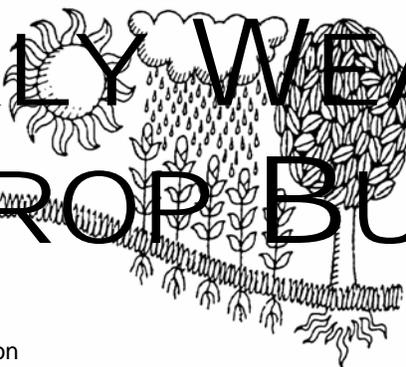
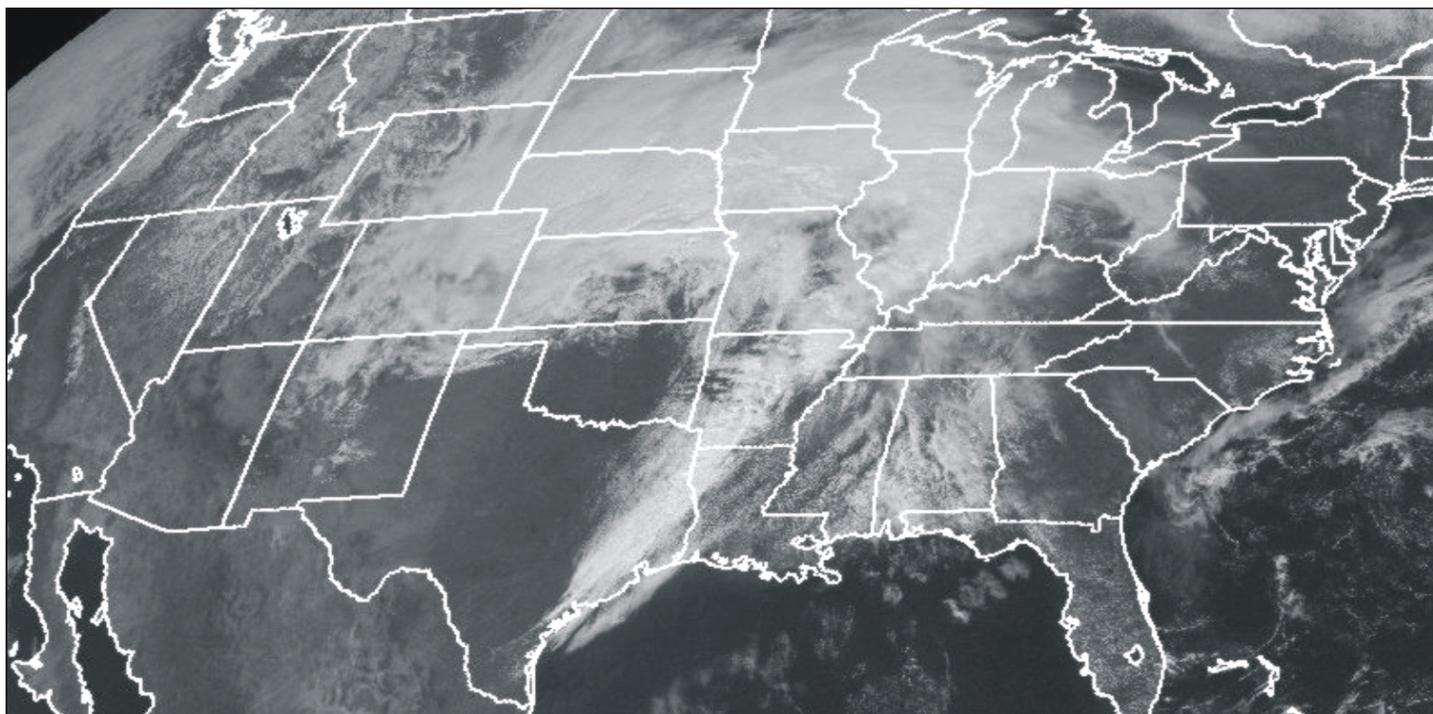


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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



Widespread rain and severe thunderstorms were reported over a three-day period (April 9 -11) as a strong low-pressure system formed in the southern Plains and quickly raced eastward. Wind, hail and tornado damage was reported in north Texas and southern Oklahoma on Wednesday, April 9, and severe weather continued in Iowa and northern Missouri on Thursday, April 10, where structural damage and injuries were reported throughout the day. The storm system moved east on Friday, April 11, bringing hail and severe winds to the Great Lakes as well as areas in the south, where 17 tornadoes were reported in Tennessee and northern Alabama, along with numerous reports of severe straight line winds and golf ball sized hail.

HIGHLIGHTS

April 6 - 12, 2008

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

H eavy rain returned to the **east-central and southeastern Plains**, the **Mid-South**, and much of the **Midwest**, further delaying spring planting preparations. At least 4 inches of rain fell from **central Oklahoma into southern Missouri and northern and central Arkansas**, sending many rivers nearly as high as they had climbed following the mid-March downpours. In addition, the storm-affected regions were struck by as many as five dozen tornadoes, most of which were spotted from April 9-11. At least an inch of precipitation fell across a much broader area stretching from the **central and southern Plains to the western slopes of the Appalachians**. Moisture was beneficial, however, in several areas, including the **High**

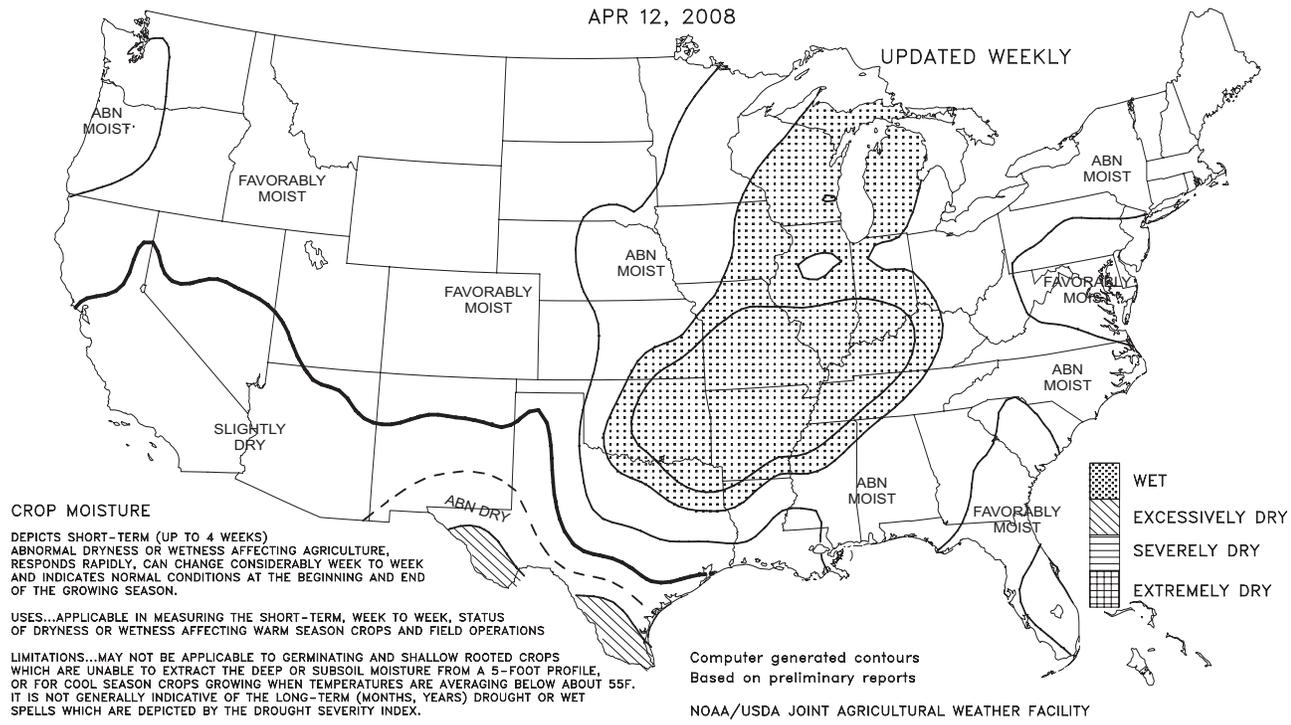
(Continued on page 7)

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Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
APR 12, 2008

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

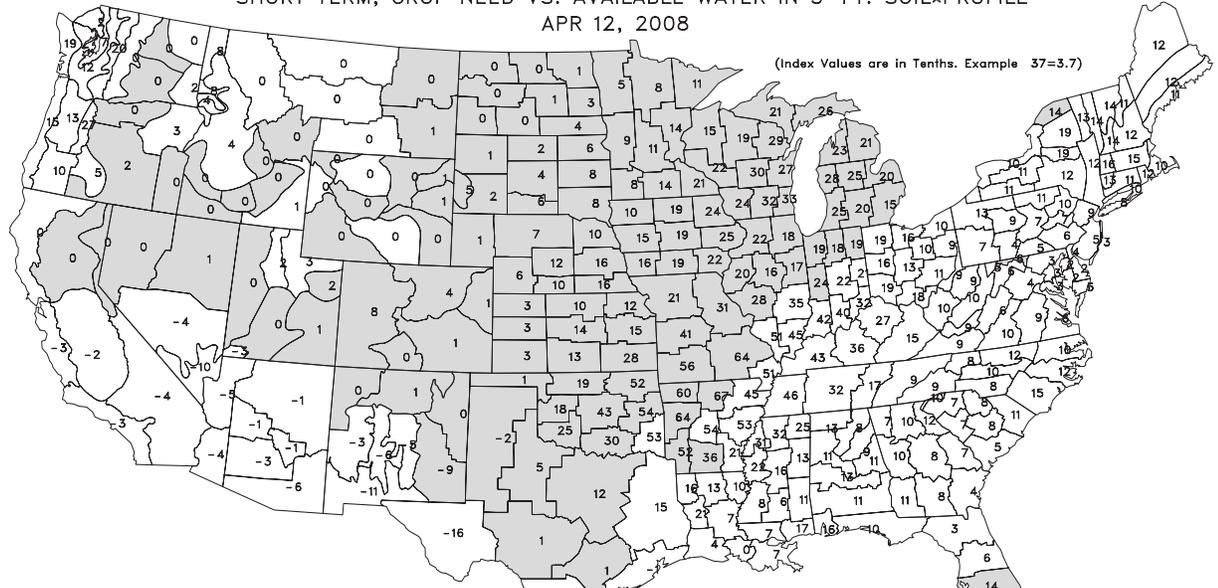
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) 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
APR 12, 2008

(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)

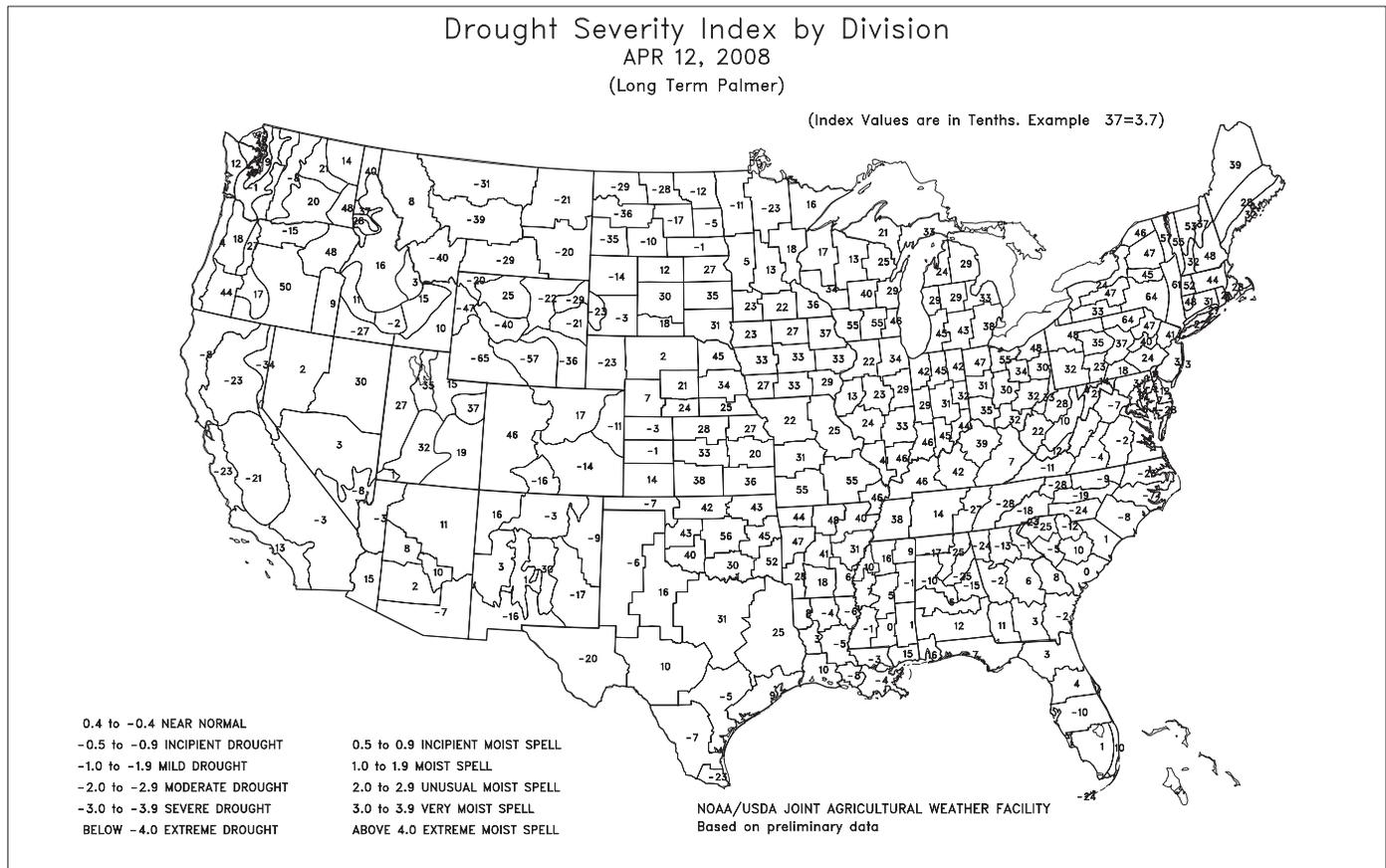
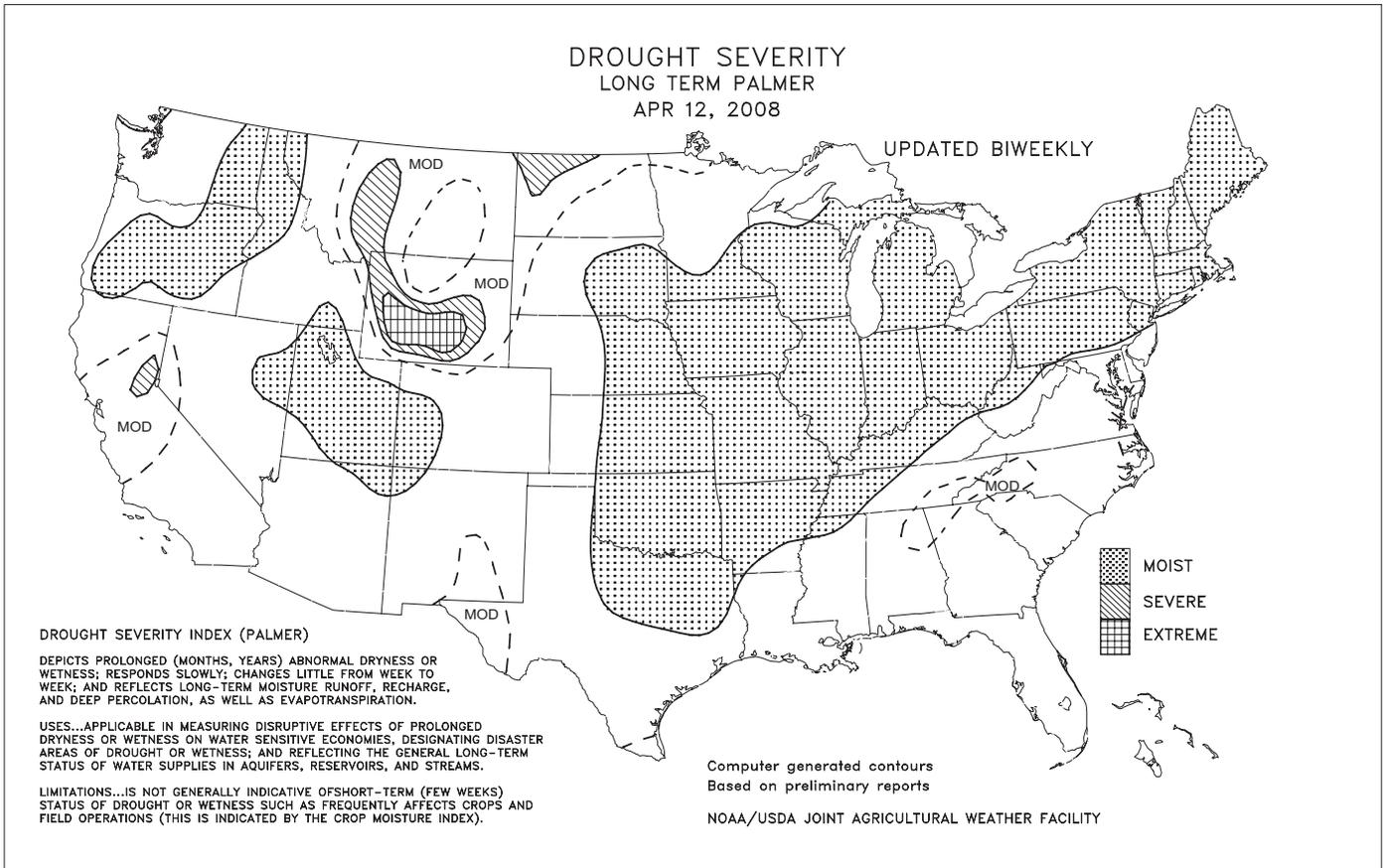


SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT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

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

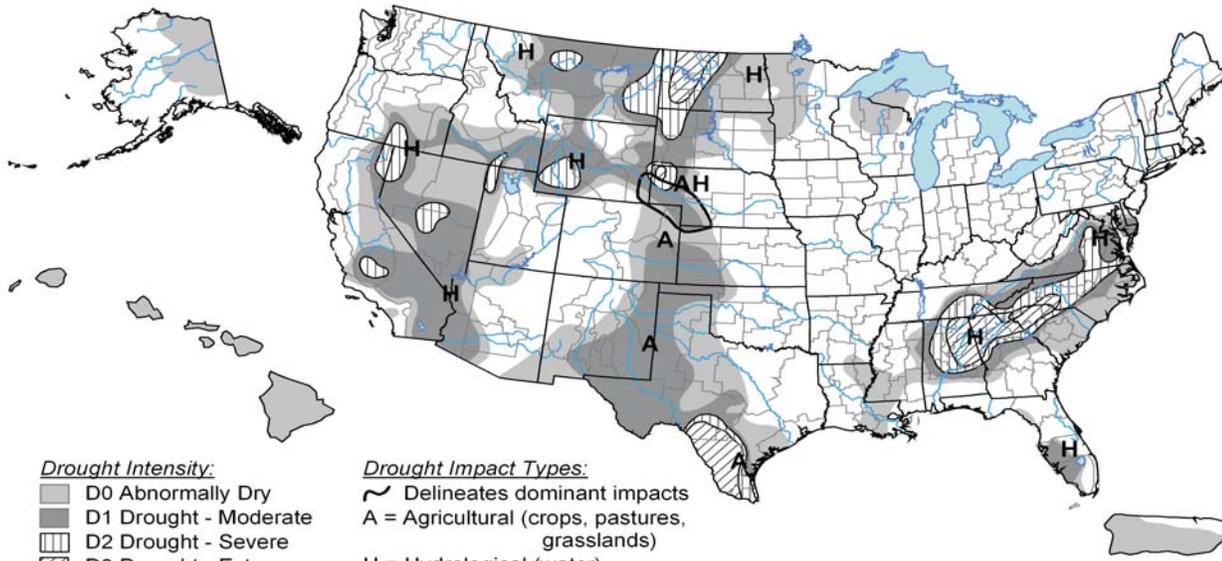
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA



U.S. Drought Monitor

April 8, 2008
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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

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

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

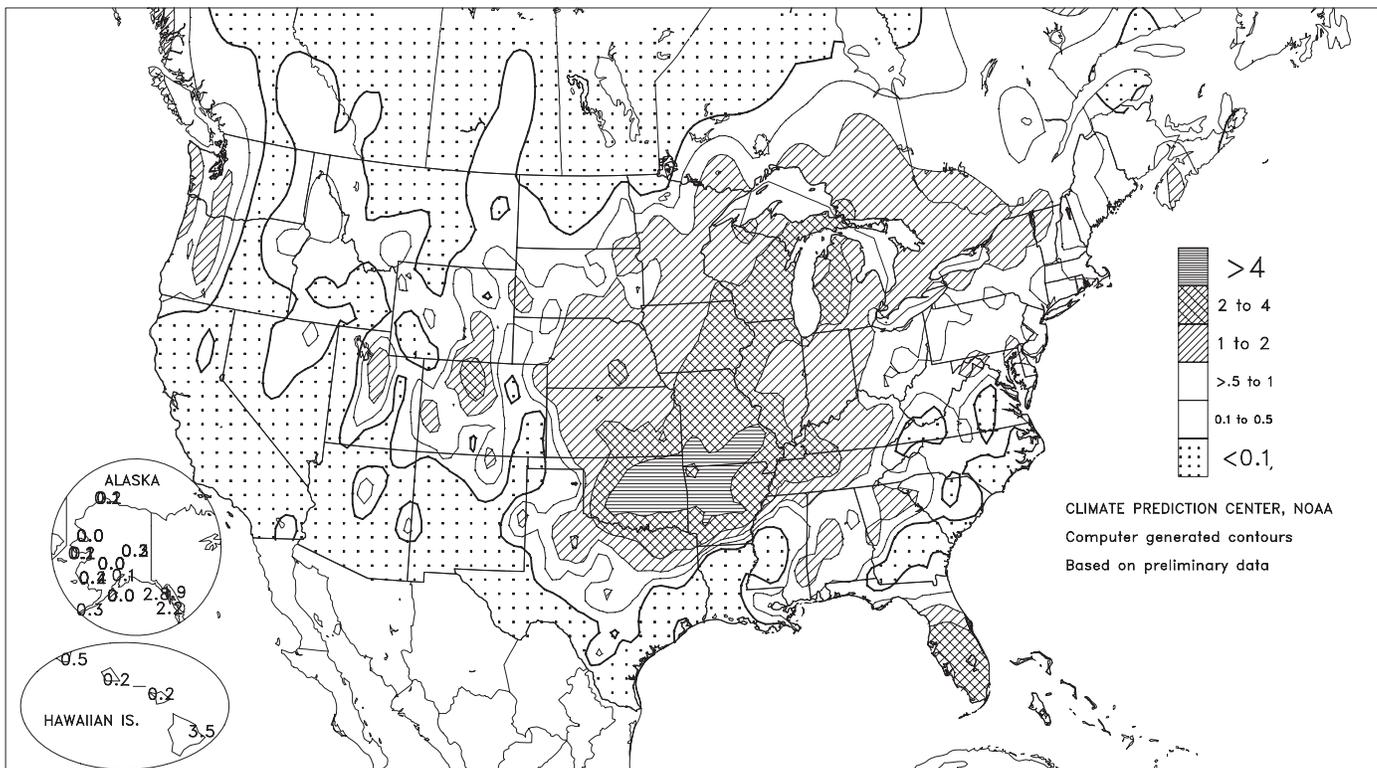


Released Thursday, April 10, 2008
Author: Rich Tinker, Climate Prediction Center, NOAA

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

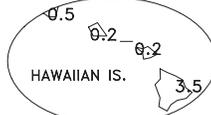
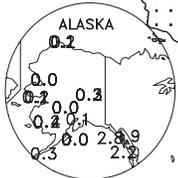
Total Precipitation (Inches)

APR 6 - 12, 2008

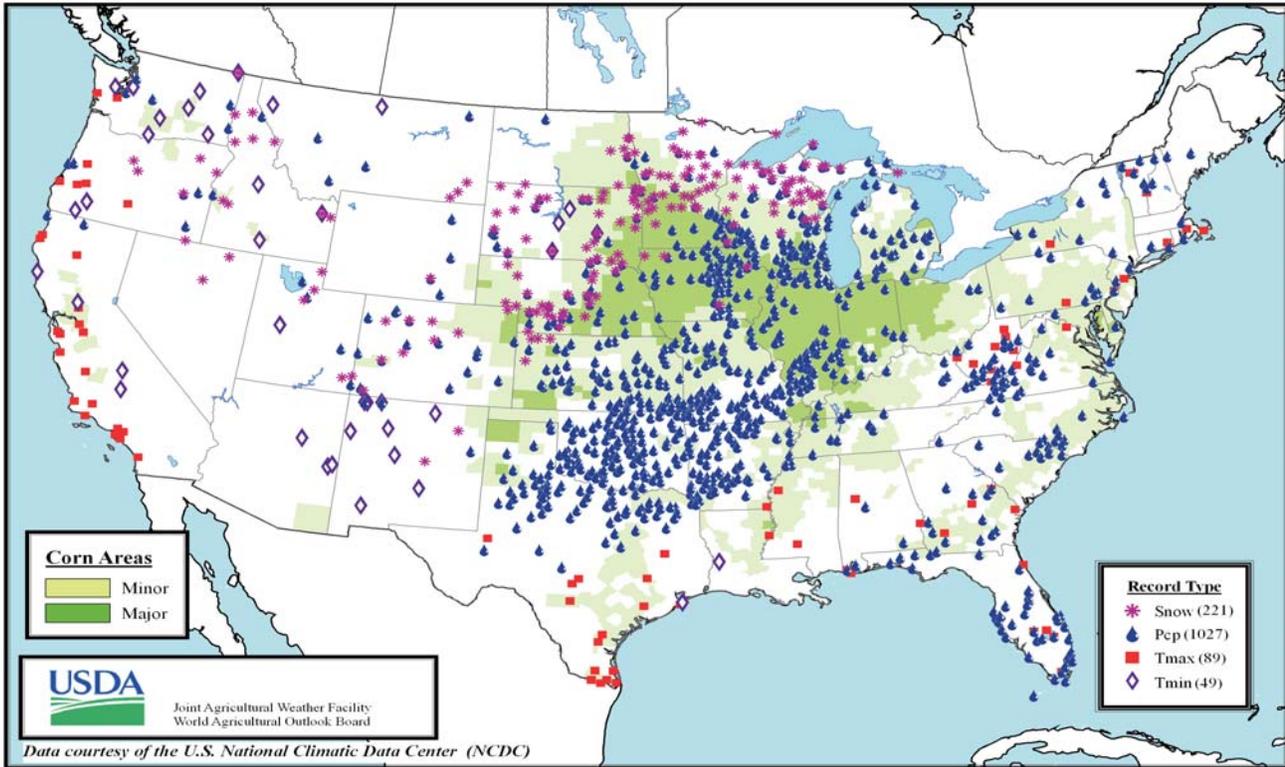


- > 4
- ▨ 2 to 4
- ▩ 1 to 2
- ▤ >.5 to 1
- 0.1 to 0.5
- ◻ < 0.1

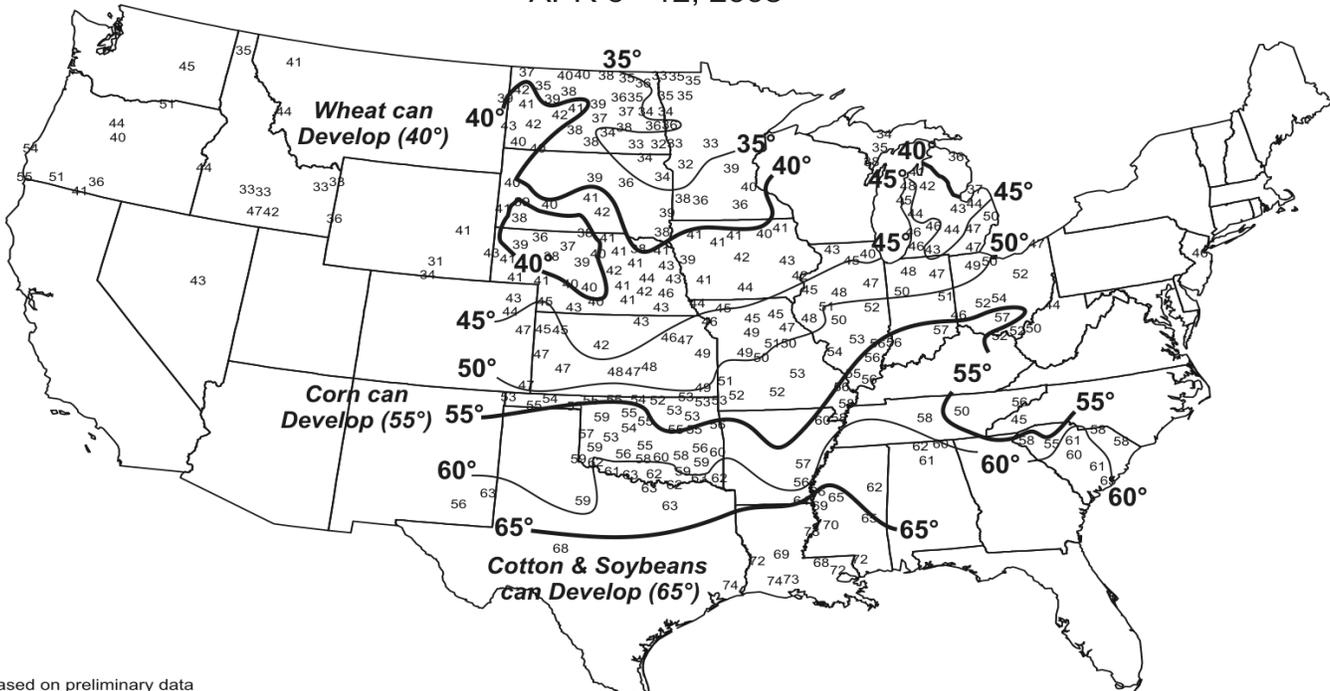
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP) April 6-12, 2008



Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare) APR 6 - 12, 2008



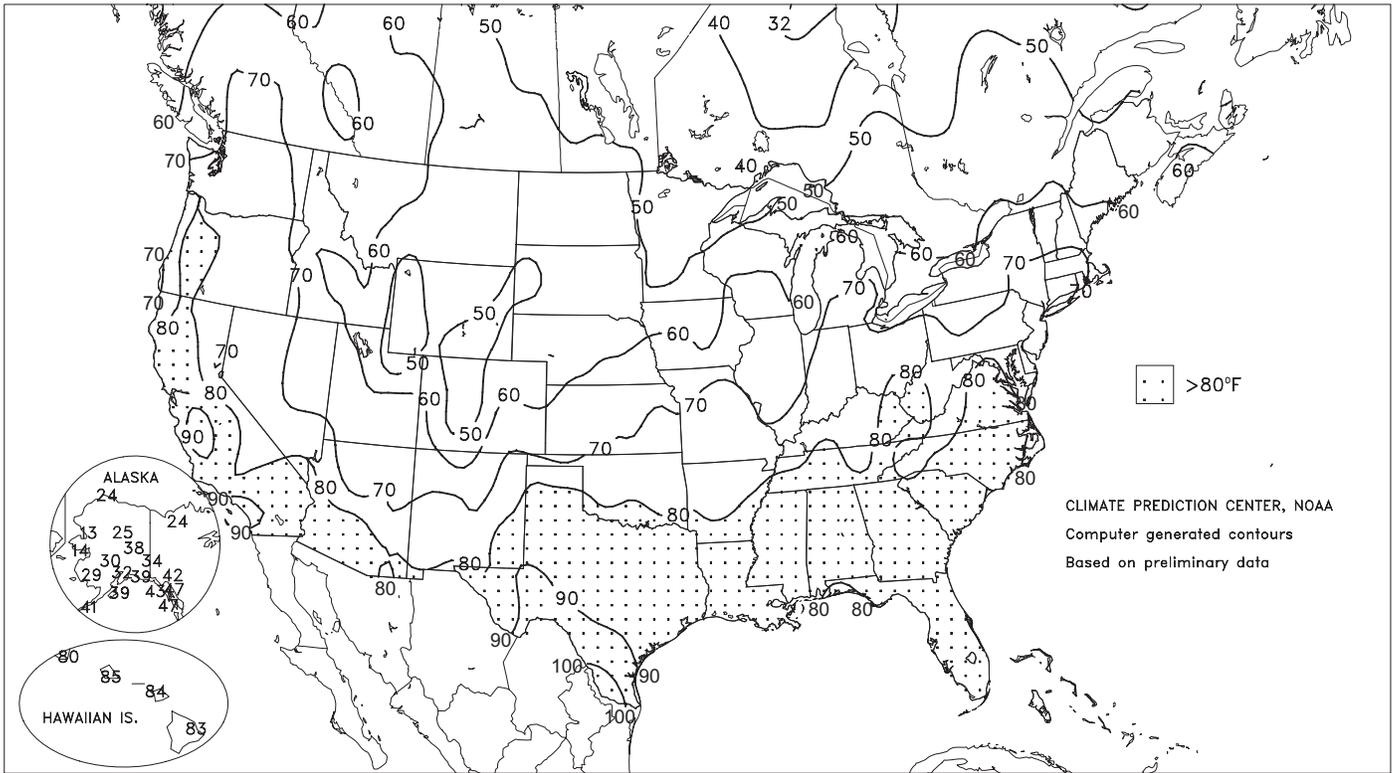
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

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

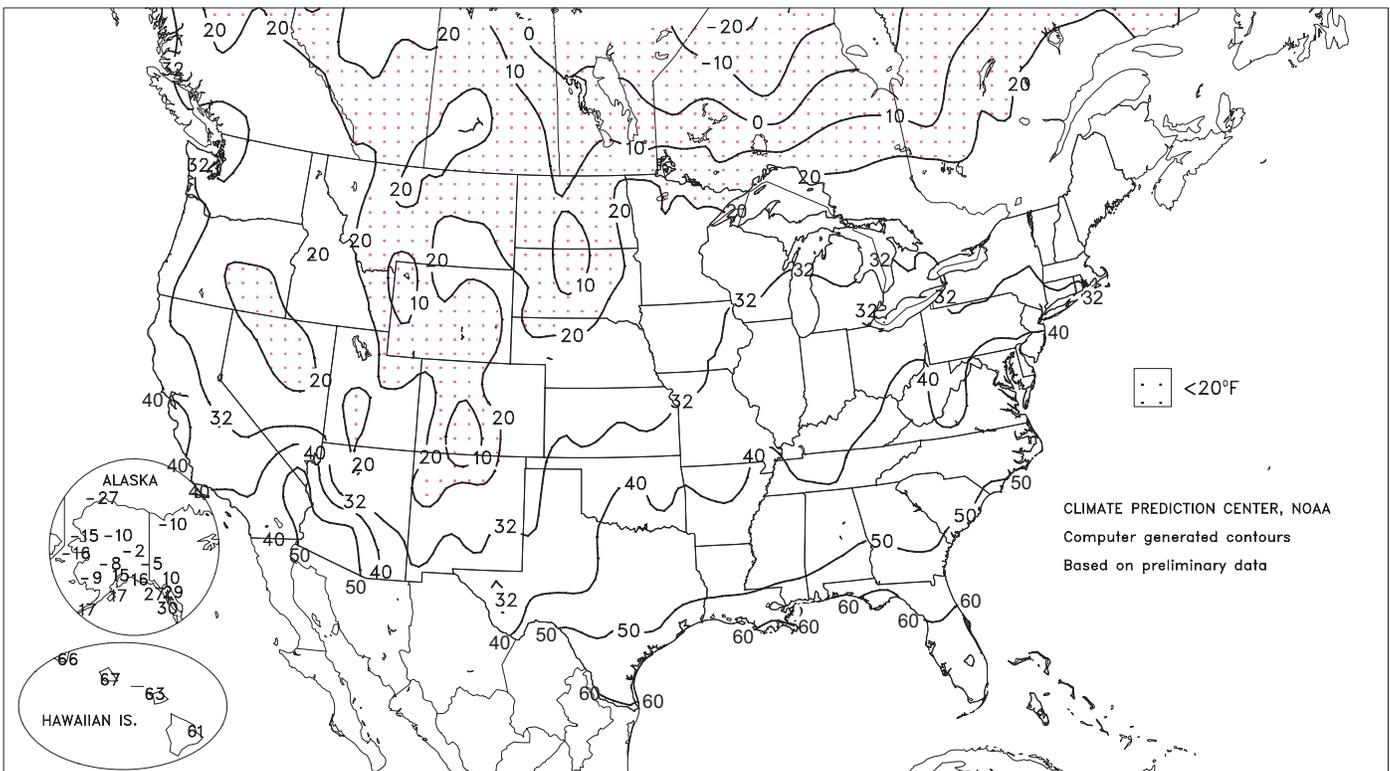
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

APR 6 - 12, 2008



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

APR 6 - 12, 2008



(Continued from front cover)

Plains and the **upper Midwest**. In the latter region, late-season snow and wind stressed livestock and caused temporary travel disruptions, but recharged topsoil moisture. Winter wheat benefited from showers on the **High Plains**, although blowing dust reduced visibilities in parts of **New Mexico** and **western Texas** on April 10, just hours after the rain fell. Elsewhere, beneficial showers (in excess of 2 inches) also fell across **southern Florida**, while much of the remainder of the **South** and **East** experienced a warm, mostly dry week that was favorable for fieldwork and crop development. In contrast, chilly conditions lingered for several more days in the **West**, although generally dry weather favored some fieldwork. Toward week's end, however, warm air overspread the **Northwest** for the first time in a month, while hot weather pushed temperatures above 90°F in parts of **California**. Farther east, readings above 80°F were common across the **South**, while temperatures in the 90- to 100-degree range were observed in **southern and western Texas** from April 6-11. Weekly temperatures generally averaged 5 to 10°F below normal from the **Intermountain West to the central Plains**, but ranged from 5 to 10°F above normal in the **central and southern Appalachians** and surrounding areas.

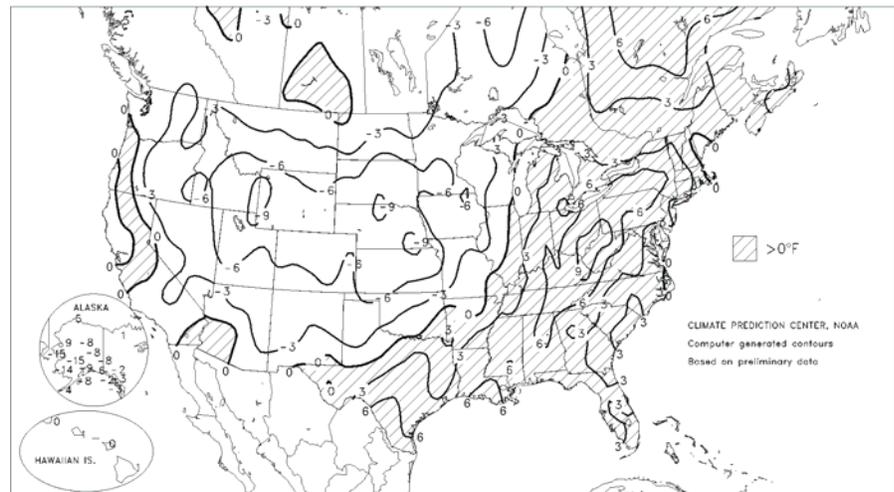
Chilly weather prevailed early in the week across the **northern Plains**, where **Mobridge, SD**, posted consecutive daily-record lows (11 and 2°F) on April 6-7. Cold conditions also persisted in the **Northwest**, where **Stanley, ID**, noted lows of 0°F on April 8, 10, and 11. In **Washington, Yakima** noted a freeze on 31 consecutive days (March 13 - April 12), including a daily-record low of 21°F on April 9. By April 12, however, temperatures rebounded to daily-record levels in **Northwestern** locations such as **Olympia, WA** (82°F), and **Eugene, OR** (84°F). Farther south, **Anaheim, CA** (91, 96, and 102°F), notched three consecutive daily-record highs from April 11-13. Other record highs in **California** for April 12 included 95°F in **Long Beach** and 92°F in **Modesto**. Warmth was more consistent across the **South**, where daily-record highs included 103°F (on April 10) in **McAllen, TX**, and 88°F in **Naples, FL** (on April 9), **Vicksburg, MS** (on April 10), and **Savannah, GA** (on April 12). **Huntsville, AL**, reached 80°F for the first time this year on April 10, the latest such occurrence since 1994.

Early-week precipitation highlights included heavy snow in the **upper Midwest** and heavy rain in **southern Florida**. Daily-record snowfall totals for April 6 reached 8.0 inches in **Mobridge, SD**, and 6.7 inches in **International Falls, MN**. Elsewhere in **northern Minnesota**, phenomenally heavy snow fell from April 5-7, with totals reaching 32 inches near **Virginia** and 26 inches in **Babbitt**. Meanwhile in **Florida**, daily-record rainfall totals for April 6 included 3.58 inches in **Vero Beach**, 2.11 inches in **Orlando**, and 2.05 inches in **Tampa**.

Later, back-to-back storm systems affected the **nation's mid-section**. The first round of rain arrived on April 8, when daily-record totals in **Missouri** reached 1.23 inches in **St. Joseph** and 0.93 inch in **Joplin**. From April 8-10, **Joplin's** 3-day total climbed to 3.65 inches. Farther west, daily-record totals in **Texas** on April

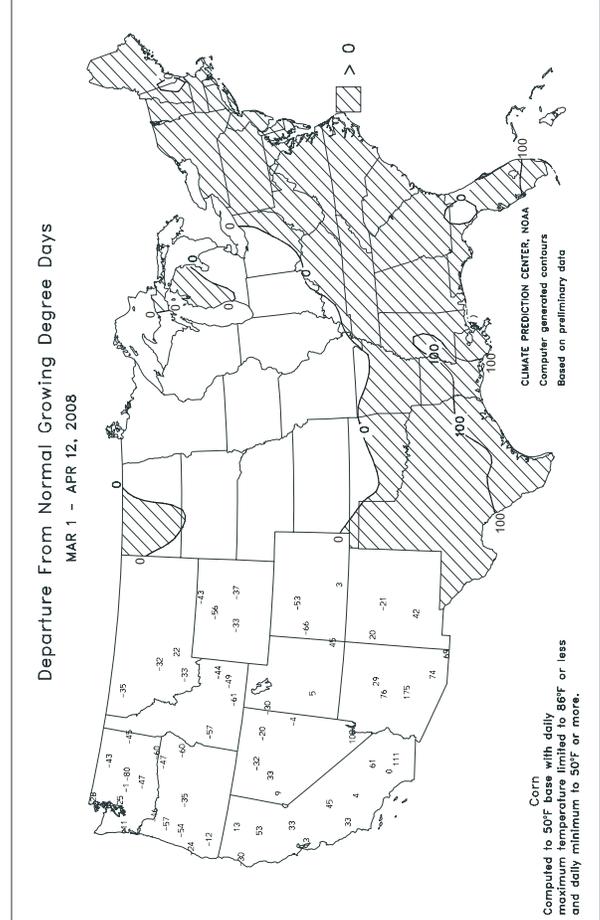
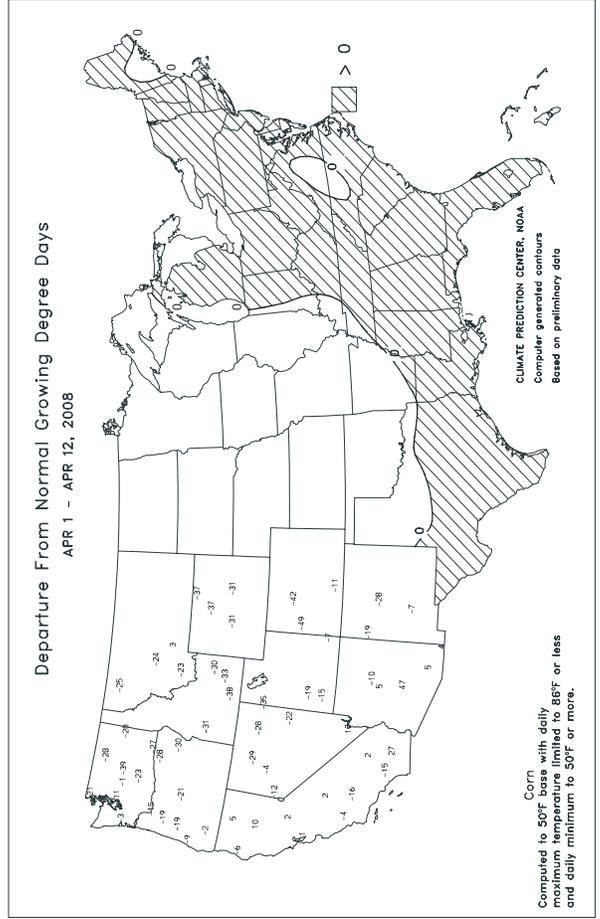
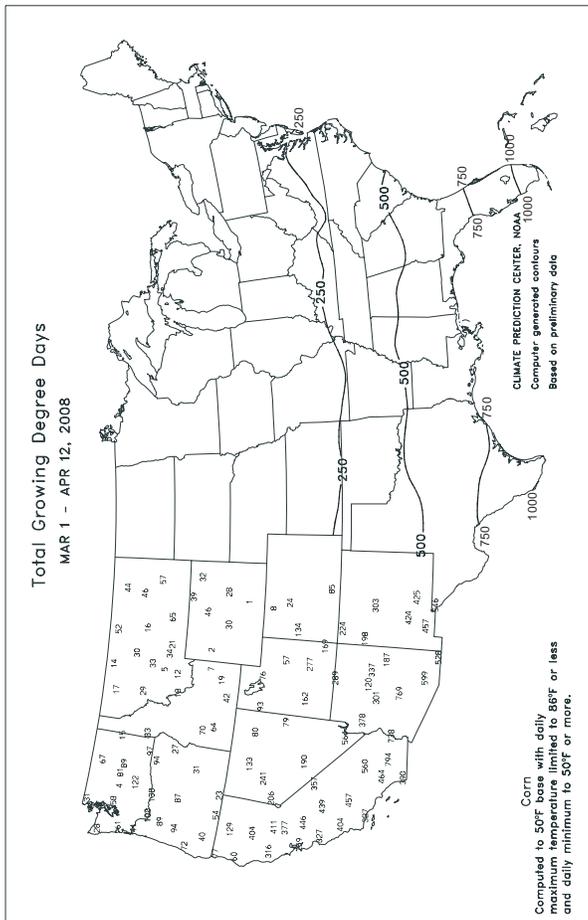
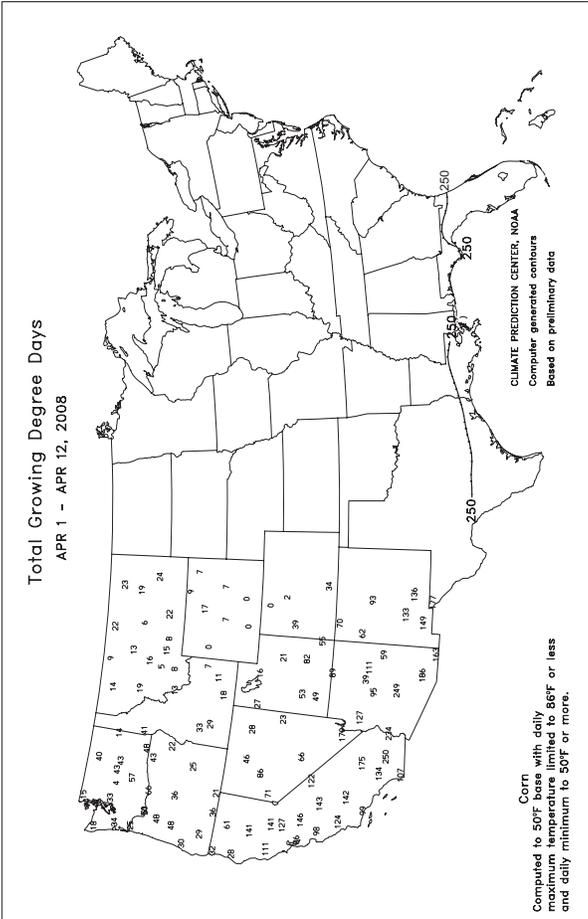
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

APR 6 - 12, 2008



9 included 1.64 inches in **Childress** and 1.07 inches in **Lubbock**. Despite the rain, wind gusts of 50 to 70 m.p.h. on April 10 across **western Texas** and **eastern New Mexico** raised dust and locally lowered visibilities to less than 1 mile. Meanwhile in **southwestern Kansas**, **Dodge City** (0.98 inch in 24 hours on April 9-10) experienced its wettest 24-hour period since December 10-11, when 1.02 inches fell. Snow fell from the **central High Plains into the upper Great Lakes region**, with April 9-11 storm totals reaching 5.3 inches in **Goodland, KS**; 6.6 inches in **North Platte, NE**; and 10.5 inches in **Watertown, SD**. **Duluth, MN**, received 9.9 inches of snow on April 10-11, along with a wind gust to 62 m.p.h. on the latter date. On April 11-12, **Marquette, MI**, netted 17.5 inches of snow, some of which fell stained brown by dust originating from the **southern High Plains**. Elsewhere, daily-rainfall records associated with the second storm totaled 2.62 inches (on April 10) in **Harrison, AR**; 2.42 inches (on April 10) in **West Plains, MO**; and 2.61 inches (on April 11) in **Nashville, TN**. Cold, moist air trailed the late-week storm, resulting in a trace of snow (on April 12) in **Kansas City, MO**, and holding the high temperature (on April 12) to just 35°F in **Des Moines, IA**. Meanwhile in **Arkansas**, March 1 - April 11 was the wettest 6-week period on record in locations such as **Marshall** (26.96 inches; previously, 17.56 inches in January-February 1949), **Gilbert** (26.24 inches; previously, 22.82 inches in September-October 1925), **Calico Rock** (22.87 inches; previously, 14.99 inches in May-June 1945), and **Salem** (22.33 inches; previously, 19.44 inches in November-December 1982). The **White River at Batesville, AR**, which had crested 12.00 feet above flood stage on March 20, climbed 11.40 feet above flood stage on April 11. Similarly, the **White River near Augusta, AR**, which had reached its highest level since January 1949 on March 23 (12.41 feet above flood stage), surged to a secondary crest 11.79 feet above flood stage on April 14.

Cold weather settled across **Alaska**, holding weekly temperatures as much as 15°F below normal. Light snow accompanied the chill across the **Alaskan interior**, where **Fairbanks** collected a daily-record total of 2.3 inches on April 10. Meanwhile in **southeastern Alaska**, Juneau received measurable precipitation on each day of the week, totaling 2.18 inches (3.5 inches of snow). Farther south, beneficial showers dotted **Hawaii**, especially during the first half of the week. On the **Big Island**, 2.47 inches of Hilo's 3.46-inch weekly total fell during a 24-hour period on April 8-9. Other 24-hour **Big Island** totals on April 8-9 included 4.16 inches in **Pahoa** and 3.12 inches in **Pahala**.



Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 12, 2008

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS						
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	
MISSISSIPPI																						
ND TUNICA 1W	73	53	82	42	63	-	2.58	-	1.19	-	-	-	-	69	-	0	0	4	2			
LYON	76	54	85	43	65	-	0.07	-	0.05	7.73	-	13.03	-	70	60	0	0	2	0			
VANCE	74	54	84	43	64	-	0.01	-	0.01	8.64	-	-	-	70	61	0	0	1	0			
PERTSHIRE	74	55	85	45	65	-	0.10	-	0.05	5.63	-	12.84	-	74	59	0	0	2	0			
SCOTT	76	57	86	49	66	-	0.01	-	0.01	8.07	-	15.65	-	73	61	0	0	1	0			
SANDY RIDGE	76	57	86	48	67	-	0.07	-	0.07	7.82	-	15.63	-	73	-	0	0	1	0			
NE VERONA	74	53	81	43	63	-	0.37	-	0.37	6.30	-	11.54	-	71	57	0	0	1	0			
SD STONEVILLE x	77	56	88	47	67	5	0.08	-1.18	0.05	9.38	119	17.70	98	75	62	0	0	3	0			
INDIANOLA 1S*	77	57	87	49	67	-	0.08	-	0.05	7.32	-	14.04	-	73	62	0	0	3	0			
INVERNESS 5E	77	57	87	49	67	-	0.06	-	0.06	5.71	-	12.80	-	74	63	0	0	1	0			
SIDON	79	57	88	50	68	-	0.19	-	0.19	5.99	-	11.36	-	76	63	0	0	1	0			
NORTH ISSAQUENA	77	58	86	50	68	-	0.05	-	0.05	6.40	-	12.36	-	67	62	0	0	1	0			
SILVER CITY	78	59	87	50	68	-	0.16	-	0.16	6.36	-	15.31	-	72	61	0	0	1	0			
ONWARD	78	60	87	51	69	-	0.06	-	0.06	6.51	-	15.67	-	76	63	0	0	1	0			
MAYDAY	79	59	88	52	69	-	0.01	-	0.01	6.24	-	16.12	-	74	64	0	0	1	0			
MISSOURI																						
NW CORNING	52	34	68	27	43	-6	1.04	0.19	0.46	3.83	109	4.78	91	-	-	0	2	4	0			
ALBANY	52	35	66	29	43	-6	1.86	0.87	1.07	3.98	106	6.16	104	48	42	0	2	5	2			
ST. JOSEPH	52	36	67	32	44	-6	1.93	1.14	1.46	4.23	123	6.97	131	-	-	0	1	5	1			
NC LINNEUS	54	37	72	30	44	-6	2.20	1.48	1.46	5.59	161	9.27	162	47	42	0	2	7	2			
BRUNSWICK	56	38	72	31	46	-4	2.17	1.37	1.17	5.30	147	8.56	129	52	45	0	1	5	2			
NE NOVELTY	54	37	71	32	45	-5	2.34	1.54	1.49	5.54	148	10.22	156	49	42	0	1	5	2			
MONROE CITY	57	38	71	34	47	-4	2.44	1.40	1.53	5.77	142	11.67	160	51	43	0	0	5	2			
WC GREEN RIDGE	58	40	71	34	48	-2	2.70	1.74	1.24	7.06	160	11.59	144	55	45	0	0	6	3			
C AUXVASSE	60	39	73	32	49	-2	1.98	1.01	1.08	7.46	175	12.95	164	53	46	0	0	4	1			
SANBORN FIELD	61	40	75	34	50	-2	2.47	1.47	1.72	8.03	180	13.97	165	56	46	0	0	4	1			
WILLIAMSBURG	62	40	75	35	50	-1	1.53	0.45	1.04	7.32	143	13.40	132	55	46	0	0	4	1			
COLUMBIA	61	40	74	34	49	-3	2.06	1.07	1.32	7.80	172	13.52	159	-	-	0	0	4	1			
VERSAILLES	60	41	74	35	50	-3	2.51	1.32	1.66	8.91	184	14.47	168	54	46	0	0	3	1			
EC COOK STATION	64	42	74	36	53	-1	2.19	1.27	1.84	14.06	272	21.41	221	56	50	0	0	3	1			
SW LAMAR	58	42	70	37	50	-3	3.71	2.71	1.64	10.17	201	13.94	150	54	48	0	0	3	3			
SC MOUNTAIN GROVE	62	42	74	33	51	-1	3.38	2.32	1.99	15.40	262	21.35	183	56	47	0	0	4	3			
SE DELTA	65	47	74	39	57	2	1.82	1.07	1.79	22.86	428	28.59	240	61	52	0	0	2	1			
CHARLESTON	66	48	75	39	58	3	1.45	0.52	1.41	14.55	257	19.30	154	61	52	0	0	2	1			
GLENNONVILLE	66	49	74	40	58	1	0.96	0.16	0.94	11.97	225	17.59	153	61	53	0	0	2	1			
CLARKTON	66	48	74	39	58	1	1.03	0.21	0.99	11.14	198	15.80	132	63	52	0	0	2	1			
PORTAGEVILLE DC	67	50	76	40	59	2	1.47	0.46	1.38	13.59	236	19.33	150	63	53	0	0	3	1			
PORTAGEVILLE LF	67	50	77	40	59	2	1.51	0.51	1.41	13.29	233	19.00	149	63	53	0	0	3	1			
STEELE	68	50	78	40	60	4	0.89	-0.03	0.86	13.53	224	18.91	141	63	54	0	0	2	1			
CARDWELL	67	50	76	40	59	2	1.14	0.27	1.13	15.53	256	20.57	155	66	54	0	0	2	1			

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

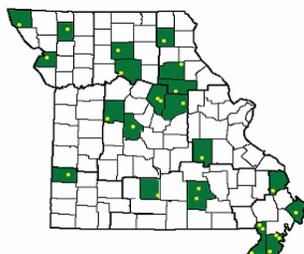
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

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.

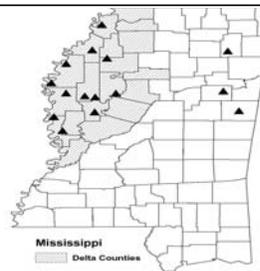
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: With the exception of Tunica, lower-than-expected rainfall was a relief to producers, although flood warnings remained along the Mississippi River. Inundating flooding inside the levees has occurred, with the river level at week's end climbing nearly 9 feet above flood stage at Greenville and almost 7 feet above flood stage at Vicksburg. Total submersion of land, roadways, and buildings continued, with evacuations in force along the river.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations



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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 12, 2008

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F			
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	76	57	82	48	67	7	1.29	0.20	1.28	7.97	99	17.10	97	86	45	0	0	2	1
HUNTSVILLE	75	55	83	45	65	6	0.85	-0.20	0.85	7.29	85	14.19	75	81	63	0	0	1	1
MOBILE	77	61	82	52	69	4	0.54	-0.63	0.37	11.88	128	22.72	113	87	64	0	0	2	0
MONTGOMERY	78	59	85	49	69	6	0.44	-0.60	0.30	7.04	85	15.08	81	88	54	0	0	4	0
AK ANCHORAGE	31	19	32	15	25	-9	0.13	0.02	0.07	0.75	89	2.50	111	69	51	0	7	2	0
BARROW	10	-8	24	-27	1	5	0.17	0.17	0.13	0.65	722	0.97	294	97	79	0	7	2	0
FAIRBANKS	30	10	38	-2	20	-8	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.27	82	1.38	110	79	61	0	7	3	0
JUNEAU	41	32	47	29	37	-2	1.93	1.28	0.74	6.35	137	16.70	124	93	80	0	5	7	1
KODIAK	36	21	39	17	28	-8	0.00	-1.22	0.00	8.60	118	21.99	104	60	52	0	7	0	0
NOME	10	-7	14	-16	2	-14	0.06	-0.08	0.03	1.29	154	3.53	141	84	76	0	7	4	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	55	27	60	20	41	-1	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.04	1	6.56	83	59	18	0	5	0	0
PHOENIX	82	59	86	55	71	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	1.97	70	29	14	0	0	0	0
PRESCOTT	65	36	71	30	50	1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.12	5	6.47	114	48	13	0	2	0	0
TUCSON	78	49	84	42	64	-1	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.42	47	1.81	65	32	15	0	0	1	0
AR FORT SMITH	71	50	80	42	60	0	4.59	3.75	2.41	16.95	314	21.15	204	85	45	0	0	3	2
LITTLE ROCK	71	51	76	42	61	1	5.07	3.80	3.39	15.54	221	20.82	149	93	50	0	0	3	2
CA BAKERSFIELD	74	47	90	43	60	-1	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	1.48	37	57	39	1	0	0	0
FRESNO	74	46	90	41	60	0	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.02	1	5.46	79	64	42	1	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	69	53	91	49	61	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.06	2	6.90	78	72	49	1	0	0	0
REDDING	74	42	88	34	58	2	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.29	5	13.43	73	63	30	0	0	0	0
SACRAMENTO	73	42	87	37	58	0	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.05	2	8.53	80	85	28	0	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO	67	53	87	49	60	-2	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.26	10	4.81	69	70	52	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	66	47	84	42	57	1	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.23	6	9.88	80	76	59	0	0	0	0
STOCKTON	74	43	89	36	58	-1	0.01	-0.24	0.01	0.07	3	6.70	84	77	54	0	0	1	0
CO ALAMOSA	52	21	59	7	36	-3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.13	20	0.99	89	76	26	0	7	0	0
CO SPRINGS	51	27	60	23	39	-5	0.06	-0.28	0.02	1.19	73	1.84	82	83	27	0	7	3	0
DENVER INTL	51	27	58	18	39	-5	0.26	0.11	0.14	0.47	42	0.73	46	85	37	0	6	2	0
GRAND JUNCTION	54	32	64	27	43	-6	0.92	0.74	0.49	1.33	101	2.57	106	74	51	0	3	4	0
PUEBLO	57	27	64	21	42	-6	0.73	0.45	0.37	1.42	99	1.86	92	79	32	0	6	2	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	56	43	72	40	50	3	0.33	-0.60	0.23	6.04	105	14.01	113	82	56	0	0	3	0
HARTFORD	62	40	79	31	51	4	0.41	-0.47	0.39	6.83	126	17.97	147	79	47	0	1	2	0
DC WASHINGTON	65	49	82	44	57	3	0.68	0.08	0.35	4.35	93	9.89	94	89	61	0	0	3	0
DE WILMINGTON	60	44	75	39	52	2	0.35	-0.40	0.29	5.10	97	10.99	95	100	64	0	0	4	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	79	64	89	59	72	4	0.29	-0.36	0.27	4.33	86	7.75	71	92	55	0	0	3	0
JACKSONVILLE	76	58	89	53	67	2	0.00	-0.76	0.00	5.20	98	13.05	108	96	62	0	0	0	0
KEY WEST	83	73	85	69	78	2	2.51	2.04	1.36	4.07	153	6.81	107	81	66	0	0	3	2
MIAMI	85	71	89	68	78	3	3.36	2.59	1.58	8.78	227	14.14	181	79	53	0	0	5	2
ORLANDO	83	64	88	60	73	3	2.06	1.46	2.06	8.29	179	14.04	149	86	51	0	0	1	1
PENSACOLA	74	63	78	58	69	3	0.22	-0.74	0.11	2.60	32	14.61	80	93	75	0	0	2	0
TALLAHASSEE	79	61	86	60	70	5	0.24	-0.64	0.16	5.41	67	17.25	95	90	64	0	0	2	0
TAMPA	83	66	86	63	75	5	2.03	1.60	2.03	6.26	173	13.08	153	85	53	0	0	1	1
WEST PALM BEACH	82	68	85	65	75	2	3.87	3.04	3.16	11.66	226	18.42	161	83	62	0	0	3	2
GA ATHENS	72	53	85	48	63	4	1.03	0.25	0.61	5.59	87	11.75	76	88	64	0	0	2	1
ATLANTA	71	54	82	49	63	3	0.49	-0.34	0.45	7.40	108	14.86	90	87	62	0	0	2	0
AUGUSTA	76	53	86	45	64	3	0.19	-0.55	0.19	6.86	115	13.89	95	94	65	0	0	1	0
COLUMBUS	76	57	85	52	67	4	0.61	-0.31	0.37	6.16	83	17.52	105	89	50	0	0	3	0
MACON	75	54	84	46	65	4	0.11	-0.66	0.11	4.33	69	13.90	88	88	53	0	0	1	0
SAVANNAH	77	57	88	52	67	3	0.11	-0.71	0.06	3.45	68	10.94	92	94	66	0	0	5	0
HI HILO	81	65	83	61	73	1	3.46	0.30	2.47	8.87	45	62.17	161	85	76	0	0	6	1
HONOLULU	82	70	85	67	76	1	0.18	-0.08	0.12	0.27	11	0.90	12	77	65	0	0	4	0
KAHULUI	80	68	84	63	74	0	0.22	-0.23	0.12	0.29	9	2.74	30	85	79	0	0	3	0
LIHUE	79	69	80	66	74	0	0.54	-0.15	0.29	1.05	22	3.58	28	85	76	0	0	5	0
ID BOISE	55	33	69	28	44	-5	0.15	-0.13	0.09	1.36	72	2.85	64	71	44	0	3	2	0
LEWISTON	58	36	74	34	47	-3	0.17	-0.11	0.08	0.89	56	2.07	56	79	56	0	0	4	0
POCATELLO	49	24	61	20	37	-7	0.05	-0.20	0.03	0.67	37	1.73	44	79	52	0	7	3	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	53	38	64	33	46	0	1.73	0.86	0.84	4.56	111	10.02	134	87	66	0	0	6	2
MOLINE	53	37	66	34	45	-3	2.45	1.57	1.18	4.67	106	9.03	120	84	67	0	0	7	2
PEORIA	57	39	67	35	48	-1	1.89	1.11	0.91	3.99	97	11.15	153	81	59	0	0	6	2
ROCKFORD	54	38	66	35	46	0	2.62	1.79	1.48	5.52	146	9.81	150	80	63	0	0	5	2
SPRINGFIELD	59	39	67	35	49	-2	1.66	0.92	0.70	4.53	102	12.99	165	89	56	0	0	5	2
IN EVANSVILLE	68	47	77	38	57	3	1.69	0.69	1.67	16.27	271	26.21	218	85	55	0	0	3	1
FORT WAYNE	62	38	70	34	50	3	1.03	0.22	0.67	5.25	124	12.21	149	85	55	0	0	5	1
INDIANAPOLIS	66	44	73	38	55	5	0.83	0.03	0.77	8.62	179	15.16	156	80	50	0	0	3	1
SOUTH BEND	61	38	73	35	49	3	1.56	0.71	1.04	4.31	100	13.04	152	84	54	0	0	6	1
IA BURLINGTON	54	38	65	33	46	-4	2.50	1.70	1.26	4.46	103	9.11	127	91	61	0	0	6	2
CEDAR RAPIDS	49	35	63	32	42	-5	1.56	0.83	0.70	3.93	114	7.51	134	96	67	0	2	6	2
DES MOINES	51	33	62	26	42	-6	1.19	0.39	0.87	3.41	96	6.31	110	83	71	0	3	5	

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 12, 2008

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	58	39	71	34	48	-6	1.31	0.76	0.67	4.42	120	6.34	115	75	53	0	0	4	1
	JACKSON	73	52	83	41	62	7	0.88	0.05	0.88	6.93	119	12.80	98	86	38	0	0	1	1
	LEXINGTON	69	47	77	35	58	5	0.65	-0.16	0.41	11.87	204	22.05	177	89	61	0	0	3	0
	LOUISVILLE	72	50	80	40	61	6	1.32	0.47	0.90	14.79	251	22.58	182	82	44	0	0	4	1
	PADUCAH	68	47	78	36	58	3	1.75	0.64	1.70	15.66	255	23.95	177	87	49	0	0	4	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	83	62	88	54	72	7	0.36	-0.93	0.36	4.76	66	16.43	89	85	43	0	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	81	63	85	53	72	6	0.05	-0.72	0.05	5.49	113	13.95	102	80	48	0	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	80	64	85	57	72	5	0.59	-0.64	0.31	6.85	93	13.04	70	91	64	0	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	78	55	83	46	67	3	0.14	-0.84	0.12	4.75	81	12.36	84	85	44	0	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	45	30	52	22	38	2	0.55	-0.03	0.52	6.36	179	14.18	165	84	52	0	4	4	1
	PORTLAND	50	32	67	26	41	-1	0.36	-0.64	0.32	6.65	113	17.92	137	89	54	0	4	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	62	46	78	41	54	3	0.47	-0.20	0.30	3.63	71	8.90	77	93	66	0	0	4	0
MA	BOSTON	53	39	72	33	46	0	0.48	-0.38	0.45	6.10	114	16.73	133	89	62	0	0	3	0
	WORCESTER	56	37	72	30	46	3	0.56	-0.34	0.51	7.59	131	19.72	152	91	42	0	2	3	1
MI	ALPENA	49	33	61	29	41	3	1.74	1.22	0.63	3.08	102	8.27	135	93	62	0	4	5	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	57	37	70	35	47	3	2.82	2.01	1.72	5.54	140	13.46	179	85	60	0	0	5	2
	HOUGHTON LAKE	49	33	65	28	41	2	1.00	0.54	0.53	2.75	95	7.05	122	86	62	0	2	3	1
	LANSING	59	37	71	33	48	5	2.07	1.33	0.94	4.66	129	10.14	152	81	59	0	0	5	1
	MUSKOGON	55	37	69	34	46	3	1.61	0.95	0.97	5.01	144	14.21	195	86	70	0	0	4	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	51	36	65	32	43	3	1.74	1.08	0.74	3.31	107	8.31	106	87	55	0	1	5	1
MN	DULUTH	34	28	41	23	31	-5	1.05	0.58	0.53	2.04	82	2.54	57	85	77	0	7	4	1
	INT'L FALLS	37	24	43	21	31	-5	0.46	0.16	0.23	1.36	93	1.93	66	83	56	0	7	5	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	41	32	50	29	37	-7	1.37	0.85	0.83	3.36	122	3.91	85	84	68	0	4	4	1
	ROCHESTER	42	33	58	28	37	-5	1.69	1.02	1.20	3.27	109	4.50	96	86	77	0	3	4	1
	ST. CLOUD	41	30	52	22	36	-5	1.09	0.59	0.53	2.58	110	3.29	89	90	61	0	6	3	1
MS	JACKSON	80	57	88	46	68	6	0.03	-1.38	0.03	5.45	67	16.39	89	87	41	0	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	79	54	86	45	67	5	0.03	-1.30	0.03	3.99	43	17.59	86	88	58	0	0	1	0
	TUPELO	74	53	81	42	63	4	0.21	-0.92	0.21	8.56	103	13.93	77	85	67	0	0	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	61	41	73	35	51	-2	2.37	1.46	1.53	8.04	170	14.31	165	83	48	0	0	5	1
	KANSAS CITY	54	38	68	32	46	-6	1.36	0.70	0.87	4.23	120	8.30	139	80	55	0	1	5	1
	SAINT LOUIS	62	44	71	37	53	-2	2.37	1.54	1.45	11.58	231	18.16	192	76	51	0	0	3	2
	SPRINGFIELD	62	43	72	35	52	-2	3.34	2.33	1.61	13.10	236	23.03	232	80	58	0	0	5	3
MT	BILLINGS	53	31	61	25	42	-2	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.50	29	0.92	30	74	31	0	5	0	0
	BUTTE	43	18	57	12	31	-6	0.05	-0.14	0.03	0.22	19	1.14	53	89	33	0	7	2	0
	CUT BANK	51	26	61	16	39	0	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.12	15	0.22	15	74	23	0	6	0	0
	GLASGOW	55	27	57	17	41	-1	0.21	0.08	0.11	0.49	72	1.29	100	85	51	0	6	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	51	27	60	22	39	-2	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.71	49	1.98	75	78	27	0	7	0	0
	HAVRE	55	21	62	14	38	-4	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.16	17	0.94	53	78	39	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	53	27	67	25	40	-4	0.02	-0.19	0.02	0.84	64	2.21	70	76	48	0	7	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	48	31	63	25	40	-8	1.74	1.19	1.70	2.80	95	3.43	82	89	55	0	5	3	1
	LINCOLN	50	33	66	29	42	-7	1.38	0.77	1.05	2.83	88	3.82	84	85	58	0	2	3	1
	NORFOLK	47	30	56	26	39	-8	0.90	0.35	0.86	2.04	70	2.78	66	81	58	0	5	3	1
	NORTH PLATTE	45	31	55	28	38	-8	1.74	1.36	1.20	3.36	181	3.49	126	91	60	0	7	3	1
	OMAHA	49	33	65	28	41	-8	1.10	0.50	1.00	3.16	101	4.04	86	84	63	0	4	5	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	47	28	56	24	38	-6	0.25	-0.12	0.16	1.33	76	1.67	58	86	56	0	6	4	0
	VALENTINE	46	25	55	14	35	-9	0.99	0.61	0.80	2.07	120	2.79	112	90	65	0	7	4	1
NV	ELY	52	20	65	17	36	-5	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.15	11	1.43	50	60	33	0	7	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	75	53	79	50	64	0	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.08	13	0.70	37	22	14	0	0	0	0
	RENO	62	35	76	29	49	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.07	7	3.65	118	47	29	0	1	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	57	27	74	17	42	-3	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.30	26	1.70	65	73	43	0	6	1	0
NH	CONCORD	56	29	69	22	43	1	0.30	-0.39	0.16	6.84	161	18.46	193	92	37	0	5	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	60	45	77	40	53	3	0.77	-0.10	0.74	5.26	92	13.38	106	79	49	0	0	3	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	63	39	72	32	51	-3	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	14	0.91	53	49	14	0	1	1	0
NY	ALBANY	61	39	72	33	50	6	0.32	-0.45	0.19	7.51	170	13.55	149	81	40	0	0	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	59	39	65	34	49	7	0.38	-0.42	0.26	7.35	170	13.61	145	78	54	0	0	2	0
	BUFFALO	62	38	69	33	50	7	1.11	0.39	1.03	5.66	134	12.90	132	86	51	0	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	62	40	70	36	51	8	1.18	0.53	1.08	5.09	138	10.96	136	76	54	0	0	2	1
	SYRACUSE	63	39	71	31	51	8	0.71	-0.06	0.53	5.98	138	12.06	133	81	48	0	1	2	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	68	48	74	45	58	5	0.17	-0.64	0.11	6.11	101	12.46	90	90	64	0	0	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	70	50	80	41	60	1	0.27	-0.42	0.19	6.46	115	11.06	84	89	54	0	0	3	0
	GREENSBORO	68	50	81	46	59	3	0.43	-0.34	0.43	6.42	124	10.02	85	87	53	0	0	1	0
	HATTERAS	63	53	71	50	58	0	0.29	-0.50	0.23	5.99	94	16.06	99	98	81	0	0	2	0
	RALEIGH	70	50	83	46	60	2	0.22	-0.40	0.16	6.91	134	11.33	90	89	65	0	0	2	0
	WILMINGTON	73	55	83	50	64	3	0.01	-0.64	0.01	4.57	85	11.74	87	94	58	0	0	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	53	23	59	9	38	-3	0.05	-0.25	0.05	0.50	38	1.02	45	65	32	0	5	1	0
	DICKINSON	50	26	54	13	38	-2	0.17	-0.22	0.15	0.34	26	0.38	18	86	34	0	5	3	0
	FARGO	45	28	51	24	37	-4	0.88	0.60	0.55	1.89	115	2.65	89	91	58	0	7	2	1
	GRAND FORKS	48	26	52	22	37	-2	0.23	-0.02	0.20	0.73	56	1.39	54	84	33	0	7	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	48	23	56	16	36	-4	0.47	0.19	0.43	0.72	53	0.90	36	85	32	0	7	2	0
	WILLISTON	54	27	59	12	40	0	0.22	0.02	0.09	0.67	62	1.13	56	80	46	0	5	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	66	41	73	35	53	7	0.32	-0.42	0.24	6.47	147	14.22	155	84	55	0	0	3	0
	CINCINNATI	68	47	74	39	57	5	0.40	-0.51	0.40	11.88	218	19.42	174	78	58	0	0	1	0
	CLEVELAND	63	42	73	38	53	7	0.92	0.15	0.83	7.17	169	16.02	178	73	48	0	0	4	1
	COLUMBUS	69	46	78	38	58	8	0.38	-0.34	0.34	8.48	207	14.01	159	74	49	0	0	3	0
	DAYTON	66	42	75	34	54	5	0.98	0.05	0.72	8.40	173	14.58	150	82	51	0	0	4</	

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 12, 2008

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	61	38	72	33	49	3	0.93	0.16	0.57	5.95	152	13.65	177	87	56	0	0	3	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	66	41	74	35	53	7	0.59	-0.18	0.50	7.41	170	15.86	181	82	52	0	0	4	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	68	46	80	38	57	-1	3.18	2.59	1.64	7.01	180	10.54	156	77	42	0	0	4	2
OR TULSA	68	46	78	40	57	-2	5.89	5.08	2.28	10.77	218	13.66	161	77	51	0	0	4	3
OR ASTORIA	56	40	77	34	48	0	0.99	-0.26	0.46	10.47	109	25.20	93	93	70	0	0	5	0
OR BURNS	51	23	72	18	37	-4	0.08	-0.10	0.07	0.65	42	3.03	79	84	53	0	7	2	0
OR EUGENE	60	39	84	33	49	0	0.18	-0.73	0.06	4.88	66	14.84	69	91	76	0	0	5	0
OR MEDFORD	64	39	84	35	51	1	0.21	-0.09	0.16	2.06	87	6.37	92	84	38	0	0	3	0
OR PENDLETON	58	35	77	30	47	-3	0.05	-0.20	0.05	1.20	71	3.46	79	74	45	0	1	1	0
OR PORTLAND	59	42	78	37	51	1	0.45	-0.17	0.19	4.38	91	11.35	81	86	68	0	0	6	0
OR SALEM	59	40	80	34	50	1	0.27	-0.40	0.09	4.01	75	14.24	87	90	72	0	0	4	0
PA ALLENTOWN	63	43	73	38	53	6	0.48	-0.29	0.38	6.27	128	15.17	136	85	56	0	0	2	0
PA ERIE	61	40	74	32	50	5	0.68	-0.13	0.57	6.36	141	14.32	153	78	60	0	1	2	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	62	46	75	41	54	4	0.28	-0.42	0.28	5.46	122	12.32	120	91	53	0	0	1	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	63	47	75	41	55	4	0.31	-0.47	0.14	4.83	93	10.50	92	87	63	0	0	4	0
PA PITTSBURGH	68	45	73	40	56	8	0.29	-0.39	0.24	4.72	109	11.80	125	79	42	0	0	2	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	62	42	71	36	52	5	0.39	-0.35	0.22	6.29	160	14.70	174	84	43	0	0	2	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	63	44	70	37	54	7	0.33	-0.47	0.32	5.93	129	13.48	134	76	50	0	0	2	0
RI PROVIDENCE	57	40	74	33	49	2	0.38	-0.63	0.27	8.21	133	18.18	130	85	56	0	0	3	0
SC BEAUFORT	76	58	87	53	67	4	0.05	-0.73	0.03	3.49	69	9.67	79	96	57	0	0	3	0
SC CHARLESTON	77	56	86	50	67	4	0.05	-0.64	0.03	3.60	69	9.39	76	94	51	0	0	2	0
SC COLUMBIA	75	53	86	45	64	2	0.09	-0.67	0.09	5.56	93	12.44	86	89	57	0	0	1	0
SC GREENVILLE	72	52	82	48	62	5	0.79	-0.01	0.60	6.53	97	12.64	82	89	48	0	0	3	1
SD ABERDEEN	44	25	56	14	35	-8	0.61	0.20	0.36	2.39	118	2.72	91	85	62	0	7	3	0
SD HURON	46	26	58	18	36	-8	0.96	0.46	0.66	2.47	98	2.89	81	89	58	0	7	3	1
SD RAPID CITY	43	28	49	20	36	-7	1.12	0.75	0.52	1.82	111	2.75	111	95	66	0	6	5	1
SD SIOUX FALLS	45	28	54	21	36	-7	0.67	0.08	0.62	2.04	73	2.87	75	82	64	0	6	3	1
TN BRISTOL	74	48	80	43	61	8	0.08	-0.61	0.08	5.23	102	12.31	102	92	37	0	0	1	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	75	55	82	48	65	7	0.26	-0.75	0.26	7.81	98	15.43	85	80	51	0	0	1	0
TN KNOXVILLE	75	53	82	49	64	8	0.18	-0.72	0.18	6.10	90	14.04	92	85	43	0	0	1	0
TN MEMPHIS	75	54	83	43	65	5	2.81	1.46	1.84	16.04	204	23.23	141	82	49	0	0	3	2
TN NASHVILLE	73	53	81	44	63	6	2.70	1.83	2.61	11.76	184	19.05	136	82	47	0	0	2	1
TX ABILENE	77	48	87	40	63	0	0.79	0.44	0.64	4.86	243	5.71	139	74	40	0	0	2	1
TX AMARILLO	63	38	82	33	51	-4	0.35	0.07	0.35	0.65	41	1.48	53	75	28	0	0	1	0
TX AUSTIN	82	57	87	44	70	3	0.70	0.24	0.37	4.26	147	6.24	92	75	42	0	0	2	0
TX BEAUMONT	80	63	83	54	72	5	0.00	-0.85	0.00	2.30	44	10.91	77	84	50	0	0	2	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	89	70	95	61	79	6	0.00	-0.42	0.00	0.28	17	1.66	40	86	54	3	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	86	66	91	51	76	6	0.01	-0.41	0.01	1.61	67	3.55	60	87	60	1	0	1	0
TX DEL RIO	88	62	94	53	75	6	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.57	38	0.67	22	56	38	4	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	75	51	82	41	63	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	0.31	27	21	10	0	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	79	55	85	49	67	3	1.31	0.68	0.75	7.63	186	10.20	122	75	38	0	0	3	2
TX GALVESTON	79	68	81	61	73	4	0.20	-0.36	0.20	2.08	56	9.44	91	89	62	0	0	1	0
TX HOUSTON	81	60	84	51	70	3	0.06	-0.74	0.05	2.72	58	11.34	100	87	58	0	0	2	0
TX LUBBOCK	69	41	86	33	55	-3	1.07	0.81	1.07	1.17	100	1.96	82	69	40	0	0	1	1
TX MIDLAND	80	46	89	35	63	1	0.40	0.31	0.40	0.80	143	0.88	53	60	27	0	0	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	81	50	87	38	66	3	0.13	-0.16	0.13	4.77	331	5.46	159	65	33	0	0	1	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	84	62	89	53	73	6	0.06	-0.46	0.05	1.88	69	2.50	41	78	37	0	0	2	0
TX VICTORIA	83	62	86	49	73	5	0.02	-0.58	0.01	3.72	115	8.41	109	91	64	0	0	2	0
TX WACO	79	56	84	44	67	3	0.95	0.36	0.65	6.41	187	8.30	107	85	50	0	0	3	1
TX WICHITA FALLS	73	48	84	41	61	0	2.22	1.66	1.11	5.54	173	6.54	111	76	45	0	0	3	2
UT SALT LAKE CITY	51	31	58	27	41	-8	0.11	-0.33	0.08	1.51	57	4.05	76	74	38	0	5	4	0
VT BURLINGTON	55	35	67	30	45	4	0.95	0.31	0.76	5.56	163	10.82	148	79	43	0	3	2	1
VA LYNCHBURG	65	47	81	43	56	2	0.41	-0.36	0.33	5.01	97	8.23	70	96	58	0	0	3	0
VA NORFOLK	62	51	82	46	56	0	0.28	-0.50	0.17	4.26	78	9.03	71	97	65	0	0	5	0
VA RICHMOND	67	50	83	44	58	3	0.62	-0.09	0.30	5.25	98	9.62	81	94	74	0	0	3	0
VA ROANOKE	67	49	83	45	58	3	0.31	-0.49	0.29	4.06	78	6.88	60	82	55	0	0	3	0
WA WASH/DULLES	65	48	82	43	57	6	0.57	-0.15	0.30	3.90	81	7.86	74	93	69	0	0	2	0
WA OLYMPIA	57	35	82	28	46	0	0.59	-0.31	0.33	5.64	82	16.34	79	89	72	0	1	4	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	54	38	72	30	46	0	1.48	-0.35	0.67	10.66	75	30.60	76	92	79	0	1	5	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	57	40	79	35	49	0	0.25	-0.40	0.14	4.06	83	9.79	69	84	68	0	0	4	0
WA SPOKANE	52	32	67	30	42	-3	0.29	0.01	0.18	2.34	117	6.45	121	86	51	0	4	4	0
WA YAKIMA	61	27	75	21	44	-3	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.27	29	1.59	55	74	43	0	7	0	0
WV BECKLEY	68	46	80	41	57	7	0.53	-0.20	0.44	6.67	136	12.44	112	81	51	0	0	2	0
WV CHARLESTON	74	51	85	46	63	10	0.43	-0.29	0.32	5.89	115	12.94	112	80	35	0	0	2	0
WV ELKINS	70	43	78	36	57	10	0.83	0.06	0.43	4.88	93	11.82	99	97	40	0	0	3	0
WV HUNTINGTON	74	51	82	45	62	8	0.39	-0.33	0.37	7.85	155	15.20	134	82	40	0	0	2	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	42	33	59	28	38	-4	1.61	0.96	0.81	3.24	110	4.95	103	92	67	0	3	7	1
WI GREEN BAY	45	36	61	33	41	-1	2.46	1.85	0.71	5.00	161	10.95	206	89	68	0	0	7	3
WI LA CROSSE	46	36	63	30	41	-5	2.05	1.27	1.20	4.20	128	6.64	121	93	64	0	1	5	2
WI MADISON	48	36	62	33	42	-2	2.96	2.17	1.62	5.64	157	11.11	181	85	69	0	0	6	2
WI MILWAUKEE	49	38	58	33	43	0	2.63	1.73	1.66	6.02	147	11.41	150	87	67	0	0	4	2
WY CASPER	47	22	51	14	35	-6	0.24	-0.04	0.20	0.94	70	1.61	63	85	44	0	7	3	0
WY CHEYENNE	41	26	50	21	33	-7	0.42	0.12	0.21	1.20	77	1.40	57	77	54	0	7	4	0
WY LANDER	49	25	54	18	37	-5	0.11	-0.32	0.10	0.71	37	1.61	54	71	24	0	6	2	0
WY SHERIDAN	48	27	56	19	38	-4	0.53	0.16	0.24	1.46	91	2.51	85	80	55	0	6	4	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

April 7 - 13, 2008

Corn: Two percent of the Nation's corn crop had been planted. When compared with last year and the 5-year average pace, planting was 2 and 5 points behind, respectively. The most significant delays, in Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, were due to heavy rainfall. All three States were 25 points or more behind normal. Tennessee producers were anxiously awaiting a dry spell in order to gain planting momentum, as they were 37 points behind normal by week's end. Cool weather and moisture from the previous week kept North Carolina producers more than a week behind normal, with only 15 percent of their expected acreage planted. In the Corn Belt, planting had not begun as producers awaited warm, dry weather to improve conditions.

Winter Wheat: Four percent of the winter wheat acreage reached the heading stage by April 13. Development lagged last year's progress by 5 points and the 5-year average pace by 2 points. Moderate to heavy precipitation in a band stretching from northeast Texas to the Great Lakes, along with cooler-than-average temperatures through much of that area, slowed winter wheat development. Delays in development were also noted in the Southeast due to previously cool weather. In Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, heading was 15, 10, and 6 points behind normal, respectively. The national winter wheat condition rating improved during the week, with 47 percent of the crop rated in good or excellent condition.

Cotton: By April 13, ten percent of the crop had been planted, slightly ahead of last year's pace, and the same as normal. Planting, at 54 percent, was most advanced in California, where progress was 13 points behind the previous year's pace but 19 points ahead of the 5-year average. Elsewhere, a quarter of the Arizona crop had been planted and Texas producers had planted 16 percent of their acreage; both numbers were at or slightly ahead of the normal pace. In the Delta, Southeast, and Oklahoma, however, planting was off to a slow start and had not begun in most areas.

Sorghum: Nationwide, sorghum producers had planted 24 percent of their acreage, the same as last year but ahead of the normal pace by 4 points. In Louisiana and Texas, producers were able to stay ahead of the average pace, while producers in Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma were lagging normal by 26, 2, and 2 points, respectively. Elsewhere, planting was not yet underway.

Rice: Fourteen percent of the rice crop was planted by the end of the week, 14 points behind a year ago and 13 points behind normal. Progress fell a week or more behind the 5-year average in Arkansas and Missouri. In Arkansas, just 2 percent of the expected acreage had been planted by the end of the week. In contrast, planting progress was 12 points ahead of normal in Texas and equal to the usual pace in California and Louisiana.

The rice crop was 8 percent emerged, 3 and 2 points behind last year and normal, respectively. Development was at or behind the 5-year average in all States except Texas, where emergence was 16 points ahead of normal.

Small Grains: Planting of spring wheat, although ahead of last year's pace, was lagging normal by 4 points. By April 13, eight percent of the crop was planted. Planting was 23 points behind normal in South Dakota, where a major late winter storm dropped more than 10 inches of snow in some areas. In areas where snow melted, fields remained wet, and temperatures across the State stayed below average. Planting in Idaho and Washington was 19 points behind the usual pace. In Washington, very dry conditions still prevailed in some grain growing areas, in spite of a cool spring. In Idaho, snow fell over much of the State early in the week, limiting planting progress.

Barley producers had planted 13 percent of their acreage, behind last year and the 5-year average by 3 and 2 points, respectively. Producers in Idaho were behind last year's planting pace by 23 points and behind the normal pace by 3 points. In Washington, producers had planted 32 percent of their acreage, behind last year and normal by 17 points. Planting was underway in all major barley-producing States except Minnesota, where progress was 3 points behind the usual pace.

The Nation's oat crop was 34 percent planted, slightly ahead of last year's planting pace, but behind the usual pace by 9 points. North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Texas producers were planting at or ahead of the normal pace, while the remaining oat-producing States were 10 or more points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay of 47 points behind normal, in Iowa, was due to cold, wet spring weather and a winter storm that brought snow to some areas of the State. Nationwide emergence, at 29 percent, was at the same pace as last year and only slightly behind the normal pace, with emergence of spring-planted oats limited to a few areas in Nebraska and Pennsylvania.

Other Crops: The sugarbeet crop was 6 percent planted, behind last year and normal by 7 and 9 points, respectively. Significant delays were evident in both Idaho and Michigan. Late winter storms brought snow to most of Idaho, where planting lagged the 5-year average by 20 points. Michigan producers were getting off to a slow start, with only 1 percent of the crop planted following storms that produced as much as 1 to 4 inches of precipitation across the State. In Minnesota and North Dakota, planting had yet to begin.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on April 9, 2008. Forecasts refer to April 1.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2007-08 season is 10.1 million tons, up 1 percent from the March 1 forecast and 33 percent higher than the 2006-07 final utilization of 7.63 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast, at 169 million boxes (7.58 million tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast and 31 percent higher than last season's final utilization of 129 million boxes. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 83.5 million boxes (3.76 million tons), up 2 percent from the March 1 forecast and 27 percent above last season. Weekly harvest of the early, midseason, and navel varieties has declined sharply, indicating harvest is nearly complete. Florida's Valencia forecast, at 85.0 million boxes (3.83 million tons), is unchanged from the last forecast but 34 percent higher than 2006-07. The monthly row count survey indicated that only 12 percent of the Valencia orange rows had been harvested. All orange varieties experienced a heavy bloom in March and trees were in excellent condition.

California's all orange forecast is 65.5 million boxes (2.46 million tons), 2 percent above the previous forecast and 42 percent higher than last season. California's navel orange utilization is forecast at 49.5 million boxes (1.86 million tons), up 3 percent from the previous forecast and 43 percent higher than 2006-07. The navel season got off to a good start with above-average yields and good fruit color, maturity, and sugar content. The Valencia orange forecast in California is 16.0 million boxes (600,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but 39 percent above last season. Valencia harvest began early with limited picking. The crop looked good with a heavier-than-average fruit set per tree. The Texas all orange forecast is 1.79 million boxes (76,000 tons), up slightly from the January 1 forecast but down 10 percent from 2006-07. Arizona's all orange forecast is 350,000 boxes (13,000 tons), unchanged from January but 17 percent higher than last season.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 13, 2008

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

Corn Percent Planted				
	Apr 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
CO	3	NA	2	2
IL	0	NA	0	9
IN	0	NA	0	3
IA	0	NA	0	2
KS	4	NA	4	14
KY	1	NA	28	26
MI	0	NA	0	2
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	2	NA	16	32
NE	0	NA	0	1
NC	15	NA	50	36
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	1	1
PA	1	NA	1	2
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	5	NA	52	42
TX	59	NA	65	64
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	2	NA	4	7
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Apr 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	8	NA	51	23
CA	68	NA	74	61
CO	0	NA	0	0
ID	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	0
IN	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	1	1
MI	0	NA	0	0
MO	0	NA	1	1
MT	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	18	NA	10	9
OH	0	NA	0	0
OK	2	NA	21	12
OR	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	13	NA	25	19
WA	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	4	NA	9	6
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Apr 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AL	1	0	3	5
AZ	25	20	26	21
AR	0	0	0	1
CA	54	25	67	35
GA	0	0	1	1
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	1	0	0	4
MS	0	0	3	2
MO	0	0	0	1
NC	0	0	0	1
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	0	0	0	2
TN	0	0	0	0
TX	16	12	12	16
VA	0	0	0	1
15 Sts	10	7	9	10
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Apr 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	1	1	47	27
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	42	16	45	29
MO	0	0	3	2
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	1	1	4	3
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	60	53	55	49
11 Sts	24	20	24	20
These 11 States planted 95% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Oats Percent Planted				
	Apr 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
IA	4	2	14	51
MN	0	0	1	10
NE	38	24	40	57
ND	3	0	0	3
OH	7	4	15	21
PA	26	12	11	22
SD	11	4	5	30
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	0	0	2	13
9 Sts	34	31	33	43
These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	Apr 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
IA	0	NA	1	6
MN	0	NA	0	0
NE	6	NA	12	14
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	2
PA	1	NA	1	4
SD	0	NA	1	4
TX	100	NA	100	100
WI	0	NA	0	0
9 Sts	29	NA	29	30
These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	Apr 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
ID	26	19	57	45
MN	0	0	0	4
MT	9	8	6	9
ND	6	2	0	5
SD	12	7	7	35
WA	45	35	51	64
6 Sts	8	5	6	12
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 13, 2008

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

Rice Percent Planted				
	Apr 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	2	2	31	26
CA	1	0	4	1
LA	63	51	58	63
MS	8	1	20	17
MO	0	0	6	12
TX	75	63	44	63
6 Sts	14	11	28	27
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Apr 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	0	NA	9	4
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	35	NA	36	42
MS	2	NA	7	4
MO	0	NA	1	1
TX	58	NA	30	42
6 Sts	8	NA	11	10
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	Apr 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
ID	31	17	54	34
MN	0	0	0	3
MT	16	5	13	17
ND	3	1	0	2
WA	32	31	49	49
5 Sts	13	7	16	15
These 5 States planted 82% of last year's barley acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Planted				
	Apr 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
ID	39	14	76	59
MI	1	0	8	27
MN	0	0	0	2
ND	0	0	0	2
4 Sts	6	2	13	15
These 4 States planted 83% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	19	41	34	3
CA	0	1	4	34	61
CO	11	20	34	26	9
ID	0	0	8	82	10
IL	1	6	27	60	6
IN	1	6	31	51	11
KS	5	15	35	37	8
MI	1	3	29	56	11
MO	5	9	33	49	4
MT	7	13	43	33	4
NE	1	6	33	53	7
NC	0	0	18	67	15
OH	1	9	31	48	11
OK	7	11	26	48	8
OR	0	8	57	29	6
SD	2	5	35	50	8
TX	21	26	34	16	3
WA	1	5	34	52	8
18 Sts	7	13	33	39	8
Prev Wk	7	14	34	37	8
Prev Yr	6	11	28	39	16

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 2007 planted acres.

State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nass.usda.gov>.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 79% adequate, 11% surplus. Corn 52% planted, 72% 2007, 51% avg.; 22% emerged, 43% 2007, 28% avg. Soybeans 0% planted, 1% 2007, 1% avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 15% fair, 65% good, 20% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 55% good, 2% excellent. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 54% short, 42% adequate, 4% surplus. A number of Alabama producers held off on planting their fields because of expected cool to possibly freezing temperatures for many areas across the state during the next week. Just over 25 percent of Alabama's streams, rivers, and ponds were indicated as still suffering from exceptional hydrological drought. Temperatures for the past week reached as many as 8 degrees above normal. Spring planting continued to lag behind last year's progress for corn, cotton, and soybeans. Cool temperatures and wet fields have limited the number of days available for fieldwork in some areas.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly below normal across the State for the week ending April 13, ranging from 6 degrees below normal to 5 degrees above normal. Precipitation was reported at 2 of the 22 reporting stations. There is only one station with above normal precipitation for the year to date. Cotton planting is 25 percent complete, 4 percentage points ahead of the five year average. Small grain acreage is at least 50 percent headed in the State. Alfalfa harvest remains active on three-quarters of the State's acreage. Range and pasture conditions across the State remain mostly poor to good, depending on location and elevation.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.6. Topsoil moisture 16% adequate, 84% surplus. Subsoil moisture 28% adequate, 72% surplus. Corn 27% planted, 91% 2007, 79% avg.; 18% emerged, 62% 2007, 45% avg. Heavy rain in the early part of the week and overall wet fields once again delayed crop planting. Corn and soybeans only had an additional 1% planted, while planting for rice and sorghum had no significant progress. Corn planted was 52% behind the five year average and 64% behind last year. Corn emerged at 18% was 27% behind the five year average and 44% behind last year. Rice at 2% planted was 24% behind the five year average and 29% behind last year. Sorghum planted at 1% was 26% and 46% behind the five year average and 2007, respectively. Winter wheat headed increased to 8%, double from last week, but 15% behind the five year average and 43% behind last year. Some producers were reporting rust on winter wheat. Aerial fertilizing of crops was done when conditions allowed. Cattle were in fair to good condition. Producers in Arkansas needed to repair fences and clean up debris left after additional storms. Pastures were greening up nicely, and some producers were fertilizing and spraying for weeds. Alfalfa and other hay crops were also in fair to good condition.

CALIFORNIA: Winter forage, other small grain harvest continued in Merced County. The first cutting of Alfalfa continued. In Fresno County alfalfa growers continued their summer-long cycle of cutting, windrowing, raking and baling for the production of alfalfa hay. Early planted corn, cotton emergence continued. Rice field preparation was underway across the state. Mustard seed continued in full bloom. Sugar beet fields continued to grow well, were being fertilized, irrigated, cultivated and treated to control weeds and diseases. Safflower fields remained in various stages

of growth. Cilantro for seed fields were blooming. Fruit crops throughout the State looked good. Many orchards and vineyards were irrigated with the continued dry weather. Fruit growers were also treating for weeds, diseases and insects. Some early variety grapes were pushing out. Apples, cherries, pears, pomegranates, jujubes, prunes were still blooming in some areas. Normal fruit set was anticipated. Thinning of pluots was already underway. A few peach orchards were also thinned. In Yuba County, a few cherry growers were expecting to begin harvest in a couple of weeks. Spring strawberries, boysenberries, blueberries were also blooming. New blueberry bushes were still being planted. Olive trees were being trimmed. Citrus trees were blooming in the Central Valley. Many growers were irrigating their citrus groves. Treatments for fungus, insects, weeds were also underway. Mandarins, minneolas, lemons, pummelos, Navel and Valencia oranges were harvested. Valencia maturity was improving in Tulare County, size was becoming less of a concern. Pistachios were blooming and bunches were already seen on some trees. Late variety walnuts were still blooming, pushing out new leaves. Blight treatments in walnuts were underway. Almonds were developing well throughout the State. A good set was noted in many areas. Disease pressure was low due to the dry conditions. Irrigation measures were increased given the low moisture this season. Growers remained concerned given the State's low water supplies. Imperial Valley melon fields were doing well as growers kept an eye on aphid populations. Sweet corn fields were nearing harvest. Fresno, Tulare area organic tomato growers were mulching and irrigating their fields. Melon beds were being prepared for spring planting. Transplanting of bell peppers, tomatoes for fresh and processing markets, and melons continued. Tomatoes were showing good growth as caps were being removed. Peas, peppers, cucumbers, onions were also reported to be in good condition. Early squash had started to bloom. Carrots were being irrigated, cultivated, treated with herbicides, harvested. Sweet corn had emerged. Asparagus, broccoli, head lettuce harvests on the Westside continued. Farmer's market crops such as amaranth, basil, bok choy, beets, leeks, kale, greens, radishes, yams were being harvested. In the Central Valley, spinach for the processing market was being harvested. Radicchio packing continued as did asparagus harvesting. Range conditions continued to decline due to a lack of rain and unseasonably warm weather, with very poor conditions reported in some areas. Supplemental feeding of cattle continued at a low level. Spring calving, lambing, kidding were underway. Sheep were being sheared, continued grazing on retired farmland. Bees remained active in stone fruit, nut, pear orchards; movement of hives from almond orchards to holding areas continued. Placement of leafcutter bees near alfalfa seed fields to aid pollination continued.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 28% short, 56% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 33% short, 52% adequate, 2% surplus. Spring barley 32% seeded, 41% 2007, 38% avg.; 7% emerged, 11% 2007, 14% avg. Dry onions 50% planted, 57% 2007, 62% avg. Sugarbeets 20% planted, 22% 2007, 34% avg. Summer potatoes 10% planted, 15% 2007, 18% avg. Spring wheat 24% planted, 24% 2007, 28% avg.; 6% emerged, 4% 2007, 9% avg. Winter wheat 2% pastured, 7% 2007, 1% avg.; 20% jointed, 15% 2007, 18% avg. Cows calved 76% 2008, 75% 2007, 74% avg. Ewes lambed 69% 2008, 74% 2007, 71% avg. Most of Colorado received above average amounts of precipitation last week. Colorado Springs and the San Luis Valley received slightly below average moisture.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 88% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 17% short, 81% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay supplies 45% very short, 51% short, 3% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 54% fair, 33% good, 1% excellent. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 50% good, 50% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 4% fair, 69% good, 27% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 4% fair, 68% good, 27% excellent; 100% planted, 100% 2007, 20% avg. Green peas 71% planted, 49% 2007, 46% avg. Potatoes 65% planted, 48% 2007, 36% avg. Apples 13% bloomed, 31% 2007, 17% avg. Peaches 88% bloomed, 65% 2007, 48% avg. Strawberries 23% planted, 23% 2007, 14% avg. Rain this week did not prevent field work. Pastures seem to be in good condition. Wheat crop looks very good.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 76% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 22% short, 76% adequate, 1% surplus. Potato harvest began, Hastings. Cool, dry late spring a boost to winter wheat, Leon County. Vegetable planting, harvesting continued. Light volumes of watermelon harvested, Immokalee. Alachua, Bradford counties continued to harvest strawberries, beans, sweet corn, radishes, squash, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, tomatoes, cabbage, collards, escarole marketed all week. Citrus growers putting final applications of pesticides, fertilizing, hedging, topping behind harvest, conducting young tree care. Canals, lakes have ample water needed for irrigation. Bloom about over for season. Early oranges, grapefruit forming small pea-size fruit; late oranges dropping last of their bloom. Valencia harvest, over six million boxes, in full swing. Majority of remaining white grapefruit this season will go processed. Honey Tangerines, typically a fresh fruit, processed at higher rate than normal. Varieties harvested Valencia oranges, small amounts of Temple oranges, grapefruit, Honey tangerines. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 10% poor, 45% fair, 38% good, 2% excellent. Cattle condition 5% very poor, 10% poor, 50% fair, 35% good. Panhandle, north pasture condition poor to excellent, most fair. Unseasonably cool temperatures slowed forage growth. Cattle condition mostly fair to good. Central pasture, cattle conditions poor to good. Southwestern pasture condition very poor to excellent, most good. Mostly good pasture conditions first time this year due to rain, some localized field flooding. Statewide; cattle condition very poor to good, most fair.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 10% short, 82% adequate, 8% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 1% poor, 28% fair, 69% good, 2% excellent; 71% planted, 78% 2007, 70% avg.; 49% emerged, 62% 2007, 53% avg. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 53% good, 23% excellent; jointing 93%, 96% 2007, 93% avg.; boot 71%, 79% 2007, 72% avg.; 31% headed, 52% 2007, 43% avg. Range and pasture 3% very poor, 11% poor, 40% fair, 43% good, 3% excellent. Hay 5% very poor, 12% poor, 49% fair, 33% good, 1% excellent. Onions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 92% good, 6% excellent; 2% harvested, 6% 2007, 4% avg. Peaches 0% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 68% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 0% poor, 35% fair, 63% good, 2% excellent; 71% planted, 70% 2007, 60% avg. Sorghum 15% planted, 5% 2007, 4% avg. Apples 25% blooming, 56% 2007, 47% avg. Tobacco transplanted 28%, 38% 2007, 35% avg. Corn planting continued after some light showers over the weekend. The task of breaking cotton land was delayed by the wet and cool temperatures.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was adequate. Banana orchards remained in fair to good condition. Trade winds brought moderate showers to windward areas. Soil moisture was good. Papaya fields were in fair to good condition. Spraying to control insects was on a regular schedule. Vegetables were in fair to good condition. Irrigation was moderate to heavy and steady in most areas. Insects and diseases were being controlled by regular spraying. Weather conditions were generally

fair for agriculture during the week. Crop progress was slowed during the first half of the week by overcast skies which were further dimmed by volcanic emissions from an eruption on the Big Island. The volcanic emissions were intense enough for the County's Civil Defense Agency to issue voluntary evacuation of residents and visitors near the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. The State Department of Agriculture also issued an advisory on the potential effects of volcanic emissions on agriculture. The return of trade winds late Wednesday alleviated the situation by blowing the volcanic smoke away from populated areas. The State continued to experience trade wind weather for the remainder of the week. Some windward areas received moderate amounts of rain. This has been a relatively dry winter in some areas of the State. The State Department of Agriculture issued a mandatory reduction of 20 percent in water consumption for users of its Waimanalo Irrigation System on Oahu effective April 7.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 4.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 81% adequate, 14% surplus. Field corn 1% planted, 9% 2007, 2% avg. Winter wheat 0% jointed, 17% 2007, 6% avg. Sugarbeets 3% emerged, 20% 2007, 13% avg. Spring 3% wheat emerged, 18% 2007, 12% avg. Barley 3% emerged, 20% 2007, 12% avg. Onions 80% planted, 98% 2007, 84% avg.; 13% emerged, 14% 2007, 32% avg. Potatoes 8% planted, 8% 2007, 4% avg. Oats 41% planted, 44% 2007, 35% avg.; 6% emerged, 16% 2007, 11% avg. Dry peas 6% planted, 25% 2007, 27% avg.; 0% emerged, 5% 2007, 5% avg. Lentils 0% planted, 3% 2007, 7% avg. Calving complete 92%, 93% 2007, 93% avg. Lambing complete 90%, 93% 2007, 93% avg. Hay and roughage supply 22% very short, 41% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 29% fair, 66% good, 5% excellent. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 5% poor, 56% fair, 38% good, 0% excellent. The majority of the state received snow early in the week which delayed planting for another week. The week finished with warmer weather. Major agricultural activities included feeding livestock, spring tillage, and planting small grains, potatoes, onions, and sugar beets. North and East Idaho are behind last year's plantings for essentially all crops. For example, in North Idaho barley planting is 7 percent complete compared to 44 percent complete last year at this time.

ILLINOIS: Day suitable for fieldwork 0.2. Soil 1% very short, 1% short, 26% adequate, 72% surplus. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 1% short, 26% adequate, 72% surplus. Oats 13% planted, compared to 17% in 2007, 60% for the five-year average. Winter wheat conditions 1% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Rain and cooler temperatures were prevalent across the state of Illinois this past week. Wet fields continued to prevent producers from planting. Flooding has been reported in some areas. Respondents are hopeful that weather conditions will cooperate this upcoming week. Temperatures were 2.2 degrees below normal. Precipitation this past week was 1.09 inch above normal.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.7. Topsoil moisture 26% adequate, 74% surplus. Subsoil moisture 38% adequate, 62% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 11%, 30% 2007, 28% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 11% excellent. Hay availability 33% very short, 30% short, 35% adequate, 2% surplus. Average temperatures ranged from 1o below normal to 7o above normal with a high of 78o and low of 30o. Precipitation averaged from .78 inches to 2.79 inches. Nitrogen was applied to wheat fields that would support heavy equipment with some aerial applications also being done. A limited amount of tillage work was done on the better drained soils. Many farmers continue to burn corn stalks that piled up during last winters floods. Farmers have equipment ready and are waiting on soils to dry enough to allow them to begin planting. Livestock remain in mostly good condition with calving and lambing continuing on many operations. Other activities included hauling grain to market, spreading fertilizer and manure as conditions permit, preparing equipment for spring planting and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 47% adequate, 53% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 62% adequate, 38% surplus. Oats 4% planted, 0% emerged. Fertilizer application 55% complete. Brisk winds and continued wet conditions allowed little or no fieldwork in Iowa. Frequent rain and even snowfall left gravel roads barely passable, especially for larger trucks and semi-trailers. Pastures remain muddy, although some greening is taking place. Activities calving and moving grain to elevators.

KANSAS: Days suitable for field work 2.2. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 66% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 15% short, 66% adequate, 14% surplus. Wheat 23% jointed, 75% 2007, 57% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 15% poor, 35% fair, 37% good, 8% excellent. Wind damage to wheat crop 86% none, 10% light, 3% moderate, 1% severe. Freeze damage to wheat 90% none, 8% light, 2% moderate. Insect infestation of wheat 88% none, 11% light, 1% moderate. Disease infestation 83% none, 16% light, 1% moderate. Oats 92% planted, 79% 2007, 82% avg. Range and pasture condition 6% very poor, 18% poor, 35% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 11% short, 85% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 4% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 8% short, 79% adequate, 11% surplus. Livestock activities primarily involved calving and lambing around the State. Cattle are being placed on pasture in areas. Primary farm activity involved top dressing wheat, weed control, seeding corn, oats and alfalfa.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.2. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 29% adequate, 70% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 43% adequate, 54% surplus. Corn acres 1% planted, down 27% from previous year. Tobacco transplants 84% seeded, down 1% from last year. Tobacco transplants 55% emerged, down 7% from previous year. Average height of alfalfa 7 inches. Wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 43% good, and 35% excellent. Barley condition 1% poor, 4% fair, 47% good, and 48% excellent. Tobacco transplants condition 3% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 17% poor, 37% fair, 33% good, 7% excellent. Week began with warm, dry weather and ended with the return of precipitation and cooler temperatures.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Soil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 71% adequate, 14% surplus. Corn 98% planted, 95% 2007, 95% avg.; 85% emerged, 84% 2007, 71% avg.; 1% poor, 15% fair, 68% good, 16% excellent. Hay 1st cutting 4%, 5% 2007, 3% avg. Soybeans 6% planted, 0% 2007, 2% avg. Wheat 91% headed, 85% 2007, 72% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 64% good, 17% excellent. Spring plowing 75% plowed, 82% 2007, 77% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 5% poor, 38% fair, 48% good, 8% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 39% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. Vegetable 1% very poor, 11% poor, 48% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Range and pasture 2% very poor, 11% poor, 38% fair, 45% good, 4% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 91% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 35% short, 61% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay supplies 43% very short, 39% short, 18% adequate, 0% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 45% good, 13% excellent. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 100% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 59% good, 31% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 13% fair, 56% good, 31% excellent; 100% planted, 55% 2007, 0% avg. Cucumbers 5% planted, 0% 2007, 4% avg. Green peas 50% planted, 36% 2007, 44% avg. Potatoes 75% planted, 57% 2007, 38% avg. Snap beans 5% planted, 2% 2007, 1% avg. Sweet corn 20% planted, 6% 2007, 9% avg. Tomatoes 12% planted, 4% 2007, 12% avg. Apples 12% bloomed, 3% 2007, 4% avg. Peaches 31% bloomed, 19% 2007,

24% avg. Strawberries 46% bloomed, 33% 2007, 23% avg. Corn planting has started. Small grain condition is very good. Early vegetables are being planted.

MICHIGAN: Day suitable for fieldwork 1. Topsoil 0% very short, 0% short, 35% adequate, 65% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 48% adequate, 50% surplus. Range and pasture condition 7% very poor, 20% poor, 27% fair, 43% good, 3% excellent. Precipitation amounts ranged from 1.01 inches in the southeast Lower Peninsula to 2.81 inches in the western Upper Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 4 degrees below normal in the western Upper Peninsula to 5 degrees above normal in the southeast Lower Peninsula. Farmers are eager to begin planting, but fieldwork is limited due to wet conditions. Saturated fields have hindered planting. Pastures are beginning to green but are still soggy. Fruit progress appears to be normal. Farm activities include wheat top dressing, lambing, calving, manure hauling and spreading, repairing machinery and farm buildings, pruning fruit trees, and clearing brush.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 63% adequate, 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 13% short, 69% adequate, 14% surplus. Corn 2% ground prepared, 0% 2007, 3% avg. Soybeans 1% ground prepared, 0% 2007, 1% avg. Approximate date full-scale fieldwork will begin is April 24th. A heavy snow event occurred on Friday, April 10th leaving behind as much as 10 inches of snow in southeastern Minnesota and as much as 30 inches in northern Minnesota based on producer comments.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Soil moisture 0% very short, 18% short, 49% adequate, 33% surplus. Corn 71% planted, 96% 2007, 83% avg.; 53% emerged, 89% 2007, 63% avg.; 1% very poor, 12% poor, 33% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Cotton 0% planted, 3% 2007, 2% avg. Rice 8% planted, 20% 2007, 17% avg.; 2% emerged, 7% 2007, 4% avg. Sorghum 6% planted, 14% 2007, 15% avg.; 3% emerged, 4% 2007, 5% avg. Soybeans 8% planted, 32% 2007, 30% avg.; 4% emerged, 19% 2007, 14% avg. Winter wheat 91% jointing, 95% 2007, 93% avg.; 25% heading, 61% 2007, 36% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 49% good, 20% excellent. Hay 8% (harvested-cool), 11% 2007, 11% avg. Watermelons 69% planted, 63% 2007, 52% avg. Blueberries 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 81% good, 3% excellent. Cattle 3% very poor, 14% poor, 33% fair, 38% good, 12% excellent. Pasture 1% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 44% good, 11% excellent. Wet conditions continue to hamper fieldwork for the state. The excessive rainfall caused rotting in some of the corn crop and planting delays for soybeans. Much of the wheat crop is completely covered by water in some portions of the Delta, and the anticipated frost has some producers apprehensive about their early planted crops. Livestock and pastures are in good shape.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 46% adequate, 54% surplus. Spring tillage 16% complete, 48% 2007, 54% avg. Pasture condition 7% very poor, 22% poor, 39% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent. Another cold, rainy week continued to delay field work and spring plantings. Many reporters commented on below normal temperatures ranging in the upper 20's and lower 30's. Warmer and drier weather is needed for fieldwork. Heavy rains continued to delay corn planting, although some progress was made in the western part of the State. New Madrid County in the Bootheel reported some wheat destroyed due to flooding from both the Mississippi River and St. Johns Ditch. Remembering last year's April freeze, growers in the central district are concerned about the condition of the fruit crop due to below normal temperatures.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.2. Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 3% last year, 39% short, 12% last year, 29% adequate, 74% last year, 0% surplus, 11% last year. Subsoil moisture 37% very short, 9% last year, 44% short, 27% last year,

19% adequate, 60% last year, 0% surplus, 4% last year. Field tillage work in progress 47% none, 66% last year, 40% just started, 20% last year, 13% well underway, 14% last year. Barley 16% planted, 13% last year. Oats 4% planted, 4% last year. Spring wheat 9% planted, 6% last year. Winter wheat condition 7% very poor, 0% last year, 13% poor, 4% last year, 43% fair, 29% last year, 33% good, 54% last year, 4% excellent; 13% last year. Winter wheat spring stages 41% still dormant, 8% last year, 49% greening, 35% last year, 10% green and growing, 57% last year. Camelina 61% planted, 8% emerged. Dry peas 10% planted, 4% last year. Sugar beets 17% planted. The state experienced below normal precipitation during the week. Ennis had 1.03 inches of moisture, the only city with over an inch. Highs were mostly in the 60s to 70s, and lows were mostly in the high teens to 20s. A high pressure ridge with warm winds allowed temperatures to tie previously set records in Western Montana on April 13th. Several cities in North Central and Southwest Montana set new high temperature records on April 13th. Thompson Falls and Harlem both reached 80 degrees, and Lakeview had the low temperature of zero degrees. Livestock are still in holding pastures for birthing and feeding. Some pastures are starting to green up. Range and pasture feed condition 15% very poor, 2% last year, 36% poor, 20% last year, 35% fair, 41% last year, 12% good, 31% last year, 2% excellent, 6% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 92%, 88% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 92%, 92% last year. Livestock grazing 78% open, 74% last year, 13% difficult, 17% last year, 9% closed, 9% last year. Calving 76% complete, 78% last year, lambing 58% complete, 60% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.1. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 11% short, 65% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 24% short, 65% adequate, 4% surplus. Oats 38% planted, 32% 2007, 57% avg.; 6% emerged, 6% 2007, 14% avg. Wheat conditions 1% very poor, 6% poor, 33% fair, 53% good, 7% excellent. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 71% good, 7% excellent; calving 89% complete; calf losses rated 9% below avg.; 89% avg.; 2% above average. The entire state received some form of precipitation, with areas in the central part of Nebraska receiving rain along with up to 12" of snow. Rain accumulations of over an inch fell in the eastern part of the state. The western part received a quarter of an inch to an inch of moisture. Below normal soil temperatures which also dropped an average of five degrees this week throughout the state has planting stalled, as soil temperatures are not conducive to germination. Producers received needed moisture for their small grains, pasture and alfalfa which should respond quickly to the moisture.

NEVADA: For the week ending April 13th, temperatures went from below normal early in the week to above normal towards weeks end across the state. Temperatures ranged from 10 degrees below normal in Elko and Ely to 14 degrees above normal in Reno. Trace amounts of precipitation were recorded in Elko and Ely. The drought condition for northern Nevada improved slightly to abnormally dry. The rest of the states drought condition remained unchanged from the previous week at moderate drought. Caving and laming continues to be the main farm and ranch activities.

NEW ENGLAND: The first half of the week saw overcast skies, average to above average temperatures, and little or no precipitation through Thursday. Temperatures averaged in the mid-50s and highs reached the upper-60s by Thursday. Rain moved into the region on Friday causing temperatures to drop below average in most locations. Rain continued throughout the weekend. Total rainfall ranged from 0.5 to 1.4 inches for the week. Light snow fell in Northern Maine and New Hampshire over the weekend, but accumulation was minimal. Maple sugar activities continued in northern states. Other general farm activities included working in nurseries and greenhouses, tending livestock, performing general maintenance, and continuing to make preparations for the spring planting season.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil moisture 85% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 90% adequate, 10% surplus. There were no measurable amounts of rainfall for the week in most localities. Temperatures were above normal for the week in most areas of the Garden State. Range and pastures are mostly good. Ground preparation continues. Sweet corn planting under plastic underway. Alfalfa is starting to green in central New Jersey. Producers also continued greenhouse work, spraying, and fertilizing.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6.3. Topsoil moisture 70% very short, 23% short, 5% adequate, 2% surplus. Wind damage 45% light, 18% moderate, 3% severe. Freeze damage 7% light, 3% moderate, 5% severe. Alfalfa 1% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Corn 3% planted. Irrigated winter wheat 6% poor, 49% fair, 42% good, 3% excellent; with 3% headed, 50% grazed. Dry winter wheat 34% very poor, 55% poor, 11% fair, 12% grazed. Total winter wheat 20% very poor, 36% poor, 26% fair, 17% good, 1% excellent; 1% headed, 27% grazed. Lettuce 25% fair, 75% good. Chile 71% fair, 29% good, 77% planted. Onions 5% fair, 90% good, 5% excellent. Cattle conditions 16% poor, 49% fair, 34% good, 1% excellent. Sheep conditions 6% very poor, 10% poor, 60% fair, 24% good. Range and pasture conditions 26% very poor, 42% poor, 27% fair, 5% good. Farmers spent the week planting and irrigating crops, as well as working the soil. Livestock producers have been busy supplemental feeding, hauling water, culling herds, branding and calving. Dry, windy conditions in parts of the state impacted field work and crop conditions, however some parts did see some precipitation. A cold front moved across the state on Wednesday, April 9th, bringing below normal temperatures and precipitation across much of the state. Locations in the northern and eastern part of the state saw multiple days of precipitation from the system. Temperatures did rebound to near normal values by the end of the week however.

NEW YORK: Warmer weather continued through the week ending April 13, with temperatures ranging from the 30's to highs in the mid-60's. Maple syrup producers continued to boil. Apple, onion, and potato growers continued moving their crops from storage for grading and packing. Other major activities included tending livestock, spreading manure, attending meetings and trade shows, preparing equipment for plantings, and finalizing plans for the upcoming season.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 3.9. Soil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 72% adequate and 21% surplus. Activities during the week included completing the planting of Irish potatoes, the planting of corn, managing tobacco transplants, spreading of fertilizer, and other spring planting preparations. North Carolina received limited rainfall with the most precipitation recorded in Eden with 1.16 inches of rain. Mild temperatures dominated the state with the average temperatures ranging from 52 to 64 degrees.

NORTH DAKOTA: Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 29% short, 36% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 31% short, 36% adequate, 1% surplus. The statewide average starting date for fieldwork is expected to be April 15. Durum wheat 3% planted, 2% average. Dry edible peas 3% planted, average not available. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short 7% short, 85% adequate, 7% surplus. Pastures and ranges 6% growing, 94% dormant. Grain and concentrate supply 2% very short, 7% short, 86% adequate, 5% surplus. Cow conditions 1% poor, 14% fair, 71% good, 14% excellent. Calving was 67% complete. Calf conditions 1% poor, 12% fair, 73% good, 14% excellent. Sheep conditions 2% poor, 19% fair, 65% good, 14% excellent. Lambing was 78% percent complete. Lambing conditions 1% poor, 17% fair, 68% good, 14% excellent. Shearing was 84% complete. Planting in the eastern part of the state had another setback as the latest rain and snow storm hit the area. Western areas were still in

need of moisture as cool, dry conditions continued last week according to reporters. Plantings became more wide spread in western areas this past week.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 1.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 36% adequate, 64% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 6%, 6% 2007, 13% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent. Oats 7% planted, 15% 2007, 21% avg. Potatoes 3% planted, 10% 2007, 7% avg. Apples in green tip or beyond 31%, 42% 2007, 47% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, 15% excellent. Peaches in green tip or beyond 29%, 48% 2007, 46% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 15% excellent. Hay condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 44% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent. Pasture condition 5% very poor, 20% poor, 36% fair, 35% good, 4% excellent. Farmers had less than two days suitable for field work which allowed some planting of oats. Most areas of the State are still too wet to allow machinery into fields to till and plant. Other farm activities for the week included winter wheat top dressing, prepping machinery, purchasing of seed, hauling and spreading manure, seeding alfalfa, plowing, clearing fence rows, bull-dozing waterways, moving grain, and delivering grain to ethanol plants.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.7. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 6% short, 46% adequate, 38% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 7% short, 62% adequate, 21% surplus. Wheat condition 7% very poor, 11% poor, 26% fair, 48% good, 8% excellent; jointing 83% this week, 67% last week, 95% last year, 91% average. Rye condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 16% fair, 67% good, 6% excellent; jointing 89% this week, 87% last week, 99% last year, 66% average. Oats condition 6% very poor, 12% poor, 39% fair, 41% good, 2% excellent; jointing 42% this week, 32% last week, 50% last year, 43% average. Corn seedbed prepared 79% this week, 75% last week, 91% last year, 80% average; planted 29% this week, 20% last week, 45% last year, 33% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 27% this week, 25% last week, 32% last year, 35% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 41% this week, 39% last week, 42% last year, 44% average. Peanut seedbed prepared 49% this week, 47% last week, 50% last year, 47% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 69% this week, 64% last week, 55% last year, 65% average. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 40% fair, 44% good, 6% excellent. Pasture and range condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 37% fair, 40% good, 9% excellent. Livestock, Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$104 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$94 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range. Cooler weather conditions helped decrease insect activity last week. Strong winds and thunderstorms have stressed cattle herds.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 4.9. Top soil moisture 11% short, 64% adequate, 25% surplus. Sub soil moisture 2% very short, 12% short, 65% adequate, 21% surplus. Winter wheat condition 8% poor, 57% fair, 29% good, 6% excellent. Range, pasture condition 5% very poor, 16% poor, 38% fair, 33% good, 8% excellent. All barley 79% planted, 74% previous year, 65% 5-year average. All barley 39% emerged, 56% previous year, 38% 5-year average. Spring wheat 80% planted, 80% previous year, 74% 5-year average. Spring wheat 39% emerged, 43% previous year, 40% 5-year average. Weather conditions continued to be cold, wet during the early part of the week in most areas, but warmed up dramatically by weeks end. High temperatures ranged from 86 degrees in

Roseburg to 64 degrees in Crescent City. Low temperatures ranged from 38 degrees at the Bandon station to 15 degrees in Christmas Valley. The Florence station received the most precipitation with 1.10 inches, was the only station to receive over an inch. Only four of the forty-three stations did not receive any measurable precipitation with most reporting only a trace. Despite wet conditions at the beginning of the week, almost all stations reported slightly below average precipitation levels. Field crops warmer temperatures were welcomed this past weekend across most of the State after earlier cool conditions. The warmer weather aided crop development, growth. Grains, grass seed, canola were doing better with the increased temperatures. However, some areas of the State were still too wet for spring field work. In some western counties, some grains failed to emerge due to saturated soils. Warmer weather forecasts should aid winter wheat, spring cereals recover from slow growth due to recent cold spells. For the most part, north-central counties have so far lacked moisture, warmth for small grains. Vegetables attendees at local Farmer's Markets throughout the Willamette Valley enjoyed warm, sunny weather this past weekend as the start of the season continued. In the southern part of the Valley, truck gardeners were preparing fields, some cabbage, radishes, carrot planting was taking place where the ground would allow. Transplanting carrot roots continued in Jefferson County where irrigation could begin as early as next week. Fruits, Nuts continued frosty mornings, cool daytime temperatures early in the week furthered potential fruit damage in many areas. Weeks end quick warm up accelerated fruit development, which concerned some growers as temperatures may dip down again. Potential fruit damaged in Willamette Valley could include plums, peaches, cherries. Douglas County plums were past full bloom when low temperatures occurred, will probably have a poor set. Peaches were still in full bloom, may have a favorable set. Pears were about 30-40 percent flowering with the remaining bloom out in the next 4-5 days. Apples will be in full bloom in about a week to 10 days. Blueberries were still about a week or so away from bloom. Grapes were entering their most vulnerable frost period of spring. Fruit development in the lower Hood River Valley was as follows d'Anjou pear near full bloom (WSU stage 7); Red delicious apple at tight cluster (WSU stage 4); Pinot noir grape at Eichhorn-Lorenz stage 2. Fruit trees in The Dalles were starting to show color. Further south, tree buds were swelling. The cherry bloom has been delayed compared to this time last year, about two weeks late, with some just coming into bloom. Two weeks of temperatures in the mid to high 20's has caused some flower bud mortality. Southern Oregon fruit trees were in bloom, grapes were leafing out. Nurseries, Greenhouses; Greenhouses were busy with spring flowers, some early garden starts. Nursery business increased with numerous plants becoming available. Nurseries were very busy in some areas with decorative tree, shrub sales. Livestock, Range, Pasture some supplemental feeding continues, particularly in the cooler areas of the State, but more, more cattle are being moved to spring pastures. Cattle growers are starting to turn animals out onto their grazing permits in Lake County. Producers were fertilizing pasture in Coos, Curry counties. A few cattlemen were branding, ear marking, vaccinating early calves in Wasco County.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil moisture 3% short, 74% adequate, 23% surplus. Spring plowing 21% complete, 18% 2007, 28% avg. Wheat crop condition 25% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Oats planted 26% complete, 11% 2007, 22% avg. Alfalfa crop conditions 4% poor, 29% fair, 50% good, 17% excellent. Timothy clover crop

condition 11% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 12% excellent. Peaches in pink 16 % complete, 37% 2007, 38% avg. Cherries in pink 6% complete, 32% 2007, 29% avg. Pasture conditions 10 very poor, 10% poor, 37% fair, 35% good, 8% excellent. Principal farm activities included spreading manure, lime and fertilizer, checking and servicing machinery, chopping corn stalks, attending farm auctions, spring plowing, cleaning barnyards, seeding alfalfa, constructing sod waterways and cropland terraces, and planting oats and sweet corn under plastic.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 87% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 0% poor, 27% fair, 73% good, 0% excellent; 65% planted, 78% 2007, 63% avg.; 39% emerged, 61% 2007, 38% avg. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 0% poor, 24% fair, 62% good, 14% excellent; 28% headed, 28% 2007, 24% avg. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 48% fair, 43% good, 2% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 11% excellent; 40% headed, 39% 2007, 32% avg. Tobacco 0% very poor, 0% poor, 42% fair, 58% good, 0% excellent; transplanted 31%, 22% 2007, 22% avg. Peaches 0% very poor, 7% poor, 9% fair, 84% good, 0% excellent. Apples 0% very poor, 0% poor, 100% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Snapbeans fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 40% fair, 60% good, 0% excellent; fresh 48% planted, 56% 2007, 50% avg. Cucumbers fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 50% fair, 50% good, 0% excellent; fresh planted 46%, 34% 2007, 52% avg. Watermelons 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 80% good, 0% excellent; 55% planted, 68% 2007, 54% avg. Tomatoes fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 30% fair, 70% good, 0% excellent; fresh planted 65%, 70% 2007, 70% avg. Cantelopes 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 80% good, 0% excellent; 41% planted, 54% 2007, 49% avg. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 36% fair, 59% good, 2% excellent. Sorghum 9% planted, 8% 2007, 9% avg..

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.9. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 71% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 13% short, 74% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter wheat breaking dormancy 72%, 95% 2007, 95% avg. Barley 7% seeded, 3% 2007, 18% avg.; 0% emerged, 0% 2007, 2% avg. Spring wheat 0% emerged, 2% 2007, 5% avg. Feed supplies 1% very short, 12% short, 81% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 8% very short, 15% short, 70% adequate, 7% surplus. Range and pasture 6% very poor, 11% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Calf deaths 18% below avg.; 77% avg.; 5% above average. Cattle moved to pasture 5% complete. Calving 58% complete. Cattle condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 67% good, 16% excellent. Sheep, lamb deaths 29% below avg.; 69% avg.; 2% above average. Lambing 77% complete. Sheep condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 62% good, 22% excellent. A major winter storm dropped heavy snow late in the week in the northeast and south central parts of the state causing some difficulties in calving and lambing and slowing down small grain seedings in South Dakota.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 57% adequate, 41% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 9% short, 61% adequate, 26% surplus. Wheat 60% jointed, 87% 2007, 79% avg.; 89% top dressed, 95% 2007, 97% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 61% good, 17% excellent. Apples 75% budding or beyond, 97% 2007, 86% avg.; 34% blooming or beyond, 79% 2007, 61% avg.; 1% poor, 24% fair, 69% good, 6% excellent. Peaches 90% budding or beyond, 99% 2007, 95% avg.; 65% blooming or beyond, 92% 2007, 83% avg.; 1% poor, 23% fair,

62% good, 14% excellent. Pastures 2% very poor, 12% poor, 37% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Last week's wet weather, combined with the previous week's rainfall, have most of the State's farmers anxiously awaiting a dry spell in order to get started on their field activities. Powdery mildew has been reported in a few wheat fields across the State. Also, several counties along the Mississippi River reported flooding, which predominately affected wheat fields. The abundant rainfall has provided a boost for pasture and hayfield growth. The State's nursery farmers were busy spraying, planting, and shipping plants. Other field activities last week included applying pesticides and fertilizer. Temperatures averaged above normal across the State towards the beginning of the week but were below normal by week's end. Precipitation averaged above normal for much of the State, except for eastern portions, which were below normal.

TEXAS: Topsoil moisture was mostly short to adequate statewide. Corn condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Sorghum condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Wheat condition was mostly fair to poor statewide. Oat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Range and pasture condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Strong storms with winds were observed in some Northern regions of Texas. Some of the High Plains received up to ½ inch of rain, and parts of the Low Plains received up to 2 or 3 inches of rain. The Cross Timber, the Blacklands, and North East Texas observed from 0.25 up to 2 or 3 inches in some areas. The rest of the state received very little to no rainfall. Small grains continued to benefit from the recent rains in the Cross Timbers. Pre-watering and land preparations continued for the upcoming cotton planting in the Plains. Corn planting continued in the Blacklands, while land preparations continued in the Northern High Plains. Some producers planted some early sorghum in the Southern Low Plains. Fall planted onions showed good growth in the Trans-Pecos, while onion harvest continued in the Lower Valley. Pecan trees were beginning to leaf out in North East Texas, the Trans-Pecos, Edwards Plateau, and South Central. Topsoil moisture was mostly short to adequate statewide. Supplemental feeding of livestock decreased as pastures began to green up in most areas of the state.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 5. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 95% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 5% very poor, 18% poor, 12% fair, 51% good, 14% excellent. Spring wheat 54% planted, 77% 2007, 58% avg. Barley 57% planted, 66% 2007, 54% avg. Oats 28% planted, 31% 2007, 36% avg. Cows calved 76%, 81% 2007, 79% avg. Range and pasture 4% very poor, 9% poor, 43% fair, 33% good, 11% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 1% short, 99% adequate, 0% surplus. Ewes lamb on farm 78%, 81% 2007, 81% avg. Ewes lamb on range 21%, 42% 2007, 40% avg. Apricots full bloom or past 57%, 79% 2007, 75% avg. Overall conditions were excellent for field work. Crops are beginning to progress around the state. Livestock continues to do well. Box Elder reports farmers are working fields and planting small grains and safflower. Irrigated winter wheat looks good, but there has been some concern about winter wheat especially on the dry farms. It seems as if some fields have suffered some damage due to snow mold and winter kill. Box Elder also reports that the precipitation during the March was about 1/2 of normal, and hasn't seen much moisture in April. Hay supplies continue to be tight and prices are still high. This trend is likely to continue at least until the first crop is cut in May. Duchesne County reports that cool weather has delayed spring field work. Beaver County reports that spring planting is going well. Beaver County reports that summer

pastures are in big demand because many of the ranchers will not be able to graze livestock where the Milford Fire burned last year. Many ranchers have lost calves this spring due to a new variety of scours and also pneumonia. Box Elder reports that livestock producers are branding calves or lambing ewes. Many range flocks are in the process of being sheared and will start lambing shortly. Duchesne County reports that some cattle producers have been running short on feed and the calf death loss seems to be higher this year as reported by several producers. Emery County reports that moisture in higher elevations is above normal. Moisture at lower elevations has also been good, but spring and summer rains are still needed to help the feed production in native grazing areas of the county grow good feed this year.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 14% short, 76% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 26% short, 64% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture 3% very poor, 20% poor, 48% fair, 25% good, 4% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent. Other hay 6% very poor, 10% poor, 51% fair, 32% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa hay 8% poor, 35% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 16% excellent. Tobacco greenhouse 9% fair, 55% good, 36% excellent. Tobacco plantbeds 10% very poor, 9% poor, 51% fair, 30% good. Summer potatoes 5% poor, 20% fair, 75% good. Apples all 1% poor, 29% fair, 70% good. Peaches 2% very poor, 8% poor, 45% fair, 27% good, 18% excellent. Grapes 2% poor, 24% fair, 47% good, 27% excellent. Oats 2% very poor, 11% poor, 31% fair, 52% good, 4% excellent. Corn 12% planted, 26% 2007; 19% avg. Winter wheat 4%; 1% avg. Tobacco plantbeds seeded 95%; 91% 2007; 98% avg. It was a cool week. Low temperatures hindered small grain progress and delayed corn planting in parts of the State. Scattered showers contributed to improved hay and pasture crop conditions. Rain showers hampered spraying fungicides and herbicides on small grains. Other farm activities this week included feeding hay, preparing vegetables, monitoring small grains for aphid pressure.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Soil moisture conditions 4% short, 72% adequate, 24% surplus. Spring seeding conditions varied. Whitman and Walla Walla Counties reported slow progress of spring tillage and seeding. Much of the work had been limited to aerial applications of herbicides and ground applications of fertilizer. Asotin County reported drier conditions and their spring seeding was further along, but still hampered by snow-drifted fields in higher elevations. Grant County reported planting of processing peas continued. Adams County reported to be nearly done planting grain. Dry land winter wheat continued to look good coming out of winter. One report of wheat mosaic virus was noted in a county. In spite of a cool spring, very dry conditions still prevailed in some grain growing areas. In the Yakima Valley, apples entered into the 1/2 inch green stage; cherries were between first white to popcorn stage. In the warmer areas of the county, apple buds were showing pink and soft fruits were in early bloom. Nighttime temperatures remained cool earlier in the week as growers continued to protect fruit buds against frost damage. While significant bud damage had been reported, no significant crop loss was anticipated except in orchards in the warmer areas of the county that do not practice frost control. In Snohomish and Whatcom Counties, planting of blueberries continued. Range and pasture conditions 4% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 61% good, 1% excellent. On the west side of the Cascades, initial green chop activities were reported with improving pasture conditions. On the east side, it was reported that some cattle operators were turning cattle out

on pasture. But pastures in general were reported to be wet and slow to green. Shellfish growers continued oyster harvest and seeding operations.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 85% adequate, 11% surplus compared with 4% very short, 12% short, 65% adequate, 19% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring 34% planting, 30% in 2007, 31% 5-yr avg. Hay and roughage supplies 14% very short, 50% short, 36% adequate compared with 2% very short, 28% short, 67% adequate, 3% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies 5% very short, 24% short, 71% adequate compared with 1% very short, 14% short, 85% adequate this time last year. Corn 1% planted, 3% in 2007, 3% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat conditions 1% poor, 35% fair, 63% good, 1% excellent; 1% headed, 1% in 2007, 5-yr avg not available. Oats 28% planted, 8% in 2007, 17% 5-yr avg.; 1% emerged, 1% in 2007, 2% 5-yr avg. Hay 7% very poor, 23% poor, 42% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Apple conditions 74% fair, 26% good. Peach conditions 79% fair, 21% good. Cattle and calves 2% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 61% good, 2% excellent. Calving was 78% complete, compared to 79% last year. Sheep and lambs 1% very poor, 17% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 3% excellent. Lambing was 83% complete, compared to 83% last year. Farming activities included vaccinating and preparing cattle for turn out to pasture, applying litter to fields, planting corn and oats, calving, lambing, repairing fence and maintaining farm machinery.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 52% adequate, 48% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 0 to 5 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures were in the lower to upper 40s across the state. Lows averaged in the low to upper 30s for the week. Precipitation ranged from 1.61 inches in Eau Claire to 2.96 inches in Madison. There was a slight amount of oats planted and spring tillage, but overall state total was 0 percent. Precipitation in both the form of snow and rain delayed spring fieldwork in Wisconsin due to wet and muddy conditions.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 25% short, 64% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 28% very short, 24% short, 47% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 3% very short, 22% short, 74% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley 56% planted, 54% 2007, 60% avg.; 4% emerged; 6% 2007, 12% avg. Oats 14% planted, 20% 2007, 21% avg.; 0% emerged, 2% 2007, 2% avg. Sugarbeets 12% planted, 15% 2007, 22% avg.; 0% emerged, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Spring wheat 0% planted, 9% 2007, 17% avg.; 0% emerged, 1% 2007, 1% avg. Corn 0% planted, 1% 2007, 1% avg. Winter wheat condition 22% fair, 78% good. Calves born 73%, 78% 2007, 73% avg. Calf losses 15% light, 83% normal, 2% heavy. Farm flock lambing 70%, 79% 2007, 76% avg. Farm flock shorn 61%, 75% 2007, 75% avg. Lamb losses 11% light, 84% normal, 5% heavy. Range flock lambing 14%, 21% 2007, 18% avg. Range flock shorn 29%, 35% 2007, 39% avg. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 28% poor, 34% fair, 34% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 21% fair, 78% good.

April 10 ENSO Update

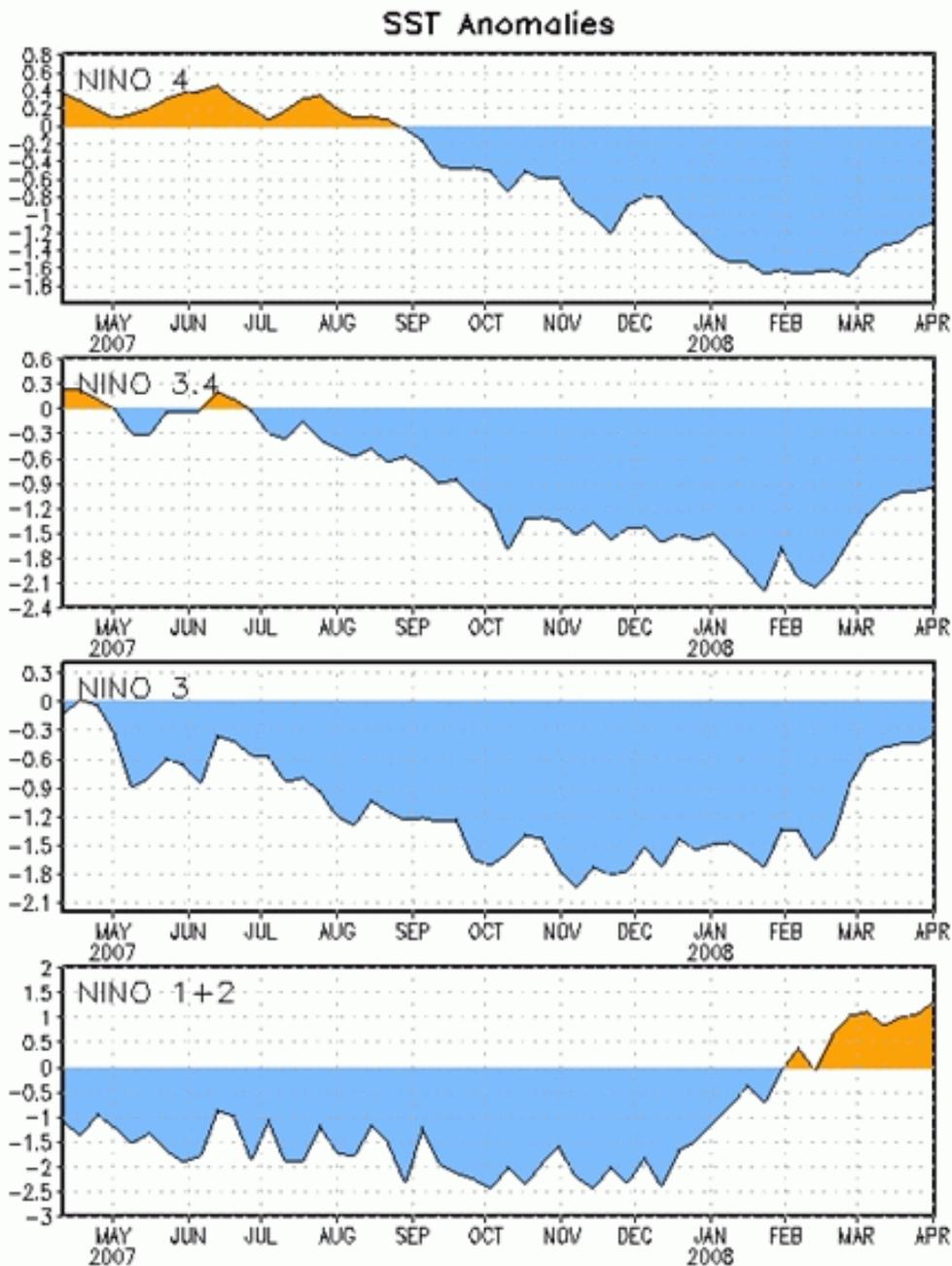


Figure 1: Time series of area-averaged sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) in the Niño regions [Niño-1+2 (0°-10°S, 90°-80°W), Niño 3 (5°N-5°S, 150°W-90°W), Niño-3.4 (5°N-5°S, 170°W-120°W), Niño-4 (150°W-160°E and 5°N-5°S)]. SST anomalies are departures are from the 1971-2000 base period weekly means.

Synopsis: La Niña is expected to continue for the next 3 months.

La Niña declined to moderate-strength during March 2008 as negative sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies weakened across the central and east-central equatorial Pacific. The latest weekly

SSTs are more than 1.0°C below average in areas between 160°E and 120°W. All of the Niño indices warmed during March (Fig. 1), with only the westernmost Niño-4 and Niño-3.4 regions

having values nearly 1.0°C below average. Above-average SSTs remained restricted to the far eastern equatorial Pacific in association with a significant warming trend that began in mid-December. In the central Pacific, the subsurface temperature anomalies also lessened (averaging -1°C to -4°C at thermocline depth), and became increasingly confined to the surface region. This evolution led to a significant weakening of the negative ocean heat content anomalies (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean; Fig 2). Despite this oceanic trend, the atmospheric conditions continue to strongly reflect La Niña. Enhanced low-level easterly winds and upper-level westerly winds persisted across the central equatorial Pacific, convection remained suppressed throughout the central equatorial Pacific, and enhanced convection covered the far western Pacific. Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic conditions indicate an ongoing, but weaker, La Niña.

The recent dynamical and statistical SST forecasts for the Niño 3.4 region indicate La Niña will become weak and persist through May-June-July 2008. Thereafter, there is considerable spread in the forecasts, with nearly one-half indicating La Niña could continue well into the second half of the year. Based on current atmospheric and oceanic

conditions and recent trends, La Niña is expected to continue for the next 3 months.

Expected La Niña impacts during April-June include a continuation of above-average precipitation over Indonesia and below-average precipitation over the central equatorial Pacific. Compared to the Northern Hemisphere winter, La Niña impacts over the United States in spring are typically less pronounced. The main April-June signal for the contiguous United States is an increased probability of below-average precipitation over parts of the Southwest extending from Texas to Nevada.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their 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 8 May 2008. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.ensupdate@noaa.gov.

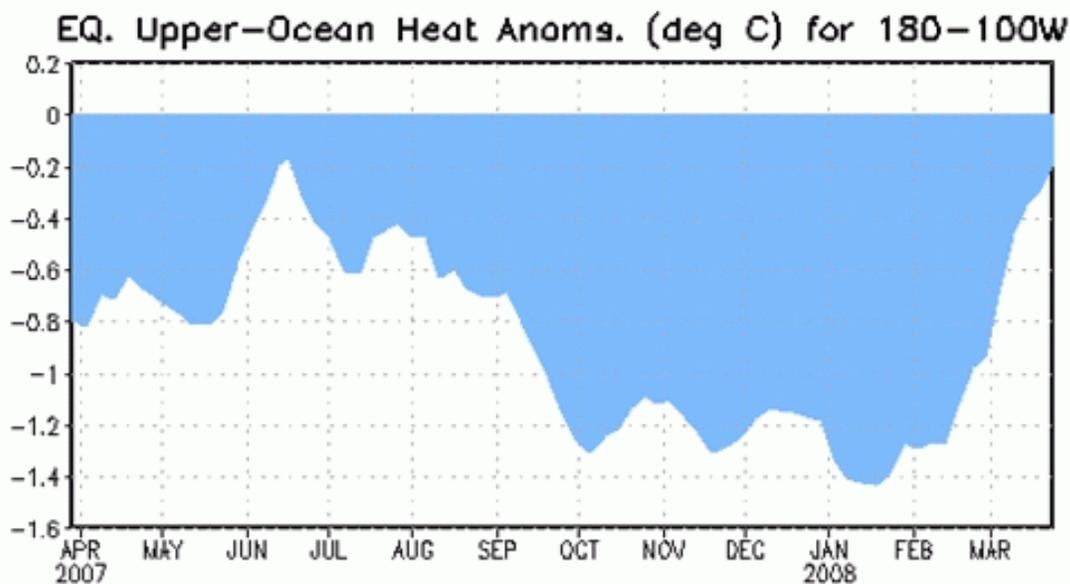


Figure 2: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N - 5°S , 180° - 100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

International Weather and Crop Summary

April 6 - 12, 2008

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Mostly dry weather favored rapid spring grain planting in Ukraine and Russia, while unseasonably warm weather promoted winter grain development.

EUROPE: Cold, wet conditions hampered fieldwork and slowed winter crop development.

AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry weather caused few delays in summer crop harvesting but provided little additional topsoil moisture in advance of autumn winter grain planting.

EAST ASIA: The warm weather across China promoted crop development and warmed soils in the north for early planting.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers retreated south, bringing increased rainfall to southern Indonesia and drier weather to Thailand.

ARGENTINA: Conditions were generally favorable for maturation and harvesting of summer grains and oilseeds.

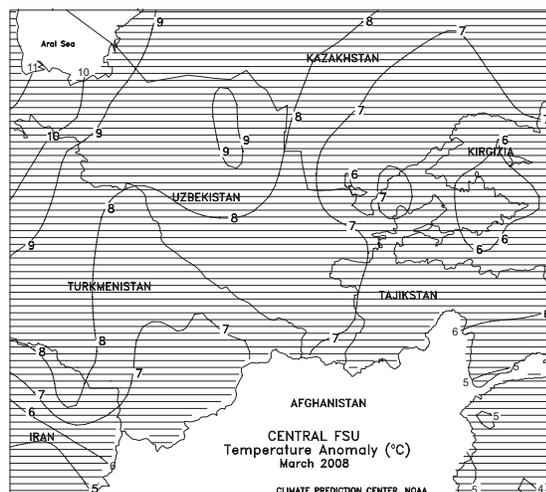
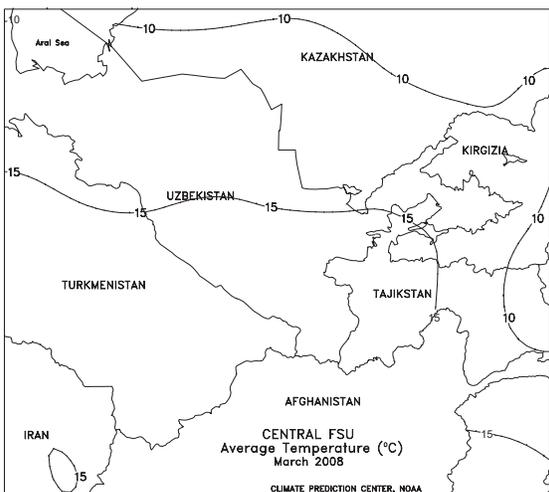
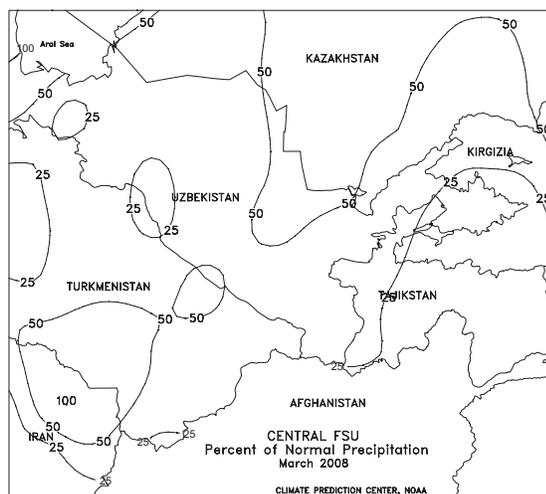
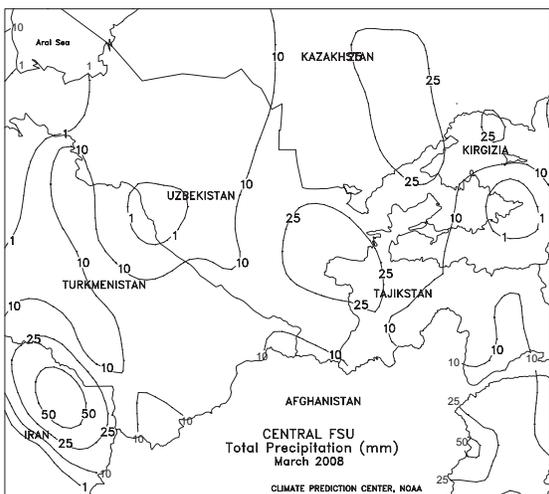
BRAZIL: Showers benefited secondary crops but the moisture was untimely for harvesting the main soybean crop.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers boosted soil moisture for winter grains in Turkey, while drought further reduced winter crop prospects along the eastern Mediterranean coast.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Showers in northern Morocco aided reproductive winter grains, while dry weather reduced crop prospects in southern Morocco.

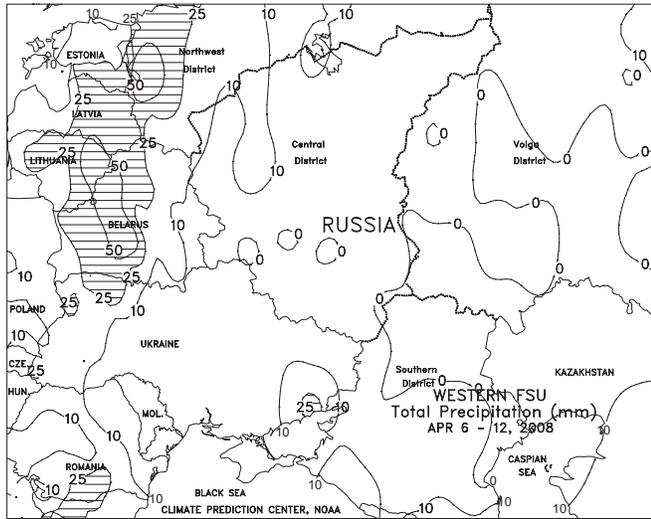
SOUTH AFRICA: Dry, albeit cool weather aided development of filling to maturing summer crops.

MEXICO: Warm, dry weather increased seasonal irrigation requirements and hastened development of winter grown crops.



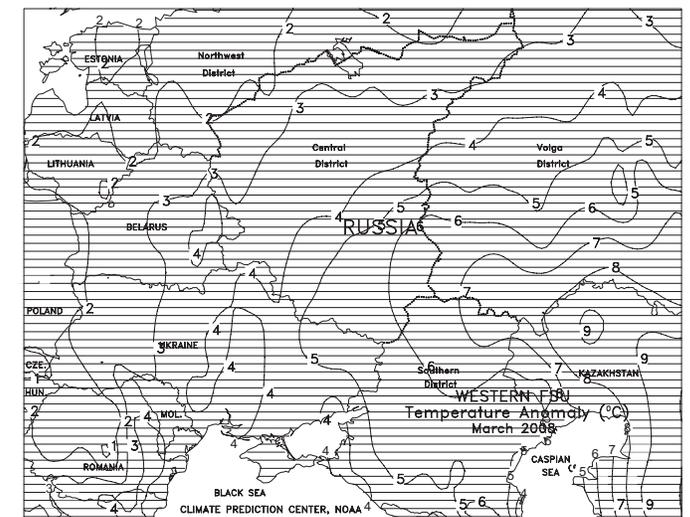
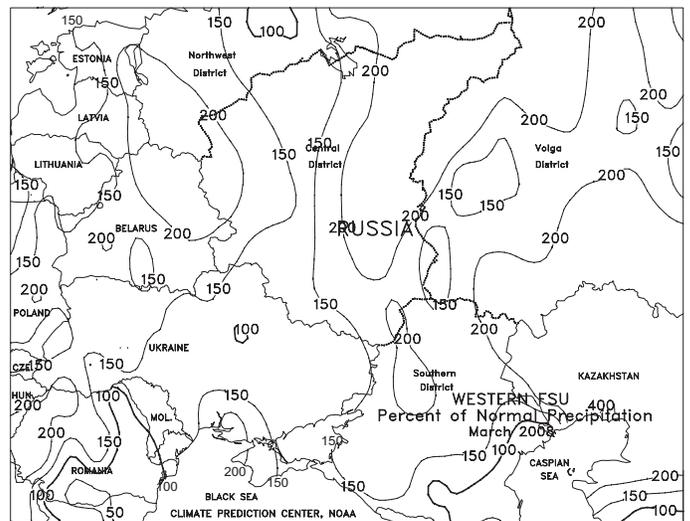
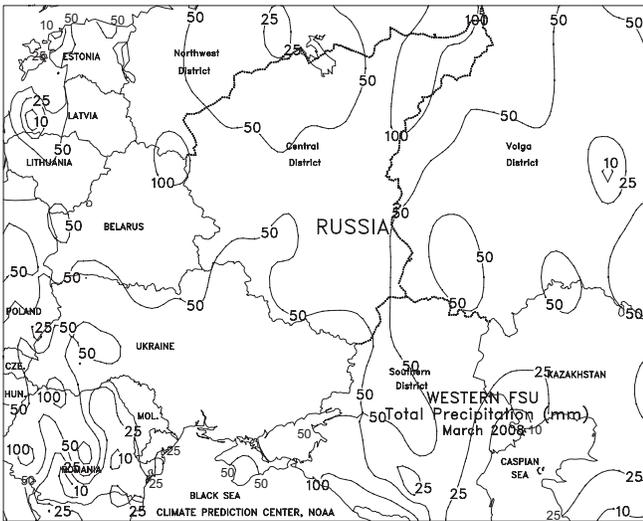
FSU-WESTERN

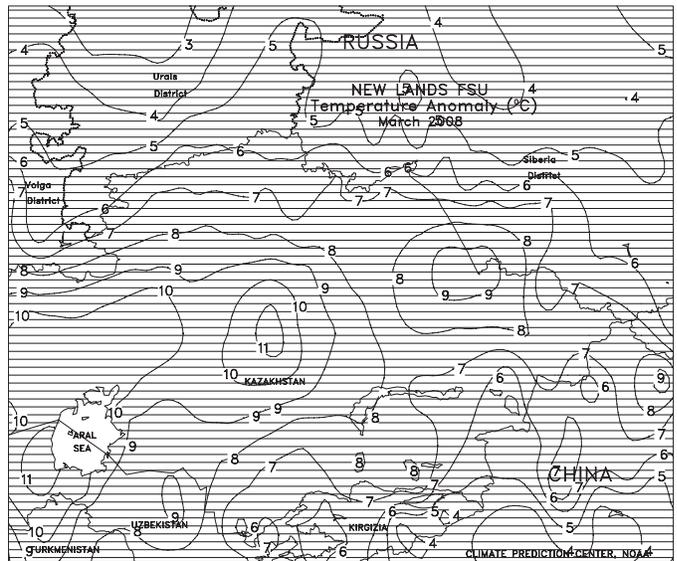
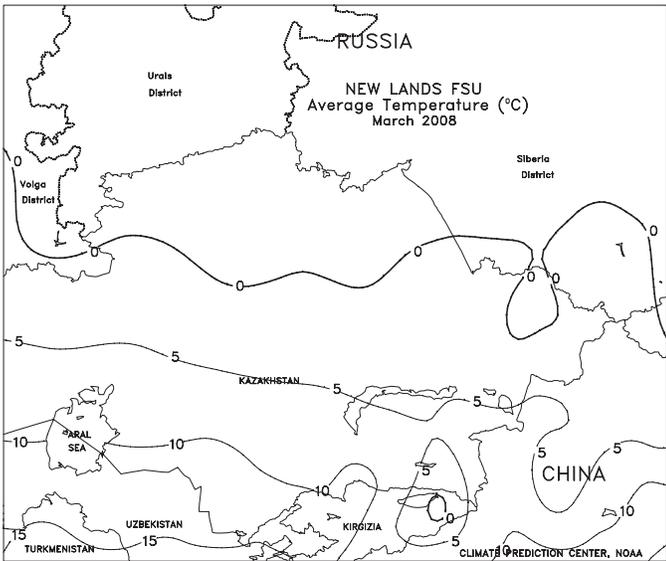
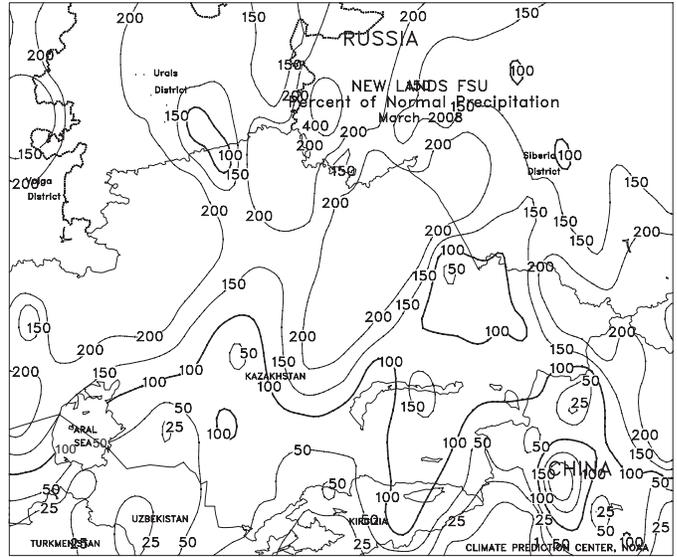
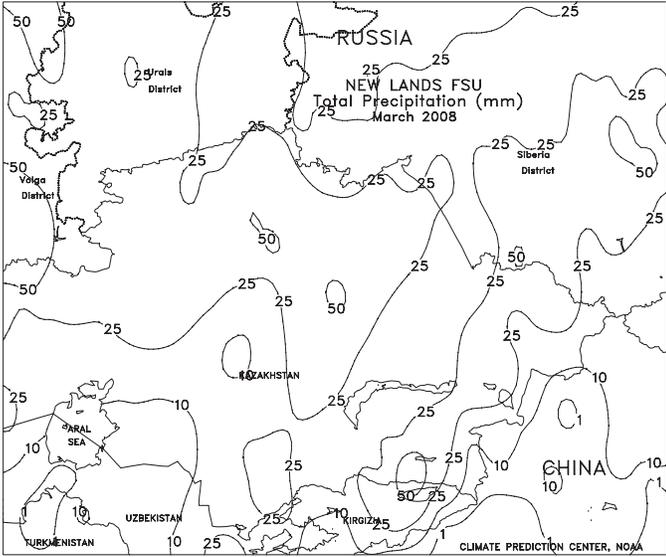
Unseasonably mild weather continued to prevail over Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus, promoting winter grain development. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 6 degrees C above normal in Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia and 4 to 9 degrees C above normal in Belarus and northern Russia. Highest weekly temperatures ranged from 19 to 23 degrees C across the entire region. Winter grains continued to break dormancy across northernmost areas in Russia 1 to 2 weeks earlier than usual. Winter grains likely advanced into the jointing stage of development as far north as Belarus and central areas in Russia. Dry weather accompanied the mild conditions in most of Ukraine and Russia, allowing spring grain planting to progress rapidly northward. Sugar beet and sunflower planting were just beginning in southern areas. Significant precipitation (10-25 mm or more) was confined to western locations in Ukraine and Belarus.

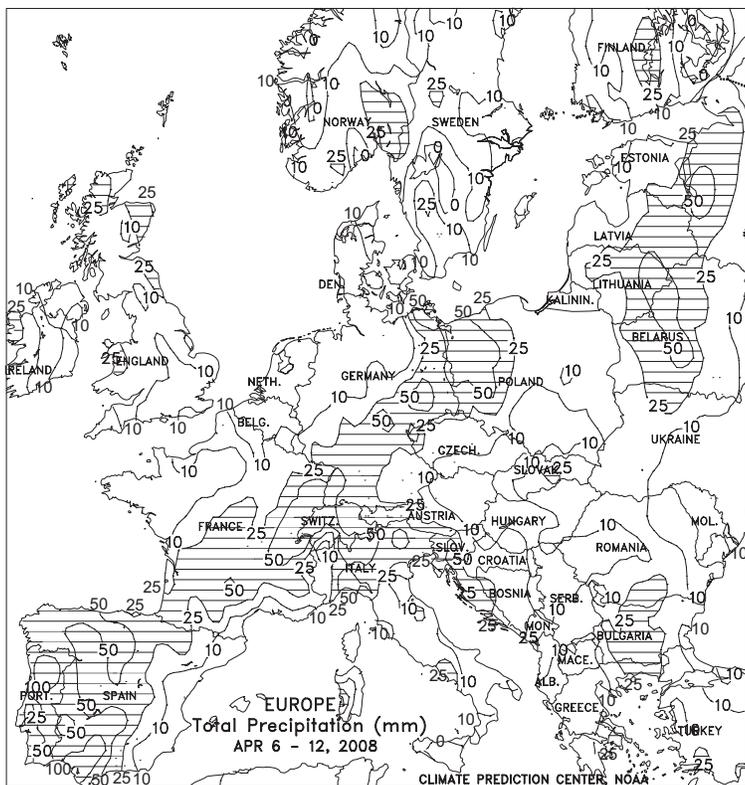


In March, unusually mild weather prompted winter grains in Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia to break dormancy 2 to 3 weeks earlier than usual and raised soil temperatures to sufficient levels for early spring grain planting. In northern Russia (Central and Volga

Districts), the unseasonably mild weather pattern caused rapid melting of the deep snow cover. By month's end, snow cover was confined to northernmost areas in the Volga District. Monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C in western Ukraine, Belarus, and northernmost areas in Russia and 4 to 8 degrees C above normal in the remainder of Ukraine and Russia. Above-normal precipitation was observed in most areas, boosting soil moisture for the upcoming growing season. The precipitation that fell in Ukraine and southern Russia was especially beneficial, reversing a drying trend that began in early December and persisted through February.







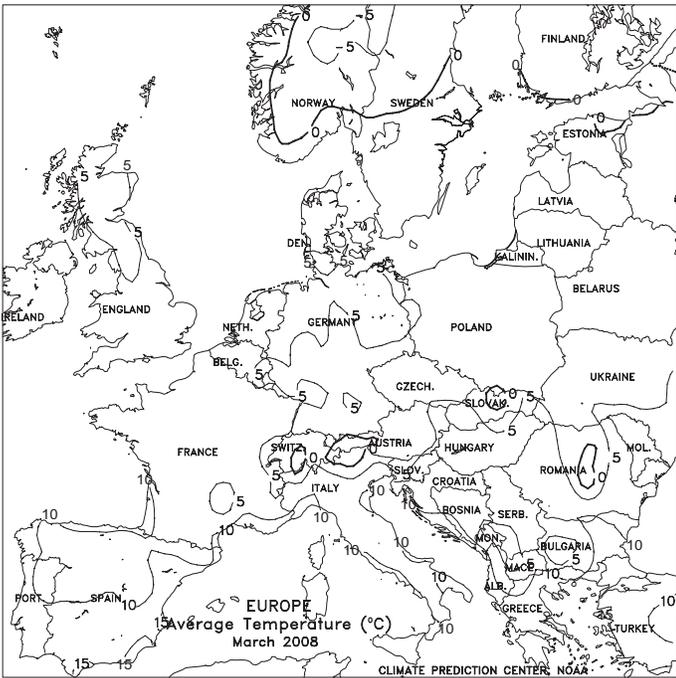
EUROPE

Cold, wet weather across central and northern Europe hampered fieldwork and slowed crop development. A strong but slow-moving cold front ushered another round of below-normal temperatures and hard freezes (-5 to -1 degrees C) into central and northern Europe. The late-season cold snap posed a threat to rosette to budding winter rapeseed, although most winter crops were at an early enough development stage to withstand the cold with little long-term impact. The front passed through northern portions of France and Germany with little if any rain (less than 10 mm); however, as the front stalled farther south, heavy rain and snow (25-120 mm) developed from Portugal northeastward into northwestern Poland. The precipitation was especially beneficial on the Iberian Peninsula, where it eased long-term drought, boosted reservoir levels, and provided much-needed topsoil moisture for jointing to heading winter wheat. Farther east, up to 50 mm of rain fell in northern Italy, breaking a recent spell of dry weather and reducing irrigation requirements. Meanwhile, a storm in the eastern Mediterranean ended a three-month stretch of unseasonably dry weather in Bulgaria and southern Romania, improving conditions for vegetative winter grains and recently-planted summer crops.

Near- to above-normal March precipitation maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter grains across central and northern Europe. In contrast, drier-than-normal

conditions across Europe's southern tier reduced soil moisture for vegetative winter grains in Italy and the Balkans and maintained high irrigation demands in Spain. Above-normal temperatures across central and northern growing areas promoted faster-than-normal crop development, although sharply colder weather returned by month's end.



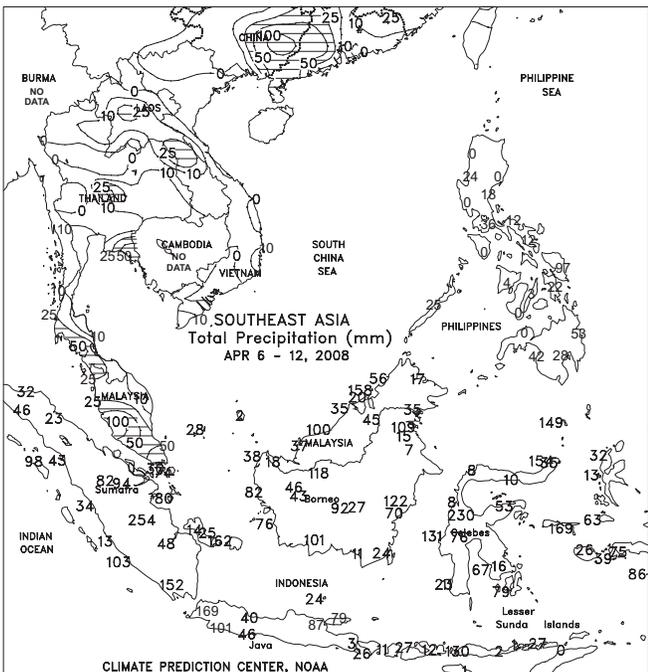
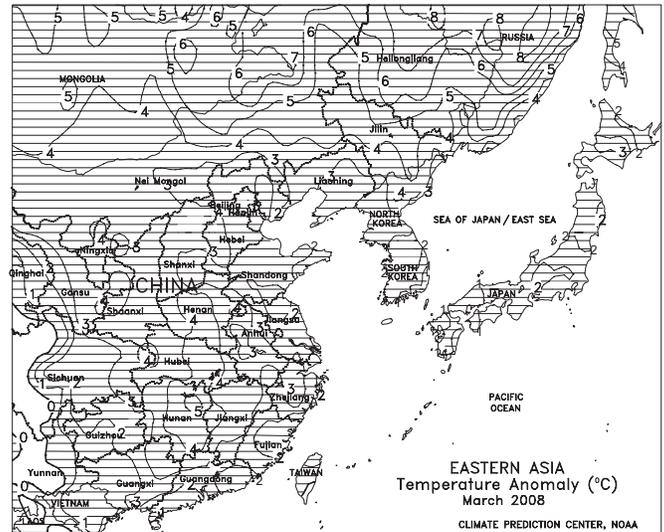
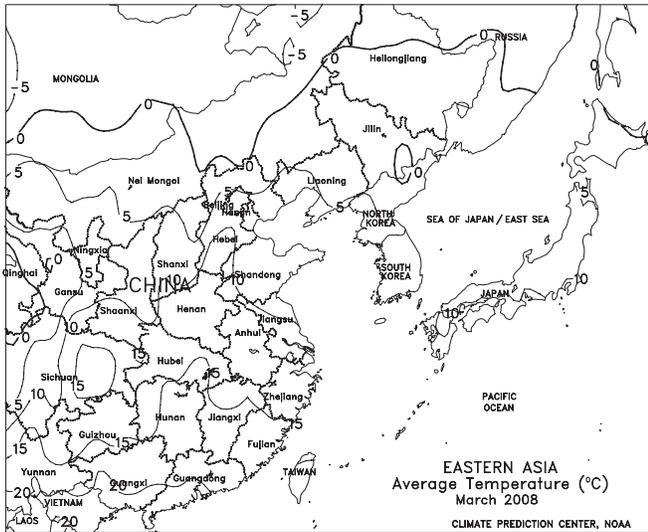
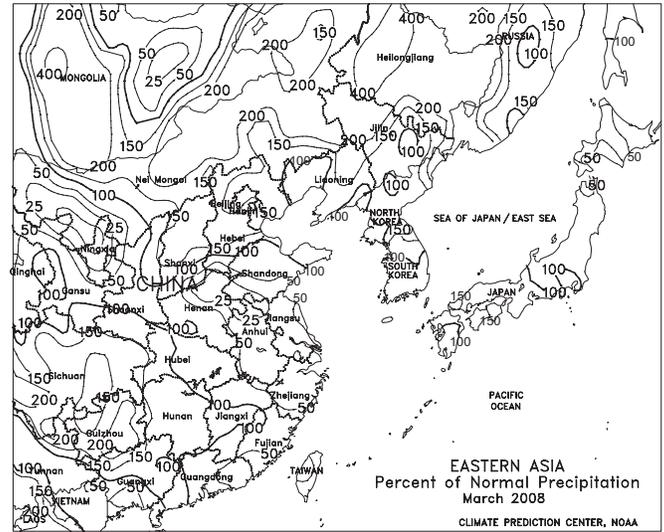
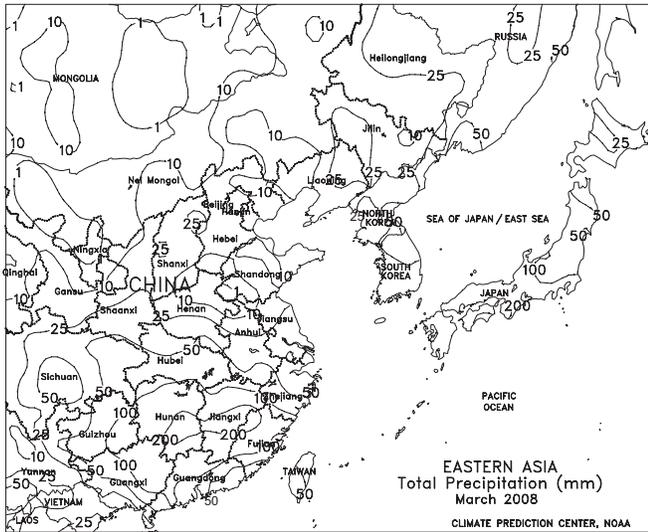


EASTERN ASIA

Warm weather persisted throughout China with showers extending from the North China Plain to the southern coast. Temperatures 1 to 5 degrees C above normal prevailed across China spurring crop development and warming soils in Manchuria for early planting. On the North China Plain, 10 to 50 mm of rain benefited jointing winter wheat. The rainfall was especially timely as maximum temperatures approached 30 degrees C, increasing evaporation of soil moisture. In the Sichuan Basin, light to moderate showers (10-25 mm) aided vegetative corn, while heavier rainfall (25-100 mm) in the Yangtze Valley supplemented irrigated winter rapeseed progressing through the reproductive stage of development. Farther south, showers (25-100 mm, locally near 200 mm) favored vegetative to reproductive single-crop and early double-crop rice.

In March, warm weather throughout China stimulated greening of winter crops and planting of spring crops. On the North China Plain, above-normal temperatures promoted winter wheat development, as soil moisture was likely adequate

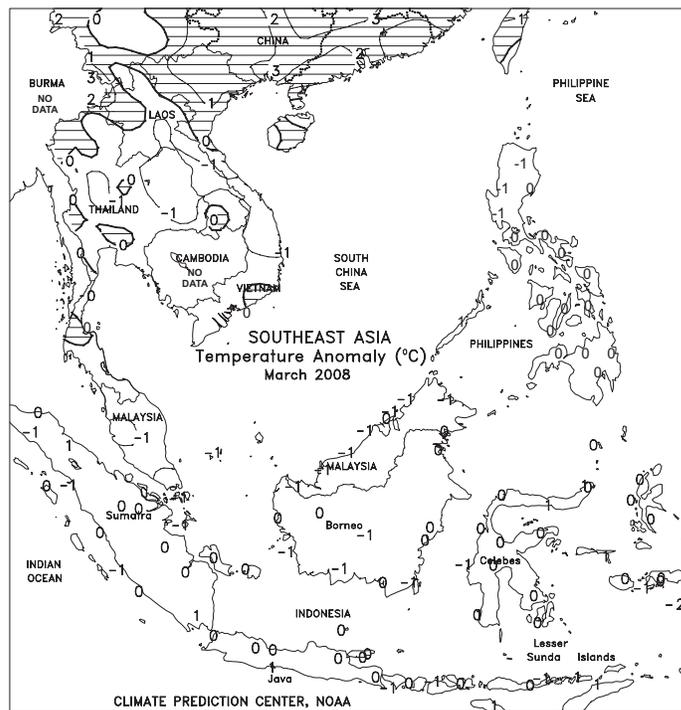
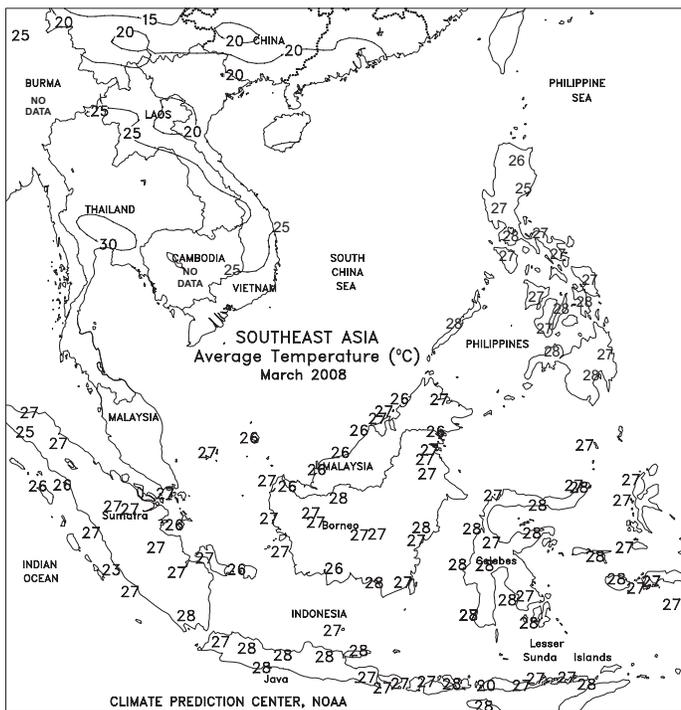
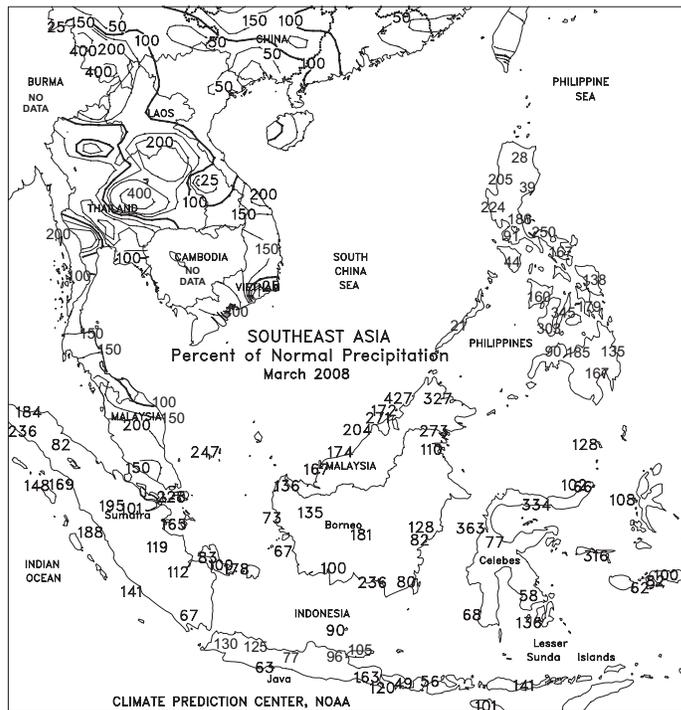
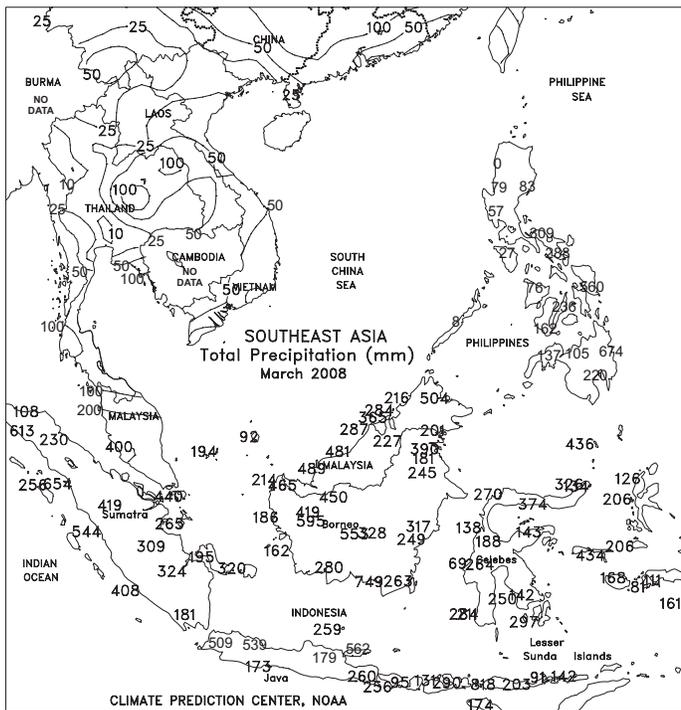
due to seasonal irrigation. Likewise in the Yangtze Valley, warm weather aided winter rapeseed development, while showers supplemented irrigation supplies. Above-normal rainfall in the Sichuan Basin and the southern provinces aided newly planted spring rice and corn.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

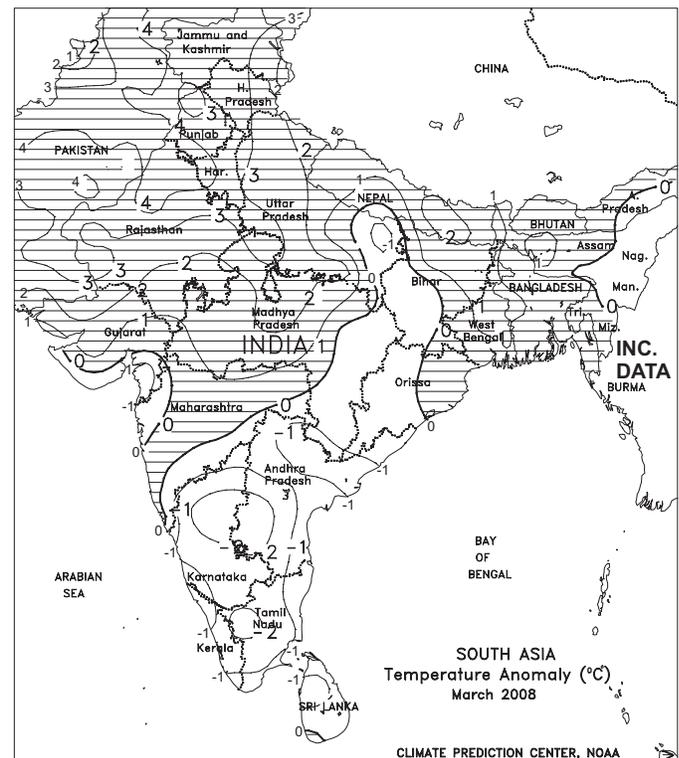
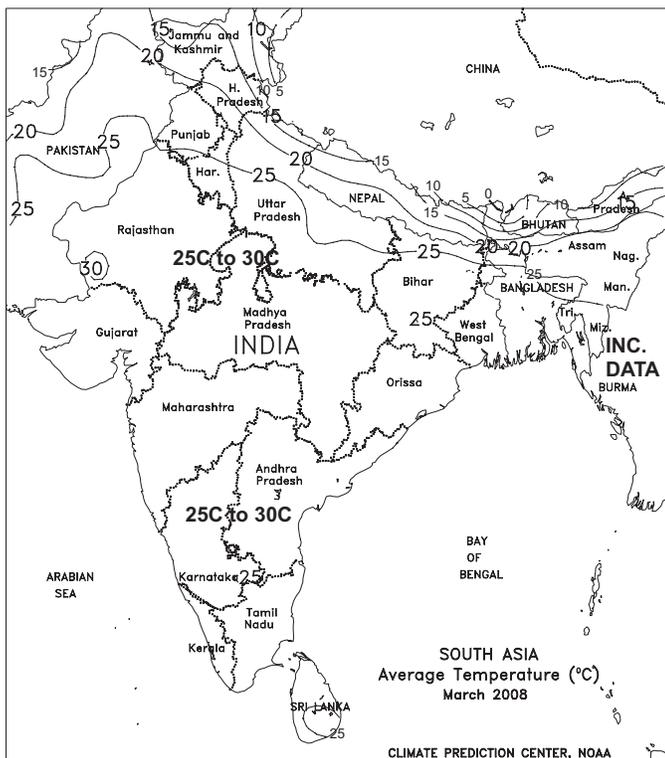
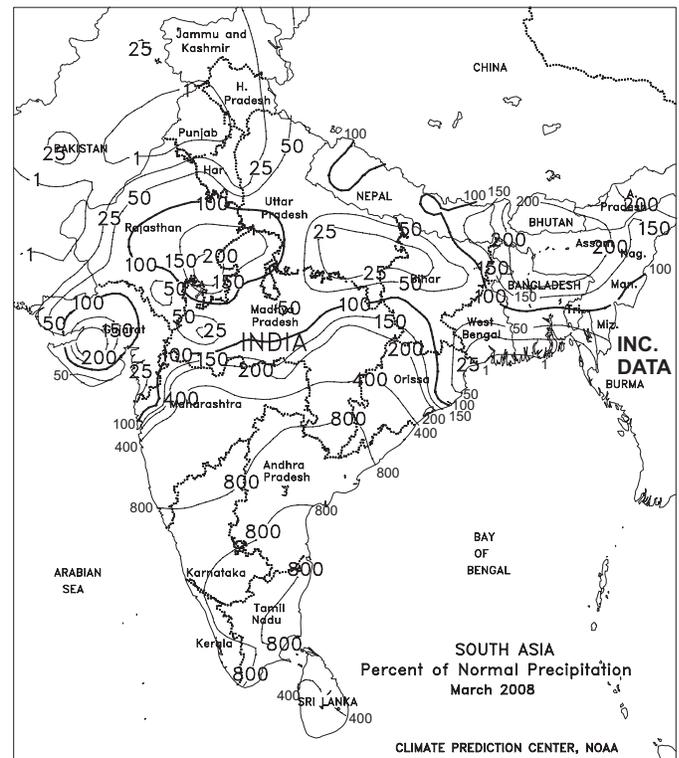
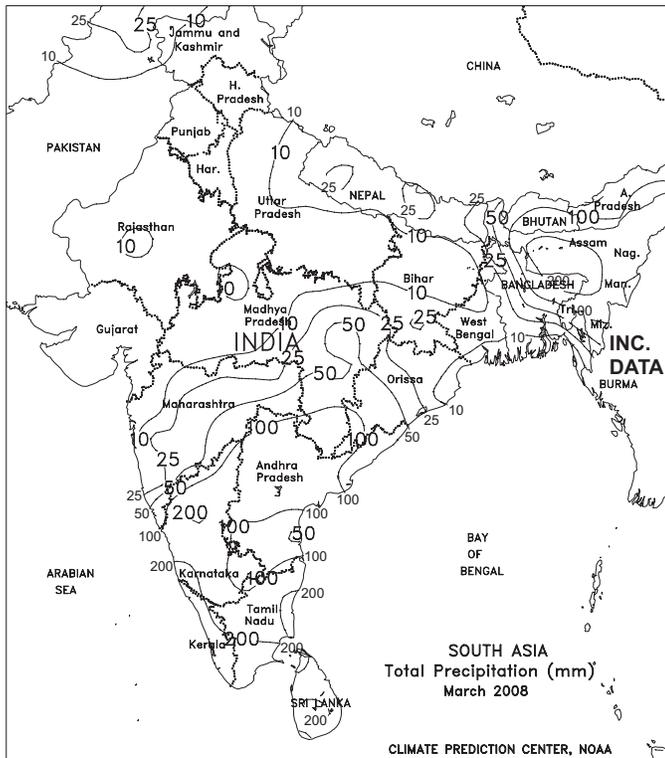
Monsoon showers retreated south after pushing as far north as Thailand last week. In Indonesia, after a brief respite last week, heavy showers (25-200 mm) returned to Java, ensuring adequate soil moisture for dry season cropping. Inundating rain (50-200 mm) continued, however, in Sumatra, providing excessive moisture to oil palm and delaying harvest activities. In Malaysia, rainfall was somewhat lighter (25-50 mm), with only localized heavy amounts (100-200 mm), allowing oil palm harvesting to progress with minimal delays. Mostly dry weather prevailed in the Philippines, with moderate to heavy showers (25-50 mm) confined to Mindanao and the eastern Visayas. Soil moisture remained favorable across most eastern areas but supplemental irrigation was needed elsewhere to maintain normal crop development. In Vietnam, hot, dry weather stimulated rice development and increased irrigation demands, while scattered light showers returned to Thailand after last week's unusually heavy rainfall.

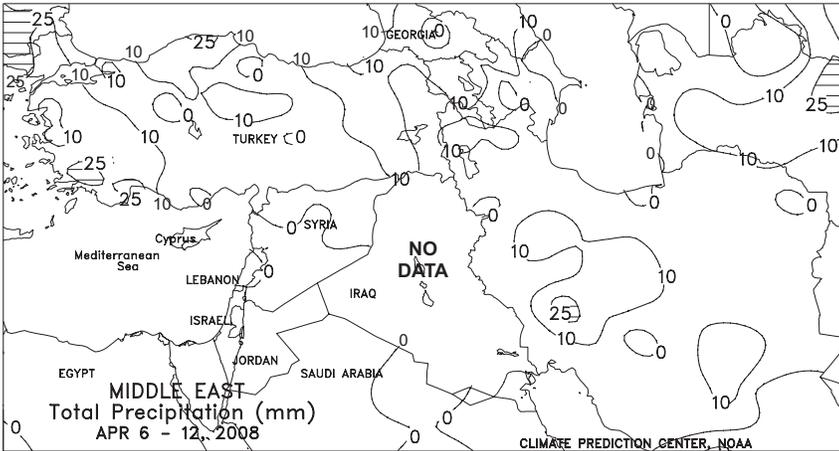
In March, inundating showers in Indonesia and Malaysia likely produced excessive moisture for oil palm. In the Philippines, localized damage reportedly occurred due to flooding in the eastern Visayas, while showers in the north and south maintained adequate moisture for rice and corn. In Vietnam, occasional rainfall supplemented irrigation supplies for rice. In Thailand, unseasonably heavy pre-monsoon showers increased soil moisture and bolstered reservoir levels for the upcoming planting season.



SOUTH ASIA

In March, persistent dryness in northern India maintained high irrigation demands for winter wheat and rapeseed. By month's end, however, locally severe thunderstorms swept across winter crop areas of India and Pakistan, hampering early harvesting and causing local crop damage. Meanwhile, unseasonably heavy rain in southern India slowed fieldwork but increased reservoir levels and irrigation reserves.

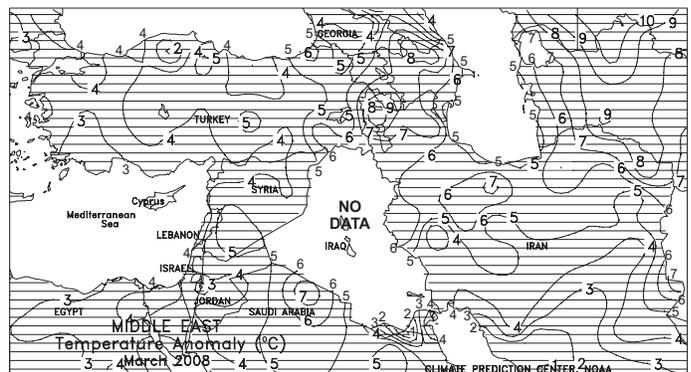
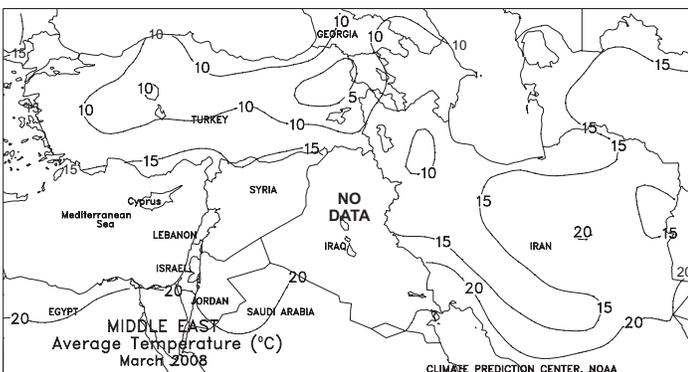
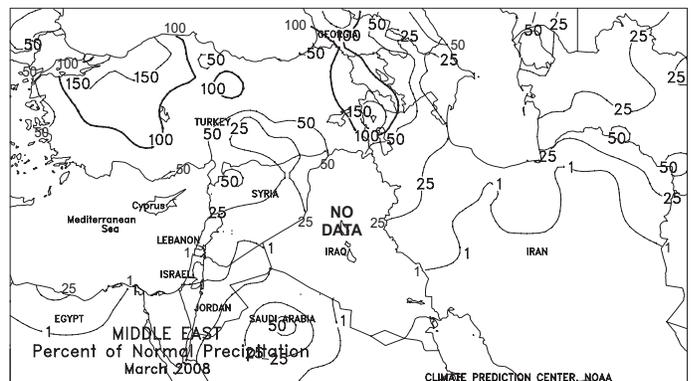
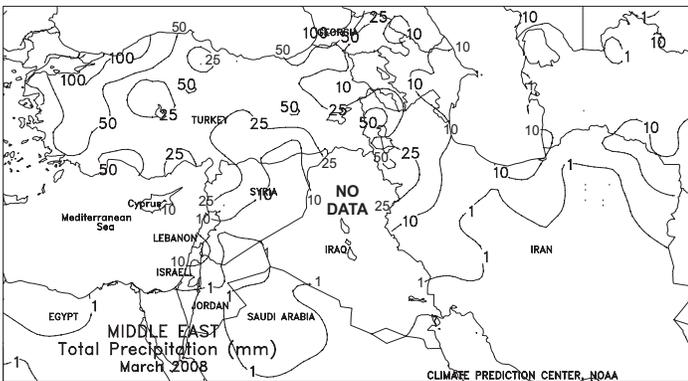


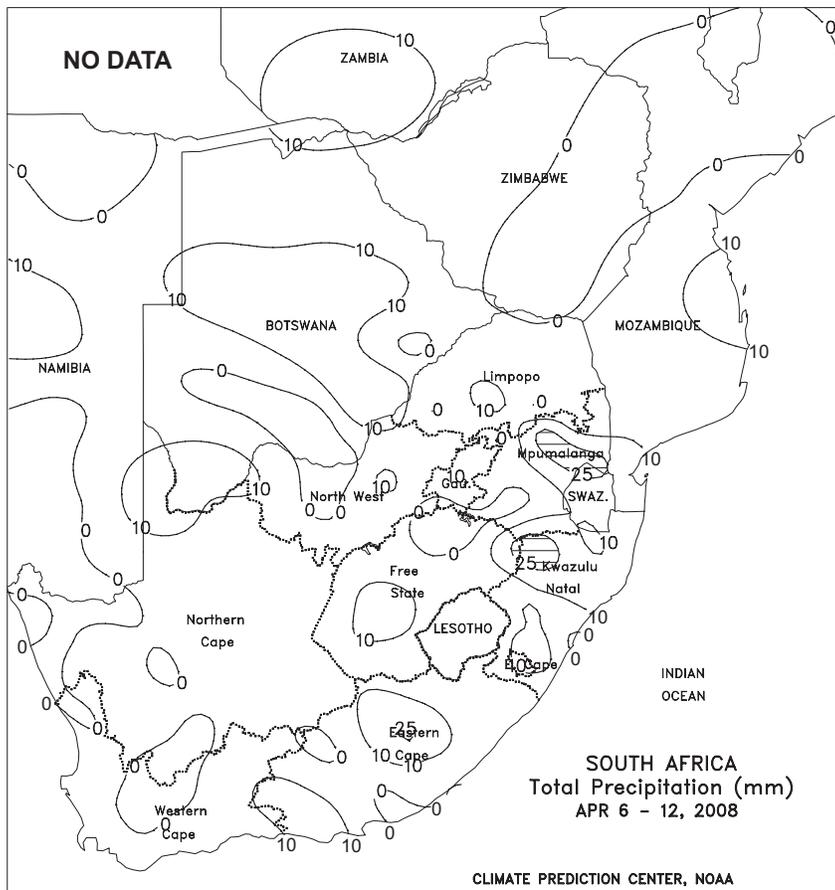


MIDDLE EAST
Showers continued in Turkey, while unfavorably dry conditions prevailed elsewhere. Most Turkish crop areas reported 10 to 15 mm of rain during the past week, with up to 50 mm in southwestern Turkey. The moisture favored tillering to jointing winter grains, although portions of central and southeastern Turkey continued to suffer varying degrees of short-term stress due to recent dryness. Meanwhile, dry weather worsened prospects for drought-afflicted wheat and barley in Israel, Lebanon, Syria, and northern Iraq; most winter grains in eastern Mediterranean have likely reached the filling stage of development, significantly reducing the chances for crop recovery regardless of any potential rainfall over the upcoming weeks. In Iran, light showers (5-20

mm) provided much-needed moisture for jointing to heading winter grains, although remote sensing data indicated declining crop prospects as a result of several weeks of below-normal rainfall and above-normal temperatures.

In March, near- to above-normal rainfall in central and northern Turkey favored vegetative winter grains but slowed cotton planting. Drier-than-normal conditions from Israel northeastward into northern portions of Syria, Iraq, and Iran contributed to increasing drought and declining winter crop prospects.

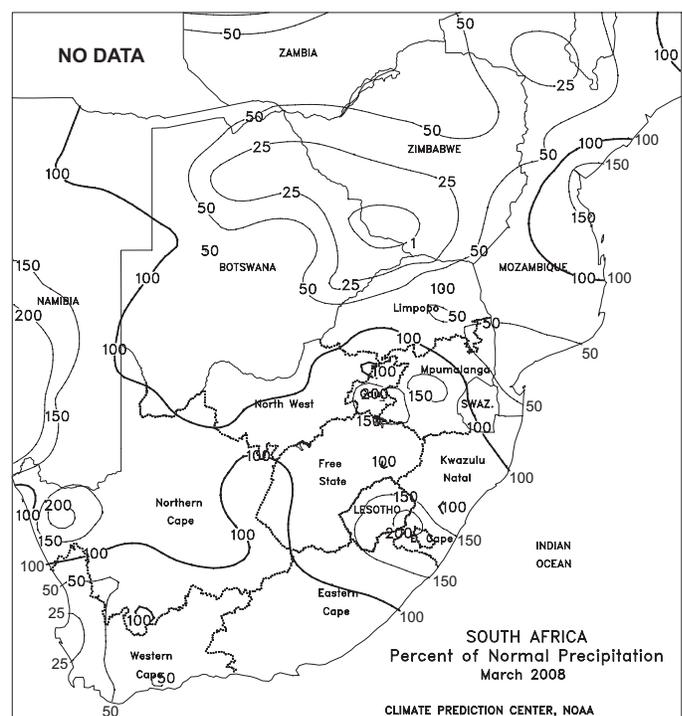
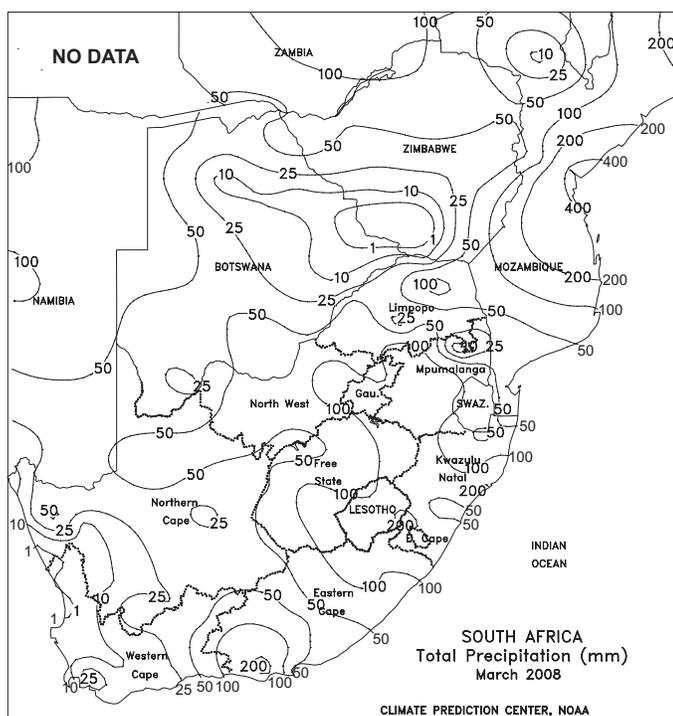


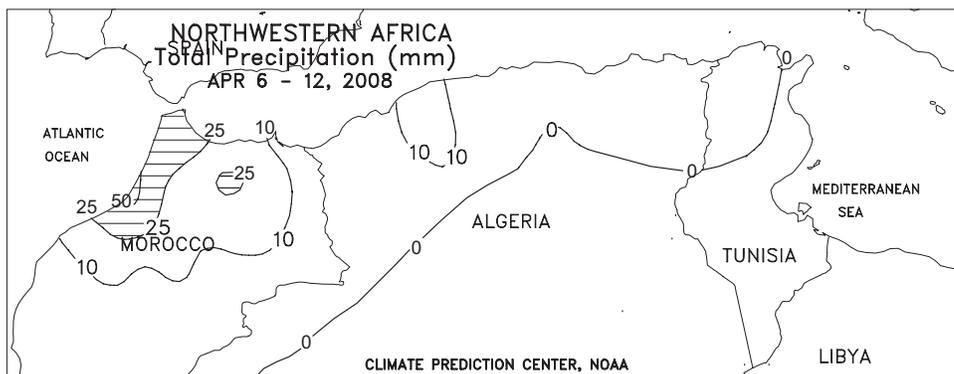
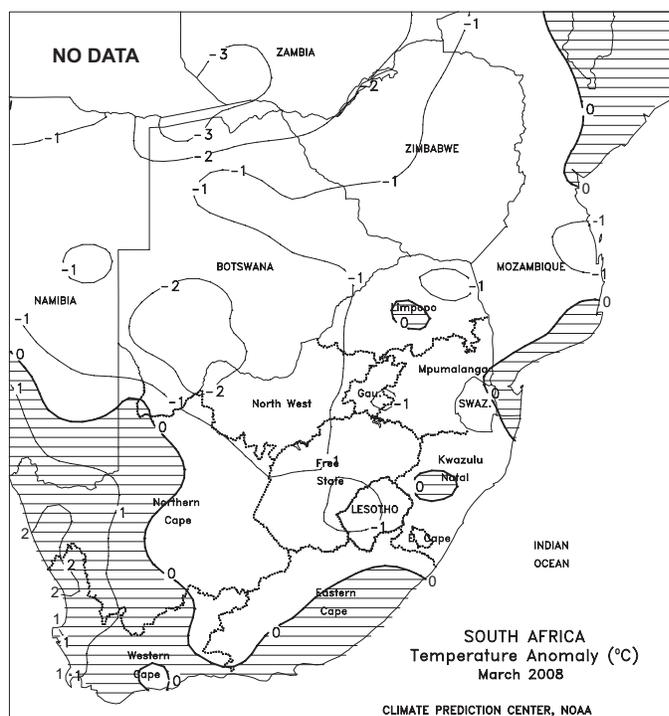
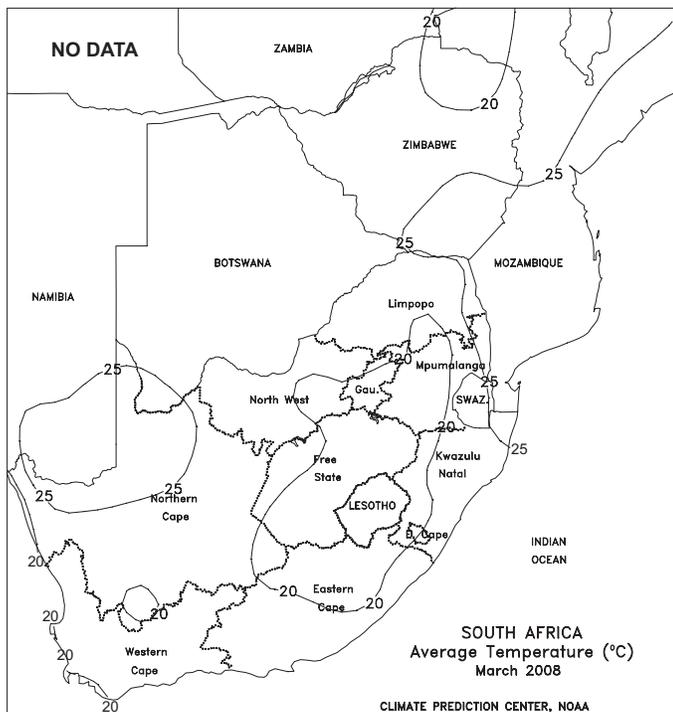


SOUTH AFRICA

Mostly dry, albeit cool weather (weekly temperatures averaging about 1 degree C below normal, with lows approaching 0 degrees C in outlying growing areas) dominated major growing areas of the corn belt and Cape Provinces. Somewhat warmer weather (near-normal temperatures with lows at or above 10 degrees C) was recorded in KwaZulu-Natal. Across the country, summer crops are filling to maturing and autumn fieldwork is underway. Sugarcane harvesting usually runs from April to September; corn harvesting usually lasts through July. Planting of winter wheat is usually underway by May in Western Cape.

During March, mild, showery weather maintained mostly favorable conditions for immature summer crops. In particular, a late-season burst of rain benefited filling corn in previously dry western sections of the corn belt during the middle part of the month. Unseasonably cool weather accompanied the moisture but favorably warmer weather returned by month's end, promoting growth of filling to maturing crops. In Western Cape, seasonable warmth and dryness promoted maturation and harvesting of vine and orchard fruits.

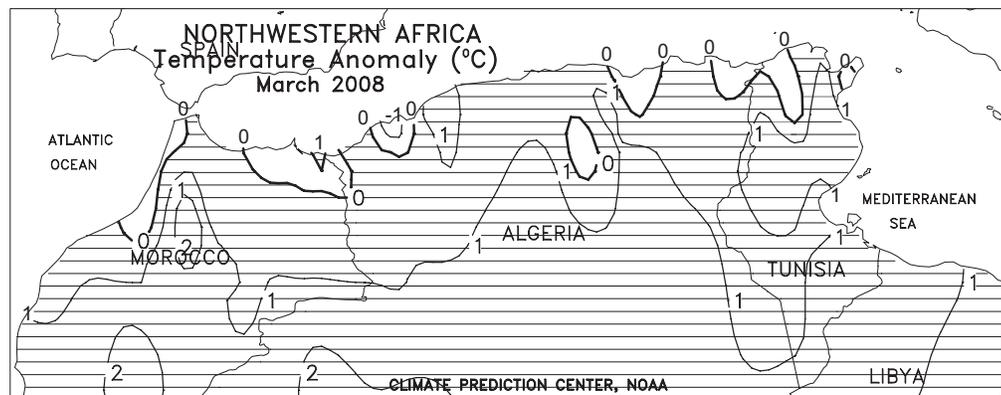
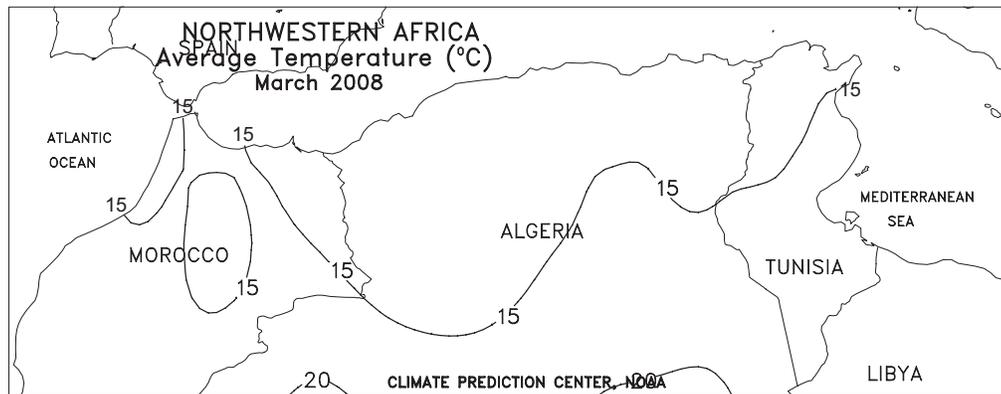
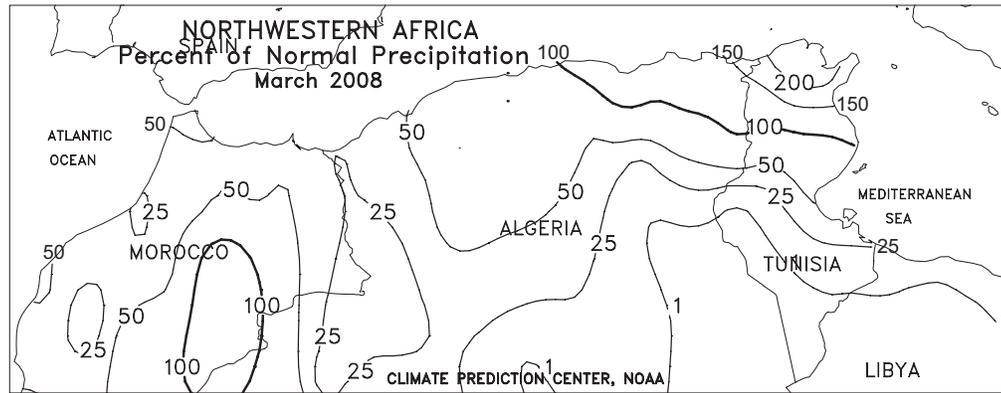
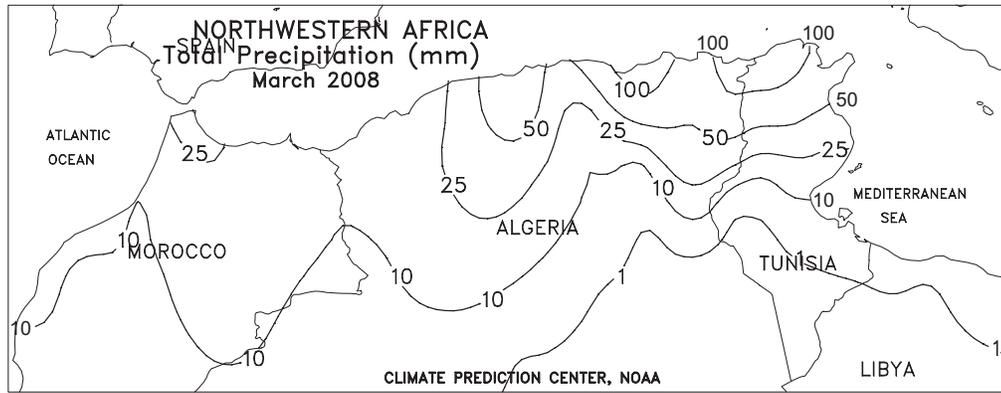


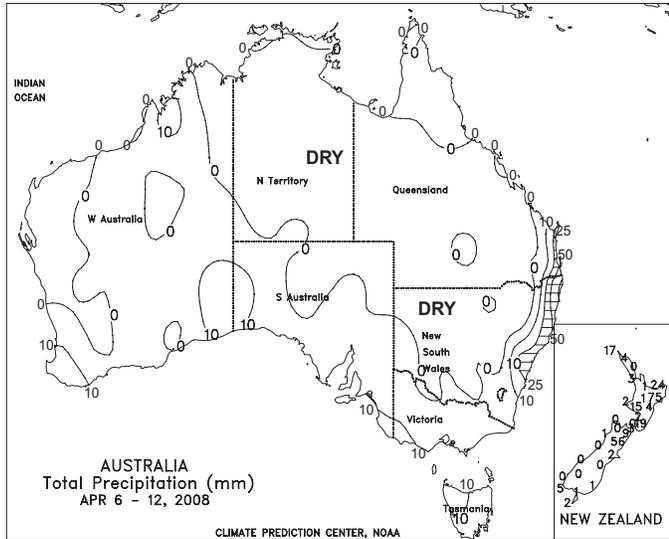


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
 Light to moderate showers maintained mostly favorable conditions for winter crops, although dry weather continued to adversely affect wheat and barley in southern Morocco. Rain was heaviest in northern Morocco (25-50 mm), where winter grain prospects are vastly improved over last year. In contrast, increasing drought in southern Morocco continued to stress filling winter wheat and barley, with crops likely too far along in development to benefit from any late-season rain.

Meanwhile, light showers (1-12 mm) across the remainder of northwest Africa maintained favorable topsoil levels for heading to filling winter grains.

Developing drought in Morocco reduced yield prospects for reproductive winter grains, although showers provided some relief to northernmost growing areas by month's end. In contrast, above-normal rainfall in Algeria and Tunisia was beneficial for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat and barley.



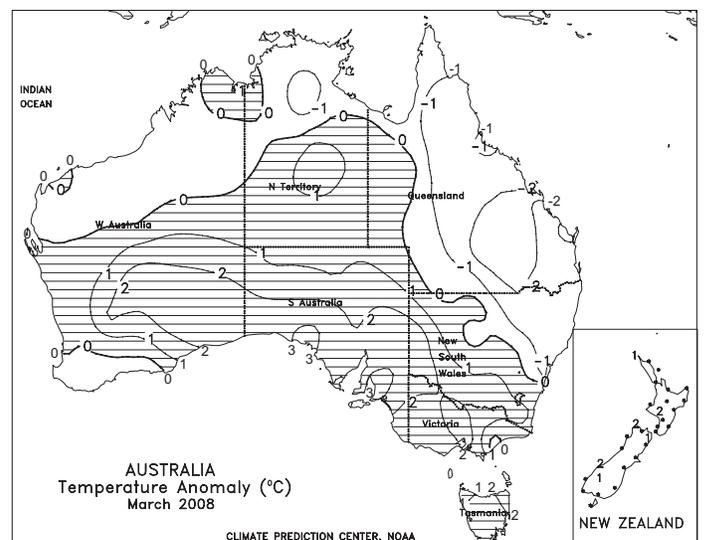
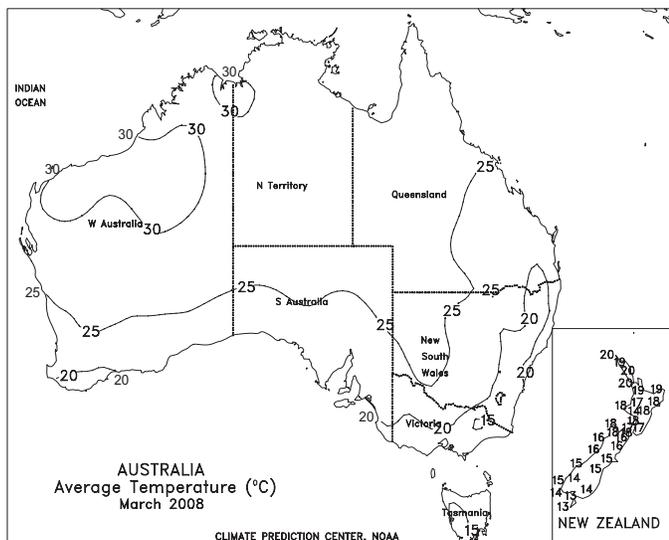
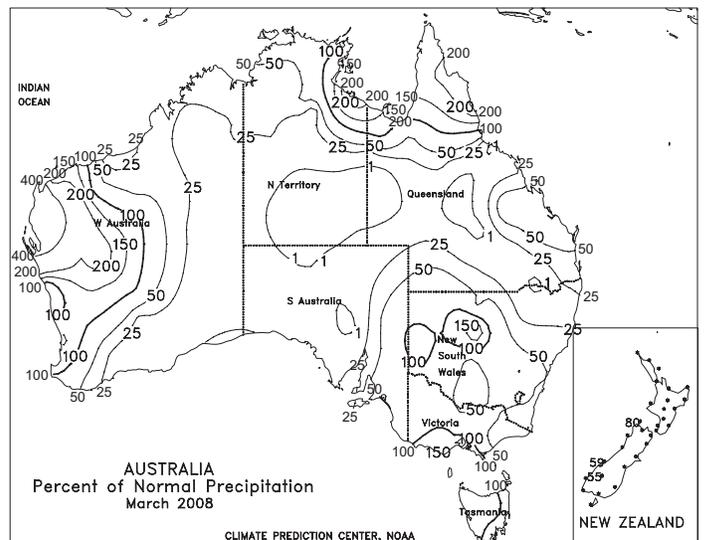
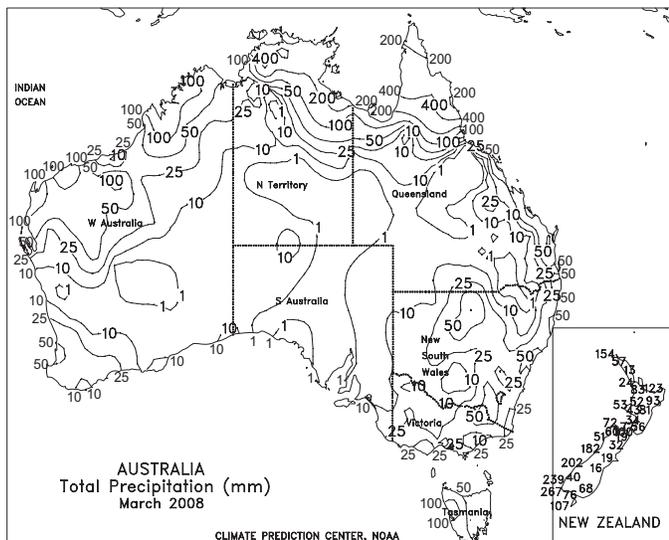


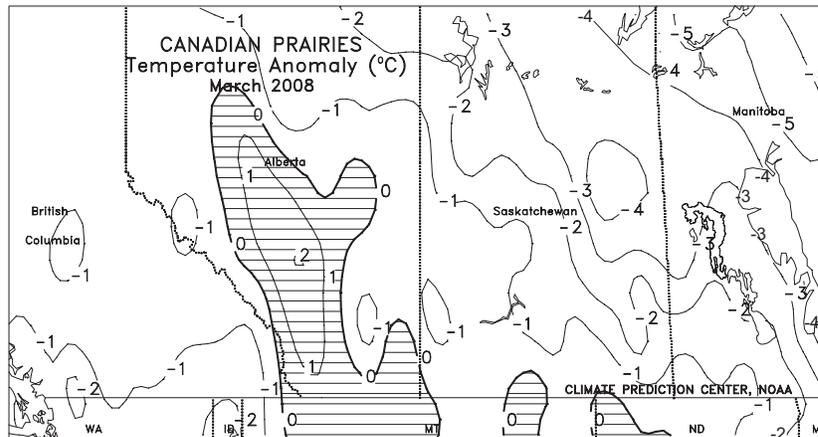
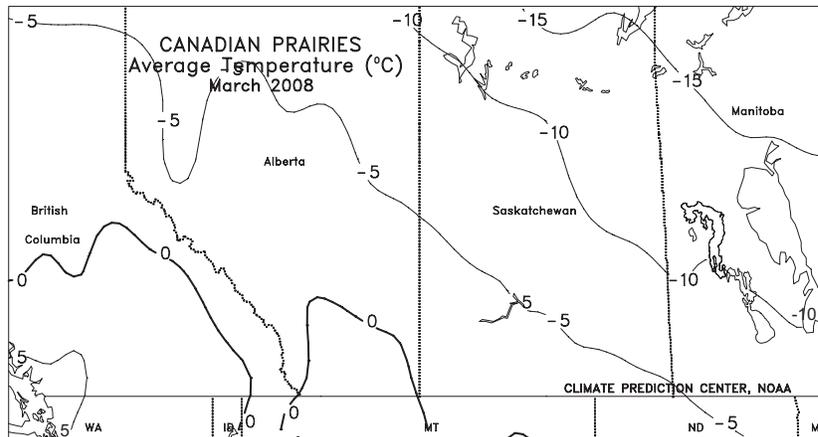
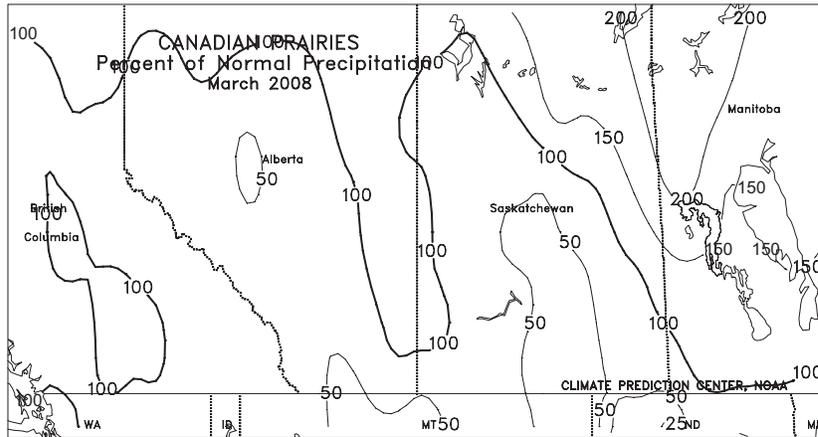
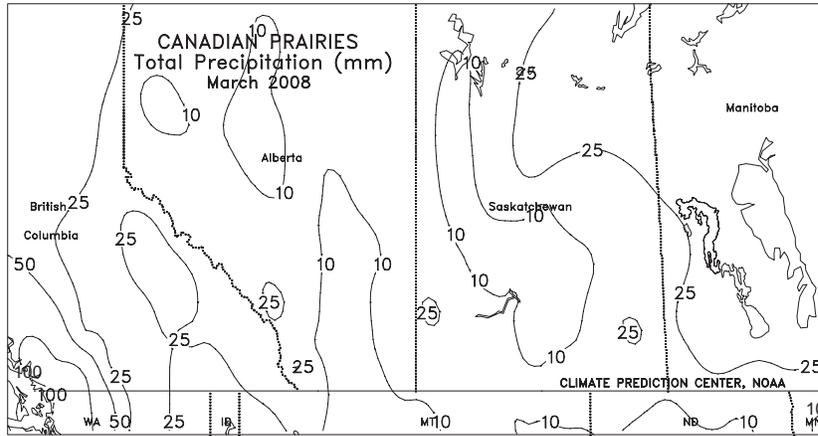
AUSTRALIA

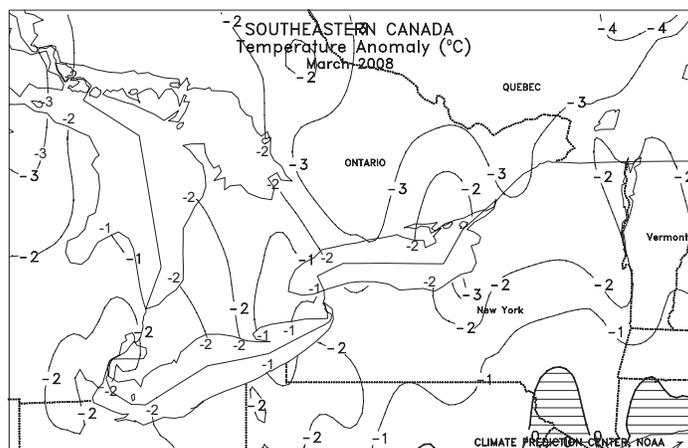
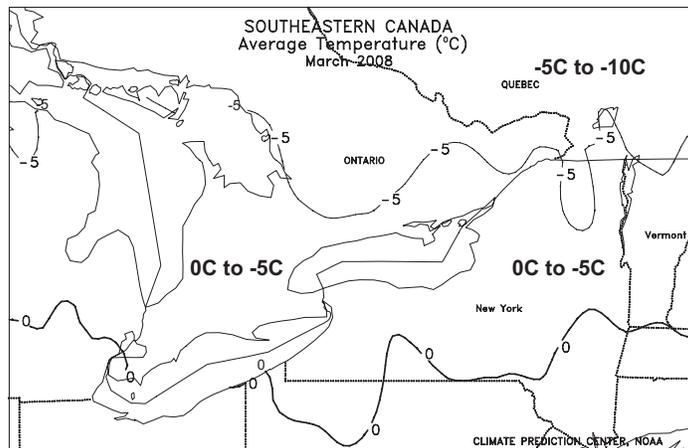
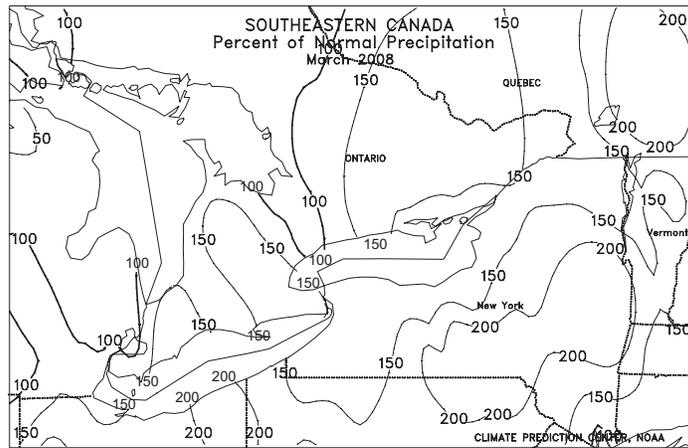
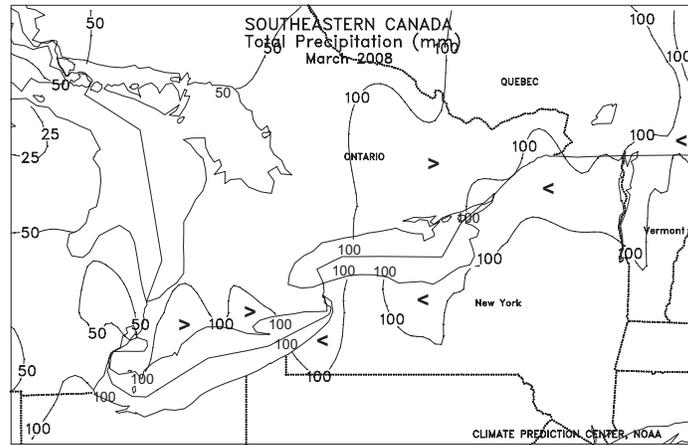
Isolated showers (less than 3 mm) in Queensland and northern New South Wales caused few delays in cotton and sorghum harvesting. Furthermore, the showers were generally too light and widely scattered to have a significant negative impact on the quality of unharvested summer crops. Elsewhere, scattered, light showers in southeastern and western Australia (generally less than 5 mm, 2-9 mm in South Australia) provided little additional topsoil moisture in advance of autumn wheat and barley planting. Soaking rains will be needed in upcoming months to help these areas recover from lingering long-term drought and to help boost farmer confidence in the wake of two consecutive years of disappointingly poor winter grain production. During a normal weather year, rainfall typically begins to increase in southeastern and western Australia during April and May, coinciding with the beginning of the winter grain growing season. Temperatures averaged about 1 degree C above normal in western and southeastern Australia, while temperatures averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C below normal in major summer crop areas.

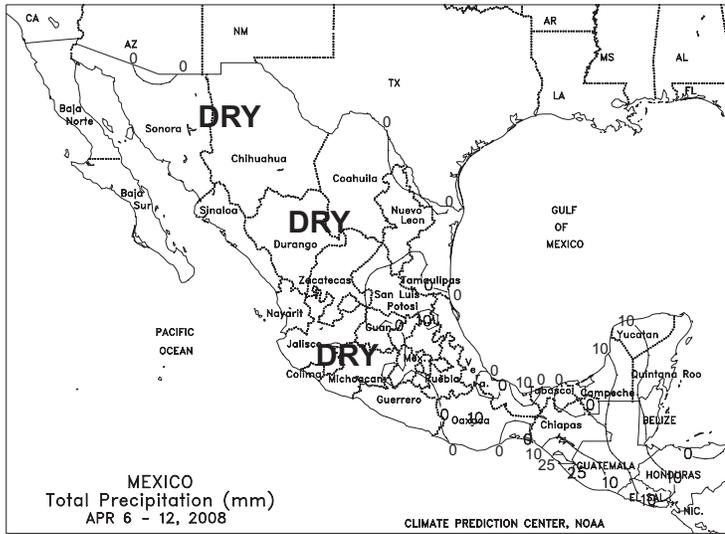
harvesting to progress nearly uninterrupted. In southeastern Australia, below-normal rainfall offered little drought relief, while tropical showers in Western Australia provided a welcomed boost in topsoil moisture in advance of fall winter grain planting.

In March, generally dry weather in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland maintained summer crop quality and allowed







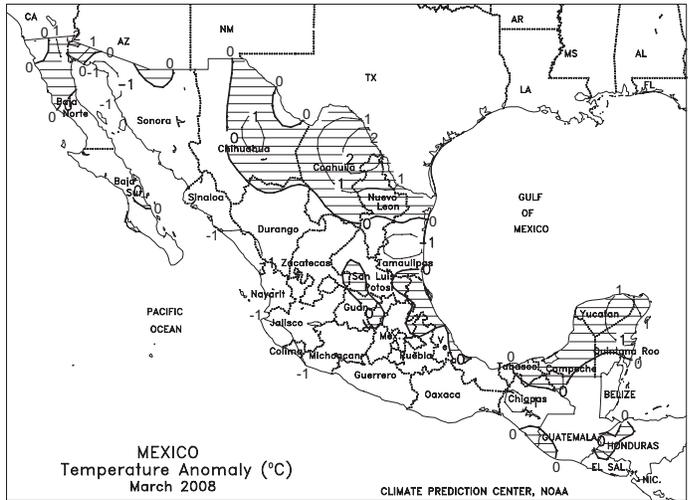
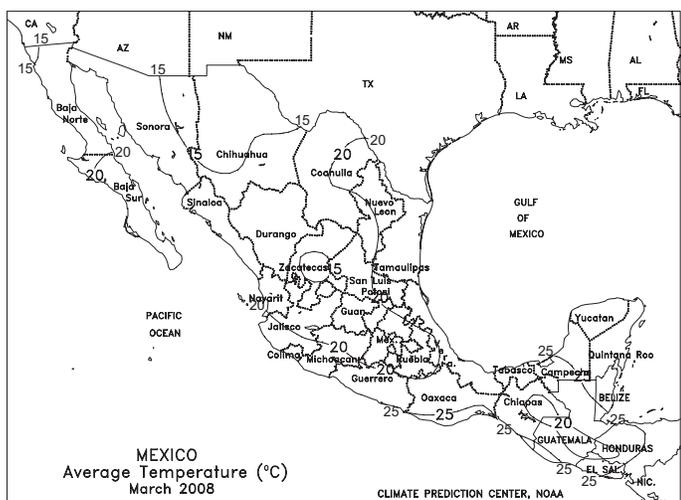
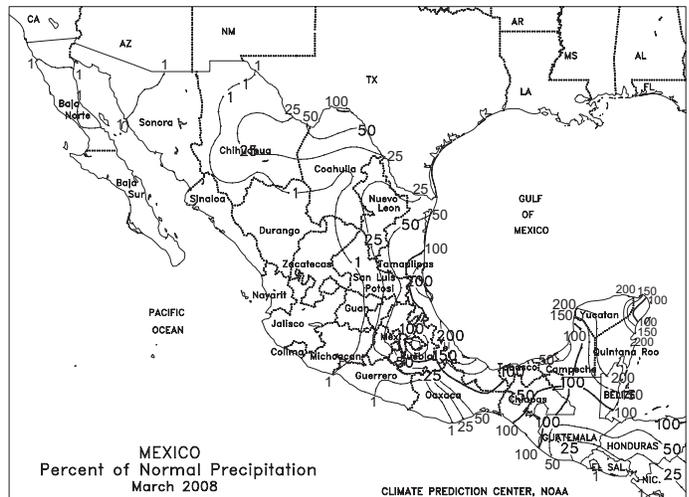
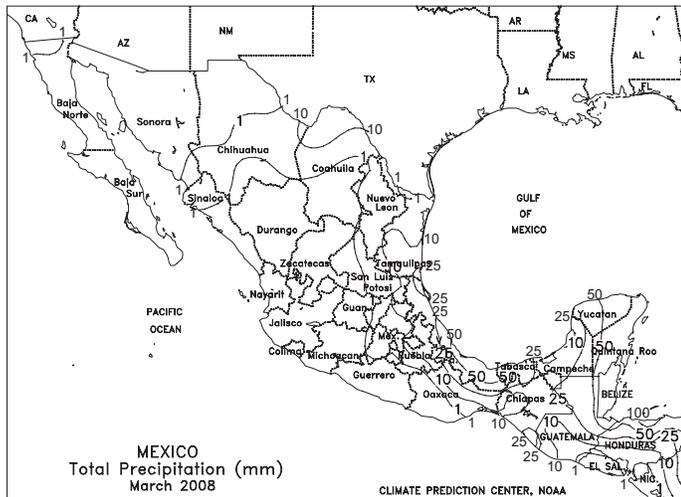


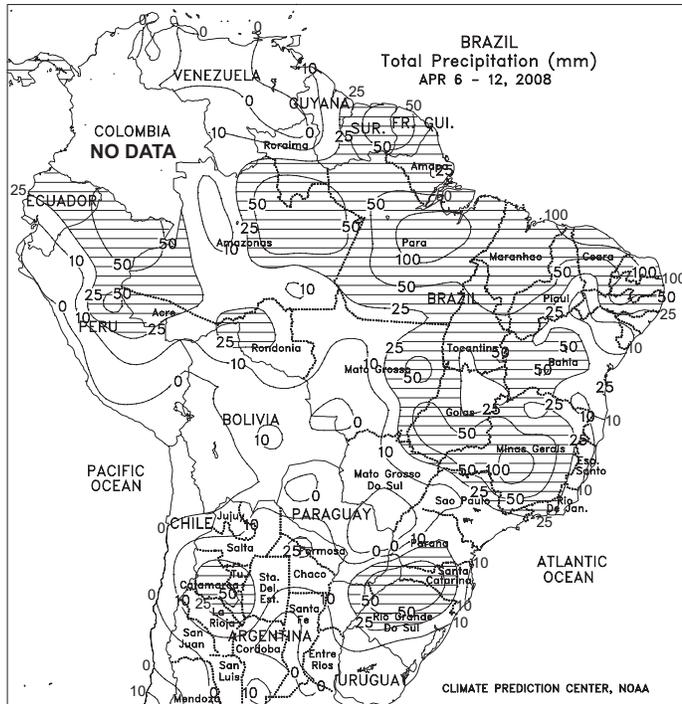
MEXICO

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather prevailed throughout major farming areas of Mexico, elevating irrigation requirements for winter grains and other seasonal crops. In Tamaulipas, unseasonable warmth (highs in the upper 30s degrees C) hastened development of the mostly rain-fed winter sorghum crop, which is likely reproductive to filling and would benefit from additional moisture. In contrast, dry, seasonably mild weather was favorable for northwestern Mexico's mostly irrigated winter wheat, which is harvested in May.

During March, rainfall was unseasonably light (less than 10 mm total accumulation in most areas) in the main winter sorghum areas of northern Tamaulipas, limiting moisture for development of the predominantly rain-fed crop. Scattered, generally light showers occurred throughout the month in other major agricultural areas rimming the Gulf of Mexico. Seasonably dry weather dominated the main winter wheat

areas of northwestern Mexico as well as most central and southwestern farming areas. Near-to below-normal temperatures, however, lowered crop water requirements and rates of development in these areas.



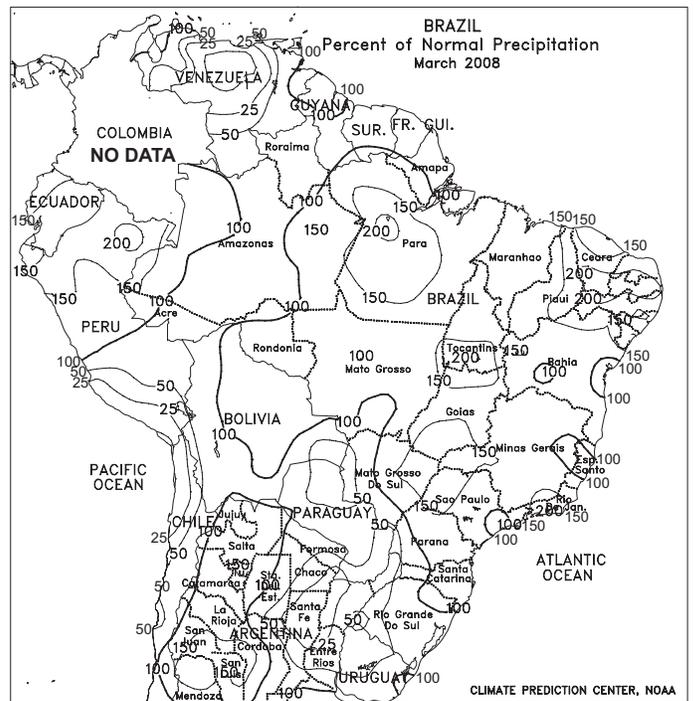


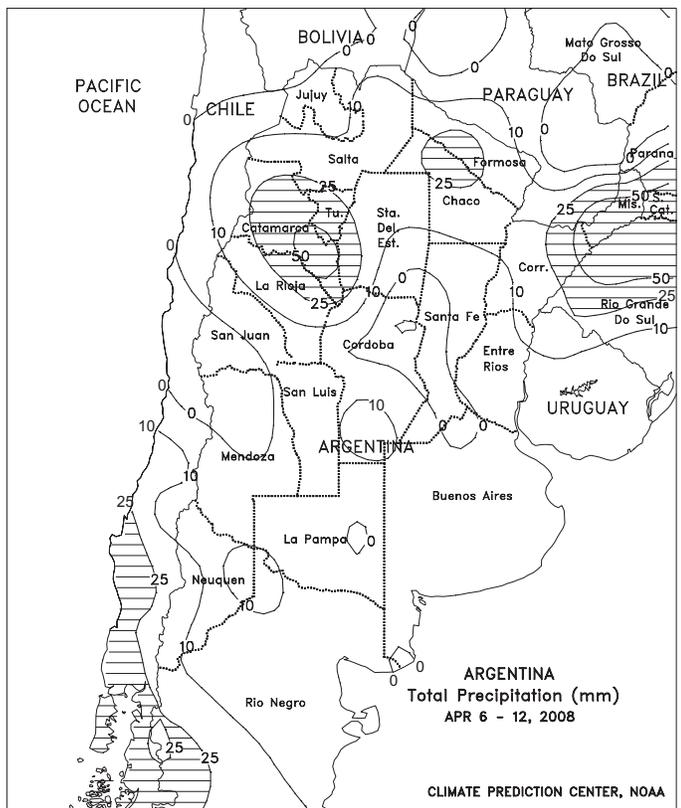
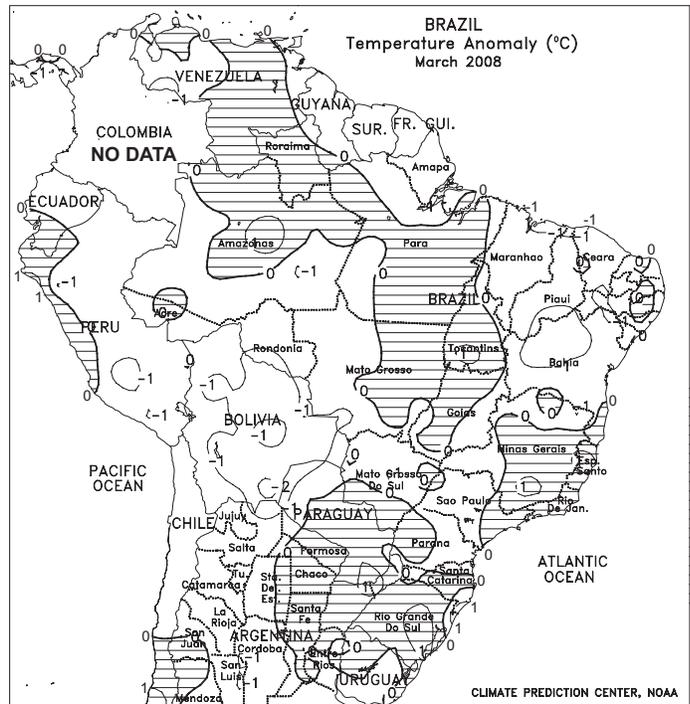
BRAZIL

Locally heavy rain (25-100 mm) continued from eastern Mato Grosso through Minas Gerais, hampering soybean harvesting but maintaining moisture reserves for second-crop soybeans, corn, and cotton. Rain also continued in western Bahia and nearby soybean areas of the northeastern interior, sustaining late-season moisture levels for immature, late-planted crops. Drier weather dominated other major crop areas of the Center-West and Southeastern Regions (western Mato Grosso and most growing areas of Mato Grosso do Sul, Sao Paulo, and Parana), promoting drydown and harvesting of soybeans. However, rain (greater than 50 mm) soaked major farming areas of Rio Grande do Sul and neighboring locations in Santa Catarina and southern Parana. The rain came too late in the season to significantly help soybeans, which are usually maturing at this time of year. Above-normal temperatures (highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C) promoted development of maturing main-season crops and development of immature second-season corn, soybeans, and cotton throughout Brazil's main agricultural areas.

During March, rainy weather prevailed throughout much of the Center-West and Southeastern Regions (Mato Grosso to Minas Gerais), causing localized delays in soybean harvesting but improving moisture levels for late-planted summer crops and secondary corn, soybeans, and cotton. Above-normal rainfall was

particularly beneficial for soybeans and other late planted summer crops in and around western Bahia. In contrast, warmth and dryness dominated southern Brazil for much of the month, hastening maturation of soybeans in Rio Grande do Sul but limiting moisture for normal development of safrinha corn and other crops sown in late summer.

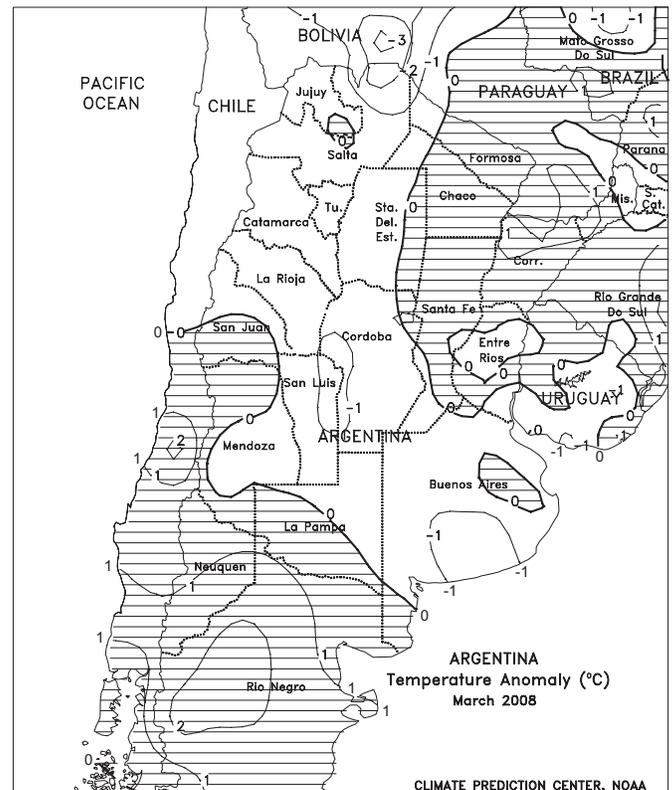
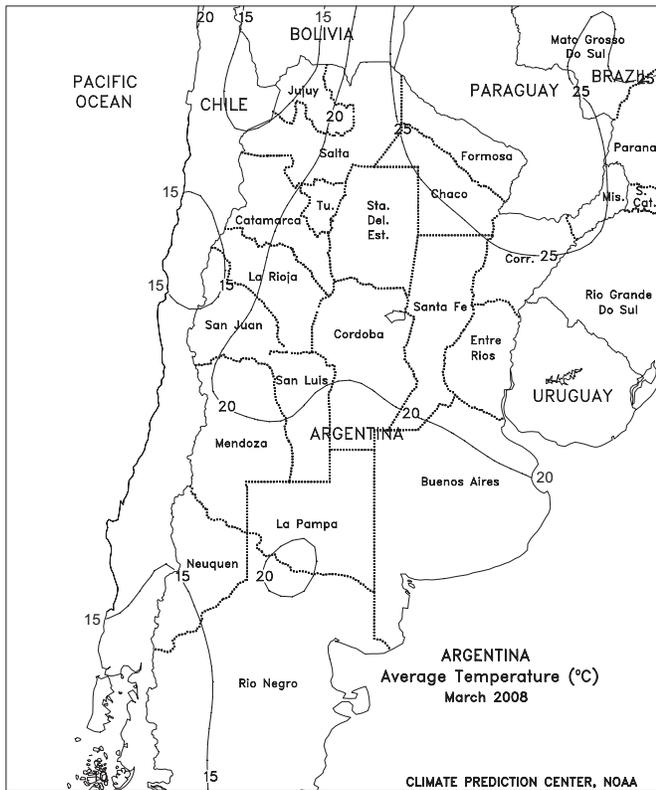
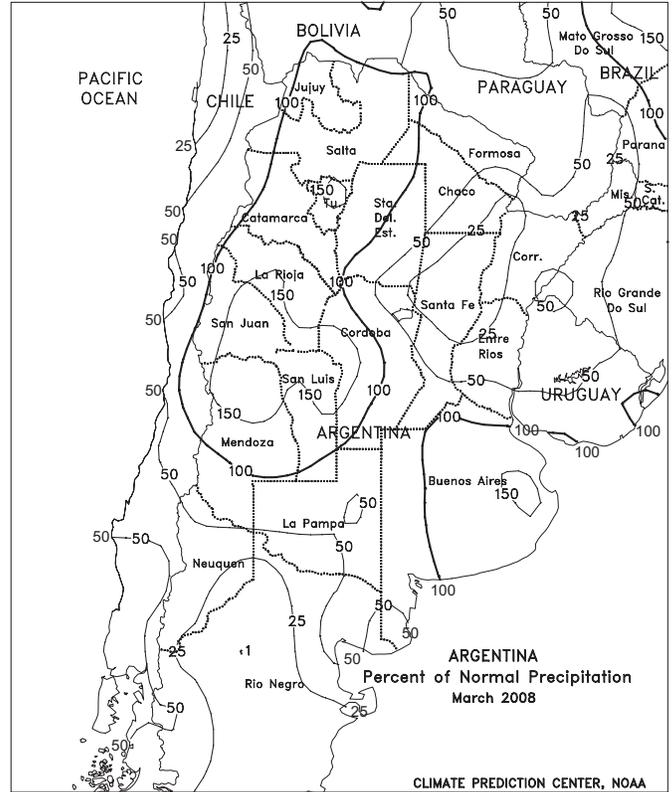
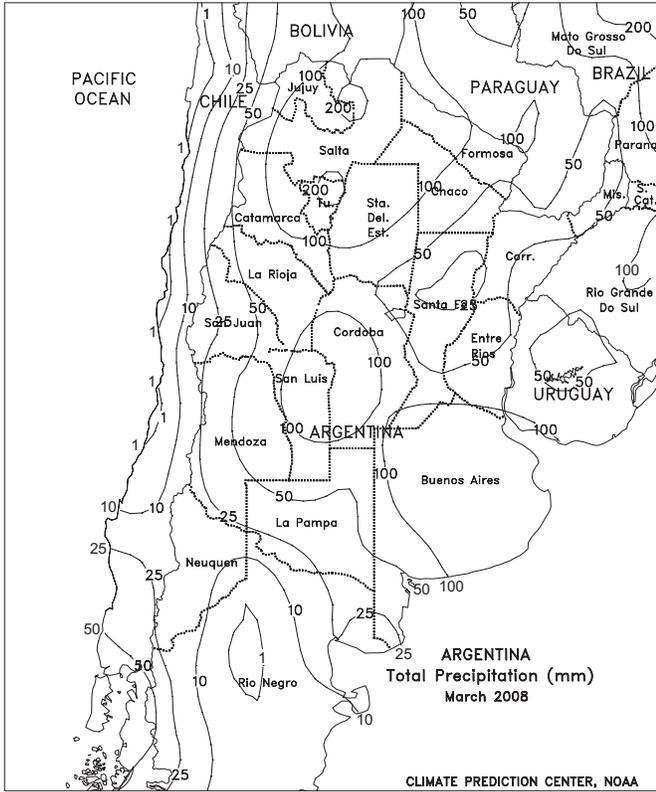




ARGENTINA

Mostly dry weather aided maturation and harvesting of summer grains and oilseeds throughout central Argentina. Warm weather (highs reaching the lower 30s degrees C) eventually gave way to much cooler conditions toward week's end, with lows falling below 5 degrees C in most growing areas of Buenos Aires and La Pampa. On April 12, temperatures fell below freezing in the traditionally cooler locations of central and southern Buenos Aires, promoting dry down of mature corn and soybeans but likely causing localized, minor damage to filling crops in later-planted fields. In northern Argentina, showers (10-25 mm or more) kept maturing cotton unfavorably wet in many locations, particularly Chaco and Formosa. Locally heavy rain (greater than 50 mm) lingered over the higher elevation watersheds of the northwest, which have experienced problems with flooding throughout the growing season. According to Argentina's ministry of agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers were 94 percent harvested as of April 10, still slightly behind last year's pace (97 percent). Corn and soybeans were 31 and 25 percent harvested, respectively, slightly ahead of last year. Cotton was 28 percent harvested.

During March, near- to above-normal rainfall provided needed moisture for development of second-crop soybeans throughout most of central Argentina. Wet weather also continued in northwestern Argentina, and by month's end, conditions were unfavorably wet for maturing cotton from Santiago del Estero to Formosa. Drier weather in the northeast (including much of Santa Fe and Entre Rios) favored maturing grains, oilseeds, and cotton but reduced moisture for second-crop soybeans. Near- to slightly above-normal temperatures aided development of filling to maturing crops throughout the country.



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