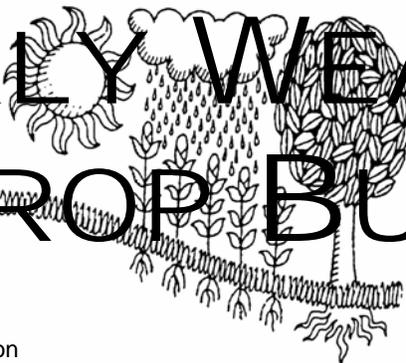
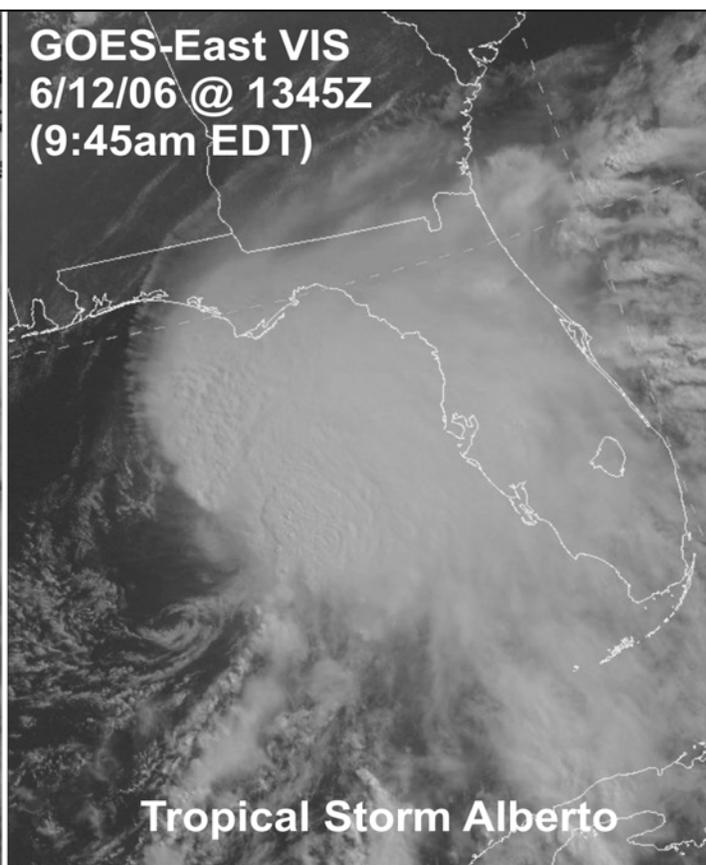
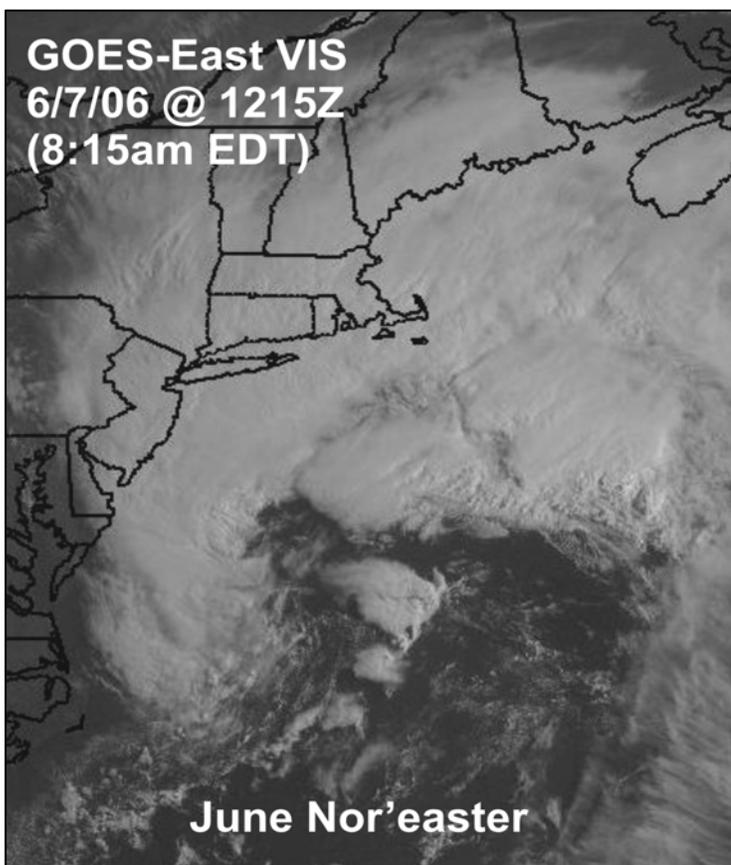


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

June 4 - 10, 2006

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

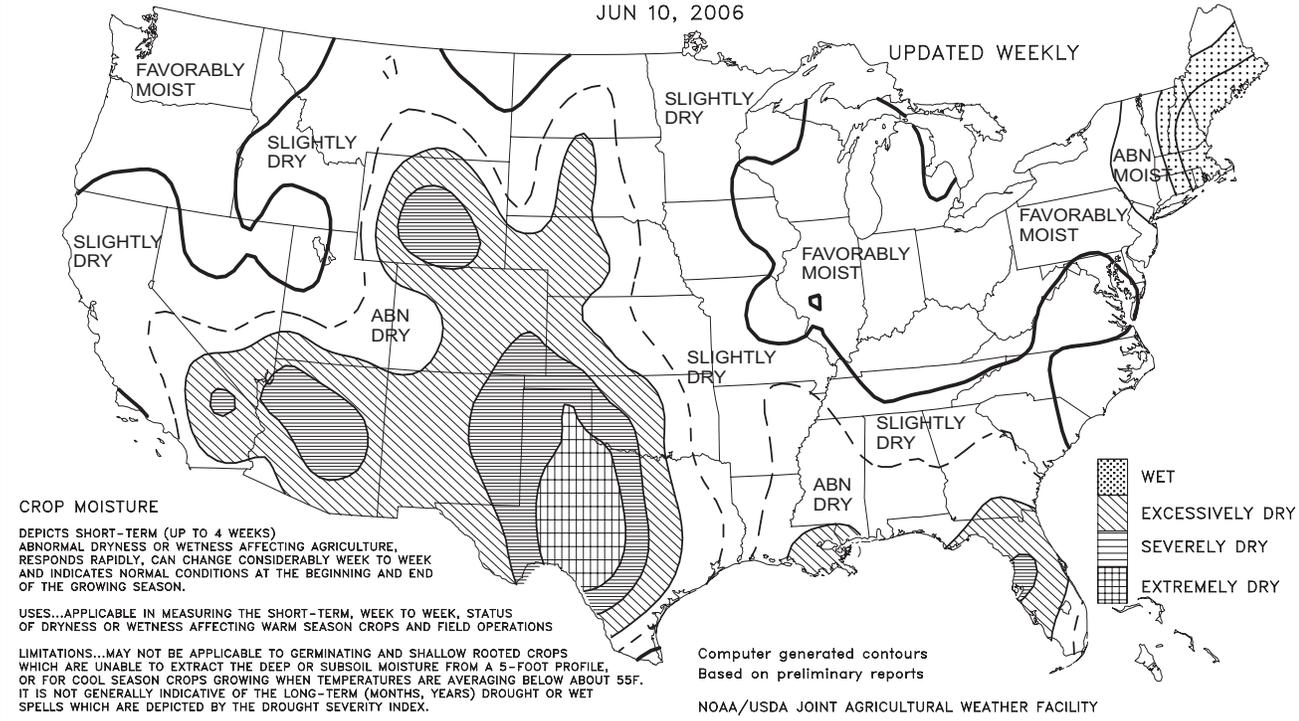
Below-normal temperatures in the **East** contrasted with hot weather from **California eastward to the central and southern Plains**. Weekly temperatures ranged from more than 5°F below normal in parts of the **Northeast** to more than 10°F above normal in a broad area centered on the **central High Plains**. **Southwestern** heat maintained heavy irrigation demands and significantly stressed livestock and rangeland. In addition, isolated thundershowers provided minimal drought relief and sparked several new wildfires. Meanwhile, **Northwestern** showers and near- to above-normal temperatures promoted small grain development. Significant rain (locally

(Continued on page 7)

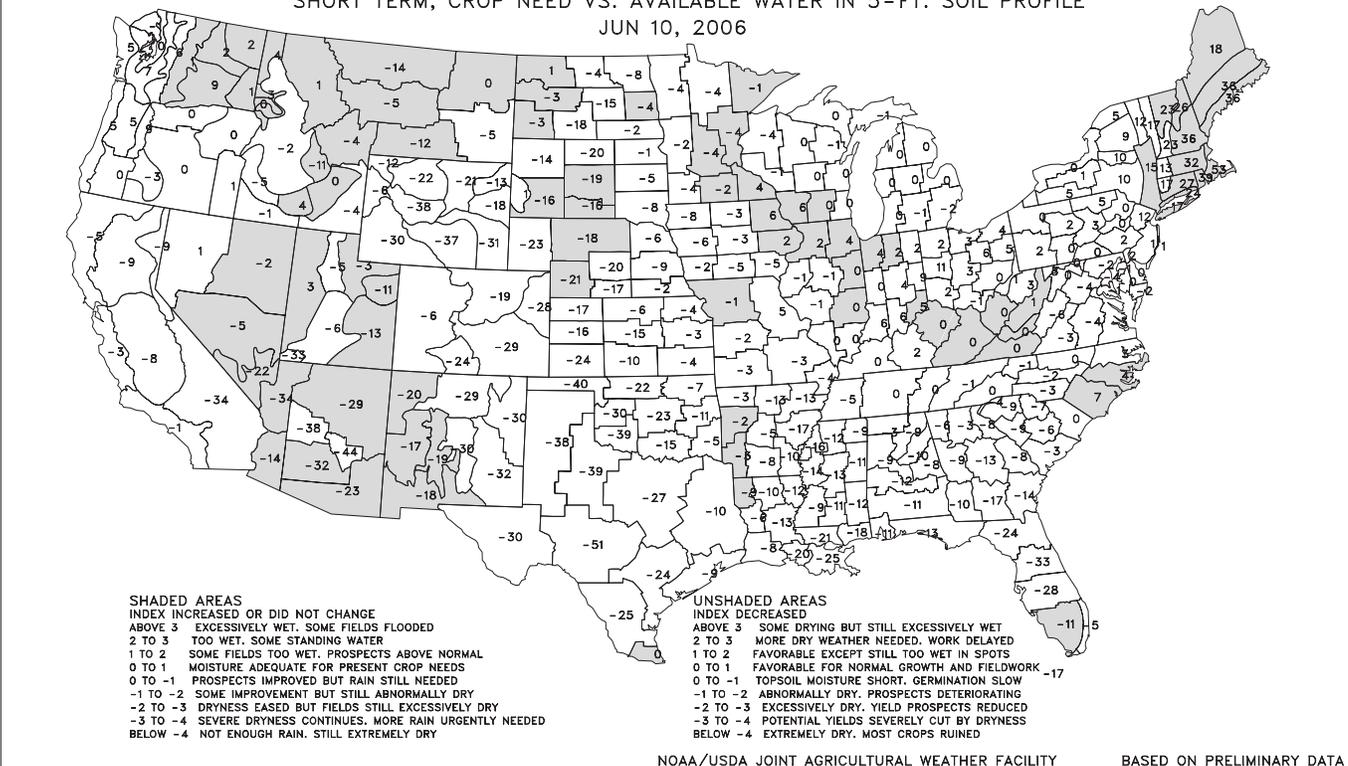
Contents

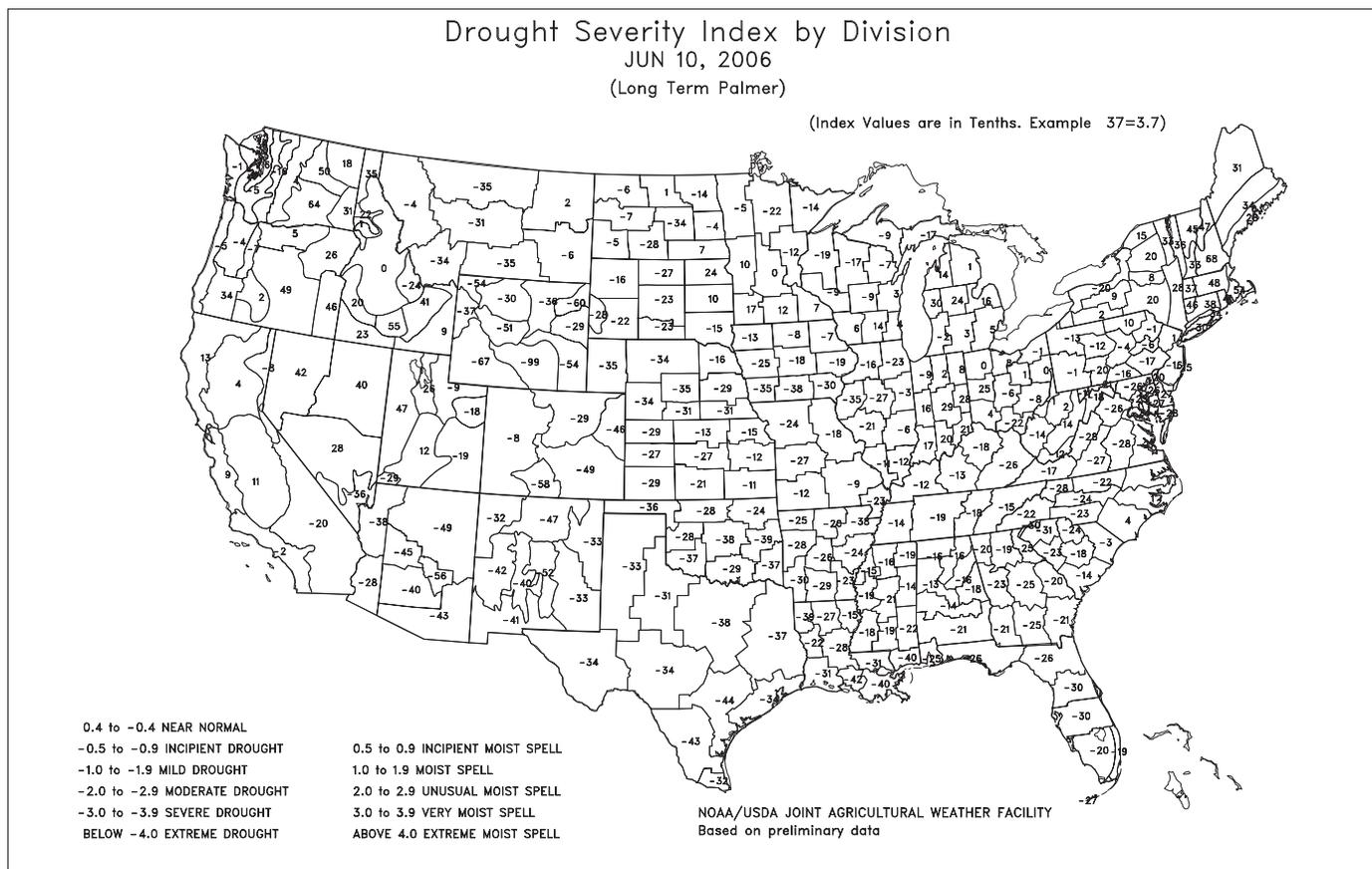
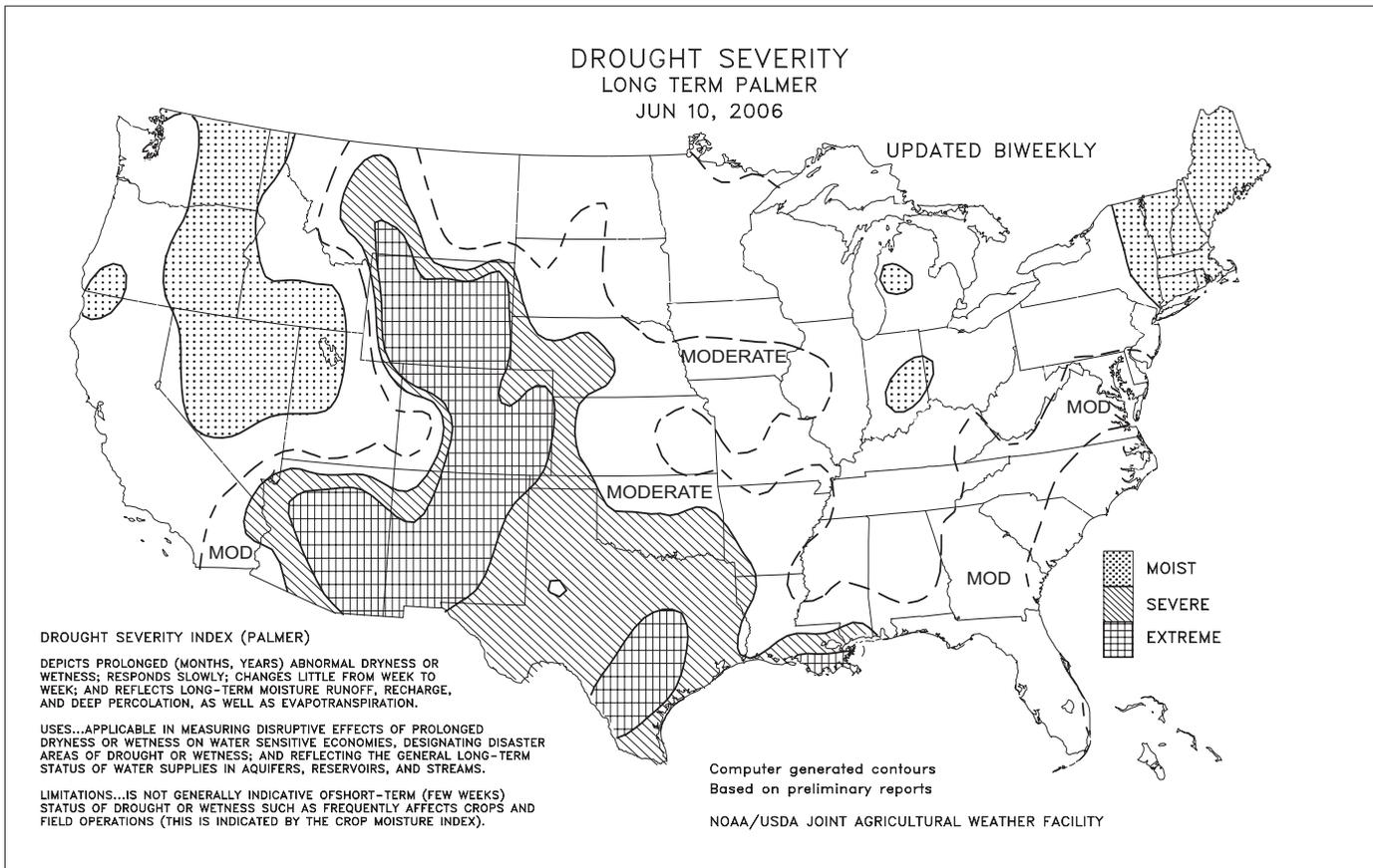
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Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUN 10, 2006



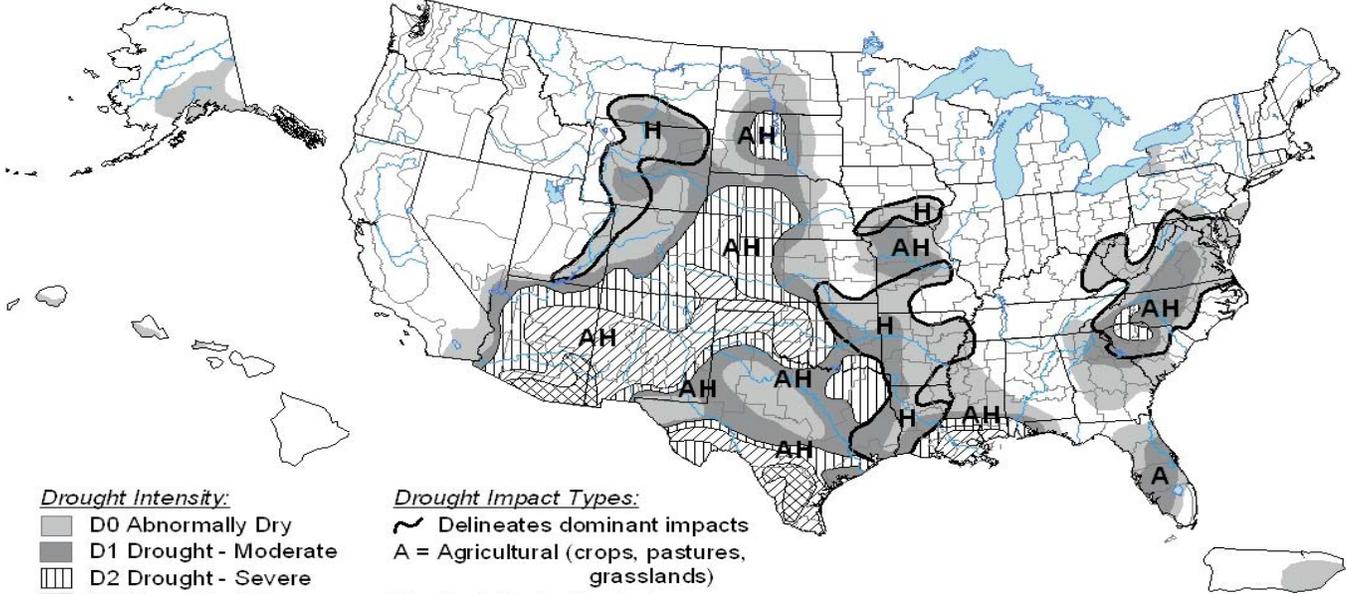
Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUN 10, 2006





U.S. Drought Monitor

June 6, 2006
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



- Drought Intensity:**
- D0 Abnormally Dry
 - D1 Drought - Moderate
 - ▨ D2 Drought - Severe
 - ▩ D3 Drought - Extreme
 - ▩ D4 Drought - Exceptional

- Drought Impact Types:**
- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
 - A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
 - H = Hydrological (water)

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

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

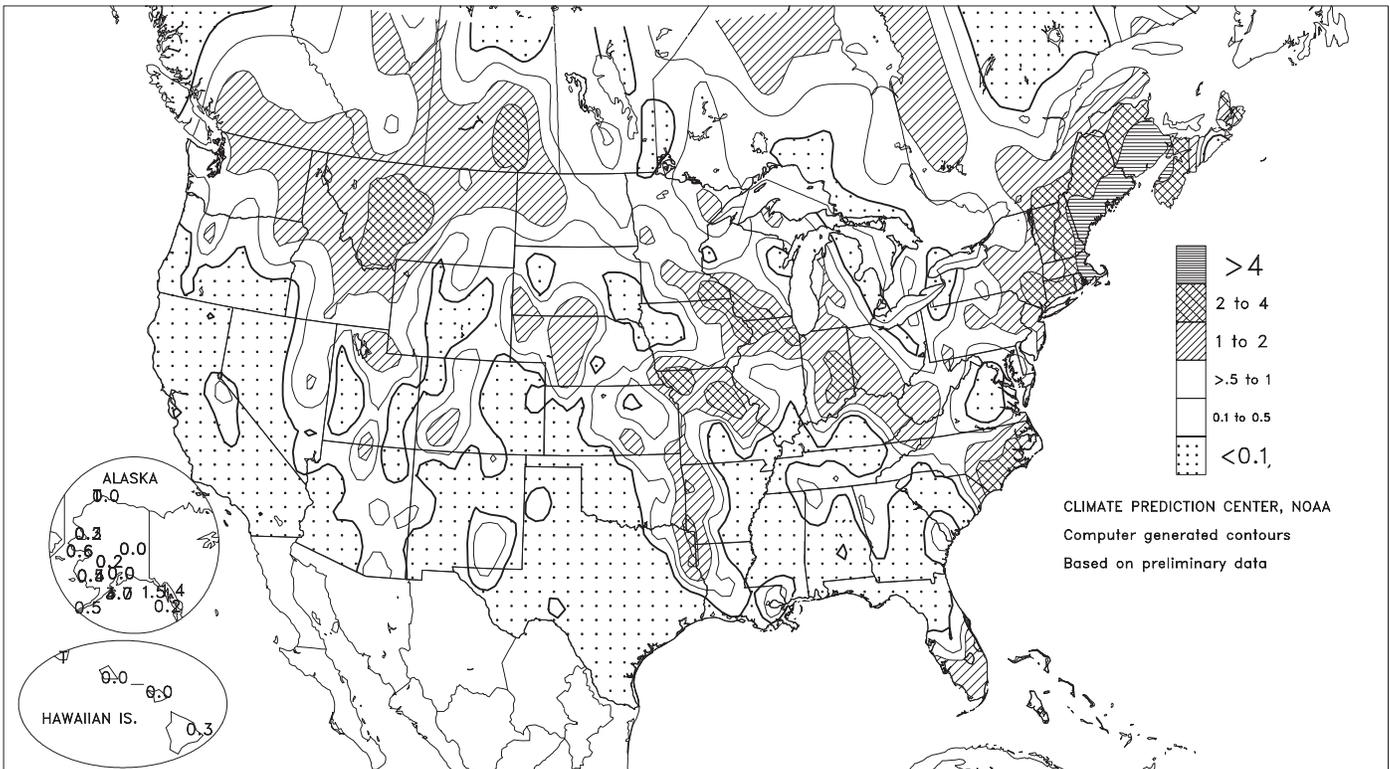


Released Thursday, June 8, 2006

Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

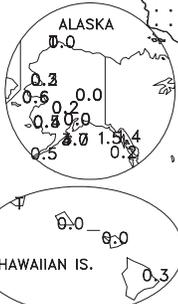
Total Precipitation (Inches)

JUN 4 - 10, 2006



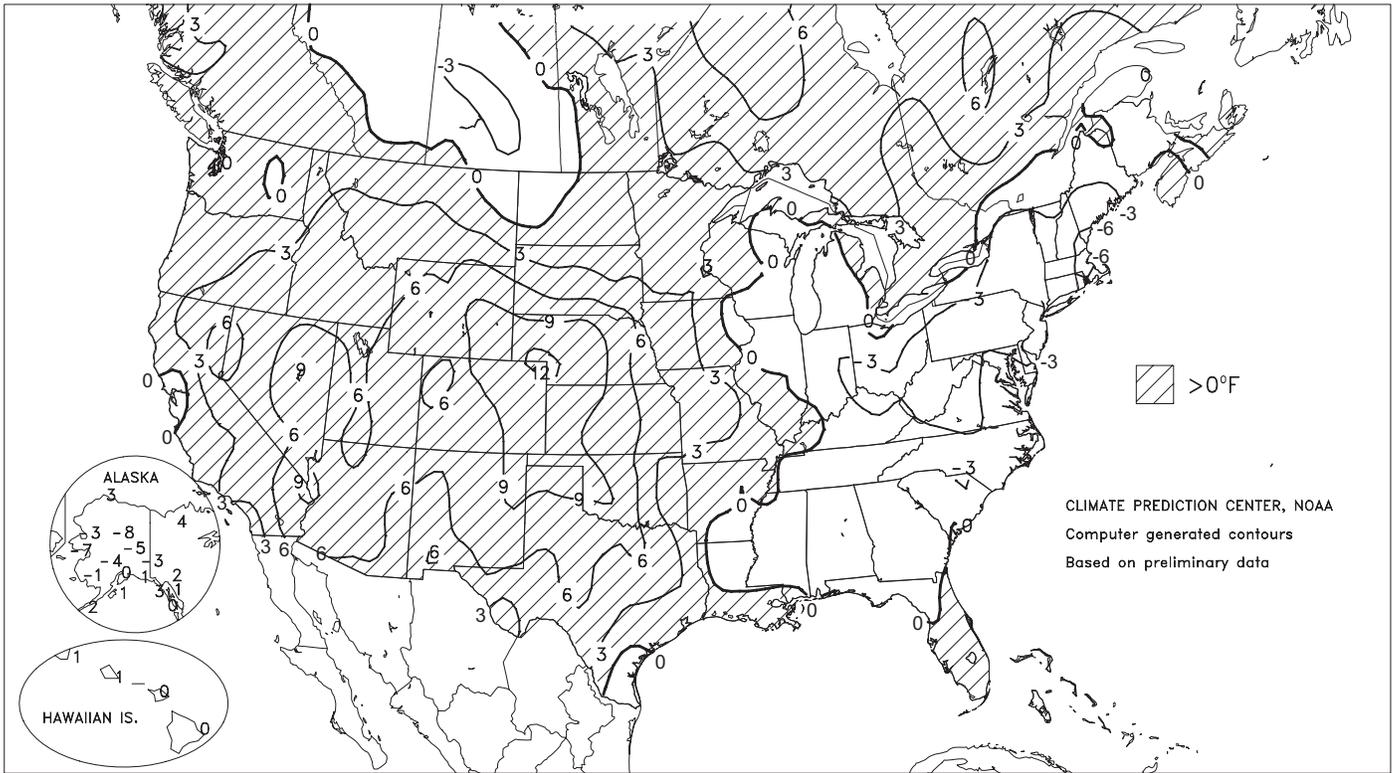
- > 4
- ▨ 2 to 4
- ▩ 1 to 2
- ▩ >.5 to 1
- ▩ 0.1 to 0.5
- ▩ <0.1

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



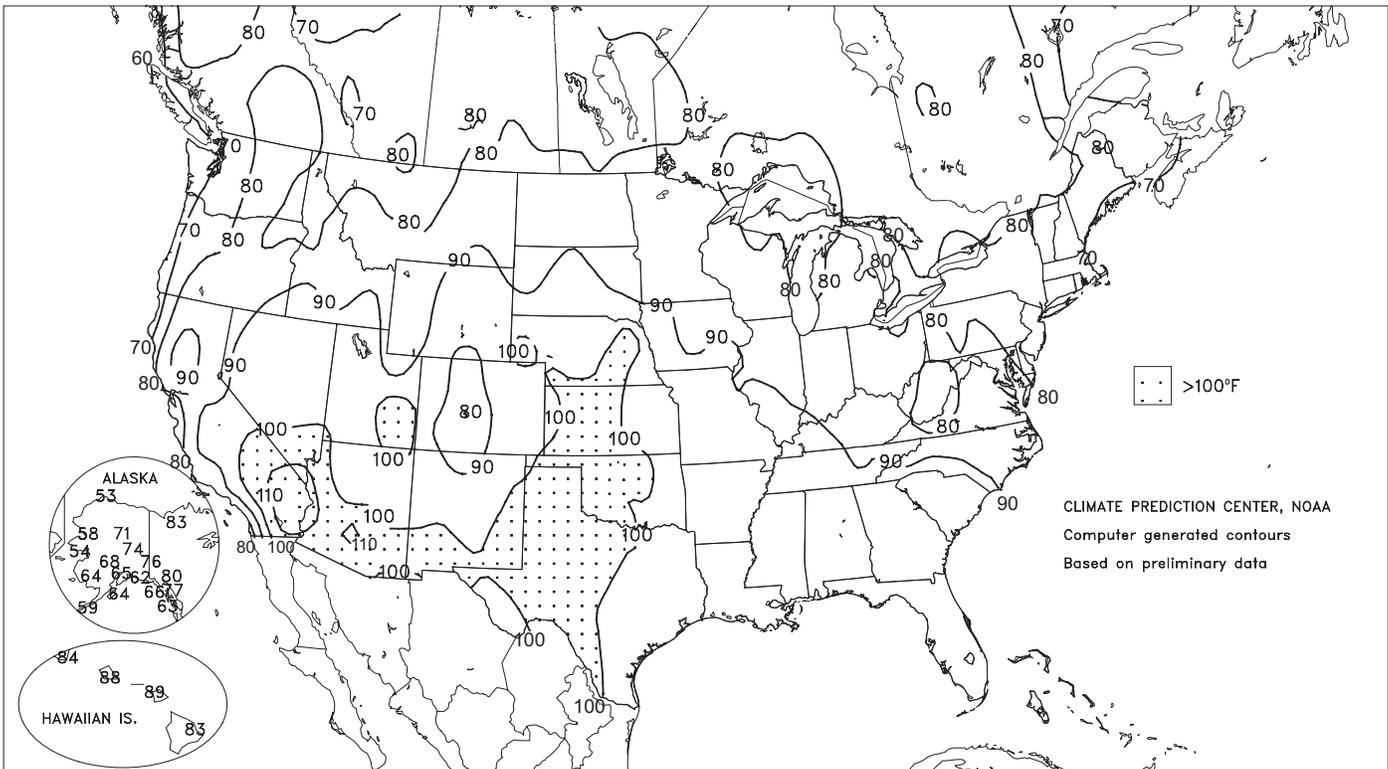
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JUN 4 - 10, 2006



Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JUN 4 - 10, 2006



(Continued from front cover)

2 inches or more) also spread across **Montana** and **western North Dakota**, aiding winter wheat and spring-sown small grains. Elsewhere on the **Plains**, however, hot weather offset the beneficial effects of scattered showers and thunderstorms. Little or no rain fell from the **central High Plains southward**, favoring winter wheat harvesting but severely stressing pastures and summer crops. Crop stress also crept into parts of the **western Corn Belt**, where hot weather accompanied scattered showers. Across the remainder of the **Midwest**, showers maintained generally favorable soil moisture for corn and soybean development. Farther east, however, a winter-like nor'easter brought another round of heavy rain and local flooding to **New England**. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather increased stress on pastures and rain-fed summer crops across the **South**. In addition, hot weather expanded across the region during the mid- to late-week period. However, Tropical Storm Alberto formed on June 11 over the **eastern Gulf of Mexico**, about 450 miles south-southwest of **Apalachicola, FL**. Well in advance of Alberto's development and arrival, a few showers spread across **southern Florida**. *More details on Alberto, which made landfall in Florida on June 13, will be provided in next week's summary.*

Among more than 150 daily-record highs, the majority were set or tied from the **Plains westward** during the first half of the week. **Southwestern** records for June 4 included 117°F in **Needles, CA**, and 115°F in **Parker, AZ**. Meanwhile, locations such as **Wichita Falls, TX** (101, 104, and 102°F), and **Blanding, UT** (97, 97, and 99°F), opened the week with a trio of daily-record highs from June 4-6. Scattered **Southwestern** thunderstorms produced gusty winds but resulted in negligible drought relief. In **Phoenix, AZ**, a wind gust to 38 m.p.h. and visibilities as low as three-quarters of a mile in blowing dust were reported on the evening of June 6 at the **Sky Harbor International Airport**. Elsewhere in **Arizona, Tucson** (0.31 inch on June 6) noted its wettest June day since June 20, 2001, followed the next day by a thunderstorm wind gust to 58 m.p.h. in **Winslow**. On June 8, high winds swept across the **Plains**, where **Glasgow, MT**, reported its windiest day (average wind speed of 28.7 m.p.h.) since May 20, 2002. **Wendover, UT**, registered a gust to 76 m.p.h. on June 9. In **western Nebraska, Sidney** reported a daily-record high of 100°F on June 7, followed by a thunderstorm wind gust to 61 m.p.h. Other records in **Nebraska** for June 7 included 103°F in **Scottsbluff** and 102°F in **Alliance**.

Toward week's end, heat continued on the **Plains** and expanded across the **western Corn Belt** and the **South**. Triple-digit daily records for June 9 reached 104°F in **Hill City, KS**, 102°F in **Norfolk, NE**, and 100°F in **Sioux City, IA**. In **Louisiana, New Orleans' Audubon Park** closed the week with consecutive record highs (98 and 99°F on June 9 and 10, respectively). Cool weather persisted in the **Southeast**, however, where **Gainesville, FL** (60°F), posted a record for June 9. Earlier in the week, **Eastern** daily-record lows had included 52°F (on June 6) in **Macon, GA**, and 54°F (on June 7) in **Tallahassee, FL**. It was **Macon's** lowest June reading since 1984. Farther north, periods of heavy rain plagued **New England**. In **Maine**, lingering rainfall from last week's storm resulted in record totals for June 4 in **Bangor** (1.41 inches) and **Houlton** (0.93 inch). At mid-week, the passage of a nor'easter sparked another round of heavy rain. Records for June 7 included 3.08 inches in **Providence, RI**, and 2.89 inches in **Boston, MA**. Boston's May 1 - June 10 rainfall climbed to 18.92 inches (438 percent of normal), eclipsing its May-June 1998 record of 18.42 inches. At week's end, another round of heavy rain struck **northern New England**, where precipitation records for June 10 reached 2.85 inches atop **Mt. Mansfield, VT**, and 2.36 inches in **Millinocket, ME**. Farther west, scattered **Northwestern** daily-record totals included 0.89 inch (on June 4) in **Spokane, WA**, and 0.73 inch (on June 9) in **Idaho Falls, ID**. Heavier rain arrived at

week's end, contributing to record totals for June 10 in **Montana** locations such as **White Sulphur Springs** (1.80 inches) and **Choteau** (1.70 inches). Farther south, however, the 12,600-acre Black Mountain Complex, about 10 miles northeast of **Bullhead City, AZ**, was among the largest of several dozen recent **Southwestern** wildfires. The complex, burning in brush, was about 80 percent contained by June 11.

A few wildfires also flared across **Alaska**, despite below-normal temperatures. By June 11, the Parks Highway fire near **Nenana, AK**, had charred more than 40,000 acres. Weekly **Alaskan** temperatures averaged as much as 8°F below normal, aided by several monthly record lows in early June. On June 4, **Alaskan** monthly record lows included 14°F in **Chalkyitsik** (previously, 20°F on June 9, 1970); 19°F in **Arctic Village** (previously, 24°F on June 3, 1970), and 24°F in **Nenana** (tied 24°F on June 9, 1970). A day later, additional monthly records were established in **Eagle** (20°F; previously, 22°F on June 1, 1947), and **Northway** (26°F; previously, 28°F on June 2, 1997). By week's end, however, temperatures rebounded to daily-record levels in a few locations, including **Barrow** (53°F on June 10). Significant **Alaskan** precipitation was confined to a few southern and western locations. **Nome's** 0.7-inch snowfall on June 6 lifted its month-to-date total to 1.5 inches. Two days later, **Kodiak's** daily-record total (2.59 inches on June 8) boosted its June 1-10 rainfall to 3.79 inches (195 percent of normal). Farther south, mostly dry weather and near-normal temperatures prevailed in **Hawaii**. Through June 10, **Honolulu, Oahu**, and **Kahului, Maui**, continued to await the month's measurable rainfall. Elsewhere, June 1-10 rainfall totaled just 0.03 inch (5 percent of normal) in **Lihue, Kauai**, and 0.35 inch (16 percent) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. **Hilo** also noted a daily-record low of 64°F on June 9.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on June 9. Forecasts refer to June 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.26 billion bushels, down 4 percent from the May 1 forecast and 16 percent below 2005. The yield is forecast at 40.5 bushels per acre, down 1.9 bushels from last month and 3.9 bushels below last year. Grain area totals 31.2 million acres, unchanged from May 1.

Hard Red production is down 8 percent from a month ago to 659 million bushels. Soft Red is up slightly from last month and now totals 357 million bushels. White production totals 248 million bushels, down 2 percent from last month. Of the White production total, 19.7 million bushels are Hard White and 228 million bushels are Soft White.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2005-06 season is 8.96 million tons, unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 3 percent below last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast, at 153 million boxes (6.89 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 2 percent above the 2004-05 utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 75.0 million boxes (3.38 million tons), unchanged from last month but 5 percent below the previous season. Harvest of the early, midseason, and navel varieties is complete. Florida's Valencia forecast is 78.0 million boxes (3.51 million tons), unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 10 percent above last season's final utilization. The row count survey conducted May 31 - June 1 shows approximately 70 percent of the Valencia rows have been harvested. This is the lowest percent harvested to this point in more than 10 seasons. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from April 1.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 10, 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 JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL IN, SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F			
																90 AND ABOVE	82 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	89	61	94	56	75	0	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.63	52	30.37	115	83	28	3	0	0	0
HUNTSVILLE	87	62	93	54	75	1	0.22	-0.78	0.11	1.20	82	20.02	70	86	45	1	0	2	0
MOBILE	90	64	94	54	77	-1	0.12	-1.03	0.12	1.90	112	13.89	45	77	35	3	0	1	0
MONTGOMERY	91	59	95	55	75	-3	0.02	-0.82	0.01	0.27	23	18.70	70	86	30	5	0	2	0
AK ANCHORAGE	61	46	65	40	53	0	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.04	13	2.89	81	59	46	0	0	0	0
BARROW	41	29	53	22	35	3	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.07	175	0.92	153	94	84	0	5	1	0
FAIRBANKS	64	41	74	29	52	-5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.01	3	1.80	76	61	36	0	2	0	0
JUNEAU	63	44	77	38	54	1	1.43	0.66	0.87	3.31	301	18.66	94	95	73	0	0	4	1
KODIAK	55	43	64	37	49	1	3.71	2.39	1.99	3.71	194	21.50	66	79	60	0	0	4	2
NOME	43	34	54	29	38	-7	0.61	0.40	0.20	0.67	223	4.38	111	87	75	0	2	4	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	81	52	87	42	66	9	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	3.92	41	55	16	0	0	0	0
PHOENIX	107	82	112	78	94	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.56	51	28	15	7	0	0	0
TUCSON	101	75	106	70	88	6	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.33	3300	0.74	23	36	17	7	0	2	0
YUMA	106	80	110	74	93	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.23	21	33	19	7	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	87	65	95	63	76	0	1.24	0.16	0.81	1.30	83	22.06	112	93	56	3	0	2	1
LITTLE ROCK	89	66	94	61	77	0	0.07	-0.88	0.07	0.07	5	22.27	94	88	39	4	0	1	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	91	65	92	61	78	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	5.25	116	52	33	6	0	0	0
FRESNO	92	63	95	58	77	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	12.30	159	58	36	7	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	73	64	78	63	69	4	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	50	8.22	87	87	75	0	0	2	0
REDDING	91	65	93	56	78	5	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.07	19	25.96	120	57	32	6	0	0	0
SACRAMENTO	86	56	90	54	71	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	13.49	114	83	32	1	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO	70	64	73	63	67	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	4.48	59	78	70	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	67	55	72	52	61	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	15.26	115	84	72	0	0	0	0
STOCKTON	90	56	93	51	73	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	11.89	133	73	40	4	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	83	43	88	39	63	6	0.09	-0.04	0.09	0.09	47	1.39	59	78	22	0	0	1	0
CO SPRINGS	89	57	92	56	73	11	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.00	0	1.15	18	54	13	3	0	0	0
DENVER INTL	92	59	97	52	75	12	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.00	0	2.60	45	54	14	6	0	0	0
GRAND JUNCTION	91	58	101	51	74	6	0.31	0.20	0.18	0.31	182	2.42	59	49	22	4	0	2	0
PUEBLO	95	57	97	55	76	9	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.01	2	2.29	48	39	19	7	0	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	67	56	70	53	62	-4	1.68	0.84	1.29	3.73	311	27.11	135	87	68	0	0	6	1
HARTFORD	68	55	76	51	61	-5	1.74	0.81	1.15	3.77	279	24.16	119	90	71	0	0	4	1
DC WASHINGTON	80	61	85	59	70	-2	0.19	-0.55	0.18	0.24	22	11.31	66	83	42	0	0	2	0
DE WILMINGTON	74	57	78	52	65	-4	0.54	-0.27	0.53	2.38	202	15.78	83	91	51	0	0	2	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	91	67	97	61	79	0	0.02	-1.24	0.02	0.02	1	6.56	38	88	31	4	0	1	0
JACKSONVILLE	92	65	98	59	78	0	0.05	-1.07	0.05	0.36	23	10.49	55	89	36	5	0	1	0
KEY WEST	87	76	88	74	81	-2	0.91	-0.22	0.85	0.91	57	6.21	49	77	57	0	0	2	1
MIAMI	89	75	93	71	82	0	2.27	0.22	1.89	3.04	106	16.77	92	80	56	1	0	3	1
ORLANDO	92	69	95	64	81	1	0.45	-1.09	0.45	0.81	38	8.03	48	91	44	7	0	1	0
PENSACOLA	93	69	97	65	81	1	0.00	-1.33	0.00	0.00	0	13.80	52	69	33	7	0	0	0
TALLAHASSEE	92	63	97	54	78	-1	0.00	-1.52	0.00	0.64	30	15.76	58	84	45	5	0	0	0
TAMPA	90	73	92	71	82	1	0.10	-1.04	0.10	1.95	124	14.20	101	80	46	5	0	1	0
GA WEST PALM BEACH	89	74	91	71	82	1	0.00	-1.74	0.00	0.19	8	14.20	66	83	55	3	0	0	0
ATHENS	88	58	96	53	73	-2	0.00	-0.90	0.00	0.49	38	15.40	68	72	32	3	0	0	0
ATLANTA	85	62	91	57	74	-1	0.18	-0.57	0.18	2.23	205	21.10	89	72	38	1	0	1	0
AUGUSTA	90	57	97	52	74	-2	0.00	-0.96	0.00	1.45	107	15.14	74	82	33	4	0	0	0
COLUMBUS	91	64	96	61	77	-1	0.03	-0.69	0.03	0.05	5	16.34	70	72	24	4	0	1	0
MACON	91	57	97	52	74	-3	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.49	46	11.57	54	82	26	4	0	0	0
SAVANNAH	90	62	97	55	76	-1	0.68	-0.52	0.68	0.71	42	10.44	55	85	35	4	0	1	1
HI HILO	82	67	83	64	75	0	0.32	-1.16	0.19	0.35	17	77.06	138	81	69	0	0	3	0
HONOLULU	87	73	88	71	80	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.01	7	23.04	256	72	64	0	0	0	0
KAHULUI	86	67	89	64	77	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	6.55	60	84	68	0	0	0	0
LIHUE	83	72	84	70	78	1	0.01	-0.43	0.01	0.01	2	49.29	275	83	72	0	0	1	0
ID BOISE	82	57	90	51	69	4	0.02	-0.17	0.02	0.25	89	7.61	113	67	44	1	0	1	0
LEWISTON	76	56	82	52	66	3	0.93	0.63	0.67	1.30	295	7.51	115	82	60	0	0	4	1
POCATELLO	81	50	92	43	66	6	0.61	0.37	0.48	0.61	169	7.41	112	83	43	2	0	3	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	77	54	85	48	65	-1	1.66	0.82	1.58	1.66	139	16.22	114	78	43	0	0	2	1
MOLINE	80	57	91	49	69	0	1.08	-0.02	0.71	1.08	69	15.87	101	77	42	1	0	4	1
PEORIA	79	58	88	51	68	-1	0.53	-0.34	0.37	0.77	62	14.30	96	79	40	0	0	2	0
ROCKFORD	77	53	88	46	65	-2	2.04	0.95	1.52	2.04	132	17.74	124	84	47	0	0	3	1
SPRINGFIELD	82	59	88	55	70	-1	0.22	-0.69	0.21	0.57	44	14.04	92	76	40	0	0	2	0
IN EVANSVILLE	85	61	90	54	73	0	0.16	-0.82	0.16	3.66	256	28.51	134	82	49	2	0	1	0
FORT WAYNE	76	55	81	50	66	-2	2.13	1.19	0.74	2.99	225	18.93	122	85	49	0	0	4	3
INDIANAPOLIS	77	58	83	53	67	-3	0.67	-0.28	0.59	2.55	186	22.50	127	80	44	0	0	3	1
SOUTH BEND	76	53	82	48	65	-2	0.51	-0.43	0.24	0.51	39	15.27	98	83	48	0	0	4	0
IA BURLINGTON	82	61	92	52	71	1	0.44	-0.58	0.18	0.56	38	12.51	82	79	38	1	0	5	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	80	57	90	48	68	-1	1.50	0.47	0.57	1.52	105	12.28	95	84	42	1	0	4	2
DES MOINES	84	63	92	52	74	5	0.17	-0.90	0.12	0.17	11	10.95	79	73	45	3	0	3	0
DUBUQUE	76	54	86	45	65	-1	2.10	1.12	1.70	2.10	149	16.64	116	81	57	0	0	4	1
SIOUX CITY	88	61	100	54	74	6	0.12	-0.74	0.05	0.12	10	7.59	69	79	44	3	0	3	0
WATERLOO	81	57	90	48	69	1	0.57	-0.55	0.36	0.58	36	11.31	87	81	42	1	0	4	0
KS CONCORDIA	92	66	100	58	79	8	0.08	-0.86	0.08	0.08	6	7.00	60	72	42	5	0	1	0
DODGE CITY	95	64	99	61	80	8	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.23	22	6.15	65	68	23	7	0	0	0
GOODLAND	92	62	97	58	77	10	0.19	-0.60	0.12	0.19	17	7.29	89	71	34	5	0	2	0
TOPEKA	89	64	95	58	77	5	0.31	-0.89	0.31	0.46	27	11.44	79	83	46	5	0	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 10, 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 JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	92	67	99	63	79	6	1.55	0.50	0.77	2.85	189	13.99	109	78	45	6	0	3	2
JACKSON	78	57	83	52	68	-2	0.22	-0.90	0.13	0.45	28	18.94	85	86	42	0	0	2	0
LEXINGTON	79	56	84	50	68	-2	0.41	-0.66	0.39	0.47	31	20.40	97	83	47	0	0	2	0
LOUISVILLE	81	61	86	55	71	-1	0.58	-0.31	0.53	3.46	266	24.38	116	84	43	0	0	3	1
PADUCAH	87	61	94	54	74	2	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.32	23	25.13	110	91	39	2	0	0	0
LA BATON ROUGE	93	66	97	61	80	1	0.00	-1.18	0.00	0.29	17	10.97	38	84	32	7	0	0	0
LAKE CHARLES	93	70	96	64	81	2	0.12	-1.34	0.12	0.13	6	10.21	42	85	37	6	0	1	0
NEW ORLEANS	92	73	95	68	82	2	2.28	0.82	2.28	2.31	114	13.11	46	78	45	6	0	1	1
SHREVEPORT	92	69	95	63	80	2	0.61	-0.59	0.39	1.05	61	19.84	81	83	40	5	0	3	0
ME CARIBOU	69	51	82	49	60	1	1.70	0.94	0.95	1.71	157	15.41	106	94	59	0	0	4	2
PORTLAND	61	53	69	52	57	-4	4.69	3.93	1.87	7.21	661	30.04	146	97	84	0	0	6	5
MD BALTIMORE	79	56	85	53	68	-1	0.34	-0.47	0.26	0.81	69	11.99	65	82	44	0	0	2	0
MA BOSTON	63	54	70	52	59	-6	3.68	2.94	2.84	6.46	609	28.54	150	94	79	0	0	6	1
WORCESTER	62	52	71	49	57	-6	2.22	1.27	1.76	4.63	340	22.91	109	96	72	0	0	5	1
MI ALPENA	76	49	83	42	62	3	0.00	-0.58	0.00	0.00	0	11.72	107	87	35	0	0	0	0
GRAND RAPIDS	77	54	82	49	65	0	0.21	-0.59	0.20	1.56	138	18.70	133	87	38	0	0	2	0
HOUGHTON LAKE	74	46	80	35	60	0	0.13	-0.56	0.13	0.19	19	12.66	118	87	46	0	0	1	0
LANSING	76	52	82	47	64	0	0.71	-0.10	0.54	0.73	65	15.79	128	80	48	0	0	2	1
MUSKOGON	74	52	78	47	63	0	0.86	0.22	0.70	1.03	112	19.84	153	77	49	0	0	2	1
TRAVERSE CITY	73	50	82	42	61	-1	0.77	0.07	0.40	0.77	80	10.81	85	92	39	0	0	2	0
MN DULUTH	70	52	80	41	61	3	1.51	0.59	1.10	1.63	126	10.94	110	77	53	0	0	3	1
INT'L FALLS	73	51	82	40	62	2	0.70	-0.19	0.65	0.91	73	7.92	104	84	44	0	0	2	1
MINNEAPOLIS	80	61	89	51	70	4	1.05	0.06	1.04	1.12	80	11.79	111	63	37	0	0	2	1
ROCHESTER	77	58	87	50	68	4	2.54	1.67	1.06	2.54	207	13.18	116	78	43	0	0	4	2
ST. CLOUD	78	56	89	43	67	4	1.26	0.21	0.72	1.28	87	8.42	89	81	43	0	0	3	1
MS JACKSON	92	62	96	57	77	0	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.16	13	24.23	87	83	28	5	0	0	0
MERIDIAN	92	60	98	55	76	-1	0.31	-0.52	0.06	0.46	38	28.52	95	86	35	5	0	7	0
TUPELO	90	63	96	57	76	1	0.12	-1.09	0.12	0.34	19	23.17	81	83	36	4	0	1	0
MO COLUMBIA	86	65	91	61	75	4	1.58	0.61	1.55	2.21	158	12.79	73	87	47	1	0	2	1
KANSAS CITY	88	65	93	62	77	6	0.64	-0.42	0.41	0.76	49	9.51	63	79	41	4	0	3	0
SAINT LOUIS	86	66	91	59	76	3	0.61	-0.24	0.61	1.84	150	12.16	71	75	41	2	0	1	1
SPRINGFIELD	85	63	92	59	74	3	0.69	-0.47	0.30	0.80	49	17.59	94	84	53	3	0	3	0
MT BILLINGS	80	55	84	50	67	4	0.35	-0.13	0.12	0.35	50	5.86	79	78	35	0	0	4	0
BUTTE	71	46	80	39	59	5	1.99	1.47	0.76	2.12	286	7.70	137	92	39	0	0	5	2
CUT BANK	68	47	77	42	58	3	0.54	-0.09	0.27	0.55	61	2.24	43	87	49	0	0	4	0
GLASGOW	73	51	82	49	62	0	0.63	0.13	0.33	0.63	88	5.16	121	83	50	0	0	5	0
GREAT FALLS	71	51	78	46	61	3	3.72	3.13	1.44	3.81	448	12.18	174	88	51	0	0	5	3
HAVRE	75	52	82	45	64	3	1.50	1.04	1.11	1.50	227	5.27	108	85	51	0	0	4	1
MISSOULA	73	51	84	47	62	4	1.52	1.07	0.75	1.84	283	9.36	144	84	60	0	0	3	2
NE GRAND ISLAND	92	63	103	56	78	9	0.21	-0.72	0.10	0.21	16	7.29	65	79	36	4	0	4	0
LINCOLN	88	63	99	55	76	6	0.23	-0.63	0.22	0.45	36	10.38	87	78	55	3	0	2	0
NORFOLK	88	61	102	53	75	7	0.80	-0.19	0.35	0.80	56	7.90	70	77	49	3	0	4	0
NORTH PLATTE	93	61	99	58	77	11	1.37	0.63	0.94	1.37	128	5.17	61	82	26	6	0	6	1
OMAHA	87	64	99	58	76	6	0.21	-0.73	0.09	0.27	20	9.53	77	84	52	3	0	4	0
SCOTTSBLUFF	91	58	103	55	75	10	0.75	0.13	0.45	0.75	84	5.14	67	79	29	4	0	5	0
VALENTINE	86	60	92	51	73	8	1.03	0.35	0.66	1.09	111	6.20	77	72	42	3	0	4	1
NV ELY	84	45	92	38	64	7	0.39	0.20	0.31	0.39	134	5.26	105	69	27	2	0	2	0
LAS VEGAS	101	78	107	72	89	6	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	700	0.35	15	24	14	7	0	2	0
RENO	87	55	94	50	71	9	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	5.75	140	48	23	2	0	0	0
WINNEMUCCA	86	45	95	37	66	5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	6.80	151	63	28	1	0	0	0
NH CONCORD	63	54	73	51	59	-4	3.29	2.57	1.34	6.23	611	27.47	174	94	72	0	0	5	3
NJ NEWARK	71	58	78	56	64	-6	0.97	0.20	0.79	3.83	339	19.20	93	79	61	0	0	3	1
NM ALBUQUERQUE	92	67	98	61	79	6	0.11	-0.03	0.09	0.11	55	0.42	15	41	14	5	0	3	0
NY ALBANY	67	55	77	52	61	-3	1.66	0.78	0.97	3.89	309	20.93	131	93	65	0	0	5	1
BINGHAMTON	65	49	72	43	57	-5	0.41	-0.44	0.24	2.76	230	13.91	86	90	70	0	0	4	0
BUFFALO	74	56	83	49	65	1	0.23	-0.67	0.12	0.81	64	12.95	80	80	40	0	0	2	0
ROCHESTER	72	54	81	49	63	-1	0.66	-0.10	0.54	1.56	144	11.86	87	82	54	0	0	2	1
SYRACUSE	69	52	78	47	60	-4	0.49	-0.29	0.35	1.86	168	14.52	93	93	63	0	0	5	0
NC ASHEVILLE	79	53	88	47	66	-1	0.12	-0.95	0.08	1.44	94	14.75	67	85	40	0	0	2	0
CHARLOTTE	85	56	94	50	70	-5	0.43	-0.38	0.32	0.50	43	9.81	50	89	33	1	0	3	0
GREENSBORO	81	60	86	56	70	-2	0.24	-0.53	0.24	1.62	146	11.68	62	77	40	0	0	1	0
HATTERAS	77	67	80	62	72	-1	0.64	-0.28	0.28	0.68	51	13.53	58	88	62	0	0	3	0
RALEIGH	82	58	86	54	70	-3	0.47	-0.31	0.19	1.87	167	13.35	69	91	47	0	0	5	0
WILMINGTON	84	62	91	57	73	-2	3.13	2.02	1.87	4.04	257	15.91	75	93	43	1	0	4	2
ND BISMARCK	74	54	87	47	64	1	0.17	-0.41	0.06	0.70	85	4.12	65	84	54	0	0	6	0
DICKINSON	71	50	84	46	60	-1	0.66	-0.08	0.17	0.66	63	6.17	94	89	51	0	0	5	0
FARGO	77	57	87	50	67	3	0.47	-0.35	0.28	0.79	68	6.11	80	80	47	0	0	3	0
GRAND FORKS	75	54	86	47	65	1	0.64	-0.03	0.38	0.64	67	6.62	101	92	45	0	0	3	0
JAMESTOWN	73	55	83	46	64	0	0.86	0.21	0.62	0.87	96	4.94	76	88	46	0	0	4	1
WILLISTON	72	49	86	43	61	-1	0.83	0.31	0.44	0.83	114	7.26	136	88	53	0	0	5	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	74	51	81	47	63	-2	0.15	-0.65	0.15	0.90	78	16.96	103	79	51	0	0	1	0
CINCINNATI	76	56	82	52	66	-4	0.73	-0.35	0.46	1.25	81	21.91	111	87	55	0	0	2	0
CLEVELAND	73	53	81	48	63	-2	0.15	-0.72	0.15	0.19	15	13.44	85	83	43	0	0	1	0
COLUMBUS	75	56	83	51	66	-3	0.52	-0.37	0.33	2.61	206	15.89	99	87	56	0	0	4	0
DAYTON	75	57	85	51	66	-2	0.66	-0.32	0.38	1.88	134	18.30	103	86	53	0	0	3	0
MANSFIELD	74	52	81	47	63	-2	0.12	-0.93	0.06	0.43	29	17.24	94	93	42	0	0	3	0

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 10, 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 JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP	
																		.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	78	53	84	46	66	-1	0.22	-0.66	0.22	0.28	23	15.50	110	82	44	0	0	1	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	74	48	80	42	61	-3	0.28	-0.55	0.28	1.44	123	16.03	104	86	54	0	0	1	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	96	70	102	65	83	8	0.03	-1.18	0.03	0.35	20	9.67	61	75	34	7	0	1	0
OR TULSA	90	68	99	62	79	3	0.46	-0.79	0.46	1.70	93	14.44	76	78	56	5	0	1	0
OR ASTORIA	62	52	67	46	57	2	0.42	-0.23	0.39	1.14	123	41.52	122	93	76	0	0	2	0
OR BURNS	77	48	84	40	62	6	0.36	0.18	0.36	0.56	207	7.72	135	81	46	0	0	1	0
OR EUGENE	69	52	72	46	60	2	0.20	-0.22	0.20	0.90	145	26.11	98	92	72	0	0	1	0
OR MEDFORD	80	52	85	47	66	3	0.06	-0.12	0.06	0.30	111	12.33	134	83	37	0	0	1	0
OR PENDLETON	74	52	79	45	63	0	0.97	0.76	0.97	1.33	429	8.56	130	83	55	0	0	1	1
OR PORTLAND	70	56	75	54	63	2	0.18	-0.25	0.16	0.79	127	22.30	120	77	62	0	0	3	0
OR SALEM	68	54	74	50	61	2	0.10	-0.27	0.10	0.53	98	25.53	124	82	71	0	0	1	0
PA ALLENTOWN	72	55	76	51	63	-3	0.60	-0.34	0.33	2.04	150	15.56	81	84	57	0	0	4	0
PA ERIE	71	53	77	52	62	-3	0.26	-0.72	0.23	0.44	32	14.08	88	83	59	0	0	2	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	76	58	80	57	67	-2	0.55	-0.37	0.53	1.04	79	13.65	76	84	45	0	0	2	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	74	60	77	59	67	-3	0.65	-0.07	0.34	3.65	348	16.29	88	78	57	0	0	3	0
PA PITTSBURGH	75	51	81	47	63	-3	0.22	-0.72	0.21	1.76	132	15.34	94	88	43	0	0	2	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	68	53	74	48	60	-6	0.73	-0.14	0.42	1.14	92	13.25	86	93	61	0	0	4	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	74	52	77	49	63	-3	0.44	-0.53	0.33	1.35	99	15.46	89	89	57	0	0	3	0
RI PROVIDENCE	66	55	73	53	60	-5	3.78	2.98	2.82	5.52	484	24.40	115	90	77	0	0	6	2
SC BEAUFORT	90	69	95	58	79	2	0.29	-0.97	0.29	0.29	17	13.69	73	73	32	4	0	1	0
SC CHARLESTON	88	65	94	57	76	-1	0.08	-1.22	0.05	4.64	255	17.03	88	88	41	2	0	2	0
SC COLUMBIA	89	60	97	55	74	-3	0.00	-1.07	0.00	2.10	140	11.51	55	79	33	3	0	0	0
SC GREENVILLE	87	58	97	53	72	-1	0.15	-0.78	0.15	0.67	49	11.89	51	80	29	2	0	1	0
SD ABERDEEN	78	55	87	48	67	2	0.05	-0.75	0.03	0.05	4	5.82	73	77	50	0	0	3	0
SD HURON	80	56	88	48	68	2	0.28	-0.47	0.14	0.38	36	5.19	57	83	49	0	0	3	0
SD RAPID CITY	81	57	90	51	69	7	0.51	-0.20	0.31	0.51	50	5.98	78	81	42	2	0	2	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	81	58	86	49	70	5	0.35	-0.48	0.23	0.56	47	11.33	113	79	50	0	0	2	0
TN BRISTOL	78	54	86	48	66	-3	0.52	-0.37	0.35	1.34	105	18.06	92	96	44	0	0	4	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	86	59	93	54	73	0	0.00	-0.87	0.00	0.10	8	18.69	71	81	45	1	0	0	0
TN KNOXVILLE	83	58	92	52	70	-2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.84	64	20.31	86	83	39	1	0	0	0
TN MEMPHIS	90	67	95	63	79	2	0.07	-0.89	0.07	0.07	5	22.35	84	75	34	4	0	1	0
TN NASHVILLE	85	61	92	53	73	0	0.00	-1.01	0.00	0.60	41	21.85	95	79	35	1	0	0	0
TX ABILENE	97	69	101	64	83	5	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0	10.90	119	61	30	7	0	0	0
TX AMARILLO	96	64	102	56	80	8	0.01	-0.78	0.01	0.10	9	3.24	45	56	15	7	0	1	0
TX AUSTIN	96	67	97	66	81	1	0.00	-1.07	0.00	0.33	21	18.51	122	80	40	7	0	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	93	70	97	68	81	1	0.00	-1.56	0.00	0.00	0	11.23	46	91	39	7	0	0	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	91	71	92	70	81	-1	0.00	-0.68	0.00	0.01	1	4.79	54	90	60	6	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	89	71	91	70	80	-1	0.00	-0.91	0.00	9.67	744	15.00	125	95	54	3	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	100	74	101	72	87	5	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.01	1	2.88	40	71	33	7	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	99	70	102	67	85	4	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	1.20	63	35	11	7	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	98	73	100	69	85	6	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	14.26	84	71	31	7	0	0	0
TX GALVESTON	88	77	94	76	83	2	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.18	13	7.35	43	84	54	2	0	0	0
TX HOUSTON	93	71	94	69	82	2	0.00	-1.36	0.00	0.05	3	18.08	87	88	46	7	0	0	0
TX LUBBOCK	98	67	103	62	83	7	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.04	4	4.76	73	52	23	7	0	0	0
TX MIDLAND	99	68	103	65	84	6	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.01	2	3.26	71	49	21	7	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	100	69	103	64	84	6	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.05	5	6.06	70	62	28	7	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	96	72	97	71	84	4	0.00	-1.16	0.00	0.10	6	7.63	53	84	30	7	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	91	71	92	70	81	0	0.00	-1.26	0.00	2.10	117	14.41	87	93	53	6	0	0	0
TX WACO	98	71	100	68	84	4	0.01	-0.80	0.01	0.02	2	11.81	76	79	36	7	0	1	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	101	69	104	62	85	7	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.00	0	7.12	55	71	36	7	0	0	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	87	60	99	55	73	7	0.72	0.49	0.43	0.72	206	9.99	110	69	30	3	0	3	0
VT BURLINGTON	67	52	79	47	60	-4	1.92	1.17	0.81	2.67	250	19.65	146	93	64	0	0	6	1
VA LYNCHBURG	79	53	84	50	66	-3	0.00	-0.84	0.00	1.78	147	11.85	62	82	41	0	0	0	0
VA NORFOLK	79	64	84	60	71	-1	0.76	-0.07	0.38	1.66	141	12.12	62	90	51	0	0	4	0
VA RICHMOND	82	60	86	56	71	0	0.55	-0.25	0.22	0.73	63	10.71	57	81	42	0	0	4	0
VA ROANOKE	78	58	85	54	68	-2	0.60	-0.26	0.60	0.95	77	10.88	57	71	41	0	0	1	1
VA WASH/DULLES	79	56	85	51	68	-1	0.17	-0.82	0.15	0.20	14	11.71	64	78	42	0	0	2	0
WA OLYMPIA	67	50	72	46	59	2	0.59	0.15	0.56	2.00	317	28.89	113	91	69	0	0	3	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	61	49	64	44	55	1	0.62	-0.31	0.53	2.11	155	54.31	106	93	79	0	0	5	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	68	52	73	50	60	1	0.61	0.25	0.53	2.10	412	22.87	127	91	73	0	0	3	1
WA SPOKANE	69	51	78	45	60	1	2.39	2.09	0.89	2.45	557	12.12	148	89	52	0	0	5	2
WA YAKIMA	77	51	84	46	64	3	0.50	0.36	0.29	0.86	430	5.16	132	79	46	0	0	3	0
WV BECKLEY	69	50	75	46	60	-5	0.42	-0.45	0.32	0.82	65	14.38	76	92	69	0	0	4	0
WV CHARLESTON	77	55	83	49	66	-2	0.13	-0.79	0.10	0.32	24	12.80	67	94	44	0	0	2	0
WV ELKINS	70	48	77	44	59	-5	0.39	-0.68	0.25	1.73	112	16.17	79	98	50	0	0	3	0
WV HUNTINGTON	78	56	83	49	67	-2	0.65	-0.27	0.33	2.68	202	16.56	86	90	45	0	0	4	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	80	55	88	47	68	3	0.64	-0.35	0.33	0.64	45	9.88	84	83	32	0	0	3	0
WI GREEN BAY	75	52	83	46	64	1	0.26	-0.50	0.26	0.28	26	12.29	115	85	44	0	0	1	0
WI LA CROSSE	81	57	89	50	69	1	1.16	0.30	0.63	1.16	96	13.85	114	90	32	0	0	4	1
WI MADISON	76	52	85	48	64	-1	0.95	0.05	0.42	1.12	89	15.88	125	86	52	0	0	4	0
WI MILWAUKEE	72	55	80	52	64	0	0.03	-0.74	0.03	0.03	3	15.52	111	72	53	0	0	1	0
WY CASPER	88	50	95	44	69	9	0.50	0.13	0.26	0.50	91	4.62	70	75	29	2	0	3	0
WY CHEYENNE	86	55	92	51	70	11	0.10	-0.40	0.02	0.11	15	4.80	72	64	25	1	0	7	0
WY LANDER	85	55	92	51	70	9	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.00	0	3.08	43	56	26	2	0	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	82	52	93	43	68	9	0.52	0.01	0.32	0.52	70	4.15	57	83	54	1	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

June 8 ENSO Update

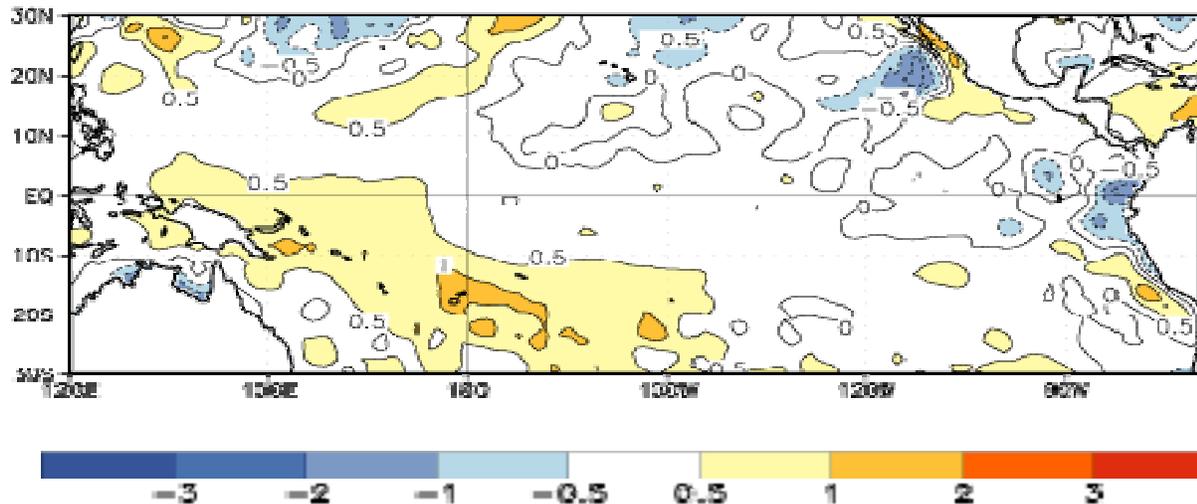


Figure 1. Average SST anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) for the four-week period 7 May - 3 June 2006. The SST anomalies are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period means (Smith and Reynolds, 1998, *J. Climate*, 11, 3320-3323).

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

The current patterns of anomalous ocean temperatures are consistent with ENSO-neutral conditions in the tropical Pacific. During May 2006 SSTs were near average at most locations between the date line (180°) and 90°W (Fig. 1), which is reflected in the near zero departures observed in all of the Niño regions. During the month above-average precipitation (negative OLR anomalies, top panel) was observed over portions of Indonesia and extreme northeastern Australia, while below-average precipitation (positive OLR anomalies) was observed over most of the equatorial Pacific. Low-level (850-hPa) and upper-level (200-hPa) winds over the tropical Pacific were near average during the month. Beginning in February the basin-wide upper ocean heat content increased, and since early April positive anomalies have been observed. Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic features indicate 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 6 July 2006. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

May Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

The majority of the Nation experienced drier-than-normal May weather, promoting winter wheat development and summer crop planting. There were some notable exceptions, however, such as flooding in New England, wet weather in the Great Lakes region, showery conditions in the Northwest, and brief but unseasonably heavy rain in parts of California. Briefly heavy showers notwithstanding, California's weather pattern favored recovery from earlier fieldwork and crop developmental delays. However, California's rice emergence was still significantly behind normal by month's end. Meanwhile, Northwestern showers aided small grains, but Southwestern heat stressed rangeland, increased irrigation demands, and set the stage for an active wildfire season. Farther east, winter wheat conditions deteriorated on the Plains due to hot, often dry weather. Short-term dryness was most pronounced in Nebraska and South Dakota, where some locations reported record-low May rainfall. Conditions for the Plains' winter wheat and spring-sown crops remained mostly favorable in Montana, but stress on pastures, immature wheat, and rain-fed summer crops gradually increased elsewhere. In the Midwest, drier-than-normal weather across the southern and western Corn Belt contrasted with soggy conditions in much of the Great Lakes region. Corn and soybean planting rapidly advanced in the drier areas of the Midwest, although emerged summer crops were in need of additional rain. In contrast, rain slowed soybean and final corn planting in the eastern Corn Belt. Even wetter conditions prevailed in New England, where downpours resulted in extensive mid-month flooding across parts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Heavy rain also caused local flooding in the western Gulf Coast region, where previously dry conditions were suddenly replaced by a late-month deluge. Elsewhere in the South, weather conditions generally favored late-spring fieldwork and crop development, although pastures and summer crops were in need of rain in the southern Atlantic States and in most areas from the lower Mississippi Valley westward.

A 3-week cool spell held monthly temperatures below normal across the eastern Corn Belt and much of the East. Cool weather was most persistent in the Mid-Atlantic States, where readings averaged as much as 4°F below normal. From the Plains westward, an early-month chill was replaced by a long spell of hot weather, which lasted for nearly 2 weeks beginning in mid-May. Monthly temperatures ranged from 4 to 6°F above normal at numerous locations in the Great Basin and the Southwest. Departures would have been more pronounced, but a late-month temperature reversal resulted in cooler conditions in the West and an early-season heat wave from the Midwest into the East.

The month opened on a chilly note in the Northwest, where Oregon's Pendleton Experiment Station posted three consecutive daily-record lows (23, 25, and 25°F) from May 2-4. Meanwhile in Idaho, records for May 3 included 26°F in both Pocatello and Idaho Falls. By May 6, cool air settled across the upper Midwest, where Ottumwa, IA (30°F), notched a record low. Cool weather soon returned to the interior Northwest, resulting in another record low (24°F on May 10) in Idaho Falls. On May 10-11, Rawlins, WY, collected consecutive daily-record lows (13 and 19°F). The only lower May temperature in Rawlins occurred on May 9, 2002, when the low was 11°F. A couple of weeks later and farther east, scattered frost damaged some tender vegetation in northern Lower Michigan and elsewhere in the Great Lakes region. Daily-record lows for May 22 included 25°F in Merrill, WI, and 33°F in Flint, MI. On May 23, light freezes and daily records were noted in Youngstown, OH (30°F), and Elkins, WV (29°F). A trace of snow fell in Marquette, MI, on May 21, followed 2 days later by a 3-inch snowfall atop Vermont's Mt. Mansfield.

Even more impressive were more than 500 daily-record highs from May 14-20. 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). Farther south, Death Valley, CA, posted a trio of daily-record highs (116, 116, and 114°F) from May 17-19. By May 21-22, however, unusual May rain showers overspread California, where daily-record totals included 1.58 inches (on the 21st) in

San Luis Obispo and 0.77 inch (on the 22nd) in San Diego. In fact, San Diego's 0.77-inch sum represented its highest daily total during the last century between May 15 and August 15 (previously, 0.58 inch on May 21, 1921). Dry weather persisted in the Southwest, however, where the late-May Adobe fire charred more than 25,000 acres near Animas, NM. In late May, heat finally spread from the Plains across Midwest and East. On May 27 in Nebraska, North Platte (99°F) tied its monthly record originally set on May 8, 1934, while McCook (103°F) fell 1°F short of its May standard. Farther east, Bluefield, WV, tied its monthly record high on May 29 (previously, 88°F on May 19, 1996), then surpassed the standard with a high of 89°F on May 30. Blacksburg, VA, also posted a monthly record high on May 30, tying its mark set with highs of 89°F on May 25, 1953, and May 20, 1996. In New York, Buffalo (91°F on May 30) experienced its second-hottest May day on record behind a 94-degree reading on May 22, 1911. Meanwhile in Utah, Cedar City noted three consecutive freezes (29, 29, and 31°F) from May 28-30.

Concord, NH, noted its third-wettest month on record behind a 14.57-inch total in October 2005 and an 11.65-inch sum in October 1869. Similarly, it was the fifth-wettest month on record in Portland, ME, behind 16.86 inches in October 1996, 15.22 inches in August 1991, 14.38 inches in October 2005, and 13.50 inches in November 1983. It was also the wettest May on record in Burlington, VT (7.10 inches, or 214 percent of normal), while nearby Mt. Mansfield (elevation 4,393 feet) noted monthly precipitation totaling 11.05 inches, including 6.5 inches of snow. Portland noted a least a trace of rain on 16 consecutive days (May 9-24), totaling 8.21 inches. Portland's previous record was 14 days in a row, set in November 1969, January 1970, and May 1979. Farther south, Boston, MA, weathered its second-wettest May (12.48 inches, or 385 percent of normal) behind a 13.38-inch sum in 1954. Much (8.49 inches) of Boston's rain fell from May 13-16, representing its second-greatest 4-day deluge on record behind the Tropical Storm Diane-induced total of 12.47 inches in August 1955. Elsewhere in Massachusetts, preliminary monthly totals topped 19 inches in 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. Following the mid-May deluge, 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.

Record-High May Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Portland, ME	12.34	3.82	9.64 in 1984
Concord, NH	11.09	3.33	9.52 in 1984
Marquette (city), MI	7.91	2.66	7.70 in 1960
Burlington, VT	7.10	3.32	6.31 in 1983

The same storm responsible for New England's flooding also dumped heavy rain in the Great Lakes region. The heaviest rain fell on May 11-12, when the 24-hour total reached 5.13 inches in Marquette (city), MI. Marquette's previous 24-hour rainfall record was established with a 4.06-inch sum on October 24, 1959. Meanwhile, wind gusts to near hurricane force were noted near the Great Lakes. A gust to 70 m.p.h. was clocked on May 11 at Gills Rock in Door County, WI. Near the storm's center, Grand Rapids, MI, registered a monthly record low barometric pressure of 29.08 inches on May 11, edging its May 1997 standard of 29.10 inches. A day later, Midwestern high temperatures remained below 45°F in locations such as Muskegon, MI, and South Bend, IN (both 43°F). Meanwhile, LaCrosse, WI, experienced its fifth-latest snowfall. (LaCrosse also received a trace of snow on May 12, 1966, but noted later traces on May 18, 1915, and May 24 and 27, 1925. Measurable snow—0.2 inch—fell in LaCrosse on May 28, 1947.) Elsewhere in Wisconsin, May 11-12 snowfall reached 8 inches in Montreal and 6 inches in Hurley. Some wet snow also fell in Upper Michigan, accumulating as much as 7 inches at Ironwood by dawn on May 12.

Elsewhere in the Great Lakes region, 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).

Rain would have been welcomed farther south and west. Only 1.22 inches of rain (27 percent of normal) fell during the month in Greenville-Spartanburg, SC, representing its driest May since 1965, when 1.06 inches fell. Among the largest of Florida's numerous wildfires in early to mid-May was the 14,000-acre Berg fire, which burned mostly grass about 14 miles south of Belle Glade. Other Florida fires caused significant travel disruptions due to smoke. In Naples, FL, the 0.10-inch rainfall on May 9 ended a 46-day dry spell and marked its first measurable precipitation since March 23. Elsewhere in the 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 May 15-16 sum of 1.22 inches exceeded the total of 1.05 inches during the preceding 174 days (November 22 - May 14).

Meanwhile in New Mexico, Albuquerque and Santa Fe noted their lowest January-May precipitation totals on record. Albuquerque's year-to-date total of 0.31 inch (12 percent of normal) eclipsed the January-May 1996 standard of 0.40 inch; Santa Fe's sum of 0.72 inch (18 percent) edged its 2002 mark of 0.84 inch. Albuquerque also experienced record dryness at other time periods, including November to May. Precipitation in Albuquerque totaled 0.41 inch (11 percent of normal) from November 2005 - May 2006, breaking the 1995-96 record of 0.60 inch. Similarly, Tucson, AZ, completed its driest September-May period on record. Rainfall totaled just 0.78 inch (10 percent of normal) from September 2005 - May 2006, erasing the 1973-74 record of 1.95 inches. Tucson also set a record for its driest 9-month period, formerly set with a 1.66-inch total from November 1901 - July 1902.

Unfortunately, very warm weather accompanied the long dry spell across the south-central and southwestern United States. For example, San Antonio, TX, noted an average temperature of 67.5°F during the first 5 months of 2006, breaking its January-May 1927 record of 67.0°F. For the year ending May 31, 2006, San Antonio received only 14.49 inches of rain (44 percent of normal) and experienced its driest such period since June 1970 - May 1971, when 12.37 inches fell. In northern Texas, the surface of Lake Meredith continued to fall to record-low levels almost daily. The lake level stood at 56.78 feet on June 5, down 1.62 feet from April 30. Prior to this year, Lake Meredith's surface level had ranged from 58.41 feet in June 2004 to 95.43 feet in August 1999.

Record-Low May Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Albuquerque, NM	Trace	0.60	T in 1942, '45, '98, and 2004
Butte, NE	0.03	3.94	0.64 in 1966
Anselmo, NE	0.05	3.74	0.57 in 1994
Lander, WY	0.06	2.38	0.07 in 1994
Arnold, NE	0.07	3.64	0.38 in 1994
Ainsworth, NE	0.10	3.39	0.42 in 1956
Mason City, NE	0.17	3.88	0.30 in 1964
Chambers, NE	0.17	3.82	0.78 in 1994
Broken Bow, NE	0.19	3.51	0.37 in 1897
Hershey, NE	0.42	3.25	0.61 in 1953

Near-record May dryness was reported in several other Plains and western Corn Belt locations. For example, it was the third-driest May in Sioux City, IA (0.87 inch, or 23 percent of normal), and Valentine, NE (0.26 inch, or 8 percent). Elsewhere in Nebraska, North Platte completed its ninth-driest May (0.83 inch, or 25 percent of normal), accompanied by its fourth-highest May average high temperature (78.4°F). Furthermore, North Platte completed one of its driest January-May periods of record, with precipitation totaling just 3.30 inches (44 percent of normal). During North Platte's 133-year period of record, annual precipitation never achieved the 1971-2000 normal of 19.66 inches when the January-May total was less than 3.50 inches.

In late May and early June, a slow-moving disturbance sparked heavy rain in previously drought-stricken areas of coastal Texas. From January 1 - May 30, Corpus Christi netted rainfall totaling 2.26 inches (21 percent of normal), followed by a 12.35-inch deluge from May 31 - June 2. Corpus Christi also experienced its wettest 24-hour period on record (11.47 inches on May 31 - June 1), surpassing the 8.92-inch standard established on August 9-10, 1980. Farther north, numerous 6- to 12-inch totals were reported in late May in the southeastern Texas counties of Orange and Jefferson. Meanwhile, daily totals in or near Houston included 4.33 inches on May 29 at Bush Intercontinental Airport and 6.69 inches on May 31 at the National Weather Service office in League City.

Heavy rain returned to Hawaii early in the month, when 48-hour (May 5-7) Big Island totals reached 12.16 inches in Glenwood and 11.02 inches in Waiakoa Uka. Prior to the arrival of the rain, cool, dry Hawaiian weather resulted a monthly record-tying low in Honolulu, Oahu (60°F on May 2). On the Big Island, Hilo closed May with a precipitation total of 22.48 inches (279 percent of normal), second only to a 25.01-inch sum in May 1964. However, more two-thirds (15.47 inches) of Hilo's rain fell from May 5-10 and only 0.53 inch fell during the last 9 days of the month. Meanwhile in Alaska, near-normal monthly temperatures were not representative of large week-to-week variations. Wetter-than-normal conditions were confined to southeastern and western Alaska, while central interior Alaska was rather dry. Monthly rainfall totaled 11.25 inches (115 percent of normal) in Yakutat, although 7.97 inches of the precipitation fell during the first 6 days of May. Toward month's end, McGrath notched readings of 70°F or higher on 8 consecutive days from May 23-30. Elsewhere, King Salmon posted four daily-record highs in 5 days from May 23-27, including a monthly record high of 85°F on May 26 (previously, 80°F on May 25, 1997).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Temperatures were below normal across the central and eastern Corn Belt, Ohio River Valley, and middle and southern Atlantic Coast States, while above-normal temperatures prevailed elsewhere. Emergence and growth of summer crops progressed well under warm conditions in the western Corn Belt and northern and central Great Plains. Meanwhile, precipitation was below normal across most of the Nation, with the exception of the Pacific Coast, the Great Lakes region, and New England, where heavy rainfall caused local flooding early in the month but improved pasture and range conditions. Dry weather in the northern half of the Great Plains favored planting but caused winter wheat condition to deteriorate. The southern Great Plains saw some precipitation early in the month but little improvement in winter wheat condition.

Corn growers continued to plant their crop ahead of normal. Ninety-seven percent of the acreage had been planted by month's end, 1 percentage point behind last year's rapid pace but 4 points ahead of normal. Warm, mostly dry weather allowed rapid progress in the northern Great Plains, where North and South Dakota growers planted 80 and 85 percent of their acreage, respectively, during the month. Emergence also progressed ahead of the normal pace, reaching 85 percent on May 28, compared with 83 percent last year and 77 percent for the 5-year average. Progress was at or ahead of normal in all States, except Indiana and Kansas. In Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Ohio, 80 percent or more of the crop began emerging during the month. At month's end, 70 percent of the crop was rated in good or excellent condition, compared with 62 percent good or excellent last year.

Sorghum seeding also progressed ahead of normal throughout the month. On April 30, twenty-eight percent of the acreage had been planted, 9 points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of normal. After limited progress in early May, planting accelerated after mid-month, advancing 20 points in the final 2 weeks. On May 28, planting was 54 percent complete, 5 points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of normal. Progress was most rapid in Nebraska, where growers planted two-thirds of their acreage during the month. Planting was ahead of normal in all States, except Colorado and Kansas.

Oat planting progressed ahead of the normal pace in all States. By May 21, ninety-seven percent of the acreage had been seeded, compared with 98 percent last year and 94 percent for the 5-year average. Emergence also progressed ahead of normal, reaching 95 percent by month's end, 1 point ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. At that time, heading had begun on 25 percent of the acreage, 1 point ahead

of both last year and the 5-year average. Excluding Texas, where oats were planted in the fall, Nebraska's crop was the most advanced, with 20 percent of the acreage at or beyond the heading stage.

Early in the month, barley planting trailed behind the normal pace. However, warm, dry conditions across all growing areas allowed rapid progress during the month. By month's end, 97 percent of the crop had been sown, 2 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Planting was complete in Washington and was at or ahead of the normal pace in all States. Meanwhile emergence trailed behind normal through mid-month, but surpassed the normal pace in the final 2 weeks. On May 28, emergence had begun on 80 percent of the acreage, 2 points behind last year but 5 points ahead of normal. In North Dakota, the largest growing State, progress was 15 points ahead of normal.

Winter wheat heading progressed ahead of normal throughout the month. At month's end, 79 percent of the acreage was at or beyond the heading stage, compared with 78 percent last year and 77 percent for the 5-year average. The most rapid progress was in the Ohio Valley, where 84 percent of Indiana's crop and 87 percent of Ohio's crop entered the heading stage during the month. Though nationwide estimates of harvest progress were not available during May, Texas and Oklahoma growers had begun harvesting by month's end and were well ahead of the normal pace, with the crop heading ahead of normal because of the warm, dry weather. Condition of the crop continued to decline during the month, mostly due to dry weather in the northern and central Great Plains.

Spring wheat producers trailed behind the normal planting pace early in the month, but accelerated during the month to surpass the normal pace. On May 28, ninety-seven percent of the crop had been sown, the same as last year but 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was complete in South Dakota and Washington and within 4 points of completion elsewhere. Progress was at or ahead of normal in all major producing States. Similarly, emergence began the month behind normal but progressed rapidly during the month. At month's end, emergence was underway on 83 percent of the acreage, compared with 86 percent last year and 75 percent for the normal. Nationwide, 72 percent of the acreage entered the emergence stage during the month, with North Dakota's crop advancing 78 points, and Idaho's, Minnesota's, and Montana's crops advancing 70 to 71 points. Emergence continued to trail behind normal in the Pacific Northwest due to planting delays early in the season, but was at or ahead of the normal pace elsewhere.

The Nation's rice crop was planted and emerged behind the normal pace. However, this was solely due to California's late planting start, as progress was at or ahead of normal throughout the Delta and Gulf Coast. At month's end, 94 percent of the acreage had been seeded, 2 points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Planting was complete in Arkansas and Texas and nearly complete across the remainder of the Delta. Emergence, at 86 percent, was the same as last year but 2 points behind normal. California's crop trailed over a week behind normal in both planting and emergence.

Soybean planting fell slightly behind normal early in the month, but progressed rapidly during the last half of the month as corn planting neared completion. By month's end, growers had seeded 79 percent of their acreage, the same as last year's rapid pace but 11 points ahead of normal. Producers in Minnesota, Nebraska, and the Dakotas planted over 60 percent of their acreage during the final 2 weeks of May. Progress was ahead of normal in all States, except Indiana and North Carolina. Meanwhile, the crop emerged behind the normal pace through most of the month, but accelerated during the final week to pull ahead of normal. On May 28, emergence had begun on 42 percent of the acreage, compared with 47 percent last year and 39 percent for the 5-year average. Forty-two percent of Iowa's crop and 35 percent of Nebraska's crop emerged during the week ending May 28. At month's end, emergence was behind normal in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, and North Carolina but ahead of normal in all other States.

Sunflower seeding began at the normal pace, 4 percent complete at mid-month, but advanced well during the final 2 weeks of May. At month's end, 45 percent of the acreage had been sown, 8 points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of normal. The most rapid progress was in North Dakota, where growers planted nearly 60 percent of their acreage in the last half of the month and were 18 points ahead of normal.

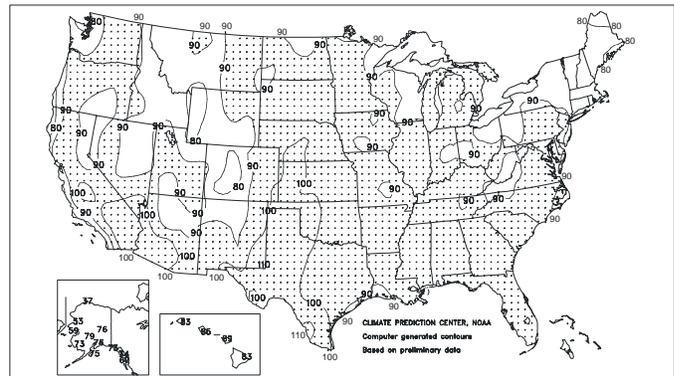
Colorado and South Dakota growers were also ahead of their normal pace, while Kansas producers trailed 3 points behind normal.

Peanut planting remained behind normal throughout the month, despite rapid progress after mid-month. On May 28, planting was 76 percent complete, compared with 80 percent last year and 83 percent for the 5-year average. Florida, Oklahoma, and South Carolina growers all trailed the normal planting pace by a week or more, while only in Texas and Virginia was progress ahead of normal.

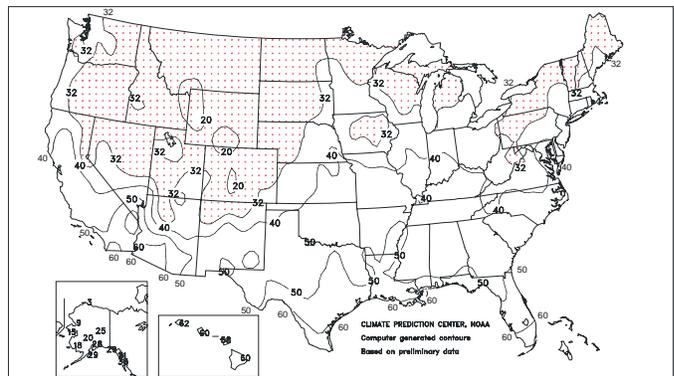
Cotton producers slipped behind their normal planting pace at mid-month, but recovered to finish the month ahead of normal. At month's end, 85 percent of the acreage had been planted, 4 points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Progress was 1 point behind normal in California, Missouri, and Oklahoma, but was at or ahead of the normal pace in all other States. North Carolina and Tennessee growers progressed the most during the month, planting 76 and 80 percent of their acreage, respectively. By May 28, squaring was underway on 4 percent of the acreage nationwide but was confined to Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. The first crop condition estimate of the season, on May 28, had 43 percent of the crop rated as good or excellent, compared with 60 percent last year.

Sugarbeet planting began the month behind the normal pace, at 55 percent complete, and remained behind normal through mid-month. However, rapid progress in the Red River Valley pushed planting ahead of normal. On May 21, ninety-six percent of the crop had been seeded, compared with 100 percent last year and 94 percent for the 5-year average. Idaho and Michigan growers had finished planting their acreage by mid-month, while Minnesota and North Dakota growers were 94 and 93 percent complete, respectively, on May 21, slightly ahead of normal.

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
May 2006

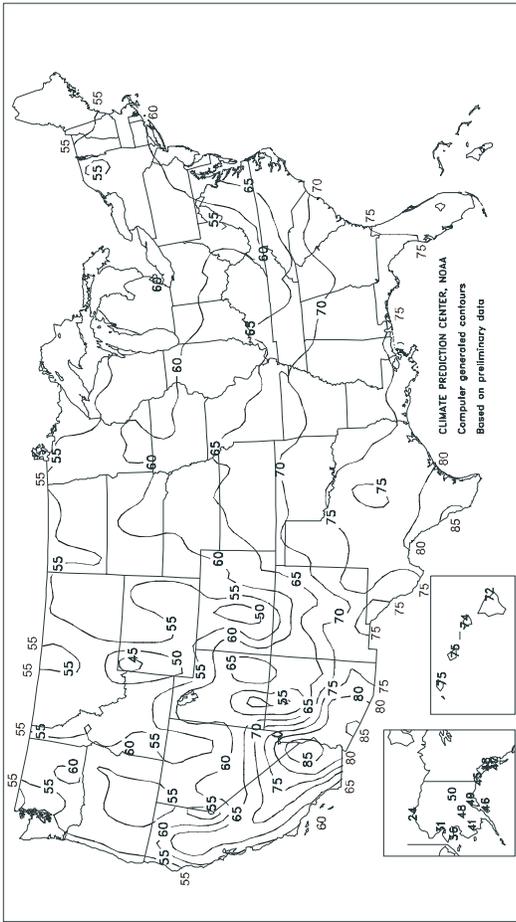


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
May 2006



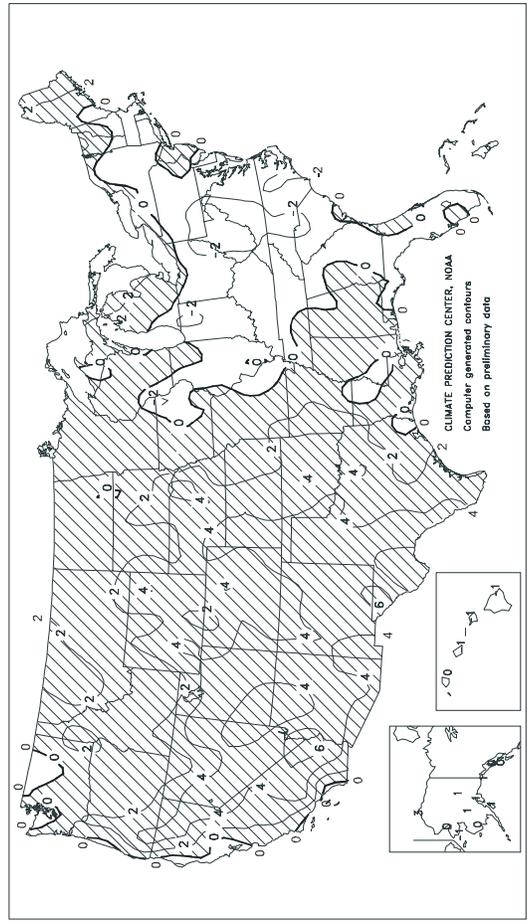
Average Temperature (°F)

May 2006



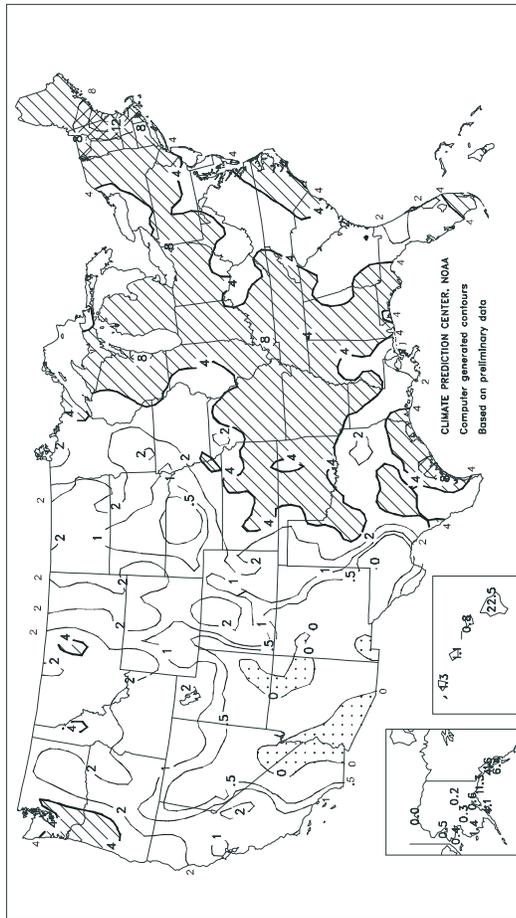
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

May 2006



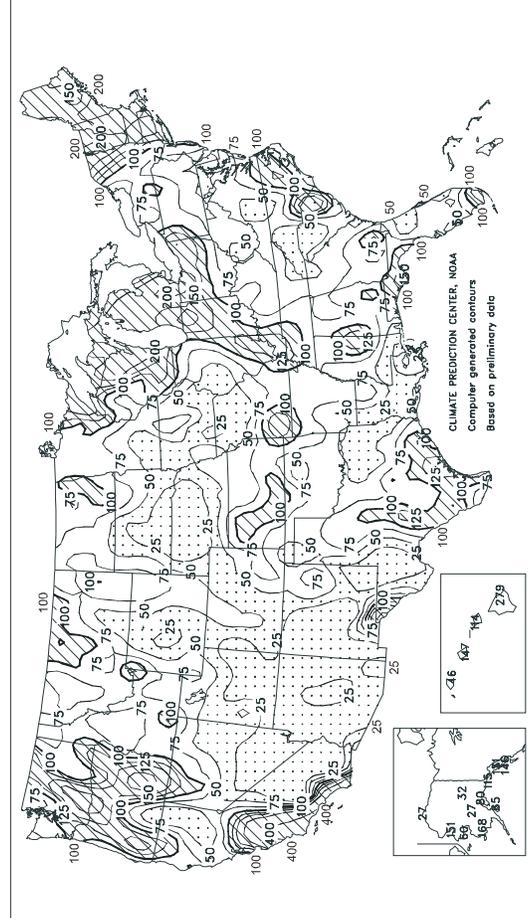
Total Precipitation (inches)

May 2006



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

May 2006



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

May 2006

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	71	2	2.53	-2.30	LEXINGTON	62	-2	3.72	-1.06	COLUMBUS	61	-2	3.25	-0.63
HUNTSVILLE	70	1	3.37	-1.87	LONDON-CORBIN	62	-2	3.32	-1.37	DAYTON	60	-1	3.67	-0.50
MOBILE	74	0	1.28	-4.82	LOUISVILLE	65	-1	3.44	-1.44	MANSFIELD	58	0	5.58	1.16
MONTGOMERY	72	0	2.80	-1.34	LOUDUCAH	66	0	6.89	2.14	TOLEDO	60	0	6.60	3.46
AK ANCHORAGE	49	2	0.55	-0.14	LA BATON ROUGE	75	1	1.26	-4.08	YOUNGSTOWN	57	-1	5.69	2.24
BARROW	24	4	0.03	-0.09	LAKE CHARLES	76	1	2.79	-3.27	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	73	5	3.01	-2.43
COLD BAY	40	0	1.26	-1.39	NEW ORLEANS	77	1	0.28	-4.34	TULSA	72	3	3.04	-3.07
FAIRBANKS	50	1	0.19	-0.41	SHREVEPORT	75	2	1.21	-4.04	OR ASTORIA	54	1	3.30	0.02
JUNEAU	48	0	4.56	1.08	ME BANGOR	56	1	4.12	0.72	BURNS	55	4	2.30	1.25
KING SALMON	45	1	1.04	-0.31	CARIBOU	54	2	5.00	1.73	EUGENE	56	1	3.02	0.36
KODIAK	46	2	4.07	-2.24	PORTLAND	55	1	12.34	8.52	MEDFORD	62	4	1.51	0.30
NOME	36	-1	0.44	-0.30	MD BALTIMORE	63	0	1.60	-2.29	PENDLETON	59	1	1.17	-0.05
AZ FLAGSTAFF	55	4	0.42	-0.38	MA BOSTON	57	-1	12.48	9.24	PORTLAND	60	3	3.00	0.62
PHOENIX	85	6	0.00	-0.16	WORCESTER	56	0	6.64	2.29	SALEM	57	1	2.88	0.75
TUCSON	79	5	0.00	-0.24	MI ALPENA	56	4	3.67	1.06	PA ALLENTOWN	61	1	1.81	-2.66
AR FORT SMITH	72	3	6.39	1.10	DETROIT	61	1	4.60	1.55	ERIE	58	0	3.51	0.17
LITTLE ROCK	72	2	4.36	-0.69	FLINT	58	1	5.27	2.53	MIDDLETOWN	62	0	2.16	-2.10
CA BAKERSFIELD	73	3	0.30	0.06	GRAND RAPIDS	58	0	4.92	1.57	PHILADELPHIA	65	1	2.16	-1.72
EUREKA	51	-3	1.03	-0.59	HOUGHTON LAKE	56	2	3.99	1.42	PITTSBURGH	59	-1	2.96	-0.84
FRESNO	72	3	0.36	-0.03	LANSING	58	1	4.74	2.03	WILKES-BARRE	59	-1	2.16	-1.53
LOS ANGELES	64	1	0.60	0.36	MUSKIEGON	56	0	4.28	1.33	WILLIAMSPORT	60	0	3.43	-0.36
REDDING	71	5	0.64	-1.02	TRVERSE CITY	57	2	3.97	1.67	PR SAN JUAN	82	1	2.22	-3.07
SACRAMENTO	67	2	0.30	-0.23	MN DULUTH	53	1	4.72	1.77	RI PROVIDENCE	58	-1	7.26	3.60
SAN DIEGO	65	0	0.77	0.57	INTL FALLS	55	2	2.12	-0.43	SC CHARLESTON	72	0	2.72	-0.95
SAN FRANCISCO	60	1	0.37	-0.01	MINNEAPOLIS	62	3	1.66	-1.58	COLUMBIA	71	-1	1.32	-1.85
STOCKTON	68	1	0.93	0.43	ROCHESTER	59	2	1.86	-1.67	FLORENCE	69	-2	7.66	4.35
CO ALAMOSA	54	4	0.18	-0.52	ST. CLOUD	59	2	1.59	-1.38	GREENVILLE	67	0	1.22	-3.37
CO SPRINGS	59	4	0.54	-1.85	MS JACKSON	73	2	3.01	-1.85	MYRTLE BEACH	69	-1	1.75	-1.24
DENVER	60	5	0.94	-1.78	MERIDIAN	73	1	6.99	2.12	SD ABERDEEN	58	0	2.16	-0.53
GRAND JUNCTION	65	5	0.11	-0.87	TUPELO	72	3	4.79	-1.01	HURON	58	0	1.69	-1.31
PUEBLO	63	3	0.98	-0.51	MO COLUMBIA	65	1	1.94	-2.93	RAPID CITY	58	3	1.82	-1.14
CT BRIDGEPORT	59	0	6.50	2.47	JOPLIN	68	2	7.47	2.40	SIoux FALLS	60	2	1.02	-2.37
HARTFORD	59	-1	7.23	2.84	KANSAS CITY	67	3	1.67	-3.72	TN BRISTOL	61	-2	2.29	-2.03
DC WASHINGTON	65	-1	2.21	-1.61	SPRINGFIELD	67	2	7.00	2.43	CHATTANOOGA	67	-1	3.48	-0.80
DE WILMINGTON	63	1	2.22	-1.93	ST JOSEPH	65	0	1.60	-3.35	JACKSON	69	0	4.39	-1.25
FL DAYTONA BEACH	76	1	0.78	-2.48	ST LOUIS	66	-1	2.88	-1.23	KNOXVILLE	65	-1	2.13	-2.55
FT LAUDERDALE	79	1	4.16	-2.17	MT BILLINGS	58	2	1.14	-1.34	MEMPHIS	72	1	3.83	-1.32
FT MYERS	79	0	2.03	-1.39	BUTTE	49	1	1.28	-0.74	NASHVILLE	67	0	4.95	-0.12
JACKSONVILLE	74	1	2.01	-1.47	CUT BANK	53	3	0.73	-1.49	TX ABILENE	75	2	3.40	0.57
KEY WEST	79	-2	4.30	0.82	GLASGOW	58	2	1.88	0.16	AMARILLO	69	4	1.26	-1.24
MELBOURNE	76	0	1.73	-0.21	GREAT FALLS	54	3	2.64	0.11	AUSTIN	77	2	5.28	0.25
MIAMI	79	-1	8.62	3.10	HELENA	57	4	1.77	-0.01	BEAUMONT	75	0	5.01	-0.82
ORLANDO	77	0	3.36	-0.38	MILES CITY	58	1	1.91	-0.28	BROWNSVILLE	82	3	3.47	0.99
PENSACOLA	76	1	3.50	-0.90	MISSOULA	55	2	1.66	-0.29	COLLEGE STATION	77	2	2.65	-2.40
ST PETERSBURG	78	0	1.78	-1.02	NE GRAND ISLAND	65	4	1.16	-2.91	CORPUS CHRISTI	81	3	4.43	0.95
TALLAHASSEE	74	0	4.04	-0.91	HASTINGS	65	3	3.05	-1.54	DALLAS/FT WORTH	78	5	1.90	-3.25
TAMPA	77	-1	1.43	-1.42	LINCOLN	65	3	2.09	-2.14	DEL RIO	81	3	1.83	-0.48
WEST PALM BEACH	78	0	3.13	-2.26	MCCOOK	65	5	1.78	-1.48	EL PASO	78	4	0.89	0.51
GA ATHENS	69	0	2.17	-1.69	NORFOLK	64	4	0.71	-3.21	GALVESTON	79	2	3.24	-0.46
ATLANTA	70	0	2.86	-1.09	NORTH PLATTE	61	3	0.83	-2.51	HOUSTON	77	1	8.78	3.63
AUGUSTA	71	0	1.65	-1.42	OMAHA/EPPEL	64	2	2.54	-1.90	LUBBOCK	74	5	2.15	-0.16
COLUMBUS	73	1	3.18	-0.44	SCOTTSBLUFF	59	2	1.12	-1.58	MIDLAND	77	4	0.16	-1.63
MACON	71	0	1.52	-1.46	VALENTINE	59	1	0.26	-2.94	SAN ANGELO	77	4	1.90	-1.19
SAVANNAH	72	-1	0.65	-2.96	NV ELKO	57	4	0.28	-0.80	SAN ANTONIO	79	3	3.80	-0.92
HI HILO	72	-2	22.51	14.44	ELY	54	4	0.39	-0.90	VICTORIA	78	1	8.99	3.87
HONOLULU	75	-2	1.15	0.37	LAS VEGAS	81	6	0.00	-0.24	WACO	76	2	2.20	-2.26
KAHULUI	74	-2	0.75	0.09	RENO	63	7	0.31	-0.31	WICHITA FALLS	75	4	2.04	-1.88
LIHUE	75	0	1.32	-1.55	WINNEMUCCA	56	1	0.69	-0.37	UT SALT LAKE CITY	63	4	0.79	-1.30
ID BOISE	61	2	1.19	-0.08	NH CONCORD	56	0	11.09	7.76	VT BURLINGTON	58	2	7.10	3.78
LEWISTON	61	3	1.65	0.09	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	62	2	3.58	0.20	VA LYNCHBURG	61	-2	1.65	-2.46
POCATELLO	55	2	0.90	-0.61	NEWARK	64	1	3.35	-1.11	NORFOLK	66	0	2.96	-0.78
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	60	1	3.65	0.27	NM ALBUQUERQUE	70	5	0.00	-0.80	RICHMOND	65	0	3.24	-0.71
MOLINE	62	0	1.71	-2.54	NY ALBANY	58	0	5.31	1.66	ROANOK	63	-1	1.46	-2.78
PEORIA	63	1	1.29	-2.88	BINGHAMTON	56	0	2.37	-1.18	WASH/DULLES	63	1	1.80	-2.42
ROCKFORD	60	0	3.72	-0.30	BUFFALO	60	3	1.90	-1.45	WA OLYMPIA	55	2	2.36	0.09
SPRINGFIELD	64	0	1.64	-2.42	ROCHESTER	59	2	1.77	-1.05	QUILLAYUTE	52	1	3.14	-2.37
IN EVANSVILLE	65	-1	5.77	0.76	SYRACUSE	58	1	2.25	-1.14	SEATTLE-TACOMA	57	1	1.65	-0.12
FORT WAYNE	59	-1	5.04	1.29	NC ASHEVILLE	61	-1	1.69	-2.72	SPOKANE	57	3	1.09	-0.51
INDIANAPOLIS	61	-2	4.34	-0.01	CHARLOTTE	66	-3	1.24	-2.42	YAKIMA	58	2	0.82	0.31
SOUTH BEND	58	-2	5.45	1.95	GREENSBORO	65	-1	2.45	-1.50	WV BECKLEY	56	-4	2.42	-1.97
IA BURLINGTON	64	1	0.96	-3.44	HATTERAS	65	-3	1.52	-2.40	CHARLESTON	62	0	1.68	-2.62
CEDAR RAPIDS	60	-1	1.67	-2.18	RALEIGH	65	-2	1.58	-2.21	ELKINS	55	-3	2.96	-1.81
DES MOINES	64	2	1.41	-2.84	WILMINGTON	69	-1	2.30	-2.10	HUNTINGTON	63	-1	1.76	-2.65
DUBUQUE	59	0	2.68	-1.44	ND BISMARCK	57	1	1.77	-0.45	WI EAU CLAIRE	60	2	2.70	-0.99
SIoux CITY	63	2	0.87	-2.88	DICKINSON	54	-1	1.80	-0.48	GREEN BAY	58	2	5.90	3.15
WATERLOO	60	0	1.72	-2.43	FARGO	59	2	1.99	-0.62	LA CROSSE	60	-1	4.12	0.74
KS CONCORDIA	65	2	2.87	-1.33	GRAND FORKS	56	-1	2.37	0.16	MADISON	59	1	4.61	1.36
DODGE CITY	66	2	3.95	0.95	JAMESTOWN	57	0	2.45	0.24	MILWAUKEE	57	1	3.73	0.67
GOODLAND	63	4	3.96	0.50	MINOT	56	0	1.07	-1.24	WAUSAU	57	0	4.96	1.42
HILL CITY	65	3	3.95	0.25	WILLISTON	55	0	1.53	-0.35	WY CASPER	55	3	0.94	-1.44
TOPEKA	66	2	3.20	-1.66	OH AKRON-CANTON	58	-1	5.53	1.57	CHEYENNE	55	4	1.61	-0.87
WICHITA	68	3	6.76	2.60	CINCINNATI	62	-2	3.13	-1.46	LANDER	57	4	0.06	-2.32
KY JACKSON	63	-1	3.61	-1.55	CLEVELAND	59	1	4.54	1.04	SHERIDAN	55	2	0.98	-1.43

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Spring Weather Review

Review provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Aided by the warmest April and fifth-warmest May on record, the Nation experienced its fourth-warmest spring during the 112-year period of record, according to the National Climatic Data Center. The Nation's average spring temperature of 54.7°F was 2.9°F above the 20th century mean. Warmth was most pronounced across the central one-third of the Nation, where spring temperatures ranged from 2 to 6°F above normal. Significantly below-normal spring temperatures were confined to California, where readings in many locations averaged at least 2°F below normal.

According to NCDC, it was the 31st-driest spring since 1895 but the driest March-May period since 1992. Generally wet spring weather in California, the Great Basin, the northern Rockies, the northern High Plains, the Great Lakes States, and New England was more than offset by very dry conditions elsewhere. It was one of the ten driest springs on record in seven East Coast States from Florida to New Jersey. In contrast, California noted its eighth-wettest spring.

March: Storminess briefly tempered the effects of an otherwise dry winter in Arizona and New Mexico, while snowy weather bolstered favorable spring and summer runoff prospects across the Intermountain West and interior Northwest. In northern and central California, very cool, wet weather threatened crop quality and slowed fieldwork and crop development. Farther east, a severe windstorm raked the southern High Plains on March 12, raising dust and fanning wildfires. A week later, rain provided some limited relief to the southern Plains' drought-stricken pastures and winter wheat. By month's end, dryness remained a concern as far north as the central High Plains, although a March 18-21 snowstorm and subsequent precipitation boosted soil moisture reserves in most areas from Kansas northward. In late March, flooding developed in the Red River Valley (North Dakota-Minnesota border) due to rainfall and melting snow. In the Corn Belt, March precipitation aided Midwestern winter wheat and boosted soil moisture in preparation for spring planting. Meanwhile in the Arklates region, downpours provided additional drought relief but caused local flash flooding. Elsewhere, extremely dry conditions were observed along the Gulf Coast and in the Atlantic Coast States, resulting in numerous records for March dryness and monthly totals less than 25 percent of normal from southern Louisiana to Florida and along the East Coast as far north as southern New England.

Cool March weather in the West contrasted with above-normal temperatures from the southern Plains to the Delta. Monthly temperatures averaged more than 6°F below

normal in parts of California and the Great Basin, but were as much as 6°F above normal in parts of Oklahoma and Texas. Mild weather (at least 3°F above normal) also prevailed in northern New England, but fluctuating temperatures elsewhere resulted in monthly temperatures within 3°F of normal.

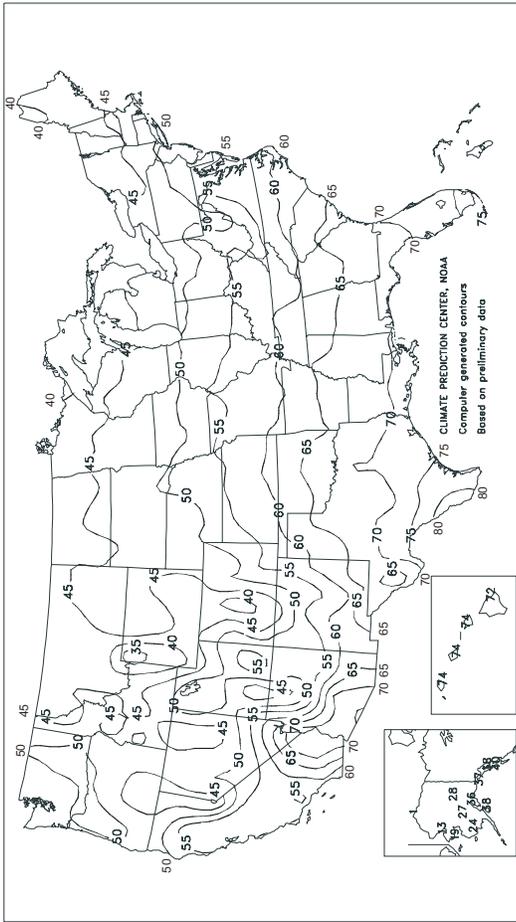
April: Cool, wet conditions caused substantial fieldwork and crop developmental delays in California, while above-normal precipitation increased the threat of spring snow-melt flooding from the Sierra Nevada eastward across the interior Northwest. Elsewhere in the West, worsening drought in Arizona and New Mexico maintained severe stress on pastures and rangeland. Meanwhile, a tightening moisture gradient developed on the Plains. Soil moisture improved across the eastern Plains and remained mostly favorable on the northern Plains, while the effects of drought on pastures and winter wheat persisted on the southern High Plains and edged northward through the central High Plains. On April 26, a High Plains freeze aggravated the effects of drought on jointing to heading winter wheat as far south as western Oklahoma and northernmost Texas. Farther east, Midwestern corn and early-season soybean planting proceeded during intervals between occasional showers. Rainfall was heaviest from the upper Mississippi Valley southeastward into the Ohio Valley. In contrast, dry weather allowed corn planting to near completion in the southwestern Corn Belt, including Missouri, where timely, late-month rainfall promoted crop emergence. In the upper Midwest, snow-melt flooding in the Red River Valley yielded to warm, dry conditions, allowing spring wheat and sugarbeet planting to accelerate toward month's end. Elsewhere, hot, mostly dry weather in southern Texas and parts of the Southeast maintained heavy irrigation demands and stressed emerging, dryland summer crops. However, late-month rain boosted soil moisture levels and eased drought in several Southern locations, including the Carolinas and most areas from the lower Mississippi Valley westward.

Cool weather in the West Coast States contrasted with warmer-than-normal conditions across the remainder of the Nation. When California's cool spell broke in late April, it marked the end of a 9-week run of below-normal temperatures. Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 5°F below normal in southern California, but were at least 5°F above normal in a broad part of the Nation's mid-section, stretching from the Plains eastward to the Great Lakes States and the central and southern Appalachians.

May: *A complete summary begins on page 13.*

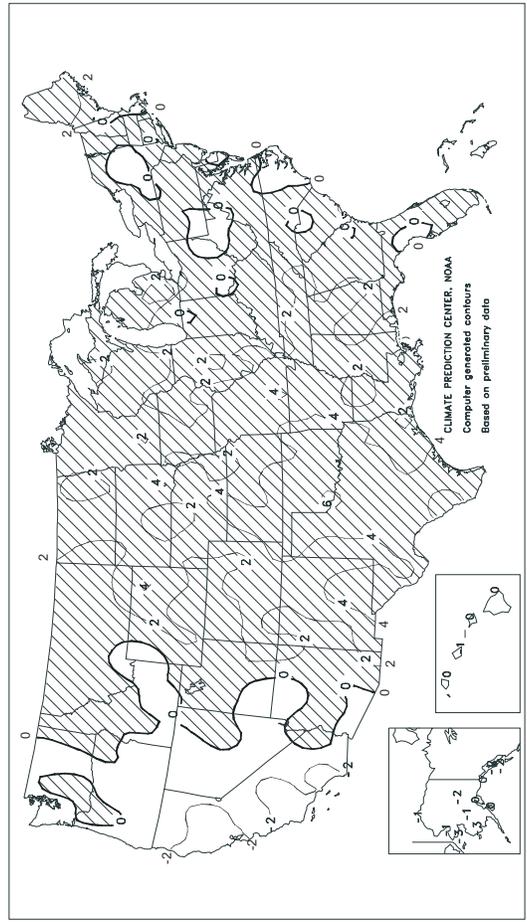
Average Temperature (°F)

MAR - MAY 2006



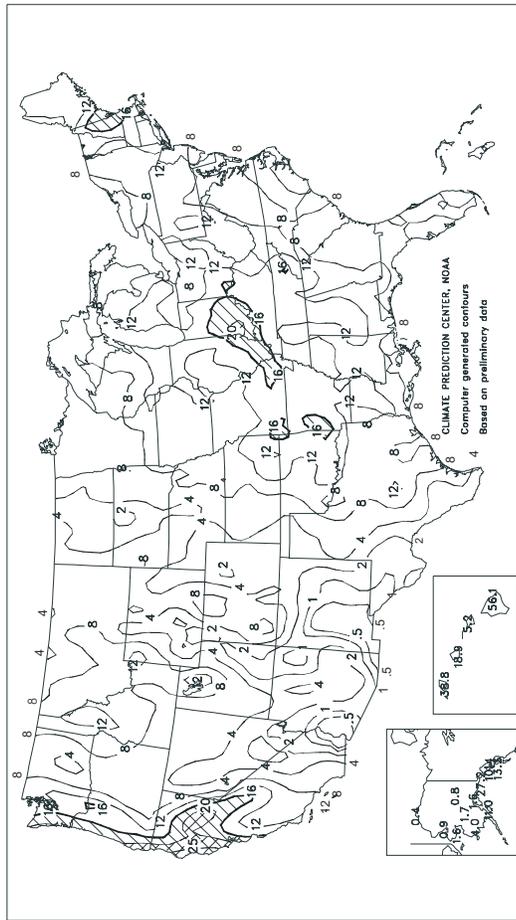
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

MAR - MAY 2006



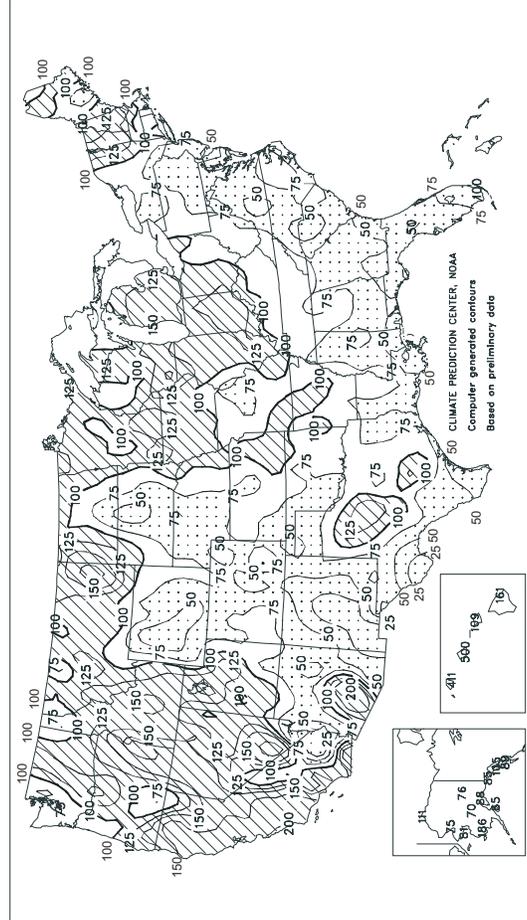
Total Precipitation (inches)

MAR - MAY 2006



Percent of Normal Precipitation

MAR - MAY 2006



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

Spring 2006

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	65	3	15.06	-0.54	LEXINGTON	55	0	12.44	-0.42	COLUMBUS	53	1	9.25	-0.77
HUNTSVILLE	63	3	10.40	-6.06	LONDON-CORBIN	56	0	11.69	-1.62	DAYTON	51	0	11.79	0.30
MOBILE	69	2	4.89	-13.47	LOUISVILLE	58	2	14.57	1.37	MANSFIELD	49	2	11.61	-0.34
MONTGOMERY	66	1	8.75	-6.16	PAIDUCAH	59	2	15.81	1.84	TOLEDO	50	2	10.43	1.43
AK ANCHORAGE	36	0	1.77	-0.09	LA BATON ROUGE	71	4	4.57	-11.40	YOUNGSTOWN	48	1	9.91	0.08
BARROW	1	-1	0.36	0.03	LAKE CHARLES	71	3	5.43	-7.81	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	65	5	8.97	-2.37
COLD BAY	35	1	7.08	-0.35	NEW ORLEANS	72	3	4.69	-10.19	TULSA	64	3	11.67	-1.96
FAIRBANKS	28	-2	0.81	-0.28	SHREVEPORT	69	3	8.52	-5.33	OR ASTORIA	49	0	12.37	-3.21
JUNEAU	38	-3	10.35	0.40	ME BANGOR	44	1	8.04	-2.12	BURNS	45	1	4.67	1.53
KING SALMON	31	-2	4.06	0.98	CARIBOU	41	3	7.79	-0.69	EUGENE	50	0	9.51	-2.61
KODIAK	38	0	11.00	-6.01	PORTLAND	45	1	16.38	4.16	MEDFORD	53	1	4.97	0.60
NOME	19	-3	1.61	-0.38	MD BALTIMORE	55	2	5.06	-5.76	PENDLETON	51	0	4.68	1.07
AZ FLAGSTAFF	44	1	3.58	-1.13	MA BOSTON	48	-1	14.87	4.18	PORTLAND	53	1	8.43	-0.30
PHOENIX	73	2	1.56	0.08	WORCESTER	47	2	9.49	-3.01	SALEM	51	0	9.51	0.45
TUCSON	69	2	0.41	-0.92	MI ALPENA	44	4	7.11	0.06	PA ALLENTOWN	51	2	5.92	-5.60
AR FORT SMITH	65	4	17.03	3.89	DETROIT	50	2	10.52	1.90	ERIE	47	0	8.67	-1.18
LITTLE ROCK	65	3	16.38	0.98	FLINT	47	2	10.28	2.19	MIDDLETOWN	53	1	6.00	-4.78
CA BAKERSFIELD	62	-2	4.20	2.10	GRAND RAPIDS	48	2	10.45	1.03	PHILADELPHIA	55	2	6.79	-4.39
EUREKA	49	-2	16.22	6.14	HOUGHTON LAKE	44	2	8.42	1.51	PITTSBURGH	50	0	8.10	-1.58
FRESNO	61	-1	8.36	5.01	LANSING	48	2	9.20	1.07	WILKES-BARRE	49	0	6.63	-3.03
LOS ANGELES	60	-1	4.75	1.48	MUSKIEGON	47	2	13.02	4.80	WILLIAMSPORT	50	1	6.98	-3.51
REDDING	58	-1	14.29	5.08	TRVERSE CITY	46	3	6.96	-0.04	PR SAN JUAN	80	1	13.09	1.95
SACRAMENTO	58	-2	8.87	4.52	MN DULUTH	42	3	7.89	1.16	RI PROVIDENCE	49	0	11.02	-1.23
SAN DIEGO	61	-1	3.01	-0.20	INTL FALLS	42	3	5.48	0.59	SC CHARLESTON	65	0	6.16	-4.28
SAN FRANCISCO	55	-1	10.51	5.70	MINNEAPOLIS	50	4	9.64	2.23	COLUMBIA	64	1	3.29	-7.45
STOCKTON	59	-2	7.42	3.68	ROCHESTER	48	4	9.91	1.48	FLORENCE	63	0	9.84	-0.26
CO ALAMOSA	44	3	1.11	-0.59	ST. CLOUD	47	4	6.59	-0.01	GREENVILLE	62	3	6.16	-7.27
CO SPRINGS	49	3	0.87	-4.20	MS JACKSON	66	2	10.31	-6.27	MYRTLE BEACH	63	1	7.17	-1.73
DENVER	50	4	2.17	-2.49	MERIDIAN	66	2	16.20	-1.22	SD ABERDEEN	47	2	5.22	-0.64
GRAND JUNCTION	54	2	1.68	-1.16	TUPELO	65	4	11.34	-5.70	HURON	48	2	4.38	-2.58
PUEBLO	53	3	1.76	-1.95	MO COLUMBIA	57	3	8.56	-3.68	RAPID CITY	47	2	5.11	-0.74
CT BRIDGEPORT	50	1	15.33	3.16	JOPLIN	61	4	13.92	0.91	SIoux FALLS	48	3	9.86	2.01
HARTFORD	49	0	11.90	-0.23	KANSAS CITY	58	4	7.60	-3.61	TN BRISTOL	55	0	10.84	-0.62
DC WASHINGTON	57	1	5.36	-4.83	SPRINGFIELD	59	3	14.93	2.23	CHATTANOOGA	62	2	11.35	-3.35
DE WILMINGTON	54	2	6.87	-4.64	ST JOSEPH	56	2	8.12	-2.42	JACKSON	62	2	13.77	-2.11
FL DAYTONA BEACH	71	1	1.97	-7.67	ST LOUIS	58	2	8.23	-0.37	KNOXVILLE	60	2	12.92	-0.92
FT LAUDERDALE	76	2	5.68	-7.36	MT BILLINGS	47	1	5.31	-0.03	MEMPHIS	65	3	11.34	-5.18
FT MYERS	74	0	2.36	-5.47	BUTTE	40	1	4.94	1.07	NASHVILLE	61	2	11.99	-1.88
JACKSONVILLE	68	1	3.91	-6.64	CUT BANK	42	1	1.48	-2.19	TX ABILENE	68	3	9.20	3.29
KEY WEST	76	-1	4.36	-3.04	GLASGOW	46	2	3.26	0.32	AMARILLO	59	3	3.05	-1.91
MELBOURNE	72	1	3.13	-5.81	GREAT FALLS	44	1	7.22	2.28	AUSTIN	72	4	15.32	5.63
MIAMI	76	0	9.94	-1.50	HELENA	47	3	5.32	2.00	BEAUMONT	71	2	7.54	-5.88
ORLANDO	73	1	4.43	-5.27	MILES CITY	47	1	5.87	1.70	BROWNSVILLE	78	4	3.94	-1.43
PENSACOLA	70	2	7.05	-7.64	MISSOULA	46	1	5.91	1.91	COLLEGE STATION	71	3	9.90	-1.19
ST PETERSBURG	74	1	1.89	-6.12	NE GRAND ISLAND	53	3	6.83	-1.89	CORPUS CHRISTI	76	4	5.01	-2.25
TALLAHASSEE	69	2	5.41	-9.60	HASTINGS	53	3	7.99	-1.55	DALLAS/FT WORTH	71	6	8.16	-3.25
TAMPA	73	1	2.46	-5.03	LINCOLN	53	2	8.95	-0.39	DEL RIO	75	4	2.58	-2.40
WEST PALM BEACH	74	0	9.60	-3.04	MCCOOK	54	4	3.66	-3.23	EL PASO	69	4	0.90	0.03
GA ATHENS	63	2	7.05	-5.15	NORFOLK	52	3	6.58	-1.90	GALVESTON	73	3	5.93	-3.09
ATLANTA	63	1	8.27	-4.68	NORTH PLATTE	50	2	3.46	-3.09	HOUSTON	72	3	14.07	1.96
AUGUSTA	64	1	7.33	-3.29	OMAHA/EPPLEY	53	2	8.52	-0.99	LUBBOCK	64	4	4.54	0.18
COLUMBUS	67	2	8.86	-4.35	SCOTTSBLUFF	48	1	3.35	-2.30	MIDLAND	68	4	2.27	-0.67
MACON	64	1	5.24	-5.77	VALENTINE	47	1	4.69	-1.59	SAN ANGELO	70	5	5.16	-0.52
SAVANNAH	66	0	2.88	-7.69	NV ELKO	46	1	4.68	1.81	SAN ANTONIO	74	5	6.56	-2.65
HI HILO	72	-1	56.82	21.86	ELY	43	0	3.20	-0.04	VICTORIA	73	3	10.20	-0.13
HONOLULU	74	-2	18.88	15.10	LAS VEGAS	68	1	0.19	-0.79	WACO	70	4	7.93	-2.00
KAHULUI	74	0	5.12	0.36	RENO	51	2	3.11	1.28	WICHITA FALLS	68	5	6.32	-2.49
LIHUE	74	0	38.76	29.31	WINNEMUCCA	47	-1	4.78	2.01	UT SALT LAKE CITY	53	2	6.69	0.67
ID BOISE	52	1	5.20	1.25	NH CONCORD	45	0	15.04	5.60	VT BURLINGTON	45	1	11.64	3.12
LEWISTON	53	2	4.84	0.86	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	53	2	7.40	-3.49	VA LYNCHBURG	55	0	4.85	-6.55
POCATELLO	46	0	4.71	0.64	NEWARK	54	2	8.19	-4.40	NORFOLK	59	1	7.13	-4.07
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	50	2	9.98	0.27	NM ALBUQUERQUE	60	4	0.27	-1.44	RICHMOND	58	1	5.62	-5.60
MOLINE	53	3	11.00	0.01	NY ALBANY	48	1	11.27	1.21	ROANOKE	57	1	4.81	-6.88
PEORIA	53	2	9.57	-0.99	BINGHAMTON	45	1	6.61	-3.40	WASH/DULLES	55	2	6.73	-4.26
ROCKFORD	50	2	12.07	2.04	BUFFALO	47	1	6.02	-3.36	WA OLYMPIA	49	1	7.59	-3.55
SPRINGFIELD	55	2	10.82	0.25	ROCHESTER	47	2	5.75	-2.40	QUILLAYUTE	47	0	21.81	-2.12
IN EVANSVILLE	57	1	18.57	4.79	SYRACUSE	46	1	8.04	-1.76	SEATTLE-TACOMA	51	0	6.57	-1.54
FORT WAYNE	50	1	11.28	1.13	NC ASHEVILLE	56	2	7.18	-5.32	SPOKANE	48	1	4.00	-0.41
INDIANAPOLIS	53	1	14.76	3.36	CHARLOTTE	60	-1	4.92	-6.08	YAKIMA	50	1	1.85	0.11
SOUTH BEND	49	0	10.94	0.93	GREENSBORO	59	1	6.12	-5.11	WV BECKLEY	51	0	9.44	-2.00
IA BURLINGTON	55	3	8.93	-2.04	HATTERAS	58	-2	6.37	-5.79	CHARLESTON	55	1	7.43	-4.02
CEDAR RAPIDS	50	1	8.81	-0.49	RALEIGH	60	1	7.76	-2.86	ELKINS	49	0	10.10	-2.12
DES MOINES	53	3	9.81	-0.23	WILMINGTON	62	-1	6.64	-4.92	HUNTINGTON	56	1	9.13	-2.44
DUBUQUE	49	2	12.87	2.69	ND BISMARCK	46	3	3.04	-1.49	WI EAU CLAIRE	48	3	7.70	-0.76
SIoux CITY	51	2	6.85	-1.65	DICKINSON	43	0	5.05	0.32	GREEN BAY	47	3	9.03	1.66
WATERLOO	49	1	9.83	0.32	FARGO	46	3	4.49	-0.66	LA CROSSE	50	2	11.51	2.75
KS CONCORDIA	55	2	6.83	-2.17	GRAND FORKS	42	0	4.80	0.47	MADISON	48	2	11.99	3.11
DODGE CITY	58	4	5.75	-1.34	JAMESTOWN	44	1	3.86	-0.60	MILWAUKEE	48	3	11.66	2.23
GOODLAND	52	3	6.52	0.35	MINOT	45	3	3.40	-1.51	WAUSAU	46	2	8.25	-0.05
HILL CITY	55	4	6.94	-0.23	WILLISTON	44	2	5.98	2.31	WY CASPER	45	2	2.73	-2.07
TOPEKA	57	3	10.48	-0.08	OH AKRON-CANTON	49	1	10.60	0.10	CHEYENNE	45	3	4.13	-0.95
WICHITA	60	5	11.03	1.59	CINCINNATI	54	0	15.11	2.66	LANDER	46	2	2.05	-3.64
KY JACKSON	58	2	11.07	-2.26	CLEVELAND	49	1	8.53	-1.28	SHERIDAN	46	2	3.11	-2.07

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

June 5 -11, 2006

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures averaged above normal west of the Mississippi River, while below-normal temperatures prevailed farther east. Average temperatures exceeded the normal by as much as 9 degrees F across much of the central High Plains, promoting soybean emergence. Moderate rainfall across most of the Corn Belt maintained adequate soil moisture. Meanwhile, crop conditions declined in the Great Plains, where scarce

precipitation combined with the high temperatures to further deplete soil moisture. Mostly dry conditions across the Mississippi Delta, Southeast, and Middle Atlantic Coast also caused crop conditions to decline. Light to moderate precipitation in the Pacific Northwest and northern Rocky Mountains contrasted with mostly dry conditions in California and the Southwest.

Corn: Ninety-eight percent of the crop was at or beyond emergence, the same as last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was at or near 100 percent in most areas. Progress was at or ahead of normal in all States, except Colorado, Indiana, and Kansas, where emergence trailed the normal pace by 1 point. Nationwide, crop condition declined slightly, mostly due to hot, dry weather on the Great Plains.

Soybeans: Growers had planted 94 percent of their acreage, the same as last year but 5 points ahead of normal. Seeding was at or ahead of normal in all States, except Indiana. Emergence had begun on 84 percent of the acreage, compared with 83 percent last year and 75 percent for the 5-year average. The crop emerged rapidly in the northern and central Great Plains, advancing 20 points in Kansas and 24 points in North Dakota, under warm, mostly dry conditions. Progress exceeded the normal pace except in Indiana and North Carolina. Crop condition declined slightly in most States, with larger declines in Louisiana and North Carolina.

Winter Wheat: Heading advanced to 95 percent, 3 points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of normal. Progress was at or near 100 percent in all areas except the northern Great Plains, Northern Rockies, and Pacific Northwest, which all experienced rapid progress during the week. Heading was at or ahead of normal in all States. Twenty-one percent of the acreage had been harvested, 12 points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of normal. Harvest was most advanced in Oklahoma, at 81 percent complete, followed by Arkansas, at 75 percent, both over 40 points ahead of the normal pace.

Cotton: Producers had seeded 97 percent of their acreage, compared with 93 percent for last year and the 5-year average. Planting was complete in the Delta and the Southwest and nearly complete along the Atlantic Coast. Progress was at or ahead of normal in most States but trailed 1 point behind normal in Georgia and 4 points behind in Kansas. Meanwhile, squaring advanced to 18 percent, 3 points ahead of last year but 1 point behind normal. The crop developed rapidly in the Mississippi Delta, where 30 percent of Arkansas' crop and 29 percent of Mississippi's crop entered the squaring stage during the week. Squaring trailed behind normal in most States, due to slow planting progress early in the season.

Sorghum: Seventy-eight percent of the acreage had been planted, 8 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Despite planting over one-fifth of their acreage during the week, Kansas growers were 3 points behind their normal pace. Planting progress was also behind in

Illinois, but was at or ahead of normal in all other States. The first condition estimate of the season had 48 percent of the crop rated as good or excellent, compared with 63 percent last year at this time.

Rice: Emergence was underway on 91 percent of the acreage, compared with 96 percent for last year and the 5-year average. Though 99 percent of Texas's acreage and all of the acreage in the Delta was in the heading stage, California's crop, at 42 percent, trailed the normal pace by 41 points.

Small Grains: Spring wheat heading, at 6 percent, was 3 points ahead of last year and the normal. The crop was most advanced in Washington, at 36 percent headed, and South Dakota, at 22 percent. Development was behind normal in Montana and Washington but ahead of normal elsewhere.

Barley emergence advanced to 98 percent, compared with 96 percent for last year and the 5-year average. Progress was 1 point behind normal in Idaho but at or ahead of the normal pace in all other States. Meanwhile, heading, at 4 percent, was 1 point ahead of last year but 1 point behind normal. The crop was most advanced in Washington, where 31 percent of the acreage was at or beyond the heading stage.

Heading had begun on 40 percent of the Nation's oat acreage, 5 points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. The crop developed rapidly in Nebraska, where over one-third of the crop entered the heading stage during the week. Heading was at or ahead of the normal pace in all States.

Other Crops: Peanut growers had planted 95 percent of their acreage, compared with 96 percent last year and 97 percent for the 5-year average. Planting was complete in North Carolina and over 95 percent complete in all States, except Florida and Georgia, where just 92 percent of the acreage had been seeded. Progress was ahead of normal on the Great Plains but lagged behind normal along the Atlantic Coast.

Sunflower seeding advanced to 82 percent complete, 12 points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of normal. Colorado producers planted 31 percent of their acreage during the week and were 26 points ahead of normal. Planting was also ahead of normal in the Dakotas but trailed 8 points behind normal in Kansas.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 11, 2006

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Jun 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	100	95	99	97
ID	49	21	30	33
IL	99	99	99	99
IN	100	99	99	99
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	95	92	91	81
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	67	23	25	26
NE	98	87	91	89
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	99	99	99
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	90	73	99	83
SD	83	67	67	56
TX	100	99	100	100
WA	84	58	94	78
18 Sts	95	88	92	90
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	Jun 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	91	85	89	79
IL	95	91	99	92
IN	87	73	99	89
IA	100	99	100	95
KS	86	77	82	82
KY	82	68	84	67
LA	95	94	84	86
MI	91	82	99	86
MN	99	96	90	95
MS	99	99	99	98
MO	90	84	93	77
NE	100	98	98	97
NC	63	52	63	63
ND	98	97	88	95
OH	96	90	98	86
SD	94	90	84	92
TN	89	76	87	69
WI	93	85	97	87
18 Sts	94	89	94	89
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Emerged				
	Jun 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
CO	95	82	99	96
IL	99	97	100	97
IN	91	80	100	92
IA	100	99	100	98
KS	98	96	100	99
KY	99	94	99	95
MI	95	87	98	87
MN	98	96	95	97
MO	100	100	100	96
NE	99	97	100	99
NC	100	100	100	98
ND	98	90	95	95
OH	100	97	98	91
PA	85	80	89	81
SD	96	90	94	93
TN	100	99	100	99
TX	99	98	98	99
WI	93	83	92	83
18 Sts	98	94	98	95
These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Jun 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	75	27	32	33
CA	28	15	27	25
CO	0	0	0	0
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	1	0	0	2
IN	1	0	0	1
KS	15	1	1	3
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	24	1	3	5
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	14	5	6	23
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	81	48	34	40
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	45	26	35	43
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	21	9	9	11
These 18 States harvested 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	Jun 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	81	72	80	68
IL	86	73	96	81
IN	73	50	93	79
IA	94	86	88	83
KS	73	53	69	69
KY	62	46	76	56
LA	92	85	77	78
MI	79	65	92	69
MN	91	75	69	78
MS	98	97	97	95
MO	76	65	84	63
NE	97	81	90	84
NC	48	38	50	49
ND	92	68	63	75
OH	88	80	92	72
SD	76	57	62	68
TN	70	54	79	56
WI	78	59	81	65
18 Sts	84	70	83	75
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Jun 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	100	100	99
CO	68	49	64	68
IL	69	59	92	74
KS	71	49	66	74
LA	99	99	97	99
MO	95	89	97	84
NE	95	84	89	88
NM	78	69	48	48
OK	65	62	50	55
SD	80	70	50	68
TX	86	82	74	77
11 Sts	78	66	70	75
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 11, 2006

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

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Jun 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AL	100	99	99	99
AZ	100	99	99	99
AR	100	100	100	99
CA	100	100	100	100
GA	95	94	95	96
KS	72	50	58	76
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	100	100	100	99
MO	100	99	100	99
NC	100	98	100	99
OK	93	86	79	90
SC	99	95	98	97
TN	100	99	100	99
TX	95	86	87	87
VA	100	100	100	100
15 Sts	97	93	93	93
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Jun 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AL	11	2	10	16
AZ	29	6	25	39
AR	34	4	26	27
CA	11	5	9	15
GA	23	8	13	23
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	27	13	36	37
MS	40	11	17	24
MO	10	2	8	11
NC	9	1	2	11
OK	7	5	1	3
SC	10	2	9	11
TN	12	2	16	13
TX	13	12	15	18
VA	10	0	0	6
15 Sts	18	8	15	19
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Oats Percent Headed				
	Jun 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
IA	42	14	49	35
MN	8	0	1	2
NE	67	32	45	45
ND	3	0	0	0
OH	46	21	24	33
PA	29	8	16	18
SD	24	2	7	7
TX	100	98	100	100
WI	11	1	20	11
9 Sts	40	28	35	34
These 9 States planted 67% of last year's oat acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	Jun 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AL	99	97	99	99
FL	92	87	98	96
GA	92	90	94	98
NC	100	97	100	99
OK	99	90	93	96
SC	96	87	97	98
TX	97	94	96	93
VA	96	94	99	99
7 Sts	95	92	96	97
These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Jun 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	100	100	98
CA	42	26	76	83
LA	100	99	99	99
MS	100	99	100	99
MO	100	99	100	97
TX	99	99	100	100
6 Sts	91	88	96	96
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Jun 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
ID	6	NA	0	4
MN	3	NA	1	0
MT	0	NA	0	6
ND	4	NA	0	0
SD	22	NA	9	7
WA	36	NA	57	38
6 Sts	6	NA	3	3
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Emerged				
	Jun 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
ID	95	88	89	96
MN	97	95	95	94
MT	98	93	98	96
ND	99	94	98	95
WA	100	100	100	100
5 Sts	98	93	96	96
These 5 States planted 79% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Percent Headed				
	Jun 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
ID	6	NA	0	9
MN	5	NA	0	1
MT	0	NA	0	4
ND	2	NA	0	0
WA	31	NA	40	32
5 Sts	4	NA	3	5
These 5 States planted 79% of last year's barley acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Planted				
	Jun 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
CO	81	50	56	55
KS	50	39	60	58
ND	98	86	86	89
SD	67	51	47	61
4 Sts	82	67	70	74
These 4 States planted 81% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 11, 2006

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

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	2	5	15	65	13
IL	1	3	19	62	15
IN	3	11	33	45	8
IA	0	3	18	57	22
KS	1	3	33	54	9
KY	1	3	18	50	28
MI	2	8	29	51	10
MN	0	3	16	58	23
MO	0	5	30	55	10
NE	0	6	32	55	7
NC	0	3	25	59	13
ND	0	4	14	69	13
OH	2	7	28	50	13
PA	1	4	27	48	20
SD	1	6	26	56	11
TN	1	3	16	53	27
TX	13	16	43	25	3
WI	2	5	22	50	21
18 Sts	1	5	24	55	15
Prev Wk	1	4	24	56	15
Prev Yr	1	5	27	53	14

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	6	16	50	27
CA	0	2	4	41	53
CO	27	38	25	10	0
ID	0	4	11	73	12
IL	0	3	24	59	14
IN	0	3	19	58	20
KS	25	25	30	18	2
MI	1	3	14	56	26
MO	9	13	24	45	9
MT	1	10	35	33	21
NE	24	27	32	15	2
NC	0	6	38	52	4
OH	1	4	24	53	18
OK	35	32	25	8	0
OR	2	6	23	60	9
SD	27	29	31	11	2
TX	51	26	16	7	0
WA	1	6	17	56	20
18 Sts	24	22	25	23	6
Prev Wk	25	23	25	22	5
Prev Yr	3	13	33	40	11

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	9	48	36	6
CO	6	17	21	55	1
IL	0	4	29	61	6
KS	1	8	28	60	3
LA	0	6	36	58	0
MO	0	3	27	64	6
NE	1	6	49	39	5
NM	0	66	0	34	0
OK	1	11	52	32	4
SD	5	9	56	29	1
TX	22	18	31	29	0
11 Sts	8	12	32	46	2
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	2	3	32	53	10

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	10	41	36	10
IL	1	3	28	59	9
IN	2	9	35	48	6
IA	1	3	19	60	17
KS	0	4	28	63	5
KY	0	3	24	56	17
LA	1	12	36	51	0
MI	1	6	29	54	10
MN	2	4	17	55	22
MS	0	7	24	57	12
MO	1	5	33	56	5
NE	1	6	30	56	7
NC	0	3	38	53	6
ND	0	2	10	72	16
OH	3	9	31	45	12
SD	1	4	29	60	6
TN	1	3	21	58	17
WI	1	3	25	49	22
18 Sts	1	5	27	55	12
Prev Wk	1	4	25	58	12
Prev Yr	1	5	30	54	10

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	4	16	46	34	0
AZ	0	0	47	36	17
AR	1	11	44	36	8
CA	0	0	0	77	23
GA	2	14	41	40	3
KS	2	7	56	35	0
LA	0	6	32	61	1
MS	0	5	24	61	10
MO	0	17	46	33	4
NC	1	13	52	33	1
OK	2	35	30	32	1
SC	3	12	49	35	1
TN	1	5	22	62	10
TX	13	24	36	21	6
VA	0	18	35	47	0
15 Sts	6	16	36	36	6
Prev Wk	5	16	36	36	7
Prev Yr	3	6	31	50	10

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	2	15	64	18
MN	1	4	18	63	14
NE	8	25	43	23	1
ND	0	15	30	50	5
OH	1	3	30	54	12
PA	0	2	27	61	10
SD	16	23	32	27	2
TX	43	22	27	8	0
WI	0	2	18	56	24
9 Sts	13	13	26	40	8
Prev Wk	11	11	27	42	9
Prev Yr	1	7	24	56	12

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	16	53	31	0
FL	16	10	53	21	0
GA	1	7	44	45	3
NC	0	0	25	75	0
OK	0	3	31	61	5
SC	0	0	34	61	5
TX	2	8	60	20	10
VA	0	0	14	86	0
8 Sts	2	8	47	40	3
Prev Wk	1	4	46	45	4
Prev Yr	0	2	21	64	13

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 11, 2006

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

Barley Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	2	11	70	17
MN	0	2	18	68	12
MT	0	3	27	54	16
ND	0	5	15	63	17
WA	0	16	21	52	11
5 Sts	0	4	18	62	16
Prev Wk	0	3	23	59	15
Prev Yr	0	1	15	62	22

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	7	27	51	15
CA	0	2	90	8	0
LA	0	1	27	62	10
MS	1	6	14	70	9
MO	0	3	29	54	14
TX	0	6	49	38	7
6 Sts	0	5	37	47	11
Prev Wk	1	5	41	42	11
Prev Yr	0	5	34	47	14

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	2	9	76	13
MN	1	3	18	58	20
MT	0	3	28	60	9
ND	0	10	19	57	14
SD	18	21	36	22	3
WA	0	5	23	61	11
6 Sts	2	9	22	55	12
Prev Wk	2	5	24	55	14
Prev Yr	0	2	17	64	17

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent											
Week Ending Jun 11, 2006											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	14	25	28	30	3	NH	0	7	18	42	33
AZ	70	13	7	8	2	NJ	0	0	10	90	0
AR	0	9	38	47	6	NM	42	40	17	1	0
CA	7	11	24	52	6	NY	1	2	22	49	26
CO	36	31	24	9	0	NC	2	8	35	49	6
CT	0	2	6	73	19	ND	7	16	26	46	5
DE	6	22	37	32	3	OH	1	5	24	53	17
FL	15	35	40	10	0	OK	19	29	36	14	2
GA	20	24	34	20	2	OR	0	4	25	59	12
ID	0	1	8	61	30	PA	1	7	28	50	14
IL	0	2	18	61	19	RI	0	0	0	30	70
IN	0	2	13	69	16	SC	10	21	39	29	1
IA	1	6	27	51	15	SD	12	25	23	36	4
KS	12	19	37	30	2	TN	0	5	20	63	12
KY	1	3	24	54	18	TX	32	29	28	10	1
LA	11	22	47	19	1	UT	1	6	20	60	13
ME	0	0	3	66	31	VT	0	0	6	58	36
MD	2	13	38	43	4	VA	8	24	31	32	5
MA	0	0	1	62	37	WA	4	10	18	58	10
MI	2	5	23	49	21	WV	1	6	33	53	7
MN	1	4	25	56	14	WI	1	8	20	52	19
MS	8	27	29	33	3	WY	7	22	47	24	0
MO	9	18	43	28	2	48 Sts	12	17	28	35	8
MT	3	8	23	43	23						
NE	22	25	30	22	1	Prev Wk	9	16	29	38	8
NV	0	4	14	77	5	Prev Yr	2	9	29	49	11

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 6.6. Topsoil 38% very short, 40% short, 22% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 31% silked, 6% 2005, 15% avg.; condition: 15% very poor, 16% poor, 31% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans 84% planted, 67% 2005, 62% avg.; 67% emerged, 52% 2005, 48% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 37% fair, 54% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat condition 5% very poor, 16% poor, 15% fair, 62% good, 2% excellent. Pasture condition 14% very poor, 25% poor, 28% fair, 30% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, 6% excellent. Dry weather conditions persisted again this week, as the soil moisture throughout the state continued to dry out. Severe drought conditions were seen in areas of southwestern Alabama, with abnormally dry conditions pushing into the central areas of the state. Crops are growing very slowly due to the lack of rainfall. Gulf Coast counties are extremely dry, and growers with irrigation capabilities are supplying as much water as possible to their crops.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 25% short, 75% adequate. Subsoil 10% short, 90% adequate. The Tanana Valley continued to experience below normal temperatures, precipitation levels. South Central also remained below normal in precipitation in many areas. Barley, oats both reported as 100% in pre-boot stage. Condition of the barley crop was reported as 45% poor, 45% fair, 10% good. Condition of the oat crop was reported as 30% poor, 35% fair, 35% good. Both crops, along with canola, hay and grass seeds, were damaged by frost last weekend in the Delta Junction area. Potato planting was listed as 99% complete statewide, with emergence listed as less than 5%. Condition of the hay crop was reported as 15% poor, 30% fair, 50% good and 5% excellent. Crop growth s rated as 60% slow, 40% moderate. Wind and rain damage to crops was listed as 100% none. Activities Were: Seeding forage oats, hay, potatoes, working fallow ground, fertilizing hay grounds, spraying weeds, setting up irrigation systems and preparing for the first cutting of hay.

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were mostly above normal for the week ending June 11. Precipitation was reported at 14 of the 22 reporting stations. Grand Canyon received the most at 0.51 inches. Kingman 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 fair to good. Range and pasture conditions remain very poor to poor. Squaring has occurred on 29 percent of the cotton acreage. Cotton condition is mostly fair.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Soil 11% very short, 46% short, 42% adequate, 1% Surplus. Corn 33% silked, 7% prev week, 16% prev year, 9% % year average; Soybeans 91% planted, 85% prev week, 89% prev year, 79% 5- yr avg.; 81% emerged, 72% prev week, 80% prev year, 68% 5- year average. Sorghum 0% headed, 0% prev week, 0% prev year, 1% 5- year average. Cotton 99% emerged, 97% prev week, 100% prev year, 97% 5- yr avg.; 34% squared, 4% prev week, 26% prev year, 27% 5- year average. Rice 0% headed, 0% prev week, 0% prev year, 0% 5- year average. Winter wheat 75% harvest, 27% prev week, 32% prev year, 33% 5- year average. Corn 0% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 20% excellent. Cotton 1% very poor, 11% poor, 44% fair, 36% good, 8% excellent. Rice 0% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 51% good, 15% excellent. Sorghum 1% very poor, 9% poor, 48% fair, 36% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans 3% very poor, 10% poor, 41% fair, 36% good, 10% excellent. Hay-alfalfa 0% very poor, 0% poor, 67% fair, 30% good, 3% excellent. Hay-other 0% very poor, 6% poor, 38% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Pasture, range 0% very poor, 9% poor, 38% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat 1% poor, 6% poor, 16% fair, 50% good, 27% excellent. Half of the corn crop was in good condition with one-third of the crop silked. There were several reports of farmers irrigating the corn crop and applying fertilizer. Soybean planting was 91% complete with 81% of the crop emerged. The crop was in mostly fair to good condition. The sorghum crop remained in

mostly fair to good condition. Cotton emerged was nearly complete with over one-third of the crop squared. Warm and dry conditions accelerated the squaring stage on cotton above its normal rate. The crop remained in mostly fair to good condition. Farmers continued to flood and apply nitrogen to the rice crop. The crop condition was fair to mostly good. Farmers took advantage of the ideal wheat harvesting conditions with three-fourths of the harvest reported complete. Farmers continued to burn off the stalks from harvested fields to prepare land for soybean planting. Livestock: Livestock were in good condition. Farmers continued to harvest hay and treat cattle for horn flies. Forage growth has stalled due to lack of soil moisture in some areas. Also, hay yields were lower than expected in the dryer areas. Despite dry conditions, hay and pasture conditions remained fair to mostly good. Alfalfa hay conditions were mostly good.

CALIFORNIA: Late planting of rice continued, rice plantings were emerging in some parts of the San Joaquin Valley. Rice fields were treated with herbicides. Field corn was planted, earlier planted fields were growing vigorously. The weather conditions were ideal for the cutting, windrowing, baling of alfalfa hay. The third cutting had begun in Merced County. Alfalfa fields were irrigated in some areas, including Lassen County. Cotton was showing good progress, field activities included side-dressing with fertilizers, applying herbicides, some hand weeding. The harvest of last year's sugar beet crop continued, while this year's crop was planted, irrigated, side-dressed. Safflower fields were blooming as were onions for seed. Stone fruit harvesting remained underway as more varieties reached maturity. Varieties harvested included May Sweet, Sugar Snow peaches, Red Beaut and Early Queen plums, Rose Diamond and Crimson Baby nectarines. Flavorosa pluots were also being picked, packed. Poppy, Golden Sweet, Diamond Cot, Castlebrite apricots were harvested in the San Joaquin Valley, with good size, color reported. Later apricot varieties were thinned. Pomegranates continued to bloom. Bing, Tulare, Rainer variety cherries were harvested. Thinning continued in late tree fruit varieties but was approaching completion. Grape growers continued their yearly cycling of cultivation, furrowing, and irrigation. Field crews were suckering, leaf pulling, training canes onto trellises. Pesticide, fungicide applications for insect, mildew control also remained underway in grape vineyards. Flame Seedless, White Seedless table grapes were harvested in the Coachella Valley. Strawberry harvesting continued across the State. Blueberry, blackberry harvest continued in many locations. Olive bloom was complete. The crop in southern areas of the San Joaquin Valley appeared light. A few packers continued to pack late Navel orange varieties but most had transitioned into their Valencia season. Harvesting continued of grapefruit, lemons. Hedging, topping in citrus groves continued. Almonds, pistachios continued to size up, walnuts were progressing well. Cultural practices continued in nut orchards, including irrigation, spray applications for weed, mildew control, and treatment for codling moth, mites, lygus. Almond, pistachio orchards were also treated to control the leaf footed bug. Vegetables progressed well. Some fields were cultivated for weed control. Harvest of garlic, onion continued along with applications of fungicide, herbicide, insecticide. Pepper, tomato fields showed good growth and were treated for cutworm. Transplanting of late season melon, tomatoes continued. Freezer lima bean planting continued. Harvest of amaranth, basil, dandelion, daikon, green beans, mustard greens, summer squash, cucumber was ongoing. Other Asian vegetables such as eggplant, bittermelon, sinqua, moqua, opo, kabocha were beginning to produce fruit. Cattle were moving from dry foothill pastures. Auctions were receiving larger numbers of feeder cattle, slaughter cows. Special feeder cattle auctions were being held in central and northern California. Beef cows, stocker cattle were moving to summer pastures. Stocker cattle weight gains for the winter pasture season were reported to be average to below average. Some rivers continued to run at high levels from mountain snow melt. Most new crop lambs have been shipped to other areas for further feeding,

mainly Colorado. In central California, ewes were being pastured at retired farmland, harvested small grain fields, broccoli fields. Bees were working in melon, cucumber, small grain hay fields in central California, seed fields in northern California.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 41% very short, 43% short, 16% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 43% very short, 42% short, 15% adequate, 0% surplus. Colorado experienced scattered showers throughout the state with little measurable rainfall reported. Although these showers were a welcome relief from the heat in some counties, dryland crops continue to suffer. Warm weather coupled with high winds continue to remove moisture, stress rangeland and grain crops. Spring wheat 14% headed, 15% 2005, 18% avg.; condition 8% poor, 35% fair, 39% good, 18% excellent. Spring barley 100% emerged, 91% 2006, 98% avg.; 15% headed, 19% 2005, 20% avg.; condition 8% poor, 27% fair, 46% good, 19% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 57%, 52% 2005, 50% avg.; condition 13% very poor, 23% poor, 28% fair, 31% good, 5% excellent. Dry onions condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 18% fair, 53% good, 22% excellent. Sugarbeets 96% up to stand, 93% 2005, 96% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 9% poor, 17% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent. Summer potatoes 95% planted, 91% 2005, 98% avg.; 73% emerged, 72% 2005, 85% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 4% fair, 48% good, 40% excellent. Fall potatoes 99% planted, 92% 2005, 98% avg.; 45% emerged, 32% 2005, 45% avg.; condition 7% poor, 32% fair, 49% good, 12% excellent. Dry beans 90% planted, 62%, 2005, 68% avg.; 50% emerged, 25% 2005, 28% avg; condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 73% good, 2% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 9% very short, 22% short, 65% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 9% very short, 42% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn condition 8% fair, 78% good, 14% excellent; 93% emerged, 96% 2005, 95% avg. Soybean condition 8% fair, 76% good, 16% excellent; 68% planted, 69% 2005, 51% avg.; emerged, 51% 2005, 38% avg. Barley condition 8% very poor, 13% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 3% excellent; 77% turned, 89% 2005, 90% avg. Winter wheat condition 7% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 3% excellent. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 22% poor, 37% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent. Strawberries 82% harvested, 74% 2005, 76% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 99%, 94% 2005, 83% avg.; 2nd cutting 8%, 3% 2005, 8% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 98%, 97% 2005, 83% avg.; 2nd cutting 26%, 1% 2005, 7% avg. Apple condition 5% very poor, 17% poor, 25% fair, 53% good. Peach condition 10% poor, 24% fair, 66% good. Watermelons 80% planted, 99% 2005, 81% avg. Cucumbers 43% planted, 57% 2005, 48% avg. Lima Beans (Processed) 39% planted, 55% 2005, 36% avg. Snap beans 83% planted, 80% 2005, 75% avg. Sweet corn 74% planted, 78% 2005, 76% avg. Green peas 48% harvested, 31% 2005, 34% avg. Tomatoes 73% planted, 94% 2005, 76% avg. Cantaloups 82% planted, 97% 2005, 80% avg. Hay supplies 32% short, 63% adequate, 5% surplus. Rain eased deficit numbers for the week and more vegetables were planted. Barley harvest is underway while wheat is now completely headed and in the process of turning.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 54% very short, 24% short, 22% adequate. Subsoil 51% very short, 25% short, 24% adequate, Temperature average: normal major stations, 1 deg. below normal Tallahassee. Highs: lower to upper 90s. Lows: 50s, 60s. Precipitation: under 0.50 in. most areas Panhandle, to central Peninsula, Pierson 0.75 in. Fort Lauderdale, Hastings, Immokalee over 1.00 in; Homestead, Miami over 2.00 in. Wild land fires continue, drought conditions persist. Peanut condition 16% very poor, 10% poor, 53% fair, 21% good. Peanuts 92% planted. Most fieldwork across State halted, severe drought conditions. Rains desperately needed, Panhandle to complete peanut planting. Some growers reduced peanut planting due to extreme dry weather, western Panhandle localities. Some peanut growers, Jackson County with irrigated farms, applying herbicide, fungicide applications. Peanut planting is 92 percent finished compared with 98 percent planted by this date last year and the five-year average of 96 percent completed. Deer, Escambia County, destroyed several acres cotton, peanuts. Cotton fair to good condition, Jackson County, limited growth due to hot, dry weather. Jefferson County, cotton, peanuts in good condition despite dry conditions, bloom period for cotton expected by early July, rains needed. Hay fields suffering, not producing as they should by this time of year,

drought conditions, Panhandle fields. Washington County expects significant losses corn, other crops if rains do not come soon. Most supplies, declining seasonally, hot, dry temperatures limiting plant growth. Watermelon harvesting underway, Panhandle. Irrigated watermelons, excellent condition; dryland melons suffering, dry conditions, Washington County. Other vegetables harvest below average in yield, drought, heat conditions, Washington County. Watermelons yields good, Jackson County, minimal disease. Potato harvesting progressing ahead schedule, Putnam County. Okra harvesting active, Dade County. Other vegetables & non-citrus fruit harvested included cantaloupes, sweet corn, potatoes, tomatoes, watermelons. Producers marketed light supplies cucumbers, eggplant, peppers. Conditions continued hot, dry with temperatures 97 degrees reported. End of week, first tropical storm, (Alberto) formed in Gulf, bringing limited rainfall, lower, interior areas. Totals for week up to 2.00 in., mostly less, citrus areas well below average rainfall for year; groves not well irrigated showing of stress. Valencia estimated harvest below 5 million boxes weekly. Activity in groves slowed, some growers applying copper sprays to control citrus canker, applying nutritional sprays, mowing, removing brush from groves. Grapefruit, Honey tangerine harvest nearly complete for season, Most packinghouses closed for season. Pasture Feed: 15% very poor, 35% poor, 40% fair, 10% good. Cattle Condition: 5% very poor, 10% poor, 50% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent. Panhandle, north; condition of pasture mostly fair. Pastures, hay fields suffering from drought, pasture condition declining fast, cattle condition fair to good. Central; condition of pasture mostly poor, cattle condition mostly fair. Southwest; condition of pasture, cattle mostly fair. Statewide; range, pasture in poor to fair condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Soil 41% very short, 36% short, 23% adequate. Corn 51% silked, 25% 2005, 42% avg.; 11% dough, 1% 2005, 11% avg. Sorghum 8% poor, 43% fair, 48% good, 1% excellent; 75% planted, 63% 2005, 71% avg. Cotton 1% setting bolls, 0% 2005, 1% avg. Apples 9% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Hay 16% very poor, 24% poor, 40% fair, 18% good, 2% excellent. Onions 99% harvested, 95% 2005, 99% avg. Peaches 11% poor, 56% fair, 33% good; 18% harvested, 20% 2005, 26% avg. Peanuts 17% blooming, 17% 2005, 25% avg.; 6% pegging, 3% 2005, 6% avg. Pecans 7% very poor, 28% poor, 31% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. Tobacco 3% very poor, 22% poor, 47% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Watermelons 4% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent; 5% harvested, 1% 2005, 6% avg. Hot and dry - this is Georgia's story for yet another week. The state received no measurable rainfall over the past week. The week began with highs in the mid 80's and lows in the mid 50's, but as the week progressed, highs reached the mid to upper 90's with lows only in the upper 60's. Growers are hoping for rain from Tropical Storm Alberto, which should make its way across the southern part of state later this week. The state has experienced dry conditions for several weeks and many growers fear continued lack of rain will do extensive damage. Livestock producers are feeding hay as grasses give out. Recently harvested hay was completely brown in north Georgia. Most hay that has been cut this year has been fed due to poor pasture conditions. In some areas, hay supplies have become limited. Growers irrigated corn, hay, tobacco, pastures and other fields in an attempt to complete planting and stimulate soil insecticides. Crop, pasture, and hayfield conditions continued to decline with each passing day. Water levels in wells, streams, and ponds continued to fall. The state is in desperate need of rain; a good soaking would cure a lot of ills. Thrips damage remained a problem for young cotton and Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus continued to plague tobacco. Other activities included harvesting wheat, watermelons, and sweet corn, planting and applying herbicides to peanuts, plowing tobacco, and spraying tobacco for budworms.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 10% short, 82% adequate, 8% surplus. Field corn 96% emerged, 93% 2005, 95% average. Spring wheat 54% jointed, 21% boot stage, 6% headed. Barley 52% jointed, 17% boot stage, 6% headed. Oats 83% emerged, 78% 2005, 91% average. Potatoes 83% emerged, 48% 2005, 72% avg.; 12" high 18%, 3% 2005, 6% average. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 53%, 40% 2005, 47% average. Dry beans 86% emerged, 36% 2005, 43% average. Irrigation water supply: 3% fair, 35% good,

62% excellent. Scattered rain, hail throughout the state last week replenished topsoil moisture, maintaining good crop condition statewide with minimal hail damage.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil 2% very short, 15% short, 76% adequate and 7% surplus. Corn avg. height 19 in., 20 in. 2005, 18 in. avg. Winter wheat 98% filled, 95% 2005, 94% avg.; 84% turning yellow, 78% 2005, 74% avg. Oats 69% headed, 72% 2005, 56% avg.; 27% filled, 29% 2005, 24% avg.; 6% turning yellow, 6% 2005, 5% avg. Alfalfa 1st crop cut 92%, 95% 2005, 77% avg. 2nd crop cut 11%, 11% 2005, 7% avg. Red clover cut 80%, 87% 2005, 70% avg. Oats condition 15% fair, 69% good, 16% excellent. Alfalfa condition 15% fair, 66% good, 19% excellent. Red clover condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 64% good, 19% excellent. Pasture condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 61% good, 19% excellent. More rain was received in the northern half of the state, as much as three inches in some localized areas, while the southern half is in need of rain. Cooler temperatures were present across most of the state last week, averaging anywhere from two to three degrees below normal, slowing the growth of corn and soybeans. Farmers were planting soybeans, spraying chemicals, and cutting hay. Other activities for last week included mowing roadsides, cleaning planting equipment, scouting crops, and tending livestock.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 63% adequate, 35% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 69% adequate, 29% surplus. Replanting of corn is nearly finished. Corn 97% planted, 100% 2005, 97% avg.; 91% emerged, 100% 2005, 92% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 33% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans 87% planted, 99% 2005, 89% avg.; 73% emerged, 93% 2005, 79% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat 100% headed, 99% 2005, 99% avg. Some winter wheat is being sprayed for army worms. Winter wheat harvest 1% complete, on par with average, gaining momentum. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 58% good, 20% excellent. Pastures 0% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 69% good, 16% excellent. First cutting of Alfalfa 61% complete, 85% 2005, 67% avg. First cutting of hay has been moving slowly around the state. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Average temperatures were normal to 6° below normal with a high of 92° and a low of 47°. Precipitation averaged from .16 inches to 2.55 inches. Activities Included: Planting, replanting corn and soybeans, scouting fields for insects, cutting and baling hay, spraying chemicals, cleaning equipment, and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 14% very short, 34% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 8% very short, 30% short, 61% adequate, 1% surplus. Heat, humidity early in the week were replaced by chilly temperatures on Saturday and Sunday. The common theme was lack of rain in most of the state causing corn roots to be shallow. Spotty rains in Northeast Iowa improved topsoil moisture and soybean germination. Crops generally look good, but they will need rain soon, especially if the hot temperatures that marked the first part of last week return. Oats 42% headed, a jump of 28 percentage points from last week, 7 percentage points behind last year, but 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 64% good, 18% excellent. Generally good subsoil moisture helped established corn and soybean plants. Corn condition 3% poor, 18% fair, 57% good, 22% excellent. Soybean 94% emergence, which is 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 60% good, 17% excellent. The dry week moved the first alfalfa harvest complete ahead by 21 percentage points which is 14 days ahead of last year and 22 days ahead of normal. The hay crop was short from lack of rain, but put up dry and is of good quality. Pasture, range 1% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 51% good, 15% excellent. Livestock are generally in good condition with only a few reports of death due to the heat.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 17% very short, 40% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 24% very short, 34% short, 42% adequate. Wheat harvest, spring planting, alfalfa cutting were the major activities. Wheat 95% turning, 81% 2005, 83% avg.; 59% ripe, insect infestation 67% none, 27% light, 5% moderate, 1% severe. Wheat head armyworms have been reported in some fields.

Wheat disease infestation 56% none, 27% light, 10% moderate, 7% severe. Corn 2% silked. Sorghum 44% emerged, 49% 2005, 53% avg. Sunflowers 30% emerged, 40% 2005, 34% avg. Alfalfa first cutting 97% harvested, 95% 2005, 95% avg. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 11% harvested, 14% 2005, 10% avg. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 9% short, 87% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay, forage supplies 3% very short, 21% short, 73% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 12% very short, 18% short, 70% adequate.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil 3% very short, 18% short, 71% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil 4% very short, 16% short, 73% adequate, 7% surplus. Temperatures averaged 68°, 3° below normal. Precipitation statewide was .43 in., 0.46 in. below normal. Cool mostly dry early in the week. Storms and warmer weather mostly in central, northern areas at weeks end. Sorghum 70% acres planted, 89% 2005, 71% avg. Burley tobacco set 81%, 88% 2005, 78% avg. Dark tobacco set 82%, 81% 2005, 79% avg. Set tobacco condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 67% good, 13% excellent. Blue mold still a concern in Eastern Kentucky. Winter wheat harvest underway with condition 3% poor, 23% fair, 50% good, 24% excellent. Barley harvest 85% complete, 2005 32%, avg 55%. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 18% excellent. Some replanting of corn due to excess moisture.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Soil 24% very short, 46% short, 30% adequate, 0% surplus. Spring plowing 99% plowed, 99% last week, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Corn 0% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent; 89% silked, 62% last week, 58% in 2005, 69% avg. Soybeans 17% bloomed, 7% last week, 14% in 2005, 13% avg. Sorghum 96% emerged, 96% last week, 95% in 2005, 95% avg. Cotton 99% emerged, 95% last week, 100% in 2005, 99% avg. Wheat 100% harvested, 96% last week, 93% in 2005, 90% avg. Sweet potatoes 62% planted, 42% last week, 53% in 2005, 61% avg. Peaches 17% harvested, 10% last week, 20% in 2005, 20% avg. Hay 80% first cutting, 77% last week, 69% in 2005, 74% avg. Sugarcane 5% very poor, 19% poor, 43% fair, 27% good, 6% excellent. Livestock 3% very poor, 10% poor, 45% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent. Vegetable 9% very poor, 17% poor, 45% fair, 28% good, 1% excellent. Range, pasture 11% very poor, 22% poor, 47% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 18% very short, 37% short, 44% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 13% very short, 38% short, 49% adequate. Corn condition 4% poor, 27% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent; 96% emerged, 96% 2005, 94% avg. Soybean condition 4% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 18% excellent; 70% planted, 62% 2005, 57% avg.; 50% emerged, 41% 2005, 40% avg. Barley condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 13% excellent; 99% headed, 100% 2005, 100% avg.; 84% turned, 88% 2005, 89% avg. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent; 99% headed, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 13% poor, 38% fair, 43% good, 4% excellent. Strawberries 69% harvested, 59% 2005, 69% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 82%, 73% 2005, 67% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 88%, 83% 2005, 77% avg.; 2nd cutting 11%, 6% 2005, 10% avg. Apple condition 1% fair, 99% good. Peaches condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 82% good, 7% excellent. Watermelons 88% planted, 82% 2005, 79% avg. Cucumbers 60% planted, 58% 2005, 51% avg. Lima beans (Processed) 53% planted, 43% 2005, 45% avg. Snap beans 62% planted, 63% 2005, 58% avg. Sweet corn 86% planted, 82% 2005, 84% avg. Green peas 40% harvested, 28% 2005, 41% avg. Tomatoes 88% planted, 83% 2005, 87% avg. Cantaloups 84% planted, 80% 2005, 82% avg. Hay supplies 7% very short, 13% short, 74% adequate, 6% surplus. Cool weather and timely rain helped with the soil moisture. More rain will still be needed. Apples and peaches are in very good condition.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Subsoil 1% very short, 8% short, 76% adequate, 15% surplus. Corn height 8 inches, 7 inches 2005. Barley 0% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 36% good, 24% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 61% good, 18% excellent. Oats headed 35%, 35% 2005, 16% avg. Potatoes 97% planted, 98% 2005, 85% emerged, 76% 2005. All hay 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 23% excellent. Hay 1st cutting 52%, 62% 2005, 38% avg. Dry beans 51% planted, 52% 2005, 27% avg.

Asparagus 78% harvested, 86% 2005, 82% avg. Strawberries 5% harvested, 23% 2005. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.07 inches northeast Lower Peninsula to 0.98 inches northwest Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 5° below normal west central Lower Peninsula to 1° below normal eastern and western Upper Peninsula. Corn replanting completed in fields damaged by heavy rains. Some corn remains yellow with weak stands. Soybean planting wrapping up. Early plantings emerged and few pest problems reported. First cuttings of hay completed some areas. Significant damage from alfalfa weevils reported. Oats and barley growing rapidly. Wheat finished flowering. Powdery mildew and septoria still a problem some areas. Dry bean planting continued. Sugarbeet fields uneven growth and in fair condition. Weeds a problem in many fields because chemicals applied in wet conditions. Reporters indicated that apple size varied considerably by varieties. Coddling moth trap counts up dramatically. Apples southwest 20 to 25 mm diameter. Southeastern varieties from 22 to 26 mm. Producers finishing their thinning activities. Peaches 32 mm southwest, where plum curculio and tarnished plant bug damage easy to find. Southeastern peach crop looked good, and size increased to 25 mm, with no pit hardening. Pear fruit 18 mm southwest and 21 to 25 mm southeast. Plums 18 mm and pit hardening begun southwest. Southeastern plums 17 to 20 mm. Tart cherries 14 mm southwest and southeast. Cherry leaf spot found southeast and northwest. Bird feeding began southwest, where sweet cherries 18 mm. Summit cherries beginning to show color. Leaf spotting and water-soaked spots on cherries from bacterial canker common on Schmidt and Hardy Giant varieties. Southeast, sweet cherries 14 to 17 mm with excellent color on maturing fruit. Bacterial canker found high levels northwestern tart and sweet cherries. Grape vineyards greening up. Primary grape shoots southwest blooming, secondary shoots grew to 8 inches. Southeastern grapes near berry separation. Strawberry fields southwest showing color and harvest began. Southeastern strawberry harvest began very southern part of area for wholesale and ready picked berries. Producers expecting a longer harvest window this year southeast. Blueberries ending petal fall with prospects for a good crop southwest. Southeast, blueberries toward end of bloom to fruit set. Vegetable planting neared completion throughout State. Asparagus harvest continued with some disease and insect damage showing. Transplanting tomatoes, summer squash, zucchini and cucumbers continued with flowers showing. Carrot plants sizing up and cover crops sprayed. Celery planting continued. Established plants growing at fast pace. Early plantings of cabbage continued to progress nicely. Pepper planting continued. Snap beans continued to emerge. Pumpkin seeding continued. Early plantings of potatoes beginning to bloom. Sweet corn continued to emerge and looked good.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 3% very short, 23% short, 69% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 11 in. height, 7 in. 2005, 7 in. avg. Soybeans 3 in. height, 2 in. 2005, 2 in. avg. Oats 58% jointed, 36% 2005, 36% avg. Barley 38% jointed, 35% 2005, 30% avg. Spring Wheat 41% jointed, 21% 2005, 24% avg. Dry beans 97% planted, 80% 2005, 90% avg. Sweet corn 85% planted, 68% 2005, 76% avg. Canola 96% planted, 98% 2005, 91% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 79%, 24% 2005, 38% avg. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 14% excellent. Alfalfa 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 57% good, 19% excellent. Sugarbeets 0% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 12% excellent. Small grains advanced quickly into the jointing stage. Topsoil moisture supplies were rated mostly adequate although some areas of the state would benefit from rain. Crop conditions were rated mostly good to excellent and producers were busy with spraying and haying activities. The average temperature for the week was 65.0°, 1.3° above normal.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Soil 53% very short, 33% short, 14% adequate. Corn 70% silked, 25% 2005, 38% avg.; 4% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 16% excellent. Cotton 99% emerged, 98% 2005, 98% avg.; 40% squaring, 17% 2005, 24% avg.; 5% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent. Peanuts 100% planted, NA 2005, NA avg.; 1% very poor, 10% poor, 38% fair, 23% good, 28% excellent. Rice 100% emerged, 100% 2005, 99% avg.; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 14% fair, 70% good, 9% excellent. Sorghum 6% heading, 0% 2005, 1% avg.; 7% fair, 93% good. Soybeans 99% planted, 99% 2005 98% avg.; 98% emerged, 97% 2005, 95% avg.; 55% blooming, 32% 2005, 27% avg.; 7% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent. Wheat 100%

mature, 97% 2005, 95% avg.; 92% harvested, 51% 2005, 53% avg.; 2% poor, 18% fair, 56% good, 24% excellent. Hay 97% (Harvested Cool), 94% 2005, 95% avg.; 22% (Harvested Warm), 27% 2005, 27% avg.; 3% very poor, 11% poor, 23% fair, 46% good, 17% excellent. Sweet potatoes 60% planted, 38% 2005, 41% avg.; 20% fair, 50% good, 30% excellent. Watermelons 100% planted, 100% 2005, 100% avg.; 17% poor, 58% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Blueberries 1% poor, 13% fair, 64% good, 22% excellent. Cattle 6% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 42% good, 18% excellent. Pasture 8% very poor, 27% poor, 29% fair, 33% good, 3% excellent. This week's biggest concern is the lack of rain. Both crops and pastures are suffering greatly. The areas that did receive a little rainfall are still in need of more. Farmers are irrigating when possible. Operators are continuing to treat for pests.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 7% very short, 29% short, 58% adequate, 6% surplus. Most of the week was warm and dry, good weather for the current field activities of putting up hay and harvesting wheat. There is some concern in southern counties about dryness, as moisture will be needed to germinate double-crop soybeans and support tasseling of early-planted corn. Deteriorating moisture conditions in southern districts were contrasted by improvement in northern districts. Several rounds of thunderstorms developed along and north of the I-70 corridor Saturday night, bringing heavy rains and isolated flash flooding. The contrasting conditions left overall topsoil moisture supplies stable from last week. Reports across the State indicate that spring crops continue to develop well, but a lack of subsoil moisture reserves will require abundant rainfall in the coming weeks as they enter critical growth stages. Pasture condition declined slightly from last week to 9% very poor, 18% poor, 43% fair, 28% good, and 2% excellent. Temperatures were above normal for the week. Counties in the northwest saw the greatest departure from average at 5 to 8° above normal, while eastern, southern areas varied from 1 to 4° above average. Rainfall averaged 0.98 inches. Healthy rainfall totals in central and northern parts of the State contrasted sharply with almost no measurable precipitation in south-central and southeastern counties.

MONTANA: Topsoil 13% surplus, 18 last year, 63% adequate, 77% last year, 20% short, 5% last year, 4% very short, 0% last year. Subsoil 3% surplus, 5% last year, 57% adequate, 56% last year, 32% short, 28% last year, 8% very short, 11% last year. Montana experienced heavy precipitation last week. On June 10th, Boulder, Bozeman, Choteau, Neihart, Stanford, White Sulphur Springs all received enough precipitation to break their daily precipitation records. Great Falls received the most moisture at 3.52 inches. Albion was the hot spot in the state at 91 degrees. Cooke City was the cold spot in the state at 29 degrees. Reports indicate crops in some areas are responding favorably to last week's precipitation. Dry, windy conditions continue to adversely affect already stressed crops in a few areas. Hay harvest has started in some areas. Winter wheat condition is better than last week. Durum wheat condition decreased from last week, but is still ahead of last year. Reports indicate pulse crops are emerging quickly and crop conditions are favorable. Range, pasture conditions have shown improvement in many areas of the state. Ranchers have moved most livestock to summer ranges. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% last year, 10% poor, 9% last year, 35% fair, 32% last year, 33% good, 40% last year, 21% excellent, 17% last year; boot stage 93%, 76% last year; 67% headed stage, 25% last year. Spring wheat 12% boot, 16% last year; 0% very poor, 1% last year, 3% poor, 2% last year, 28% fair, 20% last year, 60% good, 63% last year, 9% excellent, 14% last year. Durum wheat 97% planted, 99% last year, 92% emerged, 92% last year; 7% boot, condition 1% very poor, 2% last year, 6% poor, 15% last year, 28% fair, 23% last year, 59% good, 44% last year, 6% excellent, 16% last year. Barley 98% emerged, 98% last year, 11% boot, 10% last year; condition 0% very poor, 0% last year, 3% poor, 2% last year, 27% fair, 20% last year, 54% good, 62% last year, 16% excellent, 16% last year. Oats 99% emerged, 93% last year, and 14% boot; condition 1% very poor, 1% last year, 4% poor, 2% last year, 30% fair, 17% last year, 56% good, 67% last year, 9% excellent, 13% last year. Alfalfa 1st cutting complete 9%. All other hay 1st cutting complete 3%. Range, pasture feed conditions 23% excellent, 13% last year, 43% good, 45% last year, 23% fair, 30% last year, 8% poor, 9% last year, 3% very poor, 3% last year. Ranchers have moved 95% of cattle and calves, 89%

last year, and 93%, of sheep and lambs, 83% last year to summer ranges.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 39% very short, 32% short, 29% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 34% very short, 37% short, 29% adequate, 0% surplus. Triple digit temperatures the first half of the week gave way to cooler weather, rainfall over the weekend bringing some relief to stressed crops and pastures. Temperatures for the week averaged from 2° above normal to 9° above. Precipitation since April 1 continued to average below fifty percent for the Central, Southwest, Panhandle districts. Wheat 98% headed, 91% 2005, 89% avg.; 49% turning color, 18% 2005, 23% avg. Oats 67% headed, 45% 2005, 45% avg. Sorghum 95% planted, 89% 2005, 88% avg.; 72% emerged, 67% last year, 65% avg. Alfalfa conditions 4% very poor, 23% poor, 36% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent; of 1st cutting taken 90%, 61% 2005, 70% avg. Proso millet 39% planted, 15% 2005, 33% avg. Dry beans 87% planted, 62% 2005, 68% avg.; 35% emerged, 12% 2005, 23% avg. Pasture, range conditions 22% very poor, 25% poor, 30% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. The weather was breezy, warm with isolated afternoon thunderstorms. Temperatures averaged consistently above normal except when rains fell. Weekly average temperatures were 4 to 8° above normal. Ely recorded .35 inch of rain, Elko .26 inch, and Las Vegas .06 inch. It was the first measurable precipitation in Las Vegas since mid-March. Winds were aggravating firefighters battling a 3,500 acre range fire near Hiko. River, stream levels were slowly dropping. Warm weather prompted rapid crop, forage growth. Crop conditions remained generally good. Heading of Fall seeded grains was advancing, Spring seeded grains were beginning to head. Alfalfa hay first cutting continued, but rain damaged down hay in Yerington and some other northern areas. Meadow hay cutting was becoming more common. Onion, garlic fields were in good condition. Potato emergence advanced. Some lowland fields along the Humboldt, Quinn rivers remained flooded. Ranges continued to dry, lowering condition ratings. Some late calving continued, as did branding of cattle and movement to Summer range. Mormon crickets, grasshoppers remained a major issue across northern Nevada. Activities: Hay harvest, irrigating, weed and pest control.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work: 3.0. Topsoil 27% adequate, 73% surplus. Subsoil 46% adequate, 54% surplus. Pasture condition 1% poor, 6% fair, 60% good, 33% excellent. Maine Potatoes 95% planted, 95% 2005, 99% avg.; 70% emerged, 5% 2005, 20% average; condition good/excellent. Rhode Island Potatoes 100% emerged, 99% 2005, 85% average; condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 70% emerged, 80% 2005, 80% average; condition good. Maine Oats 95% emerged, 70% 2005, 80% average; condition good/excellent. Maine Barley 95% emerged, 70% 2005, 80% average; condition good/excellent. Field Corn 80% planted, 90% 2005, 85% avg.; 60% emerged, 65% 2005, 65% average; condition fair. Sweet Corn 65% planted, 75% 2005, 80% avg.; 50% emerged, 35% 2005, 40% average; condition fair/good. Shade Tobacco 90% planted, 100% 2005, 95% average; condition fair/good. Broadleaf Tobacco 50% planted; 70% 2005, 60% average; condition good/fair. First Crop Hay 15% harvested, 30% 2005, 30% average; condition good. Apples: Fruit set average; condition good/fair. Peaches: Fruit set average; condition fair in Connecticut and good elsewhere. Pears: Fruit set average; condition good in Massachusetts, good/fair elsewhere. Strawberries: Early Bloom to Full Bloom in Vermont, Full Bloom to Petal Fall in Maine and Petal Fall elsewhere, Fruit set average; condition very poor/good in Maine and good elsewhere. Massachusetts Cranberries: Bud Stage, condition good. Highbush Blueberries: Full Bloom to Petal Fall in Connecticut and Massachusetts and Petal Fall elsewhere; Fruit set average; condition good/fair. Maine Wild Blueberries: Petal Fall; Fruit set average; condition good. Another week of cool, rainy conditions and most farm work was at a standstill. Some New England locations had minor flooding throughout the week and into the weekend. Most of the region had heavy rains on Friday and Saturday. By Sunday, clear skies, breezy conditions finally arrived. Activities Included: Planting, re-planting sweet corn, field corn, early vegetables, and potatoes, chopping haylage, harvesting asparagus, greens, rhubarb, and spinach, spraying protective fungicides, and working in greenhouses.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 3.5. Topsoil 65% adequate, 35% surplus. Temperatures were below normal for the week across most of the state. There were measurable amounts of precipitation in most localities for the week. Agricultural producers continued planting, harvesting, greenhouse work, topdressing fertilizer. The emergence of field corn, soybeans neared completion across the state. Harvest of hay continued statewide. There was a report of cereal rust mite in timothy hay in the central district. Harvest of asparagus, lettuce, cucumbers, herbs continued in the south. Planting of pumpkins began in the central district. There was a report of some strawberry cracking due to rain in some central fields. Pasture was rated in fair to good condition.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 7. Topsoil 64% very short, 30% short, 6% adequate. The week began hot, ended hot, but had a preview of the Southwest Monsoon in between. Overall, temperatures averaged 5 to 6° above normal. Most of the lower elevation sites hit 100° at least one day. Carlsbad reached 100 on four days and topped out at 106 on the 11th. Greatest precipitation total for the week was 0.94 inches at Johnson Ranch. Wind damage 21% light, 6% moderate, 1% severe. Farmers spent the week irrigating, harvesting, baling hay, harvesting oats, onions. Alfalfa 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 17% excellent with 68% of the second cutting complete, 20% of the third cutting complete. Irrigated sorghum at 81% planted. Dry sorghum 77% planted. Total sorghum 78% planted, condition 66% poor, 34% good. Irrigated winter wheat condition mostly fair to good with 9% harvested. Dryland wheat condition mostly very poor. Total wheat was 3% harvested. Peanuts 85% planted. Pecan conditions were mostly fair to excellent with average nut set. Apple conditions were fair to excellent. Cotton was reported as 20% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent with 19% squaring. Chile condition was in fair to excellent condition. Onions were in mostly good to excellent condition with 53% harvested. Corn condition was in mostly fair to good condition with 100% emerged. Ranchers continue to supplement feed and haul water with reports of difficulty obtaining hay. Cattle conditions 10% very poor, 18% poor, 46% fair, 4% good, 22% excellent. Sheep 7% very poor, 28% poor, 57% fair, 8% good. Ranges, pastures are needing moisture with conditions 42% very poor, 40% poor, 17% fair, 1% good. Farmers, ranchers report spotty rains though not enough to be helpful, if range conditions continue to decrease, ranchers will continue decreasing their cattle number.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Soil 2% short, 51% adequate, 47% surplus. Pasture conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 49% good, 26% excellent. Corn for grain 90% planted compared to 98% last year. Soybeans 73% planted compared to 90% last year. It was a dry week in western New York, but quite wet and cool in eastern New York. In the Lake Erie grape belt, growers have seen black rot problems popping up, especially the vineyards with a partial crop, no fungicide protection. Due to all the wet weather received, there has been an increase in disease pressure. Strawberry bloom was complete, harvest begun in some regions of the state. Excessive moisture has caused early varieties to have quite a bit of rotten fruit. Apple scab is very bad, continues to occur in the apple orchards. Vegetable plantings across the state varied widely due to rainfall rates. Crops in eastern section of the state were suffering from too much rain, lagging 10 days to 2 weeks behind. Sweet corn planting 80% complete in western part of the state. Cabbage is reported to be approximately 53% planted, snap beans 50% complete.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.3. Soil 4% very short, 23% short, 61% adequate, 12% surplus. Activities Included: Planting sorghum, soybeans, sweet potatoes, burley tobacco, cutting hay, harvesting potatoes and small grains. This week brought below normal temperatures and scattered showers to most of the State. However, many areas of the State remain severely below normal for calendar year rainfall.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 7% very short, 19% short, 71% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 6% very short, 18% short, 72% adequate, 4% surplus. Rapid crop growth continued with favorable temperatures across the state. Despite widespread precipitation during the week, season totals in most areas remained

below normal. Durum wheat 95% emerged, 94% 2005, 86% avg.; 21% jointed, 15% 2005, 12% avg.; 6% boot, 1% 2005, 1% average. Barley 49% jointed, 35% 2005, 28% avg.; 12% boot, 3% 2005, 4% average. Spring wheat 53% jointed, 37% 2005, 31% avg.; 18% boot, 5% 2005, 5% average. Oats 57% jointed, 35% 2005, 34% avg.; 21% boot, 5% 2005, 8% average. Canola 96% emerged, 95% 2005, 93% avg.; 18% rosette, 14% 2005, 19% avg.; 2% blooming, 2% 2005, 1% average. Dry Edible Beans 87% emerged, 46% 2005, 56% average. Dry edible peas 99% emerged, 99% 2005, average not available; 2% flowering, 2% 2005, average not available. Flaxseed 96% emerged, 91% 2005, 86% average. Potatoes 92% emerged, 63% 2005, 67% average. Sunflower 73% emerged, 49% 2005 48% average. Emerged crop conditions ratings: Durum Wheat 0% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 62% good, 19% excellent. Canola 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 64% good, 19% excellent. Dry Edible Beans 0% very poor, 0% poor, 21% fair, 68% good, 11% excellent. Dry Edible Peas 0% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 68% good, 14% excellent. Flaxseed 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, 12% excellent. Potatoes 0% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 8% excellent; Sugarbeets 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 72% good, 10% excellent. Sunflower 0% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 62% good, 9% excellent. Broadleaf, wild oats spraying were 64% and 70%, respectively. Stockwater supplies 10% very short, 13% short, 74% adequate, 3% surplus. Alfalfa 1st cutting complete 11%. Other hay complete 6%. Hay conditions 10% very poor, 15% poor, 31% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 4.1. Topsoil 1% very short, 5% short, 66% adequate, 28% surplus. Soybeans 96% planted, 98% 2005, 86% avg.; 88% emerged, 92% 2005, 72% avg. Winter wheat 18% turning color, 12% 2005, 22% avg. Oats 46% headed, 24% 2005, 33% avg. Cucumbers 56% planted, 66% 2005, 43% avg. Potatoes 95% planted, 97% 2005, 95% avg. Processing tomatoes 71% planted, 95% 2005, 83% avg. Strawberries 46% harvested, 35% 2005, 37% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 67%, 72% 2005, 42% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 52%, 55% 2005, 31% avg. Corn condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 13% excellent. Hay condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, 18% excellent. Oats condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, 17% excellent. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 45% good, 12% excellent. Strawberries condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 46% good, 17% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, 18% excellent. Last week there were numerous observations of crop pests by crop reporters. Reporters in the Northeast observed winter wheat infestations of septoria, glume blotch, powdery mildew, armyworms. Cutworms, maggots were reported in the Central Hills region. The Central region reports observations of cutworms, wireworms, and slugs. Reporters in the Northeast region observed slug damage to soybean fields. Stalk borer, armyworm, corn borer are reported to be active earlier than normal, though they are still below threshold levels. Potato leafhoppers and alfalfa weevil were reported in alfalfa fields in Wayne county.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 48% very short, 36% short, 16% adequate. Subsoil 54% very short, 31% short, 15% adequate. Wheat plowed 22% this week, N/A last week, N/A last year, 1% average. Rye 33% very poor, 47% poor, 19% fair, 1% good; harvested 62% this week, 32% last week, 15% last year, 16% average; plowed 15% this week, N/A last week, N/A last year, N/A average. Oats 58% very poor, 27% poor, 13% fair, 2% good; soft dough 89% this week, 78% last week, 89% last year, 87% average; harvested 59% this week, 33% last week, 14% last year, 22% average; plowed 21% this week, N/A last week, N/A last year, N/A average. Corn 1% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 28% good, 41% excellent; silking 11% this week, 3% last week, 9% last year, 9% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 94% this week, 91% last week, 94% last year, 89% average; emerged 46% this week, 38% last week, 32% last year, 42% average. Soybeans 1% very poor, 4% poor, 54% fair, 36% good, 5% excellent; seedbed prepared 87% this week, 83% last week, 86% last year, 90% average; planted 74% this week, 67% last week, 65% last year, 72% average; emerged 58% this week, 56% last week, 54% last year, 63% average. Peanuts emerged 84% this week, 64% last week,

85% last year, 91% average; pegging 5% this week, N/A last week, 4% last year, 6% average. Cotton emerged 79% this week, 72% last week, 63% last year, 80% average. Alfalfa 12% very poor, 25% poor, 36% fair, 24% good, 3% excellent; 2nd Cutting 55% this week, 32% last week, 55% last year, 53% average. Other Hay 29% very poor, 31% poor, 31% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent; 1st Cutting 58% this week, 53% last week, 59% last year, 63% average; 2nd Cutting 1% this week, N/A last week, 1% last year, 1% average. Watermelon running 68% this week, 59% last week, 68% last year, 73% average; setting fruit 26% this week, N/A last week, 20% last year, 25% average. Livestock 15% very poor, 28% poor, 35% fair, 21% good, 1% excellent. Pasture & Range 19% very poor, 29% poor, 36% fair, 14% good, 2% excellent. Livestock: Livestock conditions continued to decline with the hot, dry weather. Livestock insect activity was light to moderate. Death loss of cattle was mostly average. Water levels in ponds continued to decrease. Marketings were up last week as producers were selling cattle due to the impact of the drought conditions on pastures and hay supplies. Feeder steers under 800 pounds averaged \$112.59 per cwt. and feeder heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$106.86 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 1% very short, 15% short, 81% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 16% short, 80% adequate, 4% surplus. Barley 97% emerged, 93% previous week, 99% 2005, 97% avg.; 37% headed, 0% previous week, 40% 2005, 50% avg.; 1% poor, 13% fair, 79% good, 7% excellent. Spring wheat 31% headed, 0% previous week, 16% 2005, 22% avg.; 3% poor, 23% fair, 66% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat 90% headed, 73% previous week, 99% 2005, 83% avg.; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting 55%, 51% previous week Range, pasture 4% poor, 25% fair 59% good, 12% excellent. Weather: Moderately warm conditions prevailed across most of the State last week. High temperatures were mostly in the seventies, eighties, while low temperatures remained mostly in the thirties, forties. The highest temperature of 91° was recorded in Rome, the lowest temperature was recorded in Christmas Valley. Precipitation was minimal throughout Oregon last week allowing farmers to try to catch up in fieldwork. Field Crops: Producers were busy throughout the State with hay production. Drier weather last week helped many producers progress well on haying, but some areas remained too wet, some previously downed hay was lost. Isolated hail was reported in several areas of the State with some crop damage reported. The breach of an irrigation levy bordering Klamath Lake flooded nearly 2000 acres of small grain cropland. Winter wheat responded well to cooler temperatures with the crop still green but nearly all headed. Corn started to show some good growth with sugarbeet, potato crops looking good. Grass seed crops were heading out as some lodging occurred. Summer fallow fields were being cultivated, fertilized. Vegetables: Due to the wet, colder weather so far this season, tomatoes have shown very slow growth in the South Willamette Valley counties. Sweet corn was growing well, weed control was being applied in Washington County. Because of the muddy conditions in Crook, Jefferson, Deschutes counties, carrot seed stands that used the "root to seed" method did not establish well, were thin. Potatoes were fifty percent emerged in Klamath County. Malheur County onions have not filled in the rows as well as could be expected. Fruits, Nuts: Summer orchard activities continued with producers busy spraying, thinning, mowing orchards. Codling moth was sporadic due to cooler temperatures, but a large emergence is expected as the weather starts to warm. Cherry growers were busy spraying for fruit flies, applying fungicides for brown fruit rot control. Cherry harvest was expected to be in full swing soon as the first sweet cherries were harvested in the Dayton area. Apples, pears, peaches looked good in most areas, but some scab damage was reported. In the Willamette Valley, light crops were expected for plums, prunes, peaches; a moderate to light crop for pears; a large crop for apples was expected. Blueberries were slow to ripen due to the cooler weather, harvest still about two weeks away in some areas. Nurseries, Greenhouses: Greenhouses started to clean up, finishing moving out plant starts. Nurseries moving into summer activities of irrigation, moving pots, cleaning up. Some plant material moving to landscape firms. Livestock, Range, pasture: Pastures, rangeland were in good condition across most of the State. Most pastures continued to show good growth, were very green. Dryland pastures, in areas that tend to dry up earlier in the season, continued to produce as a result of the frequent rain many areas have seen.

Some cattle were still being moved into higher elevation rangeland for the summer. Livestock were reported doing very well throughout the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil 5% short, 87% adequate, 8% surplus. Corn 96% planted, 99% 2005, 92% avg.; 85% emerged, 89% 2005, 81% avg.; height 13 inches, 8 inches 2005, 10 inches avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 48% good, 20% excellent. Barley 85% turning yellow, 77% 2005, 73% avg.; 25% ripe, 7% harvested. Winter wheat 34% turning yellow, 6% 2005, 17% avg.; condition 3% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 20% excellent. Oats 29% heading, 16% 2005, 18% avg.; condition 2% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans 87% planted, 91% 2005, 78% avg.; 56% emerged, 68% 2005, 59% avg.; condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 67% good, 13% excellent. Tobacco 90% transplanted, 64% 2005, 65% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting complete 72%, 69% 2005, 60% avg.; condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 55% good, 25% excellent. Timothy clover 1st cutting complete 37%, 37% 2005, 30% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 14% excellent. Peach crop condition 21% fair, 40% good, 39% excellent. Apple crop condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 7% fair, 46% good, 45% excellent. Quality of hay made 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, 17% excellent. Pasture conditions 1% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 14% excellent. Activities Included: Spraying pesticides, herbicides, repairing equipment, transplanting tobacco, cutting hay, filling silos, picking strawberries, and planting corn and soybeans.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.3. Soil 26% very short, 42% short, 31% adequate, 1% surplus. While the Pee Dee region received some rainfall, the average statewide precipitation was 0.1 inches. Livestock, pasture conditions declined as the stress of the hot, dry conditions that have been prevalent across the State continued to take its toll. Barley 99% turned color, 99% 2005, 98% avg.; 80% ripe, 76% 2005, 83% avg.; 64% harvested, 43% 2005, 50% avg.; 51% fair, 43% good; 6% excellent. Corn 35% silked, 18% 2005, 33% avg.; 1% doughed, 2% 2005, 3% avg.; 4% very poor, 15% poor, 50% fair, 28% good; 3% excellent. Cotton 99% planted, 98% 2005, 97% avg.; 10% squared, 9% 2005, 11% avg.; 3% very poor, 12% poor, 49% fair, 35% good; 1% excellent. Grain Hay 95% harvested, 91% 2005, 95% avg.; 9% very poor, 13% poor, 50% fair, 28% good. Oats 100% turned color, 99% 2005, 99% avg.; 91% ripe, 83% 2005, 91% avg.; 56% harvested, 29% 2005, 53% avg.; 1% very poor, 7% poor, 47% fair, 43% good; 2% excellent. Peanuts 96% planted, 97% 2005, 98% avg.; 2% pegged, 4% 2005, 5% avg.; 34% fair, 61% good; 5% excellent. Rye 99% turned color, 96% 2005, 98% avg.; 95% ripe, 79% 2005, 91% avg.; 61% harvested, 36% 2005, 54% avg.; 63% fair, 36% good; 1% excellent. Sorghum 84% planted, 84% 2005, 82% avg.; 23% headed, 18% 2005, 23% avg.; 7% poor, 33% fair, 60% good. Soybeans 66% planted, 68% 2005, 69% avg.; 51% emerged, 55% 2005, 50% avg.; 5% very poor, 5% poor, 53% fair, 34% good; 3% excellent. Sweet Potatoes 80% planted, 61% 2005, 70% avg.; 33% poor, 34% fair, 33% good. Tobacco 7% topped, 7% 2005, 8% avg.; 1% poor, 32% fair, 55% good, 12% excellent. Winter Wheat 99% turned color, 99% 2005, 99% avg.; 93% ripe, 80% 2005, 90% avg.; 55% harvested, 28% 2005, 50% avg.; 5% poor, 41% fair, 52% good; 2% excellent. Apples 13% fair, 87% good. Cantaloupes 100% planted, 100% 2005, 99% avg.; 4% harvested, 4% 2005, 8% avg.; 10% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 48% good; 1% excellent. Cucumbers 59% harvested, 29% 2005, 47% avg.; 17% poor, 17% fair, 66% good; Peaches 15% harvested, 9% 2005, 15% avg.; 3% very poor, 5% poor, 38% fair, 51% good; 3% excellent. Snap beans 25% harvested, 24% 2005, 39% avg.; 25% poor, 25% fair, 50% good. Tomatoes 10% harvested, 10% 2005, 13% avg.; 2% poor, 18% fair, 55% good; 25% excellent. Watermelons 99% planted, 100% 2005, 99% avg.; 1% harvested, 1% 2005, 3% avg.; 10% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 38% good, 11% excellent. Livestock 5% poor, 28% fair, 66% good; 1% excellent. Pastures 10% very poor, 21% poor, 39% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 27% very short, 31% short, 40% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 25% very short, 30% short, 42% adequate, 3% surplus. Feed supplies 6% very short, 28% short, 64% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 19% very short, 24% short, 55% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter Wheat boot 99%, 94% 2005, 87% avg.; turning color 6%, 1% 2005, 1% avg. Barley boot 54%, 33% 2005, 35% avg. Oats boot 60%, 43% 2005, 41% avg. Spring Wheat boot 64%, 54% 2005, 45% avg. Average corn height (inches) 8", 7" 2005, 6" avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed once 61%, 44% 2005, 42% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed twice 4%, 3% 2005, 3% avg. Sorghum 53% emerged, 19% 2005, 13% avg. Sunflower 67% planted, 47% 2005, 61% avg. Cattle condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 65% good, 17% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 60% good, 25% excellent. Range, pasture 12% very poor, 25% poor, 23% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa hay 17% very poor, 24% poor, 24% fair, 29% good, 6% excellent; 1st cutting harvested 58%, 15% 2005, 26% avg. Other hay 21% harvested, 3% 2005, 5% avg.

Cattle moved to pasture 95% complete. Temperatures were slightly above normal for most areas across the state last week. Warmer weather helped row crop development continue ahead of both last year, the five-year average. Small grain development continues ahead of normal. Activities Included: Haying, cultivating, spraying, irrigating crops, finishing the planting of row crops, and tending to livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil 3% very short, 22% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 17% short, 74% adequate, 7% surplus. Winter wheat 92% ripe, 43% 2005, 64% avg.; 27% harvested, 7% 2005, 12% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 56% good, 23% excellent. Pastures 0% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 63% good, 12% excellent. Hay 1st cutting 81%, 87% 2005, 81% avg.; 2% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, 6% excellent. Tobacco 78% transplanted, 81% 2005, 80% average. Wheat, hay farmers made good harvest progress last week. Favorable weather allowed wheat producers to combine nearly a third of their acreage by week's end, a few days ahead of the normal pace. Hay producers also benefited, as they were able to make up ground with their first cutting after earlier setbacks had caused delays. Tobacco growers had a productive week for setting plants after a wet start hampered progress earlier this season. Temperatures last week averaged near normal across central and eastern sections of the State and above normal in the West. Precipitation across the State was below normal last week.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: The heat was brutal across much of Texas as temperatures rocketed to the triple-digits. Some locations even saw the thermometer crack the 110° mark. Counties in northeast Texas received heavy downpours totaling 1 to 3 inches. Widely scattered rain occurred in western portions of the Edwards Plateau. A few isolated showers were also reported across the Panhandle, South Plains. Accumulations were light. The vast majority of the state received no rain. Moisture that was received the previous week evaporated quickly in the heat of the day. Irrigation of summer crops was heavy where available. Small grain harvest made good progress. Crops on the Blacklands were showing increased signs of drought stress. Pasture conditions improved for the most part, but extreme temperatures slowed down growth. Producers cut hay across many areas and were generally disappointed with yields. Small Grains: Wheat harvest progressed on the Panhandle. The amount of grain harvested this year was the lowest that many producers could remember. Yields were reported well below average. In other areas of the state, grain harvest was virtually complete. Baling and grazing of wheat was ongoing in various locations. Statewide, wheat condition was mostly rated very poor to poor. Oats condition statewide was mostly rated very poor to poor. Cotton: Planting activities on the South Plains, Panhandle were fast, furious. Crop stands of earlier seeded fields in those regions were variable. Reports ranged from very good to struggling with drought. There were some problems with thrips and producers were spraying accordingly. Fields on the Blacklands were squaring, but drought stress was apparent as that area has been without rain the past few weeks. The previous week's rain came much too late for dryland fields in the Rio Grande Valley, Coastal Bend. Statewide, cotton condition was mostly rated fair to poor. Corn: Fields on the Panhandle progressed well under irrigation. Silage harvest was active in many locations. Blackland fields continued to suffer from worsening drought conditions. Producers in the region were concerned about a reduced yield potential if rainfall is not received soon. Irrigation was heavy in South Texas. The corn condition statewide was mostly rated fair to good. Sorghum: Planting continued on the Panhandle, the South Plains. The crop was heading in North Central Texas. Fields were showing drought stress on the Blacklands. Some dryland sorghum on the Coastal Bend sprouted heads due to the previous week's rain. Some producers in the area indicated that they might plant a fall crop for silage given the right conditions. Statewide, sorghum condition was mostly rated fair to good. Peanuts: Planting was almost complete on the South Plains. Irrigation was extensive. Some producers in South Texas were still waiting for rain to plant. Peanut condition statewide was rated mostly fair to good. Rice: The condition of rice was mostly rated fair to good statewide. Soybeans: Planting continued on the Panhandle. Fields on the Blacklands showed drought stress. Statewide, the condition was mostly rated fair to good. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans In the San Antonio-Winter Garden, harvest of onions, green beans continued. Potato harvest was wrapping up. Watermelons, cantaloupes were setting fruit. In East Texas, watermelon harvest was in full swing with good yields reported. Sweet potato growers needed rain badly for future development. Pecans: There were very few pecan nut casebearer problems reported. Drought stress was apparent in many orchards. Livestock, Range, Pasture Report: Pastures, ranges improved for the most part but the intense heat evaporated moisture very quickly. Hay was being cut across the state with very low yields reported. The cattle sell-off showed no signs of letting up in South Texas despite increased pasture growth. Additional rain will be needed to keep native

grasses and quality forages growing.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6. Subsoil 2% very short, 24% short, 72% adequate, 2% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 91% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat 76% headed, 52% 2005, 66% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 14% poor, 39% fair, 45% good, 2% excellent. Spring wheat 100% emerged, 97% 2005, 99% avg.; 16% headed, 7% 2005, 28% avg.; 0% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 64% good, 6% excellent. Barley 41% headed, 15% 2005, 36% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 71% good, 10% excellent. Oats 97% emerged, 79% 2005, 95% avg.; 10% headed, 6% 2005, 17% avg.; harvested for hay or silage 12%, 1% 2005, 1% avg. Corn 98% planted, 91% 2005, 98% avg.; 88% emerged, 74% 2005, 89% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 11% excellent; height 10 inches, 5 inches 2005, 8 inches avg. Alfalfa height 21%, 21% 2005, 23% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 72%, 55% 2005, 62% avg.; 2nd cutting 1%, 0% 2005, 0% avg. Other hay cut 16%, 9% 2005, 24% avg. Dry beans 87% planted, 77% 2005, 68% avg. Cattle, calves moved to summer range 81%, 71% 2005, 71% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 6% fair, 73% good, 21% excellent. Sheep, lambs moved to summer range 81%, 72% 2005, 71% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 11% fair, 78% good, 11% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 4% short, 92% adequate, 4% surplus. Sheep, sheared on range 100%, 99% 2005, 100% avg. Ewes lamb on range 100%, 99% 2005, 100% avg. Field operations continue to be in full swing. Afternoon thundershowers brought precipitation to many areas of the state. Wind gusts, cooler temperatures accompanied these quick moving storms. All reports from around the state indicate that livestock is doing well. Some farmers were delayed this week in cutting their 1st crop of hay due to the stormy weather. Alfalfa Weevil, grasshoppers continue to be a pestilence in some areas around the state. Farmers continue to spray insecticides in order to get the second crop growing. There have been some reports of barley loss due to the Cereal Leaf Beetle. Corn, small grain continue to do well in most areas, but Box Elder reports corn condition as being somewhat poor. Irrigation supplies for the most part are plentiful. Livestock around the state continue to look good. Producers continue to move cattle and sheep to summer pastures. Range conditions continue to look good.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 14% very short, 45% short, 41% adequate. Subsoil 21% very short, 44% short, 35% adequate. The Commonwealth of Virginia experienced another week of spotty rains; however, conditions still remain dry in most areas of the state. The average temperature during the week was 67.1^o, with average precipitation below normal. Soil conditions and crop conditions varied across the state. The first cutting of hay continues to be less than desired, prospects for a good summer crop are poor. Livestock producers are concerned about the lack of hay, are preparing to buy supplemental feed in fear of an insufficient hay crop. Dry soil conditions in some areas hindered corn, tobacco growth, slowed soybean planting. Tomato producers were busy tending to summer tomatoes and preparing fields for the fall crop. Reports say the potato crop looks good. Barley harvest is underway with reports of a promising yield. Activities Included: Side dressing corn, spraying herbicides, and harvesting vegetables.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for field work 5.80. Topsoil 7% short, 88% adequate, 5% surplus. Quality hay is in short supply as hay growers continued to see rain damage to their crop. Overall winter wheat, spring wheat, barley conditions were mostly good to excellent. Sweet corn growers raced to plant their crop. Some green pea growers began harvesting, Whitman County reported damage to lentils, garbanzo beans from erosion due to thunderstorms. Dry peas have begun to bloom, Christmas tree growers were busy monitoring fields for aphid infestations. Strawberry harvest continued and raspberry blooming was ending. Cherries were ready for harvest in Chelan, Douglas Counties, suffered some damage from rain. Apple producers began thinning the apple crop. Range, pasture conditions 4% very poor, 10% poor, 18% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent. Pastures were in good condition and producers continued moving cattle from spring pastures to summer pastures.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil 12% short, 72% adequate, 16% surplus compared with 19% short, 76% adequate, 5% surplus last year. Hay, roughage supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 91% adequate, 2% surplus compared with 1% very short, 6% short, 92% adequate, 1% surplus 2005. Feed grain supplies 2% short, 98% adequate, unchanged from 2005. Apple conditions 35% fair, 65% good. Peach conditions 7% fair, 93% good. Hay 1% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Hay 1st cutting complete 47%, 37% 2005, 31% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat conditions 20% fair, 80% good; 3% harvested, 1% 2005, 5-yr avg not available. Oat conditions 4% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent; 99% emerged, 99% 2005, 96% 5-yr avg.; 36% headed, 18% 2005, 27% 5-yr avg. Corn conditions 3% poor, 48% fair, 46% good, 3%

excellent; 96% planted, 98% 2005, 88% 5-yr avg.; 87% emerged, 92% 2005, 5-yr avg not available. Soybeans conditions 7% poor, 65% fair, 28% good; 86% planted, 92% 2005, 79% 5-yr avg.; 77% emerged, 91% 2005, 5-yr avg not available. Cattle, calves 2% poor, 12% fair, 81% good, 5% excellent. Sheep, lambs 2% poor, 9% fair, 86% good, 3% excellent. Cool temperatures, spotty rainfall have slowed pasture growth. Activities Included: Making hay, planting corn, and harvesting vegetables.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Inconsistent rainfall in Central areas of the state has caused some uneven corn fields. Heights range from 6 to 11 inches throughout the state. Temperatures were fairly normal for the week, ranging from 1^o below to 3^o above normal. Average high temperatures were in the mid 70s to low 80s in most areas. Low temperatures averaged in the mid 50s last week. Rainfall totals ranged from 0.03 inches in Milwaukee to 1.16 inches in La Crosse. Soil 6% very short, 13% short, 72% adequate, 9% surplus. Corn emergence 93% complete, slightly ahead of last year's 92 percent and the 5-year average of 83%, according to the Wisconsin Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Spraying continued when weather permitted in most areas. Planting in eastern counties was on hold because of rain, ponding in fields. Early week rain helped the corn crop in western counties, heat helped to move corn along nicely. Patchy rains in central counties caused some farmers to have good progress, while others are replanting. Producers in northern counties are noticing signs of armyworms on various fields. Soybean 93% planting complete, behind last year's progress of 97%, 87% 5-yr avg.; 78% emerged, below last year's average of 81%, but above the 5-year average of 65 percent. Soybeans looked good due to the early week rain, warm weather during the week, although progress is slower than last year. The weather also helped weeds to grow, which has called for spraying. Alfalfa 1st cutting complete 74% , above last year's 51%, the 5-year average of 37 percent. Warm weather helped hay making throughout the week, although some areas were held back by persistent rain. Yields have been reported as above average in most parts of the state, although rains still prevented some farmers in eastern counties from harvesting. Oats have been rated as good to excellent, with 11% of the crop headed. Sweet corn was planted in the eastern areas of the state. Cucumbers continued to be planted during the week Peas are almost completely planted.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 15% very short, 48% short, 37% adequate. Subsoil 24% very short, 50% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. Temperatures during the week ending Friday, June 9th, were above normal across the entire State. Averages ranged from 6.7^o above normal in Jackson to 11.4^o above normal in Chugwater. The high temperature was 102^o in Torrington while the low was 34 in Worland. Precipitation was below normal across most of the State except for a few scattered areas mainly in the West. The most precipitation was reported in Greybull with 0.54 inches, Uinta County Airport with 0.50 inches, and Afton with 0.47 inches. Most stations received some precipitation. Stock water supplies 8% very short, 33% short, 57% adequate, 2% surplus. Barley 76% jointed, 72% 2005, 66% 5-yr avg.; 33% boot, 34% 2005, 33% 5-year average. Oats 58% jointed, 41% 2005, 41% 5-year avg.; 25% boot, 9% 2005, 15% 5-year avg. Spring wheat 76% jointed, 56% 2005, 58% 5-yr avg.; boot 35%, 2005 32%, 24% 5-year average. Winter wheat 97% boot, 81% 2005, 84% 5-yr avg.; 78% headed, 35% 2005, 56% 5-year average. Corn 97% emerged, 79% 2005, 90% 5-yr avg.; average height 12.0 inches, 2005 5.0 inches, 5-year average 5.0 inches. Dry beans 93% planted, 90% 2005, 85% 5-yr avg.; 40% emerged, 42% 2005, 45% 5-year average. Alfalfa 1st cutting harvested 24%, 4% 2005, 9% 5-year average. Other hay harvested 3%, 1% 2005, 1% 5-year average. Barley condition 1% poor, 32% fair, 67% good. Oats condition 4% poor, 24% fair, 68% good, 4% excellent. Spring wheat condition 10% poor, 49% fair, 41% good. Winter wheat condition 11% very poor, 24% poor, 35% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 15% fair, 81% good, 4% excellent. Corn condition 6% fair, 94% good. Range flock ewes lambing 94%, 91% 2005, 92% 5-year average. Lamb losses mostly normal. Range, pasture conditions 7% very poor, 22% poor, 47% fair, 24% good.

International Weather and Crop Summary

June 4 - 10, 2006

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Unseasonably cold, wet weather in southeastern Europe contrasted with unfavorably dry, hot weather in western growing areas.

FSU-WESTERN: Early-week hot, dry weather across eastern Ukraine and the Central and Volga Districts in Russia was followed by cooler weather and showers as the week progressed, improving growing conditions for crops.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Unseasonably warm, dry weather prevailed in Kazakhstan and most of Russia, promoting spring grain development but lowering soil moisture.

MIDDLE EAST: Mostly dry, warm weather favored winter grain harvesting across much of the region.

AUSTRALIA: Much-needed rain in eastern Australia boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain planting and early development, while mostly dry weather in southern and western Australia reduced moisture supplies for winter wheat and barley.

SOUTH ASIA: Dry weather followed an unseasonably early start to the rainy season.

EASTERN ASIA: Showers eased dryness in Manchuria, while dry weather persisted on the North China Plain.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: A lull in the monsoon brought drier weather to the region.

BRAZIL: Dry weather promoted harvesting of coffee and other crops but maintained poor winter wheat prospects in a few key growing areas.

ARGENTINA: Rain continued in some northern and eastern agricultural regions but important winter wheat areas of southern Buenos Aires remained unfavorably dry.

MEXICO: Tropical showers drenched parts of the south and east while farther north, seasonal showers benefited interior rangeland.

CANADA: Spring crop planting delays continued in the eastern Prairies because of lingering wetness.

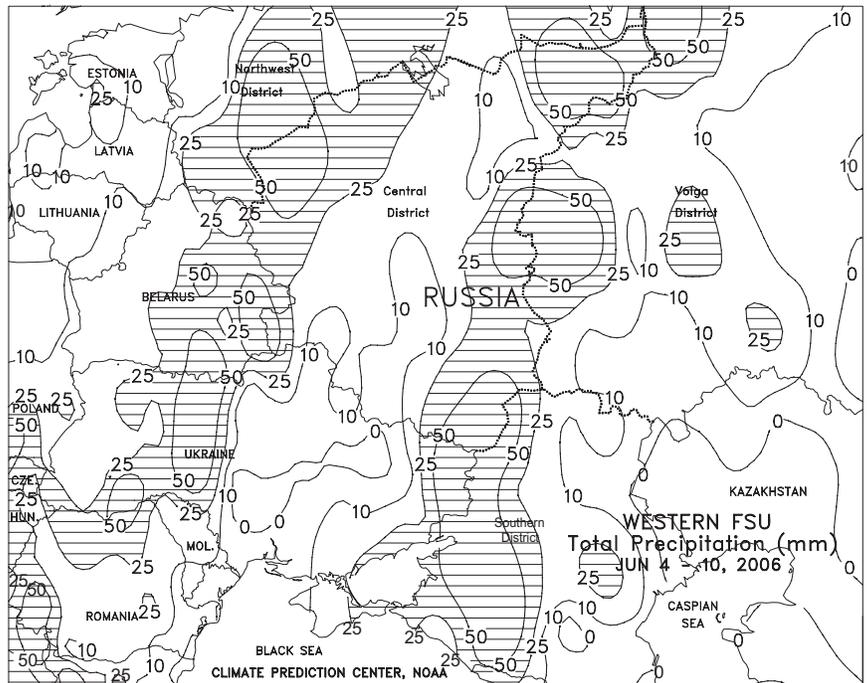
EUROPE

Unseasonably cold, wet conditions in southeastern Europe contrasted with unfavorably dry, hot weather in western growing areas. A large, stationary area of high pressure centered over northern Europe maintained mostly dry weather from northern Germany westward into England and the Iberian Peninsula. Daytime temperatures between 35 and 41 degrees C in central and southern Spain stressed reproductive spring grains, although a weak cold front brought showers (1-10 mm) and favorably cooler weather by week's end. In western France, the dryness, coupled with weekly average temperatures up to 5 degrees C above normal, further reduced topsoil moisture for heading spring grains and filling to maturing winter grains. Meanwhile, a pair of slow moving storms in southeastern Europe triggered widespread, locally heavy rain (25-120 mm) from Austria southeastward into the Balkans. The rain, which followed an unseasonably wet spring, submerged fields and slowed summer crop development but maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for maturing winter grains. Weekly average temperatures up to 7 degrees C below normal further slowed crop development across much of southeastern Europe. Elsewhere, light to moderate showers (5-50 mm) provided welcomed moisture for vegetative summer crops in Italy following several weeks of dryness. Light showers (5-10 mm) in Poland and the Baltics maintained favorable topsoil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter and spring grains.



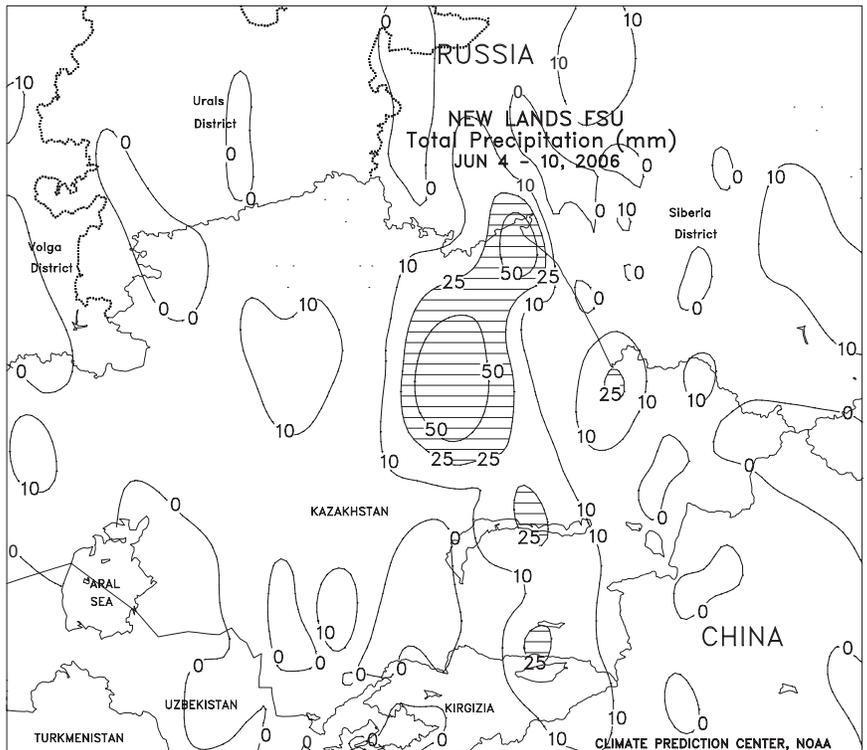
FSU-WESTERN

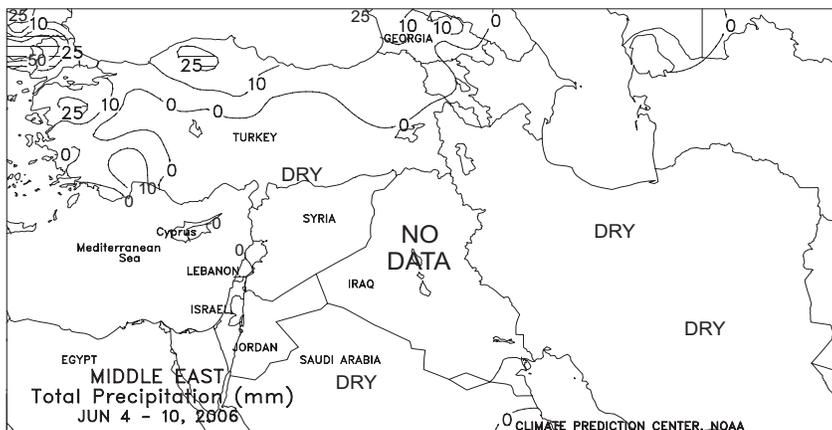
Hot, dry weather was well entrenched over the eastern two-thirds of the region at the beginning of the week, promoting rapid crop growth but lowering soil moisture. On June 4-5, maximum temperatures reached the lower to middle 30s degrees C in eastern Ukraine and northern areas in Russia (southern portions of the Central District and the Volga District). Meanwhile, temperatures soared into the upper 30s C in the Russian Southern District, stressing winter wheat in the filling stage of development. On June 6, the hot, dry weather pattern gave way to showers (2-50 mm or more) and cooler weather (maximum temperatures ranging from the upper teens to middle 20s C) that persisted through the remainder of the week, improving growing conditions for winter and spring-sown crops. In addition, soaking rains (25-50 mm or more) fell in a narrow band that extended from extreme eastern Ukraine and the western portion of the Southern District in Russia, northward through areas located along the border of the Central and Volga Districts. Farther west, persistently cool, wet weather (10-50 mm or more) prevailed from western Ukraine northward through Belarus and the western portion of the Central Region in Russia, favoring winter and spring grains, but hampering summer crop development. Weekly temperatures in these areas averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal. Crop areas that received light, if any, precipitation during the week and were in need of rain included those located in south-central Ukraine and the southern portion of the Volga District in Russia.



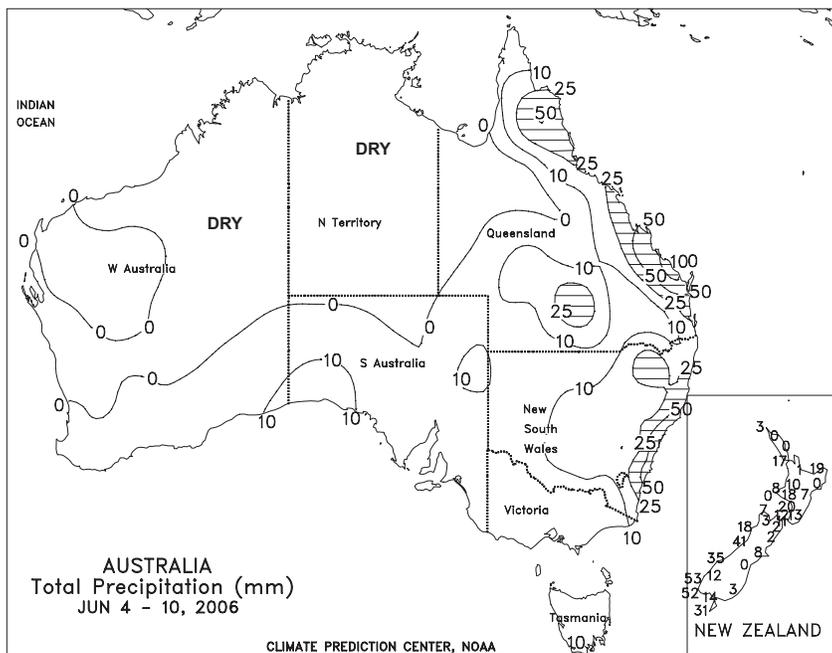
FSU - NEW LANDS

Reports from Russia as of June 5 indicated that spring grain planting was complete. Unseasonably warm weather promoted rapid spring grain emergence and early growth throughout Russia and Kazakhstan, although mostly dry weather lowered soil moisture. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 6 degrees C above normal across the region, with extreme maximum temperatures ranging from 30 to 36 degrees C at most locations. Rain and cooler weather is needed to boost soil moisture and maintain favorable crop prospects. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, most of the cotton crop is irrigated. Mild weather prevailed throughout most areas, spurring cotton development. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in western Uzbekistan and near to slightly below normal across the remainder of the region.

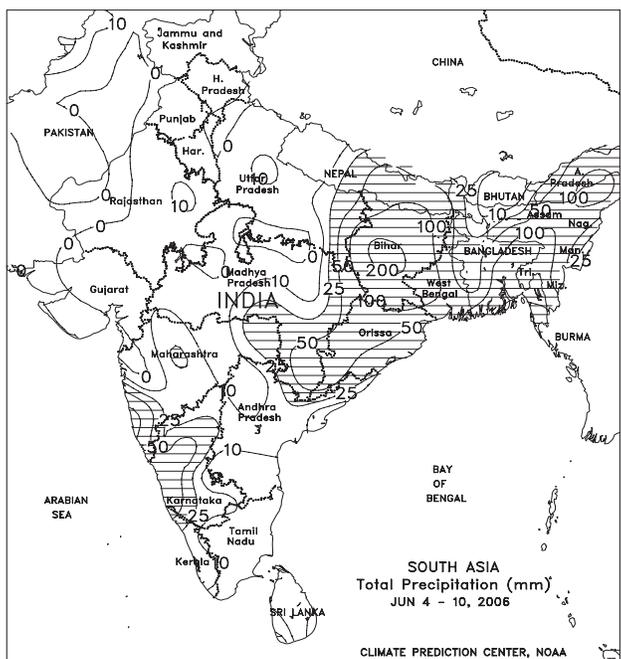




MIDDLE EAST
Mostly dry, warm weather favored winter grain harvesting across much of the region. However, the dryness, coupled with weekly average temperatures up to 7 degrees C above normal, maintained high irrigation demands on cotton and other recentlyplanted summer crops from the eastern Mediterranean region into northwestern Iran. Meanwhile, scattered light to moderate showers (10-35 mm) in western Turkey slowed winter grain harvesting but maintained favorable prospects for emerging summer crops.



AUSTRALIA
Following weeks of persistent dryness, much-needed rain (generally 10-40 mm) fell across southern Queensland and New South Wales late in the week. The rain boosted topsoil moisture for winter wheat and barley, spurring germination and emergence of crops that had been dusted in and helping to condition topsoils for additional sowing. Although this rain was beneficial, significant follow-up rainfall is still needed to further reduce long-term moisture deficits and to ensure winter grain establishment. Farther south, mostly dry, unseasonably cool weather (temperatures about 2 degrees C below normal) in Victoria and South Australia favored winter grain planting, but slowed early crop development. Similarly, mostly dry, seasonably warm weather in Western Australia facilitated fieldwork, but reduced moisture supplies for emerging crops.

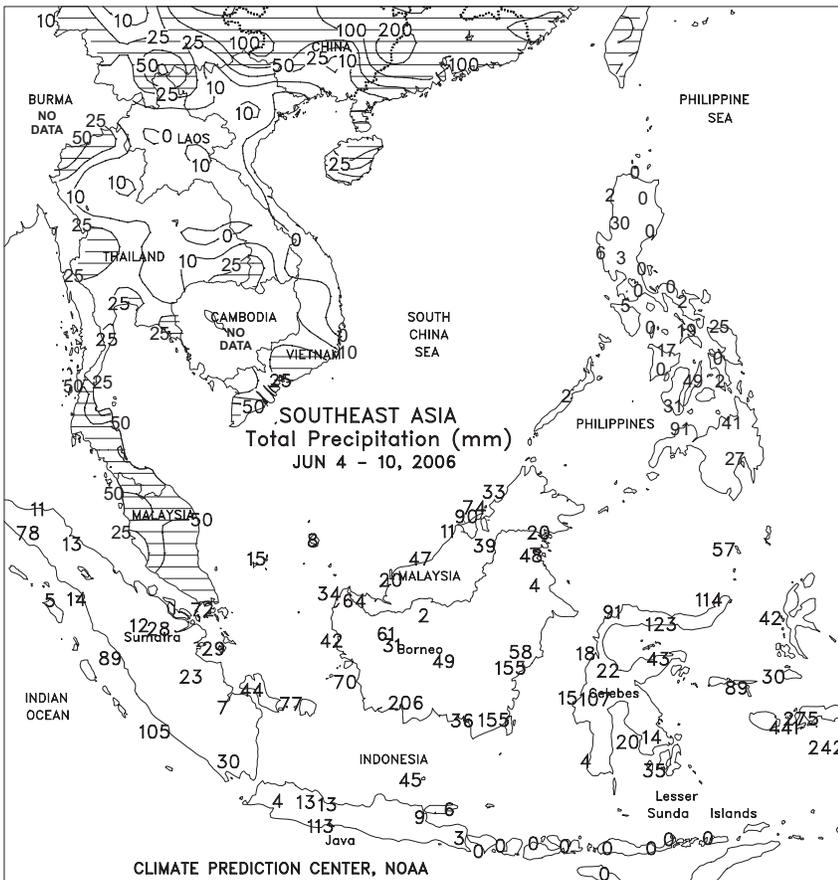


SOUTH ASIA
After a vigorous start, the monsoon subsided across much of central and northern India. As of June 6, the Indian Meteorological Department indicated the northern limit of the Southwest Monsoon had reached into southern Gujarat (up to 2 weeks ahead of the normal onset date) as well as southern Maharashtra, central Andhra Pradesh, and much of northeastern India. However, by week's end, strong westerly winds brought an abrupt end to the rain activity across much of central and northern India, providing farmers with an opportunity to plant summer crops in the wake of the heavy early-season rain. Prior to the respite, moderate to heavy showers (30-55 mm) in Orissa and southeastern Madhya Pradesh boosted moisture supplies for main-season rice, while locally heavy rain (50-110 mm) in Karnataka and western Maharashtra conditioned fields for summer crop planting. In northeastern India and Bangladesh, locally heavy monsoon showers (100-450 mm) caused flooding but provided adequate to abundant moisture for recently planted rice. In contrast, dry weather in Pakistan further reduced topsoil moisture for cotton and rice planting and germination following a drier-than-normal winter.



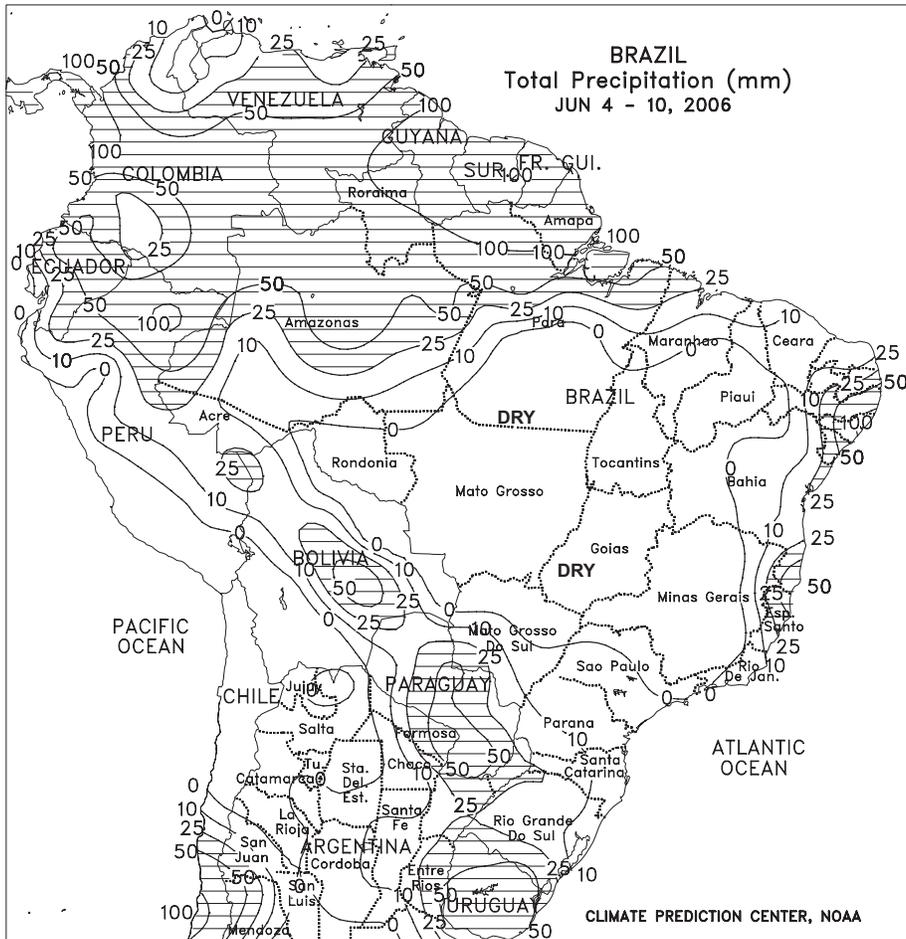
EASTERN ASIA

Showers (10-50 mm) prevailed across Manchuria, easing dry conditions that had developed over the last few weeks. The rain was timely and increased soil moisture for emerging to vegetative corn and soybeans that were experiencing some stress due to the prolonged dryness. By contrast, dry weather continued across the North China Plain, further increasing irrigation demands for vegetative corn, soybeans, and cotton. Although most of the North China Plain can be irrigated, rainfall would be more desirable to increase yield potential and ease the burden on farmers to irrigate. In addition, temperatures were 1 to 3 degrees C above normal, increasing moisture demands. In the south, heavy monsoon showers (50-400 mm) likely caused flooding in southeastern provinces. Elsewhere in the region, showers (25-50 mm) maintained moisture supplies for summer crops in Japan and on the Korean peninsula.



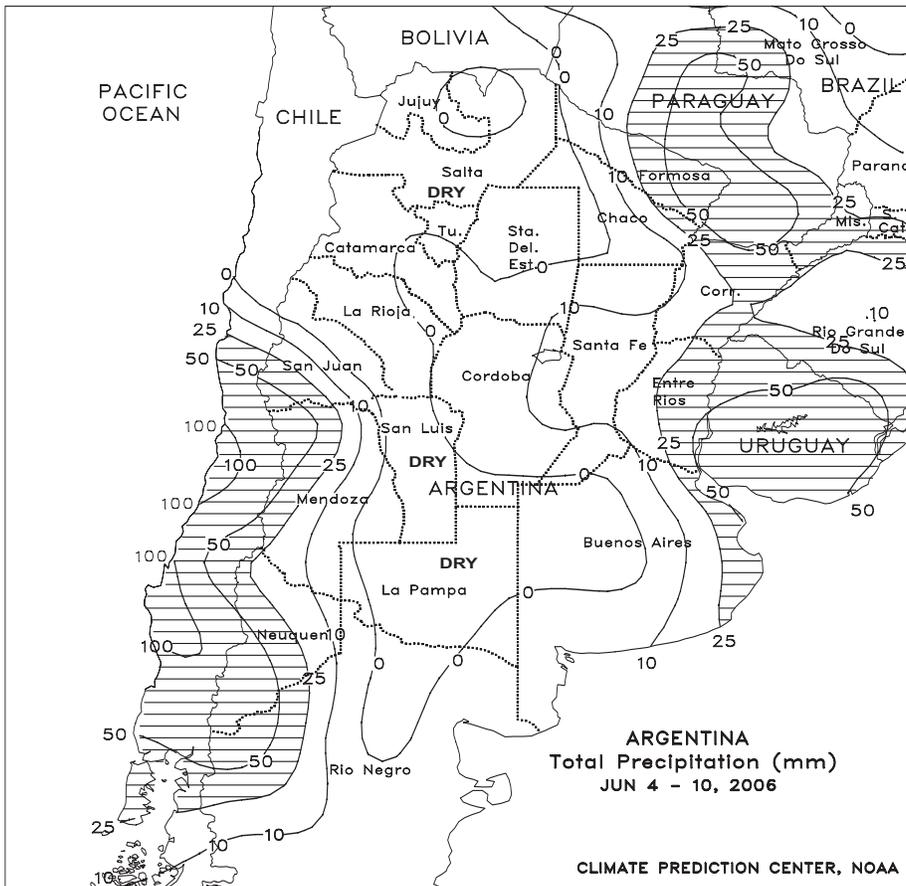
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers were generally light (less than 25 mm) across Thailand, where moisture levels remained favorable for corn and rice. In Vietnam, showers (25-50 mm) supplemented irrigation supplies for both the summer-autumn and 10th month rice crop. Showers were generally light (less than 25 mm) in the Philippines, but soil moisture continued to be adequate for rice and corn. Near- to above-normal weekly rainfall maintained moisture supplies in oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia. Monsoon moisture typically oscillates in the region with periods of dry weather occurring between heavy rain events. Rainfall usually peaks in the region around September with the convergence of monsoon driven moisture and the inter-tropical convergence zone.



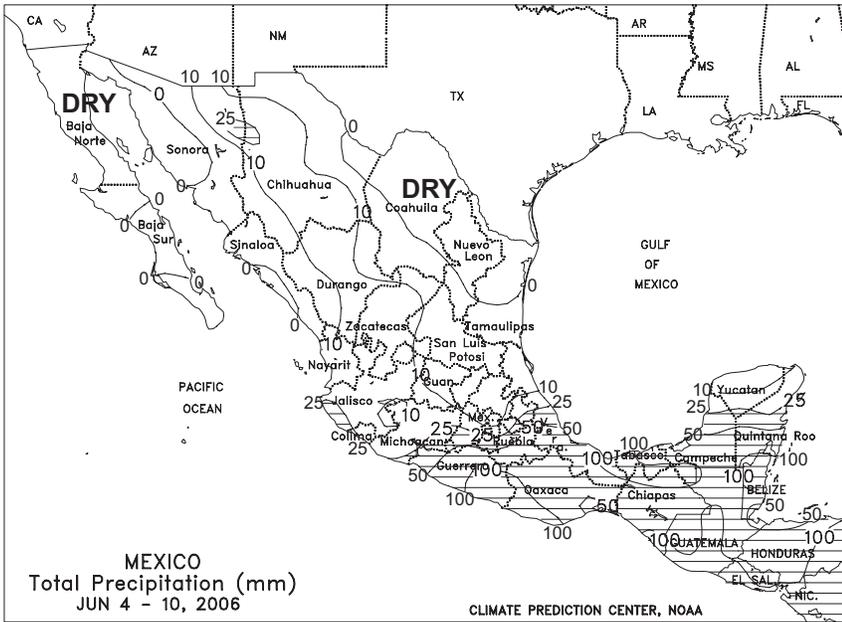
BRAZIL

Dry weather continued to dominate much of central and southern Brazil, maintaining mostly favorable conditions for harvesting coffee, citrus, and sugarcane. The exceptions were coastal Bahia and Espirito Santo, where showers (10-25 mm or more) hampered fieldwork but provided beneficial moisture for next year's coffee crop. According to private analyst Safras e Mercado, coffee was 20 percent harvested as of June 7. Farther south, rain (10-25 mm or more) increased moisture for germination and early vegetative development of winter wheat in Rio Grande do Sul and southern growing areas of Parana and Mato Grosso do Sul. However, additional rain was needed for normal crop development elsewhere, especially Parana, where moisture levels have been unfavorably low for much of the season. In addition, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 2-4 degrees C above normal, with highs in the upper 20s degrees C) maintained high crop moisture demands.

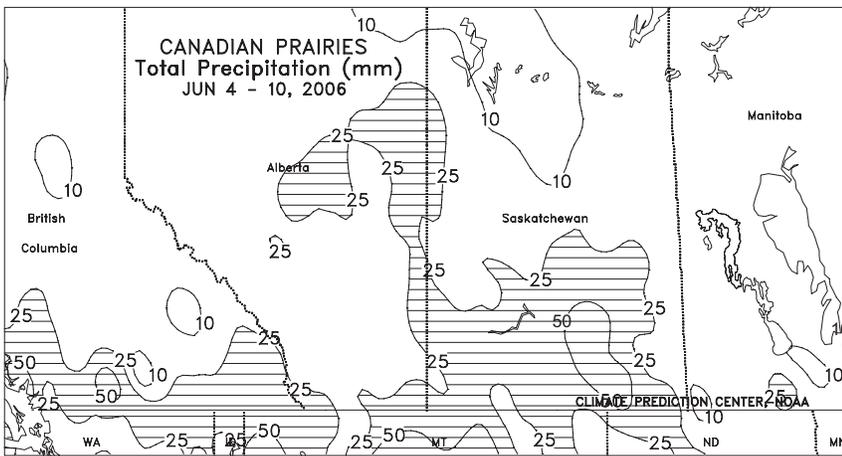


ARGENTINA

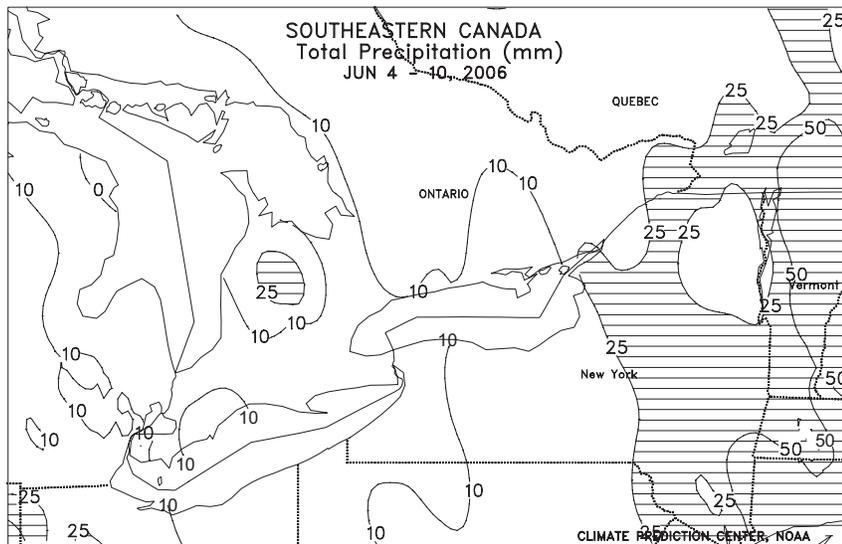
Moderate showers (10-25 mm or more), partly a carryover from last week's locally heavy rain, fell along the eastern edge of Argentina's main agricultural areas (eastern Formosa to eastern Buenos Aires). While maintaining adequate to abundant moisture for winter crops, the rainfall caused further disruptions in seasonal fieldwork. In contrast, unfavorably dry weather persisted in winter wheat areas of La Pampa and southwestern Buenos Aires, where moisture was needed for germination and establishment of newly planted winter grains. Temperatures averaged near to above normal throughout the main growing areas of northern and central Argentina, with sub-freezing temperatures (lows of -5 to 0 degrees C) confined to the traditionally colder southern growing areas. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybeans were 86 and 93 percent harvested, respectively, as of June 8. Winter wheat was 23 percent planted, compared with 17 percent last year.



MEXICO
 Locally heavy, tropical showers (25-50 mm or more) covered much of southern and southeastern Mexico, increasing moisture levels for corn and other summer crops but possibly causing localized flooding. The rains were associated with the formation of Tropical Storm Alberto. Elsewhere, drier weather covered the southern plateau corn belt, although below-normal temperatures lowered growth rates of emerging corn. Seasonal showers were developing in crop and rangeland areas of Durango and Chihuahua.



CANADA
 Moderate to heavy rain (10-25 mm or more) covered most Prairie spring crop areas, keeping newly planted grains and oilseeds well watered but hampering final plantings. Heaviest rain (greater than 50 mm) fell in southeastern Saskatchewan, but farms throughout eastern Saskatchewan and parts of Manitoba are suffering from the lingering effects of the wet spring; the window for optimal planting is nearly closed and fields not planted in the next week may remain fallow. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal across the Prairies, with lows staying above freezing.



In eastern Canada, mostly dry, seasonably warm weather (temperatures reaching the upper 20s degrees C and lows staying well above freezing) aided growth of summer crops and pastures in the main crop areas of Ontario and Quebec. The drier weather also improved conditions for fieldwork to combat potential disease and pest outbreaks.

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is published weekly and is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. NOAA and IMC are responsible for managing, printing, and distributing the bulletin. The contents may be reprinted freely, with proper credit.

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