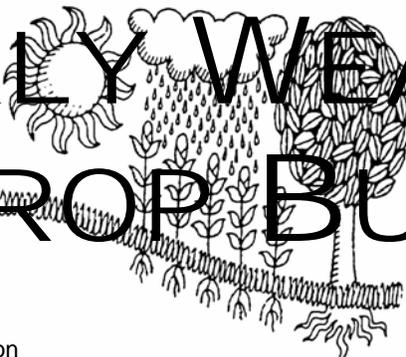
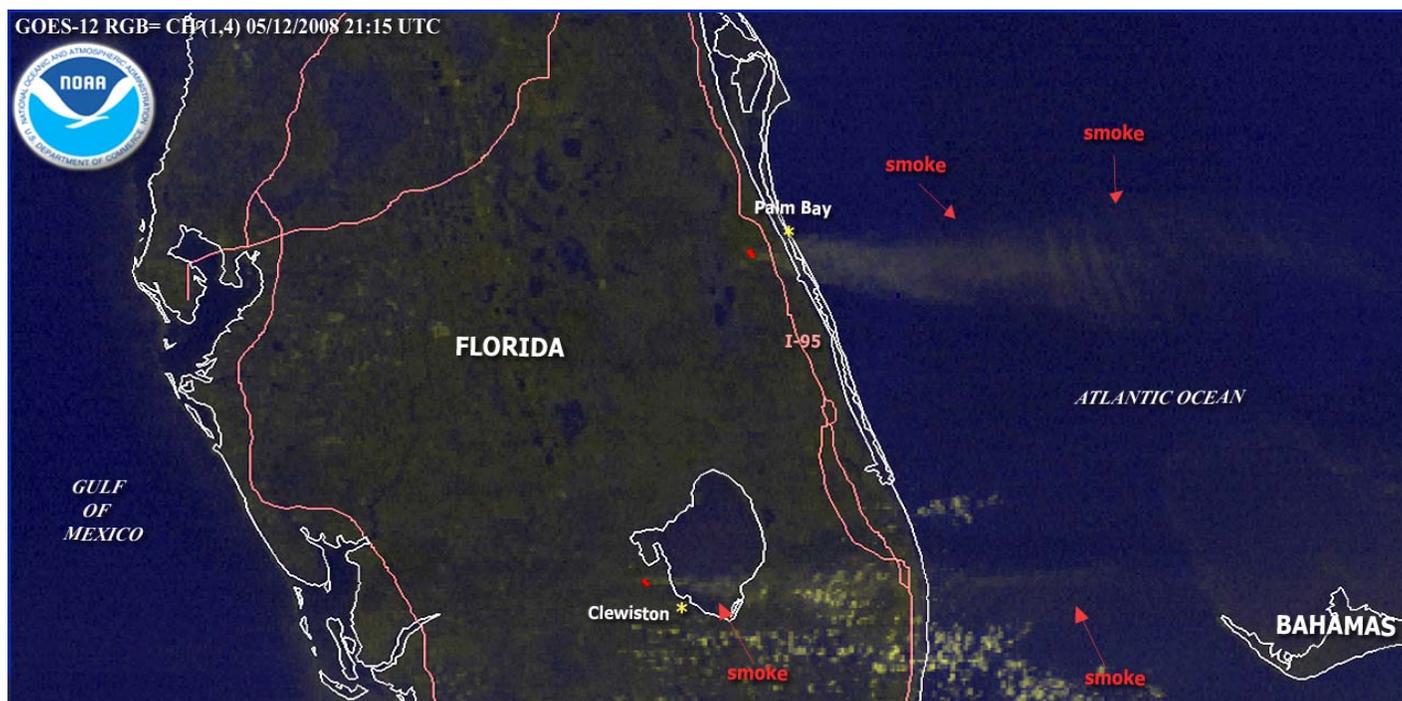


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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



This GOES satellite image taken at 2115 UTC on May 12 shows dense smoke from the Osage fire, near Palm Bay, FL, extending 350 km to the east. Structures are threatened and Interstate 95 is closed. Leftover fires in Clewiston, FL have a trail of thin smoke which stretches from southern Florida across the northern Bahamas and out over the Atlantic Ocean.

Credit: NOAA

HIGHLIGHTS May 11 - 17, 2008

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A record-setting heat wave developed across the West, boosting temperatures above 100°F as far north as Oregon and promoting rapid crop development. In the Northwest, hot weather and short-term dryness increased stress on winter grains and emerging summer crops. Meanwhile, rapidly melting snow triggered some flooding, especially in the northern Rockies. Farther east, late-week warmth also overspread the northern High Plains, but cooler-than-normal weather prevailed elsewhere. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal in a broad area stretching from the southern Plains into the eastern Corn Belt and the Mid-Atlantic States. In contrast, readings averaged more than 10°F

(Continued on page 7)

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Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

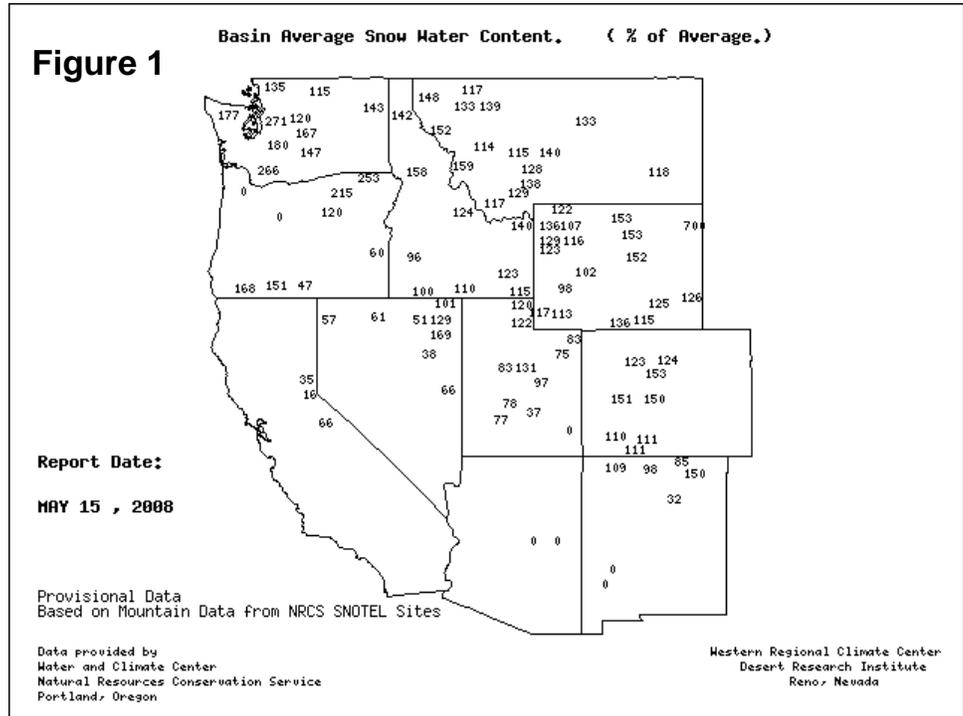
Due to unusually cool weather beginning in mid-March, Western snow packs remained exceptionally high well into May over much of the Pacific Northwest and the Rockies. In contrast, snow has essentially melted out over the mountains of Arizona and southern New Mexico. Elsewhere, an early end to the winter wet season left snow packs considerably below average in California, while scattered deficits existed across basins in Nevada and southern Utah.

Snowpack and Precipitation

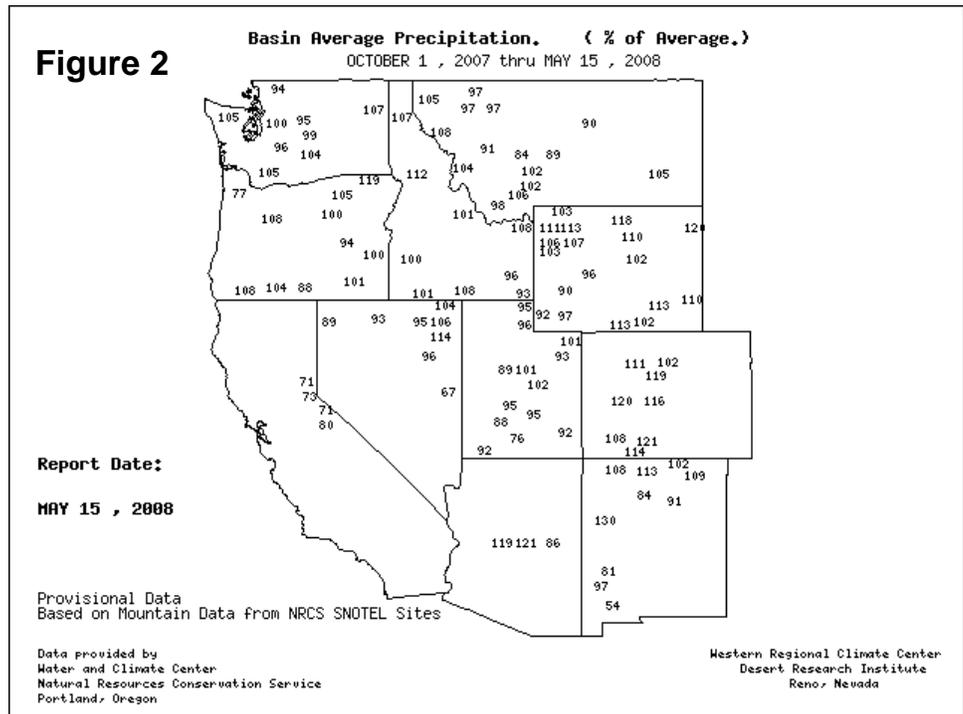
By May 15, 2008, the snow water content map reflected significantly above-normal values across northern and eastern areas of the West (figure 1). Just prior to the onset of a mid-May Western heat wave, snow water content values exceeded 200 percent in the Washington Cascades and the mountains of northeastern Oregon. At the opposite extreme, snow had already melted out in Arizona and southern portions of New Mexico and Utah. Water content values were very low (less than 50 percent of the mid-May average) in the northern and central Sierra Nevada and parts of the Great Basin.

Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2007 - May 15, 2008) was near to above average in much of the West (figure 2). However, below-average values were noted in a few river basins, mainly in the Sierra Nevada, the Great Basin, and southern New Mexico. In contrast, precipitation totals for the

SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation



season to date were somewhat above average in many river basins across Arizona and the central and southern Rockies.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

Much of the West is expected to experience average or above-average spring and summer streamflows (figure 3). Impressive streamflows will be most likely in the Four Corners region and the Pacific Northwest, while below-average flows will affect the Sierra Nevada and scattered basins elsewhere. Expectations for below-average runoff in California and the Great Basin are in part due late-season dryness.

Changes from a month ago include higher forecasted volumes north of a line from southern Oregon to the Little Bear drainage basin in western Wyoming, then north and west of a line from there to northeastern Montana. Lower forecasted volumes can be expected south of these lines.

Reservoir Storage

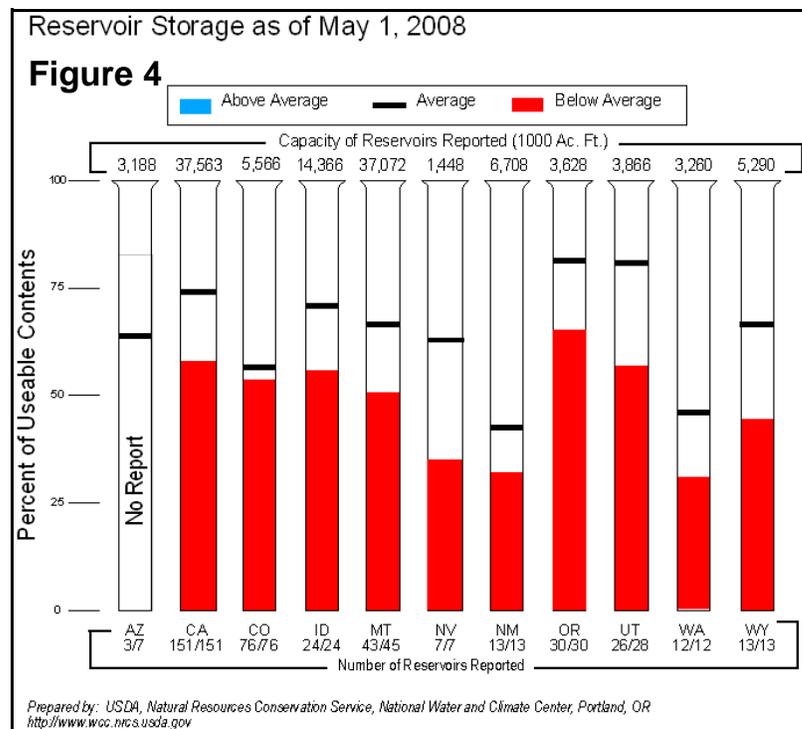
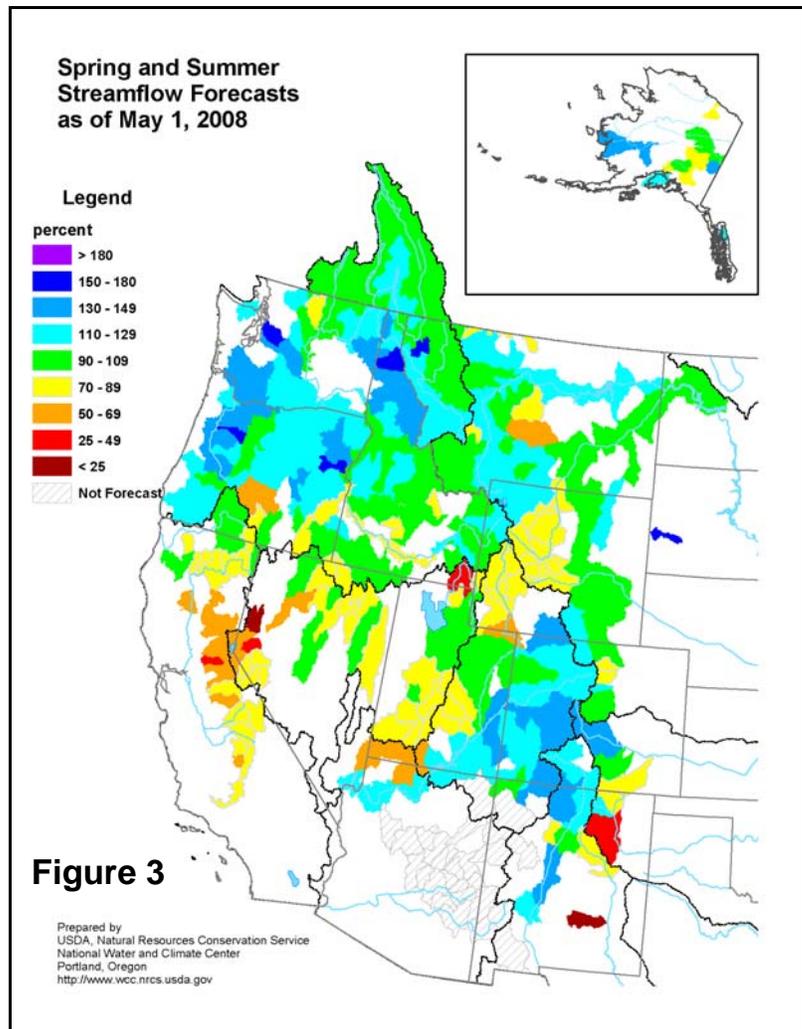
Despite one of the snowiest winters in the past decade, most Western States had below-average storage for this time of year. A delayed snow-melt season was one reason for low reservoir levels, but another important cause was the decade-long drought that has plagued much of the West.

As of May 1, 2008, reservoir storage was near average in Colorado and below average in all other Western States (figure 4). Storage figures were not yet available for Arizona, but likely will show above-average storage for May 1. Based on the unusually late melt season and improved streamflow forecasts, reservoir levels may improve in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

For More Information

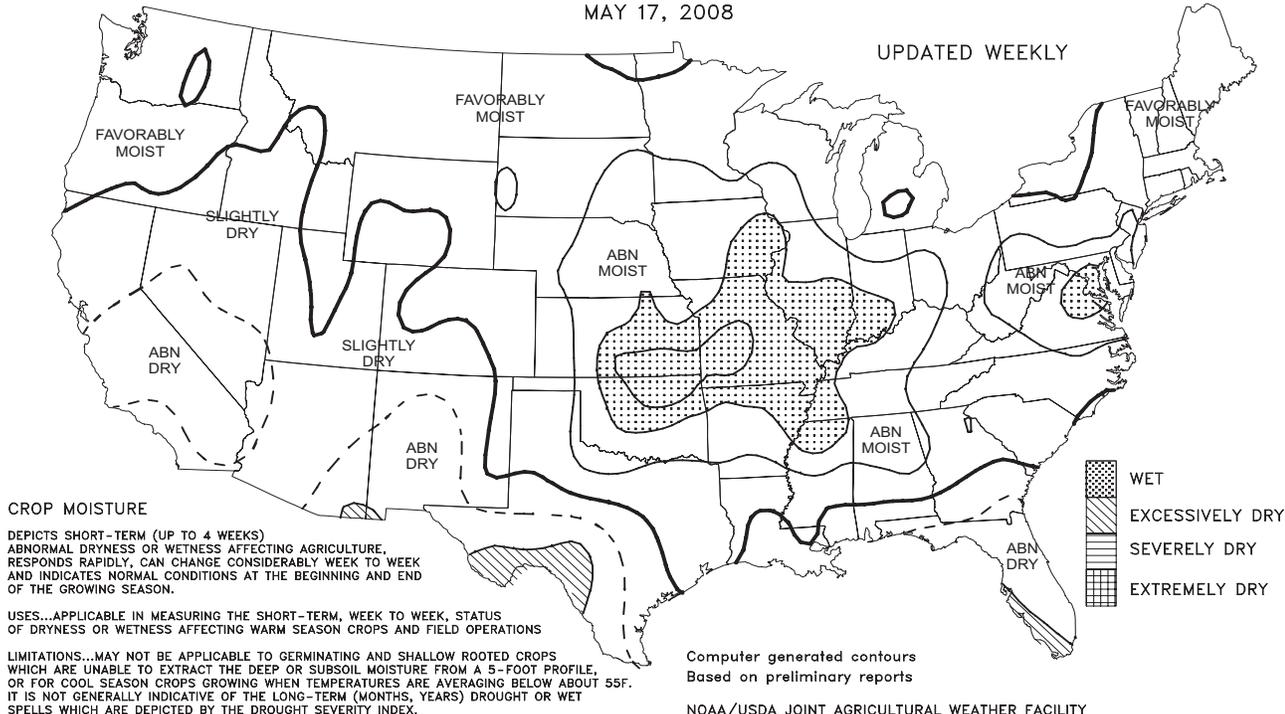
The National Water and Climate Center homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit:

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



Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
MAY 17, 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

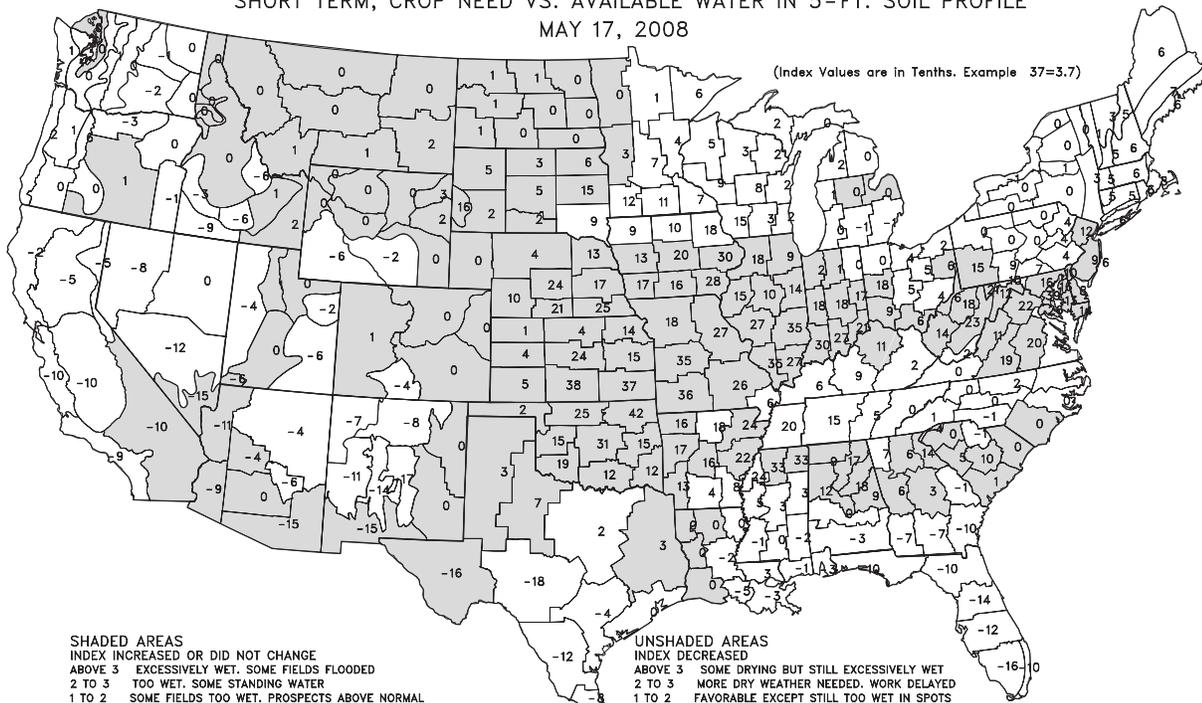
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) 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 17, 2008

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



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

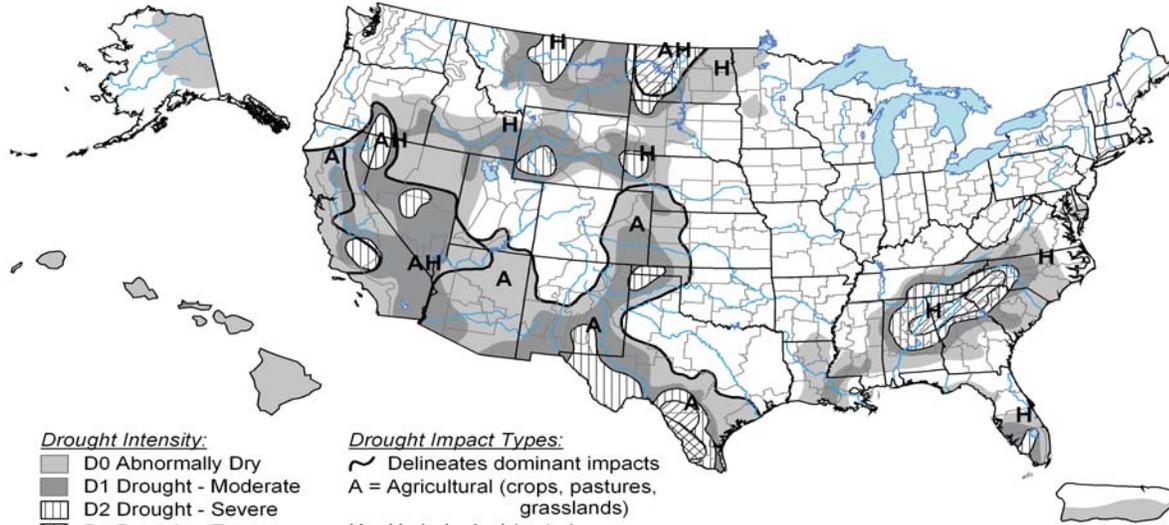
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS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

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

U.S. Drought Monitor

May 13, 2008
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:

- Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

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



Released Thursday, May 15, 2008
Author: Michael James, JAWF/CPC/NOAA

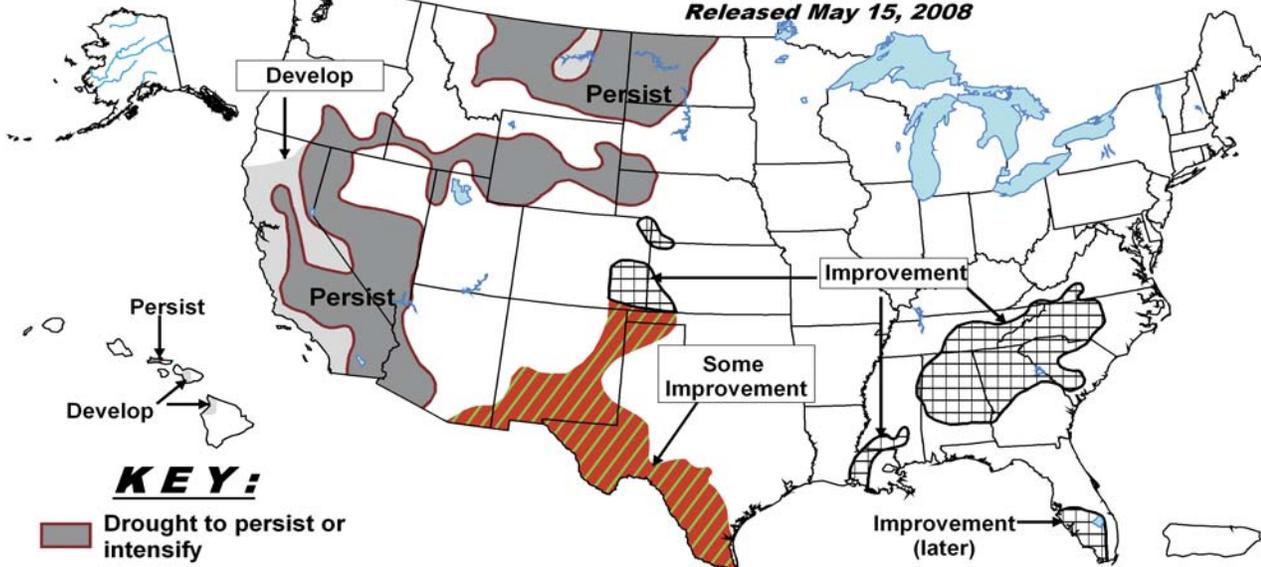
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid May 15, 2008 - August, 2008

Released May 15, 2008



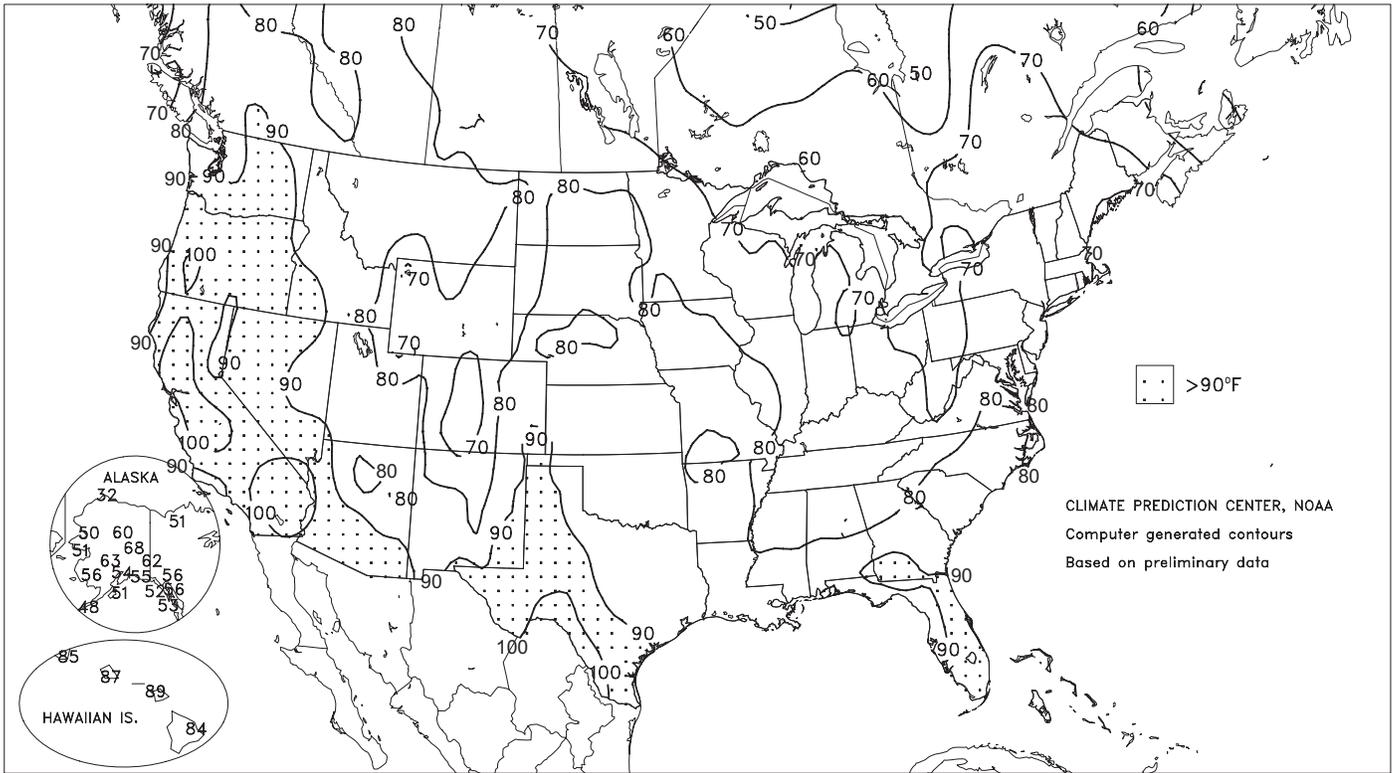
KEY:

- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

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

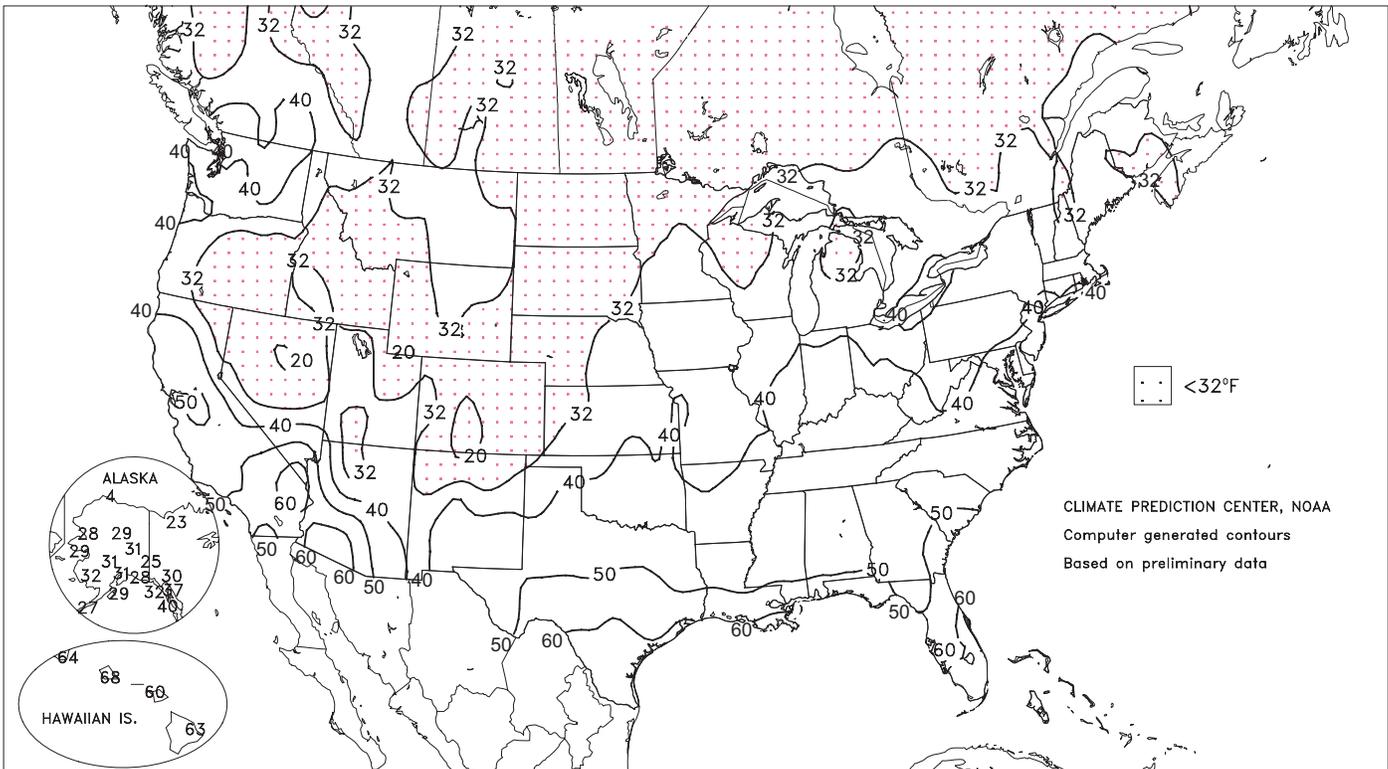
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

MAY 11 - 17, 2008



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

MAY 11 - 17, 2008



(Continued from front cover)

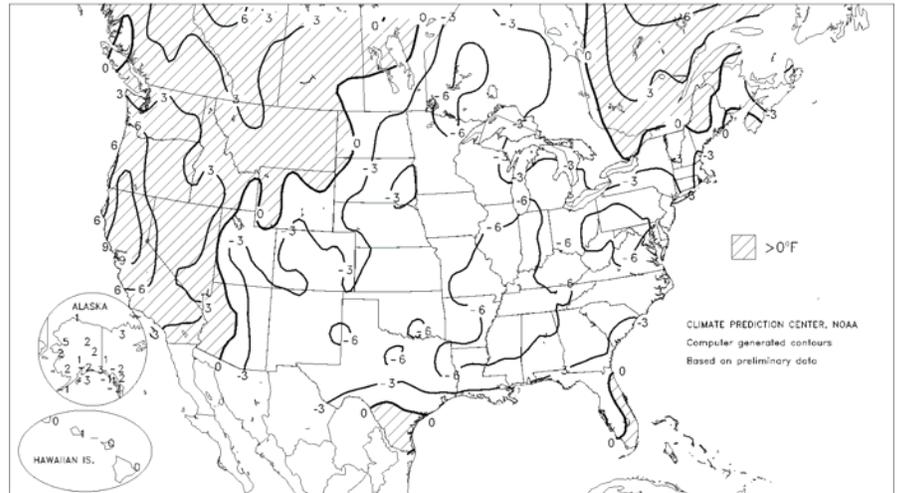
above normal in much of **northern California** and **western Oregon**. Meanwhile, favorably dry weather promoted a rapid corn and soybean planting pace in the **western Corn Belt**, but cool, wet weather hampered fieldwork from the **eastern Corn Belt into the Mid-Atlantic region**. Weekly rainfall totaled 2 to 4 inches from **southern Missouri into the northern Mid-Atlantic States**, with locally higher amounts in the latter region. Another area of heavy rain (2 to 4 inches or more) affected areas from **central Texas into Alabama and western Florida**. Excessive rainfall struck parts of **Louisiana** and neighboring areas, with isolated totals in excess of 10 inches. Despite local flooding and fieldwork delays, rainfall was generally beneficial for **Southern** summer crops. In contrast, dry weather persisted across **Florida's peninsula**, where drought-related concerns included heavy irrigation demands and wildfire-induced property losses and travel disruptions.

Early in the week, severe thunderstorms swept across the **South**, while heavy rain soaked much of the **East**. On the morning of May 11, a continuation of the previous day's tornado outbreak left two people dead near **Dublin, Laurens County, GA**. During the first 4½ months of the year, there were 100 tornado-related fatalities in the U.S. In the last quarter-century, annual tornado tolls were higher only in 1998 (130 U.S. deaths) and 1984 (122). The May 10-11 outbreak, which featured 112 tornadoes (according to preliminary reports) from the **southeastern Plains to the southern Atlantic Coast**, was followed on May 14-15 by another swarm of more than 30 tornadoes in the **western and central Gulf Coast States**. In advance of the stormy weather, hot, dry conditions prevailed in **Florida**. On May 11, **Miami, FL** (96°F), tied a monthly record most recently attained on May 15, 1995. Elsewhere in **Florida**, **Ft. Lauderdale** (95, 96, and 95°F) posted three consecutive daily-record highs from May 10-12. Farther north, however, heavy rain plagued the **Mid-Atlantic States**. From May 8-12, rainfall at airports in the vicinity of **Washington, DC**, reached 7.71 inches at **DCA**, 7.11 inches at **IAD**, and 6.15 inches at **BWI**. In the nearby **central Appalachians** of **West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania**, rain changed to snow before ending on the morning of May 12.

Farther west, chilly air settled across the **Plains** and the **Midwest**. Ironically, slow crop development helped to minimize the threat of freeze damage with respect to winter wheat. Nevertheless, daily-record lows for May 11 included 23°F in **Alliance, NE**; 25°F in **Yuma, CO**; and 33°F in **Dalhart, TX**. The following day, record lows for May 12 dipped to 43°F in **Vicksburg, MS**, and 37°F in **Springfield, MO**, while unofficial lows in the upper Midwest included 31°F near **Elkader, IA**, and 28°F in **Sparta, WI**. Meanwhile, some snow accompanied a final surge of cold air into the **West**. On May 12, **Bozeman, MT**, netted a daily-record snowfall of 3.7 inches, while **Redmond, OR**, posted a daily-record low of 21°F. A day later, 3.7 inches of snow blanketed **Flagstaff, AZ**, representing its latest accumulation of an inch or more since May 21, 1975, when 4.7 inches fell. Chilly air returned to the **High Plains** on May 14, when daily-record lows in **Colorado** included 30°F in **Colorado Springs** and 32°F in **Pueblo**.

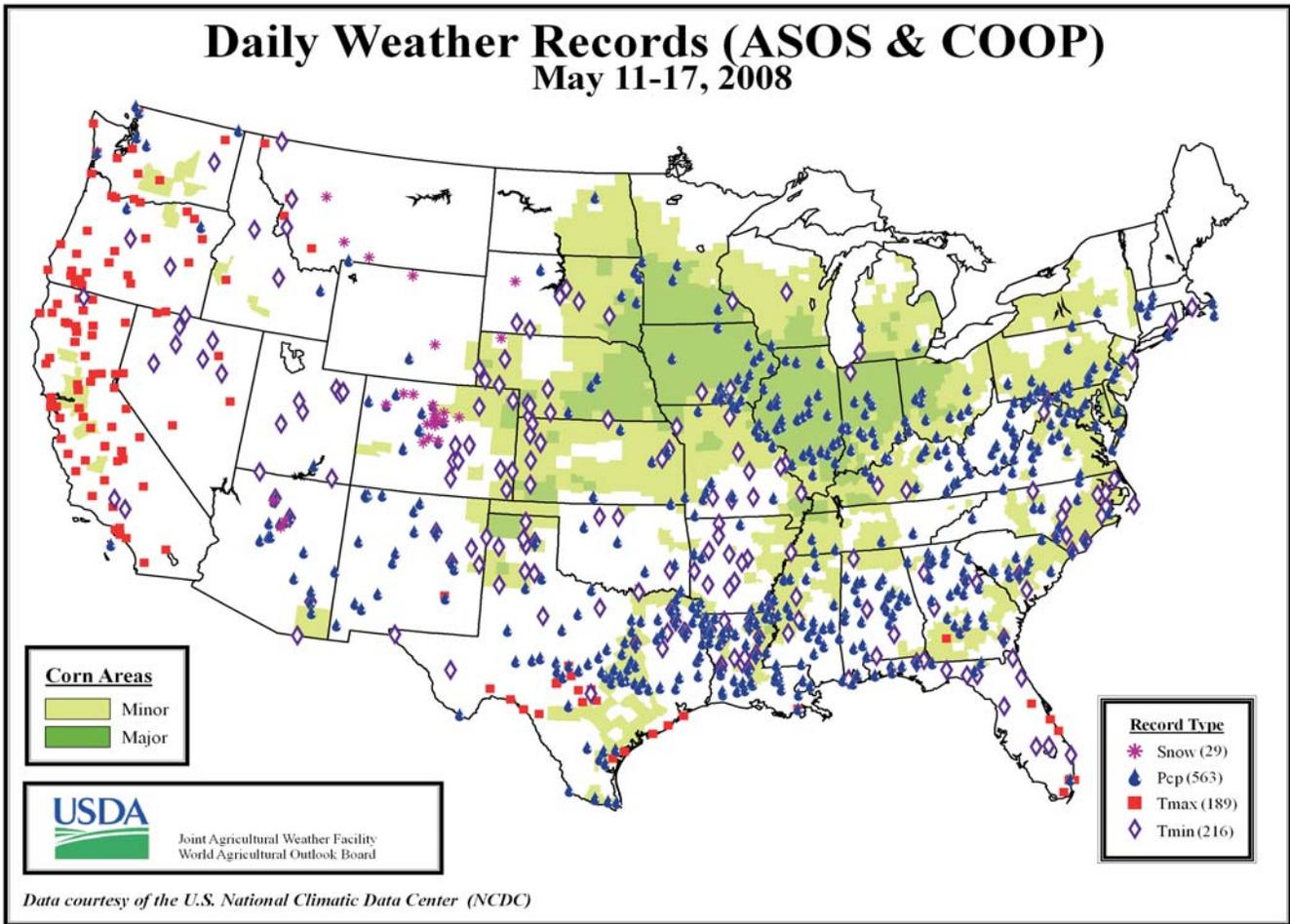
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

MAY 11 - 17, 2008



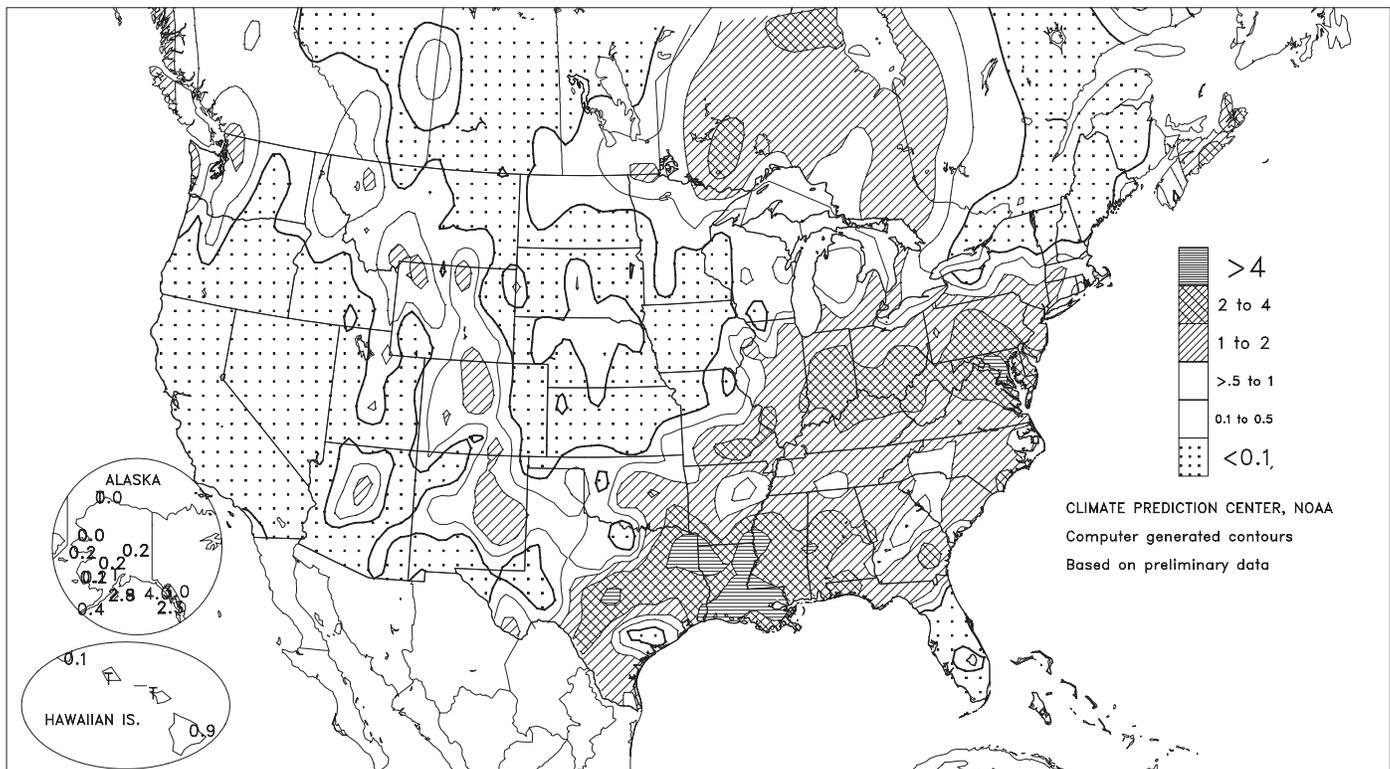
During the mid- to late-week period, torrential rain fell across parts of the **South**, while hot weather suddenly developed in the **West**. During a 24-hour period on May 13-14, **Shreveport, LA**, received 10.75 inches of rain, including 6.51 inches in a 3-hour period on May 13. **Shreveport's** three wettest 24-hour periods are: 12.44 inches on July 24-25, 1933; 10.75 inches on May 13-14, 2008; and 10.44 inches on April 12-13, 1991. Previously, **Shreveport's** wettest 3-hour period occurred on June 23, 1905, when 6.49 inches fell. In contrast, fires plagued **Florida** for much of the week. By May 19, **Florida's** largest fire was the Mustang Corner incident, which had consumed nearly 36,000 acres of grassland about 15 miles southwest of **Kendall**. The 12,500-acre Brevard complex, which consisted of six fires in **Brevard County, FL**, was responsible for the loss of 279 structures, including many homes. Farther west, **California** locations such as **Redding** (103, 103, 106, and 102°F) and **Red Bluff** (104, 104, 104, and 101°F) noted daily-record highs on 4 consecutive days from May 15-18. May 17 featured monthly record highs in numerous locations, including **Eugene, OR** (95°F; previously, 93°F on May 8, 1987); and **Carson City, NV** (94°F; previously, 93°F on May 28, 2003, and several earlier dates). In addition, **Lovelock, NV** (100°F on May 17), registered its earliest triple-digit heat (previously, 101°F on May 28, 2003), while **Seattle, WA** (90°F on May 17), notched its earliest 90-degree reading at the airport (previously, May 20, 1963). It was also **Seattle's** first 90-degree reading in May since May 28, 1983. Meanwhile, enough warmth reached the **western Corn Belt** on May 17 to produce the year's first 80-degree reading in **Des Moines, IA**. The average date of **Des Moines's** first reading of 80°F or higher is April 18.

Another week of warm, dry weather kept **Hawaii** in a period of gradual drought intensification. Month-to-date rainfall through May 17 totaled just 0.04 inch (8 percent of normal) in **Kahului, Maui**, and 0.01 inch (2 percent) in **Honolulu, Oahu**. From January 1 - May 17, rainfall totals included 2.53 inches (24 percent of normal) in **Kahului** and 1.00 inch (12 percent) in **Honolulu**. Farther north, wet weather across **south-central and southeastern Alaska** contrasted with mild, mostly dry weather across most of the **Alaskan mainland**. Daily-record precipitation amounts on May 2, 4, 7, 9, and 14 in **Kodiak** boosted the month-to-date total to 12.05 inches (348 percent of normal). Meanwhile, **Fairbanks** reported a May 1-17 average temperature of 48.9°F (3.4°F above normal), aided by 10 days with highs of 60°F or greater.



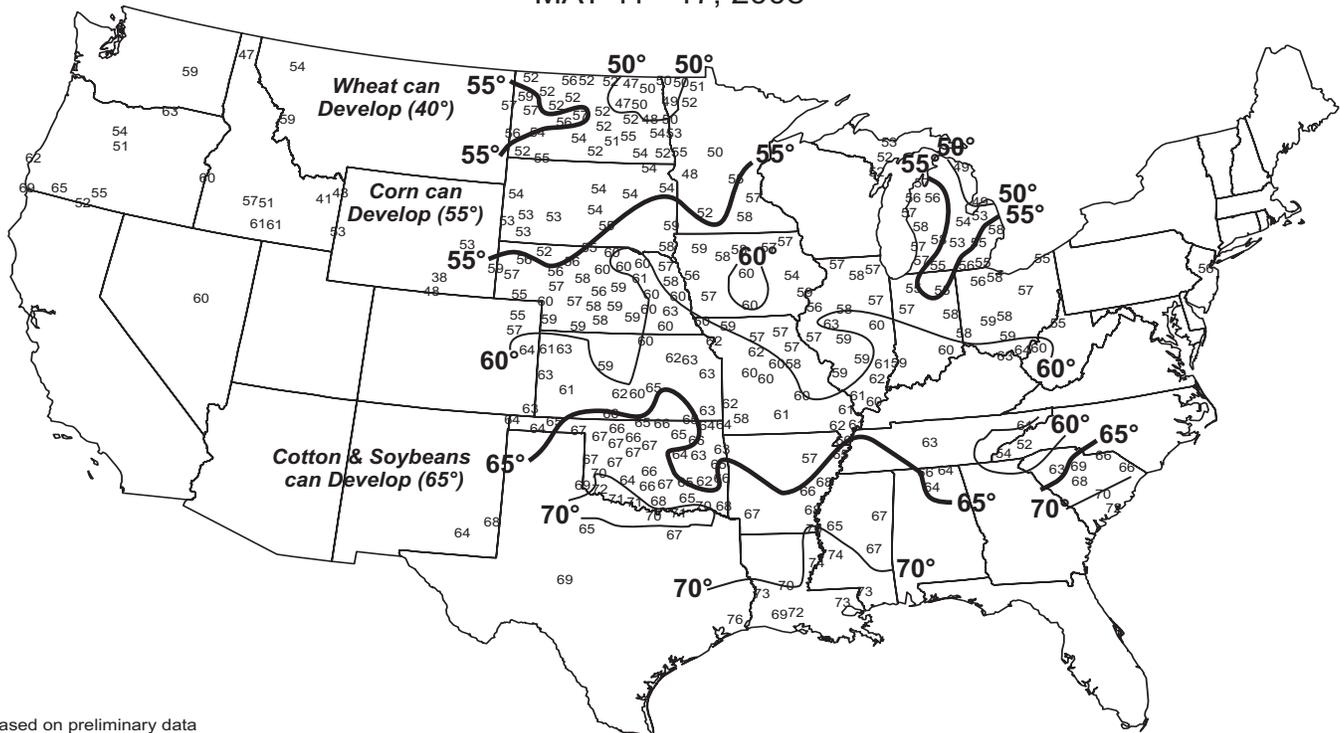
Total Precipitation (Inches)

MAY 11 - 17, 2008



Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

MAY 11 - 17, 2008



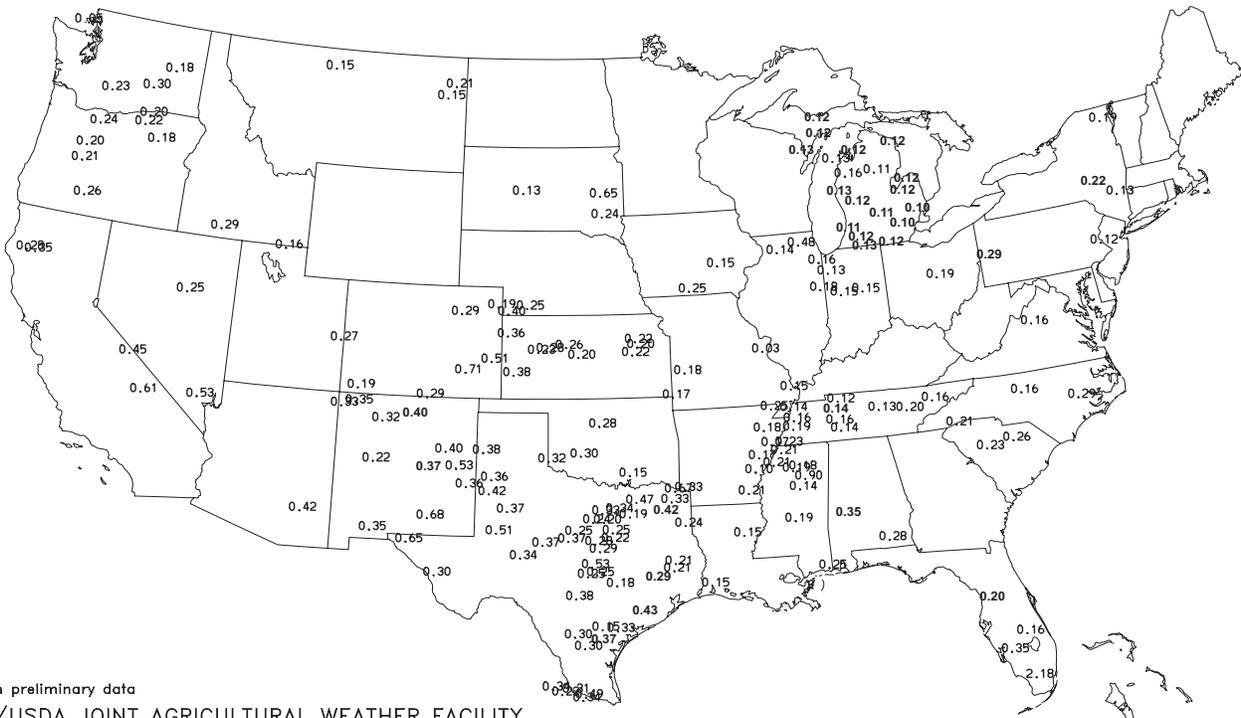
Based on preliminary data

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.

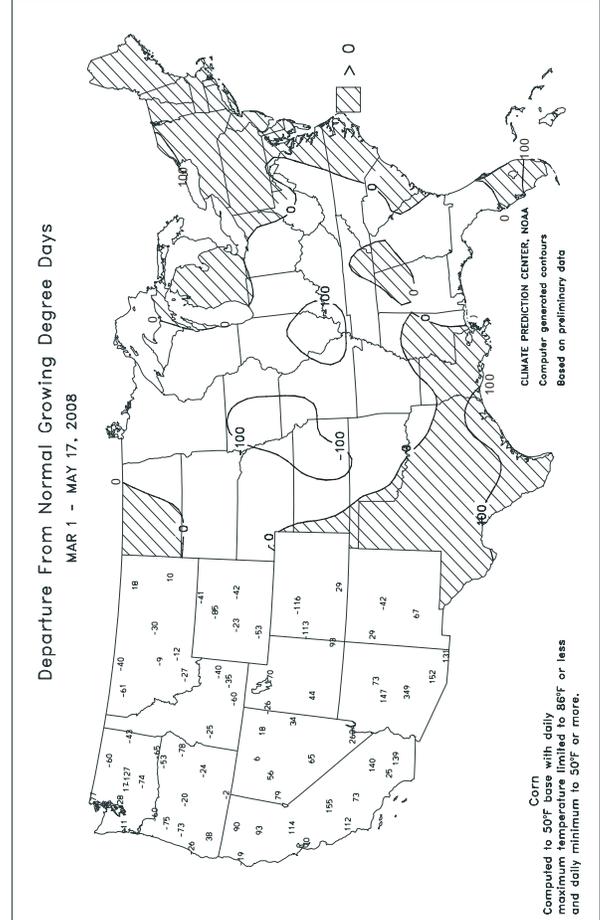
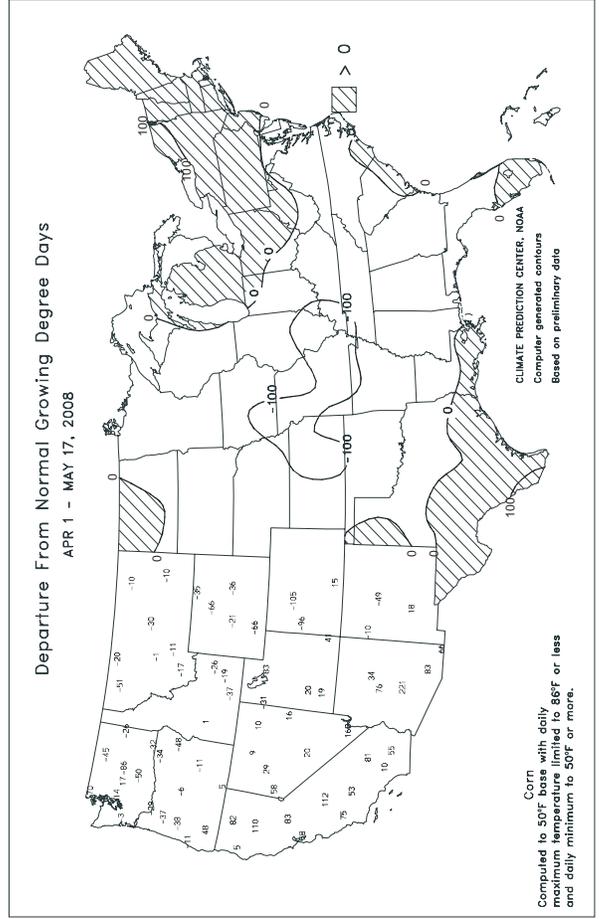
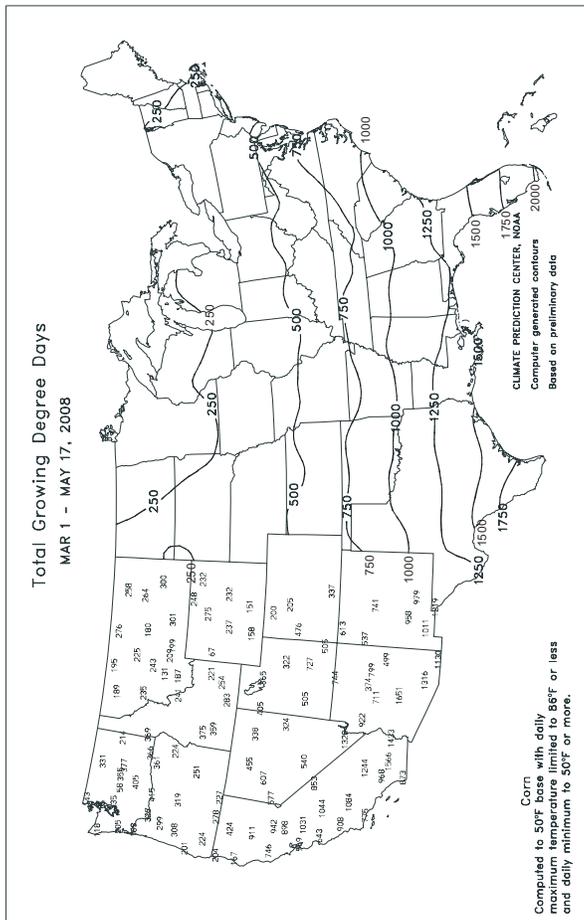
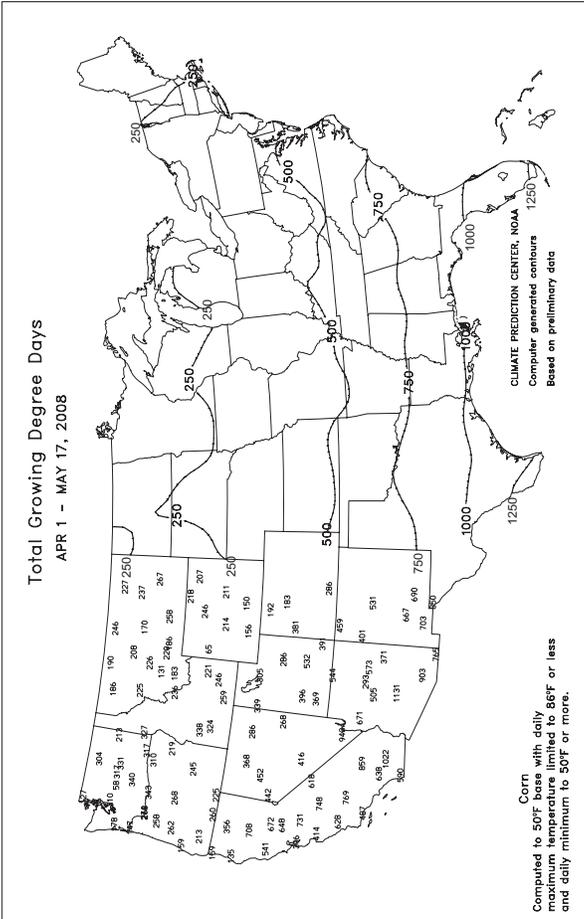
Average Pan Evaporation (Inches/Day)

MAY 11 - 17, 2008



Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY



Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 17, 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VANCE	72	54	77	47	63	-	1.24	0.79	-	-	-	-	-	71	65	0	0	4	1
PERTSHIRE	74	57	79	50	65	-	1.44	0.95	-	-	-	-	-	75	63	0	0	3	1
SCOTT	75	57	80	52	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	67	0	0	-	-
SANDY RIDGE	74	57	78	52	66	-	3.32	2.65	17.81	-	25.62	-	78	-	0	0	4	1	
NE VERONA	73	53	77	47	63	-	1.16	0.86	11.49	-	16.73	-	74	61	0	0	5	1	
SD STONEVILLE x	77	57	85	51	67	-5	2.82	1.62	1.84	15.38	109	23.70	98	81	67	0	0	4	2
INDIANOLA 1S*	74	58	78	52	66	-	2.94	2.16	13.44	-	20.16	-	74	66	0	0	3	2	
INVERNESS 5E	73	57	77	51	65	-	2.73	2.31	12.17	-	19.26	-	77	68	0	0	2	1	
SIDON	75	58	80	52	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	68	0	0	-	-
NORTH ISSAQUENA	74	57	79	50	66	-	7.14	4.46	-	-	-	-	-	72	66	0	0	3	2
SILVER CITY	75	58	80	50	67	-	4.86	3.94	14.32	-	23.27	-	75	67	0	0	3	2	
ONWARD	73	59	77	50	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	69	0	0	-	-
MAYDAY	76	58	79	49	67	-	4.88	4.10	14.26	-	24.14	-	74	68	0	0	2	2	
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	73	46	86	40	61	-2	0.00	-1.03	0.00	8.94	113	9.89	102	-	-	0	0	0	0
ALBANY	71	45	85	37	59	-4	0.00	-1.01	0.00	9.57	112	11.75	109	65	54	0	0	0	0
ST. JOSEPH	70	48	83	40	60	-3	0.01	-1.19	0.01	9.30	110	12.04	117	-	-	0	0	1	0
NC LINNEUS	70	44	82	35	58	-4	0.11	-1.21	0.11	10.21	117	13.89	127	63	52	0	0	1	0
BRUNSWICK	71	47	86	39	59	-4	0.10	-1.22	0.09	10.07	119	13.33	116	68	57	0	0	2	0
NE NOVELTY	67	46	80	38	57	-6	0.71	-0.53	0.71	10.09	115	14.77	128	64	51	0	0	1	1
MONROE CITY	68	45	80	37	58	-5	0.60	-0.70	0.51	9.84	112	15.74	131	63	52	0	0	2	1
WC GREEN RIDGE	70	47	80	39	59	-3	0.33	-1.00	0.25	13.36	133	17.89	131	67	53	0	0	3	0
C AUXVASSE	69	46	81	39	58	-5	0.50	-0.79	0.35	11.82	124	17.31	131	64	54	0	0	2	0
SANBORN FIELD	70	47	81	38	60	-4	0.38	-1.16	0.25	12.46	121	18.40	129	67	54	0	0	2	0
WILLIAMSBURG	69	46	81	38	58	-4	0.70	-0.61	0.35	12.64	116	18.72	117	63	53	0	0	2	0
COLUMBIA	69	46	80	38	59	-4	0.50	-1.02	0.30	12.97	126	18.69	131	-	-	0	0	3	0
VERSAILLES	71	48	81	40	60	-4	1.55	0.07	1.10	15.19	142	20.75	143	66	54	0	0	3	1
EC COOK STATION	70	45	81	34	58	-7	1.21	-0.02	0.66	19.72	179	27.07	174	65	55	0	0	3	2
SW LAMAR	70	48	79	40	59	-6	1.00	-0.32	0.83	19.01	171	22.78	149	68	56	0	0	2	1
SC MOUNTAIN GROVE	68	45	78	35	58	-5	2.20	0.96	1.99	20.83	175	26.78	151	68	56	0	0	2	1
SE DELTA	69	49	79	42	60	-7	0.89	-0.54	0.57	27.73	248	33.46	189	68	54	0	0	3	1
CHARLESTON	70	50	80	43	60	-7	0.65	-0.44	0.34	17.53	156	22.28	123	67	55	0	0	4	0
GLENNONVILLE	71	51	80	44	62	-6	0.67	-0.22	0.32	14.87	144	20.49	124	67	57	0	0	4	0
CLARKTON	71	51	80	44	62	-6	0.78	-0.21	0.40	15.20	141	19.86	116	71	57	0	0	3	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	71	53	80	46	62	-6	0.92	-0.20	0.62	17.49	155	23.23	126	73	58	0	0	3	1
PORTAGEVILLE LF	71	52	80	45	62	-6	0.63	-0.51	0.40	17.77	157	23.48	128	69	57	0	0	3	0
STEELE	74	52	83	46	63	-6	0.50	-0.71	0.25	16.40	136	21.78	112	73	60	0	0	3	0
CARDWELL	73	53	80	46	63	-6	1.02	-0.18	0.89	18.76	157	23.80	124	75	58	0	0	2	1

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

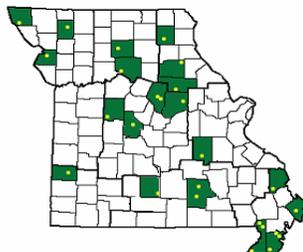
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

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

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

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Intermittent episodes of rain continued to hamper planting and fieldwork efforts, and caused some ponding in fields. Flooding rains (more than half of the normal monthly rainfall in less than one week) occurred in some instances. Nevertheless, crop growth—such as corn emergence—was noted. Temperatures were unusually low during the week.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations



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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 17, 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	74	54	76	46	64	-5	3.62	2.49	1.93	17.58	130	26.71	115	89	45	0	0	4	2
HUNTSVILLE	72	53	77	45	62	-6	0.66	-0.55	0.25	11.89	85	18.79	77	88	60	0	0	5	0
MOBILE	81	59	86	53	70	-3	2.04	0.61	1.11	16.85	108	27.69	105	86	50	0	0	3	2
AK MONTGOMERY	79	55	83	48	67	-5	1.92	0.98	1.61	11.02	84	19.06	81	89	46	0	0	2	1
ANCHORAGE	51	39	54	31	45	-2	0.04	-0.10	0.04	2.81	191	4.56	158	68	58	0	1	1	0
BARROW	25	16	32	4	21	1	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.86	374	1.18	257	98	84	0	7	2	0
FAIRBANKS	62	39	68	31	50	2	0.21	0.10	0.18	1.67	242	2.78	173	67	40	0	1	2	0
JUNEAU	49	42	56	37	46	-2	3.01	2.24	1.19	12.55	151	22.90	133	93	81	0	0	7	2
KODIAK	45	35	51	29	40	-3	2.89	1.46	1.13	22.30	158	35.69	127	88	76	0	2	5	3
NOME	46	33	51	29	39	2	0.21	0.07	0.21	1.99	126	4.23	130	83	71	0	5	1	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	65	36	74	32	50	0	0.35	0.17	0.34	0.45	10	6.97	76	69	25	0	2	2	0
PHOENIX	92	68	98	62	80	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	1.97	66	34	18	5	0	0	0
PRESCOTT	75	44	86	37	60	2	0.21	0.06	0.20	0.41	13	6.76	104	65	15	0	0	2	0
TUCSON	87	58	96	49	73	-1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.42	34	1.81	59	44	18	3	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	75	54	83	43	64	-5	0.93	-0.28	0.56	21.46	201	25.66	164	88	46	0	0	3	1
LITTLE ROCK	76	55	82	46	65	-5	0.50	-0.64	0.27	20.01	151	25.29	126	86	45	0	0	3	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	92	64	103	56	78	8	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	1.48	34	33	22	4	0	0	0
FRESNO	92	62	102	52	77	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.02	1	5.46	74	48	24	4	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	74	60	89	56	67	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.06	2	6.90	75	77	61	0	0	0	0
REDDING	94	61	106	48	77	11	0.00	-0.38	0.00	1.90	23	15.04	74	47	24	4	0	0	0
SACRAMENTO	92	59	102	52	76	11	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.05	1	8.53	74	70	21	4	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO	73	59	87	57	66	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.28	9	4.83	65	76	62	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	79	55	96	47	67	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.56	12	10.21	78	80	54	2	0	0	0
STOCKTON	93	58	104	53	75	8	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.06	2	6.69	77	62	31	4	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	65	30	73	20	48	-2	0.51	0.37	0.25	0.82	62	1.68	94	74	27	0	3	3	0
CO SPRINGS	67	37	80	27	52	-2	0.10	-0.43	0.05	1.76	45	2.41	53	76	23	0	2	2	0
DENVER INTL	68	39	79	29	54	-1	0.42	-0.23	0.26	1.98	58	2.24	58	82	28	0	1	4	0
GRAND JUNCTION	71	43	82	38	57	-3	0.21	-0.01	0.21	1.81	75	3.05	87	60	30	0	0	1	0
PUEBLO	74	39	87	29	56	-3	0.12	-0.21	0.06	2.38	79	2.82	79	71	43	0	2	2	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	65	49	75	46	57	-2	0.79	-0.12	0.66	9.86	95	17.83	105	73	54	0	0	3	1
HARTFORD	69	45	77	39	57	-3	0.81	-0.18	0.63	10.36	103	21.50	127	74	45	0	0	4	1
DC WASHINGTON	71	52	80	48	61	-4	4.43	3.55	2.76	15.95	190	21.49	151	85	50	0	0	4	2
DE WILMINGTON	68	47	77	41	57	-5	1.61	0.65	0.93	9.56	99	15.45	97	91	52	0	0	5	2
FL DAYTONA BEACH	86	65	93	59	76	1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	4.54	58	7.96	58	82	39	2	0	0	0
JACKSONVILLE	83	60	90	47	72	-1	0.33	-0.41	0.33	6.17	71	14.02	90	86	44	1	0	1	0
KEY WEST	86	77	89	72	81	0	0.01	-0.73	0.01	3.07	56	5.81	63	74	55	0	0	1	0
MIAMI	89	73	96	67	81	2	0.00	-1.15	0.00	9.07	109	14.43	117	76	43	3	0	0	0
ORLANDO	89	65	94	60	77	0	0.00	-0.77	0.00	8.44	112	14.19	115	73	34	3	0	0	0
PENSACOLA	81	63	93	57	72	-2	2.03	1.07	1.66	8.63	69	20.64	92	80	55	1	0	3	1
TALLAHASSEE	85	61	91	47	73	-1	1.84	0.75	1.81	8.01	65	19.85	89	80	45	1	0	2	1
TAMPA	87	70	89	62	79	2	0.28	-0.30	0.28	6.59	112	13.41	124	79	43	0	0	1	0
GA WEST PALM BEACH	87	68	94	60	78	0	0.24	-0.92	0.24	12.23	125	18.99	118	75	48	3	0	1	0
ATHENS	76	52	80	45	64	-5	1.43	0.56	1.01	9.45	91	15.61	80	84	52	0	0	2	1
ATLANTA	74	54	77	49	64	-6	2.33	1.42	1.48	12.38	111	19.84	95	82	51	0	0	2	2
AUGUSTA	81	55	86	46	68	-2	0.57	-0.08	0.55	10.38	115	17.41	99	89	45	0	0	2	1
COLUMBUS	78	57	83	51	68	-4	4.76	3.93	4.54	15.56	134	26.92	129	83	39	0	0	2	1
MACON	80	55	85	47	67	-4	0.35	-0.30	0.34	6.92	72	16.49	86	84	40	0	0	2	0
SAVANNAH	81	60	85	52	70	-3	0.66	-0.09	0.59	5.02	58	12.51	81	83	52	0	0	3	1
HI HILO	82	65	84	63	74	0	0.86	-0.96	0.62	14.60	46	67.90	135	84	71	0	0	3	1
HONOLULU	85	71	87	68	78	1	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.30	9	0.93	11	70	61	0	0	1	0
KAHULUI	86	65	89	60	75	-1	0.01	-0.12	0.01	0.62	14	3.08	29	81	65	0	0	1	0
LIHUE	82	68	85	64	75	0	0.05	-0.61	0.03	2.40	29	4.93	31	80	71	0	0	3	0
ID BOISE	77	49	94	37	63	5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.47	43	2.96	50	58	31	1	0	0	0
LEWISTON	76	48	95	39	62	4	0.23	-0.12	0.10	1.56	48	2.74	51	72	45	2	0	3	0
POCATELLO	70	39	85	27	55	2	0.10	-0.25	0.08	1.35	40	2.41	44	70	36	0	1	2	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	65	44	73	40	54	-4	1.17	0.45	0.95	8.80	108	14.26	124	79	55	0	0	4	1
MOLINE	68	44	78	37	56	-5	2.87	1.94	2.28	9.93	111	14.29	119	81	45	0	0	5	1
PEORIA	67	46	80	37	57	-5	1.05	0.11	0.90	6.35	73	13.51	114	83	43	0	0	2	1
ROCKFORD	68	44	75	37	56	-3	0.92	0.05	0.90	9.29	115	13.58	126	84	44	0	0	2	1
SPRINGFIELD	67	47	81	39	57	-6	1.71	0.80	1.16	8.96	103	17.42	144	93	48	0	0	2	2
IN EVANSVILLE	68	50	79	45	59	-6	1.11	-0.03	0.52	20.83	181	30.77	175	86	60	0	0	4	1
FORT WAYNE	64	46	70	40	55	-5	2.12	1.30	0.66	8.93	107	15.89	129	88	55	0	0	6	2
INDIANAPOLIS	66	48	76	44	57	-5	3.24	2.26	1.11	14.10	150	20.64	145	85	54	0	0	5	3
SOUTH BEND	63	41	72	36	52	-7	1.61	0.86	0.83	7.38	89	16.11	128	86	63	0	0	5	2
IA BURLINGTON	69	45	82	37	57	-6	0.87	-0.12	0.87	9.74	109	14.39	122	86	40	0	0	1	1
CEDAR RAPIDS	67	43	80	36	55	-6	1.17	0.33	1.17	11.15	150	14.73	154	90	38	0	0	1	1
DES MOINES	70	45	84	39	58	-4	0.00	-0.93	0.00	8.14	102	11.04	108	69	46	0	0	0	0
DUBUQUE	65	43	73	34	54	-5	1.92	1.01	1.84	13.02	158	18.04	165	86	54	0	0	4	1
SIOUX CITY	72	41	82	36	57	-4	0.00	-0.84	0.00	5.28	80	6.82	87	82	39	0	0	0	0
WATERLOO	69	43	81	33	56	-4	0.16	-0.74	0.09	14.41	193	17.74	190	81	44	0	0	4	0
KS CONCORDIA	72	45	85	36	59	-3	0.00	-0.96	0.00	4.97	71	5.65	68	84	44	0	0	0	0
DODGE CITY	73	43	82	32	58	-5	0.01	-0.66	0.01	4.47	79	5.25	76	78	35	0	1	1	0
GOODLAND	74	38	90	28	56	-2	0.04	-0.76	0.04	1.93	43	2.54	48	75	31	1	1	1	0
TOPEKA	74	48	86	41	61	-3	0.00	-1.09	0.00	7.99	98	11.96	116	77	41	0	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 17, 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	73	49	84	41	61	-3	0.03	-0.90	0.03	10.04	137	11.96	130	76	41	0	0	1	0
KY JACKSON	66	49	72	45	58	-6	1.64	0.46	0.89	10.46	96	16.33	90	97	57	0	0	5	2
KY LEXINGTON	66	49	74	45	58	-6	1.59	0.50	0.55	16.57	156	26.75	155	87	72	0	0	5	2
KY LOUISVILLE	69	52	79	48	61	-5	2.91	1.78	1.33	21.05	191	28.84	164	79	51	0	0	5	2
LA PADUCAH	70	50	79	42	60	-5	1.28	0.21	0.86	18.98	159	27.27	141	87	51	0	0	3	1
LA BATON ROUGE	81	60	85	50	71	-3	6.53	5.34	3.90	13.26	98	24.93	100	91	50	0	0	3	2
LA LAKE CHARLES	82	63	87	54	73	-2	4.55	3.17	4.53	12.12	118	20.58	108	84	48	0	0	3	1
LA NEW ORLEANS	81	67	85	61	74	-1	3.42	2.46	2.20	13.39	106	19.58	82	89	62	0	0	3	2
LA SHREVEPORT	77	56	80	45	66	-7	10.98	9.80	6.71	17.35	152	24.96	123	86	51	0	0	3	2
ME CARIBOU	66	38	71	33	52	1	0.00	-0.73	0.00	8.68	125	16.50	138	86	29	0	0	0	0
ME PORTLAND	64	41	70	38	53	0	0.02	-0.83	0.02	10.71	102	21.98	124	83	40	0	0	1	0
MD BALTIMORE	68	47	76	42	57	-6	4.29	3.40	1.94	13.76	153	19.03	123	85	59	0	0	4	3
MA BOSTON	62	48	73	46	55	-3	0.69	-0.03	0.42	9.04	98	19.67	120	74	47	0	0	2	0
MA WORCESTER	64	44	71	40	54	-2	0.84	-0.14	0.54	11.52	110	23.65	134	74	32	0	0	2	1
MI ALPENA	62	36	66	30	49	-3	0.44	-0.14	0.29	4.78	82	9.97	112	92	51	0	2	5	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	64	43	71	38	54	-4	0.66	-0.07	0.29	7.62	97	15.54	136	85	48	0	0	4	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	63	37	69	29	50	-4	0.27	-0.29	0.21	5.20	93	9.51	112	85	49	0	1	4	0
MI LANSING	63	42	68	35	52	-5	0.75	0.19	0.56	5.74	85	11.22	114	84	56	0	0	3	1
MI MUSKOGON	62	40	73	36	51	-5	0.23	-0.43	0.11	7.03	102	16.23	152	84	56	0	0	5	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	64	39	72	32	51	-3	0.40	-0.07	0.22	6.58	112	11.58	109	89	42	0	1	4	0
MN DULUTH	59	38	74	31	49	-3	0.23	-0.40	0.13	6.62	128	7.12	100	79	46	0	1	4	0
MN INT'L FALLS	59	30	71	25	45	-8	0.83	0.29	0.61	4.91	141	5.48	110	93	45	0	6	2	1
MN MINNEAPOLIS	68	45	79	39	57	-2	0.02	-0.68	0.01	6.96	122	7.51	100	68	37	0	0	2	0
MN ROCHESTER	67	43	77	36	55	-2	0.05	-0.73	0.04	7.45	111	8.68	103	75	44	0	0	2	0
MN ST. CLOUD	67	39	81	34	53	-3	0.11	-0.50	0.10	6.88	139	7.59	121	85	30	0	0	2	0
MS JACKSON	77	56	81	47	66	-5	2.88	1.78	2.75	10.93	75	21.87	88	88	52	0	0	4	1
MS MERIDIAN	77	53	80	45	65	-7	3.82	2.70	3.19	11.62	76	25.22	95	91	56	0	0	2	2
MS TUPELO	73	53	76	47	63	-6	0.94	-0.38	0.71	15.40	107	20.77	86	89	59	0	0	4	1
MO COLUMBIA	69	47	81	39	58	-5	0.39	-0.71	0.29	14.48	144	20.75	148	87	49	0	0	3	0
MO KANSAS CITY	72	47	85	41	60	-4	0.00	-1.26	0.00	9.34	107	13.41	120	75	37	0	0	0	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	69	50	82	40	59	-7	0.95	0.01	0.41	16.56	174	23.14	166	82	52	0	0	4	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	69	46	79	37	58	-6	1.00	0.00	0.94	18.42	175	28.35	190	82	53	0	0	3	1
MT BILLINGS	71	46	88	38	59	4	0.24	-0.32	0.22	1.34	32	1.76	32	70	24	0	0	2	0
MT BUTTE	63	33	81	24	48	1	0.05	-0.39	0.05	1.12	40	2.04	53	85	29	0	3	1	0
MT CUT BANK	69	41	86	31	55	6	0.09	-0.40	0.06	0.38	15	0.48	15	72	24	0	1	2	0
MT GLASGOW	70	42	83	35	56	1	0.00	-0.37	0.00	3.11	154	3.91	149	73	37	0	0	0	0
MT GREAT FALLS	68	41	84	33	55	4	0.23	-0.34	0.23	2.29	62	3.56	73	73	26	0	0	1	0
MT HAVRE	71	40	86	34	55	1	0.25	-0.16	0.23	1.21	49	1.99	60	81	44	0	0	2	0
MT MISSOULA	70	39	89	31	54	2	0.14	-0.29	0.14	1.41	47	2.78	57	76	45	0	1	1	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	71	44	81	34	57	-3	0.17	-0.75	0.17	6.39	95	7.02	88	82	41	0	0	1	0
NE LINCOLN	72	43	84	36	58	-4	0.01	-0.96	0.01	6.94	94	7.93	91	77	44	0	0	1	0
NE NORFOLK	69	43	79	35	56	-4	0.09	-0.78	0.09	6.02	92	6.76	86	78	43	0	0	1	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	71	38	80	27	54	-4	0.04	-0.72	0.03	6.71	136	6.84	117	85	35	0	2	2	0
NE OMAHA	71	43	83	37	57	-5	0.00	-1.02	0.00	7.12	96	8.00	89	80	38	0	0	0	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	71	39	82	28	55	-1	0.12	-0.48	0.05	2.80	64	3.14	57	82	40	0	1	4	0
NE VALENTINE	71	38	82	24	54	-3	0.38	-0.35	0.29	3.85	80	4.57	82	86	39	0	2	4	0
NV ELY	70	34	84	24	52	2	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.19	7	1.47	36	57	26	0	2	0	0
NV LAS VEGAS	89	66	98	60	78	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.08	9	0.70	33	21	11	5	0	0	0
NV RENO	80	51	96	40	66	10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.08	5	3.66	101	44	23	2	0	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	78	41	95	20	59	4	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.64	28	2.04	55	55	24	1	1	0	0
NH CONCORD	69	39	75	34	54	-2	0.03	-0.71	0.02	9.96	126	21.58	163	87	27	0	0	2	0
NJ NEWARK	68	49	76	46	58	-4	1.07	0.03	0.71	8.71	82	16.83	96	71	52	0	0	2	1
NM ALBUQUERQUE	72	49	84	47	61	-3	0.10	-0.02	0.06	0.21	15	1.01	44	52	24	0	0	3	0
NY ALBANY	69	44	77	39	57	-1	0.06	-0.75	0.06	9.63	116	15.67	121	86	37	0	0	1	0
NY BINGHAMTON	62	41	73	36	52	-4	0.91	0.14	0.44	9.83	118	16.09	120	78	60	0	0	3	0
NY BUFFALO	64	46	70	43	55	-2	0.37	-0.36	0.20	7.49	97	14.73	111	88	44	0	0	4	0
NY ROCHESTER	66	45	75	42	56	-1	0.09	-0.51	0.07	6.48	96	12.35	111	70	45	0	0	3	0
NY SYRACUSE	68	41	77	37	54	-3	0.51	-0.23	0.39	9.12	111	15.20	117	87	38	0	0	4	0
NC ASHEVILLE	69	48	72	40	59	-3	0.38	-0.60	0.20	7.94	77	14.29	78	90	55	0	0	3	0
NC CHARLOTTE	75	51	81	44	63	-6	0.67	-0.16	0.33	9.09	98	13.69	82	80	45	0	0	3	0
NC GREENSBORO	71	52	78	47	61	-5	0.54	-0.37	0.33	10.91	115	14.51	90	77	45	0	0	3	0
NC HATTERAS	69	54	74	45	62	-5	0.39	-0.50	0.34	12.92	126	22.99	115	87	57	0	0	2	0
NC RALEIGH	73	51	82	44	62	-5	1.45	0.58	0.94	11.41	129	15.83	97	84	55	0	0	4	1
NC WILMINGTON	77	56	86	47	66	-4	2.76	1.76	2.51	8.55	93	15.72	91	87	38	0	0	4	1
ND BISMARCK	69	38	83	24	54	-2	0.09	-0.39	0.06	1.65	48	2.17	50	78	43	0	2	2	0
ND DICKINSON	69	42	78	29	55	1	0.24	-0.23	0.12	1.12	32	1.16	27	80	28	0	1	3	0
ND FARGO	69	38	84	25	54	-3	0.12	-0.44	0.07	4.63	124	5.39	106	77	34	0	2	2	0
ND GRAND FORKS	68	34	83	22	51	-6	0.25	-0.22	0.24	1.38	44	2.04	46	86	28	0	2	2	0
ND JAMESTOWN	68	35	84	24	51	-5	0.07	-0.41	0.07	1.15	35	1.33	30	82	29	0	2	1	0
ND WILLISTON	71	43	81	30	57	3	0.19	-0.22	0.14	1.34	50	1.80	50	74	46	0	1	2	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	60	43	67	37	52	-7	1.04	0.13	0.45	9.74	112	17.49	130	89	65	0	0	6	0
OH CINCINNATI	66	50	76	46	58	-5	2.98	1.96	1.81	17.21	168	24.75	155	87	63	0	0	3	2
OH CLEVELAND	61	46	68	37	53	-5	0.72	-0.05	0.23	10.92	134	19.77	153	83	48	0	0	6	0
OH COLUMBUS	65	49	74	42	57	-5	1.32	0.45	0.79	12.34	150	17.87	138	83	60	0	0	6	1
OH DAYTON	63	48	73	42	55	-6	1.59	0.68	0.95	12.92	136	19.10	132	88	57	0	0	4	1
OH MANSFIELD	60	44	67	35	52	-6	1.23	0.26	0.59	10.89	110	19.78	135	92	53	0	0	6	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 17, 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	63	47	72	37	55	-4	1.19	0.52	0.73	8.39	112	16.09	143	88	60	0	0	5	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	61	43	70	36	52	-5	1.05	0.28	0.34	11.95	145	20.40	162	87	63	0	0	6	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	77	53	86	44	65	-3	0.91	-0.34	0.71	11.63	134	15.16	131	78	36	0	0	2	1
OR TULSA	76	53	86	42	65	-4	0.44	-0.97	0.28	18.34	170	21.23	148	78	43	0	0	2	0
OR ASTORIA	67	51	93	44	59	6	1.11	0.39	0.48	15.25	108	29.98	95	91	69	1	0	4	0
OR BURNS	73	37	92	25	55	4	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.86	33	3.24	66	79	39	1	2	0	0
OR EUGENE	75	48	95	37	61	6	0.00	-0.60	0.00	6.13	56	16.09	64	91	62	1	0	0	0
OR MEDFORD	85	50	102	36	67	9	0.00	-0.28	0.00	2.56	67	6.87	82	74	28	3	0	0	0
OR PENDLETON	76	47	97	39	62	4	0.18	-0.10	0.16	1.59	52	3.85	67	74	40	2	0	0	0
OR PORTLAND	74	53	95	46	64	7	0.18	-0.35	0.15	6.10	80	13.07	77	80	58	2	0	3	0
OR SALEM	76	51	99	38	64	9	0.00	-0.47	0.00	5.53	68	15.76	83	84	56	2	0	0	0
PA ALLENTOWN	67	43	75	36	55	-4	1.34	0.32	0.83	10.72	114	19.62	125	79	61	0	0	3	1
PA ERIE	61	45	67	39	53	-5	0.98	0.28	0.59	9.57	117	17.53	135	87	60	0	0	4	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	67	47	75	42	57	-5	2.43	1.47	1.15	11.68	133	18.54	127	95	51	0	0	6	3
PA PHILADELPHIA	68	49	77	45	59	-4	1.52	0.63	0.75	8.98	95	14.65	93	79	56	0	0	4	2
PA PITTSBURGH	61	44	69	38	53	-7	0.78	-0.06	0.29	8.45	104	15.53	118	92	56	0	0	6	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	65	42	75	35	53	-6	1.35	0.52	0.91	9.92	125	18.33	147	88	44	0	0	5	1
PA WILLIAMSPORT	67	43	75	36	55	-4	1.74	0.91	0.91	10.39	120	17.94	127	88	62	0	0	6	1
RI PROVIDENCE	65	45	75	41	55	-3	0.57	-0.23	0.29	12.20	116	22.17	121	76	49	0	0	2	0
SC BEAUFORT	81	62	86	55	71	-2	0.41	-0.20	0.41	4.89	61	11.07	73	86	40	0	0	1	0
SC CHARLESTON	79	58	87	51	69	-3	1.55	0.77	1.08	7.20	86	12.99	83	86	41	0	0	2	1
SC COLUMBIA	80	56	84	47	68	-3	1.44	0.78	1.39	7.95	88	14.83	85	83	43	0	0	3	1
SC GREENVILLE	74	53	80	47	63	-4	1.04	-0.02	0.75	9.56	85	15.67	79	83	46	0	0	2	1
SD ABERDEEN	70	38	85	26	54	-4	0.04	-0.53	0.02	3.83	86	4.16	77	82	51	0	2	3	0
SD HURON	70	40	84	27	55	-3	0.21	-0.45	0.20	5.20	95	5.62	86	87	36	0	1	2	0
SD RAPID CITY	68	40	79	28	54	-1	0.05	-0.61	0.05	5.00	114	5.93	113	78	35	0	1	1	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	70	42	81	34	56	-1	0.17	-0.58	0.12	5.96	96	6.79	94	75	36	0	0	2	0
TN BRISTOL	68	46	73	39	57	-6	0.67	-0.32	0.38	7.70	81	14.78	90	96	49	0	0	4	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	72	53	77	46	63	-4	1.04	0.06	0.45	11.46	90	19.08	83	89	55	0	0	3	0
TN KNOXVILLE	70	50	75	45	60	-6	0.87	-0.20	0.60	10.46	89	18.40	91	90	52	0	0	3	1
TN MEMPHIS	74	56	78	49	65	-5	0.39	-0.77	0.27	22.73	159	29.92	131	78	53	0	0	2	0
TN NASHVILLE	70	50	77	45	60	-7	0.96	-0.21	0.56	16.31	141	23.60	123	91	49	0	0	2	1
TX ABILENE	79	56	91	50	68	-5	0.66	0.05	0.65	8.11	183	8.96	137	76	45	1	0	2	1
TX AMARILLO	74	47	91	37	61	-4	0.53	0.00	0.53	2.36	66	3.19	67	74	25	1	0	1	1
TX AUSTIN	82	61	89	54	71	-4	1.69	0.53	1.66	8.31	115	10.29	92	73	49	0	0	3	1
TX BEAUMONT	82	66	86	57	74	-1	7.57	6.27	5.05	12.31	117	20.92	107	87	49	0	0	2	2
TX BROWNSVILLE	85	73	90	66	79	0	0.99	0.46	0.44	4.66	113	6.04	90	97	74	1	0	4	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	85	71	93	62	78	1	2.17	1.40	1.07	6.23	113	8.17	91	92	66	1	0	3	2
TX DEL RIO	87	67	102	60	77	-1	0.57	0.07	0.22	1.28	33	1.38	26	71	45	3	0	4	0
TX EL PASO	81	56	93	46	69	-4	0.04	-0.02	0.03	0.04	6	0.35	24	46	19	2	0	2	0
TX FORT WORTH	80	61	87	52	71	-2	0.76	-0.44	0.74	11.27	125	13.84	104	74	43	0	0	2	1
TX GALVESTON	82	71	87	66	77	0	0.02	-0.81	0.01	2.56	36	9.92	72	88	57	0	0	2	0
TX HOUSTON	81	65	84	58	73	-3	0.74	-0.39	0.47	8.26	87	16.88	104	83	60	0	0	4	0
TX LUBBOCK	77	51	92	43	64	-5	0.50	0.00	0.48	5.21	165	6.00	138	77	43	1	0	3	0
TX MIDLAND	84	55	96	48	69	-4	0.45	0.04	0.34	1.47	71	1.56	49	70	34	2	0	5	0
TX SAN ANGELO	83	56	99	51	70	-3	0.95	0.25	0.82	6.30	151	6.99	113	72	38	2	0	3	1
TX SAN ANTONIO	85	66	92	63	75	-1	0.89	-0.17	0.31	3.58	52	4.20	41	83	41	2	0	4	0
TX VICTORIA	85	67	89	59	76	0	0.31	-0.84	0.09	6.04	77	10.73	87	88	60	0	0	4	0
TX WACO	80	60	83	50	70	-4	3.06	2.03	2.26	17.48	221	19.37	158	85	51	0	0	2	2
TX WICHITA FALLS	80	55	89	46	67	-4	0.09	-0.78	0.09	8.13	119	9.13	96	74	38	0	0	1	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	72	46	84	34	59	1	0.22	-0.27	0.13	2.61	50	5.15	65	62	25	0	0	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	70	42	79	37	56	0	0.16	-0.58	0.16	7.03	101	12.29	113	81	29	0	0	1	0
VA LYNCHBURG	69	46	78	41	57	-6	1.24	0.30	0.92	10.36	109	13.58	84	95	55	0	0	3	1
VA NORFOLK	71	51	81	44	61	-5	1.57	0.72	0.86	11.03	116	15.80	94	88	46	0	0	4	1
VA RICHMOND	72	50	81	45	61	-4	2.22	1.31	1.81	16.69	178	21.06	132	81	58	0	0	4	1
VA ROANOKE	70	51	76	44	60	-4	0.76	-0.20	0.54	8.48	87	11.30	70	78	55	0	0	4	1
WA WASH/DULLES	67	46	76	41	57	-5	4.97	4.03	3.76	16.32	182	20.28	137	84	68	0	0	6	2
WA OLYMPIA	69	46	91	31	58	5	0.12	-0.37	0.10	7.40	73	18.10	76	89	65	1	1	2	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	66	46	91	35	56	5	1.18	-0.07	0.56	14.63	68	34.57	73	90	65	1	0	4	2
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	69	50	90	42	59	3	0.16	-0.22	0.13	5.89	81	11.62	70	87	63	1	0	3	0
WA SPOKANE	71	46	88	36	58	4	0.11	-0.25	0.05	3.34	92	7.45	107	81	34	0	0	4	0
WA YAKIMA	78	46	98	33	62	6	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.42	29	1.74	51	72	43	2	0	0	0
WV BECKLEY	62	46	69	39	54	-6	1.34	0.32	0.74	11.98	127	17.75	113	90	66	0	0	5	1
WV CHARLESTON	66	50	73	46	58	-4	1.80	0.82	0.73	12.46	132	19.51	123	92	59	0	0	6	1
WV ELKINS	64	44	69	39	54	-4	1.79	0.70	0.66	11.42	115	18.36	111	99	55	0	0	6	2
WV HUNTINGTON	66	49	74	41	57	-6	1.68	0.67	0.76	13.46	141	20.81	131	94	62	0	0	6	1
WI EAU CLAIRE	67	40	76	29	53	-5	0.15	-0.65	0.06	7.79	117	9.50	112	90	31	0	1	5	0
WI GREEN BAY	67	43	74	36	55	-1	1.01	0.42	0.76	8.46	141	14.41	175	82	38	0	0	4	1
WI LA CROSSE	68	44	76	34	56	-4	0.43	-0.30	0.26	10.76	150	13.20	141	90	32	0	0	4	0
WI MADISON	66	42	73	35	54	-3	0.25	-0.44	0.14	9.95	136	15.42	157	78	45	0	0	5	0
WI MILWAUKEE	63	43	72	40	53	-3	0.26	-0.39	0.25	8.54	106	13.93	121	80	55	0	0	2	0
WY CASPER	64	36	77	30	50	-2	0.59	0.04	0.42	3.35	90	4.02	81	84	52	0	2	5	0
WY CHEYENNE	63	35	73	26	49	-2	0.12	-0.45	0.08	1.60	41	1.80	38	76	42	0	2	4	0
WY LANDER	66	39	77	32	52	-1	0.79	0.24	0.59	3.05	65	3.95	69	78	28	0	1	4	1
WY SHERIDAN	66	41	78	30	54	2	0.73	0.19	0.41	3.25	80	4.30	80	75	53	0	1	5	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

May 12 - 18, 2008

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Corn: Producers had planted 73 percent of their corn acreage by the week's end, 15 points behind last year and normal, respectively. Planting was nearly complete in North Carolina and Texas. Meanwhile, major planting efforts were evident in the northwestern Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains, where 25 percent or more of the crop was planted during the week. When compared with normal, planting was delayed in all States except Colorado, Michigan, North Carolina, and North Dakota. The most significant planting delay was in Ohio, where rainfall accumulations of up to 4 inches allowed producers to plant only 2 percent of their corn acreage during the week. Corn acreage was 26 percent emerged, 33 points behind last year at this time and 30 points behind normal. Due to major planting delays, emergence was delayed in all States except Colorado, Michigan, and North Carolina. Very significant delays were apparent in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Ohio, where emergence was more than 30 points behind the normal pace.

Soybeans: By week's end, producers had planted 27 percent of the soybean crop, 25 points behind last year and 20 points behind normal. Planting was delayed in all soybean-producing States except Louisiana, Michigan, and North Dakota. In Illinois and Ohio, major delays were attributed to cool weather and heavy precipitation. When compared with normal, planting in Illinois and Ohio was delayed 38 and 41 points, respectively. Major planting efforts were made during the week in Iowa and North Dakota, where producers planted 30 and 42 percent of their crop, respectively.

Winter Wheat: Forty-nine percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, which was 14 points behind last year and 17 points behind the 5-year average. Nearly all of the wheat acreage in Arkansas, California, North Carolina, and Oklahoma was at or beyond the heading stage. Elsewhere, heading had not begun in Idaho, Montana, and South Dakota, but was evident in all other States and varied between 26 and 85 percent heading or beyond. Heading was more than 30 points behind normal in Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri, and was at or behind the usual heading pace in all other States except Arkansas, California, and North Carolina. Despite below-normal temperatures, the crop gained momentum during the week from the Great Plains into the central Corn Belt.

Cotton: Nearly half of the cotton crop had been planted by week's end, which was 6 and 10 points behind last year and the 5-year average, respectively. Acreage sown reached 50 percent or more in all States except Kansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas. The most significant planting efforts were evident in the Carolinas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, where producers were able to plant between 25 and 36 percent of their acreage during the week. Progress was behind normal in all cotton-producing States except California, Louisiana, and Missouri; in those States, planting was ahead of normal by 3 points. Planting progress fell farther behind normal in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia, where cool weather and moderate to heavy rainfall prevailed.

Rice: Producers had planted 84 percent of their intended rice acreage, 7 points behind last year's planting pace and 3 points behind the usual pace. Nearly all intended rice acreage had been planted in Texas and Louisiana. Progress elsewhere ranged from 75 to 85 percent complete. In California, producers were planting rice 35 points ahead of usual. Planting was delayed by 19 and 12 points, respectively, in Arkansas and Mississippi. The slow planting pace in the Delta also delayed emergence. With 60 percent of the U.S. acreage emerged, progress was 16 points behind last year's pace and 14 points behind the 5-year average pace.

Sorghum: Producers planted 38 percent of the intended sorghum acreage, slightly behind last year's pace and the 5-year average. Planting slowly advanced in all States but gained 10 or more points during the week in Arkansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota. While producers in Illinois were

just getting planting underway, nearly all intended acreage was planted in Louisiana. Although planting was behind normal in all States except Louisiana, New Mexico, and Texas, the sorghum planting pace was only 1 point behind normal.

Small Grains: Producers had seeded 94 percent of their intended spring wheat acreage by May 18, two points ahead of last year, and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. With 90 percent or more of the crop seeded in the major spring wheat-producing States, progress was at or ahead of the usual planting pace except in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Washington. Although producers have caught up with the usual planting pace for the most part, emergence has been delayed by earlier planting delays and below-normal spring temperatures. Nationally, 54 percent of the crop has emerged, 13 points behind a year ago and 8 points behind normal.

Barley acreage planted, at 92 percent, was the same as last year but 6 points ahead of the 5-year average pace. Planting was nearly complete in Washington and was between 84 and 93 percent complete elsewhere. Planting was delayed in Idaho, Minnesota, and Washington when compared with the usual planting pace, but by no more than 6 points. However, growers planted ahead of the normal pace in Montana and North Dakota by 6 and 12 points, respectively. Half of the barley acreage was at or beyond emergence, 17 and 8 points behind last year and normal, respectively. Forty-five percent or more of the acreage had emerged in all States except Minnesota, where only 24 percent had emerged. Minnesota's emergence was behind last year and normal by 48 and 33 points, respectively. Although this was the most significant delay, acreage in all States was emerging behind schedule.

Nationwide, oat producers had nearly planted their intended crop. Two points behind last year's pace and slightly behind normal, producers had planted 94 percent of their intended acreage. Major planting efforts were evident during the week in Wisconsin, where growers seeded 34 percent of their acreage and pulled within 13 points of their normal pace. Planting was complete in Ohio, and was nearly complete in Nebraska and Pennsylvania. Emergence of the oat crop, at 70 percent, was 13 and 12 points behind last year and the 5-year average, respectively. Acreage in all oat-producing States that plant in the spring was slow to emerge due to late planting, and cool, wet conditions. By week's end, however, at least 50 percent of acreage had emerged in all States except Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. The crop was developing significantly behind normal in Iowa and Minnesota, and was emerging late in all States when compared with the usual pace.

Other Crops: Half of the intended peanut crop was planted, 11 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting rapidly advanced during the week, nearly doubling the prior weeks' progress. Producers were at or ahead of the normal planting pace in all States except Alabama, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Virginia. In Virginia, where progress lagged the most, planting was 36 points behind normal.

Sugarbeets were 96 percent planted, 3 points behind last year's pace and slightly behind the usual pace. Idaho and Michigan producers had seeded all of their acreage, in line with the normal pace. Elsewhere, progress was 2 points behind normal in Minnesota but 2 points ahead of normal in North Dakota.

Fifteen percent of the intended sunflower acreage had been planted, 4 points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the usual pace. Planting had just begun in Kansas and South Dakota, and was 6 and 3 points behind the normal pace, respectively. In Colorado and North Dakota, producers gained momentum during the week, planting 9 and 15 percent of their expected acreage, respectively.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 18, 2008

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

Corn Percent Planted				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
CO	82	55	77	75
IL	75	60	97	94
IN	68	61	89	82
IA	78	46	88	92
KS	87	65	87	92
KY	73	69	95	90
MI	84	70	74	70
MN	67	32	95	92
MO	55	34	81	90
NE	83	55	87	89
NC	97	95	100	97
ND	80	55	79	75
OH	52	50	94	89
PA	57	50	71	70
SD	55	27	68	77
TN	90	85	99	96
TX	94	85	96	96
WI	56	29	85	75
18 Sts	73	51	88	88
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	30	23	49	50
IL	15	7	66	53
IN	23	19	63	51
IA	34	4	50	53
KS	21	4	20	30
KY	12	9	33	29
LA	71	64	77	63
MI	51	32	31	39
MN	25	3	74	52
MS	74	65	92	90
MO	12	5	29	37
NE	26	6	39	45
NC	20	10	22	24
ND	54	12	44	36
OH	22	21	76	63
SD	18	2	20	26
TN	17	9	42	30
WI	22	6	53	37
18 Sts	27	11	52	47
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AL	76	60	74	78
AZ	80	70	92	88
AR	67	54	86	77
CA	99	99	100	96
GA	50	32	36	55
KS	5	0	7	13
LA	89	78	85	86
MS	37	21	86	85
MO	78	53	92	75
NC	70	34	79	77
OK	37	10	26	43
SC	56	29	57	61
TN	24	15	83	61
TX	36	27	33	43
VA	50	40	81	86
15 Sts	49	36	55	59
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Corn Percent Emerged				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
CO	28	12	25	27
IL	34	12	81	78
IN	35	19	57	57
IA	18	2	57	57
KS	41	22	56	64
KY	54	40	83	77
MI	34	12	33	31
MN	3	0	71	46
MO	27	15	61	78
NE	25	5	50	51
NC	93	65	95	89
ND	9	1	41	26
OH	28	14	59	59
PA	28	12	30	34
SD	5	1	30	25
TN	68	52	96	91
TX	80	68	77	82
WI	7	0	44	26
18 Sts	26	11	59	56
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	96	100	99
CA	99	99	100	99
CO	26	14	35	40
ID	0	0	5	3
IL	45	17	85	87
IN	36	13	51	59
KS	46	19	77	86
MI	0	0	1	2
MO	57	34	86	89
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	1	0	26	24
NC	98	97	96	96
OH	5	1	26	22
OK	97	88	98	99
OR	4	0	18	20
SD	0	0	3	2
TX	85	71	93	93
WA	6	4	15	19
18 Sts	49	36	63	66
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	71	61	97	90
CO	10	7	21	20
IL	1	0	35	30
KS	10	5	8	16
LA	94	91	96	87
MO	20	11	30	45
NE	19	1	23	22
NM	10	5	9	9
OK	24	19	39	30
SD	16	2	20	18
TX	69	68	68	61
11 Sts	38	34	39	39
These 11 States planted 95% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 18, 2008

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

Oats Percent Planted				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
IA	93	82	99	100
MN	84	65	96	95
NE	97	94	99	100
ND	93	81	90	82
OH	100	88	100	98
PA	97	96	93	94
SD	93	83	96	98
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	83	49	97	96
9 Sts	94	83	96	95
These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
IA	58	32	90	95
MN	40	16	80	76
NE	90	66	94	96
ND	48	23	60	55
OH	87	62	90	88
PA	88	64	60	71
SD	68	40	79	86
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	42	21	80	75
9 Sts	70	52	83	82
These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AL	36	22	45	52
FL	62	44	39	40
GA	44	20	27	41
NC	56	25	60	56
OK	52	35	45	56
SC	49	24	44	57
TX	70	48	55	56
VA	24	17	54	60
8 Sts	50	28	39	47
These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Rice Percent Planted				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	75	68	92	94
CA	90	65	81	55
LA	98	96	96	96
MS	83	81	97	95
MO	85	69	94	91
TX	99	99	94	98
6 Sts	84	74	91	87
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	55	42	83	85
CA	35	20	41	20
LA	94	90	89	92
MS	75	67	91	90
MO	58	25	80	77
TX	95	92	86	94
6 Sts	60	48	76	74
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
ID	93	85	95	93
MN	91	67	97	92
MT	93	83	89	87
ND	94	81	91	83
SD	96	86	97	99
WA	98	91	100	99
6 Sts	94	81	92	88
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
ID	67	46	74	74
MN	39	9	74	63
MT	52	24	52	50
ND	50	23	65	57
SD	78	41	85	92
WA	81	62	94	89
6 Sts	54	25	67	62
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
ID	84	73	92	87
MN	84	65	97	90
MT	94	81	91	88
ND	93	75	92	81
WA	97	86	99	98
5 Sts	92	77	92	86
These 5 States planted 82% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Percent Emerged				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
ID	58	37	70	65
MN	24	6	72	57
MT	51	30	62	59
ND	45	17	65	50
WA	74	58	89	84
5 Sts	50	26	67	58
These 5 States planted 82% of last year's barley acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Planted				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
ID	100	98	100	100
MI	100	99	99	100
MN	93	72	99	95
ND	97	85	99	95
4 Sts	96	83	99	97
These 4 States planted 83% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Sunflower Percent Planted				
	May 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
CO	14	5	15	6
KS	2	0	0	8
ND	21	6	28	17
SD	3	0	4	6
4 Sts	15	4	19	13
These 4 States planted 86% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 18, 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	15	39	35	5
CA	1	1	5	52	41
CO	19	30	32	18	1
ID	0	1	14	77	8
IL	1	6	28	53	12
IN	1	5	21	54	19
KS	7	14	36	33	10
MI	1	4	23	59	13
MO	6	11	39	39	5
MT	14	26	36	20	4
NE	1	7	33	50	9
NC	0	1	20	59	20
OH	1	4	21	52	22
OK	8	10	26	48	8
OR	6	33	37	22	2
SD	5	6	26	45	18
TX	19	25	33	19	4
WA	2	5	32	57	4
18 Sts	9	15	31	36	9
Prev Wk	8	13	32	38	9
Prev Yr	5	11	25	42	17

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	2	3	31	54	10
MN	0	2	26	62	10
NE	0	1	19	75	5
ND	1	8	60	30	1
OH	0	3	24	60	13
PA	1	3	22	70	4
SD	0	2	28	58	12
TX	11	12	32	38	7
WI	0	5	25	55	15
9 Sts	3	6	34	49	8
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	3	4	23	58	12

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	7	37	44	9
CA	0	0	16	39	45
LA	0	4	18	72	6
MS	1	3	23	65	8
MO	0	7	14	79	0
TX	0	0	43	48	9
6 Sts	2	5	28	50	15
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	0	3	26	60	11

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.

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent											
Week Ending May 18, 2008											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	7	21	61	9	NH	0	2	16	65	17
AZ	14	27	34	20	5	NJ	0	0	15	85	0
AR	0	2	27	62	9	NM	26	53	21	0	0
CA	62	29	9	0	0	NY	1	4	20	53	22
CO	15	28	39	17	1	NC	1	5	34	47	13
CT	0	0	5	81	14	ND	18	34	32	15	1
DE	1	8	51	33	7	OH	1	7	28	50	14
FL	25	35	25	15	0	OK	3	6	29	55	7
GA	2	11	46	39	2	OR	2	20	25	41	12
ID	10	14	27	37	12	PA	2	4	26	56	12
IL	0	4	20	60	16	RI	0	0	10	40	50
IN	3	7	28	46	16	SC	0	8	41	50	1
IA	3	6	31	49	11	SD	3	8	33	49	7
KS	7	12	34	41	6	TN	1	7	28	53	11
KY	2	8	36	43	11	TX	10	18	28	36	8
LA	1	5	34	55	5	UT	7	26	32	28	7
ME	0	1	12	86	1	VT	0	0	59	41	0
MD	0	5	22	58	15	VA	0	3	26	57	14
MA	0	0	10	60	30	WA	2	14	47	37	0
MI	1	5	31	48	15	WV	1	6	36	47	10
MN	1	11	30	46	12	WI	0	4	21	50	25
MS	2	4	44	45	5	WY	1	15	43	37	4
MO	1	7	36	52	4	48 Sts	9	14	29	40	8
MT	13	21	32	27	7						
NE	1	4	28	62	5	Prev Wk	8	13	31	40	8
NV	2	8	48	40	2	Prev Yr	5	13	29	43	10

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 79% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 96% emerged, 95% 2007, 86% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 15% fair, 81% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans 43% planted, 60% 2007, and 38% avg.; 31% emerged, 36% 2007, 21% avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 11% fair, 60% good, 29% excellent. Percent of feed obtained from pastures 90%. Hay harvested, first cutting 43%. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 59% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 61% good, 9% excellent. A large storm system brought needed rainfall to most of the state on Thursday of the past week. The available soil moisture enabled spring crop planting to progress well. Temperatures during the past week were much cooler than normal. Total rainfall accumulations varied tremendously, not only across the state, but also within districts. Many wheat stands have reached the dough stage of maturity. Weed control continued to be the most important issue for many producers trying to address pasture performance. Poorly managed pastures were beginning to show signs of over grazing. Rainfall slowed or halted some haying operations.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 100% adequate. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 90% adequate. Barley 50% planted Oats 30% planted. Fieldwork progress was reported as zero to ten days behind normal. Hay supplies 15% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. Condition of livestock 5% poor, 15% fair, 50% good, 30% excellent. The main farm activities for the week were planting small grains and potatoes, transplanting vegetables, preparing machinery and spreading fertilizer.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly below normal across the State for the week ending May 18, ranging from 6 degrees below normal to 7 degrees above normal. Precipitation was reported at 11 of the 22 reporting stations. There are no reporting stations with above normal precipitation for the year to date. Cotton planting is 80 percent complete, 8 percentage points behind the five year average. Small grain has reached maturity on a third of the acreage and harvest is underway in a few areas. 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 4.3. Topsoil moisture 57% adequate, 43% surplus. Subsoil moisture 61% adequate, 39% surplus. Corn 96% planted, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 90% emerged, 100% 2007, 98% avg.; condition 7% poor, 23% fair, 52% good, 18% excellent. Cotton 44% emerged, 67% 2007, 56% avg. Soybeans 21% emerged, 32% 2007, 36% avg. Farmers were able to get into the fields last week and make some progress planting their crops. Cooler temperatures at night, however, had an impact on crop growth. Corn producers usually have their entire crop planted by now, but this year there was still 4% left to plant as of the end of last week. Corn emergence increased 13%, which put corn emergence about three weeks behind last year's crop and two weeks behind the 5-year average. Most of the corn crop was in good to excellent condition. Farmers were sidedressing corn when field conditions allowed. Cotton producers planted an additional 13% of the crop last week. Cotton emerged was 23% behind last year and 12% behind the 5-year average. Rice planted was still about two weeks behind last year and three weeks behind the 5-year average. Sorghum producers planted 10% of the crop last week. Sorghum emerged increased 23% by the end of the week, which put sorghum emergence 39% and 27% behind last year and the 5-year average, respectively. Both rice and sorghum were in mostly fair to good condition. Soybean farmers planted an additional 7% of the crop last week. Soybean crop emergence was 11% behind the 2007 crop and 15% behind the 5-year average. All of the winter wheat crop was reported headed and was in mostly fair to good condition. Farmers were applying fertilizer and herbicides to crops when conditions allowed. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition. Pasture, range, and hay were reported in mostly good condition, and some farmers were cutting hay in parts of the state. Cool nighttime temperatures last week again affected warm season forage progress as there were reports of delays in bermudagrass growth. Lime and fertilizer were being applied to forages.

CALIFORNIA: Barley, oats, wheat, winter forage harvest continued. Alfalfa second cutting was almost complete; the third cutting began. Corn planting, weed spraying continued. Rice fields continued to be planted, sprayed for weeds and insects. Dry lima bean planting continued. Sugar beet harvest was winding down. Cotton was growing well and was on its second cultivation. Safflower fields remained in various stages of growth. Grapes continued to bloom; were treated with bloom sprays. Leaves were thinned to increase sunlight, airflow to vines. Yields were expected to be substantially lower in some vineyards due to the April frost. Yields in some stone fruit orchards also damaged by frost were expected to be diminished. Peaches were thinned in some orchards. Cherry, apricot, peach,

nectarine harvests continued. More citrus trees were setting fruit. Navel orange season was winding down; more fruit not suitable for the fresh market was being juiced. Valencia harvest was gaining speed. Minneola harvest was complete in Tulare County. Blueberry bloom had finished; more fruit was being harvested. Growers were covering their crop with netting to prevent loss to birds. Strawberries were also being harvested. Olives continued to bloom. Many olive trees were forming fruit. Codling moth spraying continued in walnuts. Weed spraying and irrigation remained underway in nut orchards. Almonds were setting; in some areas branches were sagging due to the heavy weight of the crop. Imperial Valley onion and sweet corn harvests actively continued, while early melon harvest was about a week from starting. In other southern California areas, processing tomatoes were nearly all planted and were growing well. In the Central Valley, transplanting of bell peppers, tomatoes for fresh and processing markets, and melons was winding down. 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 slowing. 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 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. High temperatures contributed to the further deterioration of pasture and rangelands already in mostly poor condition. Movement of cattle to irrigated pasture, higher elevation pasture continued, as did supplemental feeding. The unseasonably warm weather was expected to result in a decline in milk production. Sheep continued grazing on retired farmland, alfalfa hay fields. Bees were active in kiwi orchards, onion and alfalfa seed fields. Some hives were readied for safflower and vineseed bloom.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 43% short, 29% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 46% short, 28% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring barley 97% seeded, 99% 2007, 98% avg.; 78% emerged, 87% 2007, 75% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 39% good, 24% excellent. Dry onions 94% planted, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; condition 4% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 15% excellent. Sugarbeets 92% planted, 100% 2007, 99% avg.; 20% up to stand, 43% 2007, 47% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 51% good 5% excellent. Summer potatoes 55% planted, 73% 2007, 69% avg.; 14% emerged, 25% 2007, 32% avg. Fall potatoes 67% planted, 69% 2007, 67% avg. Spring wheat 77% planted, 92% 2007, 89% avg.; 50% emerged, 68% 2007, 55% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 32% good, 20% excellent. Winter wheat 89% jointed, 97% 2007, 93% avg. Alfalfa 9% 1st cutting, 9% 2007, 8% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 35% fair, 43% good, 16% excellent. Cows calved 97% 2008, 98% 2007, 98% avg. Ewes lambing 97% 2008, 97% 2007, 98% avg. Precipitation was below average for most of Colorado last week. Soil moisture remains low throughout the state. Temperatures across the State were slightly below average for this time of year.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 80% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 91% adequate, 9% surplus. Hay supplies 11% very short, 41% short, 45% adequate, 3% surplus. Other hay 1st cutting 49%, 28% 2007, 30% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 35%, 42% 2007, 36% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 51% fair, 33% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 6% fair, 72% good, 21% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 7% fair, 70% good, 21% excellent. Corn progress planted 82%, 89% 2007, 86% avg.; 64% emerged, 69% 2007, 59% avg. Soybeans 16% planted, 25% 2007, 18% avg.; 5% emerged, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Barley 98% headed, 100% 2007, 96% avg.; 5% turned, 6% 2007, 4% avg. Winter wheat 81% headed, 80% 2007, 71% avg.; 0% turned, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Cantaloupes 19% planted, 33% 2007, 45% avg. Cucumbers 18% planted, 22% 2007, 25% avg. Green peas 100% planted, 73% 2007, 66% avg.; 0% harvested, 0% 2007, 2% avg. Lima beans 2% planted, 6% 2007, 9% avg. Potatoes 99% planted, 99% 2007, 97% avg. Snap beans 29% planted, 40% 2007, 43% avg. Sweet corn 45% planted, 50% 2007, 46% avg. Tomatoes 29% planted, 31% 2007, 41% avg. Watermelons 27% planted, 41% 2007, 49% avg. Apples 99% bloomed, 100% 2007, 99% avg. Peaches 100% bloomed, 100% 2007, 99% avg. Strawberries 88% bloomed, 100% 2007, 95% avg. Strawberries 18% harvested, 11% 2007, 11% avg. Heavy rains and high winds delayed planting and damaged several crops. Hay harvest has been significantly delayed due to frequent rainfall.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 41% very short, 40% short, 19% adequate. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 50% short, 26% adequate. Peanuts 62% planted, 39% 2007, 40% 5-yr avg. Potato harvest continued, tri county areas. Pecan bloom nearly complete, Jefferson County. Wheat harvest began; pastures remained stressed due to lack of rain, Santa Rosa County. Some vegetables looked good, others deteriorated due to dry, windy conditions. Winds burned local, mixed vegetable crops, Palatka. Cucumbers planted, Fort Pierce. In Starke, strawberry harvest was scheduled to finish last week. Suwannee Valley harvesting green beans, cucumbers, organic crops. Other vegetables marketed corn, egg plant, okra, peppers, radishes, tomatoes. Significant rainfall not recorded since April, citrus areas. Most trees look good with heavy foliage, healthy new fruit. Some trees showed afternoon wilt during hottest parts of day. Hedging, topping continued; other activities, spraying, mowing, brush removal, resetting. Growers combating greening by removing trees, attempting to control Psyllids with pesticides. Valencia processing maintained 6-million box level, with adequate availability remaining into June. Some processing plants plan to run Valencia oranges into second week of July. Large quantities of grapefruit utilization over, small amounts continue to trickle for several more weeks. Honey tangerine harvest over 100,000 boxes, mostly for processed market. Pasture feed 25% very poor, 35% poor, 25% fair, 15% good. Cattle condition 15% very poor, 20% poor, 35% fair, 30% good. Panhandle, north pasture condition very poor to good, most in poor condition. Pasture remained stressed due to lack of rain, grass not growing. Cattle condition poor to good, most in fair condition. Central pasture condition very poor to good, most in poor condition. Pasture grass dry, crisp. Cattle condition mostly fair. Southwestern pasture very poor to good, most in very poor condition. Hot, dry conditions reduced pasture quality. More cows sold for slaughter to relieve grazing pressure. Many ranchers out of hay. Statewide cattle condition very poor to good, with most in fair condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 29% short, 56% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 48% good, 19% excellent; 3% harvested, 8% 2007, 5% avg. Apples 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 27% good, 64% excellent. Hay 1% very poor, 10% poor, 44% fair, 43% good, 2% excellent. Onions 8% very poor, 8% poor, 43% fair, 40% good, 1% excellent; 69% harvested, 75% 2007, 61% avg. Peaches 11% very poor, 19% poor, 28% fair, 42% good, 0% excellent; 5% harvested, 3% 2007, 7% avg. Tobacco 0% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 63% good, 5% excellent. Corn 1% silked, 1% 2007, 1% avg. Soybeans 29% planted, 14% 2007, 27% avg.; 15% emerged, 7% 2007, 13% avg. Sorghum 41% planted, 31% 2007, 35% avg. Pasture and hay field conditions made some improvements due to the rain. Wheat conditions also improved slightly. The top soil moisture, which had been decreasing, improved slightly with the rains. The high winds last week caused some breakage in commercial grape vines. There was some damage done to small grains from the storm. Some beef producers are still feeding hay due to dry conditions and slow grass growth. Other activities included spreading more poultry litter than normal due to high nitrogen prices.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture remained adequate in most areas Banana fields were in fair to good condition. Spraying to contain insect infestation was on a regular schedule. Papaya plantings were in mostly fair condition. Soil moisture was adequate and flowering was consistent. Most vegetables were in good to fair condition. The dry weather and regular irrigation have aided crop development. Water restrictions in some areas have stressed crops. A late-season cold front that approached the State from the west resulted in a suspension of the normal trade winds. As a result, volcanic smoke from the Big Island was carried over the entire State. The light winds and mostly sunny skies allowed land temperature to build and caused some convective showers to form in the interior and higher elevations of some island during mid-week. These showers were light to moderate and helped to replenish soil moisture in those areas. Most parts of the State, however, were dry. Temperatures were beginning to rise with the advent of summer with a record high being tied in Honolulu on Sunday.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 20% short, 75% adequate, 1% surplus. Field corn 65% planted, 83% 2007, 75% avg.; 11% emerged, 46% 2007, 34% avg. Winter wheat jointed 27%, 71% 2007, 66% avg.; boot stage 5%, 18% 2007, 12% avg. Spring wheat jointed 2%, 9% 2007, 7% avg. Barley jointed 3%, 11% 2007, 8% avg. Sugarbeets 77% emerged, 97% 2007, 93% avg. Potatoes 85% planted, 85% 2007, 76% avg.; 6% emerged, 15% 2007, 11% avg. Oats 80% planted, 94% 2007, 81% avg.; 51% emerged, 64% 2007, 58% avg. Dry peas 74% planted, 86% 2007, 87% avg.; 14% emerged, 31% 2007, 59% avg. Lentils 67% planted, 86% 2007, 84% avg.; 8% emerged, 22% 2007, 51% avg. Dry beans 31% planted, 51% 2007, 35% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 2%, 6% 2007, 5% avg. Hay and roughage supply 34% very short, 48% short, 18% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 83% good, 7% excellent. Warmer weather has helped the crop progress and conditions this week. Franklin County reported that warmer weather enabled farmers to complete many farming activities. Nez Perce County reported that soils are dryer than expected and timely rain will be required to maintain optimal yields. Power County extension educator reported many sugarbeet acres within their county were lost due to a frost last week. Jerome County also reported some sugarbeet damage.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 58% adequate, 39% surplus. Soybeans 1% emerged, 25% 2007, 20%

avg. Wheat filled 2%, 28% 2007, 28% avg. Oats 2% headed, 13% 2007, 11% avg.; 1% poor, 26% fair, 66% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa hay first cutting 6%, 31% 2007, 24% avg.; 3% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 14% excellent. Red Clover cut 6%, 38% 2007, 25% avg.; 1% poor, 28% fair, 65% good, 6% excellent. Temperatures continued their cooler than normal pattern across the state last week slowing emergence of planted crops. Frost was noted across many areas of the state on Friday morning. Rainfall totals were less than normal across the northern half of the state which allowed corn planting progress to advance with many moving into soybean planting. Farmers in the southern half have been less fortunate and continue to be hampered by wet soils. Farmers in certain areas of the south are yet to plant a single kernel of corn. The cool wet spring has delayed the progress of the wheat crop as well as the first cutting of alfalfa. Farmers were busy last week cleaning drainage ditches, spraying herbicides (by airplane in certain areas), monitoring planted fields for emergence and trying to locate hay fields dry enough to cut.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.0. Topsoil moisture 37% adequate, 63% surplus. Subsoil moisture 49% adequate, 51% surplus. Corn 68% planted, 89% 2007, 82% avg.; 35% emerged, 57% 2007, 57% avg. Soybeans 23% planted, 63% 2007, 51% avg. Winter wheat 36% headed, 51% 2007, 59% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 54% good, 19% excellent. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 16% excellent. Average temperatures ranged from 50 to 100 below normal with a high of 79 and low of 36. Precipitation averaged from 0.63 inches to 2.90 inches. Heavy rainfall during the week halted field work in many areas of the state. Planting of corn is running about 7 days behind last year and 8 days behind the 5-year average pace. Soybean planting is about 9 days behind last year and 11 days behind the 5-year average. Standing water may result in the need to replant some corn and soybean acreage. Emergence and growth of the major field crops continues to be slow due to the cool, wet conditions. Other activities included spraying fungicides on wheat, equipment maintenance, fertilizer applications, spraying herbicides, hauling grain to market, hauling manure, and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 74% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 69% adequate, 31% surplus. Oats 93% planted, 58% emerged, condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 10% excellent. Corn 78% planted, 18% emerged. Soybeans 34% planted. Fertilizer application is 94% complete. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, 11% excellent. A full week of dry weather allowed farmers to gain ground on planting. Iowa experienced double-digit gains in planted corn and soybeans. Corn emerged accelerated with warmer, drier soil. Cattle are being moved to permanent pasture.

KANSAS: Days suitable for field work 5.6. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 16% short, 74% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 15% short, 72% adequate, 7% surplus. Wheat is 97% jointed, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Insect infestation of wheat 80% none, 16% light, 4% moderate. Disease infestation 61% none, 27% light, 10% moderate, 2% severe. First cutting of Alfalfa is 26% compete, 14% 2007, 35% avg. Range and pasture condition 7% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent. Feed grain supplies 3% very short, 10% short, 86% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 3% very short, 14% short, 81% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 3% very short, 6% short, 85% adequate, 6% surplus. Primary farm activity involved fungus control in wheat, herbicide spraying on corn, cutting alfalfa, and planting corn, soybeans, sorghum, sunflowers, and cotton.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.3. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 57% adequate, 41% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 67% adequate, 30% surplus. Sorghum 3% planted, 29% 2007, 24% 5 year avg. Corn average height 4 inches, most advanced height 7 inches. Burley tobacco set 10%, 32% 2007, 21% 5 year avg. Dark tobacco set 9%, 28% 2007, 18% 5 year avg. Set tobacco condition 6% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, and 14% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 46% good, 34% excellent. Expected date of winter wheat harvest to begin June 17 and barley on June 11. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 43% good, 11% excellent. Hay crops condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 45% good, 10% excellent. Above normal rainfall and below normal temperatures was the trend across the Commonwealth.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Soil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 45% adequate, 51% surplus. Corn 1% silked, 14% 2007, 3% average; 2% poor, 18% fair, 58% good, 22% excellent. Cotton 89% emerged, 85% 2007, 86% avg.; 3% poor, 34% fair, 59% good, 4% excellent. Hay 36% first cutting, 37% 2007, 36% avg. Rice 4% poor, 18% fair, 72% good, 6% excellent. Sorghum 94% emerged, 96% 2007, 87% avg.; 1% poor, 28% fair, 63% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans 71% emerged, 77% 2007, 63% avg.; 3% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, 4% excellent. Sweet Potatoes 8% planted, 9% 2007, 10% average. Wheat 99% turning color, 95% 2007 year, 91% avg; harvested, 14%, 11% 2007, 13% avg.; 8% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 18% excellent. Spring plowing 99% plowed, 98% 2007, 98% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 45% good, 23% excellent. Livestock 3% poor, 30% fair, 59% good, 7% excellent. Vegetable 7% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 6% excellent. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 50% adequate, 44% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 6% short, 69% adequate, 23% surplus. Hay supplies 21% very short, 35% short, 40% adequate, 4% surplus. Other hay 1st cutting 22%, 44% 2007, 30% avg.

Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 25%, 55% 2007, 33% avg. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 58% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 49% good, 30% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 15% fair, 57% good, 23% excellent. Corn progress 70% planted, 81% 2007, 80% avg.; 42% emerged, 50% 2007, 53% avg. Soybeans 13% planted, 20% 2007, 19% avg.; 3% emerged, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Barley 97% headed, 93% 2007, 95% avg.; 5% turned, 5% 2007, 3% avg. Winter wheat 87% headed, 66% 2007, 66% avg.; 0% turned, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Cantaloupes 41% planted, 46% 2007, 47% avg. Cucumbers 32% planted, 19% 2007, 26% avg. Green peas 93% planted, 47% 2007, 60% avg.; 0% harvested, 11% 2007, 7% avg. Lima beans 20% planted, 49% 2007, 28% avg. Potatoes 99% planted, 98% 2007, 97% avg. Snap beans 31% planted, 20% 2007, 30% avg. Sweet corn 54% planted, 73% 2007, 62% avg.; 21% emerged, 58% 2007, 49% avg. Watermelons 71% planted, 41% 2007, 49% avg. Apples 100% bloomed, 100% 2007, 99% avg. Peaches 100% bloomed, 93% 2007, 96% avg. Strawberries 94% bloomed, 99% 2007, 94% avg.; 14% harvested, 16% 2007, 12% avg. Heavy rains and high winds delayed planting and damaged several crops. Hay harvest has been significantly delayed due to frequent rainfall.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 1% very short, 14% short, 76% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 7% short, 83% adequate, 9% surplus. Barley 58% planted, 86% 2007, 81% avg.; 21% emerged, 58% 2007, 57% avg. Oats 1% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 62% good, 10% excellent; 96% planted, 94% 2007, 95% avg.; 74% emerged, 69% 2007, 79% avg. Potatoes 51% planted, 53% 2007, 49% avg.; 27% emerged, 19% 2007. All hay 1% very poor, 4% poor, 33% fair, 45% good, 17% excellent. Asparagus 38% harvested, 38% 2007, 34% avg. Precipitation varied from 0.23 inches central Lower Peninsula to 0.61 inches eastern Upper Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 5 degrees below normal east central and southwest Lower Peninsula to 2 degrees below normal western and eastern Upper Peninsula and northwestern Lower Peninsula. A cool, dry week allowed for planting other farm operations to proceed, but emergence of planted crops hampered result of cool soils. Colder regions of State received frost few days last week. Across State, cool soils hindered germination and emergence of planted crops. Corn planting wrapping up while early planted fields emerged. Soybeans being planted some just beginning to emerge. Sugarbeets for most part emerged. Winter wheat generally looked good and Feeke's growth stage 6 to 9. Some reports of powdery mildew due to damp conditions. Alfalfa benefited from weather with stands of 12 to 18 inches. Light frost damage reported. Barley planting behind average for this time of year. Oats planted for most part, with about three-fourths emerged. Below normal temperatures kept fruit insect activity low. Despite cool weather, growing degree day totals still 5 to 6 days ahead of average. Wet conditions less than ideal for pesticide applications. Southern regions, apples at petal fall to 8 mm fruit diameter; northern regions, bloom to petal fall. Apple scab infection period unusually long. Pears green cluster northwest. Peaches at shuck split; growers thinning fruit. Sweet cherries at early petal fall northwest and at pit hardening southwest and east. Tart cherries early bloom northwest and at shuck split southwest. Plums early bloom to shuck split. Strawberries bloom southwest and east. Blueberries early to full bloom. Grapes at bud burst northwest. Freeze damage to juice and early season wine grapes southwest quite varied. Late season wine grapes escaped damage. Asparagus harvest continued slow pace due to weather, and spears sandy because of recent rains. Purple spot evident some fields. Celery planting continued on schedule. Growers who used row covers beginning to remove them. Squash and cucumbers being directly seeded, and plants under tunnels growing slowly. Carrot planting mostly finished with a few processors stretching out their planting dates longer than usual. Predicted frost early last week did not materialize, and tomato growers who had one-third of crop planted relieved. Established potatoes, peas, and green beans doing well. Many onion fields have emerged.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 78% adequate, 19% surplus. Corn 80% ground prepared, 97% 2007, 96% avg. Soybeans 37% ground prepared, 84% 2007, 70% avg.; 0% emerged, 20% 2007, 8% avg. Green peas 53% planted, 83% 2007, 73% avg. Sweet corn 19% planted, 45% 2007, 36% avg. Potatoes 82% planted, 87% 2007, 81% avg. Canola 34% planted, 91% 2007, 61% avg. Dry edible beans 30% planted, 39% 2007, 30% avg. Alfalfa condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 12% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 12% excellent. Producers continued to make significant progress on field work and plantings during the past week. As of May 18th, spring wheat, sugarbeet, and potato plantings neared or surpassed the 5-year average, while corn and soybean plantings advanced rapidly.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Soil moisture 3% very short, 10% short, 58% adequate, 29% surplus. Corn 99% planted, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 98% emerged, 100% 2007, 99% avg.; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 57% good, 7% excellent. Cotton 37% planted, 86% 2007, 85% avg.; 23% emerged, 59% 2007, 70% avg. Peanuts 70% planted, 51% 2007, 23% avg. Rice 83% planted, 97% 2007, 95% avg.; 75% emerged, 91% 2007, 90% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent. Sorghum 61% planted, 90% 2007, 95% avg.; 48% emerged, 74% 2007, 90% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 68% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans 74% planted, 92% 2007, 90% avg.; 64% emerged, 81% 2007, 83% avg.; 1% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat 100% heading, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 44% good, 22% excellent. Hay (harvested-cool) 63%, 71% 2007, 66% avg.; (harvested-warm) 4%, 2% 2007, 5% avg.

Watermelons 96% planted, 98% 2007, 94% avg.; 3% poor, 4% fair, 93% good. Blueberries 9% fair, 79% good, 12% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 14% poor, 32% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent. Pasture 2% very poor, 4% poor, 44% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Wet conditions over the past several days hampered field activities for several producers in the state. Wet soils and back water are causing replant situations in some counties. The inclement weather has caused planting delays for soybeans, rice, and cotton; but it has been excellent for topsoil moisture, pastures, and hay fields. Few insect or disease problems have been observed in wheat.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 73% adequate, 27% surplus. Spring tillage 55% complete, 81% 2007, 88% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 36% fair, 52% good, 4% excellent. The cool, wet weather hampered fieldwork and hindered crop growth. Open weather towards the end of the week allowed some corn planting on upland soils and alfalfa hay harvesting although warm, dry weather is still needed. Temperatures averaged 3 to 7 degrees below normal for the week. The state averaged 0.65 of an inch of rainfall, ranging from 0.06 of an inch in the northwest district to 1.36 inches in the south-central district.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.9. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 1% last year, 36% short, 15% last year, 42% adequate, 68% last year, 1% surplus, 16% last year. Subsoil moisture 40% very short, 7% last year, 35% short, 24% last year, 24% adequate, 60% last year, 1% surplus, 9% last year. Field tillage work in progress 4% none, 1% last year, 8% just started, 6% last year, 88% well underway, 93% last year. Barley 94% planted, 91% last year, 51% emerged, 62% last year. Oats 80% planted, 85% last year, 39% emerged, 54% last year. Spring wheat 93% planted, 89% last year, 52% emerged, 52% last year. Winter wheat boot stage 9%, 23% last year. Winter wheat condition 14% very poor, 0% last year, 26% poor, 3% last year, 36% fair, 21% last year, 20% good, 44% last year, 4% excellent, 32% last year. Winter wheat spring stages 1% still dormant, 3% greening, 96% green and growing. Durum wheat 83% planted, 86% last year, 43% emerged, 38% last year. Dry peas 62% emerged, 56% last year. Lentils 88% planted, 92% last year, 47% emerged, 39% last year. Corn 59% planted, 79% last year, 14% emerged, 39% last year. Winter wheat is being reseeded to spring wheat or other small grain crops. Although hot and dry conditions have allowed farmers to gain progress in planting, the heat and limited moisture have had an effect on crops already in the ground. Neihart had the most moisture during the week with 0.72 of an inch. Highs were mostly in the 80s, and quite a few areas reached the low 90s. Lows were mostly in the 20s and 30s. Superior had the high temperature at 93 degrees, and Wisdom and Sula shared the low of 17 degrees. Producers in the central and eastern areas of the state remain concerned over hay and stockwater supplies for their livestock. Some pastures are slowly greening up, but there is still little available forage. Range and pasture feed condition 13% very poor, 1% last year, 21% poor, 6% last year, 32% fair, 29% last year, 27% good, 48% last year, 7% excellent, 16% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 37%, 21% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 32%, 20% last year. Livestock grazing 90% open, 97% last year, 8% difficult, 2% last year, 2% closed, 1% last year. Lambing 92% complete, 92% last year. Cattle and calves moved to summer ranges 51%, 56% last year. Sheep and lambs moved to summer ranges 51%, 53% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 11% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 83% planted, 87% 2007, 89% avg.; 25% emerged, 50% 2007, 51% avg. Wheat conditions 1% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent; 77% jointed, 93% 2007, 91% avg.; 1% headed, 26% 2007, 24% avg. Oats conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 75% good, 5% excellent; 97% planted, 99% 2007, 100% avg.; 90% emerged, 94% 2007, 96% avg. Soybeans 26% planted, 39% 2007, 45% avg.; 1% emerged, 7% 2007, 11% avg. Sorghum 19% planted; 23% 2007; 22% avg. Alfalfa conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 66% good, 7% excellent; 2% 1st cutting, 5% 2007, 8% avg. Pasture and Range conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent. Despite below normal temperatures, abundant sunshine allowed soils to dry and producers to shift planting corn into high gear making considerable progress. Planting is in full swing with corn planting under control many producers were able to start planting soybeans and sorghum. Warmer weather increased soil temperatures which helped with emergence and boosted hay, pasture and small grain growth. Temperatures continued to be two to four degrees below normal this week. Small amounts of precipitation were reported for much of the state. The high temperature of 92 was reported in the southwest district and there were areas of frost in the Panhandle.

NEVADA: Agricultural Summary. Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Record high temperatures were recorded across the state as a high pressure system moved in. All weather stations set record highs on Sunday. The weeks high temperatures ranged from 104 degrees in Las Vegas to 88 degrees in Ely. Low temperatures ranged from 60 degrees in Las Vegas to 19 degrees in Eureka. Most of the state experienced warmer than normal temperatures with Reno being the warmest at 12 degrees above normal. 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. Green chopping small grains began. Main farm and ranch activities branding, irrigating, and moving cattle to range.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.3. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 28% short, 67% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 19% short, 76% adequate, and 4% surplus. Pasture condition 1% poor, 28% fair, 64% good, and 7% excellent. Maine Potatoes 10% planted, 20% 2007, 15% average; 0% emerged, 0% 2007, 0% average; condition fair/good. Rhode Island Potatoes 80% planted, 80% 2007, 75% average; 10% emerged, 35% 2007, 15% average; condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 95% planted, 95% 2007, 80% average; 30% emerged, 20% 2007, 15% average; condition good. Maine Oats 40% planted, 15% 2007, 35% average; 0% emerged, 0% 2007, 10% average; condition good. Maine Barley 35% planted, 15% 2007, 35% average; 0% emerged, 0% 2007, 10% average; condition good. Field Corn 45% planted, 40% 2007, 35% average; 5% emerged, 5% 2007, 5% average; condition good/fair in Connecticut and Maine and good elsewhere. Sweet Corn 30% planted, 40% 2007, 30% average; 15% emerged, 5% 2007, 5% average; condition good. Shade Tobacco 0% transplanted, 45% 2007, 25% average. Broadleaf Tobacco 0% transplanted, 5% 2007, 5% average. First Crop Hay condition good/fair in Connecticut and Vermont and good elsewhere. Apples Bud Stage to Early Bloom in Maine, Early Bloom to Full Bloom in Rhode Island, and Full Bloom to Petal Fall elsewhere; condition good/excellent in Rhode Island and good/fair elsewhere. Peaches: Full Bloom to Petal Fall; condition good/fair. Pears Petal Fall in Connecticut and Early Bloom to Full Bloom elsewhere; condition fair/poor in Connecticut and good/fair elsewhere. Strawberries Full Bloom to Petal Fall in Connecticut and Bud Stage to Early Bloom elsewhere; condition good. Massachusetts Cranberries Bud Stage to Early Bloom; condition good. Highbush Blueberries Dormant to Bud Stage in Rhode Island, Bud Stage to Early Bloom in Maine, and Early Bloom to Full Bloom elsewhere; condition fair/good in Maine and good elsewhere. Maine Wild Blueberries: Early Bloom to Full Bloom; condition good/excellent. Connecticut's week began with average temperatures and lots of wind. Temperatures fell throughout the week and were below average by the weekend. Sporadic rain showers slowed field work and made planting difficult. Massachusetts' weather was cold, wet, and windy most of the week, delaying vegetable planting. The weather in Rhode Island, Maine, and New Hampshire was ideal for fieldwork, with mostly average to above average temperatures and rain only on the weekend. Maine nights were still cool with some frost. Many reporters stated warmer temperatures and more rain were needed for pastures to green up and crops to grow. Vermont's weather was ideal in some locations with plenty of warm temperatures and adequate rain, while other areas were cool and dry. Overall in New England, daytime temperatures ranged in the mid-50s to low-70s and nighttime temperatures ranged in the mid-40s to mid-50s. Total rainfall averaged 0.88 inches to 2.20 inches in the southern states and 0 to 1.05 inches in northern states. Major farm activities included applying manure, fixing fences, spraying herbicides and fungicides, planting early season vegetables, liming and fertilizing fields, scouting for pests, and mowing orchard floors.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Topsoil moisture 80% adequate,, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 80% adequate, 20% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall for the week in most localities. Temperatures were below normal during most of the week across the Garden State. Producers continued planting corn and soybeans throughout the state. Flower petals fell from apple trees in northern district. Harvest of strawberries began in north and south New Jersey. Cereal rust mites presence remained in central district. Other activities included mowing, planting, fertilizing, and spraying.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 5.8. Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 43% short, 25% adequate. Wind damage 24% light, 18% moderate. Alfalfa 9% poor, 19% fair, 55% good, 17% excellent, 80% of first cutting complete. Cotton 85% planted. Corn 81% planted, 48% emerged. Irrigated sorghum 25% planted. Irrigated winter wheat 1% poor, 69% fair, 26% good, 4% excellent, with 98% headed. Dry winter wheat 93% very poor, 7% poor, 85% headed. Total winter wheat 55% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 10% good, 2% excellent, 90% headed. Peanuts 30% planted. Chile 33% fair, 22% good, 45% excellent, 100% planted. Onions 20% good, 80% excellent. Apples 50% fair, 50% excellent, 25% light fruit set, 30% average fruit set, 45% heavy fruit set. Pecans 2% fair, 63% good, 35% excellent, 10% light nut set, 80% average nut set, 10% heavy set. Cattle conditions 6% very poor, 33% poor, 40% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent. Sheep conditions 13% very poor, 27% poor, 48% fair, 12% good. Range and pasture conditions 26% very poor, 53% poor, 21% fair. Farmers spent the week planting and irrigating crops, as well as cutting hay. Livestock producers have been busy feeding, branding livestock and calving. Below normal temperatures were noted across many areas of New Mexico Tuesday through Friday. By the weekend, temperatures were much warmer. Though many areas received precipitation, greater amounts were reported in the Four Corners area along the central mountain chain and in the eastern plains.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Soil moisture 13% short, 81% adequate, 6% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 53% good, 22% excellent. Corn 58% planted, 55% 2007, 53% average. Oat planting near completion. Potatoes 65% planted, 60% 2007, 53% average. Soybeans 20% planted, 24% 2007, 20% average. Hay harvesting underway. Apples reached 75% petal fall, peaches 80% petal fall, pears 93% petal fall. Grapes in mostly good condition. Strawberries on Long Island at or near full bloom. Sweet corn 46% planted, onions 71%, snap beans 23%, cabbage 34%.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Soil moisture 1% very short, 16% short, 72% adequate, 11% surplus. Activities during the week included the planting of cotton, peanuts, sorghum, soybeans, sweetpotatoes, flue-cured and burley tobacco and harvesting hay, barley and truck crops. Most of North Carolina received rain this week with Wilmington recording 2.72 inches. Average temperatures were below normal and ranged between 50 to 67 degrees. Light rain showers dominated the Mountain region, with little drought relief being experienced. On the other hand, the Piedmont and Coastal regions have received more rain and crops are reaping the benefits.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 42% short, 37% adequate. Subsoil moisture 28% very short, 36% short, 36% adequate. Spring wheat crop conditions 6% poor, 45% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent. Durum wheat 73% planted, 70% 2007, 59% average; 37% emerged, 37% 2007, 30% average; conditions 4% poor, 58% fair, 37% good, 1% excellent. Canola 77% planted, 91% 2007, 73% average; 19% emerged, 53% 2007, 33% average; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 45% fair, 48% good, 3% excellent. Corn condition 5% poor, 32% fair, 58% good, 5% excellent. Dry edible beans 11% planted, 28% 2007, 14% average. Dry edible peas 98% planted, 96% 2007, average not available; 56% emerged, 65% 2007, average not available; condition 3% poor, 61% fair, 35% good, 1% excellent. Flaxseed 78% planted, 64% 2007, 56% average; 22% emerged, 27% 2007, 19% average; condition 3% poor, 62% fair, 34% good, 1% excellent. Potatoes 63% planted, 73% 2007, 59% average; 2% emerged, 11% 2007, 9% average. Sugarbeets 23% emerged, 59% 2007, 50% average; condition 31% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Pastures and ranges 88% growing, 12% dormant. Broadleaf spraying 3% complete and wild oats spraying 3% complete. Pasture and range 18% very poor, 34% poor, 32% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. Stockwater supplies 16% very short, 28% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. Seeding made excellent progress until high winds hampered progress late in the week. The high winds have left many producers concerned about its effect on soil moisture conditions according to reporters.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 1.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 33% adequate, 67% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 89%, 98% 2007, 98% avg.; 5% headed, 26% 2007, 22% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 52% good, 22% excellent. Corn 52% planted, 94% 2007, 89% avg.; 28% emerged, 59% 2007, 59% avg. Soybeans 22% planted, 76% 2007, 63% avg.; 6% emerged, 24% 2007, 26% avg. Oats 87% emerged, 90% 2007, 88% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Potatoes 88% planted, 74% 2007, 77% avg. Hay condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 12% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, 11% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 14% excellent. Continually wet fields meant farmers had only 1 day suitable for fieldwork which slowed progress on the planting of corn, soybeans, and oats. Other field activities for the week included herbicide, fungicide, and anhydrous application. Reporters in the South Central District report the continued harvest of asparagus, strawberries, and rhubarb, and the planting of tomatoes, melons, and bell peppers. Multiple rain events this week 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 4.4. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 14% short, 62% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 13% short, 67% adequate, 8% surplus. Wheat soft dough 40% this week, 23% last week, 62% last year, 64% average. Rye condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 5% excellent; soft dough 65% this week, 54% last week, 82% last year, 85% average. Oats condition 5% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 44% good, 2% excellent; jointing 92% this week, 88% last week, 96% last year, 92% average; 56%headed this week, 35% last week, 59% last year, 67% average. Corn condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 78% good, 4% excellent; 94% planted this week, 87% last week, 98% last year, 91% average; 83%emerged this week, 68% last week, 88% last year, 68% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 83% this week, 77% last week, 55% last year, 65% average; 15% emerged this week, n/a last week, 10% last year, 13% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 76% this week, 65% last week, 64% last year, 73% average; 34% planted this week, 25% last week, 26% last year, 36% average; 11% emerged this week, n/a last week, 9% last year, 19% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 98% this week, 91% last week, 94% last year, 96% average; emerged 26% this week, 14% last week, 19% last year, 32% average. Watermelon 52% planted this week, 50% last week, 86% last year, 84% average. Alfalfa 1st cutting 68% this week, 57% last week, 65% last year, 79% average. Other Hay 1st cutting 25% this week, 20% last week, 34% last year, 35% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent. Pasture and range condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 7% excellent. Livestock. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$111 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$102 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range. Light insect activity was reported.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.9. Top soil moisture 6% very short, 35% short, 58% adequate, 1% surplus. Sub soil moisture 9% very short, 24% short, 65% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat condition 6% very poor, 33% poor, 37% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent. Spring wheat condition 7% very poor, 42% poor, 31% fair, 17% good, 3% excellent. Barley condition 3% very poor,

30% poor, 53% fair, 12% good, 2% excellent. Range, pasture condition 2% very poor, 20% poor, 25% fair, 41% good, 12% excellent. All barley 98% planted, 98% previous year, 91% 5-year average. All barley emerged 90%, 88% previous year, 75% 5-year average. Spring wheat emerged 95%, 96% previous year, 88% 5-year average. Winter wheat 4% headed, 18% previous year, 20% 5-year average. Weather After a moderate start to the week, conditions quickly warmed up to record setting temperatures by the end of last week. High temperatures ranged from 105 degrees in Roseburg to 82 degrees at the Crescent City weather station. Low temperatures ranged from 46 degrees in Portland, The Dalles to 21 degrees in Redmond, Christmas Valley. The Astoria weather station received the most precipitation with 1.04 inches followed by the Detroit Lake station with 0.52 inches. Only 16 of the 43 stations received measurable precipitation with most reporting just a trace. Temperatures were well above average, precipitation levels were below normal in most areas of the State. Field Crops. Hot, dry weather conditions prevailed during the latter part of last week, which allowed field crops to get a good growth spurt. Farmers were busy catching up with field work, irrigating full throttle field crops across the State to avoid heat stress. Dry land winter grains in north central areas already showed signs of heat stress. Much more moisture is needed to keep these grains growing. Haying has begun in many western areas, the dry weather allowed for good haying conditions. Grass, hop fields in Marion County grew fast with the aid of the warmer weather. In Washington County, crimson clover was nearing bloom, while red clover was ready for harvest. Vegetables. Vegetable growers took full advantage of the very warm, dry weather this past week, allowing many to finally get their crops in as well as spurring growth in those vegetables already planted. This warm weather should give many vegetables a good start. Onions, peas, sweet corn were all reported as still being behind schedule in Umatilla County. Onions were just starting to emerge in Klamath County. Fruits, Nuts. In the north Willamette Valley, strawberries, early apples, pears, some varieties of blueberries continued in bloom. Grape development continued. There has been *Pseudomonas syringae* damage in stone fruits this season. In the south Willamette Valley, plums were at the end of bloom with an estimated 80 percent crop reduction; cherries appear to have over a 70 percent reduction. Apples continued in bloom with a large looking crop. Blueberries were starting to bloom, showing cold damage on leaves. Strawberries were in various stages of bloom. There is some concern about sunburn on strawberries in cold frames or haygrove plastic houses. Southern Oregon grapes showed a lot of new growth. Cool temperatures early in the week gave way to unseasonably warm weather in Hood River County. Petal-fall spray applications continued in the lower Hood River Valley. At week's end, crop development in the lower Hood River Valley was as follows Red Delicious apple at post bloom (WSU stage 9); Pinot noir grape at Eichhorn-Lorenz stages 9 through 12. Nurseries, Greenhouses. Nurseries were busy with irrigation as very warm weather arrived last week. Shade was also being applied on some of the more sensitive nursery crops. Greenhouses remained busy preparing vegetable, flowering plants for sale. Livestock, Range, Pasture The warm weather was a welcome change on irrigated pasturelands, improving growth after a long cool spell. Non-irrigated pasture, rangeland grasses on well drained soil were drying out, will continue to suffer without some moisture. Livestock were reported to be doing well. Calving was about finished up, with a few late calves here & there.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2. Soil moisture 35% adequate, 65% surplus. Spring plowing 85% complete, 85% 2007, 89% avg. Corn 57% planted, 71% 2007, 70% avg.; 28% emerged, 30% 2007, 34% avg.; condition 10% poor, 24% fair, 47% good, 19% excellent. Barley 97% heading, 82% 2007, 84% avg.; 20% turning yellow, 0% 2007, 1% avg. Winter wheat 50% heading, 35% 2007, 37% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 51% good, 21% excellent. Oats 88% emerged, 60% 2007, 71% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 70% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans 22% planted, 36% 2007, 33% avg.; 9% emerged, 4% 2007, 6% avg. Tobacco 14% transplanted, 7% 2007, 12% avg. Potatoes 51% planted, 68% 2007, 67% avg. Alfalfa first cutting 17% complete, 5% 2007, 19% avg.; conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 58% good, 12% excellent. Timothy clover crop condition 3% poor, 18% fair, 65% good, 14% excellent. Peaches in full bloom 100% complete, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; condition 2% fair, 53% good, 45% excellent. Apple crop condition 51% good, 49% excellent. Pasture conditions 2% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent. Principal farm activities included spring plowing, spraying, cutting hay, as well as planting corn, potatoes, soybeans and oats.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 3% very short, 26% short, 71% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 57% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans 0% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 57% good, 3% excellent. Sorghum 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 100% good, 0% excellent. Cotton 0% very poor, 0% poor, 31% fair, 66% good, 3% excellent. Peanuts 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 75% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent. Sweet Potatoes 0% very poor, 0% poor, 100% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 0% poor, 27% fair, 70% good, 3% excellent. Hay 0% very poor, 6% poor, 46% fair, 45% good, 3% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 7% poor, 15% fair, 78% good, 0% excellent. Apples 0% very poor, 0% poor, 75% fair, 25% good, 0% excellent. Snapbeans, fresh 0% very poor, 17% poor, 17% fair, 33% good, 33% excellent. Cucumbers, fresh 0% very poor, 10% poor, 50% fair, 20% good, 20% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 4% poor, 40% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 32% fair, 58% good, 10% excellent.

Cantaloupes 0% very poor, 5% poor, 41% fair, 41% good, 13% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 39% fair, 54% good, 3% excellent. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2007, 98% avg.; 96% emerged, 98% 2007, 96% avg. Soybeans 27% planted, 23% 2007, 26% avg.; 11% emerged, 7% 2007, 4% avg. Sorghum 64% planted, 72% 2007, 64% avg. Winter wheat 100% headed, 99% 2007, 99% avg.; turning color 55%, 46% 2007, 61% avg.; ripe 2%, 11% 2007, 6% avg. Oats 98% headed, 100% 2007, 98% avg. Sweet Potatoes 35% planted, 27% 2007, 36% avg. Tobacco transplanted 100%, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Hay, grain hay 77%, 79% 2007, 72% avg. Snapbeans, fresh planted 100%, 99% 2007, 98% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 95%, 96% 2007, 99% avg. Watermelons planted 95%, 95% 2007, 96% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 100%, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Cantaloupes planted 93%, 94% 2007, 95% avg. The state was drier this week in most areas with notable exceptions in two separate bands running from Allendale to Georgetown Counties, and from Kershaw to northern Marlboro Counties. Very high winds caused soils to dry out quickly, allowing farmers to get back into their fields sooner than expected. Windy conditions have caused wind burn on young plants in some fields. Farmers have been busy planting cotton, and peanuts. A heavy storm with hard packing rains hit the Lower Savannah River Area which may require the replanting of some cotton acres there. Conditions for young tobacco plants declined some from drying winds, but still were in generally good condition. Heavy winds have hastened small grain drydown. The state average temperature for the week was three degrees below normal. The state average rainfall for the period was 0.2 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 8% short, 81% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 12% short, 76% adequate, 8% surplus. Winter wheat boot 24%, 59% 2007, 50% avg. Barley 91% seeded, 92% 2007, 94% avg.; 48% emerged, 66% 2007, 78% avg.; 1% poor, 35% fair, 54% good, 10% excellent. Oats boot 0%, 1% 2007, 1% avg. Spring wheat 0% boot, 1% 2007, 0% avg.; 2% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent. Sorghum 0% emerged, 4% 2007, 1% avg. Soybeans 0% emerged, 3% 2007, 3% avg. Alfalfa hay 1% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Feed supplies 2% very short, 17% short, 74% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 9% very short, 14% short, 69% adequate, 8% surplus. Cattle moved to pasture 57% complete. Calving 93% complete. Cattle condition 13% fair, 68% good, 19% excellent. Sheep condition 16% fair, 62% good, 22% excellent. Warmer and drier weather in South Dakota allowed for the acceleration of spring fieldwork, but all crop progress statistics remain behind last year and the five-year average.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 70% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 11% short, 70% adequate, 17% surplus. Wheat 97% headed, 97% 2007, 96% avg.; 5% turning color, 27% 2007, 27% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 54% good, 22% excellent. Tobacco 22% transplanted, 30% 2007, 25% avg. Hay 26% first cutting, 44% 2007, 31% avg.; 2% very poor, 5% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 7% excellent. Pastures 1% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 11% excellent. Most field activities were limited last week due to scattered showers and thunderstorms across the State. Temperatures were below normal, as was precipitation. Other field activities taking place last week, as weather allowed, included spreading fertilizer, spraying pesticides, and picking strawberries.

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 harvest began in South Central Texas, while wheat turned or began to turn in the High Plains and the Northern Low Plains. Cotton planting continued in the Plains, South Central Texas, and Cross Timbers. Corn planting neared completion in the Northern High Plains. Sorghum continued to head in the Coastal Bend. Melon and onion harvest continued in the Lower Valley. Pecan producers continued to monitor for case bearers in the Edwards Plateau. Livestock benefited from the green up of grass with the recent rain, while some livestock were still supplemented in areas with poor range and pasture conditions. Top soil moisture was mostly short to adequate across the state.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 19% short, 79% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition 13% very poor, 16% poor, 31% fair, 37% good, 3% excellent; freeze damage 82% none, 18% light, 0% moderate, 0% severe. Spring wheat 100% planted, 100% 2007, 97% avg.; 98% emerged, 96% 2007, 89% avg. Barley 96% planted, 100% 2007, 92% avg.; 80% emerged, 92% 2007, 82% avg. Oats 88% planted, 91% 2007, 87% avg.; 49% emerged, 67% 2007, 64% avg. Corn 67% planted, 67% 2007, 62% avg.; 30% emerged, 34% 2007, 19% avg. Alfalfa height 9%, 13% 2007, 14% avg. Cattle and calves moved To Summer Range 19%, 39% 2007, 28% avg. Sheep and lambs moved To Summer Range 20%, 37% 2007, 26% avg. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 8% short, 92% adequate, 0% surplus. Sheep Sheared On Farm, Sheared On Farm 87%, 84% 2007, 94% avg. Sheep Sheared On Range 83%, 77% 2007, 85% avg. Ewes Lamb On Farm 98%, 99% 2007, 100% avg. Ewes Lamb On Range, 92%, 79% 2007, 83% avg. Apples Full Bloom Or Past 83%, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Apricots full Bloom Or Past 99%, 100% 2007. Tart Cherries full Bloom Or Past 100%, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Peaches, Full Bloom Or Past 96%, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Pears, Full Bloom Or Past 83%,

99% 2007, 100% avg. The weather still remained cool around the state this past week. Livestock producers have begun moving their cattle and sheep to summer ranges. Box Elder reports that crops are about three weeks behind due to the cold spring. Producers are irrigating wheat and alfalfa. The weather has been dry the past week but there is enough moisture from previous weeks to germinate the corn that had been planted in the Bear River Valley. Several farmers mentioned that they were cutting 1st crop hay in mid-May last year, but they are still two or three weeks from cutting any hay this year. Dry land producers have been planting safflower. Dry land wheat looks good in some areas and poor in other areas. Cache County reports timely spring rains and a few days of warm weather have had a wonderful effect on Cache County crops. Alfalfa hay has doubled in height within the last 48 hours, farmers are working hard to finish planting their corn and last minute small grains crops. Young seedlings of alfalfa hay are looking great. Irrigation water has been turned into most of the irrigation canals now. Emery County reports cooler weather has kept the snow melt from putting water in the reservoirs. Warmer weather at the end of the week should get the water running. Irrigation of crops is in full swing with most crops looking pretty good. Beaver County reports farmers feel they are about 3 weeks behind on their alfalfa. Some fields are seeing large infestations of grasshoppers. Fields on the west side of Beaver County are seeing an infestation of Townsend Ground Squirrel. Alfalfa is growing very slowly because of the cold weather. Grain crops are doing well. Summit County reports that farmers are busy planting small grains and doing spring tillage work. Cool weather has delayed the growth of alfalfa, pastures, and rangeland. Box Elder reports livestock producers are very concerned about the range conditions. The dry cold spring has made very little grass available for spring/summer grazing. In addition, black grass bugs are causing serious damage in the Howell, Plymouth, and Collinston areas. These bugs suck the chlorophyll out of the grass leaves which leave areas looking white with reduced production. Sheep producers have voiced concerns about losses during lambing due to the cold weather. Cache County reports Livestock producers have had to feed hay to their cows and sheep for more weeks than anticipated. Most, however, have been able to turn them out on pastures now that the grass has finally started to grow. Emery County reports rangeland conditions will likely begin to decline with warmer temperatures unless adequate moisture is received to keep the grasses growing. Most producers have brought livestock off of winter ranges and will within the next month go onto summer ranges.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.2. Topsoil moisture 62% adequate, 38% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% short, 74% adequate, 14% surplus. Pasture 3% poor, 26% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent. Livestock 2% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 64% good, 6% excellent. Other hay 2% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 49% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa hay 31% fair, 62% good, 7% excellent. Corn 85% planted; 86% 2007; 85% avg.; 71% emerged; 60% 2007; 61% avg.; condition 3% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans 15% planted; 16% 2007; 20% avg.; 1% emerged. Winter wheat 99% headed; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 19% excellent. Barley 1% poor, 24% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Tobacco Greenhouse 14% fair, 68% good, 18% excellent. Tobacco Plantbeds 50% fair, 50% good. Flue-cured Tobacco transplanted 67%; 79% 2007; 77% avg. Burley Tobacco transplanted 22%; 15% 2007; 13% avg. Dark Fire-cured tobacco transplanted 10%; 68% 2007; 49% avg. Peanuts 24% planted; 54% 2007; 60% avg. Cotton 50% planted; 81% 2007; 86% avg. Summer potatoes 30% fair, 45% good, 25% excellent. Apples All 26% fair, 70% good, 4% excellent. Peaches 10% poor, 42% fair, 46% good, 2% excellent. Grapes 5% poor, 20% fair, 75% good. Oats 12% fair, 74% good, 14% excellent. The Commonwealth experienced a cool and wet week. Due to seed rot brought on by the wet and cool weather, some growers were replanting corn. Little progress was made on soybean plantings as growers waited for wet fields to dry. Fifteen percent of soybeans were planted, 5 percent less than the average for this time of year. First cutting of hay was ready to harvest. Some growers continued to wait for drier weather before cutting hay, while others cut and baled between rain storms. Other farming activities for the week included planting tomatoes and sweet corn, harvesting early vegetables, transplanting tobacco, and preparing to harvest barley.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil moisture 7% very short, 26% short, 61% adequate, 6% surplus. In the eastern grain growing counties, cool conditions came to an abrupt end when temperatures climbed into the 90s. The warmer weather was welcomed for improving crop development and overall growth of winter wheat and small grains in

general, but growers were concerned about the lack of moisture. Walla Walla County reported some fields were showing signs of stress due to lack of water. Spring grain seeding was coming to an end in Whitman County. Grant County reported grain corn planting was nearly done, and storage onions were being planted. Skagit County reported beet and spinach seed planting was nearly complete. State-wide, the first cutting of alfalfa was delayed due to the weather. Christmas tree growers were busy applying both insecticides and fungicides to Douglas fir plantations. In the Yakima Valley, apple growers applied the first cover spray for codling moth, and cherries and peaches were in shuck fall or post shuck fall stages. Some fruit growers were concerned about poor pollination conditions last month in addition to the late season frosts. Meanwhile, vegetable crops which had been planted under plastic sheets were showing good growth, and vegetable growers were planting the rest of their fields. Range and pasture conditions 2% very poor, 14% poor, 47% fair, 37% good. On the west side of the Cascades, pasture conditions improved with producers finishing early green chop operations. Weed control for raspberries and cranberries continued. On the east side, Benton, Garfield and Asotin Counties reported rangeland at lower elevations was in very poor condition. Shellfish growers continued oyster harvest operations and completed initial oyster seed planting.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 2. Topsoil moisture 64% adequate, 36% surplus compared with 12% very short, 42% short, 46% adequate last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting was 85%, 86% in 2007, 83% 5-yr avg. Hay and roughage supplies 13% very short, 35% short, 52% adequate compared with 1% very short, 25% short, 72% adequate, 2% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies 6% very short, 9% short, 85% adequate compared with 1% very short, 10% short, 89% adequate this time last year. Corn 59% planted, 60% in 2007, 56% 5-yr avg.; 38% emerged, 8% in 2007, 14% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 24% planted, 14% in 2007, 22% 5-yr avg.; 1% emerged, 1% in 2007, 7% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat conditions 2% poor, 28% fair, 68% good, 2% excellent; 42% headed, 20% in 2007, 30% 5-yr avg. Oat conditions 40% fair, 49% good, 11% excellent; 85% planted, 76% in 2007, 78% 5-yr avg.; 59% emerged, 38% in 2007, 51% 5-yr avg. Hay was reported 3% poor, 45% fair, 42% good, 10% excellent. Apple conditions 1% poor, 74% fair, 25% good. Peach conditions 79% fair, 21% good. Cattle and calves 4% poor, 21% fair, 73% good, 2% excellent. Sheep and lambs 4% poor, 16% fair, 77% good, 3% excellent. Farming activities included waiting for dry weather to continue field work, moving livestock to pasture, plowing and fertilizing fields when the weather permits and fence building.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 78% adequate, 18% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 0 to 4 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 63 to 68 degrees across the state. Lows averaged from 29 to 40 degrees for the week. Precipitation ranged from 0.15 inches in Eau Claire to 1.18 inches in Green Bay. Oats 83 percent planted complete. Spring tillage was 66 percent complete. Corn planted jumped to 56 percent complete. Dry and sunny weather allowed fieldwork to progress rapidly, although there were still some wet spots making planting somewhat difficult.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 32% short, 61% adequate. Winter wheat 62% jointed, 72% 2007, 75% avg.; 3% boot, 14% 2007, 18% avg.; condition 18% poor, 55% fair, 27% good. Barley 82% planted, 90% 2007, 90% avg.; 54% emerged, 73% 2007, 71% avg.; 4% jointed, 10% 2007, 9% avg. Oats 76% planted, 78% 2007, 80% avg.; 46% emerged, 51% 2007, 53% avg.; 1% jointed, 11% 2007, 7% avg. Sugarbeets 96% planted, 96% 2007, 98% avg.; 41% emerged, 43% 2007, 52% avg. Spring wheat 79% planted, 89% 2007, 84% avg.; 44% emerged, 45% 2007, 53% avg.; 1% jointed, 5% 2007, 7% avg. Corn 58% planted, 71% 2007, 71% avg.; 4% emerged, 20% 2007, 23% avg. Dry beans 5% planted, 20% 2007, 10% avg. Spring calves born 96%, 98% 2007, 97% avg. Farm flock 92% ewes lambing, 97% 2007, 98% avg.; 91% sheep shorn, 97% 2007, 99% avg. Range flock 52% ewes lambing, 60% 2007, 60% avg.; 80% sheep shorn, 84% 2007, 90% avg. Range and pasture conditions 1% very poor, 15% poor, 43% fair, 37% good, 4% excellent. Calf and lamb losses were light to mostly normal. Mostly dry conditions with mostly normal temperatures prevailed across the State for most of the week.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 11 - 17, 2008

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Light to moderate showers in Ukraine and Russia caused some interruptions in spring planting activities but benefited winter grains and emerging spring-sown crops.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Unseasonably warm, dry weather favored spring grain planting in Russia and Kazakhstan.

EUROPE: Warm, wet weather across central and western growing areas slowed summer crop planting but maintained favorable moisture for winter crop development.

AUSTRALIA: Rain overspread Victoria and South Australia, bringing much-needed drought relief to portions of the wheat belt.

EAST ASIA: Showers were confined to the North China Plain, favoring both winter and summer crops, while mostly dry weather reduced soil moisture in parts of Manchuria.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: The summer monsoon brought widespread showers to Indochina, while two tropical cyclones battered the Philippines with flooding rain.

ARGENTINA: Warmth and dryness promoted rapid corn and soybean harvesting.

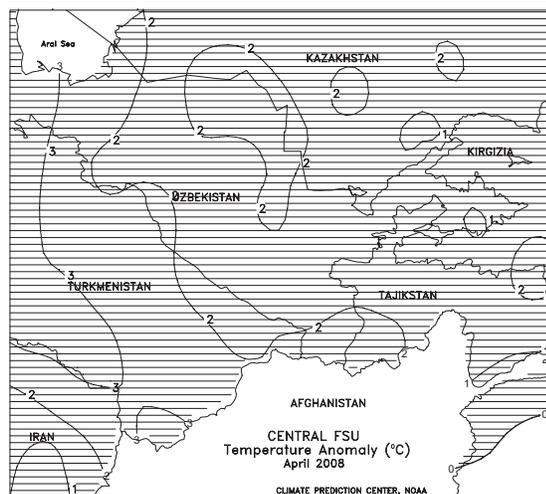
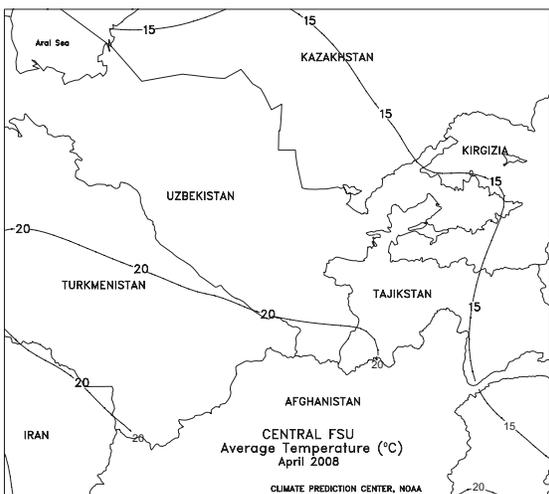
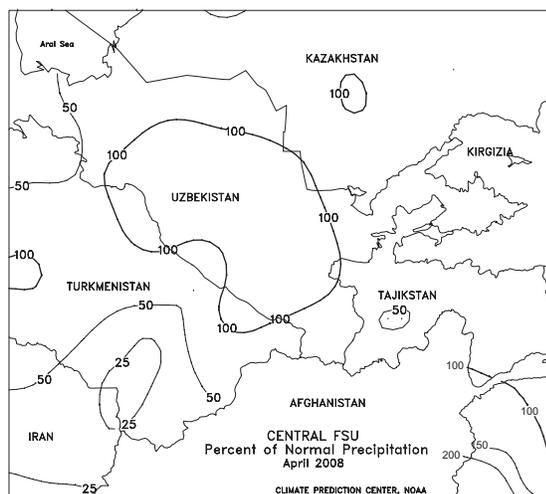
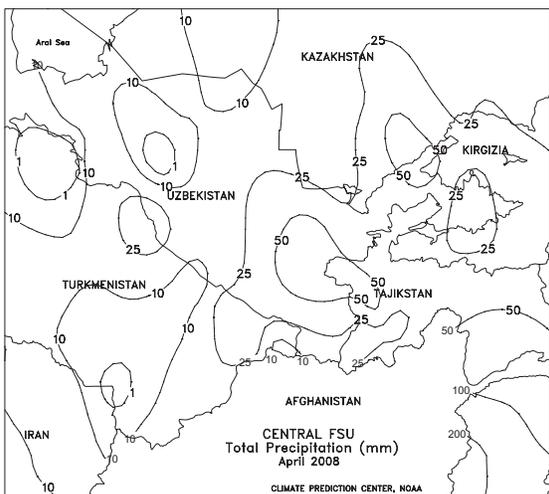
BRAZIL: Dry weather supported seasonal fieldwork, including winter wheat planting in Rio Grande do Sul.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers improved prospects for Turkish winter grains, while chronic dryness continued to adversely impact crops in Iran.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Showers in Algeria and Tunisia were generally too late to benefit filling winter crops.

CANADA: On the Prairies, spring grain and oilseed planting progressed, although drought-related delays in fieldwork likely continued in parts of the southeast.

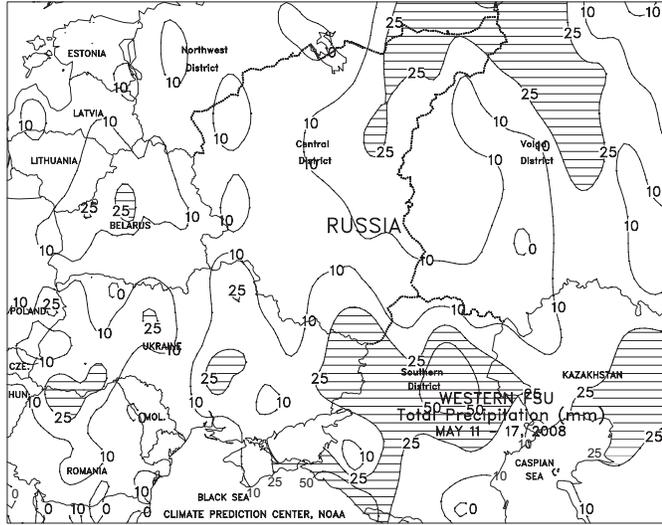
MEXICO: Seasonal rains increased in the east, benefiting immature winter sorghum and helping to condition fields for corn planting.



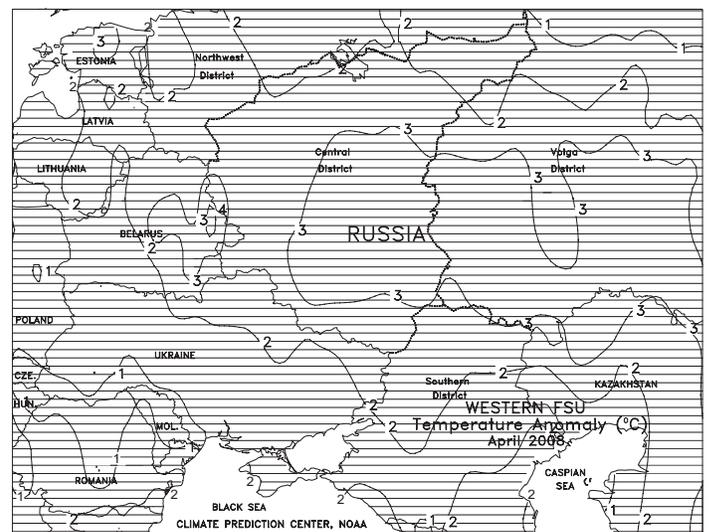
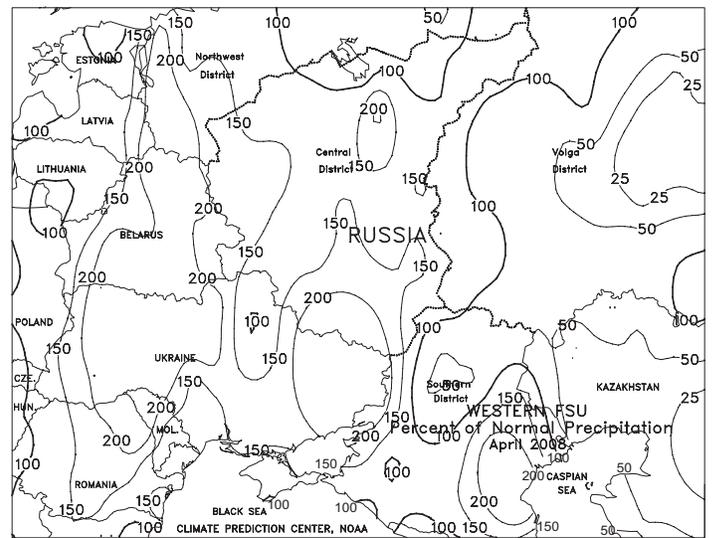
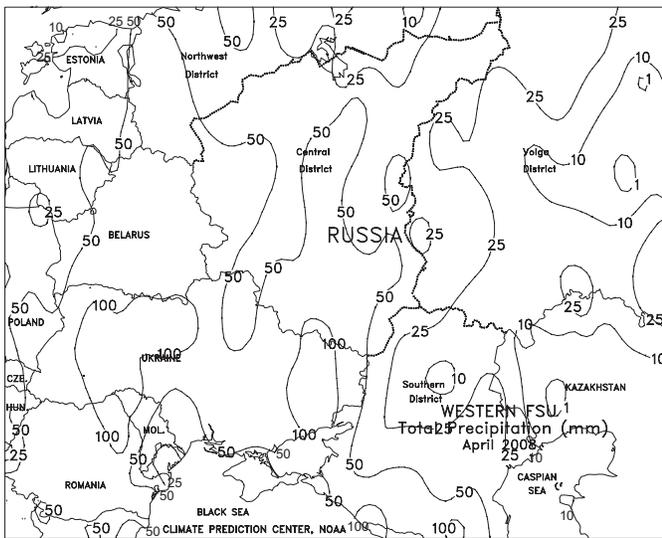
FSU-WESTERN

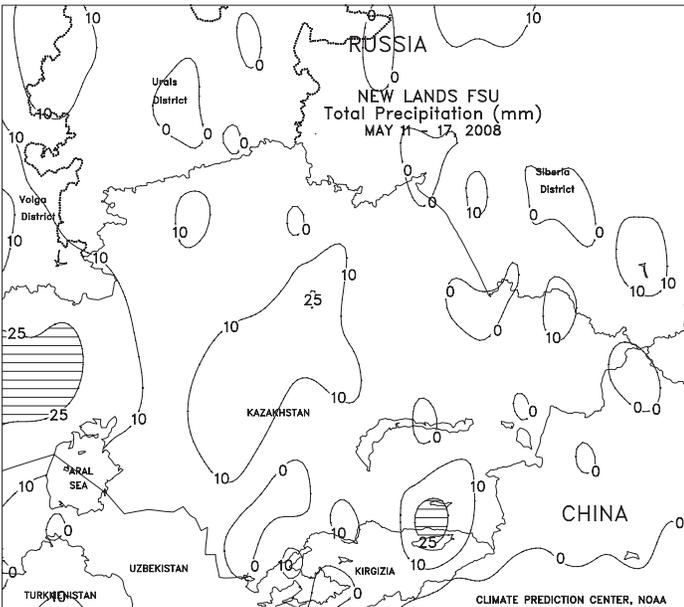
Light to moderate showers (5-25 mm or more) fell periodically during the week in Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia, causing some interruptions in spring planting activities but benefiting winter grains and emerging spring-sown crops. The heaviest rain (25-50 mm or more) was confined to spotty locations in Ukraine but was widespread in the Southern District in Russia. In northern Russia, showers were lighter and more widely scattered in the Central District and most of the Volga District. As a result, fieldwork for spring grain planting progressed at a brisk pace in these areas. Reports from Russia as of May 19 indicated that spring grain planting was 63 percent complete, while corn and sunflowers were 70 and 91 percent planted, respectively. Unseasonably cool weather (weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 3 degrees C below normal) lingered across most of the region during the week, slowing crop development. Although sub-freezing temperatures (-3 to -1 degrees C) were observed in eastern Belarus and northernmost areas in Russia, the freeze likely had minimal, if any, impact on jointing winter grains and newly emerging spring grains.

In April, unseasonably mild weather accompanied above-normal precipitation in Ukraine, slowing spring planting operations but favoring spring grain emergence and winter grain development. Greatest planting



delays likely occurred in western Ukraine, where rainfall was most frequent. In Russia, winter grains broke dormancy 1 to 2 weeks earlier than usual in northern areas (Central and Volga Districts), while crops across the south advanced into the jointing stage of development. Spring grain planting progressed ahead of last year, helped by unseasonably warm, dry weather both early and late in the month. Cool, showery weather at mid-month boosted topsoil moisture for emerging spring-sown crops and winter grain development. Monthly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in Ukraine, Belarus, and the Southern District in Russia and 2 to 4 degrees C above normal across northern Russia.

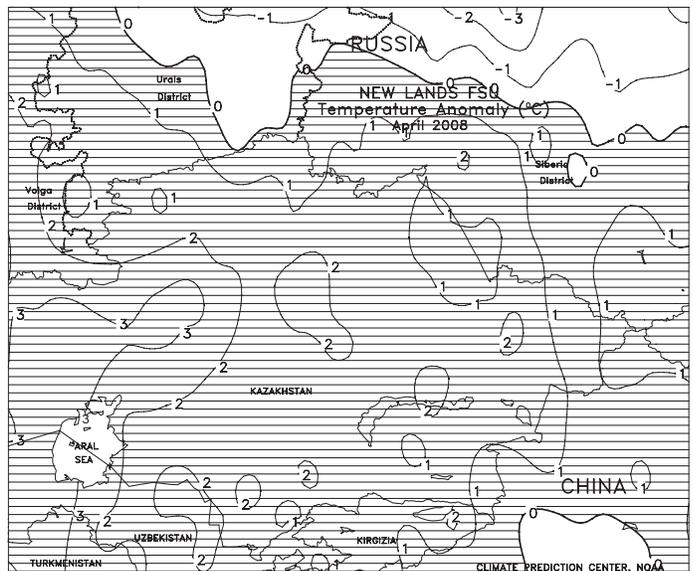
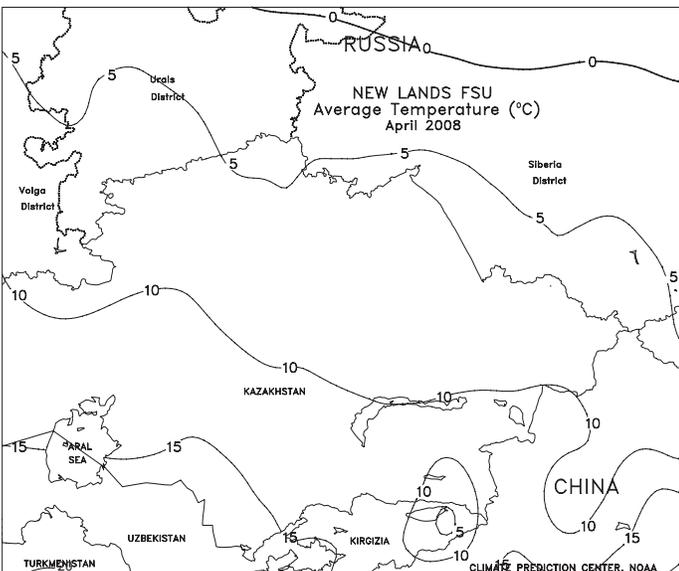
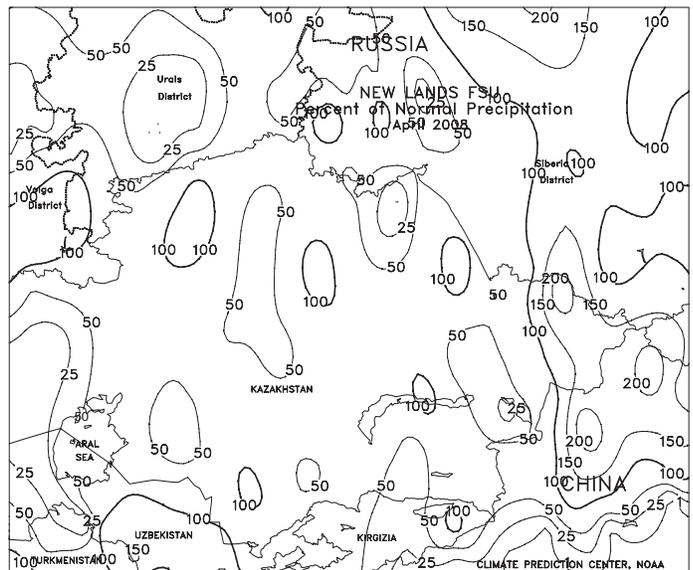
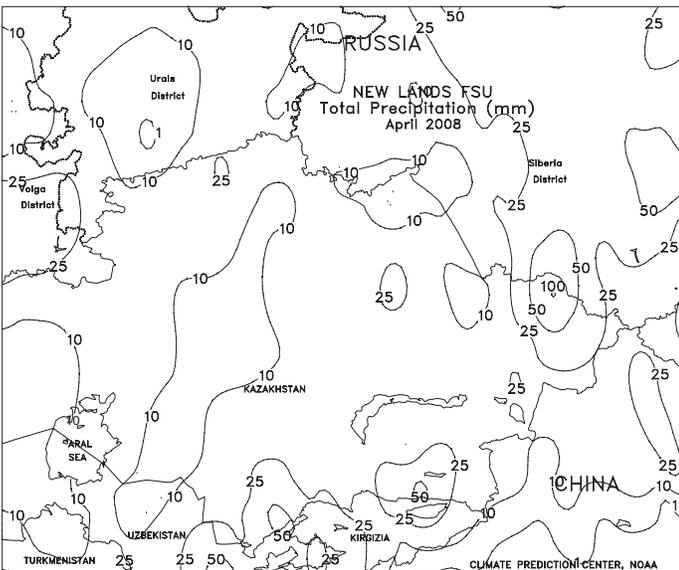




FSU-NEW LANDS

Spring grain planting is typically well underway in most areas. Unseasonably warm, dry weather prevailed across Russia and most of Kazakhstan, aiding planting activities. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 6 degrees C above normal, promoting crop emergence. Highest weekly temperatures ranged from 25 degrees C in the Urals District and central Kazakhstan to 31 degrees C in eastern Kazakhstan and adjacent locations in the Siberia District. In cotton growing areas of Central Asia, unseasonably hot, dry weather promoted rapid crop emergence and early growth but increased irrigation requirements.

In April, below-normal precipitation was accompanied by periods of unusually mild weather, allowing early fieldwork in preparation for spring grain planting. Moisture accumulations since last fall were below-normal in most of Russia and Kazakhstan, limiting soil moisture recharge. As a result, periodic timely rains will be needed during the growing season to ensure favorable yield prospects.





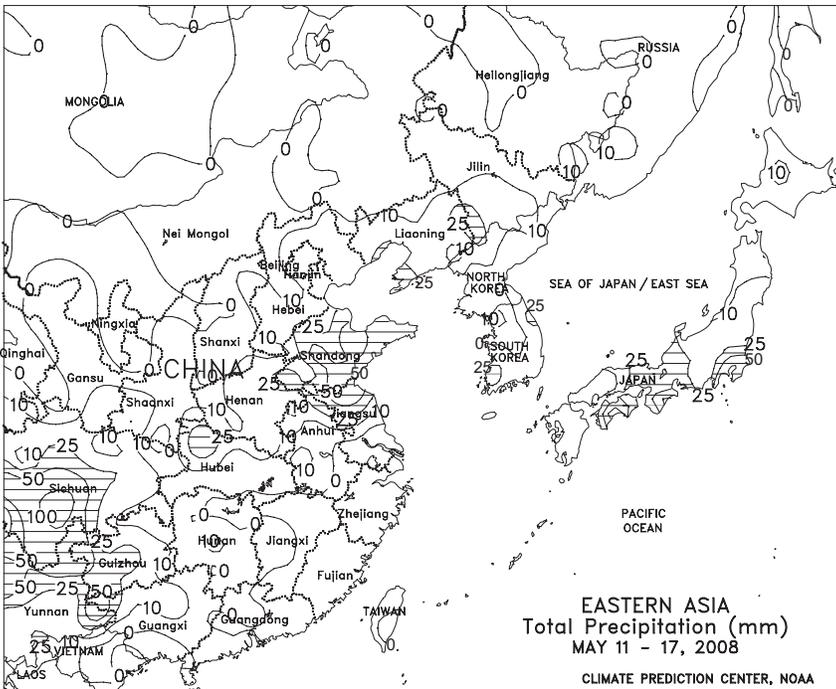
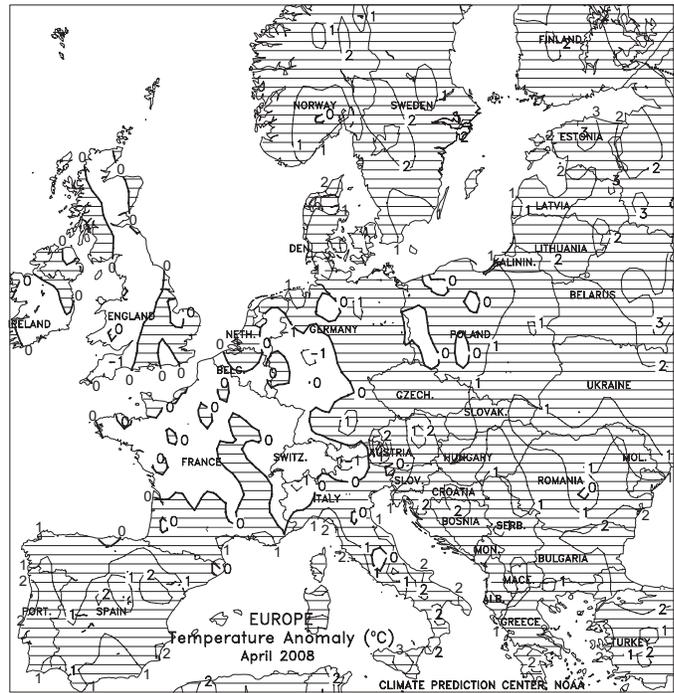
EUROPE

Wet weather prevailed across much of the continent, although drier conditions returned to southeastern Europe. A slow-moving cold front generated locally heavy showers and thunderstorms, some severe, from the Iberian Peninsula eastward into Germany. The rain (5-60 mm) was beneficial for recently-planted summer crops and jointing to filling winter grains, but caused localized fieldwork delays. In particular, recent late-season rain has improved yield prospects for Spain's winter wheat and barley in the wake of a pronounced winter drought. Locally heavy showers (up to 65 mm) also boosted irrigation reserves in northern Italy. Farther east, an area of high pressure maintained mostly dry weather from Poland southward into the Balkans, favoring the planting of corn and other summer crops. Temperatures in Europe were generally 2 to 6 degrees C above normal, although near- to below-normal temperatures prevailed in Spain, the Baltics, and lower Danube River Valley.

Wet weather continued across most of Europe in April, maintaining favorable prospects for winter grains and oilseeds and boosting topsoil moisture for summer crop planting and germination. In particular, locally heavy rain on the Iberian Peninsula was timely for

heading to filling winter wheat and provided much-needed drought relief. Meanwhile, an early-month freeze settled over northern Europe, possibly causing local burnback to flowering rapeseed. By early May, dry, mild weather returned to northern growing areas, promoting fieldwork and winter crop maturation.

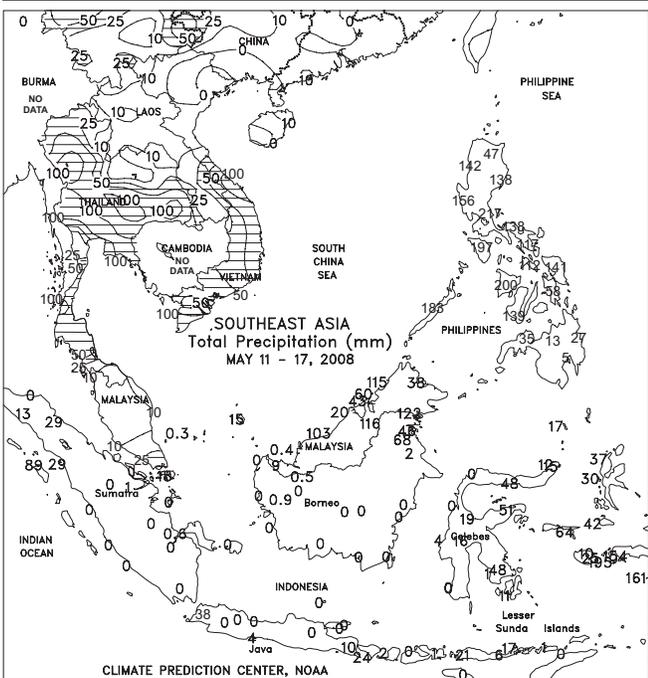
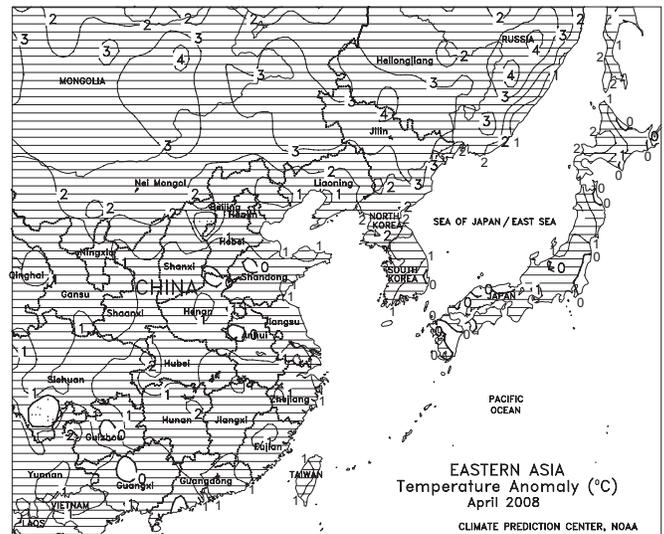
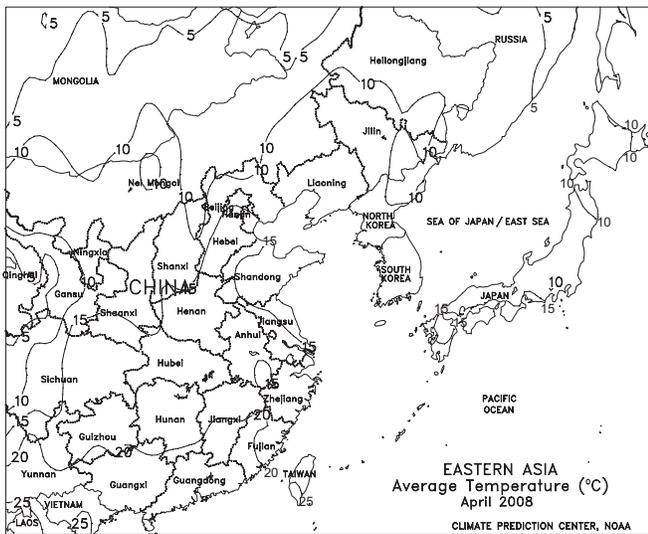
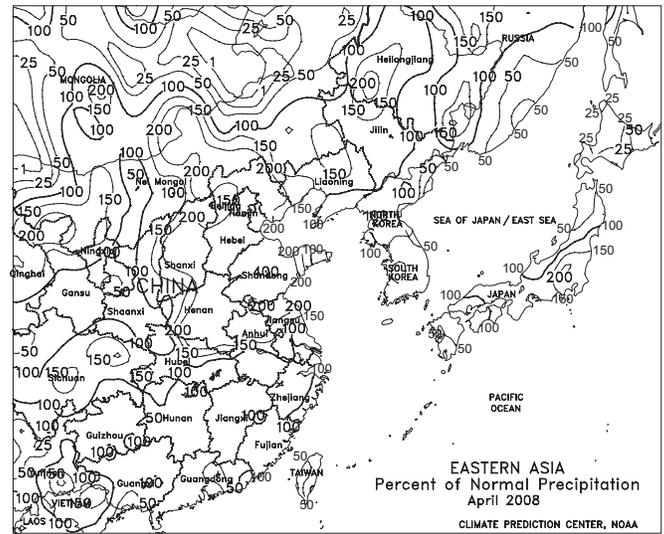
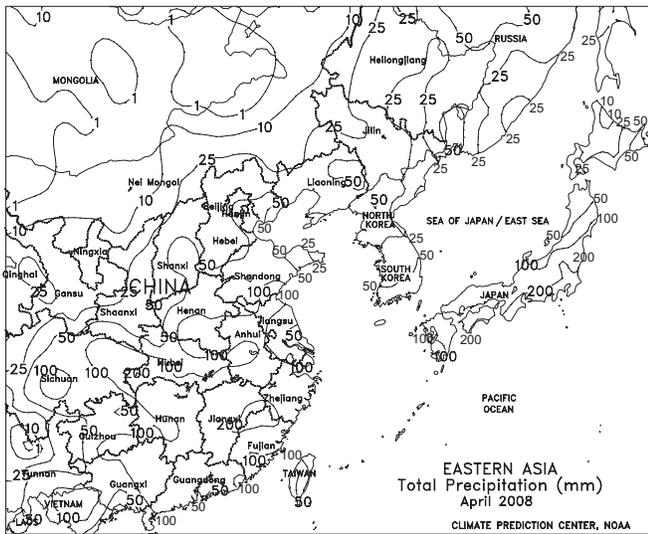




EASTERN ASIA

A series of weather systems brought showers to the North China Plain, while mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere. An area of low pressure followed by a cold front produced 10 to 50 mm of rainfall on the North China Plain, with Shandong and northern Jiangsu receiving the heaviest amounts. The showers benefited filling winter wheat as well as emerging to vegetative summer crops. To the north in Manchuria, light showers (10-25 mm) kept topsoil moistened for emerging corn and soybeans from Liaoning to southern Jilin, while mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere. Areas of western Jilin (where a large portion of summer crops are grown) continued to be dry and more rain is needed to ensure proper germination and emergence as irrigation is limited. Meanwhile in southern China, mostly dry weather extended from the Yangtze Valley to the southern coast favoring winter rapeseed harvesting. However, with maximum temperatures between 30 and 35 degrees C crop water requirements increased, resulting in the need for more irrigation.

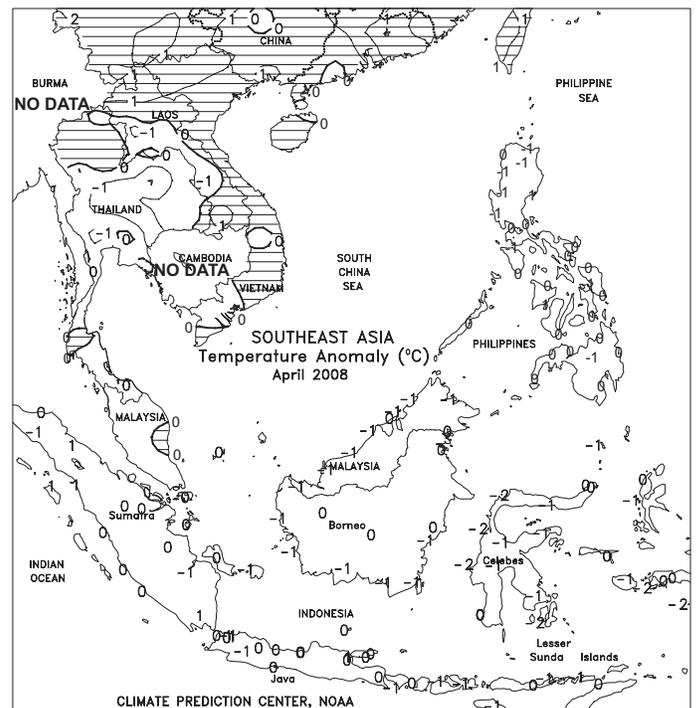
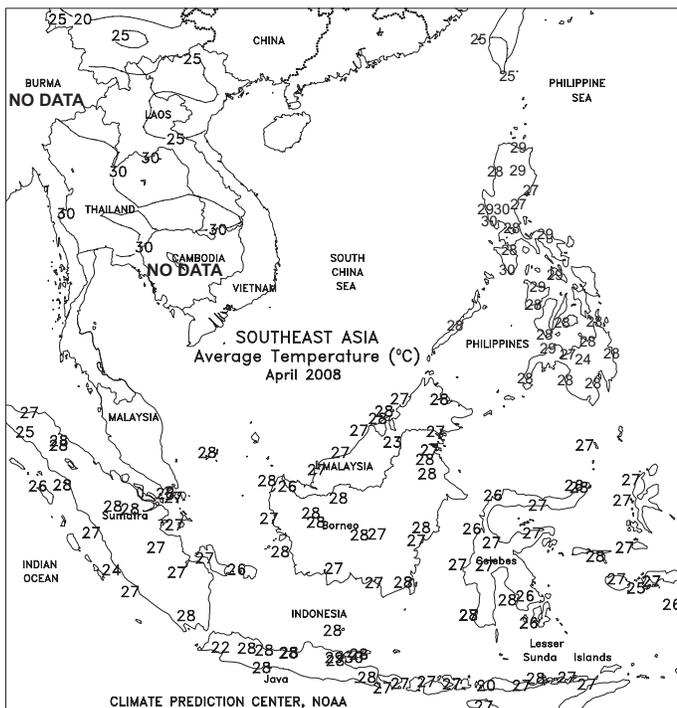
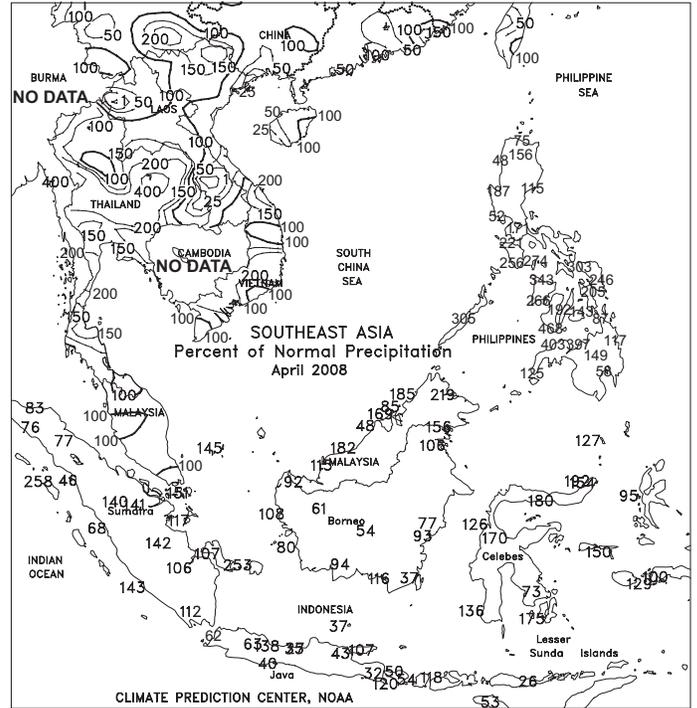
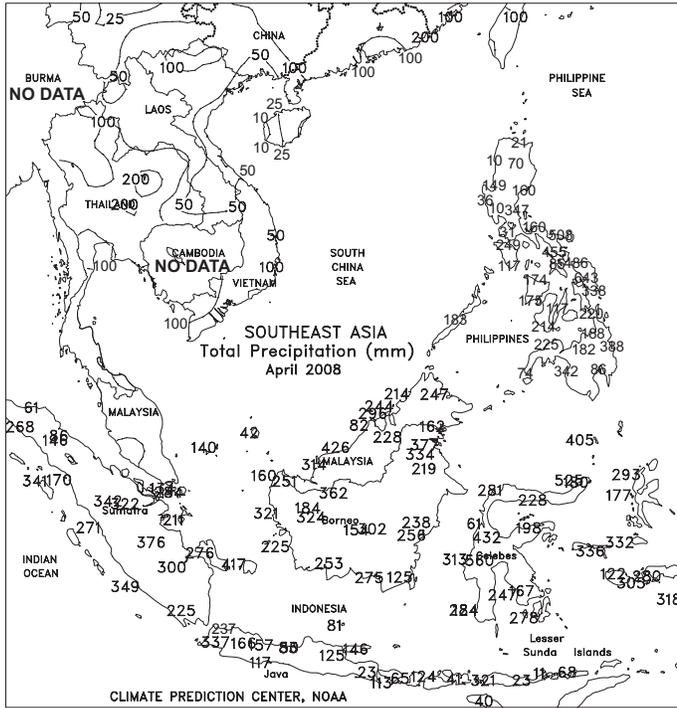
In April, dry weather favored cotton planting in Xinjiang, although a late-season storm brought freezing temperatures, snow, and wind to the region, necessitating replanting in some areas. Soil moisture remained favorable for winter wheat and emerging summer crops across the North China Plain. Light showers and warm weather favored corn and soybean planting in Manchuria. Moisture supplies were adequate for reproductive winter rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley as well as corn in the Sichuan Basin. Farther south, soil moisture was likely adequate for rice despite below-normal rainfall for the month.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

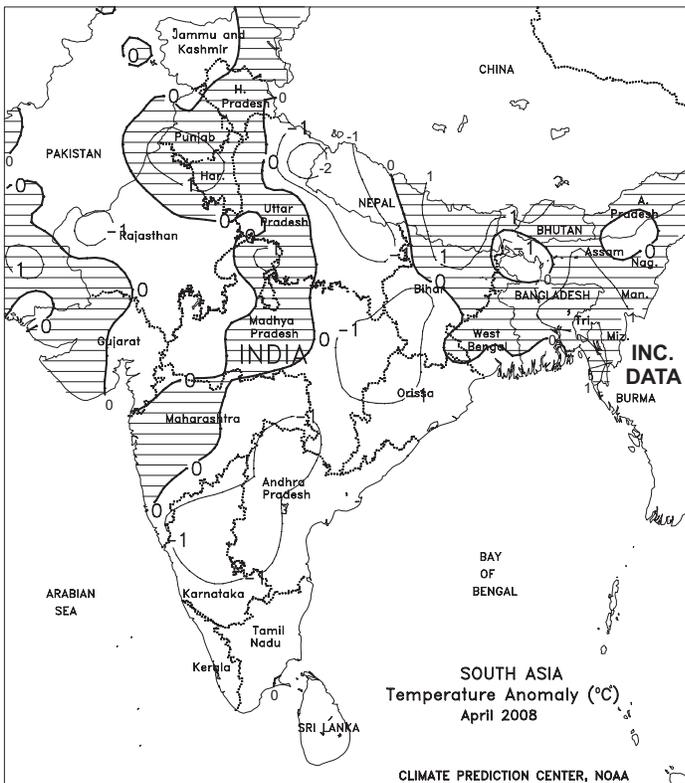
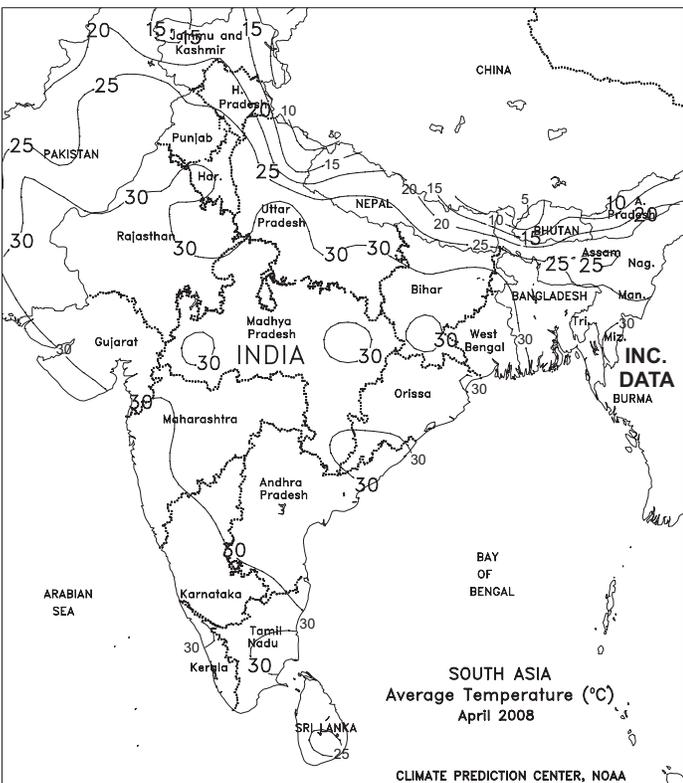
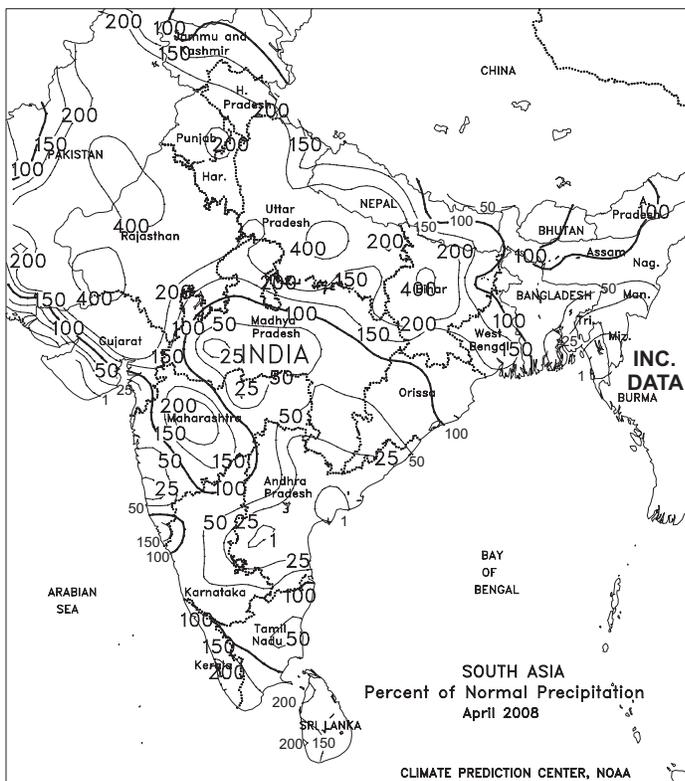
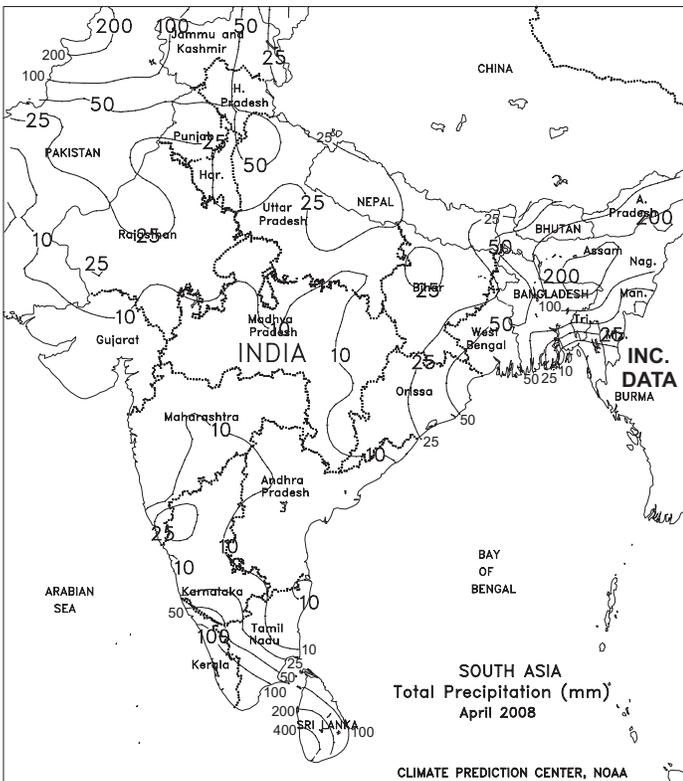
The summer monsoon produced copious rainfall in Indochina, while a pair of tropical cyclones battered the northern Philippines. In the Philippines, Tropical Cyclone Matmo formed east of Luzon mid-week and intensified into a tropical storm as it moved farther out to sea. Meanwhile, Tropical Cyclone Halong formed west of Luzon by the end of the week and quickly intensified into a category 1 typhoon before making landfall. The combination of tropical cyclones brought torrential rainfall (50-400 mm) to most of the Philippines, but especially Luzon where the heaviest amounts occurred. Flooding was reported in most river basins of Luzon, resulting in localized damage to rice and corn, while water levels were high in several reservoirs. Meanwhile in Indochina, driving monsoon showers (50-200 mm) covered most of Thailand, providing abundant moisture to corn in the early stages of reproduction and vegetative rice. The most notable area of dryness, though, was the northern Northeast Region, but soil moisture remained adequate for rice. Monsoon showers also prevailed across the southern half of Vietnam providing favorable moisture to coffee and supplementing irrigation to summer-autumn rice in the Mekong Delta. In contrast, mostly dry weather in oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia aided harvesting, although moisture conditions remained favorable despite the dry weather.

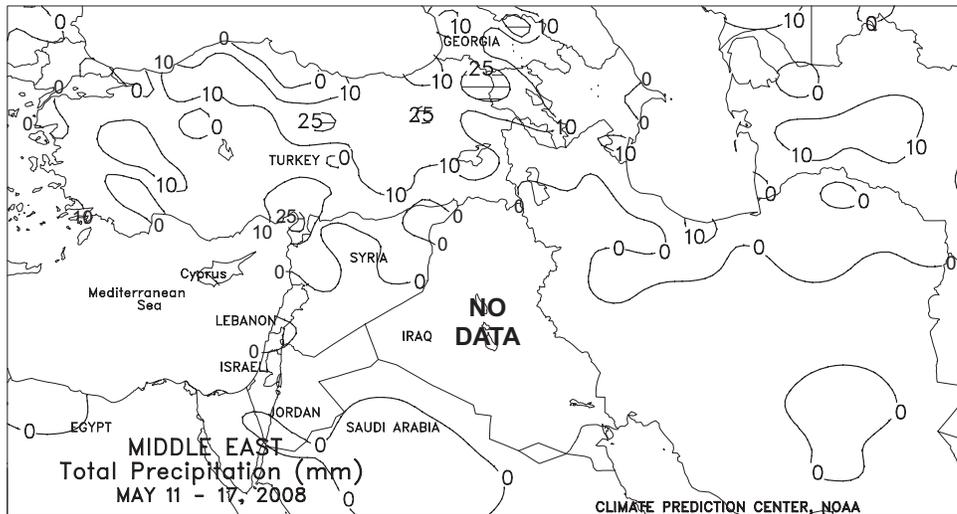
In April, rice harvesting was winding down in southern Vietnam and accelerating in the north. Above-normal rainfall prevailed throughout the Philippines, causing flooding in the eastern Visayas but favoring immature dry-season rice and corn in Luzon and Mindanao. Seasonally heavy rainfall continued to provide abundant to excessive soil moisture for oil palm in Indonesia and Malaysia. Pre-monsoon showers in Thailand aided vegetative corn and helped prepare rice fields for planting the main-season crop.



SOUTH ASIA

In early April, showers and thunderstorms increased irrigation supplies for spring-sown rice and corn across India. However, the drier weather returned by mid-month, promoting winter wheat maturation and harvesting. In contrast, heavy rain caused flooding and fieldwork delays in northern Pakistan.



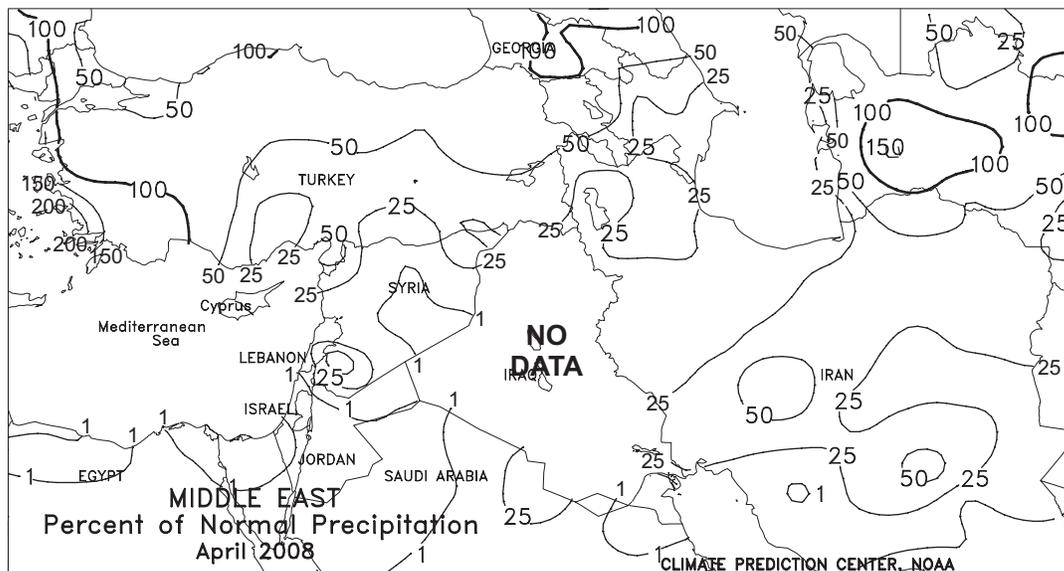
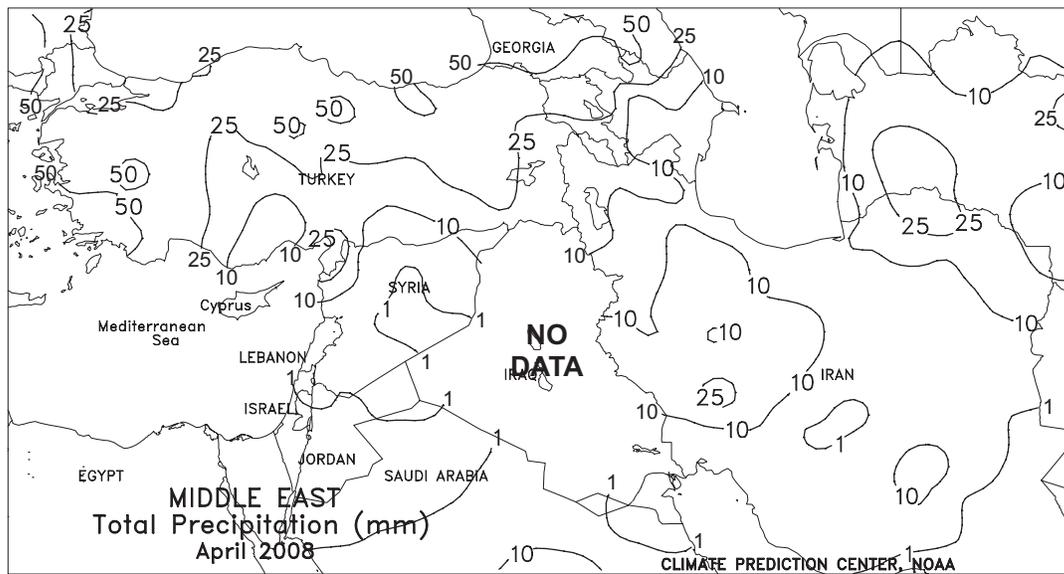


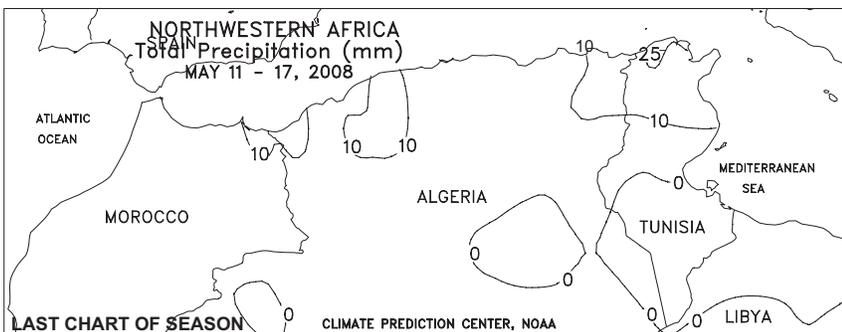
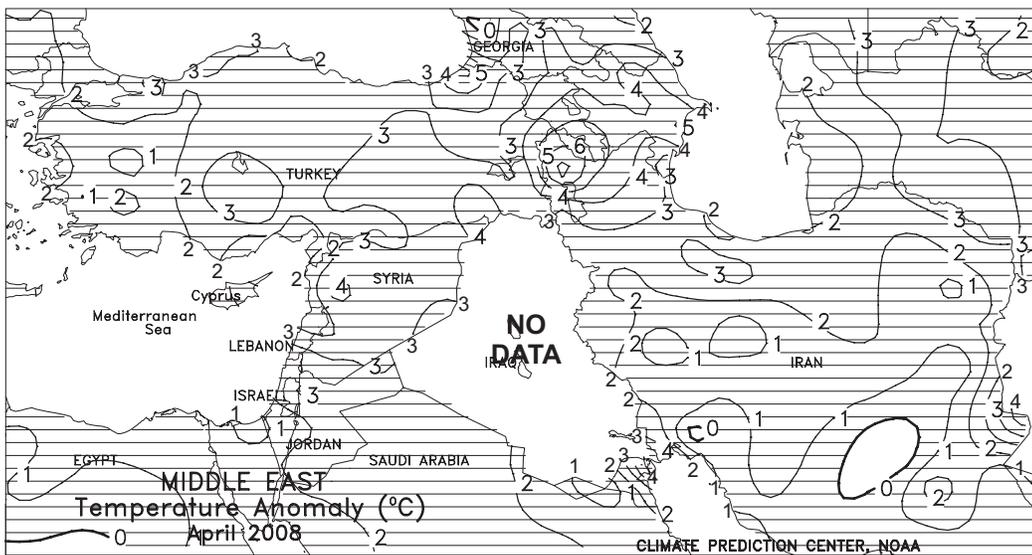
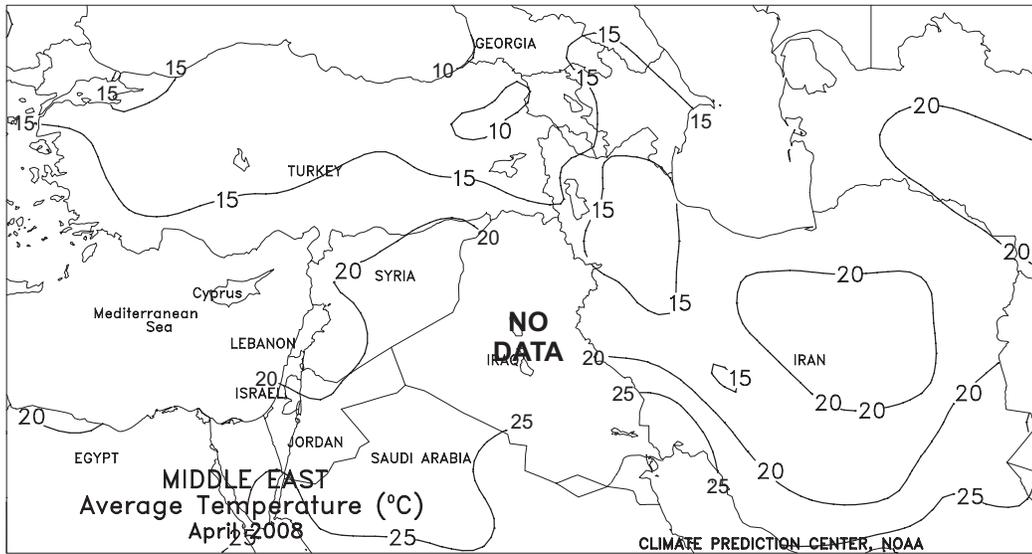
MIDDLE EAST

Showers in Turkey to improved prospects for winter grains, while drought continued to impact eastern growing areas. In Turkey, a series of upper-air disturbances generated scattered, mostly light showers (1-15 mm) for flowering to filling winter wheat. Dry, cool weather returned to the eastern Mediterranean Coast, favoring harvesting of winter grains. In Iran, persistent dryness further reduced yield prospects for filling winter grains but promoted cotton planting.

During April, worsening drought coupled with a mid-month heat wave slashed winter grain production in

Iraq, Syria, and southeastern Turkey. Winter grain prospects were also adversely affected by drier- and warmer-than normal weather in Iran, with most primary rain-fed wheat areas (northwestern Iran) receiving less than 25 percent of normal rainfall. In contrast, late-month showers over western Turkey aided heading to filling winter wheat and barley.

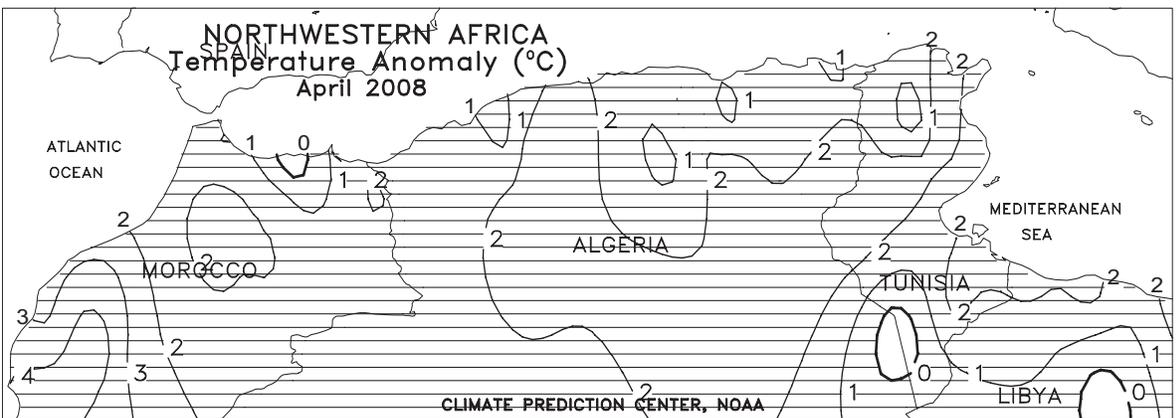
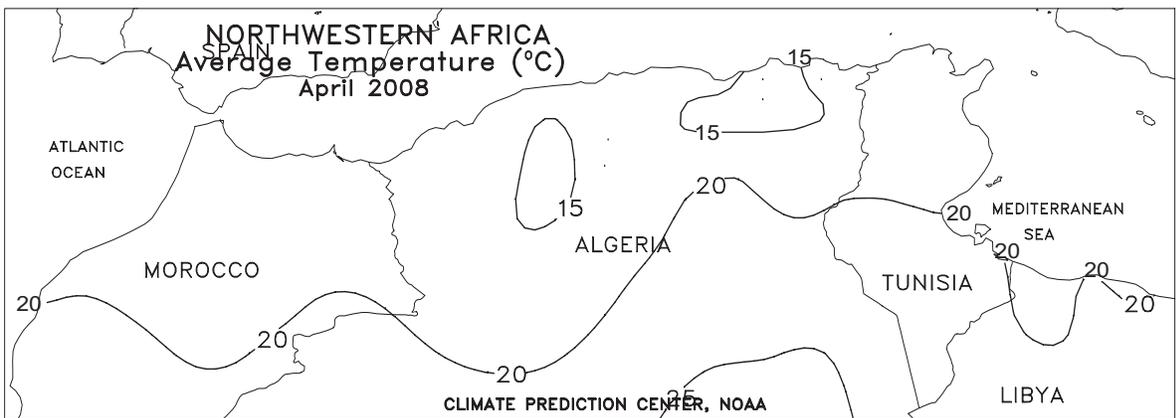
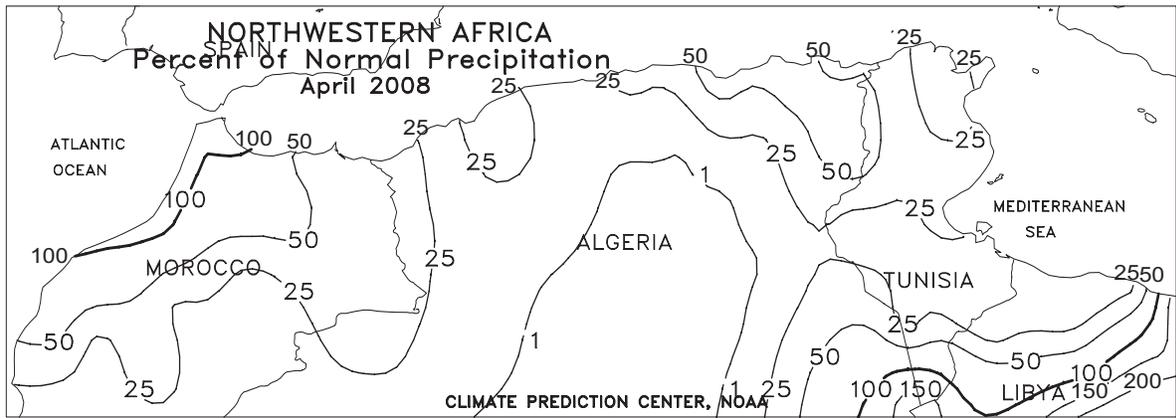
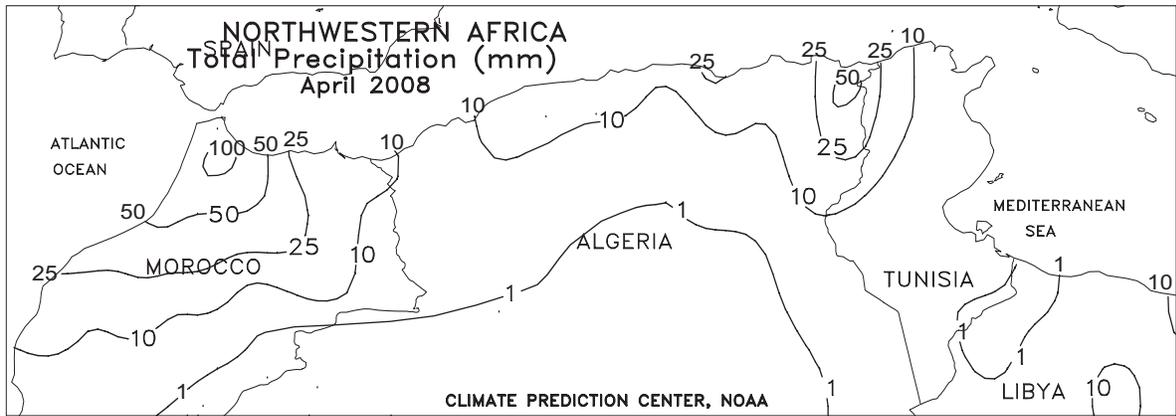


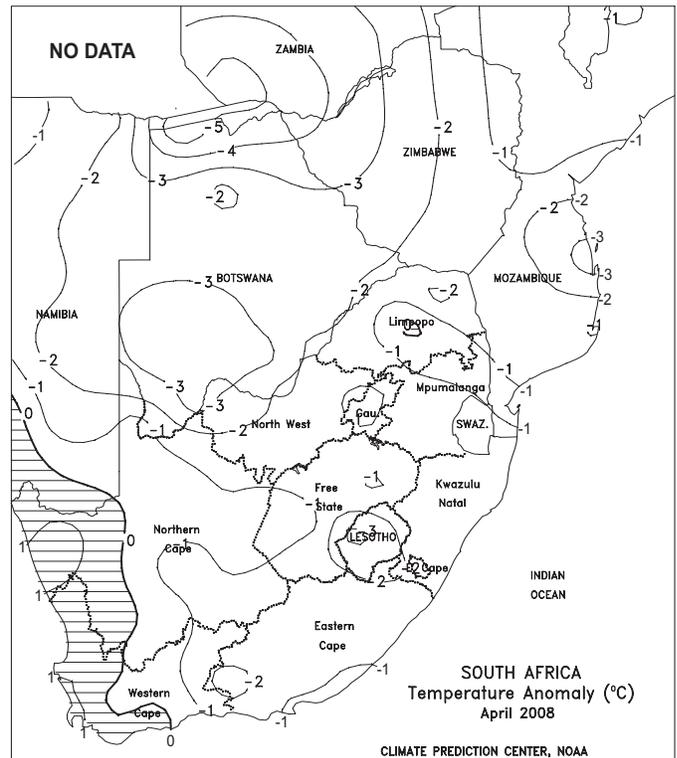
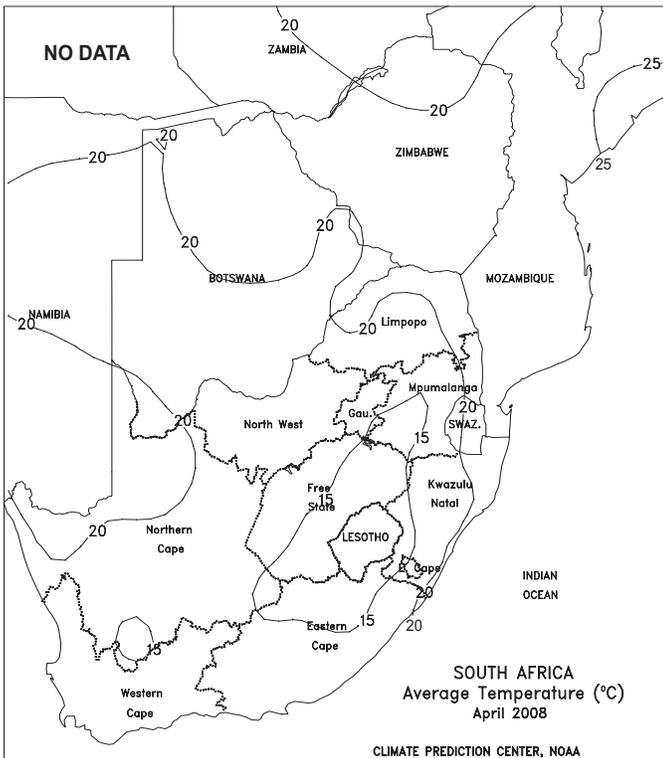
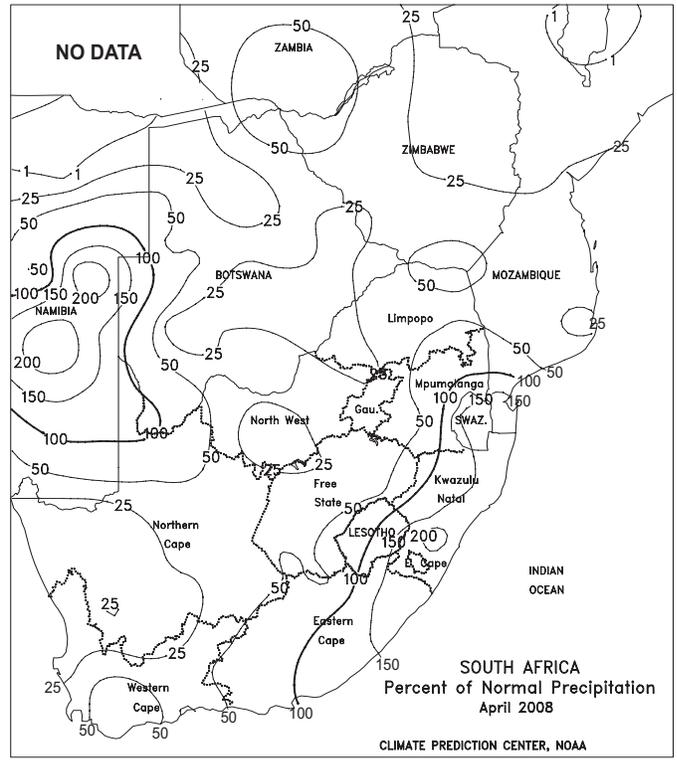
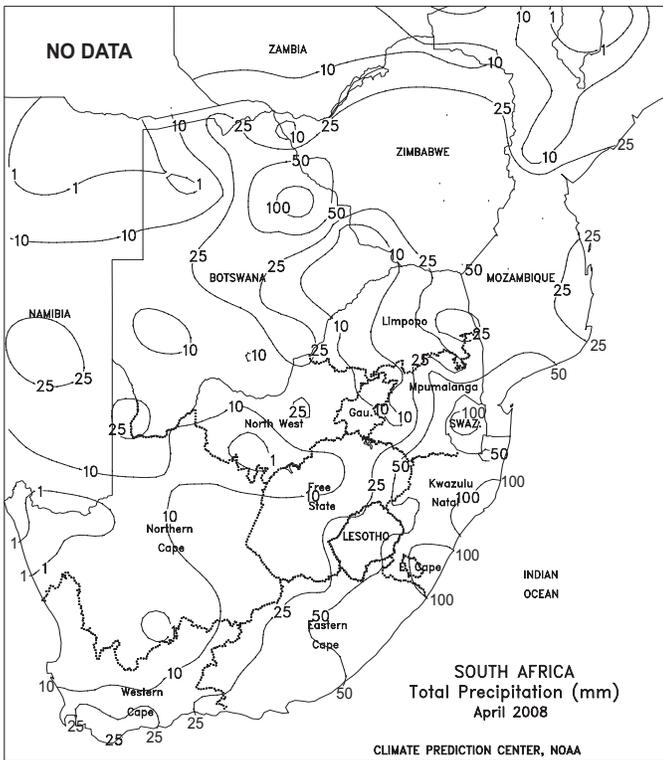


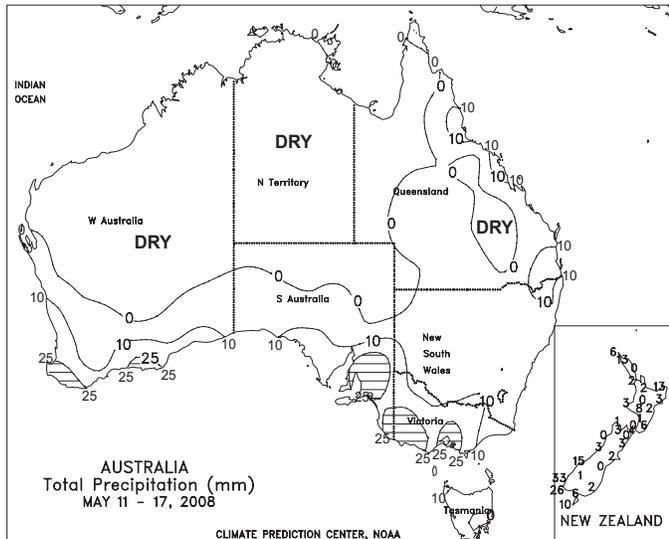
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Showers in eastern growing areas contrasted with dry conditions in the west. In Algeria and Tunisia, widespread, generally light showers (5-20 mm) were mostly too late for filling to maturing winter wheat and barley. In Morocco, dry weather facilitated harvesting of wheat and barley; Moroccan winter grain prospects are better than last year, when historic drought slashed yields, but are below the long-term average due to expanding, untimely spring dryness. *(This is the final weekly summary of the season; coverage will resume in October).*

In April, below-normal rainfall and above-normal temperatures accelerated winter grains toward maturity. Despite a favorable start to the winter-spring growing season, a three-month dry spell adversely impacted reproductive to filling winter crops. In particular, drought continued to lower winter grain yield prospects in southern Morocco as well as portions of western Algeria and southern Tunisia.



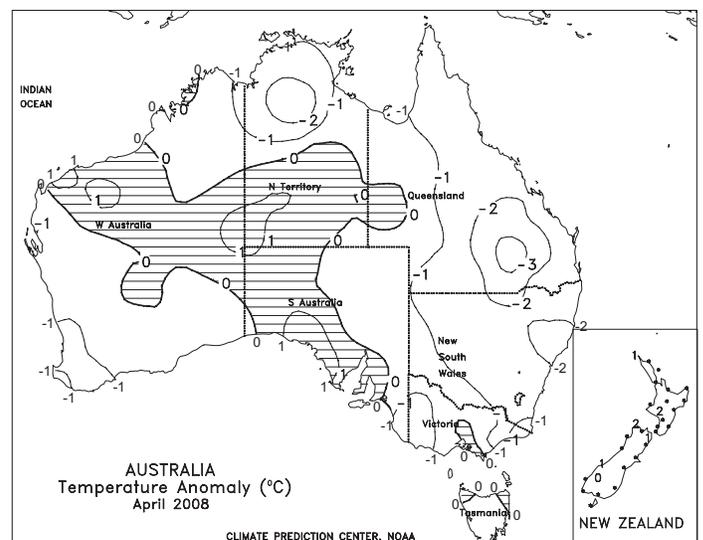
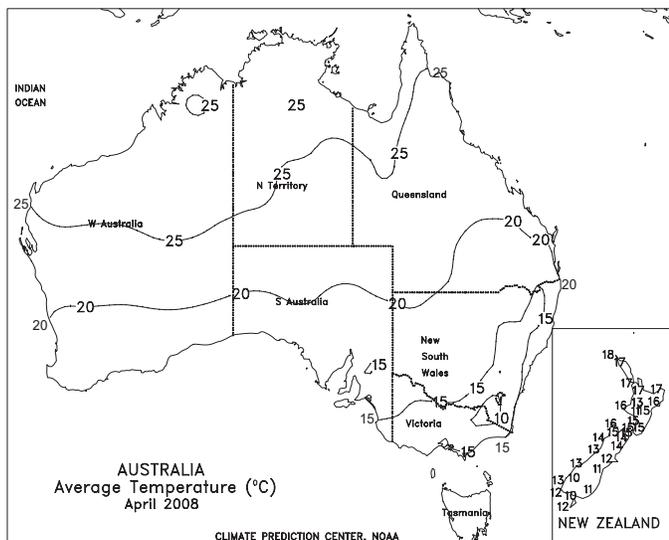
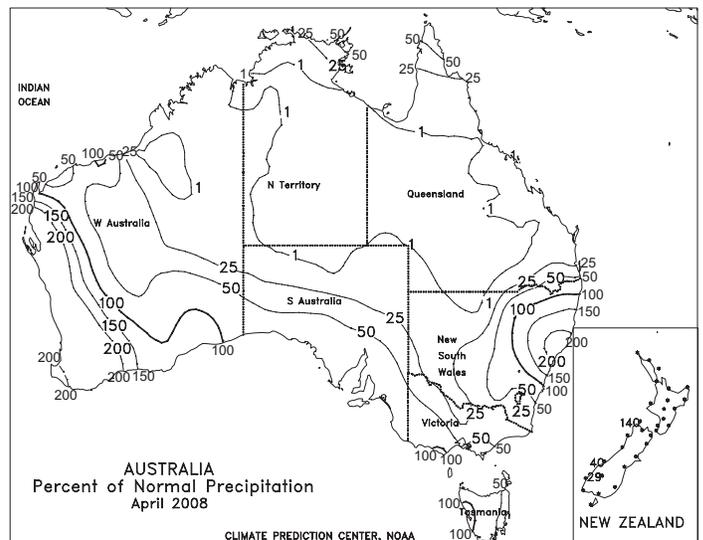
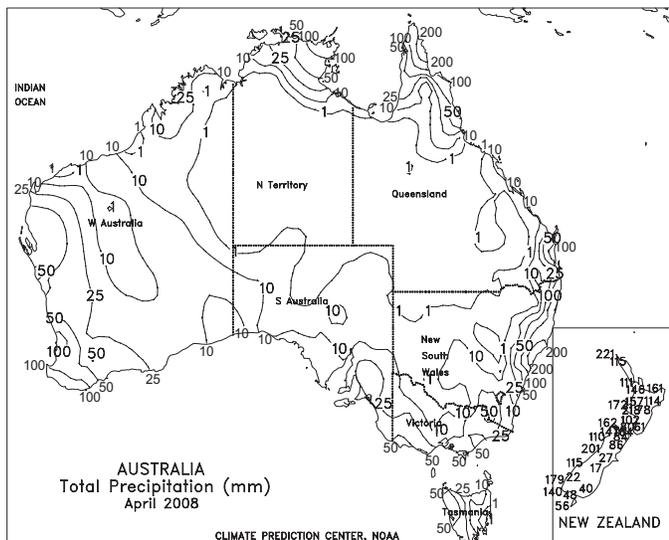


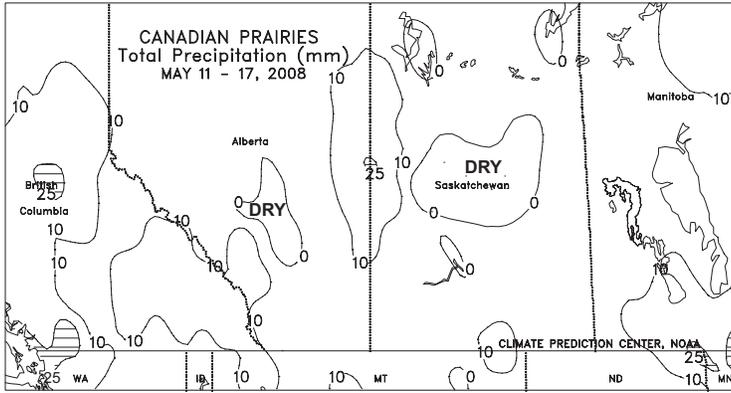


AUSTRALIA

Scattered showers (2-13 mm) fell across Queensland and New South Wales, disrupting cotton and sorghum harvesting in some locations, but providing a welcomed boost in topsoil moisture for recently planted winter wheat. More widespread and abundant rain (10-60 mm) overspread Victoria and South Australia, bringing much-needed drought relief to portions of the wheat belt. Although this rainfall was beneficial, continued rain is necessary to end lingering long-term drought and to ensure a good start to the winter crop season. In Western Australia, widespread, albeit light showers (3-14 mm) and seasonably mild weather helped maintain favorable conditions for winter grain planting and early crop development. Temperatures in Western Australia averaged near normal, while across the remainder of the Australian wheat belt temperatures averaged about 1 degree C above normal.

In April, unseasonably cool, generally dry weather in major summer crop areas spurred cotton and sorghum harvesting and encouraged early winter grain planting. Scattered showers in southeastern Australia offered little drought relief, while near- to above-normal rainfall in Western Australia provided a needed boost in topsoil moisture in advance of winter grain planting.

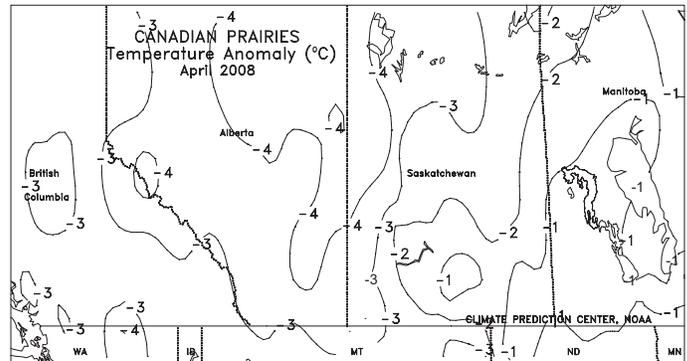
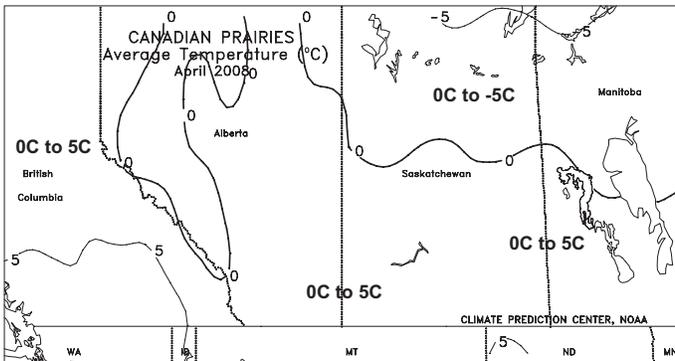
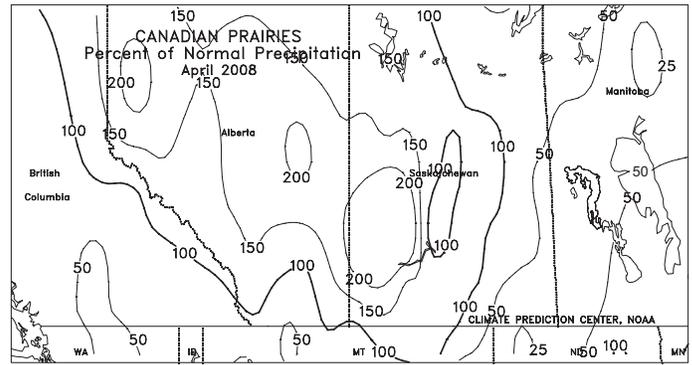
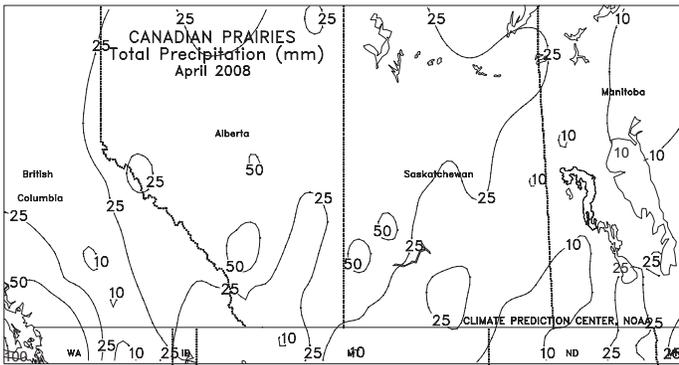


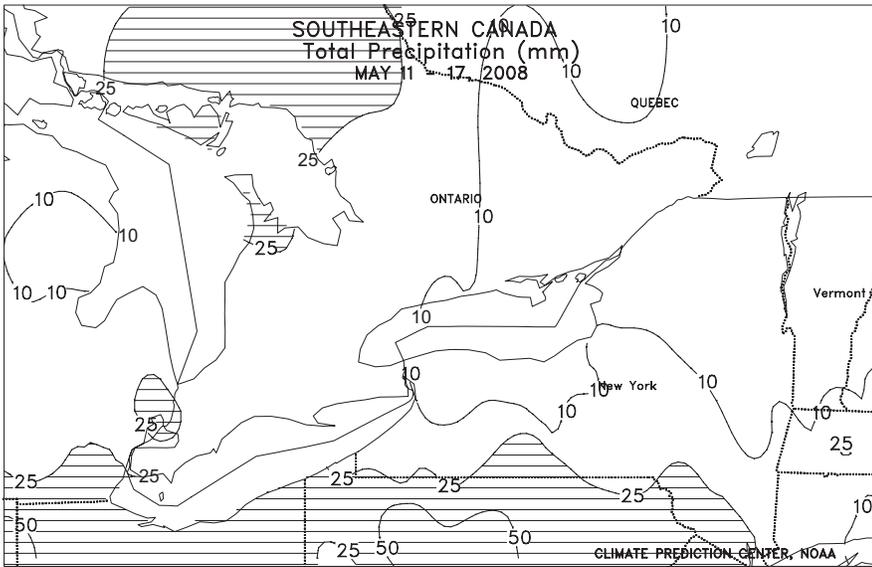


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Favorable planting weather continued in most Prairie farming districts, with light rain (less than 10 mm in all but a few locations) causing little or no interruption in spring grain and oilseed planting. An exception was Manitoba's Red River Valley, where beneficial rain (greater than 10 mm) increased topsoil moisture for spring crop germination. However, the drought gripping southeastern Saskatchewan and neighboring locations in Manitoba was reportedly impeding fieldwork, and rain is needed soon to ensure uniform germination of crops in this region. Because of the relatively short growing season, spring crops should be planted by early June to reduce the potential for damage that could be incurred by an early autumn freeze. Temperatures averaged several degrees above normal in the western Prairies, and near to below normal in the east, although Manitoba recorded warmer weather after early-week temperatures fell below -5 degrees C.

In April, cold, occasionally snowy weather impeded early planting activities on the western Prairies. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal in Alberta and in western and northern growing areas of Saskatchewan. Monthly precipitation in the west totaled 10 to 50 mm, representing more than 200 percent of normal in some locations. Drier-, slightly cooler-than-normal weather prevailed in the southeastern Prairies, with low temperatures under -5 degrees C common through the end of the month. While the moisture in the western Prairies brought some relief from winter dryness, drought intensified in the vicinity of the southern border region between Saskatchewan and Manitoba.



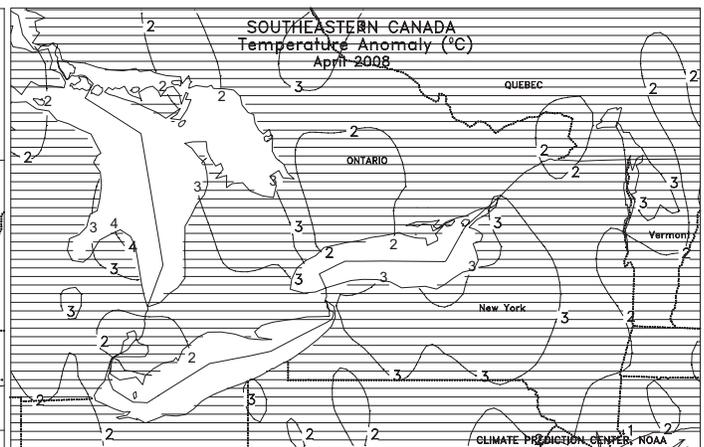
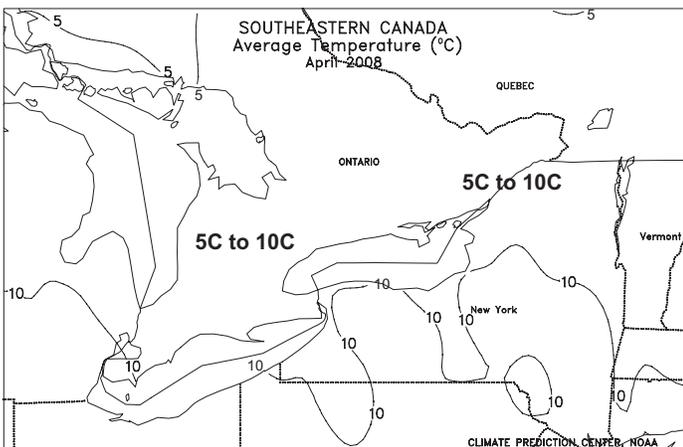
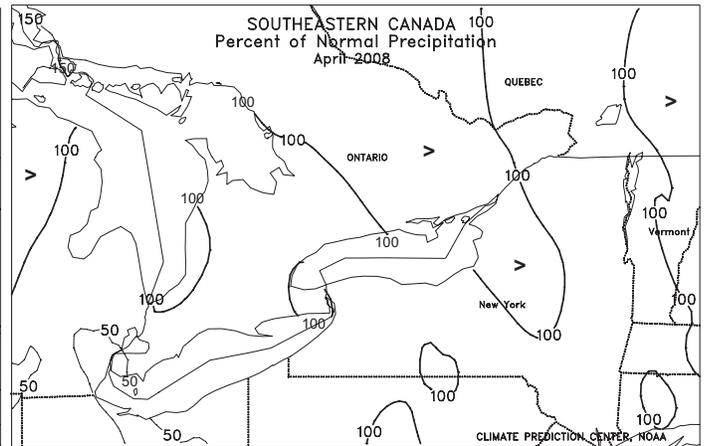
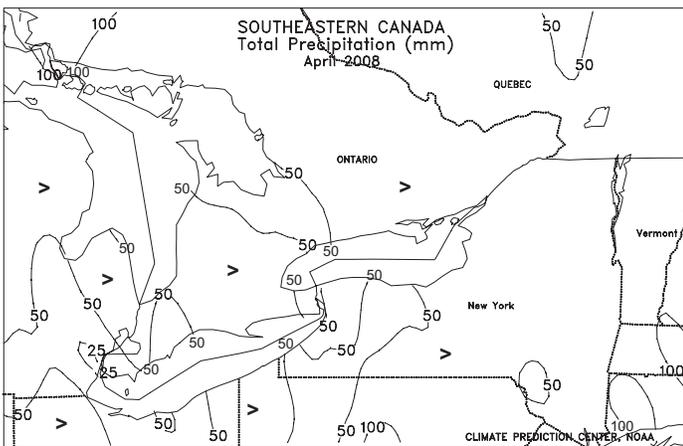


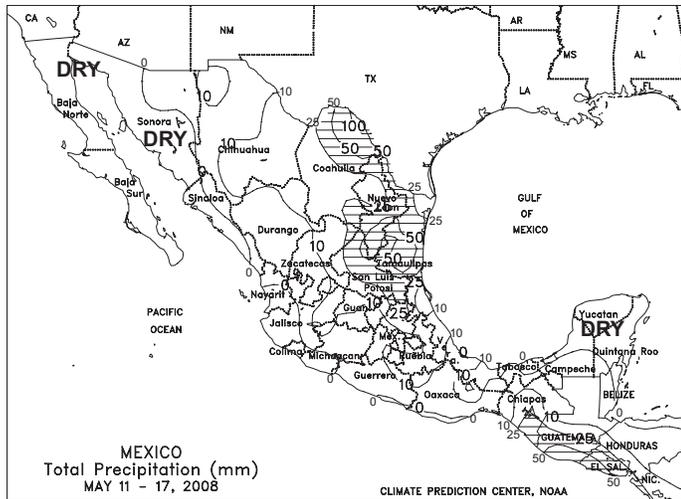
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In Ontario, mostly dry, albeit mild weather (precipitation below 15 mm in most areas, with temperature averaging near to slightly below normal) spurred planting of corn and other summer crops. Conditions should also be overall favorable for vegetative winter wheat. Mild, showery weather also prevailed in Quebec, sustaining topsoil moisture for summer crop germination and pasture growth.

During April, conditions were generally favorable for winter wheat breaking dormancy and adding vegetative growth. Precipitation was near to slightly below normal across the main growing areas of Ontario and Quebec and temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees C above normal, spurring crop development and allowing seasonal fieldwork to take place. Topsoil moisture was likely adequate for germination of corn in the main growing areas

of southern Ontario. In fact, winter precipitation brought significant drought relief to this region (for additional information, see page 47 in this edition of the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*).

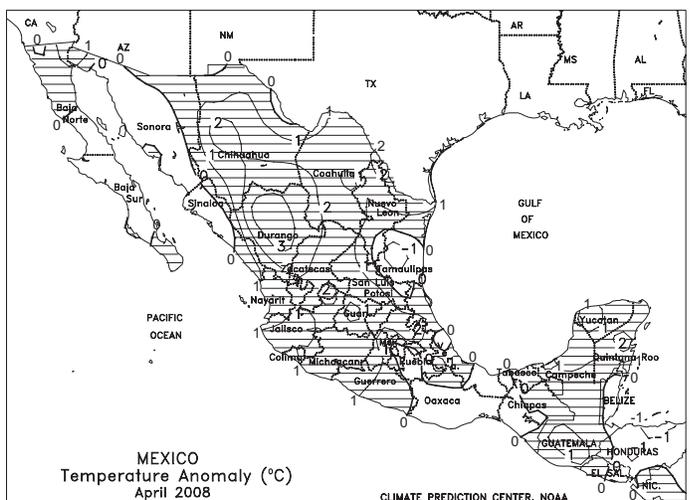
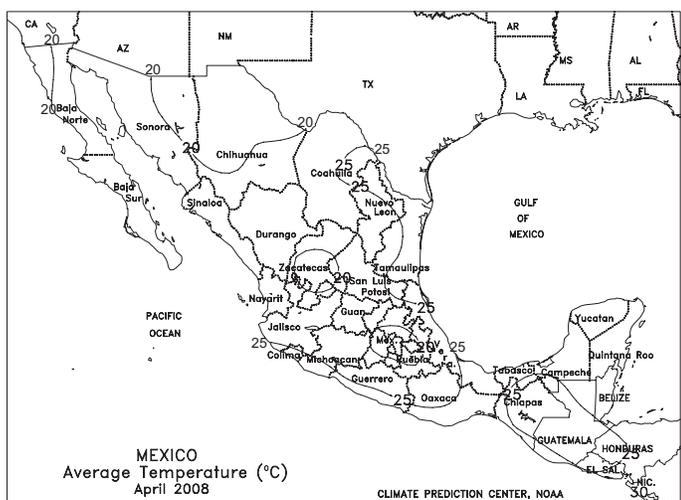
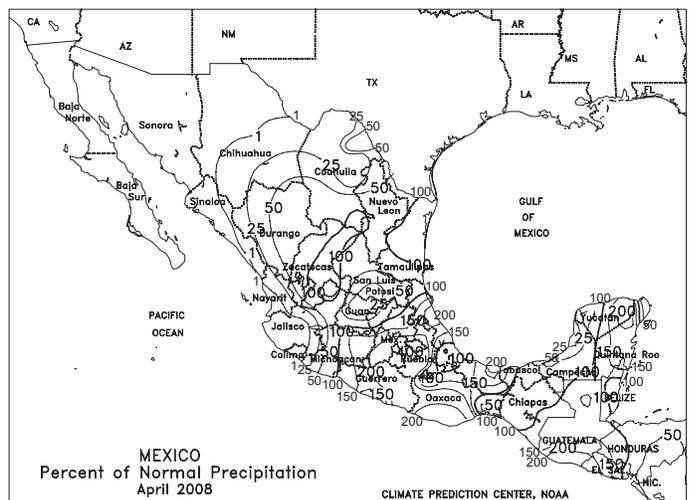
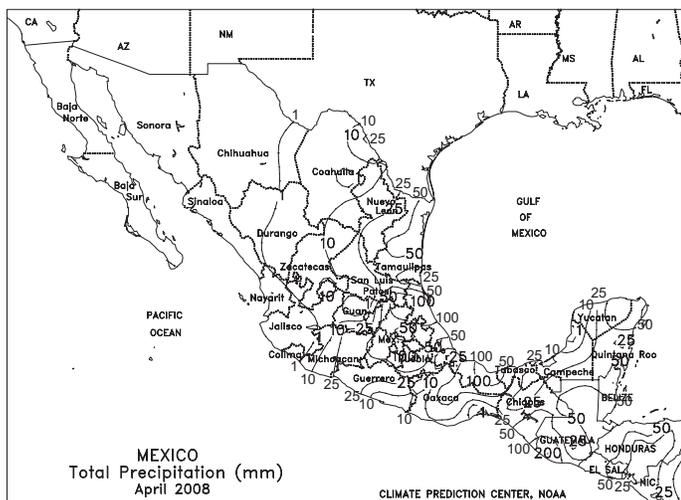


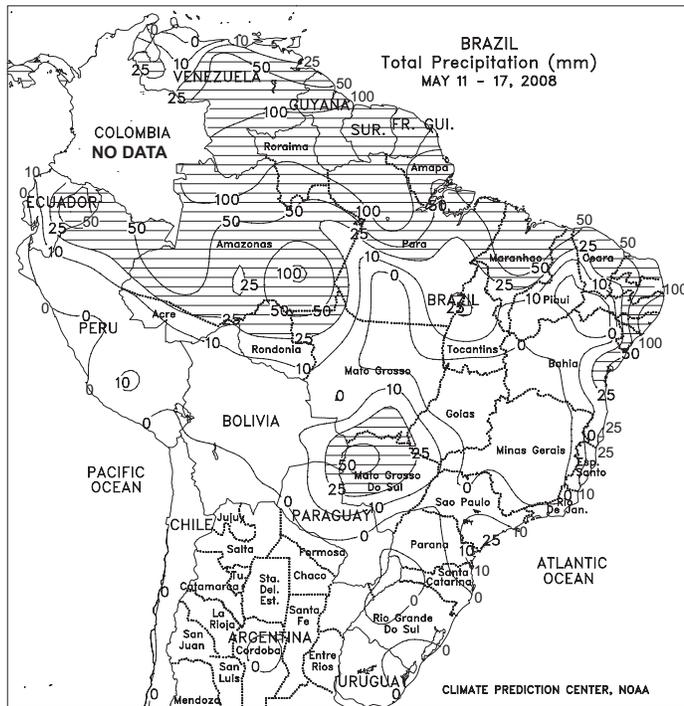


MEXICO

Seasonal showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) fell from the Rio Grande Valley to eastern sections of the southern plateau. In Tamaulipas, the rainfall benefited immature winter sorghum, which is usually harvested in June. Elsewhere in the northeast, the moisture helped to condition fields for summer crop planting and boosted reservoir levels. Farther south, planting prospects were improving in predominantly rainfed corn areas of the southern plateau, although significant rain has yet to develop in western growing areas. Rainfall has also been scant in farming areas of the Yucatan Peninsula and along the southern Pacific Coast (Michoacan to Oaxaca). In the northwest, seasonably dry weather maintained generally favorable conditions for winter wheat harvesting.

During April, dry, unseasonably warm weather promoted maturation and early harvesting of winter wheat across northern and central Mexico. The dryness and warmth was unfavorable for rain-fed sorghum in the northeast, although periodic showers brought some relief to reproductive to filling sorghum in Tamaulipas late in the month. On the southern plateau, isolated showers helped to condition fields for planting, but more widespread rain was needed.

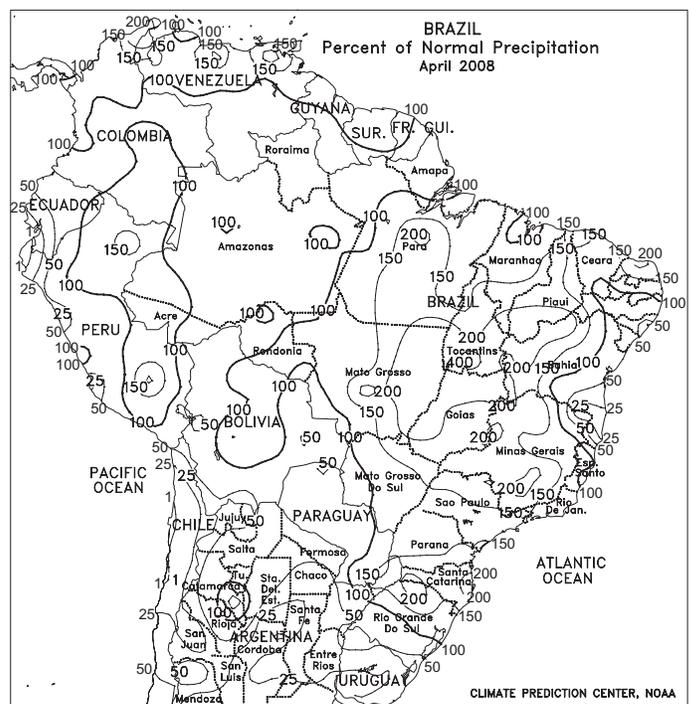
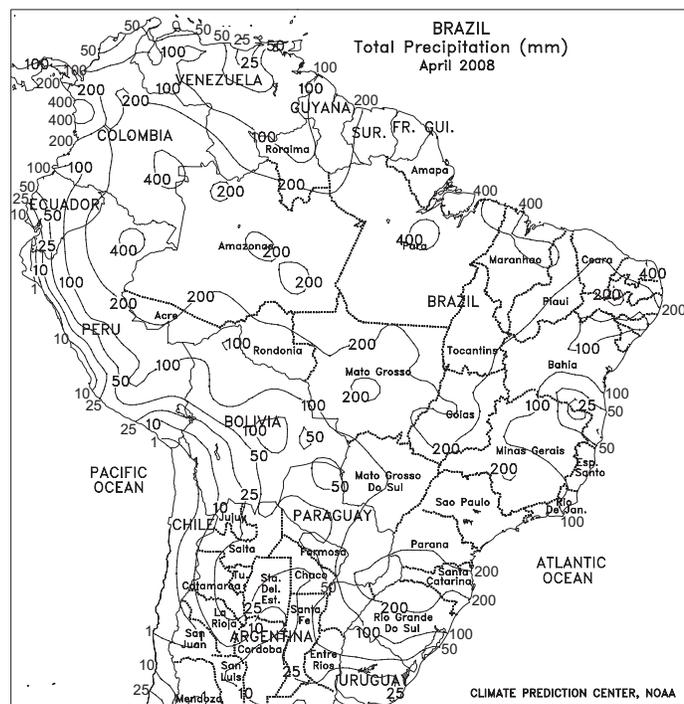




BRAZIL

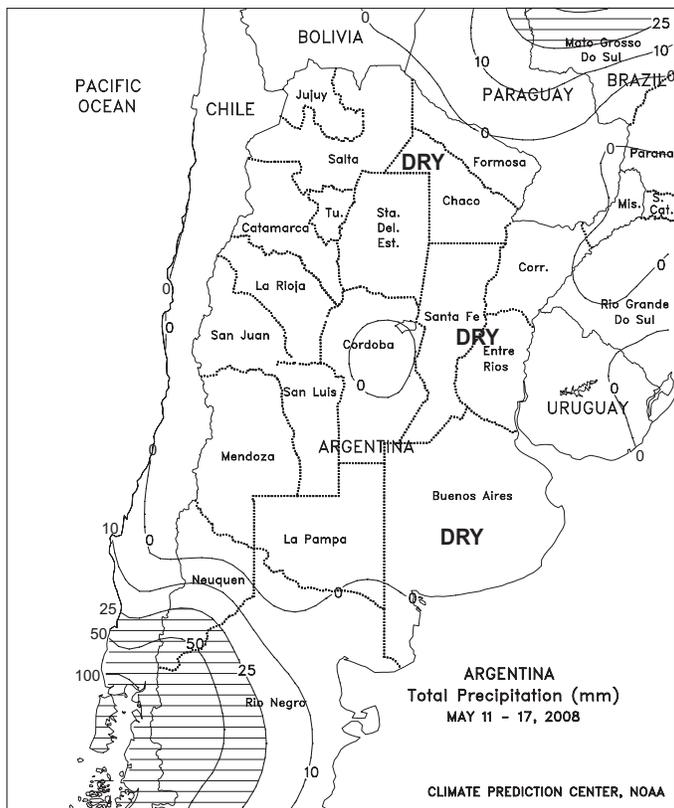
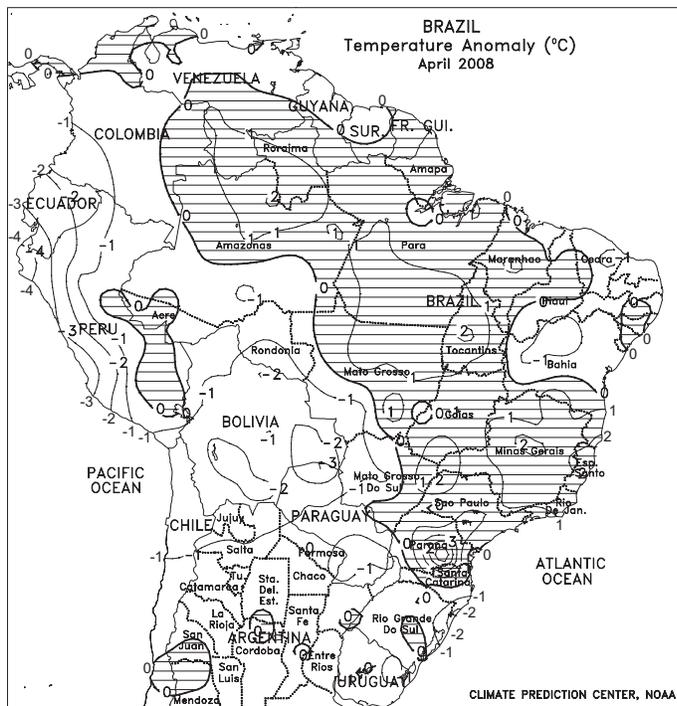
Dry weather covered most of central and southern Brazil. The exception was a fairly large area of northern Mato Grosso do Sul and southern Mato Grosso, where locally heavy showers (greater than 25 mm) boosted moisture for safrinha corn and other immature second-season crops. Elsewhere in central Brazil, dry, seasonably mild conditions aided late soybean harvesting in western Bahia and late-season development of citrus and coffee in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. Coffee harvesting usually runs from June to August. In Rio Grande do Sul, the drier weather supported winter wheat planting and late soybean harvesting. In northeastern Brazil, rain (10-50 mm) increased moisture for sugarcane and other plantation crops grown in coastal areas.

In April, near- to above-normal rainfall provided much-needed moisture for winter (safrinha) corn and other later developing crops in the Center-West region. Most importantly, the rains were well distributed throughout the month, in stark contrast to last year when an early end to the rainy season lowered production potential of the second corn crop. Conditions were also favorable for filling to maturing late-planted soybeans in western Bahia, which also benefited from the April rains. In southern Brazil, periods of heavy rain slowed soybean harvesting but provided ample moisture for winter wheat establishment.



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

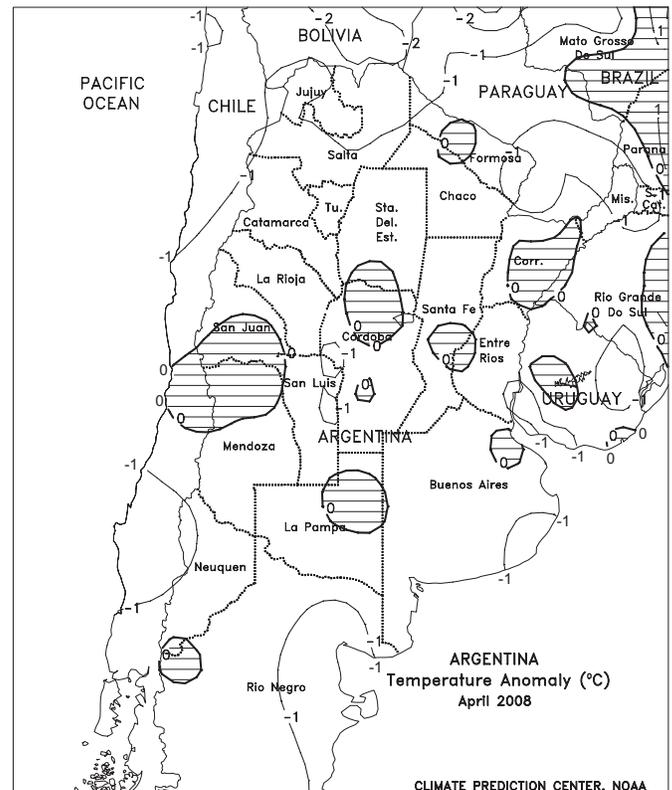
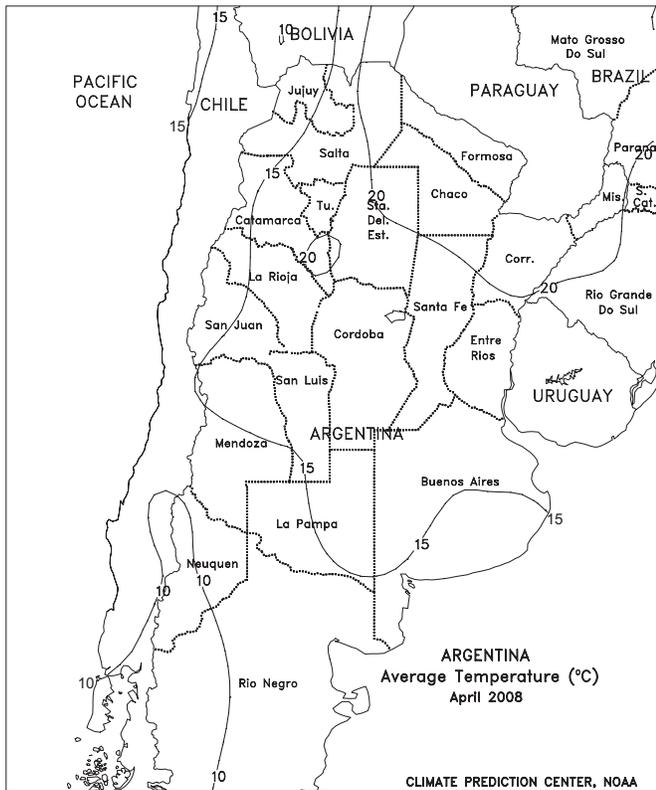
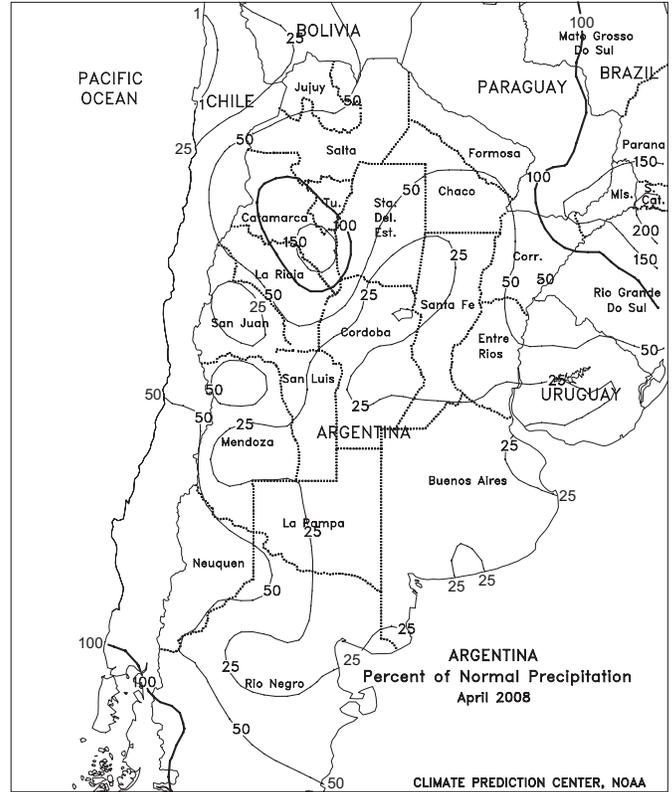
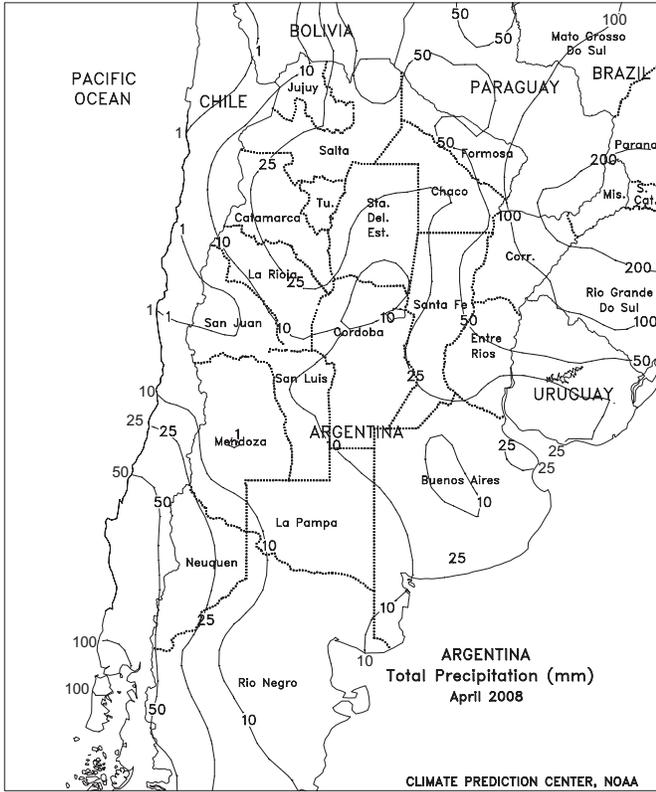
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA



ARGENTINA

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures generally averaging 2-4 degrees C above normal) maintained favorable harvest conditions throughout key summer crop areas of central and northern Argentina. According to Argentina's ministry of agriculture (SAGPyA), corn and soybeans were 71 and 87 percent harvested, respectively, as of May 15, about 10 points ahead of last year's pace for both crops. Cotton was 75 percent harvested. Winter wheat planting is underway, but more rain is needed, especially in the southern wheat belt of La Pampa and Buenos Aires, before planting can become widespread.

During April, drier-than-normal weather promoted maturation and harvesting of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton in most major growing areas of central and northern Argentina. Monthly temperatures averaged near normal, but an earlier-than-normal autumn freeze struck much of central Argentina in mid-April. Some later-planted crops, particularly second-crop soybeans (planted after winter wheat is harvested), likely suffered some damage from the freeze, although total impact was expected to be small.



2008/09 Winter Grain Prospects in the Northern Hemisphere Outside the United States

Prepared by the Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

This article summarizes early prospects for Northern Hemisphere winter grains outside the United States based on an assessment of weather and crop conditions from the autumn of 2007 to the present.

Winter Grains Summary: Prospects vary greatly for winter grains (wheat, barley, and rye) in the main production areas of the Northern Hemisphere outside of the United States. In the countries comprising the European Union, the outlook for both grains and oilseeds is better than last year due to generally favorable moisture conditions and little, if any, winterkill. Similarly, crop prospects are favorable and better than last year in Russia and Ukraine due to the relatively beneficial weather during the fall planting season and a mild 2007/08 winter. In contrast, untimely dryness plagued winter grains in major growing areas of northwestern Africa and the Middle East including, for the second straight year, portions of Morocco. Overwintering conditions were generally favorable for irrigated winter wheat in major production areas of Asia, although rapeseed was subjected to potential freeze damage in a few locations in both India and China. In Canada, conditions currently favor a potentially large winter wheat crop in Ontario. Winterkill was likely a problem for the smaller Prairie winter grain crop. Winter rainfall was below normal in northeastern Mexico, although April showers brought some relief to reproductive to filling sorghum in Tamaulipas, the country's largest producer of rainfed winter sorghum.

European Union: The outlook for winter grains and oilseeds is better than last year in the European Union (EU-27), due in part to abundant winter-spring precipitation and a lack of winterkill. In contrast, last year's winter crops were hit by spring dryness, excessive harvest rainfall, and localized drought, which cut yields and reduced crop quality. On the Iberian Peninsula, winter (2007-08) drought gave way to timely spring rain, which stabilized declining winter grain yield prospects. More recently, heavy showers and thunderstorms during early May provided an additional boost to filling winter wheat in Spain. Across northern Italy, the impacts of below-normal precipitation from mid-December into early-April were mitigated by adequate irrigation reserves, with recent, locally

heavy rain providing additional soil moisture for winter wheat development. In England, southeastern growing areas benefited from consistent rainfall, even though season totals were somewhat below normal. Farther south, yield gains are expected in France and Germany, where near-normal winter and spring precipitation has led to nearly ideal conditions for jointing to heading winter grains as well as reproductive to filling winter rapeseed. In Poland, despite a period of dry weather during December, a mild, wet fall and winter eased winter grains and oilseeds into the spring under mostly favorable conditions. In addition, the typically-cold northeastern quarter of Europe experienced little, if any, winterkill despite a mostly snow-free winter.

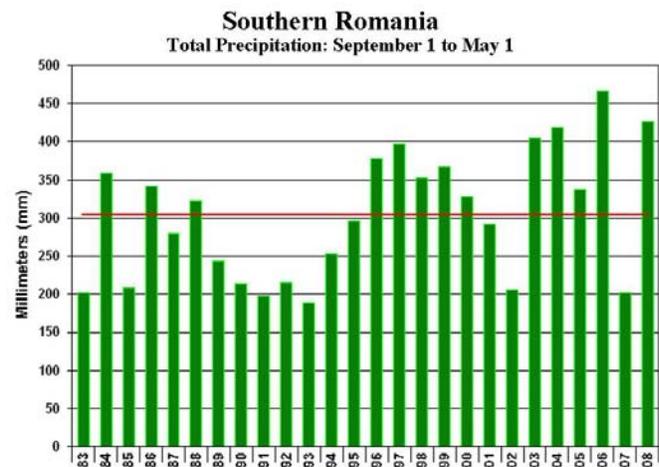


Figure 1: Comparison of 1983-2008 rainfall in southern Romania for the period September 1 to May 1.

Across southeastern Europe, winter grain prospects are vastly improved over last year. In Hungary, wetter-than-normal conditions since early September coupled with consistent April rainfall provided adequate topsoil moisture for winter wheat; last year, a developing drought in the spring severely cut into winter grain yields. Across the Balkans, winter wheat yields have likewise rebounded from last year's devastating early-summer heat wave and drought. This growing season, near- to above-normal autumn and winter rainfall (Figure 1) provided adequate to abundant moisture for winter grain planting and emergence. Wet weather has

persisted into May, providing almost perfect growing conditions for reproductive to filling winter wheat.

Ukraine: Current prospects for winter grains are much better than last year’s drought-reduced crop. The combination of near- to above-normal precipitation and above-normal temperatures during the fall planting season favored winter grain emergence and establishment in most areas. Winter grains entered dormancy in late November, 1 to 2 weeks later than usual. During the winter, unseasonably mild weather provided favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains, although well-below-normal precipitation limited moisture recharge. Crop losses due to winterkill were likely less than 5 percent. In March, unseasonably mild weather prompted winter grains to break dormancy about 2 to 3 weeks earlier than usual. Above-normal precipitation in March and April followed winter dryness, boosting soil moisture for winter grain development (Figure 2). In early May, widespread showers and cooler weather maintained favorable growing conditions for winter grains. Although a light freeze was observed in central Ukraine on May 8, temperatures did not fall low enough to threaten winter grains in the jointing stage.

establishment in most areas. The unseasonably mild weather in northern Russia fostered later-than-usual winter grain growth and crops entered dormancy 1 to 2 weeks later than usual. Unseasonably mild weather and adequate snow cover provided favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains during most of the winter. However, there was a period of very cold weather from January 4-12 that stressed dormant winter grains. Snow cover was patchy or non-existent in the southernmost portion of the Central District and parts of the Southern District, leaving winter grains vulnerable to extreme cold. Much warmer weather overspread the region in mid-January and persisted during the remainder of the winter, improving overwintering conditions for crops. Despite the cold weather in early January, crop losses due to winterkill were likely below average. In March, unusually mild weather caused rapid snow melt and winter grains broke dormancy 2 to 3 weeks earlier than usual in southern Russia. Above-normal precipitation fell in the wake of winter dryness, boosting soil moisture. In April, periodic showers accompanied unseasonably mild weather, favoring winter grains that advanced into the jointing stage in the south and resumed spring growth 1 to 2 weeks earlier than usual across the north. Unseasonably cold weather overspread the region in early May, slowing crop development.



Figure 2: Rainfall comparison for the January 1 to May 14 period in eastern Ukraine, depicting more favorable spring moisture levels in 2008 versus 2007.

Russia: The current outlook for winter grains is favorable due to a combination of beneficial weather during the fall planting season and a mild winter that resulted in below-average winterkill. Last fall, timely showers in September boosted soil moisture for newly emerging winter grains in northern Russia and newly planted winter grains in southern Russia. Unseasonably mild weather in September and October favored winter grain emergence and

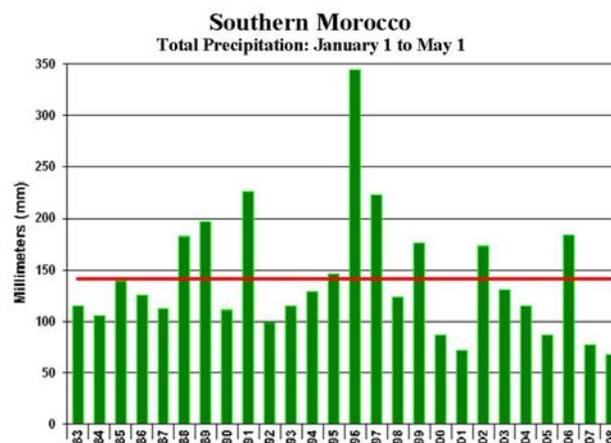


Figure 3: Comparison of 1983-2008 rainfall in southern Morocco for the period January 1 to May 1.

Northwestern Africa: Chronic dryness reduced winter grain prospects in western growing areas, while initially favorable crop conditions gradually deteriorated elsewhere. In Morocco, early-autumn showers promoted winter grain planting and emergence. However, a second consecutive year of drought in western and southern winter crop districts depleted soil moisture reserves and adversely impacted winter wheat and barley as crops entered reproduction. By mid-March, southern Morocco’s filling wheat and barley

crops had been exposed to similar conditions as last season's record-setting drought (Figure 3). In northern- and easternmost growing areas, periodic showers during the winter provided adequate topsoil moisture for winter grain development. Consequently, the overall outlook for Morocco's winter grains has improved over last year, but remains below the long-term average.

Farther east, favorable autumn precipitation gave way to drier-than-normal weather in the winter. The impacts of the increasing dryness were most pronounced in western Algeria and southern Tunisia, with deteriorating crop prospects versus last year. However, the dry weather pattern also impacted the remainder of northwestern Africa's filling winter grains by late April, trimming crop expectations nearly region-wide.

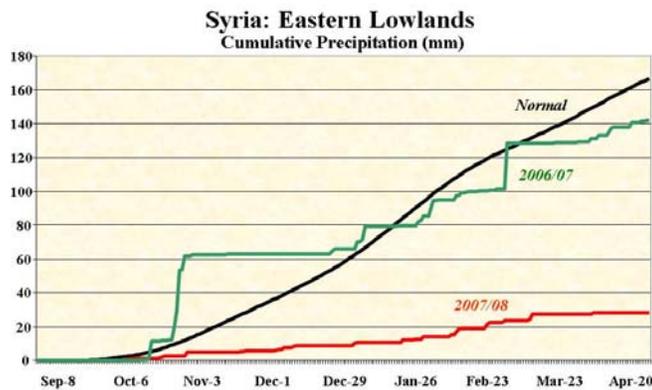


Figure 4: Comparison of winter precipitation for the past 2 seasons in Syria's eastern lowlands, depicting the drought conditions that plagued much of the region during the growing season.

Middle East: Below-normal precipitation lowered prospects for winter grains across Turkey, while expanding drought slashed crop yields across the eastern Mediterranean. In Turkey, locally heavy autumn precipitation slowed fieldwork but provided ample topsoil moisture for crop establishment. However, below-normal winter precipitation reduced irrigation supplies and topsoil moisture for overwintering crops. By the spring, central- and southeastern portions of Turkey's winter wheat belt remained exceptionally dry, trimming prospects for heading to reproductive winter wheat. Meanwhile, wetter-than-normal conditions enveloped the western third of the country, helping to offset somewhat the impacts of the dryness. Drought severely impacted winter grains across the entire eastern Mediterranean, with widespread crop losses noted in northern portions of Syria (Figure 4) and

Iraq. Dryness also expanded into western Iran as the winter progressed, lowering expectations for winter wheat and barley.

India: Despite below-normal winter precipitation, prospects for wheat are on par or slightly better than last year due to near-normal temperatures and adequate irrigation reserves. An end-of-season burst to the monsoon over northern India's primary wheat areas provided additional recharge to reservoirs and ground water tables, enabling farmers to maintain favorable soil moisture levels despite the drier-than-normal fall and winter. Temperatures were also conducive for crop development, despite freezes in late April. However, the freezes likely impacted flowering rapeseed, which was also subjected to locally heavy showers and severe thunderstorms as the crop matured in early April. Consequently, favorable prospects for wheat are in contrast to lower yield expectations for rapeseed across India.



Figure 5: Winter storms ravage China (see WWCB Volume 95, Issue 6, for additional details).

China: Mostly dry weather through the autumn benefited winter wheat planting on the North China Plain. Similarly, planting weather was favorable for winter rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley. Soil moisture throughout the autumn and winter was adequate for winter wheat and rapeseed due to seasonal irrigation supplemented by occasional showers. Near- to above-normal temperatures early in the growing season aided emergence and establishment of winter crops prior to dormancy. A series of severe winter storms, however, moved through the Yangtze Valley during the latter half of January, bringing unusually cold weather, snow, and ice (Figure 5). Winter wheat was well hardened and fared well against the cold. However, localized damage to less cold tolerant rapeseed was reported

(mostly due to ice). Seasonable rainfall and warm weather in March and April eased winter crops out of dormancy and aided development. Snowfall and sporadic showers maintained sufficient soil moisture in between seasonal applications of irrigation water. Harvesting for both winter wheat and rapeseed typically occurs in mid- to late-May.

Canada: In late August and early September, showers helped to replenish topsoil moisture levels for germination and establishment of winter wheat in the main production areas of southern Ontario. The timely moisture arrived after several months of summer drought. According to Ontario’s Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA), a return to drier conditions in late September and October engendered excellent planting conditions and record acreage was anticipated. From November to March, above-normal winter precipitation virtually eliminated drought in that part of the country (Figure 6). In addition, snowcover was present during a February outbreak of bitter cold (lows near -20 degrees C), offering protection from potential winterkill. Conditions were overall favorable for winter wheat entering vegetative phases of development in April.

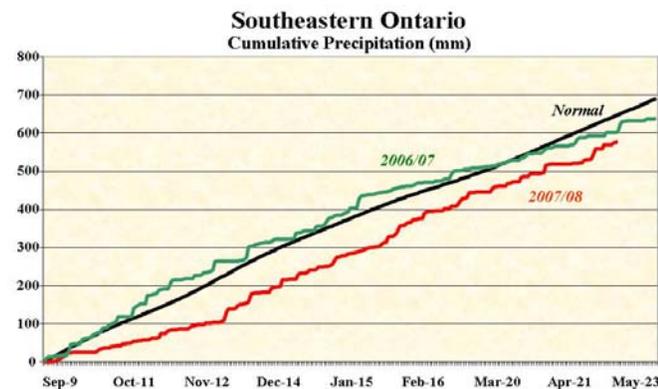


Figure 6: Comparison of winter precipitation for the past 2 seasons in southeastern Ontario, depicting timely moisture for winter grain development.

Winter precipitation was near to below normal on the Prairies, and many agricultural districts entered the spring planting season in various stages of drought. In January and February, outbreaks of extreme cold (lows falling below -30 degrees C) were at times accompanied by only a shallow snowcover (less than 8 cm), raising concern for an increase in winterkill in the traditionally hardy Prairie winter wheat crop. In April and early May, cool, often snowy weather slowed winter wheat development and disrupted early spring planting activities.

Mexico: In the summer and autumn of 2007, wetter-than-normal conditions helped to recharge irrigation reserves across the main winter grain areas of northern and central Mexico. Nearly all of Mexico’s winter wheat, predominantly grown in the northwest and on the southern plateau, is irrigated. Winter precipitation was below that of last year throughout much of Mexico, resulting in higher levels of draw down from the major reservoirs. In northeastern Mexico (notably Tamaulipas), the dryness limited moisture for early development of winter sorghum (Figure 7). Late-April rainfall brought some relief to crops in reproductive to filling stages of development, particularly in northern Tamaulipas, but additional rain was needed to recover from the winter drought. According to the Agricultural Secretariat of Mexico (SAGARPA), winter sorghum accounts for nearly 40 percent of total national production, but only about 20 percent of the crop is irrigated. On average, Tamaulipas produces approximately 80 percent of Mexico’s winter sorghum.

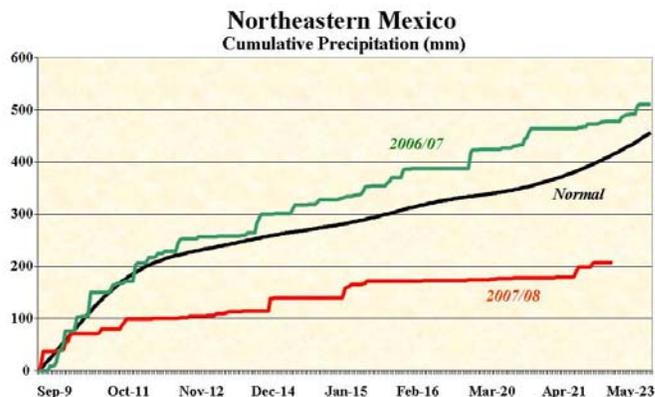


Figure 7: Winter rainfall for northeastern Mexico, showing drier conditions in 2007/08 compared with the previous year.

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