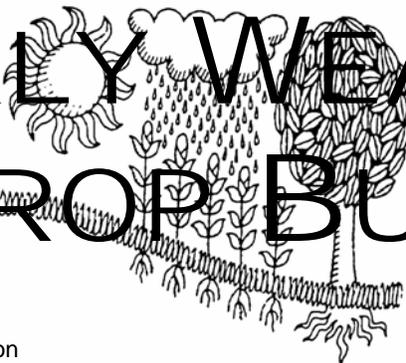


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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



On May 9, Subtropical Storm Andrea became the earliest named Atlantic basin storm since 2003, when Tropical Storm Ana formed southwest of Bermuda on April 20. After being named on May 9 while situated about 150 miles off the Atlantic coast of Florida, Andrea drifted southward, degenerating into a remnant low-pressure system and reaching a position about 80 miles northeast of Cape Canaveral, FL. Although Andrea produced a few showers along the southern Atlantic Coast, the storm's chief impact was to transport smoke southeastward across Florida's peninsula. By May 13, Georgia's largest wildfire on record (comprised of the Sweat Farm Road fire and the Big Turnaround complex) remained only partially contained and had charred more than 130,000 acres near Waycross. Meanwhile, the average surface elevation of Lake Okeechobee, down more than 4 feet from its autumn 2006 peak, continued its decline toward a record-low value.

HIGHLIGHTS May 6 - 12, 2007

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Torrential rain lingered early in the week from **Texas to Iowa**, halting fieldwork and flooding lowlands. In addition, planting delays persisted for several days across the remainder of the **Plains** and the **western Corn Belt** in the wake of the previous week's heavy rain. However, warm, dry weather finally expanded across the **nation's mid-section** during the mid- to late-week period, boosting weekly temperatures as much as 10°F above normal and allowing for a return to fieldwork. In contrast, corn and soybean planting advanced across the **northern**

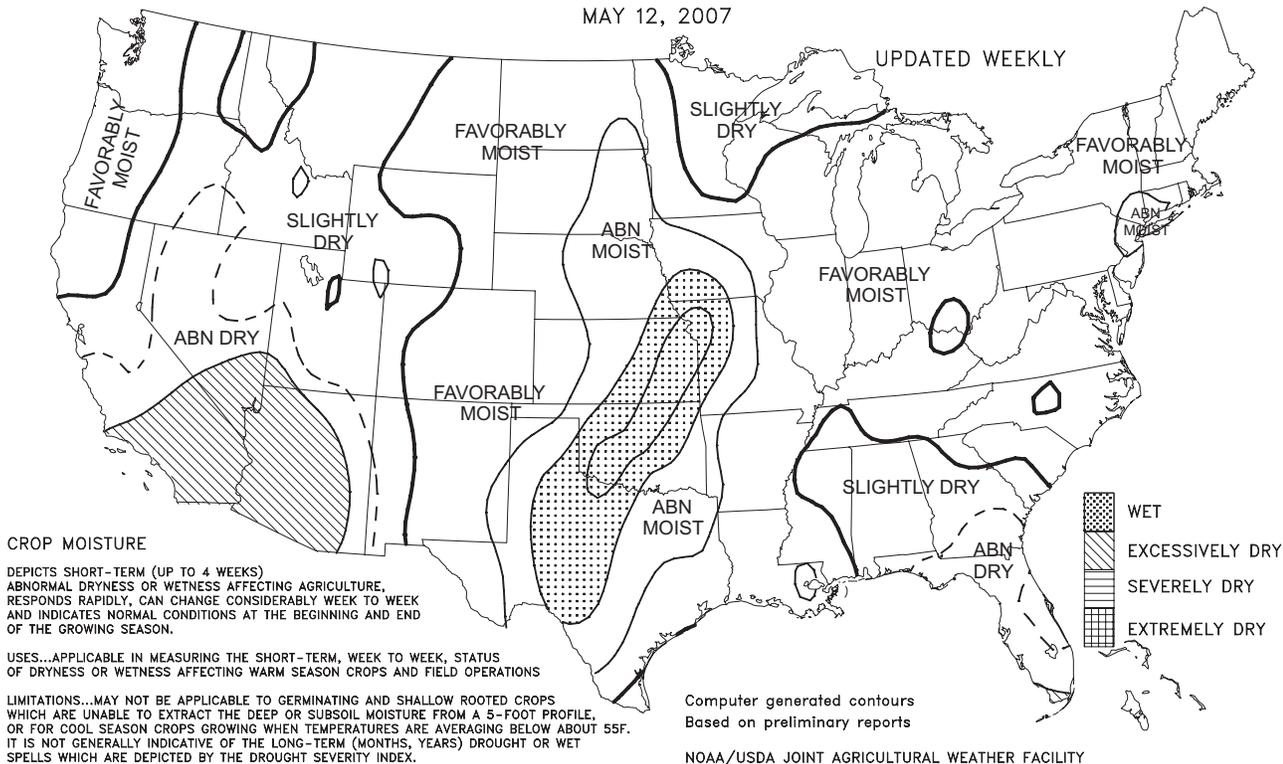
(Continued on page 7)

Contents

Crop Moisture Maps	2
Palmer Drought Maps	3
Total Precipitation & Temperature Departure Maps	4
Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps	5
Soil Temperature & Pan Evaporation Maps	6
U.S. Crop Production Highlights	7
State-Level Winter Wheat Highlights from the U.S. Crop Production Report	8
Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by	
USDA's Stoneville Field Office	9
National Weather Data for Selected Cities	10
Growing Degree Day Maps	13
National Agricultural Summary	14
Crop Progress and Condition Tables	15
State Agricultural Summaries	18
May 10 ENSO Update	25
International Weather and Crop Summary	26
Northern Hemisphere Winter Grain Review	32
Subscription Information	36

Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
MAY 12, 2007

UPDATED WEEKLY



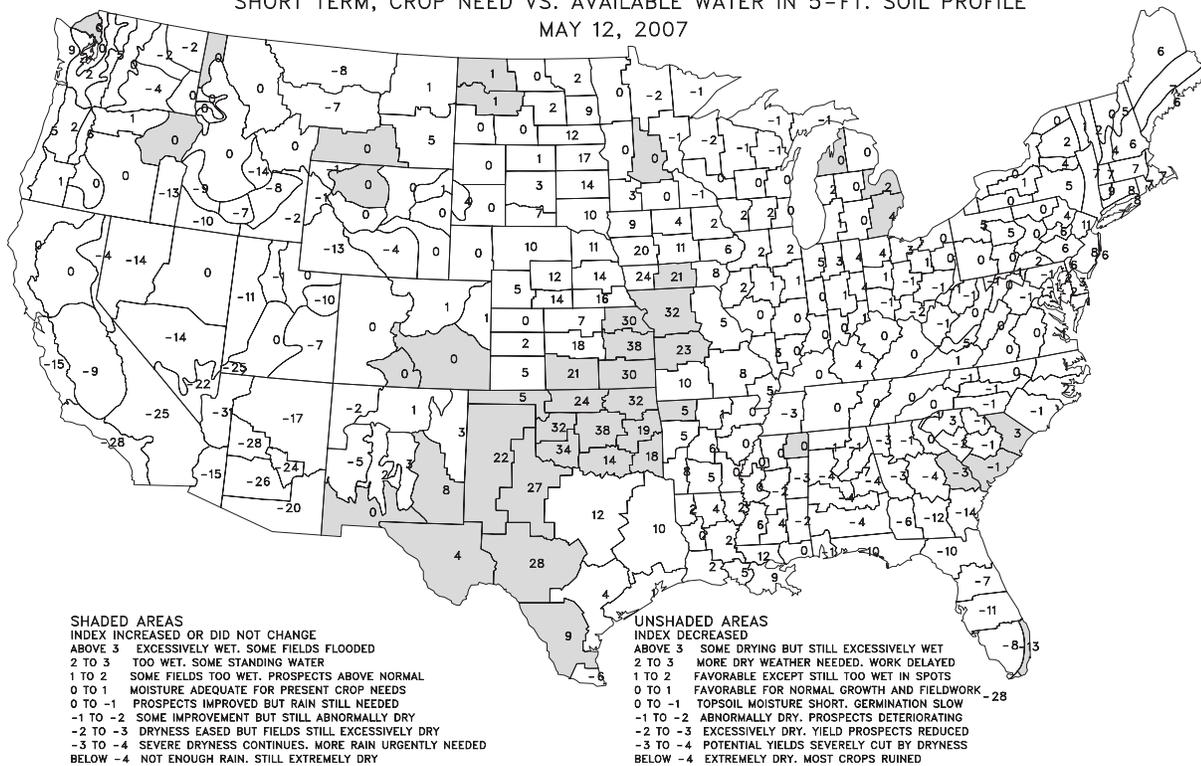
CROP MOISTURE

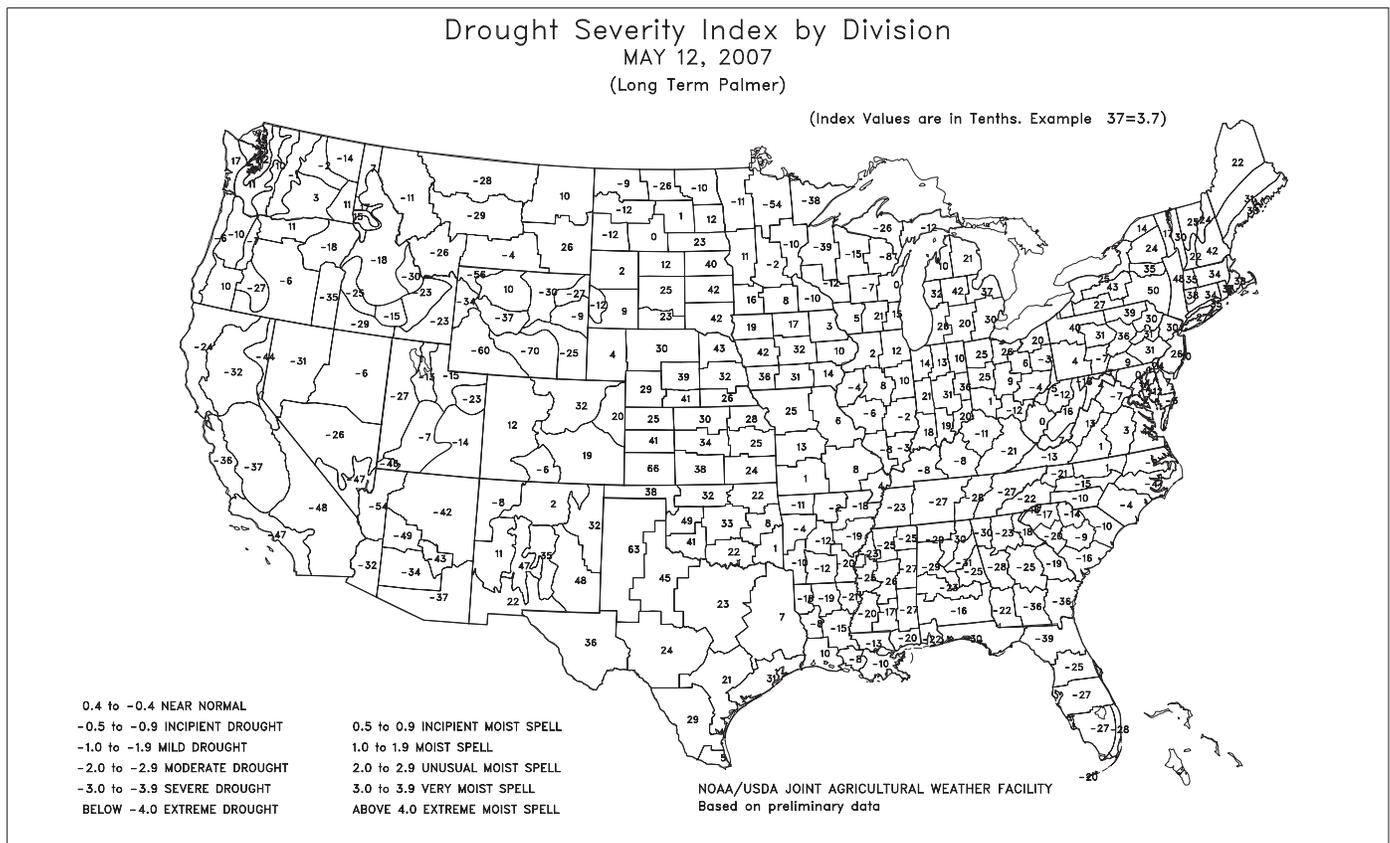
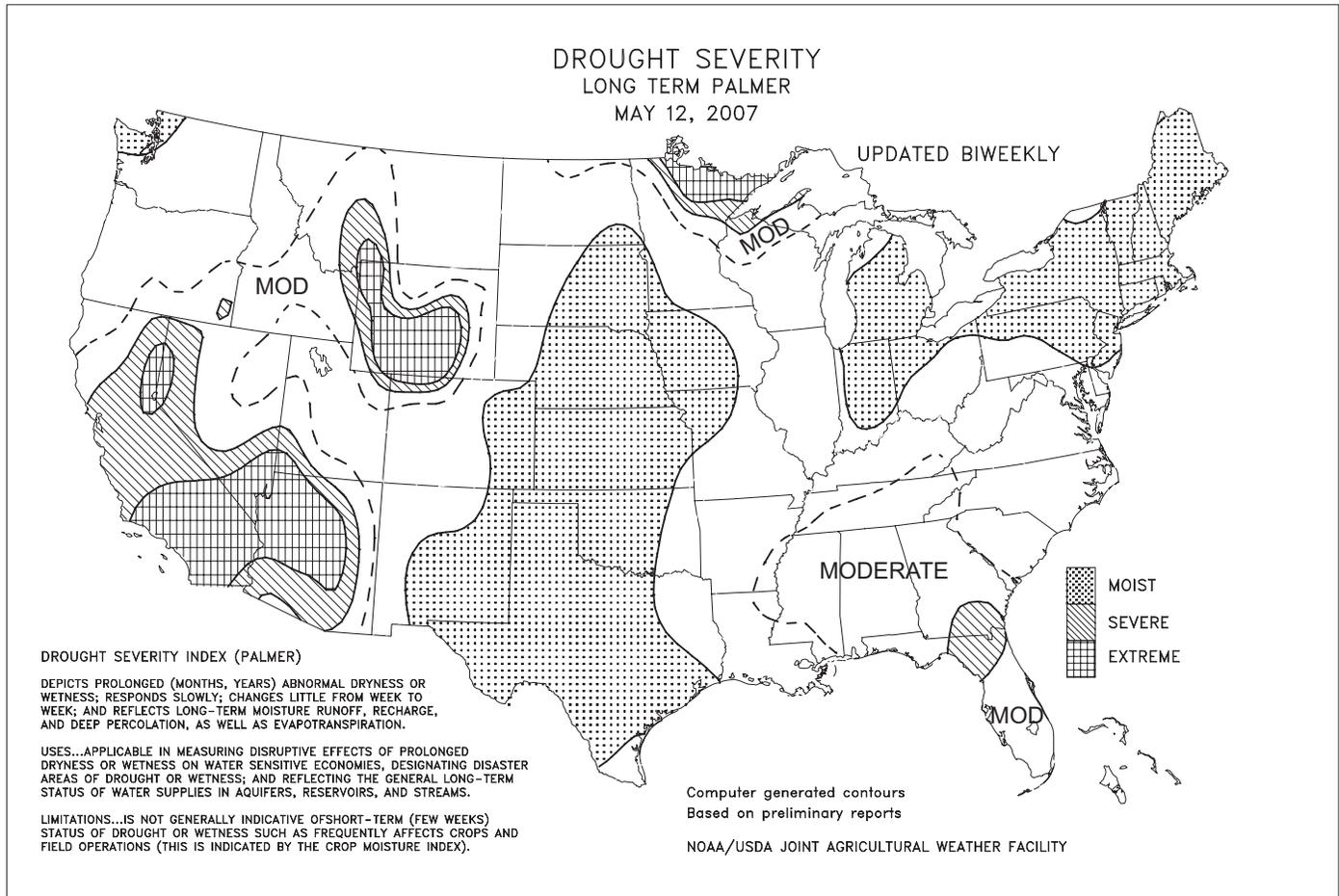
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.

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.

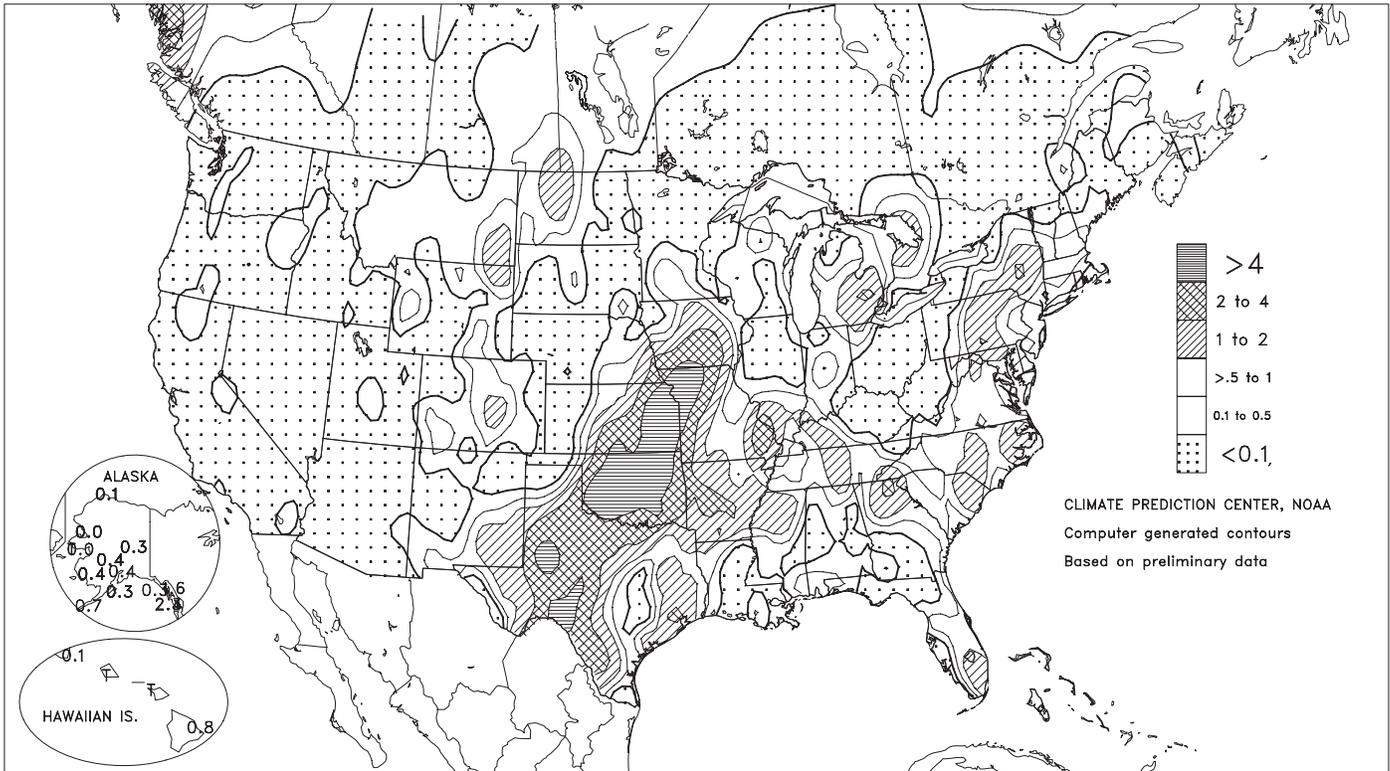
Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
MAY 12, 2007





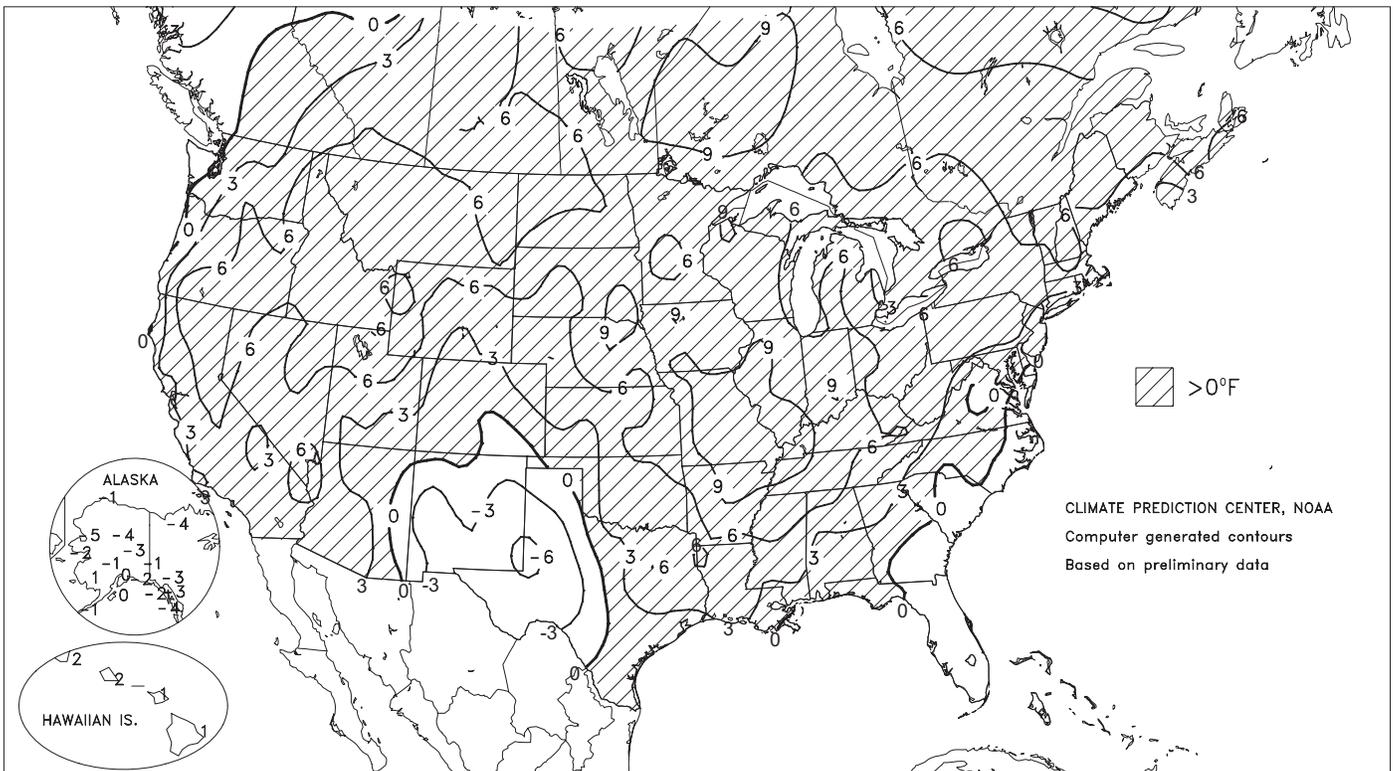
Total Precipitation (Inches)

MAY 6 - 12, 2007



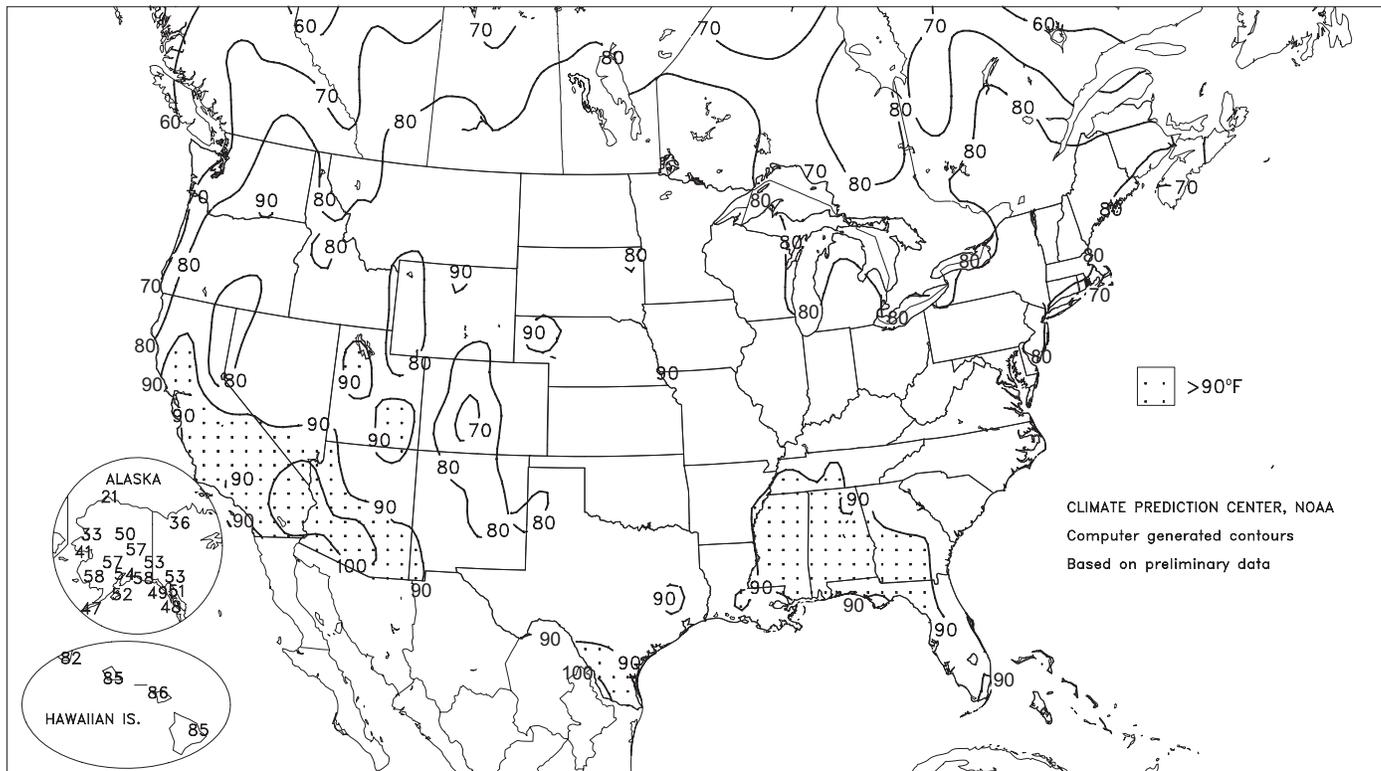
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

MAY 6 - 12, 2007



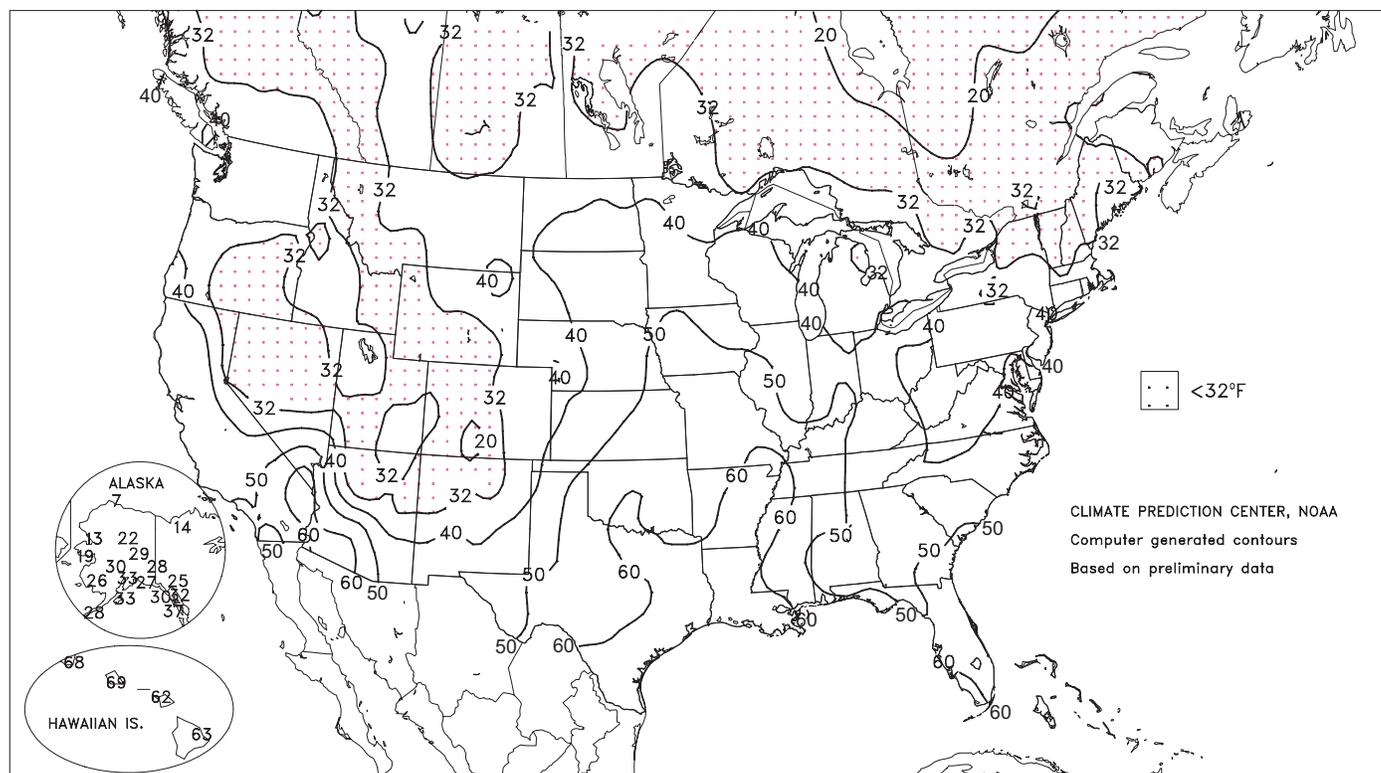
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

MAY 6 - 12, 2007



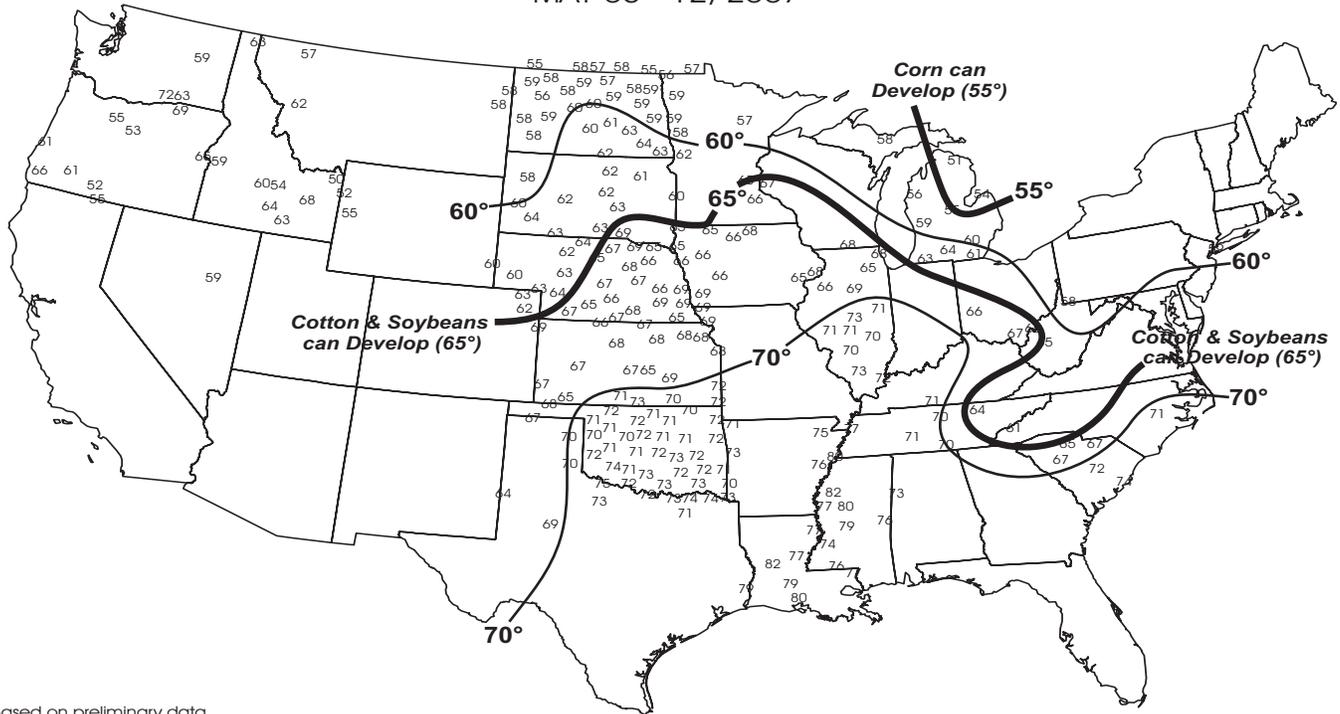
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

MAY 6 - 12, 2007



Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

MAY 06 - 12, 2007



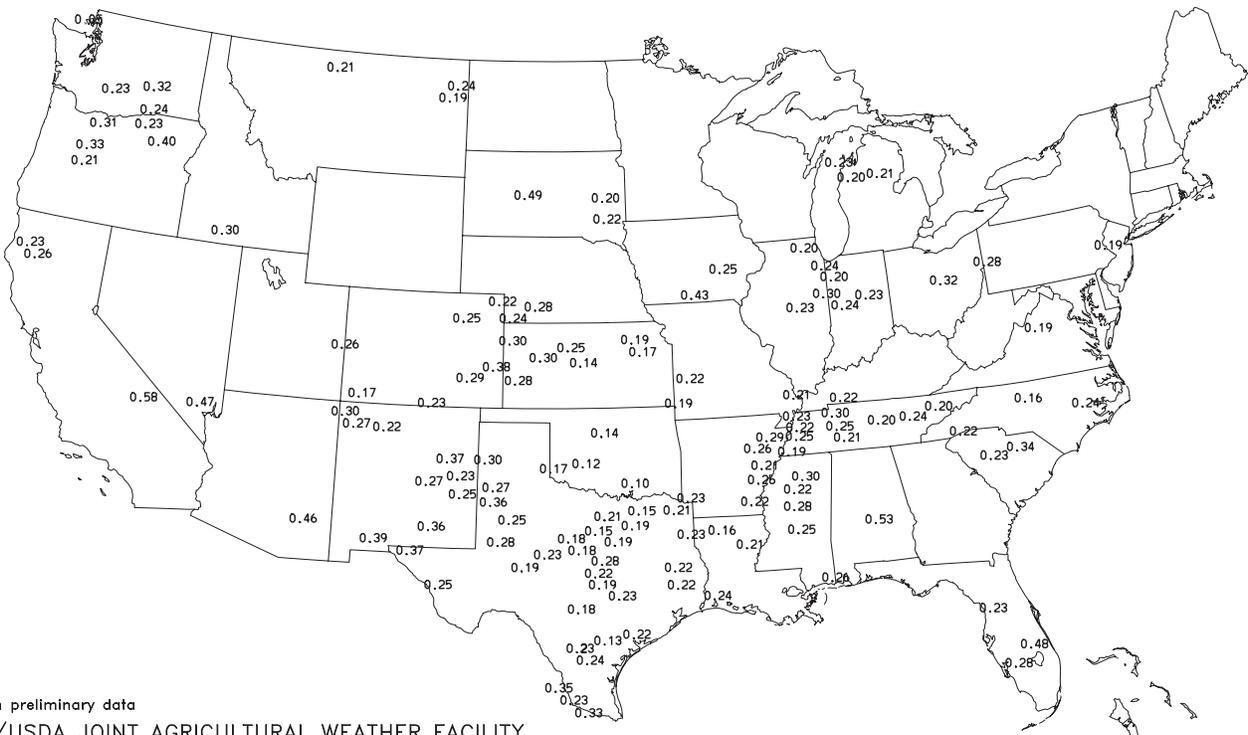
Based on preliminary data

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

Average Pan Evaporation (Inches/Day)

MAY 6 - 12, 2007



Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

(Continued from front cover)

and eastern **Corn Belt** with few delays. Farther south, only scattered showers dampened drought-affected areas from the **lower Mississippi Valley to the southern Atlantic Coast**. In fact, drought worsened in many **Southeastern** areas under a warm, mostly dry regime, maintaining heavy irrigation requirements and further stressing pastures and rain-fed summer crops. A rare, May subtropical storm (Andrea) near the **southern Atlantic Seaboard** produced only scattered coastal showers and transported wildfire smoke southward across **Florida's peninsula**. Elsewhere, precipitation subsided across the **Rockies** early in the week, followed by a **Western** warming trend that promoted fieldwork and rapid crop growth. Crops planted included cotton (in **Arizona**) and small grains (in the **Northwest**).

Record-setting rainfall continued on Sunday across the **eastern Plains** and the **southwestern Corn Belt**. Daily-record totals for May 6 included 5.10 inches in **Topeka, KS**, and 3.97 inches in **St. Joseph, MO**. **Topeka's** sum represented its third-wettest day on record behind 5.61 inches on September 23, 2005, and 5.23 inches on March 15, 1919. Incredibly, **Topeka** also netted a daily-record amount (2.62 inches) on May 7, along with **Oklahoma City, OK** (2.33 inches), and **Del Rio, TX** (2.13 inches). Daily-record totals were still reported in parts of **Texas** on May 8, when rainfall reached 1.97 inches in **Lubbock** and 1.84 inches **Childress**. From January 1 - May 12, **Lubbock's** 11.49-inch total was 286 percent of normal and marked its fifth-highest sum during the first 5 months of a year. **Lubbock's** January-May record of 19.64 inches was established in 1941. Similarly, **Omaha, NE**, netted 17.03 inches (225 percent of normal) for the year to date through May 7, breaking its January 1 - May 7 record of 14.58 inches, set in 1973. In **South Dakota**, where **Watertown** received a state-record 8.73 inches of rain during a 24-hour period on May 5-6 (previously, 8.00 inches in **Elk Point** on September 10, 1900), significant flooding occurred in the **James River basin**. The **James River** crested 6.69 feet above flood stage (on May 7) in **Huron** and 6.81 feet (on May 8) above flood stage in **Forestburg**, the fourth-highest level in both locations behind high-water marks in April 1997, 1881, and 2001. Farther south, the **Grand River near Sumner, MO**, crested 13.90 feet above flood stage on May 12, second only to the 1993 flood level of 16.52 feet above flood stage on July 10. Along the **Missouri River**, **Brownville, NE** (6.84 feet above flood stage on May 9), noted its highest level since June 25, 1996, while **St. Joseph, MO** (8.26 feet above flood stage on May 7), experienced its highest crest since July 26, 1993. Elsewhere, record flooding was noted in a few locations, including the **Arkansas River at Haven, KS**, where the crest (3.08 feet above flood stage on May 8) edged the high-water mark of 2.95 feet above flood stage on September 28, 1973.

Farther west, snow subsided early in the week across the **Colorado Rockies**, after accumulations ranged from 12 to 18 inches in locations such as **Independence Pass** and **Gothic**. In contrast, heat developed in **California**, where consecutive daily-record highs occurred on May 7-8 in locations such as **Long Beach** (97 and 98°F) and **Oxnard** (95 and 89°F). **Indio, CA** (108 and 109°F), posted consecutive daily record-tying highs on May 8-9. During the hot spell, several wildfires flared across **southern California**, including a blaze that charred nearly 5,000 acres on **Santa Catalina Island**. Warmth also covered much of the remainder of the U.S., setting daily-record highs in locations such as **Tupelo, MS** (92°F on May 6); **Lewiston, ID** (93°F on May 8); **Jackson, TN** (92°F on May 9); **Burlington, VT** (89°F on May 10); and **Burlington, IA** (91°F on May 11). Late in the week, a cold front moving southward across the **East** produced locally heavy showers; daily-record totals reached 1.84 inches (on May 11) in **Windsor Locks, CT**, and 1.81 inches (on May 12) in **Florence, SC**.

Several days after buffeting the **East Coast** with high winds, a low-pressure system over the **western Atlantic Ocean** achieved semi-tropical characteristics. On May 6 in **Virginia**, wind gusts reached 53

m.p.h. at **Wallops Island** and **Norfolk**. Three days later, Subtropical Storm Andrea became the earliest named **Atlantic Basin** storm since 2003, when Tropical Storm Ana formed southwest of **Bermuda** on April 20. After being named on May 9 while situated about 150 miles northeast of **Daytona Beach, FL**, Andrea generally drifted southward, degenerating into a remnant low-pressure system and reaching a position about 80 miles northeast of **Cape Canaveral, FL**, the following evening. Although Andrea produced a few showers along the **southern Atlantic Coast**, the storm's chief impact was to transport smoke southeastward across **Florida's peninsula**. By May 13, **Georgia's** largest wildfire on record (comprised of the Sweat Farm Road fire and the Big Turnaround complex) remained only partially contained and had charred more than 130,000 acres near **Waycross**. Another **southern Georgia** incident, the Bugaboo Scrub fire near **Folkston**, also surpassed the 130,000-acre mark. Farther south, the Florida Bugaboo fire had consumed more than 100,000 acres in **Baker County, FL**. For the year to date, **Florida's** wildfire acreage topped 300,000 acres. Meanwhile, the average surface elevation of **southern Florida's Lake Okeechobee**, down more than 4 feet from its autumn 2006 peak, continued its decline toward a record-low value. The surface elevation, which was measured at 9.32 feet on May 13, stood just 4.2 inches above the May 24, 2001, record low of 8.97 feet.

Once again, warm, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii**. Through May 12, year-to-date rainfall totaled just 2.42 inches (29 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, and 3.82 inches (36 percent) in **Kahului, Maui**. Farther north, cooler-than-normal weather covered the majority of **Alaska** for the first time since the last week of March. Weekly readings averaged as much as 5°F below normal across the **Alaskan interior**. Scattered showers accompanied **Alaska's** chilly weather. In fact, **Fairbanks'** 0.28-inch rainfall on May 12 exceeded its 0.27-inch total during the preceding 50 days (March 23 - May 11).

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on May 11, 2007. Forecasts refer to May 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.62 billion bushels, up 24 percent from 2006. Area harvested for grain totals 37.2 million acres, up 19 percent from last year. The yield is forecast at 43.5 bushels per acre, up 1.8 bushels from the previous year.

Hard Red production is up 51 percent from a year ago to 1.03 billion bushels. Soft Red is down 11 percent and totals 347 million bushels. White production totals 241 million bushels, up 7 percent from a year ago. Of the White production total, 18.6 million bushels are Hard White and 222 million bushels are Soft White.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2006-07 season is 7.36 million tons, virtually unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 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 virtually unchanged from last month but 12 percent lower than the utilization from the 2005-06 season's crop. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 65.6 million boxes (2.95 million tons), down 13 percent from last season's final utilization. Harvest of the early, midseason, and Navel varieties is complete. The forecast is reduced slightly from last month based on current utilization data. Florida's Valencia forecast is 65.0 million boxes (2.93 million tons), unchanged from the April forecast but down 11 percent from last season's final utilization. The row count survey conducted May 2-3 showed that 60 percent of Valencia rows had been harvested. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from April 1.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

State-Level Effects of the Early-April Freeze on Winter Wheat

The following crop information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on May 11, 2007. Forecasts refer to May 1.

Although the first 2007 estimate of U.S. winter wheat production, 1.62 billion bushels, is up 24 percent (%) from last year, regional effects of the early-April freeze are apparent. Eight states report a forecast yield decline of more than 8 bushels per acre, compared to 2006.

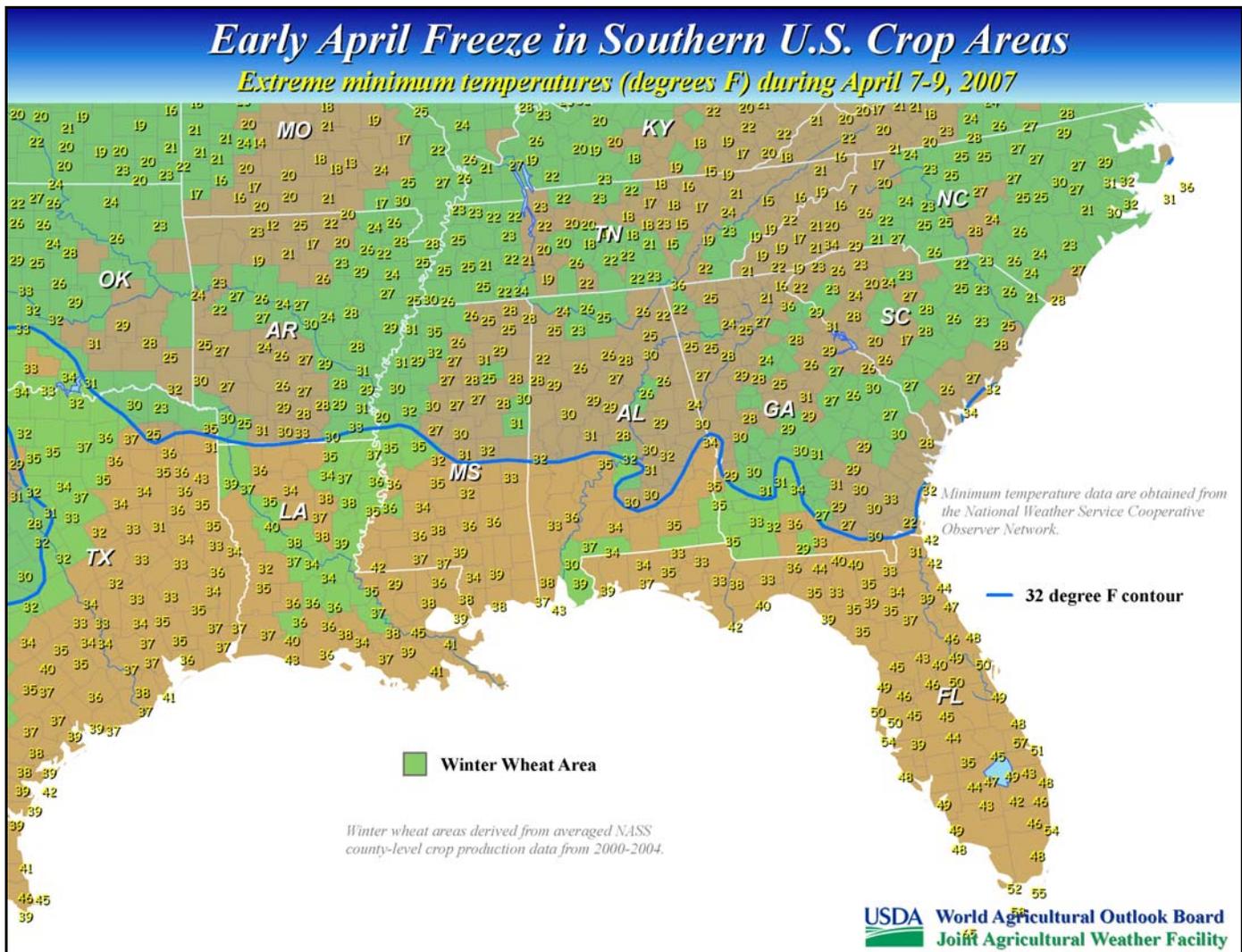
Winter Wheat Yield Comparisons, Bushels Per Acre 2007 vs. 2006

State	2007 Yield Estimate	2006 Final Yield
Kentucky	38.0	71.0
Tennessee	32.0	64.0
N. Carolina	42.0	59.0
Arkansas	46.0	61.0
S. Carolina	35.0	50.0
Illinois	55.0	67.0
Missouri	42.0	54.0
Georgia	40.0	49.0

For the eight listed states, winter wheat production declined 24.0% from 200.405 million bushels (15.4% of the U.S. total) in 2006 to an estimated 152.275 million bushels (9.4%) in 2007. For the same eight states, the 2007 yield estimate of 44.5 bushels per acre is 26.8% below last year's yield of 60.8 bushels per acre. Factoring in this year's 3.9% harvested acreage increase in the eight-state area (from 3.298 to 3.425 million acres), this year's production potential (last year's yield and this year's acreage) slipped by 55.847 million bushels.

Winter wheat yield and production numbers for 2007 will be updated on June 11, July 12, and August 10.

As an aside, the April freeze obviously also adversely affected a portion of the central and southern Plains' 2007 winter wheat crop. For the Plains, however, this type of comparison to the 2006 crop is not valid due to last year's drought-reduced yield and production numbers.



Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 12, 2007

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP	
																		0.1 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYON	87	67	92	65	77	-	1.78	-	1.72	7.53	-	13.20	-	84	72	1	0	2	1
VANCE	85	66	89	63	76	-	0.51	-	0.44	-	-	-	-	85	73	0	0	3	0
PERTSHIRE	84	67	88	64	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	72	0	0	-	-
SCOTT	85	66	90	63	76	-	0.45	-	0.23	-	-	-	-	86	73	1	0	3	0
NE VERONA	86	62	91	55	74	-	1.12	-	0.62	4.56	-	10.72	-	86	70	1	0	3	1
SD STONEVILLE x	86	67	90	62	77	8	0.27	-0.98	0.22	5.25	39	12.96	56	87	74	1	0	3	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	85	68	90	64	77	-	0.06	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	84	74	1	0	2	0
INVERNESS 5E	85	68	90	64	77	-	2.20	-	1.63	-	-	-	-	84	73	1	0	2	2
SIDON	88	67	96	65	78	-	0.04	-	0.04	3.20	-	9.28	-	90	75	1	0	1	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	86	68	89	64	77	-	0.33	-	0.32	-	-	-	-	85	74	0	0	2	0
SILVER CITY	87	68	91	65	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	-
ONWARD	86	67	89	63	76	-	0.29	-	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	0
MAYDAY	87	66	89	63	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	81	58	90	55	69	8	3.10	1.96	2.19	10.38	145	11.21	125	-	-	0	0	2	2
ALBANY	80	57	87	50	68	6	7.53	6.36	6.55	12.37	150	13.42	127	72	62	0	0	2	2
ST. JOSEPH	79	60	86	56	69	7	5.24	4.02	4.33	11.38	154	12.61	136	-	-	0	0	2	1
NC LINNEUS	80	59	87	52	69	7	2.56	1.16	2.56	9.00	114	10.99	109	71	62	0	0	1	1
NE NOVELTY	80	58	87	56	69	7	1.59	0.43	1.42	11.72	151	15.23	145	76	62	0	0	2	1
MONROE CITY	81	59	87	56	70	7	0.39	-0.90	0.36	7.04	89	10.83	98	72	62	0	0	2	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	80	60	84	58	70	8	1.49	0.36	1.21	8.01	89	10.82	86	75	66	0	0	4	1
C AUXVASSE	81	62	84	58	71	9	0.61	-0.53	0.31	7.88	91	11.82	97	74	65	0	0	2	0
SANBORN FIELD	81	63	85	60	72	9	1.37	0.05	0.79	8.88	96	12.55	95	77	66	0	0	3	2
WILLIAMSBURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLUMBIA	81	61	85	59	71	8	1.64	0.33	1.24	9.44	102	13.36	102	-	-	0	0	3	1
VERSAILLES	82	62	85	59	72	8	0.43	-0.92	0.30	11.75	125	15.49	118	75	65	0	0	3	0
EC COOK STATION	84	59	87	54	71	7	0.05	-1.22	0.03	7.87	77	13.54	93	74	67	0	0	2	0
SW LAMAR	80	62	85	58	70	6	1.85	0.39	0.84	10.69	106	14.11	99	77	66	0	0	4	3
SE DELTA	84	64	87	59	73	7	1.09	-0.03	0.64	7.48	72	16.21	97	80	70	0	0	2	1
CHARLESTON	85	65	86	58	74	9	0.29	-0.71	0.29	7.24	65	16.15	92	82	68	0	0	1	0
GLENNONVILLE	85	66	87	62	75	8	0.59	-0.17	0.55	7.28	75	16.79	107	83	71	0	0	2	1
CLARKTON	86	65	89	60	75	8	0.03	-0.74	0.03	5.90	59	15.53	96	89	71	0	0	1	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	86	67	90	63	76	9	0.47	-0.56	0.47	5.29	50	14.75	84	87	71	0	0	1	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	86	67	91	63	76	9	0.87	-0.17	0.85	5.86	55	13.94	80	85	70	1	0	2	1
STEELE	89	68	92	66	78	11	0.00	-1.19	0.00	4.89	43	12.21	66	87	74	3	0	0	0
CARDWELL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

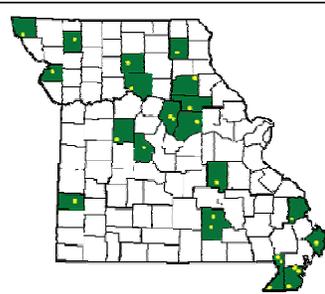
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

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

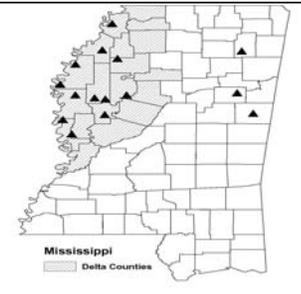
Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast.

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Hot weather prevailed, but there were welcomed showers in most areas. The mid-week rain was timely, although accumulations varied. Some locations received only a trace of rain, while other spots received more than 2 inches. Most central and northern areas of the Delta received between one-half and 2 inches of rain, which was extremely beneficial for crops.

Missouri Weather Stations



Mississippi Weather Stations



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

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 May 12, 2007

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F			
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	86	60	90	54	73	6	0.33	-0.80	0.33	4.12	32	9.68	43	82	32	1	0	1	0
AL HUNTSVILLE	86	60	91	53	73	6	0.57	-0.60	0.57	5.01	38	10.35	44	84	43	2	0	1	1
AL MOBILE	88	58	91	50	73	1	0.26	-1.11	0.19	8.13	56	13.29	52	80	37	4	0	2	0
AK MONTGOMERY	88	56	92	46	72	2	0.22	-0.74	0.21	4.82	39	12.80	56	87	33	3	0	2	0
AK ANCHORAGE	52	37	54	33	44	-1	0.40	0.28	0.31	0.75	55	2.23	80	76	60	0	0	2	0
AK BARROW	17	12	21	7	15	-1	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.35	152	0.61	133	91	77	0	7	2	0
AK FAIRBANKS	52	33	57	29	42	-4	0.29	0.22	0.28	0.64	107	1.27	84	75	49	0	3	2	0
AK JUNEAU	49	37	51	32	43	-3	1.59	0.82	0.77	9.54	123	18.81	113	92	83	0	1	7	1
AK KODIAK	47	37	52	33	42	0	0.29	-1.13	0.18	14.59	111	27.25	101	80	68	0	0	4	0
AK NOME	37	26	41	19	32	-2	0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.60	40	2.37	75	84	70	0	6	1	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	71	32	81	21	51	2	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.02	24	3.04	34	59	15	0	3	0	0
AZ PHOENIX	98	69	106	59	83	6	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.04	76	1.93	65	28	12	6	0	0	0
AZ PRESCOTT	79	44	87	34	61	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.68	57	2.72	43	45	9	0	0	0	0
AZ TUCSON	92	58	103	50	75	3	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.75	64	1.50	49	28	13	4	0	1	0
AR FORT SMITH	83	64	90	61	73	6	1.41	0.24	0.94	6.74	69	15.39	104	94	60	1	0	4	1
AR LITTLE ROCK	87	67	92	63	77	9	2.33	1.14	1.82	8.92	72	20.06	104	89	47	3	0	4	1
CA BAKERSFIELD	90	59	98	52	75	6	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.95	50	2.15	50	34	18	5	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	90	57	97	51	73	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.54	50	4.42	60	54	28	5	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	75	56	91	53	66	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.45	15	1.66	18	75	45	1	0	0	0
CA REDDING	86	57	93	52	71	7	0.00	-0.36	0.00	4.23	52	11.97	59	69	39	1	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	84	53	92	48	69	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.11	53	6.60	58	77	24	2	0	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	75	59	86	55	67	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.55	18	2.18	30	69	44	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	72	53	89	49	62	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.53	33	6.32	48	78	54	0	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	89	52	97	45	71	6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.57	46	4.88	57	66	31	4	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	67	32	77	21	50	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.71	219	3.26	192	82	30	0	4	0	0
CO CO SPRINGS	67	40	78	33	53	1	0.80	0.31	0.48	3.91	112	4.39	106	83	27	0	0	2	0
CO DENVER INTL	71	44	84	36	58	5	0.09	-0.51	0.05	3.53	122	4.44	132	70	28	0	0	3	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	77	44	89	33	60	2	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.71	76	2.86	86	63	29	0	0	0	0
CO PUEBLO	73	41	85	37	57	0	0.66	0.33	0.58	4.20	152	4.73	141	89	36	0	0	2	1
CT BRIDGEPORT	68	49	77	40	58	1	0.16	-0.75	0.10	13.68	141	19.52	120	80	53	0	0	2	0
CT HARTFORD	76	49	87	33	63	5	1.84	0.87	1.84	13.51	144	17.86	110	78	35	0	0	1	1
DC WASHINGTON	76	56	86	44	66	3	0.94	0.10	0.94	8.34	107	13.02	96	85	44	0	0	1	1
DE WILMINGTON	74	51	83	39	63	3	0.26	-0.67	0.26	13.42	150	18.88	125	92	45	0	0	1	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	80	65	87	59	73	0	0.65	0.11	0.61	2.69	37	6.86	52	79	50	0	0	3	1
FL JACKSONVILLE	81	63	86	57	72	0	0.40	-0.28	0.39	3.64	44	8.36	56	85	49	0	0	2	0
FL KEY WEST	84	72	87	67	78	-2	0.00	-0.63	0.00	2.79	57	4.83	56	71	51	0	0	0	0
FL MIAMI	86	67	89	61	76	-3	2.94	1.99	2.90	10.97	147	13.64	120	82	41	0	0	2	1
FL ORLANDO	85	66	91	61	75	-1	0.39	-0.22	0.39	2.96	43	5.60	48	75	39	2	0	1	0
FL PENSACOLA	88	63	94	54	76	3	0.00	-0.85	0.00	5.95	51	12.46	57	71	39	4	0	0	0
FL TALLAHASSEE	89	57	94	45	73	0	0.18	-0.76	0.18	2.22	19	10.07	47	74	33	4	0	1	0
FL TAMPA	84	66	90	57	75	-1	0.35	-0.13	0.35	3.19	59	6.39	62	81	44	1	0	1	0
FL WEST PALM BEACH	86	65	90	61	76	-1	0.69	-0.31	0.61	4.63	52	6.22	41	84	47	1	0	3	1
GA ATHENS	82	57	89	45	69	2	0.77	-0.05	0.65	7.63	79	14.03	75	74	47	0	0	2	1
GA ATLANTA	83	60	88	52	72	4	2.01	1.11	0.99	6.10	58	12.68	63	70	47	0	0	3	2
GA AUGUSTA	84	56	91	47	70	1	0.60	0.02	0.56	5.76	68	11.62	68	80	46	2	0	2	1
GA COLUMBUS	85	61	91	54	73	3	0.20	-0.63	0.20	6.59	60	12.68	63	73	29	2	0	1	0
GA MACON	84	55	90	44	70	1	0.00	-0.63	0.00	3.64	40	10.26	55	81	36	1	0	0	0
GA SAVANNAH	81	61	87	50	71	0	0.43	-0.25	0.32	2.68	33	7.40	49	77	55	0	0	2	0
HI HILO	83	65	85	63	74	1	0.83	-1.16	0.39	13.02	43	39.48	80	83	72	0	0	6	0
HI HONOLULU	84	72	85	69	78	1	0.04	-0.14	0.04	0.92	28	2.42	29	68	60	0	0	1	0
HI KAHULUI	84	68	86	62	76	1	0.02	-0.16	0.02	2.41	54	3.82	36	76	64	0	0	1	0
HI LIHUE	82	72	82	68	77	2	0.08	-0.61	0.04	6.62	85	9.81	63	76	69	0	0	3	0
ID BOISE	82	49	86	38	65	8	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.57	49	3.03	53	58	30	0	0	0	0
ID LEWISTON	81	49	93	37	65	8	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.61	54	2.83	56	70	40	1	0	0	0
ID POCATELLO	77	40	88	31	59	7	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.37	76	3.46	66	74	29	0	1	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	75	52	84	46	64	8	0.26	-0.48	0.13	7.41	97	10.74	98	71	47	0	0	2	0
IL MOLINE	83	56	90	52	69	10	0.00	-0.89	0.00	8.22	100	11.16	98	67	34	1	0	0	0
IL PEORIA	81	57	87	52	69	10	0.05	-0.89	0.05	10.89	136	15.85	142	72	35	0	0	1	0
IL ROCKFORD	79	52	86	47	66	9	0.00	-0.84	0.00	6.08	82	8.82	87	69	34	0	0	0	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	83	57	88	51	70	9	0.00	-0.88	0.00	5.59	70	10.80	95	81	32	0	0	0	0
IN EVANSVILLE	84	61	88	51	72	9	1.25	0.11	0.79	8.06	75	16.94	101	87	65	0	0	3	1
IN FORT WAYNE	78	50	87	35	64	6	0.12	-0.68	0.08	7.11	92	11.81	100	84	37	0	0	2	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	80	57	86	48	69	9	0.33	-0.63	0.32	8.58	99	15.81	117	74	39	0	0	2	0
IN SOUTH BEND	78	50	84	42	64	7	0.00	-0.74	0.00	6.92	89	11.80	98	73	41	0	0	0	0
IA BURLINGTON	82	59	91	56	70	9	0.45	-0.51	0.44	7.48	91	9.94	90	79	36	1	0	2	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	75	52	83	47	64	5	1.05	0.25	0.74	7.66	113	9.57	107	90	41	0	0	2	1
IA DES MOINES	79	58	86	55	68	9	2.30	1.39	1.61	10.95	149	13.85	145	84	57	0	0	2	2
IA DUBUQUE	76	52	82	46	64	7	0.04	-0.85	0.02	8.83	117	11.20	109	70	42	0	0	3	0
IA SIOUX CITY	80	53	89	47	66	7	0.64	-0.16	0.56	10.95	180	13.72	188	86	53	0	0	3	1
IA WATERLOO	76	52	85	47	64	6	0.99	0.14	0.81	7.22	106	9.17	106	84	44	0	0	2	1
KS CONCORDIA	76	55	85	47	65	5	1.17	0.28	1.14	8.22	134	9.83	131	94	59	0	0	2	1
KS DODGE CITY	75	52	81	46	63	2	0.15	-0.47	0.14	5.43	106	6.30	98	87	48	0	0	2	0
KS GOODLAND	75	46	83	38	60	4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	4.67	121	5.65	119	79	36	0	0	0	0
KS TOPEKA	81	58	88	56	70	8	6.06	5.06	3.34	15.35	209	17.50	184	93	60	0	0	3	2

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 12, 2007

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY WICHITA	78	60	85	58	69	7	1.21	0.37	0.67	10.01	151	11.69	137	93	65	0	0	5	1	
KY JACKSON	80	57	86	48	68	6	0.00	-1.13	0.00	6.80	68	10.83	63	67	29	0	0	0	0	
KY LEXINGTON	80	54	85	46	67	5	0.00	-1.04	0.00	7.40	75	13.29	81	76	46	0	0	0	0	
KY LOUISVILLE	83	61	87	51	72	8	0.00	-1.12	0.00	9.33	92	15.86	95	77	43	0	0	0	0	
LA PADUCAH	85	63	88	55	74	10	0.30	-0.82	0.19	6.97	62	16.21	87	93	47	0	0	2	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	87	66	91	62	77	5	0.00	-1.22	0.00	11.50	90	21.12	88	92	44	1	0	0	0	
LA LAKE CHARLES	86	68	91	64	77	4	1.39	0.13	1.39	11.61	126	21.07	117	88	48	1	0	1	1	
LA NEW ORLEANS	85	67	89	63	76	2	0.00	-0.94	0.00	7.94	67	15.10	65	84	46	0	0	0	0	
LA SHREVEPORT	88	68	91	66	78	7	0.36	-0.79	0.32	5.52	52	16.48	85	86	46	1	0	2	0	
ME CARIBOU	71	40	84	31	56	7	0.33	-0.37	0.33	7.91	124	12.16	106	74	27	0	1	1	0	
ME PORTLAND	70	45	81	35	57	5	0.33	-0.55	0.33	12.31	124	17.13	100	85	38	0	0	1	0	
MD BALTIMORE	76	51	85	36	64	3	0.09	-0.76	0.09	9.29	111	13.81	93	83	45	0	0	1	0	
MA BOSTON	73	52	86	42	62	6	0.07	-0.65	0.07	11.25	129	16.02	101	79	42	0	0	1	0	
MA WORCESTER	72	50	83	38	61	7	0.62	-0.33	0.47	13.95	143	18.79	111	83	32	0	0	2	0	
MI ALPENA	67	42	79	30	55	5	0.33	-0.24	0.33	6.52	121	8.17	96	84	39	0	2	1	0	
MI GRAND RAPIDS	76	50	84	38	63	7	0.34	-0.40	0.33	8.50	115	12.67	116	75	38	0	0	2	0	
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	72	45	80	34	58	6	0.34	-0.18	0.34	7.45	143	9.05	112	84	50	0	0	1	0	
MI LANSING	73	47	81	36	60	6	1.73	1.18	0.95	8.19	128	10.79	114	76	51	0	0	2	2	
MI MUSKEGON	73	48	81	38	61	7	1.29	0.64	0.77	9.37	147	12.76	125	74	44	0	0	2	2	
MI TRAVERSE CITY	69	41	80	30	55	3	0.06	-0.42	0.06	4.64	84	6.97	68	88	36	0	1	1	0	
MN DULUTH	69	49	86	39	59	9	0.00	-0.56	0.00	5.01	106	6.70	101	68	38	0	0	0	0	
MN INT'L FALLS	72	43	85	30	58	7	0.00	-0.45	0.00	3.78	123	4.65	102	76	31	0	1	0	0	
MN MINNEAPOLIS	75	54	87	51	65	8	0.20	-0.42	0.13	5.13	99	6.81	97	73	49	0	0	3	0	
MN ROCHESTER	75	52	87	46	64	10	0.10	-0.66	0.05	4.49	73	6.67	85	75	51	0	0	3	0	
MN ST. CLOUD	74	47	88	43	61	7	0.08	-0.44	0.07	5.38	120	6.96	119	87	39	0	0	2	0	
MS JACKSON	87	63	91	59	75	6	0.19	-1.00	0.19	4.71	34	12.77	53	93	45	1	0	1	0	
MS MERIDIAN	88	57	93	48	73	3	0.00	-1.17	0.00	3.90	27	9.66	37	91	39	4	0	0	0	
MS TUPELO	88	63	92	57	76	9	0.49	-0.79	0.32	5.88	44	13.19	57	86	42	3	0	2	0	
MO COLUMBIA	82	62	85	60	72	11	0.78	-0.32	0.71	8.30	90	13.05	99	87	53	0	0	3	1	
MO KANSAS CITY	80	59	87	56	69	7	3.35	2.14	1.91	10.39	133	12.63	123	90	53	0	0	2	2	
MO SAINT LOUIS	84	64	88	58	74	10	0.10	-0.83	0.07	8.40	95	13.49	102	82	53	0	0	2	0	
MO SPRINGFIELD	82	62	88	56	72	9	1.17	0.19	0.79	8.67	88	15.17	107	88	66	0	0	4	1	
MT BILLINGS	75	47	83	40	61	8	0.07	-0.48	0.07	4.43	117	5.34	103	74	33	0	0	1	0	
MT BUTTE	70	34	79	28	52	6	0.12	-0.27	0.12	2.20	88	3.05	87	83	23	0	3	1	0	
MT CUT BANK	71	41	80	32	56	8	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.61	29	0.77	28	71	22	0	1	0	0	
MT GLASGOW	75	45	84	37	60	7	0.02	-0.30	0.02	2.24	129	2.77	118	80	47	0	0	1	0	
MT GREAT FALLS	74	44	80	33	59	10	0.27	-0.25	0.27	3.32	102	5.21	117	74	29	0	0	1	0	
MT HAVRE	75	43	85	33	59	7	0.45	0.09	0.43	3.59	167	4.76	160	73	39	0	0	2	0	
MT MISSOULA	76	43	83	32	60	9	0.12	-0.27	0.12	2.07	77	3.40	75	64	42	0	1	1	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	79	55	87	46	67	9	0.27	-0.59	0.18	7.67	127	8.84	121	84	50	0	0	2	0	
NE LINCOLN	79	55	89	49	67	8	1.48	0.55	1.46	11.47	172	13.42	168	87	52	0	0	2	1	
NE NORFOLK	79	53	89	47	66	8	0.29	-0.52	0.16	8.22	139	10.31	143	84	53	0	0	2	0	
NE NORTH PLATTE	75	45	84	37	60	4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	7.01	160	8.43	159	88	36	0	0	0	0	
NE OMAHA	79	56	89	52	68	8	2.85	1.88	2.76	15.39	230	17.10	207	90	49	0	0	2	1	
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	75	42	92	34	58	4	0.02	-0.55	0.01	3.72	95	4.22	84	82	33	1	0	2	0	
NE VALENTINE	77	45	92	41	61	6	0.00	-0.70	0.00	7.20	169	8.36	166	87	47	1	0	0	0	
NV ELY	74	31	80	22	52	4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.61	67	3.24	83	56	19	0	3	0	0	
NV LAS VEGAS	92	67	99	61	80	7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.08	10	0.37	18	16	9	4	0	0	0	
NV RENO	80	46	84	34	63	8	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.51	37	1.65	47	47	20	0	0	0	0	
NV WINNEMUCCA	80	36	85	23	58	5	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.80	87	3.68	104	74	23	0	2	0	0	
NH CONCORD	79	43	90	30	61	8	0.63	-0.11	0.63	11.21	152	15.47	122	86	23	1	2	1	1	
NJ NEWARK	72	52	81	42	62	2	0.27	-0.77	0.16	16.78	170	21.71	129	70	48	0	0	2	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	73	49	83	38	61	-1	0.13	0.02	0.11	2.58	198	3.46	155	67	24	0	0	2	0	
NY ALBANY	75	49	84	36	62	6	1.19	0.41	0.79	10.57	137	14.25	115	71	31	0	0	2	1	
NY BINGHAMTON	72	48	82	36	60	6	0.85	0.07	0.85	7.23	93	11.88	92	62	35	0	0	1	1	
NY BUFFALO	70	48	82	40	59	4	0.11	-0.58	0.11	5.74	80	12.22	96	71	36	0	0	1	0	
NY ROCHESTER	72	48	86	35	60	5	0.06	-0.52	0.06	6.69	106	13.03	122	69	41	0	0	1	0	
NY SYRACUSE	74	46	86	35	60	5	0.04	-0.72	0.04	8.66	112	15.35	123	78	36	0	0	1	0	
NC ASHEVILLE	76	50	82	36	63	3	0.00	-0.91	0.00	7.00	73	11.80	67	86	46	0	0	0	0	
NC CHARLOTTE	78	54	85	40	66	-1	0.27	-0.51	0.26	9.12	106	15.27	94	88	41	0	0	2	0	
NC GREENSBORO	77	54	85	42	66	2	0.20	-0.70	0.16	8.71	99	13.90	90	85	43	0	0	3	0	
NC HATTERAS	73	59	80	50	66	0	1.75	0.94	0.79	7.20	75	14.50	75	97	71	0	0	4	1	
NC RALEIGH	77	56	87	42	66	1	1.31	0.48	0.96	8.80	107	13.66	87	83	51	0	0	3	1	
NC WILMINGTON	78	57	83	45	67	-2	0.57	-0.35	0.35	3.96	46	10.47	62	90	46	0	0	5	0	
ND BISMARCK	73	47	84	41	60	7	0.61	0.16	0.45	3.10	101	3.98	99	87	44	0	0	3	0	
ND DICKINSON	70	45	82	39	58	6	0.48	0.04	0.23	3.20	101	3.76	94	90	41	0	0	3	0	
ND FARGO	73	50	84	43	61	6	0.81	0.33	0.59	7.54	228	8.37	180	85	44	0	0	2	1	
ND GRAND FORKS	73	46	87	40	60	6	0.18	-0.23	0.18	5.11	183	5.93	146	83	35	0	0	1	0	
ND JAMESTOWN	73	49	82	42	61	7	0.27	-0.16	0.17	4.31	146	5.20	127	87	35	0	0	3	0	
ND WILLISTON	72	43	88	39	57	5	0.93	0.56	0.93	2.19	92	3.15	95	86	56	0	0	1	1	
OH AKRON-CANTON	76	48	82	39	62	5	0.00	-0.90	0.00	6.47	80	12.09	94	67	35	0	0	0	0	
OH CINCINNATI	81	53	86	49	67	5	0.00	-0.98	0.00	6.45	68	13.71	90	69	36	0	0	0	0	
OH CLEVELAND	73	49	83	41	61	5	0.00	-0.74	0.00	7.30	96	14.55	118	72	34	0	0	0	0	
OH COLUMBUS	80	51	86	41	66	6	0.00	-0.85	0.00	9.33	123	15.64	127	66	33	0	0	0	0	
OH DAYTON	79	52	83	47	65	6	0.00	-0.91	0.00	8.49	96	15.14	110	70	31	0	0	0	0	
OH MANSFIELD	75	48	83	37	62	6	0.00	-0.96	0.00	7.48	81	14.55	104	81	30	0	0	0	0	

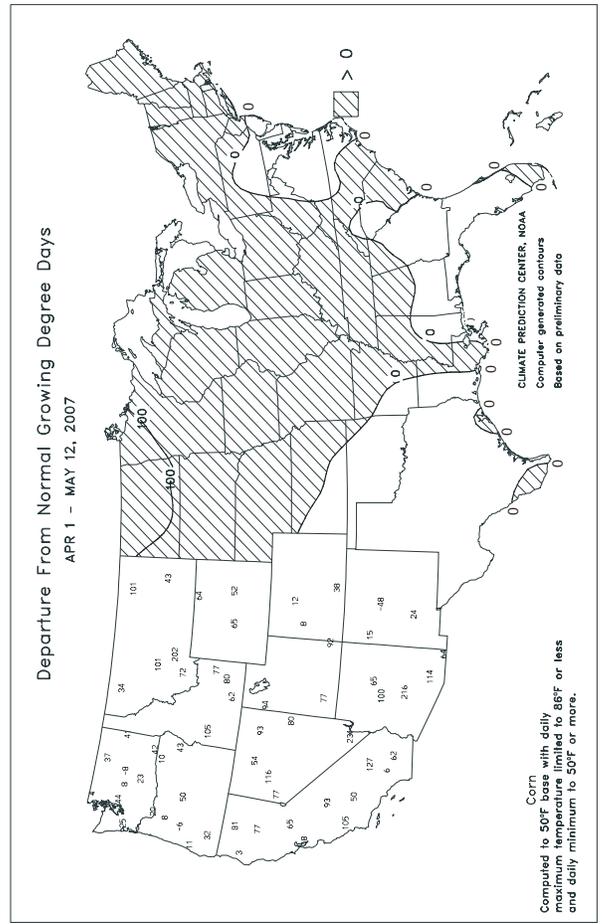
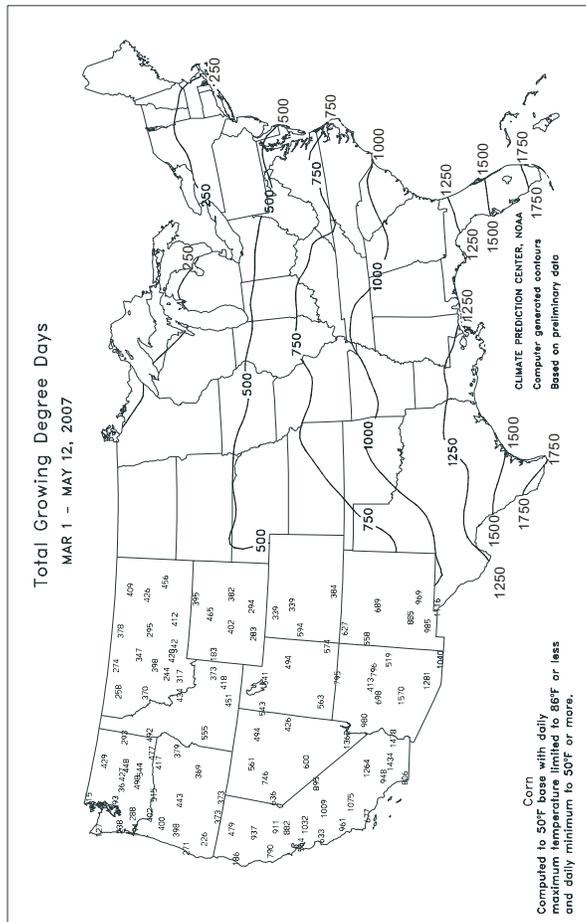
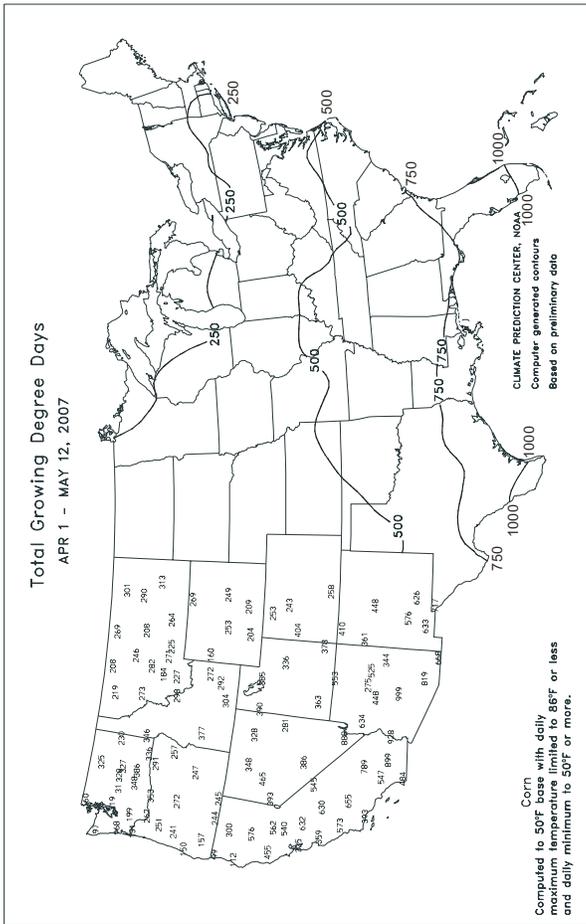
Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 12, 2007

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
OK TOLEDO	74	51	85	39	63	6	1.43	0.77	1.43	7.38	105	11.90	110	74	41	0	0	1	1		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	76	46	83	39	61	6	0.00	-0.77	0.00	6.96	90	13.80	114	67	35	0	0	0	0		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	80	64	86	61	72	6	5.07	3.92	2.36	16.31	210	19.01	179	88	59	0	0	5	2		
OR TULSA	81	63	89	60	72	5	5.15	3.81	3.25	13.09	135	16.59	125	92	75	0	0	5	3		
OR ASTORIA	59	47	71	39	53	1	0.04	-0.72	0.04	12.67	93	31.07	100	88	74	0	0	1	0		
OR BURNS	76	37	80	28	57	8	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.95	79	3.67	77	78	39	0	2	0	0		
OR EUGENE	67	41	79	34	54	0	0.00	-0.63	0.00	5.31	50	14.57	59	92	66	0	0	0	0		
OR MEDFORD	81	47	90	39	64	7	0.00	-0.28	0.00	2.57	71	7.80	95	75	33	1	0	0	0		
OR PENDLETON	77	45	90	36	61	5	0.01	-0.27	0.01	2.65	93	4.73	86	76	41	1	0	1	0		
OR PORTLAND	70	47	80	44	59	3	0.13	-0.42	0.12	6.28	86	12.57	76	81	60	0	0	2	0		
OR SALEM	69	45	79	39	57	3	0.01	-0.49	0.01	5.68	73	14.93	80	84	56	0	0	1	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	75	48	83	35	62	5	0.05	-0.93	0.05	9.70	111	14.49	97	77	39	0	0	1	0		
PA ERIE	70	50	84	38	60	4	0.10	-0.57	0.08	5.76	75	13.84	111	66	45	0	0	2	0		
PA MIDDLETOWN	76	51	82	40	64	4	0.43	-0.51	0.25	7.37	91	12.74	92	89	39	0	0	2	0		
PA PHILADELPHIA	76	53	84	42	64	3	0.39	-0.50	0.39	13.26	150	18.34	122	83	48	0	0	1	0		
PA PITTSBURGH	77	48	84	38	63	5	0.00	-0.80	0.00	10.02	133	15.27	121	71	29	0	0	0	0		
PA WILKES-BARRE	76	49	84	37	62	5	0.59	-0.21	0.52	7.41	101	13.48	113	72	31	0	0	2	1		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	76	48	85	37	62	5	0.34	-0.47	0.28	7.77	96	12.87	95	77	38	0	0	3	0		
RI PROVIDENCE	70	48	83	34	59	3	0.07	-0.74	0.04	14.77	148	20.61	116	78	43	0	0	2	0		
SC BEAUFORT	81	60	86	50	70	-1	0.57	0.07	0.53	2.21	29	6.37	43	87	41	0	0	3	1		
SC CHARLESTON	80	59	85	49	69	-1	0.71	0.06	0.44	2.38	30	8.68	58	87	44	0	0	3	0		
SC COLUMBIA	81	58	89	47	70	0	0.36	-0.22	0.22	5.24	61	10.92	64	79	42	0	0	2	0		
SC GREENVILLE	79	56	86	44	67	2	0.25	-0.75	0.25	7.07	67	14.16	74	78	42	0	0	1	0		
SD ABERDEEN	75	51	80	48	63	7	0.73	0.21	0.73	14.45	359	15.75	316	83	50	0	0	1	1		
SD HURON	75	52	81	46	64	8	0.02	-0.60	0.02	8.65	173	10.18	168	89	53	0	0	1	0		
SD RAPID CITY	73	45	82	37	59	6	0.08	-0.53	0.07	3.31	85	4.24	89	82	40	0	0	2	0		
SD SIOUX FALLS	77	50	85	45	63	8	0.17	-0.53	0.09	8.83	156	10.57	158	87	53	0	0	4	0		
TN BRISTOL	81	50	86	37	65	4	0.12	-0.84	0.12	5.44	62	8.06	51	92	34	0	0	1	0		
TN CHATTANOOGA	85	58	90	48	72	6	0.27	-0.69	0.20	7.23	60	11.79	53	88	40	1	0	2	0		
TN KNOXVILLE	82	57	89	46	70	6	0.04	-1.02	0.03	8.92	82	12.58	64	79	34	0	0	2	0		
TN MEMPHIS	86	68	89	65	77	8	0.06	-1.17	0.03	6.05	45	12.95	59	84	54	0	0	3	0		
TN NASHVILLE	85	61	89	55	73	8	0.53	-0.59	0.53	7.83	73	12.99	71	85	38	0	0	1	1		
TX ABILENE	78	61	85	56	69	-2	2.03	1.49	1.16	9.24	233	11.15	184	94	69	0	0	4	2		
TX AMARILLO	73	51	79	46	62	-1	0.39	-0.06	0.39	8.78	276	10.02	230	82	46	0	0	1	0		
TX AUSTIN	85	65	87	59	75	2	0.67	-0.39	0.66	11.96	188	19.76	193	87	56	0	0	2	1		
TX BEAUMONT	85	68	90	62	77	3	0.52	-0.66	0.52	11.69	123	19.60	106	92	51	1	0	1	1		
TX BROWNSVILLE	88	71	91	66	80	2	0.00	-0.51	0.00	6.06	161	8.81	140	90	56	2	0	0	0		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	85	69	87	61	77	1	0.03	-0.67	0.03	3.71	75	8.57	102	93	64	0	0	1	0		
TX DEL RIO	84	63	86	56	74	-2	3.71	3.21	2.13	8.07	229	10.33	205	91	64	0	0	3	2		
TX EL PASO	81	55	88	47	68	-3	0.51	0.45	0.51	0.89	153	2.89	204	56	22	0	0	1	1		
TX FORT WORTH	85	69	88	63	77	6	2.79	1.64	2.14	11.43	140	17.44	140	87	52	0	0	3	2		
TX GALVESTON	82	71	86	66	77	2	0.75	-0.01	0.46	13.76	210	19.16	145	92	62	0	0	2	0		
TX HOUSTON	86	68	90	63	77	3	2.26	1.22	2.25	14.82	171	21.69	141	91	58	1	0	2	1		
TX LUBBOCK	74	53	83	50	63	-4	2.65	2.21	1.97	10.01	361	11.49	289	87	59	0	0	5	2		
TX MIDLAND	76	55	85	50	65	-6	2.34	1.97	1.67	7.69	437	9.08	316	88	59	0	0	4	1		
TX SAN ANGELO	78	58	89	50	68	-3	1.95	1.31	0.85	10.09	276	12.50	222	89	63	0	0	5	1		
TX SAN ANTONIO	84	66	86	61	75	1	0.85	-0.11	0.50	12.76	211	17.17	181	92	57	0	0	3	1		
TX VICTORIA	85	68	88	63	76	1	2.26	1.20	2.26	12.31	177	20.11	176	94	66	0	0	1	1		
TX WACO	84	66	88	58	75	3	0.00	-1.01	0.00	15.27	213	19.80	172	90	59	0	0	0	0		
UT WICHITA FALLS	83	65	87	61	74	5	3.22	2.42	1.77	9.43	152	12.54	141	88	62	0	0	3	2		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	80	50	91	40	65	9	0.00	-0.52	0.00	2.06	43	4.32	57	52	17	2	0	0	0		
VT BURLINGTON	75	47	89	33	61	7	0.01	-0.72	0.01	6.47	100	11.22	109	70	27	0	0	1	0		
VA LYNCHBURG	74	50	85	37	62	1	0.74	-0.19	0.47	8.78	99	14.11	91	88	43	0	0	3	0		
VA NORFOLK	68	55	81	49	62	-2	0.21	-0.62	0.12	6.45	73	11.25	70	94	71	0	0	3	0		
VA RICHMOND	76	55	86	42	66	2	0.03	-0.84	0.03	7.57	87	13.09	86	85	48	0	0	1	0		
VA ROANOKE	77	51	87	37	64	2	0.00	-0.95	0.00	6.61	73	11.24	73	76	42	0	0	0	0		
WA WASH/DULLES	76	50	85	36	63	3	0.13	-0.76	0.12	6.48	79	11.13	79	83	44	0	0	2	0		
WA OLYMPIA	67	41	75	32	54	2	0.00	-0.53	0.00	10.04	102	21.62	92	87	62	0	1	0	0		
WA QUILLAYUTE	56	44	60	37	50	0	0.12	-1.20	0.08	33.84	163	61.92	132	88	73	0	0	3	0		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	66	47	73	44	57	2	0.00	-0.40	0.00	5.80	82	15.40	94	82	60	0	0	0	0		
WA SPOKANE	75	46	83	37	60	7	0.00	-0.35	0.00	1.91	56	4.39	65	66	25	0	0	0	0		
WA YAKIMA	80	43	90	35	62	8	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.56	41	1.74	52	64	31	1	0	0	0		
WV BECKLEY	75	49	81	35	62	4	0.00	-0.99	0.00	10.93	125	15.52	104	73	37	0	0	0	0		
WV CHARLESTON	82	49	86	38	66	5	0.00	-0.94	0.00	9.17	105	13.33	88	92	27	0	0	0	0		
WV ELKINS	77	42	83	30	60	4	0.00	-1.03	0.00	8.68	95	14.97	95	93	24	0	1	0	0		
WV HUNTINGTON	81	51	86	43	66	4	0.00	-0.97	0.00	7.59	86	12.29	81	81	28	0	0	0	0		
WI EAU CLAIRE	76	52	87	49	64	9	0.20	-0.56	0.20	4.60	76	6.22	79	75	30	0	0	1	0		
WI GREEN BAY	72	47	85	39	60	6	0.02	-0.54	0.01	5.05	91	7.07	91	75	35	0	0	2	0		
WI LA CROSSE	78	55	89	52	67	9	0.06	-0.68	0.04	5.42	81	7.96	90	73	29	0	0	3	0		
WI MADISON	75	49	83	42	62	7	0.00	-0.69	0.00	8.19	120	10.62	114	69	43	0	0	0	0		
WI MILWAUKEE	69	48	82	42	58	5	0.24	-0.44	0.13	7.82	103	10.04	91	76	59	0	0	2	0		
WY CASPER	70	36	85	31	53	3	0.00	-0.55	0.00	4.26	128	5.09	112	86	46	0	2	0	0		
WY CHEYENNE	67	39	80	33	53	4	0.00	-0.54	0.00	3.70	106	4.36	100	71	38	0	0	0	0		
WY LANDER	70	40	84	31	55	4	0.05	-0.53	0.05	3.81	89	4.66	87	73	27	0	1	1	0		
WY SHERIDAN	75	42	90	35	58	8	0.05	-0.47	0.05	4.77	131	5.88	118	79	53	1	0	1	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available



National Agricultural Summary

May 7 - 13, 2007

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Warm, mostly dry weather in the West continued to promote field activities and crop development, with only a few delays in scattered areas. Meanwhile, lowland flooding and soggy fields were caused by heavy precipitation in parts of the central and southern Great Plains and the middle Mississippi Valley. Rainfall in excess of 4 inches was recorded in parts of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. Moderate to heavy precipitation across the western Corn Belt slowed

fieldwork, as soils remained too moist for planting. However, crop development advanced across most of the northern and eastern Corn Belt, as favorable weather prevailed. Elsewhere, drought conditions in the Southeast continued to be a concern. Limited rainfall and windy weather in the region have contributed to the stressing of pastures and summer crops, in addition to the threat of further wildfire activity.

Corn: Seventy-eight percent of the crop was planted by week's end, 5 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Planting progressed rapidly under favorable conditions in parts of the Corn Belt, advancing 50 points in Ohio and 36 points in Indiana. Meanwhile, heavy flooding hindered field activities in Missouri, where planting was 31 points behind last year and 22 points behind normal. Nationally, emergence advanced to 39 percent, compared with 41 percent last year and 36 percent for the 5-year average. The crop rapidly emerged throughout much of the Corn Belt, with Minnesota's crop advancing 40 points and Illinois' crop advancing 34 points during the week.

Soybeans: Thirty-two percent of the crop had been planted, 1 point ahead of last year and the normal pace. Planting progressed ahead of normal in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and Ohio due to favorable weather conditions. Ohio growers seeded 50 percent of their intended acreage during the week, while planting advanced 37 points in Illinois, 31 points in Minnesota, and 29 points in Indiana. National emergence, at 6 percent, was 2 points behind last year and the 5-year average.

Winter Wheat: Heading advanced to 51 percent, compared with 62 percent last year and 57 percent for the 5-year average. All or nearly all acres in Arkansas, California, North Carolina, and Oklahoma were at or beyond the heading stage. Meanwhile, heading was just getting underway in Idaho, Ohio, and Washington, and had not yet begun in Michigan, Montana, and South Dakota. Condition ratings showed little change from the previous week.

Cotton: Forty-six percent of the crop was planted by week's end, 5 points behind last year and the 5-year average. Lack of soil moisture continued to hamper field activities in Georgia, where 22 percent of cotton had been planted. Georgia's figure was 32 points behind last year and 26 points behind normal. Elsewhere, planting advanced 30 points or more in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Sorghum: Planting, at 28 percent complete, was 5 points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Progress was limited to 8 points or less in all States. Wet conditions continued to hamper field activities in Kansas, where 3 percent of the crop had been planted. That was 7 points behind last year and 9 points behind normal. Elsewhere, planting was nearing completion in Arkansas and Louisiana.

Rice: Eighty-six percent of the crop had been planted, compared with 79 percent last year and 82 percent for the normal. In Missouri, growers planted 21 percent of their intended acreage during the week and were 10 points ahead of their normal planting pace. Planting gained momentum in California, where 15 percent of the crop was seeded during the week.

California's planting advanced to 70 percent complete, 59 points ahead of last year and 29 points ahead of normal. National emergence, at 68 percent complete, was 5 points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Small Grains: Spring wheat planting advanced 19 points during the week to 87 percent complete, compared with 76 percent last year and 74 percent for the 5-year average. North Dakota producers planted one-fourth of their crop to finish the week with 85 percent of their acreage planted, 20 points ahead of normal. National emergence, at 51 percent, was 9 points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence progressed 43 points in Minnesota and 34 points in North Dakota during the week.

Barley planting, at 87 percent complete, was 13 points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding progressed rapidly in Minnesota and North Dakota, where growers had planted 32 and 29 percent of the crop during the week, respectively. Emergence was most rapid in Minnesota and North Dakota, where 43 and 44 percent of the crop had emerged by the end of the week, respectively.

Oat growers had planted 94 percent of their acreage, compared with 93 percent last year and 90 percent for the 5-year average. Warm, sunny conditions aided crop development in North Dakota, where planting advanced 30 points to 81 percent complete, 16 points ahead of normal. Nationally, 71 percent of the crop had emerged, 5 points behind last year and 2 points behind normal.

Other Crops: Sugarbeet planting advanced to 97 percent complete, 19 points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progressed well in Minnesota, where 19 percent of the crop was planted during the week. Minnesota's planting advanced to 96 percent complete, compared to 66 points last year and 85 points for the average.

Peanut planting advanced to 24 percent complete by week's end. In Texas, favorable conditions allowed rapid planting, as the crop advanced to 40 percent complete. Elsewhere, planting advanced more than 20 points from last week in Alabama, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Planting lagged behind normal in Georgia, where drought conditions continued to hamper fieldwork.

Sunflower growers had sown 6 percent of their intended acreage, 3 points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the normal pace. Planting was 7 points ahead of normal in Colorado but 5 points behind normal in Kansas, where planting had not yet begun.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 13, 2007

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

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	43	22	40	39
IL	44	7	29	32
IN	39	10	30	33
IA	24	4	38	37
KS	9	3	11	21
KY	19	6	17	16
LA	70	58	66	51
MI	19	7	50	31
MN	45	14	19	32
MS	88	72	93	82
MO	15	7	24	24
NE	17	2	29	26
NC	16	7	17	17
ND	18	3	17	18
OH	64	14	65	42
SD	6	2	12	14
TN	28	10	17	16
WI	32	6	24	22
18 Sts	32	10	31	31
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Planted				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
CO	63	38	60	59
IL	93	72	94	83
IN	78	42	71	63
IA	77	53	90	87
KS	76	49	88	88
KY	92	80	88	78
MI	60	31	77	59
MN	88	70	73	84
MO	65	58	96	87
NE	73	40	86	79
NC	99	97	99	95
ND	62	38	53	61
OH	88	38	88	70
PA	62	32	73	60
SD	48	30	61	66
TN	98	92	93	93
TX	92	82	95	94
WI	76	38	72	58
18 Sts	78	53	83	78
These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	98	100	98
CA	99	99	98	99
CO	22	8	21	23
ID	1	0	7	1
IL	73	43	81	73
IN	31	10	43	42
KS	50	19	83	71
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	73	38	93	77
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	17	0	10	9
NC	95	89	98	91
OH	4	0	8	6
OK	96	88	99	98
OR	11	2	4	14
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	85	66	89	86
WA	6	2	15	12
18 Sts	51	35	62	57
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	21	NA	34	28
IL	5	NA	3	6
IN	5	NA	5	9
IA	1	NA	4	5
KS	1	NA	3	6
KY	0	NA	1	1
LA	55	NA	59	40
MI	1	NA	6	4
MN	4	NA	0	1
MS	70	NA	88	71
MO	5	NA	6	7
NE	1	NA	2	4
NC	2	NA	6	7
ND	0	NA	0	1
OH	8	NA	19	11
SD	0	NA	1	1
TN	11	NA	9	5
WI	1	NA	0	0
18 Sts	6	NA	8	8
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Emerged				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
CO	16	5	10	14
IL	63	29	67	58
IN	34	8	35	36
IA	36	7	39	34
KS	37	16	59	52
KY	77	54	75	65
MI	14	1	28	14
MN	45	5	18	16
MO	48	37	85	73
NE	29	8	31	31
NC	93	81	94	83
ND	19	1	8	9
OH	30	5	49	33
PA	21	3	31	21
SD	11	1	7	9
TN	92	77	87	84
TX	72	68	75	77
WI	16	0	12	9
18 Sts	39	14	41	36
These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AL	64	28	73	71
AZ	85	70	84	83
AR	72	42	69	63
CA	99	99	87	92
GA	22	11	54	48
KS	0	0	5	6
LA	76	46	76	78
MS	71	37	72	77
MO	83	55	52	64
NC	60	39	71	61
OK	10	2	25	36
SC	36	12	50	48
TN	61	23	27	40
TX	27	26	36	36
VA	60	42	82	78
15 Sts	46	32	51	51
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 13, 2007

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

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	95	87	88	84
CO	15	7	18	12
IL	23	15	19	18
KS	3	1	10	12
LA	94	91	86	78
MO	19	13	42	35
NE	9	1	11	10
NM	4	2	4	4
OK	36	31	27	23
SD	9	2	11	9
TX	67	64	70	56
11 Sts	28	25	33	28
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Oats Percent Planted				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
IA	98	93	100	100
MN	92	76	89	89
NE	97	89	100	99
ND	81	51	74	65
OH	99	77	100	92
PA	91	71	97	90
SD	90	78	94	94
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	95	80	95	86
9 Sts	94	81	93	90
These 9 States planted 67% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
IA	81	53	88	92
MN	66	24	69	60
NE	84	65	95	91
ND	38	8	32	33
OH	69	25	96	73
PA	44	21	64	62
SD	59	36	70	73
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	65	25	75	56
9 Sts	71	48	76	73
These 9 States planted 67% of last year's oat acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AL	35	12	34	35
FL	25	10	19	29
GA	13	5	22	29
NC	32	5	28	37
OK	21	13	18	40
SC	35	11	45	49
TX	40	8	43	40
VA	31	15	47	44
8 Sts	24	7	28	33
These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Rice Percent Planted				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	88	81	95	91
CA	70	55	11	41
LA	92	90	94	94
MS	95	87	95	91
MO	89	68	91	79
TX	91	84	97	98
6 Sts	86	77	79	82
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	74	58	90	77
CA	30	15	0	11
LA	85	78	89	88
MS	87	61	92	80
MO	72	40	86	58
TX	82	75	92	94
6 Sts	68	52	73	66
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Planted				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
ID	100	100	99	99
MI	97	88	99	99
MN	96	77	66	85
ND	98	90	73	83
4 Sts	97	86	78	89
These 4 States planted 81% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
ID	93	84	88	90
MN	93	77	70	78
MT	84	63	78	73
ND	85	60	69	65
SD	91	86	95	97
WA	99	97	95	98
6 Sts	87	68	76	74
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
ID	72	61	43	64
MN	55	12	41	39
MT	33	13	36	32
ND	49	15	34	35
SD	69	47	80	82
WA	87	65	65	80
6 Sts	51	21	42	43
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
ID	89	79	78	83
MN	92	60	61	73
MT	85	70	83	75
ND	86	57	65	59
WA	98	97	90	96
5 Sts	87	68	74	72
These 5 States planted 78% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Percent Emerged				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
ID	66	58	34	52
MN	43	10	37	34
MT	48	26	36	39
ND	44	12	26	27
WA	80	54	55	77
5 Sts	52	28	33	39
These 5 States planted 78% of last year's barley acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 13, 2007

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

Sunflower Percent Planted				
	May 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
CO	8	NA	4	1
KS	0	NA	3	5
ND	10	NA	3	5
SD	1	NA	3	3
4 Sts	6	NA	3	4
These 4 States planted 86% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	2	26	60	12
MN	0	2	25	60	13
NE	1	1	21	71	6
ND	1	1	17	75	6
OH	0	3	32	59	6
PA	0	5	35	59	1
SD	1	1	20	69	9
TX	10	9	27	37	17
WI	1	0	18	66	15
9 Sts	3	3	23	59	12
Prev Wk	4	5	25	56	10
Prev Yr	9	8	22	53	8

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	10	76	13
MN	0	2	25	61	12
MT	1	2	33	60	4
ND	0	0	12	78	10
SD	1	3	28	58	10
WA	0	6	33	57	4
6 Sts	0	1	20	70	9
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	28	32	28	12	0
CA	1	2	7	31	59
CO	2	4	19	49	26
ID	0	0	7	81	12
IL	11	17	35	32	5
IN	7	17	39	34	3
KS	13	19	30	25	13
MI	1	6	28	49	16
MO	20	33	34	12	1
MT	1	3	21	46	29
NE	1	6	31	50	12
NC	16	20	32	29	3
OH	4	12	35	39	10
OK	2	7	18	52	21
OR	0	1	16	74	9
SD	6	4	22	54	14
TX	2	7	20	41	30
WA	2	6	26	56	10
18 Sts	6	11	25	40	18
Prev Wk	7	11	25	40	17
Prev Yr	19	19	26	30	6

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent											
Week Ending May 13, 2007											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	12	30	44	14	0	NH	0	3	35	46	16
AZ	15	24	42	17	2	NJ	0	0	25	75	0
AR	2	7	46	40	5	NM	5	6	29	56	4
CA	26	62	11	1	0	NY	0	2	20	64	14
CO	1	4	34	51	10	NC	1	14	33	49	3
CT	0	0	10	70	20	ND	2	12	38	43	5
DE	3	10	13	64	10	OH	1	5	30	49	15
FL	45	35	19	1	0	OK	1	8	29	44	18
GA	33	37	25	5	0	OR	1	4	26	53	16
ID	0	0	38	47	15	PA	4	7	25	43	21
IL	2	6	27	55	10	RI	0	0	10	50	40
IN	0	5	35	51	9	SC	4	20	37	39	0
IA	1	6	26	50	17	SD	3	10	31	43	13
KS	1	12	34	46	7	TN	6	20	40	31	3
KY	1	12	40	40	7	TX	2	8	25	47	18
LA	1	5	29	61	4	UT	3	11	37	45	4
ME	15	14	17	40	14	VT	0	0	73	27	0
MD	0	8	26	50	16	VA	1	6	33	52	8
MA	0	0	26	54	20	WA	1	1	16	78	4
MI	1	2	34	51	12	WV	2	15	43	39	1
MN	2	7	26	53	12	WI	4	12	23	50	11
MS	5	15	42	34	4	WY	5	10	46	34	5
MO	6	14	44	29	7	48 Sts	5	13	31	41	10
MT	0	7	34	49	10						
NE	1	7	30	52	10	Prev Wk	5	13	32	41	9
NV	9	13	43	29	6	Prev Yr	7	13	28	41	11

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	3	24	56	17
CA	0	0	10	75	15
LA	0	1	47	51	1
MS	0	0	12	78	10
MO	0	2	25	71	2
TX	5	5	49	39	2
6 Sts	0	2	25	61	12
Prev Wk	0	2	29	56	13
Prev Yr	2	2	32	54	10

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent
 NA - Not Available; *Revised

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 6.7. Topsoil moisture 41% very short, 45% short, 14% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 98% planted, 97% 2006, 95% avg.; 93% emerged, 79% 2006, 78% avg.; condition 12% very poor, 24% poor, 47% fair, 17% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans 51% planted, 38% 2006, 25% avg.; 22% emerged, 23% 2006, 9% avg. Winter wheat condition 30% very poor, 12% poor, 25% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent. Pasture condition 12% very poor, 30% poor, 44% fair, 14% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 6% very poor, 14% poor, 47% fair, 32% good, 1% excellent. The severe lack of rainfall and very dry soil conditions continued to take their toll on all Alabama crops. Extreme drought conditions have pushed further into the south-central parts of the state, while counties that were relatively drought free have now been classified as abnormally dry. Alabama's pasture conditions worsened during the past week, as grass supplies became even shorter. Many cattlemen were already feeding this year's hay supplies to their herds.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 90% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. Fieldwork progress was reported as 10 days ahead to seven days behind normal. Hay supplies were rated as 10% short, 90% adequate. Condition of livestock was listed as 5% poor, 15% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. The main farm activities for the week were tilling fields, preparing machinery, fence repair, ordering and spreading fertilizer, planting limited amounts small grains, potatoes and vegetables. Greenhouses were open for business.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above normal for the week ending May 13. Precipitation was reported at 4 of the 22 reporting stations. Douglas received the most at 0.05 inches of precipitation, Tucson, Willcox 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 and barley continues to develop across the State with virtually all of the acreage headed. Cotton planting is 85 percent complete, compared to 84 percent a year ago.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for field work 4.1. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 78% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% short, 82% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 99% emerged, 100% 2006, 95% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 41% good, 12% excellent. Cotton 43% emerged, 41% 2006, 39% avg. Sorghum 86% emerged, 80% 2006, 71% avg.; condition 6% poor, 37% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa hay condition 10% poor, 41% fair, 37% good, 12% excellent. Other hay condition 13% poor, 44% fair, 38% good, 5% excellent. For the second week in a row, rainy days slowed some rice planting, leaving planting progress for the crop 7 percentage points behind last year's pace, 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Despite the wet conditions, soybean producers were able to move 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, 3 percentage points ahead of last year's rate; an improvement from the previous week when soybean plantings were 8 points behind the 5-year average, 15 points behind the progress in 2006. Last week, rain and warm weather pushed cotton, sorghum emergence ahead with a 25 point jump from the previous week for cotton and up 16 percentage points for sorghum. Corn growers applied nitrogen when weather permitted. Winter wheat was all headed by week's end with few reports of producers harvesting the crop for grain. Livestock producers continued spraying fertilizer, herbicides to pastures, hay fields when weather permitted. Rain and warm nights last week allowed for improved growth of forages and hay land. In some areas, producers were able to cut and bale hay. Some wheat farmers continued to harvest their freeze damaged winter wheat crop for hay. With continued pasture and range condition improvements, livestock remained in fair to good condition.

CALIFORNIA: Good growth was seen in barley, oats, wheat due to the warm weather. Barley, wheat were being harvested in some areas.

Oats for hay were cut, some were baled. Alfalfa was also cut, baled. Warm weather aided the growth of cotton, some fields were cultivated and irrigated. Sunflower, safflower were emerging, vineseed planting progressed. Soil preparations for rice planting were nearing an end. Flooding was still occurring in many fields. Weather conditions were ideal for rice planting, growth. Sweet potatoes were planted. Corn was also planted, fields continued to emerge. Dry lima bean planting was underway in Merced County, sugar beet harvest was nearing the end. Potatoes were being harvested in Kern County. Grape vines continued to leaf out, form bunches. Grape shoots were being thinned. Thompson table grapes were still blooming. Grape vineyards were still being fertilized, irrigated, sprayed to control weeds, diseases, insects. Stone fruits were being thinned. Apple, pear, quince trees were also being thinned. Harvests of Poppy, Red Velvet apricots continued. Cherry harvest continued with Brook, Tulare varieties being packed. Snow Angel, Super Rich peach, Mayfire nectarine harvests were beginning. Strawberry, blueberry harvest continued. Harvests of oranges, tangerines, mandarins, lemons were ongoing, though navel harvest was almost complete. Some growers were still treating their orchards to control fungus, weeds, applying nutrients. Citrus bloom was over with petal fall complete in Fresno County. Olive trees were forming fruit. The almond, pistachio crops were looking good. Almonds were treated for twig borer. Blight spraying was complete for walnuts. Orchard work such as fertilization, irrigation, spraying for weeds continued in nut orchards. Preparations for cantaloupe, honeydew, freezer bean planting began. Packing, shipping of radicchio continued. Cucumber plants were growing well. Squash was sizing well with the warmer weather. Bell pepper, fresh market tomato, processing tomato transplanting progressed. Asparagus harvest was almost complete in Merced County. Harvests of bok choy, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cilantro, daikon, dandelion, mustard greens, garlic, green onions, kale, leaf, head lettuce, leeks, parsley, parsnips, rutabaga, spinach were ongoing in Fresno County. Ranges, pastures were in poor condition as they continued to dry. Forage growth was below normal. Fire dangers remained a concern. Livestock have been moved to irrigated pastures where available. Stocker cattle were being shipped due to poor grazing conditions. Supplemental feeding, including almond hulls, hay, grain, nutrients, continued. Sheep were grazing on retired farmland, established alfalfa fields. Bees were in apricot and kiwi orchards, also placed into rangelands, other fields with wild mustard, wild flowers as a food source.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 77% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 20% short, 71% adequate, 6% surplus. Spring barley 98% seeded, 98% 2006, 95% avg.; 77% emerged, 57% 2006, 67% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 37% good, 33% excellent. Spring wheat 82% seeded, 80% 2006, 82% avg.; 51% emerged, 31% 2006, 45% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 41% good, 25% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting 8%, 2% 2006, 3% avg.; condition 4% poor, 28% fair, 42% good, 26% excellent. Dry onions 99% planted, 98% 2006, 99% avg. Sugarbeets 99% planted, 91% 2006, 94% avg.; 30% up to stand, 19% 2006, 36% avg., condition 3% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 16% excellent. Summer potatoes 62% planted, 55% 2006, 65% avg.; condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 45% good, 45% excellent. Fall potatoes 55% planted, 47% 2006, 48% avg. Cows calved 96% 2007, 99% 2006, 93% avg. Ewes lambed 95% 2007, 100% 2006, 95% avg. The State of Colorado enjoyed warmer than average temperatures last week. This, along with a break in precipitation for most of the state, greatly advanced the spring crops, planting operations. Portions of the state are reporting leaf rust in the wheat crop, but not in significant amounts.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 77% adequate, 16% surplus. Corn 83% planted, 83% 2006, 75% avg.; 52% emerged, 39% 2006, 39% avg.

Soybeans 14% planted, 13% 2006, 11% avg. Barley condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 71% good, 8% excellent; 99% headed, 99% 2006, 91% avg.; 0% turned, 2% 2006, 2% avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 9% fair, 72% good, 16% excellent; 68% headed, 53% 2006, 52% avg.; 0% turned, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 13% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent. Strawberries 99% bloomed, 92% 2006, 88% avg.; 5% harvested, 11% 2006, 5% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 20%, 25% 2006, 22% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 27%, 26% 2006, 22% avg. Apples 100% bloomed, 99% 2006, 96% avg. Watermelons 32% planted, 28% 2006, 31% avg. Cucumbers 20% planted, 20% 2006, 20% avg. Lima beans 6% planted, 7% 2006, 8% avg. Snap beans 35% planted, 49% 2006, 37% avg. Sweet corn 42% planted, 36% 2006, 42% avg. Green peas 0% harvested, 1% 2006, 1% avg. Potatoes 99% planted, 99% 2006, 95% avg. Tomatoes planted 29%, 27% 2006, 29% avg. Cantaloups 25% planted, 26% 2006, 32% avg. Hay supplies 16% very short, 51% short, 32% adequate, 1% surplus. Weather conditions have been favorable for planting corn and soybeans. Top soil is getting dry and rain would be appreciated.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 70% very short, 28% short, 2% adequate. Subsoil moisture 60% very short, 25% short, 15% adequate. Peanuts 25% planted, 19% pr yr, 29% 5-yr avg. Peanut, cotton planting, irrigated fields active; lack of rain, some Panhandle areas, especially Jackson County caused peanut, cotton planting to a standstill, most irrigated acreage already planted. Intermittent showers, western Panhandle, Santa Rosa County, kept soil moisture in dryland fields adequate for planting; some peanuts germinated. Winter wheat, very good condition, western Panhandle. Corn acreage planted above average, western Panhandle. Dry soils, other Panhandle, northern Peninsula areas, prevented some corn planting; growers returned seed to suppliers. Soil moisture supplies mostly very short to short, Panhandle, southern Peninsula; very short to short, northern Peninsula; very short, Big Bend area. Small areas of adequate soil moisture, Santa Rosa, Polk, Jackson counties. Central, northern vegetable harvest increased; southern Peninsula harvest slowed seasonally. Growers picking for Memorial Day demand. Gadsden County drought continue to slow vegetable growth. Suwannee Valley cucumber, squash, organic vegetable harvest started despite pollution from wildfire smoke. Jackson County irrigated vegetables look good; dryland watermelon skimpy, plants coming up poorly, 3 weeks behind schedule. Other vegetables, non citrus fruit marketed snap beans, blueberries, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, sweet corn, eggplant, okra, peppers, radishes, watermelons. Small amounts of endive, escarole, lettuce, parsley, strawberries harvested. Dry condition plague citrus regions across State. Cold front brought less than 0.50 in. rain, east coast. Canals, lakes very low. Dry weather stressing trees; mid-afternoon tree wilt apparent, especially on older declining trees. Southwest areas under water restrictions; some areas, east coast under a "burn ban". Valencia harvest over 2/3rd complete, several weekly amounts over 5 million boxes. Grapefruit harvest decreasing, fresh and processing. More packinghouses closed for season; Honey tangerine, fresh grapefruit harvest ending. Greening found in many places; caretakers taking steps to minimize damage. Observed irrigating, mowing, removing of dead trees; hedging and topping after harvest. Pasture feed 45% very poor, 35% poor, 19% fair, 1% good. Cattle condition 20% very poor, 30% poor, 40% fair, 9% good, 1% excellent. Stress on pasture due to drought. Panhandle pasture very poor to good, most poor. Drought severely affecting pasture, hay crops. Pasture grass green, grazed to the nub. Supplemental hay feeding active, supply low. Some cattle marketed because lack of feed. North pasture very poor to fair, cattle mostly fair. Central, southwest pasture very poor to fair. Wildfires concern. Statewide cattle very poor to excellent, most fair condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 57% very short, 32% short, 11% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 8% very poor, 27% poor, 39% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Sorghum 14% very poor, 28% poor, 43% fair, 15% good, 0% excellent. Cotton 4% very poor, 16% poor, 61% fair, 19% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 13% very poor, 19% poor, 35% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent. Apples 89% very poor, 8% poor, 3% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Hay 30% very poor, 41% poor, 23% fair, 6% good, 0% excellent. Onions 0% very poor, 19% poor, 38% fair, 42% good, 1% excellent. Peaches 74% very poor, 6% poor, 8% fair, 12% good, 0% excellent. Pecans 13% very poor, 16% poor, 48% fair, 19% good, 4% excellent. Tobacco 5% very poor,

23% poor, 46% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Watermelons 8% very poor, 20% poor, 50% fair, 19% good, 3% excellent. Corn 95% planted, 97% 2006, 98% avg.; 91% emerged, 90% 2006, 93% avg. Soybeans 8% planted, 18% 2006, 21% avg.; 4% emerged, 9% 2006, 11% avg. Sorghum 23% planted, 25% 2006, 31% avg. Winter wheat 2% harvested, 1% 2006, 2% avg. Onions 58% harvested, 63% 2006, 54% avg. Peaches 2% harvested, 3% 2006, 4% avg. Watermelons 94% planted, 95% 2006, 97% avg. Scattered showers, thunderstorms were welcomed this week, but the rainfall was not enough to improve crop conditions. Deterioration continued for all crops, pastures, hayfields not being irrigated. Hay, grazing shortages persisted. Nearly all land preparation and planting has stopped due to dry soils. Wild fires continued to burn in south Georgia. Due to the dry conditions, growers began dusting in crops while continuing to irrigate where possible.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was adequate. Crop progress for bananas, papayas were fair to good. Most vegetables made fair to good progress with adequate irrigation. Spraying for insect control increased in some areas. Harvesting was active, expected to increase for some vegetable crop with the advent of summer. Trade wind weather continued to prevail for most of the week. Days were mostly sunny with some cloud buildup occurring in windward, upper elevation areas. Showers were generally light and brief with windward-facing areas receiving most of the moisture carried in by the winds. Trade winds slackened over the weekend as a trough of low pressure approached the State.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 21% short, 72% adequate, 7% surplus. Hay, roughage supply 1% very short, 54% short, 45% adequate, 0% surplus. Potatoes 76% planted, 60% 2006, 61% avg.; 6% emerged, 4% 2006, 5% avg. Sugar beets 92% emerged, 54% 2006, 77% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 1%, 0% 2006, 1% avg. Winter wheat jointed 59%, 50% 2006, 52% avg.; boot stage 10%, 8% 2006, 3% avg. Spring wheat jointed 4%, 3% 2006, 3% avg. Barley jointed 6%, 4% 2006, 4% avg. Oats 91% planted, 63% 2006, 73% avg.; 58% emerged, 33% 2006, 49% avg. Onions 93% emerged, 76% 2006, 91% avg. Dry peas 82% planted, 81% 2006, 82% avg.; 25% emerged, 35% 2006, 54% avg. Dry beans 33% planted, 25% 2006, 23% avg. Field corn 57% planted, 58% 2006, 55% avg.; 22% emerged, 21% 2006, 13% avg. Lentils 75% planted, 74% 2006, 77% avg.; 16% emerged, 16% 2006, 40% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 8% surplus. Warm, sunny weather across the state last week helped with crop growth, emergence. Temperatures averaged nearly eight degrees above normal statewide. Statewide, 93 percent of the corn crop has been planted, which is ten percentage points ahead of the five-year average of 83 percent. Soybeans planted are at 44 percent, compared to 29 percent for last year, 32 percent for the five-year average. Emergence of soybeans is 5 percent, compared to 3 percent last year and 6 percent for the five-year average. Corn emerged is 63 percent, compared to 67 percent last year and 58 percent for the five-year average. The oat crop has begun heading, with 3 percent statewide, slightly behind the five-year average of 5 percent. Other field activities include tending to livestock and applying herbicides and fertilizer.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 76% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 84% adequate, 13% surplus. Corn 78% planted, 71% 2006, 63% avg.; 34% emerged, 35% 2006, 36% avg. Soybeans 39% planted, 30% 2006, 33% avg.; 5% emerged, 5% 2006, 9% avg. Winter wheat 94% jointed, 95% 2006, 97% avg.; 31% headed, 43% 2006, 42% avg.; condition 7% very poor, 17% poor, 39% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent. Pasture condition 5% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Pastures, hay crops have mostly recovered from the frost damage that occurred in April. Livestock remain in mostly good condition. Average temperatures ranged from 5° to 11° above normal with a high of 90° and a low of 35°. Precipitation averaged from 0 to 1.40 inches. Farmers made tremendous progress planting both corn, soybeans as most of the state received very little precipitation during the week. Topsoil is getting dry in some areas, farmers are hoping for moisture to help with germination, emergence of both corn and soybeans. Planting progress for both corn, soybeans moved ahead of both last year, the 5-year average pace. Activities included repairing equipment, soil

preparation, spraying herbicides, applying fertilizer, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 64% adequate, 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 63% adequate, 36% surplus. Fertilizer application 94% complete. Oats 98% planted, 81% emerged. Corn 77% planted, 36% emerged. Soybeans 24% planted. Oat condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 26% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 50% good, 17% excellent. Although portions of southwest Iowa remain waterlogged, areas of northeast, east central Iowa could use some rain.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 68% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 74% adequate, 18% surplus. Wheat jointed 99%, 100% 2006, 98% avg.; freeze damage 38% none, 20% light, 24% moderate, 18% severe; wind damage 80% none, 16% light, 4% moderate; insect infestation 60% none, 27% light, 9% moderate, 4% severe; disease infestation 39% no presence, 32% light presence, 23% moderate presence, 6% severe presence. Alfalfa 1st cutting 3%, 9% 2006, 22% avg. Feed grain supplies 3% very short, 14% short, 82% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay, forage supplies 10% very short, 35% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 5% short, 79% adequate, 16% surplus. Planting corn, spraying wheat were the primary field activities. Leaf rust was reported in the central, northwest areas of the State. Reporter comments indicated some producers were spraying for alfalfa weevil, flooding in areas where heavy amounts of rainfall were received.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 19% short, 73% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% short, 76% adequate, 9% surplus. Sorghum 9% planted, 20% 2006, 11% 5-year avg. Corn 77% emerged, 75% 2006, 65% 5-year avg. Burley tobacco set 21%, 11% 2006, 9% 5-year avg. Dark tobacco set 19%, 5% 2006, 6% 5-year avg. Strawberry growers reported their berries as 63% small, 32% medium, and 5% large. Winter wheat condition 40% very poor, 30% poor, 24% fair, 6% good. Set tobacco condition 2% poor, 23% fair, 63% good, 12% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 12% poor, 40% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent. Hay crops condition 5% very poor, 23% poor, 42% fair, 26% good, 4% excellent. Scattered showers, isolated thunderstorms provided west, central sections of the State with locally heavy rainfall prior to the weekend. Otherwise, it was a warm, dry week with high humidity, above normal temperatures and below normal rainfall.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Soil moisture 26% short, 62% adequate, 12% surplus. Corn condition 21% fair, 68% good, 11% excellent. Cotton 52% emerged, 64% 2006, 62% avg. Hay 1st cutting 33%, 47% 2006, 33% avg. Sorghum 86% emerged, 76% 2006, 65% avg.; 24% fair, 72% good, 4% excellent. Sweet potatoes 5% planted, 3% 2006, 8% avg. Wheat 100% headed, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 91% turning color, 98% 2006, 79% avg.; 2% poor, 29% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Spring plowing 97% plowed, 96% 2006, 97% avg. Sugarcane 6% poor, 36% fair, 41% good, 17% excellent. Livestock 3% poor, 27% fair, 66% good, 4% excellent. Vegetable 9% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, 4% excellent. Range, pasture 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 61% good, 4% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.70. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 31% short, 64% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 84% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 67% planted, 74% 2006, 69% avg.; 28% emerged, 42% 2006, 39% avg. Soybeans 11% planted, 18% 2006, 11% avg. Barley condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 26% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent; 86% headed, 93% 2006, 90% avg.; 1% turned, 3% 2006, 1% avg. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 69% good, 7% excellent; 45% headed, 72% 2006, 53% avg.; 0% turned, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 50% good, 16% excellent. Strawberries 97% bloomed, 94% 2006, 89% avg.; 4% harvested, 8% 2006, 8% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 28%, 33% 2006, 19% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 38%, 31% 2006, 19% avg. Apples 100% bloomed, 95% 2006, 97% avg. Watermelons 32% planted, 47% 2006, 38% avg. Cucumbers 15% planted, 37% 2006, 24% avg. Lima beans 45% planted, 22% 2006, 16% avg. Snap beans 14% planted, 28% 2006, 25% avg. Sweet corn 69% planted, 57% 2006, 55% avg. Green peas

7% harvested, 9% 2006, 3% avg. Potatoes 98% planted, 100% 2006, 95% avg. Tomatoes 26% planted, 46% 2006, 46% avg. Cantaloups 37%, 31% 2006, 39% avg. Hay supplies 19% very short, 22% short, 59% adequate, 0% surplus. Weather conditions have been favorable for planting corn and soybeans. Top soil is getting dry and rain would be appreciated.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 2% very short, 7% short, 71% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 4% short, 80% adequate, 15% surplus. Barley 72% planted, 81% 2006, 67% avg.; 34% emerged, 62% 2006, 42% avg. Oats 1% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 70% good, 11% excellent; 90% planted, 95% 2006, 88% avg.; 55% emerged, 84% 2006, 65% avg. Potatoes 40% planted, 60% 2006, 4% emerged, 16% 2006. Asparagus 28% harvested, 35% 2006, 23% avg. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.31 inches southwest Lower Peninsula to 1.40 inches southeast Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 5 degrees above normal east central Lower Peninsula to 9 degrees above normal western Upper Peninsula. Warmer weather provided better conditions for farmers to make progress on their field activities. Favorable weather conditions during week helpful for planting activities across State. Corn planting continued at a rapid pace with some emergence from early planted fields. Alfalfa growth continued to progress well. Heavy alfalfa weevil feeding reported in southern Michigan, scouting fields is recommended as time for cutting approaches. Soybean planting continued. Winter wheat good condition. Presence of powdery mildew low canopy reported and farmers encouraged to keep a watchful eye as season progresses. Sugarbeet planting wrapped up, emergence on most fields good. Barley, oat planting essentially completed, most fields have emerged with good stands. Warmer days, precipitation last week encouraged fruit crop development. Apples continued to bloom southwest, southeast. Central areas, apples at various stages from full pink to full king bloom. Northwestern apples pink. Blueberries blooming southwest, nearing bloom southeast, central areas. Peaches near shuck split. Southwest, large numbers of oriental fruit moths caught. Most peaches southeast, central areas at petal fall. Pear development ranged from bloom to petal fall. Plums shuck southwest, bloom across remainder of State. Southwest, sweet, tart cherries shuck. Southeast, central, northwestern areas, sweet cherries at bloom to petal fall, tart cherries bloom. Chardonnay grapes northwest progressed to late bud swell. Southeast, grapes at bud break to early short growth. Southwest, Concord grape shoots 3 to 4 inches long with several leaves out, while Vinifera grapes at late swell. Scattered precipitation this week provided timely rains to help get vegetable transplants established or assist emergence. Carrot planting almost finished most areas. Asparagus harvest continued on schedule. Some reports of purple spot. New plantings proceeded on schedule. Celery planting continued on schedule. Cabbage planting continued. Some reports that transplanting has been delayed west central area. Potato planting continued. Emergence slow on some early planted fields. Sweet corn planting continued. Early planted sweet corn at 3 to 4 leaf stage southeast. Tomato, yellow squash, zucchini, and cucumber planting continued low tunnels and open fields.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 17% short, 70% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn 91% ground prepared, 86% 2006, 93% avg. Soybeans 59% ground prepared, 35% 2006, 49% avg. Canola 72% planted, 11% 2006, 31% avg. Green peas 72% planted, 63% 2006, 63% avg. Sweet corn 35% planted, 21% 2006, 26% avg. Dry beans 16% planted, 11% 2006, 14% avg. Potatoes 70% planted, 68% 2006, 71% avg. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa 3% very poor, 11% poor, 23% fair, 49% good, 14% excellent. Planting of Minnesota's sugarbeet acreage was nearly complete as of Sunday, May 13th. Planting of spring wheat, oats, and barley were more than 90% complete. Warm weather this past week boosted soil temperatures across the state and advanced emergence of the small grain, corn crops ahead of the five-year average.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil moisture 16% very short, 34% short, 47% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 99% 2006, 99% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, 14% excellent. Cotton 71% planted, 72% 2006, 77% avg.; 35% emerged, 63% 2006, 60% avg. Rice 95% planted, 95% 2006, 91% avg.; 85% emerged, 92% 2006, 80% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 78% good, 10% excellent.

Sorghum 82% planted, 96% 2006, 91% avg.; 63% emerged, 93% 2006, 80% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 4% fair, 94% good, 2% excellent. Soybeans 88% planted, 93% 2006, 82% avg.; 70% emerged, 88% 2006, 71% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 62% good, 11% excellent. Wheat 100% heading, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 18% mature, 1% 2006, 5% avg.; 4% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Hay 60% (Harvested cool), 44% 2006, 56% avg. Blueberries 1% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent. Peanuts 29% planted, 44% 2006, 9% avg. Watermelons 97% planted, 87% 2006, 92% avg.; 0% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 67% good, 0% excellent. Cattle 6% very poor, 13% poor, 21% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Pasture 5% very poor, 15% poor, 42% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent. Producers continued to make progress on row-crop planting and many are nearing the end with soybeans and cotton. Scattered showers helped improve crops in areas where they hit, although much of the State remains very dry. Blueberry producers in southern Mississippi have begun harvesting their crop.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 6% short, 61% adequate, 31% surplus. Spring tillage 74% complete, 88% 2006, 84% avg. Alfalfa harvest, 1st cutting 21%, 15% 2006, 12% avg. Other hay harvest 6%, 6% 2006, 2% avg. Wet weather over much of the State and flooded fields along the Missouri river and in low-lying areas continued to limit progress of planting spring crops. Some corn acres will be replanted while other fields will be switched to sorghum or soybeans. Damage from army worms was reported in the south-central part of the State. Pasture conditions were basically unchanged. Average temperatures were 6 to 9 degrees above normal with one report in the Bootheel of 11 degrees above normal. Rainfall for the week averaged 1.41 inches. Activities limited spring tillage; limited corn, soybean, sorghum planting; rice and cotton planting ahead of normal 1st cutting of alfalfa progressed rapidly because many fields were lost due to freeze; other hay harvest beginning.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% last year, 9% short, 25% last year, 74% adequate, 65% last year, 17% surplus, 4% last year. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 8% last year, 21% short, 35% last year, 66% adequate, 55% last year, 9% surplus, 2% last year. Field tillage work in progress is 2% not started, 4% last year, 8% just started, 12% last year, 90% well underway, 84% last year. Barley 85% planted, 83% last year, 48% emerged, 36% last year. Oats 81% planted, 61% last year, 39% emerged, 28% last year. Spring wheat 84% planted, 78% last year, 33% emerged, 36% last year. Winter wheat spring stages 0% still dormant, 1% greening, 99% greening, growing. Winter wheat 13% boot stage, 6% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% last year, 3% poor, 6% last year, 21% fair, 18% last year, 46% good, 49% last year, 29% excellent, 26% last year. Dry peas 96% planted, 78% last year, 35% emerged, 23% last year. Lentils 89% planted, 64% last year, 14% emerged, 12% last year. Corn 65% planted, 35% last year, and 4% emerged. Sugar beets are 92% planted, 92% last year, 38% emerged, 50% last year. Farmers are still progressing faster with planting this year than last year. Specialty crops such as dry peas are almost all planted. Montana received below normal precipitation for the week. Harlem received the most moisture at 1.34 inches. Albion had the high temperature of 90 degrees, and West Yellowstone had the low of 15 degrees. Livestock grazing 93% open, 95% last year, 3% difficult, 3% last year, 4% closed, 2% last year. Calving 97% complete, 97% last year, lambing 91% complete, 87% last year. Ranchers are providing supplemental feed to 33% of cattle, calves, 35% last year, 31% of sheep, lambs, 32% last year. Cattle, calves moved to summer ranges is 40%, 40% last year, and sheep and lambs to summer ranges is 40%, 34% last year. Range, pasture feed conditions 0% very poor, 2% last year, 7% poor, 5% last year, 34% fair, 30% last year, 49% good, 47% last year, 10% excellent, 16% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 86% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 16% short, 76% adequate, 5% surplus. Wheat jointed 87%, 77% 2006, 75% avg.; 17% headed, 10% 2006, 9% avg. Oats 84% emerged, 95% 2006, 91% avg. Soybeans 17% planted, 29% 2006, 26% avg.; 17% emerged, 29% 2006, 26% avg. Corn 73% planted, 86% 2006, 79% avg.; 29% emerged, 31% 2006, 31% avg. Sorghum 9% planted, 11% 2006, 10% avg. Alfalfa conditions 2% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 49% good, 9% excellent; 1st cutting 1%, 4% 2006, 2% avg. Pasture, range conditions 1% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair,

52% good, 10% excellent. Above normal temperatures, sunshine allowed soils to dry, producers to make considerable progress planting corn. It was a dry week with limited precipitation.

NEVADA: Warm, dry conditions dominated the state last week as average temperatures ranged from six to ten degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded the high temperature for the week at 99 degrees while Ely notched the week's low at 23 degrees. The reporting stations recorded no precipitation over the period. Range, pasture conditions declined after a warm, dry week. Producer concerns include available irrigation water as the minimal snow pack is receding rapidly. The mild conditions allowed progress on potato planting, bolstered mixed hay and alfalfa growth. Livestock producers are branding and moving cattle to pasture as calving nears completion.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil moisture 19% short, 73% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 79% adequate, 15% surplus. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, 11% excellent. Maine potatoes 5% planted, 30% 2006, 10% average. Rhode Island potatoes 65% planted, 70% 2006, 60% avg.; 25% emerged, 20% 2006, 10% average; condition good/excellent. Massachusetts potatoes 85% planted, 80% 2006, 65% avg.; 20% emerged, 10% 2006, 5% average; condition good. Maine oats 5% planted, 70% 2006, 30% average. Maine barley 5% planted, 70% 2006, 30% average. Field corn 20% planted, 25% 2006, 20% average; condition fair/good. Sweet corn 30% planted, 20% 2006, 20% avg.; 5% emerged, 10% 2006, 10% average, condition good/fair. First crop hay condition good/fair. Apples bud stage to early bloom in Maine, Early bloom to full bloom elsewhere, condition good/fair. Peaches Early bloom to full bloom, condition good/fair. Pears bud stage to early bloom in Massachusetts, Early bloom to full bloom elsewhere, condition good/fair. Strawberries Dormant to bud stage in Maine, bud stage to early bloom elsewhere, condition good/fair. Massachusetts cranberries Dormant to bud stage, condition good. Highbush blueberries Bud stage to early bloom, condition good/fair. Maine wild blueberries Bud stage, condition good/excellent. Sunny skies, warmer temperatures this week helped push along the development of leaves, fruit blossoms, grasses. Temperatures in the first part of the week were well above normal across the region, with some locations in northern states seeing highs in the mid-to-upper 80s on Wednesday and Thursday. Showers arrived on Friday to all six states, cooling the air, bringing up to a half inch of rain to some areas. Skies cleared, temperatures remained in the 60s and low 70s throughout the weekend, making for brisk business at nurseries, greenhouses, garden centers. Planting of many crops is underway, while some farmers continued to prepare fields for planting. Some producers noted that the drier weather coupled with wind this week dried out topsoil, resulting in dusty conditions in some areas. Tree fruit producers made sure pollinators were in orchards this week, while livestock operations turned out more animals to pasture. Major farm activities included fertilizing, spreading manure, liming, plowing and disking fields, applying herbicides, fungicides, laying plastic mulch, irrigation drip tape, repairing fences, cleaning out ditches, planting potatoes, small grains, field corn, sweet corn, peas, lettuce, greens, cole crops, fruit trees, raspberries, blueberries and strawberries, pruning blueberries and peach trees, burning wild blueberry fields, and harvesting asparagus, parsnips, and spinach.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil moisture 50% short, 50% adequate. Irrigation water supply 100% adequate. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in most localities. Temperatures were below normal the beginning of the week, and rose to above normal by midweek, across the Garden State. Field corn was emerging in parts of the Northern district. Sprinklers were used to protect cranberries from frost. Blueberries were in full bloom in the Southern district. Peaches were sizing nicely, apple fruit set looked good. Strawberry harvest began. Producers continued planting field corn, summer vegetables. Irrigation was necessary in some Southern fields. Harvest of early season vegetables, including asparagus, lettuce, spinach, continued across the state. Producers continued greenhouse work, field preparation and spraying.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6.3. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 21% short, 65% adequate, 6% surplus. Wind damage 19% light, 3% moderate. Freeze damage 2% light, 2% moderate. Alfalfa 4% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 49% good, 15% excellent,

75% first cutting complete. Irrigated sorghum 9% planted. Dry sorghum 1% planted. Total sorghum 4% planted. Irrigated winter wheat 20% fair, 76% good, 4% excellent, 91% headed. Dry winter wheat 9% very poor, 63% fair, 28% good, 70% headed. Total winter wheat 14% fair, 68% good, 18% excellent, 78% headed. Lettuce 10% fair, 45% good, 45% excellent. Chile 4% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, 8% excellent; 98% planted. Cotton 85% planted. Corn 76% planted, 45% emerged. Onions 14% fair, 67% good, 19% excellent. Apples 20% very poor, 60% fair, 20% good, 50% light fruit set, 50% average fruit set. Peanuts 43% planted. Cattle conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 59% good, 17% excellent. Sheep conditions 5% very poor, 8% poor, 8% fair, 62% good, 17% excellent. Range, pasture conditions 5% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 4% excellent. Farmers spent the week irrigating, planting and cultivating. Ranchers are branding, moving cattle, conditions look good. A mix of temperatures during the week with generally warm conditions in the west, cooler than average readings in the east. Slow moving upper level system brought heavy showers to southern areas of the state. Other areas saw mainly isolated slow moving showers.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Soil moisture was rated 15% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus. Pastures were rated 2% poor, 20% fair, 64% good, and 14% excellent. Corn planting reached 41% compared to 57% last year. Oat planting had reached 80% compared with 93% last year. Potatoes were 44 percent planted. In the Lake Ontario Fruit Region, recent showers brought fire blight infections for most apples, pears in bloom in the southern areas of Monroe, Orleans, and Niagara Counties. Onion planting was approximately 60% complete. For livestock, pastures continued to dry and were estimated to be in good condition throughout most of the state. Temperatures averaged in the high-50's with highs in the 80's and lows in the 30's at night. Precipitation was very light for the week throughout most of the state.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Soil moisture 7% very short, 41% short, 49% adequate, 3% surplus. Activities during the week included the planting of cotton, peanuts, sorghum, soybeans, sweetpotatoes, and tobacco. First cutting of hay, truck crop harvest continue to progress. Scattered showers were experienced in most areas of North Carolina. The calendar year's first named storm, Andrea, created some precipitation for the State.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 9% short, 83% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 28% short, 64% adequate, 6% surplus. Durum wheat 56% planted, 45% 2006, 39% avg.; 23% emerged, 14% 2006, 17% average. Canola 82% planted, 46% 2006, 50% avg.; 34% emerged, 10% 2006, 14% average. Dry edible beans 7% planted, 4% 2006, 4% average. Dry edible peas 90% planted, 74% 2006, average not available; 44% emerged, 20% 2006, average not available. Flaxseed 47% planted, 34% 2006, 35% avg.; 11% emerged, 6% 2006, 7% average. Potatoes 54% planted, 42% 2006, 40% avg.; 2% emerged, 4% 2006, 4% average. Hay, forage supplies 9% very short, 16% short, 71% adequate, 4% surplus. Grain and concentrate supplies 2% very short, 10% short, 84% adequate, 4% surplus. Pasture, range conditions 2% very poor, 12% poor, 38% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent. Mostly dry conditions, above average temperatures allowed producers to make excellent planting progress. The southwest district received beneficial moisture for pastures and germinating crops.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 20% short, 69% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn 88% planted, 88% 2006, 70% avg.; 30% emerged, 49% 2006, 33% avg. Soybeans 64% planted, 65% 2006, 42% avg.; 8% emerged, 19% 2006, 11% avg. Winter wheat jointed 93%, 98% 2006, 92% avg.; 4% headed, 8% 2006, 6% avg. Oats 99% planted, 100% 2006, 92% avg.; 69% emerged, 96% 2006, 73% avg. Potatoes 58% planted, 79% 2006, 67% avg. Apples in full bloom 95%, 100% 2006, 96% avg. Peaches in full bloom 95%, 96% 2006, 94% avg. Apple condition 34% very poor, 21% poor, 27% fair, 16% good, 2% excellent. Hay condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 43% good, 11% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, 18% excellent. Oat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 59% good, 6% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 49% good, 15% excellent. Peach condition 42% very poor, 27% poor, 22% fair, 9% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat condition 4% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair,

39% good, 10% excellent. Last week's favorable weather conditions allowed continuous planting of corn, soybeans, and oats. Dingy cutworm activity and cereal leaf beetles have been reported in the Central district. Northeastern counties report observations of aphids, powdery mildew in wheat fields. The Northeast reports apple trees with a secondary bloom. Other field activities for the week included rotary hoeing over corn fields, plowing, fertilizer, herbicide application, and CRP field scouting. Field activities in the South Central district included harvesting of plasticulture strawberries, radishes, fresh market pepper planting, transplanting of summer squash and cucumbers.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 55% adequate, 41% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 76% adequate 13% surplus. Wheat soft dough 39% this week, 22% last week, 68% last year, 48% average. Rye condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 11% excellent; soft dough 69% this week, 51% last week, 82% last year, 58% average. Oats condition 3% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 12% excellent; jointing 93% this week, 85% last week, 83% last year, 88% average; 46% headed this week, 33% last week, 54% last year, 56% average; soft dough 17% this week, 7% last week, 36% last year, 24% average. Corn condition 7% poor, 17% fair, 35% good, 41% excellent; planted 94% this week, 90% last week, 87% last year, 84% average; emerged 82% this week, 66% last week, 53% last year, 47% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 54% this week, 52% last week, 60% last year, 61% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 58% this week, 56% last week, 74% last year, 74% average; planted 22% this week, 20% last week, 33% last year, 33% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 90% this week, 89% last week, 93% last year, 94% average; emerged 15% this week, 8% last week, 6% last year, 17% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 88% this week, 83% last week, 96% last year, 95% average. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 54% good, 15% excellent; 1st cutting 48% this week, 42% last week, 53% last year, 67% average. Other hay condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 54% good, 10% excellent; 1st cutting 24% this week, 23% last week, 25% last year, 29% average. Watermelon planted 80% this week, 78% last week, 74% last year, 72% average; running 26% this week, 5% last week, N/A last year, N/A average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 18% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 44% good, 18% excellent. Livestock conditions were in the mostly good to fair range. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$113 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$102 per cwt. Livestock marketings were average last week.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 3% very short, 14% short, 76% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 5% very short, 11% short, 78% adequate, 6% surplus. Range, pasture condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 16% excellent. Barley condition 11% fair, 84% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 74% good, 9% excellent. Spring wheat condition 28% fair, 69% good, 3% excellent. All Barley planted this week 97%, last year 93%, 5 year average 88%. All Barley emerged this week 85%, last year 69%, 5 year average 69%. Spring wheat emerged this week 95%, last year 78%, 5 year average 84%. Winter wheat headed this week 11%, last year 4%, 5 year average 14%. Weather Warm, dry weather allowed farmers to get out into the fields this past week. High temperatures ranged from 68 degrees in North Bend, up to 91 degrees in Hermiston. Low temperatures ranged from 25 degrees at the Lorella station, up to 47 degrees in Bandon. Precipitation was scarce throughout the State during the past week. The largest accumulation was reported at the Joseph station with only 0.35 inches, while twenty three out of the forty three stations reported no precipitation at all. Field Crops Previous cool conditions have slowed grass seed maturity in the Willamette Valley. Yields for most varieties looked average to better than average. Pesticides were applied, spot spraying continued on grass seed. The first reports of the season came in for cutting grass hay. Douglas County top soil was drying out a little fast. Sunny weather in southern Oregon was beneficial to hay, grain growth. Alfalfa irrigation season was fully underway in southeastern Oregon where hay cutting has started. Spring planting continued in Klamath County. Strong winds late in the week hampered ground spraying on cereal crop fields in Wasco County. Wild rye was starting to head out in the wheat fields. Sherman County feral rye, cheat grass have been heading for two weeks. Fall barley was mostly headed, especially in the north end. Winter wheat was in the boot stage, but is still a ways

from heading. Warm dry weather is showing an impact on crops, especially where soil is shallow, or fertilizer overlaps. Winter wheat plants in Morrow County are big this year, are requiring more moisture than is available. Although the moisture profile is still adequate in most areas, some wheat is beginning to stress. Vegetables The warmer, drier weather allowed most growers time to prepare fields for summer vegetables. However, wet soil in Lane County continued to prevent a lot of vegetable planting. Processing snap beans, sweet corn were planted in Washington County. Producers in Marion County reported that snap beans were up, growing. Vegetable starts were in abundance in Farmer's markets, roadside stands, open nurseries. Fruits, Nuts North Willamette Valley cherries began to set fruit. Yields are expected to be down due to areas of frost during bloom coupled with heavy rain, hail damage. Marionberries were in full bloom; other caneberries were starting to bloom. Strawberries were setting fruit. There were reports of rust mites in grapes causing "short shoots" which can lead to reduced production. There are many cases of *Pseudomonas syringae* infection in stone fruits. Southern Willamette Valley plums, cherries were done blooming, were experiencing some bacterial blight issues. Peaches were also done blooming, have some moderate pollination problems. Many varieties of apples were in full bloom, but rain may cause some poor pollination. Douglas County tree fruits continued in good condition. Wasco County fruit growers sprayed, mowed grass strips between rows of trees. A second planting of sweet cherries went in, were growing in Sherman County. Southern Oregon fruit was doing better with recent sunny weather. Some local strawberries were ready. Growers caught up on spraying for weeds, mildew. Codling moth was reported out in Medford. Nurseries, Greenhouses Both nurseries, greenhouses were quite busy with sales, plant up-keep, feeding, watering. Sales were going strong with an abundance of annuals, perennials, vegetable, herb starts. Nursery shipping season is ongoing as they move bare root trees, containers, balled, burlapped plants to the East Coast. Livestock, Range, pasture Livestock were looking good & some cattle were still being sent to higher pastures in Western Oregon. It was noted that pastures were shaping up due to the warmer weather, were even looking lush in parts of the Willamette Valley. Some livestock producers were beginning to haul water to range pastures last week. It was reported that the lower range was drying in Harney County, the hills on the range lands were getting brown rapidly in Wasco County.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 3% very short, 32% short, 56% adequate, 9% surplus. Spring 79% plowing, 92% 2006, 84% avg. Corn 62% planted, 73% 2006, 60% avg.; 21% emerged, 31% 2006, 21% avg.; conditions 1% poor, 15% fair, 61% good, 23% excellent. Barley 63% heading, 90% 2006, 74% avg. Winter wheat 22% heading, 44% 2006, 28% avg.; conditions 2% poor, 13% fair, 66% good, 19% excellent. Oats 91% planted, 97% 2006, 90% avg.; 44% emerged, 64% 2006, 62% avg.; conditions 5% poor, 35% fair, 59% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans 19% planted, 23% 2006, 20% avg. Tobacco 69% planted, 100% 2006, 100% avg. Potatoes 59% planted, 72% 2006, 59% avg. Alfalfa first cutting complete 13%, 19% 2006, 10% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, 18% excellent. Timothy clover crop condition 4% poor, 22% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent. Quality of hay made 2% poor, 2% fair, 37% good, 59% excellent. Pasture conditions 4% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 43% good, 21% excellent. Principal farm activities included spreading manure, fertilizer and lime, preparing the ground for no till planting, hauling manure, spring plowing, cleaning barnyards, cutting hay, and planting corn, potatoes, soybeans, and oats.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil moisture 9% very short, 40% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 2% very poor, 23% poor, 50% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Sorghum 0% very poor, 10% poor, 40% fair, 50% good, 0% excellent. Cotton 0% very poor, 0% poor, 65% fair, 35% good, 0% excellent. Peanuts 0% very poor, 0% poor, 40% fair, 60% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 24% very poor, 28% poor, 22% fair, 26% good, 0% excellent. Oats 15% very poor, 30% poor, 32% fair, 23% good, 0% excellent. Tobacco 3% very poor, 7% poor, 54% fair, 36% good, 0% excellent. Hay 5% very poor, 22% poor, 47% fair, 26% good, 0% excellent. Peaches 86% very poor, 7% poor, 7% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Apples 50% very poor, 25% poor, 25% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Snapbeans, fresh 5% very poor, 35% poor, 40% fair, 20% good, 0% excellent. Cucumbers, fresh 5% very poor, 30% poor, 30% fair, 35% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 15% poor, 60% fair, 25% good, 0%

excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 3% very poor, 10% poor, 50% fair, 30% good, 7% excellent. Cantelopes 4% very poor, 8% poor, 50% fair, 38% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 47% fair, 46% good, 2% excellent. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2006, 98% avg.; 97% emerged, 97% 2006, 94% avg. Soybeans 14% planted, 19% 2006, 21% avg.; 3% emerged, 3% 2006, 2% avg. Sorghum 65% planted, 53% 2006, 56% avg. Winter wheat 98% headed, 98% 2006, 98% avg.; 35% turning color, 50% 2006, 52% avg.; 7% ripe, 1% 2006, 7% avg. Oats 99% headed, 99% 2006, 97% avg. Sweetpotatoes 20% planted, 24% 2006, 31% avg. Tobacco 99% transplanted, 99% 2006, 99% avg. Hay grain hay 65%, 63% 2006, 63% avg. Snapbeans fresh 95% planted, 98% 2006, 97% avg. Cucumbers fresh 95% planted, 100% 2006, 100% avg. Watermelons 94% planted, 98% 2006, 95% avg. Tomatoes fresh 100% planted, 99% 2006, 99% avg. Cantelopes 93% planted, 97% 2006, 92% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 66% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 13% short, 57% adequate, 24% surplus. Winter wheat boot 30%, 35% 2006, 29% avg. Barley seeded 85%, 81% 2006, 89% avg.; 45% emerged, 55% 2006, 62% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 74% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 59% good, 17% excellent. Feed supplies 5% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 10% very short, 11% short, 60% adequate, 19% surplus. Cattle moved to pasture 53% complete. Calving 91% complete. Cattle condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 66% good, 17% excellent. Lambing 95% complete. Sheep condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 65% good, 21% excellent. Fields are slowly drying from the heavy precipitation on May 5th and 6th. Flooding along the James River Valley will result in some replanting of crops, preventive planting acres. The western part of the state welcomed the rains, but could still use more to aid subsoil moisture.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 37% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 43% short, 47% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 96% headed, 97% 2006, 91% avg.; 31% very poor, 28% poor, 30% fair, 11% good. Tobacco 17% transplanted, 10% 2006, 14% avg. Hay 1st cutting 30%, 11% 2006, 17% avg.; 11% very poor, 25% poor, 42% fair, 21% good, 1% excellent. Pastures 6% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. For the second week in a row, generally dry weather provided ample opportunities for farmers to make significant progress with their field activities. Farmers making their first cutting of hay made substantial advances over the week earlier to more than double their progress. Although hay and pasture conditions improved slightly, most areas remain dry and need a good general rain. Other field activities last week included transplanting tobacco and applying post-emergent herbicides.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary. Moderate levels of rainfall, a few strong thunderstorms made their way through the state during the week. Field activities were delayed for many producers due to wet conditions. Minor flooding was reported in some areas of the state. Many areas have a surplus of sub-soil moisture, as recent rains continued to increase levels. Haying, baling continued in some areas where conditions allowed. Insect populations, especially horn, Hessian flies, continued to expand, cause damage to some fields. Treatment was ongoing for some producers. Although some feeding was necessary, most cattle were in good condition, removed from supplemental feeding. Wheat conditions remained good in the Northern High Plains, but spraying was ongoing in some fields due to reports of leaf rust and other diseases. Severe weather caused minor damage to some wheat fields in the Blacklands, many fields remained too wet for harvest. Statewide, wheat condition was mostly good to excellent while oat condition remained mostly fair to good. Recent rainfall, low soil temperatures delayed planting, land preparations for many cotton producers across the state. Corn planting continued in some areas of the Northern High Plains, while many other areas of the state remained too wet for farming activities. Increased rainfall is needed along the Coastal Bend in order to sustain growth. Statewide, corn condition was mostly good to excellent. Heading of sorghum increased along the Coastal Bend, but additional moisture is needed in order to improve production potential. Statewide, sorghum condition was mostly good to excellent statewide. The watermelon crop in the Lower Valley began to show signs of damage due to the previous

week's severe weather. Producers in the Trans-Pecos and Edwards Plateau continued to monitor for pecan case bearer activity, as there were signs in some orchards. Stock tanks for livestock water were full or close to full in the Southern Low Plains. Also, hay yields were good in the Southern Low Plains with increased grazing conditions in wheat pastures. Some producers in the Cross Timbers were able to get their first cuttings of hay harvested as conditions allowed. Some shearing continued in the Trans-Pecos, livestock body condition continued to improve due to the increased forage. Producers in South Central Texas were busy spraying fields in order to control weeds. Recent rainfall continued to increase forage for grazing on native ranges and pastures in South Texas. Statewide, range and pasture condition was mostly fair to good.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 30% short, 67% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 5% very short, 35% short, 60% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 5% headed, 4% 2006, 3% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 59% good, 21% excellent. Spring wheat 92% emerged, 80% 2006, 82% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 41% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Barley 84% emerged, 73% 2006, 74% avg. Oats 87% planted, 82% 2006, 82% avg.; 59% emerged, 47% 2006, 55% avg. Corn 53% planted, 60% 2006, 48% avg.; 24% emerged, 9% 2006, 11% avg. Cows calved 97%, 98% 2006, 99% avg. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 71% good, 9% excellent. Sheep, lambs moved to summer range 27%, 15% 2006, 16% avg. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 83% good, 7% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 11% short, 88% adequate, 0% surplus. Sheared on farm 84%, 92% 2006, 95% avg. Ewes lamb on farm 97%, 99% 2006, 100% avg. Ewes lamb on range 77%, 79% 2006, 83% avg. Pears full bloom or past 95%, 100% 2006, 100% avg. Temperatures reached as high as 90 degrees which is unusual for this time of year. Crops continue to progress around the state. Livestock producers are still in need of more rain to improve range, pasture conditions around the state. Summit County as well as other counties are still planting corn, alfalfa while small grains planting is almost complete. Weed spraying is also taking place within the area. Box Elder reports that temperatures have been about 20 degrees higher than normal for this time of year causing stress on some crops due to the lack of moisture. The winter wheat crop in Box Elder looks good with some exceptions in the drier areas of the county. Weber, Cache counties have begun cutting 1st crop alfalfa. Onions look good this season, aided by ideal planting conditions. Cache County reports farmers are still optimistic even though fuel costs keep rising, snow packs are below normal. Beaver County reports that alfalfa first cutting has begun, but existing hay supplies are short. Duchesne County reports that grasshoppers are starting to show up in numbers in some areas. Box Elder reports that cattle producers are finishing up with branding, vaccinations and are getting ready to move their cattle to the summer ranges. Sheep producers are still lambing range herds, will shortly begin to move to the summer ranges. Livestock producers around the state are still concerned because the ranges are drying out quickly.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5.60. Topsoil moisture adequate. Cool temperatures slowed down some crops, pasture growth. Grain producers continued scouting for cereal leaf beetles, aphids, diseases. Producers continued to treat wheat fields for powdery mildew and disease. Some farmers finished planting corn, were readying equipment to make sidedress applications. Some early soybeans have been planted, some producers were waiting for the weather to warm up before planting full-season soybeans. Strawberry, asparagus harvests continued. Other farm activities included fence, barn repairs, shearing sheep, liming, fertilizing meadows and hay making.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Soil moisture 4% very short, 16% short, 77% adequate and 3% short. Warm and dry weather brought good growing conditions for field crops and control efforts for rust in winter wheat wound down. Potato and pea planting continued and the first cuttings of alfalfa and grass hay harvest had begun. Christmas tree growers began applying spray for the control of Cooley Spruce Gall adelgid and Swiss Needle Cast on Douglas fir and

Balsam Woolly aphid on Fraser fir. Tree fruit bloom was tapering off and apple growers were spraying for codling moth. Strawberries and raspberries were in full bloom. Cherries were progressing nicely and no frost was reported for the week. Home gardeners took advantage of the dry weather to plant warm season vegetable crops and apply fungicide sprays to fruit trees. Clam ground enhancement programs were underway and shellfish producers continued seeding and harvest operations as market conditions looked good. Range and pasture conditions were %very poor, %poor, %fair, %good, and %excellent. On the western side, much needed warm and dryer weather brought ideal conditions for making haylage. On the eastern side pasture conditions were mixed with some areas reporting rapid pasture growth while other areas were dry and needed moisture.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 42% short, 46% adequate compared with 5% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting 86%, 85% 2006, 80% 5-yr avg. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 25% short, 72% adequate, 2% surplus compared with 2% very short, 14% short, 83% adequate, 1% surplus 2006. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 10% short, 89% adequate, compared with 2% very short, 5% short, 93% adequate this time last year. Corn 60% planted, 68% 2006, 54% 5-yr avg.; 8% emerged, 15% 2006, 20% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 14% planted, 35% 2006, 24% 5-yr avg.; 1% emerged, 2% 2006, 8% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat conditions 24% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent; 20% headed, 36% 2006, 42% 5-yr avg. Oat conditions 2% poor, 35% fair, 59% good, 4% excellent; 76% planted, 67% 2006, 79% 5-yr avg.; 38% emerged, 46% 2006, 53% 5-yr avg. Hay 2% very poor, 12% poor, 49% fair, 35% good, 2% excellent. Apple conditions 2% very poor, 3% poor, 46% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Peach conditions 15% poor, 43% fair, 35% good, 7% excellent. Cattle, calves 5% poor, 29% fair, 62% good, 4% excellent. Sheep, lambs 3% poor, 20% fair, 74% good, 3% excellent. Farming activities included fence building, equipment maintenance, preparing fields, planting corn, oats, soybeans. Lack of rain has restricted the growth of pasture and hay fields.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 28% short, 61% adequate, 4% surplus. Spring tillage was 83% complete. Oats 95% planted, 65% emerged. Corn 76% planted, 16% emerged. Soybeans 32% planted, 1% emerged. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 12% fair, 61% good, 22% excellent. Pasture conditions 4% very poor, 12% poor, 23% fair, 50% good, 11% excellent. Oats condition 1% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, 15% excellent. Average temperatures were 5 to 9 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures were in the high 60s to high 70s. Average low temperatures were in the upper 40s to mid 50s. Soils continued to dry out throughout the week. Rainfall totals ranged from 0 inches in Madison to 0.24 inches in Milwaukee. Considerable progress was made with planting and emergence of crops with the warm, dry weather.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 13% short, 80% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 32% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 24% short, 74% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat 66% jointed, 32% 2006, 53% avg.; booting, 3%, 0% 2006, 9% avg.; condition 4% poor, 41% fair, 55% good. Barley 87% planted, 79% 2006, 87% avg.; 64% emerged, 58% 2006, 60% avg.; 4% jointed, 4% 2006, 4% avg.; condition 36% fair, 64% good. Oats 72% planted, 61% 2006, 69% avg.; 45% emerged, 35% 2006, 41% avg.; 6% jointed, 1% 2006, 3% avg. Sugarbeets 95% planted, 96% 2006, 94% avg.; 23% emerged, 42% 2006, 40% avg. Spring wheat 85% planted, 56% 2006, 67% avg.; 39% emerged, 28% 2006, 39% avg.; 2% jointed, 1% 2006, 2% avg. Corn 58% planted, 41% 2006, 51% avg.; 7% emerged, 4% 2006, 10% avg. Dry beans 3% planted, 0% 2006, 2% avg. Livestock conditions 3% poor, 20% fair, 76% good, 1% excellent. Farm flock 96% ewes lambing, 94% 2006, 95% avg.; 96% sheep shorn, 98% 2006, 98% avg. Range flock 54% ewes lambing, 52% 2006, 50% avg.; 78% sheep shorn, 80% 2006, 86% avg. Range, pasture conditions 5% very poor, 10% poor, 46% fair, 34% good, 5% excellent. Lamb losses were light to mostly normal.

May 10 ENSO Update

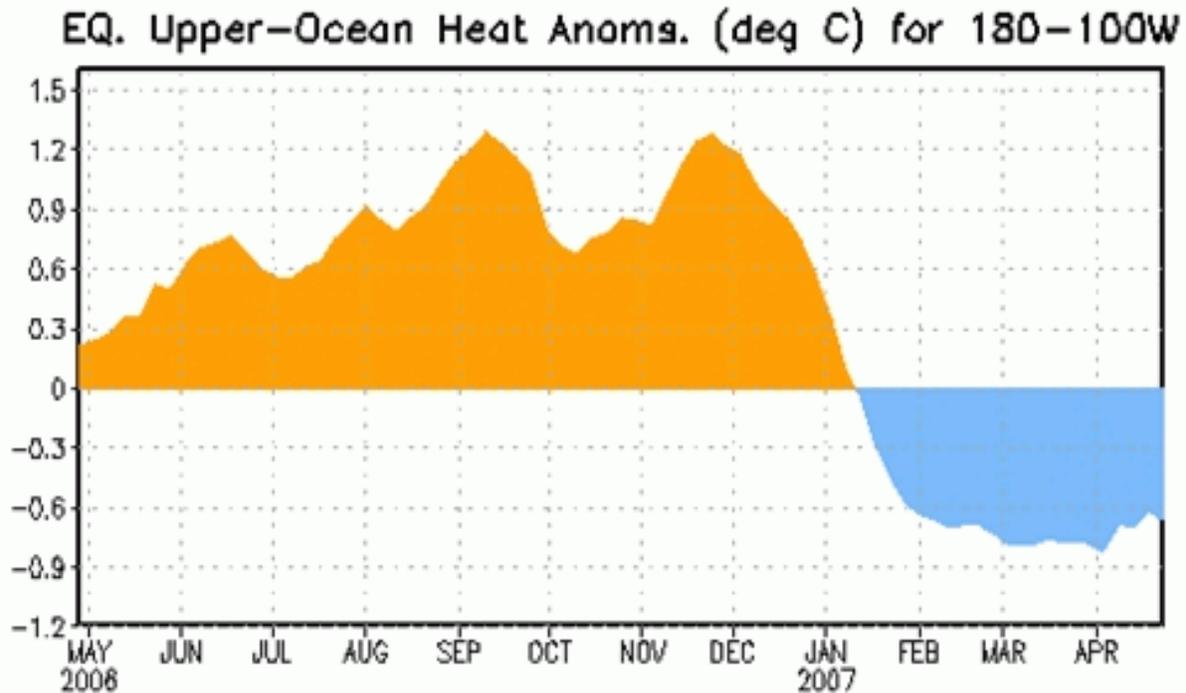


Figure 1. Anomalous equatorial upper-ocean heat content averaged over the longitude band 180 – 100 degrees W. Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982 – 2004 base period means.

Synopsis: A transition from ENSO-neutral to La Niña conditions is possible within the next 2 – 3 months.

The pattern of anomalous sea surface temperatures (SSTs) during April 2007 was consistent with ENSO-neutral conditions in the tropical Pacific, with average to slightly below-average SSTs extending from the date line to the west coast of South America. The latest weekly SST departures in the Niño regions are -1.2°C in Niño 1+2, -0.3°C in the Niño 3, zero in Niño 3.4, and $+0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ in Niño 4.

The upper-ocean heat content (average temperature departures in the upper 300 m of the ocean) remained below average across the central and east-central equatorial Pacific (Fig. 1), with temperatures at thermocline depth generally 2° – 5°C below average. Consistent with the surface and sub-surface ocean temperature patterns, stronger than-average low-level easterly winds persisted over the central equatorial Pacific. Also, convection was enhanced over the western equatorial Pacific and suppressed east of the date line. Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic conditions continue to indicate the possibility that La Niña conditions will develop over the next 2-3 months.

Most of the statistical and coupled model forecasts, including those from the NCEP Climate Forecast System (CFS), indicate below-average SSTs during the next several months. Some forecast models, especially the CFS, predict a rapid transition to La Niña during May-July 2007. However, for the past few months the CFS forecasts have been predicting a stronger and more rapid cooling than has actually occurred. Historically, the next couple of months are a critical time period for the possible emergence of La Niña.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of NOAA and its funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 7 June 2007. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 6 - 12, 2007

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Much-needed rain returned to central and northern Europe, replenishing topsoil moisture and easing crop stress on the heels of an anomalously dry April.

FSU-WESTERN: Widespread showers favored the emergence and establishment of spring grains and summer crops in Russia and western Ukraine, while persistent dryness hampered crop emergence and establishment in southern and eastern Ukraine.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Light to moderate showers slowed spring grain planting in Russia and Kazakhstan but boosted topsoil moisture for crop emergence.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Dry weather facilitated winter grain maturation and harvesting.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers and thunderstorms across the eastern half of the region contrasted with chronic dryness in western Turkey's wheat and cotton areas.

AUSTRALIA: Drier weather overspread the winter grain belt,

promoting fieldwork, including early winter grain planting.

EASTERN ASIA: Warm, mostly sunny weather benefited irrigated crops throughout China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers prevailed throughout Indochina and the Philippines, boosting moisture for summer crops.

BRAZIL: Rain benefited immature winter grains throughout southern Brazil.

ARGENTINA: Locally heavy rain renewed flooding along the Parana River, but cool, dry weather improved conditions for fieldwork by week's end.

MEXICO: Showers fell in northeastern agricultural areas, but dry weather prevailed elsewhere.

CANADA: On the Prairies, warm, showery weather maintained favorable planting prospects for spring grains and oilseeds.

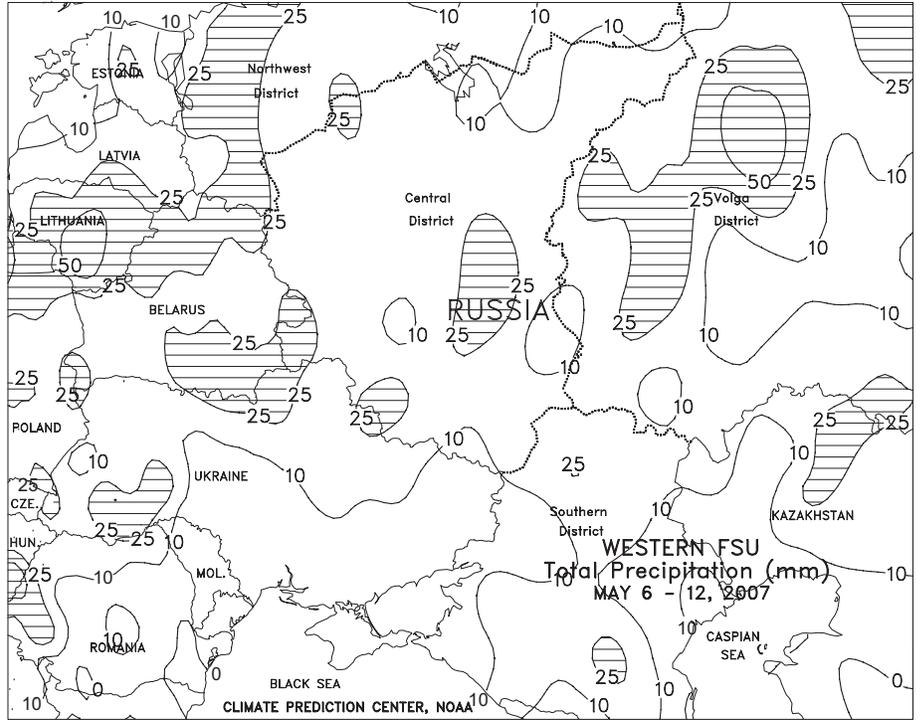
EUROPE

Much-needed rain overspread central and northern Europe, while dry conditions returned to southern growing areas. An abrupt change in the weather pattern allowed Atlantic storm systems to resume a more typical track across central and northern Europe; over the course of the past 4 to 6 weeks, storms were blocked by a strong ridge of high pressure stretching from United Kingdom southeastward into Hungary. Consequently, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (25-90 mm) returned to previously dry portions of England, Germany, Austria, and northern Poland. Somewhat lighter showers (10-50 mm) fell across northeastern France and northern portions of the Balkans, while less than 25 mm was reported in central and southern France, southern Poland, and the Czech Republic. The rainfall eased stress on heading to filling winter grains and oilseeds and replenished topsoil moisture for summer crop emergence and establishment. In contrast, dry weather in Greece and Italy increased irrigation demands and kept topsoil moisture well below the long-term average. On the Iberian Peninsula, dry conditions promoted winter crop development following several months of above-normal rainfall. Warmer-than-normal weather (weekly average temperatures 1 to 5 degrees C above normal) across most of Europe maintained faster-than-normal crop development, although daytime highs (20-30 degrees C) remained below the threshold for potential crop stress.



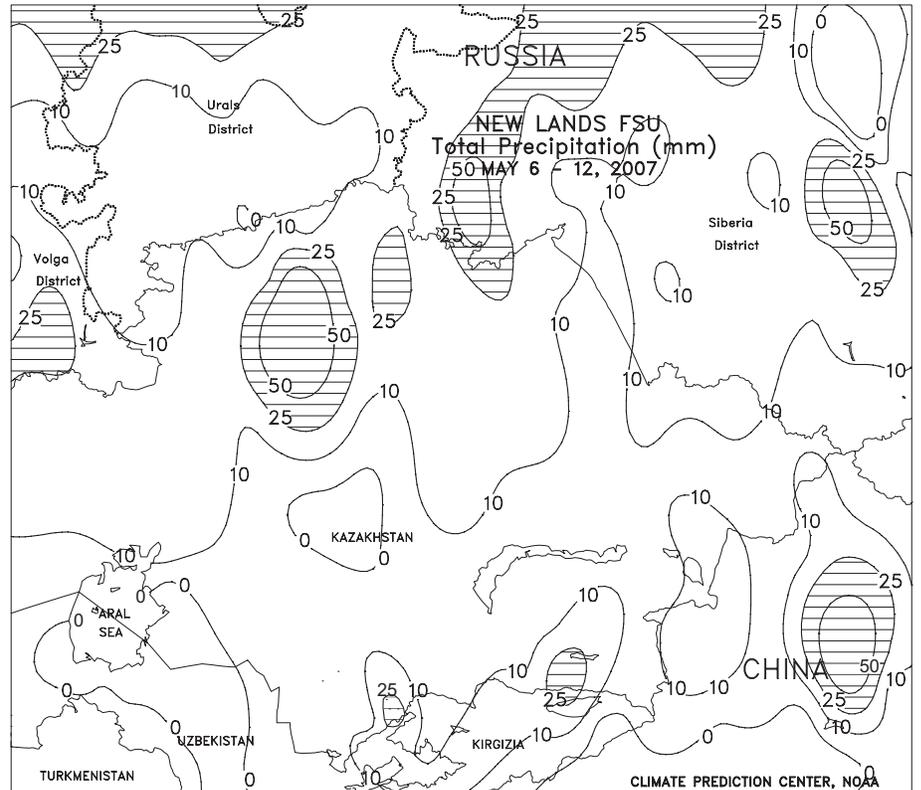
FSU-WESTERN

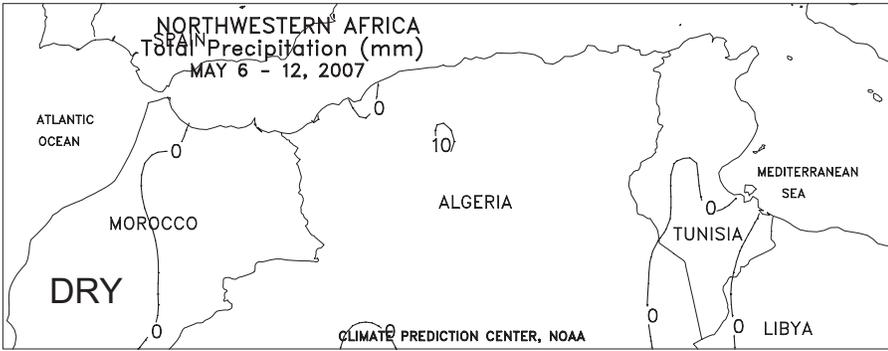
A couple of frontal systems impacted the region during the week, producing widespread showers (10-25 mm or more) in western Ukraine, Belarus, and most of Russia. While the precipitation in these areas favored the emergence and establishment of spring grains and summer crops, it slowed planting progress. In Russia, reports as of May 8 indicated that spring grain planting, including corn, was 32 percent complete, while sugar beets, corn, and sunflowers were 75, 56, and 36 percent planted, respectively. Planting progress for spring grains, sugar beets, and sunflowers was lagging last year, while corn planting was progressing ahead of last year. In Ukraine, reports as of May 11 indicated that spring grain planting was 96 percent complete, while corn, sunflowers, and sugar beets were 88, 87, and 95 percent planted, respectively. Dry weather persisted in southern and eastern Ukraine, hampering the emergence and establishment of spring grains and summer crops. The dryness in these areas was of lesser concern for winter grains that have more developed root systems and the ability to draw on subsoil moisture reserves to sustain normal growth. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in southern Ukraine and 1 to 2 degrees C below normal in the remainder of Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus. Extreme maximum temperatures ranged from the upper 20s degrees C in the southern portion of the region to the upper teens degrees C across northern areas.



FSU - NEW LANDS

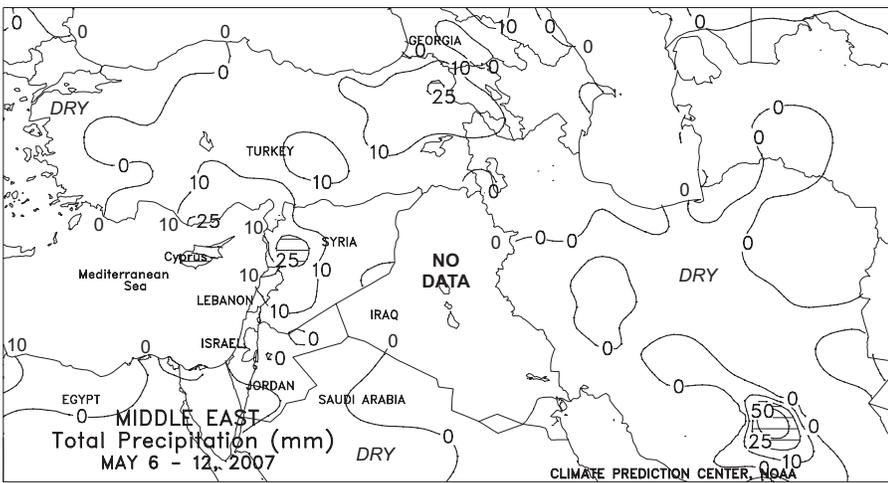
Widespread, light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) overspread most of Russia and Kazakhstan, slowing spring grain planting that typically begins in May. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in Kazakhstan and the Urals District in Russia and 1 to 2 degrees C above normal in Russia's Siberia District. Precipitation accumulations since last autumn were near to above normal throughout most of Russia and Kazakhstan, boosting soil moisture reserves. In major cotton growing areas of Central Asia, cool, showery weather early in the week was followed by a warming trend and dry weather as the week progressed, helping planting activities.





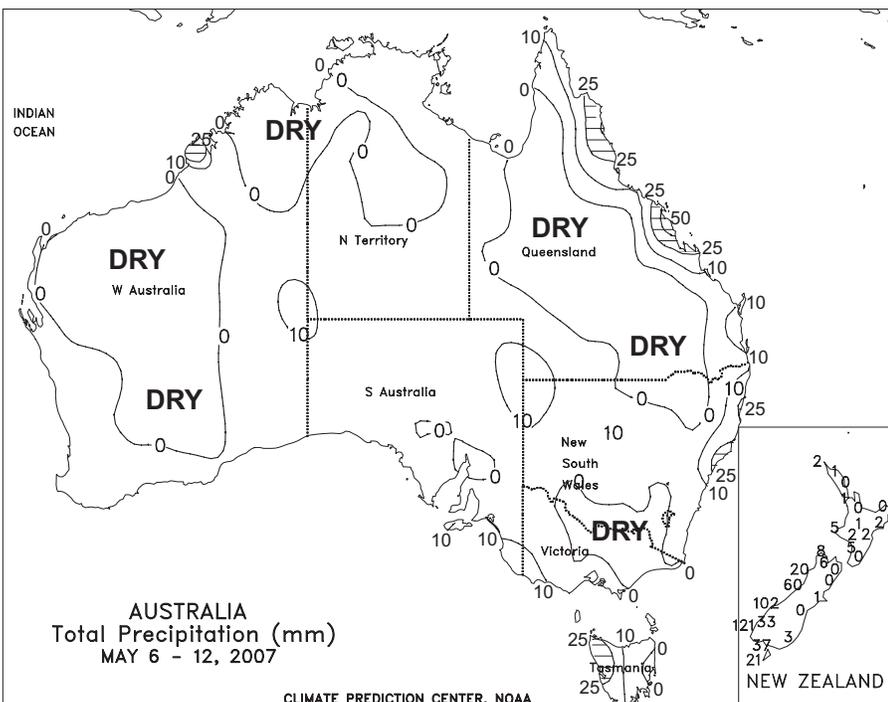
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Dry weather returned to the region on the heels of a wetter-than-normal April. The drier conditions promoted winter grain maturation and harvesting but maintained locally severe drought in southern and western portions of Morocco. In addition, Moroccan dryness was compounded by temperatures up to 3 degrees C above normal, while near-normal temperatures prevailed elsewhere.



MIDDLE EAST

Favorable showers across the eastern half of the region contrasted with chronic dryness in western Turkey. A slow-moving storm system generated showers and thunderstorms (2-30 mm) from southeastern Turkey into northwestern Iran, maintaining favorable prospects for heading to filling winter grains. In contrast, dry weather (less than 1 mm) persisted in western Turkey, reducing prospects for flowering to filling winter grains and slowing cotton planting and emergence. In addition, temperatures in western Turkey exceeded 35 degrees C (locally as high as 37 degrees C), further stressing immature winter wheat and maintaining very high crop water demands.



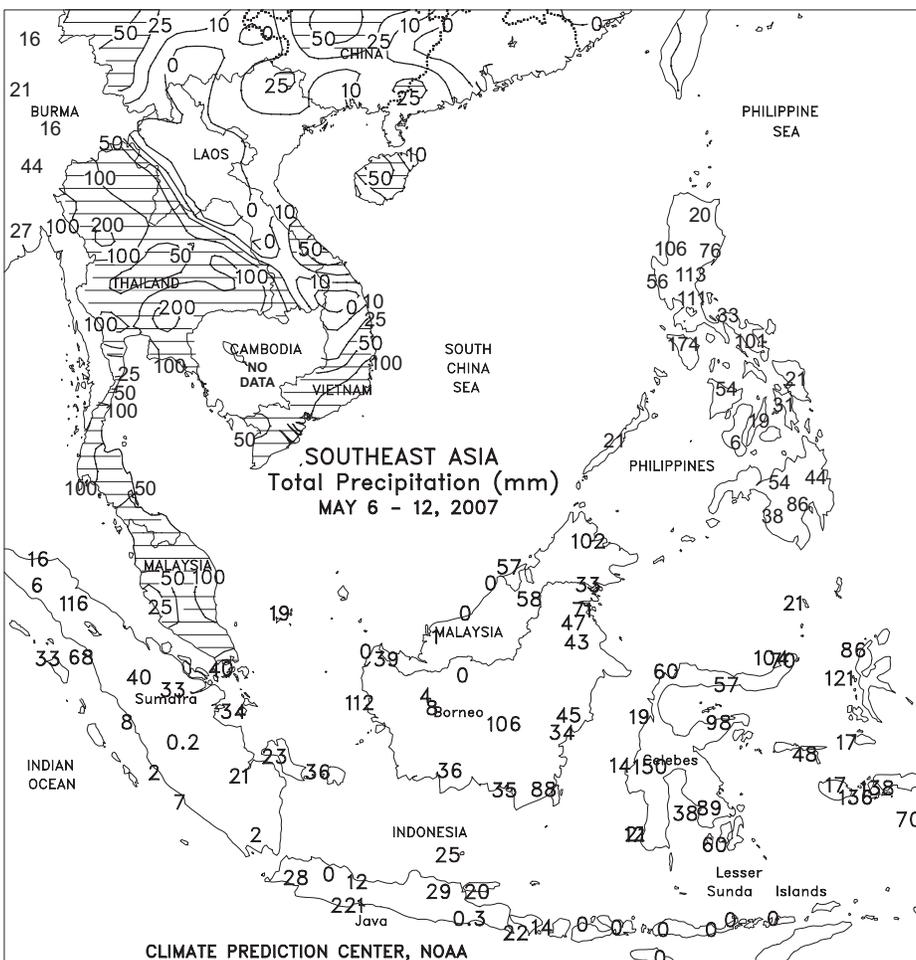
AUSTRALIA

Late April and early May rain yielded to drier weather this week across most of the winter wheat belt, promoting fieldwork, including early winter grain planting. Widespread showers were confined primarily to Western Australia, while more isolated showers fell across portions of South Australia, western Victoria, and central New South Wales. The rain (2-4 mm, locally near 10 mm) was generally light, however, allowing fieldwork to proceed after minimal delays. Although the recent rains have been timely, more rain is needed to ease drought across the winter grain belt and to ensure a continued good start to the winter cropping season. Temperatures in major agricultural areas averaged about 1 to 3 degrees C above normal.



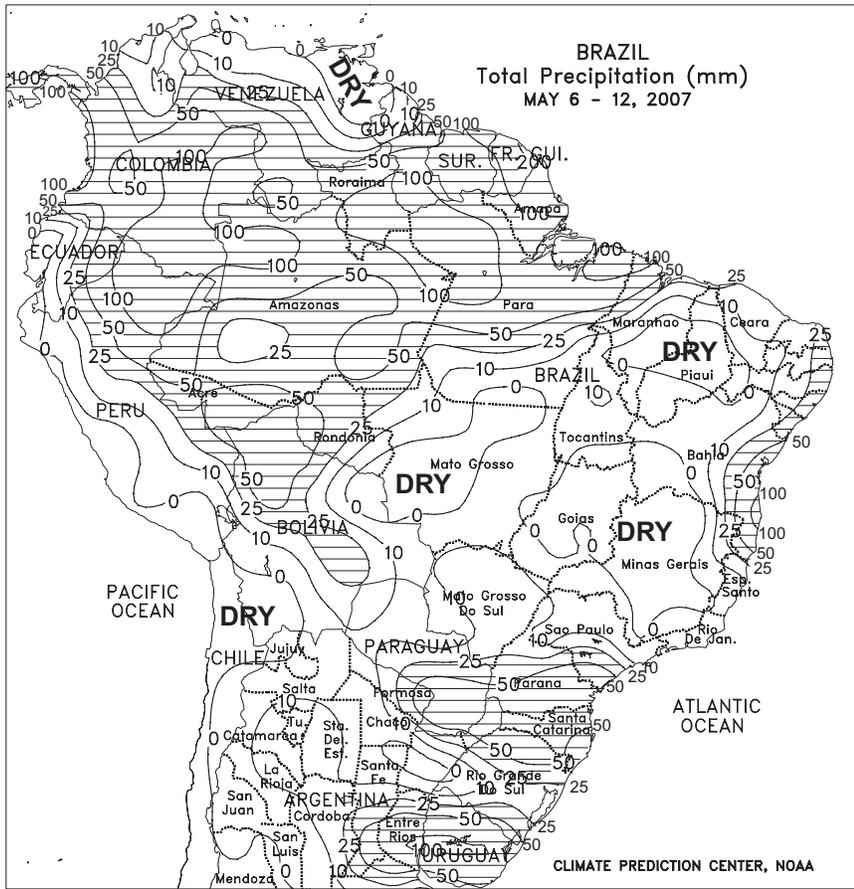
EASTERN ASIA

Warm, mostly dry weather prevailed throughout China. On the North China Plain, the dry weather provided ample sunshine for filling irrigated winter wheat, while favoring emerging cotton which is also mostly irrigated. Cotton planting was complete in most of China although some cotton remained to be planted following the winter wheat harvest on the North China Plain. In the Yangtze Valley, showers (10-25 mm, locally more) provided supplemental moisture to vegetative irrigated summer crops, while causing minor delays in winter rapeseed harvesting. In Manchuria, dry weather prevailed for emerging to vegetative corn and soybeans. Despite the dry weather, soil moisture remained favorable for crop development.



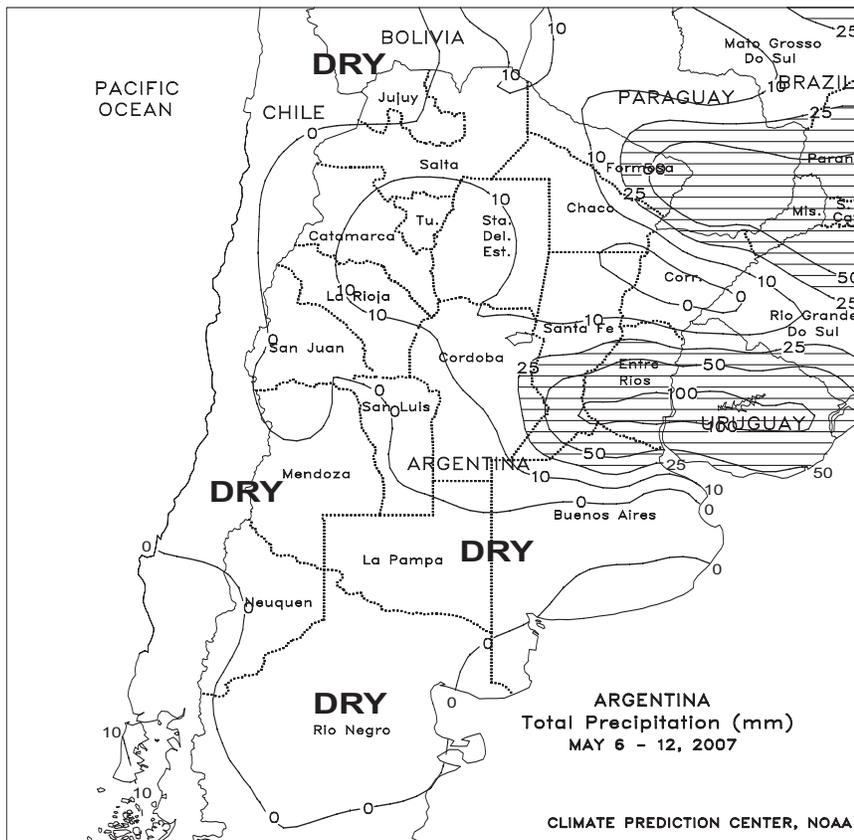
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers (50-200 mm) throughout Thailand increased moisture supplies for vegetative corn and newly transplanted rice. The monsoon began in southern Vietnam and the Philippines as shower activity increased. In southern Vietnam, showers (50-100 mm) boosted irrigation supplies for both summer-autumn and 10th month rice. In the Philippines, rainfall (25-100 mm) benefited rainfed rice, while also boosting moisture supplies for irrigated rice and corn. In Indonesia, drier weather in southern and central Sumatra eased wetness in areas flooded from last week's heavy rainfall, while in the north, showers (25-100 mm) maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for oil palm. Likewise, in Malaysia, monsoon showers (50-100 mm) benefited oil palm although caused some minor harvest delays.



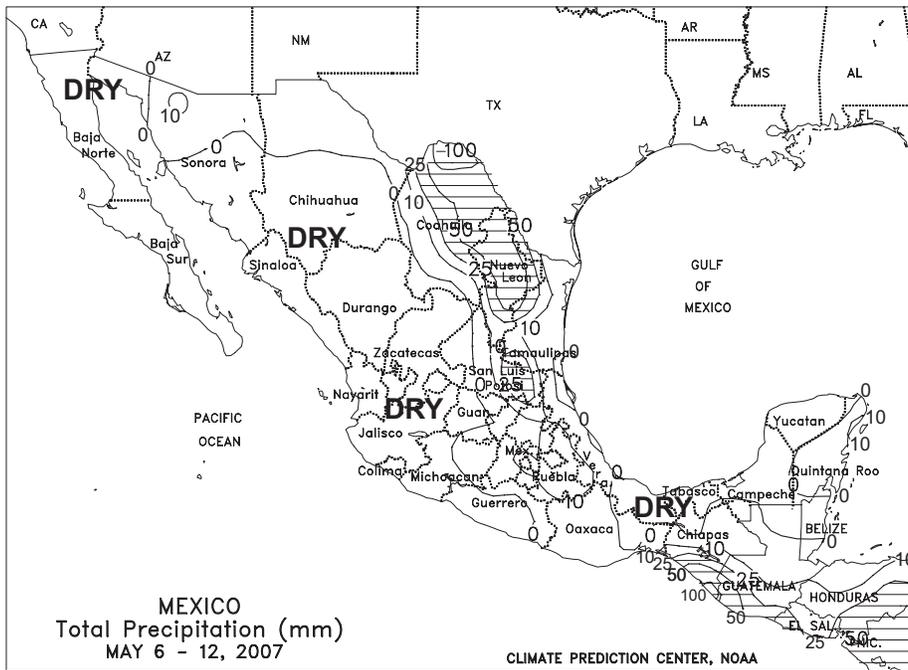
BRAZIL

Beneficial rain overspread southern Brazil, maintaining generally favorable conditions for immature corn and early wheat development. The heaviest rain (50-100 mm) covered major production areas of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and southern Parana, with more moderate accumulations (10-25 mm or more) extending northward through Mato Grosso do Sul. However, mostly dry, seasonably warm weather (temperatures reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C on a daily basis) dominated Mato Grosso and Goias, reducing moisture for normal development of late-planted winter corn. The rainy season is likely over in this region. Elsewhere, the warmth and dryness favored coffee and citrus harvesting in Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Esperito Santo. In contrast, rain (greater than 25 mm) boosted moisture reserves for sugarcane and cocoa along the northeastern coast, including Bahia.

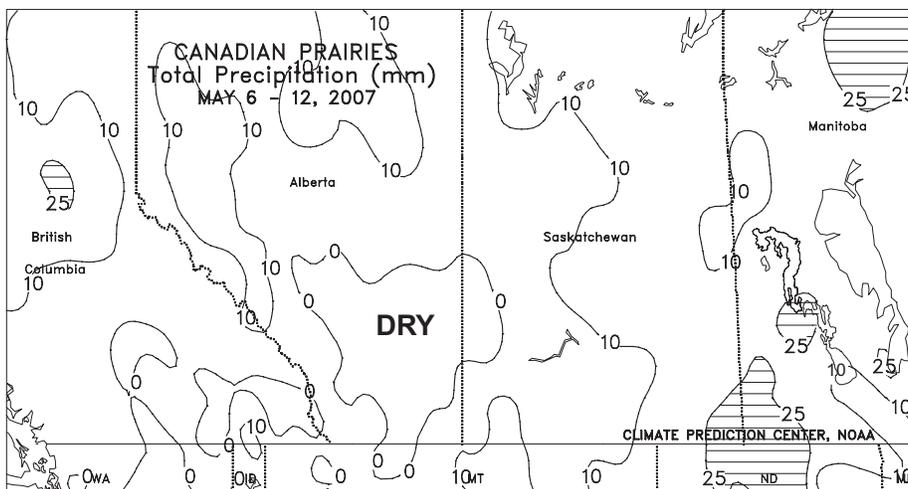


ARGENTINA

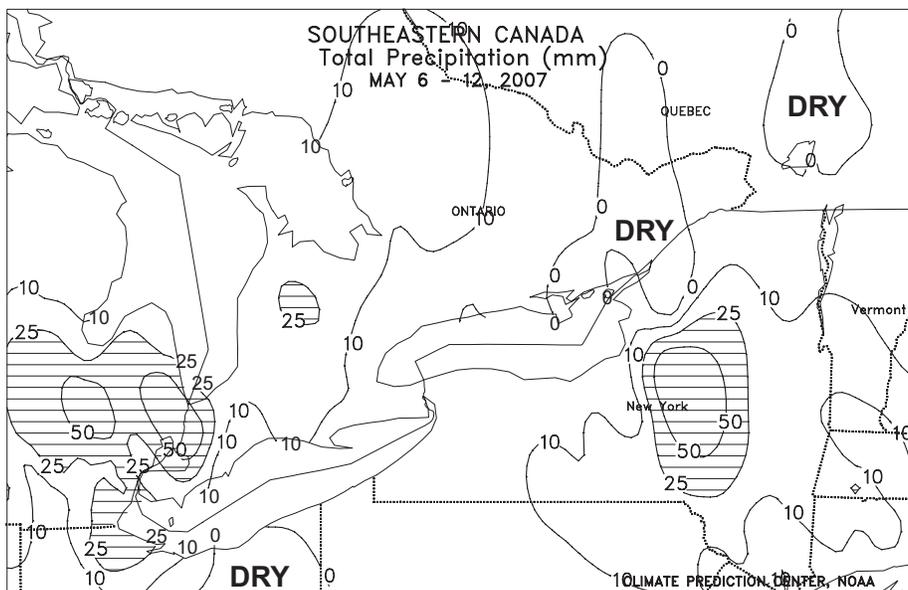
Heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) renewed flood concerns in farmland along the lower Parana River Valley (southern Santa Fe, Entre Rios, and neighboring locations in northernmost Buenos Aires). The rain, which fell on May 6, was followed by drier, albeit much cooler-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 4 degrees C below normal with lows near freezing), enabling a return to most fields by week's end. In Cordoba, showers were generally scattered and light, allowing the harvest of summer crops to proceed in most areas without major disruptions. Farther south, cool, dry weather promoted seasonal fieldwork across La Pampa and Buenos Aires, with several days of subfreezing temperatures aiding maturation and drydown of soybeans and corn. Early preparations for the upcoming winter wheat crop were underway, although widespread planting in most southern growing areas usually begins in June. In northern Argentina, mostly dry, cooler-than-normal weather (about 4 degrees C below normal, with freezes reported in northern Cordoba and Santiago del Estero) favored dry down and harvesting of cotton. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), corn was 51 percent harvested as of May 10, up 7 percentage points from the previous week. Soybean harvesting also advanced 7 points to 66 percent complete, still well behind last year's 84 percent. Farther north, cotton harvesting was 62 percent complete, up 13 points from last week. Sunflower harvesting was virtually complete.



MEXICO
Heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) increased moisture for immature winter grains and other agriculture in the northeast, particularly Nuevo Leon and northern Chihuahua. Scattered, generally lighter showers (less than 25 mm) fell in Tamaulipas and eastern sections of the southern Plateau corn belt (including Puebla and Hidalgo). More rain is needed in the western corn areas before planting can take place on non-irrigated farmland. Elsewhere, dry, seasonably warm weather promoted winter wheat harvesting in the northwest, while in southern Mexico, conditions favored rapid corn harvesting.



CANADA
Conditions remained generally favorable for spring grain and oilseed planting in most major Prairie production areas. Temperatures averaging 2 to 5 degrees C above normal helped to warm topsoils for germination in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta's central and southern growing areas, with unseasonably cool weather (temperature averaging about 1 degree C below normal) confined to Alberta's Peace River Valley. Beneficial showers (10-25 mm or more) boosted moisture levels for spring crop establishment in eastern growing areas, including portions of northeastern Saskatchewan, which have been drier-than-normal for much of the spring. Much-needed drier weather promoted fieldwork in southern Alberta.



Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 2-3 degrees C above normal in Ontario, and 4-5 degrees above normal in Quebec) prevailed in the main summer crop areas of eastern Canada, although beneficial showers (10-25 mm) covered farming areas of southwestern Ontario north and west of Guelph. Sub-freezing temperatures were recorded in Ontario's central growing areas; the average date of this area's last spring freeze falls between May 10 and May 20. Corn planting is usually well underway by now in the traditionally warmer growing areas to the south, with soybean planting peaking in the month of May with the occurrence of seasonal warming.

2007/08 Winter Grain Prospects in the Northern Hemisphere Outside the United States

Prepared by the Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

This article summarizes early prospects for Northern Hemisphere winter grains outside the United States based on an assessment of weather and crop conditions from the Autumn 2006 to the present.

Winter Grains Summary: Prospects for 2007/08 winter grains (wheat, barley, and rye) in Northern Hemisphere growing areas outside of the United States vary when compared to conditions recorded this time last year. Most of central and northern Europe experienced favorable, albeit anomalously warm weather for winter crop development. However, spring dryness coupled with a pair of late-season freezes in northeastern growing areas likely cut back on yield potential. Across western Europe, conditions are similar to, or slightly better than, those affecting the 2006/07 crop, due to improved winter moisture levels in key production areas. Farther south, chronic dryness reduced yield potential in Morocco, while abundant rainfall across the remainder of northern Africa (Algeria and Tunisia) buoyed crop prospects. In the Middle East, dryness remained a concern in Turkey, while a late surge in rainfall boosted winter grain prospects in Syria, Iraq, and Iran. In contrast, conditions were much improved in Ukraine and Russia over last year and the Indian wheat crop, which is currently being harvested, will be higher than last year due to timely rainfall and near-normal temperatures.

European Union: The outlook for winter grains and oilseeds is better than last year in the European Union (EU-27), although recent dryness across much of the region has trimmed expectations. On the Iberian Peninsula, abundant winter and spring rain led to winter grain yields prospects at or slightly ahead of last year. However, heavy showers and thunderstorms during March and April likely caused lowland flooding and localized crop damage in central and northern Spain. In England, southeastern growing areas were plagued with persistent dryness for the third consecutive year, which compounded by a lack of rain since early-March has reduced crop prospects over last year. In contrast, considerable yield gains are expected in the EU-27's largest wheat producer, France, where untimely heat in 2006 adversely impacted reproductive to filling winter grains. Generally favorable weather prevailed in France for much of this past winter and spring, although recent dryness in far northern growing areas has dampened crop outlooks somewhat. In Germany and Poland, a warm, wet fall and winter eased winter grains and oilseeds into the spring under mostly favorable conditions. However, while above-normal temperatures

minimized the threat of freeze damage during the crux of the cold season (December-February), crops developed 3 to 5 weeks ahead of the long term average. Consequently, a pair of late-season freezes (April 21 - 23 and April 30 - May 2) across the northeastern quarter of Europe adversely impacted flowering to filling rapeseed as well as booting to heading winter wheat (Figure 1).

Lowest Observed Temperature (°C)

April 21 - May 4, 2007

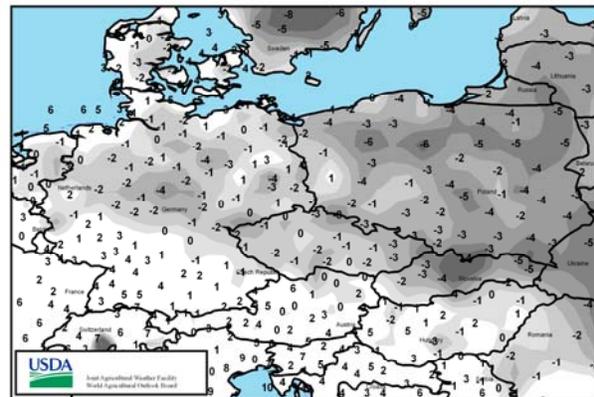


Figure 1. Observed minimum temperature from April 21 – May 4, 2007. Areas below freezing are denoted by grey shading, with shading intensity increasing in 1°C increments to -6°C.

Northwestern Germany Cumulative Precipitation January 1 – May 15, 2007

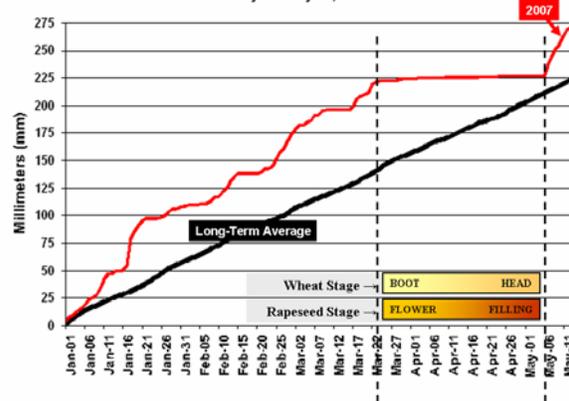


Figure 2. Cumulative precipitation for northwestern Germany along with crop stage during the period of driest weather.

Exacerbating the effects of the freezes was a 4- to 8-week stretch of little or no rainfall in April and May from southern England southeastward into northern France, Germany, western Poland, and the Balkans (Figure 2). Consequently, while wheat and oilseed prospects remain ahead of last year across much of northern and central Europe's primary winter grain and oilseed areas, a return to dry weather would greatly diminish final winter crop yields.

Long-term moisture deficits have also trimmed early yield outlooks for winter grains in southern Europe. In Hungary, drier-than-normal conditions since early September coupled with little or no rainfall in April have reduced topsoil moisture for rapidly-developing winter wheat. Dryness extended westward across Austria, Slovenia, and northern Italy, increasing irrigation demands and reducing mountain snow-water reserves. Here, too, rain will be needed during the upcoming weeks to prevent further yield declines.

Southeastern Europe: Across the Balkans, prospects for winter grains are less than last year. Near- to above-normal autumn and winter rainfall provided adequate to abundant moisture for winter grain planting and emergence. However, unseasonably warm weather for much of the winter and spring allowed crops to develop up to a month ahead of the long-term average (Figure 3). Therefore, the 6-week spell of dry weather which settled across the region in mid-March occurred as winter wheat was entering the moisture-sensitive heading stage, cutting into final yield potential. Even more substantial winter wheat reductions are likely in Greece due to significant long- and short-term moisture deficits (locally less than 50 percent of normal rainfall since mid October).

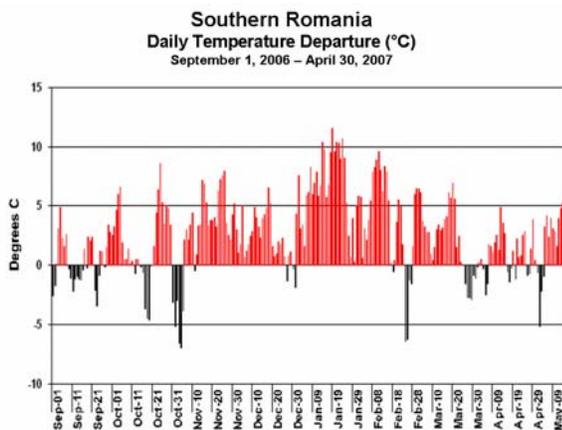


Figure 3. Daily temperature departure (°C) for southern Romania.

Ukraine: Prospects for the 2007/08 winter grain crop are considerably better than last year at this time. Last

fall, wet weather in August provided generous pre-planting moisture across most of the country. Although warm, dry weather in September reduced topsoil moisture in western and southeastern growing areas, above-normal precipitation and mild weather in October reversed September's dry weather pattern, boosting soil moisture and improving conditions for crop establishment. Winter grains entered dormancy in late November and early December in much better condition than last year, when fall drought hampered crop emergence and establishment. During the winter, unseasonably mild weather provided generally favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains, although below-normal precipitation in southern areas limited moisture recharge. Winterkill is estimated to be below average. Unseasonably mild weather in March prompted winter grains to break dormancy about 1 to 2 weeks earlier than usual. In April, below-normal precipitation and near-normal temperatures prevailed across most winter grain areas. A light freeze was observed at most locations from May 1-3. Lowest temperatures ranged from 0 to -2 degrees C, with isolated locations in western Ukraine reporting temperatures that ranged from -3 to -4 degrees C. Overall, temperatures did not fall low enough to threaten winter grains in the jointing stage. Light, if any precipitation has fallen across the eastern half of the country since mid-March, resulting in a decline in soil moisture for winter grain development.

Russia: Prospects for the 2007/08 winter grain crop are much better than last year, due to improved fall weather and an unusually mild winter that resulted in below-average winterkill. Last fall, above-normal rainfall in August delayed the start of winter grain planting across most of northern Russia (Central and Volga Districts). In September, drier weather favored fieldwork across northern Russia, but limited topsoil moisture for crop emergence and establishment in major winter wheat producing areas in the Southern District. Unseasonable warmth and adequate moisture in October and November favored crop establishment, especially in those areas where crops were planted later than usual. Winter grains entered dormancy in much better condition than last year. The warmest weather in at least the past 30 years was observed across northern winter grain areas in December and across southern growing areas in January (Figure 4). The mild weather provided favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains but left most areas without a protective snow cover. Unseasonable cold overspread most winter grain areas in February, accompanied by some snow. Episodes of bitter cold in February were brief, minimizing the threat for significant damage to winter grains in areas that lacked a protective snow cover. Preliminary reports in early March indicated that winter grain condition ratings

were better than last year and above average. In March, the early arrival of spring warmth caused rapid melting of snow cover. Winter wheat broke dormancy 1 to 2 weeks earlier than usual in northern Russia and at near normal dates in southern areas. In April, above-normal precipitation favored winter grains in the Volga District and parts of the Southern District,

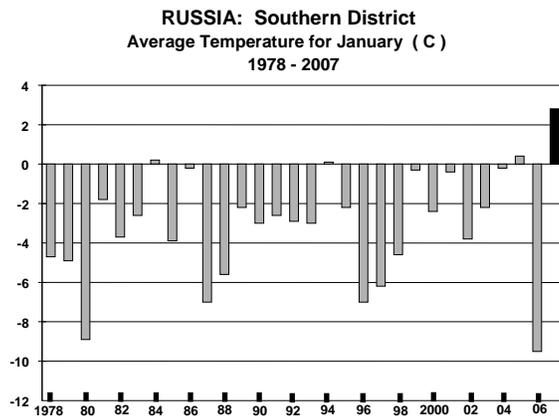


Figure 4. Average January temperatures for Russia's Southern District.

while below-normal precipitation was observed in the Central District. Unseasonably cool weather slowed winter grain development in southern growing areas. In early May, unseasonably cool, showery weather prevailed in most areas, maintaining favorable crop prospects.

Northwestern Africa: Chronic dryness reduced winter grain prospects in western growing areas, in sharp contrast to mostly favorable weather elsewhere. Early-autumn showers promoted winter grain planting in Morocco. However, dry, mild weather settled over the region shortly thereafter, hastening crop development and depleting soil moisture reserves. By mid-March, southern Morocco's filling wheat and barley crops had been exposed to the worst drought on record (Figure 5). Despite a late-season burst of rainfall, winter grains had advanced too far to reap any significant benefit. In northern Morocco, periodic light showers during the winter provided occasional drought relief, with locally heavy March and April rain boosting prospects for late-developing winter wheat. Nevertheless, the overall outlook for Morocco's winter grains has been significantly diminished over last year.

Farther east, bouts of dryness in late fall and mid winter raised concerns over expanding drought from the west. However, a wet weather pattern developed across Algeria and Tunisia by early March, in time to benefit vegetative to heading winter grains. Rain persisted throughout the area into April, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for heading to filling wheat and

barley. Consequently, the outlook for winter grains in Algeria and Tunisia is improved over last year, when untimely dryness hit the region as crops were entering the reproductive phase of development.

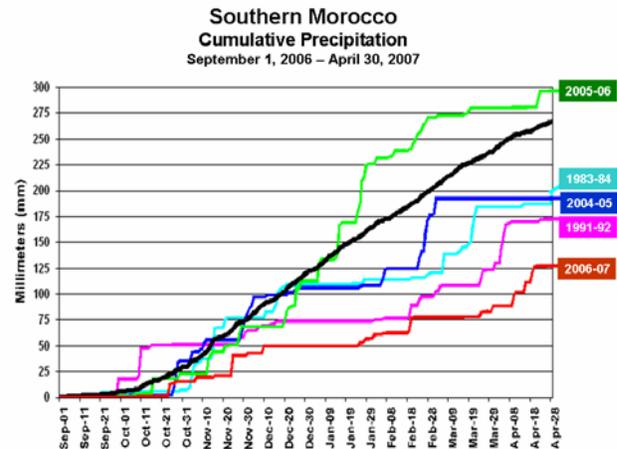


Figure 5. Precipitation summary for southern Morocco comparing this year's drought to several historical cases, including 1983-84, 1991-92, and 2004-05. Last season's abundant rainfall is depicted as well.

Middle East: Below-normal precipitation diminished prospects for winter grains across Turkey, while late-season wetness in eastern Mediterranean growing areas likely boosted crop yields. In Turkey, locally heavy autumn precipitation slowed fieldwork and caused flooding but provided ample topsoil moisture for crop establishment. However, below-normal winter precipitation reduced irrigation supplies and topsoil moisture overwintering crops. By the spring, western- and southern-most portions of Turkey's winter wheat belt remained exceptionally dry, stressing heading to reproductive winter wheat and lowering crop expectations. Meanwhile, drier-than-normal conditions enveloped the eastern half of the region during the late fall and early winter. However, locally heavy rain and mountain snow returned to eastern Syria as well as northern portions of Iraq and Iran in early spring, easing crop stress, boosting irrigation reserves, and improving yield prospects for winter wheat and barley.

India: Prospects for the wheat crop are better than last year due to timely rain and near-normal temperatures. Unlike last year, when unfavorably dry, hot weather impacted reproductive winter grains, an early-winter dry spell was followed by widespread, locally heavy rain across wheat areas of India and Pakistan. In addition, January heat was followed much cooler weather, favoring heading winter wheat. For the second straight year, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms struck Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh in early March, although impacts were generally minimal. Harvest typically occurs from April to June.

China: A drier-than-normal autumn aided field preparations and planting for winter wheat on the North China Plain and winter rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley. Both winter wheat and winter rapeseed are predominately irrigated as the growing season coincides with China's dry season. Temperatures in the autumn were 1 to 3 degrees C above normal, facilitating crop development prior to dormancy. During the winter, seasonably dry weather prevailed, while temperatures remained 1 to 3 degrees C above normal. The warm winter ensured minimal issues with winterkill and was generally favorable to overwintering wheat. Late-winter was especially mild, with February 2007 being the warmest in at least 50 years for many provinces in China, including those growing winter wheat and winter rapeseed. The record warmth spurred earlier-than-normal greening of winter crops and exposed them to potential winterkill. Above-normal temperatures continued into the spring, however, alleviating concerns for the possibility of freeze damage. Seasonable rainfall occurred throughout the Yangtze Valley and across the North China Plain for March and April, supplementing irrigation supplies for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat and winter rapeseed. Development for both crops is slightly ahead of normal, likely resulting in an earlier-than-normal harvest. Harvesting of winter wheat will likely begin in mid- to late-May, while winter rapeseed harvesting is likely complete.

Canada: In eastern Canada, autumn wetness hampered early efforts to plant winter wheat and, according to Ontario's Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA), nearly all winter wheat acreage went in after the optimal planting dates. OMAFRA also reported that less than 500,000 hectares - about half the intended acreage - had been planted as of November 30, and the fall wetness raised concern for plant health prior to crops entering dormancy. Unlike last season, colder-than-normal weather was recorded in January and early February across the main winter wheat and pasture areas of eastern Canada. However, most areas enjoyed a protective layer of snow cover during the coldest periods, particularly those in Ontario's primary wheat region. The timeliness of the snow in these areas helped to mitigate the impact of the bitter cold (temperatures falling below -20 degrees C) on dormant winter grains, although the lateness of planting and cool, wet weather under which plant establishment occurred may have otherwise affected crop hardiness. On the Prairies, autumn showers increased moisture for winter wheat germination and establishment in the main growing

areas, following a late-summer drought across the main growing areas. As in Ontario, cold weather was accompanied by a protective layer of snow in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan; in Alberta, snow cover was patchy and farmers likely experienced varying degrees of winterkill. Since mid-April, warm, showery weather has been overall beneficial for vegetative Prairie winter grains, as well as for early spring grain and oilseed plantings.

Mexico: Autumn rainfall helped to reduce drought throughout much of northern and central Mexico, and irrigation usage was generally lower than that of the 2005/06 season in most winter grain areas. According to the Agricultural Secretariat of Mexico (SAGARPA), 98 percent of Mexico's winter wheat is irrigated, and production is generally concentrated from the northern Baja California and Sonora to Guanajuato. On average, thirty seven percent of Mexico's sorghum is winter-grown (SAGARPA), but just over 20 percent is irrigated; a large percentage of the crop grown is in Tamaulipas, mostly without irrigation. Above-normal winter and spring rainfall contrasted with last season's dry spell in the winter sorghum region of northeastern Mexico (Figure 6).

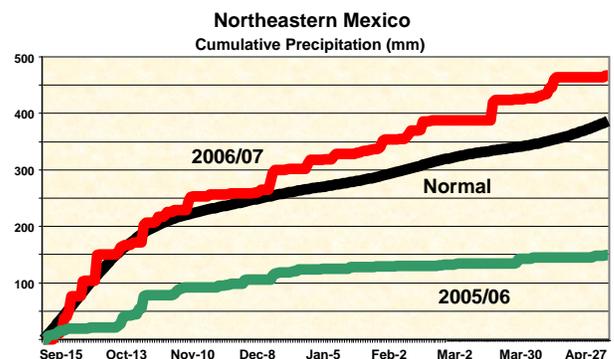


Figure 6. Seasonal rainfall comparison for northeastern Mexico.

About 21 percent of Mexico's corn is grown over the winter, 85 percent of which is irrigated. Much of the rain-fed winter corn is produced in southern Mexico (Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Chiapas), which experienced periods of dryness throughout the winter growing season. In Veracruz, autumn wetness gave way to seasonably drier weather by December, although periodic showers were overall favorable for development of corn and other winter-grown crops.

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

Annual subscriptions: Domestic and International subscriptions are **\$60**. Check and credit card (Visa, MasterCard, Discover, and American Express) payments are accepted. Payments (invoices) should be mailed to: **NNDCC/NCDC, P.O. Box 70169, Chicago, IL 60673-0169**; or invoices faxed to: (304) 726-4409.

Send address changes to: **NCDC Subscription Services Center, 310 State Route 956, Building 300, Rocket Center, WV 26726**; call toll free: (866) 742-3322; TDD: (828) 271-4010; fax: (304) 726-4409; or E-mail: noaasubsvcs@imcwg.com

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

NCDC SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES CENTER

Subscriptions **Toll free:** (866) 742-3322
..... **TDD:** (828) 271-4010
..... **Fax:** (304) 726-4409
..... **E-mail:** noaasubsvcs@imcwg.com

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

National Agricultural Statistics Service
Agricultural Statistician .. **Theresa Holland** (202) 690-4655
State Summaries Editor .. **Delores Thomas** (202) 720-8033
World Agricultural Outlook Board
International Editor **Mark Brusberg** (202) 720-3508
U.S. Editor **Brad Rippey** (202) 720-2397
Agricultural Weather Analysts **Tom Puterbaugh,**
.. **Brian Morris, Harlan Shannon, and Eric Luebehusen**
Stoneville **Nancy Lopez**

NCDC Subscription Services Center
Attn: Weekly Weather & Crop Bulletin
310 State Route 956
Building 300
Rocket Center, WV 26726

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN
FIRST CLASS

FIRST CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
NOAA
PERMIT NO. G-19

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300