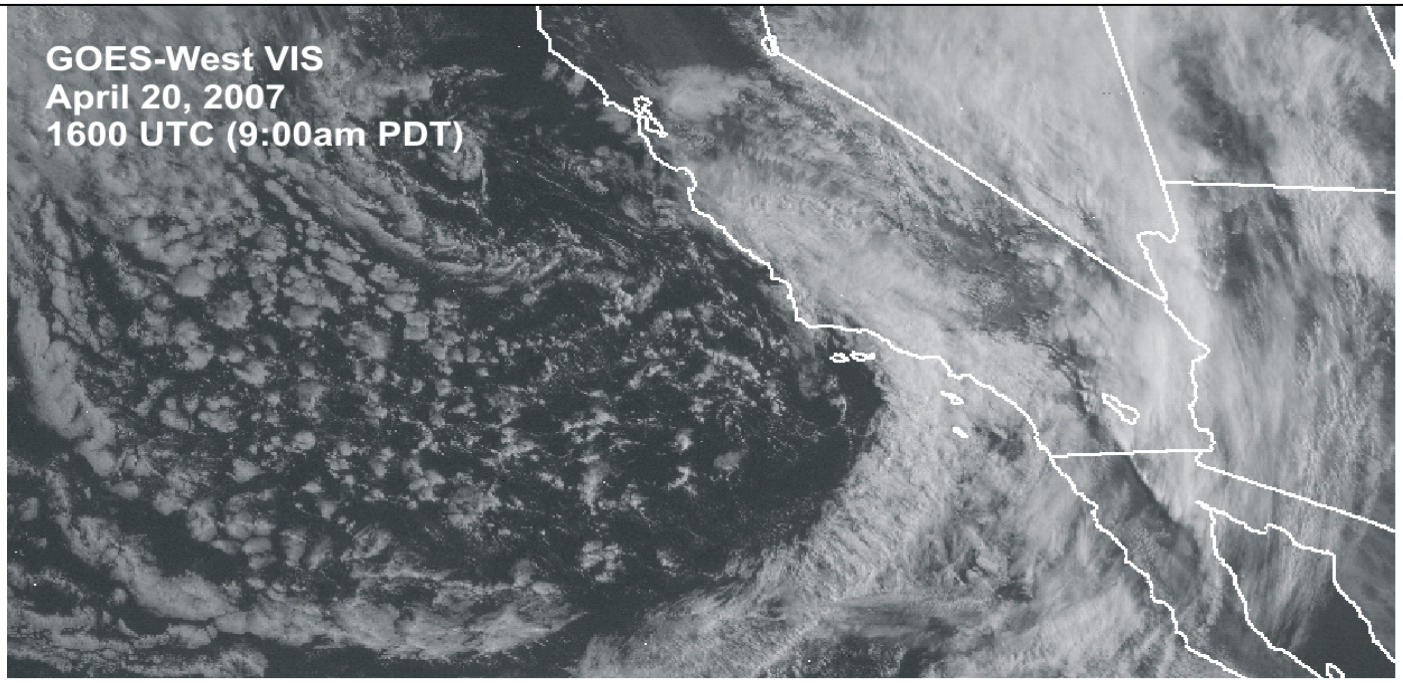
Volume 94, No. 17 *http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html* **April 24, 2007**

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



For parts of southern California, the heaviest rain of the season arrived on April 20. Downtown Los Angeles netted 0.50 inch on the 20th, representing its wettest day since May 22, 2006, when 0.67 inch fell. Long Beach (0.48 inch on April 20) experienced its wettest 24-hour period since May 21-22, 2006, when rainfall totaled 0.55 inch. Despite the recent rain, Los Angeles remained on a pace for its driest water year on record. Los Angeles' July 1 - April 21 rainfall of 3.17 inches (22 percent of normal) was significantly below its 2001-02 record low of 4.42 inches. From April 22 - June 30, Los Angeles' normal rainfall is just 0.47 inch.

HIGHLIGHTS
April 15 - 21, 2007

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

The effects of a powerful coastal storm persisted early in the week across the **Northeast**, where high winds, heavy rain, and high-elevation snow caused flooding, travel disruptions, and electrical outages. In the storm's wake, cool weather lingered across the **South** and **East** for several days, followed by a late-week warming trend. Mostly dry weather across the **South** promoted fieldwork, including replanting of crops damaged by early-April freezes, but increased drought concerns. Dry weather was much more favorable in the **Midwest**, where corn planting finally began to advance northward and eastward from

(Continued on page 9)

Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

Western snowpacks experienced significant melting in March due to above-normal temperatures and a lack of precipitation. Instead of a March gain, as would be expected, nearly every Western basin registered a decline in snowpack. The losses were greatest in the Southwest and central Oregon, both of which saw snowpacks decline more than 30 percent. Most snowpacks in the Intermountain West decreased between 6 and 30 percent. The only area showing snowpack increases was central Wyoming, in response to spring storms. Snowpack declines of this magnitude and spatial extent were also observed in March 2004.

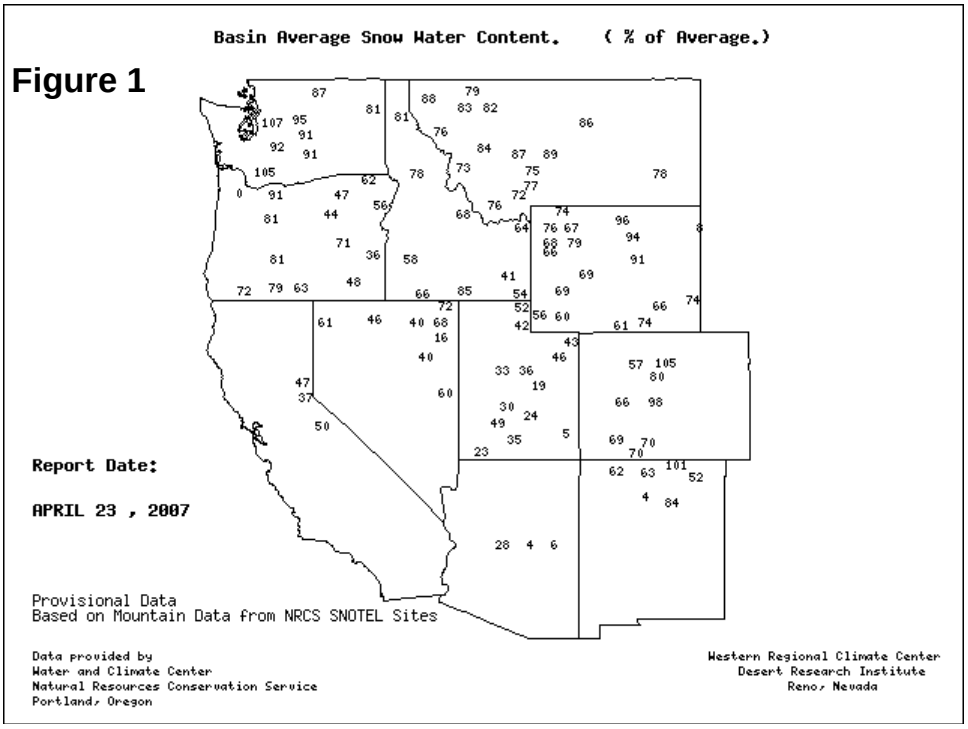
Steep declines in snowpacks brought corresponding reductions in spring and summer streamflow forecasts. Between March 1 and April 1, streamflow forecast volumes declines by as much as 30 percent in parts of several states, including Utah, Arizona, western Colorado, southern Idaho, eastern Oregon, and portions of New Mexico.

Snowpack and Precipitation

On April 23, 2007, the snow water content map reflected below-average values across the majority of the West (figure 1). Snowpacks were less than 50 percent of average in much of California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona. Near-normal values were confined to the Pacific Northwest and a few basins along the eastern slopes of the central and southern Rockies.

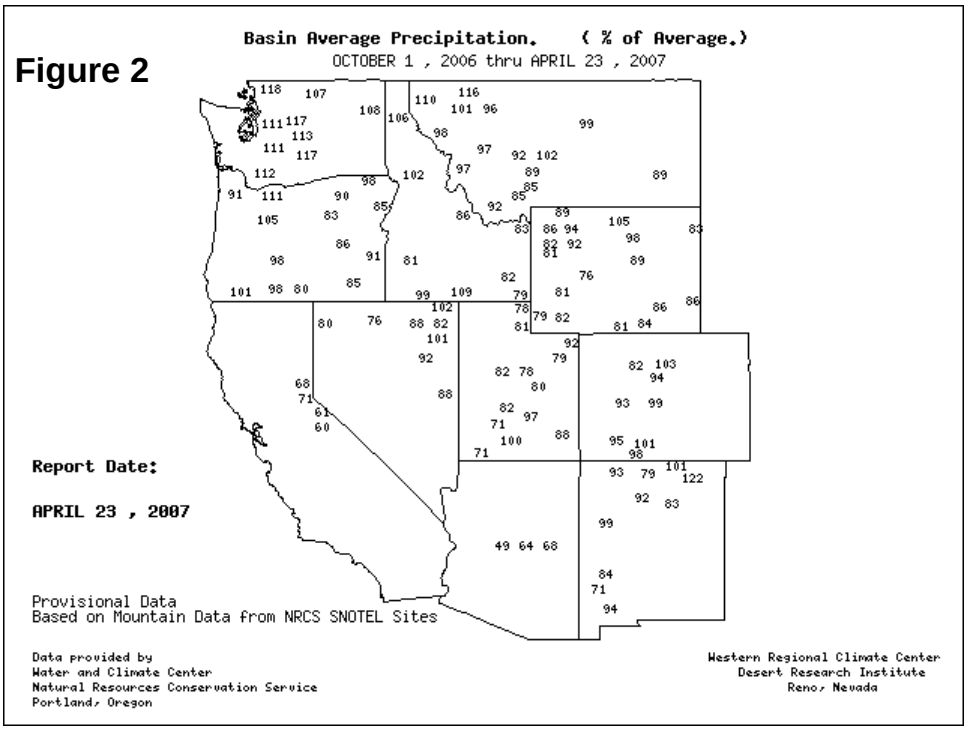
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2006 - April 23, 2007) indicated considerable variability, with totals ranging from about 70 percent of average or less in California and Arizona to at least 110 percent of average in several basins from the Pacific Northwest to the northwestern Montana (figure 2). Most other Western basins reported near- to slightly below-normal precipitation for the season to date.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

Between March 1 and April 1, spring and summer streamflow forecasts declined as much as 30 percent in Arizona, Utah, and parts of several other Western States. April 1 forecasts indicated that below-average streamflow volumes will prevalent in the West, with runoff below 50 percent of average in several basins from the Sierra Nevada eastward into Nevada, Utah, and Arizona (figure 3).

Reservoir Storage

As of April 1, 2007, reservoir storage was variable across the Western States (figure 4). Storage was above average for this time of year in Idaho, Nevada, and Washington, but below average in Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Near-average storage was reported in California, Colorado, Oregon, and Utah.

For More Information

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

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

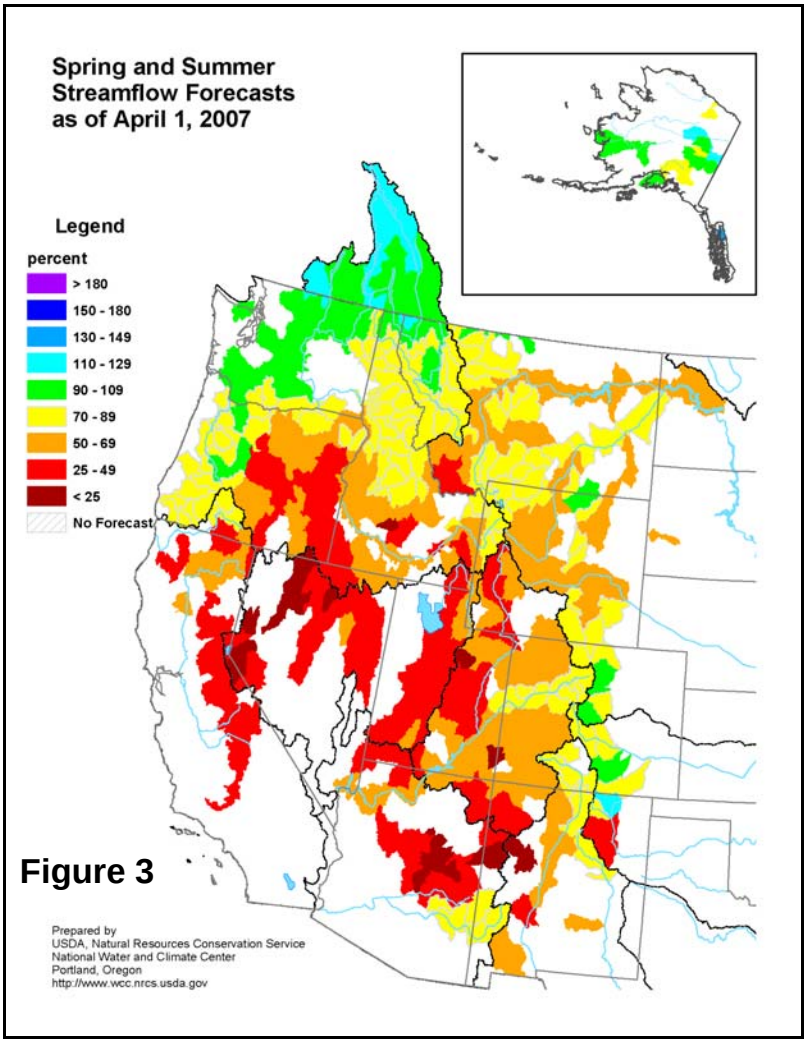


Figure 3

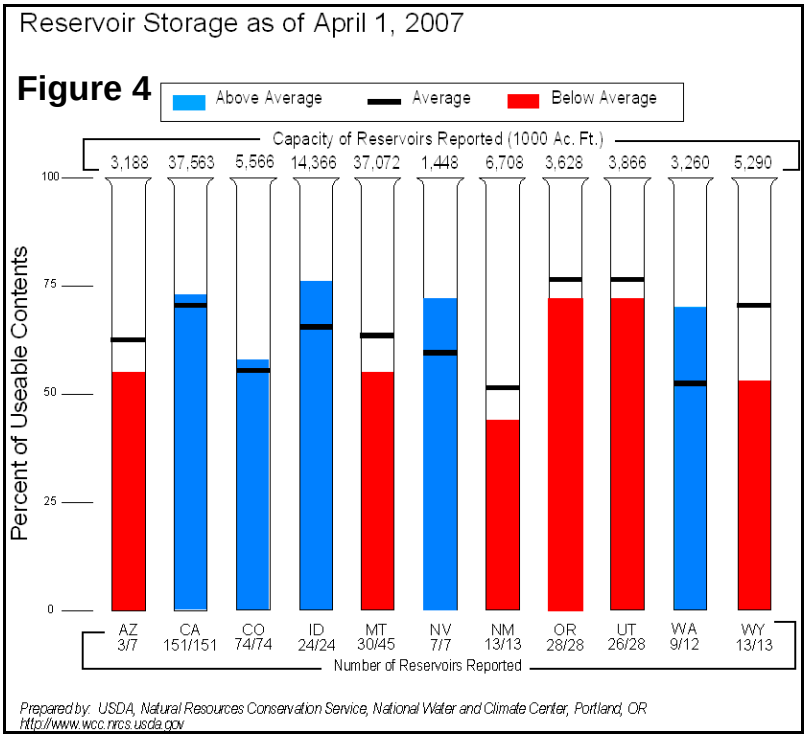
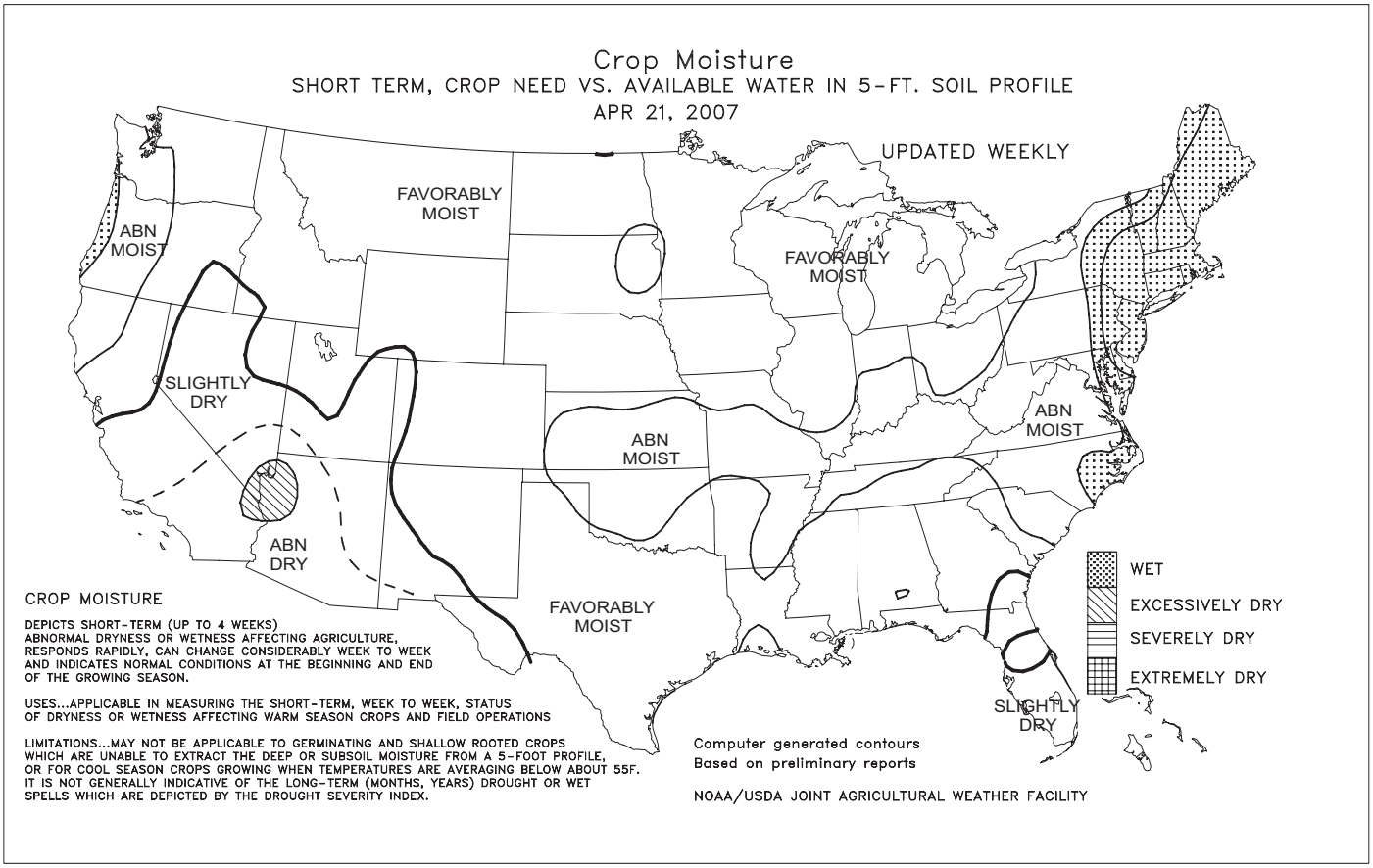
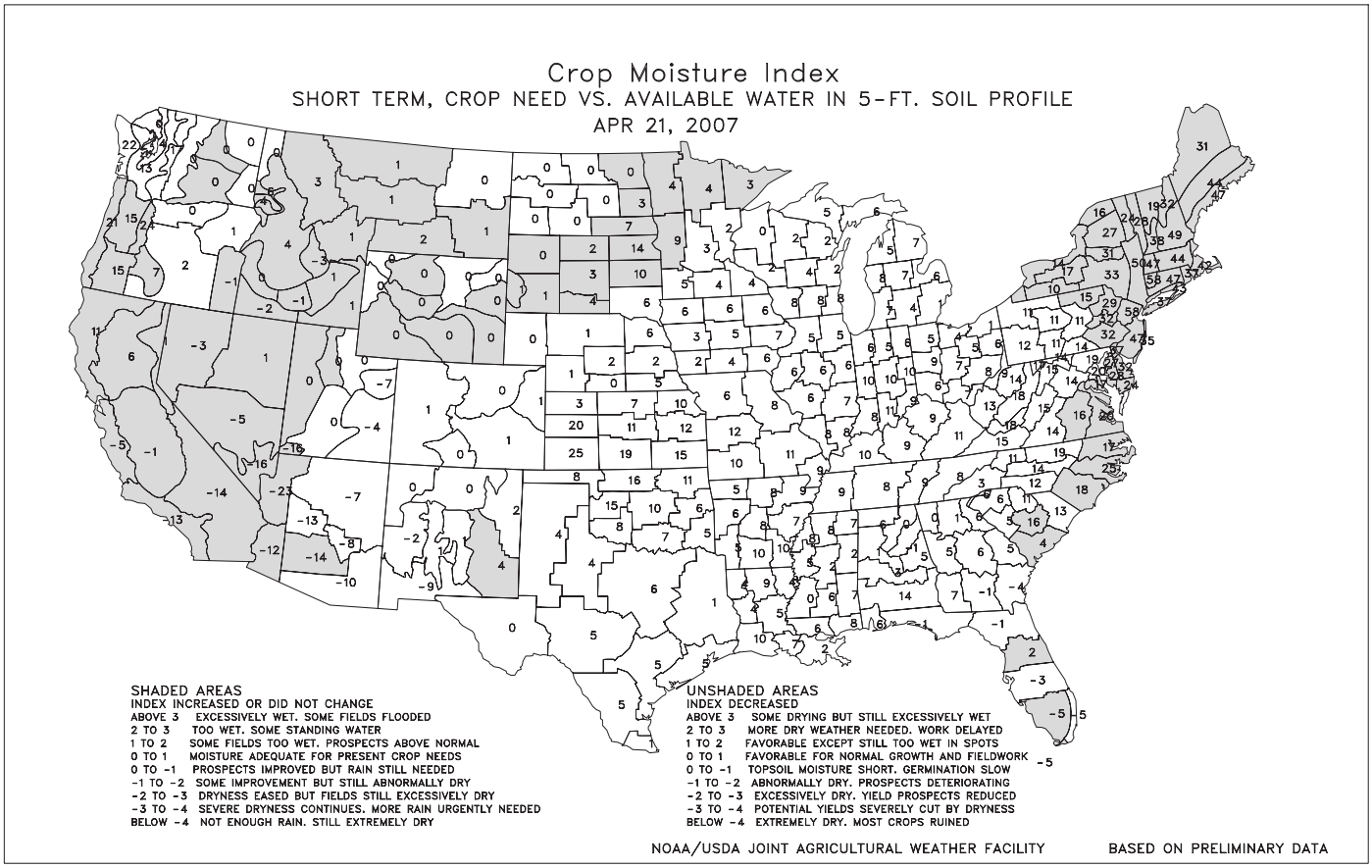
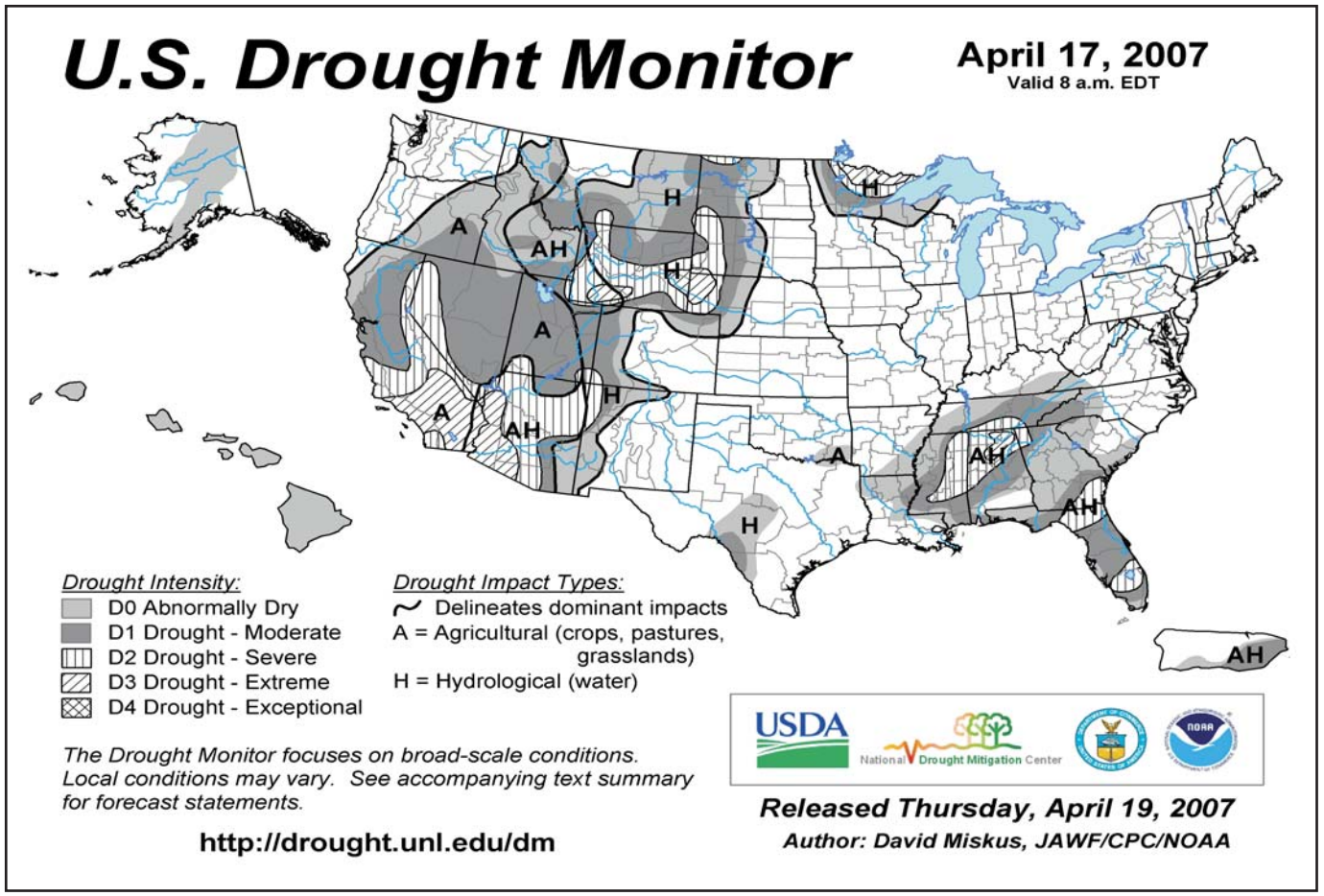
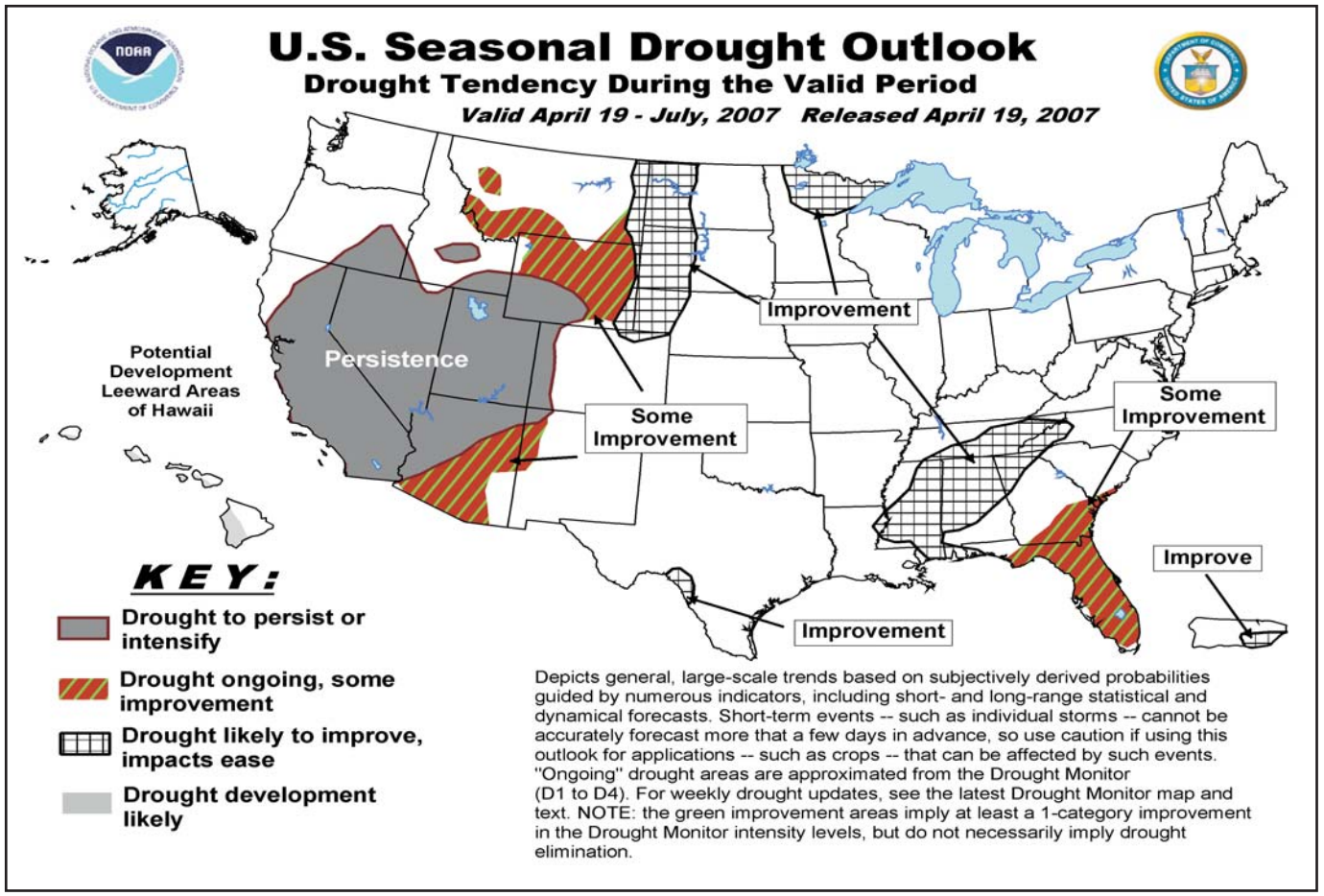


Figure 4


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
APR 21, 2007
UPDATED WEEKLY
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN MOIST
ABN MOIST
ABN DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
WET
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SEVERELY DRY
EXTREMELY DRY
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

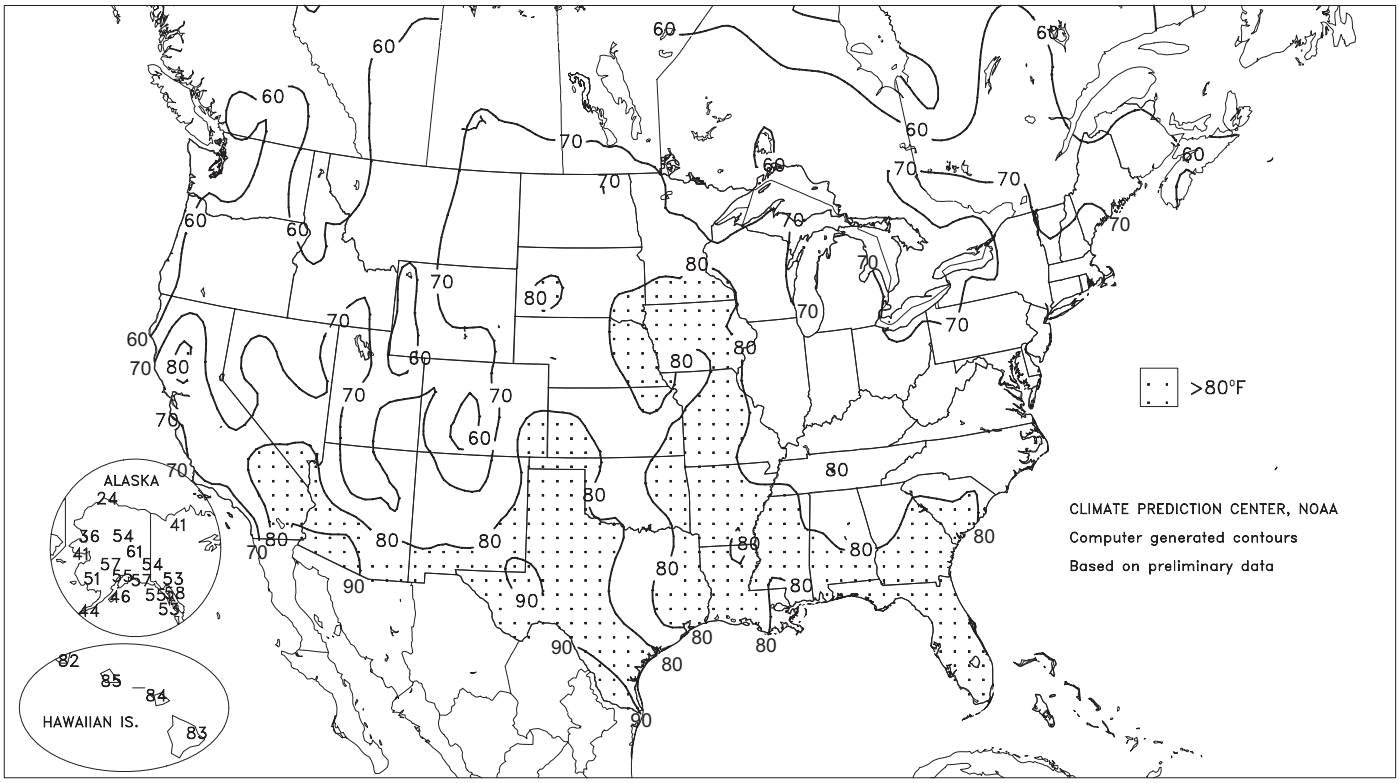

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
APR 21, 2007
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA


U.S. Drought Monitor
April 17, 2007
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Drought Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
H = Hydrological (water)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://drought.unl.edu/dm
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, April 19, 2007
Author: David Miskus, JAWF/CPC/NOAA


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid April 19 - July, 2007 Released April 19, 2007
Persistence
Improvement
Some Improvement
Some Improvement
Improve
Improvement
Potential Development Leeward Areas of Hawaii
KEY:
Drought to persist or intensify
Drought ongoing, some improvement
Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
Drought development likely
Depicts general, large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by numerous indicators, including short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more that a few days in advance, so use caution if using this outlook for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4). For weekly drought updates, see the latest Drought Monitor map and text. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

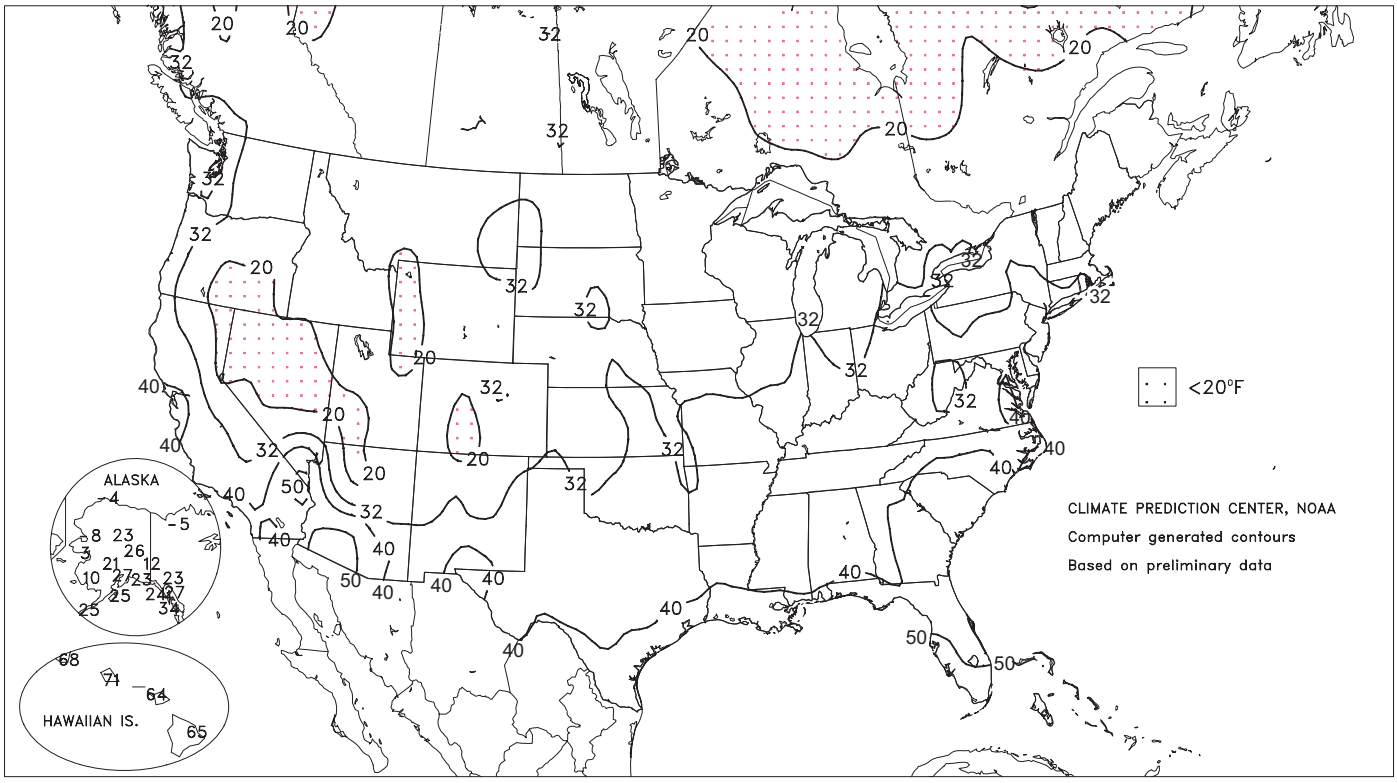
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

APR 15 - 21, 2007



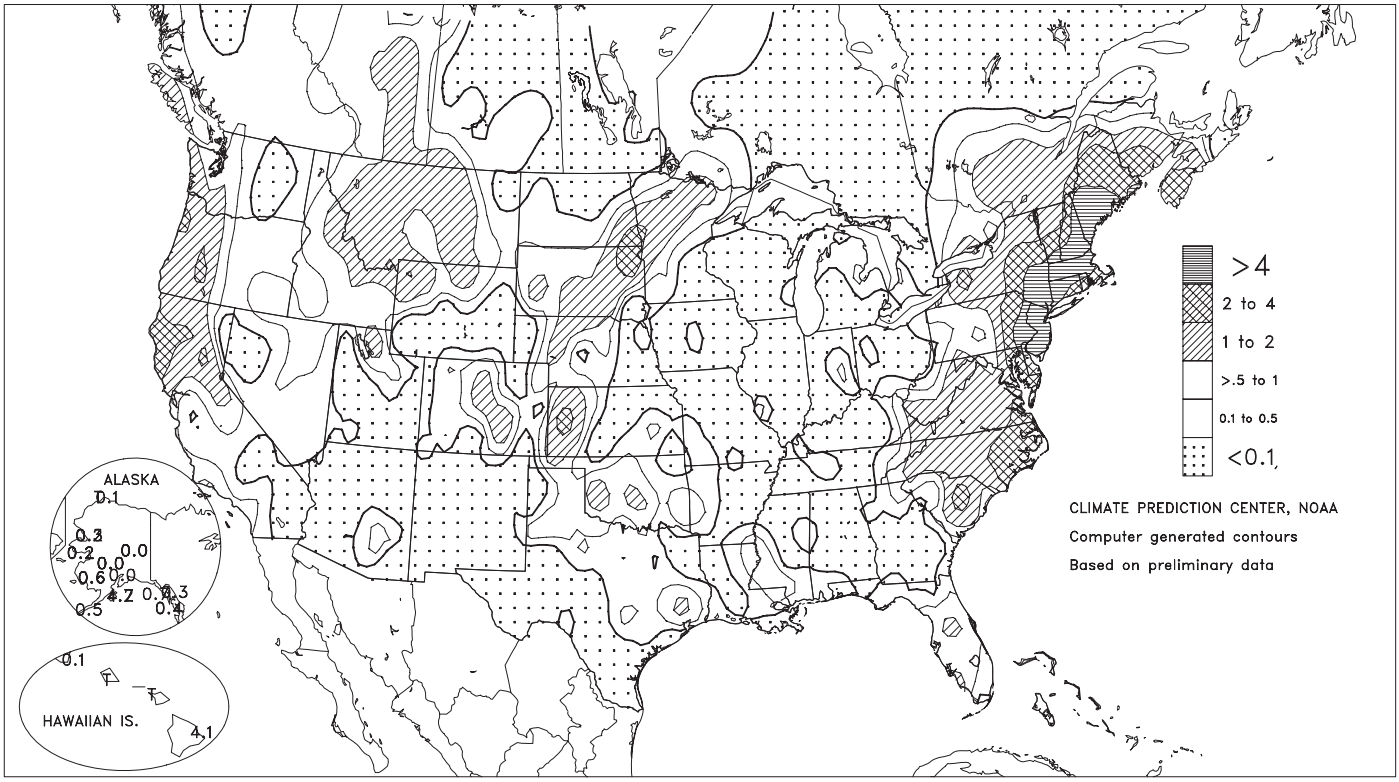
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

APR 15 - 21, 2007



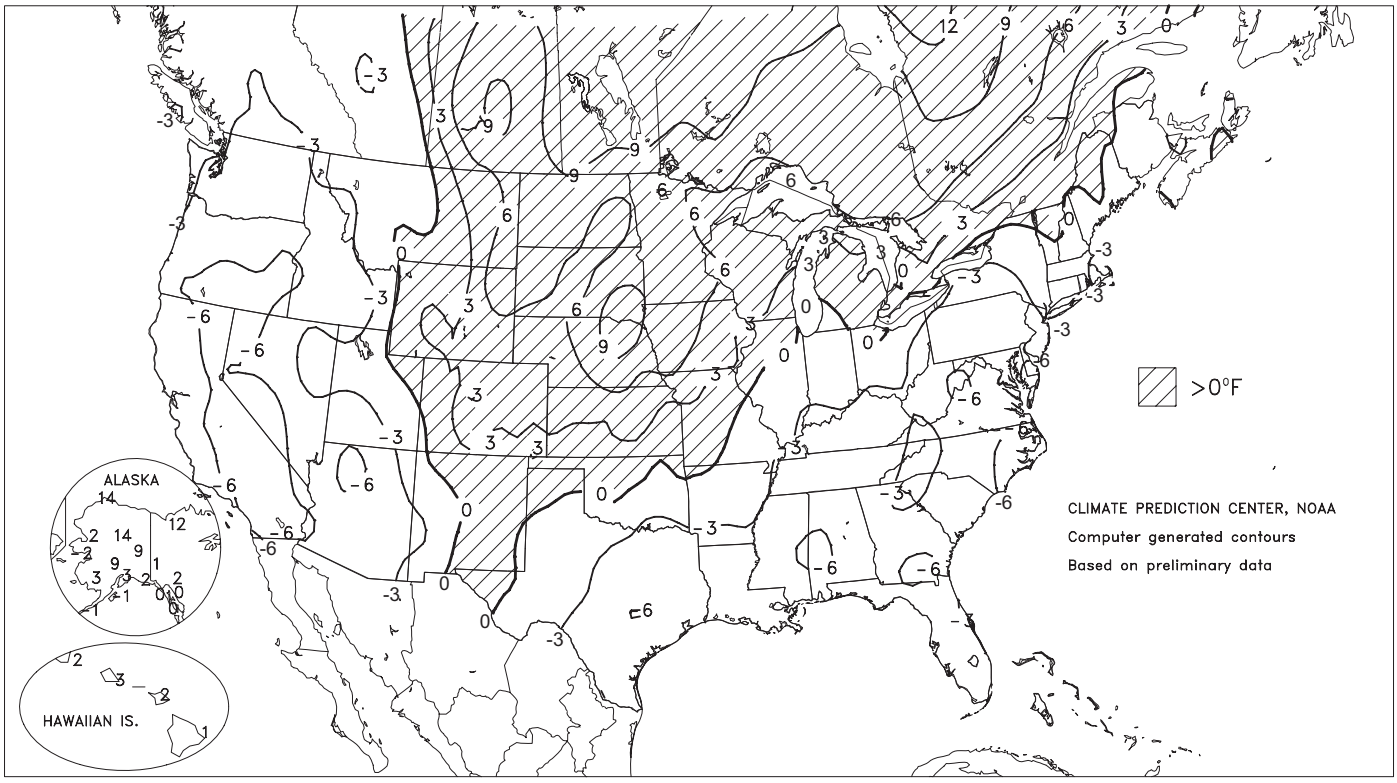
Total Precipitation (Inches)

APR 15 - 21, 2007



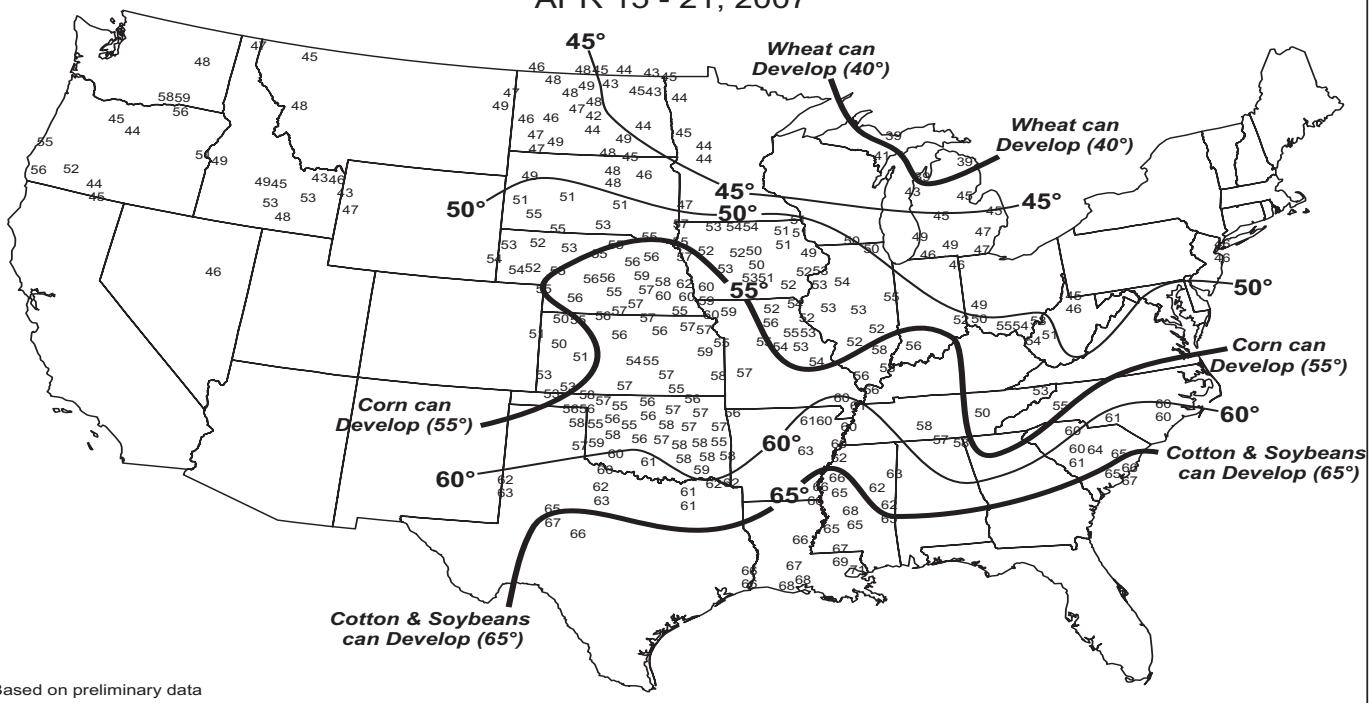
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

APR 15 - 21, 2007



Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

APR 15 - 21, 2007



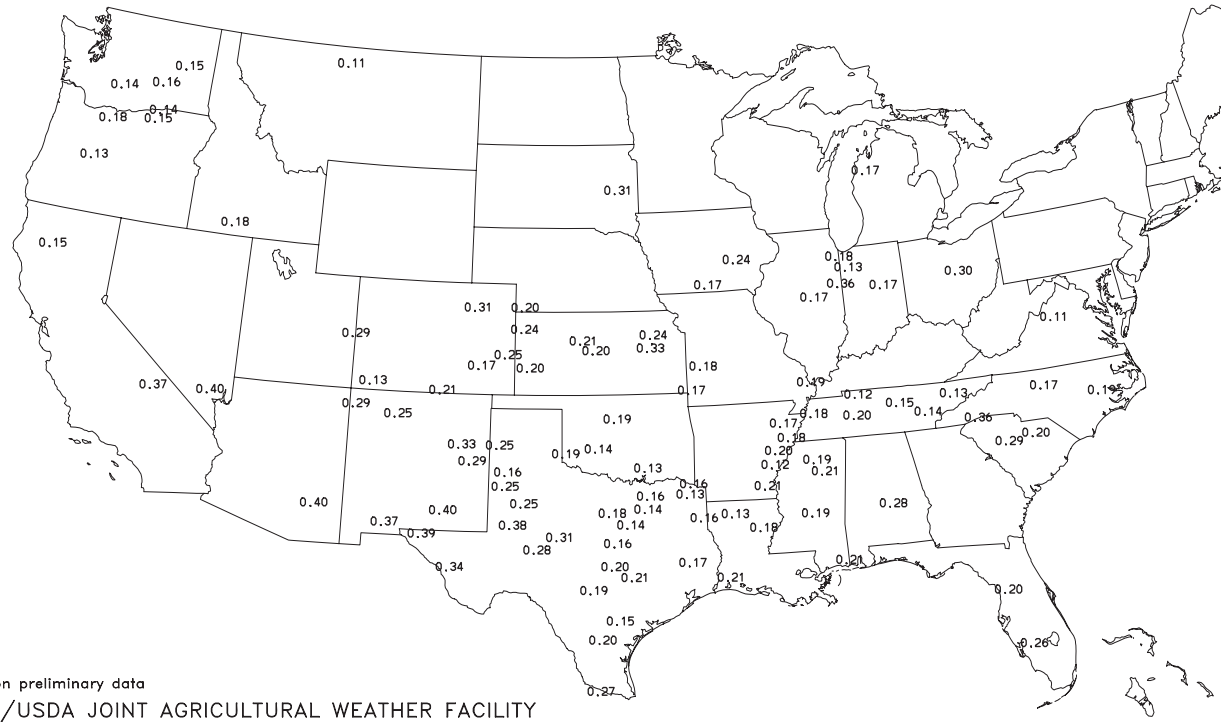
Based on preliminary data

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 Agriclimatic Information System, Mississippi State Univeristy, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri and USDA/NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network.

Average Pan Evaporation (Inches/Day)

APR 15 - 21, 2007



Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

(Continued from front cover)

Missouri. Despite weekly temperatures as much as 10°F above normal in the **upper Midwest**, cool, wet soils continued to slow **Midwestern** planting. In addition, the late-week return of rain to the **western Corn Belt** halted fieldwork anew. Farther west, mid- to late-week precipitation maintained generally favorable moisture for the **Plains'** winter wheat and emerging summer crops. However, snow—primarily in **Montana**—and rain also slowed spring fieldwork in the **Nation's mid-section**. Elsewhere, **Western** precipitation was heaviest in the **northern Rockies**, **western Oregon**, and **northern California**. Cool weather accompanied the **Western** showers, holding weekly temperatures at least 5°F below normal in many locations. Drought persisted in the **Southwest**, although a late-week storm brought the heaviest rain since spring 2006 to **southern California** locations such as **Los Angeles** and **Long Beach**.

Early in the week, torrential rainfall drenched the **Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern States**. **New York's Central Park** (7.57 inches on April 15) experienced its second-wettest day behind 8.28 inches on September 23, 1882. The 15th was the wettest April day on record in locations such as **Trenton, NJ** (4.56 inches; previously, 4.10 inches on April 16, 1986), **Philadelphia, PA** (4.19 inches; previously, 3.29 inches on April 30, 1947), and **New Bern, NC** (3.52 inches; previously, 2.57 inches on April 12, 1959). The **Passaic River at Little Falls, NJ**, climbed 4.88 feet above flood stage (afs) on the night of April 17-18, representing the third-highest crest at that location behind 10.50 feet afs on October 10, 1903, and 5.91 feet afs on April 7, 1984. Similarly, the **Merrimack River near Lowell, MA**, crested 6.08 feet afs on April 17. Higher crests near **Lowell** were observed on March 20, 1936 (16.40 feet afs), April 23, 1852 (8.60 feet afs), September 23, 1938 (8.57 feet afs), and May 15, 2006 (6.84 feet afs).

Other storm-related woes included heavy snow and high winds. From April 15-17, **Binghamton, NY**, received 13.9 inches of snow, including 11.7 inches on the 16th. **Binghamton's** former daily snowfall record in April was 11.5 inches on April 9, 1960. Elsewhere on April 16, wind gusts were clocked to 72 m.p.h. at the **Blue Hill Observatory** in **Milton, MA**; 62 m.p.h. in **Greensboro, NC**; 61 m.p.h. in **Providence, RI**; and 60 m.p.h. at both **Wilmington, DE**, and **Morrisville, VT.** At the height of the storm on April 16, the central barometric pressure fell to about 28.53 inches of mercury (966 millibars) near the **northern Mid-Atlantic coast**. Farther inland, the pressure fell to 28.84 inches (about 977 millibars) in **Albany, NY**, breaking its April record low of 28.87 inches set in 1975.

In the storm's wake, chilly weather settled across the **South**. Daily-record lows for April 16 included 32°F in **Meridian, MS**, and 37°F in **Mobile, AL. Meridian's** reading was just 5 days shy of its latest freeze on record (32°F on April 21, 1953). Farther north, **Rochester, MN** (33.0°F, or 8.4°F below normal), reported its third-coldest April 1-15 period behind 31.4°F in 1962 and 32.8°F in 1975. Meanwhile, a disturbance crossed the **south-central U.S.**, followed by a series of stronger storms in the **West**. Rainfall associated with the first system resulted in daily-record totals for April 16 in **Colorado** locations such as **Pueblo** (1.07 inches) and **Colorado Springs** (0.72 inch). Two days later, **Choteau, MT**, set daily records for both precipitation (1.25 inches) and snowfall (4.0 inches). Other **Western** snowfall records for April 18 included 4.3 inches in **Winnemucca, NV**, and 2.5 inches in **Great Falls, MT.** April 17-19 snowfall totaled 17.0 inches in **Alta, UT. Western** storminess was also responsible for high winds and low temperatures. On April 18, a gust to 63 m.p.h. was clocked in **Grand Junction, CO.** A day later, Western daily-record lows included 8°F in **Ely, NV**; 16°F in **Cedar City, UT**; and 29°F in **Lancaster, CA.**

For parts of **southern California**, the heaviest rain of the season arrived on April 20. Downtown **Los Angeles** netted 0.50 inch on the 20th, representing its wettest day since May 22, 2006, when 0.67 inch fell. Despite the recent rain, **Los Angeles** remained on a pace for its driest water year on record. **Los Angeles'** July 1 - April 21 rainfall of 3.17 inches (22 percent of normal) was significantly below its July 1, 2001 - June 30, 2002, record low of 4.42 inches. Meanwhile, heavy rain also returned to the **Plains** and **upper Midwest**. On April 21, the 2.32-inch rainfall in **Watertown, SD**, represented its first 2-inch total on an April day since April 19, 1957. In contrast, year-to-date precipitation deficits climbed well above 1 foot in several **Southeastern** locations, including **Meridian, MS** (14.80 inches), and **Tuscaloosa, AL** (13.66 inches). January 1 - April 21 rainfall totaled just 7.45 inches (33 percent of normal) in **Meridian** and 7.16 inches (34 percent) in **Tuscaloosa**. Several wildfires flared across **southern Georgia**, including the Sweat Farm Road incident near **Waycross**. That fire, which began on April 16 when a tree fell across a power line, charred more than 55,000 acres of vegetation on the edge of the **Okefenokee Swamp** and reduced late-week visibilities to 2 miles or lower in smoke as far away as **Tallahassee, FL.** Farther west, severe thunderstorms erupted at week's end across the **High Plains** and the **upper Midwest**. In **western Texas** alone, preliminary reports indicated that more than a dozen tornadoes struck in a little over 2 hours on the evening of April 21.

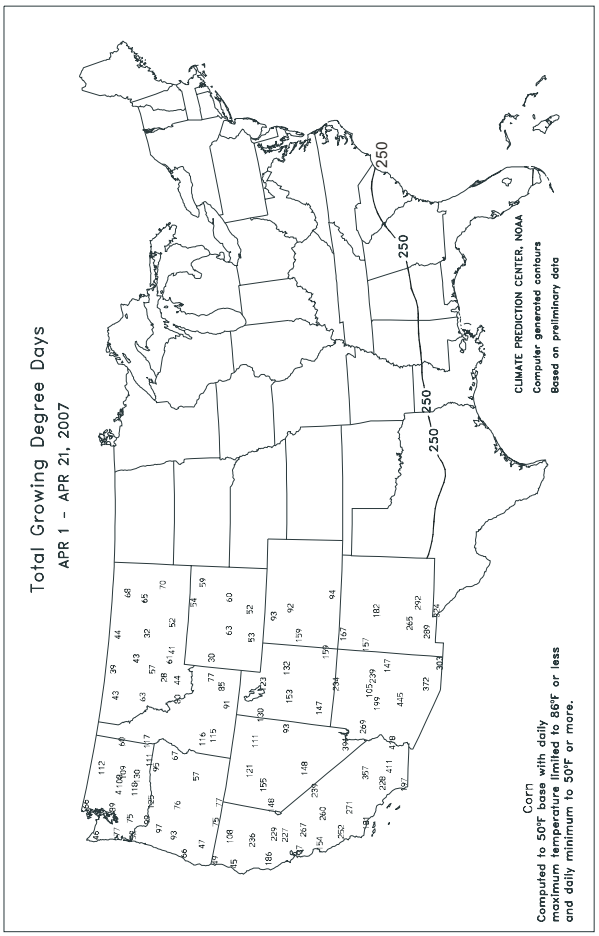
Warm weather prevailed in **Hawaii**, accompanied by locally heavy showers in favored windward locations. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** netted a weekly total of 4.41 inches, boosting its month-to-date rainfall to 4.96 inches (54 percent of normal). Elsewhere on the **Big Island**, **Glenwood** received 3.45 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on April 18-19. Trade winds were clocked to 40 m.p.h. on April 19 in **Kahului, Maui**, and at the **Molokai Airport**. Farther north, **Alaska's** mild, mostly dry regime continued through a third consecutive week. Temperatures returned to near-normal levels in **western Alaska**, but averaged at least 10°F above normal in parts of **interior and northern Alaska**. On April 21, Alaskan daily-record highs reached 57°F at both **Valdez** and **McGrath**. One exception to **Alaska's** generally dry pattern was **Kodiak**, where April 1-21 precipitation totaled 9.78 inches (261 percent of normal).

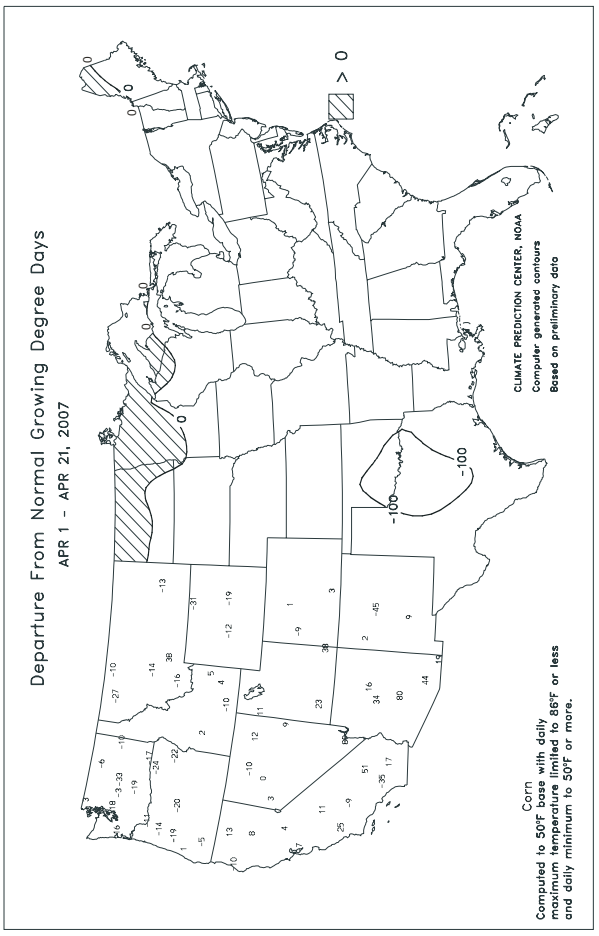
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

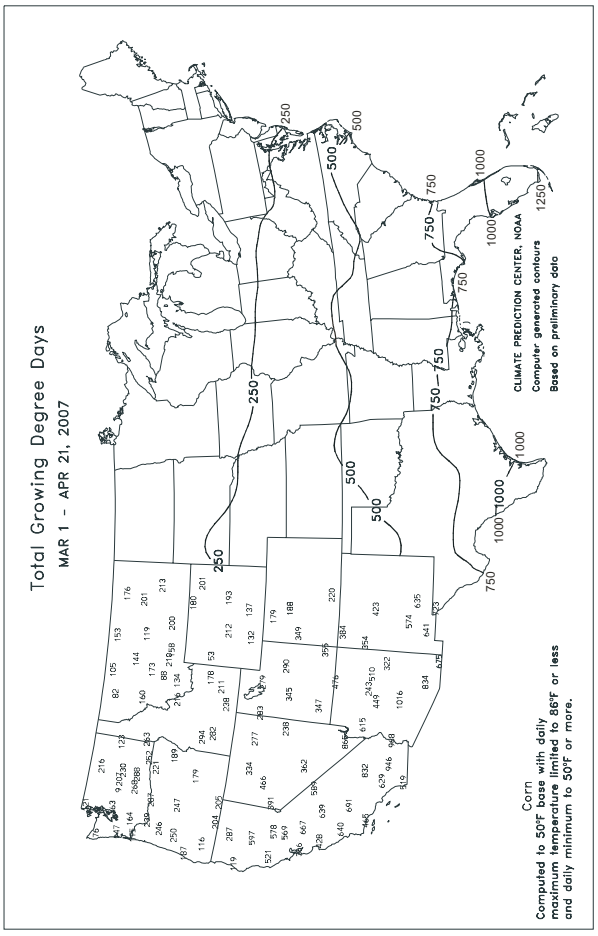
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on April 10, 2007. Forecasts refer to April 1.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2006-07 season is 7.36 million tons, down 1 percent from the March 1 forecast and 18 percent below last season's final utilization of 9.00 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast, at 131 million boxes (5.88 million tons), is down 1 percent from last month and 12 percent lower than the utilization from the 2005-06 season's crop. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 65.7 million boxes (2.96 million tons), down 2 percent from the previous forecast and down 12 percent from last season's final utilization. The row count survey conducted March 28-29 indicated that 1 percent of the early and midseason orange rows remained to be harvested. Navel harvest was complete. The forecast is reduced from last month based on current utilization data. Florida's Valencia forecast is 65.0 million boxes (2.93 million tons), unchanged from the March forecast but down 11 percent from last season's final utilization. The row count survey showed that 21 percent of Valencia rows had been harvested.

California's all orange forecast, at 37.0 million boxes (1.39 million tons), is unchanged from the March forecast but 39 percent lower than last season's final utilization of 60.5 million boxes (2.27 million tons). California's navel orange utilization is forecast at 27.0 million boxes (1.01 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but 43 percent lower than last season's final utilization. Packing houses continue to find some good quality navel oranges. California's Valencia forecast is 10.0 million boxes (375,000 tons), unchanged from the March 1 forecast but 26 percent below the utilization from the 2005-06 season's crop. A few packing houses were scheduled to start handling Valencia oranges in early April. The Texas all orange forecast is 1.85 million boxes (78,000 tons), down 7 percent from the March 1 forecast but 16 percent higher than last season's final utilized production. The Texas early and midseason orange harvest was virtually complete. Arizona's all orange utilization forecast, at 350,000 boxes (14,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 22 percent lower than the 2005-06 season.


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - APR 21, 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - APR 21, 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - APR 21, 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
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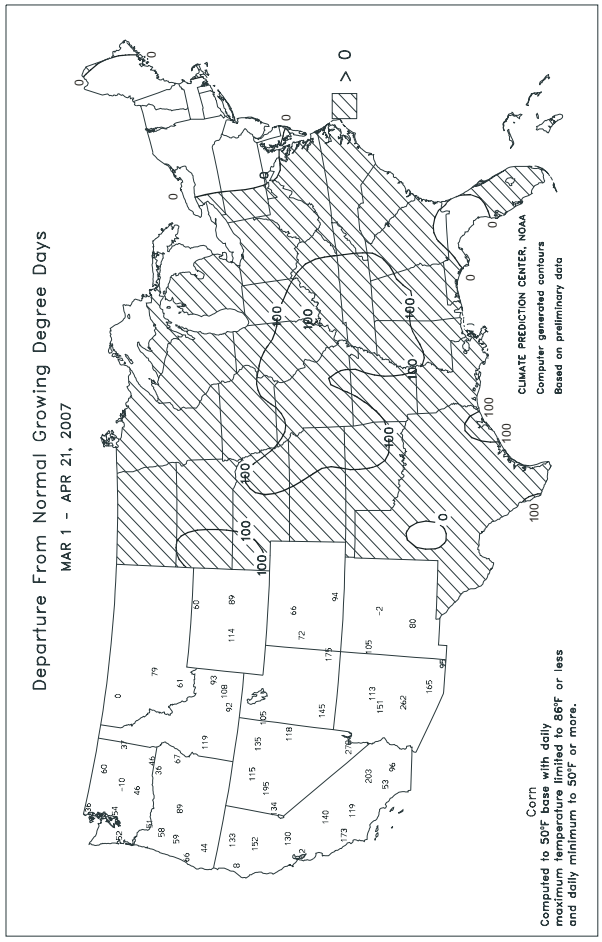
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 21, 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			
																TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
	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	72	47	82	41	60	-	0.02	-	0.02	4.18	-	11.35	-	77	57	0	0	1	0
LYON	74	47	83	43	61	-	0.00	-	0.00	3.99	-	9.57	-	71	57	0	0	0	0
VANCE	72	46	80	40	59	-	0.00	-	0.00	2.70	-	8.15	-	72	57	0	0	0	0
PERTHSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE VERONA	73	43	80	37	58	-	0.00	-	0.00	3.16		8.67	-	70	53	0	0	0	0
SD STONEVILLE x	73	49	79	43	61	-3	0.13	-1.13	0.08	3.31	35	11.02	57	74	59	0	0	2	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	73	50	80	43	61	-	0.08	-	0.08	3.18	-	-	-	71	58	0	0	1	0
INVERNESS 5E	73	49	80	43	61	-	0.06	-	0.06	2.66	-	9.30	-	75	60	0	0	1	0
SIDON	75	48	81	40	62	-	0.15	-	0.05	1.88	-	7.96	-	75	58	0	0	2	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	74	50	81	42	62	-	0.28	-	0.27	3.23	-	10.35	-	73	60	0	0	2	0
SILVER CITY	74	49	81	40	62	-	0.07	-	0.07	2.85	-	8.50	-	68	54	0	0	1	0
ONWARD	73	48	80	40	61	-	0.39	-	0.39	2.45	-	9.36	-	71	60	0	0	1	0
MAYDAY	75	45	81	37	60	-	0.19	-	0.19	2.98	-	9.57	-	66	58	0	0	1	0
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	75	46	82	34	61	7	0.00	-0.76	0.00	4.15	92	4.98	79	-	-	0	0	0	0
ALBANY	72	41	80	30	58	3	0.00	-1.07	0.00	3.43	65	4.48	59	62	48	0	1	0	0
ST. JOSEPH	71	46	78	34	59	3	0.00	-1.02	0.00	4.41	94	5.64	86	-	-	0	0	0	0
NC LINNEUS	71	40	81	30	57	2	0.00	-1.07	0.00	4.37	91	6.36	91	59	47	0	1	0	0
BRUNSWICK	72	41	82	31	57	0	0.00	-0.83	0.00	3.77	79	4.97	64	64	50	0	1	0	0
NE NOVELTY	69	41	79	32	56	0	0.00	-0.92	0.00	7.06	146	10.57	140	63	46	0	1	0	0
MONROE CITY	69	40	80	30	55	-2	0.00	-0.82	0.00	4.68	92	8.47	102	59	46	0	1	0	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	70	44	80	31	57	1	0.00	-0.84	0.00	4.74	85	7.55	82	63	47	0	1	0	0
C AUXVASSE	70	42	81	33	57	1	0.00	-1.04	0.00	4.04	72	7.98	86	59	47	0	0	0	0
SANBORN FIELD	71	44	82	35	58	1	0.00	-1.05	0.00	5.03	86	8.70	89	65	47	0	0	0	0
COLUMBIA	70	43	80	33	57	0	0.00	-1.04	0.00	5.29	90	9.21	94	-	-	0	0	0	0
VERSAILLES	72	44	82	34	59	0	0.00	-0.94	0.00	5.76	95	9.50	97	62	47	0	0	0	0
EC COOK STATION	73	36	85	33	56	-3	0.05	-1.00	0.05	5.09	76	10.76	97	58	50	0	0	1	0
SW LAMAR	71	45	80	33	58	-1	0.16	-0.70	0.16	6.40	103	9.82	95	64	50	0	0	1	0
SE DELTA	69	41	78	36	56	-4	0.00	-0.70	0.00	4.14	61	12.87	98	61	51	0	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	69	43	79	38	57	-2	0.01	-0.98	0.01	4.77	64	13.68	97	65	49	0	0	1	0
GLENNONVILLE	70	44	79	39	57	-5	0.00	-1.05	0.00	3.65	55	13.16	104	63	50	0	0	0	0
CLARKTON	70	42	80	39	57	-5	0.01	-1.04	0.01	3.75	54	13.38	102	68	49	0	0	1	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	71	46	79	40	58	-3	0.00	-1.01	0.00	3.76	51	13.22	93	71	51	0	0	0	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	71	45	80	39	58	-3	0.00	-1.01	0.00	3.79	52	11.87	84	66	48	0	0	0	0
STEELE	72	46	81	40	59	-3	0.00	-0.94	0.00	4.06	55	11.38	77	69	53	0	0	0	0
CARDWELL	72	45	81	40	59	-3	0.00	-0.95	0.00	4.19	55	13.18	91	72	51	0	0	0	0

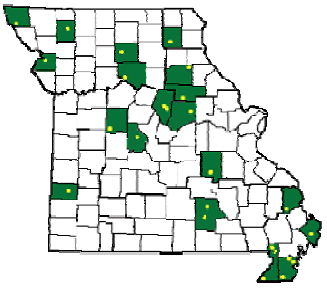
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

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

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

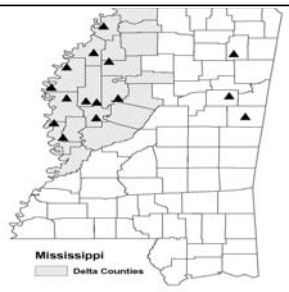
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Scattered showers, primarily across the central and southern Delta, produced less than one-half inch of rain. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal. Evaluations of corn and winter wheat continued, following the Easter freeze. Some reports for corn were favorable, despite crop discoloration.

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 21, 2007

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. ˚F		PRECIP	
		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
AL	BIRMINGHAM	73	43	79	34	58	-4	0.00	-1.02	0.00	2.05	22	7.61	40	83	24	0	0	0	0
	HUNTSVILLE	72	43	78	37	57	-4	0.02	-0.95	0.02	3.45	35	8.79	43	79	44	0	0	1	0
	MOBILE	75	48	81	37	62	-4	0.36	-0.71	0.36	7.06	66	12.22	57	80	37	0	0	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	75	46	82	39	61	-4	0.00	-0.95	0.00	4.72	50	12.70	64	82	35	0	0	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	48	32	55	27	40	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.27	28	1.75	73	72	55	0	3	0	0
	BARROW	18	10	24	-4	14	13	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.22	169	0.48	130	95	81	0	7	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	57	28	61	26	43	9	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.26	72	0.89	70	61	35	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	51	32	58	27	42	0	0.34	-0.34	0.29	6.68	122	15.95	111	87	76	0	3	2	0
	KODIAK	40	33	46	25	36	-2	4.23	2.95	1.15	10.82	121	23.48	103	93	86	0	2	6	4
	NOME	27	10	41	3	18	-3	0.17	0.03	0.11	0.57	56	2.34	87	75	66	0	7	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	54	23	63	14	38	-5	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.76	21	2.77	33	65	19	0	7	0	0
	PHOENIX	78	56	87	51	67	-4	0.10	0.08	0.05	1.08	86	1.97	69	39	27	0	0	3	0
	PRESCOTT	62	33	70	27	48	-3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.43	59	2.47	42	50	16	0	2	0	0
	TUCSON	78	48	87	44	63	-4	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.82	85	1.57	55	33	19	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	76	46	83	34	61	-1	0.58	-0.31	0.48	2.75	42	11.40	99	88	32	0	0	2	0
	LITTLE ROCK	75	47	81	39	61	-1	0.00	-1.27	0.00	4.08	47	15.22	98	83	31	0	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	68	47	82	42	58	-5	0.43	0.37	0.42	0.92	52	2.12	51	69	47	0	0	2	0
	FRESNO	67	45	78	39	56	-6	0.01	-0.11	0.01	1.05	37	3.93	55	71	49	0	0	1	0
	LOS ANGELES	64	51	68	47	58	-3	0.32	0.23	0.32	0.41	14	1.62	18	78	56	0	0	1	0
	REDDING	67	43	82	33	55	-3	0.84	0.38	0.71	2.06	29	9.80	52	62	42	0	0	2	1
	SACRAMENTO	67	44	79	36	56	-3	0.23	0.05	0.23	1.24	35	5.73	52	80	31	0	0	1	0
	SAN DIEGO	62	53	65	50	57	-6	0.38	0.27	0.36	0.47	16	2.10	29	73	60	0	0	2	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	61	48	70	46	54	-2	0.45	0.25	0.23	1.07	25	5.86	46	77	61	0	0	3	0
	STOCKTON	70	45	82	39	58	-3	0.13	-0.05	0.12	1.25	41	4.56	56	69	42	0	0	2	0
CO	ALAMOSA	61	28	65	21	44	3	0.04	-0.07	0.01	1.72	218	2.27	182	69	42	0	6	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	64	37	68	29	51	5	0.65	0.28	0.52	2.07	99	2.55	94	80	24	0	1	2	1
	DENVER INTL	66	37	73	31	51	5	0.07	-0.16	0.00	0.78	55	1.69	90	69	25	0	1	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	65	39	73	28	52	1	0.13	-0.04	0.06	1.17	76	2.32	88	53	36	0	1	3	0
	PUEBLO	70	37	77	27	53	3	1.17	0.89	1.06	2.28	127	2.81	118	73	32	0	1	2	1
CT	BRIDGEPORT	58	41	78	36	49	-1	3.72	2.82	3.13	11.57	167	17.41	128	75	63	0	0	3	1
	HARTFORD	59	38	78	33	48	-2	4.17	3.29	3.34	10.22	156	14.57	109	78	64	0	0	3	2
DC	WASHINGTON	58	44	76	42	51	-6	2.36	1.76	2.36	7.16	131	11.84	105	80	46	0	0	1	1
DE	WILMINGTON	57	39	76	35	48	-5	4.72	3.97	4.32	11.77	188	17.23	138	88	49	0	0	2	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	79	54	85	46	67	-2	0.70	0.18	0.50	2.04	36	6.21	54	85	33	0	0	3	1
	JACKSONVILLE	76	49	83	44	62	-5	0.80	0.12	0.80	3.24	52	7.96	61	88	38	0	0	1	1
	KEY WEST	79	68	84	60	74	-3	1.05	0.58	1.05	3.09	94	5.13	73	76	49	0	0	1	1
	MIAMI	82	62	87	54	72	-4	0.13	-0.64	0.13	9.81	202	12.48	142	78	38	0	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	81	56	86	48	68	-4	0.95	0.45	0.84	2.58	48	5.22	52	81	43	0	0	4	1
	PENSACOLA	74	53	83	43	64	-3	0.23	-0.57	0.23	4.91	53	11.42	59	73	38	0	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	77	47	83	40	62	-5	0.61	-0.10	0.59	1.81	20	9.66	51	82	33	0	0	2	1
	TAMPA	78	58	83	51	68	-4	0.70	0.33	0.58	2.89	70	6.09	67	81	38	0	0	2	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	82	59	86	50	70	-4	0.09	-0.69	0.08	3.13	51	4.72	38	81	47	0	0	2	0
GA	ATHENS	73	44	80	38	59	-3	0.69	-0.03	0.69	5.67	77	12.07	73	74	34	0	0	1	1
	ATLANTA	72	48	77	40	60	-2	0.11	-0.66	0.11	3.15	40	9.73	55	65	35	0	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	76	43	83	40	60	-3	1.42	0.81	1.39	4.94	73	10.80	70	76	34	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBUS	75	47	81	41	61	-4	0.01	-0.81	0.01	6.54	77	12.63	71	78	28	0	0	1	0
	MACON	74	43	81	40	59	-4	0.30	-0.37	0.30	3.67	51	10.29	62	87	33	0	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	74	46	83	43	60	-6	0.33	-0.40	0.19	2.22	37	6.94	54	81	36	0	0	3	0
HI	HILO	80	66	83	65	73	1	4.06	1.25	1.26	8.81	37	35.27	83	86	81	0	0	7	3
	HONOLULU	84	72	85	71	78	2	0.03	-0.21	0.03	0.83	31	2.33	30	69	61	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	83	68	84	64	76	2	0.04	-0.34	0.01	2.25	61	3.66	38	78	69	0	0	3	0
	LIHUE	81	70	82	68	76	2	0.04	-0.62	0.01	5.91	105	9.10	67	75	66	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	57	37	63	31	47	-4	0.17	-0.11	0.16	1.19	53	2.65	55	74	44	0	2	2	0
	LEWISTON	59	38	63	33	49	-3	0.14	-0.16	0.02	1.44	73	2.66	66	69	49	0	0	3	0
	POCATELLO	55	30	70	26	43	-3	0.53	0.28	0.45	1.29	60	2.38	55	84	56	0	6	5	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	63	37	77	29	50	1	0.00	-0.87	0.00	5.49	105	8.82	103	71	47	0	2	0	0
	MOLINE	69	40	80	28	55	4	0.00	-0.88	0.00	6.23	113	9.16	106	67	39	0	1	0	0
	PEORIA	67	40	77	32	54	2	0.00	-0.83	0.00	6.93	134	11.89	142	73	33	0	1	0	0
	ROCKFORD	66	37	78	28	52	3	0.00	-0.85	0.00	4.61	95	7.35	97	74	43	0	2	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	67	39	78	33	53	-1	0.97	0.20	0.97	4.53	84	9.74	110	81	30	0	0	1	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	67	40	76	37	54	-2	0.00	-1.03	0.00	5.20	71	14.08	106	74	43	0	0	0	0
	FORT WAYNE	62	35	73	28	49	-1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	5.30	100	10.00	108	75	32	0	2	0	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	64	39	75	33	51	-2	0.14	-0.69	0.11	7.54	128	14.77	137	75	38	0	0	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	63	35	75	27	49	0	0.00	-0.85	0.00	3.82	71	8.70	90	71	33	0	3	0	0
IA	BURLINGTON	71	43	81	31	57	4	0.00	-0.84	0.00	4.95	92	7.41	90	68	32	0	1	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	68	39	79	29	53	3	0.00	-0.75	0.00	4.08	93	5.99	91	82	33	0	2	0	0
	DES MOINES	71	44	80	35	57	6	0.00	-0.85	0.00	5.05	110	7.95	117	65	46	0	0	0	0
	DUBUQUE	66	38	78	29	52	3	0.02	-0.80	0.02	5.90	120	8.27	109	72	48	0	2	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	76	42	86	27	59	8	0.18	-0.45	0.09	5.44	143	8.21	164	70	37	0	1	2	0
	WATERLOO	69	37	81	27	53	4	0.00	-0.76	0.00	3.39	79	5.35	87	80	40	0	2	0	0
KS	CONCORDIA	73	46	79	33	60	6	0.00	-0.54	0.00	3.56	92	5.17	98	82	45	0	0	0	0
	DODGE CITY	70	44	80	31	57	2	0.11	-0.40	0.09	4.64	139	5.51	120	86	47	0	1	3	0
	GOODLAND	68	41	78	33	54	4	0.33	-0.01	0.33	3.34	163	4.32	148	85	56	0	0	1	0
	TOPEKA	74	45	80	32	59	4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	6.38	139	8.53	127	79	39	0	1	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 21, 2007

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. ˚F		PRECIP	
		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
	WICHITA	71	46	78	32	59	3	0.21	-0.35	0.21	8.00	182	9.68	155	85	50	0	1	1	0
KY	JACKSON	64	43	77	34	53	-4	0.07	-0.78	0.07	5.55	80	9.58	68	71	35	0	0	1	0
	LEXINGTON	62	40	74	34	51	-4	0.08	-0.73	0.08	5.44	79	11.33	84	71	51	0	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	66	42	77	37	54	-3	0.00	-0.88	0.00	6.36	91	12.89	95	73	37	0	0	0	0
	PADUCAH	70	41	78	37	56	-2	0.00	-1.18	0.00	5.52	72	14.76	98	85	29	0	0	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	77	51	82	42	64	-3	0.05	-1.25	0.05	4.21	47	13.83	68	89	34	0	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	73	50	79	42	62	-6	0.12	-0.70	0.12	6.96	118	16.42	112	94	43	0	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	75	55	80	45	65	-4	0.41	-0.74	0.40	3.20	36	10.36	51	77	40	0	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	77	48	84	39	63	-3	0.00	-1.03	0.00	2.76	39	13.72	86	84	36	0	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	48	29	60	25	39	0	0.53	-0.07	0.51	7.11	164	11.36	121	75	44	0	7	2	1
	PORTLAND	53	36	73	31	44	0	3.78	2.80	2.00	9.13	128	13.95	97	80	54	0	1	5	2
MD	BALTIMORE	58	42	77	40	50	-4	2.48	1.83	2.48	8.58	144	13.10	105	73	55	0	0	1	1
MA	BOSTON	51	39	75	36	45	-4	2.72	1.91	1.49	9.44	148	14.21	104	84	60	0	0	4	2
	WORCESTER	53	38	73	33	46	0	4.60	3.72	2.26	11.90	171	16.74	119	79	51	0	0	4	2
MI	ALPENA	59	31	71	21	45	4	0.35	-0.17	0.24	4.19	113	5.84	86	87	34	0	5	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	61	35	75	28	48	1	0.02	-0.79	0.01	6.55	131	10.72	125	74	32	0	1	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	59	31	72	23	45	2	0.43	-0.09	0.27	5.04	138	6.64	102	79	45	0	4	2	0
	LANSING	61	34	74	28	47	1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	4.72	104	7.32	96	74	45	0	3	0	0
	MUSKEGON	59	34	70	26	47	1	0.01	-0.65	0.01	7.35	169	10.74	132	76	48	0	3	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	57	30	74	24	44	0	0.34	-0.30	0.25	3.73	95	6.06	70	92	38	0	5	2	0
MN	DULUTH	56	35	64	31	46	6	0.22	-0.25	0.16	3.58	115	5.27	104	72	49	0	2	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	62	31	70	23	46	5	0.51	0.20	0.18	2.45	132	3.32	100	87	40	0	5	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	70	44	83	34	57	9	0.00	-0.52	0.00	4.23	123	5.91	112	63	37	0	0	0	0
	ROCHESTER	67	39	81	34	53	7	0.00	-0.71	0.00	3.81	98	5.99	107	74	44	0	0	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	68	39	77	30	53	8	0.37	-0.11	0.33	4.31	145	5.89	136	80	32	0	1	2	0
MS	JACKSON	75	45	80	36	60	-4	0.64	-0.75	0.41	3.26	33	11.32	56	89	34	0	0	2	0
	MERIDIAN	76	40	82	32	58	-6	0.16	-1.09	0.13	2.23	20	7.99	36	87	36	0	1	2	0
	TUPELO	74	44	80	37	59	-3	0.00	-1.10	0.00	5.70	59	13.01	67	80	40	0	0	0	0
MO	COLUMBIA	70	44	82	34	57	2	0.00	-0.98	0.00	4.80	81	9.55	97	72	32	0	0	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	72	47	80	34	59	4	0.00	-0.80	0.00	5.38	120	7.62	109	70	36	0	0	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	69	43	78	33	56	-2	0.00	-0.84	0.00	5.50	90	10.59	101	69	41	0	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	73	43	81	33	58	2	0.00	-0.99	0.00	4.91	72	11.42	102	67	41	0	0	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	59	38	71	32	48	1	1.06	0.66	1.05	3.57	162	4.48	125	81	41	0	2	2	1
	BUTTE	49	27	61	19	38	-2	0.61	0.39	0.47	1.20	83	2.05	84	90	42	0	6	4	0
	CUT BANK	52	31	65	21	41	-1	0.29	0.09	0.27	0.39	37	0.55	32	85	41	0	4	2	0
	GLASGOW	64	38	76	30	51	5	0.36	0.19	0.17	0.48	56	1.01	69	68	40	0	2	3	0
	GREAT FALLS	52	34	64	29	43	0	1.64	1.33	0.81	2.64	142	4.53	149	93	46	0	5	4	2
	HAVRE	55	34	67	25	44	-1	1.47	1.28	0.97	2.94	249	4.11	204	82	61	0	4	4	1
	MISSOULA	53	32	61	25	42	-4	0.60	0.36	0.41	1.06	66	2.39	69	84	60	0	4	5	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	74	46	80	35	60	9	0.24	-0.36	0.24	3.05	82	4.23	86	79	47	0	0	1	0
	LINCOLN	75	44	82	28	60	8	0.00	-0.67	0.00	3.35	82	5.30	98	72	39	0	1	0	0
	NORFOLK	75	45	84	29	60	10	0.05	-0.54	0.05	3.72	102	5.82	117	70	40	0	1	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	70	39	76	29	54	5	0.05	-0.41	0.04	2.51	103	3.93	118	86	45	0	1	2	0
	OMAHA	74	45	82	32	60	8	0.00	-0.68	0.00	5.16	129	6.87	124	72	38	0	1	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	68	34	76	25	51	4	0.08	-0.34	0.04	2.87	126	3.37	99	87	48	0	2	2	0
	VALENTINE	69	38	76	27	54	7	1.83	1.37	1.58	4.25	186	5.40	176	80	52	0	1	3	1
NV	ELY	54	27	67	8	41	-2	0.06	-0.13	0.04	0.89	56	2.52	82	72	43	0	5	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	72	53	84	48	63	-4	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.11	17	0.40	21	39	21	0	0	2	0
	RENO	56	33	69	28	45	-4	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.07	7	1.21	38	60	36	0	3	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	55	29	70	20	42	-5	0.46	0.27	0.28	1.08	77	2.96	103	79	47	0	5	4	0
NH	CONCORD	56	33	76	25	44	-1	1.85	1.16	1.35	7.16	140	11.42	109	88	43	0	3	3	1
NJ	NEWARK	59	41	79	39	50	-3	6.79	5.91	6.25	13.34	194	18.27	132	75	60	0	0	4	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	70	43	74	39	57	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.60	170	2.48	133	46	14	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	57	37	76	33	47	-1	3.30	2.56	2.38	8.79	163	12.47	124	78	48	0	0	3	2
	BINGHAMTON	50	35	71	30	43	-2	0.86	0.03	0.44	5.12	95	9.77	94	74	56	0	3	3	0
	BUFFALO	51	35	65	32	43	-3	0.96	0.27	0.67	4.73	93	11.21	105	91	62	0	2	3	1
	ROCHESTER	53	36	74	33	44	-2	1.61	0.98	1.13	5.68	126	12.02	135	79	60	0	0	3	1
	SYRACUSE	53	34	72	32	44	-2	1.65	0.88	0.77	7.34	138	14.03	140	89	54	0	3	3	2
NC	ASHEVILLE	64	42	71	37	53	-2	0.95	0.19	0.53	6.03	86	10.83	73	68	40	0	0	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	70	43	77	40	57	-5	1.01	0.39	0.56	7.97	124	14.13	101	76	33	0	0	2	1
	GREENSBORO	67	44	75	40	55	-3	1.31	0.54	1.31	7.94	129	13.13	102	71	35	0	0	1	1
	HATTERAS	61	47	73	41	54	-6	1.30	0.62	1.29	5.33	73	12.63	74	81	48	0	0	2	1
	RALEIGH	69	43	77	40	56	-4	1.63	1.04	1.59	7.20	122	12.06	90	71	49	0	0	2	1
	WILMINGTON	70	44	76	41	57	-6	1.07	0.45	1.05	2.92	47	9.43	66	85	31	0	0	3	1
ND	BISMARCK	67	37	74	27	52	7	0.22	-0.12	0.22	2.02	115	2.90	107	81	39	0	2	1	0
	DICKINSON	64	37	73	33	50	6	0.36	-0.06	0.35	1.77	96	2.33	88	82	30	0	0	2	0
	FARGO	66	38	73	29	52	7	1.91	1.61	1.17	5.13	253	5.96	176	84	45	0	2	4	2
	GRAND FORKS	64	34	71	25	49	5	0.13	-0.15	0.07	2.76	167	3.58	123	90	41	0	3	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	63	35	72	28	49	5	0.31	0.00	0.17	2.12	122	3.01	105	95	42	0	3	3	0
	WILLISTON	68	36	75	32	52	8	0.05	-0.19	0.03	1.00	73	1.95	85	65	33	0	1	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	56	37	72	32	46	-3	0.00	-0.78	0.00	4.84	89	10.46	103	73	52	0	1	0	0
	CINCINNATI	63	40	75	34	51	-4	0.38	-0.53	0.36	5.77	87	13.03	106	72	48	0	0	2	0
	CLEVELAND	54	37	68	33	46	-2	0.24	-0.53	0.21	5.49	105	12.74	127	78	43	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	63	40	75	36	51	-2	0.00	-0.75	0.00	8.24	163	14.55	149	60	41	0	0	0	0
	DAYTON	62	37	74	32	49	-2	0.15	-0.79	0.15	7.35	121	14.00	128	78	37	0	1	1	0
	MANSFIELD	58	34	73	30	46	-2	0.00	-0.96	0.00	5.56	89	12.63	115	81	39	0	3	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 21, 2007

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		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
	TOLEDO	62	37	74	30	50	1	0.00	-0.76	0.00	3.07	63	7.59	87	71	39	0	1	0	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	54	35	73	32	44	-4	0.41	-0.36	0.25	5.30	99	12.14	125	77	55	0	1	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	72	49	80	35	61	1	0.70	0.02	0.69	9.67	204	12.37	163	83	47	0	0	2	1
	TULSA	74	48	82	37	61	-1	0.26	-0.65	0.26	4.78	78	8.28	86	80	47	0	0	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	53	38	56	34	46	-3	1.16	0.08	0.55	11.36	103	29.76	104	94	73	0	0	6	1
	BURNS	51	25	62	18	38	-5	0.15	-0.02	0.09	1.44	81	3.16	78	76	52	0	6	3	0
	EUGENE	55	36	62	31	46	-4	0.70	-0.09	0.40	4.54	53	13.80	61	90	73	0	2	4	0
	MEDFORD	57	37	63	32	47	-5	0.59	0.31	0.34	2.25	82	7.48	102	88	50	0	1	5	0
	PENDLETON	57	35	63	30	46	-6	0.28	0.03	0.12	1.97	99	4.05	87	77	48	0	3	4	0
	PORTLAND	55	40	63	35	47	-4	0.74	0.16	0.24	5.47	98	11.76	79	86	68	0	0	5	0
	SALEM	55	36	62	32	45	-5	0.96	0.36	0.37	4.89	80	14.14	83	84	68	0	2	4	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	56	38	76	35	47	-3	3.17	2.38	2.90	8.19	139	12.98	107	73	54	0	0	4	1
	ERIE	50	36	65	32	43	-5	0.13	-0.65	0.10	4.01	73	12.09	117	82	66	0	1	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	57	42	75	39	49	-3	1.60	0.86	1.58	6.50	120	11.87	106	80	46	0	0	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	57	40	76	34	49	-5	5.05	4.27	4.24	11.42	185	16.50	133	79	58	0	0	4	2
	PITTSBURGH	55	38	74	34	47	-4	0.30	-0.37	0.13	8.17	157	13.42	131	80	48	0	0	3	0
	WILKES-BARRE	52	34	74	31	43	-7	2.42	1.66	1.21	5.81	119	11.88	126	84	56	0	1	3	2
	WILLIAMSPORT	58	38	79	35	48	-2	0.51	-0.29	0.45	5.83	104	10.93	99	75	53	0	0	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	56	39	78	34	48	-1	3.61	2.67	3.02	13.12	177	18.96	124	82	58	0	0	3	1
SC	BEAUFORT	74	49	82	45	62	-3	0.09	-0.54	0.02	1.20	20	5.36	41	80	35	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	75	47	82	42	61	-4	0.55	-0.02	0.37	1.67	28	7.97	60	83	36	0	0	3	0
	COLUMBIA	74	45	80	42	59	-5	0.81	0.19	0.64	4.87	71	10.55	69	80	37	0	0	2	1
	GREENVILLE	72	48	78	44	60	0	0.77	0.02	0.48	5.46	71	12.55	77	68	28	0	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	68	36	72	25	52	5	1.72	1.31	0.92	4.87	191	6.17	176	83	39	0	3	3	2
	HURON	71	39	77	27	55	8	1.20	0.68	1.09	4.02	126	5.55	131	84	37	0	3	3	1
	RAPID CITY	68	36	81	32	52	6	1.51	1.07	0.58	2.22	102	3.15	105	79	28	0	1	4	1
	SIOUX FALLS	71	41	83	27	56	9	0.10	-0.51	0.05	6.23	175	7.97	174	74	43	0	1	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	66	39	75	33	52	-3	0.55	-0.17	0.55	4.62	76	7.24	56	85	37	0	0	1	1
	CHATTANOOGA	73	43	79	37	58	-2	0.00	-0.90	0.00	4.76	52	9.32	48	76	36	0	0	0	0
	KNOXVILLE	68	41	75	34	54	-4	0.89	0.01	0.87	6.58	83	10.24	62	87	38	0	0	2	1
	MEMPHIS	73	49	81	40	61	-2	0.00	-1.35	0.00	5.02	52	11.92	66	68	31	0	0	0	0
	NASHVILLE	69	44	78	36	56	-3	0.08	-0.79	0.08	4.74	63	9.90	65	73	28	0	0	1	0
TX	ABILENE	76	49	82	34	62	-3	0.09	-0.29	0.09	4.46	180	6.37	139	86	55	0	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	72	44	81	35	58	1	0.20	-0.09	0.12	4.64	236	5.88	187	82	43	0	0	2	0
	AUSTIN	74	46	78	37	60	-9	0.14	-0.44	0.14	8.71	241	16.51	220	84	60	0	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	76	53	83	42	64	-5	0.40	-0.46	0.40	8.96	142	16.87	110	92	44	0	0	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	80	60	90	47	70	-4	0.00	-0.48	0.00	6.06	277	8.81	186	93	56	1	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	77	57	85	43	67	-5	0.00	-0.48	0.00	3.45	115	8.31	128	90	58	0	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	81	55	88	43	68	-3	0.00	-0.41	0.00	2.80	139	5.06	143	67	50	0	0	0	0
	EL PASO	81	50	86	42	65	0	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.04	11	2.04	170	26	9	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	73	52	79	38	62	-4	0.45	-0.29	0.45	5.31	106	11.32	122	86	51	0	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	75	61	78	49	68	-2	0.13	-0.43	0.13	11.87	266	17.27	155	88	54	0	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	76	53	82	42	64	-5	0.39	-0.43	0.39	7.71	133	14.58	117	91	49	0	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	74	45	82	38	60	-1	0.46	0.16	0.30	6.87	446	8.35	304	81	51	0	0	2	0
	MIDLAND	80	48	88	38	64	0	0.02	-0.15	0.02	2.57	343	3.96	213	72	34	0	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	80	46	86	32	63	-3	0.00	-0.38	0.00	4.38	231	6.79	175	79	39	0	1	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	76	53	82	39	65	-4	0.12	-0.49	0.12	8.63	247	13.04	189	91	56	0	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	76	53	79	41	65	-5	0.18	-0.52	0.18	8.06	197	15.86	185	94	58	0	0	1	0
	WACO	73	50	79	39	62	-4	0.18	-0.54	0.18	10.55	245	15.08	175	86	63	0	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	73	50	81	38	62	-1	0.58	-0.02	0.58	5.62	142	8.73	131	84	57	0	0	1	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	61	40	72	33	51	1	0.25	-0.21	0.24	1.77	55	4.03	68	74	33	0	0	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	56	33	70	29	45	0	1.60	0.93	1.30	5.98	141	10.73	132	83	44	0	2	3	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	62	40	76	36	51	-5	1.30	0.52	1.29	6.69	109	12.02	94	77	39	0	0	2	1
	NORFOLK	61	45	73	39	53	-5	1.82	1.08	1.80	4.55	71	9.35	68	77	53	0	0	2	1
	RICHMOND	64	45	79	43	55	-3	2.21	1.52	2.21	5.75	92	11.27	88	70	43	0	0	1	1
	ROANOKE	65	43	78	37	54	-3	0.84	0.02	0.70	5.84	93	10.47	83	69	48	0	0	2	1
	WASH/DULLES	58	41	76	37	49	-5	1.91	1.19	1.90	6.04	105	10.69	93	73	52	0	0	2	1
WA	OLYMPIA	55	34	60	29	45	-3	0.37	-0.41	0.21	8.98	113	20.56	95	89	66	0	3	4	0
	QUILLAYUTE	52	38	54	32	45	-2	1.52	-0.14	0.56	27.34	167	55.42	131	90	73	0	1	6	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	57	40	62	36	48	-2	0.17	-0.39	0.09	4.90	87	14.50	97	80	67	0	0	4	0
	SPOKANE	54	34	56	29	44	-3	0.09	-0.19	0.06	1.47	62	3.95	69	78	40	0	2	2	0
	YAKIMA	60	28	63	23	44	-5	0.03	-0.08	0.02	0.32	30	1.50	50	71	38	0	7	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	59	36	72	30	48	-4	1.46	0.68	1.20	9.70	165	14.29	118	73	52	0	2	2	1
	CHARLESTON	64	41	77	38	53	-2	0.99	0.27	0.99	7.97	131	12.13	97	77	35	0	0	1	1
	ELKINS	56	32	71	29	44	-6	1.70	0.90	1.23	7.84	125	14.13	110	93	49	0	4	3	1
	HUNTINGTON	64	40	76	37	52	-4	1.20	0.45	0.97	7.51	124	12.21	99	82	37	0	0	3	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	68	36	79	26	52	6	0.11	-0.57	0.00	3.78	99	5.40	95	80	28	0	2	1	0
	GREEN BAY	62	36	74	30	49	4	0.02	-0.56	0.01	3.19	83	5.21	86	80	38	0	2	2	0
	LA CROSSE	71	40	82	31	55	5	0.00	-0.80	0.00	3.71	86	6.25	96	73	27	0	1	0	0
	MADISON	63	36	75	28	50	3	0.00	-0.79	0.00	5.63	122	8.06	113	77	45	0	2	0	0
	MILWAUKEE	56	37	70	32	47	1	0.19	-0.71	0.09	5.69	108	7.91	90	77	54	0	1	3	0
WY	CASPER	61	34	72	25	47	4	0.03	-0.33	0.00	1.68	95	2.51	84	55	36	0	4	1	0
	CHEYENNE	60	34	69	27	47	5	0.01	-0.35	0.01	1.64	82	2.30	80	68	42	0	2	1	0
	LANDER	61	34	68	25	48	4	0.00	-0.49	0.00	1.70	67	2.55	71	61	21	0	3	0	0
	SHERIDAN	61	34	77	28	47	2	0.68	0.26	0.56	2.03	96	3.14	91	76	46	0	3	2	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

April 16 - 22, 2007

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Below-normal temperatures prevailed in much of the West. Temperatures averaging 3 to 6 degrees F below normal extended from Oregon, down the Pacific Coast to Arizona, and into the Intermountain region. In addition, colder-than-usual temperatures stretched along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts into the Southeast and Tennessee Valley. Heavy precipitation fell throughout the central and northern Atlantic Coast regions, with flooding occurring in some areas of the Northeast. Meanwhile in the Great Plains and adjacent areas of the Corn Belt, above-normal temperatures prevailed, with average readings ranging from 3 to 9 degrees F above normal. Significant precipitation was limited mostly to northern areas of the region. On the Plains, some fields remained soggy; however, recent mild and mostly dry weather favored a gradual return to spring fieldwork. Favorable weather also promoted a limited return to Midwestern fieldwork, particularly in the southwestern Corn Belt, however, many fields remained too cold and wet to support spring planting. Crop development and fieldwork activities were aided with rebounding temperatures in the South; however, concerns still exist from the freeze damage in early April.

Corn: Planting advanced 7 percentage points during the week to 11 percent complete by week's end, behind last year and the normal pace of 22 percent. In the Corn Belt, planting lagged well behind last year and the 5-year average, with farmers in Iowa and Illinois having 8 and 13 percent of their intended corn acreage sown, respectively. Planting had begun except in Minnesota and North Dakota, with progress running behind normal in all States, except Colorado, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

Winter Wheat: Heading advanced to 16 percent, 8 percentage points behind last year, but 1 point ahead of normal. The crop in Arkansas and California advanced 29 and 15 percentage points, respectively, during the week, with both States well ahead of their 5-year average. In North Carolina, 31 percent of the crop was heading, 32 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind average. Heading also gained momentum in Oklahoma and Texas, where 45 and 39 percent of the acreage was heading, respectively. Freezing temperatures early in the month continued to hamper the progress of the crop in some States; however, winter wheat conditions changed little from the previous week in most States.

Cotton: Eleven percent of the crop had been planted, 10 points behind last year and 5 points behind the average pace. In the West, planting steadily advanced with 88 and 40 percent of the crop planted in California and Arizona, respectively. Elsewhere, progress during the week was limited to 4 points or less, with planting not yet underway in Kansas, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Sorghum: Planting was 3 points behind last year, but 3 points ahead of normal, with 21 percent of the intended sorghum crop in the ground. Seeding advanced well ahead of normal in the Delta, with Arkansas growers planting 12 percent of their crop and Louisiana producers planting 28 percent of their acreage during the week. Progress was also ahead of normal in Oklahoma and Texas where 11 and 58 percent of the crop was in the ground, respectively.

Rice: Planting advanced to 44 percent complete, 17 points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Planting gained momentum during the week but remained behind normal in all States, except California. Emergence, at 20 percent, was 9 and 1 point behind last year and average, respectively. The crop emerged near the normal pace in all States, except Texas, where it lagged normal by 22 points.

Small Grains: Fourteen percent of the spring wheat crop had been sown, 4 points behind last year and 13 points behind normal. Planting advanced ahead of the normal pace in Idaho but lagged normal elsewhere. Only limited progress was made during the week in Minnesota and North Dakota, but planting advanced 10 points or more in all other areas.

Barley planting, at 27 percent complete, was 11 points ahead of last year and 1 point above the 5-year average. Seeding was most advanced in Washington and Idaho, at 79 and 65 percent planted, respectively, with both States well ahead of last year and normal. Thirteen percent of the crop had emerged, 11 points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average.

Oat growers had planted 45 percent of their acreage, compared with 63 percent last year and 61 percent for the 5-year average. With the exception of Texas, all States were behind normal; however, significant progress was made during the week. Thirty percent of the crop had emerged, 5 points behind last year and 7 points behind normal. With the crop being planted more slowly than the normal pace, emergence also trailed in nearly all States.

Other Crops: Sugarbeet planting advanced to 22 percent complete, 3 points behind last year and 14 points behind the average. Planting is near completion in Idaho, at 96 percent, well ahead of last year and normal. Meanwhile, Michigan growers had 40 percent of their acreage sown, but planting was just getting underway in the Red River Valley.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 22, 2007

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Apr 22 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	8	3	12	8
IL	13	0	29	37
IN	4	0	8	17
IA	8	0	23	18
KS	15	5	46	36
KY	43	29	64	52
MI	3	0	7	8
MN	0	0	10	9
MO	32	18	71	61
NE	9	1	14	11
NC	75	55	80	61
ND	0	0	2	6
OH	4	1	8	16
PA	2	1	13	8
SD	1	0	3	3
TN	71	54	76	69
TX	68	67	71	69
WI	3	0	4	3
18 Sts	11	4	22	22

These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Apr 22 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	83	54	76	48
CA	95	80	70	83
CO	1	0	1	1
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	1	0	3	1
IN	0	0	0	0
KS	2	1	18	5
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	9	2	26	10
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	31	12	63	36
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	45	24	69	45
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	39	28	36	31
WA	0	0	1	1
18 Sts	16	10	24	15

These 18 States planted 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Apr 22 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	63	51	56	46
CO	0	0	1	0
IL	0	0	1	2
KS	0	0	4	1
LA	75	47	68	41
MO	5	4	17	9
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	11	5	11	7
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	58	56	64	50
11 Sts	21	19	24	18

These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Oats Percent Planted

	Apr 22 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	58	16	81	88
MN	11	0	40	35
NE	67	43	85	85
ND	2	0	13	13
OH	28	17	71	53
PA	28	12	69	53
SD	30	6	51	58
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	19	2	50	41
9 Sts	45	33	63	61

These 9 States planted 67% of last year's oat acreage.

Corn Percent Emerged

	Apr 22 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	4	6
IN	0	NA	0	1
IA	0	NA	0	0
KS	1	NA	15	9
KY	12	NA	30	23
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	7	NA	40	21
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	50	NA	41	30
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
PA	0	NA	1	1
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	44	NA	33	31
TX	65	NA	61	60
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	3	NA	5	5

These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.

Cotton Percent Planted

	Apr 22 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	7	4	27	24
AZ	40	30	33	44
AR	4	0	25	10
CA	88	76	40	53
GA	2	1	9	8
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	3	0	32	20
MS	5	4	32	17
MO	4	0	17	11
NC	1	0	13	7
OK	0	0	4	2
SC	0	0	7	7
TN	2	0	6	4
TX	14	13	23	19
VA	0	0	17	10
15 Sts	11	9	21	16

These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.

Oats Percent Emerged

	Apr 22 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	7	1	26	35
MN	0	0	5	5
NE	20	15	32	41
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	1	0	22	14
PA	3	1	25	17
SD	7	2	13	17
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	0	0	3	5
9 Sts	30	28	35	37

These 9 States planted 67% of last year's oat acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 22, 2007

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

Rice Percent Planted

	Apr 22 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	50	34	73	55
CA	14	5	0	4
LA	70	61	81	76
MS	37	22	69	42
MO	24	7	71	33
TX	69	45	88	82
6 Sts	44	30	61	47

These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.

Rice Percent Emerged

	Apr 22 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	19	11	26	17
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	57	40	65	60
MS	17	9	34	16
MO	4	1	20	7
TX	47	34	81	69
6 Sts	20	13	29	21

These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Apr 22 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	72	62	27	54
MN	4	0	14	19
MT	18	6	13	21
ND	3	0	9	17
SD	30	8	58	68
WA	74	56	52	77
6 Sts	14	6	18	27

These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Apr 22 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	45	22	4	23
MN	0	0	2	2
MT	0	0	0	2
ND	0	0	0	1
SD	9	3	15	20
WA	35	18	33	47
6 Sts	4	2	3	6

These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.

Barley Percent Planted

	Apr 22 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	65	55	21	41
MN	4	0	17	14
MT	26	14	21	30
ND	1	0	6	11
WA	79	55	41	63
5 Sts	27	19	16	26

These 5 States planted 78% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Percent Emerged

	Apr 22 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	48	26	2	14
MN	0	0	3	2
MT	3	0	0	6
ND	0	0	0	0
WA	31	15	23	34
5 Sts	13	6	2	7

These 5 States planted 78% of last year's barley acreage.

Sugarbeets Percent Planted

	Apr 22 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	96	82	61	79
MI	40	9	58	64
MN	0	0	12	23
ND	1	0	3	15
4 Sts	22	15	25	36

These 4 States planted 81% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	22	42	22	14	0
CA	1	2	5	31	61
CO	2	3	19	47	29
ID	0	1	11	77	11
IL	8	21	39	28	4
IN	8	22	42	27	1
KS	22	19	25	24	10
MI	1	12	36	41	10
MO	27	37	30	6	0
MT	0	4	26	51	19
NE	3	11	35	41	10
NC	24	15	29	30	2
OH	5	22	36	30	7
OK	2	6	17	51	24
OR	0	0	8	82	10
SD	1	10	29	53	7
TX	2	8	27	39	24
WA	2	4	21	65	8
18 Sts	9	12	25	39	15
Prev Wk	6	11	28	39	16
Prev Yr	16	18	27	33	6

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 6.1. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 37% short, 45% adequate, and 3% surplus. Corn 83% planted, 82% 2006, 68% avg.; 61% emerged, 50% 2006, 35% avg. Soybeans 9% planted, 16% 2006, 5% avg. Winter wheat condition 25% very poor, 11% poor, 24% fair, 37% good, 3% excellent. Pasture condition 5% very poor, 19% poor, 55% fair, 19% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 45% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent. A severe lack of rainfall continues to be a major concern, as some producers have started their crop season with more than a 13 inch deficit in the year-to-date rainfall total. Many producers have postponed planting crops such as cotton and peanuts until some precipitation is received to boost soil moisture conditions. Most of Alabama pastures range from poor to good condition. The majority of the state's livestock remain in fair to good condition.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were below normal for the week ending April 22. Precipitation was reported at 10 of the 22 reporting stations. Maricopa received the most at 0.20 inches of precipitation and Douglas, Yuma received the least with 0.01 inches. There are only four stations with above normal precipitation for the year to date. Alfalfa harvest continues in Arizona with over three quarters of the State's acreage active. Durum wheat, barley continues to develop across the State with over two-thirds of the acreage headed. Cotton planting is 40 percent complete, compared to 33 percent a year ago.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for field work 5.9. Topsoil moisture 18% short, 77% adequate, 5% surplus. subsoil moisture supplies were 2% very short, 23% short 73% adequate, and 2% surplus. Corn 97% planted, 95% 2006, 84% avg.; 84% emerged, 81% 2006, 61% avg. After assessing the damage caused by the freezing temperatures, producers found that the wheat, corn crops received the most damage. Although wheat headed progress was 35 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, the majority of the wheat crop was rated in very poor to poor condition. The greater part of the state's corn crop was in very poor to poor condition. Last week, some corn growers spent a great deal of time replanting if they could find seed corn for sale. Corn planting progressed slightly ahead of last year's pace. Sorghum planting and emerged were both ahead of last year and the 5-year averages. Cotton, soybean, rice producers were slightly behind the 5-year averages for planting. Throughout last week, livestock producers were applying herbicides, fertilizer to pastures, especially warm season grasses where growth was slowed by the freezing temperatures. The majority of hay fields, pastures were in fair condition. Although forages were limited, livestock producers were able to keep cattle in fair to good condition by feeding hay.

CALIFORNIA: Winter wheat heading was nearly complete in most areas. Dryland small grains were suffering from lack of moisture. The preparation and flooding of rice fields continued. Some rice planting had begun. Herbicide application was ongoing in rice fields. Alfalfa was chopped or cut, baled, with the second cutting beginning in several areas. Safflower planting was complete. Sunflower, vineseed fields were planted in the Sacramento Valley. Field corn was planted, treated for weeds. Sugar beets were harvested in the San Joaquin Valley. Cotton was planted, and early fields were emerging. Some late cotton beds were disced without planting due to low cotton prices. Sweet potatoes were planted in Merced County. Strong winds caused minor damage to older trees in fruit orchards. Irrigation was taking place in many orchards due to the low rainfall. Fertilization and weed control measures also took place. Apple, pear, quince trees were forming fruit and some orchards were thinned. Cherries, apricots were sizing up well and good crops were expected. Early cherries were nearing maturity. Grapes continued to leaf out. Grapes were treated with sulfur. Apples were dusted. Strawberries were harvested. Bloom occurred in satsuma, mandarin, orange, grapefruit groves in Stanislaus County. Orange, tangerine, mandarin, lemon harvest continued at a slow rate. Some packing houses closed down but were expected to re-open in a few weeks for the Valencia season. Minneola harvest was finished in Tulare County. In Fresno County some mandarin growers were netting their trees to prevent bee pollination and thus seed production. Olive buds were swelling. Weed control continued in almond and walnut orchards. Blight treatments also took place on walnuts. Walnuts were leafing out. Some almond orchards sustained nut loss due to strong winds. Pistachios were also leafing out. Bittermelon, cucumbers, eggplant, melons, peppers, squash, tomatoes, sweet corn were growing well. Honeydew melons continued to grow. Processing tomatoes were sprayed for weeds, fungi. The 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 continued. Fields of broccoli, carrots, garlic, red and yellow onions were weeded, irrigated, fertilized, treated to control insects and mildew. Packing and shipping of radicchio continued. Recent rains improved range conditions where grasses were still viable. Moisture was not sufficient to alleviate dry soils in many areas. Some livestock were still being moved to irrigated pastures because of the poor range conditions. Some ranchers were thinning their cow herds. Out of state alfalfa was shipped in and supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Sheep were grazing on retired farmland, alfalfa fields. Bees were working in blooming orchards or placed in holding areas in anticipation of safflower and vineseed bloom.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 13% short, 77% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 21% short, 67% adequate, 5% surplus. Spring barley 61% seeded, 53% 2006, 59% avg.; 27% emerged, 21% 2006, 23% avg.; condition 3% poor, 28% fair, 39% good, 30% excellent. Dry onions 79% planted, 81% 2006, 80% avg. Sugarbeets 39% planted, 47% 2006, 57% avg. Summer potatoes 33% planted, 33% 2006, 38% avg. Spring wheat 51% seeded, 31% 2006, 43% avg.; 12% emerged, 15% 2006, 15% avg., condition 6% poor, 37% fair, 44% good, 13% excellent. Cows calved 82% 2007, 82% 2006, 80% avg. Ewes lambed 84% 2007, 85% 2006, 82% avg. Isolated thunderstorms were received last week across the Eastern Plains of Colorado. Temperatures were reported slightly above average across the state last week.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 69% adequate, 29% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 81% adequate, 16% surplus. Corn 9% planted, 19% 2006, 13% avg. Barley condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 72% good, 9% excellent; 0% headed, 30% 2006, 26% avg. Winter wheat condition 2% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 16% excellent; 0% headed, 13% 2006, 5% avg. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 11% poor, 11% fair, 59% good, 15% excellent. Strawberries 29% bloomed, 38% 2006, 23% avg. Apples 47% bloomed, 62% 2006, 48% avg. Peaches 90% bloomed, 88% 2006, 70% avg. Watermelons1% planted, 4% 2006, 4% avg. Cucumbers 0% planted, 3% 2006, 4% avg. Snap beans 14% planted, 10% 2006, 11% avg. Sweet 9% Corn planted, 17% 2006, 16% avg. Green peas 62% planted, 81% 2006, 72% avg. Potatoes 56% planted, 92% 2006, 64% avg. Tomatoes 0% planted, 3% 2006, 3% avg. Cantaloups 1% planted, 1% 2006, 2% avg. Hay supplies 16% very short, 53% short, 30% adequate, 1% surplus. Due to the storm that hit the area on Sunday and Monday

we did not have much activity last week. Delaware received between 1 to 3 inches of rain last week.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 40% very short, 49% short, 11% adequate. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 55% short, 10% adequate. Cool temperatures slowed corn growth, Panhandle, northern Peninsula. Small grains potential yield reduced by dry weather, head development, fill growth stage, Panhandle, northern Peninsula. Recent rain increased soil moisture; peanut, cotton field preparations steady. Soil moisture mostly very short, Panhandle; mostly short, Big Bend, northern Peninsula; very short to short, central, southern Peninsula. Wild fire threat high, most areas. Smoke from fire, Big Cypress National Preserve, 8 miles east of Ochopee to southern Miami-Dade County, affected air quality. Atlantic sea breezes brought smoke from fire in southern Georgia to coast, central Peninsula, Daytona Beach. Cool temperatures slow vegetable, fruit development. Strong winds whipped vegetables, blew sand across fields, statewide. Processing potato, digging slowly increased, Hastings; virtually all sales for previous contracts. Other vegetables, non citrus fruit snap beans, blueberries, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, escarole, greens, lettuce, okra, parsley, peppers, radishes, squash, strawberries, tomatoes, watermelons. Four of 7 monitored citrus areas, 0.10 in. or less rain. Bloom over, most areas; bloom this season, substantial, uniform for a few weeks. Valencia harvest approx. 5 million boxes a week. Grapefruit harvest approx. one million boxes a week; ¾ to processing. One packinghouse closed, more closing end of month, early May. Honey tangerine harvest 100,000 boxes per week, primarily for fresh market. Caretakers hedging, topping, applying post bloom nutritional sprays; growers scouting for greening, removing diseased trees. Pasture feed 15% very poor, 35% poor, 49% fair, 1% good. Cattle condition 25% poor, 40% fair, 35% good. Panhandle, north pasture condition very poor to good, most poor due to drought. Lack of forage growth, cattle of concern to cattlemen; supplemental feeding, very active, hay supplies scarce. Central, southwest pasture condition very poor to fair, most fair due to drought. Statewide cattle condition poor to good, most fair condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 40% short, 37% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 7% very poor, 19% poor, 47% fair, 26% good, 1% excellent. Sorghum 12% very poor, 11% poor, 64% fair, 13% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 7% very poor, 16% poor, 35% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent. Range and pasture 16% very poor, 33% poor, 35% fair, 16% good, 0% excellent. Apples 93% very poor, 6% poor, 1% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Hay 17% very poor, 33% poor, 39% fair, 11% good, 0% excellent. Onions 0% very poor, 17% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Peaches 71% very poor, 12% poor, 17% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Tobacco 4% very poor, 26% poor, 53% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent. Watermelons 6% very poor, 18% poor, 45% fair, 29% good, 2% excellent. Corn 89% planted, 89% 2006, 84% avg.; 81% emerged, 78% 2006, 72% avg. Soybeans 2% planted, 2% 2006, 3% avg. Sorghum 11% planted, 9% 2006, 9% avg. Winter wheat boot 98%, 86% 2006, 88% avg.; 87% headed, 69% 2006, 72% avg. Apples 78% blooming, 56% 2006, 68% avg. Onions 20% harvested, 16% 2006, 11% avg. Peanuts 1% planted, 1% 2006, 2% avg. Tobacco transplanted 66%, 75% 2006, 70% avg. Watermelons planted 88%, 77% 2006, 80% avg. Severe to moderate drought conditions have developed across the State. Highs averaged in the 70's most of the week. Average lows ranged from the lower 40's to the lower 50's. The State experienced very windy conditions the first part of the week. During the mid week some areas in the southwest received light rain, otherwise the State remained dry. Results of the Easter freeze were still being evaluated, but fruits were severely damaged by the freeze with a majority of the crops lost. Peaches and pecans were particularly hard hit. 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. Most crops were still suffering from lingering drought conditions, and may bounce back with significant rainfall. Irrigation continued for early planted row crops, pastures, and hayfields. Farmers were irrigating soil in order to plant crops. Other activities included the routine care of poultry and livestock, replanting corn and feeding hay when available.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was adequate to surplus in windward areas. Crop progress for bananas, papayas were fair to good. Most vegetables made fair to good progress with adequate irrigation. Brisk trade winds continued to fan the islands. As a result, windward areas were partly cloudy with light to moderate amounts of rain. Leeward sections were generally sunny with light, scattered showers. The 12-25 mph trade winds helped to cool temperatures which were slight above normal levels. Most crops made favorable progress with the beneficial mixture of sunshine and showers. The windy conditions, however, reduced the effectiveness of some forms of irrigation, spraying.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2 Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 13% short, 69% adequate, 18% surplus. Hay, roughage supply 2% very short, 34% short, 64% adequate, 0% surplus. Lambing 95% complete. Calving 96% complete. Potatoes 20% planted, 13% 2006, 12% avg. Sugar beets 36% emerged, 7% 2006, 23% avg. Oats 60% planted, 24% 2006, 41% avg.; 36% emerged, 1% 2006, 18% avg. Onions 68% emerged, 3% 2006, 52% avg. Dry peas 50% planted, 14% 2006, 39% avg.; 12% emerged, 4% 2006, 13% avg. Field corn 23% planted, 2% 2006, 5% avg. Lentils 25% planted, 0% 2006, 22% avg.; Lentils 4% emerged, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 43% good, 30% excellent.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for field work 4.4. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 85% adequate, 12% surplus. Warmer temperatures and improved field conditions allowed farmers to make significant planting progress last week. Corn planted last week was still below last year and the 5-year average, but was significantly higher than the previous week. As of April 23, corn planted was at 13%, compared to 29% last year and 37% for the five year average. Oats planted was 65% complete, compared to 84% last year and 89% for the 5-year average. Wheat condition 8% very poor, 21% poor, 39% fair, 28% good, 4% excellent. Problems for the wheat crop created by the freeze around Easter are still developing in several areas. Reports range from little to no major damage to a complete loss for the crop. Other farm activities last week included applying fertilizer, herbicides and tending to livestock.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil moisture 71% adequate, 29% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 71% adequate, 28% surplus. Corn 4% planted, 8% 2006, 17% avg. Winter wheat 46% jointed, 51% 2006, 57% avg.; condition 8% very poor, 22% poor, 42% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Hay availability 2% very short, 16% short, 79% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, 6% excellent. Livestock are reported to be in mostly good condition. Pastures, feedlots have improved as the muddy conditions subside. Average temperatures ranged from 5° below normal to 2° above normal with a high of 79° and a low of 24°. Precipitation averaged from 0 to .50 inches. Planting of corn finally got underway in many areas across the state. Planting of corn is 8 days behind the average pace and 5 days behind last year. Substantial losses are being reported in the fruit, berry and grape crops due to freeze damage that occurred two weeks ago. Damage to winter wheat and alfalfa is still being assessed. Some farmers have begun tilling up wheat fields due to freeze and water damage. Activities included soil preparation, applying anhydrous ammonia, preparing planting equipment, spraying herbicides, hauling grain to market, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 82% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 78% adequate, 18% surplus. Fertilizer application 75% complete. Warm weather made field work

possible during the last part of the week and improved conditions for livestock. Activities calving and moving grain to elevators.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.1. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 84% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 86% adequate, 3% surplus. Wheat jointed 83%, 89% 2006, 75% avg.; freeze damage 27% none, 20% light, 24% moderate, and 29% severe; wind damage 80% none, 17% light, and 3% moderate; insect infestation 75% none, 17% light, 6% moderate, and 2% severe; disease infestation 64% no presence, 27% light presence, and 9% moderate presence. Range, pasture conditions 2% very poor, 17% poor, 46% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 19% short, and 79% adequate. Hay and forage supplies 15% very short, 43% short, and 42% adequate. Stock water supplies 3% very short, 7% short, 87% adequate, and 3% surplus. Showers were scattered and generally light over the week, with southwest areas receiving slightly higher amounts and northeast areas receiving none. Temperatures were above average during the week, with highs reaching just over 80 degrees. Field activities in many areas were again delayed due to weather and soil conditions. Reporter comments indicate freeze damage to wheat in their areas is becoming more evident but can vary from field to field. Early planted wheat or early maturing varieties appear to have experienced the greater freeze damage. Some powdery mildew and wheat streak mosaic has been reported in the central areas of the State.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 76% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% short, 75% adequate, 14% surplus. Wheat 10% headed, 23% 2006, 8% avg.; condition 55% very poor, 25% poor, 16% fair, 4% good. Corn 43% planted, 64% 2006, 52% avg.; 12% emerged, 30% 2006, 23% avg.; condition 20% very poor, 19% poor, 43% fair, 18% good. Soybeans 1% planted, 4% 2006, 2% avg. Tobacco seedlings less than 2 in. 65%, 2 to 4 in. 23%, greater than 4 in. 12%. Tobacco in conventional beds 5%, float beds 95%. Pasture condition 5% very poor, 16% poor, 39% fair, 34% good, 6% excellent. Expected date of first alfalfa cutting May 10. Strawberry condition 26% very poor, 40% poor, 23% fair, 8% good, 3% excellent. Week was characterized by below normal temperatures and below normal rainfall. Reports continue to indicate that the freezing temperatures from April 5-9 has devastated the wheat crop and caused extensive damage to legumes and early planted corn.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate, 8% surplus. Corn 100% planted, 99% 2006, 99% avg.; 96% emerged, 96% 2006, 88% avg.; 9% poor, 42% fair, 49% good. Hay 11% first cutting, 17% 2006, 9% avg. Rice 16% poor, 53% fair, 31% good. Sorghum 60% emerged, 50% 2006, 22% avg. Soybeans 5% emerged, 20% 2006, 8% avg. Wheat 97% headed, 98% 2006, 87% avg.; 7% turning color, 36% 2006, 10% avg; 4% poor, 31% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent. Spring plowing 88% plowed, 90% 2006, 88% avg. Sugarcane 3% very poor, 13% poor, 39% fair, 35% good, 10% excellent. Livestock 5% poor, 36% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. Vegetable 1% very poor, 10% poor, 44% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. Range and pasture 6% poor, 47% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 72% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 75% adequate, 23% surplus. Corn 9% planted, 16% 2006, 14% avg. Barley condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 67% good, 7% excellent; 0% headed, 20% 2006, 15% avg. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 74% good, 7% excellent; 0% headed, 5% 2006, 3% avg. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 50% good, 19% excellent. Strawberries 57% bloomed, 38% 2006, 42% avg. Apples17% bloomed, 38% 2006, 32% avg. Peaches 40% bloomed, 55% 2006, 55% avg. Watermelons 0% planted, 40% 2006, 14% avg. Cucumbers1% planted, 30% 2006, 11% avg. Snap beans 3% planted, 9% 2006, 6% avg. Sweet corn 12% planted, 23% 2006, 19% avg. Green peas 40% planted, 48% 2006, 66% avg. Potatoes 62% planted, 48% 2006, 49% avg. Tomatoes 5% planted, 37% 2006, 25% avg. Cantaloups 0%, 18% 2006, 12% avg. Hay supplies 11% very short, 30% short, 59% adequate, 0% surplus. Due to the storm that hit the area on Sunday and Monday we did not have much activity last week. Maryland received between 1 to 2 inches of rain last week.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 0% very short, 4% short, 78% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 3% short, 85% adequate, 12% surplus. Pasture, range condition 4% very poor, 11% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Oats 28 planted %, 52% 2006, 44% avg. Barley 6% planted, 41% 2006, 23% avg. Potatoes 18%, 16% 2006, 10% avg. Precipitation amounts ranged from none in the southwest and south central Lower Peninsula to 0.29 inches in the east central Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from normal in the east central, southwest, and south central Lower Peninsula to 4 degrees above normal in the western and eastern Upper Peninsula. Cold temperatures in April caused severe damage to fruit crops in the southwest, especially in inland areas. One reporter said, "Weather is warming but the ground is still very cold and wet." Farm activities were limited in some areas due to wet soil conditions from rains. Activities include lambing, calving, repairing machinery, fieldwork, pruning fruit trees, and clearing brush.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 74% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 20% short, 61% adequate, 12% surplus. Corn 7% ground prepared, 20% 2006, 19% avg. Soybeans 2% ground prepared, 6% 2006, 5% avg. Canola 0% planted, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Green peas 11% planted, 16% 2006, 12% avg. Potatoes 8% planted, 21% 2006, 15% avg. Minnesota's spring weather brought a slow start to planting this year. During the week of April 9th to April 15th, the average temperature for the state was 34 degrees, 7 degrees below average. Temperatures were much warmer the following week, allowing the ground to thaw and drain. Approximate date full scale field work will begin is April 25th.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9 Soil moisture 11% very short, 39% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 98% planted, 97% 2006, 91% avg.; 95% emerged, 85% 2006, 75% avg.; 5% very poor, 11% poor, 42% fair, 31% good, 11% excellent. Cotton 5% planted, 32% 2006, 17% avg.; 0% emerged, 14% 2006, 4% avg. Rice 37% planted, 69% 2006, 42% avg.; 17% emerged, 34% 2006, 16% avg. Sorghum 26% planted, 56% 2006, 38% avg.; 8% emerged, 33% 2006, 16% avg. Soybeans 39% planted, 75% 2006, 41% avg.; 27% emerged, 55% 2006, 24% avg. Wheat 99% jointing, 99% 2006, 96% avg.; 93 heading, 84% 2006, 65% avg.; 3% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 45% good, 19% excellent. Hay 19% (Harvested cool), 12% 2006, 18% avg. Blueberries 0% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 62% good, 7% excellent. Watermelons 80% planted, 50% 2006, 64% avg. Cattle 5% very poor, 14% poor, 27% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Pasture 1% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 35% good, 19% excellent. Planting of major row crops continued to falter, as many producers worked on replanting corn that had been damaged during the early April cold snap. Currently, plantings of cotton, rice, sorghum and soybeans are all behind the 5-year average trend. While some areas received a nominal rainfall this week, much of the State is still facing dry conditions.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 78% adequate, 10% surplus. Spring tillage 54% complete, 72% 2006, 70% avg. Pasture condition 9% very poor, 30% poor, 42% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent. Planting and emergence of spring crops are behind average. Significant corn acreage has been replanted. Wheat damage reports continue to vary from slight to severe, but more are falling toward the moderate to severe end of the spectrum. Even so, most growers are waiting for definitive damage assessments before destroying or pasturing fields. Pastures, hay crops have been set back 2 to 3 weeks from the early April freeze. Dryness is developing in the south-central district, where 50 percent of soils are short to very short topsoil moisture. Average temperatures were variable for the

week. The southern third of the state was generally 3 to 5 degrees below average, while most other areas were a few degrees either side of the long term average. Rainfall for the week averaged 0.03 inches. Activities spring tillage; fertilizer application; corn, sorghum, rice, cotton planting; crop damage assessment, care of livestock.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.1. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 1% last year, 8% short, 10% last year, 79% adequate, 72% last year, 10% surplus, 17% last year. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 7% last year, 21% short, 23% last year, 66% adequate, 62% last year, 5% surplus, 8% last year. Field tillage work in progress is 45% not started, 46% last year, 29% just started, 23% last year, 26% well underway, 31% last year. Barley 26% planted, 21% last year. Oats 22% planted, 11% last year. Spring wheat 18% planted, 13% last year. Winter wheat spring stages are 1% still dormant, 1% last year, 27% greening, 12% last year, 72% greening, growing, 87% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% last year, 4% poor, 5% last year, 26% fair, 26% last year, 51% good, 51% last year, 19% excellent, 17% last year. Dry Peas 27% planted, 8% last year. Sugar beets 11% planted, 25% last year. Lentils 3% planted, 6% last year. Corn 1% planted, 4% last year. Above normal precipitation was received across the state last week. A total of 1.96 inches of precipitation was recorded near Rogers Pass, the most in Montana. On Friday, Shelby got 0.64 inches of moisture breaking the record for that day of 0.30 inches. Billings had 1.04 inches on Thursday, breaking the old record of 0.82 inches. Miles City reached 79 degrees, the highest for the week. West Yellowstone and Wisdom shared the low temperature of 15 degrees. Field activity progress should be well underway this coming week. Planting progress of dry edible peas and oats are far ahead of the previous year. Livestock grazing is 76% open, 84% last year, 11% difficult, 9% last year, 13% closed, 7% last year. Calving 86% complete, 87% last year, lambing 70% complete, 68% last year. Ranchers are providing supplemental feed to 78% of cattle and calves, 72% last year, and 76% of sheep and lambs, 76% last year. Cattle and calves moved to summer ranges is 12%, and sheep and lambs to summer ranges is 9%. Range, pasture feed conditions 1% very poor, 2% last year, 14% poor, 8% last year, 40% fair, 39% last year, 38% good, 39% last year, 7% excellent, 12% last year. Warm temperatures and moisture should allow pastures to grow quickly, but there are reports that forage is still low at this time.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 12% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 26% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat jointed 29%, 21% 2006, 22% avg. Oats 67% planted, 85% 2006, 85% avg.; 20% emerged, 32% 2006, 41% avg. Alfalfa conditions 9% very poor, 15% poor, 43% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent. Pasture, range conditions 3% very poor, 11% poor, 38% fair, 46% good, 2% excellent. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent; calving 90% complete; calf losses rated 65 below average, 82% average, and 12% above average. Above average temperatures and dry weather got producers back into the field. Temperatures for the week averaged 5 degrees above normal across the state last week. Precipitation was minimal across the state.

NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW ENGLAND: The first half of the week saw significant amounts of rain, average temperatures, and moderate to heavy winds. The storm system that began on Sunday of last week continued through Wednesday with over two inches of rain falling in the region on Monday and Tuesday. Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and parts of Vermont were hit the hardest by the heavy rains and caused flooding in low lying areas. The second half of the week boasted above average temperatures throughout all of New England with mostly sunny skies. Weather conditions over the past two weeks have prevented most farmers from working in the fields. Most maple syrup activities came to a halt at week's end due to the warmer conditions in the northern states. Other general farm activities included working in nurseries and greenhouses, tending livestock, performing general maintenance, and continuing to make preparations for the spring planting season.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.5. Topsoil moisture 20% adequate, 80% surplus. Irrigation water supply 80% adequate, 20% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in most localities. Temperatures were below normal the start of the week, and rose to above normal the end of the week, across the Garden State. Apple, blueberry, peach growers experienced minor damages from last week's snow, freezing rain. Cranberries were still under water. There was a report of rust mites on other hay. Excess topsoil moisture prevented most fieldwork. Producers continued greenhouse work, top dressing fertilizer, spraying, and pumping water off fields.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 28% short, 64% adequate, 2% surplus. Wind damage 21% light, 6% moderate. Freeze damage 12% light, 7% moderate. Alfalfa 4% very poor, 1% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent, 26% first cutting complete. Irrigated winter wheat 50% fair, 48% good, 2% excellent, 8% grazed, 19% headed. Dry winter wheat 35% fair, 65% good, 18% grazed, 3% headed, 41% fair, 58% good, 1% excellent, 14% grazed, 9% headed. Lettuce 10% fair, 60% good, 30% excellent. Chile 10% fair, 77% good, 13% excellent, 79% planted. Cotton 20% planted. Corn 31% planted, 6% emerged. Onions 7% fair, 74% good, 19% excellent, 100% planted. Cattle conditions 3% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, 16% excellent. Sheep conditions 6% very poor, 11% poor, 14% fair, 69% good. Range, pasture conditions 4% very poor, 9% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 2% excellent. Farmers spent the week irrigating and planting. Ranchers were calving, branding, working cattle and supplemental feeding. A much milder week temperature wise compared to last week with average weekly readings for most areas within a few degrees of seasonal normals. Northeast and north central areas, however, saw temperatures 3 to 5 degrees above normal and the only measurable precipitation. Otherwise, breezy to windy conditions were the only other notable weather.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.6. Soil moisture 41% adequate, 59% surplus. Pastures 13% very poor, 26% poor, 34% fair, 24% good, 3% excellent. In the Finger Lakes Grape Region, vineyard development was on schedule due to warmer temperatures. In the Lake Ontario Fruit Region McIntosh have developed 50% green tip. Other varieties were ¼ inch. Spraying to prevent scab infection started. Onion growers trying to assess damages done to early planted fields caused by extreme wetness. Many fields were completely under water fives days after the storm. Some sweet corn has been planted under plastic. Tillage activities were delayed due to wet field conditions. A Nor'easter brought heavy rain, snow to much of the state Sunday into Monday. Flooding occurred in much of eastern New York and Long Island, lesser amounts occurred over western and central New York. Temperatures were below normal for the first portion of the week; soared well above normal Friday into Saturday. Precipitation was well above normal for the week for most of the state excluding western New York.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4. Soil moisture 9% short, 76% adequate, 15% surplus. Activities during the week included the planting of corn, sorghum, tobacco and the preparation for other spring crop plantings. Crop scouting continues to assess the freeze damage. For the third week in a row, below average temperatures dominated the State. Rainfall occurred early in the week with the totals ranging from 0.35 to 3.93 inches. Conditions reported this week continue to show the effect of the spring freezes during the past couple of weeks.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 76% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 31% short, 57% adequate, 5%

surplus. Planting finally began in several areas of the state. The most progress took place in the southwest, central, west central districts, with small grains, dry peas, and canola, the main crops planted. Winter wheat seemed to survive the cold spell this spring with only minimal losses reported. Durum wheat 2% planted, 4% 2006, 7% average. Canola 1% planted, 1% 2006, 6% average. Dry edible peas 5% planted, 5% 2006, average not available. Hay and forage supplies 12% very short, 13% short, 71% adequate, 4% surplus. Grain and concentrate supplies were rated 2% very short, 13% short, 79% adequate, 6% surplus. Calving was 80% complete with lambing 86% complete. Shearing was 93% complete. Pastures and ranges were 46% still dormant, 54% growing. Pasture, range conditions 9% very poor, 19% poor, 47% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 2.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 64% adequate, 36% surplus. Winter wheat 14% jointed, 44% 2006, 36% avg. Corn 4% planted , 8% 2006, 16% avg. Oats 28% planted, 71% 2006, 53% avg.; 1% emerged, 22% 2006, 14% avg. Potatoes 23% planted, 21% 2006, 23% avg. Apples in green tip and beyond 65%, 85% 2006, 83% avg. Apples in full bloom 20%, 27% 2006, 24% avg. Peaches in green tip and beyond 70%, 79% 2006, 79% avg . Peaches in full bloom 24%, 52% 2006, 38% avg. Apple condition 37% very poor, 23% poor, 30% fair, 9% good, 1% excellent. Hay condition 1% very poor, 13% poor, 43% fair, 38% good, 5% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 67% good, 14% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 6% excellent. Peach condition 40% very poor, 30% poor, 22% fair, 8% good, 0% excellent. Winter Wheat condition 5% very poor, 22% poor, 36% fair, 30% good, 7% excellent. Farmers had slightly less than 3 days suitable for field work last week, which permitted planting of corn, soybeans, and oats to continue. Reporters indicate that the freeze during the week ending April 9 has damaged winter wheat, oats, hay, and fruit crops. Farmers throughout the state have tilled over some winter wheat fields to plant other crops. Other field activities for the week included alfalfa seeding, grain hauling, tile installation, nitrogen application, greenhouse planting of peas, sweet corn, cabbage, broccoli, and cauliflower, and machinery maintenance. .

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 85% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 25% short, 67% adequate 4% surplus. Wheat soft dough 2% this week, N/A last week, N/A last year, N/A average. Rye condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent; headed 70% this week, 50% last week, 34% last year, 32% average; soft dough 3% this week, N/A last week, N/A last year, N/A average. Oats condition 2% poor, 30% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent; jointing 69% this week, 54% last week, 39% last year, 56% average; headed 12% this week, N/A last week, N/A last year, N/A average. Corn seedbed prepared 96% this week, 92% last week, 88% last year, 88% average; planted 67% this week, 48% last week, 44% last year, 43% average; emerged 40% this week, 31% last week, 27% last year, 23% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 39% this week, 32% last week, 51% last year, 45% average; planted 11% this week, 5% last week, 11% last year, 7% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 50% this week, 47% last week, 63% last year, 57% average; planted 7% this week, 3% last week, 17% last year, 11% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 63% this week, 50% last week, 51% last year, 66% average; planted 1% this week, 0% last week, 4% last year, 5% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 63% this week, 58% last week, 73% last year, 76% average. Alfalfa condition 3% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 16% excellent; 1st cutting 20% this week, 10% last week, 14% last year, 16% average. Other hay condition 4% poor, 34% fair, 53% good, 9% excellent; 1st cutting 11% this week, 5% last week, 11% last year, 7% average. Watermelon planted 44% this week, 27% last week, 24% last year, 18% average. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Pasture and range condition 5% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 33% good, 7% excellent. Livestock conditions remained in the mostly good to fair range. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $112 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $101 per cwt. Livestock marketings were average last week.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil 2% very short, 6% short, 62% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil 4% very short, 8% short, 72% adequate, 16% surplus. Range, pasture condition 9% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent. Barley condition 12% fair, 83% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat condition 8% fair, 82% good, 10% excellent. All Barley planted this week 90%, last year 52%, 5 year average 71%. All Barley emerged this week 75%, last year 37%, 5 year average 49%. Spring wheat planted this week 91%, last year 65%, 5 year average 83%. Spring Wheat emerged this week 57%, last year 31%, 5 year average 56%. The weather was again cool, wet this past week. High temperatures ranged from 55 degrees at the Crescent City, North Bend, Joseph stations, up to 66 degrees in The Dalles, Redmond, Rome. Low temperatures ranged from 14 degrees in Christmas Valley, up to 38 degrees in Crescent City. Precipitation was reported at all stations that had positive data, with the Coastal Area stations averaging over an inch. The largest accumulation was reported at Florence, with 1.55 inches. Baker City reported the smallest accumulation, with 0.04 inches. Field crops cold, damp weather in Western Oregon has slowed field work for most growers. Grass for seed was growing rapidly, some grass for hay was showing an early heading. Alfalfa will be ready for a first cutting in early May. In Eastern Oregon, field activities were in swing for most of the week. Due to the high cost of nitrogen fertilizer, growers will need the price of hay to stay high to cover production costs. Recent showers provided moisture to winter wheat in Sherman County, where the wheat is eight inches high. Spring seeding of wheat, barley, grass crops continued. Alfalfa was putting on good growth but there were no signs of buds. Vegetable seeding in Douglas County was slowed by cool, damp weather. Producers were hoping for warmer weather in the next week to finish. Onion planting was almost complete in Eastern Oregon, however some growers had frost, wind damage to the crop, were replanting. Rhubarb plants were nearing harvest in Wasco County. Early vegetables such as carrots, radishes, leeks, lettuce were available at Farmer's Markets. Fruits & Nuts Final filbert eastern blight sprays were being applied to many hazelnut orchards in the Willamette Valley. Walnuts were starting to leaf out while filberts had already leafed in Washington County. Apples were in late bloom, were doing well so far. Cherries were nearing the end of their bloom. Many varieties were in the pink stage while some earlier varieties were still in full bloom. Raspberries were leafing, strawberries were budding. Wasco County reported that strawberry plants were about ten percent in bloom by the week's end. Grapevines had new shoots about three inches long, powdery mildew control was starting up. At week's end, crop development in the lower Hood River Valley was as follows d'Anjou pear at post bloom (WSU stage 8); Red Delicious apple at first bloom to full bloom (WSU stages 7 & 8); Bing cherry at post bloom (WSU stage 9); Pinot noir grapes at wool stage to bud burst (Eichhorn-Lorenz stages 3 & 5). Nurseries, Greenhouses Nurseries were very busy selling truck loads of bare root plants, balled, burlap trees, containers to local retail outlets, eastern USA outlets. Planting of some new trees, shrubs was ongoing. Greenhouses were moving bedding plants, vegetable starts to local retail nurseries. Community plant sales were underway with at least 5 or 6 each weekend in the Portland area. Livestock, Range, pasture. Most pastures looked good. However, there was some slight damage due to extended wintry conditions. As temperatures rise, flooded fields begin to dry, cattle are being turned out onto the improved pastures. A few late heifers were calving, a number of cattle operations were branding, vaccinating late calves. Sheep sheering was in progress.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Soil moisture 1% short, 63% adequate, 36% surplus. Spring plowing 27% complete, 73% 2006, 54% avg. Wheat crop conditions 1% very

poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 15% excellent. Oats 28% planted, 69% 2006, 53% avg. Tobacco 29% planted, 43% 2006, 69% avg. Alfalfa crop condition 1% very poor, 4 % poor, 30% fair, 51% good, 14% excellent. Timothy clover crop condition 3% poor, 44% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent. Pasture conditions 7% very poor, 10% poor, 45% fair, 25% good, 13% 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 5.4. Soil moisture 4% very short, 25% short, 65% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn 14% very poor, 32% poor, 45% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat 32% very poor, 18% poor, 37% fair, 13% good, 0% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 23% poor, 50% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Oats 17% very poor, 24% poor, 41% fair, 18% good, 0% excellent. Tobacco 40% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 20% good, 0% excellent. Peaches 71% very poor, 16% poor, 13% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Apples 40% very poor, 50% poor, 10% 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 13% very poor, 30% poor, 57% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 1% very poor, 20% poor, 74% fair, 5% good, 0% excellent. Cantelopes 15% very poor, 30% poor, 55% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 45% fair, 50% good, 4% excellent. Freeze damage 15% none, 10% light, 15% moderate, 40% heavy, 20% severe. Corn planted 89%, 88% 2006, 82% avg. Corn emerged 73%, 65% 2006, 63% avg. Soybeans planted 2%, 3% 2006, 5% avg. Sorghum planted 15%, 19% 2006, 23% avg. Peanuts planted 0%, 4% 2006, 6% avg. Winter wheat headed 54%, 63% 2006, 65% avg. Oats headed 71%, 66% 2006, 67% avg. Sweetpotatoes planted 0%, 0% 2006, 2% avg. Tobacco transplanted 58%, 66% 2006, 61% avg. Hay grain hay 15%, 19% 2006, 19% avg. Snapbeans, fresh planted 65%, 68% 2006, 68% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 60%, 73% 2006, 83% avg. Watermelons planted 74%, 79% 2006, 78% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 79%, 88% 2006, 89% avg. Cantelopes planted 75%, 75% 2006, 70% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 4% short, 76% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 22% short, 55% adequate, 14% surplus. Feed supplies 12% very short, 21% short, 65% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 12% very short, 16% short, 61% adequate, 11% surplus, 15% seeded, 28% 2006, 44% avg. Barley 2% emerged, 4% 2006, 8% avg. Range, pasture 5% very poor, 21% poor, 40% fair, 29% good, 5% excellent. Calf deaths 11% below average, 78% average, 11% above average. Cattle moved to pasture 17% complete. Calving 75% complete. Cattle condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent. Sheep & lamb deaths 22% below average, 76% average, 2% above average. Lambing 81% complete. Sheep condition 14% fair, 67% good, 19% excellent. Cool temperatures and precipitation toward the weeks end limited fieldwork again last week, with only 2.9 days suitable for fieldwork throughout the state. Western areas of the state, however, were still able to make significant progress in small grain seeding, with some scattered areas reporting early signs of corn planting. Major farm activities included preparing for fieldwork, seeding small grains, repairing fences, fertilizing, calving, and lambing.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 29% short, 66% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 38% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 99% jointed, 97% 2006, 92% avg.; 45% headed, 41% 2006, 23% avg.; 47% very poor, 37% poor, 14% fair, 2% good. Apples 95% blooming or beyond, 87% 2006, 79% avg; 68% very poor, 23% poor, 9% fair. Peaches 80% very poor, 18% poor, 2% fair. Pastures 8% very poor, 24% poor, 42% fair, 24% good, 2% excellent. Strawberries 25% very poor, 14% poor, 23% fair, 23% good, 15% excellent. Last week's seasonal temperatures allowed evidence of the extreme cold weather during the week ending April 8 to become more measurable. Crops in most areas were damaged more severely than previously thought, as reflected in condition ratings which dropped across the board. Many wheat growers are faced with the decision to try to salvage their crop for grain or cut it for hay. Others fear they have totally lost their crop and are deciding whether to replant to another crop. Fruits and berries were reported as a total loss in many areas and significantly damaged in nearly all. Nurseries sustained heavy losses as well, with seedling, seed crops showing the most damage. Pasture conditions also declined from the week earlier. Temperatures last week averaged near or slightly above normal across central and western portions of the State and slightly below normal in the East. Rainfall was below normal for the entire State last week.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary Weather conditions were unsettled during the week. Thunderstorms occurred over some areas of the state. Rainfall amounts varied from just a trace to 2.0 inches depending on the location of the storms. There were some reports of hail in areas of the Plains, Cross Timbers, but damage was minimal. Warmer temperatures, accompanied by windy, dry conditions reduced soil moisture in other areas of the state. Currently, indications show that wheat damage from the previous cold front was much less than anticipated. As temperatures continue to increase, producers will be able to conduct further assessment of freeze damage. In the Southern Low Plains, producers resumed spraying wheat fields as some reported Hessian fly damage. Statewide, wheat, oat condition was mostly fair to good. Cotton producers in the Southern Low Plains applied yellow herbicides as conditions allowed. Planting of corn was possible in some areas of the Northern High Plains, while many other areas remained too wet for farming activities. Statewide, corn condition was mostly fair to good. Sugarcane, citrus, spring onions, various other vegetables were being harvested in the Lower Valley. Leaf catkin development progressed for pecans in the Trans-Pecos. Pastures were "greening up" in the Northern Low Plains, but cold temperatures have slowed the progression of some warm season grasses. In South Texas, there were some reports of adequate moisture levels allowing for good forage production while others indicated that more rainfall was needed in order to maintain the lush conditions. Supplemental feeding continued to decline across most areas of the state as forage growth increased. Statewide, range and pasture condition was mostly fair to good.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 17% short, 81% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 7% very short, 34% short, 59% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 100% emerged, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 0% headed.; condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 62% good, 20% excellent. Spring wheat 92% planted, 49% 2006, 70% avg.; 63% emerged, 18% 2006, 35% avg. Barley 82% planted, 42% 2006, 63% avg.; 54%emerged, 7% 2006, 29% avg. Oats 57% planted, 32% 2006, 50% avg.; 24% emerged, 11% 2006, 21% avg. Corn 18% planted, 9% 2006, 6% avg.; 0% emerged, Corn silage, harvested (silage) 0%. Cows calved 88%, 86% 2006, 86% avg. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 81% good, 7% excellent. Sheep, lambs moved To summer range 11%, 9% 2006. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 84% good, 4% excellent. Range, pasture 2% very poor, 10% poor, 36% fair, 51% good, 1% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 10% short, 90% adequate, 0% surplus. Sheared on farm 70%, 81% 2006, 79% avg. Sheep sheared on range 53%, 71% 2006, 63% avg. Ewes lamb on farm 92%, 90% 2006, 87% avg. Ewes lamb on range 47%, 52% 2006, 54% avg. Apples full bloom or past 75%, 79% 2006, 59% avg. Apricots full bloom or past 99%, 86% 2006, 96% avg. Sweet cherries full bloom or past 97%, 78% 2006, 82% avg. Tart cherries full bloom or past 93%, 71% 2006, 83% avg. Peaches full bloom or past 99%, 76% 2006, 88% avg. Pears full bloom or past 78%, 76% 2006, 84% avg. Several parts

of the state received rain this past week. Producers were pleased with the amount of rain and hope for more rain showers this week. Field work around the state continues to progress well with the planting of small grains, alfalfa, safflower, and corn. Livestock conditions continue to do well. Some reports out of Box Elder indicate that 8 inches of snow fell in Yost. Wayne County reports severe frost on Thursday morning. Rain showers in Cache County have kept tractors out of the field this past week. Garfield, Kane counties report that there will be significant losses of pasture and crop production without much needed rainfall. Producers in Box Elder report onions have begun to emerge in some areas of the county. Sevier County reports that the recent showers hampered spraying and field preparations. Weber County reports that corn planting is underway and the recent precipitation has aided the topsoil. Weber County has also prepared and established timetables for insecticide spraying. Box Elder and Uintah report that irrigation water was put into their canal system this week. The water supply forecast for the Uintah Basin including storage is 83% of normal. Livestock producers in Box Elder have branded and vaccinated their calves. Producers are concerned about dry pastures in the western part of the county. Beaver County reports that some ranchers are turning out their cows early because they are out of hay and are having a hard time finding more. Beaver County also reports that hay prices are high and will most likely stay that way all year with limited irrigation supplies.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work were 4.4. Topsoil moisture was adequate. The Commonwealth experienced some needed precipitation, warmer temperatures that has helped all crops this past week. Producers were scouting small grains for insects and diseases. Land was being prepared for planting cotton, peanuts, soybeans. Rain earlier in the week slowed down the corn planting. Farmers are now planting tomatoes. Some producers had reported late frost damage to the peach, strawberry crops. Lambing, calving was near completion. Other farm activities included attending meetings, repairing equipment and purchasing cattle.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Soil moisture 0% very short, 12% short, 70% adequate, 18% surplus. Cool weather and some frost continued to slow crop progress. Some areas reported fieldwork progressing smoothly while in other areas seeding was off and on. Winter wheat continued to look good. Frost protection continued to be utilized in some areas. Cool weather has prolonged cherry tree blossom and delayed apple blossom. There have been some scattered reports of frost. Pasture, range conditions 1% very poor, 1% poor, 13 % fair, 70 % good, 15% excellent. Branding, vaccination continued strong in areas. Pasture growth was slowed due to cool weather but producers are putting cattle out. In some areas, hay growers have begun irrigating.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 79% adequate, 14% surplus compared with 7% short, 86% adequate, 7% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting was 52%, 61% 2006, 58% 5-yr avg. Hay and roughage supplies 3% very short, 28% short, 68% adequate, 1% surplus compared with 3% very short, 24% short, 70% adequate, 3% surplus in 2006. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 12% short, 86% adequate compared with 2% very short, 5% short, 93% adequate this time last year. Corn 5% planted, 12% 2006, 10% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat conditions 29% fair, 60% good, 11% excellent; 3% headed, 2% 2006, 1% 5-yr avg. Oats 29% planted, 41% 2006, 51% 5-yr avg.; 3% emerged, 27% 2006, 23% 5-yr avg. Hay 2% very poor, 11% poor, 44% fair, 41% good, 2% excellent. Apple conditions 1% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Peach conditions 15% poor, 43% fair, 35% good, 7% excellent. Cattle, calves 2% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 61% good and 3% excellent. Calving was 91% complete, compared to 88% last year and 89% for the 5-yr avg. Sheep and lambs 4% poor, 27% fair, 66% good and 3% excellent. Lambing was 90% complete, compared to 95% last year and 91% for the 5-yr avg. Farming activities included fertilizing, preparing fences for spring turn out, tillage, and marketing feeders. Warmer weather is allowing for the evaluation of fruit trees to determine the extent of the fruit damage caused by recent freezing temperatures.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 75% adequate, 18% surplus. Spring tillage was 13% complete. Oats 19% planted, 0% emerged. Corn 3% planted, 0% emerged. Soybeans 0% planted. Winter wheat condition was 1% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 52% good, 26% excellent. Pasture conditions were 4% very poor, 13% poor, 43% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Average temperatures were 1 to 6 degrees above normal throughout the state. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 50s to low 70s, while average low temperatures ranged from the mid 30s to 40 degrees. Rainfall totals ranged from 0 inches in La Crosse and Madison to 0.19 inches in Milwaukee. All areas received below normal precipitation for the week. Warmer weather and sunshine allowed farmers to increase fieldwork this past week.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 27% short, 68% adequate, 2% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 9% very short, 36% short, 55% adequate. Winter wheat 1% jointed, 3% 2006, 2% avg.; condition 5% poor, 53% fair, 42% good. Barley 69% planted, 68% 2006, 71% avg.; 34% emerged, 29% 2006, 28% avg. Oats 33% planted, 27% 2006, 34% avg.; 13% emerged, 5% 2006, 8% avg. Sugarbeets 45% planted, 65% 2006, 52% avg. Spring wheat 27% planted, 22% 2006, 35% avg.; 8% emerged, 2% 2006, 6% avg. Corn 2% planted, 1% 2006, 4% avg. Spring calves born 86%, 82% 2006, 82% avg. Farm flock 85% ewes lambed, 81% 2006, 84% avg.; 85% sheep shorn, 82% 2006, 84% avg. Range flock 34% ewes lambed, 25% 2006, 25% avg.; 54% sheep shorn, 48% 2006, 55% avg. Calf and lamb losses due to unfavorable weather were light to mostly normal.

International Weather and Crop Summary

April 15 - 21, 2007

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Several days of dry weather helped planting activities, although below-normal temperatures in Ukraine and southern Russia slowed crop emergence.

EUROPE: Unseasonably warm, dry weather across northern and central Europe was followed by an untimely freeze, stressing reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds.

EASTERN ASIA: Seasonably dry weather on the North China Plain continued the need for supplemental irrigation of reproductive winter wheat.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Pre-monsoon showers continued to aid field preparations in Thailand, prior to the main growing season.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread rain maintained adequate to abundant topsoil moisture for vegetative to heading winter grains across central and eastern growing areas.

SOUTH AFRICA: In the corn belt, showers increased topsoil moisture for winter wheat germination.

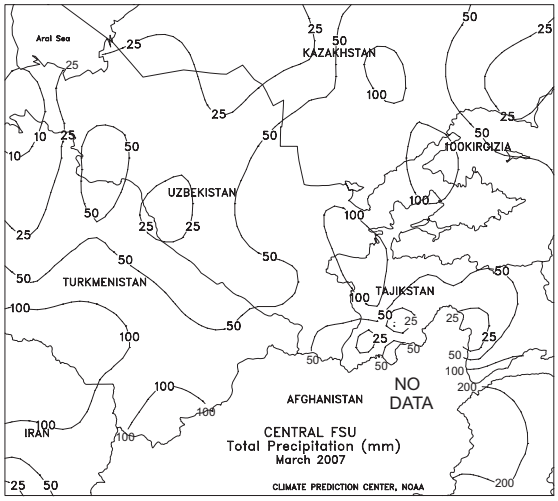
NORTHWEST AFRICA: Heavy rain alleviated drought across northern portions of Morocco, but was too late to boost prospects for maturing winter grains.

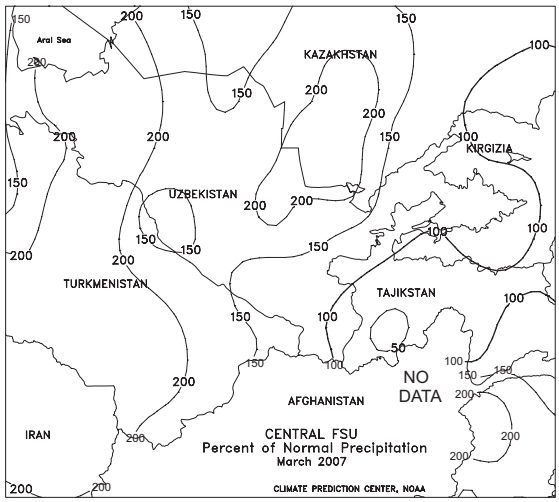
AUSTRALIA: Much-needed showers boosted topsoil moisture across portions of Western Australia, while dry weather and drought continued to grip the remainder of the Australian winter wheat belt.

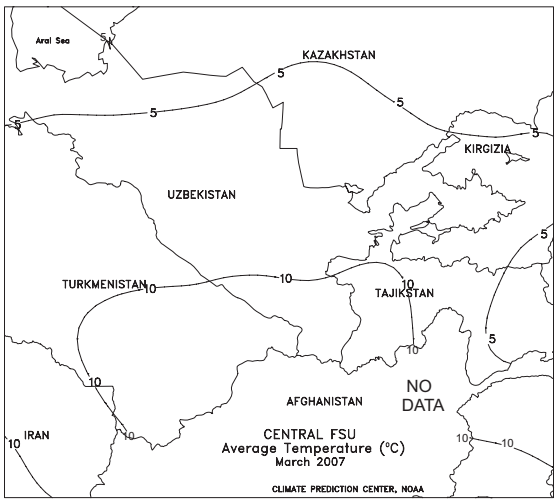
MEXICO: Dry weather promoted maturation and harvesting of winter grains.

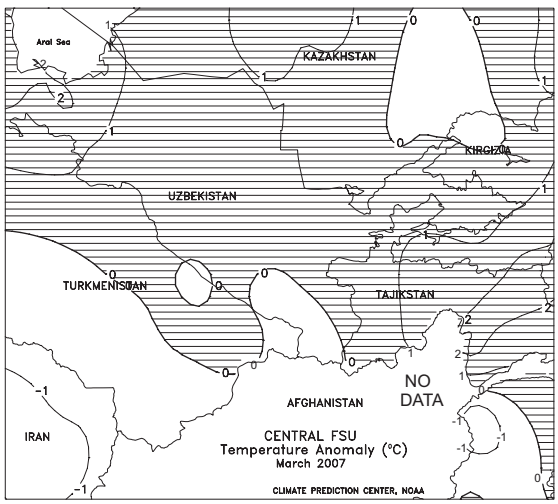
BRAZIL: Favorable harvest weather continued throughout the main soybean and cotton areas of south-central Brazil.

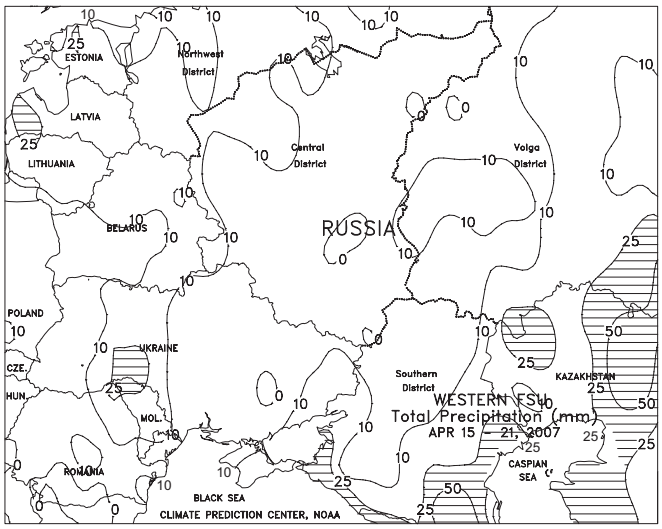
ARGENTINA: Warmth and dryness spurred summer crop harvesting and brought further relief from the effects of recent flooding.







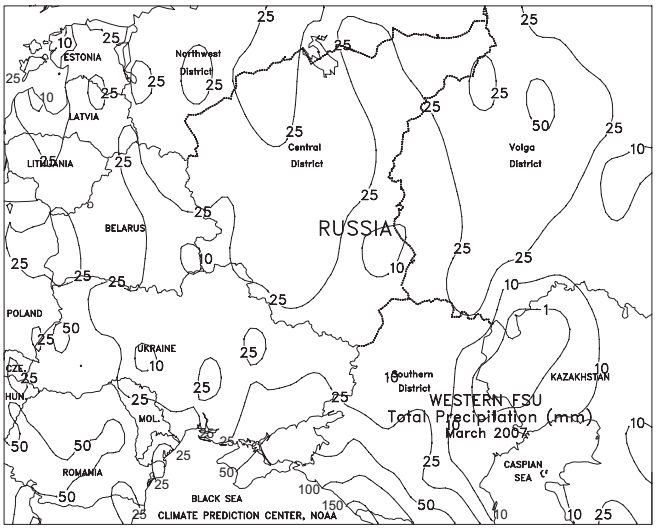


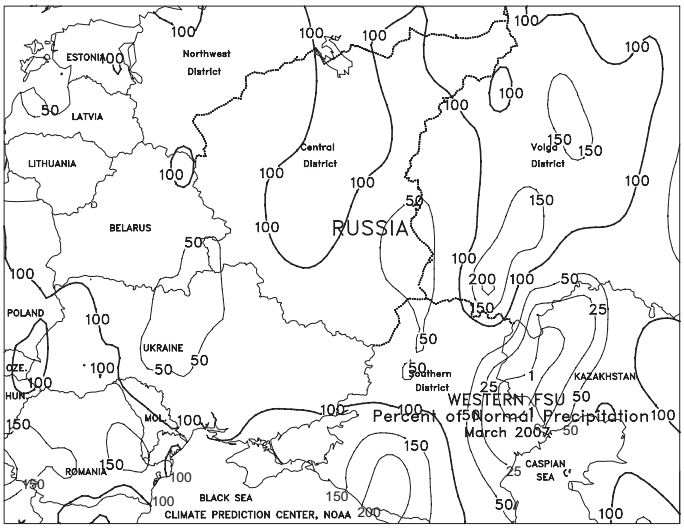


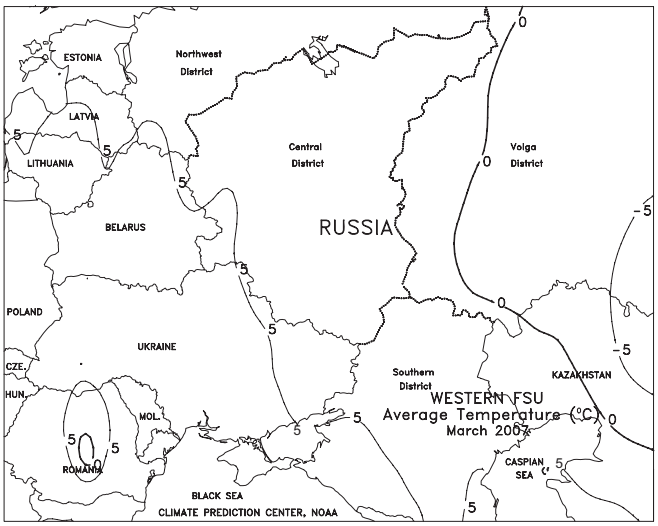
FSU-WESTERN

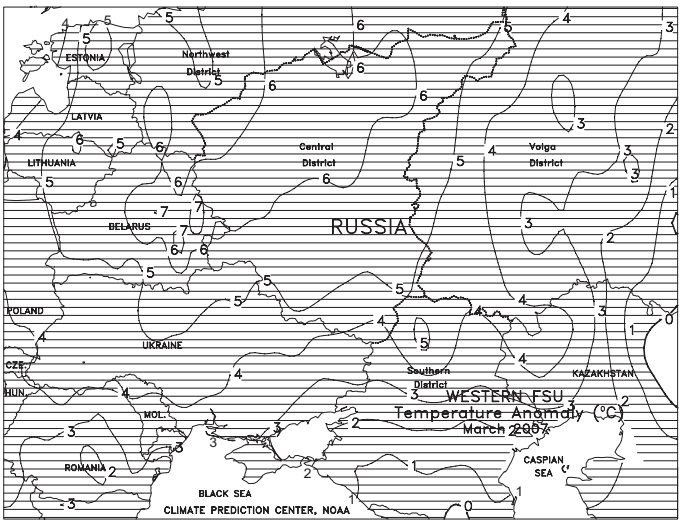
Several days of dry weather helped planting activities and other spring fieldwork in most areas. However, weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal in Ukraine and the southern half of Russia, slowing spring grain emergence and winter grain growth. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal elsewhere in Russia, spurring winter grain development. Significant precipitation (10-25 mm or more) was confined to parts of western Ukraine, eastern Belarus, and eastern crop areas in Russia (eastern areas in the Southern District and the Volga District). While fieldwork delays were greatest in these areas, the precipitation provided topsoil moisture for developing winter grains and germination of spring-planted crops. Remaining areas in the region received light (around 10 mm), if any, rainfall. Persistent dryness since mid-March in the eastern half of Ukraine and adjacent areas in Russia has reduced topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains and newly-emerged spring grain crops. Rain is needed soon to prevent declines in crop conditions.

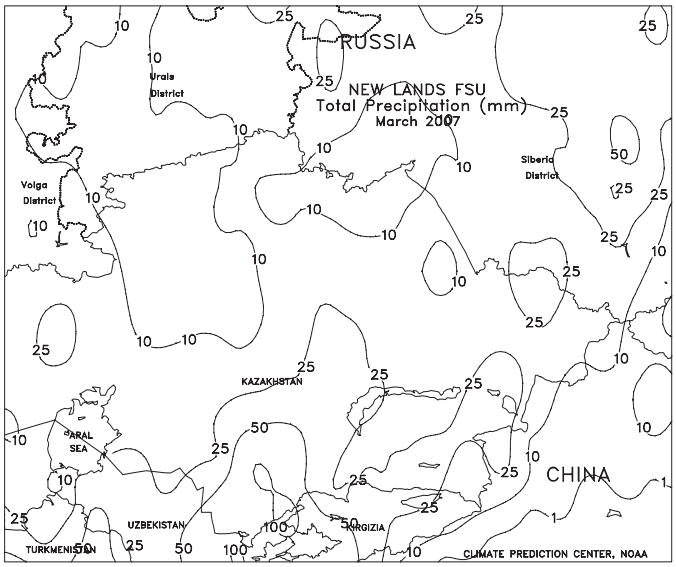
In March, the combination of unseasonably mild weather and periodic dryness in Ukraine, Belarus, and southern Russia allowed spring grain planting to begin ahead of schedule and prompted winter grains to break dormancy earlier than usual in some areas. In northern Russia (Central and Volga Districts), monthly temperatures averaged 3 to 7 degrees C above normal, rapidly melting the deep snow cover. By month's end, snow cover was confined to northernmost areas in the Volga District.

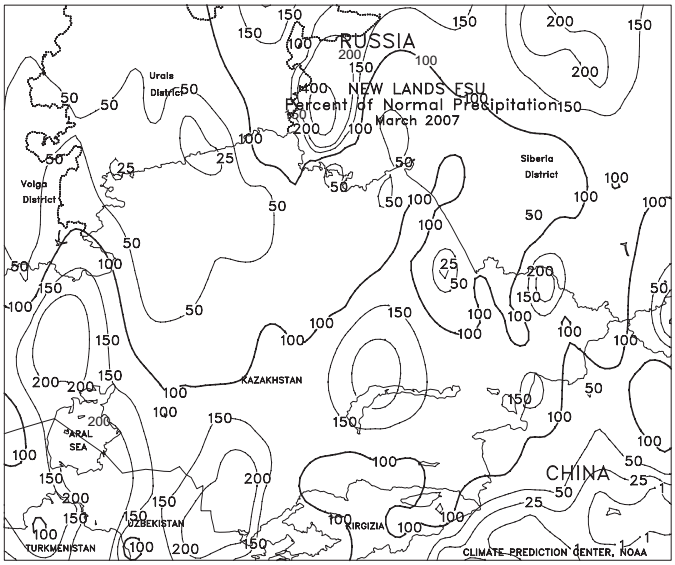


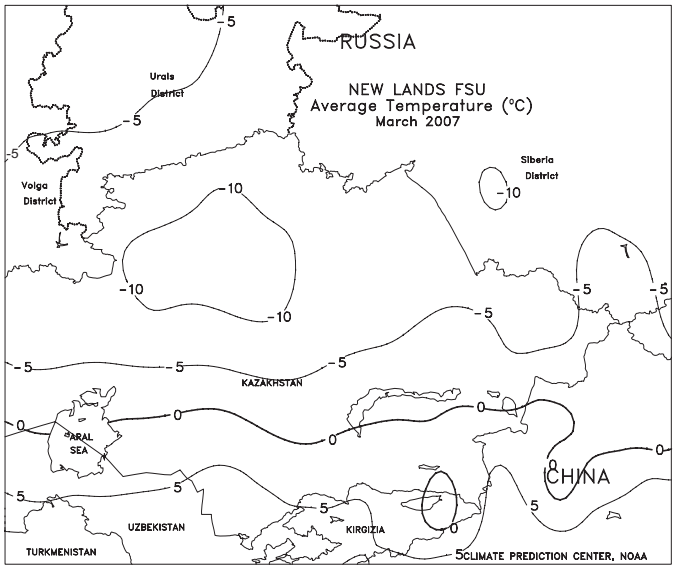


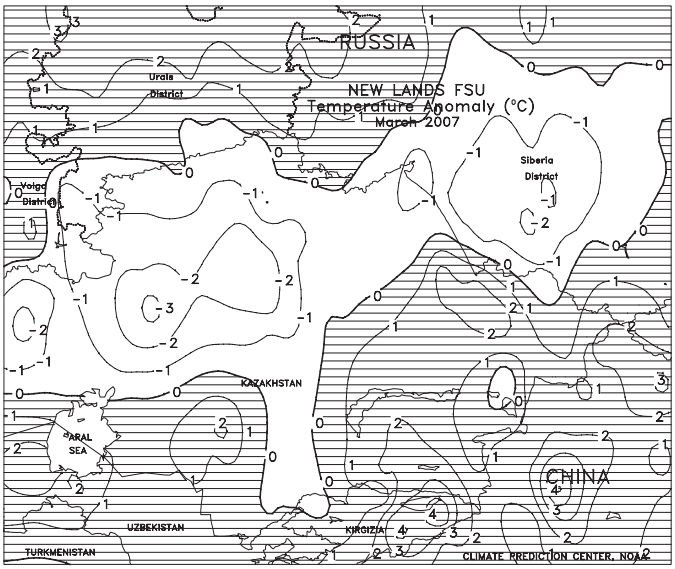


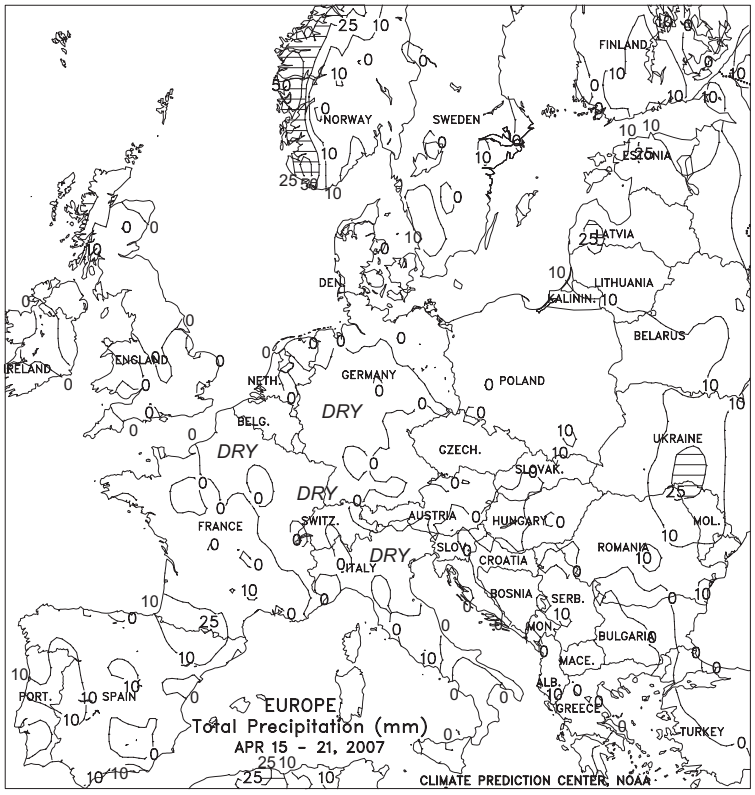



RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
March 2007
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
KIRGIZIA
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
March 2007
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
KIRGIZIA
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
March 2007
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
KIRGIZIA
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

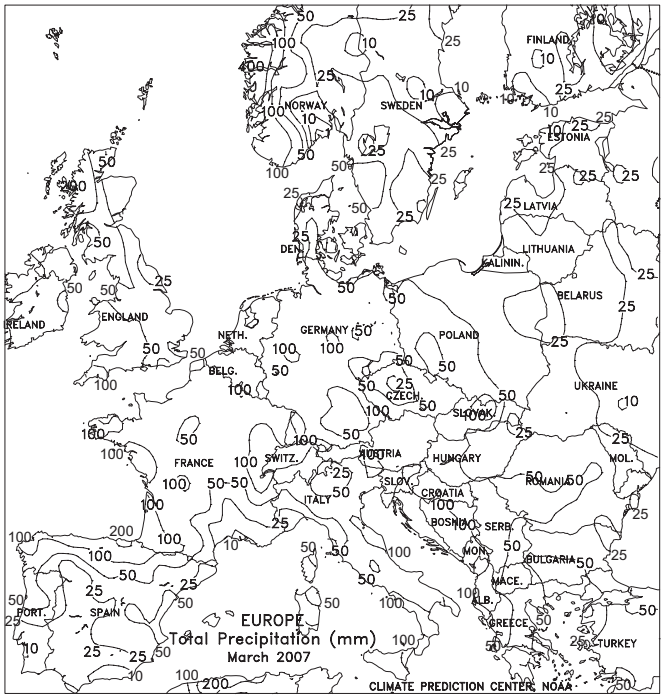

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
March 2007
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
KIRGIZIA
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

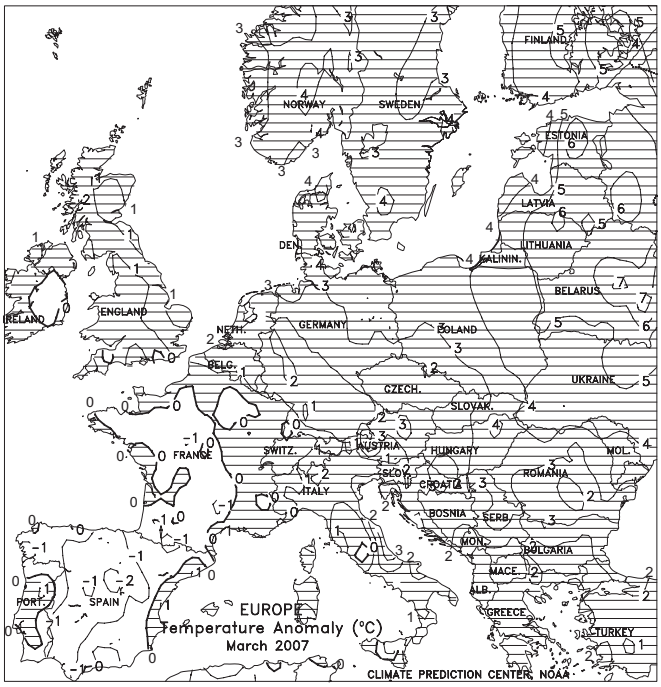


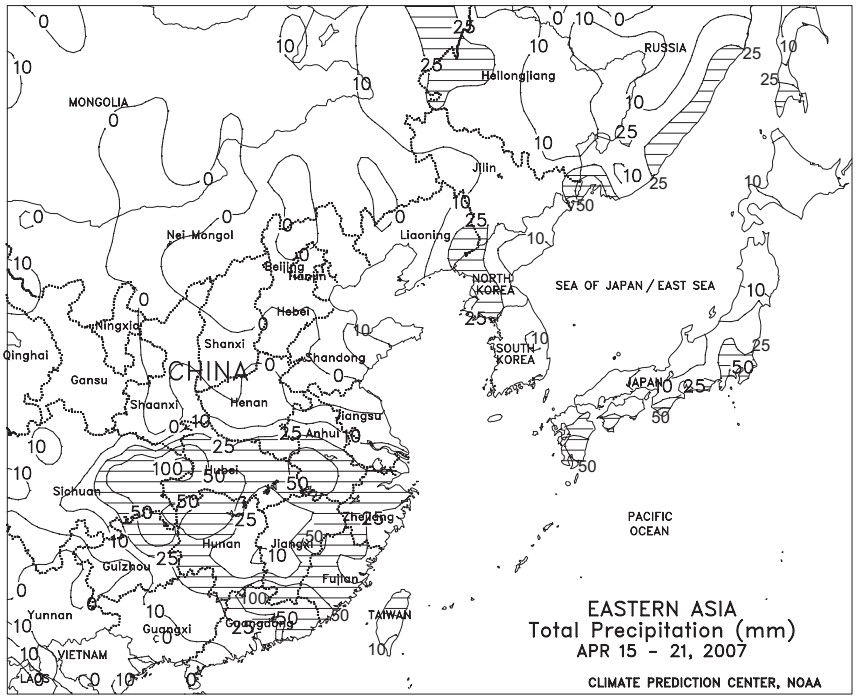
EUROPE

Unseasonably warm, dry weather across northern and central growing areas was followed by sharply colder conditions by week's end. A large area of high pressure over central Europe deflected storm systems northward, maintaining a month-long trend of dry weather from France eastward into Poland. The below-normal rainfall coupled with early-week daytime temperatures as high as 28 degrees C further reduced topsoil moisture for winter grains and emerging summer crops. Above-normal temperatures have persisted throughout most of Europe for the past 6 months, allowing winter wheat and rapeseed to develop as much as 3 to 5 weeks ahead of the long-term average. Consequently, an untimely late-week freeze (temperatures as low as -6 degrees C) from northern Germany eastward into Poland and Slovakia adversely impacted early-heading winter wheat and reproductive to filling rapeseed. In addition, newly-emerged summer crops may have suffered some localized freeze damage due to the sudden drop in temperatures. Drier-than-normal weather also persisted across Italy and the Balkans, reducing topsoil moisture for reproductive to filling winter grains. In contrast, scattered showers (1-15 mm) continued on the Iberian Peninsula, maintaining favorable prospects for winter grains.

Early-month precipitation during March maintained adequate soil moisture for winter grains across most of Europe. In addition, rain eased long-term dryness in Italy and the Balkans and provided a welcomed boost to reservoir levels in Spain. Above-normal temperatures across central and eastern Europe promoted faster-than-normal crop development, with winter wheat advancing up to three weeks ahead of the long-term average from Germany and Poland southeastward into the Danube River Valley.



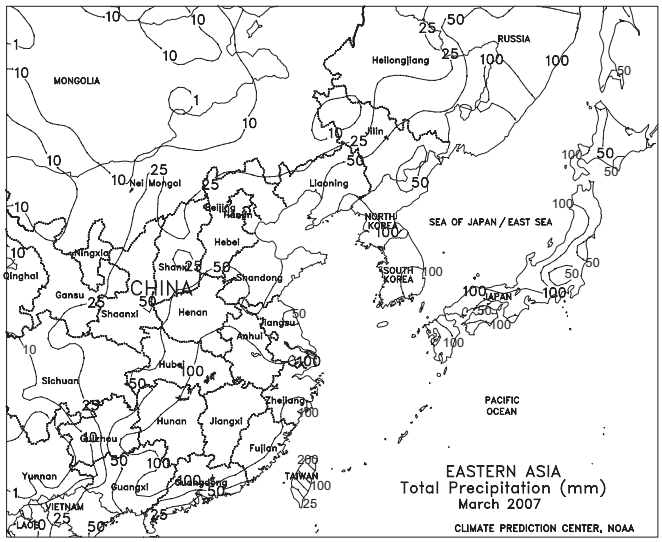


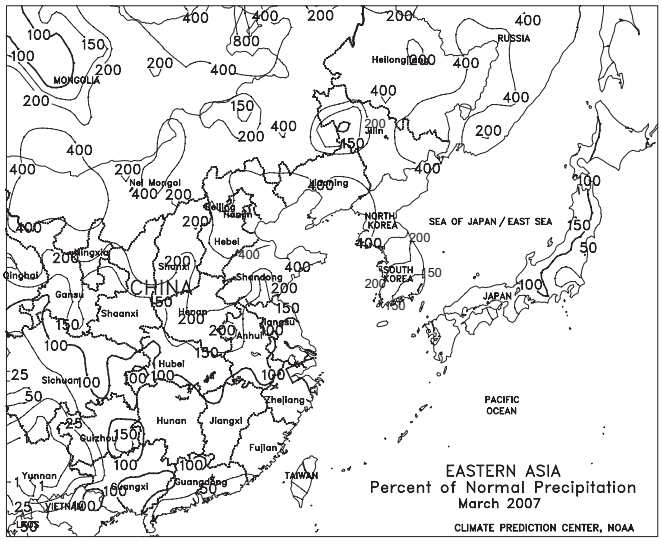


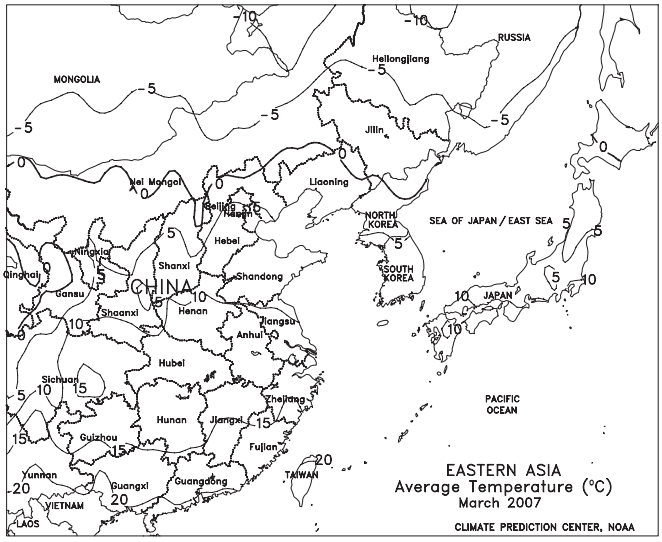
EASTERN ASIA

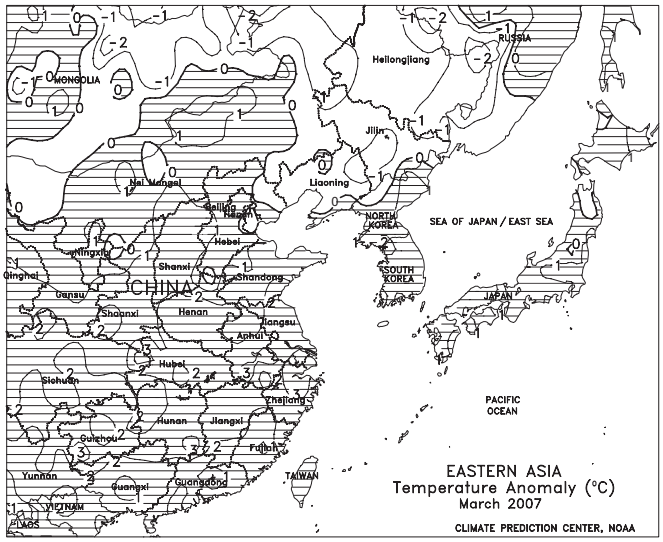
Seasonably dry weather prevailed throughout the North China Plain, necessitating supplemental irrigation for winter wheat in the moisture critical reproductive stage of development. Summer crops will be planted across the North China Plain around mid-May following the winter wheat harvest and prior to the start of the rainy season. Unseasonably heavy showers (25-100 mm) in the Yangtze Valley boosted irrigation supplies for winter rapeseed and vegetative corn. Warm weather (temperatures 1-5 degrees C above normal; maximum temperatures 30-35 degrees C), however, likely stressed winter rapeseed in the temperature sensitive flowering and filling stage of development. In southern China, showers (10-50 mm, locally more) maintained moisture supplies for vegetative rice. Across Manchuria, a continuation of below-freezing minimum temperatures (temperatures 1-3 degrees C below normal) prevented early planting of most summer crops. Typically, summer crop planting can begin in late April or once the threat of frost has passed.

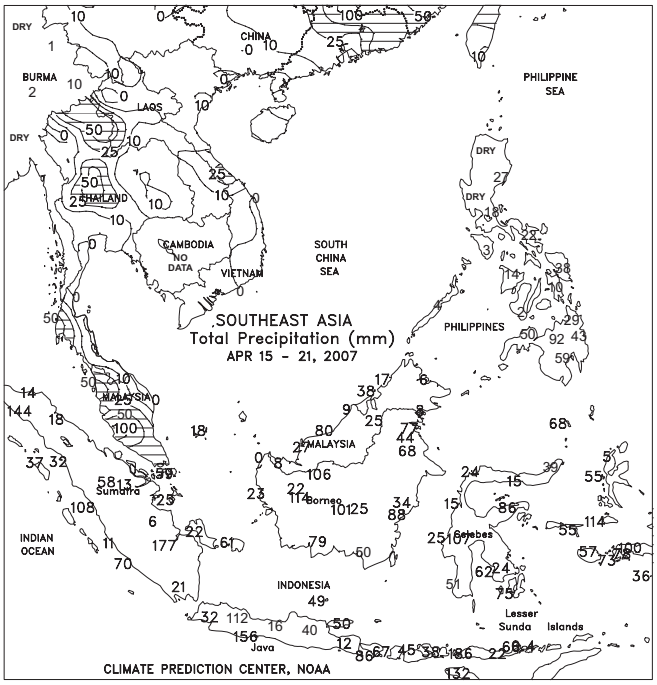
In March, above-normal temperatures promoted winter wheat and winter rapeseed development. On the North China Plain, occasional showers provided beneficial moisture to vegetative winter wheat and reduced irrigation demands. In the Yangtze Valley, near-normal rainfall supplemented irrigation supplies for vegetative winter rapeseed. Heavy showers in southern China boosted moisture supplies for vegetative rice.







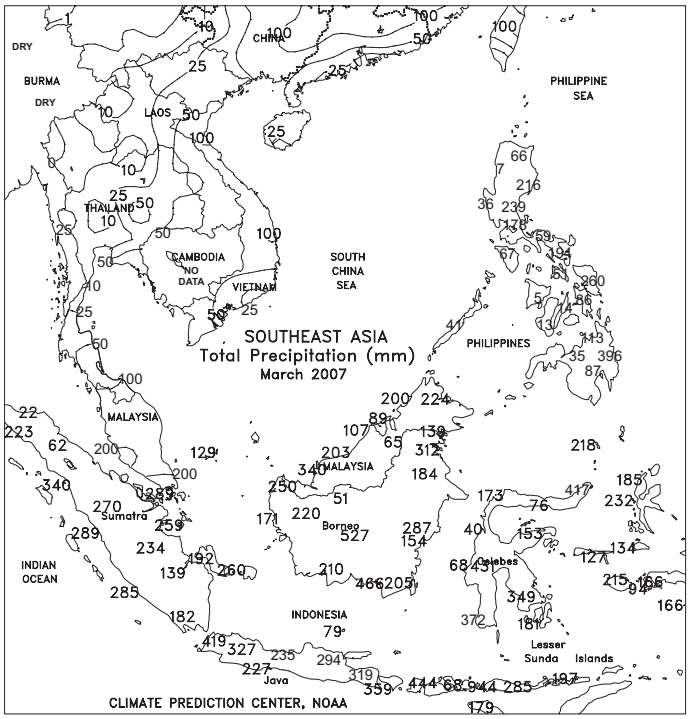


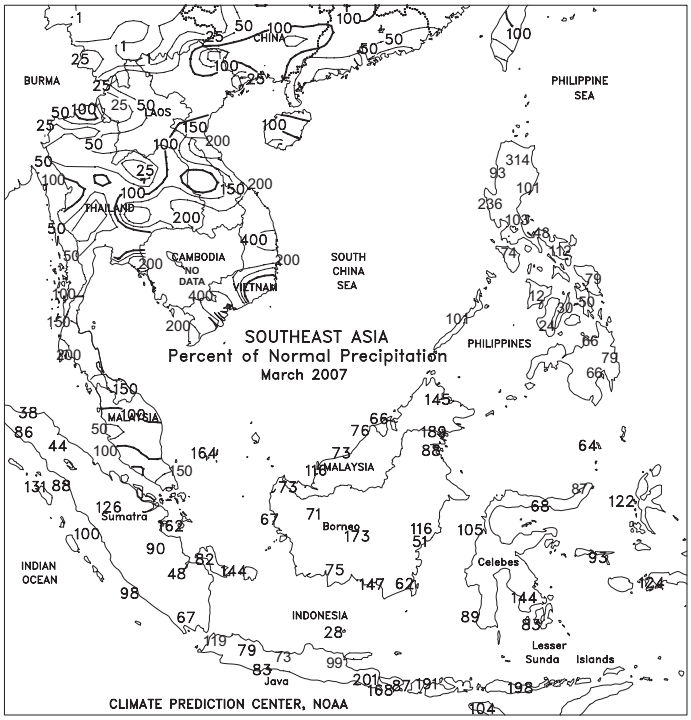


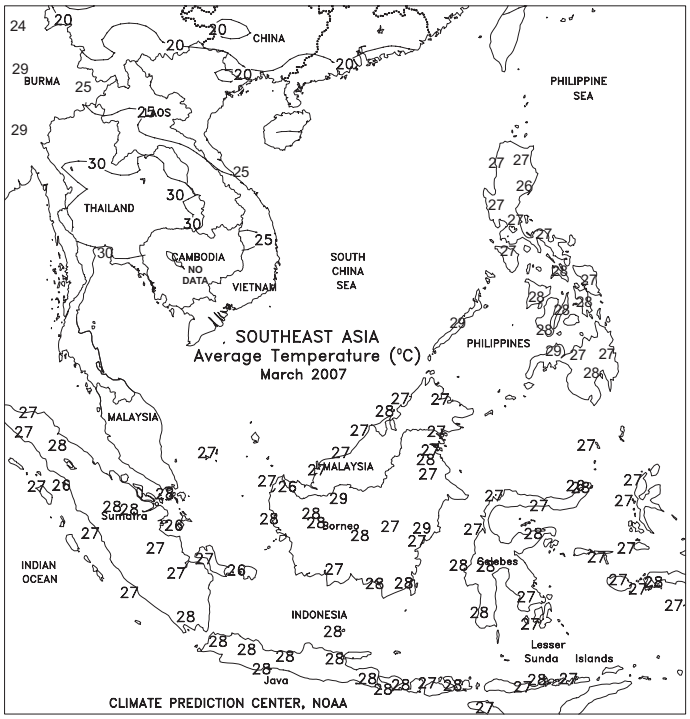
SOUTHEAST ASIA

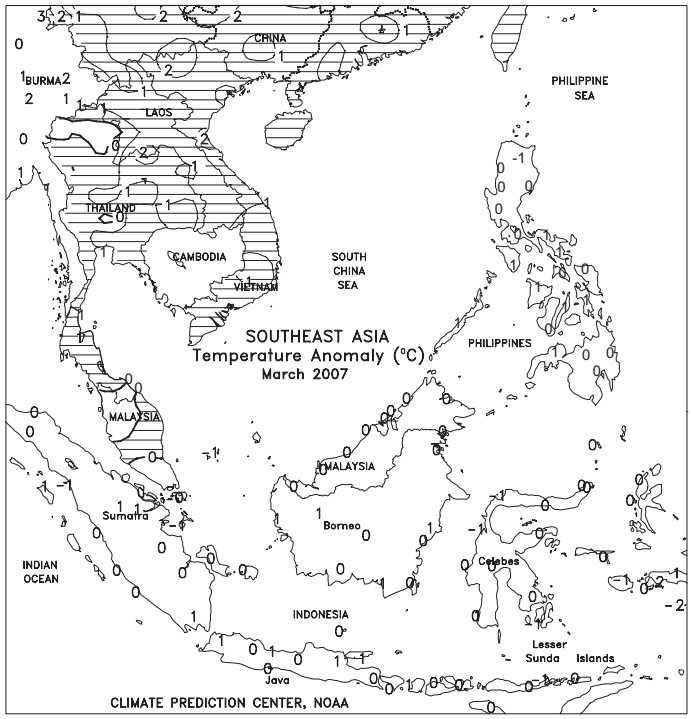
Light pre-monsoon showers (less than 10 mm) continued throughout Thailand with locally higher amounts (25-100 mm) in central and northern areas. The moisture aided early field preparations for the main growing season. The monsoon typically begins in early to mid May with the onset of westerly winds and increased rainfall. At present, easterly winds continue but the winds are becoming increasingly more variable in direction. In southern Vietnam, warm, sunny weather continued to benefit summer-autumn rice nearing reproduction and to aid fieldwork for the upcoming 10th month rice crop. Across the northern and central Philippines, mostly dry weather aided second quarter harvest activities for rice and corn. In the south, unseasonably heavy showers (25-100 mm) slowed second quarter harvest activities of corn but benefited rainfed rice harvested in the third quarter. In Indonesia and Malaysia, showers (25-100 mm) benefited oil palm, although locally heavy amounts (100-200 mm) in southern Sumatra (Indonesia) likely slowed harvest activities.

In March, seasonably heavy showers continued in Indonesia, favoring oil palm in Sumatra but slowing rice harvesting in Java. In Malaysia, monsoon showers maintained moisture supplies for oil palm. Below-normal rainfall in the southern Philippines reduced moisture supplies for rice and corn but favored fieldwork. Warm, sunny weather benefited vegetative summer-autumn rice in Vietnam.


SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
March 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
DRY
BURMA
DRY
CHINA
PHILIPPINE SEA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
NO DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
Lesser Sunda Islands
Java

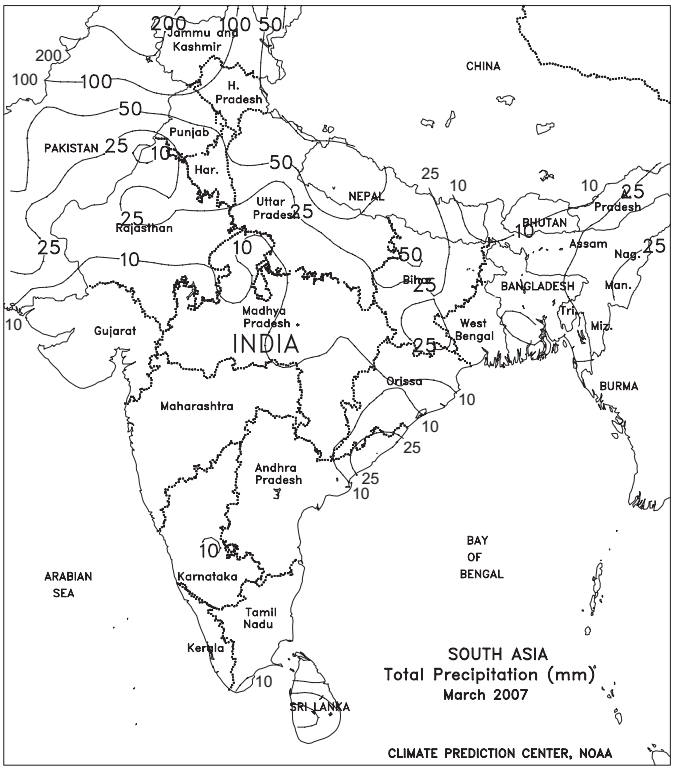

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
March 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
BURMA
CHINA
PHILIPPINE SEA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
NO DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
Lesser Sunda Islands
Java

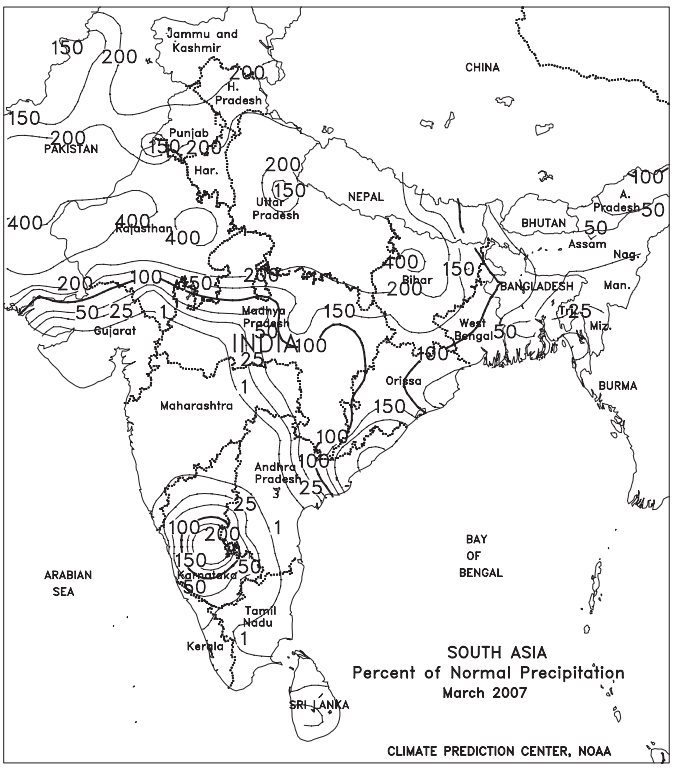

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
March 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
BURMA
CHINA
PHILIPPINE SEA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
NO DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
Lesser Sunda Islands
Java

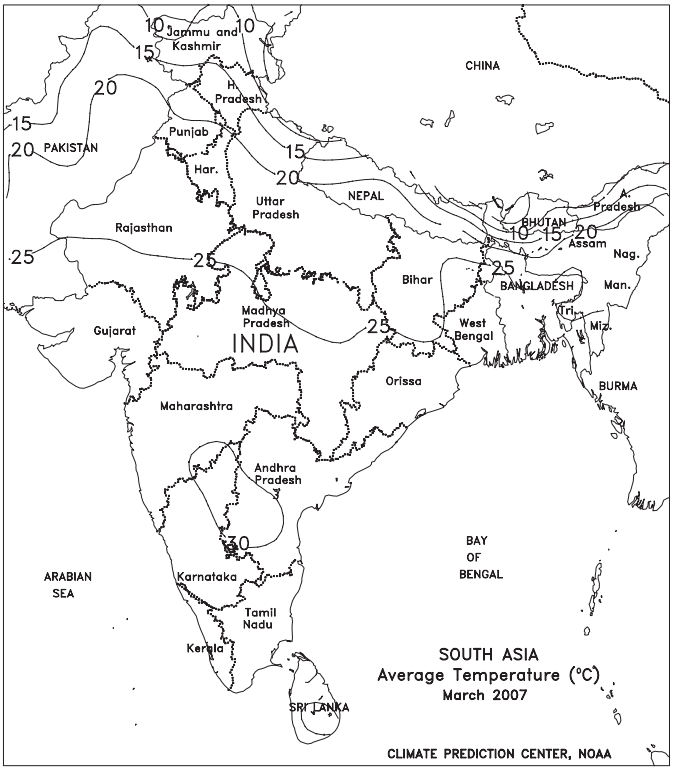

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
March 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
BURMA
CHINA
PHILIPPINE SEA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
VIETNAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
Lesser Sunda Islands
Java

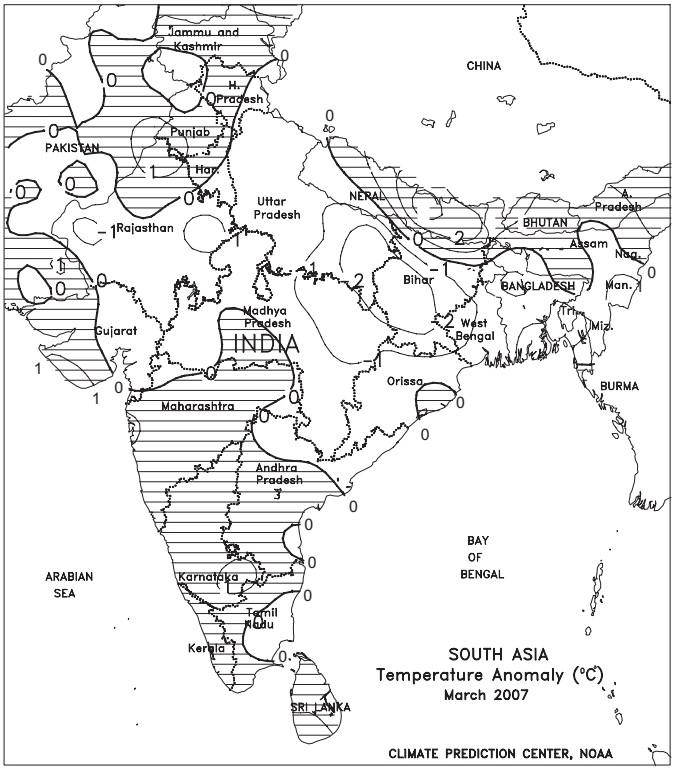
SOUTH ASIA

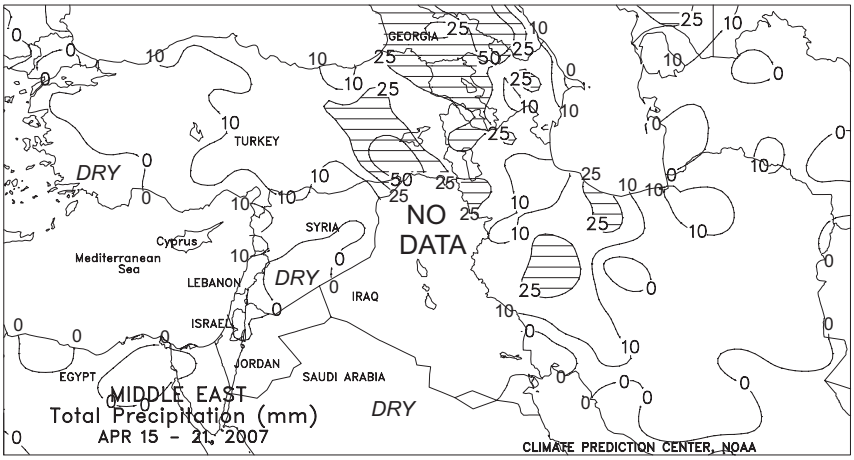
In March, showers and thunderstorms, some severe, caused localized damage to maturing winter grains across northern India. However, dry, warm weather overspread winter wheat areas of India and Pakistan during the second half of the month, favoring crop maturation and early harvesting.







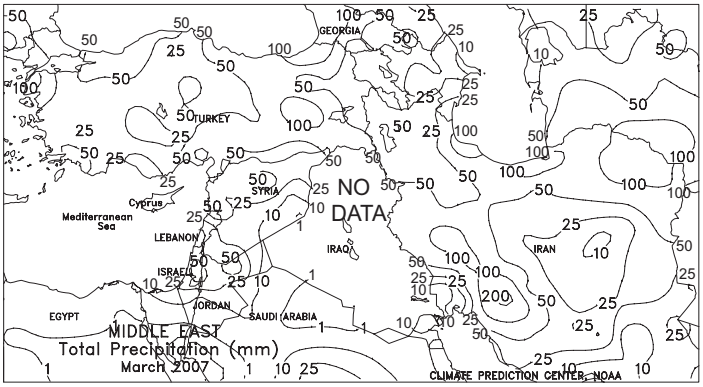


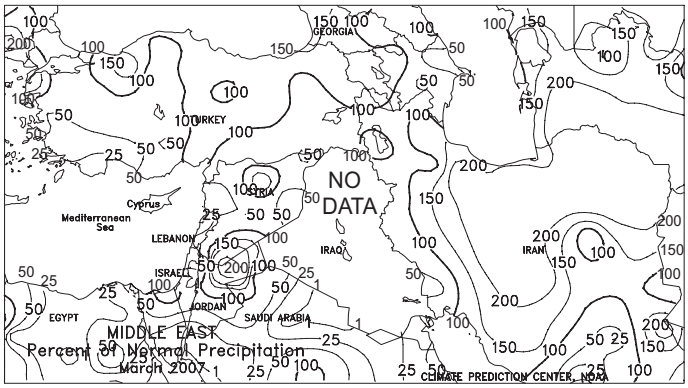


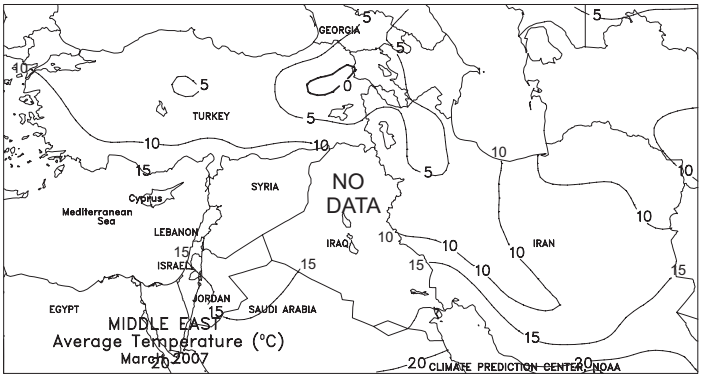
MIDDLE EAST

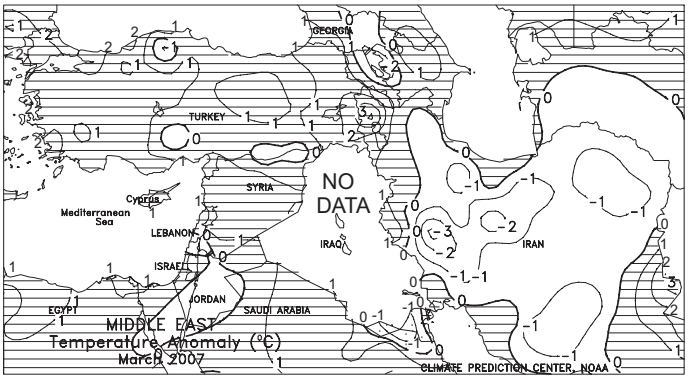
Unsettled weather continued across central and eastern growing areas, while dry conditions prevailed in western Turkey. For the third consecutive week, a pair of storm systems triggered showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm) from eastern Turkey southeastward across northern Iraq into western Iran. The rain maintained adequate to abundant topsoil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter grains but caused flooding and fieldwork delays. Meanwhile, scattered, mostly light showers (5-15 mm) fell along the eastern Mediterranean coast, providing topsoil moisture for heading to filling winter grains. In contrast, dry weather (generally less than 5 mm) prevailed across central and western Turkey, reducing moisture supplies for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat.

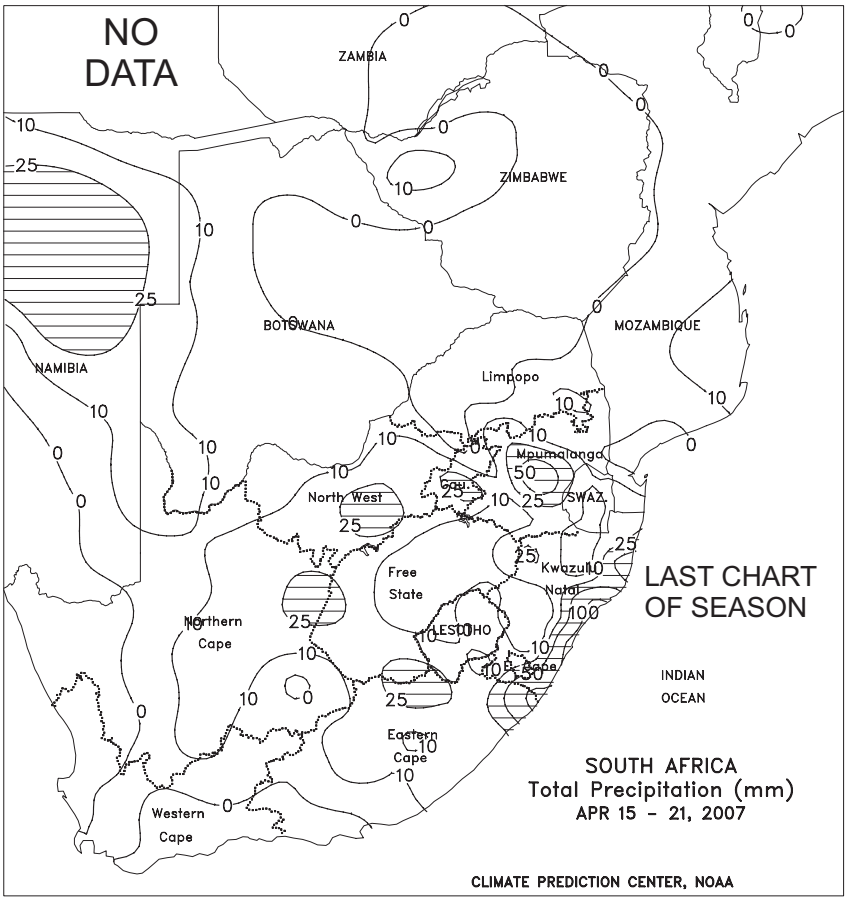
In March, near- to above-normal rainfall from central and northern Turkey eastward into Iran favored vegetative winter crops but slowed cotton planting. Drier-than-normal conditions persisted across southwestern Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean Coast, reducing topsoil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter grains.







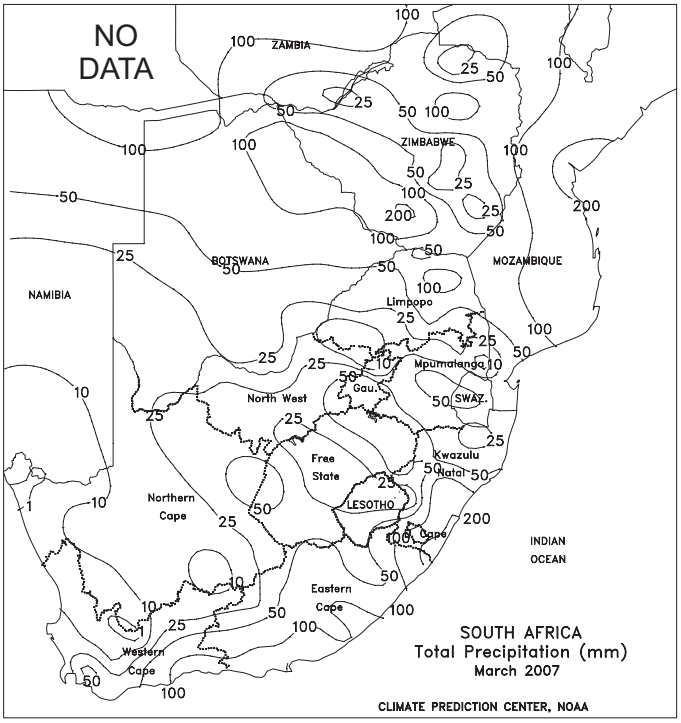


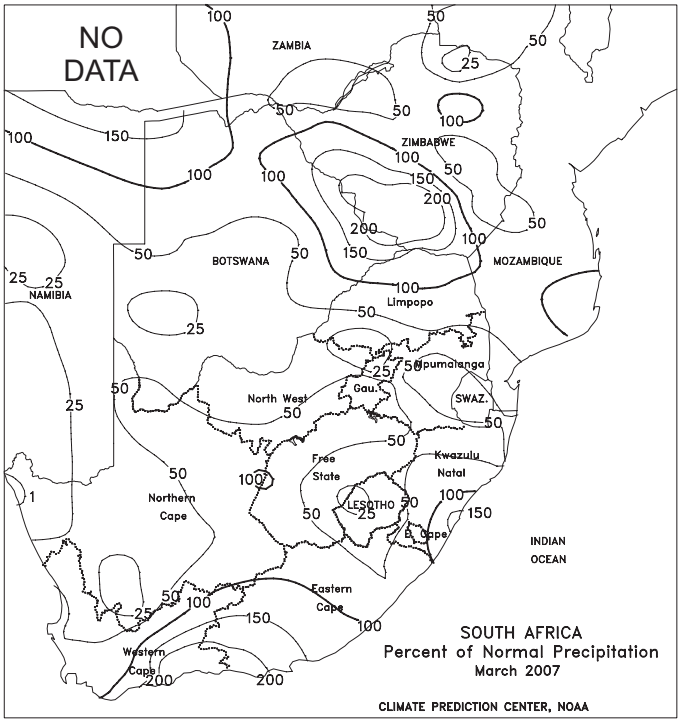


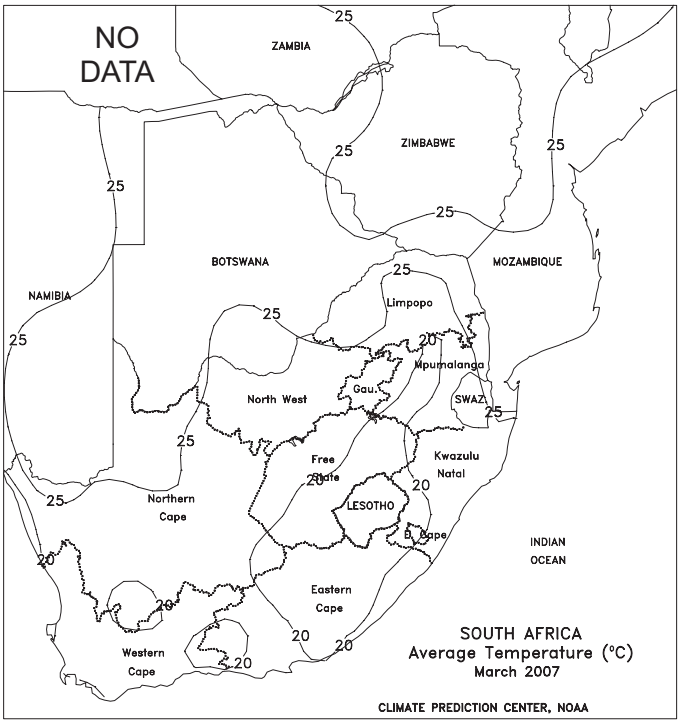
SOUTH AFRICA

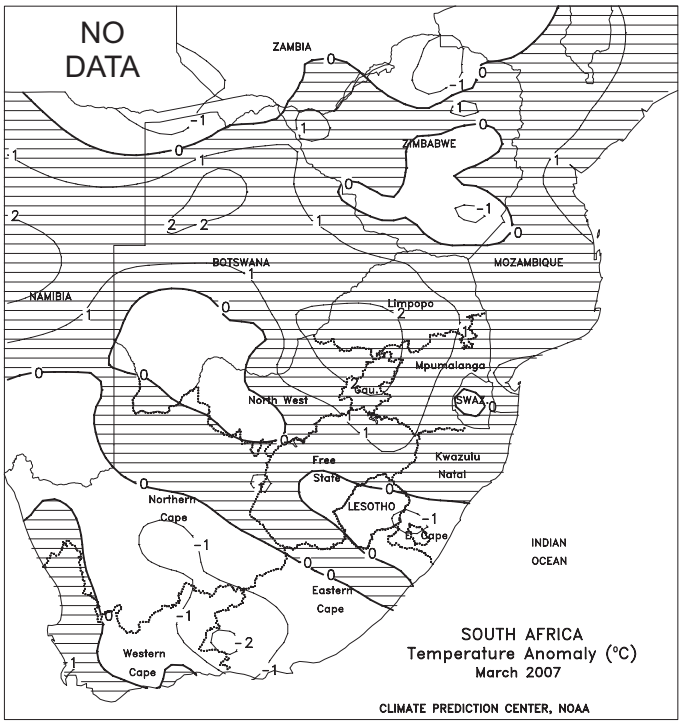
Moderate to heavy rain (5-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) covered the corn belt and major agricultural areas of Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, and KwaZulu-Natal. While generally coming too late to significantly benefit corn or other maturing summer crops, the moisture was timely for winter wheat planting, which usually begins in May in this part of the country. Dry, seasonably warm weather promoted fruit and vegetable harvesting in Western Cape, but more rain is needed in western growing areas to ensure uniform germination and establishment of wheat. (*This is the final weekly summary of the season; coverage will commence in October to coincide with the planting of corn and other summer crops*).

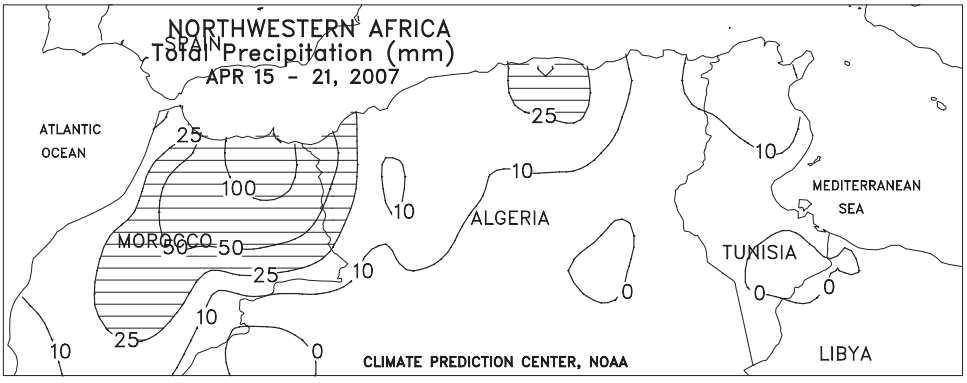
During March, continuing drought maintained unfavorable conditions for rapidly maturing crops across the corn belt. However, scattered showers boosted moisture reserves for late sugarcane development in the main growing areas of KwaZulu-Natal.







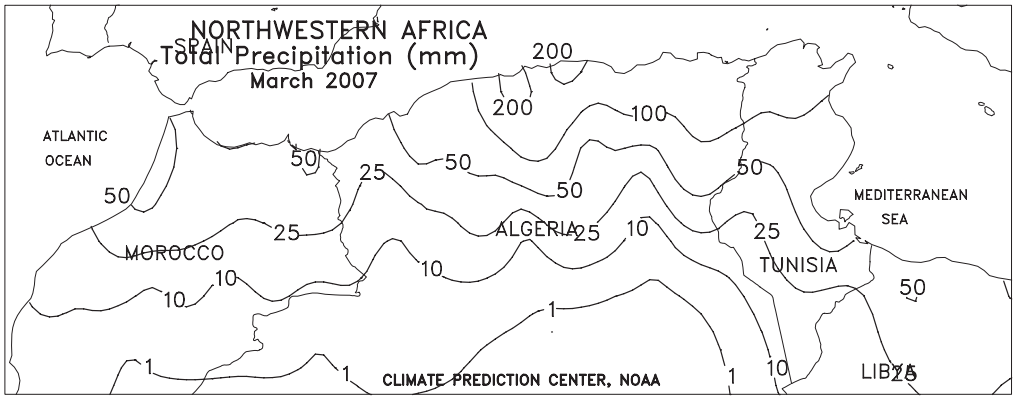


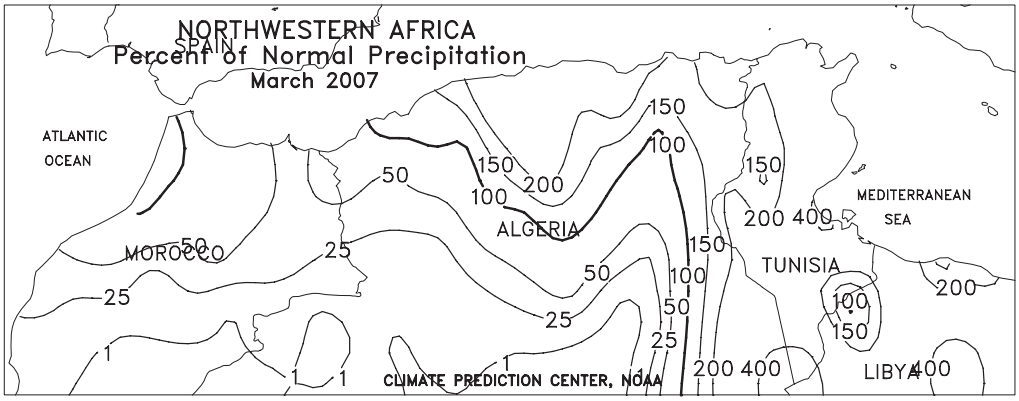


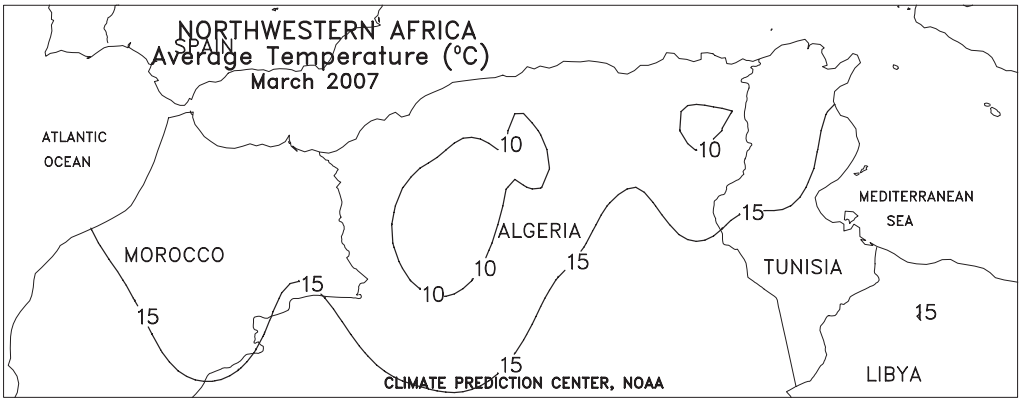
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

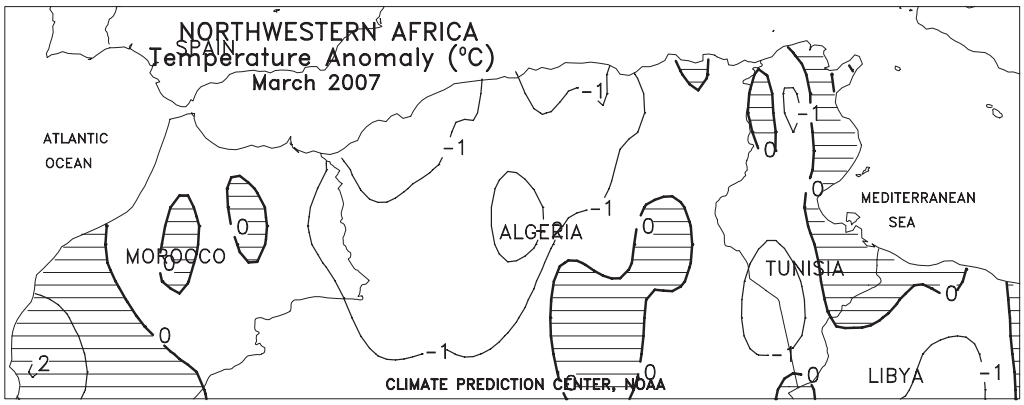
Locally heavy showers continued across the region as the growing season begins to wind down. A pair of upper air storm systems generated widespread, locally heavy rain (25-130 mm) across Morocco, alleviating drought in northern growing areas and providing a boost to late-filling winter grains. However, several weeks of wet weather coupled with the recent heavy downpours likely submerged fields and prevented dry down of maturing winter wheat and barley. In southern Morocco, light to moderate showers (10-60 mm) provided some drought relief but were too late to significantly improve prospects for filling to maturing winter grains. Elsewhere, showers and thunderstorms (10-40 mm) across Algeria and Tunisia maintained favorable conditions for reproductive to filling winter wheat and barley.

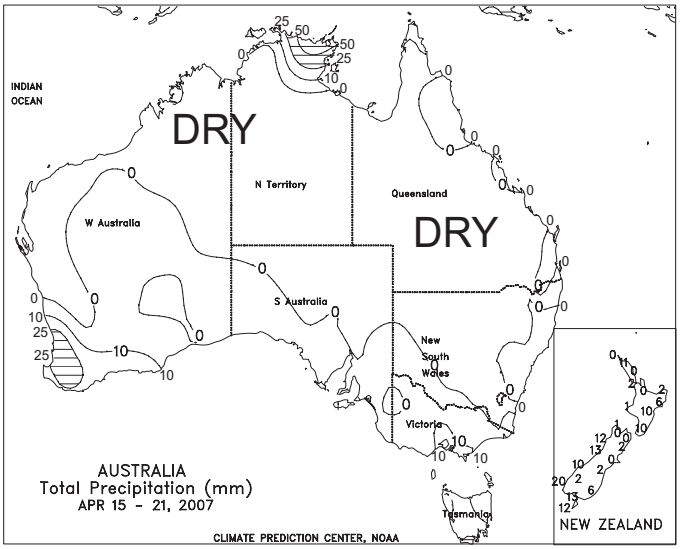
In March, ongoing drought in Morocco further reduced yield prospects for reproductive winter grains, although showers provided relief to northernmost growing areas by month's end. In contrast, above-normal rainfall persisted in Algeria and Tunisia, maintaining favorable prospects for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat and barley.


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
March 2007
SPAIN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
LIBYA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
March 2007
SPAIN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
LIBYA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
March 2007
SPAIN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
LIBYA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

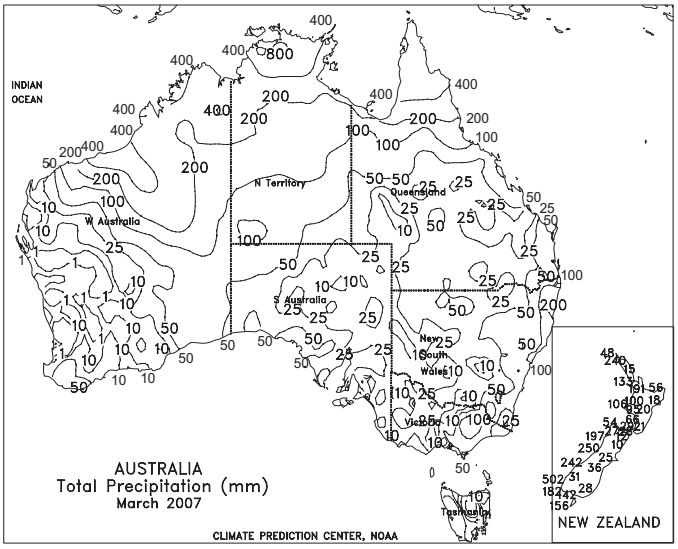

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
March 2007
SPAIN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
LIBYA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

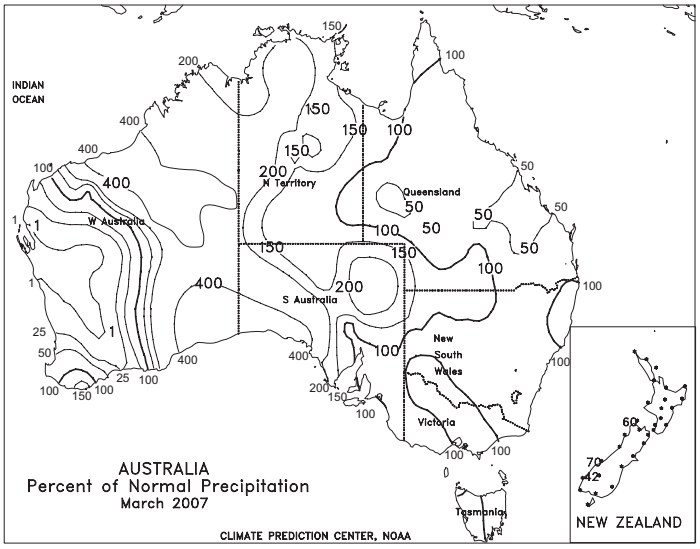


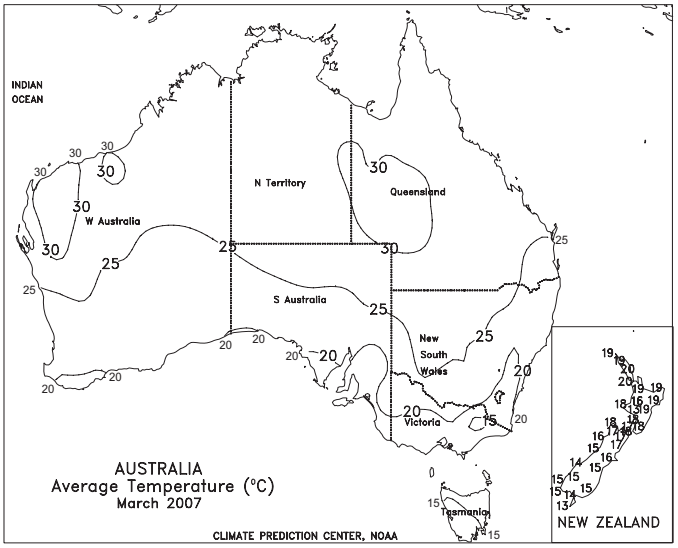
AUSTRALIA

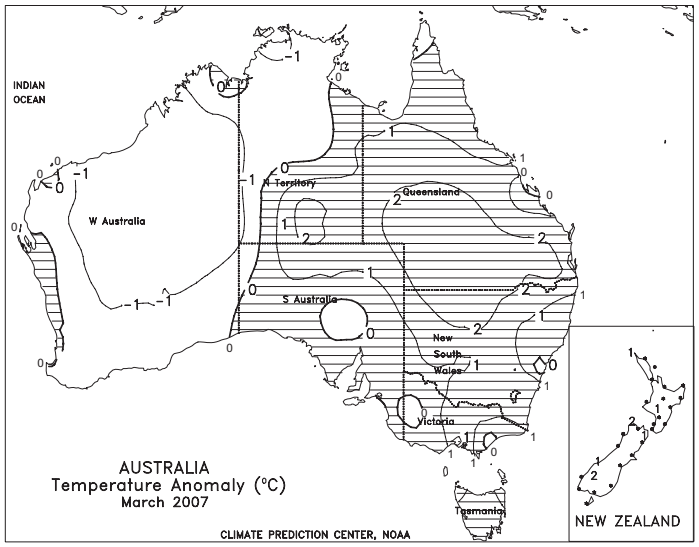
Dry weather continued to grip South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, reinforcing drought in major agricultural areas. The dryness enabled summer crop harvesting to continue without delay, but further reduced topsoil moisture for upcoming winter wheat and barley planting. Unseasonably warm weather (temperatures 2-4 degrees C above normal) further exacerbated the dryness, elevating evaporative losses above normal levels. In Western Australia, welcomed rain (10-35 mm) fell on the western and southern fringes of the winter wheat belt, providing a much-needed boost in topsoil moisture for autumn winter grain planting, while little rain fell across northern and eastern winter wheat areas. Despite the showers, much more rain is needed to help condition topsoils for winter grain sowing and to end the severe drought gripping much of the Australian winter wheat belt.

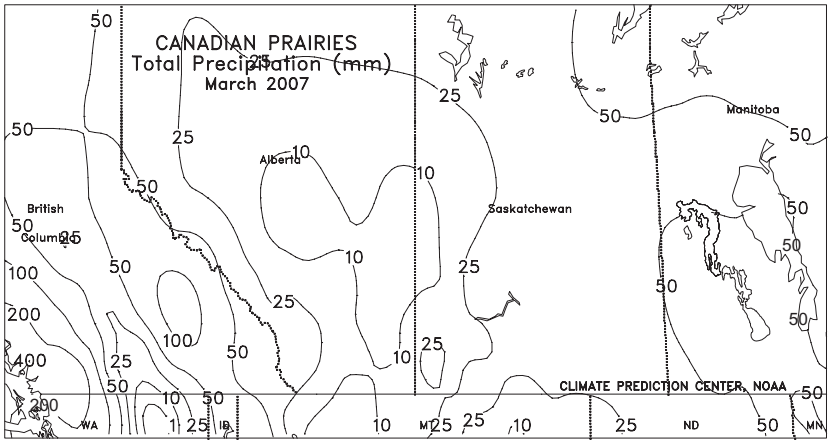
In March, below-normal rainfall in eastern Australia aided harvesting of the drought-reduced cotton and sorghum crops. Elsewhere, near-normal rainfall in South Australia increased local moisture supplies for upcoming winter grain planting, while mostly dry weather maintained drought in western and southeastern Australia.

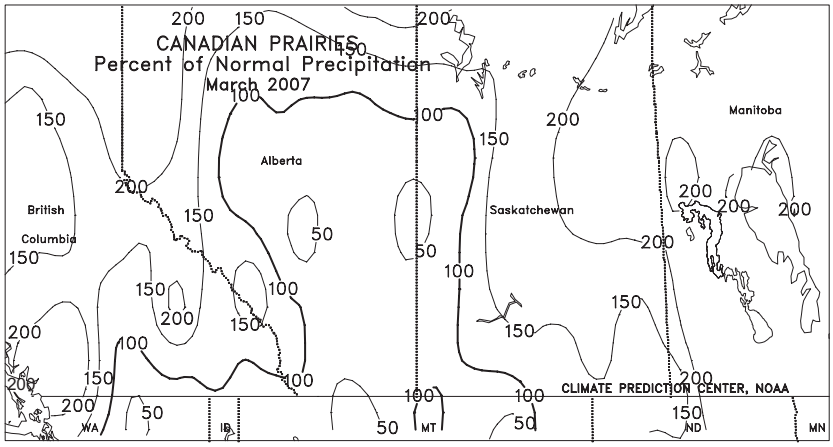


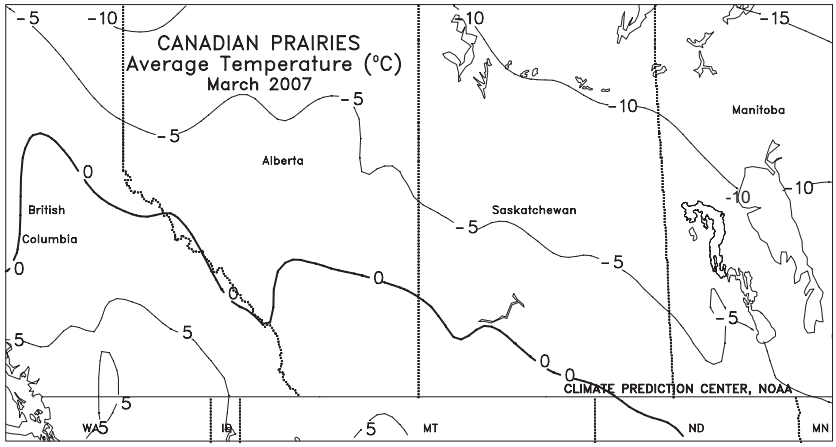


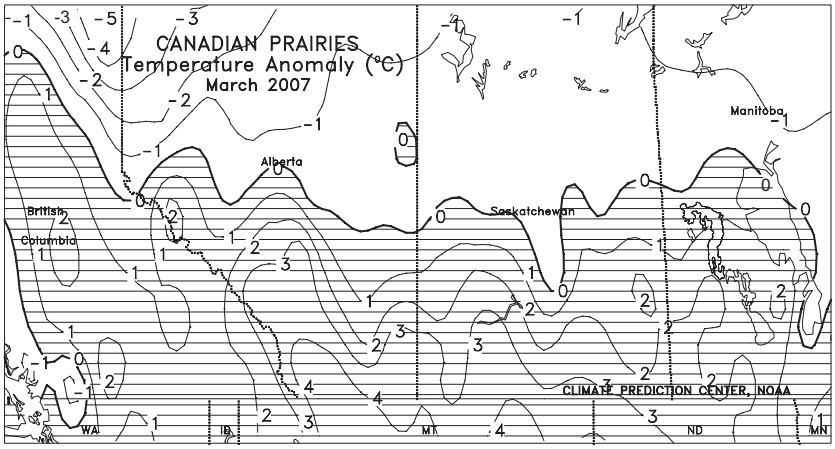


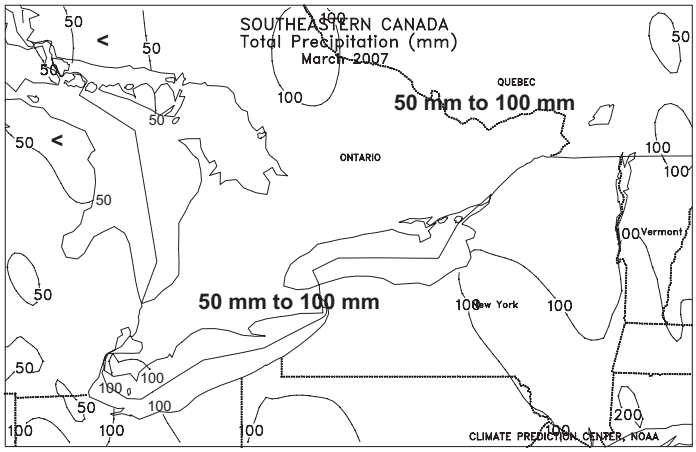


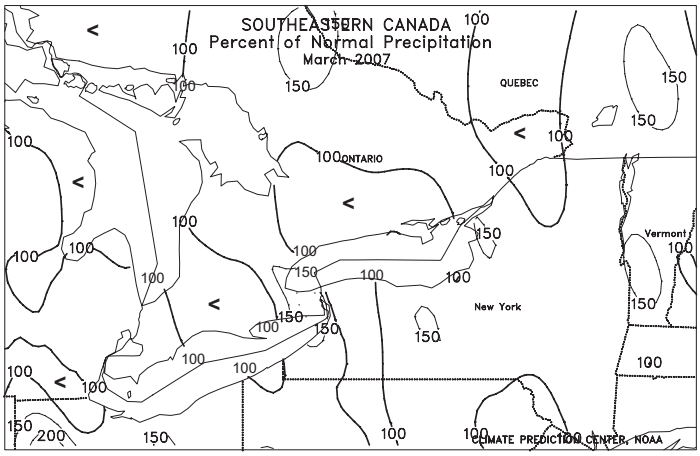

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
March 2007
Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
British Columbia
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN

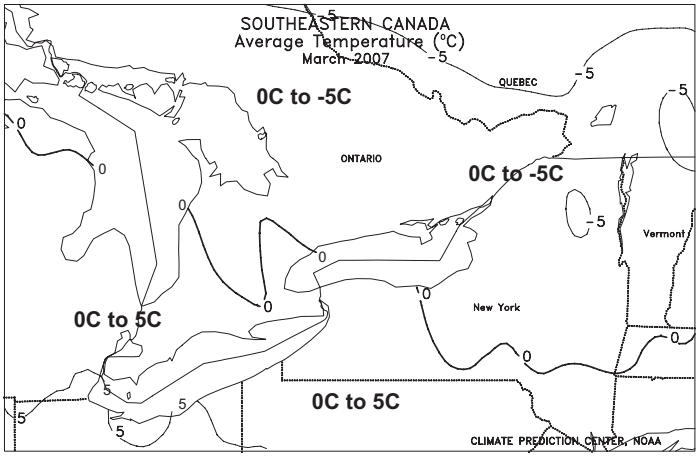

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Percent of Normal Precipitation
March 2007
Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
British Columbia
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN

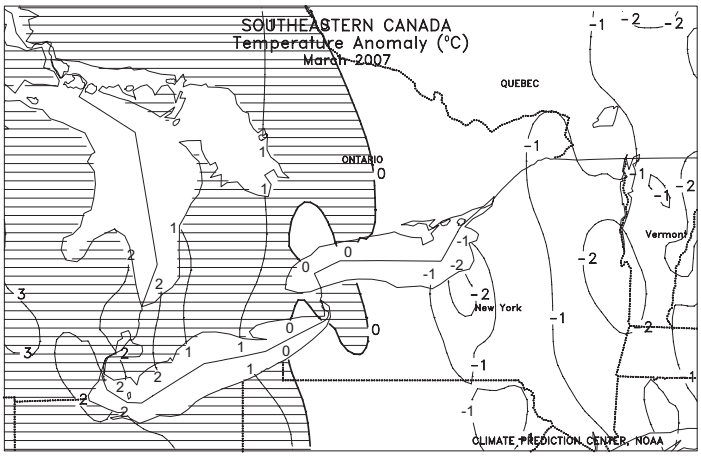

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Average Temperature (°C)
March 2007
Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
British Columbia
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN

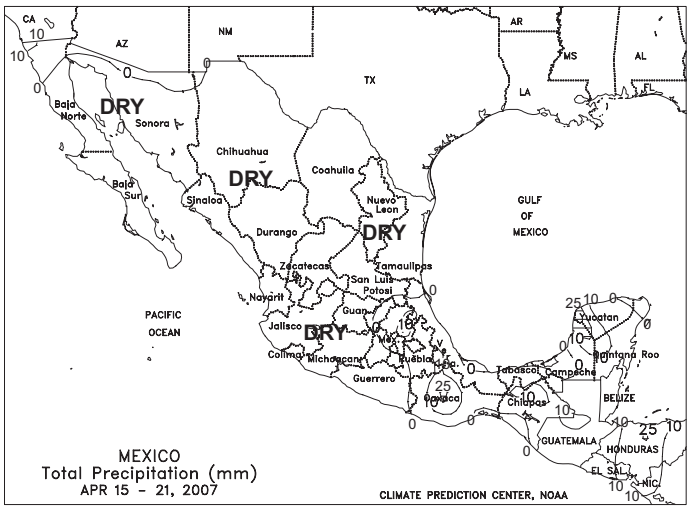

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
March 2007
Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
British Columbia
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
March 2007
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
50 mm to 100 mm
50 mm to 100 mm
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
March 2007
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Average Temperature (°C)
March 2007
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
0C to -5C
0C to -5C
0C to 5C
0C to 5C
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

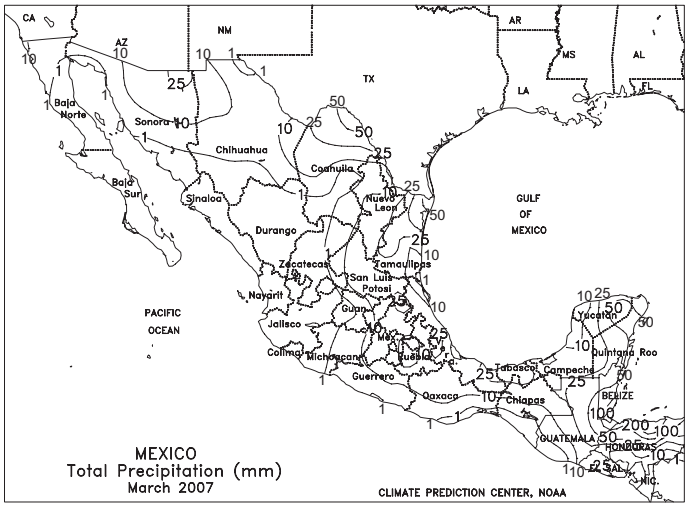

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
March 2007
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

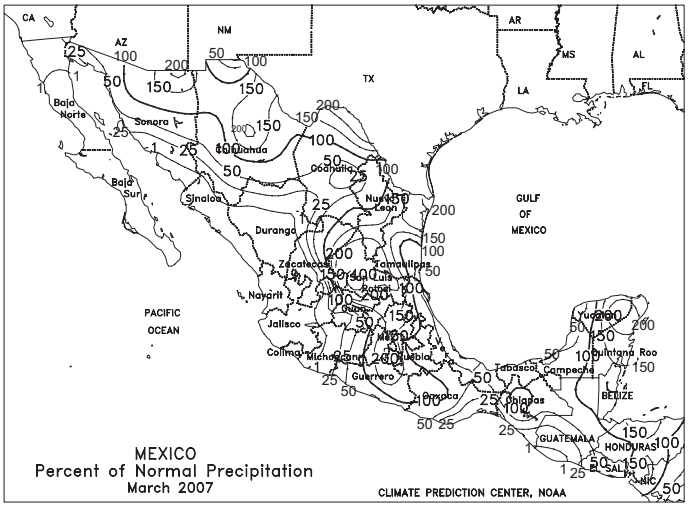


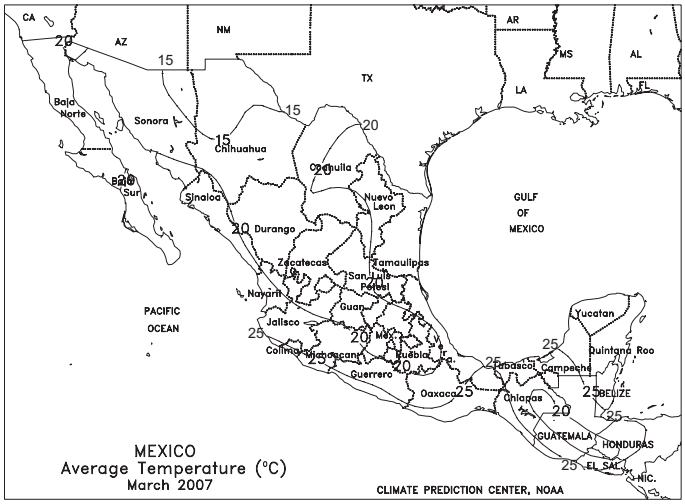
MEXICO

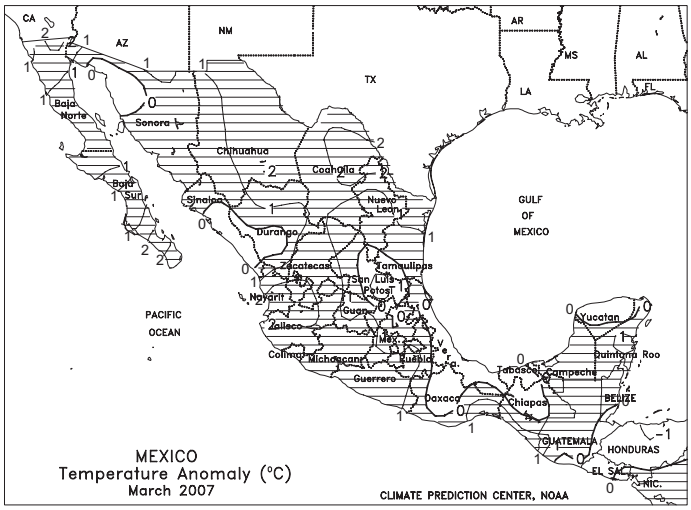
Dry weather continued to dominate major winter grain areas of central and northern Mexico. In the northwest, conditions remained generally favorable for winter wheat harvesting, which typically peaks in May and June. Farther east, however, rain would be welcome for late-planted winter sorghum in Tamaulipas. Elsewhere, light showers (greater than 10 mm) helped to condition fields for planting in local areas of the southern plateau corn belt, although amounts were insufficient to encourage early planting. Dry, seasonably warm weather favored corn maturation and harvesting across southern Mexico, including the main production areas of Veracruz, Chiapas, and Oaxaca.

During March, near- to above-normal rainfall (total accumulations of 10-25 mm or more) benefited reproductive to filling wheat in and around Sonora while reducing the need for irrigation. In Tamaulipas, slightly heavier amounts aided production of predominantly rainfed winter sorghum. Late-month showers moistened topsoils in eastern sections of the southern plateau corn belt but planting was likely limited in non-irrigated fields. March rainfall was near to below normal in the main winter corn areas of southern Mexico.





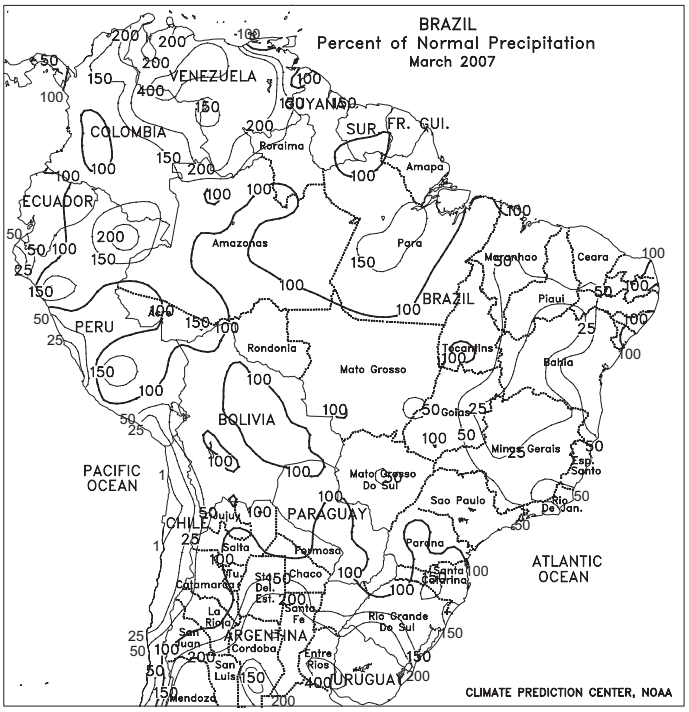


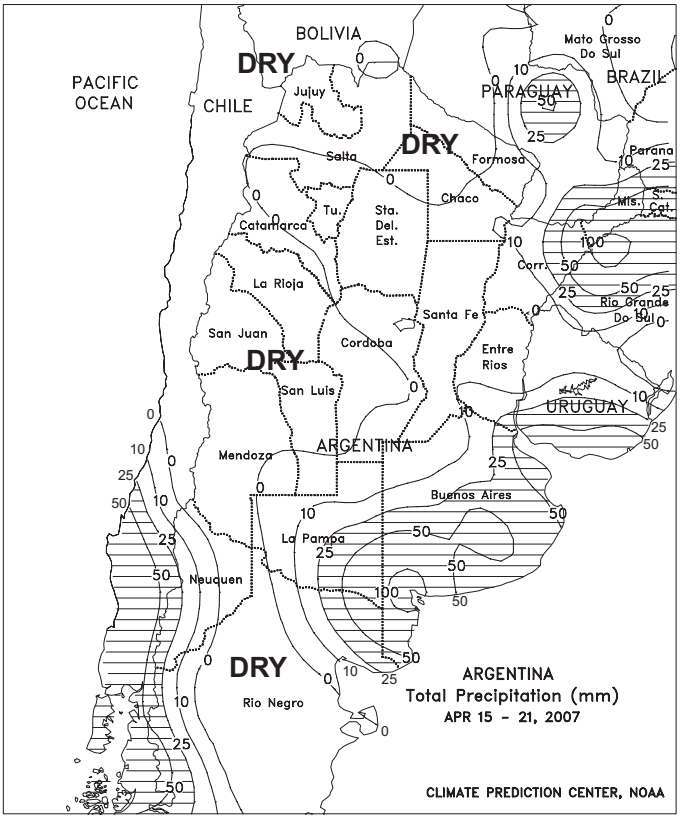


BRAZIL

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C above normal) aided harvesting of soybeans and other summer crops, including cotton, in key farming areas of south-central Brazil (Parana, Mato Grosso do Sul, Sao Paulo, and southern Goias). Dry weather also dominated soybean areas of western Bahia and southern Tocantins, although scattered showers lingered in the more northerly growing areas of the northeast interior. In Mato Grosso and central Goias, scattered, generally light showers (5-25 mm or more) benefited winter corn, although additional, more widespread rain would be welcome. Farther south, locally heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) caused minor disruptions in the soybean harvest while maintaining moisture levels for the upcoming winter wheat crop.

In March, a seasonal decline in rainfall, marked by extended periods of dryness, promoted rapid harvesting of soybeans and other mature summer crops in key production areas of central and northeastern Brazil. Monthly rainfall totaling 100 to 200 mm was mostly adequate for winter corn in the Center-West region (particularly Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul) but above-normal temperatures maintained high rates of evapotranspiration. Meanwhile, near- to above-normal rain in southern Brazil maintained favorable moisture levels for immature soybeans and winter corn.

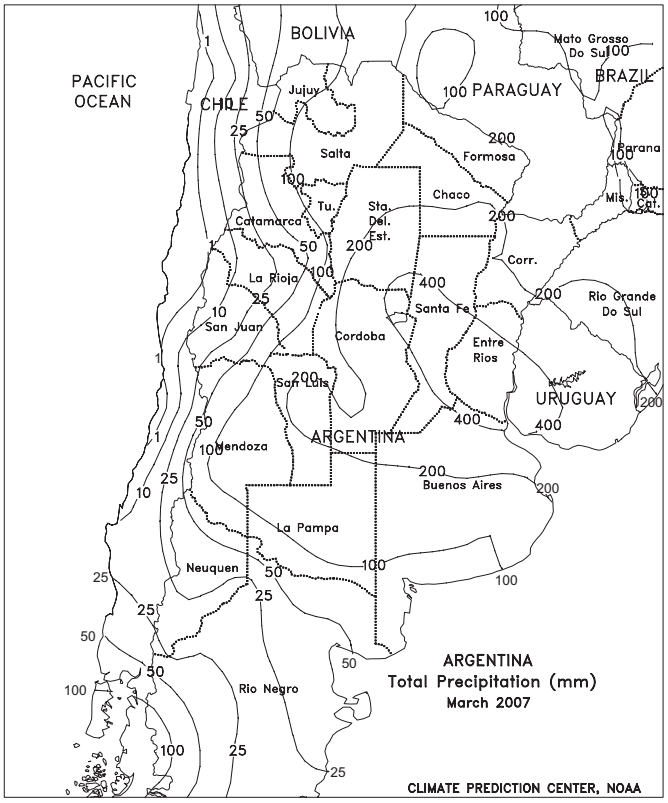




ARGENTINA

Dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 3-5 degrees C above normal) dominated most of central and northern Argentina. The exception was a swath of southern and eastern Buenos Aires and neighboring sections of southern La Pampa, where locally heavy rain (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) slowed seasonal fieldwork while helping to replenish long-term moisture reserves ahead of winter wheat planting. Elsewhere, however, the dryness was welcome for dry down and harvesting of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton, particularly in recently flooded locations of Cordoba, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, and northern Buenos Aires. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers were 98 percent harvested as of April 12. Corn harvesting rose 4 percentage points from the previous week to 31 percent complete, slightly behind last year. Soybean harvesting advanced 13 points to 37 percent complete, well behind last year's 52 percent. According to SAGPyA, various problems stemming from the late-March flooding have been observed and the full impacts on production are still being assessed. Farther north, cotton harvesting was 38 percent complete, and problems with quality and pest infestation from the previous wetness were noted in the report.

In March, late-month flooding halted fieldwork and raised concern for possible damage to soybeans and other maturing crops in portions of central Argentina. Conditions had been nearly ideal for filling to maturing corn and soybeans prior to the onset of the unusually heavy rains. Wet weather was also untimely for maturing cotton in northern Argentina.


PACIFIC OCEAN
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ARGENTINA
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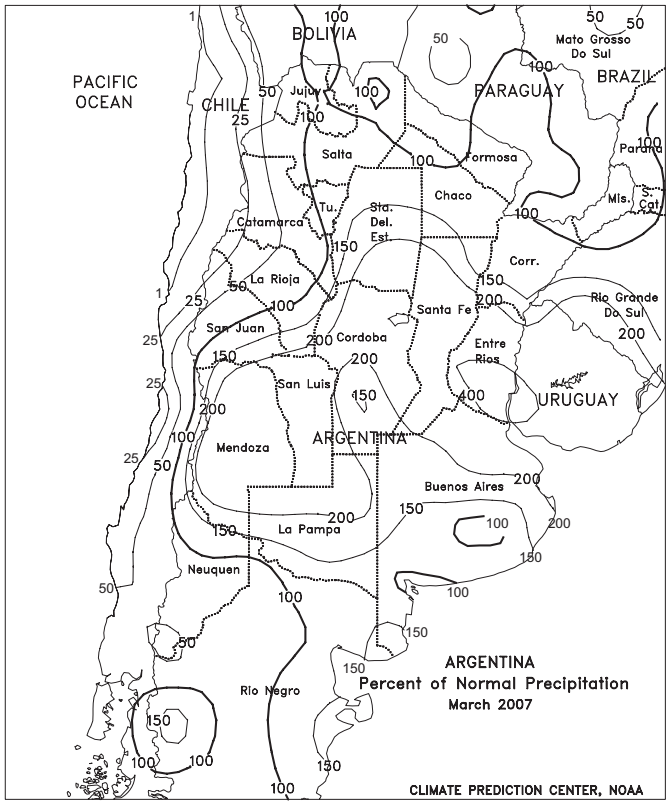
Tu.
Sta. Del. Est.
Catamarca
La Rioja
San Juan
Cordoba
Santa Fe
Corr.
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
Parana
Mis.
S. Cat.
Rio Grande Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
March 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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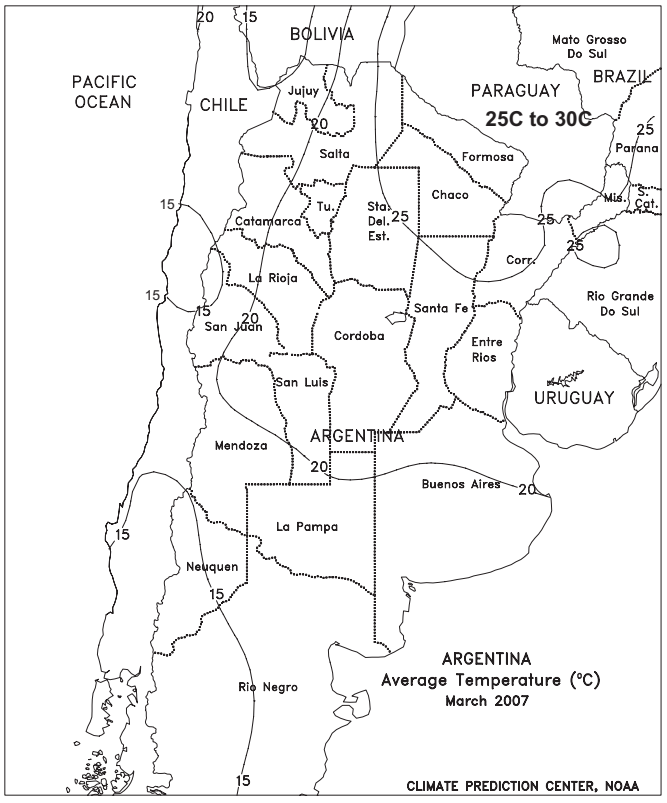
La Rioja
San Juan
Cordoba
Santa Fe
Corr.
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
Parana
Mis.
S. Cat.
Rio Grande Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
March 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
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ARGENTINA
25C to 30C
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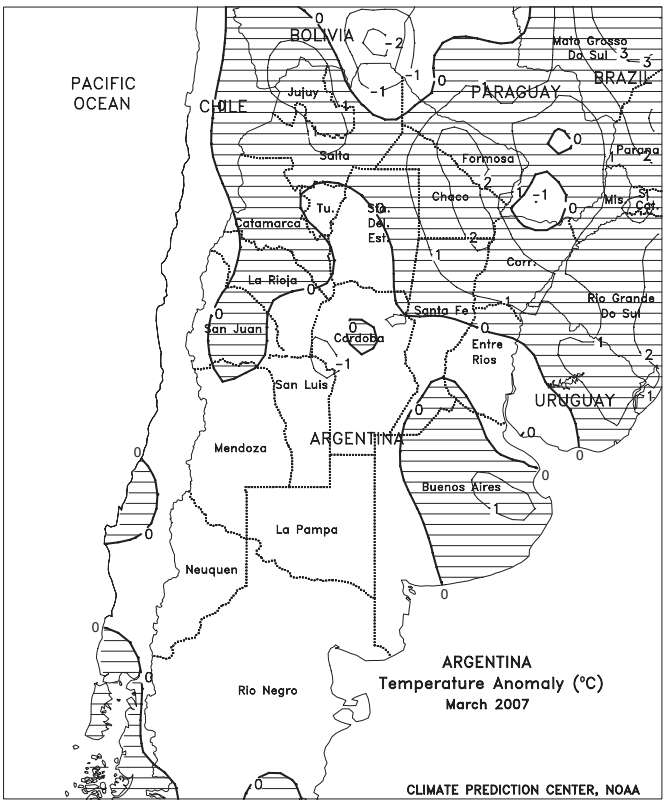
Sta. Del. Est.
Catamarca
La Rioja
San Juan
Cordoba
Santa Fe
Corr.
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
Parana
Mis.
S. Cat.
Rio Grande Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Average Temperature (°C)
March 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
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Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
Parana
Mis.
S. Cat.
Rio Grande Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
March 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

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