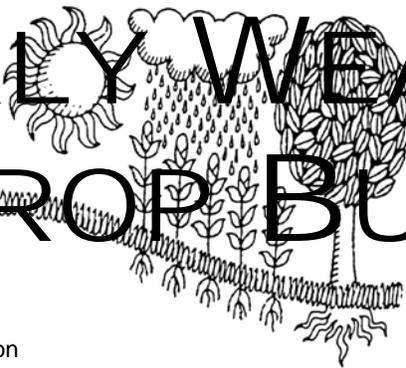
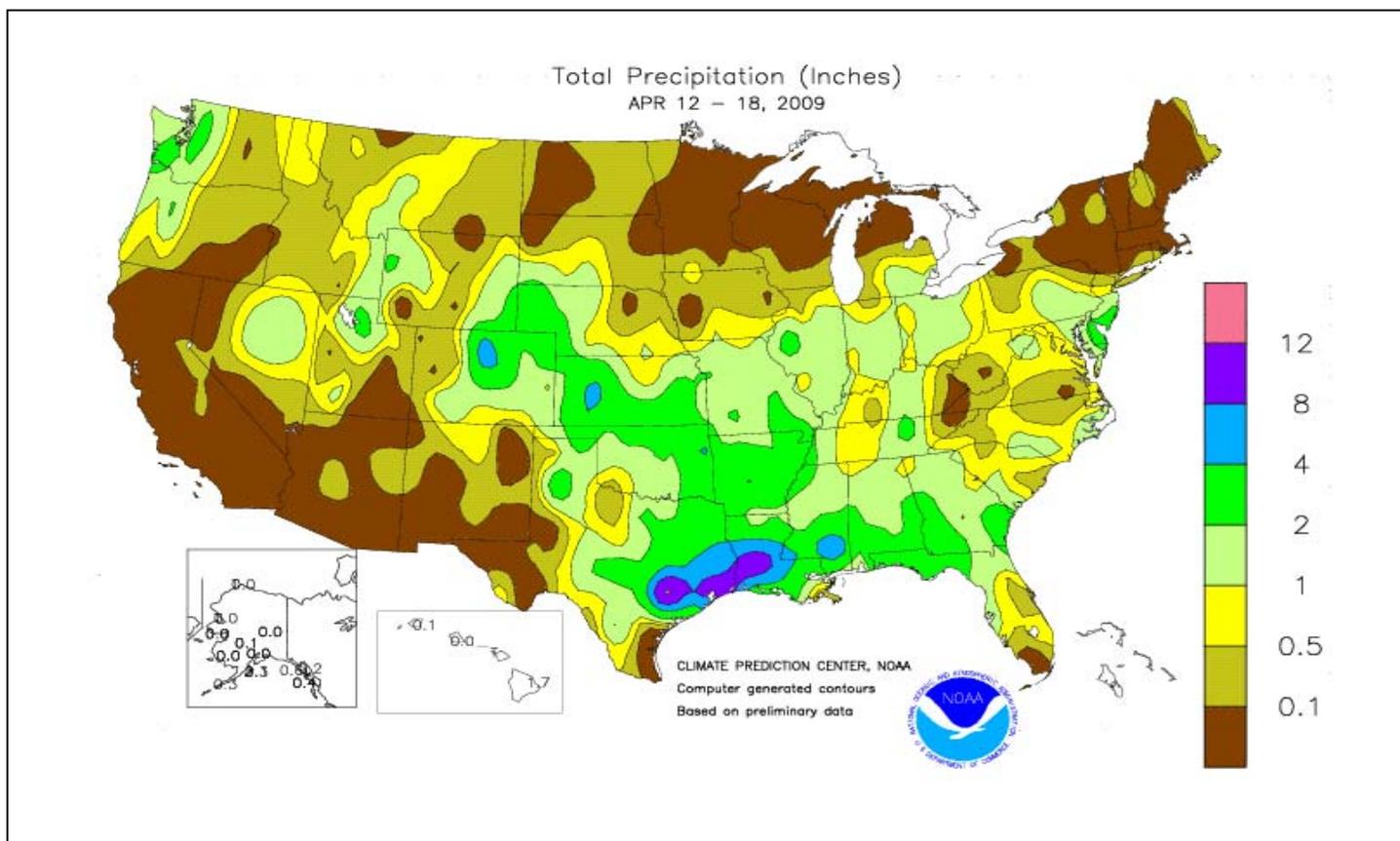


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 12-18, 2009

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Two more rounds of heavy rain soaked the **South**, curtailing fieldwork and causing additional lowland flooding. As much as 4 to 10 inches of rain drenched the **western and central Gulf Coast regions**, but only light showers dampened **Florida's** parched peninsula. Farther north, significant rain (at least an inch) also fell across the **southern and eastern Corn Belt**,

(Continued on page 9)

Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States.....	2
Crop Moisture Maps.....	4
Palmer Drought Maps.....	5
April 14 Drought Monitor & Record Reports Map.....	6
Soil Temperature & Pan Evaporation Maps.....	7
Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps.....	8
Temperature Departure Map.....	9
Growing Degree Day Maps.....	10
Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office.....	11
National Weather Data for Selected Cities.....	12
National Agricultural Summary & U.S. Crop Production Highlights	15
Crop Progress and Condition Tables.....	16
State Agricultural Summaries.....	18
International Weather and Crop Summary & March Temperature/Precipitation Maps	25
Subscription Information.....	44

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

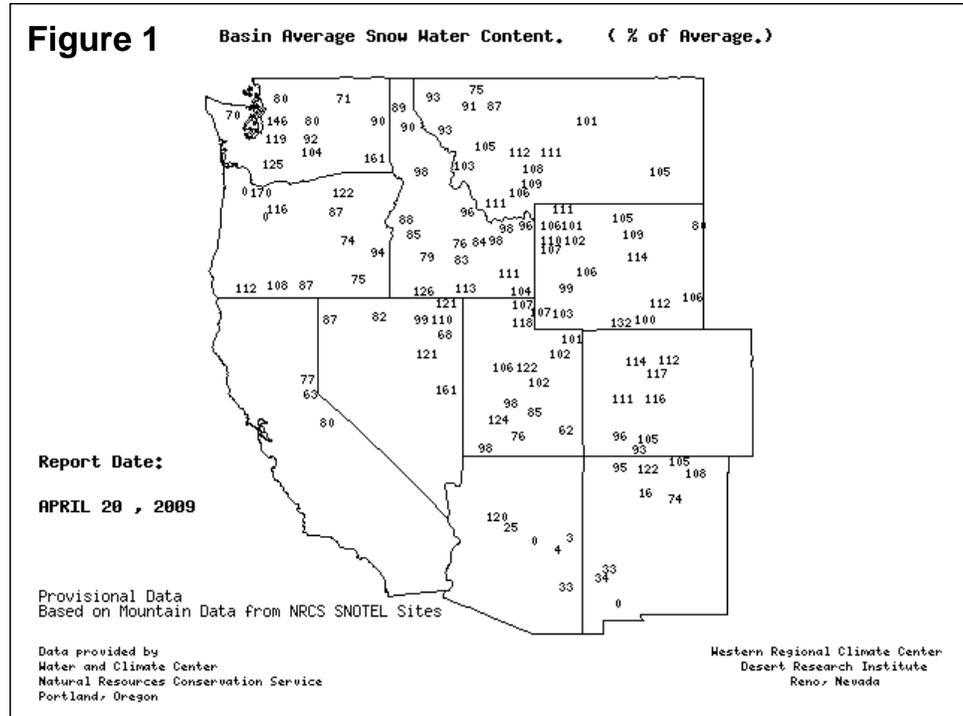
April 1 is near the time of peak snow pack in the northern half of the West. At that time, much of the Pacific Northwest was reporting near- to above-normal snow packs, consistent with La Niña. Elsewhere, the northern and central Rockies had near-normal snow packs, while below-normal snow packs existed in the upper Columbia River basin, the southern Rockies, California, and Arizona. In Arizona, snow packs typically peak during February. March increases in snow packs were observed in the Pacific Northwest, California, and much of Alaska.

Since October 1, precipitation has been much heavier than expected in the lower Colorado River basin, the upper Snake River basin, and the northern and central Rockies. Relative dryness has occurred over much of California, southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and the southeastern half of Alaska.

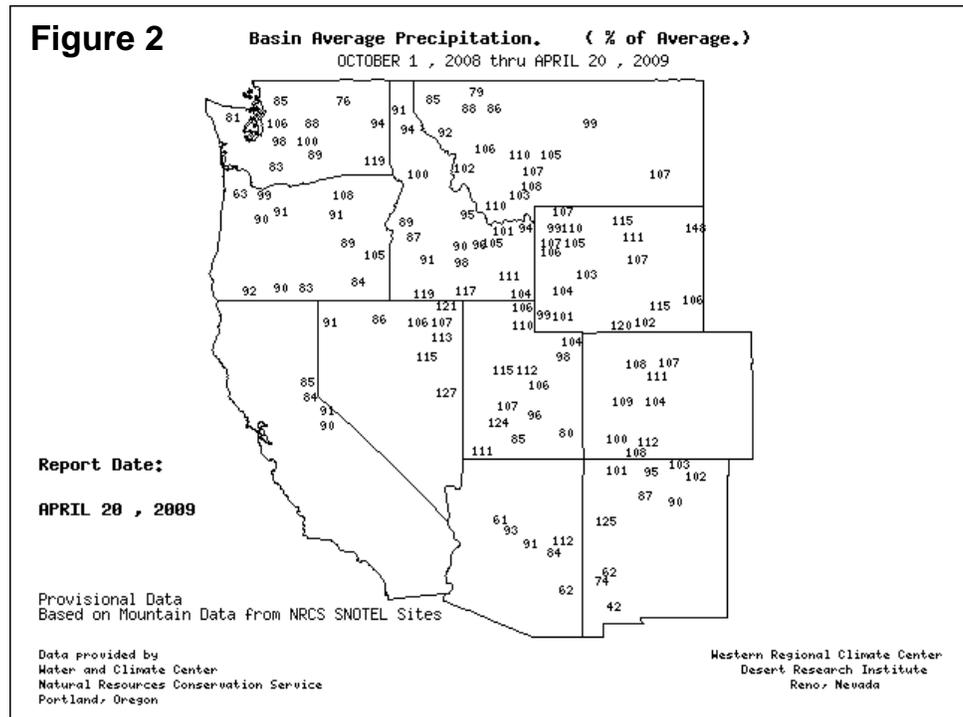
Snowpack and Precipitation

By April 20, 2009, the snow water content map reflected significant variability. Near- to above-average water content over much of the Rockies and Intermountain West contrasted with below-average values in California, the Southwest, and parts of the Pacific Northwest (figure 1). During March, however, snow packs increased in the much of California, the Pacific Northwest, and the northern Rockies, but decreased in the Great Basin, southern Rockies, and Arizona.

SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation



The Wyoming Rockies experienced several winter-like snow storms and by mid-April reported near-average snow packs.

Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2008 - April 20, 2009) was mostly above normal, as expected for La Niña, across the northern half of the West, excluding western portions of Washington and Oregon and a few basins across the nation's northern tier (figure 2). However, an unexpected moisture surplus was also noted in the Colorado Rockies and parts of the Southwest. Much drier conditions prevailed elsewhere in the West, including southern portions of Arizona and New Mexico.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

As of April 1, streamflows were projected to be near normal or slightly above normal over much of the Pacific Northwest, the northern and central Rockies, and the Four Corners region (figure 3). Since the previous forecast, increases were noted across the nation's northern tier—especially in Idaho and Montana.

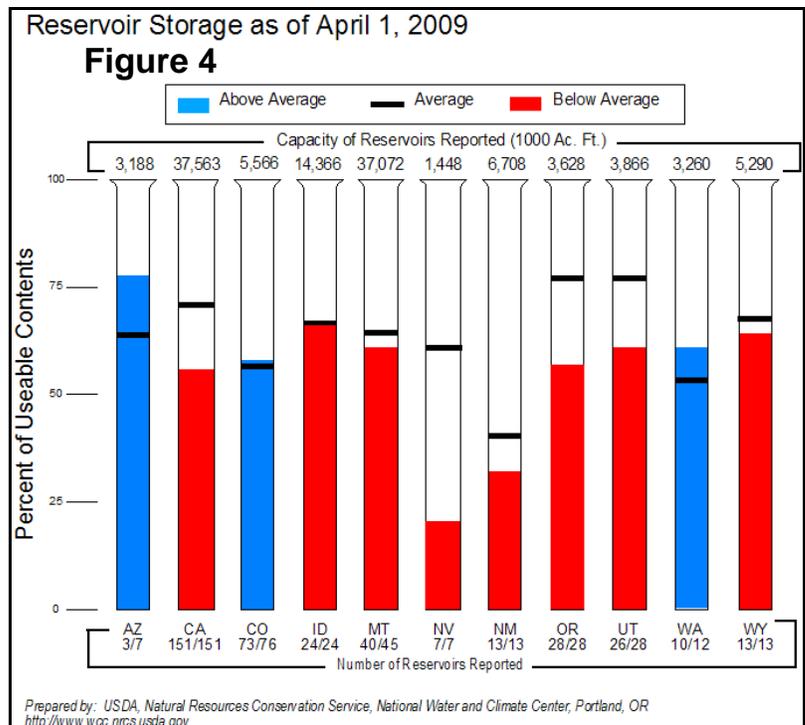
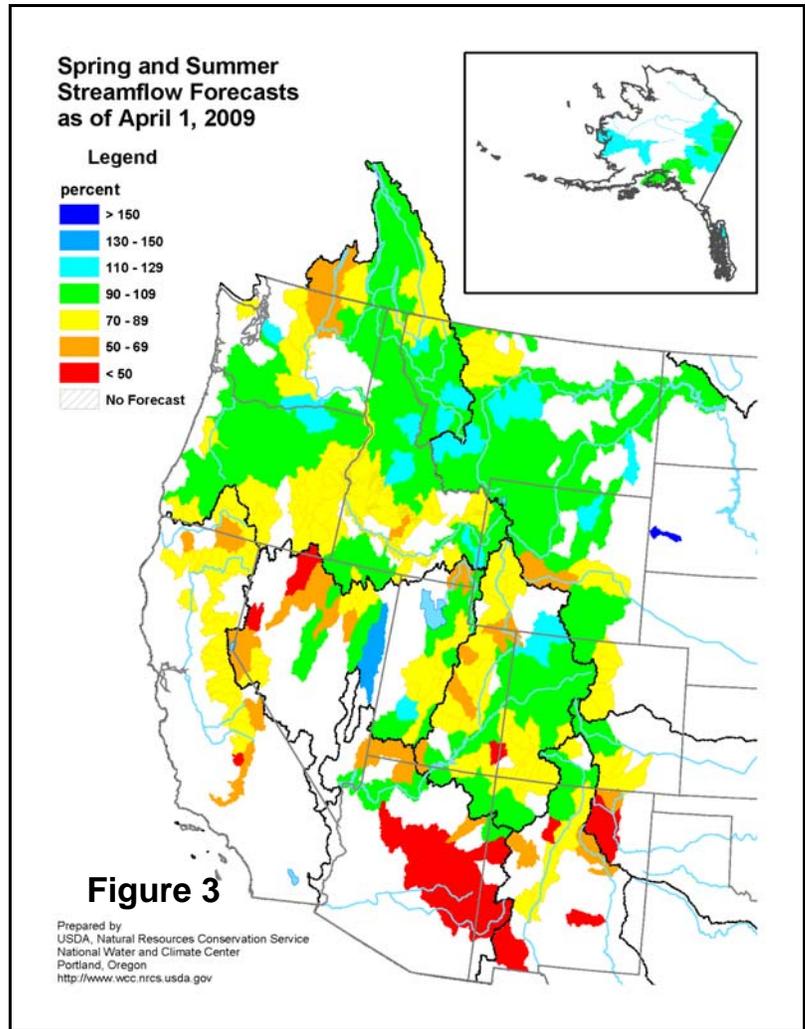
Reservoir Storage

On April 1, storage as a percent of average was lowest in Nevada and highest in Arizona (figure 4). Significantly below-normal storage was also noted in California, Oregon, and Utah.

For More Information

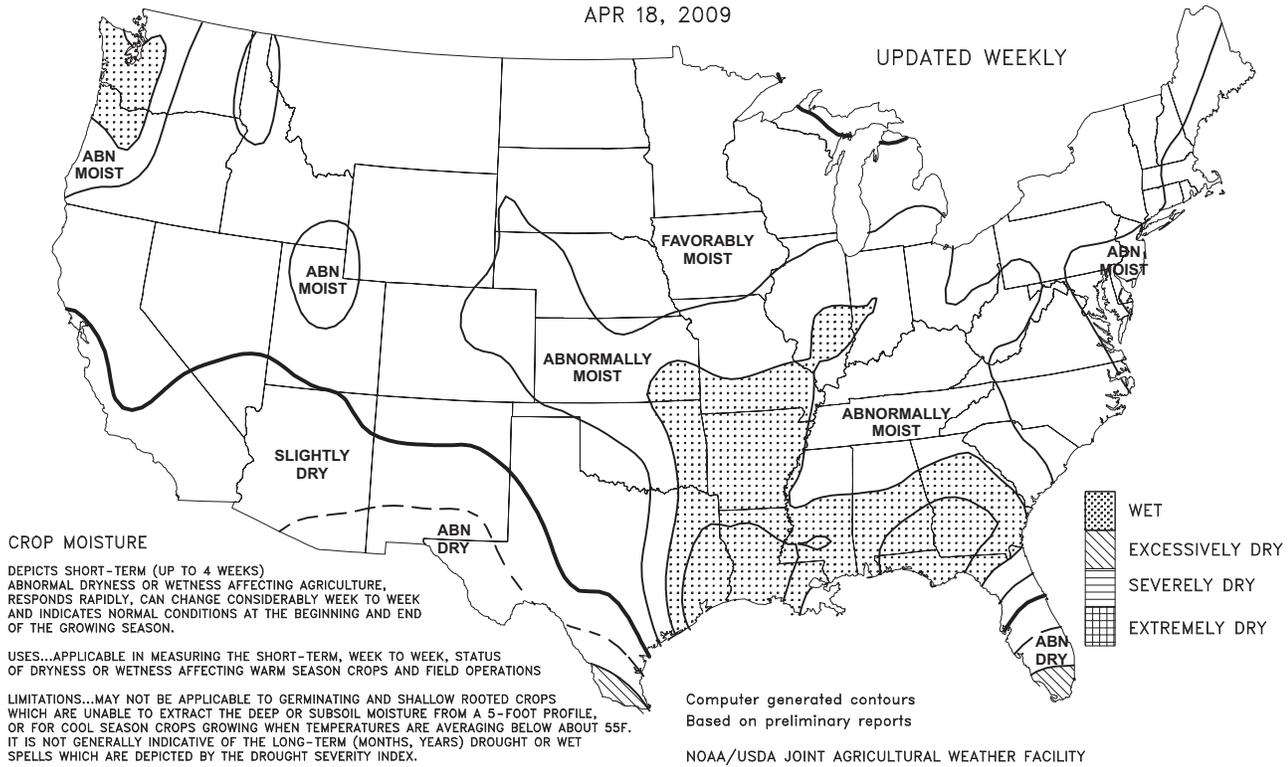
The National Water and Climate Center homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit:

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



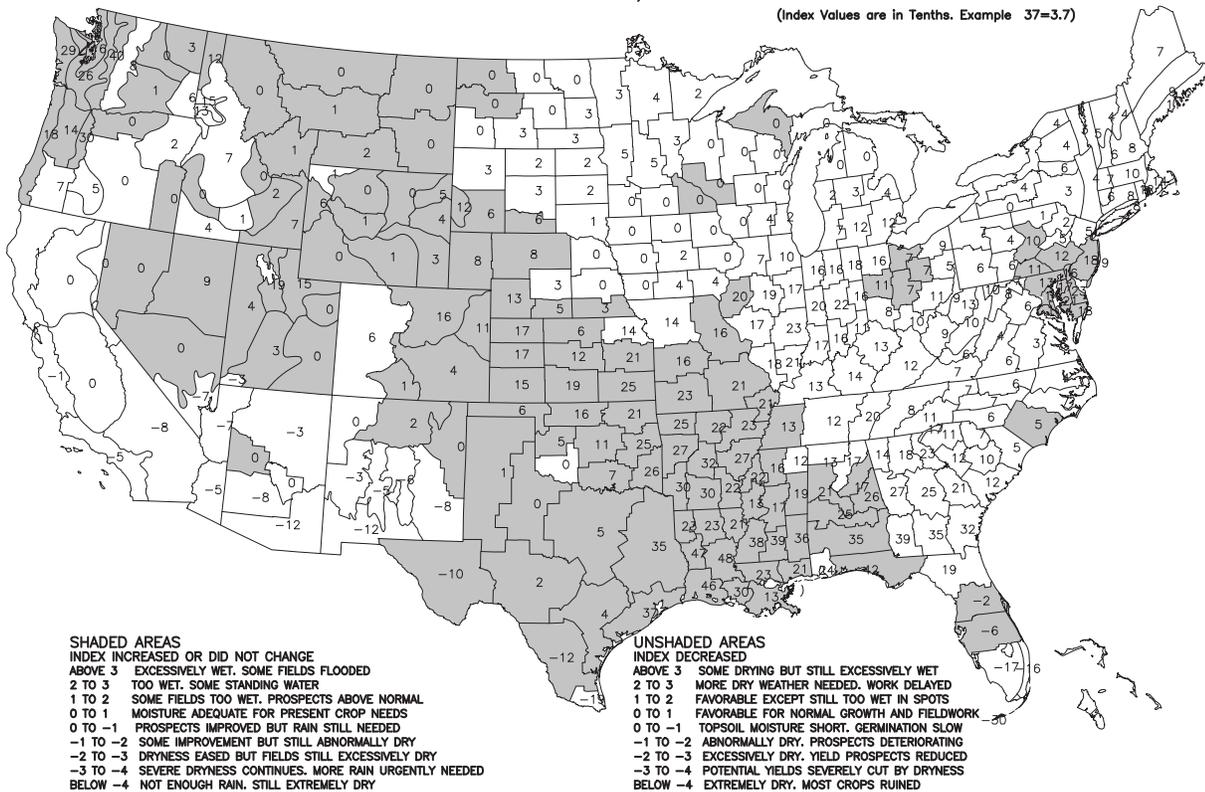
Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
APR 18, 2009

UPDATED WEEKLY



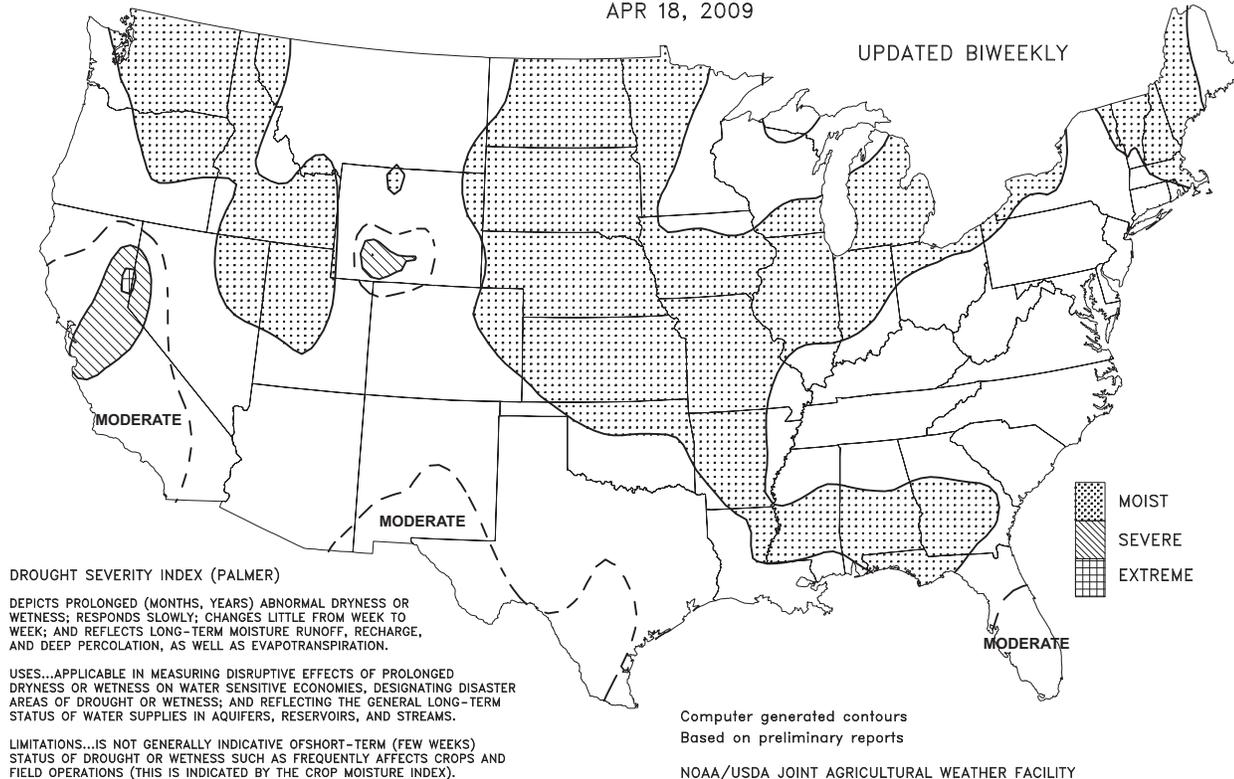
Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
APR 18, 2009

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



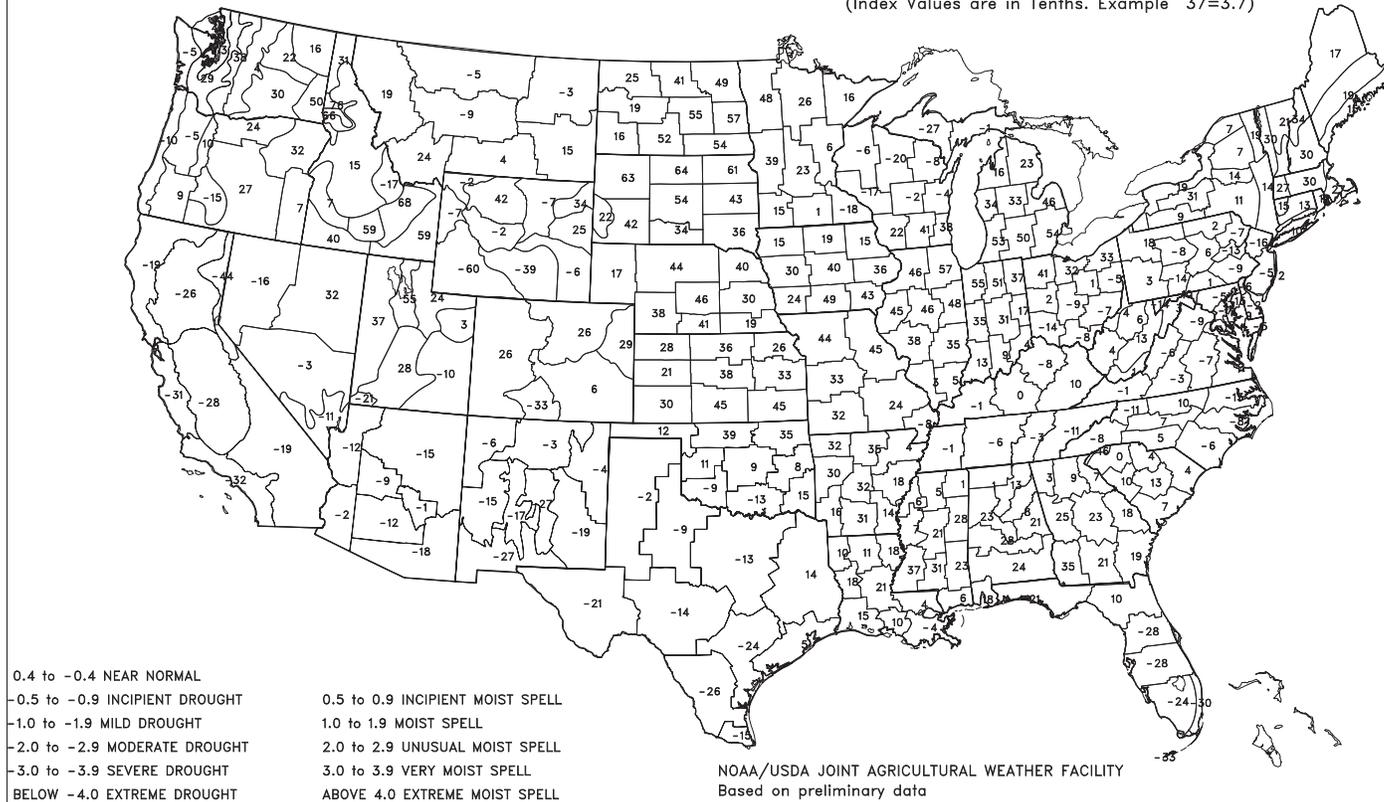
DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
APR 18, 2009

UPDATED BIWEEKLY



Drought Severity Index by Division
APR 18, 2009
(Long Term Palmer)

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

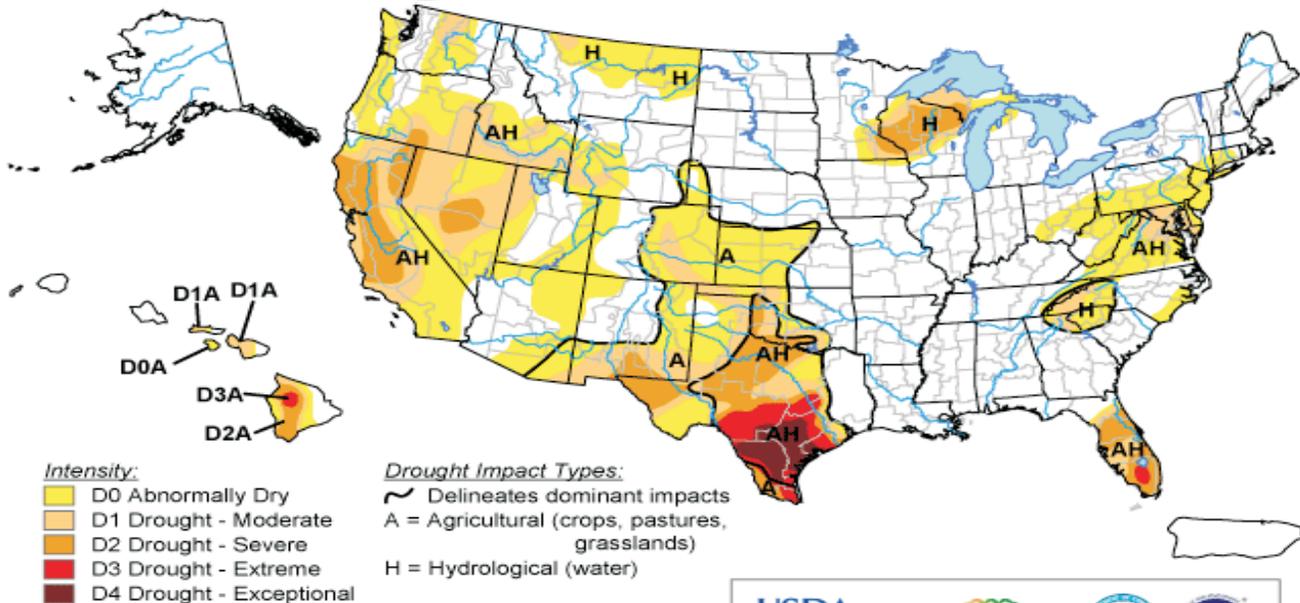


- 0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
- 0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
- 1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
- 2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
- 3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
- BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT
- 0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
- 1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
- 2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
- 3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
- ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data

U.S. Drought Monitor

April 14, 2009
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



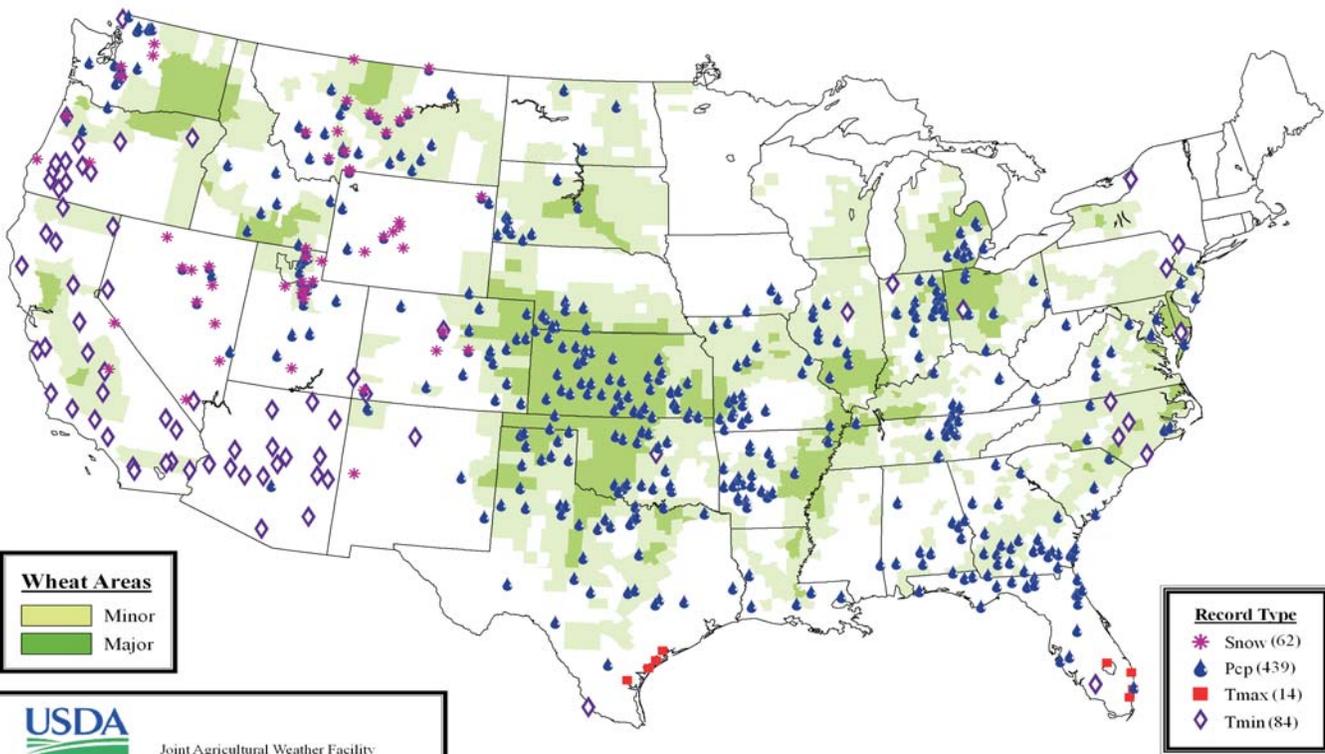
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

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



Released Thursday, April 16, 2009
Author: Richard Heim, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP) April 12-18, 2009

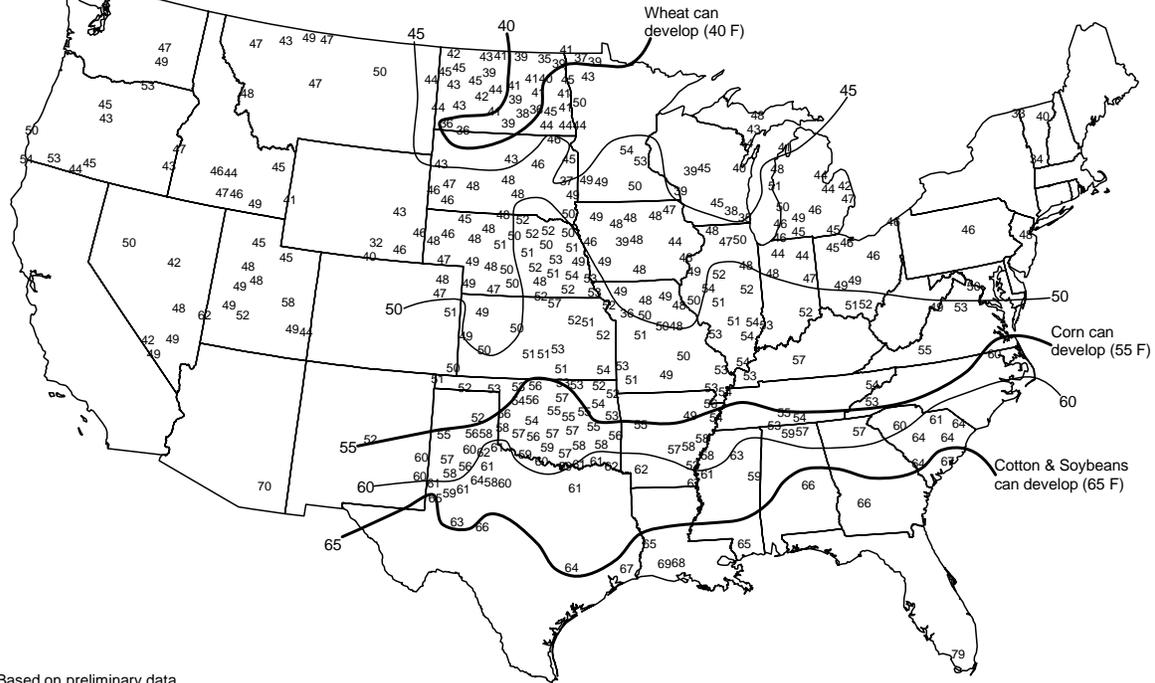


Joint Agricultural Weather Facility
World Agricultural Outlook Board

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

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

April 12 - 18, 2009



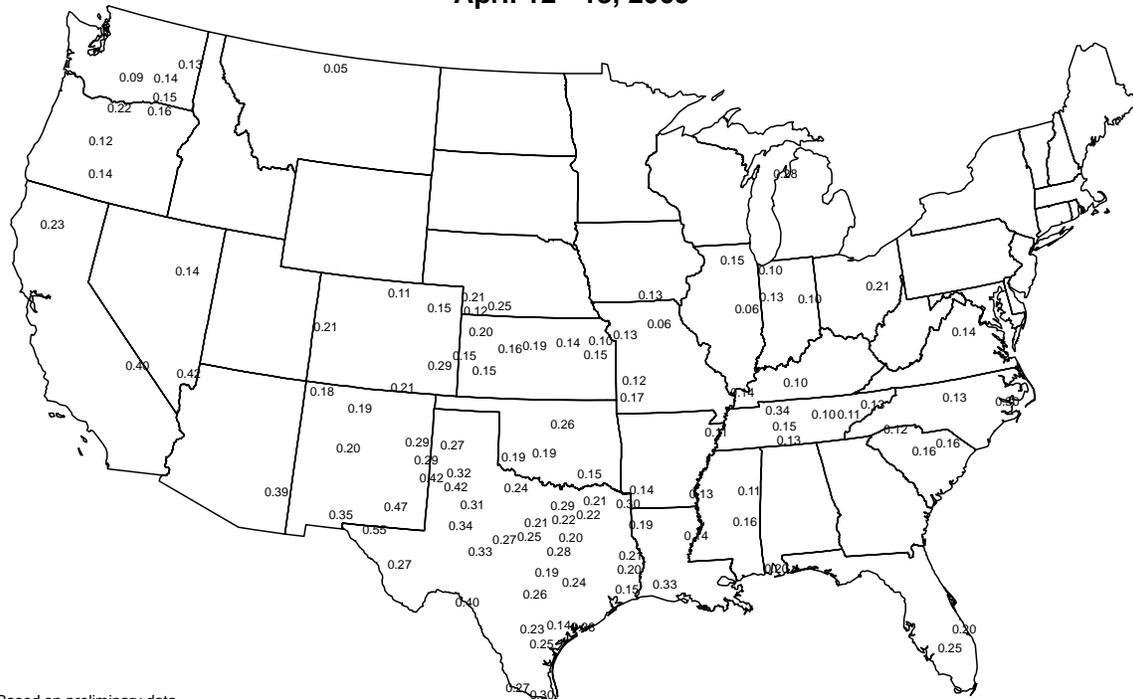
Based on preliminary data

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.

Average Pan Evaporation (inches)

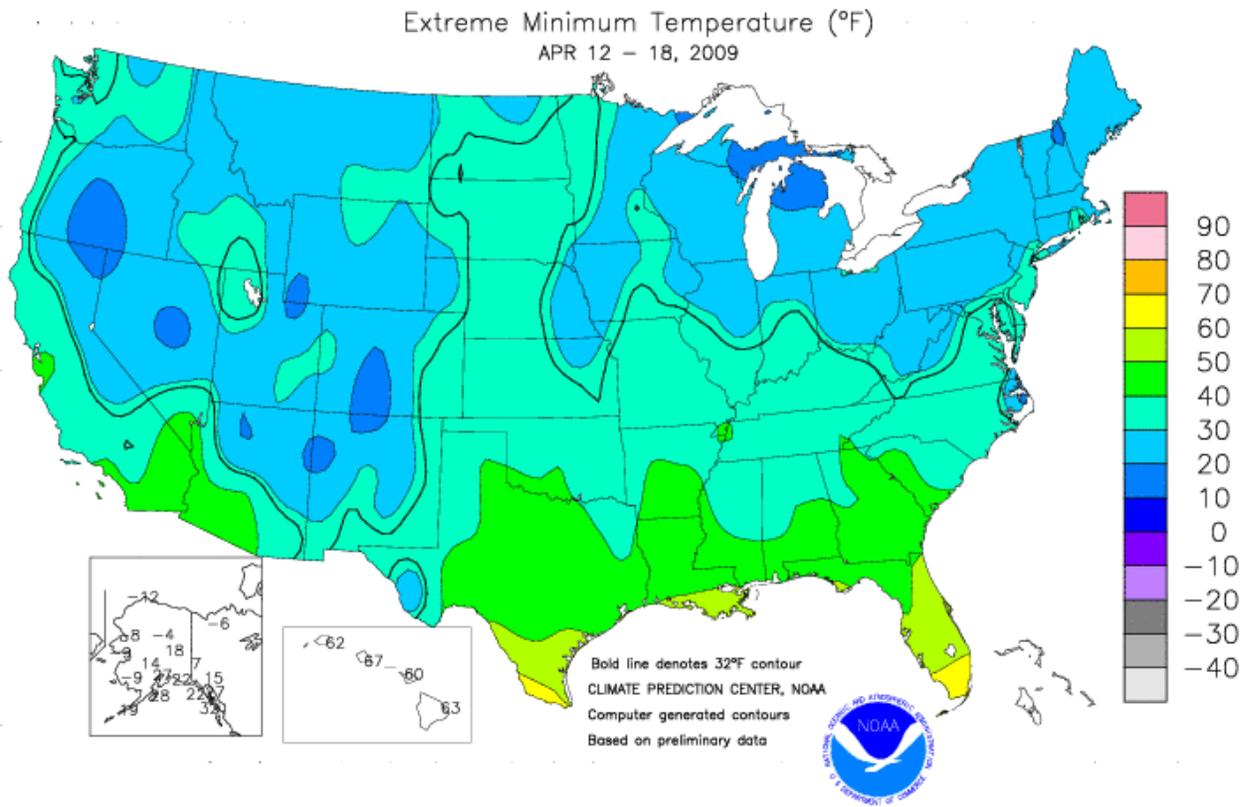
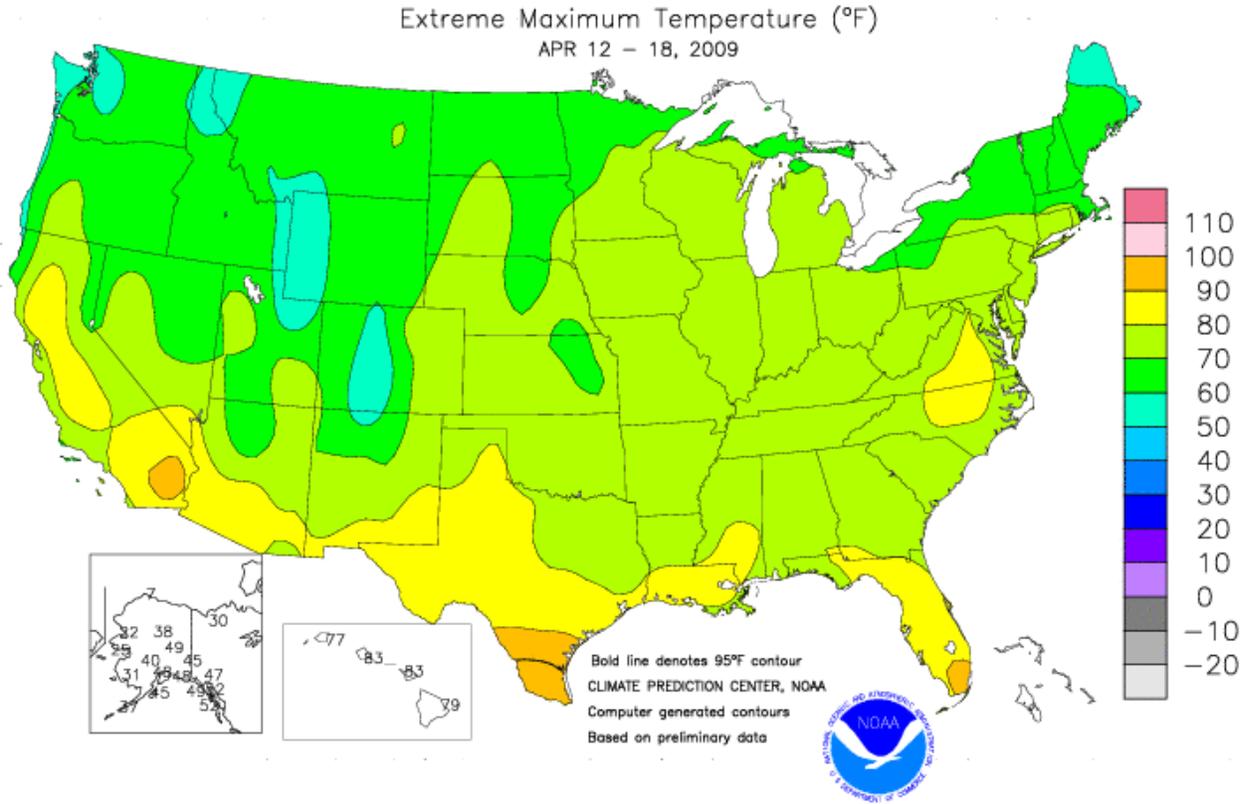
April 12 - 18, 2009



Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

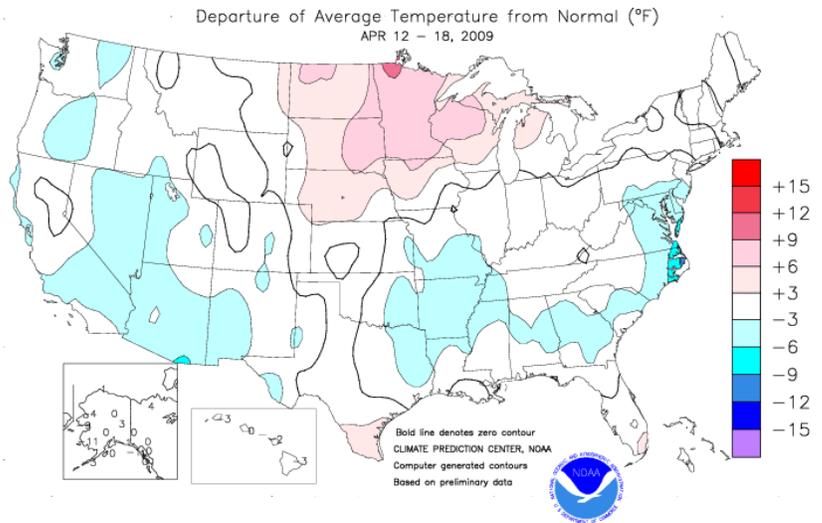


(Continued from front cover)

further delaying the onset of most spring fieldwork. In contrast, mild, mostly dry weather permitted some initial corn planting and other early-season fieldwork across the **upper Midwest**. Meanwhile, wet weather slowed fieldwork but provided widespread drought relief on the **central and southern Plains**. Only light rain fell in the **Dakotas**, but major lowland flooding persisted in several areas, including the **Red and James River basins**. Elsewhere, heavy snow blanketed parts of the **Great Basin, Intermountain West**, and **central Rockies**, while cool weather prevailed for much of the week across the remainder of the **West**. Toward week's end, however, much warmer weather arrived in the **Pacific Coast States** and the **Desert Southwest**, promoting fieldwork and crop development. Prior to the arrival of warm weather in the **Northwest**, chilly conditions peaked from April 14-16. As needed, **Northwestern** producers used freeze-protection measures and monitored blooming fruits and other temperature-sensitive crops for signs of injury.

Early in the week, torrential rainfall lingered across the **Deep South**, where **Hattiesburg, MS** (5.30 inches) netted a daily-record total for April 12. Early-week wetness also affected the **Mid-South** and the **lower Midwest**, resulting in record amounts for April 12 in location such as **Fort Smith, AR** (1.60 inches), and **Joplin, MO** (1.21 inches). The following day, record amounts for April 13 included 2.82 inches in **Pensacola, FL**, and 2.30 inches in **Alma, GA**. Since the beginning of the **Southern** wet spell on March 24, rainfall (through April 18) has totaled 14.73 inches in **Alma** and 13.51 inches in **Hattiesburg**. Meanwhile, a new storm arriving in the **Northwest** produced daily-record totals for April 12 in **Olympia** (1.05 inches) and **Seattle, WA** (0.83 inch). Between storms, hot weather across **southern Texas** resulted in daily-record highs in **Corpus Christi** (93°F on April 12) and **Harlingen** (100°F on April 13). On April 14, highs reached or exceeded the 90-degree mark in **Florida** locations such as **Miami** (91°F) and **West Palm Beach** (90°F). In contrast, **Northeastern** daily-record lows for April 13 included 18°F in **Watertown, NY**, and 24°F in **Allentown, PA**.

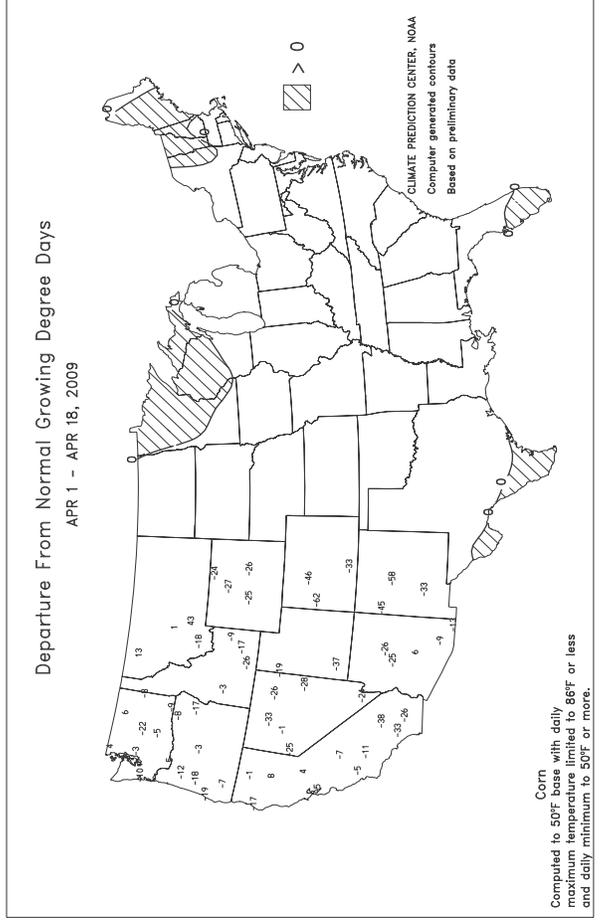
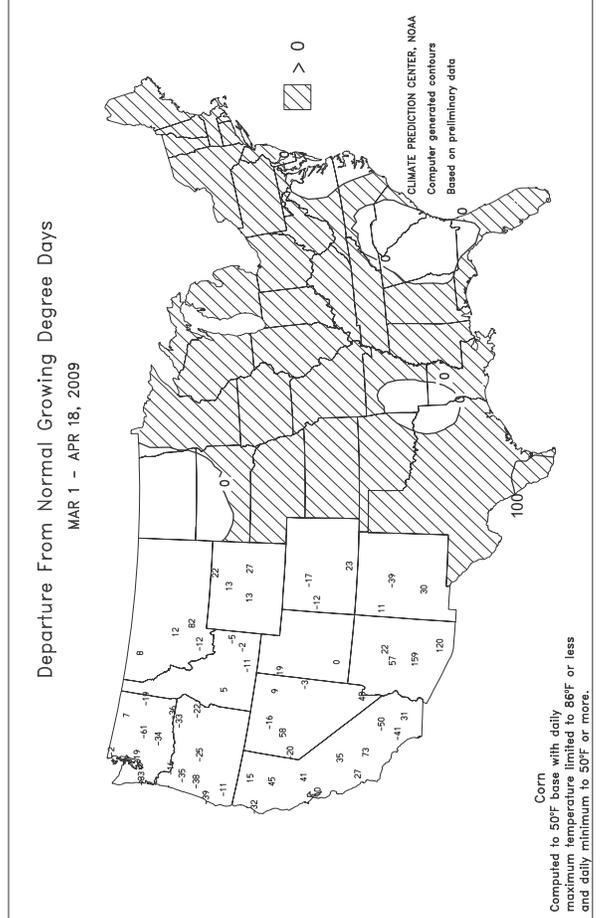
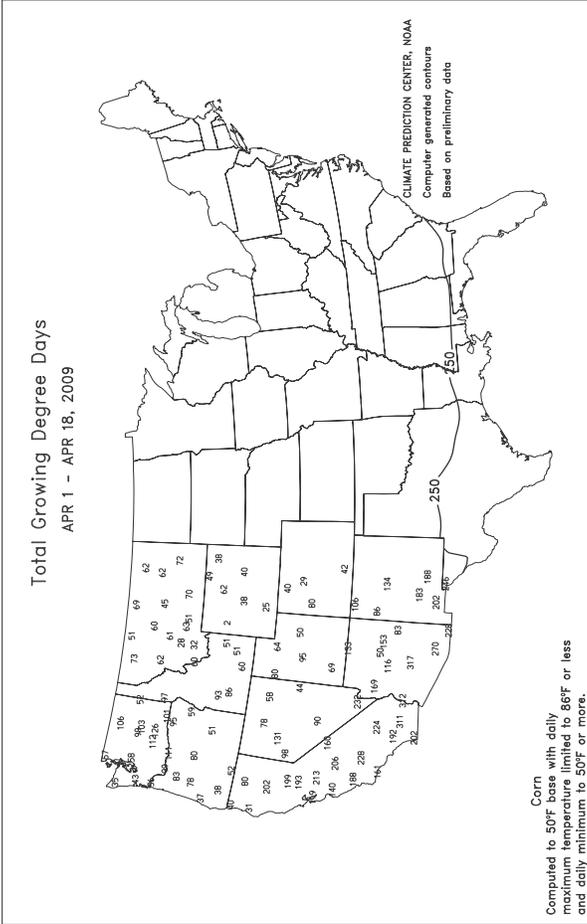
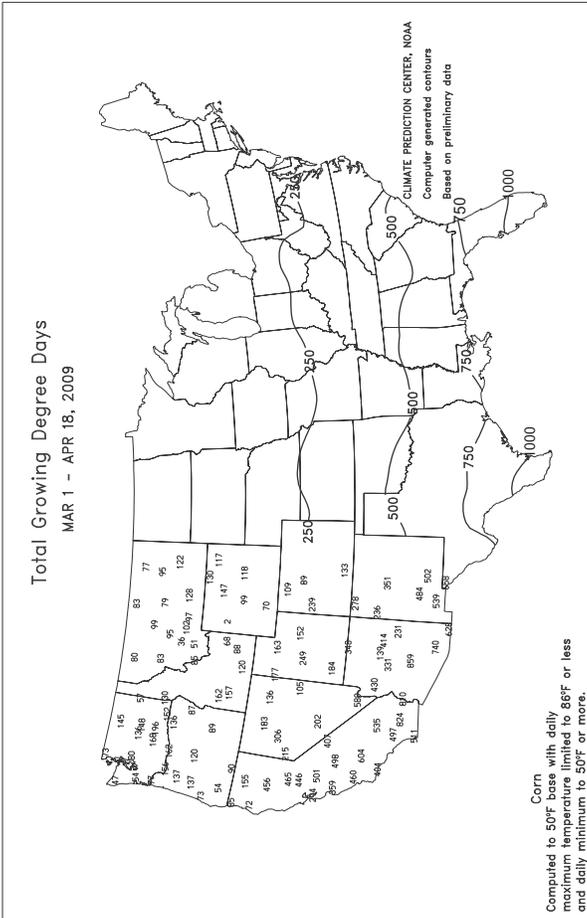
At mid-week, the **Western** storm dumped heavy precipitation across the **Intermountain region** and contributed to low temperatures in the **Pacific Coast States**. April 14-16 snowfall totaled 8.3 inches in **Elko, NV**, including a daily-record sum (7.2 inches) on the 15th. In **Utah's Wasatch Range**, April 14-16 snowfall totaled 39 inches at both **Alta (Collins)**, elevation 9,662 feet, and **Brighton Crest**, elevation 9,500 feet. On the storm's southern fringe, April 15 wind gusts in **Arizona** were clocked to 72 m.p.h. in **Show Low** and 63 m.p.h. in **Winslow**. Farther west, daily-record lows in **California** on April 15 included 27°F in **Sandberg**, 31°F in **Redding**, and 33°F in **San Luis Obispo**. The following day, **Western** records for April 16 dipped to 13°F at **Bryce Canyon Airport, UT**; 19°F in **Montague, CA**; and 28°F in **Sedona, AZ**. Elsewhere in **Arizona**, **Flagstaff** (15°F) posted a daily-record low for April 17. In contrast, **Midwestern** temperatures soared in advance of the storm's arrival, with **La Crosse, WI** (72°F), and **Rochester, MN** (71°F), exceeding the 70-degree mark for the first time since November 4. **La Crosse** received its first measurable precipitation of the month on April 18 (0.03 inch), ending a 17-day dry spell and its longest spring dry



spell since 2004. **La Crosse** also experienced its driest January 1 - April 15 period (2.89 inches, or 50 percent of normal) since 1958, when only 2.51 inches fell. Farther northwest, however, river crests at a few locations in the **north-central U.S.** were higher than those observed in late March. For example, the **James River at Lamoure, ND**, crested 3.44 feet above flood stage on April 15, edging the March 27 high-water mark (2.52 feet above flood stage) and the May 1969 former standard (2.20 feet). Farther downstream, the **James River at Columbia, SD**, climbed 6.61 feet above flood stage on April 20, nipping the March 26 record (6.56 feet above flood stage) and the April 1997 former high-water mark (5.63 feet).

Late in the week, heavy rain erupted across the **central and southern Plains** and the **western Gulf Coast region**. **Denver, CO**, received 2.45 inches of precipitation (and 2.6 inches of snow) from April 16-18, but nearby **Evergreen, CO**, was blanketed by 22.4 inches of snow. **Alliance, NE**, collected 2.74 inches of rain from April 15-18, aided by daily-record totals on April 16 and 17 (1.11 and 1.08 inches, respectively). Other daily-record amounts included 1.09 inches (on April 16) in **Lubbock, TX**, and 1.44 inches (on April 17) in **Dodge City, KS**. Extremely heavy rain developed over **eastern Texas**, where record-setting totals for April 18 included 4.70 inches in **Beaumont-Port Arthur** and 5.15 inches at **Houston's Hobby Airport**. Nearly half (2.52 inches) of **Houston's** rain fell in a 35-minute period, and nearby 24-hour totals on April 17-18 exceeded 10 inches at a few locations near **League City, TX**.

Cold weather (more than 10°F below normal in a few locations) in **western Alaska** contrasted with near-normal temperatures across the remainder of the state. On April 12, **St. Paul Island** (0°F) posted a daily-record low. Meanwhile, precipitation was mostly confined to **southern Alaska**, where **Kodiak's** weekly total reached 3.39 inches (including 4.0 inches of snow). Farther south, cool, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii**. During the first 18 days of April, temperatures averaged 3°F below normal at both **Lihue, Kauai**, and **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. In fact, **Lihue** last experienced an above-normal daily average temperature on February 13, and during an ongoing, 9-week (February 15 - April 18) cool spell had normal daily readings only on March 22, 25, and April 3.



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 18, 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	71	48	76	41	59	-2	1.57	0.52	1.20	8.79	97	20.14	108	83	40	0	0	3	1
HUNTSVILLE	69	47	75	35	58	-2	0.66	-0.34	0.40	8.79	92	16.40	82	83	63	0	0	3	0
MOBILE	74	54	76	43	64	-1	1.36	0.25	1.36	14.06	136	21.41	101	84	52	0	0	1	1
MONTGOMERY	74	49	80	42	61	-2	1.79	0.79	1.78	13.07	143	18.62	95	88	45	0	0	2	1
AK ANCHORAGE	43	30	48	27	37	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.14	123	2.58	110	77	61	0	6	0	0
BARROW	5	-7	7	-12	-1	2	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.22	200	0.93	266	91	78	0	7	1	0
FAIRBANKS	43	23	49	18	33	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.09	311	2.20	173	75	53	0	7	0	0
JUNEAU	49	31	52	27	40	0	0.20	-0.46	0.15	4.91	95	18.08	129	91	70	0	6	2	0
KODIAK	40	33	45	28	37	0	3.34	2.10	1.21	10.77	129	21.81	98	90	81	0	2	7	3
NOME	20	-2	25	-9	9	-9	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.47	155	4.05	155	82	74	0	7	0	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	54	25	63	15	39	-3	0.09	-0.20	0.09	0.52	15	2.73	33	88	27	0	5	1	0
PHOENIX	79	55	88	46	67	-2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.19	15	1.66	58	50	22	0	0	0	0
PRESCOTT	62	35	71	28	49	0	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.45	19	2.26	39	78	21	0	3	0	0
TUCSON	76	46	83	38	61	-4	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.54	57	1.78	63	46	22	0	0	2	0
AR FORT SMITH	66	48	71	38	57	-3	2.27	1.41	1.60	6.38	104	11.71	106	87	54	0	0	3	2
LITTLE ROCK	66	49	76	41	58	-3	2.63	1.36	1.58	8.10	100	12.90	86	92	52	0	0	4	2
CA BAKERSFIELD	73	47	85	40	60	-2	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.77	43	2.99	72	65	37	0	0	0	0
FRESNO	72	46	84	39	59	-1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.96	34	4.41	62	69	40	0	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	65	51	70	46	58	-3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.05	2	3.97	44	78	51	0	0	0	0
REDDING	74	42	87	31	58	1	0.00	-0.56	0.00	1.77	26	11.67	62	71	33	0	1	0	0
SACRAMENTO	73	45	84	39	59	1	0.00	-0.23	0.00	3.48	97	9.96	91	86	28	0	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO	67	54	75	52	61	-1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.32	11	3.03	42	71	53	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	62	46	71	41	54	-2	0.00	-0.28	0.00	2.62	62	9.71	77	84	62	0	0	0	0
STOCKTON	74	44	85	39	59	0	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.55	52	6.29	77	81	45	0	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	51	26	60	19	38	-2	0.83	0.72	0.65	1.65	223	1.77	148	89	64	0	7	2	1
CO SPRINGS	54	35	67	32	45	0	0.70	0.35	0.36	1.20	63	1.33	53	88	42	0	3	3	0
DENVER INTL	55	35	74	31	45	1	2.53	2.36	1.28	3.45	272	3.62	209	89	59	0	3	4	3
GRAND JUNCTION	60	37	67	32	49	-1	0.06	-0.11	0.05	1.76	120	2.42	94	72	46	0	1	2	0
PUEBLO	61	34	73	31	47	-2	1.46	1.18	0.65	2.22	134	2.30	102	85	57	0	3	3	1
CT BRIDGEPORT	58	38	78	32	48	0	0.02	-0.90	0.02	4.49	68	8.13	61	61	31	0	1	1	0
HARTFORD	61	34	74	28	47	-1	0.01	-0.87	0.01	4.42	72	8.62	66	57	23	0	4	1	0
DC WASHINGTON	61	42	78	38	51	-4	1.03	0.44	0.56	4.51	87	7.54	68	81	42	0	0	3	1
DE WILMINGTON	59	37	77	30	48	-3	1.16	0.42	0.49	4.77	80	7.97	65	84	39	0	2	3	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	79	59	84	54	69	1	0.83	0.24	0.42	2.77	49	4.39	38	95	47	0	0	2	0
JACKSONVILLE	74	53	78	48	64	-2	0.62	-0.11	0.62	10.44	175	14.44	113	91	52	0	0	1	1
KEY WEST	83	73	85	71	78	1	0.69	0.22	0.69	1.42	46	2.89	43	85	65	0	0	1	1
MIAMI	86	70	91	66	78	3	0.03	-0.74	0.03	2.04	45	2.50	30	81	48	2	0	1	0
ORLANDO	81	61	86	56	71	0	0.59	0.03	0.59	1.52	29	4.22	42	90	54	0	0	1	1
PENSACOLA	73	56	75	46	64	-2	2.82	1.93	2.82	12.21	134	18.11	95	87	58	0	0	1	1
TALLAHASSEE	79	53	83	45	66	0	3.40	2.60	3.38	15.07	168	18.85	99	86	59	0	0	3	1
TAMPA	83	63	88	55	73	2	1.17	0.77	1.17	2.19	55	5.28	59	85	46	0	0	1	1
WEST PALM BEACH	83	67	90	59	75	2	0.90	0.09	0.68	2.37	40	2.62	22	75	49	1	0	2	1
GA ATHENS	70	45	76	40	58	-2	1.71	0.96	0.93	11.21	157	17.58	109	82	59	0	0	2	2
ATLANTA	67	46	72	44	57	-4	1.35	0.55	1.23	10.19	133	16.77	97	81	53	0	0	3	1
AUGUSTA	72	46	75	37	59	-3	0.98	0.29	0.67	8.66	131	13.39	88	89	61	0	0	2	1
COLUMBUS	72	48	76	44	60	-3	2.57	1.70	2.33	17.95	218	25.88	148	88	40	0	0	2	1
MACON	72	46	75	38	59	-3	1.44	0.72	1.29	13.18	189	16.84	102	88	45	0	0	2	1
SAVANNAH	73	51	77	42	62	-3	1.49	0.70	1.49	10.97	190	13.32	105	89	64	0	0	1	1
HI HILO	75	64	79	63	70	-2	1.69	-1.35	0.87	34.70	153	53.78	130	93	82	0	0	6	1
HONOLULU	82	70	83	67	76	1	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.39	92	6.33	83	73	64	0	0	0	0
KAHULUI	81	64	83	60	72	-2	0.01	-0.41	0.01	2.36	66	7.17	74	87	72	0	0	1	0
LIHUE	76	66	77	62	71	-3	0.13	-0.55	0.08	3.27	61	6.74	51	88	79	0	0	3	0
ID BOISE	61	39	66	35	50	0	0.04	-0.24	0.04	2.08	97	3.15	67	67	43	0	0	1	0
LEWISTON	59	38	67	35	49	-1	0.10	-0.18	0.06	2.57	141	4.55	116	71	51	0	0	2	0
POCATELLO	53	34	62	31	44	-1	0.35	0.10	0.20	1.80	88	3.60	86	84	64	0	2	3	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	58	34	73	27	46	-1	0.29	-0.59	0.29	6.18	128	10.74	131	78	42	0	2	1	0
MOLINE	62	34	73	26	48	-2	0.61	-0.27	0.61	6.67	130	9.42	114	86	54	0	3	1	1
PEORIA	60	39	72	32	50	0	0.85	0.05	0.85	9.26	194	12.00	151	83	46	0	1	1	1
ROCKFORD	62	35	72	30	49	2	0.30	-0.55	0.30	6.25	140	9.29	129	72	39	0	1	1	0
SPRINGFIELD	61	39	73	30	50	-2	0.66	-0.09	0.56	6.73	133	8.62	102	90	53	0	1	3	1
IN EVANSVILLE	65	44	76	36	54	-1	0.33	-0.68	0.26	5.75	84	11.87	92	86	64	0	0	3	0
FORT WAYNE	56	36	73	29	46	-2	1.27	0.44	0.74	9.74	198	14.51	163	92	51	0	1	2	2
INDIANAPOLIS	61	40	77	34	51	0	1.02	0.21	0.94	6.51	118	10.92	105	80	44	0	0	2	1
SOUTH BEND	59	35	72	26	47	0	0.23	-0.62	0.21	7.08	140	11.76	127	77	43	0	2	3	0
IA BURLINGTON	61	41	73	34	51	0	0.16	-0.65	0.16	6.68	134	8.93	114	84	44	0	0	1	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	61	35	70	26	48	0	0.29	-0.45	0.24	4.20	103	5.80	93	85	35	0	2	2	0
DES MOINES	63	43	73	33	53	3	0.59	-0.23	0.48	5.73	137	6.90	108	74	49	0			

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 18, 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	65	45	73	33	55	1	2.43	1.88	1.20	4.89	117	5.59	93	85	64	0	0	5	2
	JACKSON	63	43	77	35	53	-3	0.40	-0.43	0.28	6.10	93	13.63	99	78	40	0	0	3	0
	LEXINGTON	63	42	74	34	52	-2	0.47	-0.33	0.38	5.64	86	12.50	95	72	55	0	0	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	65	44	78	39	55	-1	0.70	-0.15	0.58	3.71	56	9.54	72	81	47	0	0	3	1
	PADUCAH	63	44	78	38	54	-2	0.47	-0.67	0.24	4.21	60	10.84	75	92	49	0	0	3	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	76	56	84	46	66	0	3.34	2.04	1.40	9.97	120	15.37	78	93	53	0	0	3	3
	LAKE CHARLES	77	56	83	48	66	-1	4.81	4.03	2.81	12.41	224	14.84	103	93	55	0	0	3	2
	NEW ORLEANS	76	60	82	50	68	1	0.44	-0.76	0.28	5.94	71	16.73	85	81	60	0	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	70	51	76	43	61	-3	2.12	1.12	0.89	9.70	145	13.47	87	93	56	0	0	3	3
ME	CARIBOU	44	26	53	24	35	-2	0.15	-0.43	0.08	3.60	89	8.62	95	82	46	0	7	3	0
	PORTLAND	56	33	69	28	45	2	0.00	-0.99	0.00	5.25	78	10.39	74	64	30	0	5	0	0
MD	BALTIMORE	60	37	76	29	48	-4	1.46	0.81	1.14	6.18	108	9.17	75	72	53	0	2	3	1
MA	BOSTON	55	38	70	34	47	0	0.10	-0.74	0.10	5.25	86	10.54	79	67	31	0	0	1	0
	WORCESTER	55	35	66	28	45	1	0.01	-0.88	0.01	4.98	76	10.38	75	67	24	0	2	1	0
MI	ALPENA	55	28	74	18	42	3	0.00	-0.52	0.00	2.55	73	6.63	101	78	25	0	5	0	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	60	34	73	28	47	2	0.31	-0.51	0.31	3.60	78	8.65	106	66	28	0	1	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	60	29	74	19	45	4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	2.85	83	6.43	102	75	31	0	5	0	0
	LANSING	58	34	73	25	46	2	0.92	0.18	0.89	5.58	132	8.95	123	76	44	0	3	2	1
	MUSKEGON	59	36	67	29	47	3	0.03	-0.63	0.03	3.13	77	9.56	122	55	29	0	2	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	60	30	75	19	45	3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	1.63	45	6.17	73	72	19	0	5	0	0
MN	DULUTH	57	33	73	28	45	7	0.00	-0.47	0.00	3.40	118	4.87	101	65	38	0	4	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	59	32	68	28	46	8	0.00	-0.30	0.00	3.83	225	5.97	188	66	33	0	4	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	66	44	73	36	55	10	0.00	-0.52	0.00	1.93	60	3.44	68	45	27	0	0	0	0
	ROCHESTER	66	36	74	30	51	7	0.16	-0.53	0.16	1.12	32	2.55	49	57	29	0	2	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	64	37	72	25	51	9	0.00	-0.50	0.00	4.83	174	6.17	150	65	24	0	2	0	0
MS	JACKSON	73	49	80	41	61	-2	3.59	2.18	2.39	12.32	132	18.90	97	96	51	0	0	3	2
	MERIDIAN	74	48	80	39	61	-2	2.09	0.79	1.70	11.38	109	17.94	83	95	57	0	0	3	1
	TUPELO	69	47	77	41	58	-2	1.09	-0.02	0.85	9.08	98	15.22	80	87	53	0	0	3	1
MO	COLUMBIA	59	41	75	34	50	-4	0.66	-0.28	0.37	5.10	93	7.72	82	92	58	0	0	4	0
	KANSAS CITY	61	44	72	34	52	-1	0.88	0.18	0.41	6.82	167	7.75	118	88	56	0	0	3	0
	SAINT LOUIS	61	43	74	36	52	-4	0.86	0.03	0.51	5.71	100	8.81	87	86	58	0	0	3	1
	SPRINGFIELD	61	43	73	35	52	-3	1.55	0.55	1.19	6.33	99	9.32	86	89	58	0	0	4	1
MT	BILLINGS	55	37	69	33	46	1	0.53	0.16	0.34	2.66	134	3.45	102	83	43	0	0	3	0
	BUTTE	45	28	57	25	37	-1	0.26	0.06	0.18	1.66	125	2.11	91	84	44	0	7	2	0
	CUT BANK	51	28	63	20	40	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.49	52	0.76	47	80	30	0	5	0	0
	GLASGOW	56	34	70	30	45	2	0.43	0.29	0.37	0.60	76	1.14	81	90	56	0	4	3	0
	GREAT FALLS	52	29	62	23	41	-1	0.34	0.05	0.33	1.67	98	2.63	91	81	34	0	5	2	0
	HAVRE	56	32	65	25	44	1	0.26	0.09	0.22	0.40	37	0.99	52	83	44	0	3	3	0
	MISSOULA	55	32	63	26	44	0	0.01	-0.21	0.01	1.74	117	3.07	92	72	39	0	3	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	65	42	72	31	53	4	0.45	-0.11	0.29	1.26	37	2.44	52	88	49	0	1	5	0
	LINCOLN	65	42	72	26	54	4	0.52	-0.10	0.30	0.98	26	2.00	39	81	51	0	2	3	0
	NORFOLK	63	41	71	29	52	4	0.26	-0.30	0.22	1.60	47	3.12	66	79	50	0	1	3	0
	NORTH PLATTE	60	43	72	35	52	5	1.37	0.96	0.71	2.13	98	3.42	111	92	63	0	0	5	1
	OMAHA	63	42	70	28	53	2	0.37	-0.26	0.28	1.59	44	2.61	50	82	48	0	1	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	58	38	75	31	48	3	1.87	1.49	1.29	3.13	152	4.29	135	92	65	0	2	4	1
	VALENTINE	59	44	73	41	52	7	1.82	1.41	0.93	3.37	166	4.68	167	89	72	0	0	4	2
NV	ELY	51	26	63	21	39	-3	0.71	0.53	0.43	1.50	98	3.56	118	87	60	0	7	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	74	49	83	40	61	-4	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.05	8	0.87	45	46	24	0	0	1	0
	RENO	63	34	73	29	49	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.92	183	2.65	84	62	35	0	3	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	56	27	70	23	42	-4	0.50	0.33	0.45	1.39	105	2.80	101	81	51	0	7	2	0
NH	CONCORD	58	28	70	23	43	-1	0.00	-0.69	0.00	5.21	108	9.96	98	76	22	0	6	0	0
NJ	NEWARK	61	39	81	33	50	-1	0.42	-0.45	0.37	3.99	61	7.43	55	54	26	0	0	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	62	40	75	35	51	-4	0.26	0.15	0.12	0.65	73	0.65	36	72	24	0	0	3	0
NY	ALBANY	59	34	67	27	47	2	0.01	-0.75	0.01	3.50	69	6.58	68	57	23	0	2	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	56	34	71	24	45	2	0.00	-0.81	0.00	4.16	83	7.28	73	54	33	0	2	0	0
	BUFFALO	55	34	60	25	44	0	0.00	-0.70	0.00	4.85	101	9.84	95	68	30	0	2	0	0
	ROCHESTER	55	33	67	24	44	0	0.00	-0.63	0.00	4.34	103	8.14	95	72	36	0	4	0	0
	SYRACUSE	57	32	65	24	44	0	0.00	-0.77	0.00	5.52	110	8.71	90	72	27	0	4	0	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	63	40	74	32	52	-1	0.39	-0.39	0.29	6.15	91	10.42	71	90	53	0	1	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	68	44	78	35	56	-4	0.23	-0.42	0.18	7.13	114	11.86	86	81	37	0	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	67	44	79	39	56	-1	0.25	-0.52	0.15	6.99	119	11.15	89	78	36	0	0	2	0
	HATTERAS	61	47	70	39	54	-5	1.73	0.99	1.55	5.47	77	11.32	67	87	53	0	0	3	1
	RALEIGH	70	45	83	36	58	-1	0.12	-0.47	0.11	8.18	144	12.36	94	71	42	0	0	2	0
	WILMINGTON	69	46	78	34	57	-5	0.43	-0.19	0.37	5.30	89	8.92	63	91	42	0	0	5	0
ND	BISMARCK	59	40	72	33	49	7	0.10	-0.21	0.08	2.83	179	4.44	175	86	62	0	0	3	0
	DICKINSON	55	36	64	32	46	4	0.09	-0.32	0.04	1.38	85	2.25	93	92	57	0	1	4	0
	FARGO	58	43	66	36	50	8	0.00	-0.29	0.00	4.62	244	6.46	199	69	49	0	0	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	56	39	65	33	47	6	0.26	0.00	0.15	2.46	162	3.73	134	88	62	0	0	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	55	38	64	33	47	5	0.42	0.13	0.26	2.83	178	4.28	157	95	58	0	0	3	0
	WILLISTON	60	36	69	28	48	7	0.19	-0.02	0.13	0.25	20	2.55	116	90	55	0	2	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	58	35	72	25	46	-1	0.31	-0.45	0.16	4.38	87	9.08	92	71	47	0	3	3	0
	CINCINNATI	62	42	75	35	52	-1	0.57	-0.34	0.56	3.89	62	9.37	79	78	54	0	0	2	1
	CLEVELAND	56	36	73	30	46	-1	1.10	0.33	0.53	5.37	110	10.76	111	81	40	0	3	3	1
	COLUMBUS	60	38	75	30	49	-2	1.63	0.90	1.26	3.88	82	8.54	90	82	48	0	1	3	1
	DAYTON	59	38	75	27	49	-1	0.78	-0.16	0.62	3.96	70	7.60	72	82	45	0	1	3	1
	MANSFIELD	56	35	73																

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 18, 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	57	35	74	27	46	-1	1.27	0.50	0.94	7.65	168	12.96	155	83	53	0	1	2	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	58	34	72	25	46	-1	0.72	-0.05	0.38	5.94	118	11.24	120	66	41	0	2	2	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	66	48	73	39	57	-2	1.60	0.99	1.38	4.21	95	5.62	77	83	55	0	0	4	1
OR TULSA	65	47	73	36	56	-4	2.40	1.56	1.85	7.63	135	10.59	115	84	64	0	0	4	2
OR ASTORIA	54	38	61	33	46	-2	2.23	1.04	1.11	11.49	107	25.88	92	90	74	0	0	4	3
OR BURNS	55	25	64	21	40	-2	0.03	-0.14	0.02	0.84	49	1.93	48	80	44	0	7	2	0
OR EUGENE	58	38	65	31	48	-1	0.56	-0.30	0.32	3.99	48	10.74	48	94	71	0	1	4	0
OR MEDFORD	62	38	78	28	50	-1	0.03	-0.26	0.02	1.92	73	4.35	60	80	43	0	2	2	0
OR PENDLETON	60	35	66	31	47	-3	0.08	-0.17	0.08	3.03	159	5.41	118	82	48	0	1	1	0
OR PORTLAND	59	41	67	37	50	-1	0.66	0.05	0.31	4.92	92	11.05	76	85	66	0	0	6	0
OR SALEM	58	38	65	33	48	-1	0.62	-0.02	0.37	4.13	70	10.59	63	88	70	0	0	4	0
PA ALLENTOWN	59	32	77	24	46	-2	0.33	-0.44	0.28	3.49	63	6.27	53	75	41	0	4	2	0
PA ERIE	54	34	65	26	44	-2	0.69	-0.11	0.59	5.93	114	12.05	120	79	47	0	4	2	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	59	37	76	30	48	-3	0.78	0.07	0.42	3.42	67	6.04	56	76	37	0	1	3	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	60	39	78	34	49	-3	1.19	0.42	0.57	4.48	77	8.05	66	65	44	0	0	3	1
PA PITTSBURGH	60	36	73	29	48	-1	0.54	-0.13	0.41	3.23	66	7.77	78	78	36	0	2	3	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	60	36	76	29	48	0	0.16	-0.58	0.15	2.12	47	4.98	55	62	21	0	3	2	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	63	36	80	28	49	1	1.02	0.22	0.52	4.06	77	7.17	67	72	44	0	3	2	2
RI PROVIDENCE	58	38	70	31	48	0	0.00	-0.98	0.00	6.14	87	12.07	81	52	26	0	1	0	0
SC BEAUFORT	72	52	77	43	62	-2	1.18	0.46	1.06	12.12	211	14.58	113	89	45	0	0	2	1
SC CHARLESTON	72	50	77	40	61	-2	0.58	-0.06	0.58	7.32	124	9.96	76	90	45	0	0	1	1
SC COLUMBIA	72	46	79	37	59	-3	1.00	0.30	0.90	5.93	89	10.00	66	81	49	0	0	2	1
SC GREENVILLE	69	46	77	43	58	0	0.36	-0.40	0.18	10.11	135	16.06	100	75	38	0	0	2	0
SD ABERDEEN	60	41	68	37	51	7	0.19	-0.22	0.09	1.60	68	3.43	103	81	56	0	0	5	0
SD HURON	62	41	68	37	52	7	0.20	-0.31	0.13	1.97	67	3.04	76	79	45	0	0	3	0
SD RAPID CITY	55	36	71	32	46	2	0.71	0.31	0.30	3.90	201	5.12	185	85	56	0	1	5	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	63	39	71	28	51	6	0.23	-0.37	0.21	1.66	50	2.47	57	72	42	0	1	2	0
TN BRISTOL	65	41	75	32	53	-1	0.12	-0.57	0.09	4.32	75	12.23	97	89	41	0	1	2	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	69	47	76	39	58	-1	0.28	-0.68	0.12	7.54	85	15.52	81	86	51	0	0	3	0
TN KNOXVILLE	66	45	75	39	56	-1	0.28	-0.60	0.27	5.77	76	15.10	93	84	46	0	0	2	0
TN MEMPHIS	67	48	78	39	57	-4	2.07	0.72	1.26	9.00	100	15.33	87	82	51	0	0	3	2
TN NASHVILLE	67	46	76	41	56	-2	0.40	-0.45	0.32	5.92	82	13.36	90	83	45	0	0	3	0
TX ABILENE	75	52	81	45	64	0	0.96	0.60	0.54	2.41	105	2.90	66	77	53	0	0	3	1
TX AMARILLO	66	43	77	38	54	-1	1.00	0.72	0.94	2.84	154	3.32	110	85	40	0	0	4	1
TX AUSTIN	79	52	84	39	65	-3	1.98	1.48	1.33	5.42	164	6.76	94	87	55	0	0	3	1
TX BEAUMONT	76	56	82	47	66	-2	6.43	5.58	4.70	12.16	204	14.34	96	96	54	0	0	4	2
TX BROWNSVILLE	87	67	94	58	77	4	0.01	-0.43	0.01	0.13	7	0.71	16	90	60	2	0	1	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	85	64	93	54	74	3	0.10	-0.34	0.07	1.11	40	1.28	21	89	51	2	0	2	0
TX DEL RIO	84	57	89	48	71	1	1.43	1.06	1.14	2.97	168	3.02	92	82	38	0	0	3	1
TX EL PASO	75	49	87	39	62	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.07	21	0.08	7	39	14	0	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	71	53	76	45	62	-2	1.72	1.05	0.99	7.32	157	8.86	99	86	53	0	0	2	2
TX GALVESTON	75	62	82	55	69	0	1.39	0.84	0.89	5.43	128	6.83	62	94	60	0	0	4	1
TX HOUSTON	76	57	80	48	66	-2	5.90	5.10	2.98	10.03	185	12.05	100	92	69	0	0	3	3
TX LUBBOCK	72	44	81	37	58	-1	1.12	0.85	1.09	1.87	136	2.73	105	75	41	0	0	2	1
TX MIDLAND	78	47	83	41	62	-1	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.85	133	1.11	63	61	30	0	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	79	52	83	41	66	2	1.20	0.88	1.07	3.34	199	3.88	106	80	48	0	0	3	1
TX SAN ANTONIO	80	56	86	47	68	0	1.71	1.16	0.76	4.22	134	5.14	78	86	44	0	0	4	2
TX VICTORIA	82	58	91	45	70	1	0.74	0.11	0.51	2.54	68	2.86	35	98	60	1	0	3	1
TX WACO	75	52	79	40	63	-2	2.71	2.08	0.95	7.93	202	9.92	120	90	59	0	0	4	3
TX WICHITA FALLS	72	50	81	41	61	-1	0.73	0.16	0.65	1.82	49	2.63	41	82	60	0	0	2	1
UT SALT LAKE CITY	55	37	67	34	46	-3	1.01	0.57	0.52	3.68	122	6.66	116	80	47	0	0	3	1
VT BURLINGTON	53	28	65	24	41	-1	0.01	-0.64	0.01	3.38	86	6.95	89	70	30	0	6	1	0
VA LYNCHBURG	64	38	79	33	51	-4	0.70	-0.07	0.39	4.95	85	9.22	74	87	40	0	0	3	0
VA NORFOLK	62	42	75	36	52	-5	0.49	-0.27	0.27	6.53	107	9.61	72	84	46	0	0	4	0
VA RICHMOND	63	40	80	36	52	-4	0.82	0.12	0.48	6.08	101	8.31	66	75	49	0	0	3	0
VA ROANOKE	65	42	80	37	54	-1	0.68	-0.12	0.34	5.80	98	9.75	80	67	41	0	0	2	0
WA WASH/DULLES	62	39	79	32	50	-2	0.59	-0.13	0.57	4.54	84	7.56	67	74	54	0	1	2	1
WA OLYMPIA	56	34	63	28	45	-2	1.92	1.06	1.05	8.39	109	18.59	87	91	74	0	4	6	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	51	36	56	27	43	-3	2.83	1.07	2.20	14.05	89	28.44	68	93	74	0	1	4	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	55	39	60	35	47	-3	1.42	0.80	0.83	7.09	129	14.00	95	87	72	0	0	4	1
WA SPOKANE	53	34	58	31	44	-2	0.33	0.05	0.27	3.70	164	6.11	109	83	45	0	1	2	0
WA YAKIMA	60	31	66	25	46	-2	0.24	0.13	0.12	1.09	107	2.73	91	77	50	0	5	3	0
WV BECKLEY	59	38	73	28	49	-2	0.16	-0.59	0.13	4.51	82	10.45	89	73	57	0	1	2	0
WV CHARLESTON	65	41	77	31	53	-1	0.21	-0.51	0.21	5.30	92	11.63	95	85	44	0	1	1	0
WV ELKINS	60	31	73	21	45	-3	0.84	0.07	0.63	5.10	86	11.69	93	94	41	0	4	3	1
WV HUNTINGTON	64	42	78	32	53	-1	0.40	-0.32	0.39	5.10	89	11.48	96	84	45	0	1	2	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	66	33	73	25	50	6	0.06	-0.60	0.06	1.17	34	2.27	43	64	17	0	2	1	0
WI GREEN BAY	61	32	75	24	46	3	0.00	-0.60	0.00	2.59	72	4.80	82	70	23	0	4	0	0
WI LA CROSSE	67	38	75	30	53	6	0.03	-0.76	0.03	1.21	31	2.92	48	62	17	0	1	1	0
WI MADISON	62	32	71	27	47	2	0.02	-0.78	0.02	6.34	150	8.79	130	71	39	0	4	1	0
WI MILWAUKEE	55	36	74	32	45	1	0.15	-0.76	0.10	3.92	81	7.25	87	67	44	0	1	2	0
WY CASPER	51	29	63	27	40	-2	0.42	0.12	0.21	1.97	125	3.33	119	90	68	0	7	4	0
WY CHEYENNE	50	31	65	29	40	-1	1.21	0.89	0.55	2.32	129	3.36	125	87	73	0	5	4	1
WY LANDER	51	32	63	28	42	-1	1.05	0.60	0.73	4.22	184	4.46	133	88	50	0	5	5	1
WY SHERIDAN	55	34	67	32	45	2	0.05	-0.34	0.04	2.12	112	3.36	104	86	57	0	1	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

April 13 – 19, 2009

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Strong storms dumped tremendous amounts of precipitation in parts of the central Rocky Mountains and Great Plains, as well as throughout most of eastern Texas, the Delta, and the Southeast, leaving producers in some of these locations struggling to plant spring crops. In Colorado, a spring storm increased the snowpack by 10 percent, to 111 percent of the average. The majority of the Corn Belt received 1 to 2 inches of precipitation,

about 200 to 400 percent of normal for the week. The remainder of the United States was mostly dry. Below-normal temperatures prevailed across much of the country. However, warmer-than-normal weather coupled with a mostly dry week in the Great Lakes region allowed producers in some locations to plant crops at a quickened pace.

Corn: Nationwide, 5 percent of the 2009 corn crop was planted, 1 point ahead of last year but 9 points—or slightly more than a week—behind the 5 year average. Planting was underway in Iowa, Illinois, and Nebraska, with 6, 1, and 3 percent of the crop in the ground, respectively. However, because wet fields delayed the start of spring fieldwork, progress remained behind normal in all three states.

Winter Wheat: Heading advanced to 14 percent, 7 points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of normal. Heading in California, at 90 percent, was nearing completion, ahead of last year's and the normal pace. The crop in Arkansas showed the greatest increase, advancing 25 points during the week. Heading was evident in 1 percent of the fields in Kansas, the largest wheat producing state. Overall, 43 percent of the United States' winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 42 percent a week ago and 45 percent last year. Conditions in Texas continued to decline, with nearly three quarters of winter wheat stands rated in very poor or poor condition. Russian aphids, green bugs, and freezing temperatures have negatively impacted the crop.

Cotton: Nationally, producers had planted 11 percent of their cotton acreage for the 2009 crop season, 3 points behind last year and the 5 year average. Another week of wet weather slowed progress across the Delta and kept planting in much of the Southeast from getting underway. Rainfall helped to improve field conditions in Texas, where producers had 17 percent of their crop planted by week's end—just slightly behind last year and the normal pace. Producers in California planted the largest percentage of acreage during the week, but overall progress lagged last year and the average by 33 and 16 points, respectively.

Sorghum: Producers had planted 26 percent of this year's sorghum acreage by week's end, 2 points behind last year but on par with the 5 year average. Planting had yet to begin in Kansas, the largest sorghum producing state. In Texas, producers planted 7 percent of their crop during the week, leaving progress—at 59 percent—4 points behind 2008 but 4 points ahead of normal.

Rice: Twenty nine percent of 2009's rice acreage was seeded compared with 26 percent last year and 39 percent for the 5 year average. In Arkansas,

producers planted 10 percent of their acreage during the week, advancing progress to 24 percent, 10 points ahead of the previous year, but 14 points behind the 5 year average. Planting in Louisiana reached 65 percent, but lagged last year and the average by 11 and 8 points, respectively. Emergence, at 11 percent, was 3 points behind last year and 7 points behind the average. The crop showed the most significant development in Texas, advancing 19 points during the week.

Small Grains: Nationally, 6 percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 13 points behind last year's pace and 15 points—or more than a week—behind normal. Favorable weather conditions allowed noteworthy increases to be made in Idaho and Washington, where producers seeded 22 and 14 percent of their crop, respectively, during the week. However, seeding remained behind the average pace in both states.

By week's end, 9 percent of this year's barley crop had been sown. Progress lagged 2008 by 11 points and was 12 points behind the 5 year average pace. Saturated fields kept producers in North Dakota from beginning to seed their crop. Seeding was over a week behind normal in Montana and 1 week behind normal in Idaho, the second and third largest barley producing states, respectively.

Forty eight percent of the Nation's oat acreage was sown by April 19, 7 points ahead of last year but 4 points behind the average pace. As fields dried out, producers in Iowa made the biggest push in planting progress, seeding 35 percent of the crop during the week. In North Dakota, the second-largest oat producing state, soggy fields kept producers from seeding any of their acreage. Emergence was apparent in 31 percent of the crop, compared with 30 percent last year and 33 percent for the 5 year average.

Other Crops: Producers had planted 18 percent of their sugarbeet crop, 4 points ahead of last year's pace but 8 points behind normal. Planting was slightly more than a week behind normal in Minnesota and North Dakota, the two largest sugarbeet producing states. Producers in Idaho planted 37 percent of their crop during the week; however, progress remained well behind the normal pace.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

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

The **all orange** forecast for the 2008-09 season is 9.16 million tons, up 1 percent from the March 1 forecast but 9 percent lower than the 2007-08 final utilization of 10.1 million tons. The Florida all orange forecast, at 158 million boxes (7.09 million tons), is relatively unchanged from the previous forecast but down 7 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 84.6 million boxes (3.81 million tons), down slightly from the March forecast but up 1 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia forecast, at 73.0 million boxes (3.29 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 16 percent below the 2007-08 crop. The row count survey conducted at the end of March showed more than 98 percent of the early, midseason, and navel rows harvested. Weekly utilization declined sharply the last 2 weeks of the month, indicating harvest was near completion. For the Valencia crop, objective survey measurements taken during March indicated a slightly above-average rate of fruit drop and a smaller-than-average fruit size. The row count survey showed that only 19 percent of the Valencia rows had been picked but harvest was increasing rapidly.

The California all orange forecast is 53.0 million boxes (1.99 million tons), up 7 percent from the previous forecast but down 15 percent from last season. The California navel orange utilization is forecast at 38.0 million boxes (1.43 million tons), up 10 percent from the January forecast but down 16 percent from last season. The Valencia orange forecast in California is forecast at 15.0 million boxes (563,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 6 percent from last season's final utilization. Harvest of navel oranges continued during March, while the Valencia orange harvest got underway. Fruit size and quality were reported as good but the fruit set per tree was lighter than average for both varieties. The Texas all orange forecast is 1.70 million boxes (72,000 thousand tons), up 3 percent from the January 1 forecast but down 2 percent from 2007-08. The Arizona all orange forecast is 300,000 boxes (12,000 tons), up 20 percent from the previous forecast but down 21 percent from last season.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 19, 2009

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Apr 19 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	39	14	18	43
CA	90	70	80	81
CO	1	0	0	1
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
IN	0	0	0	0
KS	1	0	0	3
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	0	0	0	5
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	9	4	38	27
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	31	16	10	29
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	44	33	22	28
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	14	9	7	12
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Percent Planted				
	Apr 19 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	8	2	6	6
IL	1	0	1	23
IN	0	0	0	9
IA	6	0	0	10
KS	8	5	7	23
KY	4	2	10	37
MI	2	0	1	5
MN	0	0	0	3
MO	7	5	4	42
NE	3	0	2	6
NC	37	13	39	54
ND	0	0	1	2
OH	2	0	0	7
PA	1	1	8	6
SD	0	0	1	1
TN	11	4	15	51
TX	60	59	62	66
WI	1	0	0	1
18 Sts	5	2	4	14
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Apr 19 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	0	3	11
AZ	35	25	38	35
AR	1	0	4	6
CA	45	20	78	61
GA	0	0	1	3
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	7	5	16	13
MS	0	0	1	8
MO	1	0	2	5
NC	0	0	3	3
OK	0	0	0	1
SC	4	2	0	3
TN	0	0	0	2
TX	17	12	19	18
VA	0	0	0	4
15 Sts	11	8	14	14
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Apr 19 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	16	4	6	34
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	1
KS	0	0	0	1
LA	17	14	57	50
MO	0	0	0	6
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	5	4	0	0
OK	1	1	2	5
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	59	52	63	55
11 Sts	26	23	28	26
These 11 States planted 96% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Oats Percent Planted				
	Apr 19 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	70	35	13	60
MN	22	3	2	21
NE	55	30	54	72
ND	0	0	12	10
OH	42	36	18	38
PA	45	27	50	44
SD	6	0	28	44
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	35	10	3	25
9 Sts	48	37	41	52
These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	Apr 19 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	3	1	3	16
MN	0	0	0	2
NE	15	2	13	25
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	17	2	1	5
PA	12	7	4	9
SD	0	0	4	11
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	0	0	0	1
9 Sts	31	29	30	33
These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Planted				
	Apr 19 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	55	18	58	75
MI	70	9	32	56
MN	0	0	1	11
ND	0	0	3	7
4 Sts	18	4	14	26
These 4 States planted 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 19, 2009

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

Rice Percent Planted				
	Apr 19 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	24	14	14	38
CA	3	0	2	3
LA	65	58	76	73
MS	17	15	29	33
MO	11	7	2	27
TX	91	82	82	76
6 Sts	29	22	26	39
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	Apr 19 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	40	18	36	51
MN	4	0	2	9
MT	6	2	25	20
ND	0	0	14	12
SD	11	2	31	50
WA	44	30	55	71
6 Sts	6	2	19	21
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	7	35	52	6
CA	0	5	10	35	50
CO	2	8	26	48	16
ID	0	0	19	74	7
IL	1	7	27	56	9
IN	1	2	21	56	20
KS	4	12	40	40	4
MI	2	4	28	51	15
MO	0	8	39	48	5
MT	2	5	37	47	9
NE	1	4	27	59	9
NC	0	2	20	65	13
OH	1	6	25	51	17
OK	30	30	28	12	0
OR	2	20	47	28	3
SD	2	5	33	50	10
TX	49	25	16	9	1
WA	6	10	33	44	7
18 Sts	13	14	30	36	7
Prev Wk	11	14	33	36	6
Prev Yr	8	13	34	37	8

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Apr 19 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	3	0	1	10
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	35	25	56	55
MS	4	1	4	11
MO	0	0	0	4
TX	67	48	70	62
6 Sts	11	7	14	18
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	Apr 19 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	31	10	38	40
MN	3	1	0	7
MT	8	3	29	29
ND	0	0	9	7
WA	23	13	33	58
5 Sts	9	3	20	21
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.

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 3.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 58% adequate, and 41% surplus. Corn 51% planted, 69% 2008, 67% avg.; 32% emerged, 38% 2008, 37% average. Cotton 0% planted, 3% 2008, and 11 % average. Percent of feed obtained from pastures 78%, N/A 2008, and N/A average. Winter wheat 33% headed, N/A 2008, and N/A average. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, and 8% excellent. Livestock condition 0%very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, and 13% excellent. Pasture and range condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 21% fair, 68% good, and 10% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 7% short, 81% adequate, and 12% surplus. Thunderstorms and high winds that occurred last week continue to delay fieldwork for producers in the state of Alabama. Many pastures and soils were still wet from rains over the past few weeks causing worry for some producers in getting their crops planted in an opportune manner. The US Drought Monitor from April 14, 2009 indicated that the state was once again 100 percent free from drought, which is an 80.1 percent decrease from approximately one year ago. The rains that have occurred have caused small grains to be in fair to good condition. As of April 16th, no cotton has been planted because of the wet soil. Dry weather in the southeastern part of the state has resulted in fair to good conditions for the corn crop. Windy and rain conditions setback producers 7 days from spraying peaches for Plum curculio. Cattle are in fair to good condition with the new growth in winter annuals, but pastures and hay fields have slowed due to the cool temperatures.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were below normal at most of the reporting stations across the State for the week ending April 19. Precipitation was reported at 4 of the 22 reporting stations. Cotton planting is complete on 35 percent of the acreage across the State. Small grains are headed on at least 60 percent of the acreage. Alfalfa harvest remains active on over three-quarters of the State's acreage. Alfalfa conditions are mostly good to excellent. Range and pasture conditions across the State are mostly fair.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 50% adequate, 49% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 63% adequate, 35% surplus. Corn 55% planted, 42% 2008, 78% avg.; 27% emerged, 25% 2008, 57% avg. Soybeans 6% planted, 4% 2008, 11% avg.; 1% emerged, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Sorghum 3% emerged, 0% 2008, 11% avg. Rain showers last week affected crop progress as wet fields limited row crop plantings and cool temperatures at night slowed crop emergence. Corn producers were able to plant an additional 12% of the crop last week, 13% ahead of 2008 but 23% behind the five-year average. Corn emerged jumped ahead of last year's progress for the first time this year but remained 30% behind the five-year average. Cotton farmers started planting last week. Rice planted increased 10%, 10% ahead of last year but 14% behind the five-year average. Sorghum growers planted 12% of the crop last week, 10% ahead of last year but 18% behind the five-year average. Soybean farmers only planted an additional 2% of the crop as the focus remained on getting the corn and rice crops in the ground. The rice, sorghum, and soybean crops were just beginning to emerge last week. Winter wheat 21% ahead of last year but 4% behind the five-year average. Winter wheat was in mostly fair to good condition, as reports of leaf blotch and stripe rust were observed in some areas. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition. Pasture and range and hay crops were also in fair to good condition, with some reports of slow forage growth due to the cooler nighttime temperatures.

CALIFORNIA: Some dryland grain fields were showing poor development due to lack of rainfall. Oat, barley, wheat maturity dwindled due to below normal temperatures, overcast conditions. Cutting of winter forage, other small grains for silage continued.

Growers will be planting lima, freezer beans in the upcoming weeks. Rice fields were in all stages unplowed, plowed once, applying water, and other intermediate cultivations. Also rice fields were rolled, flooded, and a few fields were planted. The second cutting of alfalfa fields was in progress in the San Joaquin Valley. Corn fields continued to be planted. Cotton planting was underway. Potatoes continued to be harvested. Sweet potato transplanting, hot bed digging continued in Merced. Grape tying continued while vines leafed out. Spraying for mildew was necessary for some vineyards. Fruit tree bloom was mostly complete in the Sacramento Valley. Persimmon-stem elongation continued. Kiwis in the Sacramento Valley leafed out. Irrigation was necessary for most orchards throughout the state. Strawberry harvest began in the San Joaquin Valley. Early varieties of blackberries were starting to bloom in Tulare County. Cold temperatures caused some frost damage on pomegranate, kiwifruit, table grapes in the San Joaquin Valley. Late varieties of Navel oranges continue to be packed. Exports of Navel and Valencia oranges, lemons, tangelos continued. The Valencia orange harvest gained speed with good maturity, fruit quality. Almonds grew in size on the trees throughout the state. Scouting for ants in orchards began. Walnut-blight pesticide applications continued but were dictated by weather conditions. Orchards were flamed for weed control. Close monitoring of reservoir water supplies continued. The rate of harvest began to increase for head lettuce in Monterey County. In Kern County, lettuce was showing good progress; harvest was expected to begin soon. Potatoes, corn, and tomatoes were planted in San Joaquin County, where asparagus continued to be harvested. The harvest of asparagus in Merced County also progressed, while fresh market and processing tomatoes continued to be planted. Ground preparation and planting of tomato transplants, seed tomatoes continued in Sutter County. Winds in Fresno County damaged tomato plants, causing some to be replanted. Broccoli seed bloomed. Onions, garlic, carrots were irrigated, fertilized. Spring roadside stands in Tulare County were busy with very good quality. Spring vegetables, such as broccoli, cauliflower, mixed lettuce, beet greens will be available through the end of April. Early squash, zucchini were blooming and setting fruit, allowing for a limited harvest to begin. Pole cucumbers were kept under hot caps for another week due to wind, cold temperatures at night. Cattle and sheep were grazing Sutter Butte's rangeland. Central valley range conditions had not improved as grasses had reached maturity in many areas. Further south, rangeland and pasture were reported to be in fair condition. Supplemental feeding of hay and nutrients continued. Low milk prices combined with high feed prices and drought concerns continue to be a problem for dairymen. Early indications of honey production per colony appeared to be up compared with last spring.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 20% short, 65% adequate 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 29% short, 52% adequate 8% surplus. Spring barley 34% planted, 43% 2008, 50% avg.; 19% emerged, 9% 2008, 19% avg. Dry onions 60% planted, 69% 2008, 75% avg. Sugarbeets 26% planted, 32% 2008, 47% avg. Summer potatoes 14% planted, 18% 2008, 25% avg. Spring wheat 27% planted, 33% 2008, 39% avg.; 12% emerged, 8% 2008, 12% avg. Winter Wheat 3% pastured, 1% 2008, 1% avg.; 24% jointed, 27% 2008, 32% avg. Colorado enjoyed some much needed moisture over the past week. A spring rain/snow storm brought measurable amounts of precipitation to the majority of the State. Mountain snowpack increased 10 percent to 111 percent of the average. Temperatures were rated at or slightly below average for the week.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 85% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 27% short, 65% adequate, 7% surplus. Hay supplies 8% very short, 23% short, 69% adequate. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 7% poor, 17% fair, 72% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very

poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 63% good, 17% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 13% fair, 69% good, 13% excellent; 100% emerged, 44% 2008, 35% avg. Corn 5% planted, 16% 2008, 11% avg.. Winter wheat 100% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 0% headed, 3% 2008, 2% avg. Cantaloup 0% planted, 1% 2008, 1% avg. Cucumbers 0% planted, 1% 2008, 1% avg. Green Peas 79% planted, 86% 2008, 66% avg. Potatoes 64% planted, 76% 2008, 59% avg. Snap Beans 2% planted, 2% 2008, 8% avg. Sweet Corn 3% planted, 10% 2008, 12% avg. Tomatoes 1% planted, 1% 2008, 1% avg. Apples 22% bloomed, 40% 2008, 34% avg. Peaches 48% bloomed, 97% 2008, 75% avg. Strawberries 24% bloomed, 43% 2008, 26% avg. Wet cool weather has generally delayed season for all crops. Early season strawberries and vegetables are behind 1-2 weeks. Corn planting progress is very slow, with farmers becoming anxious to get the crop in. Wet weather has hampered most field operations.”.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 24% very short, 45% short, 27% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 41% short, 31% adequate, 3% surplus. Potato harvest active. Palatka some potato fields eroded due to heavy rain. St. Johns County potatoes good condition. Big Bend, Panhandle Growers still preparing fields, planting corn, tobacco, peanuts. Minor flooding, Panhandle low areas. Strawberry harvest ended Hillsborough County, continued Washington, Bradford counties. Columbia County some frost damage to beans, peppers, tomatoes. Suwannee Valley about 15% squash killed by frost. Hardee County blueberries experienced severe frost damage. Cutting watermelons, southern Peninsula. Tomato, sweet corn, bean, squash harvest wrapping up, Dade County. Other vegetables marketed blueberries, snap beans, cabbage, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, escarole, collard greens, peppers, radishes, squash, tomatoes, specialty items. Due to dry conditions, citrus trees ranged from poor in groves with less maintenance and little irrigation to good in well-cared-for groves. Next year's fruit progressed to about pea size. Some newly formed fruit falling off trees, adjusting for amount they can carry. Caretakers applied nutritional sprays to assist trees in holding fruit for next season. Valencia crop harvest increased to over 6 million boxes for week. Honey tangerine harvest about over for season after dropping to 5,000 boxes harvested last week. Grapefruit harvest remains strong with majority of colored, white going processed. Pasture feed 10% very poor, 30% poor, 44% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. Cattle condition 4% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair, 35% good, 1% excellent. Panhandle pasture condition poor to excellent, warmer temperature. Pasture condition poor due to flooding. Cattle condition poor to excellent. North pasture condition poor to good, most fair. Cool season pasture seasonally finished. Permanent pasture very poor to poor due to damaging frost. Poor forage growth due to cool nighttime temperatures. Flooding affected some pasture. Supplemental hay feeding active. Central pasture very poor to good. Loss of forage production, due to drought, drying winds. Cattle condition very poor to good. Southwest pasture condition very poor to good, most fair. Most rangeland producing adequate forage for cattle, some pasture showing damage from frost. Statewide cattle condition very poor to excellent, most fair to good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 58% adequate, 41% surplus. Soil moisture conditions 0% very short, 1% short, 58% adequate, and 41% surplus. Corn 5% very poor, 18% poor, 40% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent; 73% planted, 83% 2008, 82% avg.; 60% emerged, 64% 2008, 68% avg. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 9% excellent; jointing 97%, 99% 2008, 97% avg.; boot 85%, 86% 2008, 85% avg.; 53% headed, 55% 2008, 63% avg. Range and pasture 2% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 50% good, 7% excellent. Hay 2% very poor, 6% poor, 45% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent. Onions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 21% fair, 79% good, 0% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 14% poor, 33% fair, 53% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 2% very poor, 27% poor, 44% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent; 66% planted, 81% 2008, 75% avg. Soybeans 0% planted, 1% 2008, 1% avg. Sorghum 4% planted, 17% 2008, 10% avg. Apples 48% blooming, 54% 2008, 61% avg. Onions 7% harvested, 6% 2008, 10% avg. Peanuts 0% planted, 0% 2008, 1% avg. Tobacco transplanted 25%, 48% 2008, 55% average. Tornadoes in Hancock County caused some agricultural damage, pecan growers lost trees and there were livestock losses as well. More rainfall caused further delays in preparing fields and pecan

spraying. In some areas, wet conditions have restricted fertilizer applications to pastures, slowed cutting small grains and prevented corn planting. Diseases spread in wheat, primarily powdery mildew.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. The trade wind weather pattern that had been dominant for the past few weeks gave way to a more convective weather pattern during the latter part of the week. Precipitation was light to moderate over windward and mountain locations during the early part of the week but changed to light interior showers by Friday. Soil moisture levels were adequate in most areas. Banana orchards continued in fair to good condition. Harvesting is expected to be light to moderate. Most papaya orchards were in fair to good condition. Warmer temperatures allowed for improved fruit development. Head cabbage crop was in mostly good condition. Harvesting of sweet corn on Oahu fields was active with good ear size and quality.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 4.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 79% adequate, 17% surplus. Field corn 1% planted, 2% 2008, 6% avg. Winter wheat jointed 10%, 0% 2008, 9% avg.; boot stage 0%, 0% 2008, 1% avg. Onions 95% planted, 96% 2008, 88% avg.; 52% emerged, 15% 2008, 39% avg. Potatoes 5% planted, 11% 2008, 10% avg. Oats 33% planted, 42% 2008, 43% avg.; 18% emerged, 18% 2008, 19% avg. Dry peas 8% planted, 7% 2008, 38% avg.; 4% emerged, 1% 2008, 11% avg. Lentils 1% planted, 0% 2008, 22% avg. Calving complete 95%, 95% 2008, 96% avg. Lambing complete 94%, 93% 2008, 95% avg. Hay and roughage supply 0% very short, 30% short, 64% adequate, 6% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 7% fair, 76% good, 17% excellent. Sugarbeets 7% emerged, 5% 2008, 19% avg. Spring wheat 13% emerged, 7% 2008, 20% avg. Barley 31% planted, 38% 2008, 40% avg.; 4% emerged, 6% 2008, 16% avg. Range and pasture 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 45% good, 30% excellent. Many farm operators used favorable weather to catch up on planting. Statewide, sugarbeet and onion planting increased from last week by 37 and 40 percent, respectively. Most crops plantings are closing on their five year average in the southern part of the state. Statewide, winter wheat condition remains mostly good.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.2. Topsoil moisture 27% adequate and 73% surplus. Oats 50% planted, compared to 34% 2008 and 68% for the five-year average. Winter wheat conditions stood at 1% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 56% good, and 9% excellent. Alfalfa conditions stood at 2% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, and 7% excellent. Pasture conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 62% good, and 11% excellent. Red clover conditions 1% very poor, 1% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, and 17% excellent. Planting activities across Illinois were limited this past week, due to cool, damp conditions. Fields across the state are saturated. Seed deliveries and equipment maintenance are the major producer activities. Temperatures averaged 50.3 degrees, 3.2 degrees below normal across the state. Statewide precipitation averaged 1.11 inches, 0.16 inch above normal.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.0. Topsoil moisture 37% adequate, 63% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 57% adequate, 41% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 25%, 25% 2008, 41% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 20% excellent. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 11% poor, 31% fair, 44% good, 10% excellent. Temperatures ranged from 10 above normal to 60 below normal with a low of 25o and a high of 79o. Precipitation averaged from 0.24 inches to 2.02 inches. Another cool, wet week kept field work to a minimum around the state. A limited amount of light tillage work, fertilizer applications and pre-plant chemical burndown applications were accomplished late in the week before weekend rain showers again halted field work. Most of the oat acreage has been planted at this time. Some new alfalfa fields have also been seeded. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Calving continues on many livestock operations with a low death rate being reported. Hay supplies are reported to be mostly adequate at this time. Feeding of hay has slowed due to improving pasture conditions. Other activities included hauling grain to market, preparing planting and tillage equipment, taking care of livestock, cleaning fence rows and completing paper work at local FSA offices.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Top soil moisture 8% short, 78% adequate, and 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 79% adequate, and 18% surplus. Fertilizer applied, including fall application, 74% complete, 73% average, 60% last year. Oats 70% seeded, 60% average, last year 13%. Pasture and range condition 3% very poor, 18% poor, 41% fair, 32% good, 6% excellent. Corn 6% planted, 10% average, 0% last year. Lots of field activities, including fertilizer and chemical applications, tiling and waterway repairs, drilling oats, disking corn stalks, and planting corn.

KANSAS: Days suitable for field work 1.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 68% adequate, and 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 73% adequate, and 14% surplus. Fifty-four percent of the wheat has jointed, 38% last year, 69% 5-yr avg. Wind damage to wheat was rated 67% no damage, 26% light damage, 6% moderate damage, 1% severe. Freeze damage was rated 58% no damage, 29% light damage, 10% moderate damage, 3% severe. Insect infestation in wheat rated 83% none, 14% light, 2% moderate, and 1% severe. Disease infestation in wheat rated 80% none, 17% light, and 3% moderate. Range and pasture condition 5% very poor, 12% poor, 36% fair, 43% good, 4% excellent. Feed grain supplies 7% short, 91% adequate, and 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 11% short, 82% adequate, and 7% surplus. Stock water supplies are 8% short, 80% adequate, and 12% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for field work 2.2. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 49% adequate, 49% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 68% adequate, 24% surplus. Tobacco transplants 89% seeded, 65% emerged. Condition of transplants 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 56% good, 18% excellent. Average height of Alfalfa 10 inches. Wheat condition 2% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, 24% excellent. Wheat winter kill 2%. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 35% fair, 45% good, 6% excellent. Cool weather and wet conditions prevented the majority of field work.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Soil moisture 73% adequate and 27% surplus. Corn 99% planted, 100% 2008, 99% avg.; 85% emerged, 94% 2008, 89% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 43% fair, 48% good and 4% excellent. Sorghum 17% planted, 57% 2008, and 50% avg. Soybeans 17% planted, 27% 2008, and 16% avg. Wheat 97% headed, 96% 2008, 88% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 60% good, 8% excellent. Spring plowing 91% plowed, 80% 2008, 82% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 11% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, 5% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 59% good, 6% excellent. Vegetable 0% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 53% good, 2% excellent. Range and pasture 0% very poor, 5% poor, 36% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. Hay 1st Cutting 6%, 13% 2008, and 8% avg.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 12% short, 69% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 23% short, 65% adequate, 12% surplus. Hay supplies 7% very short, 12% short, 80% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 67% good, 17% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 38% good, 36% excellent. Barley 0% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 46% good, 27% excellent; 100% emerged, 43% 2008, 13% avg.; 0% headed, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Corn 6% planted, 7% 2008, 8% avg.; 0% emerged, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Soybeans 0% planted, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Winter wheat 100% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 1% headed, 0% 2008, 1% avg. Cantaloup 0% planted, 6% 2008, 8% avg. Cucumbers 0%, 9% 2008, 9% avg. Green Peas 59% planted, 71% 2008, 52% avg. Potatoes 52% planted, 78% 2008, 55% avg. Snap Beans 9% planted, 9% 2008, 4% avg. Sweet corn 13% planted, 22% 2008, 15% avg. Tomatoes 14% planted, 14% 2008, 20% avg. Watermelons 0% planted, 4% 2008, 10% avg. Apples 4% bloomed, 26% 2008, 16% avg. Peaches 29% bloomed, 40% 2008, 35% avg. Strawberries 49% bloomed, 49% 2008, 36% avg. Wet cool weather has generally delayed season for all crops. Early season strawberries and vegetables are behind 1-2 weeks. Corn planting progress is very slow, with farmers becoming anxious to get the crop in. Wet weather has hampered most field operations."

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 1% very short, 6% short, 57% adequate, 36% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 3% short,

67% adequate, 30% surplus. Range and pasture condition 4% very poor, 28% poor, 33% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent. Precipitation amounts ranged from .10 inches in the northeast Lower Peninsula to 1.46 inches in the southeast Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 2 degrees above normal in the western Upper Peninsula, northwest Lower Peninsula, and west central Lower Peninsula to 26 degrees above normal in the northeast Lower Peninsula. Above normal temperatures during the week enabled good progression in field preparation and planting of sugarbeets across much of the State. Winter wheat conditions were variable; significant winterkill was reported in some northwestern fields and other poorly drained fields across the State. Apple buds were noticeable and at silver tip in northwest orchards; coming out of silver tip in some west central orchards. Farm activities for the week included calving, topdressing winter wheat, spreading manure, pruning fruit trees and clearing brush.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 15% short, 55% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 13% short, 64% adequate, 19% surplus. Corn 15% land prepared, 2% 2008, 9% avg. Soybeans 3% land prepared, 1% 2008, 3% avg. Potatoes 7% planted, 1% 2008, 6% avg. April 21, 2009 is the approximate date full scale fieldwork will begin. Spring tillage and planting progressed across southeast Minnesota as daytime highs reached the low 70s and rainfall was minimal. Conversely, fieldwork was limited across the central and north as farmland remains saturated in many locations following a wet fall and a cool, wet start to spring. Other major farm activities included fertilizing, weed control and spring calving.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Soil moisture 2% short, 37% adequate and 61% surplus. Corn 84% planted, 85% 2008, 88% avg.; 61% emerged, 67% 2008, 74% avg.; 0% very poor, 6% poor, 38% fair, 52% good, 4% excellent. Cotton 0% planted, 1% 2008, 8% avg. Rice 17% planted, 29% 2008, 33% avg.; 4% emerged, 4% 2008, 11% avg. Sorghum 6% planted, 17% 2008, 28% avg. Soybeans 15% planted, 22% 2008, 39% avg.; 5% emerged, 7% 2008, 22% avg. Winter Wheat 96% jointing, 99% 2008, 98% avg.; 81% heading, 63% 2008, 68% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, 18% excellent. Hay (harvested-cool) 12%, 13% 2008, 13% avg. Watermelons 71% planted, 75% 2008, 64% avg. Blueberries 0% very poor, 1% poor, 57% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent. Cattle 2% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 45% good, 16% excellent. Pasture 1% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 60% good, 16% excellent. Continuous rainfall and cooler temperatures have halted fieldwork in several parts of the state. Some producers were able to plant corn and soybeans in the drier areas.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.7. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 51% adequate, and 48% surplus. Spring tillage 32%, 18% 2008, 56% normal. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 46% good, and 3% excellent. Cooler weather and rain across the state hampered fieldwork, some planting progress was made. Rainfall averaged 1.30 inches across the state.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 3.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 28% last year, 10% short, 42% last year, 76% adequate, 30% last year, 13% surplus, 0% last year. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 40% last year, 26% short, 39% last year, 67% adequate, 21% last year, 3% surplus, 0% last year. Field tillage work in progress 65% none, 32% last year, 25% just started, 41% last year, 10% well underway, 27% last year. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 10% last year, 5% poor, 16% last year, 37% fair, 41% last year, 47% good, 30% last year, 9% excellent, 3% last year. Winter wheat spring stages 13% still dormant, 13% last year, 60% greening, 62% last year, 27% greening and growing, 25% last year. Barley 8% planted, 29% last year. Camelina 16% planted, 79% last year; 1% emerged, 23% last year. Dry Peas 4% planted, 23% last year. Durum Wheat 3% planted, 9% last year. Lentils 3% planted, 8% last year. Oats 1% planted, 24% last year. Spring Wheat 6% planted, 25% last year. Sugar beets 12% planted, 29% last year. Precipitation was received throughout the whole state during the week. Grass Range received the most weekly accumulated precipitation of 1.40 inches. Highs were mostly in the 60s and 70s, and lows were mostly in the teens and 20s. Culbertson, Nashua, Sidney, and Wolf Point shared the high temperature at 72

degrees. Wisdom had the weekly low temperature for the second week in a row at 15 degrees. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 88%, 86% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 94%, 88% last year. Livestock grazing 65% open, 76% last year, 21% difficult, 19% last year, 14% closed, 5% last year. Calving completed 77%, 80% last year. Lambing completed 64%, 66% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 4% very poor, 14% last year, 28% poor, 37% last year, 51% fair, 35% last year, 16% good, 12% last year, 1% excellent, 2% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 78% adequate, and 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 15% short, 77% adequate, and 3% surplus. Corn 3% planted, 2% 2008, 6% avg. Sorghum 0% planted, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Winter wheat conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, and 9% excellent; 5% jointed, 4% 2008, 17% avg.; 0% headed, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Oats 55% planted, 54% 2008, 72% avg.; 15% emerged, 13% 2008, 25% avg. Alfalfa conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 68% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and Range conditions 0% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 60% good, and 5% excellent. Cow calved 88% complete, calf losses rated 12% below avg.; 85% avg.; and 3% above average. Warmer temperatures and much needed moisture fell across the state with the majority of the precipitation in the west. Soil temperatures improved from last week due to the warmer weather. The first fields of corn have been planted; however, the majority of corn producers were still waiting on warmer, dryer conditions. Pastures and rangeland continue to green up. Other activities included pre-planting preparations, calving, and beginning to move livestock to pastures. Temperatures averaged 1 degree above normal across the state. Temperatures ranged from highs in the upper 60's to low 70's in the southwest to lows in the upper 20's to mid 30's. Widespread precipitation was received with the western half of the state accumulating over 2 inches in some areas.

NEVADA: One storm system passed through the northern portion of the state during the week resulting in generally scattered moisture across the area. Eureka recorded 1.14 inches of precipitation and a high of 67 degrees and also the lowest temperature at 12 degrees. Ely recorded .69 inches precipitation for the week with a high of 60 and a low of 21. Elko reported .64 inches of precipitation and Winnemucca recorded .5 inches of rain. Las Vegas recorded the highest temperature during the week at 83 degrees while Reno recorded a high of 73 degrees. Planting of onions continued during the week, while preparation for potato planting was underway.

NEW ENGLAND: The past week was very dry, but boasted beautiful sunny days and warm spring temperatures. The week began with mostly average high temperatures ranging in the upper 40s to mid 50s. Nighttime temperatures were in the low 20s to low 30s. Temperatures hit a peak on Friday in the upper 60s in most locations across New England. A cold front from Canada moved into the region on Friday, bringing some late afternoon sprinkles and cooler temperatures. Temperatures remained average to above average for the weekend, ranging in the upper 40s to mid 50s. Weekend nighttime temperatures remained mostly above average, ranging in the upper 30s to mid 40s. Total rainfall for the week ranged between 0.01 and 0.06 inches. The Boston area received the most precipitation, with total accumulation of 0.26 inches on Saturday and Sunday. Maple syrup activities continued in northern areas, but slowed down in southern areas due to warmer conditions. Other general farm activities included working in nurseries and greenhouses (the first greenhouse tomatoes are in the ground and starting to grow), tending livestock, performing general maintenance, moving apples and potatoes out of storage, and continuing to make preparations for the spring planting season.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil moisture 85% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 90% adequate, 10%

surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall for the week in all localities. Temperatures were below normal across the Garden State. Producers continued field preparation for summer crops. Cabbage and lettuce plantings continued. Asparagus and arugula harvesting started in South Jersey. Wheat and barley growth rated mostly good. Farmers sprayed timothy hay for cereal rust mites. Peach trees were blooming and blueberry bushes were scouted for cranberry weevil.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 39% very short, 50% short, 11% adequate. Wind damage 41% light, 2% moderate, 8% severe. Freeze damage 5% light. Alfalfa 1% poor, 35% fair, 59% good, 5% excellent; 5% of the first cut completed. Cotton 8% planted. Corn 16% planted. Sorghum 5% planted. Winter wheat 47% very poor, 14% poor, 5% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent; 5% headed. Lettuce 40% good, 60% excellent. Chile 75% planted. Onion 16% fair, 34% good, 50% excellent. Cattle 5% very poor, 38% poor, 31% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Sheep 21% very poor, 26% poor, 29% fair, 21% good, 3% excellent. Range and pasture 16% very poor, 37% poor, 41% fair, 6% good. An upper level low pressure system moved eastward across northern New Mexico late in the week. Rain and snow showers developed initially over the West and Northwest Mountains on the 16th. Precipitation became more widespread on the 17th and continued into the early morning of the 18th. Snow was reported across a widespread area of Northern and Central New Mexico, including portions of the Albuquerque Metro Area.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 78% adequate, 9% surplus. Pasture condition 19% very poor, 17% poor, 29% fair, 33% good, and 2% excellent. Field preparations began in many areas with 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. Apples 90% green tip or earlier, 13% half inch green, 5% full bloom, 0% petal fall. Temperatures averaged in the mid 40's throughout the state. Rainfall ranged from 0.01 to .38 inches with most areas receiving below normal amounts.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Soil moisture 2% short, 72% adequate, 26% surplus. North Carolina received precipitation last week ranging from no rain to 1.95 inches in New Bern. Average temperatures were below normal, ranging from 44 to 60 degrees. A frost last week impacted a few areas of the state, with some strawberry and Irish potato growers reporting crop damage. Activities during the week included planting corn, transplanting flue-cured tobacco, harvesting cabbage, and field preparations. Wet conditions limited fieldwork in some areas of the state.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.6. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 54% adequate, 45% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 58% adequate, 36% surplus. The statewide average starting date for fieldwork is expected to be May 2. Pastures and ranges were 90% dormant, 10% growing. Hay and forage supplies 20% very short, 37% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Grain and concentrate supplies 8% very short, 13% short, 77% adequate, 2% surplus. Cow conditions 3% very poor, 10% poor, 36% fair, 47% good, 4% excellent. Calving was 74% complete. Calf conditions 3% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Sheep conditions 1% very poor, 10% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, 4% excellent. Lambing was 82% complete. Lamb conditions 1% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Shearing was 89% complete. Above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation last week allowed for some fields to warm and dry but fieldwork remains delayed statewide. The cold, wet winter and early spring have led to poor

secondary road conditions and saturated fields. These were the major factors that delayed fieldwork and created difficult conditions for livestock across the state.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 1. Apples 2% very poor, 2% poor, 30% fair, 51% good, 15% excellent. Peaches 21% very poor, 16% poor, 28% fair, 28% good, 7% excellent. Hay 1% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 53% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 67% good, 11% excellent. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 17% excellent; jointed 24%, 13% 2008, 22% avg. Corn 2% planted, 0% 2008, 7% avg. Oats 42% planted, 18% 2008, 38% avg.; 17% emerged, 1% 2008, 5% avg. Apples green tip (or beyond) 56%, 58% 2008, 65% avg. Peaches green tip (or beyond) 50%, 51% 2008, 62% avg. Potatoes 13% planted, 10% 2008, 19% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 17% short, 65% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 31% short, 41% adequate, 4% surplus. Wheat 97% jointing this week, 90% last week, 90% last year, 95% average. Rye condition 34% very poor 46% poor, 16% fair, 4% good; 98% jointing this week, 92% last week, 92% last year, 87% average; 54% headed this week, 24% last week, 31% last year, 37% average. Oats condition 33% very poor 32% poor, 29% fair, 6% good; 52% jointing this week, 40% last week, 53% last year, 53% average. Corn seedbed prepared 90% this week, 82% last week, 84% last year, 88% average; 33% planted this week, 26% last week, 35% last year, 43% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 45% this week, 35% last week, 40% last year, 41% average. Soybean seedbed prepared 45% this week, 43% last week, 43% last year, 51% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 64% this week, 60% last week, 58% last year, 58% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 73% this week, 71% last week, 78% last year, 72% 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 \$104 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$95 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: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 72% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 6% short, 73% adequate, 14% surplus. Spring Wheat 73% planted, 83% 2008, 81% avg.; 32% emerged, 44% 2008, 48% average. Barley 66% planted, 82% 2008, 75% avg.; 43% emerged, 48% 2008, 51% average. Winter Wheat Condition 2% very poor, 20% poor, 47% fair, 28% good, 3% excellent. Weather conditions were generally warmer than last week throughout the State, particularly through the end of the weekend. However, they were still mostly cooler than normal for this time of year. High temperatures ranged from 85 degrees in Medford, down to 60 degrees in Joseph. Low temperatures ranged from 37 degrees in North Bend, Portland, down to 13 degrees in Christmas Valley. Thirty eight out of the forty three stations reporting received a measurable amount of precipitation last week. The Astoria/Clatsop station reported the most with 1.25 total inches. Field crops Warmer temperatures were welcomed by growers across the State this past weekend. Some wheat showed advances in growth in north central, western areas. Spring wheat, barley planting has progressed with the aid of dryer, warmer weather. Grasses were reported in good condition. Hop trellis stringing was completed in Marion County. Vegetables Field work for vegetable crops was about two weeks behind the normal schedule in Douglas County. Sweet corn growers were almost finished removing weeds, grass from their fields before they started planting. Rhubarb was nearing the harvest stage in Jackson

County. Fruits, Nuts Fruit continued to bloom as the weather changed from cold early in the week to warm by the end of the week. Some frost was experienced in western areas, but frost damage will not be known until another week or so. Plant growth was showing on grape vines, caneberries, but more warmth is needed for more development. Orchards were sprayed in preparation for pedal drop. Blight spraying was ongoing. Hazelnuts were leafing, aphids were active. Growers applied spraying for Eastern Filbert Blight. Nurseries, Greenhouses Nurseries continued getting trees, shrubs ready for sale. New starts were also being planted. Greenhouse, nursery sales were reported as good in some areas. Livestock, Range, Pasture Thanks to warmer temperatures, pasture growth has picked up, pastures are expected to improve through this week Cows, calves were reportedly in good condition; however some counties were reporting water shortages on grazing land.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 74% adequate, 14% surplus. Wheat crop condition 3% poor, 40% fair, 45% good, 12% excellent. Oats 45% planted, 50% 2008, 44% avg.; 12% emerged, 9% avg. Tobacco beds 50% planted, 26% avg. Alfalfa crop conditions 1% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 13% excellent. Timothy clover crop condition 1% poor, 29% fair, 64% good, 6% excellent. Peaches in pink 48% complete, 85% 2008, 73% avg.; in full bloom 12% complete, 37% 2008, 41% avg. Cherries in pink 22% complete, 82% 2008, 66% avg. Apples in pink 20% complete, 32% avg. Pasture conditions 5% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent. The spring plowing was 44% complete, 46% 2008, 46% avg. The weather conditions last week finally resembled spring throughout much of Pennsylvania. There were many sunny, warm days followed by cool, comfortable evenings. Contrasting with all of the nice weather, there were late frosts reported throughout the state. Farmers continue to keep busy with spreading lime and fertilizer. Principal farm activities included, trimming fruit trees, as well as planting oats, tobacco in beds, and mixed repairs. The weather seemed to promote favorable plowing conditions, as plowing is now 44 percent complete. Soil moisture conditions improved slightly last week.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 79% adequate, 15% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 0% poor, 24% fair, 76% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 74% good, 4% excellent; 36% headed, 47% 2008, 49% avg. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 37% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 80% good, 9% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 1% poor, 42% fair, 56% good, 1% excellent. Hay 0% very poor, 0% poor, 23% fair, 71% good, 6% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 68% good, 5% excellent. Snapbeans, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 40% fair, 60% good, 0% excellent. Cucumbers, fresh 0% very poor, 10% poor, 41% fair, 49% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 9% poor, 50% fair, 41% good, 0% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 27% fair, 73% good, 0% excellent. Cantaloupes 0% very poor, 6% poor, 43% fair, 51% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 68% good, 4% excellent. Corn 69% planted, 85% 2008, 83% avg.; 39% emerged, 59% 2008, 59% avg. Oats 48% headed, 57% 2008, 54% avg. Tobacco transplanted 39%, 47% 2008, 49% avg. Hay grain hay 5%, 12% 2008, 12% avg. Snapbeans, fresh planted 49%, 62% 2008, 62% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 39%, 62% 2008, 65% avg. Watermelons 65% planted, 72% 2008, 73% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 78%, 86% 2008, 83% avg. Cantaloupes 56% planted, 66% 2008, 66% avg. Much of South Carolina saw severe thunderstorms and showers early this week with some reports of hail and wind damage to crops. Cold air returned causing a few small, isolated areas of frost. Rain showers early in the week followed by more sunny days later in the week promoted substantial growth across the State. Corn planting continued at a rapid pace in some counties, whereas corn

planting was stalled in some counties due to the lack of dry fields. Tobacco transplanting was behind average for this time in the season. Farmers in some areas began harvesting Hay. Vegetable conditions improved slightly from last week. Some fruit growers reported damage to peaches this week from hail. Showers and a few thunderstorms were observed on both Monday and Tuesday. Instruments at Springmaid Pier in Myrtle Beach measured a wind gust of 48 mph early Tuesday morning and several thunderstorm cells produced small hail. Loris received 1.41 inches of rain and Pritchardville 1.26 inches. Much cooler conditions overspread the state Wednesday with gusting northwest winds. Strong cold air advection sent temperatures on Friday morning back into the 30's with isolated pockets of frost. The Conway Airport and Chesterfield both reported 34 degrees. On Saturday, most of the state enjoyed sunny weather with afternoon high temperatures in the middle 70's. April's 12-hour sunshine days on top of the recent wet weather events have resulted in visual new growth and fast greening of the countryside. The week ended with overcast skies and a line of showers entering the state from the west. The state average temperature for the week was three degrees below normal. The highest official temperature reported was 80 degrees at Chesterfield and Jamestown on April 18. The lowest official temperature reported was 33 degrees at Pageland on April 17. The heaviest 24-hour rainfall reported was 1.68 inches at Dillon ending at 7:00 a.m. on April 15. The state average rainfall for the period was 0.6 inches. South Carolina river stages were near normal. Ocean water temperatures at Springmaid Pier Myrtle Beach were reported at 65 degrees.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.2. Topsoil moisture 60% adequate, 40% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 78% adequate, 16% surplus. Winter wheat breaking dormancy 77%, 89% 2008, 97% avg.; boot 0%, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Barley 1% seeded, 16% 2008, 29% avg.; 0% emerged, 1% 2008, 5% avg. Spring wheat 1% emerged, 5% 2008, 13% avg. Feed supplies 4% very short, 15% short, 74% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 72% adequate, 23% surplus. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent. Calf deaths 4% below average, 78% average, 18% above average. Cattle moved to pasture 11% complete. Calving 75% complete. Cattle condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, 9% excellent. Sheep, lamb deaths 3% below average, 84% average, 13% above average. Lambing 86% complete. Sheep condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent. Spring fieldwork continues to be slow in South Dakota, with wet soil conditions causing delay for both small grains and row crops. Livestock benefited this week from mostly warmer, dryer weather.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 68% adequate, and 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% short, 75% adequate, and 16% surplus. Wheat 74% jointed, 79% 2008, 88% avg.; 95% top dressed, 92% 2008, 97% avg.; 1% poor, 14% fair, 60% good, 25% excellent. Apples 95% budding or beyond, 90% 2008, 93% avg.; 64% blooming or beyond, 62% 2008, 73% avg.; 1% poor, 17% fair, 72% good, 10% excellent. Pastures 1% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, 11% excellent. Strawberries 2% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent. For the third consecutive week, widespread rainfall limited Cool temperatures also slowed the drying process for fields and pastures. Nearly all of the State's winter wheat had been top-dressed by week's end. Over half of the State's apple trees were blooming and developing, at a pace similar to 2008, but slightly behind the five-year average. Temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees below normal across the State last week. Precipitation was well above normal across the Plateau, above normal over middle and western sections, and below normal in the eastern section.

TEXAS: Top soil 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 eastern part of the state received up to 15 inches of moisture while the rest of the state received moderate amounts of rainfall. Producers continued to supplement wheat fields with irrigation in the Southern Low Plains. Cotton field preparation took place in parts of the Plains as the recent rainfall improved planting conditions. Cotton was progressing well in South Texas. Across the state, corn was under stress due to the recent freeze. Sorghum producers were preparing their land for planting in the Northern High Plains. Onions were progressing well in the Trans-Pecos and were ready to bulb. Pecans were breaking dormancy in the Trans-Pecos. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued across the state. Conditions in South Texas were still very dry and moisture was needed to establish vegetation in pastures and rangeland.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 4. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 21% short, 70% adequate, 9% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 0% very short, 13% short, 87% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat 95% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 2% headed, condition 0% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 40% good, 16% excellent; freeze damage 80% none, 15% light, 5% moderate, 0% severe. Spring Wheat 48% planted, 63% 2008, 64% avg. Barley 41% planted, 60% 2008, 58% avg. Fall Barley freeze damage 79% none, 15% light, 6% moderate, 0% severe. Oats 26% planted, 43% 2008, 43% avg.; 5% emerged. Corn 0% planted. Cows Calved 79%, 81% 2008, 84% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 72% good, 8% excellent. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 78% good, 3% excellent. Range and Pasture 1% very poor, 11% poor, 44% fair, 43% good, 1% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 93% adequate, 0% surplus. Sheep Sheared On Farm 61%, Sheep Sheared On Range 49%. Ewes Lamb On Farm 83%, 79% 2008, 85% avg. Ewes Lamb On Range 26%, 32% 2008, 42% avg. Apples Full Bloom Or Past 0%. Apricots full Bloom or Past 62%, 66% 2008, 86% avg. Sweet Cherries full Bloom Or Past 5%. Tart Cherries full Bloom or Past 1%, 74% 2008, 75% avg. Peaches, Full Bloom or Past 15%. Pears, Full Bloom or Past 64%, 64% 2008, 73% avg. Storms were plenty around the state. Some farmers are still unable to get into their fields, but spring crop yields are expected to do well. A few livestock producers are reported some disease, but overall livestock condition are doing well. Weather conditions are reported to have delayed spring plantings in Box Elder, Morgan, Juab, and Beaver counties. Box Elder County reports onions were only 50 percent planted and the window to expect normal yields has passed. Spring grain, corn, and safflower will be planted as soon as conditions permit. Safflower should germinate and emerge rapidly. Blossoming on the fruit trees is just under way and will be in full swing this week with the warmer weather that is forecasted. Most alfalfa and winter wheat looks good in the Bear River Valley with some concern for the dry land areas in Blue Creek Hansel Valley. Things may look better after the storm last week but the grain appears to be small and thin in some fields. Fruit growers report that there has been very little frost damage in the county. Recent rains have been very beneficial to range and pastureland. Utah County reports fruit crops should be in bloom this week. There was some frost damage to the fruit, but mainly on apricots. Duchesne County reports current storms and cooler than normal weather have helped the irrigation water. Grasshopper infestation is anticipated to be extreme this season. Emery County reports windy, stormy weather with limited fieldwork this past week. Recent storms have greatly improved mountain snow-pack. This should result in near normal irrigation water supplies for the summer irrigation season. Summit County reports spring tillage work in progress and pastures starting to green up.

Iron County reports some producers are concerned because they are running out of hay and could have usually turned out on spring ranges by now. Box Elder and Cache counties report sheep producers are now lambing their range flocks. Shearing is just about complete and should finish this week. Livestock producers have reported that calving went well but there is some sickness in their calves right now. They are taking measures to brand, vaccinate and treat the sick animals. They should respond quickly, however, with a few days of warm sunshine. Utah County reports cattlemen are pleased with their success this year with calving, and water supplies are good. Emery County reports calving and lambing have gone very well this spring but valley grazing continues to be a problem area. Only 50% of normal moisture has been received in the valley over the past year, causing grazing to be greatly diminished. Summit County reports ranchers are finishing up calving, while lambing is well underway. Beaver County reports livestock are doing well. Iron County reports lambing is going well while many producers are reporting a higher than normal number of twins and triplets this year.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 84% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 25% short, 68% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn 15% planted; 27% last year; 30% 5yr avg. Tobacco plantbeds 5% poor, 56% fair, 39% good. Summer potatoes 90% planted; 100% last year; 93% 5yr. avg.; condition 60% fair, 30% good, 10% excellent. Pasture 2% very poor, 7% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Livestock 2% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, 8% excellent. Hay Other 1% very poor, 4% poor, 44% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent. Hay Alfalfa 1% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. Winter Wheat 2% seeded, 11% last year; condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 63% good, 15% excellent. Barley 2% poor, 21% fair, 68% good, 9% excellent. Greenhouse tobacco 3% poor, 9% fair, 76% good, 12% excellent. All Apples 6% poor, 70% fair, 24% good. Peaches 4% poor, 71% fair, 25% good. Grapes 10% fair, 90% good. Oats 1% poor, 11% fair, 87% good, 1% excellent. Most of the Commonwealth experienced rain showers this week. Temperatures cooled down as the rain moved across the state. However, several warmer than normal days were observed in between the storms. The rain delayed fieldwork. Corn plantings were about one week behind normal for this time of the year. The majority of Virginia's crops were in fair to good condition. Crops that were not fertilized or received below recommended rates were poorer in quality compared to crops that did receive fertilizer. Other farm activities include top dressing small grains with fertilizer, tending to the strawberry crop, and harvesting haylage.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 13% short, 73% adequate, and 12% surplus. Field work in grain growing counties moved quickly as warm, dry weather moved in, allowing farmers to catch up. Whitman County reported seeding operations in the western portion of the county were well underway and moving east as soils dried up. Walla Walla County reported green peas were quickly being planted. Their winter wheat stands continue to look good very good due to good snow coverage, in contrast to several nearby counties. Grant County reported their fresh pea planting continued, and sweet corn planting would begin this week. Franklin County reported their early season sweet corn was going in the ground. In Grays Harbor County, Christmas tree growers reported a flush of new growth on Norway spruce. In the Yakima Valley, two night time lows dipped to upper 20s to lower 30s necessitating frost control in soft fruit orchards. Daytime highs peaked in the upper 70s on April 19th. The pink bloom of peaches and nectarines and the white bloom of cherries was evident throughout the Valley. Apples blooms were between pre-pink and pink bud stages, and asparagus harvest continued. Franklin County reported soft fruit and cherry trees were in full bloom. Some final pruning occurred on late apple varieties. Asparagus harvest had begun in the south end of the county, and their spring onion planting were nearly done.

Snohomish County reported blueberries were coming into bloom. Klickitat County reported grapes were at bud break. Range and pasture conditions 13% poor, 55% fair, 30% good and 2% excellent. On the Eastern side, Garfield, Asotin and several other counties reported livestock producers had turned cattle out to spring pasture. Lincoln County reported spring calving was still underway. Several counties reported hay supplies were running low. Pacific County reported shellfish growers continued oyster and clam seeding operations, along with spring harvest activities.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 6% short, 74% adequate and 17% surplus compared with 3% short, 90% adequate and 7% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting 54%, 51% 2008, 47% 5-yr avg. Hay and roughage supplies 2% very short, 17% short, 79% adequate and 2% surplus compared to 10% very short, 45% short and 45% adequate last year. Feed grain supplies were 2% very short, 7% short and 91% adequate compared to 7% very short, 34% short and 59% adequate last year. Corn 7% planted, 5% 2008, 5% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat conditions 3% poor, 37% fair, 45% good and 15% excellent. Oats 50% planted, 33% 2008, 28% 5-yr avg.; 15% emerged, 3% 2008, 8% 5-yr avg. Hay was reported 2% very poor, 15% poor, 48% fair, 31% good and 4% excellent. Apple conditions 52% fair and 48% good. Peaches 61% fair and 39% good. Cattle and calves were 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 63% good and 4% excellent. Calving was 89% complete, compared to 87% last year. Sheep and lambs 3% poor, 39% fair, 55% good and 3% excellent. Lambing was 92% complete, compared to 84% last year. Farming activities included field preparation, plowing, planting, repairing fences, taking calves to the market and turning out cattle.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 29% short, 59% adequate, and 3% surplus. Temperatures were 1 to 6 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 55 to 67 degrees across the state. Lows averaged from 32 to 38 degrees for the week. Precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches in Green Bay to 0.15 inches in Milwaukee. Corn planted was 1 percent complete. Oats planted was 35 percent complete, while oats emerged was 0 percent complete. Spring tillage was 21 percent complete. The past week was dry, with above average temperatures. Farmers are hoping for moisture to help green up winter wheat and alfalfa. Soil temperatures were too cool for planting corn yet, but some farmers were anticipating being able to start in the coming week.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 1.8. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 81% adequate, 12% surplus. Barley 57% planted, 41% previous week, 61% 2008, 67% avg.; 7% emerged, 2% previous week, 7% 2008, 21% avg. Oats 24% planted, 19% previous week, 21% 2008, 32% avg.; 6% emerged, 0% previous week, 2% 2008, 6% avg. Spring Wheat 17% planted, 13% previous week, 1% 2008, 24% avg.; 6% emerged, 0% previous week, 0% 2008, 4% avg.; 5% jointed, 0% previous week, 1% 2008, 2% avg. Corn 0% planted, 0% previous week, 1% 2008, 2% avg. Sugarbeets 0% planted, 0% previous week, 26% 2008, 41% avg. Winter wheat condition 18% fair, 79% good, 3% excellent. Spring calves born 71%, 66% previous week. Farm flock 74% ewes lambing, 66% previous week. Farm flock 72% sheep shorn, 63% previous week. Range flock 27% ewes lambing, 21% previous week. Range flock 48% sheep shorn, 41% previous week. Calf losses 25% light, 67% normal, 8% heavy. Lamb losses 26% light, 68% normal, 6% heavy. Range and pasture conditions 15% poor, 33% fair, 43% good, 9% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 6% short, 81% adequate, 13% surplus. The progress of corn and Sugarbeets was behind last year and the average. Snow packs were melting due to warm temperatures, which contributed to livestock water. A lot of run off was expected this spring. Precipitation in some areas has helped the wheat crop. Activities preparing to plant small grain crop, calving and lambing, feeding livestock.

International Weather and Crop Summary

April 12 - 18, 2009

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Dry weather in Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus aided spring grain planting.

EUROPE: Dry weather reduced soil moisture for wheat and rapeseed over northeastern Europe, while showers favored winter grains across central and western growing areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers maintained favorable soil moisture for wheat and barley in most primary crop areas.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Showers benefited heading to filling winter grains in northern and eastern wheat districts.

EASTERN ASIA: Tropical moisture infiltrated well into China, bringing beneficial moisture to reproductive crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Rainfall increased across oil palm areas and throughout much of the Philippines.

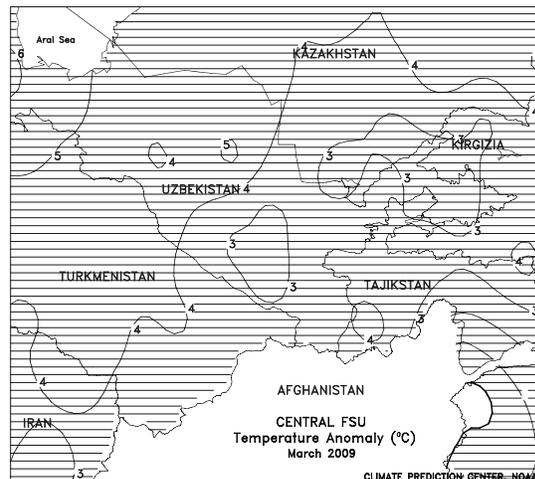
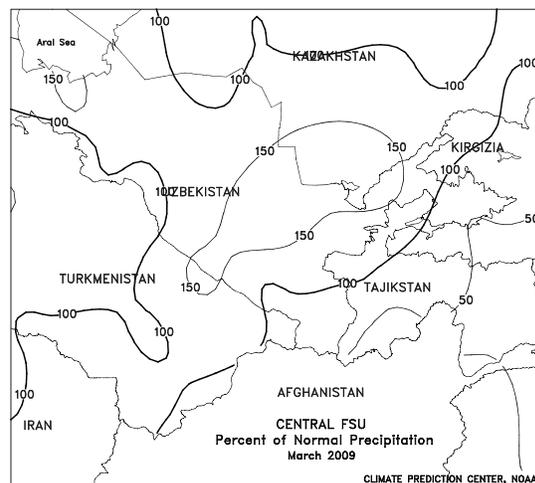
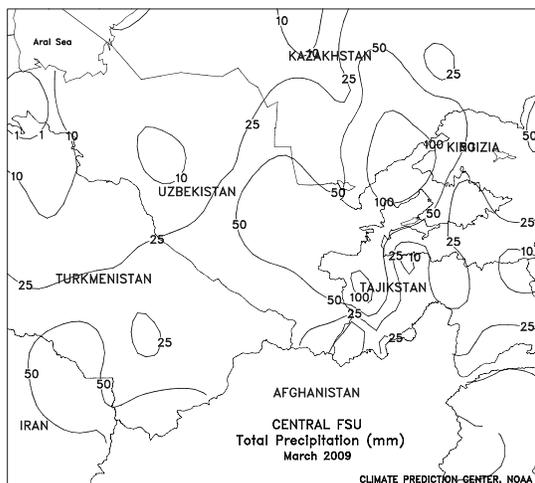
SOUTH ASIA: Tropical Storm Bijli brought locally heavy rain to northeastern rice areas, while dry weather favored wheat harvesting in northern India.

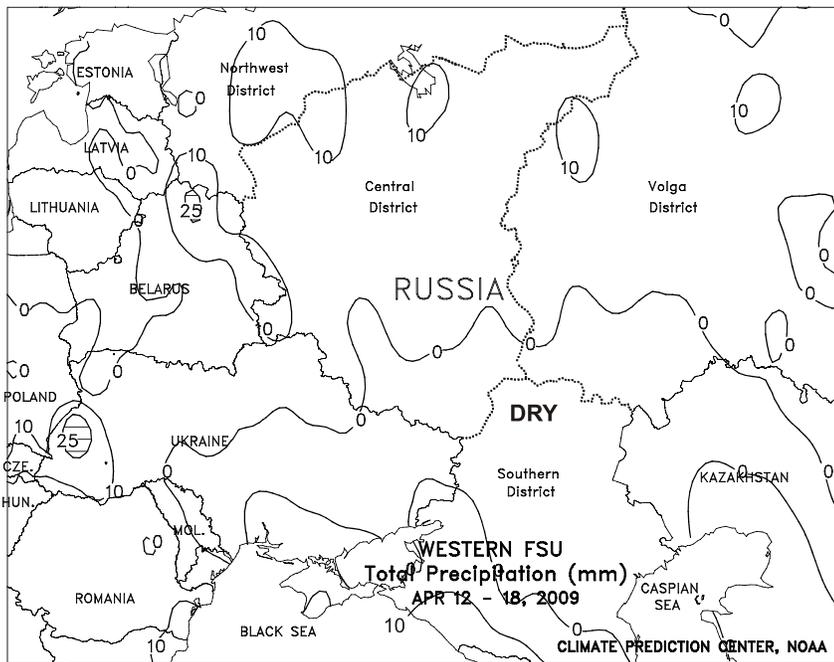
AUSTRALIA: Widespread showers slowed summer crop harvesting but helped condition topsoils for upcoming winter grain planting.

ARGENTINA: Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather fostered rapid maturation and dry down of summer grains and oilseeds.

BRAZIL: Unseasonable warmth and dryness persisted in the south, advancing soybean harvesting but further lowering soil moisture reserves for immature corn.

SOUTH AFRICA: Dry, seasonably mild weather aided dry down and harvesting of corn and other summer crops.

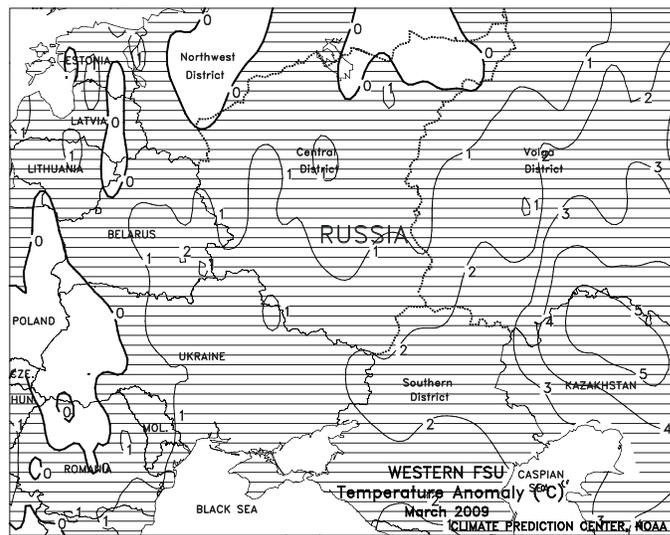
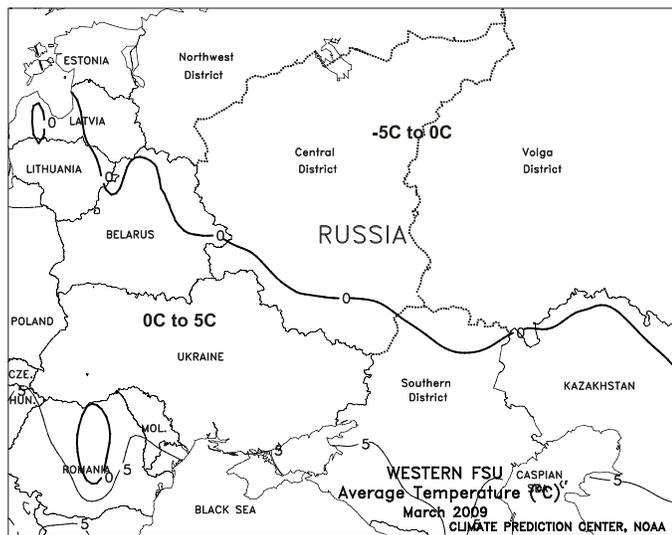
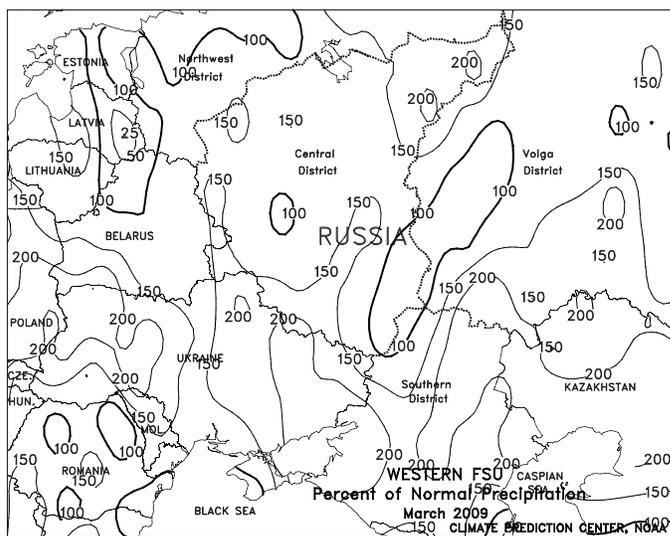
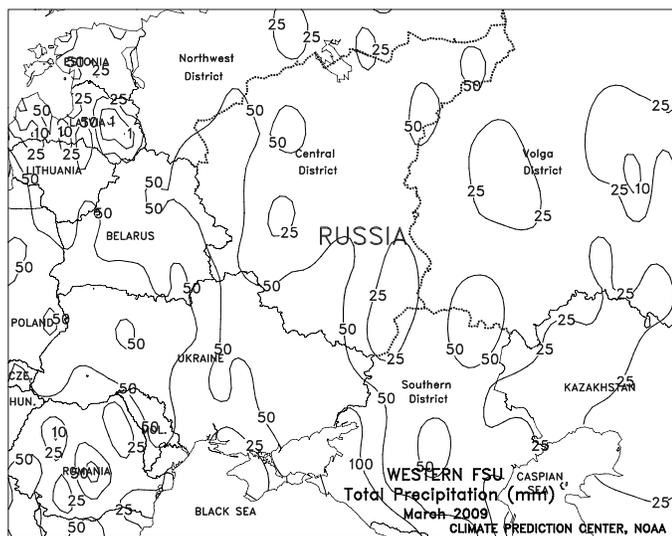


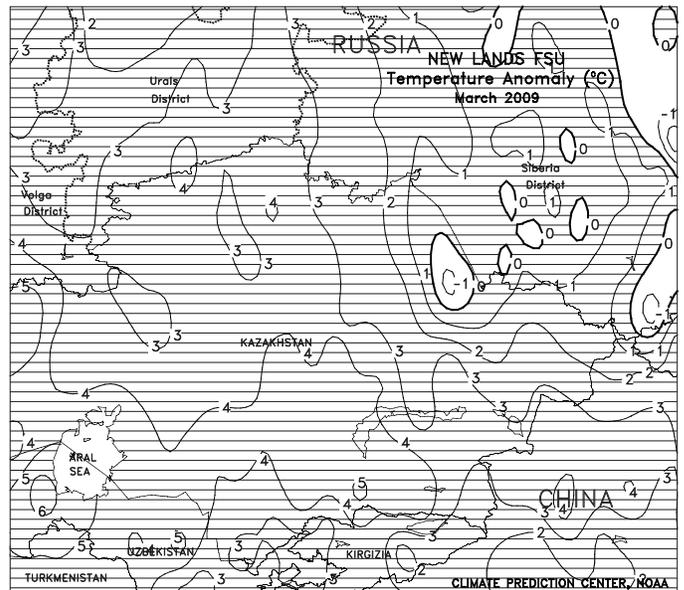
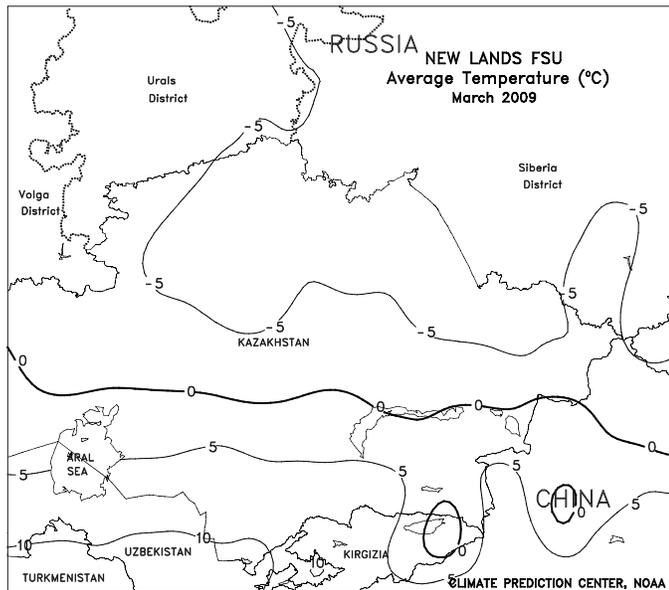
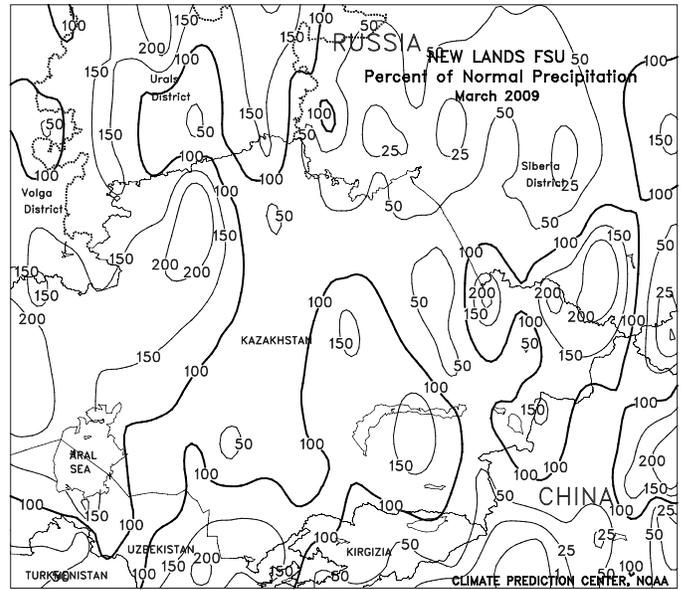
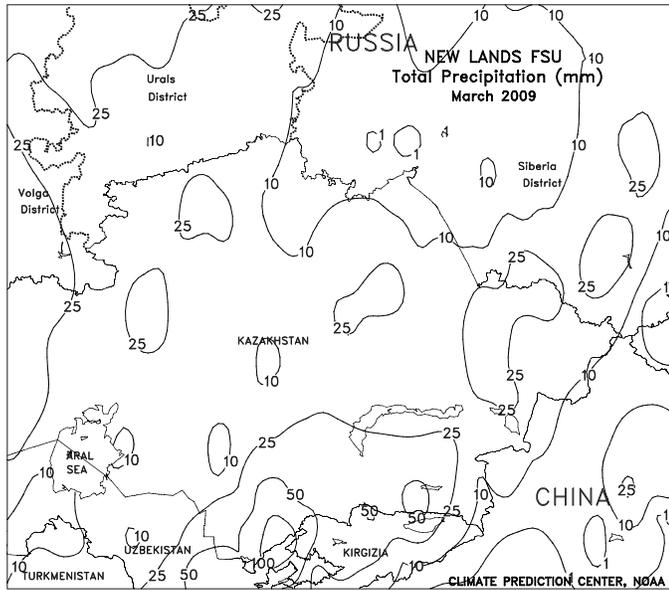


FSU-WESTERN

Dry weather prevailed across most of the region, promoting rapid spring grain planting. Reports from Ukraine as of April 17 indicated that spring grains were 60 percent planted. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in most of Ukraine, promoting winter grain development and spring grain emergence. The warmest weather was recorded at week's end, when temperatures exceeded 20 degrees C. In Russia, dry weather aided spring grain planting which was reportedly lagging behind last year's pace. However, chilly weather (weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 4 degrees C below normal) in the Southern District slowed spring grain emergence and winter grain development. Furthermore, an early-week freeze (minimum temperatures ranging from -7 to -2 degrees C) extended as far south as the Southern District. Weekly temperatures across northern Russia (Central and Volga Districts) averaged near normal, melting most of the remaining snow cover and gradually easing winter grains out of dormancy. In Belarus, several days of warm, dry weather helped fieldwork and spurred winter grain development. In cotton growing areas of Central Asia, light showers and much-below-normal temperatures slowed early planting activities.

In March, seasonably cool conditions kept winter grains dormant in most areas, with greening confined to the Black Sea coast. Wet weather prevailed throughout Ukraine, Belarus, and the Southern District in Russia, hampering fieldwork for early spring grain planting. Winter grains in northern Russia continued to overwinter beneath a moderate to deep snow cover.

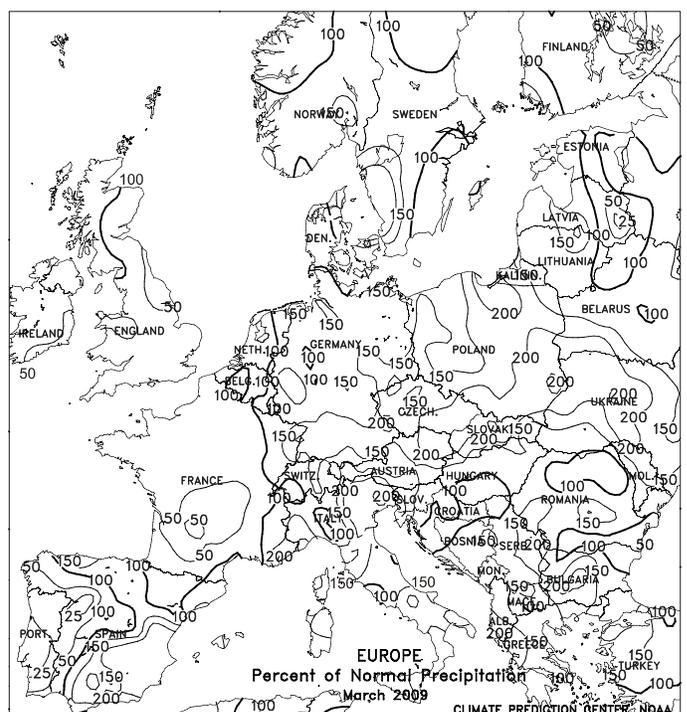


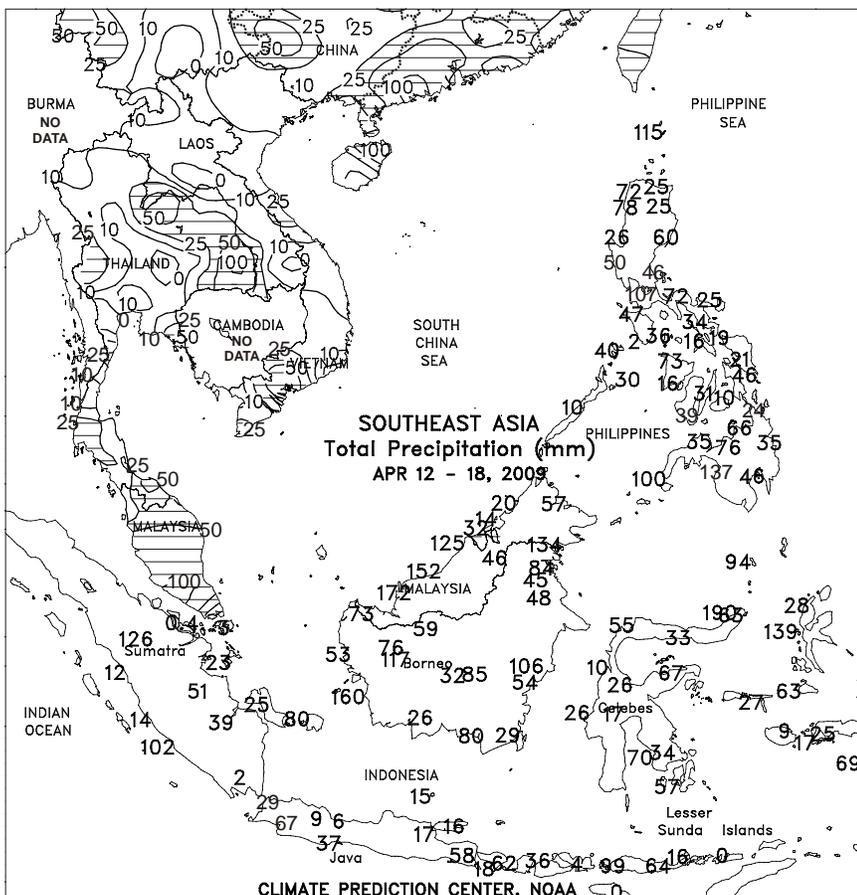
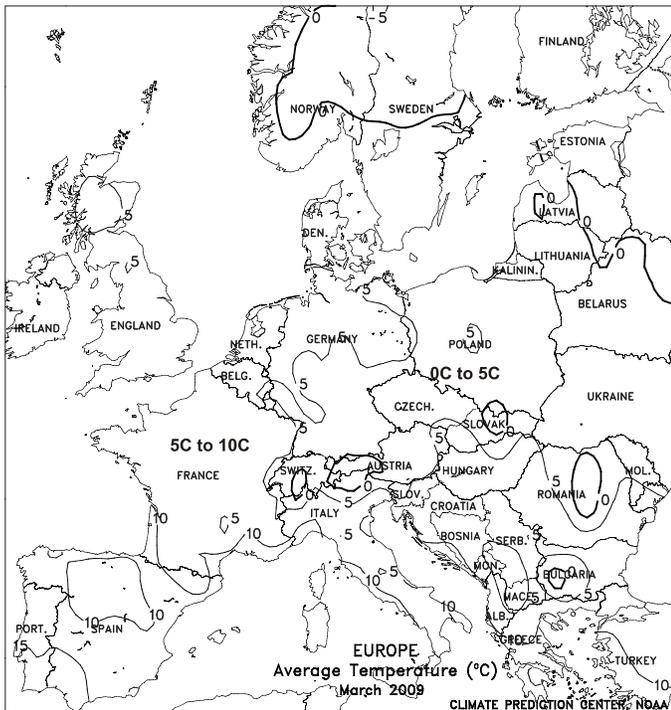


EUROPE

Sunny, dry conditions over northeastern crop districts contrasted with occasional showers in central and western Europe. High pressure maintained dry, warmer-than-normal weather (3-8 degrees C above normal) in Poland and northern Germany, reducing soil moisture for vegetative wheat and rapeseed. Moisture shortages are most pronounced in northwestern Germany, where a drier-than-normal winter has compounded the recent short-term rainfall deficits. While providing dry weather to northeastern Europe, the strong area of high pressure blocked storm systems over central and western Europe. Consequently, 5 to 60 mm of rain benefited jointing to heading winter crops from the Iberian Peninsula northeastward into southern portions of Germany and England. Light to moderate showers (10-25 mm) in Italy eased irrigation demands for reproductive winter grains, while less than 5 mm of rain over the Balkans provided limited relief from developing short-term (since March 1) dryness.

Near- to above-normal March precipitation maintained adequate soil moisture for winter grains across central and eastern Europe, although drier conditions settled over northern- and eastern-most districts during the latter half of the month. In contrast, drier-than-normal conditions across Europe's western growing areas reduced soil moisture for vegetative winter grains in France and increased irrigation demands in Spain. Winter grains and oilseeds broke dormancy in Poland and the Baltics by month's end, and developed one to two weeks behind last year's pace across the rest of Europe.





SOUTHEAST ASIA

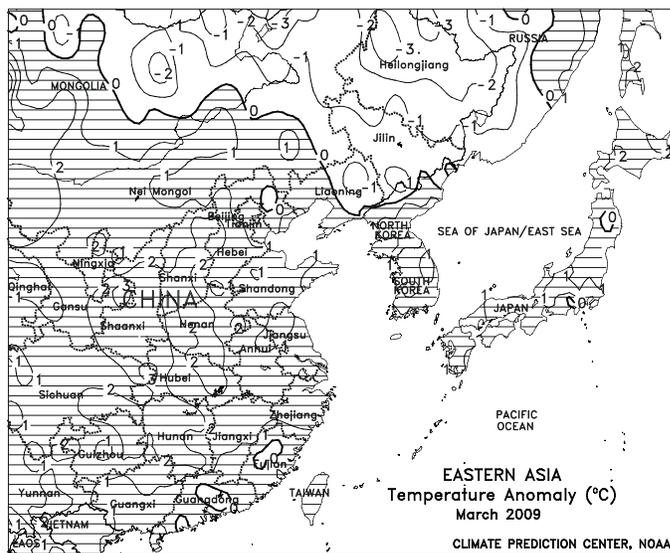
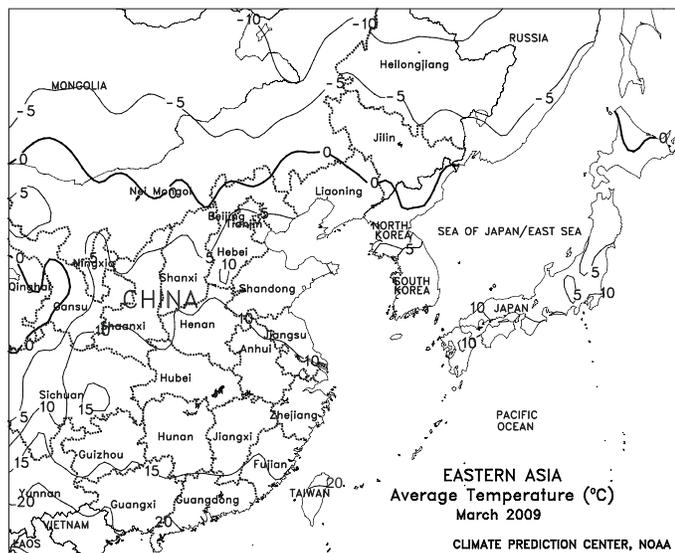
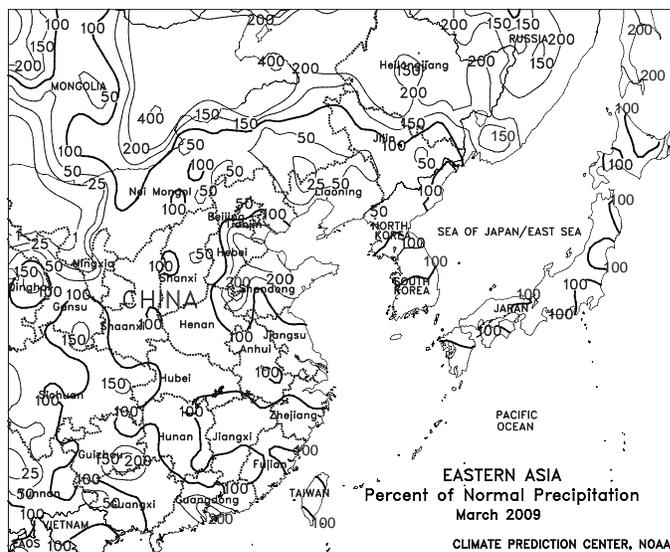
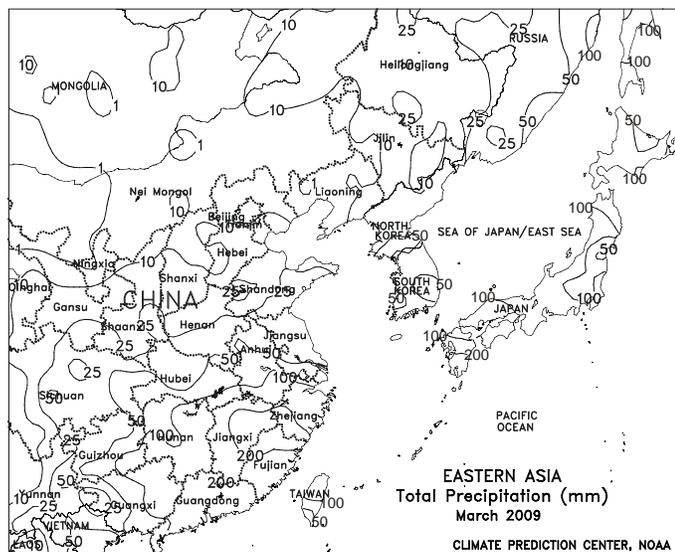
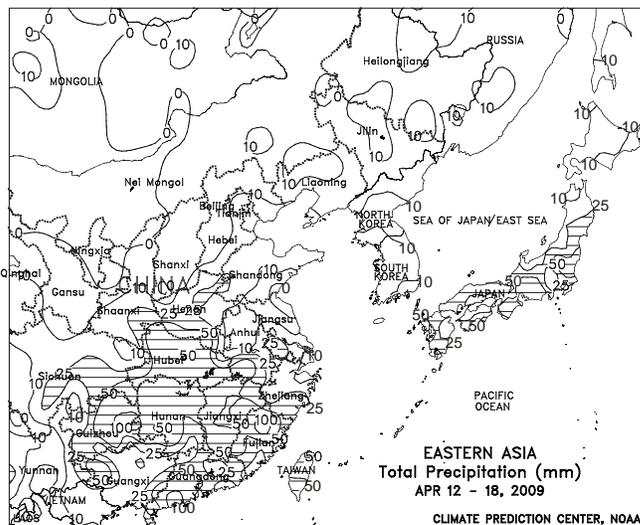
Strengthening westerly winds helped enhance moisture within the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). As a result, increased rainfall occurred in oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia as well as throughout most of the Philippines. The rainfall (25-200 mm) benefited oil palm, while causing some minor harvest delays. Similarly in the Philippines, increased moisture from 25 to 100 mm of rain benefited spring-sown rice and corn, but the rain slowed seasonal fieldwork. In Vietnam, occasional showers (10-25 mm) did not hamper winter-spring rice harvesting that was winding down in the south, while warm, sunny weather in the north provided favorable conditions for rice development. Meanwhile in Thailand, showers (10-50 mm) across the Northeast Region conditioned soils for rice planting that will begin next month. In the Central Plain Region, however, hot, dry weather increased water requirements for vegetative first-crop corn.

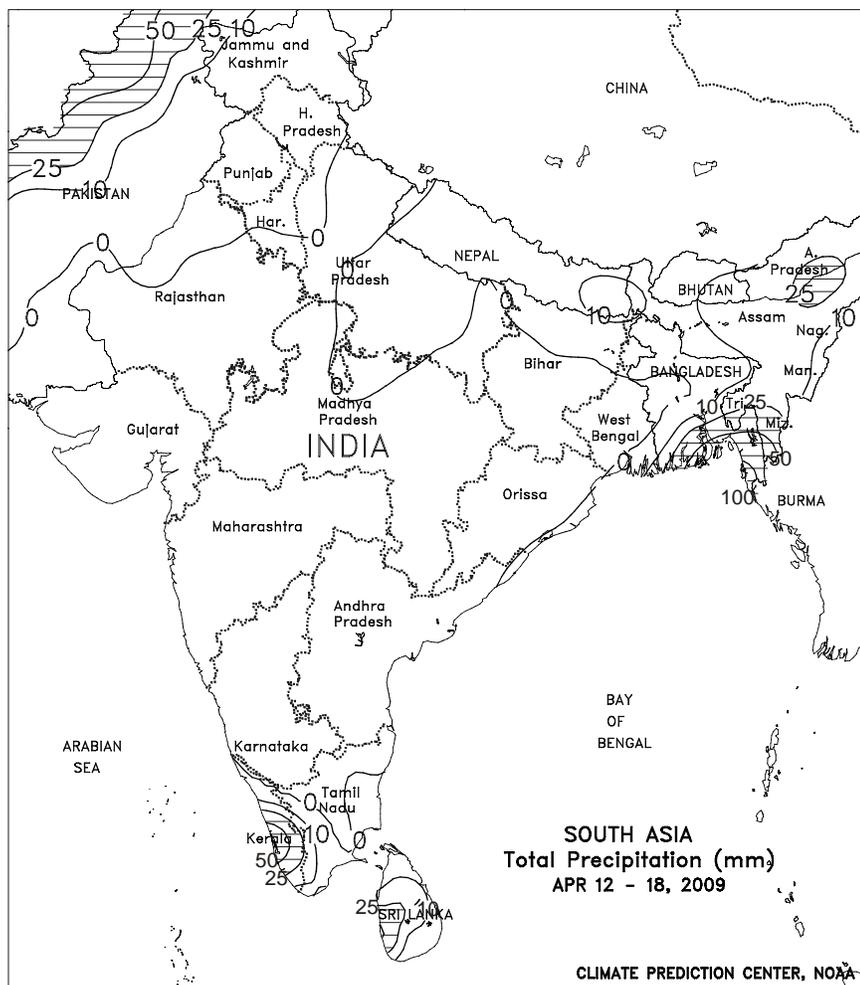
In March, above-normal precipitation favored filling rice in Java, Indonesia. Short-term moisture levels remained adequate for oil palm in Sumatra, but were low in Malaysia. Hot weather late in the month increased moisture demands on rice in Thailand, while shower activity began increasing in eastern areas.

EASTERN ASIA

Persistent southerly winds brought increased moisture well into China, aiding reproductive winter crops and vegetative spring crops. On the North China Plain, 10 to 25 mm of rain helped saturate topsoils and ensured adequate moisture for heading wheat. To this point, irrigation was necessary to maintain the wheat crop. More consistent rains would be welcomed to maintain moisture levels and ease the need for further irrigation. Additionally, average temperatures between 15 and 20 degrees C along with no freezing temperatures aided wheat development. Across the Yangtze Valley, showers were heavier (25-100 mm) especially in the key growing areas of Hubei and Hunan. The rainfall benefited reproductive winter rapeseed, reproductive early double-crop rice, and early-planted corn. Temperatures reached into the lower 30's degrees C but were not of long enough duration to raise concerns for flowering rapeseed.

In March, winter wheat began breaking dormancy throughout the North China Plain, spurred by above-normal temperatures. Dry weather continued through the month and more rain is needed to maintain good crop development. Farther south, increased shower activity boosted moisture reserves for spring growth of sugarcane and rice.

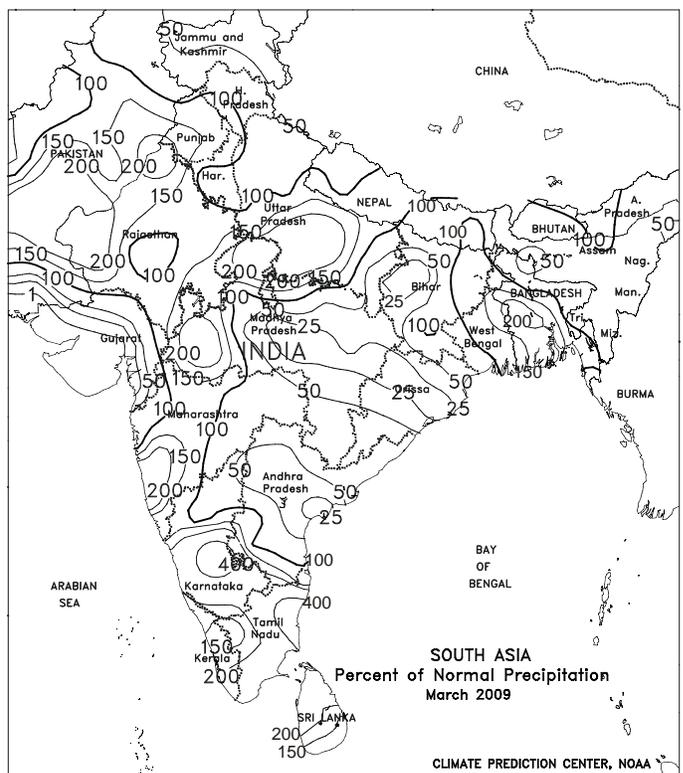
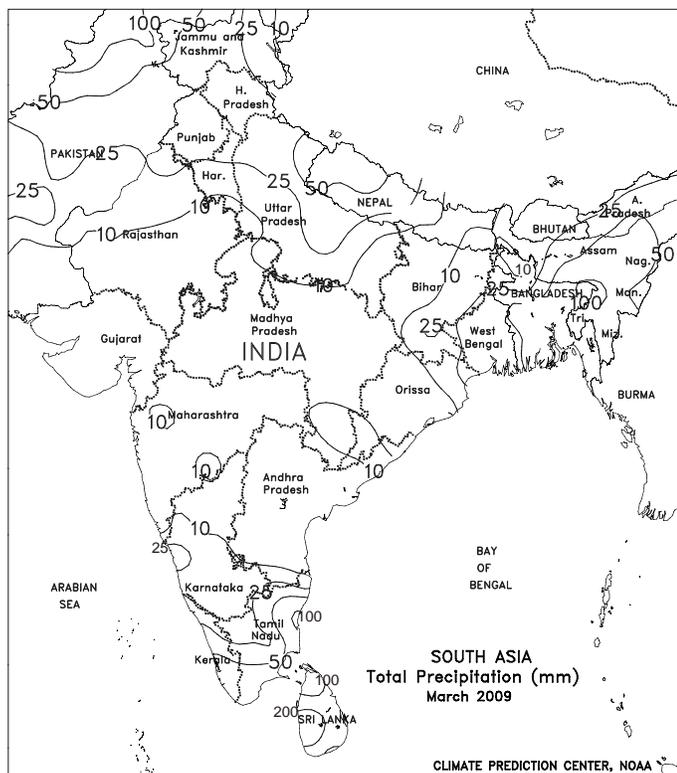


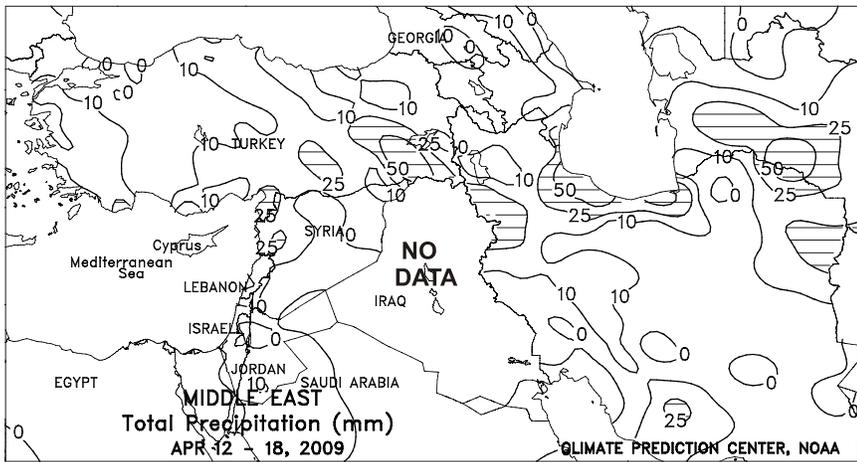
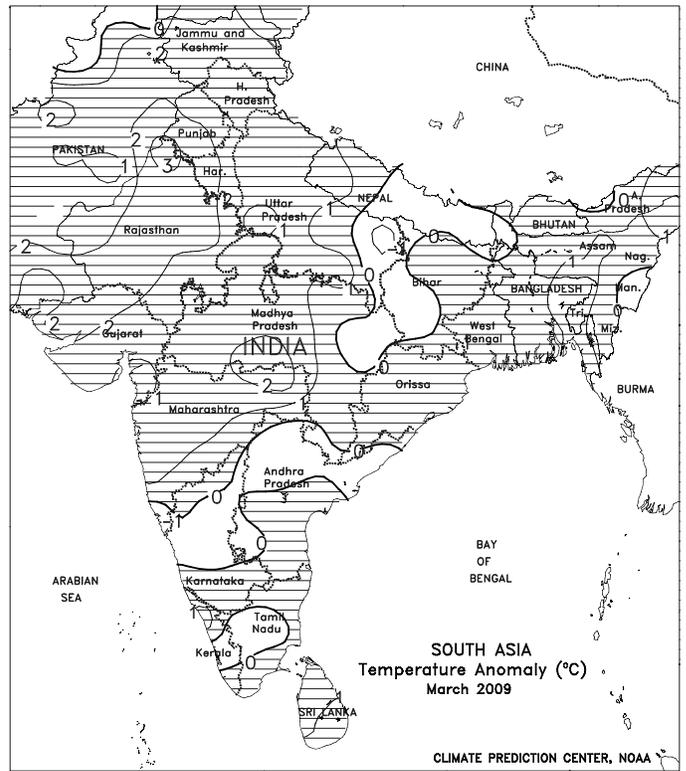
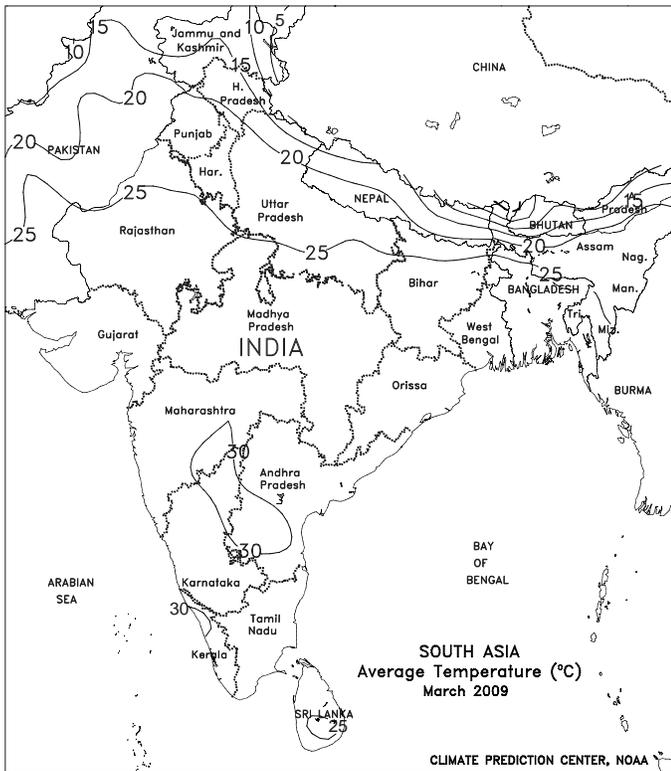


SOUTH ASIA

Dry weather returned to India's wheat belt, while the season's first tropical cyclone impacted northeastern-most crop areas. Following last week's showers and thunderstorms, sunny, dry conditions over northern India allowed winter wheat harvesting to resume. Dry weather continued over central and southern India as well, facilitating late winter crop harvesting (groundnuts, sorghum, and rice). Meanwhile, Tropical Storm Bijli formed in the Bay of Bengal and accelerated northeastward, making landfall in southern Bangladesh at week's end with sustained winds near 50 knots. The storm brought beneficial rain (20-130 mm) to rice in northeastern India and southeastern Bangladesh, but did not cause any widespread flooding or damage to infrastructure.

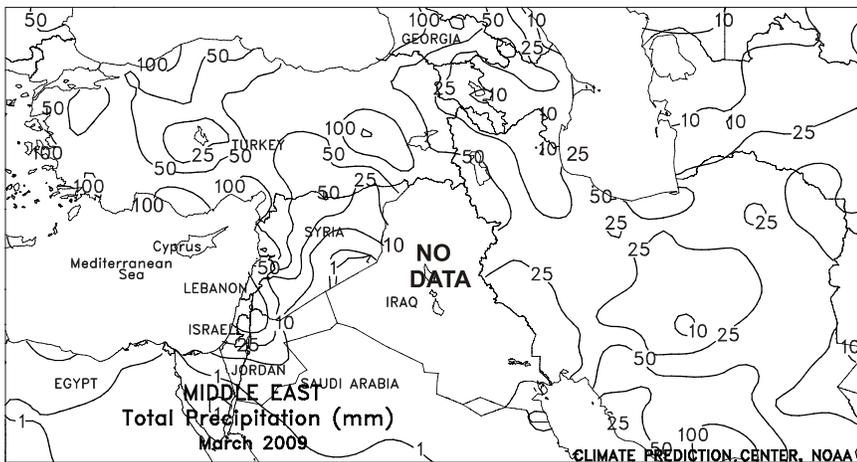
In March, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms in northern portions of Pakistan and India slowed rapeseed and wheat harvesting and caused some crop lodging. Unseasonable showers over southern India slowed harvesting of rice and groundnuts. Drier-than-normal conditions prevailed in northeastern India, reducing soil moisture for rice planting.



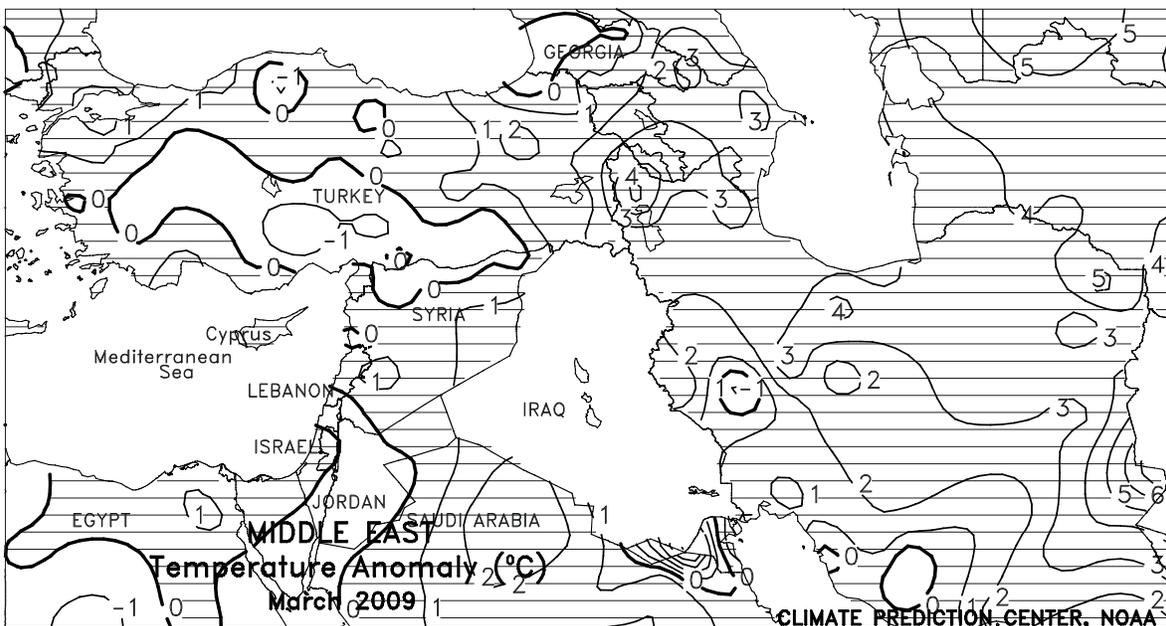
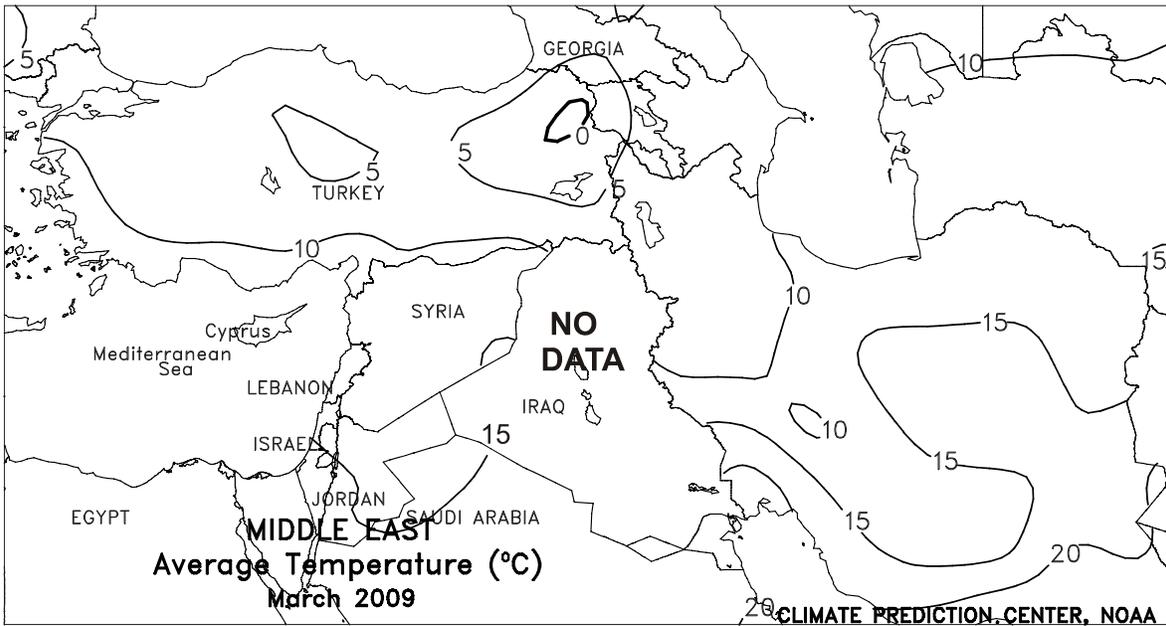
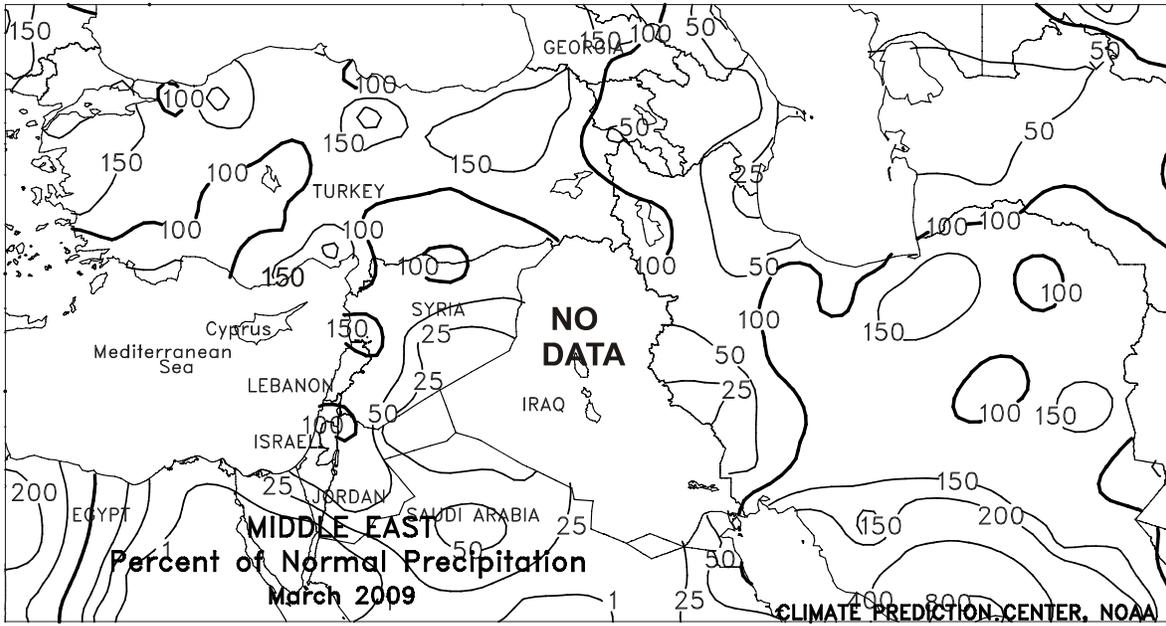


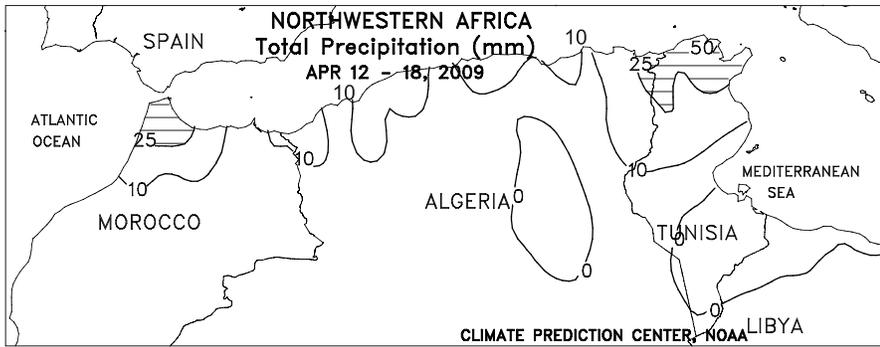
MIDDLE EAST

Showers continued over most of the region, with locally heavy rain falling over eastern crop districts. In Turkey, light to moderate showers (2-25 mm) maintained favorable soil moisture for jointing to flowering winter grains. Occasional showers (10-40 mm) also returned to Syria and Lebanon, providing a late boost to filling wheat and barley. Meanwhile, a series of upper-air disturbances produced widespread, locally heavy rain (10-60 mm) over northern portions of Iraq (as detected in satellite imagery) and Iran, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for jointing to heading winter crops. Temperatures averaged near normal along the Mediterranean Coast, while chilly conditions (up to 5 degrees C below normal) and sub-freezing nighttime low temperatures over western Iran slowed crop development.



In March, near- to above-normal rainfall in Turkey favored vegetative winter grains but slowed cotton planting. Drier-than-normal conditions from Syria into northwestern Iran reduced soil moisture for vegetative winter crops, although showers returned by month's end. Locally heavy rain in southern Iran eased long-term drought and boosted irrigation reserves for reproductive wheat.

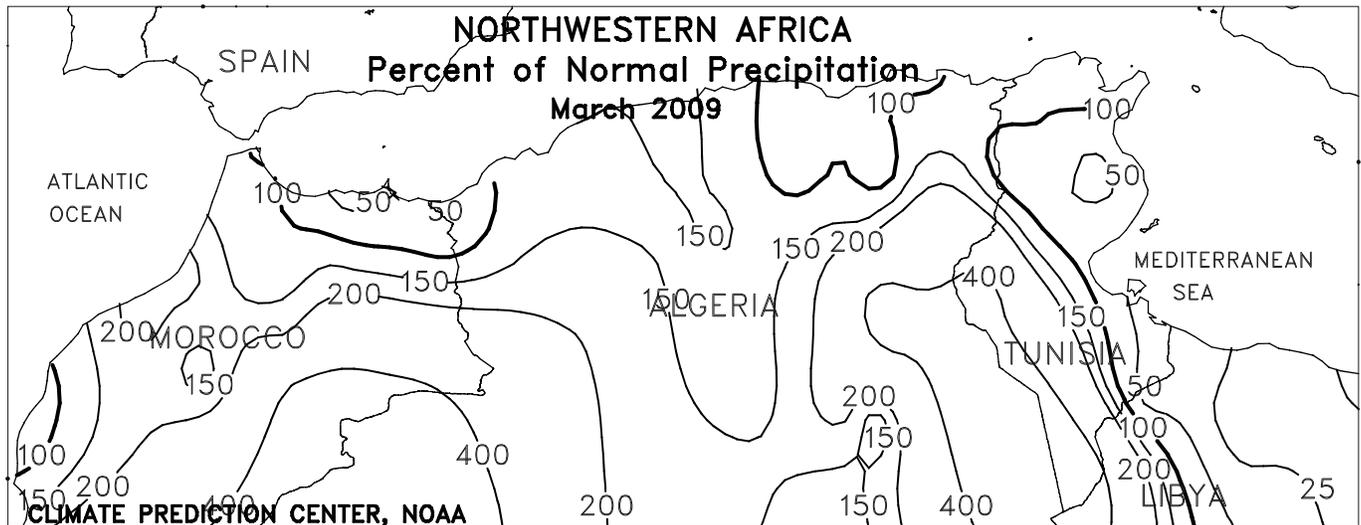
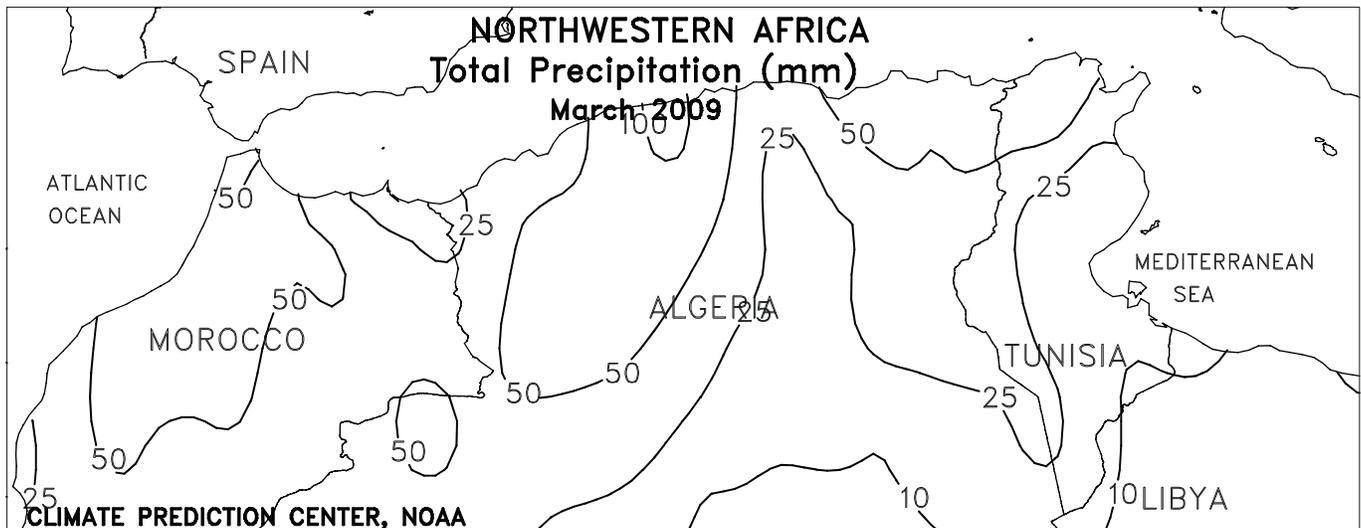


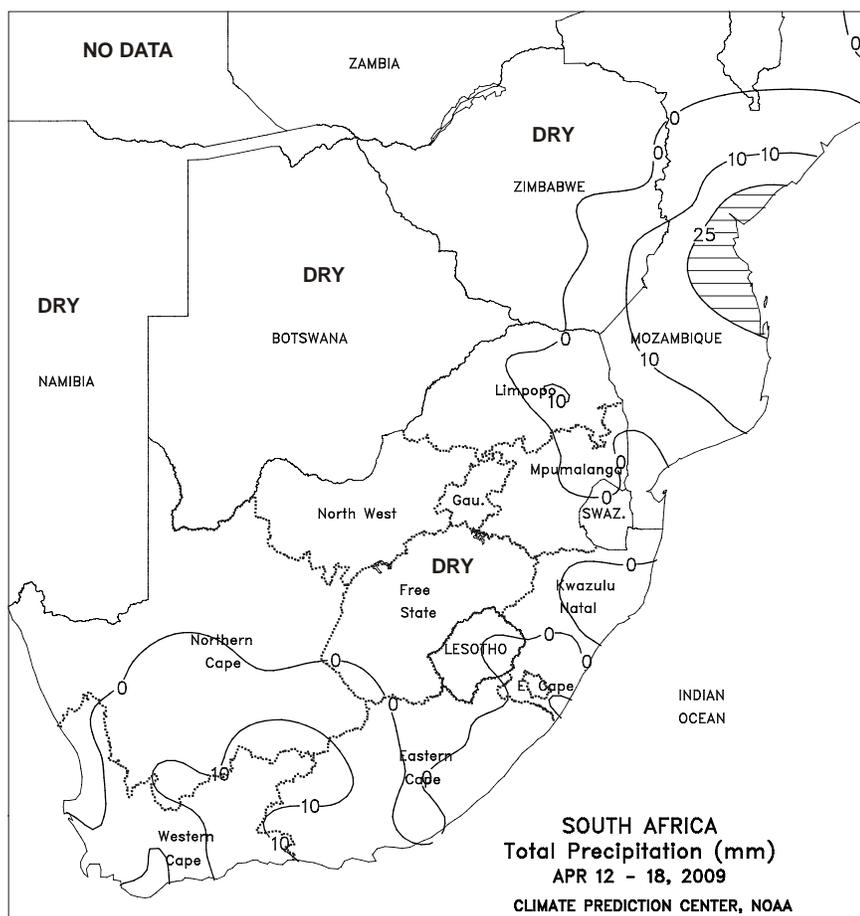
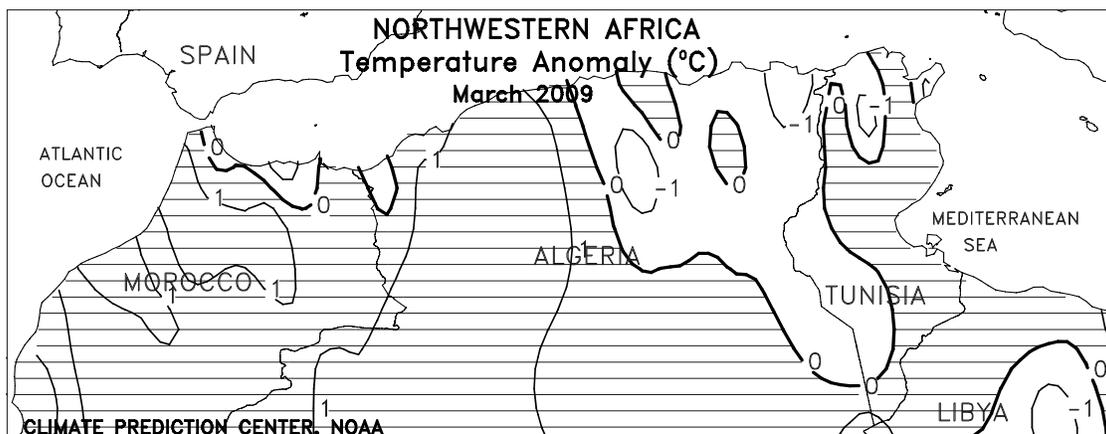
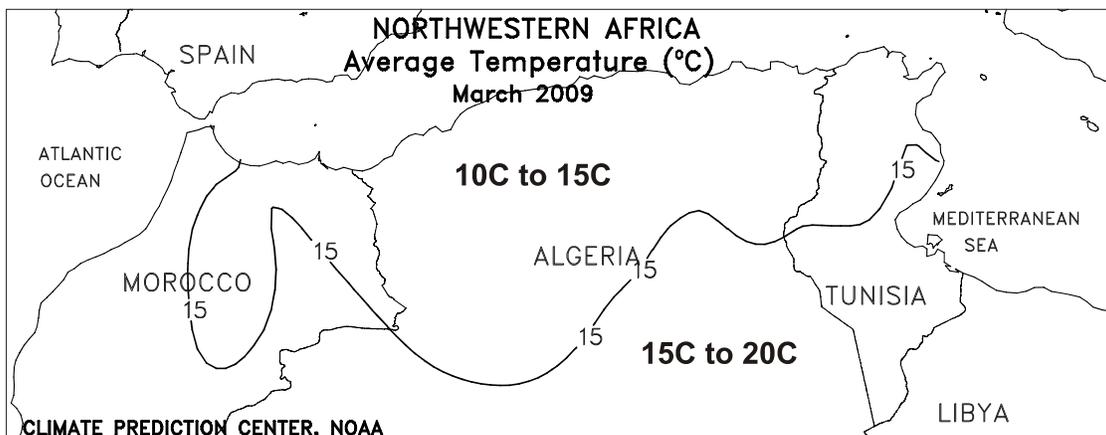


NORTHWEST AFRICA

Showers prevailed over much of the region, although drier weather was reported further inland. Persistent onshore flow resulted in widespread showers (10-50 mm) from northern Morocco eastward into Tunisia, maintaining favorable moisture supplies for heading to filling wheat and barley. Drier weather (less than 10 mm) generally prevailed over inland crop areas, with southern Morocco's wheat areas reporting little if any rainfall. Consequently, the more-advanced filling wheat in southern Morocco accelerated toward maturity under favorably sunny weather.

Widespread showers during March maintained favorable yield prospects for jointing to reproductive winter grains across much of the region, although pockets of dryness were noted in northeastern Morocco and eastern Algeria.

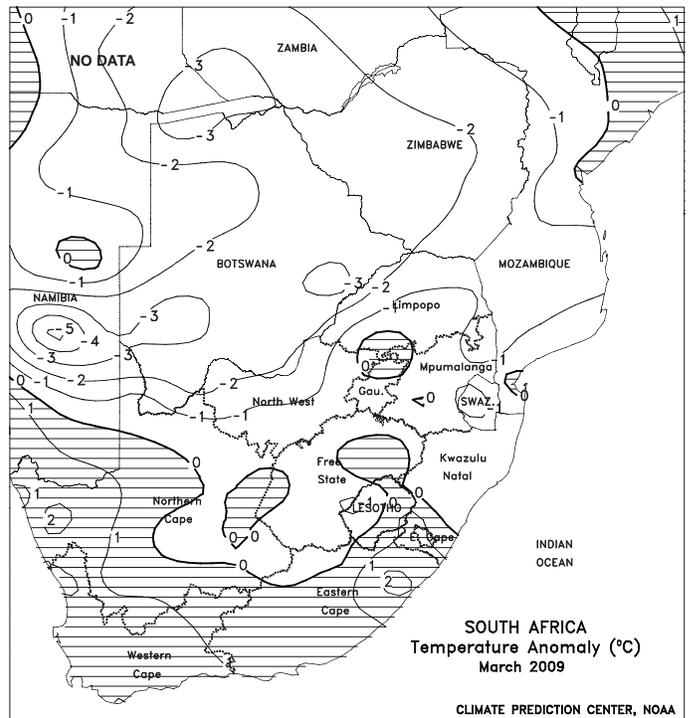
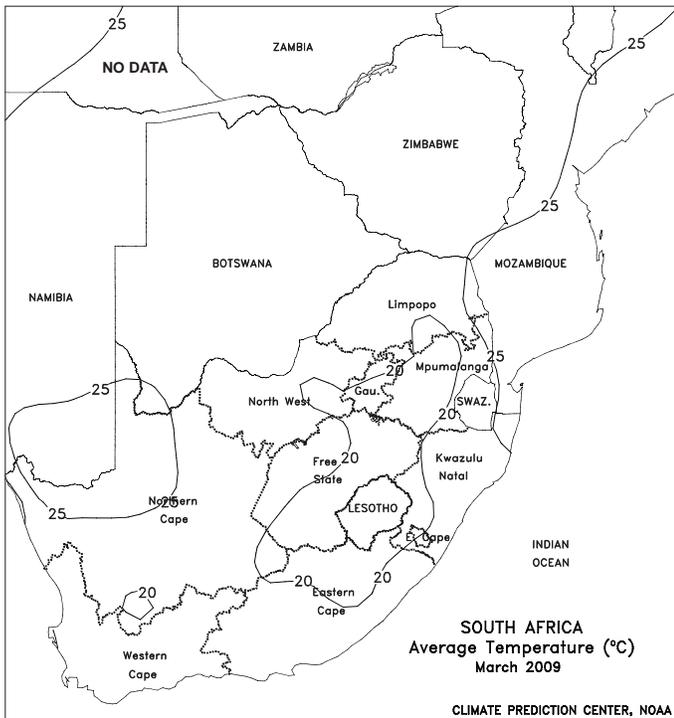
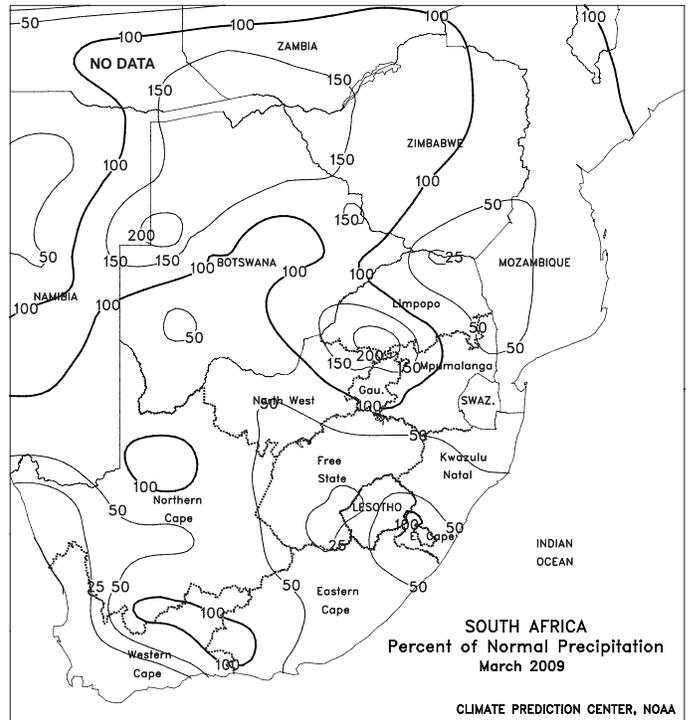
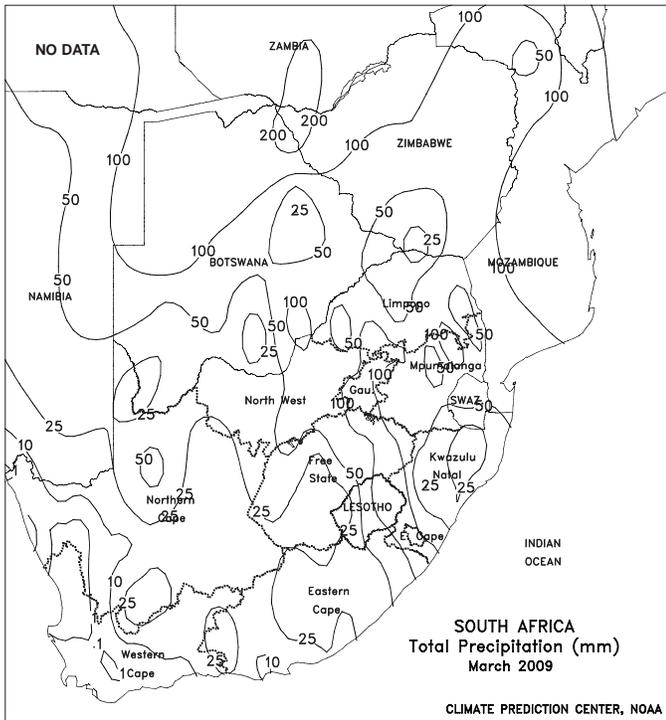


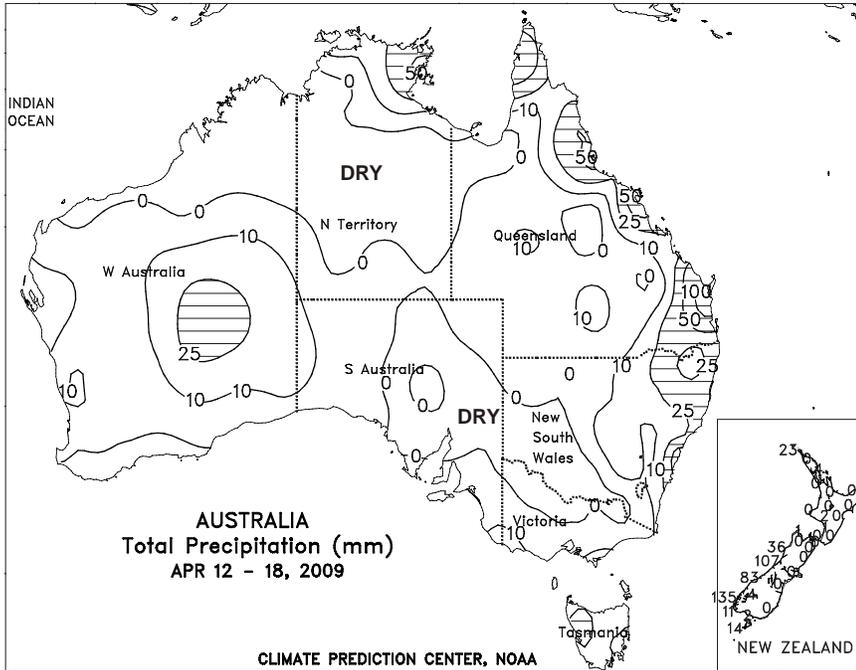


SOUTH AFRICA

Mild, mostly dry weather continued throughout the country's main farming areas, promoting dry down and early harvesting of corn and other summer crops. In the corn belt, highs reached the middle and upper 30s degrees C; temperatures fell below 5 degrees C in southern and eastern growing areas but no widespread freeze was evident. The drying trend in the corn belt has reached its fourth week and, while initially beneficial for filling to maturing summer crops, moisture is now needed for germination of winter grains. Rain is also needed in the wheat production areas of Western Cape to help ensure uniform germination and proper crop establishment. Planting usually occurs from April through July in the country's main production areas. Meanwhile, sugarcane harvesting, which can last until September, should be underway in KwaZulu-Natal and southern Mpumalanga.

In March, early-month rain gave a late-season boost in moisture to late-planted, immature summer crops across the corn belt. For the remainder of the month, warm, sunny weather fostered late-season development of corn and other generally well-watered, filling to maturing summer crops. March rainfall was below normal in most of KwaZulu-Natal, although heavier rain (monthly totals exceeding 100 mm) was recorded in southern growing areas.

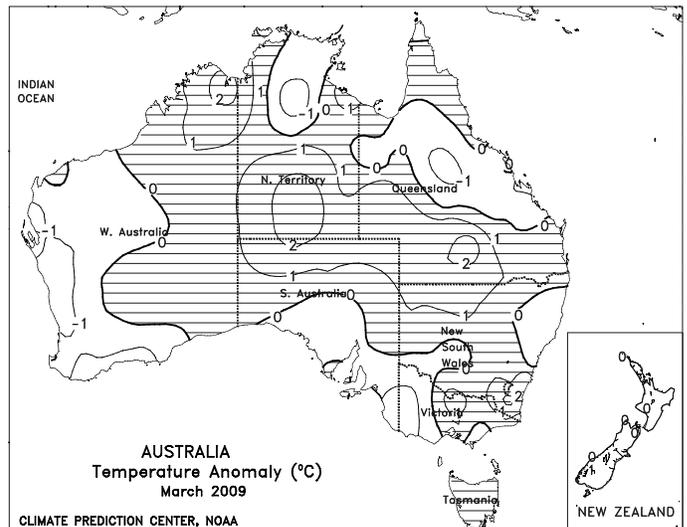
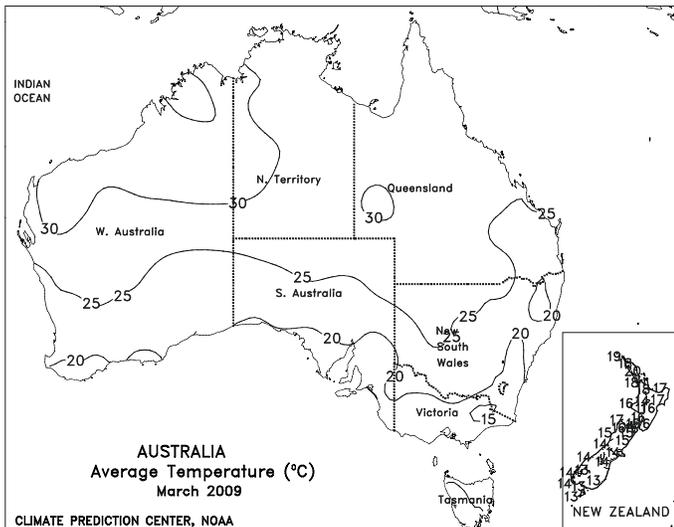
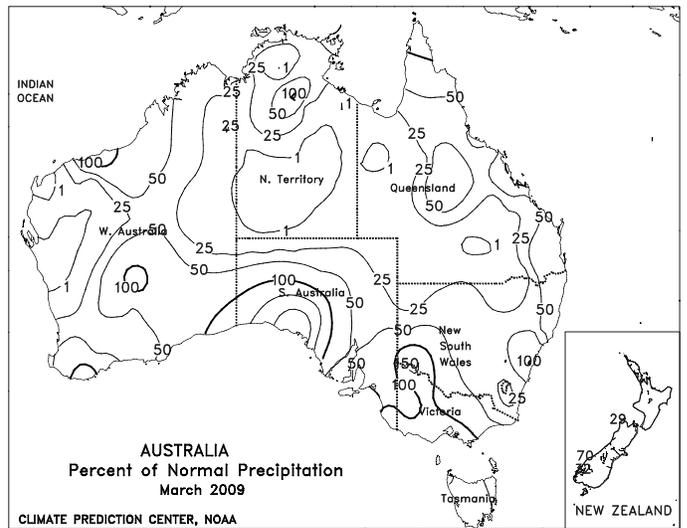
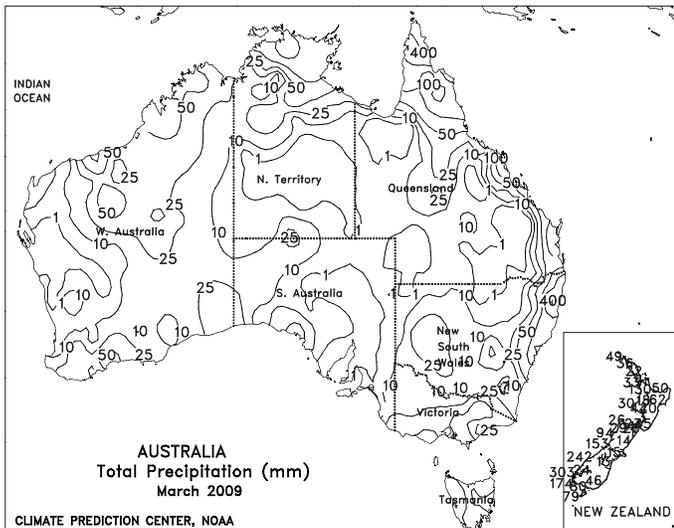


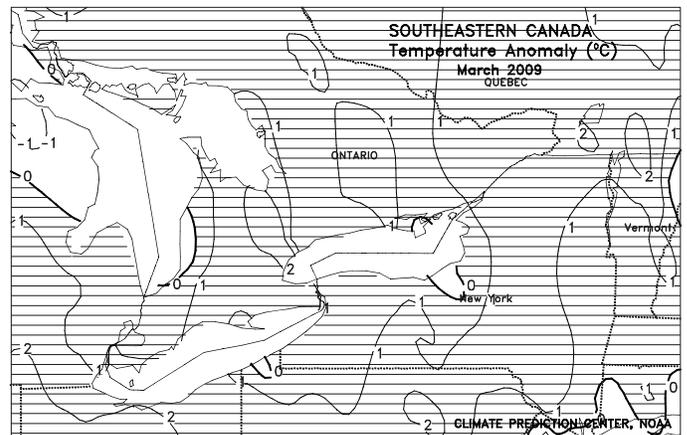
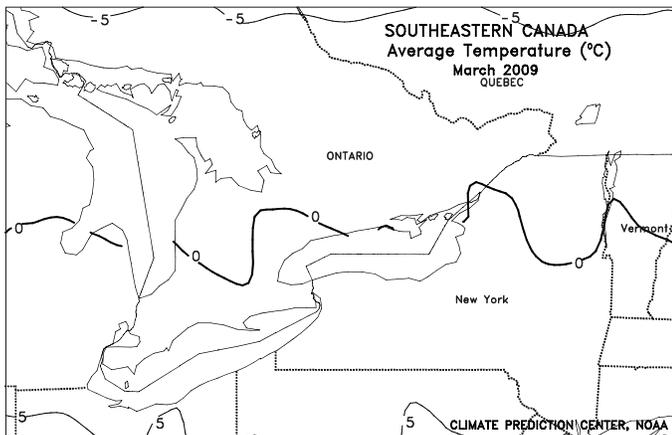
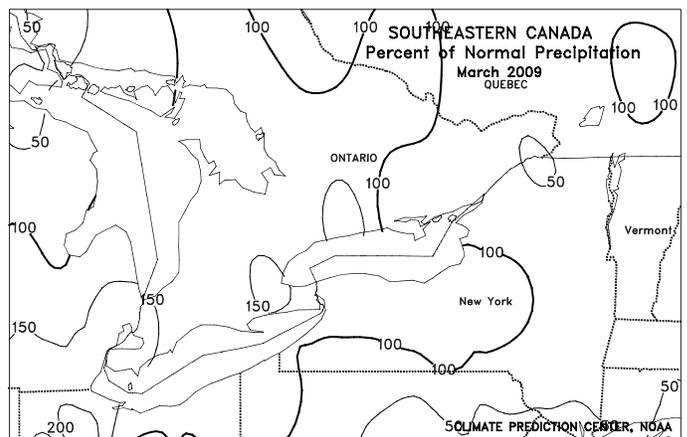
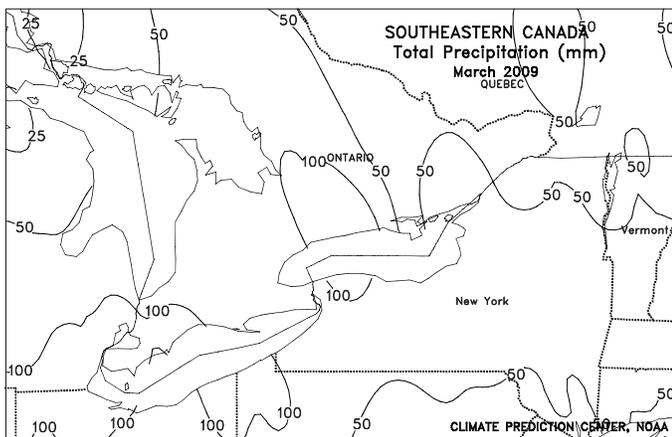
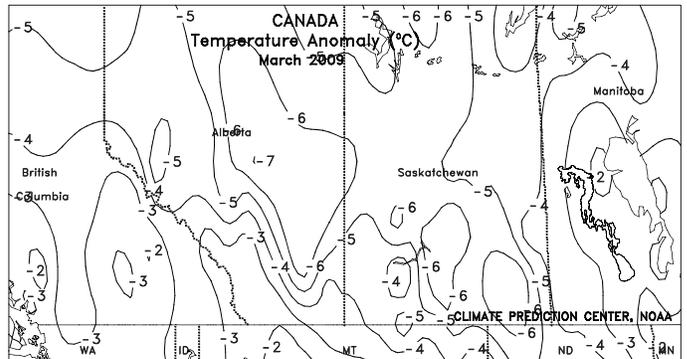
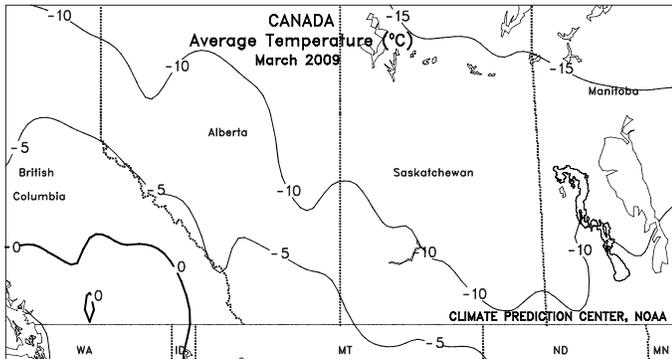
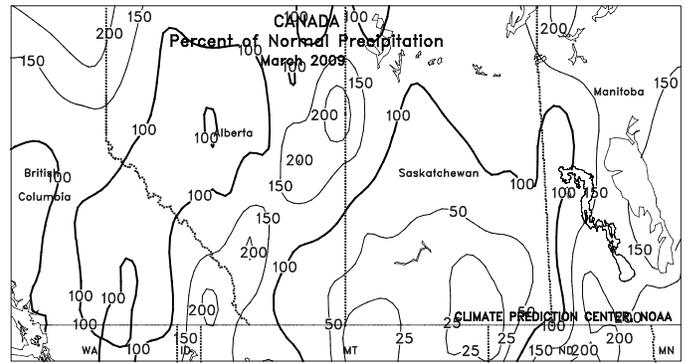
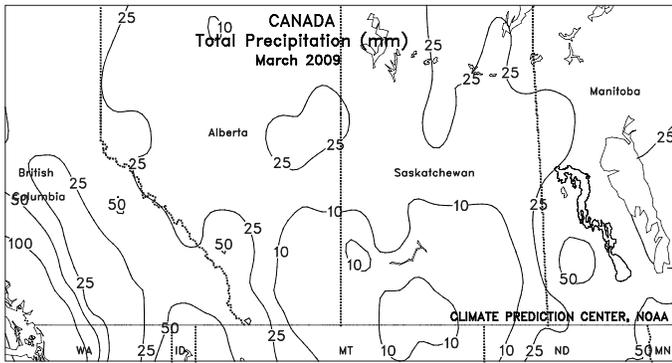


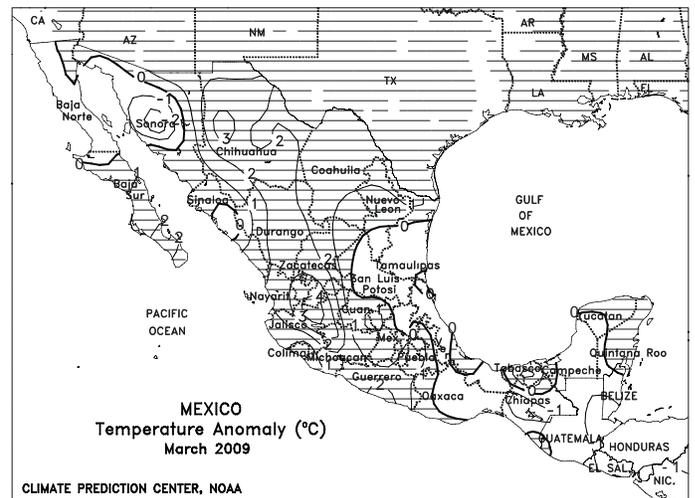
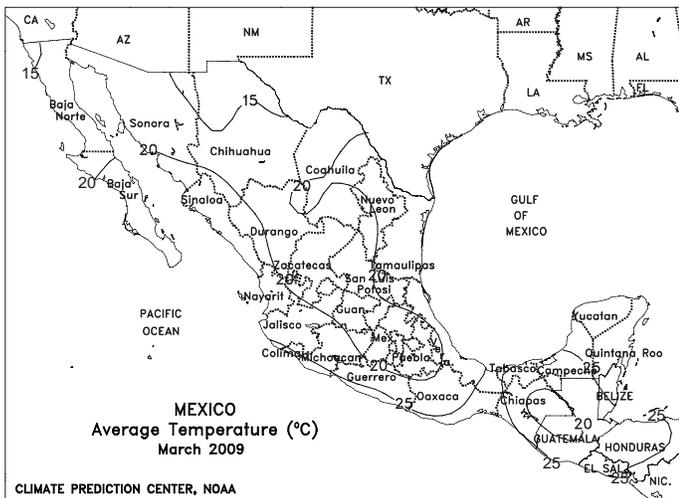
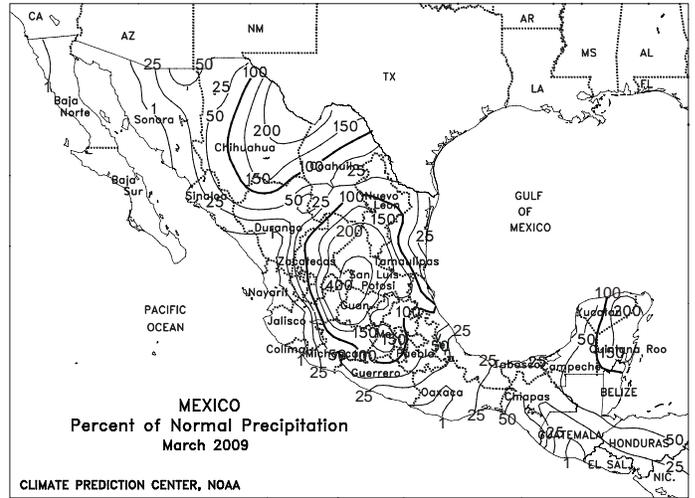
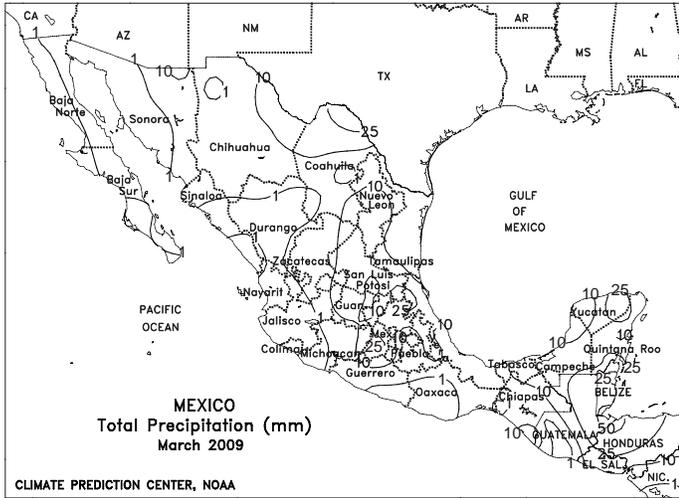
AUSTRALIA

More widespread rainfall (10-40 mm, locally more) followed last week's scattered showers in central and southern Queensland and northern and central New South Wales. The rain slowed cotton and sorghum harvesting in many areas but helped condition topsoils for upcoming winter grain planting. Elsewhere in Australia, mostly dry weather offered no drought relief in southeastern Australia, while widely scattered, generally light showers (2-9 mm, locally more) were observed in the Western Australia wheat belt. Winter grains are typically planted in May and June in western and southeastern Australia. The relatively dry weather in Western Australia is seasonable; rainfall typically increases significantly from April to May. In southeastern Australia, however, the need for rainfall is more urgent because of the persistent and severe nature of the current drought. Temperatures in the Australia wheat belt averaged about 1 to 3 degrees C above normal.

In March, rainfall was well below normal in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. The mostly dry weather aided summer crop harvesting and helped maintain the quality of maturing summer crops but provided little additional topsoil moisture in advance of winter wheat planting.





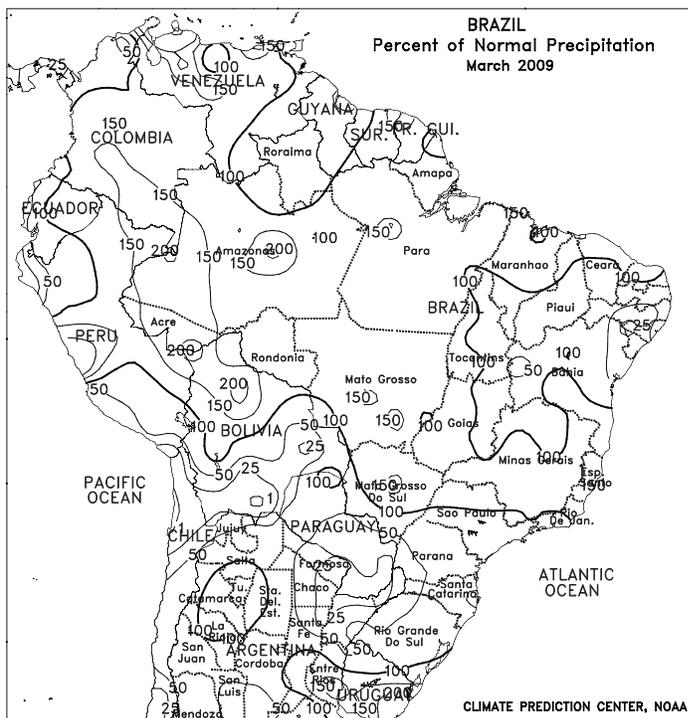


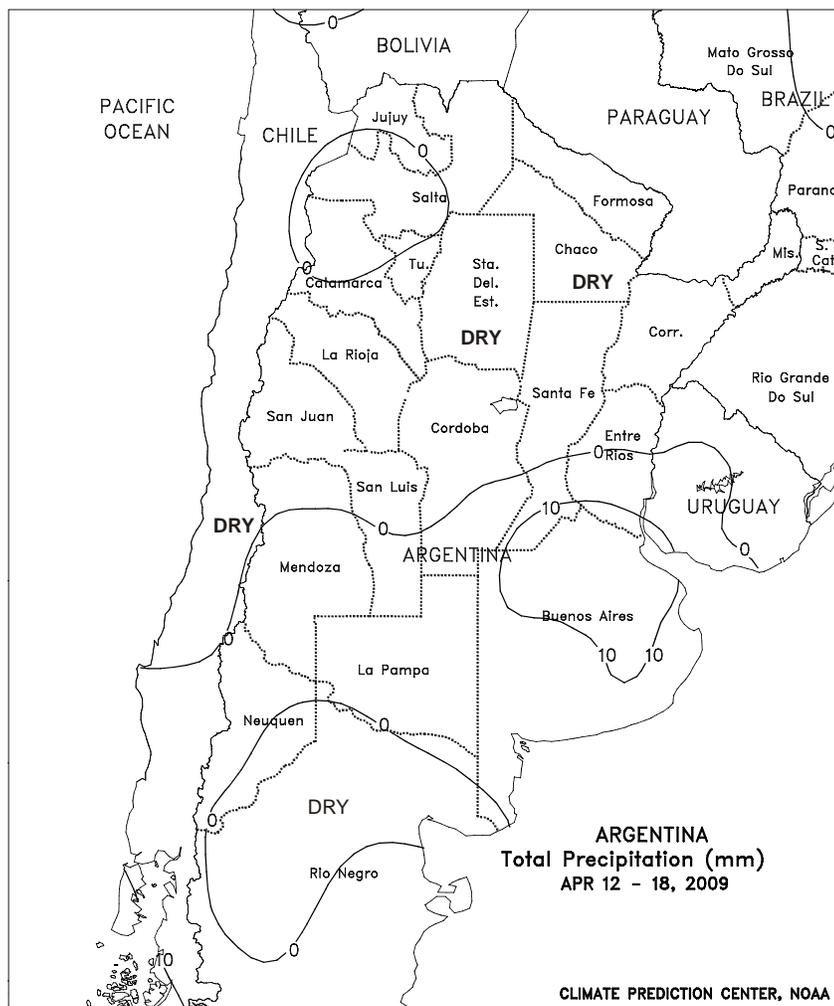


BRAZIL

Warmer- and drier-than-normal weather continued to dominate a large section of the south, hastening dry down and harvesting of soybeans but further reducing moisture levels for normal production of late-planted corn and other immature crops. Virtually no rain fell from Rio Grande do Sul northward through Mato Grosso do Sul and temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal, with highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C. Warm, mostly dry weather also continued in Sao Paulo's western sugarcane areas but showery weather (10-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) continued in most other farming areas of central and southeastern Brazil. The rain in these areas was overall beneficial for safrinha corn, but some delays in the final stages of the soybean harvest were likely. Moderate to heavy rain (greater than 25 mm) also continued in soybean and cotton areas of the northeastern interior, giving a late-season boost to late-planted row crops. Along the eastern coast, rain (25-100 mm or more) aided the development of sugarcane, cocoa, and other plantation crops.

In March, a drying trend developed over southern Brazil, aiding soybean harvesting but reducing moisture for immature corn. In contrast, rain benefited second-crop corn in central Brazil but resulted in soybean harvest delays. Rain also gradually returned to growing areas of the northeastern interior after a brief period of below-normal rainfall, boosting moisture for immature soybeans and cotton. Monthly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal throughout the region, promoting late-season crop development.

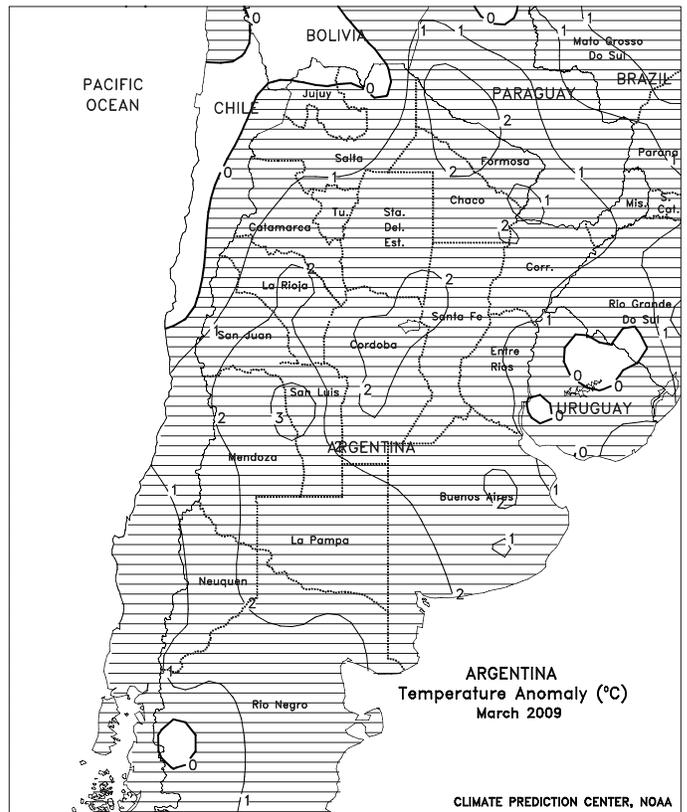
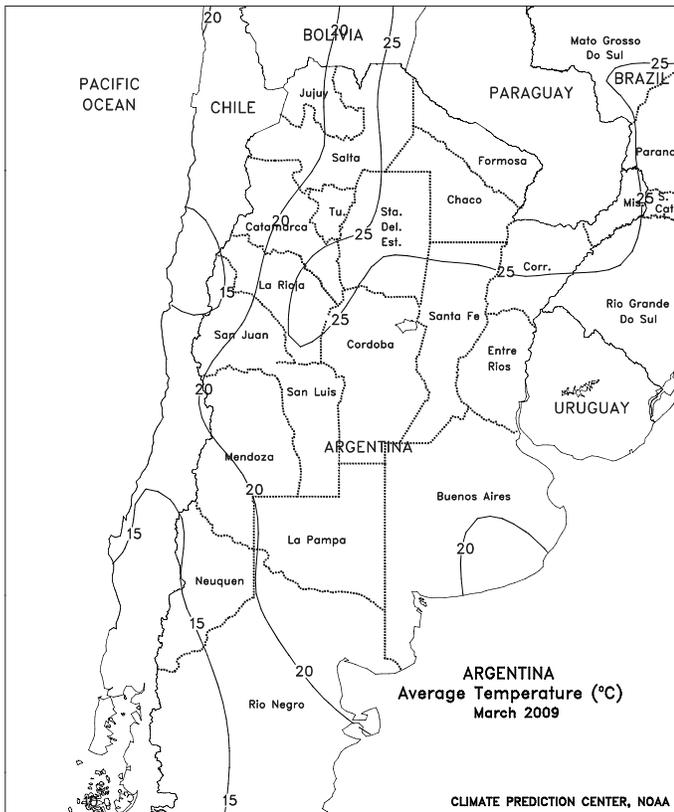
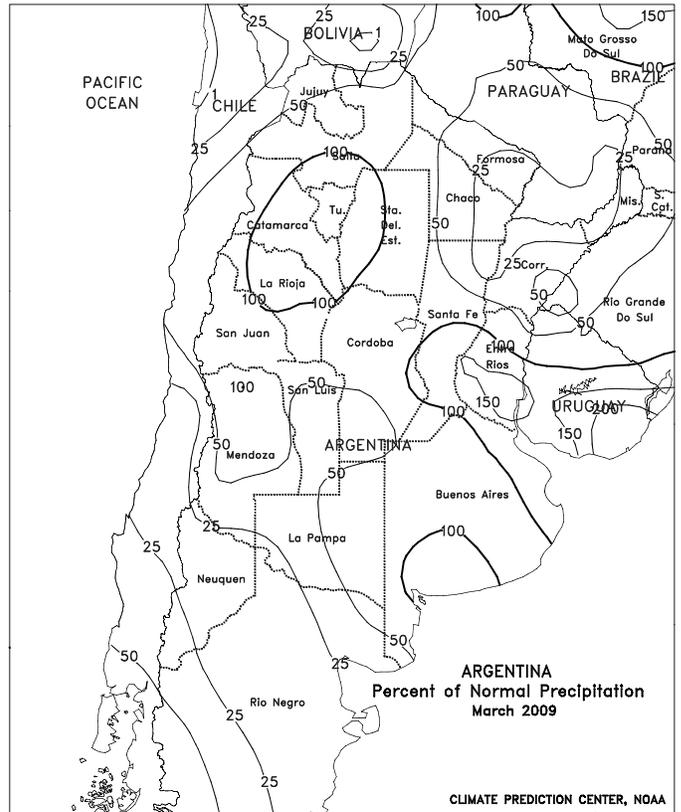
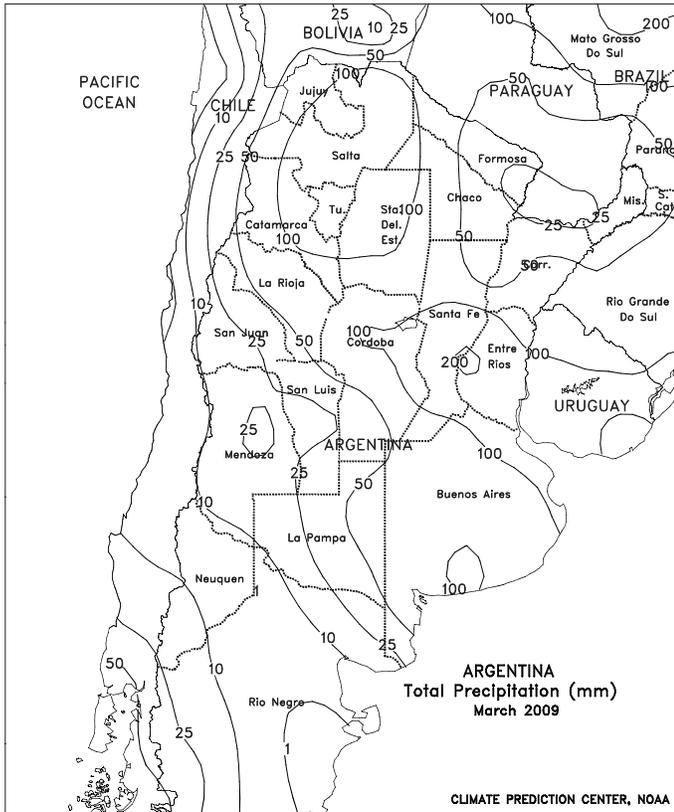




ARGENTINA

Dry weather dominated nearly all major farming areas of central and northern Argentina, the exception being northern Buenos Aires, which received moderate rain (locally exceeding 10 mm) at week's end. Warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 2-4 degrees C above normal in eastern growing areas and up to 7 degrees C above normal in the west) accompanied the dryness; in southern growing areas, highs reached the middle 30s degrees C on several days while northern farming areas recorded temperatures in this range on a daily basis. Current conditions are promoting rapid maturation and dry down of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton, and harvesting is reportedly advancing rapidly. However, moisture remained critically low for pastures and grazing and few, if any, areas have sufficient moisture for early fieldwork in preparation of winter grain planting. Winter wheat planting usually runs from May through July, so producers have time to gain needed moisture before the situation becomes critical.

In March, early-month rains helped to stabilize the condition of main-season summer grains and oilseeds in central Argentina. In southern and western growing areas, the rainfall was also timely for second-crop soybeans that were advancing through reproductive phases of development. Farther east, locally excessive rain (weekly totals exceeding 200 mm) likely caused temporary flooding of low-lying farmland in the lower Parana River Valley. However, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather dominated the region for the remainder of the month, gradually renewing stress on immature crops. Particularly hard hit was Cordoba, where prospects had been more favorable when compared with other areas, but also where overall crop conditions deteriorated during the month. In northern Argentina, showery, albeit warm weather provided localized relief for soybeans and cotton in western growing areas, but drought intensified in eastern growing areas, including most of Chaco.



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