, but behind the 5-yr avg of 97%. Corn seeding is complete which is ahead of the 5-yr avg of 97%, 100% 2001. Corn is up to 98% emerged, still trailing a year ago when emergence was complete, but ahead of the 5-yr avg of 97%. Potato growers have had a good week with 95% now in the ground, behind 2001, the 5-yr avg of 100%, 98% respectively. Potato emergence has improved this week at 60% emerged, compared with 84% 2001, the 5-yr avg of 63%. Pasture, range feed 16% very poor, 17% poor, 34% fair, 28% good, 5% excellent. 2001, 21% very poor, 32% poor, 25% fair, 19% good, 3% excellent while the 5-yr avg is 11% very poor, 21% poor, 25% fair, 34% good, 9% excellent. The movement of cattle, sheep to summer ranges progressed to 83% for cattle, calves, 86% for sheep, lambs. Movement to summer range is still behind 2001, when 92% of the cattle, calves, and 91% of the sheep, lambs were moved. The 5-yr avg is 94%, 90%, respectively. Fourteen percent of cattle, calves, 13% of sheep, lambs are still receiving supplemental feed.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil, subsoil moisture mostly short to very short in Panhandle, Central, Southwest, South Central districts. Temperatures normal to 4^o below normal for the week. Precipitation was scattered across the State, ranged from traces to over three inches in a few eastern counties. Alfalfa, pasture growth slow due to dry conditions. Dry bean 89% planting, 88% 2001, 86% avg. Alfalfa 1st 83% cutting, 86% 2001, 76% avg.; 2nd cutting starting. Pastures in Southwest, Panhandle districts mostly poor to very poor condition, producers continue to weigh options to maintain herds.

NEVADA: A trace of rain in Winnemucca at the beginning of the week was the only precipitation reported for the week. The week began with below normal temperatures. By the end of the week, the weather warmed up with all stations reported above normal

temperatures. The wildland fire season has officially begun in state with our first fire being reported near Gardnerville. First cutting of alfalfa cutting continued in the North, neared completion in the South. Frost damage to alfalfa, potatoes from previous week still evident in Orovalda area. Other hay harvest continued. Corn cultivation ongoing. Pasture feeds were rated mostly fair to good. Irrigation water supplies remained short. Movement of livestock to summer ranges neared completion. Irrigation, pest control was active. Activities: Alfalfa hay harvest, other hay harvest, irrigation, pest control, weed control.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil 7% short, 49% adequate, 44% surplus. Subsoil 17% short, 71% adequate, 12% surplus. Pasture feed 1% poor, 13% fair, 64% good, 22% excellent. Maine potatoe 100% planted, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 30% emerged, 75% 2001, 65% avg.; condition excellent/good. Rhode Island potatoes 100% emerged, 95% 2001, 95% avg.; condition good/excellent. Massachusetts potatoes 99% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 85% emerged, 99% 2001, 95% avg.; condition good. Maine oats 100% planted, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 95% emerged, 99% 2001, 90% avg.; condition fair/good. Maine barley 100% planted, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 99% emerged, 99% 2001, 90% avg.; condition fair/good. Field corn 85% planted, 99% 2001, 90% avg.; 70% emerged, 90% 2001, 80% avg.; condition good/fair. Sweet corn 85% planted, 85% 2001, 85% avg.; 70% emerged, 75% 2001, 70% avg.; condition good/fair. First crop hay 35% harvested, 50% 2001, 45% avg.; condition good. Shade tobacco 85% planted, 99% 2001, 100% avg.; condition good. Broadleaf tobacco 65% planted, 80% 2001, 75% avg.; condition good/fair. Apples: Fruit set avg/b.avg.; fruit size avg/b.avg.; condition fair/good. Peaches: Fruit set avg/b.avg.; fruit size avg/b.avg.; condition fair. Pears: Fruit set b.avg/avg.; fruit size b.avg/avg.; condition fair/poor. Strawberries: Fruit set 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 Stage; fruit set avg.; fruit size avg/a.avg.; condition good/fair. Maine Wild Blueberries: Petal Fall to Full Bloom Stage; fruit set avg; condition fair/good. Cool, wet weather continued in the six-state region, hindering planting, harvesting activities. Crop growth has slowed, fruit bloom has been extended due to the below normal temperatures. Activities: Planting field corn, vegetables, sweet corn, tobacco; finishing planting potatoes, oats, barley; harvesting strawberries, early vegetables; cutting dry hay, chopping haylage; thinning fruit; applying fungicides, herbicides, insecticides.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 67% adequate, 33% surplus. Range, pasture 4% fair, 92% good, 4% excellent. Corn 97% planted, 89% emerged, 6% fair, 94% good. Soybeans 77% planted, 62% emerged, 4% fair, 96% good. Activities: Cutting, baling straw, cultivating, fertilizing, planting summer vegetables. Vegetable producers planted pumpkins, eggplant, peppers, cucumbers, tomatoes as weather permitted. Producers began harvesting snap beans in some localities. Spinach, pea harvest was nearing completion in most areas. Orchard producers thinned fruit, sprayed as weather permitted. Apples, peaches were rated in mostly fair to good condition by producers. Blueberries were rated in mostly good condition with harvest beginning in some areas. Cranberries were reported in bloom stage by producers.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 74% very short, 17% short, 9% adequate. State experienced another week of above normal temperatures, with a statewide average 5° above normal. Afternoon readings topped 100° at most low elevation locations in the east, south on several days. Scattered thunderstorms provided some participation over roughly the eastern half of the State. Wind damage 31% light, 18% moderate, no damage to 51% of the crops. Farmers are weeding, irrigating, harvesting, planting, spraying for insects. Hay prices have increased dramatically in the north reflecting the water shortage that continues across the State. Crops that are getting sufficient water are progressing normally, those that aren't show signs of having very low yields. Irrigated sorghum was 85% planted, dryland 7% planted. Both cotton, corn were in mostly fair to good condition with cotton squaring at 18%. Hail in Curry county last week caused sever damage to the cotton crop. Chile was in fair to excellent condition. Alfalfa was in mostly poor to good condition, with

the 1st cutting 83% complete, 2nd 55% complete, 3rd 13% 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 48% harvested. Most of the dry land wheat crop is being used for hay before it is completely lost due to lack of moisture. Peanuts 94% planted with pegging at 20%, emerging in mostly fair condition. Ranchers continue to cull their herds, many down to only half of their normal breeding stock. Water shortages become more, more critical everyday. There are reports that horses are being given away, because individuals can't afford to feed them. Pasture, range feed 67% very poor, 23% poor, 8% fair, 2% good.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.5. Topsoil 24% adequate, 76% surplus. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 60% good, 25% excellent. Corn 83% planted, 99% 2001. Haymaking limited by wet weather. Potential for big crop, but need drying weather just to get on fields. Wheat 15% fair, 69% good, 16% excellent. Oats 1% poor, 23% fair, 66% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans 54% planted, 93% 2001. Potatoes 89% planted, some seed piece decay reported. Most vegetable fieldwork at standstill. Development slowed by cool, wet weather. Lake Erie concord grape bloom to begin upcoming week. Bloom started on Long Island Chardonnay, Pinot Noir. Other red varieties to begin soon.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 35% very short, 37% short, 28% adequate, 0% surplus. Dry weather persists for most of state. Some areas along the Coastal Plain received significant rainfall in the form of thunderstorms. Farmers made progress in soybean, sorghum planting along with transplanting sweetpotatoes, burley tobacco. All are ahead of schedule, especially soybeans. As a result of the dry weather, excellent gains were made in small grain harvesting, with all ahead of schedule. Phenologically, corn is silking, cotton is squaring, peanuts are pegging.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 14% very short, 17% short, 62% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 8% very short, 24% short, 63% adequate, 5% surplus. Haying, spraying, other fieldwork was delayed throughout much of the state because of precipitation received early in the week. Barley 29% jointing, 33% 2001, 39% avg.; 5% boot, 7% 2001, 12% avg. Durum wheat 95% emerged, 95% 2001, 93% avg.; 14% jointed, 14% 2001, 21% avg.; 3% boot, 3% 2001, 5% avg. Hard red spring wheat 38% jointing, 39% 2001, 44% avg.; 9% boot, 6% 2001, 14% avg. Oats 35% jointed, 50% 2001, 42% avg.; 5% boot, 25% 2001, 14% avg. Canola 98% emerged, 99% 2001, 92% avg.; 21% rosette, 43% 2001, 45% avg. Dry edible beans 90% emerged, 82% 2001, 87% avg. Flax 97% emerged, 97% 2001, 93% avg. Potatoes 96% emerged, 88% 2001, 82% avg. Sugarbeets 100% emerged, 100% 2001, 99% avg. Sunflower 71% emerged, 72% 2001, 77% avg. Emerged crop conditions: Durum wheat 0% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 56% good, 14% excellent. Canola 2% very poor, 10% poor, 32% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Dry edible beans 6% very poor, 13% poor, 28% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Flaxseed 2% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 4% excellent. Potatoes 4% very poor, 12% poor, 27% fair, 45% good, 12% excellent. Sugarbeets 4% very poor, 13% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, 4% excellent. Sunflower 2% very poor, 10% poor, 32% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Hay 13% very poor, 28% poor, 36% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent. Broadleaf, wild oats 43% spraying, 55% complete, respectively. Pasture, range feeds 11% very poor, 26% poor, 37% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Stockwater supplies were 2% very short, 8% short, 86% adequate, 4% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 64% adequate, 34% surplus. Corn 97% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 86% emerged, 100% 2001, 99% avg. Soybeans 85% planted, 95% 2001, 95% avg.; 65% emerged, 89% 2001, 86% avg. Winter wheat 99% headed, 100% 2001, 98% avg.; 30% turning color, 49% 2001, 55% avg. Oats headed 43%, 46% 2001, 56% avg. Tobacco 68% transplanted, 71% 2001. Potatoes 98% planted, 95% 2001, 99% avg. Alfalfa 1st 61% cutting complete, 51% 2001, 74% avg. Other hay 1st 43% cutting complete, 41% 2001, 61% avg. Processing tomatoes 96% planted, 90% 2001, 92% avg. Strawberries

47% harvested, 61% 2001, 57% avg. Cucumbers 74% planted, 44% 2001. Corn 3% very poor, 11% poor, 37% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Soybean 3% very poor, 7% poor, 39% fair, 41% good, 10% excellent. Hay 3% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, 7% excellent. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 56% good, 11% excellent. Oats 2% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 47% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat 2% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 49% good, 14% excellent. Strawberry 1% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 51% good, 12% excellent. State producers took advantage of last week's favorable weather conditions to continue Spring planting, apply herbicides, side-dress corn, harvest hay. They also sprayed fruit trees, hauled grain, clipped pastures, visited local FSA offices.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 7% very short, 10% short, 66% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil 13% very short, 20% short, 59% adequate, 8% surplus. Alfalfa 43% 2nd cutting, 26% last week, 64% 2001, 50% avg.; 3% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 57% good, 9% excellent; Other Hay 65% 1st cutting, 62% last week, 75% 2001, 64% avg.; 3% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent; Rye 12% very poor, 17% poor, 27% fair, 41% good, 3% excellent; Oats 95% headed, 93% last week, 98% 2001, 100% avg.; 86% soft dough, 74% last week, 94% 2001, 95% avg.; 36% harvested, 15% last week, 41% 2001, 40% avg.; 13% very poor, 19% poor, 34% fair, 33% good, 1% excellent; Corn 97% emerged, 96% last week, 96% 2001, 99% avg.; 8% silking, 5% last week, 9% 2001, 7% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 34% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent; Sorghum 46% emerged, 43% last week, 64% 2001, 41% avg. Soybeans 91% seedbed prepared, 90% last week, 95% 2001, 98% avg.; 77% planted, 70% last week, 85% 2001, 74% avg.; 70% emerged, 60% last week, 79% 2001, 58% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 63% good, 8% excellent; Watermelons 78% running, 60% last week, 86% 2001, 82% avg.; 51% setting fruit; 4% last week, 45% 2001, 35% avg. Peanuts 94% emerged, 86% last week, 91% 2001, 88% avg. Cotton 89% emerged, 80% last week, 87% 2001, 83% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent; Pasture, range 6% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 49% good, 14% excellent. Cattle auctions reported lighter marketings of both steers, heifers less than 800 pounds. The price for feeder steers less than 800 pounds improved about \$1.30 per cwt, from last week, averaged \$78.30 per cwt. The price for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds were also higher, averaged \$73.00 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 27% very short, 42% short, 31% adequate. Subsoil 30% very short, 35% short, 35% adequate. Barley 73% headed, 64% previous week, 66% 2001, 13% very poor, 19% poor, 44% fair, 23% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat 97% headed, 77% previous week, 72% 2001, 88% 5 yr avg.; 34% very poor, 21% poor, 26% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent. Range, pasture 16% very poor, 15% poor, 38% fair, 29% good, 2% excellent. Activities: Haying continued Statewide. Cereal Leaf Beetle found in Baker County, central state. In Wasco County drought stress became pronounced in winter wheat crop, some fields starting to turn straw colored. In Sherman County, showers last weekend helped wheat yields, but more moisture needed to fill heads. High temperatures accelerated drought conditions in parts of Gilliam County. Mint in central state starting to grow with warmer weather. In Willamette Valley, grass seed fields approaching swathing. In Marion, Polk counties rust found in some of spring wheat, grass seed fields. Nurseries, Greenhouses starting to move into summer activities. Activities: Rotation of pots, lots of irrigation. State's major nursery area had two days with high temperatures over 90° last week, very unusual this time of year. Easter lily growers working their fields. Christmas trees are in excellent condition. In Willamette Valley, vegetables crops in all stages of growth, in need of moisture. Lane County reported sweet corn, green beans up about 8 inches. Final planting of sweet corn for processing should be completed next week in Washington County; potatoes reported healthy. East of Cascades, Union County reported potato growth accelerated with recent warm temperatures. Willamette Valley strawberry harvest continues in full swing. Raspberries should be ready soon, Marionberries forming berries. Hazelnuts began to size. Cherry crop looked variable, peach crop looked moderate. Warm weather in Yamhill County increased ripening of sweet cherries. Wasco County Royal Anne sweet cherry harvest should begin soon, while Bing harvest should begin early next

week. Southern coast cranberry bloom continued; growers monitored weevil activity with sweep nets. Josephine County fruit crop expected to be light due to a myriad of weather, pest problems. Livestock doing well, mostly on good pastures in western counties, but hot weather last week really made an impact on some pastures on shallow soils. Last week 90° days dried up much needed moisture. Bottom land pastures in coastal areas in good condition. Pastures in coastal hills fair. Pasture irrigators in coastal areas report drier conditions partly because of wind; weeds are beginning to be prominent, especially buttercup, thistle. Rains helped eastern state pastures in upper elevations but too late for lower areas, especially those pastures with predominant annual grasses. Most ranges are matured, drying out. Low or non existent stock water levels a problem for stockmen. Livestock fair to good.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Soil 2% short, 61% adequate, 37% surplus. Corn 93% planted, 99% 2001, 98% avg.; 85% emerged, 94% 2001, average not available. Corn height 14 inches, 14 inches 2001, 11 inches avg. Corn 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 48% good, 27% excellent. Barley 87% turning yellow, 92% 2001, 86% avg.; 54% ripe e, 51% 2001, 43% avg.; 11% harvested, 2001, average not available. Winter wheat 34% turning yellow, 28% 2001, 34% avg.; 3% poor, 19% fair, 62% good, 16% excellent. Oats 54% heading, 28% 2001, 35% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 84% planted, 92% 2001, 87% avg.; 69% emerged, 83% 2001, average not available. Soybean 6% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent. Tobacco 100% transplanted complete, 85% 2001, 85% avg. Alfalfa 1st 79% cutting complete, 71% 2001, 74% avg.; 2nd 8% cutting complete, 5% 2001, 6% avg. Timothy clover 1st 43% cutting complete, 43% 2001, 43% avg. Peach 3% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 7% excellent. Apple 1% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 57% good. Quality of hay made 1% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 40% good, 15% excellent. Pasture feeds 4% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 13% excellent. Activities: Spring plowing; planting potatoes, field corn, soybeans, vegetables; fixing fences; machinery maintenance; preparing hay equipment; harvesting forages; cleaning barns; hauling, spreading manure; caring for livestock; scouting fields; spraying herbicides, insecticides; attending farm meetings.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Soil moisture 36% very short, 47% short, 17% adequate. Corn 72% silked, 55% 2001, 51% avg.; 16% doughed, 5% 2001, 10% avg.; 13% very poor, 30% poor, 37% fair, 20% good. Soybeans 88% planted, 73% 2001, 71% avg.; 68% emerged, 57% 2001, 51% avg.; 1% bloomed, 1% 2001; 7% very poor, 11% poor, 59% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent. Sorghum 88% planted, 79% 2001, 78% avg.; 45% headed, 19% 2001, 35% avg.; 2% very poor, 17% poor, 32% fair, 49% good. Cotton 99% planted, 97% 2001, 98% avg.; 18% squared, 18% 2001, 19% avg.; 2% bolls set, 2% 2001; 1% very poor, 7% poor, 50% fair, 42% good. Peanuts 99% planted, 98% 2001, 98% avg.; 12% pegged, 6% 2001, 5% avg.; 60% fair, 40% good. Winter Wheat 100% ripe, 97% 2001, 93% avg.; 90% harvested, 74% 2001, 68% avg.; 2% very poor, 5% poor, 45% fair, 46% good, 2% excellent. Barley 98% ripe, 94% 2001, 98% avg.; 76% harvested, 59% 2001, 81% avg.; 25% fair, 75% good. Pastures 9% very poor, 22% poor, 39% fair, 30% good. Rye 100% ripe, 99% 2001, 97% avg.; 88% harvested, 83% 2001, 79% avg.; 2% very poor, 13% poor, 54% fair, 27% good, 4% excellent. Oats 99% ripe, 98% 2001, 97% avg.; 91% harvested, 69% 2001, 80% avg.; 2% very poor, 11% poor, 41% fair, 45% good, 1% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 81% planted, 79% 2001, 85% avg.; 16% poor, 64% fair, 20% good. Tobacco 11% topped, 12% 2001, 17% avg.; 14% very poor, 17% poor, 31% fair, 38% good. Grain hay 100% harvested, 99% 2001, 99% avg.; 5% very poor, 13% poor, 45% fair, 37% good. Peaches 23% harvested, 17% 2001, 22% avg.; 3% poor, 10% fair, 51% good, 36% excellent. Apples 32% fair, 67% good, 1% excellent. Snapbeans 68% harvested, 63% 2001, 49% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 71% fair, 26% good. Cucumbers 83% harvested, 68% 2001, 55% avg.; 2% very poor, 10% poor, 19% fair, 69% good. Watermelons 8% harvested, 14% 2001, 10% avg.; 4% very poor, 7% poor, 47% fair, 42% good. Tomatoes 30% harvested, 26% 2001, 17% avg.; 8% very poor, 7% poor, 15% fair, 63% good, 7% excellent. Cantaloups 100% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 13% harvested,

26% 2001, 16% avg.; 2% very poor, 5% poor, 51% fair, 42% good. Livestock 6% poor, 37% fair, 55% good, 2% excellent.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Topsoil 45% very short, 31% short, 24% adequate. Subsoil 33% very short, 36% short, 30% adequate, 1% surplus. Feed supplies 25% very short, 30% short, 45% adequate. Stock water supplies 24% very short, 28% short, 47% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Rye 22% very poor, 24% poor, 23% fair, 29% good, 2% excellent. Cattle 2% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent. Sheep 2% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 60% good, 11% excellent. Range, pasture 26% very poor, 30% poor, 26% fair, 16% good, 2% excellent. Barley in boot stage 52%, 37% 2001, 51% avg.; 0% turning color, 0% 2001, 0% avg. Oats in boot stage 59%, 39% 2001, 52% avg.; 0% turning color, 0% 2001, 1% avg. Spring Wheat in boot stage 61%, 43% 2001, 56% avg.; 0% turning color, 0% 2001, 0% avg. Average corn height in inches 10 in., 8 in. 2001, 9 in. avg. Corn cultivated once 53%, 39% 2001, 32% avg. Corn cultivated twice 4%, NA% 2001, NA% avg. Sunflower 90% planted, 71% 2001, 79% avg. Winter Wheat in boot stage 89%, 84% 2001, 91% avg.; 0% turning color, 0% 2001, 7% avg.; 87% in boot stage, 83% 2001, 95% avg.; 49% headed, 24% 2001, 70% avg.; 0% turning color, 0% 2001, 8% avg. Sunflower 18% very poor, 22% poor, 45% fair, 15% good. Alfalfa hay 38% very poor, 27% poor, 19% fair, 14% good, 2% excellent, 1st 45% cutting harvested, 36% 2001, 44% avg. Other hay 10% harvested, 8% 2001, 11% avg. Cattle moved to pasture 96% complete. Dry weather continues, further deteriorating crop and pasture feeds, lowering soil moisture levels across the state. Topsoil 76% short or very short. Subsoil is 69% short or very short. Range, pasture feed 56% very poor, poor, a 14% point increase from the previous week.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 6% very short, 25% short, 58% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil 6% very short, 24% short, 61% adequate, 9% surplus. Wheat 89% ripe, 94% 2001, 87% avg.; 30% harvested, 49% 2001, 41% avg. Tobacco 89% transplanted, 88% 2001, 82% avg.; 5% poor, 26% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent. All other hay 1st 91% cutting, 87% 2001, 91% avg. Pastures 2% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 10% excellent. Wheat producers made good progress with harvest last week despite scattered thunderstorms across the State. By week's end, producers had combined almost a fourth of the acreage to reach 30% completion, only 4 days behind the normal pace. Although rainfall was scattered, it was beneficial for spring planted crops. The recent rains also proved beneficial for State's corn crop as it enters into the pollination stage. Other agricultural activities taking place last week were irrigating tobacco, finishing the first cutting of hay. If dry conditions remain, the first cutting should be wrapped up this week. Rainfall, temperatures averaged below normal for most areas in the State last week. There have been isolated cases of pinkeye reported in the State's cattle herd.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Thunderstorms were widely scattered across the state during the week. Many of these storms were accompanied by moderate to heavy rainfall, high winds. Some hail was also reported, but was not considered to be a major event in most locations. Across many areas of the Plains persistent windy conditions caused some crop damage as a result of blowing dust, sand. Replanting was heavy in some areas as the result of previous storms. Some producers elected to replant alternate crops due to insurance constraints. In a very few locations, some mature small grain heads were sprouting due to wet conditions. In areas where rains missed, crops continued to deteriorate as effects from drought conditions became more noticeable. In many areas rainfall at this point would not help the production potential of earlier planted crops. Irrigation remained on-going across the state, where possible. Dry planting continued to be the only option for many producers as general rainfall has not occurred. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued in many locations, new areas were opened to CRP grazing as pastures continued to decline. Herd reduction continued in many areas as livestock body condition declined, adequate supplement was not available. Grasshopper populations were high, increasing. However, most producers were unable to apply treatment as economically the cost was too high. In other areas where rainfall during spring months

was plentiful, drying out has been extensive, stress was increasing as soil moisture was becoming short. Small Grains: Harvest remained active in many areas across the state. A few acres were damaged by high winds, hail, but no widespread damage was reported. Production losses were expected in areas where storms were severe. Baling continued in a few locations as hay supplies were low as the result of prolonged supplemental feeding. Wheat 39% of normal compared with 71% 2001. Corn: Development of earlier planted corn remained mostly satisfactory in irrigated fields. Dryland corn in many areas was severely stressed as the result of prolonged drought conditions. Root worm problems continued in some areas. Corn 60% of normal compared with 71% 2001. Cotton: Emergence of earlier planted cotton remained mostly satisfactory where irrigation was possible. Emergence of dryland cotton was variable in many areas. Some replanting occurred as the result of earlier storms. Some storm damage also occurred in varied locations, but the extent was not known at this time. Cotton 59% of normal compared with 63% 2001. Sorghum: Planting continued across the Plains, North Central state. Germination, emergence was poor in some areas due to dry conditions. Some producers were dry planting their crop, hoping for rainfall soon. Harvest moved forward in some southern locations. Sorghum 56% of normal compared with 61% 2001. Peanuts: Earlier planted peanuts made fair to good progress in most areas. Planting continued in some southern locations as the result of recent light rain showers. Irrigation was active where possible, but high winds made irrigation difficult in a few locations. Some dryland peanuts suffered slightly from moisture stress. Peanut 85% of normal compared to 81% 2001. Soybeans: Progress, development was varied in most areas across the state. Some dryland beans were suffering from moisture stress, if rains are not received, production will probably be affected. A few beans were damaged by storms in varied locations. Some planting was still expected in the Plains. Rice: Rice conditions were mostly favorable as fields were under continued flood. Rice 91% of normal, the same as 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 zucchini, honeydews, cantaloupes, watermelons continued, but was winding down rapidly. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden harvest of cucumbers, green beans, melons continued. Moisture stress, insect populations continued to increase in most locations. In East state earlier planted peas, beans, melons made good progress. Sweet potato planting was mostly completed. In the High Plains growth, development continued for earlier planted potatoes, carrots, cucumbers, pumpkins, onions. Watermelons, cantaloupes made good progress. Grasshoppers problems continued to expand. 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. Livestock: Rain showers occurred in several locations across the state during mid to late week, but little relief from the dry conditions was realized. Some minor green-up continued where earlier rains fell. However, drought conditions remained in effect in many areas, extensive rainfall will be needed before recovery can occur. Many pastures were dormant and in a constant state of decline. Supplemental feeding remained ongoing for some producers and others continued to reduce their herds. In areas where possible, producers were baling hay, but many hay fields had not been planted as the result of dry weather. Possibilities of nitrate poisoning was becoming an additional concern for some producers who were grazing abandoned field crops. Earlier rainfall has returned some water reserves to normal however, hauling water to livestock remained active in a few locations. Grasshopper populations continued to expand into new areas, but treatment was not economically feasible for some producers.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Topsoil 21% very short, 39% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 18% very short, 39% short, 43% adequate. Winter Wheat 68% headed, 83% 2001, 72% avg.; 14% very poor, 18% poor, 32% fair, 33% good, 3% excellent. Spring wheat 36% headed, 51% 2001, 48% avg.; 5% very poor, 9% poor, 46% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Barley 47% headed, 54% 2001, 43% avg.; 1% very poor, 12% poor, 37% fair, 36% good, 14% excellent. Oats 99% emerged, na 2001, na avg. Corn 3% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent; height 10inches, 13 inches 2001, 10 inches avg.; emerged 95%, na 2001, na avg. Alfalfa

hay: height 26 inches, na inches 2001, na inches avg; first cutting 77 %, 84% 2001, 62% avg. Other hay 40%, 28% 2001, 17% avg. Cattle moved to summer range 84%, 87% 2001, 86% avg.; 2% very poor, 8% poor, 40% fair, 42% good, 8% excellent. Sheep moved to summer range 82%, 88% 2001, 84% avg.; 2% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, 5% excellent. Range, Pasture feed 21% very poor, 27% poor, 36% fair, 16% good. Irrigation water supplies: 23% very short, 39% short, 38% adequate. Stock water supplies: 21% very short, 43% short, 36% adequate. State farmers, ranchers were busy irrigating crops, spraying crops for weeds, insects, moving livestock to summer ranges, harvesting first crop alfalfa, other hay. State experienced a wide range in temperatures last week with record-breaking heat as well as reported crop damage due to a summer frost at the first of the week. Northern counties reported severe crop damage to corn, small grains, alfalfa due to a frost early in the week. Small grains were just heading at the time of the frost, so there are some concerns with regards to empty heads. Farmers throughout the state are reported lower than normal alfalfa yields because of insects, drought, late frosts. Oat producers were harvesting oats for hay due to the shortage of irrigation water supplies. Insects continued to cause damage throughout the Beehive State with reports of grasshoppers, army worms causing severe amounts of economic damage. Ranchers continued to haul livestock to auction yards because of very poor range conditions. Many that are not being sold are being kept in private pastures, being fed. Southern counties were preparing for cuts to grazing time and/or numbers on Forests Service, BLM lands.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 16% very short, 34% short, 44% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 27% very short, 38% short, 35% adequate. Pasture 6% very poor, 22% poor, 41% fair, 30% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 2% poor, 26% fair, 65% good, 7% excellent. Other Hay 2% very poor, 19% poor, 41% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 1% very poor, 5% poor, 46% fair, 45% good, 3% excellent. Corn 1% very poor, 8% poor, 49% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent. Corn 1% silked, NA 2001, NA% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 64% planted, 57% 2001, 54% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 50% emerged, NA 2001, NA 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 3% very poor, 11% poor, 30% fair, 45% good, 11% excellent. Winter Wheat 17% harvested, 7% 2001, 9% 5-yr avg. Barley 77% harvested, 33% 2001, 44% 5-yr avg. Flue tobacco 2% poor, 38% fair, 39% good, 21% excellent. Burley tobacco 2% very poor, 21% poor, 46% fair, 23% good, 8% excellent. Burley tobacco 97% transplanted, 83% 2001, 89% 5-yr avg. Dark Fire Cured tobacco 3% poor, 32% fair, 57% good, 8% excellent. Sun tobacco 1% fair, 99% good. Peanuts 4% poor, 31% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent. Cotton 7% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, 7% excellent. Cotton 2% Squaring, 3% 2001, 2% 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 10% very poor, 15% poor, 35% fair, 40% good. Apples 3% very poor, 12% poor, 57% fair, 28% good. Peaches 27% very poor, 2% poor, 42% fair, 29% good. State experienced yet another hot and dry week as temperatures continued to reach the 90's. Towards the end of the week, a few parts of the state got a slight shower or two, bringing very little moisture relief to the crops. Pasture growth continued to slow down, crops were still showing stress from the continued dry, hot weather. Some farmers were forced to start feeding hay to livestock because of little or no pasture growth. Many counties are still seeing the damage in their crops from the frost in March. Activities: Harvesting hay, barley, wheat, spraying herbicides on corn, soybeans, planting double crop soybeans, irrigating, scouting for insects, disease.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork averaged 6.8. Topsoil 2% very short, 29% short, 69% adequate. Subsoil 1% very short, 30% short, 69% adequate. The highest temperature in the state was 99 ° in Hanford. The lowest temperature in the state was 41 ° in Olympia. Spotty showers received across the eastern part of the state did little to relieve drought conditions. Some cereal crops were stressed by hot temperatures, little moisture in Eastern state. Lincoln, Adams Counties reported some frost damage on grain crops. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent, 76% headed. Spring wheat 1% very poor, 9% poor, 50% fair, 38% good, 2% excellent, 47% headed. Barley 6% poor, 59% fair, 34% good, 1% excellent, 41% headed. Western state crops were making significant growth spirts as a result of the lower ninety degree days last week. Field corn conditions were 13% fair, 87% good. Field corn 99% planted; 90% emerged. Dry edible bean 1% poor, 14% fair, 84%

good, 1% excellent, 91% planted. Potato at 7% fair, 88% good, 5% excellent. Sunny, summer days last week made for perfect haying conditions. Dairymen were harvesting green chop, applying liquid manure to fields. Hay, other roughage 9% very short, 26% short, 65% adequate. Alfalfa 1st 84% cutting of complete. Range, pasture feeds 1% very poor, 10% poor, 70% fair, 19% good. Rain received in the Benton County area caused some damage to the cherry, peach, pear, nectarine crop. Pend Oreill County reported that the frosts received during the months of April, May has destroyed 100% of the cherry crop, 95% of the other soft-fruit crop in the Green Bluff area. Asparagus harvest was winding down for the season. Strawberry harvest was getting underway. Christmas tree growers were concerned about sunburn on fir trees.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 8% short, 84% adequate, 8% surplus, 7% short, 87% adequate, 6% surplus last week, 2% very short, 9% short, 78% adequate, 11% surplus in 2001. Corn 2% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 68% good, 4% excellent, 93% planted, 92% last week, 95% 2001, 97% 5-yr avg.; 70% emerged, 60% last week. Oats 1% very poor, 13% poor, 47% fair, 36% good, 3% excellent; 95% emerged, 80% last week, 93% 2001, 95% 5-yr avg.; 33% headed, 25% last week, 26% 2001, 44% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 5% poor, 38% fair, 54% good, 3% excellent, 84% planted, 83% last week, 94% 2001, 92% 5-yr avg.; 62% emerged, 55% last week. Wheat 3% very poor, 35% poor, 24% fair, 38% good, 97% headed, 96% last week, 96% 2001, 96% 5-yr avg.; 97% harvested 10%, 0% 2001, 3% 5-yr avg. Tobacco 9% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, 14% excellent; Tobacco transplanted 72%, 67% last week, 68% 2001, 82% 5-yr avg. Hay 4% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent; 1st cut 53%, 43% last week, 40% 2001, 60% 5-yr avg. Apple 100% poor. Peach 100% poor. Cattle, calves 2% poor, 12% fair, 80% good, 6% excellent. Sheep and Lambs 1% poor, 7% fair, 89% good, 3% excellent. Hay, roughage supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 89% adequate, 4% surplus. Feed grain supplies 5% very short, 7% short, 88% adequate. Farmers were busy cutting hay. Finishing up spring plowing, planting, fertilizing, feeding livestock, shearing sheep were among the major activities when weather permitted. Effect of cold weather in previous weeks beginning to show in crops, hay quality.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6 due to the wet weather. Soil 1% short, 64% adequate, 35% surplus. Air warmed to average seasonal temperatures last week, its rainfall remained above the seasonal norm. Farmers reported standing water, some of which has covered the younger plants in low-lying fields. In Oconto County, erosion deposits buried corn plants. Across the State, farmers called for warmer weather to dry out the fields, improve crop growth.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 49% very short, 36% short, 15% adequate. Subsoil 49% very short, 39% short, 12% adequate. Stock water supplies 41% very short, 34% short, 25% adequate. State producers report drought worries escalating as the growing season progresses. Some areas of Johnson, Weston, Sweetwater counties reported virtually no stock water available. Barley 9% very poor, 10% poor, 31% fair, 50% good. Winter wheat 33% very poor, 34% poor, 26% fair, 7% good. Oat 9% very poor, 16% poor, 45% fair, 30% good. Corn 4% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 48% good. Sugarbeet 8% very poor, 11% poor, 31% fair, 46% good, 4% excellent. Barley 66% jointed, 78% 2001, 83% avg.; 31% boot, 57% 2001, 60% avg.; 1% headed, 28% 2001, 29% avg. Spring wheat 99% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 90% emerged, 99% 2001, 97% avg.; 18% jointed, 89% 2001, 79% avg.; 12% boot, 40% 2001, 46% avg.; 3% headed, 3% 2001, 12% avg. Oats 89% emerged, 93% 2001, 94% avg.; 26% jointed, 60% 2001, 64% avg.; 9% boot, 23% 2001, 32% avg.; 2% headed, 0% 2001, 9% avg. Sugarbeets 100% emerged, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 94% planted, 81% 2001, 94% avg.; 73% emerged, 55% 2001, 71% average. Corn 96% emerged, 97% 2001, 98% avg. Corn average height 7%, 9% 2001, 9% average. Winter wheat 95% boot, 90% 2001, 94% avg.; 83% headed, 70% 2001, 83% avg.; 4% turning color, 0% 2001, 8% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting 7%, 21% 2001, 14% average. Other hay harvested 2%, 4% 2001, 4% average. Range flock ewes lambled 95%, 96% 2001, 96% average. Pasture, range 30% very poor, 25% poor, 36% fair, 9% good. Livestock 1% very poor, 5% poor, 35% fair, 58% good, 1% excellent.

International Weather and Crop Summary

June 9 - 15, 2002

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Drier weather prevailed over crop areas in Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia. Farther north, showers and thunderstorms boosted soilmoisture for winter grains and spring-sown crops in the Central and Volga regions.

FSU-NEW LANDS: The fourth consecutive week of unseasonably cool weather slowed crop development in the Urals Region in Russia and Kazakstan. Rains soaked spring grain areas in Siberia, Russia.

EUROPE: Widespread showers returned to southeastern Europe, easing long-term moisture deficits, while in western Europe, late-week warm weather promoted winter grain maturation.

SOUTH ASIA: The monsoon continued to advance northward, bringing showers to sorghum and groundnut areas.

EASTERN ASIA: Rain in central and northern China boosted moisture reserves for summer crops but hampered winter wheat harvesting.

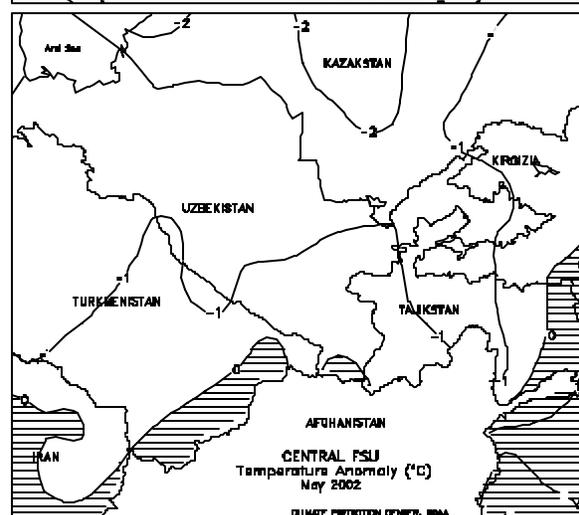
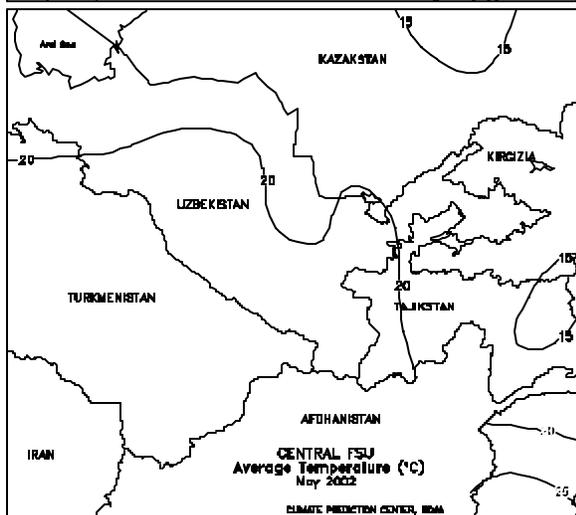
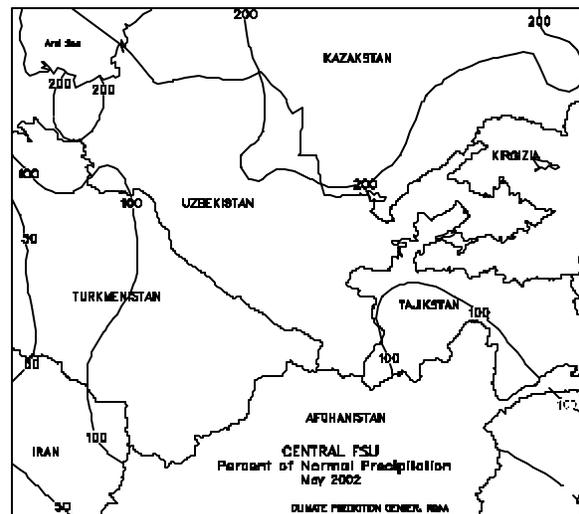
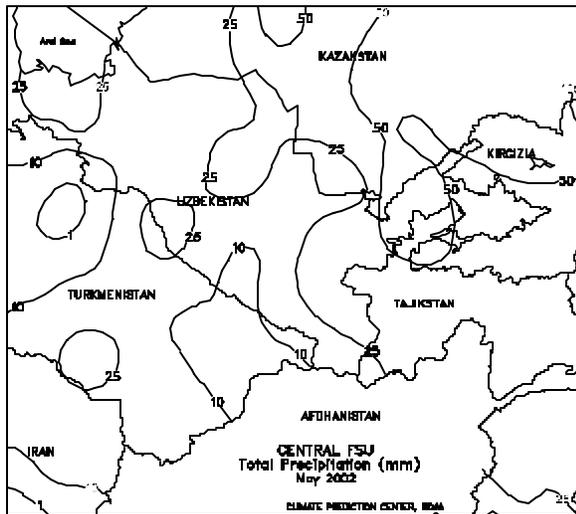
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers fell throughout Indochina and the southern Philippines, increasing moisture supplies for rice and corn.

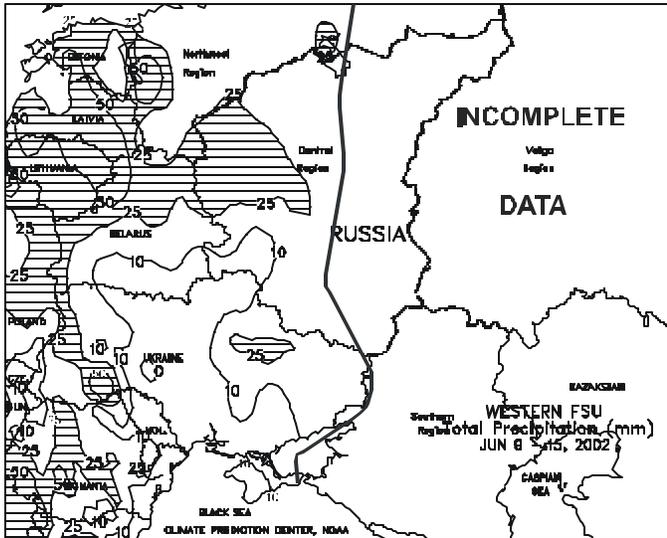
AUSTRALIA: Light showers boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain planting in Western Australia, South Australia, and Victoria. Dry weather, however, continued to hamper planting in New South Wales and Queensland.

CANADA: Stormy weather lingered across the Prairies, increasing topsoil moisture for spring crop germination.

MEXICO: Warm, dry weather reduced moisture supplies across the lower Rio Grande watershed, but scattered showers provided some moisture in north-central and central Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICA: Summer crop harvesting was winding down in Argentina, while in Brazil, coffee harvesting was in full swing.

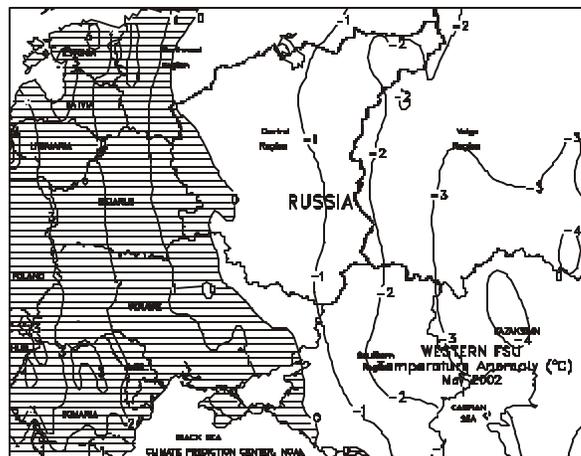
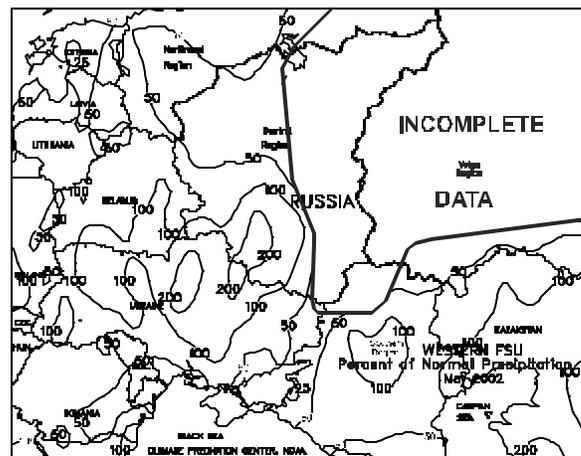
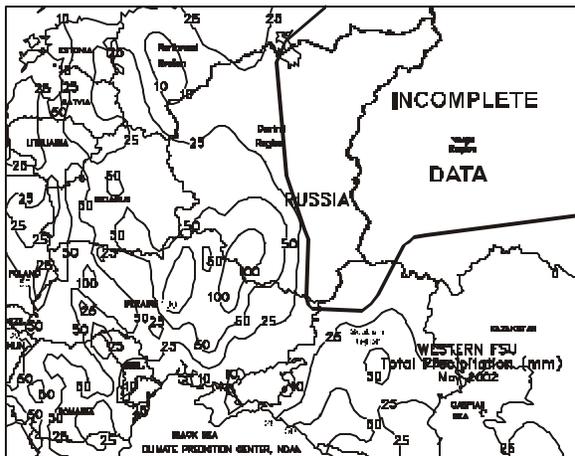


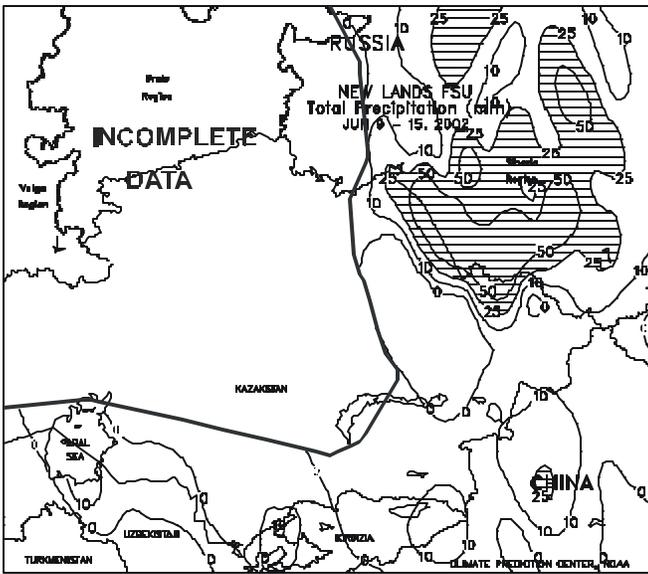


FSU-WESTERN

In Ukraine, drier weather (precipitation amounts around 10 mm) prevailed throughout most of the country. The exception was the extreme western Ukraine, where rainfall ranged from 10-25 mm or more. The drier weather was welcomed in central Ukraine, where locally heavy rain has fallen since June 1, saturating soils. However, additional precipitation was needed in southern Ukraine, where soil moisture levels remained limited for normal crop development. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in Ukraine. In Russia, precipitation data for most locations were incomplete. However, weather maps, available data on some days, and satellite imagery indicated that light showers overspread the Central and Volga regions late in the week, providing some moisture for winter grains in the filling stage and spring-sown crops in the vegetative stage. Generally dry weather returned to the Southern Region. Weekly temperatures averaged slightly below normal in Russia, with a brief episode of hot weather (maximum temperatures approaching 32 degrees C) observed on June 14 in the Southern Region. Elsewhere, soaking rain (25-50 mm or more) reversed a drying trend in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and northern Belarus,

benefiting filling winter grains and spring-sown crops. In May, unfavorable dryness prevailed from Moldova, eastward through southern Ukraine, into Russia's Southern Region, continuing a drying trend that began in these areas in early April. The dryness likely caused a decline in crop conditions for winter grains that progressed through the reproductive phase of development and hampered the germination and emergence of spring-sown crops. At month's end, scattered showers and thunderstorms overspread Moldova and southern Ukraine, stabilizing conditions for filling winter wheat and easing stress on spring-sown crops. Farther north, winter grains were progressing through the jointing stage in the Baltics, Belarus, and northern Russia. Temperatures in May averaged near to slightly above normal in Ukraine, and 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in Russia. From May 19-25, minimum temperatures fell near or slightly below freezing (-3 to 3 degrees C) as far south as the central portion of the Southern Region in Russia. Although temperatures did not fall low enough to threaten winter grains, some local damage to newly emerged spring-sown crops may have occurred.

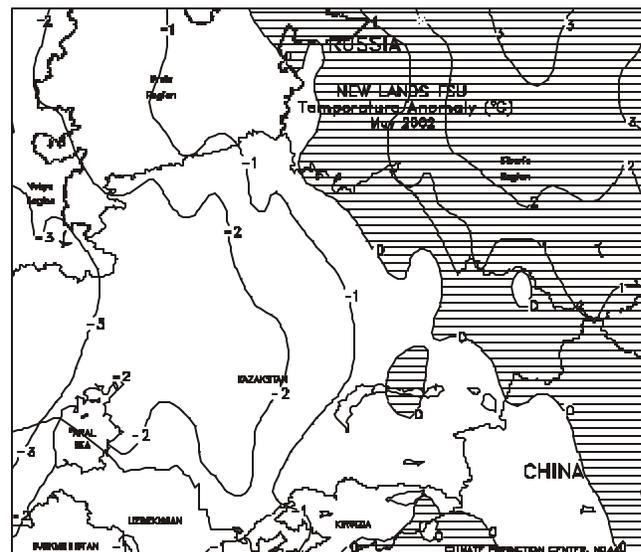
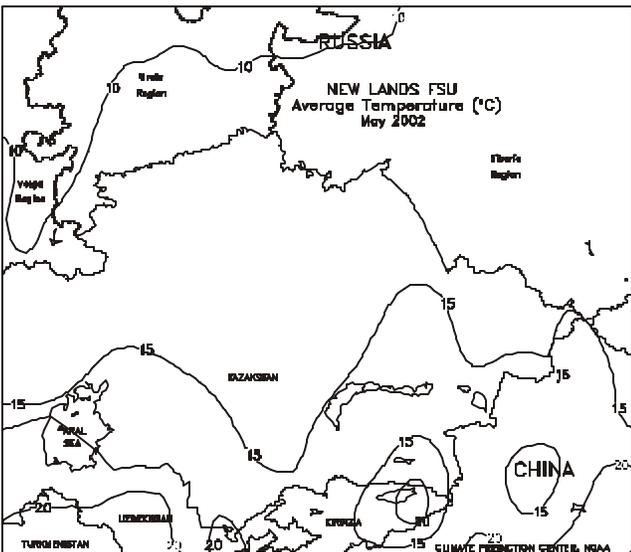
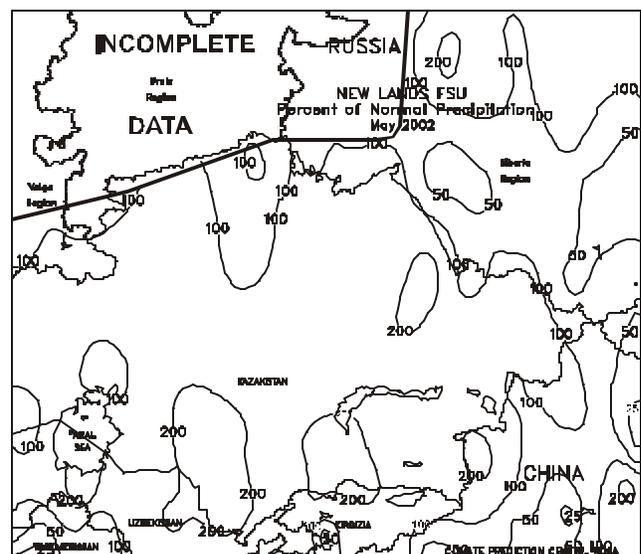
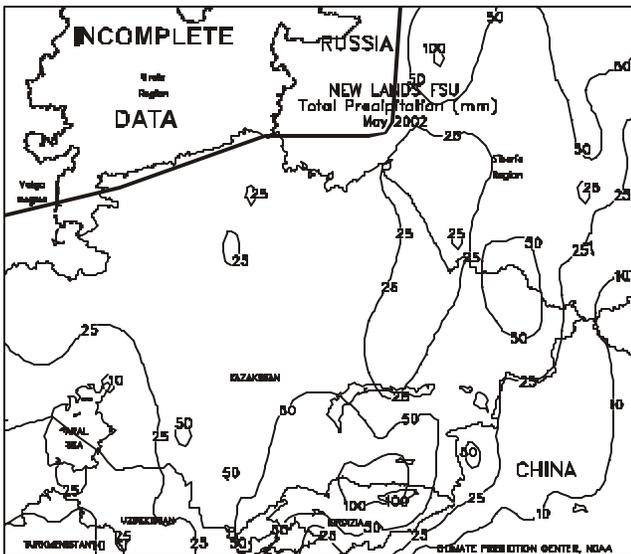




FSU-NEW LANDS

Spring grain planting was virtually complete in Russia. Precipitation data were incomplete for parts of Russia (Urals and the western portion of Siberia) and most of Kazakstan. Weather maps, available precipitation data, and satellite imagery indicated that light to moderate showers fell periodically in these areas, providing moisture for vegetative spring grains. However, the fourth consecutive week of unseasonably cool weather prevailed in the Urals Region in Russia and Kazakstan, slowing crop development. In eastern growing areas of Siberia, soaking rain (25-50 mm or more) was accompanied by unseasonably mild weather, maintaining adequate to excessive moisture for spring grains. In May, the bulk of spring grains (spring wheat, spring barley, and oats) were planted in Russia and Kazakstan. In Kazakstan, near- to above-normal precipitation boosted soil moisture for the upcoming growing season. Precipitation data were not available for parts of Russia (Urals and the western portion of Siberia). Unseasonably cold weather extended from the Urals southward into major spring grain-producing areas in Kazakstan during most of May, hampering spring grain planting and slowing germination and crop emergence. Monthly temperatures in these areas averaged 1 to 3

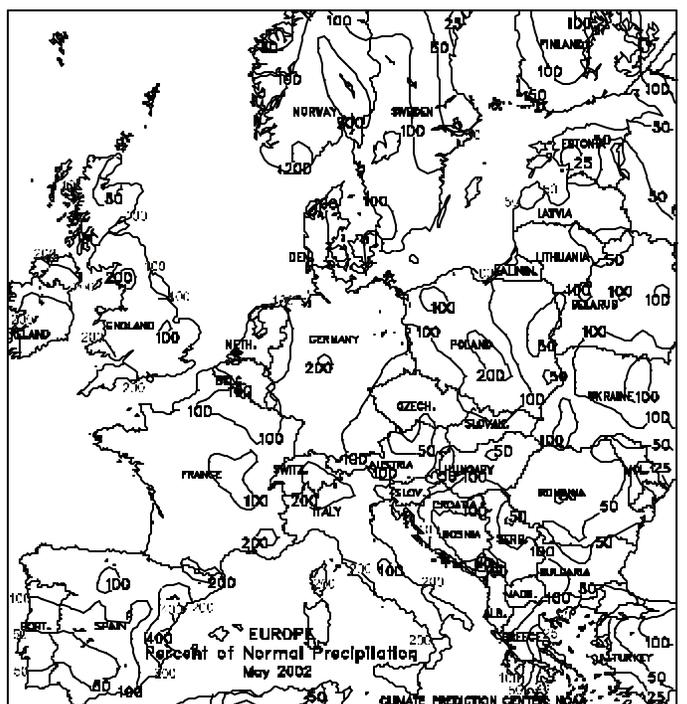
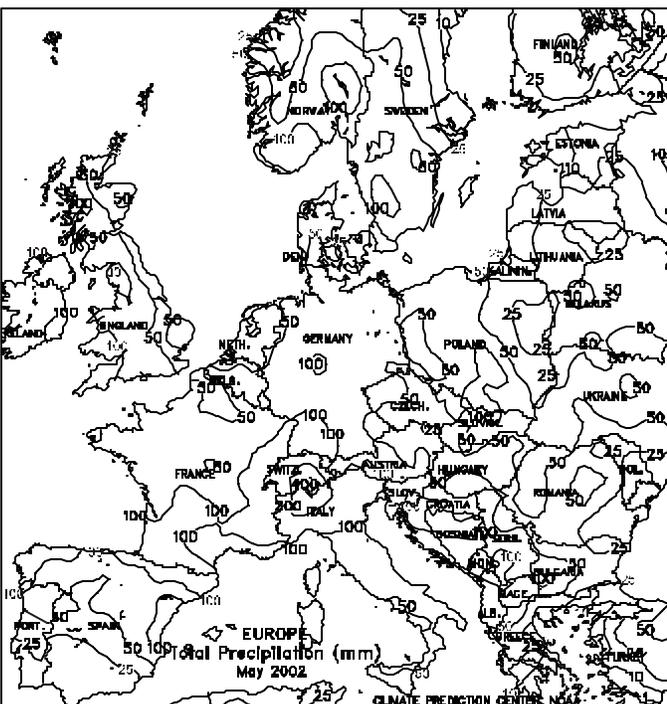
degrees C below normal. The lowest temperatures were observed during the middle of the month, with minimum temperatures ranging from -5 to -3 degrees C. The cold weather was also accompanied by a mixture of rain and snow. Farther east, mild weather (monthly temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C above normal) was accompanied by periodic showers in eastern areas of the Siberia Region, favoring rapid spring grain germination.

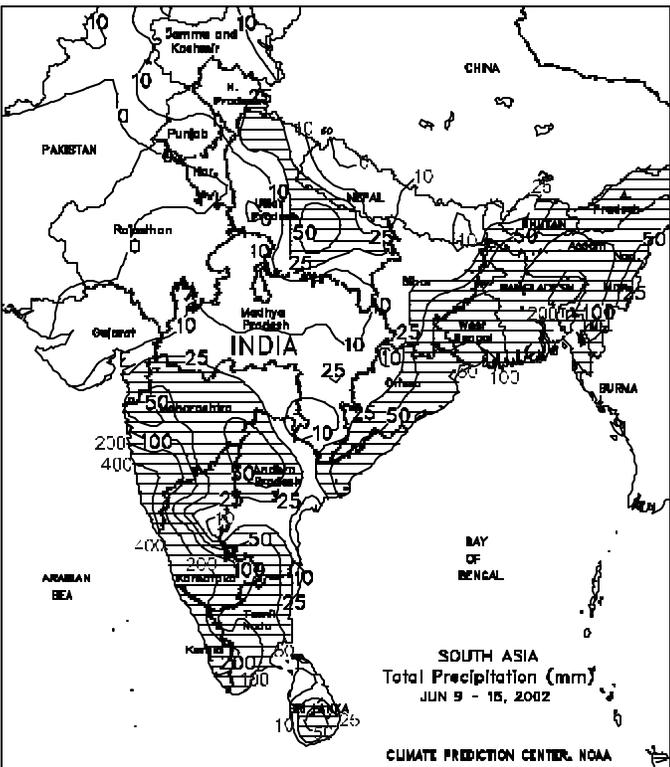
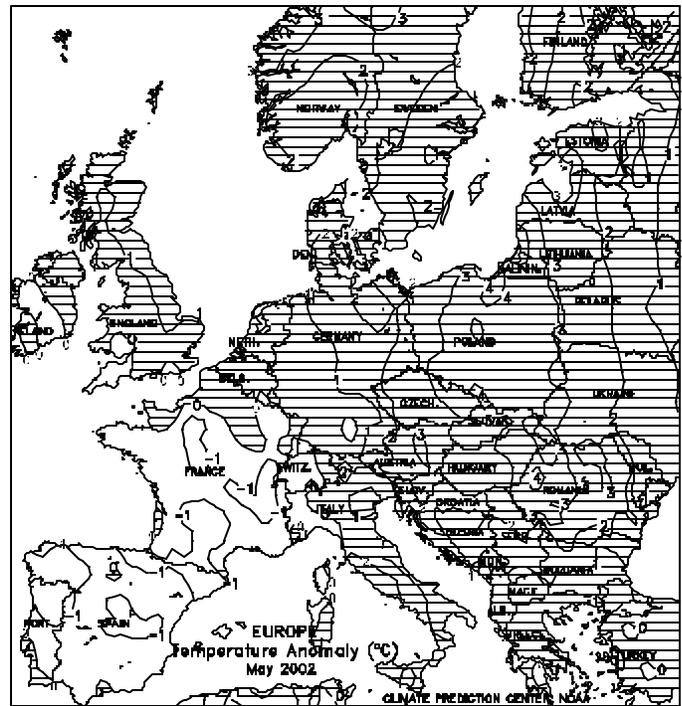




EUROPE

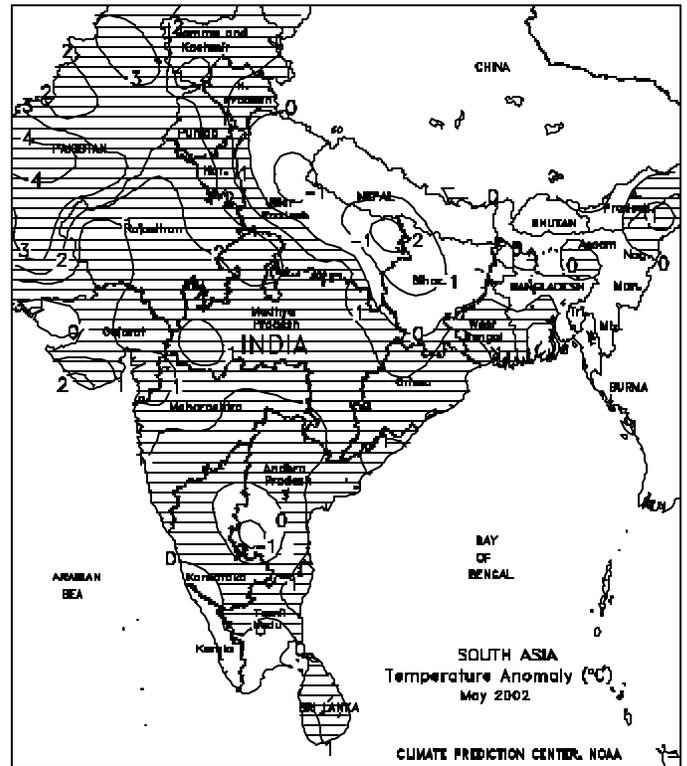
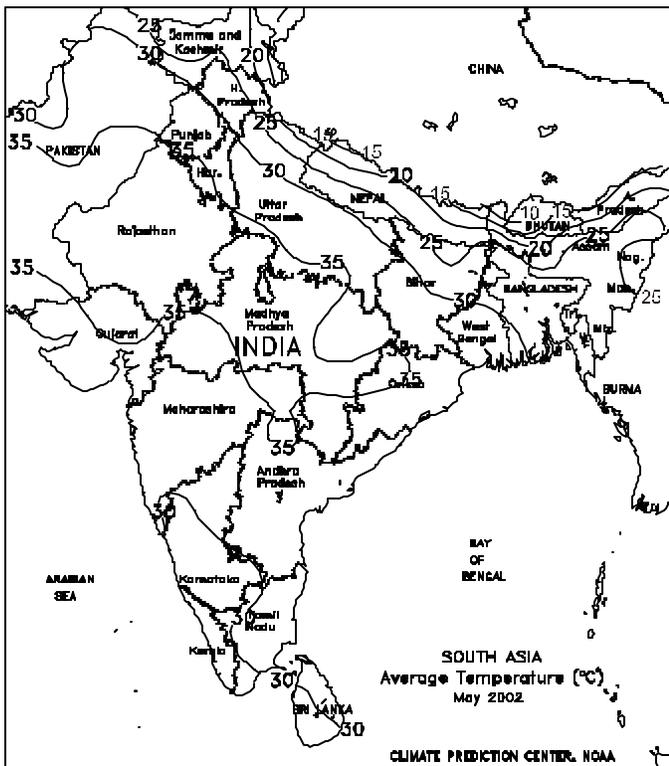
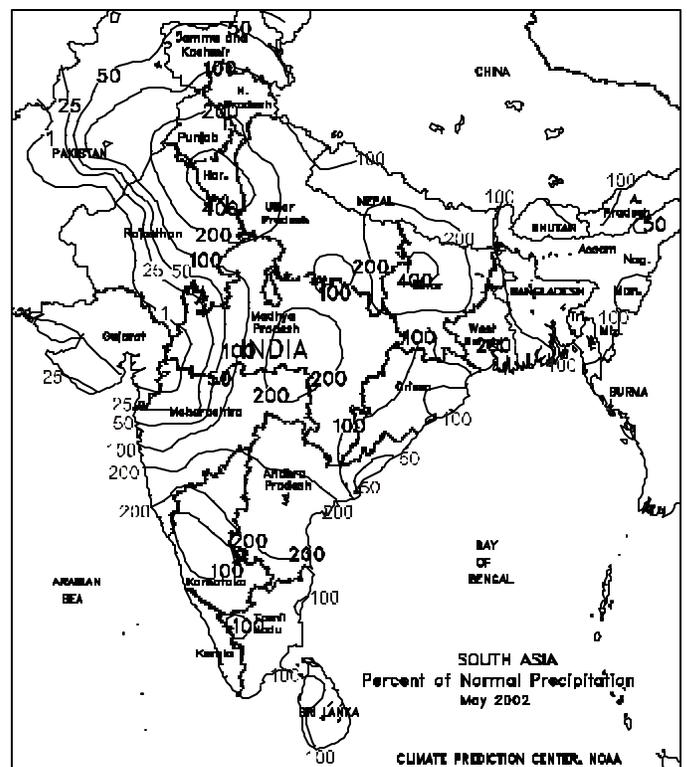
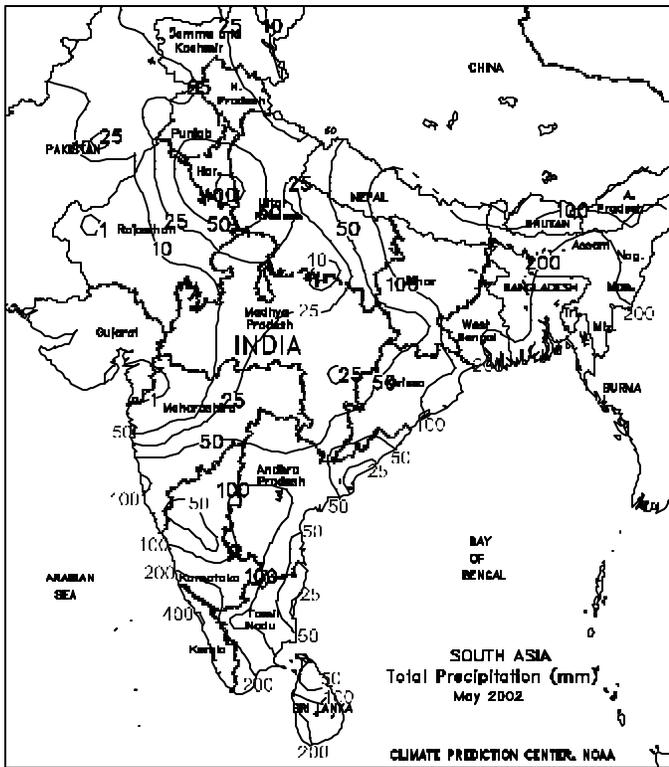
Warmer and much drier weather prevailed in central and southern France, easing concerns for excessive wetness for filling winter grains and emerging summer crops. Late in the week, maximum temperatures reached 30 to 35 degrees C, helping to advance winter grain development in the region, but stressing emerging to vegetative summer crops. In northern France, England, the Benelux countries, and Germany, rain (10-30 mm) maintained favorable soil moisture for reproductive to filling winter grains and vegetative summer crops. Showers (7-50 mm) continued to cover Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia, aiding reproductive winter grains and germinating summer crops. However, isolated heavier showers (50-80 mm) continued to exacerbate excessively wet conditions for reproductive winter grains in south-central Poland. In southeastern Europe, widespread showers (10-40 mm or more) helped ease long-term moisture deficits for summer crop development. The heaviest showers (50-80 mm) fell across Serbia, extreme western Romania, and western Bulgaria. However, the rain arrived too late to benefit the majority of the winter grains. In Italy's Po Valley, drier weather (less than 10 mm) eased wetness and allowed fieldwork to resume. However, rain (15-30 mm) lingered in the extreme eastern portion of the valley. In Spain, warmer, drier weather aided filling to maturing winter grains, but increased irrigation requirements for summer crops. Near-normal temperatures were reported across England, northern France, southern Italy, and the Balkans. Warm weather (temperatures 1-3 degrees C above normal) prevailed elsewhere across the continent, increasing crop water use requirements. In May, near- to above-normal rainfall across England, France, Germany, and most of Poland boosted soil moisture supplies for winter grain and summer crop development. In southeastern Europe, below-normal rainfall and warm weather continued to reduce already low moisture reserves. However, late-May and early-June rain in this region increased moisture supplies for early summer crop development, but arrived too late to aid stressed winter grains. Above-normal rain slowed fieldwork in northern Italy. Below-normal rainfall and seasonable temperatures favored crop development in southern Spain.

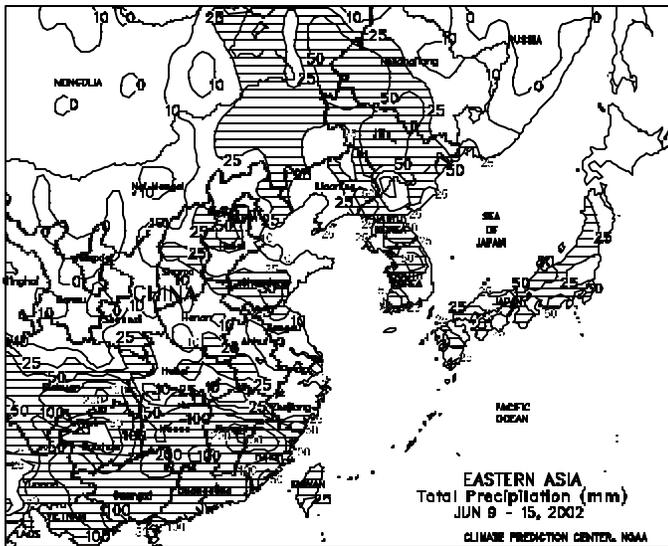




SOUTH ASIA

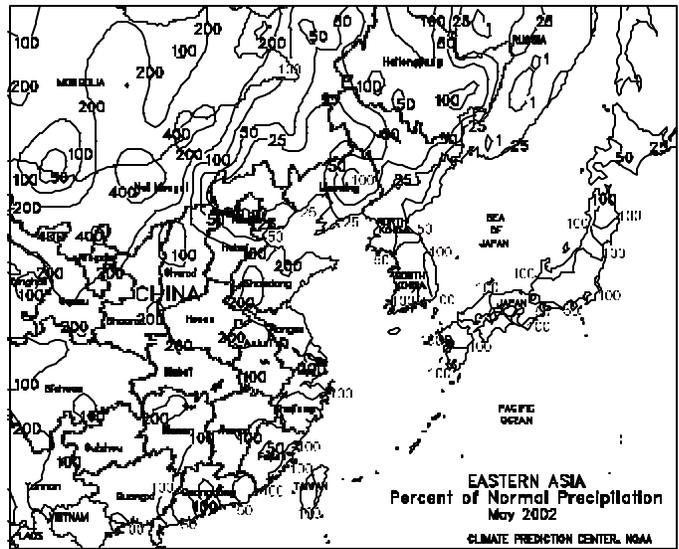
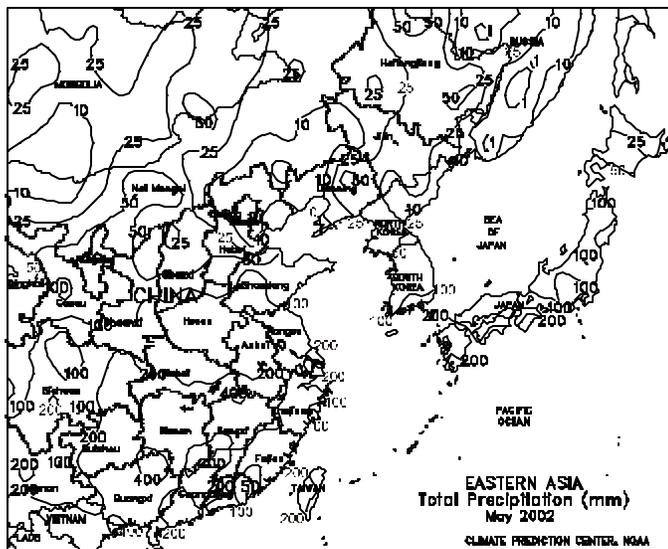
The monsoon continued to advance slowly northward, bringing heavy rain (25-100 mm, 540 mm in coastal Maharashtra) to the southern half of India. Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Pakistan remained mostly dry (less than 25 mm), but the monsoon should become established in these areas during the next few weeks. Rainfall continued to taper off across much of central and northern India, fostering summer planting activities. Rainfall remained heavy (50-200 mm) throughout eastern India and Bangladesh, causing additional flooding of rice and other crops. In May, near- to above-normal rainfall promoted early field preparations in nearly all Indian summer crop areas. The monsoon arrived on schedule, allowing growers to begin planting in the south.

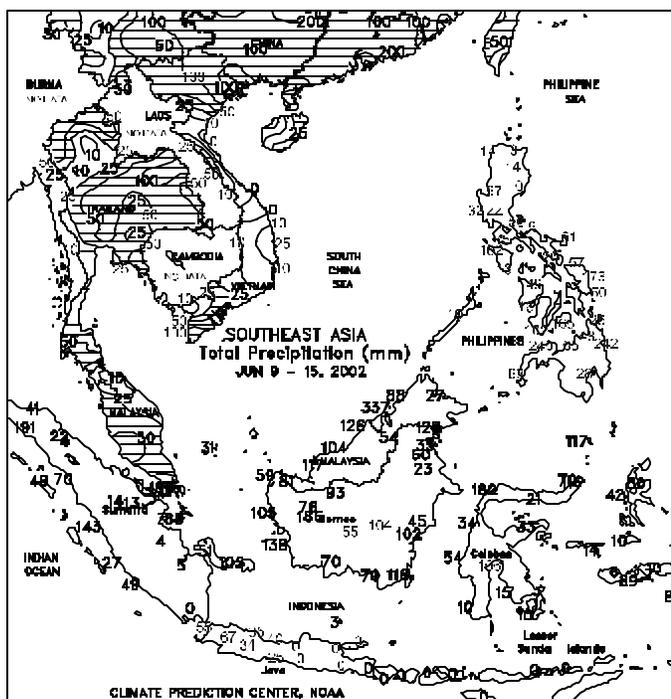
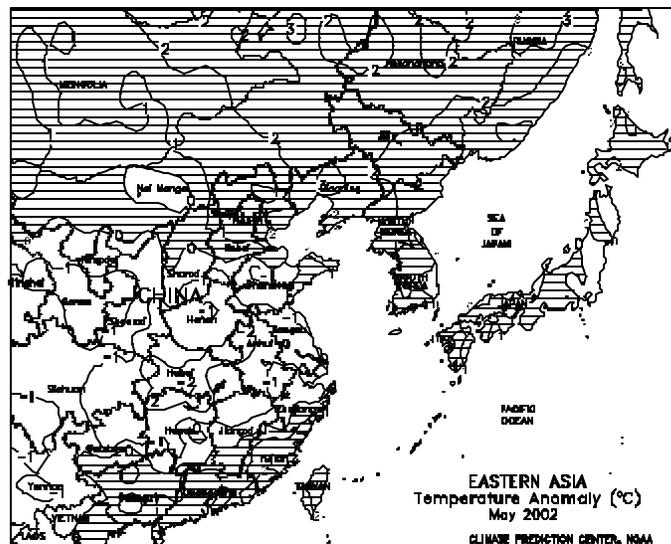




EASTERN ASIA

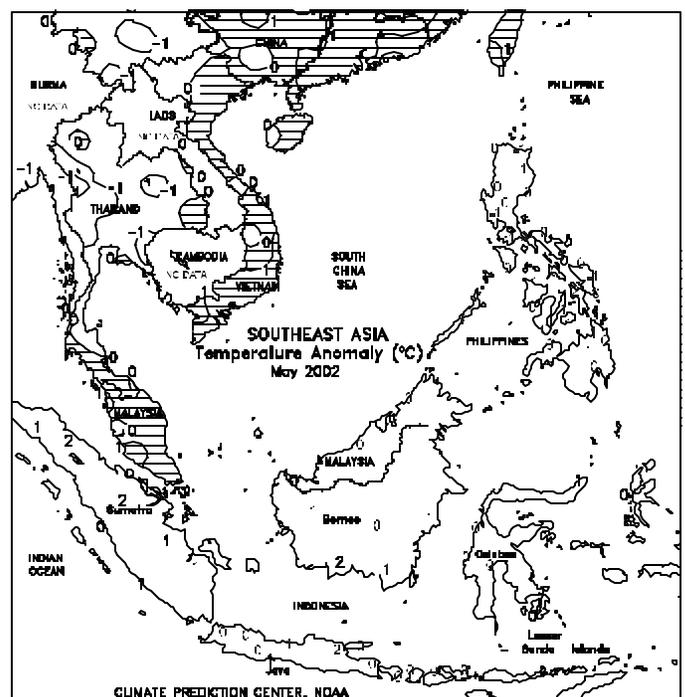
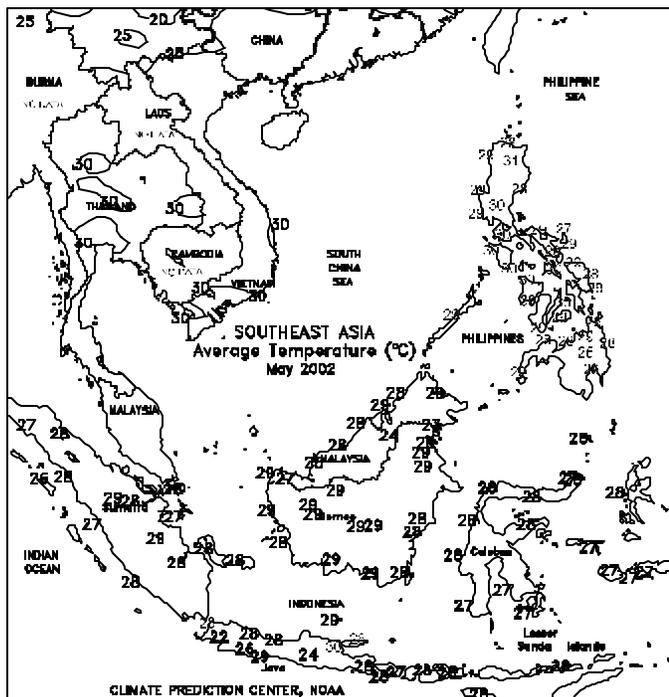
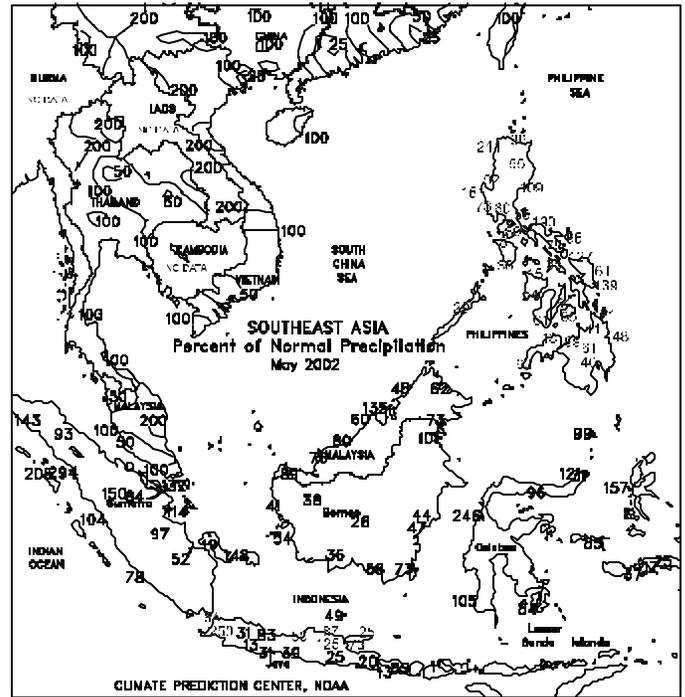
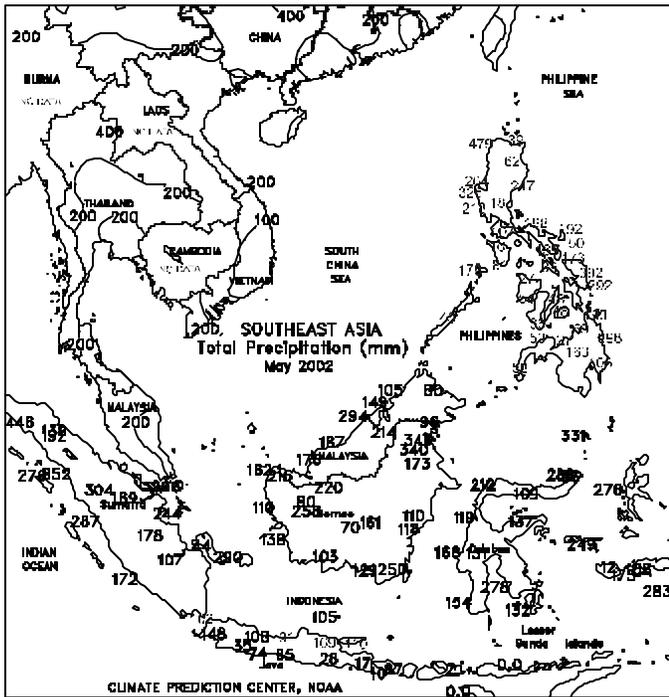
Moderate to heavy rain (10-50 mm or more) swept across the North China Plain and Manchuria, increasing moisture reserves for corn, soybeans, and other developing summer crops. The rainfall was especially beneficial in southern Manchurian crop areas (Liaoning and Jilin) that had been trending dry. On the North China Plain, the rain broke a heat wave, but the moisture was untimely for maturing winter wheat. Stormy weather eventually pushed eastward through the Korean Peninsula and Japan, with moderate to heavy rainfall (25-50 mm or more) increasing moisture reserves for rice and other crops at most locations. In southern China, widespread, locally heavy tropical showers (50-200 mm or more) caused locally severe flooding and crop damage but provided abundant moisture for rice cultivation. In May, locally heavy showers lingered early in the month across the North China Plain, eventually resulting in excessive wetness for winter wheat development. Warmer, drier weather improved conditions later in the month. In contrast, a pattern of warmer- and drier-than-normal weather dominated Manchuria for most of May, although timely showers across Heilongjiang supported summer crop germination and establishment. Southern Manchuria had become unfavorably dry by month's end. In southern China, frequent, occasionally heavy rain maintained adequate to abundant moisture reserves for rice cultivation. Showers brought some relief to previously dry rice and sugarcane areas along the southern coast.

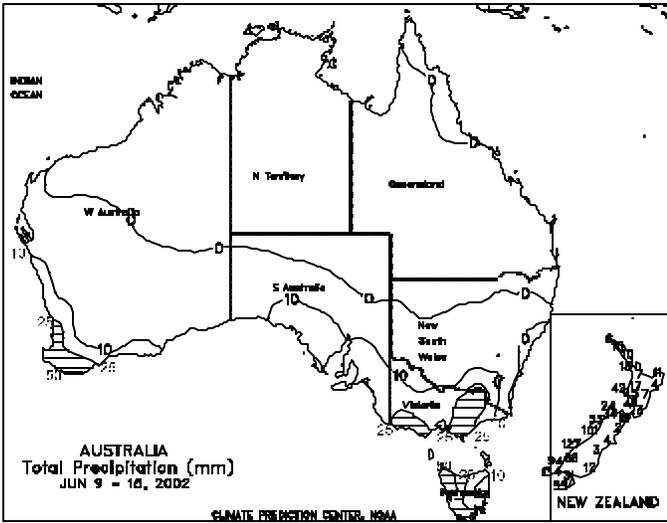




SOUTHEAST ASIA

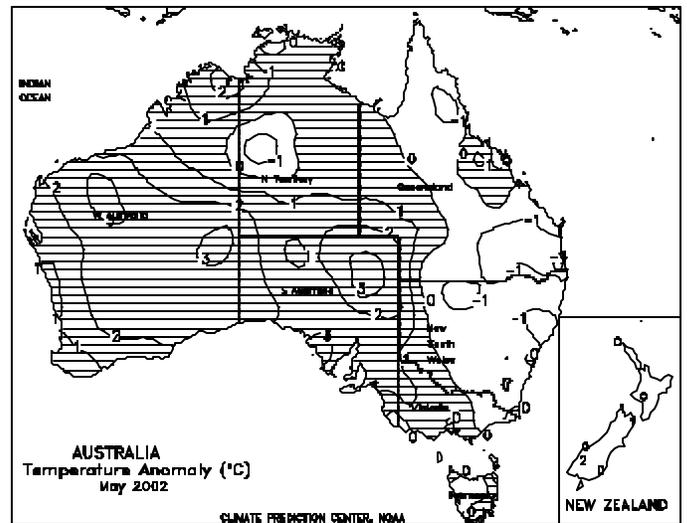
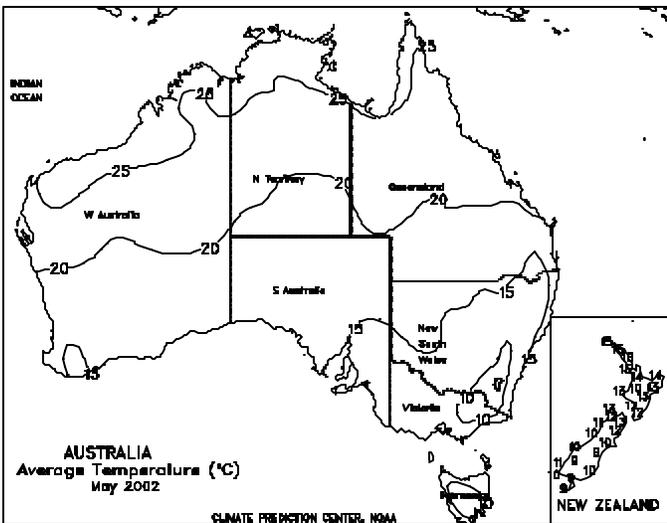
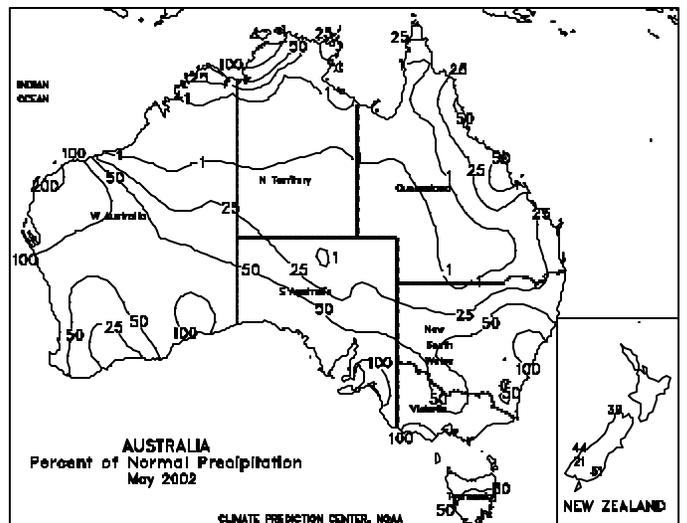
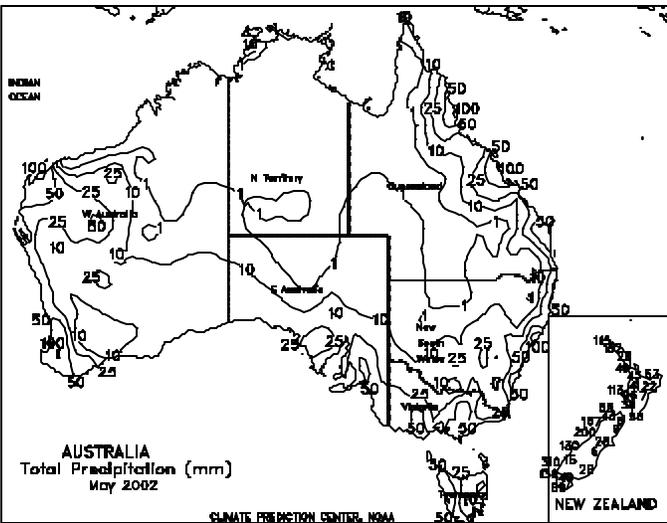
Moderate to heavy showers (25-100 mm) fell throughout most of Thailand, slowing planting activities but increasing moisture supplies for main-season rice and corn. The heavy rain spread into the Red River Delta of northern Vietnam, where up to 179 mm caused local flooding. Widespread showers (25-100 mm, locally over 240 mm in Mindanao) in the central and southern Philippines boosted moisture supplies for rice and corn, but caused some flooding. Moderate showers (25-50 mm) maintained soil moisture for oil palm in peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra. In western Java, Indonesia, light to moderate showers (25-50 mm) provided additional moisture to irrigated rice. In May, most of Indochina received near- to above-normal rainfall, increasing moisture supplies for upcoming rice planting, but slowing harvest activities. Near- to above-normal rainfall slowed planting but boosted moisture supplies in the Philippines. Generally dry weather in Java, Indonesia, allowed main-season rice harvesting to proceed normally, while above-normal rainfall increased moisture supplies for oil palm in Sumatra and peninsular Malaysia.

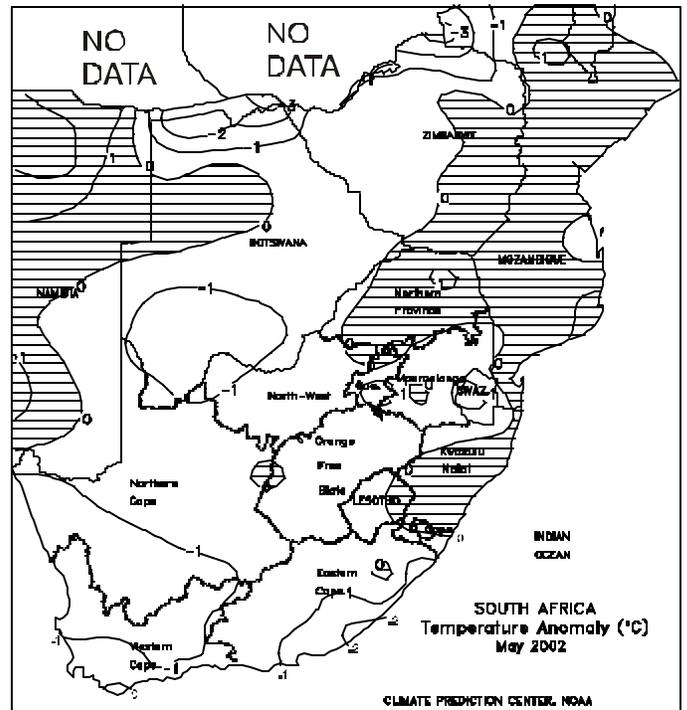
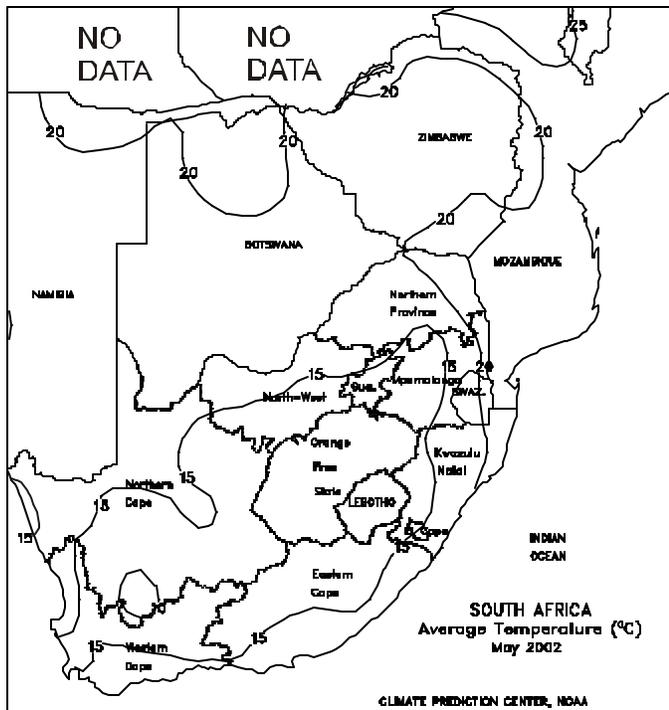
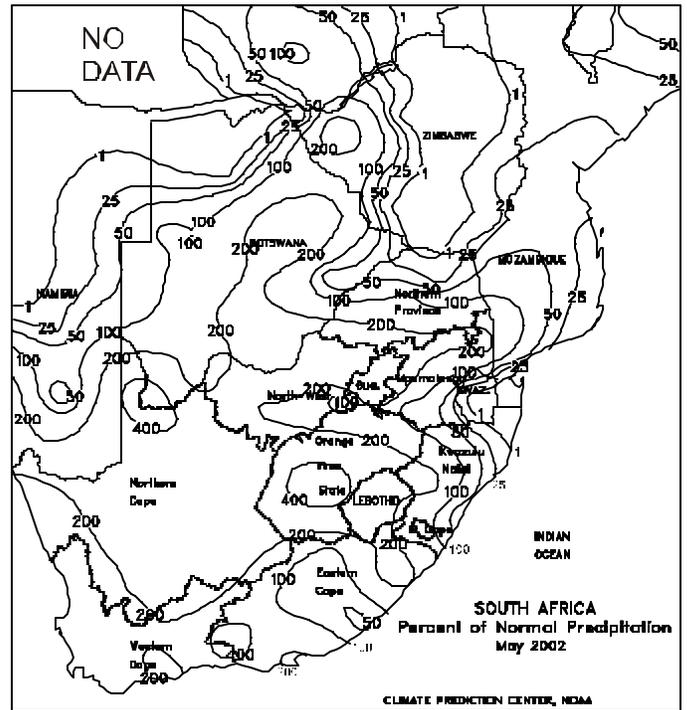
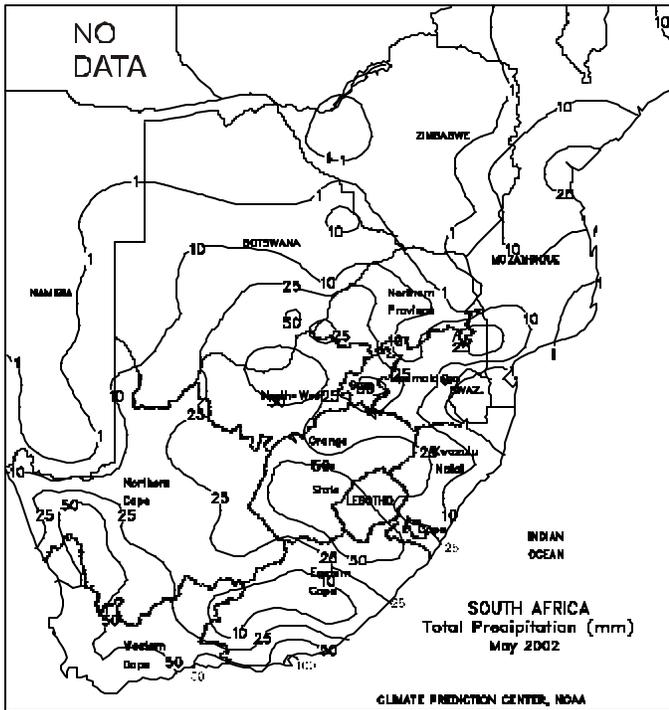


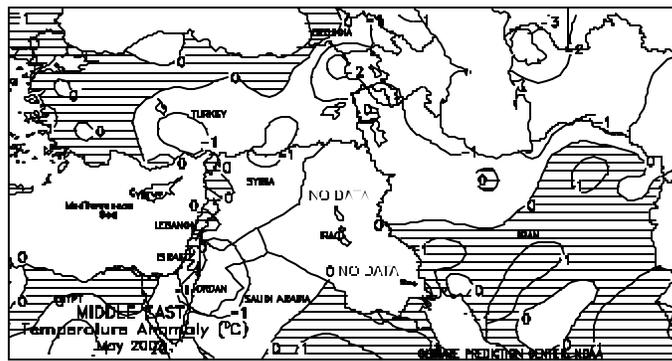
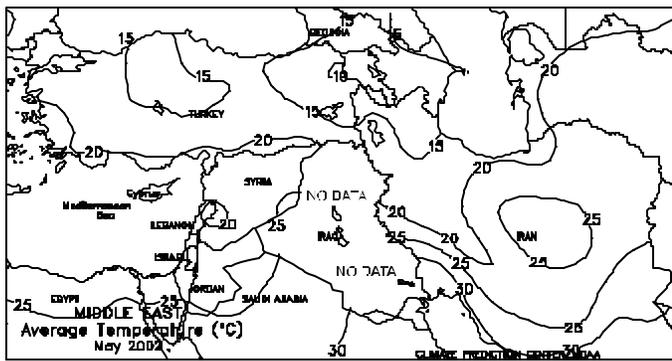
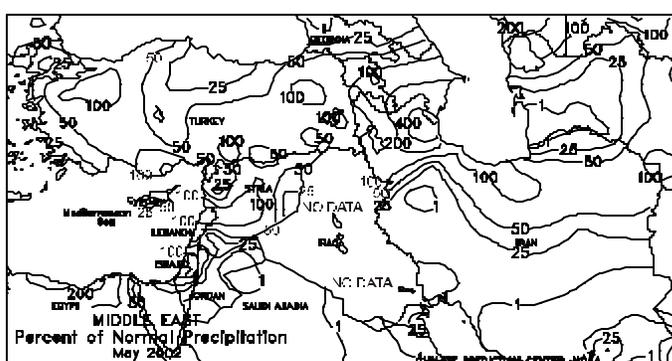
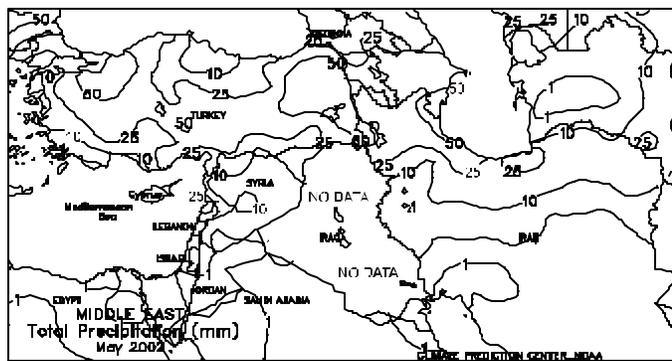
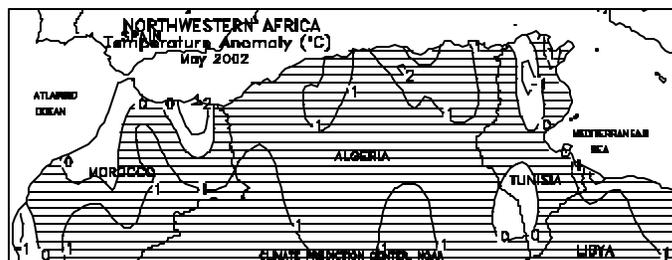
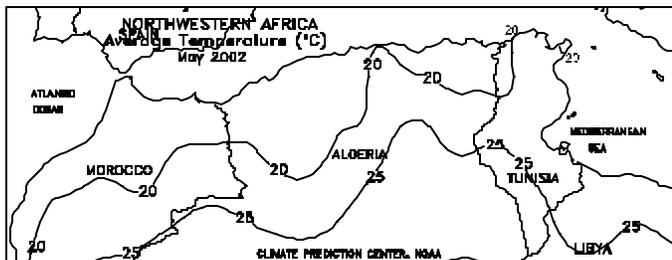
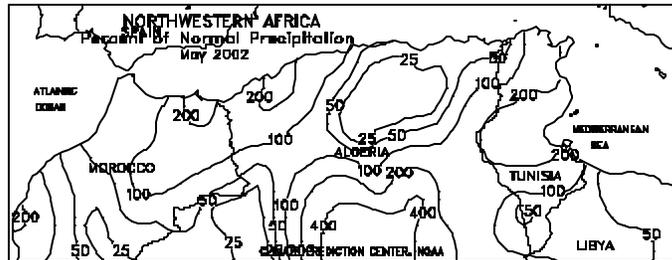
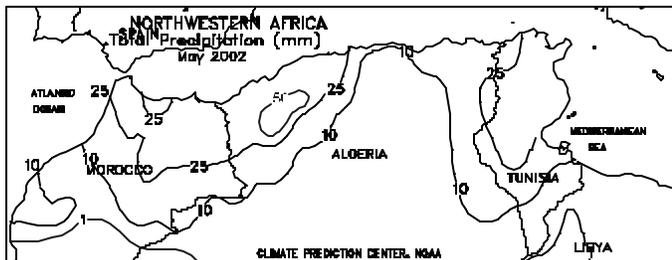


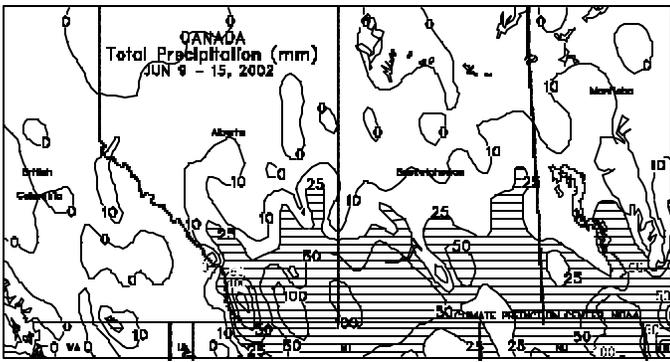
AUSTRALIA

Scattered light showers (5-25 mm) in Western Australia, South Australia, and Victoria improved topsoil moisture for winter grain planting. Persistent soaking rains, however, are still needed to spur widespread planting and help early crop development. Mostly dry weather (less than 5 mm) continued to dominate New South Wales and southern Queensland, further delaying winter wheat and barley planting, but helping late cotton and sorghum harvesting. Following 2 weeks of relatively wet weather, dry weather returned to coastal sugarcane areas of Queensland. Unseasonably warm weather (averaging 1-3 degrees C above normal) covered the continent. In New Zealand, light, scattered showers (2-13 mm) and unseasonably warm weather (temperatures 2-5 degrees C above normal) prevailed in major agricultural areas. In May, well-below-normal rainfall in Western Australia, northern Victoria, New South Wales, and southern Queensland delayed most winter wheat and barley planting and restricted early crop development. The dry weather in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland benefited summer crop harvesting. Near- to slightly below-normal precipitation in South Australia encouraged more winter grain planting and early crop development than in surrounding areas.



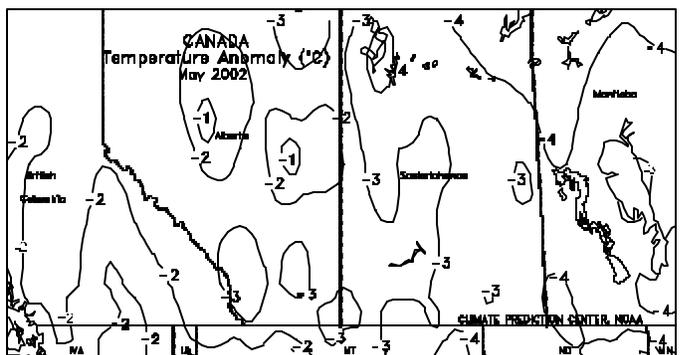
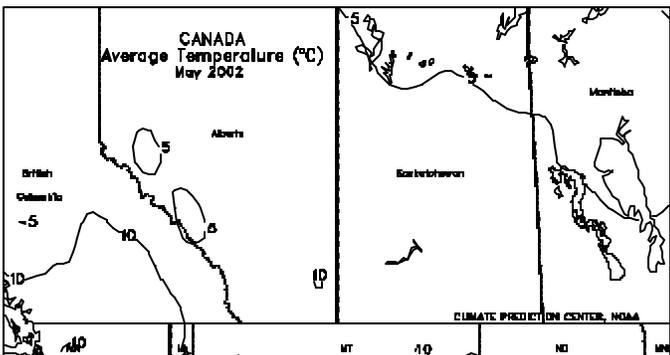
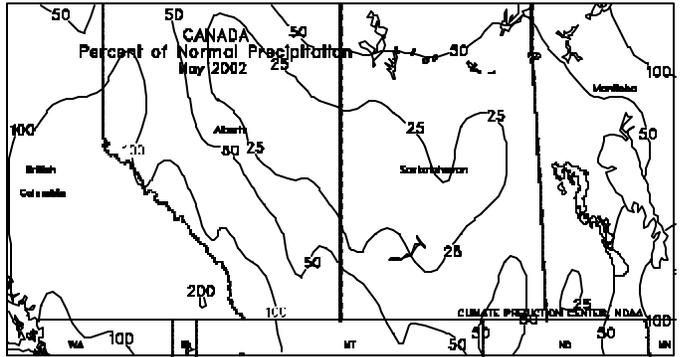
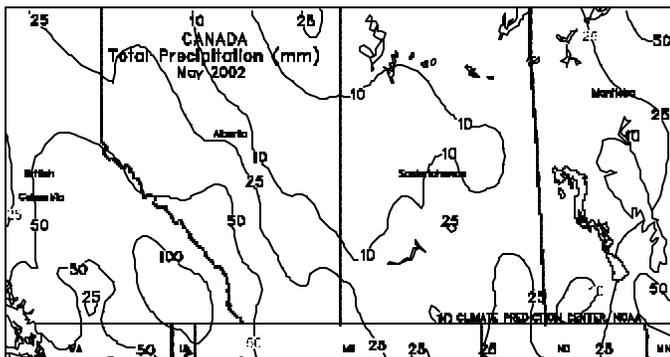


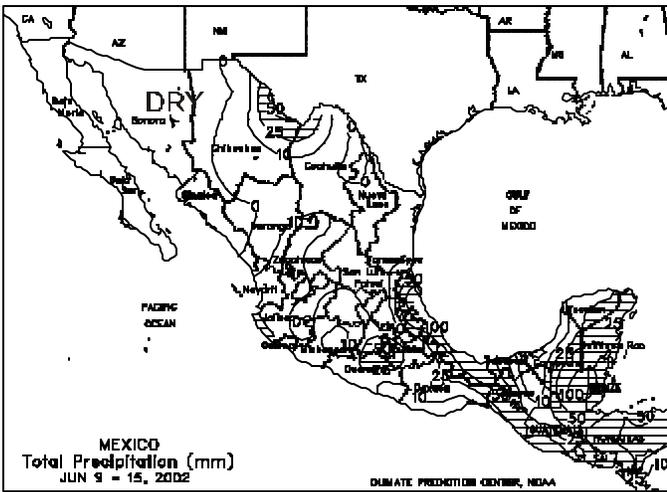




CANADA

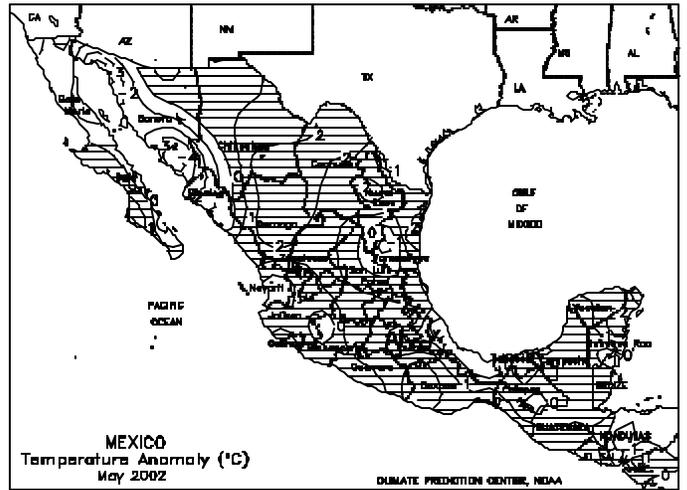
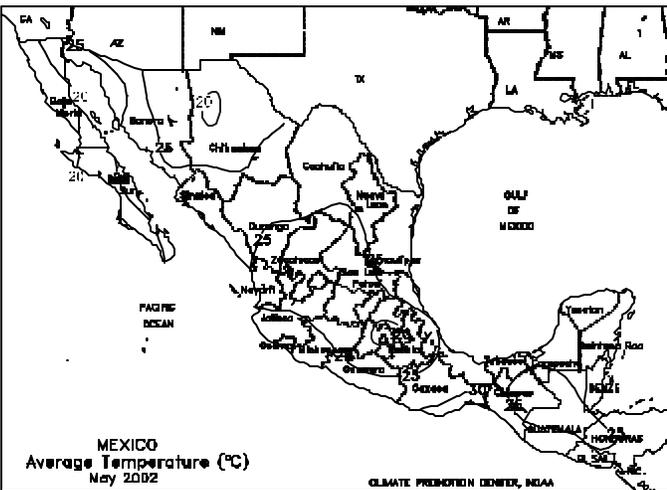
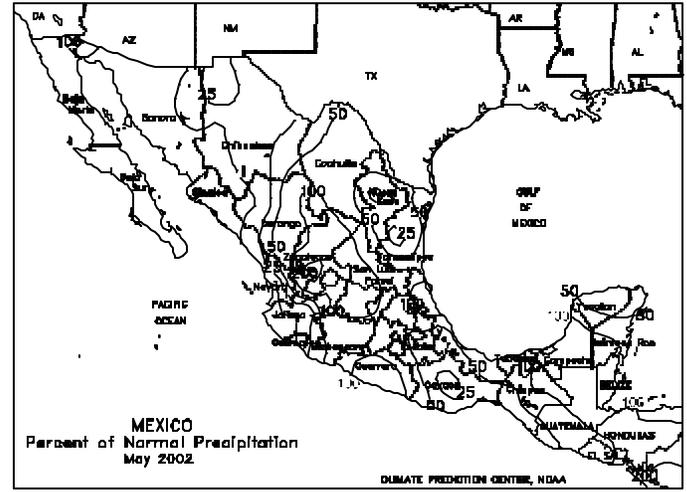
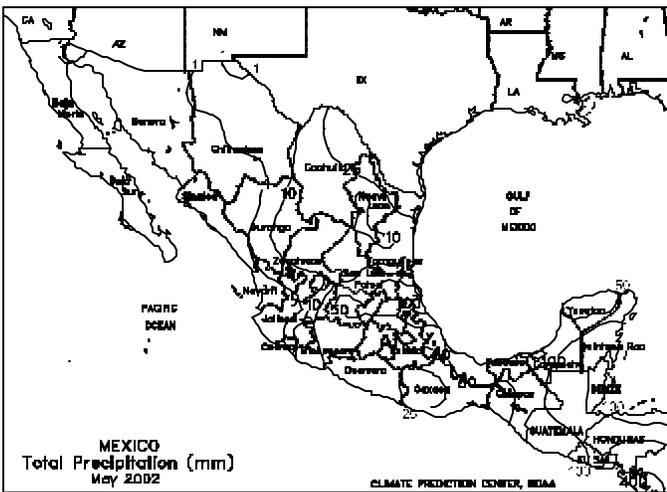
Widespread, locally heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) continued from the previous week across major Prairie growing areas. The rainfall was especially welcomed in drought-stricken areas of central and northern Saskatchewan, although amounts (10-25 mm or more) were not high enough to alleviate long-term moisture deficits. Some local flooding was likely in southern Alberta and Manitoba's Red River Valley, where rainfall exceeded 100 mm. Temperatures continued to average below normal, although a needed warming trend was developing at week's end. Patchy frost in the southwestern Prairies before the warmup likely had little impact on emerging grains and oilseeds. In eastern Canada, warm, dry weather benefited reproductive to filling winter wheat and spurred growth of emerging corn and soybeans in Ontario's southern growing areas. Showery weather continued elsewhere in Ontario and much of Quebec, but cooler-than-normal weather accompanied the wetness. During May, conditions were mostly unfavorable on the Prairies for spring grain planting and early crop development. Much colder- and drier-than-normal weather early in the month impeded fieldwork and germination. However, midmonth showers helped to condition topsoils and promote fieldwork in the latter half of the month. By month's end, planting was reportedly nearing completion and on par with recent years, but the combination of earlier fieldwork delays and low soil temperatures had put crops behind in development by an estimated 1 to 2 weeks. In addition, persistent cold, windy weather, especially in Manitoba, may have caused some damage to emerged oilseeds and necessitated local replanting. In Ontario, cool, showery weather slowed corn and soybean planting during most of May, although fieldwork reportedly made rapid progress at month's end. A late-month warmup helped to advance winter wheat toward reproduction.

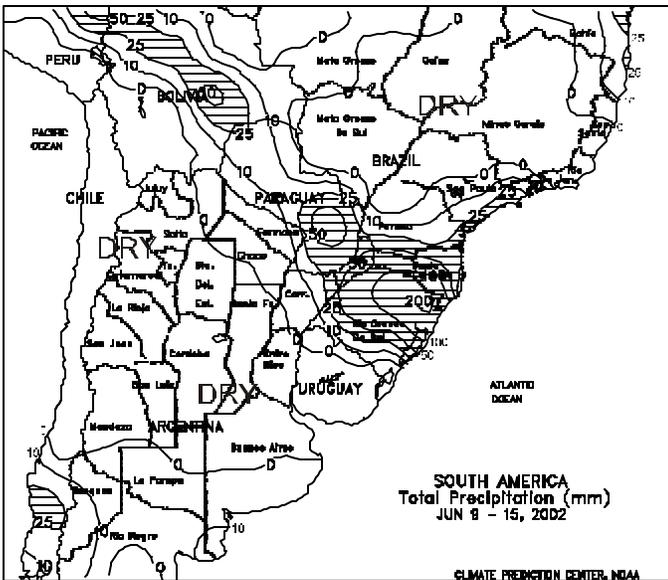




MEXICO

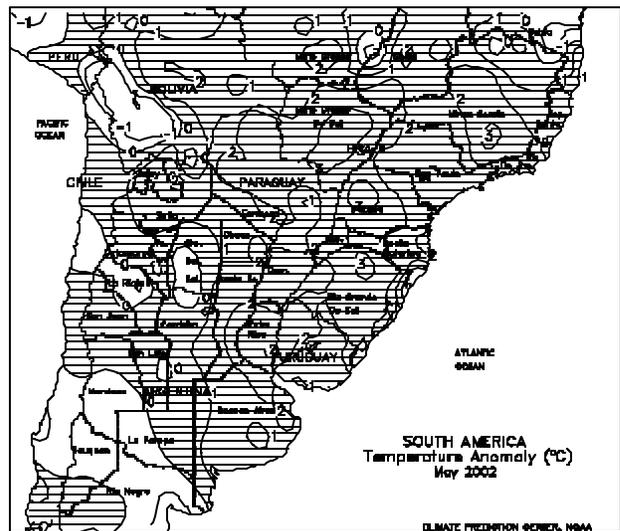
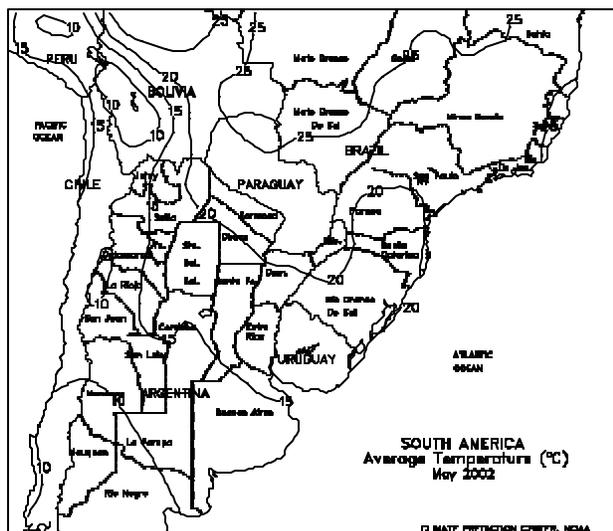
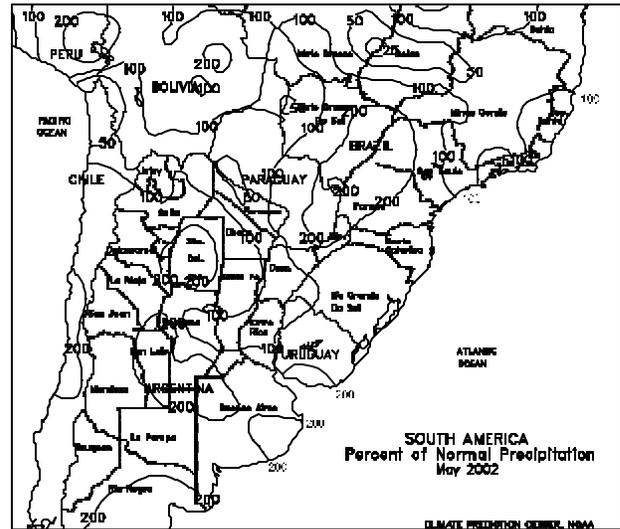
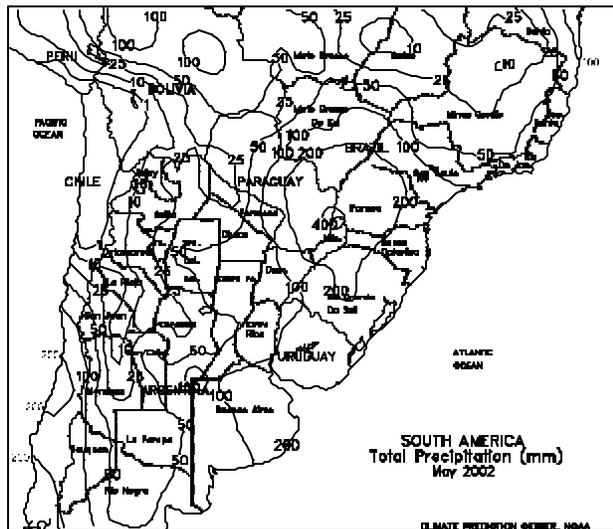
Warm, dry weather reduced moisture supplies for pastures and dryland summer crops across the lower Rio Grande watershed. However, light showers (5-22 mm) favored pastures and summer crops across eastern Chihuahua, western Coahuila, Durango, and Zacatecas. Across the main corn belt, scattered, light to moderate showers (5-50 mm or more) increased topsoil moisture for emerging to vegetative corn. However, more widespread rains are needed across the region. In Veracruz, moderate to heavy showers (60-200 mm) boosted moisture supplies for sugarcane, coffee, and summer crops, but caused some local flooding. Seasonably dry weather prevailed across northwestern Mexico. Seasonably heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) covered the eastern Yucatan Peninsula, Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras, boosting moisture supplies for main season crops, but causing local flooding in northern Guatemala. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in northern Mexico, slightly below normal in west-central Mexico, and near normal elsewhere. During May, below-normal rainfall reduced moisture supplies across portions of the lower Rio Grande watershed and the eastern and southern corn belt (Puebla, central and southern Veracruz, and Oaxaca). Near- to above-normal rainfall increased moisture supplies for summer crops in north-central and central Mexico and the Yucatan Peninsula. Seasonably dry weather prevailed across the northwest. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across the country, increasing crop moisture demands and irrigation requirements.





SOUTH AMERICA

Cool, dry weather dominated Argentina, favoring late summer crop harvesting. Freezing temperatures reached as far north as southern sections of Santa Fe, aiding crop drydown. In southern Brazil, moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) persisted over most of Rio Grande do Sul and neighboring locations, hampering winter corn harvesting and winter wheat planting. Local flooding was also possible. Elsewhere, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather favored seasonal fieldwork, notably the harvesting of coffee and citrus. According to independent analysts Safras e Mercado, Brazil's coffee was 34 percent harvested as of June 13, compared with 28 percent last year. During May, conditions improved for summer crop harvesting throughout Argentina. Early in the month, excessive rainfall finally abated in the northern cotton-producing areas, favoring dry down and harvesting. Periodic showers caused some disruptions in corn and soybean harvesting in central Argentina, but a drying trend spurred rapid fieldwork progress later in the month. In Brazil, heavy showers (accumulations totaling 200-400mm) developed over primary crop areas from Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo southward, helping to stabilize immature winter corn and increasing moisture reserves for winter wheat establishment. However, the rain came after the bulk of the soybean harvest was completed. By month's end, above-normal temperatures fostered winter corn maturation and early harvesting of coffee and citrus.



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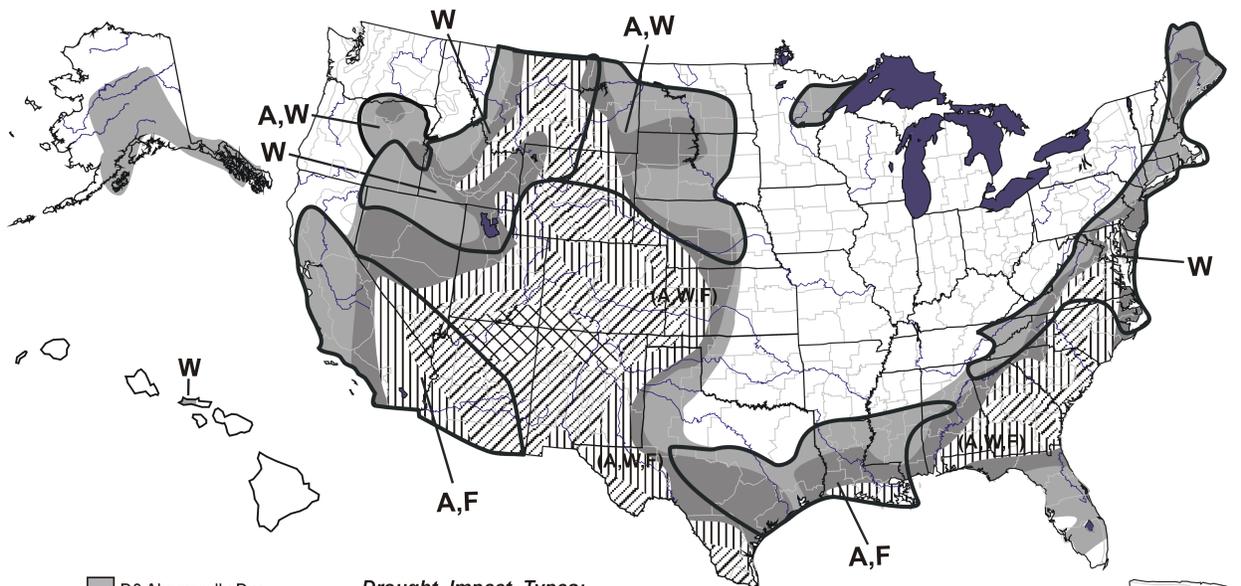
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U.S. Drought Monitor

June 11, 2002
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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

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

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



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