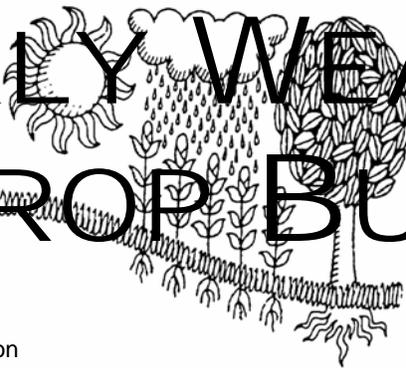
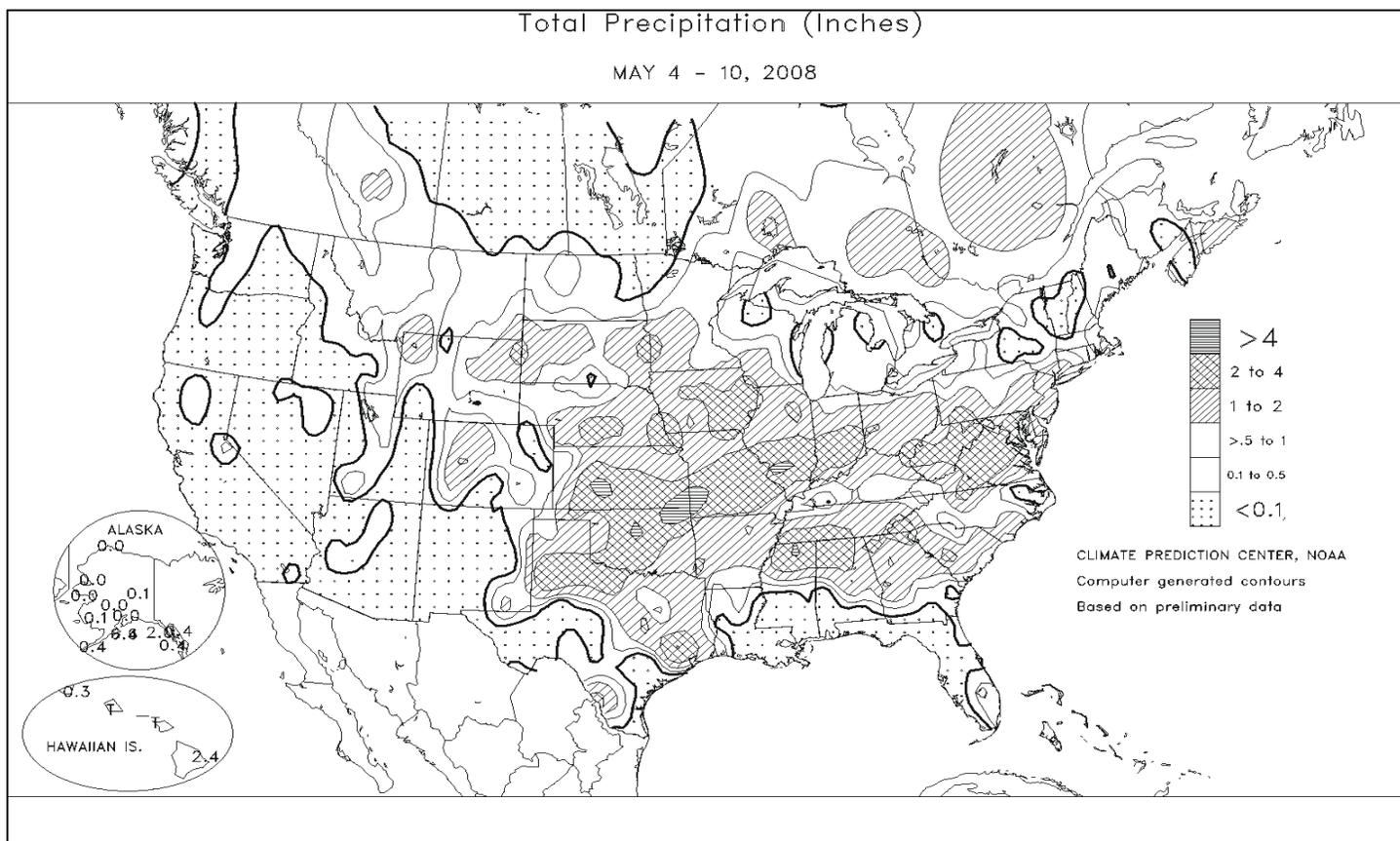


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
National Agricultural Statistics Service  
and World Agricultural Outlook Board



## HIGHLIGHTS May 4 - 10, 2008

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Heavy rain returned to much of the **Midwest** during the mid- to late-week period, closing a brief window of opportunity for corn and early-season soybean planting. Only the **northern fringe of the Corn Belt** escaped the heavy rain, which totaled 2 to 4 inches in many locations. However, even drier areas of the **upper Midwest** continued to deal with low soil temperatures and slow crop emergence. Meanwhile, wet weather also prevailed across the **Plains** and much of the **South**. Rain was beneficial for winter wheat and emerging summer crops on the **High Plains**, but maintained wet conditions across the **east-central and southeastern Plains**. In addition, severe thunderstorms caused local wind and hail damage and spawned more than 100 tornadoes—mostly across the Plains and the South— from May 5-11. On May 10, the nation's deadliest

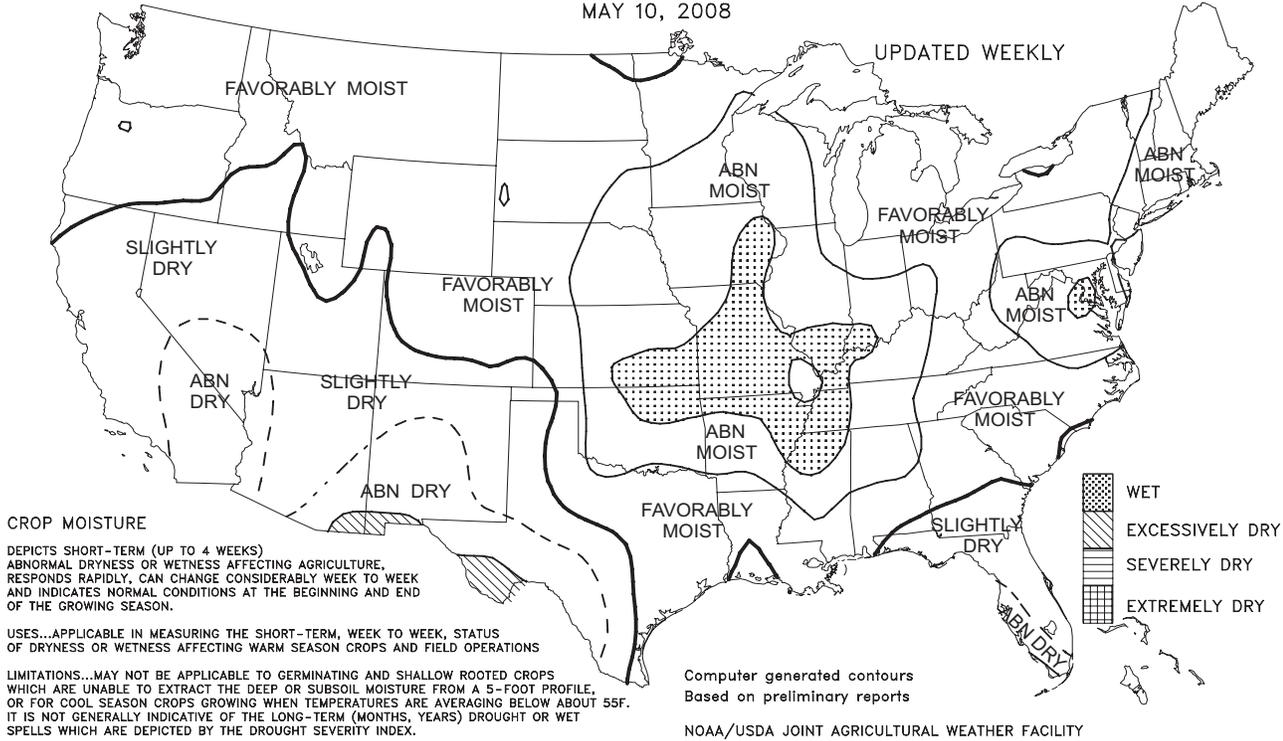
(Continued on page 7)

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Crop Moisture  
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE  
MAY 10, 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

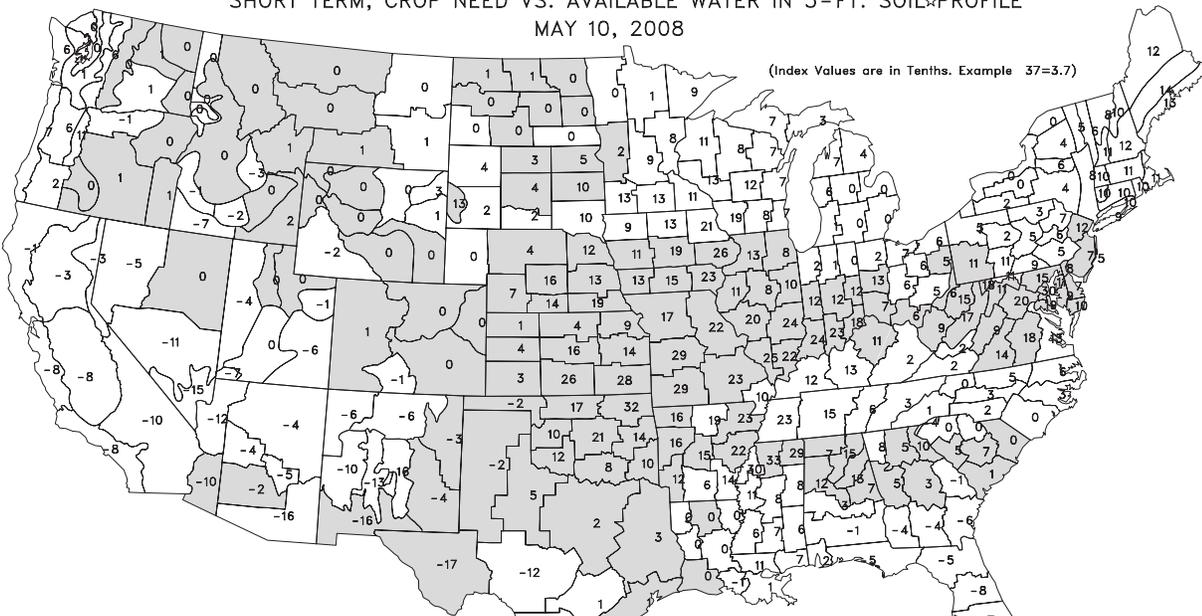
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) 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  
MAY 10, 2008

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



SHADED AREAS

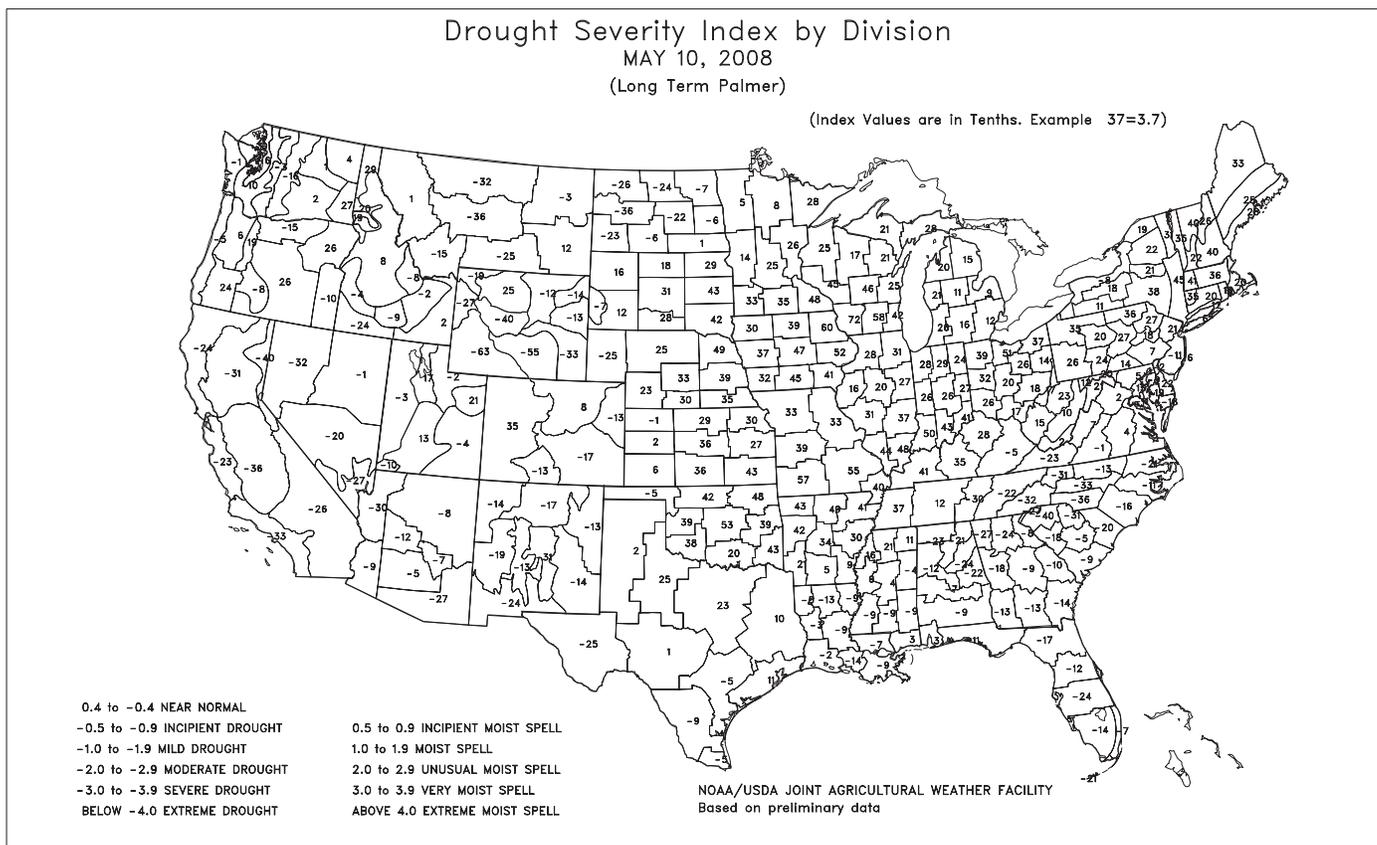
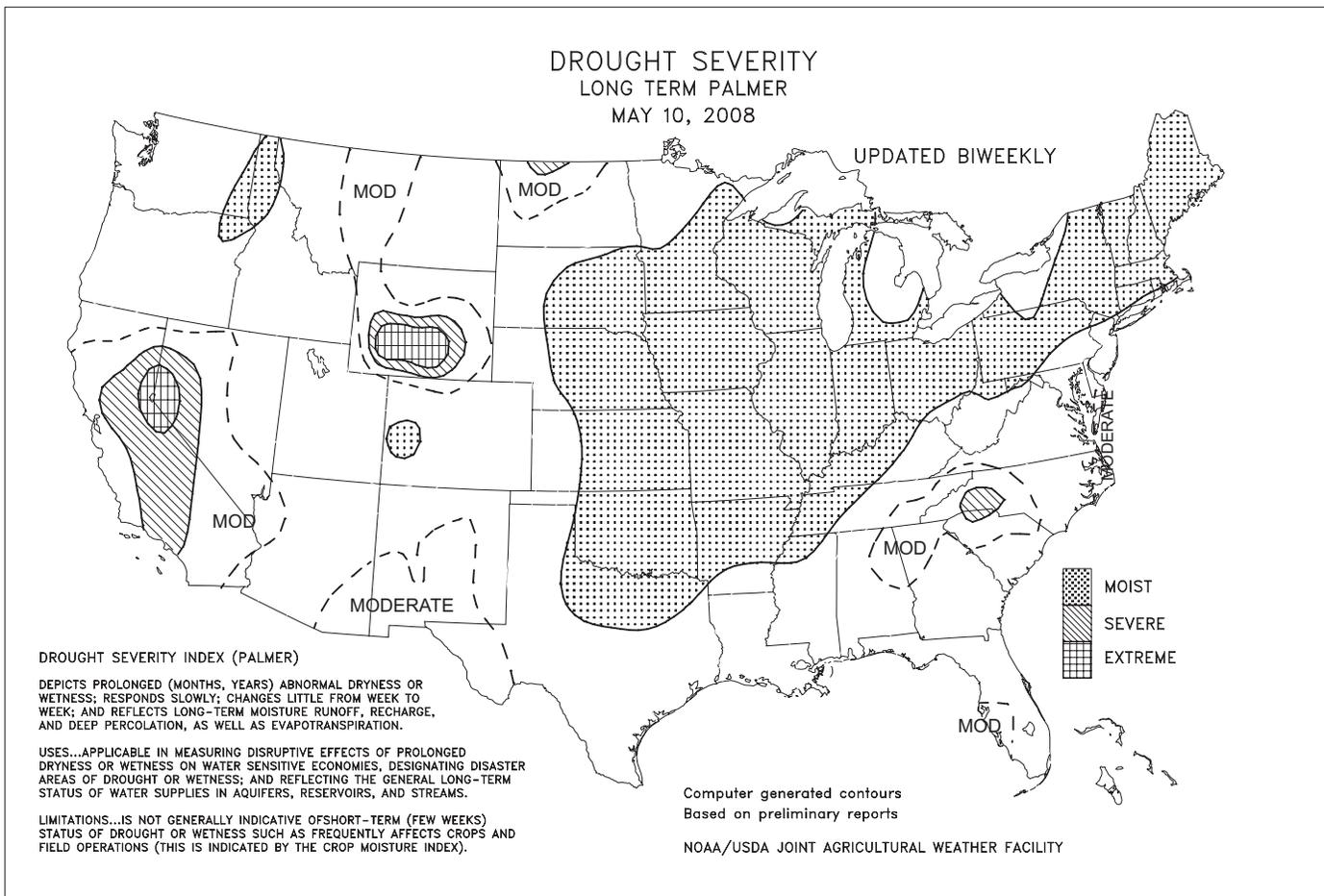
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE  
 ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED  
 2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER  
 1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL  
 0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS  
 0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED  
 -1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT 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

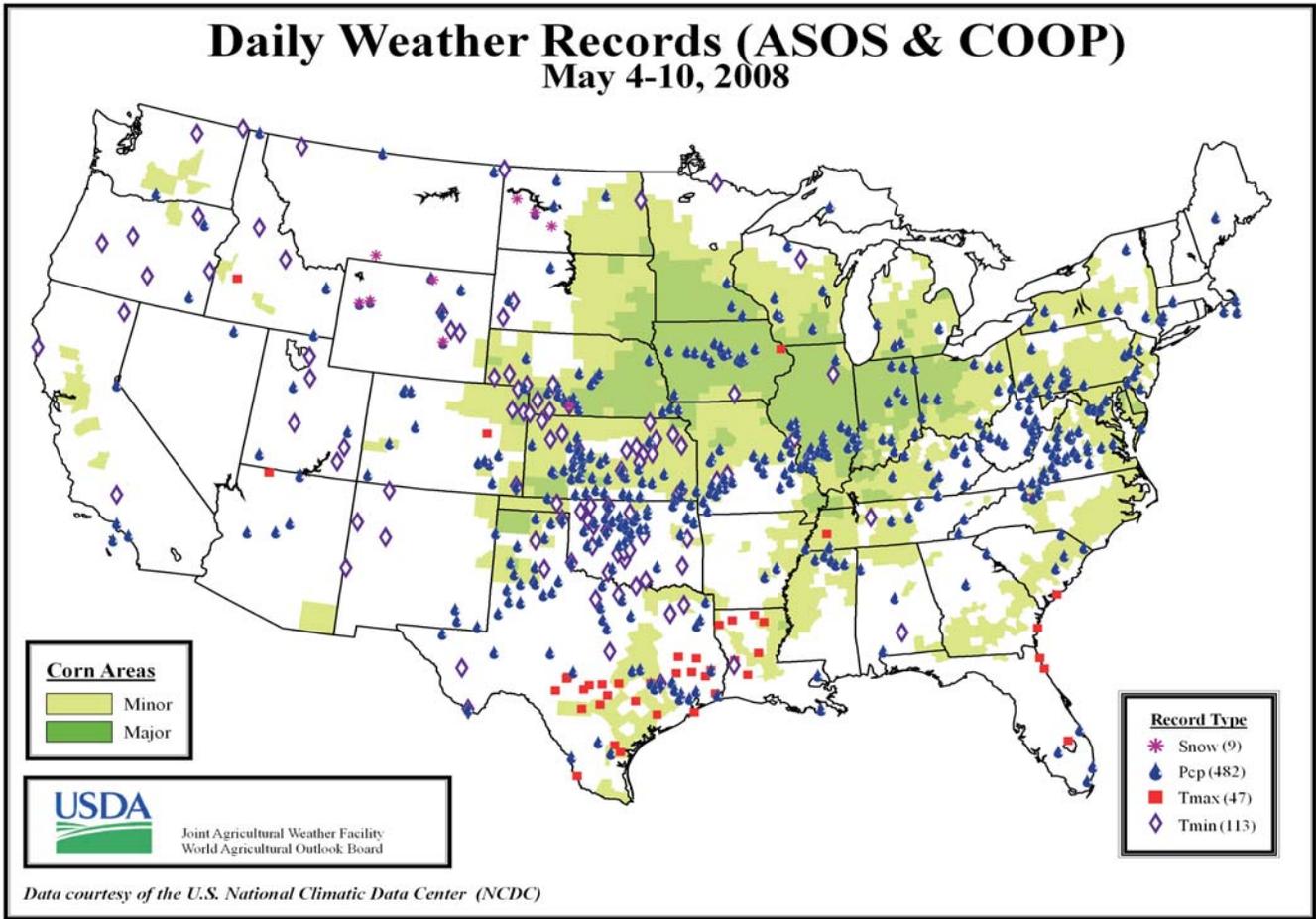
UNSHADED AREAS

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

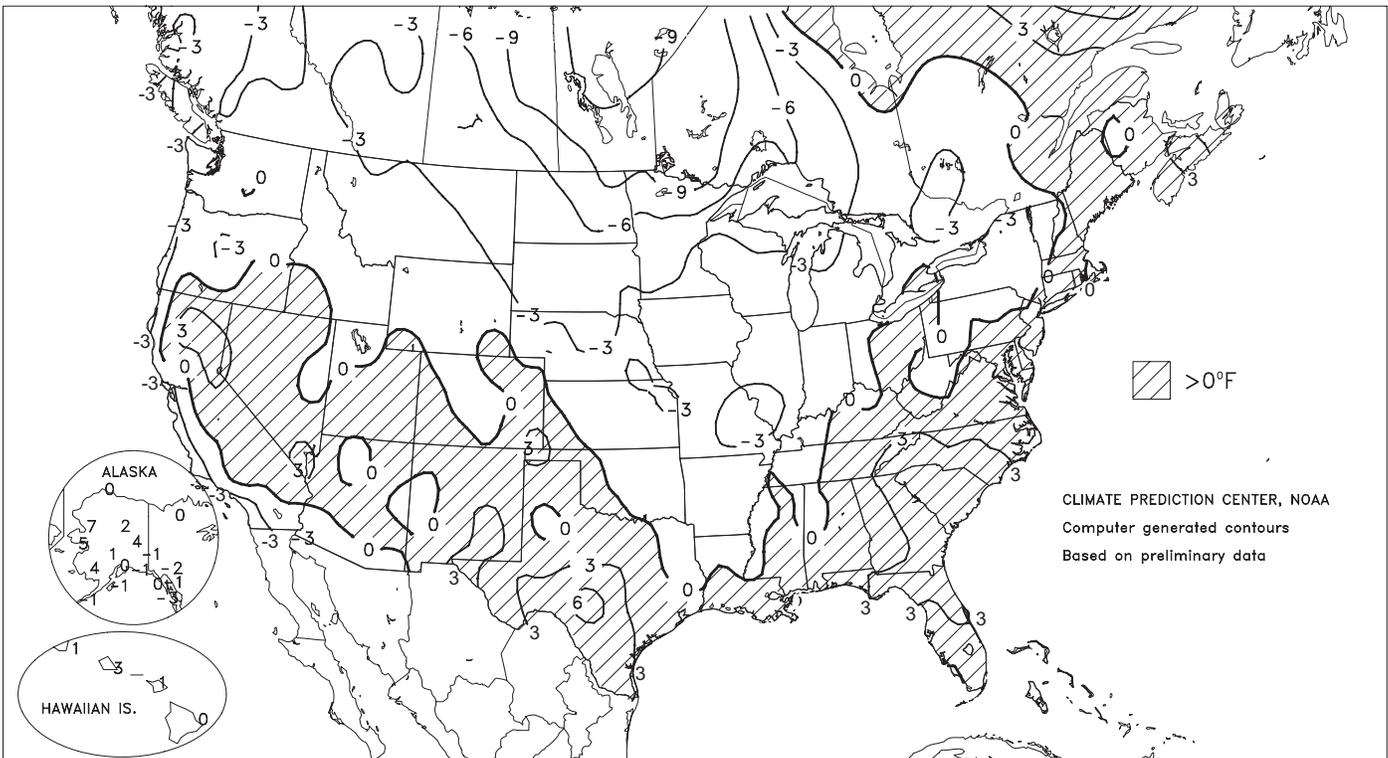
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA





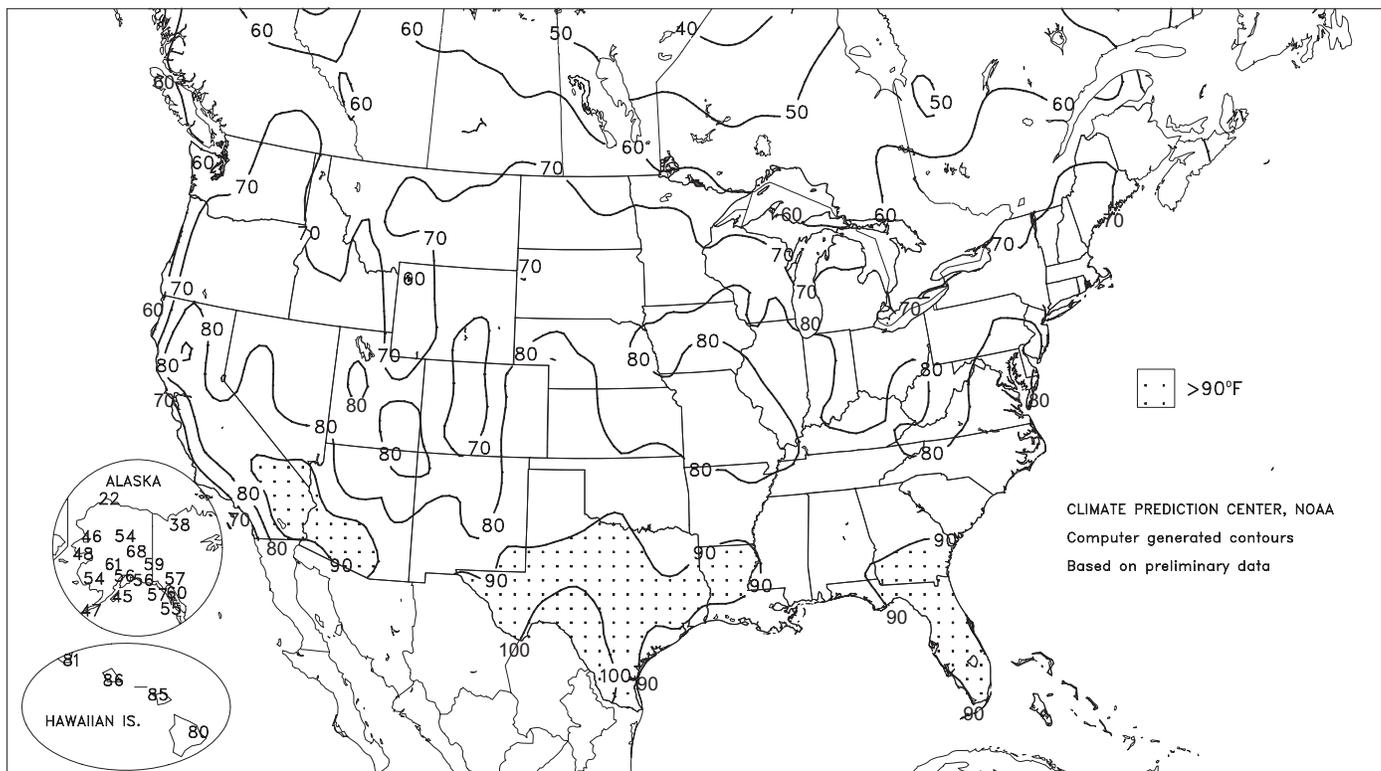
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

MAY 4 - 10, 2008



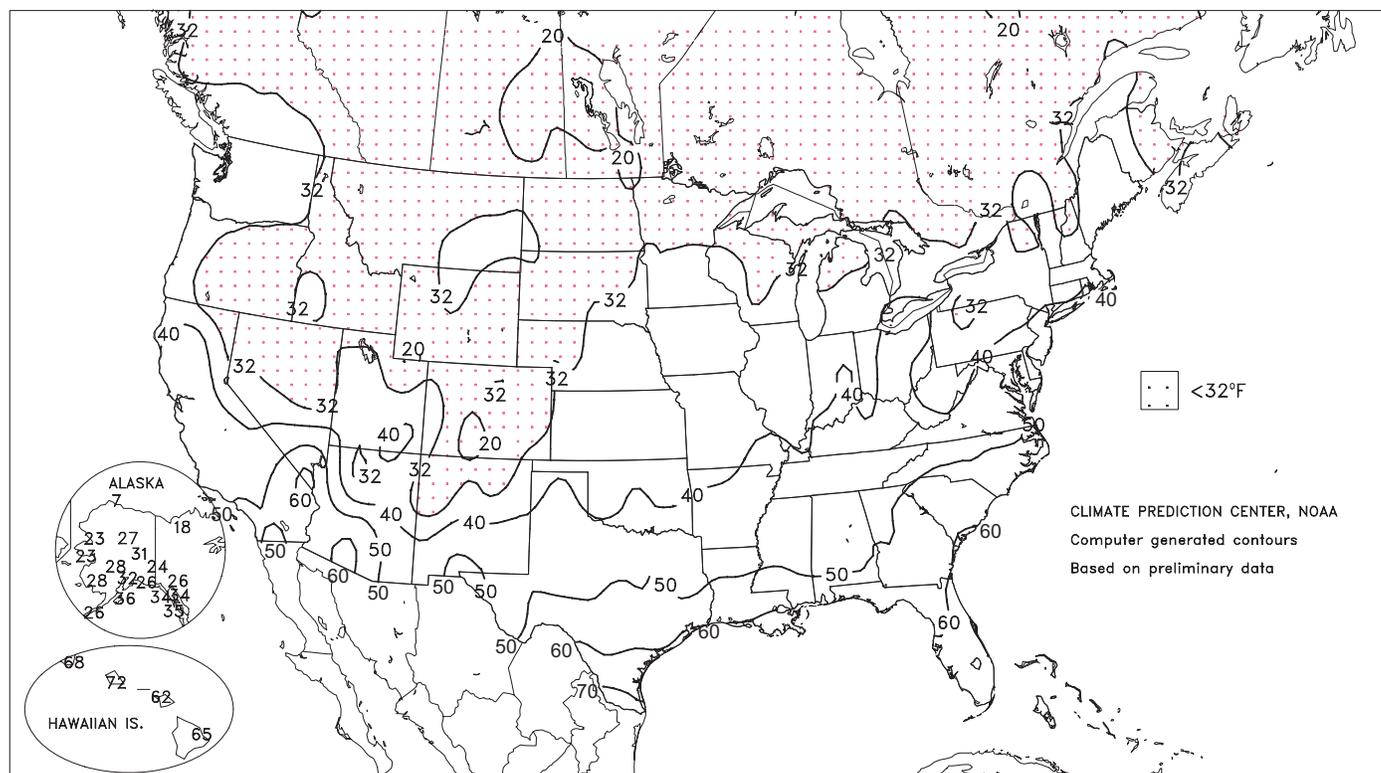
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

MAY 4 - 10, 2008

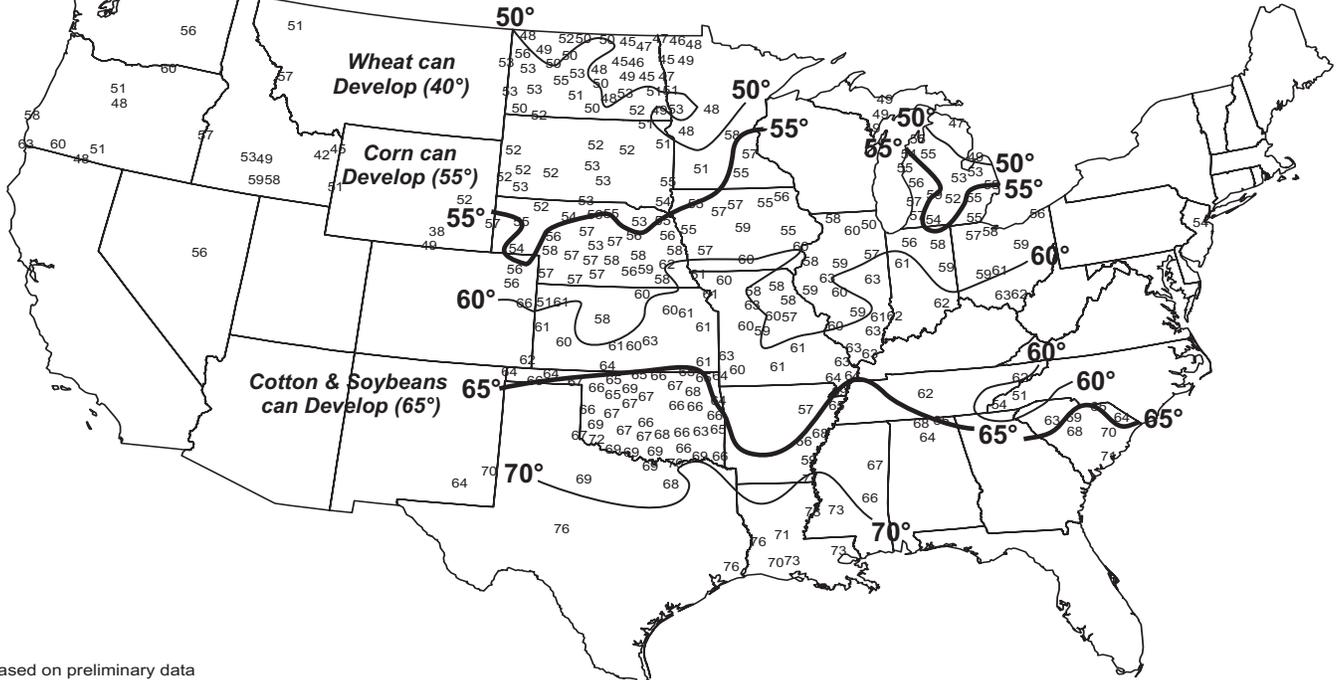


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

MAY 4 - 10, 2008



### Average Soil Temperature ( °F, 4" Bare) MAY 4 - 10, 2008

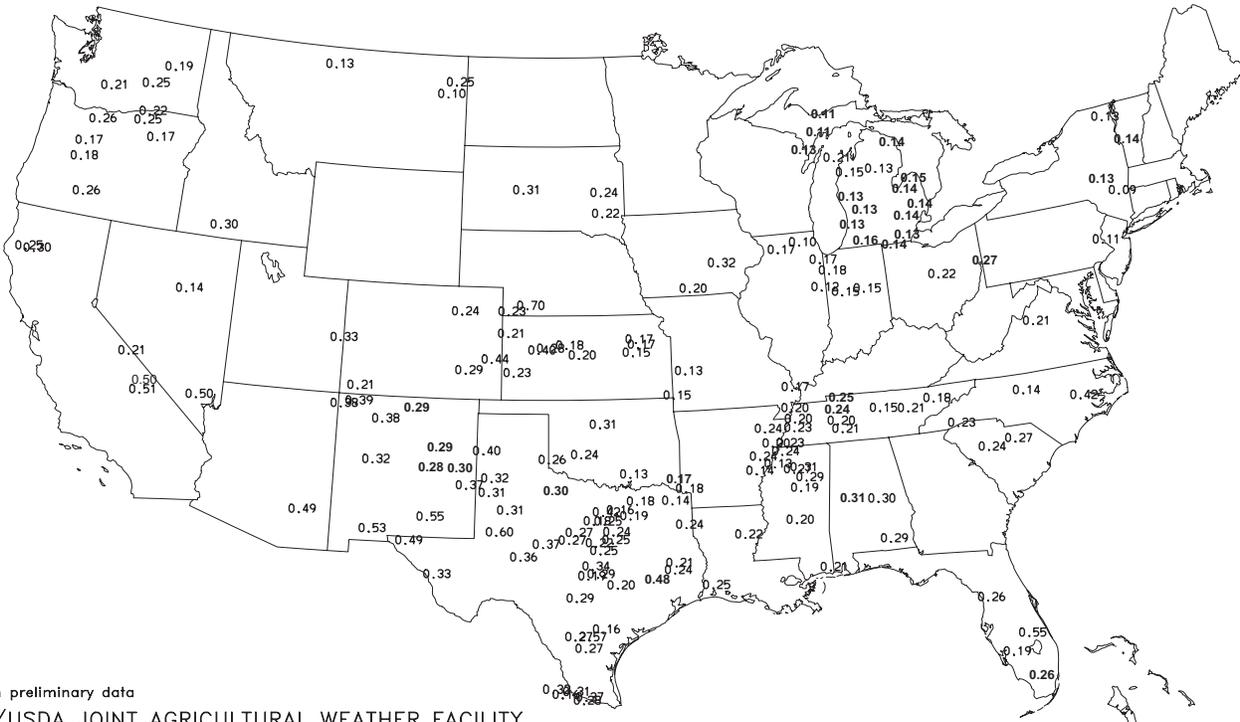


Based on preliminary data

#### 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 Agrilimatic Information System, Mississippi State University, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri, Michigan Automated Weather Network and USDA/NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network.

### Average Pan Evaporation (Inches/Day) MAY 4 - 10, 2008



Based on preliminary data

#### NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

*(Continued from front cover)*

tornado since February 5 tore across **northeastern Oklahoma** and **southwestern Missouri**, claiming as many as 20 lives. In contrast, mostly dry weather prevailed across the **lower Southeast** and **west of the Rockies**. In **Florida**, warm, dry weather promoted crop growth but increased both irrigation demands and the threat of wildfire activity. A similar situation existed in parts of the **Southwest**, where several new fires flared. Meanwhile in the **Northwest**, development of winter wheat and the emergence of spring-sown crops continued to lag the normal pace due to persistently cool conditions since mid-March. Weekly temperatures ranged from as much as 10°F below normal in the **north-central U.S.** to at least 5°F above normal in a few locations across the **Deep South from southern Texas to the southern Atlantic States**.

Early in the week, cold weather persisted on the **Plains**, where daily-record lows for May 4 included 31°F in **Gage, OK**, and **Medicine Lodge, KS**. Farther north, **Grand Forks, ND**, opened the week with consecutive daily-record lows (23 and 20°F on May 4 and 5, respectively). Later, snow blanketed parts of the **north-central U.S.**, with 0.2 inch (on May 10) in **Grand Forks** and as much as 4 to 6 inches across the **western half of North Dakota**. Toward week's end, chilly conditions returned to the **Northwest**, where **Omak, WA**, posted consecutive daily-record lows (30 and 29°F) on May 8-9. Meanwhile in **Oregon**, record lows for May 9 included 21°F in **Redmond** and 32°F in **Pendleton**. A day later, lows dipped to daily-record levels in **Idaho** locations such as **Pocatello** (23°F) and **Challis** (24°F). In contrast, record-setting warm developed late in the week across the **Deep South**. In **Texas**, **San Antonio** closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs of 97 and 98°F (on May 9 and 10, respectively). Elsewhere in **Texas**, **Del Rio** (107°F on May 10) experienced its fourth-hottest May day on record behind 109°F on May 24, 2000, and 108°F on May 28, 1912, and May 27, 1927. Farther east, consecutive daily-record highs were established on May 10-11 in **Ft. Lauderdale, FL** (95 and 96°F).

In **New Mexico**, the 13,709-acre Trigo fire was fully contained by week's end, but only after 89 structures were lost. This human-caused fire in the **Manzano Mountains** southeast of **Albuquerque** was started on April 15 and later jumped containment lines. Meanwhile in **Arizona**, the 2,177-acre Solano Fire burning near the southern edge of **Grand Canyon National Park** was about 40 percent contained by May 12. Farther east, six fires in **Florida** each burned at least 750 acres. Perhaps the most disruptive of **Florida's** blazes was the 3,000-acre Osage fire just southwest of **Malabar**, which temporarily closed I-95.

Significant rainfall developed early in the week across the **south-central U.S.**, where **Houston, TX** (3.47 inches on May 5) netted a daily-record total. Precipitation expanded across much of the remainder of the nation by mid-week, when **Joplin, MO** (5.71 inches on May 7) experienced its third-wettest day on record. **Joplin's** wettest day was September 30, 1986, when 7.12 inches fell, followed by July 3, 1976, with 6.85 inches. Previously, **Joplin's** wettest May day had occurred on May 4, 1999, when 5.21 inches fell. Later, the first in a series of two similar storms took aim on the **Mid-Atlantic States**, where daily-record totals for May 9 reached 2.46 inches in **Richmond, VA**, and 2.22 inches in **Washington, DC**.

Meanwhile, the second storm produced a daily-record rainfall (1.55 inches on May 10) in **Broken Bow, NE**, along with the aforementioned snow in the **north-central U.S.** On the morning of May 11, cold air trailing the second storm resulted in numerous daily-record lows, including 23°F in **Alliance, NE**; 24°F in **Bismarck, ND**; 25°F in **Yuma, CO**; and 33°F in **Dalhart, TX**.

According to preliminary reports provided by the Storm Prediction Center, the week's most active severe weather days were May 8 (33 tornadoes) and 10 (46 tornadoes). The storm that struck **Ottawa County, OK**, and **Newton and Barry Counties, MO**, on May 10 was the nation's deadliest tornado since February 5, when 22 people died in **Tennessee's Sumner and Macon Counties**. From January 1 - May 10, there were 96 tornado-related fatalities in the U.S. During the last 25 years, annual deaths attributed to U.S. tornadoes exceeded 100 only in 1984 (122) and 1998 (130), while the 1983-2007 annual mean was 56 deaths.

Mild, mostly dry weather prevailed across the **Alaskan mainland**, while locally heavy precipitation fell across southern areas. **Kodiak** netted daily-record rainfall totals on May 4, 7, and 9 (1.91, 1.42, and 1.62 inches, respectively) en route to a weekly sum of 6.45 inches. At week's end, enough cold air spread into **western Alaska** to result in a daily-record low (26°F on May 10) in **Cold Bay**. Farther south, scattered showers accompanied warm weather in **Hawaii**. On the **Big Island**, weekly rainfall totaled 2.29 inches in **Hilo**. However, many other areas remained very dry. For example, year-to-date rainfall through May 10 included 0.99 inch (12 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**; 2.52 inches (24 percent) in **Kahului, Maui**; and 4.87 inches (32 percent) in **Lihue, Kauai**.

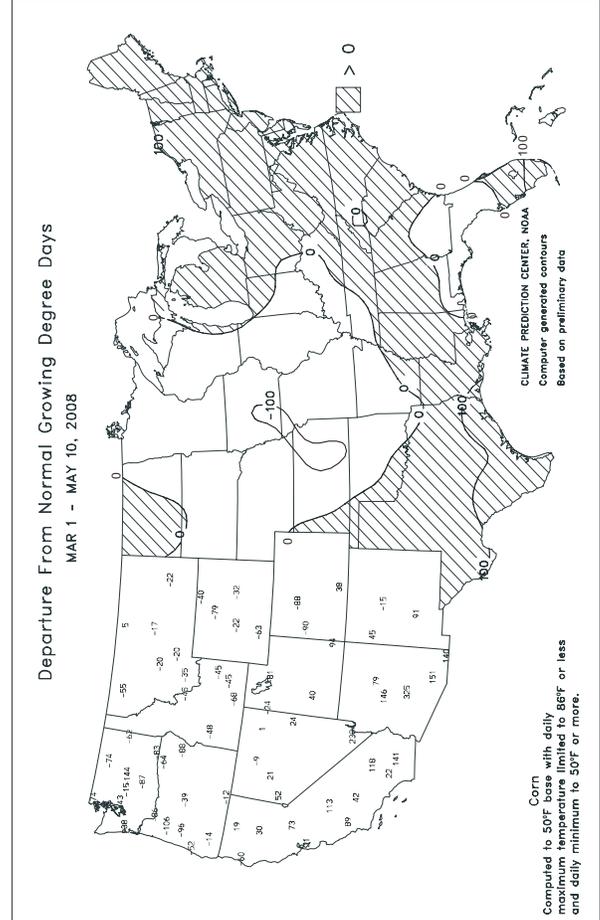
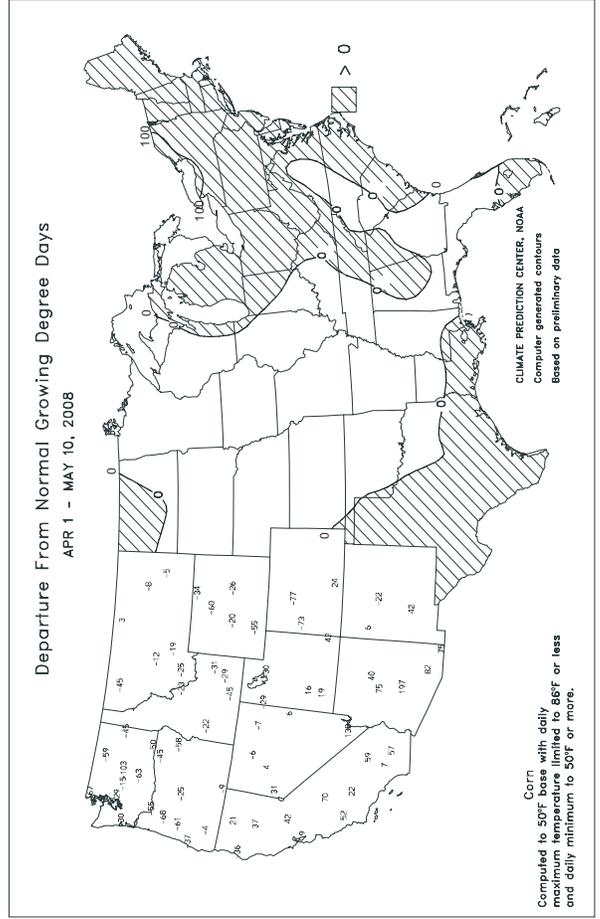
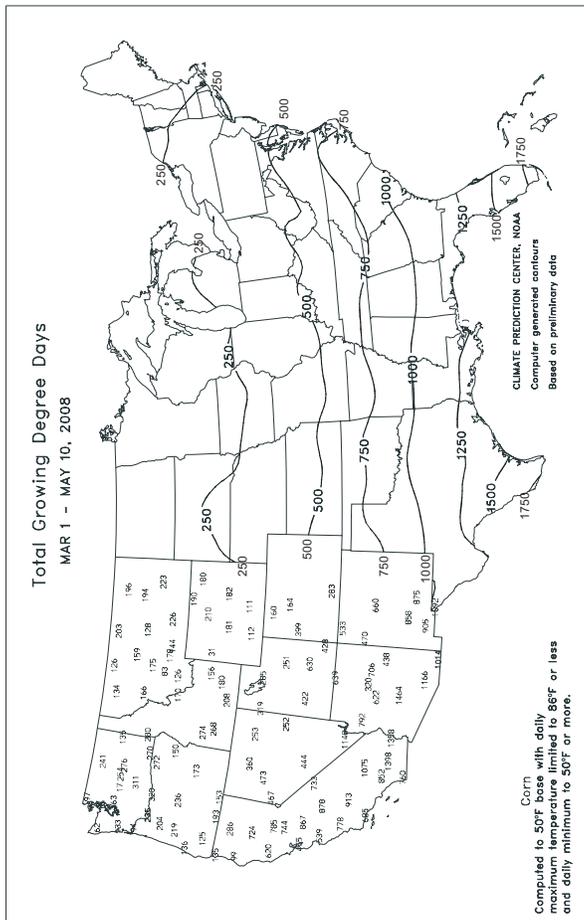
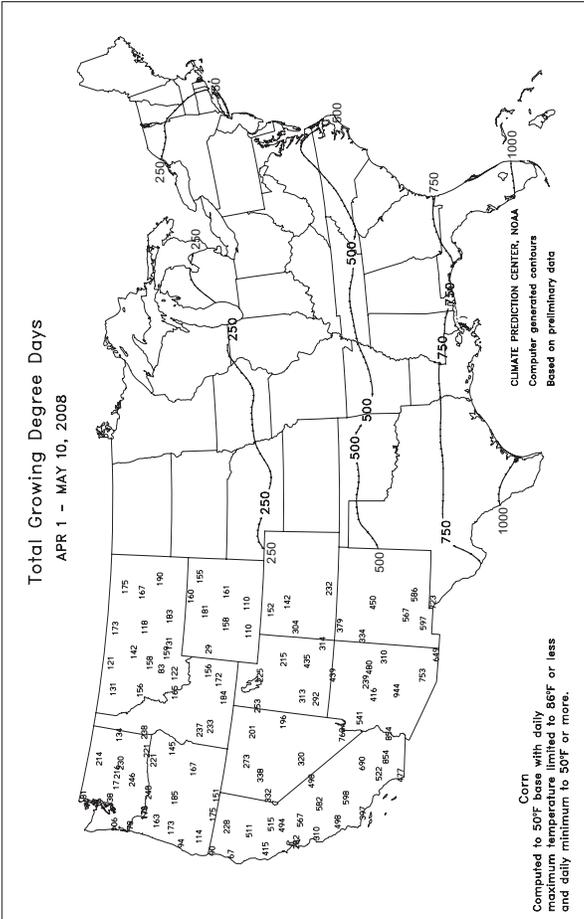
## U.S. Crop Production Highlights

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

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.78 billion bushels, up 17 percent from 2007. Expected area for harvest as grain or seed totals 40.2 million acres, up 12 percent from last year. The yield is forecast at 44.3 bushels per acre, up 2.1 bushels from the previous year.

Hard Red production is up 5 percent from a year ago to 1.01 billion bushels. Soft Red production is up 54 percent and totals 551 million bushels. White production totals 215 million bushels, up 10 percent from a year ago. Of the White production total, 23.2 million bushels are Hard White and 192 million bushels are Soft White.

The all orange forecast for the 2007-08 season is 10.1 million tons, unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 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 unchanged from the previous forecast but 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), unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 27 percent above last season. 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 about 50 percent of the Valencia orange rows had been harvested. If the production forecast for all oranges is achieved, it will be the highest since 2003-04, prior to the two hurricane seasons. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from April 1.



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

**Weather Data for the Week Ending May 10, 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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	78	57	84	48	68	-	1.55	-	0.75	-	-	-	-	75	-	0	0	3	2
LYON	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.04	-	1.23	16.39	-	21.69	-	74	65	-	-	3	1
VANCE	78	56	83	46	67	-	1.01	-	0.74	-	-	-	-	73	65	0	0	3	1
PERTSHIRE	79	59	87	50	69	-	0.68	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	76	63	0	0	3	0
SCOTT	80	59	86	51	70	-	0.49	-	0.31	-	-	-	-	75	66	0	0	2	0
SANDY RIDGE	80	59	87	50	70	-	0.48	-	0.44	14.49	-	22.30	-	80	-	0	0	2	0
NE VERONA	80	56	85	47	68	-	1.31	-	0.67	10.33	-	15.57	-	79	62	0	0	3	1
SD STONEVILLE x	78	58	85	49	68	-2	0.34	-0.92	0.22	12.56	98	20.88	91	83	68	0	0	2	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	80	59	88	51	70	-	0.57	-	0.40	10.50	-	17.22	-	76	66	0	0	2	0
INVERNESS 5E	80	59	86	50	69	-	0.96	-	0.91	9.44	-	16.53	-	80	68	0	0	2	1
SIDON	82	60	87	52	71	-	0.39	-	0.39	10.41	-	15.78	-	81	68	0	0	1	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	80	59	90	51	69	-	0.20	-	0.19	-	-	-	-	71	66	1	0	2	0
SILVER CITY	81	60	88	51	70	-	0.10	-	0.06	9.46	-	18.41	-	76	66	0	0	2	0
ONWARD	80	60	89	52	70	-	0.10	-	0.05	9.56	-	18.72	-	81	69	0	0	2	0
MAYDAY	81	61	88	53	71	-	0.06	-	0.06	9.38	-	19.26	-	76	67	0	0	1	0
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	72	48	81	36	61	0	2.83	1.66	1.65	8.94	130	9.89	114	-	-	0	0	5	2
ALBANY	72	48	79	34	60	-1	1.34	0.04	0.75	9.57	126	11.75	120	65	55	0	0	4	1
ST. JOSEPH	70	50	79	40	60	-2	1.54	0.23	0.79	9.29	129	12.03	132	-	-	0	0	3	2
NC LINNEUS	71	47	78	34	59	-2	0.86	-0.36	0.47	10.10	136	13.78	143	63	54	0	0	4	0
BRUNSWICK	70	51	78	36	60	-2	1.30	0.17	0.53	9.97	139	13.23	130	67	58	0	0	4	2
NE NOVELTY	70	48	76	36	59	-2	1.07	-0.19	0.65	9.38	125	14.06	136	65	53	0	0	4	1
MONROE CITY	70	47	77	37	58	-4	0.71	-0.56	0.40	9.24	123	15.14	141	63	53	0	0	4	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	67	51	75	38	59	-2	1.91	0.60	1.49	11.32	149	17.56	142	65	55	0	0	4	1
C AUXVASSE	69	50	77	39	59	-3	1.74	0.73	0.70	11.32	137	16.81	141	63	55	0	0	5	2
SANBORN FIELD	69	50	77	39	60	-3	1.79	0.56	0.91	12.08	137	18.02	141	66	55	0	0	4	1
WILLIAMSBURG	68	48	76	37	58	-3	1.90	0.64	0.85	11.94	124	18.02	123	62	54	0	0	4	2
COLUMBIA	68	50	76	38	59	-3	2.02	0.80	0.97	12.47	142	18.19	142	-	-	0	0	5	2
VERSAILLES	68	50	77	38	59	-4	2.50	1.11	1.61	13.64	148	19.20	148	64	55	0	0	5	1
EC COOK STATION	70	47	81	32	59	-5	2.25	1.15	1.14	18.51	190	25.86	181	64	57	0	0	5	2
SW LAMAR	70	51	79	37	60	-3	4.08	2.64	3.14	18.01	184	21.78	155	68	59	0	0	5	1
SC MOUNTAIN GROVE	70	51	80	35	60	-2	1.18	0.01	0.93	18.63	175	24.58	150	66	56	0	0	4	1
SE DELTA	71	51	76	42	61	-4	0.67	-0.36	0.28	26.84	276	32.57	200	70	57	0	0	4	0
CHARLESTON	74	53	78	44	64	0	0.52	-0.43	0.35	16.88	166	21.63	127	71	58	0	0	3	0
GLENNONVILLE	75	53	78	44	64	-2	0.96	0.11	0.75	14.20	150	19.82	127	70	59	0	0	2	1
CLARKTON	75	53	79	43	64	-3	0.22	-0.66	0.10	14.42	147	19.08	118	74	59	0	0	3	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	75	55	78	46	65	-1	0.26	-0.80	0.19	16.57	163	22.31	129	74	59	0	0	2	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	76	55	79	47	65	-1	0.31	-0.79	0.23	17.14	169	22.85	133	73	59	0	0	2	0
STEELE	77	56	81	46	66	-1	0.39	-0.90	0.19	15.90	147	21.28	117	76	63	0	0	3	0
CARDWELL	76	55	80	47	65	-2	0.45	-0.80	0.24	17.74	165	22.78	127	77	61	0	0	3	0

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

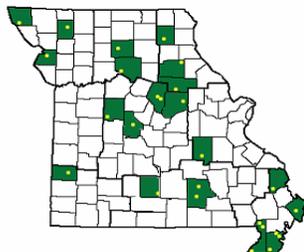
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

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.

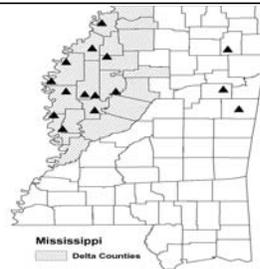
**Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta:** The pattern of occasional rainfall continued, although there was a split between light and heavy accumulations. Heavier rainfall, over 2 inches, affected northern areas, while the lower Delta mostly received amounts under 0.25 inch. Severe weather accompanied the late-week rains, with predominantly high winds reported in the northern half of the region. Temperatures were briefly summer-like, with one high reaching 90 degrees F.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations



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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 10, 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	82 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
AL BIRMINGHAM	80	57	85	48	68	1	1.63	0.51	1.44	12.50	101	21.63	98	86	38	0	0	4	1	
HUNTSVILLE	79	56	87	47	68	2	1.83	0.67	1.22	11.23	87	18.13	78	87	47	0	0	4	2	
MOBILE	83	61	86	52	72	0	0.00	-1.35	0.00	14.81	105	25.65	103	87	47	0	0	0	0	
AK MONTGOMERY	85	59	87	49	72	2	0.55	-0.41	0.55	8.80	72	16.84	74	89	40	0	0	1	1	
ANCHORAGE	52	36	56	32	44	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.77	208	4.52	164	66	50	0	1	0	0	
BARROW	20	11	22	7	15	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	365	1.16	252	92	81	0	7	0	0	
FAIRBANKS	61	37	68	31	49	4	0.09	0.02	0.04	1.46	252	2.57	171	78	53	0	1	4	0	
JUNEAU	51	38	60	34	45	-1	0.43	-0.34	0.25	9.54	126	19.89	121	87	68	0	0	3	0	
KODIAK	43	38	45	36	40	-2	6.63	5.21	1.95	19.41	153	32.80	123	93	88	0	0	7	5	
NOME	44	32	48	23	38	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.78	123	4.02	129	83	75	0	3	0	0	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	66	30	73	27	48	0	0.06	-0.16	0.06	0.10	2	6.62	74	66	18	0	6	1	0	
PHOENIX	91	66	95	64	78	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	1.97	67	26	13	5	0	0	0	
PRESCOTT	74	42	79	39	58	2	0.04	-0.13	0.04	0.20	7	6.55	103	52	14	0	0	1	0	
TUCSON	88	56	92	51	72	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.42	36	1.81	60	26	14	4	0	0	0	
AR FORT SMITH	76	54	82	43	65	-2	1.24	0.08	0.58	20.53	217	24.73	171	90	53	0	0	4	1	
LITTLE ROCK	79	57	84	47	68	0	1.76	0.56	1.03	19.51	162	24.79	130	94	50	0	0	5	2	
CA BAKERSFIELD	82	57	88	55	70	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	1.48	34	51	32	0	0	0	0	
FRESNO	83	55	88	52	69	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.02	1	5.46	75	63	39	0	0	0	0	
LOS ANGELES	65	58	66	56	61	-1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.06	2	6.90	75	75	64	0	0	0	0	
REDDING	86	55	92	49	71	7	1.09	0.73	0.36	1.90	24	15.04	75	57	25	1	0	6	0	
SACRAMENTO	81	49	84	47	65	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.05	1	8.53	75	88	29	0	0	0	0	
SAN DIEGO	63	57	66	56	60	-4	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.28	9	4.83	66	73	63	0	0	1	0	
SAN FRANCISCO	62	48	67	46	55	-3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.56	12	10.21	78	85	66	0	0	0	0	
STOCKTON	81	48	85	47	65	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.06	2	6.69	78	81	46	0	0	0	0	
CO ALAMOSA	68	30	73	20	49	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.31	26	1.17	70	60	18	0	5	0	0	
CO SPRINGS	68	37	78	31	52	0	0.23	-0.25	0.08	1.66	49	2.31	58	78	17	0	1	4	0	
DENVER INTL	69	39	78	31	54	2	0.58	-0.01	0.21	1.56	57	1.82	57	83	28	0	2	4	0	
GRAND JUNCTION	74	44	80	39	59	1	0.11	-0.11	0.11	1.60	74	2.84	87	61	22	0	0	1	0	
PUEBLO	76	39	86	28	57	0	0.67	0.35	0.62	2.26	85	2.70	83	77	29	0	1	4	1	
CT BRIDGEPORT	68	49	75	46	59	3	0.99	0.08	0.83	9.07	96	17.04	106	72	45	0	0	4	1	
HARTFORD	71	45	79	35	58	1	0.23	-0.73	0.15	9.55	105	20.69	130	72	39	0	0	4	0	
DC WASHINGTON	74	55	82	52	65	2	3.76	2.93	2.14	11.52	153	17.06	128	87	45	0	0	3	2	
DE WILMINGTON	72	51	81	46	61	1	1.96	1.03	1.94	7.95	92	13.84	93	89	46	0	0	2	1	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	89	67	94	61	78	5	0.00	-0.53	0.00	4.54	64	7.96	61	90	38	3	0	0	0	
JACKSONVILLE	87	64	93	56	76	4	0.00	-0.67	0.00	5.84	73	13.69	92	94	42	2	0	0	0	
KEY WEST	84	74	87	67	79	-1	0.01	-0.60	0.01	3.06	64	5.80	68	80	61	0	0	1	0	
MIAMI	89	73	93	67	81	2	0.05	-0.87	0.05	9.07	126	14.43	130	85	52	3	0	1	0	
ORLANDO	91	68	94	64	79	3	0.00	-0.59	0.00	8.44	125	14.19	123	83	35	4	0	0	0	
PENSACOLA	84	65	87	58	75	2	0.00	-0.84	0.00	6.60	58	18.61	87	79	50	0	0	0	0	
TALLAHASSEE	88	61	93	49	74	2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	6.17	55	18.01	85	86	37	2	0	0	0	
TAMPA	88	70	91	66	79	3	0.00	-0.46	0.00	6.31	120	13.13	129	86	44	1	0	0	0	
GA WEST PALM BEACH	88	71	92	64	79	2	0.00	-0.98	0.00	11.99	139	18.75	126	83	50	2	0	0	0	
ATHENS	83	58	86	50	70	3	0.80	-0.01	0.27	7.28	77	13.44	72	83	42	0	0	3	0	
ATLANTA	80	60	83	53	70	2	0.16	-0.74	0.16	8.57	83	16.03	80	76	44	0	0	1	0	
AUGUSTA	86	59	88	54	72	4	1.96	1.39	0.98	9.35	112	16.38	97	91	42	0	0	2	2	
COLUMBUS	84	61	86	54	73	3	0.23	-0.59	0.22	6.59	61	17.95	90	85	35	0	0	2	0	
MACON	85	58	88	50	72	3	0.74	0.11	0.37	6.23	70	15.80	86	87	37	0	0	2	0	
SAVANNAH	86	65	89	60	75	4	0.45	-0.22	0.43	4.36	55	11.85	80	88	47	0	0	3	0	
HI HILO	80	66	80	65	73	0	2.38	0.36	0.84	13.74	46	67.04	138	89	78	0	0	7	2	
HONOLULU	85	73	86	72	79	2	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.29	9	0.92	11	65	57	0	0	1	0	
KAHULUI	84	67	85	62	76	1	0.03	-0.16	0.02	0.61	14	3.07	29	72	62	0	0	2	0	
LIHUE	81	71	81	68	76	1	0.33	-0.36	0.23	2.35	31	4.88	32	76	70	0	0	5	0	
ID BOISE	71	45	77	41	58	2	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.47	47	2.96	52	55	30	0	0	0	0	
LEWISTON	69	45	76	39	57	0	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.25	43	2.43	49	62	38	0	0	0	0	
POCATELLO	66	35	74	23	51	0	0.09	-0.24	0.08	1.25	41	2.31	45	77	39	0	3	2	0	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	67	44	81	38	55	-1	0.76	0.02	0.76	7.39	100	12.85	119	74	40	0	0	1	1	
MOLINE	71	46	82	34	58	-1	0.88	-0.01	0.47	7.06	88	11.42	103	73	40	0	0	3	0	
PEORIA	71	47	82	36	59	0	0.48	-0.46	0.31	5.30	69	12.46	114	80	36	0	0	4	0	
ROCKFORD	70	43	82	35	57	0	0.27	-0.56	0.14	8.37	116	12.66	127	83	40	0	0	3	0	
SPRINGFIELD	70	47	81	36	59	-2	0.72	-0.15	0.28	7.25	94	15.71	141	90	42	0	0	3	0	
IN EVANSVILLE	71	51	79	41	61	-2	1.48	0.34	0.71	19.72	190	29.66	181	90	63	0	0	4	2	
FORT WAYNE	67	46	78	37	56	-1	0.54	-0.26	0.36	6.63	88	13.59	118	85	46	0	0	5	0	
INDIANAPOLIS	68	48	81	40	58	-2	1.45	0.50	1.09	10.86	129	17.40	131	86	52	0	0	4	1	
SOUTH BEND	68	44	80	33	56	-1	0.53	-0.21	0.53	5.71	75	14.44	122	80	40	0	0	1	1	
IA BURLINGTON	71	48	79	36	60	0	1.10	0.14	0.44	8.87	112	13.52	125	84	40	0	0	3	0	
CEDAR RAPIDS	68	44	79	33	56	-2	1.17	0.37	0.70	9.98	152	13.56	155	90	41	0	0	3	1	
DES MOINES	71	48	79	36	60	1	0.47	-0.43	0.47	8.14	115	11.04	119	77	40	0	0	1	0	
DUBUQUE	68	43	81	33	55	-1	1.32	0.44	0.52	11.10	152	16.12	161	87	47	0	0	3	1	
SIOUX CITY	70	42	84	33	56	-2	0.50	-0.18	0.50	5.28	92	6.82	98	80	53	0	0	1	1	
WATERLOO	68	42	82	34	55	-2	1.46	0.61	0.82	14.25	217	17.58	208	86	47	0	0	3	1	
KS CONCORDIA	70	47	76	41	58	-2	0.59	-0.28	0.45	4.97	83	5.65	76	86	65	0	0	4	0	
DODGE CITY	75	45	85	37	60	-1	2.62	2.00	1.69	4.46	90	5.24	84	85	45	0	0	4	2	
GOODLAND	71	39	83	32	55	-1	0.30	-0.40	0.24	1.89	51	2.50	55	86	57	0	1	2	0	
TOPEKA	70	49	75	36	60	-2	1.50	0.51	0.59	7.99	113	11.96	130	88	62	0	0	5	2	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 10, 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	74	50	80	37	62	0	3.03	2.21	1.02	10.01	156	11.93	144	88	63	0	0	4	3
KY JACKSON	72	52	80	46	62	0	0.62	-0.49	0.30	8.82	91	14.69	87	87	41	0	0	3	0
LEXINGTON	70	49	77	39	60	-1	1.43	0.41	1.18	14.84	156	25.02	155	86	56	0	0	3	1
LOUISVILLE	73	54	80	44	63	0	0.94	-0.17	0.47	17.90	181	25.69	157	83	47	0	0	4	0
PADUCAH	75	51	79	39	63	0	0.67	-0.46	0.42	17.70	163	25.99	142	91	47	0	0	4	0
LA BATON ROUGE	85	65	89	56	75	3	0.00	-1.22	0.00	6.73	54	18.40	78	89	44	0	0	0	0
LAKE CHARLES	81	65	88	57	73	0	0.45	-0.79	0.45	7.57	85	16.03	91	87	55	0	0	1	0
NEW ORLEANS	83	67	88	61	75	1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	9.97	86	16.16	70	91	61	0	0	0	0
SHREVEPORT	82	59	92	49	70	-1	0.42	-0.73	0.21	6.37	62	13.98	73	88	49	1	0	3	0
ME CARIBOU	58	39	69	33	48	-1	0.72	0.02	0.55	8.68	140	16.50	147	94	52	0	0	2	1
ME PORTLAND	64	44	79	41	54	3	0.50	-0.39	0.49	10.69	110	21.96	130	87	47	0	0	2	0
MD BALTIMORE	72	50	82	46	61	1	2.46	1.63	1.40	9.47	117	14.74	101	88	54	0	0	3	2
MA BOSTON	63	49	77	44	56	0	0.48	-0.24	0.23	8.35	98	18.98	121	83	52	0	0	3	0
MA WORCESTER	66	46	74	41	56	2	0.47	-0.48	0.25	10.68	113	22.81	137	80	33	0	0	3	0
MI ALPENA	61	34	65	29	47	-2	0.17	-0.40	0.13	4.34	83	9.53	114	83	39	0	3	2	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	67	41	78	35	54	-1	0.41	-0.33	0.41	6.93	97	14.85	139	84	39	0	0	1	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	64	35	68	32	49	-2	0.06	-0.46	0.03	4.93	97	9.24	117	80	40	0	2	3	0
MI LANSING	67	40	78	36	53	-1	0.23	-0.33	0.23	4.99	80	10.47	113	82	41	0	0	1	0
MI MUSKOGON	64	41	74	33	53	0	0.32	-0.33	0.32	6.78	109	15.98	160	81	48	0	0	1	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	60	36	69	31	48	-4	0.12	-0.36	0.10	6.18	114	11.18	110	90	38	0	2	2	0
MN DULUTH	58	35	64	30	47	-2	0.85	0.30	0.37	6.39	140	6.89	106	76	41	0	1	3	0
MN INT'L FALLS	53	26	60	21	39	-11	0.43	-0.01	0.31	4.08	138	4.65	105	89	37	0	6	3	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	66	45	73	42	55	-2	0.50	-0.11	0.32	6.94	138	7.49	109	72	41	0	0	2	0
MN ROCHESTER	68	45	80	36	56	2	0.75	-0.01	0.48	7.40	124	8.63	113	71	39	0	0	2	0
MN ST. CLOUD	64	39	71	33	52	-2	1.21	0.70	1.03	6.77	156	7.48	131	83	29	0	0	3	1
MS JACKSON	83	58	89	50	70	1	0.00	-1.20	0.00	8.03	60	18.97	80	89	42	0	0	0	0
MS MERIDIAN	83	55	88	46	69	-1	0.05	-1.13	0.05	7.80	55	21.40	84	94	49	0	0	1	0
MS TUPELO	80	56	85	46	68	1	1.93	0.66	1.34	14.46	111	19.83	87	87	50	0	0	3	2
MO COLUMBIA	68	50	76	39	59	-2	2.46	1.36	0.95	13.78	154	20.05	156	89	61	0	0	5	2
MO KANSAS CITY	70	49	75	37	59	-3	0.93	-0.27	0.36	9.34	125	13.41	135	82	56	0	0	5	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	70	51	78	42	60	-4	3.23	2.30	1.24	15.61	182	22.19	170	80	57	0	0	5	3
MO SPRINGFIELD	69	51	78	35	60	-2	2.39	1.42	1.70	17.42	183	27.35	197	89	66	0	0	5	1
MT BILLINGS	62	42	74	36	52	-1	0.23	-0.31	0.14	1.10	30	1.52	30	76	35	0	0	3	0
MT BUTTE	55	30	66	23	43	-2	0.33	-0.06	0.33	1.07	45	1.99	59	86	29	0	6	1	0
MT CUT BANK	58	31	66	21	45	-3	0.05	-0.35	0.04	0.29	15	0.39	15	83	32	0	4	2	0
MT GLASGOW	61	38	72	31	50	-3	0.30	-0.01	0.25	3.11	188	3.91	173	76	45	0	1	2	0
MT GREAT FALLS	61	36	71	30	49	0	0.12	-0.38	0.11	2.06	66	3.33	77	83	26	0	1	2	0
MT HAVRE	63	34	73	26	49	-3	0.57	0.22	0.22	0.96	47	1.74	60	85	45	0	3	3	0
MT MISSOULA	63	35	71	29	49	-2	0.01	-0.38	0.01	1.27	49	2.64	60	75	38	0	2	1	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	69	44	80	40	57	-1	1.91	1.06	1.25	6.22	107	6.85	97	83	58	0	0	4	1
NE LINCOLN	70	44	80	35	57	-2	1.68	0.76	0.72	6.93	108	7.92	102	87	55	0	0	4	2
NE NORFOLK	68	43	82	36	56	-1	1.95	1.15	1.12	5.93	105	6.67	95	86	57	0	0	4	1
NE NORTH PLATTE	67	38	81	31	53	-3	1.85	1.15	0.96	6.67	159	6.80	134	92	49	0	2	4	2
NE OMAHA	70	45	81	35	58	-1	1.14	0.18	0.76	7.12	111	8.00	100	85	54	0	0	5	1
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	68	40	81	31	54	0	0.55	-0.02	0.37	2.68	71	3.02	62	91	43	0	2	4	0
NE VALENTINE	64	40	78	29	52	-3	0.48	-0.22	0.39	3.47	85	4.19	87	87	55	0	1	3	0
NV ELY	65	28	71	23	47	-1	0.03	-0.25	0.03	0.19	8	1.47	38	74	25	0	6	1	0
NV LAS VEGAS	87	65	90	62	76	3	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.08	10	0.70	34	25	12	1	0	0	0
NV RENO	74	45	80	40	60	6	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.08	6	3.66	105	58	27	0	0	1	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	72	36	79	25	54	1	0.04	-0.18	0.02	0.64	32	2.04	59	60	26	0	1	3	0
NH CONCORD	69	39	80	34	54	1	0.20	-0.54	0.18	9.93	139	21.55	173	88	32	0	0	2	0
NJ NEWARK	72	52	79	48	62	2	1.24	0.20	1.18	7.64	80	15.76	95	69	42	0	0	3	1
NM ALBUQUERQUE	78	51	83	46	65	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.11	9	0.91	41	30	10	0	0	0	0
NY ALBANY	68	42	73	33	55	-1	0.35	-0.43	0.35	9.57	127	15.61	128	82	40	0	0	1	0
NY BINGHAMTON	63	41	75	35	52	-1	0.11	-0.67	0.06	8.92	118	15.18	120	81	49	0	0	3	0
NY BUFFALO	62	42	73	36	52	-2	0.26	-0.43	0.26	7.12	102	14.36	114	84	42	0	0	1	0
NY ROCHESTER	64	42	77	38	53	-1	0.27	-0.31	0.26	6.39	104	12.26	116	77	45	0	0	2	0
NY SYRACUSE	65	39	77	34	52	-2	0.18	-0.58	0.11	8.61	115	14.69	120	89	41	0	0	2	0
NC ASHEVILLE	76	53	79	44	65	5	0.21	-0.69	0.15	7.56	81	13.91	81	81	41	0	0	2	0
NC CHARLOTTE	81	58	83	51	70	3	0.08	-0.69	0.05	8.42	100	13.02	82	88	39	0	0	3	0
NC GREENSBORO	78	57	81	53	67	3	0.59	-0.31	0.56	10.37	121	13.97	92	80	38	0	0	2	1
NC HATTERAS	73	59	76	52	66	0	0.08	-0.71	0.05	12.53	134	22.60	118	93	64	0	0	2	0
NC RALEIGH	79	57	83	51	68	3	0.51	-0.31	0.43	9.96	125	14.38	93	88	47	0	0	2	0
NC WILMINGTON	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	5.79	71	12.96	79	***	***	***	***	***	***
ND BISMARCK	62	36	76	29	49	-4	0.35	-0.10	0.16	1.56	53	2.08	53	84	53	0	2	5	0
ND DICKINSON	60	36	75	32	48	-4	0.39	-0.04	0.14	0.88	29	0.92	24	85	38	0	1	5	0
ND FARGO	63	35	78	30	49	-5	0.28	-0.18	0.24	4.43	140	5.19	115	81	35	0	3	2	0
ND GRAND FORKS	61	29	69	20	45	-9	0.10	-0.31	0.06	1.13	42	1.79	45	86	28	0	5	3	0
ND JAMESTOWN	63	31	74	26	47	-7	0.04	-0.39	0.03	1.08	38	1.26	32	83	28	0	4	2	0
ND WILLISTON	64	38	76	30	51	-1	0.43	0.07	0.43	1.15	50	1.61	50	70	35	0	1	1	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	68	46	77	40	57	1	0.74	-0.15	0.37	8.70	111	16.45	131	76	47	0	0	4	0
OH CINCINNATI	69	48	78	37	59	-2	0.99	0.01	0.69	14.23	154	21.77	146	88	57	0	0	2	1
OH CLEVELAND	66	48	77	44	57	1	0.42	-0.32	0.39	10.20	138	19.05	157	74	42	0	0	2	0
OH COLUMBUS	71	51	79	44	61	1	0.86	0.01	0.39	11.02	150	16.55	137	82	47	0	0	3	0
OH DAYTON	68	48	77	40	58	0	1.48	0.57	0.91	11.33	131	17.51	130	87	52	0	0	4	1
OH MANSFIELD	66	46	75	41	56	1	1.14	0.18	0.56	9.66	108	18.55	135	86	46	0	0	3	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 10, 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	69	45	78	40	57	0	0.22	-0.44	0.21	7.20	106	14.90	140	82	42	0	0	2	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	68	45	78	37	56	1	0.93	0.16	0.56	10.90	146	19.35	163	73	44	0	0	4	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	78	55	87	41	67	1	2.94	1.82	2.23	10.72	144	14.25	138	84	51	0	0	3	2
OR TULSA	78	55	87	39	67	0	3.37	2.05	3.28	17.90	191	20.79	161	87	57	0	0	3	1
OR ASTORIA	55	44	61	39	50	-2	0.17	-0.59	0.09	14.14	105	28.87	93	89	74	0	0	5	0
OR BURNS	66	34	73	28	50	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.86	36	3.24	69	74	35	0	3	0	0
OR EUGENE	62	39	71	33	51	-3	0.01	-0.62	0.01	6.13	59	16.09	66	88	67	0	0	1	0
OR MEDFORD	73	44	82	38	58	2	0.02	-0.26	0.01	2.56	72	6.87	85	78	34	0	0	2	0
OR PENDLETON	68	41	76	32	54	-2	0.01	-0.27	0.01	1.41	51	3.67	67	70	41	0	1	1	0
OR PORTLAND	64	46	74	39	55	-1	0.04	-0.51	0.02	5.92	83	12.89	79	76	59	0	0	3	0
OR SALEM	63	43	74	36	53	-1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.53	72	15.76	85	84	60	0	0	0	0
PA ALLENTOWN	71	45	80	38	58	1	1.23	0.26	1.14	9.38	111	18.28	125	87	52	0	0	3	1
PA ERIE	65	45	78	40	55	0	0.38	-0.29	0.37	8.59	115	16.55	135	71	50	0	0	2	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	70	49	79	43	60	1	0.64	-0.29	0.55	9.25	118	16.11	118	94	43	0	0	3	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	72	52	82	45	62	1	1.59	0.70	1.57	7.46	87	13.13	89	86	46	0	0	2	1
PA PITTSBURGH	69	48	78	38	58	0	1.46	0.66	0.48	7.67	105	14.75	119	84	42	0	0	4	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	68	43	80	37	56	-1	0.83	0.03	0.55	8.57	121	16.98	146	84	43	0	0	2	1
PA WILLIAMSPORT	70	44	80	36	57	0	0.72	-0.09	0.42	8.65	110	16.20	122	88	44	0	0	4	0
RI PROVIDENCE	68	47	75	40	57	1	0.75	-0.06	0.45	11.63	119	21.60	123	86	56	0	0	3	0
SC BEAUFORT	86	66	89	60	76	5	0.19	-0.30	0.19	4.48	61	10.66	73	93	47	0	0	1	0
SC CHARLESTON	85	64	89	59	75	5	0.75	0.12	0.73	5.65	74	11.44	77	91	48	0	0	2	1
SC COLUMBIA	85	62	88	58	73	3	0.00	-0.57	0.00	6.51	78	13.39	79	87	41	0	0	0	0
SC GREENVILLE	81	60	83	56	70	5	0.06	-0.92	0.06	8.52	83	14.63	78	84	38	0	0	1	0
SD ABERDEEN	65	37	78	29	51	-4	1.18	0.67	0.51	3.79	98	4.12	85	87	49	0	1	5	1
SD HURON	64	40	77	30	52	-3	1.14	0.52	0.59	4.99	103	5.41	92	89	46	0	1	4	1
SD RAPID CITY	59	37	71	30	48	-4	1.05	0.44	0.60	4.95	132	5.88	129	86	53	0	2	4	1
SD SIOUX FALLS	64	42	75	37	53	-2	1.33	0.63	0.61	5.79	106	6.62	102	82	50	0	0	4	1
TN BRISTOL	76	50	82	39	63	2	0.28	-0.66	0.27	7.03	83	14.11	92	92	32	0	0	2	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	79	57	84	48	68	3	0.31	-0.64	0.16	10.42	89	18.04	82	86	45	0	0	3	0
TN KNOXVILLE	79	54	84	47	67	3	1.46	0.40	1.02	9.59	90	17.53	91	83	34	0	0	2	1
TN MEMPHIS	78	58	82	48	68	0	2.16	0.92	1.29	22.34	170	29.53	136	87	49	0	0	4	2
TN NASHVILLE	76	54	82	45	65	0	0.87	-0.24	0.41	15.35	148	22.64	126	89	40	0	0	4	0
TX ABILENE	84	59	94	49	72	1	0.94	0.41	0.47	7.45	196	8.30	140	82	63	1	0	2	0
TX AMARILLO	78	48	84	42	63	0	1.15	0.71	0.88	1.83	60	2.66	63	85	35	0	0	3	1
TX AUSTIN	86	63	94	49	74	1	0.31	-0.73	0.20	6.62	109	8.60	86	78	56	3	0	3	0
TX BEAUMONT	83	65	90	58	74	1	1.56	0.40	1.56	4.74	51	13.35	73	89	54	1	0	1	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	87	73	91	71	80	2	0.03	-0.48	0.03	3.67	102	5.05	82	96	64	1	0	1	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	87	72	92	67	79	3	0.10	-0.59	0.10	4.06	86	6.00	73	95	69	3	0	1	0
TX DEL RIO	92	68	107	57	80	4	0.08	-0.42	0.03	0.71	21	0.81	16	72	52	4	0	4	0
TX EL PASO	87	61	91	57	74	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	0.31	22	30	10	1	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	84	64	92	52	74	3	0.59	-0.55	0.56	10.51	134	13.08	108	77	47	1	0	3	1
TX GALVESTON	81	72	87	64	77	2	0.00	-0.74	0.00	2.54	40	9.90	76	91	67	0	0	0	0
TX HOUSTON	85	66	92	54	75	1	3.61	2.59	3.47	7.49	89	16.11	107	90	61	2	0	2	1
TX LUBBOCK	81	52	89	43	66	-1	3.54	3.11	2.67	4.71	178	5.50	142	82	56	0	0	3	2
TX MIDLAND	88	57	94	47	73	3	0.09	-0.28	0.08	1.02	61	1.11	40	69	33	3	0	2	0
TX SAN ANGELO	90	59	100	48	74	3	0.06	-0.57	0.03	5.35	154	6.04	111	72	43	3	0	3	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	92	67	98	58	79	5	0.04	-0.90	0.03	2.69	46	3.31	36	88	36	4	0	2	0
TX VICTORIA	86	69	92	57	78	3	0.02	-1.02	0.01	5.73	86	10.42	93	93	64	2	0	2	0
TX WACO	83	62	93	48	73	1	4.20	3.19	2.58	14.42	209	16.31	145	86	61	1	0	4	3
TX WICHITA FALLS	83	58	96	45	71	2	2.34	1.56	1.22	8.04	134	9.04	104	79	50	1	0	4	2
UT SALT LAKE CITY	68	43	77	33	56	0	0.30	-0.22	0.22	2.39	51	4.93	67	66	27	0	0	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	66	38	74	35	52	-1	0.22	-0.50	0.20	6.87	110	12.13	120	85	34	0	0	2	0
VA LYNCHBURG	75	51	81	45	63	2	1.12	0.20	0.89	9.12	106	12.34	81	92	45	0	0	2	1
VA NORFOLK	74	57	83	48	66	2	0.13	-0.69	0.09	9.46	110	14.23	89	91	58	0	0	3	0
VA RICHMOND	77	55	84	50	66	3	2.65	1.79	2.27	14.47	171	18.84	126	86	53	0	0	3	1
VA ROANOKE	76	52	82	46	64	2	0.50	-0.45	0.37	7.72	88	10.54	70	72	39	0	0	2	0
WA WASH/DULLES	72	50	82	44	61	1	2.60	1.72	1.50	11.35	142	15.31	111	89	50	0	0	3	2
WA OLYMPIA	60	40	70	30	50	-2	0.03	-0.51	0.02	7.28	75	17.98	77	85	64	0	1	2	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	54	40	59	33	47	-3	0.29	-1.04	0.23	13.45	66	33.39	72	90	71	0	0	4	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	60	45	66	41	52	-2	0.01	-0.39	0.01	5.73	83	11.46	71	81	65	0	0	1	0
WA SPOKANE	64	41	69	33	53	1	0.10	-0.24	0.05	3.23	98	7.34	111	76	32	0	0	3	0
WA YAKIMA	70	42	79	29	56	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.42	31	1.74	52	66	36	0	1	0	0
WV BECKLEY	68	47	78	40	58	0	1.68	0.70	1.01	10.64	126	16.41	112	78	45	0	0	3	1
WV CHARLESTON	73	49	85	39	61	1	2.99	2.05	2.16	10.66	126	17.71	119	91	41	0	0	3	2
WV ELKINS	67	42	80	34	55	-1	2.33	1.31	1.03	9.63	108	16.57	107	98	49	0	0	4	2
WV HUNTINGTON	72	49	83	41	60	-2	2.91	1.95	1.53	11.78	138	19.13	129	91	46	0	0	3	2
WI EAU CLAIRE	67	39	79	34	53	-2	0.23	-0.52	0.15	7.64	131	9.35	122	85	28	0	0	2	0
WI GREEN BAY	65	41	77	32	53	-1	0.13	-0.43	0.08	7.45	137	13.40	175	81	41	0	1	3	0
WI LA CROSSE	69	44	81	38	57	-1	0.73	-0.01	0.48	10.33	160	12.77	148	87	30	0	0	2	0
WI MADISON	66	42	80	32	54	-1	0.35	-0.34	0.31	9.61	145	15.08	165	83	42	0	1	2	0
WI MILWAUKEE	64	42	76	38	53	0	0.05	-0.64	0.05	8.10	110	13.49	124	74	48	0	0	1	0
WY CASPER	61	34	70	27	48	-1	0.51	-0.04	0.25	2.76	87	3.43	78	86	47	0	3	4	0
WY CHEYENNE	62	36	73	27	49	1	0.20	-0.34	0.08	1.48	44	1.68	40	71	34	0	2	4	0
WY LANDER	62	39	73	31	50	-1	0.44	-0.14	0.27	2.26	55	3.16	61	77	29	0	1	4	0
WY SHERIDAN	60	36	73	31	48	-2	0.32	-0.20	0.12	2.52	72	3.57	74	81	49	0	2	4	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

## April Weather and Crop Summary

### Weather

*Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB*

Despite a favorable turn toward drier weather in the eastern Corn Belt, national corn planting through May 4 (27 percent) progressed at the slowest pace since 1995 (16 percent). Interestingly, a rapid corn planting pace is a relatively new phenomenon. For example, the 1974-1995 average corn planting pace by May 4 was 25 percent, while the 1996-2007 average was 51 percent. The 5-year average (2003-2007) corn planting pace by May 4 was 59 percent. During April, wet conditions persisted or intensified in most areas from the eastern Plains to the Mississippi Valley, accompanied by near- to below-normal temperatures. As a result, summer crop planting and emergence significantly lagged the 5-year average pace from the Mid-South into the upper Midwest. In contrast, warm, mostly dry weather prevailed from the lower Great Lakes region into the Northeast. Drier-than-normal conditions also affected parts of the Deep South, particularly across Louisiana. Elsewhere, drier-than-normal weather promoted fieldwork in most areas from the High Plains westward. However, unusually cold weather gripped the Northwest, hampering crop development and threatening fruits and other temperature-sensitive crops. At the height of the cold snap, from April 19-21, frost was noted as far south as central California. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal across much of the interior Northwest, but ranged from 5 to 7°F above normal in parts of New York State and neighboring areas. Near-normal readings prevailed across the Deep South.

The month opened on a very chilly note in the Northwest. Wisdom, MT (-14 and -12°F), posted consecutive daily-record lows on April 2-3. In Idaho, Stanley's low of -17°F on April 1 edged its monthly record, previously set with a low of -16°F on April 2, 1982. Other monthly records established on April 1 included lows of 6°F (previously, 9°F on April 3, 1975) in Holden Village, WA, and 10°F (tied 10°F on April 2, 1963, April 18, 1972, and April 9, 2001) in Redmond, OR. Dayton, WA (12°F on both April 1 and 2), shattered its former monthly mark, established with a low of 17°F on April 1, 1936. Chilly conditions were prevalent even west of the Cascades, where consecutive daily-record lows were set on April 2-3 in locations such as Astoria, OR (29°F both days), and Olympia, WA (23 and 24°F).

Meanwhile, precipitation associated with an early-month storm affected the Great Lakes and Eastern States. On April 1, Marquette, MI, received 15.8 inches of snow, while Naples, FL, netted 2.95 inches of rain. Marquette's 2-day (March 31 - April 1) snowfall reached 25.6 inches. Farther west, another storm took shape across the nation's mid-section on April 3, when daily-record rainfall totals included 3.51 inches in Paducah, KY, and 1.73 inches in Vichy-Rolla, MO. April 3-4 (24-hour) rainfall totals topped 6 inches in a few Mid-South and Midwestern locations, including Grand Chain Dam, IL (6.43 inches). Later, heavy rain shifted into the Deep South, while heavy snow developed in the north-central U.S. Southern daily-record rainfall totals included 2.90 inches (on April 4) in Greenville, MS, and 3.80 inches (on April 5) in Mobile, AL. Mobile's 2-day (April 4-5) total reached 8.32 inches, while as much as 9 to 12 inches drenched nearby locations in southern Alabama. Farther north, April 5-7 snowfall in northern Minnesota ranged from 20 to 32 inches in locations such as Babbitt, Bemidji, Virginia, and Park Rapids. Across parts of the Midwest, however, early-April temperatures climbed to their highest levels of the year. Rochester, MN, attained 50°F for the first time this year on April 3. Rochester's latest date of the year's first 50-degree reading occurred on April 7, 1970. Meanwhile in Wisconsin, Green Bay's first 50-degree reading of the year occurred on April 3, more than 3 weeks later than the normal date of March 12. Farther east, however, the month opened with 34 inches of snow on

the ground in Caribou, ME, tying its record for the date previously established on April 1, 1955.

As the month progressed, cold conditions 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), followed by another 12 freezes in a row from April 15-26. The latter cold snap featured the lowest April temperature on record in Yakima (18°F on April 19). It was also Yakima's lowest temperature since February 6. Farther east, extremely cold weather trailed a major, late-season snow storm that dumped 15.1 inches of snow in Great Falls on April 19-20. Great Falls' 9.6-inch total on April 19 represented its greatest single-day snowfall so late in the year since April 27, 1989, when 10.3 inches fell. Meanwhile in Grangeville, ID, the season-to-date snowfall (through April 20) climbed to 70.0 inches, the highest total there since 1981-82. Grangeville's month-to-date snowfall reached 23.5 inches, eclipsing its April 1902 standard of 20.0 inches. West of the Washington Cascades, as much as 10 inches of snow fell on April 19 in the hills surrounding Puget Sound. Officially, a trace of snow fell on April 19 in Seattle and Olympia, WA. The following day, a trace of snow was observed in locations such as Medford, OR, and Eureka, CA. Following the storm, Great Falls' temperatures dipped to daily-record levels on April 20 and 21 (-1 and -8°F, respectively). Previously, Great Falls' latest sub-zero reading occurred on April 6, 1975, with a low of -6°F. On April 21, readings of -2°F in both Leadore, ID, and Drummond, MT, were the stations' lowest temperatures so late in the year. Leadore's latest sub-zero reading had been on April 12, 1999; Drummond had dipped to -1°F on April 21, 1951. Meanwhile, daily-record lows in the West Coast States included 31°F (on April 20) in Santa Maria, CA; 30°F (on April 21) in Paso Robles, CA; and 25°F (on April 21) in Wenatchee, WA. Incredibly, Santa Maria had not been below the freezing mark since December 22, when the low was also 31°F. Temperatures near or slightly below freezing also affected parts of California's Sacramento Valley, where daily-record lows for April 20 included 31°F in Redding and 32°F in Stockton.

Farther east, flooding persisted in through April in parts of the Mississippi Valley. On April 16, the Mississippi River at Greenville, MS, crested 9.4 feet above flood stage, just 0.8 foot shy of the high-water mark established on May 12, 1973. However, the gauge at Greenville was not in operation during several historic floods prior to 1940. Farther downstream, the Mississippi River at Vicksburg, MS, crested 8.0 feet above flood stage, the seventh-highest level since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Higher crests at Vicksburg were observed in May 1927 (13.2 feet above flood stage), February 1937 (10.2 feet), June 1929 (9.8 feet), April 1922 (9.5 feet), May 1973 (8.6 feet), and February 1916 (8.5 feet). 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.

For much of the month, a series of storms brought alternating periods of stormy and cool weather. On April 9, for example, daily-record totals in Texas 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, 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. Following that stormy spell, daily-record lows for April 14 included 11°F in Rhinelander, WI; 15°F in St. Cloud, MN; 24°F in Fayetteville, AR; 28°F in Joplin, MO; and 30°F in McAlester, OK. The following day, April 15, freezes and record lows were reported in locations such as Jackson, TN (28°F); Greenwood, MS (30°F); and Tuscaloosa, AL (31°F). Tuscaloosa's latest freeze on record occurred on April 21, 1953, when it was 31°F. During a final flurry of Southeastern daily-record lows on April 16, readings dipped to 24°F in Blacksburg, VA; 29°F in Charlotte, NC; and 33°F in both Macon, GA, and Tallahassee, FL. Farther west, there were a few episodes of hot, dry weather. In southern California, for example, Anaheim (91, 96, and 102°F), notched three consecutive daily-record highs from April 11-13. On April 15 across the central High Plains, temperatures above 90°F and dewpoints below 0°F created a situation ripe for wildfire development. At 4 p.m. on April 15, Lamar, CO, reported a temperature of 91°F and a dewpoint reading of -3°F. A nearly 9,000-acre fire in Ordway, CO, resulted in two deaths and burned 44 buildings, while an 8,700-acre fire at Ft. Carson, CO, cloaked Colorado Springs in smoke. The following day, however, 2 inches of snow blanketed Colorado Springs. Little more than a week later, heavy snow again developed across the north-central U.S. April 24-26 snowfall included 10.2 inches in International Falls, MN, and 19.0 inches in Watertown, SD. A few days later, rain and melting snow brought record flooding to parts of the northern New England, where Bangor, ME (3.09 inches), collected a daily-record total for April 29. In the storm's wake, the last day of April featured daily-record lows of 26°F in Grand Rapids, MI; 30°F in Bristol, TN; and 31°F in Asheville, NC.

Historically, April was not extremely cold across the upper Midwest; however, it was the coldest April since 1996 in La Crosse, WI (46.3°F, or 2.1°F below normal). Wet conditions were also a problem in the upper Midwest, where Waterloo, IA (10.79 inches), shattered its April 1991 mark of 8.53 inches. Farther south, March-April rainfall reached record levels in Arkansas locations such as Gilbert (28.82 inches, or 354 percent of normal), Mountain Home (25.46 inches, or 296 percent), and Calico Rock (25.38 inches, or 283 percent). In contrast, January-April rainfall in Texas totaled just 3.27 inches (41 percent of normal) in San Antonio and 0.73 inch (17 percent) in Del Rio. It was the driest start to a year in San Antonio since 1996, and the driest January-April period in Del Rio since 1988.

In general, Alaska experienced a cool, wet April. Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 3°F below normal across the mainland, while pockets of drier-than-normal weather were confined to southern Alaska. Despite the overall cool Alaskan regime, there were a few signs of spring. For example, Fairbanks noted 5 consecutive days above 50°F (from April 20-24) for the first time since September 11-15, 2007. Elsewhere, Valdez collected a daily-record high of 60°F on April 23. Later, however, a tremendous, late-season snow storm arrived across parts of south-central Alaska. On April 25-26, Anchorage received 17.2 inches of snow (1.49 inches of liquid equivalent). The 15.5-inch sum in Anchorage on April 25 was its third-highest daily total on record behind 22.0 inches on March 17, 2002, and 15.6 inches on December 29, 1955. In Fairbanks, both the monthly precipitation (1.27 inches, or 605 percent of normal) and snowfall totals (14.7 inches, or 525 percent) were far above normal. Farther south, scattered showers in Hawaii failed to curb gradual drought intensification. On Maui, Kahului (0.03 inch, or 2 percent of normal) completed its driest April on record. Meanwhile on the Big Island, Hilo's monthly rainfall of 5.91 inches was just 47 percent of normal. Through April 30, the year-to-date rainfall in Honolulu, Oahu, stood at 0.99 inch (12 percent of normal).

## Fieldwork

*Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS*

The Corn Belt remained mostly wet in April, keeping the corn-planting pace well behind normal in nearly all producing States. Monthly precipitation totaled 150 to 200 percent of normal in the western Corn Belt and the Mid-South, with more than 300 percent falling in isolated areas of Arkansas, Iowa, and Missouri. Cooler-than-average weather persisted throughout the month from the West Coast to the Mississippi Valley. Growers had planted only 2 percent of the Nation's corn crop by April 13. Two weeks later, only 10 percent of the intended acreage was planted, 10 points behind last year's progress and 25 points behind the normal pace.

Nationally, sorghum planting did not gain momentum, although producers had seeded nearly 30 percent of the intended acreage by the end of the month. With most activity limited to Louisiana and Texas, intended acreage was 20 percent planted by April 6, slightly behind last year but 3 points ahead of the usual pace. Early in the month, planting progress on the southern Great Plains was only ahead of last year and normal in Texas. Later, planting was limited to the southern Great Plains and the Delta, while Colorado producers awaited warmer weather to start planting. By month's end, Louisiana producers had planted 74 percent of their acreage and Texas producers had planted 65 percent of their acreage, 15 and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average planting pace, respectively. However, planting progress was at or behind normal elsewhere, with the most notable delays in Arkansas and Missouri.

Early in the month, with 31 percent of the expected oat acreage planted, producers were planting at the same pace as last year but were 4 points behind the 5-year average pace. As the month progressed, several consecutive weeks of rainfall and wet snow in some areas brought further planting delays to most oat-producing States. By month's end, North Dakota and Pennsylvania producers were fortunate to be 6 and 18 points ahead of normal, respectively. Nationally, however, planting was 54 percent complete, 2 points behind last year and 14 points behind normal. Compared with the average pace, planting progress lagged nearly 40 points or more in the northern Corn Belt. Delays in oat emergence followed the lag in seeding. By month's end, emergence was behind the normal pace in all States that plant in the spring. Even though planting progress was ahead of schedule in North Dakota and Pennsylvania, crop emergence lagged normal due to cool weather. Nationally, one-third of the expected acreage had emerged by April 27, one point behind last year and 9 points behind normal.

Barley producers had planted 7 percent of their intended acreage by April 6, five and 2 points behind last year and normal, respectively. Temperatures across the northern tier of the country were cooler than average during April, especially in the Pacific Northwest, keeping planting progress in Idaho and Washington at a pace much slower than normal. Planting in Washington advanced only 2 points between April 6 and 20. By the end of the month, barley planting in Minnesota had fallen well behind normal due to continued wet weather. By April 27, producers had planted 35 percent of the crop nationwide, compared with 37 percent last year and 39 percent for the 5-year average. Planting in Idaho, Montana, and Washington was more than 40 percent complete but significantly lagged both last year's pace and normal. Emergence was delayed due to the planting delays, cool weather in western growing areas, and wet weather in the upper Mississippi Valley. Emergence of barley acreage was at 6 percent on April 27, seven and 6 points behind last year and normal, respectively.

Winter wheat developed slowly during the month under cooler-than-normal conditions in many areas. By April 14, only 4 percent of the crop had headed. Compared with last year's pace, development was

lagging in all States where emergence had begun, including Arkansas, California, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas. Compared with the 5-year average, heading lagged in all these States except in California and North Carolina, where development was 7 and 9 points ahead of normal, respectively. By April 27, heading had not begun in the Pacific Northwest, northern Great Plains, and eastern Corn Belt. Nationally, 15 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 9 points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Significant delays were evident in Arkansas, the middle Mississippi Valley, and the central and southern Great Plains. However, the crop continued to develop ahead of schedule in California and North Carolina. The winter wheat condition rating varied between 45 and 47 percent good to excellent throughout the month.

By April 6, spring wheat planting—at 5 percent complete—was 1 point ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. Progress in Idaho and Washington was most advanced at 19 and 35 percent, respectively. By the following week, planting activities were limited, as producers only increased the planting percentage 3 points from the previous week. By April 20, planting advanced to 20 percent, 8 points ahead of last year but 3 points behind normal. Activity in Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, and Washington gained momentum, advancing 12 points or more during the week. Despite the momentum, all of the States except Montana remained well behind the average pace. At the end of the month, with 34 percent of the spring wheat crop planted, spring wheat producers were 6 points ahead of last year but 6 points behind normal. Planting was active in all States during the last week of April; in Minnesota, however, where the planting pace was 9 points behind last year and 27 points behind normal, only 6 percent of the crop was planted. Following the planting delays, emergence by April 27, at 4 percent, was delayed 2 and 8 points when compared with last year and normal. Emergence was behind normal in all States and progress was over 20 points behind the 5-year average in the Pacific Northwest and South Dakota.

The rice crop was 11 percent planted by early in the month, 10 and 4 points behind last year and the usual pace, respectively. Major planting activity was limited to Louisiana and Texas, with progress ahead of last year's pace and the 5-year average in both States. Elsewhere, the crop was at or behind the normal planting pace. Missouri, with no acreage planted, was 5 and 3 points behind last year and the 5-year average, respectively. Throughout the month, planting activity in Louisiana and Texas maintained momentum, keeping ahead of the previous year and average pace. Meanwhile in Arkansas, planting was nearly 2 weeks behind, while in Missouri, planting was nearly 3 weeks behind by the end of the month. The crop slowly emerged, lagging normal by 2 to 12 points due to planting delays in the northern half of the Delta. Elsewhere, the crop emerged ahead of the 5-year average, with nationwide progress at 20 percent by April 27.

From the northern Great Plains eastward to the Great Lakes, below-normal temperatures and above-average precipitation delaying soybean planting in the north. Soybean planting was most active, though still delayed, in the Delta region by April 27, except in Louisiana. Producers in Louisiana were 21 and 18 points ahead of last year and the 5-year average pace, respectively, while growers in Arkansas and Mississippi were delayed. Elsewhere, planting was either just getting underway, or had not yet begun. With nearly all States behind normal, progress for the Nation, at 2 percent, was 1 and 3 points behind last year and normal, respectively.

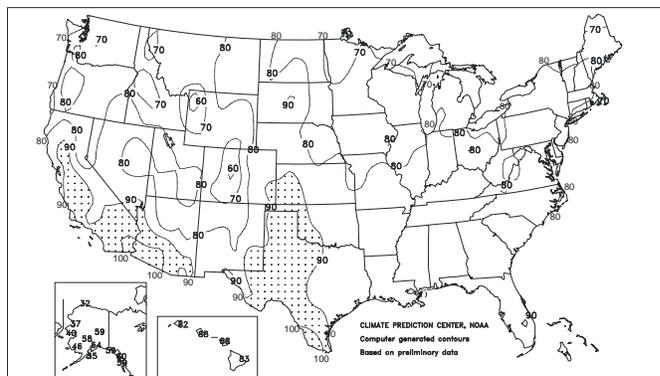
Peanut planting was just underway by the end of April, with 3 percent planted, in line with the pace of last year but 1 point behind normal. Producers were planting 3 points ahead of last year and normal in Florida and 1 point ahead of last year and normal in North Carolina, but were 1 to 2 points behind elsewhere in the region. In the southern Great Plains, peanut growers had planted 11 percent of their crop (7

points behind normal) in Oklahoma, but had not yet begun in Texas (3 points behind normal). Planting had also not started in Virginia.

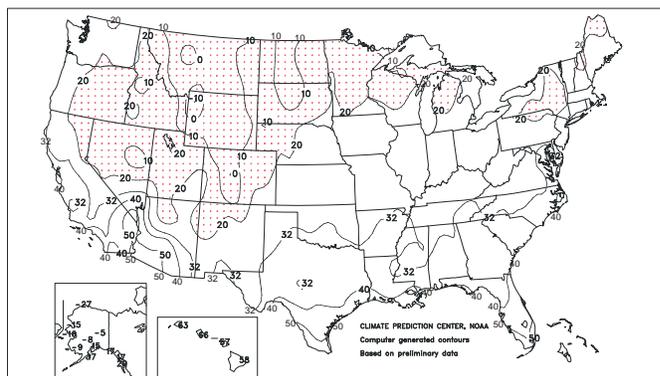
Early in the month, cotton planting was limited to Arizona, California, and Texas, where producers had planted between 12 and 25 percent of their intended acreage. As the month progressed, planting began in the Delta and most of the Southeast, with nationwide progress advancing 7 points between April 6 and 20. By April 27, nineteen percent of the intended cotton acreage was planted, 2 points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Growers in California had nearly completed planting, 29 points ahead of average. In the Delta, Louisiana producers remained ahead of normal throughout the month. By April 27, with 49 percent of their acreage planted, producers in Louisiana were 32 and 16 points ahead of last year and normal, respectively. Elsewhere in the Delta, delays continued in Arkansas and Mississippi. Planting progress in Texas, at 21 percent, was 3 points ahead of last year and even with the 5-year average pace.

Nationally, sugarbeet planting progressed from 2 percent early in the month to 34 percent planted by month's end. Planting advanced slowly in Idaho, well behind the pace of last year and the April 7 average, while planting had not begun elsewhere. As producers in other States began planting, progress in all major States fell well behind normal by April 20. During the last week of the month, however, planting rapidly advanced in Idaho and Michigan. By month's end, planting in Idaho was nearly complete and planting in Michigan was 85 percent complete, 10 points ahead of normal. Minnesota and North Dakota planting got underway after mid-month and lagged the normal pace. As the month continued, producers in these two States fell even farther behind, ending the month 32 and 27 points, respectively, behind the normal pace.

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)  
April 2008

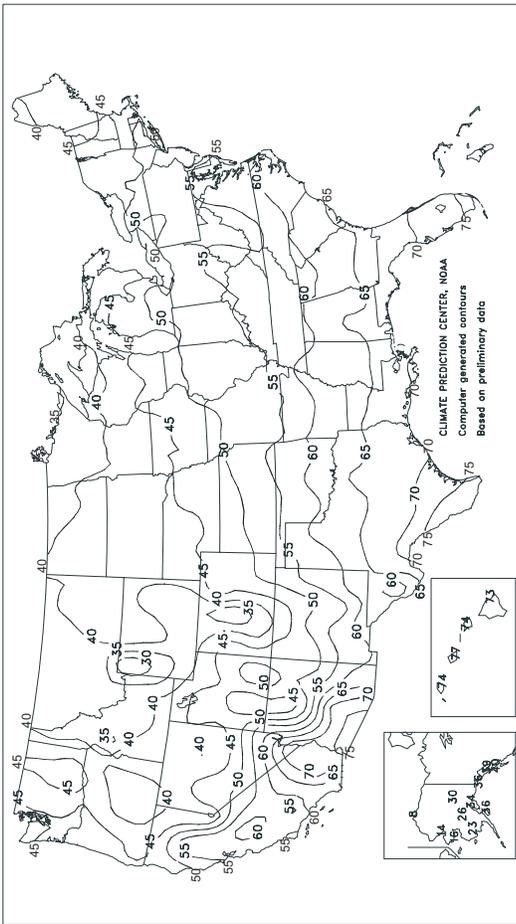


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)  
April 2008



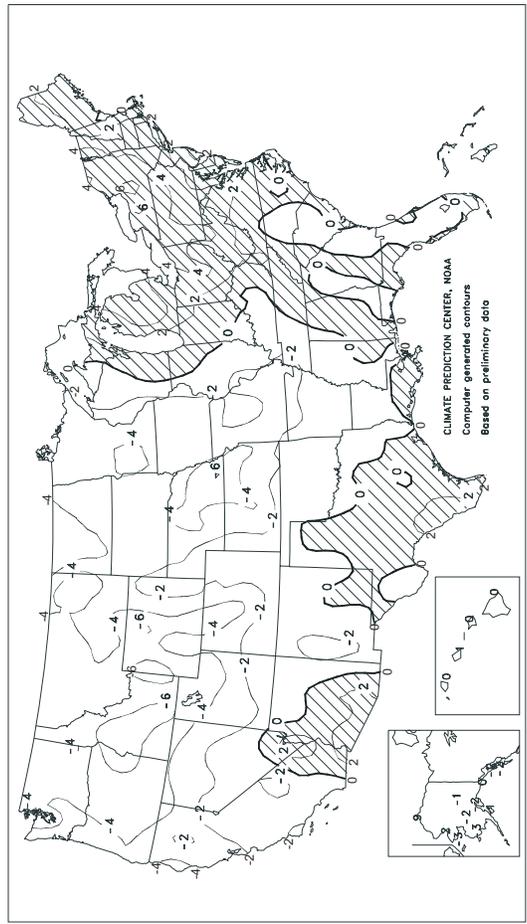
Average Temperature (°F)

April 2008



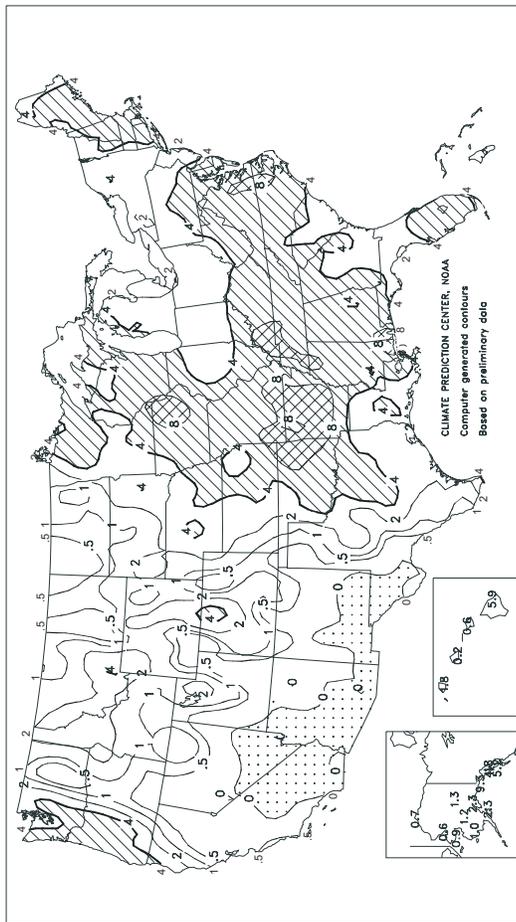
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

April 2008



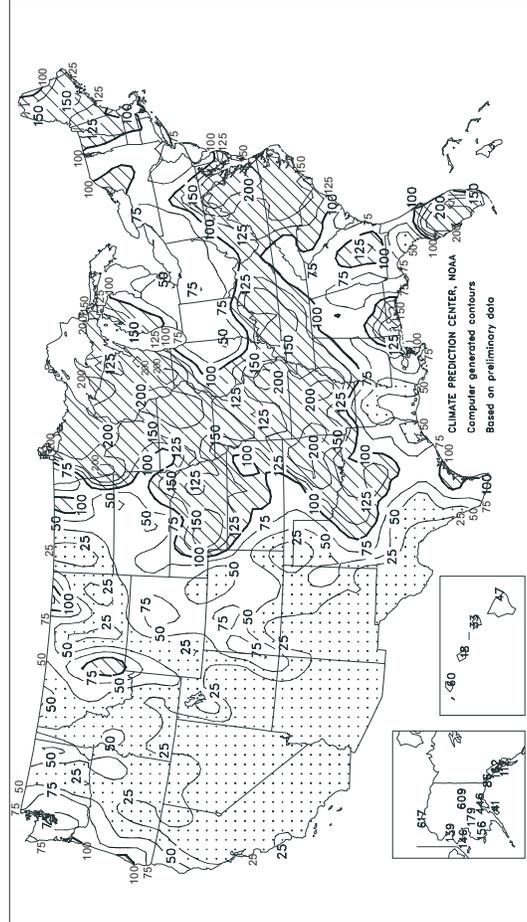
Total Precipitation (inches)

April 2008



Percent of Normal Precipitation

April 2008



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

April 2008

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	64	3	5.24	0.57	LEXINGTON	54	-1	5.89	2.22	COLUMBUS	56	4	2.16	-1.09
HUNTSVILLE	61	1	3.98	-0.56	LONDON-CORBIN	56	0	4.56	0.55	DAYTON	53	2	2.21	-1.82
MOBILE	66	0	10.47	5.41	LOUISVILLE	58	2	6.13	2.22	MANSFIELD	51	4	1.96	-2.21
MONTGOMERY	65	1	3.07	-1.31	LODUCAH	56	-1	6.78	1.83	TOLEDO	51	3	2.13	-1.11
AK ANCHORAGE	34	-2	2.32	1.80	LA BATON ROUGE	69	2	2.67	-2.89	YOUNGSTOWN	52	5	2.29	-1.04
BARROW	8	9	0.73	0.61	LAKE CHARLES	69	2	3.62	-0.02	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	60	0	4.19	1.19
COLD BAY	33	0	1.54	-0.76	NEW ORLEANS	69	1	6.72	1.70	TULSA	59	-2	9.33	5.38
FAIRBANKS	30	-2	1.27	1.06	SHREVEPORT	65	0	2.62	-1.80	OR ASTORIA	45	-4	5.12	0.19
JUNEAU	39	-2	4.79	1.83	ME BANGOR	44	1	4.96	1.64	BURNS	38	-5	0.31	-0.54
KING SALMON	29	-4	1.09	0.15	CARIBOU	40	2	2.69	0.05	EUGENE	47	-3	1.63	-2.03
KODIAK	36	-1	2.26	-3.22	PORTLAND	45	1	4.47	0.21	MEDFORD	50	-2	0.69	-0.62
NOME	16	-4	0.95	0.30	MD BALTIMORE	56	3	4.62	1.62	PENDLETON	47	-4	0.23	-0.90
AZ FLAGSTAFF	44	1	0.00	-1.29	MA BOSTON	49	1	2.98	-0.69	PORTLAND	49	-2	2.15	-0.49
PHOENIX	74	4	0.00	-0.25	WORCESTER	49	4	4.24	0.32	SALEM	47	-3	1.97	-0.79
TUCSON	68	2	0.05	-0.23	MI ALPENA	45	5	2.08	-0.23	PA ALLENTOWN	52	3	2.89	-0.60
AR FORT SMITH	60	-1	8.05	4.14	DETROIT	52	4	0.96	-2.09	ERIE	51	4	2.28	-1.10
LITTLE ROCK	61	0	9.67	4.20	FLINT	51	6	1.60	-1.53	MIDDLETOWN	54	2	3.86	0.62
CA BAKERSFIELD	62	-1	0.00	-0.45	GRAND RAPIDS	51	5	3.56	0.08	PHILADELPHIA	56	3	2.19	-1.30
EUREKA	46	-5	2.12	-0.79	HOUGHTON LAKE	46	4	2.57	0.28	PITTSBURGH	54	4	2.02	-0.99
FRESNO	62	1	0.00	-0.76	LANSING	50	4	2.16	-0.93	WILKES-BARRE	52	3	1.99	-1.29
LOS ANGELES	63	2	0.03	-0.60	MUSKEGON	48	3	2.62	-0.29	WILLIAMSPORT	53	4	2.13	-1.36
REDDING	58	0	0.44	-1.96	TRVERSE CITY	46	3	3.19	0.47	PR SAN JUAN	79	0	4.86	1.15
SACRAMENTO	58	-1	0.00	-1.02	MN DULUTH	38	-1	3.77	1.68	RI PROVIDENCE	51	2	4.06	-0.10
SAN DIEGO	62	-1	0.00	-0.75	INTL FALLS	36	-3	2.95	1.57	SC CHARLESTON	65	1	2.49	-0.28
SAN FRANCISCO	55	-1	0.33	-0.84	MINNEAPOLIS	44	-3	3.12	0.81	COLUMBIA	62	-1	3.48	0.50
STOCKTON	59	-1	0.01	-0.95	ROCHESTER	44	-1	4.17	1.16	FLORENCE	63	0	3.45	0.66
CO ALAMOSA	41	0	0.18	-0.36	ST. CLOUD	41	-3	2.94	0.81	GREENVILLE	60	1	4.11	0.58
CO SPRINGS	45	0	0.39	-1.23	MS JACKSON	65	2	4.78	-1.20	MYRTLE BEACH	63	1	3.13	1.01
DENVER	46	1	0.32	-0.73	MERIDIAN	64	0	3.42	-2.20	SD ABERDEEN	42	-3	0.83	-1.00
GRAND JUNCTION	49	-2	0.86	0.00	TUPELO	61	0	6.51	1.57	HURON	43	-3	2.05	-0.24
PUEBLO	48	-2	0.97	-0.28	MO COLUMBIA	53	-1	4.27	0.11	RAPID CITY	42	-3	1.44	-0.42
CT BRIDGEPORT	51	2	3.44	-0.55	JOPLIN	55	-3	7.42	3.10	SIoux FALLS	43	-3	2.88	0.03
HARTFORD	51	2	3.72	-0.14	KANSAS CITY	52	-2	4.53	1.15	TN BRISTOL	56	1	2.84	-0.39
DC WASHINGTON	59	3	4.92	2.15	SPRINGFIELD	53	-3	4.76	0.45	CHATTANOOGA	61	1	3.22	-1.01
DE WILMINGTON	55	3	1.97	-1.42	ST JOSEPH	50	-4	4.53	1.30	JACKSON	59	-1	7.39	2.28
FL DAYTONA BEACH	69	0	1.34	-1.20	ST LOUIS	54	-3	3.76	0.07	KNOXVILLE	59	1	3.74	-0.25
FT LAUDERDALE	76	2	2.54	-1.37	MT BILLINGS	44	-2	0.20	-1.54	MEMPHIS	61	-1	8.66	2.87
FT MYERS	74	0	3.03	1.36	BUTTE	33	-6	0.63	-0.39	NASHVILLE	58	0	7.20	3.27
JACKSONVILLE	66	-1	2.34	-0.80	GLASGOW	42	-2	0.85	0.10	TX ABILENE	65	0	2.44	0.77
KEY WEST	76	-1	1.49	-0.57	GREAT FALLS	39	-4	1.56	0.16	AMARILLO	57	1	0.38	-0.95
MELBOURNE	70	0	2.18	0.10	HELENA	41	-3	0.49	-0.42	AUSTIN	67	-1	2.86	0.35
MIAMI	77	1	3.78	0.42	KALISPELL	40	-3	0.50	-0.72	BEAUMONT	69	1	1.20	-2.64
ORLANDO	71	0	3.21	0.79	MILES CITY	44	-3	0.05	-1.35	BROWNSVILLE	76	2	3.36	1.40
PENSACOLA	67	0	3.50	-0.39	MISSOULA	41	-4	0.45	-0.64	COLLEGE STATION	69	1	2.74	-0.46
ST PETERSBURG	72	0	2.64	0.72	NE GRAND ISLAND	47	-3	3.42	0.81	CORPUS CHRISTI	73	2	2.38	0.33
TALLAHASSEE	67	1	3.74	0.15	HASTINGS	47	-4	3.34	0.47	DALLAS/FT WORTH	66	1	3.85	0.65
TAMPA	72	1	2.64	0.84	LINCOLN	47	-4	3.80	0.90	DEL RIO	73	2	0.06	-1.65
WEST PALM BEACH	74	0	4.59	1.02	MCCOOK	48	-2	3.02	0.80	EL PASO	65	0	0.00	-0.23
GA ATHENS	61	0	3.00	-0.35	NORFOLK	46	-3	1.98	-0.61	GALVESTON	71	1	0.66	-1.90
ATLANTA	61	-1	3.22	-0.40	NORTH PLATTE	45	-3	3.67	1.70	HOUSTON	69	0	1.46	-2.14
AUGUSTA	62	0	2.19	-0.75	OMAHA/EPPLEY	47	-4	4.00	1.06	LUBBOCK	61	1	1.07	-0.22
COLUMBUS	64	0	2.68	-1.16	SCOTTSBLUFF	45	-1	1.26	-0.53	MIDLAND	65	1	0.53	-0.20
MACON	63	0	3.08	-0.06	VALENTINE	44	-2	1.39	-0.58	SAN ANGELO	66	1	0.63	-0.97
SAVANNAH	66	1	2.56	-0.76	NV ELKO	42	-3	0.16	-0.65	SAN ANTONIO	71	2	0.83	-1.77
HI HILO	73	0	5.91	-6.63	ELY	40	-2	0.02	-0.88	VICTORIA	70	0	2.35	-0.62
HONOLULU	77	1	0.20	-0.91	LAS VEGAS	68	2	0.00	-0.15	WACO	66	0	5.20	2.21
KAHULUI	74	0	0.57	-1.18	RENO	50	1	0.00	-0.35	WICHITA FALLS	64	2	2.83	0.21
LIHUE	74	0	1.80	-1.20	WINNEMUCCA	44	-3	0.31	-0.54	UT SALT LAKE CITY	47	-3	0.75	-1.27
ID BOISE	47	-4	0.26	-1.01	NH CONCORD	46	1	3.74	0.67	VT BURLINGTON	49	5	2.60	-0.28
LEWISTON	47	-4	0.53	-0.77	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	54	3	3.27	-0.18	VA LYNCHBURG	56	1	4.39	0.93
POCATELLO	41	-5	0.23	-0.95	NEWARK	55	3	2.70	-1.22	NORFOLK	59	2	6.37	2.99
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	49	1	2.72	-0.96	NM ALBUQUERQUE	56	0	0.11	-0.39	RICHMOND	59	2	8.32	5.14
MOLINE	51	0	3.89	0.07	NY ALBANY	52	5	2.70	-0.60	ROANOKE	57	1	4.94	1.33
PEORIA	52	1	2.70	-0.86	BINGHAMTON	50	6	2.02	-1.47	WASH/DULLES	56	3	6.24	3.02
ROCKFORD	50	2	5.42	1.80	BUFFALO	51	6	2.05	-0.99	WA OLYMPIA	44	-3	2.33	-1.25
SPRINGFIELD	51	-2	3.64	0.28	ROCHESTER	52	7	1.94	-0.81	QUILLAYUTE	***	***	4.40	-3.04
EVANSVILLE	55	-1	5.07	0.59	SYRACUSE	51	6	2.99	-0.40	SEATTLE-TACOMA	47	-3	1.90	-0.69
FORT WAYNE	51	2	1.98	-1.56	NC ASHEVILLE	55	1	2.84	-0.66	SPOKANE	42	-5	1.27	-0.01
INDIANAPOLIS	54	2	1.54	-2.07	CHARLOTTE	58	-3	3.70	0.75	YAKIMA	44	-5	0.13	-0.40
SOUTH BEND	51	3	2.51	-1.11	GREENSBORO	58	0	5.45	2.00	WV BECKLEY	52	1	4.42	1.00
IA BURLINGTON	51	-1	4.83	1.22	HATTERAS	59	-1	8.96	5.67	CHARLESTON	57	3	3.21	-0.04
CEDAR RAPIDS	47	-2	6.56	3.34	RALEIGH	60	1	3.92	1.12	ELKINS	52	3	3.79	0.26
DES MOINES	48	-3	5.82	2.24	WILMINGTON	64	1	2.25	-0.69	HUNTINGTON	56	1	3.32	-0.01
DUBUQUE	47	0	6.03	2.54	ND BISMARCK	42	-1	0.73	-0.73	WI EAU CLAIRE	43	-2	4.16	1.25
SIoux CITY	46	-3	2.81	0.06	DICKINSON	41	-2	0.19	-1.57	GREEN BAY	46	2	4.61	2.05
WATERLOO	45	-3	10.79	7.56	FARGO	41	-3	2.33	0.96	LA CROSSE	46	-2	6.74	3.36
KS CONCORDIA	49	-4	3.01	0.56	GRAND FORKS	40	-2	0.53	-0.70	MADISON	48	2	6.43	3.08
DODGE CITY	51	-3	1.79	-0.46	JAMESTOWN	40	-3	0.79	-0.57	MILWAUKEE	46	1	4.42	0.64
GOODLAND	48	-1	1.11	-0.40	MINOT	42	-1	0.48	-1.07	WAUSAU	43	-1	4.14	1.30
HILL CITY	49	-3	2.29	0.36	WILLISTON	42	0	0.27	-0.78	WY CASPER	40	-3	1.27	-0.25
TOPEKA	52	-3	2.95	-0.19	OH AKRON-CANTON	52	4	1.59	-1.80	CHEYENNE	41	-1	0.54	-1.01
WICHITA	54	-1	1.82	-0.75	CINCINNATI	55	1	2.75	-1.21	LANDER	41	-3	0.90	-1.17
KY JACKSON	57	1	4.00	0.21	CLEVELAND	52	4	2.21	-1.16	SHERIDAN	40	-4	1.12	-0.65

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

# National Agricultural Summary

May 5 - 11, 2008

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

**Corn:** With 51 percent of the crop planted nationally, corn growers were 20 points behind last year and 26 points behind the 5-year average pace. Major planting activity was apparent in Illinois and North Dakota, where growers planted more than 30 percent of their crop during the week. Despite 1 to 4 inches of rain received over the Corn Belt during the week, producers planted a quarter or more of the intended acreage in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. When compared with the previous year's pace, all corn-producing States were planting at the same pace or behind, except Michigan, where growers were 18 points ahead. When compared with the usual planting pace for this time, all States were behind except Colorado, Michigan, and North Carolina, where progress was ahead by 5, 12, and 1 point, respectively. Minnesota's producers were farthest behind when compared with last year and normal, with a delay of 51 and 50 points, respectively. Half of the intended acreage or more had been planted by week's end in most States; however, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, and Wisconsin producers had more than half of their acreage left to be planted. Eleven percent of the Nation's corn crop emerged by the end of the week, 21 and 22 points behind last year and normal, respectively. As cooler-than-usual weather persisted across northern and western corn-producing areas, emergence was delayed in all States when compared with last year except in Michigan. The crop was 12 percent emerged in Michigan, ahead of last year's pace by 2 points but equal to the usual development pace. When compared with the usual pace elsewhere, all States were the behind except Colorado. In North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, more than half of the planted corn acreage had emerged.

**Soybeans:** Producers had planted eleven percent of the intended soybean acreage by the end of the week, 15 and 18 points behind last year and normal, respectively. In the Delta, Louisiana and Mississippi producers had planted 64 and 65 percent of their acreage by May 11, significantly more than the remainder of the Nation's soybean producers. In other areas, the percent of acreage planted ranged from 2 to 32 percent. The most significant planting activity during the week was evident in Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota, and Ohio. Producers in all States remained behind last year's pace, except Michigan, and behind the 5-year average pace, except Louisiana and Michigan.

**Winter Wheat:** Thirty-six percent of the wheat acreage had reached the heading stage by the end of the week, 11 points behind last year and 17 points behind the 5-year average. Development to the heading stage was nearly complete in Arkansas, California, and North Carolina. Heading had not yet begun in Michigan, Montana, and South Dakota, similar to last year and average. Elsewhere, development was behind the pace of last year and normal. Acreage of winter wheat was facing significant delays in Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri. In those states, heading by week's end was 50, 42, and 37 points behind the usual pace, respectively. Condition rating of the crop remained 47 percent good to excellent, the same as last week.

**Cotton:** Producers seeded only 10 percent of the intended cotton acreage during the week. At 36 percent, the planting pace was behind last year and the 5-year average pace by 5 and 8 points, respectively. Planting in California was nearly complete, the same as last year but 8 points ahead of the usual pace. In the Delta, cotton producers in Arkansas and Louisiana had 60 and 78 percent of their intended acreage planted, within 5 points of the usual planting pace. In Mississippi, however, only 21 percent of the crop was planted, compared with 61 percent last year and 72 percent for the 5-year average. In the Tennessee Valley and northern Atlantic Coast, cotton planting delays were evident as well.

**Rice:** Seventy-four percent of the rice acreage had been planted by the end of the week, 9 and 6 points behind last year and the 5-year average, respectively. Planting was nearly complete in Louisiana and Texas, where producers were 3 and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average, respectively. California's intended rice acreage was 65 percent planted, 28 points ahead of the usual pace. Elsewhere, planting progress was behind both last year and the usual planting pace. Forty-eight percent of the planted rice acreage had emerged, 15 points behind last year and usual. As with planting, emergence was nearly complete in Louisiana and Texas.

**Sorghum:** Producers had planted 34 percent of the intended sorghum acreage by week's end, the same pace as last year but slightly ahead of normal. In Louisiana, producers had planted 91 percent of the intended sorghum acreage, 2 points behind last year but 10 points ahead of the normal pace. Arkansas producers planted 30 percent of their intended acreage during the week, but still lagged last year and normal by 32 and 22 points, respectively. Planting in Illinois had not begun, while producers were just getting underway planting in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and South Dakota.

**Small Grains:** Spring wheat acreage was 81 percent planted, slightly behind last year's planting pace but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average pace. Planting of intended acreage varied among States, ranging from 67 percent planted in Minnesota to 91 percent planted in Washington. Minnesota planted 48 percent of its acreage during the week. However, despite the rapid progress this week, planting in Minnesota lagged 21 and 17 points behind last year and normal, respectively. When compared with the 5-year average pace, planting in North Dakota and Montana was ahead, while planting elsewhere lagged. One-fourth of the spring wheat crop had emerged by week's end, 17 and 18 points behind last year and normal, respectively. Emergence was delayed in all States by cooler-than-usual weather and delayed planting.

Barley producers had planted 77 percent of their intended acreage by May 11, five points behind last year's pace but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average pace. Major planting efforts were apparent in Minnesota, where producers planted 56 percent of their acreage during the week. Planting in the Pacific Northwest and Minnesota was lagging the normal pace between 8 and 14 points. Sixty-five percent or more of the intended acreage was planted in all States. Barley emergence, at 26 percent, lagged 19 points behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. All States lagged both last year's and the usual pace.

Eighty-three percent of the Nation's intended oat acreage was planted by week's end, 6 and 7 points behind last year and the 5-year average pace, respectively. Oat planting in all States, except North Dakota and Pennsylvania, was behind or at the same pace of last year and usual. In North Dakota, with 81 percent planted, producers were ahead of last year and usual by 9 and 12 points, respectively. Pennsylvania producers had planted 96 percent of their intended acreage, ahead of last year and normal by 11 and 7 points, respectively.

**Other Crops:** Nationwide, peanut producers had planted 28 percent of the intended peanut acreage. Planting was 8 points ahead of last year's pace and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average pace. During the week, planting progress ranged from 10 percent of the acreage in Alabama to 33 percent in Texas. Planting in Alabama, the Carolinas, and Virginia was behind the normal pace between 2 and 13 points. Elsewhere, the pace of planting was ahead of normal. Warm, dry conditions in Florida allowed producers to move 23 and 22 points ahead of last year and normal, respectively. Nearly half of the intended peanut acreage had been planted in Texas, ahead of last year and normal by 17 and 15 points, respectively.

Sugarbeet producers planted 29 percent of the Nation's sugarbeet crop during the week. Major activity was limited to the Red River Valley. Nationally, with 83 percent planted, the planting pace was 11 and 8 points behind last year and normal, respectively. Idaho and Michigan planting operations were nearly complete. Producers in Minnesota were facing a 19- and 16-point lag, when compared with last year and the 5-year average pace, due to a late arrival of spring. Elsewhere, the sugarbeet planting pace was behind normal, except in Michigan, where planting was less than a week ahead.

Four percent of the Nation's sunflower crop was planted by May 11, slightly behind last year but the same as normal. Planting was underway in Colorado and North Dakota, but had not begun elsewhere. Planting was behind last year in all States except Kansas, and was behind the usual planting pace in Kansas and South Dakota.

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending May 11, 2008**

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

<b>Corn Percent Planted</b>				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
CO	55	38	56	50
IL	60	28	87	88
IN	61	36	68	72
IA	46	18	70	82
KS	65	42	68	81
KY	69	54	89	85
MI	70	41	52	58
MN	32	8	83	82
MO	34	23	63	83
NE	55	31	64	71
NC	95	87	98	94
ND	55	16	55	60
OH	50	31	74	78
PA	50	33	53	56
SD	27	10	43	57
TN	85	75	96	93
TX	85	72	89	91
WI	29	4	65	60
18 Sts	51	27	71	77
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

<b>Soybeans Percent Planted</b>				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	23	19	37	39
IL	7	0	33	32
IN	19	6	31	35
IA	4	0	18	29
KS	4	1	7	15
KY	9	5	15	16
LA	64	56	67	55
MI	32	8	16	26
MN	3	0	36	30
MS	65	56	83	85
MO	5	2	13	21
NE	6	3	13	19
NC	10	3	13	13
ND	12	1	14	17
OH	21	8	50	46
SD	2	0	5	10
TN	9	3	23	15
WI	6	0	25	20
18 Sts	11	5	26	29
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

<b>Cotton Percent Planted</b>				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AL	60	38	54	64
AZ	70	58	81	79
AR	54	24	63	59
CA	99	98	99	91
GA	32	15	19	35
KS	0	0	0	3
LA	78	68	67	73
MS	21	14	61	72
MO	53	19	75	61
NC	34	13	54	53
OK	10	8	8	25
SC	29	10	29	37
TN	15	7	50	35
TX	27	24	27	31
VA	40	15	55	67
15 Sts	36	26	41	44
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

<b>Corn Percent Emerged</b>				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
CO	12	3	13	11
IL	12	1	53	58
IN	19	3	27	35
IA	2	0	28	29
KS	22	10	31	43
KY	40	18	70	68
MI	12	1	10	12
MN	0	0	34	17
MO	15	7	45	67
NE	5	0	23	24
NC	65	54	90	80
ND	1	0	14	9
OH	14	1	23	29
PA	12	2	16	16
SD	1	0	8	7
TN	52	18	88	83
TX	68	60	71	73
WI	0	0	13	8
18 Sts	11	4	32	33
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

<b>Winter Wheat Percent Headed</b>				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	96	82	99	98
CA	99	99	99	98
CO	14	9	18	19
ID	0	0	1	1
IL	17	5	64	67
IN	13	1	25	32
KS	19	3	41	61
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	34	11	63	71
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	12	7
NC	97	90	93	89
OH	1	0	3	4
OK	88	75	94	96
OR	0	0	8	8
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	71	56	80	83
WA	4	3	5	10
18 Sts	36	26	47	53
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

<b>Sorghum Percent Planted</b>				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	61	31	93	83
CO	7	1	13	12
IL	0	0	21	18
KS	5	1	2	8
LA	91	84	93	81
MO	11	4	17	30
NE	1	0	7	7
NM	5	0	3	3
OK	19	13	35	24
SD	2	0	7	8
TX	68	66	66	59
11 Sts	34	29	34	33
These 11 States planted 95% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending May 11, 2008

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

Oats Percent Planted				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
IA	82	51	97	99
MN	65	28	87	89
NE	94	87	95	98
ND	81	60	72	69
OH	88	80	93	95
PA	96	92	85	89
SD	83	73	87	93
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	49	23	91	89
9 Sts	83	68	89	90
These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
IA	32	15	73	87
MN	16	2	54	58
NE	66	39	79	86
ND	23	7	29	33
OH	62	37	56	70
PA	64	27	37	52
SD	40	22	52	69
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	21	10	54	55
9 Sts	52	39	64	70
These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AL	22	12	28	28
FL	44	12	21	22
GA	20	7	11	18
NC	25	6	24	27
OK	35	23	19	32
SC	24	11	28	34
TX	48	15	31	33
VA	17	0	26	30
8 Sts	28	10	20	24
These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Rice Percent Planted				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	68	55	86	90
CA	65	48	66	37
LA	96	91	91	93
MS	81	72	93	92
MO	69	39	83	84
TX	99	98	89	95
6 Sts	74	61	83	80
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	42	21	69	74
CA	20	5	26	10
LA	90	82	83	85
MS	67	54	78	78
MO	25	4	63	59
TX	92	90	80	90
6 Sts	48	31	63	63
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
ID	85	69	90	88
MN	67	19	88	84
MT	83	71	78	75
ND	81	58	78	71
SD	86	75	90	96
WA	91	75	98	98
6 Sts	81	58	82	78
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
ID	46	29	69	62
MN	9	0	43	40
MT	24	12	27	31
ND	23	8	39	37
SD	41	20	63	79
WA	62	47	81	80
6 Sts	25	11	42	43
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
ID	73	54	86	81
MN	65	9	83	79
MT	81	61	81	78
ND	75	50	78	66
WA	86	62	98	96
5 Sts	77	53	82	74
These 5 States planted 82% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Percent Emerged				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
ID	37	20	64	51
MN	6	0	34	32
MT	30	14	42	41
ND	17	4	35	29
WA	58	30	73	74
5 Sts	26	11	45	39
These 5 States planted 82% of last year's barley acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Planted				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
ID	98	98	100	99
MI	99	95	94	98
MN	72	32	91	88
ND	85	42	96	87
4 Sts	83	54	94	91
These 4 States planted 83% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Sunflower Percent Planted				
	May 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
CO	5	NA	6	2
KS	0	NA	0	4
ND	6	NA	8	5
SD	0	NA	1	2
4 Sts	4	NA	5	4
These 4 States planted 86% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending May 11, 2008**

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

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	13	35	42	4
CA	0	1	5	32	62
CO	14	25	33	22	6
ID	0	1	15	74	10
IL	4	5	27	53	11
IN	1	4	23	54	18
KS	6	13	37	35	9
MI	1	4	23	58	14
MO	5	10	38	43	4
MT	10	19	39	30	2
NE	1	4	31	55	9
NC	0	1	18	64	17
OH	1	5	19	53	22
OK	7	11	28	44	10
OR	0	31	41	23	5
SD	3	5	23	54	15
TX	23	23	32	18	4
WA	2	5	32	57	4
18 Sts	8	13	32	38	9
Prev Wk	8	14	31	37	10
Prev Yr	6	11	25	40	18

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent											
Week Ending May 11, 2008											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	7	24	60	8	NH	0	4	27	43	26
AZ	9	31	33	22	5	NJ	0	0	40	60	0
AR	0	4	28	60	8	NM	24	47	27	2	0
CA	60	14	22	4	0	NY	1	2	22	50	25
CO	9	30	40	20	1	NC	1	6	30	54	9
CT	0	0	14	81	5	ND	14	32	32	21	1
DE	2	8	41	46	3	OH	1	6	30	50	13
FL	15	25	40	20	0	OK	3	8	33	48	8
GA	4	12	43	39	2	OR	1	17	36	36	10
ID	9	19	28	33	11	PA	0	5	21	56	18
IL	0	2	21	58	19	RI	0	0	15	35	50
IN	4	9	27	43	17	SC	0	8	38	51	3
IA	2	6	33	48	11	SD	4	7	30	51	8
KS	6	11	35	42	6	TN	1	8	30	50	11
KY	2	11	31	46	10	TX	9	16	33	36	6
LA	1	10	41	45	3	UT	6	21	48	21	4
ME	0	1	30	66	3	VT	0	0	44	56	0
MD	0	9	25	48	18	VA	2	6	36	50	6
MA	0	0	25	35	40	WA	4	15	23	58	0
MI	3	13	23	43	18	WV	3	7	40	43	7
MN	2	16	31	41	10	WI	1	4	19	51	25
MS	5	8	31	44	12	WY	1	16	42	37	4
MO	1	9	35	49	6	48 Sts	8	13	31	40	8
MT	17	27	31	20	5						
NE	1	5	27	63	4	Prev Wk	8	14	33	38	7
NV	0	11	39	47	3	Prev Yr	5	13	31	41	10

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 5.5. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 17% short, 74% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 97% planted, 97% 2007, 95% avg.; 89% merged, 90% 2007, 77% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 83% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans 34% planted, 44% 2007, 29% avg.; 18% emerged, 19% 2007, 9% avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 59% good, 29% excellent. Percent of feed obtained from pastures 90%. Hay harvested, first cutting 35%. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 56% good, 4% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 8% excellent. A storm system that pushed through the state during the latter part of the past week brought copious amounts of rainfall for some areas, but left other regions bone dry. A tornado caused damage to some of the northeastern parts of Fayette County on Thursday. Average temperatures for the state varied from slightly below to as many as six degrees above normal during the past week. High winds associated with storms during the past week blew some wheat acreage in north Alabama down. Producers were busy harvesting hay, and planting cotton, peanuts, soybeans, and the remainder of this year's corn.

**ALASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 95% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. However little to no tillage has been reported. Fieldwork progress was reported as zero to ten days behind normal. Hay supplies 15% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. Condition of livestock 5% poor, 20% fair, 45% good, 30% excellent. The main farm activities for the week were preparing machinery and ordering and spreading fertilizer. More local greenhouses are now open for business.

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending May 11, ranging from 5 degrees below normal to 4 degrees above normal. Precipitation was reported at 4 of the 22 reporting stations. There are no reporting stations with above normal precipitation for the year to date. Cotton planting is 70 percent complete, 9 percentage points behind the five year average. Small grain acreage heading is virtually complete across 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 4.6. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 58% adequate, 41% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 65% adequate, 34% surplus. Corn 93% planted, 100% 2007, 99% avg.; 77% emerged, 98% 2007, 95% avg.; condition 6% poor, 26% fair, 51% good, 17% excellent. There was significant crop progress throughout the state last week. Farmers, after lagging behind the 5-year average of corn planting, are now behind only 6%. Corn emergence increased 21% from last week. Over two-thirds of the corn crop was in good to excellent condition. Farmers were fertilizing corn as field conditions allowed. Cotton producers planted 30% of the cotton last week. Cotton emerged was 13% behind last year and 7% behind the 5-year average. Despite planting 13% of the rice crop by the end of the week, rice farmers were still 18% behind the previous year and 22% behind the 5-year average. Rice emerged doubled from the previous week. Sorghum producers planted 30% of the crop. Sorghum emerged was 51% behind 2007 and 38% behind the .5-year average. Soybean farmers planted only 4% of the crop last week as more time was dedicated to planting other crops. Winter wheat headed increased 14% from last week. Winter wheat condition was in mostly fair to good condition. Farmers were applying herbicides to emerged crops. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition. Hay was harvested in some parts of the state; however, in other parts, the cool nighttime temperatures prevented adequate warm forage growth. Pasture, range, and hay were reported in mostly good condition.

**CALIFORNIA:** Barley, oats, wheat, winter forage harvests continued. Alfalfa second cutting continued. Planting of corn for grain,

silage continued; weed spraying was underway. Rice field preparation was nearly complete while flooding, early herbicide applications continued. Dry lima bean planting was underway in Merced County. Sugar beet fields were growing well with spring fields being harvested. Safflower fields remained in various stages of growth. With grape bloom underway growers were thinning leaves to increase sunlight, airflow to vines. Last month's frost damage to vineyards and orchards was still being evaluated. Irrigation and treatments in vineyards and orchards for weeds, insects remained underway. Some stone fruit orchards were still being thinned. Brooks cherries, Poppy and Tasty Rich apricots, Golden Sweet apriums, Super Rich, April Snow and Super Lady peaches, April Fire and Ruby Fire nectarines were harvested. Kiwi blooms were showing in Yuba County. Boysenberries were still blooming; spring strawberry harvest continued. Blueberry harvest began. The harvests of lemons, Navel and Valencia oranges, late season grapefruit continued. Pink grapefruit was going to juicers in Imperial County. Mandarin harvest was winding down. More rind puff and break down were seen in Navels. Field juicing of Navels not suitable for the fresh market was on the rise. Citrus bloom was winding down; fruit set had begun. New citrus plantings were underway. Olives were forming fruit. Nut groves were being irrigated. Pistachios were set on trees. Almond branches were sagging under the weight of this year's crop. In some areas almond branches broke off due to winds. Codling moth spraying had begun in walnut groves. Imperial Valley onion, sweet corn harvests actively continued; early melon harvest was about ten days from starting. In other southern California areas processing tomatoes were being planted and were growing well. In the Central Valley, transplanting of bell peppers, tomatoes for fresh and processing markets, melons were ongoing; peas, peppers, sweet corn, onions (red, white, yellow), beans (green, fava, long), cucumbers, summer squash were reported to be in good condition and growing nicely. Asparagus, broccoli harvests continued. Spinach harvest for the processing market was going strong. Farmer's market crops such as amaranth, basil, bok choy, beets, leeks, kale, greens, radishes, yams were being harvested. Harvest continued for early squash, peppers. In northern Central Valley areas processing tomatoes were growing well; melon growers were preparing their fields but waiting for consistent soil temperatures before planting. Current vegetables harvested were lettuce, carrots. Peppers, watermelons, other melons were growing well. Fresh market onion harvest was going well with good quality reported in areas farther north. Other crops being harvested were dehydrated onions, carrots, sweet corn, artichokes. Radicchio packing continued. Rangeland deterioration continued due to lack of rain, affecting both cattle and sheep production. Supplemental feeding of cattle was ongoing. Shipping of cattle to irrigated pasture and higher elevation pasture continued, where available. Sheep continued grazing on rangeland, retired farmland, alfalfa hay fields. Bees remained active in citrus and kiwi orchards. Placement of leafcutter bees near alfalfa seed fields continued.

**COLORADO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 41% short, 42% adequate 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 40% short, 41% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring barley 94% seeded, 96% 2007, 93% avg.; 64% emerged, 72% 2007, 61% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 44% good, 20% excellent. Dry onions 93% planted, 99% 2007, 98% avg.; condition 4% poor, 15% fair, 60% good, 21% excellent. Sugarbeets 76% planted, 94% 2007, 91% avg.; 8% up to stand, 25% 2007, 31% avg.; condition 1% poor, 44% fair, 54% good 1% excellent. Summer potatoes 46% planted, 59% 2007, 59% avg.; 4% emerged, 9% 2007, 19% avg. Spring wheat 68% planted, 79% 2007, 78% avg.; 34% emerged, 47% 2007, 41% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 25% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat 81% jointed, 88% 2007, 84% avg. Alfalfa 4% 1st cutting, 6% 2007, 2% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, 14% excellent. Cows calved 96% 2008, 96% 2007, 94% avg. Ewes lambed 96% 2008, 95% 2007, 95% avg. Precipitation was below average for most of Colorado last week. Soil

moisture remains low throughout the state. Temperatures across the State were slightly above average for this time of year.

**DELAWARE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7 Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 91% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 94% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay supplies 25% very short, 35% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Other hay 1st cutting 23%, 16% 2007, 17% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 26%, 21% 2007, 17% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 41% fair, 46% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 6% fair, 72% good, 21% excellent; 62% headed, 53% 2007, 41% avg.; 0% turned, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 5% fair, 73% good, 21% excellent; 98% headed, 94% 2007, 88% avg.; 1% turned, 0% 2007, 1% avg. Corn progress 81% planted, 75% 2007, 68% avg.; 48% emerged, 41% 2007, 31% avg. Soybeans 13% planted, 11% 2007, 9% avg.; 2% emerged, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Cantaloupes 11% planted, 21% 2007, 23% avg. Cucumbers 8% planted, 17% 2007, 18% avg. Green peas 100% planted, 73% 2007, 66% avg.; 0% harvested, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Lima beans 1% planted, 5% 2007, 4% avg. Potatoes 98% planted, 98% 2007, 94% avg. Snap beans 23% planted, 33% 2007, 35% avg. Sweet corn 38% planted, 39% 2007, 36% avg. Tomatoes 18% planted, 24% 2007, 26% avg. Watermelons 21% planted, 27% 2007, 25% average. Apples 92% bloomed, 99% 2007, 95% avg. Peaches 100% bloomed, 100% 2007, 98% avg. Strawberries 77% bloomed, 90% 2007, 86% avg.; 8% harvested, 4% 2007, 4% average.

**FLORIDA:** Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 42% short, 26% adequate. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 53% short, 32% adequate. Peanuts 44% planted, 21% 2007, 22% 5-yr avg. Peanut planting began, areas of Panhandle with 7% completed. Several acres of cotton replanted in Jackson County due to inadequate moisture. Short to no grass in pastures, Holmes County. Watermelon crop hurt, Fort Myers, Immokalee due to lack of rain, disease. Squash harvest began, tomatoes expected to begin soon, Gadsden. Other vegetables marketed beans, blueberries, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, okra, peppers, radishes, squash, tomatoes. Citrus groves look good with heavy foliage, healthy looking new fruit. Some trees showed slight afternoon wilt during hottest hours of day, most growers running heavy irrigation to keep trees hydrated. Hedging, topping after harvest in many groves. Other activity spraying, mowing, brush removal, resetting. Growers combating greening by removing trees, attempting to control psyllids with pesticides. Valencia harvest over half way through. Processing plants opened into July; expected to process six million boxes a week, weather permitting. Grapefruit harvest declined due to limited availability; expected to be over next week or two. Honey tangerine harvest continues primarily for processed market. Pasture feed 15% very poor, 25% poor, 40% fair, 20% good. Cattle condition 5% very poor, 15% poor, 50% fair, 30% good. Panhandle, north pasture condition very poor to good, most poor due to drought. High winds, high temperatures increased impact from drought. Cattle condition mostly fair to good. Central pasture condition very poor to good; cattle condition poor to good. Southwest pasture very poor to good. Hot, dry conditions led to deterioration of pasture quality. Scattered showers provided relief, few localized areas. Statewide cattle condition very poor to good.

**GEORGIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 43% short, 45% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent.; 95% emerged, 90% 2007, 91% avg Winter wheat 1% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 50% good, 16% excellent.; 1% harvested, 1% 2007, 1% avg. Apples 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 25% good, 66% excellent. Hay 2% very poor, 11% poor, 45% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent. Onions 7% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 42% good, 17% excellent.; 45% harvested, 51% 2007, 45% avg. Peaches 12% very poor, 20% poor, 29% fair, 39% good, 0% excellent.; 1% harvested, 2% 2007, 3% avg. Tobacco 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 68% good, 9% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 2% poor, 31% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent.; 96% planted, 93% 2007, 95% avg. Soybeans 15% planted, 7% 2007, 16% avg.; 8% emerged, 4% 2007, 6% avg. Sorghum 34% planted, 21% 2007, 25% avg. Tobacco 97% transplanted, 98% 2007, 99% avg. Some lodging was reported, in wheat fields, as the result of strong winds and rains. Lack of rain recently has had a negative impact on wheat and hay crops. Dry weather has slowed planting. Some

producers had to quit or finish planting cotton and start planting peanuts due to the dry conditions.

**HAWAII:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture remained adequate. Some areas continued to experience declining levels while other areas got a boost from near daily showers. Banana orchards were in good to fair condition. Trade wind generated showers benefited windward area fields. Spraying for control of insects was active during lulls in the windy weather. Papaya fields were in fair to good condition. Spraying to control insects and disease were done when weather permitted. Vegetables were in generally good to fair condition. Irrigation was heavy to combat dryness. Mandatory and voluntary water restriction remains in effect for users of the various State irrigation systems. Trade winds picked up intensity during the week with average wind speeds peaking on Friday. Days were mostly sunny in leeward areas and partly cloudy in the windward sides of the islands. Showers embedded in the trade wind flow were generally light. The Big Island, at the southern end of the State, experienced calmer conditions were winds blowing at half the intensity of the rest of the State.

**IDAHO:** Days suitable for field work 5.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 20% short, 73% adequate, 4% surplus. Field corn 44% planted, 52% 2007, 48% avg.; 3% emerged, 19% 2007, 10% avg. Winter wheat jointed 13%, 56% 2007, 51% avg.; boot stage 0%, 9% 2007, 4% avg. Onions 95% emerged, 89% 2007, 90% avg. Sugarbeets 56% emerged, 89% 2007, 79% avg. Potatoes 58% planted, 69% 2007, 58% avg.; 3% emerged, 5% 2007, 4% avg. Oats 68% planted, 88% 2007, 74% avg.; 42% emerged, 55% 2007, 49% avg. Dry peas 48% planted, 75% 2007, 76% avg.; 6% emerged, 22% 2007, 46% avg. Lentils 34% planted, 67% 2007, 70% avg.; 1% emerged, 13% 2007, 33% avg. Dry beans 13% planted, 28% 2007, 22% avg. Hay and roughage supply 36% very short, 48% short, 16% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 85% good, 6% excellent. North and East Idaho are catching up on their small grain plantings, but are still behind the five year average. The Power County Extension educator reported that most farms are getting their irrigation systems up and running. Also, there are very few acres of sugarbeets being replanted due to frost. Franklin County reported that there is a fair amount of winter damage to the winter wheat crop in their county. Major agricultural activities included irrigating, moving cattle to spring pastures, planting potatoes, small grains, corn for grain, lentils, and dry peas.

**ILLINOIS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 1% short, 49% adequate, 49 percent surplus. Corn is 60 percent planted compared to 87 percent in 2007 and 88 percent for the five-year average. Oats 90% planted, compared to 96 percent in 2007 and 98 percent for the five-year avg.; 2% very poor, 5% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent. Wheat 17% headed, compared to 64% in 2007 and 67 percent for the five-year average. Winter wheat condition 4% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 11% excellent. Field and weather conditions were much more favorable across Illinois this past week. Weather across Illinois this past week continued to follow the same trend as previously reported. Producers took advantage of every opportunity to move forward with fieldwork, but large amounts of precipitation towards the end of the week hampered progress. Plantings continue to lag behind the five-year average, but crop conditions seem to be holding up well. The average weekly temperature was 3.0 degrees below normal. Precipitation this past week was 1.02 inch above normal.

**INDIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 45% adequate, 55% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 59% adequate, 40% surplus. Corn 61% planted, 68% 2007, 72% avg.; 19% emerged, 27% 2007, 35% avg. Soybeans 19% planted, 31% 2007, 35% avg. Winter wheat jointed 86%, 90% 2007, 93% avg.; 13% headed, 25% 2007, 32% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 54% good, 18% excellent. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 27% fair, 43% good, 17% excellent. Average temperatures ranged from 4o below normal to 2o above normal with a high of 83o and low of 35o. Precipitation averaged from 0.18 inches to 4.71 inches. Farmers were able to plant corn and soybeans early in the week until heavy rainfall stopped progress in many areas. Planting of corn is running about 1 day behind last year and 4 days behind the 5-year average pace. Soybean planting is about 1 day behind last year and 6 days behind the 5-year average. Germination and emergence of corn has been a

little slow due to the cool, wet soil conditions. Hay crops are reported to be in good condition. Tobacco plants are ready to set as soon as field conditions improve. Major activities during the week included planting corn and soybeans, spraying fungicides on wheat, equipment maintenance, tillage operations, applying fertilizer, spraying herbicides, hauling grain to market, hauling manure, and taking care of livestock.

**IOWA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 50% adequate, 50% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 48% adequate, 52% surplus. Oats 82% planted, 32% emerged. Corn 46% planted, 2% emerged. Soybeans 4% planted. Fertilizer application is 86% complete. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 33% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent. Cool temperatures slowed drying of fields and emergence of crops. Cattle are being moved to permanent pasture.

**KANSAS:** Days suitable for field work 3.1. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 9% short, 59% adequate, 28% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 12% short, 69% adequate, 14% surplus. Wheat 91% jointed, 98% 2007, 99% avg. Insect infestation of wheat 83% none, 13% light, 3% moderate, 1% severe. Disease infestation 69% none, 22% light, 7% moderate, 2% severe. First cutting of Alfalfa is 3% compete, 2% 2007, 18% avg. Corn condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 42% fair, 46% good, 4% excellent. Range and pasture condition 6% very poor, 11% poor, 35% fair, 42% good, 6% excellent. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 12% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 3% very short, 13% short, 82% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 6% short, 81% adequate, 11% surplus. Primary farm activity involved weed and fungus control in wheat, cutting alfalfa, and seeding corn, soybeans, and sorghum.

**KENTUCKY:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 64% adequate, 29% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short 6% short, 71% adequate, 22% surplus. Wheat condition 4% poor, 20% fair, 53% good, 23% excellent. Burley set 7%, 2007 17%. Dark tobacco set 6%, 2007 15%. Condition of tobacco set was 30% fair, 56% good, 14% excellent. Hay condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 32% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Strawberries were 51% small in size, 41% medium, 8% large. Although the Commonwealth did experience some severe weather, rainfall received was moderate to below normal. Rainfall received was less than an inch. Temperatures for the period were normal this past week.

**LOUISIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil moisture 6% very short, 22% short, 68% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 2% poor, 24% fair, 55% good, 19% excellent. Cotton 67% emerged, 44% 2007, 54% avg.; 4% poor, 32% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent. Hay 33% first cutting, 30% 2007, 29% avg. Rice 3% poor, 14% fair, 75% good, 8% excellent. Sorghum 75% emerged, 84% 2007, 68% avg.; 1% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans 52% emerged, 51% 2007, 43% avg.; 1% poor, 32% fair, 60% good, 7% excellent. Wheat 93% turning color, 82% 2007 year, 72% avg.; 5% harvested, 0% 2007, 2% avg.; 4% poor, 18% fair, 56% good, 22% excellent. Spring plowing 97% plowed, 97% 2007, 96% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 44% good, 25% excellent. Livestock 4% poor, 34% fair, 57% good, 5% excellent. Vegetable 8% poor, 41% fair, 46% good, 5% excellent. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 10% poor, 41% fair, 45% good, 3% excellent.

**MARYLAND:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 61% adequate, 32% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 21% short, 64% adequate, 14% surplus. Hay supplies 30% very short, 37% short, 31% adequate, 2% surplus. Other hay 1st cutting 17%, 24% 2007, 18% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 22%, 31% 2007, 18% avg. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 48% good, 18% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 16% fair, 50% good, 34% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 13% fair, 54% good, 33% excellent. Corn progress 64% planted, 61% 2007, 63% avg.; 27% emerged, 22% 2007, 28% avg. Soybeans 10% planted, 9% 2007, 9% avg.; 1% emerged, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Barley 89% headed, 79% 2007, 84% avg.; 0% turned, 1% 2007, 0% avg. Winter wheat 70% headed, 35% 2007, 37% avg.; 0% turned, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Cantaloupes 34% planted, 31% 2007, 33% avg. Cucumbers 27% planted, 14% 2007, 20% avg. Green peas 93% planted, 47% 2007, 60% avg.; 0% harvested, 6% 2007, 3% avg. Lima beans 16% planted, 44% 2007, 21% avg. Potatoes 99% planted,

97% 2007, 96% avg. Snap beans 22% planted, 12% 2007, 20% avg. Sweet corn 49% planted, 61% 2007, 53% avg. Tomatoes 57% planted, 22% 2007, 39% avg. Watermelons 45% planted, 25% 2007, 32% avg. Apples 99% bloomed, 99% 2007, 94% avg. Peaches 99% bloomed, 93% 2007, 94% avg. Strawberries 85% bloomed, 93% 2007, 88% avg.; 10% harvested, 3% 2007, 4% average.

**MICHIGAN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 0% very short, 15% short, 78% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate, 9% surplus. Soybeans 2% emerged, 1% 2007, 3% avg. Barley 32% planted, 63% 2007, 68% avg.; 8% emerged, 27% 2007, 37% avg. Oats 5% very poor, 1% poor, 24% fair, 52% good, 18% excellent; 82% planted, 85% 2007, 87% avg.; 48% emerged, 48% 2007, 61% avg. Potatoes 47% planted, 36% 2007, 25% emerged, 3% 2007. Asparagus 13% harvested, 21% 2007, 20% avg. Precipitation varied from 0.16 inches northeastern Lower Peninsula to 1.02 inches southwestern Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 3 degrees below normal western Upper Peninsula to normal northwestern, northeastern, west central, central, southwestern, and southeastern Lower Peninsula. Temperatures this week allowed planting to progress at brisk pace, but emergence slow due to cool temperatures and soils. While a number of fields damp, some farmers welcomed rains over weekend. Corn planting nearly complete many areas, while cold, wet soils delayed progress other vicinities. Early planted fields beginning to emerge. Planting of soybeans proceeding, with progress expected to hasten as farmers wrapped up corn planting. Sugarbeets beginning emerge. Winter wheat topdressed, and weed control being applied. Alfalfa growing steadily with stands eight to twelve inches. Barley planting behind average. Oat planting nearly complete, some emergence. Rye varied development. Fruit growers continued to assess frost damage from April 30 freeze, as damage varied according to crop development. Apples at king bloom southwest and southeast and at pink northwest and west central. Apricots full bloom northwest while early shuck splits began southwest. Pears green cluster northwest. Peaches full bloom to petal fall. Sweet cherry development varied from full bloom to shuck across State. Tart cherries full bloom west central and early white bud northwest. Plums bloom to petal fall. Strawberries bloom southwest. Blueberries at late pink bud. Grapes at bud burst. Asparagus harvest recovered somewhat from damaging frost early last week southwest and volumes expected to be back to normal by end of week. Cabbage very good growth with adequate moisture and lack of hot weather. Celery planting continued on schedule despite colder temperatures. Early planted cucumbers sustained damage some fields and replanted. Progress with leek, lettuce, beet and radish planting good. Likewise, tomato transplanting moving along quickly. Sweet corn 20 to 30 percent planted south central. Planting of other crops such as potatoes and turnips continued while planting of onions completed.

**MINNESOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 70% adequate, 29% surplus. Corn 45% ground prepared, 88% 2007, 91% avg. Soybeans 9% ground prepared, 50% 2007, 47% avg.; 0% emerged, 3% 2007, 1% avg. Green peas 34% planted, 68% 2007, 62% avg. Sweet corn 6% planted, 31% 2007, 24% avg. Potatoes 51% planted, 66% 2007, 70% avg. Canola 12% planted, 56% 2007, 36% avg. Dry edible beans 2% planted, 12% 2007, 12% avg. Alfalfa condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 12% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 16% poor, 31% fair, 41% good, 10% excellent. Producers made large advances on field work and plantings of corn and small grains during the past week. As of May 11th, progress of all crops remained behind last year and the 5-year average. The average temperature for the week was 49.8 degrees, 3.7 degrees below normal.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Soil moisture 7% very short, 19% short, 53% adequate, 21% surplus. Corn 99% planted, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 95% emerged, 100% 2007, 97% avg.; 4% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, 11% excellent. Cotton 21% planted, 61% 2007, 72% avg.; 12% emerged, 28% 2007, 51% avg. Peanuts 35% planted, 24% 2007, 12% avg. Rice 81% planted, 93% 2007, 92% avg.; 67% emerged, 78% 2007, 78% avg. Sorghum 47% planted, 77% 2007, 89% avg.; 42% emerged, 54% 2007, 76% avg. Soybeans 65% planted, 83% 2007, 85% avg.; 50% emerged, 63% 2007, 71% avg. Winter wheat 100% heading, 100% 2007, 99% avg.; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 48% good, 20% excellent. Hay (harvested-cool) 43%, 55% 2007, 52% avg. Watermelons 93% planted, 96% 2007, 91% avg.

Blueberries 3% poor, 13% fair, 53% good, 31% excellent. Cattle 4% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 45% good, 12% excellent. Pasture 5% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 44% good, 12% excellent. Row crop planting continued to be stalled this week as widespread rain showers made their way through the State. While many producers are already behind schedule for the season, several days of dry weather are needed before fieldwork can resume. In contrast, producers in South Mississippi took advantage of seasonable dry conditions and continued with cool-season hay harvest, as well as, spraying of pastures and hayfields.

**MISSOURI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 2.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% last year, 47% adequate, 53% surplus. Spring tillage 42% complete, 73% 2007, 83% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 49% good, 6% excellent. Another week of wet weather continued to limit spring planting. The south-central part of Missouri experienced well below normal temperatures that resulted in frost in low lying areas. Warmer weather is urgently needed to improve growing conditions. Some reporters in the central part of the State noted that the planted corn is suffering from cool temperatures. The severe weather destroyed some corn and strawberries in Newton County, and some livestock were lost along with dairy barns and poultry buildings. Temperatures averaged 1 to 5 degrees below normal for the week. The state averaged 2.02 inches of rainfall, ranging from 0.80 inches in the southeast district to 3.27 inches in the southwest. Activities limited spring tillage; limited corn, soybean, sorghum, rice, cotton planting; alfalfa and other hay harvest; care of livestock.

**MONTANA:** Days suitable for field work 4.2. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 0% last year, 30% short, 9% last year, 57% adequate, 75% last year, 2% surplus, 16% last year. Subsoil moisture 36% very short, 4% last year, 36% short, 22% last year, 27% adequate, 65% last year, 1% surplus, 9% last year. Field tillage work in progress 8% none, 2% last year, 15% just started, 11% last year, 77% well underway, 87% last year. Barley 81% planted, 81% last year, 30% emerged, 42% last year. Oats 71% planted, 77% last year, 25% emerged, 35% last year. Spring wheat 83% planted, 78% last year, 24% emerged, 27% last year. Winter wheat boot stage 3%, 11% last year. Winter wheat condition 10% very poor, 1% last year, 19% poor, 3% last year, 39% fair, 21% last year, 30% good, 47% last year, 2% excellent, 28% last year. Winter wheat spring stages 1% still dormant, 0% last year, 22% greening, 2% last year, 77% green and growing, 98% last year. Durum wheat 68% planted, 72% last year, 17% emerged, 22% last year. Cold temperatures and dry soil conditions this year have slowed the growth of winter wheat and delayed emergence of spring crops. All of the small grains have less emerged this year than last year. Dry peas 96% planted, 87% last year, 23% emerged, 28% last year. Lentils 77% planted, 83% last year, 27% emerged, 11% last year. Corn 57% planted, 60% last year, 9% emerged, 3% last year. Most of the state received scattered light precipitation last week. The southeast district had above normal moisture. Highs were mostly in the 60s to 70s, and lows were mostly in the 20s to 30s. Glendive, Roundup, Hardin, and Huntley all reached 78 degrees. Cascade had the low temperature of 19 degrees. Range and pasture feed condition 17% very poor, 0% last year, 27% poor, 7% last year, 31% fair, 32% last year, 20% good, 50% last year, 5% excellent, 11% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 58%, 37% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 62%, 36% last year. Livestock grazing 83% open, 92% last year, 11% difficult, 3% last year, 6% closed, 5% last year. Calving 96% complete, 96% last year, lambing 88% complete, 90% last year. Cattle and calves moved to summer ranges 32%, 37% last year. Sheep and lambs moved to summer ranges 23%, 37% last year. Producers in the central and north central districts are still feeding due to lack of spring grass. Hay stocks are limited, and some ranchers are moving livestock to summer ranges even if the pastures haven't seen spring growth. Stockwater supplies are also a concern.

**NEBRASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 6% short, 78% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 16% short, 74% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 55% planted, 64% 2007, 71% avg.; 5% emerged, 23% 2007, 24% avg. Wheat conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent; 44% jointed, 80% 2007, 78% avg. Oats 94% planted, 95% 2007, 98% avg.; 66% emerged, 79% 2007, 86% avg. Soybeans 6% planted, 13% 2007, 19% avg. Sorghum 1% planted; 7% 2007; 7% avg. Alfalfa conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 68% good, 9%

excellent. Pasture and Range conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 68% good, 9% excellent. For the fifth week out of the last six, below normal temperatures and wet weather covered much of the state. Rainfall accumulation averaged over a half inch of rain in the Panhandle to over 2 inches of rain in the Southeastern part of the state. Temperatures averaged 5 degrees below normal across Nebraska, and ranged from highs in the low 80's with most districts reporting lows below freezing. Storms in parts of Nebraska produced some damage from wind and hail while heavy rains caused lowland flooding and tornados were spotted in the Southwest district. Corn planting was slow again this week because of the weather. A large number of acres of sugarbeets have been replanted after severe wind damage and freezing temperatures. Alfalfa, pasture and rangelands are making slow progress as well due to the cool temperatures.

**NEVADA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Conditions were warmer than average throughout the state. Some precipitation was recorded for the northeastern portion of the state. The weeks high temperatures ranged from 93 degrees in Las Vegas to 74 degrees in Eureka. Low temperatures ranged from 62 degrees in Las Vegas to 23 degrees in Ely. Most of the state experienced warmer than normal temperatures with Reno being the warmest at 7 degrees above normal. Elko received the most precipitation with 0.1 inches recorded. Warm temperatures across the state increased pasture and range development. Some areas are dry due to slow snow runoff and lack of precipitation. Livestock was being moved to spring ranges. Branding continues. Main farm and ranch activities branding, preparing for irrigation, and moving cattle to range.

**NEW ENGLAND:** Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil moisture 8% short, 84% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 85% adequate, and 10% surplus. Pasture condition 1% poor, 40% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent. Maine potatoes: 5% planted, 5% 2007, 5% average; condition fair. Rhode Island Potatoes 55% planted, 55% 2007, 50% average; condition good. Massachusetts potatoes 45% planted, 75% 2007, 60% average; condition good. Maine oats 5% planted, 5% 2007, 20% average; condition fair. Maine barley 10% planted, 5% 2007, 20% average; condition fair. Field corn 15% planted, 15% 2007, 15% average; condition good. Sweet corn 20% planted, 25% 2007, 20% average; 5% emerged, 5% 2007, 5% average; condition good/fair. First crop hay condition good/fair in Connecticut and Maine and good elsewhere. Apples bud stage to early bloom in Maine and Early bloom to full bloom elsewhere; condition good/excellent in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and good/fair elsewhere. Peaches early bloom to full bloom; condition fair/good. Pears: full bloom to Petal fall in Connecticut and early bloom to full bloom elsewhere; condition fair/poor in Connecticut and good/fair elsewhere. Strawberries Early bloom to full bloom in Connecticut and Bud Stage to Early Bloom elsewhere; condition good. Massachusetts Cranberries: Dormant to Bud Stage; condition good. Highbush blueberries bud stage to early bloom; condition fair/good in Maine and good elsewhere. Maine wild blueberries: Bud stage; condition good. The first part of the week saw partly cloudy skies and average daytime temperatures in the mid-60s to low-70s. Below average nighttime temperatures caused heavy frosts throughout New England, damaging fruit blooms and early planted vegetables. Rain showers began mid-week and brought fair amounts of precipitation to all but a few areas in New Hampshire and Vermont. Total rainfall for the week ranged between 0.11 and 1.62 inches. Heavy rainfall in some areas delayed planting schedules. Weekend daytime temperatures were average as well, providing fair conditions for fieldwork and the opening of farmers' markets throughout the region. Greenhouses were busy due to the Mother's Day holiday. Night temperatures were still below average. Warmer weather would be welcomed to help push along germination and growth. Major farm activities included applying manure, fixing fences, spraying herbicides and fungicides, preparing gardens for planting, liming and fertilizing fields, and scouting for pests.

**NEW JERSEY:** Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil moisture 95% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 100% adequate. There were measurable amounts of rainfall for the week in most localities. Temperatures were variable during most of the week across the Garden State. General ground maintenance continued throughout the state. Apple fruit sets varied due to the weather, while grapes began to grow in southern New Jersey. Harvest of early season vegetables

included lettuce, cabbage, asparagus, and spinach. Producers continued spraying, pruning, fertilizing, and greenhouse work.

**NEW MEXICO:** Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 58% very short, 25% short, 17% adequate. Wind damage 23% light, 18% moderate, 2% severe. Freeze damage 1% light. Alfalfa 4% poor, 26% fair, 62% good, 8% excellent, 57% of first cutting complete. Cotton 52% planted. Corn 55% planted, 20% emerged. Irrigated sorghum 13% planted. Irrigated winter wheat 13% poor, 66% fair, 18% good, 3% excellent, with 61% headed. Dry winter wheat 89% very poor, 11% poor, 48% headed. Total winter wheat 54% very poor, 12% poor, 26% fair, 7% good, 1% excellent, 53% headed. Peanuts 20% planted. Chile 25% fair, 52% good, 23% excellent, 95% planted. Onions 60% good, 40% excellent. Apples 25% very poor, 75% fair. Cattle conditions 3% very poor, 18% poor, 34% fair, 45% good. Sheep conditions 6% very poor, 16% poor, 43% fair, 35% good. Range and pasture conditions 24% very poor, 47% poor, 27% fair, 2% good. Farmers spent the week planting and irrigating crops, as well as cutting hay. Livestock producers have been busy feeding and branding livestock. Dry and windy conditions continued through the week with some areas reporting measurable precipitation, from scattered showers and thunderstorms that moved across the state on the 6th and 7th of the May with an associated cold front.

**NEW YORK:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Soil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 83% adequate, 8% surplus. Pastures 1% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 50% good, 25% excellent. Condition of winter wheat 14% fair, 61% good, 25% excellent. Oats 9% fair, 84% good, 7% excellent; 87%, 70% 2007, 74% five year average. Planting of Corn 35%, 32% 2007, 32% five year average. Potatoes 43%, 40% 2007, 43% five year average. Soybeans 12%, 8% 2007, 7% five year average. Apple progress: 30% petal fall, 30% average. Peaches 55% petal fall. Pears 30% petal fall. Sweet Cherries 75% petal fall. Onions 61% planted. Sweet corn 38%. Cabbage 31%. Snap Beans: 14%. Temperatures were below normal for the week. Precipitation was below normal for the week throughout most of the state.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for field work 5.5, compared to 5.0 the previous week. Soil moisture 2% very short, 15% short, 69% adequate, 14% surplus. Activities during the week included the planting of corn, cotton, peanuts, sorghum, soybeans, sweetpotatoes, flue-cured and burley tobacco, and spreading fertilizer and chemicals. Most of North Carolina received rain this week with Whiteville recording 2.58 inches. Average temperatures were above normal and ranged between 59 to 72 degrees. The coastal region is reporting 17% of the area's topsoil moisture surplus, while the mountain region is reporting that 8% of the area's topsoil moisture is very short. There are a few unofficial reports of crop damage due to high winds and hailstorms through the Piedmont and Coastal regions.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 36% short, 42% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 37% short, 36% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring wheat crop conditions 3% very poor, 5% poor, 47% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Oat crop conditions 6% very poor, 9% poor, 55% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. Durum wheat 52% planted, 50% 2007, 43% avg.; 13% emerged, 18% 2007, 17% average. Canola 41% planted, 73% 2007 54% avg.; 5% emerged, 26% 2007, 15% average. Dry edible beans 2% planted, 5% 2007, 4% average. Dry edible peas 89% planted, 83% 2007, average not available; 20% emerged, 35% 2007, average not available. Flaxseed 48% planted, 39% 2007, 36% avg.; 4% emerged, 8% 2007, 7% average. Potatoes 36% planted, 47% 2007, 40% average. Sugarbeets 5% emerged, 20% 2007, 23% average. Hay and forage supplies 5% very short 25% short, 65% adequate, 5% surplus. Pastures and ranges were 77% growing, 23% dormant. Pasture and range conditions 14% very poor, 32% poor, 32% fair, 21% good, 1% excellent. Grain and concentrate supply were 3% very short, 13% short, 80% adequate, 4% surplus. Precipitation across the state slowed planting progress as cool weather slowed crop growth. In eastern areas, cold soil temperatures with intermittent rain and snow showers frustrated farmers as planting progressed slowly. The north central part of the state received much needed rain last week.

**OHIO:** Days suitable for field work 3.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 62% adequate, 35% surplus. Winter wheat 83%

jointed, 90% 2007, 91% avg.; 1% headed, 3% 2007, 4% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 53% good, 22% excellent. Corn 50% planted, 74% 2007, 78% avg.; 14% emerged, 23% 2007, 29% avg. Soybeans 21% planted, 50% 2007, 46% avg.; 1% emerged, 6% 2007, 9% avg. Oats 88% planted, 93% 2007, 95% avg.; 62% emerged, 56% 2007, 70% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 21% fair, 68% good, 9% excellent. Potatoes 83% planted, 53% 2007, 67% avg. Hay condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 13% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 13% excellent. Farmers had less than 4 days suitable for field work which allowed planting of corn, soybeans, and oats, however the last part of the week was very wet. Other field activities for the week include herbicide and anhydrous application, and installation of conservation practice devices. Some operators have ploughed over winter wheat fields in the Northwest district, due to winter freeze damage. Reporters in the South Central District report the harvest of asparagus, strawberries, and rhubarb and the field planting of tomatoes, melons, and bell peppers continued last week. Multiple rain events have put apple growers on frequent spray schedules for prevention of scab infections. Operators in the South Central District have applied fungicide and insecticide to small fruit and tree fruit plantings. Powdery mildew has been reported in wheat fields in the North Central District.

**OKLAHOMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 12% short, 59% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 11% short, 65% adequate, 11% surplus. Wheat soft dough 23% this week, 11% last week, 34% last year, 42% average. Rye condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 21% fair, 60% good, 7% excellent; soft dough 54% this week, 14% last week, 64% last year, 64% average. Oats condition 5% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent; jointing 88% this week, 86% last week, 91% last year, 86% average; 35% headed this week, 25% last week, 42% last year, 51% average. Corn condition 2% poor, 13% fair, 80% good, 5% excellent; 87% planted this week, 81% last week, 93% last year, 81% average; 68% emerged this week, 55% last week, 77% last year, 57% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 77% this week, 61% last week, 53% last year, 57% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 65% this week, 62% last week, 57% last year, 70% average, 25% planted this week, 16% last week, 21% last year, 29% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 91% this week, 89% last week, 90% last year, 92% average, 14% emerged this week, n/a last week, 13% last year, 13% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 97% this week, 94% last week, 87% last year, 92% average. Watermelon 50% planted this week, 46% last week, 79% last year, 69% average. Alfalfa 1st cutting 57% this week, 41% last week, 46% last year, 62% average. Other hay 1st cutting 20% this week, 9% last week, 24% last year, 27% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 47% good, 7% excellent. Pasture and range condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 33% fair, 48% good, 8% excellent. Livestock. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$109 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$102 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range. Cattle producers in dry areas were being forced to decrease their herds.

**OREGON:** Despite a slight warming trend last week, most areas continued to experience cooler than normal temperatures. High temperatures ranged from 82 degrees in Medford to 55 degrees in the coastal cities of Bandon, North Bend. Low temperatures ranged from 44 degrees in Portland to 21 degrees in Redmond. The Florence weather station received the most precipitation with 0.34 inches followed by the Detroit Lake station with 0.30 inches. Only 15 of the 34 stations received measurable precipitation, rainfall levels continued to fall below average throughout the State. Field Crops. Crop development continued to be behind normal across the State. Hay in western areas showed some improvement, while some eastern areas showed slow growth. Spring wheat planting continued in Washington County. Clover, grass for hay looked good. Fields were being prepared for potatoes in northeastern counties. Strong winds over the weekend may have damaged some plants in Malheur County. With forage, grain crops behind normal, yields will most likely be impacted. Some small grain planting was still reported in various areas of Oregon. Vegetables. A decrease in precipitation this past week allowed growers to continue their planting, as well as starting to work, cultivate their vegetable crops. Beans, beets, corn, tomatoes, peppers were reported

as being planted throughout the Willamette Valley. The status of farmer's markets was reported as mediocre in the central Willamette Valley, probably due to a lack of early produce. Rhubarb was being picked for processors, local farmer's markets in Washington County. Fruits, Nuts It is still unknown the extent of damage done by earlier weather conditions, but generally fruit crops are thought to be two weeks behind typical development. In the north Willamette Valley, strawberries, some varieties of blueberries were in bloom. Grapes were in bud burst. Early apples, pears were in bloom. Most growers had applied their final Eastern Filbert Blight sprays. The codling moth adults began their emergence last week. In the south Willamette Valley, the plum, peach, cherry crops appear reduced 50 percent from last year. Apples, pears, blueberries are expected to pollinate adequately in Douglas County, but stone fruits are expected to be light crops. Many southern Oregon tree fruits were done with bloom. There were visible signs of frost damage, but the full extent will not be known until June drop. Unsettled weather conditions prevailed throughout Hood River County. A few calm, dry mornings provided opportunities for applying pear petal-fall sprays in the lower Hood River Valley. At week's end, crop development in the lower Hood River Valley was as follows: initial post bloom fruit drop occurring on d'Anjou pear; Red Delicious apple at full bloom to post bloom (WSU stages 8 & 9); Bing cherry at post bloom (WSU stage 9); Pinot noir grape at Eichhorn-Lorenz stage 7. Nurseries, Greenhouses. Nurseries were busy with tree, shrub sales. Some nurseries had limited stock available of bedding plants. Greenhouses remained busy with vegetable, ornamental flower sales. Most greenhouses were growing stock, but the cold weather has delayed some activities. Livestock, Range, Pasture. Although showing improvement, pastures continued to show slow growth due to below normal temperatures last week. The cool conditions have also taken their toll on rangelands, with warm-season grasses not producing as much forage as usual. In spite of this, livestock looked to be in good health. Some marking of calves was being done in southern Oregon in preparation for high range grazing.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil moisture 7% short, 61% adequate, 32% surplus. Spring plowing 83% complete, 75% 2007, 81% avg. Corn 50% planted complete, 53% 2007, 56% avg.; 12% emerged complete, 16% 2007, 16% avg. Barley 84% heading complete, 48% 2007, 62% avg.; 12% turning yellow complete, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Winter wheat 29% heading complete, 19% 2007, 18% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 14% fair, 65% good, 17% excellent. Oats 96% planted complete, 85% 2007, 89% avg.; 64% emerged complete, 37% 2007, 52% avg.; condition 20% fair, 65% good, 15% excellent. Soybeans 20% planted complete, 15% 2007, 17% avg. Potatoes 49% planted complete, 49% 2007, 54% avg. Alfalfa first cutting 5% complete, 10% 2007, 8% avg.; crop conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Timothy clover crop condition 2% poor, 16% fair, 65% good, 17% excellent. Peaches in full bloom 94% complete, 97% 2007, 99% avg. Apple crop condition 1% fair, 50% good, 49% excellent. Pasture conditions 5% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 18% excellent. Principal farm activities included spring plowing, spreading manure, cutting hay, as well as planting corn, potatoes, soybeans and oats.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil moisture 4% very short, 29% short, 62% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 2% poor, 35% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent.; 99% planted, 100% 2007, 97% avg.; 93% emerged, 95% 2007, 92% avg. Sorghum 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 97% good, 3% excellent; 57% planted, 62% 2007, 55% avg. Cotton 0% very poor, 0% poor, 41% fair, 55% good, 4% excellent. Peanuts 0% very poor, 0% poor, 37% fair, 61% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 1% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, 13% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent; 95% headed, 98% 2007, 95% avg. Tobacco 0% very poor, 0% poor, 13% fair, 84% good, 3% excellent. Hay 0% very poor, 0% poor, 45% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 6% poor, 14% fair, 80% good, 0% excellent. Apples 0% very poor, 0% poor, 65% fair, 35% good, 0% excellent. Snapbeans, fresh 0% very poor, 12% poor, 15% fair, 50% good, 23% excellent; fresh 97% planted, 94% 2007, 96% avg. Cucumbers, fresh 0% very poor, 9% poor, 38% fair, 37% good, 16% excellent; fresh 91% planted, 94% 2007, 98% avg. Watermelons 0% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 51% good, 10% excellent; 92% planted, 92% 2007, 93% avg. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 41% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Cantaloupes 0% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 49% good, 15%

excellent; 91% planted, 92% 2007, 92% avg Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 41% fair, 54% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans 16% planted, 12% 2007, 16% avg.; 6% emerged, 2% 2007, 2% avg. Winter wheat 97% headed, 97% 2007, 97% avg.; turning color 26%, 28% 2007, 34% avg. Sweet potatoes 20% planted, 18% 2007, 23% avg. Tobacco transplanted 97%, 97% 2007, 98% avg. Hay, grain hay 59%, 62% 2007, 58% avg. Tomatoes, fresh 99% planted, 100% 2007, 99% avg. Most of South Carolina had ample rain this past week with much of it coming over the weekend. Farmers were busy performing field work, as plantings continued. Strong winds and scattered hail damaged several fields. The Upstate received the least about of precipitation, and remains the driest region in the state. Most farmers were putting nitrogen in their corn fields. The winter wheat crop looked very good in many coastal areas with promising yield potential. Hessian fly problems persisted inland, and will negatively affect yields there. Pasture and hay conditions continue to improve with the increased moisture. Vegetable planting was nearly complete for many crops. Growers have been applying disease controls routinely. The state average temperature for the week was four degrees above normal. Average rainfall for the state was 1.5 inches.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 2.8. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 72% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 11% short, 70% adequate, 14% surplus. Winter wheat boot 14%, 26% 2007, 28% avg. Barley 72% seeded, 79% 2007, 87% avg.; 17% emerged, 38% 2007, 57% avg.; 1% poor, 24% fair, 72% good, 3% excellent. Oats 2% poor, 25% fair, 68% good, 5% excellent. Spring wheat 4% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1% very poor, 3% poor, 40% fair, 52% good, 4% excellent. Feed supplies 2% very short, 16% short, 75% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 8% very short, 13% short, 68% adequate, 11% surplus. Cattle moved to pasture 40% complete. Calving 91% complete. Cattle condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Lambing 93% complete. Sheep condition 10% fair, 71% good, 19% excellent. Precipitation across much of the state continued to delay planting for many farmers, and cool soil temperatures slowed crop development. While many producers are still hoping to plant spring wheat, continued rains may force them to move on to corn.

**TENNESSEE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 75% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 13% short, 69% adequate, 14% surplus. Wheat 89% headed, 94% 2007, 89% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 57% good, 21% excellent. Apples 1% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, 12% excellent. Peaches 3% poor, 17% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Tobacco 10% transplanted, 14% 2007, 11% avg. Hay 16% first cutting, 25% 2007, 17% avg.; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 38% fair, 49% good, 6% excellent. Pastures 1% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 11% excellent. Strawberries 2% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Scattered showers across the State last week kept planters idle or moving slowly as farmers searched for dry fields. Tobacco transplanting was delayed due to wet fields. Less than one-fifth of the State's wheat acreage was reported having problems with insect or disease damage, such as powdery mildew and cereal leaf beetles. Cattle producers have been treating fly problems. Last week's major agricultural activity other than planting was applying pesticides and fertilizers. Temperatures ranged near to slightly above normal across the State last week. Rainfall averaged above normal across western and eastern portions of the state, while the Plateau and middle areas averaged below.

**TEXAS:** Top soil moisture was mostly short to adequate across the state. Corn condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Rice condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Sorghum condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Soybean condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Wheat condition was mostly poor to fair statewide. Oat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Range and pasture condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Wheat and oats benefited from the recent moisture. Some producers began cotton planting in the Panhandle, while others waited for the fields to dry. Corn benefited from the recent rainfall in the High Plains. Sorghum began heading in the Upper Coast and the Coastal Bend. Soybeans showed improvement from the recent rains in the Upper Coast. Cabbage, onions, green beans, and potatoes continued to be harvested in South Texas and the Lower Valley. Pecan producers began spraying for case bearers in both the Edwards Plateau and South Central Texas.

Supplemental feeding of livestock slowed as pastures improved with the recent rains.

**UTAH:** Days suitable for field work 6. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 23% short, 75% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 8% very poor, 15% poor, 27% fair, 43% good, 7% excellent; freeze damage 80% none, 17% light, 3% moderate, 0% severe. Spring wheat 92% planted, 99% 2007, 94% avg.; 77% emerged, 90% 2007, 79% avg. Barley 93% planted, 99% 2007, 89% avg.; 65% emerged, 81% 2007, 71% avg. Oats 83% planted, 84% 2007, 81% avg.; 44% emerged, 54% 2007, 51% avg. Corn 34% planted, 46% 2007, 42% avg. Alfalfa height 5%. Cows Calved 96%, 97% 2007, 97% avg. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 13% short, 87% adequate, 0% surplus. Ewes lamb on farm 89%, 96% 2007, 98% avg. Ewes lamb on range, 65%, 76% 2007, 79% avg. Apples full bloom or past 73%, 99% 2007, 100% avg. Apricots full bloom or past 98%, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Sweet cherries full bloom or past 94%, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Tart cherries full bloom or past 85%, 100% 2007, 99% avg. Peaches, full bloom or past 64%, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Pears, full bloom or past 78%, 94% 2007, 98% avg. Adequate rain showers fell throughout Utah this past week. Livestock conditions continue to do well. Uintah reports that Canal Companies has started delivering water this week. Box Elder County experienced some rain showers this past week. Some areas received a half inch of rain while other areas only got a sprinkle. Crops are progressing some but it has been slow due to the cold temperatures. Reporters think 1st crop hay cutting will be 2 or 3 weeks later than normal due to the late spring and cold temperatures. Frost damage was reported in apricots, sweet cherries and possibly some of the early peaches. Corn planting is progressing but some producers indicated that there was not enough moisture for germination. Winter wheat looks good for the most part on the irrigated fields of the Bear River Valley. The majority of spring wheat has now emerged and looks fair to good. Dry land wheat varies a lot with some fields being in good condition and other areas being in poor condition. Some fields have been appraised by insurance adjustors reporting as low as 5 bushel to the acre. Producers are continuing to plant safflower throughout the dry land areas. The top part of the soil profile has dried out considerably due to lack of rain and lots of wind this spring. Weber County received the much needed rainfall this past week. Topsoil within the county was getting to dry to support seedling growth. Emery County reports that the light frost this past week did not do much damage to the crops. Strong winds within the county continue to dry out the top soil. Sevier County still reports windy conditions throughout the county. Peak water runoff is later than usual and reservoirs within the county are not expected to fill. Summit County reports farmers are busy doing spring tillage and planting. The weather has started to warm up enough to see crops starting to grow. Beaver County reports farmers are running out of hay because they are feeding their animals longer than usual. The grass is slow in coming up because of the cold and dry temperatures. Wayne County reports that a hard freeze (approximately 18 degrees) occurred on May 1st. The freeze has delayed crop progress by 2 or 3 weeks. Box Elder reports livestock producers have voiced a concern about an outbreak of the black grass bug especially in the Howell and Blue Creek areas. This bug feeds on the chlorophyll of grass plants and turns the grass white. Information is still being gathered on how to control this pest and what control measures will be economically feasible. Iron County also reports that Black Grass Bugs have done extensive damage to some ranges. Grasshoppers are starting to become a problem. Summit County report ranchers are still feeding hay to cattle due to slow pasture and range growth.

**VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 62% adequate, 28% surplus. Subsoil moisture 22% short, 70% adequate, 8% surplus. Pasture 2% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 6% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent. Other hay 2% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1% poor, 32% fair, 56% good, 11% excellent. Corn 70% planted; 80% 2007; 74% avg.; 51% emerged; 55% 2007; 48% avg. Soybeans 9% planted; 10% 2007; 11% avg. Winter wheat 94% headed; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 58% good, 19% excellent. Barley 1% poor, 19% fair, 73% good, 7% excellent. Tobacco Greenhouse 4% fair, 71% good, 25% excellent. Tobacco Plantbeds 50% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Flue-cured Tobacco transplanted 30%; 43% 2007; 43% avg. Burley Tobacco transplanted 5%; 6% 2007; 5% avg. Dark Fire-cured tobacco transplanted 6%; 9% 2007; 14% avg. Peanuts 17% planted, 26% 2007; 30% avg. Cotton 40% planted; 55% 2007; 67% avg. Summer potatoes 30% fair, 50% good, 20% excellent. Apples All 33% fair, 60% good, 7% excellent. Peaches 1% very poor, 16% poor, 45% fair, 36% good, 2% excellent. Grapes 1% poor, 13% fair, 85% good, 1% excellent. Oats 2% very poor, 2% poor, 9% fair, 83% good, 4% excellent. The south eastern part of the state is still cleaning up from last week's tornado. Rains late in the week have halted progress on planting crops and making hay. Small grain crops look good with some lodging, due to heavy rains. Other farm

activities include sheep shearing, fence building and repairs and liming and fertilizing meadows.

**WASHINGTON:** Days suitable for field work 6.4. Soil moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 75% adequate, 6% surplus. Another dry week stressed winter wheat in the eastern grain growing counties. Precipitation amounts were substantially below normal. Whitman, Walla Walla, Grant, and Asotin Counties all reported plant stress from lack of moisture. Temperatures were warming but the cool spring appeared to have set hay and pasture growth behind by several weeks. Field corn, potatoes, and processing green pea planting continued. Christmas tree growers continued basal pruning and monitoring of midge traps in Douglas fir plantations. Damage from the April 21 freeze continued to be manifested. Stone fruit damage was widespread. Cherries appeared to have been hit the hardest. Most orchards suffered frost damage in varying degrees. However, industry experts were saying a cherry harvest will still occur. Some apple and pear damage occurred, but to a much lesser degree. In the upper Yakima Valley, blooms lingered on apples and pears. Temperatures were suitable for bee pollination. No frost control measures were needed the past week. Asparagus harvest had begun. Whatcom County reported raspberries were behind normal due to cold. In Snohomish County, blueberries were coming into bloom. Range and pasture conditions 4% very poor, 15% poor, 23% fair, 58% good. On the east side, Pend Oreille County reported calving had reached the mid-way point. Okanogan County reported cattle were on pasture. Feed supplies were reported to be very tight due to the cold spring and delayed pasture growth.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for field work 4. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 81% adequate, 16% surplus compared with 2% very short, 11% short, 79% adequate, 8% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting was 79%, 74% in 2007, 77% 5-yr avg. Hay and roughage supplies were 18% very short, 33% short, 49% adequate compared with 1% very short, 26% short, 71% adequate, 2% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 6% very short, 12% short, 82% adequate compared with 1% very short, 9% short, 90% adequate this time last year. Corn 50% planted, 38% in 2007, 37% 5-yr avg.; 15% emerged, 6% in 2007, 6% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 8% planted, 4% in 2007, 8% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat conditions 1% poor, 32% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent; 26% headed, 12% in 2007, 10% 5-yr avg. Oats 82% planted, 74% in 2007, 71% 5-yr avg.; 46% emerged, 32% in 2007, 46% 5-yr avg. Hay 3% very poor, 6% poor, 41% fair, 41% good, 9% excellent. Apple conditions 1% poor, 74% fair, 25% good. Peach conditions 79% fair, 21% good. Cattle and calves 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 63% good, 4% excellent. Calving was 94% complete, compared to 95% last year. Sheep and lambs 4% poor, 40% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Lambing was 96% complete, compared to 96% last year. Farming activities included moving livestock to pasture, planting gardens, calving, lambing, plowing and fertilizing fields when the weather permits, waiting for dry weather to cut hay and build fences. Frost may have damaged some apples and peaches located in higher elevations.

**WISCONSIN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 63% adequate, 36% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 0 to 2 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 64 to 69 degrees across the state. Lows averaged from 39 to 44 degrees for the week. Precipitation ranged from 0.05 inches in Milwaukee to 0.73 inches in LaCrosse. Oats planted was at 49 percent complete. Spring tillage was 38 percent complete. Corn planted jumped to 29 percent complete. Corn planted, soybeans planted, oats planted, and oats emerged are all at their lowest levels since 1996. Spring tillage is at its lowest level since 1993. Farmers were able to get fieldwork done in the lighter soils and higher fields, but heavier soils and lower fields remained too wet to work.

**WYOMING:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 28% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 23% very short, 28% short, 49% adequate. Winter wheat 35% jointed, 49% 2007, 53% avg.; condition 7% poor, 39% fair, 54% good. Barley 79% planted, 85% 2007, 85% avg.; 31% emerged, 61% 2007, 59% avg.; 0% jointed, 3% 2007, 3% avg. Oats 65% planted, 69% 2007, 69% avg.; 26% emerged, 41% 2007, 41% avg.; 1% jointed, 4% 2007, 3% avg. Sugarbeets 90% planted, 91% 2007, 93% avg.; 16% emerged, 18% 2007, 34% avg. Spring wheat 65% planted, 80% 2007, 74% avg.; 25% emerged, 33% 2007, 38% avg.; 1% jointed, 1% 2007, 2% avg. Corn 39% planted, 48% 2007, 47% avg.; 2% emerged, 6% 2007, 6% avg. Dry beans 2% planted, 2% 2007, 1% avg. Spring calves born 93%, 96% 2007, 95% avg. Farm flock 90% ewes lambed, 95% 2007, 95% avg.; 86% sheep shorn, 95% 2007, 97% avg. Range flock 44% ewes lambed, 52% 2007, 46% avg.; 75% sheep shorn, 76% 2007, 83% avg. Range and pasture conditions 1% very poor, 16% poor, 42% fair, 37% good, 4% excellent. Calf and lamb losses were light to mostly normal. Cattle moved to summer pasture 14%. Sheep moved to summer pasture 6%. Cool temperatures continued to prevail across the State for most of the week.

## May 8 ENSO Update

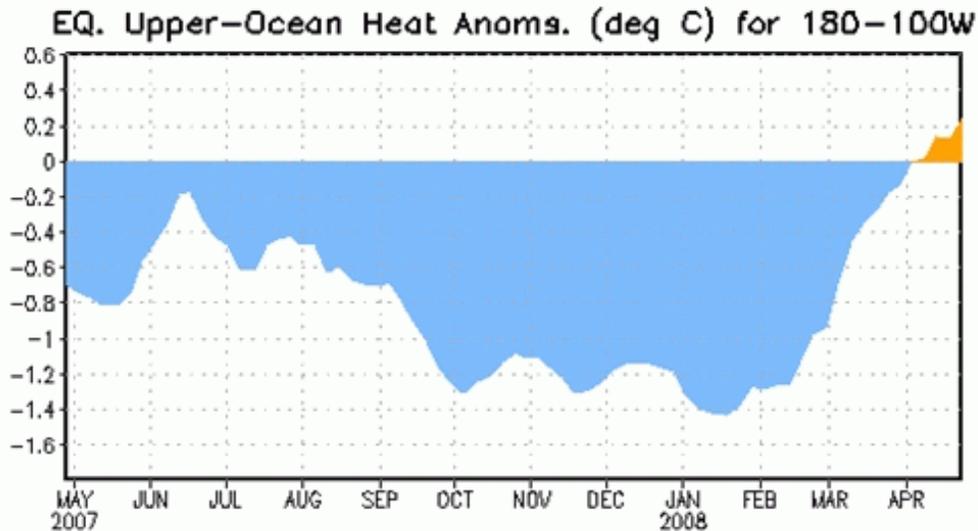


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) in the equatorial Pacific ( $5^{\circ}\text{N}$ - $5^{\circ}\text{S}$ ,  $180^{\circ}$ - $100^{\circ}\text{W}$ ). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

### Synopsis: A transition from La Niña to ENSO-neutral conditions is possible during June-July 2008.

La Niña continued to weaken during April 2008, as reflected by changes in sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across the equatorial Pacific Ocean. Negative SST anomalies in the central and east-central equatorial Pacific have weakened, while positive SST anomalies are confined to parts of the eastern equatorial Pacific. The latest weekly SSTs in the westernmost Niño-4 and Niño-3.4 regions are between  $0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$  below average, while departures in the easternmost Niño-3 and Niño-1+2 regions are  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $-0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  respectively.

Positive subsurface ocean temperatures at thermocline depth have continued to increase in central and east-central equatorial Pacific. While this increase has resulted in positive heat content anomalies (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean; Fig. 1), a shallow layer of negative anomalies in the central Pacific continues to persist between the surface and 100m. Despite these changes, SSTs remain sufficiently cool to maintain the persistent atmospheric anomalies associated with La Niña. Enhanced low-level easterly winds and upper-level westerly winds continued 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 La Niña.

A majority of the recent dynamical and statistical SST forecasts for the Niño 3.4 region indicate La Niña will persist through May-June-July 2008. Thereafter, there is

considerable spread in the forecasts, with the majority reflecting ENSO-neutral conditions ( $-0.5$  to  $0.5$  in the Niño-3.4 region) during the second half of the year. However, the spread of the models spans the possibility of a return to La Niña or even an El Niño by the end of 2008. Based on current atmospheric and oceanic conditions and recent trends, a transition from La Niña to ENSO-neutral conditions is possible during June- July 2008.

Atmospheric conditions related to La Niña often persist for a couple months after SSTs return to ENSO-neutral conditions. Expected La Niña impacts during May-July 2008 include a continuation of above-average precipitation over Indonesia and below-average precipitation over the central equatorial Pacific.

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 5 June 2008. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: [ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov](mailto:ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov).

# International Weather and Crop Summary

May 4 - 10, 2008

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

**FSU-WESTERN:** Unusually cold weather prevailed across Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus, slowing winter grain development as well as the emergence and establishment of spring-planted crops.

**FSU-NEW LANDS:** A warming trend increased soil temperatures for early spring grain planting.

**EUROPE:** Warm, dry weather across central and northern growing areas promoted summer crop planting and winter crop development.

**AUSTRALIA:** Mostly dry weather overspread the wheat belt, encouraging some winter grain planting and allowing uninterrupted summer crop harvesting.

**EAST ASIA:** Showers maintained good soil moisture for summer crops throughout most of China.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** The summer monsoon brought showers to

Indochina and the Philippines, benefiting newly planted crops.

**ARGENTINA:** Mild, dry weather promoted rapid corn and soybean harvesting.

**BRAZIL:** Cool, dry weather covered nearly all major farming areas of central and southern Brazil.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Rain boosted prospects for Turkish winter grains, while chronic dryness continued to adversely impact crops in northwestern Iran.

**NORTHWEST AFRICA:** Rain in Algeria and Tunisia was generally too late to benefit filling winter crops.

**CANADA:** Spring grain and oilseed plantings were underway on the Prairies.

**MEXICO:** Dry weather returned to major winter sorghum areas of Tamaulipas.

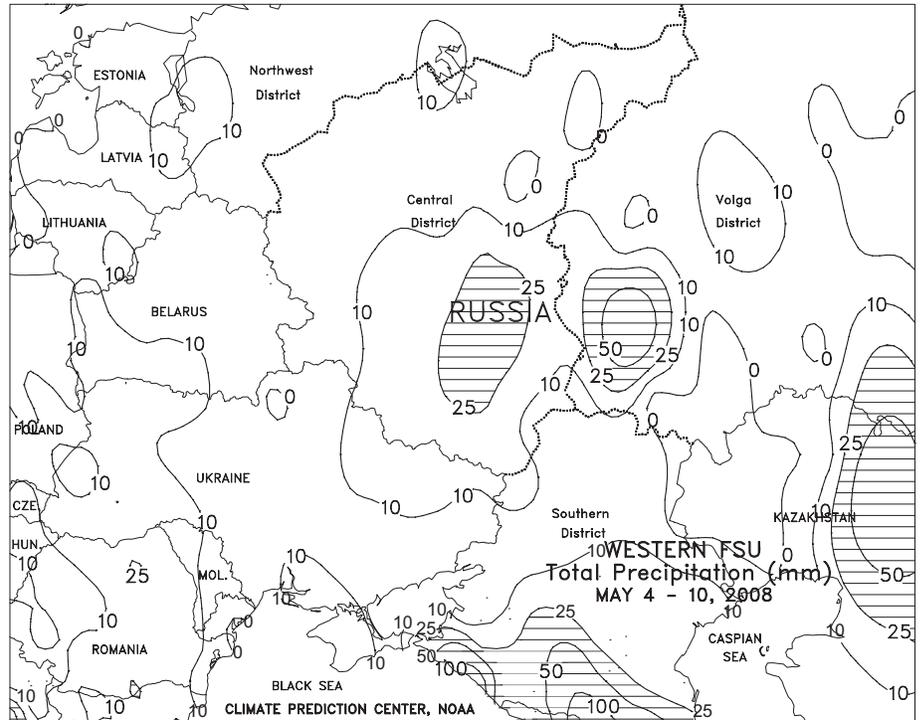
### EUROPE

Warm, dry weather prevailed across northern and central Europe, while rain returned to the Iberian Peninsula. A slow-moving upper-air disturbance generated locally heavy showers (15-80 mm) over most of Spain, providing additional late-season moisture for filling winter grains but slowing summer crop planting. Light to moderate showers (5-25 mm) also swept across the Balkans, maintaining much-improved prospects (versus last year) for reproductive winter grains. Dry, generally sunny weather in northern Italy's Po River Valley promoted winter crop development, although light rain (2-10 mm) by week's end eased irrigation requirements. Meanwhile, a broad ridge of high pressure centered over northern Europe maintained dry, warmer-than-normal weather from England and France eastward into western Poland. In particular, sunny skies coupled with weekly average temperatures up to 7 degrees C above normal in southeastern England and northern France accelerated winter wheat into reproduction. Dry, mild weather (weekly average temperatures 1-5 degrees C above normal) in Germany and northern Poland was favorable for jointing winter grains, with generally adequate soil moisture for crop development.



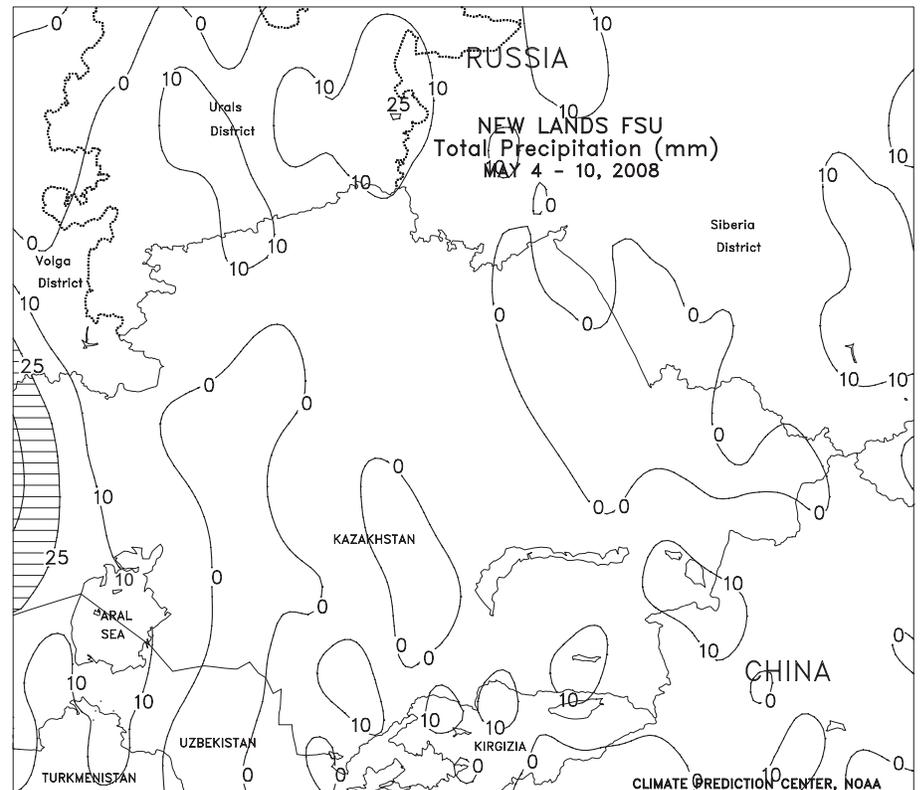
**FSU-WESTERN**

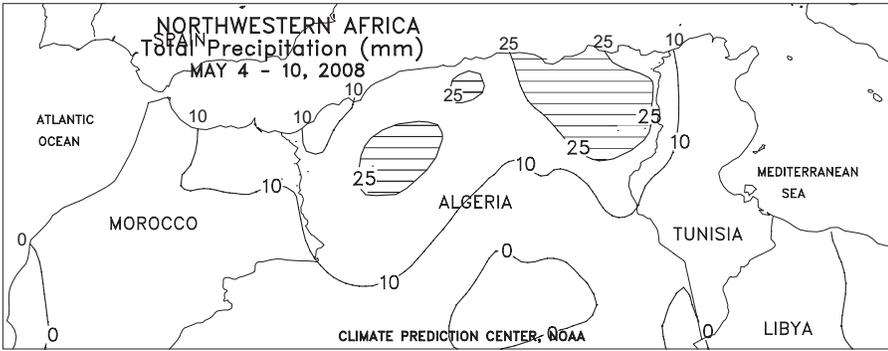
A strong cold front pushed southward across the region, producing scattered showers and ushering in unusually cold air. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees C below normal in Ukraine and the Central and Southern Districts in Russia and 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in the Russian Volga District and Belarus. The cold weather slowed winter grain development as well as the emergence and establishment of spring-planted crops. Lowest weekly temperatures ranged from -4 to -1 degrees C in Belarus, the northern portion of the Central District in Russia, and the eastern portion of the Russian Volga District. Spotty locations in central Ukraine and the northern portion of the Southern District recorded temperature readings near to slightly below freezing. Overall, temperatures did not fall low enough or last for a sufficient amount of time to threaten winter grains in the jointing stage. However, summer crop planting was underway in Ukraine and southern Russia and the freeze may have caused some localized damage to newly-emerging sunflowers, corn, and sugar beets. Spring planting activities continued to progress at a rapid pace in Russia, helped by several days of dry weather. Dry weather also prevailed in Ukraine. Significant precipitation (10-25 mm or more) was confined to the southern portions of the Central, Volga, and Southern Districts, causing only temporary delays in planting. Reports from Russia as of May 12 indicated that spring grain planting was 49 percent complete, while corn, sugar beets, and sunflowers were 68, 78, and 82 percent planted, respectively.



**FSU - NEW LANDS**

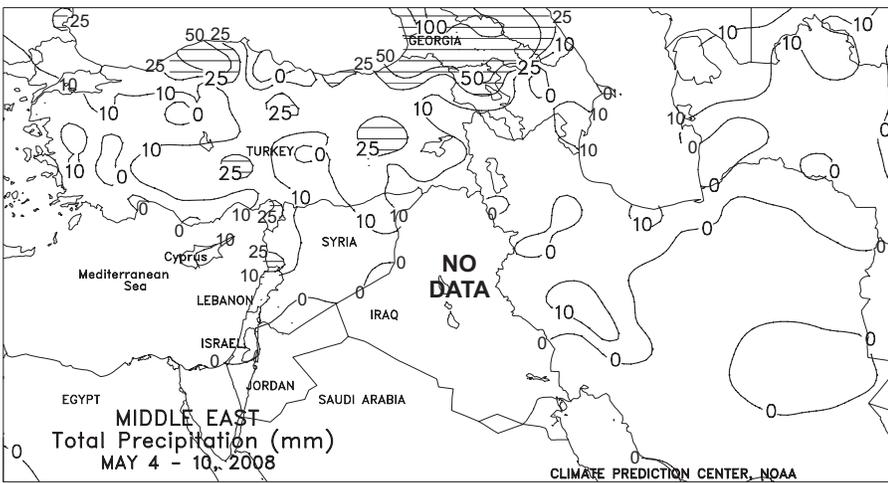
A warming trend overspread the region during the week, increasing soil temperatures for spring grain planting that typically begins in May. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C above normal in the Urals and Siberia Districts in Russia and near to slightly below normal in Kazakhstan. Generally dry weather (precipitation amounts around 10 mm or less) prevailed across the region, helping fieldwork. Precipitation accumulations since last autumn were below normal in most of Russia and Kazakhstan, limiting soil moisture recharge. As a result, timely rains will be needed during the growing season to ensure favorable spring grain yield prospects.





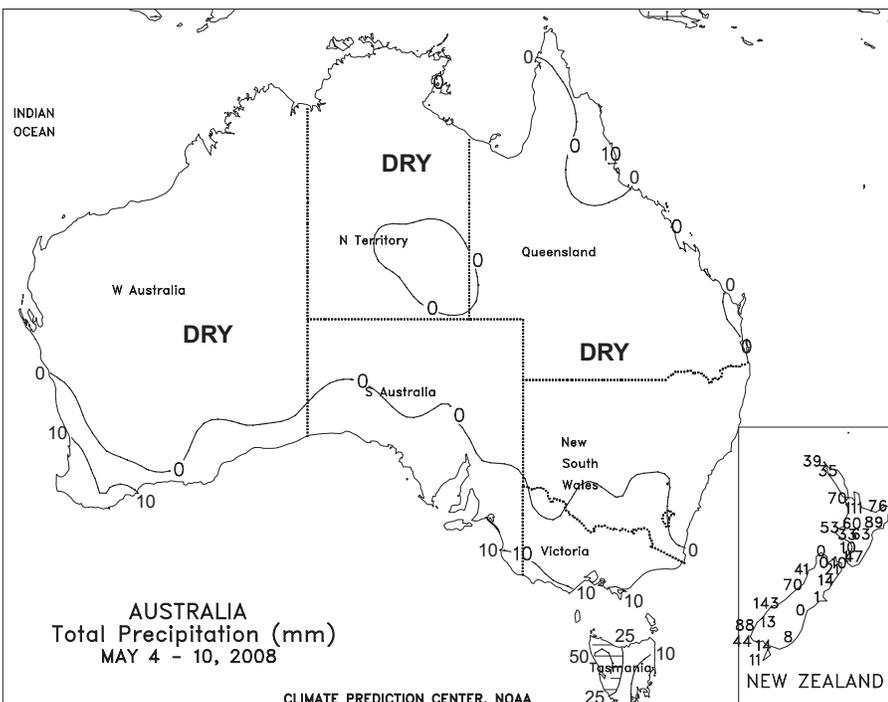
**NORTHWEST AFRICA**

Rain returned to northwestern Africa, although the precipitation was generally too late to benefit maturing winter grains. In southern Morocco, where deteriorating crop prospects are now on par with last year's extreme drought, dry weather facilitated harvesting of wheat and barley. From northern Morocco into western-most portions of Tunisia, widespread, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (5-50 mm) provided much-needed topsoil moisture for late-filling winter grains, although most crops were too far advanced to benefit from the rainfall. Across the remainder of Tunisia, dry weather contributed to increasing drought and declining prospects for late-filling winter grains.



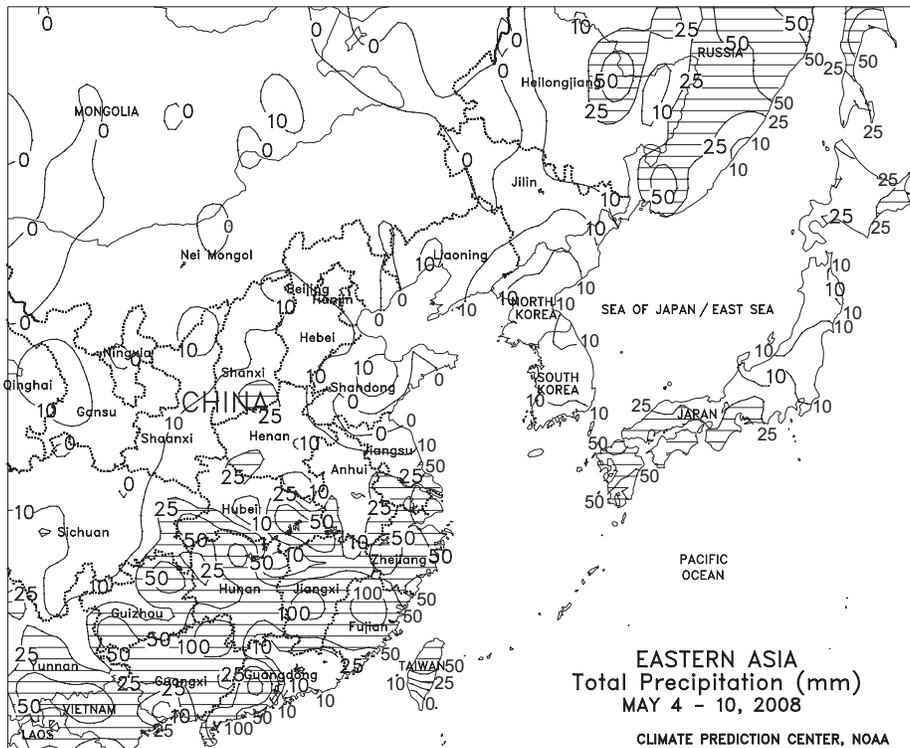
**MIDDLE EAST**

Rain boosted prospects for Turkish winter grains, while drought continued to impact eastern growing areas. In Turkey, a pair of disturbances generated timely showers (2-30 mm) for flowering to filling winter wheat. Showers also fell along the eastern Mediterranean Coast, although the moisture was too late to benefit drought-afflicted winter wheat and barley. In northwestern Iran, expanding dryness continued to cut yield prospects for filling winter grains. Most crop areas in the Middle East have been affected by this year's drought, with the greatest impacts observed from northern Syria and southeastern Turkey eastward into northern Iraq and western Iran.



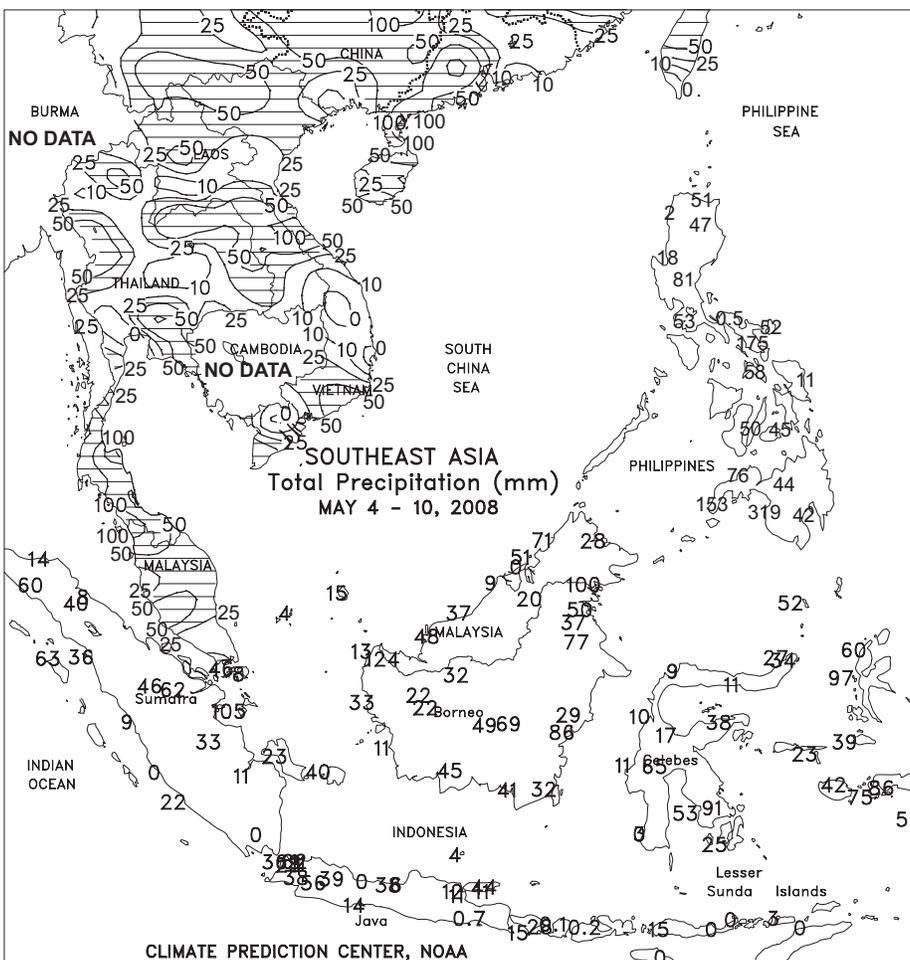
**AUSTRALIA**

Mostly dry weather (less than 5 mm) overspread the wheat belt. The dryness likely prompted additional wheat and barley planting in Western Australia, where recent rains have maintained adequate topsoil moisture for early sown winter grains. Farther east, relatively dry weather spurred some winter grain planting in southeastern Australia, but further rain is needed to erase lingering long-term moisture deficits and to encourage more widespread sowing. In northern New South Wales and Queensland, dry weather allowed summer crop harvesting to continue without delay, but reduced topsoil moisture for germinating to emerging winter wheat. Temperatures in major summer crop areas averaged about 2 to 3 degrees C below normal, while in southeastern Australia temperatures averaged about 1 degree C below normal. In Western Australia, temperatures averaged about 2 degrees C above normal.



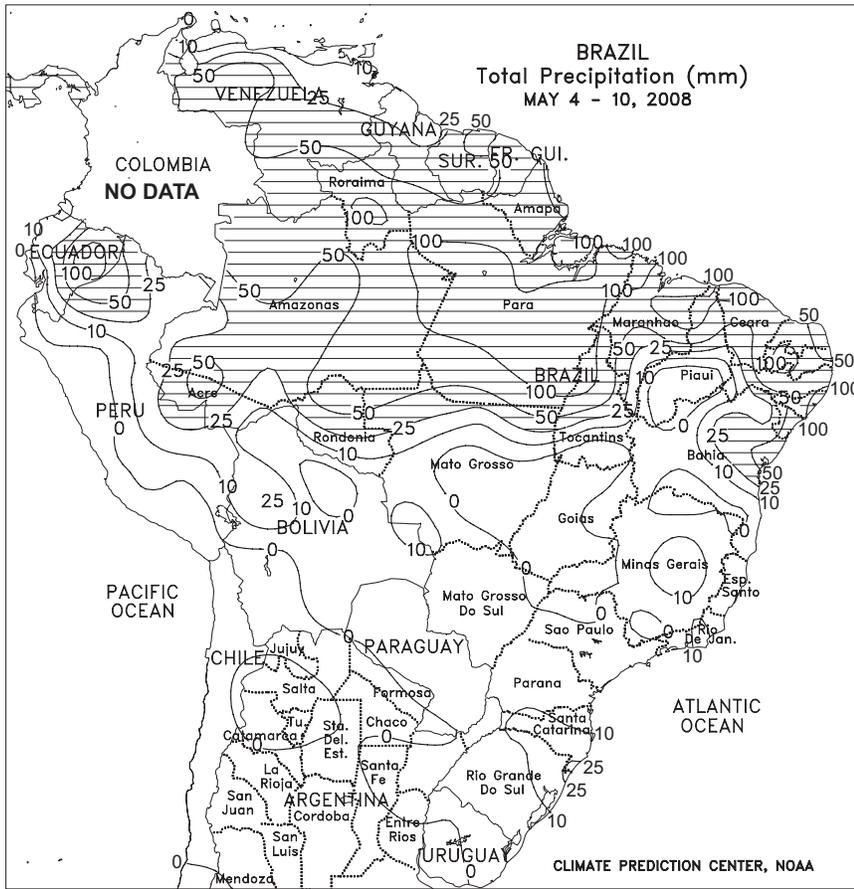
**EASTERN ASIA**

Showers prevailed across most major growing areas of China, benefiting emerging to vegetative summer crops. In Manchuria, showers (10-25 mm) were confined to the eastern growing areas of Heilongjiang, benefiting emerging corn and soybeans, while mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere. On the North China Plain, 10 to 25 mm of rainfall aided emerging to vegetative corn, cotton, and soybeans as well as filling winter wheat. In contrast, mostly dry weather occurred in Shandong and northern Jiangsu. Winter wheat harvesting typically begins in late-May and dry weather would be welcomed in the coming weeks to ensure a good harvest. Winter rapeseed harvesting was likely underway in the Yangtze Valley, although occasional showers (10-25 mm) caused minor delays. The heaviest rainfall (25-100 mm) in China occurred south of the Yangtze River, benefiting vegetative corn and soybeans, along with vegetative to filling rice.



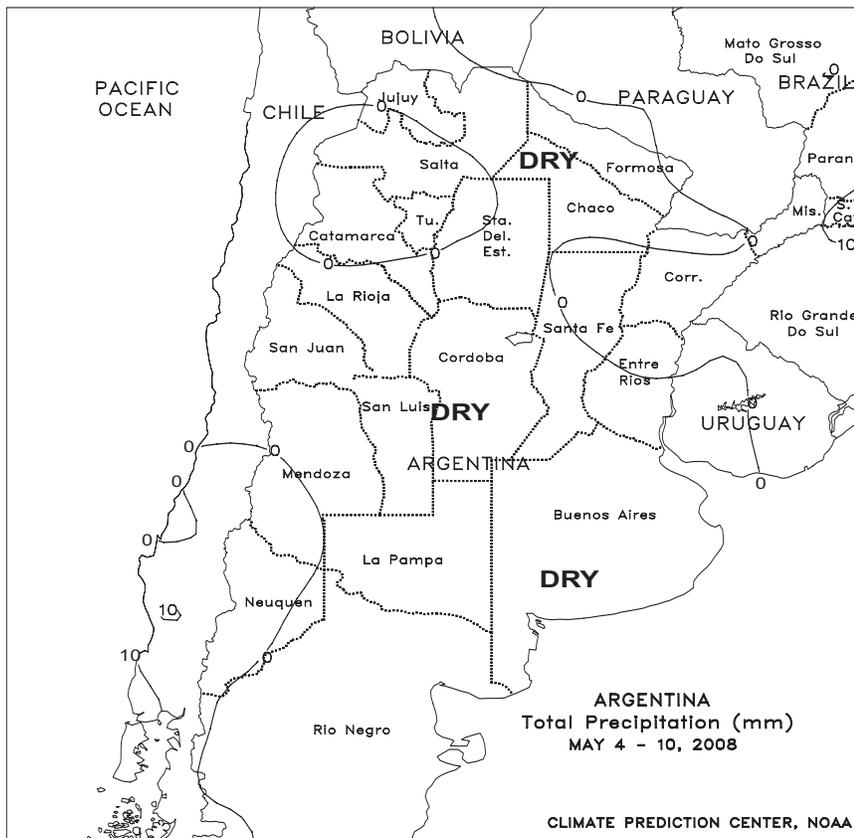
**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

The summer monsoon season began across most of the region, bringing copious rainfall to the Philippines and scattered showers to Indochina. In Thailand, scattered showers, with locally heavy amounts (10-100 mm) maintained ample moisture for newly planted main-season rice and vegetative corn, although a small area of dryness occurred in the southern North Region. In Vietnam, sowing of summer-autumn rice progressed in the south under light showers (10-25 mm), while rain (25-50 mm) in the north benefited winter-spring rice. Soaking rains (25-100 mm) prevailed throughout the Philippines with torrential amounts (100-200 mm or more) in western Mindanao. Soil moisture remained favorable throughout the eastern Philippines but the monsoon has yet to become established in much of the west and irrigation was still necessary to ensure good crop development. Showers (25-50 mm) continued to maintain adequate moisture supplies for oil palm in Indonesia and Malaysia.



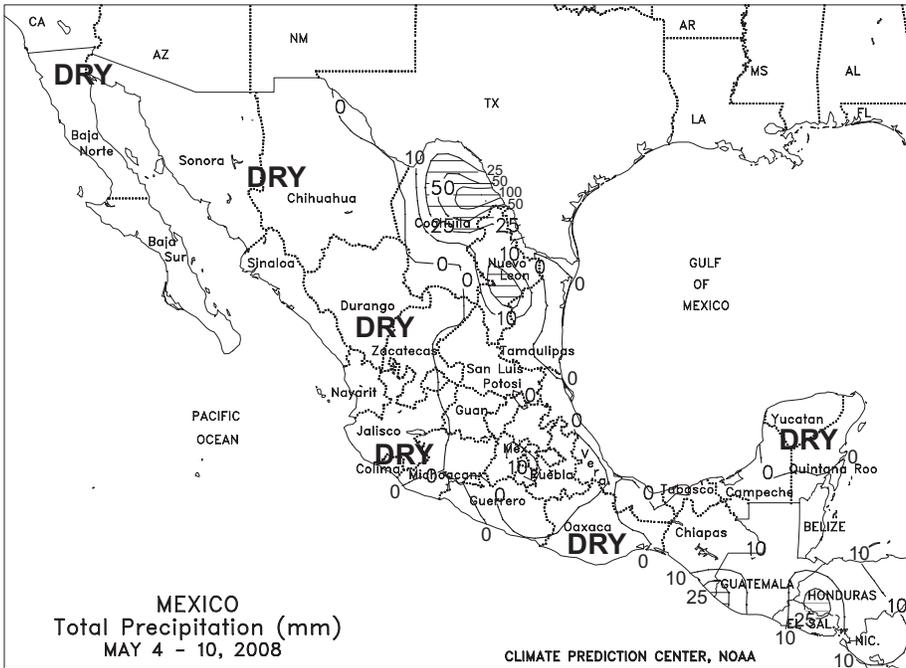
**BRAZIL**

Dry weather dominated a broad area of southern and central Brazil, with little or no rain from Rio Grande do Sul northward to Mato Grosso and western Bahia. In the south, the drier conditions favored winter wheat planting and improved conditions for soybean harvesting in Rio Grande do Sul after recent bouts of occasionally heavy showers. Sunny skies promoted growth of winter (safrinha) corn and emerging wheat, although below-normal temperatures (2-3 degrees C below normal) lowered growth rates. Frost was possible in sections of southern Parana; at this point in the growing season, potential impacts on agriculture from a freeze would be limited to immature winter corn. Elsewhere, temperatures averaged closer to normal from Mato Grosso and Minas Gerais through the northeast, with lows staying well above freezing in the main coffee, citrus, and sugarcane areas of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. Brazil's main-season soy harvest should be nearing completion, although fieldwork was lagging the usual pace in parts of the south, due to the recent wetness, and in western Bahia, where planting was unusually late.

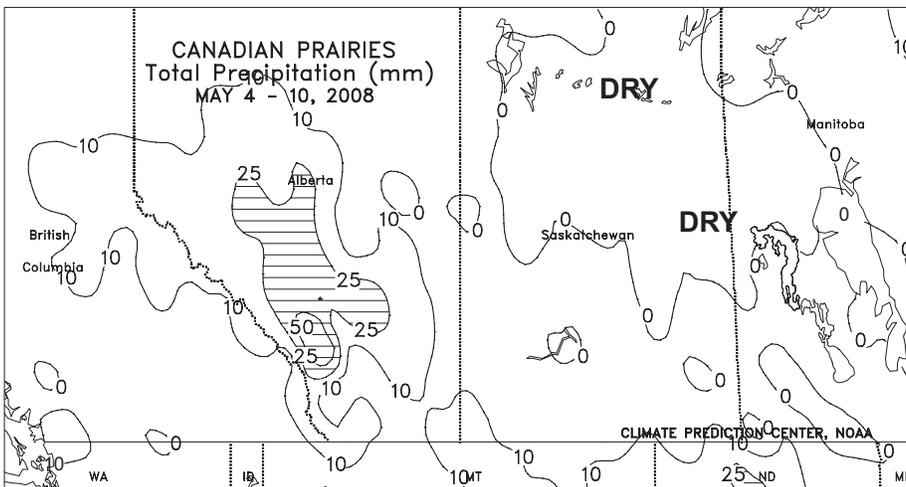


**ARGENTINA**

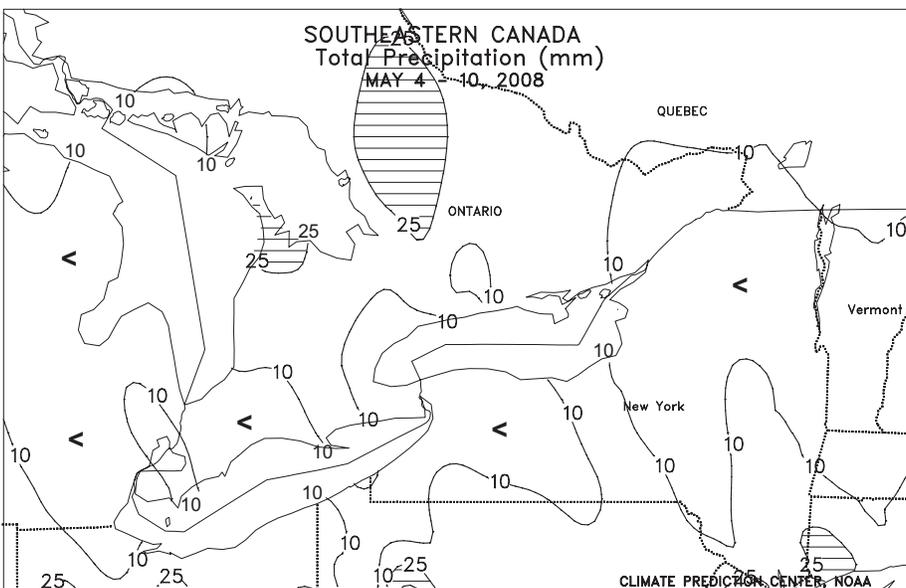
Dry weather promoted corn and soybean harvesting throughout central Argentina. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal, with freezing temperatures (-3 to 0 degrees C) confined to Buenos Aires and La Pampa. Dry weather also dominated northern Argentina, including recently wet locations of the northeast. Cooler-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C below normal) accompanied the dryness in the north but freezing temperatures appeared to be confined to higher elevation farming areas in the west. According to Argentina's ministry of agriculture (SAGPyA), corn and soybeans were 65 and 78 percent harvested, respectively, as of May 8, more than 10 points ahead of last year's pace for both crops. Cotton was 67 percent harvested. Winter wheat planting was reportedly underway, but rain will be needed in the main growing areas of central Argentina before fieldwork can become widespread.



**MEXICO**  
 Dry weather dominated most of Mexico. The exception was in the northeast, where rain (5-25 mm or more) fell locally in Coahuila and Nuevo Leon. However, dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 1-2 degrees C above normal, with highs in the middle 30s degrees C) returned to nearby Tamaulipas, the country's largest producer of rain-fed winter sorghum, following last week's beneficial rain. Elsewhere, the dryness was favorable in northwestern Mexico for winter wheat harvesting but rain was needed on the southern plateau for planting of summer corn. Unseasonably dry weather also continued across the southern Pacific coast, limiting moisture for newly-sown summer crops.



**CANADA**  
 On the Prairies, spring grain and oilseed planting was underway, although colder-than-normal weather and pockets of drought have created delays. Temperatures averaged 4 to 6 degrees C below normal in Manitoba and northern and eastern sections of Saskatchewan, with lows generally ranging from -10 to -3 degrees C. Topsoil moisture was reportedly inadequate in southwestern Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan. In the western Prairies, rain and snow (5-25 mm or more, liquid equivalent) boosted topsoil moisture for germination, although unfavorably cool weather (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C below normal) was slowing early planting.



In eastern Canada, mild, showery weather (temperatures averaging near- to slightly below normal, with precipitation totaling 2-25 mm) maintained generally favorable conditions for vegetative winter wheat. Corn planting should be underway in southern Ontario.

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