

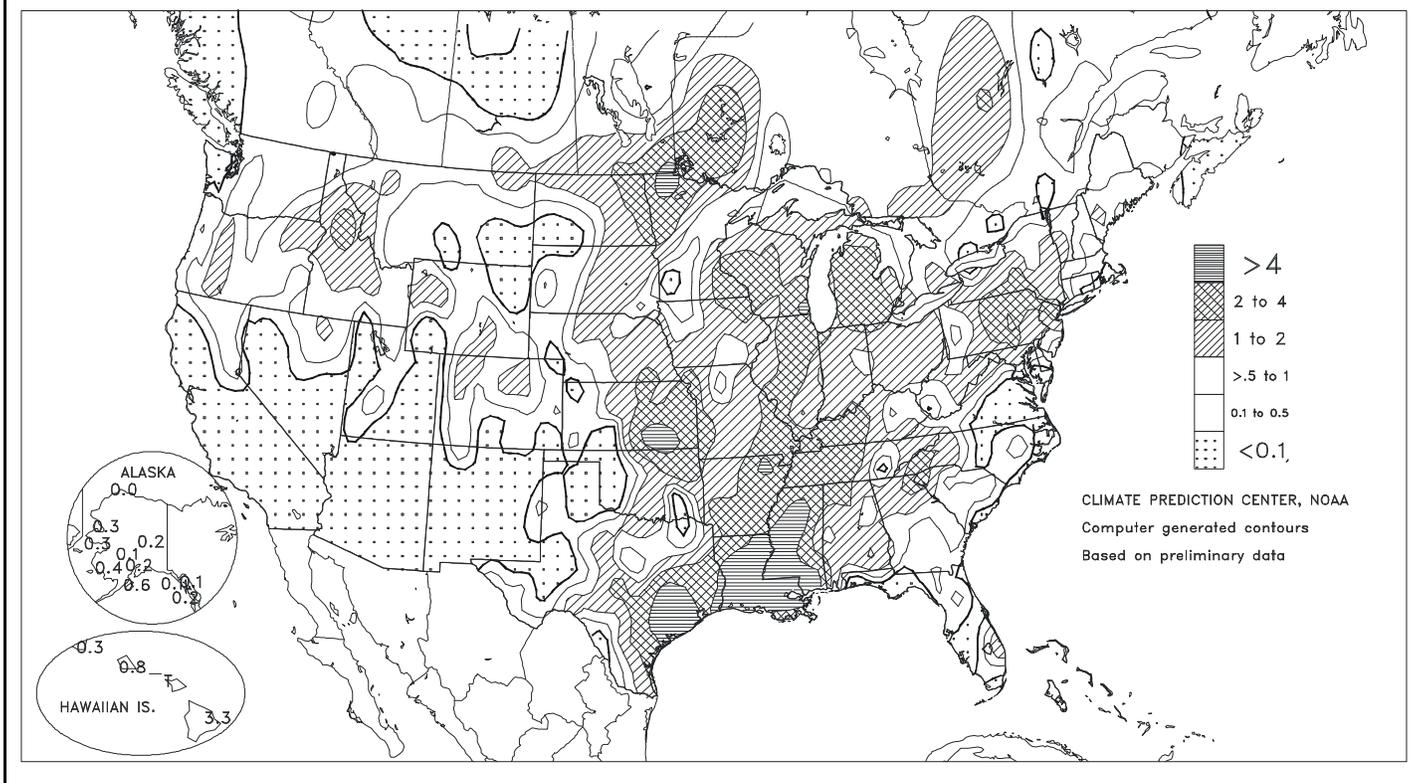
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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

Total Precipitation (Inches)

MAY 9 - 15, 2004



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

HIGHLIGHTS

May 9 - 15, 2004

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Rain soaked much of the **Midwest**, slowing fieldwork but providing welcomed moisture for emerging corn and soybeans. Moisture was especially beneficial across the **northwestern Corn Belt**, easing long-term precipitation deficits. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms across the **eastern Plains** contrasted with only light precipitation on the **High Plains**. Excessive rainfall, locally in excess of 4 inches, caused some lowland flooding in **southeastern Kansas**, **northeastern Oklahoma**, and the **Red River Valley (Minnesota-North Dakota border region)**. In contrast, exceptionally dry conditions persisted across parts of the **northern**

(Continued on page 7)

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Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

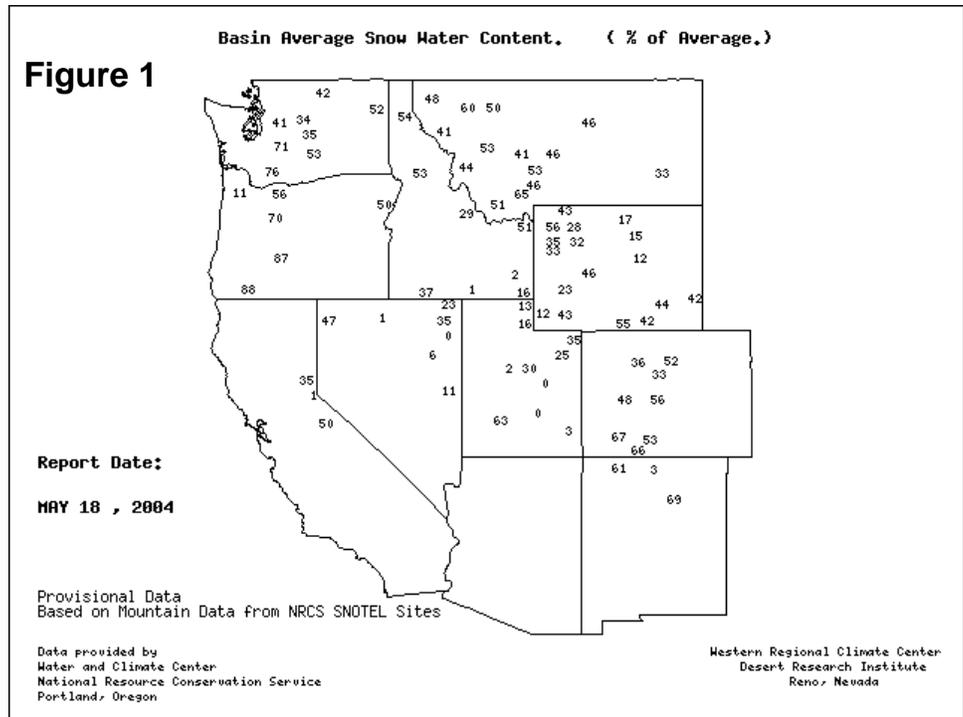
April featured the continuation of warm weather and below-normal precipitation in the Pacific Northwest and most of California. In contrast, a series of April storm systems resulted in wetter-than-normal conditions in Arizona, New Mexico, southern portions of Utah and Colorado, and western Wyoming, with some late-season snowfall at elevations above 10,000 feet. End-of-season snowpacks were well below average in the Southwest, Intermountain West, and central Oregon. Above-average snowpacks were reported in the Pecos and Canadian River Basins in northern New Mexico and southern Colorado.

Due to below-normal April precipitation, seasonal runoff forecasts declined from April 1 forecasts in most basins across the Pacific Northwest and Intermountain West. The largest declines occurred in the Colorado, Snake, and Great Basins. In Utah and parts of surrounding States, drought is entering its fifth year. In those areas, dry soils will soak up much of the remaining snowmelt.

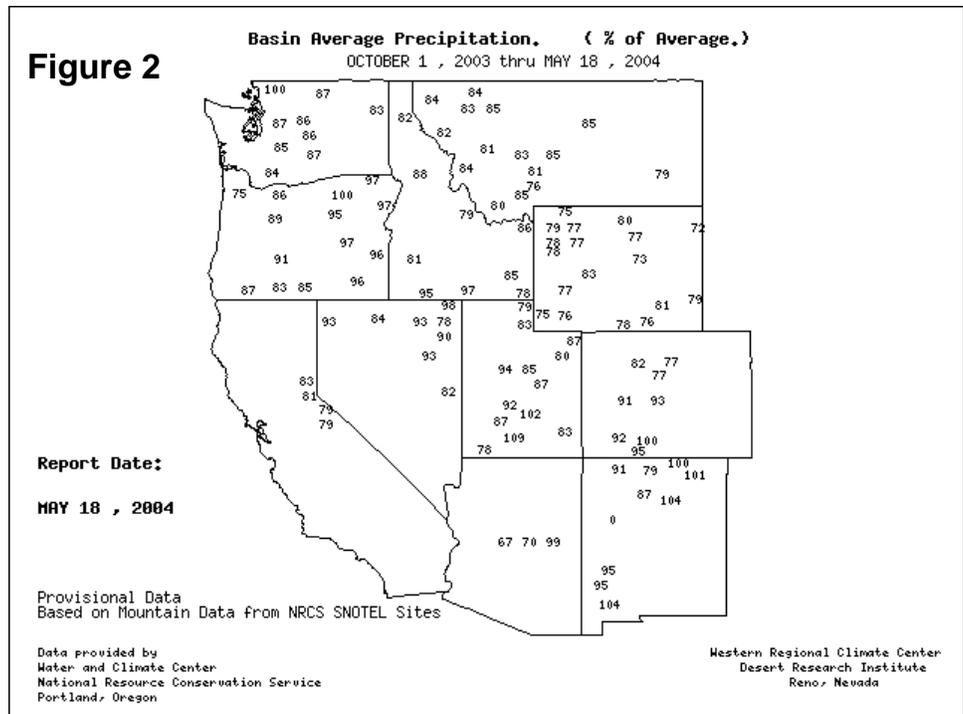
Snowpack and Precipitation

On May 18, 2004, the snowpack map reflected below-average snowpacks throughout the West (figure 1). In many basins, warm spring weather hastened the snowmelt process. Meanwhile, season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2003, to May 18, 2004) generally ranged from near to below normal (figure 2).

SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content



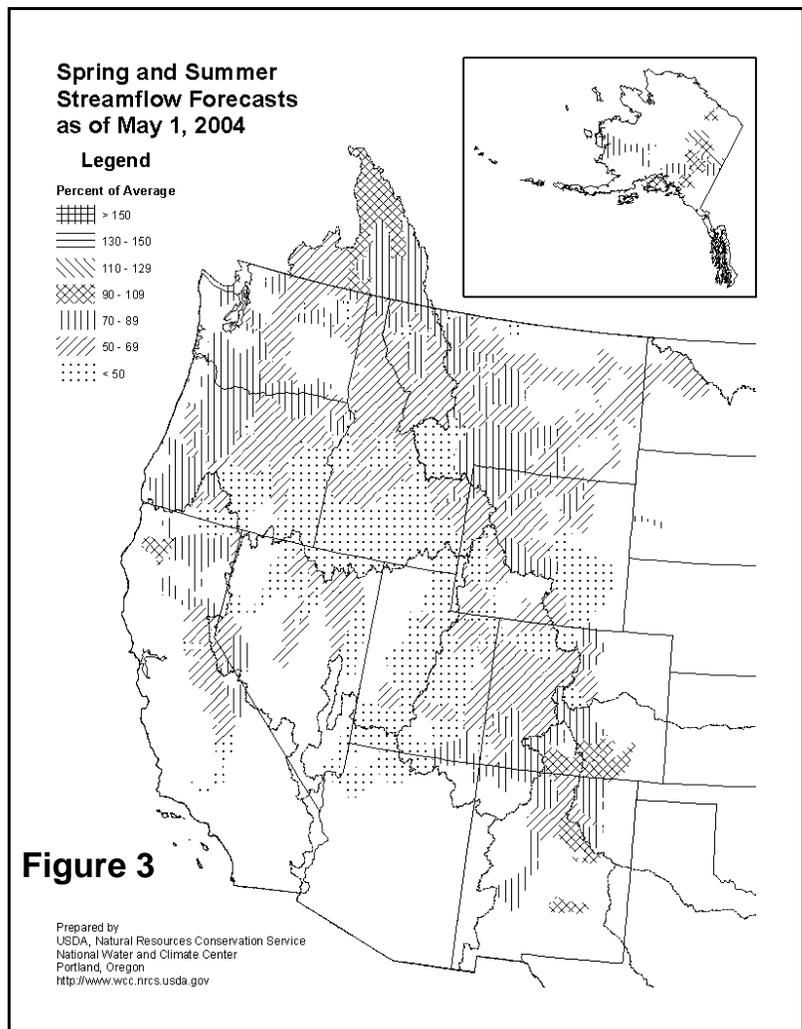
SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation



Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

As of May 1, 2004, a majority of basins in the West were expected to receive below-average spring and summer streamflows (figure 3). In most of the Pacific Northwest and Intermountain West, seasonal runoff forecasts declined from April 1 forecasts due to below-normal April precipitation. The largest declines occurred in the Colorado, Snake, and Great Basins, where high temperatures and generally below-normal precipitation combined to reduce snowpacks.

Spring and summer streamflows were forecast to total less than 50 percent of average in much of Utah, Nevada, southern Idaho, southeastern Oregon, and southwestern Wyoming. Streamflows were also forecast to be less than 50 percent of average in the North and South Platte River Basins (Colorado and Wyoming) and the Bear River Basin (southeastern Idaho). Spring and summer streamflows were forecast to range from 50 to 90 percent of average in most basins across the Pacific Northwest, the northern Rockies of Montana and Idaho, and central California.



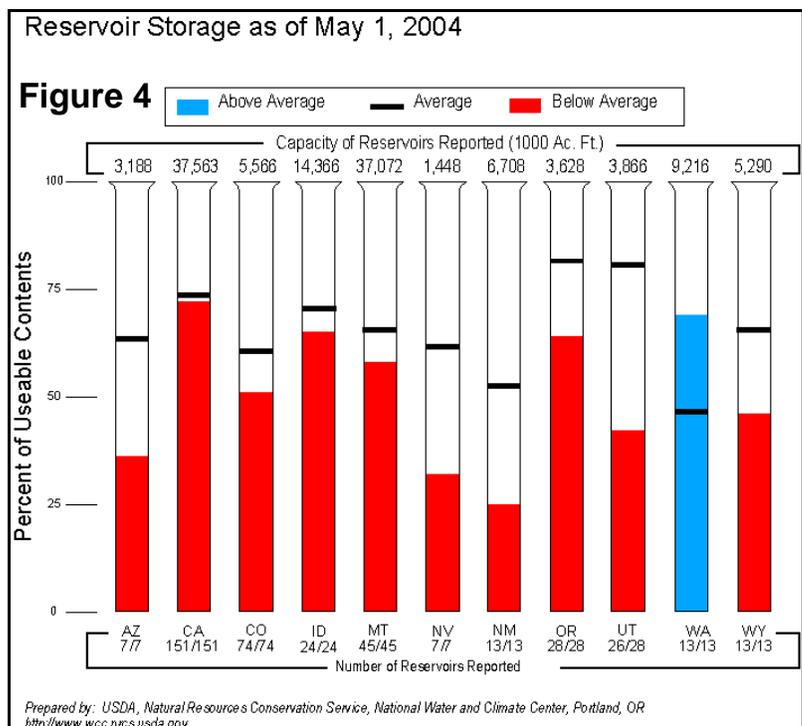
Reservoir Storage

As of May 1, 2004, reservoir storage in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming were below historic averages for this time of year (figure 4). Near-normal storage was observed in California, Idaho, and Montana, while Washington reported above-average reservoir storage.

For More Information

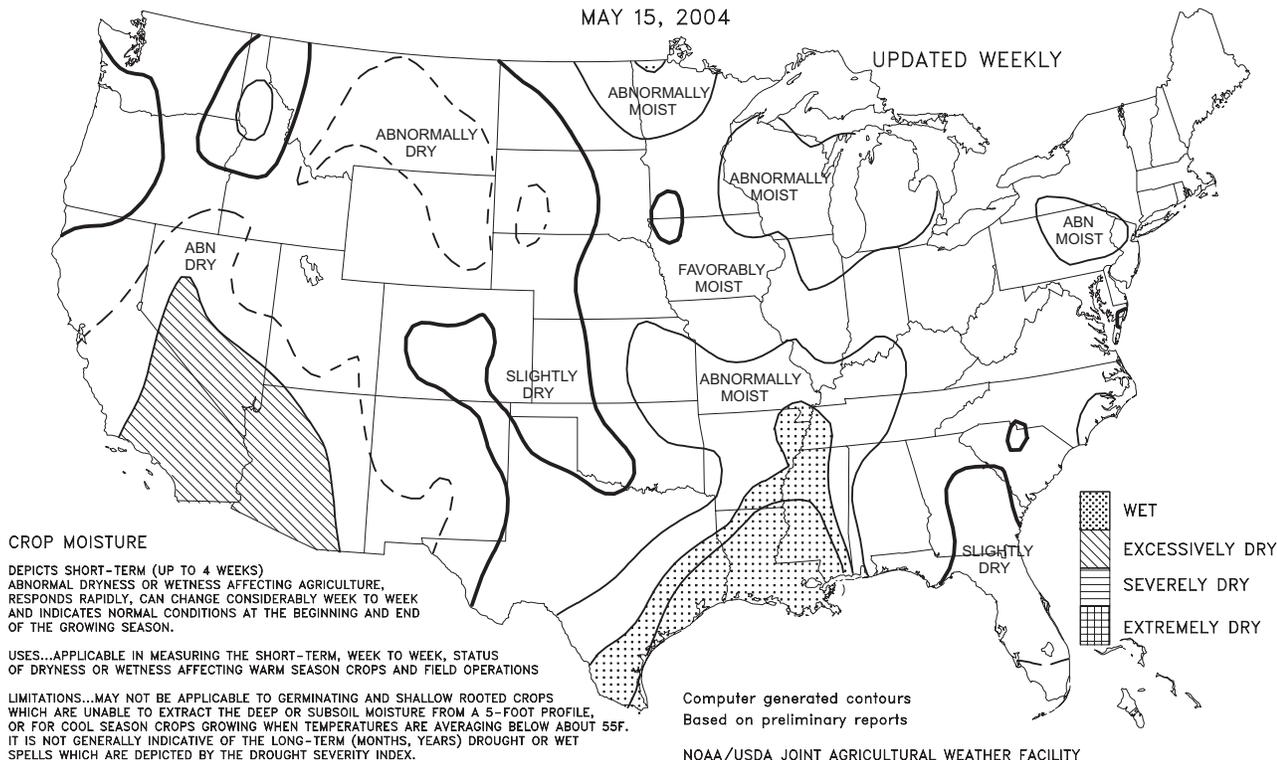
The National Water and Climate Center Homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit:

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

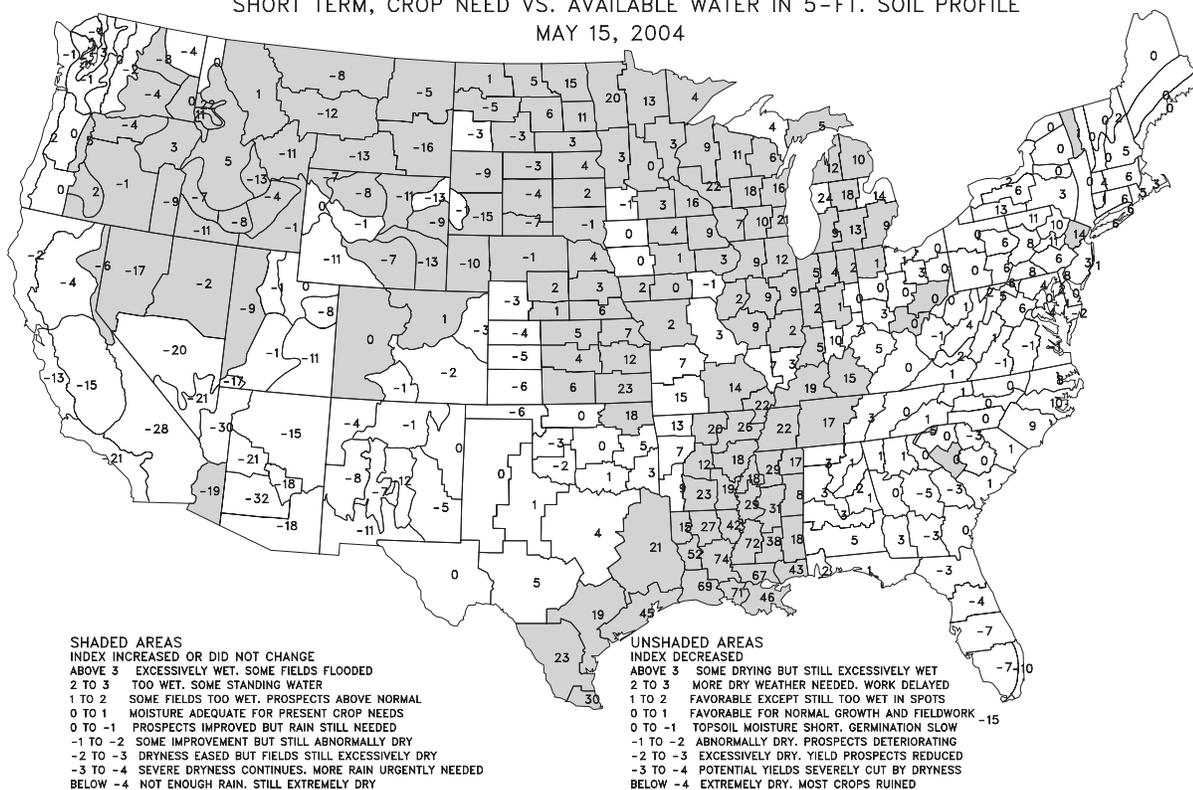


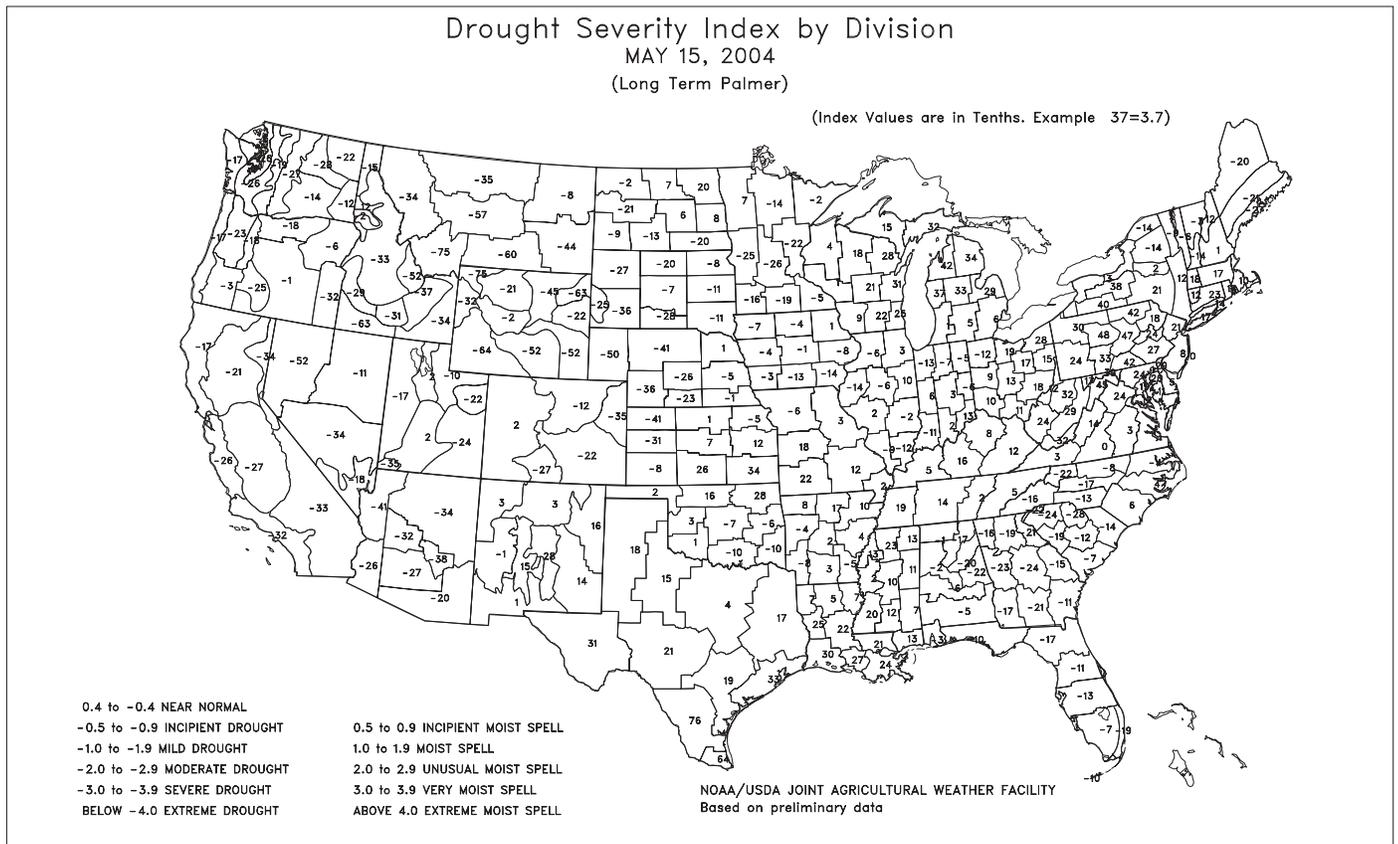
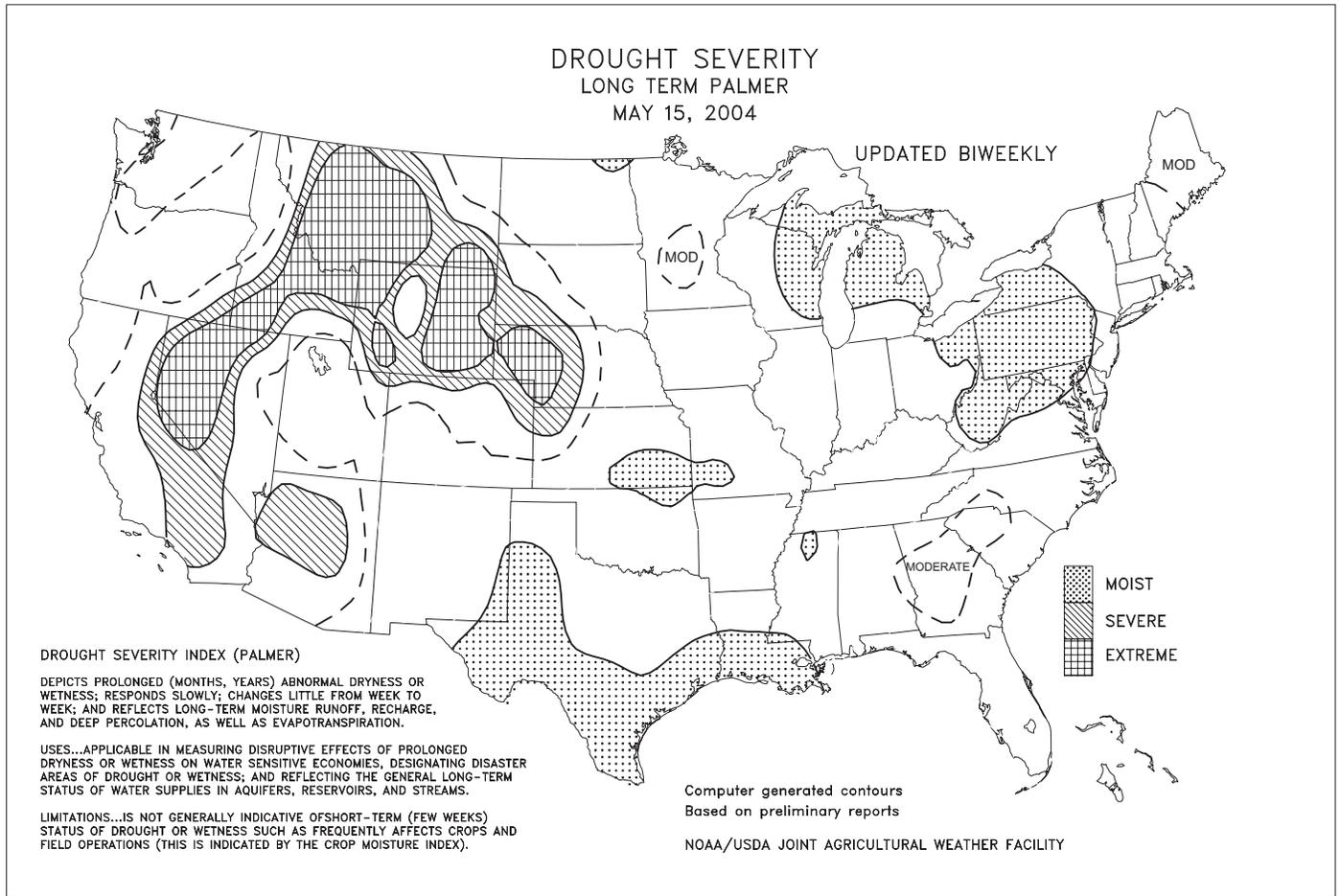
Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-F.T. SOIL PROFILE
MAY 15, 2004

UPDATED WEEKLY



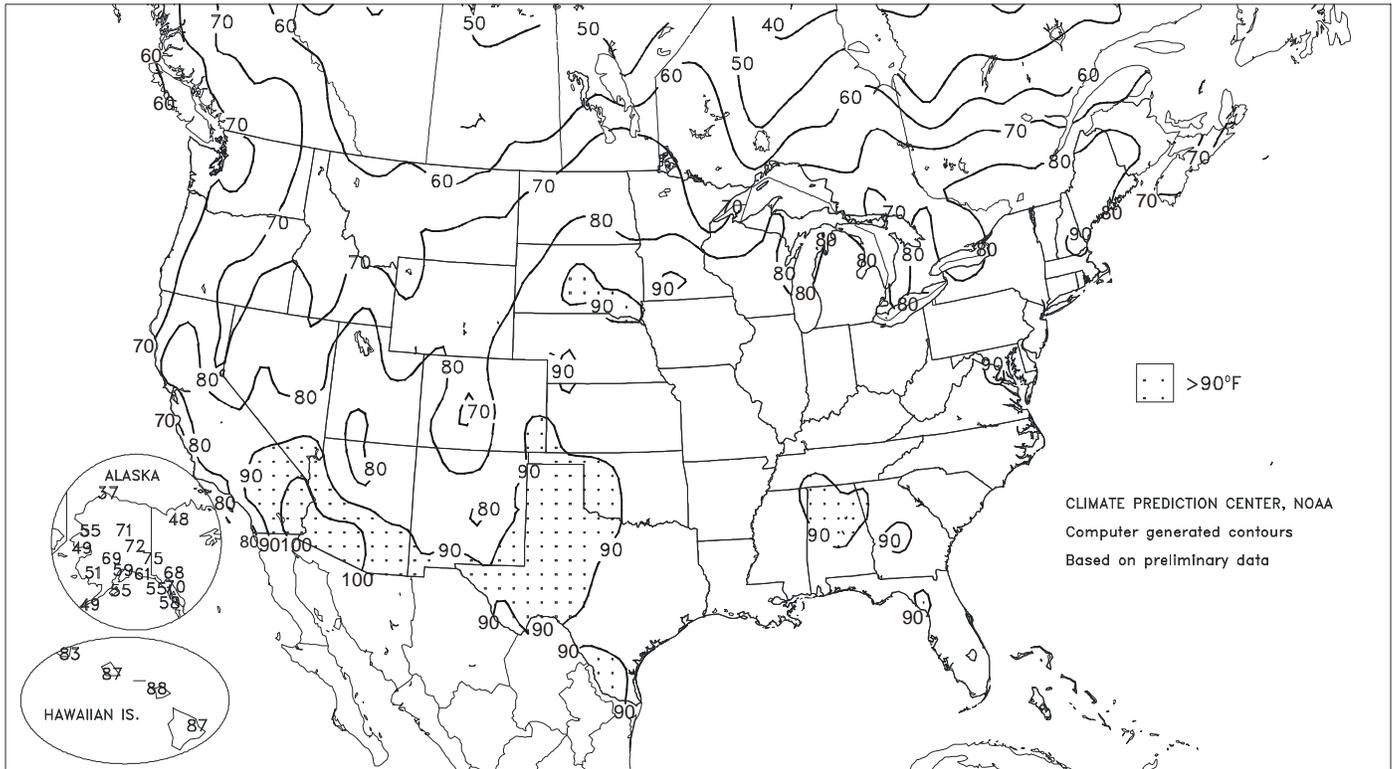
Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-F.T. SOIL PROFILE
MAY 15, 2004





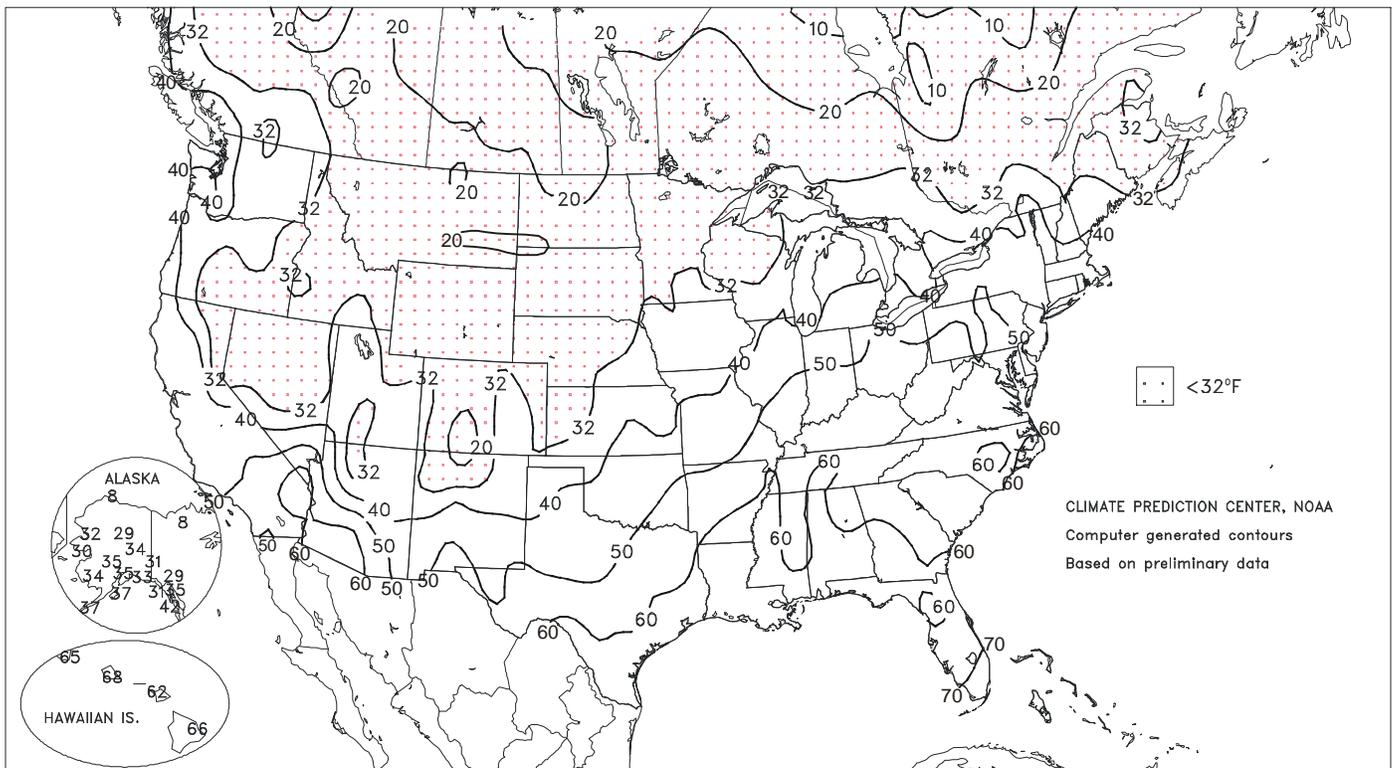
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

MAY 9 - 15, 2004



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

MAY 9 - 15, 2004



(Continued from front cover)

Plains—especially in **southeastern Montana**—while long-term drought remained a major concern on the **central High Plains**. Unfavorably dry conditions also persisted in the **southern Atlantic region**, despite scattered showers. Farther west, however, torrential rainfall halted fieldwork in the **western and central Gulf Coast States**. In addition, local totals in excess of 10 inches caused lowland flooding from **eastern Texas into the lower Mississippi Valley**. **West of the Rockies**, seasonably dry weather in **southern California** and the **Southwest** contrasted with beneficial rain and snow showers across the **interior Northwest**.

A late-season cool snap held weekly temperatures as much as 15°F below normal on the **northern Plains**, while consistently warm conditions boosted readings 5 to 10°F above normal in the **eastern Corn Belt** and more than 10°F above normal in the **northern Mid-Atlantic region**. Farther west, chilly conditions across the **interior Northwest** contrasted with hot weather in the **Desert Southwest**. On May 14, frosts and freezes reached unusually far south for this time of year. Generally, temperatures were not low enough to pose a major threat to spring wheat or corn, although corn was 56 percent (%) emerged (on May 16, according to USDA/NASS) in **Minnesota**, 37% emerged in **South Dakota**, and 25% emerged in **North Dakota**. Farther south, however, May 14 temperatures ranging from 26 to 30°F adversely affected heading winter wheat in **northwestern Kansas**, where the crop was 75% headed on May 16. Damage to winter wheat was spotty in **southwestern Kansas**, where wheat was 97% headed and local readings as low as 28°F were reported. A few heading wheat fields may have also sustained damage in **southeastern Colorado**, where isolated readings below 30°F were observed.

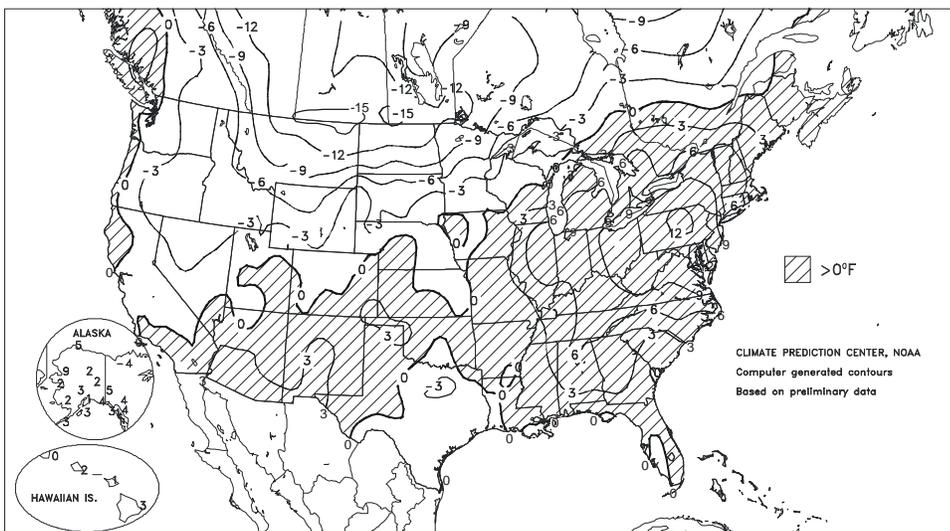
Early in the week, very warm weather prevailed across the **upper Midwest**, where **Mankato, MN**, reported a daily-record high (91°F on May 9). Two days later, daily records for May 11 included 89°F in **Sisseton, SD**, and **Sidney, NE**. However, sharply colder air arrived at midweek across the **northern Plains**, where **Miles City, MT**, collected consecutive daily-record lows (23 and 17°F on May 12-13). Consecutive record lows were established on May 13-14 in several other **Montana** locations, including **Havre** (23 and 28°F) and **Great Falls** (20 and 26°F). Elsewhere on May 14, lows of 19°F in **Alamosa, CO**, 22°F in **Casper, WY**, 24°F in **Aberdeen, SD**, and 27°F in **Goodland, KS**, were among nearly two dozen daily-record lows. Cool weather lingered across the **upper Midwest** at week's end, when record lows for May 15 dipped to 26°F in **St. Cloud, MN**, and 32°F in **Waterloo, IA**.

In contrast, warm weather persisted throughout the week across much of the **Ohio Valley** and the **South and East**. Daily-record highs were set in locations such as **South Bend, IN** (88°F on May 9), and **Little Rock, AR** (90°F on May 10). In **West Virginia**, **Bluefield** (84, 84, and 82°F) posted three consecutive record highs. During the mid- to late-week period, more than a dozen daily-record highs were established from the **lower Great Lakes region into the Northeast**. In **Connecticut**, **Windsor Locks** notched daily records on May 12 (90°F) and 15 (89°F). Other daily-record highs for May 15 included 89°F in **Newark, NJ**, and 87°F in **Providence, RI**.

Several rounds of heavy rain struck the **western Gulf Coast region**. **Victoria, TX**, netted daily-record totals on May 9 (2.37 inches) and 13 (3.63 inches), boosting its May 1-16 sum to 12.65 inches (514 percent of normal). Other daily-record totals in **eastern Texas** on

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

MAY 9 - 15, 2004

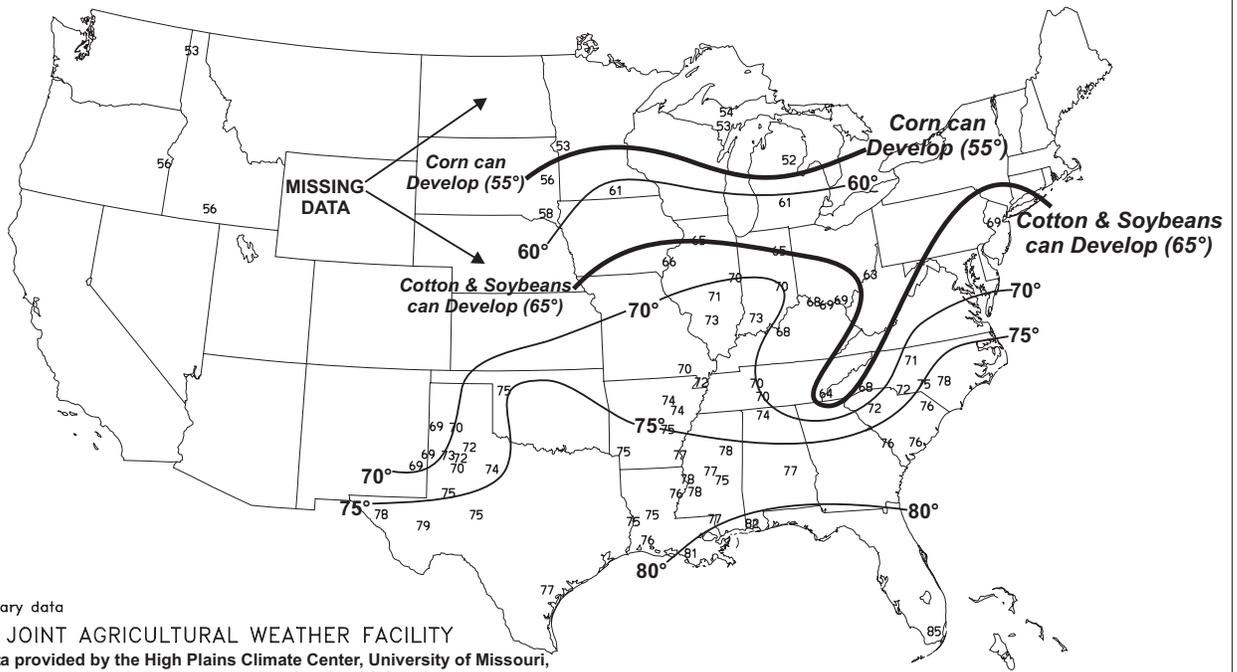


May 13 included 5.04 inches in **College Station** and 2.43 inches in **Corpus Christi**. In contrast, no measurable rain fell during the first 16 days of May in the **western Texas** locations of **Childress** and **Midland**. Farther east, **New Orleans, LA**, received 3.92 inches on May 11-12 and 3.48 inches on May 15, lifting its April 1 - May 16 total to 23.22 inches (320 percent of normal). Meanwhile in the **North Central States**, daily records included 1.30 inches (on May 10) in **East Rapid City, SD**, 1.38 inches (on May 11) in **Grand Forks, ND**, and 1.62 inches (on May 11) in **Valentine, NE**. In **northwestern Minnesota**, 24-hour totals on May 11-12 reached 5.00 inches in **Roseau** and 4.38 inches in **Warroad**. Later in the week, 24-hour totals in excess of 4 inches were also reported in locations such as **Norwich, KS** (5.70 inches on May 12-13), and **Black Rock, AR** (4.95 inches on May 13-14).

Nationally, severe thunderstorms resulted in more than 50 tornadoes and at least 800 reports of large hail (three-quarters of an inch or larger) and high winds (58 m.p.h. or greater), according to preliminary information provided by the Storm Prediction Center. The majority of the severe weather occurred from May 9-13. At the same time, a late-season snowfall was reported in parts of the **northern Plains** and **Northwest**. On May 11-12, totals in **North Dakota** included 1.0 inch in **Williston** and 0.2 inch in **Bismarck**. **Williston's** snow pushed its season-to-date total to 64.2 inches, the seventh-highest total in 110 years. Despite some rain and snow, water year-to-date precipitation in **Great Falls, MT**, remained the lowest on record. **Great Falls' October 1 - May 16** total reached 2.42 inches, just 35 percent of normal. Meanwhile, early- to midweek snow totaled more than 1 foot in parts of the **northern Rockies**, including **Mountain Meadows in Idaho's Clearwater Mountains**. Farther south, **Salt Lake City, UT**, clocked a wind gust to 71 m.p.h. on May 10, followed the next day by a peak gust to 54 m.p.h. in **Window Rock, AZ**.

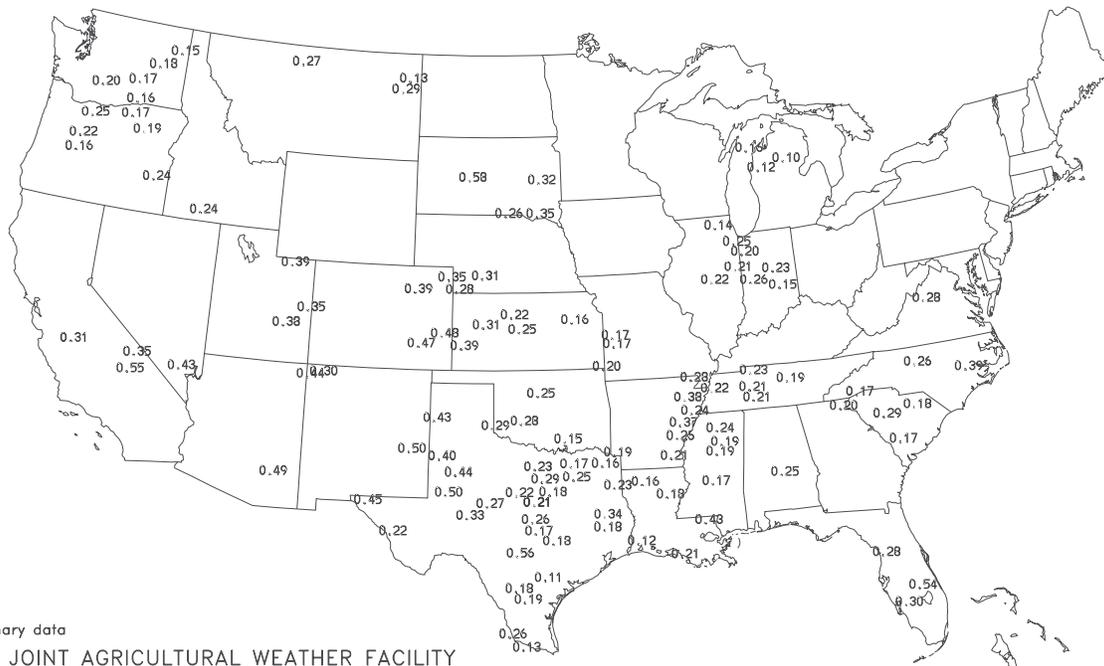
In **Hawaii**, showers were most widespread across the western islands, although locally torrential rainfall developed statewide at week's end. On **Oahu**, **Honolulu** posted a daily-record total of 1.03 inches on May 15. On May 15-16, 24-hour totals reached 3.20 inches in **Palisades, Oahu**, 3.29 inches in **Makapulapai, Molokai**, and 9.73 inches at **Maui's Hana Airport**. **Hawaiian** temperatures averaged as much as 3°F above normal, aided by a daily-record high (87°F on May 11) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. Meanwhile in **Alaska**, light showers accompanied above-normal temperatures. May 1-15 precipitation totals of 1.49 inches (497 percent of normal) in **Nome** and 1.05 inches (525 percent) in **Fairbanks** contrasted with below-normal amounts in **Juneau** (0.12 inch, or 7 percent) and other **southern Alaska** locations.

Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)
MAY 9 - 15, 2004

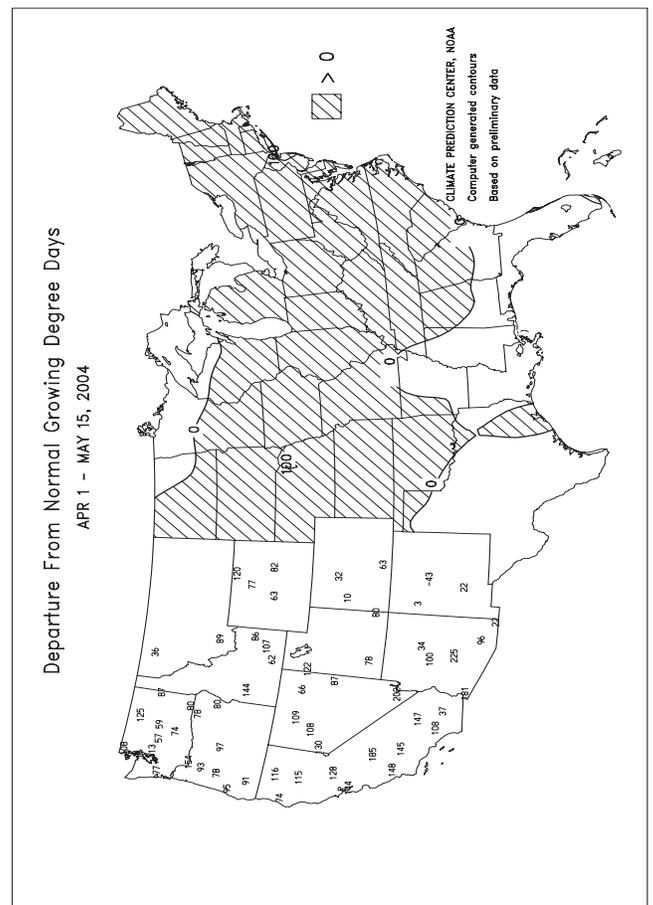
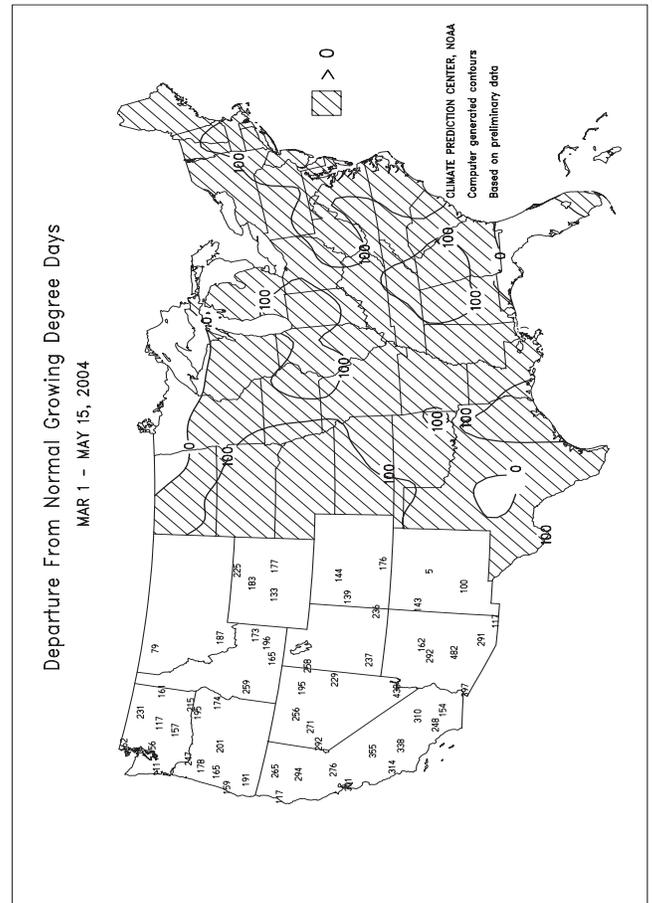
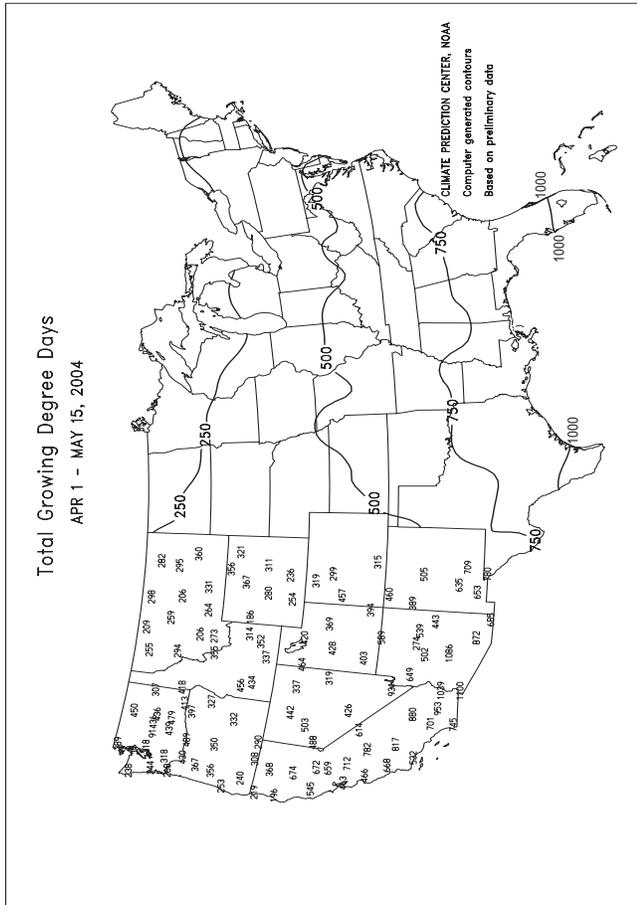
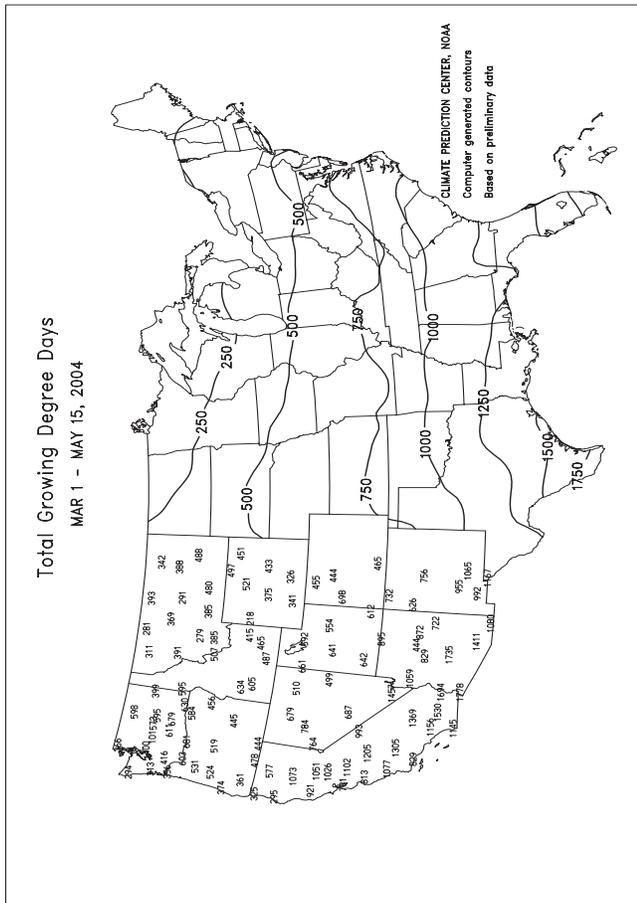


Based on preliminary data
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Supplemental data provided by the High Plains Climate Center, University of Missouri,
Iowa State University, Alabama A&M University, and USDA/NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network

Average Pan Evaporation (Inches)
MAY 9 - 15, 2004



Based on preliminary data
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY



Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 15, 2004

Data provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC)
and the University of Missouri Extension Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE Mar 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Mar 1	TOTAL IN. SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
MISSISSIPPI																				
INDIANOLA 1S	80	66	88	65	73	-	3.06	-	1.71	9.13	-	19.92	-	-	-	0	0	3	2	
INVERNESS 5E	80	67	88	65	73	-	3.36	-	1.41	-	-	-	-	82	71	0	0	5	2	
LYON	80	65	89	61	72	-	2.08	-	0.71	11.86	-	21.74	-	77	69	0	0	7	2	
MACON	83	66	91	63	74	-	1.22	-	0.38	9.51	-	21.54	-	82	73	1	0	6	0	
ONWARD	80	66	88	65	73	-	3.93	-	2.09	11.65	-	21.89	-	-	-	0	0	7	3	
PERTHSHIRE	79	65	87	61	72	-	2.78	-	1.99	13.82	-	25.48	-	-	-	0	0	5	1	
SCOTT	79	66	87	63	73	-	2.45	-	1.25	10.07	-	21.47	-	-	-	0	0	6	3	
SIDON	80	66	88	65	73	-	1.98	-	0.78	9.15	-	21.05	-	83	71	0	0	5	2	
STARKVILLE	80	64	88	59	72	3	1.64	0.52	0.89	8.78	61	17.92	72	-	-	0	0	4	2	
TUNICA 1W	79	65	89	59	72	-	2.23	-	1.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	7	2	
VANCE	78	64	86	60	71	-	2.08	-	0.85	11.40	-	22.78	-	-	-	0	0	5	2	
VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
STONEVILLE X	82	66	87	65	74	3	4.51	3.29	1.48	11.39	82	23.22	98	81	72	0	0	5	3	
MISSOURI																				
NW CORNING	74	52	86	36	62	1	1.12	0.17	0.31	6.07	78	7.07	72	-	-	0	0	5	0	
ALBANY	73	53	84	36	63	1	0.98	-0.01	0.53	7.19	83	8.02	73	70	61	0	0	5	1	
ST. JOSEPH	72	54	81	41	62	-1	3.30	2.17	2.61	9.36	111	10.22	97	-	-	0	0	4	1	
NC BRUNSWICK	74	56	85	39	65	3	0.67	-0.37	0.41	8.29	97	9.20	78	72	63	0	0	2	0	
LINNEUS	73	54	82	37	64	2	0.18	-0.81	0.10	8.64	104	9.41	90	71	61	0	0	4	0	
NE NOVELTY	73	55	84	41	64	2	1.34	0.33	0.96	7.44	88	8.20	72	70	60	0	0	3	1	
MONROE CITY	74	57	85	40	65	3	0.54	-0.58	0.22	5.94	64	6.92	55	71	62	0	0	4	0	
C AUXVASSE	74	57	85	42	65	3	0.73	-0.41	0.34	8.79	90	11.19	83	70	62	0	0	5	0	
SANBORN FIELD	74	58	85	42	66	3	0.50	-0.58	0.24	10.53	107	13.38	96	72	63	0	0	3	0	
COLUMBIA	73	56	83	41	65	3	0.86	-0.22	0.42	11.68	118	14.49	104	-	-	0	0	5	0	
VERSAILLES	74	56	84	39	66	3	0.98	-0.19	0.55	-	-	-	-	71	63	0	0	4	1	
EC COOK STATION	76	58	85	49	66	2	0.74	-0.37	0.50	11.81	110	15.10	99	74	65	0	0	3	1	
SW LAMAR	73	56	82	40	64	0	3.42	2.33	3.42	15.26	138	18.79	122	71	62	0	0	1	1	
SE DELTA	78	60	87	53	68	2	1.14	0.08	0.59	9.77	86	13.51	75	75	65	0	0	3	1	
CHARLESTON	78	61	86	54	69	4	2.27	1.36	1.81	8.44	69	12.86	67	76	66	0	0	4	1	
GLENNONVILLE	78	63	87	55	70	3	1.26	0.41	0.85	8.59	76	12.26	71	80	70	0	0	3	1	
CLARKTON	79	62	89	55	70	3	2.37	1.52	1.21	10.38	92	14.41	83	76	68	0	0	4	2	
PORTAGEVILLE DC	78	63	89	55	70	3	3.23	2.22	1.02	12.96	107	18.68	99	78	67	0	0	6	3	
PORTAGEVILLE LF	78	63	89	55	70	3	2.68	1.67	0.91	13.99	116	19.20	101	79	67	0	0	5	3	
STEELE	78	64	91	56	70	3	3.98	2.90	2.27	14.78	119	20.48	103	75	68	1	0	6	2	
CARDWELL	79	64	90	56	70	3	4.01	2.86	2.93	14.57	115	20.00	100	77	68	1	0	4	2	

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

X Based on 1971-2000 normals.

- Sufficient data not available.

NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast.

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Widespread precipitation, totaling 2 to 4 inches in most locations, fell across the Delta. Some flooding of crops was reported, but most of the excess water drained by week's end. However, soils were saturated and fieldwork delays were expected to continue. Corn, rice, and early-planted soybeans needed the rain, but some recently planted cotton may have to be replanted due to previously cool weather, followed by intense rainfall. In addition, there was some lodging reported in ripening wheat fields.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on May 12, 2004. Forecasts refer to May 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.55 billion bushels, down 9 percent from 2003. The yield is forecast at 44.2 bushels per acre, 2.5 bushels lower than last year. Grain area totals 35.1 million acres, down 4 percent from last season.

Hard Red production is down 14 percent from a year ago to 910 million bushels. Soft Red is up 5 percent and totals 399 million bushels. White production totals 242 million bushels, down 9 percent from a year ago.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2003-04 crop is 13.1 million tons, unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 14 percent above

last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast, at 245 million boxes (11.0 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 21 percent above the previous season. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 126 million boxes (5.67 million tons), unchanged from last month but 13 percent above the previous season. Harvest of the early and midseason varieties is complete. Florida's Valencia forecast is 119 million boxes (5.36 million tons), unchanged from the April forecast but 31 percent above last season's final utilization. Citrus trees in Florida groves are in excellent condition, with the bloom period completed in mid-March. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried over from April 1.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 15, 2004

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Mar 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Mar 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE		50 INCH OR MORE	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
AL BIRMINGHAM	84	66	89	60	75	7	1.53	0.40	1.04	8.93	68	17.63	77	92	51	0	0	2	1		
AL HUNTSVILLE	84	65	90	61	74	6	0.78	-0.42	0.61	9.92	72	20.10	83	88	55	1	0	4	1		
AL MOBILE	83	66	88	63	75	2	0.94	-0.47	0.73	5.39	36	19.67	76	88	59	0	0	3	1		
AL MONTGOMERY	87	66	92	63	76	4	0.67	-0.28	0.40	6.75	53	17.12	73	89	47	1	0	2	0		
AK ANCHORAGE	55	39	59	35	47	1	0.18	0.05	0.12	2.10	147	3.32	116	85	67	0	0	3	0		
AK BARROW	29	18	37	8	24	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	91	0.36	78	89	84	0	7	0	0		
AK FAIRBANKS	60	39	72	34	50	2	0.16	0.07	0.12	1.38	209	2.04	129	86	54	0	0	4	0		
AK JUNEAU	63	39	70	35	51	4	0.05	-0.72	0.05	10.15	125	21.70	128	92	64	0	0	1	0		
AK KODIAK	50	41	55	37	46	3	0.58	-0.85	0.58	13.81	101	31.13	113	81	68	0	0	1	1		
AK NOME	41	34	49	30	38	2	0.31	0.17	0.15	2.41	155	3.04	94	96	79	0	3	5	0		
AZ FLAGSTAFF	69	35	74	26	52	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.56	59	4.38	48	57	13	0	2	0	0		
AZ PHOENIX	96	71	101	63	83	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	2.19	159	4.02	135	24	12	6	0	0	0		
AZ TUCSON	93	64	98	56	78	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	2.35	194	3.60	117	28	14	5	0	0	0		
AZ YUMA	96	67	101	61	82	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	167	1.60	157	38	21	7	0	0	0		
AR FORT SMITH	79	62	86	57	71	2	0.44	-0.76	0.44	11.78	114	16.37	107	95	66	0	0	1	0		
AR LITTLE ROCK	79	63	87	59	71	2	1.21	0.05	0.70	11.91	92	19.83	100	97	65	0	0	3	1		
CA BAKERSFIELD	82	54	90	49	68	-2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.55	28	2.77	64	56	32	1	0	0	0		
CA FRESNO	82	55	91	50	69	1	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.57	51	4.13	56	61	32	1	0	0	0		
CA LOS ANGELES	73	59	76	57	66	3	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.83	27	5.93	64	93	68	0	0	0	0		
CA REDDING	80	51	86	46	66	1	0.48	0.11	0.41	3.10	37	16.20	80	80	34	0	0	2	0		
CA SACRAMENTO	80	51	86	46	66	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.56	14	7.73	68	83	26	0	0	0	0		
CA SAN DIEGO	73	63	77	61	68	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.81	26	3.96	54	76	59	0	0	0	0		
CA SAN FRANCISCO	66	52	70	49	59	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.98	21	8.59	66	87	62	0	0	0	0		
CA STOCKTON	81	51	87	48	66	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.92	26	6.37	74	72	37	0	0	0	0		
CO ALAMOSA	71	31	78	19	51	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.25	96	2.41	137	71	17	0	5	0	0		
CO CO SPRINGS	68	42	82	36	55	1	0.25	-0.27	0.15	3.31	89	4.30	98	79	30	0	0	4	0		
CO DENVER INTL	68	41	85	31	54	0	0.81	0.17	0.72	2.73	85	3.17	86	77	38	0	3	2	1		
CO GRAND JUNCTION	75	45	87	36	60	1	0.12	-0.10	0.10	2.42	104	3.90	114	53	26	0	0	2	0		
CO PUEBLO	76	45	90	37	61	2	0.05	-0.28	0.01	5.45	187	6.61	189	68	36	1	0	2	0		
CT BRIDGEPORT	72	54	83	47	63	5	0.38	-0.53	0.18	12.37	123	16.39	98	97	77	0	0	6	0		
CT HARTFORD	80	52	90	43	66	7	0.27	-0.71	0.15	9.46	96	12.69	76	90	64	1	0	3	0		
DC WASHINGTON	86	66	89	54	76	11	0.17	-0.70	0.16	7.84	96	11.48	82	86	49	0	0	2	0		
DE WILMINGTON	83	61	86	48	72	11	1.02	0.07	0.84	10.38	111	14.37	92	96	54	0	0	3	1		
FL DAYTONA BEACH	83	66	84	55	75	1	0.01	-0.61	0.01	2.79	37	8.55	64	90	51	0	0	1	0		
FL JACKSONVILLE	84	64	86	59	74	1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	4.63	54	10.76	70	94	51	0	0	0	0		
FL KEY WEST	82	76	83	76	79	-1	0.00	-0.70	0.00	3.16	60	8.38	93	83	69	0	0	0	0		
FL MIAMI	84	75	85	74	80	1	0.01	-1.06	0.01	7.79	98	13.40	112	76	56	0	0	1	0		
FL ORLANDO	86	67	88	62	77	0	0.10	-0.62	0.10	5.03	69	12.84	106	95	54	0	0	1	0		
FL PENSACOLA	82	68	85	65	75	1	0.01	-0.92	0.01	3.72	31	14.52	66	94	69	0	0	1	0		
FL TALLAHASSEE	86	64	88	63	75	1	0.00	-1.04	0.00	3.91	32	14.58	66	92	53	0	0	0	0		
FL TAMPA	88	70	90	65	79	2	0.28	-0.26	0.28	4.53	80	12.28	116	83	45	2	0	1	0		
FL WEST PALM	85	74	85	73	80	2	0.50	-0.60	0.48	6.54	70	11.28	72	76	61	0	0	2	0		
GA ATHENS	85	61	86	56	73	5	0.07	-0.78	0.04	2.59	26	9.40	49	91	55	0	0	3	0		
GA ATLANTA	82	64	86	57	73	4	0.40	-0.51	0.22	5.19	48	12.64	61	87	59	0	0	3	0		
GA AUGUSTA	85	59	88	53	72	2	0.69	0.06	0.69	4.05	46	11.58	66	96	50	0	0	1	1		
GA COLUMBUS	84	66	89	64	75	3	0.50	-0.33	0.34	5.51	49	13.43	65	91	46	0	0	3	0		
GA MACON	89	63	92	59	76	6	0.07	-0.58	0.07	4.12	44	14.36	76	88	42	3	0	1	0		
GA SAVANNAH	82	62	83	56	72	0	0.24	-0.48	0.18	5.15	61	9.95	65	95	59	0	0	2	0		
HI HILO	85	69	87	66	77	3	3.34	1.47	3.32	52.67	169	73.16	147	85	71	0	0	2	1		
HI HONOLULU	84	73	87	68	79	2	0.75	0.58	0.67	1.99	59	18.34	217	88	79	0	0	2	1		
HI KAHULUI	85	67	88	62	76	1	0.04	-0.11	0.02	11.24	250	22.22	210	89	76	0	0	2	0		
HI LIHUE	80	70	83	65	75	0	0.29	-0.38	0.09	5.15	64	17.24	108	92	80	0	0	5	0		
ID BOISE	65	44	72	35	54	-4	0.69	0.41	0.38	1.56	47	4.87	84	71	46	0	0	4	0		
ID LEWISTON	63	43	72	36	53	-5	0.69	0.35	0.42	2.52	80	5.56	106	85	60	0	0	4	0		
ID POCATELLO	63	37	80	33	50	-3	0.34	0.00	0.30	1.90	58	5.27	97	82	56	0	0	3	0		
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	77	54	88	39	66	8	1.81	1.09	0.77	5.34	68	7.45	66	96	68	0	0	4	2		
IL MOLINE	75	56	87	39	65	4	2.13	1.21	0.81	9.38	108	11.40	97	92	66	0	0	4	1		
IL PEORIA	77	59	86	43	68	7	1.73	0.79	0.90	7.29	87	8.56	74	95	59	0	0	5	1		
IL ROCKFORD	75	55	86	41	65	6	2.46	1.60	1.17	8.45	108	9.67	92	95	69	0	0	5	2		
IL SPRINGFIELD	77	60	86	46	69	6	1.97	1.07	0.97	8.26	98	10.12	86	92	63	0	0	5	2		
IN EVANSVILLE	79	62	85	54	70	5	2.00	0.85	0.83	7.53	67	11.07	64	90	65	0	0	4	2		
IN FORT WAYNE	77	58	84	49	68	9	0.42	-0.39	0.19	6.33	78	9.30	77	91	62	0	0	4	0		
IN INDIANAPOLIS	77	60	85	51	69	7	1.32	0.34	1.10	7.83	86	13.25	95	90	66	0	0	4	1		
IN SOUTH BEND	78	58	88	43	68	10	1.75	1.01	1.28	6.45	79	8.77	71	95	70	0	0	5	1		
IA BURLINGTON	76	55	86	40	66	4	1.01	0.03	0.42	7.04	82	8.75	76	94	57	0	0	5	0		
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	72	52	86	35	62	2	0.39	-0.43	0.36	5.80	81	7.68	82	98	60	0	0	3	0		
IA DES MOINES	71	53	81	37	62	1	0.87	-0.05	0.52	9.81	127	12.79	129	90	71	0	0	4	1		
IA DUBUQUE	70	50	84	33	60	2	0.65	-0.25	0.31	6.84	86	8.52	80	97	73	0	0	6	0		
IA SIOUX CITY	71	49	91	33	60	0	0.78	-0.05	0.59	6.57	102	8.49	111	89	60	1	0	4	1		
IA WATERLOO	72	48	84	32	60	1	0.57	-0.32	0.49	6.36	88	8.06	89	93	63	0	1	5	0		
KS CONCORDIA	70	51	81	38	60	-2	2.52	1.58	1.37	6.71	100	9.88	122	90	70	0	0	5	1		
KS DODGE CITY	76	50	86	32	63	0	0.61	-0.64	0.01	4.49	83	5.57	83	92	48	0	1	1	0		
KS GOODLAND	73	44	89	27	59	2	0.22	-0.56	0.22	3.28	78	4.36	85	89	51	0	2	1	0		
KS TOPEKA	73	55	81	39	64	1	2.74	1.67	1.06	8.63	110	11.17	112	90	66	0	0	4	3		

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 15, 2004

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN SINCE Mar 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Mar 1	TOTAL IN SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	75	54	85	42	65	1	3.33	2.43	1.70	10.33	146	12.96	145	97	79	0	0	3	2
	JACKSON	81	63	86	60	72	9	0.54	-0.63	0.46	8.79	83	16.79	94	89	51	0	0	3	0
	LEXINGTON	80	62	85	57	71	8	1.31	0.24	0.86	10.76	105	15.57	92	91	65	0	0	3	1
	LOUISVILLE	80	64	87	58	72	7	1.53	0.40	0.98	10.84	101	17.27	100	90	61	0	0	3	1
	PADUCAH	78	62	86	53	70	5	1.45	0.37	0.46	9.77	84	14.46	76	95	64	0	0	5	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	84	66	88	63	75	2	7.83	6.63	4.32	18.13	137	33.41	136	97	62	0	0	5	2
	LAKE CHARLES	82	65	85	62	74	0	4.74	3.39	2.52	15.91	161	32.80	176	98	70	0	0	5	2
	NEW ORLEANS	83	68	86	65	75	0	7.50	6.55	3.48	24.32	198	35.75	151	93	68	0	0	5	3
	SHREVEPORT	80	65	85	63	72	0	1.37	0.20	0.69	13.81	125	26.11	131	94	65	0	0	3	1
ME	CARIBOU	65	37	84	27	51	0	0.16	-0.56	0.09	5.71	85	7.82	67	83	37	0	2	3	0
	PORTLAND	67	45	85	43	56	3	0.65	-0.21	0.52	9.92	96	11.94	68	94	48	0	0	4	1
MD	BALTIMORE	86	63	88	51	75	13	1.05	0.17	0.88	10.64	122	14.47	95	89	55	0	0	2	1
MA	BOSTON	72	51	89	46	62	5	0.21	-0.51	0.19	14.05	156	16.52	102	92	59	0	0	3	0
	WORCESTER	76	52	86	42	64	9	0.31	-0.66	0.31	11.25	110	14.14	81	89	47	0	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	69	45	87	32	57	6	1.19	0.61	0.48	5.28	93	6.51	74	93	56	0	1	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	75	56	85	44	66	9	2.74	2.00	0.87	10.52	137	13.56	121	92	64	0	0	4	3
	HOUGHTON LAKE	69	49	82	38	59	6	2.65	2.11	0.89	8.98	164	10.87	131	94	72	0	0	5	3
	LANSING	75	54	83	38	65	9	3.25	2.70	1.15	8.61	130	10.07	104	93	65	0	0	5	3
	MUSKEGON	71	54	82	39	63	8	1.48	0.82	0.39	9.22	138	11.16	107	97	73	0	0	5	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	69	47	85	34	58	4	2.36	1.89	1.44	8.03	140	10.64	101	96	60	0	0	4	2
MN	DULUTH	54	37	63	26	46	-5	0.47	-0.14	0.31	4.00	80	7.37	106	87	65	0	1	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	51	31	71	24	41	-11	1.89	1.39	0.93	3.73	112	4.52	94	90	51	0	4	3	2
	MINNEAPOLIS	68	47	88	37	57	-1	1.14	0.47	0.62	5.34	97	6.66	91	84	61	0	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	68	46	84	34	57	1	1.91	1.14	0.91	7.16	110	9.20	112	91	72	0	0	6	2
	ST. CLOUD	67	42	86	26	54	-2	0.97	-0.50	0.06	2.71	57	3.91	64	79	41	0	2	2	0
MS	JACKSON	81	64	88	61	73	2	3.27	2.14	1.94	8.16	57	18.89	77	94	65	0	0	5	2
	MERIDIAN	83	62	89	59	73	2	1.26	0.12	0.80	7.43	49	18.50	70	99	68	0	0	4	1
	TUPELO	81	64	88	60	72	3	2.94	1.63	1.80	12.01	86	21.55	91	95	67	0	0	4	2
MO	COLUMBIA	73	57	83	43	65	2	1.27	0.17	0.65	12.51	129	15.58	114	95	66	0	0	4	1
	KANSAS CITY	74	56	83	42	65	2	2.02	0.78	1.01	8.19	98	10.09	93	96	68	0	0	4	2
	SAINT LOUIS	77	63	87	50	70	4	2.23	1.29	1.52	9.26	100	14.08	103	89	68	0	0	4	2
	SPRINGFIELD	75	56	82	40	65	1	1.10	0.11	1.08	12.94	127	17.38	119	92	78	0	0	3	1
MT	BILLINGS	57	34	72	24	45	-10	2.21	-0.35	0.19	1.83	45	2.67	49	81	37	0	3	2	0
	BUTTE	51	27	60	19	39	-8	0.07	-0.36	0.07	1.42	53	1.94	53	82	33	0	6	1	0
	GLASGOW	52	31	65	27	42	-13	0.64	0.29	0.59	1.57	82	2.96	117	87	61	0	4	2	1
	GREAT FALLS	51	27	66	20	39	-11	0.16	-0.39	0.13	1.52	43	1.82	39	91	42	0	5	3	0
	HAVRE	52	31	62	23	41	-13	0.50	0.11	0.43	1.36	58	1.61	51	85	64	0	4	3	0
	KALISPELL	56	32	64	24	44	-7	0.10	-0.33	0.05	2.43	76	4.86	84	89	52	0	4	3	0
	MISSOULA	55	33	65	29	44	-8	1.15	0.72	0.94	2.87	99	4.36	92	89	59	0	4	3	1
NE	GRAND ISLAND	69	49	87	33	59	0	0.75	-0.16	0.53	3.71	57	6.02	78	90	67	0	0	3	1
	LINCOLN	71	50	84	33	60	-1	0.89	-0.07	0.59	4.67	66	6.65	79	88	62	0	0	3	1
	NORFOLK	70	47	89	32	59	0	1.10	0.25	0.49	6.89	110	8.98	118	86	61	0	1	5	0
	NORTH PLATTE	73	45	91	26	59	2	0.40	-0.35	0.17	1.61	34	2.47	44	87	40	1	1	4	0
	OMAHA	71	51	84	34	61	0	0.52	-0.49	0.24	6.67	93	9.23	106	88	59	0	0	4	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	70	39	88	31	54	-2	0.41	-0.18	0.15	1.47	35	2.19	41	86	49	0	1	6	0
	VALENTINE	69	42	88	26	55	-2	1.93	1.21	1.60	3.93	86	4.92	92	88	51	0	2	4	1
NV	ELY	67	29	76	23	48	-1	0.95	-0.25	0.05	1.31	51	2.16	53	66	25	0	6	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	89	64	96	59	76	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.13	135	2.61	123	24	16	4	0	0	0
	RENO	71	42	78	34	56	0	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.26	86	3.78	106	64	38	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	67	34	75	25	50	-4	0.17	-0.05	0.14	0.48	22	2.05	56	73	35	0	2	2	0
NH	CONCORD	78	47	90	41	63	8	0.03	-0.71	0.02	10.51	137	12.27	94	91	35	1	0	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	81	59	90	50	70	8	2.67	1.62	1.08	11.09	107	15.36	89	89	67	1	0	5	3
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	81	53	85	46	67	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	3.66	271	4.93	216	40	13	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	79	53	86	43	66	9	0.60	-0.20	0.30	6.58	81	9.07	71	94	57	0	0	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	77	56	82	46	66	11	0.76	-0.01	0.42	7.57	93	10.54	80	92	63	0	0	5	0
	BUFFALO	76	55	85	44	66	10	0.64	-0.07	0.25	8.49	113	12.59	96	91	56	0	0	5	0
	ROCHESTER	78	55	85	44	67	11	0.87	0.28	0.44	6.98	106	10.52	96	90	70	0	0	5	0
	SYRACUSE	78	55	86	48	67	11	1.53	0.79	0.37	8.88	111	11.86	93	92	57	0	0	6	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	77	56	80	50	66	5	0.71	-0.25	0.38	6.53	65	11.59	65	94	61	0	0	3	0
	CHARLOTTE	82	61	86	57	72	4	0.13	-0.68	0.08	4.68	52	9.15	55	93	50	0	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	82	62	85	60	72	7	0.33	-0.58	0.13	5.31	58	8.61	54	92	58	0	0	3	0
	HATTERAS	77	67	79	65	72	5	0.01	-0.85	0.01	6.92	69	12.29	62	91	69	0	0	1	0
	RALEIGH	84	63	85	60	74	8	0.67	-0.20	0.67	7.33	85	11.88	74	92	57	0	0	1	1
	WILMINGTON	83	63	84	59	73	4	0.04	-0.94	0.03	6.03	66	13.50	78	99	54	0	0	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	58	35	79	23	47	-8	0.13	-0.35	0.06	2.49	76	3.39	80	84	45	0	3	3	0
	DICKINSON	54	29	73	22	42	-12	0.07	-0.38	0.06	2.10	62	2.66	63	93	40	0	5	2	0
	FARGO	55	38	70	29	47	-9	1.78	1.25	1.24	3.54	99	4.93	100	83	49	0	2	3	1
	GRAND FORKS	52	35	79	26	44	-12	0.71	0.26	0.55	2.79	93	3.79	89	91	48	0	2	3	1
	JAMESTOWN	53	35	75	25	44	-12	1.35	0.89	0.82	4.80	151	5.13	119	93	45	0	3	4	1
	WILLISTON	53	29	71	22	41	-13	0.45	0.05	0.40	1.17	45	2.67	76	86	51	0	6	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	80	58	83	48	69	11	1.09	0.18	0.67	9.07	107	13.63	103	93	71	0	0	3	1
	CINCINNATI	78	59	84	53	68	5	0.97	-0.04	0.52	9.50	95	15.30	98	88	62	0	0	4	1
	CLEVELAND	80	58	85	48	69	12	1.08	0.32	0.53	11.02	139	14.47	114	94	60	0	0	3	1
	COLUMBUS	82	62	86	53	72	10	0.79	-0.07	0.43	9.50	119	16.61	131	84	54	0	0	6	0
	DAYTON	77	60	84	50	69	9	1.04	0.13	0.52	7.88	85	13.81	98	85	60				

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 15, 2004

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Mar 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Mar 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE	
OK	TOLEDO	78	57	86	50	68	9	1.06	0.40	0.43	5.28	73	7.08	64	91	73	0	0	6	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	81	56	84	45	68	11	0.92	0.15	0.70	9.46	118	14.07	113	92	64	0	0	2	1
	OKLAHOMA CITY	81	57	89	45	69	2	1.18	-0.04	1.18	6.50	78	9.41	84	93	55	0	0	1	1
	TULSA	77	60	84	44	68	0	2.26	0.87	2.24	14.51	140	18.06	130	93	78	0	0	3	1
OR	ASTORIA	61	46	64	39	54	2	0.22	-0.51	0.10	8.96	64	28.83	92	93	73	0	0	3	0
	BURNS	58	34	69	27	46	-4	0.28	0.06	0.14	1.15	45	3.87	80	86	54	0	2	3	0
	EUGENE	64	43	70	35	54	0	0.14	-0.47	0.06	5.58	52	16.76	68	95	69	0	0	3	0
	MEDFORD	68	46	78	39	57	0	0.16	-0.12	0.13	2.53	67	8.87	107	84	45	0	0	3	0
	PENDLETON	66	43	73	37	54	-3	0.21	-0.07	0.17	2.25	76	6.33	112	84	50	0	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	65	49	72	44	57	0	0.31	-0.23	0.17	3.22	43	12.02	72	91	72	0	0	4	0
	SALEM	64	45	70	39	55	0	0.06	-0.42	0.03	4.40	55	16.20	86	91	68	0	0	3	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	83	58	87	49	71	12	0.26	-0.75	0.26	7.36	80	12.14	79	88	59	0	0	1	0
	ERIE	77	57	83	44	67	10	0.78	0.09	0.29	9.75	122	14.57	114	88	67	0	0	5	0
	MIDDLETOWN	84	61	86	47	73	12	0.58	-0.38	0.37	9.16	108	13.04	91	98	51	0	0	4	0
	PHILADELPHIA	85	61	89	49	73	10	0.59	-0.31	0.53	11.09	120	15.29	99	86	54	0	0	3	1
	PITTSBURGH	82	61	86	52	72	13	0.40	-0.43	0.21	9.00	114	16.22	125	89	47	0	0	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	82	58	88	45	70	11	0.62	-0.20	0.24	7.32	95	11.32	92	94	49	0	0	4	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	83	59	87	50	71	12	0.67	-0.16	0.48	8.40	100	12.70	91	98	67	0	0	6	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	74	50	87	42	62	4	0.09	-0.71	0.09	11.22	109	14.84	82	90	63	0	0	1	0
SC	BEAUFORT	82	63	85	59	73	1	0.00	-0.57	0.00	5.21	67	10.71	72	98	58	0	0	0	0
	CHARLESTON	83	64	85	58	73	2	0.00	-0.73	0.00	7.21	88	13.19	86	99	56	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	84	63	87	59	74	3	0.01	-0.62	0.01	1.92	22	7.77	45	94	56	0	0	1	0
	GREENVILLE	82	61	84	58	71	5	0.03	-1.02	0.02	4.55	41	9.61	49	95	56	0	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	63	39	88	24	51	-6	1.01	0.46	0.72	3.05	71	4.78	91	86	55	0	2	4	1
	HURON	67	44	88	25	56	-1	2.18	1.53	1.12	6.09	115	7.65	120	88	47	0	2	3	2
	RAPID CITY	65	37	84	29	51	-3	0.71	0.06	0.40	2.20	52	3.36	67	81	33	0	2	3	0
	SIoux FALLS	70	45	89	30	58	1	0.58	-0.15	0.43	4.00	67	5.63	80	77	53	0	1	4	0
TN	BRISTOL	84	56	86	52	70	8	0.15	-0.83	0.07	9.87	108	16.18	100	98	43	0	0	3	0
	CHATTANOOGA	83	62	89	59	73	6	0.02	-0.95	0.01	7.45	60	15.93	70	94	62	0	0	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	82	60	87	58	71	6	0.14	-0.93	0.13	8.81	77	15.19	76	94	53	0	0	2	0
	MEMPHIS	79	66	88	59	72	2	2.90	1.71	1.67	14.31	102	21.96	97	85	64	0	0	4	2
	NASHVILLE	81	63	86	61	72	6	2.66	1.50	0.95	15.98	143	25.35	134	94	56	0	0	6	2
TX	ABILENE	80	58	89	45	69	-3	1.03	0.44	0.97	7.56	178	12.11	191	89	66	0	0	2	1
	AMARILLO	79	51	90	36	65	1	0.11	-0.39	0.09	4.05	118	6.17	134	85	33	1	0	3	0
	AUSTIN	82	64	86	54	73	-1	1.17	0.04	0.65	8.27	120	16.15	150	89	71	0	0	6	1
	BEAUMONT	82	66	83	64	74	-1	7.35	6.09	3.93	12.18	120	25.15	131	99	69	0	0	3	2
	BROWNSVILLE	86	72	88	67	79	0	0.20	-0.32	0.17	9.22	232	11.92	183	91	69	0	0	3	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	83	69	87	64	76	-1	0.35	-0.39	0.35	13.22	251	17.36	199	95	76	0	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	84	69	89	64	77	0	0.17	-0.33	0.17	7.54	202	9.12	173	89	71	0	0	1	0
	EL PASO	89	65	93	55	77	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.86	305	2.28	157	42	20	3	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	79	62	87	53	71	-1	1.20	0.01	0.78	6.96	80	13.85	107	90	61	0	0	2	1
	GALVESTON	80	70	81	65	75	-1	2.40	1.60	2.15	8.59	124	17.55	129	96	78	0	0	3	1
	HOUSTON	83	67	87	62	75	0	4.64	3.54	1.97	14.95	163	26.49	167	93	72	0	0	5	2
	LUBBOCK	81	56	91	44	68	0	0.38	-0.10	0.27	5.82	194	9.61	228	86	52	1	0	3	0
	MIDLAND	86	60	94	49	73	1	0.00	-0.40	0.00	3.23	166	4.70	154	85	51	2	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	86	61	97	50	73	1	0.21	-0.47	0.21	4.21	106	7.30	123	87	52	2	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	82	67	85	58	75	0	1.47	0.45	0.77	9.70	148	13.75	138	94	67	0	0	5	1
	VICTORIA	83	66	87	61	74	-2	7.84	6.72	2.46	19.11	255	25.35	212	99	81	0	0	5	4
	WACO	80	65	86	58	72	-1	0.97	-0.06	0.92	14.64	192	23.92	200	92	68	0	0	3	1
	WICHITA FALLS	82	58	92	46	70	-1	1.78	0.94	1.59	5.27	80	9.76	105	94	64	1	0	2	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	69	46	87	40	58	0	0.08	-0.42	0.04	3.36	67	5.99	77	67	29	0	0	4	0
VT	BURLINGTON	77	52	85	45	65	9	0.56	-0.18	0.43	5.22	77	6.54	61	86	47	0	0	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	85	58	87	54	71	9	0.00	-0.94	0.00	5.39	58	9.17	58	90	49	0	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	87	65	88	55	76	10	0.03	-0.81	0.03	6.08	66	9.48	57	89	52	0	0	1	0
	RICHMOND	87	63	89	55	75	10	0.00	-0.90	0.00	6.77	74	10.20	65	85	56	0	0	0	0
	ROANOKE	85	61	89	59	73	10	0.51	-0.45	0.45	6.66	70	11.32	72	88	56	0	0	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	87	62	88	52	75	14	0.38	-0.55	0.19	8.56	99	11.90	82	88	53	0	0	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	65	41	71	36	53	0	0.05	-0.45	0.03	4.80	48	16.88	71	92	69	0	0	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	60	42	64	36	51	0	0.03	-1.24	0.02	12.10	57	31.30	66	94	76	0	0	2	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	63	47	69	45	55	0	0.17	-0.22	0.10	3.33	46	12.13	73	91	70	0	0	2	0
	SPOKANE	61	41	67	38	51	-3	0.41	0.05	0.36	1.67	47	4.55	66	83	37	0	0	2	0
	YAKIMA	68	40	73	34	54	-1	0.21	0.12	0.21	1.00	71	3.98	118	86	58	0	0	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	78	58	81	54	68	9	1.66	0.65	0.85	10.75	117	15.64	102	82	48	0	0	4	2
	CHARLESTON	85	60	87	56	72	10	0.40	-0.58	0.26	10.27	112	16.39	105	99	48	0	0	3	0
	ELKINS	80	53	84	47	67	10	0.21	-0.86	0.09	11.44	119	16.99	104	99	46	0	0	6	0
	HUNTINGTON	84	61	87	57	72	9	0.17	-0.83	0.15	9.46	102	15.49	100	90	46	0	0	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	69	43	85	30	56	-1	2.15	1.36	1.05	6.46	101	9.40	114	94	52	0	1	4	2
	GREEN BAY	66	48	83	36	57	2	2.01	1.43	0.89	8.68	149	11.53	143	99	70	0	0	5	2
	LA CROSSE	70	47	85	35	59	-1	1.87	1.14	0.54	7.82	112	10.07	110	99	54	0	0	5	3
	MADISON	70	49	82	35	59	2	1.25	0.56	0.42	6.81	96	8.87	92	98	80	0	0	6	0
	MILWAUKEE	69	49	84	41	59	4	3.01	2.36	1.54	9.30	119	11.83	104	96	75	0	0	5	1
WY	CASPER	61	31	79	22	46	-5	0.07	-0.48	0.06	1.39	39	2.06	43	85	53	0	5	2	0
	CHEYENNE	62	38	82	28	50	0	0.52	-0.04	0.21	1.95	52	2.47	53	77	48	0	2	5	0
	LANDER	61	35	76	28	48	-4	0.29	-0.27	0.26	3.79	84	5.42	97	72	50	0	3	3	0
	SHERIDAN	61	33	77	23	47	-5	0.01	-0.52	0.00	1.18	30	2.22							

National Agricultural Summary

May 10 - 16, 2004

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Above-normal temperatures prevailed across the eastern half of the Nation, as well as in the Southwest and some areas of the central and southern Great Plains. In the Northeast, Middle Atlantic, Ohio Valley, and eastern Corn Belt, temperatures averaged 6 to 12 degrees Fahrenheit above normal, encouraging emergence of summer crops. Minimum temperatures fell below freezing across the northern Rockies and northern Great Plains, as well as in parts of the central and southern Rockies, central Great Plains, and Intermountain Region, raising concerns of frost damage to heading winter wheat and emerging corn. Snow was reported in the northernmost areas of the

Great Plains, with as much as 8 inches in parts of North Dakota. Heavy rainfall in the Mississippi Delta and western Gulf Coast hampered fieldwork and flooded fields and pastures, with some locations in Louisiana receiving up to 12 inches of precipitation. Dry conditions persisted in the southern Atlantic Coast States, with only light precipitation. Precipitation was moderate in the Corn Belt and eastern Great Plains, causing minor fieldwork delays. Light to moderate, widely scattered precipitation fell across the High Plains, northern and central Rockies, and Pacific Northwest, providing relief from dry conditions in some areas. The Southwest remained mostly dry.

Corn: Planting advanced to 92 percent complete, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of normal. Emergence, at 63 percent, was 26 points ahead of last year and 19 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting neared completion across the central and southern Great Plains and western Corn Belt. Colorado growers progressed the most, planting 32 percent of their crop. The planting pace was ahead of normal in all States. Meanwhile, emergence progressed rapidly in the western Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains, with 42 percent of the crop emerging in Minnesota and over 35 percent emerging in Iowa and Nebraska.

Soybeans: Growers had planted 54 percent of the Nation's soybean crop, compared with 23 percent last year and 36 percent for the 5-year average. Emergence, at 19 percent, was 12 points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. Planting continued to progress rapidly as growers completed corn seedings. One-fourth or more of the crop was planted during the week in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Ohio, with the pace only slightly slower in Illinois and South Dakota. Emergence was ahead of normal in most States, particularly in the central Corn Belt and Mississippi Delta.

Winter Wheat: Sixty-nine percent of the crop had advanced to the heading stage or beyond, 6 points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of normal. Heading was nearly complete in Arkansas, California, and Oklahoma. The crop showed rapid development from the central Corn Belt westward through the central Great Plains, with over one-third of Indiana's and Nebraska's crop reaching the heading stage. Heading had not begun in the northern Rocky Mountain Region.

Cotton: Planting advanced to 60 percent complete, compared with 53 percent last year and 59 percent for the 5-year average. Planting was completed in California, 2 weeks ahead of the normal pace. In Texas, 43 percent of the crop had been planted, 4 points ahead of normal. Planting advanced rapidly under warm, dry conditions in the southern and middle Atlantic Coast States. North Carolina producers planted 34 percent of their crop, while growers in Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia planted 20 percent or more of their acreage.

Rice: Growers had planted 89 percent of the Nation's rice crop, 8 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Emergence, at 77 percent, was 8 points ahead of normal and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting had reached 99 percent complete in Texas and 95 percent complete in Louisiana and Mississippi. California growers steadily progressed, planting 25 percent of their crop. Emergence was most rapid in Missouri, where one-fourth of the crop emerged. Crop condition declined in Louisiana as heavy rainfall flooded fields and washed out levees.

Sorghum: Planting advanced to 36 percent complete, compared with 30 percent last year and 33 percent for the 5-year average. Progress was slow, advancing by only 7 points Nationwide. However, planting was ahead of the normal pace in most States, with only Arkansas and Kansas behind their 5-year averages. Texas growers had planted 58 percent of their crop, 6 points ahead of normal. Despite heavy rainfall, Louisiana, with 85 percent of its acreage planted, was 6 points ahead of normal.

Small Grains: Ninety percent of the spring wheat crop had been planted, 15 points ahead of last year and 21 points ahead of normal. The crop was 62 percent emerged, compared with 52 percent for last year and 44 percent for the 5-year average. Planting neared completion in Idaho and Minnesota. Emergence was most advanced in South Dakota and Washington, where 96 percent of the crop had emerged. Both planting and emergence were ahead of normal in all States, with Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota far ahead of normal.

Barley planting advanced to 88 percent complete, 18 points ahead of last year and 21 points ahead of normal. Emergence, at 62 percent, was 16 points ahead of last year and 21 points ahead of the average. Planting progress was ahead of normal in all States, but nowhere more so than in North Dakota, where growers were 32 points ahead of their normal planting pace. Emergence advanced 17 points Nationwide, with Idaho and North Dakota showing 19-point gains.

Oat growers had planted 94 percent of their crop, compared with 85 percent last year and 81 percent for the 5-year average. Seventy-six percent of the crop had emerged, 10 points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of normal. Planting was completed in Nebraska and South Dakota and neared completion in Wisconsin. Outside of the Ohio Valley, all States were ahead of their normal planting pace. The crop steadily emerged in the northern Great Plains and adjacent areas of the northern Corn Belt, with emergence most advanced in Iowa and Nebraska at 98 percent.

Other Crops: The Nation's sunflower crop was 8 percent planted, 3 points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. In Kansas and North Dakota, planting progress, at 10 percent, was 3 and 4 points ahead of normal, respectively. Four percent of the crop was planted in Colorado and South Dakota.

Peanut planting advanced to 47 percent complete, 2 points ahead of last year but 4 points behind normal. Planting rapidly advanced, as growers in all States, except Texas, planted 20 percent or more of their crop. In North Carolina, producers planted 41 percent of their crop under warm, dry conditions. Despite this rapid pace, progress continued to trail the 5-year average throughout the Southeast.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 16, 2004

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

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	47	38	34	32
IL	57	33	18	40
IN	66	48	24	46
IA	76	51	15	39
KS	31	16	22	31
KY	20	15	10	21
LA	60	54	38	52
MI	33	22	10	29
MN	72	47	35	40
MS	93	89	77	72
MO	39	29	16	27
NE	51	25	17	32
NC	21	13	15	19
ND	41	27	16	19
OH	54	28	46	53
SD	36	15	13	19
TN	17	12	8	17
WI	22	13	17	29
18 Sts	54	35	23	36
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Planted				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	79	47	62	69
IL	98	95	77	80
IN	93	87	60	70
IA	98	94	75	85
KS	95	84	87	88
KY	92	89	75	80
MI	65	60	38	59
MN	98	90	89	82
MO	96	95	78	79
NE	95	85	68	81
NC	97	96	89	94
ND	83	73	65	56
OH	82	62	86	77
PA	67	54	51	61
SD	88	71	63	58
TN	98	95	89	94
TX	96	94	96	95
WI	69	56	56	64
18 Sts	92	84	73	77
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	96	98	99
CA	99	98	98	99
CO	45	23	24	23
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	89	64	80	78
IN	65	29	54	57
KS	90	63	81	76
MI	3	0	0	2
MO	88	69	83	78
MT	0	0	1	0
NE	38	3	7	13
NC	96	88	89	96
OH	12	3	13	20
OK	99	97	99	98
OR	28	11	6	10
SD	3	0	1	0
TX	91	82	91	89
WA	10	7	10	8
18 Sts	69	55	63	61
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	38	NA	25	20
IL	24	NA	4	16
IN	31	NA	9	20
IA	22	NA	1	11
KS	9	NA	9	15
KY	6	NA	0	11
LA	50	NA	30	40
MI	16	NA	2	7
MN	7	NA	1	7
MS	87	NA	67	57
MO	16	NA	4	12
NE	14	NA	2	9
NC	9	NA	13	10
ND	2	NA	2	2
OH	20	NA	25	23
SD	4	NA	1	3
TN	5	NA	1	7
WI	2	NA	0	6
18 Sts	19	NA	7	13
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Emerged				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	30	8	12	21
IL	85	67	55	58
IN	71	44	41	45
IA	73	36	31	43
KS	60	36	56	60
KY	80	68	66	68
MI	36	10	9	23
MN	56	14	26	33
MO	85	78	65	64
NE	65	29	26	39
NC	91	84	69	82
ND	25	7	17	18
OH	50	22	61	48
PA	32	12	24	27
SD	37	8	8	16
TN	93	86	86	86
TX	80	73	85	82
WI	20	3	12	25
18 Sts	63	36	37	44
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	79	69	90	87
CO	16	5	11	11
IL	34	21	3	16
KS	18	9	14	19
LA	85	81	71	79
MO	43	32	33	39
NE	17	7	6	15
NM	11	0	6	4
OK	26	21	20	21
SD	16	7	13	8
TX	58	55	53	52
11 Sts	36	29	30	33
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Planted				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	4	NA	0	0
KS	10	NA	4	7
ND	10	NA	7	6
SD	4	NA	3	4
4 Sts	8	NA	5	5
These 4 States planted 87% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 16, 2004

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

Oats Percent Planted				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	100	100	100
MN	95	91	93	83
NE	100	99	98	98
ND	84	74	58	55
OH	92	84	100	96
PA	89	82	88	91
SD	100	97	96	89
WI	99	92	86	88
8 Sts	94	89	85	81
These 8 States planted 53% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	98	93	89	94
MN	76	62	68	59
NE	98	82	91	91
ND	58	36	37	28
OH	60	56	93	88
PA	56	48	72	72
SD	91	71	84	69
WI	77	59	55	65
8 Sts	76	60	66	62
These 8 States planted 53% of last year's oat acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	94	92	85	89
MN	90	80	94	65
MT	95	90	71	79
ND	80	70	57	48
WA	100	100	99	98
5 Sts	88	81	70	67
These 5 States planted 83% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Percent Emerged				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	70	51	66	65
MN	43	30	55	42
MT	74	59	41	41
ND	49	30	34	24
WA	97	92	91	87
5 Sts	62	45	46	41
These 5 States planted 83% of last year's barley acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	99	96	88	93
MN	97	90	93	70
MT	93	83	70	76
ND	84	78	65	57
SD	100	100	98	93
WA	100	100	99	98
6 Sts	90	84	75	69
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	81	71	69	74
MN	59	46	62	46
MT	51	43	34	36
ND	57	39	45	33
SD	96	84	90	77
WA	96	91	88	88
6 Sts	62	49	52	44
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Rice Percent Planted				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	91	88	92	90
CA	70	45	31	65
LA	95	93	95	96
MS	95	93	88	88
MO	92	83	73	79
TX	99	98	98	98
6 Sts	89	82	81	86
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	83	72	84	75
CA	30	15	1	20
LA	92	87	89	91
MS	91	79	76	74
MO	82	57	54	53
TX	95	92	95	94
6 Sts	77	66	69	68
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	80	61	70	77
AZ	83	72	77	89
AR	69	46	57	72
CA	100	99	86	95
GA	56	33	56	58
LA	85	77	75	85
MS	87	79	77	82
MO	69	59	44	79
NC	75	41	59	69
OK	50	34	55	45
SC	64	38	38	55
TN	48	22	34	61
TX	43	30	41	39
VA	87	67	79	88
14 Sts	60	45	53	59
These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	May 16 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	37	10	50	56
FL	40	20	43	47
GA	46	20	38	49
NC	58	17	59	59
OK	63	39	63	51
TX	50	44	49	47
VA	53	24	51	71
7 Sts	47	24	45	51
These 7 States planted 97% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	5	27	50	16
CA	0	0	55	35	10
LA	0	7	32	52	9
MS	0	0	28	66	6
MO	0	1	13	78	8
TX	0	0	21	72	7
6 Sts	1	4	31	52	12
Prev Wk	1	3	31	53	12
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 16, 2004

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

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	6	31	53	9
CA	0	5	15	45	35
CO	17	29	32	18	4
ID	0	3	17	74	6
IL	0	2	15	57	26
IN	0	2	14	65	19
KS	14	21	30	30	5
MI	0	1	29	54	16
MO	1	5	27	55	12
MT	7	33	44	15	1
NE	13	21	35	28	3
NC	0	2	27	62	9
OH	1	3	18	56	22
OK	5	11	33	44	7
OR	1	16	39	36	8
SD	21	25	33	19	2
TX	5	18	34	37	6
WA	2	7	31	55	5
18 Sts	8	16	31	38	7
Prev Wk	8	16	31	37	8
Prev Yr	7	12	28	41	12

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	4	19	61	16
MN	4	6	31	50	9
NE	5	9	49	31	6
ND	1	11	41	44	3
OH	1	2	27	61	9
PA	1	3	30	56	10
SD	3	10	39	41	7
WI	0	1	17	59	23
8 Sts	2	7	33	48	10
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent											
Week Ending May 16, 2004											
	VP	P	F	G	EX	VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	2	7	28	57	6	NH	0	1	11	62	26
AZ	25	18	20	20	17	NJ	0	0	4	96	0
AR	0	2	20	64	14	NM	21	26	40	12	1
CA	10	30	25	35	0	NY	0	1	11	48	40
CO	13	30	36	19	2	NC	0	5	23	59	13
CT	0	0	23	77	0	ND	10	33	34	22	1
DE	0	3	10	80	7	OH	1	2	19	63	15
FL	5	10	40	45	0	OK	2	9	30	46	13
GA	4	20	45	28	3	OR	4	11	43	34	8
ID	0	4	28	51	17	PA	1	3	18	54	24
IL	0	1	13	68	18	RI	0	0	0	9	91
IN	0	3	18	66	13	SC	0	12	44	42	2
IA	1	8	29	49	13	SD	17	29	33	19	2
KS	15	22	27	30	6	TN	0	4	18	62	16
KY	1	2	18	56	23	TX	6	9	26	43	16
LA	1	5	42	45	7	UT	2	17	40	38	3
ME	1	1	25	64	9	VT	0	0	22	62	16
MD	0	3	17	47	33	VA	0	4	22	59	15
MA	0	0	0	60	40	WA	18	19	35	28	0
MI	2	5	30	46	17	WV	0	3	25	64	8
MN	6	21	41	30	2	WI	1	7	23	57	12
MS	1	7	27	55	10	WY	23	26	33	18	0
MO	2	6	18	54	20	48 Sts	7	14	28	41	10
MT	23	34	26	16	1	Prev	6	13	31	41	9
NE	16	26	31	25	2	Prev	5	12	29	42	12
NV	1	12	32	52	3						

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

NA - Not Available * - Revised

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based upon the year 2003 planted acres.

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 1% very short, 17% short, 69% adequate, 13% surplus. Corn 98% planted, 92% 2003, 96% avg.; 86% emerged, 81% 2003, 86% avg. Soybeans 29% planted, 11% 2003, 22% avg.; 7% emerged, 3% 2003, 11% avg. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 3% excellent. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 57% good, and 6% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 17% excellent. Scattered showers slowed farm activities, but recently planted crops benefitted from the moisture. Farmers are applying liquid nitrogen to earliest planted corn, harvesting the first cutting of hay.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 10% short, 80% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil 100% adequate. Planting was underway in many areas of the state. Fieldwork progress was reported as zero to 4 days behind normal. Prospects for new growth on hay fields 5% fair, 70% good, 25% excellent. Condition of livestock 10% fair, 75% good, 15% excellent. Activities: Planting small grains, potatoes, vegetables, as well as fertilizing hay fields.

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were above normal for the third week of May. Small grains heading is well underway. There was 95% Durum Wheat, 95% Winter Wheat, 94% Barley, 90% Other Small Grains headed. Alfalfa condition remains good to excellent. Cotton planting was 83% complete, ahead of last year's 77% but behind the 89% 5-yr avg. No precipitation was reported at any of the 17 reporting stations.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil 0% very short, 3% short, 62% adequate, 35% surplus. Corn 99% Planted, 100% 2003, 99% 5- yr avg.; 96% emerged, 99% 2003, 95% 5- yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 54 % good, 12% excellent. Soybeans 47% planted, 34% 2003, 32% 5- yr avg.; 38% emerged, 25% 2003, 20% 5- yr avg. Sorghum: 79% planted, 90% 2003, 87% 5- yr avg.; 69% emerged, 76% 2003, 74% 5- yr avg. Cotton: 69% pplanted, 57% 2003, 72% 5- yr avg.;42% emerged, 46% 2003, 46% 5- yr avg. Rice 91% planted, 92% 2003, 90% 5- yr avg.; 83% emerged, 84% 2003, 75% 5- yr avg.; condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 50% good, 16% excellent. Wheat 98% headed, 98% 2003, 99% 5- yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 53 % good, 9% excellent; Hay-Other condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 28% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent; Hay-Alfalfa condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 36% fair, 59% good, 3% excellent. Pasture, Range feed 0% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent. Some counties around the state received heavy rainfall this week. Though activities were slightly delayed, crop progress remains on target for most commodities. CROPS: Corn is progressing nicely, in good condition. Soybeans planting is slightly ahead of schedule. Emerged rice fields are receiving nitrogen fertilizer, herbicide applications. Very little rice replanting has commenced. Producers are awaiting an extended period of dryness in order to finish planting rice, cotton. Wheat remains in good condition and is starting to turn color. LIVESTOCK: Livestock are reported in good condition. Activities: Cutting, baling hay, working, vaccinating cattle, and pasture weed control.

CALIFORNIA: Warm weather accelerated plant maturity in many small grain crops. Preparations for the upcoming harvest took place in many areas as plants continued to dry out quickly. Winter wheat fields were reported to be in good condition. Corn planting was ongoing. Earlier plantings continued to emerge, showed signs of rapid growth. Fields were cultivated, irrigated, treated with fertilizer. Rice planting was nearing completion in many areas. Flooding, draining, fertilizer, herbicide applications, cultivation continued in fields, that were not yet planted. Newly planted fields of cotton continued to emerge, show steady growth. Many fields were fertilized, cultivated, irrigated, treated with herbicide applications. Alfalfa and small grains were harvested for hay, silage, greenchop. Good hay quality was reported for second, third cuttings of alfalfa fields. Excellent growth was seen in many new plantings. Sugar beet harvesting continued. Irrigation, herbicides applications took place in many newly emerged plantings. Planting of dry beans, safflower, sunflower, vineseed continued in some areas. Potato harvesting was ongoing in the San Joaquin Valley. Fumigation, planting of sweet potatoes continued. Unusually warm temperatures earlier this spring have reduced the dried plum fruit set in many areas. The harvest of early stone fruit increased. Last week's warm temperatures enhanced the maturity of many early varieties. Stone fruit varieties harvested included Earlycot and Poppy apricots, Earliglo, May Fire nectarines, Super Rich, May Crest peaches, Red Beaut plums, and Brooks and Tulare cherries. Cultivation, irrigation, fruit thinning, pest control treatments were ongoing in many orchards. Bloom continued in many pomegranate orchards,

developing fruit were showing on many trees. Kiwifruit vines were still in shoot elongation. Growers continued to cultivate, irrigate, apply fungicides to wine, raisin, table grape vineyards. Vineyards showed plenty of new fruit clusters as the bloom period finished, berry development began. Shoot, leaf removal continued in table grape vineyards. Tender grape leaves for gourmet food use were harvested in selected areas. Strawberry, blueberry harvesting continued, yielding very good quality fruit overall. However, the condition of strawberry plants in many parts of the Central Valley was declining due to the warm weather. The new citrus crop began to size, develop at a normal rate. Growers continued to spray groves for thrips, scale. The warm weather appeared to have little effect on fruit drop. Navel orange harvesting slowed as the season neared completion. Light demand for Valencias slowed down the pace of harvesting. Lemon movement remained steady while demand continued to increase. Olive, avocado groves were pruned. Almond, pistachio, walnut orchards were irrigated, cultivated as required. Steady nut development continued under ideal growing conditions. The nut set was very heavy in pistachio orchards, with a good crop anticipated this fall. Walnut trees were sprayed for codling moth. Seasonable temperatures continued to promote good growth for summer vegetables. Tomato fields were in full bloom, fruit set looked good. Vegetable fields were irrigated, cultivated, fertilized. Some pest control measures were applied as needed. Planting of fresh market and processing tomatoes, sweet corn, melons continued. Lettuce for seed was planted in Fresno County. Beans were planted in Stanislaus County. Garlic for fresh market and processing usage made steady progress. Harvesting of asparagus, spring broccoli was nearly complete. Lettuce, eggplant, early summer squash harvesting continued. Melons, sweet corn were harvested in the Imperial Valley. Onions for fresh market were bagged and curing in harvested fields. The following vegetables were also harvested: beets, bittermelon leaf, cabbage, cauliflower, chayote leaf, cucumbers, fava beans, fennel, gailon, green beans, green onions, kale, mustard greens, opo, parsley, saluyot, snow peas, spinach, sugar peas, sugar beets, Swiss chard, tong ho, and zucchini. Feeder cattle movement from foothill pastures to market continued. Some beef cows remained on dry foothill pastures where there was sufficient grass. Cattle have been moving to summer pastures in recent weeks, including irrigated valley pastures. Conditions were mixed on higher elevation summer pastures, with non-irrigated pastures faring the worst. There were reports of irrigation water restrictions in some northern mountain areas. Due to dry, unseasonably warm temperatures in March and April, fire danger was escalating rapidly. Stock ewes were grazing in vegetable fields, other pastures in Central, Northern State. Beehives were moved into a few west side melon, squash fields in the central area.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 8% very short, 37% short, 53% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 36% very short, 41% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. The state experienced slightly warmer than normal temperatures last week, but temperatures fell below freezing for one night. The warm weather continued the rapid progress of many of the field crops. Some much need moisture was received across most of the Eastern Plains. Spring barley 96% seeded, 93% 2003, 96% avg.; 78% emerged, 71% 2003, 80% avg.; condition 4% poor, 33% fair, 43% good, 20% excellent. Dry onions 99% planted, 100% 2003, 100% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 46% good, 19% excellent. Summer potatoes 76% planted, 79% 2003, 87% avg.; 31% emerged, 47% 2003, 34% avg.; condition, 7% poor, 27% fair, 40% good, 26% excellent. Fall potatoes 67% planted, 65% 2003, 70% avg.; 2% emerged, 13% 2003, 3% avg. Sugar beets 99% planted, 97% 2003, 98% avg.; 52% up to stand, 61% 2003, 51% avg. Spring wheat 82% planted, 89% 2003, 88% avg.; 60% emerged, 61% 2003, 65% avg.; condition 4% poor, 30% fair, 51% good, 15% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 5% short, 74% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil 90% adequate, 10% surplus. Field corn 84 planted%, 68% 2003,73% avg.; 57% emerged, 40% 2003, 43% avg. Soybeans 13% planted, 13% 2003, 13% avg. Sorghum 16% planted, 14% 2003, 12% avg. Barley condition 2% very poor,5% poor, 13% fair, 64% good, 16% excellent; 96% headed, 79% 2003, 88% avg. Winter wheat condition 3% poor, 11% fair, 63% good, 23% excellent; 69% headed, 46% 2003, 63% avg. Pasture feed 3% poor, 10% fair, 80% good, 7% excellent. Strawberries 94% bloomed, 87% 2003, 87% avg.; 7% harvested, 6% 2003, 8% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 31%, 19% 2003, 31% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 27%, 14% 2003, 31% avg. Watermelons 47% planted, 39% 2003, 34% avg. Cucumbers 29% planted, 20% 2003, 16% avg. Snap beans 50% planted, 41% 2003, 42% avg. Sweet corn 36% planted, 49% 2003, 50% avg. Tomatoes 37% planted, 35% 2003, 44% avg. Cantaloups 37% planted, 44% 2003, 39% avg.

Hay supplies 25% very short, 43% short, 32% adequate. State farmers experienced hot weather conditions with spotty thunderstorms last week. Planting progress increased for corn, soybeans, all vegetable crops. Green peas, strawberries are beginning to be harvested. Alfalfa, other hay is over 1st cutting of 25% complete. Winter wheat is in good condition, over 65% headed. Barley is in good condition, over 90% has headed.

FLORIDA: Scattered showers during the past week of May 9 through May 15. Rainfall totals mostly none to less than a quarter of an in. Apopka, Live Oak, Putnam Hall had over one half inch, Citra reported nearly an inch, a quarter. Most areas less than one quarter in. Temperatures at major stations averaged 1° below normal Key West, 2° above normal Tampa, West Palm Beach. Daytime 80s with one area reaching 90s. Nighttime lows ranged 50s to 70s. Cotton, peanut planting continued at active pace. In some areas most peanuts planted but fields needing more rain to give crops good start. Most fields corn in good condition. Haymaking active in many areas. Irrigated crop production progressing well. Most areas report short to adequate soil moisture supplies, Davie reported very short topsoil moisture, Wauchula reported surplus moisture supplies. Most areas could use more rain. Vegetable harvesting activities continued to prepare for Memorial Day demand. Vegetables, non-citrus fruitavailable include snap beans, blueberries, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant endive, escarole, okra, peppers, potatoes, radishes, squash, tomatoes, watermelons. Warm temperatures citrus areas, low's in 60s, highs in 80s, no rainfall, irrigation prevalent, trees in good condition, harvest complete on early-mids, at weekly peak on Valencias, grapefruit declining harvest, tangerines near complete, Temples complete. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 10% poor, 40% fair, 45% good. Cattle condition: 5% poor, 35% fair, 60% good. Panhandle, North: pastures responding to rain last weekend. Warm, dry, windy conditions, together with cool nights, keeping grass growth minimal. Central: condition pasture fair to good, with most in fair condition. Southwest: most cattle in good condition, range condition very poor to good, with most in good condition. Statewide: most cattle in fair to good condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 5.8. Soil 9% very short, 41% short, 48% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 6% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent; 4% silked, 1% 2003, 2% avg. Cotton 7% poor, 44% fair, 46% good, 3% excellent. Hay 4% very poor, 16% poor, 48% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent. Sorghum 3% poor, 36% fair, 60% good, 1% excellent; 27% planted, 43% 2003, 43% avg. Tobacco 2% very poor, 15% poor, 48% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent. Wheat 4% harvested for grain, 4% 2003, 6% avg. Onions 73% harvested, 36% 2003, 61% avg. Watermelons 2% very poor, 10% poor, 53% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent; 97% planted, 97% 2003, 97% avg. Apples 19% fair, 72% good, 9% excellent. Peaches 2% very poor, 3% poor, 37% fair, 58% good; 11% harvested, 4% 2003, 4% avg. Scattered showers fell across the State last week. Rain brought some relieve to dry soils, revived pastures, hayfields. However, some areas of the State received little rain. Cattlemen continued to use supplemental feed due to declining pasture feeds. Dry weather conditions persisted in central, south state. Rain was needed in order to continue planting. Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus increased in tobacco. Row crop, small grain conditions continued to decline due to dry weather. Hay cutting was delayed. Peaches, apples appeared in good condition. Farmers continued to plant cotton, peanuts. Growers irrigated land, where possible, prepared fields for planting. Blueberry, blackberry harvesting continued. Activities: Harvesting onions, applying fungicides, herbicides, planting soybeans, the routine care of livestock, and poultry.

HAWAII: Developing storm system weakened trades causing some southerly-produced showers in some areas. The storm moved across the state latter part of week bringing rainfall, sometimes heavy, to most areas. Bananas, papayas orchards were in generally fair condition with disease incidence higher than normal due to wet conditions. Vegetable crops were in mostly fair condition. Sugarcane harvesting interrupted due to inclement weather.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.30. Topsoil 2% very short, 34% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. With some much needed rainfall, cooler temperatures for most of the state, crop conditions have improved. Crop emergence has been seen throughout the state for all crops. Winter wheat 66% jointed, 61% 2003, 61% avg.; 6% boot stage, 6% 2003, 8% avg. Spring wheat 6% jointed, 6% 2003, 10% avg. Barley 6% jointed, 6% 2003, 11% avg. Oats 95% planted, 76% 2003, 76% avg.; 71% emerged, 54% 2003, 49% avg. Dry peas 97% emerged, 25% 2003, 46% avg. Lentils 98% emerged, 9% 2003, 23% avg. Field corn 88% planted, 58% 2003, 66% avg.; 46% emerged, 8% 2003, 17% avg. Dry beans 33% planted, 18% 2003, 13% avg. Potatoes 82% planted, 70% 2003, 74% avg.; 15%, emerged 5% 2003, 9% avg. Sugarbeets 98% emerged, 93% 2003, 82% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 5%, 2% 2003, 5% avg. Irrigation water supply 7% very poor, 19% poor, 41% fair, 33% good. Hay, Roughage supply 12% short, 75% adequate, 13% surplus. Activities: Spreading fertilizer, cutting alfalfa hay, triticale forage, planting corn and potatoes.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil 5% short, 77% adequate, 18% surplus. Corn 2% poor, 12% fair, 66% good, 20% excellent. Wheat 17% filled, 18% 2003, 18% avg. Oats 13% headed, 5% 2003, 6% avg.; 1% filled, 0% 2003, 0% avg.; 2% poor, 12% fair, 74% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa 1st crop 22% cut, 6% 2003, 13% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 67% good, 15% excellent. Red clover 24% cut, 3% 2003, 10% avg.; 1% poor, 12% fair, 64% good, 23% excellent. Rains fell across the state last week with all areas receiving above normal precipitation. Weather conditions last week did limit some spraying applications, the harvesting of hay.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil 1% very short, 8% short, 73% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 15% short, 73% adequate, 9% surplus. Showers, wet soils slowed field activities in some regions last week. Topsoil still dry, some north central, central areas. Planting of soybeans made good progress. Corn planting far ahead of last year, the average pace. Most farmers finished with planting corn. Stands of emerged corn look good. Soybean planting 10 days ahead of the average pace. Planting corn, soybeans, tillage of soils, applying anhydrous ammonia, spraying herbicides were major activities. Windy weather continued to hinder spraying of chemicals. Temperatures averaged 6° to 11° above normal for the week. Precipitation averaged 0.42 to 2.61 inches. Winter wheat looks good. Baling of alfalfa, grass hay continued, mostly in the south. Tobacco plants 6% set, 3% 2003, 6% avg. Pastures 3% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent. Livestock in mostly good condition. Spring calving winding down. Activities: Cleaning up, repairing equipment, hauling grain to market, installing drainage systems, selling livestock, purchasing supplies, hauling manure, taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Agricultural Summary: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil 2% very short, 12% short, 78% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil 4% very short, 23% short, 69% adequate, 4% surplus. Rains last week contributed to the progress of oats, corn, soybean emergence; despite cool temperatures through most of the state. Ponding was reported in isolated areas. Despite wet conditions, soybean plantings continued at an accelerated rate. Frost damage was reported in northern areas. Field Crops Report: Oat 98% emergence, 93% last week, 94% 5-yr avg.; condition 4% poor, 19% fair, 61% good, 16% excellent. Corn 98% planting, 94% the previous week, 85% 5-yr avg.; 73% emergence, 36% last week, 43% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% very poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 13% excellent. Soybean 76% planting, 51% previous week, 39% 5-yr avg.; 22% emergences, 4% the previous week, 11% 5-yr avg. Primary seedbed preparations were 97% complete. Livestock, Pasture, Range Report: Livestock conditions were reported as good, with no major problems noted. Pasture, range feed improved from last week 1% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 49% good, 13% excellent.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil 8% very short, 24% short, 52% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil 25% very short, 26% short, 41% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture in the western third of the State remains low. Wheat 4% turning, 2% 2003, 1% avg. Sorghum 6% emerged, 4% 2003. Sunflowers 5% emerged. Alfalfa 1st cutting 46%, 21% 2003, 27% avg. Corn condition 3% poor, 41% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Scattered heavy storms caused some wind, hail damage. Some areas of the State received freezing temperatures late last week. Evidence of some damage from the freeze earlier this month was reported. The wheat crop could use more precipitation after last week's hot weather. Range, pasture feeds 15% very poor, 22% poor, 27% fair, 30% good, 6% excellent. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 12% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay, forage supplies 3% very short, 16% short, 74% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 11% very short, 17% short, 66% adequate, 6% surplus. Cattle continue to be moved to pastures.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork totaled 4.7. Topsoil 2% very short, 14% short, 64% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 8% short, 79% adequate, 12% surplus. Temperatures averaged 70°, 5° above normal. Precipitation totaled 1.57 in. statewide, 0.51 in. above normal. Sorghum 11% planted. Burley tobacco acreage set 19%, 10% 2003, 17% avg. Dark tobacco acreage set 15%, 8% 2003, 18% avg. Winter wheat condition 3% poor, 17% fair, 53% good, 27% excellent. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 56% good, 23% excellent. Hay crops 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 54% good, 21% excellent. Strawberry size 44% small, 41% medium, 15% large. Activities: Cutting hay, planting, field preparation where possible. Sightings of the periodical Cicadas were reported which may affect small fruit trees.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.5. Soil 25% adequate, 75% surplus. Excessive rains halted land preparation and delayed planting. Emergence of some cotton, soybean fields was doubtful, many will likely have to be replanted. Corn 1% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent. Cotton 2% very poor, 11% poor, 37% fair, 44% good, 6% excellent; 73% emerged, 58% last week, 58% 2003, 70% avg. Hay 17% 1st cutting, 16% last week, 38% 2003, 45% avg. Sorghum 11% poor, 51% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent; 76% emerged, 67% last week, 56% 2003, 67% avg. Soybeans 12% very poor, 17% poor, 34% fair, 37% good. Spring plowing 95% plowed, 94% last week, 97% 2003, 96% avg. Sugarcane 1% very

poor, 5% poor 37% fair, 44% good. Sweet potatoes 9% planted, 7% last week, 11% 2003, 15% avg. Wheat 7% poor, 25% fair, 64% good, 4% excellent; 85% turning color, 55% last week, 75% 2003, 91% avg.; 3% harvested, 0% last week, 3% 2003, 19% avg. Livestock 4% poor, 39% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent. Vegetable 12% poor, 46% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil 4% very short, 11% short, 78% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 2% short, 92% adequate, 6% surplus. Field corn 81% planted, 67% 2003, 73% avg.; 61% emerged, 32% 2003, 37% avg. Soybeans 15% planted, 9% 2003, 11% avg. Sorghum 30% planted, 14% 2003, 10% avg. Barley condition 6% poor, 14% fair, 46% good, 34% excellent; 98% headed, 88% 2003, and 93% avg. Winter wheat condition 5% poor, 16% fair, 56% good, 23% excellent; 71% headed, 35% 2003, 67% avg. Pasture feed 3% poor, 17% fair, 47% good, 33% excellent. Tobacco 11% transplanted, 11% 2003, 20% avg. Strawberries 97% bloomed, 90% 2003, 91% avg.; 9% harvested, 4% 2003, 16% avg. Other Hay 1st cutting 25%, 13% 2003, 20% avg. Alfalfa Hay 1st cutting 22%, 12% 2003, 25% avg. Watermelons 46% planted, 52% 2003, 42% avg. Cucumbers 23% planted, 15% 2003, 31% avg. Lima Beans 16% planted, 22% 2003, 14% avg. Snap beans 37% planted, 18% 2003, 24% avg. Sweet corn 60% planted, 46% 2003, 60% avg. Green peas 5% harvested, 3% 2003, 3% avg. Tomatoes 53% planted, 58% 2003, 60% avg. Cantaloups 51% planted, 50% 2003, 60% avg. Hay supplies 18% very short, 22% short, 60% adequate. The State farmers enjoyed several days of very warm temperatures, spotty thunderstorms last week. Planting progress increased for field corn, soybeans, all vegetable crops. Harvest has started for strawberries, green peas. Alfalfa, other hay 1st 20% cutting of complete. Small grain crops were in good condition with over 70% wheat and barley crop headed.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 2. Subsoil 2% very short, 9% short, 57% adequate, 32% surplus. Barley 80% planted, 61% 2003, 79% avg.; 50% emerged, 30% 2003, 65% avg. Oats 0% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent; 91% planted, 89% 2003, 92% avg.; 76% emerged, 60% 2003, 76% avg. Potatoes 54% planted, 10% emerged. Asparagus 31% harvested, 27% 2003, 35% avg. Rain, warm temperatures rule across much of State. The southern half of Lower Peninsula, which had fairly dry spring, received abundant precipitation. Severe weather recorded several districts. Minor hail reported southeast. Wet weather limited most fieldwork. A few areas missed showers, reported still dry conditions. Vast majority of stations recorded well over one inch of rain over last week, several receiving substantially more than two inches. District average precipitation amounts ranged from 0.79 inches western Upper Peninsula to 1.67 inches northwest Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 1° above normal western Upper Peninsula to 9° above normal central, southeast Lower Peninsula. Soil moisture at its highest for growing season due to amount of rain across State. Corn still emerging. In some areas, farmers may have to replant corn fields. Rain has delayed application of herbicides. Hay continued to grow, fill out. Soybeans had started to emerge. Dry weather is needed to get rest of crop in. Wheat fields being watched closely, powdery mildew spotted some fields. Spraying for mildew problem had started. Overall, wheat is growing at a rapid pace. Sugarbeet fields being sprayed, stands looked good. Windy, wet conditions made spraying of pesticides, application of thinners difficult in orchards across State. At same time, high humidity kept disease pressures high. Fireblight prediction models indicated a high risk of infection for apples or pears with open bloom. Apples full bloom Grand Rapids area, petal fall southwest. Tart cherries full bloom west central, white bud northwest. Sweet cherries petal fall west central, full bloom northwest. Peaches shuck split southwest, shuck southeast. Potential yields looked good southeast; freeze losses not significant. Strawberries began to bloom southeast; bloom ended southwest. Insect infestations have been light. Grapes low areas throughout southwest suffered shoot death from early May frosts. The true extent of injury will not be known until secondary buds emerge. Blueberries early bloom west central, full bloom southwest, where bloom looked light. Growers spraying to combat Phomopsis twig blight. Plums full bloom west central. Heavy rains minimized State's vegetable growers activities over much of past week. Farmers across State reported scattered water damage to a variety of crops. After last week's frost damage, asparagus harvest resumed. Warm temperatures had growers picking almost daily. Wet soils made harvest somewhat difficult. Standing water some fields could lead to potential damage of crowns. In southeast, tomato transplanting well behind schedule; southwest, early plantings tunnels had been staked and at first tie. In west central, producers reported some water damage to emerged carrot, spinach crops. Some replanting of carrots anticipated. Harvest of overwintered spinach expected to begin soon. In southwest, celery planting continued on schedule, direct seeded cucumbers at cotyledon stage. Onion planting complete southwest, west central. In southeast, early planted sweet corn at sixth and seventh leaf stage. Scattered damage from earlier cool, wet conditions reported. Cabbage southeast doing well in spite of adverse conditions. Potato emergence, development progressed. Hilling delayed due to wet soils. Some Colorado potato beetle activity reported.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil 13% very short, 26% short, 51% adequate, 10% surplus. Green peas 81% planted, 61% 2003, 65% avg. Potatoes 78% planted, 75% 2003, 62% avg. Canola 59% planted, 72% 2003, 38%

avg. Dry Beans 24% planted, 30% 2003, 22% avg. Sweet Corn 45% planted, 25% 2003, 35% avg. Pasture feed 6% very poor, 21% poor, 41% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent. Alfalfa 5% very poor, 16% poor, 40% fair, 34% good, 5% excellent. Spring Wheat 6% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 47% good, 4% excellent. Barley 12% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent. Corn 2% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 7% excellent. Scattered showers throughout the state this past week were welcomed by producers. The rains aided topsoil moisture in most areas but caused flooding in some places.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.7. Soil 7% short, 51% adequate, 42% surplus. Corn 100% planted, 99% 2003, 100% avg.; 97% emerged, 98% 2003, 98% avg.; 3% poor, 22% fair, 57% good, 18% excellent. Cotton 87% planted, 77% 2003, 82% avg.; 76% emerged, 68% 2003, 62% avg.; 6% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Rice 95% planted, 88% 2003, 88% avg.; 91% emerged, 76% 2003, 74% avg.; 28% fair, 66% good, 6% excellent. Sorghum 97% planted, 91% 2003, 88% avg.; 93% emerged, 84% 2003, 78% avg.; 23% fair, 74% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans 93% planted, 77% 2003, 72% avg.; 87% emerged, 67% 2003, 57% avg.; 3% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Wheat 100% heading, 100% 2003, 100% avg.; 7% mature, 9% 2003, 12% avg.; 3% poor, 23% fair, 47% good, 18% excellent. Hay 58% harvested (Cool Season), 72% 2003, 67% avg.; 7% harvested (Warm Season), 6% 2003, 4% avg.; 3% poor, 35% fair, 54% good, 8% excellent. Watermelons 86% planted, 96% 2003, 89% avg.; 3% poor, 29% fair, 19% good, 14% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 3% planted, 4% 2003, 6% avg. Cattle 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. Pasture 1% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Wet weather conditions prevented producers from continuing field work in parts of the State. However, it did promote crop emergence in areas that didn't get an excessive amount of rain.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.1. Topsoil 1% very short, 8% short, 78% adequate, 13% surplus. Rain over most of the State slowed fieldwork but planting of the major row crops, except for cotton, remains ahead of normal. Corn planting ranges from 87% east-central district, to virtual completion in the northwest, north-central districts, the southern third of the State. Sorghum planting ranges from about 20% across the central third of State to 75% in southeast district. Soybean planting is most advanced in the northwest district at 67%, followed by north-central 45%, while the southwest, south-central districts are least advanced at 12% or less. Cotton planting continues a few days behind normal as heavy rains in the Bootheel again interrupted progress. Winter wheat heading varies from about 67% in the northwest, northeast districts to 98% in the south-central, southeast districts. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 26%, 12% 2003, 16% avg. Other hay cut 9%, 4% 2003, 3% avg. Pastures 2% very poor, 6% poor, 18% fair, 54% good, 20% excellent. Rainfall averaged 1.43 inches, ranging by area from 0.85 inch in the north-central district to 2.98 inches in the southeast district.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil 28% very short, 38% short, 33% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 45% very short, 37% short, 18% adequate, 0% surplus. Lower temperatures along with much appreciated rain, snow that limited field work as well as plant development last week. Winter wheat conditions improved from last week due to rain, snow. Winter wheat conditions 7% very poor, 33% poor, 44% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent; 16% boot stage. Barley 95% seeded, 71% 2003, 79% 5-yr avg.; 74% emergence, 41% 2003, 74% 5-yr avg. Oat 83% seedings, 47% 2003, 64% 5-yr avg.; 49% emergence, 20% 2003, 30% 5-yr avg. Spring wheat 93% seeded, 70% 2003, 76% 5-yr avg.; 51% emergence, 34% for last week, 36% 5-yr avg. Durum wheat 68% seeded, 29% 2003, 14% 5-yr avg. Durum wheat 21% emergence, 10% 2003. Eastern State had a hard freeze during the week that froze some sugar beets, producers may have to replant. Sugar beets 100% planted, 99% 2003, 97% 5-yr avg.; 66% emergence, 67% 2003, 65% 5-yr avg. Corn 52% planted, 57% 2003, 58% 5-yr avg.; 12% emergence, 15% 2003, 20% 5-yr avg. Dry beans 40% planted, 50% 2003, 48% 5-yr avg.; 2% emergence, 25% 2003, 11% 5-yr avg. Potatoes 6% planted, 17% 2003, 23% 5-yr avg. Currently, 37% of the cattle, 39% of the sheep are receiving supplemental feed compared to last year when 38% of sheep were receiving supplemental feed. Calving, lambing are at 97% and 90% complete, compared to 97% and 88% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil 15% very short, 36% short, 47% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 34% very short, 39% short, 27% adequate, 0% surplus. Temperatures averaged from normal to 6° below normals for the week. Precipitation was statewide, ranged to three inches in the southeast. Corn 95% planted, 68% 2003, 81% avg. Wheat 93% jointed, 85% 2003, 79% avg. Alfalfa condition 5% very poor, 14% poor, 34% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent; 1st cutting 4% harvested, 2% 2003, 3% avg. Activities: Planting, and spring fieldwork.

NEVADA: A storm passed through the State early in the week producing rains, light snow in the northern half of the State. Reno recorded .32 inch of rain, Elko .29 inch of rain, snow, Winnemucca .17 inch. Temperatures averaged several degrees below normal early in the week, but warmed to near normal by the end. First cutting of alfalfa hay was getting underway much earlier than normal in the

North. First cutting of hay was completed in the South. Other hay harvest advanced. Some winter wheat was chopped for cattle feed in the Fallon area. Corn planting continued. Potato planting continued, the earliest fields were emerging. Cantaloup planting was underway in Fallon. Irrigation was underway in Lovelock where farmers were allotted just 5 inches of district water. Weed spraying continued. Rangeland forage benefitted from rains, pasture, range feeds rated mostly fair to good. Calving, lambing were about complete, movement of livestock to Summer range continued. Grasshoppers, crickets were becoming more of a problem across the northern part of the State. Activities: Calving, lambing, moving livestock, hay harvest, corn planting, potato planting, irrigating.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil 2% very short, 7% short, 84% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 4% short, 89% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture feed 18% fair, 63% good, 19% excellent. Maine Potatoes 25% planted, 5% 2003, 30% avg.; condition good. Rhode Island Potatoes 85% planted, 65% 2003, 80% avg.; condition good. Massachusetts Potatoes 85% planted, 75% 2003, 70% avg.; condition good. Maine Oats 60% planted, 10% 2003, 35% avg.; condition good. Maine Barley 60% planted, 10% 2003, 40% avg.; condition good. Field Corn 35% planted, 20% 2003, 30% avg.; condition good/fair. Sweet Corn 25% planted, 30% 2003, 30% avg.; condition good/fair. Shade tobacco 10% planted, 25% 2003, 10% avg.; condition good/fair. First Crop Hay condition good. Apples: Full Bloom; condition good/fair. Peaches: Full Bloom to Petal Fall; condition fair/good. Pears: Full Bloom to Petal Fall; condition good/fair. Strawberries: Bud to Early Bloom; condition fair/good. Massachusetts Cranberries: Bud Stage; condition fair/good. Highbush Blueberries: Bud Stage to Early Bloom; condition fair/good. Maine Wild Blueberries: Early Bloom to Full Bloom, condition good/fair. Temperatures during the week were warm, mild which allowed growers to make significant progress with crop plantings. Many locations reported adequate precipitation levels which aided planting activities. Garden center sales have been brisk. Farmers kept busy during the week planting early vegetables, sweet corn, potatoes; spreading manure; applying fertilizer; disking, pruning, plowing and fixing fences, and turning livestock out to pasture.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work were 5.7. Soil 6% short, 87% adequate, 7% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week across most of the state. Temperatures were above normal across the state for the week. Irrigation water supplies 95% adequate, 5% surplus. Farmers were busy fertilizing, cultivating, plowing, and planting where field conditions allowed. Barley was mostly headed out in the southern, central counties. Wheat fields were over seventy percent headed out in the central, southern counties with a report of some powdery mildew in some central district fields. Soybean planting accelerated in central, northern districts. Field corn began to emerge in the central district. Some hay fields were sprayed for cereal rust mite in the portions of the state. Vegetables were reported as being in mostly good condition, with some irrigation of vegetables in the south. Sweet corn planting continued in the south where conditions allowed. Pea planting activities continued in the northern counties. Transplanting of cucumbers, eggplant and, peppers continued across the state. Cucumbers, directly seeded into fields, emerged in some southern fields. Early transplanted tomato plants began to flower, while early planted snap beans began to emerge in southern localities. Cantaloupe transplanting continued in southern areas; while in most central localities cantaloupe plants were still in greenhouses. Cabbage transplanting finished in central, southern areas. Harvest of green, red lettuces, cilantro, leeks, endive continued in the south. Escarole harvest began in some southern fields. Asparagus, spinach harvest was active across the state. Basil, arugula planting continued in southern areas of the state. Irish potato vines were reported in good condition. Apple, peach bloom set was good in the central district. In the southern district, peaches are sizing well and the crop is heavy. Strawberries were rated as being in fair to excellent condition across the state. Harvest of strawberry bushes planted under plastic began in some fields in the south; while picking of Chandler strawberries began in the central district. Blueberries continued to bloom in southern localities with crop condition ratings of mostly good. There was a report of spraying for fire blight due to hot weather during the past week. Livestock producers were aggressively rotating pastures to maximize growth of grasses this season.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 22% very short, 47% short, 31% adequate. It was a dry week with temperatures close to normal at most places. Precipitation was spotty, light, except at Clovis where a couple of thunderstorms dropped a total of .69 inches early in the week. Isolated severe storms developed over the southeast late in the week, producing some golf ball size hail in Chaves County. Farmers were occupied with irrigating, planting sorghum, alfalfa, baling hay. Wind damage was minimal with only 11% moderate, 11% light damage reported. As alfalfa harvesting progressed with 77% of the first cutting complete, conditions 4% excellent, 50% good, 45% fair, 1% poor. Cotton 81% planted. Corn continues to be in fair to good condition with 87% planted, 54% emerged, conditions 13% excellent, 50% good, 26% fair, 11% poor. Sorghum 11% planted. Wheat 79% headed, conditions 7% excellent, 26% good, 45% fair, 16% poor, 6% very poor. Lettuce 60% harvested, conditions 22% excellent, 34% good, 35% fair, 9% poor. Chile was mostly good to fair, with 8% reported as excellent, 50% good, 42% fair. Onion conditions excellent to fair. Apples 90% average fruit

set, 10% heavy fruit set with conditions centered around fair. Ranchers occupied themselves with branding calves, maintaining herds, waters. Cattle conditions 9% excellent, 39% good, 43% fair, 9% poor. Sheep conditions 2% excellent, 39% good, 47% fair, 11% poor, 1% very poor. Range, pasture feeds 1% excellent, 12% good, 40% fair, 26% poor, 21% very poor.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil 4% short, 65% adequate, 31% surplus. Pasture feeds 1% poor, 11% fair, 48% good, 40% excellent. Warm weather dried most fields, permitted planting activities to progress forward. Fieldwork included hay, corn, soybean, oat, other small grain seeding. The high temperatures, adequate moisture levels are expected to produce high yields, quality for the first cut hay crop in the upcoming week. Fruit producers continued spraying orchards for both disease, insect protection. The Lake Ontario region experienced ideal conditions for fire blight. Apples were at full bloom, approaching the petal fall stage in the Hudson Valley, while peaches, pears, sweet cherries in the area were completing the petal fall stage. Peach, tart cherry producers in the Saratoga County region reported noticeable bud damage from the extremely cold temperatures this winter. Grape varieties in the Chautauqua County were at the 3 to 5 inch mark. Chardonnay grapes in the Long Island ranged from 3 to 6 inches in shoot growth. Currants, gooseberries appeared to be in good condition. Vegetable fieldwork included sweet corn, snap beans, cabbage planting. Onion planting continued normally, 100% complete in Orange County. No problems were reported with livestock. Activities: Emptying manure storages, tilling fields, and mending fences.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Soil 2% very short, 26% short, 70% adequate, 2% surplus. Activities: Disease, pest scouting, land preparation for planting, general farm maintenance. Warm, dry weather dominated the State during the week, creating conditions that were excellent for planting row crops, cutting hay. However, concerns are surfacing over declining soil moisture levels.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil 14% very short, 20% short, 61% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 13% very short, 26% short, 58% adequate, 3% surplus. Freezing temperatures, precipitation across most of the state last week stopped fieldwork, damaged some emerged crops. Snow, ice covered the northern part of the state. Parts of the state received a foot or more of snow, ice which left many rural areas without power for several days. Durum wheat 54% planted, 36% 2003, 32% avg.; 34% emerged, 18% 2003, 15% avg. Canola 74% planted, 52% 2003, 52% avg.; 27% emerged, 22% 2003, 22% avg. Potatoes 54% planted, 38% 2003, 45% avg.; 5% emerged, 9% 2003, 5% avg. Flaxseed 57% planted, 33% 2003, 36% avg.; 20% emerged, 8% 2003, 11% avg. Dry Edible Beans 8% planted, 3% 2003, 7% avg. Sugarbeets 55% emerged, 40% 2003, 39% avg. Emerged crop conditions ratings: Other Spring Wheat 0% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 8% excellent. Durum Wheat 0% very poor, 9% poor, 38% fair, 50% good, 3% excellent. Barley 0% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 50% good, 11% excellent. Sugarbeets 0% very poor, 8% poor, 34% fair, 57% good, 1% excellent. Stockwater supplies were rated 4% very short, 19% short, 76% adequate, 1% surplus. Range, Pasture Feeds 10% very poor, 33% poor, 34% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 4.7. Topsoil 0% very short, 4% short, 71% adequate, 25% surplus. Apples 98% blooming, 100% 2003, 97% avg. Corn 82% planted, 86% 2003, 77% avg.; 50% emerged, 61% 2003, 48% avg. Oats 92% planted, 100% 2003, 96% avg.; 60% emerged, 93% 2003, 88% avg. Peaches 96% blooming, 100% 2003, 98 avg. Potatoes 71% planted, 76% 2003, 70% avg. Soybeans 54% planted, 46% 2003, 53% avg.; 20% emerged, 25% 2003, 23% avg. Winter wheat 98% jointed, 97% 2003, 96% avg. Winter wheat 12% headed, 13% 2003, 20% avg. Apple conditions 4% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Hay conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. Livestock conditions 1% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 66% good, 16% excellent. Oats conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 9% excellent. Pasture feeds 1% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 15% excellent. Peach conditions 10% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 53% good, 14% excellent. Winter wheat conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 56% good, 22% excellent. Daytime high temperatures hovered around the eighty-degree mark for most of last week dipping slightly this past weekend. Scattered afternoon thunderstorms struck almost every day last week but days suitable reached its highest point during the 2004 crop weather reporting period. Parts of Union county received as much as three inches of rain last Thursday. Between the frequent showers farmers planted corn, soybeans, oats. Winter wheat growers in the northern portions of the state are applying fungicides to wheat fields after discovering mildew on the leaves.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 13% very short, 41% short, 42% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 13% very short, 29% short, 55% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter Wheat 58% soft dough, 33% last week, 46% 2003, 45% avg. Oats 6% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 1% excellent; 94% jointing, 92% last week, 90% 2003, 94% avg.; 70% headed, 53% last week, 67%

2003, 69% avg.; 28% soft dough, 16% last week, 28% 2003, 28% avg. Rye 4% very poor, 11% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent; 83% soft dough, 46% last week. Corn 95% planted, 75% last week, 71% 2003, 90% avg.; 59% emerged, 55% last week, 43% 2003, 69% avg. Sorghum 75% seedbed prepared, 52% last week, 55% 2003, 67% avg.; 13% emerged, 7% last week, 12% 2003, 13% avg. Soybeans 80% seedbed prepared, 77% last week, 69% 2003, 78% avg.; 36% planted, 30% last week, 36% 2003, 40% avg.; 19% emerged, 10% last week, 22% 2003, 23% avg. Peanuts 36% emerged, 10% last week, 39% 2003, 22% avg. Cotton 31% emerged, 7% last week, 29% 2003, 20% avg. Alfalfa Hay 1% very poor, 7% poor, 19% fair, 58% good, 15% excellent; 88% 1st cutting, 74% last week, 78% 2003, 73% avg. Other Hay 1% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 52% good, 11% excellent; 38% 1st cutting, 30% last week, 30% 2003, 34% avg. Watermelons 72% planted, 53% last week, 87% 2003, 84% avg.; 8% running. Livestock 2% poor, 20% fair, 59% good, 19% excellent; Pasture, Range 2% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 13% excellent. Livestock: Livestock conditions stayed consistent with last week. Conditions were 19% excellent, 59% good, 20% fair, 2% poor. Livestock insect activity was 80% light to moderate, 4% heavy activity, 14% reported no insect activity. The price for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$105.88 per cwt., up \$1.39 from last week. The price for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds was \$101.92 cwt., an increase of \$3.06 from last week.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 3% very short, 43% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 6% very short, 42% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. Barley 92% planted, 88% previous week, 74% 2003, 92% 5-yr avg.; 72% emerged, 65% previous week, 56% 2003. condition 6% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, 17% excellent. Spring wheat 89% emerged, 85% previous week, 77% 2003. Winter wheat 28% headed, 11% previous week, 6% 2003, 10% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 16% poor, 39% fair, 36% good, 8% excellent. Range, Pasture 4% very poor, 11% poor, 43% fair, 34% good, 8% excellent. Activities: Some notable precipitation reported in many areas, especially earlier in the week in eastern state. Some local heavy showers occurred in Washington County; elsewhere in western counties, rainfall spotty, not very significant. Some snow, rain showers in Baker County; Union County also saw some snowfall in higher elevations. Gilliam County saw some heavy weekend thunderstorms. Harney County had some hard mid-week frost, with temperatures in the twenties. Precipitation in Morrow County approaching long term average, but drought of past several years still showing effects. Average temperatures generally fell in upper forties, fifties; Grants Pass recorded high of 80° during last week. Statewide, dry conditions continued to push crop development well ahead of last year's pace. First cutting alfalfa, other hay done in many areas, especially in western parts of the state. Most winter wheat just starting to produce heads. In Morrow County, spring wheat, barley, oats crops entered early boot stage. Vegetable gardens busy with planting, cultivation. Planting progressed on schedule. Spring salad greens ready for market. Some transplanting of tomatoes, other crops sensitive to cold underway. Early crops such as onions, peas, carrots looked very good. Some sweet corn up while later plantings continued. Early planted potatoes in Washington County closing rows. In Klamath County, potato planting continued. Elsewhere in eastern state, planting was near finished. Strawberries ripening about two weeks ahead of normal. Some early local strawberries going to roadside stands, farmers markets. Cranberries blooming. Most fruit trees have a full set. Vineyards showing lots of growth, some varieties in bloom. Filberts looked good, walnuts forming. In Wasco County, sweet cherries nearing pit hardening, beginning to turn to straw color, approximately ten days ahead of schedule. Royal Anne cherries starting to show pink color. Activities: Irrigation, spraying, mowing grass strips between tree rows. In Coos County, many cranberry beds in hook, early bloom stages. Growers arranging to have bees placed for pollination service. Nursery, greenhouse sales still doing well. Selling of balled, burlapped trees, shrubs, foliage plants continued. Easter lily growers on southern state coast monitored fields for Botrytis fungus, aphid insects. More farmers markets opened for the season, those already up & running continued doing excellent business. Irrigation at nurseries in Clackamas County becoming more common. Scattered precipitation received across eastern state helped improve or at least maintain rangeland, pasture feeds. Water levels in ponds, springs, creeks in dryland areas remained very much below normal. Producers hauling water to livestock, rotating cattle to new rangeland earlier than usual. Most rangeland continued to show drought stress, needs additional moisture to improve. Livestock reported in good condition. Pastures reported as good to excellent in most of western state. Some areas could use additional precipitation, but overall western state conditions reported favorable. Cattle producers continued working herds.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Soil 7% short, 68% adequate, 25% surplus. Spring plowing 85% complete, 81% 2003, 83% avg. Corn 67% planted, 51% 2003, 61% avg.; 32% emerged, 24% 2003, 27% avg.; condition 2% poor, 10% fair, 52% good, 36% excellent. Barley 79% heading, 70% 2003, 80% avg. Winter wheat 27% heading, 15% 2003, 33% avg.; condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 60% good, 23% excellent. Oats 89% planted, 88% 2003, 91% avg.; 56% emerged, 72% 2003, 72% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 56% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans 27% planted, 13% 2003, 22% avg. Potatoes 75% planted, 39% 2003, 59% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting 16% complete, 3% 2003, 11% avg. Peach crop condition 1% fair, 72% good, 27% excellent. Apple crop condition

26% fair, 65% good, 9% excellent. Quality of hay made 1% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 47% good, 36% excellent. Pasture feeds 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 54% good, 24% excellent. Activities: Spring tillage; planting spring crops; cutting first hay crop; spreading fertilizer; repairing fences, machinery; and turning livestock out to pasture for the summer.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.9. Soil 8% very short, 41% short, 49% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 99% planted, 92% 2003, 98% avg.; 98% emerged, 84% 2003, 95% avg.; 2% poor, 34% fair, 57% good, 7% excellent. Peanuts 63% planted, 47% 2003, 61% avg.; 50% fair, 50% good. Sorghum 65% planted, 58% 2003, 58% avg.; 50% fair, 50% good. Cotton 64% planted, 38% 2003, 55% avg.; 1% poor, 61% fair, 38% good. Winter wheat 98% headed, 97% 2003, 99% avg.; 69% turning color, 47% 2003, 65% avg.; 3% ripe, 2% 2003, 17% avg.; 1% very poor, 7% poor, 48% fair, 41% good, 3% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 35% planted, 36% 2003, 39% avg.; 2% fair, 98% good. Barley 96% headed, 94% 2003, 93% avg.; 61% turning color, 29% 2003, 53% avg.; 1% ripe, 1% 2003, 23% avg.; 33% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent. Pastures 12% poor, 44% fair, 42% good, 2% excellent. Rye 96% headed, 94% 2003, 98% avg.; 67% turning color, 46% 2003, 62% avg.; 3% ripe, 5% 2003, 23% avg.; 16% poor, 68% fair, 16% good. Oats 99% headed, 93% 2003, 98% avg.; 65% turning color, 34% 2003, 63% avg.; 2% ripe, 5% 2003, 30% avg.; 4% very poor, 18% poor, 61% fair, 17% good. Soybeans 29% planted, 14% 2003, 22% avg. Tobacco 99% transplanted, 100% 2003, 100% avg.; 3% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 9% excellent. Grain Hay 62% harvested, 67% 2003, 71% avg.; 2% very poor, 12% poor, 37% fair, 45% good, 4% excellent. Peaches 2% very poor, 6% poor, 16% fair, 32% good, 44% excellent. Snapbeans 97% planted, 99% 2003, 95% avg.; 2% poor, 2% fair, 95% good, 1% excellent. Cucumbers 100% planted, 100% 2003, 100% avg.; 3% poor, 5% fair, 64% good, 28% excellent. Watermelons 95% planted, 94% 2003, 97% avg.; 4% poor, 66% fair, 23% good, 7% excellent. Tomatoes 99% planted, 100% 2003, 99% avg.; 14% fair, 35% good, 51% excellent. Cantaloups 92% planted, 95% 2003, 94% avg.; 9% poor, 57% fair, 18% good, 16% excellent. Livestock 3% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil 14% very short, 27% short, 55% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 34% very short, 33% short, 32% adequate, 1% surplus. Feed supplies 10% very short, 23% short, 65% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 33% very short, 30% short, 36% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Wheat boot 41%, 36% 2003, 30% avg. Barley 100% seeded, 93% 2003, 88% avg. Oats 100% seeded, 96% 2003, 89% avg. Spring Wheat 100% seeded, 98% 2003, 93% avg. Sunflower 4% planted, 3% 2003, 4% avg. Cattle condition 4% poor, 20% fair, 63% good, 13% excellent. Sheep condition 12% poor, 15% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent. Range, pasture 17% very poor, 29% poor, 33% fair, 19% good, 2% excellent. Calving 94% complete. Lambing 94% complete. Cattle moved to pasture 51% complete. Despite recent rains, producers remained concerned about the development of small grain crops, as well as water and feed for livestock. Corn, soybean planting took precedence this week, as small grain seeding was completed. Activities: Calving, lambing, moving livestock to pasture.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 6% short, 71% adequate, 23% surplus. Subsoil 6% short 78% adequate, 16% surplus. Wheat 20% turning color, 17% 2003, 17% avg.; 2% poor, 17% fair, 58% good, 23% excellent. Tobacco 23% transplanted, 14% 2003, 23% avg. Alfalfa hay 48% harvested, 25% 2003, 41% avg.; 20% fair, 63% good, 17% excellent. Other hay 28% harvested, 14% 2003, 26% avg.; 5% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent. Pastures 4% poor, 18% fair, 62% good, 16% excellent. Most field activities across the State were limited last week due to numerous showers, thunderstorms, but planting progress on most crops remained on schedule with the five-year averages. Tobacco producers were slowed in transplanting their crop, but progress was still ahead of last year, in line with normal. Hay harvest continued on a limited basis, while still staying ahead of last year, the 5-year average. Activities: Taking place last week, as weather allowed, spreading fertilizer, spraying pesticides, picking strawberries. Fly control measures are being implemented with most cattle herds due to heavy populations. Temperatures averaged 2 to 6° above normal statewide last week, while rainfall averaged below normal in the East, above normal across all other parts of the state.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: In the Plains, rainfall early in the week caused a brief delay in planting, other fieldwork. Open weather conditions were then enjoyed in most areas, until a cold front arrived on Thursday. Moderate to heavy rain fell in areas east of a line from the Low Rolling Plains south to the Edwards Plateau. Coastal counties from Corpus Christi to Brazoria, central counties around Milam received the heaviest rainfall, causing some flooding. Much of the Permian Basin, eastern Panhandle did not receive rain. When conditions allowed, haying, planting of cotton, peanuts, sorghum were very active in the Plains. Small Grains: Wheat acreage intended for grain continued to make good progress across the state. In the Plains, more fields of winter wheat were heading out. Harvest of wheat, oats for hay or silage continued. Some producers sprayed for rust, powdery mildew problems. Some acreage in southern parts of the state was ready

for harvest, but wet field conditions made that impossible. wheat condition 65% normal, 44% 2003. Corn: Planted corn made good progress in most parts of the state. In the Plains, planting activities were nearing completion. Yellowing of plants from too much moisture was still occurring in some central areas. Corn condition 84% normal, 68% 2003. Cotton: Planting activities intensified in the Plains, northwestern Edwards Plateau where there was adequate soil moisture. In the Southern Plains, cotton was starting to emerge in some fields, some fields were being watered to assist emergence. Many areas in South Central State, the Coastal districts saw slow growth because of very wet fields. Some fields were still showing stress from a lack of thermal heat units. Weevil activity was seen in a few fields. Sorghum: Planted sorghum statewide made good progress in areas that did not have excessive soil moisture. Planting was very active in the High Plains. Sorghum condition 84% normal, 69% 2003. Peanuts: Planting activities remained heavy in the Plains. Rice condition 85% normal, 86% 2003. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans Growers began monitoring traps, spraying for casebearer moths that were laying eggs on some trees. In the Rio Grande Valley, harvest of cabbage, carrots, onions, watermelons, citrus, sugarcane continued regardless of the scattered rainfall. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden, Onion, cabbage harvesting progressed slowly due to rainfall during the week. Watermelons were beginning to vine, made good progress. Wet fields slowed the harvest of potatoes. In the Trans-Pecos region, grasses were starting to seed out. Melons, potatoes were developing well. Chilies were reported behind in size compared to average years. Pecans, grapes are growing vigorously. Range, Livestock: Livestock remained in fair to excellent condition, with minimal supplemental feeding. Forage supplies were good in most areas. Some problems with flies were occurring in some active.

UTAH: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Subsoil 8% very short, 38% short, 54% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 13% very short, 32% short, 55% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition 4% very poor, 19% poor, 25% fair, 45% good, 7% excellent. Spring wheat 88% emerged, 96% 2003, 93% avg.; 0% very poor, 10% very poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent. Barley 86% emerged, 95% 2003, 91% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 13% excellent. Oats 89% planted, 92% 2003, 87% avg.; 71% emerged, 75% 2003, 65% avg. Corn 70% planted, 59% 2003, 58% avg.; 22% emerged, 6% 2003, 18% avg. Alfalfa height 17%, 13% 2003, 13% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 7%, 5% 2003, 4% avg. Cattle, calves moved to summer range 16%, 29% 2003, 27% avg. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, 11% excellent. Sheep, lambs moved to summer range 14%, 18% 2003, 23% avg. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 28% fair, 60% good, 11% excellent. Stock water supplies 5% very short, 27% short, 66% adequate, 2% surplus. Sheep sheared on range 88%, 92% 2003, 98% avg. Ewes lamb on range, 82%, 91% 2003, 92% avg. The state experienced turbulent weather last week, snow, rain, frost, wind were reported through out the state. Box Elder county reported winter wheat to be in mostly poor condition due to poor germination in the fall. Millard county reported wind damage, a continuing Mormon Cricket problem. Mormon Cricket spraying has started, utilizing new GPS technology, in order to be more efficient. Mormon Cricket infestation is projected at more than 4 million acres. Last year's infestation was around 3 million acres. More reports of grasshoppers were received. First cutting of alfalfa has started in several areas of the state. Some reports of wind damage to newly planted grain, alfalfa, with some reports of acreage being replanted. Alfalfa height was reported at 17 inches. Livestock were in good condition. Producers continued lambing, calving activities as well as shearing sheep. Branding activities were winding down, most producers were ready for the move to spring range land. Lower valley meadows were still being utilized. Due to spring moisture these pastures still have feed available.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 6% very short, 21% short, 68% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 4% very short 16% short, 76% adequate, 4% surplus. Hot, dry conditions persisted throughout most of the state, excluding a few areas that experienced isolated showers. The average temperature for the week was slightly above 70°, 10° above the norm. The state nights have warmed up significantly, with nighttime lows around 55°. These dry, hot conditions contributed to good progress made in fieldwork. Haymaking was well underway. The hay quality appears excellent, a great improvement from the previous hay crop. However, most of the hay yields are reported lower than normal, with some farmers experiencing only 60-75% of previous yields. High temperatures contributed to good progress made in barley, winter wheat, vegetables. Activities: Farmers shearing sheep, building fence, apply fertilizer, planting soybeans and peanuts.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork was 5.7. Topsoil 8% very short, 39% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 5% very short, 23% short, 67% adequate, 5% surplus. Irrigation water supply 8% short, 92% adequate. The highest temperature in the state was 76° in Pasco and Hanford. The lowest

temperature in the state was 28° in Deer Park. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent with 10% headed. Spring wheat condition 4% poor, 45% fair, 45% good, 6% excellent; 100% planted, 96% emerged, 1% headed. Barley conditions 5% poor, 44% fair, 45% good, 6% excellent; 100% planted, 97% emerged, 1% headed. Precipitation allowed winter wheat, spring cereal conditions to improve. Leaf-feeding Sawflies were spotted on wheat. Potato conditions 7% fair, 93% good. Potatoes 100% planted, 70% emerged. Corn conditions 100% good; 92% planted, 40% emerged. Dry peas 100% planted. Dry edible bean condition 42% fair, 58% good; 99% planted. Processing green peas 100% planted. Alfalfa Hay 1st cutting was 15% complete. Hay, other roughage supplies 3% short, 97% adequate. Field corn, turfgrass in some counties were being irrigated due to lack of moisture. Christmas tree producers have reported Tip Aphid infestations in Grand firs. Range, pasture feeds 18% very poor, 19% poor, 35% fair, 28% good. Cattle were out on pasture. Livestock water supplies continued to be a problem. Dairies were busy applying liquid manure to fields. Beehives have been placed in raspberry fields. Strawberries were blooming, some harvesting has begun in the Southwest. In one of our largest fruit producing counties, apple, pear, cherry, soft fruit growers were all reporting good to very good fruit set. Asparagus harvest continued at a slow pace. Sweet corn was being planted.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil 7% short, 88% adequate, 5% surplus, 2003 45% adequate, 55% surplus. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting 84%, 75% 2003, 83% 5-yr avg. Hay, roughage supplies 2% very short, 5% short, 84% adequate, 9% surplus, compared to 5% very short, 30% short, and 65% adequate this time 2003. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 95% adequate compared to 2% very short, 14% short, 84% adequate 2003. Corn 60% planted, 30% 2003, 59% 5-yr avg.; 22% emerged, 11% 2003, 5-yr avg not available. Oats 1% poor, 23% fair, 75% good, 1% excellent; 77% planted, 84% 2003, 87% 5-yr avg.; 43% emerged %, 69% 2003, 59% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 32% planted, 9% 2003, 38% 5-yr. avg.; 21% emerged, 4% 2003, 5-yr. avg. not available. Tobacco beds transplanted 7%, 1% 2003, 4% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat conditions 12% fair, 80% good, 8% excellent; 65% headed, 21% 2003, 45% 5-yr. avg. Hay conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 33% fair, 61% good, 2% excellent. Apples 18% fair, 80% good, 2% excellent. Peaches 18% fair, 81% good, 1% excellent. Cattle, calves 1% poor, 12% fair, 82% good, 5% excellent. Sheep, lambs 1% poor, 5% fair, 86% good, 8% excellent. Activities: Checking on cattle, water supplies, minerals, repairing hay equipment, liming, fertilizing fields, preparing barns for storage, parasite control for livestock and hay cutting in some areas.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.6. Soil 6% short, 59% adequate, 35% surplus. Average temperatures were near normal for this time of year. Temperatures ranged from the highs in the mid 80's to the lows in the mid 30's. The southeast part of the state received over 3 inches of precipitation this past week, the northern parts over 2 inches, the central, southern areas received over an inch of rain. Season to date precipitation is at or above normal in most parts of the state.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil 20% very short, 44% short, 36% adequate. Subsoil 36% very short, 37% short, 27% adequate. Barley 76% emerged, 69% 2003, 68% 5-yr avg.; 15% jointed, 2% 2003, 1% 5-yr avg.; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 68% good. Oats 61% emerged, 2003 49%, 38% 5-yr avg.; 14% jointed, 2% 2003, 2% 5-yr avg. 1% very poor, 11% poor, 45% fair, 43% good. Spring wheat 80% emerged, 42% 2003, 35% 5-yr avg.; 1% very poor, 28% poor, 50% fair, 21% good. Winter wheat 85% jointed, 81%, 2003, 46% 5-yr avg.; 29% boot, 21% 2003, 8% 5-yr avg.; 5% very poor, 24% poor, 46% fair, 25% good. Sugarbeets 97% planted, 97% 2003, 98% 5-yr avg.; 55% emerged, 44% 2003, 56% 5-yr avg.; 27% fair, 73% good. Corn 78% planted, 66% 2003, 61% 5-yr avg.; 50% emerged, 7% 2003, 19% 5-yr avg. Dry beans 5% planted, 5% 2003, 4% 5-yr avg. Spring calves born 96%, 97% 2003, 98% 5-yr avg. Range flock ewes lambed 46%, 63% 2003, 60% 5-yr avg. Range flock sheep shorn 92%, 94% 2003, 91% 5-year avg. Calf, lamb losses remained mostly normal to light. Cattle moved to summer ranges 26%. Sheep moved to summer ranges 16%. Condition of all livestock 6% poor, 22% fair, 72% good. Range, pasture feed 23% very poor, 26% poor, 33% fair, 18% good. Stock water supplies 22% very short, 44% short, 33% adequate, 1% surplus. Temperatures were mostly below normal in the West, North with near normal temperatures in the South, East. Temperatures ranged from 10.6° below normal in Deaver to 4.1° above normal in Jackson. The highest temperature was 88° in Torrington, the lowest temperature was 17° in Deaver and Recluse. Precipitation was light with almost all stations reporting below normal amounts. Most stations reported less than 0.40 inch for the week. The most precipitation fell in Redbird with 0.84 inch, Wheatland with 0.65 inch, Newcastle and Saratoga with 0.61 inch.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 9 - 15, 2004

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Across most of Europe, drier but cooler weather aided winter and summer crops, while rain benefited winter and spring crops in the lower Danube River Valley.

FSU-WESTERN: Timely rains benefited winter grains in or nearing the heading stage in southern Ukraine, while several days of dry weather allowed spring grain and summer crop planting to advance in western Ukraine and most of Russia.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Unseasonably warm, dry weather helped spring grain planting but lowered topsoil moisture.

MIDDLE EAST: Across central Turkey and western Iran, soil moisture remained adequate for vegetative to reproductive winter grains.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: In Morocco and western Algeria, unseasonably wet, cool weather slowed winter grain maturation and harvesting and raised concern about grain quality.

AUSTRALIA: Drought continued to hamper winter grain planting in southeastern Australia, while showers in Western Australia boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain germination and emergence.

EASTERN ASIA: Warmer weather spurred summer crop germination in Manchuria.

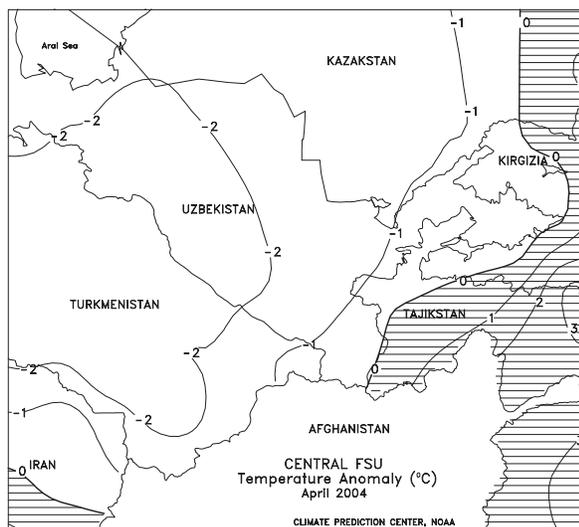
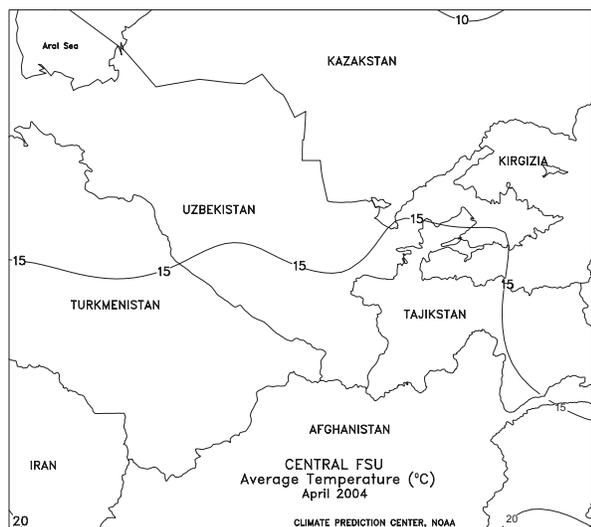
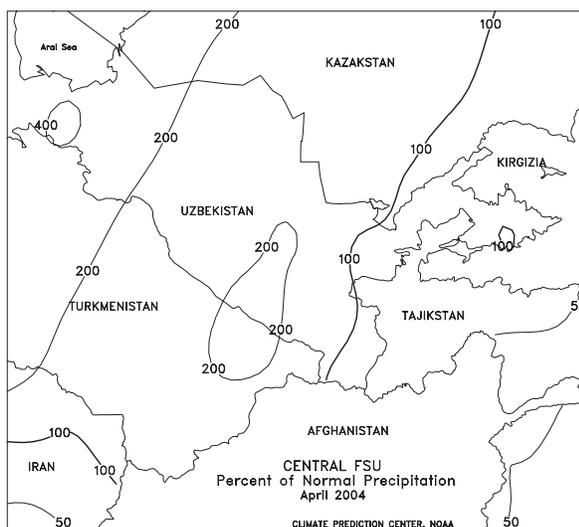
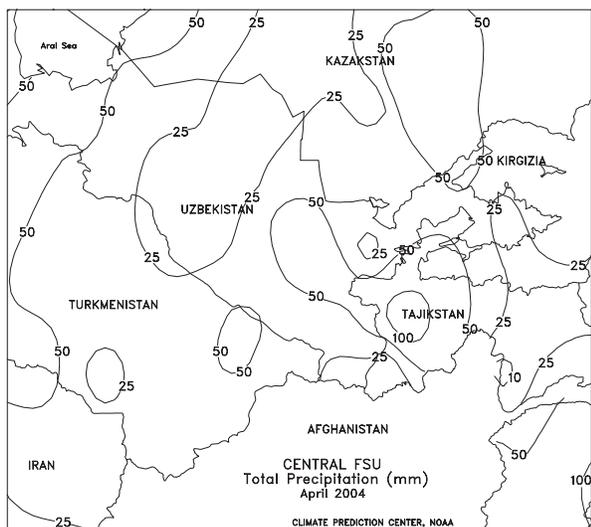
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Typhoon Nida brought high winds and heavy rain to the eastern Philippines.

MEXICO: Across eastern Mexico, rain increased soil moisture supplies for winter sorghum and pre-planting fieldwork for summer crops.

BRAZIL: Scattered showers continued to benefit winter wheat and corn in the south.

ARGENTINA: Dry weather promoted fieldwork in most major crop areas.

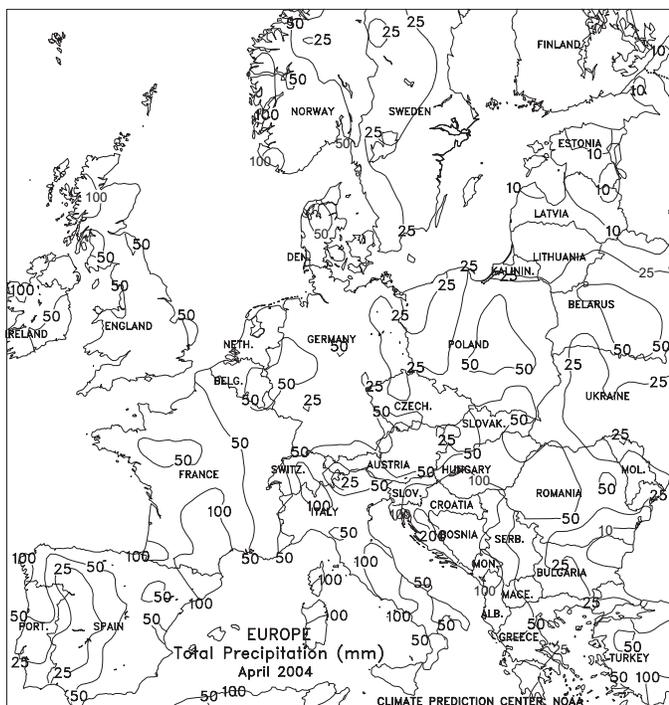
CANADA: Much-needed precipitation swept across the Prairies, increasing moisture for germinating grains and oilseeds.

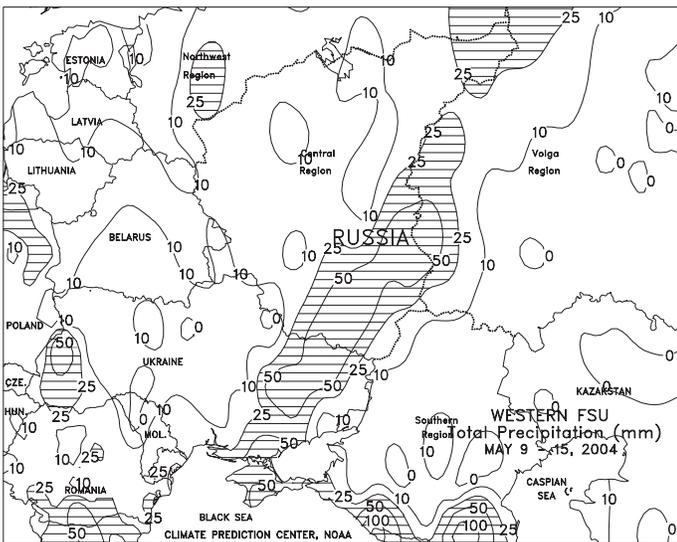




EUROPE

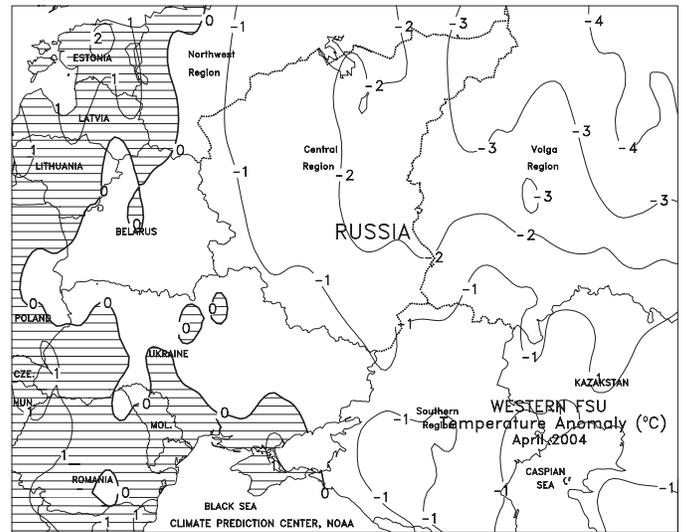
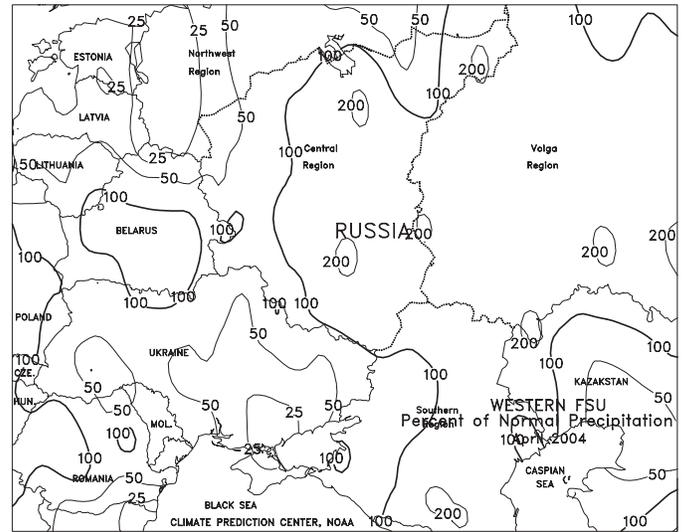
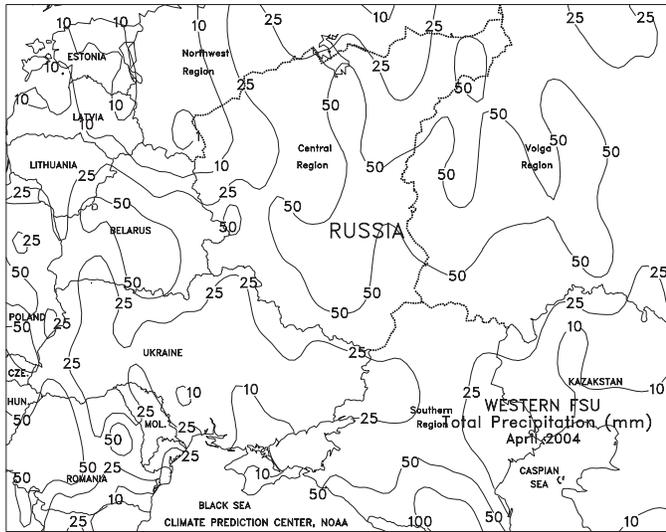
Across the United Kingdom, France, the Low Countries, Germany, and Italy, drier, sunnier weather favored winter and summer crop growth after last week's wet, cloudy weather. Across these areas, rainfall was less than 10 mm, favoring late summer crop planting. In the Iberian Peninsula, mostly dry weather prevailed across Portugal, where recent rainfall has been below normal. In Spain, widespread rain favored vegetative to reproductive winter grains in north-central Spain, but unseasonably wet weather (15-30 mm) for 2 consecutive weeks raised grain quality concern for winter grains. Farther east, variable rain (5-40 mm) favored winter and summer crops from Poland to the Balkans. In the lower Danube River Valley, much-needed rain (10-25 mm) eased short-term dryness, but more rain is still needed. Temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C below normal across most of Europe, slowing the pace of crop development. Only the United Kingdom and Scandinavia reported near- to above-normal temperatures. During April, widespread near- to above-normal precipitation fell across most of Europe, favoring vegetative winter grains as well as oilseeds and summer crop planting and germination. The exceptions were in eastern France, southern Germany, and the lower Danube River Valley, where below-normal rainfall reduced soil moisture for winter grains and summer crop development.

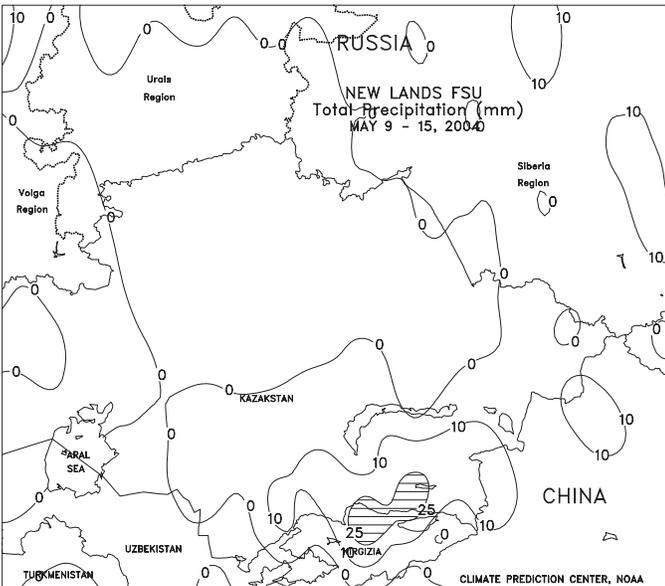




FSU-WESTERN

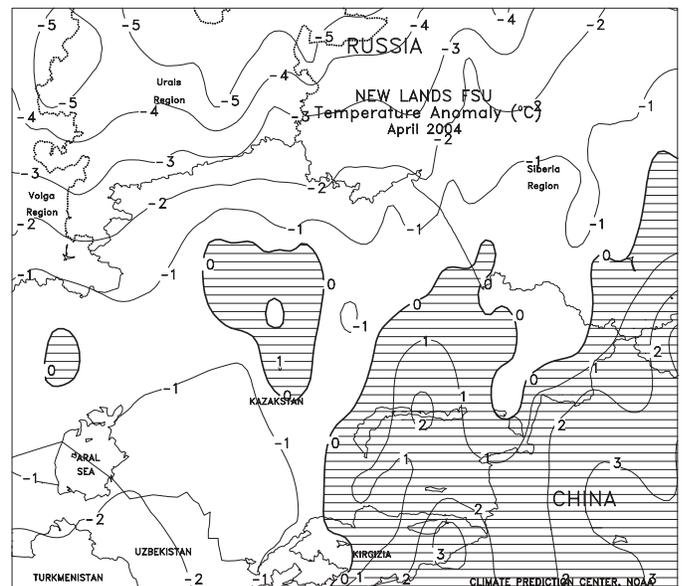
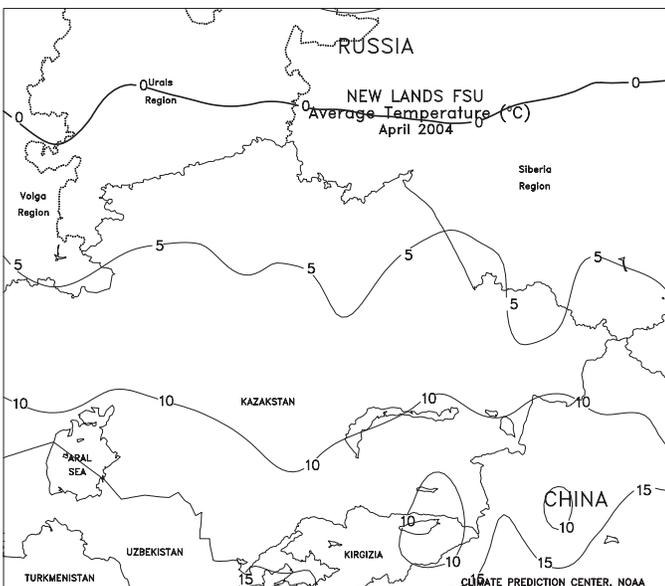
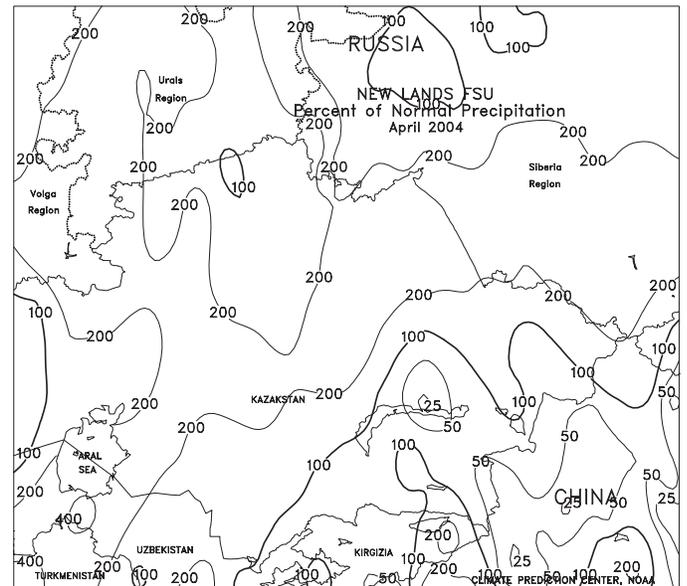
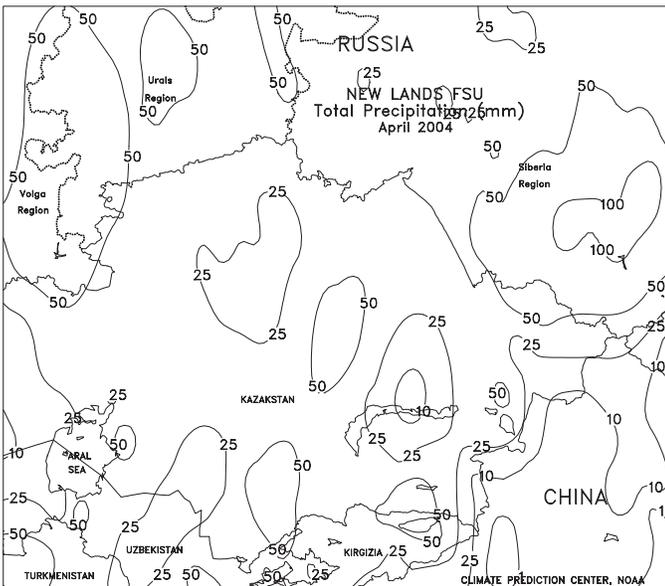
A band of moderate to heavy showers (25-60 mm or more) stretched from southern and eastern Ukraine northeastward through eastern portions of the Central Region and western portions of the Volga Region in Russia. The precipitation was timely for winter grains in or nearing the heading stage in Ukraine, and boosted topsoil for newly emerging spring grains and summer crops in Russia. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather helped spring grain planting in eastern areas of the Volga Region, while light showers (5-25 mm) moistened topsoils in Belarus and western Ukraine. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C below normal across Belarus, Ukraine, and the Central Region in Russia, and 1 to 7 degrees C above normal in the Volga Region. During the latter half of the week, light freezes (minimum temperatures ranging from -4 to -1 degrees C) prevailed across Belarus and the Central Region. In April, unseasonably mild weather was replaced by a hard freeze that spread southward across the region from April 3-4. The cold snap halted additional vegetative growth of winter wheat in Ukraine and southern Russia and kept winter grains dormant in northern Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics. The lowest temperatures ranged from -11 to -6 degrees C as far south as the Black Sea Coast. Freeze damage to crops was likely confined to extreme southern growing areas in Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia, where spring-sown crops were emerging and winter wheat and winter barley crops were in or nearing the jointing stage of development. On or about April 6, a warming trend began over most areas, and temperatures rebounded to more seasonal levels during the remainder of the month. As a result, winter grains from the Baltics eastward through the Central and Volga Regions in Russia continued easing out of dormancy around usual dates. Most of Ukraine received below-normal precipitation in April, continuing a drying trend that began in March. Less than half the normal amount of precipitation was observed in portions of southern and eastern Ukraine. Although the dryness favored rapid planting progress, it lowered soil moisture needed for developing winter grains and spring-sown crop emergence. Elsewhere, near- to above-normal precipitation was observed in Russia and Belarus, maintaining sufficient moisture for winter grains and newly emerging spring-sown crops.

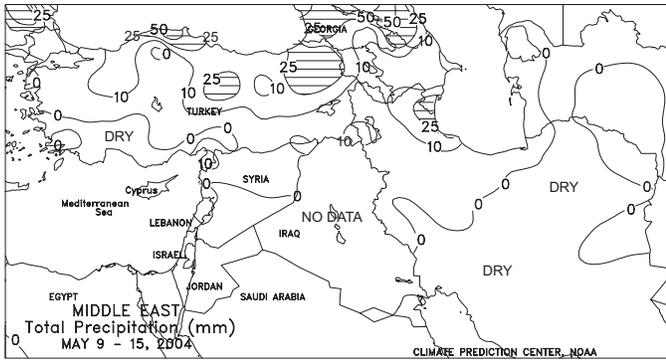




FSU-NEW LANDS

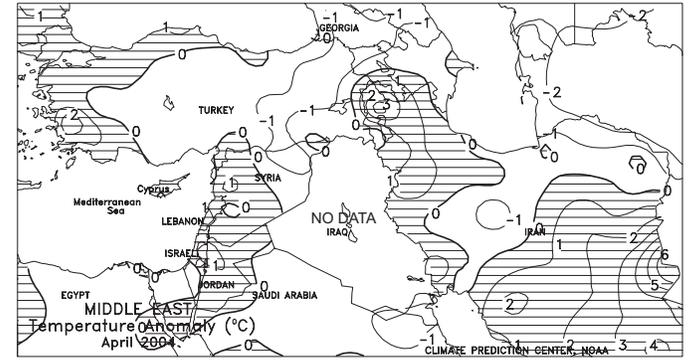
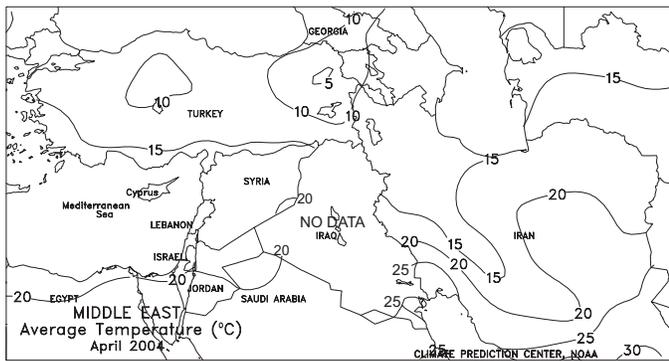
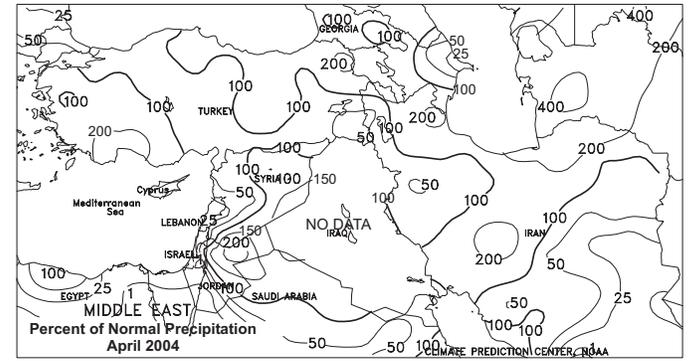
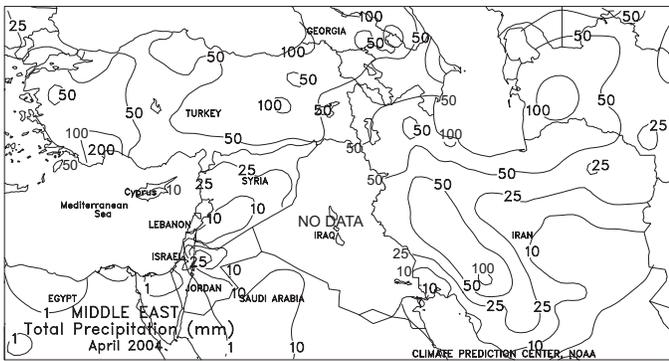
Dry weather accompanied a significant warming trend, helping spring grain planting but lowering topsoil moisture. Significant precipitation (around 10 mm) was limited to extreme eastern areas in Siberia, Russia. Weekly temperatures averaged 8 to 10 degrees C above normal in the Urals Region in Russia, and 4 to 8 degrees C above normal in Kazakstan and the Siberia Region in Russia. At week's end, maximum temperatures ranged from 32 to 35 degrees C in the southern Urals, northern Kazakstan, and western Siberia. In April, unusually cold, wet weather prevailed over major spring wheat-producing areas in Kazakstan and Russia, preventing early-season fieldwork to prepare for spring grain planting. Moisture accumulations since last fall were near to above normal in Russia and Kazakstan, helping to recharge soil moisture for the upcoming growing season.

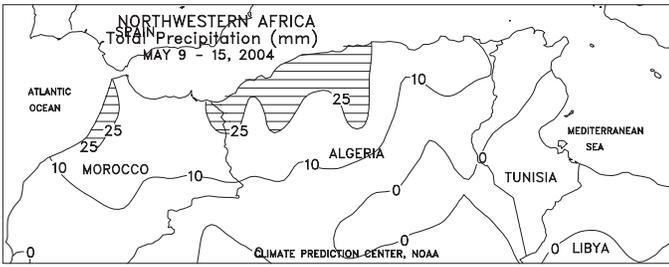




MIDDLE EAST

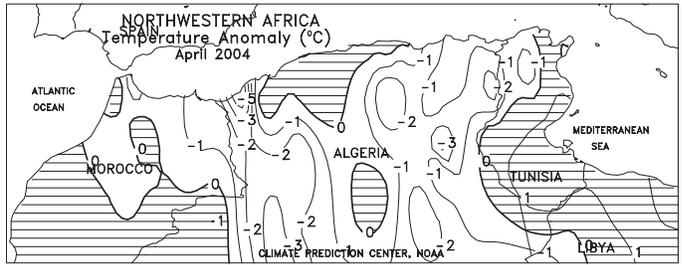
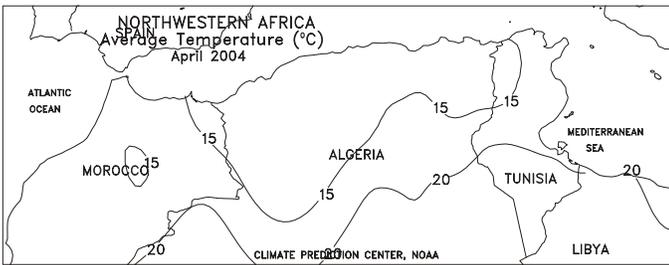
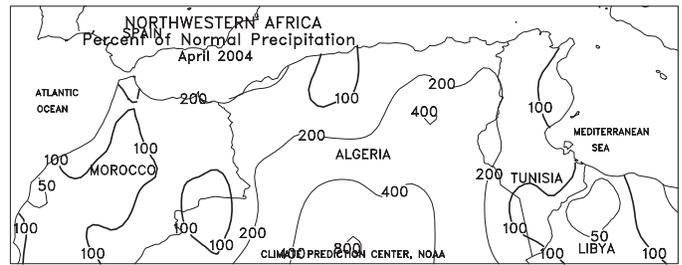
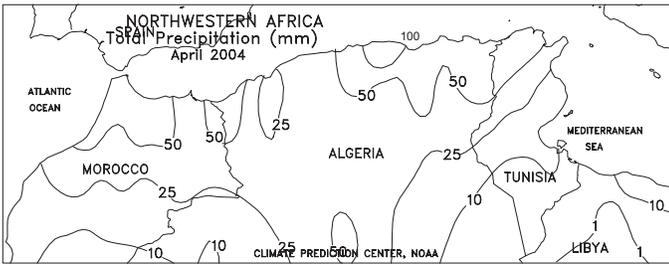
Across central Turkey and western Iran, mostly dry weather prevailed (less than 10 mm), and soil moisture remained adequate for vegetative to reproductive winter grains. In western Turkey, dry weather favored cotton planting and fieldwork. Based on reports from surrounding countries, scattered light rain probably fell across northern Iraq, favoring rainfed winter grains. In the eastern Mediterranean, dry, hot weather favored winter grain maturation and harvesting. Temperatures averaged near normal across Turkey and 2 to 4 degrees C above normal in western Iran. During April, near-normal rainfall and temperatures in central Turkey and western Iran maintained adequate soil moisture for vegetative winter grains.

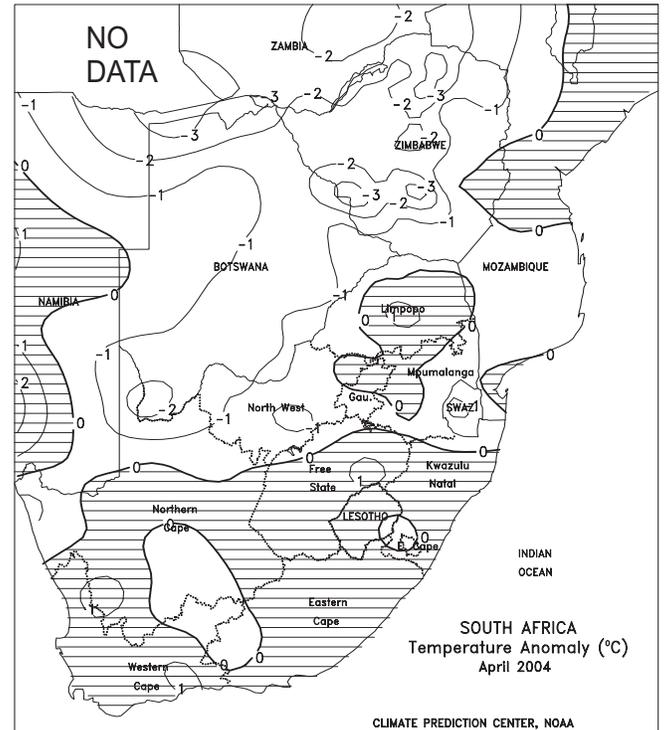
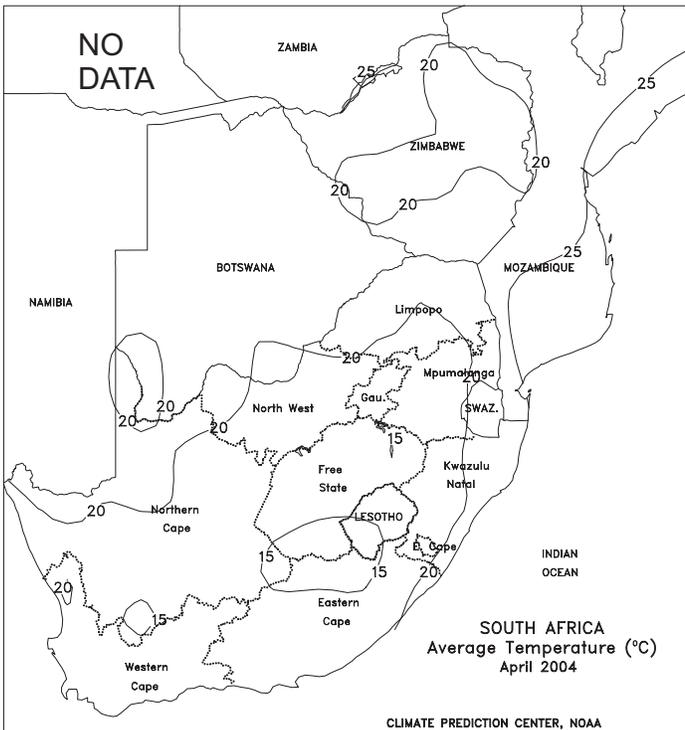
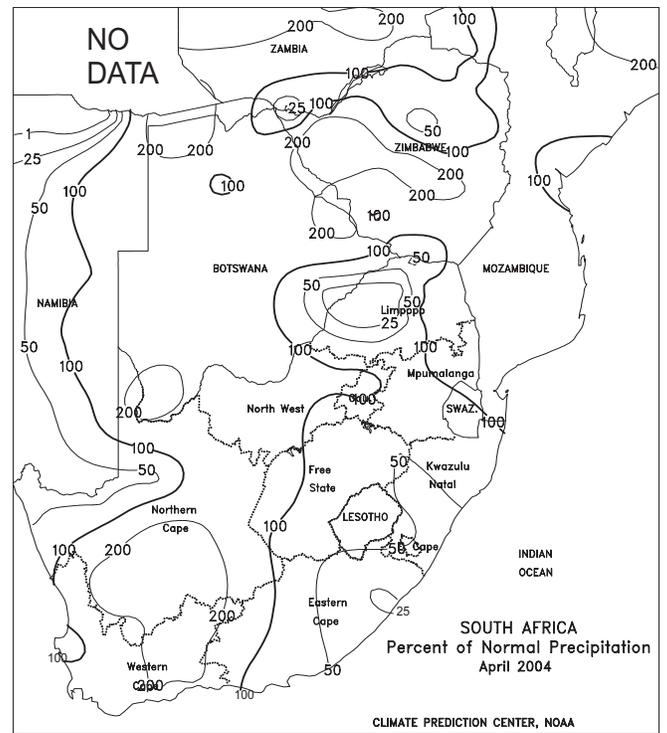
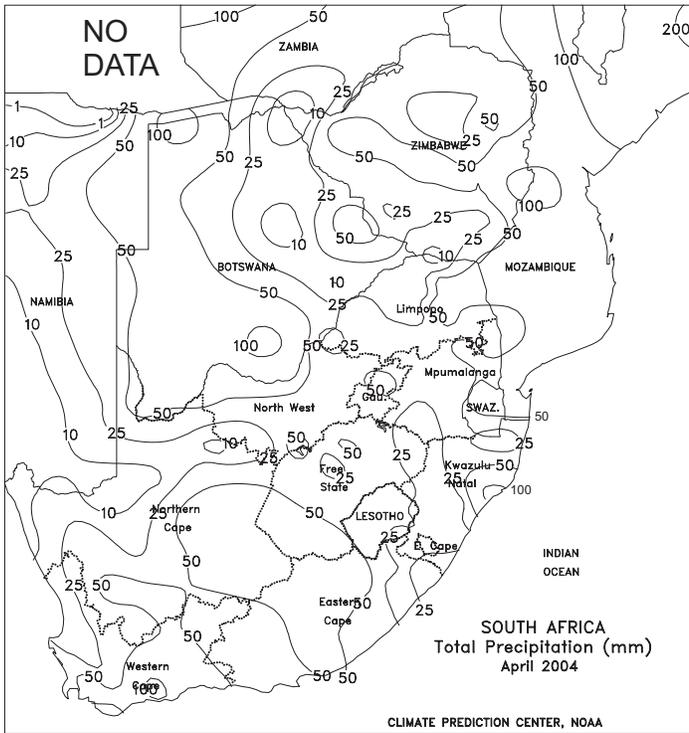


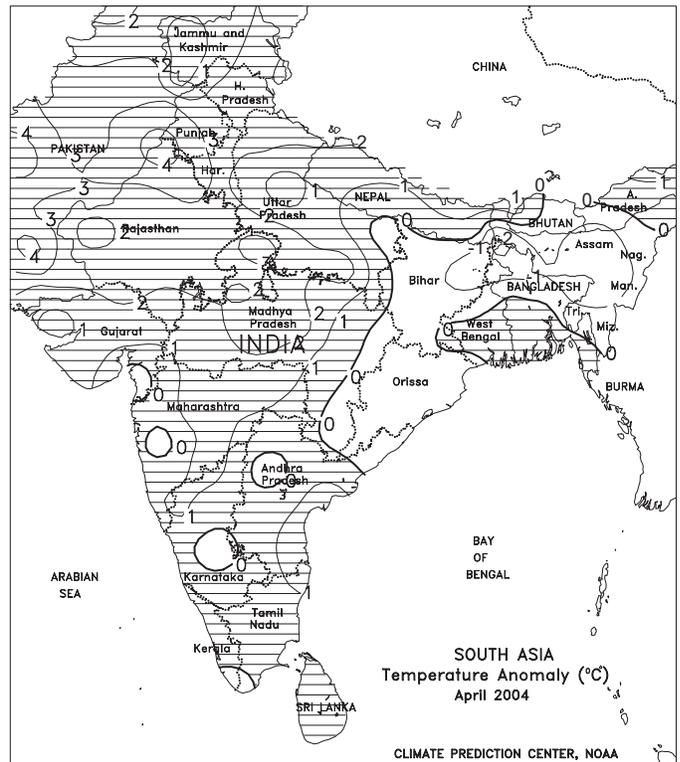
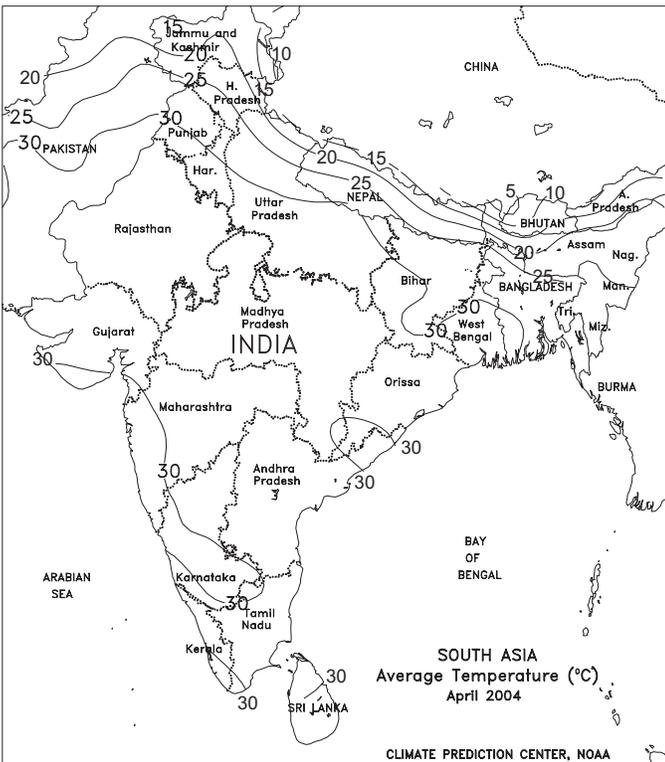
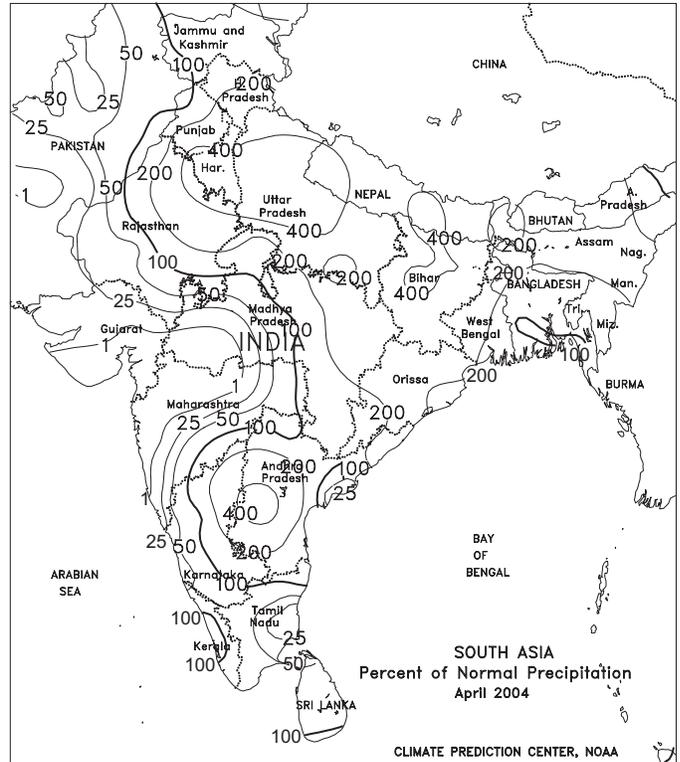
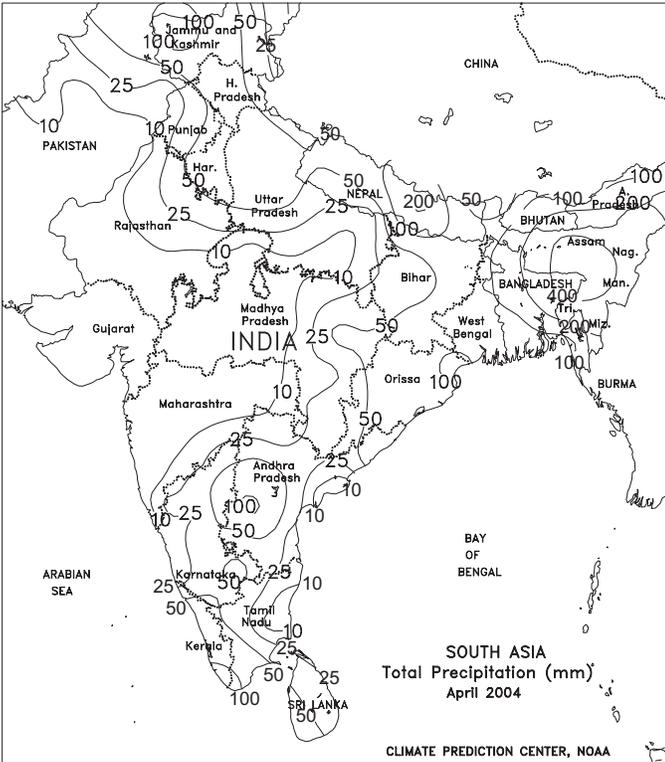


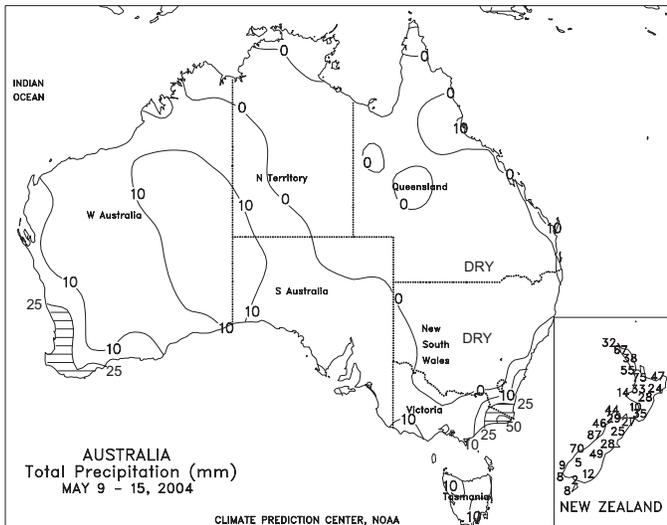
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

From Morocco to central Algeria, widespread unseasonably cool, wet weather continued to slow winter grain maturation and harvesting and increased disease potentials for maturing crops. Rainfall ranged from 10 to 50 mm in Morocco and 20 to 60 mm western and eastern Morocco. Across eastern Algeria and Tunisia, mostly dry weather favored winter grain maturation and harvesting. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees C below normal across the region, with minimum temperatures reaching as low as 5 degrees C in some areas. During April, widespread, near- to above-normal precipitation benefited reproductive to filling winter grains across Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. However, the wetness raised some concerns about the potential for declines in grain quality by the end of the month. *(Weekly summaries for northwestern Africa will be discontinued until next year's planting season.)*



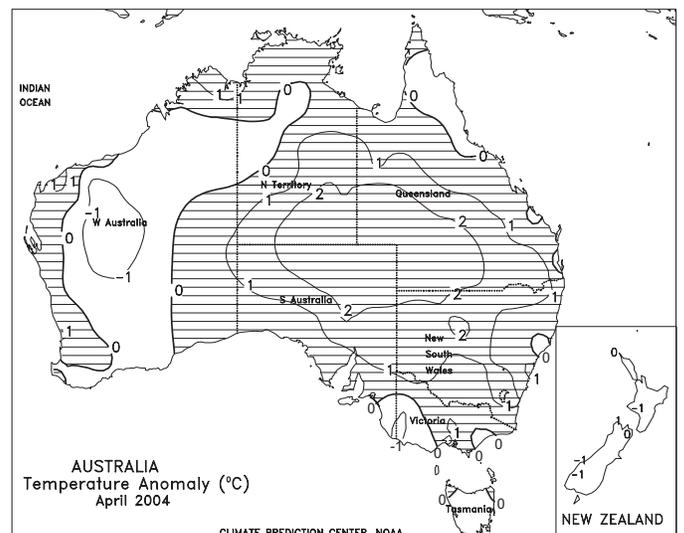
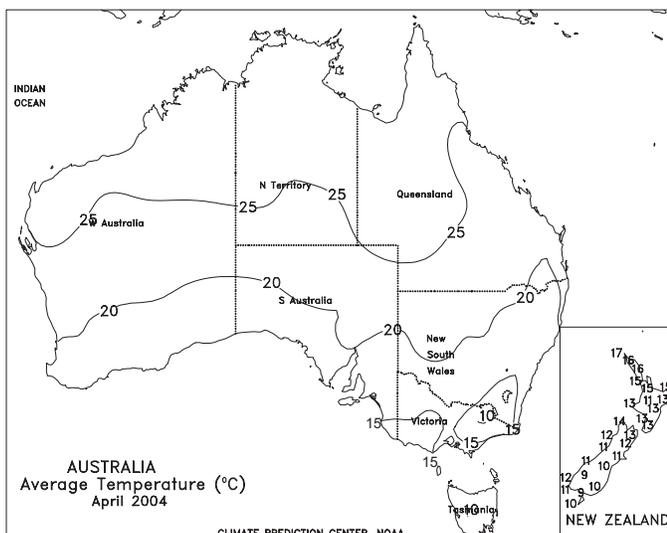
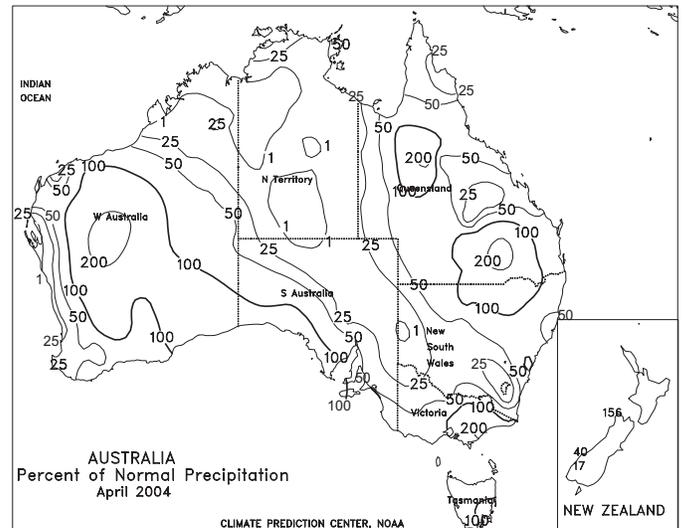
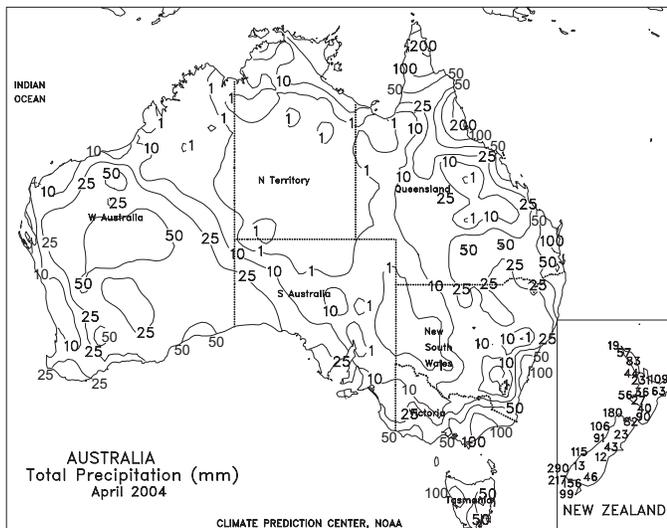


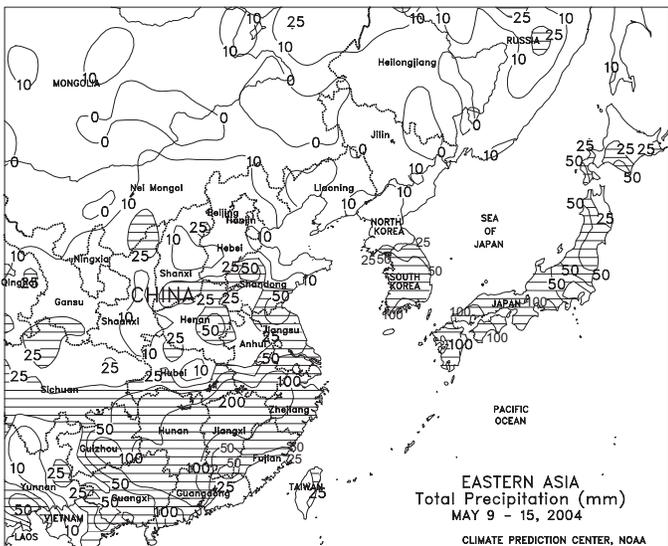




AUSTRALIA

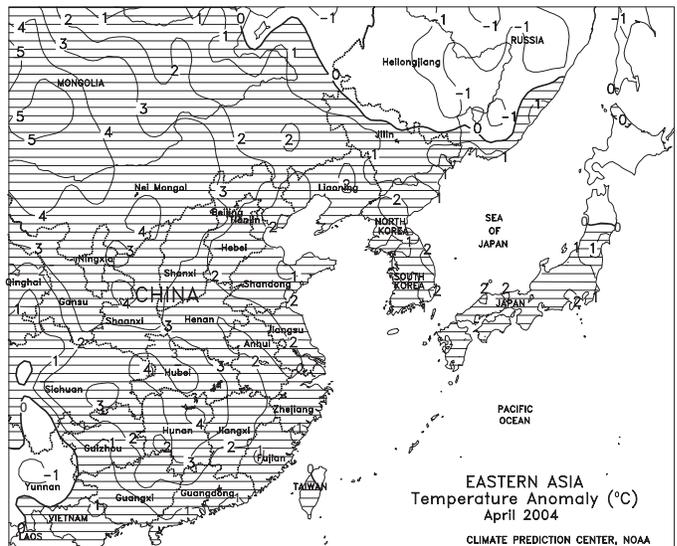
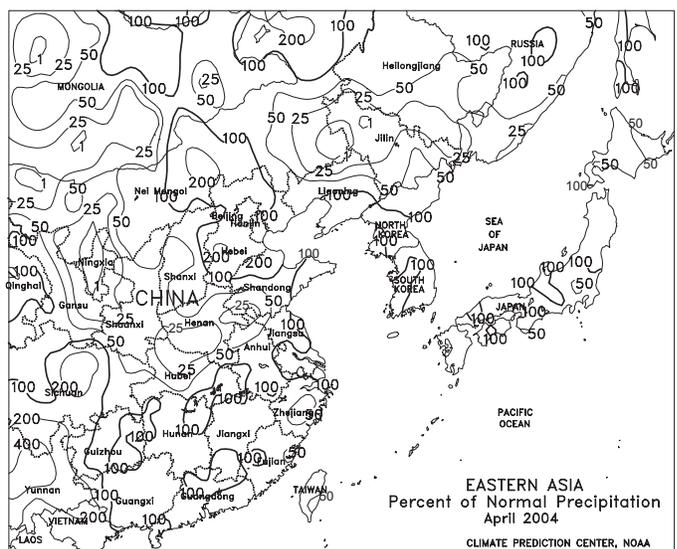
The 2nd consecutive week of dry weather in Queensland and northern New South Wales continued to favor cotton and sorghum harvesting and maintained the quality of these crops, reportedly considered to be good. Although the dry weather reduced topsoil moisture for winter grains, soil moisture remained adequate to good for early crop development. Farther south, mostly dry weather continued to plague southern New South Wales, northern Victoria, and parts of South Australia. Showers (2-8 mm) were confined mostly to coastal areas, providing no drought relief to interior sections of southeastern Australia. The shortage of topsoil moisture throughout much of this region has hampered winter wheat and barley planting, causing many farmers to delay sowing. In contrast, widespread showers (5-37 mm) in Western Australia were beneficial, boosting topsoil moisture for winter grain germination and emergence. Temperatures in Western Australia were generally seasonable. In southern and eastern Australia, temperatures averaged about 2 to 3 degrees C below normal, reducing evaporative losses. During much of April, dry weather favored cotton and sorghum harvesting in Queensland and northern New South Wales. However, late-April rain halted harvesting but boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain planting. In contrast, drought continued in interior sections of southeastern Australia, delaying winter grain planting. In Western Australia, below-normal April rainfall favored winter wheat and barley planting but slowed germination and emergence.

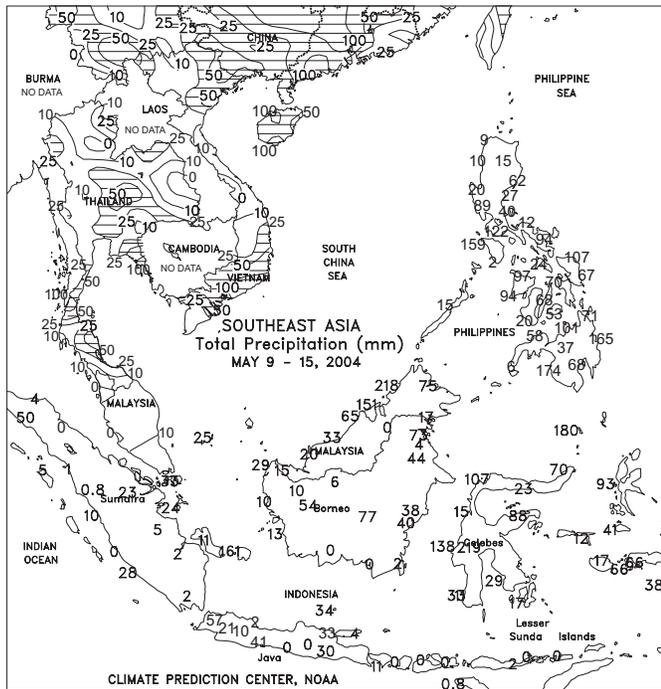




EASTERN ASIA

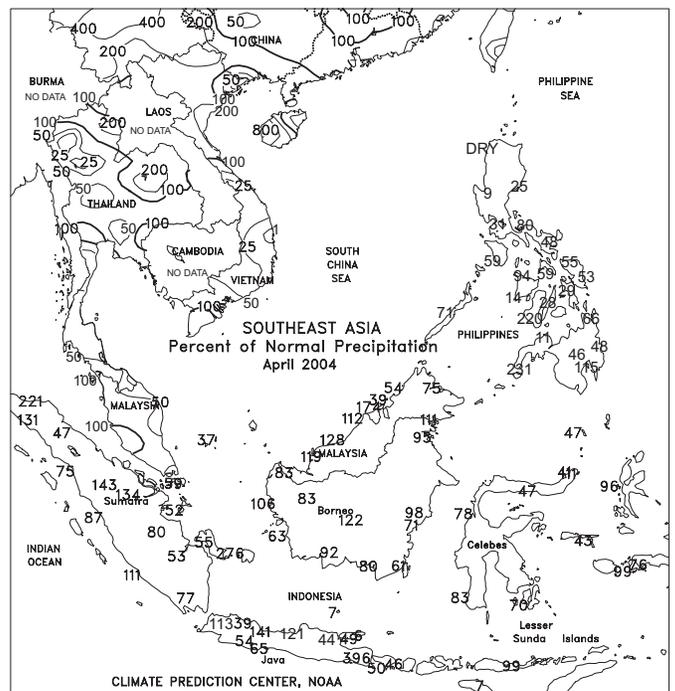
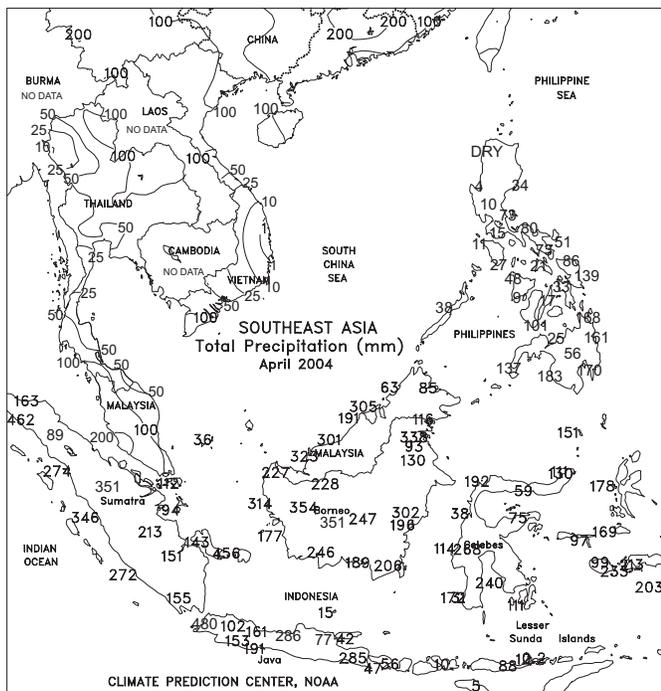
Warm weather (highs 20-30 degrees C; lows above freezing) spurred summer crop germination in northern Manchuria where soil moisture has been favorable. In southern Manchuria, light showers fell, but more rain is needed to ensure good establishment. Showers continued on the North China Plain, favoring filling winter wheat and germinating summer crops. Widespread heavy showers (50-200 mm) fell from the Yangtze Valley to the southern coast, increasing soil moisture for rice and sugarcane but causing some flooding. Showers increased from last week over South Korea and most of Japan. In April, unfavorably dry weather gave way to timely rainfall late in the month, benefiting reproductive winter wheat on the North China Plain. Moisture reserves were mostly favorable for rice and other crops in southern China, while moisture was limited for summer crop germination and establishment in parts of Manchuria. Above-normal temperatures throughout China increased crop-water requirements.

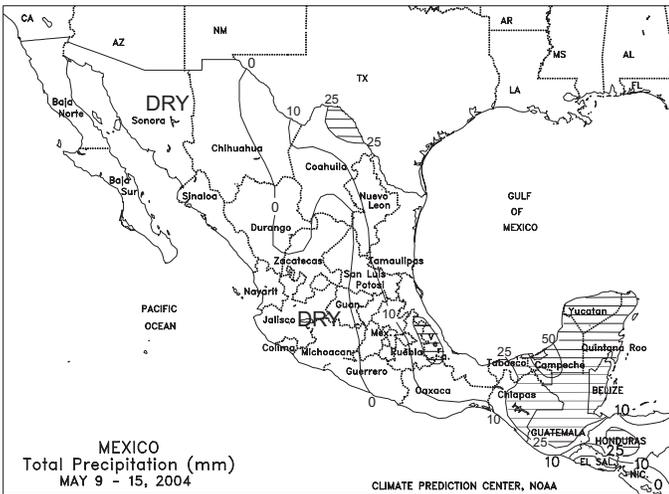
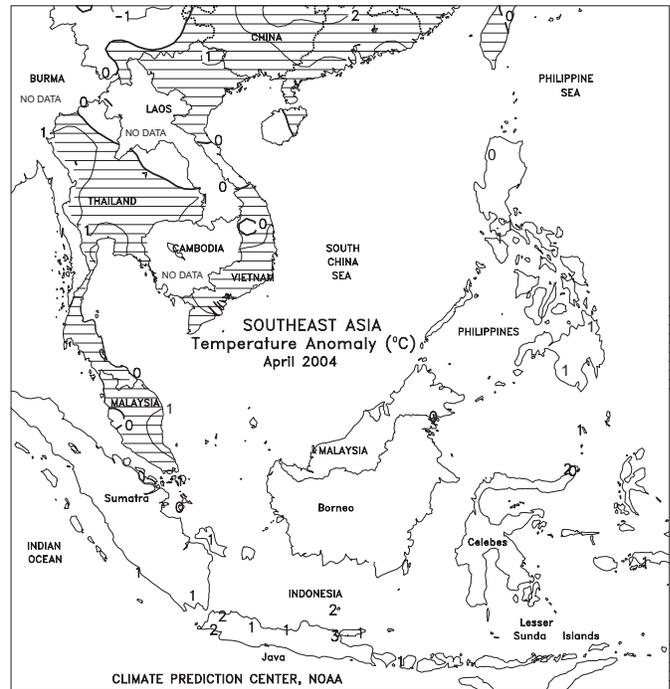
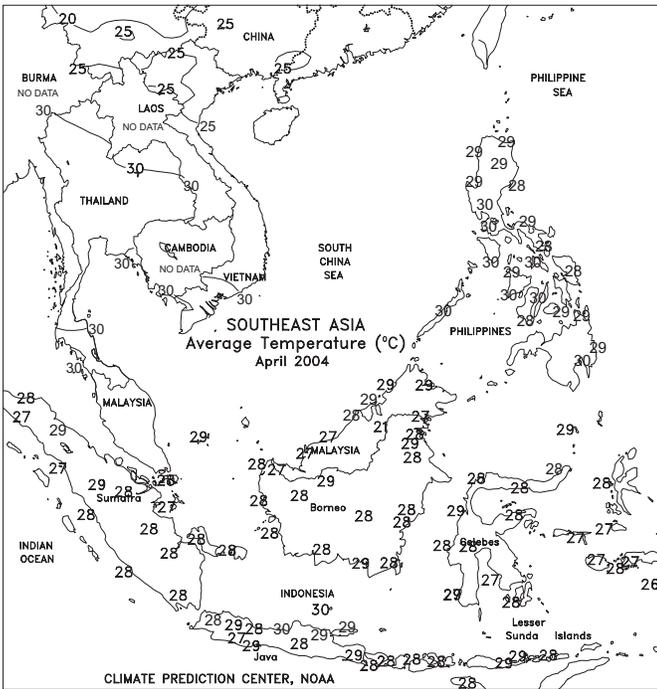




SOUTHEAST ASIA

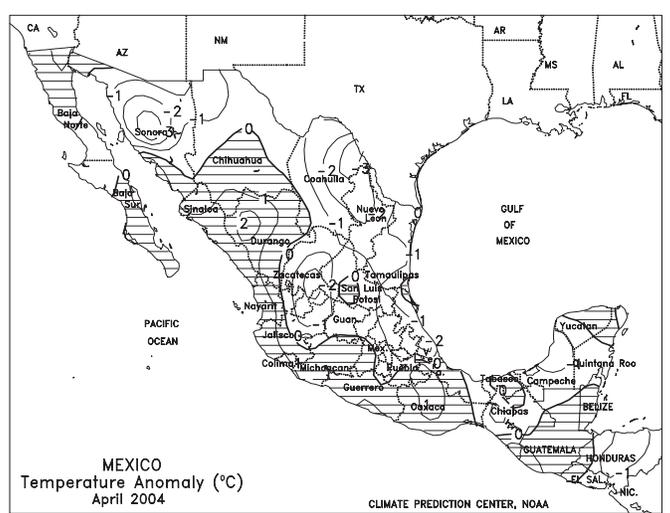
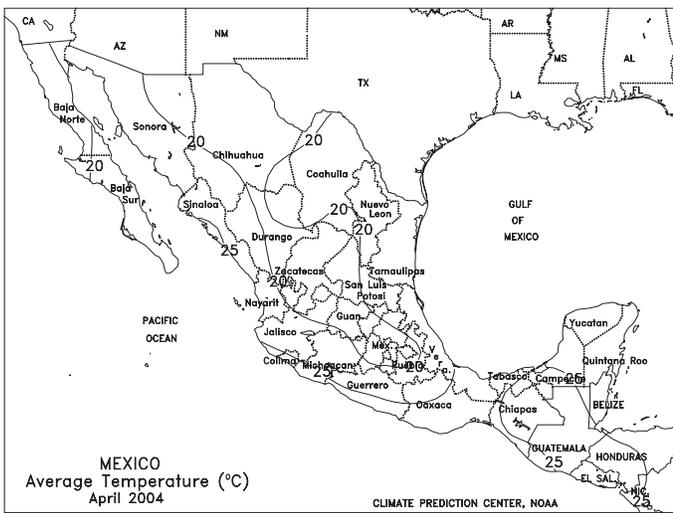
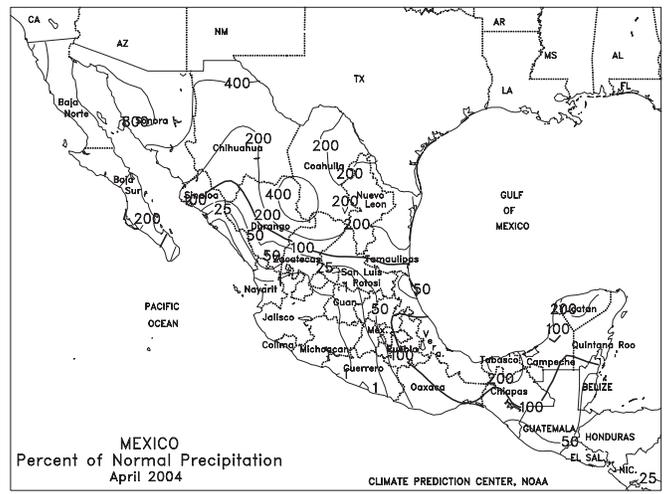
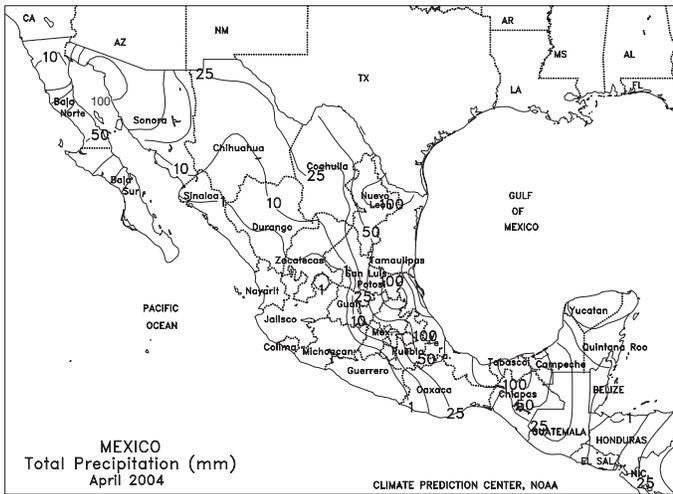
Typhoon Nida brushed the eastern coast of the Philippines with maximum sustained winds of 100 knots. Heavy rain (over 50 mm) fell from Mindanao to southern Luzon. While the showers helped reverse months of excessive dryness, significant flooding likely damaged rice and corn fields. Showers (10-50 mm) in Thailand boosted soil moisture for corn and rice, while heavier showers (50-100 mm) in Vietnam increased irrigation supplies for summer-autumn rice. In oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia, rainfall was light. In April, mostly dry weather favored rice harvesting in Java, Indonesia, while rainfall was adequate in oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia. A slow start to the rainy season kept moisture levels unfavorably low in the Philippines. In eastern Thailand, showers boosted moisture supplies for summer corn and rice.





MEXICO

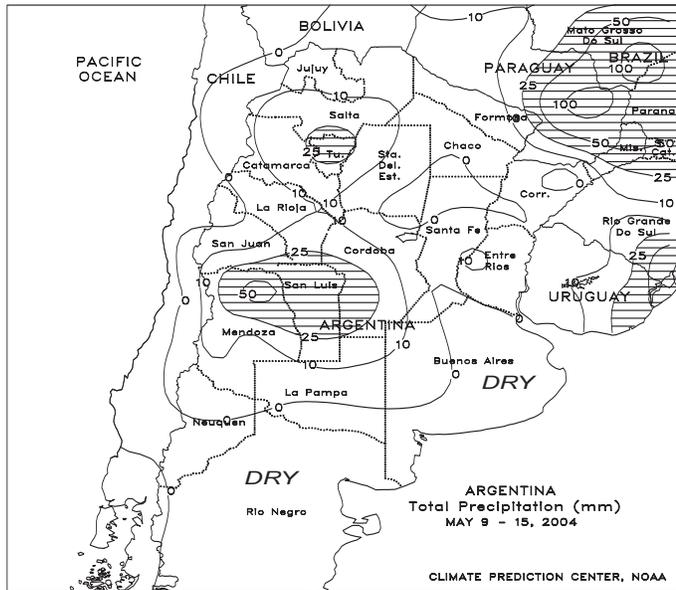
Light to moderate rain (5-30 mm) fell across eastern Mexico, from Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas into Puebla and northern Veracruz, increasing soil moisture for winter sorghum and pre-planting fieldwork for summer crops. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather prevailed. Temperatures averaged near normal across most of Mexico and 2 to 4 degrees C above normal across northwestern Mexico. During April, near- to above-normal rainfall boosted irrigation supplies across most of northern and eastern Mexico, especially across the lower Rio Grande River Valley. This rain benefited winter sorghum in Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon and coffee, citrus, and early summer crops in Veracruz. In southwestern Mexico, seasonably dry weather favored winter vegetable fieldwork and early field preparation for upcoming summer crop planting. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C below normal in the northeast and northwest and near to slightly above normal elsewhere.



BRAZIL

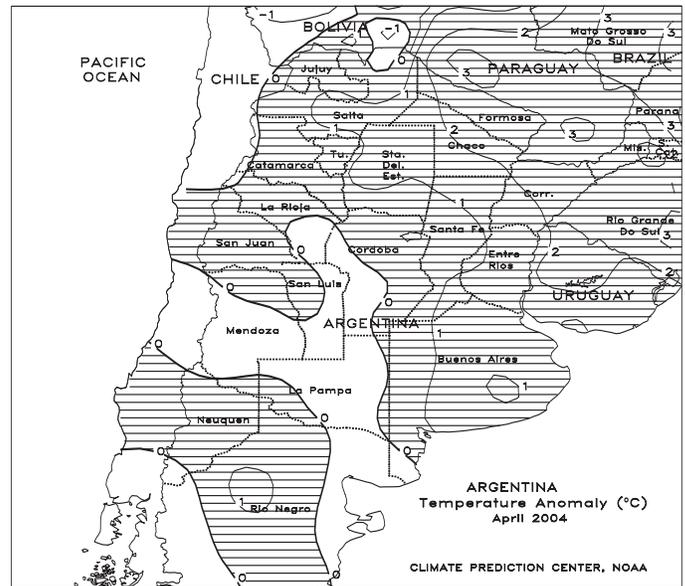
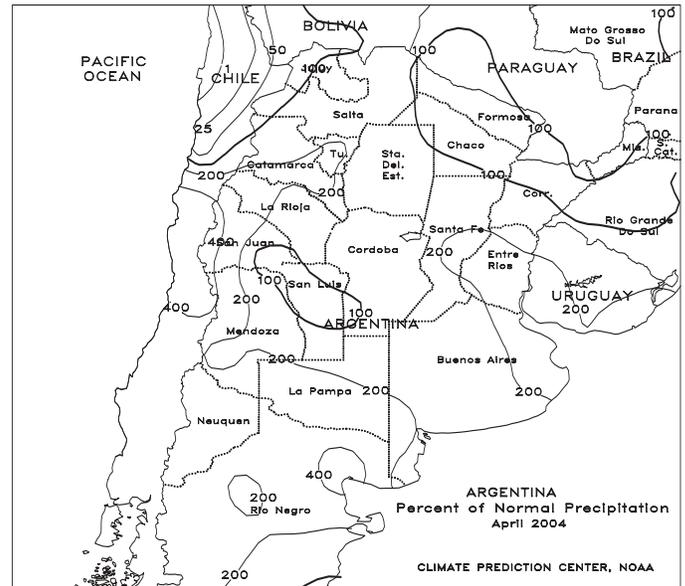
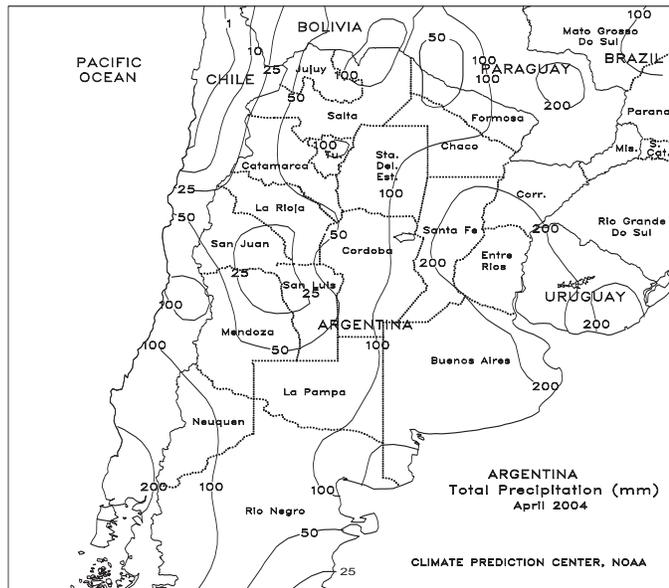
Scattered showers (10-50 mm or more) continued throughout the south (Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul), benefiting winter wheat and winter-grown corn. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal, although highs from the middle 20s to lower 30s degrees C favored crop growth. Elsewhere, seasonal showers (10-50 mm or more) benefited corn and cotton in the northeastern interior, although continuing dryness increased irrigation requirements in traditionally drier locations of Ceara and Piaui. During April, the trend of unseasonable warmth and dryness continued in the south through the middle of the month, hastening maturation of drought-stressed corn and soybeans. A more reasonable rainfall pattern returned to the south by month's end, increasing moisture reserves for winter wheat establishment but causing some delays in summer crop harvesting. The moisture also benefited immature coffee and citrus, but the rainfall came too late to improve soybean prospects. Nationwide, soybean harvesting was virtually complete by the end of April, with fieldwork most actively underway in Rio Grande do Sul.

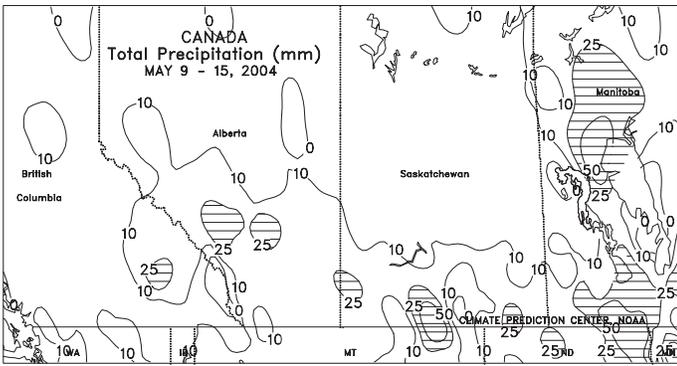




ARGENTINA

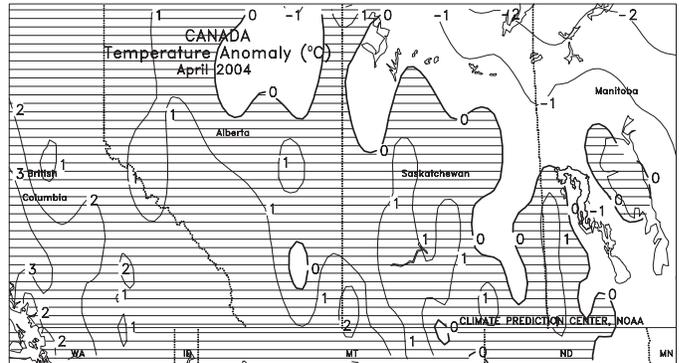
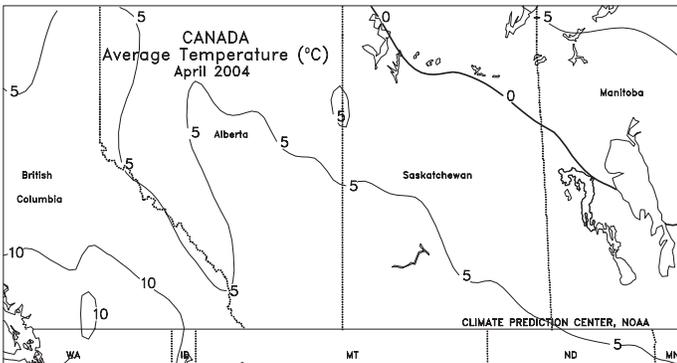
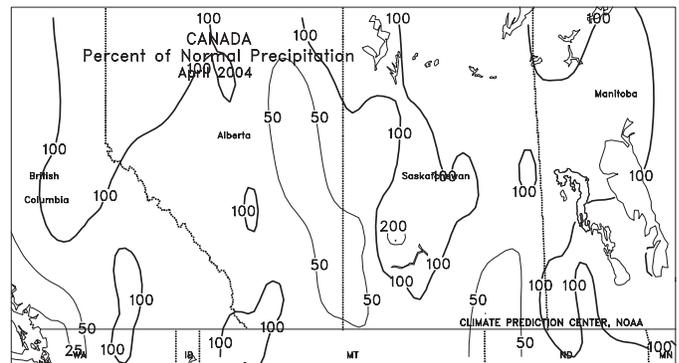
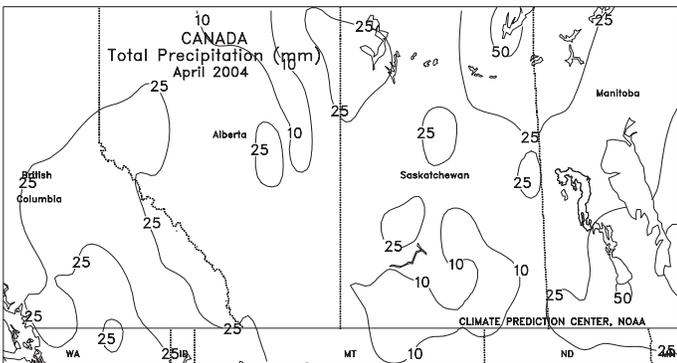
Mostly dry, cooler-than-normal weather (averaging 1-2 degrees C below normal) promoted seasonal fieldwork throughout most major agricultural areas. In fact, the first killing freeze (-2 degrees C or lower) of autumn was recorded in southern growing areas (southern Santa Fe, Buenos Aires, and La Pampa), aiding corn and soybean maturation. The exception was crop areas from Cordoba westward, where moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm or more) caused some disruptions in late summer crop harvesting. According to the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybeans were 70 and 76 percent harvested, respectively, as of May 14. In the northern cotton belt, harvesting (91 percent harvested, compared with 72 percent last year) was running ahead of last year's pace. Winter wheat planting should be well underway in many locations. During April, widespread rain covered major crop areas of central Argentina early in the month, tapering off to scattered showers in eastern growing areas by month's end. The rain benefited late-planted corn and soybeans in and around Cordoba, but generally came too late to significantly improve summer crop prospects elsewhere. However, the rainfall increased moisture reserves for winter wheat establishment in the major growing areas.





CANADA

Highly beneficial rain and snow (10-50 mm or more, liquid equivalent) overspread the Prairies, providing much-needed moisture for spring grain and oilseed germination in most major growing areas. In many locations, the precipitation ended as significant snowfall, briefly hampering fieldwork. However, rapid melting minimized delays and moisture losses through evaporation. Due to previous weeks of unfavorable dryness, seeding was reportedly widespread prior to the storm's passage, making the moisture especially timely for newly planted crops. According to the Government of Saskatchewan, spring planting was 19 percent complete as of May 9, compared with the 5-year average of 13 percent. The storm missed the more northerly growing areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and moisture will be needed in those locations before month's end to ensure even germination. In eastern Canada, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) spurred winter wheat and pasture development, as well as emergence of recently planted corn and other summer crops. During April, showers increased topsoil moisture reserves in Manitoba and northern portions of Saskatchewan and Alberta, but most other areas remained unseasonably dry. In eastern Canada, conditions were generally favorable in April for tillering winter wheat.



2004/2005 Winter Grain Prospects in the Northern Hemisphere Outside of the United States

Prepared by the Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

This article summarizes early prospects for Northern Hemisphere winter grains outside the United States based on the assessment of weather conditions from the fall 2003 to the present planting season.

Winter Grains Summary: Prospects for 2004/05 winter grains (wheat, barley, and rye) in most Northern Hemisphere growing areas outside of the United States are better than last year. Improved weather conditions have boosted winter grain prospects well above last year in many countries from Europe eastward through Ukraine and Russia. Weather conditions have been overall favorable for winter grains in the Middle East and Northwestern Africa, where crop prospects are expected to be above average. In India, prospects for wheat are above last year, despite a heat wave in the early spring that stressed crops in the filling stage. In China, weather conditions have been less favorable than the previous year, although recent rains have been timely for winter wheat advancing through the reproductive phase of development. In eastern Canada, weather conditions have favored the winter wheat crop, while near- to above-normal winter and spring rainfall in northern and central Mexico favored winter grains and boosted irrigation supplies.

European Union: Prospects for winter grains are better than last year throughout most of the region (EU-25). During the autumn of 2003, low soil moisture resulting from a summer drought and below-normal September

rainfall slowed winter grain planting in the United Kingdom, northern France, and northern Germany. However, in October and November, near- to above-normal rainfall provided favorable establishment conditions for winter grains across the region. During the winter, seasonable temperatures and near-normal precipitation provided excellent overwintering conditions for winter grains. Soil moisture levels for winter crops recovered from last year's summer heat wave and drought. Overall, across the EU-25 (Figure 1), the threat from potential winterkill was much less in the winter of 2003-04 than the previous winter (2002-03). Only portions of the new EU member states (NMS-10) experienced minor potential winterkill, as the result of only 1 or 2 days with sparse snow cover and extremely cold weather (less than -15 degrees C). In March and April, active weather across the Mediterranean produced widespread rainfall in Spain, Italy, and the western Balkans, boosting soil moisture for vegetative winter grains. Spring rainfall was slightly below normal across portions of northeastern France and Germany, but soil moisture remained adequate for vegetative winter crops. In early May, wet weather alleviated short-term dryness in these areas.

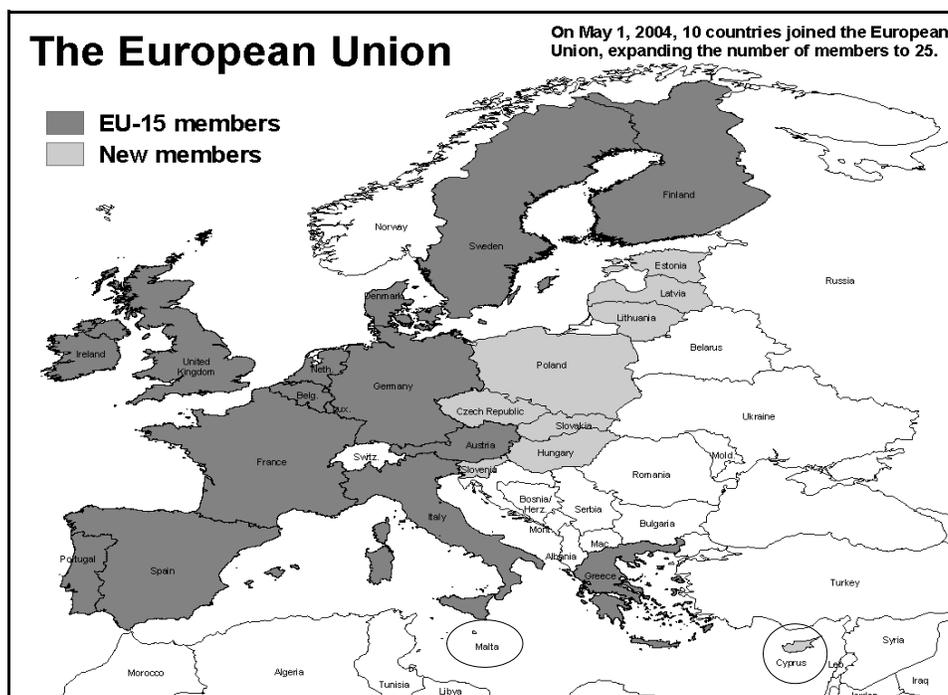


Figure 1.

Southeastern Europe: Across the Balkans, prospects for winter grains are much better than last year. Near- to above-normal autumn rainfall recharged moisture depleted by the previous summer's drought, boosting topsoil moisture for winter grain planting. However, much-above-normal rainfall slowed fieldwork in the Lower Danube River Valley (southern Romania and northern Bulgaria). Across the Balkans, seasonable temperatures and near-normal precipitation provided an adequate protective snow cover for most of the winter. In February, warmer weather melted the protective snow cover and was followed by a cold snap in late February, possibly causing some isolated crop damage. Overall, the threat from potential winterkill was less this winter (2003-04) than the previous winter (2002-03). Winter crops broke dormancy in mid-March, which was slightly earlier than normal. Below-normal rainfall in April and early May has lowered soil moisture in these areas, and rain is needed to maintain current favorable crop prospects.

Ukraine: Prospects for 2004/05 Ukraine winter grain crops are considerably better than last year at this time, despite fall dryness and an early spring freeze in southernmost growing areas. Last fall, below-normal precipitation was observed throughout most of the country in September, slowing winter wheat planting and crop emergence. Less than half the normal amount of moisture was observed in some southern and eastern areas, where about 30 percent of the winter wheat crop and 15 percent of the winter barley crop are historically grown. September's dryness was followed by adequate moisture in October and November, favoring winter grain establishment. Winter grains entered dormancy in much better condition than last year. Mild weather prevailed over winter wheat areas during most of the winter, providing favorable overwintering conditions for crops. Winterkill is believed to be no more than 5 percent, and far less than the widespread winterkill (more than 50 percent) of last year. Winter wheat broke dormancy in March, about 1 to 2 weeks earlier than usual. In early April, a hard freeze (minimum temperatures ranging from -9 to -5 degrees C) was observed as far south as southern Ukraine. Freeze damage to winter wheat and winter barley was likely confined to extreme southern Ukraine, where crops were in or nearing the jointing stage of development. In early May, timely rains reversed a drying trend that began in March, improving conditions for winter grains that were in the jointing stage throughout most of the country.

Russia: Prospects for the 2004/05 winter wheat crop are better than last year. Generally favorable weather for planting and fall establishment was followed by a favorably mild winter that resulted in below average winterkill. Last year, frequent showers fell in northern Russia (Northwest Region, Central Region, and Volga Region) in August and early September, delaying planting

activities. However, drier weather during the second half of September improved conditions for fieldwork, and unseasonably mild weather in October allowed late-season establishment. Farther south, in major winter wheat producing areas of the Southern Region in Russia, locally heavy rain in early September boosted topsoil moisture to prepare for planting the 2004 winter wheat crop. Although a drying trend began about September 8 and persisted until month's end, mild weather and adequate moisture in October and November favored winter grain establishment; crops entered dormancy in much better condition than last year. Mild weather during most of the winter provided favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains. However, a few brief winter episodes of bitter cold overspread winter grain areas. In most cases, the extreme cold was of short duration and occurred in areas that were protected by an adequate snow cover, minimizing the threat for significant damage to winter grains. In March, unusually mild weather caused winter wheat in major producing areas of Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia to break dormancy about 1 to 2 weeks earlier than usual and raised soil temperatures to sufficient levels for early spring grain planting. In early April, unseasonably mild weather was replaced by a cold snap that spread southward across the region. The colder weather halted additional vegetative growth of winter wheat in southern Russia and kept winter grains dormant in northern Russia. Low temperatures ranged from -11 to -6 degrees C as far south as the Black Sea Coast. The cold snap created the potential for some damage to winter wheat that was in or nearing the jointing stage of development in extreme southern growing areas.

Northwestern Africa: In Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, crop prospects for winter grains are above average for the 2nd consecutive year. Winter grains are usually planted from mid-November to mid-December throughout the region. All three countries received widespread above-normal rainfall in November, boosting topsoil moisture reserves for winter grain planting. In Morocco, below-normal rainfall in December favored late planting, but the dryness continued into late January, reducing available soil moisture for vegetative winter grains. However, near- to above-normal rainfall from February through April benefited vegetative to reproductive winter grains, boosting yield prospects. In Algeria and Tunisia, there were no prolonged periods of dry weather. Cumulative rainfall for the growing season (November to April) was above normal but less than last year in Morocco, near normal in Algeria, and above normal (but slightly less than last year) in Tunisia. Above-normal April rainfall benefited crops across the region. Rain in early May slowed winter grain harvesting in Morocco, while drier weather favored crop maturation in Algeria and Tunisia.

Middle East: In Turkey, near- to above-normal precipitation during the autumn favored winter grain planting and establishment. Near- to above-normal winter precipitation boosted irrigation supplies and maintained favorable moisture conditions for overwintering crops. Across the central Plateau, although there were several episodes of bitterly cold weather, an adequate snow cover protected dormant winter grains. Winter temperatures averaged near normal, unlike last year's unseasonably warm winter weather and widely fluctuating temperatures. Winter grains broke dormancy around the usual dates of middle to late March. Rainfall was slightly below normal during March, but near- to above-normal April rain benefited vegetative winter grains. In western Iran, near-normal precipitation during the autumn favored winter wheat planting and establishment. During the winter, precipitation was slightly below normal and temperatures averaged above normal. The unseasonable warmth continued into early spring, causing winter grains to break dormancy much earlier than usual. The early arrival of spring warmth increased crop water use. Crop prospects remain favorable, and similar to last year. Across the eastern Mediterranean countries of Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan, cumulative precipitation from September 2003 to April 2004 was near to above normal, boosting irrigation supplies for winter grains. Prospects for winter grains are similar to last year in these areas.

India: Prospects for the wheat crop are better than last year, due to a favorable summer monsoon season that provided soil moisture for fall planting and crop establishment, and boosted irrigation supplies for the growing season. Moisture conditions favored fall planting and germination. During the winter months, rainfall was seasonably light but provided adequate moisture for maintaining normal crop development. In the second half of March, unseasonably hot weather dominated most of the northern and western crop areas. Maximum temperatures topped 40 degrees C, stressing winter wheat in the filling stage of development and hastening crop maturity. In late April, locally heavy rain fell from Punjab and Haryana into western Uttar Pradesh, slowing harvest activities. Harvest typically occurs from April to June.

China: Yield prospects for winter wheat are similar to last year. Planting and establishment of the 2003-04 winter wheat crop was hampered by unusually wet weather that began over central China during the 2003 summer growing season and persisted into the fall. On the North China Plain, locally heavy rain and flooding continued until the middle of October, delaying summer crop harvesting, especially cotton. Once farmers could plant winter crops, excessive topsoil moisture limited winter wheat establishment prior to the crop entering dormancy. From December through February, unseasonably mild weather minimized the potential for winterkill of overwintering

crops. However, the warmth continued through March and early April, spurring crops to break dormancy on or slightly ahead of schedule. The combination of early warmth and drying topsoils may have caused some stress on poorly established crops prior to reproduction. However, timely, albeit light, showers brought some relief to heading crops in the driest locations on the North China Plain, where long-term moisture reserves favor crop development once crops become better established. Winter wheat harvesting begins at the end of May in the south and continues through mid-June.

Canada: In Ontario, generally seasonable winter precipitation and temperature maintained favorable overwintering conditions for the 2003/04 winter wheat crop. In January, a cold weather outbreak (lows of -20 degrees C or lower) was preceded by a layer of protective snow cover, reducing the threat of winterkill to dormant crops. Winter wheat in eastern Canada is currently tillering to jointing, and typically heads in June. On the Prairies, parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan are still suffering the effects of long-term drought and need timely showers through the end of May to ensure even germination and establishment. Moisture reserves are favorable in Manitoba and Saskatchewan's northeastern growing areas. Spring wheat planting, including durum wheat, has just begun in western Canada.

Mexico: During the autumn planting season, above-normal rainfall boosted moisture supplies for winter grains across northern Mexico and the lower Rio Grande Valley. In the western Sierra Madre watershed and northwestern Mexico, much-needed, above-normal winter rainfall increased irrigation supplies that had been extremely low. A majority of this rain fell in January, which interrupted winter fieldwork along the western coast (Sinaloa). Temperatures during the autumn and winter averaged near normal across most of the country. During March and April, near- to above-normal precipitation fell across northern and central Mexico, favoring winter grains and increasing irrigation supplies. The spring rainfall was especially beneficial for winter sorghum in the northeast. Based on reservoir data from the National Water Commission of Mexico and the Mexican Center of Agricultural Statistics, irrigation supplies remained low in northwestern Mexico, but were favorable elsewhere. At the end of March, reservoirs in northwestern Mexico were at their second-lowest levels in a decade, at 19 percent of capacity, but nearly 10 percentage points higher than last year at this time. Typically, reservoirs in this region average 25 to 30 percent of capacity. Reservoirs in northwestern Mexico comprise nearly half of the total reservoir capacity in the country.

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