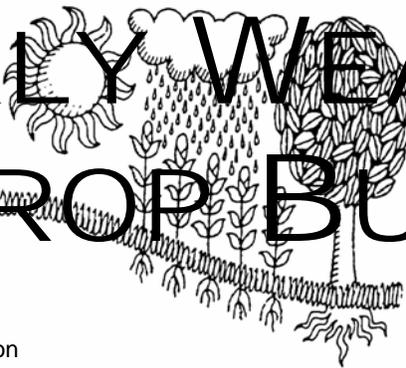
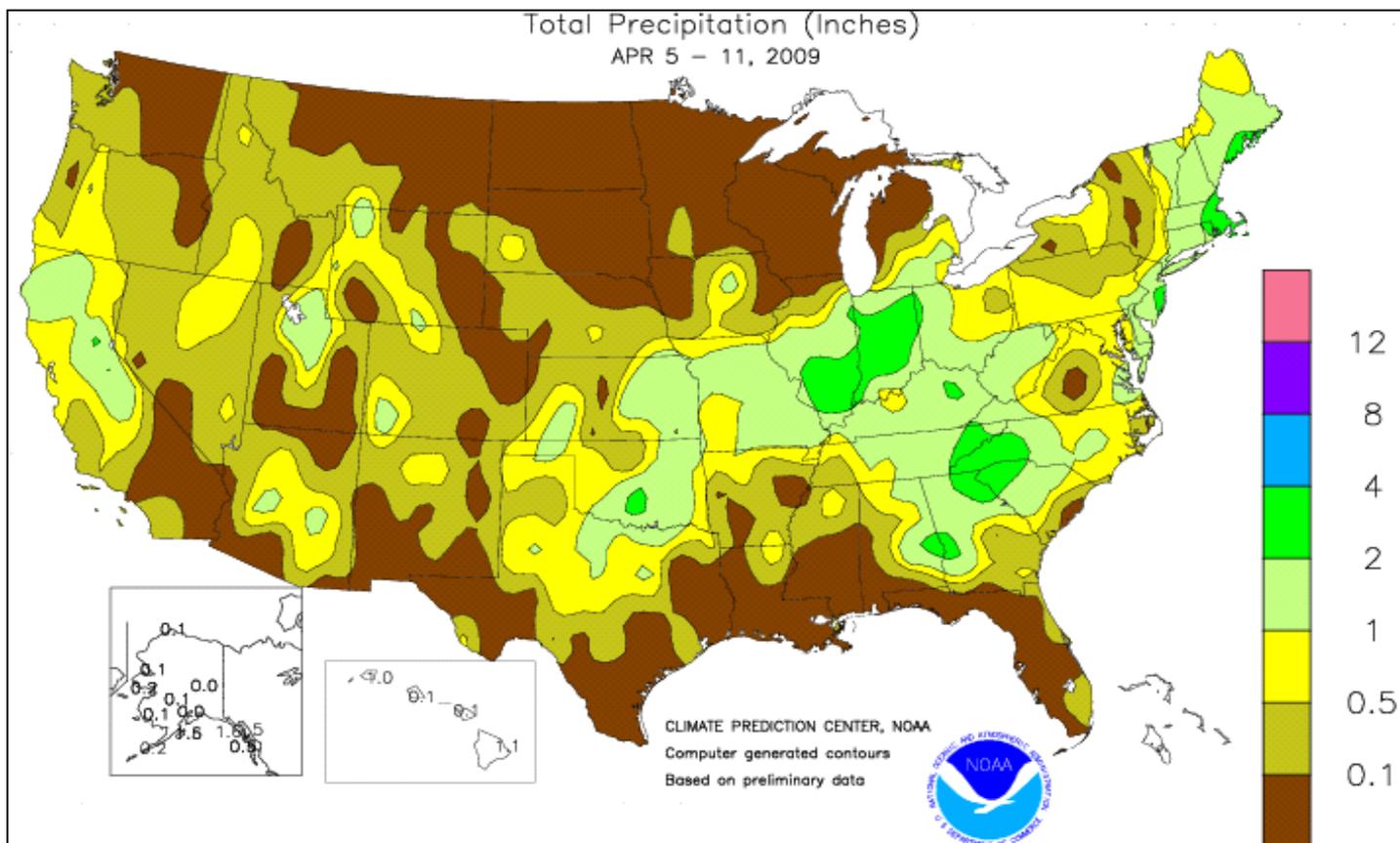


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

April 5-11, 2009

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Wet weather temporarily returned to **California**, aiding pastures and winter grains but failing to significantly improve water-supply prospects. Meanwhile, near- to above-normal temperatures returned to the **Northwest**, following 2 weeks of very cool weather. Farther east, cold, dry weather prevailed on the **northern Plains**, while freezes (from April 5-7) threatened jointing to

(Continued on page 5)

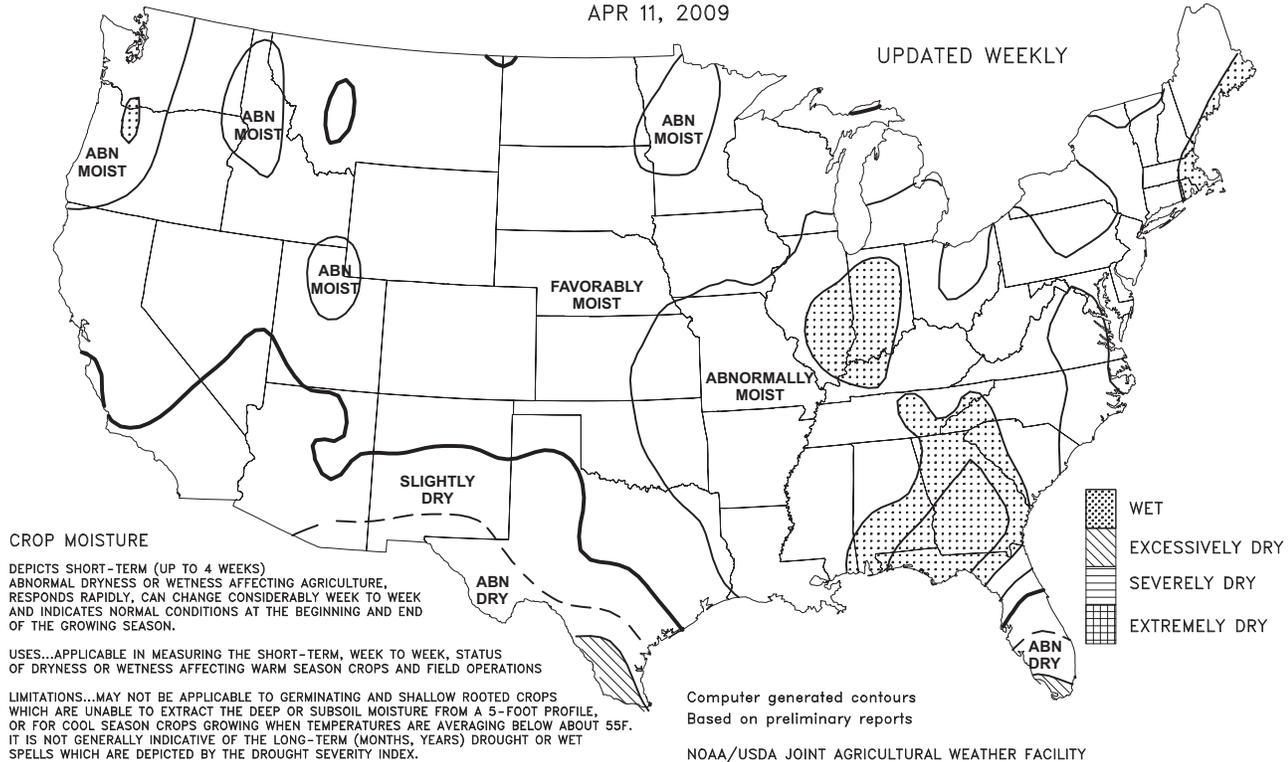
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Crop Moisture

SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
APR 11, 2009

UPDATED WEEKLY



CROP MOISTURE

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

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

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

Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports

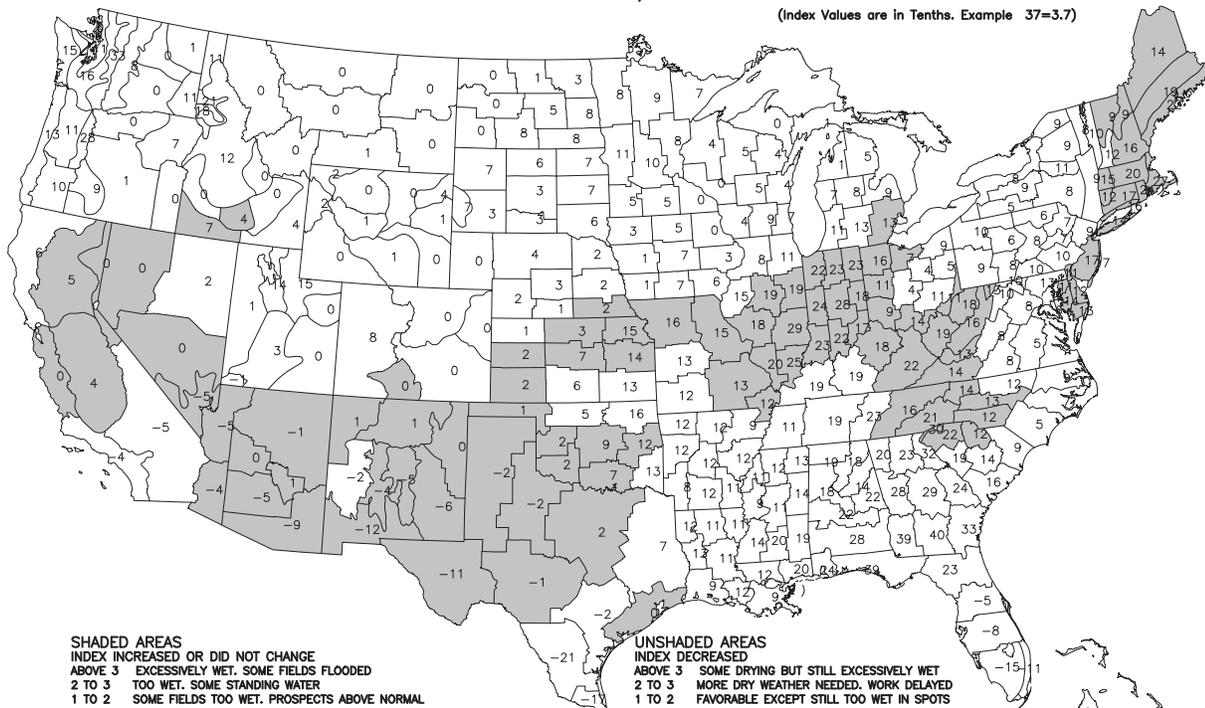
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Crop Moisture Index

SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE

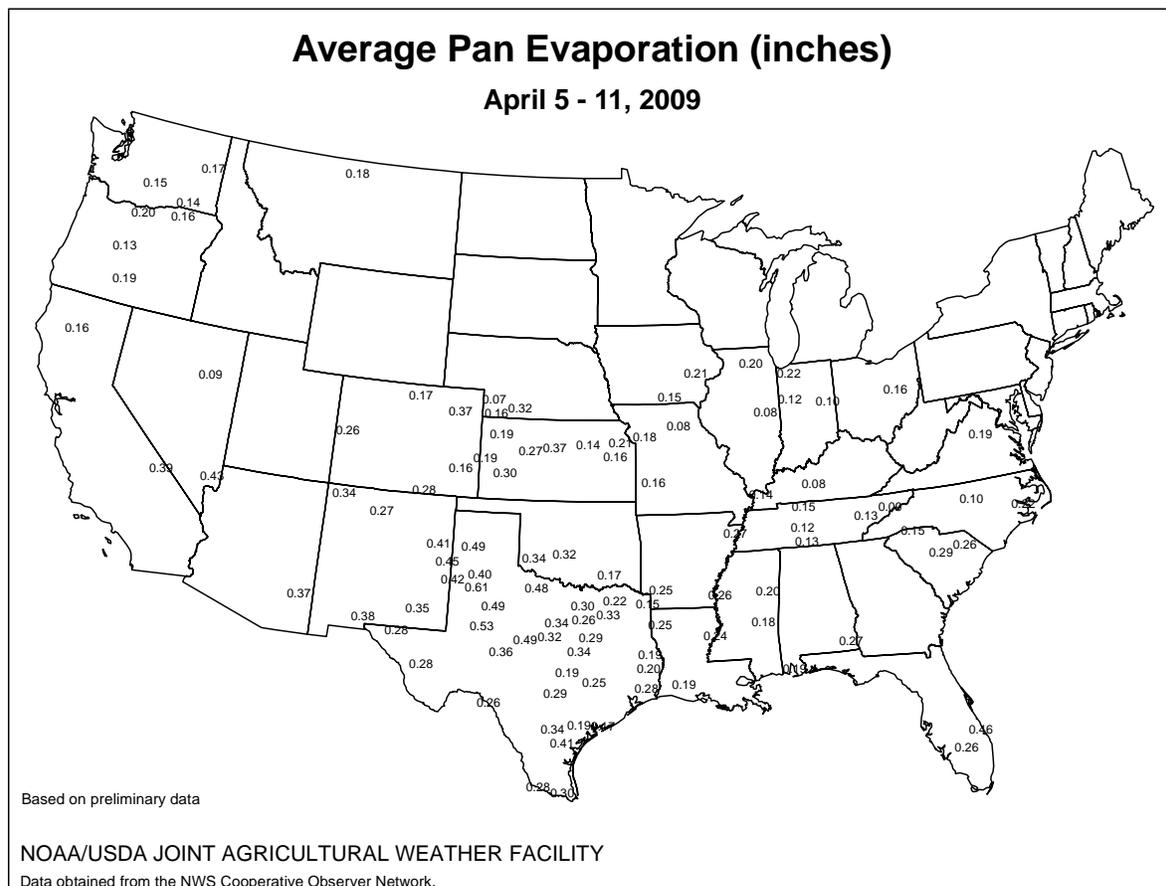
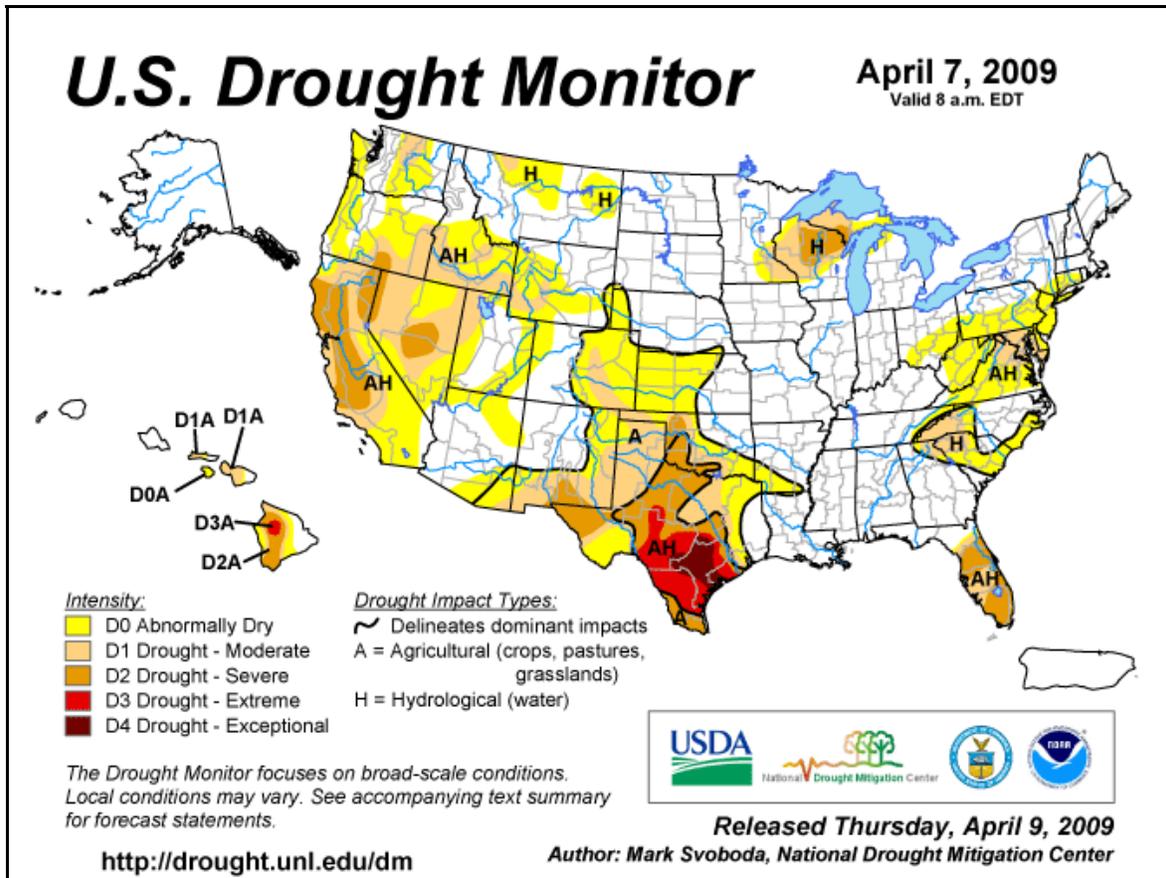
APR 11, 2009

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

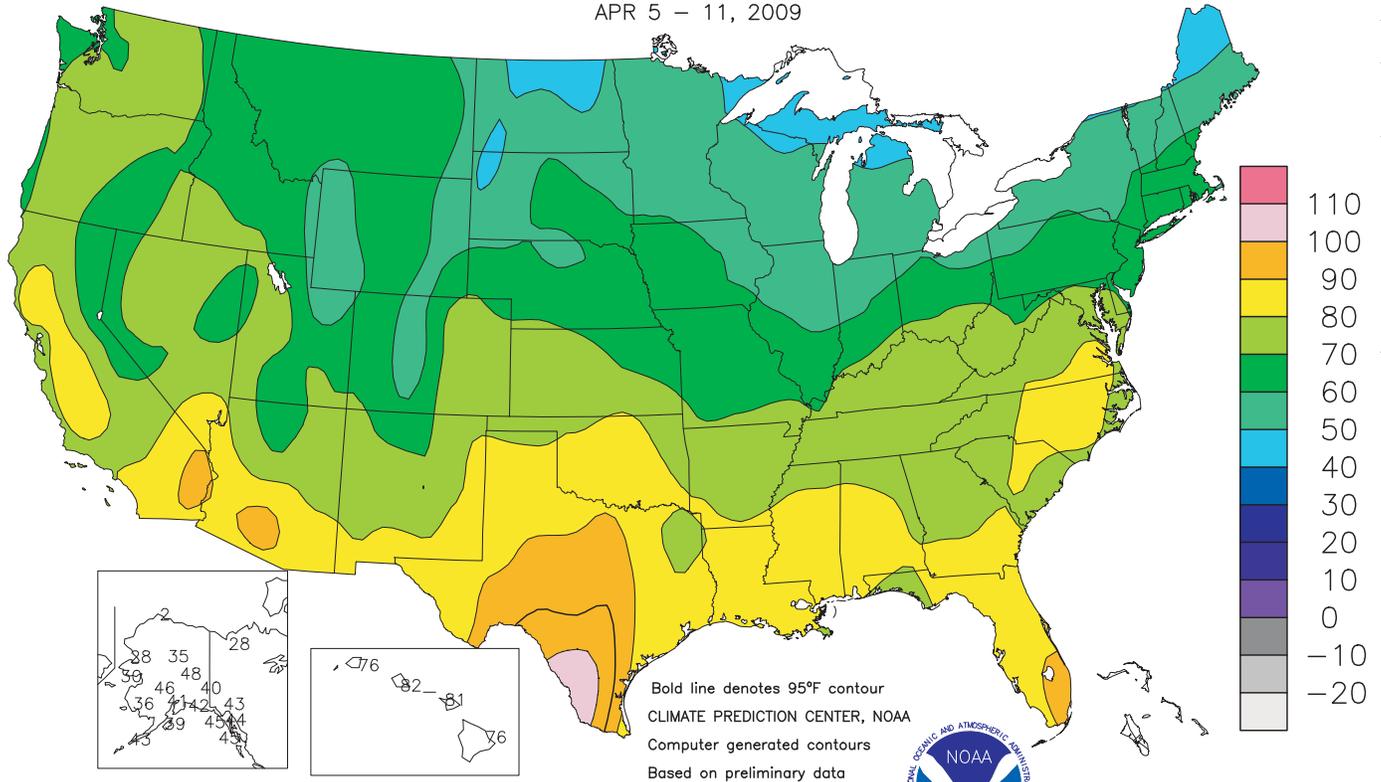


SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT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

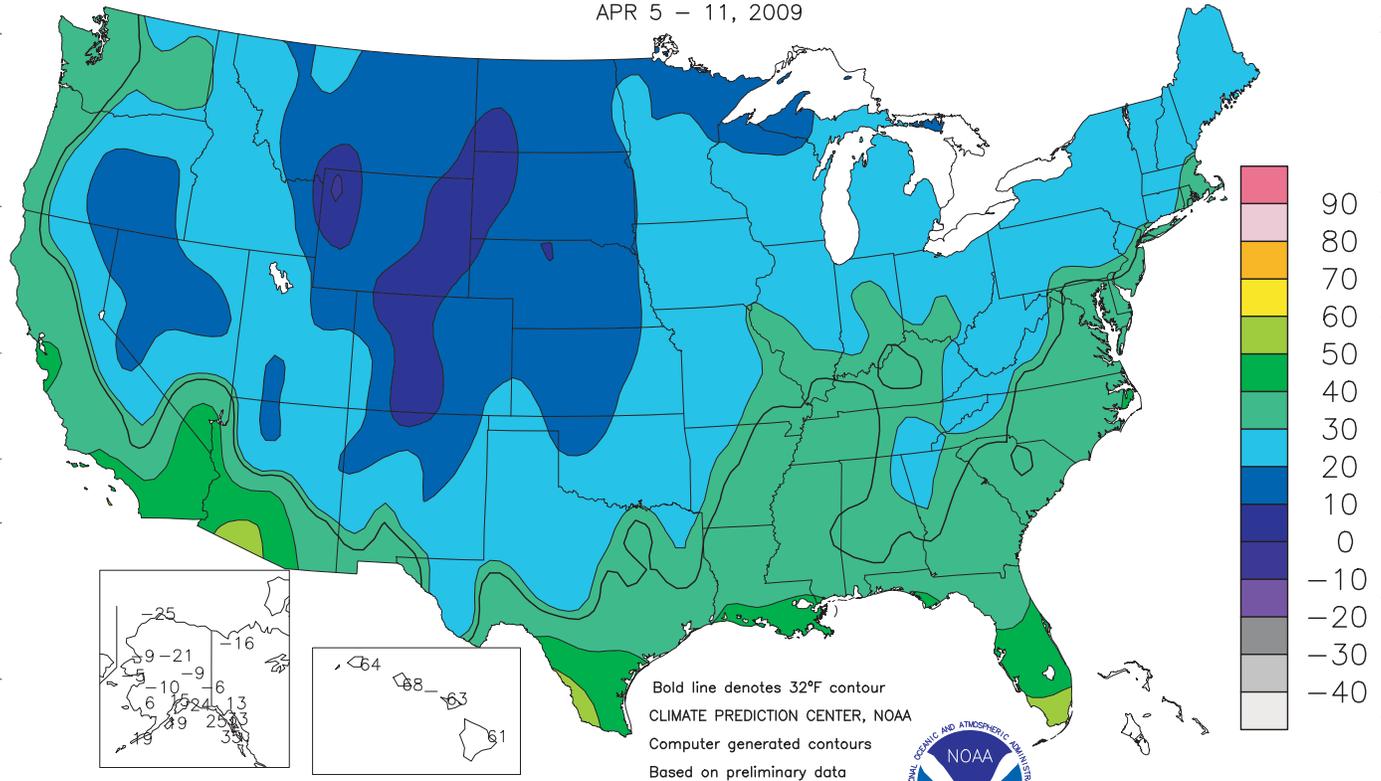
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS 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



Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
APR 5 – 11, 2009



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
APR 5 – 11, 2009

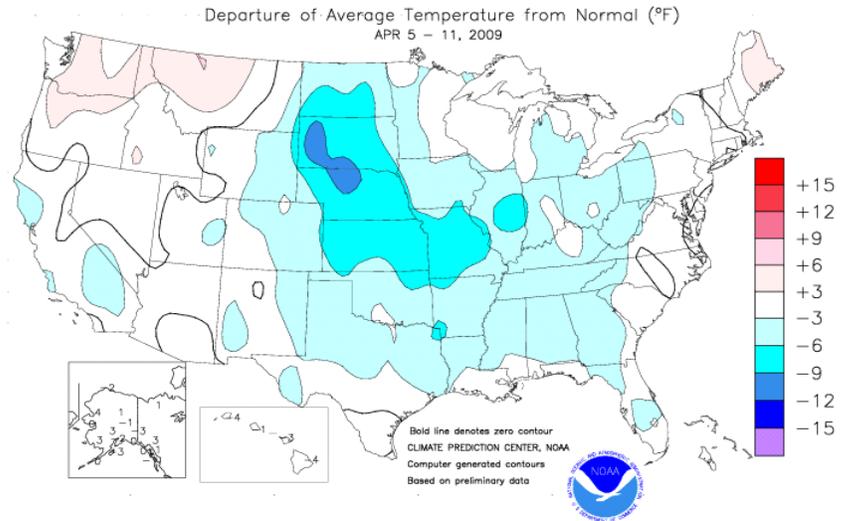


(Continued from front cover)

heading winter wheat from **Kansas into Texas**. Weekly temperatures generally averaged 4 to 10°F below normal from the **Dakotas southward into Oklahoma and northern Texas**. Toward week's end, rain across the **southern half of the Plains** slowed fieldwork but provided much-needed moisture for drought-stressed pastures and winter grains. Prior to the arrival of the rain, several wind-driven fires consumed a few hundred buildings across **Oklahoma and Texas**. Meanwhile, a pair of slow-moving storms hampered spring fieldwork across the **central and eastern Corn Belt**. Weekly rainfall totaled 2 inches or more in parts of **Indiana and southern Illinois**. In contrast, favorably dry weather prevailed across the **upper Midwest**. Elsewhere, severe thunderstorms struck the **South** on April 9-10, causing local wind and hail damage and spawning isolated tornadoes. Rainfall topped 2 inches in an area centered on the **southern Appalachians**, but unfavorably dry conditions persisted across **Florida's peninsula**.

Early in the week, chilly air settled across the **West**, where daily-record lows for April 5 included -5°F in **Arizona** at the **Grand Canyon's South Rim**; 1°F in **Rawlins, WY**; 20°F in **Pocatello, ID**; and 24°F in **Lancaster, CA**. Lancaster's low also established a monthly record, previously set with a reading of 25°F on April 2, 1975. Farther east, **Sidney, NE** (13 and 8°F), opened the week with consecutive daily-record lows on April 5-6. Chilly conditions mostly peaked across the **central and southern Plains** on April 7, when lows dipped to 6°F in **Valentine, NE**; 11°F in **Russell, KS**; and 22°F in both **Oklahoma City, OK**, and **Dalhart, TX**. Elsewhere in **Texas, Waco** (26°F) and **Austin-Bergstrom** (28°F) both attained monthly record lows on April 7. Previously, records had been 27°F (on April 3, 1975) in **Waco** and 30°F (on April 14, 2008) at **Austin-Bergstrom**. For **Austin**, it was also the latest hard freeze (reading of 28°F or lower), previously established with a low of 28°F on March 28, 1955. Just 2 days later, however, temperatures soared across **central and southern Texas**, reaching daily-record levels in **San Antonio** (99°F) and **Austin-Bergstrom** (95°F). Before rain arrived on the **southern Plains** at week's end, a rash of wildfires charred more than 200,000 acres of vegetation and consumed more than 300 buildings in **Oklahoma and Texas**. Among the most devastating fires were the 27,000-acre Montague County Complex (131 structures) near **Saint Jo, TX**; the 28,000-acre Cement Mountain Complex (65 structures) near **Graham, TX**; and the 3,500-acre Choctaw Fire (50 structures) near **Midwest City, OK**.

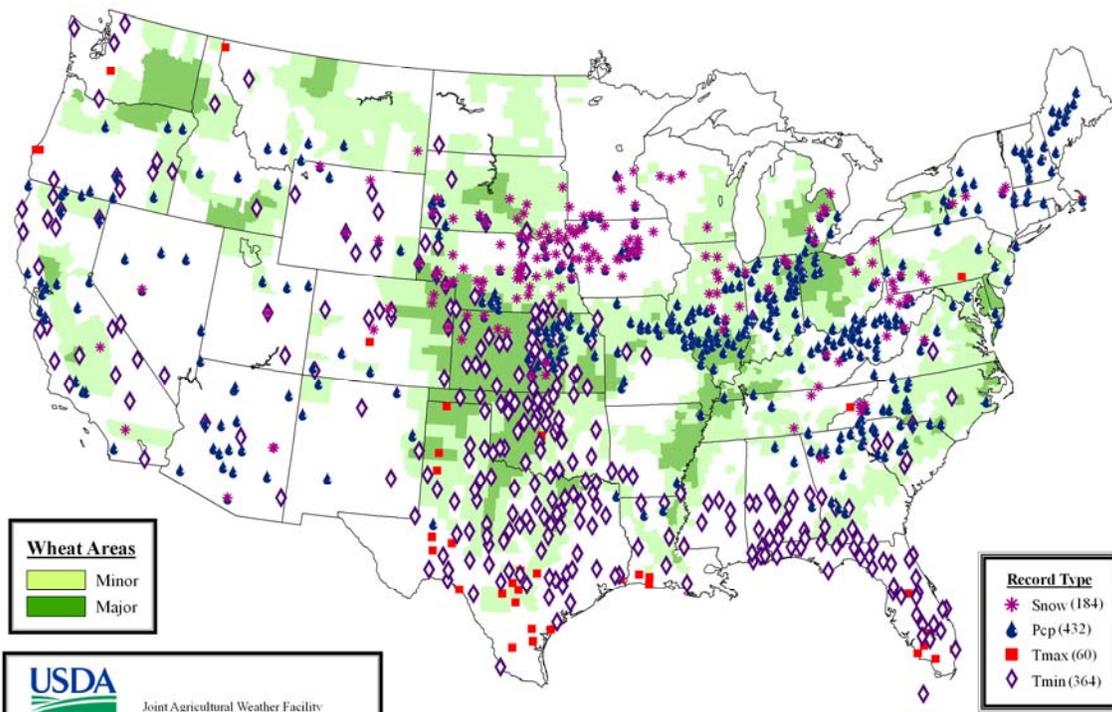
Snow ended early in the week across the **north-central U.S.**, where April 4-5 snowfall totals reached 10.3 inches in



Mitchell, SD, and 4.1 inches in **North Platte, NE**. Meanwhile, **Midwestern** showers resulted in daily-record rainfall totals for April 5 in **Indiana** locations such as **Indianapolis** (1.87 inches) and **Fort Wayne** (1.77 inches). Snow lingered for several days in the **Appalachians** and the **lower Great Lakes region**, where **Flint, MI**, received 5.0 inches from April 5-7. Isolated locations, including **Barnes Corners, NY** (17 inches), and **Mt. Leconte, TN** (14 inches), received storm-total snowfall in excess of a foot. By April 8, **Tallahassee, FL**, posted a low of 31°F, while daily-record lows were established in locations such as **Montgomery, AL** (32°F), and **Gainesville, FL** (34°F). Farther west, the arrival of another strong spring storm resulted in the seventh-wettest day (2.08 inches on April 8) during the last 90 years in **Jerome, ID**. The following day, **North Platte, NE**, received another 3.4 inches of snow, while **Sacramento, CA** (0.77 inch), netted a daily-record rainfall. As the storminess shifted eastward, preliminary reports indicated that nearly 100 tornadoes were spotted on April 9-10 from the **southeastern Plains to Georgia and the Carolinas**. Deadly tornadoes struck **Mena, AR** (three fatalities on April 9); **Murfreesboro, TN** (two fatalities on April 10); and **Beech Island, SC** (one fatality on April 10). At week's end, one area of rain moved into the **East**, while a second batch of showers arrived on the **southern Plains**. Daily-record rainfall totals for April 11 reached 1.13 inches in **Salisbury, MD**, and 1.04 inches in **Borger, TX**. Farther west, 4.0 inches of snow blanketed **Flagstaff, AZ**, on April 11.

Cool weather and scattered showers prevailed in **Hawaii**. Some of the heaviest rain fell on **Oahu**, where 24-hour (April 10-11) totals reached 4.24 inches at the **Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge** and 2.89 inches at the **Wilson Tunnel**. On the **Big Island, Hilo** (high of 69°F on April 10) failed to reach 70°F for only the third time on record in April, along with April 11, 1999, and April 17, 1963. Meanwhile in **Alaska**, generally light precipitation accompanied near-normal temperatures. Some of the most significant precipitation fell across **southern Alaska**, where **Kodiak's** weekly total of 1.48 inches included 10.6 inches of snow.

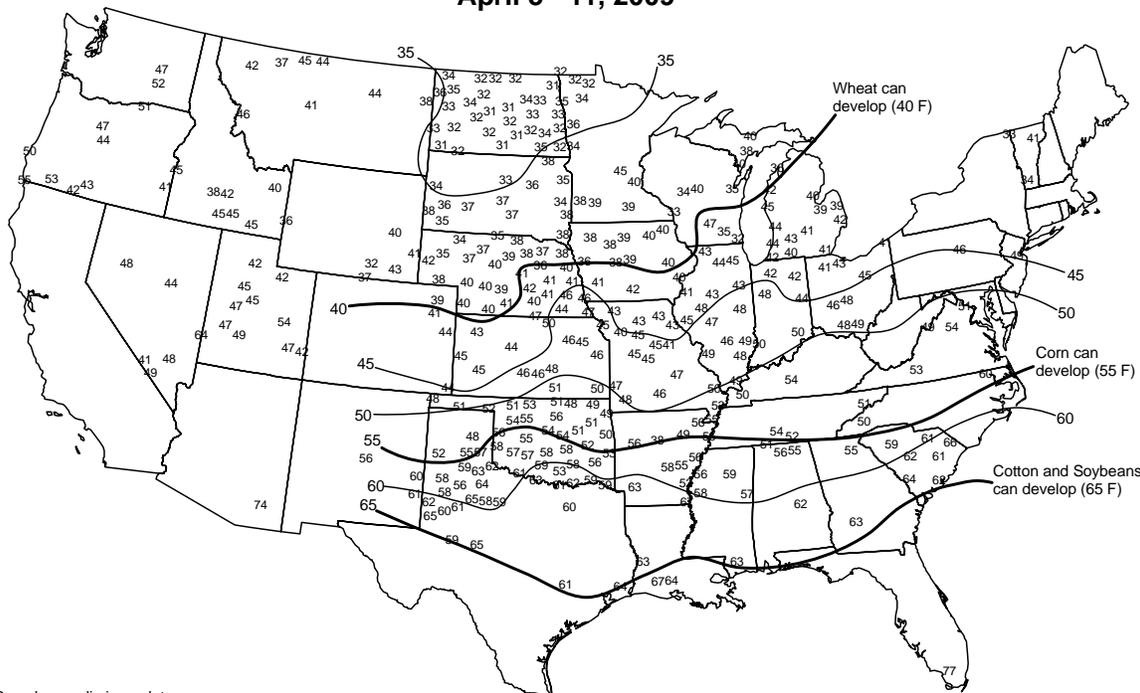
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP) April 5-11, 2009



Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

April 5 - 11, 2009



Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 11, 2009

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	67	44	82	32	55	-4	0.03	-1.13	0.01	7.22	90	18.57	105	83	39	0	1	3	0
HUNTSVILLE	64	41	75	32	52	-6	1.05	-0.08	0.91	8.13	95	15.74	83	82	62	0	1	2	1
MOBILE	73	51	82	36	62	-2	0.00	-1.25	0.00	12.70	137	20.05	100	80	42	0	0	0	0
AK MONTGOMERY	73	46	82	32	59	-3	0.44	-0.66	0.39	11.28	138	16.83	90	84	43	0	1	2	0
ANCHORAGE	37	23	41	15	30	-3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.14	139	2.58	115	77	64	0	7	0	0
BARROW	-2	-14	2	-25	-8	-1	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.20	222	0.91	276	86	75	0	7	2	0
FAIRBANKS	41	7	48	-9	24	-1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.09	341	2.20	177	73	58	0	7	0	0
JUNEAU	41	34	44	33	38	0	1.49	0.86	0.44	4.71	104	17.88	134	96	89	0	0	7	0
KODIAK	37	28	39	19	33	-2	1.55	0.35	0.83	7.43	105	18.47	88	90	73	0	6	5	1
NOME	21	8	30	-5	14	-1	0.19	0.05	0.14	1.47	179	4.05	163	79	68	0	7	3	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	53	27	65	22	40	-1	0.19	-0.15	0.16	0.43	13	2.64	33	66	26	0	6	2	0
PHOENIX	81	56	92	50	69	2	0.19	0.10	0.19	0.19	15	1.66	59	36	22	1	0	1	0
PRESCOTT	62	33	74	24	47	-1	0.39	0.20	0.39	0.45	20	2.26	40	61	22	0	2	1	0
TUCSON	79	51	89	39	65	1	0.30	0.24	0.29	0.50	55	1.74	63	34	19	0	0	2	0
AR FORT SMITH	66	39	80	30	53	-5	0.43	-0.41	0.40	4.11	78	9.44	92	78	35	0	1	2	0
LITTLE ROCK	67	43	80	35	55	-4	0.17	-1.09	0.17	5.47	80	10.27	75	77	37	0	0	1	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	75	50	89	43	62	2	0.41	0.25	0.41	0.77	46	2.99	73	51	36	0	0	1	0
FRESNO	72	47	84	41	60	1	0.72	0.46	0.50	0.96	36	4.41	64	71	39	0	0	2	1
LOS ANGELES	68	52	79	48	60	0	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.05	2	3.97	45	68	48	0	0	0	0
REDDING	67	42	80	33	55	0	0.62	-0.10	0.50	1.77	28	11.67	64	84	51	0	0	3	1
SACRAMENTO	68	46	83	38	57	0	1.39	1.07	0.47	3.48	104	9.96	93	86	42	0	0	4	0
SAN DIEGO	68	56	79	53	62	0	0.14	-0.14	0.09	0.32	12	3.03	43	69	52	0	0	3	0
SAN FRANCISCO	64	49	75	43	56	1	0.27	-0.12	0.23	2.62	66	9.71	78	79	59	0	0	3	0
STOCKTON	69	44	83	36	57	-1	0.37	0.07	0.17	1.55	56	6.29	79	82	54	0	0	4	0
CO ALAMOSA	55	16	65	7	36	-2	0.22	0.11	0.22	0.82	130	0.94	86	77	30	0	7	1	0
CO SPRINGS	56	25	72	15	40	-3	0.02	-0.30	0.02	0.50	32	0.63	29	80	25	0	7	1	0
DENVER INTL	58	26	76	16	42	-1	0.04	-0.10	0.03	0.92	83	1.09	69	74	31	0	6	2	0
GRAND JUNCTION	60	33	71	25	47	-1	0.31	0.12	0.31	1.70	131	2.36	98	62	40	0	3	1	0
PUEBLO	64	25	81	15	44	-3	0.04	-0.24	0.00	0.76	55	0.84	42	66	31	0	7	1	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	52	38	64	31	45	-1	1.46	0.51	0.66	4.47	79	8.11	66	81	63	0	1	3	2
HARTFORD	51	33	64	29	42	-3	0.95	0.06	0.58	4.41	83	8.61	71	82	59	0	3	4	1
DC WASHINGTON	62	42	75	36	52	-1	0.56	-0.07	0.40	3.48	75	6.51	62	71	35	0	0	2	0
DE WILMINGTON	59	39	67	33	49	0	0.80	0.02	0.50	3.61	69	6.81	59	78	34	0	0	2	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	80	53	89	39	66	-1	0.16	-0.56	0.16	1.94	39	3.56	33	88	35	0	0	1	0
JACKSONVILLE	78	49	85	36	63	-2	0.01	-0.80	0.01	9.82	188	13.82	114	91	35	0	0	1	0
KEY WEST	80	68	86	55	74	-2	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.73	28	2.20	35	85	62	0	0	0	0
MIAMI	82	65	92	54	73	-2	0.23	-0.53	0.23	2.01	54	2.47	32	82	50	1	0	1	0
ORLANDO	81	54	89	42	67	-3	0.01	-0.65	0.01	0.93	20	3.63	39	87	49	0	0	1	0
PENSACOLA	72	52	80	38	62	-3	0.00	-1.09	0.00	9.39	115	15.29	84	81	53	0	0	0	0
TALLAHASSEE	76	46	84	31	61	-3	0.00	-1.01	0.00	11.67	143	15.45	85	90	42	0	1	0	0
TAMPA	78	62	85	50	70	0	0.00	-0.46	0.00	1.02	28	4.11	48	77	49	0	0	0	0
GA WEST PALM BEACH	81	59	93	47	70	-2	0.00	-0.87	0.00	1.47	29	1.72	15	77	47	2	0	0	0
ATHENS	68	42	79	31	55	-4	0.90	0.06	0.81	9.50	149	15.87	103	79	54	0	1	2	1
ATLANTA	64	45	75	33	54	-5	0.41	-0.48	0.34	8.84	129	15.42	93	81	64	0	0	2	0
AUGUSTA	70	44	79	34	57	-3	0.74	-0.07	0.62	7.68	130	12.41	85	84	43	0	0	3	1
COLUMBUS	68	45	79	32	57	-5	1.02	0.02	0.63	15.38	208	23.31	140	92	43	0	1	2	1
MACON	70	46	77	32	58	-3	0.16	-0.67	0.12	11.74	188	15.40	97	87	46	0	1	3	0
SAVANNAH	72	49	80	37	61	-2	0.57	-0.28	0.48	9.48	190	11.83	100	82	41	0	0	2	0
HI HILO	73	63	76	61	68	-4	1.08	-2.23	0.47	33.01	168	52.09	136	89	80	0	0	7	0
HONOLULU	80	70	82	68	75	0	0.14	-0.14	0.14	2.39	102	6.33	85	72	65	0	0	1	0
KAHULUI	77	65	81	63	71	-3	0.13	-0.35	0.10	2.35	75	7.16	78	81	75	0	0	2	0
LIHUE	74	66	76	64	70	-4	1.00	0.30	0.44	3.14	67	6.61	53	90	81	0	0	6	0
ID BOISE	64	41	76	36	52	4	0.60	0.31	0.57	2.04	109	3.11	71	67	47	0	0	2	1
LEWISTON	65	42	75	35	54	5	0.06	-0.22	0.06	2.47	159	4.45	122	69	52	0	0	1	0
POCATELLO	58	31	67	20	44	1	0.01	-0.24	0.01	1.45	81	3.25	82	76	49	0	3	1	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	48	32	58	29	40	-4	0.51	-0.33	0.51	5.89	149	10.45	143	69	45	0	5	1	1
MOLINE	53	32	57	27	42	-5	0.41	-0.46	0.41	6.06	143	8.81	120	74	45	0	4	1	0
PEORIA	52	32	57	29	42	-6	0.75	0.00	0.45	8.41	211	11.15	156	77	40	0	5	3	0
ROCKFORD	53	31	59	27	42	-2	0.14	-0.66	0.14	5.95	165	8.99	141	71	36	0	4	1	0
SPRINGFIELD	55	34	63	30	44	-5	1.47	0.73	0.61	6.07	141	7.96	103	85	44	0	3	4	1
IN EVANSVILLE	60	37	72	31	49	-4	1.15	0.16	0.48	5.42	93	11.54	97	85	51	0	2	4	0
FORT WAYNE	50	32	59	30	41	-4	2.14	1.35	1.79	8.47	208	13.24	164	85	42	0	5	3	1
INDIANAPOLIS	54	36	60	29	45	-4	2.48	1.68	1.87	5.49	117	9.90	103	81	46	0	2	4	2
SOUTH BEND	49	31	57	26	40	-5	0.84	0.00	0.83	6.85	164	11.53	137	77	41	0	5	2	1
IA BURLINGTON	53	33	61	29	43	-6	0.13	-0.65	0.11	6.52	156	8.77	125	80	38	0	4	2	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	50	29	57	23	39	-6	0.12	-0.58	0.12	3.91	118	5.51	101	81	37	0	6	1	0
DES MOINES	53	32	62	27	42	-5	0.20	-0.56	0.20	5.14	153	6.31	113	74	44	0	4	1	0
DUBUQUE	50	29	55	25	39	-5	0.36	-0.40	0.15	4.68	125	7.33	114	77	41	0	6	7	0
SIOUX CITY	52	25	65	18	39	-6	0.01	-0.57	0.01	1.47	51	2.61	64	86	49	0	7	1	0
WATERLOO	52	27	60	21	40	-4	0.23	-0.46	0.23	3.36	105	4.56	90	82	43	0	7	1	0
KS CONCORDIA	56	29	70	17	42	-8	0.24	-0.26	0.15	0.75	24	1.10	24	80	40	0	5	2	0
DODGE CITY	62	29	78	19	45	-6	1.42	0.93	0.97	2.15	83	2.35	61	80	27	0	5	3	1
GOODLAND	54	25	73	19	39	-7	0.08	-0.17	0.04	0.62	39	1.36	55	83	50	0	7	2	0
TOPEKA	58	33	66	26	46	-5	0.87	0.22	0.42	5.76	161	6.35	111						

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 11, 2009

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	62	31	76	21	46	-6	0.28	-0.29	0.17	2.46	68	3.16	58	76	42	0	2	2	0
	JACKSON	61	38	80	29	50	-4	1.45	0.62	0.56	5.70	100	13.23	102	91	37	0	3	6	1
	LEXINGTON	59	38	76	30	49	-3	1.77	0.94	1.37	5.17	90	12.03	97	79	54	0	2	4	1
	LOUISVILLE	61	41	76	35	51	-2	0.64	-0.22	0.41	3.01	52	8.84	72	79	44	0	0	4	0
	PADUCAH	62	39	71	33	50	-4	0.19	-0.88	0.08	3.74	63	10.37	78	82	41	0	0	4	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	75	52	86	39	64	0	0.00	-1.26	0.00	6.63	94	12.03	66	83	35	0	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	75	53	86	41	64	-1	0.00	-0.77	0.00	7.60	160	10.03	74	85	39	0	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	73	55	83	44	64	-2	0.01	-1.23	0.01	5.50	76	16.29	88	77	57	0	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	69	46	80	34	58	-5	0.00	-0.96	0.00	7.58	134	11.35	78	78	37	0	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	42	30	48	26	36	2	0.67	0.09	0.49	3.45	99	8.47	100	92	65	0	5	4	0
	PORTLAND	52	33	60	29	43	3	1.72	0.70	1.64	5.25	91	10.39	80	81	44	0	3	3	1
MD	BALTIMORE	61	38	74	33	50	0	1.06	0.36	0.87	4.72	93	7.71	67	69	46	0	0	2	1
MA	BOSTON	55	38	66	35	46	1	1.81	0.93	1.17	5.15	98	10.44	84	83	43	0	0	3	1
	WORCESTER	48	33	59	29	41	0	1.32	0.39	0.73	4.97	87	10.37	81	90	46	0	3	4	1
MI	ALPENA	43	26	50	22	35	-1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	2.55	86	6.63	109	77	38	0	7	0	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	49	30	57	27	40	-2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	3.29	86	8.34	113	69	33	0	6	0	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	45	26	51	24	36	-2	0.00	-0.55	0.00	2.85	98	6.43	112	76	50	0	7	0	0
	LANSING	47	28	56	27	38	-4	0.30	-0.44	0.21	4.66	134	8.03	123	77	50	0	7	2	0
	MUSKEGON	47	29	57	22	38	-3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	3.10	91	9.53	133	70	40	0	5	0	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	42	26	51	22	34	-5	0.00	-0.65	0.00	1.63	55	6.17	80	83	39	0	7	0	0
MN	DULUTH	44	25	49	22	35	1	0.00	-0.47	0.00	3.40	140	4.87	111	68	39	0	7	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	42	20	50	15	31	-3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.83	274	5.97	207	81	36	0	7	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	51	30	56	26	41	-1	0.09	-0.43	0.09	1.93	72	3.44	76	64	34	0	6	1	0
	ROCHESTER	50	29	58	25	39	-1	0.05	-0.59	0.05	0.96	34	2.39	53	73	42	0	7	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	48	26	56	24	37	-2	0.03	-0.47	0.03	4.83	213	6.17	170	80	28	0	7	1	0
MS	JACKSON	72	44	83	36	58	-3	0.01	-1.40	0.01	8.73	110	15.31	84	86	38	0	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	71	43	84	32	57	-5	0.10	-1.29	0.08	9.29	102	15.85	78	93	57	0	1	2	0
	TUPELO	68	43	78	33	55	-3	0.43	-0.75	0.43	7.99	97	14.13	78	79	61	0	0	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	52	33	62	28	43	-8	0.57	-0.29	0.45	4.44	98	7.06	83	87	48	0	2	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	54	34	65	24	44	-7	1.12	0.51	0.52	5.94	176	6.87	118	85	43	0	3	3	2
	SAINT LOUIS	56	36	67	33	46	-7	1.57	0.74	1.11	4.85	99	7.95	85	79	54	0	0	4	1
	SPRINGFIELD	56	34	67	25	45	-8	0.69	-0.31	0.53	4.78	89	7.77	79	78	52	0	3	3	1
MT	BILLINGS	59	32	69	23	45	2	0.28	-0.05	0.28	2.13	131	2.92	97	79	37	0	4	1	0
	BUTTE	54	24	62	13	39	3	0.10	-0.09	0.05	1.40	124	1.85	87	89	30	0	7	3	0
	CUT BANK	59	28	63	20	44	6	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.49	64	0.76	53	80	25	0	6	0	0
	GLASGOW	57	27	67	17	42	2	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.17	26	0.71	56	86	46	0	6	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	61	32	65	19	46	6	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.33	94	2.29	88	76	23	0	3	0	0
	HAVRE	61	27	65	16	44	4	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.14	15	0.73	42	77	41	0	5	1	0
	MISSOULA	61	32	69	23	46	3	0.06	-0.14	0.04	1.73	136	3.06	99	80	48	0	4	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	51	26	64	14	39	-7	0.49	-0.04	0.47	0.81	28	1.99	49	83	50	0	6	2	0
	LINCOLN	54	27	65	19	41	-7	0.22	-0.37	0.19	0.46	15	1.48	33	80	44	0	6	2	0
	NORFOLK	49	26	62	18	38	-7	0.00	-0.54	0.00	1.34	48	2.86	69	80	48	0	6	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	49	23	66	13	36	-9	0.32	-0.03	0.30	0.76	43	2.05	77	89	46	0	6	3	0
	OMAHA	52	29	63	20	41	-7	0.01	-0.57	0.01	1.22	40	2.24	49	80	48	0	4	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	54	26	72	14	40	-3	0.01	-0.33	0.01	1.26	75	2.42	86	81	55	0	4	1	0
	VALENTINE	44	21	59	6	32	-10	0.05	-0.29	0.05	1.55	96	2.86	119	85	65	0	7	1	0
NV	ELY	55	27	66	17	41	1	0.05	-0.14	0.03	0.79	59	2.85	100	75	41	0	5	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	73	51	85	45	62	-1	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.04	6	0.86	45	36	23	0	0	1	0
	RENO	60	35	69	29	47	1	0.05	-0.02	0.05	1.92	194	2.65	85	61	37	0	3	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	60	30	75	17	45	1	0.16	-0.03	0.15	0.89	77	2.30	88	75	41	0	4	2	0
NH	CONCORD	51	31	63	26	41	0	1.37	0.67	1.27	5.21	126	9.96	105	88	42	0	4	3	1
NJ	NEWARK	57	40	68	34	48	-1	1.15	0.26	0.59	3.57	63	7.01	56	63	48	0	0	2	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	67	38	78	33	52	-1	0.08	-0.03	0.08	0.39	50	0.39	23	44	17	0	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	50	33	61	31	41	-2	0.41	-0.36	0.31	3.49	81	6.57	73	79	45	0	3	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	47	30	56	27	39	-1	0.61	-0.17	0.38	4.16	100	7.28	79	71	54	0	4	2	0
	BUFFALO	45	29	54	24	37	-5	0.25	-0.47	0.20	4.85	118	9.84	101	81	53	0	7	2	0
	ROCHESTER	47	30	55	26	39	-2	0.29	-0.36	0.29	4.34	121	8.14	102	81	59	0	6	1	0
	SYRACUSE	48	31	59	28	40	-1	0.35	-0.42	0.35	5.52	130	8.71	97	82	47	0	5	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	60	38	74	28	49	-3	1.19	0.34	1.19	5.76	96	10.03	72	79	47	0	2	1	1
	CHARLOTTE	67	42	79	34	54	-4	1.19	0.45	1.12	6.90	123	11.63	88	78	37	0	0	2	1
	GREENSBORO	65	41	80	32	53	-2	1.59	0.81	1.11	6.74	133	10.90	93	78	35	0	1	3	1
	HATTERAS	66	52	71	44	59	2	0.59	-0.28	0.35	3.74	59	9.59	59	83	44	0	0	3	0
	RALEIGH	69	44	83	32	57	0	0.81	0.15	0.46	8.06	158	12.24	97	76	35	0	1	2	0
	WILMINGTON	71	49	79	36	60	0	0.64	-0.05	0.32	4.87	91	8.49	63	84	30	0	0	3	0
ND	BISMARCK	42	24	60	16	33	-6	0.00	-0.27	0.00	2.73	217	4.34	195	86	64	0	7	0	0
	DICKINSON	36	21	48	6	29	-9	0.00	-0.36	0.00	1.29	106	2.16	107	92	65	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	42	27	54	21	34	-4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	4.62	289	6.46	219	84	57	0	6	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	40	25	53	21	33	-4	0.00	-0.24	0.00	2.20	175	3.47	138	88	54	0	6	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	38	21	48	15	30	-8	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.41	185	3.86	158	90	64	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	49	26	59	16	37	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.06	6	2.36	120	84	51	0	5	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	50	32	60	27	41	-4	0.48	-0.26	0.26	4.07	95	8.77	97	83	56	0	6	4	0
	CINCINNATI	58	37	72	31	47	-4	1.10	0.19	0.62	3.32	62	8.80	80	80	58	0	4	4	1
	CLEVELAND	48	34	58	28	41	-3	0.53	-0.24	0.24	4.27	103	9.66	109	80	49	0	2	4	0
	COLUMBUS	55	36	67	31	45	-4	0.51	-0.19	0.27	2.25	56	6.91	79	77	55	0	2	3	0
	DAYTON	53	34	65	28	43	-4	1.04	0.13	0.49	3.18	68	6.82	71	79	45	0	3	4	0
	MANSFIELD	48	31	59	27	39														

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 11, 2009

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	49	31	60	27	40	-5	1.29	0.53	1.10	6.38	168	11.69	154	78	56	0	6	3	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	50	31	59	28	40	-4	0.37	-0.40	0.17	5.22	123	10.52	122	72	46	0	6	4	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	68	37	86	22	53	-4	0.08	-0.50	0.08	2.61	68	4.02	60	63	23	0	2	1	0
OR TULSA	65	37	78	28	51	-7	0.21	-0.59	0.20	5.23	108	8.19	98	73	42	0	2	2	0
OR ASTORIA	59	42	73	37	51	4	0.21	-1.13	0.16	9.26	97	23.65	87	87	69	0	0	3	0
OR BURNS	57	30	67	16	44	3	0.18	-0.01	0.12	0.81	52	1.90	49	82	55	0	4	3	0
OR EUGENE	61	39	72	31	50	2	0.12	-0.86	0.12	3.43	46	10.18	48	94	70	0	1	1	0
OR MEDFORD	64	41	79	31	52	2	0.27	-0.04	0.11	1.89	80	4.32	62	79	42	0	1	4	0
OR PENDLETON	65	39	74	32	52	3	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.95	179	5.33	123	76	51	0	1	0	0
OR PORTLAND	66	45	78	41	55	5	0.42	-0.23	0.23	4.26	89	10.39	74	78	57	0	0	6	0
OR SALEM	63	41	74	34	52	3	0.16	-0.54	0.16	3.51	66	9.97	61	85	59	0	0	1	0
PA ALLENTOWN	55	33	65	27	44	-2	0.31	-0.46	0.18	3.16	66	5.94	54	77	51	0	4	2	0
PA ERIE	46	31	53	27	38	-5	0.27	-0.55	0.16	5.24	119	11.36	123	82	59	0	5	3	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	58	38	67	32	48	0	0.33	-0.36	0.29	2.64	61	5.26	52	74	33	0	1	2	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	59	41	70	37	50	0	0.84	0.04	0.44	3.29	65	6.86	60	72	41	0	0	2	0
PA PITTSBURGH	54	34	63	30	44	-3	0.25	-0.44	0.12	2.69	63	7.23	77	79	41	0	4	4	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	53	34	63	26	43	-2	0.30	-0.42	0.19	1.96	52	4.82	58	77	36	0	4	3	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	55	33	67	26	44	-1	0.39	-0.41	0.24	3.04	68	6.15	62	70	41	0	2	2	0
RI PROVIDENCE	54	36	62	32	45	0	2.18	1.15	1.79	6.14	101	12.07	87	78	54	0	1	2	1
SC BEAUFORT	72	51	80	40	61	-1	0.17	-0.66	0.15	10.94	218	13.40	110	84	43	0	0	3	0
SC CHARLESTON	72	49	79	36	60	-2	0.16	-0.60	0.09	6.74	129	9.38	76	89	38	0	0	3	0
SC COLUMBIA	71	46	79	32	58	-3	0.95	0.12	0.95	4.93	83	9.00	62	79	31	0	1	1	1
SC GREENVILLE	67	43	79	34	55	-2	1.92	1.07	1.90	9.75	145	15.70	102	80	35	0	0	2	1
SD ABERDEEN	45	24	58	16	34	-7	0.00	-0.39	0.00	1.41	72	3.24	111	88	57	0	7	0	0
SD HURON	46	24	60	17	35	-7	0.00	-0.49	0.00	1.77	73	2.84	82	88	48	0	7	0	0
SD RAPID CITY	40	21	54	6	31	-10	0.68	0.34	0.68	3.19	206	4.41	185	88	63	0	7	1	1
SD SIOUX FALLS	47	24	61	18	36	-5	0.00	-0.57	0.00	1.43	53	2.24	60	87	60	0	7	0	0
TN BRISTOL	62	35	78	31	48	-4	1.32	0.62	0.74	4.20	83	12.11	101	91	45	0	3	4	2
TN CHATTANOOGA	66	41	76	30	54	-3	0.89	-0.20	0.88	7.26	91	15.24	84	86	58	0	1	2	1
TN KNOXVILLE	65	39	80	31	52	-3	1.08	0.14	0.88	5.49	82	14.82	97	82	47	0	1	4	1
TN MEMPHIS	66	44	76	36	55	-4	0.03	-1.30	0.03	6.93	90	13.26	82	72	38	0	0	1	0
TN NASHVILLE	63	40	74	34	52	-4	0.75	-0.15	0.52	5.52	87	12.96	93	81	42	0	0	3	1
TX ABILENE	74	44	91	28	59	-3	0.03	-0.30	0.03	1.45	75	1.94	48	46	24	1	1	1	0
TX AMARILLO	64	32	83	25	48	-5	0.77	0.49	0.77	1.84	118	2.32	85	67	24	0	3	1	1
TX AUSTIN	77	48	95	28	63	-3	0.00	-0.43	0.00	3.44	123	4.78	72	64	36	1	1	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	75	52	86	36	64	-2	0.02	-0.83	0.02	5.73	112	7.91	56	86	38	0	0	1	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	81	62	86	46	71	-1	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.12	8	0.70	17	81	48	0	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	83	59	93	45	71	1	0.02	-0.37	0.01	1.01	43	1.18	20	72	41	1	0	2	0
TX DEL RIO	81	53	96	37	67	-1	0.01	-0.29	0.01	1.54	109	1.59	54	51	22	2	0	1	0
TX EL PASO	75	48	87	37	61	-1	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.07	23	0.08	7	28	12	0	0	1	0
TX FORT WORTH	73	47	88	36	60	-2	0.02	-0.57	0.01	5.60	140	7.14	86	59	25	0	0	2	0
TX GALVESTON	74	59	84	46	67	-1	0.00	-0.58	0.00	4.04	109	5.44	52	84	46	0	0	0	0
TX HOUSTON	76	54	83	39	65	-1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	4.13	90	6.15	55	72	42	0	0	0	0
TX LUBBOCK	69	36	88	24	53	-4	0.37	0.14	0.37	0.75	68	1.61	69	57	27	0	3	1	0
TX MIDLAND	74	43	89	29	58	-3	0.29	0.22	0.25	0.85	163	1.11	68	46	22	0	1	2	0
TX SAN ANGELO	76	43	94	26	60	-2	0.40	0.15	0.40	2.14	157	2.68	80	51	22	1	1	1	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	78	51	99	37	65	-1	0.00	-0.48	0.00	2.51	96	3.43	57	68	20	2	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	79	53	89	38	66	-2	0.00	-0.56	0.00	1.80	58	2.12	28	73	40	0	0	0	0
TX WACO	74	43	92	26	59	-4	0.02	-0.52	0.02	5.22	158	7.21	94	65	37	1	1	1	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	74	40	89	27	57	-3	0.71	0.17	0.71	1.09	35	1.90	33	52	22	0	1	1	1
UT SALT LAKE CITY	59	37	71	31	48	0	0.46	0.03	0.23	2.67	103	5.65	107	74	29	0	2	3	0
VT BURLINGTON	46	32	53	27	39	0	0.69	0.06	0.43	3.37	102	6.94	97	81	50	0	4	4	0
VA LYNCHBURG	64	37	77	32	50	-3	0.45	-0.33	0.27	4.25	84	8.52	73	74	35	0	1	3	0
VA NORFOLK	66	45	81	38	56	2	0.72	-0.08	0.46	6.04	112	9.12	72	77	37	0	0	2	0
VA RICHMOND	66	40	81	34	53	-1	0.27	-0.47	0.24	5.26	99	7.49	63	76	38	0	0	2	0
VA ROANOKE	62	40	77	35	51	-2	0.30	-0.51	0.25	5.12	100	9.07	79	61	46	0	0	3	0
WA WASH/DULLES	63	38	74	31	51	1	0.80	0.07	0.74	3.95	84	6.97	66	70	51	0	2	2	1
WA OLYMPIA	61	38	74	29	49	3	0.25	-0.71	0.09	6.47	95	16.67	81	87	66	0	3	5	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	56	39	66	34	48	3	0.65	-1.27	0.52	11.22	80	25.61	64	89	66	0	0	3	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	60	43	70	40	51	3	0.11	-0.58	0.06	5.67	117	12.58	89	74	58	0	0	3	0
WA SPOKANE	60	36	69	31	48	4	0.08	-0.20	0.08	3.37	171	5.78	109	78	37	0	1	1	0
WA YAKIMA	67	34	74	28	51	4	0.01	-0.12	0.01	0.85	93	2.49	86	77	44	0	4	1	0
WV BECKLEY	55	33	75	25	44	-4	0.99	0.26	0.48	4.35	91	10.29	94	86	68	0	4	5	0
WV CHARLESTON	61	37	80	32	49	-3	1.62	0.89	1.14	5.09	100	11.42	99	84	41	0	1	5	1
WV ELKINS	57	30	75	27	43	-3	0.93	0.15	0.42	4.26	83	10.85	92	93	43	0	6	4	0
WV HUNTINGTON	61	37	79	31	49	-3	1.51	0.78	1.09	4.70	94	11.08	98	84	40	0	1	4	1
WI EAU CLAIRE	50	26	55	21	38	-2	0.07	-0.56	0.07	1.11	39	2.21	47	78	24	0	7	1	0
WI GREEN BAY	48	28	54	24	38	-2	0.00	-0.61	0.00	2.59	86	4.80	92	71	35	0	7	0	0
WI LA CROSSE	52	30	57	26	41	-3	0.00	-0.74	0.00	1.18	38	2.89	54	72	26	0	7	0	0
WI MADISON	50	29	57	27	39	-3	0.07	-0.69	0.07	6.32	183	8.77	147	66	34	0	7	1	0
WI MILWAUKEE	47	33	55	30	40	-2	0.00	-0.87	0.00	3.77	96	7.10	96	63	40	0	2	0	0
WY CASPER	52	23	65	14	38	-2	0.20	-0.04	0.17	1.55	122	2.91	117	89	55	0	7	3	0
WY CHEYENNE	50	25	65	12	38	-1	0.12	-0.16	0.12	1.11	75	2.15	91	72	43	0	7	1	0
WY LANDER	51	28	64	16	39	-2	0.56	0.16	0.56	3.17	172	3.41	118	78	41	0	5	1	1
WY SHERIDAN	51	25	66	7	38	-3	0.07	-0.27	0.05	2.07	136	3.31	116	83	64	0	5	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

March Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Following the nation's driest January-February period on record, a stormier weather pattern developed during March. One region of storminess stretched from central Texas into the Southeast, excluding Florida's peninsula. Rain slowed late-month Southern planting, following a quick start to spring fieldwork, but eased or eradicated drought. In Florida, however, mostly dry weather maintained heavy irrigation demands for citrus and vegetables. Farther north, wet weather also prevailed in parts of Midwest, although relatively drier conditions in a few areas, including the Ohio Valley, allowed producers to begin some fieldwork. Especially wet weather was observed in the far upper Midwest and from the lower Missouri Valley into the lower Great Lakes region. Extensive lowland flooding affected several areas, such as northern Indiana and the Red River Valley of the North. The Red River Valley was part of a larger wet area covering the north-central U.S. A record-setting Red River crest reached Fargo, ND, on March 28, following a mid-month thaw and subsequent major spring storm. Across the southern half of the Plains, drought-stressed winter wheat benefited from the moisture associated with a significant late-season snow storm from March 26-28, but was threatened by unusually cold weather that followed in late March and early April. Elsewhere, cold, stormy weather in the Northwest contrasted with generally warm, dry conditions in the Southwest. In California, where water-supply prospects improved slightly with another round of storminess in early March, late-season precipitation was insufficient to prevent the completion of a third consecutive year of drought.

Summary: The average water content of the Sierra Nevada snow pack peaked at 25 inches (88 percent of the normal seasonal peak) on March 25, aided by a flurry of early-March storms. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the water equivalency more than doubled after February 5, when the snow pack held just 10 inches of liquid. In Shasta County, CA, Sims (elevation 1,650 feet) received 13.84 inches of rain from February 28 - March 4. During the same period, snowfall reached 96 inches near Kingvale (elevation 6,035 feet), Nevada County, CA. Heavy precipitation also spilled across the Sierra Nevada into the western Great Basin, where Reno, NV, received 1.42 inches (19 percent of its normal annual total) from March 1-4. By March 31, California's 151 intrastate reservoirs contained 21.74 million acre feet (maf) or 7.09 trillion gallons of water (82 percent of average for the date), an improvement from 13.95 maf or 4.55 trillion gallons (67 percent) on November 30, 2008.

Meanwhile in the nation's mid-section, an early-March chill was replaced by record-setting warmth. Huron, SD (-20°F on March 1), noted its second-lowest March reading since the beginning of the 20th century, behind only -24°F on March 4, 1960. In Nebraska, Valentine's temperature climbed 90°F in less than 84 hours, from a low of -14°F on March 1 to a daily-record high of 76°F on March 4. Across the southwestern and central U.S., readings of 92°F (on March 4) in Gage, OK; 91°F (on March 2) in Tucson, AZ; 88°F (on March 5) in Medicine Lodge, KS; and 76°F (on March 5) in Lincoln, NE, were among several hundred daily-record highs set during the first 5 days of March. Farther north, wet weather persisted early in the month across the Northwest, where daily records were set in Idaho locations such as Mullan Pass (1.03 inches of liquid on March 5) and Boise (0.9 inch of snow on March 6). Elsewhere in the Northwest, early-month, daily-record lows included 24°F (on March 6) in Walla Walla, WA, and 20°F (on March 7) in Boise.

Farther east, the month opened in the midst of a historic Southeastern snow storm. In Jackson, TN, where 13.5 inches fell on February 28 - March 1, only six entire seasons have featured more snow. In Mississippi, snowfall totaled as much as 2 to 3 inches in locations such as Macon, Starkville, and Columbus. Meanwhile, March 1 snowfall locally topped 6 inches in Georgia's Clarke and Madison Counties. To the north, March 1-2 totals of 6 to 12 inches were fairly common from the Mid-Atlantic coastal plain into New England. Official snowfall totals included 11.6 inches in Providence, RI; 11.5 inches in Concord, NH; 10.3 inches in Worcester, MA; 9.7 inches in Bridgeport, CT; 9.0 inches in Philadelphia, PA; 8.6 inches in Portland, ME; 8.3 inches in New York City; and 6.3 inches in Richmond, VA. Bitterly cold air trailed the snow, with monthly record lows established in locations such as Salisbury, MD (1°F on March 3 and 4; previously, 3°F on March 21, 1914), Lynchburg, VA (5°F on March 3; previously, 7°F on March 21, 1965, and March 15, 1993), and Richmond, VA (10°F on March 4; previously, 11°F on March 1, 1937, March 4, 1943, and March 14, 1960). In South Carolina, Florence's low of 18°F on March 4 represented its second-lowest March reading behind 11°F on March 3, 1980. Later, much warmer air overspread the East, resulting in several daily-record highs. For example, Wilmington, DE, posted a daily-record low of 9°F on March 3, followed by a daily-record high of 73°F on March 7. Other Eastern daily-record highs for March 7 included 83°F in Roanoke, VA; 81°F in Charleston, WV; and 77°F in Columbus, OH. Heavy rain accompanied the surge of warmth into the central and eastern Corn Belt, where consecutive daily-record rainfall totals were reported on March 7-8 in locations such as South Bend, IN (1.13 and 1.38 inches), and Moline, IL (1.44 and 1.58 inches).

During the second week of March, record-setting warmth in the South and East contrasted with a late-season cold blast across the northern Plains and parts of the West. Daily-record highs above 80°F were common from March 8-11 in Southeastern locations such as Danville, VA (83°F on March 8); Greenville-Spartanburg, SC (85°F on March 9); Vicksburg, MS (84°F on March 9 and 10); and Charlotte, NC (83°F on March 11). In contrast, producers in California's Central Valley monitored the effects of scattered frost (mainly from March 9-12) on blooming fruit and nut trees and other temperature-sensitive crops such as grapes. Daily-record lows were set on March 9 in northwestern California locations such as Crescent City (31°F) and Eureka (32°F). Eureka (30°F) set another daily record on March 10, along with Paso Robles (27°F), Salinas (31°F), and Stockton, CA (32°F). Meanwhile, extremely cold conditions overspread the north-central and northwestern U.S. In Bismarck, ND, sub-zero readings persisted throughout March 10-11, with the temperature peaking at -1°F both days. Other sub-zero highs for March 10 included -7°F in Cut Bank, MT, and -4°F in Williston, ND. The following day, record lows for March 11 dipped to -3°F in Winchester, ID, and 2°F in Spokane, WA. Stanley, ID, reported consecutive daily-record lows of -22 and -18°F on March 11 and 12, respectively. Bitterly cold conditions peaked across the north-central U.S. on March 12, when daily-record lows plunged to -35°F in Babbitt, MN, -21°F in Jamestown, ND, and -14°F in Sisseton, SD. In Washington, Whitman Mission (19, 16, 16, and 21°F) posted four consecutive daily-record lows from March 11-14.

Green Bay, WI, received 6.0 inches of snow on March 8, lifting its season-to-date total above 80 inches. (By month's end, Green Bay's season-to-date total reached 87.3 inches, 175 percent of normal.) The last time Green Bay received more than 80 inches of snow in consecutive seasons was 1886-87 and 1887-88. Farther west, Spokane, WA, achieved a record-setting seasonal snowfall,

with 93.8 inches (211 percent of normal) falling by March 31. Spokane's former seasonal record was 93.5 inches in 1949-50. Elsewhere in Washington, Seattle's season-to-date snowfall through March reached 23.3 inches, marking its snowiest winter since 1971-72. On March 9-10, blizzard conditions engulfed parts of the northern Plains and upper Great Lakes region. International Falls, MN, received 18.8 inches of snow, including 13.1 inches on March 10. That total represented International Falls' snowiest March day on record, edging 13.0 inches on March 4, 1966. Other March 9-10 snowfall totals reached 14.0 inches in Jamestown, ND, and 8.0 inches in Alexandria, MN, while wind gusts were clocked to 51 m.p.h. in Fergus Falls, MN, and 48 m.p.h. in Grand Forks, ND. Farther south, daily-record rainfall totals for March 10 included 1.67 inches in Peoria, IL, and 1.53 inches in Ft. Wayne, IN. In the rain's wake, crest records were established in Indiana locations such as the Kankakee River at Davis (3.80 feet above flood stage on March 11; previously, 3.79 feet on July 19, 1996), and the Tippecanoe River at Winamac (5.69 feet above flood stage; previously, 5.40 feet on February 20, 1985). Later, heavy precipitation shifted into the South. Some snow accumulated across the southern Rockies and southern High Plains, with 2.0 inches reported in Dalhart, TX, on March 13. Snow also fell across the interior Southeast, with March 12 totals reaching 3.0 inches in Bowling Green, KY, and 2.3 inches in Charleston, WV. In Texas, daily-record rainfall totals for March 11 included 3.60 inches in Dallas-Ft. Worth and 2.66 inches in Waco. Two days later, rainfall records for March 13 included 3.06 inches in Jackson, MS, and 2.90 inches in Monroe, LA.

Eventually, spring-like conditions arrived across the nation's mid-section. International Falls, MN, posted a daily-record high of 57°F on March 15, following an 18.8-inch snowfall on March 9-10. The next day, record highs for March 16 included 81°F in Russell, KS, and 80°F in Grand Island, NE. Russell (83°F) posted another record on March 17, along with locations such as St. Joseph, MO (81°F); Lamoni, IA (79°F); Rockford, IL (75°F); and Manitowoc, WI (71°F). Elsewhere in Wisconsin, Green Bay's 106-day streak (December 1 - March 16) with at least 1 inch of snow on the ground came to an end. It was Green Bay's sixth-longest such streak in the last 60 years, and the longest since a record-setting, 124-day period with snow cover from November 22, 1985 - March 25, 1986. Warmth also spread into the Ohio Valley, where Zanesville, OH (75°F), notched a record for March 18. Later, unusual warmth overspread the West in advance of an approaching Pacific storm. Boise, ID (72°F), collected a daily-record high for March 20, followed the next day by records in locations such as Miles City, MT, and Salt Lake City, UT (both 74°F). Farther south, most of central and southern Florida remained unfavorably dry, although March 17-21 rainfall totaled 2.81 inches in Ft. Lauderdale. During the same period, nearby amounts along Florida's east coast locally topped 6 inches. However, Ft. Lauderdale had recently completed its driest winter on record, with a December-February rainfall total of just 0.39 inch (5 percent of normal).

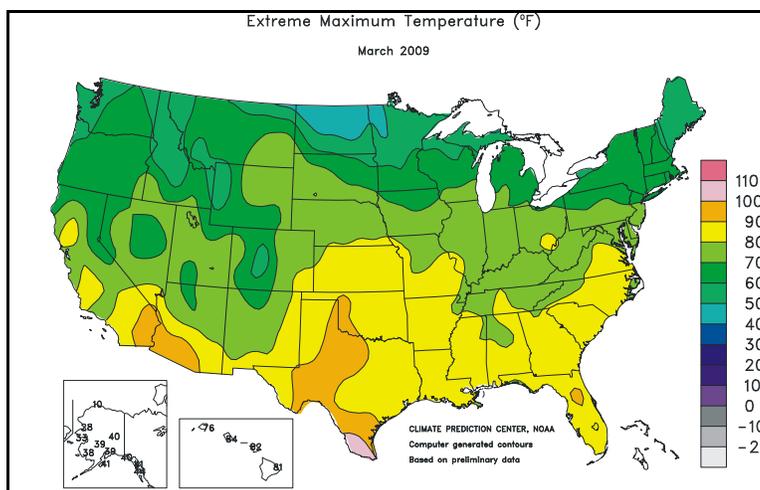
The last full week of March featured some wild changes in the weather. For example, Rapid City, SD, posted a daily-record high of 77°F on March 22, followed by 11.5 inches of snow and a peak northerly wind gust to 77 m.p.h. on March 23-24. In the Black Hills of South Dakota, March 23-25 snowfall totaled 30.7 inches near Lead. Farther east, storm-total (March 22-26) precipitation in Grand Forks, ND, climbed to 1.85 inches, including 8.6 inches of snow. Elsewhere in North Dakota, storm-total snowfall unofficially reached 22.5 inches in Marmarth and 18.0 inches in Dickinson. On March 28, the Red River at Fargo climbed to 22.82 feet above flood stage, exceeding the April 1897 high-water mark by 0.72 feet. Record crests were also established at gauging points on several Red River tributaries. In South Dakota, the James

River achieved a record crest near Columbia (6.56 feet above flood stage on March 26), exceeding the April 1997 standard by 0.93 foot. Meanwhile, warmth lingered through March 23 in western Texas, where highs soared to 90°F in Midland and 84°F in Lubbock. In contrast, cool, breezy weather settled into the West Coast States, where southern California's Whitaker Peak recorded a northwesterly wind gust to 85 m.p.h. on March 23. The following day, record lows for March 24 in southern California included 27°F in Lancaster and 28°F in Riverside. Cool weather also settled into areas east of the Appalachians, resulting in daily-record lows for March 25 in Salisbury, MD (17°F), and Wallops Island, VA (25°F). Elsewhere, heavy rain soaked parts of the Midwest and the Southeast. Daily-record amounts for March 24 included 2.28 inches in Madison, WI, and 2.13 inches in Rockford, IL, followed the next day by records in Mississippi locations such as Vicksburg (3.75 inches) and Greenville (2.56 inches). In Louisiana, New Iberia (3.87 inches) netted a record-setting total for March 26.

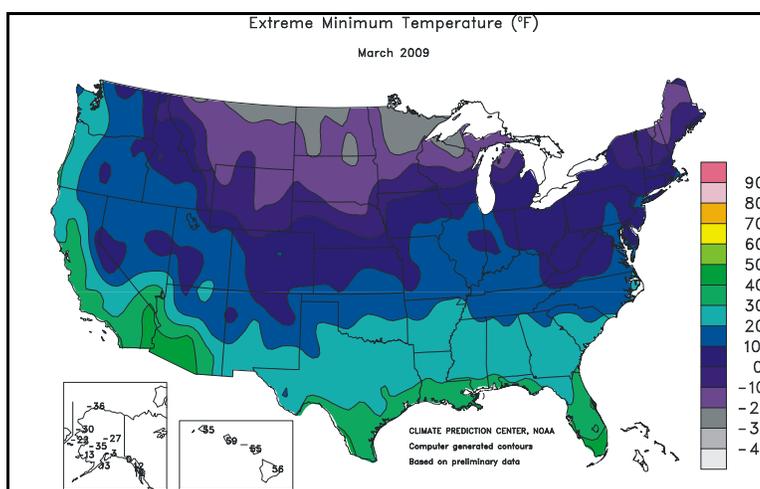
Meanwhile, another storm took aim on the Rockies, Plains, Midwest, and Southeast. By March 26, storm-total snowfall reached 40.0 inches in Alta, UT, while Lander, WY, netted 16.8 inches. On the central and southern Plains, unofficial March 26-28 snowfall totals topped 2 feet in several locations, including Laverne, OK (29 inches), and Pratt, KS (28 inches). At the height of the storm on March 27, Boise City, OK, clocked a peak wind gust to 56 m.p.h. Official snowfall reached 8.3 inches (on March 26-27) in Denver, CO; 9.9 inches (on March 28) in Tulsa, OK; and 11.0 inches (on March 27-28) in Amarillo, TX. For Amarillo, it was the second-latest 10-inch storm on record, behind 12.0 inches on March 29-30, 1926. Snow spread into parts of the Midwest by March 29, when daily-record totals included 5.8 inches in Springfield, IL, and 2.0 inches in St. Louis, MO. Meanwhile, heavy rain continued to pound the South, where daily records reached 2.82 inches (on March 27) in Mobile, AL, and 5.25 inches (on March 28) in Alma, GA. From March 25-28, Biloxi, MS, received 12.09 inches of rain. In addition, there were almost daily outbreaks of severe thunderstorms, mainly across the South, during the last 10 days of March. Among several dozen twisters was a tornado near Magee, MS, on the night of March 25-26 with a maximum width of 500 yards (more than one-quarter mile) that reportedly resulted in more than two dozen injuries and damage to or destruction of 60 homes.

Cold air settled across the central and southern Plains in the wake of the late-month snow storm. On March 29, daily-record lows were set in locations such as Salina, KS (18°F); McAlester, OK (28°F); and Waco, TX (30°F). A second surge of cold air reached the Northwest by March 30, when daily-record lows dipped to 14°F in Meacham, OR, and 18°F in Montague, CA. The following day, records for March 31 included 9°F in Roosevelt, UT, and 20°F in Dalhart, TX. Meanwhile, yet another storm unfolded across the north-central U.S. on March 30, when daily-record amounts reached 12.0 inches in Rapid City, SD, and 11.8 inches in Bismarck, ND. During the last 3 days of March, 17.1 inches of snow fell in Bismarck. Through April 4, Bismarck's season-to-date snowfall of 100.2 inches (214 percent of normal) was second only to the 101.6-inch final seasonal total observed in 1996-97. Bismarck also received a monthly snowfall of 29.7 inches, tying 1950 for its second-snowiest March on record behind 31.1 inches in 1975. On the last day of March, additional daily snowfall records included 12.8 inches in Mitchell, SD, and 6.3 inches in St. Cloud, MN. St. Cloud also received a record-setting sum (2.9 inches) for April 1. In North Dakota, Fargo completed its wettest (4.62 inches) and snowiest (28.1 inches) March on record. Fargo's previous records of 2.83 and 26.2 inches were set in the major flood years of 1882 and 1997, respectively. The Red River crest reached Oslo, MN, on April 1 and Drayton, ND, on April 6. At

Oslo, the river exceeded flood stage by 12.22 feet and the April 1997 high-water mark by 0.22 foot. At Drayton (11.63 feet above flood stage), it was the third-highest crest on record, behind April 1997 (13.55 feet) and April 1979 (11.66 feet). Farther south, March 26 - April 2 rainfall totals climbed as high as 10 to 20 inches from the central Gulf Coast region into the lower Southeast. During that 8-day period, totals reached 11.97 inches in Albany, GA; 11.75 inches in Dothan, AL; and 11.70 inches in Tallahassee, FL. In the wake of the rain, record crests were established along the Alapaha River at Statenville, GA (7.52 feet above flood stage on April 8; previously, 5.80 feet on April 6, 1948), and the Withlacoochee River near Pinetta, FL (9.48 feet above flood stage on April 6; previously, 6.85 feet on April 5, 1948). Elsewhere, Alta—in Utah’s Wasatch Range—received 10.83 inches of precipitation in the form of 170 inches of snow from March 22 - April 4.



Generally cool, wet conditions prevailed in Hawaii. Rain was especially heavy on March 7-8, when 24-hour Big Island totals reached 11.16 inches at Waiakea Uka and 10.99 inches at Pihonua. Elsewhere on the Big Island, Hilo netted consecutive daily-record totals on March 7 and 8 (10.20 and 7.13 inches, respectively). The 10.20-inch sum represented Hilo’s second-wettest March day on record, behind 15.66 inches on March 17, 1980. By March 9-10, the Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge received 9.73 inches of rain in a 24-hour period. Later, Hilo notched consecutive daily-record lows of 56 and 57°F on March 14 and 15, respectively. During the second half of March, heavy showers continued across some of Hawaii’s windward locations. From March 22 - April 5, the Big Island location of Glenwood netted 18.70 inches of rain. Hilo’s final March rainfall climbed to 29.28 inches, 204 percent of normal.



Stormy weather affected most of the Alaskan mainland, while drier-than-normal conditions prevailed across the southeastern part of the state. Temperatures averaged as much as 5°F below normal. In Kotzebue, 13.1 inches of snow during the first week of March boosted the snow depth to 62 inches by March 8. Aided by a 9.0-inch snowfall on March 5, Fairbanks’ snow depth of 30 inches from March 6-8 represented its greatest accumulation since January 2000 (32 inches). On March 8, Nome (15.5 inches) reported its snowiest day on record, surpassing the 14.0-inch total observed on February 19, 1920, and December 31, 1997. Mid-month temperatures dipped below -40°F at a few locations across interior Alaska, where a March 14 low of -47°F was reported on the Taylor Highway at O’Brien Creek. Fairbanks failed to reach 32°F on every day during the month except March 25 and 29 (35 and 40°F, respectively). In the last century, Fairbanks failed to reach 32°F during March only once—in 1919. Toward month’s end, stormy weather shifted into southern Alaska, where Kodiak received 3.77 inches of precipitation, including 24.1 inches of snow, from March 22-25. On March 24, Cold Bay noted a daily-record low of -1°F. The only later sub-zero readings in Cold Bay occurred on March 28 and 29, 1976. On March 28, a storm ripped into western Alaska, where an all-time-record wind gust of 115 m.p.h. was clocked on St. Paul Island (previously, 94 m.p.h. on February 25, 2009).

locations in southern Mississippi and Alabama received more than 14 inches rainfall, with Geneva County in Alabama recording over 16 inches. The heavy rain caused localized flooding and slowed spring fieldwork. Eastern North Dakota and most of Minnesota accumulated monthly precipitation totals of up to 6 inches, or as much as 400 percent of normal. During the last week of March, heavy rainfall and melting snow caused extensive flooding in North Dakota, where the Red River at Fargo crested at 40.82 feet (22.82 feet above flood stage). That crest broke a 112-year-old record of 40.10 feet set in April 1897 and potentially affected the nation’s sugarbeet crop by severely delaying planting.

In stark contrast, the Southwest, southern Nebraska, northern Kansas, and Deep South Texas received less than 25 percent of normal precipitation during March. The lack of available soil moisture left many Texas wheat producers irrigating their crop, while hard-packed soils limited field cultivation for cotton producers. Much of the Ohio Valley, the southern Corn Belt, and the northern Atlantic Coast States received monthly precipitation totaling 1 to 4 inches, or about 25 to 75 percent of normal.

March temperatures were below normal along the Atlantic Coast, as well as across northern and western regions of the country. In North Dakota, temperatures averaged below 25°F, as much as 10°F below average. Warmer weather prevailed in the Southwest, western Texas, and the Corn Belt, where temperatures averaged up to 5°F above normal.

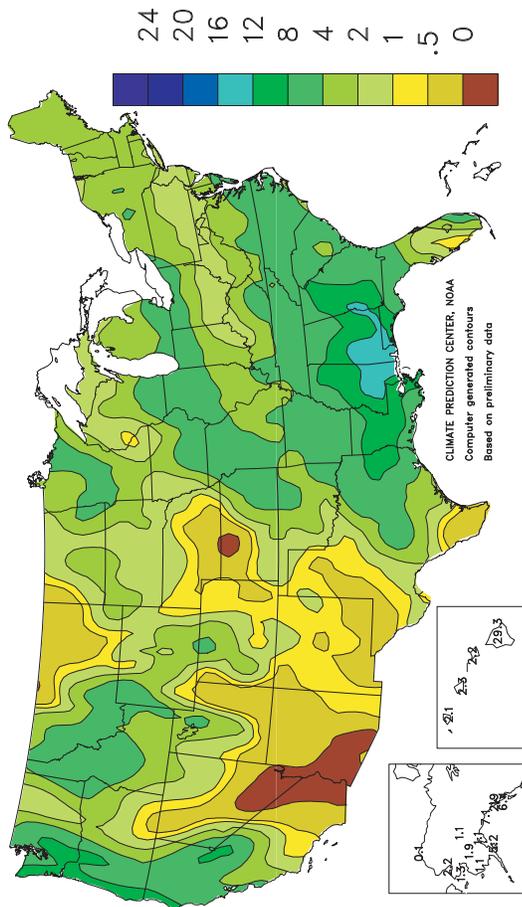
Fieldwork

Weather summary provided by USDA/NASS

Strong storm systems throughout March brought a tremendous amount of precipitation to areas in the Delta and Southeast. Some

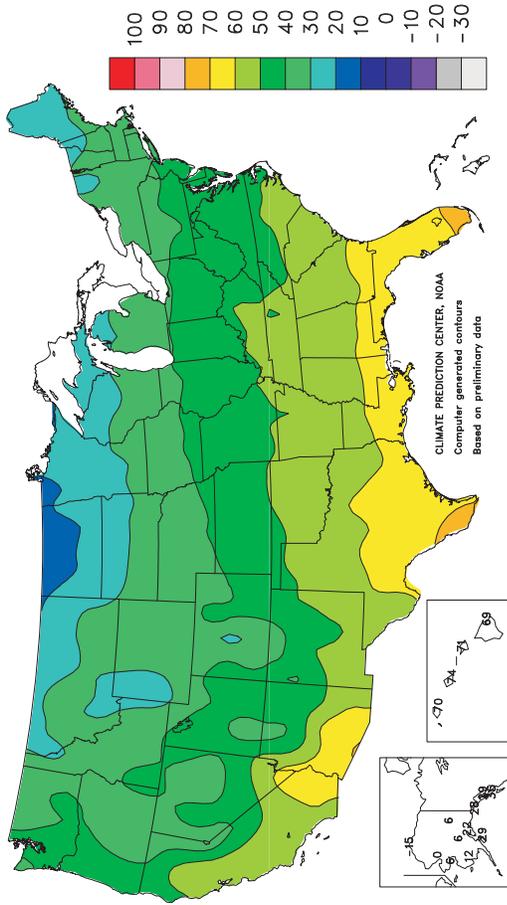
Total Precipitation (Inches)

March 2009



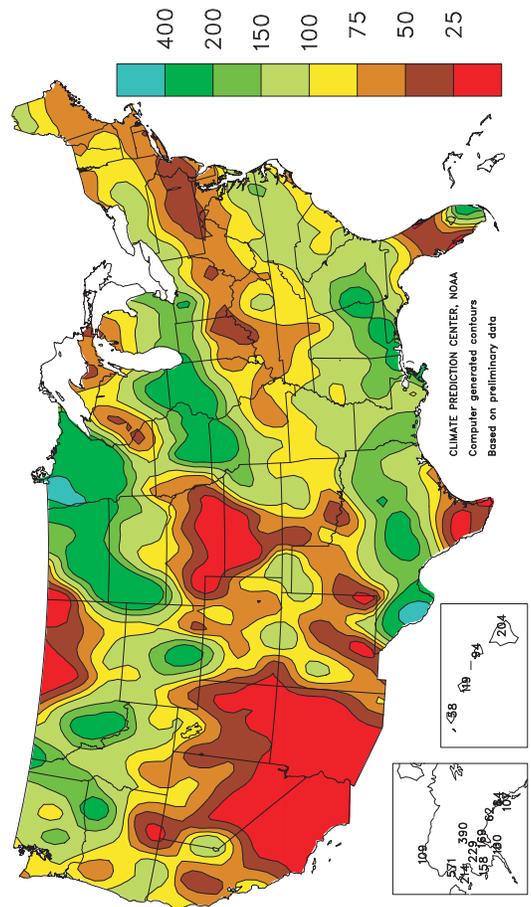
Average Temperature (°F)

March 2009



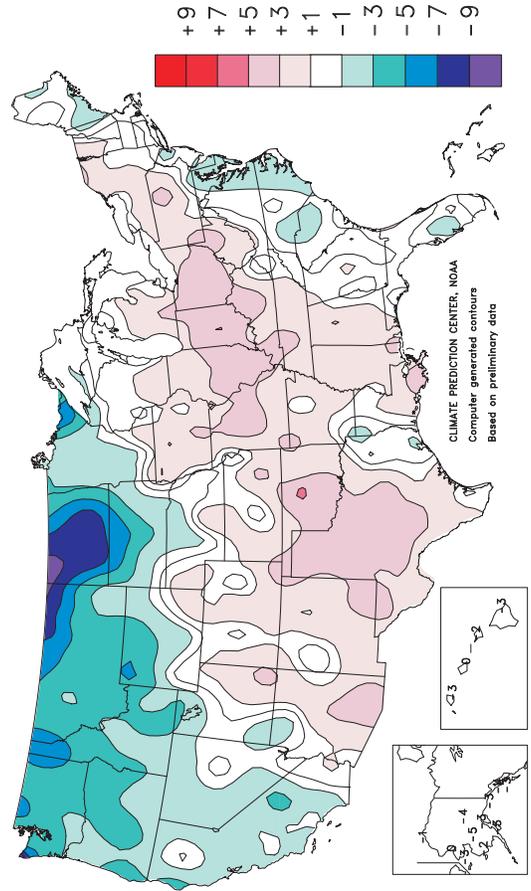
Percent of Normal Precipitation

March 2009



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

March 2009



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

March 2009

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	58	3	6.82	0.72	LEXINGTON	48	2	2.39	-2.02	COLUMBUS	46	4	1.15	-1.74
HUNTSVILLE	55	3	4.97	-1.71	LONDON-CORBIN	49	2	4.79	0.18	DAYTON	44	4	1.48	-1.81
MOBILE	63	3	12.34	5.14	LOUISVILLE	50	3	1.36	-3.05	MANSFIELD	40	3	3.28	-0.08
MONTGOMERY	61	3	10.10	3.71	LOUISIANA	51	3	2.75	-1.52	TOLEDO	39	2	4.82	2.20
AK ANCHORAGE	22	-4	1.10	0.45	LA BATON ROUGE	65	5	6.16	1.09	YOUNGSTOWN	38	1	4.01	0.96
BARROW	-15	-1	0.10	0.01	LAKE CHARLES	62	1	6.50	2.96	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	54	3	2.53	-0.37
COLD BAY	26	-4	4.14	1.66	NEW ORLEANS	65	3	5.07	-0.17	TULSA	53	2	5.02	1.45
FAIRBANKS	6	-5	1.09	0.81	SHREVEPORT	58	0	6.48	2.30	OR ASTORIA	44	-2	7.70	0.33
JUNEAU	29	-5	2.95	-0.56	ME BANGOR	29	-2	1.68	-1.76	BURNS	36	-1	0.57	-0.67
KING SALMON	18	-6	1.53	0.74	CARIBOU	23	-2	2.06	-0.51	EUGENE	44	-2	3.11	-2.69
KODIAK	29	-4	5.20	-0.02	PORTLAND	33	-1	2.66	-1.48	MEDFORD	46	-1	1.57	-0.28
NOME	6	-3	1.28	0.68	MD BALTIMORE	43	-1	2.07	-1.86	PENDLETON	41	-4	2.62	1.36
AZ FLAGSTAFF	39	2	0.22	-2.40	MA BOSTON	37	-2	2.51	-1.34	PORTLAND	46	-1	3.36	-0.35
PHOENIX	67	4	0.00	-1.07	WORCESTER	35	1	2.81	-1.42	SALEM	44	-3	3.03	-1.14
TUCSON	63	4	0.18	-0.63	MI ALPENA	28	0	1.78	-0.35	PA ALLENTOWN	40	1	1.73	-1.83
AR FORT SMITH	54	1	3.54	-0.40	DETROIT	38	1	4.17	1.65	ERIE	37	0	4.01	0.88
LITTLE ROCK	55	2	4.63	-0.25	FLINT	35	1	2.71	0.49	MIDDLETOWN	42	1	1.25	-2.03
CA BAKERSFIELD	60	3	0.36	-1.05	GRAND RAPIDS	37	2	2.66	0.07	PHILADELPHIA	44	1	1.62	-2.19
EUREKA	46	-3	5.45	-0.10	HOUGHTON LAKE	30	1	1.81	-0.24	PITTSBURGH	42	2	1.69	-1.48
FRESNO	56	0	0.24	-1.96	LANSING	37	3	3.08	0.75	WILKES-BARRE	39	1	1.13	-1.56
LOS ANGELES	58	0	0.05	-2.35	MUSKEGON	36	2	3.01	0.65	WILLIAMSPORT	42	4	1.08	-2.13
REDDING	53	0	1.15	-4.00	TRVERSE CITY	32	1	1.46	-0.52	PR SAN JUAN	78	0	3.21	1.07
SACRAMENTO	54	-1	2.09	-0.71	MN DULUTH	25	0	3.38	1.69	RI PROVIDENCE	38	-1	2.87	-1.56
SAN DIEGO	60	0	0.18	-2.08	INTL FALLS	22	-2	3.75	2.79	SC CHARLESTON	58	0	2.84	-1.16
SAN FRANCISCO	54	0	2.35	-0.91	MINNEAPOLIS	32	0	1.50	-0.36	COLUMBIA	55	0	3.41	-1.18
STOCKTON	54	-1	1.18	-1.10	ROCHESTER	33	2	0.91	-0.97	FLORENCE	54	-2	3.17	-0.83
CO ALAMOSA	35	2	0.53	0.07	ST. CLOUD	27	-1	4.66	3.16	GREENVILLE	53	1	6.93	1.62
CO SPRINGS	41	3	0.45	-0.61	MS JACKSON	58	1	8.71	2.97	MYRTLE BEACH	54	-1	3.10	-0.69
DENVER	42	4	0.83	-0.06	MERIDIAN	59	2	8.83	1.90	SD ABERDEEN	27	-4	1.41	0.07
GRAND JUNCTION	45	2	0.48	-0.52	TUPELO	55	2	5.87	-0.43	HURON	31	-2	1.68	0.01
PUEBLO	44	2	0.72	-0.25	MO COLUMBIA	47	3	3.67	0.46	RAPID CITY	33	-2	2.07	1.04
CT BRIDGEPORT	38	-2	2.05	-2.10	JOPLIN	50	2	2.35	-1.27	SIoux FALLS	33	0	1.31	-0.50
HARTFORD	38	0	2.59	-1.29	KANSAS CITY	45	1	4.62	2.18	TN BRISTOL	48	1	2.21	-1.70
DC WASHINGTON	45	-2	1.97	-1.63	SPRINGFIELD	48	2	3.88	0.06	CHATTANOOGA	53	2	5.28	-0.91
DE WILMINGTON	42	-1	1.89	-2.08	ST JOSEPH	42	-2	3.51	1.15	JACKSON	53	2	4.04	-1.09
FL DAYTONA BEACH	66	1	1.39	-2.45	ST LOUIS	49	3	3.04	-0.56	KNOXVILLE	51	1	3.50	-1.67
FT LAUDERDALE	73	2	3.10	0.30	MT BILLINGS	34	-3	1.36	0.24	MEMPHIS	55	2	6.12	0.54
FT MYERS	70	0	0.65	-2.09	BUTTE	28	-2	1.26	0.43	NASHVILLE	52	2	2.92	-1.95
JACKSONVILLE	62	0	4.79	0.86	GLASGOW	26	-5	0.17	-0.30	TX ABILENE	60	4	1.42	0.01
KEY WEST	73	-1	0.73	-1.13	GREAT FALLS	31	-2	0.98	-0.03	AMARILLO	51	3	1.01	-0.12
MELBOURNE	68	2	0.86	-2.06	HELENA	31	-4	1.17	0.54	AUSTIN	62	0	3.21	1.07
MIAMI	73	1	1.78	-0.78	KALISPELL	31	-4	1.00	-0.11	BEAUMONT	63	1	5.19	1.44
ORLANDO	67	0	0.48	-3.06	MILES CITY	32	-3	0.40	-0.18	BROWNSVILLE	69	0	0.12	-0.81
PENSACOLA	63	2	7.38	0.98	MISSOULA	34	-4	1.47	0.51	COLLEGE STATION	62	0	5.08	2.24
ST PETERSBURG	69	2	0.79	-2.50	NE GRAND ISLAND	38	0	0.15	-1.89	CORPUS CHRISTI	67	1	0.99	-0.74
TALLAHASSEE	61	0	5.29	-1.18	HASTINGS	39	0	0.14	-1.94	DALLAS/FT WORTH	59	2	5.57	2.51
TAMPA	69	2	0.98	-1.86	LINCOLN	40	1	0.18	-2.03	DEL RIO	65	1	1.53	0.57
WEST PALM BEACH	71	0	1.47	-2.21	MCCOOK	40	0	0.09	-1.32	EL PASO	60	3	0.06	-0.20
GA ATHENS	54	1	7.05	2.06	NORFOLK	37	0	1.18	-0.79	GALVESTON	64	0	3.73	0.97
ATLANTA	55	1	7.13	1.75	NORTH PLATTE	37	-1	0.32	-0.92	HOUSTON	63	1	4.08	0.72
AUGUSTA	55	-1	4.38	-0.23	OMAHA/EPPEL	39	0	1.05	-1.08	LUBBOCK	56	5	0.37	-0.39
COLUMBUS	58	0	12.70	6.95	SCOTTSBLUFF	39	2	0.87	-0.29	MIDLAND	59	3	0.56	0.14
MACON	57	1	7.78	2.89	VALENTINE	35	0	1.02	-0.09	SAN ANGELO	62	5	1.74	0.75
SAVANNAH	59	0	4.42	0.78	NV ELKO	38	-1	0.78	-0.20	SAN ANTONIO	65	3	2.51	0.62
HI HILO	69	-3	29.28	14.93	ELY	36	0	0.66	-0.39	VICTORIA	64	0	1.80	-0.45
HONOLULU	74	0	2.25	0.36	LAS VEGAS	60	2	0.00	-0.59	WACO	61	3	4.91	2.43
KAHULUI	71	-2	2.22	-0.13	RENO	44	1	1.61	0.75	WICHITA FALLS	58	4	0.37	-1.90
LIHUE	70	-3	2.08	-1.50	WINNEMUCCA	40	-1	0.69	-0.17	UT SALT LAKE CITY	42	-1	1.72	-0.19
ID BOISE	42	-2	1.26	-0.15	NH CONCORD	33	0	2.90	-0.14	VT BURLINGTON	32	1	1.90	-0.42
LEWISTON	41	-4	2.12	1.00	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	42	0	2.53	-1.53	VA LYNCHBURG	45	-1	3.23	-0.60
POCATELLO	36	-2	1.27	-0.11	NEWARK	42	0	1.61	-2.60	NORFOLK	47	-2	5.28	1.20
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	40	3	5.20	2.55	NM ALBUQUERQUE	50	2	0.31	-0.30	RICHMOND	47	-1	4.26	0.17
MOLINE	40	1	5.60	2.68	NY ALBANY	36	1	2.63	-0.47	ROANOKE	48	1	3.47	-0.37
PEORIA	42	2	7.49	4.66	BINGHAMTON	35	2	2.96	-0.01	WASH/DULLES	44	1	2.41	-1.14
ROCKFORD	39	3	5.80	3.41	BUFFALO	35	1	3.25	0.26	WA OLYMPIA	40	-4	5.75	0.46
SPRINGFIELD	46	4	4.00	0.85	ROCHESTER	36	2	2.99	0.41	QUILLAYUTE	41	-3	9.36	-1.62
IN EVANSVILLE	49	3	3.32	-0.97	SYRACUSE	35	1	3.80	0.78	SEATTLE-TACOMA	42	-4	4.16	0.41
FORT WAYNE	42	4	5.70	2.84	NC ASHEVILLE	47	1	4.07	-0.52	SPOKANE	35	-5	2.43	0.90
INDIANAPOLIS	47	5	2.28	-1.16	CHARLOTTE	51	-2	5.40	1.01	YAKIMA	39	-3	0.84	0.14
SOUTH BEND	40	2	5.55	2.66	GREENSBORO	49	0	4.59	0.74	WV BECKLEY	43	1	2.80	-0.83
IA BURLINGTON	42	2	6.18	3.22	HATTERAS	49	-3	2.99	-1.96	CHARLESTON	48	3	2.90	-1.00
CEDAR RAPIDS	38	1	3.72	1.49	RALEIGH	52	1	6.83	2.80	ELKINS	42	2	2.42	-1.50
DES MOINES	41	3	4.73	2.52	WILMINGTON	54	-1	3.61	-0.61	HUNTINGTON	48	2	2.56	-1.27
DUBUQUE	37	2	4.17	1.60	ND BISMARK	22	-8	2.73	1.88	WI EAU CLAIRE	31	0	0.89	-0.97
SIoux CITY	37	0	1.44	-0.56	DICKINSON	23	-7	1.29	0.60	GREEN BAY	31	0	2.59	0.53
WATERLOO	37	2	3.08	0.95	FARGO	24	-3	4.62	3.45	LA CROSSE	35	0	1.18	-0.82
KS CONCORDIA	43	1	0.43	-1.92	GRAND FORKS	21	-5	2.17	1.28	MADISON	35	1	6.19	3.91
DODGE CITY	45	1	0.68	-1.16	JAMESTOWN	19	-9	2.41	1.52	MILWAUKEE	36	1	3.68	1.09
GOODLAND	41	1	0.44	-0.76	MINOT	19	-9	1.76	0.71	WAUSAU	29	-1	2.44	0.52
HILL CITY	41	2	0.00	-1.54	WILLISTON	21	-8	0.06	-0.68	WY CASPER	33	-2	1.00	0.10
TOPEKA	46	2	4.79	2.23	OH AKRON-CANTON	40	2	2.70	-0.45	CHEYENNE	37	3	0.72	-0.33
WICHITA	48	2	2.05	-0.66	CINCINNATI	47	3	1.61	-2.29	LANDER	33	-2	2.03	0.79
KY JACKSON	49	2	3.52	-0.86	CLEVELAND	40	2	3.33	0.39	SHERIDAN	32	-3	1.41	0.41

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 12, 2009

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

Corn Percent Planted				
	Apr 12	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
CO	2	NA	3	2
IL	0	NA	0	7
IN	0	NA	0	2
IA	0	NA	0	1
KS	5	NA	4	11
KY	2	NA	1	21
MI	0	NA	0	2
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	5	NA	2	24
NE	0	NA	0	1
NC	13	NA	14	33
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	1
PA	1	NA	1	2
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	4	NA	5	34
TX	59	NA	58	62
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	2	NA	2	6
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Apr 12	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	14	NA	7	22
CA	70	NA	65	63
CO	0	NA	0	0
ID	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	0
IN	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	1
MI	0	NA	0	0
MO	0	NA	0	0
MT	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	4	NA	16	10
OH	0	NA	0	0
OK	16	NA	2	10
OR	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	33	NA	12	17
WA	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	9	NA	4	6
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Apr 12	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AL	0	0	1	4
AZ	25	20	24	21
AR	0	0	0	1
CA	20	9	50	39
GA	0	0	0	1
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	5	0	1	3
MS	0	0	0	2
MO	0	0	0	0
NC	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	2	0	0	1
TN	0	0	0	0
TX	12	6	15	16
VA	0	0	0	1
15 Sts	8	4	10	11
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Apr 12	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	4	1	1	21
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	14	3	38	34
MO	0	0	0	2
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	4	2	0	0
OK	1	0	1	3
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	52	43	59	52
11 Sts	23	19	26	24
These 11 States planted 96% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Oats Percent Planted				
	Apr 12	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
IA	35	8	4	39
MN	3	0	0	9
NE	30	21	36	53
ND	0	0	3	2
OH	36	27	7	17
PA	27	24	24	23
SD	0	0	10	24
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	10	0	0	10
9 Sts	37	32	34	41
These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	Apr 12	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
IA	1	NA	0	4
MN	0	NA	0	0
NE	2	NA	5	12
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	2	NA	0	1
PA	7	NA	1	3
SD	0	NA	0	3
TX	100	NA	100	100
WI	0	NA	0	0
9 Sts	29	NA	29	30
These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Planted				
	Apr 12	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
ID	18	9	35	51
MI	9	6	1	25
MN	0	0	0	1
ND	0	0	0	1
4 Sts	4	2	5	12
These 4 States planted 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 12, 2009

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

Rice Percent Planted				
	Apr 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	14	1	2	20
CA	0	0	1	1
LA	58	41	61	61
MS	15	1	7	15
MO	7	0	0	9
TX	82	68	73	64
6 Sts	22	11	15	25
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	Apr 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	18	NA	25	39
MN	0	NA	0	3
MT	2	NA	9	9
ND	0	NA	5	4
SD	2	NA	11	28
WA	30	NA	44	60
6 Sts	2	NA	8	11
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	6	32	56	6
CA	0	5	15	50	30
CO	3	11	30	46	10
ID	0	1	19	74	6
IL	1	8	25	58	8
IN	0	1	23	58	18
KS	4	15	44	33	4
MI	1	3	24	57	15
MO	1	7	41	44	7
MT	1	6	33	51	9
NE	1	3	30	58	8
NC	0	2	30	58	10
OH	1	5	23	51	20
OK	22	28	34	14	2
OR	1	13	42	37	7
SD	1	6	35	47	11
TX	44	23	21	11	1
WA	5	10	37	40	8
18 Sts	11	14	33	36	6
Prev Wk	10	12	35	37	6
Prev Yr	7	13	33	39	8

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Apr 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	0	3
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	25	NA	33	38
MS	1	NA	2	3
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	48	NA	54	45
6 Sts	7	NA	8	10
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	Apr 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	10	NA	29	31
MN	1	NA	0	3
MT	3	NA	14	17
ND	0	NA	3	2
WA	13	NA	32	46
5 Sts	3	NA	12	13
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

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 2008 planted acres.

National Agricultural Summary

April 6 – 12, 2009

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Storms continued to pound much of the Corn Belt and Southeast, dropping up to 4 inches of rainfall on already soggy ground in some locations and further delaying the start of spring fieldwork. In contrast, unfavorably dry conditions persisted in Florida and much of Texas, driving producers' reliance on irrigation water even higher. Warm temperatures prevailed in New England and from

the Pacific Northwest into the northern Rocky Mountains, with average readings as much as 5 degrees F above normal in Washington. Conversely, the remainder of the Nation had temperatures at or below normal during the week, with average recordings falling to more than 10 degrees F below normal in parts of South Dakota and Nebraska.

Corn: Nationally, producers had planted 2 percent of their corn acreage for the 2009 crop season, equaling last year's progress but 4 points behind the 5 year average. Due to cool, wet conditions that have pushed back the start of spring fieldwork, planting was not yet underway in the three largest corn-producing States of Iowa, Illinois, and Nebraska.

Winter Wheat: Heading was evident in 9 percent of this year's winter wheat acreage. Development was 5 points ahead of the previous year and 3 points ahead of the 5 year average. Fields in Texas and Oklahoma had progressed well ahead of last year and the 5 year average, while winter wheat in Kansas had not yet begun to head. Overall, winter wheat conditions declined slightly from a week ago, with 42 percent of the crop rated in good to excellent condition. In Texas, 67 percent of the crop was rated in very poor or poor condition due to a severe lack of rainfall, freezing temperatures, and insect infestations.

Cotton: Nationwide, 8 percent of the cotton acreage was planted, 2 and 3 points behind last year and the 5 year average, respectively. Producers in Texas had 12 percent of their crop

in the ground, slightly behind last year and the 5 year average, as many tried to make up time lost to weather conditions that prohibited fieldwork earlier in the season. Soggy fields kept producers out of their fields throughout most of the Southeast.

Sorghum: Producers had planted 23 percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage by April 12. Progress was 3 points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5 year average. Producers in Texas had 52 percent of their acreage planted, 7 points behind 2008 but on par with the 5 year average. Due to heavy rainfall received earlier, planting in Louisiana, at 14 percent, was over a week behind normal.

Rice: Twenty two percent of this year's rice acreage was planted, 7 points ahead of last year, but 3 points behind the 5 year average. In Arkansas, producers were able to plant 13 percent of their crop during the week to reach 14 percent overall, well ahead of the previous year's pace but 6 points behind the average. Nationally, the crop was 7 percent emerged, 1 point behind last year and 3 points behind normal. Development was at or behind the 5 year average in all States except Texas, where emergence was 3 points ahead of normal.

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 3.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 60% adequate, and 39% surplus. Corn 41% planted, 49% 2008, and 51% avg.; 23% emerged, 20% 2008, and 24% average. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 33% fair, 59% good, and 7% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 54% good, and 8% excellent. Pasture and range condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 26% fair, 64% good, and 8% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 8% short, 81% adequate, and 11% surplus. Alabama producers are still experiencing wet conditions from the past few weeks' rainfall. Another series of heavy rains moved through the southern part of Alabama, resulting in 3 to 6 inches of precipitation. The ongoing wet weather has affected fieldwork across the state causing producers a setback in planting. The US Drought Monitor released April 7, 2009 also indicated that the state of Alabama was 100 percent free from drought compared to 23 percent a year ago. The freeze that was predicted to occur did not affect the wheat crop, however, the freeze did cause planting, replanting, and burning of some young corn. Some hail occurred during Friday's storms, but strawberries and fruit crops were spared in the Blount County area. There have been a few cases of grass tetany in cattle reported across the state, but most of the cow herd in Alabama are in fair to good condition.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly below normal across the State for the week ending April 12. Precipitation was reported at 21 of the 22 reporting stations. Cotton planting is complete on 25 percent of the acreage across the State. Small grains are headed on at least 45 percent of the acreage. Alfalfa harvest is active on over three-quarters of the State's acreage. Alfalfa condition remains mostly good to excellent. Range and pasture conditions across the State are mostly fair.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 50% adequate, 49% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 68% adequate, 29% surplus. Corn 43% planted, 27% 2008, 67% avg.; 16% emerged, 18% 2008, 39% avg. Soybeans 4% planted, 1% 2008, 5% avg. With the rain occurring on just two days last week, producers were able to advance row crop plantings ahead of last year's progress. Corn planted increased 25% from the previous week, 16% ahead of 2008 but 24% behind the five-year average. Corn emergence was only 2% behind last year but 23% behind the five-year average. Rice producers were able to get into the fields last week and plant an additional 13% of the crop. Rice planted was 12% ahead of last year but 6% behind the five-year average. The sorghum and soybean crop plantings were 3% ahead of 2008 but 17% and 1% behind their five-year averages, respectively. Winter wheat headed was 7% ahead of last year but 8% behind the five-year average. Winter wheat was reported in mostly fair to good condition. Despite the rainfall and colder temperatures, livestock remained in mostly fair to good condition. Pasture and range and hay crops were in mostly fair to good condition as producers continued to spray for weeds and fertilize pastures.

CALIFORNIA: Dryland grain fields in Fresno County were showing poor development due to lack of rainfall. Oat fields have started to be cut, dried for hay in Tulare County. Wheat fields were headed out and continued to grow well as the plants progressed in stages. Rice fields were being tilled for planting. Some rice growers were burning rice straw. Alfalfa fields were being cut for the production of hay. Seed alfalfa fields were mowed to produce a more compact plant for seed production. Corn fields were still being planted. Cotton planting was still underway. Potatoes continued to be harvested. Sweet potato transplanting and hot bed digging was in progress in Merced County. Irrigation for field crops will be needed if no rainfall is in the forecast. Dry weather during the month of March has forced some tree fruit growers to irrigate their orchards. Thinning of early variety stone fruit

began. Most grape varieties were past bud-break and were starting shoot elongation. Growers applied copper, sulfur to vineyards prior to forecasted rainfall early in the week to prevent mildew. Cherries started to show color in Tulare County. Prune, apricot, cherry bloom was complete in Merced County. New blueberry bush plantings continued. The harvests of oranges, lemons, mandarins, minneolas, pummelos were ongoing. Valencia harvest continued. Walnut blight treatment continued. Mites were present on almonds throughout the state, however, little damage due to mites was reported. Almond growers were assessing how water stress will impact their mite management programs. Freeze damage in almond orchards was confirmed. Asparagus was harvested throughout the Central Valley. Ground preparation, planting of tomato seed and transplants occurred throughout the state. Onions began to be harvested in the Imperial Valley. Carrots and other salad vegetables were harvested in Kern County. Spring lettuce, spring broccoli were harvested in Fresno County, along with collard greens, mustard greens, bok choy, yu choy, pea shoots, hot house herbs, hot house zucchini. Garlic, broccoli grew well in the warmer weather. Garlic was irrigated, cultivated, treated for pests. Bees were brought in to pollinate broccoli for seed. Hot caps were removed at a faster pace on early planted zucchini in Tulare County, which continued to bloom and set fruit. Good progress was made planting, staking, and first stringing pole cucumbers. The planting of mixed summer vegetables, both indoor and outdoor, was in full swing, including peppers, string beans, bitter melons, assorted eggplants, and shiqua. Central and southern rangeland and pasture were reportedly in fair to good condition, with no recent improvements despite late precipitation in some areas. Beef cattle continued to receive supplemental feed, nutrients in Merced County; rainfall there was reportedly too late to improve the already matured rangeland grasses. Strong winds in Tulare continued to dry out rangeland and pasture soil, grasses, however the warm and dry conditions benefited livestock health and production. Similarly, east-facing slopes in Fresno County began to dry out with the lack of rain and warming temperatures. Cattle, sheep continued to graze Sutter Buttes rangeland. Calving continued in some areas. Dairy herds were downsized due to the low milk price. Sheep were sheared and were grazing on idle farmland and harvested alfalfa in Fresno. Only a few bands of sheep remained in the Imperial Valley. Honeybees pollinating almonds, stone fruit in Fresno and other central areas were increasingly removed to holding areas.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 4.4. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 27% short, 61% adequate 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 35% short, 47% adequate 4% surplus. Spring barley 23% seeded, 31% 2008, 34% avg.; 4% emerged, 7% 2008, 12% avg. Dry onions 45% planted, 48% 2008, 57% avg. Sugarbeets 14% planted, 18% 2008, 30% avg. Summer potatoes 7% planted, 9% 2008, 14% avg. Spring wheat 22% planted, 23% 2008, 24% avg.; 5% emerged, 6% 2008, 8% avg. Winter Wheat 5% pastured, 2% 2008, 1% avg.; 16% jointed, 18% 2008, 18% avg. Most of Colorado received below normal amounts of moisture throughout the week. The Southern and Western regions, received slightly above normal amounts of precipitation. Temperatures were below average all over Colorado during the week. Overall, mountain snowpack is 101 percent of the average, down from last week's 104 percent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 28% short, 60% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 41% short, 46% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay supplies 11% very short, 24% short, 65% adequate. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 19% fair, 67% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat condition 3% poor, 14% fair, 76% good, 7% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 77% good, 6% excellent. Corn 2% planted, 4% 2008, 4% avg. Green Peas 74% planted, 69% 2008, 51% avg. Potatoes 37% planted, 64% 2008, 44% avg. Snap Beans 1%

planted, 0% 2008, 5% avg. Sweet Corn 1% planted, 3% 2008, 5% avg. Peaches bloomed 20%, 75% 2008, 50% avg. Strawberries bloomed 17%, 20% 2008, 16% avg. Rain showers perked up small grains. Soil moisture about right for planting corn.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 28% very short, 44% short, 20% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 39% short, 27% adequate, 10% surplus. Potato harvest continued. Growers burned cover crops, prepared to plant peanuts, cotton. Escambia County, Big Bend corn planted. Hamilton County some corn fields under water. Panhandle excessively wet soil alleviated drought, delayed field work. Many fields need reworking due to erosion. Sugarcane harvest ended. Soil moisture mostly adequate to surplus, Panhandle, Big Bend; central, southern Peninsula, very short to adequate. Many growers completed spring vegetable planting, others continued for some crops. Big Bend many fields remained flooded. Some snap beans, carrots under water, Hamilton County. Cold caused frost, some areas. Minor damage to cucumbers, watermelon, tomatoes, peppers. Hernando, Highlands counties blueberry harvest continued, some bird damage. Union County condition too dry, windy; planting vegetables behind. South Florida warm, dry, windy conditions. Miami-Dade County harvested snap beans, sweet corn, eggplant, squash, tomatoes. Other vegetables marketed broccoli, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, escarole, endive, greens, peppers, radishes, strawberries. Drought intensity between moderate to severe, citrus areas. Burn bans in place on east coast. Due to dry conditions, citrus trees ranged from poor in groves with less maintenance and little irrigation to good in well-cared-for groves. Citrus bloom over, trees experienced petal drop with small fruit forming on trees. Caretakers applied nutritional sprays to assist trees in holding new fruit for next season. Harvesting on early-midseason fruit relatively over. Valencia crop harvest fairly strong with over 5 million boxes picked weekly. Honey tangerine harvest continues with over 20,000 boxes harvested. Grapefruit harvest fairly strong with majority of colored, white going processed. Pasture feed 19% very poor, 25% poor, 45% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. Cattle Condition 10% very poor, 15% poor, 45% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. Dry, warm, windy conditions improved pastures, Panhandle, north; hurt central, southwest. Panhandle; pasture condition poor to excellent due to cold, frost, flooding. Increased soil moisture improved other range, forage. Some pasture flooded along rivers, several counties. Cattle condition mostly fair to good. North; pasture condition mostly fair, some pasture poor due to flooding, cold. Considerable pasture flooded, Hamilton, Dixie counties. Supplemental hay fed. Cattle condition very poor to good. Southwest; pasture condition very poor to good, most fair due to drought. Some pasture were irrigated. Livestock given supplemental feed in many counties. Statewide; cattle condition very poor to excellent, most fair to good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 49% adequate, 50% surplus. Corn 6% very poor, 19% poor, 41% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent. Range and pasture 2% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, 5% excellent. Hay 3% very poor, 7% poor, 52% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent. Onions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 23% fair, 76% good, 1% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 13% poor, 29% fair, 58% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 1% very poor, 20% poor, 51% fair, 28% good, 0% excellent. Corn 64% planted, 68% 2008, 70% avg.; 48% emerged, 46% 2008, 53% avg. Sorghum 2% planted, 14% 2008, 6% avg. Winter wheat jointing 94%, 92% 2008, 92% avg.; boot 69%, 68% 2008, 66% avg.; 28% headed, 28% 2008, 37% avg. Apples blooming 15%, 22% 2008, 38% avg. Onions 3% harvested, 2% 2008, 4% avg. Tobacco transplanted 15%, 26% 2008, 33% avg. Watermelons 54% planted, 68% 2008, 59% avg. Freezing temperatures, early in the week, damaged some fruit crops. Heavy frost caused damage to corn in some areas. The earthquake that hit northwestern Hancock measured 2.2 in magnitude and was felt in many parts of the county. Several pastures remain flooded from the previous week's rain. Corn was stunted and yellow due to saturated soils. Some corn, planted in heavy soils and low spots, had reduced stands due to low germination and seed rotting. Wet soils delayed planting of tobacco and replanting of corn.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Trade winds were moderate to gusty for most of the week. Precipitation light to moderate over

windward and mountain locations. Period of thick cloud cover and heavier showers occurred during mid-week. Soil moisture levels were adequate in most areas. Banana orchards continued in fair to good condition. Overcast skies and cooler temperatures slowed development in some areas. Harvesting is expected to be light to moderate. Most papaya orchards were in fair to good condition. Spraying schedules disrupted by frequent inclement weather on Big Island. Most vegetable crops were in fair to good condition. Cloud cover and cooler temperatures generally slowed progress.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 3.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 78% adequate, 18% surplus. Field corn 0% planted, 1% 2008, 2% avg. Winter wheat jointed 7%, 0% 2008, 4% avg. Onions 55% planted, 76% 2008, 80% avg. Onions 25% emerged, 13% 2008, 27% avg. Potatoes 3% planted, 7% 2008, 4% avg. Oats 25% planted, 38% 2008, 35% avg.; 13% emerged, 6% 2008, 10% avg. Dry peas 6% planted, 6% 2008, 25% avg. Lentils 0% planted, 0% 2008, 4% avg. Calving complete 93%, 91% 2008, 92% avg. Lambing complete 89%, 89% 2008, 92% avg. Hay and roughage supply 0% very short, 37% short, 58% adequate, 5% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 23% excellent. Sugarbeets 18% planted, 35% 2008, 51% avg.; 3% emerged, 3% 2008, 11% avg. Winter wheat 0% headed, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Spring wheat 18% planted, 25% 2008, 39% avg.; 12% emerged, 3% 2008, 8% avg. Barley 10% planted, 29% 2008, 31% avg.; 2% emerged, 3% 2008, 8% avg. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 74% good, 7% excellent. Many fields are free from snow but are now too soggy for field work. Both the Latah and Power county extension educators have reported delays in field work from wet fields. Much of the state had a brief widow of favorable weather that improved conditions later in the week. Statewide, winter wheat condition is mostly good. The Twin Falls extension educator reported that weather permitting sugarbeet plantings should ramp up next week.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.3. Topsoil moisture 32% adequate, 68% surplus. Oats 35% planted, compared to 12% in 2008 and 48% for the five-year average. Winter wheat conditions stood at 1% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, and 8% excellent. Alfalfa conditions stood at 2% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 61% good, and 7% excellent. Pasture conditions 2% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 57% good, 6% excellent. Another week of cool, wet conditions has many wondering if spring will ever arrive. Many are waiting for fields to dry out in order to begin the planting season. Temperatures averaged 42.6 degrees, 6 degrees below normal across the state. Statewide precipitation averaged 1.18 inches, 0.34 inch above normal.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.2. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 1% short, 41% adequate, 57% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 3% short, 63% adequate, 32% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 11%, 10% 2008, 22% avg.; condition 1% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 18% excellent. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 40% fair, 33% good, 13% excellent. Some seeding of oats and hay crops was done on drier soils. Livestock are reported to be in mostly good condition. However, pastures and feedlots are very muddy. Hay supplies 6% very short, 15% short, 76% adequate, and 3% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 40 to 100 below normal with a low of 230 and a high of 740. Precipitation averaged from 0.30 inches to 3.04 inches. Other activities included preparing planting and tillage equipment, hauling grain to market, taking care of livestock, cleaning fence rows and gathering information about the new Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) program at their local FSA offices.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Top soil moisture 3% short, 76% adequate, and 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 75% adequate, and 23% surplus. Fertilizer applied, including fall application, 59% complete, average 64%, last year 55%. Oats 35% seeded, 39% average, 4% last year. Pasture and range condition 7% very poor, 17% poor, 42% fair, 28% good, 6% excellent. Fields drying-down, slowly but steadily. Field work picked-up across most of the State at mid-week. Many activities underway, including fertilizer applications, tiling and waterway repairs, drilling oats, disking corn stalks, and planting a few fields of corn. Applying anhydrous ammonia was the most predominant activity.

KANSAS: Days suitable for field work 3.4. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 14% short, 55% adequate, and 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 17% short, 68% adequate, and 12% surplus. Thirty-seven percent of the wheat has jointed, 22% last year, 52% percent 5-yr avg. Wind damage to wheat was rated 67% no damage, 24% light damage, 8% moderate damage, 1% severe. Freeze damage was rated 51% no damage, 35% light damage, 11% moderate damage, 3% severe. Insect infestation in wheat rated 83% none, 14% light, 2% moderate, and 1% severe. Disease infestation in wheat rated 83% none, 15% light, and 2% moderate. Range and pasture condition 5% very poor, 16% poor, 37% fair, 38% good, 4% excellent. Feed grain supplies 7% short, 91% adequate, and 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 12% short, 79% adequate, and 8% surplus. Stock water supplies are 1% very short, 10% short, 79% adequate, and 10% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.3. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 4% short, 46% adequate, 48% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 10% short, 62% adequate, 25% surplus. Tobacco transplants 84% seeded, 52% emerged. Average height of wheat 11 inches. Fruit trees budding or in bloom 75%. Wheat condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, and 23% excellent. Heavy rainfall hampered field work.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil moisture 5% very short, 4% short, 70% adequate, 21% surplus. Corn 96% planted, 97% 2008, 96% avg.; 75% emerged, 80% 2008, 74% avg.; 4% poor, 62% fair, and 34% good. Cotton 5% planted, 1% 2008, 3 avg. Hay 1st Cutting 4%, 4% 2008, and 3% avg. Rice 58% planted, 61% 2008, 61% avg.; 25% emerged, 33% 2008, and 38% average. Sorghum 14% planted, 38% 2008, and 34% avg. Soybeans 7% planted, 5% 2008, and 2% avg. Wheat 90% headed, 85% 2008, 76% avg.; 2% poor, 23% fair, 68% good, 7% excellent. Spring plowing 88% plowed, 75% 2008, 74% avg. Sugarcane 3% very poor, 18% poor, 42% fair, 31% good, 6% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 37% fair, 56% good, 2% excellent. Vegetable 2% very poor, 11% poor, 33% fair, 53% good, 1% excellent. Range and pasture 2% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 50% good, 4% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 11% short, 86% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 23% short, 74% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 9% very short, 12% short, 78% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture condition 2% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat condition 4% poor, 21% fair, 43% good, 32% excellent. Barley condition 6% poor, 24% fair, 46% good, 24% excellent. Corn 1% planted, 3% 2008, 4% avg. Green Peas 54% planted, 46% 2008, 41% avg. Potatoes 47% planted, 67% 2008, 47% avg. Sweet corn 5% planted, 19% 2008, 11% avg. Tomatoes 6% planted, 12% 2008, 13% avg. Peaches bloomed 20%, 27% 2008, 22% avg. Strawberries bloomed 25%, 39% 2008, 25% avg. Rain showers perked up small grains. Soil moisture about right for planting corn.

MICHIGAN: Day suitable for fieldwork 3. Topsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 59% adequate, 39% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 66% adequate, 32% surplus. Range and pasture condition 18% very poor, 21% poor, 30% fair, 26% good, 5% excellent. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0 inches in the western Upper Peninsula to 0.10 inches in the southeast Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 4 degrees below normal in the east central Lower Peninsula, southwest Lower Peninsula, south central Lower Peninsula, and southeast Lower Peninsula to 1 degree below normal in the eastern Upper Peninsula. A mild snowstorm followed by cooler temperatures during the week, continued to limit fieldwork; grounds were soft and wet. Pear and apple tree buds were emerging and winter wheat began to turn green. Considerable deer damage to winter wheat was reported in the northwest. Farm activities for the week included hauling and spreading manure, pruning fruit trees and clearing brush.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.0. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 56% adequate, 37% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 8% short, 61% adequate, 28% surplus. Corn 1% land prepared, 2% 2008, 2% avg. Soybeans 1% land prepared, 1% 2008, 1% avg. April 20, 2009 is the approximate date full scale fieldwork will begin. Early spring field

work began on a limited basis in southeastern locations; however, the majority of the state remains idle due to cool, wet conditions. Farmers applied fertilizer and sowed small grains where possible. Other farm activities include spring calving, equipment preparation and fence repair.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Soil moisture 2% short, 36% adequate and 62% surplus. Corn 79% planted, 69% 2008, 79% avg.; 52% emerged, 51% 2008, 60% avg.; 5% very poor, 11% poor, 37% fair, 45% good, 2% excellent. Cotton 0% planted, 0% 2008, 2% avg. Rice 15% planted, 7% 2008, 15% avg.; 1% emerged, 2% 2008, 3% avg. Sorghum 3% planted, 6% 2008, 14% avg. Soybeans 12% planted, 7% 2008, 27% avg.; 2% emerged, 4% 2008, 12% avg. Winter Wheat 86% jointing, 90% 2008, 92% avg.; 40% heading, 22% 2008, 36% avg.; 2% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, 6% excellent. Hay (harvested-cool) 10%, 7% 2008, 8% avg. Watermelons 50% planted, 66% 2008, 52% avg. Blueberries 0% very poor, 0% poor, 22% fair, 77% good, 1% excellent. Cattle 2% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 54% good, 9% excellent. Pasture 1% very poor, 9% poor, 27% fair, 54% good, 9% excellent. Precipitation from the previous week continued on Sunday, but producers took advantage of dry weather in the mid-week to catch up on plantings. Rain returned later in the week and halted some fieldwork operations.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.2. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 54% adequate, and 45% surplus. Spring tillage 31%, 16% 2008, 45% normal. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 49% fair, 39% good, and 2% excellent. Cold weather and wet soil conditions are delaying spring tillage and planting. Early last week the State had freezing temperature except for the southeast district. No damage was reported as of yet. Warmer conditions are needed to promote pasture growth.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 2.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 31% last year, 8% short, 40% last year, 81% adequate, 29% last year, 10% surplus, 0% last year. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 38% last year, 18% short, 43% last year, 69% adequate, 18% last year, 4% surplus, 1% last year. Field tillage work in progress 87% none, 51% last year, 8% just started, 37% last year, 5% well underway, 12% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 7% last year, 6% poor, 13% last year, 33% fair, 44% last year, 51% good, 32% last year, 9% excellent, 4% last year. Winter wheat spring stages 32% still dormant, 44% last year, 61% greening, 47% last year, 7% greening and growing, 9% last year. Barley 3% planted, 14% last year. Camelina 14% planted, 57% last year. Spring Wheat 2% planted, 9% last year. Sugar beets 5% planted, 17% last year. The state received little precipitation during the week. Hardin received the most weekly accumulated precipitation of 0.65 of an inch. Highs were mostly in the 60s and 70s, and lows were mostly in the teens and 20s. Thompson Falls had the weekly high temperature for the second week in a row at 75 degrees. Albion and Wisdom shared the low temperature at zero degrees. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 91%, 92% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 96%, 92% last year. Pastures are starting to open up as the snow melts, but little grass has started to green. Livestock grazing 64% open, 77% last year, 23% difficult, 13% last year, 13% closed, 10% last year. Calving completed 73%, 75% last year. Lambing completed 62%, 57% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 9% very poor, 14% last year, 9% poor, 36% last year, 56% fair, 36% last year, 23% good, 12% last year, 3% excellent, 2% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.6. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 22% short, 68% adequate, and 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 17% short, 74% adequate, and 2% surplus. Corn 0% planted 0% 2008, 1% avg. Sorghum 0% planted, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Winter wheat conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, and 8% excellent; 2% jointed, 1% 2008, 8% avg.; 0% headed, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Oats 30% planted, 36% 2008, 53% avg.; 2% emerged, 5% 2008, 12% avg. Alfalfa conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 67% good, 4% excellent. Pasture and Range conditions 0% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, and 6% excellent. Cow calved 81% complete, calf losses rated 11% below avg.; 87% avg.; and 2% above average. A cool, dry week slowed growth in wheat, alfalfa and pastures and rangeland. Soil temperatures dropped in the eastern

part of the state and barely changed in the west, staying too cool for germination of row crops. Other activities included preparing equipment for planting, hauling stored grain to the elevators and waiting to begin spring planting. Temperatures for the week continued cool, averaging 9 degrees below normal, with highs in the 60's and lows in the teens throughout the state. The Panhandle and Southwest Districts had highs near 70 and the Panhandle reported lows in the single digits. Minimal precipitation fell across the state.

NEVADA: One storm system passed through the state during the week resulting in generally scattered moisture across the State. Las Vegas recorded .04 inches of precipitation and a high of 85 degrees. Ely recorded the lowest temperature of the week at 17 degrees and reported 05 inches of precipitation. Elko recorded the most precipitation with 59 inches for the week and a high of 72 degrees. Winnemucca reported 16 inches of precipitation and a high of 75. Planting of onions started during the week.

NEW ENGLAND: The first half of the week was rainy, cloudy, and cool. Temperatures were below average Monday through Wednesday and averaged in the mid 40s. Nighttime temperatures ranged in the upper 20s to mid 30s. Heavy rain and thunderstorms occurred throughout the region on Monday and Tuesday. Sunny skies prevailed Thursday, bringing temperatures to a peak in the upper 50s to mid 60s. Rain fell again on Friday, bringing temperatures back down below average into the mid 40s for the weekend. Total rainfall for the week ranged between 0.42 inches to 2.67 inches, with most areas seeing a little over one inch of rain. Maple sugar activities continued in northern states. Other general farm activities included working in nurseries and greenhouses, tending livestock, performing general maintenance, and continuing to make preparations for the spring planting season.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Topsoil moisture 90% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 85% adequate and 15% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall for the week in all localities. Temperatures were below normal across the Garden State. Producers continued field preparation for spring planting when weather permitted. Spring vegetables planted included sweet corn, peas, and beets while overwintered spinach was at mid-harvest. Farmers continued applying fertilizer to wheat, rye, and hay. Peaches were blooming and blueberries were sprayed for mummy fungus in south Jersey.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 42% very short, 45% short, 13% adequate. Wind damage 41% light, 12% moderate, 3% severe. Freeze damage 13% light, 18% moderate. Hail damage 2% light. Alfalfa 33% fair, 65% good, 2% excellent; 2% of the first cut completed. Cotton 7% planted. Sorghum 4% planted. Winter wheat 25% very poor, 37% poor, 14% fair, 20% good, 4% excellent. Lettuce 4% fair, 70% good, 26% excellent. Chile 49% planted. Onion 11% fair, 64% good, 25% excellent. Cattle 2% very poor, 19% poor, 51% fair, 28% good. Sheep 16% very poor, 24% poor, 29% fair, 28% good, 3% excellent. Range and pasture 10% very poor, 32% poor, 47% fair, 11% good. Average temperatures this week in the north were in the upper thirties to low forties. Central NM average temperatures were in upper forties to mid fifties. The southern parts of the state average temperatures were in the upper fifties to mid sixties. The departure from normal throughout the state was five or less degrees below with some seven and eight degrees below normal. Winds this week stayed high and gusty. A low pressure system moved through the state this weekend along with a front bringing significant cloud cover and precipitation. Rain totals ranged from a trace to 0.53 inches.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.8. Soil moisture 62% adequate, 38% surplus. Pasture condition 46% very poor, 15% poor, 21% fair, 11% good, and 7% excellent. Rain, snow and cold

weather has limited fieldwork in northern areas. Field preparations began in southern areas with many farms spreading manure followed by disking and plowing. Fence repairs and machinery maintenance continued. On Long Island peas, potatoes, onions and sweet corn under plastic are some of the crops being planted. Winegrowers on Long Island were finishing up with trellis work and tying vines to fruiting wire. Temperatures averaged below normal by as much as 6 degrees in all regions except Long Island which was 1 degree above normal. Rainfall ranged from 0.14 to 1.14 inches with most areas receiving below normal amounts.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 3.9. Soil moisture 1% short, 73% adequate, 26% surplus. North Carolina received some precipitation last week, ranging from no rain to 1.69 inches in Winston-Salem. Average temperatures were below normal in most areas, ranging from 35 to 59 degrees. Activities during the week included planting corn, spraying fields, and tending to livestock.

NORTH DAKOTA: Topsoil moisture 2% short, 52% adequate, 46% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 59% adequate, 33% surplus. The statewide average starting date for fieldwork is expected to be May 2. There were no days suitable for fieldwork. Pastures and ranges were 99% dormant, 1% growing. Hay and forage supplies 21% very short, 36% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Grain and concentrate supplies 10% very short, 13% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus. Cow conditions 3% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 47% good, 5% excellent. Calving was 63% complete. Calf conditions 4% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 50% good, 4% excellent. Sheep conditions 1% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent. Lambing was 74% complete. Lamb conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 4% excellent. Shearing was 83% complete. Below normal temperatures and wet conditions were experienced across most of the state. As snow melted, wet and muddy roads and fields created problems for producers. Fieldwork is delayed across the state due to a combination of soil saturation, snow cover, and overland flooding.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 2. Apples 2% very poor, 2% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 14% excellent. Peaches 16% very poor, 16% poor, 29% fair, 32% good, 7% excellent. Hay 0% very poor, 8% poor, 40% fair, 44% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 68% good, 12% excellent. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 51% good, 20% excellent; jointed 14%, 6% 2008, 10% avg. Apples green tip (or beyond) 41%, 27% 2008, 37% avg. Peaches green tip (or beyond) 44%, 25% 2008, 37% avg. Potatoes 13% planted, 3% 2008, 5% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 17% short, 60% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 28% very short, 33% short, 36% adequate, 3% surplus. Wheat jointing 90% this week, 84% last week, 81% last year, 88% average. Rye condition 19% very poor 23% poor, 38% fair, 15% good, 5% excellent; jointing 92% this week, 90% last week, 89% last year, 84% average; headed 24% this week, N/A last week, N/A last year, 15% average. Oats condition 26% very poor 27% poor, 35% fair, 12% good; jointing 40% this week, 21% last week, 41% last year, 40% average. Corn seedbed prepared 82% this week, 71% last week, 78% last year, 80% average; 82% planted this week, 16% last week, 28% last year, 33% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 35% this week, 28% last week, 27% last year, 32% average. Soybean seedbed prepared 43% this week, 35% last week, 41% last year, 43% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 60% this week, 45% last week, 49% last year, 46% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 71% this week, 70% last week, 68% last year, 62% average. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 15% poor, 41% fair, 39% good, 2% excellent. Pasture and range condition 12% very poor, 22% poor, 39% fair, 26% good, 1% excellent.

Livestock; Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$101 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$91 per cwt. Livestock conditions increased from the previous week and were rated mostly in the good to fair range. Average livestock marketings were reported last week.

OREGON: Pasture growth was still slow due to cooler temperatures, but was expected to speed up with projected warmer days, nights. Some producers in Lake County have started harrowing their pastures, throughout the State producers have been turning out their cattle. Also, calving continues to be in full swing as well as getting cattle into fair condition.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Soil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 78% adequate, 11% surplus. Wheat crop condition 3% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 15% excellent. Oats 27% planted, 24% 2008, 23% avg.; 7% emerged. Tobacco beds 39% planted, 7% avg. Alfalfa crop conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 35% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Timothy clover crop condition 3% poor, 31% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Peaches in pink 9% complete, 14% 2008, 30% avg. Pasture conditions 5% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent. The spring plowing was 30% complete, 20% 2008, 28% avg. It seems that winter was still lingering in the second week of April. Frost and snow flurries were reported throughout central Pennsylvania last week slowing field work to just 3 days with suitable conditions. Principal farm activities included spreading manure, fertilizer and lime, trimming fruit trees, as well as planting oats, tobacco in beds, and mixed grasses. Farmers also attended auctions, and conducted post harvest activities such as equipment maintenance, building repairs, and preparing for the growing season. The weather did not seem to stop spring plowing, as plowing is now 30 percent complete.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Soil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 78% adequate, 16% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 1% poor, 40% fair, 59% good, 0% excellent; 26% emerged, 36% 2008, 41% avg.; 58% planted, 62% 2008, 66% avg. Winter wheat 13% headed, 25% 2008, 21% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 72% good, 3% excellent. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 43% fair, 55% good, 1% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 79% good, 3% excellent; 27% headed, 38% 2008, 31% avg. Tobacco 0% very poor, 0% poor, 48% fair, 52% good, 0% excellent; transplanted 16%, 29% 2008, 23% avg. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 27% fair, 73% good, 0% excellent. Apples 0% very poor, 0% poor, 27% fair, 73% good, 0% excellent. Snapbeans, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 50% fair, 50% good, 0% excellent; fresh planted 35%, 45% 2008, 48% avg. Cucumbers, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 58% fair, 42% good, 0% excellent; fresh planted 20%, 43% 2008, 47% avg. Watermelons 0% very poor, 2% poor, 62% fair, 36% good, 0% excellent; 49% planted, 52% 2008, 54% avg. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 30% fair, 70% good, 0% excellent; fresh planted 60%, 61% 2008, 67% avg. Cantelopes 0% very poor, 7% poor, 45% fair, 48% good, 0% excellent; 39% planted, 37% 2008, 48% avg. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 29% fair, 68% good, 2% excellent. Freeze damage 77% none, 22% light, 1% moderate, 0% heavy, 0% severe. Cotton planted 2%, 0% 2008, 1% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.2. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 66% adequate, 33% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 7% short, 73% adequate, 18% surplus. Winter wheat breaking dormancy 46%, 68% 2008, 89% avg. Spring wheat 2% planted, 11% 2008, 28% avg. Feed supplies 5% very short, 16% short, 72% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 76% adequate, 18% surplus. Range and pasture 4% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 42% good, 12% excellent. Calf deaths 3% below average, 80% average, 17% above average. Cattle moved to pasture 7% complete. Calving

63% complete. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 54% good, 10% excellent. Sheep & lamb deaths 5% below average, 85% average, 10% above average. Lambing 80% complete. Sheep condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, 11% excellent. Spring planting was hindered by weather conditions this week as cool temperatures and melting snow kept fields soggy and challenged livestock producers to keep newborns warm and dry. Spring wheat planting intentions are reportedly still in place, but may change quickly due to the delayed planting season.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 69% adequate, and 29% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 72% adequate, and 17% surplus. Wheat 52% jointed, 57% 2008, 75% avg.; 92% top dressed, 87% 2008, 94% avg.; 1% poor, 13% fair, 59% good, 27% excellent. Apples 93% budding or beyond, 73% 2008, 83% avg.; 53% blooming or beyond, 32% 2008, 52% avg.; 1% poor, 28% fair, 64% good, 7% excellent. Pastures 1% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, 11% excellent. Bountiful precipitation fell across the State last week, further hampering already slow fieldwork progress. Very similar conditions existed last year, but growers were able to catch-up with drier weather. Frost conditions occurred early last week with the full impact unknown at this time. Early reports indicated most areas avoided severe damage. Winter wheat trailed the normal development pace. The main field activity last week was applying fertilizer and burn-down herbicides.

TEXAS: Topsoil moisture was mostly very short to adequate across the state. Wheat condition was mostly very poor to poor. Oat condition was mostly very poor to poor. Corn condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Sorghum condition was mostly poor to fair statewide. Range and Pasture condition was mostly very poor to fair statewide. The northern part of the state received up to 3 inches of moisture while the rest of the state received little to no rainfall. Winter wheat was under stress in areas of the state that experienced freezing temperatures. Cotton field preparation took place in parts of the Plains; however, planting decisions were still undecided for many producers. Corn planting continued in South Central Texas. Corn was progressing well in South Texas as producers increased irrigation. Sorghum producers were planting in the Blacklands while planting was almost complete in South Texas. Sunflower and pumpkin field preparation took place in the Northern High Plains. Pecan growers were making a zinc spray in the Blacklands while pecans were budding. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued across the state. Pasture and range land remained dry across the state.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 5. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 24% short, 65% adequate, 10% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 100%, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 95% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 2% headed, condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, 17% excellent; freeze damage 80% none, 16% light, 4% moderate, 0% severe. Spring Wheat 38% planted, 50% 2008, 51% avg. Barley 40% planted, 54% 2008, 48% avg. Fall Barley freeze damage 73% none, 23% light, 4% moderate, 0% severe. Oats 21% planted, 27% 2008, 29% avg.; 4% emerged. Corn 0% planted. Cows Calved 74%, 75% 2008, 78% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 72% good, 8% excellent. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 83% good, 1% excellent Sheared On Farm 54%. Sheep Sheared On Range 33%. Ewes Lamb On Farm 72%, 76% 2008, 79% avg. Ewes Lamb On Range 21%, 20% 2008, 34% avg. The cold weather continues to prevail in parts of Utah. High winds and little moisture are drying-out the soil for crops and rangeland. Livestock conditions continue to do well. Box Elder reports scattered showers hit portions of the county during the week but winds blew hard in the west part of the county. Producers are still hoping for some warmer weather and spring rains to make

the crops and grass grow. Farmers continued planting spring wheat, spring barley, and oats and have begun planting spring wheat and safflower this week. Fruit tree blossom should start this week with apricots and early peaches the first trees to bloom. The spring planting season has been somewhat delayed due to wet and cool conditions. Onion producers are halfway done with plantings. Duchesne County reports recent mountain storms have helped with the shortage of irrigation water in county. Beaver County reports the weather is very cold, dry and windy. The cold weather is slowing down the spring green up and making the ground very dry. Box Elder reports cattle producers are beginning to brand and vaccinate calves. Most calves look to be in good condition. Sheep producers are beginning to lamb ewes on the range herds. Most producers have sheared the sheep in the last two weeks. Farm flocks have almost finished lambing.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 80% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 21% short, 74% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 11% planted; 11% last year; 18% 5yr avg. Tobacco plantbeds 100% seeded; 95% last year; 96% 5yr. avg.; condition 65% fair, 35% good. Summer potatoes 80% planted; 98% last year; 67% 5yr. avg.; condition 50% fair, 35% good, 15% excellent. Pasture 2% very poor, 8% poor, 41% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Livestock 3% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent. Hay Other 1% very poor, 5% poor, 38% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Hay Alfalfa 1% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Winter Wheat 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 13% excellent. Barley 1% poor, 25% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Greenhouse tobacco 15% fair, 75% good, 10% excellent. All Apples 66% fair, 34% good. Peaches 8% poor, 61% fair, 31% good. Grapes 20% fair, 80% good. Oats 13% fair, 86% good, 1% excellent. Corn planting continued to make progress this week, although planting was stalled in some areas where cool, wet weather delayed fieldwork. Cooler temperatures have also taken a toll on local strawberry crops and led many farmers to utilize irrigation and fungicides to protect the crop from frost damage. Throughout much of the state, small grains continue to develop on schedule, and wheat fields have benefitted from recent precipitation and Nitrogen applications. Other farm activities include field scouting of small grains, preparing for vegetable planting and transplanting, and spray down or harvesting of ryegrass fields.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 55% adequate, and 41% surplus. Excessive moisture in grain growing counties had delayed planting of all crops. Whitman County winter wheat kill estimates were slightly above average, between 15 percent and 20 percent. By the end of the week, moisture was plentiful with snow pack remaining on northern slopes and ponds had developed in low lying areas compounding the winter kill. Winter kill in Lincoln and Adams County was also worse than expected. In general, it was thought that large areas in these counties would not be reseeded, but reports indicate some farmers were trying to salvage the season and going back in with spring wheat. Walla Walla County reported winter wheat came through the winter in excellent shape and the grain crop looked very promising. Grant County reported fresh pea planting was still underway and irrigation water had already been turned on. Franklin County reported negligible potato and spring wheat emergence, due to cool weather. Christmas tree growers took advantage of nearly ideal conditions early in the week to apply herbicides and make fertilizer applications. Cranberry growers were concerned with cooler spring temperatures leading to lower production, similar to last year. In Skagit County, the 2009 tulip crop was beginning to bloom. Whatcom County reported blueberries and raspberries continued to be planted. In the Yakima Valley, apricots were in petal fall stage while peaches, nectarines and early cherry bloom had started. Apple and pear buds were in

pre-bloom and pear growers were applying sprays for pear psylla. Franklin County reported stone fruit trees were in bloom. In Skagit County, next years cabbage seed crop was cut. The crop was beginning to bolt or send shots forward for seed production. Range and pasture conditions 5% very poor, 15% poor, 49% fair, 29% good, 2% excellent. On the west side, Pacific County reported oyster and clam producers continued spring seed set and harvest. On the eastern side, pasture grass was greening up with all the rain and warmer temperatures. Klickitat County reported cattle were still on supplemental hay; spring calving season underway.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 10% short, 80% adequate and 6% surplus compared with 4% short, 85% adequate and 11% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting was 41%, 34% 2008, 33% 5-yr avg. Hay and roughage supplies were 2% very short, 10% short, 82% adequate and 6% surplus compared to 14% very short, 50% short and 36% adequate last year. Feed grain supplies were 2% very short, 8% short and 90% adequate compared to 5% very short, 24% short and 71% adequate last year. Corn 2% planted, 1% 2008, 3% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat conditions were 3% poor, 52% fair and 45% good. Oats 46% planted, 28% 2008, 16% 5-yr avg.; 7% emerged, 1% 2008, 1% 5-yr avg. Hay was reported 6% very poor, 12% poor, 55% fair, 26% good and 1% excellent. Apple conditions were 51% fair and 49% good. Peaches were 61% fair and 39% good. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 33% fair, 62% good and 4% excellent. Calving was 84% complete, compared to 78% last year. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 37% fair, 60% good and 2% excellent. Lambing was 89% complete, compared to 83% last year. Farming activities included preparing cattle for spring turn out to pasture, planting oats and corn, fence maintenance, calving, lambing, feeding livestock, and preparing fields for spring planting.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 16% short, 70% adequate, and 10% surplus. Temperatures were 2 to 3 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 47 to 52 degrees across the state. Lows averaged from 26 to 33 degrees for the week. Precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches in Green Bay, LaCrosse, and Milwaukee to 0.07 inches in Eau Claire and Madison. Oats planted was 10 percent complete, while spring tillage was 6 percent complete. The past week was dry with cool conditions. Cooler temperatures slowed alfalfa and winter wheat development, and also delayed frost from coming out of the ground in many areas.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 1.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 77% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 35% short, 55% adequate, 3% surplus. Barley 41% planted, 23% previous week, 54% 2008, 58% avg.; 2% emerged, 2% previous week, 4% 2008, 10% average. Oats 19% planted, 2% previous week, 12% 2008, 19% avg. Spring Wheat 13% planted, 0% previous week, 0% 2008, 13% avg. Sugarbeets 0% planted. Winter wheat condition 45% fair, 52% good, 3% excellent. Spring calves born 66%, 56% previous week. Farm flock 66% ewes lambing, 59% previous week. Farm flock 63% sheep shorn, 58% previous week. Range flock 21% ewes lambing, 20% previous week. Range flock 41% sheep shorn, 41% previous week. Calf losses 26% light, 66% normal, 8% heavy. Lamb losses 27% light, 67% normal, 6% heavy. Livestock condition 1% poor, 22% fair, 74% good, 3% excellent. Range and pasture conditions 2% very poor, 13% poor, 39% fair, 37% good, 9% excellent. Stock water supplies 7% short, 87% adequate, 6% surplus. Producers were waiting for the land to dry. Some ground has been fertilized. The moisture was aiding in crop progress. Activities preparing to plant small grain crop, calving, lambing, feeding livestock.

April 9 ENSO Update

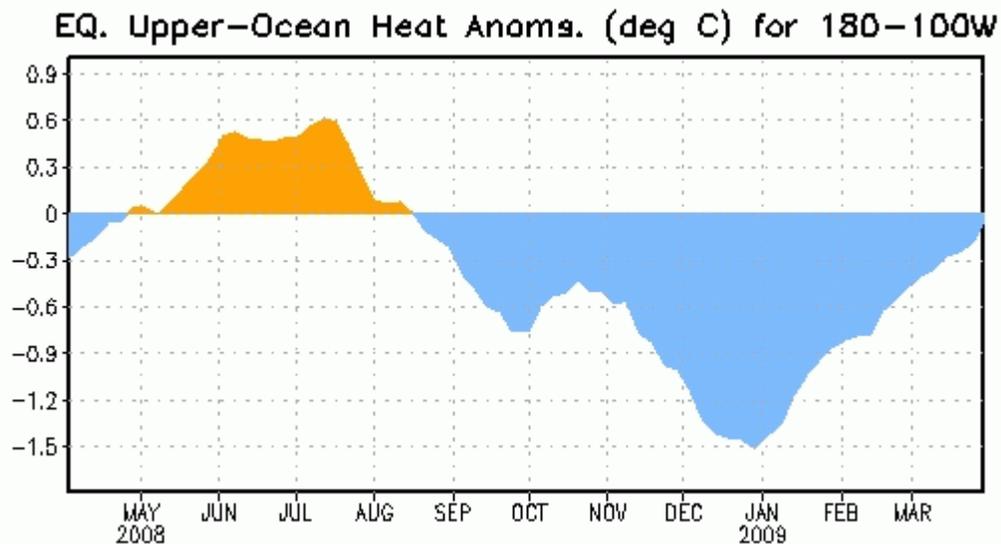


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N - 5°S , 180° - 100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

Synopsis: A transition to ENSO-neutral conditions is expected during April 2009.

Atmospheric and oceanic conditions during March 2009 continued to reflect weak La Niña conditions. The monthly sea surface temperatures (SST) remain below-average across parts of the east-central and eastern Pacific Ocean. The Niño-3.4 SST index value persisted near -0.5°C during the month. Negative subsurface oceanic heat content anomalies (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean, Fig. 1) weakened further across the eastern half of the equatorial Pacific Ocean. At thermocline depth, positive temperature anomalies in the western and central Pacific expanded eastward, while negative temperature anomalies became confined to the far eastern Pacific. Convection remained suppressed near the Date Line, and enhanced across Indonesia, but weakened during the later part of the month due to Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) activity. Enhanced low-level easterly winds and upper-level westerly winds also decreased across the equatorial Pacific Ocean. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies are consistent with a weakening La Niña.

A majority of model forecasts for the Niño-3.4 region show that once ENSO-neutral conditions are reached, it will continue through the remainder of 2009. Several models indicate La Niña will continue through March-May 2009. Based on current observations, recent trends, and model forecasts, a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions is expected during April 2009.

Over the equatorial Pacific Ocean, La Niña-like impacts are expected to linger during April-June 2009, including above-

average precipitation over Indonesia, and below-average precipitation over the central Pacific. Over the United States, La Niña impacts are strongest during the Northern Hemisphere winter and typically weaken during the spring. During December 2008-February 2009, tropical precipitation anomalies reflected La Niña, characterized by a westward retraction of deep tropical convection towards Indonesia, suppressed precipitation centered on the Date Line, and enhanced rainfall over northeastern South America. In the United States, La Niña was associated with drier-than-average conditions across the southern tier of states (extending into California and the mid-Atlantic), and wetter-than-average conditions over the Ohio/Tennessee Valleys and northern Intermountain West.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 7 May 2009. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

April 5-11, 2009

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Unseasonably warm, dry weather in most of Ukraine and Belarus spurred widespread greening of winter grains and accelerated spring grain planting.

EUROPE: Sunny, warm conditions over central and eastern Europe contrasted with unsettled, cool weather in southwestern growing areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers maintained favorable topsoil moisture over the western half of the region, while locally heavy rain in southern Iran increased irrigation reserves for winter grains.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Heavy rain benefited heading to filling winter grains in eastern wheat districts.

AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers caused local delays in summer crop harvesting.

EAST ASIA: Warm weather aided crop development

throughout China, while showers were confined to areas south of the Yangtze River.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers prevailed in oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, while scattered rainfall occurred elsewhere in the region.

SOUTH ASIA: Strong thunderstorms hampered wheat harvesting in northern India.

ARGENTINA: Warmth and dryness returned to central Argentina, spurring grain and oilseed harvesting and hastening maturation of second-crop soybeans.

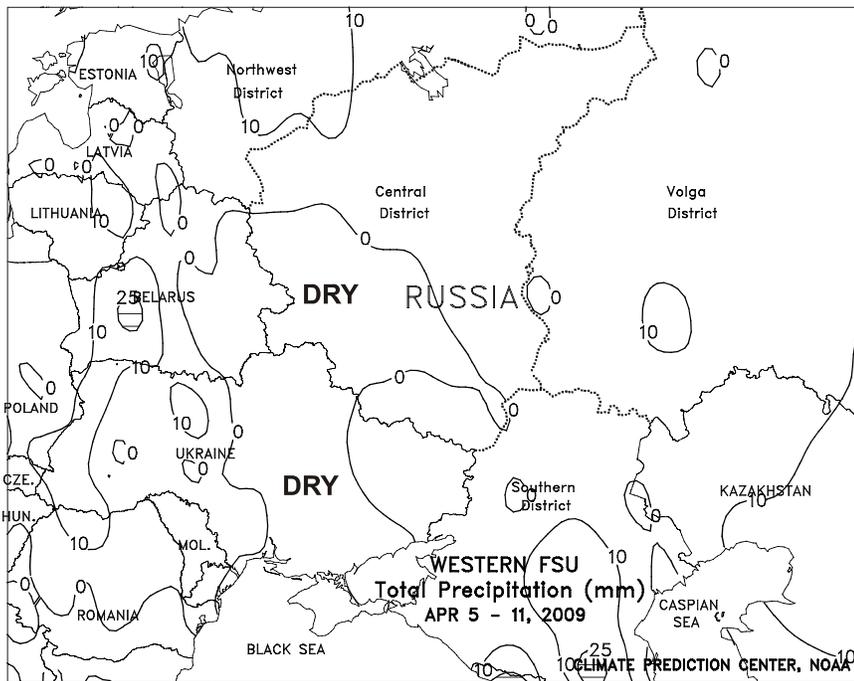
BRAZIL: Showers benefited immature corn in Parana, but other locations in southern Brazil remained unseasonably dry.

SOUTH AFRICA: Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather promoted rapid dry down and early harvesting of corn and other summer crops.



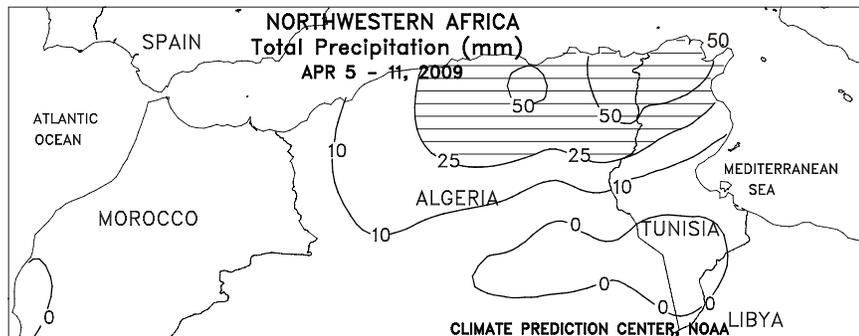
EUROPE

Sunny, warm conditions over central and eastern crop districts contrasted with unsettled weather in southwestern Europe. A strong area of high pressure maintained mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (3-9 degrees C above normal) from southeastern England and northern France into eastern Europe, promoting small grain and sugarbeet planting and accelerating winter crop development. The warmer weather also ushered winter wheat and rapeseed out of dormancy in northeastern Poland and the Baltic States. Despite generally favorable continent-wide conditions for winter crops, recent dryness has reduced soil moisture for wheat, barley, and rapeseed over northern Germany. Meanwhile, a slow-moving storm generated moderate to heavy showers (20-60 mm) in northeastern Spain and western portions of England and France, increasing soil moisture for summer crop germination and establishment. Showers were lighter (2-15 mm) in central Spain, where drier-than-normal weather since early February has reduced reservoir levels and increased irrigation requirements for heading winter wheat.



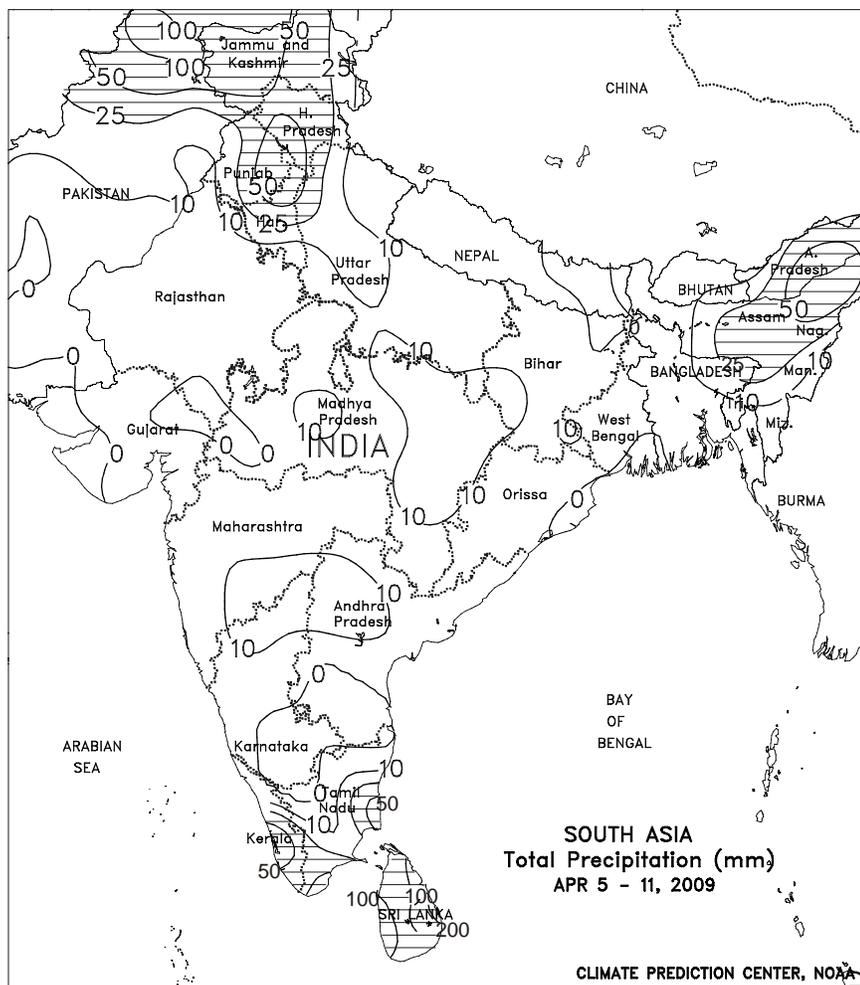
FSU-WESTERN

Unseasonably warm, dry weather continued to prevail over most of Ukraine and Belarus, spurring widespread greening of winter grains and allowing spring grain planting to accelerate. Winter grains likely advanced into the jointing stage of development in crop areas adjacent to the Black Sea coast. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 6 degrees C above normal in Belarus and the western two-thirds of Ukraine, raising soil temperatures for spring grain emergence. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in extreme eastern Ukraine. Early-week temperatures in Ukraine and western Belarus reached or exceeded 19 degrees C. Meanwhile, a cold front pushed southward over the eastern half of the region during the week, ushering in much colder air to Russia and extreme eastern Ukraine. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal in Russia, slowing further melting of the remaining snow pack across northernmost areas and greening of winter grains in the south. Furthermore, winter grains remained dormant across northern Russia (Central and Volga Districts). In southern Russia and extreme eastern Ukraine, early-week maximum temperatures in the range of 15 to 20 degrees C fell into the single digits (degrees C) as the week progressed. Light, if any precipitation was observed across most of Russia. The exception was in the southeastern portion of the Southern District, where rain turned to locally heavy snow (10-25 mm of liquid equivalent) in association with the passage of the cold front on April 9.



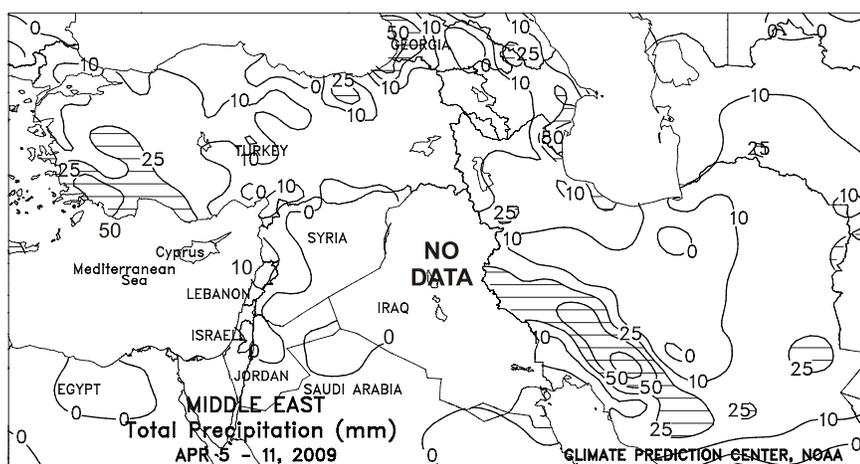
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Heavy rain over the eastern half of the region contrasted with mostly dry weather in western crop areas. A slow-moving Mediterranean storm system produced widespread, locally heavy showers (10-130 mm) from central Algeria into northern Tunisia, boosting soil moisture for jointing to filling winter wheat. Mostly sunny weather prevailed over western crop areas, accelerating winter crop development; despite recent dryness, Morocco's filling winter wheat has benefited from record-setting rainfall during the 2008-09 growing season.



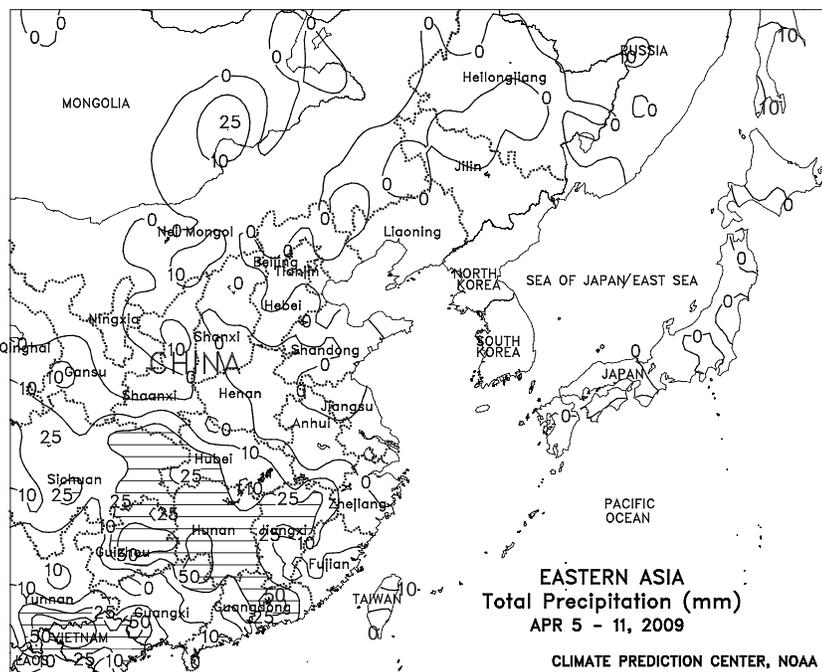
SOUTH ASIA

Unsettled weather returned to northern- and southern-most portions of the subcontinent, while dry weather prevailed over much of central India. A strong upper-air disturbance triggered showers and thunderstorms (10-60 mm, locally more) over India's primary wheat-growing areas (Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh), hampering harvesting and likely causing localized lodging and hail damage. Meanwhile, seasonal showers (10-70 mm) continued over northeastern India, providing additional soil moisture for rice. Up to 100 mm of rain fell in southern India, although the heaviest rain occurred outside of primary crop areas; consequently, winter rice and groundnut harvesting proceeded with only minimal delays. Mostly dry weather (less than 5 mm) prevailed in Rajasthan, promoting late rapeseed harvesting. In Pakistan, showers (10-25 mm) slowed winter crop harvesting in northern growing areas, while heavy rain and mountain snow (25-110 mm liquid equivalent) provided a late-season boost to mountain snowpacks and irrigation reserves.



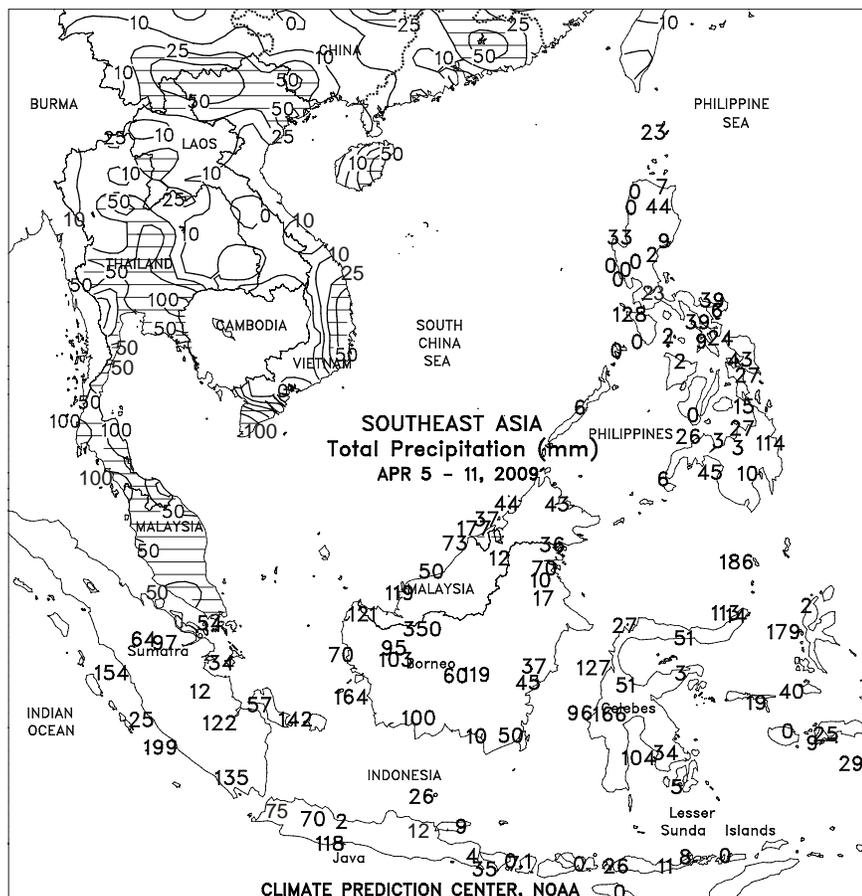
MIDDLE EAST

Showers continued across most of the region, with locally heavy rain falling over southern-most crop districts. In Turkey, an early-week disturbance produced moderate to heavy showers (10-80 mm), maintaining favorable soil moisture reserves for vegetative to heading winter grains. Drier weather (less than 5 mm) lingered in Syria and Lebanon, reducing soil moisture for flowering to filling winter wheat and barley. In contrast, a series of storms produced widespread rain over much of Iran, with another round of heavy precipitation (25-135 mm) in southern portions of the country increasing irrigation reserves for heading winter crops. Lighter, albeit still beneficial rainfall (5-25 mm) over northwestern Iran improved prospects for vegetative winter grains. Showers (10-24 mm) also benefited jointing to heading wheat and barley in eastern Iran.



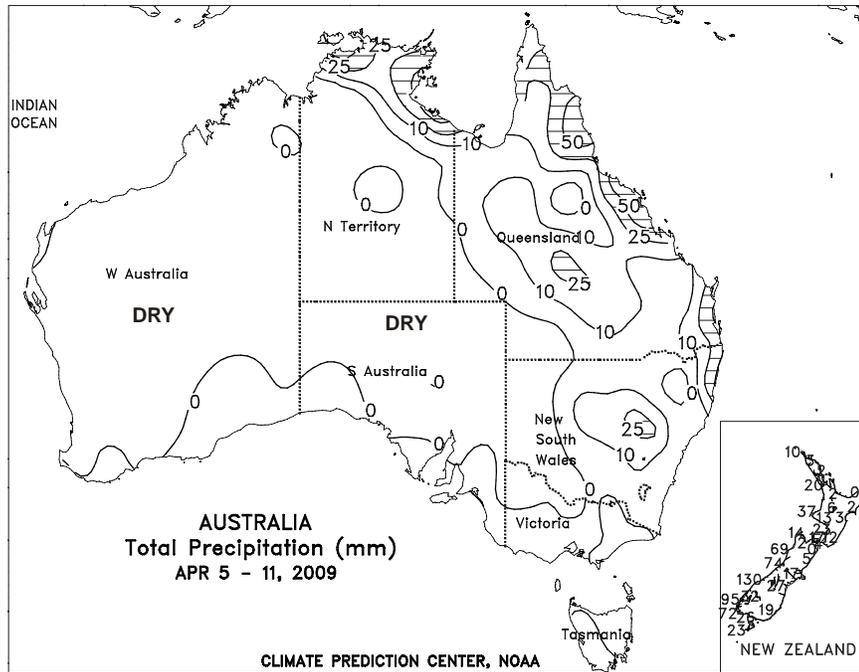
EAST ASIA

Warm, dry weather prevailed north of the Yangtze River in China, while showers and seasonable temperatures occurred to the south. On the North China Plain, a high pressure system brought dry weather to vegetative winter wheat, although soil moisture remained adequate through irrigation. At the same time, warm weather aided wheat development as the crop neared reproduction in the far southern growing areas of the North China Plain. Meanwhile, dry weather associated with the aforementioned high pressure system prevailed early in the week for reproductive winter rapeseed, but as with wheat, irrigation supplies remained adequate for the crop. By the end of the week, however, the high pressure shifted eastward allowing showers (10-50 mm) to move into the Sichuan Basin and Hubei, benefiting spring corn and rapeseed. Farther south, intermittent rainfall (10-50 mm) occurred throughout the week, maintaining beneficial soil moisture for early double-crop rice entering reproduction.



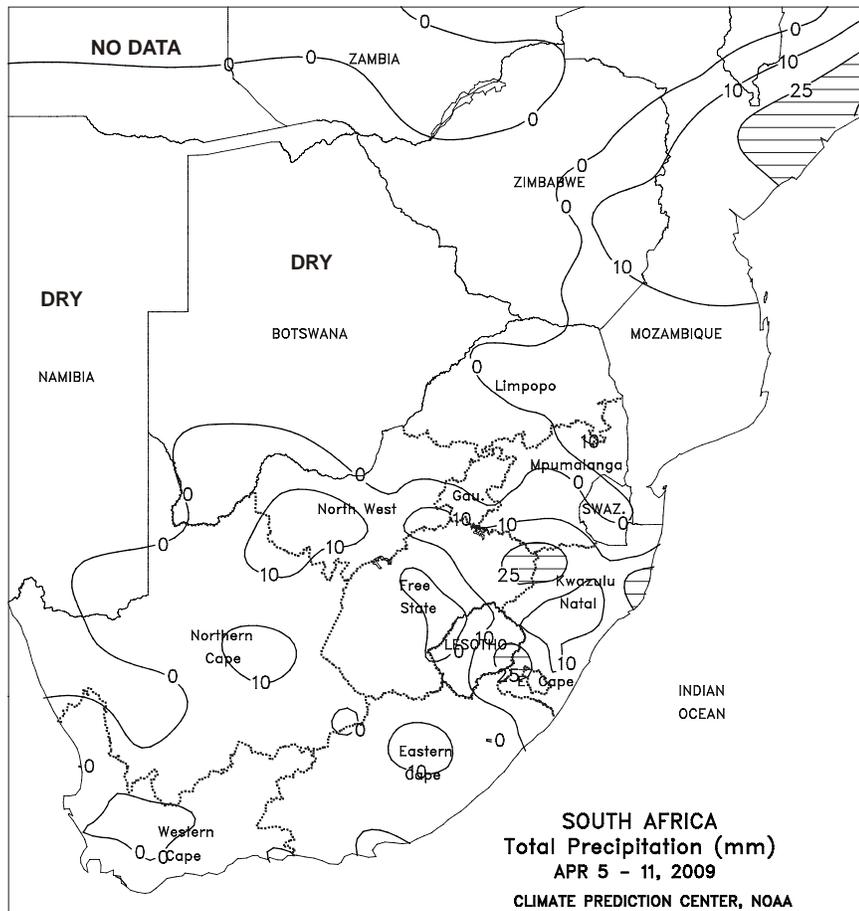
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Above-normal rainfall prevailed in Malaysia and Indonesia, providing beneficial moisture to oil palm but slowing harvest activities and causing localized flooding. Meanwhile in the Philippines, occasional showers (10-25 mm) during the week maintained favorable soil moisture for spring-sown corn and rice, while periodic dry weather aided harvest activities of winter-grown crops. In Vietnam, mostly dry weather in southern growing areas aided rice harvesting, while showers (10-25 mm) continued to favor winter-spring rice in the north. Unseasonably heavy rainfall (25-100 mm) provided a beneficial boost to soil moisture for corn across the Central Plain Region of Thailand. At the same time, lighter amounts (10-25 mm) prevailed elsewhere in Thailand, helping to condition soils for main-season rice that will be planted next month.



AUSTRALIA

Scattered showers continued across southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. The rain (5-25 mm or more) likely caused local delays in cotton and sorghum harvesting, but some areas were relatively dry (less than 5 mm), allowing fieldwork to progress with little interruption. Temperatures in major summer crop areas were generally seasonable, with maximum temperatures in the middle 20s to lower 30s degrees C.



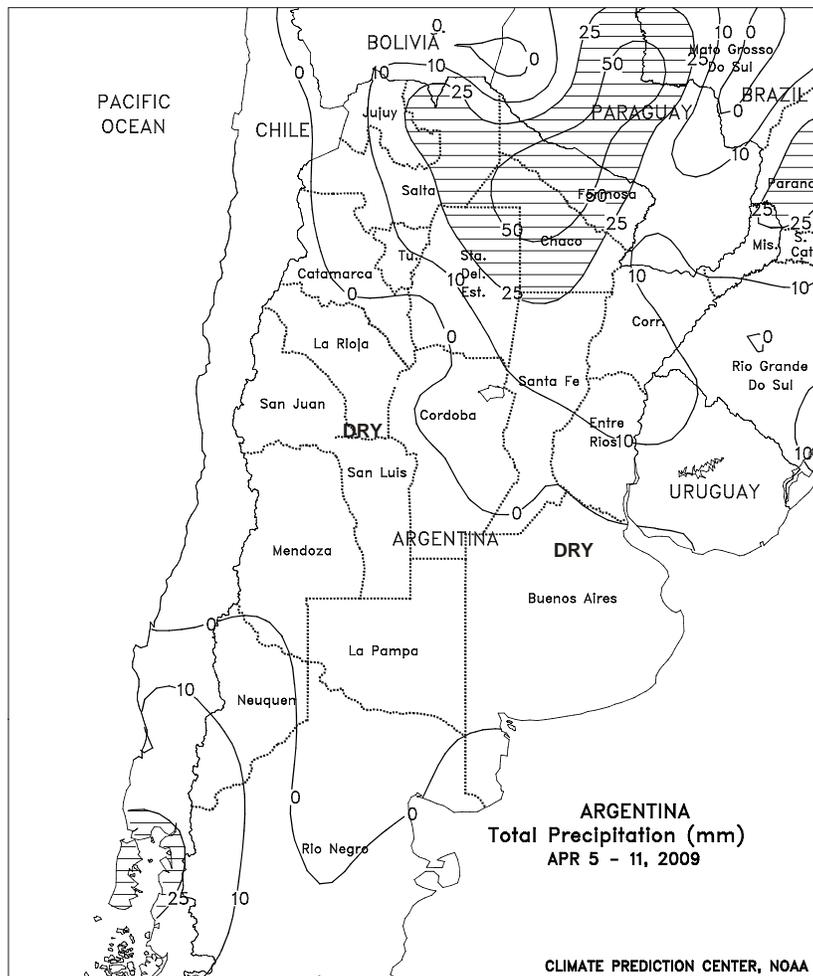
SOUTH AFRICA

Warmer-than-normal weather maintained generally favorable conditions for dry down and harvest of corn and other summer crops in the country's main production areas. Scattered showers (5-25 mm) spread across the corn belt at mid-week, boosting topsoil moisture for germination of winter grains but having little if any impact on maturing summer crops. Corn belt temperatures averaged about 1 degree C above normal, with highs reaching the middle and upper 20 degrees C nearly every day. Seasonably higher temperatures (highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) prevailed in KwaZulu-Natal, which also experienced scattered, generally light (5-25 mm) showers. Dry, warmer-than-normal weather (highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C in the traditionally warmer areas) aided maturation and harvesting of summer crops in the Cape Provinces.



BRAZIL

In Parana, rain (10-25 mm or more) benefited immature, second-crop (safrinha) corn after several weeks of unseasonable warmth and dryness. The rain extended into nearby areas of Santa Catarina and Sao Paulo, but drier conditions persisted in other farming areas of southern Brazil, including Rio Grande do Sul. The dryness, which was accompanied by above-normal temperatures (highs consistently reaching the lower 30s degrees C), aided soybean harvesting but further reduced moisture for the region's immature corn. Additional moisture would also be welcome for establishment of winter wheat, which is typically planted in most areas in April and May. Warmer- than-normal weather was also recorded in Sao Paulo's western sugarcane and citrus areas, although heavier showers (greater than 25 mm) continued in the east; harvesting typically begins in May. Farther north, moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) continued from northern growing area of Mato Grosso eastward through Minas Gerais, although amounts were generally lower than last week. The moisture was overall welcome for immature row crops and helped to provide long-term moisture for coffee, sugarcane, and other forms of agriculture, but soybean harvesting delays were reportedly occurring. Rainfall increased from the previous week over the northeastern interior, with accumulations exceeding 50 mm benefiting immature crops throughout the cotton and soybean areas of western Bahia and Tocantins.



ARGENTINA

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather covered central Argentina, following a brief period of locally heavy showers. By week's end, highs reached the lower and middle 30s degrees C in most areas, fostering dry down and harvesting of early-planted summer grains and oilseeds and hastening maturation of second-crop soybeans and other later-planted crops. According to Argentina's ministry of agriculture (SAGPyA), corn and soybean harvesting had been advancing more rapidly than last year prior to the heavy rain of April 4. Light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) swept through Argentina's northern farming areas on April 5, bringing limited relief from dryness to immature soybeans and possibly causing localized delays in the cotton harvest. As in central Argentina, however, temperatures rose to above-normal levels (3-5 degrees C above normal, with highs reaching the middle and upper 30s degrees C) after the rain, raising evaporation rates and helping to dry down maturing cotton.

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