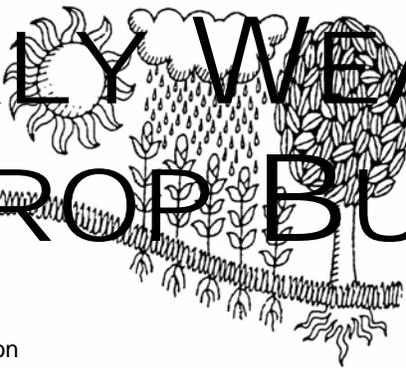
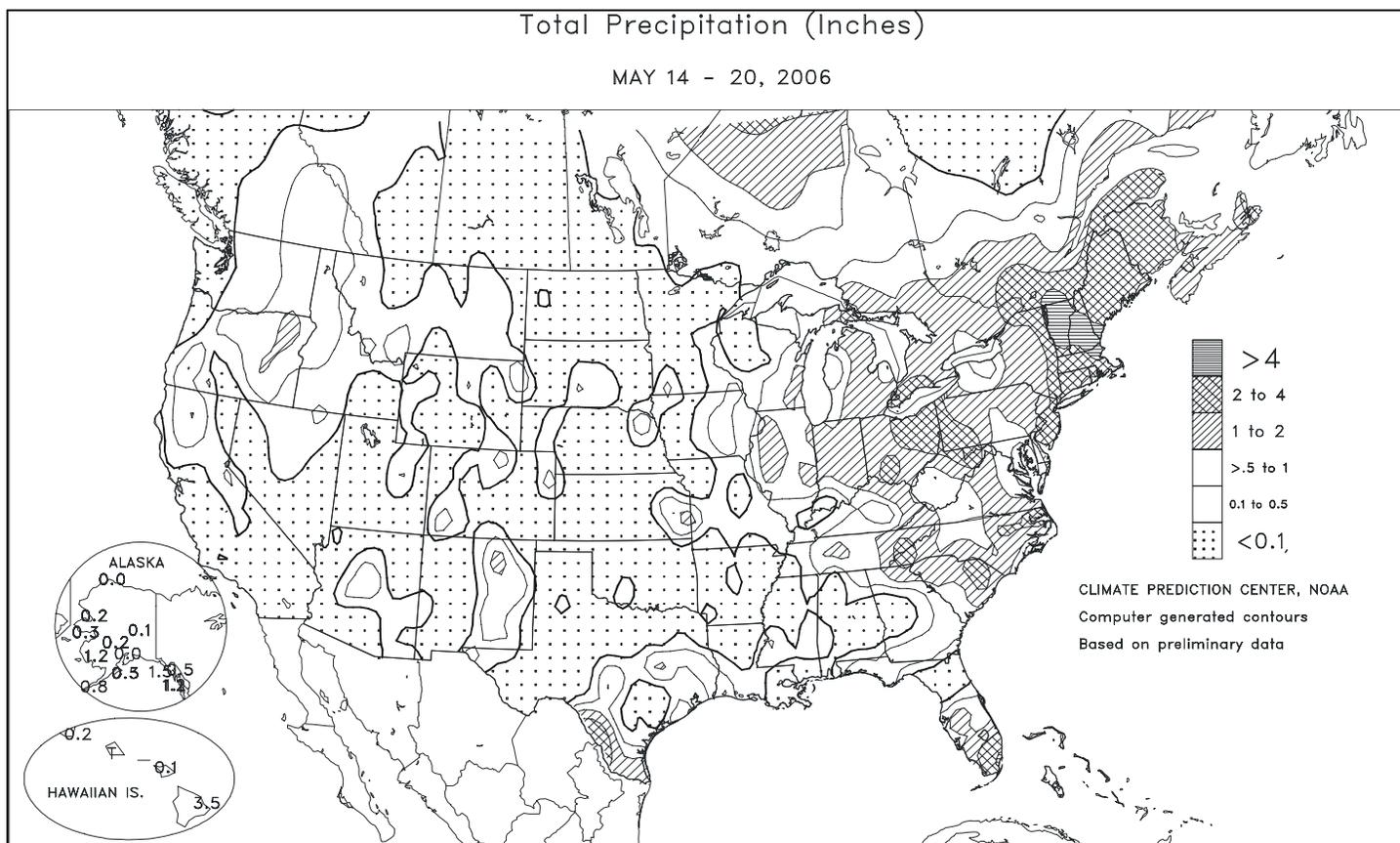


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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



HIGHLIGHTS May 14 - 20, 2006

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

An early-season heat wave baked the **West**, breaking several May high-temperature records and boosting weekly temperatures as much as 15°F above normal. The **Western** hot spell promoted crop development but maintained heavy irrigation demands, rapidly melted high-elevation snow packs, and increased the threat of **Southwestern** wildfires. Hot, mostly dry weather also expanded across the **High Plains**, where **Montana's** weekly temperatures ranged from 5 to 15°F above normal. However, generally favorable soil moisture levels in **Montana** and environs contrasted with worsening conditions on the **central and southern High Plains**. The **High Plains'** heat and drought maintained significant stress on

(Continued on page 7)

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Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

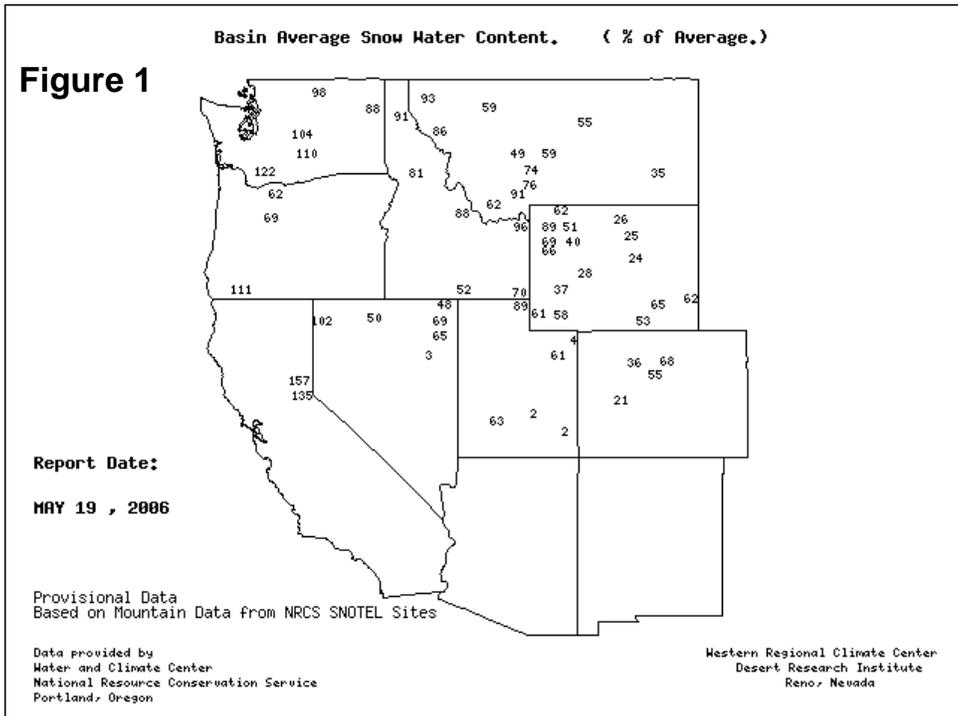
A May heat wave triggered rapid melting of Western snowpacks and caused lowland flooding across the interior Northwest. By mid-May, little or no snow remained from the Four Corners region southward, while above-average snowpacks were confined to a few river basins from the Sierra Nevada northward into the Cascades.

Like the previous streamflow forecast, bleak runoff prospects (less than 25 percent of average in some basins) in the Southwest contrasted with forecasts for abundant runoff (greater than 180 percent) in some basins across California and the Great Basin. Meanwhile, May 1 reservoir holdings reflected a variety of Western situations, ranging from below-average storage in drought-stricken New Mexico to above-average storage in California and Nevada.

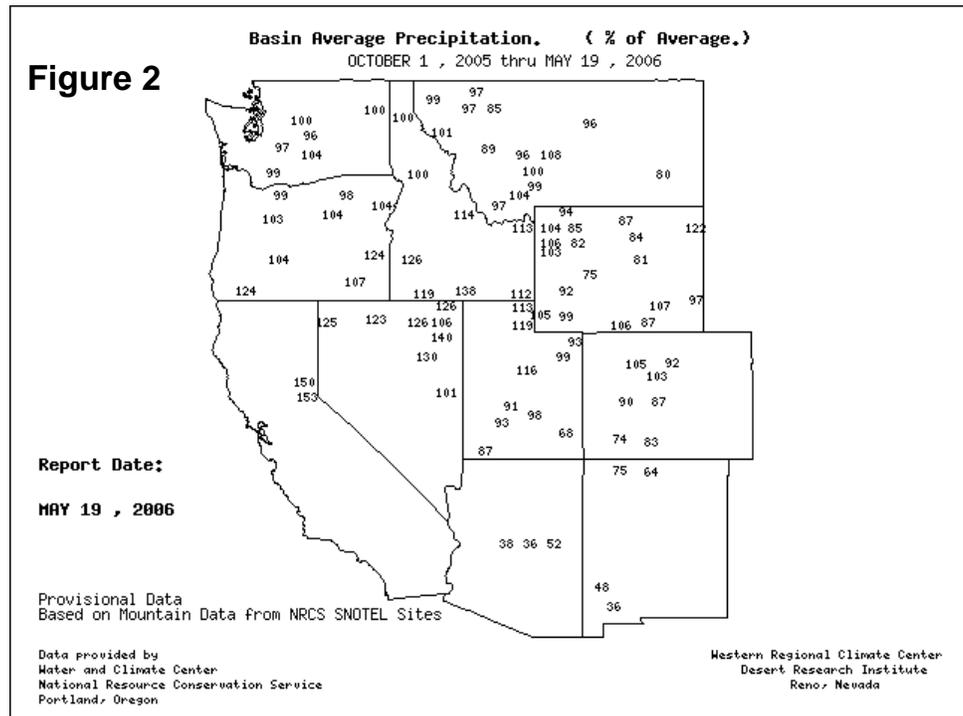
Snowpack and Precipitation

On May 19, 2006, the snow water content map reflected the effects of April warmth and a May heat wave on the majority of Western river basins (figure 1). Only scattered basins from the Sierra Nevada northward into the Cascades retained above-average snow packs for the date. In much of the West, rapidly melting snowpacks are not an ideal scenario for maximizing water usage potential, since river and lake levels must be carefully managed among specialized (e.g. agricultural, municipal, industrial, environmental, and recreational) users.

SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation



Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2005 - May 19, 2006) showed below-average totals in the Southwest and along the eastern slopes of the central Rockies (figure 2). In contrast, seasonal totals topped 150 percent of average in parts of the Sierra Nevada and were well above average across the northern Great Basin and the northern Intermountain West.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

As of May 1, 2006, river basins in Arizona, New Mexico, southern Utah, and southern Colorado were forecast to experience well-below-average spring and summer streamflows (figure 3). Prospects for streamflows were also unfavorable east of the Continental Divide as far north as southeastern Montana. In contrast, significantly above-average streamflows were forecast for many basins in California, Oregon, Nevada, and southern Idaho. Near-to slightly below-average streamflows were forecast elsewhere, including the northern Rockies.

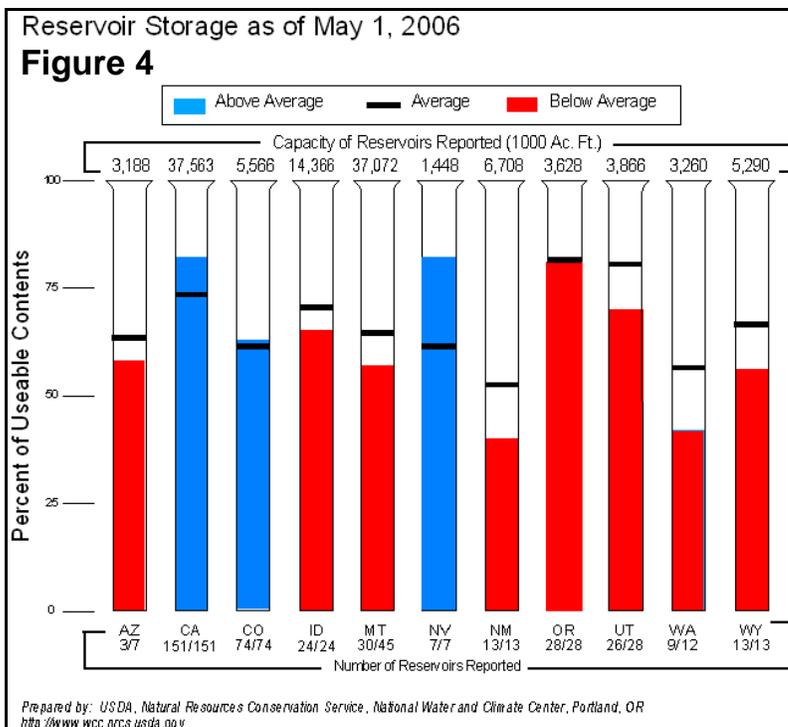
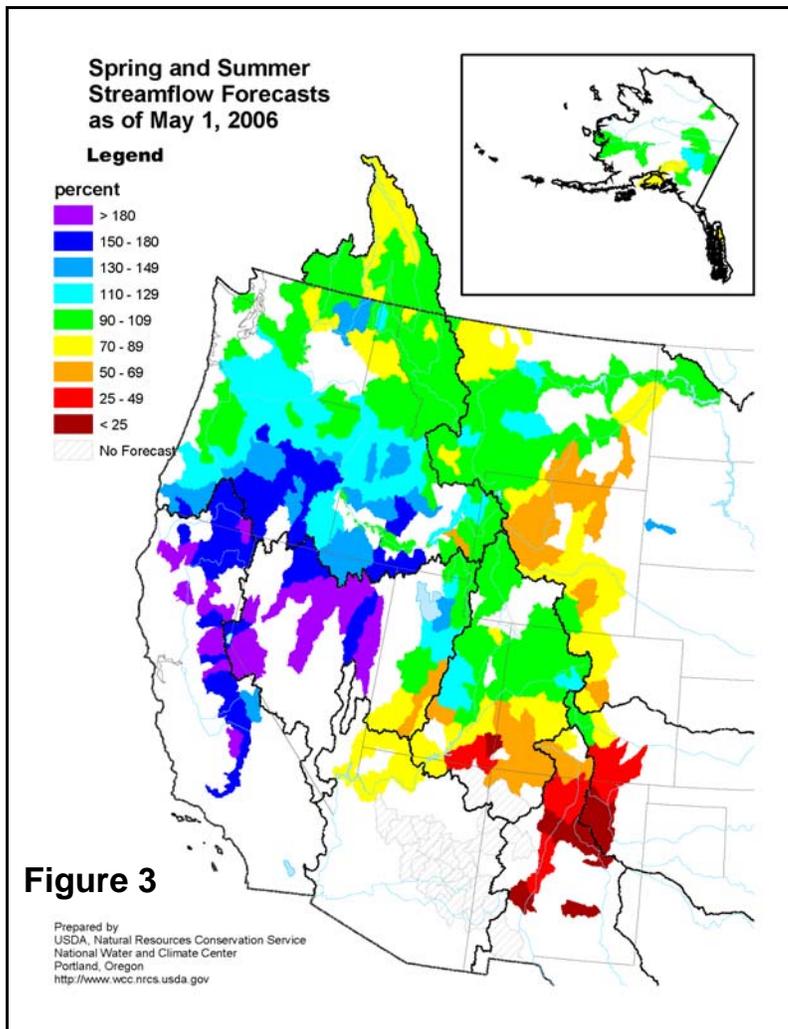
Reservoir Storage

As of May 1, 2006, reservoir storage was highly variable across the Western States (figure 4). Of particular concern were below-average storage levels in New Mexico and Arizona, where little spring and summer runoff is expected. Below-average storage was also a concern in Wyoming, especially east of the Continental Divide. In contrast, California and Nevada had both above-average storage and prospects for significantly above-average spring and summer runoff.

For More Information

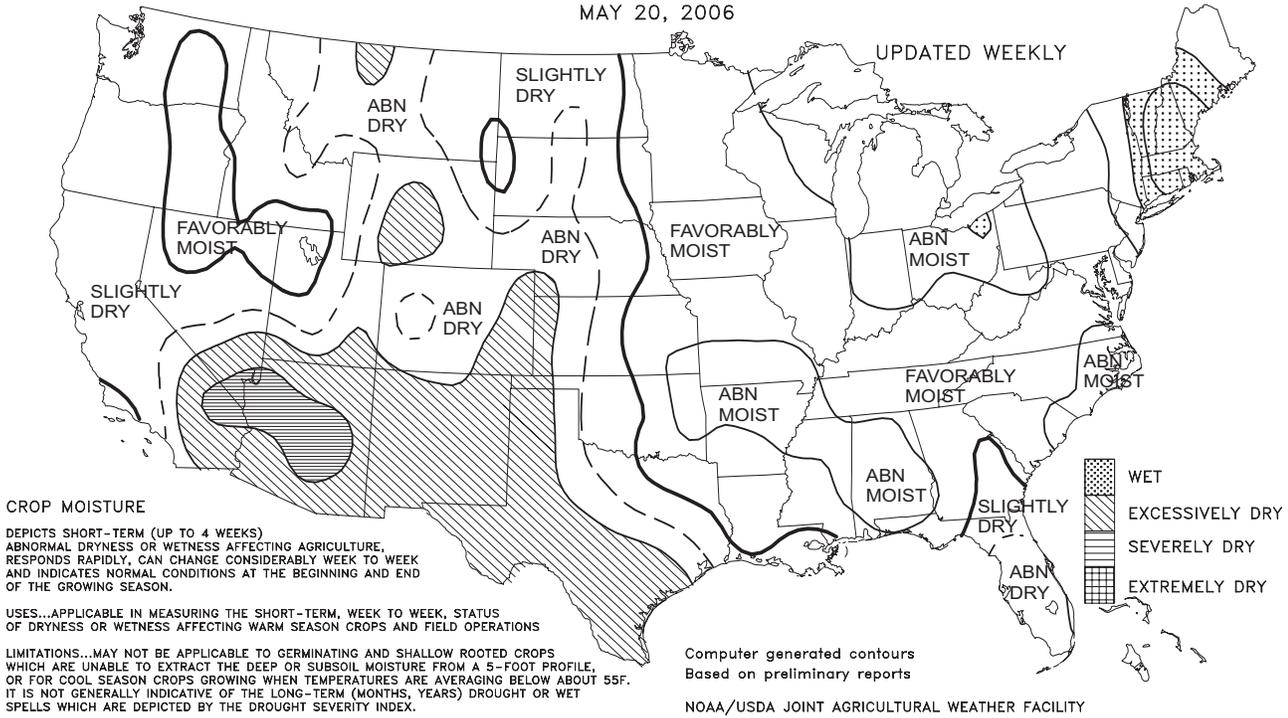
The National Water and Climate Center homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit:

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

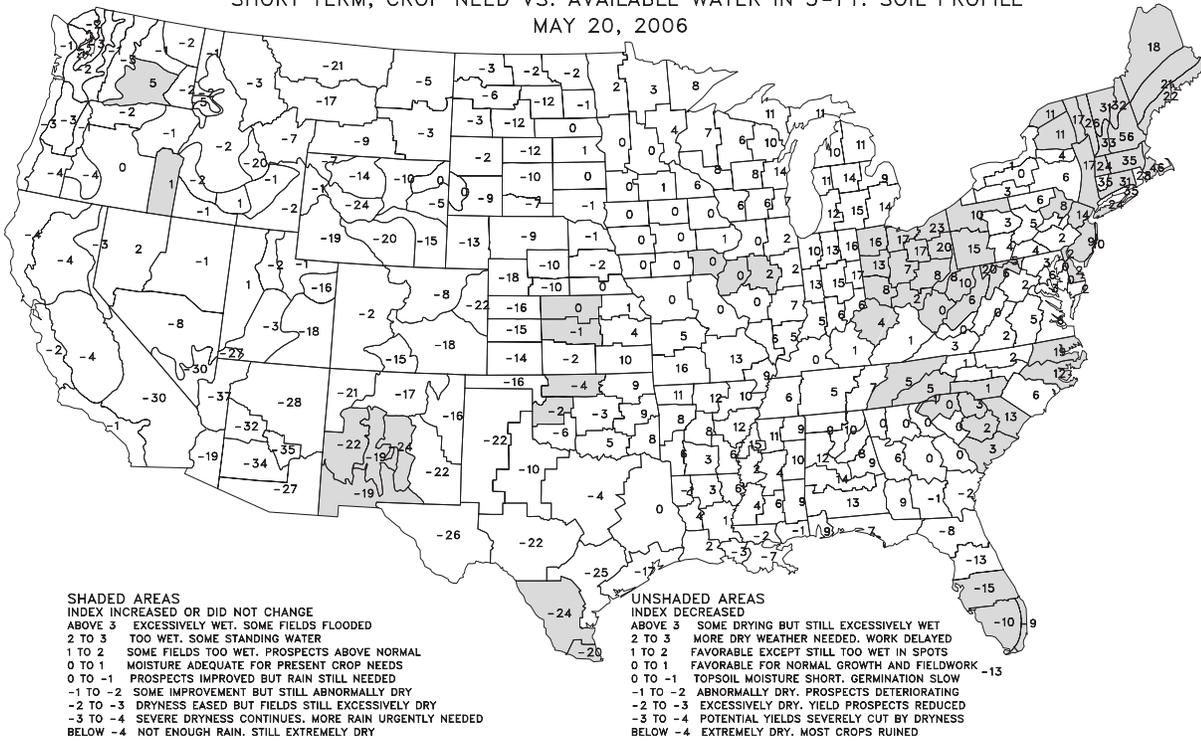


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
MAY 20, 2006

UPDATED WEEKLY

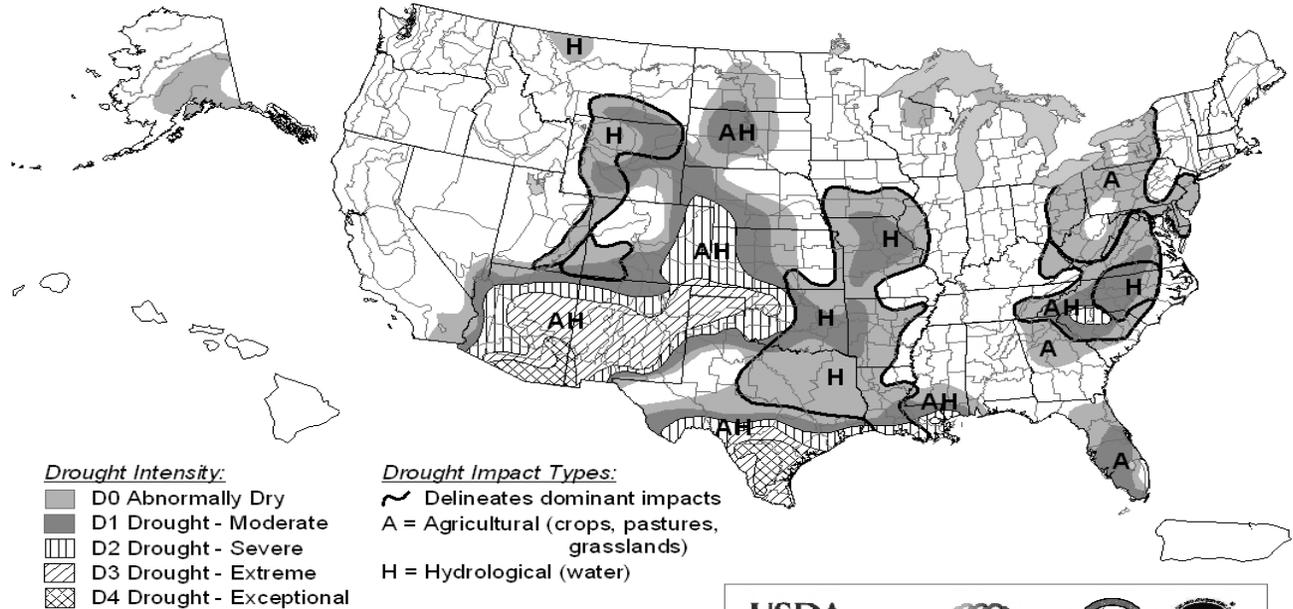


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
MAY 20, 2006



U.S. Drought Monitor

May 16, 2006
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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

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

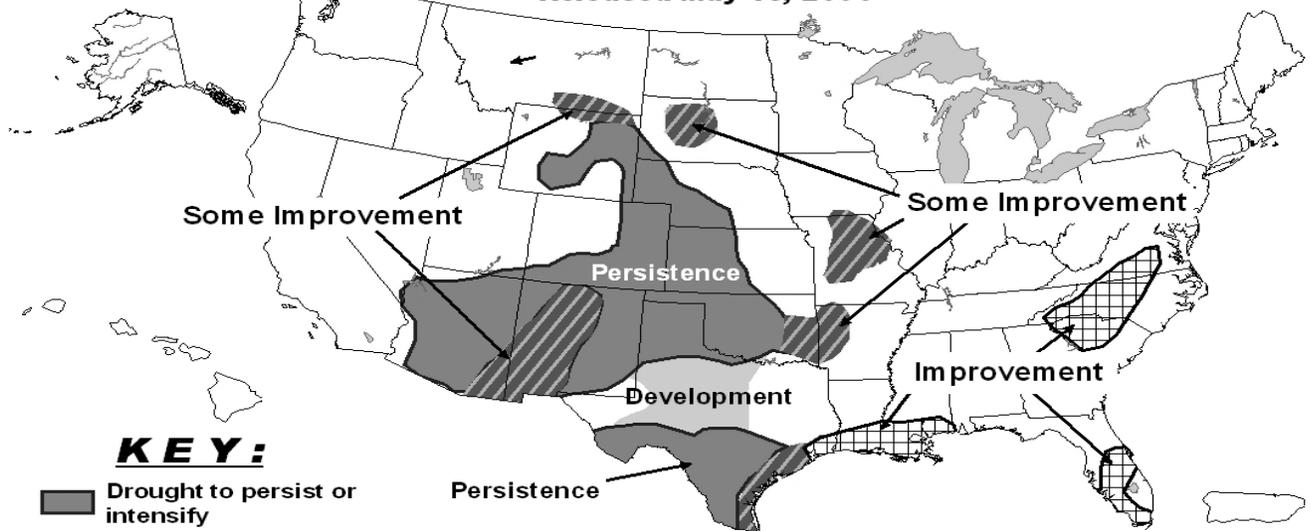


Released Thursday, May 18, 2006
Author: David Miskus, JAWF/CPC/NCEP/NOAA



U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Through August 2006

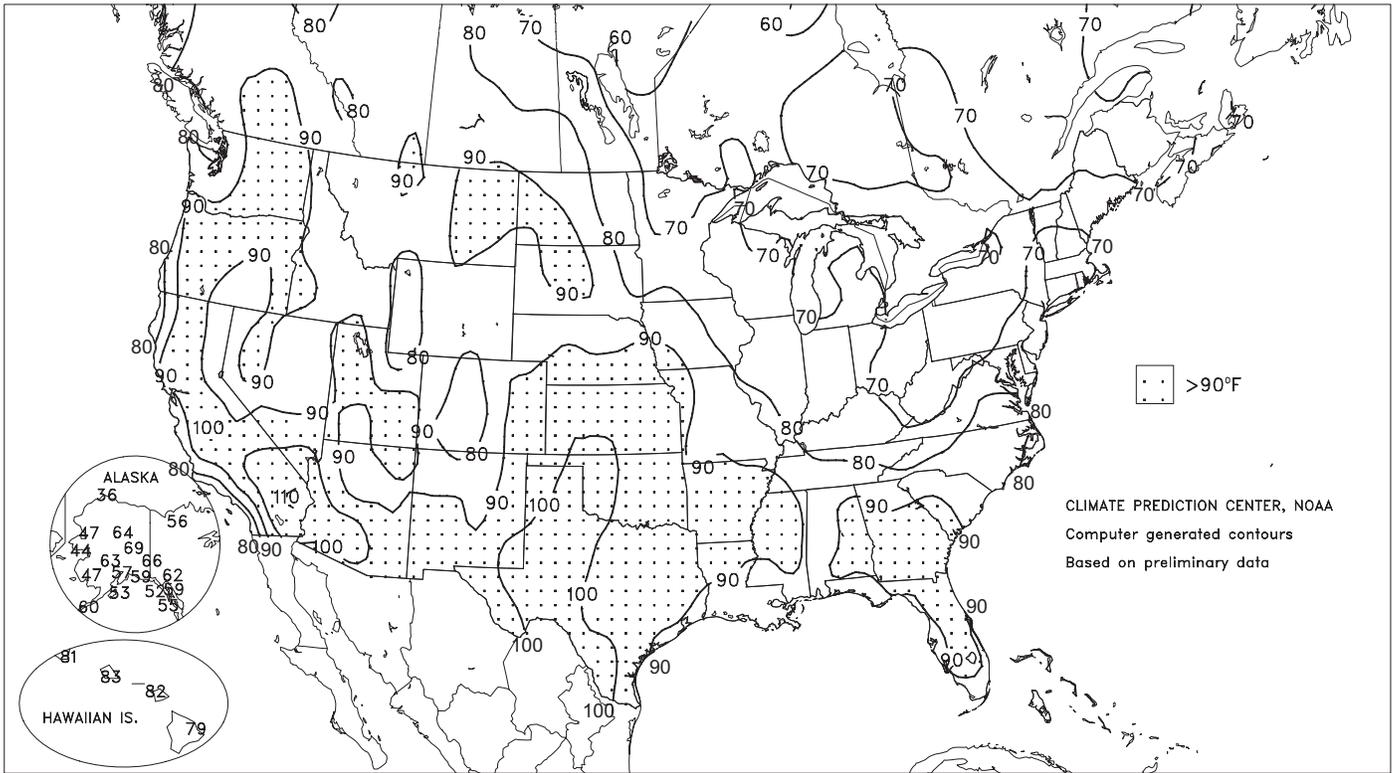
Released May 18, 2006



Depicts general, large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by numerous indicators, including short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events – such as individual storms – cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance, so use caution if using this outlook for applications – such as crops – that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4). For weekly drought updates, see the latest Drought Monitor map and text. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

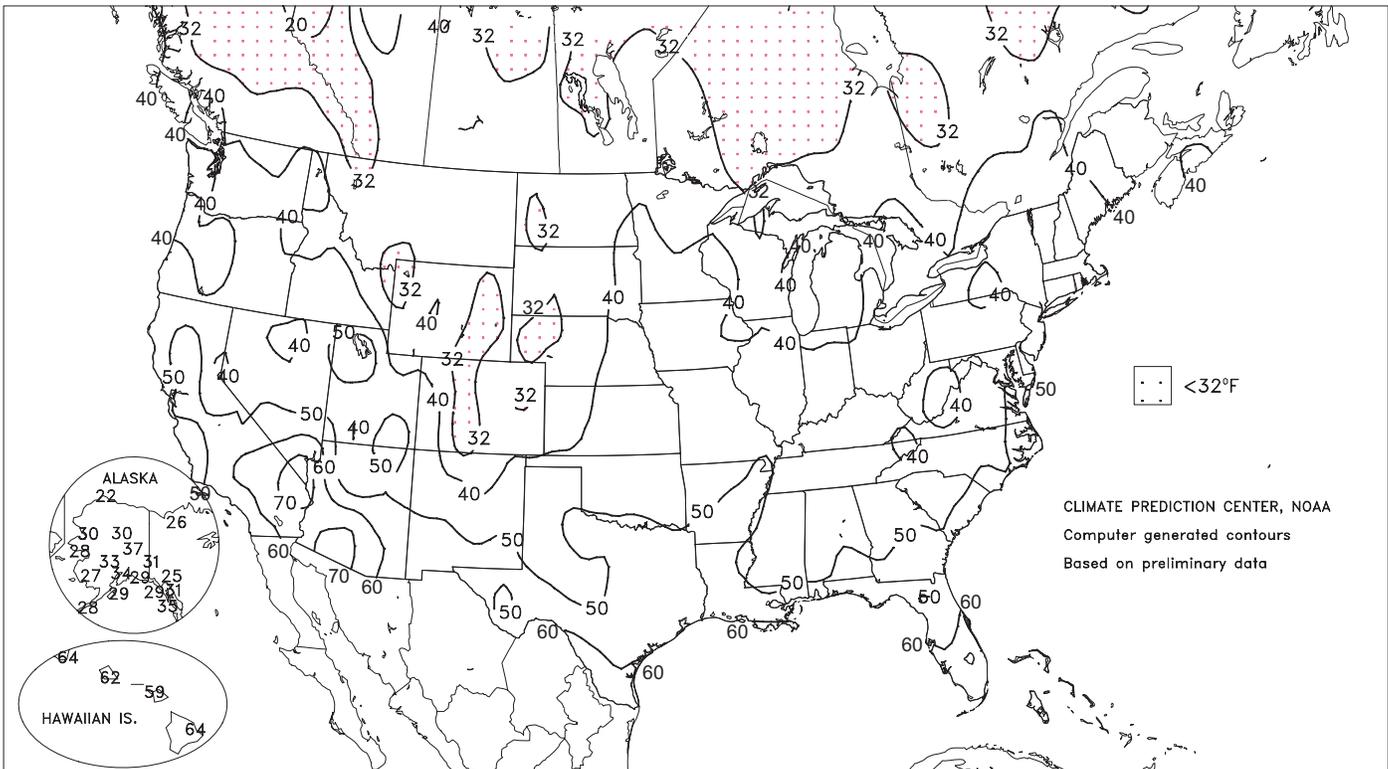
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

MAY 14 - 20, 2006



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

MAY 14 - 20, 2006



(Continued from front cover)

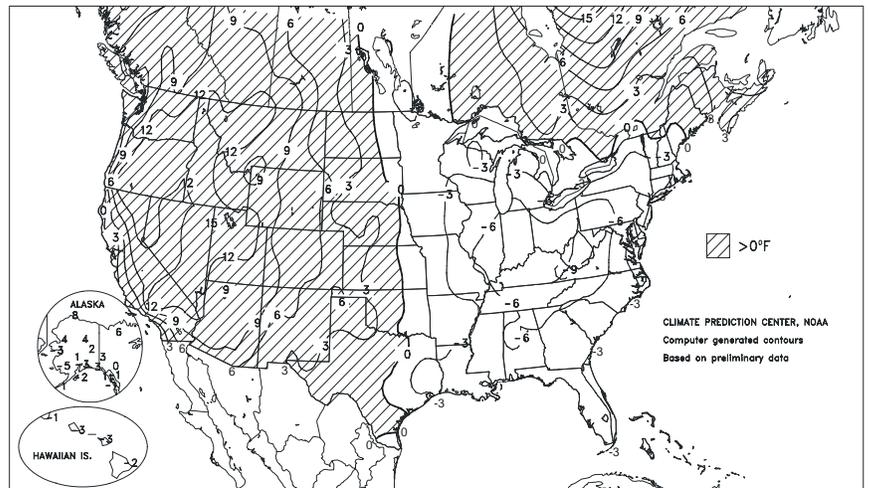
immature winter wheat, and dryland summer crops. In contrast, cool, showery weather prevailed from the **middle and upper Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic Coast**. Readings averaged as much as 10°F below normal in the **Ohio Valley and central Appalachians**. The chilly weather slowed **Midwestern** summer crop emergence and growth, while heavy rain hampered soybean and final corn planting in the **eastern Corn Belt**. Extremely heavy rain continued early in the week across **New England**, triggering record or near-record flooding in parts of **Massachusetts and New Hampshire**. Rainfall was much more beneficial in previously dry sections of the **middle and southern Atlantic States**, including the **Carolinas**. Much-needed rain also fell in drought-affected **southern portions of Texas and Florida**, aiding wildfire containment efforts and temporarily easing irrigation demands.

Early in the week, torrential rain and flooding continued in parts of **New England**. **Boston, MA**, endured 8.49 inches of rain from May 13-16, its second-greatest 4-day deluge on record behind the Tropical Storm Diane-induced total of 12.47 inches in August 1955. Records crests were observed on May 15 or 16 in **Massachusetts** locations such as the **Parker River at Byfield** (exceeded the October 1996 crest by 0.03 foot) and the **Ipswich River at Ipswich** (exceeded the April 1987 high-water mark by at least 1.10 feet). Along the **Merrimack River**, the highest water levels since September 1938 were observed at **Lowell, MA**, and below **Manchester, NH**. At **Lowell**, the **Merrimack River** climbed 6.84 feet above flood stage on May 15. By week's end, **Boston's** month-to-date rainfall of 12.10 inches (573 percent of normal) was its second-highest May total behind 13.38 inches in 1954. Elsewhere, May rainfall records were already broken in **Portland, ME** (11.93 inches; previously, 9.64 inches in 1984), and **Concord, NH** (11.00 inches; previously, 9.52 inches in 1984). Preliminary month-to-date totals topped 19 inches in **Massachusetts** locations such as **Salisbury-Newburyport, Rockport, and Ipswich**, easily surpassing the State's former May record of 13.60 inches, set at **Peru** in 1984. Toward week's end, heavy rain returned to parts of **New England**. In **Vermont**, daily-record totals for May 19 included 1.99 inches in **Burlington** and 1.42 inches in **Montpelier**. By the 20th, **Burlington's** month-to-date rainfall of 6.07 inches (288 percent of normal) was nearing its May 1983 record of 6.31 inches.

Meanwhile, **Midwestern** rain was persistent but generally not heavy. **Chicago, IL**, noted measurable rainfall on 9 consecutive days (May 10-18), its fifth-longest such streak on record. (**Chicago's** longest spell of wet weather lasted 11 consecutive days in May 1949 and August-September 1880.) However, **Chicago's** May 10-18 rainfall totaled just 1.49 inches. Meanwhile in **Michigan**, measurable rain fell on 10 consecutive days (May 10-19) in **Detroit** and **Flint**. (**Detroit's** longest wet spell lasted 18 days in January-February 1884; **Flint's** longest such spell was 11 days in November-December 1979, September-October 1986, and December 2000). **Detroit** netted 3.43 inches of rain during its 10-day wet spell and set a record with 9 consecutive days (May 10-18) of precipitation totaling at least 0.10 inch (previously, 6 days on several occasions, most recently February-March 1976). Farther south, rain briefly soaked **southern Texas** on the night of May 14-15. In **Brownsville, TX**, the 2.17-inch sum for May 15 marked its highest calendar-day total since May 8, 2004, when 4.56 inches fell. Highly beneficial rain also fell in **Key West, FL**, where the

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

MAY 14 - 20, 2006



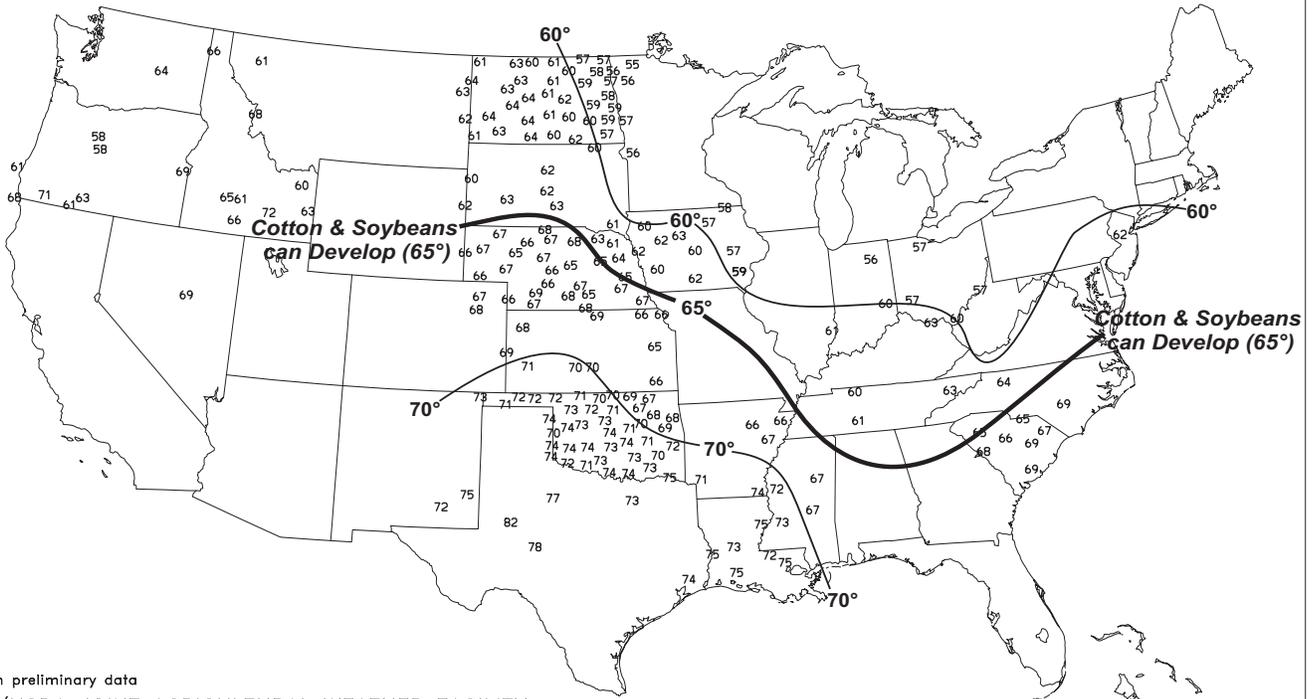
May 15-16 sum of 1.22 inches exceeded the total of 1.05 inches during the preceding 174 days (November 22 - May 14).

However, one of the week's most significant weather events was the early-season **Western** heat wave, along with chilly conditions in the **East**. Below-normal temperatures lingered early in the week on the **High Plains**, where **Sidney, NE**, posted consecutive daily-record lows (30 and 31°F) on May 15-16. Farther east, **Vicksburg, MS**, collected three consecutive record lows (49, 48, and 50°F) from May 15-17. Across the **western half of the Nation**, however, well over 500 daily-record highs were reported during the week. On May 15, monthly record highs were established in **Oregon** locations such as **Seaside** (96°F; previously, 95°F on May 7, 1987) and **Tillamook** (95°F; previously, 87°F on May 4, 1953, and May 26, 2005). In addition, **Tillamook** recorded its earliest reading of 95°F or higher (previously, 102°F on July 11, 1961). Similarly in **northern Montana**, **Gold Butte** (90°F on May 18) noted its earliest reading of 90°F or higher (previously, 93°F on May 21, 1980). Farther south, **Death Valley, CA**, posted a trio of daily-record highs (116, 116, and 114°F) from May 17-19. Other locations reporting triple-digit, daily-record highs during the hot spell included **Monument, OR** (101°F on May 16); **Medicine Lodge, KS** (101°F on May 19); and **Hobart, OK** (101 and 103°F on May 19 and 20, respectively). By May 20, highs on the **southern Plains** climbed to 102°F in **Lubbock, TX**, and 101°F in **Roswell, NM**, while hot weather expanded across the **South**. In **Georgia**, **Savannah** (96°F) and **Brunswick** (95°F) notched records for May 20.

Cool weather (weekly temperatures as much as 3°F below normal) prevailed in **Hawaii**, although locally heavy showers continued in windward locations. Both **Kahului, Maui** (59 and 60°F), and **Honolulu, Oahu** (62 and 64°F), noted consecutive daily-record lows on May 16-17. Meanwhile on the **Big Island**, **Laupahoehoe** netted 3.16 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on May 14-15. Elsewhere on the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** May 1-20 rainfall totaled 21.22 inches (380 percent of normal). Farther north, temperatures ranged from as much as 5°F below normal in **southwestern Alaska** to more than 5°F above normal across the **State's northern tier**. Snow accompanied **southwestern Alaska's** cool weather, resulting in daily-record totals in **Bethel** on May 14 and 20 (1.5 and 2.8 inches, respectively). **Bethel** also noted a daily-record precipitation total on May 20 (0.72 inch), boosting its month-to-date sum to 1.33 inches (283 percent of normal). Elsewhere in **southern Alaska**, May 1-20 totals included 11.09 inches (168 percent of normal) in **Yakutat** and 4.15 inches (186 percent) in **Juneau**.

Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

MAY 14 - 20, 2006



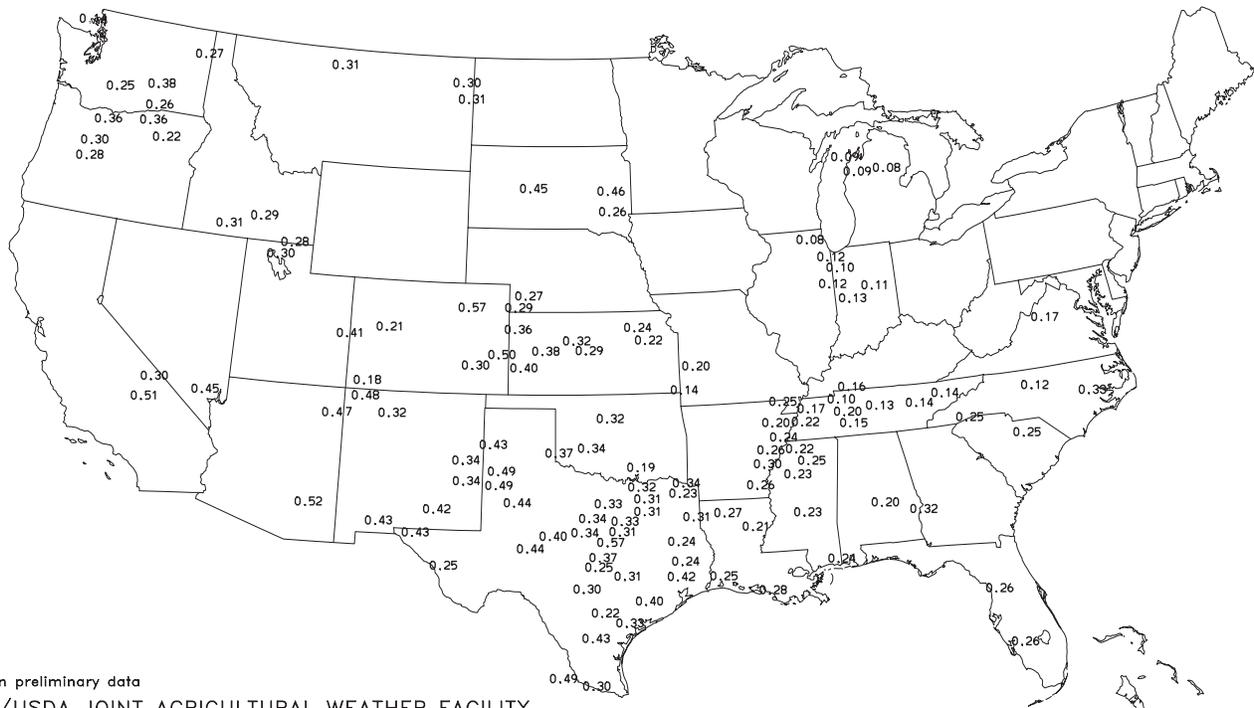
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Supplemental data provided by Alabama A&M University, Bureau of Reclamation - Pacific Northwest Region Agrilivnet 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.

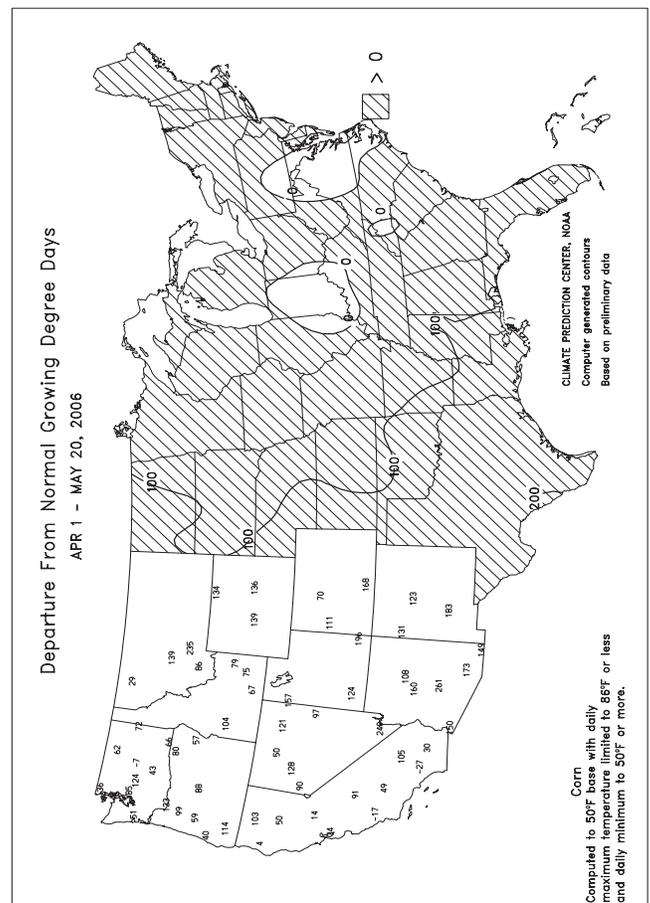
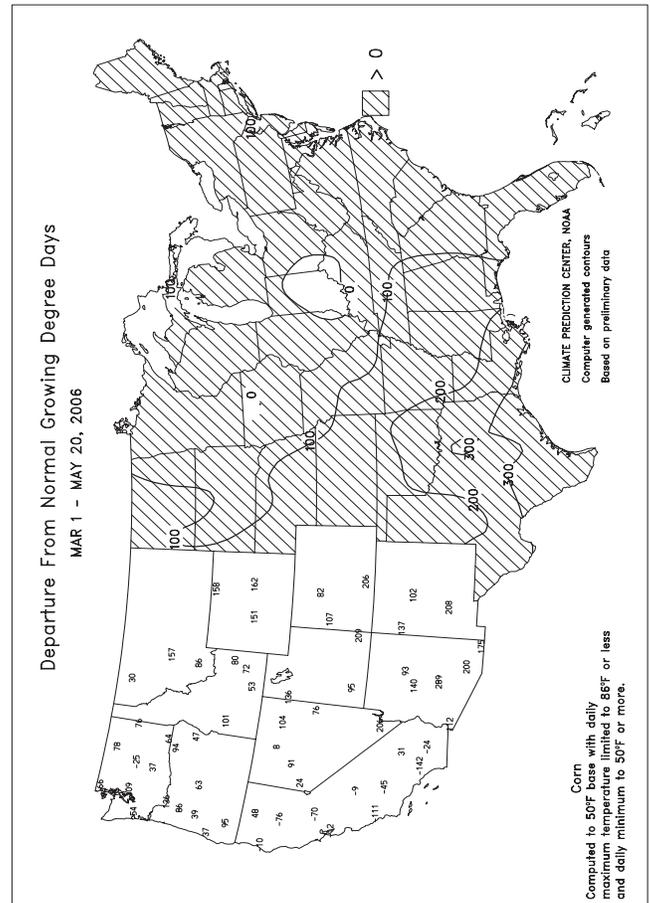
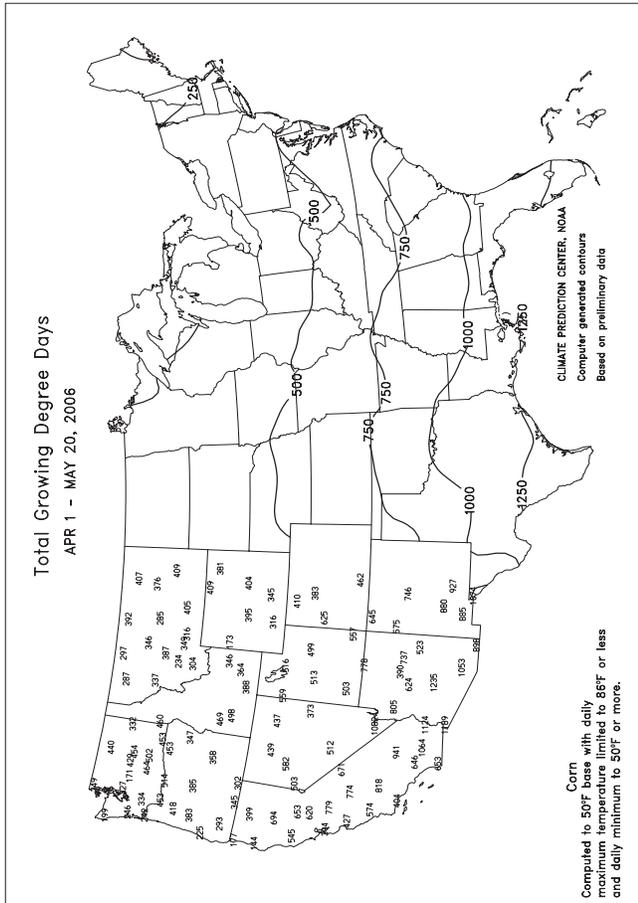
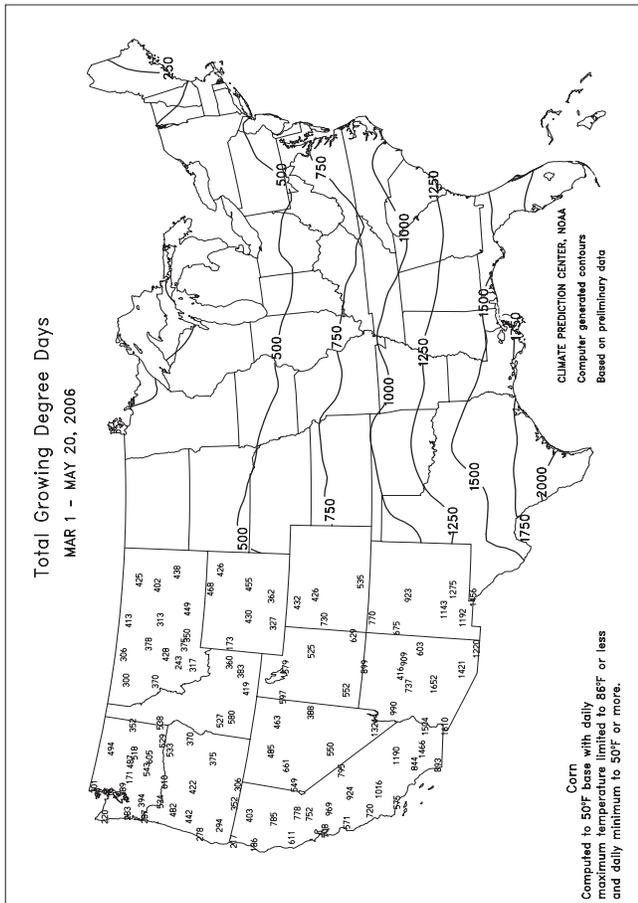
Average Pan Evaporation (Inches/Day)

MAY 14 - 20, 2006



Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 20, 2006

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F			
																90 AND ABOVE	82 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	78	54	90	48	66	-4	0.20	-0.92	0.10	15.05	108	29.73	126	86	36	1	0	3	0
AL HUNTSVILLE	76	53	91	47	64	-5	0.13	-1.08	0.06	10.02	69	18.44	74	85	47	1	0	4	0
AL MOBILE	83	57	90	49	70	-4	0.00	-1.43	0.00	4.82	30	11.92	44	84	38	2	0	0	0
AL MONTGOMERY	80	55	91	49	67	-6	0.19	-0.74	0.09	9.09	67	18.77	78	88	41	1	0	6	0
AK ANCHORAGE	51	38	57	34	45	-2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.44	95	2.52	86	68	57	0	0	0	0
AK BARROW	32	25	36	22	29	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	143	0.82	178	93	89	0	7	0	0
AK FAIRBANKS	62	40	69	37	51	2	0.13	0.01	0.08	0.81	109	1.79	108	83	55	0	0	3	0
AK JUNEAU	56	39	59	31	47	-1	0.48	-0.29	0.25	9.98	115	14.98	86	94	71	0	2	4	0
AK KODIAK	50	33	53	29	42	-2	0.33	-1.10	0.29	10.78	73	17.57	61	79	58	0	4	2	0
AK NOME	38	32	44	28	35	-3	0.31	0.16	0.16	1.61	98	3.71	112	96	90	0	4	4	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	78	43	80	37	60	9	0.06	-0.11	0.05	3.23	72	3.57	39	64	17	0	0	2	0
AZ PHOENIX	104	76	105	74	90	11	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.56	111	1.56	52	28	13	7	0	0	0
AZ TUCSON	98	68	99	64	83	8	0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.45	36	0.45	14	23	13	7	0	1	0
AZ YUMA	102	75	104	69	89	9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	56	0.20	20	19	15	7	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	83	54	94	50	69	-1	0.00	-1.22	0.00	14.57	130	18.30	113	88	36	2	0	0	0
CA LITTLE ROCK	82	59	91	52	70	0	0.12	-1.00	0.12	14.59	106	20.41	99	77	35	2	0	1	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	94	67	99	59	80	9	0.00	-0.05	0.00	3.90	199	4.95	114	48	31	5	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	94	65	101	57	79	10	0.00	-0.08	0.00	8.00	254	11.94	161	53	37	5	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	70	61	74	59	65	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	4.15	132	7.60	82	85	75	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	93	62	101	58	78	12	0.39	0.00	0.38	14.04	163	25.64	124	74	47	5	0	2	0
CA SACRAMENTO	88	56	95	52	72	6	0.07	-0.04	0.07	8.64	209	13.26	115	85	32	4	0	1	0
CA SAN DIEGO	68	61	70	60	65	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	2.24	72	3.71	50	78	72	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	70	53	87	50	62	3	0.10	0.02	0.10	10.24	219	14.99	114	83	65	0	0	1	0
CA STOCKTON	92	56	97	52	74	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	6.50	183	10.97	126	73	39	5	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	76	38	81	34	57	6	0.10	-0.04	0.10	1.05	76	1.24	67	77	26	0	0	1	0
CO CO SPRINGS	79	47	86	37	63	8	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.67	16	0.95	20	50	14	0	0	0	0
CO DENVER INTL	81	46	89	34	64	8	0.02	-0.64	0.02	1.35	37	1.78	43	55	16	0	0	1	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	89	54	92	50	71	10	0.07	-0.15	0.07	1.68	67	2.11	59	38	17	3	0	1	0
CO PUEBLO	85	47	94	38	66	6	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.24	39	1.76	47	51	18	2	0	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	64	51	71	49	58	-1	2.55	1.64	1.20	14.77	138	22.82	131	87	68	0	0	3	3
CT HARTFORD	63	48	76	45	55	-5	2.50	1.51	1.02	10.87	103	19.36	112	93	76	0	0	4	2
DC WASHINGTON	69	54	74	51	62	-4	0.85	-0.03	0.40	5.30	61	11.01	75	86	48	0	0	5	0
DE WILMINGTON	68	51	75	49	60	-3	1.56	0.60	0.69	6.83	68	13.36	82	94	49	0	0	7	2
FL DAYTONA BEACH	88	62	94	57	75	0	0.06	-0.66	0.06	1.54	19	6.11	44	87	28	4	0	1	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	85	58	94	51	72	-2	0.72	-0.04	0.72	3.80	42	10.02	63	90	35	3	0	1	1
FL KEY WEST	82	70	86	66	76	-5	1.34	0.56	1.06	1.41	24	2.35	25	83	61	0	0	3	1
FL MIAMI	86	68	88	67	77	-3	5.65	4.43	4.07	7.27	82	11.05	86	82	43	0	0	3	2
FL ORLANDO	86	61	93	56	74	-3	0.41	-0.42	0.41	2.72	35	5.51	44	95	60	2	0	1	0
FL PENSACOLA	83	63	89	56	73	-2	0.64	-0.36	0.64	6.59	51	13.34	58	74	45	0	0	1	1
FL TALLAHASSEE	86	57	93	52	71	-4	0.36	-0.77	0.36	4.65	36	14.36	63	89	40	2	0	1	0
FL TAMPA	83	67	88	61	75	-3	0.20	-0.42	0.20	3.53	58	13.32	121	81	49	0	0	1	0
FL WEST PALM BEACH	85	66	91	63	76	-2	2.26	1.04	1.64	9.48	92	13.89	84	86	64	1	0	2	2
GA ATHENS	76	53	90	47	65	-4	0.24	-0.64	0.20	7.08	66	14.94	75	85	47	1	0	3	0
GA ATLANTA	75	54	88	49	64	-6	0.07	-0.84	0.07	7.99	69	18.59	87	76	44	0	0	1	0
GA AUGUSTA	81	52	93	46	66	-5	0.65	-0.03	0.50	7.68	83	14.04	78	84	51	1	0	2	1
GA COLUMBUS	80	57	92	52	68	-5	0.12	-0.70	0.12	8.73	73	16.16	76	84	37	1	0	1	0
GA MACON	80	52	94	47	66	-5	0.07	-0.59	0.07	5.60	57	11.44	59	87	40	1	0	1	0
GA SAVANNAH	83	55	96	48	69	-4	0.27	-0.52	0.14	2.80	31	9.65	61	84	48	1	0	2	0
HI HILO	77	66	79	64	71	-3	3.50	1.74	1.69	54.84	169	74.73	146	88	76	0	0	5	3
HI HONOLULU	80	68	83	62	74	-3	0.01	-0.16	0.01	18.73	534	22.88	266	70	61	0	0	1	0
HI KAHULUI	80	65	82	59	73	-3	0.10	-0.02	0.06	5.14	112	6.57	62	83	70	0	0	3	0
HI LIHUE	79	69	81	64	74	-1	0.20	-0.45	0.08	38.34	451	48.86	299	76	64	0	0	4	0
ID BOISE	89	59	94	51	74	15	0.43	0.15	0.21	4.73	135	6.89	114	58	30	5	0	3	0
ID LEWISTON	90	58	97	47	74	15	0.79	0.43	0.59	4.18	123	5.55	101	63	43	4	0	2	1
ID POCATELLO	80	46	89	41	63	9	0.00	-0.35	0.00	3.85	110	5.94	105	71	42	0	0	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	65	44	74	38	55	-4	0.47	-0.25	0.16	8.15	97	12.73	108	83	56	0	0	5	0
IL MOLINE	70	47	77	41	58	-4	0.95	0.01	0.77	10.97	118	14.76	119	87	53	0	0	3	1
IL PEORIA	67	48	75	45	58	-4	0.38	-0.56	0.29	9.13	101	13.09	107	85	48	0	0	3	0
IL ROCKFORD	67	44	73	40	55	-5	0.80	-0.08	0.55	10.46	124	14.09	126	90	58	0	0	5	1
IL SPRINGFIELD	69	48	77	45	58	-6	1.42	0.50	0.97	11.09	123	13.74	110	83	50	0	0	4	1
IN EVANSVILLE	67	47	74	44	57	-9	0.17	-0.96	0.07	14.06	117	20.34	113	91	60	0	0	4	0
IN FORT WAYNE	62	46	72	41	54	-7	0.94	0.11	0.34	9.70	111	14.36	113	87	60	0	0	5	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	64	46	73	42	55	-8	0.88	-0.11	0.57	13.61	139	18.80	128	90	57	0	0	4	1
IN SOUTH BEND	61	42	71	35	51	-9	0.74	-0.02	0.37	9.11	105	12.93	100	91	68	0	0	5	0
IA BURLINGTON	71	50	78	44	60	-3	0.36	-0.63	0.16	8.82	95	11.84	97	84	46	0	0	6	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	69	45	78	38	57	-5	0.17	-0.68	0.12	8.76	113	10.71	108	92	45	0	0	3	0
IA DES MOINES	74	51	87	44	62	0	0.11	-0.83	0.09	9.18	109	10.15	96	79	52	0	0	3	0
IA DUBUQUE	67	45	75	40	56	-4	0.48	-0.44	0.24	12.61	146	14.28	126	87	54	0	0	4	0
IA SIOUX CITY	76	48	91	44	62	0	0.26	-0.59	0.21	6.39	91	7.01	85	79	46	1	0	3	0
IA WATERLOO	71	45	79	41	58	-3	0.26	-0.66	0.11	9.32	119	10.22	105	89	50	0	0	3	0
KS CONCORDIA	80	49	98	42	65	2	0.00	-0.98	0.00	5.53	75	5.62	64	75	36	1	0	0	0
KS DODGE CITY	82	49	98	40	66	2	0.00	-0.68	0.00	4.43	75	4.60	64	71	23	2	0	0	0
KS GOODLAND	82	43	95	36	63	4	0.00	-0.81	0.00	3.48	73	4.06	72	66	23	2	0	0	0
KS TOPEKA	78	51	96	45	64	-1	0.00	-1.11	0.00	8.92	103	9.42	88	78	44	1	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 20, 2006

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE		32 AND BELOW		.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE		
KY	WICHITA	80	54	97	48	67	2	0.01	-0.95	0.01	7.81	101	7.92	83	76	37	1	0	0	1	0
	JACKSON	65	46	72	42	56	-8	1.14	-0.05	0.41	9.57	84	16.99	91	93	48	0	0	6	0	
	LEXINGTON	64	46	70	43	55	-9	0.90	-0.19	0.55	10.49	95	17.98	102	92	59	0	0	6	1	
	LOUISVILLE	66	49	72	47	58	-8	0.68	-0.45	0.26	12.65	110	19.00	105	89	51	0	0	6	0	
	PADUCAH	71	51	83	48	61	-5	0.86	-0.19	0.80	12.09	98	21.09	107	91	48	0	0	3	1	
LA	BATON ROUGE	83	59	89	51	71	-3	0.00	-1.18	0.00	4.32	31	10.43	41	91	39	0	0	0	0	
	LAKE CHARLES	82	61	88	56	72	-3	0.60	-0.81	0.60	4.35	40	9.00	46	86	43	0	0	1	1	
	NEW ORLEANS	83	63	89	57	73	-3	0.00	-0.99	0.00	4.60	35	10.71	44	77	43	0	0	0	0	
	SHREVEPORT	85	61	93	54	73	0	0.02	-1.17	0.02	8.50	71	18.77	91	74	33	2	0	1	0	
ME	CARIBOU	62	46	74	41	54	2	3.56	2.82	1.26	7.29	101	13.20	108	90	66	0	0	5	4	
	PORTLAND	59	48	66	44	54	0	2.99	2.15	1.03	15.53	143	21.98	121	94	75	0	0	6	3	
MD	BALTIMORE	68	50	73	45	59	-4	0.32	-0.58	0.18	5.05	54	11.17	70	86	53	0	0	5	0	
MA	BOSTON	62	49	76	46	56	-3	5.05	4.33	3.71	14.10	148	21.31	127	93	66	0	0	4	2	
	WORCESTER	58	46	72	43	52	-5	1.94	0.95	0.69	8.45	78	17.24	95	97	67	0	0	4	2	
MI	ALPENA	62	45	72	38	54	1	1.06	0.48	0.59	5.59	92	10.20	111	94	58	0	0	5	1	
	GRAND RAPIDS	63	45	70	38	54	-5	0.65	-0.07	0.27	9.34	114	16.03	136	89	54	0	0	4	0	
	HOUGHTON LAKE	61	43	70	36	52	-2	0.55	-0.02	0.20	7.03	120	11.08	127	89	73	0	0	5	0	
	LANSING	62	45	69	37	53	-4	1.12	0.55	0.56	8.71	124	14.57	144	90	65	0	0	6	1	
	MUSKOGON	61	44	67	36	53	-4	0.37	-0.29	0.21	12.41	174	18.20	166	87	63	0	0	6	0	
	TRAVERSE CITY	62	43	71	34	52	-3	0.75	0.27	0.45	5.96	98	9.04	83	93	53	0	0	5	0	
MN	DULUTH	63	45	71	39	54	2	0.35	-0.30	0.23	6.59	121	8.01	108	83	53	0	0	4	0	
	INT'L FALLS	63	43	69	34	53	-1	0.19	-0.38	0.10	5.33	144	6.86	132	90	45	0	0	4	0	
	MINNEAPOLIS	69	49	76	43	59	-1	0.08	-0.64	0.06	9.41	157	10.44	133	80	48	0	0	3	0	
	ROCHESTER	68	46	75	43	57	0	0.04	-0.74	0.02	9.72	137	10.45	119	83	54	0	0	3	0	
	ST. CLOUD	68	44	74	40	56	-1	0.20	-0.45	0.17	6.38	122	6.93	106	93	44	0	0	3	0	
MS	JACKSON	81	55	89	48	68	-4	0.35	-0.72	0.33	10.31	69	24.07	95	88	39	0	0	2	0	
	MERIDIAN	81	54	90	47	68	-4	0.20	-0.89	0.08	16.65	105	28.51	105	88	46	2	0	7	0	
	TUPELO	79	56	91	48	68	-2	0.00	-1.33	0.00	11.87	80	23.36	94	77	47	1	0	0	0	
MO	COLUMBIA	71	50	86	44	61	-3	0.04	-1.06	0.04	7.77	74	9.79	68	85	47	0	0	1	0	
	KANSAS CITY	77	53	95	46	65	0	0.00	-1.26	0.00	7.74	84	8.89	76	73	41	1	0	0	0	
	SAINT LOUIS	71	51	84	44	61	-6	0.52	-0.41	0.36	8.15	82	10.24	71	85	57	0	0	3	0	
	SPRINGFIELD	74	52	87	42	63	-2	0.03	-0.98	0.01	13.58	124	15.44	101	80	49	0	0	3	0	
MT	BILLINGS	82	51	91	39	66	10	0.29	-0.28	0.28	4.53	102	4.73	82	61	24	1	0	2	0	
	BUTTE	75	43	82	32	59	11	0.00	-0.46	0.00	3.66	122	4.30	107	70	22	0	1	0	0	
	CUT BANK	78	47	87	37	63	13	0.00	-0.51	0.00	0.81	30	1.02	30	64	27	0	0	0	0	
	GLASGOW	82	49	96	36	66	10	0.54	0.15	0.51	2.00	92	3.27	118	65	28	1	0	2	1	
	GREAT FALLS	83	47	90	36	65	13	0.02	-0.56	0.02	4.78	122	5.93	116	68	22	1	0	1	0	
	HAVRE	86	49	94	37	67	12	0.00	-0.36	0.00	1.70	67	2.38	71	56	26	2	0	0	0	
	MISSOULA	84	47	90	37	66	13	0.12	-0.33	0.09	4.40	138	6.01	119	71	42	1	0	2	0	
NE	GRAND ISLAND	80	47	93	42	64	3	0.00	-0.94	0.00	5.81	81	6.06	73	76	35	1	0	0	0	
	LINCOLN	79	49	94	43	64	2	0.02	-0.96	0.01	8.38	108	9.36	103	76	47	1	0	2	0	
	NORFOLK	77	49	89	43	63	3	0.24	-0.65	0.20	6.14	89	6.66	81	79	51	0	0	3	0	
	NORTH PLATTE	81	39	93	32	60	1	0.00	-0.77	0.00	2.68	51	3.02	49	86	22	1	1	0	0	
	OMAHA	76	50	93	42	63	1	0.09	-0.93	0.09	6.30	80	7.04	75	80	54	1	0	1	0	
	SCOTTSBLUFF	82	41	90	32	62	5	0.04	-0.57	0.02	2.87	62	3.91	68	74	25	2	1	2	0	
	VALENTINE	77	41	88	33	59	1	0.06	-0.68	0.03	4.63	91	5.05	86	86	44	0	0	2	0	
NV	ELY	80	44	83	38	62	11	0.00	-0.30	0.00	3.18	115	4.85	114	70	27	0	0	0	0	
	LAS VEGAS	100	77	102	74	88	12	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.19	22	0.28	13	22	13	7	0	0	0	
	RENO	86	55	91	48	70	13	0.16	0.02	0.16	2.96	191	5.60	153	47	29	2	0	1	0	
	WINNEMUCCA	86	45	90	36	66	10	0.26	0.02	0.10	4.35	185	6.37	168	69	26	1	0	3	0	
NH	CONCORD	60	46	76	42	53	-3	3.20	2.46	1.46	14.01	170	20.21	149	94	69	0	0	5	4	
NJ	NEWARK	68	51	74	48	60	-3	1.89	0.86	0.91	8.17	74	15.35	85	81	64	0	0	3	2	
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	85	59	91	52	72	7	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.27	19	0.31	13	50	16	2	0	0	0	
NY	ALBANY	62	48	74	44	55	-4	1.36	0.55	0.52	9.73	112	15.50	116	94	66	0	0	6	1	
	BINGHAMTON	58	45	64	41	52	-4	0.63	-0.14	0.38	5.79	67	10.33	75	90	69	0	0	4	0	
	BUFFALO	62	50	69	45	56	-2	0.46	-0.28	0.20	5.41	67	11.53	85	85	62	0	0	5	0	
	ROCHESTER	63	48	68	42	56	-1	0.33	-0.28	0.15	5.46	78	10.01	88	85	64	0	0	4	0	
	SYRACUSE	63	46	71	41	54	-3	0.61	-0.13	0.24	7.56	88	12.18	92	94	62	0	0	4	0	
NC	ASHEVILLE	69	42	78	39	56	-6	1.26	0.25	0.88	6.98	65	13.12	70	89	47	0	0	4	1	
	CHARLOTTE	76	49	82	44	62	-7	0.74	-0.10	0.66	4.81	50	9.20	54	88	37	0	0	3	1	
	GREENSBORO	72	49	81	44	61	-5	1.15	0.25	0.95	5.69	58	9.63	58	90	50	0	0	3	1	
	HATTERAS	71	61	73	55	66	-2	0.28	-0.63	0.24	5.86	55	12.34	61	88	60	0	0	3	0	
	RALEIGH	76	49	83	46	63	-4	0.47	-0.41	0.22	7.47	81	11.19	67	89	46	0	0	4	0	
	WILMINGTON	79	57	84	51	68	-2	0.56	-0.46	0.30	5.87	60	11.10	62	90	39	0	0	3	0	
ND	BISMARCK	75	45	91	35	60	4	0.02	-0.47	0.02	1.53	42	1.91	42	76	42	1	0	1	0	
	DICKINSON	74	41	89	30	57	2	0.02	-0.47	0.02	3.35	90	3.81	84	80	30	0	1	1	0	
	FARGO	68	46	75	43	57	-1	0.00	-0.59	0.00	3.52	89	4.35	82	77	40	0	0	0	0	
	GRAND FORKS	66	42	73	35	54	-3	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.93	117	5.11	111	87	40	0	0	0	0	
	JAMESTOWN	69	44	77	37	57	0	0.00	-0.49	0.00	2.23	63	2.44	52	84	34	0	0	0	0	
	WILLISTON	78	41	92	33	60	5	0.02	-0.41	0.01	4.92	171	5.36	141	83	37	1	0	2	0	
OH	AKRON-CANTON	59	46	67	41	52	-7	2.49	1.59	0.99	8.81	97	14.27	103	95	76	0	0	6	2	
	CINCINNATI	64	46	70	43	55	-9	1.65	0.61	0.70	14.18	133	19.73	121	91	68	0	0	6	1	
	CLEVELAND	60	47	68	42	53	-6	2.28	1.51	1.05	6.99	82	11.71	88	92	70	0	0	7	1	
	COLUMBUS	62	47	68	43	54	-9	1.44	0.56	0.85	8.74	102	12.77	96	87	56	0	0	6	1	
	DAYTON	61	44	70	39	53	-9	1.30	0.38	0.85	10.83	109</									

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 20, 2006

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
OK TOLEDO	64	47	73	43	55	-5	2.17	1.50	1.01	9.14	118	13.93	120	91	72	0	0	6	1		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	59	46	70	43	53	-5	2.84	2.07	1.14	8.10	94	12.78	99	95	77	0	0	7	2		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	86	57	97	50	71	2	0.00	-1.27	0.00	7.17	78	7.52	62	71	30	3	0	0	0		
OR TULSA	82	55	96	51	69	0	0.01	-1.42	0.01	11.59	102	12.66	85	74	46	2	0	1	0		
OR ASTORIA	69	48	91	37	59	6	0.07	-0.63	0.05	10.37	72	38.38	120	88	72	1	0	2	0		
OR BURNS	83	49	90	45	66	15	1.09	0.85	0.68	3.56	131	6.05	121	75	40	1	0	5	1		
OR EUGENE	78	47	87	37	63	8	0.25	-0.34	0.20	6.93	62	22.63	90	88	59	0	0	2	0		
OR MEDFORD	89	56	97	48	73	15	0.78	0.51	0.64	4.24	108	11.30	133	76	28	5	0	2	1		
OR PENDLETON	88	56	96	43	72	14	0.74	0.46	0.58	4.26	134	6.81	117	74	37	3	0	3	1		
OR PORTLAND	82	56	93	47	69	12	0.05	-0.47	0.03	5.84	74	18.92	110	65	48	1	0	2	0		
OR SALEM	81	50	95	40	66	10	0.04	-0.42	0.03	7.11	85	22.60	117	78	45	1	0	2	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	66	47	71	41	56	-4	0.60	-0.42	0.52	5.61	57	13.21	82	86	59	0	0	4	1		
PA ERIE	58	48	65	46	53	-6	1.47	0.75	0.70	7.62	90	12.59	95	88	79	0	0	7	2		
PA MIDDLETOWN	65	50	69	45	57	-5	0.48	-0.48	0.24	5.74	62	12.35	82	90	53	0	0	4	0		
PA PHILADELPHIA	69	53	75	51	61	-3	1.14	0.25	0.53	6.76	69	12.61	78	81	50	0	0	3	1		
PA PITTSBURGH	59	47	69	43	53	-7	1.65	0.79	0.51	7.56	89	13.04	96	96	71	0	0	6	1		
PA WILKES-BARRE	62	47	69	41	55	-5	1.35	0.52	0.66	6.30	76	11.78	92	94	62	0	0	6	1		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	63	48	71	41	55	-5	0.80	-0.03	0.34	6.09	67	13.22	91	89	70	0	0	6	0		
RI PROVIDENCE	64	50	74	48	57	-2	1.97	1.17	0.76	10.30	94	18.16	97	88	68	0	0	4	2		
SC BEAUFORT	81	62	95	52	72	-1	0.14	-0.51	0.09	6.54	80	12.34	80	81	40	1	0	2	0		
SC CHARLESTON	79	58	86	53	69	-3	1.35	0.53	1.33	6.09	70	12.32	77	85	46	0	0	2	1		
SC COLUMBIA	80	54	89	48	67	-5	0.27	-0.43	0.13	2.91	31	9.03	51	86	47	0	0	3	0		
SC GREENVILLE	77	49	85	42	63	-5	0.60	-0.47	0.59	5.98	51	11.04	54	83	34	0	0	2	1		
SD ABERDEEN	73	44	84	38	59	1	0.00	-0.60	0.00	4.28	91	4.83	85	82	48	0	0	0	0		
SD HURON	75	42	84	37	58	-1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	3.16	55	3.59	53	88	39	0	0	0	0		
SD RAPID CITY	77	46	90	38	62	7	0.19	-0.48	0.16	4.29	92	4.65	85	75	29	1	0	2	0		
SD SIOUX FALLS	72	45	81	43	59	1	0.07	-0.69	0.07	9.03	139	9.94	132	80	51	0	0	1	0		
TN BRISTOL	65	45	76	38	55	-8	0.39	-0.60	0.26	10.22	104	16.10	96	96	53	0	0	2	0		
TN CHATTANOOGA	73	50	87	46	62	-6	0.37	-0.61	0.31	10.26	78	17.50	75	88	50	0	0	2	0		
TN KNOXVILLE	69	49	78	44	59	-7	1.34	0.27	1.15	12.74	105	19.29	93	93	53	0	0	4	1		
TN MEMPHIS	79	58	90	50	68	-3	0.01	-1.13	0.01	11.13	75	22.07	94	75	42	2	0	1	0		
TN NASHVILLE	70	51	80	45	60	-7	0.32	-0.86	0.16	9.60	80	18.86	96	83	50	0	0	6	0		
TX ABILENE	88	60	97	51	74	1	0.00	-0.64	0.00	8.40	179	10.10	149	60	32	3	0	0	0		
TX AMARILLO	86	53	98	43	69	4	0.00	-0.56	0.00	2.36	62	2.45	49	54	17	3	0	0	0		
TX AUSTIN	89	56	97	50	73	-2	0.00	-1.19	0.00	14.77	191	17.63	152	75	40	3	0	0	0		
TX BEAUMONT	83	60	88	53	72	-4	0.44	-0.90	0.44	5.42	49	9.11	45	90	44	0	0	1	0		
TX BROWNSVILLE	90	68	94	62	79	-1	2.19	1.65	1.91	2.66	61	3.50	51	83	54	4	0	2	1		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	92	67	96	60	80	2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	1.42	24	1.74	19	85	40	5	0	0	0		
TX DEL RIO	91	66	102	61	79	1	0.57	0.06	0.57	2.20	54	2.49	44	59	36	4	0	1	1		
TX EL PASO	91	62	98	60	77	3	0.74	0.67	0.58	0.75	114	1.05	70	52	14	4	0	2	1		
TX FORT WORTH	89	63	98	57	76	3	0.00	-1.21	0.00	8.20	86	14.30	104	66	26	3	0	0	0		
TX GALVESTON	84	70	87	66	77	0	0.01	-0.84	0.01	3.77	50	5.01	35	77	45	0	0	1	0		
TX HOUSTON	86	62	92	55	74	-2	0.76	-0.41	0.76	8.12	81	12.08	73	86	43	2	0	1	1		
TX LUBBOCK	90	56	102	50	73	3	0.00	-0.52	0.00	2.57	76	2.75	60	53	25	3	0	0	0		
TX MIDLAND	91	58	103	47	74	1	0.02	-0.39	0.01	2.17	97	3.15	94	60	26	3	0	2	0		
TX SAN ANGELO	92	57	102	45	74	1	0.00	-0.71	0.00	3.65	82	4.50	70	59	25	4	0	0	0		
TX SAN ANTONIO	91	62	98	54	77	1	0.00	-1.09	0.00	5.96	82	6.93	65	76	26	4	0	0	0		
TX VICTORIA	90	61	93	52	76	-1	0.01	-1.17	0.01	2.56	31	4.67	37	86	39	4	0	1	0		
TX WACO	86	57	94	50	72	-2	0.20	-0.83	0.20	7.92	95	11.78	93	88	44	3	0	1	0		
TX WICHITA FALLS	89	58	99	50	73	1	0.00	-0.89	0.00	5.95	82	6.75	68	61	30	3	0	0	0		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	88	60	92	55	74	15	0.00	-0.48	0.00	6.34	118	8.92	111	48	18	2	0	0	0		
VT BURLINGTON	62	51	70	49	56	-1	4.10	3.36	2.00	10.56	145	15.90	142	91	72	0	0	7	2		
VA LYNCHBURG	70	45	78	41	58	-5	0.31	-0.63	0.29	4.65	47	9.87	60	86	48	0	0	2	0		
VA NORFOLK	74	56	80	52	65	-2	0.61	-0.24	0.33	6.38	65	9.71	57	85	45	0	0	3	0		
VA RICHMOND	73	53	81	48	63	-3	0.47	-0.44	0.27	5.59	57	9.95	61	80	47	0	0	3	0		
VA ROANOKE	69	47	79	42	58	-6	0.43	-0.53	0.43	4.35	43	9.47	57	73	46	0	0	1	0		
WA WASH/DULLES	68	50	73	47	59	-3	0.70	-0.26	0.46	6.67	71	11.45	75	87	57	0	0	5	0		
WA OLYMPIA	77	46	84	35	62	9	0.01	-0.47	0.01	5.58	54	24.89	103	82	49	0	0	1	0		
WA QUILLAYUTE	67	44	85	34	56	5	0.00	-1.22	0.00	19.76	89	50.15	104	84	60	0	0	0	0		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	75	52	83	46	64	8	0.09	-0.28	0.09	5.08	68	19.28	115	69	52	0	0	1	0		
WA SPOKANE	85	55	92	42	70	15	0.44	0.08	0.32	3.36	88	9.03	127	65	29	4	0	2	0		
WA YAKIMA	89	52	97	38	71	15	0.23	0.13	0.15	1.26	85	3.71	107	73	48	4	0	2	0		
WV BECKLEY	60	40	67	36	50	-10	0.43	-0.58	0.28	8.43	85	12.55	78	93	65	0	0	3	0		
WV CHARLESTON	65	46	71	43	55	-8	0.33	-0.66	0.14	6.78	69	11.83	73	86	54	0	0	3	0		
WV ELKINS	59	43	66	37	51	-7	1.23	0.14	0.49	9.02	87	13.36	78	94	56	0	0	5	0		
WV HUNTINGTON	66	47	72	45	57	-7	0.44	-0.58	0.31	8.34	84	13.09	81	87	50	0	0	3	0		
WI EAU CLAIRE	70	47	77	42	59	1	0.12	-0.70	0.10	7.32	105	8.86	101	83	34	0	0	3	0		
WI GREEN BAY	64	46	74	39	55	-2	0.85	0.25	0.44	6.96	111	9.94	117	88	59	0	0	5	0		
WI LA CROSSE	68	47	76	44	58	-3	0.24	-0.49	0.20	10.59	141	11.77	122	92	44	0	0	3	0		
WI MADISON	65	43	74	38	54	-4	0.71	0.01	0.26	10.15	133	12.92	127	88	61	0	0	4	0		
WI MILWAUKEE	62	44	74	38	53	-4	0.28	-0.36	0.17	10.24	123	14.07	119	83	67	0	0	5	0		
WY CASPER	80	39	87	32	60	8	0.54	-0.01	0.50	3.06	77	4.45	86	74	23	0	2	2	1		
WY CHEYENNE	74	44	81	33	59	8	0.26	-0.31	0.25	3.50	84	4.06	81	62	22	0	0	2	0		
WY LANDER	81	48	86	42	65	11	0.00	-0.54	0.00	2.01	41	3.04	51	54	23	0	0	0	0		
WY SHERIDAN	81	41	88	33	61	8	0.21	-0.34	0.18	3.04	71	3.56	63	80	31	0	0	2	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

May 15 - 21, 2006

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures averaged below normal across the eastern half of the Nation, while above-normal temperatures prevailed from the Great Plains to the West Coast. Conditions were mostly dry across the Great Plains and western Corn Belt, encouraging planting but contributing to soil moisture shortages. Planting progress remained behind normal

along the West Coast, despite mostly dry conditions. Persistent rainfall across the eastern Corn Belt and Ohio Valley hindered planting, while below-normal temperatures limited emergence and development. Dry conditions in the Mississippi Delta limited availability of irrigation water in some areas.

Corn: Growers had planted 92 percent of their acreage, compared with 94 percent last year and 87 percent for the 5-year average. Planting progressed rapidly in the northern Great Plains under mostly dry conditions, advancing 22 points in North Dakota and 19 points in South Dakota. In the central Great Plains and western and central Corn Belt, planting neared completion ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence, at 66 percent, was 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. The crop emerged rapidly in Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, advancing 29 points or more. The season's first estimates of crop condition showed nearly two-thirds of the crop rated as good or excellent, slightly better than last year at this time.

Soybeans: Seeding advanced to 55 percent complete, 8 points behind last year but 4 points ahead of normal. With warm, dry conditions and corn planting nearing completion, growers planted their crop rapidly in the western Corn Belt and northern and central Great Plains. Nebraska producers planted 40 percent of their acreage during the week, while planting advanced over 30 points in Iowa, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Emergence, however, progressed slowly due to cool weather across most growing areas. Seventeen percent of the crop was at or beyond emergence, compared with 25 percent last year and 23 percent for the 5-year average. Emergence of the crop had begun in all States, but was behind normal in most areas due to the previous slow planting pace and cool weather.

Winter Wheat: Seventy-one percent of the acreage was at or beyond the heading stage, 4 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. All of the acres in Arkansas, North Carolina, and Oklahoma had entered the stage, while heading had not yet begun in Montana. Though progress was ahead of normal in most States, Oregon's crop trailed behind the normal pace by over a week. With mostly dry conditions across the western half of the Nation, crop condition declined.

Cotton: Growers had seeded 73 percent of their acreage, compared with 67 percent last year and 68 percent for the 5-year average. With dry conditions across most growing areas, planting progressed rapidly, pulling ahead of normal after falling briefly behind a week ago. Tennessee producers sowed over one-third of their acreage during the week, while planting advanced over 20 points in Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas.

Sorghum: Planting advanced to 44 percent complete, 7 points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of normal. After slow progress through the early part of the season, planting accelerated as corn planting neared completion in most areas. The most rapid progress was in Nebraska, where growers seeded 27 percent of their acreage during the week. Progress was slightly behind normal in Kansas but well ahead of normal in the Texas.

Rice: Eighty-eight percent of the crop had been sown, 5 points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Planting rapidly progressed in California under mostly dry conditions but continued to trail well behind normal due to rain delays early in the season. Planting was nearly complete elsewhere. Emergence advanced to 82 percent, 5 points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of normal.

Progress was head of normal in all States, except California. Crop condition declined in the Delta due to short irrigation supplies, insect pressure, and herbicide drift.

Small Grains: Spring wheat planting advanced to 90 percent complete, 3 points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was nearly complete in South Dakota and the Pacific Northwest and was at or ahead of normal in all States, except Minnesota. Emergence, at 64 percent, was 8 points behind last year but 6 points ahead of normal. The crop emerged rapidly in Idaho and North Dakota due to warm weather. Emergence trailed behind normal in the Pacific Northwest and northern Rockies but was ahead of normal in the northern Great Plains and Minnesota.

Barley seeding was 90 percent complete, compared with 89 percent last year and 85 percent for the 5-year average. Planting was well ahead of normal in North Dakota but trailed behind normal in Minnesota and the Pacific Northwest. Emergence had begun on 61 percent of the acreage, 4 points behind last year but 3 points ahead of normal. The crop emerged rapidly in most States under warm conditions but was still behind normal in the Pacific Northwest.

Oat growers had sown 97 percent of their crop, 1 point behind last year but 3 points ahead of normal. Planting was complete or nearly complete in all States, except North Dakota, and was at or ahead of the normal pace in all States. Eighty-nine percent of the acreage had begun emerging, compared with 87 percent last year and 80 percent for the normal. The crop emerged rapidly in North Dakota and Pennsylvania, advancing 27 and 28 points respectively. Heading, at 23 percent, was 1 point ahead of last year and the 5-year average. In Texas, where oats are planted in the fall, heading had begun on 93 percent of the acreage. Elsewhere, however, only Iowa and Ohio showed any heading progress, at 1 and 9 percent, respectively.

Other Crops: Peanut planting advanced to 54 percent complete, 4 points behind last year and 10 points behind normal. Nationwide, progress remained well behind normal despite rapid progress. Planting was most advanced, and slightly ahead of normal, in Virginia, where producers seeded one-third of their acreage during the week. Meanwhile, planting advanced 27 points in Georgia and 26 points in Oklahoma and Texas. Planting was over a week behind normal in Florida, North Carolina, and Oklahoma.

Sugarbeet growers had seeded 96 percent of their acreage, compared with 100 percent last year and 94 percent for the 5-year average. Planting advanced 27 points in Minnesota and 17 points in North Dakota, with both States slightly ahead of their normal pace.

Twenty-one percent of the sunflower crop had been planted, 4 points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of normal. Progress was at or ahead of the normal pace in the 4 major producing States and was most advanced in North Dakota, at 27 percent complete.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 21, 2006

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	May 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	99	99	100	100
CO	52	23	40	45
ID	8	3	0	0
IL	92	85	88	88
IN	67	46	62	73
KS	96	85	89	90
MI	1	0	1	6
MO	98	95	87	90
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	35	12	20	30
NC	100	98	95	97
OH	42	9	14	36
OK	100	99	100	99
OR	10	5	39	27
SD	2	0	1	3
TX	95	91	94	94
WA	23	16	34	20
18 Sts	71	62	67	68
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Percent Planted				
	May 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
CO	80	64	79	85
IL	96	95	99	88
IN	77	74	94	75
IA	98	92	98	94
KS	97	89	97	96
KY	95	88	94	85
MI	85	79	87	70
MN	91	76	92	92
MO	98	96	98	90
NE	97	89	96	93
NC	100	99	98	97
ND	79	57	80	78
OH	91	90	94	78
PA	82	75	83	71
SD	84	65	88	82
TN	98	93	99	97
TX	98	96	95	96
WI	82	75	82	72
18 Sts	92	85	94	87
These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	May 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	61	40	73	51
IL	46	31	86	57
IN	37	32	71	56
IA	74	41	66	60
KS	37	12	49	44
KY	26	18	62	34
LA	81	67	64	60
MI	56	54	71	43
MN	53	21	36	54
MS	96	93	94	87
MO	53	26	62	41
NE	72	32	66	54
NC	32	18	33	32
ND	53	19	45	42
OH	71	68	74	55
SD	41	13	33	35
TN	36	18	64	35
WI	46	26	52	38
18 Sts	55	33	63	51
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	May 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AL	84	75	85	84
AZ	92	85	93	91
AR	90	70	94	82
CA	98	89	99	98
GA	73	56	58	67
KS	23	6	17	21
LA	93	78	96	92
MS	87	73	93	90
MO	80	53	96	84
NC	90	74	86	84
OK	49	27	41	62
SC	77	53	77	70
TN	64	29	92	72
TX	59	37	43	50
VA	95	86	87	93
15 Sts	73	53	67	68
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Corn Percent Emerged				
	May 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
CO	41	11	33	41
IL	84	71	89	76
IN	56	38	71	62
IA	71	42	71	64
KS	76	61	74	76
KY	81	76	83	76
MI	52	32	38	35
MN	53	20	34	43
MO	93	87	87	79
NE	69	34	65	61
NC	97	95	92	91
ND	33	9	21	28
OH	73	54	55	60
PA	54	34	38	42
SD	32	8	28	30
TN	92	87	92	93
TX	88	77	79	86
WI	35	13	27	28
18 Sts	66	44	63	60
These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	May 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	40	35	52	39
IL	12	3	40	30
IN	15	6	33	35
IA	14	4	19	18
KS	7	4	21	21
KY	12	1	26	20
LA	66	60	54	49
MI	16	7	14	15
MN	6	0	5	9
MS	92	89	88	78
MO	18	7	30	21
NE	13	2	22	19
NC	14	6	15	17
ND	6	0	3	5
OH	40	21	26	33
SD	5	1	3	4
TN	18	10	28	18
WI	3	1	9	8
18 Sts	17	9	25	23
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 21, 2006

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

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	May 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	98	89	93	91
CO	23	19	27	23
IL	22	20	59	34
KS	24	10	23	27
LA	95	87	89	86
MO	63	43	64	52
NE	40	13	37	29
NM	11	4	11	12
OK	43	28	29	31
SD	25	12	17	18
TX	73	70	53	57
11 Sts	44	34	37	39
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	May 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AL	59	36	63	67
FL	30	20	51	59
GA	51	24	52	62
NC	45	31	63	78
OK	45	19	65	71
SC	62	48	67	71
TX	73	47	67	64
VA	83	50	68	80
7 Sts	54	31	58	64
These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Planted				
	May 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
ID	100	100	100	100
MI	100	100	100	100
MN	94	67	99	93
ND	93	76	100	90
4 Sts	96	79	100	94
These 4 States planted 82% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Oats Percent Planted				
	May 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
IA	100	100	100	100
MN	95	91	98	92
NE	100	100	100	99
ND	90	78	92	80
OH	100	100	100	96
PA	99	98	100	93
SD	98	95	100	97
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	98	96	99	93
9 Sts	97	94	98	94
These 9 States planted 67% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	May 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
IA	98	90	100	98
MN	82	73	74	70
NE	100	97	98	95
ND	63	36	69	50
OH	100	99	93	90
PA	94	66	87	80
SD	89	72	93	85
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	93	78	76	70
9 Sts	89	77	87	80
These 9 States planted 67% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Headed				
	May 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
IA	1	NA	1	1
MN	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	9	NA	1	3
PA	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	93	NA	92	91
WI	0	NA	0	0
9 Sts	23	NA	22	22
These 9 States planted 67% of last year's oat acreage.				

Rice Percent Planted				
	May 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	98	95	97	95
CA	37	12	69	72
LA	98	94	98	97
MS	97	95	99	96
MO	97	91	98	87
TX	99	98	100	100
6 Sts	88	82	93	92
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	May 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	94	91	85	87
CA	15	0	19	33
LA	95	90	95	94
MS	95	93	94	89
MO	92	87	80	73
TX	98	92	97	97
6 Sts	82	77	77	80
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	May 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
ID	95	90	89	95
MN	81	73	95	84
MT	90	83	94	87
ND	90	72	91	79
SD	99	96	100	98
WA	99	96	100	99
6 Sts	90	79	93	85
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	May 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
ID	76	45	81	83
MN	62	45	63	56
MT	45	41	72	54
ND	63	37	65	49
SD	95	82	99	89
WA	79	67	95	94
6 Sts	64	46	72	58
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 21, 2006

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

Barley Percent Planted				
	May 21 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	89	81	78	91
MN	75	63	95	82
MT	93	86	91	89
ND	89	70	90	76
WA	97	90	99	99
5 Sts	90	78	89	85
These 5 States planted 79% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Percent Emerged				
	May 21 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	67	36	67	73
MN	59	40	60	52
MT	62	39	67	60
ND	55	29	60	42
WA	72	55	84	92
5 Sts	61	36	65	58
These 5 States planted 79% of last year's barley acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Planted				
	May 21 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	12	5	1	4
KS	15	3	18	15
ND	27	4	23	18
SD	14	4	9	7
4 Sts	21	4	17	13
These 4 States planted 81% of last year's sunflowers acreage.				

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	5	18	54	23
CA	0	4	6	42	48
CO	21	29	34	15	1
ID	0	2	13	77	8
IL	0	1	13	69	17
IN	0	4	20	56	20
KS	20	24	34	21	1
MI	1	2	16	62	19
MO	6	11	31	44	8
MT	1	10	38	39	12
NE	12	18	35	32	3
NC	1	6	37	51	5
OH	1	4	22	55	18
OK	36	35	23	6	0
OR	0	10	25	63	2
SD	11	12	37	34	6
TX	50	27	19	4	0
WA	1	8	23	56	12
18 Sts	21	21	28	26	4
Prev Wk	19	19	26	30	6
Prev Yr	3	12	33	42	10

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	3	11	82	4
IL	0	2	25	66	7
IN	2	12	40	43	3
IA	1	3	28	56	12
KS	0	3	33	60	4
KY	0	4	27	54	15
MI	2	7	41	46	4
MN	0	0	20	60	20
MO	0	3	36	56	5
NE	0	2	30	63	5
NC	0	0	19	69	12
ND	0	0	14	73	13
OH	2	6	37	47	8
PA	1	5	31	48	15
SD	1	3	24	66	6
TN	0	4	23	52	21
TX	7	8	41	38	6
WI	1	5	35	52	7
18 Sts	1	4	29	57	9
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	2	5	30	54	9

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	2	21	61	15
MN	0	1	17	67	15
NE	1	5	29	58	7
ND	0	3	35	56	6
OH	1	5	35	49	10
PA	0	2	36	57	5
SD	1	5	29	58	7
TX	36	27	26	10	1
WI	0	2	15	63	20
9 Sts	9	9	26	47	9
Prev Wk	9	8	22	53	8
Prev Yr	1	6	29	54	10

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	4	9	73	14
MN	0	0	9	57	34
MT	0	4	32	61	3
ND	0	0	18	68	14
SD	3	7	33	47	10
WA	0	7	38	51	4
6 Sts	0	2	22	62	14
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	0	2	24	61	13

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	8	29	48	13
CA	0	0	67	33	0
LA	0	5	40	48	7
MS	2	4	17	74	3
MO	0	6	30	51	13
TX	0	0	55	38	7
6 Sts	1	5	37	48	9
Prev Wk	2	2	32	54	10
Prev Yr	1	4	37	49	9

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 21, 2006

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent Week Ending May 21, 2006												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	1	11	32	47	9		NH	5	8	17	57	13
AZ	52	24	12	11	1		NJ	0	0	20	80	0
AR	1	8	34	49	8		NM	36	39	22	3	0
CA	0	2	9	59	30		NY	0	1	19	53	27
CO	31	29	33	7	0		NC	0	5	36	55	4
CT	0	0	20	67	13		ND	0	16	32	45	7
DE	6	15	37	39	3		OH	1	6	22	52	19
FL	5	60	25	5	5		OK	12	26	38	22	2
GA	1	9	36	49	5		OR	0	3	32	44	21
ID	0	2	19	51	28		PA	2	12	25	53	8
IL	0	2	12	65	21		RI	0	0	15	45	40
IN	0	4	16	64	16		SC	0	10	40	48	2
IA	1	4	20	56	19		SD	2	15	32	39	12
KS	8	18	38	32	4		TN	1	3	20	61	15
KY	1	3	21	57	18		TX	24	24	30	20	2
LA	3	14	36	44	3		UT	0	4	21	50	25
ME	0	0	16	68	16		VT	0	0	12	64	24
MD	2	9	36	47	6		VA	4	13	36	40	7
MA	0	0	5	65	30		WA	0	1	12	86	1
MI	1	6	24	41	28		WV	1	12	39	44	4
MN	1	2	16	58	23		WI	1	3	20	51	25
MS	0	4	28	41	27		WY	3	13	46	37	1
MO	5	14	43	34	4		48 Sts	7	14	28	40	11
MT	1	5	37	48	9							
NE	5	17	34	39	5		Prev Wk	7	13	28	41	11
NV	0	0	4	70	26		Prev Yr	2	10	32	46	10

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 2005 planted acres.

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 2% very short, 17% short, 68% adequate, and 13% surplus. Corn 98% planted, 98% 2005, 98% avg.; 86% emerged, 84% 2005, 90% avg. Soybeans 48% planted, 41% 2005, 34% avg.; 31% emerged, 26% 2005, 20% avg. Winter wheat condition 4% very poor, 12% poor, 15% fair, 67% good, 2% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, 9% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, 13% excellent. For a second straight week, Alabama weather stations throughout most of the state received some precipitation. The average temperatures recorded for last week were mostly below normal, with daytime highs ranging from the upper 80's into the low 90's and overnight lows varying from the upper 30's into the low 50's. These cool, wet conditions have created unfavorable conditions for emerging crops in areas of northwestern and eastern Alabama. Hay cutting has begun on many beef cattle operations that grow cool season forages such as fescue or rye grass. There have recently been a few head of cattle lost to the Atamasco Lily in the Blackbelt region of the state.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 5% short, 85% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil 100% adequate. Fieldwork progress was reported as zero to ten days behind normal statewide. Barley 55% planted. Oats 30% planted. Potato planting was also underway. Winter freeze damage to grass fields 85% none, 10% light, 5% moderate. Range and pasture condition 15% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Condition of livestock 10% fair, 60% good, 30% excellent. Activities Were: Planting small grains, potatoes, tilling fields, fence building, repair, transplanting vegetables, and applying fertilizer.

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were above normal for the week ending May 21. Precipitation was reported at 4 of the 22 reporting stations. Douglas received the most at 0.23 inches of precipitation. Tucson received the lowest precipitation at 0.01 inches. All of the reporting stations are at below normal precipitation for the year to date. Alfalfa condition remains mostly good to excellent. Range and pasture conditions are very poor to poor.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Soil 0% very short, 14% short, 82% adequate, 4% surplus. Soybeans 61% planted, 40% prev week, 73% prev year, 51% 5-yr avg.; 40% emerged, 35% prev week, 52% prev year, 39% 5-year average. Sorghum 98% planted, 89% prev week, 93% prev year, 91% 5-yr avg.; 92% emerged, 82% prev week, 80% prev year, 82% 5-year average. Cotton 90% planted, 70% prev week, 94% prev year, 82% 5-yr avg.; 72% emerged, 48% prev week, 72% prev year, 64% 5-year average. Rice 98% planted, 95% prev week, 97% prev year, 95% 5-yr avg.; 94% emerged, 91% prev week, 85% prev year, 87% 5-year average. Winter wheat 1% harvest, 0% prev week, 0% prev year, 0% 5-year average. Corn 0% very poor, 1% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, 19% excellent. Cotton 1% very poor, 22% poor, 39% fair, 31% good, 7% excellent. Rice 2% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, 13% excellent. Sorghum 0% very poor, 8% poor, 43% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans 1% very poor, 6% poor, 41% fair, 43% good, 9% excellent. Hay-alfalfa 0% very poor, 0% poor, 68% fair, 32% good, 0% excellent. Hay-other 0% very poor, 4% poor, 39% fair, 54% good, 3% excellent. Pasture, range 1% very poor, 8% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 54% good, 23% excellent. Farmers were busy applying fertilizer, herbicides to the corn crop. The crop remained in mostly good condition. Clay county reported hail damage to corn and cotton crops causing farmers to replant. Soybean planting was ahead its normal rate with 40% of the crop emerged. The crop was in fair to mostly good condition. Sorghum planting was nearing completion with the crop in mostly fair to good condition. Cotton planting was 90% complete with emergence at 72%. The crop was in mostly fair condition. Rice planting was nearly complete with crop emergence at 94%. The crop condition was mostly good. Winter Wheat harvest was underway last week. Livestock: Livestock remained in good condition. Farmers were busy cutting and baling hay last week. Conditions on those crops were fair to good. Dry weather earlier this year may have decreased hay yields in some areas.

CALIFORNIA: Hot, dry conditions early in the week boosted field crop growth and small grain dry down. Rain slowed field work over the weekend. Planting of rice fields continued at a hurried pace, with

herbicides being applied in early fields. Safflower, sunflower, and corn fields were planted. Earlier planted field corn was progressing well. The cotton crop was progressing well despite its late planting. The first cutting of alfalfa was nearly complete, and the second cutting began in Merced County. Sugar beet harvest and planting continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Sweet potato planting continued. Irrigation continued in tree fruit orchards and grape vineyards, and thinning continued in stone fruit orchards. The stone fruit harvest increased gradually as the warmer weather aided in the enhancement of fruit size and maturity. Among the varieties harvested were April Snow and Super Rich peaches, Spring Flare and Mayglo nectarines, and Tasty Rich apricots. Apricots were showing good size and beginning to color. A few Poppycot apricots were harvested in Tulare County. Cherries were harvested in the San Joaquin Valley with Brooks and Tulare varieties picked and packed. The cherry crop continued to show a lower than expected yield due to inclement weather experienced earlier this spring. Pomegranates were in bloom. Strawberry and blueberry harvesting continued, and demand remained strong. Grape growers began their yearly cycling of cultivation, furrowing, irrigation, and mildew control. Suckering in grape vineyards also continued. Grapevines were blooming in the San Joaquin Valley, prompting growers to begin bloom spray applications. A few vineyards in Fresno County were still experiencing high water near rivers where rain and runoff caused the water to remain high. Harvesting of Perlette and Flame Seedless variety table grapes was underway in the Coachella Valley. Navel and Valencia orange harvesting continued, but picking and packing began to slow down. Some of the smaller Navel packers began to finish up their harvest season. Commercial harvest of lemons, tangelos, tangerines, pummelos, and hybrid grapefruit was complete in the San Joaquin Valley. Harvesting of lemons and grapefruit, however, remained active in the southern coastal growing region. Grapefruit varieties picked and packed included Marsh White, Marsh Ruby, and Star Ruby. Harvesting of Marsh Ruby variety grapefruit was nearly complete in the Coachella Valley. Irrigation and spray applications for weed and mildew continued in almond, pistachio, and walnut orchards. Nut orchards were also treated for codling moth, mites, and lygus. Blight sprays continued in walnut orchards. Warm weather stimulated the growth of many vegetables including mixed oriental vegetables. Outdoor planting of peppers, okra, eggplant, string beans and assorted oriental squash and tomatoes continued in Tulare County. Picking of yellow crookneck and zucchini squash was in full swing and early planted pole cucumbers were in bloom. In some areas asparagus harvest was complete. Peppers emerged in Fresno County and growers began the weeding and thinning process. Onion and garlic fields continued to receive fungicide applications for rust control. Harvesting of vegetables such as cucumbers, daikon, mustard greens, summer squash, sugar snap and snow peas continued. Cattle were moving from foothill pastures as grass was drying rapidly. Auctions were starting to receive larger numbers of beef feeder cattle. Rain late in the period was not beneficial to rangeland pastures. Beef cows and stocker cattle were beginning to move to summer pastures. Early weight gains on cattle were reported to be average but below the record gains last year. Some rivers continued to run at high levels as warmer temperatures were accelerating the runoff of the record winter and spring snow in the Sierra Nevada. Cooler temperatures late in the period slowed the snow melt and reduced stress on dairy cows and other livestock and poultry. In central California, new crop lambs continued to ship from foothill pastures. Ewes were grazing in harvested lettuce, broccoli, and small grain fields. In northern California, bees were moving from orchards to safflower fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 36% very short, 42% short, 22% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 32% very short, 50% short, 18% adequate, 0% surplus. Temperatures in Colorado were reported well above average across the state last week. The elevated temperatures along with windy conditions continue to dry out pastures and cropland. While producers are encountering problems planting, dryland crops are slow to emerge and showing heavy signs of drought stress. Spring wheat 93% seeded, 90% 2005, 92% avg.; 41% emerged, 47% 2005, 69% avg.; condition 3% poor, 46% fair, 37% good, 14% excellent. Spring barley 77% emerged, 69% 2006, 82% avg.; condition 5% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 5%, 9% 2005, 9% avg.; condition 19% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 33% good, 5% excellent. Dry onions condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 59% good, 22% excellent. Sugarbeets 34% up to stand, 49% 2005, 60% avg.; condition 20% fair, 55% good, 25% excellent. Summer potatoes 66%

planted, 66% 2005, 82% avg.; 21% emerged, 37% 2005, 40% avg.; condition 7% fair, 34% good, 59% excellent. Fall potatoes 84% planted, 57% 2005, 76% avg. Dry beans 13% planted, 12%, 2005, 10% avg.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 8% very short, 39% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 41% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 92% planted, 91% 2005, 88% avg.; 76% emerged, 64% 2005, 63% avg. Soybeans 24% planted, 22% 2005, 20% avg. Barley condition 7% very poor, 15% poor, 37% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent; 100% headed, 99% 2005, 97% avg. Winter wheat condition 7% very poor, 14% poor, 34% fair, 42% good, 3% excellent; 88% headed, 83% 2005, 78% avg. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 15% poor, 37% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent. Strawberries 97% bloomed, 96% 2005, 95% avg.; 28% harvest, 6% 2005, 16% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 38%, 39% 2005, 39% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 60%, 47% 2005, 40% avg. Apples 100% bloomed, 97% 2005, 99% avg. Watermelons 53% planted, 78% 2005, 53% avg. Cucumbers 29% planted, 32% 2005, 25% avg. Lima Beans (Processed) 14% planted, 26% 2005, 15% avg. Snap beans 64% planted, 24% 2005, 45% avg. Sweet corn 48% planted, 49% 2005, 53% avg. Potatoes 100% planted, 91% 2005, 95% avg. Tomatoes 41% planted, 67% 2005, 51% avg. Cantaloups 51% planted, 75% 2005, 55% avg. Hay supplies 5% very short, 46% short, 49% adequate. Some spotty showers helping to get corn and soybeans started. Respondents reports with good plant growth.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 53% very short, 30% short, 17% adequate. Subsoil 45% very short, 30% short, 25% adequate. Peanuts 30% planted 51% last year; 59% 5-yr avg. Rainfall range: none, Alachua, Bronson, Carrabelle, Citra, Hastings, Jay, Putnam Hill, to nearly 6.00 in. Miami. Temperature average: major cities, normal to 3 deg. below. Daytime highs: mostly 80s, some 90s. Nighttime lows: 50s, 60s, 70s; Alachua, Bronson, Citra, MacClenny, Ocklawaha at least one low in 40s. Recent rainfall allowed peanut, cotton planting to get back on schedule, most areas. Extremely dry soils earlier in season, high fuel costs, caused significant planting delays. Panhandle soil moisture mostly adequate; northern Peninsula, Big Bend soil moisture mostly short; Central, southern Peninsula, soil moisture mostly very short. Tomatoes, Quincy area, in good condition; producers planning to pick first week in June. Dry conditions, most of season keeping vegetable diseases under control, especially in Madison County. Recent rain interrupted some harvesting over central, southern Peninsula at start of week; most activity back on schedule by end. Producers continued to market for Memorial Day. Growers nearly finished blueberry picking. A truck shortage hampered some melon movement. Squash, celery harvesting slowed seasonally. Other vegetables, non citrus fruit marketed: beans, cantaloupes, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, okra, peppers, potatoes, radishes, tomatoes. Rainfall, cooler weather early in week; returned to hot, dry conditions over weekend. High was 94 degrees in Sebring, followed by 93 degrees in Lake Alfred, Ona. All areas in citrus belt 5.00-10.00 in. below average rainfall for year; groves not well cared for continue to deteriorate, show signs of stress. Valencia estimated harvest less than 5 million boxes weekly; will continue to be picked heavily into June in order to reach complete utilization. Current outlook for harvest labor still in question as season progresses. Growers applying copper sprays to control citrus canker, applying nutritional sprays, mowing and removing brush from groves. Grapefruit harvest winding down for season; less than 50,000 picked last week. Honey tangerine utilization below 100,000 boxes last two weeks, picked primarily for fresh market. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 60% poor, 25% fair, 5% good, 5% excellent. Cattle condition 5% very poor, 20% poor, 45% fair, 25% good, 5% excellent. Panhandle: most pasture, hay fields better after receiving rain, most cattle in Panhandle in excellent condition. North: hay, pasture look awful due to drought, most cattle very poor to poor condition. Hay feeding active. Central: pasture mostly poor to fair, cattle fair to good. Southwest: pasture very poor to fair due to drought. Statewide: cattle condition very poor to excellent, most in fair condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 4.4. Soil 2% very short, 12% short, 68% adequate, 18% surplus. Corn 1% poor, 23% fair, 66% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans 19% planted, 12% 2005, 21% avg. Sorghum 41% fair, 57% good, 2% excellent; 26% planted, 28% 2005, 32% avg. Cotton 4% poor, 33% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent. Wheat 1% harvested, 1% 2005, 4% avg. Apples 4% poor, 15% fair, 54% good, 27% excellent. Hay 1% very poor, 9% poor, 44% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Onions 6% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 37% good, 23% excellent; 66% harvested, 34% 2005, 53% avg. Peaches 42% fair, 58% good; 4% harvested, 9% 2005, 5% avg. Pecans 1% very poor, 6% poor, 45% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent. Tobacco 6% poor, 39% fair, 53% good, 2% excellent. Watermelons 2% poor, 31% fair, 57% good, 10% excellent; 95% planted, 96% 2005, 97% avg. Rain over the past week eased drought conditions across the state. Most of the rainfall fell on Monday and over the weekend, with some stations reporting as much as 3.0 inches for the week. The state experienced highs in the mid 70's and lows in the mid 50's. Rainfall was a welcome sight for producers, especially those

who have vegetables, pecans, hay, and recently planted crops. Although the week's rain soaked fields and eased drought conditions, pastures, hayfields, and crops still need more rain. The wet weather slowed field work and prevented hay harvest in the northwest part of the state. Cases of Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus continued to increase on tobacco despite producers' best efforts. This has raised concern for peanut producers who are afraid their crop will be hit hard as well. Thrip damage on snap beans was also reported. Livestock and crop conditions were rated as good. Other activities included planting peanuts and cotton, harvesting onions, squash, and cabbage, and routine care of poultry and livestock.

HAWAII: A cold front from the north affected much of the State during the week ending May 21, 2006. It added moisture to moderate trade winds, dipped early morning temperatures to low 60's at midweek. Light to moderate showers occurred mainly over the windward, mountain sections of the Aloha Islands. Sunny to partly cloudy skies with intermittent showers continued through the weekend, and improved crop growth and development.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 22% short, 76% adequate, 2% surplus. Field corn 85% planted, 72% 2005, 78% avg.; 58% emerged, 28% 2005, 32% average. Spring wheat 6% jointed. Barley condition 3% poor, 6% fair, 74% good, 17% excellent. Barley 7% jointed. Oats 72% planted, 71% 2005, 85% avg.; 47% emerged, 58% 2005, 64% average. Onions 94% emerged, 100% 2005, 100% average. Potatoes 85% planted, 63% 2005, 82% avg.; 14% emerged, 7% 2005, 12% average. Sugarbeets 89% emerged, 98% 2005, 95% average. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting, 9% harvested, 2% 2005, 9% average. Dry Beans 51% planted, 25% 2005, 26% average. Dry Peas 97% planted, 93% 2005, 91% avg.; 69% emerged, 88% 2005, 68% average. Lentils 98% planted, 95% 2005, 90% avg.; 61% emerged, 85% 2005, 59% average. Irrigation water supply 2% fair, 22% good, 76% excellent. Hay, roughage supply 20% very short, 23% short, 57% adequate, 0% surplus.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.8. Topsoil 6% short, 79% adequate, 15% surplus. Corn avg. height 4 in., 4 in. 2005, 3 in. avg. Winter wheat 52% filled, 28% 2005, 35% avg.; 3% turning yellow, 2% 2005, 2% avg. Oats 11% headed, 12% 2005, 13% avg.; 2% filled, 4% 2005, 3% avg. Alfalfa 36% cut, 38% 2005, 25% avg. Red clover 26% cut, 39% 2005, 26% avg. Oats condition 14% fair, 75% good, 11% excellent. Alfalfa condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 66% good, 17% excellent. Red clover condition 1% poor, 12% fair, 70% good, 17% excellent. Pasture condition 2% poor, 12% fair, 65% good, 21% excellent. Crop progress was hampered again last week by cooler than normal weather. Precipitation totals were less than normal across the state which did allow soils to dry some and farmers resumed planting late in the week across the northern half of the state. Corn fields were noticeably yellow and soybeans were reported to be emerging slowly with the cool temperatures. Some farmers slowed or stopped planting soybeans due to the cool temperatures. By the end of the week the forecast was for warmer temperatures which encouraged soybean planting to resume. Farmers across southern Illinois were limited to mowing and spraying during the week due to continued wet soil conditions. Insect damage from alfalfa weevils are causing losses in hay fields. Grubs and black cutworm are being monitored in corn fields as slow growth and emergence persists. Wheat continues to look good. Farmers were busy last week trying to finish planting, hauling grain due to the rise in the grain prices earlier this month, mowing roadsides, applying herbicides, side-dressing nitrogen, turning cows into pastures and tending livestock.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.9. Topsoil 0% very short, 0% short, 47% adequate, 53% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 65% adequate, 34% surplus. Pondering has occurred in low lying areas of many corn, soybean fields causing concern over poor germination and emergence. Growth, development of the major crops has been very slow. Weeds continue to be a problem in fields yet to be planted. Planting of corn is about 12 days behind last year but is 1 day ahead of the 5-yr. average. Corn 77% planted, 94% 2005, 75% avg.; 56% emerged, 71% 2005, 62% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 40% fair, 43% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans 37% planted, 71% 2005, 56% avg.; 15% emerged, 33% 2005, 35% avg. Winter wheat 67% headed, 62% 2005, 73% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 20% excellent. Pastures 0% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 64% good, 16% excellent. First cutting of hay crops has been difficult because of frequent rain showers. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Pastures and barn lots are muddy. Average temperatures ranged from 6° to 10° below normal with the high of 76°. Precipitation averaged from .17 inches to 1.95 inches. Activities included: checking drainage tiles, chopping haylage, spraying chemicals, applying fertilizer, preparing equipment and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil 1% very short, 15% short, 77% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 4% very short, 16% short, 73% adequate, 7% surplus. Most of the state saw great progress in fieldwork as a result of the cooperative conditions. Approximately one-third of Iowa's soybean acreage was planted last week. Farmers' wishes for warmer weather were granted in much of the state, as temperatures soared into the nineties in some areas. Oats 98% emerged, slightly behind last year—100 percent and equal to the 5-year average. Corn 98% planted reached, 4% ahead of the five-year average and aligned with last year's 98 percent. Statewide, 71% emerged averaged, equivalent to the previous year's progress reported, 7% ahead of the five-year average. The presence of cutworms has been noted. Soybeans 74% planted increased to this week, ahead of both the five-year average of 60% and last year's pace of 66 percent. Soybean 14% emergence statewide, which is behind both previous year's progress of 19%, the five-year average of 18 percent. Emergence has been hindered by the persistent cool weather. Bean leaf beetles are already being reported in some areas. The first Alfalfa harvest is 9% complete across the state. Livestock. Pasture, range condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 19% excellent. Livestock conditions are good around the state.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 15% very short, 28% short, 55% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 21% very short, 28% short, 51% adequate. Spring planting, alfalfa cutting were the major activities. Wheat 12% turning, 13% 2005, 9% avg.; insect infestation 68% none, 23% light, 7% moderate, 2% severe, disease infestation 55% none, 26% light, 12% moderate, 7% severe. Sorghum 8% emerged, 7% 2005, 12% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting 46% harvested, 57% 2005, 49% avg. Feed grain supplies were 1% very short, 6% short, 92% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 4% very short, 20% short, 75% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies were 9% very short, 20% short, and 71% adequate.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.6. Topsoil 3% short, 68% adequate, 29% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 8% short, 69% adequate, 22% surplus. For the week temperatures averaged 59°, which was 8° below normal. Precipitation statewide was 0.62 in., 0.44 in. below normal. Cool, wet conditions continued to slow corn and soybean planting, emergence. Sorghum acres 40% planted, 2005 39%, 29% avg. Avg corn height 9 in. most advanced corn height 15 in. Burley tobacco set 23%, 2005 24%, 26% avg. Dark tobacco set 15%, 2005 32%, 28% avg. Set tobacco crop condition 2% poor, 38% fair, 57% good, 3% excellent. Damp conditions limited tobacco setting. Winter wheat condition 3% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 18% excellent. Expected winter wheat harvest date June 14th. Expected barley harvest date June 7th. Hay crops condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 13% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 57% good, 18% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil 5% very short, 32% short, 59% adequate, 4% surplus. Spring plowing 97% plowed, 96% last week, 99% in 2005, 98% avg. Corn 0% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent; 4% silked, 0% last week, 0% in 2005, 2% avg. Soybeans 0% very poor, 1% poor, 39% fair, 58% good, 2% excellent. Sorghum 0% very poor, 0% poor, 32% fair, 63% good, 5% excellent; 82% emerged, 77% last week, 79% in 2005, 76% avg. Cotton 0% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 52% good, 2% excellent; 83% emerged, 66% last week, 86% in 2005, 80% avg. Wheat 0% very poor, 13% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent; 100% turning color, 99% last week, 96% in 2005, 94% avg; 40% harvested, 16% last week, 32% in 2005, 21% avg. Sweet potatoes 15% planted, 4% last week, 15% in 2005, 20% avg. Hay 1st cutting 49%, 48% last week, 40% in 2005, 43% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 12% poor, 42% fair, 32% good, 13% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent. Vegetable 1% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 53% good, 2% excellent. Range, pasture 3% very poor, 14% poor, 36% fair, 44% good, 3% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 10% very short, 15% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 9% very short, 25% short, 61% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 94% planted, 83% 2005, 83% avg.; 76% emerged, 56% 2005, 58% avg. Soybeans 30% planted, 21% 2005, 21% avg. Barley condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, 9% excellent; 95% headed, 94% 2005, 96% avg.; 8% turned, 1% 2005, 14% avg. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 22% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent; 98% headed, 78% 2005, 76% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 36% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Strawberries 98% bloomed, 87% 2005, 93% avg.; 29% harvested, 7% 2005, 18% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 52%, 24% 2005, 29% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 49%, 34% 2005, 34% avg. Apples 100% bloomed, 96% 2005, 99% avg. Watermelons 49% planted, 51% 2005, 50% avg. Cucumbers 39% planted, 36% 2005, 33% avg. Lima beans (Processed) 27% planted, 26% 2005, 23% avg. Snap beans 34% planted, 42% 2005, 35% avg. Sweet corn 69% planted, 65% 2005, 64% avg. Green peas 11% harvested, 9% 2005, 9% avg. Potatoes 100% planted, 99% 2005, 98% avg. Tomatoes 48%

planted, 47% 2005, 63% avg. Cantaloups 45% planted, 48% 2005, 58% avg. Hay supplies 9% very short, 17% short, 71% adequate, 3% surplus. Vegetable crops were planted at a fast pace last week. Some spotty rains later part of the week.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 2. Subsoil 0% very short, 4% short, 64% adequate, 32% surplus. Barley 0% very poor, 11% poor, 46% fair, 36% good, 7% excellent. Barley planted 85%, 94% 2005, 84% avg. Barley emerged 69%, 80% 2005, 63% avg. Oats 0% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 20% excellent. Oats emerged 93%, 91% 2005, 82% avg. Potatoes planted 66%, 79% 2005. Potatoes emerged 34%, 27% 2005. All hay 1% very poor, 3% poor, 38% fair, 45% good, 13% excellent. First cutting hay 1%, 2% 2005, 2% avg. Asparagus harvested 39%, 27% 2005, 41% avg. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.29 inches western Upper Peninsula to 1.14 inches northeast Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 8 degrees below normal southwest Lower Peninsula to 3 degrees below normal western and eastern Upper Peninsula. Cool temperatures, with scattered rains, slowed planting and emergence progress. Some emerged crops showing effects of temperatures. Corn planting nearly completed, with farmers waiting until soils dry to finish planting. Corn planted before rain slow to emerge and yellow color. Soybean planting stopped by rain and wet soil. Early plantings began to emerge. Most sugarbeets continued to emerge with few problems. Herbicide application delayed by wet conditions. Hay continued to grow with first cutting getting underway. Oats continued to emerge and good condition. Little damage from rain reported. Barley fair to good condition. Wheat starting to head out. Powdery mildew in wheat widely reported due to overly wet conditions. Apples nearing end of petal fall southwest. Largest apple fruit about 8 mm. Cool temperatures at end of week kept insect activity down. West central, apples petal fall stage and mid to late season varieties moving out of bloom. Weather conditions prolonged scab infection period. Blueberries blooming southern areas. Cherry fruit worms and cranberry fruit worms caught in pheromone traps. Peaches at shuck split southwest. Southeastern peaches began early shuck split. Bloom concluded and bacterial leaf spot readily found west central area. Pear fruit grew to 8 mm southwest and southeast. Pear psylla nymphs and pear blister mites reported some southwestern orchards. Southwestern tart cherries at shuck split and varying fruit size. Reports from southeast indicated cherries at 9 to 10 mm size. Sweet cherries at 12 to 14 mm and at pit hardening southwest. Southeastern sweet cherries 11 to 12 mm range. West Central bloom ended and heavy cherry leaf spot infection readily found. Plums out of shuck southwest, southeast mostly at shuck split. Grape shoots southeast 3 to 4 inches length with flower blossoms visible. New buds beginning to form southwestern area hit hard by April 26 freeze. Strawberries continued to bloom southwest. Southeast, 50 to 70 percent of strawberry crop in bloom. Vegetable planting slowed due to continued rainfall throughout State. Asparagus harvest continued at a slow pace and crop beginning to show purple spots due to cold temperatures. Transplanting of tomatoes, summer squash, zucchini and cucumbers continued to progress. Carrot, celery planting continued. Cabbage fields starting to suffer from cool and wet soils. Pepper planting began many areas across State. Planting of potatoes continued to progress. Early plantings of sweet corn continued to emerge but turning yellow due to cold and wet conditions.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 79% adequate, 20% surplus. Corn 96% land prepared, 99% 2005, 97% avg. Soybeans 69% land prepared, 91% 2005, 77% avg. Oats 2% jointed, 0% 2005, 1% avg. Dry Beans 33% planted, 28% 2005, 32% avg. Sweet Corn 36% planted, 36% 2005, 43% avg. Canola 39% planted, 60% 2005, 52% avg. Green Peas 75% planted, 68% 2005, 74% avg. Potatoes 80% planted, 87% 2005, 78% avg. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 58% good, 23% excellent. Alfalfa 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 59% good, 22% excellent. Planting progress regained momentum as corn and soybean plantings neared the five-year average. Surplus soil moisture levels dropped last week, allowing producers to make progress, while days suitable for field work increased to 4.2 days. Crops were rated in mostly good to excellent condition, although some reseeded may be needed due to soil crusting or drown-out in low spots. The average temperature for the week was 55.3°, 2.0° below normal.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil 1% very short, 16% short, 81% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2005, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 99% 2005, 99% avg.; 2% poor, 14% fair, 56% good, 28% excellent. Cotton 87% planted, 93% 2005, 90% avg.; 74% emerged, 78% 2005, 78% avg.; 3% very poor, 10% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 9% excellent. Peanuts 77% planted, NA 2005, NA avg.; 28% fair, 54% good, 18% excellent. Rice 97% planted, 99% 2005, 96% avg.; 95% emerged, 94% 2005, 89% avg.; 2% very poor 4% poor, 17% fair, 74% good, 3% excellent. Sorghum 99% planted, 100% 2005, 96% avg.; 98% emerged, 97% 2005, 91% avg.; 1% poor, 4% fair, 95% good. Soybeans 96% planted, 94% 2005 87% avg.; 92% emerged, 88% 2005, 78% avg.; 4% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, 13% excellent. Wheat 100% heading, 100%

2005, 100% avg.; 32% mature, 25% 2005, 25% avg.; 3% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent. Hay 67% (Harvested Cool) 71% 2005, 75% avg. Sweetpotatoes 2% planted, 2% 2005, 7% avg. Watermelons 92% planted, 99% 2005, 95% avg.; 51% fair, 37% good, 12% excellent. Blueberries 14% fair, 71% good, 15% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, 18% excellent. Pasture 4% poor, 28% fair, 41% good, 27% excellent. Drier weather has helped farm operators to plant row crops this week. In the northern half of the state, some cotton is suffering from seedling diseases and some growers are considering replanting. Pasture growth is slowing without any recent rainfall.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 2% very short, 23% short, 71% adequate, 4% surplus. Dry weather prevailed through most of the week. Topsoil moisture supply declined, with the northern districts suffering the worst drop in topsoil moisture ratings, where rainfall the past two weeks has been of the "nuisance" variety, light and widely scattered. Spring tillage progressed steadily to 94% complete, 4 days behind last year but 2 weeks ahead of normal. With corn planting nearly complete, farmers worked to get soybeans in the ground, while also turning their attention to the first hay cuttings. Corn and soybean growth is still slow, but most of the planted fields appear well established, with just a few reports of poor stands that require replanting. Wet fields in the Bootheel have caused poor cotton stands, necessitating significant replanting. Pasture condition 5% very poor, 14% poor, 43% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent, nearly the same as last week. Reports from around the State continue to stress the need for a good hay crop to replace short hay supplies. However, early cuttings are showing erratic yields, with many coming in on the low side. Temperatures were mostly below normal, especially in the eastern half of the State, where readings were 3 to 6 degrees below normal. Western areas were generally 1 to 3 degrees below normal. Rainfall for the week was light, averaging 0.32 inches. Six out of nine districts received a quarter inch or less. The central and southeast districts received the most, each with 0.58 inches.

MONTANA: Topsoil 3% surplus, 4% last year, 42% adequate, 64% last year, 45% short, 26% last year, 10% very short, 6% last year. Subsoil 2% surplus, 2% last year, 51% adequate, 36% last year, 38% short, 41% last year, 9% very short, 21% last year. Montana received light precipitation last week. Hardin was the wet spot in the state with 1.42 inches of precipitation. Culbertson, Glasgow, and Wolf Point tied for the high temperature of 96 degrees. Olney and Wisdom tied for the low temperature of 27 degrees. Reports indicate concern about the condition of wheat and other small grains crops, and the ability of the crops to cope with the dry, warm, windy conditions prevailing in some areas. The majority of small grain planting is near completion. More than half of barley and oats are emerged. Spring wheat and durum wheat emergence is behind last year, however, durum wheat is ahead of the five-year average. Some grassy pasture areas were reported as drying up, however, most of the state is in fair to good condition. Ranchers are supplementing feed to less than 20 percent of cattle and sheep. Ranchers continue to move livestock to summer ranges. Calving and lambing are near completion. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% last year, 10% poor, 8% last year, 38% fair, 26% last year, 39% good, 54% last year, 12% excellent, 10% last year. Winter wheat boot stage is 21%, 10% last year. Spring wheat is 90% planted, 94% last year, 45% emerged, 72% last year. Durum wheat 78% planted, 78% last year, 24% emerged, 48% last year. Barley 93% planted, 91% last year, and 62% emerged, 67% last year. Oats 81% planted, 81% last year, and 51% emerged, 55% last year. Ranchers are providing supplemental feed to 19% of cattle and calves, and 17% of sheep and lambs. Calving is 98% complete, 98% last year, and lambing is 93% complete, 94% last year. Range and pasture feed conditions are 9% excellent, 6% last year, 48% good, 30% last year, 37% fair, 40% last year, 5% poor, 18% last year, and 1% very poor, 6% last year. Ranchers have moved 71% of cattle and calves, 52% last year, and 60% of sheep and lambs, 44% last year to summer ranges. Field tillage work in progress is 0% not started, 1% last year, 3% just started, 3% last year, 97% well underway, 96% last year. There were 6.7 days suitable for field work last week.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 21% very short, 37% short, 42% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 18% very short, 34% short, 48% adequate, 0% surplus. Warm, dry, windy conditions allowed spring planting to advance. Temperatures for the week averaged 3° above normal. Southern counties saw highs in the mid nineties. Wheat jointed 99%, 93% 2005, 88% avg. Oats 100% emerged, 98% 2005, 95% avg. Sugar beets 100% planted, 98% 2005. Sorghum 40% planted, 37% 2005, 29% avg.; 5% emerged, 7% last year, 7% avg. Alfalfa conditions 1% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 50% good, 14% excellent. Pasture, range conditions 5% very poor, 17% poor, 34% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent. Activities Included: Taking first cutting of alfalfa and opening pastures to cattle.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Temperatures averaged 4 to 14° above normal over the week, hastening snow melt in the mountains. Minor lowland flooding was occurring across the north. The Humboldt, Walker Rivers were at or above flood stage. Scattered rains toward the end of the week further raised river and stream levels. Reno, Winnemucca each recorded .16 inch of rain, Elko .08 inch, and Ely a trace. Las Vegas remained dry. Crop conditions rated from fair to excellent, but mostly good. Some lowland grasslands were flooded. The high temperatures had crops and weeds growing fast. Alfalfa hay harvest was advancing northward. Irrigation, weed control was ongoing. Range, pasture growth was good, some areas benefitted from rains. Other areas were beginning to dry. Some late calving and lambing continued. Additional branding and movement of livestock to seasonal range was reported. Mormon cricket control continued in the North. Activities: Hay harvest, calving, lambing, branding, irrigation, weed spraying, fertilization.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work: 2.7. Topsoil 28% adequate, 72% surplus. Subsoil 6% short, 48% adequate, 46% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 64% good, 21% excellent. Maine Potatoes 60% planted, 5% 2005, 40% average. Rhode Island Potatoes 95% planted, 70% 2005, 85% avg.; 30% emerged, 20% 2005, 20% average; condition good. Massachusetts Potatoes 90% planted, 75% 2005, 80% avg.; 25% emerged, 25% 2005, 25% average; condition good. Maine Oats 85% planted, 10% 2005, 45% avg.; 45% emerged, 0% 2005, 10% average. Maine Barley 85% planted, 10% 2005, 50% avg.; 45% emerged, 0% 2005, 10% average. Field Corn 45% planted, 35% 2005, 40% avg.; 10% emerged, 5% 2005, 10% average; condition poor in Vermont, good in Massachusetts, and poor/fair elsewhere. Sweet Corn 35% planted, 30% 2005, 40% avg.; 15% emerged, 15% 2005, 15% average; condition good/fair. First Crop Hay condition good. Apples Full Bloom to Petal Fall, condition good/fair. Peaches Petal Fall in Connecticut and Full Bloom to Petal Fall elsewhere, condition fair/good. Pears Full Bloom to Petal Fall, condition good/fair. Strawberries Full Bloom to Petal Fall in CT and RI and Bud Stage to Early Bloom elsewhere, condition poor/fair in Maine and good elsewhere. Massachusetts Cranberries Bud Stage, condition good. Highbush Blueberries Bud Stage to Early Bloom, condition good/fair. Maine Wild Blueberries Early Bloom to Full Bloom, condition good. The week began with more rain and cool temperatures, putting a halt to all farm activities. By Thursday, a break in the weather arrived and some farmers ventured into their fields that were not too wet. On Friday, more rain arrived and some thunder storms hindered outside activities. Over the weekend, skies were clear except for some scattered light rain showers. On Sunday, in the early evening some areas had severe thunder storms. Continuous days of heavy rain caused rivers and streams to rise above flood levels in New Hampshire and Massachusetts for most of the week. Fields under water will probably have to be re-planted unless warm, sunny days arrive soon. Most farm activities are at a standstill due to saturated field conditions from the recent rains. Activities Included: Planting sweet corn, field corn, early vegetables, potatoes, harvesting asparagus, rhubarb, and spinach, spraying protective fungicides, and working in greenhouses.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil 3% short, 95% adequate, 2% surplus. Temperatures averaged much below normal across the state for the week. There were measurable amounts of precipitation in most localities for the week, with over 1.00 inch of rainfall reported at Hammonton on May 15, 2006 to May 16, 2006. Agricultural producers continued planting, greenhouse work, transplanting vegetable crops, topdressing fertilizer, spraying herbicides, hand thinning on fruit. Field corn continued to emerge across the state. Soybeans began to emerge in many localities. Harvest of hay continued statewide. Barley and wheat were mostly headed in the south. Harvest of asparagus, lettuce, and herbs continued in the south. Cucumbers began to emerge in the central district. There was a report of some apple scab in southern orchards. Bees were pulled in blueberry beds in the south. Picking of the Chandler variety of strawberries was winding down in the central district. Pasture was rated in fair to good condition.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6.9. Topsoil 58% very short, 35% short, 7% adequate. The week began as cool, somewhat moist air had pushed west through much of the state and allowed for development of scattered showers and thunderstorms Monday with fewer storms Tuesday. A ridge of high pressure began to build into the southwest U.S. midweek, allowing for warmer and drier conditions that persisted into the end of the week. Las Vegas, Roy and Ruidoso all received about a third of an inch of rain early in the week. Temperatures by the weekend reached 100 degrees or better in the southeast plains. Wind damage was 12% light, 9% moderate, and 1% severe. There were reports of pecans, lettuce, cabbage and chile being affected by wind damage. Farmers spent the week irrigating and harvesting hay, onions, lettuce. Alfalfa 1% very poor, 4% poor 48% fair, 25% good, 22% excellent with 81% of the first cutting complete and 19% of the second cutting complete. Irrigated winter wheat condition was reported as mostly fair to good with 99%

headed. Dryland wheat condition was reported in poor to very poor with 97% headed. Total wheat 98% headed. Peanuts 29% planted. Lettuce harvest is at 95% complete with conditions reported in mostly good to excellent condition. Pecan conditions were mostly fair to excellent with average nut set. Cotton 42% fair, 38% good, 20% excellent, 93% planted. Chile condition was in mostly good to excellent condition. Onions were in mostly good to excellent condition with 24% harvested. Corn condition was in mostly fair to good condition with 93% planted, 61% emerged. Ranchers continue to supplement feed and haul water with reports of difficulty obtaining hay. Cattle conditions 4% very poor, 22% poor, 43% fair, 18% good, 13% excellent. Sheep 6% very poor, 15% poor, 64% fair, 15% good. Ranges, pastures are needing moisture with conditions reported as 36% very poor, 39% poor, 22% fair, 3% good. Farmers and ranchers report spotty rains though not enough to be helpful.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.8. Soil 5% short, 55% adequate, 40% surplus. Pasture conditions 1% poor, 19% fair, 53% good, 27% excellent. Oats 96% planted compared to 92% last year. Potatoes 55% planted compared to 54% last year. Soybeans 29% planted compared to 37% a year ago. Rain continued this week which slowed further progress in planting. Haylage was ready to harvest but fields were too wet. In the Finger Lakes region, most grape development consisted of 3 to 4 leaves visible and 3 to 5 inches in the shoot growth stage. In the Lake Erie fruit region, growers were observing the extent of the frost damage in their vineyards. In the Long Island fruit region, thrips were detected in the strawberry flowers. Grape vine development was slow. Even with the rain, corn planting continued. Planting of carrots was nearly complete, and emergence of early-planted processing beet, carrot, and sweet corn crops began.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Soil 11% short, 77% adequate, 12% surplus. Activities Included: Planting cotton, peanuts, sorghum, soybeans, sweetpotatoes, transplanting tobacco, cutting hay, preparing for small grain harvest. Another week of scattered showers and below normal temperatures were experienced in the State. Some areas reported hail damage to numerous crops and concern for crop growth due to below normal temperatures.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 8% very short, 19% short, 65% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 16% short, 70% adequate, 11% surplus. Dry conditions, near normal temperatures during the week allowed producers to make excellent planting progress. Warm, windy conditions dried flooded areas in the east and topsoil in the west. Durum wheat 70% planted, 72% 2005, 56% avg.; 34% emerged, 38% 2005, 28% avg.; 0% jointed, 1% 2005, 0% average. Canola 80% planted, 81% 2005, 75% avg.; 30% emerged, 39% 2005, 33% average. Dry Edible Beans 22% planted, 16% 2005, 15% avg.; 1% emerged, 2% 2005, 1% average. Dry edible peas 94% planted, 95% 2005, average not available; 51% emerged, 51% 2005, average not available. Flaxseed 68% planted, 69% 2005, 59% avg.; 25% emerged, 25% 2005, 20% average. Potatoes 80% planted, 65% 2005, 61% avg.; 17% emerged, 9% 2005, 9% average. Sunflower 2% emerged, 2% 2005 1% average. Sugarbeets 45% emerged, 62% 2005, 50% average. Barley 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 69% good, 11% excellent. Durum wheat 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 72% good, 10% excellent. Canola 0% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 71% good, 10% excellent. Dry Edible Peas 0% very poor, 0% poor, 16% fair, 74% good, 10% excellent; Sugarbeets 0% very poor, 0% poor, 37% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent. Broadleaf and wild oats spraying were 9% and 10%, respectively. Stockwater supplies 1% very short, 16% short, 77% adequate, 6% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 0.5. Topsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 33% adequate, 65% surplus. Corn 91% planted, 94% 2005, 78% avg.; 73% emerged, 55% 2005, 60% avg. Soybeans 71% planted, 74% 2005, 55% avg.; 40% emerged, 26% 2005, 33% avg. Winter wheat 42% headed, 14% 2005, 36% avg. Oats 9% headed, 1% 2005, 3% avg. Potatoes 81% planted, 82% 2005, 75% avg. Processing tomatoes 14% planted, 34% 2005, 25% avg. Strawberries 4% harvested, 6% 2005, 3% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 5%, 8% 2005, 8% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 3%, 6% 2005, 5% avg. Corn condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Hay condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 66% good, 16% excellent. Oats condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 35% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 52% good, 19% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 55% good, 18% excellent. During the past week, there was less than 1 day suitable for field work. Corn, soybeans planted acres increased by less than 5 percentage points for the week. Reporters have observed root rot in soybeans, foliar diseases (head blight, powdery mildew, scab) in winter wheat, and slugs in alfalfa silage cuttings, however cutworm and flea beetle numbers have declined due to the rain. Reporters have observed yellowing of emerged corn

plants from wet field conditions and lack of sunshine. The Northwest, Northeast regions reported that the peach crop frost damage is not as bad as originally thought. The apple crop looks normal. In the Northeast, grapes have put on a secondary bloom. Producers have begun cutting hay, but most producers did not get a chance to bale before last week's rain. The strawberry harvest in the Southwest is in full swing, however fruit ripening has been slow due to the lack of sun and heat. The Southeast region also reported planting of melons, potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, green beans, strawberries, raspberries, and all vegetable crops. Activities Included: Hauling of grain, equipment repairs, and checking rain gauges.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 29% very short, 32% short, 39% adequate. Subsoil 49% very short, 29% short, 22% adequate. Wheat soft dough 90% this week, 71% last week, 65% last year, 65% avg.; harvested 3% this week, N/A last week, N/A last year, N/A average. Rye 37% very poor, 47% poor, 16% fair; soft dough 93% this week, 85% last week, 91% last year, 36% average. Oats 45% very poor, 36% poor, 19% fair; jointing 86% this week, 84% last week, 94% last year, 95% avg.; headed 72% this week, 55% last week, 72% last year, 75% average. Soft dough 60% this week, 37% last week, 39% last year, 41% average. Corn 99% planted this week, 90% last week, 96% last year, 93% avg.; emerged 70% this week, 54% last week, 82% last year, 77% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 65% this week, 60% last week, 77% last year, 74% avg.; emerged 19% this week, 11% last week, 13% last year, 21% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 77% this week, 72% last week, 77% last year, 79% avg.; planted 45% this week, 33% last week, 39% last year, 48% average; emerged 28% this week, 12% last week, 22% last year, 32% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 99% this week, 94% last week, 99% last year, 97% avg.; emerged 27% this week, 6% last week, 36% last year, 44% average. Cotton emerged 28% this week, N/A last week, 10% last year, 35% average. Alfalfa 5% very poor, 22% poor, 42% fair, 27% good, 4% excellent; 1st Cutting 83% this week, 55% last week, 88% last year, 87% avg.; 2nd Cutting 3% this week, N/A last week, 5% last year, 5% average. Other Hay 21% very poor, 31% poor, 38% fair, 10% good; 1st Cutting 33% this week, 25% last week, 42% last year, 42% average. Watermelon planted 88% this week, 78% last week, 88% last year, 87% avg.; running 12% this week, 2% last week, 17% last year, 19% average. Livestock 3% very poor, 25% poor, 43% fair, 24% good, 5% excellent. Pasture, Range 12% very poor, 26% poor, 38% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent. Livestock: Livestock were in mostly fair condition. Marketings were mostly average. There was very little insect activity reported. Death loss of cattle was mostly light. Feeder steers under 800 pounds averaged \$108.25 per cwt. and feeder heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$100.07 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 2% very short, 33% short, 62% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 25% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus. Barley 96% planted, 94% previous week, 96% 2005, 93% avg.; 70% emerged, 70% previous week, 85% 2005, 80% avg.; 4% poor, 21% fair, 72% good, 3% excellent. Spring wheat 98% planted, 98% previous week, 100% 2005, 99% avg.; 86% emerged, 81% previous week, 91% 2005, 93% avg.; 5% poor, 30% fair, 62% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat headed 10% headed, 5% previous week, 39% 2005, 27% avg.; 10% poor, 25% fair, 62% good, 3% excellent. Range, pasture 3% poor, 32% fair 44% good, 21% excellent. Hot conditions prevailed across the State last week. High temperatures ranged from 76 degrees in Crescent City to 100 degrees in Hermiston, but high temperatures were mainly in the nineties, with 29 of the 43 weather stations reporting high temperatures in the nineties. Although low temperatures were mostly in the forties, fifties, thirty-nine was the lowest temperature recorded in Christmas Valley, Lorella, Baker City, Prairie City. Temperatures were mostly 10-19 degrees above average across Oregon. All weather stations reported precipitation last week except for three stations. Those stations included Florence, Tillamook, McMinnville. Two weather stations, Moro, Burns, received over an inch of rainfall last week. Dry weather conditions prevailed through most of last week allowing some hay producers to begin cutting, baling hay. Much needed moisture came late last week in form of thunder showers, boosting field crop development throughout most of the State. More precipitation is still needed though. Some counties have been forced to start irrigating earlier than normal due to warmer than normal, dry conditions. The shift from cold, dry conditions to hot, dry conditions last week has stressed many field crops in Union County. Some farmers in that area have reported losses in dry land winter wheat due to frost, drought, heat. The weather was favorable for vegetable growers last week. Early corn was up, doing well. Rhubarb continued to be harvested in Washington County. Farmer's markets were still selling mostly greenhouse grown vegetables. Northern Willamette Valley berries continued in bloom, some were irrigated. Grape vines were leafing out, fruit set looked good. Walnuts were leafing. There was still some spraying for Eastern Filbert Blight. Most areas are expecting an average to above average sweet cherry crop. Growers in Yamhill County report Italian prunes look spotty due to April rains, but Brooks variety look good. The first strawberries were showing up at farmers markets. Southern Willamette Valley blueberries

were showing a nice crop, but with some freeze damage. Strawberries were setting fruit, should be ready by the first of June. Blackberries, raspberries look good. Grapes seem a little slow to bud this year, showing some effect from the cold weather, freeze damage. Cherries look to be a medium crop. Plums/prunes, peaches look to be a small crop this season. Asian, other pears look good. Apples look to be a heavy crop, will need thinning. Apples, pears are showing scab damage. There were 85 codling moths caught in three traps beginning May 12. Hood River County weather started out hot, dry, but ended cool & wet. Lower Hood River Valley growers started hand thinning Bartlett pears. Irrigation started in some orchards valley wide. Cherries in The Dalles area were starting to be visible on trees. The cherry crop is currently expected to be above average. Union County sweet cherry production is expected to be down due to a hard freeze. May 22 thundershowers & hail may cause additional damage. Recent hot, dry weather accelerated tree fruit, vineyard growth in Douglas County. Fungal disease sprays were needed as showers moved in late in the week. Yield potential looks good for strawberries, blueberries. Tree fruit potential is good for apples, but other tree fruits did not pollinate well. Southern Oregon cover sprays were still being applied to pears, apples, peaches. Pears were blooming, look good. Caneberries, some wild blackberries are in bloom. Vineyards were showing lots of new growth with some starting to blossom. Both nurseries, greenhouses were still shipping plant material to retail outlets for sale. Nurseries were irrigating, digging, balling evergreen landscape shrubs, rotating containers. The shipping season to the east coast is winding down. Iris growers were getting ready for their spring open houses. Above normal temperatures during most of the week continued to dry down pastures, rangeland forcing some producers to start irrigation early. Drier rangeland suffered under the extreme heat, producers started hauling livestock water in some areas. Rain received late in the week helped give grasses a boost, improve conditions. Livestock were reported in good condition throughout the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2. Soil 5% short, 76% adequate, 19% surplus. Spring 96% plowing, 95% 2005, 88% avg. Corn 82% planted, 83% 2005, 71% avg.; 54% emerged, 38% 2005, 42% avg.; height 4 inches.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 48% good, 15% excellent. Barley 97% heading, 84% 2005, 86% avg. Winter wheat 80% heading, 41% 2005, 50% avg.; condition 2% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Oats 94% emerged, 87% 2005, 80% avg.; condition 2% poor, 36% fair, 57% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans 42% planted, 60% 2005, 36% avg.; 7% emerged, 14% 2005, 12% avg.; condition 3% poor, 42% fair, 49% good, 6% excellent. Tobacco 30% transplanted, 18% 2005, 17% avg. Potatoes 78% planted, 78% 2005, 71% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting 25%, 25% 2005, 21% avg.; condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 61% good, 17% excellent. Timothy clover crop condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 57% good, 10% excellent. Peach crop condition 2% poor, 9% fair, 48% good, 41% excellent. Apple crop condition 2% fair, 50% good, 48% excellent. Quality of hay made 5% poor, 35% fair, 30% good, 30% excellent. Pasture conditions 2% very poor, 12% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 8% excellent. Activities Included: Finishing spring plowing, hauling, spreading manure, lime, spraying pesticides, herbicides, repairing equipment, cutting hay, planting corn, soybeans, and potatoes.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Soil 1% very short, 33% short, 62% adequate, 4% surplus. Several parts of the state reported decent rainfall with a few areas reporting some possible hail and wind damage. Barley 99% headed, 98% 2005, 97% avg.; 70% turned color, 62% 2005, 66% avg.; 12% ripe, 9% 2005, 21% avg.; 45% fair, 51% good, 4% excellent. Corn 99% emerged, 99% 2005, 97% avg.; 1% poor, 37% fair, 56% good, 6% excellent. Cotton 77% planted, 77% 2005, 70% avg.; 5% poor, 44% fair, 48% good, 3% excellent. Grain Hay 80% harvested, 78% 2005, 77% avg.; 9% poor, 53% fair, 38% good. Oats 99% headed, 99% 2005, 99% avg.; 67% turned color, 63% 2005, 73% avg.; 22% ripe, 13% 2005, 32% avg.; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 44% fair, 47% good, 1% excellent. Rye 99% headed, 99% 2005, 98% avg.; 77% turned color, 64% 2005, 74% avg.; 22% ripe, 15% 2005, 30% avg.; 3% poor, 43% fair, 52% good, 2% excellent. Sorghum 62% planted, 64% 2005, 62% avg.; 17% fair, 83% good. Soybeans 38% planted, 37% 2005, 32% avg.; 10% emerged, 9% 2005, 8% avg.; 28% fair, 65% good, 7% excellent. Sweet Potatoes 43% planted, 39% 2005, 43% avg.; 60% fair, 40% good. Tobacco 100% transplanted, 100% 2005, 100% avg.; 40% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Winter Wheat 100% headed, 100% 2005, 99% avg.; 76% turned color, 67% 2005, 80% avg.; 7% ripe, 8% 2005, 22% avg.; 7% poor, 42% fair, 49% good, 2% excellent. Apples 20% fair, 80% good. Cantaloupes 99% planted, 94% 2005, 95% avg.; 24% fair, 62% good, 14% excellent. Cucumbers 7% fair, 60% good, 33% excellent. Peaches 1% very poor, 4% poor, 33% fair, 57% good, 5% excellent. Snap beans 99% planted, 98% 2005, 98% avg.; 20% fair, 80% good. Tomatoes 99% planted, 100% 2005, 99% avg.; 20% fair, 55% good, 25% excellent. Watermelons 99% planted, 97% 2005, 97% avg.; 29% fair, 57% good,

14% excellent. Livestock 1% poor, 19% fair, 77% good, 3% excellent. Pastures 10% poor, 40% fair, 48% good, 2% excellent.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil 10% very short, 26% short, 55% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil 14% very short, 21% short, 56% adequate, 9% surplus. Feed supplies 2% very short, 7% short, 86% adequate, 5% surplus. Stock water supplies 10% very short, 20% short, 65% adequate, 5% surplus. Winter Wheat 59% boot, 61% 2005, 43% avg. Barley 91% seeded, 99% 2005, 97% avg. Oats 98% seeded, 100% 2005, 97% avg.; 0% boot, 3% 2005, 2% avg. Spring Wheat 99% seeded, 100% 2005, 98% avg.; 1% boot, 1% 2005, 0% avg. Sorghum 1% emerged, 0% 2005, 1% avg. Sunflower 14% planted, 9% 2005, 7% avg. Cattle condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 72% good, 17% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 60% good, 24% excellent. Range, Pasture 2% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 39% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 4%, 1% 2005, NA% avg. Other hay harvested 1%, 0% 2005, 0% avg. Calving 93% complete. Lambing 97% complete. Cattle moved to pasture 73% complete. Temperatures were above normal for much of the state last week, with minimal precipitation received in many areas. Winter wheat, small grain crops are being stressed, due to dry conditions, while row crop planting advances significantly. Activities Included: Caring for livestock, calving, lambing, fertilizing, working ground, small grain seeding, and plating of row crops.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 3% short, 76% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil 9% short, 74% adequate, 17% surplus. Winter Wheat 50% turning color, 28% 2005, 35% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 17% fair, 55% good, 22% excellent. Pastures 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. Hay 1st cutting 24%, 46% 2005, 38% average; 2% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 48% good, 10% excellent. Tobacco 24% transplanted, 42% 2005, 35% average. Although scattered showers remained prevalent across the State last week, conditions were dry enough to allow for 4 days of some much needed fieldwork. Farmers concentrated most of their efforts toward planting row crops and harvesting hay. Half of the State's wheat was turning color. As of Sunday, just under a quarter of the tobacco crop had been transplanted. The first cutting of hay continued to lag behind last year and the 5-year average. Temperatures averaged below normal statewide last week with average highs ranging from around 80 in the West to the upper 60s and lower 70s in the East. Precipitation averaged below normal across most of the state as well.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Southern regions finally got the rain they have been asking for. Unfortunately, much of it was far too late to benefit row crops. The Rio Grande Valley and western portions of South Texas reported rainfall amounts ranging from ½ to 3 inches. The Coastal Bend received a trace to 1½ inches. Other areas receiving significant moisture include the Edwards Plateau, Upper Coast, Central and East Texas. Some locations in these regions recorded ½ to 2 inches accumulation. Trace amounts of rain occurred over the Panhandle, South Plains, and Trans Pecos. Hot temperatures took over after the rain ended early in the week. Summer crops progressed well across the Blacklands and central areas. Planting moved forward on the Panhandle and South Plains. Pasture conditions improved for the most part but weeds were a big problem in many locations. Insurance agents were busy disastering crops in the Rio Grande Valley and Coastal Bend. Horn flies were a growing nuisance in cattle herds. Hay cutting increased as producers looked to restock the dwindling supply. mall Grains: Irrigation of wheat continued in locations across the Panhandle. Much of the remaining crop in the region was in the soft dough maturity stage. There was much concern among producers about the availability of wheat seed this coming fall given the expected low production this season. Wheat continued to be cut for hay statewide. Grain harvest progressed northward. Statewide, wheat condition was mostly rated very poor to poor. Oats condition statewide was mostly rated very poor to poor. Cotton: Planting was in full swing on the Panhandle and South Plains. Early planted fields in those regions have emerged while some producers were still waiting on rain to begin seeding. Adequate soil moisture was very hit-or-miss; one field could have enough for germination while a neighboring field could be too dry. Blackland cotton producers reported insect problems. Many dryland fields in the Rio Grande Valley and Coastal Bend were disastered out due to lingering drought. Corn: Fields on the Panhandle were heavily irrigated. Good stands were reported. Corn was tasseling across the Blacklands. Fields in the region were beginning to wilt in the afternoon sun as more moisture would be required quickly. South Texas dryland corn was stunted badly due to ongoing drought. Insurance agents continued to disaster fields in southern areas. The corn condition statewide was mostly rated fair to good. Sorghum: Planting continued on the Panhandle and the South Plains. The crop progressed well across the Blacklands, but additional precipitation would be needed shortly. Many dryland fields in the Rio Grande Valley and Coastal Bend were disastered out due to lingering drought. In southern regions, irrigation was heavy where possible. Statewide, sorghum condition was mostly rated poor to fair.

Peanuts: Planting continued across the South Plains. Newly seeded fields were heavily watered. Rice: Growers on the eastern Upper Coast were concerned with a high number of Mexican Rice Borers caught in traps along field edges. The condition of rice was mostly rated fair to good statewide. Soybeans: Planting continued on the Panhandle. Statewide, the condition was mostly rated fair to good. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans In the Rio Grande Valley, watermelon harvest was ongoing. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden, producers harvested cabbage, potatoes, and onions. In East Texas, growers were harvesting green beans and onions. Blackberry and blueberry picking was set to begin. Watermelons were showing some fungus problems. On the Panhandle, pumpkins will be planted in a few weeks Pecans: Spraying continued for pecan nut casebearer. Nuts were setting. Livestock, Range, Pasture Report: Pastures continued to green-up for the most part. Summer grasses were growing well but so were noxious weeds. Many producers were cutting their first hay crop of the year. A much bigger percentage of small grains were being cut for hay this year because of the poor condition of wheat and oats and the shortage of hay. In those locations of South Texas that received significant rainfall, pastures and rangeland improved. For a majority of the region, any improvement was limited as exceptional drought conditions continued. For those cattlemen that still had excess cattle to sell, herd liquidation continued. Hay was still very scarce and showed no signs of becoming less expensive.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil 1% very short, 16% short, 82% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 0% very short, 4% short, 93% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Barley 90% emerged, 55% 2005, 87% avg.; Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 27% fair, 63% good, 9% excellent. Oats 91% planted, 78% 2005, 89% avg.; 65% emerged, 49% 2005, 70% avg. Corn 79% planted, 38% 2005, 68% avg. Alfalfa height 15%, 12% 2005, 15% avg. Cattle, calves moved To Summer Range 39%, 28% 2005, 31% avg. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 7% fair, 69% good, 23% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved To Summer Range 40%, 26% 2005, 27% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 11% fair, 78% good, 11% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 0% very short, 2% short, 94% adequate, 4% surplus. Sheep Sheared On Range 90%, 81% 2005, 94% avg. Ewes Lamb On Range 83%, 83% 2005, 92% avg. Crops within the state continue to be in excellent condition due to the warmer temperatures. Livestock producers are thrilled with this year's operations and all reports indicate that the livestock are doing well. Most counties have experienced a hotter than normal week. According to Box Elder, many producers have begun cutting the alfalfa early because of last month's temperature; some hay has already been baled and is in the barn. Much of the corn has been planted for this season, and Cache County reported that a lot of irrigation took place this week due to the insufficient amount of rainfall. Livestock continues to be moved to summer ranges. Most counties report that cattle and sheep are in good condition; however, there is some concern about the ranges drying out as a result of the warmer temperatures.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 4% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 31% short, 57% adequate, 2% surplus. The Commonwealth of Virginia experienced windy, rather dry weather conditions during the week ending May 21, 2006. Cool nights were also the norm across the state. Many producers are beginning to harvest their first cutting of hay. Producers expect that yields will be low due to the lack of rain. Soybean planting is in full swing across the state. Great progress was made in planting peanuts. Peanut growers planted 30 percent more peanuts during the week. Tobacco farmers are cultivating, sidedressing the tobacco with fertilizer. Activities Included: Harvesting strawberries, transplanting tomatoes, topdressing corn, fruit thinning, and attending field days.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for field work were 6.20. Top soil 5% very short, 19% short, 74% adequate, 2% surplus. The weather was unusually hot most of the week. Farmers with irrigation were rushing to get it operating. Some rainfall over the weekend helped but the early heat caused stress on crops that may be irreversible. The stress was especially felt on winter wheat planted to shallow ground. High winds damaged winter wheat in Garfield County and poplars in Walla Walla County. Overall winter wheat and spring wheat conditions decreased. Potato and corn growers continued planting fields. Some hay producers harvested their first cutting. Range and pasture conditions were 1% poor, 12% fair, 86% good, 1% excellent. Pastures were in good condition and cattle needed little hay supplement as a result. Greenhouse tomato growers were doing well due to the warm temperatures. Sweet corn planting is underway. Hot temperatures caused vegetable growers to irrigate across the state.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 2.0. Topsoil 10% short, 76% adequate, 14% surplus compared with 6% short, 69% adequate, 25% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting 86%, 90% in 2005, 86% for the 5-yr avg. Hay and roughage supplies 3% very short, 25% short, 70% adequate, 2% surplus compared with 1% very short, 4% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus in 2005. Feed grain supplies were 1% very short, 6% short, 93% adequate compared to 2% short, 98% adequate 2005. Apple conditions 8% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. Peach conditions 7% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent. Hay 2% very poor, 13% poor, 40% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Hay 1st cutting 3% complete, 11% 2005, 10% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat conditions 35% fair, 65% good; 78% headed, 93% 2005, 77% 5-yr avg. Oat conditions 8% poor, 50% fair, and 42% good; 78% planted, 94% 2005, 91% 5-yr avg.; 57% emerged, 78% 2005, 72% 5-yr avg.; 6% headed, 2005 & 5-yr avg not available. Corn conditions 9% poor, 41% fair, 50% good. Corn 73% planted, 83% 2005, 72% 5-yr avg.; 39% emerged, 56% 2005, 5-yr avg not available. Soybeans 43% planted, 59% 2005, 49% 5-yr avg.; 11% emerged, 50% 2005, 5-yr avg not available. Cattle and calves 1% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 74% good, 4% excellent. Sheep, lambs 2% poor, 12% fair, 83% good, 3% excellent. Activities Included: Cutting of hay, planting corn, chopping haylage, moving cattle. Cool temperatures and spotty rainfall has effected hay yields and pasture growth so far this spring.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.6. Soil 4% short, 70% adequate, 26% surplus. Two weeks of below average temperatures have started to impact crop emergence. Warmer weather could rapidly improve corn and soybean fields. Temperatures ranged from 1 degree above to 4 degrees below normal for the week. Average high temperatures made it to the 60s in most areas. Eau Claire had an average high of 70. Low temperatures averaged in the mid 40s last week. Rainfall totals ranged from 0.12 inches in Eau Claire to 0.85 inches in Green Bay. Corn planting was reported at 82 percent complete, even with last year and above the 5-year average of 72 percent. Wet field conditions slowed planting progress. Producers were able to plant some fields by the middle of the week. Corn emerged was rated at 35% complete, ahead of last year's 27% and the 5-year average of 29 percent. Most of the early-planted corn has emerged. While emergence is ahead of the normal pace, cold and wet weather caused some of the corn to turn yellow. Soybean planting progress reached 46% complete. Last year's progress was at 52%, while the 5-year average was at 38 percent complete. Wet fields and cooler temperatures continue to delay planting. Soybeans emerged was rated at 3% complete, behind last year's average of 9% and the 5-year average of 7 percent. The temperatures have slowed emergence and concerned some growers. Oats emerged was reported at 93% complete, higher than last year's 76% and the 5-year average of 70 percent. Aided by the recent rains, the majority of the oat crop has emerged and was reported in good to excellent condition. Alfalfa harvest started at the end of the week, with 2% of the first cutting complete. Many fields are ready for cutting as soon as conditions are dry enough. Minimal winterkill and spring rains have helped push alfalfa growth ahead of normal. Quality and quantity of this cutting is expected to be good in most areas of the state. Potatoes have emerged in some of the early-planted fields. Snap bean and sweet corn planting has started at a slow pace, due to below average temperatures. Pea planting is expected to be completed, after fields dry.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 8% very short, 48% short, 44% adequate. Temperatures during the week ending Friday, May 19th, were well above normal across the entire State. Averages ranged from 0.5 degrees above normal in Redbird to 11.1 degrees above normal in Cody. The high temperature was 91 in Greybull and the low was 27 in Redbird. Precipitation was below normal for the entire State. The most precipitation was reported in Laramie with only 0.02 inches. Rock Springs, Greybull, Newcastle, and Cheyenne each received 0.01 inches. All other stations reported only a trace or no precipitation at all. Irrigation water supplies 2% very short, 21% short, 77% adequate. Barley 88% planted, 90% 2005, 94% 5-year average. Barley 72% emerged, 76% 2005, 76% 5-year average. Oats 78% planted, 82% 2005, 83% 5-yr avg.; 60% emerged, 54% 2005, 52% 5-year average. Spring wheat 76% planted, 85% 2005, 86% 5-yr avg.; 48% emerged, 59% 2005, 56% 5-year average. Winter wheat 80% jointed, 73% 2005, 72% 5-year average. Corn 81% planted, 78% 2005, 77% 5-yr avg.; 35% emerged, 19% 2005, 36% 5-year average. Dry beans 11% planted, 5% 2005, 11% 5-year average. Sugarbeets 64% emerged, 64% 2005, 62% 5-year average. Winter wheat condition 6% very poor, 18% poor, 43% fair, 32% good, 1% excellent. Barley condition 25% fair, 75% good. Farm flock ewes lambing 97%, 97% 2005, 96% 5-year average. Range flock ewes lambing 69%, 61% 2005, 64% 5-year average. Range flock sheep shorn 92%, 93% 2005, 95% 5-year average. Lamb losses mostly normal. Range and pasture conditions 3% very poor, 13% poor, 46% fair, 37% good, and 1% excellent.

May 11 ENSO Update

Average SST Anomalies
9 APR - 6 MAY 2006

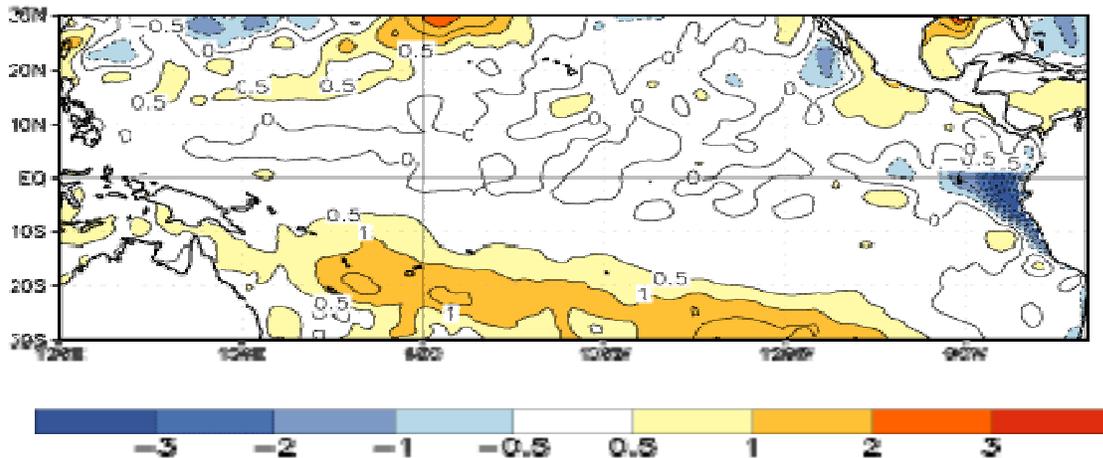


Figure 1. Average SST anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) for the four-week period 9 April-6 May 2006. The SST anomalies are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period means (Smith and Reynolds, 1998, *J. Climate*, 11, 3320-3323).

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to prevail during the next 3 – 6 months.

The current patterns of anomalous ocean temperatures are consistent in indicating a return to ENSO-neutral conditions in the tropical Pacific. During April SSTs were close to average at most locations between Indonesia and 90°W (Fig. 1), which is reflected in the near zero departures observed in all of the Niño regions, except for Niño 1+2. During the month, negative SST departures developed in the extreme eastern equatorial Pacific, which is a reversal from conditions observed during February-March.

During April above-average precipitation (negative OLR anomalies), was observed over portions of Indonesia and northern Australia, while below-average precipitation (positive OLR anomalies) was observed over the central equatorial Pacific and the eastern tropical Pacific between the equator and 20°N . Slightly stronger-than-average low-level (850-hPa) easterly winds persisted over the central equatorial Pacific, and anomalous upper-level (200-hPa) cyclonic circulation centers were observed in both hemispheres. Although these atmospheric features are lingering effects of La Niña, they are weaker than in previous months. Since February the basin-wide upper ocean heat content has increased, becoming slightly positive in April.

Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic features signal the demise of La Niña and a return to ENSO-neutral conditions.

Most of the statistical and coupled models predict ENSO-neutral conditions in the tropical Pacific through the end of 2006. However, the spread of these forecasts (weak La Niña to weak El Niño) indicates considerable uncertainty in the outlook for the last half of the year.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of NOAA and its funded institutions. Weekly updates for SST, 850-hPa wind, OLR and features of the equatorial subsurface thermal structure are available on the Climate Prediction Center web page at <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov> (Weekly Update). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 8 June 2006. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message: ncep.list.ensupdate@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 14 - 20, 2006

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread rain favored vegetative to reproductive winter grains across central and northern Europe and alleviated persistent dryness in northeastern growing areas.

FSU-WESTERN: Showery weather caused only brief interruptions in spring planting activities and favored winter grains in the jointing stage of development.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Wet weather slowed spring grain planting in Kazakhstan, while dry weather encouraged planting in most of Russia.

MIDDLE EAST: Drier weather returned to much of the region following several weeks of persistent late-season rain.

EASTERN ASIA: Typhoon Chanchu brought heavy rains to the southeast coast of China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers prevailed in Thailand and western sections of the Philippines.

SOUTH ASIA: Pre-monsoon showers conditioned fields but slowed winter crop harvesting.

AUSTRALIA: Welcomed showers in Western Australia favored winter grain sowing and early development, while persistently dry weather in eastern Australia further reduced moisture supplies for winter grain planting.

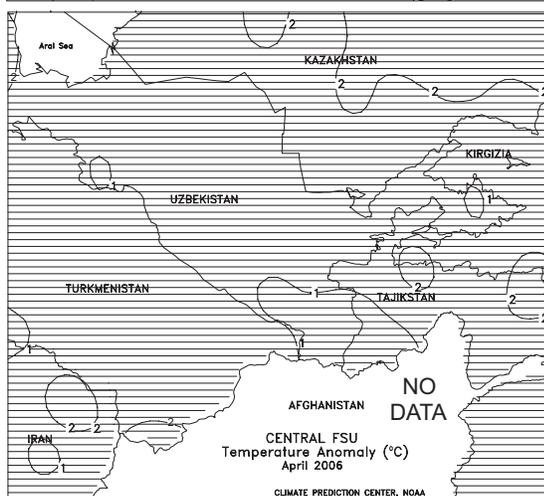
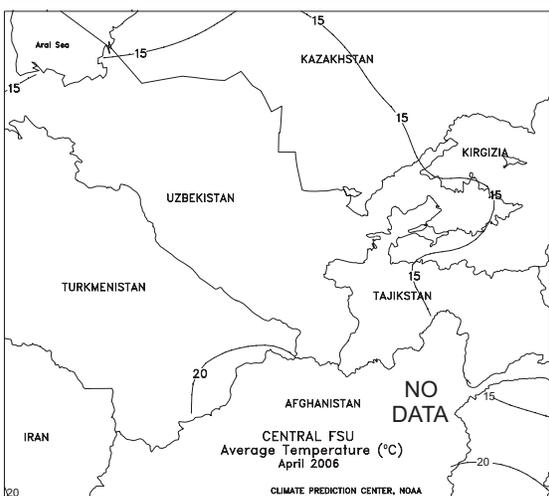
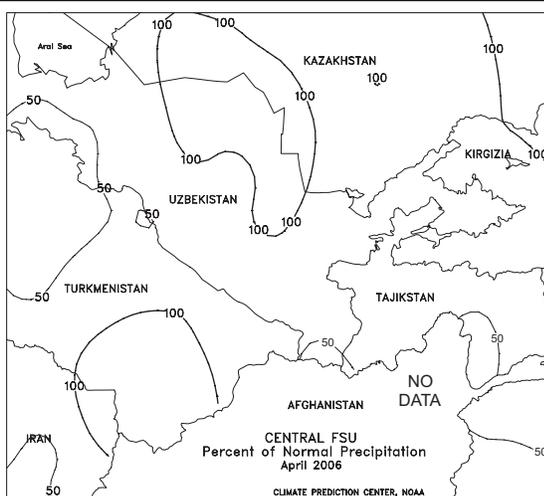
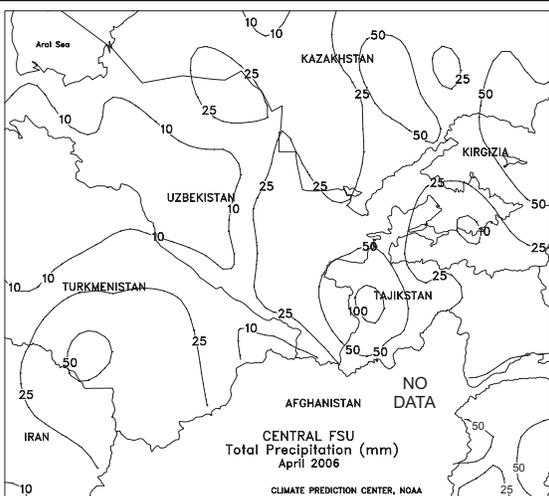
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Dry, hot weather promoted winter grain harvesting.

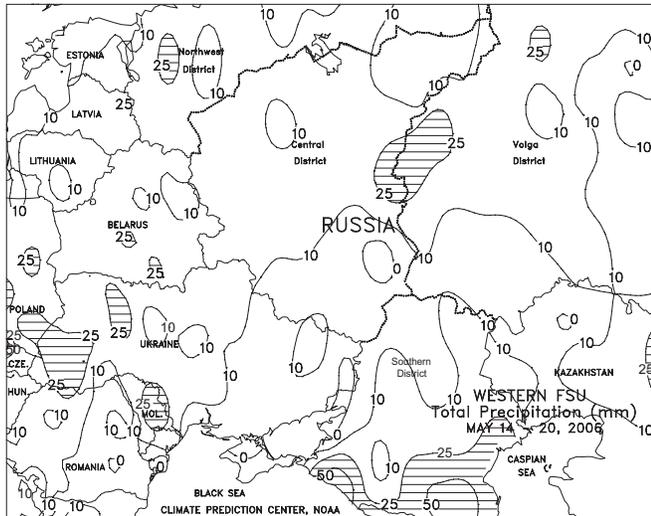
BRAZIL: Seasonably mild, showery weather increased moisture for winter wheat and corn.

ARGENTINA: Summer grain and oilseed harvesting made good progress.

MEXICO: Rain improved early crop prospects throughout the southern plateau corn belt.

CANADA: Warmth and dryness aided spring crop planting across the Prairies, but moisture was becoming limited for germination.



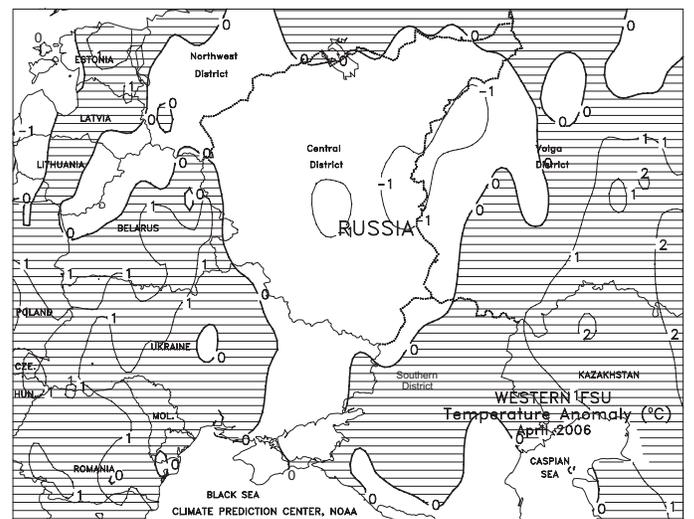
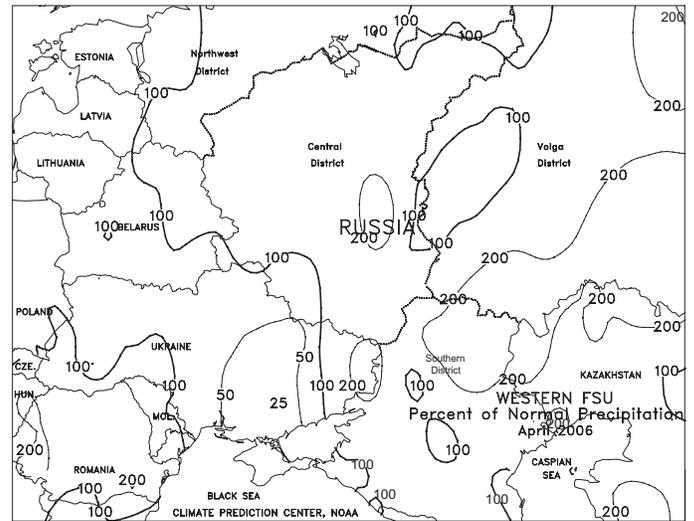
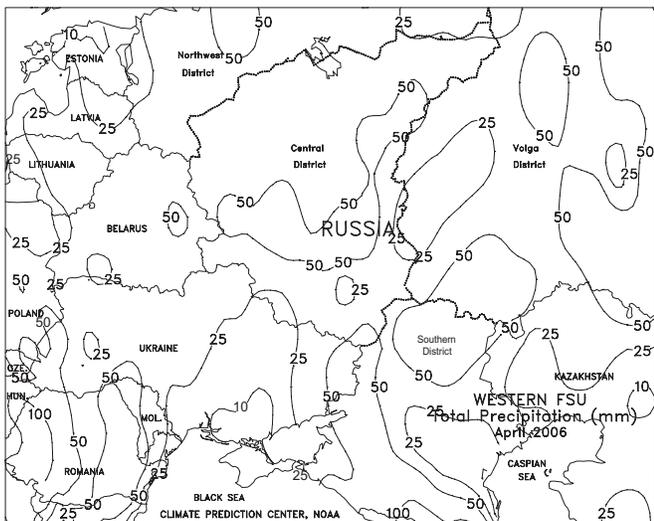


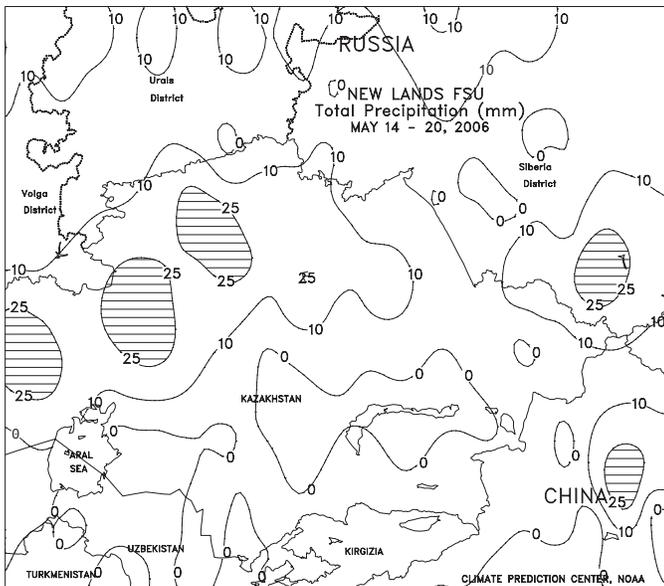
FSU-WESTERN

Mild, showery weather (3-25 mm or more) prevailed across Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia, favoring winter wheat development and rapid emergence of spring planted crops. In most areas, the precipitation caused only brief interruptions in corn, sunflower, and sugar beet planting. However, fieldwork was likely limited in western Ukraine and southernmost areas in the Russian Southern District, where rainfall ranged from 25 to 50 mm. Farther north, periodic showers (5-25 mm, with local amounts in excess of 25 mm) and cool weather were observed from Belarus eastward across northern Russia (Central and Volga Districts), favoring jointing winter grains but slowing spring grain emergence. Spring grain planting progressed in these areas during intervals between showers. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia and near to slightly below normal in Belarus and northern Russia.

In April, unseasonably mild weather prevailed throughout most of Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus during the first three weeks of the month, promoting the growth of winter grains and raising soil temperatures for spring grain and summer crop planting. Early in the month, the mild

weather melted the deep snow cover in northern Russia and prompted greening in winter grains in Ukraine and southern Russia. Greening of winter grains continued to advance northward across Russia as the month progressed. By month's end, winter gains were tillering in northern Russia and jointing in Ukraine and southern Russia. Rainy weather during the first half of April slowed planting activities in Ukraine. However, mostly dry weather encouraged planting during the second half of the month. By month's end, reports from Ukraine indicated that spring grain and sugar beet planting was nearing completion, while sunflower and corn planting was well underway. In Russia, spring grain and summer crop planting progressed during intervals between occasional showers. Reports from Russia indicated planting activities were progressing ahead of last year's delayed pace.

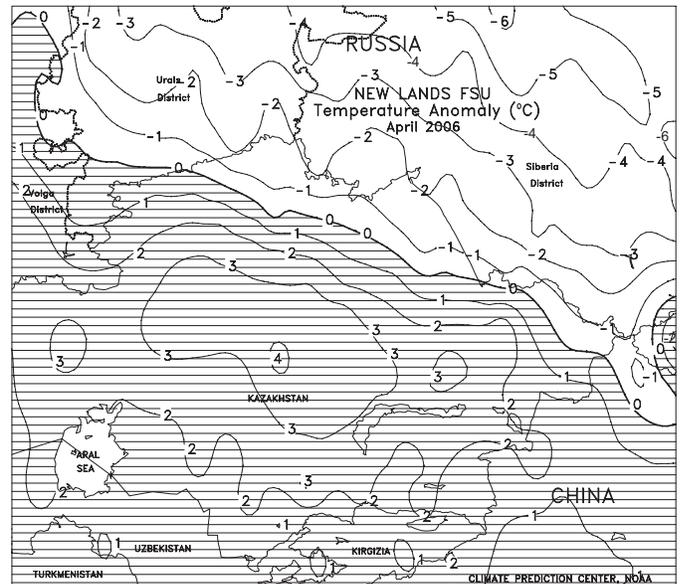
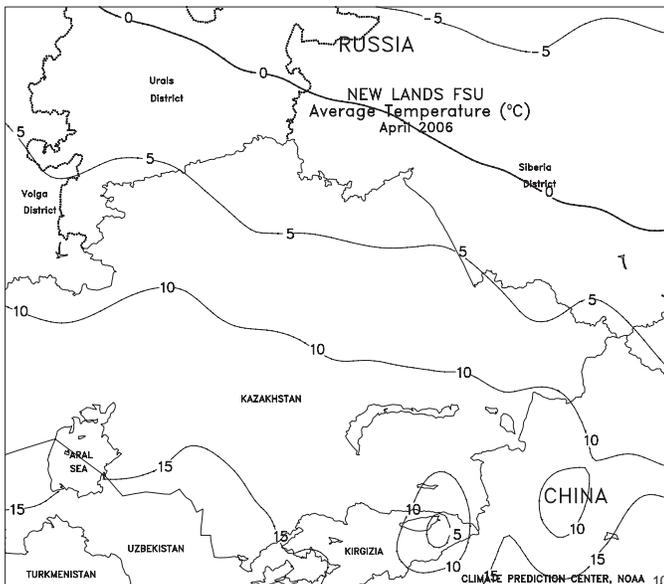
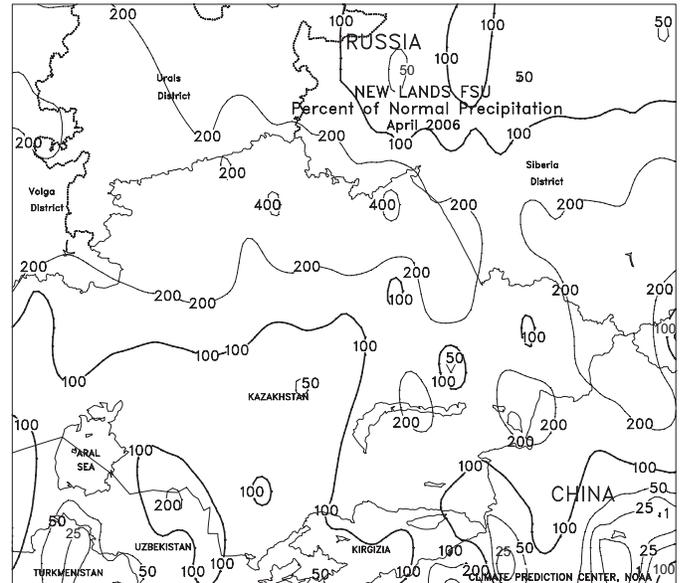
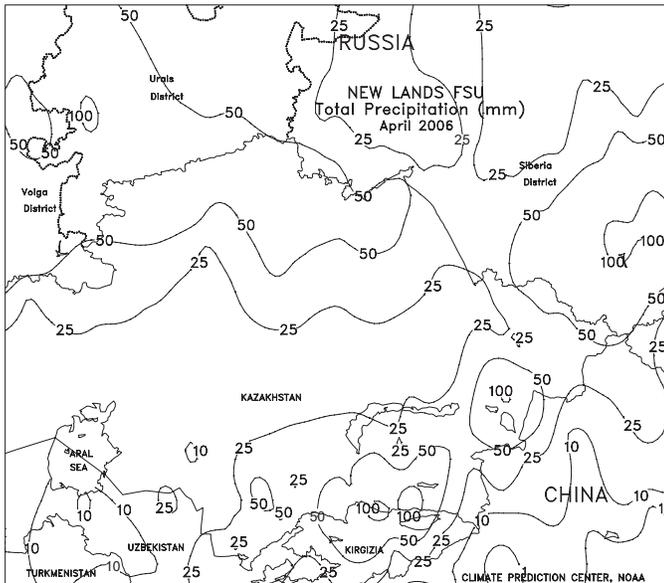




FSU - NEWLANDS

Frequent showers (10-40 mm or more) fell throughout major spring grain producing areas in north-central Kazakhstan, slowing fieldwork for spring grain planting. In Russia, dry weather helped planting operations in most areas. Significant precipitation (10-25 mm or more) was confined to the Altay Kray region in Siberia. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in Kazakhstan and eastern Russia, favoring crop emergence. Weekly temperatures averaged and near to slightly below normal across the remainder of Russia (Urals District and the western portion of the Siberia District), where most locations recorded extreme minimum temperatures that ranged from -2 to 2 degrees C.

In April, above-normal precipitation was observed in Russia and Kazakhstan, providing abundant topsoil moisture for the upcoming planting period in May. In cotton growing areas of Central Asia, unseasonably hot (weekly temperatures averaging 4 to 6 degrees C above normal), dry weather this past week spurred rapid cotton emergence and early growth. However, daily maximum temperatures ranged from 35 to 42 degrees at most locations, increasing irrigation requirements.



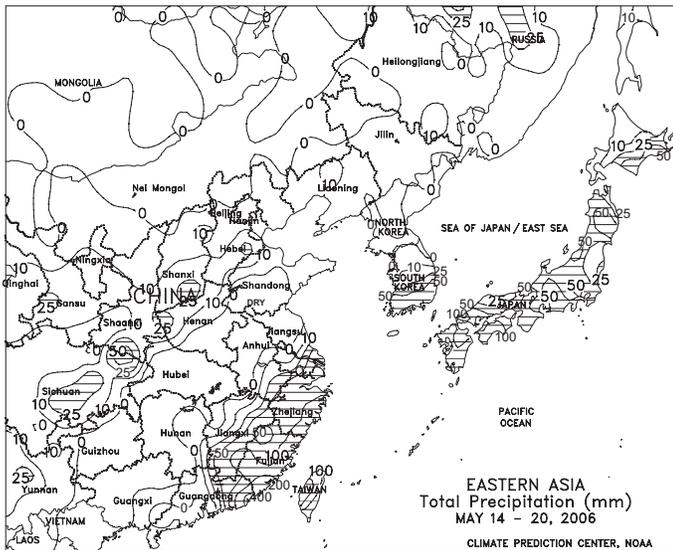
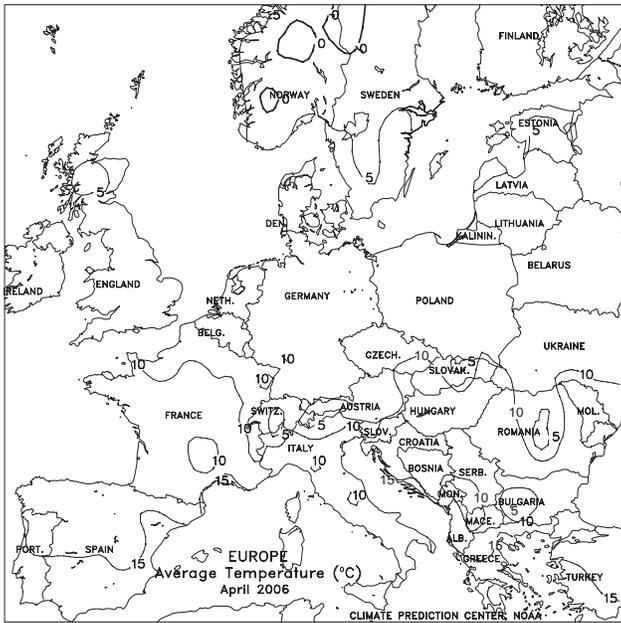


EUROPE

Wet weather spread from central and northern Europe into Poland and the Baltics, while hot, dry conditions developed on the Iberian Peninsula. After weeks of persistent dryness, light to moderate showers (10-25 mm) returned to northeastern Poland and the Baltics, providing much-needed topsoil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter grains. However, significant long-term precipitation deficits persist, with more rain needed during the upcoming weeks to ensure adequate moisture for winter grain and summer crop development. Meanwhile, a series of fast-moving Atlantic storms brought moderate to heavy rain (15-80 mm) to the remainder of northern and central Europe, benefiting reproductive winter grains but slowing fieldwork. In Spain, dry, hot weather (35-40 degrees C) in southern growing areas stressed reproductive spring grains; daytime highs of 25 to 32 degrees C in northern Spain accelerated winter grain maturation but remained below the threshold for crop damage. Elsewhere, dry weather in Italy increased irrigation demands, while scattered light to moderate showers (3-25 mm) in southeastern Europe maintained adequate to abundant moisture reserves for maturing winter grains.

In April, heavy rain in the Balkans caused historic flooding along the Danube River, submerging fields and damaging crops and infrastructure. Farther north, above-normal rainfall in Germany and western Poland maintained favorable winter grain prospects. In contrast, persistent dryness in northeastern Poland and the Baltics further depleted topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains. Showery weather across much of western Europe maintained adequate topsoil moisture for reproductive winter grains, although pockets of dryness in western and northern France increased irrigation demands.

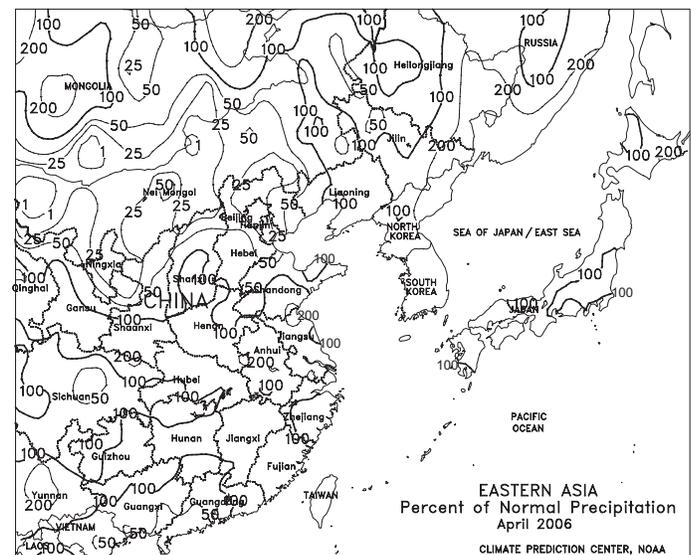
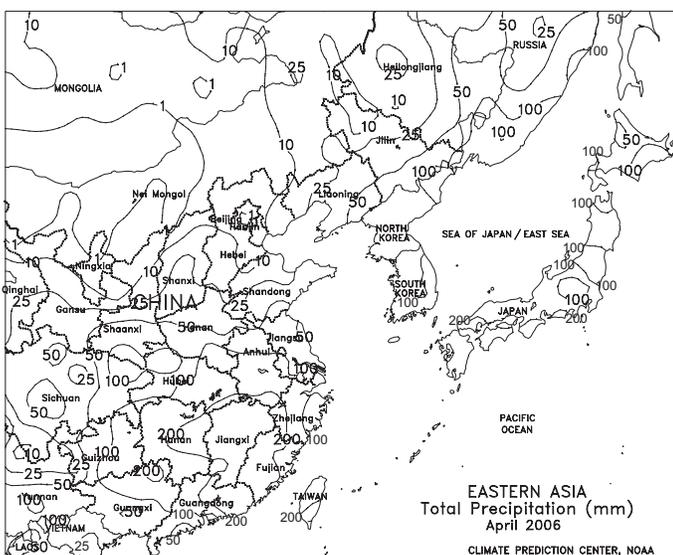


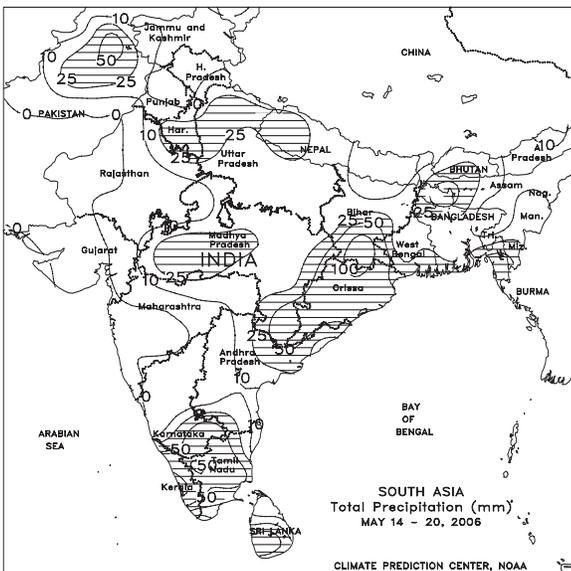
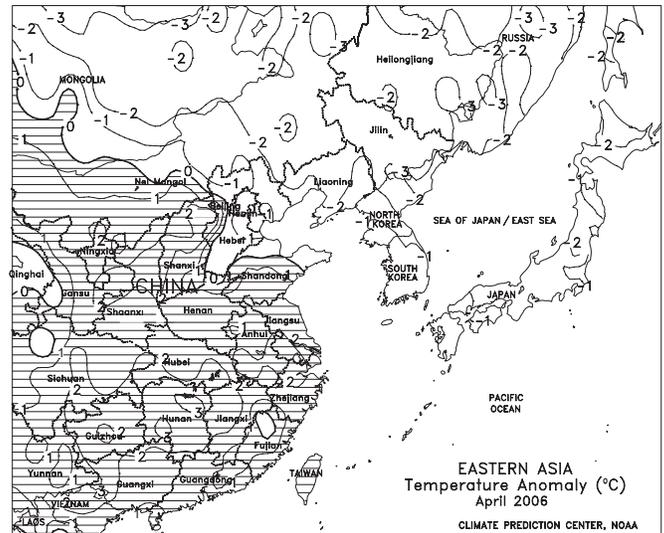
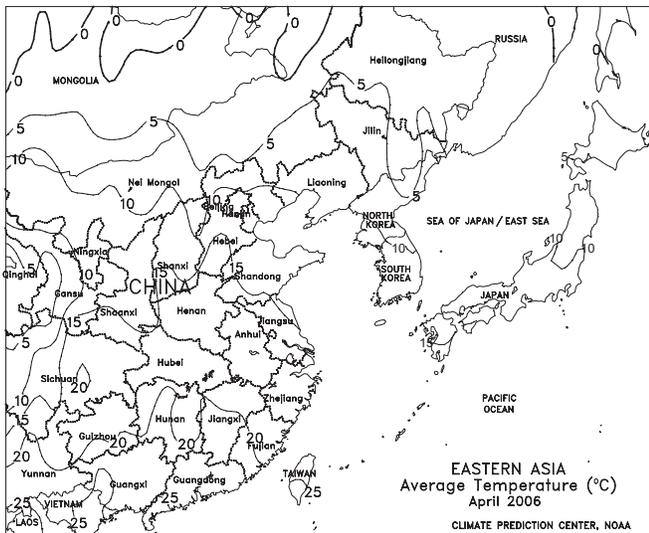


EASTERN ASIA

Typhoon Chanchu made landfall in southern China's Guangdong province. Chanchu reached super typhoon strength while over the South China Sea, but rapidly weakened to a category 1 typhoon before making landfall in China. The storm brought flooding rains (50-200 mm, locally over 200 mm) to coastal areas but likely caused only localized damage to rice. The storm quickly dissipated and remnant moisture was swept up by a cold front that brought heavy rain (50-100 mm) to southern South Korea and southern Japan. Elsewhere in China, light showers (10-25 mm) helped ease long term dryness in southern Hebei, while dry weather prevailed across the rest of the North China Plain. Winter wheat was likely filling on the North China Plain with harvesting to begin next month. Additionally, spring planting continued despite the dry soils as farmers typically rely heavily on irrigation. In Manchuria, light showers (less than 10 mm) and mild weather (temperatures 1 to 5 degrees C above normal) favored spring planting activities.

In April, dry weather continued to reduce soil moisture for reproductive winter wheat and early cotton planting on the North China Plain. By early May, however, heavy showers boosted topsoil moisture, allowing planting activities to accelerate. Above-normal rainfall from the Yangtze Valley to the southern coast increased moisture for rice. In Manchuria, cool weather slowed corn and soybean planting.

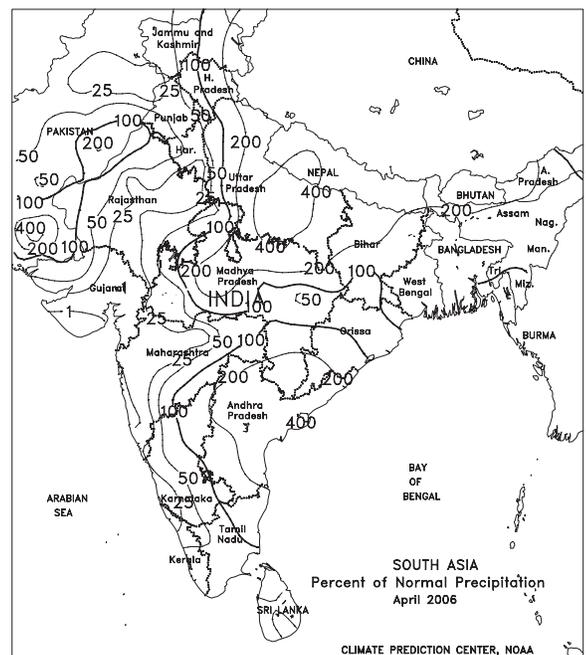
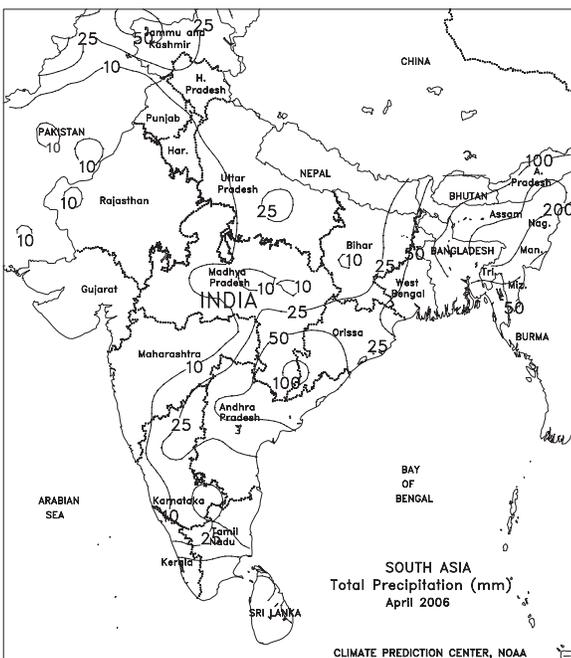


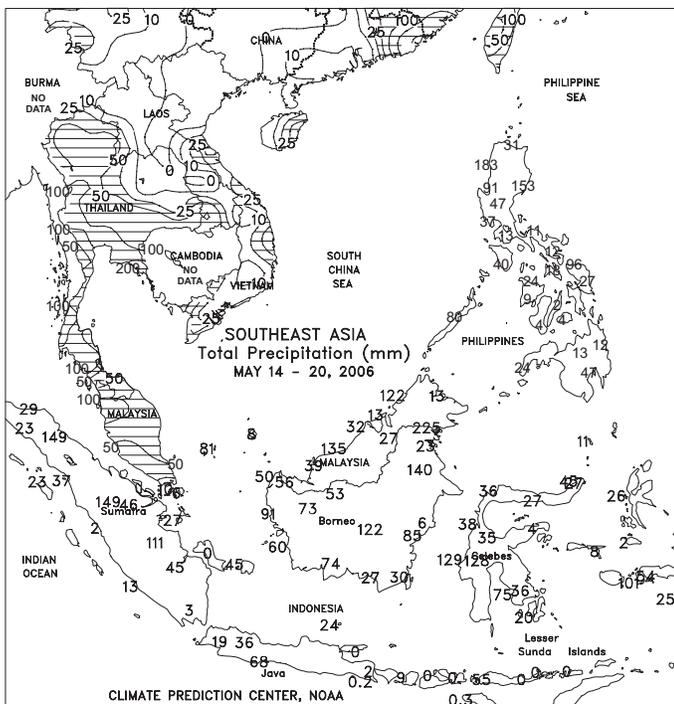
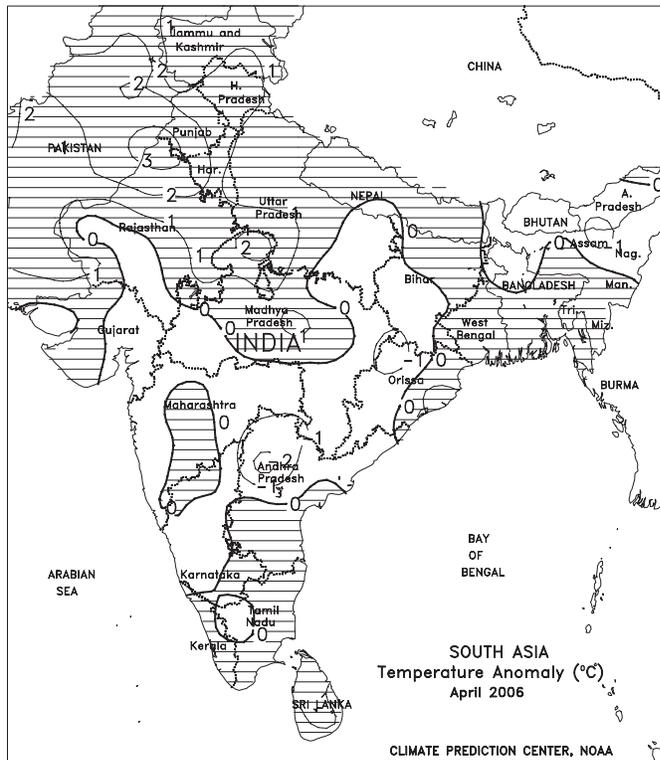
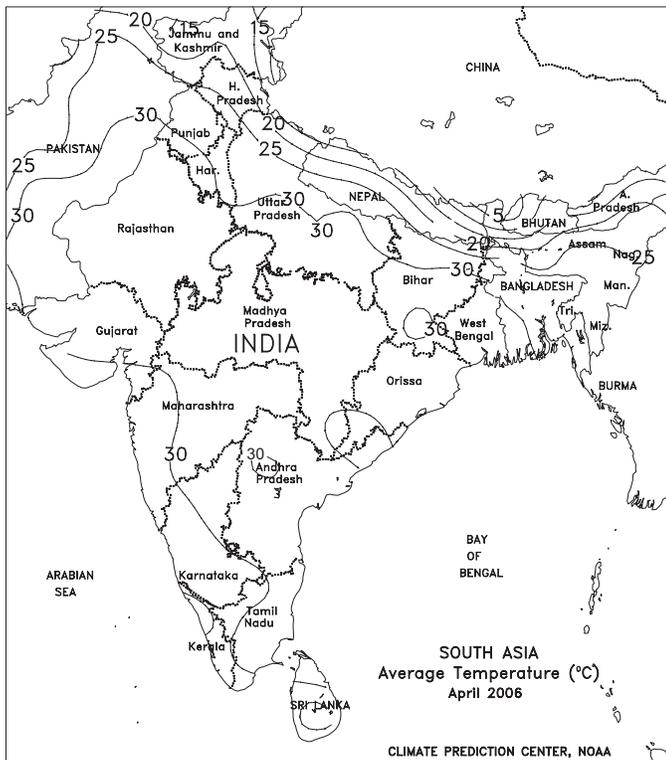


SOUTH ASIA

Early-season wetness expanded across much of the region. In India, locally heavy pre-monsoon showers (20-70 mm) developed from Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh southeastward into Orissa and Tamil Nadu. The rainfall conditioned fields for summer (kharif) crop planting, but interrupted rabi (winter) rice harvesting in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Locally heavy rain (25-77 mm) in northern Pakistan halted winter wheat harvesting, while dry weather farther south facilitated fieldwork.

In April, drier weather across northern India's wheat belt promoted winter grain harvesting. In contrast, locally heavy rain in northeast India and Bangladesh alleviated drought concerns but caused local flooding. Farther south, unseasonably wet weather in east-central and southern India conditioned fields but slowed rabi crop harvesting. In Pakistan, locally heavy rain in the far north boosted irrigation reserves, while dry weather elsewhere promoted harvesting of winter wheat and barley.

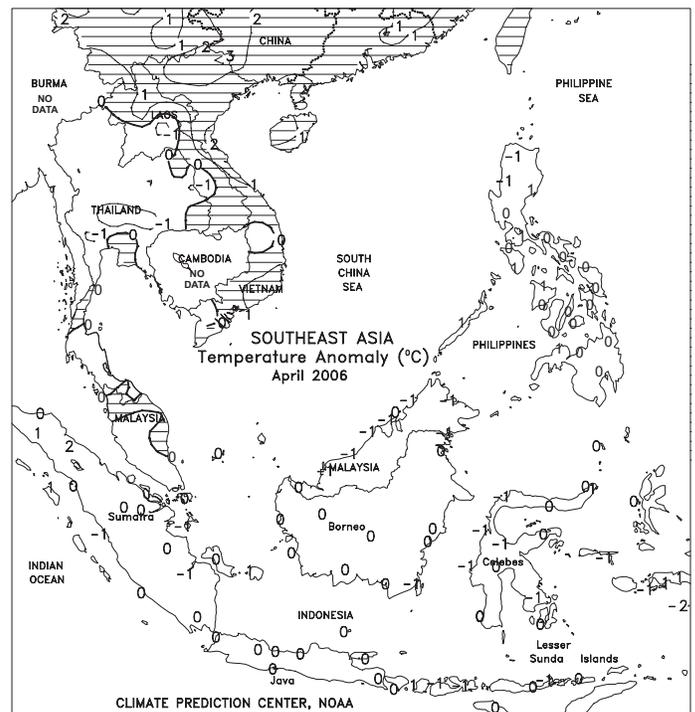
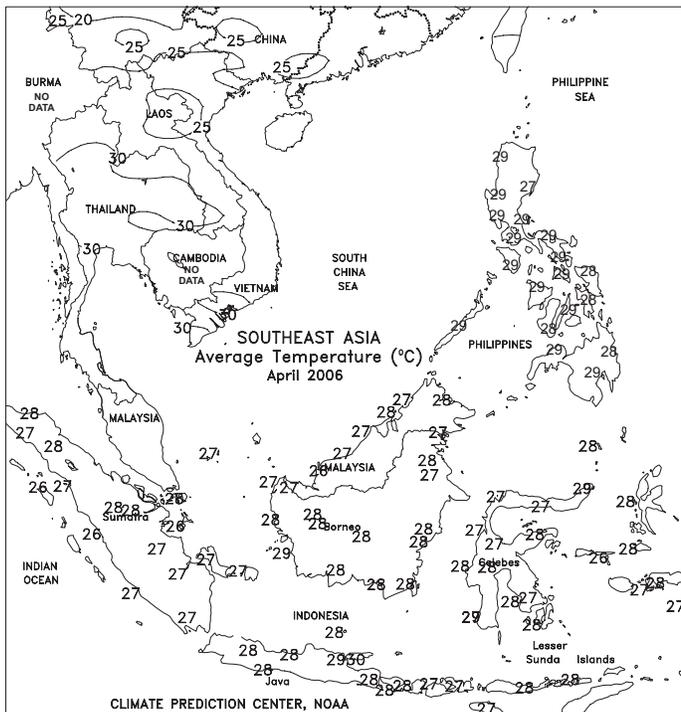
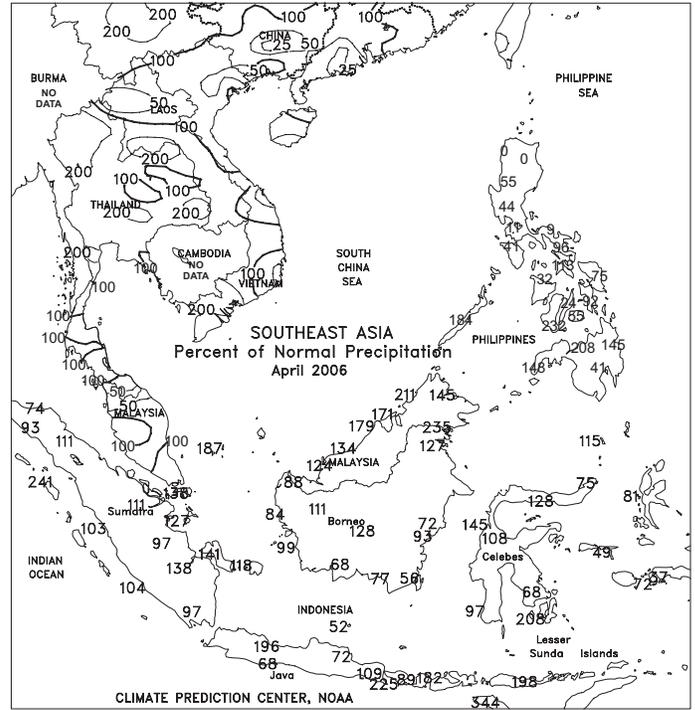
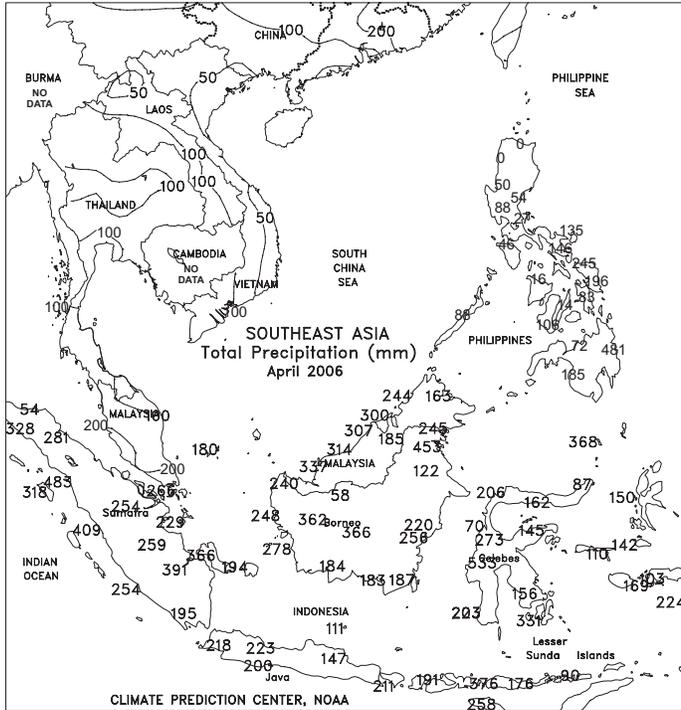


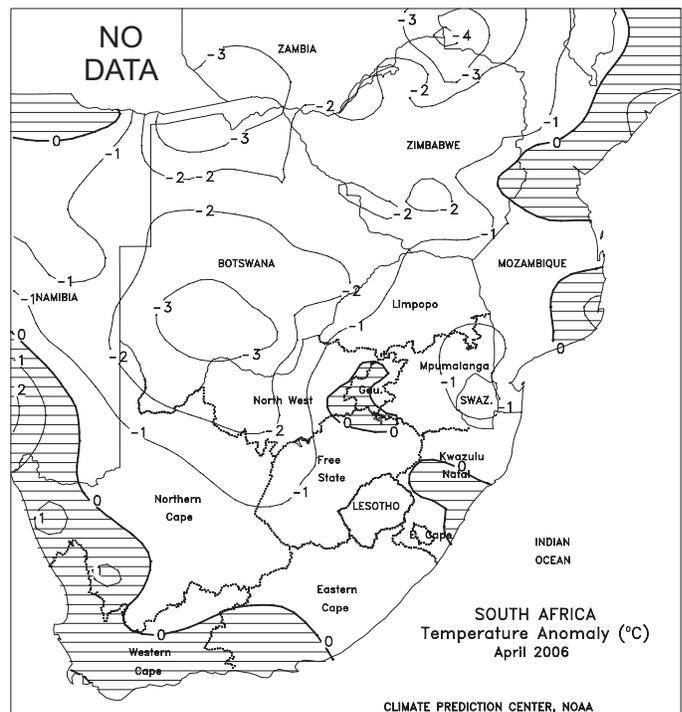
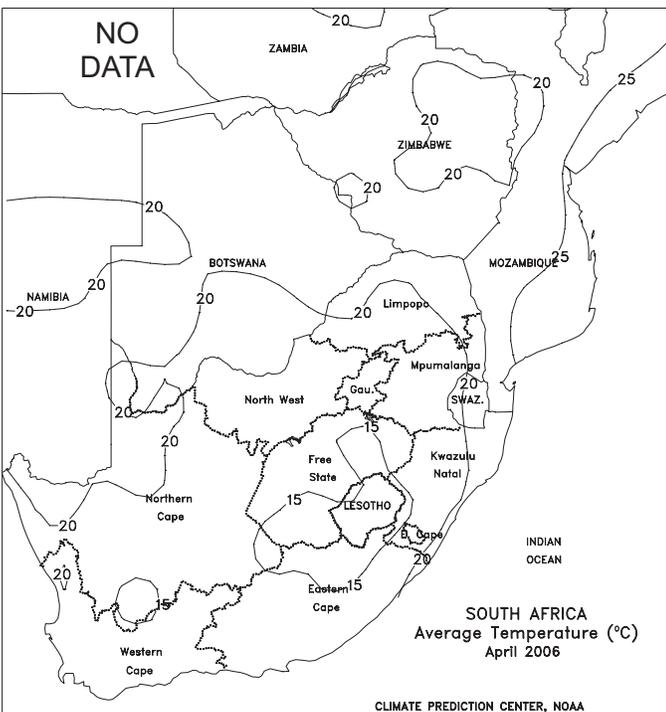
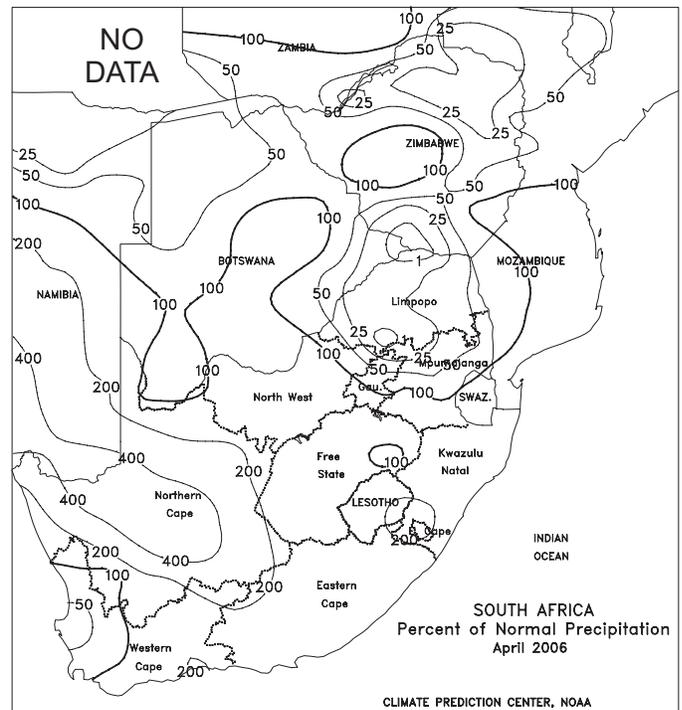
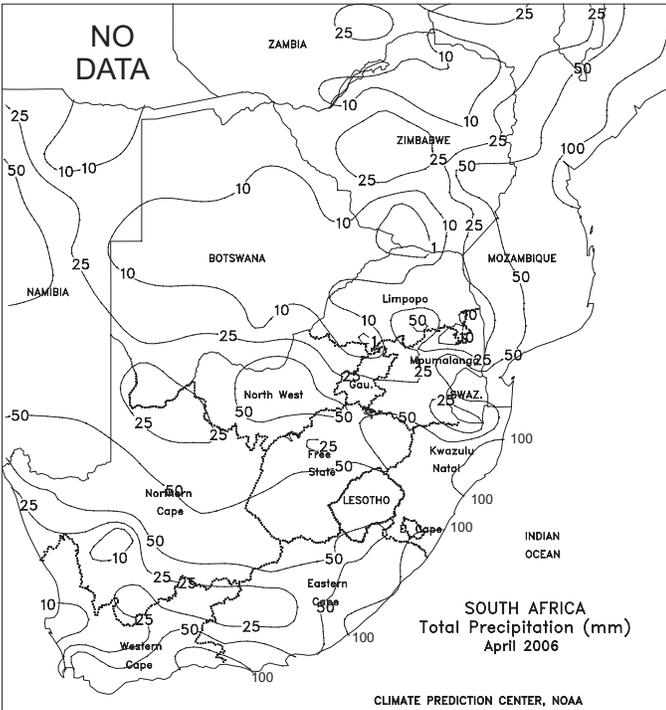


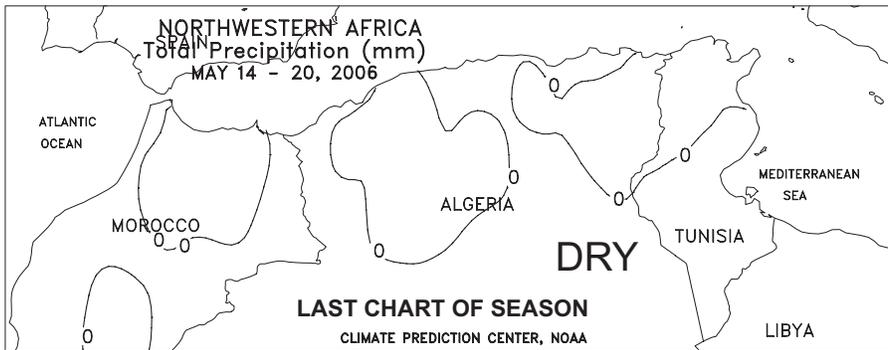
SOUTHEAST ASIA

The monsoon season began in Thailand as heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) from southwestern winds boosted moisture supplies for rice and corn. The monsoon season typically begins in mid-May, with daily rainfall amounts peaking in mid-September. In Vietnam, moderate showers (10-50 mm) aided irrigation supplies for vegetative 10th month rice and reproductive summer-autumn rice. Temperatures were as much as 7 degrees C below normal in Indochina, which is unusual for a region that does not experience wide variations in temperatures. Showers increased (10-50 mm in central areas, 50-100 mm in Luzon) in the western Philippines as the monsoon sets up in the South China Sea. The rainfall benefited wet season crops such as corn and rice. In Indonesia, seasonably drier weather prevailed in Java, while heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) continued in Sumatra as well as throughout Malaysia.

In April, pre-monsoon showers in Thailand provided moisture for corn and rice ahead of the main planting season. Seasonably dry weather prevailed across the rest of Indochina and the Philippines, as both areas await the start of the rainy season. Monsoon showers lingered in Indonesia, maintaining abundant moisture for oil palm in Sumatra but slowing the final stages of rice harvesting in Java.



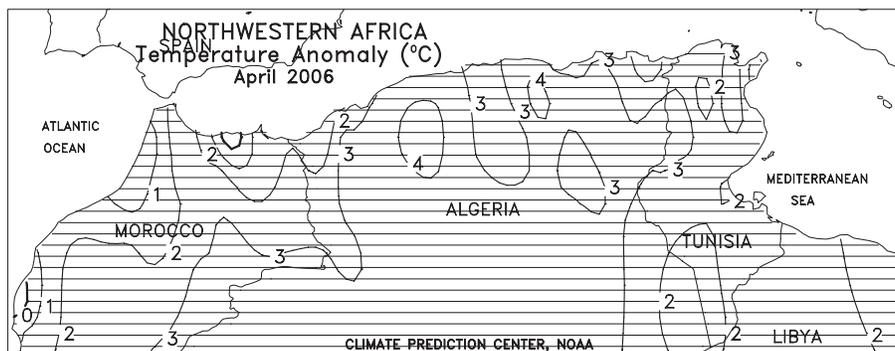
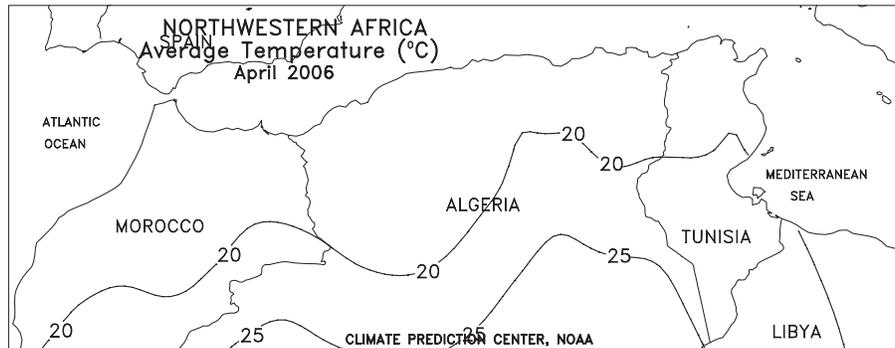
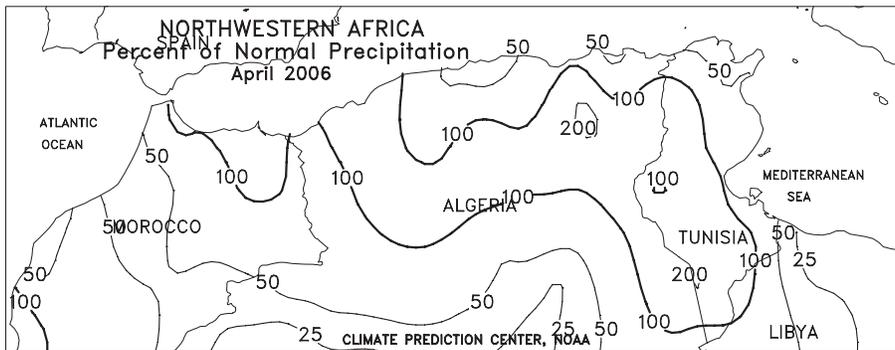
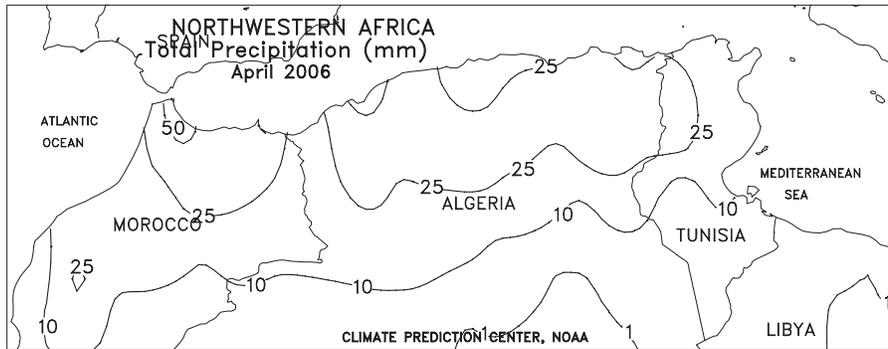


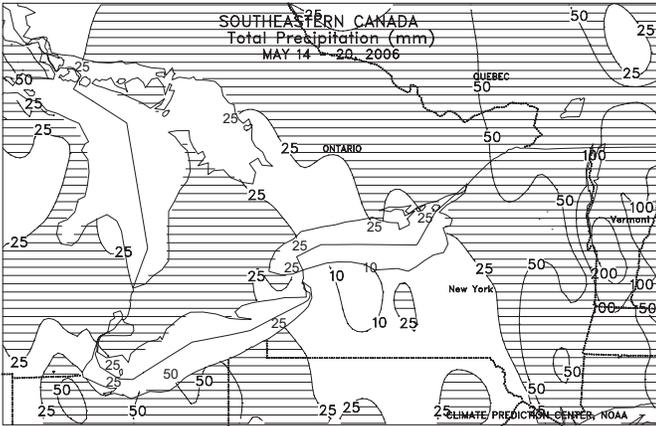


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Dry, hot weather developed across much of the region. After several weeks of late-season wetness, dry weather along with temperatures up to 9 degrees C above normal (daytime highs reaching 35 to 41 degrees C) promoted winter grain harvesting. A few isolated showers (4-11 mm) lingered across northern Algeria and Tunisia, although the intensity and duration were insufficient to cause protracted fieldwork delays.

In April, unseasonably wet weather from eastern Morocco into central Tunisia slowed winter grain harvesting but benefited late-maturing winter wheat and barley. In contrast, mostly dry weather in western Morocco facilitated fieldwork. *(This is the last summary of the season. Write ups for northwestern Africa will resume in the Fall.)*

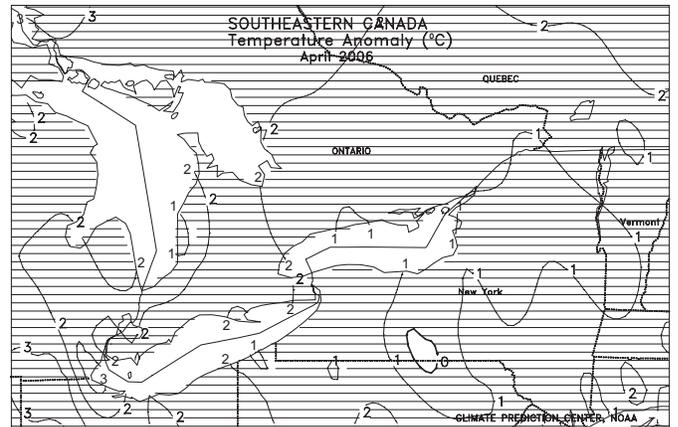
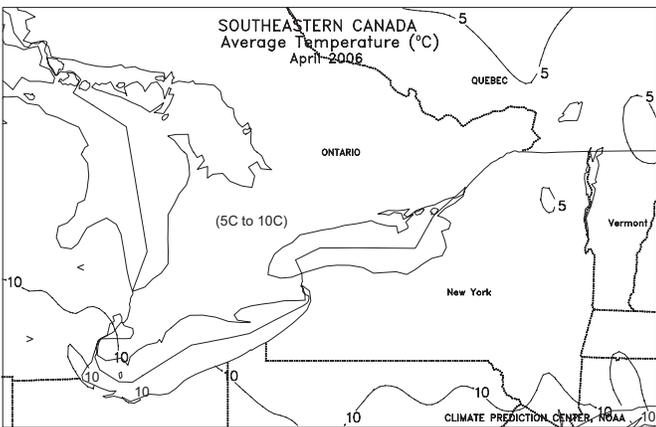
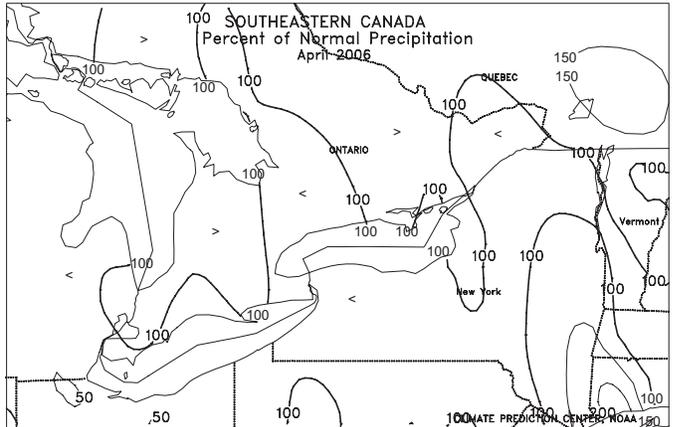
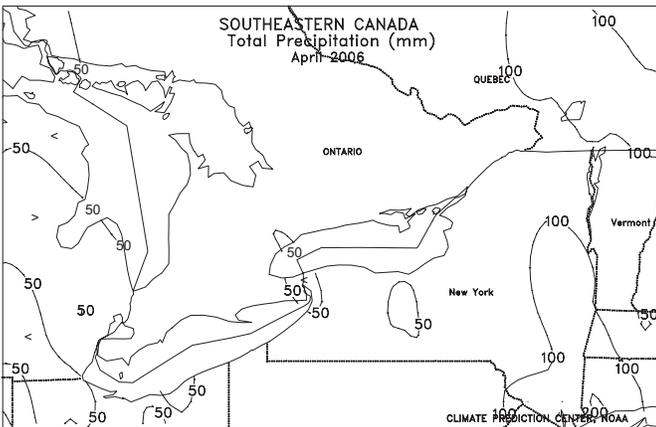


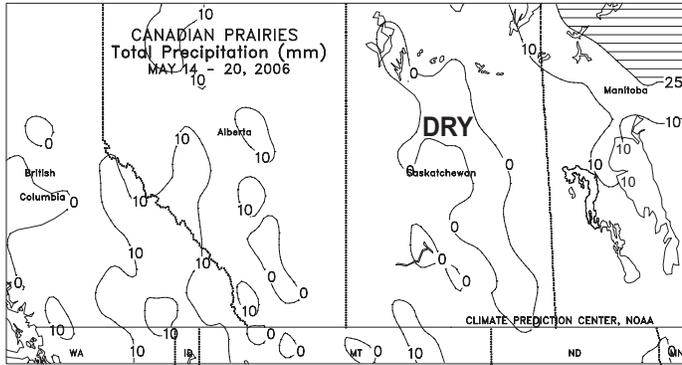


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In eastern Canada, cool, showery weather (near- to slightly below-normal temperatures and rainfall exceeding 25 mm) maintained adequate to abundant moisture for agriculture but hampered fieldwork, including treatment for diseases and pests. Lows stayed above freezing in the main corn, soybean, and winter wheat areas.

During April, conditions were generally favorable for greening winter wheat and pastures across Ontario and Quebec.

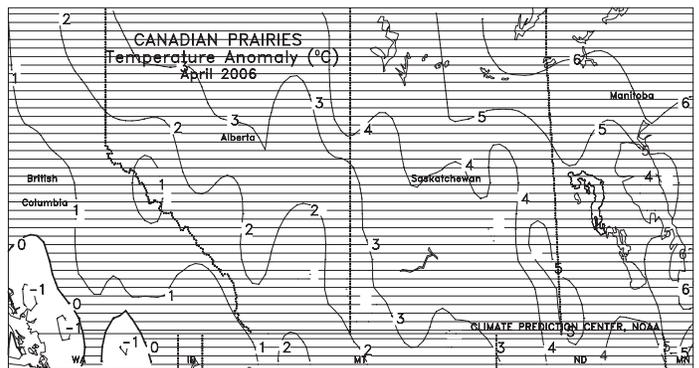
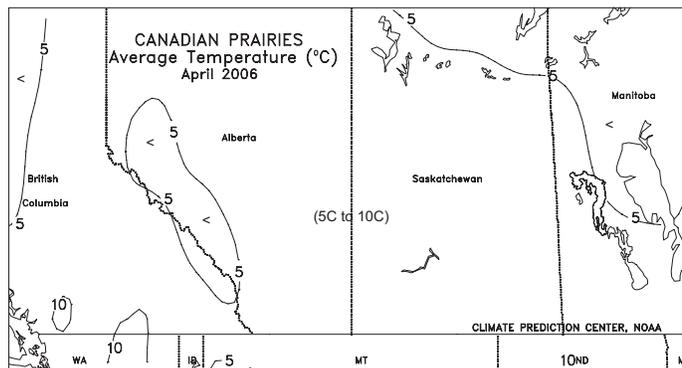
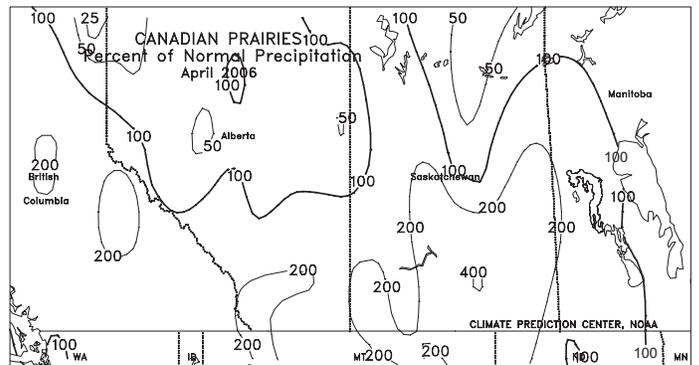
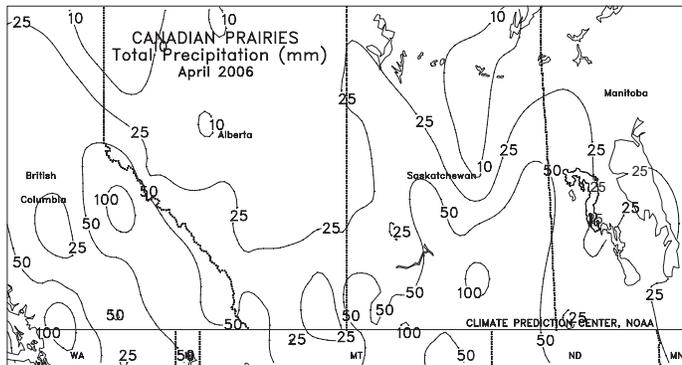




CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather promoted spring grain and oilseed planting across the Prairies. In the west (Alberta and western Saskatchewan), topsoil moisture was becoming limited in some areas due to the combined effects of spring dryness and the recent warming trend (temperatures averaging 3-6 degrees C above normal, with highs in the lower 30s degrees C). In the east, the dryness brought further relief from spring flooding, although not all areas were affected by the excessive wetness and an eventual return to a more normal weather pattern will be needed soon.

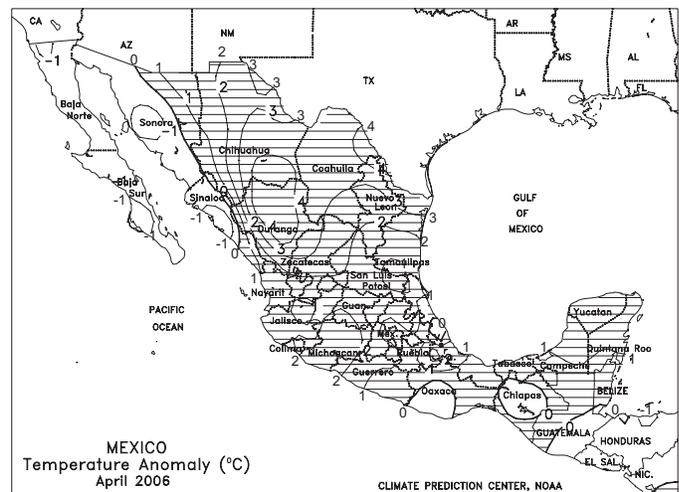
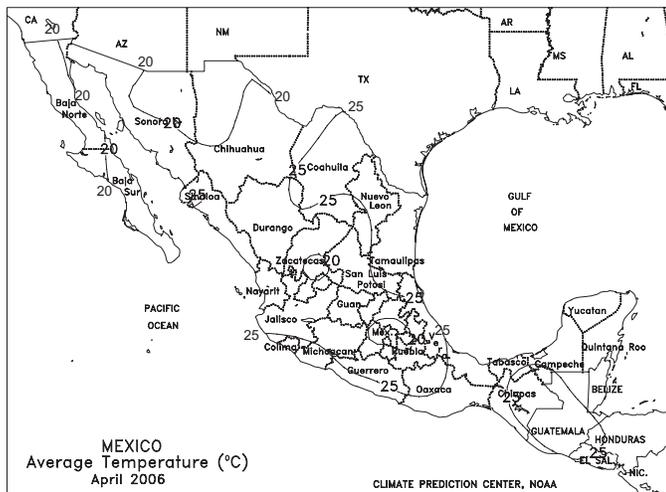
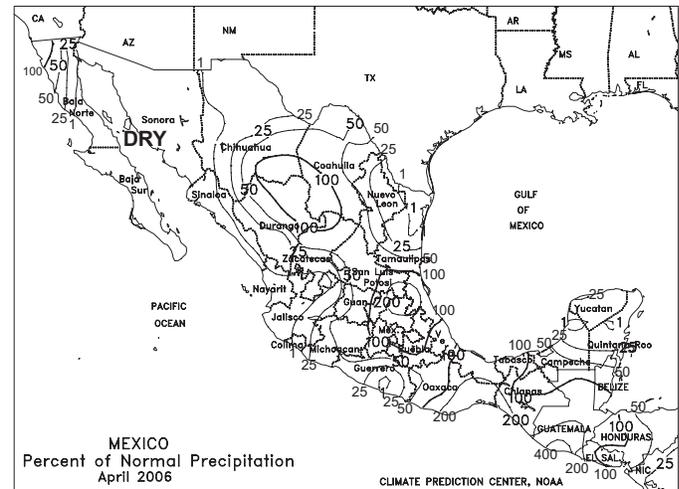
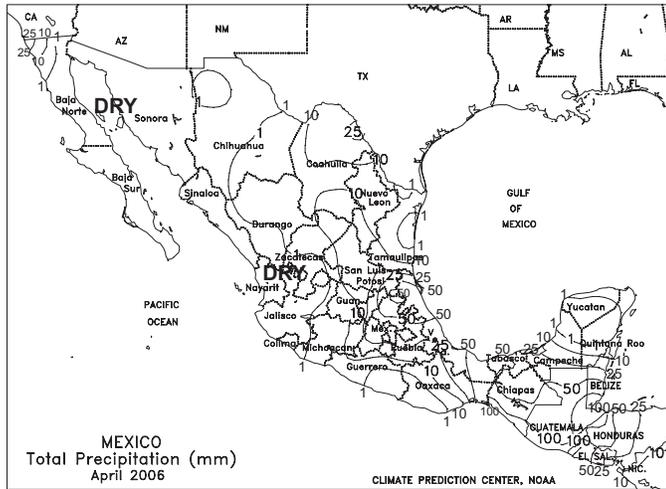
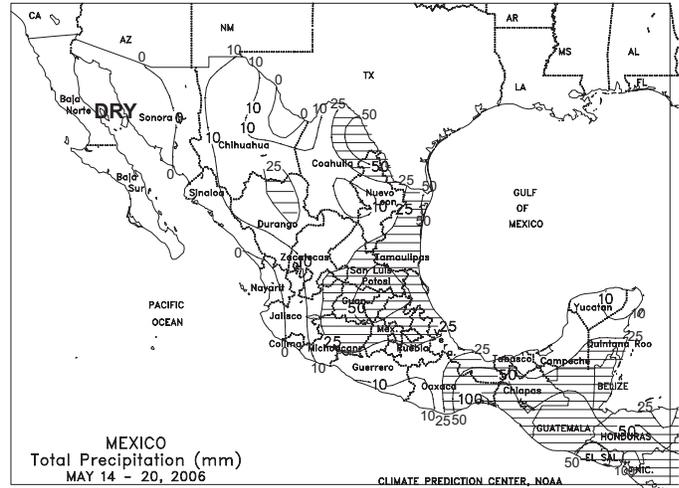
In April, planting prospects were mostly favorable for spring grains and oilseeds, although flooding had been a concern in parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Unseasonably mild weather benefited greening winter wheat and pastures.

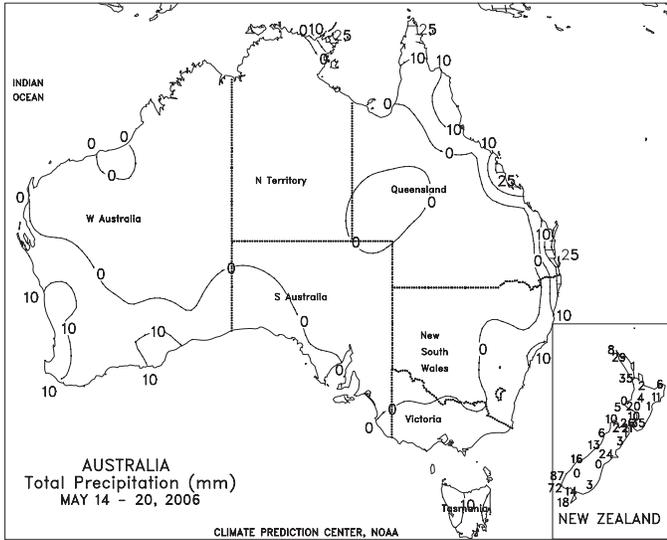


MEXICO

Beneficial rain (10-25 mm or more) boosted moisture levels for corn and other summer crops from the southern plateau to the lower Rio Grande Valley. Lighter showers also developed in and around Durango, although seasonably dry weather continued in the northwest, aiding winter grain harvesting. Scattered showers (10-25 mm or more) covered crop areas of southern and southeastern Mexico, ending a period of dryness in Chiapas and crop areas in surrounding states.

In April, rain gradually developed in eastern sections of the southern plateau corn belt after a slow start to the rainy season. Warmth and dryness elsewhere benefited maturation and harvest of winter wheat, sorghum, and corn.

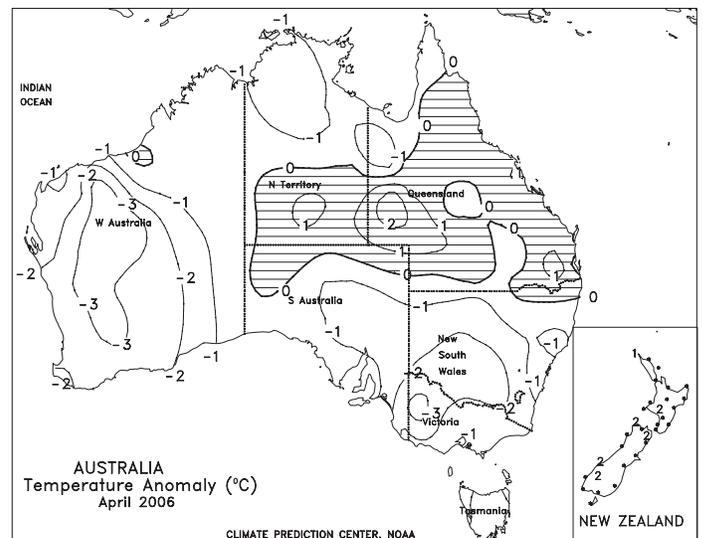
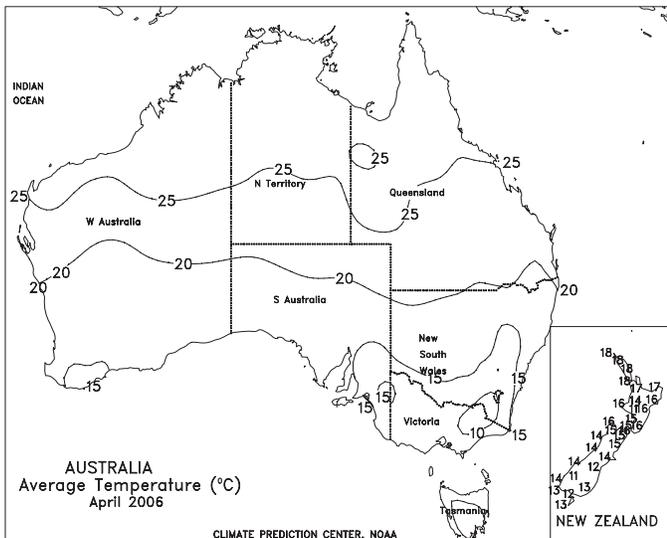
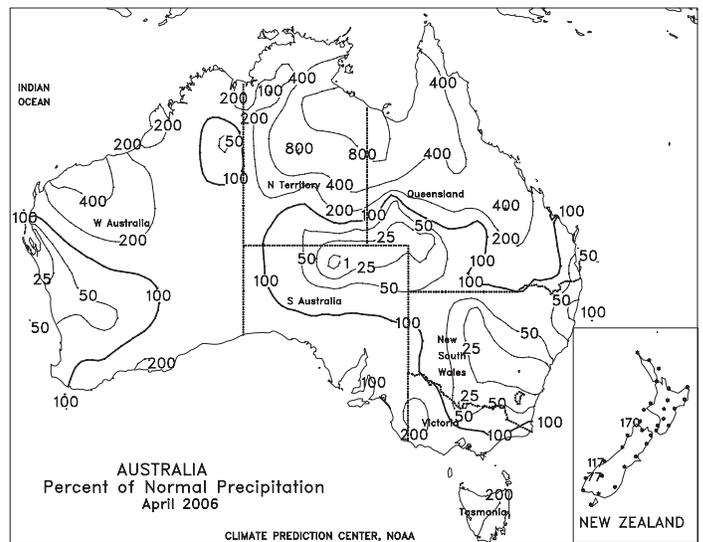
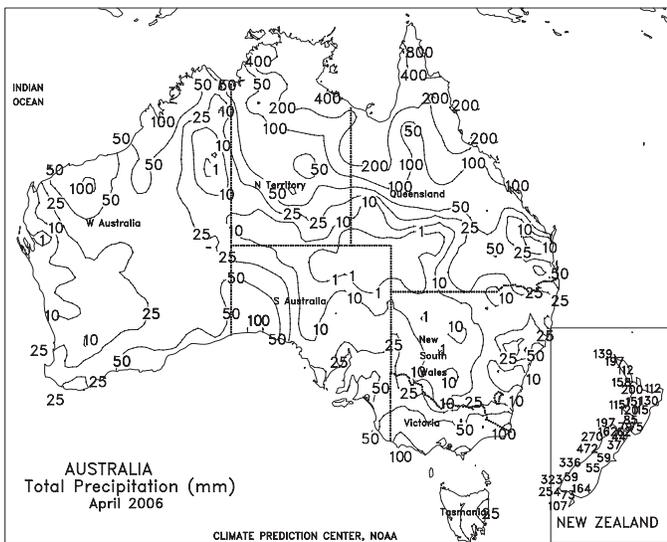


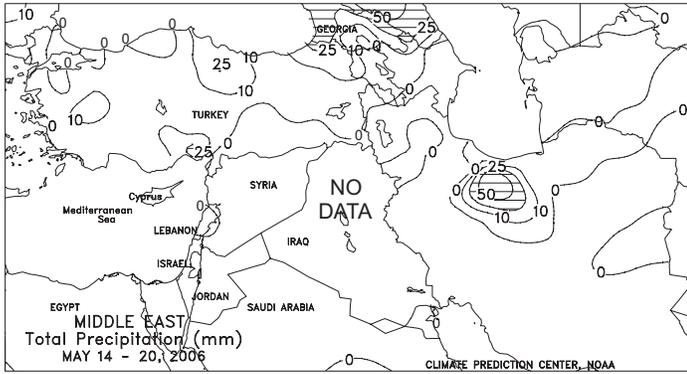


AUSTRALIA

Persistently dry weather in southern Queensland and New South Wales aided late summer crop harvesting, but further reduced topsoil moisture for winter grain planting and germination. Dry weather prevailed across Victoria and South Australia as well, spurring winter wheat and barley planting. Unlike growing areas in southern Queensland and much of New South Wales, frequent showers in southern Australia have maintained generally favorable soil moisture profiles for winter grain germination and emergence. Farther west, welcomed rain (2-19 mm or more) fell across the winter grain belt in Western Australia, helping to ease short term moisture deficits and boost topsoil moisture for winter grain sowing and early development. Temperatures averaged about normal in major winter grain areas, favoring crops in areas where moisture supplies were sufficient for development.

In April, periodic showers in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland maintained moisture supplies for winter grain planting, but had minimal impact on summer crop harvesting. Similarly, near-normal rainfall in Victoria, South Australia, and southern portions of Western Australia helped condition topsoils for winter grain planting. In contrast, more rain was needed in southern New South Wales, where increasing moisture deficits limited soil moisture for upcoming winter wheat and barley planting.

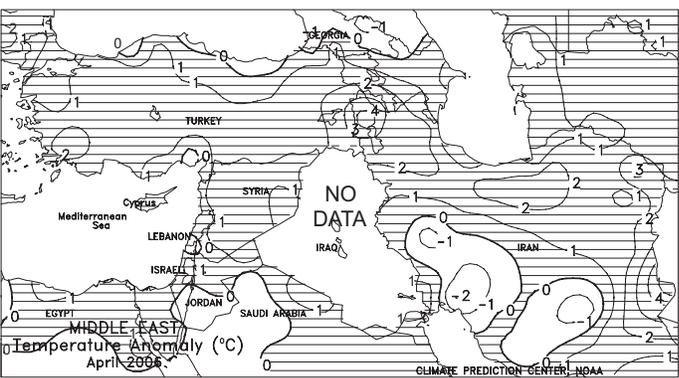
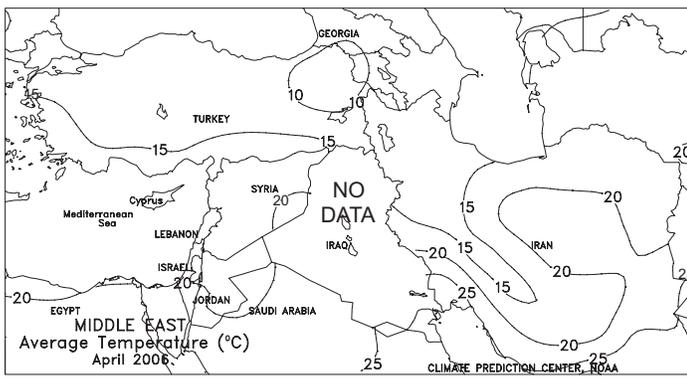
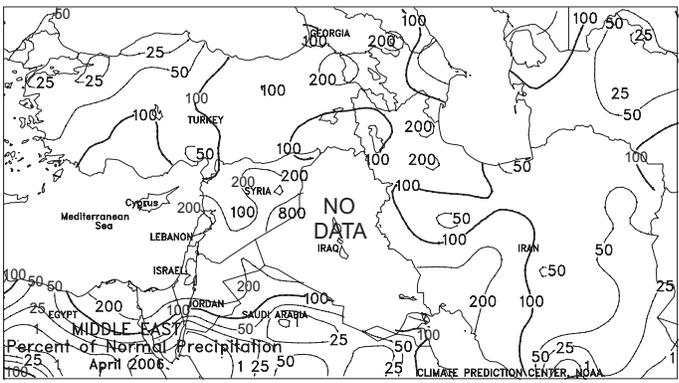
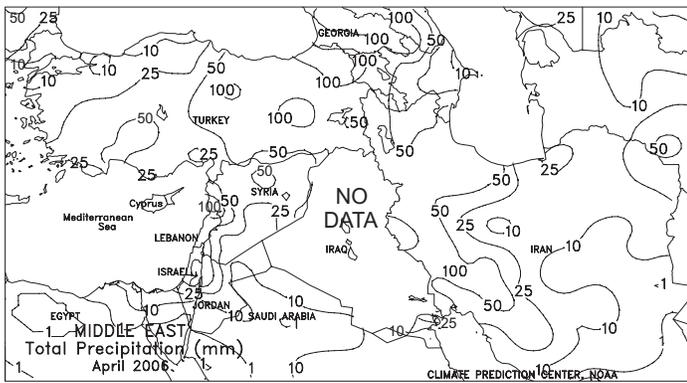


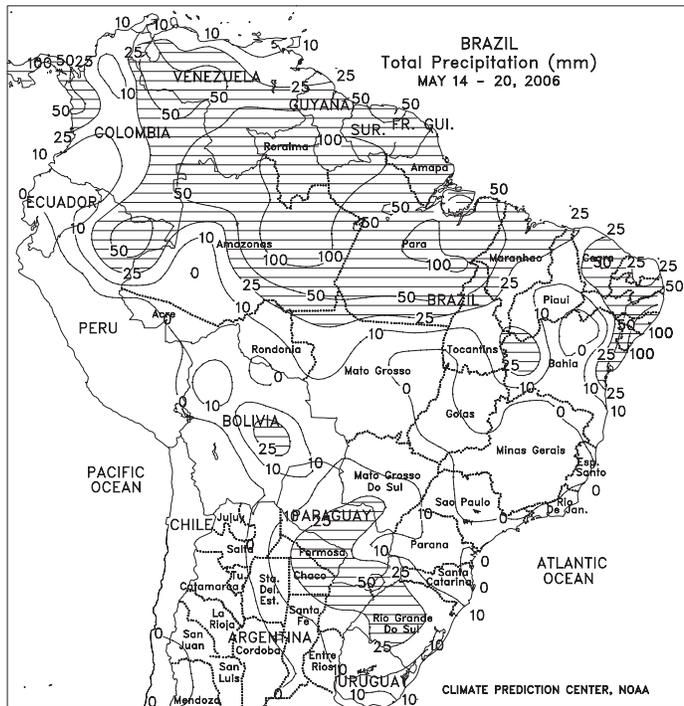


MIDDLE EAST

Showers gave way to mostly dry weather in western and northern growing areas, while seasonably dry conditions prevailed in the eastern Mediterranean region. Early-week showers (2-25 mm) in central and northeastern Turkey maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for vegetative to reproductive winter grains. However, dry weather returned to much of Turkey and northwestern Iran by week's end, promoting crop development. Dry weather from northwestern Iran westward to the Mediterranean coast promoted winter grain harvesting, while showers (2-10 mm) in northeastern Iran slowed cotton planting but provided a welcomed respite from last week's heat.

In April, warm, wet weather across much of the region maintained favorable conditions for winter grains in Turkey and improved crop prospects in Syria, northern Iraq, and northwestern Iran.



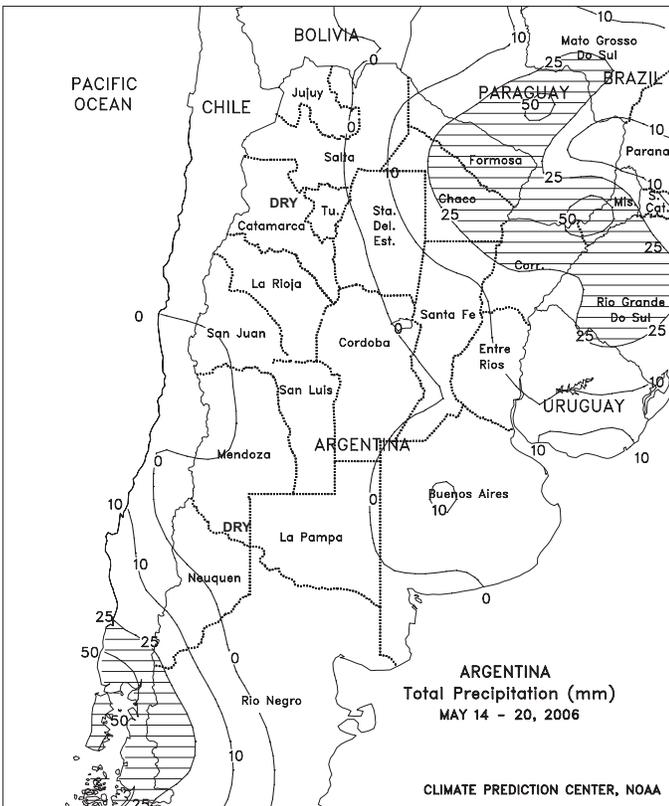


BRAZIL

After several weeks of unseasonably dry weather, showers (5-25 mm or more) finally developed over the main winter grain areas of southern Brazil, although dry pockets continued in major wheat and corn areas of Parana. The rain likely came too late in the season to significantly benefit winter corn in the more northerly growing areas, where harvesting usually begins in June. In contrast, the rainfall was timely for emerging winter wheat, although additional rain is needed to ensure even germination and proper establishment. Temperatures averaged near normal throughout the winter grain belt, with highs generally reaching the middle and upper 20s degrees C. Low temperatures stayed well above freezing. Elsewhere, dry weather promoted seasonal fieldwork in Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and coastal coffee and cocoa areas as far north as southern Bahia, promoting seasonal fieldwork that may have included the last stages of soybean harvesting. Rain (25-50 mm or more) continued in sugarcane areas along the northeastern coast.

In April, a drying trend that began early in the month greatly improved conditions for soybean harvesting in central and southern Brazil, following a sluggish start to fieldwork in several key production areas.

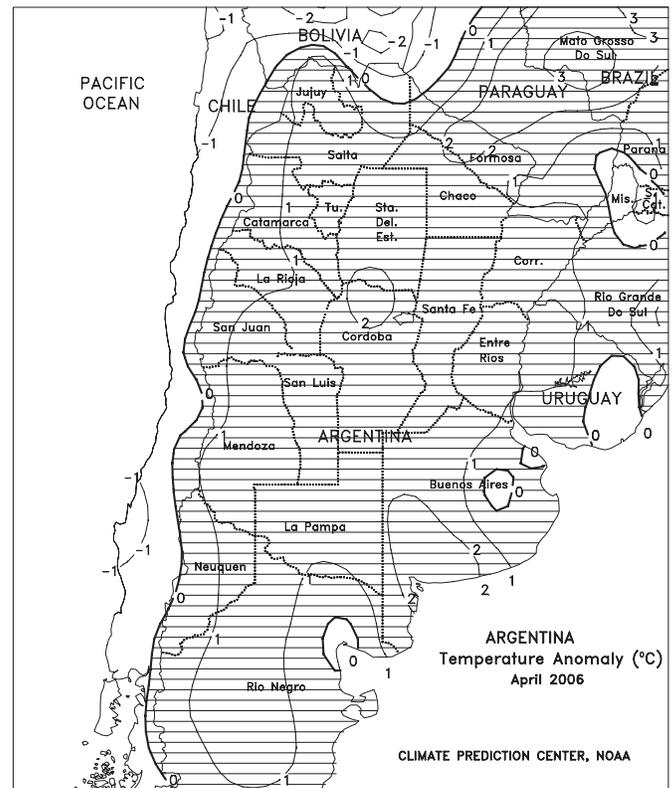
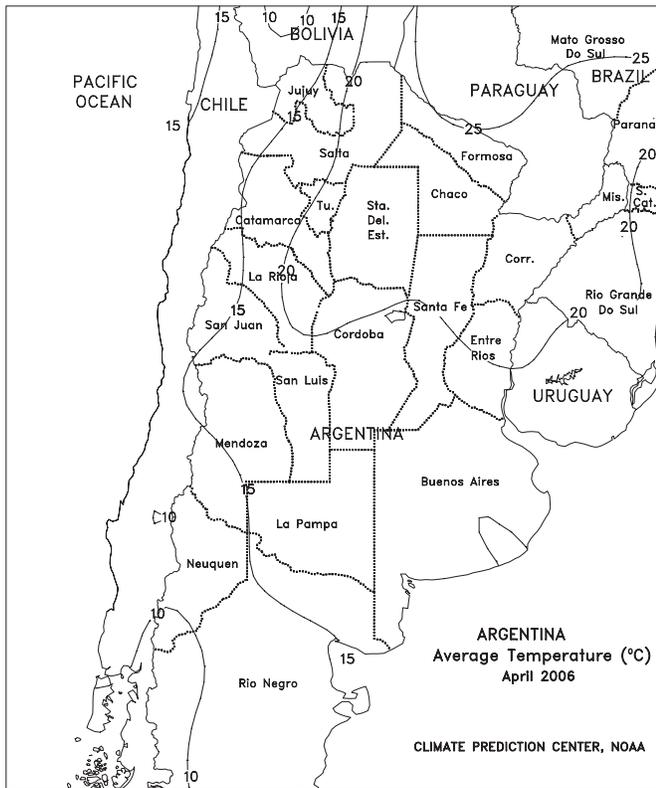
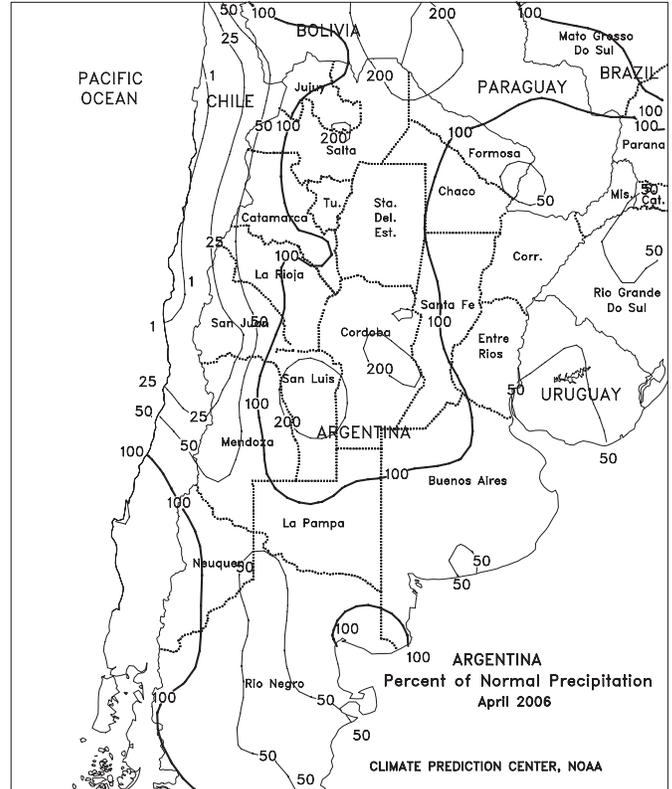
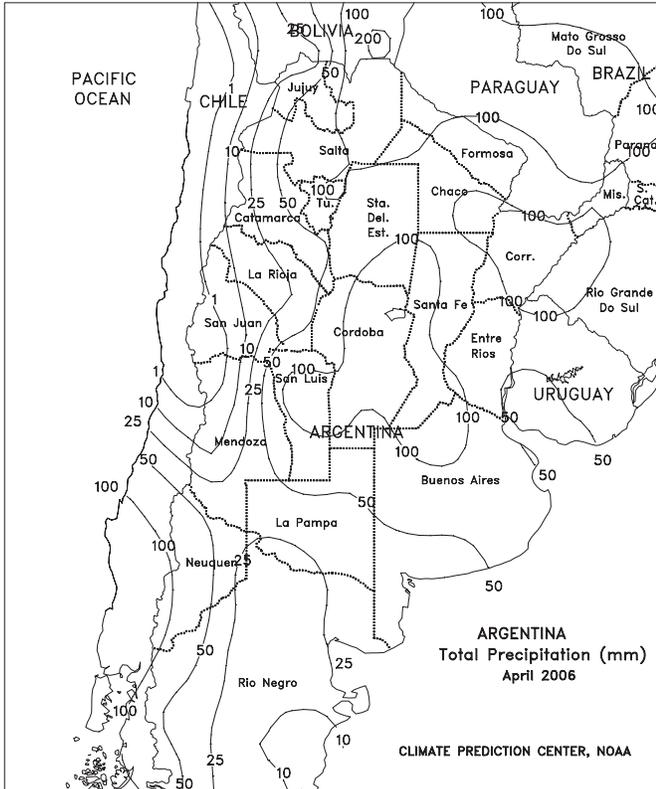




ARGENTINA

Mostly dry weather supported summer grain and oilseed harvesting throughout the main production areas of central Argentina. However, showers (10-25 mm or more) may have disrupted late cotton harvesting in the far north (notably Chaco, Formosa, and Corrientes). Temperatures averaged near normal for most of the week, but a cold front brought temperatures of -2 degrees C or lower to agricultural areas as far north as the southern growing areas of Cordoba and Santa Fe. While slowing germination of newly sown winter wheat, the first killing freeze of autumn will enhance dry-down of standing summer crops. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 70 percent harvested as of May 18, compared with 79 percent last year. Harvesting made good progress in Buenos Aires (75 percent harvested) and Cordoba (78 percent harvested), although fieldwork continued to lag last year's pace. Soybeans were 85 percent harvested, 4 percentage points behind last year's pace.

In April, locally heavy rain disrupted grain and oilseed harvesting early in the month over a broad section of central Argentina, with the heaviest rain centered over Cordoba. Harvest conditions gradually improved, but the pace of fieldwork was significantly behind that of last year. The heavy rain eventually moved into the northern cotton belt, raising concern for maturing crops in that region as well.



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Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to: **Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250**. Internet URL: <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf>; E-mail address: jawfweb@oce.usda.gov

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center
Managing Editor **David Miskus** (202) 720-7919
Meteorologists **Brad Pugh, Chester Schmitt,**
..... **Michael Allard, Alan Haberecht, and Patrick O'Hara**

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

National Agricultural Statistics Service
Agricultural Statistician **Brian Young** (202) 720-7621
State Summaries Editor . **Delores Thomas** (202) 720-8033
World Agricultural Outlook Board
International Editor **Mark Brusberg** (202) 720-3508
U.S. Editor **Brad Rippey** (202) 720-2397
Agricultural Weather Analysts **Tom Puterbaugh,**
.. **Brian Morris, Harlan Shannon, and Eric Luebehusen**
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