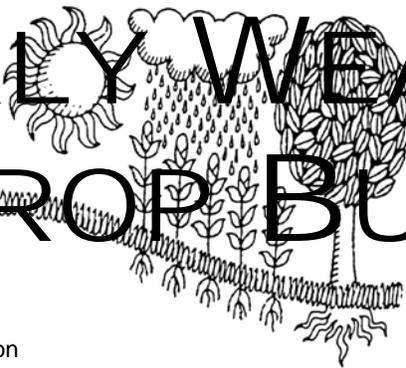
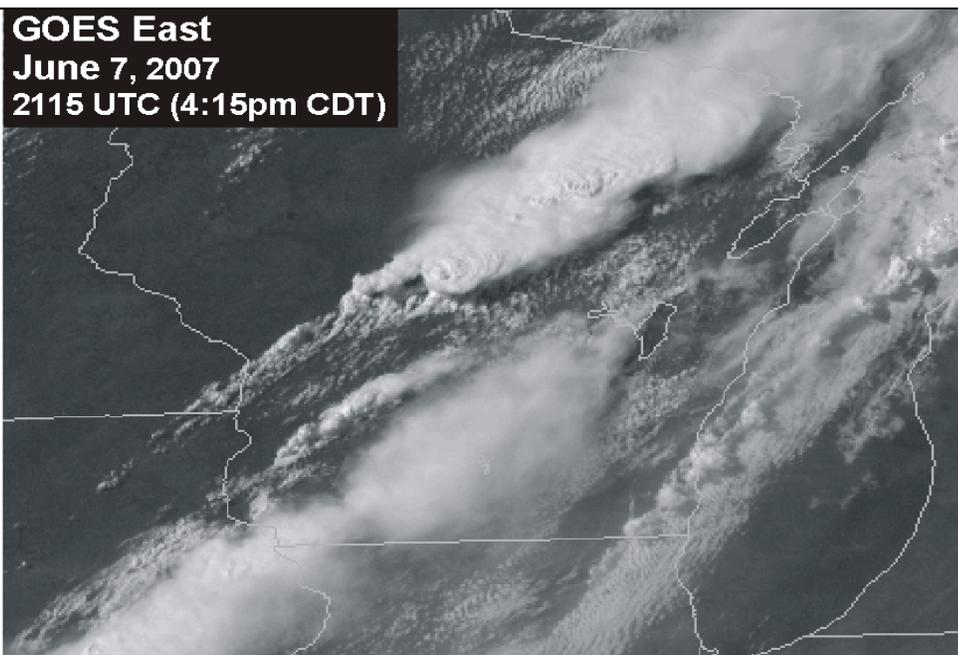
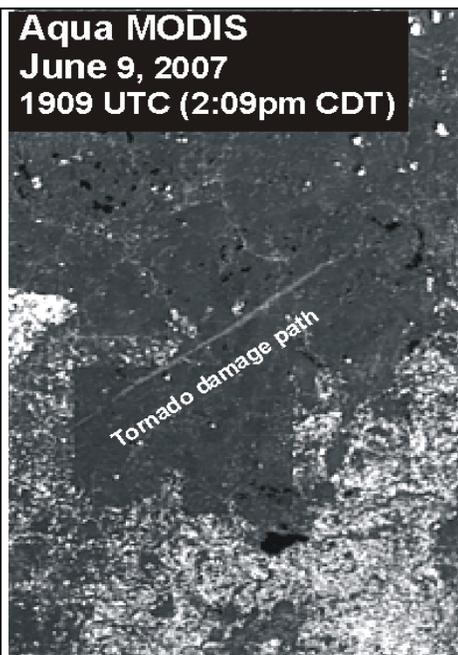


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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



In Central Wisconsin on June 7, a severe thunderstorm produced a violent tornado that was on the ground for 40 minutes, traveling through Shawano, Menominee, Langlade, and Oconto counties. The damage path in places was at least 1/2 mile wide, and was visible two days later when the Aqua MODIS satellite passed over the region. This tornado was assigned an EF-3 rating, with maximum wind speeds estimated between 140 and 160 mph. Tens of thousands of trees were snapped and uprooted, significant structural damage was sustained by a small number of buildings in Langlade County, but thankfully no injuries were caused by this long-lived tornado.

## HIGHLIGHTS June 3 - 9, 2007

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Hot weather overspread the **Southeast**, but near- to below-normal temperatures prevailed elsewhere. In fact, scattered frost was reported on the **central High Plains** on June 8, although temperatures were not low enough to cause significant concern for heading winter wheat. Weekly temperatures ranged from as much as 5°F below normal in the **central Rockies** to more than 5°F above normal in parts of the **Southeast**. Late-week **Southeastern** temperatures soared to near 100°F, aggravating the effects of drought on pastures and summer crops. Prior to the heat's arrival, spotty **Southeastern** showers provided only local

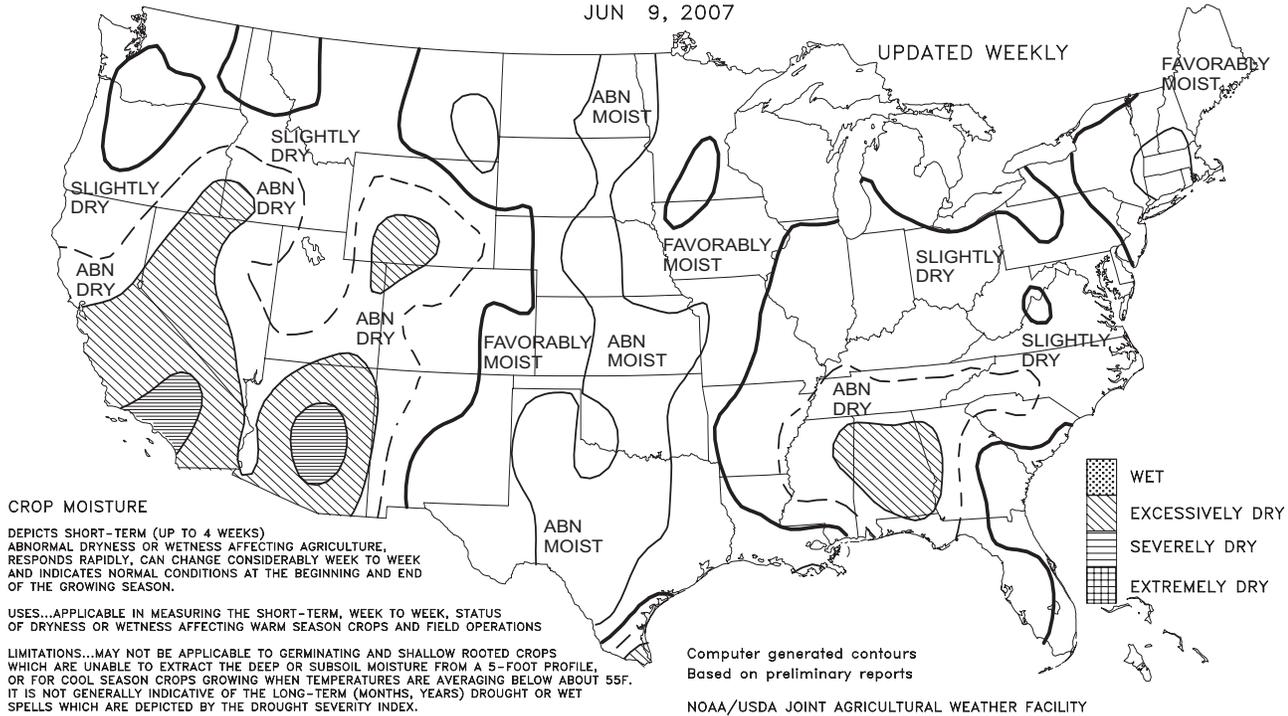
(Continued on page 5)

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Crop Moisture  
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE  
JUN 9, 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.

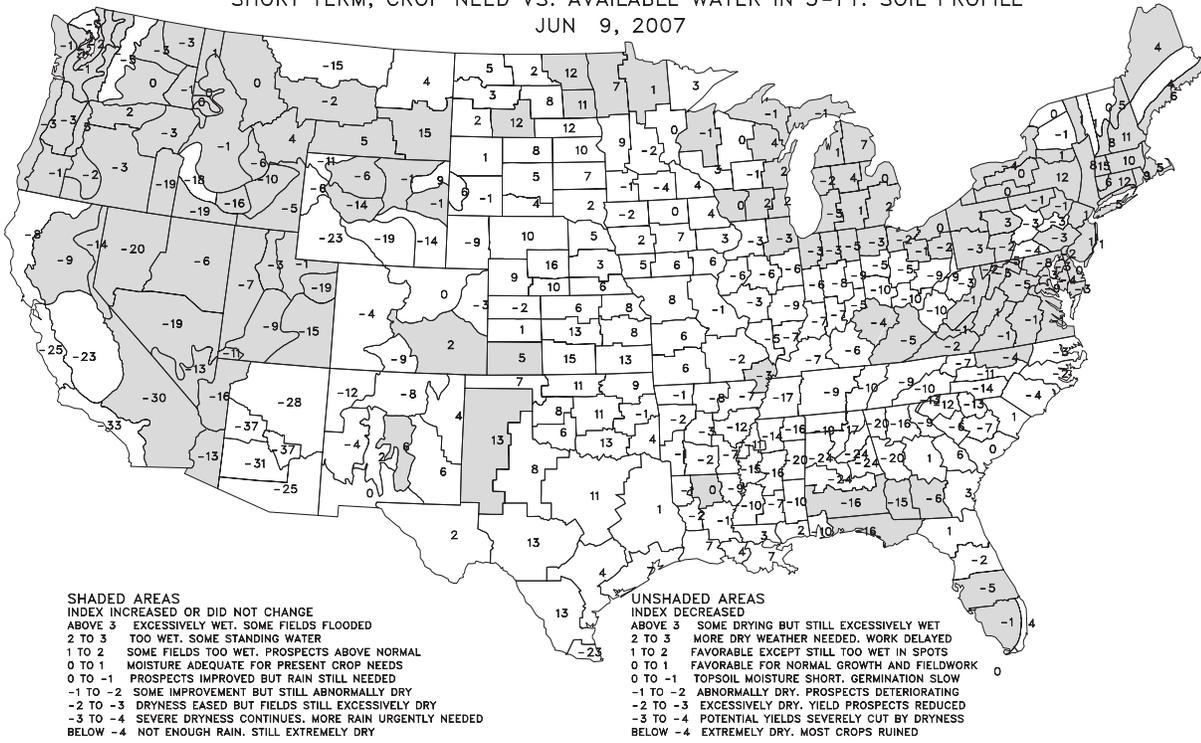
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

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.

Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Crop Moisture Index  
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE  
JUN 9, 2007

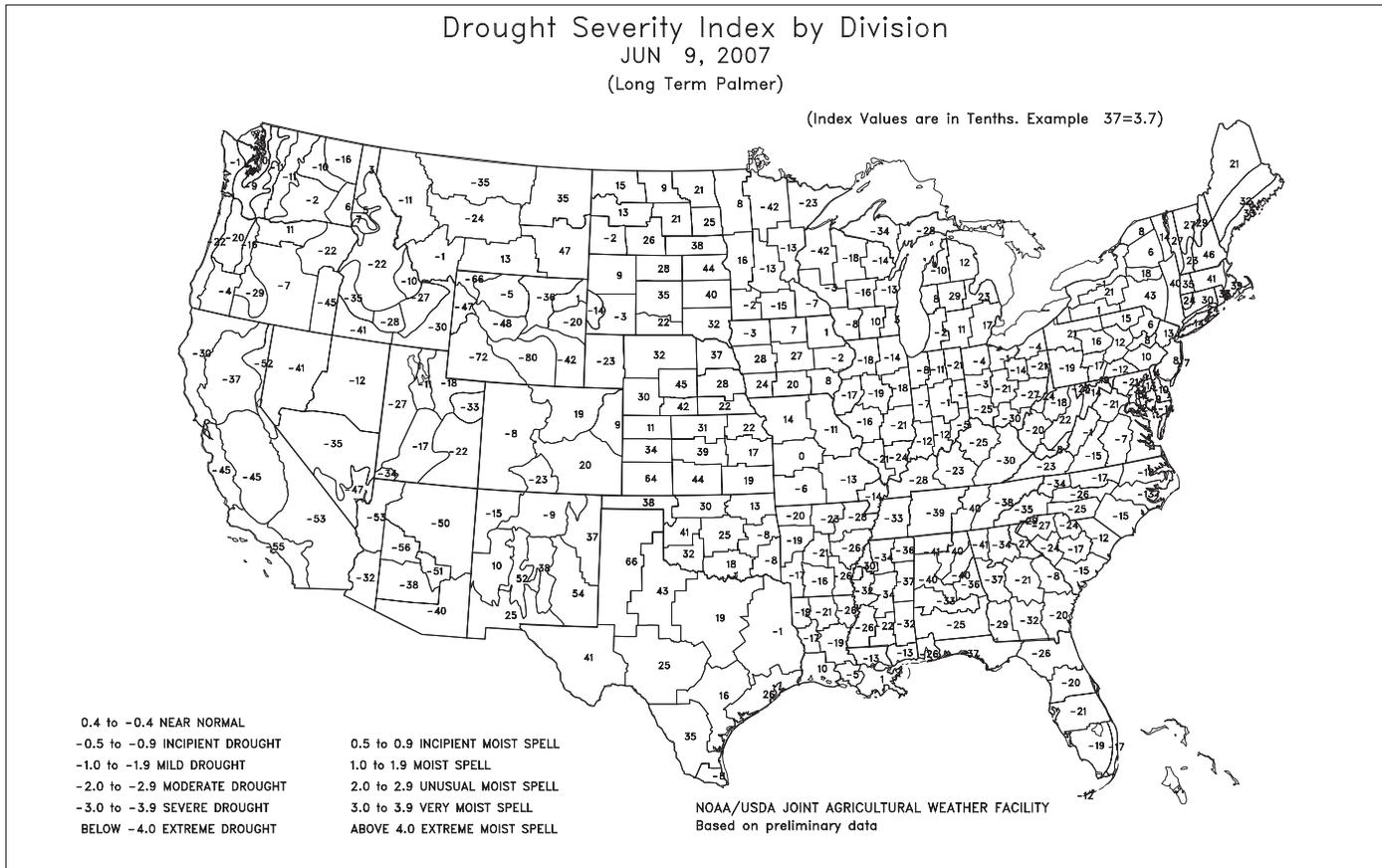
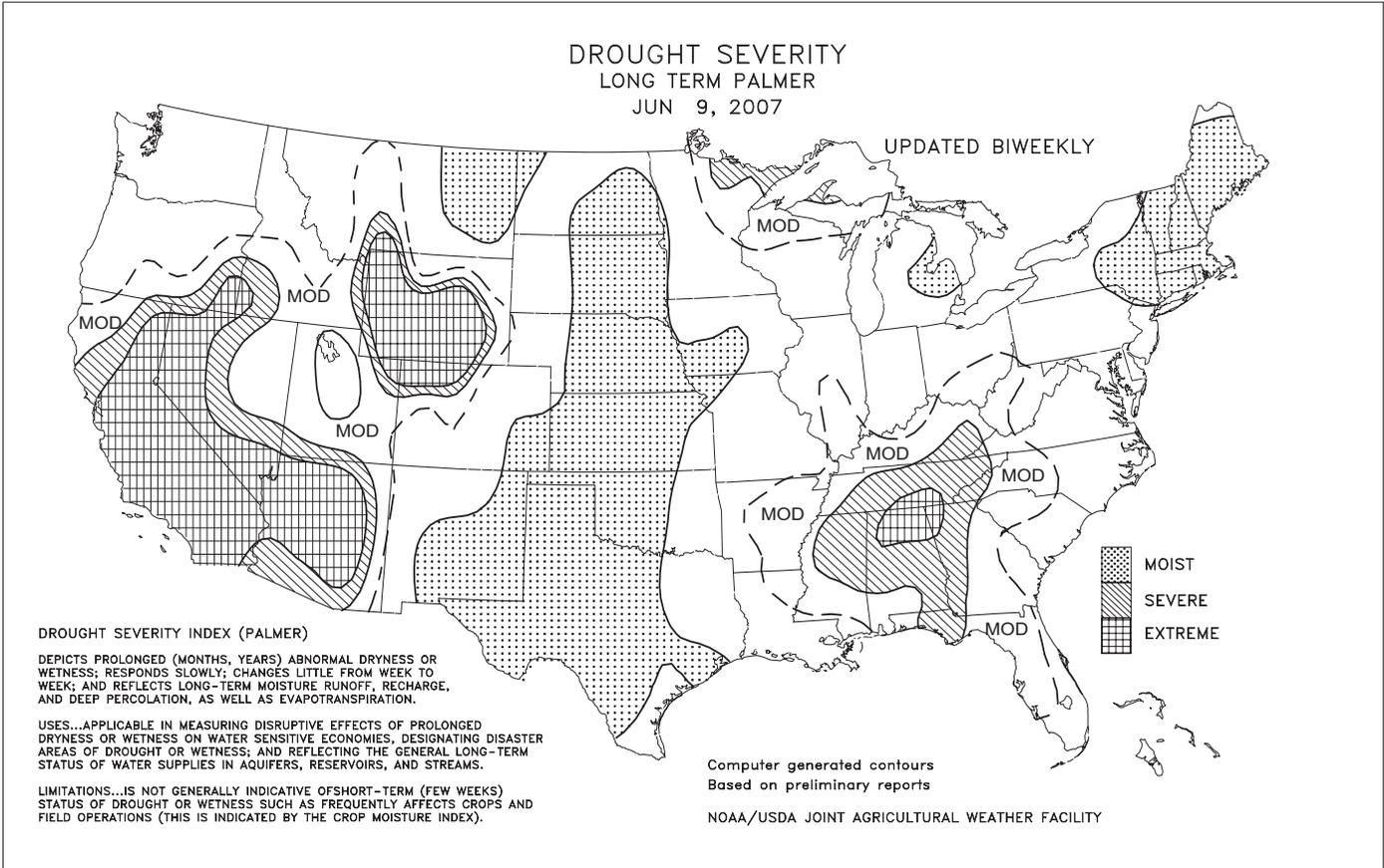


**SHADED AREAS**  
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE  
 ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED  
 2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER  
 1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL  
 0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS  
 0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED  
 -1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY  
 -2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY  
 -3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED  
 BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY

**UNSHADED AREAS**  
INDEX DECREASED  
 ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET  
 2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED  
 1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS  
 0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK  
 0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW  
 -1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING  
 -2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED  
 -3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS  
 BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

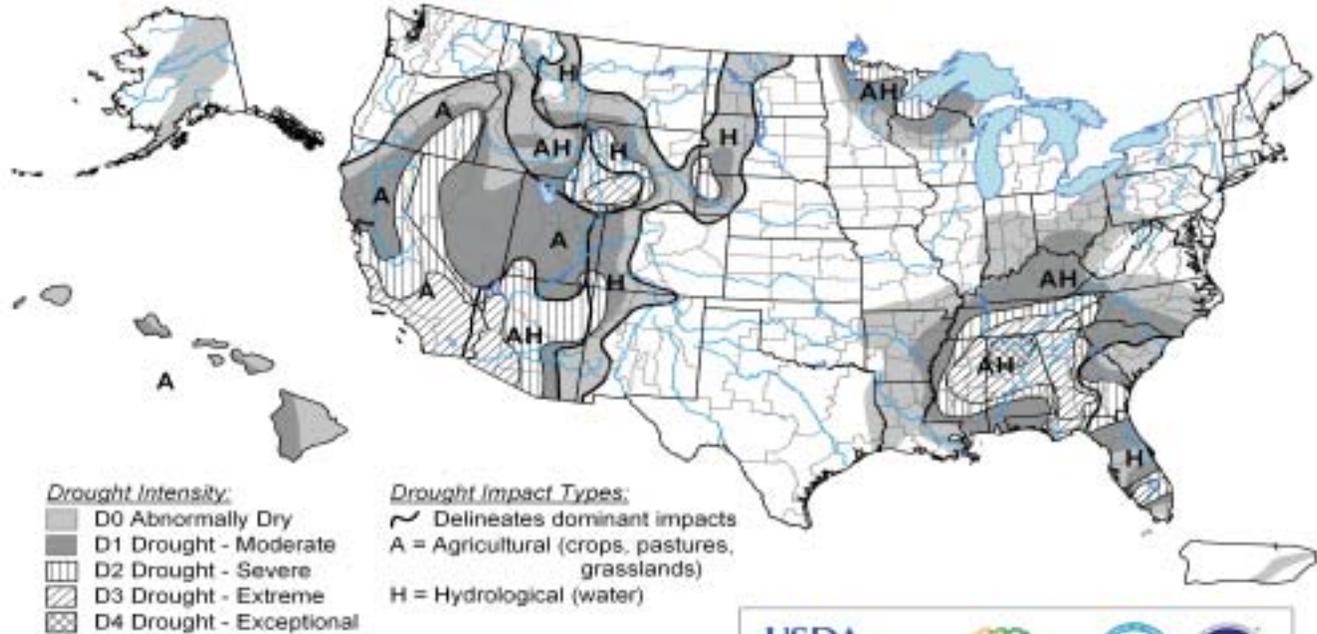
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA



# U.S. Drought Monitor

June 5, 2007

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary.



Released Thursday, June 7, 2007

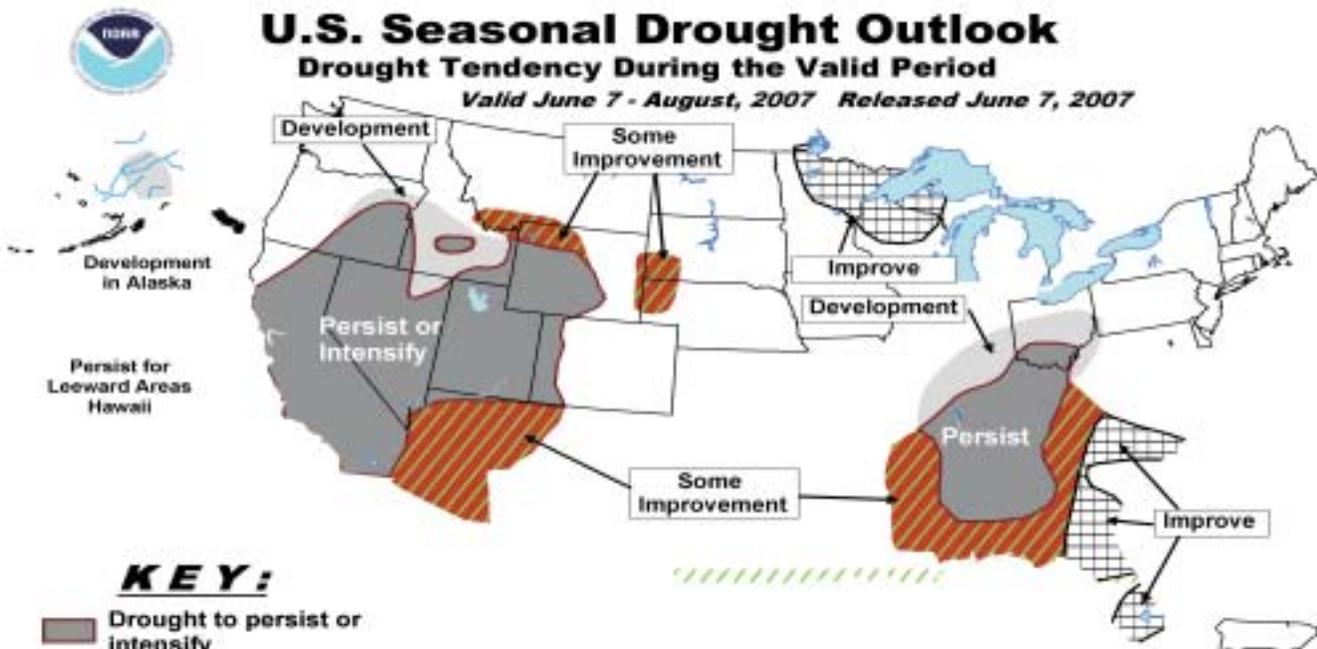
Author: Scott Stephens, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC

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

## U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid June 7 - August, 2007 Released June 7, 2007



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

*(Continued from front cover)*

drought relief. Although crops in the **southern Atlantic region** continued to benefit from the previous week's rain (from Tropical Storm Barry), critically dry conditions persisted across the remainder of the **South** as far west as the **lower Mississippi Valley**. Meanwhile, unfavorably dry conditions crept northward into the **central and eastern Corn Belt**, slowing germination rates and reducing topsoil moisture reserves for already emerged summer crops. In contrast, scattered showers and thunderstorms maintained abundant to locally excessive moisture across the **central one-third of the U.S.**, including the **Plains** and the **western Corn Belt**. However, concerns related to soggy weather included late-season planting delays and winter wheat harvest disruptions. In addition, showery, humid weather increased disease pressure on unharvested wheat. Farther west, cool, showery weather in the **Northwest** contrasted with warm, dry conditions elsewhere **west of the Rockies**. **Northwestern** showers were highly favorable for pastures, rain-fed summer crops, and filling winter grains, which had recently begun to show signs of drought stress.

The remnants of Tropical Storm Barry moved northward along the **Eastern Seaboard** on June 3, resulting in daily-record rainfall totals in locations such as **Augusta, GA** (2.24 inches), and **Atlantic City, NJ** (1.35 inches). Elsewhere in **Georgia, Savannah's** June 2-3 rainfall reached 5.21 inches, easily surpassing its March-May sum of 3.73 inches (35 percent of normal). Other 2-day totals related to Barry included 3.63 inches in **Augusta** (on June 2-3) and 3.69 inches in **Atlantic City**. Meanwhile, heavy showers also persisted across the **upper Midwest**, where June 3 rainfall records were broken in locations such as **Madison, WI** (3.06 inches), and **St. Cloud, MN** (1.73 inches).

Hot weather lingered early in the week in advance of a developing storm over the **Northwest**, where daily-record highs for June 3 soared to 101°F in **Lewiston, ID**, and 100°F in both **Moses Lake and Walla Walla, WA**. It was **Lewiston's** earliest triple-digit reading since May 29, 1983, when the high reached 100°F. However, rain, snow, and sharply cooler weather soon overspread the **Northwest**, where 24-hour totals (on June 4-5) reached 1.32 inches in **Mitchell, OR**, and 0.87 inch at **Boundary Dam, WA**. Later, high winds and heavy precipitation swept across the **Plains, Rockies** and the **Intermountain West**. On June 6-7, peak gusts included 77 m.p.h. in **Buffalo, WY**; 70 m.p.h. in **Gallup, NM**; 67 m.p.h. in **Alamosa, CO**; and 62 m.p.h. in **Dalhart, TX**. June 5-7 snowfall topped a foot as far south as **Utah's Wasatch Range**, where totals reached 16 inches at **Alta** and 14 inches at **Snowbird**. Farther north, **Pocatello, ID** (1.45 inches on June 6), experienced its wettest June day on record and its wettest day during any month since October 2, 1976, when 1.68 inches fell. **Pocatello's** June 6-7 rainfall reached 1.85 inches, representing its second-wettest 2-day period in June behind 1.86 inches on June 21-22, 1948. Meanwhile, **Miles City, MT** (2.02 inches on June 6), experienced its wettest June day since June 7, 1993, when 2.45 inches fell. The storm's central barometric pressure fell below 980 millibars (28.94 inches of mercury) over the **north-central U.S.** on June 7, a day after **Goodland, KS** (981.8 millibars, or 28.99 inches), set a record for its lowest June pressure.

During the mid- to late-week period, warmth spread into the **South and East**. In soggy **Texas, Abilene** (91°F) reached the 90-degree mark for the first time this year on June 5. Abilene's previous latest such date was May 31, 1900. Two days later, **Chattanooga, TN** (96°F), posted a daily-record high, followed on June 8 by daily records in locations such as **Massena, NY** (90°F), and **Virginia's**

**Dulles Airport** (97°F). A cold front swept across areas from the **northern Plains** into the **Northeast** from June 6-8, trailed by cooler weather but preceded by widespread thunderstorms. More than a dozen tornadoes were spotted across the **upper Midwest** on June 7, followed the next day by nearly 300 reports of wind gusts to at least 58 m.p.h. across the **eastern one-third of the U.S.** Farther west, the week ended on a chilly note. June 8 was particularly cool across the **Rockies** and **High Plains**, resulting in more than three dozen daily-record lows. **Denver, CO** (31°F on June 8), experienced its latest freeze on record by 6 days, eclipsing the former mark of 30°F on June 2, 1951. Elsewhere in **Colorado**, it was also the latest freeze in **Trinidad** (31°F; previously, 31°F on May 26, 1950). Light freezes were also noted on June 8 in locations such as **Cheyenne, WY** (31°F), and **Scottsbluff, NE** (32°F).

Unusually warm, unfavorably dry weather persisted in **Hawaii**. On the **Big Island, Hilo** posted a trio of daily-record highs (88, 87, and 88°F) from June 4-6, followed by another record (86°F) on June 9. **Hilo's** rainfall from March 1 - June 9 totaled just 14.25 inches (39 percent of normal). Year-to-date totals through June 9 included 2.64 inches (29 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, and 3.87 inches (35 percent) in **Kahului, Maui**. Farther north, cool, damp weather prevailed across **southern Alaska**, while above-normal temperatures and occasional showers covered the mainland. **Alaskan** temperatures ranged from a daily-record low (33°F on June 3) in **Kodiak** to a daily-record high (89°F on June 5) in **Eagle**.

## U.S. Crop Production Highlights

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

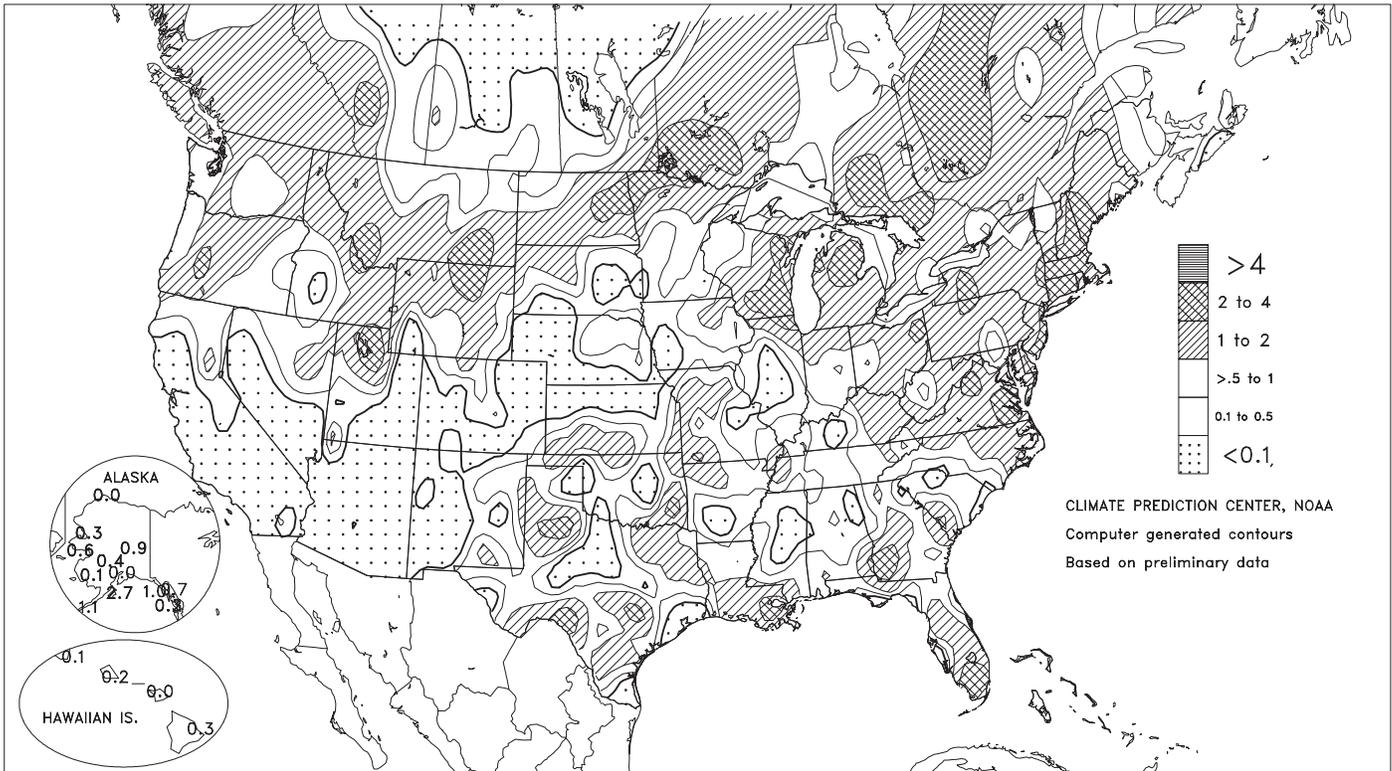
**Winter wheat** production is forecast at 1.61 billion bushels, down slightly from the May 1 forecast but 24 percent above 2006. The U.S. yield is forecast at 43.2 bushels per acre, down 0.3 bushel from last month but 1.5 bushels more than last year. Grain area totals 37.2 million acres, up fractionally from May 1.

Hard Red production is up slightly from a month ago to 1.03 billion bushels. Soft Red is down 2 percent from last month and now totals 341 million bushels. White production totals 237 million bushels, down 1 percent from last month. Of the White production total, 18.9 million bushels are Hard White and 218 million bushels are Soft White.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2006-07 season is 7.36 million tons, unchanged from the May 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 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. Florida's Valencia forecast is 65.0 million boxes (2.93 million tons), unchanged from the May forecast but down 11 percent from last season's final utilization. The row count survey conducted May 30-31 showed that 90 percent of Valencia rows had been harvested. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from April 1.

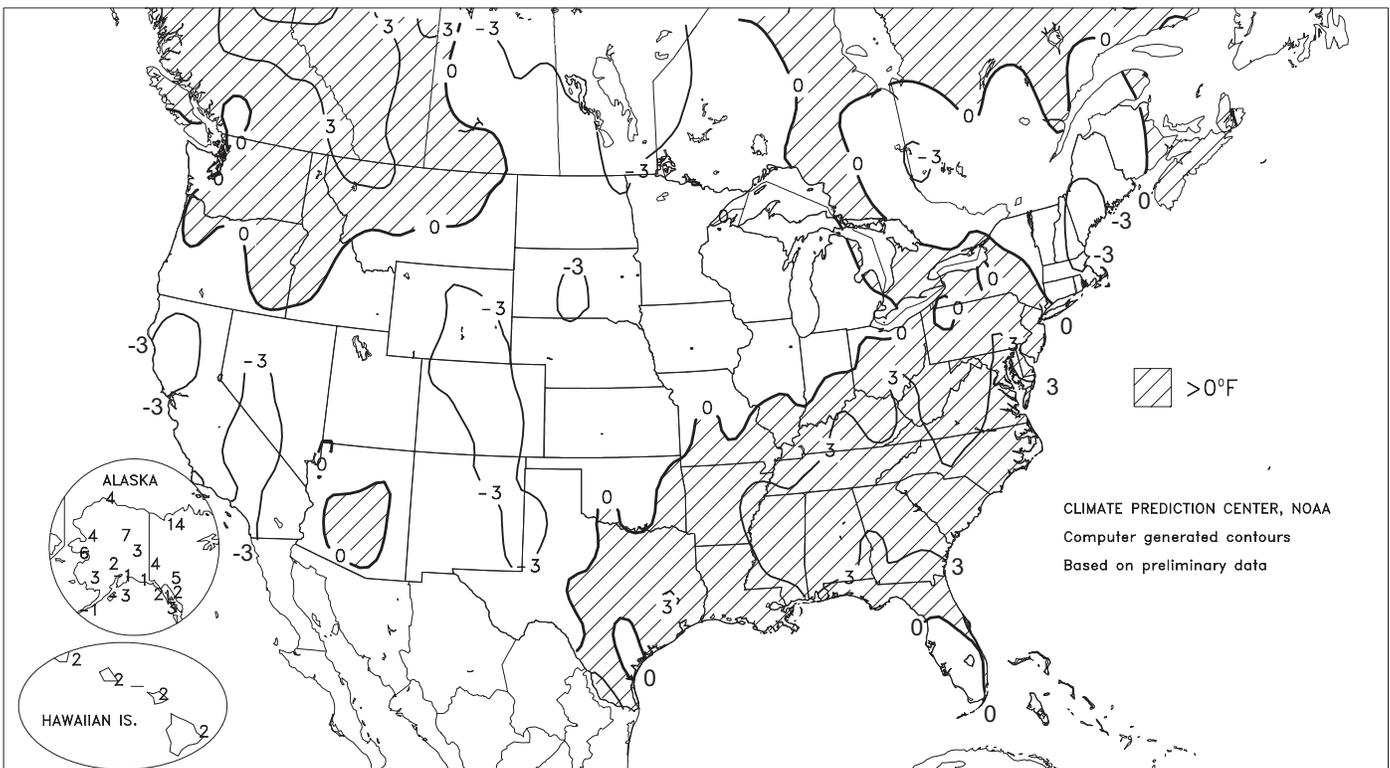
Total Precipitation (Inches)

JUN 3 - 9, 2007



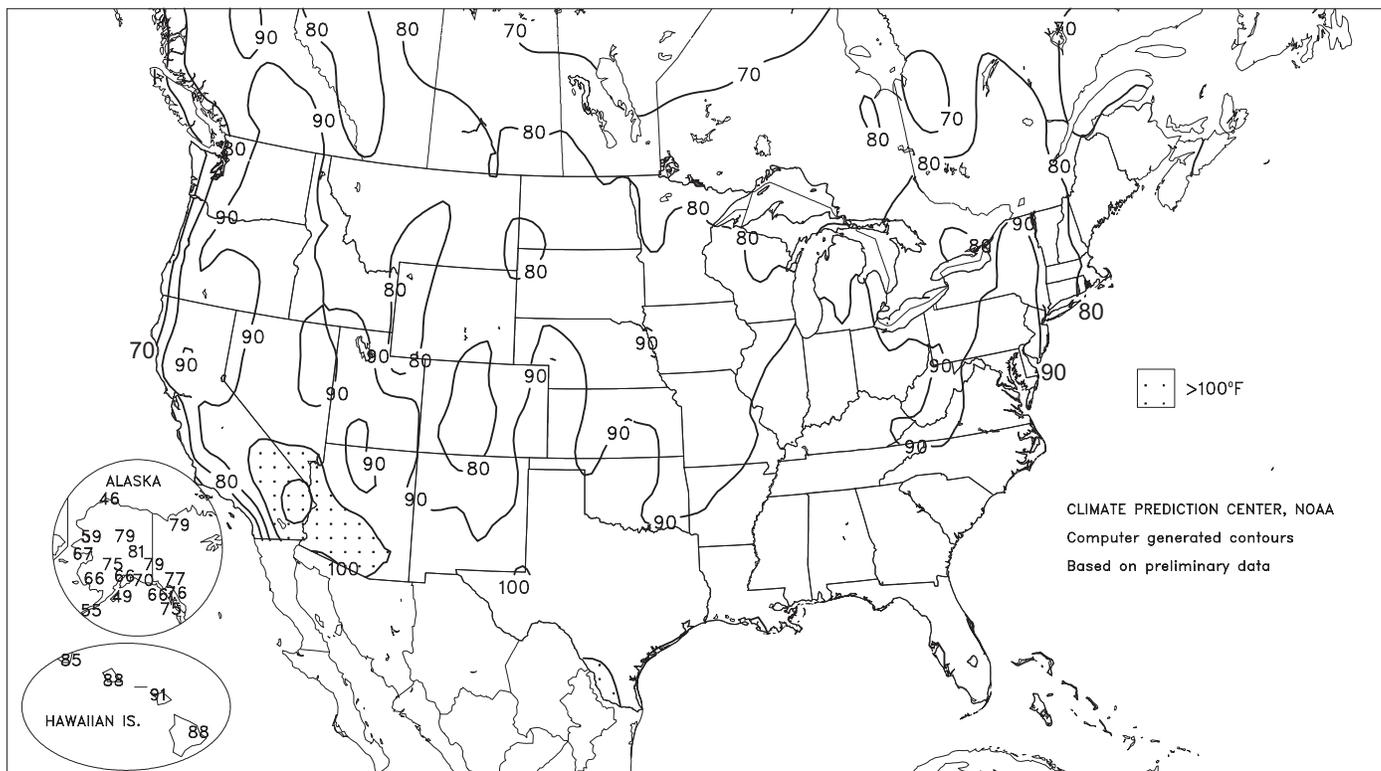
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JUN 3 - 9, 2007



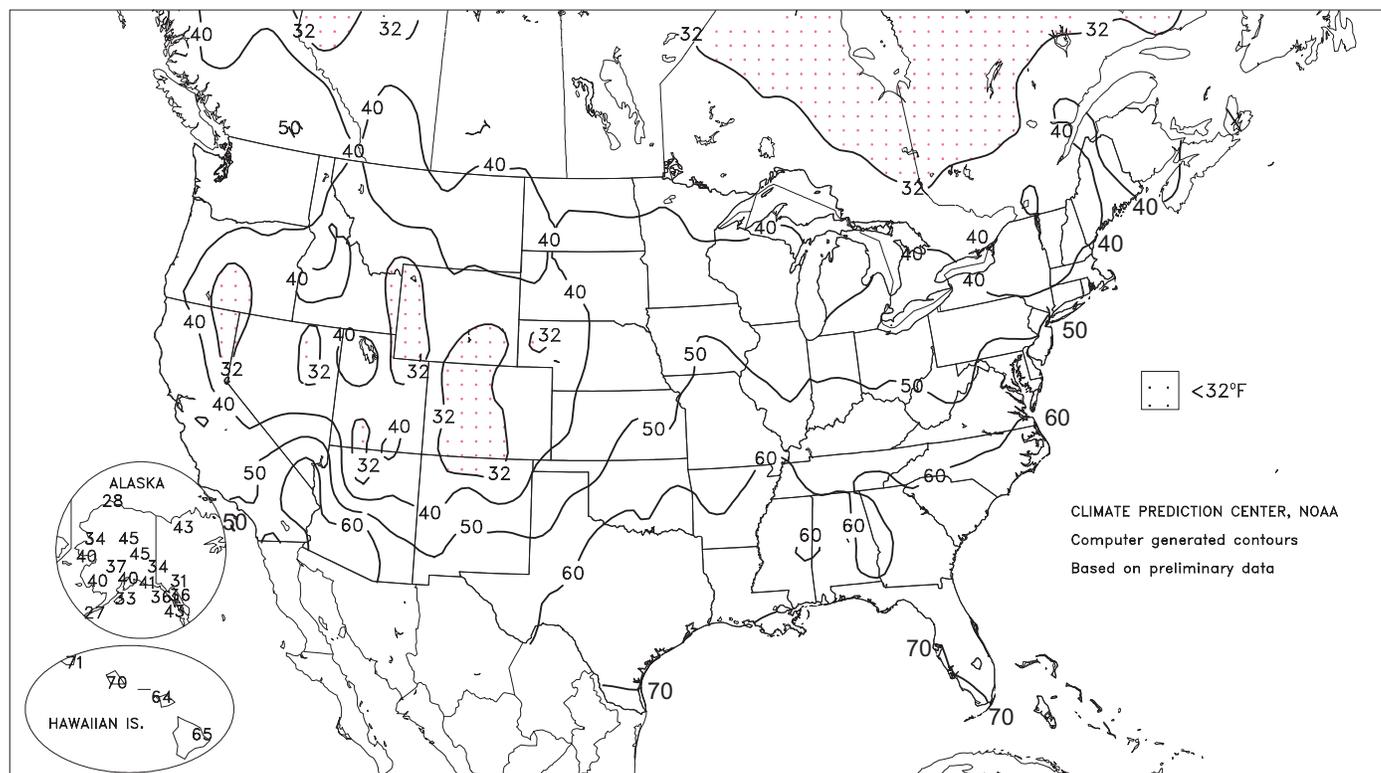
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JUN 3 - 9, 2007

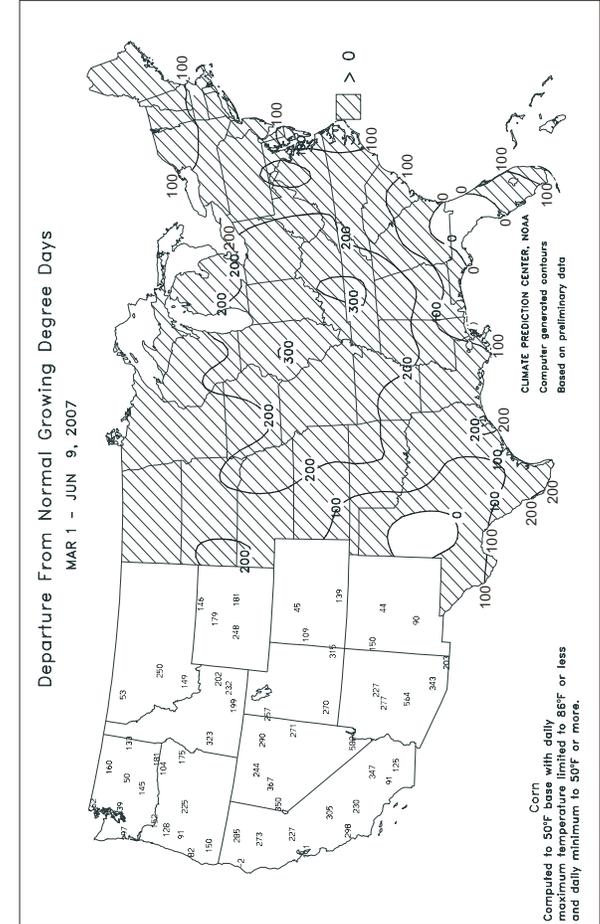
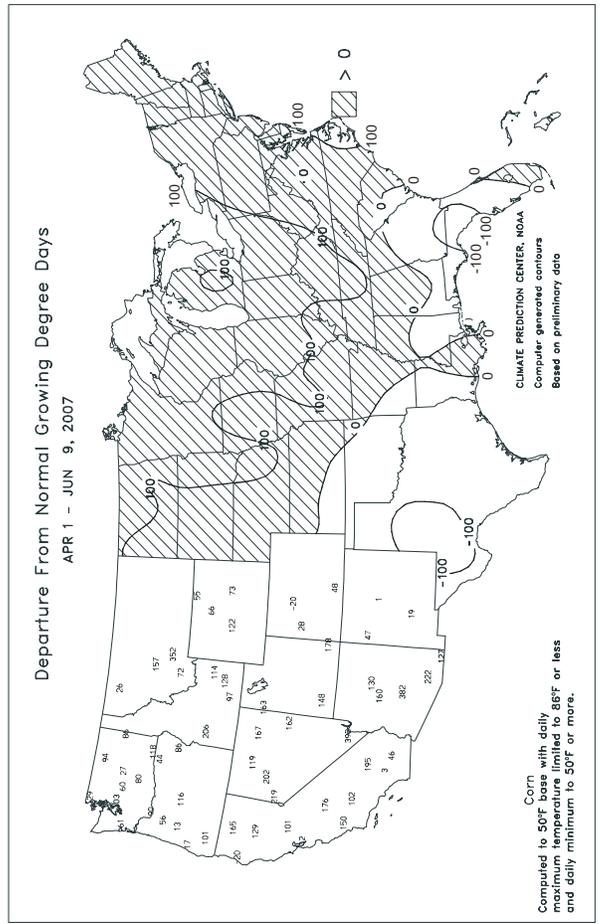
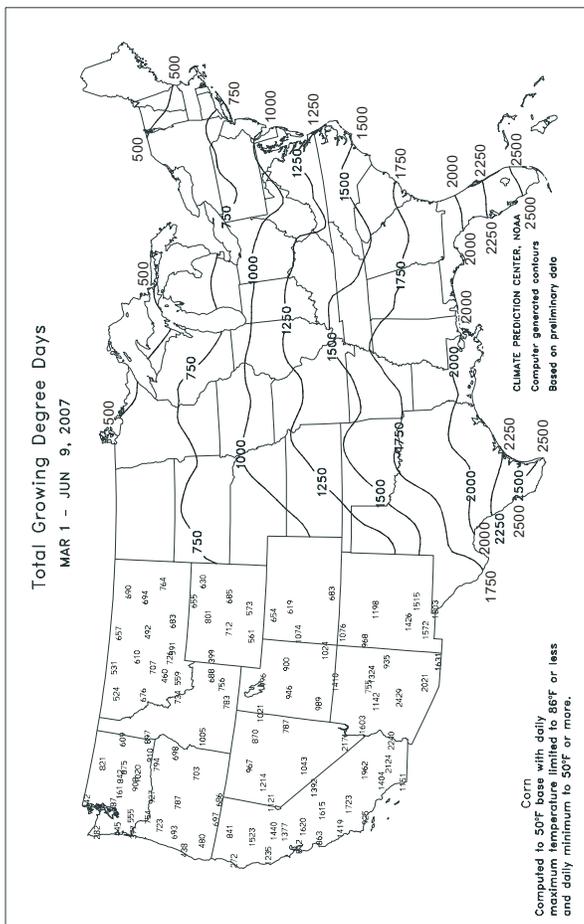
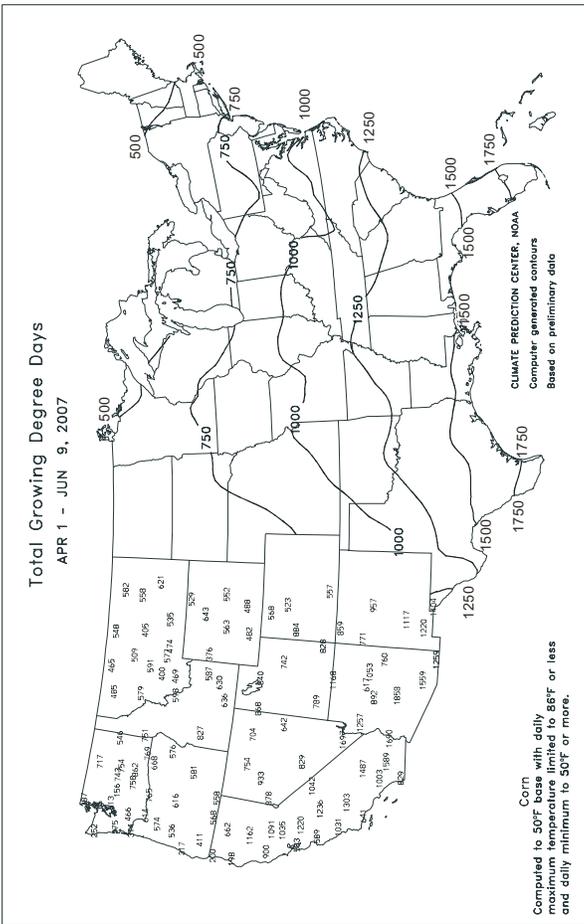


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JUN 3 - 9, 2007







**Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office**

**Weather Data for the Week Ending June 9, 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 JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	90	68	93	64	79	-	0.25	-	0.20	0.00	-	-	-	92	76	2	0	2	0
LYON	92	70	95	66	81	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	14.59	-	91	79	6	0	0	0
VANCE	89	68	92	62	78	-	0.80	-	0.39	0.01	-	-	-	89	78	3	0	4	0
PERTSHIRE	89	68	92	62	78	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	88	77	3	0	0	0
SCOTT	90	69	93	65	80	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	94	82	4	0	1	0
NE VERONA	90	68	94	63	79	-	0.06	-	0.04	0.54	-	11.34	-	90	74	4	0	2	0
SD STONEVILLE x	92	70	94	64	81	4	0.24	-0.74	0.11	0.24	18	13.27	48	94	80	7	0	3	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	90	68	92	64	79	-	0.73	-	0.73	0.00	-	-	-	90	79	5	0	1	1
INVERNESS 5E	90	68	92	65	79	-	1.70	-	1.69	0.00	-	17.61	-	92	79	3	0	2	1
SIDON	91	69	93	64	80	-	0.24	-	0.20	0.00	-	10.71	-	96	80	5	0	3	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	90	68	92	64	79	-	2.21	-	2.18	0.29	-	-	-	90	79	4	0	2	1
SILVER CITY	92	68	95	61	80	-	0.08	-	0.08	0.00	-	-	-	91	78	6	0	1	0
ONWARD	89	69	92	63	79	-	0.51	-	0.26	0.53	-	-	-	93	78	4	0	4	0
MAYDAY	91	69	93	62	80	-	0.03	-	0.02	0.03	-	-	-	86	76	5	0	2	0
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	83	56	90	52	71	2	0.02	-1.01	0.02	0.19	13	14.83	113	-	-	1	0	1	0
ALBANY	81	56	91	47	70	1	0.00	-1.16	0.00	0.48	31	15.76	106	78	67	1	0	0	0
ST. JOSEPH	80	58	88	52	70	1	0.00	-1.30	0.00	0.72	46	15.07	109	-	-	0	0	0	0
NC LINNEUS	80	56	87	48	69	1	0.08	-1.17	0.08	2.14	137	15.50	107	75	65	0	0	1	0
BRUNSWICK	80	59	88	53	70	1	1.50	0.05	1.50	2.90	166	14.17	90	80	69	0	0	1	1
NE NOVELTY	79	56	86	49	68	-1	0.01	-1.06	0.01	0.42	30	18.53	126	79	65	0	0	1	0
MONROE CITY	80	57	87	52	70	0	0.72	-0.55	0.72	0.90	59	13.56	88	77	65	0	0	1	1
WC GREEN RIDGE	81	59	87	50	70	1	0.04	-1.61	0.02	0.31	16	12.11	68	82	67	0	0	3	0
C AUXVASSE	80	59	87	51	70	1	0.01	-1.06	0.01	0.10	8	13.73	84	75	66	0	0	1	0
SANBORN FIELD	82	61	89	53	72	2	0.00	-1.19	0.00	0.01	1	13.55	77	83	66	0	0	0	0
WILLIAMSBURG	82	59	90	53	71	3	0.11	-1.21	0.11	0.71	46	14.04	71	73	65	1	0	1	0
COLUMBIA	81	60	89	51	71	1	0.00	-1.14	0.00	0.03	2	14.67	84	-	-	0	0	0	0
VERSAILLES	82	61	89	52	72	2	0.00	-1.18	0.00	0.14	11	16.92	97	77	67	0	0	0	0
EC COOK STATION	82	57	88	49	69	-1	0.40	-0.61	0.40	1.24	101	16.38	88	78	68	0	0	1	0
SW LAMAR	81	61	85	54	72	1	0.44	-0.67	0.44	4.95	370	21.32	111	79	67	0	0	1	0
SE DELTA	85	60	91	56	74	1	0.15	-0.65	0.15	0.15	15	17.04	82	88	72	1	0	1	0
CHARLESTON	86	63	92	60	75	2	0.25	-0.62	0.25	0.25	23	17.70	82	87	71	2	0	1	0
GLENNONVILLE	87	64	94	58	76	2	0.66	-0.14	0.66	0.66	70	18.86	97	87	74	2	0	1	1
CLARKTON	88	64	94	61	76	1	1.00	0.12	1.00	1.00	98	17.95	89	94	76	2	0	1	1
PORTAGEVILLE DC	88	65	94	61	77	2	0.60	-0.44	0.59	0.60	46	16.49	76	88	73	2	0	2	1
PORTAGEVILLE LF	88	66	92	62	77	2	0.41	-0.59	0.41	0.43	34	15.40	71	86	72	2	0	1	0
STEELE	89	66	95	62	78	3	0.34	-0.76	0.30	0.44	34	13.03	57	88	76	3	0	2	0
CARDWELL	88	65	91	61	76	1	0.94	0.13	0.53	0.98	92	16.30	73	88	72	3	0	2	1

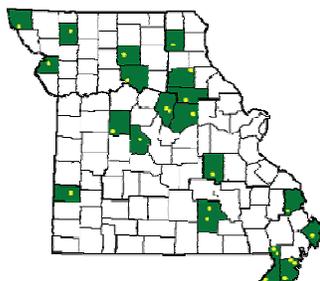
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. \* Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

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.

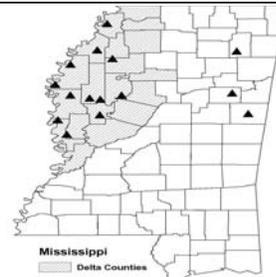
**Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta:** Hot, slightly more humid weather occurred, indicative of a summer weather pattern. At week's end, a cold front preceded by strong southerly winds helped to spark some shower activity, yet only a few locations received more than one-half inch of rain. Long-term dryness is evident by the year-to-date percent of normal rainfall value of 48 percent in Stoneville.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit: [http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather\\_station\\_map.htm](http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm)

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 9, 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 JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	91	70	95	63	80	5	0.92	0.08	0.45	0.92	84	13.25	50	86	37	5	0	3	0
AL HUNTSVILLE	91	68	94	63	80	6	0.39	-0.63	0.33	0.39	29	11.51	41	82	44	5	0	3	0
AL MOBILE	90	71	96	67	80	2	0.18	-0.99	0.18	0.18	12	15.02	49	90	56	2	0	1	0
AL MONTGOMERY	97	69	101	63	83	6	0.41	-0.42	0.40	0.41	38	13.39	51	85	38	7	0	2	0
AK ANCHORAGE	58	45	66	40	52	-1	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.00	0	2.43	69	71	61	0	0	0	0
AK BARROW	40	32	46	28	36	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	0.76	127	97	82	0	2	0	0
AK FAIRBANKS	70	50	81	45	60	3	0.93	0.66	0.46	0.93	274	2.68	115	83	51	0	0	3	0
AK JUNEAU	63	46	76	36	55	3	0.66	-0.11	0.28	0.66	67	22.05	112	94	73	0	0	6	0
AK KODIAK	48	40	49	33	44	-4	2.67	1.34	0.82	3.20	186	40.85	125	93	83	0	0	6	2
AK NOME	58	45	67	40	51	6	0.59	0.38	0.27	0.68	262	3.14	80	89	69	0	0	5	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	75	41	85	30	58	1	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.05	100	3.12	33	38	10	0	2	1	0
AZ PHOENIX	100	76	108	70	88	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.97	64	22	11	7	0	0	0
AZ PRESCOTT	84	52	93	41	68	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.90	43	35	9	2	0	0	0
AZ TUCSON	98	67	104	60	82	0	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	200	1.74	54	25	14	6	0	2	0
AR FORT SMITH	87	65	90	62	76	1	0.09	-1.00	0.09	0.09	6	17.79	91	86	47	2	0	1	0
AR LITTLE ROCK	89	68	91	63	79	3	0.43	-0.52	0.43	0.52	42	21.24	90	82	44	4	0	1	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	85	60	93	53	73	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	2.17	48	49	32	3	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	86	58	95	52	72	-2	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	4.39	57	62	33	3	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	67	58	69	55	62	-3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	1.66	18	82	70	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	83	54	91	46	69	-3	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.00	0	12.02	56	59	33	1	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	83	52	90	47	68	-2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	6.59	56	84	26	1	0	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	66	59	68	58	63	-3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	2.26	30	76	66	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	66	52	68	50	59	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	6.35	48	85	63	0	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	85	55	93	51	70	-1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	4.89	55	67	35	2	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	74	39	80	28	56	-1	0.12	-0.01	0.10	0.12	71	3.70	159	77	29	0	1	2	0
CO CO SPRINGS	74	44	83	37	59	-3	0.34	-0.23	0.19	0.58	78	5.75	89	79	26	0	0	4	0
CO DENVER INTL	78	44	84	31	61	-2	0.05	-0.40	0.05	0.05	8	5.94	104	69	23	0	1	1	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	82	50	89	37	66	-2	0.02	-0.09	0.00	0.02	13	3.13	77	39	18	0	0	1	0
CO PUEBLO	82	44	89	35	63	-4	0.21	-0.09	0.18	0.22	56	6.71	143	81	38	0	0	2	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	73	58	78	49	65	0	1.35	0.51	1.16	1.70	156	22.18	111	83	65	0	0	3	1
CT HARTFORD	75	54	88	44	65	-1	2.60	1.66	1.54	3.12	256	22.43	111	87	68	0	0	4	2
DC WASHINGTON	83	66	93	61	75	3	1.07	0.31	0.89	1.07	109	14.87	87	85	48	1	0	4	1
DE WILMINGTON	82	62	92	53	72	3	1.53	0.71	1.01	1.53	144	21.18	113	89	49	1	0	3	2
FL DAYTONA BEACH	92	71	94	70	82	3	0.21	-1.03	0.21	2.35	150	9.48	56	82	41	5	0	1	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	91	69	97	60	80	2	0.82	-0.28	0.58	3.99	287	13.07	70	92	51	4	0	3	1
FL KEY WEST	86	77	88	74	81	-2	2.39	1.26	1.81	3.59	249	11.53	92	82	69	0	0	4	1
FL MIAMI	89	73	94	67	81	-1	1.88	-1.15	1.46	3.94	153	21.76	121	85	54	3	0	4	1
FL ORLANDO	91	70	95	68	81	1	1.11	-0.41	1.11	2.71	142	8.47	52	80	44	6	0	1	1
FL PENSACOLA	90	73	96	68	81	2	0.34	-0.97	0.22	0.34	20	14.49	55	84	63	2	0	3	0
FL TALLAHASSEE	91	69	97	60	80	1	2.10	0.59	1.03	2.50	130	12.60	47	90	56	4	0	3	2
FL TAMPA	87	73	91	72	80	-1	0.53	-0.58	0.48	3.70	264	10.14	73	84	61	1	0	2	0
FL WEST PALM BEACH	88	73	93	70	80	0	1.26	-0.46	0.96	8.10	370	16.00	76	85	63	2	0	3	1
GA ATHENS	92	66	97	62	79	5	0.30	-0.60	0.22	0.71	61	14.34	64	78	46	5	0	2	0
GA ATLANTA	91	68	93	64	79	4	0.40	-0.36	0.29	0.40	41	12.35	52	74	46	5	0	2	0
GA AUGUSTA	93	67	97	64	80	4	1.91	0.96	1.87	3.67	303	15.31	75	85	47	6	0	2	1
GA COLUMBUS	92	67	95	59	79	2	0.31	-0.41	0.16	0.44	47	13.63	58	87	38	5	0	3	0
GA MACON	92	67	96	61	80	4	0.31	-0.43	0.30	2.35	247	12.65	59	88	38	6	0	2	0
GA SAVANNAH	91	69	98	64	80	3	0.65	-0.54	0.41	5.50	364	13.96	74	93	54	4	0	4	0
HI HILO	86	67	88	65	77	2	0.28	-1.19	0.11	0.28	15	40.60	73	79	62	0	0	3	0
HI HONOLULU	87	74	88	70	81	2	0.15	0.04	0.11	0.15	107	2.68	30	79	66	0	0	5	0
HI KAHULUI	88	69	91	64	79	2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.01	20	3.91	36	81	67	2	0	0	0
HI LIHUE	84	74	85	71	79	2	0.12	-0.33	0.06	0.34	58	10.68	60	85	75	0	0	3	0
ID BOISE	79	55	98	46	67	3	0.19	-0.01	0.15	0.19	73	3.43	51	58	31	2	0	3	0
ID LEWISTON	78	56	101	47	67	4	0.19	-0.11	0.17	0.19	48	3.72	57	70	46	1	0	2	0
ID POCATELLO	72	43	89	36	57	-2	1.93	1.68	1.44	1.93	585	5.21	79	85	54	0	0	4	1
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	76	56	91	44	66	0	0.84	0.00	0.42	1.06	99	13.70	97	78	51	1	0	4	0
IL MOLINE	79	57	89	48	68	-1	0.33	-0.76	0.25	1.94	139	14.84	96	79	55	0	0	3	0
IL PEORIA	80	58	91	50	69	0	0.00	-0.87	0.00	0.00	0	17.70	119	81	44	1	0	0	0
IL ROCKFORD	75	56	88	48	66	0	1.52	0.44	0.65	2.52	183	12.87	91	85	55	0	0	5	2
IL SPRINGFIELD	81	58	91	49	70	0	0.46	-0.45	0.12	0.47	40	13.46	89	85	39	1	0	4	0
IN EVANSVILLE	84	62	89	55	73	1	0.11	-0.88	0.11	1.32	102	18.48	88	82	53	0	0	1	0
IN FORT WAYNE	79	55	92	47	67	0	1.36	0.43	1.22	1.77	149	14.47	94	79	48	1	0	4	1
IN INDIANAPOLIS	80	60	90	53	70	0	0.78	-0.18	0.54	0.78	63	18.41	105	77	46	1	0	3	1
IN SOUTH BEND	76	53	91	42	65	-2	0.81	-0.12	0.43	0.97	82	14.45	94	78	57	1	0	3	0
IA BURLINGTON	80	58	88	50	69	-1	0.05	-0.97	0.05	1.40	107	12.47	82	82	44	0	0	1	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	75	56	84	49	66	-2	1.24	0.22	0.60	2.65	204	14.47	113	95	49	0	0	5	1
IA DES MOINES	81	57	89	51	69	0	0.10	-0.97	0.06	0.62	45	17.53	129	72	43	0	0	2	0
IA DUBUQUE	74	54	84	47	64	-2	0.62	-0.37	0.33	1.36	107	13.62	96	87	59	0	0	4	0
IA SIOUX CITY	81	53	91	47	67	-1	0.09	-0.78	0.09	0.62	55	17.90	165	76	41	1	0	1	0
IA WATERLOO	77	54	88	47	66	-2	1.12	0.00	0.51	1.80	126	14.33	112	88	49	0	0	3	1
KS CONCORDIA	81	55	87	47	68	-2	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.14	11	12.32	106	79	39	0	0	0	0
KS DODGE CITY	84	54	89	44	69	-2	0.59	-0.15	0.59	0.75	78	8.64	93	78	34	0	0	1	1
KS GOODLAND	82	47	94	37	65	-2	0.05	-0.75	0.05	0.09	9	6.65	82	82	31	1	0	1	0
KS TOPEKA	83	59	90	51	71	0	0.11	-1.09	0.09	1.22	79	20.78	146	83	42	1	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 9, 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 JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	85	60	92	54	72	-1	0.00	-1.06	0.00	1.15	85	15.38	121	79	42	1	0	0	0
JACKSON	80	61	89	54	71	2	1.09	-0.04	0.53	1.09	75	12.70	58	93	52	0	0	4	1
LEXINGTON	83	61	91	52	72	2	1.93	0.86	1.54	1.93	139	15.84	76	87	61	1	0	4	1
LOUISVILLE	85	65	92	59	75	3	0.29	-0.62	0.17	0.29	25	17.18	82	81	43	1	0	3	0
PADUCAH	85	63	91	59	74	2	0.60	-0.37	0.33	0.97	78	18.73	83	86	44	1	0	2	0
LA BATON ROUGE	91	73	94	68	82	4	0.42	-0.75	0.38	0.43	29	24.47	85	93	52	4	0	3	0
LAKE CHARLES	89	72	92	66	80	1	0.70	-0.77	0.43	0.70	37	28.87	121	88	57	3	0	2	0
NEW ORLEANS	88	73	94	69	81	1	1.85	0.42	1.39	1.85	102	21.37	76	88	63	2	0	5	1
SHREVEPORT	91	71	94	66	81	3	0.27	-0.93	0.11	0.86	55	19.86	82	85	49	5	0	3	0
ME CARIBOU	67	45	74	37	56	-3	0.97	0.21	0.50	0.97	99	15.63	108	89	48	0	0	3	1
PORTLAND	64	48	70	40	56	-4	2.76	2.00	2.14	3.14	320	20.40	100	93	71	0	0	3	2
MD BALTIMORE	83	62	95	52	72	3	1.53	0.72	1.19	1.53	144	16.17	88	83	49	1	0	2	1
MA BOSTON	70	55	81	51	62	-3	1.58	0.84	1.41	1.73	180	21.39	113	87	66	0	0	2	1
WORCESTER	68	51	79	43	60	-2	1.02	0.07	0.52	1.13	92	23.94	115	93	64	0	0	3	1
MI ALPENA	74	46	90	38	60	1	1.41	0.83	0.67	1.61	218	10.69	98	89	48	1	0	5	1
GRAND RAPIDS	74	52	90	42	63	-2	1.56	0.77	0.99	2.98	295	16.89	121	85	55	1	0	4	1
HOUGHTON LAKE	72	46	87	33	59	-1	2.60	1.91	0.81	2.64	300	12.73	119	83	64	0	0	5	4
LANSING	74	52	89	41	63	-1	0.75	-0.05	0.64	1.07	106	13.70	112	80	58	0	0	3	1
MUSKOGON	72	50	88	38	61	-2	0.73	0.09	0.35	1.16	140	14.94	116	82	59	0	0	5	0
TRAVERSE CITY	74	50	90	37	62	0	0.41	-0.27	0.26	0.44	51	8.71	69	91	46	1	0	3	0
MN DULUTH	69	48	78	41	58	0	0.19	-0.72	0.12	0.35	30	10.16	103	81	57	0	0	3	0
INT'L FALLS	70	45	76	36	58	-2	2.26	1.39	1.22	2.27	205	10.02	134	92	49	0	0	5	2
MINNEAPOLIS	77	56	90	51	66	0	0.24	-0.74	0.16	0.53	42	8.98	86	72	51	1	0	2	0
ROCHESTER	75	53	86	49	64	0	0.70	-0.17	0.54	1.06	95	10.91	97	80	54	0	0	2	1
ST. CLOUD	76	50	86	43	63	0	1.76	0.72	1.73	2.52	191	10.40	112	88	38	0	0	4	1
MS JACKSON	93	69	97	62	81	4	0.05	-0.78	0.05	0.15	14	13.86	50	87	41	6	0	1	0
MERIDIAN	92	67	97	58	80	3	0.60	-0.23	0.58	0.69	64	13.47	45	91	48	5	0	3	1
TUPELO	92	69	95	64	80	5	0.04	-1.18	0.02	1.25	79	15.64	55	83	44	5	0	2	0
MO COLUMBIA	81	60	89	55	71	1	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.06	5	14.35	82	77	47	0	0	0	0
KANSAS CITY	81	59	88	52	70	-1	0.01	-1.06	0.01	1.06	76	15.83	105	80	45	0	0	1	0
SAINT LOUIS	83	63	91	57	73	0	0.09	-0.76	0.06	1.02	92	16.36	97	76	48	1	0	4	0
SPRINGFIELD	82	63	88	56	72	1	1.12	-0.03	0.56	2.94	200	20.33	110	79	53	0	0	2	2
MT BILLINGS	72	51	80	43	61	-1	0.76	0.28	0.56	1.07	170	9.80	133	86	43	0	0	3	1
BUTTE	66	39	78	33	53	-1	1.69	1.17	1.18	1.71	255	6.92	125	94	41	0	0	4	1
CUT BANK	74	46	83	41	60	5	0.05	-0.58	0.04	0.06	7	0.92	18	86	31	0	0	2	0
GLASGOW	76	51	82	45	64	2	0.13	-0.37	0.08	0.13	20	7.93	189	86	47	0	0	3	0
GREAT FALLS	73	47	81	42	60	2	0.22	-0.37	0.16	0.22	29	7.57	110	89	40	0	0	3	0
HAVRE	76	49	85	43	63	2	0.63	0.17	0.63	0.63	105	7.15	148	89	46	0	0	1	1
MISSOULA	73	47	91	40	60	2	0.67	0.22	0.42	0.67	114	5.47	85	89	52	2	0	5	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	81	54	88	44	67	-1	0.04	-0.89	0.02	0.17	14	15.32	137	79	37	0	0	2	0
LINCOLN	82	56	89	51	69	-1	0.76	-0.11	0.75	0.81	72	17.16	145	75	44	0	0	2	1
NORFOLK	79	54	87	48	67	-1	0.31	-0.68	0.15	0.56	44	15.51	140	73	47	0	0	3	0
NORTH PLATTE	79	49	92	36	64	-2	0.03	-0.72	0.03	0.03	3	14.47	172	93	39	1	0	1	0
OMAHA	81	56	89	52	69	-1	0.04	-0.91	0.02	0.21	17	20.88	170	73	41	0	0	3	0
SCOTTSBLUFF	79	43	87	32	61	-3	0.03	-0.60	0.03	0.04	5	5.12	68	85	35	0	1	1	0
VALENTINE	77	47	87	35	62	-3	0.09	-0.60	0.09	0.20	23	12.43	157	81	53	0	0	1	0
NV ELY	71	36	86	30	54	-3	0.52	0.32	0.31	0.52	193	3.71	74	60	30	0	3	2	0
LAS VEGAS	93	71	104	63	82	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.40	18	19	10	4	0	0	0
RENO	78	49	91	41	64	2	0.05	-0.07	0.05	0.12	75	1.66	40	44	20	1	0	1	0
WINNEMUCCA	75	43	94	36	59	-2	0.54	0.35	0.45	0.54	208	4.45	99	56	29	2	0	2	0
NH CONCORD	69	49	78	36	59	-4	1.95	1.23	1.03	2.22	241	18.92	121	92	64	0	0	4	2
NJ NEWARK	79	62	85	54	70	1	1.60	0.82	1.27	1.60	157	24.22	118	71	53	0	0	2	1
NM ALBUQUERQUE	84	59	90	53	71	-1	0.43	0.29	0.43	0.43	239	5.03	178	42	16	1	0	1	0
NY ALBANY	75	54	90	40	64	0	1.67	0.79	1.25	1.67	148	18.13	114	87	58	1	0	3	1
BINGHAMTON	73	53	88	41	63	1	0.39	-0.45	0.12	0.59	55	14.06	87	82	60	0	0	4	0
BUFFALO	76	54	88	45	65	2	1.31	0.42	0.51	1.31	115	14.31	89	81	51	0	0	4	1
ROCHESTER	78	53	92	41	65	2	0.74	-0.02	0.53	0.75	77	13.61	101	79	57	1	0	4	1
SYRACUSE	76	53	92	41	65	2	1.90	1.12	0.85	1.90	190	18.04	116	89	56	1	0	4	2
NC ASHEVILLE	84	58	89	54	71	4	0.15	-0.93	0.08	0.16	12	11.99	55	82	41	0	0	2	0
CHARLOTTE	88	64	95	59	76	2	0.34	-0.47	0.34	0.43	41	15.71	80	85	40	3	0	1	0
GREENSBORO	85	64	91	58	74	3	1.37	0.59	1.04	1.37	137	15.39	82	84	46	3	0	3	1
HATTERAS	83	71	86	68	77	4	1.84	0.91	1.54	1.85	154	17.02	74	93	65	0	0	3	1
RALEIGH	89	65	96	60	77	5	2.11	1.33	1.47	2.31	226	16.06	84	84	53	5	0	3	1
WILMINGTON	89	70	95	67	80	5	0.73	-0.37	0.65	2.07	147	13.19	82	88	44	4	0	5	1
ND BISMARCK	75	49	82	40	62	-1	2.42	1.84	2.05	2.54	343	10.91	175	90	63	0	0	3	1
DICKINSON	73	47	80	40	60	-1	1.53	0.80	0.88	1.99	214	8.09	125	89	45	0	0	4	2
FARGO	75	51	82	41	63	-1	1.32	0.51	0.63	2.10	202	11.99	159	82	44	0	0	5	1
GRAND FORKS	72	48	81	36	60	-3	0.21	-0.46	0.20	0.44	52	9.28	144	92	44	0	0	2	0
JAMESTOWN	73	50	79	41	61	-2	1.37	0.72	0.59	3.08	376	10.32	161	89	48	0	0	6	2
WILLISTON	76	48	83	40	62	1	0.64	0.13	0.21	0.64	98	7.37	140	83	51	0	0	5	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	77	54	89	43	65	0	1.10	0.29	0.79	1.10	106	15.04	92	85	61	0	0	4	1
CINCINNATI	82	60	93	51	71	1	0.30	-0.78	0.16	0.31	22	15.20	78	82	55	1	0	3	0
CLEVELAND	76	56	89	49	66	1	0.87	0.00	0.38	1.13	102	16.51	105	82	50	0	0	4	0
COLUMBUS	81	60	92	51	71	2	1.19	0.30	1.17	1.81	159	18.53	117	76	52	1	0	2	1
DAYTON	80	57	91	49	69	1	0.48	-0.50	0.45	0.48	38	18.42	104	82	45	1	0	3	0
MANSFIELD	76	54	89	44	65	1	1.85	0.80	1.36	1.97	146	17.85	99	92	53	0	0	3	1

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 9, 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 JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	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	78	55	92	49	67	1	1.48	0.61	1.05	1.49	134	13.79	99	82	55	1	0	4	1		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	76	52	88	40	64	0	2.43	1.61	1.49	2.50	238	17.72	116	86	58	0	0	4	2		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	88	66	92	60	77	3	0.02	-1.20	0.02	0.17	11	21.95	139	74	43	2	0	1	0		
OR TULSA	87	66	91	59	77	2	0.54	-0.73	0.51	1.46	88	20.34	108	77	49	1	0	2	1		
OR ASTORIA	61	48	65	42	55	0	0.65	0.00	0.50	0.65	77	32.54	96	92	72	0	0	6	1		
OR BURNS	73	41	90	36	57	1	0.16	-0.03	0.16	0.16	67	4.01	71	75	42	1	0	1	0		
OR EUGENE	69	48	84	40	58	0	0.24	-0.19	0.15	0.24	42	15.39	58	89	67	0	0	2	0		
OR MEDFORD	74	51	90	44	63	0	0.11	-0.08	0.06	0.20	80	8.02	87	73	37	1	0	3	0		
OR PENDLETON	76	51	98	42	63	0	0.53	0.32	0.41	0.53	189	5.27	80	79	45	1	0	2	0		
OR PORTLAND	69	54	86	48	62	1	0.79	0.36	0.39	0.79	141	14.03	76	76	63	0	0	5	0		
OR SALEM	69	50	84	43	60	1	0.54	0.16	0.32	0.54	110	15.95	78	82	62	0	0	3	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	80	59	92	47	69	3	0.74	-0.21	0.61	0.83	67	17.27	91	80	52	1	0	2	1		
PA ERIE	76	55	91	47	65	0	0.85	-0.12	0.28	0.85	69	15.73	99	82	59	1	0	4	0		
PA MIDDLETOWN	82	62	95	54	72	4	0.24	-0.68	0.19	0.31	26	13.71	77	87	43	1	0	3	0		
PA PHILADELPHIA	81	63	94	55	72	2	1.66	0.93	1.46	1.67	178	22.34	122	81	55	1	0	2	1		
PA PITTSBURGH	78	56	90	44	67	1	0.74	-0.20	0.38	0.74	62	17.56	108	88	48	1	0	4	0		
PA WILKES-BARRE	78	55	92	44	66	1	0.89	0.02	0.67	0.89	80	15.09	99	90	49	1	0	3	1		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	80	57	92	46	68	2	0.56	-0.40	0.36	0.56	46	14.08	82	83	49	1	0	4	0		
RI PROVIDENCE	71	55	76	47	63	-2	2.12	1.32	1.56	2.25	218	25.04	119	86	68	0	0	3	1		
SC BEAUFORT	91	70	96	64	81	4	1.17	-0.07	1.07	3.15	202	9.22	50	90	43	6	0	2	1		
SC CHARLESTON	92	70	97	66	81	4	0.18	-1.10	0.18	2.56	157	11.46	60	88	45	6	0	1	0		
SC COLUMBIA	92	68	96	65	80	3	0.60	-0.46	0.59	1.27	95	12.22	59	83	48	6	0	2	1		
SC GREENVILLE	91	66	97	62	79	6	0.20	-0.74	0.15	0.29	24	14.46	62	77	35	5	0	1	0		
SD ABERDEEN	76	52	85	44	64	0	0.15	-0.65	0.06	0.46	45	19.38	247	81	55	0	0	3	0		
SD HURON	77	51	86	43	64	-1	0.09	-0.66	0.05	1.26	131	14.40	161	92	52	0	0	3	0		
SD RAPID CITY	76	49	83	39	63	1	0.16	-0.55	0.10	0.70	76	7.09	93	84	40	0	0	3	0		
SD SIOUX FALLS	77	52	87	46	65	0	0.23	-0.60	0.14	1.40	132	12.92	130	74	53	0	0	4	0		
TN BRISTOL	84	58	93	53	71	2	0.32	-0.57	0.14	0.32	28	8.62	44	97	40	2	0	3	0		
TN CHATTANOOGA	91	66	96	63	79	6	0.22	-0.65	0.21	0.22	19	12.05	46	81	43	4	0	2	0		
TN KNOXVILLE	87	64	93	60	75	3	0.46	-0.45	0.24	0.55	46	13.36	57	90	42	1	0	4	0		
TN MEMPHIS	91	70	94	65	80	4	0.12	-0.84	0.08	0.12	10	13.75	52	78	42	5	0	2	0		
TN NASHVILLE	88	66	91	60	77	4	0.48	-0.54	0.47	0.48	36	13.97	61	79	36	2	0	2	0		
TX ABILENE	88	68	94	63	78	0	0.04	-0.76	0.03	0.07	7	13.76	152	82	62	4	0	2	0		
TX AMARILLO	84	56	93	46	70	-2	0.11	-0.68	0.11	0.61	61	11.91	167	75	33	1	0	1	0		
TX AUSTIN	90	70	93	63	80	1	1.77	0.68	1.77	1.77	124	26.14	174	88	56	4	0	1	1		
TX BEAUMONT	91	73	92	68	82	2	0.07	-1.49	0.07	0.08	4	21.44	88	91	53	6	0	1	0		
TX BROWNSVILLE	92	76	93	72	84	2	0.00	-0.68	0.00	0.00	0	10.72	122	91	58	7	0	0	0		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	88	72	90	67	80	-1	0.63	-0.28	0.47	0.83	71	11.59	97	96	72	1	0	2	0		
TX DEL RIO	89	71	92	65	80	-2	0.80	0.28	0.49	0.80	119	15.32	213	87	68	3	0	4	0		
TX EL PASO	93	66	98	58	80	0	0.18	0.04	0.15	0.18	106	3.85	205	49	15	7	0	2	0		
TX FORT WORTH	91	70	95	65	81	2	2.11	1.15	1.38	2.59	206	23.56	139	79	46	4	0	2	2		
TX GALVESTON	87	77	89	72	82	1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.00	0	20.52	121	91	67	0	0	0	0		
TX HOUSTON	92	74	93	69	83	3	0.10	-1.27	0.08	0.10	6	26.92	131	89	53	7	0	2	0		
TX LUBBOCK	85	60	93	51	73	-2	1.15	0.45	1.07	1.82	204	15.86	246	79	46	1	0	3	1		
TX MIDLAND	88	64	95	58	76	-2	0.21	-0.18	0.20	0.21	42	10.74	236	82	52	3	0	2	0		
TX SAN ANGELO	89	67	93	61	78	0	1.35	0.65	1.35	1.35	147	15.05	175	87	57	4	0	1	1		
TX SAN ANTONIO	90	72	93	66	81	1	0.24	-0.93	0.23	0.24	16	19.87	141	90	56	5	0	2	0		
TX VICTORIA	89	73	91	67	81	0	0.11	-1.15	0.08	0.11	7	27.76	169	94	70	5	0	2	0		
TX WACO	91	71	95	63	81	2	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	29.44	192	90	53	4	0	0	0		
TX WICHITA FALLS	90	67	97	63	79	2	0.68	-0.31	0.68	1.91	149	16.95	133	79	51	4	0	1	1		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	77	52	92	42	65	-1	1.04	0.80	0.74	1.04	315	5.69	63	61	27	2	0	3	1		
VT BURLINGTON	74	52	90	41	63	0	0.66	-0.09	0.52	1.32	138	14.58	109	92	51	1	0	3	1		
VA LYNCHBURG	82	60	92	53	71	2	1.24	0.39	0.81	1.24	114	17.00	89	90	56	1	0	4	1		
VA NORFOLK	86	67	95	61	76	4	1.96	1.13	1.24	1.97	186	13.87	71	91	53	2	0	4	2		
VA RICHMOND	86	65	95	59	76	5	1.14	0.33	1.02	1.14	109	16.48	88	81	57	1	0	5	1		
VA ROANOKE	84	62	94	55	73	3	1.17	0.30	1.04	1.17	104	14.39	75	75	50	2	0	3	1		
WA WASH/DULLES	85	62	97	51	73	5	0.41	-0.59	0.36	0.41	32	11.72	65	74	49	1	0	2	0		
WA OLYMPIA	66	50	83	44	58	1	0.33	-0.11	0.24	0.33	58	22.45	88	86	62	0	0	3	0		
WA QUILLAYUTE	59	46	64	38	52	-2	1.15	0.21	0.43	1.15	93	64.69	126	94	77	0	0	5	0		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	67	52	84	48	60	1	0.39	0.03	0.28	0.39	85	16.61	93	86	63	0	0	4	0		
WA SPOKANE	71	52	93	42	62	3	0.38	0.07	0.35	0.38	93	6.00	74	77	42	1	0	2	0		
WA YAKIMA	77	51	97	40	64	3	0.15	0.01	0.06	0.15	83	2.05	53	69	40	1	0	4	0		
WV BECKLEY	75	56	85	52	65	0	0.60	-0.28	0.27	1.84	161	19.60	104	88	58	0	0	4	0		
WV CHARLESTON	83	60	94	53	71	3	0.23	-0.70	0.12	0.23	19	14.98	78	93	46	2	0	4	0		
WV ELKINS	76	53	86	46	64	0	2.40	1.33	1.04	2.41	173	19.83	98	97	50	0	0	4	2		
WV HUNTINGTON	82	62	93	55	72	3	0.47	-0.46	0.34	0.47	39	14.83	78	94	51	2	0	3	0		
WI EAU CLAIRE	75	53	86	48	64	-1	0.37	-0.62	0.31	0.85	67	8.67	75	90	39	0	0	3	0		
WI GREEN BAY	72	52	84	45	62	-1	2.24	1.48	1.39	2.60	271	11.29	107	89	55	0	0	5	1		
WI LA CROSSE	75	56	87	51	66	-1	0.74	-0.11	0.27	1.48	136	13.04	108	86	41	0	0	4	0		
WI MADISON	73	55	84	47	64	0	3.65	2.76	3.06	4.30	381	16.21	129	88	57	0	0	4	2		
WI MILWAUKEE	71	54	87	46	63	-1	1.58	0.82	0.89	2.20	229	13.65	98	83	64	0	0	3	1		
WY CASPER	72	40	85	34	56	-4	0.71	0.33	0.70	0.71	142	6.25	96	84	48	0	0	2	1		
WY CHEYENNE	70	41	81	31	56	-3	0.03	-0.47	0.02	0.06	9	5.11	77	74	35	0	1	2	0		
WY LANDER	77	48	86	40	62	1	0.42	0.14	0.41	0.42	108	5.09	71	63	21	0	0	2	0		
WY SHERIDAN	72	45	81	35	58	-1	1.93	1.41	1.67	1.93	288	9.38	130	87	53	0	0	2	1		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

## May Weather and Crop Summary

### Weather

*Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB*

Wet weather across the central one-third of the Nation contrasted with drier-than-normal conditions in the East and West. In fact, record or near-record May wetness was observed in several locations from Texas to the Dakotas, maintaining abundant to locally excessive moisture reserves for pastures, filling winter wheat, and emerging summer crops. However, locally heavy downpours also caused local flooding and fieldwork delays. Specifically, rain on the central and southern Plains hampered initial winter wheat harvesting and threatened the quality of maturing wheat. The Plains' wetness also slowed cotton, sorghum, and soybean planting. Meanwhile, generally wet weather in the western Corn Belt contrasted with below-normal rainfall in most Midwestern areas from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Although monthly rainfall totals of 1 inch or less in parts of the Ohio Valley represented near-record short-term dryness, stress on pastures and summer crops only gradually increased due to generally adequate subsoil moisture reserves. Farther south, however, drought intensified in most areas from the Delta to the southern Atlantic Coast. The Southeastern drought hampered wildfire containment efforts, boosted irrigation demands, and maintained severe stress on pastures and rain-fed summer crops. Late-month showers provided much-needed moisture across southern Florida but largely bypassed the remainder of the Southeast. More significant rain, associated with the passage of Tropical Storm Barry, fell across the southern Atlantic region in early June. Elsewhere, New Mexico experienced wet weather, but warm, mostly dry conditions across the remainder of the West promoted fieldwork and crop development. Scattered late-month showers aided pastures and small grains in the Northwest. Due to largely disappointing cold-season snowfall and unusual spring warmth, much of the West continued to brace for below-normal summer runoff. In addition, May reservoir storage was already below-average for this time of year in Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming.

The majority of the U.S. experienced warmer-than-normal weather during May. Monthly readings averaged at least 5°F above normal in parts of the Midwest and at a few Western locations. In contrast, near-normal temperatures prevailed along the Atlantic Coast, while cooler-than-normal conditions (readings as much as 5°F below normal) were confined to southern portions of the Rockies and High Plains.

The month opened on a cool note in the Northwest, where daily-record lows for May 4 included 9°F in Wisdom, MT, 11°F in Stanley, ID, and 28°F in Pullman, WA. By mid-May, however, record warmth cloaked the West, while cool air overspread the Midwest. In Utah, Tooele collected four consecutive record highs (86, 88, 91, and 89°F) from May 16-19. Farther east, Springfield, IL (38°F), posted a daily-record low for May 18, while light freezes were noted in Michigan locations such as Pellston (29°F), Jackson (30°F), and Alpena (32°F).

In fact, sporadic frost dotted the North from May 17-27. Selected daily-record lows during that period included 35°F (on May 17) in Sioux City, IA; 31°F (on May 22) in Caribou, ME; 30°F (on May 25) in Grand Forks, ND; and 32°F (on May 26) in Miles City, MT. On May 18, frosty weather briefly threatened blooming fruit trees and other temperature-sensitive crops in western Michigan's fruit belt. Temperatures remained at or below 32°F for as much as 2 to 6 hours in northwestern Lower Michigan. Farther west, Pocatello, ID, noted consecutive freezes (32 and 29°F) on May 22-23. Additional daily-record lows across the northern Plains and the Northwest included 18°F (on May 24) in West Yellowstone, MT, 30°F (on May 25) in Grand Forks, ND, and 32°F (on May 26) in Miles City, MT.

In contrast, Caribou, ME, warmed from a daily-record low of 31°F on May 22 to a daily-record high of 91°F on May 25. From May 23-26, more than three dozen daily-record highs were set across the Great Lakes and Northeastern States. In Indiana, Ft. Wayne (91°F both days) and South Bend (90°F both days) posted consecutive daily-record highs on May 23-24. In New Hampshire, Concord (91 and 93°F on May 24 and 25, respectively) also collected two record highs in a row. Meanwhile, Portland, ME, attained 92°F on May 25, representing its warmest May day

since May 3, 2001 (also 92°F). Another wave of record-setting warmth developed in the Northeast by May 31, when highs in Pennsylvania soared to 93°F in Williamsport and Harrisburg. In Ohio, Youngstown posted three consecutive daily-record highs (88, 87, and 88°F) from May 31 - June 2.

In Ft. Wayne, IN, 5 days with highs of 90°F or higher was tied for its third-highest May total behind 9 days in 1911 and 6 days in 1977. During all of 2006, there were only 10 days of 90-degree heat in Ft. Wayne. Meanwhile in Texas, wet weather helped to suppress temperatures. As a result, San Angelo, TX, did not reach 90°F until May 30, when the high climbed to 93°F. San Angelo's previous latest date of the year's first 90-degree heat occurred on May 28, 1977. Elsewhere in Texas, San Antonio reached 89°F on May 13, 15, 23, and 30, but failed to reach 90°F during the first 5 months of the year. San Antonio's latest date of the year's first 90-degree reading was June 8, 1885 and 1957. The last time San Antonio failed to reach 90°F in May was 1977, when the first such reading occurred on June 6.

Much of Texas, already wet from earlier rain, received additional downpours toward month's end. Consecutive daily rainfall records were broken in several Texas locations, including Harlingen (2.73 and 6.73 inches on May 24 and 25, respectively) and Waco (3.29 and 2.54 inches on May 26 and 27, respectively). Harlingen also experienced its wettest May day on record, surpassing the 6.09-inch total observed on May 1, 1982. Waco (13.99 inches in May and 24.91 inches from March-May) also completed its second-wettest month on record, behind 15.00 inches in May 1965, and third-wettest spring behind 29.78 inches in 1905 and 26.55 inches in 1957. Similarly, Lubbock, TX, noted its third-wettest January-May period (14.00 inches) behind 19.64 inches in 1941 and 14.78 inches in 1949. Meanwhile, Midland, TX—with a monthly average temperature 4.4°F below normal and 5.27 inches of rain in May—recorded its coolest, wettest May since 1992. Dallas-Ft. Worth (DFW), TX, reported at least a trace of rain on 21 days during the month, second only to 22 rainy days in May 1965. DFW also netted 10.49 inches during May, representing its wettest month since June 2004.

Conditions were not much different elsewhere on the Plains, with May starting and ending with heavy rain and local flooding. Aberdeen, SD (7.62 inches on May 5), shattered its all-time daily rainfall record, previously set with a 4.35-inch total on May 14, 1908. Aberdeen (7.75 inches on May 5-6) also set a 24-hour rainfall standard, previously attained when 5.20 inches fell on June 29-30, 1978. Watertown, SD, 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), followed by significant flooding 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.

Torrential rain also fell in the nation's mid-section, where Topeka, KS (5.10 inches on May 6), endured its third-wettest day on record behind 5.61 inches on September 23, 2005, and 5.23 inches on March 15, 1919). In addition, more than 100 tornadoes were catalogued on May 4-5 from Texas to South Dakota. The tornado that struck and virtually destroyed Greensburg, KS, on May 4, was the nation's strongest tornado since May 3, 1999, when an F-5 twister hit near Oklahoma City, OK. A few days later, the Grand River near Sumner, MO, crested 13.90 feet above flood stage on May 12, second only to the July 1993 flood level of 16.52 feet above flood stage. 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.

Toward the end of May, parts of central and eastern Kansas noted near-record flooding for the second time in less than a month. For example, the Smoky Hill River near New Cambria (Saline County), KS, crested 4.42 feet above flood stage on May 25, exceeding the May 7 peak of 4.12 feet above flood stage. The record crest at New Cambria, 4.72

feet above flood stage, was established on June 25, 1993. Farther north, May 29 was the wettest day in more than 110 years of record-keeping in Broken Bow, NE, where 5.65 inches fell. Broken Bow's previous wettest day, August 10, 1968, featured 4.72 inches. In addition, Broken Bow (10.82 inches) completed its wettest month on record, eclipsing the 10.33-inch total observed in June 1975. In South Dakota, Aberdeen's monthly rainfall climbed to 12.23 inches, second only to a 12.39-inch sum in May 1906. Elsewhere in South Dakota, 5-day (May 29 - June 2) rainfall totaled 8.24 inches near Deadwood and 6.28 inches in Lead. Aberdeen's year-to-date precipitation reached 16.08 inches on May 25, surpassing its 2006 annual total of 15.94 inches. Aberdeen's normal annual precipitation is 20.22 inches.

**Record-High May Rainfall (Inches)**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Broken Bow, NE	10.82	3.51	7.87 in 1923
Glasgow, MT	6.61	1.72	5.69 in 1899 and 1906

**Second-Wettest May on Record**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Record</u>
Waco, TX	13.99	4.46	15.00 in 1965
Aberdeen, SD	12.23	2.69	12.39 in 1906
Huron, SD	7.41	3.00	7.69 in 1962

**Second-Wettest Spring on Record**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Record</u>
Del Rio, TX	12.23	4.98	18.35 in 1957

Toward month's end, locally heavy showers fell as far east as the central Gulf Coast, where Slidell, LA, collected 9.49 inches in a 48-hour period from May 29-31. However, many other Southeastern locations endured their driest spring on record. March-May rainfall totaled just 2.24 inches (15 percent of normal) in Tallahassee, FL; 4.45 inches (25 percent) in Vicksburg, MS; and 4.72 inches (30 percent) in Birmingham, AL. Tallahassee's former record of 3.35 inches had stood since 1925. Year-to-date precipitation deficits climbed to 1 foot or greater in many Southeastern locations. In fact, January-May rainfall was more than 18 inches below normal in a few locations, including Tuscaloosa, AL (-18.34 inches, or 32 percent of normal). Meanwhile in Kentucky, mostly dry weather prevailed in London, following a 2.94-inch deluge from May 2-5. London's May 6-31 precipitation totaled just 0.36 inch, with measurable rain last observed on May 16. The May 17-31 streak of 15 days without measurable rain was London's longest since an 18-day dry spell in August-September 2002. In the last half-century, London's longest dry spell was 23 days, from August 16 - September 7, 1957.

**Record-Low May Rainfall (Inches)**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Macon, GA	Trace	2.98	0.11 in 1918
Tuscaloosa, AL	0.06	4.42	0.32 in 1965
Anniston, AL	0.14	4.03	1.70 in 1954
Montgomery, AL	0.23	4.01	0.50 in 1898
Rochester, NY	0.24	2.82	0.36 in 1977
Dulles Apt., VA	0.34	4.22	0.80 in 1964
Asheville, NC	0.96	4.42	1.06 in 1988
Jackson, KY	1.82	5.16	2.25 in 1987

**Second-Driest May on Record**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Record</u>
Columbus, GA	0.26	3.62	0.22 in 1962
Parkersburg, WV	0.60	4.18	0.53 in 1939
Cleveland, OH	0.66	3.50	0.58 in 1934
Mansfield, OH	1.68	4.42	1.50 in 1961

**Record-Low Spring Rainfall (Inches)**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Tallahassee, FL	2.24	15.01	3.35 in 1925
Vicksburg, MS	4.45	17.83	N/A
Greenville, MS	4.65	16.54	7.53 in 1937
Birmingham, AL	4.72	15.60	6.53 in 1986
Montgomery, AL	4.83	14.91	5.20 in 1910
Huntsville, AL	5.18	16.46	5.29 in 1925
Meridian, MS	6.46	17.42	6.99 in 1965

**Second-Driest Spring on Record**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Record</u>
Macon, GA	3.64	11.02	3.16 in 1914
Wilmington, NC	4.48	11.56	3.49 in 1927
Atlanta, GA	5.15	12.95	5.13 in 1887
Muscle Shoals, AL	5.45	15.94	5.12 in 1987
Jackson, MS	5.34	16.58	4.81 in 1992
Greenwood, MS	7.14	16.80	N/A

Wildfire problems in and near the Okefenokee Swamp began during a wind storm on April 16 and were aggravated by lightning strikes on May 5. Ironically, an early-season subtropical storm also fanned numerous wildfires for several days. Before achieving semi-tropical characteristics, the system buffeted Virginia locations such as Wallops Island and Norfolk with wind gusts to 53 m.p.h. on May 6. 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 early June, when rainfall associated with Tropical Storm Barry aided containment efforts, southern Georgia's two largest wildfires—the Big Turnaround complex and the Sweat Farm Road fire—had charred nearly a half million acres of vegetation and consumed more than two dozen structures. Meanwhile, Florida's year-to-date wildfire acreage approached 450,000. In southern Florida, mid- to late-May featured the arrival of some much-needed rain. Fort Myers, FL, netted 4.40 inches on May 14, accounting for more than half of its year-to-date rainfall. It was also Fort Myers' wettest calendar day since October 24, 2005, when 4.69 inches fell during Hurricane Wilma's passage. Nevertheless, Lake Okeechobee fell to a record low level on May 31, with an average surface elevation of 8.89 feet (previously, 8.97 feet on May 24, 2001). Even after Tropical Storm Barry crossed Florida in early June, the lake rebounded less than 1 inch.

Snow was a periodic May visitor to the Rockies. Wisdom, MT, received a daily-record precipitation total of 1.15 inches, including 6.0 inches of snow, on May 3. In Wyoming, early-May snowfall included 11.3 inches in Casper and 9.4 inches in Lander. Casper's 11.2-inch total on May 5 represented its snowiest May day since May 4, 1978, when 13.0 inches fell. A few weeks later, snow showers accompanied a cold snap in Duluth, MN, resulting in its first measurable May snow (0.1 inch on May 20) since May 19, 1971. Meanwhile in Montana, May 22 snowfall totaled 7.0 inches in Wisdom and 1.0 inch in Boulder. More than 1 foot of snow blanketed parts of the northern Rockies from May 21-23. Later, Bozeman, MT (7.3 inches), experienced a daily-record snowfall for May 29. It was Bozeman's second-latest 7-inch snowfall on record behind a 14.3-inch total on June 13, 2001.

During May, Hawaii began to slip into drought under a warm, dry weather regime. Through May 31, year-to-date rainfall totals included 2.50 inches (28 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, and 3.87 inches (36 percent) in Kahului, Maui. March-May rainfall totaled just 13.96 inches (40 percent of normal) at Hilo, on the Big Island. Hilo also collected daily-record highs on May 28, 30, and 31 (87, 87, and 88°F, respectively). Farther north, dry May weather along the west coast of Alaska contrasted with near- to above-normal precipitation elsewhere. Monthly precipitation ranged from less than one-tenth of an inch in Kotezue (0.06 inch, or 18 percent of normal) and Nome (0.08 inch, or 11 percent) to more than 10 inches (for the second consecutive month) in Kodiak (11.22 inches, or 178 percent). Alaskan monthly temperatures averaged within 4°F of normal, but were generally below normal in northwestern areas and above normal across the southwestern mainland.

**Fieldwork**

*Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS*

Above-normal temperatures in the West, Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, and portions of the Great Plains contrasted with below-normal temperatures

in the southern Rocky Mountains, the southern Great Plains, the Gulf Coast, and the southern Atlantic Coastal Plains. Emergence and development of summer crops progressed well under mostly favorable conditions in the Corn Belt and Ohio Valley. Although precipitation totals were below normal in the Ohio Valley during May, stress on pastures and summer crops was only gradually increasing. On the Great Plains, wet conditions maintained abundant to locally excessive soil moisture for winter wheat and summer crops. However, showers and thunderstorms produced rainfall of more than a foot in some areas, causing delays in planting and other fieldwork from Texas to the Dakotas. Elsewhere, hot, dry conditions prevailed in the Southeast, stressing pastures and rain-fed summer crops and maintaining heavy irrigation demands. A lack of Southeastern soil moisture delayed planting and slowed crop development.

On May 6, corn planting was 14 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the normal pace, as wet weather slowed fieldwork. However, warm, and drier weather allowed rapid progress across most of the Nation's key growing areas, allowing planting to advance to 97 percent by month's end, ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Emergence also progressed ahead of the normal pace, reaching 85 percent on May 27, compared with 82 percent last year and 75 percent for the 5-year average. In Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, and Texas, 90 percent or more of the crop was emerged. At month's end, 78 percent of the crop was rated in good or excellent condition, compared with 70 percent good or excellent last year.

Sorghum producers had seeded 46 percent of their acreage by May 27, compared with 52 percent last year and 48 percent for the 5-year average. Planting lagged well behind due to wet conditions in Kansas, advancing to 24 percent complete by month's end, 9 points behind last year and 12 points behind the normal pace. However, planting was most advanced in the Mississippi Delta, at 99 percent complete in Louisiana and complete in Arkansas, both ahead of normal. Planting was also ahead of normal in Texas despite the heavy rainfall during the month. Elsewhere, dry, warm conditions allowed growers in Illinois and Nebraska to progress well ahead of normal.

Oat seeding lagged at the beginning of May, but by May 20, ninety-eight percent of the acreage had been planted, ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Planting was near completion in all States, and ahead of the normal pace in all States, except South Dakota. Emergence of the crop also advanced ahead of the 5-year average pace. By month's end 95 percent of the crop was emerged, the same as last year but 4 points ahead of the normal pace. The crop was completely emerged in Nebraska, Ohio, and Texas and at or ahead of the normal pace in all States, except Pennsylvania.

Barley planting progressed ahead of normal throughout May. Ninety-five percent of the acreage had been seeded by May 20, seven points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of normal. All States were ahead of normal and planting was complete in Washington. Likewise, emergence of the crop was ahead of normal, reaching 86 percent by month's end, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Winter wheat heading began the month behind the normal pace but advanced ahead of normal by month's end. On May 27, eighty percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 1 point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was complete in Arkansas, California, North Carolina, and Oklahoma, but had not yet begun in Montana by month's end. May showers maintained abundant to locally excessive soil moisture throughout the Great Plains for filling winter wheat. Although the April 7-8 freeze slowed crop development in Kansas and Missouri, more favorable conditions in May allowed the crop to develop at or ahead of normal in both States. Meanwhile, the overall condition of the crop remained the same throughout the month.

Spring wheat producers trailed behind the normal planting pace early in the month, but accelerated during the month to surpass the normal pace. With two weeks left in May, 95 percent of the crop had been sown, 6 points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was at or ahead of normal in all

major producing States. Similarly, emergence began the month behind normal but progressed rapidly during the month. On May 27, eighty-nine percent of the crop had emerged, compared with 80 percent last year and 76 percent for 5-year average. Emergence was ahead of normal in all States by month's end, except South Dakota, where the crop trailed 1 point behind the normal pace.

Rice planting was at 98 percent complete by month's end, 6 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the normal pace. Planting was complete or nearly complete in all States, and was ahead of the normal pace in all States, except Texas. On May 27, ninety-two percent of the crop had emerged, compared with 83 percent last year and 84 percent for the 5-year average. Emergence advanced by 13 points in the final week of the month, and all States were ahead of normal, except Texas.

Eighty percent of the soybean crop was planted by May 27, ahead of last year's pace by 5 percentage points and 13 points ahead of the normal pace. With corn planting nearing completion, many growers were able to take advantage of the warm and drier conditions in May and concentrate on planting soybeans. All States, except Kansas, Missouri, North Carolina, and South Dakota, were ahead of their normal planting pace. Meanwhile, emergence was 6 percent complete on May 13, two points behind normal, but advanced to 48 percent complete, 13 points ahead of normal, by the end of the month.

Sunflower seeding was 41 percent complete on May 27, one point behind last year but 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was most advanced in North Dakota, at 61 percent complete, where favorable weather conditions promoted planting activities. Elsewhere, heavy rainfall hampered fieldwork in Kansas, where progress was 18 points behind last year and 16 points behind the normal pace.

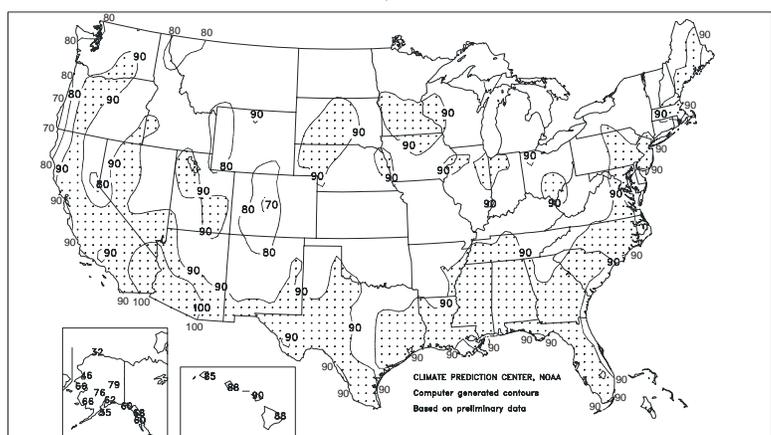
Peanut growers planted 63 percent of their intended acreage by the end of the month, 10 points behind last year and 16 points behind the 5-year average. In the Southeast, drought conditions hampered fieldwork where seeding lagged behind the normal pace by 26 points in Georgia, 20 points in Florida, 10 points in South Carolina, and 6 points in Alabama.

Seventy-four percent of the cotton crop had been planted by month's end, 8 points behind last year and 5 points behind the normal pace. Excessive soil moisture in the central and southern Great Plains and a lack of soil moisture in the Southeast hindered cotton planting during May. Progress was 15 points or more behind the normal pace in Oklahoma, Georgia, and Kansas. Elsewhere, planting was complete in Arkansas, California, and Missouri. By May 27, squaring was underway on 5 percent of the acreage nationwide, 1 point behind normal.

Sugarbeet planting advanced to 97 percent complete by May 13, compared with 78 percent last year and 89 percent for the 5-year average. Planting was complete or near completion, and was at or ahead of normal in all States, except Michigan. In the Red River Valley, planting was well ahead of normal due to near ideal weather.

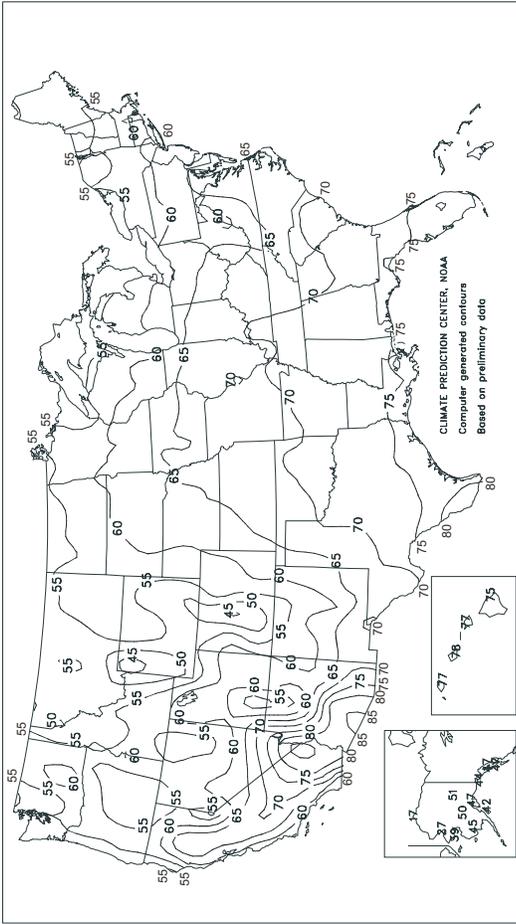
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

May 2007



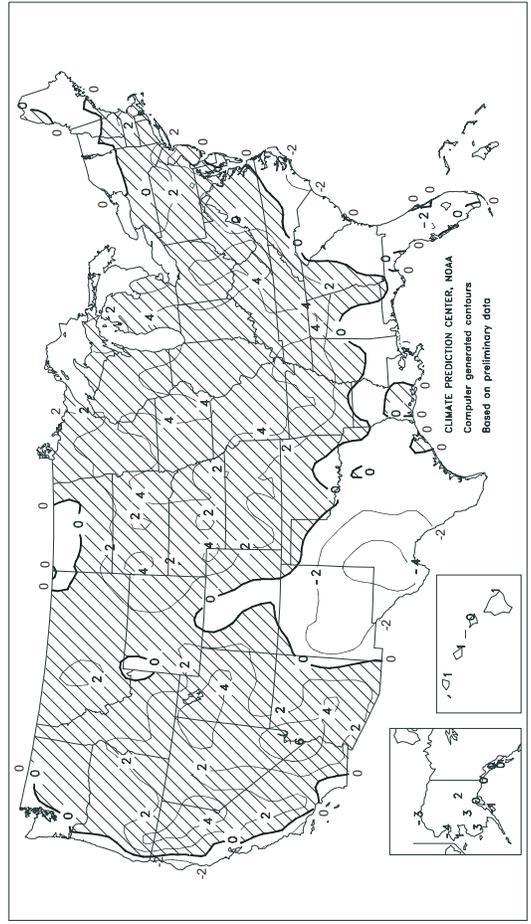
Average Temperature (°F)

May 2007



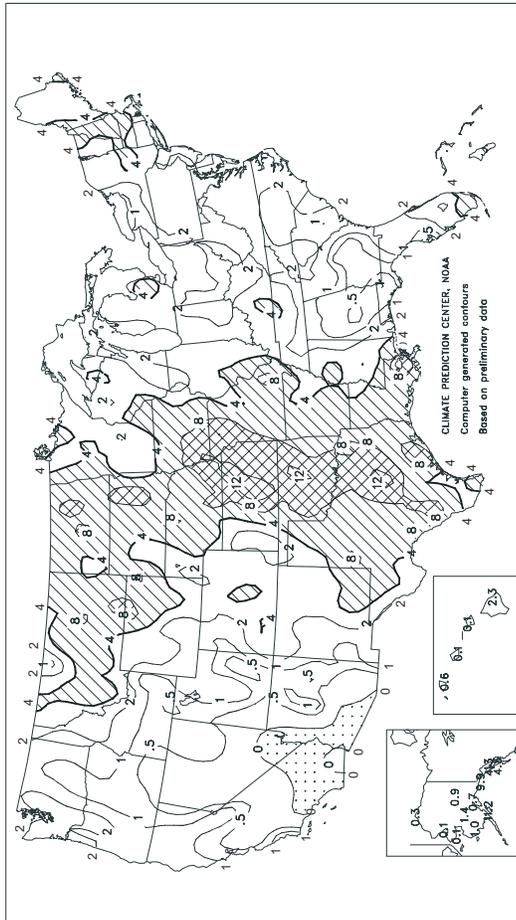
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

May 2007



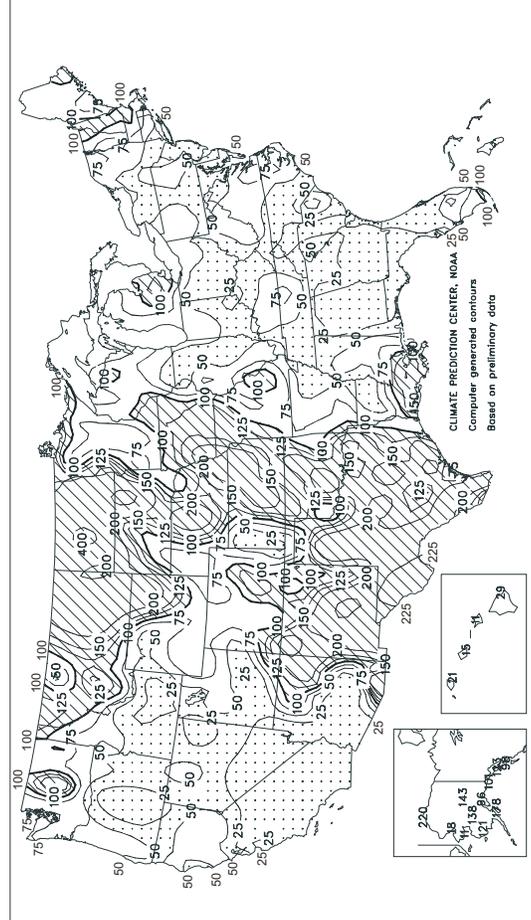
Total Precipitation (inches)

May 2007



Percent of Normal Precipitation

May 2007



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

May 2007

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	73	4	1.08	-3.75	LEXINGTON	68	4	1.21	-3.57	COLUMBUS	67	4	1.40	-2.48
HUNTSVILLE	73	4	0.78	-4.46	LONDON-CORBIN	68	4	3.30	-1.39	DAYTON	65	4	2.93	-1.24
MOBILE	73	-1	2.05	-4.05	LOUISVILLE	70	4	2.37	-2.51	MANSFIELD	63	5	1.68	-2.74
MONTGOMERY	72	0	0.23	-3.91	PADUCAH	71	5	2.53	-2.21	TOLEDO	63	3	2.23	-0.91
AK ANCHORAGE	47	0	0.66	-0.03	LA BATON ROUGE	75	1	8.23	2.89	YOUNGSTOWN	61	3	1.70	-1.75
BARROW	17	-3	0.26	0.14	LAKE CHARLES	76	1	11.33	5.27	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	71	3	8.49	3.05
COLD BAY	38	-2	2.28	-0.37	NEW ORLEANS	76	0	8.57	3.95	TULSA	71	2	10.03	3.92
FAIRBANKS	51	2	0.86	0.26	SHREVEPORT	75	2	4.26	-0.99	OR ASTORIA	53	0	1.63	-1.65
JUNEAU	47	-1	4.27	0.79	ME BANGOR	54	-1	3.29	-0.11	BURNS	53	2	0.30	-0.75
KING SALMON	43	-1	1.41	0.06	CARIBOU	50	-2	2.90	-0.06	EUGENE	54	-1	1.34	-1.32
KODIAK	42	-2	11.22	4.91	PORTLAND	56	2	2.32	-1.50	MEDFORD	62	4	0.27	-0.94
NOME	39	2	0.08	-0.66	MD BALTIMORE	65	2	0.94	-2.95	PENDLETON	58	0	0.64	-0.58
AZ FLAGSTAFF	53	2	0.14	-0.66	MA BOSTON	62	4	3.70	0.46	PORTLAND	59	2	1.45	-0.93
PHOENIX	85	6	0.00	-0.16	WORCESTER	59	3	5.12	0.77	SALEM	57	1	1.27	-0.86
TUCSON	78	4	0.14	-0.10	MI ALPENA	55	3	1.75	-0.86	PA ALLENTOWN	62	2	2.37	-2.10
AR FORT SMITH	71	2	4.49	-0.80	DETROIT	62	2	2.56	-0.49	ERIE	59	1	1.87	-1.47
LITTLE ROCK	74	4	3.46	-1.59	FLINT	60	3	4.84	2.10	MIDDLETOWN	65	3	1.07	-3.19
CA BAKERSFIELD	73	3	0.00	-0.24	GRAND RAPIDS	62	4	1.68	-1.67	PHILADELPHIA	66	2	2.68	-1.20
EUREKA	50	-4	0.86	-0.76	HOUGHTON LAKE	57	3	1.95	-0.62	PITTSBURGH	64	4	1.93	-1.87
FRESNO	72	3	0.05	-0.34	LANSING	60	3	3.49	0.78	WILKES-BARRE	61	1	1.72	-1.97
LOS ANGELES	62	-1	0.00	-0.24	MUSKEGON	60	4	1.82	-1.13	WILLIAMSPORT	62	2	1.68	-2.11
REDDING	70	4	1.51	-0.15	TRVERSE CITY	57	2	1.35	-0.95	PR SAN JUAN	83	2	1.52	-3.77
SACRAMENTO	66	1	0.41	-0.12	MN DULUTH	54	2	3.39	0.44	RI PROVIDENCE	61	2	2.42	-1.24
SAN DIEGO	63	-2	0.00	-0.20	INTL FALLS	55	2	3.59	1.04	SC CHARLESTON	71	-1	0.93	-2.74
SAN FRANCISCO	59	0	0.09	-0.29	MINNEAPOLIS	64	5	1.99	-1.25	COLUMBIA	71	-1	0.40	-2.77
STOCKTON	69	2	0.04	-0.46	ROCHESTER	63	6	3.35	-0.18	FLORENCE	69	-2	3.68	0.37
CO ALAMOSA	52	2	0.53	-0.17	ST. CLOUD	61	4	1.30	-1.67	GREENVILLE	69	2	1.56	-3.03
CO SPRINGS	56	1	2.35	-0.04	MS JACKSON	73	2	2.02	-2.84	MYRTLE BEACH	69	-1	0.91	-2.08
DENVER	58	3	1.79	-0.93	MERIDIAN	71	-1	2.66	-2.21	SD ABERDEEN	61	3	12.23	9.54
GRAND JUNCTION	63	3	0.27	-0.71	TUPELO	73	4	1.10	-4.70	HURON	62	4	7.41	4.41
PUEBLO	60	0	2.46	0.97	MO COLUMBIA	69	5	2.89	-1.98	RAPID CITY	59	4	2.93	-0.03
CT BRIDGEPORT	61	2	1.05	-2.98	JOPLIN	70	4	5.10	0.03	SIoux FALLS	63	5	2.63	-0.76
HARTFORD	62	2	3.73	-0.66	KANSAS CITY	68	4	5.94	0.55	TN BRISTOL	66	3	0.76	-3.56
DC WASHINGTON	68	2	1.75	-2.07	SPRINGFIELD	70	5	4.07	-0.50	CHATTANOOGA	71	3	1.34	-2.94
DE WILMINGTON	65	3	1.02	-3.13	ST JOSEPH	69	4	6.46	1.51	JACKSON	71	2	1.62	-4.02
FL DAYTONA BEACH	74	-1	0.91	-2.35	ST LOUIS	71	4	4.26	0.15	KNOXVILLE	70	4	1.48	-3.20
FT LAUDERDALE	79	1	2.84	-3.49	MT BILLINGS	57	1	3.93	1.45	MEMPHIS	75	4	1.30	-3.85
FT MYERS	77	-2	4.86	1.44	BUTTE	49	1	2.84	0.82	NASHVILLE	71	4	3.30	-1.77
JACKSONVILLE	72	-1	1.12	-2.36	GLASGOW	56	0	6.61	4.89	TX ABILENE	70	-3	5.63	2.80
KEY WEST	80	-1	2.82	-0.66	GREAT FALLS	54	3	2.81	0.28	AMARILLO	65	0	5.40	2.90
MELBOURNE	77	1	1.36	-2.58	HELENA	56	3	3.25	1.47	AUSTIN	74	-1	6.73	1.70
MIAMI	79	-1	5.28	-0.24	KALISPELL	52	1	2.59	0.55	BEAUMONT	76	1	3.60	-2.23
ORLANDO	76	-1	0.54	-3.20	MILES CITY	58	1	4.51	2.32	BROWNSVILLE	79	0	1.91	-0.57
PENSACOLA	75	0	1.16	-3.24	MISSOULA	55	2	2.38	0.43	COLLEGE STATION	75	0	4.02	-1.03
ST PETERSBURG	78	0	0.26	-2.54	NE GRAND ISLAND	65	4	7.13	3.06	CORPUS CHRISTI	77	-1	2.23	-1.25
TALLAHASSEE	74	0	0.20	-4.75	HASTINGS	65	3	5.18	0.59	DALLAS/FIT WORTH	74	1	8.34	3.19
TAMPA	78	0	0.35	-2.50	LINCOLN	66	4	8.13	3.90	DEL RIO	75	-3	7.93	5.62
WEST PALM BEACH	78	0	3.18	-2.21	MCCOOK	64	4	2.53	-0.73	EL PASO	73	-1	1.30	0.92
GA ATHENS	70	1	1.56	-2.30	NORFOLK	65	5	4.92	1.00	GALVESTON	77	0	2.21	-1.49
ATLANTA	72	2	2.05	-1.90	NORTH PLATTE	60	2	6.49	3.15	HOUSTON	76	0	9.88	4.73
AUGUSTA	70	-1	0.82	-2.25	OMAHA/EPPLEY	67	5	10.57	6.13	LUBBOCK	67	-2	5.35	3.04
COLUMBUS	74	2	0.26	-3.36	SCOTTSBLUFF	59	2	1.09	-1.61	MIDLAND	68	-5	5.27	3.48
MACON	71	0	0.00	-2.98	VALENTINE	62	4	5.56	2.66	SAN ANGELO	71	-2	4.74	1.65
SAVANNAH	72	-1	1.52	-2.09	NV ELKO	56	3	0.17	-0.91	SAN ANTONIO	75	-1	3.35	-1.37
HI HILO	75	1	2.32	-5.75	ELY	53	3	0.34	-0.95	VICTORIA	76	-1	11.20	6.08
HONOLULU	78	1	0.12	-0.66	LAS VEGAS	80	5	0.00	-0.26	WACO	73	-1	13.99	9.53
KAHULUI	77	1	0.07	-0.59	RENO	64	8	0.16	-0.46	WICHITA FALLS	72	1	5.81	1.89
LIHUE	77	2	0.60	-2.27	WINNEMUCCA	57	2	0.55	-0.51	UT SALT LAKE CITY	64	5	0.57	-1.52
ID BOISE	63	4	0.23	-1.04	NH CONCORD	58	2	3.83	0.50	VT BURLINGTON	57	1	1.95	-1.37
LEWISTON	61	3	0.82	-0.74	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	63	3	1.39	-1.99	VA LYNCHBURG	65	2	3.37	-0.74
POCATELLO	56	3	0.27	-1.24	NEWARK	65	2	1.87	-2.59	NORFOLK	65	-1	2.06	-1.68
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	64	5	1.80	-1.58	NM ALBUQUERQUE	64	-1	2.00	1.40	RICHMOND	67	2	3.69	-0.26
MOLINE	68	6	1.72	-2.53	NY ALBANY	60	2	3.51	-0.14	ROANOKE	67	3	2.59	-1.65
PEORIA	67	5	2.62	-1.55	BINGHAMTON	58	2	2.93	-0.62	WASH/DULLES	66	4	0.34	-3.88
ROCKFORD	65	5	1.25	-2.77	BUFFALO	59	2	0.87	-2.48	WA OLYMPIA	54	1	1.22	-1.05
SPRINGFIELD	69	5	1.51	-2.55	ROCHESTER	59	2	0.24	-2.58	QUILLAYUTE	51	0	3.04	-2.47
IN EVANSVILLE	70	4	2.73	-2.28	SYRACUSE	58	1	0.86	-2.53	SEATTLE-TACOMA	57	1	1.46	-0.31
FORT WAYNE	65	5	1.10	-2.65	NC ASHEVILLE	64	2	0.96	-3.45	SPOKANE	56	2	1.60	0.00
INDIANAPOLIS	68	5	1.97	-2.38	CHARLOTTE	67	-2	0.60	-3.06	YAKIMA	58	2	0.32	-0.19
SOUTH BEND	64	4	1.70	-1.80	GREENSBORO	68	2	0.54	-3.41	WV BECKLEY	62	2	2.35	-2.04
IA BURLINGTON	69	6	1.88	-2.52	HATTERAS	68	0	2.52	-1.40	CHARLESTON	67	5	2.12	-2.18
CEDAR RAPIDS	65	4	3.44	-0.41	RALEIGH	68	1	1.43	-2.36	ELKINS	60	2	2.48	-2.29
DES MOINES	66	4	5.94	1.69	WILMINGTON	68	-2	1.63	-2.77	HUNTINGTON	67	3	1.24	-3.17
DUBUQUE	64	5	1.11	-3.01	ND BISMARCK	57	1	5.43	3.21	WI EAU CLAIRE	61	3	2.06	-1.63
SIoux CITY	66	5	4.74	0.99	DICKINSON	55	0	3.56	1.28	GREEN BAY	60	4	2.39	-0.36
WATERLOO	65	5	4.65	0.50	FARGO	60	3	3.87	1.26	LA CROSSE	64	3	3.91	0.53
KS CONCORDIA	65	2	6.29	2.09	GRAND FORKS	56	-1	5.12	2.91	MADISON	62	4	1.40	-1.85
DODGE CITY	65	1	2.35	-0.65	JAMESTOWN	57	0	4.17	1.96	MILWAUKEE	59	3	1.99	-1.07
GOODLAND	62	3	0.81	-2.65	MINOT	56	0	7.04	4.73	WAUSAU	59	2	2.10	-1.44
HILL CITY	64	2	3.57	-0.13	WILLISTON	55	0	4.65	2.77	WY CASPER	54	2	2.86	0.48
TOPEKA	69	5	10.25	5.39	OH AKRON-CANTON	63	4	2.08	-1.88	CHEYENNE	53	2	1.40	-1.08
WICHITA	68	3	4.11	-0.05	CINCINNATI	67	3	0.91	-3.68	LANDER	55	2	1.93	-0.45
KY JACKSON	68	4	1.82	-3.34	CLEVELAND	62	4	0.66	-2.84	SHERIDAN	55	2	4.09	1.68

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

## Spring Weather Review

*Review provided by USDA/WAOB*

**Highlights:** A severe, early-April freeze, following record-setting March warmth, caused significant harm to a great variety of crops from the central and southern Plains into the Ohio Valley and the Southeast. Aside from the major freeze, the majority of the nation experienced unusually warm spring weather, particularly during March and May.

Spring precipitation was poorly distributed, resulting in increasingly wet conditions across the central one-third of the nation and drought intensification in the Southeast and parts of the West. Spring rainfall topped 20 inches on parts of the southern Plains, where wetness slowed planting and hampered initial winter wheat harvest efforts. Nevertheless, the Plains' rain and snow provided abundant moisture for pastures, winter wheat, and summer crops. In contrast, spring rainfall totaled less than 4 inches at a few Southeastern locations. In fact, March-May precipitation was less than half of normal from the Delta and the Tennessee Valley eastward to the southern Atlantic Coast, severely stressing pastures and rain-fed summer crops. It was the driest spring during the 113-year period of record in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. By May, dryness began to creep into the eastern Corn Belt, although underlying subsoil moisture reserves remained mostly favorable in the wake of a wet fall, winter, and early spring. Unfavorably dry spring weather also prevailed west of the Rockies, ensuring below-normal summer runoff in most Western river basins.

**March:** Record-setting warmth in March followed a nearly nationwide cold snap from mid-January through February. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal at several sites across the central one-third of the nation, while cooler-than-normal weather was confined to the Northeast and scattered locations in Florida and along the Pacific Coast. Warmth rivaled conditions observed in March 2004, which was the nation's second-warmest March since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

From the Rockies westward, above-normal temperatures promoted fieldwork and rapid crop development, but caused premature melting of high-elevation snowpacks. Implications of early melting could include the need for careful water management to meet the summer needs of agricultural, environmental, industrial, municipal, and recreational users. Meanwhile on the Plains, winter wheat growth advanced at a faster-than-normal pace, with nearly half (46 percent) of the crop jointing in Kansas by early April (the 5-year average for April 1 is 19 percent) and some heading underway in Texas (7 percent by April 1) and Oklahoma (1 percent). Through the end of March, conditions for wheat development on the Plains were nearly ideal and stood in stark contrast to last year's drought, although frequent storms and abundant soil moisture slowed planting preparations and other spring fieldwork. Farther east, melting snow and a number of moisture-laden storms soaked the western Corn Belt and maintained soggy conditions farther east. Excessive Midwestern moisture was detrimental to winter grains, especially in parts of the eastern Corn Belt, and prevented or significantly curtailed spring planting preparations. Nearly the opposite conditions prevailed across the Southeast, where warm, mostly dry weather promoted planting activities

and rapid growth of pastures, winter grains, and emerging summer crops. By month's end, however, worsening Southeastern drought boosted irrigation demands and increased stress on rain-dependent crops.

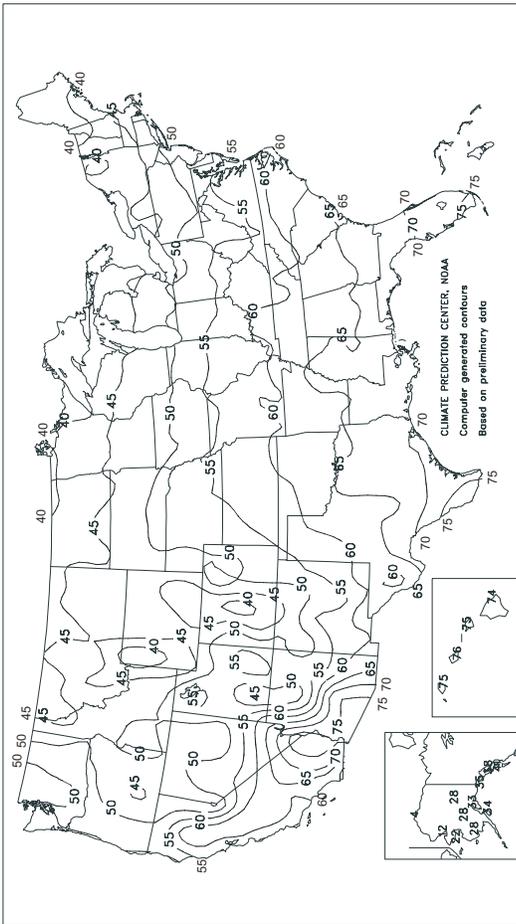
**April:** A severe and historic early-April freeze followed record-setting March warmth. On April 7-8, several monthly record lows were established in locations that had just experienced record-high March temperatures. In fact, Oklahoma had experienced its warmest March on record (tied with 1907 and 1910), and it had been among the ten warmest in 19 other States from Oregon and California eastward to Kentucky and Tennessee. Days later, areas hardest hit by the early-April freezes stretched from the central and southern Plains into the Southeast, resulting in varying degrees of damage to jointing- to heading-stage winter wheat, emerged corn, tree fruits (blooming and beyond), and a variety of other crops. In addition, new growth of pastures, alfalfa, and red clover was burned back by the freezes. Although temperatures generally rebounded in the wake of the cold snap, additional frost was reported deep into the Southeast as late as April 16. By month's end, however, much of the nation was again experiencing above-normal temperatures, including several monthly record highs in the West and Midwest. For the month as a whole, temperatures were mostly below normal from the Plains to the East Coast and above normal across the Intermountain West. A few locations on the Plains experienced cooler weather in April than March.

Aside from the freeze, the month's most significant weather development was the continuation and expansion of precipitation across the central and southern Plains and the Midwest. The combination of cool, wet Midwestern soils seriously curtailed summer crop planting. Spring wheat planting, which had been advancing slowly on the northern Plains, accelerated toward month's end under a warm, dry regime. Elsewhere, very wet conditions in the Northeast contrasted with drought intensification across much of the Southwest, while variable amounts of rain and snow fell elsewhere in the West. Northeastern rain (and high-elevation snow) was particularly heavy at mid-month, when an intense storm lingered near the northern Atlantic Coast. Ironically, the same storm produced high winds throughout the East, toppling a tree onto a power line near the Okefenokee Swamp and sparking the largest wildfire in Georgia's history. Other Southeastern concerns related to the drought included stress on pastures and summer crops, unusually heavy irrigation demands, and diminishing water supplies—especially in southern Florida's Lake Okeechobee. In fact, drought stress aggravated the effects of freeze damage, especially for pastures and forage crops, in parts of the Southeast. Farther west, much of the West continued to experience prematurely melting mountain snow packs, setting the stage for a summer of below-normal runoff in many river basins. Potential impacts of meager spring and summer runoff could include low stream flows above dams and diminishing reservoir storage as water managers attempt to balance agricultural, environmental, industrial, municipal, and recreational requirements.

**May:** *A complete summary appears on pages 14-18.*

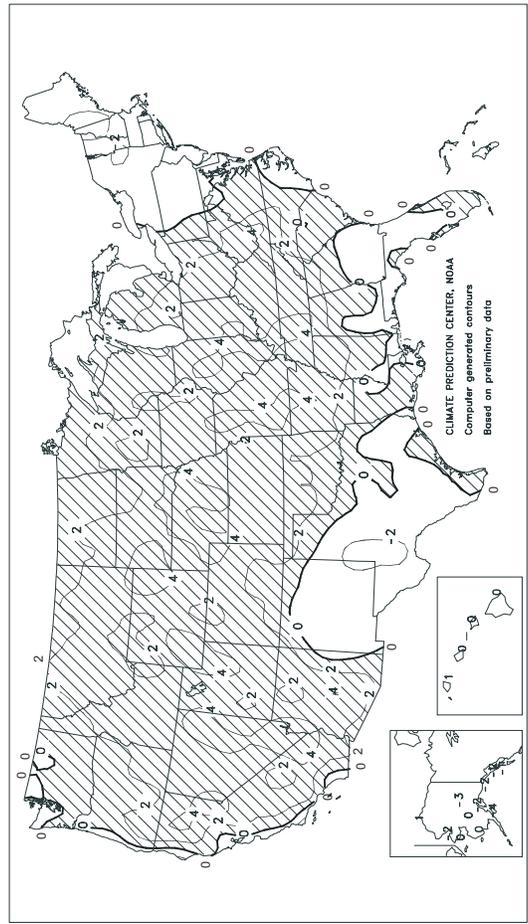
Average Temperature (°F)

MAR - MAY 2007



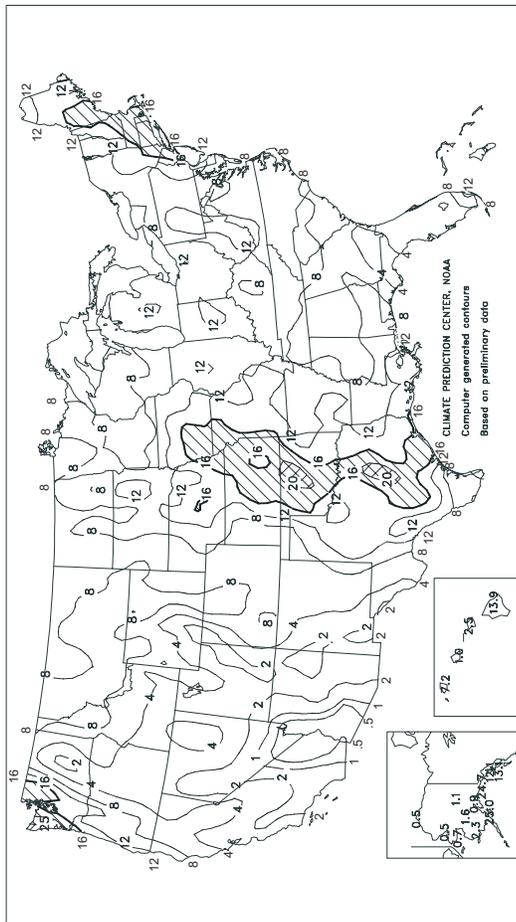
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

MAR - MAY 2007



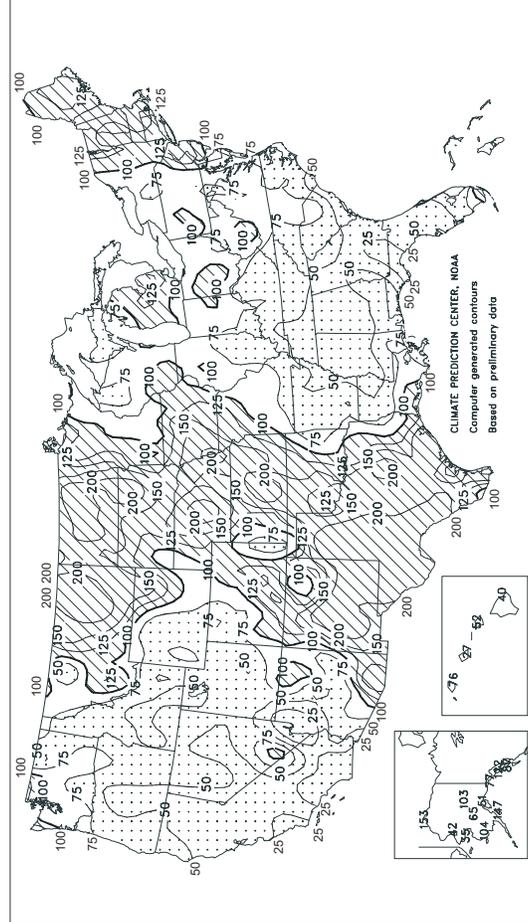
Total Precipitation (inches)

MAR - MAY 2007



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

MAR - MAY 2007



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY  
Spring 2007

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	65	3	6.77	-8.83	LEXINGTON	57	2	8.02	-4.84	COLUMBUS	55	3	10.41	0.39
HUNTSVILLE	64	4	5.78	-10.68	LONDON-CORBIN	59	3	8.56	-4.75	DAYTON	54	3	11.29	-0.20
MOBILE	67	0	9.69	-8.67	LOUISVILLE	60	4	10.36	-2.84	MANSFIELD	50	3	8.81	-3.14
MONTGOMERY	66	1	5.00	-9.91	LADUCAH	61	4	8.52	-5.45	TOLEDO	50	2	7.78	-1.22
AK ANCHORAGE	33	-3	0.94	-0.92	LA BATON ROUGE	69	2	14.42	-1.55	YOUNGSTOWN	49	2	8.37	-1.46
BARROW	4	2	0.50	0.17	LAKE CHARLES	67	-1	18.70	5.46	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	63	3	19.08	7.74
COLD BAY	31	-3	5.01	-2.42	NEW ORLEANS	69	0	12.36	-2.52	TULSA	63	2	15.38	1.75
FAIRBANKS	28	-2	1.12	0.03	SHREVEPORT	67	1	8.04	-5.81	OR ASTORIA	49	0	13.50	-2.08
JUNEAU	38	-3	12.12	2.17	ME BANGOR	41	-2	13.74	3.58	BURNS	46	2	2.13	-1.01
KING SALMON	29	-4	2.56	-0.52	CARIBOU	36	-2	10.41	1.93	EUGENE	51	1	5.89	-6.23
KODIAK	34	-4	24.99	7.98	PORTLAND	43	-1	12.44	0.22	MEDFORD	55	3	2.59	-1.78
NOME	22	0	0.69	-1.30	MD BALTIMORE	54	1	10.12	-0.70	PENDLETON	51	0	2.66	-0.95
AZ FLAGSTAFF	46	3	1.06	-3.65	MA BOSTON	48	-1	14.89	4.20	PORTLAND	54	2	6.95	-1.78
PHOENIX	76	5	1.08	-0.40	WORCESTER	45	0	17.98	5.48	SALEM	52	1	6.15	-2.91
TUCSON	70	3	0.97	-0.36	MI ALPENA	42	2	7.43	0.38	PA ALLENTOWN	49	0	11.65	0.13
AR FORT SMITH	63	2	9.05	-4.09	DETROIT	50	2	8.74	0.12	ERIE	47	0	6.79	-3.06
LITTLE ROCK	65	3	9.58	-5.82	FLINT	47	2	9.97	1.88	MIDDLETOWN	52	0	8.03	-2.75
CA BAKERSFIELD	66	2	0.97	-1.13	GRAND RAPIDS	49	3	9.74	0.32	PHILADELPHIA	53	0	15.59	4.41
EUREKA	49	-2	7.43	-2.65	HOUGHTON LAKE	43	1	8.49	1.58	PITTSBURGH	51	1	11.57	1.59
FRESNO	65	3	1.51	-1.84	LANSING	48	2	10.04	1.91	WILKES-BARRE	47	-2	8.13	-1.53
LOS ANGELES	61	0	0.45	-2.82	MUSKEGON	48	3	10.39	2.17	WILLIAMSPORT	49	0	8.42	-2.07
REDDING	62	3	4.28	-4.93	TRVERSE CITY	44	1	5.94	-1.06	PR SAN JUAN	81	2	17.15	6.01
SACRAMENTO	62	2	2.10	-2.25	MN DULUTH	41	2	8.12	1.39	RI PROVIDENCE	48	-1	16.95	4.70
SAN DIEGO	61	-1	0.63	-2.58	INTL FALLS	39	0	6.88	1.99	SC CHARLESTON	65	0	2.60	-7.84
SAN FRANCISCO	57	1	1.56	-3.25	MINNEAPOLIS	50	4	6.77	-0.64	COLUMBIA	64	1	5.27	-5.47
STOCKTON	64	3	1.57	-2.17	ROCHESTER	48	4	7.67	-0.76	FLORENCE	63	0	9.81	-0.29
CO ALAMOSA	44	3	3.03	1.33	ST. CLOUD	46	3	6.30	-0.30	GREENVILLE	62	3	7.08	-6.35
CO SPRINGS	48	2	4.69	-0.38	MS JACKSON	66	2	5.65	-10.93	MYRTLE BEACH	63	1	2.02	-6.88
DENVER	50	4	4.98	0.32	MERIDIAN	64	0	7.02	-10.40	SD ABERDEEN	46	1	17.62	11.76
GRAND JUNCTION	54	2	1.96	-0.88	TUPELO	65	4	7.07	-9.87	HURON	48	2	11.61	4.65
PUEBLO	52	2	5.96	2.25	MO COLUMBIA	58	4	9.54	-2.70	RAPID CITY	49	4	5.46	-0.39
CT BRIDGEPORT	49	0	14.64	2.47	JOPLIN	61	4	12.91	-0.10	SIoux FALLS	49	4	9.78	1.93
HARTFORD	48	-1	14.96	2.83	KANSAS CITY	58	4	12.53	1.32	TN BRISTOL	57	2	5.68	-5.78
DC WASHINGTON	56	0	9.12	-1.07	SPRINGFIELD	60	4	10.88	-1.82	CHATTANOOGA	63	3	7.28	-7.42
DE WILMINGTON	53	1	14.19	2.68	ST JOSEPH	56	2	11.91	1.37	JACKSON	62	2	5.90	-9.98
FL DAYTONA BEACH	69	-1	2.96	-6.68	ST LOUIS	60	4	10.25	-1.15	KNOXVILLE	61	3	9.15	-4.69
FT LAUDERDALE	76	2	5.73	-7.31	MT BILLINGS	49	3	7.82	2.48	MEMPHIS	66	4	6.74	-9.78
FT MYERS	74	0	7.36	-0.47	BUTTE	42	3	4.36	0.49	NASHVILLE	62	3	8.33	-5.54
JACKSONVILLE	67	0	4.36	-6.19	GLASGOW	46	2	7.28	4.34	TX ABILENE	64	-1	11.78	5.87
KEY WEST	77	0	5.91	-1.49	GREAT FALLS	46	3	5.46	0.52	AMARILLO	57	1	10.06	5.10
MELBOURNE	73	2	3.35	-5.59	HELENA	49	5	4.22	0.90	AUSTIN	66	-2	16.57	6.88
MIAMI	76	0	15.15	3.71	KALISPELL	45	2	3.89	-0.48	BEAUMONT	69	0	13.45	0.03
ORLANDO	71	-1	3.12	-6.58	MILES CITY	49	3	7.21	3.04	BROWNSVILLE	74	0	7.98	2.61
PENSACOLA	68	0	7.64	-7.05	MISSOULA	48	3	3.47	-0.53	COLLEGE STATION	69	1	13.70	2.61
ST PETERSBURG	73	0	2.44	-5.57	NE GRAND ISLAND	54	4	13.97	5.25	CORPUS CHRISTI	72	0	5.91	-1.35
TALLAHASSEE	67	0	2.25	-12.76	HASTINGS	55	5	10.59	1.05	DALLAS/FT WORTH	67	2	14.96	3.55
TAMPA	73	1	3.24	-4.25	LINCOLN	55	4	14.39	5.05	DEL RIO	70	-1	12.26	7.28
WEST PALM BEACH	75	1	6.31	-6.33	MCCOOK	54	4	10.18	3.29	EL PASO	65	0	1.67	0.80
GA ATHENS	63	2	7.23	-4.97	NORFOLK	53	4	12.85	4.37	GALVESTON	71	1	15.12	6.10
ATLANTA	64	2	5.37	-7.58	NORTH PLATTE	51	3	13.02	6.47	HOUSTON	70	1	19.95	7.84
AUGUSTA	64	1	5.78	-4.84	OMAHA/EPPLLEY	54	3	18.96	9.45	LUBBOCK	59	-1	12.56	8.20
COLUMBUS	66	1	7.09	-6.12	SCOTTSBLUFF	49	2	4.58	-1.07	MIDLAND	62	-2	9.14	6.20
MACON	64	1	3.68	-7.33	VALENTINE	50	4	11.08	4.80	SAN ANGELO	65	0	11.29	5.61
SAVANNAH	66	0	3.74	-6.83	NV ELKO	49	4	1.35	-1.52	SAN ANTONIO	69	0	15.22	6.01
HI HILO	73	0	13.86	-21.10	ELY	46	3	1.56	-1.68	VICTORIA	70	0	19.85	9.52
HONOLULU	76	0	1.03	-2.75	LAS VEGAS	72	5	0.11	-0.87	WACO	66	0	24.91	14.98
KAHULUI	75	1	2.49	-2.27	RENO	55	6	0.40	-1.43	WICHITA FALLS	65	2	11.93	3.12
LIHUE	75	1	7.15	-2.30	WINNEMUCCA	50	2	2.04	-0.73	UT SALT LAKE CITY	54	3	2.39	-3.63
ID BOISE	54	3	1.78	-2.17	NH CONCORD	44	-1	12.44	3.00	VT BURLINGTON	42	-2	8.51	-0.01
LEWISTON	54	3	2.31	-1.67	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	52	1	10.47	-0.42	VA LYNCHBURG	56	1	10.43	-0.97
POCATELLO	48	2	2.19	-1.88	NEWARK	52	0	17.69	5.10	NORFOLK	58	0	7.10	-4.10
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	51	3	9.31	-0.40	NM ALBUQUERQUE	57	1	3.72	2.01	RICHMOND	58	1	9.82	-1.40
MOLINE	55	4	9.97	-1.02	NY ALBANY	45	-2	12.78	2.72	ROANOKE	59	3	8.59	-3.10
PEORIA	54	4	12.74	2.18	BINGHAMTON	44	0	8.82	-1.19	WASH/DULLES	55	2	6.67	-4.32
ROCKFORD	51	3	7.61	-2.42	BUFFALO	46	0	6.52	-2.86	WA OLYMPIA	49	1	10.54	-0.60
SPRINGFIELD	56	3	7.78	-2.79	ROCHESTER	46	1	6.52	-1.63	QUILLAYUTE	47	0	35.46	11.53
IN EVANSVILLE	59	3	8.28	-5.50	SYRACUSE	44	-1	9.45	-0.35	SEATTLE-TACOMA	51	0	6.61	-1.50
FORT WAYNE	52	3	8.00	-2.15	NC ASHEVILLE	56	2	7.03	-5.47	SPOKANE	49	2	3.14	-1.27
INDIANAPOLIS	56	4	10.41	-0.99	CHARLOTTE	61	0	9.13	-1.87	YAKIMA	51	2	0.72	-1.02
SOUTH BEND	51	2	8.60	-1.41	GREENSBORO	60	2	8.83	-2.40	WV BECKLEY	53	2	13.17	1.73
IA BURLINGTON	56	4	8.61	-2.36	HATTERAS	60	0	7.87	-4.29	CHARLESTON	57	3	10.59	-0.86
CEDAR RAPIDS	51	2	9.91	0.61	RALEIGH	61	2	8.89	-1.73	ELKINS	50	1	11.13	-1.09
DES MOINES	53	3	14.01	3.97	WILMINGTON	62	-1	4.61	-6.95	HUNTINGTON	57	2	9.66	-1.91
DUBUQUE	50	3	9.89	-0.29	ND BISMARCK	45	2	7.48	2.95	WI EAU CLAIRE	47	2	6.20	-2.26
SIoux CITY	52	3	14.51	6.01	DICKINSON	44	1	5.54	0.81	GREEN BAY	47	3	6.67	-0.70
WATERLOO	50	2	10.57	1.06	FARGO	45	2	9.07	3.92	LA CROSSE	50	2	9.02	0.26
KS CONCORDIA	56	3	10.57	1.57	GRAND FORKS	41	-1	8.02	3.69	MADISON	49	3	9.48	0.60
DODGE CITY	56	2	7.02	-0.07	JAMESTOWN	43	0	6.35	1.89	MILWAUKEE	48	3	9.24	-0.19
GOODLAND	52	3	5.58	-0.59	MINOT	44	2	8.26	3.35	WAUSAU	46	2	5.75	-2.55
HILL CITY	55	4	7.74	0.57	WILLISTON	44	2	5.77	2.10	WY CASPER	46	3	4.70	-1.10
TOPEKA	58	4	17.41	6.85	OH AKRON-CANTON	50	2	8.32	-2.18	CHEYENNE	46	4	4.39	-0.69
WICHITA	59	4	12.55	3.11	CINCINNATI	57	3	7.63	-4.82	LANDER	47	3	3.82	-1.87
KY JACKSON	59	3	7.58	-5.75	CLEVELAND	49	1	8.13	-1.68	SHERIDAN	46	2	6.34	1.16

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending June 10, 2007

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Jun 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	98	89	99	98
ID	42	23	45	33
IL	100	98	99	99
IN	100	96	100	99
KS	100	99	100	100
MI	97	77	95	76
MO	100	99	100	100
MT	43	4	61	26
NE	96	91	96	91
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	99	100	99
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	100	84	88	86
SD	91	66	81	64
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	85	65	80	76
18 Sts	94	88	94	91
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	Jun 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	91	86	90	81
IL	96	96	94	92
IN	99	96	85	86
IA	98	93	100	98
KS	76	57	85	80
KY	88	79	80	66
LA	95	90	95	85
MI	96	87	90	86
MN	99	99	99	96
MS	100	99	99	97
MO	81	66	89	82
NE	97	86	100	98
NC	62	55	61	61
ND	93	88	98	95
OH	100	99	95	85
SD	88	76	93	91
TN	84	79	87	71
WI	99	95	92	88
18 Sts	94	88	93	89
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Emerged				
	Jun 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
CO	92	70	93	95
IL	100	99	99	96
IN	100	97	89	89
IA	100	93	100	99
KS	100	94	98	98
KY	99	97	98	95
MI	98	85	94	86
MN	100	98	98	97
MO	97	90	100	97
NE	99	95	99	98
NC	100	100	100	98
ND	98	93	97	94
OH	100	98	100	89
PA	87	75	84	78
SD	97	85	95	93
TN	100	100	100	99
TX	99	98	99	99
WI	98	93	92	84
18 Sts	99	94	97	95
These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Jun 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	55	26	68	40
CA	24	19	26	24
CO	0	0	0	0
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	1	1
IN	0	0	1	1
KS	1	0	13	5
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	4	0	21	7
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	13	4	13	19
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	25	3	76	45
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	17	10	42	41
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	5	1	17	10
These 18 States harvested 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	Jun 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	77	70	80	69
IL	96	85	84	78
IN	93	83	70	71
IA	93	73	93	88
KS	52	33	70	66
KY	77	63	60	52
LA	90	87	91	77
MI	86	64	77	67
MN	95	87	89	80
MS	98	95	98	94
MO	63	49	74	66
NE	80	57	95	85
NC	50	40	47	47
ND	79	59	89	75
OH	96	87	87	70
SD	65	40	73	68
TN	73	63	68	55
WI	93	69	75	66
18 Sts	84	70	82	75
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	Jun 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AL	88	86	99	99
FL	80	70	91	95
GA	88	73	91	96
NC	95	90	100	99
OK	97	89	98	96
SC	95	90	95	97
TX	95	86	97	94
VA	100	99	96	97
8 Sts	89	79	94	96
These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Barley Percent Headed				
	Jun 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
ID	3	NA	5	6
MN	6	NA	4	2
MT	0	NA	0	0
ND	1	NA	2	1
WA	38	NA	28	28
5 Sts	4	NA	4	4
These 5 States planted 78% of last year's barley acreage.				

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending June 10, 2007**

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

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Jun 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AL	96	95	100	98
AZ	100	99	100	99
AR	100	100	100	99
CA	100	100	100	100
GA	88	74	95	96
KS	69	45	69	73
LA	100	98	100	100
MS	100	100	100	99
MO	100	100	100	99
NC	100	100	100	99
OK	69	57	92	88
SC	99	98	98	97
TN	100	99	100	99
TX	86	72	94	87
VA	100	99	100	100
15 Sts	92	84	97	93
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Jun 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AL	9	4	10	14
AZ	35	25	26	33
AR	27	3	30	23
CA	60	56	10	12
GA	5	2	21	22
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	8	2	25	30
MS	28	9	36	22
MO	16	4	9	10
NC	8	2	8	11
OK	0	0	7	3
SC	7	1	9	9
TN	13	4	11	11
TX	12	11	13	17
VA	4	0	9	7
15 Sts	15	9	17	17
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Jun 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	100	100	99
CO	64	41	65	66
IL	88	78	68	68
KS	66	35	68	70
LA	100	100	99	98
MO	79	68	94	86
NE	79	71	93	89
NM	60	40	77	46
OK	49	44	65	53
SD	67	58	79	69
TX	83	76	85	77
11 Sts	73	54	76	73
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Jun 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	0	NA	0	1
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	6	NA	0	1
MO	2	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NM	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	44	NA	41	36
11 Sts	14	NA	13	11
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Oats Percent Headed				
	Jun 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
IA	31	11	38	37
MN	6	0	7	3
NE	52	24	62	50
ND	1	0	3	1
OH	53	36	42	32
PA	10	1	26	18
SD	10	3	21	10
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	15	7	9	10
9 Sts	38	32	41	38
These 9 States planted 67% of last year's oat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Jun 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
ID	1	NA	5	3
MN	3	NA	3	1
MT	0	NA	0	0
ND	0	NA	3	1
SD	10	NA	20	9
WA	37	NA	32	37
6 Sts	3	NA	5	3
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Sunflower Percent Planted				
	Jun 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
CO	67	44	77	59
KS	43	14	48	51
ND	89	75	96	89
SD	38	21	65	59
4 Sts	67	51	81	74
These 4 States planted 86% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	20	28	31	20	1
CA	1	2	11	53	33
CO	3	5	20	44	28
ID	0	4	10	77	9
IL	12	15	34	35	4
IN	6	17	45	30	2
KS	13	22	30	25	10
MI	2	5	29	45	19
MO	24	30	34	11	1
MT	0	2	20	44	34
NE	1	9	30	53	7
NC	17	21	36	24	2
OH	3	13	37	39	8
OK	9	17	30	38	6
OR	0	7	39	46	8
SD	1	4	23	52	20
TX	2	6	24	42	26
WA	2	10	27	50	11
18 Sts	7	13	28	38	14
Prev Wk	7	13	27	39	14
Prev Yr	24	22	25	23	6

## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending June 10, 2007

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

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	2	5	74	18
IL	1	5	17	54	23
IN	2	8	29	51	10
IA	1	4	18	56	21
KS	0	4	19	66	11
KY	3	11	22	51	13
MI	0	2	14	55	29
MN	1	4	12	57	26
MO	3	4	24	56	13
NE	0	2	12	63	23
NC	1	11	39	44	5
ND	0	2	16	73	9
OH	2	6	24	51	17
PA	1	5	27	51	16
SD	0	3	16	67	14
TN	8	16	37	35	4
TX	2	5	29	41	23
WI	0	2	10	54	34
18 Sts	1	4	18	57	20
Prev Wk	1	3	18	60	18
Prev Yr	1	5	24	55	15

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	34	34	29	3	0
AZ	0	0	44	48	8
AR	0	4	23	52	21
CA	0	6	31	55	8
GA	10	25	41	23	1
KS	0	0	10	85	5
LA	0	3	29	61	7
MS	0	7	25	53	15
MO	0	9	39	49	3
NC	0	4	29	64	3
OK	0	4	21	75	0
SC	0	8	60	32	0
TN	2	6	35	51	6
TX	5	11	34	39	11
VA	0	0	14	62	24
15 Sts	4	11	33	43	9
Prev Wk	3	10	33	45	9
Prev Yr	6	16	36	36	6

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	3	45	52	0	0
FL	25	35	30	10	0
GA	5	17	54	23	1
NC	0	0	13	77	10
OK	0	1	18	75	6
SC	0	0	73	27	0
TX	1	2	32	60	5
VA	0	0	7	67	26
8 Sts	6	18	45	29	2
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	2	8	47	40	3

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	4	8	81	7
MN	4	6	13	59	18
MT	1	6	22	44	27
ND	0	2	9	70	19
SD	0	2	22	60	16
WA	3	11	36	45	5
6 Sts	1	4	14	62	19
Prev Wk	0	2	13	66	19
Prev Yr	2	9	22	55	12

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	3	26	59	11
IL	2	5	26	54	13
IN	3	10	31	50	6
IA	0	3	19	60	18
KS	0	2	30	62	6
KY	2	8	27	50	13
LA	1	5	32	53	9
MI	0	2	25	54	19
MN	1	3	18	61	17
MS	3	9	20	56	12
MO	1	6	35	54	4
NE	0	2	19	66	13
NC	0	11	37	47	5
ND	0	3	14	73	10
OH	1	6	29	51	13
SD	1	3	18	68	10
TN	3	14	41	37	5
WI	0	2	15	56	27
18 Sts	1	5	24	58	12
Prev Wk	1	4	24	59	12
Prev Yr	1	5	27	55	12

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	2	23	60	15
MN	1	3	13	63	20
NE	0	2	16	75	7
ND	0	0	9	71	20
OH	1	3	30	60	6
PA	0	11	44	42	3
SD	0	1	15	71	13
TX	2	15	25	35	23
WI	0	2	13	70	15
9 Sts	1	6	19	57	17
Prev Wk	1	5	20	56	18
Prev Yr	13	13	26	40	8

Barley Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	2	5	19	69	5
MN	1	3	14	68	14
MT	0	5	27	44	24
ND	0	1	8	70	21
WA	2	8	39	49	2
5 Sts	1	4	18	60	17
Prev Wk	1	2	16	64	17
Prev Yr	0	4	18	62	16

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	3	20	53	24
CA	0	0	10	55	35
LA	0	3	33	54	10
MS	0	0	11	76	13
MO	0	3	32	51	14
TX	0	6	58	36	0
6 Sts	0	2	22	54	22
Prev Wk	0	3	26	51	20
Prev Yr	0	5	37	47	11

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending June 10, 2007**

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent												
Week Ending Jun 10, 2007												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	42	36	19	3	0		NH	0	2	2	58	38
AZ	21	26	36	15	2		NJ	0	15	35	50	0
AR	1	5	38	50	6		NM	5	8	31	46	10
CA	40	55	5	0	0		NY	0	1	24	54	21
CO	1	3	25	55	16		NC	15	26	37	22	0
CT	0	0	16	72	12		ND	0	3	19	60	18
DE	2	3	21	68	6		OH	7	14	31	40	8
FL	40	30	25	5	0		OK	0	5	23	48	24
GA	43	31	21	5	0		OR	2	11	35	50	2
ID	0	3	36	57	4		PA	4	11	40	39	6
IL	2	11	24	54	9		RI	0	0	0	50	50
IN	6	21	41	30	2		SC	8	21	52	19	0
IA	1	3	22	57	17		SD	1	5	15	59	20
KS	2	5	23	53	17		TN	23	36	30	11	0
KY	12	37	37	13	1		TX	1	4	19	52	24
LA	1	7	26	59	7		UT	2	8	44	44	2
ME	1	2	10	67	20		VT	0	0	20	45	35
MD	5	15	30	40	10		VA	9	12	41	36	2
MA	0	0	7	88	5		WA	1	4	21	71	3
MI	0	5	24	53	18		WV	3	23	50	24	0
MN	1	5	25	55	14		WI	1	5	21	53	20
MS	19	29	35	17	0		WY	2	8	45	37	8
MO	4	9	46	36	5		48 Sts	8	13	26	41	12
MT	1	5	25	36	33							
NE	0	3	22	58	17		Prev Wk	8	14	27	40	11
NV	15	20	47	15	3		Prev Yr	12	17	28	35	8

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

NA - Not Available  
\* Revised

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2006 planted acres.

# National Agricultural Summary

June 4 - 10, 2007

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

## HIGHLIGHTS

Cooler conditions and scattered showers proved beneficial for pastures and summer crops in the Pacific Northwest and the northern Intermountain region. The Southwest remained extremely dry, increasing irrigation demands and causing deterioration of pastures and non-irrigated crops. On June 10, California's rangeland and pastures were rated 95 percent very poor to poor. Meanwhile, on the central and southern Great Plains, favorable weather promoted fieldwork activities; however, wet soils still remained a concern for crop

development. Farther east, in the central and eastern Corn Belt, recent hot and dry conditions gradually affected the development of summer crops. Elsewhere, hot, dry weather prevailed in the Southeast, particularly in Alabama, northwestern Georgia, and Kentucky, where Tropical Storm Barry provided little or no rainfall. However the tropical storm did provide beneficial rainfall in much of the southern Atlantic region, aiding the development of summer crops and pastures.

**Corn:** Ninety-nine percent of the crop was at or beyond emergence, 2 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was at or near 100 percent in most areas. Progress was at or ahead of normal in all States, except Colorado, where emergence trailed the normal pace by 3 points. Nationwide, the crop condition remained virtually unchanged.

**Soybeans:** Growers had planted 94 percent of their intended acreage, 1 point ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of normal. Seeding progressed 19 points under favorable conditions during the week in Kansas; however, planting was still behind last year and the normal pace. Nationally, emergence had begun on 84 percent of the acreage, compared with 82 percent last year and 75 percent for the 5-year average. Crop emergence advanced 20 points or more in Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. However, dry weather hampered crop development in Mississippi and Tennessee, where the percentage of the soybeans rated good to excellent declined 14 and 13 points, respectively.

**Winter Wheat:** Heading advanced to 94 percent, the same as last year but 3 points ahead of the normal pace. Progress was complete or nearly so in all areas except the northern Rockies, where rapid progress was made during the week. Heading in Montana advanced 39 points during the week, to 43 percent complete, 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 5 percent of the acreage had been harvested, behind last year and the normal pace. Harvest was most advanced in Arkansas, at 55 percent complete, followed by Oklahoma and California, at 25 and 24 percent complete, respectively.

**Cotton:** Producers had seeded 92 percent of their intended acreage, compared with 97 percent last year and 93 percent for the 5-year average. Planting was complete except across the Great Plains and parts of the Southeast. Although good progress was made in the central and southern Great Plains during the week, planting still lagged the normal pace in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Meanwhile, squaring advanced to 15 percent nationally, 2 points behind last year and the 5-year average. The crop developed rapidly in portions of the Delta, where 24 percent of Arkansas' crop and 19 percent of Mississippi's crop entered the squaring stage during the week. Elsewhere, squaring was off to a slow start in Louisiana and Georgia, where the crop trailed the normal pace by 22 and 17 points, respectively.

**Sorghum:** Seventy-three percent of the intended acreage had been planted, 3 points behind last year but the same as the normal pace. Despite planting nearly one-third of their acreage during the week, Kansas growers were 4 points behind the 5-year average. Elsewhere, planting was well ahead of normal in Illinois, where dry, warm conditions promoted field activities. Heading, at 14 percent nationally, was 1 point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading progress was mostly limited to Texas and just underway in Louisiana and Missouri, but had not yet begun elsewhere.

**Small Grains:** Spring wheat was 3 percent headed, 2 points behind last year but the same as the normal pace. Heading was most advanced in Washington, at 37 percent complete, while all other States were limited to 10 percent or less. In Montana and North Dakota, the crop had not yet entered the heading stage.

Barley was 4 percent headed, the same as last year and the 5-year average. In Washington, 38 percent of the crop had entered the heading stage. Elsewhere, heading had just begun in the other major producing States, except Montana.

Thirty-eight percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 3 points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. Heading progressed quickly in the Corn Belt, where Nebraska advanced 28 points, Iowa advanced 20 points, and Ohio advanced 17 points during the week. Heading had just begun in Minnesota and North Dakota.

**Other Crops:** Peanut planting advanced to 89 percent complete, 5 points behind last year and 7 points behind the normal pace. In the Southeast, planting advanced 15 points in Georgia and 10 points in Florida during the week, but still trailed behind last year and the normal pace due to lack of moisture.

Sunflower growers had sown 67 percent of their intended acreage, 14 points behind last year and 7 points behind the normal pace. Progress was most rapid during the week in Kansas, where planting advanced 29 points, but was still behind last year and the 5-year average. Elsewhere, planting progress was well behind last year and the normal pace in South Dakota.

## 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 6.5. Topsoil moisture 75% very short, 21% short, 4% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn condition 49% very poor, 31% poor, 18% fair, 2% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans 82% planted, 83% 2006, and 67% avg.; 69% emerged, 66% 2006, 51% avg.; condition 55% very poor, 27% poor, 16% fair, 2% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat condition 36% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 19% good, 2% excellent. Pasture condition 42% very poor, 36% poor, 19% fair, 3% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 21% very poor, 28% poor, 37% fair, 14% good, 0% excellent. Alabama farmers, ranchers continued to experience one of the most severe droughts in the United States this year as another week of scattered rainfall did little to alleviate the persistent dry soil conditions across the state. Hot, dry weather had crops suffering tremendously. Livestock producers have had to make harsh decisions as ponds, watering holes dry up, feed, hay supplies get shorter. Many ranchers have sold their brood cows, pairs, and others continue to cull older cows to reduce herd sizes.

**ALASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 90% adequate. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 90% adequate. Barley 100% pre-boot, condition 10% fair, 40% good; 50% excellent. Oats 100% pre-boot, condition 10% fair, 60% good, 30% excellent. Potatoes 98% planted, 15% emerged. Condition of the hay crop 5% poor, 10% fair, 55% good, 30% excellent. Crop growth 20% slow, 50% moderate, 30% rapid. Wind, rain damage to crops 95% none, 5% moderate. The main farm activities for the week were planting small grains, hay, potatoes, vegetables; weed control; and equipment repair.

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures were mostly below normal in the State for the week ending June 10. No precipitation was reported at any of the 22 reporting stations. 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. Small grain harvesting continues to progress across the State. Cotton squaring is 35 percent complete across the State, slightly ahead of the 5-year average of 33 percent.

**ARKANSAS:** Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 30% short, 61% adequate, and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 36% short, 61% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 26% silked, 29% 2006, 13% avg. Sorghum condition 5% poor, 34% fair, 55% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa hay condition 34% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Other hay condition 8% poor, 38% fair, 47% good, 7% excellent. Last week a number of Arkansas crops had greater than 70% of their condition rated good to excellent; rice at 77%, cotton at 73%, and soybeans 70%. Producers harvested an additional 29% of the state's wheat crop, moving total acres harvested to 55%. Corn silked was 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Last week, cotton squared was 24 percentage points ahead of the previous week and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Soybean emergence moved ahead 7 percentage points from the previous week and was 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Throughout last week, producers continued fertilizing, spraying, and irrigating row crops. Cattle conditions were reported as fair to good. Pasture conditions were reported at mostly good to excellent. Producers continued spraying pastures, harvesting hay, and controlling brush growth.

**CALIFORNIA:** In most areas wheat was ready for harvest. Oats were also ready for harvest. Winter forage cutting for silage, hay continued. New sugar beet fields were irrigated, side dressed; fall sugar beet fields were harvested. Dry beans were planted, had begun to emerge in some areas. Rice planting was virtually complete. Rice had emerged above the water level in many fields, aerial herbicide applications continued. Field corn planting was winding down. Seed alfalfa fields were irrigated, treated to prepare for bee pollination. Alfalfa fields were in their third cutting in some regions. Cotton fields had emerged, many were squaring. Safflower fields were planted, irrigated. Early planted sunflowers were beginning to bloom. Grape vineyard cultural activities included fertilizing, irrigating, spraying to control weeds, diseases, insects. Grape shoot, leaf thinning were ongoing. Apple, pear, quince trees were also being thinned. Stone fruit orchard activities included irrigation, fertilization, application of herbicides. Harvests of Poppy, Early Cot, Castlebrite, Katy, Primacot, Judy's Delight apricots continued. Honey Gold apriums were harvested. Bing, Rainier cherry varieties were still being picked, packed. Crimson Lady, Crown Princess, Early Saturn, Saturn, Spring Snow, May Sweet peach, Kay Sweet, Red Jewel, Zee Fire, Rose Diamond, Spring Ray, Red Roy nectarine harvests progressed. Figs continued to form fruit. Flavorosa pluot harvest was progressing. Plum harvest was ongoing with Red Beaut, Black Ice varieties still being picked. Pomegranates were still blooming, forming fruit. Kiwifruit were being treated to control weeds, insect pests. Strawberry, blueberry harvests continued. The harvest of Star Ruby grapefruit was getting underway in Tulare County. The harvesting of oranges, lemons continued at a slow pace. Some growers were spraying citrus for thrips. Olive trees were forming fruit. Nut orchards were being fertilized, irrigated.

Almond orchards continued to be sprayed for weeds, mites. Walnut orchards were being treated for codling moth and weeds. Planting of cantaloupe was almost complete in Stanislaus County; honeydew, cantaloupe, freezer beans, fresh market tomatoes continued to be planted in Merced County. Melons, asparagus, processing, fresh market tomatoes, lettuce were weeded, irrigated, fertilized, treated to control insects, mildew. Harvests of bok choy, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cilantro, cucumbers, daikon, collard, dandelion and mustard greens, garlic, green onions, kale, leaf, head lettuce, leeks, parsley, parsnips, rutabaga, spinach, tomatoes were ongoing in Fresno County. Most feeder cattle have been moved from foothill pastures. Some beef cows remain on the dry foothills, are receiving supplemental feed, protein supplements. Cattle on irrigated pastures are in good condition. However, very dry conditions in central California have reduced supplies of surface water for irrigation. Sheep were grazing on dryland wheat, retired farmland, older alfalfa fields. Mild temperatures boosted milk production, reduced stress on other livestock, poultry. Bees were being placed into seed alfalfa, onion seed, melons, cucumber, squash fields for pollination.

**COLORADO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 15% short, 79% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 4% surplus. Spring barley condition 2% poor, 25% fair, 46% good, 27% excellent. Spring wheat 7% headed, 13% 2006, 16% avg.; condition 3% poor, 28% fair, 45% good, 24% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting 54%, 54% 2006, 48% avg.; condition 2% poor, 24% fair, 49% good, 25% excellent. Dry onion condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 40% good, 26% excellent. Sugarbeets 99% up to stand, 95% 2006, 94% avg.; condition 3% poor, 25% fair, 65% good, 7% excellent. Summer potatoes 77% emerged, 70% 2006, 78% avg.; condition 3% poor, 9% fair, 39% good, 49% excellent. Fall potatoes 100% planted, 98% 2006, 98% avg.; 39% emerged, 42% 2006, 41% avg.; condition 5% poor, 37% fair, 45% good, 13% excellent. Dry beans 61% planted, 86% 2006, 70% avg.; 30% emerged, 45% 2006, 30% avg.; condition 2% poor, 8% fair, 76% good, 14% excellent. Colorado experienced below average amounts of precipitation last week. Temperatures across the State were below normal for this time of year as well. Reports of freezing temperatures in the San Luis Valley have damaged the crops in that area.

**DELAWARE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 38% short, 60% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 37% short, 61% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn condition very poor 0%, poor 0%, 21% fair, 36% good, 43% excellent; 100% emerged, 93% 2006, 94% avg. Soybean condition very poor 0%, poor 0%, 19% fair, 61% good, 20% excellent; 65% planted, 67% 2006, 56% avg.; 39% emerged, 48% 2006, 41% avg. Barley condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 68% good, 4% excellent; 100% turned, 76% 2006, 84% avg.; 19% harvested, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Winter wheat condition very poor 0%, 4% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 8% excellent; 58% turned, 7% 2006, 42% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 68% good, 6% excellent. Strawberries 89% harvested, 80% 2006, 76% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 95%, 97% 2006, 84% avg.; 2nd cutting 2%, 7% 2006, 7% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 100%, 98% 2006, 83% avg.; 2nd cutting 7%, 22% 2006, 9% avg. Apple condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 70% good, 3% excellent. Peach condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 14% fair, 78% good, 2% excellent. Watermelons 85% planted, 79% 2006, 78% avg. Cucumbers 6% planted, 42% 2006, 46% avg.; 2% harvested, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Lima beans 44% planted, 38% 2006, 36% avg. Snap beans 80% planted, 82% 2006, 78% avg. Sweet corn 79% planted, 73% 2006, 74% avg. Green peas 47% harvested, 44% 2006, 36% avg. Tomatoes 92% planted, 71% 2006, 73% avg. Cantaloups 82% planted, 81% 2006, 78% avg. Hay supplies very short 0%, 16% short, 83% adequate, 1% surplus. Dry conditions still exist even after some needed rainfall. Harvesting of barley has begun earlier than normal.

**FLORIDA:** Topsoil moisture 37% very short, 44% short, 19% adequate. Subsoil moisture 49% very short, 41% short, 10% adequate. Peanuts 80% planted, 91% pr yr, 95% 5-yr avg. Recent showers increased soil moisture, some Panhandle, northern Peninsula areas; peanut, cotton planting resumed. Peanut condition 25% very poor, 35% poor, 30% fair, 10% good. Panhandle, northwestern half of northern Peninsula soil very short to short. Rest northern Peninsula soil short to adequate. Central Peninsula soil mostly very short to short. Dade County soil mostly adequate; few spots surplus, less than 1/2 statewide. Rest of southern Peninsula soil moisture short. Vegetable harvest slowing seasonally, central, southern Peninsula; production increasing northern areas, other states. Quincy area tomato picking increased seasonally. Vegetables, non-citrus fruit shipped cantaloupes, cucumbers, eggplant, okra, peppers, potatoes, squash, tomatoes, watermelons. Very light amounts dry onions, snap beans, blueberries also shipped. Rain, some heavy thunderstorms, over 3.00 in.; mostly citrus interior, coastal areas least. More needed to assist

trees in maintaining moisture for next season's crop. Water restrictions remain, southwest. Valencia estimated utilization dropped below 3 million boxes per week. Processing plants closing, one to run until end of June. Grapefruit harvest virtually complete for season. Packinghouses open mostly for later variety oranges utilized for storage fruit. Irrigation curtailed in heavy rainfall areas. Fertilizing, herbiciding, mowing, removing of dead trees, hedging and topping continue. Pasture feed 40% very poor, 30% poor, 25% fair, 5% good. Cattle condition 20% very poor, 25% poor, 45% fair, 10% good. Panhandle pasture mostly poor due to long-term drought; has greened up following rain, less supplemental hay, more rain needed for stock ponds, continued pasture growth. North pasture mostly fair, some locations received rain. Central pasture mostly poor; forage, pasture grass greening up following rainfall. Southwest pasture mostly poor, some locations in fair condition. Statewide cattle very poor to good, most fair.

**GEORGIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 34% very short, 32% short, 33% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 20% very poor, 26% poor, 27% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent. Soybeans 4% very poor, 17% poor, 53% fair, 26% good, 0% excellent. Sorghum 12% very poor, 32% poor, 38% fair, 18% good, 0% excellent. Apples 77% very poor, 14% poor, 9% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Hay 47% very poor, 34% poor, 15% fair, 4% good, 0% excellent. Peaches 75% very poor, 12% poor, 12% fair, 1% good, 0% excellent. Pecans 13% very poor, 25% poor, 35% fair, 22% good, 5% excellent. Tobacco 4% very poor, 20% poor, 41% fair, 33% good, 2% excellent. Watermelons 6% very poor, 14% poor, 39% fair, 35% good, 6% excellent. Corn 47% silked, 47% 2006, 43% avg.; 6% dough, 10% 2006, 10% avg. Soybeans 49% planted, 78% 2006, 75% avg.; 31% emerged, 65% 2006, 61% avg. Sorghum 63% planted, 73% 2006, 71% avg. Winter wheat 79% harvested, 84% 2006, 69% avg. Peaches 11% harvested, 17% 2006, 24% avg.; 6% blooming, 15% 2006, 21% avg.; 0% pegging, 5% 2006, 5% avg. Watermelons 4% harvested, 4% 2006, 6% avg. Areas of the state that received considerable rainfall from Tropical Storm Barry last week coupled with scattered showers this week, reported some improvement in crop conditions. One county in central Georgia reported that dusted in cotton, peanuts were making stands of 85-90%. Areas that have not received as much rain, especially the northwest and southwest corners of the state, have seen little to no improvement.

**HAWAII:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was variable. Soil moisture in some areas was replenished by gentle rains, while other areas continued to experience short levels. Crop progress for bananas, papayas were fair to good. Non-irrigated vegetables made fair progress. Irrigated vegetables made good progress. Harvesting was active, expected to increase for some vegetable crops. Pasture conditions ranged from fair to poor. Spraying for insect control increased in some areas. Irrigation levels were moderate to high to combat dryness. Weak trade winds generated mostly sunny skies with warm temperatures. The trade wind flow brought in gentle showers to the northern islands of Kauai and Oahu, while the southern half of the State remained relatively dry. Due to continued dry conditions, a State of Emergency was declared for the County of Hawaii on June 5. The County of Hawaii's Department of Water Supply issued voluntary 10 percent reduction of water usage in some areas and a mandatory 25 percent reduction in water usage for other areas. In addition to these County water supplies, the State Department of Agriculture has a voluntary 10 percent cutback in place for users of its Waimea Irrigation System which serves several large vegetable farmers. The State also has in place a mandatory 30 percent reduction in water consumption for users of its Honokaa-Paauilo irrigation system which also serves farmers and ranchers. Voluntary water conservation notices are also in place for the counties of Maui and Honolulu. There are no water conservation, or restriction, notices for the County of Kauai.

**IDAHO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 18% short, 67% adequate, 8% surplus. Field corn 95% emerged, 95% 2006, 94% avg. Winter wheat boot stage 81%, 78% 2006, 70% avg. Spring wheat jointed 70%, 50% 2006, 53% avg. Barley 99% emerged, 94% 2006, 94% avg.; jointed 59%, 48% 2006, 50% avg.; boot stage 19%, 15% 2006, 17% avg. Potato condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 13% fair, 79% good, 8% excellent; 87% emerged, 77% 2006, 69% avg.; 12 inches high 12%, 15% 2006, 6% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 54%, 50% 2006, 44% avg. Dry beans 64% emerged, 83% 2006, 49% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 10% poor, 45% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent.

**ILLINOIS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 39% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn avg. height 26 in., 18 in. 2006, 16 in. avg. Oats 66% headed, 66% 2006, 56% avg.; filled 28%, 25% 2006, 22% avg.; 5% turning yellow, 5% 2006, 5% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 63% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat filled 92%, 97% 2006, 93% avg.; 68% turning yellow, 81% 2006, 73% avg.; 16% ripe, 34% 2006, 21% avg. Alfalfa 1st crop cut 80%, 90% 2006, 81% avg.; 2nd crop cut 8%, 10% 2006, 7% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 13% poor, 29% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent. Red clover cut 83%, 76% 2006, 72% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 31% poor, 20% fair, 38% good, 6% excellent. The chance of rain came, went for many areas across the state last week with only limited areas receiving any significant rainfall. Severe weather accompanied many of these storms but little damage was reported. Spraying for weeds continued in corn fields and began in soybean fields but was limited by strong winds. The strong winds received on Thursday depleted topsoil moisture very rapidly. Topsoil moisture levels held fairly steady in northern Illinois which received the most rain but decreased greatly across the

rest of the state. Last weeks heat and dry weather caused corn leaves to roll in the heat of the day and is being credited with uneven emergence in many soybean fields. Soybean planting was virtually complete last week for all but the double crop beans. Farmers report that what remains of their wheat crop, after the Easter freeze, is maturing quickly due to the heat and dry conditions. Farmers were also busy last week mowing roadsides, baling hay and waiting in lines while hauling grain.

**INDIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 40% short, 33% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 40% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 100% emerged, 89% 2006, 89% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans 99% planted, 85% 2006, 86% avg.; 93% emerged, 70% 2006, 71% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat 100% headed, 100% 2006, 99% avg.; 0% harvested, 1% 2006, 1% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 17% poor, 45% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 21% poor, 41% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent. Livestock remain in mostly good condition. Average temperatures ranged from 5° below normal to 3° above normal with a high of 92° and a low of 41°. Precipitation averaged from .11 to 1.36 inches. Another week of spotty rains has left topsoil moisture very short in many areas of the state. Soybeans have been slow to emerge in some fields due to lack of moisture. Corn fields are showing signs of stress in areas that have not received any of the recent precipitation. Winter wheat continues to turn color in many central, southern areas, but less than one percent of the acreage has been harvested at this time. Activities included preparing equipment for wheat harvest, scouting fields for weeds, insects, applying nitrogen to corn, spraying herbicides, cutting, baling hay, mowing roadsides, ditches, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

**IOWA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 77% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 78% adequate, 20% surplus. Oats 31% headed. Corn average height 14 inches, condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 56% good, 21% excellent. Soybeans 98% planted, 93% emerged, condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 60% good, 18% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting complete 49%. Oat condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Hay condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 43% good, 11% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 57% good, 17% excellent. Wind has limited application of pesticides but aided in drying hay. Weather has been good for livestock.

**KANSAS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 16% short, 74% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% short, 80% adequate, 11% surplus. Wheat 75% turned, 93% 2006, 85% avg.; 9% ripe, 52% 2006, 28% avg.; insect infestation 58% none, 29% light, 10% moderate, 3% severe; disease infestation 29% no presence, 28% light presence, 27% moderate presence, 16% severe presence. Sorghum 34% emerged, 42% 2006, 47% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting 84%, 96% 2006, 95% avg.; 2nd cutting 15%, 10% 2006, 9% avg. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 11% short, 85% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay, forage 5% very short, 20% short, 74% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 3% short, 82% adequate, 15% surplus. Row crop planting and harvesting wheat were the primary activities.

**KENTUCKY:** Days suitable fieldwork 5.7 Topsoil moisture 35% very short, 41% short, 21% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 44% short, 29% adequate, 1% surplus. Sorghum 85% planted, 68% 2006, 67% 5 year avg.. Most corn emerged. Soybean average height 4 in. Burley tobacco set 85%, 79% 2006 5 year avg. 76%. Dark tobacco set 85%, 78% 2006, 77% 5 year avg.. Barley 45% harvested, 76% 2006, 58% 5 year avg. Winter wheat 9% harvest, 14% 2006, 7% 5-yr avg.; condition 33% very poor, 31% poor, 29% fair, 7% good. Set tobacco condition 6% very poor, 15% poor, 33% fair, 42% good, 4% excellent. Pasture condition 12% very poor, 37% poor, 37% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Scattered showers over Eastern, Bluegrass areas good for crop growth. Most of the state needs more rain soon to maintain crop growth. Hay crops short. No major disease or pest problems reported.

**LOUISIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Soil moisture 4% very short, 16% short, 71% adequate, 9% surplus. Corn 93% silked, 85% 2006, 69% avg.; 6% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 18% excellent. Cotton 98% emerged, 98% 2006, 98% avg. Hay 1st cutting 74%, 80% 2006, 72% avg. Peaches 15% harvested, 16% 2006, 17% avg. Rice 100% emerged, 100% 2006, 99% avg. Sorghum 100% emerged, 96% 2006, 94% avg.; 6% fair, 56% good, 38% excellent. Soybeans 12% blooming, 16% 2006, 11% avg. Sweet Potatoes 72% planted, 59% 2006, 55% avg. Wheat 93% harvested, 99% 2006, 90% avg. Sugarcane 3% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 15% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 64% good, 5% excellent. Vegetable 12% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. Range, pasture 1% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, 7% excellent.

**MARYLAND:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 34% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 26% short, 64% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 7% excellent; 96% emerged, 96% 2006, 94% avg. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 69% good, 3% excellent; 74% planted, 68% 2006, 58% avg.; 49% emerged, 48% 2006, 41% avg. Barley condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent; 91% turned, 81% 2006, 85% avg.; 17% harvested, 86% 2006, 28% avg. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, 10% excellent; 49%

turned, 32% 2006, 44% avg. Pasture condition 5% very poor, 15% poor, 30% fair, 40% good, 10% excellent. Strawberries 82% harvested, 66% 2006, 67% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 88%, 82% 2006, 67% avg.; 2nd cutting 1%, 3% 2006, 2% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 97%, 88% 2006, 77% avg.; 2nd cutting 7%, 10% 2006, 7% avg. Apple condition very poor 0%, poor 0%, 2% fair, 97% good, 1% excellent. Peach condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 88% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 93% planted, 84% 2006, 82% avg. Cucumbers 40% planted, 58% 2006, 51% avg.; 2% harvested, 2% 2006, 1% avg. Lima beans 65% planted, 52% 2006, 45% avg. Snap beans 47% planted, 60% 2006, 57% avg. Sweet corn 88% planted, 85% 2006, 83% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 55% good, 15% excellent; 26% headed, 33% 2006, 18% avg. Potatoes 97% planted, 96% 2006, 80% emerged, 82% 2006. All hay 1% very poor, 8% poor, 33% fair, 44% good, 14% excellent. Hay 1st cutting 50%, 49% 2006, 41% avg. Dry beans 34% planted, 46% 2006, 30% avg. Asparagus 75% harvested, 76% 2006, 78% avg. Strawberries 36% harvested, 4% 2006. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.12 inches central Lower Peninsula to 1.03 inches northeast Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 4 degrees below normal west central Lower Peninsula to normal western Upper Peninsula. Week cooler than normal but temperatures did not hinder crop progress. There was little rainfall seen across most of State. Variable weather conditions continued across State. Most areas received rainfall, although precipitation amounts varied. Corn growth advanced with humid weather. Corn condition varied but remained generally good. Nitrogen, herbicides applied. Soybean growth slow. Nearly all soybeans planted with a few fields remaining to be planted. There were reports of bean leaf beetles, aphids in some areas. Oats continued to progress well. Dry bean planting continued. Alfalfa harvest slowed in some areas by persistent rains. Alfalfa weevil feeding continued. Growers advised to be watchful of potato leafhoppers. Sugarbeets continued to progress well with good stands. Winter wheat continued to look good. Apples ranged from 15 mm northwest to .75 to 1.25 inches southwest, where fire blight symptoms observed. Apple scab infection occurred most regions. Blueberries had 10 to 12 mm green fruit. Peaches about 1 inch diameter; hand thinning continued. West central area reported a full crop. Pears 15 to 25 mm diameter across State. Plums ranged from 13 mm northwest to 22 mm diameter southeast. Tart cherries 12 to 13 mm northwest, yellowing southwest. Cherry leaf spot infections widespread northwest. Sweet cherries ranged from 12 to 13 mm northwest to 21 mm diameter southeast. Concord grape blooming ended southwest, vinifera blooming began. Phomopsis lesions found on leaves, shoots. Strawberry harvest began parts of southeast region. Vegetable crops good condition. There were reports of sand damage due to high winds late last week. Carrot planting winding down, should be finished this week or next week. Asparagus harvest continued, except southwest where harvest completed. West central Michigan, common asparagus beetles continued to affect some fields. Celery planting, growth continued on schedule. Cabbage crop excellent. Harvest of early planted cabbage expected to start next week. Potato development southeast varied from just emerged to developing tubers. Most reports on sweet corn height over 12 inches. Reports of Stewart's bacterial wilt and European corn borers some fields. Watermelon, cantaloupe transplanting continued. Pumpkin planting continued. Southeast, yellow squash, zucchini beginning to flower. Earliest tunnel planted crop at first harvest. Cucumbers planted tunnels continued to flower. Tomato, pepper, eggplant transplanting continued. Early planted tomatoes beginning to bloom. Growth of onions slowed this past week. Early planted snap beans budding. Growers monitoring for pests.

**MICHIGAN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 5% very short, 18% short, 71% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 13% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus. Barley 0% very poor, 3% poor, 33% fair, 62% good, 2% excellent; 98% emerged, 98% 2006, 94% avg. Oats 1% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 55% good, 15% excellent; 26% headed, 33% 2006, 18% avg. Potatoes 97% planted, 96% 2006, 80% emerged, 82% 2006. All hay 1% very poor, 8% poor, 33% fair, 44% good, 14% excellent. Hay 1st cutting 50%, 49% 2006, 41% avg. Dry beans 34% planted, 46% 2006, 30% avg. Asparagus 75% harvested, 76% 2006, 78% avg. Strawberries 36% harvested, 4% 2006. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.12 inches central Lower Peninsula to 1.03 inches northeast Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 4 degrees below normal west central Lower Peninsula to normal western Upper Peninsula. Week cooler than normal but temperatures did not hinder crop progress. There was little rainfall seen across most of State. Variable weather conditions continued across State. Most areas received rainfall, although precipitation amounts varied. Corn growth advanced with humid weather. Corn condition varied but remained generally good. Nitrogen, herbicides applied. Soybean growth slow. Nearly all soybeans planted with a few fields remaining to be planted. There were reports of bean leaf beetles, aphids in some areas. Oats continued to progress well. Dry bean planting continued. Alfalfa harvest slowed in some areas by persistent rains. Alfalfa weevil feeding continued. Growers advised to be watchful of potato leafhoppers. Sugarbeets continued to progress well with good stands. Winter wheat continued to look good. Apples ranged from 15 mm northwest to .75 to 1.25 inches southwest, where fire blight symptoms observed. Apple scab infection occurred most regions. Blueberries had 10 to 12 mm green fruit. Peaches about 1 inch diameter; hand thinning continued. West central area reported a full crop. Pears 15 to 25 mm diameter across State. Plums ranged from 13 mm northwest to 22 mm diameter southeast. Tart cherries 12 to 13 mm northwest, yellowing southwest. Cherry leaf spot infections widespread northwest. Sweet cherries ranged from 12 to 13 mm northwest to 21 mm diameter southeast. Concord grape blooming ended southwest, vinifera blooming began. Phomopsis lesions found on leaves, shoots. Strawberry harvest began parts of southeast region. Vegetable crops good condition. There were reports of sand damage due to high winds late last week. Carrot planting winding down, should be finished this week or next week. Asparagus harvest continued, except southwest where harvest completed. West central Michigan, common asparagus beetles continued to affect some fields. Celery planting, growth continued on schedule. Cabbage crop excellent. Harvest of early planted cabbage expected to start next week. Potato development southeast varied from just emerged to developing tubers. Most reports on sweet corn height over 12 inches. Reports of Stewart's bacterial wilt and European corn borers some fields. Watermelon, cantaloupe transplanting continued. Pumpkin planting continued. Southeast, yellow squash, zucchini beginning to flower. Earliest tunnel planted crop at first harvest. Cucumbers planted tunnels continued to flower. Tomato, pepper, eggplant transplanting continued. Early planted tomatoes beginning to bloom. Growth of onions slowed this past week. Early planted snap beans budding. Growers monitoring for pests.

**MINNESOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 75% adequate, 13% surplus. Corn 14 in. height, 10 in. 2006, 7 in. avg. Soybeans 5 in. height, 3 in. 2006, 2 in. avg. Spring wheat 38% jointed, 37% 2006, 27% avg. Oats 60% jointed, 54% 2006, 41% avg. Barley 49% jointed, 33% 2006, 31% avg. Dry beans 95% planted, 96% 2006, 90% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting 53%, 76% 2006, 41% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 15% excellent. Sweet corn 84% planted, 83% 2006, 76% avg. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent. Sugarbeets 2% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 15% excellent. Potatoes 1% poor, 20% fair, 42% good, 37% excellent. Green peas 3% poor, 9% fair, 70% good, 18% excellent. Canola 20% fair, 50% good, 30% excellent. Sunflowers 2% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent. Dry bean, sweet corn plantings neared completion, and crop development continued ahead of the five-year average. Areas in the northwest, west central parts of the state received an additional inch or more of rain which added to pockets of already surplus soil moisture. Producers were cutting alfalfa, spraying herbicides where weather and field conditions permitted.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil moisture 56% very short, 34% short, 10% adequate. Corn 72% silked, 66% 2006, 40% avg.; 5% dough, NA 2006, NA avg.; 2% very poor, 18% poor, 33% fair, 35% good, 12% excellent. Cotton 100% planted, 100% 2006, 99% avg.; 100% emerged, 99% 2006, 97% avg.; 28% squaring, 36% 2006, 22% avg.; 0% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 53%

good, 15% excellent. Peanuts 100% planted, 99% 2006, 20% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 17% fair, 40% good, 43% excellent. Rice 100% planted, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2006, 99% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 11% fair, 76% good, 13% excellent. Sorghum 100% planted, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2006, 99% avg.; 1% heading, 5% 2006, 1% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 86% good, 2% excellent. Soybeans 100% planted, 99% 2006, 97% avg.; 98% emerged, 98% 2006, 94% avg.; 29% blooming, 53% 2006, 30% avg.; 3% very poor, 9% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent. Wheat 100% mature, 100% 2006, 95% avg.; 72% harvested, 87% 2006, 61% avg.; 4% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 41% good, 29% excellent. Hay 99% (Harvested cool), 97% 2006, 95% avg.; 16% (Harvested warm), 21% 2006, 25% avg.; 18% very poor, 19% poor, 27% fair, 36% good, 0% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 72% planted, 57% 2006, 45% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 65% good, 25% excellent. Watermelons 100% planted, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 15% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Blueberries 1% very poor, 3% poor, 8% fair, 47% good, 41% excellent. Cattle 10% very poor, 17% poor, 22% fair, 39% good, 12% excellent. Pasture 19% very poor, 29% poor, 35% fair, 17% good, 0% excellent. Extreme dry weather continues throughout Mississippi, with 90 percent of the State's soil moisture rated as short to very short. Many cattle producers are being forced to feed hay supplies due to limited grazing potential in pastures, while others are already starting to reduce populations in anticipation of grass shortages. Farmers are busy irrigating crops and hoping for rain.

**MISSOURI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1 Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 12% short, 70% adequate, 15% surplus. Wheat turning color 93%, 96% 2006, 87% avg. Alfalfa harvest 1st cutting 78%, 94% 2006, 83% avg. Other hay 47% harvest, 60% 2006, 50% avg. In general, corn, soybean condition is very good, although a few minor problems are appearing in different areas around the state. Uneven emergence was reported in the east-central district, while double-crop soybeans are struggling to emerge in dry Bootheel soils. The Bootheel is also seeing some increased insect pressure, but no major damage yet. Isolated infestations of white grubs in the north-central district caused some corn replanting. Soybean planting, emergence are still well behind in the southwest district. Average temperatures were mostly 1 to 2 degrees above normal. Rainfall for the week averaged 0.58 inches. Activities post-emerge herbicide spraying; irrigation; soybean, sorghum planting; crop scouting; 1st cutting alfalfa and other hay harvest; winter wheat harvest; care of livestock.

**MONTANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 4% last year, 14% short, 21% last year, 65% adequate, 63% last year, 19% surplus, 12% last year. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 8% last year, 20% short, 32% last year, 64% adequate, 57% last year, 13% surplus, 3% last year. Barley 25% boot stage, 10% last year, condition 0% very poor, 0% last year, 5% poor, 3% last year, 27% fair, 29% last year, 44% good, 53% last year, 24% excellent, 15% last year. Oats 97% emerged, 98% last year, 18% boot stage, condition 0% very poor, 1% last year, 2% poor, 4% last year, 14% fair, 30% last year, 57% good, 56% last year, 27% excellent, 9% last year. Spring wheat 10% boot stage, 11% last year, condition 1% very poor, 0% last year, 6% poor, 3% last year, 22% fair, 28% last year, 44% good, 60% last year, 27% excellent, 9% last year. Winter wheat 84% boot stage, 91% last year, 43% headed, 61% last year, condition 0% very poor, 1% last year, 2% poor, 10% last year, 20% fair, 37% last year, 44% good, 33% last year, 34% excellent, 19% last year. Durum wheat 93% planted, 97% last year, 82% emerged, 90% last year, 9% boot stage. Durum wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% last year, 1% poor, 5% last year, 17% fair, 26% last year, 61% good, 62% last year, 20% excellent, 6% last year. Dry peas 100% emerged, 98% last year, 5% blooming. Lentils 100% emerged, 96% last year, 3% blooming. Corn 95% emerged, 93% last year. Alfalfa 1st cutting complete 3%, 9% last year. All other hay 1st cutting complete 1%, 3% last year. Additional moisture and lack of sunshine has affected spring crop conditions in many areas. Some fields have water standing in them due to moderate to heavy precipitation last week. Dillon, Bozeman, Belgrade all broke their daily precipitation records on June 6 by receiving 1.62, 1.03, and 0.89 inches, respectively. Sheridan had 1.57 inches of rain on June 7, setting a new daily rainfall record. Ekalaka received the most moisture for the week with a total of 2.88 inches. Superior had the high of 94 degrees, while West Yellowstone had the low of 25 degrees. Cattle, calves moved to summer ranges is 91%, 94% last year, sheep and lambs to summer ranges is 85%, 90% last year. Range, pasture feed conditions 1% very poor, 3% last year, 5% poor, 7% last year, 25% fair, 25% last year, 36% good, 44% last year, 33% excellent, 21% last year.

**NEBRASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 15% short, 80% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 18% short, 79% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 63% good, 23% excellent; 99% emerged, 99% 2006, 98% avg. Soybean conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent; 97% planted, 100% 2006, 98% avg.; 80% emerged, 95% 2006, 85% avg. Wheat conditions 1% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 7% excellent; 96% headed, 96% 2006, 91% avg.; 31% turning color, 44% 2006, 27% avg. Oat conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 75% good, 7% excellent; 52% headed, 62% 2006, 50% avg. Sorghum 79% planted, 93% 2006, 89% avg.; 53% emerged, 68% 2006, 63% avg. Alfalfa conditions 1% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 51% good, 14% excellent; of 1st cutting taken 66%, 88% 2006, 71% avg. Proso millet 40% planted, 35% 2006, 36% avg. Dry beans 81% planted, 83% 2006, 68% avg.; 33% emerged, 32% 2006, 22% avg. Pasture, range conditions

0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 58% good, and 17% excellent. Temperatures averaged 2 degrees below normal. Frost was reported in northwestern counties.

**NEVADA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. A cold front pushed across the state mid-week bringing cooler temperatures, much needed precipitation. Las Vegas recorded the high temperature for the period early in the week at 103 degrees while Ely registered the week's low of 30 degrees. Rain fell across the central, east with accumulations ranging from 0.27 inches in Winnemucca to 0.37 inches in Elko. Livestock producers continue to monitor feeds supplies; however, Range, pasture conditions held steady with the cool, damp week. Alfalfa is in generally fair to good condition as harvest begins. Main farm and ranch activities, in addition to alfalfa harvest, include weed, pest control, irrigation and equipment maintenance.

**NEW ENGLAND:** Days suitable for field work 5.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 86% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 89% adequate, 7% surplus. Pasture condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 61% good, 25% excellent. Maine Potatoes 99% planted, 95% 2006, 95% avg.; 5% emerged, 65% 2006, 20% average. Rhode Island Potatoes 100% planted, 100% 2006, 99% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2006, 85% average; condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 100% planted, 100% 2006, 99% avg.; 80% emerged, 70% 2006, 75% average; condition good. Maine Oats 95% planted, 100% 2006, 99% avg.; 85% emerged, 95% 2006, 75% average; condition excellent. Maine Barley 99% planted, 100% 2006, 99% avg.; 75% emerged, 95% 2006, 75% average; condition excellent. Field Corn 95% planted, 80% 2006, 80% avg.; 75% emerged, 60% 2006, 60% average; condition good. Sweet Corn 85% planted, 65% 2006, 75% avg.; 65% emerged, 50% 2006, 50% average, condition good/excellent in Maine, Rhode Island and good elsewhere. Shade Tobacco 100% transplanted, 90% 2006, 95% avg.; condition good/fair in Connecticut, good in Massachusetts. Broadleaf Tobacco 60% transplanted, 45% 2006, 50% average, condition good/fair in Connecticut, good in Massachusetts. Hay 1st crop 30% harvested, 15% 2006, 25% average, condition good. Apple Petal Fall; Fruit Set above average in Maine, average elsewhere; condition good/fair in Connecticut, good/excellent in Vermont, good elsewhere. Peaches Petal Fall; Fruit Set average; condition good/fair. Pears Petal Fall; Fruit Set average; condition good/fair. Strawberries Full Bloom in Maine, Petal Fall elsewhere; Fruit Set average/above average; condition good. Massachusetts Cranberries Bud Stage; condition good/fair. Highbush Blueberries Full Bloom to Petal Fall; Fruit Set average; condition fair in Maine and good elsewhere. Maine Wild Blueberries Full Bloom to Petal Fall; Fruit Set above average; condition good/fair. Thunderstorms on Monday, Tuesday brought between one, four inches of rain to many locations across the six-state region. There were scattered reports of hail during the storms, which caused damage to tree fruit, small fruit crops, minor damage to vegetables, and matting down of hay fields. Although field work was stalled, most farmers welcomed the moisture. Adequate moisture and overall warm temperatures helped promote re-growth in pastures. Temperatures ranged widely throughout the week; daytime highs remained below average in many locations. Frost warnings were posted Thursday morning in northern areas and higher elevations prompting small fruit growers to irrigate to protect against frost damage. Hot, muggy conditions arrived on Friday, followed by more rain on Saturday. Despite the week's variable weather conditions, most field activities took place as scheduled. Major farm activities included chopping grass, haylage, applying herbicides and fungicides, hand weeding, spraying for weed control, monitoring fruit crops for pests, mowing orchard floors, spraying apple trees for scab, thinning, planting field corn, potatoes, small grains, transplanting broadleaf tobacco, planting, transplanting summer, fall vegetables, and harvesting asparagus, lettuce, spinach, and rhubarb.

**NEW JERSEY:** Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture 50% short, 50% adequate. Irrigation water supply 5% short, 95% adequate. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in most localities. Temperatures were variable for the week in most areas of the Garden State. Soybeans continued to emerge. Sweet corn began to tassel, peppers started to flower, in the south. In the central district cranberry plants began to bloom, while strawberry harvest was winding down. Producers continued preparing fields, spraying, planting soybeans, and summer vegetables. Harvest of early season vegetables, including asparagus, carrots, broccoli, herbs, cabbage, peas, strawberries, cucumbers for pickles, spinach, and lettuce, continued. Producers continued harvesting hay. Irrigation was necessary in some southern fields.

**NEW MEXICO:** Days suitable for field work 6.4. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 23% short, 69% adequate, 2% surplus. Wind damage 35% light, 2% moderate, 1% severe. Alfalfa 4% poor, 17% fair, 58% good, 21% excellent, 100% first cutting complete, 59% second cutting complete. Irrigated sorghum 27% fair, 73% good, 68% planted. Dry sorghum 47% fair, 53% good, 54% planted. Total sorghum 39% fair, 61% good, 60% planted. Irrigated winter wheat 38% fair, 59% good, 3% excellent, 17% harvested. Dry winter wheat 58% fair, 42% good. Total winter wheat 50% fair, 49% good, 1% excellent, 7% harvested. Lettuce 5% poor, 20% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Chile 7% very poor, 14% poor, 30% fair, 40% good, 9% excellent. Cotton 8% poor, 39% fair, 37% good, 16% excellent, 100% planted, 7% squaring. Corn 19% fair, 59% good, 22% excellent, 100% planted, 71% emerged. Onions 7% poor, 17% fair, 40% good, 36% excellent, 60% harvested. Apples 25% very poor, 13% poor, 35% fair, 21% good, 6% excellent, 56% light fruit set, 44% average fruit set. Pecans 1% poor, 16% fair, 41% good, 42% excellent, 1% light nut set, 69% average nut set, 30% heavy nut set. Peanuts 78% fair, 18% good, 4% excellent, 100% planted. Cattle

conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 70% good, 12% excellent. Sheep conditions 9% very poor, 15% poor, 10% fair, 65% good, 1% excellent. Range, pasture conditions 5% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Farmers spent the week cutting, bailing hay, irrigating and cultivating crops. Ranchers are culling herds, finishing branding cattle and hauling water. Temperatures averaged a few degrees below normal most locations as cool air moved into the state mid week. Showers and thunderstorms, some severe, were noted both early in the work week and over the weekend. Both Clovis and Capulin received over an inch of rain. Near normal temperatures and dry conditions were limited to the southwest corner of the state.

**NEW YORK:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Soil moisture 28% short, 69% adequate, 3% surplus. Pastures 1% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 21% excellent. Corn 98%; 90% 2006; 84% average. Dry beans 5%; 40% 2006. Soybeans 90%; 72% 2006; 61% average. Wheat condition 17% fair, 62% good, 21% excellent. Oats 16% fair, 71% good, 13% excellent. Hay 10% fair, 65% good, 25% excellent. Apples 47% good, 53% excellent. Grapes 8% poor, 12% fair, 40% good, 40% excellent. Peaches 12% poor, 13% fair, 50% good, 25% excellent. Pears 8% poor, 8% fair, 44% good, 40% excellent. Sweet cherries 8% poor, 8% fair, 84% good. Tart cherries 8% poor, 8% fair, 44% good, 40% excellent. Uneven grape bud burst blamed on late winter injury in the Finger Lakes fruit region. Strawberry harvest underway. Good crop of apples expected in Capital Region. Onion condition mostly fair to good. Sweet corn good to excellent. Temperatures varied widely from the beginning of the week to the end, starting in the 50's, peaking around 90 on Friday and ending in the mid-70's. Precipitation was above normal for most of the state.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for field work 5.9. Soil moisture 22% very short, 36% short, 41% adequate, 1% surplus. Activities during the week included planting peanuts, sorghum, soybeans, sweet potatoes, and tobacco. First cutting of hay, and harvesting of truck crops, small grains continue to progress. The majority of the state received rain throughout the week, which aided the dry conditions.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 80% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% short, 79% adequate, 14% surplus. Durum wheat 97% planted, 99% 2006, 95% avg.; 89% emerged, 93% 2006, 85% avg.; 17% jointed, 19% 2006, 14% avg.; boot 4%, 5% 2006, 2% avg.; condition 6% fair, 80% good, 14% excellent. Spring wheat 42% jointed, 49% 2006, 34% avg.; 8% boot, 16% 2006, 7% average. Barley 44% jointed, 45% 2006, 30% avg.; 8% boot, 11% 2006, 5% avg.; headed 1%, 2% 2006, 1% average. Canola 99% emerged, 95% 2006, 91% avg.; 42% rosette, 17% 2006, 15% avg.; 2% blooming, 2% 2006, 1% avg.; condition 9% fair, 71% good, 20% excellent. Dry edible beans 91% planted, 99% 2006, 90% avg.; 57% emerged, 81% 2006, 55% avg.; 1% blooming; condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 18% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent. Dry edible peas 8% flowering, 2% 2006, average not available; condition 7% fair, 78% good, 15% excellent. Flaxseed 97% planted, 100% 2006, 96% avg.; 83% emerged, 94% 2006, 86% avg.; condition 7% fair, 84% good, 9% excellent. Potatoes 96% planted, 100% 2006, 96% avg.; 71% emerged, 89% 2006, 65% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 58% good, 10% excellent. Broad leaf spraying was 53% complete and wild oat spraying 63% complete. Alfalfa 1st cutting complete 5%. Other hay cutting complete 1%. Sugarbeet condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent. Sunflower 57% emerged, 68% 2006, 48% avg.; conditions 2% poor, 14% fair, 71% good, 13% excellent. Hay conditions 1% poor, 16% fair, 67% good, 16% excellent. Stockwater supplies 3% short, 84% adequate, 13% surplus. Pasture, range conditions 3% poor, 19% fair, 60% good, 18% excellent. Rainfall occurred over most of the state last week, with the southwest, south central districts receiving the greatest amounts. Warm, dry days are needed to dry out fields so that producers can finish their fieldwork activities.

**OHIO:** Days suitable for field work 5.4. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 32% short, 39% adequate, 4% surplus. Soybeans 96% emerged, 87% 2006, 70% avg. Winter wheat turning color 29%, 16% 2006, 18% avg. Oats 53% headed, 42% 2006, 32% avg. Cucumbers 65% planted, 53% 2006, 47% avg. Processing tomatoes 94% planted, 66% 2006, 79% avg. Strawberries 45% harvested, 43% 2006, 37 avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 91%, 64% 2006, 47% avg.; 2nd cutting 3%, NA 2006, NA avg. Other hay 1st cutting 74%, 49% 2006, 34 avg. Corn condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 51% good, 17% excellent. Hay condition 6% very poor, 16% poor, 40% fair, 33% good, 5% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 16% excellent. Oats condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Pasture condition 7% very poor, 14% poor, 31% fair, 40% good, 8% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, 13% excellent. Strawberries condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 12% excellent. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 37% fair, 39% good, 8% excellent. Last week was the fifth consecutive week with over five days favorable for field work. Field activities for this past week include replanting some corn fields, cutting alfalfa, other hay. Most areas throughout the State need rain to replenish the topsoil moisture. Producers in the Southeast, Central districts report the beginning signs of drought dairy farmers are out of pasture, have begun feeding hay, silage to livestock, corn is showing drought stress, and milk production has dropped due to heat and loss of pasture. Northeast district reporters observed potato leafhoppers in alfalfa fields, horticultural crops, alfalfa weevil in hay fields, fire blight in apple orchards. Other field activities for the week included cultivating corn and soybeans, side dressing corn, spraying for weeds in corn, soybeans,

scouting, spraying insecticides on alfalfa, finishing up field planting of vegetable crops, strawberry harvest, grain hauling, farmstead maintenance, and crop certification at FSA offices.

**OKLAHOMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 80% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 83% adequate 7% surplus. Rye condition 5% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 6% excellent; harvested 21% this week, 4% last week, 58% last year, 26% average. Oats condition 9% poor, 34% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent; headed 97% this week, 90% last week, 100% last year, 98% average; soft dough 76% this week, 65% last week, 87% last year, 85% average; harvested 14% this week, 3% last week, 55% last year, 28% average. Corn condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 19% fair, 33% good, 40% excellent; silking 9% this week, 3% last week, 10% last year, 9% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 90% this week, 89% last week, 94% last year, 89% average; emerged 36% this week, 28% last week, 45% last year, 40% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 77% this week, 76% last week, 86% last year, 88% average; planted 42% this week, 38% last week, 73% last year, 69% average; emerged 26% this week, 22% last week, 58% last year, 59% average. Peanuts emerged 93% this week, 74% last week, 81% last year, 89% average. Cotton emerged 59% this week, 48% last week, 78% last year, 78% average. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 14% excellent; 1st cutting 96% this week, 89% last week, 100% last year, 99% average; 2nd cutting 40% this week, 18% last week, 52% last year, 50% average. Other hay condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 52% good, 15% excellent; 1st cutting 58% this week, 51% last week, 57% last year, 61% average. Watermelon running 89% this week, 74% last week, 67% last year, 71% average; setting fruit 43% this week, 33% last week, N/A last year, N/A average. Livestock condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 53% good, 24% excellent. Pasture, range condition 5% poor, 23% fair, 48% good, 24% excellent. Livestock, Pasture, Range. Livestock conditions improved last week and were rated mostly in the excellent to good range. Feeder steers under 800 pounds averaged \$110 per cwt. and feeder heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$102 per cwt. Livestock marketings were average last week. Pasture conditions were rated mostly in the excellent to good range.

**OREGON:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 11% very short, 29% short, 55% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 17% very short, 30% short, 53% adequate. Range, pasture condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 2% excellent. Barley condition 19% fair, 79% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat condition 7% poor, 39% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent. Spring wheat condition 3% very poor, 21% poor, 32% fair, 43% good, 1% excellent; 60% headed this week, 27% last year, 25% 5 year average. Alfalfa 1st cutting this week 88%, 54% last year, 11% 5 year average. Weather. Cooler weather paired with precipitation pleased many growers this past week. High temperatures ranged from 61 degrees in Crescent City, up to 96 degrees in Union. Low temperatures ranged from 27 degrees in Lakeview, up to 48 degrees in Portland. Precipitation was very welcomed as every station reported receiving some. The largest accumulation was reported at the Heppner station with 1.54 inches, while the smallest accumulation was reported at the Medford station with .11 inches. Seven out of the forty-three stations reported precipitation over one inch. Field Crops. Cool weather conditions, scattered rain showers prevailed this past week. However more rain is still needed across the State. Haying continued as weather permitted. Dry land hay growers in Northeast Oregon are cutting as much hay as they can while its still in fairly good condition, while others are turning their livestock into the fields. Statewide, the first cutting of hay has progressed to 88 percent harvested, well ahead of last year, the five year average. Hop fields in Marion County had plants nearing the vertical strings last week. Tall fescue pollination began last weekend in Polk County. Replanting of sugarbeets in Malheur County was behind schedule last week. Across the State, barley, winter wheat heading was drawing to a close, while spring wheat headed was well ahead of normal. Vegetables. Vegetable availability at northern Willamette Valley Farmer's Markets expanded this past week to include zucchini, early garlic. Washington County sweet corn planting is ongoing; early plantings look good. Bush beans were growing well, irrigation is ready. Tomatoes are growing, blooming. Some replants of onions are behind schedule in Malheur County. Fruits, Nuts. Strawberries were visible at many roadside stands, Farmer's Markets throughout the Willamette Valley. Pickers worked quickly in the rain to keep up with ripe berries. Washington County strawberries were going to local processors. Blueberries, blackberries, walnuts, hazelnuts continued to form. Sweet cherry harvest should begin soon in the Willamette Valley; yield is expected to be moderate. Some brine cherry harvest already began on the Valley floor. Unsettled conditions in Hood River County prevailed during the week, with brief intermittent wet periods. Summer orchard operations continued throughout the Hood River Valley, with hand thinning of Bartlett pears, application of codling moth, cherry fruit fly cover sprays, irrigation, mowing. Strong winds in Wasco County prevailed nearly all week. Rain fell early in the week, over the weekend. Damage was not reported to cherries. Cherry orchardists continued to spray for fruit flies, prepare for harvest. The cherry crop is expected to be good, but not a bumper crop like last year. Southern Oregon caneberrys began to bloom. Nurseries, Greenhouses. Greenhouses, nurseries continue to be busy with sales, stock up-keep, plant maintenance. Greenhouses were cleaning out vegetable, ornamental spring starts. Livestock, range, pasture. The much needed rain was a relief for many ranchers, seemed to improve the overall range, pasture conditions throughout the State. It was noted in several counties that the pastures were holding up, looking good. Livestock were also reported as being in good condition, doing well. Livestock were being turned out

into fields in Wallowa County, as producers figured it wasn't worth the expense to hay.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 21% very short, 43% short, 36% adequate. Spring plowing 96% complete, 100% 2006, 97% avg. Corn 97% planted, 96% 2006, 91% avg.; 87% emerged, 84% 2006, 78% avg.; height 11 inches, 12 inches 2006, 10 inches avg.; crop conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 51% good, 16% excellent. Barley 80% turning yellow, 81% 2006, 71% avg. Winter wheat 18% turning yellow, 30% 2006, 19% avg.; crop conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 60% good, 16% excellent. Oats 96% emerged, 100% 2006, 98% avg.; 10% heading, 26% 2006, 18% avg.; crop conditions 11% poor, 44% fair, 42% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans 8% planted, 86% 2006, 77% avg.; 60% emerged, 54% 2006, 53% avg.; crop condition 5% poor, 34% fair, 45% good, 16% excellent. Tobacco transplanted 77% complete, 89% 2006, 66% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting complete 80%, 72% 2006, 60% avg.; crop condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent. Timothy clover 1st cutting complete 42%, 35% 2006, 29% avg.; crop condition 3% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 7% excellent. Peach crop condition 2% fair, 54% good, 44% excellent. Apple crop condition 1% fair, 51% good, 48% excellent. Quality of hay made 1% poor, 12% fair, 50% good, 37% excellent. Pasture conditions 4% very poor, 11% poor, 40% fair, 39% good, 6% excellent. Principal farm activities included completing tillage work, spraying corn, oats, rotating pastures, spring plowing, fixing fences, cutting hay, planting corn, potatoes, soybeans, vegetables and oats.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Soil moisture 6% very short, 42% short, 52% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 5% very poor, 21% poor, 50% fair, 24% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans 0% very poor, 4% poor, 56% fair, 40% good, 0% excellent. Sorghum 0% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 55% good, 0% excellent. Cotton 0% very poor, 8% poor, 60% fair, 32% good, 0% excellent. Peanuts 0% very poor, 0% poor, 73% fair, 27% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 30% very poor, 40% poor, 26% fair, 4% good, 0% excellent. Pasture condition 8% very poor, 21% poor, 52% fair, 19% good, 0% excellent. Oats 11% very poor, 33% poor, 47% fair, 9% good, 0% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 10% very poor, 60% poor, 30% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 8% poor, 60% fair, 27% good, 5% excellent. Hay 10% very poor, 25% poor, 45% fair, 20% good, 0% excellent. Peaches 94% very poor, 2% poor, 4% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Apples 40% very poor, 30% poor, 30% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Snapbeans fresh 0% very poor, 23% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 0% excellent. Cucumbers fresh 0% very poor, 18% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 67% good, 0% excellent. Tomatoes fresh 0% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 51% good, 25% excellent. Cantelopes 0% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 26% good, 31% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 49% fair, 45% good, 0% excellent. Corn silked (tasseled) 19%, 32% 2006, 30% avg. Soybeans 69% planted, 64% 2006, 68% avg. Soybeans 54% emerged, 49% 2006, 50% avg. Sorghum 96% planted, 83% 2006, 82% avg.; 22% headed, 21% 2006, 22% avg. Cotton 99% planted, 98% 2006, 97% avg.; 7% squared, 9% 2006, 9% avg. Peanuts 95% planted, 95% 2006, 97% avg.; 1% pegged, 2% 2006, 4% avg. Winter wheat turning color 98%, 99% 2006, 99% avg.; 87% ripe, 90% 2006, 88% avg.; 34% harvested, 51% 2006, 46% avg. Oats 50% harvested, 50% 2006, 48% avg. Sweetpotatoes 65% planted, 78% 2006, 70% avg. Tobacco topped 2%, 6% 2006, 8% avg. Hay grain hay 96%, 95% 2006, 94% avg. Peaches 11% harvested, 15% 2006, 14% avg. Snapbeans fresh 20% harvested, 24% 2006, 31% avg. Cucumbers fresh 45% harvested, 54% 2006, 46% avg. Watermelons 100% planted, 99% 2006, 99% avg.; 1% harvested, 1% 2006, 1% avg. Tomatoes fresh 7% harvested, 9% 2006, 11% avg. Cantelopes 5% harvested, 4% 2006, 5% avg.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 77% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 9% short, 69% adequate, 19% surplus. Winter wheat boot 100%, 98% 2006, 92% avg.; turning color 1%, 5% 2006, 1% avg. Barley boot 57%, 50% 2006, 37% avg.; 3% headed, 12% 2006, 6% avg.; 2% poor, 14% fair, 74% good, 10% excellent. Oats boot 69%, 56% 2006, 46% avg. Spring wheat boot 67%, 61% 2006, 49% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed once 59%, 59% 2006, 45% avg.; cultivated or sprayed twice 5%, 3% 2006, 3% avg. Average corn height (inches) 9, 8 2006, 7 avg. Sorghum 43% emerged, 50% 2006, 21% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 29%, 55% 2006, 30% avg. Alfalfa hay 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 57% good, 19% excellent. Other hay 8% harvested, 19% 2006, 8% avg. Feed supplies 2% very short, 10% short, 84% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies 7% very short, 9% short, 65% adequate, 19% surplus. Cattle moved to pasture 94% complete. Cattle condition 13% fair, 66% good, 21% excellent. Sheep condition 8% fair, 62% good, 30% excellent. Fields dried a bit to allow some spraying, cultivating. In a rare occurrence this week, the western part of the state received precipitation while the eastern part stayed mostly dry. The driest area is becoming more isolated to the extreme southwest corner of the state.

**TENNESSEE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 45% very short, 40% short, 15% adequate. Subsoil moisture 49% very short, 39% short, 12% adequate. Wheat 79% ripe, 83% 2006, 62% avg.; 14% harvested, 24% 2006, 13% avg.; 31% very poor, 26% poor, 30% fair, 13% good. Tobacco 83% transplanted, 76% 2006, 78% avg.; 3% very poor, 13% poor, 45% fair, 36% good, 3% excellent. Hay 1st cutting 92%, 79% 2006, 81% avg.; 17% very poor, 33% poor, 36% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Pastures 23% very poor, 36% poor, 30% fair, 11% good. Two separate cold fronts passed through the State

last week, bringing widely scattered showers, thunderstorms. Some areas received good rainfall, while other areas received little, if any. Although last week's precipitation was certainly welcomed, it did little to offset the prevailing hot, dry conditions, all areas of the State are still in need of a good soaking rain. Development of the State's major row crops remained on or ahead of schedule with crop conditions mostly in the fair-to-good rating categories. Dry conditions were forcing some farmers to cut fields not usually used for hay production. This first-cutting for some producers was going straight to the hay ring as pastures remained short. Some cattle producers were faced with herd culling or liquidation decisions. Temperatures last week averaged around 5 degrees above normal, while rainfall amounts averaged around an inch to half an inch below normal statewide.

**TEXAS:** Agricultural Summary. Statewide, corn condition was mostly fair to good. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Peanut condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Rice condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Sorghum condition was mostly good to excellent statewide. Soybean condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Wheat condition was mostly good to excellent statewide. Oat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Range, pasture condition was mostly good to excellent statewide. Soil moisture was adequate across all areas of the state. Weather conditions were unsettled during the week. Many areas of the state experienced much drier conditions accompanied by high winds that contributed to this drying effect. Although soil moisture was considered adequate in most areas of the state, high winds began to deplete levels in some areas. Rains along with isolated hail storms destroyed or damaged some cotton in the Plains region, and replanting will be necessary. Some producers have decided to replant with an alternative crop. Range conditions remained in good condition, but weed pressure continued to increase, cause problems in some fields. Haying, baling continued in some areas where conditions allowed. Livestock remained in good to excellent condition in most areas of the state. Supplemental feeding continued to decrease due to good forage. Continual moisture has contributed to an increase in black point fungus, sprouting in heads in wheat fields of the Blacklands. Lodging was still a problem for some producers. Some cotton fields in the High Plains were damaged due to recent hail storms. Although rains continued to provide a positive outlook for this year's cotton crop, some areas along the Coastal Bend have sustained poor color (yellow leaves) due to excess moisture. Pollination was good in most areas of the state, as issues of pecan nut case infestation began to decrease. Grasshopper populations continued to expand, cause damage to some range, pastures in some areas of the state. Some producers in the Edwards Plateau completed shearing with good lamb crop percentages.

**UTAH:** Days suitable for field work 5. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 33% short, 65% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 7% very short, 37% short, 56% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 87% headed, 71% 2006, 64% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 46% good, 14% excellent. Spring wheat 30% headed, 15% 2006, 22% avg.; 0% very poor, 5% poor, 37% fair, 50% good, 8% excellent. Barley 42% headed, 38% 2006, 34% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 16% excellent. Oats 95% emerged, 96% 2006, 93% avg.; 9% headed, 9% 2006, 13% avg. Corn 92% emerged, 85% 2006, 86% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, 14% excellent; height 9 inches, 9 inches 2006, 7 inches avg. Alfalfa height 24%, 21% 2006, 22% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 71%, 69% 2006, 58% avg. Other hay cut 30%, 14% 2006, 21% avg. Dry beans 81% planted, 81% 2006, 69% avg. Cattle, calves moved to summer range 70%, 78% 2006, 70% avg. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 13% fair, 73% good, 14% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved to Summer Range 82%, 77% 2006, 69% avg. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 80% good, 8% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 23% short, 76% adequate, 0% surplus. Ewes lamb on farm 100%, 100% 2006, 100% avg. Rain storms brought much needed moisture to many parts of the state last week and improved crop, range conditions. On the negative side, cut hay was damaged and the aftermath of the low pressure was cold weather with minor frost damage to hay, grain, corn crops in northern, southwestern Utah. Snow fell in parts of Box Elder, Iron counties. Dry conditions still exist in Duchesne, Garfield, Kane, and Rich counties. Across the state, Winter wheat 87 percent headed by Sunday, June 10, 2007 compared to 65 percent the previous week. Winter wheat was beginning to change color around Willard. First cutting of alfalfa hay in Box Elder County was nearly complete but only about 71 percent complete around the state as a whole. This is 13 percentage points ahead of the five year average. Second cutting in Box Elder County will begin in about two weeks. Alfalfa quality is mixed with good quality in Cache County for the most part but some damage there and in other counties due to last week's rain storms. Dry land alfalfa is suffering due to dry spring weather conditions. Irrigation water supplies 56% adequate, 37% short, 7% very short. Cut backs in irrigation in Sanpete county are already beginning due to reduced run off. There are about 40 days of irrigation water left in Duchesne County. Range conditions 2% excellent, 44% good, 44% fair, 8% poor, 2% very poor. Most annual grasses have completed their cycles. Sheep producers were docking sheep last week, cattlemen were moving their herds on to summer ranges. Sweet cherries in Box Elder County were starting to ripen and harvest could begin in two weeks.

**VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for work 5.9. Topsoil moisture was adequate. Scattered rainfall received over this past weekend has improved some crop conditions. However more rainfall is needed across the Commonwealth. More corn, tobacco was sidedressed with nitrogen. Soybean planting continues. Small grain harvest is beginning. Hay cutting has resumed. Vegetable planting, harvesting also continues this week. Other farm activities this week include repairing equipment and bushhogging fields.

**WASHINGTON:** Days suitable for fieldwork last 5.1. Soil moisture 8% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 2% surplus. Significant rainfall was reported throughout the state, relieving stress on dry land wheat, increasing yield potential for all grain crops. While grain growers welcomed rain, some counties reported alfalfa growers caught with hay in the windrow, many fields ready to cut but hay producers waiting for dryer weather. Potatoes, canning peas, sweet, field corn crops were doing well with the moist conditions, bean planting continued in some areas. Apple sizing progressed nicely under last week's weather. Red Delicious apple diameter in the upper Yakima Valley was reported to be about 30 to 35 mm. Sweet cherry harvest anticipated within the week in some of the early harvest sites in that county. In other parts of the state, the strawberry harvest was underway, raspberries, blueberries were ripening. Greenhouse tomato growers reported prolific fruit set on rapidly growing plants. Farmers Markets were in full swing. Range, pasture conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 71% good, 3% excellent. Significant rainfall help boost pasture production, some areas reported cattle being rotated on pasture according to schedule. While pasture in the upper elevation benefited greatly, in lower elevations the rains were too late as grass had reached the wilting point and pasture growth had stopped.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 39% short, 41% adequate compared with 12% short, 72% adequate, 16% surplus last year. Hay, roughage supplies 3% very short, 32% short, 64% adequate, 1% surplus compared with 1% very short, 6% short, 91% adequate, 2% surplus 2006. Feed grain supplies 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus compared with 2% short, 98% adequate this time last year. Corn conditions 1% poor, 26% fair, 68% good, 5% excellent; 97% planted, 96% 2006, 89% 5-yr avg.; 87% emerged, 87% 2006, 79% 5-yr avg. Soybean conditions 27% fair, 73% good, 90% planted, 86% 2006, 80% 5-yr avg.; 80% emerged, 77% 2006, 69% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat conditions 2% poor, 13% fair, 85% good, 93% headed, 2006 & 5-yr avg not available. Oat conditions 3% poor, 27% fair, 67% good, 3% excellent; 99% emerged, 99% 2006, 98% 5-yr avg.; 41% headed, 36% 2006, 29% 5-yr avg. Hay 5% very poor, 17% poor, 50% fair, 26% good, 2% excellent. Hay 1st cutting complete 62%, 47% 2006, 36% 5-yr avg. Apple conditions 1% very poor, 9% poor, 46% fair, 41% good, 3% excellent. Peach conditions 4% very poor, 19% poor, 50% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent. Cattle, calves 3% poor, 27% fair, 65% good, 5% excellent. Sheep, lambs 2% poor, 9% fair, 86% good, 3% excellent. Farming activities included planting vegetables, soybeans, equipment maintenance and making hay.

**WISCONSIN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 15% short, 76% adequate, 8% surplus. Oats 15% headed. Corn 98% emerged, average height of corn at 11 inches, condition at 0% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 54% good, 34% excellent. Soybeans 99% planted, 93% emerged, condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 56% good, 27% excellent. Hay 1st cutting complete 59%. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 57% good, 25% excellent. Pasture conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 53% good, 20% excellent. Oats condition t 0% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Temperatures were normal to 1 degree below normal. Average high temperatures were in the low to mid 70s. Average low temperatures were in the high low to mid 50s. Rain continued to help corn progress as corn heights reached record levels. Rainfall totals ranged from 0.37 inches in Eau Claire to 3.65 inches in Madison.

**WYOMING:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 33% short, 65% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 37% short, 45% adequate. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 26% short, 71% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat 91% boot, 96% 2006, 91% avg.; 82% headed, 77% 2006, 62% avg.; 3% turning color, 4% 2006, 3% avg.; condition 3% poor, 45% fair, 51% good, 1% excellent. Barley 94% emerged, 97% 2006, 97% avg.; 68% jointed, 74% 2006, 67% avg.; 28% boot, 30% 2006, 30% avg.; 8% headed, 6% 2006, 11% avg.; condition 33% fair, 64% good, 3% excellent. Oats 90% emerged, 93% 2006, 89% avg.; 49% jointed, 56% 2006, 43% avg.; 26% boot, 23% 2006, 16% avg.; 6% headed, 3% 2006, 5% avg.; condition 31% fair, 61% good, 8% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 36% fair, 64% good. Spring wheat 86% emerged, 92% 2006, 91% avg.; 40% jointed, 73% 2006, 57% avg.; 13% boot, 32% 2006, 24% avg.; 2% headed, 3% 2006, 4% avg.; condition 45% fair, 45% good, 10% excellent. Corn 89% emerged, 95% 2006, 89% avg.; 6 inches avg. height, 11 inches 2006, 6 inches avg.; condition 5% poor, 27% fair, 68% good. Dry beans 96% planted, 89% 2006, 87% avg.; 35% emerged, 36% 2006, 43% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 19%, 21% 2006, 10% avg.; Other hay 1st cutting 1%, 3% 2006, 1% avg. Range flock 94% ewes lambing, 93% 2006, 91% avg. Range, pasture conditions 2% very poor, 8% poor, 45% fair, 37% good, 8% excellent. Lamb losses were light to mostly normal.

## June 7 ENSO Update

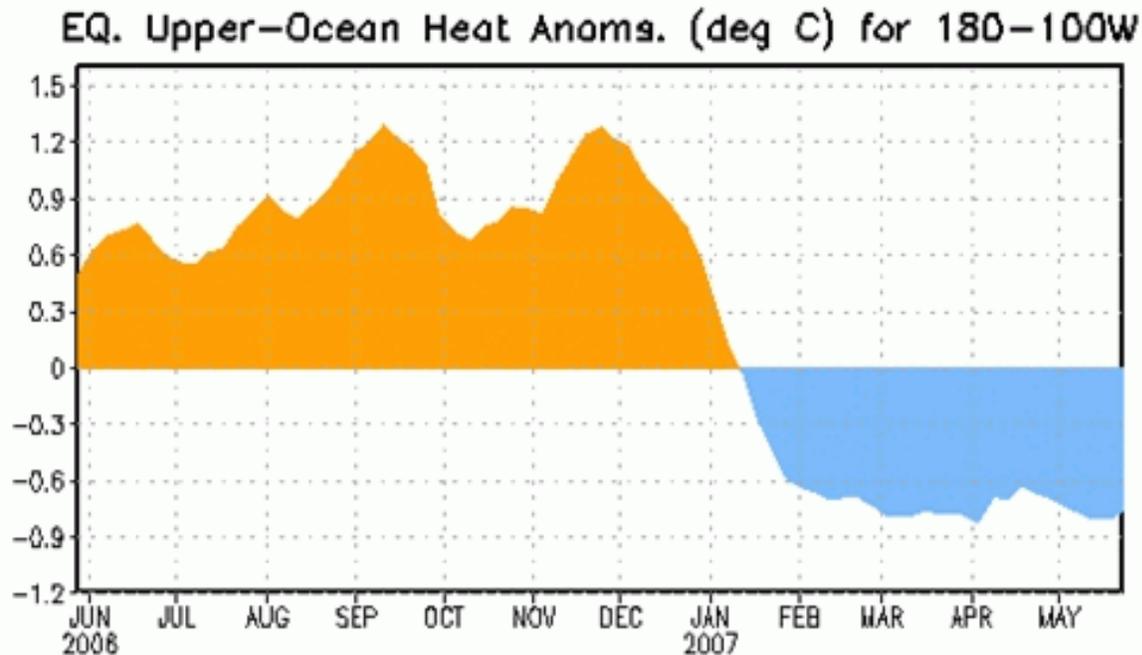


Figure 1. Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180-100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period means.

**Synopsis:** A transition from ENSO-neutral to La Niña conditions is possible within the next 1 – 3 months.

ENSO-neutral conditions continued in the tropical Pacific during May 2007, with average to below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) extending from the date line to the west coast of South America. The latest weekly SST departures are negative in the Niño 1+2 (-1.9°C) and Niño 3 (-0.6°C) regions, and remain near zero in the Niño 3.4 (0.0°C) and Niño 4 (+0.4°C) regions.

The upper-ocean heat content (average temperatures 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 ranging from 1°-4°C below average. Consistent with the surface and sub-surface ocean temperature patterns, stronger than-average low-level easterly winds continued over the central equatorial Pacific. Also, convection was generally enhanced over the western equatorial Pacific and suppressed east of the date line. Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic conditions continue to indicate that La Niña conditions could develop over the next 1-3 months.

Nearly all of the model forecasts predict below-average SSTs in the Niño 3.4 region (5°N-5°S, 120-170°W) during the remainder of the year. Most statistical models show ENSO-

neutral conditions persisting through August 2007, while most dynamical models indicate La Niña will develop within the next three months. Some forecast models, especially the NCEP Climate Forecast System (CFS), continue to predict a rapid transition to La Niña by 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 few months are a favorable period for the development 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 12 July 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](mailto:ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov).

## International Weather and Crop Summary

June 3 - 9, 2007

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

### HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** Showers and thunderstorms benefited vegetative summer crops but slowed winter crop maturation and early harvesting.

**FSU-WESTERN:** A developing drought in southern and eastern Ukraine resulted in the further deterioration of winter wheat and spring-sown crop condition, while cooler weather in southern Russia eased heat stress on crops.

**FSU-NEW LANDS:** Unseasonably cold weather in Russia and Kazakhstan slowed spring grain emergence and early development.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Showers and thunderstorms in northern growing areas hampered winter grain maturation and harvesting.

**AUSTRALIA:** Widespread, locally heavy rain in eastern Australia provided a needed boost in topsoil moisture in drought-plagued winter grain areas, but caused local flooding.

**SOUTH ASIA:** Tropical Cyclone "Gonu" funneled early-season moisture into western India, while monsoon showers encouraged summer crop planting across southern growing areas.

**EASTERN ASIA:** Heavy tropical showers caused flooding in southern China.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Monsoon showers continued to provide favorable moisture to crops throughout the region.

**BRAZIL:** Mostly dry, warmer weather aided winter wheat development in the south in the wake of last week's freeze.

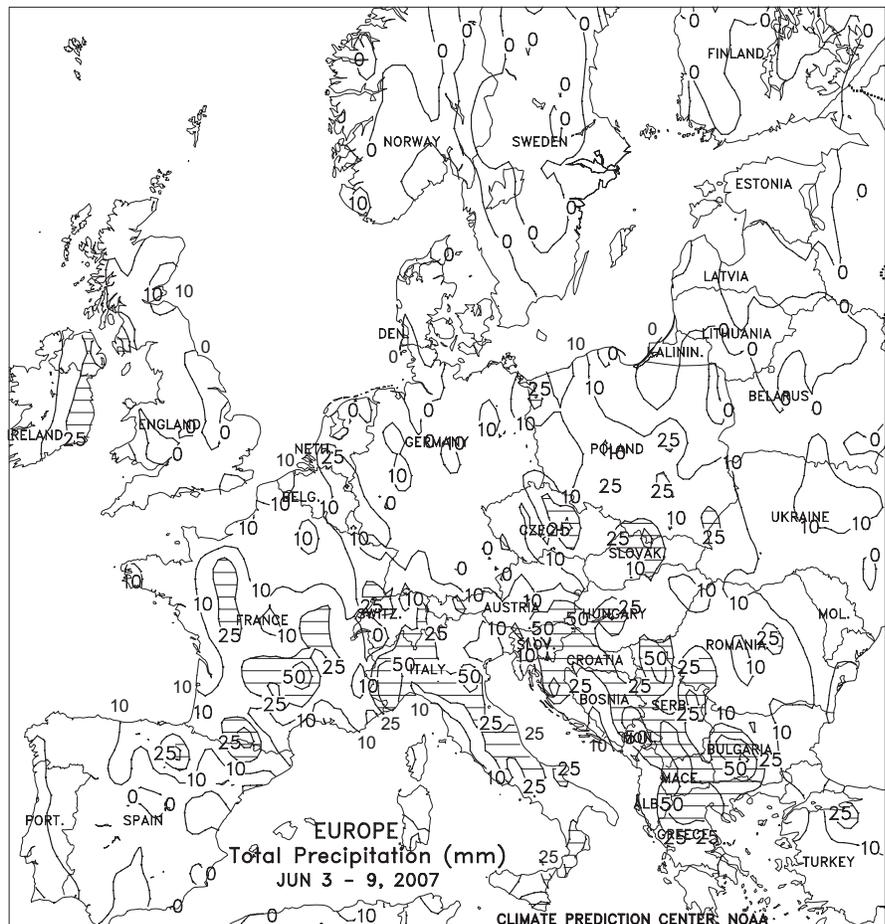
**ARGENTINA:** Mild, dry weather promoted autumn fieldwork.

**MEXICO:** Much needed rain covered major corn areas of southern Mexico.

**CANADA:** Scattered showers slowed spring grain and oilseed planting in the western Prairies.

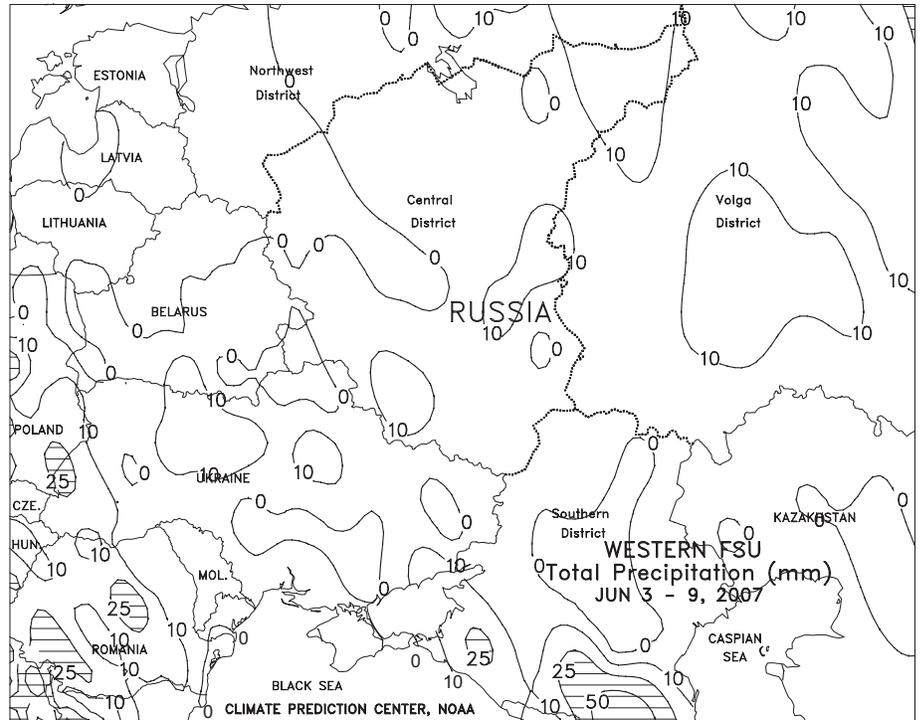
### EUROPE

Widespread showers continued, although dry, hot weather overspread northern and eastern Europe by week's end. A strong ridge of high pressure remained entrenched north of the region for a second consecutive week, slowing the progression of storm systems across the continent. Consequently, widespread showers and thunderstorms (10-60 mm) persisted from France and northern Spain eastward into the Balkans and southern Poland. The rainfall boosted topsoil moisture for vegetative corn and oilseeds but slowed winter crop maturation and early harvesting. Showers were more scattered across Germany, although locally severe thunderstorms once again hampered fieldwork in western and northern portions of the country. In Hungary, where long-term dryness reduced winter grain yields, light to moderate showers (2-40 mm) provided a much-needed boost to vegetative summer crops. Likewise, rain (10-60 mm) further eased lingering moisture deficits in Italy, Greece, and the Balkans. In contrast, dry weather promoted winter crop maturation and harvesting on the Iberian Peninsula as well as in much of northeastern Europe. During the latter half of the week, however, clearing skies allowed temperatures to surge into the low 30s degrees C from the Low Countries eastward into central Poland. The high temperatures may have caused some stress to reproductive winter wheat in Germany and Poland, although the recent abundant rainfall likely mitigated the heat's impacts.



**FSU-WESTERN**

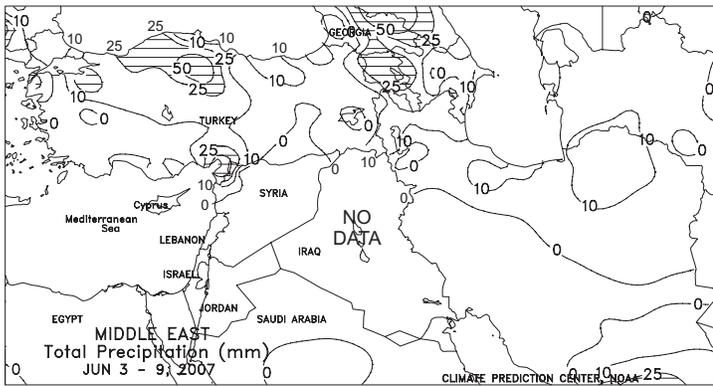
A strong cold front brought cooler weather to the region in the wake of a two-week heat wave, easing heat stress on crops. In Ukraine, early-week showers continued to improve growing conditions for crops in the west. However, drought conditions developed in southern and eastern areas, where cumulative precipitation for the past 10 weeks was 50 percent of normal or less. Rain is needed to halt further declines in yield prospects for filling winter wheat and to improve conditions for spring-sown crops. Spring barley was in or nearing the heading stage, while corn, sunflowers, and sugar beets were in the vegetative stage. In Russia, although cooler weather eased heat stress on crops, most areas received very light, if any, precipitation. Significant rainfall (10-25 mm or more) was confined to the extreme southern portion of the Southern District and spotty locations in the Central and Volga Districts. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather worsened conditions for drought-stressed crops in Moldova and lowered soil moisture for crop development in Belarus. Weekly temperatures ranged from as much as 3 degrees C above normal in Moldova, western Ukraine, and Belarus, to at least 7 degrees C below normal in parts of the Russian Volga District. Maximum temperatures ranged from 25 to 30 degrees C in Belarus, Ukraine, and the Southern District in Russia and 15 to 25 degrees C in the Central and Volga Districts.



**FSU - NEW LANDS**

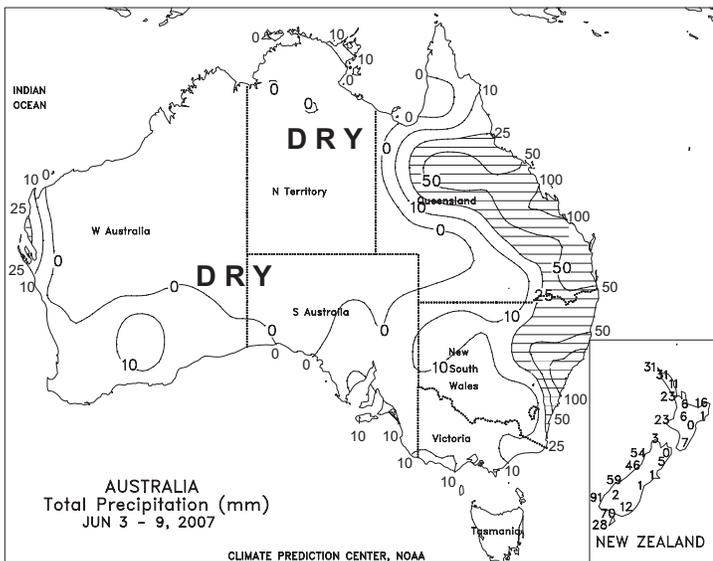
Cool, showery weather continued over spring grain areas in Russia and Kazakhstan, maintaining abundant soil moisture conditions but slowing crop emergence and early establishment. In Russia, drier weather (precipitation amounts below 10 mm) prevailed in the Urals District and western areas in the Siberia District, helping late planting activities. However, light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) hampered fieldwork in the central and eastern portions of the Siberia District. Reports from Russia as of June 5 indicated that spring grains and pulses, excluding corn, were 94 percent planted. In Kazakhstan, showers (4-25 mm or more) maintained favorable moisture conditions for crop development. Unseasonably cold weather prevailed throughout Russia and Kazakhstan during the week. Some locations recorded temperatures at or slightly below freezing. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 9 degrees C below normal in north-central Kazakhstan and the Urals District. In cotton growing areas of Central Asia, seasonably hot weather (daytime highs in the middle to upper 30s degrees C) promoted rapid crop development.





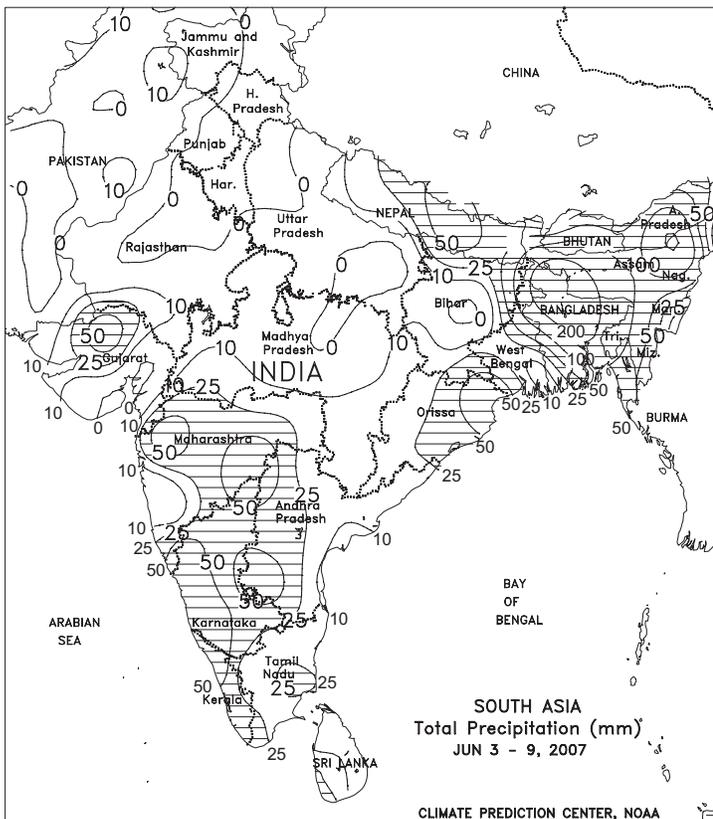
**MIDDLE EAST**

Showers continued across the north while seasonably dry weather prevailed in southern growing areas. A slow-moving upper-air disturbance generated another round of late-season rain (10-60 mm) across northern Turkey, boosting irrigation reserves for vegetative summer crops but hampering winter grain maturation and harvesting. In contrast, seasonably dry weather prevailed farther south, which coupled with near-normal temperatures favored winter grain harvesting from Syria eastward into western Iran.



**AUSTRALIA**

Widespread, locally heavy rain (25-70 mm, locally approaching 120 mm) in Queensland and northern New South Wales provided a needed boost in topsoil moisture in drought-plagued winter grain areas. The heavy rain caused local flooding, which may require winter wheat and barley to be replanted in some locations. Nevertheless, the rainfall was generally welcomed, aiding winter grain germination and emergence and priming soils for additional winter grain sowing. Farther south, more widely scattered showers (2-9 mm) in southern New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia maintained adequate topsoil moisture for winter grain germination and emergence. Similarly, scattered, mostly light showers (2-7 mm) fell across Western Australia. In contrast to the frequent, soaking rains that have benefited southeastern Australia since late April, rainfall in Western Australia has been lighter, less widespread, and more sporadic. As a result, more rain is needed in Western Australia to alleviate long-term drought and to help winter grain establishment. Temperatures across the Australian winter grain belt averaged within 2 degrees C of normal, helping crop development.



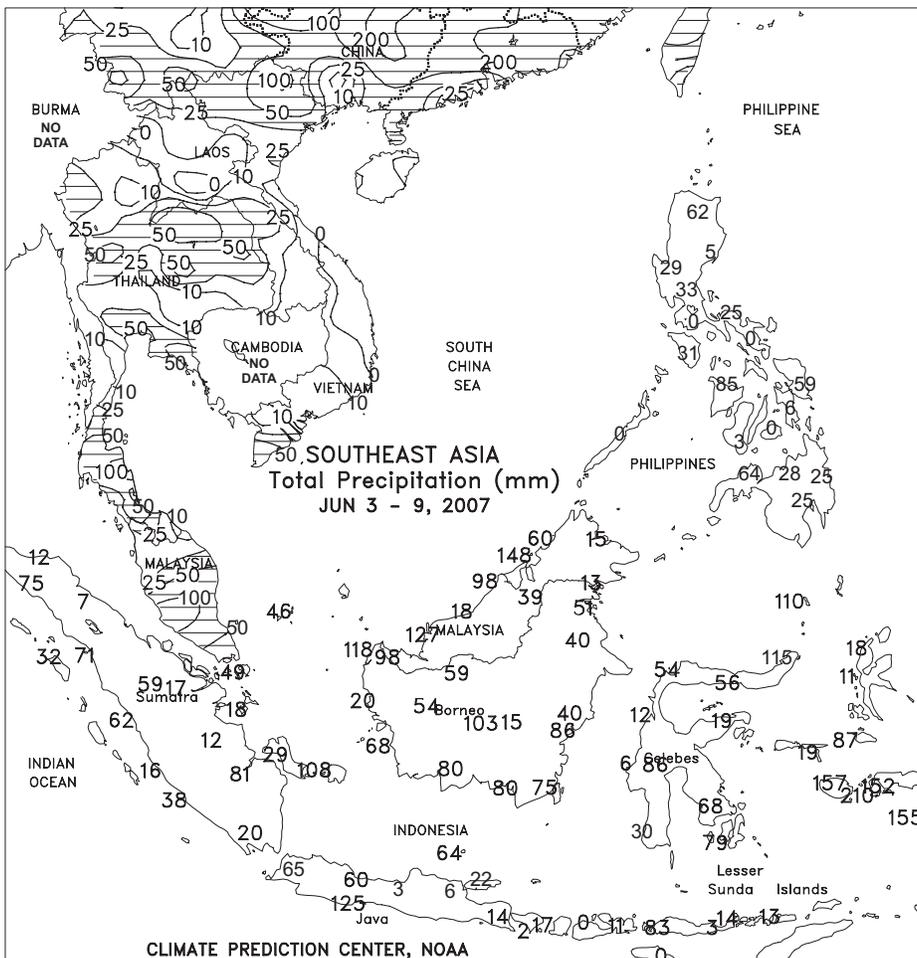
**SOUTH ASIA**

Dry, hot conditions across the northern half of the region contrasted with widespread rain in southern and eastern growing areas. Tropical Cyclone "Gonu" became the strongest storm on record in the Arabian Sea as it tracked slowly northwestward toward Oman. At peak intensity, "Gonu" reached category 5 strength with sustained winds of approximately 140 knots (gusts to 170 knots). The storm ultimately made landfall as a much weaker system in southeastern Iran; despite tracking away from India, southerly winds on the east side of the system triggered locally heavy early-season showers (10-55 mm) in northern Gujarat's groundnut and cotton areas. Meanwhile, widespread monsoon showers (10-80 mm) advanced farther into southern and central India, encouraging summer crop planting. In northeastern growing areas, torrential rain (100-320 mm) triggered flooding and caused significant fieldwork delays. In contrast, near-record daytime high temperatures (45-50 degrees C) prevailed across northern portions of Pakistan and India, where summer crop planting has not yet begun. Such extreme heat typically precedes the monsoon's arrival.



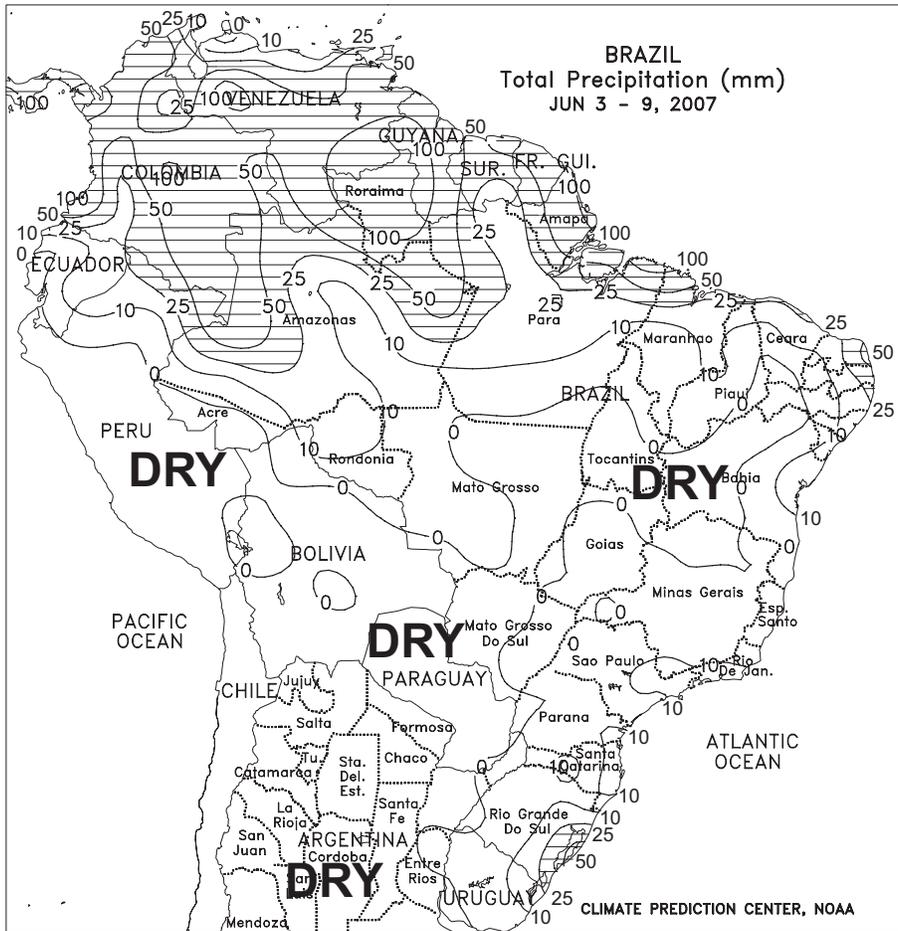
**EASTERN ASIA**

An area of low pressure across the southern coast of China interacted with tropical moisture to produce heavy showers. The showers (50-400 mm) caused flooding throughout provinces along the southern coast and likely caused damage to sugarcane and to a lesser extent rice. Farther north in the Yangtze Valley and on the North China Plain, dry, hot weather increased evaporative losses for vegetative summer crops, necessitating additional irrigation to maintain adequate moisture levels. Temperatures were 1 to 5 degrees C above normal with maximum temperatures routinely over 35 degrees C during the week. While irrigation supplies remained adequate, more rain would be welcomed to ease water usage. The weather was favorable, however, for winter wheat harvesting which was over 50% complete as of June 6, according to reports. In Manchuria, 10 to 50 mm of rainfall across Heilongjiang maintained favorable moisture conditions for vegetative corn and soybeans, while somewhat drier weather prevailed in Jilin and Liaoning.



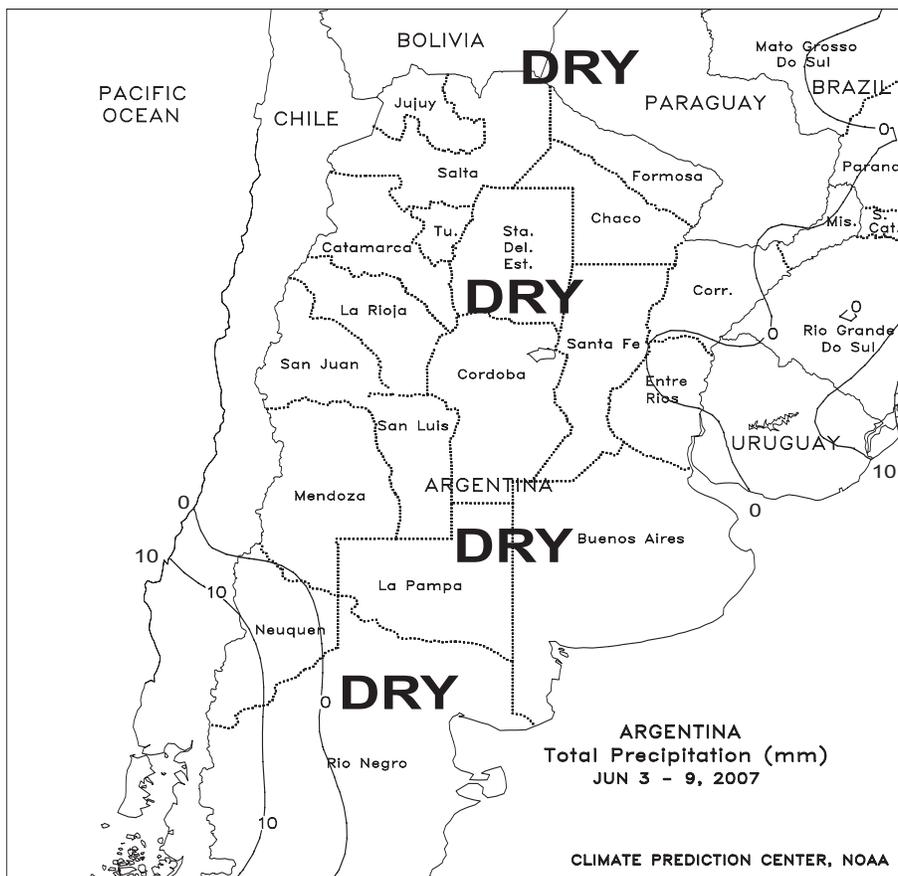
**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Monsoon showers continued, albeit lighter than the previous week, across Indochina. In Thailand, showers (10-50 mm) maintained favorable moisture levels for reproductive corn and vegetative rice. Maximum temperatures were over 35 degrees C throughout Thailand, and while typically unfavorable for reproductive corn, high humidity and showers helped mitigate the affects of the heat. In Vietnam, showers (10-25 mm) supplemented irrigation supplies for vegetative to reproductive rice. Showers (10-50 mm) continued throughout the Philippines with the heaviest amounts occurring in the south. The showers continued to aid rain-fed rice in the agriculturally significant Mindanao and Cagayan Valley regions, while also maintaining favorable reservoir levels for irrigated crops across the country. Showers (10-100 mm) continued to favor oil palm in Indonesia and Malaysia with minor delays in harvesting.



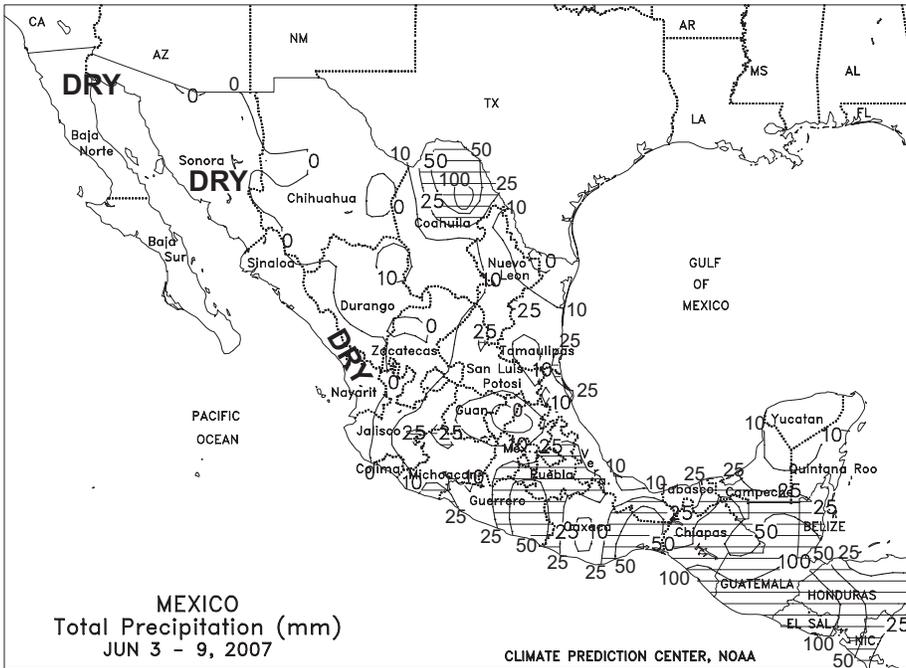
**BRAZIL**

Unseasonably dry weather continued for a second week in the main winter wheat areas of southern Brazil (notably Parana and Rio Grande do Sul). However, near-normal temperatures (highs in the middle and upper 20s degrees C, with lows briefly reaching the lower single digits degrees C) spurred vegetative growth of crops affected by last week's freeze. Conditions were also improved for maturing winter corn. Farther north, mostly dry, seasonably warm weather (highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) aided rapid harvest of coffee. According to private analyst Safras e Mercado, coffee was 30 percent harvested by June 5, 10 points ahead of last year's pace. Dry, seasonably warm weather also promoted seasonal fieldwork in Brazil's northeastern interior and coastal areas.



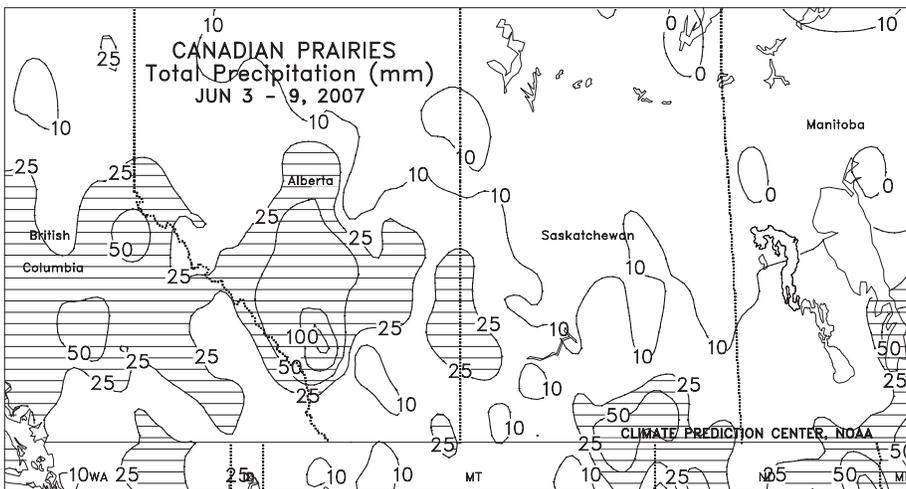
**ARGENTINA**

Dry weather continued to dominate the main agricultural areas of central and northern Argentina, favoring summer crop harvesting and the planting of winter wheat. This week, however, temperatures were more seasonable, averaging near to slightly above normal in southern growing areas hit by last week's hard freeze (Buenos Aires, La Pampa, and southernmost growing areas of Cordoba). Although temperatures fell below freezing in these southern growing areas on a daily basis, highs reaching the upper teens and lower 20s degrees C helped to warm topsoils for germinating winter grains. Favorably warmer weather (temperatures averaging within 1 degree C of normal, with lows staying well above freezing) also favored cotton harvesting and winter plantings across the north. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), corn was 82 percent harvested as of June 7, up 4 percentage points from the previous week. Soybean harvesting advanced 3 points to 93 percent complete. Last year, corn and soybeans were 88 and 98 percent harvested, respectively. SAGPyA also reported that wheat was 24 percent planted, on par with last year's pace.



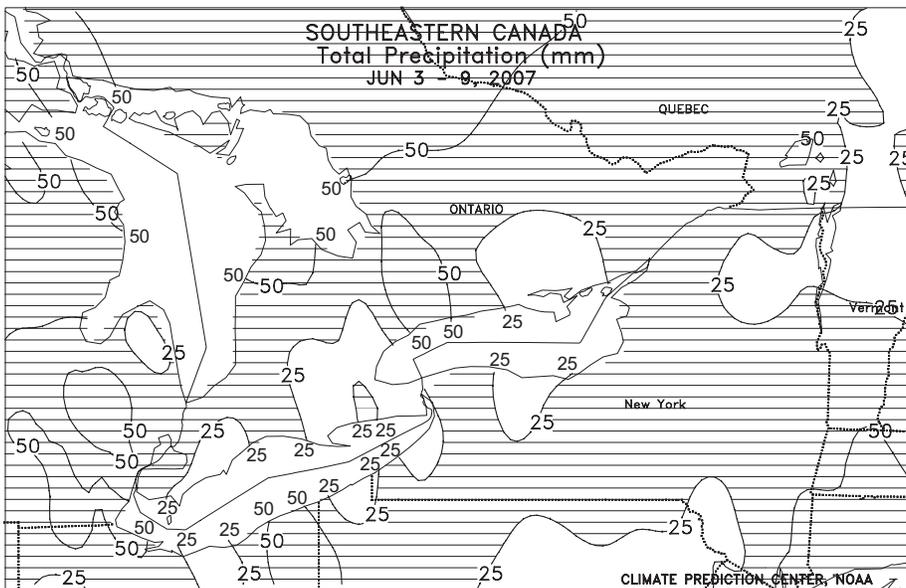
**MEXICO**

Showers (10-25 mm or more) brought some relief from dryness to farmland in southern Mexico. The moisture was especially timely for corn and other predominantly non-irrigated summer crops in western growing areas of the southern plateau, which has been unseasonably dry for much of the early season. Farther south, the rain ended a dry spell in key farming areas of Oaxaca, although additional, more widespread rain will be needed to overcome the effects of long-term dryness. Locally heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) maintained concern for excessive wetness in southern coffee areas of Chiapas. Elsewhere, beneficial rain (10-50 mm or more) returned to Tamaulipas and Veracruz, but showers were generally light and patchy elsewhere in the northeast. Dry, seasonably warm weather (highs in the middle 30s degrees C) fostered rapid harvesting of winter wheat and other seasonal crops in the northwest, including the vegetable areas of Sinaloa.



**CANADA**

Moderate to heavy rain (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) overspread western and southern Prairie farming areas, maintaining overall favorable moisture levels for emerging spring crops but likely disrupting final planting activities. Lighter precipitation (less than 10 mm) supported fieldwork in the northern and central growing areas of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, but below-normal temperatures (1-2 degrees C below normal, scattered reports of sub-freezing temperatures) slowed growth of emerging grains and oilseeds. Warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C above normal, with temperatures staying well above freezing in most crop areas) boosted early rates of crop development in Alberta, although lingering wetness sustained localized planting delays.



In eastern Canada, mild, showery weather (highs in the lower 30s degrees C, with rainfall ranging from 10-50 mm) maintained favorable early growing conditions for summer crops, winter wheat, and pastures throughout Ontario and Quebec

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