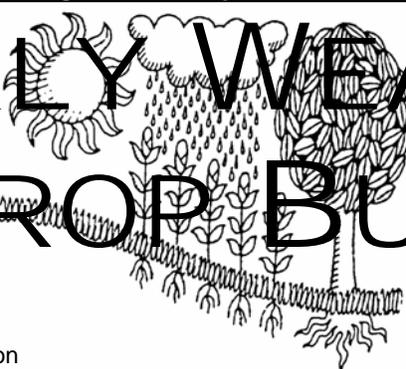
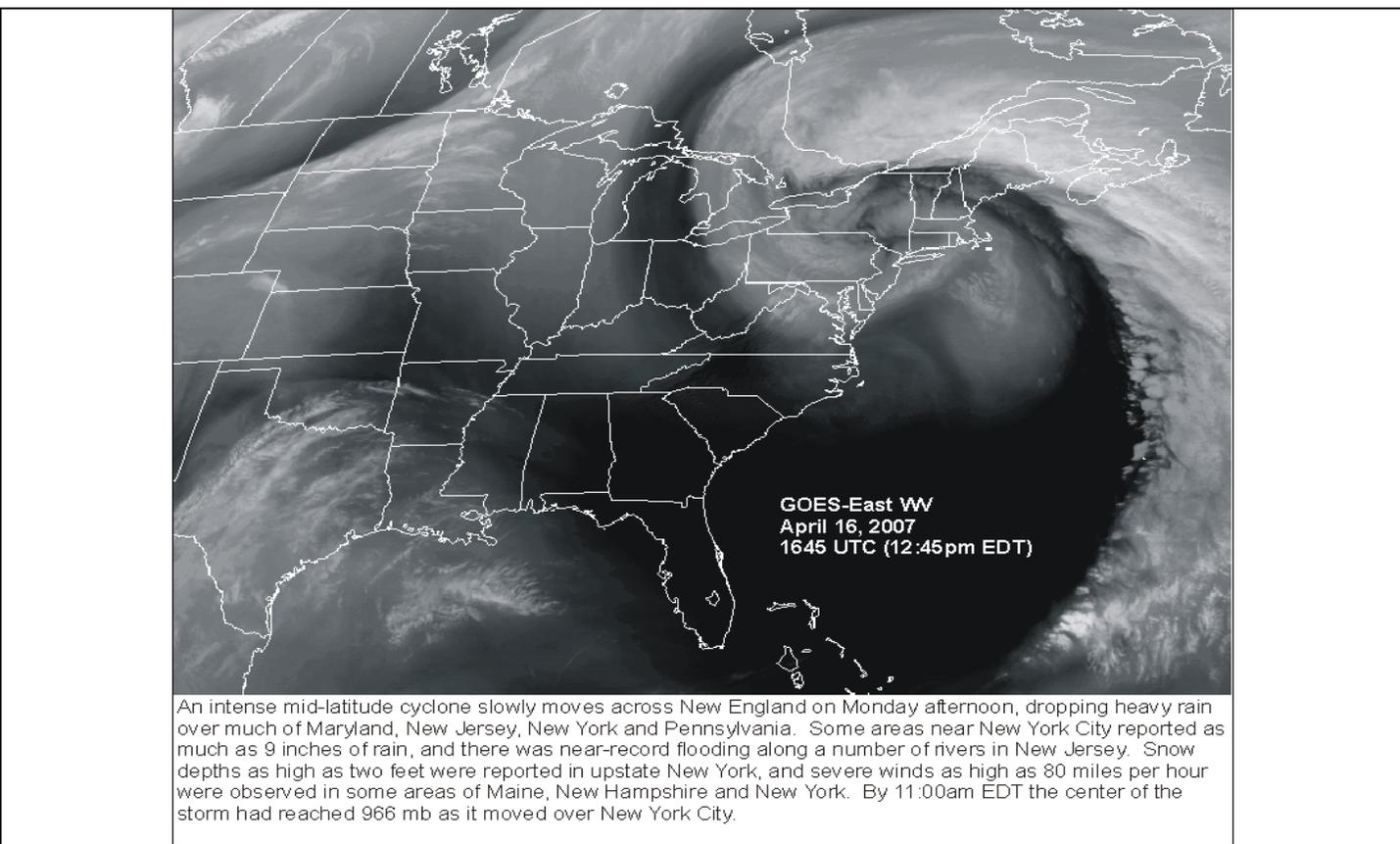


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

April 8 - 14, 2007

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Cold April weather continued in the wake of record-setting March warmth. The week opened in the midst of a severe, late-season freeze; Sunday was the coldest April morning on record in several **Southeastern** cities and towns. In the days following the April 7-8 freezes, producers from the **central and southern Plains into the lower Midwest and Southeast** monitored the effects of cold weather on numerous crops, including jointing to heading winter wheat, emerged corn, and blooming fruit trees. Chilly conditions lingered for several days after the significant freezes,

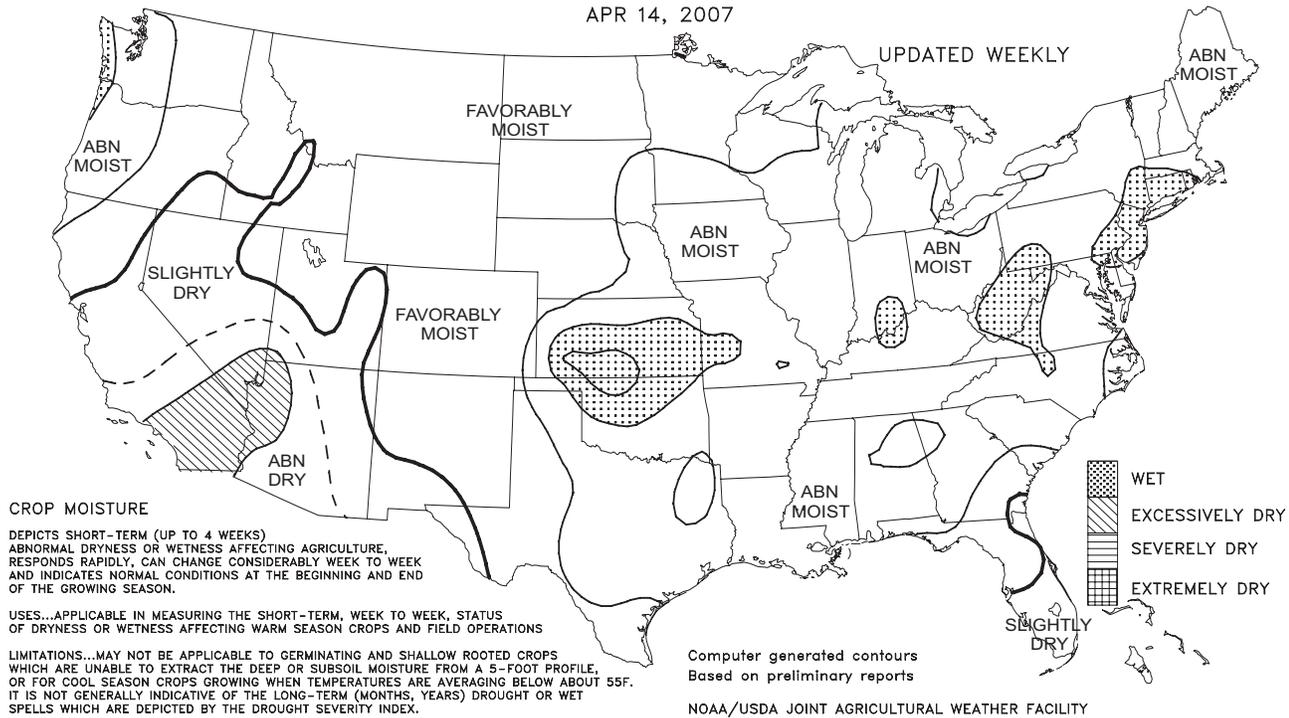
(Continued on page 7)

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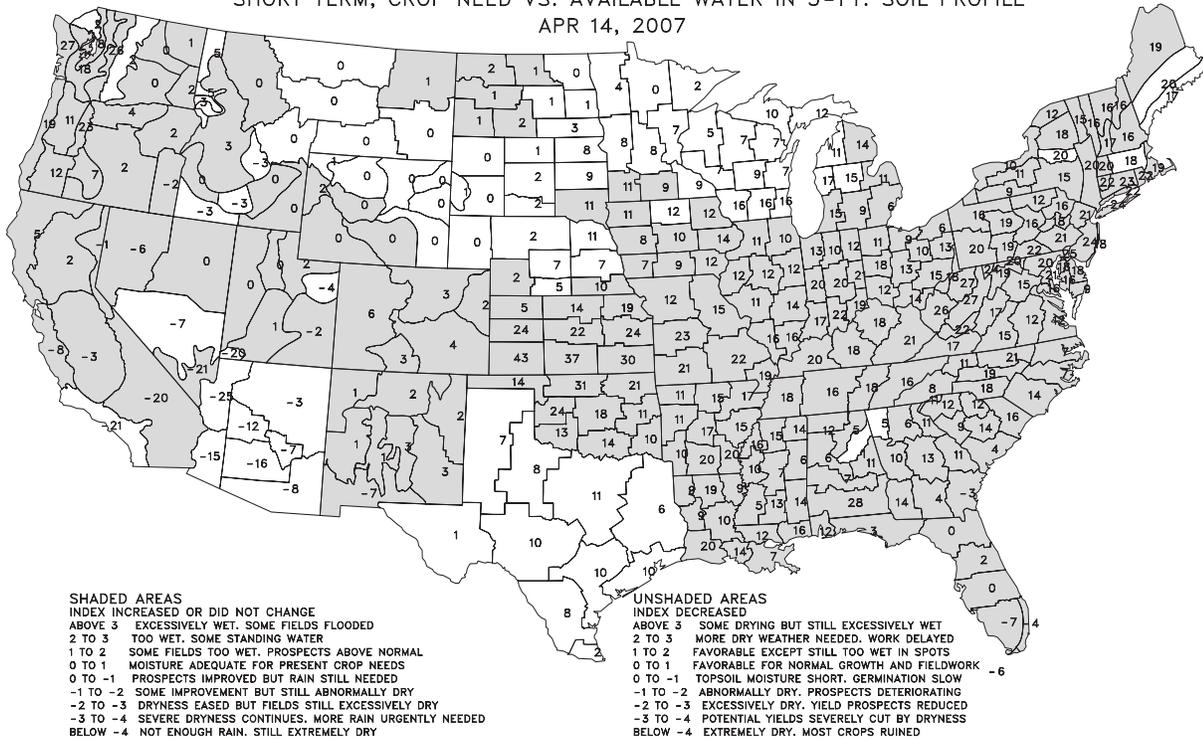
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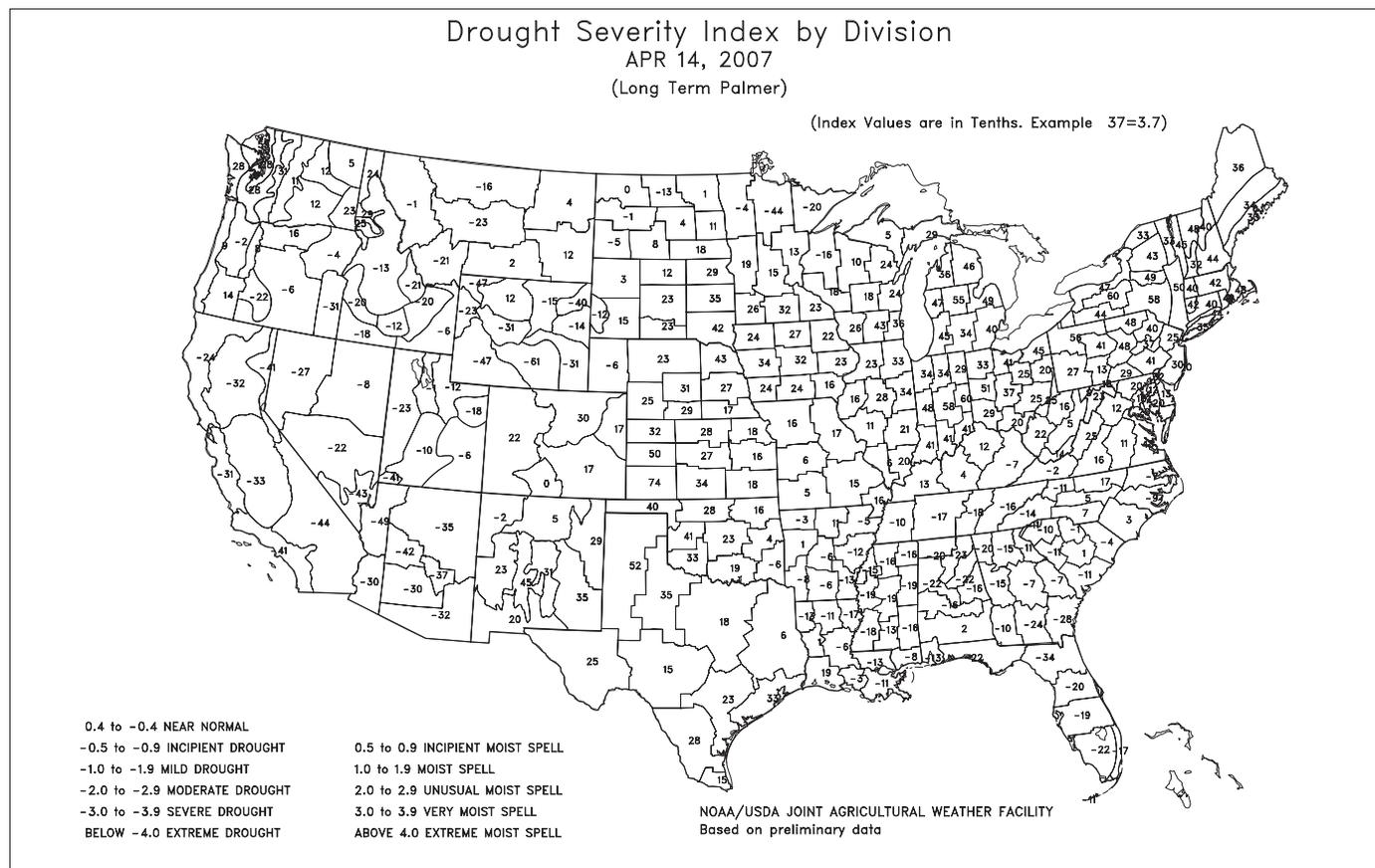
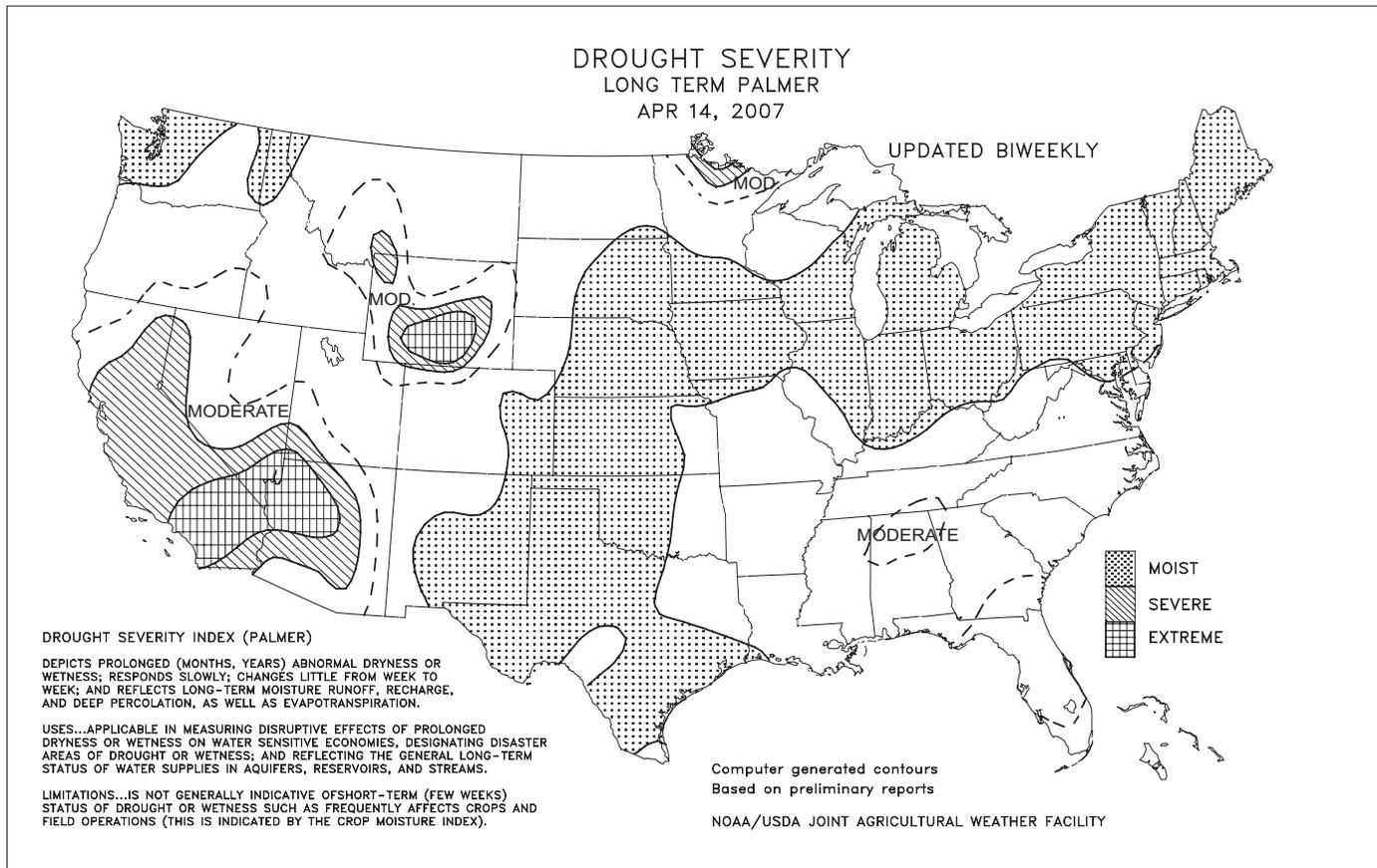
Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
APR 14, 2007

UPDATED WEEKLY



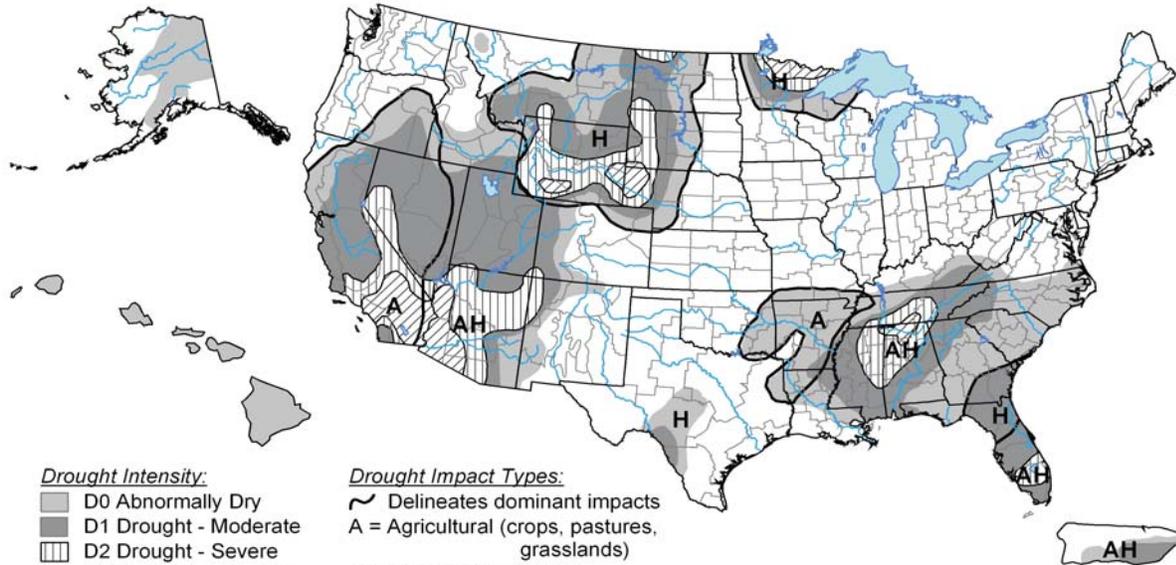
Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
APR 14, 2007





U.S. Drought Monitor

April 10, 2007
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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

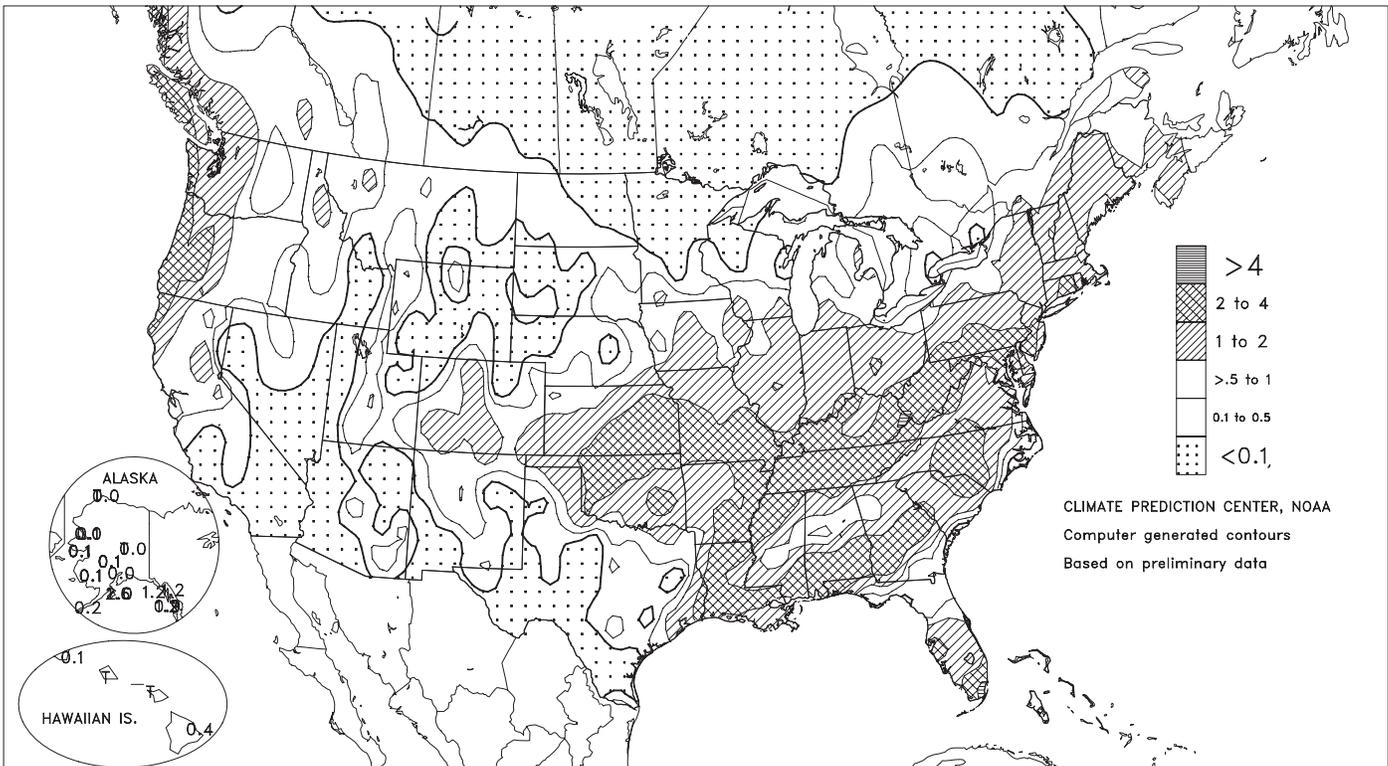
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



Released Thursday, April 12, 2007
Author: Thomas Heddinghaus, CPC/NOAA

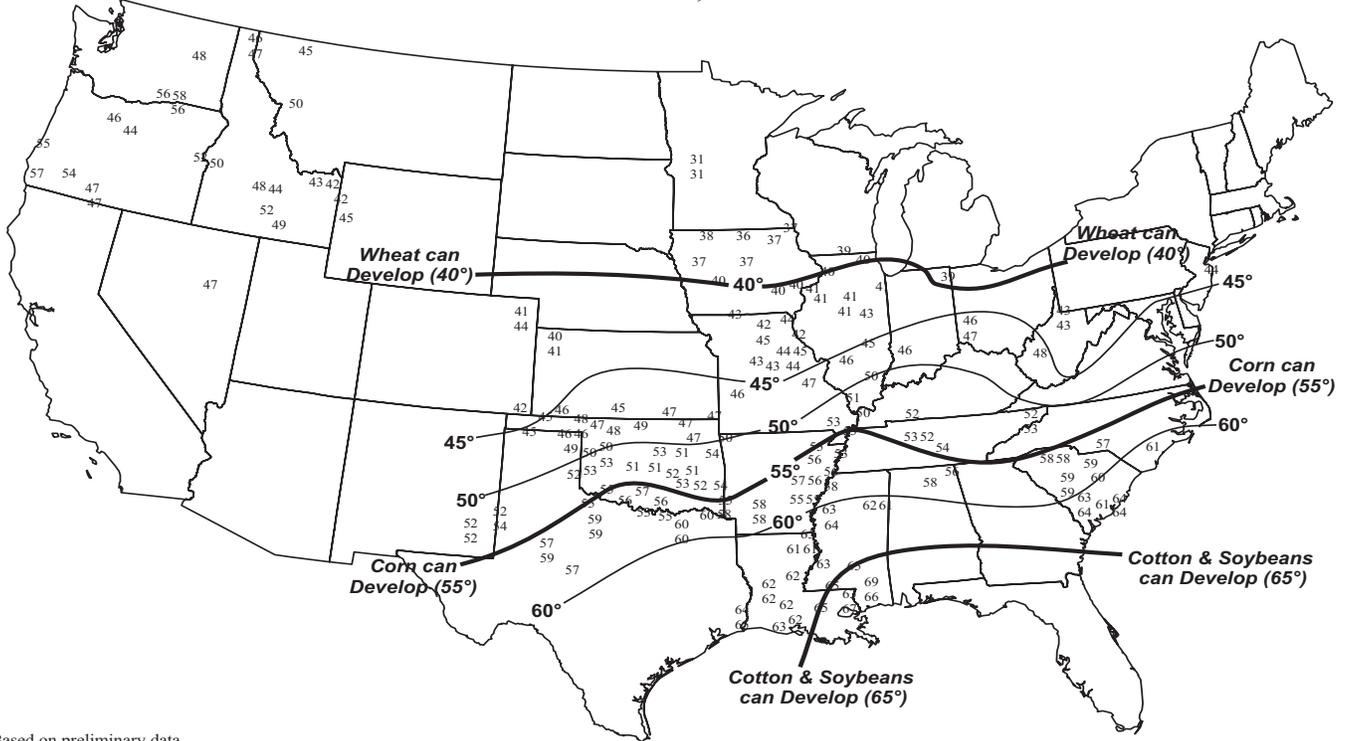
Total Precipitation (Inches)

APR 8 - 14, 2007



Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

APR 08 - 14, 2007



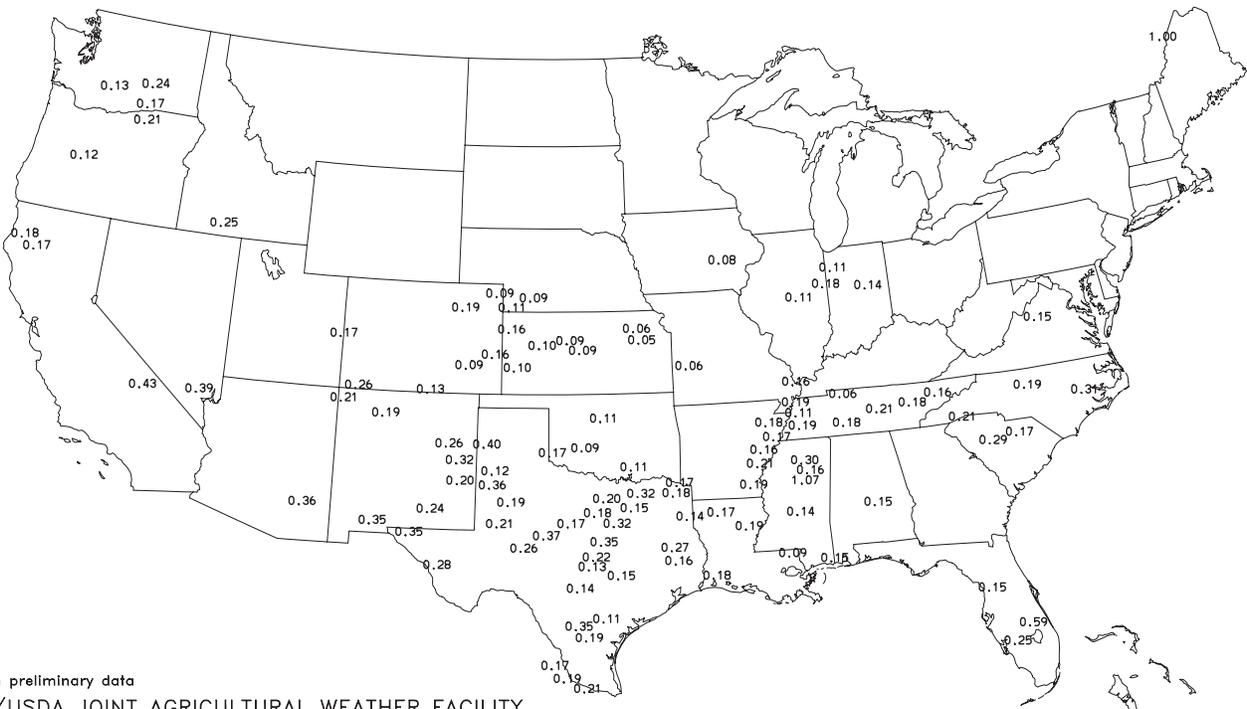
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

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

Average Pan Evaporation (Inches/Day)

APR 8 - 14, 2007

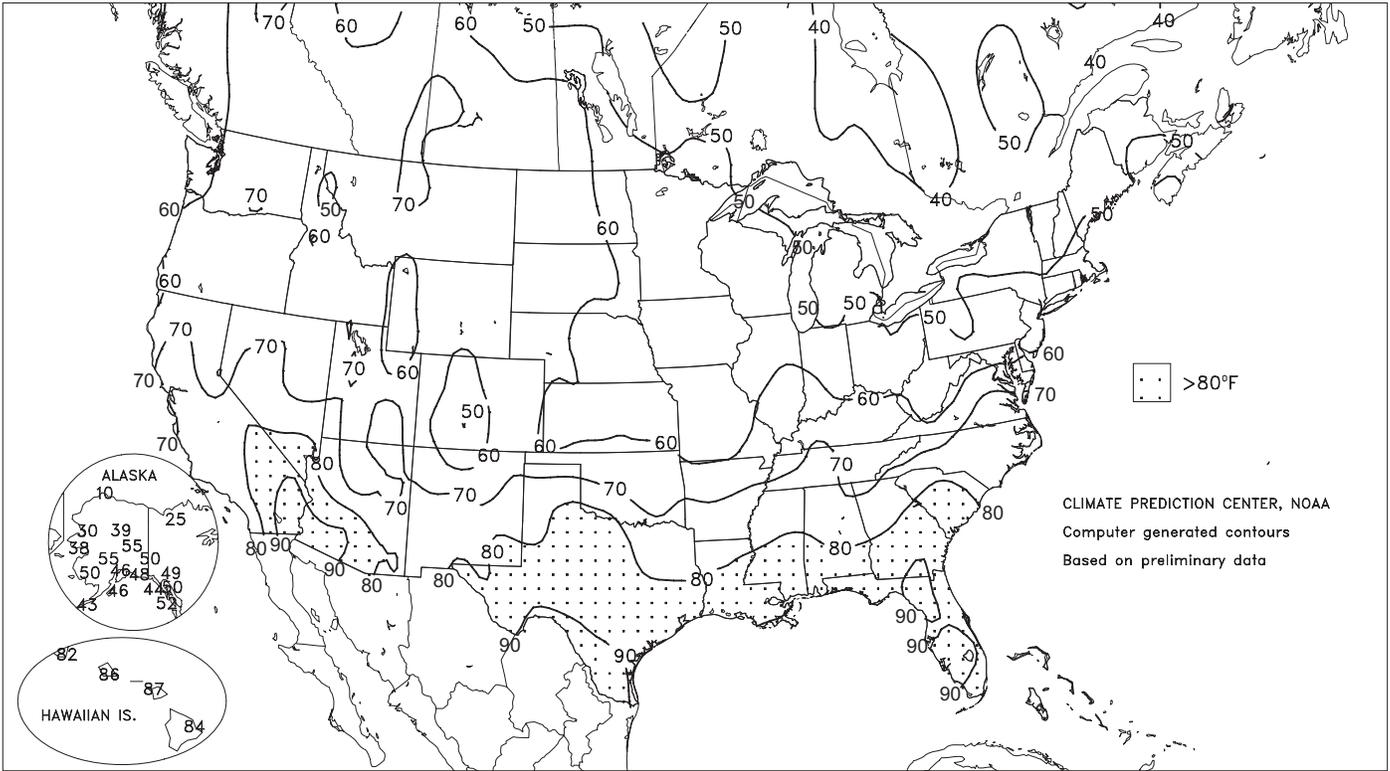


Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

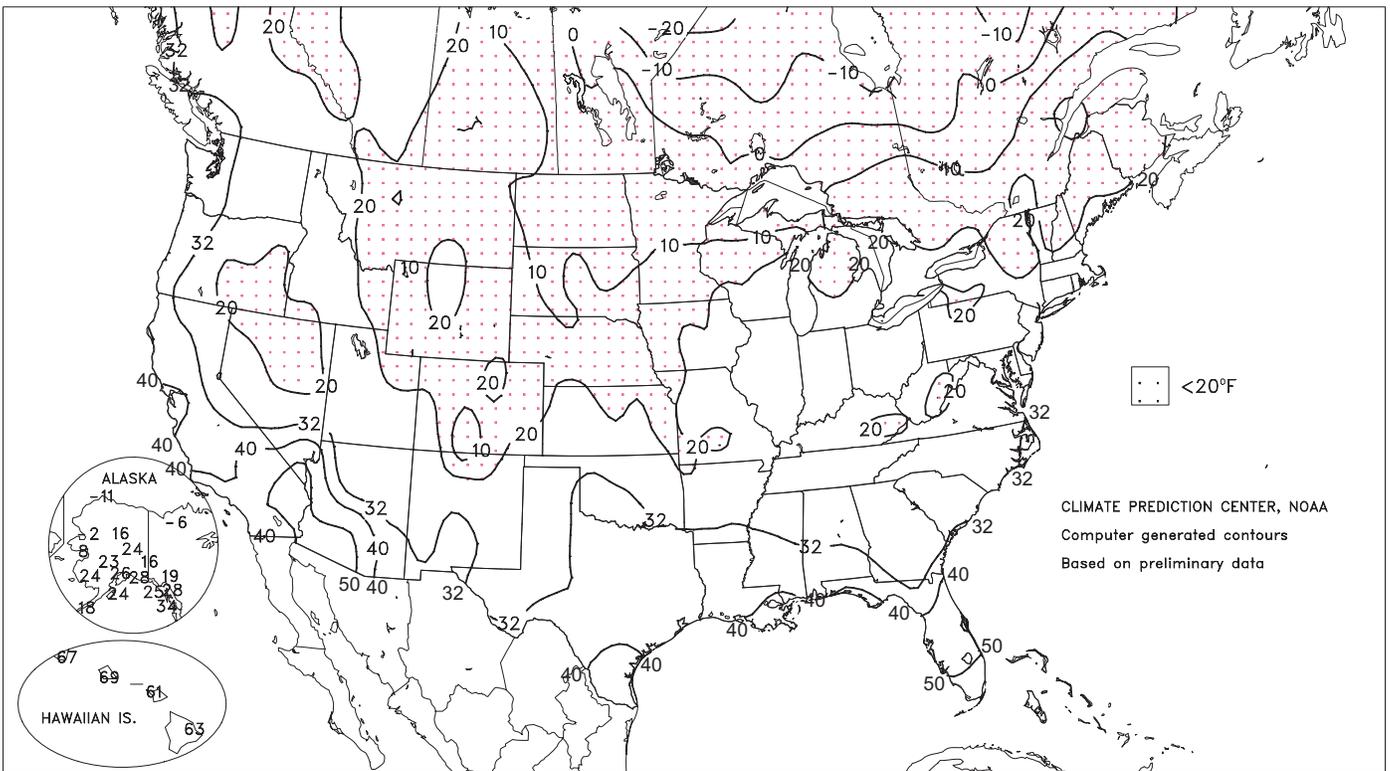
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

APR 8 - 14, 2007



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

APR 8 - 14, 2007



(Continued from front cover)

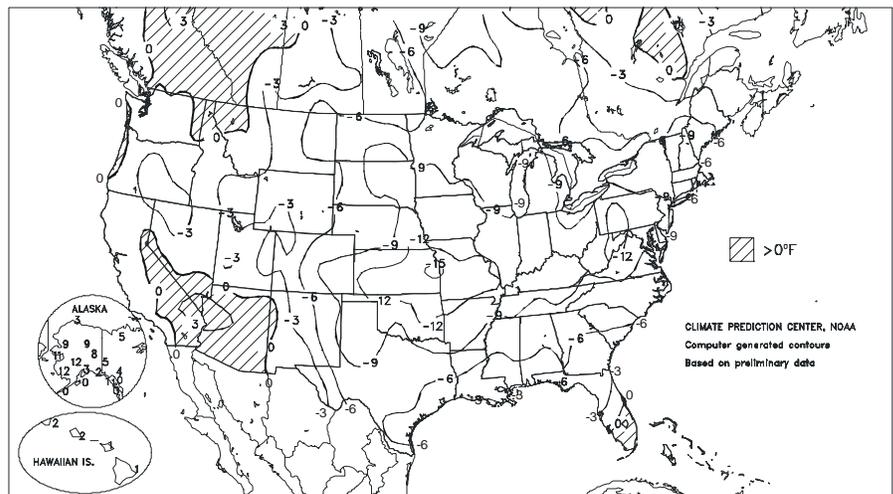
holding weekly temperatures 10 to 15°F below normal in a broad area stretching from the **central and southern Plains into the Midwestern and Mid-Atlantic States**. The second week of April also featured increasingly stormy weather. Two major weather systems arrived along the **West Coast**, where frequent showers fell in the **Pacific Northwest**. Precipitation also fell in parts of the **northern and central Rockies**, but mostly dry weather and a warming trend prevailed elsewhere in the **West**. Meanwhile, a pair of strong storms maintained wintry conditions across the **Plains and Midwest**. The first system blanketed the **northern Plains and northern Corn Belt** with snow from April 10-12, while the second system delivered heavy snow to parts of the **central and southern High Plains** on April 13-14. Both systems produced significant rain across the **southern and eastern Corn Belt**, further delaying spring planting preparations and initial seeding efforts. Widespread showers also fell across the **South**, easing irrigation demands and providing some relief to drought-stressed crops and pastures. However, strong thunderstorms peppered the **South**, especially from April 13-15, causing local wind and hail damage. At week's end, the second storm dramatically intensified along the **Mid-Atlantic Coast**, generating high winds, torrential rain, and high-elevation snow in the **Northeast**.

The week opened in the midst of a historic April cold snap, following the nation's second-warmest March on record. (The preliminary March average temperature for the **Lower 48 States** was 48.1°F, or 5.6°F above normal, second only to a value of 50.4°F in 1910.) April 8 was the coldest April morning on record in several **Southeastern** locations, including **Charlotte, NC** (21°F), **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC** (24°F), and **Savannah, GA** (28°F). **Charlotte's** previous record of 24°F had been set on April 1, 1923. **Jacksonville, FL** (31°F on April 8), posted its latest freeze on record, previously established on March 31, 1964. From April 5-9, **Washington, DC**, reported highs below 50°F on 5 consecutive April days for the first time since 1898. Farther west, **Muskegon, MI**, tied its April record of 4 days in a row (April 5-8) with highs at or below 32°F (previously, April 4-7, 1982). In **Minnesota**, **Rochester's** lows fell below 20°F on 6 consecutive days (April 4-9), shattering its April record of 5 days set from April 2-6, 1920, and April 3-7, 1982. With an April 1-15 average temperature of 33.0°F (8.4°F below normal) **Rochester** also experienced its coldest first half of April since 1975. Meanwhile, **Marquette, MI**, noted consecutive sub-zero readings (-1 and -3°F) on April 9-10. **Marquette's** previous latest sub-zero temperature occurred on April 8, 1977, when the low was -5°F.

Heavy snow arrived on the **northern Plains** on April 10 and spread eastward. In the **Dakotas**, daily-record totals for April 10 included 5.5 inches in **Bismarck, ND**, and 4.5 inches in **Aberdeen, SD**. **Sioux Falls, SD**, measured 6.3 inches on April 10, marking its fourth-snowiest April day behind 10.5 inches on April 28, 1994; 10.0 inches on April 10, 1929; and 8.4 inches on April 4, 1957. Farther east, **Dubuque, IA** (6.6 inches on April 11), experienced its snowiest April day since April 5, 1982, when 8.0 inches fell. Consecutive daily-record totals were set in several **Midwestern** locations, including **Rochester, MN** (1.7 and 5.7 inches on April 10 and 11, respectively); **Houghton Lake, MI** (3.6

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

APR 8 - 14, 2007



and 4.9 inches on April 11-12); and **Rockford, IL** (1.9 and 1.0 inches on April 11-12). Farther east, heavy rain arrived in the **Mid-Atlantic States**, where record totals for April 12 included 1.37 inches in **Atlantic City, NJ**, and 1.59 inches at **New York's LaGuardia Airport**. A day later, heavy snow overspread **northern New England**, resulting in daily-record totals in **Maine** locations such as **Caribou** (10.3 inches) and **Millinocket** (8.5 inches). April 12-13 snowfall totaled 5.3 inches in **Bangor, ME**, boosting its April-record total to 24.4 inches (previously, 16.5 inches in 1974).

Meanwhile, a second storm gathered strength over the **nation's mid-section**, trailed by cooler air. On April 12-13, **Idaho Falls, ID**, notched consecutive daily-record lows (20 and 17°F). **Alamosa, CO** (6 and 5°F on April 13 and 14, respectively), also collected two record lows in a row. In contrast, warmth returned to the **Southeast**, where April 13 featured record-setting highs in **Florida** locations such as **Ft. Myers** (94°F) and **Tampa** (90°F). Farther west, heavy snow developed on the **High Plains**, where **Dodge City, KS**, received 10.0 inches on April 13-14. Most (9.8 inches) of the snow fell on April 13, which became **Dodge City's** second-snowiest April day behind 10.6 inches on April 7, 1938. **Dodge City's** previous record for snow on and after April 10 was 7.5 inches in 1900. Elsewhere in **Kansas**, **Wichita** noted a daily-record precipitation total (1.58 inches on April 13) and broke consecutive snowfall records (0.5 and 0.8 inch on April 13 and 14, respectively). By April 14, rain and wet snow returned to parts of the **Midwest**, where **Ft. Wayne, IN** (1.1 inches), posted a daily snowfall record. Meanwhile in **Alabama**, **Huntsville's** 1.26-inch rainfall on April 14 exceeded its 1.24-inch total during the preceding 43 days (March 2 - April 13). More details on the storm, which intensified on April 15 over the **East**, will be provided in next week's summary.

Mild, mostly dry weather covered the **Alaskan** mainland, where weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal in several locations. Temperatures climbed to daily-record levels on April 9 in a few places, including **Fairbanks** (56°F) and **McGrath** (55°F). It was **Fairbanks'** first reading above 55°F since October 10, when the high was also 56°F. Meanwhile, warm, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii**, although isolated heavier showers dotted the western islands. During the first half of April, rainfall totaled just 0.06 inch (4 percent of normal) in **Lihue, Kauai**, and 0.08 inch (8 percent) in **Kahului, Maui**.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 14, 2007

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
	MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	60	45	71	32	52	-	1.76	-	0.80	4.16	-	11.33	-	67	52	0	1	4	2	
LYON	62	44	72	32	53	-	2.57	-	1.47	3.99	-	9.57	-	63	55	0	1	4	2	
VANCE	62	42	72	30	52	-	1.80	-	1.25	2.70	-	8.15	-	64	56	0	1	4	1	
PERTHSHIRE	61	45	72	33	53	-	2.35	-	1.43	3.39	-	9.97	-	64	53	0	0	4	1	
SCOTT	64	46	74	34	55	-	2.17	-	1.40	2.57	-	8.92	-	65	55	0	0	4	2	
NE VERONA	63	42	73	29	53	-	1.13	-	0.77	3.16	-	8.67	-	64	53	0	1	3	1	
SD STONEVILLE x	65	45	76	32	55	-6	2.29	1.03	1.85	3.18	38	10.89	60	68	58	0	1	2	1	
INDIANOLA 1S*	65	46	75	34	55	-	2.51	-	2.06	3.10	-	-	-	65	56	0	0	3	1	
INVERNESS 5E	65	46	75	34	56	-	2.15	-	1.82	2.60	-	9.24	-	67	58	0	0	3	1	
SIDON	66	46	75	35	56	-	1.10	-	0.73	1.73	-	7.81	-	68	56	0	0	3	1	
NORTH ISSAQUENA	67	47	76	38	57	-	2.45	-	1.88	2.95	-	10.07	-	68	59	0	0	3	2	
SILVER CITY	67	47	76	37	57	-	1.46	-	1.20	2.78	-	8.43	-	64	55	0	0	3	1	
ONWARD	68	47	79	38	58	-	1.33	-	1.17	2.06	-	8.97	-	67	59	0	0	3	1	
MAYDAY	69	45	80	35	57	-	1.21	-	1.17	2.79	-	9.38	-	63	56	0	0	3	1	
MISSOURI																				
NW CORNING	48	31	57	17	40	-11	1.27	0.41	0.88	4.15	110	4.98	90	-	-	0	2	2	1	
ALBANY	47	30	53	20	39	-12	0.64	-0.45	0.35	3.43	81	4.48	68	46	40	0	4	3	0	
ST. JOSEPH	46	33	53	21	39	-13	1.05	0.13	0.51	4.41	120	5.64	102	-	-	0	2	4	1	
NC LINNEUS	48	30	55	20	39	-12	0.93	0.01	0.42	4.37	117	6.36	107	46	39	0	4	3	0	
BRUNSWICK	48	32	52	19	40	-12	0.95	0.04	0.49	3.77	96	4.97	71	48	42	0	2	4	0	
NE NOVELTY	48	31	56	21	39	-13	1.08	0.13	0.51	7.06	181	10.57	159	49	40	0	3	4	1	
MONROE CITY	48	31	56	23	40	-12	1.12	0.00	0.77	4.68	109	8.47	113	46	39	0	4	3	1	
WC GREEN RIDGE	48	31	51	21	40	-12	2.59	1.56	0.93	4.74	101	7.55	91	47	39	0	2	4	3	
C AUXVASSE	49	32	54	21	40	-13	1.68	0.65	0.90	4.04	88	7.98	97	47	41	0	2	4	1	
SANBORN FIELD	49	34	52	25	41	-13	1.80	0.66	0.92	5.03	105	8.70	100	49	41	0	2	4	1	
COLUMBIA	48	32	52	22	40	-13	1.82	0.68	0.84	5.29	109	9.21	105	-	-	0	2	4	1	
VERSAILLES	48	32	51	23	40	-15	2.39	1.12	0.90	5.76	113	9.50	107	47	40	0	2	4	2	
EC COOK STATION	49	32	56	17	40	-16	2.52	1.43	1.46	5.04	90	10.71	106	49	45	0	2	4	2	
SW LAMAR	50	34	55	24	42	-13	2.05	0.93	1.52	6.24	117	9.66	102	52	42	0	2	3	1	
SE DELTA	54	35	65	20	45	-12	2.48	1.45	1.24	4.14	68	12.87	103	54	47	0	2	4	2	
CHARLESTON	54	37	66	26	46	-10	1.94	1.01	0.63	4.76	73	13.67	105	57	45	0	2	4	2	
GLENNONVILLE	55	38	65	26	46	-13	1.39	0.85	0.49	3.65	65	13.16	114	55	46	0	2	4	0	
CLARKTON	55	38	65	24	46	-13	1.55	0.96	0.49	3.74	63	13.37	111	59	46	0	2	4	0	
PORTAGEVILLE DC	56	39	67	28	48	-11	2.13	1.02	0.84	3.76	59	13.22	100	59	47	0	1	4	2	
PORTAGEVILLE LF	56	38	67	27	47	-12	2.31	1.19	0.85	3.79	60	11.87	90	58	46	0	2	4	2	
STEELE	56	40	68	26	48	-10	2.47	1.44	1.03	4.06	62	11.38	83	58	49	0	1	4	2	
CARDWELL	55	40	67	27	48	-11	2.30	1.30	0.80	4.19	63	13.18	97	60	47	0	1	4	3	

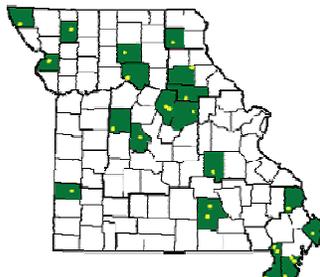
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

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

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

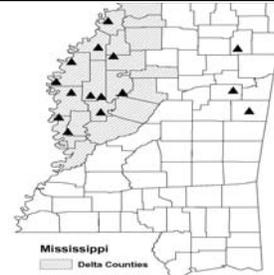
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Heavy, late-week rains were a tremendous help in reducing quarterly and year-to-date rainfall deficits. However, substantial rainfall is still needed to restore values to normal levels. Even in areas that received heavier amounts (more than 2 inches), rain was quickly absorbed into the moderately dry soils. Following early-week freezes, crop-damage assessments were underway, with the final outcome still unknown.

Missouri Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri, please visit: <http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm>

Mississippi Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit: http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 14, 2007

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F			
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	66	43	74	30	55	-5	0.22	-0.85	0.15	2.05	24	7.61	42	80	30	0	1	3	0
HUNTSVILLE	63	42	72	26	53	-6	1.52	0.49	1.26	3.43	39	8.77	45	75	38	0	1	3	1
MOBILE	73	50	83	38	62	-3	1.31	0.16	0.85	6.70	69	11.86	58	81	43	0	0	3	1
MONTGOMERY	71	47	80	35	59	-4	1.64	0.62	1.52	4.72	55	12.70	67	79	37	0	0	3	1
AK ANCHORAGE	44	31	46	26	37	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.27	31	1.75	76	81	65	0	4	0	0
BARROW	5	-7	10	-11	-1	3	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.18	180	0.44	129	91	77	0	7	1	0
FAIRBANKS	47	26	55	24	36	7	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.26	76	0.89	71	86	69	0	7	2	0
JUNEAU	45	33	50	28	39	-1	1.21	0.56	0.40	6.34	132	15.61	114	98	89	0	3	7	0
KODIAK	42	31	46	24	36	0	1.96	0.73	1.85	6.59	86	19.25	89	91	73	0	3	3	1
NOME	32	23	38	8	28	11	0.11	-0.03	0.06	0.40	45	2.17	85	82	74	0	7	3	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	57	31	62	20	44	2	0.25	-0.05	0.23	0.76	23	2.77	34	79	23	0	4	2	0
PHOENIX	84	60	87	49	72	3	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.98	80	1.87	66	49	25	0	0	2	0
PRESCOTT	67	42	71	34	54	5	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.43	63	2.47	43	61	18	0	0	0	0
TUCSON	80	55	84	46	67	2	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.74	80	1.49	53	53	28	0	0	2	0
AR FORT SMITH	58	39	69	24	48	-12	1.63	0.78	0.97	2.17	38	10.82	102	84	41	0	1	3	2
LITTLE ROCK	59	43	72	28	51	-9	1.82	0.55	0.79	4.08	55	15.22	106	85	39	0	1	4	3
CA BAKERSFIELD	71	50	77	47	60	-2	0.05	-0.06	0.05	0.49	29	1.69	41	58	39	0	0	1	0
FRESNO	71	49	77	43	60	0	0.07	-0.13	0.07	1.04	39	3.92	56	71	40	0	0	1	0
LOS ANGELES	68	54	74	51	61	1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.09	3	1.30	15	80	56	0	0	0	0
REDDING	67	45	73	36	56	0	0.66	0.05	0.30	1.22	19	8.96	48	67	42	0	0	4	0
SACRAMENTO	68	46	73	40	57	-1	0.66	0.40	0.52	1.01	30	5.50	51	81	34	0	0	2	1
SAN DIEGO	65	56	69	52	61	-1	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.09	3	1.72	24	76	62	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	62	49	67	45	56	0	0.35	0.04	0.20	0.62	16	5.41	43	81	63	0	0	5	0
STOCKTON	72	49	79	43	60	1	0.81	0.57	0.41	1.12	39	4.43	55	71	45	0	0	2	0
CO ALAMOSA	45	22	57	5	34	-5	0.63	0.52	0.37	1.68	247	2.23	196	83	61	0	7	4	0
CO SPRINGS	45	25	63	20	35	-9	0.69	0.35	0.55	1.42	83	1.90	81	88	41	0	7	4	1
DENVER INTL	52	27	67	22	39	-5	0.11	-0.04	0.06	0.71	60	1.62	99	86	40	0	7	3	0
GRAND JUNCTION	57	35	64	25	46	-4	0.38	0.20	0.25	1.04	76	2.19	89	68	42	0	4	4	0
PUEBLO	50	28	67	22	39	-9	0.66	0.38	0.31	1.11	74	1.64	78	82	68	0	6	4	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	49	33	55	28	41	-6	1.08	0.15	1.08	7.85	130	13.69	108	63	41	0	4	1	1
HARTFORD	49	31	54	25	40	-7	1.12	0.24	1.12	6.05	107	10.40	83	67	38	0	4	1	1
DC WASHINGTON	53	37	61	29	45	-10	1.21	0.62	0.73	4.80	99	9.48	89	75	37	0	2	3	1
DE WILMINGTON	52	34	59	30	43	-8	1.43	0.68	1.26	7.05	128	12.51	106	75	38	0	4	3	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	77	56	88	46	67	-1	0.64	0.01	0.27	1.34	26	5.51	50	85	43	0	0	4	0
JACKSONVILLE	75	49	90	31	62	-4	0.22	-0.53	0.11	2.44	44	7.16	58	87	36	1	1	2	0
KEY WEST	82	72	86	65	77	1	1.10	0.63	0.59	2.04	73	4.08	62	82	62	0	0	3	1
MIAMI	84	67	87	54	76	1	6.86	6.09	2.67	9.68	237	12.35	154	86	51	0	0	3	3
ORLANDO	80	58	90	50	69	-2	1.03	0.44	0.57	1.63	34	4.27	44	81	51	1	0	4	1
PENSACOLA	72	53	82	39	63	-3	2.29	1.35	1.67	4.68	55	11.19	60	76	47	0	0	4	2
TALLAHASSEE	73	45	88	33	59	-6	0.30	-0.55	0.29	1.20	14	9.05	49	75	50	0	0	2	0
TAMPA	77	60	90	50	69	-2	1.24	0.82	0.73	2.17	58	5.37	62	85	53	1	0	4	1
GA WEST PALM BEACH	83	65	89	48	74	1	2.54	1.71	2.24	3.04	56	4.63	40	84	58	0	0	3	1
ATHENS	66	40	79	27	53	-7	0.72	-0.05	0.58	4.98	75	11.38	72	75	47	0	2	3	1
ATLANTA	65	44	75	30	55	-5	1.03	0.21	0.99	3.04	43	9.62	57	65	47	0	1	2	1
AUGUSTA	72	40	87	26	56	-5	1.15	0.43	0.42	3.52	57	9.38	63	86	36	0	2	4	0
COLUMBUS	70	47	80	35	59	-4	2.57	1.66	2.50	6.53	85	12.62	74	79	33	0	0	2	1
MACON	71	41	80	28	56	-6	1.37	0.62	1.29	3.37	52	9.99	62	87	32	0	1	3	1
SAVANNAH	74	45	84	28	60	-4	0.00	-0.81	0.00	1.88	35	6.60	54	80	31	0	2	0	0
HI HILO	83	64	84	63	74	2	0.37	-2.75	0.27	4.75	23	31.21	79	83	72	0	0	4	0
HONOLULU	84	71	86	69	78	3	0.04	-0.22	0.03	0.80	33	2.30	31	76	62	0	0	2	0
KAHULUI	85	64	87	61	74	0	0.01	-0.43	0.01	2.21	67	3.62	39	79	67	0	0	1	0
LIHUE	82	71	82	67	76	2	0.05	-0.64	0.02	5.87	118	9.06	71	78	70	0	0	4	0
ID BOISE	58	38	66	28	48	-1	0.52	0.24	0.43	1.02	52	2.48	55	74	45	0	2	2	0
LEWISTON	61	39	69	31	50	0	0.53	0.25	0.21	1.30	78	2.52	67	75	47	0	1	3	0
POCATELLO	55	27	66	19	41	-4	0.06	-0.19	0.03	0.76	40	1.85	46	69	41	0	6	2	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	45	31	52	26	38	-8	1.59	0.72	1.15	5.49	126	8.82	114	78	54	0	4	3	1
MOLINE	46	30	52	26	38	-11	0.63	-0.25	0.43	6.23	134	9.16	118	76	54	0	6	2	0
PEORIA	47	32	54	27	40	-10	0.90	0.12	0.66	6.93	159	11.89	158	81	47	0	4	4	1
ROCKFORD	46	30	52	24	38	-8	1.13	0.29	1.05	4.61	115	7.35	109	74	54	0	6	3	1
SPRINGFIELD	49	33	59	30	41	-10	0.92	0.18	0.33	3.56	77	8.77	109	84	46	0	4	4	0
IN EVANSVILLE	54	32	67	26	43	-11	1.93	0.93	0.81	5.20	83	14.08	114	84	49	0	5	4	2
FORT WAYNE	45	29	52	20	37	-10	1.54	0.72	1.35	5.30	119	10.00	118	87	52	0	6	4	1
INDIANAPOLIS	48	32	59	28	40	-10	1.59	0.79	0.77	7.40	147	14.63	147	86	53	0	4	5	2
SOUTH BEND	43	28	50	23	36	-11	1.17	0.32	0.97	3.82	84	8.70	99	88	64	0	6	4	1
IA BURLINGTON	50	34	55	28	42	-9	0.87	0.07	0.48	4.95	109	7.41	100	78	42	0	2	4	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	45	26	52	20	36	-11	0.65	-0.08	0.42	4.08	111	5.99	103	91	49	0	7	2	0
DES MOINES	48	30	54	21	39	-10	1.15	0.34	0.68	5.05	135	7.95	133	78	49	0	5	2	1
DUBUQUE	43	28	51	24	35	-11	1.22	0.43	1.11	5.88	143	8.25	121	79	52	0	7	2	1
SIOUX CITY	48	26	60	14	37	-11	0.45	-0.15	0.34	5.26	166	8.03	183	85	52	0	6	2	0
WATERLOO	45	25	55	18	35	-11	0.41	-0.32	0.23	3.39	96	5.35	99	80	54	0	7	2	0
KS CONCORDIA	48	33	59	15	40	-11	1.29	0.79	0.92	3.56	106	5.17	109	86	68	0	1	4	1
DODGE CITY	47	32	59	27	39	-13	1.36	0.86	1.05	4.53	161	5.40	132	87	61	0	5	6	1
GOODLAND	48	28	58	18	38	-9	0.63	0.37	0.25	3.01	176	3.99	155	79	58	0	5	4	0
TOPEKA	48	33	58	20	41	-12	2.17	1.50	0.81	6.38	164	8.53	142	82	59	0	2	4	3

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 14, 2007

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	52	34	61	22	43	-11	2.14	1.59	1.57	7.79	203	9.47	166	87	58	0	2	4	1
	JACKSON	54	35	63	21	45	-10	1.34	0.51	0.91	4.85	80	8.88	67	75	41	0	3	4	1
	LEXINGTON	53	34	62	22	43	-10	1.75	0.94	1.43	5.36	88	11.25	89	78	54	0	3	4	1
	LOUISVILLE	54	35	63	27	45	-10	2.31	1.46	1.31	6.36	104	12.89	102	79	47	0	3	4	2
	PADUCAH	55	35	66	21	45	-11	2.28	1.16	0.82	5.52	86	14.76	107	86	40	0	2	4	3
LA	BATON ROUGE	75	50	84	38	63	-2	1.60	0.31	0.82	4.16	55	13.78	73	89	43	0	0	3	2
	LAKE CHARLES	71	50	80	37	61	-5	2.00	1.23	1.64	6.84	135	16.30	117	93	55	0	0	3	1
	NEW ORLEANS	73	55	82	42	64	-3	0.66	-0.56	0.39	2.79	36	9.95	52	77	58	0	0	3	0
	SHREVEPORT	67	47	77	39	57	-7	0.66	-0.32	0.28	2.76	45	13.72	92	75	37	0	0	3	0
ME	CARIBOU	38	23	45	14	31	-5	0.82	0.24	0.61	6.58	176	10.83	124	83	49	0	7	3	1
	PORTLAND	44	28	52	24	36	-6	0.74	-0.26	0.74	5.35	87	10.17	76	79	50	0	6	1	1
MD	BALTIMORE	53	32	62	26	43	-9	1.23	0.56	0.64	6.10	115	10.62	90	73	41	0	5	3	1
MA	BOSTON	47	34	52	29	41	-6	0.87	0.02	0.87	6.72	120	11.49	90	69	44	0	1	1	1
	WORCESTER	42	29	49	23	36	-7	1.03	0.13	1.03	7.30	120	12.14	92	76	44	0	6	1	1
MI	ALPENA	38	23	46	20	31	-7	0.59	0.07	0.41	3.84	121	5.49	87	91	52	0	7	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	41	28	48	23	34	-10	0.74	-0.07	0.47	6.53	156	10.70	138	88	55	0	6	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	38	21	50	13	30	-10	0.22	-0.31	0.18	4.61	148	6.21	104	87	54	0	7	2	0
	LANSING	41	27	49	23	34	-10	0.82	0.08	0.69	4.72	124	7.32	107	85	53	0	6	3	1
	MUSKOGON	41	28	49	22	34	-9	0.87	0.21	0.70	7.34	199	10.73	143	87	59	0	6	4	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	37	21	49	10	29	-12	0.31	-0.35	0.21	3.39	103	5.72	71	88	48	0	7	2	0
MN	DULUTH	41	20	53	6	31	-6	0.00	-0.47	0.00	3.36	128	5.05	110	71	40	0	7	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	42	16	52	3	29	-8	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.94	126	2.81	93	80	31	0	7	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	46	27	59	19	36	-8	0.42	-0.10	0.29	4.23	145	5.91	125	70	43	0	7	3	0
	ROCHESTER	42	25	53	19	34	-9	0.57	-0.11	0.40	3.81	120	5.99	123	76	50	0	7	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	44	24	58	15	34	-7	0.15	-0.35	0.08	3.94	158	5.52	144	84	35	0	7	2	0
MS	JACKSON	70	46	81	37	58	-4	0.57	-0.84	0.41	2.62	31	10.68	57	81	38	0	0	2	0
	MERIDIAN	70	42	82	34	56	-7	0.40	-0.92	0.14	2.07	21	7.83	37	80	42	0	0	3	0
	TUPELO	65	43	75	30	54	-6	2.25	1.13	1.18	5.70	66	13.01	71	78	42	0	1	4	2
MO	COLUMBIA	48	33	52	23	41	-12	1.97	1.06	0.78	4.80	97	9.55	107	80	49	0	2	4	2
	KANSAS CITY	47	32	54	20	40	-13	1.25	0.58	0.66	5.38	145	7.62	124	81	49	0	2	4	1
	SAINT LOUIS	51	35	60	26	43	-12	1.68	0.85	0.64	5.50	105	10.59	110	72	51	0	2	4	2
	SPRINGFIELD	50	34	55	20	42	-12	2.19	1.19	1.59	4.91	84	11.42	112	76	54	0	2	4	1
MT	BILLINGS	51	30	70	21	41	-4	0.25	-0.11	0.16	2.51	139	3.42	108	76	44	0	5	2	0
	BUTTE	51	24	64	16	37	-1	0.08	-0.11	0.08	0.59	48	1.44	65	77	24	0	7	1	0
	CUT BANK	52	28	67	18	40	1	0.04	-0.13	0.04	0.10	12	0.26	17	82	38	0	6	1	0
	GLASGOW	50	26	71	15	38	-5	0.01	-0.11	0.01	0.12	17	0.65	50	76	50	0	6	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	53	28	69	19	40	-1	0.26	-0.02	0.13	1.00	65	2.89	106	84	36	0	6	3	0
	HAVRE	51	25	73	19	38	-5	0.24	0.08	0.15	1.47	147	2.64	144	87	63	0	7	3	0
	MISSOULA	58	31	69	22	44	0	0.08	-0.14	0.08	0.46	34	1.79	56	71	42	0	5	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	47	31	58	13	39	-9	0.38	-0.17	0.38	2.81	90	3.99	92	85	59	0	3	1	0
	LINCOLN	48	30	57	17	39	-11	0.46	-0.15	0.39	3.35	99	5.30	112	83	51	0	5	2	0
	NORFOLK	47	28	59	16	38	-9	0.49	-0.07	0.45	3.67	120	5.77	132	81	54	0	6	4	0
	NORTH PLATTE	49	27	61	14	38	-8	0.39	0.00	0.22	2.46	126	3.88	136	92	56	0	6	4	0
	OMAHA	48	29	58	16	39	-11	0.56	-0.05	0.30	5.16	156	6.87	141	85	49	0	4	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	53	24	67	18	39	-6	0.04	-0.33	0.02	2.79	150	3.29	110	90	55	0	6	2	0
	VALENTINE	49	26	61	7	37	-7	0.21	-0.18	0.21	2.42	133	3.57	137	89	55	0	6	1	0
NV	ELY	52	24	65	15	38	-3	0.18	0.00	0.10	0.83	59	2.46	85	76	39	0	7	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	78	58	87	49	68	3	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	0.29	15	26	16	0	0	0	0
	RENO	60	38	72	30	49	2	0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.06	6	1.20	38	54	31	0	2	3	0
	WINNEMUCCA	56	26	65	19	41	-4	0.43	0.26	0.33	0.62	51	2.50	94	66	41	0	6	3	0
NH	CONCORD	44	28	52	20	36	-7	0.73	0.04	0.73	5.31	120	9.57	98	80	46	0	6	1	1
NJ	NEWARK	50	35	58	30	43	-8	1.48	0.61	1.48	6.55	110	11.48	89	60	42	0	3	1	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	60	38	73	31	49	-5	0.88	0.77	0.65	1.60	193	2.48	141	78	32	0	1	3	1
NY	ALBANY	44	28	50	21	36	-9	0.93	0.16	0.93	5.49	118	9.17	99	78	52	0	5	1	1
	BINGHAMTON	40	27	51	20	34	-8	0.37	-0.43	0.25	4.26	94	8.91	93	82	56	0	7	5	0
	BUFFALO	42	29	53	23	35	-8	0.67	-0.04	0.29	3.77	85	10.25	103	91	61	0	6	4	0
	ROCHESTER	44	31	53	24	37	-6	0.60	-0.04	0.36	4.07	105	10.41	126	78	54	0	4	2	0
	SYRACUSE	42	30	50	23	36	-7	0.44	-0.33	0.24	5.69	125	12.38	133	89	54	0	4	5	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	58	34	68	22	46	-7	0.65	-0.15	0.35	5.08	81	9.88	70	73	38	0	3	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	64	38	75	21	51	-9	2.45	1.78	1.44	6.96	119	13.12	98	82	28	0	3	3	2
	GREENSBORO	61	39	71	25	50	-6	3.21	2.44	1.65	6.63	123	11.82	98	76	30	0	2	3	2
	HATTERAS	61	45	72	36	53	-5	0.22	-0.55	0.22	4.03	61	11.33	69	83	41	0	0	1	0
	RALEIGH	64	41	75	27	53	-5	1.89	1.28	0.94	5.57	105	10.43	81	68	36	0	3	3	2
	WILMINGTON	67	42	80	29	55	-7	0.26	-0.38	0.24	1.85	33	8.36	61	85	27	0	2	3	0
ND	BISMARCK	43	21	63	9	32	-9	0.37	0.07	0.31	1.80	128	2.68	113	88	57	0	7	3	0
	DICKINSON	42	22	66	7	32	-9	0.23	-0.17	0.16	1.41	99	1.97	89	88	53	0	7	3	0
	FARGO	43	23	56	10	33	-8	0.11	-0.17	0.09	3.22	186	4.05	131	85	49	0	7	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	45	22	56	12	34	-6	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.63	192	3.45	131	86	37	0	7	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	40	21	60	6	30	-11	0.03	-0.25	0.02	1.81	127	2.70	105	89	50	0	7	2	0
	WILLISTON	47	17	70	5	32	-8	0.32	0.12	0.19	0.95	83	1.90	92	84	44	0	7	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	43	29	50	22	36	-10	0.68	-0.07	0.33	4.84	105	10.46	111	82	56	0	6	4	0
	CINCINNATI	50	33	58	28	42	-10	1.46	0.55	0.71	5.39	94	12.65	111	81	58	0	4	4	2
	CLEVELAND	43	31	50	24	37	-9	0.58	-0.19	0.31	5.25	117	12.50	135	80	49	0	4	5	0
	COLUMBUS	47	33	54	26	40	-10	1.07	0.35	0.56	8.24	191	14.55	161	81	55	0	3	3	1
	DAYTON	46	31	53	25	39	-10	1.58	0.65	1.08	7.20	141	13.85	138	85	52	0	4		

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 14, 2007

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS						
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
OK TOLEDO	44	29	53	24	37	-10	0.86	0.09	0.77	3.07	74	7.59	95	88	50	0	4	2	1		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	42	28	50	23	35	-11	0.62	-0.15	0.24	4.88	106	11.72	131	83	61	0	5	5	0		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	58	40	69	35	49	-9	0.95	0.35	0.86	8.97	220	11.67	169	77	46	0	0	2	1		
OR TULSA	56	39	67	26	47	-13	1.37	0.55	1.29	4.52	87	8.02	92	80	56	0	1	4	1		
OR ASTORIA	54	41	55	39	48	0	0.90	-0.33	0.35	10.20	102	28.60	104	92	76	0	0	6	0		
OR BURNS	52	28	61	19	40	-2	0.65	0.47	0.26	1.29	80	3.01	77	79	55	0	6	5	0		
OR EUGENE	59	38	68	35	49	0	1.67	0.78	0.43	3.84	50	13.10	60	94	75	0	0	6	0		
OR MEDFORD	61	40	70	32	50	-1	0.64	0.34	0.47	1.66	67	6.89	98	83	43	0	1	5	0		
OR PENDLETON	60	39	69	29	49	-1	0.46	0.21	0.20	1.69	96	3.77	85	82	52	0	2	5	0		
OR PORTLAND	58	43	62	40	51	1	0.71	0.09	0.26	4.73	95	11.02	77	88	66	0	0	7	0		
OR SALEM	58	41	66	37	50	1	1.12	0.46	0.40	3.93	71	13.18	80	89	69	0	0	6	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	48	31	55	24	40	-7	0.78	0.01	0.70	5.02	98	9.81	86	64	41	0	4	3	1		
PA ERIE	41	28	49	26	35	-10	0.43	-0.38	0.29	3.88	82	11.96	125	81	66	0	6	4	0		
PA MIDDLETOWN	49	32	56	29	41	-9	1.16	0.46	0.71	4.90	105	10.27	98	82	39	0	4	3	1		
PA PHILADELPHIA	50	35	56	30	43	-8	1.20	0.42	1.11	6.37	118	11.45	98	60	37	0	2	2	1		
PA PITTSBURGH	45	30	54	23	37	-11	1.08	0.41	0.57	7.87	173	13.12	137	86	48	0	5	4	1		
PA WILKES-BARRE	44	30	54	24	37	-10	0.65	-0.09	0.59	3.39	82	9.46	109	70	47	0	5	4	1		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	47	30	54	25	39	-8	0.97	0.17	0.59	5.32	111	10.42	101	74	43	0	5	3	1		
RI PROVIDENCE	49	33	56	27	41	-6	1.34	0.34	1.34	9.51	147	15.35	107	65	42	0	4	1	1		
SC BEAUFORT	73	47	82	34	60	-3	0.03	-0.73	0.02	1.11	21	5.27	42	86	31	0	0	2	0		
SC CHARLESTON	72	46	81	30	59	-4	0.30	-0.37	0.28	1.12	21	7.42	59	81	32	0	1	2	0		
SC COLUMBIA	69	40	85	26	55	-7	0.54	-0.20	0.29	4.06	65	9.74	66	86	39	0	2	3	0		
SC GREENVILLE	64	39	74	24	52	-6	0.82	0.04	0.46	4.69	67	11.78	75	79	30	0	2	2	0		
SD ABERDEEN	41	21	60	7	31	-12	0.65	0.24	0.54	3.15	147	4.45	144	90	59	0	7	2	1		
SD HURON	45	22	62	7	33	-11	0.51	0.01	0.39	2.82	106	4.35	117	93	53	0	6	3	0		
SD RAPID CITY	51	24	64	10	37	-6	0.05	-0.33	0.02	0.71	41	1.64	64	88	38	0	7	3	0		
SD SIOUX FALLS	44	24	58	15	34	-10	1.00	0.41	0.69	6.13	207	7.87	198	88	59	0	6	4	1		
TN BRISTOL	60	33	72	21	47	-6	0.95	0.26	0.52	4.07	77	6.69	55	90	31	0	4	3	1		
TN CHATTANOOGA	60	39	67	28	50	-8	1.64	0.65	0.94	4.76	57	9.32	50	81	45	0	1	2	2		
TN KNOXVILLE	59	37	69	23	48	-8	1.52	0.63	0.97	5.69	81	9.35	60	82	38	0	3	2	2		
TN MEMPHIS	60	45	71	28	53	-8	1.83	0.48	0.61	5.02	61	11.92	71	77	40	0	1	4	3		
TN NASHVILLE	61	38	71	23	49	-8	1.64	0.78	0.97	4.66	70	9.82	69	79	36	0	3	4	1		
TX ABILENE	67	42	86	32	55	-8	0.04	-0.31	0.04	4.37	208	6.28	150	82	55	0	1	1	0		
TX AMARILLO	57	34	78	28	45	-10	0.39	0.11	0.22	4.44	264	5.68	199	88	47	0	4	4	0		
TX AUSTIN	69	47	83	34	58	-9	0.35	-0.13	0.16	8.57	283	16.37	237	78	54	0	0	4	0		
TX BEAUMONT	74	54	83	38	64	-3	2.04	1.19	1.03	8.56	157	16.47	114	89	48	0	0	3	2		
TX BROWNSVILLE	76	56	87	39	66	-7	0.28	-0.15	0.28	6.06	352	8.81	207	98	73	0	0	1	0		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	76	56	87	39	66	-4	0.40	-0.03	0.39	3.45	136	8.31	139	90	66	0	0	2	0		
TX DEL RIO	75	52	92	38	64	-5	0.00	-0.35	0.00	2.80	176	5.06	162	79	52	1	0	0	0		
TX EL PASO	75	49	82	33	62	-1	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.04	13	2.04	176	52	19	0	0	1	0		
TX FORT WORTH	66	47	76	38	57	-7	0.76	0.12	0.76	4.86	113	10.87	127	79	42	0	0	1	1		
TX GALVESTON	72	59	83	41	65	-4	0.73	0.17	0.32	11.74	300	17.14	162	91	59	0	0	4	0		
TX HOUSTON	74	52	83	37	63	-4	0.57	-0.23	0.51	7.32	148	14.19	122	82	61	0	0	3	1		
TX LUBBOCK	60	37	78	28	48	-11	0.34	0.08	0.21	6.41	517	7.89	322	81	66	0	1	3	0		
TX MIDLAND	69	40	82	28	54	-8	0.02	-0.08	0.02	2.55	432	3.94	232	82	49	0	1	1	0		
TX SAN ANGELO	70	43	85	30	57	-7	0.01	-0.29	0.01	4.38	288	6.79	193	81	48	0	1	1	0		
TX SAN ANTONIO	71	49	85	35	60	-7	0.69	0.17	0.37	8.51	297	12.92	206	93	53	0	0	5	0		
TX VICTORIA	73	53	83	38	63	-6	0.26	-0.35	0.24	7.88	232	15.68	199	88	60	0	0	2	0		
TX WACO	68	47	81	34	58	-7	0.32	-0.28	0.30	10.37	289	14.90	188	82	56	0	0	2	0		
TX WICHITA FALLS	64	43	86	36	54	-7	1.14	0.57	1.14	5.04	150	8.15	134	75	52	0	0	1	1		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	58	36	69	26	47	-2	0.24	-0.20	0.19	1.52	55	3.78	69	67	27	0	2	2	0		
VT BURLINGTON	40	30	45	26	35	-6	0.77	0.12	0.59	4.38	122	9.13	122	83	56	0	6	3	1		
VA LYNCHBURG	55	34	68	22	44	-10	1.43	0.66	1.07	5.39	100	10.72	89	75	36	0	3	3	1		
VA NORFOLK	58	41	74	33	50	-6	0.24	-0.53	0.23	2.73	48	7.53	58	80	39	0	0	2	0		
VA RICHMOND	59	37	74	28	48	-8	0.72	0.02	0.51	3.54	64	9.06	75	73	39	0	3	3	1		
VA ROANOKE	56	36	67	28	46	-9	1.54	0.74	1.14	5.00	92	9.63	82	71	45	0	3	3	1		
WA WASH/DULLES	52	32	58	27	42	-10	1.08	0.36	0.47	4.13	82	8.78	81	75	43	0	4	3	0		
WA OLYMPIA	55	39	59	35	47	0	1.11	0.22	0.45	8.61	120	20.19	97	91	71	0	0	7	0		
WA QUILLAYUTE	52	40	56	36	46	0	2.41	0.61	0.73	25.82	175	53.90	132	90	75	0	0	6	2		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	56	42	61	37	49	0	0.28	-0.36	0.10	4.73	93	14.33	99	88	71	0	0	4	0		
WA SPOKANE	55	36	62	29	46	1	0.36	0.08	0.18	1.38	66	3.86	71	80	42	0	3	3	0		
WA YAKIMA	62	35	70	26	49	1	0.13	0.02	0.08	0.29	31	1.47	50	79	43	0	3	4	0		
WV BECKLEY	46	30	54	19	38	-12	2.43	1.69	1.13	8.24	162	12.83	114	77	58	0	4	4	2		
WV CHARLESTON	52	35	61	26	43	-10	2.25	1.53	1.48	6.98	130	11.14	94	81	43	0	3	4	2		
WV ELKINS	45	26	55	20	35	-13	1.61	0.84	0.97	6.14	112	12.43	103	89	51	0	6	4	1		
WV HUNTINGTON	53	36	62	25	44	-10	1.85	1.13	1.44	6.31	119	11.01	95	79	46	0	3	3	1		
WI EAU CLAIRE	47	25	58	16	36	-7	0.21	-0.45	0.13	3.67	117	5.29	106	81	32	0	7	3	0		
WI GREEN BAY	44	28	54	23	36	-6	0.16	-0.45	0.09	3.17	97	5.19	95	86	51	0	7	3	0		
WI LA CROSSE	47	28	58	25	38	-8	0.35	-0.43	0.18	3.71	106	6.25	110	83	35	0	7	3	0		
WI MADISON	44	28	53	21	36	-8	0.60	-0.19	0.53	5.63	147	8.06	127	82	56	0	7	3	1		
WI MILWAUKEE	43	31	51	25	37	-6	0.65	-0.26	0.65	5.50	126	7.72	98	81	60	0	4	1	1		
WY CASPER	53	24	66	17	38	-3	0.19	-0.09	0.08	1.65	116	2.48	94	79	61	0	7	4	0		
WY CHEYENNE	46	24	64	20	35	-5	0.15	-0.16	0.05	1.63	100	2.29	91	78	52	0	7	4	0		
WY LANDER	54	27	67	20	41	-2	0.00	-0.43	0.00	1.70	83	2.55	82	68	23	0	6	0	0		
WY SHERIDAN	49	26	66	18	38	-5	0.02	-0.35	0.02	1.35	79	2.46	81	77	57	0	6	1	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

April 9 - 15, 2007

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Cooler-than-normal weather was widespread across the Nation during the week. Except in southern Florida, temperatures eastward from the Rocky Mountains averaged 5 to 15 degrees F below normal. West of the Rockies, average temperatures were generally normal to 5 degrees F below normal, except slightly above normal in the Desert Southwest. Moderate to heavy precipitation fell in the Pacific Northwest, from the central Great Plains and the Delta eastward through the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys and much of the Southeast, and

throughout the Atlantic Coast States. Much of the precipitation in the central High Plains and in the Northeast was in the form of late-season snow, with up to a foot recorded in western Kansas and up to 2 feet or more in New York and the New England States. The cold weather continued to limit evaporation from still-soggy fields in the Corn Belt, further delaying pre-planting fieldwork. In the South, growers continued to assess damage to fruits and developing field crops from the previous weekend's hard freeze.

Corn: Planting advanced 1 percentage point during the week to 4 percent complete by week's end, behind last year's 8 percent and the average pace of 9 percent. In the Corn Belt, where planting is normally underway except across the northern tier of States, farmers in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana had not yet begun. Missouri and Kansas farmers had sown 18 and 5 percent of their intended corn acreage, respectively, well behind last year and average. Texas and Kentucky farmers were about on schedule with 67 and 29 percent planted, respectively, while farmers in North Carolina and Tennessee were well ahead of schedule with 55 and 54 percent planted, respectively.

Winter Wheat: Ten percent of the winter wheat crop had advanced to the heading stage, slightly ahead of last year's 8 percent and the 6-percent average. Heading was progressing ahead of normal in the southern Great Plains, where the crops in Texas and Oklahoma had reached 28 and 24 percent headed, respectively. While just starting to head, the crop in Kansas had been progressing well ahead of normal prior to the previous week's freezing temperatures and the current week's snow. The effects of the continuing cold temperatures over much of the eastern two-thirds of the country were reflected in another modest decline in winter wheat condition ratings to 55 percent rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 64 percent last week and 39 percent last year.

Cotton: With 9 percent of the crop in the ground, cotton planting lagged slightly behind last year's 12 percent and the 10 percent average. Texas producers had planted 13 percent of their acreage, 4 points behind normal. Warm, dry conditions continued to encourage early planting efforts in California, where 76 percent of the crop was already in the ground, well ahead of schedule. Planting was 30 percent complete in Arizona, but was less than 5 percent complete in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.

Sorghum: Planting was 3 points behind last year but 3 points ahead of normal, with 19 percent of the intended sorghum crop in the ground. Seeding in Texas advanced to 56 percent complete, 8 points ahead of normal. In Arkansas and Louisiana, growers made good progress, advancing well ahead of normal to 51 and 47 percent complete, respectively. Growers in Oklahoma and Missouri maintained a near-normal pace with 5 and 4 percent planted, respectively. Planting had not yet begun elsewhere.

Rice: Planting advanced to 30 percent complete, slightly ahead of the 29-percent average, but behind last year's 40 percent. Progress was most advanced in Louisiana where 61 percent was planted, 7 points behind normal. Progress in Texas, at 45 percent, lagged well behind last year and average. Planting in Arkansas and Mississippi was ahead of normal at 34 and 22 percent, respectively, while planting was slower-than-normal in Missouri, where 7 percent of the crop was in the ground. In California, planting got underway with 5 percent of the intended acreage sown. Meanwhile, 13 percent of the crop had emerged, slightly ahead of normal. Forty percent of Louisiana's crop and 34 percent of Texas' crop had emerged, both behind last year and average. Emergence in Arkansas and Mississippi was ahead of normal at 11 and 9 percent, respectively.

Small Grains: Spring wheat planting advanced only 2 points during the week to 6 percent complete, compared with 9 percent last year and 15 percent for the 5-year average. Barley seeding advanced 4 points to 19 percent complete, 10 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Idaho farmers were planting both crops well ahead of normal, while Montana farmers fell slightly behind their usual pace. South Dakota farmers were well behind in their spring wheat planting efforts. In Washington, farmers made good planting progress, with barley running ahead of normal, but spring wheat running behind. In North Dakota and Minnesota, where planting is usually underway, growers had not yet begun planting either crop.

Thirty-three percent of the Nation's oat crop had been planted, 13 points behind last year and 15 points behind the 5-year average. Spring planting was underway in all States except Minnesota and North Dakota. Progress has been very slow, with all States lagging well behind their normal planting pace. Nebraska growers were farthest along with 43 percent of the crop in the ground.

Other Crops: Sugarbeet growers had planted 15 percent of their acreage, ahead of last year's 7 percent, but behind the 19 percent average. In Idaho, 82 percent of the crop was already in the ground, well ahead of last year's 32 percent and the 61-percent average. Planting in Michigan, at 9 percent complete, lagged 26 points behind normal, while in the Red River Valley, planting had not yet begun.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 15, 2007

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

Corn Percent Planted				
	Apr 15 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	3	1	3	2
IL	0	0	7	14
IN	0	0	3	5
IA	0	0	3	4
KS	5	2	21	19
KY	29	26	27	28
MI	0	0	0	2
MN	0	0	0	1
MO	18	12	45	41
NE	1	0	3	3
NC	55	39	57	37
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	1	1	2	3
PA	1	0	4	3
SD	0	0	0	0
TN	54	47	51	44
TX	67	59	67	64
WI	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	4	3	8	9
These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Apr 15 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	54	44	39	18
CA	80	58	49	65
CO	0	0	0	0
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
IN	0	0	0	0
KS	1	0	5	1
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	2	0	2	1
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	12	6	23	14
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	24	13	12	12
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	28	16	25	19
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	10	6	8	6
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Apr 15 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	4	2	8	8
AZ	30	17	22	27
AR	0	0	7	2
CA	76	43	12	34
GA	1	0	3	3
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	0	0	13	6
MS	4	1	10	3
MO	0	0	3	2
NC	0	0	3	2
OK	0	0	3	1
SC	0	0	3	3
TN	0	0	1	1
TX	13	11	20	17
VA	0	0	9	2
15 Sts	9	7	12	10
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Apr 15 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	51	36	37	25
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	2	1
LA	47	39	41	25
MO	4	2	5	3
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	5	2	7	4
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	56	52	62	48
11 Sts	19	17	22	16
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Oats Percent Planted				
	Apr 15 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	16	9	50	67
MN	0	0	15	16
NE	43	32	66	68
ND	0	0	3	4
OH	17	10	40	27
PA	12	10	49	32
SD	6	4	29	37
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	2	1	12	18
9 Sts	33	31	46	48
These 9 States planted 67% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	Apr 15 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	1	0	4	10
MN	0	0	0	0
NE	15	6	12	19
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	0	0	4	3
PA	1	0	13	8
SD	2	0	6	6
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	0	0	0	0
9 Sts	28	28	30	30
These 9 States planted 67% of last year's oat acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 15, 2007

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

Rice Percent Planted				
	Apr 15 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	34	25	42	28
CA	5	0	0	1
LA	61	51	72	68
MS	22	15	39	18
MO	7	5	40	16
TX	45	42	82	74
6 Sts	30	22	40	29
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Apr 15 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	11	5	5	3
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	40	26	51	49
MS	9	3	6	4
MO	1	*1	3	1
TX	34	20	71	53
6 Sts	13	7	13	11
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	Apr 15 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	62	46	16	43
MN	0	0	2	7
MT	6	5	8	10
ND	0	0	3	7
SD	8	5	32	43
WA	56	40	44	68
6 Sts	6	4	9	15
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Apr 15 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	22	NA	2	12
MN	0	NA	0	0
MT	0	NA	0	0
ND	0	NA	0	0
SD	3	NA	5	6
WA	18	NA	27	33
6 Sts	2	NA	1	2
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	Apr 15 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	55	51	12	31
MN	0	0	6	5
MT	14	10	11	18
ND	0	0	2	3
WA	55	33	30	50
5 Sts	19	15	9	16
These 5 States planted 78% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Percent Emerged				
	Apr 15 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	26	NA	1	10
MN	0	NA	0	0
MT	0	NA	0	2
ND	0	NA	0	0
WA	15	NA	14	21
5 Sts	6	NA	1	4
These 5 States planted 78% of last year's barley acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Planted				
	Apr 15 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	82	60	32	61
MI	9	6	11	35
MN	0	0	0	6
ND	0	0	0	4
4 Sts	15	11	7	19
These 4 States planted 81% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	16	32	24	23	5
CA	1	2	7	33	57
CO	2	3	18	40	37
ID	0	1	12	80	7
IL	8	24	40	25	3
IN	6	17	38	37	2
KS	13	14	37	26	10
MI	4	12	28	42	14
MO	20	37	33	10	0
MT	0	4	30	54	12
NE	3	11	39	40	7
NC	1	5	34	58	2
OH	7	21	35	28	9
OK	3	6	17	51	23
OR	0	0	7	86	7
SD	2	12	35	45	6
TX	2	9	27	36	26
WA	2	5	20	62	11
18 Sts	6	11	28	39	16
Prev Wk	3	7	26	45	19
Prev Yr	15	17	29	32	7

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

NA - Not Available;
* Revised

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 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 Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nass.usda.gov>.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 34% short, 51% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 75% planted, 62% 2006, 50% avg.; 45% emerged, 38% 2006, 21% avg. Soybeans 2% planted, 5% 2006, 1% avg. Winter wheat condition 23% very poor, 15% poor, 27% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 17% poor, 52% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 44% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent. Alabama temperatures during the past week were well below average, with Hamilton reaching a low of 23 degrees, Brewton recording the week's high at 85 degrees. Year-to-date precipitation accumulations for most of the state remain drastically below normal. After a week of evaluation, farmers, extension specialists have found that the heavy frost, freezing temperatures experienced by Alabama farmers in the northern regions on April 6, 7 and 8th caused major damage the wheat and corn crops. Early results show as much as 50 percent of the peach crop could be lost this year, with the most damage occurring at lower elevations. Blueberry, blackberry plantings in northwestern and northeastern areas of the state have been completely lost, while central parts of Alabama only suffered heavy losses to the blueberry and blackberry crops. The majority of pastures are reported to be in fair to good condition following a week of good rainfall. Alabama livestock remain in fair to good condition.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal for the week ending April 15. Precipitation was reported at 15 of the 22 reporting stations. Payson received the most at 0.43 inches of precipitation, Buckeye and Winslow received the least with 0.01 inches. There are only four stations with above normal precipitation for the year to date. Alfalfa harvest is progressing in Arizona with over three quarters of the State's acreage active. Durum wheat and barley heading continues across the State with over 50 percent completed. Cotton planting remained active.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for field work 4.2. Topsoil moisture 15% short, 70% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 22% short 74% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 93% planted, 88% 2006, 73% avg.; 68% emerged, 57% 2006, 42% avg. Fruit, berry, row crop producers continued to assess the damage of freezing temperatures that occurred on April 6th and 7th. Producers were able to remain well ahead of last year's planting progress. Rice farmers were eight points ahead of last year's planting progress. Wheat progress remained well ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Cattle conditions were fair to good last week. Alfalfa was in fair to good condition. Warm season grasses continued to show signs of damage caused by below freezing temperatures that occurred on April 6th and 7th. Livestock producers were vaccinating cattle.

CALIFORNIA: The flooding of rice fields was ongoing, some rice planting had begun. Rice fields were treated with herbicides. Alfalfa was cut, baled. The second cutting began in some areas. Safflower, sunflower fields were planted in the Sacramento Valley. Field corn was planted, treated for weeds. Winter forage crops were growing quickly and were cut for silage, hay in the San Joaquin Valley. Some lodging, drought stress was reported due to strong winds and lack of rain. Wheat, oat fields were maturing, irrigation was required in most areas. Sugar beets were harvested in the San Joaquin Valley. Cotton was planted and early fields were emerging. Sweet potatoes were planted in Merced County. Grape vines were vigorously leafing out, forming bunches. Vineyard fertilization, irrigation and spray applications to control weeds, diseases, insects were ongoing. Winter cover crops were being disced or mowed. Stone fruit, pomegranate orchards were irrigated, fertilized, herbicides were applied. New orchards continued to be planted. Early stone fruit varieties were thinned. Cherry growers appeared to have an excellent crop. Apple, pear and quince trees were forming fruit. Blueberries were harvested. Strawberries were harvested in the south coastal areas and harvest in the Central Valley was beginning. Citrus trees were being hedged, topped, thinned. Harvests of oranges, tangerines, mandarins, lemons continued at a slow pace. Star Ruby grapefruit was being harvested in Tulare County. Some growers treated their groves to control fungus, weeds and applied nutrients. Pruning of frost-damaged limbs was ongoing. Olive buds continued to swell. The almond crop continued to look good. Orchard work such as fertilization, irrigation, spray applications for weeds continued. Blight treatment in walnut orchards was winding down. Pistachio bloom continued. Transplanting of tomatoes for processing was in full swing. Bittermelon, cucumbers,

eggplant, melons, peppers, squash, tomatoes, sweet corn were growing well. Strong winds affected some of the melon vines causing leaf damage. Fields of broccoli, carrots, garlic, red and yellow onions, processing tomatoes continued to be weeded, irrigated, fertilized, treated to control insects and mildew. Harvests of asparagus, bok choy, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cilantro, daikon, dandelion greens, garlic, green onions, kale, leaf and head lettuce, leeks, mustard greens, parsley, parsnips, rutabaga, spinach were ongoing. Packing, shipping of radicchio continued. Rain in northern California benefited some foothill pastures while others had dried beyond the point of being helped by moisture. Pastures in central California were dry and feeder cattle were beginning to ship to local auctions or to feedlot buyers in other States. Some beef cows and stocker cattle were moving from the foothills to irrigated pastures in the central and northern valleys earlier than normal. Weight gains on cattle shipped thus far have been well below normal. New crop lambs continued to ship from pastures in central and northern California. Sheep were grazing in alfalfa fields and on retired farm land. Dairy cows were benefiting from below normal temperatures. Bee hives continued to move from almond orchards into holding areas or into other orchards.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 6% short, 82% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 3% surplus. Spring barley 46% seeded, 35% 2006, 43% avg.; 12% emerged, 14% 2006, 16% avg. Dry onions 62% planted, 57% 2006, 65% avg. Sugarbeets 26% planted, 35% 2006, 42% avg. Summer potatoes 17% planted, 22% 2006, 27% avg. Spring wheat 28% seeded, 24% 2006, 31% avg.; 5% emerged, 11% 2006, 10% avg.; condition 15% poor, 20% fair, 45% good, 20% excellent. Cows calved 75% 2007, 73% 2006, 75% avg. Ewes lambed 74% 2007, 75% 2006, 72% avg. For the second consecutive week, moisture was received late in the week across most of Colorado. Temperatures were reported below average across the state with frost reported on the Eastern Plains and in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 64% adequate, 36% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 88% adequate, 11% surplus. Corn 7% planted, 7% 2006, 5% avg. Barley condition 2% poor, 16% fair, 73% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat condition 2% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent; 100% emerged, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 10% poor, 12% fair, 70% good, 2% excellent. Strawberries 28% bloomed, 31% 2006, 14% avg. Apples 31% bloomed, 31% 2006, 20% avg. Peaches 77% bloomed, 55% 2006, 52% avg. Snap beans 12% planted, 2% 2006, 6% avg. Sweet corn 7% planted, 7% 2006, 7% avg. Green peas 54% planted, 75% 2006, 52% avg. Potatoes 53% planted, 74% 2006, 40% avg. Hay supplies 24% very short, 49% short, 26% adequate, 1% surplus. Delaware farmers experience significant amount of rain which delaying planting of corn. Air temperatures averaged below normal in comparison to last year, with temperatures averaging at 44 degrees.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 40% very short, 45% short, 15% adequate. Subsoil moisture 46% very short, 42% short, 12% adequate. Soil moisture, Panhandle, very short to short; Big Bend soil moisture, very short; central Peninsula, short to adequate; southern Peninsula, very short to short. Surplus soil moisture, less than 1%, some spots Miami-Dade County. Big Bend, some spots, adequate soil moisture. Cool temperatures slowed crop development, Panhandle, northern Peninsula. Frosty temperatures nipped some early plantings; no significant damage reported. Most early plantings too short to be affected by strong winds. Suwannee Valley organic cherry tomatoes suffered up to 80% burn, low lying areas due to frost; remaining organic vegetables suffered less than 1% burn; non organic vegetables sustained 10% or less burn; all expected to recover. Quincy area vegetables, no significant cold damage. Strong winds damaged leaves of taller vegetables; wind-borne sand bruised some fruit. Continued dry conditions over most of central, southern Peninsula caused blossom end rot in susceptible crops, salt intrusion into some fields. Hernando County blueberry producers expect high losses from Cedar Wax Wings. Quincy planting finished. Palatka potato digging underway. Homestead okra cutting started; light amounts available. Plant City several strawberry fields open to U-Pic. Immokalee watermelon picking slowly increasing; light amounts available. Other non-citrus fruits, vegetables snap beans, blueberries, cabbage, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, escarole. Two storms dumped needed rain, cooler temperatures, citrus areas. High winds

spawned isolated tornado; no severe damage to groves. Bloom period coming to an end; groves at about three quarters petal drop. Valencia harvest over four million boxes a week; maturity levels at acceptable levels. Grapefruit utilization heavy to processing as fresh fruit export declines seasonally. Honey tangerine slowing down; large majority harvested, primarily for fresh market. Caretakers hedging, topping, beginning to apply post bloom nutritional sprays. Growers scouting for greening, removing diseased trees. Pasture feed 10% very poor, 30% poor, 55% fair, 5% good. Cattle condition 3% very poor, 15% poor, 60% fair, 20% good, 2% excellent. Panhandle, north pasture very poor to good, most fair, condition low due to cold, near freezing temperature, but mainly due to short soil moisture. Pastures greened up from recent rains but real growth to follow more moisture. Central, southwest pasture very poor to fair, most fair. Statewide cattle very poor to excellent, most in fair condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 39% short, 38% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 5% very poor, 18% poor, 52% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Sorghum 28% very poor, 29% poor, 32% fair, 11% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 6% very poor, 14% poor, 35% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Range, pasture 13% very poor, 33% poor, 38% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. Apples 94% very poor, 4% poor, 1% fair, 1% good, 0% excellent. Hay 16% very poor, 37% poor, 35% fair, 12% good, 0% excellent. Onions 0% very poor, 18% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 3% excellent. Peaches 58% very poor, 22% poor, 20% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Tobacco 12% very poor, 17% poor, 58% fair, 13% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 9% very poor, 13% poor, 43% fair, 35% good, 0% excellent. Corn 80% planted, 80% 2006, 75% avg.; 67 emerged 5%, 62% 2006, 60% avg. Sorghum 6% planted, 3% 2006, 5% avg. Cotton 1% planted, 3% 2006, 3% avg. Winter wheat jointing 98%, 92% 2006, 94% avg.; boot 86%, 74% 2006, 76% avg.; 60% headed, 46% 2006, 49% avg. Apples 58% blooming, 43% 2006, 52% avg. Onions 7% harvested, 9% 2006, 5% avg. Peaches 99% blooming, 97% 2006, 97% avg. Tobacco 41% transplanted, 50% 2006, 49% avg. Watermelons 73% planted, 62% 2006, 66% avg. Reports revealed more about the extent of crop damage suffered as a result of the hard freeze on April 7-8. Fruits were severely damaged by the freeze with a majority of the crops lost. The majority of the corn crop did survive, but was set back about 2 to 3 weeks. Pastures, hayfields, turf and sod were burnt back delaying growth by 2 to 3 weeks as well. Wheat was damaged, but yield losses were hard to predict.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 74% adequate, 11% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 80% good, 7% excellent. Hay, roughage supply 2% very short, 37% short, 61% adequate, 0% surplus. Lambing 93% complete. Calving 94% complete. Spring wheat 62% planted, 16% 2006, 43% avg.; emerged 22%, 2% 2006, 12% avg. Barley 55% planted, 12% 2006, 31% avg.; 26% emerged, 1% 2006, 10% avg. Potatoes 10% planted, 4% 2006, 5% avg. Sugar beets 82% planted, 32% 2006, 61% avg.; 27% emerged, 3% 2006, 12% avg. Oats 48% planted, 20% 2006, 33% avg.; 20% emerged, 0% 2006, 10% avg. Onions 100% planted, 41% 2006, 84% avg.; 15% emerged, 0% 2006, 37% avg. Dry peas 26% planted, 11% 2006, 29% avg.; 7% emerged, 2% 2006, 5% avg. Field corn 12% planted, 1% 2006, 1% avg. Lentils 4% planted, 0% 2006, 13% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Irrigation has begun in some small, drying grain fields in Minidoka County due to the absence of rain. In Bonneville County, dryland grains are also under water stress. While the dry weather in Franklin County is allowing farmers to quickly finish small grain planting, unfortunately, irrigation supplies are looking bleak for the summer due to low snowpacks. In portions of Idaho, some sugarbeets were lost to freeze damage and must be replanted.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for field work 1.1. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 60% adequate, 39% surplus. Cold and wet was the norm for weather last week. Temperatures averaged 10 degrees below normal across the state. Corn planted remains behind previous years due to the cold, wet conditions. Reports indicate that the freezing temperatures last week may have significantly impacted the wheat crop. The freezing temperatures last week may have also impacted fruit, vineyard crops, but at this time it is too early to judge the extent of the damage. Farm activities last week included preparing equipment

for planting, applying fertilizer when it wasn't too wet or cold, and tending to livestock.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.2. Topsoil moisture 40% adequate, 60% surplus. Subsoil moisture 61% adequate, 39% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 33%, 29% 2006, 33% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 17% poor, 38% fair, 37% good, 2% excellent. Hay availability 2% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Livestock are reported to be in mostly good condition with only a few reports of respiratory problems due to the change in weather conditions. Average temperatures ranged from 10° to 14° below normal with a high of 67° and a low of 15°. Precipitation averaged from 0.49 to 2.03 inches. Up to two inches of snow was reported in some northern counties. Damage to fruit, berries, wheat, alfalfa crops has been reported. The extent of this freeze damage is unknown at this point. A limited amount of fieldwork was accomplished early in the week. Only a few fields of corn have been planted at this point. Activities included preparing planting equipment, applying anhydrous ammonia, spraying herbicides, hauling grain to market, tillage of soils, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 65% adequate, 34% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 71% adequate, 26% surplus. Fertilizer application 62% complete. Snow, cold weather kept field work limited until the last day of the week. Activities calving and moving grain to elevators.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8. Topsoil moisture 72% adequate, 28% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 83% adequate, 7% surplus. Wheat jointed 79%, 70% 2006, 53% avg.; freeze damage 31% none, 25% light, 26% moderate, 18% severe; wind damage 80% none, 18% light, 2% moderate; insect infestation 78% none, 16% light, 5% moderate, 1% severe; disease infestation 72% no presence, 24% light presence, 4% moderate presence. Range, pasture conditions 1% very poor, 17% poor, 47% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent. Feed grain supplies 4% very short, 19% short, 76% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay, forage supplies 17% very short, 42% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 3% very short, 12% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus. Precipitation fell in most areas of the State and came in the form of rain or snow. Reports of up to fifteen inches of snowfall were reported from locations in the southwest. Cooler temperatures prevented a more accurate assessment of freeze damage. Field activities in most areas were delayed due to weather and soil conditions. Reporter comments indicated some progress on corn planting and some early planted corn was replanted in the southeast due to freeze damage.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 63% adequate, 32% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 70% adequate, 18% surplus. Tobacco transplants 88% seeded up 3% from last year. Tobacco transplants 69% emerged up 4% from previous year. Average height of alfalfa 9 inches. Wheat condition 30% very poor, 34% poor, 20% fair, 15% good, and 1% excellent. Barley condition 57% very poor, 31% poor, and 12% fair. Tobacco transplants condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 12% poor, 42% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent. Week began and ended with very cold temperatures. The previous week's freezing temperatures caused extensive damage to early fruit crops, small grains, and first cutting alfalfa acres.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Soil moisture 3% very short, 13% short, 63% adequate, 21% surplus. Corn 96% planted, 95% 2006, 94% avg.; 87% emerged, 82% 2006, 72% avg.; 14% poor, 38% fair, 48% good. Hay 6% first cutting, 8% 2006, 4% avg. Wheat 90% headed, 89% 2006, 69% avg.; 4% poor, 40% fair, 54% good, 2% excellent. Spring plowing 82% plowed, 83% 2006, 79% avg. Sugarcane 2% very poor, 10% poor, 48% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Livestock 6% poor, 34% fair, 56% good, 4% excellent. Vegetable 1% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 45% good, 4% excellent. Range, pasture 1% very poor, 7% poor, 46% fair, 43% good, 3% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 75% adequate, 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 76% adequate, 18% surplus. Corn 4% planted, 9% 2006,

6% avg. Barley condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 69% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 73% good, 8% excellent; 100% emerged, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 13% poor, 21% fair, 49% good, 16% excellent. Strawberries 34 bloomed %, 21% 2006, 25% avg. Apples 4% bloomed, 4% 2006, 11% avg. Peaches 20% bloomed, 45% 2006, 37% avg. Snap beans 2% planted, 3% 2006, 2% avg. Watermelons 0% planted, 25% 2006, 8% avg. Cucumbers 0% planted, 23% 2006, 7% avg. Sweet corn 7% planted, 18% 2006, 12% avg. Green peas 36% planted, 36% 2006, 50% avg. Potatoes 60% planted, 40% 2006, 39% avg. Tomatoes 4% planted, 31% 2006, 16% avg. Cantaloups 0%, 14% 2006, 6% avg. Hay supplies 12% very short, 25% short, 63% adequate. Cold, wet weather last week delayed some field activities. Most of Maryland's farmers averaged between 1 to 3 inches of rain during the past week. Air temperatures averaged below normal in comparison to last year, with temperatures averaging between 35 to 46 degrees.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 1. Topsoil 0% very short, 0% short, 50% adequate, 50% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 72% adequate, 27% surplus. Pasture, range condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 39% good, 9% excellent. Oats 18% planted, 30% 2006, 26% avg. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.30 in the northwest Lower Peninsula to 2.13 inches in the west central Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 9 degrees below normal in the western Upper Peninsula, in the northwest, northeast, central, east central, southwest, and south central Lower Peninsula to 6 degrees below normal in the eastern Upper Peninsula. Fruit damage due to the cold temperature has not been fully determined. Winter wheat stands are in good condition, but there were reports of some winterkill. Farm activities were limited due to the cold temperatures and high winds. Activities include lambing, calving, repairing machinery, fieldwork, pruning fruit trees, and clearing brush.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 63% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 18% short, 64% adequate, 14% surplus. Corn 0% ground prepared, 3% 2006, 5% avg. Soybeans 0% ground prepared, 0% 2006, 1% avg. Canola 0% planted, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Green Peas 0% planted, 0% 2006, 2% avg. Potatoes 0% planted, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Approximate date full scale fieldwork will begin is April 25, 2007. Temperatures averaged from 10.2 degrees below normal in the Southwest District to 4.9 degrees below normal in the Northeast District. Extremes 2 degrees in Itasca and Hibbing; 65 degrees in Moorhead. Precipitation averaged from 0.37 inch below normal in the North Central District to 0.06 inch below normal in the Southwest District. Greatest weekly was 1.04 inches recorded in Forest Lake. Peak soil temperatures for the week at 4 in. depths were 35-44 degrees across the state. A storm during the past week left behind 2-8 inches of heavy wet snow. Precipitation in the form of rain was received in most areas of the state, helping to further dissipate subsoil frost. Some isolated pockets of lingering snow cover remain in the north. Producers are waiting for fields to dry and weather conditions to improve.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9 Soil moisture 6% very short, 26% short, 49% adequate, 19% surplus. Corn 97% planted, 90% 2006, 79% avg.; 91% emerged, 69% 2006, 57% avg.; 4% very poor, 31% poor, 23% fair, 36% good, 6% excellent. Cotton 4% planted, 10% 2006, 3% avg. Rice 22% planted, 39% 2006, 18% avg.; 9% emerged, 6% 2006, 4% avg. Sorghum 16% planted, 26% 2006, 16% avg.; 5% emerged, 5% 2006, 5% avg. Soybeans 35% planted, 57% 2006, 27% avg.; 22% emerged, 31% 2006, 13% avg. Wheat 97% jointing, 96% 2006, 91% avg.; 70 heading, 56% 2006, 36% avg.; 10% very poor, 19% poor, 37% fair, 27% good, 7% excellent. Hay 13% (Harvested cool), 5% 2006, 10% avg. Blueberries 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 78% good, 12% excellent. Watermelons 68% planted, 47% 2006, 53% avg. Cattle 5% very poor, 14% poor, 34% fair, 39% good, 8% excellent. Pasture 6% very poor, 12% poor, 40% fair, 35% good, 7% excellent. While corn fields continue to recover from freezing temperatures that extended across most of the corn crop, much of the wheat crop has sustained severe damage. Moderate rainfall received this week caused a temporary halt in fieldwork, but also greatly eased the stress from dry conditions. As soon as the weather permits, planting of major row crops will resume.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0 Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 4% short, 72% adequate, 22% surplus. Spring tillage 48% complete, 59% 2006, 60% avg. Pasture condition 9% very poor, 29% poor, 44% fair, 17% good, 1% excellent. Warmer, drier weather is needed for fieldwork, but also to assess the crop damage from last week's freeze. Early evaluations have the worst damage to fruit, nut crops, with a total loss expected in some areas. The extent of damage to the wheat crop is still highly uncertain, with early estimates ranging from mild to severe depending on location. Some corn will need to be replanted, while pasture, alfalfa growth has been nonexistent since the freeze. Producers are having to draw on already short hay supplies to feed cattle that have been pulled off dormant pastures. Temperatures were substantially below normal for the third straight week, generally ranging from 10 to 13 degrees under the long term average. Rainfall for the week averaged 1.77 inches. Activities spring tillage, fertilizer application, corn, sorghum, rice planting, crop damage assessment, care of livestock.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 4% last year, 11% short, 15% last year, 76% adequate, 69% last year, 10% surplus, 12% last year. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 10% last year, 25% short, 28% last year, 63% adequate, 57% last year, 4% surplus, 5% last year. Field tillage work in progress is 64% not started, 64% last year, 20% just started, 23% last year, 16% well underway, 13% last year. Barley 14% planted, 11% last year. Oats 5% planted, 6% last year. Spring wheat 6% planted, 8% last year. Winter wheat spring stages are 7% still dormant, 4% last year, 33% greening, 23% last year, 60% greening, growing, 73% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% last year, 4% poor, 5% last year, 30% fair, 35% last year, 54% good, 46% last year, 12% excellent, 13% last year. Montana received moderate amounts of precipitation throughout the state last week. Chester received 0.85 inches, the most for the week. A wide range of temperatures was seen across the state. Opheim had the low of 6 degrees, six cities reached 74 degrees. Cool temperatures slowed the development of winter wheat, there have been reports of possible damage from frost. Recent snowfall and moisture has increased the number of livestock receiving supplemental feed in most of the state, although some producers have stopped supplemental feeding, are already moving livestock to summer ranges. Livestock grazing is 75% open, 84% last year, 17% difficult, 7% last year, 8% closed, 9% last year. Calving is 81% complete, 83% last year, lambing 65% complete, 60% last year. Ranchers are providing supplemental feed to 89% of cattle and calves, 79% last year, 93% of sheep and lambs, 82% last year. Range, pasture feed conditions 1% very poor, 3% last year, 20% poor, 10% last year, 40% fair, 43% last year, 32% good, 36% last year, 7% excellent, 8% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil moisture supplies 5% very short, 8% short, 79% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies 15% very short, 24% short, 59% adequate, 2% surplus. Wheat conditions 3% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent. Wheat jointed 15%, 11% 2006, 9% avg. Alfalfa conditions 8% very poor, 24% poor, 40% fair, 25% good, 3% excellent. Oats 43% planted, 66% 2006, 68% avg.; 15% emerged, 12% 2006, 19% avg. Corn 1% planted, 3% 2006, 3% avg. Pasture, range conditions 4% very poor, 16% poor, 42% fair, 36% good, 2% excellent. Cattle and calves conditions rated 0% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 56% good and 7% excellent; calving was 86% complete; calf losses rated 4% below average, 84% average, and 12% above average. Another cold, wet week kept anxious producers out of the field. Temperatures averaged 8 degrees below normal as the entire state saw below freezing numbers for the second week in a row. The first fields of corn were planted in western counties, however, the majority of corn producers were still waiting on warmer conditions as soil temperatures declined to the low 40's.

NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW ENGLAND: The first half of the week saw overcast skies, cooler than normal daytime temperatures, little or no precipitation through Wednesday. A storm system, which arrived on Thursday, continued into Friday morning, brought between six and ten inches of snow to parts of northern New Hampshire and Maine. Southern states saw mostly rain, wind from this storm system, while central areas saw a wintry mix of snow and sleet. On Sunday, a second storm system arrived, bringing a mix of heavy wind, rain, snow to all six-states. Parts

of Connecticut and Rhode Island received between two, three inches of rain on Sunday. Flood watches were posted across most of the region, beach erosion along the coast was a concern due to astronomical high tides occurring this weekend. The recent weather prevented most farmers from working in fields. Maple sugar activities continued in northern states. Other general farm activities included working in nurseries, greenhouses, tending livestock, performing general maintenance, continuing to make preparations for the spring planting season.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 4.8. Topsoil moisture 40% adequate, 60% surplus. Irrigation water supply 90% adequate, 10% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in most localities. Temperatures were below normal for most of the week across the Garden State. For several days, frost was reported in central New Jersey. Peaches were blooming in southern New Jersey. Strawberry plants, which were covered by plastic in central, southern New Jersey, experienced some weather related injury. Cranberries were still under water. Temperatures below normal, persistent rainfall slowed spring activities. Producers continued greenhouse work, top dressing fertilizer, spraying, pruning trees, planting white potatoes, vegetables, and feeding stored hay to livestock.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 5.2. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 23% short, 68% adequate, 2% surplus. Wind damage 38% light, 3% moderate, 1% severe. Freeze damage 23% light, 6% moderate, 4% severe. Alfalfa 4% very poor, 2% poor, 40% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent 17% first cutting complete. Irrigated winter wheat 30% fair, 66% good, 4% excellent, 10% grazed, 14% headed. Dry winter wheat 32% fair, 68% good, 20% grazed, 2% headed. Total winter wheat 31% fair, 67% good, 2% excellent, 16% grazed, 7% headed. Lettuce 60% good, 40% excellent. Chile 7% poor, 16% fair, 63% good, 14% excellent, 73% planted. Cotton 10% planted. Corn 7% planted. Onions 6% fair, 74% good, 20% excellent, 100% planted. Cattle conditions 3% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Sheep conditions 5% very poor, 9% poor, 17% fair, 68% good, 1% excellent. Range, pasture conditions 3% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 2% excellent. Farmers spent the week irrigating, planting, preparing their fields for planting. Ranchers are calving, branding, working cattle and supplemental feeding. A cool week temperature wise for most areas of the state especially in the north and east where average readings were 4 to 8 degrees below seasonal normal. A slow moving, late season winter storm produced heavy wet snow across the high terrain of the north and over the northeast plains, while elsewhere over the state rain totals at the lower elevations were notably above seasonal expectations.

NEW YORK: The week began with a mixture of clouds, wind, cold with a few breaks of sunshine. A heavy rain, elevation snowstorm returned mid-week slowing spring planting activities. In the Long Island Grape Region, cooler weather meant the vines were less exposed to damage. It is rare in the Lake Ontario Fruit Region for any green showing on any apple buds. They are already one week behind last season. Maple syrup producers continued cleaning, storing equipment for the year. Apples, onions, and potatoes continued moving from storage to market. Other major activities include spring pruning of fruit trees, tending livestock, mending damaged fencing and machinery equipment.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4. Soil moisture 10% short, 49% adequate, 41% surplus. Activities during the week included the planting of corn, sorghum, preparing for other spring crop plantings. Below average temperatures dominated the State again this week. Scattered amounts of rainfall were experienced in most of the State. Precipitation amounts ranged from .10 to 3.63 inches. Much of the State continues to report damage to crops due to freezing temperatures, but the full impact is still not known.

NORTH DAKOTA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 80% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 35% short, 55% adequate, 3% surplus. Cool temperatures and snowfall continued to delay spring fieldwork. The dry weather, warm temperatures that prevailed towards the end of last week may allow some producers to start planting this week. The statewide average starting date for fieldwork is expected to be April 20. Hay, forage rated 8% very short, 15% short, 73% adequate, 4% surplus. Grain and concentrate supplies

were rated 3% very short, 11% short, 80% adequate, 6% surplus. Calving was 71% complete with lambing 80% complete. Shearing was 89% complete. Pastures, ranges were 76% still dormant, 24% growing. Pasture, range conditions were rated 12% very poor, 23% poor, 40% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 1.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 34% adequate, 66% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 7%, 21% 2006, 18% avg. Corn 1% planted, 2% 2006, 3% avg. Oats 17% planted, 40% 2006, 27% avg. Potatoes 13% planted, 7% 2006, 9% avg. Apples in green tip and beyond 47%, 54% 2006, 53% avg.; in full bloom 4%, 5% 2006, 5% avg. Peaches in green tip and beyond 56%, 51% 2006, 51% avg.; full bloom 18%, 15% 2006, 13% avg. Apple condition 33% very poor, 20% poor, 29% fair, 16% good, 2% excellent. Hay condition 0% very poor, 12% poor, 43% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, 12% excellent. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 36% fair, 42% good, 8% excellent. Peach condition 44% very poor, 21% poor, 23% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat condition 7% very poor, 21% poor, 35% fair, 28% good, 9% excellent. Farmers had more than a day and a half suitable for field work last week, which permitted some planting to continue. Many field activities, however, were delayed due to the freezing temperatures throughout most regions of the state. Many areas across the state are still very wet, preventing field activities until soils dry up. Other farm activities included working ground, spraying chemicals for weed control, hauling grain, machinery maintenance, nitrogen and fertilizer applications, and tile work.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 78% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 27% short, 64% adequate 2% surplus. Wheat jointing 98% this week, 88% last week, 90% last year, 88% average. Rye condition 6% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent; headed 50% this week, 26% last week, 26% last year, 8% average. Oats condition 3% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent; jointing 54% this week, 40% last week, 31% last year, 41% average. Corn seedbed prepared 92% this week, 87% last week, 82% last year, 79% average; planted 48% this week, 38% last week, 35% last year, 33% average; emerged 31% this week, 19% last week, 11% last year, 9% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 32% this week, 32% last week, 46% last year, 38% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 47% this week, 29% last week, 56% last year, 47% average; planted 3% this week, 1% last week, 9% last year, 5% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 50% this week, 50% last week, 42% last year, 53% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 58% this week, 49% last week, 64% last year, 69% average. Alfalfa 1st cutting 10% this week, N/A last week, 3% last year, N/A average. Other hay 1st cutting 5% this week, N/A last week, 3% last year, N/A average. Watermelon planted 27% this week, 21% last week, 19% last year, 4% average. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 38% fair, 45% good, 7% excellent. Pasture and range condition 6% very poor, 17% poor, 43% fair, 28% good, 6% excellent. Livestock conditions remained in the mostly good to fair range. Livestock were enjoying the cooler temperatures as it limited insect activity. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$116 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$101 per cwt. Livestock marketings average last week.

OREGON: Early planted vegetables were off to a fair start, but they are also going to need a bit more sun. Recorded frosts around the State has delayed the planting of some vegetables, will continue until the perceived threat diminishes. Greenhouse vegetables continue to be sold at farmers markets. Fruits, Nuts Hazelnut growers applied eastern filbert blight controls in the Willamette Valley. Reports of freezing weather, forecasted rains ahead will result in cherry, prune bloom loss for the 2007 crop. Cherry growers applied brown rot blossom blight controls. Apple scab, powdery mildew sprays were being applied. Bee hives were placed in blueberry fields; bloom has begun for some varieties. Acreage planted for wine grapes in Polk County this spring was more than double the acreage planted last year. Douglas County fruit tree pollination has been going well as sunny weather breaks during spring have been sufficient for bees to work. Pears, plums, prunes, peaches, apricots seem to have set well. Apples are still blooming but could use a little warmer weather. Southern Oregon peaches were about done with bloom. Pears were in full bloom, apple bloom was getting started. Some spraying for moth,

mildew was taking place. Hood River County experienced predominately cool weather with showers, hail. Clear skies, cold temperatures required frost protection on two nights. There were a few brief windows with temperatures warm enough where bee flight occurred. At week's end, crop development in the lower Hood River Valley was as follows: d'Anjou pear past full bloom (WSU stage 7); Red Delicious apple at first bloom (WSU stage 7); Bing cherry at full bloom (WSU stage 8); Pinot noir grapes at wool stage (Eichhorn-Lorenz stage 3). In Sherman County, down on the river in Rufus, apricot trees have been in bloom for two weeks, cherries have recently come into bloom. Nurseries, Greenhouses: Nurseries remained busy digging plants, moving containers, loading trucks. New nursery crops were under plastic covers, while potted plants were being rotated to new locations. Nurseries were very active with the start of spring tree sales, were working to get new shrub starts planted. Greenhouses were also still very busy getting flowering, vegetable starts out for sale. Livestock, range, pasture Pastures continued to turn green but more sunshine, warmer weather were still needed to really jump start growth. Many pastures in western Oregon continued to be wet with standing water in some bottom land areas. Pastures, rangeland in eastern Oregon continued to grow but more spring rain will be needed for grass to get firmly established. Producers continued working herds, turning out livestock. Supplemental feeding continued in many areas. Livestock were reported in good condition throughout the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2. Soil moisture 1% short, 34% adequate, 65% surplus. Spring plowing, 19% 2006, 38% avg. Wheat crop conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 41% fair, 46% good, 9% excellent. Oats 12% planted, 49% 2006, 32% avg. Alfalfa crop condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 15% excellent. Timothy clover crop condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 59% good, 15% excellent. Pasture conditions 10% very poor, 26% poor, 42% fair, 19% good, 3% excellent. Principal farm activities included spreading manure, fertilizer, checking, servicing tillage, planting equipment, chopping corn stalks, hauling manure, repairing fences, spring plowing, spraying alfalfa for weeds, cleaning barnyards, and planting oats.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 10% very short, 24% short, 60% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn 5% very poor, 49% poor, 36% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 9% very poor, 6% poor, 39% fair, 46% good, 0% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 16% poor, 41% fair, 41% good, 0% excellent. Oats 6% very poor, 14% poor, 43% fair, 37% good, 0% excellent. Tobacco 55% very poor, 8% poor, 17% fair, 20% good, 0% excellent. Peaches 73% very poor, 14% poor, 13% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Apples 50% very poor, 50% poor, 0% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Snapbeans fresh 30% very poor, 40% poor, 30% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Cucumbers fresh 40% very poor, 30% poor, 30% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 33% very poor, 21% poor, 46% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Tomatoes fresh 1% very poor, 35% poor, 59% fair, 5% good, 0% excellent. Cantelopes 20% very poor, 35% poor, 45% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 33% fair, 65% good, 1% excellent. Freeze damage 7% none, 12% light, 16% moderate, 44% heavy, 21% severe. Corn 83% planted, 76% 2006, 69% avg.; 67% emerged, 43% 2006, 42% avg. Soybeans 0% planted, 1% 2006, 2% avg. Sorghum 10% planted, 11% 2006, 13% avg. Winter wheat 35% headed, 32% 2006, 36% avg. Barley 0% planted, 0% 2006, 0% avg.; 0% emerged, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Oats 44% headed, 37% 2006, 42% avg. Sweetpotatoes 0% planted, 0% 2006, 1% avg. Tobacco 25% transplanted, 37% 2006, 35% avg. Snapbeans fresh 60% planted, 54% 2006, 53% avg. Cucumbers fresh 40% planted, 49% 2006, 65% avg. Watermelons 73% planted, 62% 2006, 61% avg. Tomatoes fresh 78% planted, 76% 2006, 76% avg. Cantelopes 60% planted, 56% 2006, 54% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 7% short, 78% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 25% short, 56% adequate, 10% surplus. Winter wheat breaking dormancy 96%, 93% 2006, 91% avg. Barley 4% seeded, 13% 2006, 24% avg.; 0% emerged, 2% 2006, 3% avg. Feed supplies 7% very short, 24% short, 68% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 17% very short, 14% short, 64% adequate, 5% surplus. Range, pasture 8% very poor, 22% poor, 33% fair, 32% good, 5% excellent. Calf deaths 16% below avg.; 73% avg.; 11% above average. Cattle moved to pasture 14% complete. Calving 64%

complete. Cattle condition 2% poor, 19% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent. Sheep, lamb deaths 19% below avg.; 79% avg.; 2% above average. Lambing 76% complete. Sheep condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 64% good, 22% excellent. Freezing overnight temperatures recently have many producers concerned about killing frost on winter wheat and alfalfa, as well as, early emerging small grains. Cold, mud and snow are causing producers to move some cattle to pasture early to get calving out of the mud. Range, pasture remain short, so producers are continuing to feed on pastures. Crops producers need some warm, dry conditions to get caught up on seeding.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 17% short, 70% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 33% short, 55% adequate, 3% surplus. Wheat 91% jointed, 90% 2006, 81% avg.; 96% top dressed, 97% 2006, 97% avg.; 22% headed, 4% 2006, 4% avg.; 38% very poor, 34% poor, 22% fair, 6% good. Apples 98% budding or beyond, 92% 2006, 86% avg.; 86% blooming or beyond, 66% 2006, 60% avg.; 62% very poor, 16% poor, 13% fair, 9% good. Peaches 95% blooming or beyond, 91% 2006, 82% avg.; 67% very poor, 26% poor, 6% fair, 1% good. Pastures 7% very poor, 22% poor, 41% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent. A major freeze that occurred during the first week of April caused severe damage to the state's wheat crop, as well as fruit crops including apples, peaches, strawberries. Farmers across the State combed their fields last week in an effort to evaluate the effects of this damaging freeze that swept the Volunteer State. Early signs also indicate considerable negative impact on vegetables, nursery crops, forages. Freeze assessments showed that apples, peaches had the most significant damage with 86 and 84 percent severe, respectively. Over two-thirds of the wheat, over half of the corn suffered severe damage. Strawberries seem to have weathered the cold spell best with nearly a fifth of the crop showing no freeze damage. Farmers were able to complete some limited fieldwork during the early part of last week before weather fronts moved in mid-week bringing much needed precipitation to most areas.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary Concerns of freeze damage remained prevalent across the state as an unseasonable cold front crossed the state two weeks ago. Freezing temperatures were reported in many areas, some areas such as the Southern High Plains experienced below freezing temperatures for two to three days. Reports indicated that several crops were damaged due to the effects of this cold front, but the extent of total damage was still being assessed. Weather conditions improved for most producers at the beginning of the week as temperatures increased, but a few areas experienced strong storms later week. Most areas of the state received light to moderate rainfall. Central Texas received mostly 0.01 to 0.25 inches of rainfall. Accumulations were a little higher across the Northern Plains, sections along the Louisiana border. These areas received as much as 0.50 to 1.5 inches of rainfall. Conditions were a bit drier in both the Trans-Pecos area, South Texas as most producers experienced little to no rainfall. Supplemental feeding continued to decline considerably across most areas of the state as forage growth increased. Small Grains Although moisture remained adequate in the Northern High Plains, there were still major concerns about freeze damage. Early assessments indicated minimal damage, but the full effects will not be known until another week or two. In the Southern High Plains, wheat between the boot, heading stage was severely damaged from the effects of the previous week(s) cold front. Producers anticipate losses to be as much as 75 percent in some areas. The damage to wheat fields in the Southern Low Plains, Trans-Pecos, Edwards Plateau is still being assessed. Wheat, oats in the Cross Timbers looked to have received little or no damage. Some producers in the Blacklands continued to be faced with rust problems in fields. Statewide, wheat and oat condition was mostly fair to good. Cotton The combination of rains, low temperatures contributed to foliar damage of early planted cotton along the Coastal Bend, with possible yield damage. Corn Planting began in some areas of the Northern High Plains as conditions allowed. Some corn producers in North East Texas remained worried about high prices of nitrogen fertilizers. Corn progressed in South Texas as temperatures increased. Statewide, corn condition was mostly fair to good. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit In the Southern High Plains, early damage estimates from the previous week(s) freeze indicated significant grape damage. There were some reports stating that the grape crop was totally destroyed in several areas of the Southern High Plains. Vines were also damaged, but most

were at the stage where the freeze did not totally destroy them. Areas of the Trans-Pecos reported similar losses, as producers suffered their second consecutive year of loss. Fall planted onions in the Trans-Pecos showed some signs of growth. Also in the Trans-Pecos, some producers began replanting watermelons, cantaloupe for the second or third time due to previous hail along with the effects of the latest freeze. Cabbage was being harvested in South Texas. Pecans Some of the larger orchards in the Trans-Pecos received huge losses due to the cold front. Some producers in the Edwards Plateau also reported damage to their pecan crop. Livestock, Range, Pasture Report Pastures were (greening up) in the Southern Low Plains, but some grasses were burned by the low temperatures of the previous week. In North East Texas, fertilization of pastures increased. Spring activities were ongoing for some producers in the Trans-Pecos as they continued branding calves, vaccinating cattle. Pasture condition continued to improve in South Central Texas. Producers along the Coastal Bend were faced with issues of lobelia. Livestock body conditions improved as the availability of high quality forage continued to increase. Statewide, range and pasture condition was mostly fair to good.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 12% short, 82% adequate, 3% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 4% very short, 37% short, 57% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat 100% emerged, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 0% headed, condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 72% good, 19% excellent. Spring wheat 82% planted, 23% 2006, 58% avg.; 41% emerged, 14% 2006, 26% avg. Barley 70% planted, 22% 2006, 54% avg.; 20% emerged, 7% 2006, 21% avg. Oats 33% planted, 23% 2006, 39% avg.; 6% emerged, 6% 2006, 15% avg. Corn silage, harvested (silage) 0%. Cows calved 83%, 82% 2006, 81% avg. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, 8% excellent. Sheep, lambs moved to summer range 5%, 3% 2006. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 13% fair, 75% good, 8% excellent. Range, Pasture 4% very poor, 8% poor, 38% fair, 43% good, 7% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 12% short, 84% adequate, 3% surplus. Sheep sheared on farm 67%, 67% 2006, 69% avg. Sheep sheared on range 51%, 55% 2006, 53% avg. Ewes lamb on farm 83%, 85% 2006, 81% avg. Ewes lamb on range 42%, 39% 2006, 44% avg. Apples full bloom or past 45%, 14% 2006, 28% avg. Apricots full bloom or past 95%, 70% 2006, 84% avg. Sweet cherries full bloom or past 80%, 36% 2006, 51% avg. Tart cherries full bloom or past 80%, 36% 2006, 51% avg. Peaches full bloom or past 77%, 28% 2006, 63% avg. Pears full bloom or past 45%, 18% 2006, 63% avg. Work activity around the state was consistent with last week's activities. This week produced cooler temperatures in Box Elder, Millard counties. Producers are still concerned about irrigation for crops. Livestock conditions are good. Farmers continue with field work this week which includes planting safflower, corn, small grains. Winter wheat conditions look good, but more moisture is needed to maintain that condition. Millard County reports that the cold weather has frozen apricot blossoms, some of their alfalfa crop. Box Elder reports that fruit growers are very concerned that they suffered damage to the fruit crop due to the cold weather this week. One producer reported an 80 to 90 percent loss on peaches, nectarines. Emery County reports having cooler temperatures this week, but no major frost damage has been reported. Box Elder reports that traps have been set for moths, other harmful insects even though there have been no reports of infestation. Beaver County reports that irrigation supplies are short, some areas of the county will not receive any irrigation water this year. Livestock producers have begun shearing their range flocks, getting ready to begin lambing. Iron County reports that range conditions on desert areas look good but are starting to deteriorate due to lack of precipitation. Emery County reports that range conditions are very poor with little water available for livestock to drink. Uintah County as well as many other counties report that topsoil conditions are drying out due to lack of precipitation. Box Elder reports that the Bear River Canal company is going to start putting irrigation water into the canal system next week.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4.4. Heavy rains through the weekend helped restore soil moisture. In some parts of Virginia soil moisture was over 50 percent adequate. Farmers were planting corn, making the last fertilizer applications to winter grain crops. Producers continued scouting wheat for disease, insects, cold damage. Strawberry farmers protected their crops with overhead irrigation and

row covers. A couple days below 30 degrees caused some damage to wine grapes and fruit trees.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Weather had been cool, grain growers continued spring planting. Winter wheat continued to look good, potato growers pushed to get seed planted. Some reports of field, sweet corn beginning to be planted. Greenhouse growers continued to build inventory in preparation for May sales. Apple trees continued to bloom as did blueberries. Peaches, nectarines were in various stages of petal fall. Some frost protection needed, but no damage reported Range, pasture conditions 1% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 68% good, 16% excellent. Hay continued to be in tight supply. Some counties reported excellent pasture growth while others needed more warm weather to bring growth along. Calving season began to wind down.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 2. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 2% short, 40% adequate, 56% surplus compared with 1% very short, 20% short, 74% adequate, 5% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting 36%, 56% 2006, 50% 5-yr avg. Hay, roughage supplies 2% very short, 30% short, 58% adequate, 10% surplus compared with 1% very short, 24% short, 74% adequate, 1% surplus in 2006. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 11% short, 82% adequate, 5% surplus compared with 2% very short, 4% short, 94% adequate this time last year. Corn 4% planted, 5% 2006, 5% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat conditions 1% poor, 51% fair, 48% good, 2% headed, 1% in 2006, 1% 5-yr avg. Oats were 14% planted, 40% in 2006, 43% 5-yr avg. Oats 2% emerged, 26% 2006, 15% 5-yr avg. Hay 3% very poor, 15% poor, 60% fair, 22% good. Apple conditions 1% very poor, 1% poor, 39% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Peach conditions 40% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Cattle, calves 2% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Calving was 90% complete, compared to 86% last year, 87% for the 5-yr avg. Sheep, lambs 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 70% good, 4% excellent. Lambing was 89% complete, compared to 94% last year, 90% for the 5-yr avg. Farming activities included feeding livestock, calving, lambing, equipment maintenance, field preparation when the weather permitted. Warmer weather is needed to evaluate the extent of the fruit damage caused by freezing temperatures.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 52% adequate, 47% surplus. Spring tillage was 2% complete. Oats 2% planted, 0% emerged. Corn 0% planted. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Pasture conditions 7% very poor, 15% poor, 29% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Average temperatures were 6 to 8 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures reached only to the mid 40s, while average low temperatures ranged from the mid 20s to the low 30s. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.16 inches in Green Bay to 0.65 inches in Milwaukee. Green Bay is the only reporting station with below normal precipitation since March 1. Fieldwork was limited by heavy snow fall during mid week and cold temperatures.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 25% short, 69% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 23% very short, 40% short, 37% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supply 10% very short, 34% short, 56% adequate. Winter wheat condition 3% poor, 54% fair, 43% good. Barley 60% planted, 59% 2006, 62% avg.; 8% emerged, 21% 2006, 16% avg. Oats 24% planted, 17% 2006, 22% avg.; 3% emerged, 1% 2006, 3% avg. Sugarbeets 20% planted, 47% 2006, 28% avg. Spring wheat 10% planted, 15% 2006, 22% avg.; 2% emerged, 0% 2006, 2% avg. Corn 1% planted, 0% 2006, 1% avg. Spring calves born 81%, 76% 2006, 75% avg. Farm flock 81% ewes lambled, 73% 2006, 77% avg.; 76% sheep shorn, 72% 2006, 77% avg. Range flock 24% ewes lambled, 21% 2006, 20% avg.; 38% sheep shorn, 33% 2006, 43% avg. Livestock 4% poor, 22% fair, 74% good. Calf and lamb losses due to unfavorable weather were light to mostly normal.

International Weather and Crop Summary

April 8 - 14, 2007

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Warm, mostly dry weather across northern and central Europe promoted earlier-than-normal crop development but reduced topsoil moisture for heading winter grains.

FSU-WESTERN: Generally dry weather helped spring grain planting in Ukraine and southern Russia, while colder weather slowed winter grain growth in Belarus and northern Russia.

MEXICO: Dry weather promoted maturation and harvesting of winter grains.

SOUTH AFRICA: Rain covered the western corn belt, coming too late for summer crops but helping to condition fields for winter grain planting.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Wet weather provided additional drought relief to northern portions of Morocco while maintaining favorable crop prospects in Algeria and Tunisia.

MIDDLE EAST: Rain and mountain snow boosted topsoil moisture for vegetative to heading winter grains across central and eastern growing areas.

AUSTRALIA: Dry weather remained entrenched across most of the drought-plagued winter wheat belt, maintaining unfavorably dry topsoils in advance of autumn winter grain planting.

EASTERN ASIA: Mild weather returned to winter growing areas of China as most winter crops were reproductive

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Tropical showers began the seasonal shift northward, increasing moisture supplies from northern Indonesia to southern Thailand.

BRAZIL: Scattered showers benefited winter corn but likely hampered soybean harvesting in southern production areas.

ARGENTINA: Warm, mostly dry weather aided the recession of floodwater and helped alleviate surplus field moisture in central Argentina.

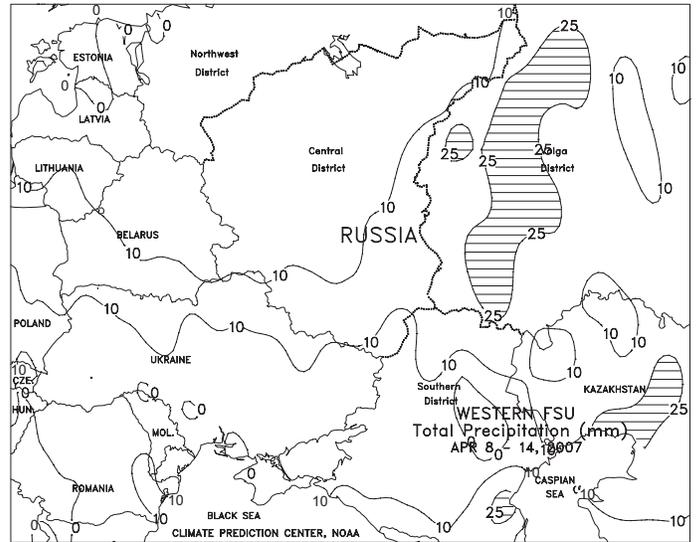
EUROPE

Warm, dry conditions across northern and central Europe contrasted with persistent wetness in southwestern growing areas. A slow-moving storm system maintained showers and thunderstorms (5-75 mm) in southwestern France and the Iberian Peninsula, with locally heavy downpours, gusty winds, and large hail hampering fieldwork for the second consecutive week. As a result of the recent rainfall, however, total reservoir capacity in Spain improved to 61 percent of normal, ahead of last year (58.2 percent) but still well behind the 5-year average of 65.8 percent. Meanwhile, dry, warm weather (weekly average temperatures up to 8 degrees C above normal) across central and northern Europe promoted final spring wheat planting but reduced topsoil moisture for heading winter grains; winter wheat has developed 1 to 3 weeks ahead of the long-term average throughout much of Europe due to unseasonably warm conditions for most of the winter and early spring. Farther east, a cold front triggered rain and late-season snow (10-30 mm liquid equivalent) across Poland and the Baltics, slowing fieldwork but maintaining favorable topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains. In contrast, dry weather returned to Italy and the Balkans, promoting corn planting and citrus harvesting but maintaining below-normal topsoil moisture and irrigation supplies.



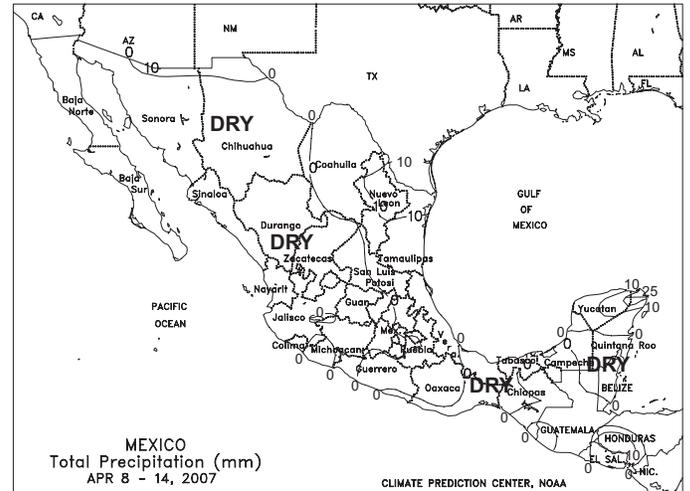
FSU-WESTERN

Seasonable temperatures and generally dry weather (precipitation amounts less than 10 mm) continued to promote rapid spring grain, sugar beet, and sunflower planting in most of Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia. Maximum temperatures ranged from 15 to 20 degrees C in these areas, favoring crop emergence. In Belarus and northern Russia (Central and Volga Districts), colder weather slowed winter grain growth, while periods of rain and snow (10-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent) interrupted fieldwork in some areas. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C below normal in Belarus and northern Russia. In addition, maximum temperatures ranged from 5 to 16 degrees C, while nighttime lows ranged from -9 to -4 degrees C. Spring grain planting was progressing ahead of last year in Russia and Ukraine. In Russia, reports as of April 16 indicated that spring grains were about 12 percent planted. In Ukraine, reports as of April 12 indicated that spring grains were 68 percent planted, while sugar beet and sunflower planting was 41 and 6 percent complete, respectively.



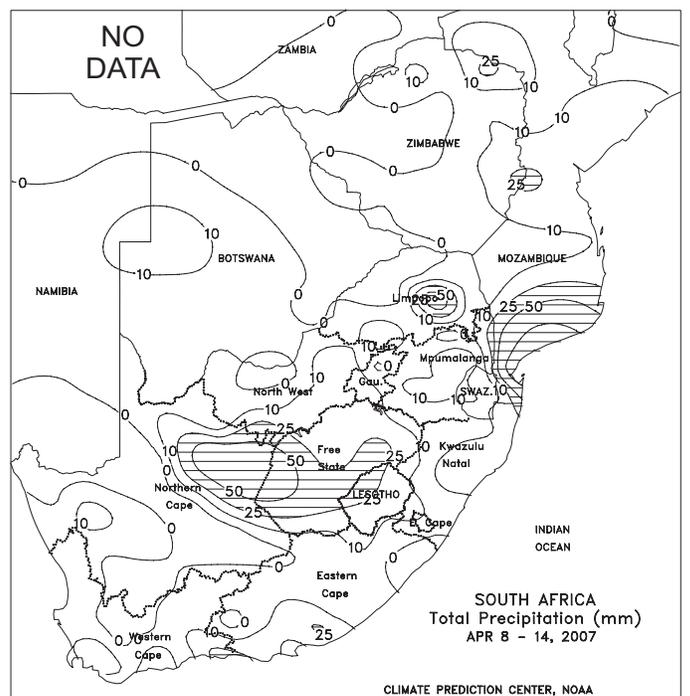
MEXICO

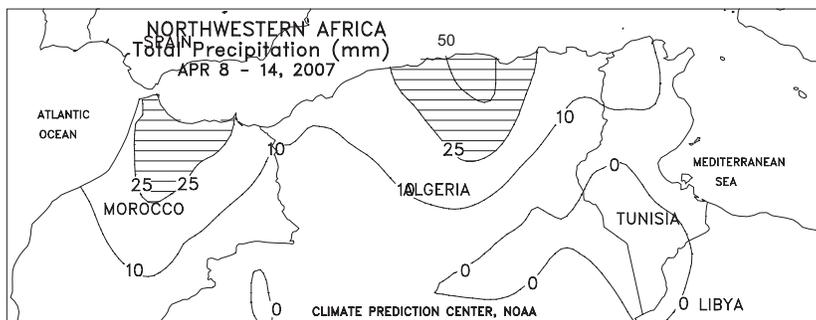
Dry, albeit mild weather (temperatures averaging about 1 degree C below normal) promoted maturation and harvesting of winter wheat throughout the main production areas of northwestern Mexico. Dry weather also returned to eastern Mexico, although light showers (less than 25 mm) lingered in the lower Rio Grande Valley. After last week's beneficial rain, sunny skies promoted development of filling to maturing winter sorghum in Tamaulipas, although below-normal temperatures (2-4 degrees C below normal) slowed rates of growth. Dry weather promoted pre-planting activities across the southern plateau corn belt, although rain will be needed in upcoming weeks before planting can become widespread.



SOUTH AFRICA

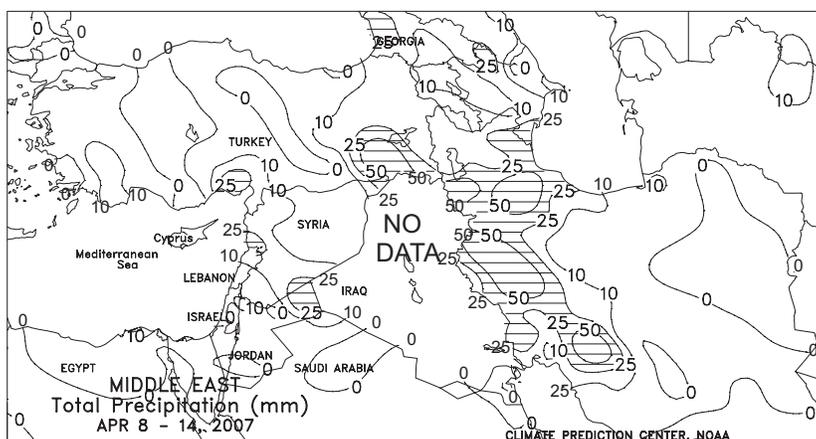
Unseasonably heavy rainfall (10-35 mm) covered much of the western and southern corn belt, including nearly all growing areas of Free State. While coming too late for corn and other maturing summer crops, the moisture will help to condition fields for winter wheat planting, typically underway by May in this region. In addition, temperatures averaging 1 to 2 degrees C above normal helped to advance later planted summer crops toward maturity while maintaining topsoil temperatures for winter crop germination. Elsewhere, heavy rain (greater than 50 mm) increased irrigation reserves in eastern crop areas of Northern Cape as lighter rain fell throughout major agricultural areas of Western Cape, Eastern Cape, and KwaZulu-Natal. Additional rain is needed in winter wheat areas of Western Cape to ensure uniform germination and emergence.





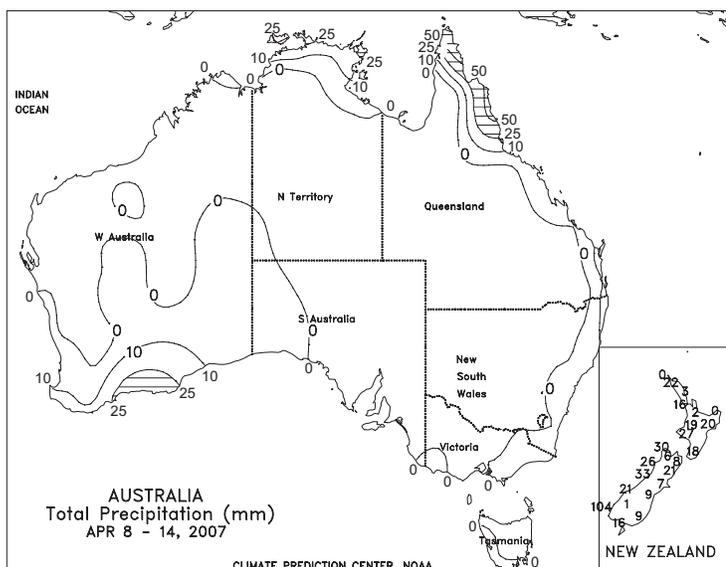
NORTHWEST AFRICA

A slow-moving storm system over the western Mediterranean triggered locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-90 mm) from Morocco eastward into Tunisia. The rain provided relief from ongoing drought in northern Morocco, but was too late to significantly improve prospects for heading to filling winter wheat. In southern Morocco, lighter showers (less than 10 mm) did little to lessen record-setting drought or ease stress on filling winter wheat and barley. In contrast, winter grain prospects remained favorable across Algeria and Tunisia in response to near- to above-normal rainfall coupled with a lack of excessive daytime heat.



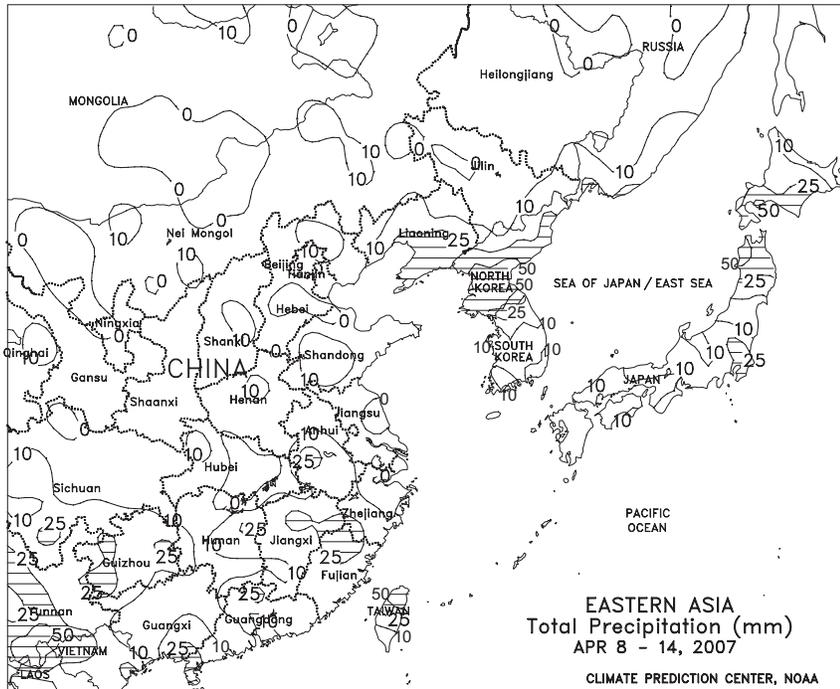
MIDDLE EAST

Stormy weather continued across central and eastern growing areas, while dry conditions prevailed in western Turkey. For the second consecutive week, a pair of vigorous upper-air disturbances triggered heavy showers and thunderstorms (25-75 mm) from eastern Turkey southeastward across northern Iraq into western Iran. The rain boosted moisture reserves for vegetative winter grains and recently-planted cotton but caused flooding and fieldwork delays. In addition, satellite imagery indicated some of the thunderstorms may have been severe, producing torrential rainfall along with strong gusty winds and hail. Meanwhile, lighter showers (5-40 mm) fell along the eastern Mediterranean coast, providing topsoil moisture for heading to flowering winter grains. In contrast, mostly dry weather (generally less than 5 mm) prevailed across central and western Turkey, reducing moisture supplies for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat. A drier-than-normal winter in Turkey has heightened the need for rain over the upcoming weeks as wheat progresses through the moisture-sensitive reproductive and filling stages of development.



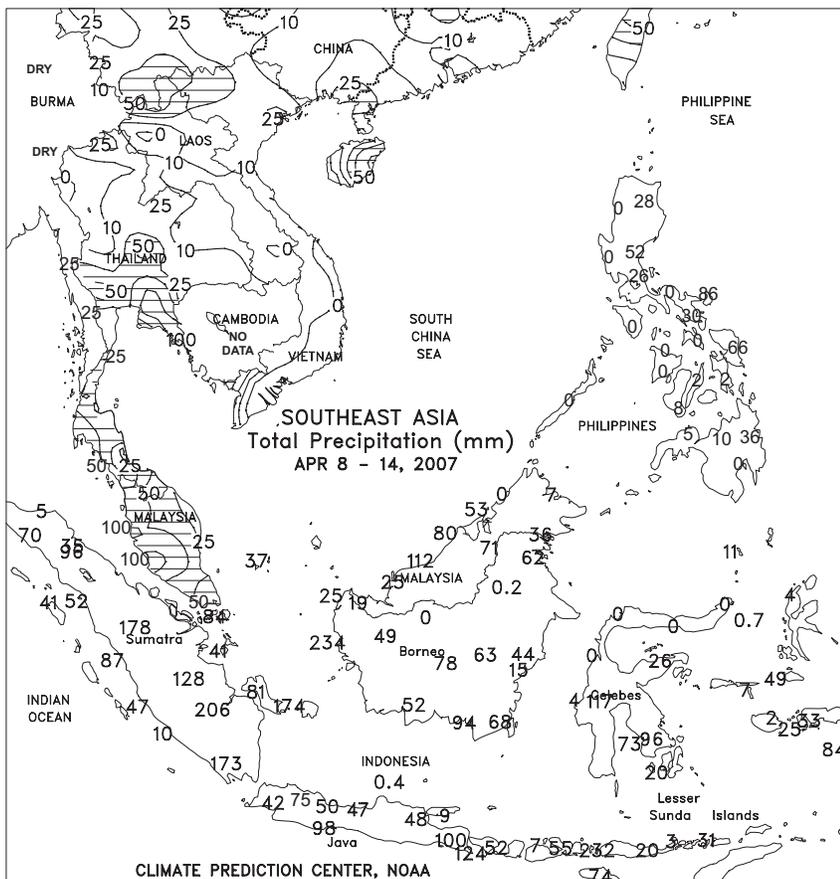
AUSTRALIA

Dry weather remained entrenched across most of the drought-plagued Australian winter wheat belt, allowing uninterrupted summer crop harvesting, but maintaining unfavorably dry topsoils in advance of autumn winter grain planting. The only area that received appreciable rainfall (5-49 mm) was the southern coastal section of Western Australia, boosting local moisture supplies for upcoming wheat and barley sowing. Temperatures in Western Australia, southern Queensland, and northern New South Wales were generally seasonable, while temperatures averaged about 2 to 4 degrees C above normal in southeastern Australia.



EASTERN ASIA

Mild weather returned to most winter growing areas of China with temperatures 1 to 5 degrees C above normal. On the North China Plain, showers were generally light (less than 10 mm), increasing irrigation requirements of winter wheat entering reproduction. In the Yangtze Valley, maximum temperatures approached 30 degrees C, stressing flowering winter rapeseed. Showers (10-25 mm) were lighter than normal in southern China, although moisture supplies remained adequate for vegetative rice.



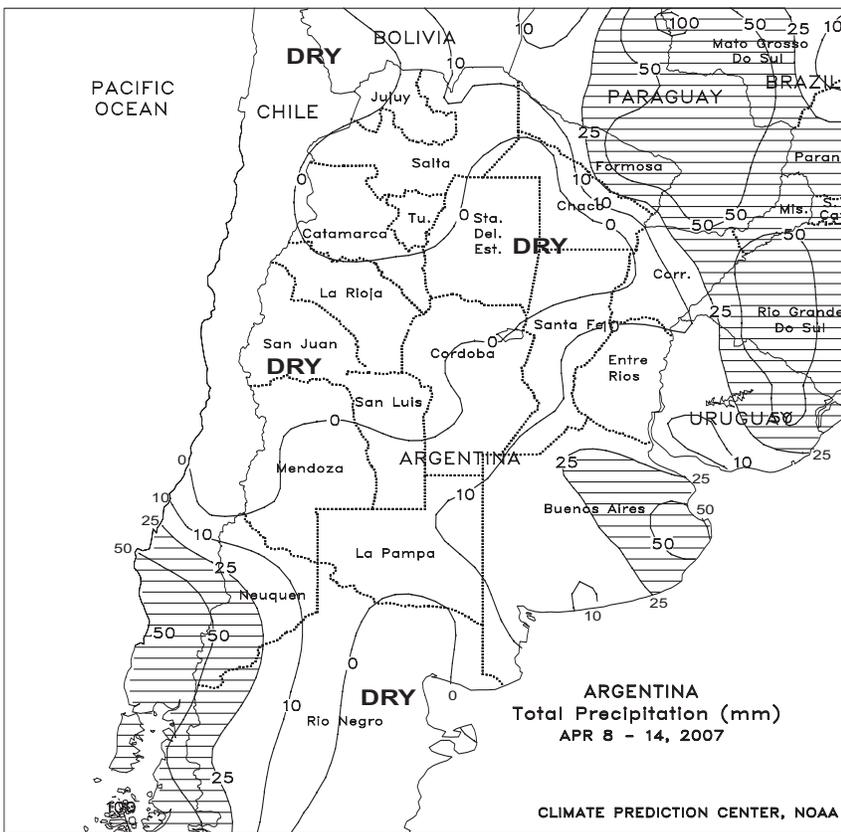
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers (25-200 mm) prevailed throughout Indonesia and Malaysia, benefiting oil palm but causing some flooding, especially in Sumatra where the rainfall was the heaviest. Pre-monsoon showers (10-100 mm) provided some favorable early season moisture in Thailand, where the rainy season typically begins in May. Showers (10-25 mm) continued to be lighter than normal in the southern and central Philippines as the northeast monsoon begins to wane in prelude to the start of the southwest monsoon. The mostly dry weather favored seasonal fieldwork but reduced moisture supplies for corn and rice to be harvested in the second quarter of the year.



BRAZIL

Widespread, locally heavy showers covered major crop areas of central and northeastern Brazil, ending a 2-week period of nearly ideal harvest weather but providing moisture for development of winter grains and other actively growing crops. Soybean harvesting was reportedly nearing completion in parts of the Center-West Region (in particular, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul) and light to moderate showers (2-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) were welcome for development of winter corn. Farther east, rain (10-25 mm or more) increased moisture reserves in coffee areas of Minas Gerais and Espirito, but the moisture may have affected early harvest activities. Heavier showers (greater than 50 mm) covered sugarcane and cocoa areas of eastern Bahia, while drier weather promoted fieldwork in sugarcane and citrus in coastal plantation areas farther north. Mostly dry weather also favored a continuation of rapid fieldwork in soybean areas of western Bahia and southern Tocantins. In southern Brazil (Parana to Rio Grande do Sul), locally heavy rain (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) increased moisture for development of winter grains, including corn and wheat. Despite the rainy weather, soybean harvesting is reportedly well underway in the south.



ARGENTINA

Warm, mostly dry weather dominated central and northern Argentina, bringing needed relief from recent weeks of heavy rainfall and enabling runoff of floodwater and excessive field moisture. Showers (10-25 mm or more) briefly swept northward through Buenos Aires and Entre Rios, but amounts were considerably less than those recorded the previous 2 weeks in key farming areas along the Parana River. In the north, the dryness was especially welcome for mature cotton, although scattered showers lingered in eastern growing areas of Formosa. Temperatures averaging 1 to 2 degrees C above normal (highs in the middle and upper 20s degrees C in central Argentina, reaching the lower 30s farther north) also aided the drying process. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers were 97 percent harvested as of April 12, slightly ahead of last season's 95 percent. Corn harvesting rose 6 percentage points from the previous week to 27 percent complete, on par with last year. Soybean harvesting advanced 11 points to 24 percent complete, still well behind last year's level of 39 percent. Harvesting has resumed in recently inundated farmland of central Argentina, although progress is still slow in some of the hardest hit delegations of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios.

Flooding Rains Cover Central Argentina

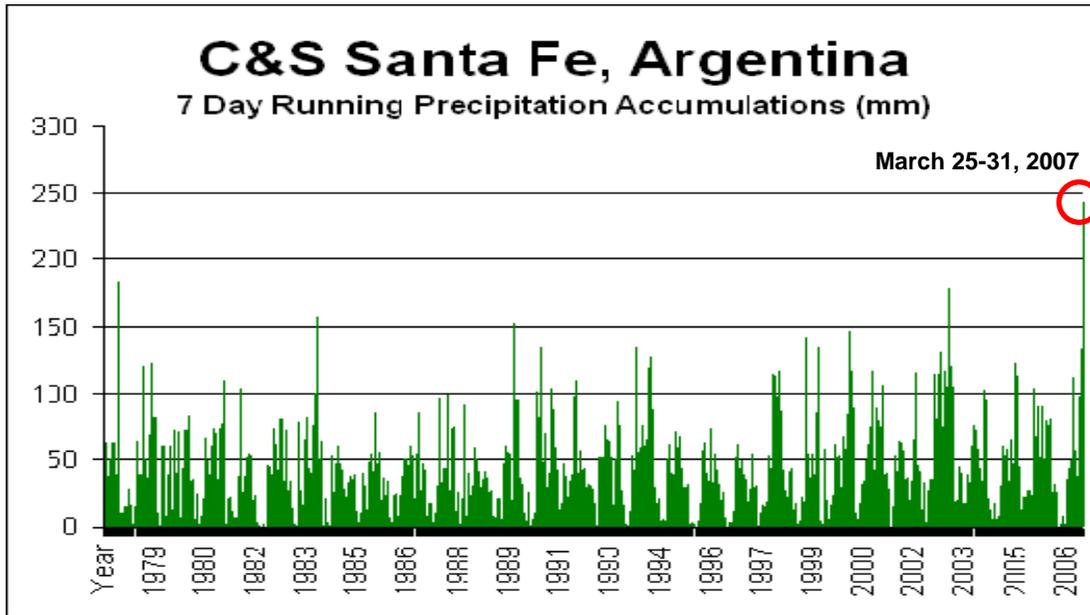


Figure 1: The recent flood event in historical perspective (Source: WMO / JAWF)

During the week ending March 31, 2007, inundating rain (100-200 mm, with several locations reporting more than 400 mm) covered a large portion of central Argentina, halting summer crop harvesting and causing lowland flooding in the lower Parana River Basin. According to weather observations provided by the World Meteorological Organization, that week was the wettest 7-day period in that part of the country in at least 30 years (Figure 1).

Based on information published by Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), corn harvesting had been progressing at a pace similar to that of last year at the time of the rain, while soybean harvesting was slightly behind due to earlier periods of wetness. Mature soybeans are particularly vulnerable to potential damage from heavy rain, and the harvest delays combined with the fact that the area of greatest impact was a particularly intensive, high yielding crop area increased the risk of losses. Figure 2 depicts the amount of unharvested corn and soybean acreage in the hardest hit delegations of Cordoba (San Francisco and Marcus Juarez), Santa Fe (Rafaela, Cañada del Gomez, and Casilda), Entre Rios (Parana and Rosario del Tala), and Buenos Aires (Pergamino) prior to the onset of the heaviest rains (*this information was derived from the SAGPyA report on March 29, 2007, at the beginning of the event*).

On April 10, 2007, the USDA raised its official soybean production estimate to 45.5 million tons, up 1.5 million tons from the previous month. Despite the heavy rain and flooding, yields were projected at a record high of 2.88 tons per hectare due to the nearly ideal growing conditions experienced up to that point in the season. According to SAGPyA, harvesting had resumed throughout central Argentina as of April 12, including 20 percent of soybeans in the flooded delegations that had been in the fields at the time of the heavy rains.

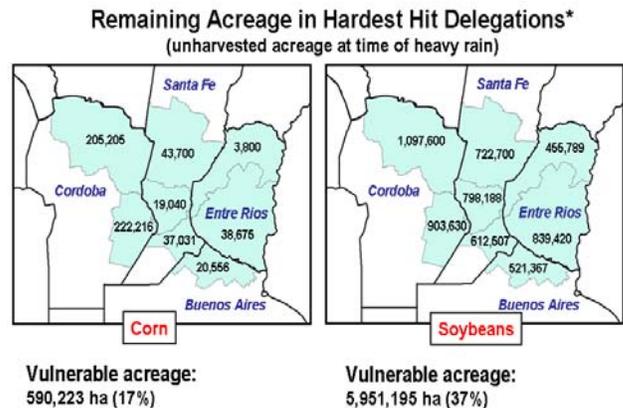


Figure 2: Corn and soybean acreage (by delegation) potentially affected by heavy rain (Source: SAGPyA)

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