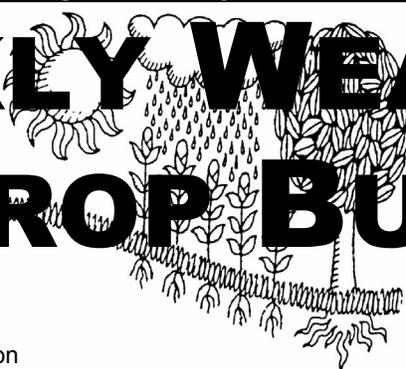


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

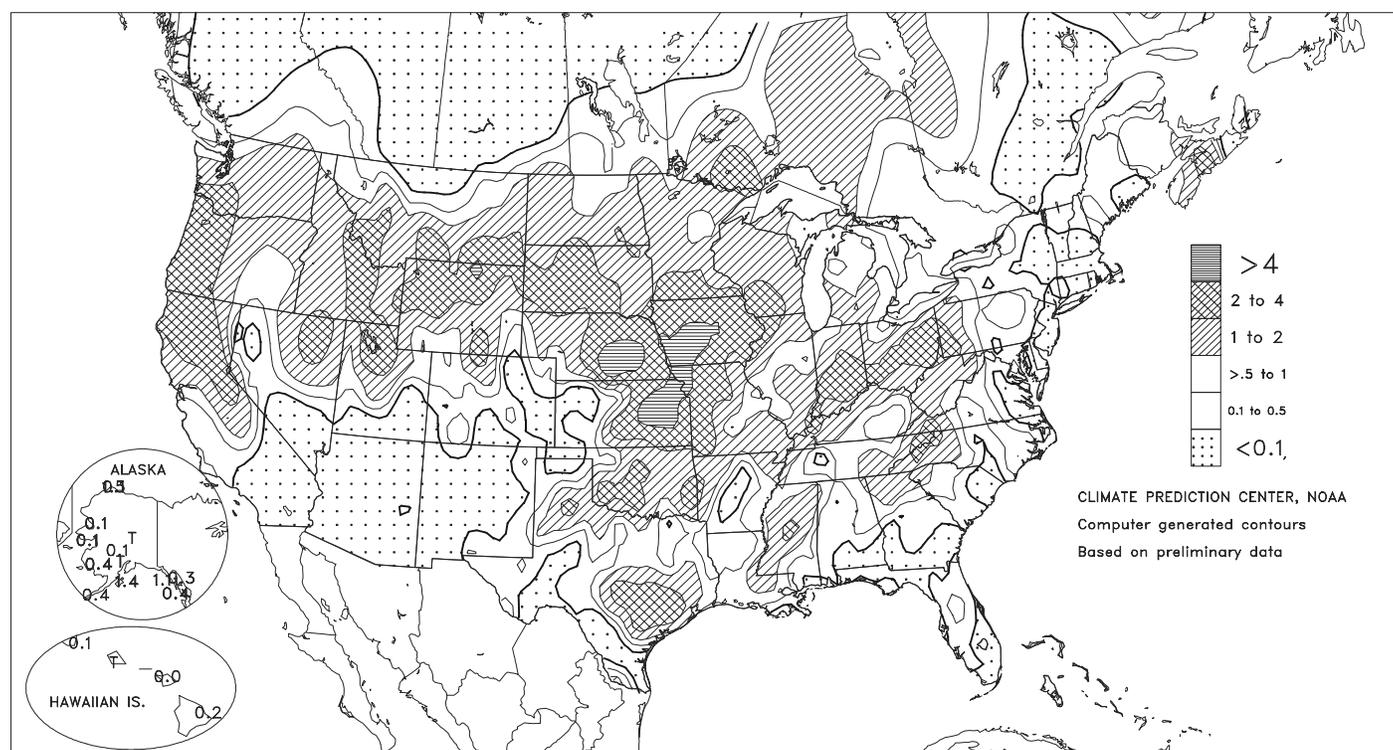


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

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

Total Precipitation (Inches)

MAY 8 - 14, 2005



HIGHLIGHTS

May 8 - 14, 2005

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Widespread showers and thunderstorms brought local relief from a recent drying trend across the southern Plains, middle Mississippi Valley, and eastern Corn Belt, but caused flash flooding in parts of the east-central Plains and western Corn Belt. Meanwhile on the northern Plains, heavy rain and late-season snow halted fieldwork and increased livestock stress, but maintained favorable moisture levels for winter wheat and spring-sown small crops. Similarly showery conditions perpetuated a Northwestern wet spell that began in mid-March, aiding small grains but hampering fieldwork.

(Continued on page 7)

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Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

Despite a 2-month wet spell beginning in mid-March, season-to-date precipitation remained below average throughout Washington, Montana, and large parts of Oregon, Idaho, and northwestern Wyoming. By mid-May, high-elevation snowpacks were nearly depleted in the Pacific Northwest, where significantly below-normal streamflows were expected for the remainder of the spring and summer.

Meanwhile, abundant snowpacks blanketed areas from the Sierra Nevada eastward to the southern Rockies. While that snow held the promise of relief for drought-lowered reservoirs in States such as Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, and much of Colorado, many of the same areas braced for the possibility of spring snow-melt flooding.

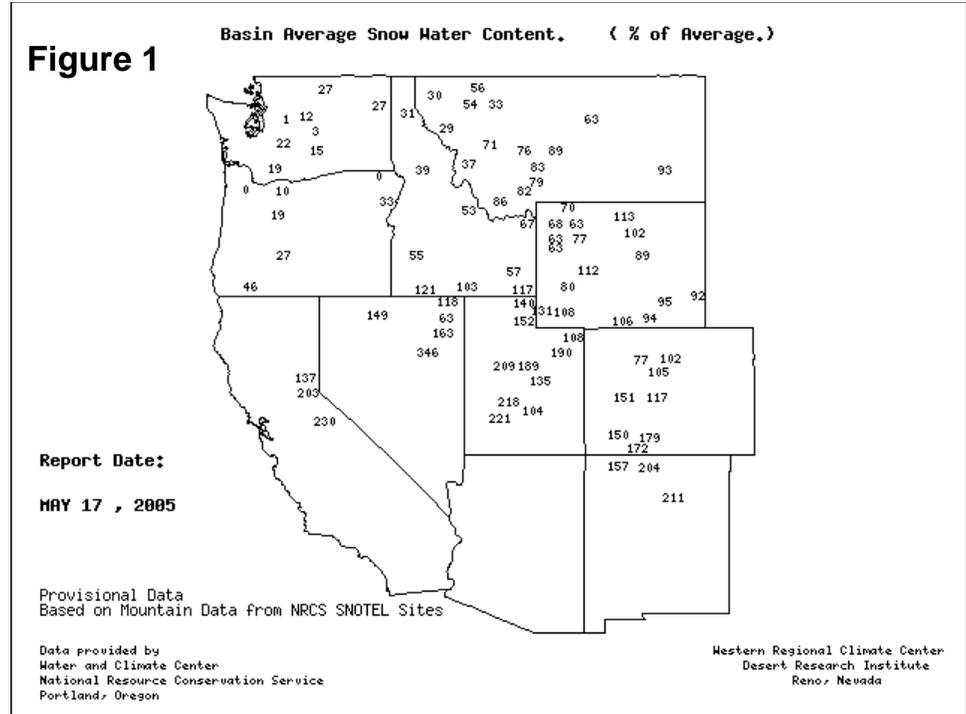
Snowpack and Precipitation

On May 17, 2005, the snowpack map reflected sharply contrasting values across the West (figure 1). Basin-average water equivalents were less than 50 percent of average in the Cascades and below average elsewhere in the Northwest. In contrast, snow water equivalents were at least 200 percent of average in several basins stretching from the Sierra Nevada eastward into northern New Mexico.

Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2004 - May 17, 2005) displayed the same pattern of higher values across the southern half of the West and lower numbers farther north (figure 2).

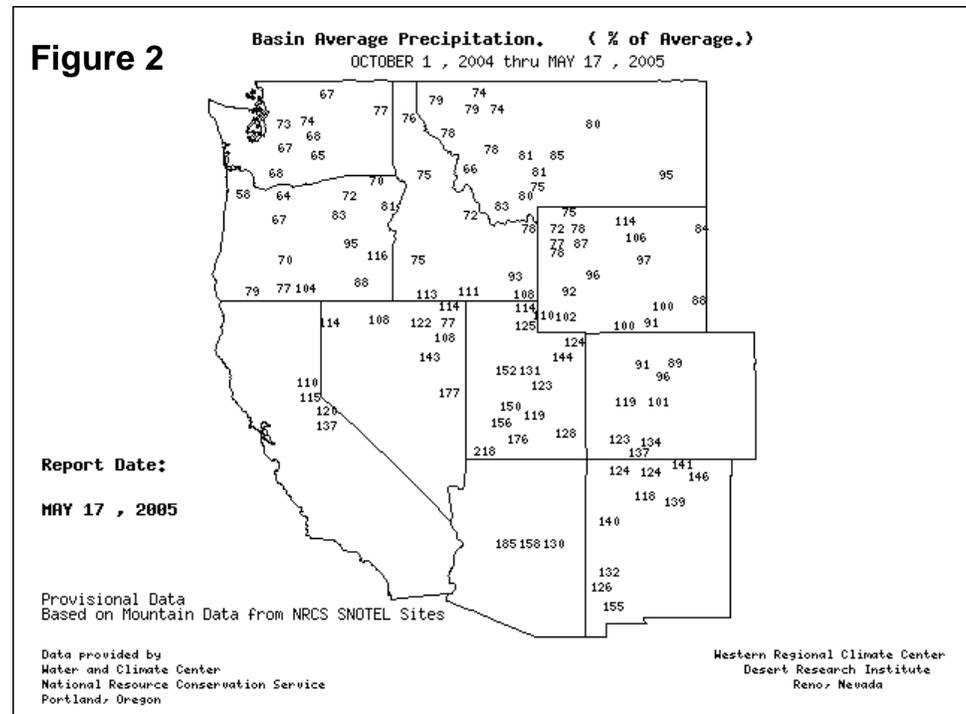
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



While precipitation averaged 75 percent of normal or less in much of Washington, northern and western Oregon, central Idaho, and western Montana, totals were at least 150 percent of normal in several basins across eastern Nevada and the Four Corners States.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

As of May 1, 2005, sharply contrasting spring and summer streamflow forecasts were evident across the West (figure 3). Streamflows were forecast to total less than 50 percent of average in parts of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and western Montana. Meanwhile, spring and summer streamflows were forecast to total at least 150 percent of average from parts of the Sierra Nevada eastward to the southern Rockies. Forecast streamflow extremes ranged from less than 25 percent of normal in southern Idaho to greater than 180 percent of normal in a few basins across the Great Basin and the Southwest.

Reservoir Storage

As of May 1, 2005, reservoir storage in Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming was 75 percent of average or less for this time of year (figure 4), reflecting the effects of long-term drought. However, abundant high-elevation snowpacks should help to boost storage, relative to normal, in those States except Oregon and Wyoming. In Idaho and Washington, near- to above-average storage was attributable in part to increased water holdings in anticipation of limited spring and summer runoff. In Arizona, above-normal storage was reflective of the effects of numerous winter storms, melting of high-elevation snowpacks, and partial or complete recovery from long-term drought.

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>

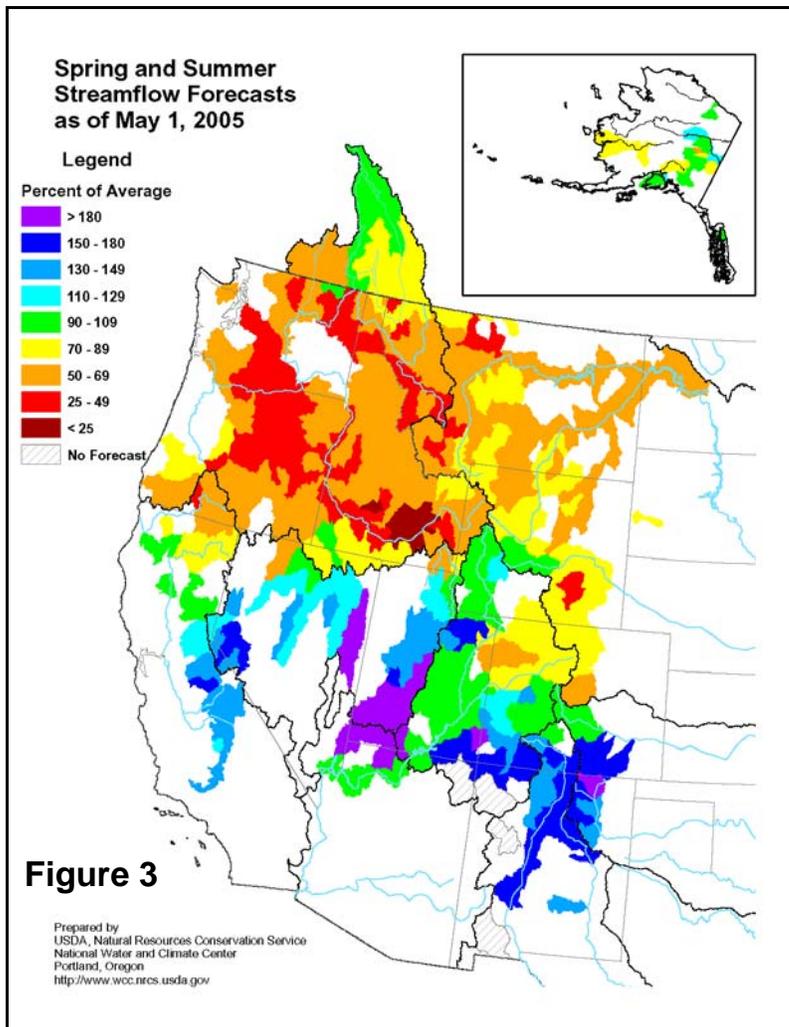


Figure 3

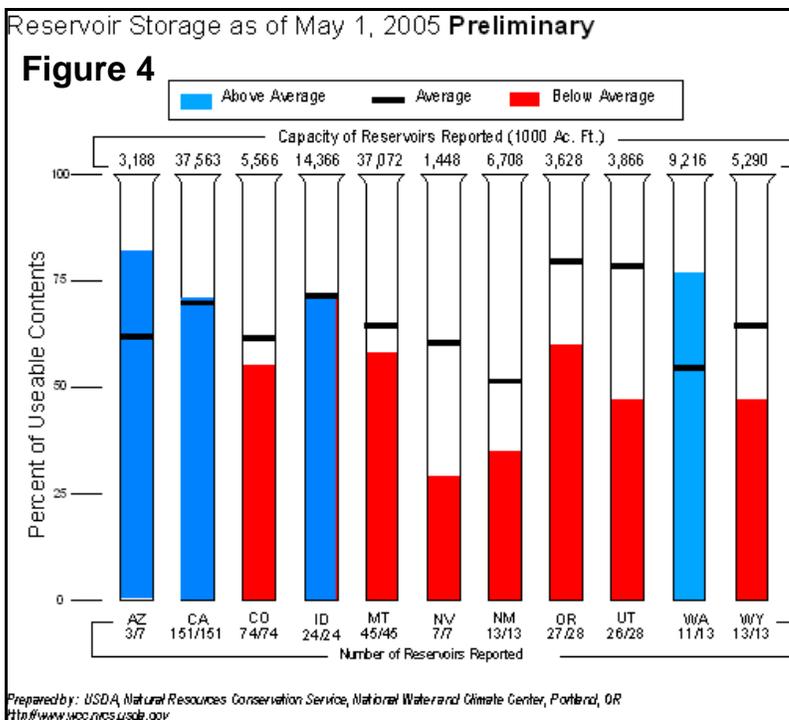
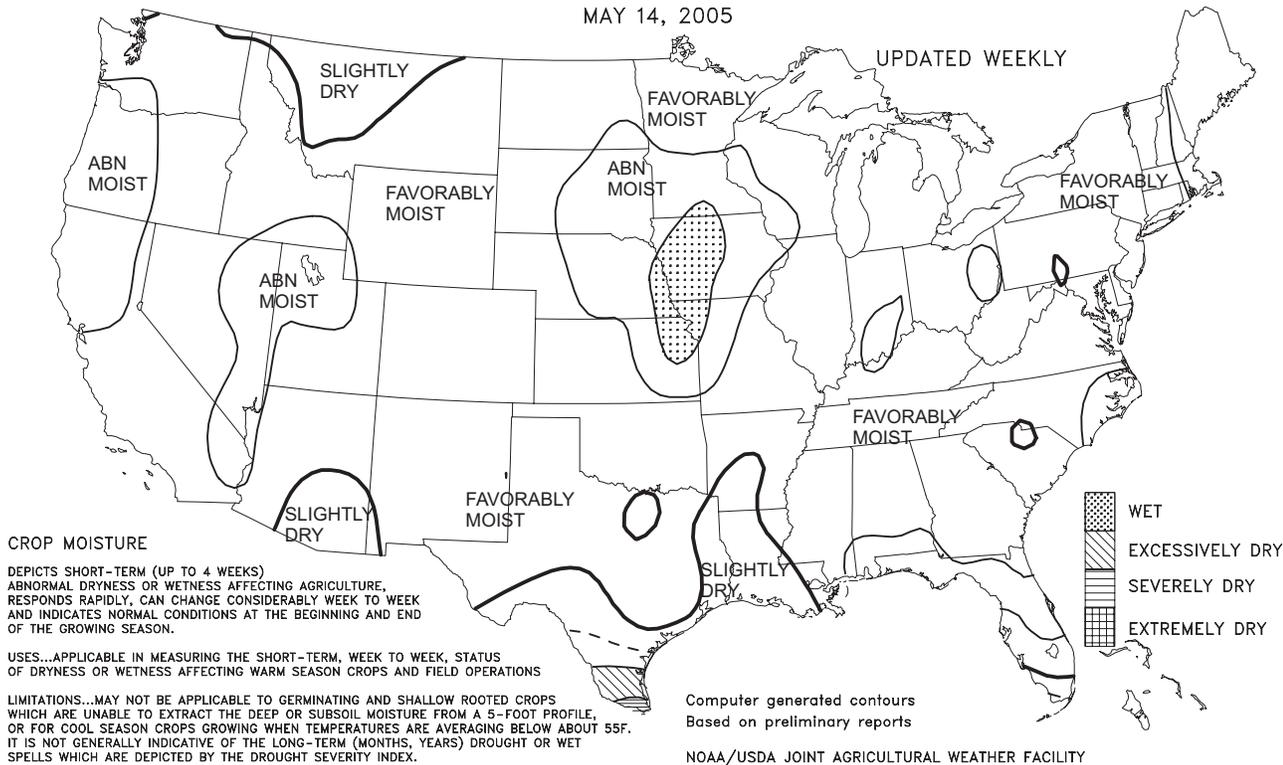


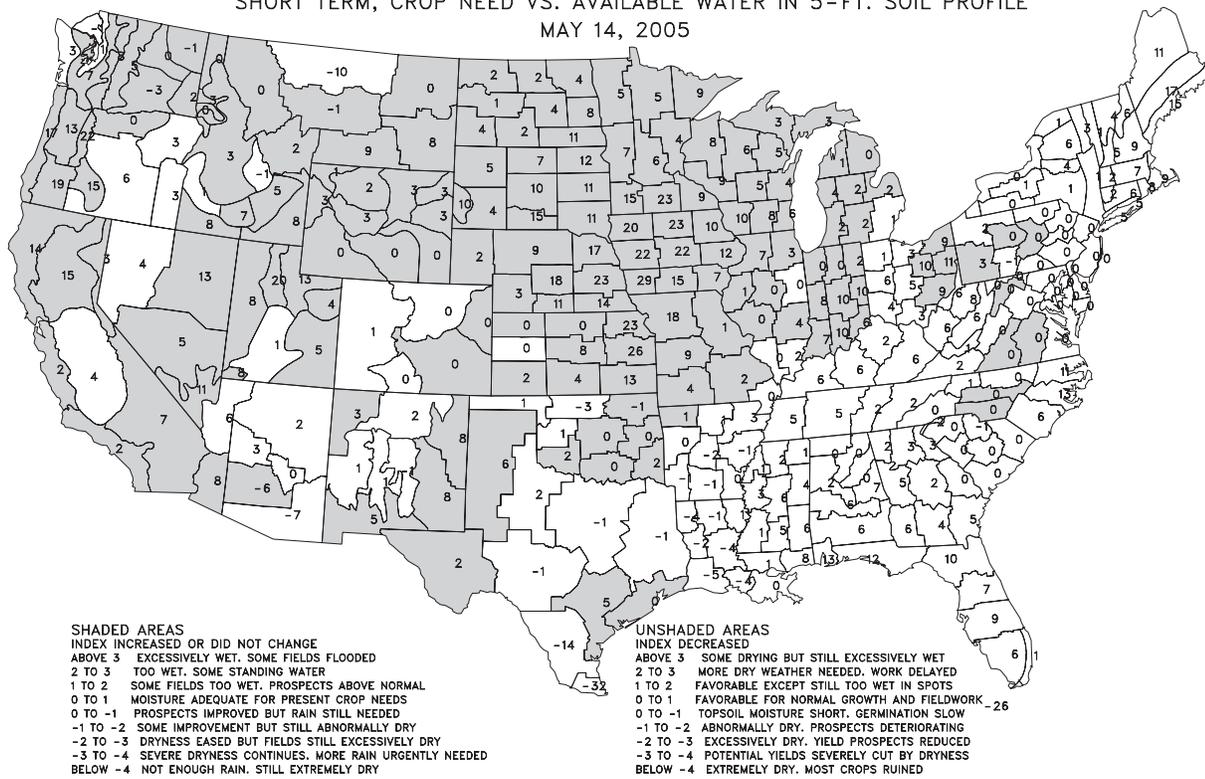
Figure 4

Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
MAY 14, 2005

UPDATED WEEKLY

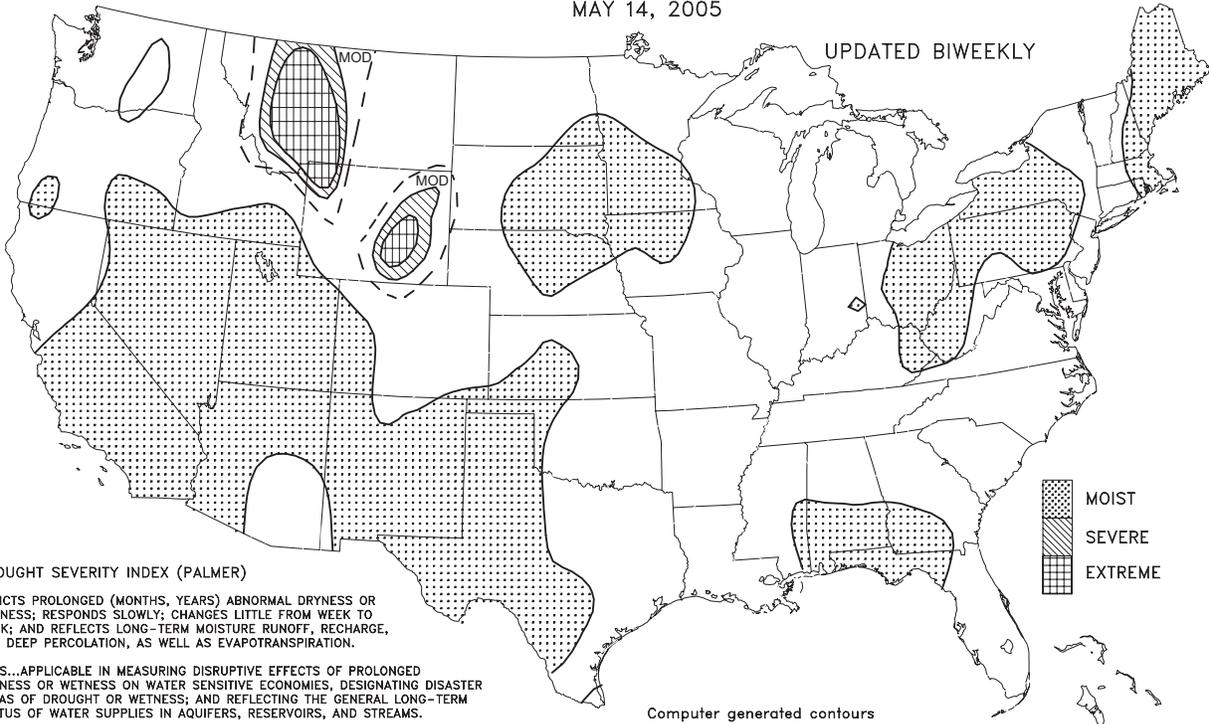


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
MAY 14, 2005



DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
MAY 14, 2005

UPDATED BIWEEKLY



DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)

DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.

USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.

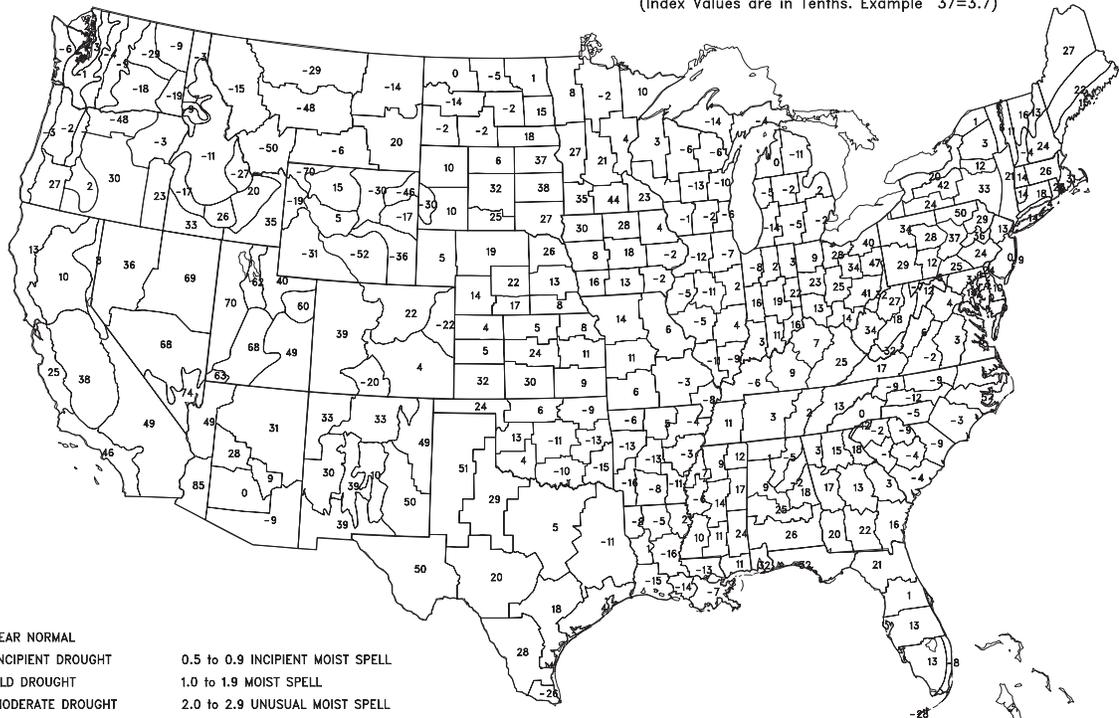
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF SHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).

Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Drought Severity Index by Division
MAY 14, 2005
(Long Term Palmer)

(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)

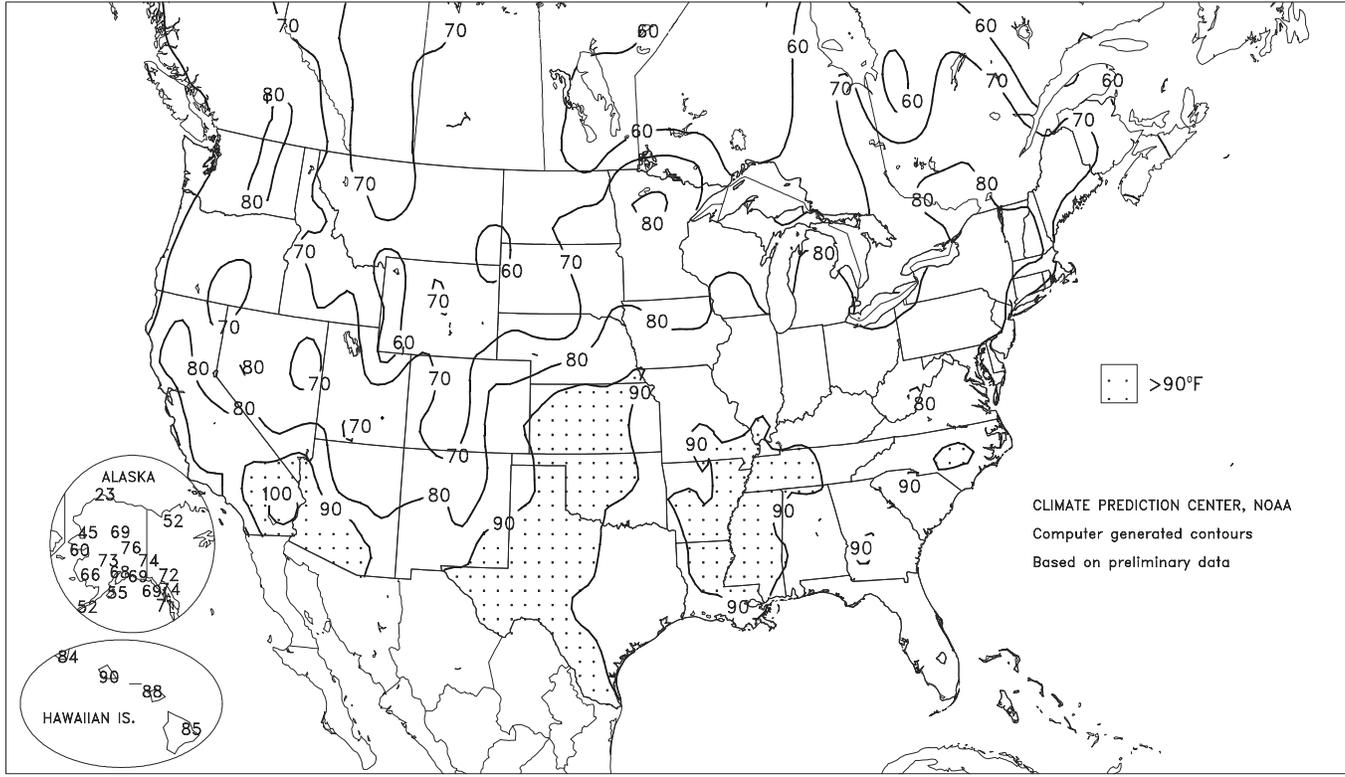


- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL | 0.5 to 0.9 INCIPENT MOIST SPELL |
| -0.5 to -0.9 INCIPENT DROUGHT | 1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL |
| -1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT | 2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL |
| -2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT | 3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL |
| -3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT | ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL |
| BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT | |

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data

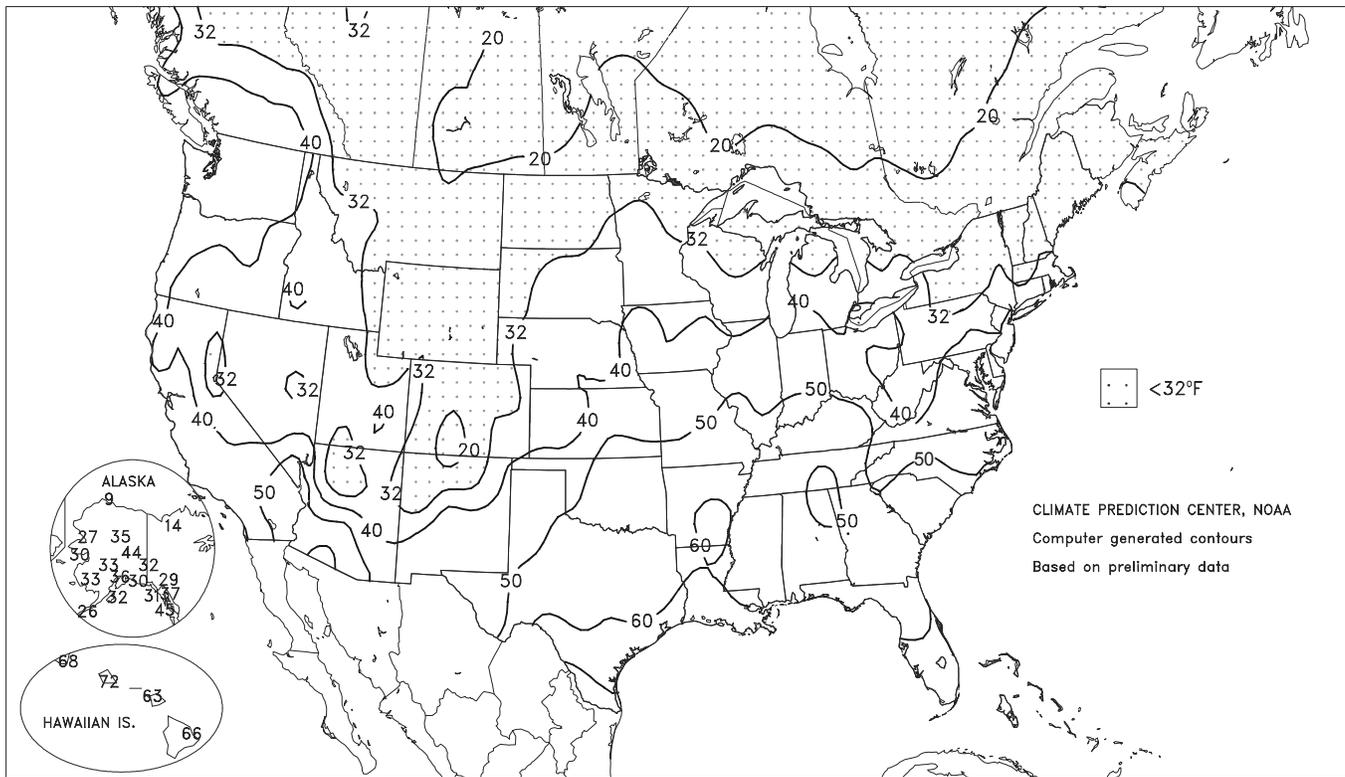
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

MAY 8 - 14, 2005



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

MAY 8 - 14, 2005



(Continued from front cover)

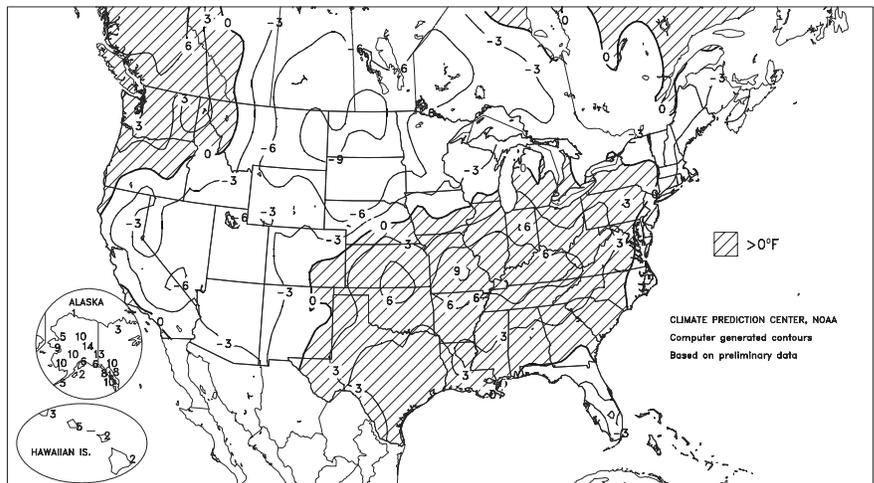
Farther south, cool weather (weekly temperatures as much as 5°F below normal) lingered across **California** and the **Southwest**, maintaining a season-long pattern that has slowed crop emergence and development. In contrast, weekly temperatures generally ranged from 5 to 10°F above normal in the **middle Mississippi Valley**. Above-normal temperatures also prevailed from the **central and southern Plains to the Mid-Atlantic States**, but readings averaged more than 10°F below normal at a few locations on the **northern Plains**. Elsewhere, brief, locally heavy showers interrupted an otherwise warm, dry pattern across the **South**. Dryness became more pronounced in several areas, especially from the **Delta westward**, increasing irrigation demands and stress on dryland crops.

Early in the week, a pair of storms produced heavy rain in the **Nation's mid-section** and along the **West Coast**. On May 8, daily-record rainfall totals included 2.34 inches in **Houston, TX**; 1.27 inches in **Redding, CA**; and 0.76 inch in **Grand Forks, ND**. **Houston's** May 8 rainfall exceeded its April total (1.28 inches) and represented its highest daily sum since November 22, 2004, when 3.09 inches fell. A day later, records for May 9 were set in locations such as **Ellensburg, WA** (1.34 inches), and **Astoria, OR** (1.24 inches). By May 10, heavy precipitation associated with the **Western** storm moved farther inland, resulting in daily-record totals in **Wyoming** locations such as **Sheridan** (1.48 inches) and **Riverton** (0.92 inch). **Sheridan** also netted a daily-record sum (1.52 inches) the following day, boosting its 5-day (May 7-11) total to 5.84 inches—nearly 40 percent of its normal annual precipitation of 14.72 inches. Meanwhile, May 11-13 snowfall totaled 9.5 inches in **Rapid City, SD**, helping the city achieve its snowiest May since 1950, when 11.6 inches fell. Most (7.5 inches) of **Rapid City's** snow fell on May 11, representing its snowiest May day since May 3, 1905, when 9.0 inches fell. Farther west, high-elevation storm totals in **Montana** included 25 inches at **Barker Lakes (Deer Lodge County)** and 38 inches near **Red Lodge**. Meanwhile, more than 2 feet of snow blanketed parts of **Utah's Wasatch Range**, where mid-May snow depths remained greater than 100 inches at elevations above 8,000 feet. Near **Alta, UT**, at an elevation of 9,600 feet, the May 13 snow depth was measured at 177 inches.

Chilly weather trailed the **Western** storminess, while cool air also overspread the **Northeast**. **Sacramento, CA**, noted a daily-record low of 42°F on May 10, followed by consecutive daily-record lows (19 and 21°F on May 11 and 11, respectively) at **Arizona's Grand Canyon Airport**. In **Montana**, **Miles City** collected a daily-record low (27°F) on May 14. Meanwhile in the **Northeast**, daily records for May 13 included 26°F in **St. Johnsbury, VT**; 27°F in **Concord, NH**; 29°F in **Binghamton, NY**; and 32°F in **Scranton, PA**. In contrast, record warmth expanded across the **Plains and Midwest**. On May 10, highs soared to 95°F in **Kansas** locations such as **WaKeeney** and **Healy**, setting daily records. A day later, highs topped 90°F and soared to daily-record levels as far north as the **Illinois** towns of **Windsor** and **Palestine** (both 91°F). **Joplin, MO** (90°F on May 11), reported its earliest spring reading of 90°F or higher since

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

MAY 8 - 14, 2005



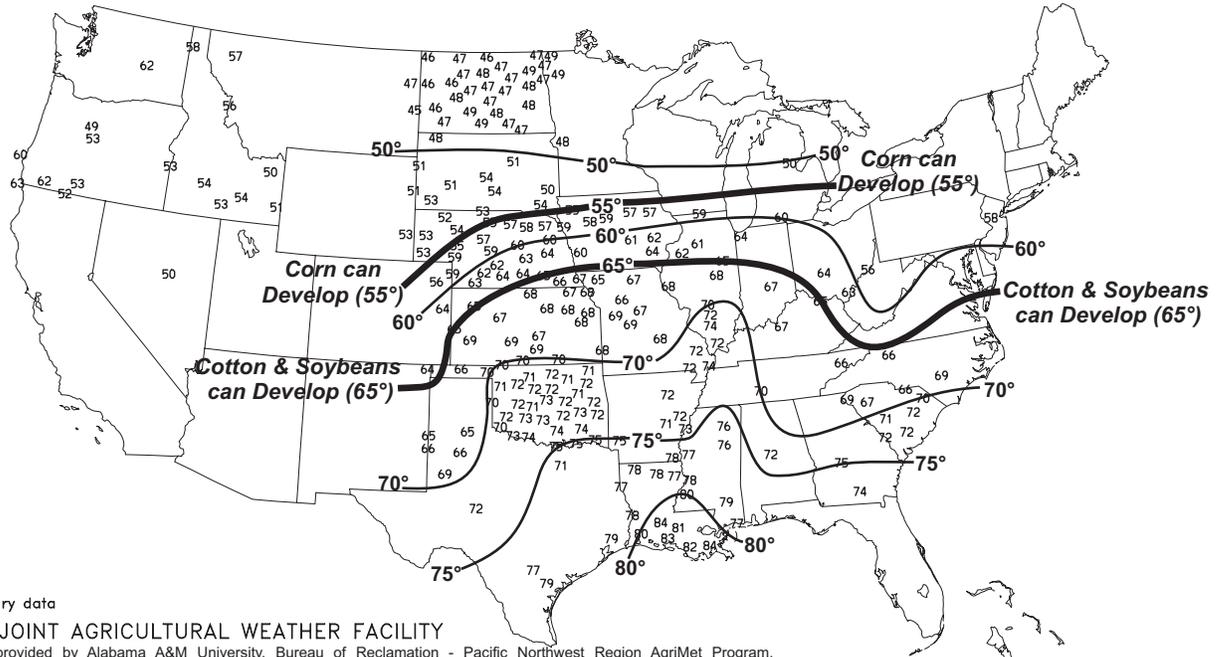
April 19, 1998. In **Arkansas**, **Hot Springs National Park** notched three consecutive daily-record highs (91, 95, and 94°F) from May 10-12.

Elsewhere, torrential rainfall erupted on May 11 across the **east-central Plains** and **western Corn Belt**. On May 11-12, **Grand Island, NE**, set records for 6-, 12-, and 24-hour rainfall (6.38, 7.16, and 7.21 inches, respectively), eclipsing standards (5.65, 5.65, and 5.88 inches) established on September 1-2, 1977. Storm totals in excess of 10 inches were reported in the vicinity of **Grand Island, Hastings, and Kearney, NE**, resulting in flash flooding. Downstream, the **South Loup River at St. Michael, NE**, crested 0.89 foot above flood stage on May 12. Heavy rain also soaked parts of **Iowa**, where 72-hour (May 10-13) rainfall reached 6.70 inches in **Adair**. The **Iowa River near Marshalltown, IA**, crested 1.76 feet above flood stage on May 14. In contrast, May 1-14 featured only a trace of rain in **Atlanta, GA**, breaking its 1932 record of 0.01 inch. However, **Atlanta** netted 0.34 inch on May 15. Similarly, less than 1 inch of rain fell from April 12 - May 12 in **Arkansas** locations such as **Hot Springs** (0.43 inch) and **Stuttgart** (0.52 inch), marking the driest such period on record at both sites.

Very warm, mostly dry conditions persisted in **Hawaii**, where weekly temperatures ranged from 2 to 5°F above normal. From May 4-13, **Honolulu, Oahu**, set or tied nine daily-record highs (every day except May 9), posting maxima of 90°F on May 5, 11, and 12. During the first 15 days of May, **Honolulu's** average temperature of 81.0°F was 4.3°F above normal. In addition, May 1-15 rainfall totals across the **Hawaiian islands** were as low as a trace (0.44 inch below normal) in **Kahului, Maui**, and 0.01 inch (also 0.44 inch below normal) in **Honolulu**. Farther north, record warmth also prevailed in **Alaska**, where several locations across **southeastern and mainland portions of the State** reported weekly temperatures at least 10°F above normal. Consecutive daily-record highs were reported in numerous **Alaskan** locations, including **Juneau** (73 and 75°F on May 9 and 10, respectively) and **Galena** (75 and 73°F on May 11 and 12, respectively). Although May 1-15 precipitation totals included 0.06 inch (20 percent of normal) in **Anchorage** and 0.33 inch (also 20 percent) in **Juneau**, parts of **Alaska** received heavier amounts toward week's end. On May 14 and 15, both **Barrow** (0.09 and 0.08 inch) and **Bethel** (0.46 and 0.27 inch) collected daily-record precipitation totals. **Barrow** also measured consecutive daily-record snowfall amounts on May 14-15, totaling 3.3 inches.

Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

MAY 8 - 14, 2005



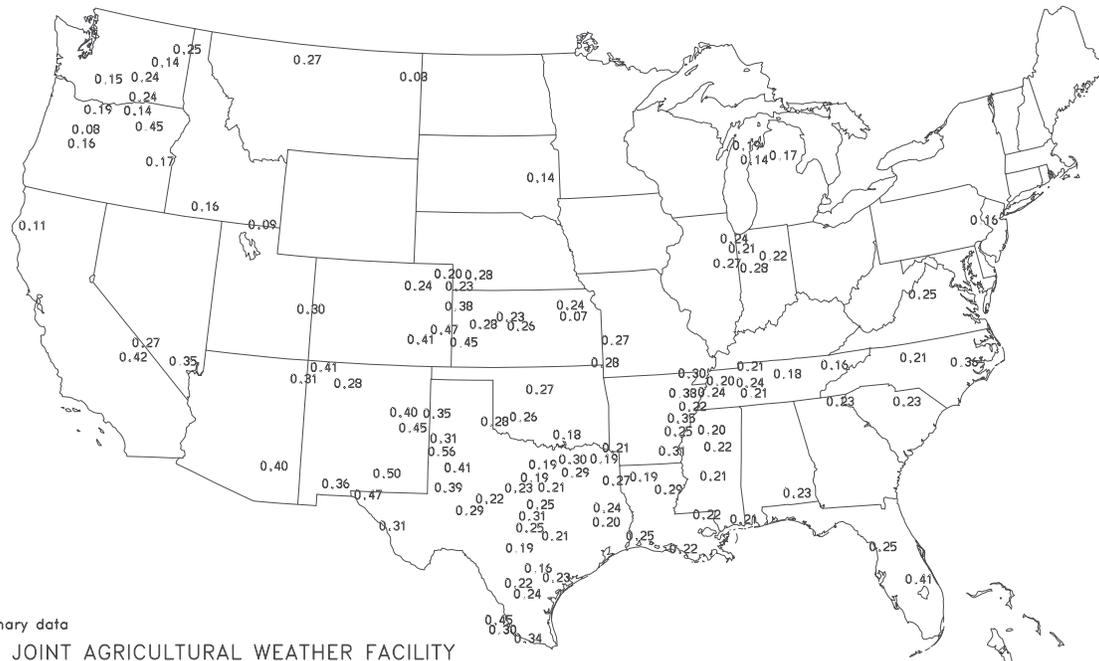
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Supplemental data provided by Alabama A&M University, Bureau of Reclamation - Pacific Northwest Region AgriMet Program, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Illinois State Water Survey, Iowa State University, Louisiana Agricultural Information System, Mississippi State University, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri, and USDA/NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network

Average Pan Evaporation (Inches/Day)

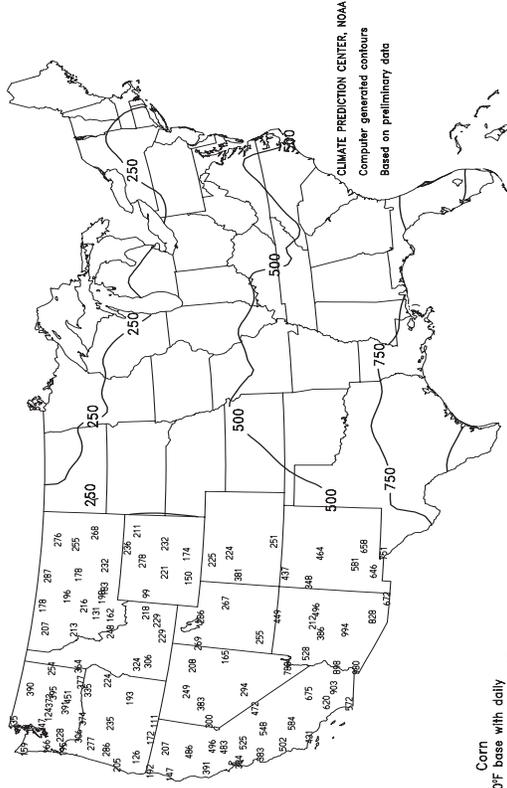
MAY 8 - 14, 2005



Based on preliminary data

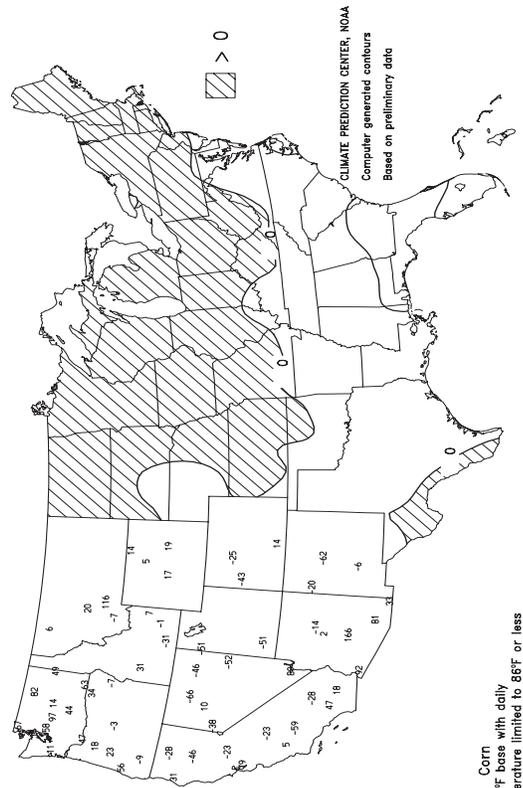
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - MAY 14, 2005



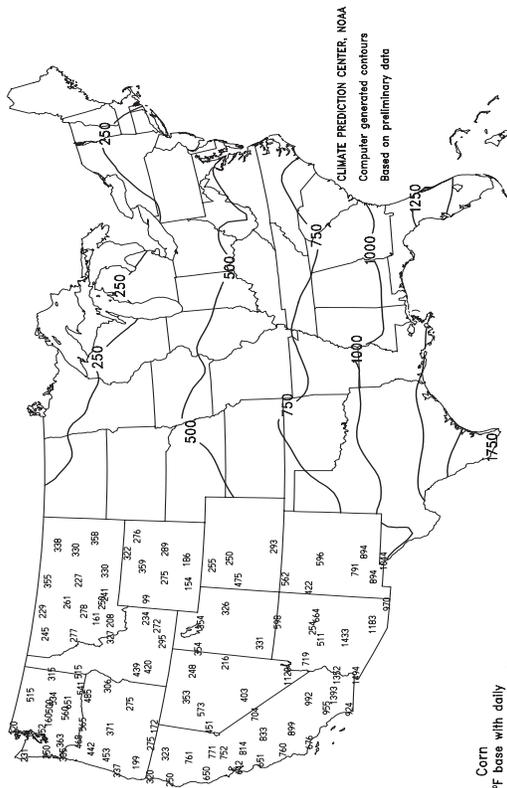
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - MAY 14, 2005



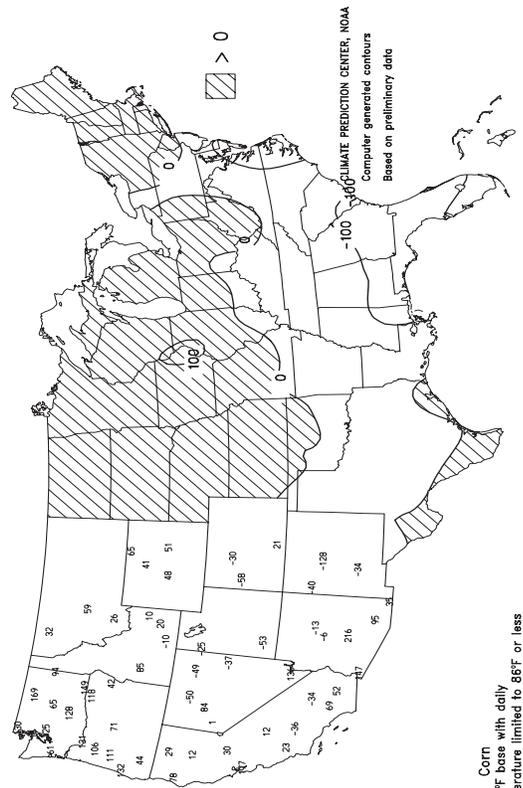
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - MAY 14, 2005



Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - MAY 14, 2005



Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 14, 2005

Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC)
and the University of Missouri 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, INCHES	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, INCHES	TOTAL INCHES SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL INCHES, SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 IN. OR MORE	.50 IN. OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	85	64	93	61	74	-	0.80	-	0.30	8.70	-	15.67	-	-	-	2	0	3	0
LYON	87	64	95	60	76	-	0.38	-	0.27	7.38	-	14.59	-	-	-	2	0	2	0
VANCE	84	62	91	58	73	-	0.89	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	3	0	
PERTSHIRE	86	64	92	60	75	-	0.26	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	2	0	
SCOTT	86	65	92	62	76	-	1.69	-	1.46	9.35	-	16.09	-	-	2	0	2	1	
NE VERONA	85	60	90	54	72	-	0.72	-	0.71	7.54	-	14.84	-	84	67	2	0	2	1
STARKVILLE	84	60	90	54	72	3	0.40	-0.74	0.33	10.16	72	17.22	70	-	-	1	0	2	0
EC MACON	86	62	91	57	74	-	0.69	-	0.57	10.34	-	17.51	-	-	2	0	2	1	
SD STONEVILLE x	87	66	93	63	77	6	0.06	-1.18	0.06	7.60	56	14.98	64	89	73	3	0	1	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	87	65	92	62	76	-	0.51	-	0.41	7.75	-	15.07	-	-	3	0	3	0	
INVERNESS 5E	85	65	91	62	75	-	0.28	-	0.15	7.11	-	14.29	-	85	71	1	0	2	0
SIDON	86	64	95	61	75	-	1.12	-	0.70	9.32	-	16.05	-	91	76	3	0	2	1
NORTH ISSAQUENA	86	66	92	62	76	-	0.76	-	0.41	8.22	-	16.79	-	86	77	1	0	2	0
SILVER CITY	87	66	92	63	76	-	2.11	-	1.94	9.84	-	18.47	-	82	71	3	0	2	1
ONWARD	86	65	91	62	75	-	1.02	-	0.86	7.64	-	15.71	-	-	-	1	0	3	1
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	76	53	90	40	65	4	2.27	1.36	1.83	9.42	124	12.39	130	-	-	1	0	3	1
ALBANY	75	53	88	43	64	2	1.31	0.23	0.96	7.08	86	10.33	99	70	60	0	0	2	1
ST. JOSEPH	75	55	86	45	64	2	3.47	2.26	1.90	7.39	92	11.26	115	-	-	0	0	4	2
NC LINNEUS	76	55	85	45	64	2	2.01	0.63	0.73	5.48	66	10.26	98	66	59	0	0	4	2
BRUNSWICK	76	57	87	46	66	3	3.47	2.20	2.33	7.25	89	12.52	112	69	62	0	0	4	2
NE NOVELTY	75	55	85	47	64	2	1.84	0.76	0.76	5.75	70	10.64	97	66	59	0	0	4	1
MONROE CITY	77	56	86	47	66	3	0.99	-0.14	0.36	4.12	48	10.97	93	69	60	0	0	4	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	80	58	87	45	68	6	0.91	-0.24	0.67	4.12	43	11.59	87	76	63	0	0	3	1
C AUXVASSE	78	57	84	44	67	5	0.38	-0.74	0.15	3.81	41	11.42	90	69	62	0	0	4	0
SANBORN FIELD	79	58	86	48	68	5	2.63	1.58	1.77	6.96	72	15.17	111	73	62	0	0	4	2
COLUMBIA	78	58	84	45	67	4	2.43	1.37	1.86	6.80	70	14.84	109	-	-	0	0	4	1
VERSAILLES	81	58	90	45	69	5	1.12	0.01	0.69	4.52	46	13.76	101	76	63	0	0	4	1
COOK STATION	84	57	92	50	70	6	1.13	-0.02	0.78	5.46	52	13.49	90	73	64	1	0	3	1
SW LAMAR	79	59	87	49	69	5	2.33	1.01	2.04	6.36	60	13.44	91	74	64	0	0	4	1
SE DELTA	84	61	91	53	72	6	1.56	0.48	0.67	8.92	83	15.85	93	81	64	2	0	3	2
CHARLESTON	83	62	91	56	73	8	0.70	-0.28	0.36	7.04	61	15.43	85	83	67	1	0	3	0
GLENNONVILLE	85	63	92	57	74	7	0.32	-0.45	0.18	6.73	65	14.70	90	79	67	2	0	2	0
CLARKTON	86	62	93	57	74	6	0.57	-0.28	0.40	6.65	62	14.12	83	84	67	2	0	3	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	84	64	91	60	74	7	0.46	-0.58	0.32	8.02	71	16.27	89	86	67	1	0	3	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	85	64	92	60	75	8	0.90	-0.13	0.38	8.22	73	15.50	85	85	66	1	0	3	0
STEELE	86	64	93	61	75	7	0.82	-0.38	0.46	9.33	77	16.50	85	80	69	3	0	2	0
CARDWELL	86	63	94	60	75	7	0.26	-0.97	0.26	10.69	90	18.43	97	85	67	2	0	1	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.

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

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Scattered showers and thunderstorms brought some relief to parts of the Delta. Most areas received rainfall totaling 0.5 to 1.0 inch, but a few locations received more than 2.0 inches or less than 0.1 inch. Many producers irrigated to aid corn growth and cotton, rice, and soybean germination. Daily record-high temperatures were observed in many locations, marking a drastic change from the previous weeks' below-normal temperatures.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on May 12, 2005. Forecasts refer to May 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.59 billion bushels, up 6 percent (%) from 2004. Based on May 1 conditions, the yield is forecast at 45.4 bushels per acre, 1.9 bushels higher than last year. Grain area totals 35.1 million acres, up 2% from last season.

Hard Red production is up 18% from a year ago to 1.01 billion bushels. Soft Red is down 21% and totals 302 million bushels. White production totals 283 million bushels, up 7% from a year ago. Of the White production total, 31.2 million bushels are Hard White and 251 million bushels are Soft White. This is the first year that production levels for Hard White and Soft White are available; therefore, there are no comparisons for previous years.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2004-05 season is 9.19 million tons, unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 29% below last season. Florida's all orange forecast, at 151 million boxes (6.80 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 38% below the previous year. The early and midseason forecast in Florida is 79.2 million boxes (3.56 million tons), unchanged from last month but 37% below the previous season. Harvest of the early and midseason varieties is complete; it was the smallest early-mid-naval crop since 1989-90. Florida's Valencia forecast is 72.0 million boxes (3.24 million tons), unchanged from April but 38% below last season. The row-count survey conducted April 27-28 indicated that 45% of the Valencias have been harvested. 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 14, 2005

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, INCHES	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST 24-HOUR, INCHES	TOTAL INCHES SINCE MAR01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL INCHES SINCE JAN01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F					
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 IN. OR MORE	.50 IN. OR MORE		
AL BIRMINGHAM	85	60	88	53	72	4	0.02	-1.11	0.01	11.11	85	17.14	76	91	39	0	0	2	0		
HUNTSVILLE	86	59	90	51	73	6	0.41	-0.78	0.41	9.78	72	16.43	68	91	45	2	0	1	0		
MOBILE	85	61	91	55	73	1	0.00	-1.39	0.00	21.90	147	28.16	109	90	63	1	0	0	0		
AK MONTGOMERY	85	59	89	52	72	1	0.13	-0.83	0.06	17.63	139	25.67	111	91	42	0	0	4	0		
ANCHORAGE	62	41	68	36	52	7	0.02	-0.11	0.00	1.15	82	2.93	104	76	55	0	0	1	0		
BARROW	21	15	23	9	18	1	1.56	1.56	0.42	1.72	748	1.88	409	91	88	0	7	6	0		
FAIRBANKS	74	48	76	44	61	14	0.03	-0.06	0.02	0.55	87	1.95	126	55	42	0	0	2	0		
JUNEAU	66	44	74	37	55	8	0.31	-0.46	0.25	7.49	94	19.51	116	87	62	0	0	2	0		
KODIAK	50	38	55	32	44	2	1.36	-0.07	0.80	14.83	110	31.02	113	94	79	0	1	3	1		
NOME	52	36	60	30	44	9	0.06	-0.08	0.03	1.77	116	3.27	102	81	62	0	1	3	0		
AZ FLAGSTAFF	62	29	69	24	46	-3	0.00	-0.20	0.00	4.65	107	15.42	170	76	21	0	5	0	0		
PHOENIX	89	64	96	60	76	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.72	52	5.58	187	32	16	3	0	0	0		
TUCSON	87	56	93	51	71	-2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.70	58	3.32	108	29	14	2	0	0	0		
YUMA	89	62	98	58	76	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	222	3.20	314	40	22	3	0	0	0		
AR FORT SMITH	85	62	92	57	73	5	1.23	0.04	0.69	6.69	66	13.38	89	93	42	2	0	3	1		
LITTLE ROCK	84	63	90	61	74	5	0.55	-0.62	0.46	7.58	59	15.29	78	90	47	2	0	3	0		
CA BAKERSFIELD	78	53	88	44	66	-3	0.04	0.01	0.03	2.34	122	6.37	148	63	48	0	0	2	0		
FRESNO	77	53	88	46	65	-3	0.45	0.38	0.40	4.60	149	9.32	127	86	53	0	0	2	0		
LOS ANGELES	71	55	76	51	63	0	0.15	0.11	0.15	2.53	82	16.37	178	88	60	0	0	1	0		
REDDING	74	50	86	41	62	-3	1.74	1.37	1.05	9.95	120	17.27	85	88	57	0	0	2	2		
SACRAMENTO	74	50	84	42	62	-2	0.78	0.67	0.53	5.15	127	11.31	99	93	41	0	0	2	1		
SAN DIEGO	72	59	79	56	66	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	2.83	92	13.16	178	74	56	0	0	0	0		
SAN FRANCISCO	66	54	69	51	60	2	0.45	0.37	0.28	6.34	138	15.71	120	84	70	0	0	2	0		
STOCKTON	77	51	88	44	64	-2	0.31	0.20	0.24	5.30	153	10.78	125	84	54	0	0	2	0		
CO ALAMOSA	66	28	72	20	47	-2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.89	148	3.36	193	71	21	0	6	0	0		
CO SPRINGS	69	40	78	32	55	2	0.30	-0.21	0.12	2.65	73	3.47	81	82	22	0	1	3	0		
DENVER INTL	67	37	80	27	52	-1	0.18	-0.44	0.17	3.33	108	3.72	105	87	35	0	1	2	0		
GRAND JUNCTION	70	41	78	35	55	-4	0.07	-0.15	0.04	1.42	62	3.86	114	72	31	0	0	2	0		
PUEBLO	77	41	86	31	59	1	0.81	0.48	0.81	4.14	145	4.72	137	74	28	0	1	1	1		
CT BRIDGEPORT	63	47	67	41	55	-2	0.03	-0.88	0.03	8.24	83	15.44	93	79	51	0	0	1	0		
HARTFORD	68	43	77	32	56	-2	0.03	-0.95	0.03	9.76	101	17.12	104	77	43	0	1	1	0		
DC WASHINGTON	77	55	84	52	66	2	1.13	0.27	1.13	10.05	125	14.99	108	75	41	0	0	1	1		
DE WILMINGTON	71	47	77	41	59	-2	0.02	-0.92	0.02	9.35	102	15.20	99	87	44	0	0	1	0		
FL DAYTONA BEACH	81	63	83	58	72	-2	0.02	-0.56	0.02	12.26	165	16.12	121	91	49	0	0	1	0		
JACKSONVILLE	83	59	86	57	71	-1	0.86	0.17	0.86	9.94	118	15.46	101	98	46	0	0	1	1		
KEY WEST	82	73	83	70	78	-2	0.01	-0.65	0.01	7.50	146	9.25	104	71	55	0	0	1	0		
MIAMI	83	70	84	66	76	-3	0.00	-1.00	0.00	11.20	144	13.74	117	72	52	0	0	0	0		
ORLANDO	85	62	87	58	74	-2	0.05	-0.61	0.05	9.18	129	13.80	116	90	44	0	0	1	0		
PENSACOLA	82	64	88	58	73	0	0.01	-0.88	0.01	37.69	315	44.84	204	92	60	0	0	1	0		
TALLAHASSEE	85	58	89	52	72	-1	0.00	-0.99	0.00	15.04	127	20.38	93	91	44	0	0	0	0		
TAMPA	84	64	88	63	74	-3	0.00	-0.51	0.00	7.52	135	9.89	94	85	45	0	0	0	0		
WEST PALM BEACH	83	68	84	63	75	-3	0.11	-0.94	0.08	10.45	114	14.02	90	71	47	0	0	2	0		
GA ATHENS	84	56	88	53	70	2	0.96	0.13	0.96	13.70	138	21.18	111	78	46	0	0	1	1		
ATLANTA	83	61	86	54	72	4	0.00	-0.91	0.00	11.85	110	20.00	98	76	40	0	0	0	0		
AUGUSTA	87	55	89	48	71	2	0.48	-0.12	0.48	9.26	107	16.90	98	93	39	0	0	1	0		
COLUMBUS	86	60	90	53	73	2	0.01	-0.82	0.01	16.07	143	23.71	116	86	33	1	0	1	0		
MACON	87	56	91	50	72	2	0.33	-0.31	0.32	11.61	125	19.24	102	88	33	1	0	2	0		
SAVANNAH	84	58	85	52	71	-1	0.02	-0.68	0.02	11.63	140	15.06	99	91	46	0	0	1	0		
HI HILO	84	67	85	66	76	3	0.15	-1.78	0.08	23.09	75	42.23	85	80	62	0	0	3	0		
HONOLULU	89	75	90	72	82	5	0.01	-0.16	0.01	2.53	75	10.04	119	69	60	2	0	1	0		
KAHULUI	86	68	88	63	77	2	0.00	-0.16	0.00	4.67	104	11.64	110	83	69	0	0	0	0		
LIHUE	83	71	84	68	77	2	0.08	-0.60	0.02	3.15	40	14.72	93	88	78	0	0	4	0		
ID BOISE	67	47	76	43	57	0	0.60	0.31	0.47	4.01	123	4.58	79	78	63	0	0	3	0		
LEWISTON	70	49	80	45	60	3	1.32	0.99	0.62	4.84	157	5.34	103	84	63	0	0	4	1		
POCATELLO	60	38	69	33	49	-3	1.34	1.01	0.44	4.91	153	6.94	129	88	64	0	0	5	0		
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	71	49	85	42	60	3	0.83	0.10	0.31	3.89	50	10.08	90	78	55	0	0	6	0		
MOLINE	73	52	83	42	63	3	3.50	2.60	0.89	5.57	65	8.67	75	91	68	0	0	6	4		
PEORIA	78	54	86	47	66	6	0.34	-0.60	0.15	3.81	46	9.72	85	83	47	0	0	4	0		
ROCKFORD	69	47	84	40	58	0	1.73	0.88	0.55	3.87	50	8.67	83	86	62	0	0	6	2		
SPRINGFIELD	81	56	89	51	69	7	1.17	0.28	0.67	4.25	51	11.50	98	80	51	0	0	3	1		
IN EVANSVILLE	82	59	88	50	71	7	1.20	0.05	0.88	6.95	63	14.31	84	91	57	0	0	2	1		
FORT WAYNE	76	50	85	42	63	4	0.55	-0.25	0.33	4.40	55	11.83	99	87	42	0	0	3	0		
INDIANAPOLIS	77	54	86	42	66	5	1.29	0.32	0.75	7.67	86	19.65	142	92	53	0	0	5	1		
SOUTH BEND	75	51	84	44	63	5	0.38	-0.36	0.19	3.58	45	10.60	86	81	52	0	0	6	0		
IA BURLINGTON	76	54	86	48	65	4	2.50	1.53	0.93	7.04	83	11.20	99	94	52	0	0	5	2		
CEDAR RAPIDS	69	50	81	42	60	1	3.97	3.16	1.83	7.80	111	9.79	107	96	58	0	0	6	2		
DES MOINES	70	51	85	43	60	0	4.55	3.64	2.27	10.79	1										

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 14, 2005

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, INCHES	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, INCHES	TOTAL INCHES SINCE MAR01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL INCHES SINCE JAN01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	01 IN. OR MORE	.50 IN. OR MORE	
KY WICHITA	80	59	91	51	70	7	0.86	-0.01	0.58	3.72	54	8.73	100	91	59	1	0	3	1	
KY JACKSON	83	59	88	56	71	8	0.12	-1.03	0.11	11.10	107	19.25	109	83	39	0	0	2	0	
KY LEXINGTON	80	56	87	51	68	6	0.86	-0.20	0.86	7.82	77	14.32	86	88	55	0	0	1	1	
KY LOUISVILLE	83	60	88	57	71	7	1.49	0.36	1.46	8.90	85	16.34	96	85	47	0	0	4	1	
LA PADUCAH	82	61	90	54	72	8	0.67	-0.43	0.25	9.08	79	16.23	86	90	48	1	0	3	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	86	63	91	59	75	2	0.40	-0.80	0.18	4.52	35	14.35	59	96	44	2	0	3	0	
LA LAKE CHARLES	85	65	87	64	75	1	0.64	-0.67	0.54	5.20	54	16.77	91	92	52	0	0	4	1	
LA NEW ORLEANS	85	65	90	59	75	1	0.15	-0.79	0.10	8.16	67	20.81	89	92	59	1	0	2	0	
LA SHREVEPORT	86	64	89	58	75	3	0.18	-0.98	0.18	6.71	62	14.84	75	89	46	0	0	1	0	
ME CARIBOU	59	37	75	27	48	-2	0.35	-0.36	0.34	11.62	176	15.87	137	76	40	0	3	2	0	
ME PORTLAND	57	39	65	35	48	-4	0.19	-0.68	0.14	14.86	146	21.93	126	84	50	0	0	2	0	
MD BALTIMORE	76	51	86	45	63	2	0.08	-0.78	0.08	9.08	106	14.48	96	77	45	0	0	1	0	
MA BOSTON	61	45	76	39	53	-4	0.05	-0.67	0.05	7.87	89	15.02	93	79	48	0	0	1	0	
MA WORCESTER	64	43	78	36	53	-2	0.00	-0.96	0.00	11.91	119	20.79	121	81	40	0	0	0	0	
MI ALPENA	61	38	83	29	50	0	0.45	-0.13	0.30	4.00	72	7.81	90	93	51	0	2	4	0	
MI GRAND RAPIDS	68	48	83	39	58	2	1.29	0.55	0.55	3.70	49	10.91	98	83	44	0	0	5	1	
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	63	43	81	29	53	1	0.52	-0.01	0.30	2.85	53	7.35	89	77	54	0	1	4	0	
MI LANSING	68	47	81	37	58	3	0.73	0.18	0.39	3.25	50	9.66	101	79	53	0	0	3	0	
MI MUSKEGON	65	47	79	40	56	2	1.99	1.34	1.06	4.60	70	10.44	101	86	57	0	0	6	1	
MI TRAVERSE CITY	65	44	83	32	54	1	0.74	0.27	0.48	2.87	51	6.42	61	92	41	0	1	5	0	
MN DULUTH	53	38	68	30	46	-4	1.34	0.76	0.59	3.60	74	7.17	105	93	77	0	2	7	1	
MN INT'L FALLS	55	38	81	29	46	-6	1.12	0.64	0.39	4.14	129	5.45	116	92	61	0	2	6	0	
MN MINNEAPOLIS	60	47	77	34	54	-4	1.58	0.94	0.61	5.26	98	7.43	103	90	64	0	0	6	1	
MN ROCHESTER	61	48	77	34	55	0	1.20	0.43	0.96	5.22	81	7.58	94	91	68	0	0	6	1	
MN ST. CLOUD	58	45	78	34	52	-3	0.89	0.35	0.34	3.74	80	6.51	109	91	61	0	0	5	0	
MS JACKSON	86	61	92	56	73	3	0.52	-0.64	0.52	15.53	110	24.18	100	92	47	1	0	1	1	
MS MERIDIAN	85	57	91	52	71	0	0.05	-1.11	0.03	12.68	85	23.29	89	95	50	1	0	3	0	
MS TUPELO	86	62	91	55	74	6	0.29	-1.01	0.20	8.13	59	18.25	77	87	53	2	0	2	0	
MO COLUMBIA	79	58	85	46	68	6	1.21	0.11	0.41	6.50	68	14.38	107	92	53	0	0	5	0	
MO KANSAS CITY	78	56	87	44	67	4	3.82	2.59	1.48	7.07	86	11.97	112	92	54	0	0	4	3	
MO SAINT LOUIS	84	63	89	51	73	8	0.48	-0.46	0.24	4.12	45	14.98	110	79	50	0	0	3	0	
MO SPRINGFIELD	80	58	89	49	69	6	1.51	0.53	0.74	6.38	63	15.61	108	90	56	0	0	4	2	
MT BILLINGS	55	37	66	27	46	-8	1.01	0.46	0.44	5.08	129	5.54	104	95	64	0	3	5	0	
MT BUTTE	53	36	66	30	45	-1	1.62	1.21	0.83	3.40	130	3.70	102	98	54	0	2	6	1	
MT GLASGOW	55	36	66	26	46	-8	1.15	0.81	0.90	3.15	172	3.35	137	83	55	0	4	3	1	
MT GREAT FALLS	57	37	74	29	47	-3	0.14	-0.39	0.05	2.29	67	2.46	53	88	48	0	2	6	0	
MT HAVRE	63	33	74	25	48	-5	0.02	-0.36	0.02	1.26	56	1.30	42	79	43	0	4	1	0	
MT KALISPELL	66	41	71	29	53	3	0.04	-0.37	0.02	2.46	79	3.37	59	86	47	0	1	2	0	
MT MISSOULA	64	43	70	35	54	3	0.45	0.04	0.37	4.31	153	5.14	111	85	59	0	0	4	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	72	51	86	39	61	2	7.22	6.34	6.43	10.53	167	12.30	163	93	60	0	0	3	2	
NE LINCOLN	74	51	89	39	63	3	1.04	0.10	0.88	3.97	57	7.22	87	85	60	0	0	2	1	
NE NORFOLK	67	49	82	39	58	0	2.61	1.78	1.06	8.32	136	10.02	134	90	66	0	0	5	2	
NE NORTH PLATTE	66	42	75	35	54	-3	1.25	0.52	1.25	5.43	118	6.02	109	93	52	0	0	1	1	
NE OMAHA	72	51	90	42	62	2	2.88	1.69	1.13	6.33	91	8.76	102	90	65	1	0	4	2	
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	62	36	73	32	49	-6	0.37	-0.22	0.23	3.89	95	4.76	92	93	65	0	2	5	0	
NE VALENTINE	59	41	67	32	50	-6	1.30	0.59	1.21	7.38	166	8.14	156	91	66	0	1	4	1	
NV ELY	55	33	68	30	44	-5	0.87	0.58	0.59	4.79	192	6.91	173	88	58	0	4	4	1	
NV LAS VEGAS	82	61	92	55	71	-3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.53	64	5.05	239	35	21	1	0	0	0	
NV RENO	67	44	81	38	56	1	0.15	0.03	0.11	1.53	107	4.15	117	73	44	0	0	3	0	
NV WINNEMUCCA	61	39	76	36	50	-4	0.71	0.49	0.28	3.28	153	4.86	135	92	64	0	0	5	0	
NH CONCORD	67	39	82	27	53	-1	0.01	-0.73	0.01	10.35	137	16.32	126	79	35	0	1	1	0	
NJ NEWARK	69	49	76	43	59	-2	0.00	-1.05	0.00	7.78	76	14.74	86	70	44	0	0	0	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	76	48	83	42	62	-1	0.02	-0.09	0.02	2.60	195	5.76	255	43	17	0	0	1	0	
NY ALBANY	70	45	83	30	58	1	0.19	-0.60	0.19	6.57	83	12.22	97	77	39	0	1	1	0	
NY BINGHAMTON	69	44	81	29	57	3	0.11	-0.66	0.11	8.11	101	14.34	110	72	41	0	1	1	0	
NY BUFFALO	69	45	81	36	57	2	0.37	-0.33	0.30	6.30	85	12.29	95	91	42	0	0	3	0	
NY ROCHESTER	69	42	84	31	55	0	0.69	0.10	0.68	6.27	96	11.01	101	71	36	0	1	2	1	
NY SYRACUSE	71	43	85	30	57	2	0.15	-0.60	0.15	7.32	92	11.85	94	84	38	0	1	1	0	
NC ASHEVILLE	79	51	86	44	65	4	0.30	-0.64	0.23	6.52	66	11.10	62	92	44	0	0	2	0	
NC CHARLOTTE	81	58	89	53	70	2	1.08	0.28	0.84	9.64	109	14.25	87	85	46	0	0	2	1	
NC GREENSBORO	81	56	88	51	69	4	0.10	-0.81	0.10	6.38	70	10.85	69	86	41	0	0	1	0	
NC HATTERAS	67	54	73	50	60	-6	0.05	-0.78	0.02	12.09	123	18.37	94	90	60	0	0	4	0	
NC RALEIGH	81	55	89	45	68	2	0.06	-0.79	0.06	7.90	94	12.83	81	84	48	0	0	1	0	
NC WILMINGTON	80	58	88	52	69	0	0.10	-0.85	0.05	10.58	118	14.16	83	95	47	0	0	2	0	
ND BISMARCK	56	38	77	30	47	-7	1.43	0.97	0.78	3.19	100	3.66	88	89	60	0	2	5	1	
ND DICKINSON	49	35	59	26	42	-11	2.24	1.80	1.52	4.74	143	4.92	120	97	61	0	4	6	1	
ND FARGO	56	42	80	33	49	-7	0.93	0.43	0.31	2.08	60	3.81	79	90	63	0	0	5	0	
ND GRAND FORKS	55	39	81	29	47	-8	1.60	1.17	0.77	2.81	96	3.86	92	97	58	0	1	6	2	
ND JAMESTOWN	54	37	74	30	46	-9	2.34	1.90	1.59	3.23	105	3.80	90	96	59	0	2	4	1	
ND WILLISTON	56	36	67	27	46	-7	1.29	0.91	1.12	2.29	91	2.77	81	90	70	0	2	3	1	
OH AKRON-CANTON	74	47	81	40	61	4	1.43	0.52	0.80	7.92	95	15.64	119	71	46	0	0	4	2	
OH CINCINNATI	79	56	86	51	67	5	1.07	0.07	0.62	8.93	91	17.47	113	85	61	0	0	4	1	
OH CLEVELAND	72	47	80	41	60	3	0.86	0.11	0.46	8.20	105	16.16	128	78	42	0	0	3	0	
OH COLUMBUS	76	51	87	43	64	3	1.32	0.47	0.51	9.22	118	19.46	155	79	52	0	0	4	1	
OH DAYTON	75	51	84	45	63	4	1.36	0.45	0.59	7.64	84	18.49	132	85	50	0	0	3	2	
OH MANSFIELD	73	48	81	40	60	4	0.59	-0.37	0.47	8.01	85	15.89	111	85	46	0	0	2	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 14, 2005

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, INCHES	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, INCHES	TOTAL INCHES SINCE MAR01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL INCHES SINCE JAN01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	92 AND BELOW	01 IN. OR MORE	50 IN. OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	74	48	84	40	61	3	0.62	-0.04	0.38	4.18	58	11.43	104	77	52	0	0	3	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	73	43	79	37	58	2	1.41	0.64	0.77	8.70	110	17.36	141	81	49	0	0	4	2
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	82	63	91	58	73	6	0.81	-0.38	0.80	2.04	25	6.82	62	91	52	1	0	2	1
OR TULSA	82	65	90	59	73	5	0.53	-0.84	0.41	4.55	45	10.32	75	87	54	1	0	3	0
OR ASTORIA	62	50	66	43	56	4	2.23	1.49	1.10	18.49	134	27.57	88	95	78	0	0	3	2
OR BURNS	63	42	71	37	52	2	0.61	0.39	0.17	4.69	186	5.68	118	86	59	0	0	4	0
OR EUGENE	66	48	77	39	57	3	1.47	0.85	0.70	8.22	77	11.16	45	94	79	0	0	5	1
OR MEDFORD	68	49	79	44	58	1	1.01	0.73	0.70	5.92	160	7.87	95	89	53	0	0	3	1
OR PENDLETON	69	48	78	44	59	2	1.16	0.88	0.49	3.35	114	4.10	73	92	63	0	0	5	0
OR PORTLAND	66	52	74	49	59	3	1.27	0.72	0.58	9.00	121	12.25	73	92	80	0	0	5	1
OR SALEM	65	48	75	42	57	2	0.98	0.49	0.41	9.10	115	11.02	58	95	74	0	0	5	0
PA ALLENTOWN	75	46	84	37	60	2	0.00	-1.00	0.00	10.38	115	18.48	121	72	39	0	0	0	0
PA ERIE	67	44	79	38	56	0	0.63	-0.05	0.41	7.67	97	15.03	119	68	51	0	0	5	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	77	50	89	43	64	4	0.00	-0.95	0.00	8.74	104	15.45	109	66	28	0	0	0	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	74	49	80	46	62	0	0.00	-0.90	0.00	9.07	100	16.13	105	75	43	0	0	0	0
PA PITTSBURGH	76	48	85	40	62	3	2.19	1.38	1.27	8.43	109	17.57	137	95	41	0	0	4	2
PA WILKES-BARRE	76	45	86	32	60	2	0.34	-0.47	0.29	7.66	101	14.91	123	77	35	0	1	2	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	76	45	90	33	61	3	0.07	-0.75	0.06	8.56	103	15.28	111	69	32	1	0	2	0
RI PROVIDENCE	61	45	67	40	53	-4	0.00	-0.80	0.00	11.44	112	19.41	108	81	53	0	0	0	0
RI BEAUFORT	85	62	87	59	73	1	0.14	-0.39	0.14	12.95	169	18.45	124	93	45	0	0	1	0
RI CHARLESTON	85	62	89	58	74	3	0.67	-0.02	0.67	7.89	98	12.66	83	93	47	0	0	1	1
RI COLUMBIA	86	58	90	50	72	2	0.41	-0.19	0.41	7.46	86	13.52	79	88	40	1	0	1	0
RI GREENVILLE	83	57	88	52	70	4	1.17	0.15	0.79	10.54	98	15.17	78	88	43	0	0	3	1
SD ABERDEEN	56	41	76	34	48	-8	1.52	0.99	0.74	2.30	55	3.64	71	91	70	0	0	4	1
SD HURON	58	45	80	32	51	-6	1.80	1.16	0.79	2.97	57	3.64	58	97	70	0	1	7	1
SD RAPID CITY	54	37	64	29	46	-7	2.14	1.51	1.17	5.86	143	6.68	136	92	64	0	4	6	1
SD SIOUX FALLS	58	47	78	36	53	-3	1.59	0.87	1.03	6.95	119	8.51	124	93	78	0	0	4	2
TN BRISTOL	80	51	84	42	66	5	1.27	0.30	0.59	9.56	106	15.24	96	97	43	0	0	3	2
TN CHATTANOOGA	84	57	89	50	71	5	0.99	0.03	0.85	9.10	74	17.37	77	91	48	0	0	2	1
TN KNOXVILLE	82	56	88	52	69	4	0.25	-0.82	0.19	9.16	81	15.26	77	96	50	0	0	2	0
TN MEMPHIS	86	66	93	61	76	7	1.06	-0.15	0.60	9.88	71	18.05	81	82	47	2	0	2	1
TN NASHVILLE	84	59	90	50	72	6	0.43	-0.71	0.43	11.28	103	19.54	105	87	42	1	0	1	0
TX ABILENE	85	63	91	59	74	2	0.63	0.07	0.60	3.52	85	6.35	102	87	59	1	0	2	1
TX AMARILLO	79	51	88	44	65	2	0.42	-0.06	0.40	3.95	119	6.06	134	86	36	0	0	2	0
TX AUSTIN	84	66	87	60	75	1	1.29	0.19	1.15	6.37	95	10.84	102	91	69	0	0	2	1
TX BEAUMONT	85	66	87	63	75	1	0.74	-0.48	0.74	4.66	47	12.05	64	95	55	0	0	1	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	88	74	91	71	81	3	0.00	-0.52	0.00	1.00	26	2.36	37	90	63	1	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	84	72	86	68	78	1	0.89	0.17	0.89	3.56	69	7.32	85	90	69	0	0	1	1
TX DEL RIO	90	69	93	64	79	2	0.01	-0.49	0.01	1.84	50	4.13	80	86	62	4	0	1	0
TX EL PASO	86	54	90	51	70	-2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.22	37	2.80	194	32	12	1	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	84	65	87	56	74	2	0.95	-0.22	0.94	4.21	50	10.16	80	87	49	0	0	2	1
TX GALVESTON	80	71	82	64	76	0	0.00	-0.78	0.00	5.81	85	10.75	80	92	71	0	0	0	0
TX HOUSTON	84	65	88	60	75	0	2.34	1.27	2.34	7.69	85	17.20	110	93	64	0	0	1	1
TX LUBBOCK	88	59	93	47	73	5	0.00	-0.46	0.00	1.14	39	3.79	92	81	41	3	0	0	0
TX MIDLAND	88	61	94	53	75	4	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.55	29	2.49	83	83	38	2	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	86	63	91	55	75	3	0.32	-0.34	0.20	4.28	111	6.87	118	85	60	2	0	2	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	84	67	88	60	75	0	1.25	0.26	1.24	3.33	52	7.94	81	95	65	0	0	2	1
TX VICTORIA	84	67	87	62	76	1	0.02	-1.07	0.02	6.02	83	14.00	119	94	66	0	0	1	0
TX WACO	83	64	85	54	74	1	1.05	0.03	0.85	4.91	66	11.97	101	90	67	0	0	2	1
TX WICHITA FALLS	84	63	91	51	74	4	0.54	-0.28	0.53	2.10	33	5.88	64	92	57	1	0	2	1
UT SALT LAKE CITY	61	42	73	35	52	-5	1.48	0.97	0.88	7.22	145	9.90	129	89	50	0	0	4	2
VT BURLINGTON	64	42	80	31	53	-2	0.16	-0.58	0.14	5.55	83	9.32	88	76	39	0	1	2	0
VA LYNCHBURG	80	51	87	42	65	3	0.20	-0.73	0.19	6.09	67	11.61	74	88	39	0	0	2	0
VA NORFOLK	72	53	83	49	63	-2	0.00	-0.83	0.00	6.76	74	11.56	71	94	61	0	0	0	0
VA RICHMOND	80	54	87	49	67	3	0.00	-0.89	0.00	7.13	79	11.94	77	73	43	0	0	0	0
VA ROANOKE	81	53	88	45	67	4	0.23	-0.73	0.18	6.68	72	11.04	71	81	46	0	0	2	0
VA WASH/DULLES	78	52	87	44	65	4	1.31	0.40	1.31	9.64	113	14.21	99	75	47	0	0	1	1
WA OLYMPIA	64	49	70	44	57	5	1.02	0.51	0.55	11.78	118	20.02	85	93	79	0	0	5	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	61	48	67	45	55	4	0.13	-1.17	0.05	22.38	106	43.07	91	93	76	0	0	4	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	63	51	69	48	57	2	0.99	0.60	0.36	8.46	118	14.10	86	93	76	0	0	5	0
WA SPOKANE	68	49	73	45	58	5	1.45	1.10	0.73	4.70	134	5.99	88	89	55	0	0	4	1
WA YAKIMA	73	51	79	48	62	7	0.46	0.38	0.34	2.00	143	2.99	89	73	50	0	0	5	0
WV BECKLEY	75	50	80	41	62	3	0.66	-0.34	0.41	6.96	77	11.89	78	87	45	0	0	3	0
WV CHARLESTON	81	52	88	40	67	6	1.20	0.24	0.66	9.21	102	15.37	100	93	38	0	0	2	2
WV ELKINS	79	48	83	34	63	6	0.81	-0.24	0.52	9.40	99	14.68	91	90	37	0	0	4	1
WV HUNTINGTON	81	55	88	46	68	6	0.70	-0.29	0.47	8.83	97	15.32	100	89	43	0	0	2	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	61	46	80	35	54	-2	1.49	0.72	0.59	5.30	85	7.19	89	89	55	0	0	7	1
WI GREEN BAY	62	43	81	33	53	-2	0.95	0.38	0.60	4.02	70	6.95	87	88	59	0	0	4	1
WI LA CROSSE	63	49	81	37	56	-3	1.10	0.36	0.84	5.48	80	8.16	90	90	53	0	0	7	1
WI MADISON	67	47	81	37	57	1	2.28	1.59	0.86	6.22	89	9.87	103	83	66	0	0	7	3
WI MILWAUKEE	64	46	76	38	55	1	1.59	0.92	0.67	4.08	53	9.18	81	83	64	0	0	5	1
WY CASPER	58	34	69	24	46	-4	1.35	0.80	0.90	3.37	96	3.66	78	94	64	0	2	4	1
WY CHEYENNE	59	34	68	25	47	-2	0.25	-0.30	0.12	2.48	68	3.23	71	86	53	0	3	4	0
WY LANDER	58	37	67	30	48	-4	2.85	2.28	1.89	6.02	135	6.87	124	91	66	0	3	4	2
WY SHERIDAN	53	38	64	29	46	-5	3.47	2.95	1.52	8.22	216	8.61	168	90	76	0	2	5	2

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

April Crop Summary

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Temperatures averaged above normal through most of the month but turned cooler in the final week. In the northern and central Great Plains and Corn Belt, sub-freezing temperatures toward month's end caused only minimal damage to jointing and heading winter wheat and emerging corn. Conditions were mostly dry in the Great Plains and Corn Belt, allowing rapid planting progress. Brief periods of heavy precipitation did not seriously hamper planting. However, lack of soil moisture had become a problem in some areas of the northern and southern Great Plains. In contrast, heavy rainfall severely delayed cotton planting in the Southeast. Though rainfall caused some fieldwork delays in the Mississippi Delta, growers quickly recovered to finish the month ahead of their normal planting pace for most crops. After an extremely dry winter in the Pacific Northwest, frequent storms during April helped to restore soil moisture to adequate levels but hindered planting. Heavy rainfall in California kept many fields saturated and hampered fieldwork through midmonth. Planting accelerated toward month's end as drier conditions prevailed but remained well behind normal.

By midmonth, corn planting had begun in all States, with the exception of the northern Great Plains and northern Corn Belt. Encouraged by mostly dry conditions in the Corn Belt and Great Plains, growers planted rapidly through month's end, reaching 52 percent complete by May 1, 7 percentage points behind last year but 7 points ahead of normal. Seeding was most advanced in Illinois and North Carolina, at 82 percent, while Colorado, North Dakota, and South Dakota producers had planted less than one-fourth of their acreage. Planting progress was ahead of normal across most of the Corn Belt and Ohio Valley, exceeding the normal pace by 1 week in Illinois and Ohio.

On April 3, sorghum planting had begun only in the Mississippi Delta and southern Great Plains. Growers in the Delta advanced rapidly through the month, but progress was much slower elsewhere. On May 1, 18 percent of the acreage had been planted nationwide, 1 point behind last year and the 5-year average. By month's end, planting had begun in all States, except Nebraska and New Mexico, and had progressed the most in the Arkansas, at 61 percent, and Louisiana, at 58 percent. In the two largest producing States, Kansas producers had planted 3 percent of their acreage, 2 points behind normal, and Texas growers were 48 percent complete, even with their 5-year average.

The Nation's oat growers were planting their crop at a faster-than-normal pace during April. On April 10, 43 percent of the acreage had been planted, the same as last year but 6 points ahead of normal. By month's end, planting had advanced to 79 percent complete, 10 points ahead of normal but slightly behind last year's pace. Planting was nearly complete in Iowa and over 85 percent complete in most other States, with the exception of the northernmost States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. Texas's crop is planted in the fall and was, therefore, 100 percent planted by the time progress estimates were first released. The crop also emerged ahead of the normal pace, reaching 51 percent emergence by May 1, 5 points ahead of normal. At that time, only Minnesota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania trailed their normal pace for emergence.

Barley seeding was 11 percent complete on April 10, 10 points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. Planting steadily advanced through the remainder of the month, reaching 52 percent complete on May 1, still 10 points behind last year but 8 points ahead of normal. North Dakota growers, encouraged by warm, dry conditions, had planted 44 percent of their acreage by month's end, over 1 week ahead of their normal pace. Meanwhile, Minnesota producers were delayed by low soil temperatures and trailed their normal planting pace throughout the month.

Winter wheat heading progressed at a near-normal pace during April. By month's end, 30 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading

stage, 6 points behind last year and 1 point behind normal. At that time, heading was nearly complete in California and 80 percent or more complete in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Only in the northern half of the Great Plains, the northern Rocky Mountains, and the Ohio Valley had heading not begun. Toward month's end, sub-freezing temperatures threatened jointing and heading winter wheat in the northern and central Great Plains, but reports of freeze damage were minimal. Nevertheless, crop condition declined toward the end of the month as soil moisture shortages in the northern and southern Great Plains began to take their toll.

Spring wheat seeding began ahead of normal and progressed rapidly during April. By month's end, growers had sown 61 percent of their acreage, 5 points behind last year but 14 points ahead of normal. On May 1, planting progress was ahead of normal in all States and exceeded the normal pace by over 1 week in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington. Even in Minnesota, where producers delayed planting due to cold soils, progress accelerated toward month's end and finished the month slightly ahead of normal.

Rice planting started slowly due to wet conditions across most growing areas. On April 3, just 5 percent of the acreage had been planted, 9 points behind last year and 7 points behind normal. By midmonth, progress was behind normal in all States and 12 points behind normal nationwide. However, by month's end, dry conditions prevailed in most areas allowing planting to accelerate. On May 1, the crop was 65 percent planted, 4 points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. Though California and Louisiana growers were 1 week behind their normal planting pace, progress was over 1 week ahead of normal in Mississippi and slightly ahead of normal in Arkansas and Texas. Meanwhile, emergence had begun in all States, except California, but trailed the normal pace everywhere but in Mississippi.

Soybean growers had planted 8 percent of their acreage by May 1, 3 points behind last year and 1 point behind normal. Planting had begun in all States, except North Dakota, but was most advanced in Mississippi, at 63 percent, Louisiana, at 37 percent, and Arkansas, at 25 percent. Outside of the Delta, only Indiana and Ohio growers had planted more than 8 percent of their acreage. Though favorable planting conditions prevailed across the Corn Belt, producers focused on planting their corn crop.

Peanut planting began behind the normal pace, hampered by soggy Southeastern conditions. On May 1, growers in all States had begun seeding their crop, but trailed the normal pace everywhere except the southern Plains. Planting had progressed furthest in Oklahoma, reaching 16 percent complete, but was limited to 8 percent or less elsewhere.

Planting of the Nation's cotton crop was slightly behind the normal pace. By month's end, 27 percent of the crop had been planted, 3 points behind last year and 1 point behind normal. Persistent rainfall in the Southeast severely hindered fieldwork, holding progress 1 week behind normal in Georgia. However, in the Delta and in Texas, where drier conditions prevailed, planting progress exceeded the normal pace. Oklahoma producers were waiting for rain to moisten the soil enough for planting while falling 2 weeks behind their normal pace. In California, rainy weather early in the month hampered planting and, though dry weather prevailed in the latter half of April, progress remained 1 week behind normal throughout the month.

Sugar beet growers began slightly behind their normal planting pace but rapidly accelerated after midmonth to finish over 1 week ahead of normal. Planting progressed rapidly in Idaho and Michigan early in the month, while Red River Valley growers were hindered by low soil temperatures. After midmonth, however, planting accelerated in Minnesota and North Dakota and surged well ahead of normal as soils warmed and dry conditions favored fieldwork. By month's end, planting was at least 1 week ahead of the normal pace in all States, except North Dakota.

National Agricultural Summary

May 9 - 15, 2005

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Wet conditions prevailed from the Pacific Northwest to the western Corn Belt, bringing much-needed moisture to most areas but seriously hindering fieldwork. Meanwhile, flooding threatened newly planted corn in Nebraska, and hailstorms caused some damage to winter wheat in Kansas. Across the central and eastern Corn Belt, rainfall benefited crops but

caused few planting delays. Mostly dry conditions prevailed in the Southeast and Mississippi Delta, favoring fieldwork, particularly cotton and peanut planting. In the southern Great Plains, soil moisture shortages remained a concern despite moderate precipitation. Conditions were seasonably dry in the Southwest.

Corn: Eighty-nine percent of the acreage had been seeded, compared with 91 percent last year and 79 percent for the 5-year average. Emergence advanced to 41 percent complete, 18 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind normal. Planting was near completion ahead of the normal pace in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee. The most rapid progress was in Colorado, where growers planted 27 percent of their acreage during the week, and in the eastern Corn Belt, where planting advanced 20 to 21 points. Planting progress was ahead of normal in all States, except Colorado and Texas. Meanwhile, emergence advanced rapidly in the central Corn Belt, advancing 27 points in Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa. Despite the faster-than-normal planting pace, most States trailed behind normal in emergence progress due to below-normal temperatures in most growing areas over the last 2 weeks.

Soybeans: Growers had planted 46 percent of their acreage, 5 points behind last year but 7 points ahead of normal. Eleven percent of the crop had emerged, compared with 17 percent last year and 14 percent for the 5-year average. Planting advanced 36 points in Ohio, 33 points in Michigan, and 31 points in Illinois, where conditions favored fieldwork and growers shifted their attention from corn to soybeans. Most States were ahead of their normal planting progress, by as much as 30 points in Michigan. Emergence was most advanced in Mississippi, at 80 percent complete, and was ahead of normal throughout the Delta. However, emergence progress elsewhere was limited by cool weather in recent weeks and trailed behind the normal pace.

Winter Wheat: Fifty-nine percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 8 points behind last year and 3 points behind normal. Heading neared completion in Arkansas and Oklahoma, at 98 percent, while California's crop held steady at 99 percent headed. Meanwhile, the crop advanced by 40 points in Illinois, 34 points in Kansas, and 31 points in Indiana. Crop condition continued to decline as severe weather threatened fields in the central Great Plains, and soil moisture shortages continued to stress the crop in the southern Great Plains.

Cotton: Planting advanced to 55 percent complete, compared with 57 percent for last year and the 5-year average. Tennessee growers planted 45 percent of their acreage during the week under favorably dry weather, while planting advanced by 30 points in North Carolina. Planting also progressed well in the Southeast as mostly dry conditions prevailed for a second straight week. Despite planting nearly one-fourth of their acreage during the week, Oklahoma producers continued to trail well behind their normal pace.

Sorghum: Producers had sown 26 percent of their acreage, 5 points behind last year and the 5-year average. Planting was underway in

all States, with Delta growers leading the way at 86 percent complete in Louisiana and 84 percent complete in Arkansas. Illinois growers planted nearly 30 percent of their acreage during the week, while planting advanced 22 points in Missouri. However, progress was limited to 9 points or less elsewhere. Planting advanced 6 points in Kansas and just 1 point in Texas.

Rice: Planting was 87 percent complete, 1 point behind last year but 1 point ahead of normal. Emergence had reached 63 percent complete, compared with 75 percent for last year and 70 percent for the 5-year average. Planting neared completion in Louisiana and Mississippi and edged closer to completion in Texas. California producers planted one-fourth of their acreage during the week but remained behind normal. Missouri's crop emerged rapidly, advancing 28 points under warm conditions.

Small Grains: Spring wheat seeding advanced to 89 percent complete, 1 point behind last year but 15 points ahead of normal. Fifty-five percent of the crop had emerged, 6 points behind last year but 9 points ahead of normal. Planting was complete in South Dakota and Washington and was ahead of normal in all States, except Idaho. Emergence advanced 23 points in Minnesota and Montana despite below-normal temperatures.

Barley growers had planted 83 percent of their acreage, compared with 88 percent last year and 73 percent for the 5-year average. Emergence reached 48 percent complete, 12 points behind last year but 3 points ahead of normal. Planting advanced just 1 point in Idaho, where showers severely hampered fieldwork. Minnesota and North Dakota growers were well ahead of their normal planting pace. Emergence was most active in Minnesota and Montana, advancing 27 and 28 points, respectively.

Oat growers had planted 96 percent of their acreage, 1 point ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of normal. Emergence advanced to 78 percent complete, compared with 81 percent last year and 72 percent for the normal. Planting reached completion in Nebraska and South Dakota ahead of the normal pace. Progress was at or ahead of normal in all growing areas. Emergence was slightly behind normal in the Ohio Valley and Wisconsin, but ahead of normal elsewhere.

Other Crops: Peanut planting reached 32 percent complete, 12 points behind last year and 15 points behind normal. Planting was active in the Southeast, advancing 31 points in Alabama and 29 points in Virginia as drier conditions were favorable for fieldwork. Growers in the southern Great Plains also progressed rapidly during the week, planting 28 percent of their acreage in Oklahoma and 30 percent in Texas. However, progress continued to trail behind normal in all States, except Oklahoma.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 15, 2005

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

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	May 15	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	59	40	46	36
IL	70	39	54	45
IN	57	33	63	47
IA	45	26	72	47
KS	36	18	29	33
KY	43	16	19	20
LA	59	47	59	55
MI	58	25	31	28
MN	28	17	68	46
MS	91	79	92	77
MO	43	21	38	31
NE	36	15	47	36
NC	24	9	20	18
ND	19	15	39	24
OH	63	27	50	48
SD	12	9	33	22
TN	31	13	16	17
WI	39	29	21	27
18 Sts	46	26	51	39
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	May 15	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	98	93	98	99
CA	99	99	99	99
CO	24	12	50	28
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	80	40	85	80
IN	43	12	60	56
KS	69	35	86	76
MI	0	0	3	2
MO	75	48	85	81
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	4	0	33	17
NC	92	78	95	95
OH	2	1	11	15
OK	98	92	99	98
OR	23	8	26	14
SD	0	0	3	1
TX	89	76	90	88
WA	29	14	10	8
18 Sts	59	44	67	62
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Percent Planted				
	May 15	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
CO	60	33	74	70
IL	98	94	98	84
IN	89	76	92	70
IA	96	90	97	86
KS	92	80	93	91
KY	93	85	92	80
MI	83	62	64	57
MN	89	78	97	82
MO	95	90	96	87
NE	89	74	94	84
NC	96	92	97	95
ND	69	64	82	63
OH	90	70	79	74
PA	73	52	65	60
SD	73	59	86	67
TN	97	89	98	94
TX	92	84	96	95
WI	76	59	67	61
18 Sts	89	79	91	79
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	May 15	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	36	NA	36	25
IL	15	NA	21	18
IN	12	NA	28	21
IA	4	NA	19	13
KS	9	NA	8	14
KY	0	NA	5	9
LA	47	NA	49	43
MI	5	NA	14	8
MN	1	NA	6	7
MS	80	NA	86	65
MO	15	NA	13	12
NE	5	NA	12	10
NC	6	NA	8	9
ND	0	NA	2	2
OH	9	NA	18	20
SD	1	NA	3	3
TN	9	NA	7	6
WI	1	NA	0	5
18 Sts	11	NA	17	14
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	May 15	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AL	73	57	77	77
AZ	90	87	81	87
AR	77	54	66	68
CA	98	88	100	96
GA	38	19	53	56
KS	8	3	0	2
LA	92	74	84	83
MS	87	65	86	82
MO	93	75	68	74
NC	70	40	70	67
OK	27	3	48	48
SC	56	34	60	53
TN	72	27	44	54
TX	34	24	41	39
14 Sts	55	39	57	57
These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Corn Percent Emerged				
	May 15	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
CO	17	7	35	25
IL	79	52	82	66
IN	51	24	67	50
IA	41	14	68	50
KS	57	36	57	63
KY	66	56	78	68
MI	13	3	32	24
MN	10	1	50	35
MO	79	62	84	72
NE	32	10	60	44
NC	86	65	90	84
ND	4	2	22	20
OH	28	11	46	46
PA	17	8	29	27
SD	7	2	33	19
TN	80	64	92	87
TX	75	68	79	82
WI	12	3	18	23
18 Sts	41	23	59	48
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 15, 2005

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

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	May 15	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	84	77	78	86
CO	18	10	14	12
IL	43	14	32	21
KS	11	5	17	20
LA	86	78	84	79
MO	46	24	41	43
NE	15	6	16	15
NM	3	0	9	5
OK	27	21	25	24
SD	10	4	15	9
TX	50	49	58	54
11 Sts	26	21	31	31
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Oats Percent Planted				
	May 15	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
IA	100	100	100	100
MN	97	81	94	85
NE	100	99	100	98
ND	85	76	83	64
OH	99	94	91	94
PA	98	94	88	89
SD	100	96	100	91
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	94	87	98	87
9 Sts	96	91	95	88
These 9 States planted 67% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	May 15	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
IA	99	96	97	94
MN	67	42	74	60
NE	95	89	96	90
ND	53	34	55	34
OH	75	63	59	80
PA	66	43	55	67
SD	86	67	88	73
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	56	43	74	61
9 Sts	78	66	81	72
These 9 States planted 67% of last year's oat acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	May 15	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AL	41	10	42	48
FL	30	12	37	43
GA	25	9	42	43
NC	32	19	52	57
OK	55	27	60	53
TX	41	11	49	49
VA	39	10	49	62
7 Sts	32	11	44	47
These 7 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	May 15	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
ID	88	86	99	94
MN	93	80	96	74
MT	89	75	92	77
ND	84	76	83	64
SD	100	98	100	94
WA	100	99	100	98
6 Sts	89	80	90	74
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	May 15	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
ID	73	57	80	76
MN	43	20	57	45
MT	48	25	50	37
ND	48	32	54	37
SD	96	82	94	78
WA	82	80	95	88
6 Sts	55	38	61	46
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Rice Percent Planted				
	May 15	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	93	88	91	91
CA	54	29	66	60
LA	96	92	95	96
MS	98	93	95	88
MO	94	88	91	79
TX	98	97	99	99
6 Sts	87	79	88	86
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	May 15	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	67	51	81	78
CA	10	1	28	20
LA	89	80	91	91
MS	86	71	89	76
MO	60	32	78	59
TX	95	90	95	95
6 Sts	63	50	75	70
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	May 15	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
ID	75	74	94	92
MN	94	76	89	71
MT	86	74	94	80
ND	82	71	79	56
WA	96	91	100	98
5 Sts	83	74	88	73
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Percent Emerged				
	May 15	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
ID	57	38	67	67
MN	42	15	41	41
MT	51	23	72	47
ND	40	23	46	28
WA	69	64	96	87
5 Sts	48	28	60	45
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 15, 2005

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

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	9	45	39	7
CA	0	7	9	35	49
CO	1	10	27	38	24
ID	0	1	4	73	22
IL	1	6	26	55	12
IN	2	6	24	56	12
KS	2	10	35	43	10
MI	1	2	25	63	9
MO	2	8	38	46	6
MT	3	10	35	44	8
NE	2	6	38	45	9
NC	0	3	27	60	10
OH	1	3	19	56	21
OK	4	15	42	32	7
OR	2	7	37	49	5
SD	1	6	28	49	16
TX	4	16	36	35	9
WA	1	3	19	65	12
18 Sts	2	10	33	44	11
Prev Wk	2	9	30	47	12
Prev Yr	8	16	31	38	7

VP - Very Poor;

P - Poor;

F - Fair;

G - Good;

EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available;

* Revised

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2004 planted acres.

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	3	20	61	16
MN	1	2	23	69	5
NE	0	2	28	56	14
ND	0	1	29	65	5
OH	1	3	24	58	14
PA	0	4	24	60	12
SD	0	4	33	53	10
TX	5	17	42	32	4
WI	1	3	25	58	13
8 Sts	1	6	30	55	8
Prev Wk	2	8	35	49	6
Prev Yr	2	7	33	48	10

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	6	34	47	10
CA	0	0	51	49	0
LA	0	4	52	38	6
MS	0	1	21	73	5
MO	0	6	22	71	1
TX	0	2	19	69	10
6 Sts	1	4	37	51	7
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	1	4	31	52	12

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent											
Week Ending May 15, 2005											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	2	24	63	10	NH	0	3	32	53	12
AZ	3	19	37	27	14	NJ	0	0	69	31	0
AR	1	6	36	49	8	NM	0	7	33	60	0
CA	0	0	15	40	45	NY	1	6	28	52	13
CO	2	13	33	44	8	NC	1	4	22	67	6
CT	0	9	51	27	13	ND	4	12	44	36	4
DE	0	2	24	57	17	OH	1	5	23	53	18
FL	0	5	35	55	5	OK	4	16	36	37	7
GA	0	4	29	60	7	OR	3	3	25	59	10
ID	0	0	15	56	29	PA	2	9	42	36	11
IL	1	3	22	61	13	RI	0	0	0	60	40
IN	0	3	22	64	11	SC	0	1	28	59	12
IA	0	3	16	61	20	SD	9	19	33	34	5
KS	1	9	38	47	5	TN	0	4	23	61	12
KY	1	4	29	54	12	TX	4	15	39	33	9
LA	7	20	50	23	0	UT	0	2	14	68	16
ME	0	14	25	49	12	VT	2	8	53	35	2
MD	0	14	20	50	16	VA	1	6	32	52	9
MA	0	5	21	50	24	WA	8	20	26	45	1
MI	2	8	34	42	14	WV	0	13	37	48	2
MN	1	7	33	52	7	WI	2	10	40	42	6
MS	2	6	38	46	8	WY	6	22	41	25	6
MO	2	7	37	49	5	48 Sts	3	9	33	44	11
MT	9	21	48	19	3						
NE	2	10	34	46	8	Prev	3	11	31	45	10
NV	0	0	7	67	26	Prev	7	14	28	41	10

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 was 6.5. Topsoil 6% very short, 25% short, 66% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 97% planted, 98% 2004, 96% avg.; 81% emerged, 82% 2004, 85% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 43% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans 32% planted, 29% 2004, 21% avg.; 11% emerged, 6% 2004, 10% avg. Winter wheat 85% headed, na 2004, 59% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 63% good, 10% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 55% good, 34% excellent. Warm dry weather prevailed most of the week. Peanut planting is progressing very well all across the peanut belt. The dry, warm weather across North State has spurred growth of crops that were transplanted, such as squash, tomatoes, has hastened germination of direct seeded crops such as field peas. Farmers are busy thinning peaches, transplanting summer vegetable crops, picking strawberries, staking, tying tomatoes and planting vegetables.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 20% short, 80% adequate. Subsoil 100% adequate. Planting of small grains continued in the Mat-Su, Tanana valleys. Potato seeding was underway around Palmer. Barley planting was reported at 80% complete statewide with 5% emerging. Planting of oats was reported as 40% complete. Fieldwork progress was reported as zero to 10 days ahead of normal. Prospects for new feed growth on hay meadows, pastures is 5% fair, 90% good, 5% excellent. Condition of livestock 10% fair, 75% good, 15% excellent. Activities Included: Planting small grains, potatoes, vegetables, spring baling of hay, straw, fertilizing and tilling fields, weed control.

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were below normal for the second week of May. Durum wheat 98% headed acreage, Barley has headed on virtually all of the acreage. Durum wheat 13% of the acreage has matured, while twenty-seven percent of the barley acreage has matured. Cotton 90% planted acreage. Alfalfa condition remains mostly good. Range, pasture feeds are mostly fair to good. No precipitation was reported at any of the reporting stations.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork: 7. Soil 8% very short, 38% short, 52% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 99% planted, 98% previous week, 99% 2004, 99% 5-yr avg.; 88% emerged, 83% previous week, 83% 2004, 96% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 59% planted, 40% previous week, 46% 2004, 36% 5-yr avg.; 36% emerged, 21% previous week, 36% 2004, 25% 5-yr avg. Sorghum 84% planted, 77% Previous week, 78% 2004, 86% 5-yr avg.; 64% emerged, 53% previous week, 66% 2004, 75% 5-yr avg. Cotton 77% planted, 54% previous week, 66% 2004, 68% 5-yr avg.; 39% emerged, n/a(1) previous week, 40% 2004, 46% 5-yr avg. Rice 88% planted, 76% previous week, 86% 2004, 85% 5-yr avg.; 51% emerged, 35% previous week, 69% 2004, 63% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat: 98% headed, 93% previous week, 98% 2004, 99% 5-yr avg. Rice condition: 3% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat condition: 0% very poor, 9% poor, 45% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent. Hay condition: 1% very poor, 4% poor, 35% fair, 54% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa condition: 0% very poor, 3% poor, 49% fair, 48% good, 0% excellent. Pasture, range condition: 1% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent. Not asked the previous. CROPS: In the northeast, some rice producers are having to flush fields for emergence, activate herbicides. A few rice fields were replanted due to salt damage causing stand reduction. Warmer temperatures have helped most field crops emerge. All across the state, rain is needed. Field crops, hay crop, pastures are beginning to suffer from the lack of moisture. The tomato crop development is at third string. Strawberries are being picked statewide. Hay is beginning to be cut in the southwest, but hay conditions have suffered due to dry weather. LIVESTOCK: Livestock are reported to be in good condition. The lack of moisture in some central counties is causing cattle producers to feed hay, instead of the usual lush pasture grass. Some producers are fertilizing pastures, spraying to control weeds in their pastures, hay fields, but moisture is needed to activate the chemicals. Some hay is being put up in the southwest. Hay quality there is good, but the hay yields are lower due to dry conditions.

CALIFORNIA: Late season rains hampered field crop activities for the first half of the week. Oat, wheat, winter forage harvest continued as field

conditions allowed. Triticale was harvested for silage. As fields dried out, grass hay, alfalfa were baled or green chopped, although some earlier cut alfalfa got rained on early in the week. Rice field flooding, some planting occurred. However, rain in the Sacramento Valley delayed some rice planting preparations. Cotton planting was nearly complete, fertilizer was applied to some fields. Replanting began for some cotton fields damaged by rain, low temperatures. Planting of corn continued. Sweet potato field fumigations were completed in parts of the San Joaquin Valley. Some sugar beets were side dressed, harvest of mature sugar beets continued. Earlier planted dry beans were beginning to set fruit, and blackeye beans were planted. The seasonal cycle of irrigation, cultivation continued in grape vineyards, tree fruit orchards. Fruit thinning, weed control continued in most orchards, applications of fungicides for brown rot remained underway in most cherry and stone fruit orchards. Field crews began harvesting stone fruit varieties as weather permitted, including Poppy and Earlicot apricots, Super Rich, Spring Treat peaches, Earligro nectarines. The harvest of early varieties of cherries continued, with excellent demand, market prices reported. There were reports of cherry loss from rain damage ranging from 25% to over 80% in cherry producing areas of the State. Some later ripening cherry varieties were also beginning to show a high percentage of splitting. Blueberry and strawberry harvesting continued, but some growers reported a loss due to rot caused by recent rains. Grapes were advancing well, with vines developing small fruit clusters. The grape leaf harvest remained underway. Rains slowed picking activities in citrus orchards, but growers believe the delay will benefit the Valencia crop. As Navel orange harvest neared completion, Late Lane was the major variety still being picked. Citrus bloom continued, petal fall was complete. Olive growers were concerned about fruit set due to rains during bloom. Growers continued their seasonal cycle of irrigation, cultivation in nut orchards. Almond growers were reporting a lighter crop but larger nut size. Walnuts were being treated for blight, codling moth. Cool temperatures continued to slow vegetable development. Ground preparations for summer vegetable, melon planting continued. Planting of fresh market, processed tomatoes, bell peppers, melons continued. Weeding of squash, melon, tomato fields began in the southern regions. Some tomato fields were treated for mites, fungus. Amaranth, mustard greens, many Asian vegetables were planted. Onion, garlic fields were irrigated, treated with fungicides. Asparagus, broccoli, spinach harvest continued. Other vegetables harvested include cucumbers, fava beans, green beans, parsley, radicchio, and squash. Foothill pastures were in excellent condition due to recent rains. Some pastures, mainly in the central area, had dried to the point where cattle had to be shipped. Due to outstanding cattle weight gains, some operators planned to ship yearling feeder cattle by June 1 to avoid excessive weights. There was concern about fire danger this summer with the heavy build up of grass on foothill pastures. Many spring lambs have shipped to out-of-State locations for further feeding. Some spring lambs are being discounted in price because of stickers in pelts. Beehives were being moved out of citrus orchards and into staging areas in the central area.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Top soil 4% very short, 14% short, 73% adequate 9% surplus. Subsoil% very short, 33% short, and 52% adequate 4% surplus. The State received measurable amounts of precipitation last week, but were generally less than normal in most areas. Temperatures remained lower than the average for the week. Spring wheat 82% planted, 81% 2004, 86% avg.; 38% emerged, 49% 2004, 61% avg.; condition 3% poor, 33% fair, 60% good, 4% excellent. Spring barley 100% seeded, 95% 2004, 95% avg.; 64% emerged, 75% 2004, 78% avg.; condition 2% poor, 26% fair, 66% good, 6% excellent. Dry onion condition 2% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 10% excellent. Summer potatoes 45% planted, 74% 2004, 84% avg.; 21% emerged, 29% 2004, 33% avg.; condition 25% fair, 59% good 16% excellent. Fall potatoes 41% planted, 63% 2004, 66% avg.; 0% emerged, 0% 2004, 3% avg. Alfalfa hay 2% 1st cutting, 9% 2004, 4% avg.; condition 4% poor, 23% fair, 54% good, 19% excellent. Sugarbeets 99% planted, 99% 2004, 98% avg.; 34% up to stand, 50% 2004, 48% avg.; 7% fair, 85% good, 8% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 42% short, 58% adequate. Subsoil 5% short, 92% adequate and 3% surplus. Corn 85%

planted, 81% 2004, 72% avg.; 43% emerged, 52% 2004, 44% avg. Soybeans 9% planted, 12% 2004, 12% avg. Sorghum 3% planted, 15% 2004, 11% avg. Barley condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 70% good, 20% excellent. Barley 96% headed, 95% 2004, 90% avg. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 6% fair, 63% good, 30% excellent; 55% headed, 66% 2004, 64% avg. Pasture feed 2% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 17% excellent. Strawberries 93% bloomed, 92% 2004, 90% avg.; 3% harvested, 6% 2004, 7% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 24%, 29% 2004, 26% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 32%, 24% 2004, 26% avg. Apples 97% bloomed, 99% 2004, 98% avg. Peaches 99% bloomed, 99% 2004, 96% avg. Watermelons 44% planted, 44% 2004, 35% avg. Cucumbers 25% planted, 27% 2004, 19% avg. Lima beans (Processed) 20%, 0% 2004, 15% avg. Snap beans 22% planted, 49% 2004, 42% avg. Sweet corn 43% planted, 34% 2004, 47% avg. Green Peas 2% harvested, 3% 2004, 1% avg. Potatoes 91% planted, 100% 2004, 96% avg. Tomatoes 36% planted, 36% 2004, 38% avg. Cantaloups 36% planted, 36% 2004, 39% avg. Hay supplies 20% short, 80% adequate. A dry cool week meant farmers were able to make considerable progress in getting crops planted. As a result, most vegetable, grain crops are now at, or in some cases exceed, the five-year average for planting progress. Hay harvest is proceeding nicely, strawberry harvest has just begun. Now that planting is well underway, concern has turned to soil moisture conditions. Sandy soils in the southernmost county are becoming droughty due to the long stretch without rain.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 2% very short, 28% short, 69% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 19% short, 79% adequate, 1% surplus. Rainfall range: none to almost 1.00 in. Putnam Hall; temperature average: normal to 3° below, major cities. Daytime highs: 80s, Nighttime lows: 50s, 60s, 70s. Peanuts 30% planted, 2004 37%, 43% 5-year avg. Drier, warmer conditions, most parts of Panhandle, northern Peninsula, allowed peanut, cotton fieldwork to advance. Leon County hay fields almost ready for first cut; recent rains boosted growth, development. Panhandle, northern Peninsula soil moisture supplies adequate; some localities, short supplies; a few others, spotty surplus soil moisture. Central, southern Peninsula soil moisture supplies short to mostly adequate; some southeastern coastal localities, very short to short supplies. Drier weather allowed vegetable harvesting to proceed on schedule; growers continued to meet Memorial Day demand. Other vegetables, non citrus fruit available: snap beans, blueberries, cantaloupes, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, potatoes, radishes, squash, tomatoes, watermelons. Dade County growers provided light amounts okra. Cabbage cutting, endive, escarole, lettuce harvesting virtually finished. Small amounts of rainfall citrus areas; Sebring had over 0.50 in.; Ft. Pierce recorded none. Average temperatures: all counties recorded highs in mid to high 80s, except Ft. Pierce only reaching 82; Lows in high 50s to low 60s. Growers irrigating, hedging, topping, applying post bloom, nutritional sprays. Valencia harvest slowed but continued in 5 to 6 million boxes a week range. Grapefruit harvest decreasing; colored grapefruit going to fresh, whites continue to go processing. Honey tangerine harvest slowed; should be done in next few weeks. Warmer temperatures, most areas, boosted pasture growth. Recent cooler weather, Marion County, hindered some grass growth. Pasture feed mostly good to excellent, Panhandle; fair to good elsewhere. Statewide, cattle condition good; Panhandle producers reported cattle condition good to excellent; elsewhere, cattle condition fair to mostly good. Cattle condition: 25% fair, 70% good, 5% excellent. Pasture feed 5% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 6.3. Soil 2% very short 25% short, 69% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 4% poor, 34% fair, 55% good, 6% excellent. Cotton 3% very poor, 8% poor, 40% fair, 46% good, 3% excellent. Hay 5% poor, 28% fair, 61% good, 6% excellent. Sorghum 62% fair, 37% good, 1% excellent; 29% planted, 26% 2004, 36% avg. Tobacco 31% fair, 64% good, 5% excellent. Wheat 1% harvested for grain, 4% 2004, 5% avg. Onions 6% very poor, 6% poor, 15% fair, 31% good, 42% excellent; 35% harvested, 70% 2004, 61% avg. Watermelons 3% very poor, 12% poor, 47% fair, 36% good, 2% excellent; 96% planted, 97% 2004, 97% avg. Apples 4% poor, 24% fair, 68% good, 4% excellent; Peaches 1% poor, 22% fair, 73% good, 4% excellent; 10% harvested, 10% 2004, 5% avg. Widely scattered showers fell on the State late in the week. Despite showers, dry conditions persisted across parts of the State. Dry weather allowed producers to continue planting cotton, peanuts. Hail reportedly damaged foliage on vegetables and trees in Northwest State. Corn planting neared completion, Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus appeared in early planted tobacco. Livestock producers continued limited hay feeding. Peaches remained in good condition. Activities Included: Preparations for wheat harvest, applying fungicides, cutting hay, the routine care of livestock and poultry.

HAWAII: Weather condition for the week was variable for crops. As in the previous week, light southerly winds for much of the week turned to

trade winds by the weekend. Partly cloudy to sunny skies with mostly light showers. Very warm, humid conditions for much of the week, with several areas breaking or tying record high temperatures. Most crops in fair to good condition with irrigation.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work: 1.8. Topsoil: 3% short, 63% adequate, 34% surplus. Temperatures for the past week were mostly below average, the majority of the state received some precipitation. Sugarbeets 93% emerged, 97% 2004, 88% avg. Winter wheat 54% jointed. Spring wheat 2% jointed. Barley 3% jointed. Field corn 45% planted, 84% 2004, 66% avg.; 6% emerged, 39% 2004, 20% avg. Oats 67% planted, 93% 2004, 80% avg.; 52% emerged, 69% 2004, 53% avg. Onions 97% emerged, 100% 2004, 98% avg. Dry beans 25% planted, 33% 2004, 17% avg. Dry peas 93% planted, 100% 2004, 82% avg.; 80% emerged, 96% 2004, 56% avg. Lentils 95% planted, 100% 2004, 73% avg.; 74% emerged, 96% 2004, 36% avg. Potatoes 48% planted, 80% 2004, 75% avg.; 3% emerged, 14% 2004, 10% avg. Alfalfa hay—1st cutting harvested 1%, 4% 2004, 5% avg. Irrigation water supply 6% very poor, 24% poor, 34% fair, 36% good. Hay, roughage supply 3% very short, 21% short, 75% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring grain planting in the south-eastern areas of the state has been further delayed because of wet weather. Some stripe rust disease, mildew have been seen in some northern state winter wheat fields. Livestock are reported to be in good condition. Ranchers are repairing fences, preparing summer ranges for cattle. Activities Included: Field work in most areas was halted due to heavy rain storms, wet fields. Producers that were able to get into the fields were trying to wrap up spring planting.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 6% very short, 30% short, 60% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 56% good, 10% excellent. Oats 9% headed, 12% 2004, 7% avg.; 1% filled, 1% 2004. Alfalfa 1st cut 23%, 21% 2004, 14% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Red clover 1st cut 29%, 22% 2004, 13% avg.; 1% poor, 14% fair, 73% good, 12% excellent. Rain finally fell across the state last week, but it was not enough to help soil moisture reserves. Activities Included: Continued cutting of alfalfa, red clover, tilling, fertilizer, chemical applications, finish planting soybeans, some replanting of corn, and tending livestock.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil 4% very short, 14% short, 64% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 13% short, 75% adequate, 11% surplus. Showers, strong thunderstorms moved through portions of the state, bringing some relief to dry soils. Soils remain dry in some northern areas. Heavy rain caused ponding in some fields. Corn, soybean planting continued to make good progress. Emergence of early planted fields is still a concern. Several fields will be replanted. Many farmers were rotary hoeing corn, soybean fields. Corn planting is 1 day behind last year's pace. Soybean planting is 2 days behind last year's pace. Early emerged corn, soybean plants are greening up and improving. First cutting of hay crops is underway. Winter wheat 68% good to excellent compared with 84% a year ago. Winter wheat virtually all jointed. Pastures 3% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, 11% excellent. Temperatures averaged 4° above to 9° above normal. Precipitation average 0.17 to 3.52 inches. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Calving continued. Activities: Tillage of soils, preparing equipment, mowing roadsides, applying fertilizer, spraying chemicals, hauling manure, applying anhydrous ammonia and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.9. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 67% adequate, 32% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 5% short, 70% adequate, 25% surplus. Cool, Wet Weather Slows Field Work. Excessive rain, cooler temperatures hindered field work, worsened crop conditions. Standing water, saturated soil, erosion, seed rot were commonly reported problems this past week. All weather stations reported in excess of 1 inch of rainfall with one West Central location reporting 6.2 inches of rain. Several planted corn, soybean fields have not emerged because of unfavorable conditions. Field Crops Report: Oat 99% emergence,, slightly ahead of 2004 97%, 94% 5-year average. Corn 96% planted, 1% point behind 2004 progress of 97%, but 10% points ahead of the 86% 5-year avg.; 41% emergence, up from 14% a week ago. Soybean 45% plantings, well behind 2004 72%, but near the 47% 5-year avg.; 4% emergence, made little progress from 1% a week ago. 2004 emergence 19%, 13% 5-year average. Primary seedbed preparations were 95% complete, slightly behind 2004 97%, 92% but above the 5-year average. Livestock, Pasture, Range Report: Livestock are reported to be in generally good condition. Isolated reports of scours as well as flu in hogs continue to be collected. Pasture, range feeds remained about the same as the previous week at 0% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 61% good, 20% excellent.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil 8% very short, 27% short, 54% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil 5% very short, 29% short, 65% adequate, and 1% surplus. Wheat wind damage 86% none, 12% light, 2% moderate, freeze damage 58% none, 30% light, 10% moderate, 2% severe. Sunflowers 8% planted, 10% 2004, 8% 5 year avg. Cotton 8% planted, 0% 2004, 2% 5- yr avg. Sorghum 4% emerged, 5% 2004, 8% 5- yr avg. Hay, forage supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 82% adequate, 13% surplus. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 4% short, 89% adequate, 5% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 10% short, 86% adequate, 2% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 1% very short, 28% short, 67% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 16% short, 77% adequate, 6% surplus. Temperatures avg. 69°, 4° above normal. Precipitation totaled 0.73 in., 0.33 in. below normal. Burley tobacco set at 10%, 17% previous year, 15% avg. Dark tobacco set at 8%, 14% previous year, 16% avg. Set tobacco condition rated 1% poor, 29% fair, 57% good, 13% excellent. Corn emergence slow due to earlier cooler weather, topsoil crusting. Soybean planting well underway. Sorghum 30% planted, 9% previous year, 15% avg. Strawberry size 45% small, 45% medium, 10% large. Winter wheat condition 3% poor, 21% fair, 54% good, 22% excellent. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Hay crop condition 6% poor, 27% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Soil 41% very short, 45% short, and 14% adequate. Corn 3% very poor, 12% poor, 40% fair, 45% good. Cotton 2% very poor, 10% poor, 42% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent; 72% emerged, 47% last week, 71% 2004, 69% avg. Hay 1st cutting 30%, 16% last week, 17% 2004, 38% avg. Sorghum 7% poor, 51% fair, 42% good; 70% emerged, 65% last week, 75% 2004, 67% avg. Spring plowing 99% plowed, 9% last week, 95% 2004, 97% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 7% poor, 52% fair, 33% good, 7% excellent. Sweet potatoes 5% planted, 4% last week, 9% 2004, 13% avg. Wheat 6% poor, 42% fair, 50% good, 2% excellent; 100% headed, 99% last week, 100% 2004, 100% avg.; 81% turning color, 50% last week, 81% 2004, 86% avg.; 4% harvested, 0% last week, 3% 2004, 13% avg. Livestock 2% very poor, 8% poor, 48% fair, 36% good, 6% excellent. Vegetable 2% very poor, 23% poor, 45% fair, 23% good, 7% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 3% very short, 38% short, 58% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 14% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 72% planted, 78% 2004, 72% avg.; 38% emerged, 56% 2004, 39% avg. Soybeans planted 13%, 14% 2004, 12% avg. Sorghum planted 5%, 28% 2004, 13% avg. Barley condition 4% poor, 18% fair, 68% good, 10% excellent; 93% headed, 96% 2004, 92% avg. Winter wheat condition 4% poor, 16% fair, 68% good, 12% excellent; 39% headed, 66% 2004, 63% avg. Pasture feed 14% poor, 20% fair, 50% good, 16% excellent. Tobacco 6% transplanted, 10% 2004, 19% avg. Strawberries 81% bloomed, 96% 2004, 91% avg.; 4% harvested, 8% 2004, 12% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 14%, 23%, 2004, 19% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 21%, 20% 2004, 23% avg. Apples 96% bloomed, 100% 2004, 98% avg. Peaches 98% bloomed, 97% 2004, 98% avg. Watermelons 42% planted, 43% 2004, 39% avg. Cucumbers 26% planted, 22% 2004, 28% avg. Lima Beans 20%(Processed), 15% 2004, 15% avg. Snap beans 27% planted, 36% 2004, 25% avg. Sweet corn 59% planted, 59% 2004, 56% avg. Green 0% Peas , 5% 2004, 4% avg. Potatoes 99% planted, 100% 2004, 96% avg. Tomatoes 37% planted, 52% 2004, 56% avg. Cantaloups 35% planted, 49% 2004, 53% avg. Hay supplies 8% very short, 21% short, 68% adequate, 3% surplus. A dry cool week meant farmers were able to make considerable progress in getting crops planted. As a result, most vegetable, grain crops are now at, or in some cases exceed, the five-year average for planting progress. However, a light frost on the southern Eastern Shore killed some melon transplants. Hay harvest is proceeding nicely, strawberry harvest has just begun. Now that planting is well underway, concern has turned to soil moisture conditions. Dry conditions are having an effect on seed emergence and newly planted crops.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Subsoil 5% very short, 24% short, 65% adequate, 6% surplus. Barley 82% planted, 78% 2004, 75% avg.; 54% emerged, 50% 2004, 56% avg. Oats 0% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 62% good, 11% excellent; 95% planted, 90% 2004, 89% avg.; 78% emerged, 74% 2004, 72% avg. Potatoes 65% planted, 51% 2004, 56% avg.; 9% emerged, 9% 2004. Asparagus 24% harvested, 29% 2004, 32% avg. Cool weather, with some frost reported, prevailed across northern state, while southern districts averaged above normal. Rain fell across State at end of week. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.52 inches northeast Lower Peninsula to 1.05 inches west central Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 3° below normal western Upper

Peninsula to 2° above normal southern Lower Peninsula. Dry weather helped planting progress of all crops, while emergence hindered by cool temperatures. Rain returned to State but temperatures remained cool. Planting of most field crops continued to be ahead of normal while emergence, growth lagged behind. Windy conditions restricted applications of pesticides. In most areas, corn planting wrapping up. There little emergence and growth due to low soil temperatures. Some fields that had emerged damaged by early May frosts, many being replanted. Soybean planting continued to progress nicely. There limited reports of emergence. Sugarbeet emergence also continued. Growth varied from emerged to early four leaves. Some sugarbeets have been or will be replanted due to frost damage from earlier weeks. Alfalfa growth progressed nicely with some signs of winter kill. Winter wheat stands remained variable across State. Cool temperatures limited insect, pest activity. The weather ideal for oats, barley. Both crops looked good. Fruit growers still assessing potential damage from freezing temperatures early May. Most varieties of apples at petal fall southwest. Frost damage highly variable. In west central, apples mostly full bloom to beginning petal fall depending on variety. Rain, cool temperatures led to some apple scab infection. In southeast, apple flowering continued. In southwest, tart cherries continued blooming and sweet cherries out of shuck. In west central, tart cherries full bloom, sweet cherries advanced to petal fall. Tart cherries full bloom stage and sweet cherries past full bloom northwest. In southeast, tart cherries full bloom to early petal fall, sweet cherries shuck. In southwest, peach fruit shuck. In southeast, peach crop at full to late bloom or shuck, while west central full bloom. Apricot fruit set looked good southwest. Pears southeast at full bloom with a good crop coming along. In southwest, blueberry bloom started, while southeast crop at late pink bud. Vegetable growers continued to plant various crops throughout State. In some areas, much needed rain helped soil moisture, but growers now need heat to get crops growing. Asparagus production has progressed throughout week. In west central, asparagus harvest began. For some growers asparagus quality is good, but some struggling to maintain good spear quality. Carrot planting continued on schedule with some now emerged. Early sweet corn previously damaged has now begun to regrow. Early plantings of peas progressed to first flower. Onions have emerged and look good. Transplanting of squash, cucumbers under tunnels began some areas. Direct seeding of cucumbers has begun. Planting also started for both fresh market and processing tomatoes.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.3. Topsoil 1% very short, 2% short, 74% adequate, 23% surplus. Corn 97% ground prepared, 99% 2004, 89% avg. Soybeans 46% ground prepared, 76% 2004, 60% avg. Canola 30% planted, 53% 2004, 46% avg. Dry beans 14% planted, 23% 2004, 22% avg. Green peas 61% planted, 79% 2004, 66% avg. Potatoes 84% planted, 78% 2004, 66% avg. Sweet corn 26% planted, 43% 2004, 35% avg. Sunflowers 18% planted, 26% 2004, 22% avg. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa 7% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. A return to cool rainy weather in the state this past week delayed continued planting of corn, soybeans as well as development of various other crops. Warmer sunny weather is needed to allow fields to dry, crops to grow. In the southern portion of the state, standing water in some fields may cause corn to need to be replanted.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil 2% very short, 19% short, 74% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2004, 100% avg.; 98% emerged, 97% 2004, 97% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, 9% excellent. Cotton 87% planted, 86% 2004, 82% avg.; 63% emerged, 73% 2004, 66% avg. Rice 98% planted, 95% 2004, 88% avg.; 86% emerged, 89% 2004, 76% avg.; 1% poor, 21% fair, 73% good, 5% excellent. Sorghum 98% planted, 96% 2004, 89% avg.; 90% emerged, 91% 2004, 79% avg.; 15% fair, 85% good. Soybeans 91% planted, 92% 2004, 77% avg.; 80% emerged, 86% 2004, 65% avg.; 4% poor, 16% fair, 76% good, 4% excellent. Wheat 99% heading, 100% 2004, 100% avg.; 9% mature, 7% 2004, 10% avg.; 3% very poor, 5% poor, 32% fair, 58% good, 2% excellent. Hay (Cool Season) 62% harvested, 56% 2004, 66% avg.; (Warm Season) 6% harvested, 6% 2004, 3% avg. Watermelons 99% planted, 84% 2004, 91% avg.; 19% fair, 77% good, 4% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent. Pasture 2% very poor, 6% poor, 38% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent. State growers were happy to see warm, dry weather this week, which allowed them to complete some needed tasks. There were isolated cases of cotton acres having to be replanted due to damage from heavy rains earlier in the month. Parts of the state experienced a rain shower over the weekend, but additional rain is needed to allow for a proper crop stand. Farmers harvesting hay benefitted from the dry weather and wheat is looking good after a rough planting season.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Ranging from less than 3 days in the northwest, north-central districts to 5 or more in the east-central

district, the southern third of the State. Topsoil 1% very short, 17% short, 74% adequate, 8% surplus. Substantial rainfall interrupted fieldwork in many areas but planting progress remains ahead of average for most crops. Ground for spring crops worked at least once 93%, 91% 2004, 86% avg. Warmer weather has helped emergence and growth of crops. Most of the early corn which suffered light frost damage early in the month is showing normal recovery. Wheat heading varies from 28% in the northwest district to 96% in the southeast district. Alfalfa first cutting 27%, 22% 2004, 18% avg. Pastures 2% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. Precipitation for the week averaged 1.50 inch, varying from 0.63 inch in the east-central district to 2.91 inches in the northwest district.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 4.4. Topsoil conditions 12% very short, 27% short, 56% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 28% very short, 38% short, 33% adequate, 1% surplus. During the second week of May, temperatures ranged from highs in the 70's to lows in the 20's with significant precipitation across several locations. The wet spot for the State was Red Lodge with 7.20 inches of moisture. Superior had the high for the State at 75 degrees. Scobey had 19 degrees for the State's low temperature. Field tillage work is 93% well underway, 6% just started and 1% no work underway. Winter wheat 3% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 44% good, 8% excellent. Barley 86% planted, 94% 2004, 51% emerged, 72% 2004. Oats 72% planted, 82% 2004, 38% emerged, 47% 2004. Spring wheat 89% planted, 77% 2004, 48% emerged, 50% 2004. Corn 38% planted, 50% 2004, Durum wheat 73% planted, 82% 2004, 19% emerged, 20% 2004. Currently, 39% of the cattle, 40% of the sheep are receiving supplemental feed. Calving is 96% complete, lambing is 91% complete. Cattle, sheep are beginning to be moved to summer ranges at 35% and 29%, respectively.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.2. Topsoil 1% very short, 6% short, 78% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 20% short, 66% adequate, 4% surplus. Thunderstorms led to wet soils which interrupted spring planting in many portions of the state. Rain fell on the state mid-week, with amounts in excess of 5 inches recorded in counties in the state's mid-section, including isolated reports of 10 inches or more. Wheat jointed 83%, 91% 2004, 78% avg. Oats 95% emerged, 96% 2004, 90% avg. Sugar beets 98% planted, 100% 2004. Soybeans 36% planted, 47% 2004, 36% avg. Corn 89% planted, 94% 2004, 84% avg.; 32% emerged, 60% 2004, 44% avg. Sorghum 15% planted, 16% 2004, 15% avg. Alfalfa conditions 2% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent. Pasture, range feeds 2% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 59% good, 25% excellent; calving 97% complete; calf losses average to below average. Activities Included: Planting of corn, soybeans, sugar beets as well as opening pastures to cattle.

NEVADA: Storms continued to pass over the Silver State early in the week with widespread precipitation, much below normal temperatures. Snow continued to accumulate at higher elevations. Mostly cloudy skies were common later in the week, temperatures rose markedly. Snow was melting at lower elevations, some stream flooding was occurring at the end of the week. Ely recorded .85 inch of rain, Winnemucca .56 inch, Elko .35 inch. Spring grain emergence was slowed by the cool weather early in the week, but was nearing completion by the end of the week. Potato planting was again delayed by heavy rains in the Winnemucca area. Wet field conditions hindered remaining field preparation, fertilizing. Hay condition rated mostly good with warmer weather needed to promote growth. Calving, lambing was nearly complete, most livestock were on summer ranges. Range feed mostly good. Cricket hatch continued, abatement efforts were underway. Meadows along the Humboldt River were flooded by high river flows. Activities: Calving, branding, weed spraying, fertilizing fields, and dragging meadows.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work: 5.2. Topsoil 6% short, 53% adequate, 41% surplus. Subsoil: 9% short, 53% adequate, 38% surplus. Pasture feed 6% poor, 39% fair, 43% good, 12% excellent. Maine Potatoes 0% planted, 20% 2004, 20% average. Rhode Island Potatoes 50% planted, 80% 2004, 75% avg.; 10% emerged; condition good. Massachusetts Potatoes 60% planted, 75% 2004, 70% avg.; condition good. Maine Oats 10% planted, 55% 2004, 30% avg.; condition fair. Maine Barley 10% planted, 55% 2004, 30% average. Field Corn 20% planted, 30% 2004, 25% avg.; condition very poor in Maine, good elsewhere. Sweet Corn 25% planted, 25% 2004, 30% avg.; 10% emerged; condition good/fair. First Crop Hay: condition good/fair. Apples: Bud to Full Bloom, condition good/fair. CT Peaches: Petal Fall, condition fair/good. Other Peaches: Bud to Full Bloom, condition fair/good. Pears: Early Bloom to Petal Fall, condition fair/good. Strawberries: Bud Stage to Early Bloom, condition good/fair. Massachusetts Cranberries: Bud Stage, condition good. Highbush Blueberries: Bud Stage to Early Bloom,

condition good. Maine Wild Blueberries: Bud Stage, condition good/fair. Dry weather with abundant sunshine early in the week led to high productivity in the fields. A strong cold front moved into the area later in the week, bringing cool, damp conditions, gusty northwest winds, temperatures plunging into the 20s and 30s. Wind advisories and freeze warnings were in effect Thursday night into Friday. More rain over the weekend slowed progress as fields needed to dry out again. Field work continued in southernmost states despite cooler temperatures. Growers in northern states are still waiting for more warmth, sunshine. Some livestock moved onto pasture this week. Grass is growing, but is still short due to the cooler weather. Activities Included: Planting field corn, sweet corn, early vegetables, potatoes, spreading manure, fertilizer, lime, plowing, harrowing fields, pruning trees, fertilizing orchards, applying herbicides, fungicides, laying plastic, working in the greenhouses, and fixing fencing.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil 45% short, 55% adequate. Irrigation water supply 100% adequate. There were trace amounts of rainfall during the week in some localities. Temperatures were variable across most of the state for the week. Agricultural producers continued field preparation for summer crops. Activities included: Field crop planting, fertilizing, herbicide, pesticide spraying, tending greenhouses, transplanting greenhouse crops. Some cranberry bogs required irrigation to prevent frost. Planting of soybeans began in the northern, central districts. Field corn planting continued throughout the state, in some central, southern fields had begun to emerge. Wheat had started to head in some central fields, barley fields were mostly headed in some areas of the south. The first cutting of hay started in some southern localities. There was a report of serial rust mite in some other hay fields in the central district. In the south, producers began to plant beds of sweet potatoes, potato plants started to emerge. Summer vegetable seeding continued. There was harvest of leek, chive, arugula, green onions, radishes, cilantro, escarole, kale, Swiss chard, mint, spinach, and parsley. Harvest of asparagus continued. Blueberry plants were past bloom, strawberry harvest began, in areas of the south. Small grains, hay crops were rated in mostly good condition across the state. Pasture feed was rated mostly fair and was slow to respond due to lack of surface moisture.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 9% very short, 22% short, 61% adequate, 8% surplus. Weekly average temperatures remained a bit cool compared to normal with the majority of stations about 1 or 2° below average. A few showers skirted the northern border areas, while the east central, far southeast counties saw several days with stronger spring time thunderstorms. Wind damage 26% light, 9% moderate. Farmers were busy planting corn, cotton, cutting alfalfa. Alfalfa conditions 1% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 22% excellent with the first cutting 66% complete. Last weeks first cut of alfalfa was revised down to 65%. Cotton condition 27% fair, 47% good, 26% excellent, 65% planted. Last weeks estimate of cotton planted was revised down to 64% planted. Corn progress 66% planted, 23% emerged. Sorghum 3% planted, Wheat condition 3% poor, 33% fair, 64% good, 19% being grazed, 84% headed. Peanuts 15% planted. Lettuce condition 12% fair, 40% good, 48% excellent, 45% harvested. Chile condition 5% poor, 40% fair, 43% good, 12% excellent. Onion condition 15% fair, 36% good, 49% excellent. Cattle conditions 3% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 10% excellent. Sheep 1% poor, 31% fair, 63% good, 5% excellent. Range, pasture feeds 7% poor, 33% fair, 60% good.

NEW YORK: Days suitable 6.2. Topsoil 17% short, 77% adequate, 6% surplus. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent. Excellent week for fieldwork. Corn being planted at a rapid pace with progress reaching 50% finished, 39% 2004. Winter wheat condition 19% fair, 70% good, 11% excellent. Oats 89% seeded, 77% 2004. Soybeans 21% planted, 6% 2004. Early morning freezing temperatures on May 13 threatened apple, peach, cherry, and strawberry crops. Vegetable planting continued to gain momentum.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Soil 1% very short, 19% short, 62% adequate, 18% surplus. Activities Included: Planting corn, cotton, peanuts, sorghum, soybeans, sweetpotatoes and tobacco. Also, the first cutting of hay is well underway. This week brought limited precipitation, slightly warmer temperatures allowing farmers to take full advantage of the conditions.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.3. Topsoil 0% very short, 5% short, 87% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 16% short, 70% adequate, 7% surplus. Rain, cool temperatures slowed planting progress. While precipitation was welcomed in some areas, planting delays were noted in the northeast district. Frost was reported again in many areas of the state. Durum wheat 62% planted, 53% 2004, 38% avg.; 26% emerged, 32% 2004, 18% average. Canola 66% planted, 72%

2004, 59% avg.; 23% emerged, 24% 2004, 23% average. Dry edible beans 5% planted, 7% 2004, 7% average. Flaxseed 54% planted, 54% 2004, 41% avg.; 11% emerged, 18% 2004, 12% average. Potatoes 47% planted, 52% 2004, 48% avg.; 6% emerged, 5% 2004, 5% average. Sunflower 8% planted, 9% 2004, 6% average. Emerged crop condition ratings: Hard Red Spring wheat 0% very poor, 1% poor, 25% fair, 66% good, 8% excellent. Barley 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, 12% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 1% poor, 29% fair, 65% good, 5% excellent. Pasture, range feeds 4% very poor, 12% poor, 44% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Stockwater supplies 1% very short, 16% short, 80% adequate, 3% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 0% very short, 10% short, 80% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn 90% planted, 79% 2004, 74% avg.; 28% emerged, 46% 2004, 46% avg. Soybeans 63% planted, 50% 2004, 48% avg.; 9% emerged, 18% 2004, 20% avg. Winter wheat 90% jointed, 97% 2004, 95% avg.; 2% headed, 11% 2004, 15% avg. Oats 99% planted, 91% 2004, 94% avg.; 75% emerged, 59% 2004, 80% avg. Potatoes 76% planted, 69% 2004, 65% avg. Apples 99% blooming, 98% 2004, 96% avg. Peaches 94% blooming, 95% 2004, 97% avg. Apple conditions 2% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 9% excellent. Hay conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 18% excellent. Livestock conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 63% good, 19% excellent. Oat conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 58% good, 14% excellent. Pasture feeds 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 53% good, 18% excellent. Peach conditions 13% very poor, 9% poor, 21% fair, 44% good, 13% excellent. Winter wheat conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, 21% excellent. After freezing temperatures the previous week, operators are back in their fields planting. Several counties, especially those in the North, reported replanting of corn, soybeans because of last week's freeze. The below normal temperatures, wet conditions during first two weeks in May reduced field seed germination, many operators are now replanting. Some reporters described the use of specialized field equipment used to break up the surface, aid corn and soybeans sprouting through the crusty field surface. Other than planting, operators field activities were herbicide spraying, and equipment maintenance.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 24% very short, 35% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 14% very short, 39% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 56% soft dough, 31% last week, 54% 2004, 45% avg. Oats 10% very poor, 19% poor, 36% fair, 33% good, 2% excellent; 91% jointing, 81% last week, 94% 2004, 92% avg.; 62% headed, 42% last week, 68% 2004, 64% avg.; 24% soft dough; 12% last week, 26% 2004, 27% avg. Rye 5% very poor, 12% poor, 47% fair, 30% good, 6% excellent; 82% soft dough, 51% last week, 78% 2004, N/A average; Corn 90% planted, 75% last week, 92% 2004, 89% avg.; 71% emerged, 48% last week, 58% 2004, 64% avg.; Sorghum 69% seedbed prepared, 59% last week, 72% 2004, 69% avg.; 10% emerged, 8% last week, 12% 2004, 14% avg. Soybeans 74% seedbed prepared, 70% last week, 80% 2004, 78% avg.; 32% planted, 28% last week, 35% 2004, 40% avg.; 15% emerged 13% last week, 18% 2004, 24% avg. Peanuts 98% seedbed prepared, 92% last week, 95% 2004, 94% avg.; 21% emerged, 6% last week, 32% 2004, 24% avg. Cotton 98% seedbed prepared, 86% last week, 95% 2004, 96% avg. Alfalfa hay 2% very poor, 13% poor, 40% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent; 81% 1st cutting, 63% last week, 86% 2004, 76% avg. Other hay 3% very poor, 13% poor, 43% fair, 35% good, 6% excellent; 36% 1st cutting, 27% last week, 37% 2004, 33% avg. Watermelons 80% planted, 54% last week, 69% 2004, 78% avg.; 3% running, N/A last week, 7% 2004, 8% avg. Livestock 3% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, 11% excellent. Pasture. Range 4% very poor, 16% poor, 36% fair, 37% good, 7% excellent. Livestock: Livestock continued to be in good to excellent condition. Death loss of cattle was rated as mostly light. Livestock marketings were rated as average. Feeder steers under 800 pounds averaged \$117.52 per cwt and feeder heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$109.15 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.60 Topsoil 0% very short, 11% short, 82% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 12% very short, 26% short, 60% adequate, 2% surplus. Spring wheat 98% planted, 98% previous week, 98% 2004, 97% avg.; 88% emerged, 82% previous week, 88% 2004, 81% avg. Spring wheat condition 14% poor, 44% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent; 23% headed, 8% previous week, 26% 2004, 14% average. Barley 93% planted, 90% previous week, 91% 2004, 92% avg.; 81% emerged, 80% previous week, 71% 2004, 78% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 37% fair, 36% good, 27% excellent. Range, pasture 3% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, 10% excellent. Weather: All weather stations reported precipitation last week. Coastal areas reported the most rain, with 5.44 inches in Bandon, over 2 inches in Astoria, Florence, Tillamook. Elsewhere, Aurora, Detroit Lake, Roseburg received

over 2 inches of rain. Most areas reported precipitation three to five days last week, however, Rome only received precipitation once, while Echo, Klamath Falls, Redmond received rain six days. Despite the recent wet weather, seasonal snowpack percentages continue to be extremely low in the Sate Cascades, still ranging from 15% to 50% of average. After almost an inch of rain last week, Madras seasonal precipitation is above normal, joining Bend, Burns, Redmond, Rome, Baker City, Union. High temperatures were generally in the sixties, seventies throughout most of the State with a high of 82° Fahrenheit reported in Echo, Hermiston. Low temperatures remained in the thirties, forties. Field Crops: Rain, wet field conditions slowed field work throughout State last week. With the continued cool, wet weather producers were concerned about disease in small grain, grass seed fields, especially in the western part of the State. In eastern State, crops are, for the most part, looking good. Wheat aphids, rust were causing problems in a few in Morrow County fields. Vegetables: Vegetables that were already planted in Jackson County, were showing good growth but it was still too wet to do a lot of planting. Rhubarb harvest continued in Clackamas County. Benton, Linn, Lane counties reported vegetable crops including radishes, shallots, new potatoes, garlic, lettuce mixes, onions, chives, chard were going in slowly due to the soil moisture. Early planted garlic was emerging. There were concerns that Botrytis may be a big factor this year. About ten percent of potatoes were planted in Klamath County. Fruits, Nuts: Apple scab, powdery mildew sprays were applied in the Willamette Valley. The bloom period on apples was very prolonged this spring due to the cool weather. Grape producers were starting to worry about mildew. Disease problems are more prevalent this spring due to wet conditions in the orchards. Strawberry bloom was well advanced in Clackamas County. Marionberry bloom was underway. Strawberries in Washington County were showing excellent growth; blooms were showing on most plants. Caneberries were well leafed. Walnuts were leafing, hazelnuts were showing nut growth. Prunes, apples were showing fruit. Southern Willamette Valley prunes, plums, peaches were done with bloom. Cherries, pears, early apples were nearly done with bloom. Many tree fruits will have poorer crops this year due to the extended wet weather, poor fruit set. Blackberries, raspberries were leafing out; blooms were appearing. Raspberries have an infestation of yellow rust. Blueberry bloom was mostly done. Botrytis was showing up on blueberry plants that were not protected. Strawberries were blooming, fruit was forming. Early strawberries grown in covered areas were showing up at market. Ripening of small fruit was one week delayed already. Hazelnut growers need to protect their trees from Eastern Filbert Blight as the rain continues. Early-week, weekend rain resulted in the initiation of pear scab infection periods throughout most of the Hood River Valley. Fire blight risk increased to moderate levels by the end of the week. Rainfall has postponed the need to start irrigating orchards. Orchard activities in Wasco County included spraying trees, mowing between rows of trees. No cranberry frost events were recorded on the coast last week. Southern State fruit trees were done, or nearly done with bloom. There was some spraying, but conditions were mostly too wet. Caneberries, blueberries were in bloom; bees were active. Grapes were in bloom, leafing out. Nurseries, Greenhouses: Nurseries were still making some shipments to eastern markets but are about done for the season. Field rotation of potted plants, fertilizing of plants continued at most nurseries. Greenhouses still shipping plant material to retail outlets. The wet weather did slow down field operations at most nurseries, Christmas tree growers last week. Livestock, Range, Pasture: Pastures, rangeland continue to be in good to excellent condition across most of the State. A few pastures in the Coastal areas experienced brief flooding during the week. In some areas the ranchers have had to settle for doing mostly indoor work during the rainy periods, getting outside to work in between showers. Livestock across most of the State are in good condition with plenty of green grass for grazing. Some areas are reporting high levels of pests (fleas, ticks, etc.). Bees have been out in full force pollinating, gathering nectar for their hive. This year looks to be a strong year for nectar.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil 3% very short, 43% short, 52% adequate, 2% surplus. Spring plowing 92% complete, 84% 2004, 81% avg. Corn 73% planted, 65% 2004, 60% avg.; 17% emerged, 29% 2004, 27% avg. Barley 79% heading or headed, 76% 2004, 79% avg. Wheat 13% heading or headed, 24% 2004, 31% avg.; condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 67% good, 17% excellent. Oats 98% planted, 88% 2004, 89% avg.; 66% emerged, 55% 2004, 67% avg.; condition 4% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans 47% planted, 24% 2004, 21% avg. Tobacco 8% transplanted, 0% 2004, 5% avg. Potatoes 66% planted, 73% 2004, 59% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting 13%, 14% 2004, 11% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 10% excellent. Timothy clover 1st cutting 11% complete, 3% 2004, 2% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 37% fair, 54% good, 6% excellent. Peach crop condition 5% poor, 11% fair, 19% good, 65% excellent. Apples crop condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 57% good, 33% excellent. Quality of hay made 10% fair, 27% good, 63% excellent. Pasture feeds 2% very poor, 9% poor, 42% fair, 36% good, 11% excellent. Activities

included: Plowing; hauling manure; hauling lime; general farm maintenance; cutting hay; planting corn, oats, tobacco, soybeans; and putting livestock out to pasture.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.9. Soil 1% very short, 23% short, 74% adequate, 2% surplus. Temperatures reached 90° for the first time this year. The highest official temperature was 92° at Johnston on May 12. The lowest official temperature was 50° at Table Rock, Caesars Head on May 11. Corn 99% planted, 99% 2004, 99% avg.; 96% emerged, 98% 2004, 95% avg.; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 60% good, 4% excellent. Sorghum 60% planted, 64% 2004, 58% avg. 100% good. Cotton 56% planted, 60% 2004, 53% avg. 6% poor, 20% fair, 72% good, 2% excellent. Tobacco 100% planted, 99% 2004, 100% avg.; 3% poor, 29% fair, 65% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans 21% planted, 27% 2004, 22% avg.; 6% emerged, 5% avg. Winter wheat 99% headed, 98% 2004, 99% avg.; 55% turning color, 63% 2004, 64% avg.; 1% ripe, 3% 2004, 15% avg.; 1% poor, 22% fair, 68% good, 9% excellent. Barley 95% headed, 94% 2004, 96% avg.; 49% turning color, 57% 2004, 54% avg.; 1% ripe, 1% 2004, 20% avg.; 28% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Pastures 1% poor, 28% fair, 59% good, 12% excellent. Rye 98% headed, 96% 2004, 97% avg.; 55% turning color, 64% 2004, 63% avg.; 1% ripe, 3% 2004, 19% avg.; 15% fair, 78% good, 7% excellent. Oats 97% headed, 98% 2004, 98% avg.; 54% turning color, 61% 2004, 62% avg.; 1% ripe, 2% 2004, 25% avg.; 1% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 12% excellent. Grain Hay 65% harvested, 62% 2004, 69% avg. Peaches 6% fair, 54% good, 40% excellent. Apples 25% fair, 25% good, 50% excellent. Snap beans 95% planted, 97% 2004, 97% avg.; 15% fair, 65% good, 20% excellent. Cucumbers 99% planted, 100% 2004, 100% avg.; 40% fair, 60% good. Watermelons 95% planted, 95% 2004, 96% avg.; 5% poor, 62% fair, 33% good. Tomatoes 99% planted, 99% 2004, 99% avg.; 30% fair, 58% good, 12% excellent. Cantaloups 90% planted, 92% 2004, 92% avg.; 89% fair, 11% good. Livestock 1% poor, 20% fair, 74% good, 5% excellent. Peanuts 57% planted, 59% 2004, 57% avg.; 40% fair, 60% good. Sweet Potatoes 35% planted, 33% 2004, 38% avg.; 100% fair.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.3. Topsoil 2% very short, 9% short, 77% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil 6% very short, 18% short, 72% adequate, 4% surplus. Feed supplies 13% very short, 14% short, 65% adequate, 8% surplus. Stock water supplies 16% very short, 22% short, 59% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat 43% boot, 38% 2004, 25% avg. Sorghum 0% emerged, 0% 2004, 1% avg. Sunflower 5% planted, 4% 2004, 4% avg. Cattle condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 64% good, 21% excellent. Sheep condition 4% poor, 15% fair, 58% good, 23% excellent. Calving 93% complete, 94% 2004. Lambing 92% complete, 93% 2004. Cattle moved to pasture 47% complete, 49% 2004. Cold, wet weather kept farmers, ranchers out of the fields for the majority of the week, however, advancement was still made in the planting of row crops. Precipitation was beneficial to the development of small grains, with emergence ahead of the five-year averages for barley, oats, spring wheat. Activities Included: Machinery repair, maintenance, planting of row crops, spring tillage, fertilizing, applying herbicides, fixing fence, and tending to livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 4% very short, 22% short, 69% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 13% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus. Wheat 93% headed, 92% 2004, 94% avg.; 13% turning color, 21% 2004, 14% avg.; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 15% excellent. Tobacco 24% transplanted, 21% 2004, 21% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 50%, 45% 2004, 38% avg.; 3% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent. Other hay 1st cutting 30%, 26% 2004, 25% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent. Pastures 4% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent. Sunshine, warm temperatures helped producers make great progress last week planting row crops, harvesting forages. Although a good rain is needed in most areas across the State, producers were pleased to be able to plant as much as possible. Beef producers have seen a moderate infestation of face flies, controls were being applied in many areas. Activities included: Spreading fertilizer, spraying pesticides, transplanting tobacco. Temperatures averaged 3 to 5° above normal across the State last week, while rainfall averaged well below normal in the Plateau and below normal elsewhere.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Weather conditions remained unsettled across the state during the week. Thunderstorms, accompanied by high winds, hail, localized flooding occurred over many areas of the state. Rainfall amounts varied from just a trace to several inches depending on the location of the storms. The high winds were responsible for varying degrees of property damage, however soft ball sized hail was also reported in several locations, was responsible for considerably more damage. A

further result of the unstable conditions across the state was the high wind warnings that occurred in varied locations. These areas were considered abnormally dry and the threat of range fires was high. Farming operations moved ahead in many areas, however delays were common across areas of the Plains, mainly due to cool and sometimes wet soils. Pasture green-up continued in many areas, but many other areas were dry, the outlook from area producers was not good. Pasture decline along with poor crop stands, diminishing stock water were becoming common in these areas. Supplemental feeding was nearly non-existent in many of the wetter areas, however was increasing in the drier locations due to the decline in native pastures. Small Grains: Wheat on the Panhandle progressed with many fields receiving moisture. However, with those rains came severe wind and hail in some areas causing localized damage. Rust remained a serious issue throughout the region. Producers were spraying accordingly when it was economically feasible. Baling was active in poorer fields. Irrigation was ongoing in drier locations. Wheat was turning color in North Central State, the Blacklands. In Central, South State, harvest was drawing closer as many growers plan to combine within the next few weeks. Early harvest has begun in the Winter Garden area. Wheat condition 67% normal, 65% 2004. Oat condition 63% normal. Corn: Planting on the Panhandle was delayed due to weather, low soil temperatures. Early planted fields in the region were at the 2 – 3 leaf stage. Some emerging fields received hail damage. In drier locations, pre-watering was occurring. Hit, miss showers throughout the Blacklands, Central, South State were beneficial to the crop while other fields still needed rain. Irrigated corn in the Winter Garden area made progress with the high temperatures during the week. Corn condition 80% normal, 84% 2004. Cotton: Planting on the Panhandle, South Plains was in full swing where conditions allowed. Drier locations were still waiting on a rain. Fields that received moisture on the Blacklands benefitted well but most of the region still needed a good general rain. There were some reports of hail damage to cotton scattered throughout the state, but it was mostly limited. Fields on the Coastal Bend, Rio Grande Valley would need rain within the next couple of weeks in order to sustain yield potential. Sorghum: North Central State producers were busy planting sorghum when conditions allowed. Sowing across the Blacklands is nearly complete. Drought stress was evident in emerging stands but was relieved somewhat in areas that got rain. Fields on the Coastal Bend were in dire need of moisture, conditions were deteriorating rapidly. In the Rio Grande Valley, any moisture received would probably be too late as most stands neared maturity. Dryland fields were in poor condition throughout the region. Peanuts: Planting activities increased dramatically across most of the peanut producing areas. Early planted fields seemed to have fared well after the cold weather a couple weeks ago on the Panhandle, South Plains. Soybeans: Planting neared completion on the Upper Coast, Central State. Early fields on the Blacklands began to show moisture stress in drier locations. In other regions, land preparation continued. Soybean condition 83% normal. Rice: Planting was virtually complete. Early planted stands were mostly favorable. Rice condition 85% normal, identical to last year. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans In the Rio Grande Valley, vegetable harvest was winding down. Melon harvest was ongoing. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden region, carrot harvest was wrapping up. Onion digging was in full swing, good quality onions were reported. Rainfall was needed across the area, irrigation was active. Cabbage, some potato harvest continued. In East State, vegetables made good progress. Onion, squash harvest was active. Preparations for sweet potato planting continued. Some squash harvest was in progress. Pecans: Spraying for pecan nut casebearer increased statewide. Insect pressure has been generally light but there were some reports of tree damage. Blooming increased with the temperatures. Irrigation was active in western regions. Livestock, Range, Pasture Report: Range remained generally fair across the state but there were areas of increased moisture depletion. Locations that did receive moisture benefitted slightly, but a general rain would be more than helpful. Cattle were moving off small grains as they are grazed off. Most reports show good weight gain as they make their way to the auction barns. South State pastures remained in poor shape as drought conditions remained. Producers in northern regions were cutting poorer wheat, oat fields for hay. Native, improved grasses were getting their first hay cutting in eastern, central regions. Many producers were cutting alfalfa for the second time. Sheep shearing was ongoing but winding down in some locations.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 3. Subsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 72% adequate, 26% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 91% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 57% good, 30% excellent. Spring wheat 85% planted, 100% 2004, 100% avg.; 69% emerged, 86% 2004, 92% avg.; 0% very poor, 12% poor, 16% fair, 55% good, 17% excellent. Barley 61% planted, 98% 2004, 99% avg.; 45% emerged, 84% 2004, 90% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 51% good, 11% excellent. Oats 68% planted, 88% 2004, 87% avg.; 40% emerged, 69% 2004, 66% avg. Corn 18% planted, 66% 2004, 62% avg. Alfalfa height 9%, 17% 2004, 14%

avg. Cows calved 100%, 97% 2004, 99% avg. Cattle, calves moved to summer range 23%. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 67% good, 18% excellent. Sheep, lambs moved to summer range 20%, condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 76% good, 9% excellent., Sheared on farm 86%, 98% 2004, 100% avg. Sheep sheared on range 75%, 87% 2004, 95% avg. Ewes lamb on farm 100%, 100% 2004, 100% avg. Ewes lamb on range 78%, 81% 2004, 89% avg. Apples full bloom or past 100% 2004, 100% avg. Apricots full bloom or past 100%, 100% 2004. Sweet cherries full bloom or past 100%, 100% 2004, 100% avg. Tart cherries full bloom or past 100%, 100% 2004, 99% avg. Peaches full bloom or past 100%, 100% 2004, 100% avg. Pears full bloom or past 100%, 100% 2004, 100% avg. Cool, wet weather combined with surplus topsoil moisture permitted farmers an average time in the field of 3.1 days last week, compared to 3.3 days the previous week. Wet conditions increased pest and weed problems, as well as limited pollination from bees. Farmers continued to move livestock to summer ranges. Northern counties reported some fields were inundated with water, may not be planted at all this year. Peach, nectarine, apricot crops were reported in poor condition, there were numerous reports of severe coryneum blight which may threaten crops. Many of the problems were attributed to surplus topsoil moisture. Surplus topsoil moisture between mid April, mid May this year has been around 32%. From 2000-2004 over the same four week period, average surplus topsoil moisture was between 2 and 3%. Surplus topsoil moisture is defined as wet soils where the fields may be muddy, generally unable to absorb additional moisture. Some crops were reported to be two weeks behind schedule. Apples were blooming but there was little pollination from bees. Growers sprayed alfalfa fields for weevil, cutworms, aphids. Livestock were in fair condition last week. Some livestock showed signs of stress from mud and wet weather. Producers reported concern for maintaining the health of young livestock.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 4% very short, 32% short, 59% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 20% short, 74% adequate, 5% surplus. Hot, dry weather prevailed for most of the week in the Commonwealth with the exception of the weekend. Parts of the state had to deal with thunderstorms that produced high winds and hail. Many farmers were able to get a great amount of fieldwork done. Many producers continued planting corn, soybeans. Some farmers began to harvest their first cutting hay. Vegetables are beginning to grow following the cool, dry weather we experienced during the past few weeks. It was reported that many farmers are concerned about the amount of rain that has fallen this year. The hot, dry weather is causing subsoil moisture to be depleted each day and plant growth is slowing. Some areas of the state are reporting that the dry weather conditions may reduce hay yields. Activities Included: Fence building, sheep shearing, fertilizing meadows, scouting small grains for disease, insects, planting Christmas tree seedlings, and doing roadwork.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil 1% very short, 15% short, 73% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil 9% very short, 40% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 6% very short, 11% short, 83% adequate. The highest temperature in the state was 85° in Hanford, Pasco. The lowest temperature in the state was 34° in Republic. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 65% good, 12% excellent; 29% headed. Spring Wheat condition 1% poor, 28% fair, 66% good, 5% excellent; 100% planted, 82% emerged, 4% headed. Barley condition 1% poor, 25% fair, 70% good, 4% excellent; 96% planted, 69% emerged, 2% headed. Potato condition 14% fair, 70% good, 16% excellent; 97% planted, 56% emerged. Corn 73 % planted, 35% emerged. Dry peas 93% planted. Dry edible beans 60% planted. Processing green peas 98% planted. Showers were welcomed in most areas of the state. There were reports of small amounts of washout, erosion on recently tilled summer fallow, on spring crop ground with newly emerging grains, pulses. Grain crops that were heading or starting to head out improved immensely throughout the week due to almost an inch of rain in many areas. Some counties continued spraying wheat, especially spring wheat, to guard against rust damage. Some counties however have already started noticing rust damage. A large amount of alfalfa hay that was cut was rained on in many areas. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 18% complete. Range, pasture feeds 8% very poor, 20% poor, 26% fair, 45% good, 1% excellent. Shellfish growers completed surveys of burrowing shrimp densities in preparation for later summer control programs. Harvest, seed planting activities continued in this area. Range, pasture feeds improved with the rains that were received. Some hail was received in major fruit and vegetable areas, caused damage to fruit, vegetable crops. Some areas of the state reported lighter fruit set due to frost, poor weather conditions during pollination in April. Some producers were unable to spray due to rain over the past few weeks, which has caused

mildew in apples, grapes. Asparagus harvesting continued, but at a slower pace due to milder temperatures. Rhubarb was at its peak due to ideal weather conditions. Nurseries also experienced good production, perennial plants were thriving.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil 2% very short, 15% short, 75% adequate, 8% surplus, 2004 7% short, 88% adequate, 5% surplus. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting was 84%, 84% in 2004, 81% for the 5-yr avg. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 2% short, 97% adequate, 1% very short, 4% short, 95% adequate this time 2004. Hay, roughage supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 86% adequate, 6% surplus compared with 2% very short, 5% short, 84% adequate, 9% surplus 2004. Tobacco beds 95% emerged, 2004 and 5-yr avg. not available. Apples 7% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 7% excellent. Peaches 6% poor, 29% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent. Hay 1% very poor, 12% poor, 47% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat conditions 1% very poor, 8% poor, 12% fair, 72% good, 7% excellent; 9% headed, 65% in 2004, 51% 5-yr avg. Corn 61% planted, 60% 2004, 55% 5-yr avg.; 15% emerged, 22% 2004, 5-yr avg. not available. Soybeans 21% planted, 32% in 2004, 33% 5-yr avg.; 6% emerged, 21% 2004, 5-yr avg. not available. Oat conditions 2% very poor, 12% poor, 70% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent; 85% planted, 77% 2004, 84% 5-yr avg.; 58% emerged, 43% 2004, 55% 5-yr avg. Cattle, calves 1% poor, 14% fair, 78% good, 7% excellent. Calving 97% complete, 2004, 5-yr avg. not available. Sheep, lambs 1% poor, 10% fair, 81% good, 8% excellent. Lambing 95% complete, 2004 and 5-yr avg not available. Activities Included: Planting small grains, crops, herbicides applications, spreading lime, fertilizer, maintenance of hay equipment. Seed germination rates are a concern as a result of the cool, damp spring most areas have experienced. The growth of orchard grass has also been effected by weather conditions.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Soil 1% very short, 14% short, 72% adequate, 13% surplus. Precipitation Arrives: A significant amount of much-needed rain fell this week, farmers are hoping for warmer temperatures to assist crop emergence. Temperatures were very close to normal for this time of year. Low temperatures were reported in the mid 30s, while high temperatures reached the low 80s during the week. Rainfall this past week ranged from 0.95 to 2.28 inches, pleasing many farmers who reported an earlier need for rain. Corn 76% planted complete, above both last year's 68%, 61% 5-year average of. Corn 12% emerged complete, lower than 2004 20%, 23% 5-year average. Many farmers cited low temperatures as the primary barrier to corn emergence. Oat conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Oats 94% planted complete, below 2004 98%, 87% 5-yr avg.; 56% emerged, below both 2004 75%, 62% 5-year average. Spring 83% tillage, 2004 80%, 74% 5-year average. Soybeans 39% planted, significantly above 2004 21%, 26% 5-year average. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 10% poor, 40% fair, 42% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat conditions 4% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Winter freeze damage to alfalfa as of mid-May 21% none, 29% light, 31% moderate, 19% severe. Potato planting is near completion, with some farmers reporting small amounts emerging. Hay appears to be growing slower than expected. Apple and other fruit trees are blooming, but may be affected by earlier frost.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 3.1. Topsoil 3% very short, 21% short, 71% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 13% very short, 41% short, 40% adequate, 6% surplus. Barley 86% planted, 93% 2004, 92% 5-yr avg.; 55% emerged, 74% 2004, 68% 5-yr avg. Oats 74% planted, 84% 2004, 74% 5-yr avg.; 45% emerged, 60% 2004, 43% 5-yr avg. Spring wheat 71% planted, 96% 2004, 76% 5-yr avg.; 41% emerged, 77% 2004, 41% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 54% jointed, 81% 2004, 55% 5-yr avg.; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 42% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Sugarbeets 43% emerged, 54% 2004, 52% 5-yr avg. Corn 55% planted, 74% 2004, 64% 5-yr avg. Spring calves 96% born, 96% 2004, 97% 5-yr avg. Range flock ewes 47% lambled, 45% 2004, 56% 5-yr avg. Range flock sheep 87% shorn, 91% 2004, 92% 5-yr avg. Calf, lamb losses were mostly light to normal. Range, pasture feeds 6% very poor, 22% poor, 41% fair, 25% good, 6% excellent. Stock water supplies 9% very short, 23% short, 66% adequate, 2% surplus. For the week ending Friday, May 13, temperatures were below normal for the State. Heavy rains brought flooding to some Northern areas. The high temperature of the week was 81° Newcastle and the low was 19° in Archer. Most areas received much higher than normal precipitation. The most precipitation fell in Sheridan with 5.92 inches, Kaycee with 3.06 inches, Lander with 2.87 inches, and Cody with 2.86 inches.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 8 - 14, 2005

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Showers provided limited drought relief to the Iberian Peninsula, while widespread rain increased moisture for vegetative winter grains across central and eastern Europe.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Dry weather favored winter wheat harvesting.

SOUTH AFRICA: Showers increased moisture for winter wheat in Free State and North West.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread showers benefited winter wheat in northern growing areas.

FSU-WESTERN: In Russia, showers and thunderstorms hampered spring planting activities in the Southern and Central Regions, while mostly dry weather favored rapid fieldwork in the Volga Region.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Unseasonably warm, dry weather helped spring grain planting in Russia, while light showers moistened topsoils for planting in major growing areas of north-central Kazakstan.

AUSTRALIA: Much-needed rain in Queensland and northern New South Wales boosted soil moisture for winter grain planting, while persistently dry weather in southeastern Australia further reduced moisture supplies for winter wheat and barley sowing.

EASTERN ASIA: Light showers in Manchuria and on the North China Plain maintained favorable moisture conditions for crops, while heavy showers in southern China boosted moisture supplies for rice.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers progressed northward, providing beneficial moisture to Indochina while leaving generally dry weather in southern Indonesia.

CANADA: Conditions favored development of winter wheat and pastures in the east, but cold weather persisted across the Prairies.

MEXICO: The rainy season is off to a slow start in central and northeastern Mexico.

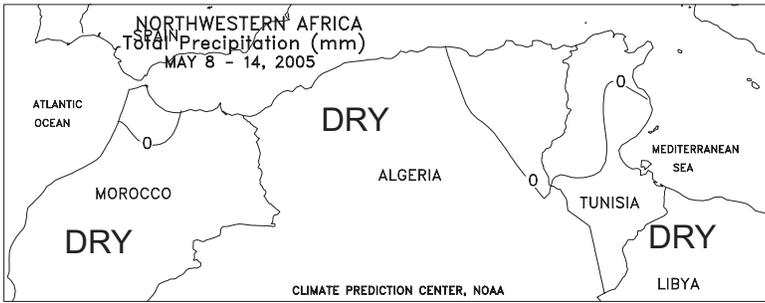
BRAZIL: Unseasonable warmth and dryness dominated most major growing areas of the center-south and northeast regions.

ARGENTINA: Summer grain and oilseed harvesting continued to progress well in central Argentina.

EUROPE

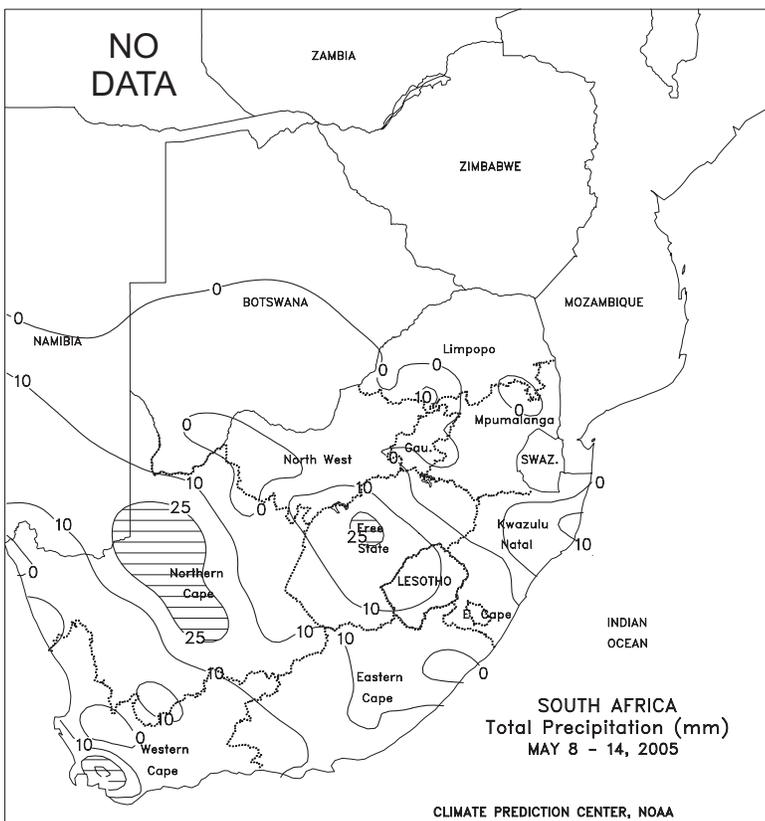
Widespread rain brought limited drought relief to the Iberian Peninsula but maintained favorable conditions for vegetative winter grains in central and eastern Europe. In Spain and Portugal, above-normal temperatures (1-3 degrees C above normal) were accompanied by much-needed rain (5-25 mm), improving pasture conditions and easing livestock stress, although rain arrived too late to benefit filling winter grains. Meanwhile, showers and thunderstorms maintained favorable conditions for vegetative winter grains from France eastward into Poland, although locally heavy rain (30-60 mm) in northern France likely slowed or halted fieldwork. In northern Italy, light showers (5-15 mm) moistened topsoils but did little to alleviate developing long-term moisture deficits. Farther east, welcomed dryness in Hungary and northern Romania favored spring planting activities. Across the rest of the Balkans, light to moderate rain (25-50 mm) in Serbia, northern Bulgaria, and southern Romania maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for heading winter grains and spring-sown summer crops, but soggy fields likely slowed or halted fieldwork. Elsewhere, dry weather favored fieldwork in England, while isolated showers (5-15 mm) provided additional moisture for vegetative winter grains in the Low Countries.





NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

High pressure maintained dry, warm weather across much of the region. In Morocco, dry weather reduced yield prospects for maturing winter grains but favored harvesting. In Algeria and Tunisia, dry, warm weather (4-6 degrees C above normal) hastened crop maturity, with isolated pockets of extreme heat (temperatures greater than 35 degrees C) in southern-most growing areas, stressing winter grains in the filling stage of development.

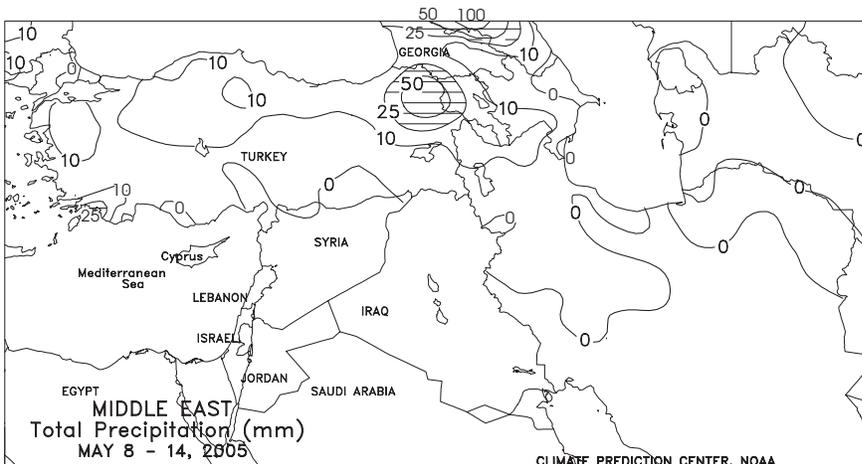


SOUTH AFRICA

Light to moderate rain (5-30 mm) increased moisture for germination of winter wheat in major growing areas of Free State and North West. Near- to above-normal temperatures (highs reaching the middle 20s degrees C) also favored early winter crop development. Early in the week, however, frosty weather overspread much of Free State and neighboring locations from North West to Mpumalanga, helping to drydown corn and other maturing summer crops. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather continued in the eastern corn belt and KwaZulu-Natal, promoting harvests of corn, sugarcane, and other summer crops. In Western Cape, showers were generally scattered and light, with the heaviest accumulations (greater than 10 mm) generally falling to the south and west of the main winter wheat areas. These areas had been dry for about 3 weeks and need additional rain to ensure proper wheat establishment, due to the protracted summer drought that greatly reduced long-term moisture levels.

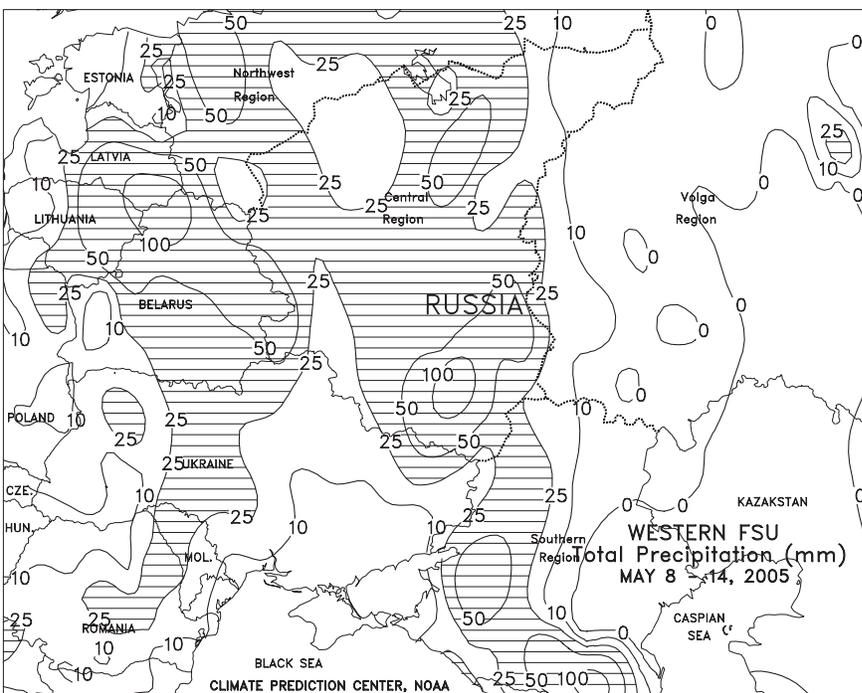
MIDDLE EAST

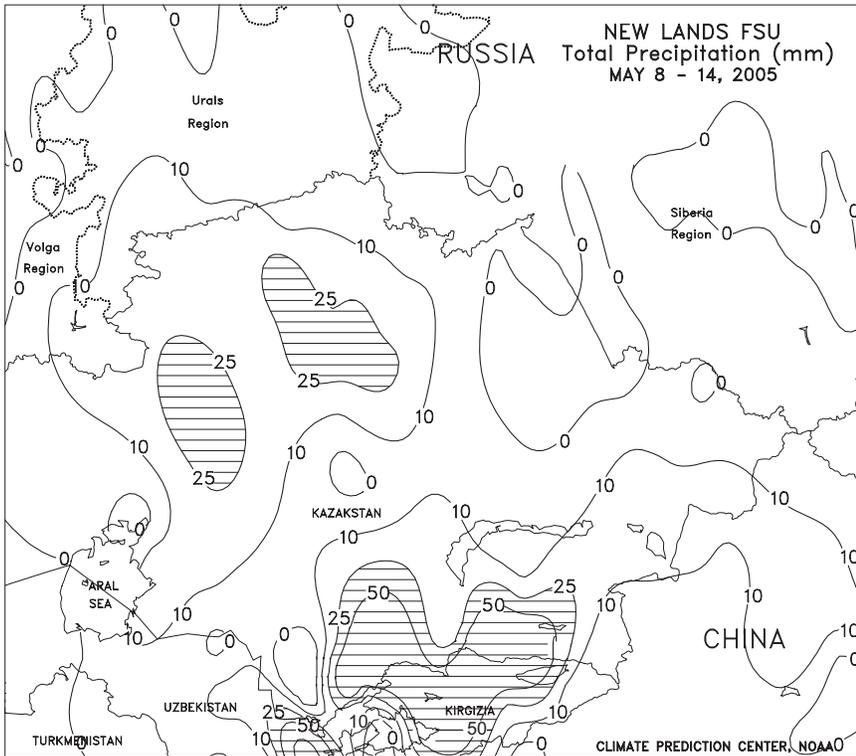
Warm, wet weather maintained favorable conditions for winter grains across northern growing areas, while seasonally dry weather developed elsewhere. A series of disturbances brought light to moderate showers (10-25 mm) to northern portions of Turkey and Iran, increasing moisture supplies for vegetative to heading winter wheat but hampering fieldwork. In addition, isolated showers in western Turkey slowed cotton planting, while dry weather favored cotton planting activities in eastern Iran. Elsewhere, dry, warm weather (temperatures 1-3 degrees C above normal) favored maturing winter grains and early harvesting.



FSU-WESTERN

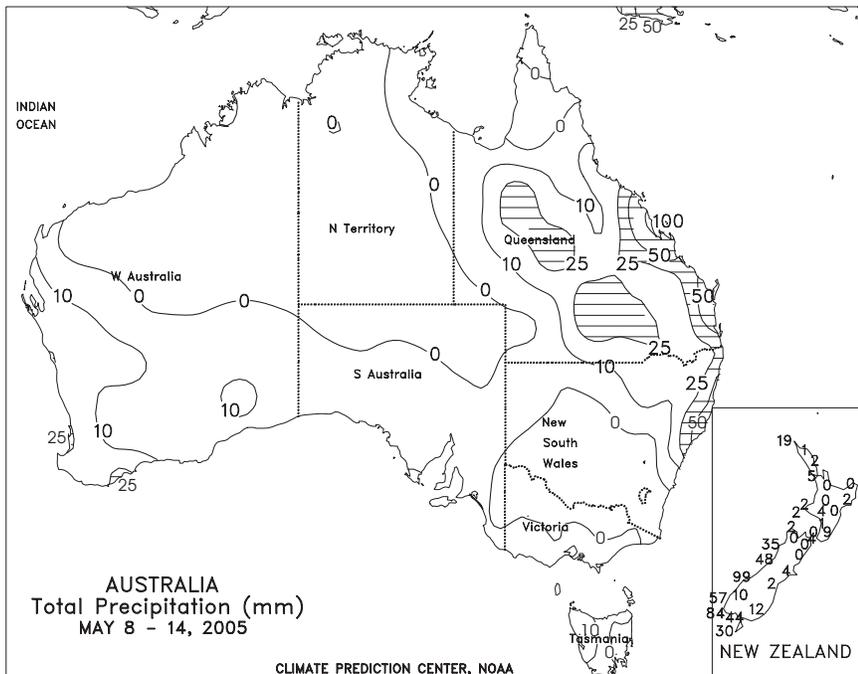
A couple of storms affected the region, producing widespread rain (10-50 mm or more) from the western Ukraine and Belarus eastward into the Central and Southern Regions in Russia. As the systems progressed eastward, they were slowed by a large area of high pressure centered over the Urals. As a result, the greatest amounts of precipitation (25-50 mm or more) extended along a boundary that extended from the western portion of the Southern Region northward through the Central Region. The rain hampered fieldwork for spring grain and summer crop planting. Farther east, mostly dry weather prevailed in the Volga Region, which remained under the influence of high pressure. The dryness favored rapid spring grain planting. Elsewhere, little if any precipitation was observed in central and southern Ukraine. While the dryness helped corn and sunflower planting, rain was needed for winter grains approaching the heading stage. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees C below normal in the west (Belarus and western Ukraine) and 2 to 6 degrees C above normal in the east (the Volga and Southern Regions in Russia). Reports from Russia as of May 11 indicated that spring grains, including corn, were about 33 percent planted, while sugar beets, corn, and sunflowers were 64, 49, and 35 percent planted, respectively.





FSU-NEW LANDS

In Russia, mostly dry weather was accompanied by near- to above-normal temperatures, helping early spring grain planting. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in Siberia and 2 to 6 degrees C above normal in the Urals Region. Maximum temperatures ranged from the lower 20s degrees C in Siberia to the upper 20s degrees C in the Urals Region. In Kazakstan, dry weather helped spring grain planting in the west, while light showers (10-25 mm or more) boosted topsoil moisture for crop emergence in major producing areas in the north-central portion of the country. Moisture accumulations since last autumn were near to above normal throughout most of Russia and Kazakstan, boosting soil moisture reserves. In major cotton areas of Central Asia, locally heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) in Tajikistan and adjacent areas in Uzbekistan likely caused some washouts of newly planted fields, necessitating replanting.



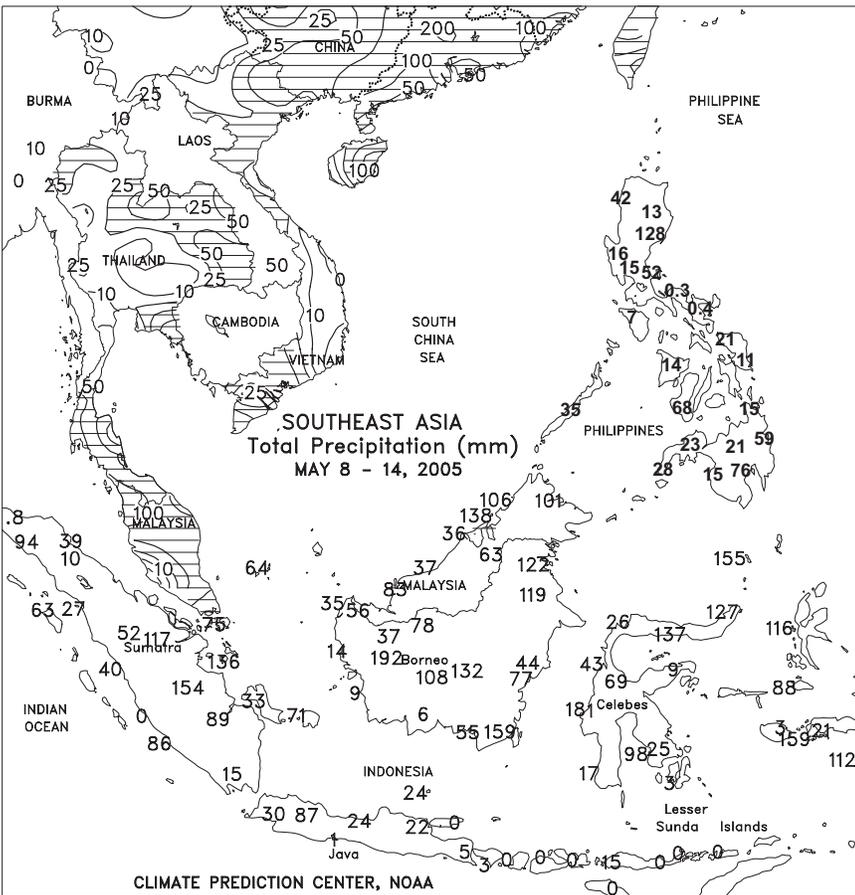
AUSTRALIA

Widespread, soaking rain (generally 10-25 mm, locally as much as 50-75 mm) across Queensland and northern New South Wales temporarily alleviated weeks of dryness in major crop areas. The wet weather halted well-advanced cotton and sorghum harvesting but provided a much-needed boost in topsoil moisture for winter grain planting. Farther south, dry weather persisted in southern New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, further reducing moisture supplies for winter wheat and barley sowing. In contrast, occasional rain (5-19 mm) in Western Australia maintained favorable soil and weather conditions for winter grain planting and early development. Temperatures in Western Australia averaged about 3 degrees C above normal, spurring winter grain germination and emergence. In southern and eastern Australia, temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal (0-1 degree C above normal), maintaining seasonable evaporation rates.



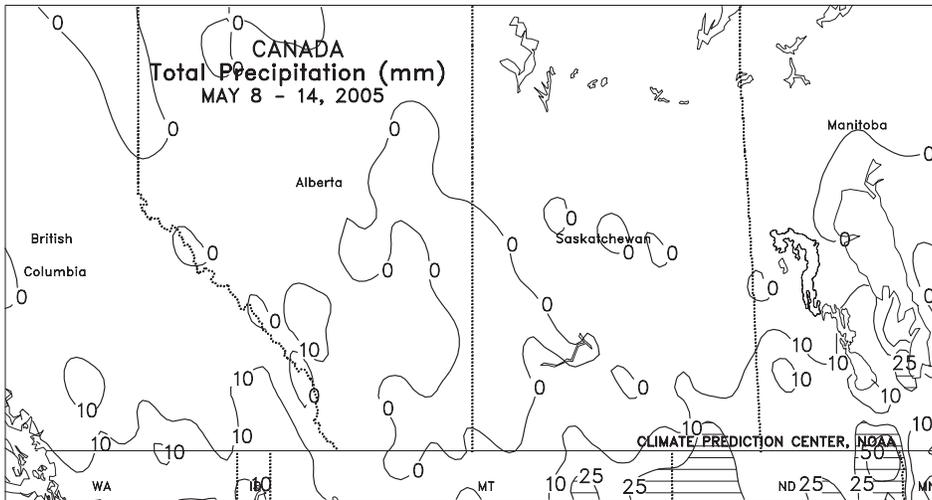
EASTERN ASIA

Showers were generally light (less than 25 mm) on the North China Plain, maintaining adequate soil moisture for reproductive winter wheat. Summer crop planting on the North China Plain typically begins after winter wheat has been harvested. Light showers (less than 25 mm) throughout Manchuria increased soil moisture for germinating to emerging corn and soybeans, while temperatures 1 to 5 degrees C below normal slowed crop development. Heavy showers (25-200 mm, locally more) south of the Yangtze Valley boosted moisture supplies for vegetative rice. Elsewhere, dry weather prevailed on the Korean peninsula and throughout Japan.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers (25-50 mm, locally more) continued to improve moisture conditions for main-season rice in northern and eastern Thailand. Dry weather continued in central and southern Thailand, reducing soil moisture for vegetative corn. Monsoon showers (25-200 mm) began moving out of Java and overspreading most of Sumatra and Malaysia, boosting moisture supplies for oil palm. Additionally, showers began in southern Vietnam, increasing stressed irrigation supplies. In the Philippines, showers (25-200 mm) continued in Mindanao, favoring corn and rice, while showers (10-25 mm) from the easterly trade winds increased in Luzon, boosting moisture supplies in the agriculturally important Cagayan Valley.



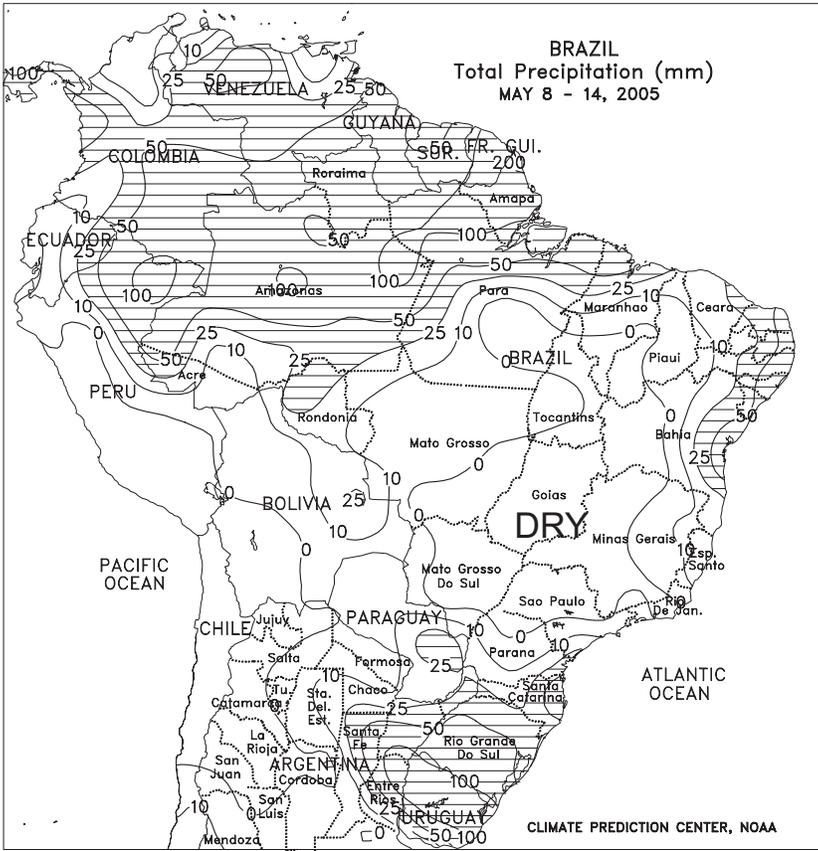
CANADA

In Ontario, seasonable warmth (highs in the middle 20s degrees C, with freezing temperatures confined to the north and east) promoted development of winter wheat and pastures and aided germination of early-planted corn and soybeans. Precipitation was generally light and scattered, with most areas recording 5 to 15 mm. Cooler, mostly dry weather prevailed in Quebec. Across the Prairies, lingering cold (lows ranging from -10 to -3 degrees C) hindered growth of winter grains and pastures in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and much of Alberta. Temperatures were also unfavorably low for germination of newly planted spring grains and oilseeds. Precipitation (10-25 mm or more) benefited growing areas of southern Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan but dry weather prevailed elsewhere. Topsoil moisture levels are low in southern Alberta and parts of Saskatchewan. Rain is needed soon to ensure even germination of spring crops, which will be intensively sown over the next 3 weeks.



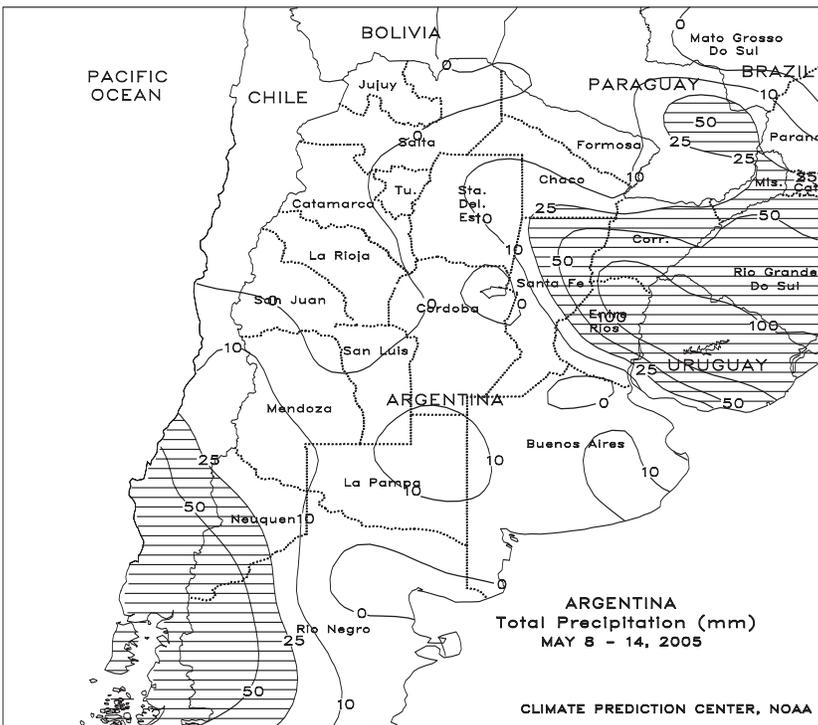
MEXICO

Dry weather dominated northern and central Mexico, including major grain areas from the central plateau to the northeast where farmers await a later-than-usual start of the summer rainy season. Near- to above-normal temperatures accompanied the dryness, favoring winter wheat maturation but keeping topsoils too dry for early fieldwork. The dryness also hastened maturation and drydown of winter grown sorghum in the northeast (primarily grown in Tamaulipas), which has experienced below-normal rainfall for the past few months. Corn and sorghum plantings are usually underway on the southern plateau by late May, depending on the availability of moisture. Elsewhere, scattered showers (10-25 mm or more) continued in southern Mexico from Oaxaca eastward.



BRAZIL

Unseasonable warmth and dryness dominated most major growing areas of southern and central Brazil, encompassing a broad region extending from Parana to Maranhao. Conditions were generally unfavorable for immature winter corn and emerged winter wheat, and major interior coffee and citrus areas are entering the driest part of the year (May through September), with limited moisture for development of next season's crops. Coffee and orange harvests, typically in full swing by the end of June, were reportedly unaffected by the dryness. In contrast, drought relief continued in Rio Grande do Sul, where locally moderate to heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) maintained generally favorable moisture levels for winter wheat development. According to independent analyst Safras e Mercado, soybeans were 90 percent harvested in Rio Grande do Sul, up 10 percentage points from last week but down 10 percentage points from last year's figure. Fieldwork is virtually complete elsewhere.



ARGENTINA

Mostly dry, slightly warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging about 1 degree C above normal, with highs in the lower 20s degrees C) dominated major growing areas of central Argentina, allowing harvests of summer grains and oilseeds to proceed rapidly toward completion. The exception continued to be in the northeast (including northern growing areas of Entre Rios and Santa Fe), where locally heavy showers (25-100 mm or more) maintained the recent pattern of excessive rainfall. Nationally, according to Argentina's Agricultural Secretariat (SAGPyA), corn and soybeans were 73 and 84 percent harvested, respectively, as of May 15. Harvest was ahead of last season's pace for both crops. Locally, however, delays in harvesting have recently been accumulating in the Delegaciones of Avellaneda and Rafaela, Santa Fe, and Parana, Entre Rios as a result of the wet weather that has plagued that part of Argentina for much of autumn. Wetness has also been a problem for the northern cotton belt, although showers have diminished in most growing areas of Chaco, Formosa, and Santiago del Estero. SAGPyA placed cotton at 63 percent harvested, up 5 percentage points from last week. In Argentina's southern growing areas, light showers (4-24 mm) helped to condition fields for winter wheat planting, although more moisture is needed to ensure even germination.

2005/06 Winter Grain Prospects in the Northern Hemisphere Outside 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 an assessment of weather and crop conditions from the autumn of 2004 to the present.

Winter Grains Summary: Prospects for 2005/06 winter grains (wheat, barley, and rye) in most Northern Hemisphere growing areas outside of the United States are similar to last year at this time. Weather conditions favored autumn establishment and overwintering in many countries from Europe eastward through Ukraine and Russia. The exception was in the Iberian Peninsula, where drought has reduced crop prospects. Weather conditions have been overall favorable for winter grains in the Middle East and parts of Northwestern Africa (Algeria and Tunisia). In Morocco, however, periodic heat and dryness during key growth stages negatively affected winter wheat and barley crops. In India, prospects for winter wheat are above last year's due to generous winter rains. In China, above-normal autumn rainfall supplied abundant planting moisture, providing an excellent start to the growing season. In eastern Canada, prospects are below last year due to persistent cold weather. In Mexico, above-normal winter and spring rainfall in important growing areas in the northwest favored winter grains and boosted irrigation supplies.

European Union: Prospects for winter grains are on par with last year throughout central and eastern portions of the region (EU-25), while persistent dryness in western growing areas likely reduced yields. During the autumn of 2004, low soil moisture resulting from a summer drought and below-normal autumn rainfall slowed winter grain planting in the Iberian Peninsula and France and reduced moisture for crop emergence. However, much of central and eastern Europe received near- to above-normal rainfall, providing favorable conditions for winter grain establishment. During the winter, dryness worsened in the Iberian Peninsula and southern France, depleting soil moisture and irrigation reserves. In addition, drier-than-normal conditions developed in northern Italy and the United Kingdom, raising concerns over developing drought. Farther east, seasonal temperatures and near-normal precipitation provided excellent overwintering conditions for winter grains in central and eastern Europe. Overall, soil moisture levels for winter crops were slightly less than last year, with substantial reductions in soil moisture in western Europe. The threat from potential winterkill was minimized due to generally milder-than-normal conditions. Although a couple of late-season cold outbreaks (February

9 and 28, 2005) were observed across most of central and eastern Europe, adequate snow cover protected dormant winter grains from potential winterkill. One exception, however, was on February 9 in northwest Poland, where temperatures as low as -22 degrees C and sparse snow cover may have caused pockets of damage. In March and April, wet weather returned to France, northern Italy, and much of the United Kingdom, alleviating drought concerns. Unfortunately, dry, warm weather persisted in the Iberian Peninsula, further reducing winter grain prospects. Spring rainfall was below normal across portions of northeastern Germany and southern Poland, but soil moisture remained adequate for vegetative winter crops. In early May, wet weather across much of northern and eastern Europe alleviated short-term dryness in these areas.

Southeastern Europe: Across the Balkans, prospects for winter grains are similar to last year. Near- to above-normal autumn rainfall maintained adequate to abundant moisture for winter grain planting, although locally heavy rain extended planting beyond optimum dates in the Danube River Valley. Seasonable temperatures and near- to above-normal precipitation provided a protective snow cover for most of the winter. In early February, an arctic airmass brought bitterly cold air (temperatures less than -25 degrees C) to the Balkans, although a deep snowpack protected winter grains from potential winterkill. Winter crops broke dormancy in late-March, which was slightly later than last year's pace. Above-normal rainfall in April maintained adequate to excessive soil moisture in these areas, with some local flooding reported in recent weeks.

Ukraine: Prospects for winter grains are favorable and similar to last year at this time. Precipitation accumulations since last fall were near to above normal, recharging soil moisture. Near- to above-normal precipitation in September and October provided adequate to abundant moisture for crop emergence and establishment, and mild autumn weather conditions promoted later-than-usual growth. Crops entered dormancy during the second half of November, about 1 to 2 weeks later than usual. Unusually mild weather provided favorable overwintering conditions for crops during most of the winter. However, there was a period of bitterly cold weather that overspread the country in early February. Simultaneously, a series of

storms from the Mediterranean spread moderate to heavy snow across most areas, providing some protective snow cover. Preliminary reports estimated overall winterkill at slightly less than the long-term average of 11 percent. In March, the coldest weather since 1996 maintained snow cover 2 to 3 weeks later than usual, keeping winter grains dormant. In April, a warming trend prompted greening in winter grains about 2 weeks later than usual. In early May, unseasonably cool weather slowed winter grain development.

Russia: Prospects for winter grains are favorable and similar to last year. Precipitation accumulations since last fall were near to above normal in major winter grain areas. Last autumn, weather conditions were generally favorable for planting and fall establishment. Although mostly dry weather in August in the Volga Region helped winter grain planting, it raised concerns about a lack of adequate topsoil moisture for winter grain germination and establishment. However, the area experienced mild weather and adequate moisture in September and October, favoring crop establishment. In major winter wheat areas of southern Russia, mild weather and adequate moisture in October and November favored crop establishment and alleviated prior concerns about a lack of planting moisture caused by September dryness. Unusually mild weather in November promoted later-than-usual growth of winter grains in most areas. Winter grains entered dormancy about 2 to 3 weeks later than usual in major winter rye areas of northern Russia, and 1 to 2 weeks later than usual in major winter wheat areas in the south. Unseasonably mild weather provided favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains during most of the winter. However, there were a few brief episodes of bitter cold that overspread winter grain areas. In most cases, extreme cold in areas protected by an adequate snow cover minimized the threat for significant damage to winter grains. Preliminary reports estimated overall winterkill at 7 to 9 percent, similar to last year and less than the long-term average. In March, the coldest weather since 1996 maintained an unusually late snowpack, delaying the greening of winter grains. In April, a warming trend melted the late-season snow cover and prompted greening in winter grains, about 2 weeks later than usual in southern Russia and near normal in northern areas. Since early May, mild weather favored winter grains in the jointing stage of development.

Northwestern Africa: Recurring dryness reduced crop prospects in Morocco, while cool, wet weather maintained above-average winter grain prospects in Algeria and Tunisia. Winter grains are usually planted from mid-November to mid-December throughout the region. All three countries received widespread near- to above-normal rainfall in November, boosting topsoil moisture reserves for winter grain planting. In Morocco, below-normal rainfall

in December favored late planting, but dry weather persisted into January and February, reducing soil moisture for vegetative winter grains. A period of widespread, heavy rain in late February and early March reduced moisture deficits, but the event's short duration coupled with previously dry topsoils likely caused substantial runoff, minimizing the overall benefits of the rain (Figure 1). Dry weather returned to Morocco in March, with no measurable rainfall reported. In addition, incursions of extreme heat (temperatures greater than 35 degrees C) in late March and early April across southern Morocco further stressed and possibly damaged heading to filling winter grains. Farther east, near- to above-normal winter rainfall benefited vegetative to reproductive winter grains in Algeria and Tunisia, boosting yield prospects. Cumulative rainfall for the growing season (November to April) was below normal in Morocco and well above normal in Algeria and Tunisia. Drier weather in late April and early May favored crop maturation in Algeria and Tunisia.

Middle East: Timely precipitation maintained favorable prospects for winter grains across much of the region, although late-winter dryness in some eastern Mediterranean rainfed growing areas likely reduced crop yields. In Turkey, below-normal autumn precipitation slowed winter grain planting and establishment. However, near- to above-normal winter precipitation boosted irrigation supplies and improved moisture conditions for overwintering crops. In addition, above-normal temperatures persisted during much of the winter, which coupled with sufficient snow cover, reduced the risk of winterkill. In contrast, favorable autumn rains were replaced by late-winter dryness in Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan, reducing moisture for vegetative winter grains. Farther east, winter grain prospects in Iran are better than last year due to above-normal precipitation and timely snowfall. Despite numerous outbreaks of bitter cold (temperatures less than -20 degrees C) in northwestern Iran, a persistent, deep snowpack protected grains from winterkill. Drier-than-normal conditions developed in northwestern Iran and northern Iraq (as detected in satellite data) during March and April, but widespread rain in early May benefited vegetative winter grains and alleviated short-term moisture deficits.

India: Prospects for the wheat crop are better than last year due to favorable winter rains that provided soil moisture for crop establishment and boosted irrigation supplies for the growing season. In late autumn, adequate monsoon moisture favored fall planting and germination across the region. During the winter, periods of unseasonably heavy rain provided adequate to abundant topsoil moisture, maintaining normal crop development. Near-normal temperatures dominated most of the northern

and western crop areas, minimizing heat stress on filling winter wheat. In mid-March, locally heavy rain from Punjab and Haryana into western Uttar Pradesh caused some lodging of mature winter grains, but impacts were generally minimal. Harvest typically occurs from April to June.

China: Summer and autumn rainfall provided abundant soil moisture for winter wheat planting and emergence on the North China Plain. Favorable weather prevailed into December but then became unseasonably cold. Minimum temperatures fell to -15 degrees C in late December and early January, raising concerns about local winterkill. Snow cover was generally light and patchy, providing little protection against the cold. Spring dryness likely stressed reproductive winter wheat, and more rain is needed to ensure good crop development. Winter wheat harvesting begins at the end of May in the south and continues through mid-June.

Canada: In a typical year, about 60 percent of Canada's winter wheat is produced in Ontario. On the Prairies, which is known more for its spring wheat production, the highest producer is Manitoba, which accounted for 21 percent of Canada's total 2004 winter wheat production.

Overwintering conditions were mixed in Ontario. An unusually early outbreak of bitterly cold weather overspread the region in the days before Christmas, with temperatures falling below -20 degrees C at several sites in the interior production areas. Light snow preceded the coldest weather, and the most potentially damaging temperatures were short lived. However, blowing snow was reported during the event, raising concern for potential winterkill in areas where a protective snow cover was eroded. In contrast, a more substantial snow cover likely offered protection from an outbreak of Arctic air during the latter half of January (climatologically the coldest time of year). Cooler-than-normal weather continued into the early parts of spring, slowing greening and early winter grain development.

On the Prairies, spring moisture conditions were mostly favorable by the end of April, due mainly to last year's continued, gradual easing of long-term drought. In Manitoba, soil moisture was also raised by spring melting of the abundant snow cover that had helped to blanket overwintering wheat. Early

crop reports emanating from Manitoba indicated that winter wheat was in overall good condition. Farther west, patchy snow cover increased the potential for winterkill in some traditionally drier locations in the southwest. Spring showers helped to locally improve the moisture situation, aiding winter grain development and providing most spring grain and oilseed areas with beneficial pre-planting moisture, although dry pockets persisted in parts of southern Alberta and southeastern Saskatchewan.

Mexico: Above-normal winter rainfall benefited winter crops, including wheat and sorghum, in important growing areas of the northwest. The rainfall also continued to improve reservoir levels (notably in Sonora and Sinaloa), which had risen dramatically due to last year's highly beneficial spring and summer rainfall. In the northeast, however, a drying trend raised some concern for immature winter sorghum, much of which is produced in Tamaulipas. Reservoir levels as of late March had dropped to 49 percent of normal capacity, compared with 53 percent last year.

In central and southern Mexico, the rainy season was off to a late start, aiding drydown and early harvesting of winter wheat and sorghum but limiting moisture for early corn planting on the southern Plateau. Reservoirs were generally lower than last year's levels, and according to the *North American Drought Monitor*, much of the southeast was experiencing moderate drought.

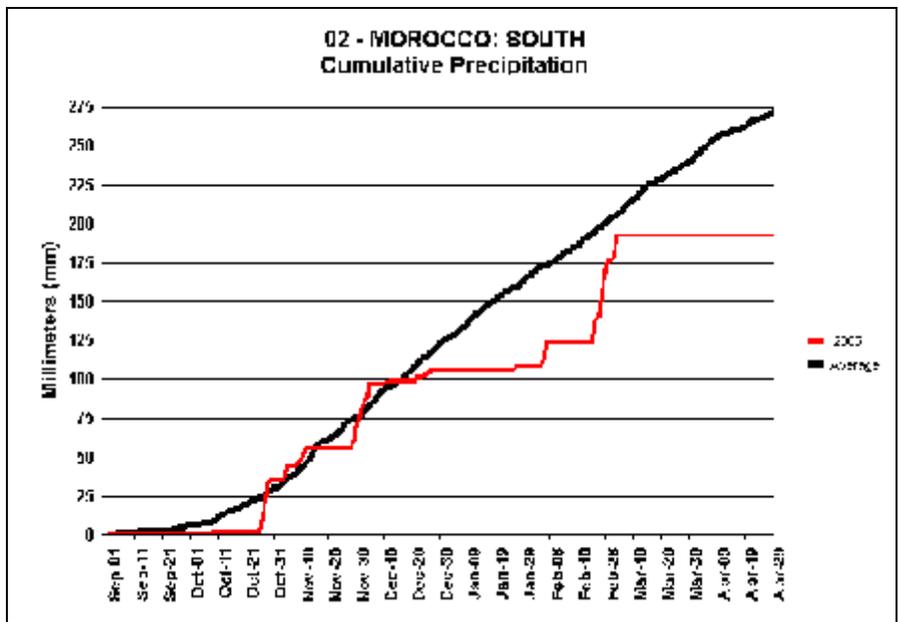


Figure 1. Cumulative rainfall in southern Morocco from September 1, 2004 - April 30, 2005. Favorable early-season rain (October-November) was followed by a pair of prolonged dry spells, reducing topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains during the winter. Despite a period of heavy rain in late February, the duration and intensity of this rain event likely resulted in substantial runoff and limited agricultural benefit.

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