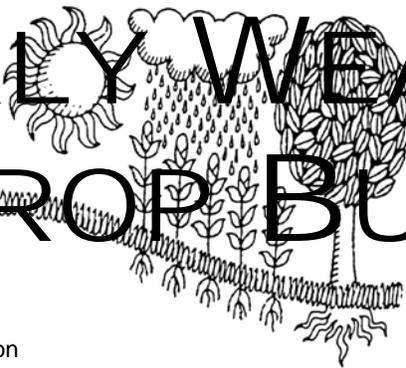
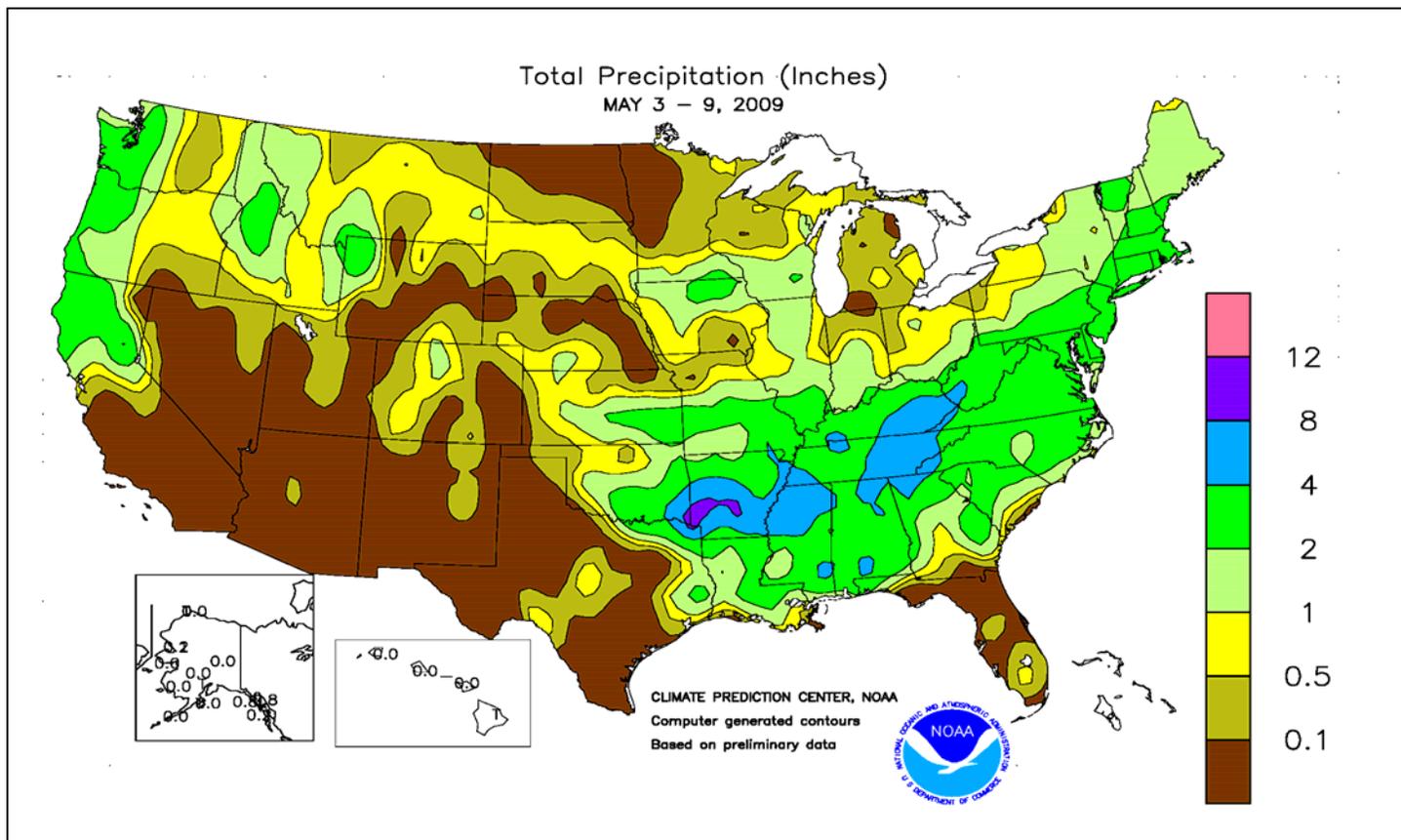


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

May 3-9, 2009

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

For the second week in a row, heavy rain fell along and near a slow-moving frontal boundary draped across the **South and East**. The first full week of May featured at least 4 inches of rain and widespread flooding in many locations from the **southeastern Plains to the central and southern Appalachians**. Wetness continued to disrupt summer crop planting as far north as the **central and eastern Corn Belt**, although there were some windows of planting opportunity across the **northern and**

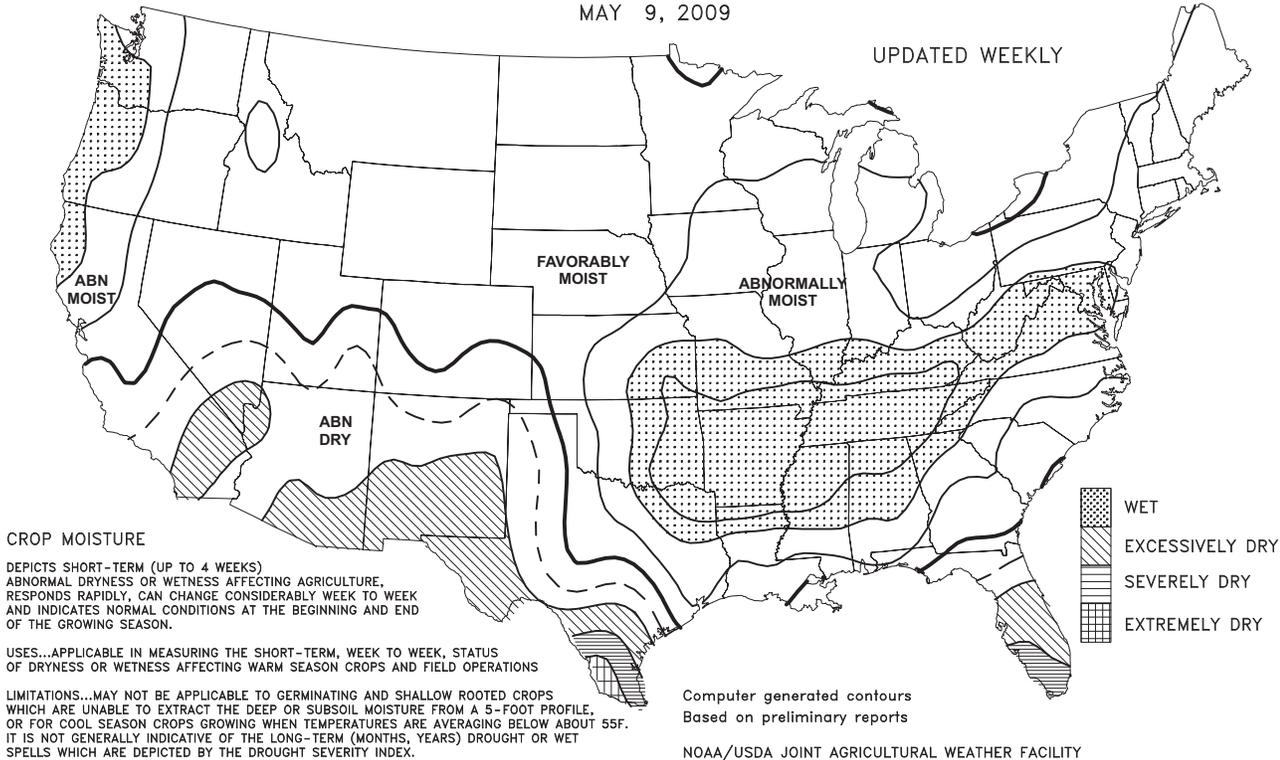
(Continued on page 7)

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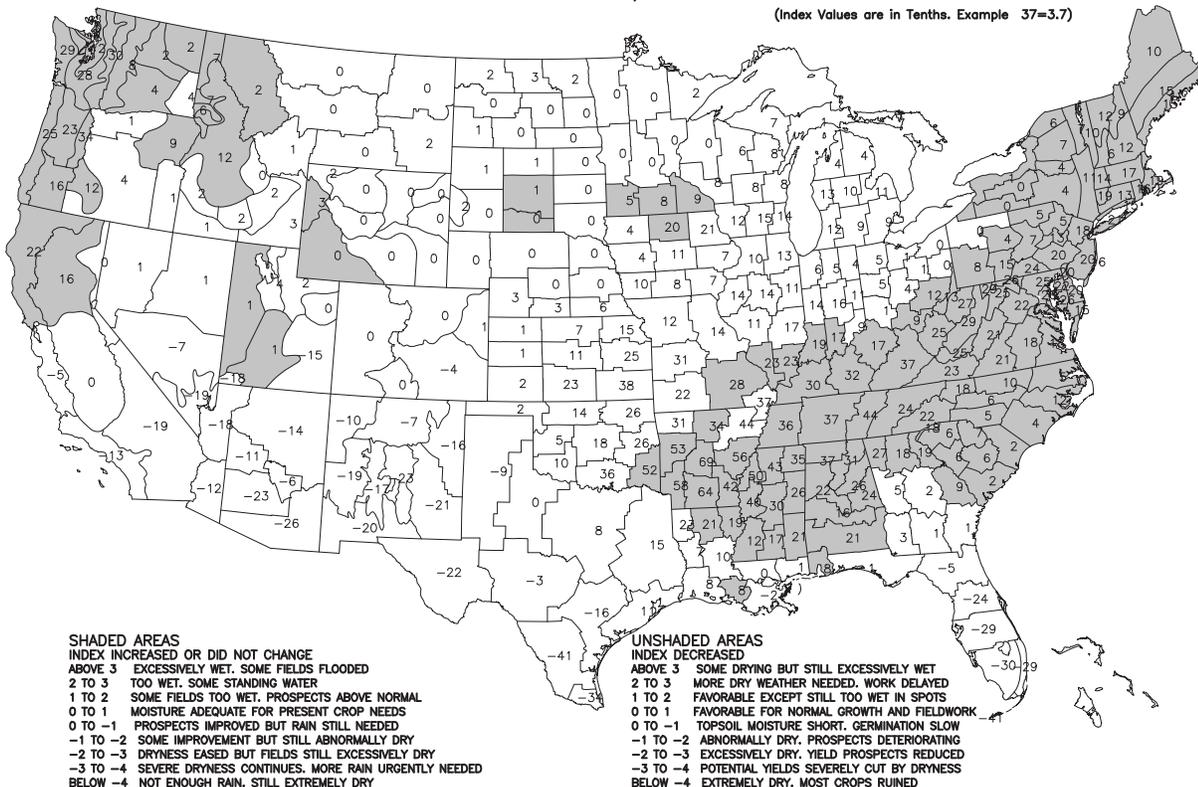
Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
MAY 9, 2009

UPDATED WEEKLY



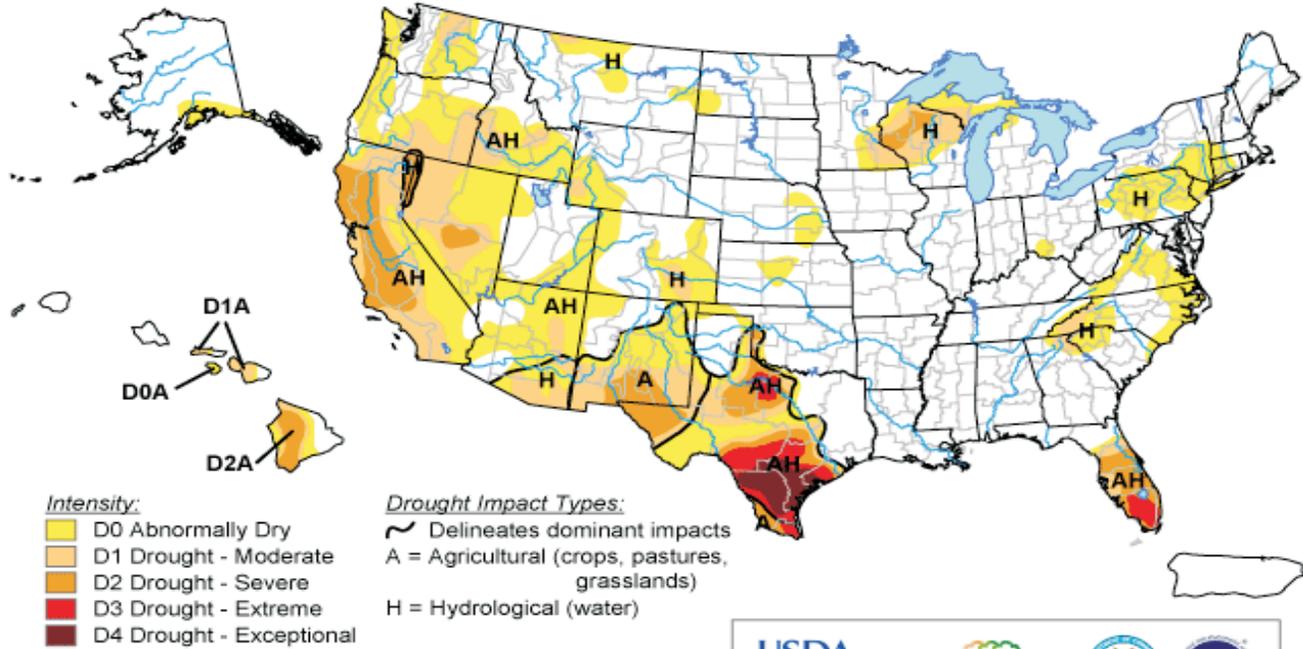
Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
MAY 9, 2009

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



U.S. Drought Monitor

May 5, 2009
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

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

Drought Impact Types:

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

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



Released Thursday, May 7, 2009

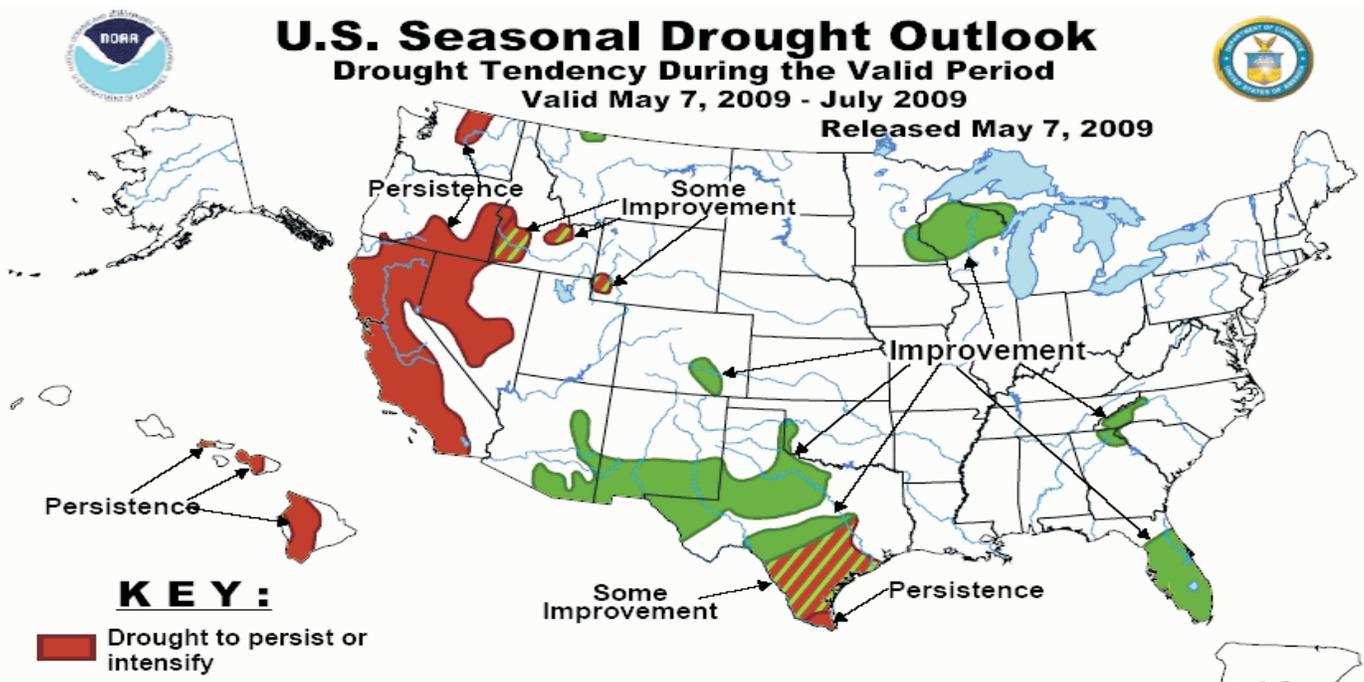
Author: Laura Edwards, Western Regional Climate Center

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

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid May 7, 2009 - July 2009

Released May 7, 2009

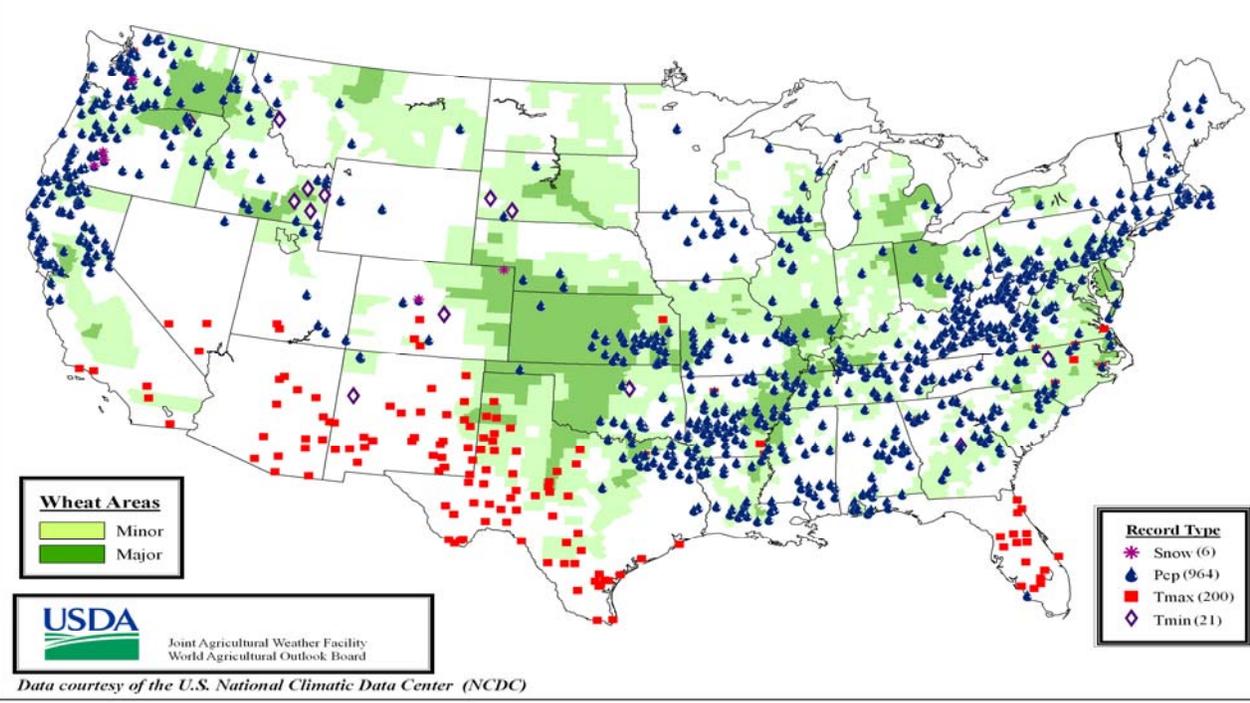


KEY:

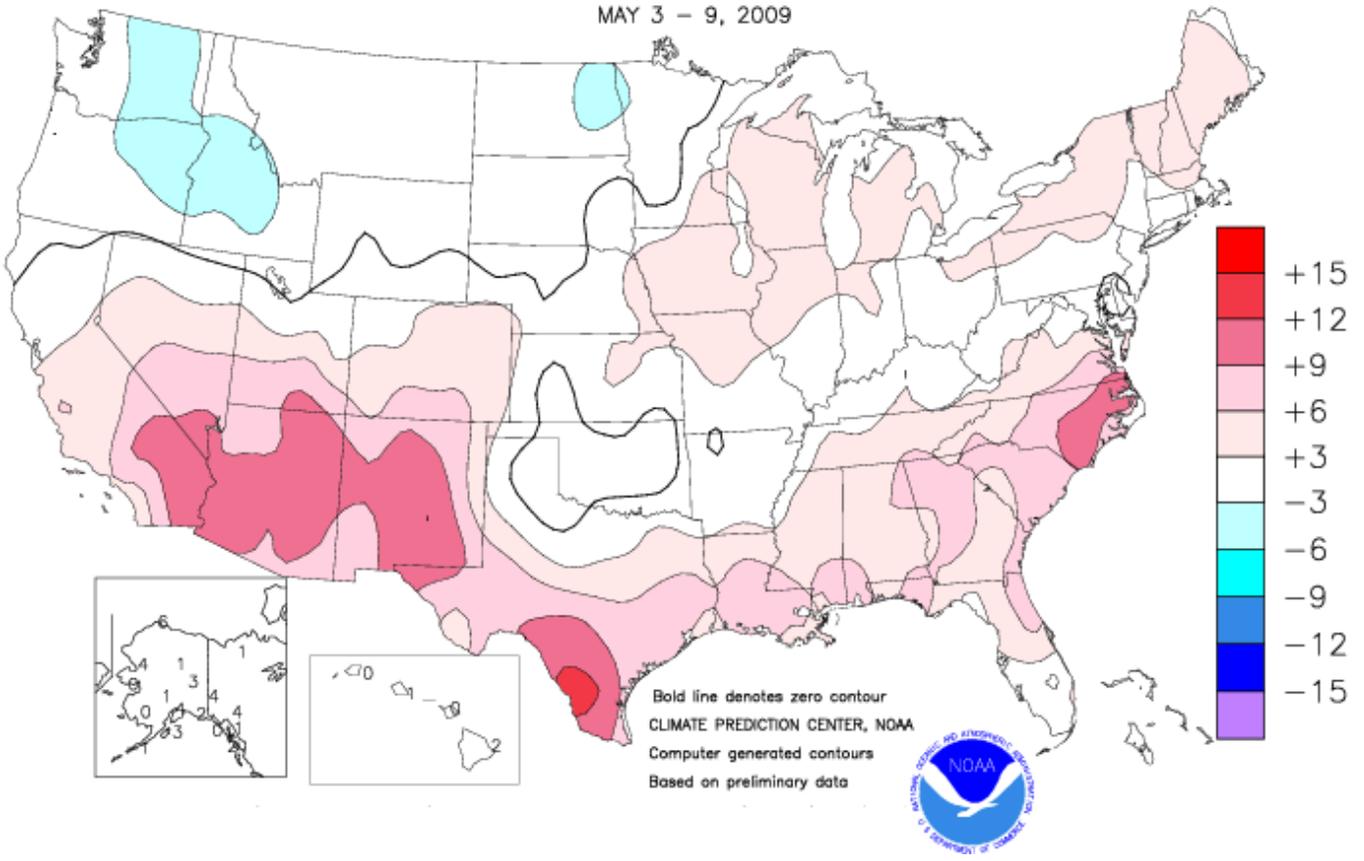
- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

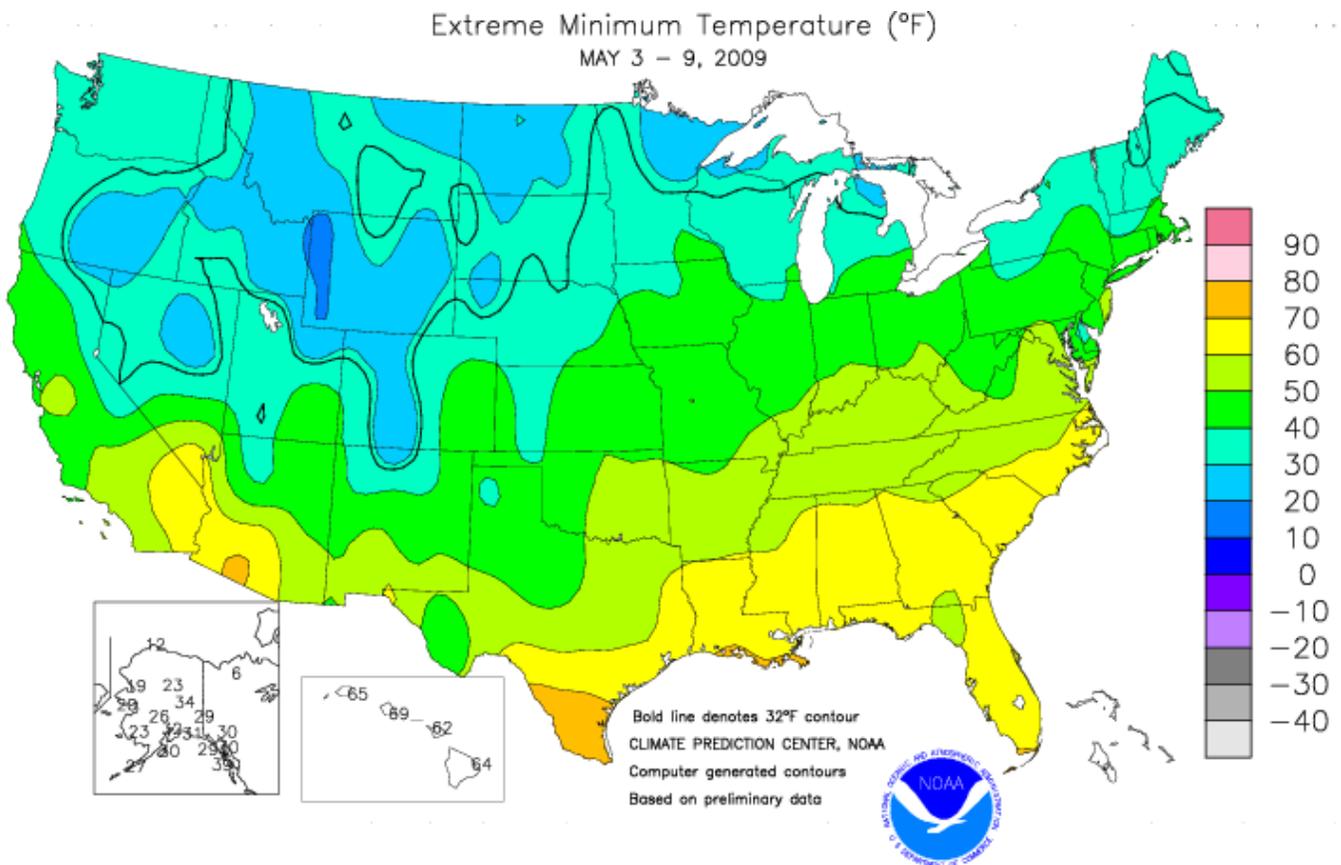
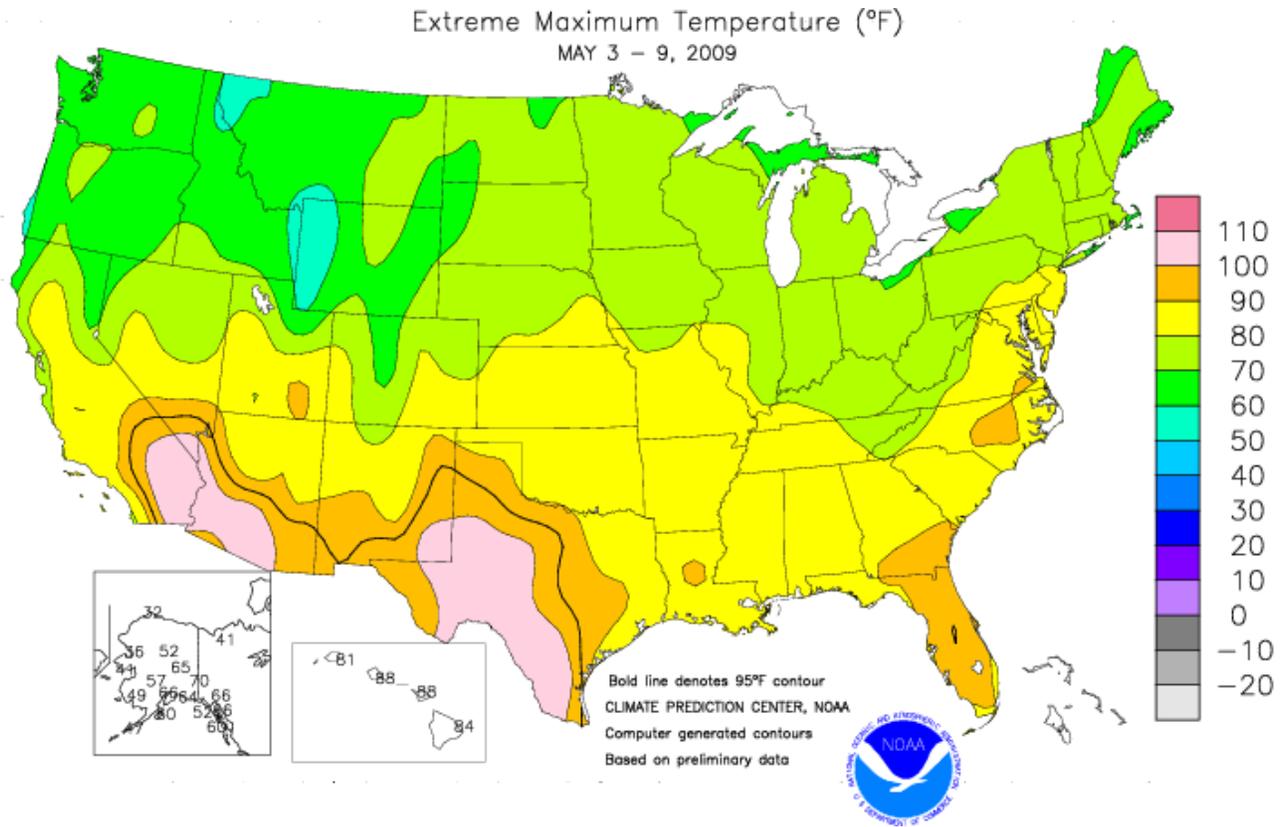
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops --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

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP) May 3-9, 2009



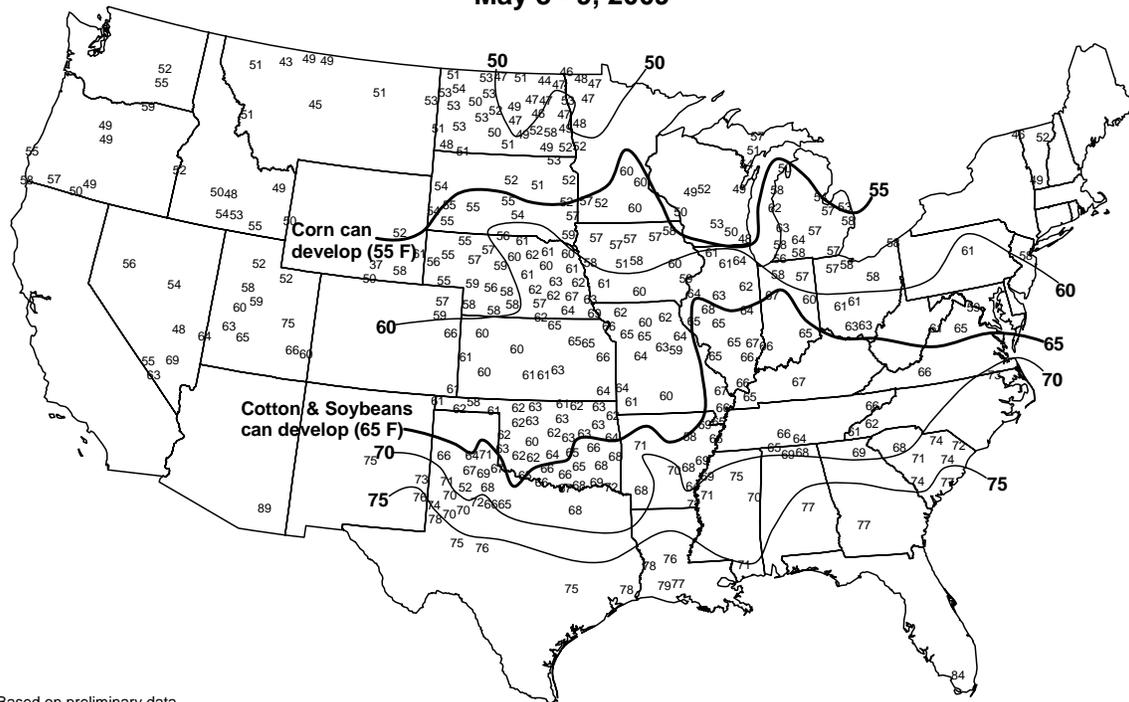
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F) MAY 3 - 9, 2009





Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

May 3 - 9, 2009



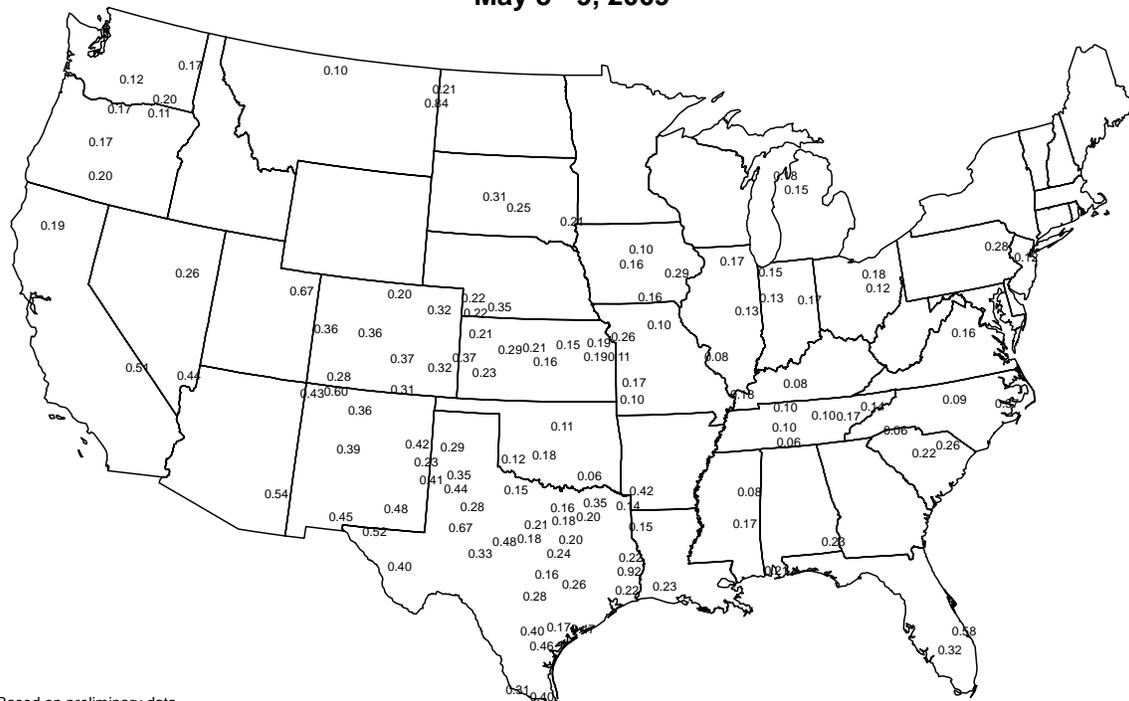
Based on preliminary data

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)

May 3 - 9, 2009



Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

(Continued from front cover)

western Corn Belt. More than 2 inches of rain soaked **southern Illinois** and the **southern half of Missouri**, but less than an inch of rain fell in parts of the **Great Lakes States** and the **upper Midwest**. On the **Plains**, torrential rainfall was confined to **southeastern portions of the region**, while mostly dry weather prevailed across the majority of **Texas** and in the **Red River (of the North) Valley**. Wet conditions increased concerns about disease pressure in winter wheat on the **southeastern Plains**, while cool, damp conditions hampered fieldwork and the emergence of spring-sown small grains on the **northern High Plains**. Elsewhere, hot, dry weather promoted fieldwork and crop growth in **southern California** and the **Southwest**, while chilly, showery conditions affected the **Northwest**. Weekly temperatures ranged averaged more than 10°F above normal in many locations from **southern California to the Rio Grande Valley**, but were at least 5°F below normal in parts of the **interior Northwest**.

Heavy showers and locally severe thunderstorms pounded the **eastern Plains** and the **South** for much of the week. Daily-record totals in excess of 3 inches were reported in several locations, including **Crossville, TN** (3.16 inches on May 3), and **Chanute, KS** (3.69 inches on May 8). **London, KY** (2.67 inches on May 3); **Hattiesburg, MS** (2.98 inches on May 4); **New Bern, NC** (2.63 inches on May 5); **Vichy-Rolla, MO** (2.69 inches on May 8); and **Texarkana, AR** (2.47 inches on May 9), were among a multitude of observation sites noting daily-record amounts greater than 2 inches. Through May 9, month-to-date rainfall totals were as high as 8.57 inches in **Decatur, AL**; 8.32 inches in **Pine Bluff, AR**; 6.97 inches in **Jackson, KY**; 6.57 inches in **Nashville, TN**; and 6.27 inches in **Tupelo, MS**. In **Alabama**, **Huntsville's** May 1-6 total of 7.95 inches represented its wettest 6-day period since December 1991. Meanwhile, thunderstorms spawned more than 100 tornadoes nationwide during the week, with more than half occurring on May 3 and 8. On the latter date, deadly tornadoes struck **Dallas County, MO** (one fatality), and **Madison County, KY** (two fatalities). On May 9, severe weather affected the **Northeast**, where a tornado was observed in **Washington, Orange County, VT**. Since 1950, **Vermont** has had only one earlier confirmed tornado, which occurred on March 22, 1955. Elsewhere, unusually heavy May showers were observed in the **West** as far south as **northern California**, where daily-record amounts for May 4 included 1.74 inches in **Eureka** and 1.09 inches in **Mt. Shasta City**. Later, **Seattle, WA**, netted consecutive daily-record totals (0.59 and 0.89 inch) on May 5-6. Other record-setting **Northwestern** amounts for May 6 totaled 1.01 inches in **Olympia, WA**, and 0.98 inch in **Astoria, OR**. In contrast, the streak without measurable rainfall reached 55 days (March 16 - May 9) in **Brownsville, TX**. In **Florida**, November 1 - April 30 rainfall totals were the lowest on record in locations such as **Daytona Beach** (6.37 inches, or 35 percent of normal) and **Winter Haven** (7.24 inches, or 48 percent).

Scattered daily-record lows were mostly confined to the **Northwest**. In **Idaho**, both **Challis** and **Stanley** posted daily-record lows of 16°F on May 9. Elsewhere in the **West**, high winds fanned the destructive Jesusita fire near **Montecito, Santa Barbara County, CA**. Although that fire charred less than 9,000 acres of vegetation, 78 homes and more than five dozen other buildings were reportedly destroyed by flames. In

neighboring **Ventura County, CA**, a northwesterly wind gust to 103 m.p.h. was clocked at **Lake Casitas** on May 7. Also on May 7, the **Santa Barbara Airport** registered a monthly record-tying high of 101°F (previously noted on May 26, 1968). Farther east, heat developed across the **nation's southern tier**. On May 6, **Del Rio, TX** (107°F), recorded its earliest reading of 107°F (previously, 107°F

on May 10, 2008). Elsewhere in **Texas**, highs reached 103°F on May 8 in both **Abilene** and **San Angelo**. Other daily-record, triple-digit highs included 101°F (on May 8) in **Roswell, NM**, and 102°F (on May 9) in **Tucson, AZ**. Heat also expanded into **Florida**, where **Orlando** (96 and 95°F) closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs on May 8-9.

Hawaii experienced mostly dry weather and a return to near- to above-normal temperatures, following a protracted cool spell. In **Lihue, Kauai**, where warmer-than-normal weather arrived on May 8 and 9, an above-normal daily average temperatures had last been observed on February 13. Mostly dry weather also prevailed in **Alaska**, accompanied by near- to above-normal temperatures. In fact, record-setting warmth lingered across **Alaska** early in the week, when daily-record highs for May 3 included 73°F in **King Salmon** and 67°F in **Anchorage**. Dryness continued to expand across **southeastern Alaska**, where **Yakutat's** April 1 - May 9 precipitation totaled just 4.17 inches (30 percent of normal).

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

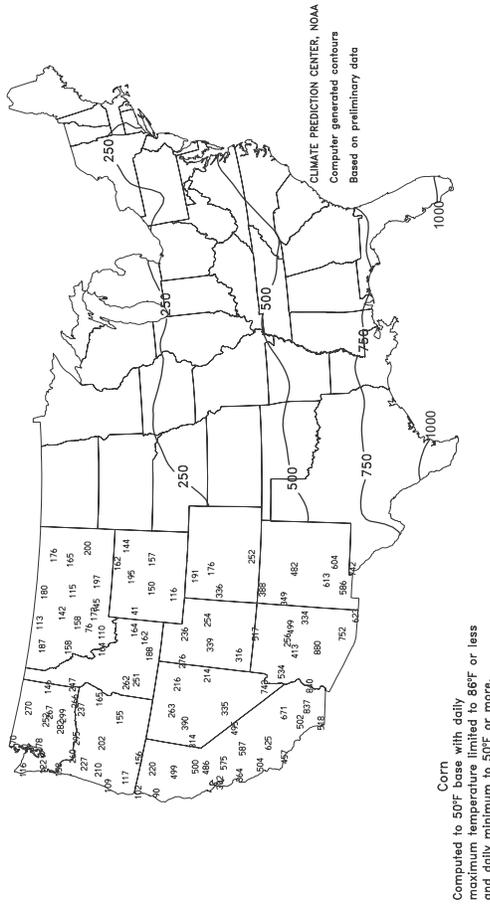
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on May 12, 2009. Forecasts refer to May 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.50 billion bushels, down 20 percent from 2008. Expected area for harvest as grain or seed totals 34.0 million acres, down 14 percent from last year. The yield is forecast at 44.2 bushels per acre, down 3.0 bushels from the previous year.

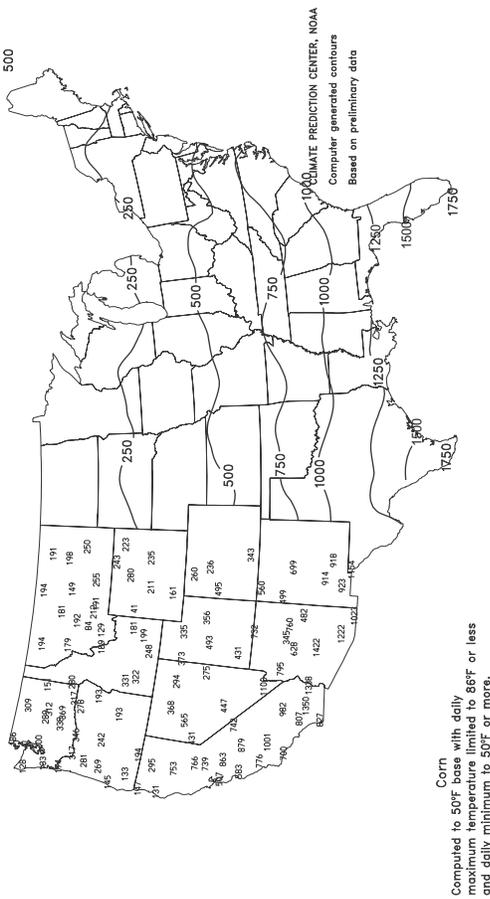
Hard Red production is down 16 percent from a year ago to 871 million bushels. Soft Red production is down 31 percent and totals 422 million bushels. White production totals 208 million bushels, down 5 percent from a year ago. Of the White production total, 20.8 million bushels are Hard White and 188 million bushels are Soft White.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2008-09 season is 9.16 million tons, unchanged from the April forecast but 9 percent below the 2007-08 final utilization of 10.1 million tons. The Florida all orange forecast, at 158 million boxes (7.09 million tons), is 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), unchanged from the April 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 less than the 2007-08 crop. The monthly row count survey indicated that harvest of early, midseason, and navel oranges was essentially complete for the season, and that approximately 52 percent of the Valencia orange rows had been harvested. Valencia fruit size continued to measure below average and the rate of fruit drop remained slightly above average. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from April.

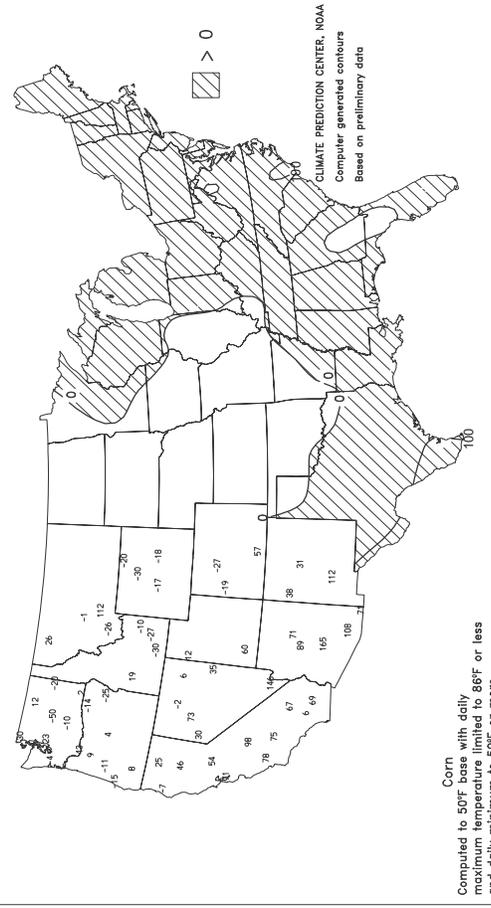
Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - MAY 9, 2009



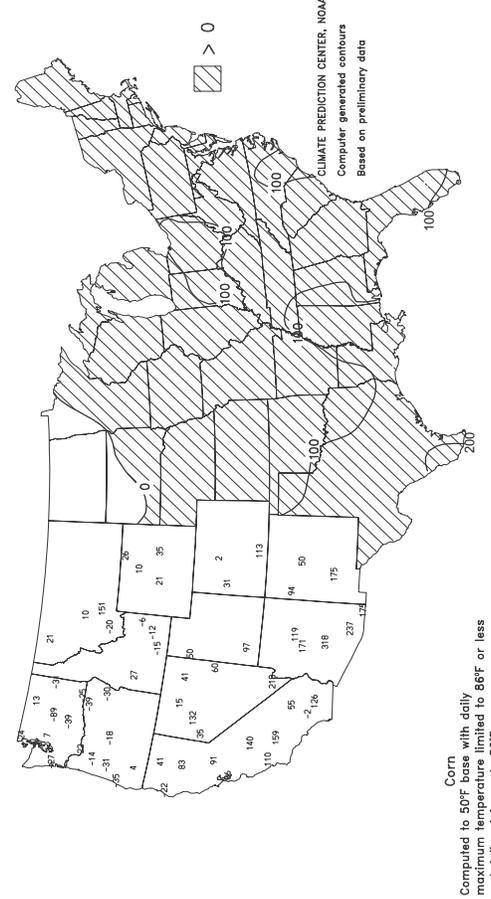
Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - MAY 9, 2009



Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - MAY 9, 2009



Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - MAY 9, 2009



Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 9, 2009

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS						
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		
																		0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE			
MISSISSIPPI																						
ND TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERTSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANDY RIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE VERONA	78	63	86	60	71	-	4.05	-	2.08	14.62	-	20.32	-	77	66	0	0	5	3			
SD STONEVILLE x	77	63	85	59	70	0	5.79	4.53	1.99	14.12	110	19.72	86	77	70	0	0	7	4			
INDIANOLA 1S*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INVERNESS 5E	76	64	84	60	70	-	1.35	-	1.00	12.02	-	16.61	-	75	70	0	0	7	1			
SIDON	79	65	86	62	72	-	1.46	-	1.21	11.03	-	16.37	-	76	69	0	0	7	1			
NORTH ISSAQUENA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SILVER CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAYDAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI																						
NW CORNING	76	53	85	48	64	4	0.04	-1.15	0.02	6.11	91	6.47	76	-	-	0	0	2	0			
ALBANY	74	51	82	48	62	2	0.62	-0.68	0.45	8.80	120	9.12	96	67	57	0	0	3	0			
ST. JOSEPH	73	54	81	47	63	2	0.17	-1.03	0.17	8.53	121	9.03	101	-	-	0	0	1	0			
NC LINNEUS	73	50	81	45	61	1	0.39	-0.93	0.28	10.71	147	11.96	125	65	56	0	0	2	0			
BRUNSWICK	74	53	84	47	63	2	0.49	-0.68	0.32	10.30	148	11.62	116	70	61	0	0	2	0			
NE NOVELTY	73	51	82	45	62	1	0.47	-0.79	0.25	10.50	142	12.16	118	71	56	0	0	2	0			
MONROE CITY	73	51	81	46	62	1	0.60	-0.65	0.45	12.71	172	14.46	134	68	56	0	0	2	0			
WC GREEN RIDGE	72	54	82	50	63	2	0.69	-0.63	0.66	10.33	126	12.32	104	71	59	0	0	2	1			
C AUXVASSE	73	53	84	49	63	2	0.59	-0.44	0.59	10.98	136	13.52	114	68	58	0	0	1	1			
COL-SANBORN FLD	73	54	83	51	64	2	1.40	0.17	0.72	11.18	131	14.07	111	71	59	0	0	2	2			
WILLIAMSBURG	72	53	82	48	62	1	1.14	-0.07	0.91	8.34	88	10.39	71	64	55	0	0	3	1			
COL-JEFFERS F&G	72	53	82	49	62	0	1.22	0.00	0.65	12.51	146	15.63	123	69	59	0	0	3	2			
COL SOUTH FARMS	72	53	81	49	62	0	1.46	0.24	0.84	13.93	162	17.23	136	-	-	0	0	3	2			
VERSAILLES	73	55	85	48	63	1	1.47	0.08	1.30	10.37	114	13.13	101	68	59	0	0	4	1			
EC VANDALIA	73	51	81	45	62	1	0.60	-0.68	0.45	11.29	136	14.43	117	72	58	0	0	2	0			
SW LAMAR	70	54	82	49	62	-1	2.06	0.49	1.84	10.44	104	12.49	87	69	59	0	0	2	1			
SC COOK STATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOUNTAIN GROVE	70	53	82	48	61	0	1.75	0.51	0.85	10.34	96	13.66	82	63	58	0	0	3	2			
SE DELTA	72	58	81	54	65	1	1.01	-0.05	0.69	10.25	101	13.71	82	72	62	0	0	3	1			
CHARLESTON	70	58	80	54	65	1	2.66	1.50	2.24	12.54	123	18.34	108	69	61	0	0	3	1			
GLENNONVILLE	72	58	82	52	65	-1	1.98	1.05	1.45	12.35	129	17.06	107	70	62	0	0	4	1			
CLARKTON	71	58	81	51	65	-1	1.85	0.96	1.06	10.68	108	15.17	93	72	62	0	0	4	1			
PORTAGEVILLE DC	71	59	82	55	65	-1	1.66	0.55	0.55	10.92	107	19.14	110	71	62	0	0	4	1			
PORTAGEVILLE LF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STEELE	71	60	82	55	66	0	3.96	2.74	1.81	13.88	130	19.74	109	70	62	0	0	6	3			
CARDWELL	71	60	83	54	65	-1	2.63	1.38	1.08	13.86	128	19.60	109	74	65	0	0	5	2			

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

Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

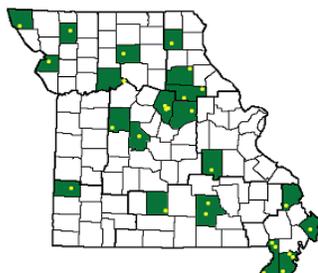
Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.

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

SC = South Central. (Col-Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens)

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: A stalled frontal boundary helped to trigger repeated periods of storms and heavy rainfall. Most locations experienced rain every day, and up to 8 inches of rainfall was noted. Fieldwork came to a halt, as soggy soils and flash flooding became a concern. Newly planted crops were covered in water at times. Weekly temperatures were close to average. (Note: Much of the Delta's tabular weather information was not available at press time due to computer problems but will be updated next week.)

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations



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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 9, 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	80	64	85	57	72	6	2.22	1.12	0.78	11.93	98	23.28	107	96	59	0	0	5	2
HUNTSVILLE	77	65	84	62	71	6	3.38	2.27	1.63	19.08	151	26.69	116	90	71	0	0	3	2
MOBILE	84	70	87	67	77	7	1.03	-0.26	1.03	15.10	109	22.45	91	89	60	0	0	1	1
AK MONTGOMERY	84	65	88	63	75	6	1.27	0.31	0.67	14.35	120	19.90	89	95	58	0	0	6	1
ANCHORAGE	56	38	66	32	47	4	0.01	-0.10	0.01	1.24	95	2.68	98	73	47	0	1	1	0
BARROW	23	14	32	12	18	6	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.32	133	1.03	219	90	74	0	7	2	0
FAIRBANKS	55	38	65	34	47	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.18	211	2.29	155	61	41	0	0	0	0
JUNEAU	55	39	66	30	47	2	0.76	0.00	0.34	5.88	79	19.05	117	93	69	0	1	5	0
KODIAK	53	34	60	30	44	3	0.03	-1.37	0.02	10.91	87	21.95	83	75	53	0	2	2	0
NOME	35	27	41	20	31	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.48	173	5.06	163	89	81	0	7	0	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	76	38	80	35	57	10	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.55	13	2.76	31	63	15	0	0	0	0
PHOENIX	99	72	105	69	86	11	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.19	14	1.66	56	30	14	7	0	0	0
PRESCOTT	83	51	88	47	67	12	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.94	33	2.75	43	49	13	0	0	0	0
TUCSON	97	64	102	60	81	10	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.48	41	1.72	57	28	13	7	0	1	0
AR FORT SMITH	72	61	86	56	67	1	3.86	2.75	2.11	14.00	151	19.33	136	92	70	0	0	6	3
LITTLE ROCK	76	62	85	57	69	2	3.70	2.48	1.34	17.75	149	22.55	120	97	67	0	0	5	4
CA BAKERSFIELD	84	60	89	57	72	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.12	59	3.34	78	69	41	0	0	0	0
FRESNO	84	59	90	55	71	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.36	45	4.81	66	72	43	1	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	72	58	80	55	65	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.05	2	3.97	43	86	64	0	0	0	0
REDDING	75	55	85	48	65	2	0.83	0.47	0.47	4.07	51	13.97	70	73	47	0	0	3	0
SACRAMENTO	79	54	88	50	66	3	0.20	0.09	0.13	4.56	115	11.04	97	89	35	0	0	2	0
SAN DIEGO	70	60	75	57	65	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.32	10	3.03	41	87	71	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	69	53	73	50	61	3	0.12	0.03	0.12	2.98	65	10.07	77	92	73	0	0	1	0
STOCKTON	81	53	87	50	67	3	0.02	-0.09	0.02	1.92	57	6.66	78	88	50	0	0	1	0
CO ALAMOSA	74	34	81	29	54	8	0.07	-0.07	0.04	1.72	146	1.84	112	78	26	0	2	2	0
CO SPRINGS	69	43	82	41	56	5	0.20	-0.26	0.20	2.24	69	2.37	61	78	27	0	0	1	0
DENVER INTL	70	43	79	39	56	5	0.04	-0.49	0.04	4.14	159	4.31	141	76	30	0	0	1	0
GRAND JUNCTION	75	46	84	39	60	4	0.11	-0.11	0.07	2.32	108	2.98	92	67	30	0	0	2	0
PUEBLO	78	46	87	43	62	6	0.02	-0.29	0.02	2.35	90	2.43	76	69	31	0	0	1	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	62	50	70	48	56	1	1.72	0.83	0.42	7.61	82	11.25	71	97	80	0	0	6	0
HARTFORD	67	49	76	40	58	2	2.05	1.11	1.00	8.08	90	12.28	78	97	69	0	0	7	2
DC WASHINGTON	68	56	86	52	62	0	3.17	2.39	1.01	9.42	128	12.45	94	94	69	0	0	5	3
DE WILMINGTON	67	54	83	51	61	2	2.83	1.94	1.01	8.95	105	12.15	82	100	70	0	0	6	2
FL DAYTONA BEACH	90	68	93	66	79	7	0.00	-0.48	0.00	2.86	41	4.48	35	92	44	3	0	0	0
JACKSONVILLE	90	64	92	61	77	6	0.00	-0.65	0.00	10.69	135	14.69	100	95	40	5	0	0	0
KEY WEST	84	77	86	76	80	1	0.00	-0.55	0.00	1.43	31	2.90	35	80	66	0	0	0	0
MIAMI	88	74	92	72	81	3	0.00	-0.84	0.00	2.95	42	3.41	31	79	50	2	0	0	0
ORLANDO	93	67	96	65	80	5	0.00	-0.52	0.00	1.54	23	4.24	37	84	38	7	0	0	0
PENSACOLA	83	71	87	65	77	6	3.01	2.23	2.89	15.24	135	21.14	99	94	71	0	0	3	1
TALLAHASSEE	88	63	92	58	76	5	0.02	-0.79	0.01	15.49	140	19.28	92	96	48	3	0	2	0
TAMPA	90	72	91	69	81	6	0.00	-0.41	0.00	2.20	43	5.29	52	80	46	4	0	0	0
WEST PALM BEACH	86	72	89	67	79	2	0.00	-0.90	0.00	3.89	46	4.14	28	74	52	0	0	0	0
GA ATHENS	81	64	83	62	72	6	1.81	1.03	0.69	13.71	147	20.08	109	96	72	0	0	5	2
ATLANTA	80	65	82	62	72	6	1.64	0.77	0.90	14.51	144	21.09	106	93	69	0	0	4	1
AUGUSTA	82	64	86	62	73	6	1.48	0.94	0.65	10.19	124	14.92	89	92	67	0	0	3	1
COLUMBUS	82	65	86	63	74	5	1.16	0.35	0.43	20.41	192	28.34	142	98	54	0	0	5	0
MACON	83	65	87	63	74	6	0.55	-0.06	0.40	14.09	160	17.75	97	94	55	0	0	2	0
SAVANNAH	87	66	91	64	77	7	0.71	0.06	0.56	12.10	155	14.45	99	88	50	2	0	2	1
HI HILO	83	67	84	64	75	2	0.03	-2.13	0.01	40.69	137	59.77	124	82	74	0	0	3	0
HONOLULU	85	71	88	69	78	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.80	86	6.74	81	74	63	0	0	0	0
KAHULUI	86	63	88	62	75	0	0.00	-0.22	0.00	3.64	83	8.45	80	88	73	0	0	0	0
LIHUE	80	69	81	65	74	-1	0.00	-0.69	0.00	4.64	62	8.11	53	86	76	0	0	0	0
ID BOISE	64	42	68	33	53	-2	0.24	-0.05	0.16	2.94	96	4.01	72	75	50	0	0	4	0
LEWISTON	64	43	69	37	54	-2	0.32	-0.01	0.16	3.46	121	5.44	110	81	56	0	0	3	0
POCATELLO	60	37	66	25	48	-2	0.43	0.11	0.36	2.98	100	4.78	93	78	49	0	2	2	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	72	49	77	43	60	6	0.88	0.12	0.67	11.29	154	15.85	148	80	43	0	0	3	1
MOLINE	73	49	78	41	61	4	0.46	-0.42	0.29	10.80	137	13.55	124	88	46	0	0	3	0
PEORIA	72	51	78	43	62	4	0.22	-0.71	0.19	14.40	190	17.14	159	83	43	0	0	2	0
ROCKFORD	71	48	75	41	60	5	0.71	-0.12	0.34	11.12	157	14.16	144	87	45	0	0	3	0
SPRINGFIELD	73	53	81	45	63	4	0.67	-0.18	0.46	10.66	140	12.55	114	88	40	0	0	2	0
IN EVANSVILLE	71	55	79	51	63	1	2.06	0.93	1.37	11.55	113	17.67	109	95	66	0	0	4	1
FORT WAYNE	68	48	73	43	58	2	0.31	-0.49	0.24	11.97	161	16.74	147	89	51	0	0	3	0
INDIANAPOLIS	68	53	72	51	61	3	1.02	0.09	0.53	10.89	132	15.30	117	82	54	0	0	2	1
SOUTH BEND	70	48	77	42	59	4	0.18	-0.58	0.18	9.30	124	13.98	119	78	49	0	0	1	0
IA BURLINGTON	74	51	77	45	63	4	0.14	-0.80	0.09	12.60	162	14.85	140	87	41	0	0	3	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	70	48	75	40	59	2	0.55	-0.23	0.44	7.65	119	9.25	108	89	37	0	0	4	0
DES MOINES	72	52	77	45	62	4	0.30	-0.59	0.14	10.68	154	1							

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 9, 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	72	54	85	50	63	2	1.24	0.48	0.73	14.13	227	14.83	183	90	68	0	0	4	1
	JACKSON	67	54	78	50	61	0	6.39	5.32	2.24	14.13	148	21.66	129	99	71	0	0	7	4
	LEXINGTON	68	55	75	52	62	2	2.57	1.59	1.30	10.12	109	16.98	107	88	69	0	0	4	3
	LOUISVILLE	70	58	75	55	64	2	2.52	1.45	1.53	8.80	91	14.63	90	92	63	0	0	4	2
	PADUCAH	72	58	82	52	65	3	1.85	0.69	0.82	9.93	93	16.56	91	95	60	0	0	3	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	86	71	89	66	79	8	0.66	-0.59	0.55	10.86	89	16.26	69	93	55	0	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	84	72	87	67	78	6	0.14	-1.01	0.08	14.58	169	17.01	98	93	65	0	0	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	86	72	89	69	79	6	0.02	-0.94	0.02	6.42	56	17.21	75	87	64	0	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	82	67	88	62	75	5	3.81	2.68	3.21	14.26	142	18.03	96	93	67	0	0	3	2
ME	CARIBOU	60	39	72	33	49	2	1.12	0.45	0.64	6.73	111	11.75	106	88	48	0	0	4	1
	PORTLAND	62	46	68	39	54	4	2.08	1.18	1.22	9.46	99	14.60	87	94	62	0	0	5	1
MD	BALTIMORE	68	55	84	51	62	3	3.87	3.07	1.36	11.77	148	14.76	102	92	74	0	0	6	3
MA	BOSTON	66	50	76	45	58	3	1.52	0.79	0.59	8.17	97	13.46	86	91	62	0	0	5	1
	WORCESTER	65	48	72	43	56	4	2.05	1.12	1.09	8.71	93	14.11	85	97	54	0	0	6	1
MI	ALPENA	66	36	76	29	51	3	0.29	-0.26	0.27	5.02	97	9.10	110	88	40	0	3	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	70	48	73	39	59	5	0.43	-0.33	0.43	8.65	123	13.70	129	78	39	0	0	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	67	41	75	32	54	4	0.05	-0.45	0.04	6.11	123	9.69	124	82	43	0	1	2	0
	LANSING	68	47	73	42	58	5	0.57	0.00	0.49	10.14	164	13.51	146	76	49	0	0	2	0
	MUSKOGON	67	45	73	37	56	4	0.19	-0.47	0.13	8.01	131	14.45	146	81	49	0	0	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	67	40	75	33	54	4	0.05	-0.45	0.03	3.63	68	8.17	81	85	33	0	0	2	0
MN	DULUTH	63	39	74	34	51	3	0.46	-0.06	0.42	4.73	107	6.20	97	84	43	0	0	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	58	33	75	24	46	-3	0.32	-0.08	0.22	5.18	182	7.32	169	90	48	0	3	5	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	69	49	75	42	59	4	0.33	-0.24	0.20	3.40	70	4.91	73	68	41	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	68	46	74	40	57	4	1.31	0.57	0.40	4.31	74	5.74	76	79	48	0	0	5	0
	ST. CLOUD	67	39	76	33	53	1	0.21	-0.27	0.20	6.24	147	7.58	136	85	29	0	0	2	0
MS	JACKSON	82	66	87	61	74	6	2.06	0.81	1.16	14.92	112	21.50	91	95	67	0	0	3	1
	MERIDIAN	82	65	88	61	74	5	1.51	0.31	0.59	13.05	93	19.61	77	97	71	0	0	5	1
	TUPELO	78	64	86	61	71	5	4.91	3.69	1.82	15.72	123	21.86	97	94	77	0	0	5	4
MO	COLUMBIA	72	52	82	49	62	2	1.36	0.26	0.82	11.20	128	13.82	109	90	49	0	0	3	2
	KANSAS CITY	73	54	82	49	64	4	0.20	-0.94	0.16	11.94	164	12.87	132	88	45	0	0	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	72	56	81	51	64	1	0.93	0.02	0.67	8.20	97	11.30	88	83	55	0	0	4	1
	SPRINGFIELD	69	53	83	48	61	0	1.13	0.17	0.51	15.08	161	18.07	131	95	70	0	0	3	1
MT	BILLINGS	64	41	72	37	53	1	0.29	-0.23	0.12	3.49	99	4.28	87	77	32	0	0	6	0
	BUTTE	51	31	56	22	41	-3	0.52	0.17	0.31	2.86	125	3.31	101	89	36	0	6	5	0
	CUT BANK	55	35	57	28	45	-2	0.12	-0.23	0.08	0.94	50	1.21	47	81	36	0	1	2	0
	GLASGOW	64	36	71	31	50	-2	0.23	-0.05	0.09	1.89	120	2.43	111	86	48	0	2	4	0
	GREAT FALLS	59	35	65	28	47	-1	0.60	0.14	0.24	4.09	137	5.05	121	84	32	0	3	5	0
	HAVRE	64	38	68	30	51	0	0.25	-0.07	0.23	1.59	81	2.18	78	83	46	0	1	3	0
	MISSOULA	57	37	63	30	47	-3	0.33	-0.02	0.17	2.27	91	3.60	83	83	57	0	1	4	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	71	48	80	39	60	4	0.42	-0.37	0.12	3.17	56	4.35	63	87	48	0	0	5	0
	LINCOLN	76	50	87	44	63	5	0.10	-0.77	0.10	1.80	29	2.82	37	81	43	0	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	72	46	78	38	59	3	0.05	-0.70	0.04	2.81	51	4.34	63	88	44	0	0	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	68	40	77	33	54	0	0.28	-0.38	0.28	3.72	92	5.01	101	89	43	0	0	1	0
	OMAHA	74	51	79	45	63	5	0.08	-0.83	0.04	3.37	54	4.39	56	86	49	0	0	4	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	68	41	77	36	55	3	0.03	-0.51	0.03	4.18	115	5.34	112	78	42	0	0	1	0
	VALENTINE	68	39	74	33	54	1	0.38	-0.28	0.29	4.44	113	5.75	122	87	39	0	0	2	0
NV	ELY	69	34	75	27	51	4	0.02	-0.24	0.02	2.00	88	4.07	108	68	27	0	5	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	94	69	99	67	81	10	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.05	6	0.87	42	25	13	5	0	0	0
	RENO	71	45	78	41	58	5	0.03	-0.07	0.03	2.06	155	2.79	81	58	26	0	0	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	68	42	76	32	55	3	0.10	-0.12	0.10	2.19	111	3.60	105	62	35	0	1	1	0
NH	CONCORD	65	45	74	35	55	3	2.09	1.36	1.12	9.04	128	13.79	111	99	52	0	0	4	1
NJ	NEWARK	67	53	81	50	60	1	3.06	2.04	0.93	10.17	108	13.61	83	86	70	0	0	6	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	85	55	91	46	70	9	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.70	56	0.70	32	40	13	2	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	67	48	75	41	58	4	1.11	0.34	0.50	5.26	71	8.34	69	93	50	0	0	5	1
	BINGHAMTON	63	48	74	43	56	4	0.82	0.02	0.43	6.14	82	9.26	74	91	64	0	0	4	0
	BUFFALO	67	47	70	43	57	4	0.53	-0.14	0.22	7.09	103	12.08	97	82	44	0	0	4	0
	ROCHESTER	67	45	75	37	56	3	0.66	0.08	0.41	5.94	98	9.74	93	87	58	0	0	3	0
	SYRACUSE	68	47	78	41	58	5	1.17	0.40	0.46	7.57	102	10.76	89	91	49	0	0	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	74	56	80	51	65	6	1.91	1.06	0.67	9.69	106	13.96	82	96	67	0	0	7	1
	CHARLOTTE	80	63	86	59	71	5	2.98	2.26	2.40	11.21	136	15.94	101	92	66	0	0	6	1
	GREENSBORO	78	60	87	55	69	6	2.20	1.33	1.77	9.84	117	14.00	93	92	59	0	0	6	1
	HATTERAS	75	69	77	67	72	7	0.45	-0.29	0.38	6.53	71	12.38	65	91	75	0	0	3	0
	RALEIGH	84	64	90	60	74	10	1.64	0.88	0.98	10.23	131	14.41	94	87	59	1	0	5	1
	WILMINGTON	85	68	89	64	77	10	0.14	-0.70	0.08	5.44	66	9.06	55	90	51	0	0	5	0
ND	BISMARCK	64	39	73	30	52	0	0.11	-0.32	0.10	3.53	123	5.14	135	79	44	0	2	2	0
	DICKINSON	61	35	69	27	48	-2	0.43	0.01	0.28	2.46	82	3.33	88	95	39	0	2	4	0
	FARGO	62	39	75	32	50	-3	0.07	-0.34	0.03	5.50	180	7.34	166	84	44	0	1	3	0
	GRAND FORKS	59	37	72	33	48	-4	0.00	-0.37	0.00	3.41	132	4.68	122	91	50	0	0	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	61	36	72	27	49	-3	0.07	-0.33	0.03	3.65	133	5.10	131	93	42	0	3	4	0
	WILLISTON	63	37	71	26	50	0	0.06	-0.27	0.04	1.16	52	3.46	110	79	40	0	3	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	66	49	70	46	58	3	0.97	0.09	0.46	7.86	103	12.56	101	90	65	0	0	4	0
	CINCINNATI	69	54	73	50	62	2	0.87	-0.08	0.49	6.39	70	11.87	80	89	59	0	0	3	0
	CLEVELAND	67	50	71	46	58	4	0.61	-0.15	0.50	7.23	99	12.62	105	86	52	0	0	3	1
	COLUMBUS	69	53	72	51	61	3	0.34	-0.49	0.30	7.16	99	11.82	99	85	56	0	0	2	0
	DAYTON	69	51	72	48	60	3	0.72	-0.19	0.70	6.95	82	10.59	79	87	48	0	0		

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 9, 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	68	47	73	42	57	2	0.51	-0.16	0.37	10.11	150	15.42	146	88	50	0	0	3	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	68	47	73	41	58	4	0.63	-0.14	0.36	8.05	109	13.35	114	84	48	0	0	4	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	72	58	85	49	65	0	0.77	-0.27	0.53	9.30	129	10.71	107	87	66	0	0	4	1
OR TULSA	70	58	85	51	64	-2	0.36	-0.88	0.20	13.03	143	15.99	127	89	73	0	0	5	0
OR ASTORIA	57	45	60	37	51	0	2.78	1.97	1.00	15.50	116	29.89	97	89	71	0	0	4	3
OR BURNS	57	33	63	27	45	-3	0.81	0.60	0.46	2.37	101	3.46	75	87	56	0	3	4	0
OR EUGENE	60	43	66	34	52	-1	1.51	0.86	0.78	6.92	67	13.67	56	96	76	0	0	5	1
OR MEDFORD	67	44	73	37	55	0	1.52	1.24	0.91	3.59	102	6.02	75	86	44	0	0	3	2
OR PENDLETON	62	42	68	37	52	-3	0.48	0.22	0.18	4.32	159	6.69	124	86	58	0	0	5	0
OR PORTLAND	63	46	71	43	55	0	1.66	1.11	0.73	7.88	112	14.01	86	86	64	0	0	7	1
OR SALEM	61	44	69	37	53	0	1.66	1.14	0.79	6.62	87	13.08	71	92	70	0	0	5	2
PA ALLENTOWN	66	52	79	47	59	4	2.06	1.12	0.82	6.88	83	9.66	67	95	72	0	0	5	2
PA ERIE	66	48	72	45	57	3	0.74	0.06	0.43	7.99	108	14.11	116	83	55	0	0	4	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	67	52	80	49	60	2	2.67	1.77	1.11	8.17	107	10.79	80	94	61	0	0	5	2
PA PHILADELPHIA	68	54	84	51	61	1	2.80	1.93	0.87	8.56	102	12.13	83	94	76	0	0	6	4
PA PITTSBURGH	66	50	74	47	58	2	1.41	0.65	0.73	5.86	82	10.40	85	90	51	0	0	4	2
PA WILKES-BARRE	66	50	78	43	58	2	0.74	-0.06	0.21	3.91	56	6.77	59	88	51	0	0	6	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	67	50	81	43	59	3	1.19	0.39	0.51	6.14	79	9.25	70	92	62	0	0	6	1
RI PROVIDENCE	63	49	72	46	56	1	2.23	1.40	0.94	10.98	114	16.91	97	87	64	0	0	6	2
SC BEAUFORT	87	68	91	66	77	7	0.10	-0.37	0.09	13.42	185	15.88	110	89	52	2	0	2	0
SC CHARLESTON	87	67	92	65	77	8	0.09	-0.48	0.08	8.17	109	10.81	74	95	49	3	0	2	0
SC COLUMBIA	83	65	87	63	74	6	0.61	0.07	0.28	6.82	83	10.89	65	87	57	0	0	3	0
SD GREENVILLE	78	63	83	59	71	7	1.70	0.77	0.85	12.91	129	18.86	101	91	62	0	0	6	1
SD ABERDEEN	66	38	72	31	52	-2	0.31	-0.17	0.14	3.49	92	5.32	112	83	44	0	1	3	0
SD HURON	69	40	76	32	55	1	0.79	0.20	0.45	3.54	75	4.61	80	85	36	0	1	2	0
SD RAPID CITY	63	35	70	30	49	-2	0.16	-0.41	0.13	5.88	162	7.10	160	85	36	0	2	3	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	68	44	76	36	56	3	0.53	-0.15	0.50	3.79	71	4.60	72	84	51	0	0	2	1
TN BRISTOL	73	56	77	53	65	5	2.57	1.66	0.93	7.84	95	15.75	104	99	66	0	0	7	2
TN CHATTANOOGA	79	63	85	62	71	7	2.58	1.65	1.14	13.08	113	21.06	96	92	71	0	0	4	2
TN KNOXVILLE	76	60	79	56	68	5	3.41	2.39	1.02	10.52	101	19.85	104	93	64	0	0	6	3
TN MEMPHIS	76	64	85	57	70	3	3.55	2.27	1.83	15.46	119	21.79	101	91	66	0	0	4	3
TN NASHVILLE	72	59	82	56	66	2	3.27	2.21	0.93	13.62	134	21.06	118	94	65	0	0	6	4
TX ABILENE	84	60	103	46	72	2	0.00	-0.49	0.00	2.51	68	3.00	52	89	57	3	0	0	0
TX AMARILLO	74	49	92	38	61	0	0.04	-0.35	0.03	2.95	100	3.43	83	93	51	1	0	2	0
TX AUSTIN	89	69	94	56	79	7	0.04	-0.91	0.03	6.99	120	8.33	86	88	58	4	0	2	0
TX BEAUMONT	84	72	87	66	78	6	0.50	-0.58	0.50	16.57	185	18.75	104	96	65	0	0	1	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	93	77	94	75	85	8	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.12	3	0.70	12	86	53	7	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	93	76	99	71	84	9	0.00	-0.64	0.00	1.09	24	1.26	16	89	56	6	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	98	72	107	68	85	10	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.40	103	3.45	71	81	52	6	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	94	68	99	66	81	11	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.07	13	0.08	6	23	8	6	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	78	64	89	57	71	1	0.50	-0.57	0.44	12.06	158	13.60	114	89	67	0	0	4	0
TX GALVESTON	84	75	85	68	80	6	0.00	-0.70	0.00	8.96	145	10.35	80	93	70	0	0	0	0
TX HOUSTON	89	72	91	62	80	7	0.00	-0.96	0.00	14.46	177	16.48	111	88	59	3	0	0	0
TX LUBBOCK	81	56	100	45	68	2	0.02	-0.38	0.01	1.93	75	2.79	74	75	56	2	0	2	0
TX MIDLAND	93	60	104	53	77	8	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.85	54	1.11	41	72	40	4	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	89	64	103	51	77	7	0.00	-0.59	0.00	6.38	192	6.92	130	81	59	3	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	94	71	100	64	82	9	0.00	-0.87	0.00	4.56	82	5.48	61	88	44	6	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	89	72	92	67	81	7	0.00	-0.97	0.00	3.83	59	4.15	38	94	60	4	0	0	0
TX WACO	85	66	92	56	76	5	0.35	-0.62	0.35	9.82	146	11.81	107	88	63	1	0	1	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	77	60	94	49	69	1	0.02	-0.72	0.02	7.22	124	8.03	94	86	62	2	0	1	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	67	45	75	38	56	1	0.10	-0.42	0.10	5.13	112	8.11	111	69	31	0	0	1	0
VT BURLINGTON	66	48	73	40	57	5	2.43	1.71	1.83	6.31	103	9.88	99	82	50	0	0	3	1
VA LYNCHBURG	71	55	83	50	63	3	2.88	1.98	1.17	9.00	107	13.27	88	97	72	0	0	6	2
VA NORFOLK	80	62	89	58	71	8	2.43	1.62	0.57	10.00	118	13.08	83	98	63	0	0	6	2
VA RICHMOND	75	59	89	55	67	5	3.03	2.20	1.13	9.95	120	12.18	82	92	75	0	0	7	3
VA ROANOKE	72	56	84	52	64	3	2.88	1.95	1.36	9.55	111	13.50	90	94	71	0	0	6	2
WA WASH/DULLES	69	55	86	51	62	3	2.91	2.07	0.89	9.53	122	12.55	92	91	71	0	0	5	3
WA OLYMPIA	59	40	66	33	50	-1	2.38	1.81	1.05	11.93	124	22.13	95	89	68	0	0	5	3
WA QUILLAYUTE	54	42	61	36	48	-2	1.74	0.35	0.89	16.80	83	31.19	67	92	78	0	0	4	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	59	45	64	43	52	-2	1.84	1.41	0.87	9.68	140	16.59	102	83	65	0	0	4	2
WA SPOKANE	58	39	64	36	48	-3	0.46	0.13	0.16	4.23	131	6.64	101	89	44	0	0	4	0
WA YAKIMA	64	36	70	31	50	-3	0.63	0.55	0.61	1.75	131	3.39	102	86	42	0	2	2	1
WV BECKLEY	65	51	76	50	58	1	3.47	2.51	0.97	9.06	110	15.00	104	94	73	0	0	6	3
WV CHARLESTON	68	53	78	51	61	2	4.99	4.10	1.77	11.22	136	17.55	119	97	69	0	0	7	5
WV ELKINS	66	49	75	43	57	3	2.87	1.90	1.10	11.85	137	18.44	120	98	67	0	0	7	2
WV HUNTINGTON	68	53	78	51	61	1	3.23	2.31	1.18	9.34	112	15.72	107	97	70	0	0	6	3
WI EAU CLAIRE	69	45	75	34	57	4	0.12	-0.61	0.07	3.31	58	4.41	58	86	34	0	0	3	0
WI GREEN BAY	68	46	75	37	57	5	0.48	-0.07	0.35	5.69	107	7.90	105	85	40	0	0	2	0
WI LA CROSSE	71	48	77	41	59	3	1.10	0.34	0.64	4.79	75	6.50	76	90	36	0	0	4	1
WI MADISON	69	48	75	39	58	5	1.71	1.01	0.95	12.33	189	14.78	163	83	46	0	0	3	2
WI MILWAUKEE	69	48	77	42	59	7	0.88	0.15	0.51	9.06	124	12.39	114	79	48	0	0	4	1
WY CASPER	62	32	69	27	47	-1	0.09	-0.44	0.06	3.14	102	4.50	104	77	37	0	3	2	0
WY CHEYENNE	62	40	72	36	51	4	0.27	-0.23	0.15	4.92	152	5.96	144	66	39	0	0	2	0
WY LANDER	61	38	66	28	50	1	0.13	-0.45	0.13	5.85	144	6.09	119	68	23	0	2	1	0
WY SHERIDAN	61	33	71	31	47	-2	0.07	-0.43	0.04	2.83	83	4.07	86	85	46	0	3	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

April Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Wet weather developed or intensified across much of the Plains, Midwest, and South, boosting soil moisture for pastures, winter grains, and emerging summer crops, but causing lowland flooding and limiting spring planting opportunities. Especially wet conditions enveloped the lower Southeast, including southern Georgia and northern Florida; a portion of the western Gulf Coast region, including the Houston area; and an broad belt stretching from eastern Kansas to Lower Michigan. In the latter region, only 5 percent (%) of the intended corn acreage was planted by May 3 in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan.

Conditions were far drier and more conducive to planting in a small area of the western Corn Belt. At least 40% of the corn was planted during the week ending April 26 in Iowa and Minnesota, and by May 3, planting progress reached 60 and 59%, respectively, in those two states. Relatively dry weather also prevailed in parts of the Dakotas, but fieldwork was severely limited by lingering wetness and flooding in the vicinity of the Red and James Rivers and several other basins.

By May 5, the coverage of drought in the contiguous U.S. reached its lowest area (17%) since February 2001, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. However, April showers failed to dampen southern portions of Texas and Florida, resulting in drought intensification and heavy irrigation demands. Farther west, California remained mired in a 3-year drought, although February and March precipitation improved water-supply prospects from dismal, early-year expectations. Elsewhere west of the Rockies, near- to below-normal April temperatures accompanied mostly dry weather in the Southwest and rather stormy, often snowy conditions across the northern Intermountain West.

In fact, near- to below-normal temperatures prevailed nationwide, except for unusual April warmth in the Northeast. Northeastern monthly temperatures averaged as much as 2 to 4°F above normal, aided by a late-April heat wave that pushed temperatures above 90°F as far north as Maine. Near-normal monthly temperatures were nearly irrelevant on the southern Plains, where early-April freezes devastated jointing to heading winter wheat. Much of the damage occurred on the night of April 6-7, when temperatures generally ranged from 15 to 30°F in Oklahoma and plunged to the freezing mark (32°F) or below as far south as central Texas.

Summary: Chilly conditions lingered across the Plains and West into early April. For example, April 1 featured daily-record lows in Rapid City, SD (8°F), and Hill City, KS (15°F). Later, another impressive spring cold outbreak arrived in the West. Among several dozen daily-record lows for April 4 were readings of 11°F in Redmond, OR; 14°F in Cedar City, UT; 21°F in Yakima, WA; and 28°F in Paso Robles, CA. A day later, records for April 5 included -5°F in Arizona at the Grand Canyon's South Rim; 1°F in Rawlins, WY; 20°F in Pocatello, ID; and 24°F in Lancaster, CA. Lancaster's low also established a monthly record, previously set with a reading of 25°F on April 2, 1975. Farther east, Sidney, NE (13 and 8°F), posted consecutive daily-record lows on April 5-6. Chilly conditions mostly peaked across the central and southern Plains on the morning of April 7, when lows dipped to 6°F in Valentine, NE; 11°F in Russell, KS; and 22°F in both Oklahoma City, OK, and Dalhart, TX. Elsewhere in Texas, Waco (26°F) and Austin-Bergstrom (28°F) both attained monthly record lows on April 7. Previously, records had been 27°F (on April 3, 1975) in Waco and 30°F (on April 14, 2008) at Austin-Bergstrom. For

Austin, it was also the latest hard freeze (reading of 28°F or lower), previously established with a low of 28°F on March 28, 1955.

Just 2 days later, however, temperatures soared across central and southern Texas, reaching daily-record levels on April 9 in San Antonio (99°F) and Austin-Bergstrom (95°F). Before rain arrived on the southern Plains prior to mid-month, a rash of wildfires charred more than 200,000 acres of vegetation and consumed more than 300 buildings in Oklahoma and Texas. Among the most devastating fires were the 27,000-acre Montague County Complex (131 structures) near Saint Jo, TX; the 28,000-acre Cement Mountain Complex (65 structures) near Graham, TX; and the 3,500-acre Choctaw Fire (50 structures) near Midwest City, OK. Farther north, The Red River of the North crest reached Oslo, MN, on April 1 and Drayton, ND, on April 6. At Oslo, the river exceeded flood stage by 12.22 feet and the April 1997 high-water mark by 0.22 foot. At Drayton (11.63 feet above flood stage), it was the third-highest crest on record, behind April 1997 (13.55 feet) and April 1979 (11.66 feet).

Meanwhile, heavy rain returned to the Southeast and snow continued to accumulate in the north-central and northwestern U.S. Record rainfall totals in northern Florida for the first day of April reached 3.34 inches in Apalachicola and 3.13 inches in Tallahassee. The following day, record amounts for April 2 included 3.66 inches in Savannah, GA, and 3.57 inches in Charleston, SC. In fact, March 26 - April 2 rainfall totals climbed as high as 10 to 20 inches from the central Gulf Coast region into the lower Southeast. During that 8-day period, official totals reached 11.97 inches in Albany, GA; 11.75 inches in Dothan, AL; and 11.70 inches in Tallahassee, FL. In the wake of the rain, April 1948 record crests were topped in locations such as Pinetta, FL, where the Withlacoochee River crested on the night of April 7-8, and Statenville, GA, where the Alapaha River crested on April 8. Farther north, 3.9 inches of snow blanketed Spokane, WA, from April 1-3, boosting its seasonal total to a record-high 97.7 inches (previously, 93.5 inches in 1949-50). Meanwhile, Bismarck, ND, ended the season with 100.2 inches of snow, second only to the 101.6-inch total observed in 1996-97. On April 4, daily-record snowfall totals included 12.4 inches in Rapid City, SD; 9.8 inches in Mitchell, SD; and 4.8 inches in Valentine, NE. Prior to reaching the Plains, the same storm system produced early-April snowfall that reached 50 inches at Alta, in Utah's Wasatch Range. From March 22 - April 4, Alta received 10.83 inches of precipitation in the form of 170 inches of snow.

On April 5, Indiana daily-record rainfall totals of 1.87 inches in Indianapolis and 1.77 inches in Fort Wayne contributed to large monthly amounts and major fieldwork delays. Indianapolis (7.23 inches, or 200% of normal) experienced its wettest April since 1964, when 8.09 inches fell. Lansing, MI (6.49 inches, or 210% of normal), edged its April 1880 precipitation standard of 6.40 inches. Elsewhere in Michigan, Flint received 5.0 inches of snow from April 5-7. Isolated locations, including Barnes Corners, NY (17 inches), and Mt. Leconte, TN (14 inches), received early-April snowfall in excess of a foot. By April 8, Tallahassee, FL, posted a low of 31°F, while daily-record lows were established in locations such as Montgomery, AL (32°F), and Gainesville, FL (34°F). Farther west, the arrival of another strong spring storm resulted in the seventh-wettest day (2.08 inches on April 8) during the last 90 years in Jerome, ID. The following day, North Platte, NE, received 3.4 inches of snow, while Sacramento, CA (0.77 inch), netted a daily-record rainfall. As the storminess shifted eastward, preliminary reports indicated that more than 100 tornadoes were spotted on April 9-10 from the southeastern Plains

to Georgia and the Carolinas. Deadly tornadoes struck Mena, AR (three fatalities on April 9), and Murfreesboro, TN (two fatalities on April 10).

Downpours continued into mid-April across the South, where Hattiesburg, MS (5.30 inches) netted a daily-record total for April 12. Mid-April 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. March 24-April 18 rainfall totaled 14.73 inches in Alma and 13.51 inches in Hattiesburg. Meanwhile, 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.

Later, a new Western storm brought 8.3 inches of snow to Elko, NV, from April 14-16. 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 on April 16 for the first time since November 4. Meanwhile, 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).

Elsewhere in mid-April, heavy precipitation briefly affected the High Plains. 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. Heavy rain also 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. A few days later, record-setting warmth intensified across the West. In southern California, daily-record highs for April 20 reached 103°F in Riverside and Santa Ana. The following day, Thermal (107°F) posted a daily-record high for April 21. In the San Francisco Bay area, monthly record highs were attained on April 20 in locations such as San Jose (95°F; tied 95°F on April 9, 1989, and April 30, 1996) and the Oakland Airport (91°F; previously, 88°F on April 23, 1966, and April 26 and 27, 2004). Additional monthly records were set in California on April 21, when highs

soared to 104°F in King City (previously, 102°F on April 29, 1981, and April 26, 2004) and 101°F in Gilroy (previously, 100°F on April 30, 1981). In California's San Joaquin Valley, Bakersfield notched consecutive daily-record highs (99 and 97°F) on April 21-22. During the ensuing days, unusually warm conditions overspread the Midwest, South, and East. On April 23, daily-record highs surged to 95°F in Academy, SD, and 92°F in Sioux City, IA. Rochester, MN, posted a high of 92°F on April 24, edging its monthly standard of 91°F set on April 21 and 22, 1980. It was also Rochester's first 90-degree reading since September 17, 2007. Later, April 25 highs of 93°F in Georgetown, DE; 92°F in Raleigh-Durham, NC; and 90°F in Concord, NH, were among dozens of Eastern daily-record highs. In stark contrast, cold weather returned to the northern Plains and the Northwest, accompanied by some late-season snow. On April 24, daily-record lows in Montana dipped to 5°F in Cut Bank and 11°F in Great Falls. Prior to the arrival of the coldest weather, Great Falls received 2.6 inches of snow on April 23-24. In the Black Hills of South Dakota, East Rapid City's April 24-26 snowfall of 9.7 inches boosted its season-to-date total to a record-high 90.2 inches (previously, 80.3 inches in 1969-70). Late-season snow also affected the upper Great Lakes region, where both Marquette, MI (10.6 and 9.9 inches), and Rhinelander, WI (6.9 and 3.3 inches), netted consecutive daily-record snowfall totals on April 20-21. Later, stormy weather returned to the northern half of the West and the nation's mid-section. On April 24, daily-record precipitation totals included 0.52 inch in Eureka, NV, and 4.72 inches at Houston's Hobby Airport in Texas. The next day, record totals for April 25 reached 2.15 inches in Dubuque, IA; 1.94 inches in Madison, WI; and 1.40 inches in Grand Rapids, MI.

Toward month's end, an early-season heat wave continued in the East. On April 26, highs soared to 92°F to set daily records in locations such as Virginia's Dulles Airport and New York's Central Park. The following day in New York, an April record was established in Binghamton, NY (89°F; previously, 88°F on April 28, 1990). Portland, ME, shattered its monthly standard with a high of 92°F on April 28 (previously, 85°F on April 21, 1957, and April 20, 2005). By April 29-30, much cooler weather prevailed in the Northeast, but heat overspread the nation's southern tier. In Texas, Midland (97 and 99°F) logged consecutive daily-record highs on April 30 - May 1. In contrast, scattered daily-record lows were noted across the northern Plains and the West. In Montana, Great Falls' low of 12°F on May 1 eclipsed a monthly record (15°F) that had been established on May 1, 1954. A late-season snow storm, which produced totals as high as 4 to 5 feet along the eastern slopes of the northern Rockies, was partially to blame for Montana's record-setting cold outbreak. Great Falls, MT, received 24.2 inches of snow on April 28-29 and 25.4 inches of snow from April 27-29, setting records for 2- and 3-day snowfall (previously, 17.3 inches on April 19-20, 1973, and 18.1 inches from November 26-28, 2005). Great Falls also tied an April 1967 mark for its snowiest month on record, with 35.4 inches. Farther south, heavy rain erupted during the last 4 days of April across parts of the Plains and the western Gulf Coast region, with 24-hour totals locally exceeding a foot in the Red River Valley along the Texas-Oklahoma border. Wichita Falls, TX (5.20 inches on April 29), noted its wettest April day on record (previously, 3.87 inches on April 12, 1967). In contrast, Brownsville, TX, received no measurable rainfall in April for the first time since 1988.

Cool weather prevailed during April in Hawaii, accompanied by locally heavy showers due to a winter-like weather pattern featuring a series of cold fronts. On April 10-11, 24-hour rainfall totals reached 4.24 inches at the Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge and 2.89 inches at the Wilson Tunnel. Later on the Big Island, April 19-25 rainfall totaled 4.51 inches in Hilo and 12.69

inches in Laupahoehoe. On April 20-21, 24-hour totals included 4.88 inches at Waimanalo, Oahu, and 8.99 inches at West Wailuaiki, Maui. Hawaiian monthly temperatures ranged from 3 to 4°F below normal in locations such as Lihue, Kauai, and Hilo, on the Big Island. On April 10, Hilo (high of 69°F) failed to reach 70°F for only the third time on record in April, along with April 11, 1999, and April 17, 1963. Lihue last recorded an above-normal daily average temperature on February 13, and during the long-running cool spell experienced normal daily readings only on March 22, 25, and April 3. In addition, Lihue posted consecutive daily-record lows (60 and 59°F) on April 26-27.

The month opened on a cold note in Alaska, following late-March snow across southern areas. Valdez received 6.3 inches of snow during the last 3 days of March, then noted a daily-record low of 15°F on April 2. Later in the month, unusually heavy April showers overspread interior Alaska, where Bettles (0.66 inch) collected a daily-record precipitation total for April 23. A few days later, record-setting warmth developed across much of the state, triggering snow-melt and ice jam flooding. On April 29, a monthly record high was set in McGrath (68°F; previously, 67°F on April 28, 1958) and tied in Fairbanks (74°F; previously, 74°F on April 30, 1960). Fairbanks achieved a new record on April 30, when the high soared to 76°F).

Fieldwork

Weather summary provided by USDA/NASS

During April, cool weather prevailed across much of the Pacific Northwest, Great Basin, and Great Plains. In contrast, near- to above-normal temperatures dominated most of the Southwest, southern Texas, the Ohio Valley, and the middle and northern Atlantic Coast States. Especially warm conditions, with temperatures as much as 5°F above normal, promoted early development in Northeastern fruit and berry crops toward month's end. Tremendous amounts of precipitation pounded eastern Texas, much of the Corn Belt, and portions of the Southeast, leaving many fields too soggy for fieldwork and hampering spring planting. The highest totals occurred near Houston, Texas, where more than a foot of rain during April triggered severe but localized flooding. Elsewhere, extremely dry conditions prevailed in areas along the Pacific Coast, across much of the Southwest, and in southern portions of Texas and Florida.

Cool, wet conditions in much of the Corn Belt led to a slower-than-normal corn planting pace, with just 2 percent (%) of this year's crop in the ground by April 12 (the 5-year average pace was 6%). In Iowa, Illinois, and Nebraska, the three largest corn-producing states, producers were unable to complete any fieldwork until the week ending April 19, when 6, 1, and 3% of the crop was planted, respectively. The planting pace then quickened in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, where progress was ahead of the previous year and normal by month's end. In contrast, Illinois producers, hampered by saturated fields, managed to plant just 1% of their crop during the final week of April, and were over 3 weeks behind the average. By month's end, one-third of the corn crop was planted nationally, with emergence just beginning.

With activity limited mostly to Texas because of excessive rainfall and sodden fields in the Delta States of Arkansas and Louisiana, sorghum producers had planted just 19% of their crop by April 5 (slower than last year's pace by 4 points and just slightly behind the average). As the month progressed, the planting pace remained stagnant in Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota. By April 26, planting was most advanced in Texas and Arkansas, with 61 and 33% of the crop planted, respectively. Throughout the Great Plains, only producers in Oklahoma had

begun planting, where progress, at 5%, was 6 points behind normal.

Oat seeding was complete in Texas by April 5, while optimal conditions permitted producers in the Ohio Valley States of Ohio and Pennsylvania to plant at a pace more than a week ahead of normal. As fields dried out, producers in Iowa made the biggest mid-month push, seeding 35% of their crop from April 13 to 19. In North Dakota, the second-largest oat-producing state, warmer weather allowed seeding to begin during the week ending April 26. Nationally, producers had sown 61% of this year's oat acreage by April 26, ahead of the previous year by 9 points but 4 points behind the 5-year average. Aided by warmer weather in many locations at the end of the month, emergence was evident in 37% of planted fields. Emergence was nearly a week ahead of last year but lagged normal by 3 points.

Barley producers were slow to begin seeding the 2009 acreage, and the pace trailed normal throughout the month. Nationwide, just 3% of the crop was in the ground by April 12, leaving progress 9 points behind 2008 and 10 points behind the 5-year average. By mid-month, 31 and 8% of the crop was sown in Idaho and Montana, the second- and third-largest barley-producing states, respectively, but seeding lagged the normal pace by a week or more. Washington producers took advantage of drier fields toward the end of the month, and seeded 19% of their crop from April 20-26. Sodden field in North Dakota, the leading barley-producing state, kept producers from seeding any acreage until the week ending April 26, over 2 weeks behind the average. By month's end, 6% of the national crop had emerged, 4 points behind last year and 12 points slower than normal. Development lagged normal in all states.

Heading in this year's winter wheat crop started the month slightly ahead of the 5-year average, but fell to nearly a week behind normal as April ended. On April 12, nine percent of the nation's crop was at or beyond the heading stage, with fields in Texas and Oklahoma maturing well ahead of last year and the average. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, the crop began to head during the week ending April 19, somewhat behind the average. Heading in California, at 95% on April 26, was nearing completion ahead of the normal pace. Nationally, 21% of the crop was headed by April 26, two points slower than normal. Overall, winter wheat condition improved during the month, with 43% rated in good to excellent condition on April 5 and 45% on April 26. Winter wheat in Texas was negatively impacted by a lack of rainfall and insect infestations in many locations. In Arkansas, heavy rainfall and wet fields caused a significant decline in the crop's condition toward the end of the month.

Spring wheat seeding was underway by the week ending April 12, with 2% of the crop sown. Snow-covered and abnormally wet fields hampered fieldwork and caused seeding delays in the Northwestern States of Washington, Idaho, and Montana. By mid-month, however, noteworthy progress was made in Idaho and Washington, where 22 and 14%, respectively, of the crop was sown from April 13-19. Nevertheless, progress remained behind the average pace in both states. By April 26, progress was over a week behind last year's and the average pace, with just 15% of the U.S. crop sown, compared with 32% in 2008 and 36% for the 5-year average. By month's end, 2% of the crop had emerged, 2 points behind last year and 7 points behind the average. Crop development was slower than normal in all states, most noticeably in Washington, where emergence was 30 points behind the 5-year average.

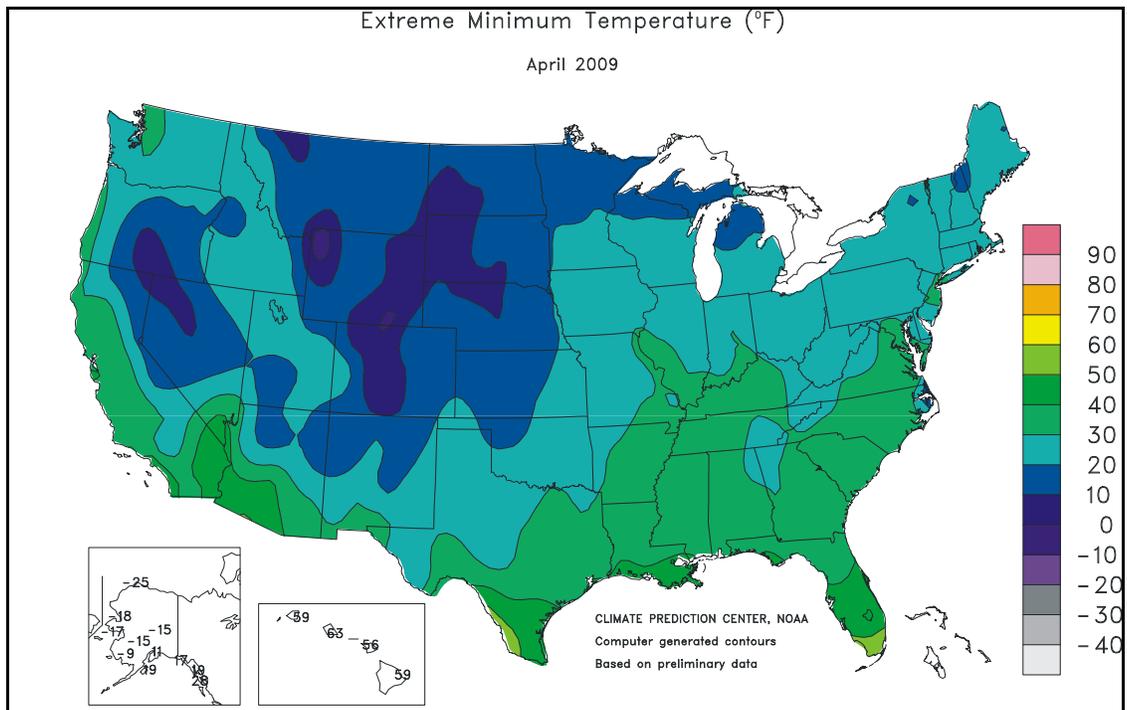
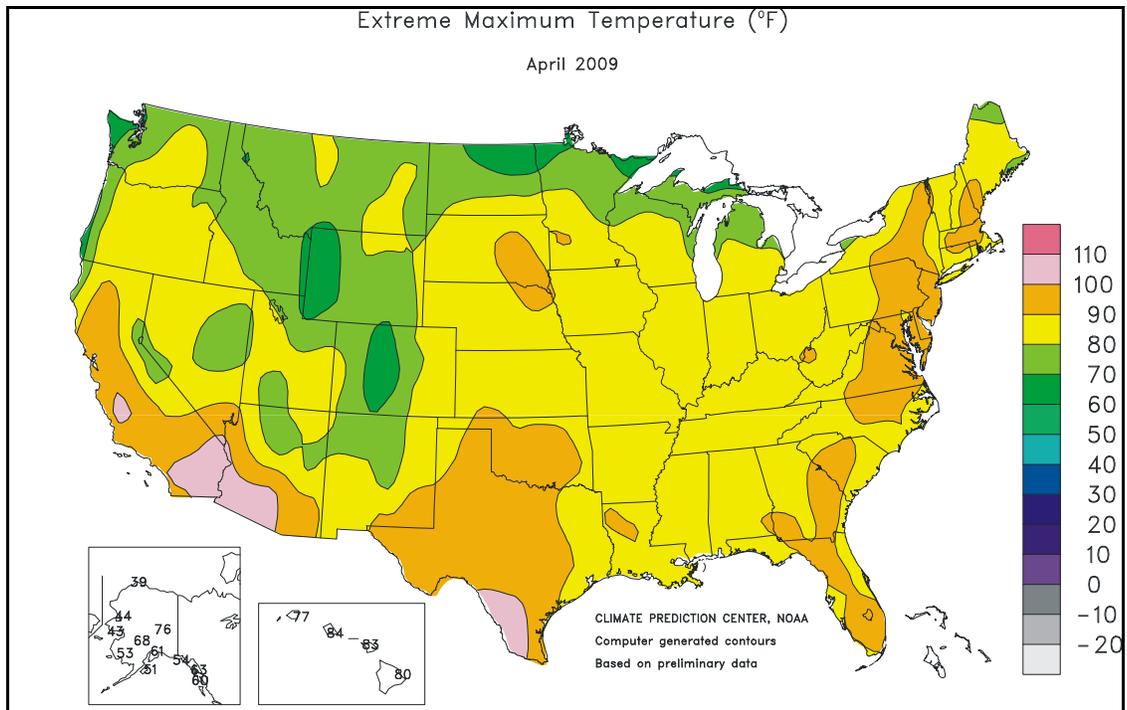
Producers seeded 53% of their intended rice acreage during April. Progress was most active in Texas and Louisiana at the beginning

of the month, with 68 and 41% of the crop sown by April 5, respectively. In Louisiana, the second-largest rice-producing state, seeding was 8 points behind last year and 4 points behind normal. By month's end, seeding was underway in all states, but trailed normal everywhere except in California and Texas. On April 26, twenty-one percent of the crop had emerged, 1 point ahead of 2008 but 9 points behind the 5-year average.

Producers began planting soybeans near the end of the month, with 3% of the crop in the ground by April 26, compared to 2% last year and 5% for the 5-year average. Planting had yet to begin in much of the Corn Belt and Great Plains. Above-average rainfall coupled with mostly below-normal temperatures delayed fieldwork in Indiana, Illinois, the Dakotas, and Kansas.

Early peanut planting equaled last year's pace but trailed normal, with 2% complete on April 26. Planting stood at 1% in Georgia, slightly behind the previous year's and normal pace. Planting had not yet started in Alabama, South Carolina, or Virginia.

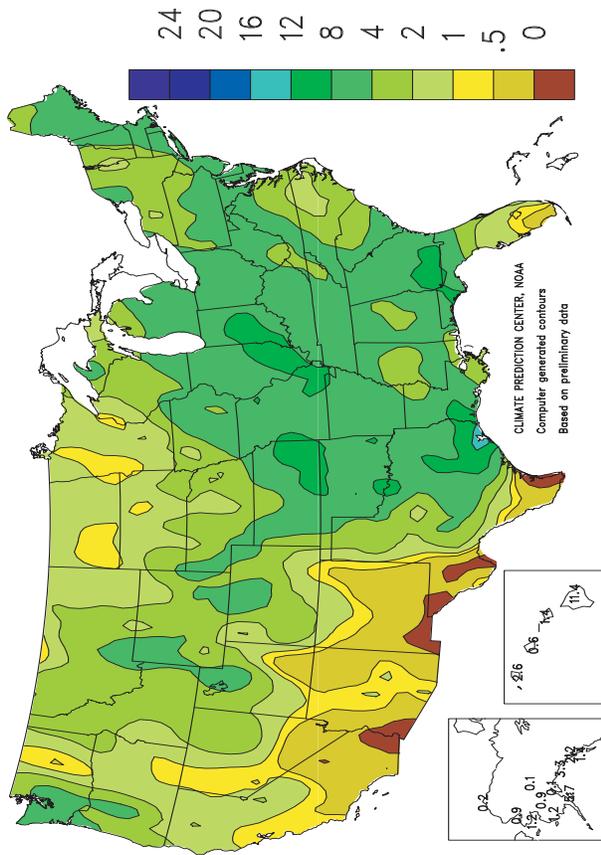
The month began with 4% of this year's cotton acreage planted by April 5, down 3 points from 2008 and 4 points from the normal pace. Hard-packed, drought-stricken soils kept producers in Texas from cultivating fields. As the month progressed, wet weather and soggy fields slowed progress in the Delta and kept producers from planting in much of the Southeast. By month's end, the planting pace gained speed across the Delta, as warm, windy conditions dried fields. Nationally, 16% of the acreage was planted by April 26, compared to 19% last year and 20% for the average.



Sugarbeet producers in Idaho and Michigan began planting their crop in early April, but progress in both states was behind normal. By April 5, two percent of the nation's crop was planted, on par with last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Snow-covered fields slowed fieldwork in south-central and eastern areas of Idaho. Saturated fields in North Dakota, the largest sugarbeet-producing state, delayed the start of planting by more than a week. By April 26, thirty-one percent of the crop was planted, equaling the previous year's pace but 16 points behind the average.

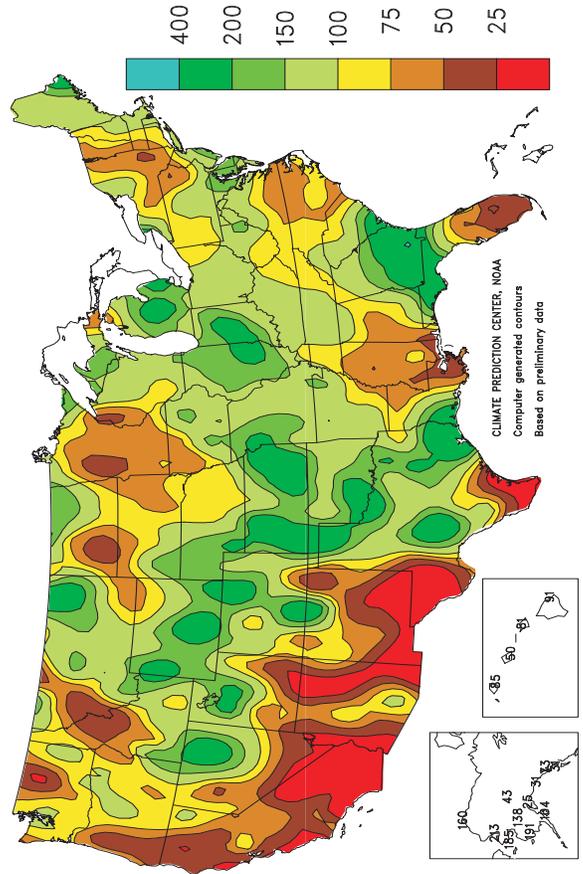
Total Precipitation (Inches)

April 2009



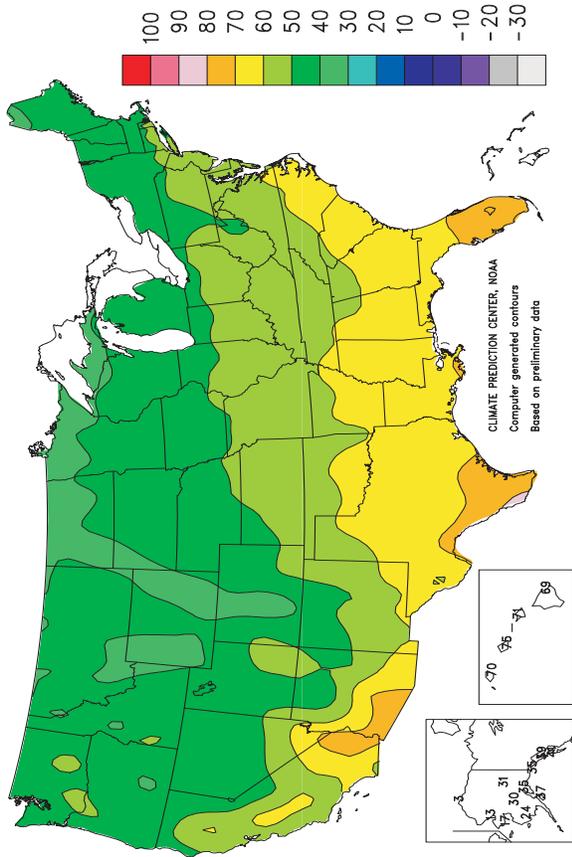
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

April 2009



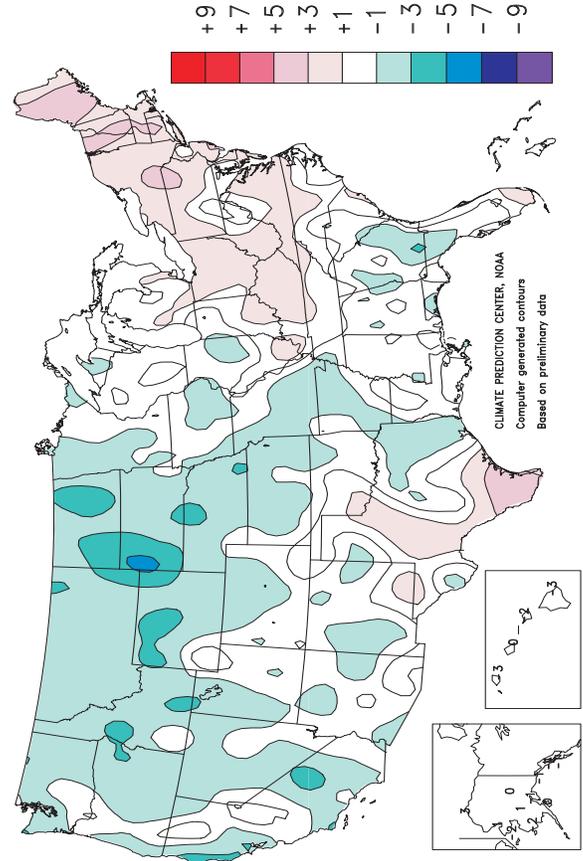
Average Temperature (°F)

April 2009



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

April 2009



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

April 2009

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	62	1	2.12	-2.55	LEXINGTON	55	0	4.78	1.11	COLUMBUS	53	1	4.23	0.98
HUNTSVILLE	61	1	5.80	1.26	LONDON-CORBIN	56	0	3.74	-0.27	DAYTON	52	1	3.96	-0.07
MOBILE	66	0	1.73	-3.33	LOUISVILLE	58	2	4.43	0.52	MANSFIELD	49	2	3.19	-0.98
MONTGOMERY	64	0	2.98	-1.40	LODUCAH	58	1	4.68	-0.27	TOLEDO	49	1	4.76	1.52
AK ANCHORAGE	35	-1	0.13	-0.39	LA BATON ROUGE	68	1	4.04	-1.52	YOUNGSTOWN	50	3	3.13	-0.20
BARROW	3	4	0.19	0.07	LAKE CHARLES	68	1	7.94	4.30	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	59	-1	4.80	1.80
COLD BAY	33	0	6.11	3.81	NEW ORLEANS	69	1	1.33	-3.69	TULSA	59	-2	4.34	0.39
FAIRBANKS	31	-1	0.09	-0.12	SHREVEPORT	64	-1	3.97	-0.45	OR ASTORIA	48	-1	4.16	-0.77
JUNEAU	39	-2	2.17	-0.79	ME BANGOR	46	3	3.99	0.67	BURNS	42	-1	0.56	-0.29
KING SALMON	32	-1	0.63	-0.31	CARIBOU	40	2	2.95	0.31	EUGENE	49	-1	1.39	-2.27
KODIAK	37	0	5.68	0.20	PORTLAND	47	3	4.63	0.37	MEDFORD	52	0	0.36	-0.95
NOME	17	-3	1.20	0.55	MD BALTIMORE	55	2	5.80	2.80	PENDLETON	49	-2	0.97	-0.16
AZ FLAGSTAFF	43	0	0.33	-0.96	MA BOSTON	51	3	4.13	0.53	PORTLAND	53	2	2.31	-0.33
PHOENIX	72	2	0.19	-0.06	WORCESTER	48	3	3.80	-0.12	SALEM	50	0	1.35	-1.41
TUCSON	67	1	0.29	0.01	MI ALPENA	41	1	2.95	0.64	PA ALLENTOWN	51	2	2.60	-0.89
AR FORT SMITH	61	0	4.91	1.00	DETROIT	50	2	5.03	1.98	ERIE	48	1	3.09	-0.29
LITTLE ROCK	62	1	5.33	-0.14	FLINT	46	1	5.42	2.29	MIDDLETOWN	53	1	3.69	0.45
CA BAKERSFIELD	64	1	0.41	-0.04	GRAND RAPIDS	47	1	5.56	2.08	PHILADELPHIA	56	3	3.99	0.50
EUREKA	47	-4	1.23	-1.68	HOUGHTON LAKE	43	1	4.25	1.96	PITTSBURGH	52	2	2.36	-0.65
FRESNO	62	1	0.72	-0.04	LANSING	47	1	6.49	3.40	WILKES-BARRE	51	2	1.53	-1.75
LOS ANGELES	60	-1	0.00	-0.63	MUSKEGON	46	1	4.81	1.90	WILLIAMSPORT	52	3	3.78	0.29
REDDING	59	1	0.72	-1.68	TRVERSE CITY	43	0	2.12	-0.60	PR SAN JUAN	80	1	2.79	-0.92
SACRAMENTO	60	1	1.46	0.44	MN DULUTH	40	1	0.89	-1.20	RI PROVIDENCE	50	1	5.87	1.71
SAN DIEGO	63	0	0.14	-0.61	INTL FALLS	39	0	1.11	-0.27	SC CHARLESTON	64	0	5.24	2.47
SAN FRANCISCO	56	0	0.27	-0.90	MINNEAPOLIS	48	1	1.57	-0.74	COLUMBIA	63	0	2.76	-0.22
STOCKTON	60	0	0.37	-0.59	ROCHESTER	46	1	2.09	-0.92	FLORENCE	63	0	1.62	-1.17
CO ALAMOSA	41	0	1.12	0.58	ST. CLOUD	44	0	1.37	-0.76	GREENVILLE	61	2	4.23	0.70
CO SPRINGS	46	1	1.53	-0.09	MS JACKSON	64	1	4.15	-1.83	MYRTLE BEACH	63	1	1.27	-0.85
DENVER	46	1	3.22	2.17	MERIDIAN	63	-1	2.71	-2.91	SD ABERDEEN	43	-2	1.77	-0.06
GRAND JUNCTION	51	0	1.31	0.45	TUPELO	62	1	3.58	-1.36	HURON	44	-2	1.07	-1.22
PUEBLO	50	0	1.54	0.29	MO COLUMBIA	53	-1	5.85	1.69	RAPID CITY	40	-5	3.65	1.79
CT BRIDGEPORT	50	1	3.86	-0.33	JOPLIN	56	-2	3.08	-1.24	SIoux FALLS	45	-1	1.95	-0.70
HARTFORD	51	2	3.38	-0.48	KANSAS CITY	53	-1	7.12	3.74	TN BRISTOL	55	0	2.72	-0.51
DC WASHINGTON	57	1	4.22	1.45	SPRINGFIELD	55	-1	8.26	3.95	CHATTANOOGA	60	0	3.27	-0.96
DE WILMINGTON	54	2	4.03	0.64	ST JOSEPH	52	-2	4.55	1.32	JACKSON	60	0	4.35	-0.76
FL DAYTONA BEACH	70	1	1.47	-1.07	ST LOUIS	56	-1	4.06	0.37	KNOXVILLE	58	0	2.90	-1.09
FT LAUDERDALE	77	3	0.66	-3.25	MT BILLINGS	45	-1	1.83	0.09	MEMPHIS	62	0	3.63	-2.16
FT MYERS	75	1	0.29	-1.38	BUTTE	37	-2	1.08	0.06	NASHVILLE	59	1	4.13	0.20
JACKSONVILLE	66	-1	5.90	2.76	GLASGOW	43	-1	1.49	0.74	TX ABILENE	66	1	1.08	-0.59
KEY WEST	77	0	0.70	-1.36	GREAT FALLS	41	-2	2.51	1.11	AMARILLO	56	0	1.84	0.51
MELBOURNE	72	2	2.16	0.08	HELENA	42	-2	0.60	-0.31	AUSTIN	68	0	3.74	1.23
MIAMI	77	1	1.17	-2.19	KALISPELL	45	2	0.82	-0.40	BEAUMONT	68	0	10.88	7.04
ORLANDO	71	0	1.06	-1.36	MILES CITY	45	-2	1.26	-0.14	BROWNSVILLE	76	2	0.00	-1.96
PENSACOLA	66	-1	4.85	0.96	MISSOULA	44	-1	0.47	-0.62	COLLEGE STATION	68	0	6.12	2.92
ST PETERSBURG	73	1	1.14	-0.78	NE GRAND ISLAND	49	-1	2.56	-0.05	CORPUS CHRISTI	75	4	0.10	-1.95
TALLAHASSEE	67	1	10.18	6.59	HASTINGS	49	-2	1.73	-1.14	DALLAS/FT WORTH	65	0	3.54	0.34
TAMPA	74	3	1.22	-0.58	LINCOLN	50	-1	1.52	-1.38	DEL RIO	72	1	1.87	0.16
WEST PALM BEACH	74	0	2.42	-1.15	MCCOOK	49	-1	2.64	0.42	EL PASO	66	1	0.01	-0.22
GA ATHENS	61	0	4.47	1.12	NORFOLK	47	-2	1.46	-1.13	GALVESTON	70	0	5.23	2.67
ATLANTA	61	-1	5.18	1.56	NORTH PLATTE	47	-1	2.84	0.87	HOUSTON	69	0	10.38	6.78
AUGUSTA	62	0	4.33	1.39	OMAHA/EPPLEY	50	-1	2.21	-0.73	LUBBOCK	61	1	1.51	0.22
COLUMBUS	63	-1	6.53	2.69	SCOTTSBLUFF	45	-1	2.98	1.19	MIDLAND	66	2	0.29	-0.44
MACON	63	0	5.66	2.52	VALENTINE	44	-2	2.84	0.87	SAN ANGELO	67	2	4.61	3.01
SAVANNAH	65	0	6.97	3.65	NV ELKO	44	-1	1.83	1.02	SAN ANTONIO	70	1	2.05	-0.55
HI HILO	69	-4	11.38	-1.16	ELY	42	0	1.18	0.28	VICTORIA	71	1	2.03	-0.94
HONOLULU	75	-1	0.55	-0.56	LAS VEGAS	66	0	0.05	-0.10	WACO	65	-1	4.54	1.55
KAHULUI	71	-3	1.42	-0.33	RENO	51	2	0.35	0.00	WICHITA FALLS	64	2	6.77	4.15
LIHUE	70	-4	2.56	-0.44	WINNEMUCCA	45	-2	0.97	0.12	UT SALT LAKE CITY	49	-1	2.55	0.53
ID BOISE	51	0	0.72	-0.55	NH CONCORD	47	2	4.00	0.93	VT BURLINGTON	46	2	1.86	-1.02
LEWISTON	51	0	0.82	-0.48	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	55	4	6.23	2.78	VA LYNCHBURG	56	1	2.87	-0.59
POCATELLO	44	-2	1.01	-0.17	NEWARK	54	2	4.61	0.69	NORFOLK	59	2	2.28	-1.10
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	47	-1	5.19	1.51	NM ALBUQUERQUE	56	0	0.34	-0.16	RICHMOND	59	2	2.56	-0.62
MOLINE	50	-1	4.74	0.92	NY ALBANY	49	2	1.47	-1.83	ROANOKE	57	1	3.20	-0.41
PEORIA	51	0	6.68	3.12	BINGHAMTON	48	4	1.89	-1.60	WASH/DULLES	56	3	4.12	0.90
ROCKFORD	49	1	4.61	0.99	BUFFALO	47	2	3.15	0.11	WA OLYMPIA	47	0	3.13	-0.45
SPRINGFIELD	53	0	5.73	2.37	ROCHESTER	46	1	2.20	-0.55	QUILLAYUTE	46	-1	4.94	-2.50
IN EVANSVILLE	57	1	6.01	1.53	SYRACUSE	48	3	2.31	-1.08	SEATTLE-TACOMA	49	-1	3.36	0.77
FORT WAYNE	49	0	5.94	2.40	NC ASHEVILLE	55	1	3.54	0.04	SPOKANE	45	-2	1.29	0.01
INDIANAPOLIS	54	2	7.23	3.62	CHARLOTTE	60	-1	2.30	-0.65	YAKIMA	49	0	0.25	-0.28
SOUTH BEND	48	0	3.57	-0.65	GREENSBORO	59	1	3.02	-0.41	WV BECKLEY	52	1	2.26	-1.16
IA BURLINGTON	51	-1	6.28	2.67	HATTERAS	61	1	3.09	-0.20	CHARLESTON	57	3	2.97	-0.28
CEDAR RAPIDS	47	-2	3.38	0.16	RALEIGH	62	3	1.69	-1.11	ELKINS	49	0	6.01	2.48
DES MOINES	51	0	5.65	2.07	WILMINGTON	63	0	1.67	-1.27	HUNTINGTON	57	2	3.29	-0.04
DUBUQUE	47	0	4.22	0.73	ND BISMARCK	41	-2	0.69	-0.77	WI EAU CLAIRE	45	0	2.30	-0.61
SIoux CITY	48	-1	1.62	-1.13	DICKINSON	38	-5	0.74	-1.02	GREEN BAY	44	0	2.62	0.06
WATERLOO	47	-1	5.00	1.77	FARGO	42	-2	0.81	-0.56	LA CROSSE	48	0	2.51	-0.87
KS CONCORDIA	52	-1	3.83	1.38	GRAND FORKS	40	-2	1.24	0.01	MADISON	46	0	4.43	1.08
DODGE CITY	53	-1	3.60	1.35	JAMESTOWN	39	-4	1.17	-0.19	MILWAUKEE	45	0	4.50	0.72
GOODLAND	48	-1	2.60	1.09	MINOT	40	-3	1.16	-0.39	WAUSAU	44	0	3.10	0.26
HILL CITY	50	-2	3.94	2.01	WILLISTON	41	-1	1.04	-0.01	WY CASPER	40	-3	2.05	0.53
TOPEKA	54	-1	7.09	3.95	OH AKRON-CANTON	50	2	2.76	-0.63	CHEYENNE	41	-1	3.60	2.05
WICHITA	55	0	9.94	7.37	CINCINNATI	55	1	3.72	-0.24	LANDER	42	-2	3.62	1.55
KY JACKSON	58	2	3.64	-0.15	CLEVELAND	51	3	3.08	-0.29	SHERIDAN	42	-2	1.32	-0.45

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

May 4-10, 2009

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

A stalled low-pressure disturbance brought strong thunderstorms to the southern Great Plains, Delta, and most of the Southeastern and Atlantic Coast States during the week, resulting in precipitation accumulations of 400 to 800 percent of normal in numerous areas. Strong winds, hail, flooding, and several tornados stemming from these storms damaged crops and eroded soils throughout the area. Conversely, the Great Basin, Southwest, and

most of Texas and Florida were dry, compounding the effects of existing drought. Temperatures across most of the United States were above average. However, from the Pacific Northwest eastward through the upper Mississippi Valley and on the southern Great Plains, cooler-than-normal weather prevailed, with temperatures as much as 6 degrees below average in Washington and Idaho.

Corn: Nationally, 48 percent of this year's corn acreage was planted by week's end, on par with last year's pace but 23 points, or more than a week, behind the 5-year average. Producers in Iowa continued to plant at a rapid pace, despite much of the State receiving rainfall. With fieldwork in full swing under favorable conditions, the greatest progress was made in Nebraska and Wisconsin (both planted 26 percent of the crop during the week). Progress in Illinois, at just 10 percent complete, remained over a week behind the previous year and more than 3 weeks behind the average. Emergence was evident on 14 percent of the nation's corn acreage, compared with 10 percent last year and the average of 28 percent. Development was behind the 5-year average pace in all States except Iowa and Nebraska.

Soybeans: By May 10, producers had planted 14 percent of their soybean acreage, up 3 points from last year but 11 points slower than the average pace. As producers continued to battle soggy fields and wet weather, planting in Illinois and North Dakota had yet to begin, and was over a week behind normal.

Winter Wheat: Forty percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by week's end, 6 points ahead of 2008 but 8 points behind the 5-year average. Most of the crop had heading in Arkansas and California, while the greatest development occurred in Kansas (29 percent of the crop put on heads during the week). Overall, 46 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 47 percent last week and a year ago.

Cotton: Nationwide, producers had planted 32 percent of their cotton crop, 2 points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant increase in progress was seen in Louisiana, where producers planted 22 percent of their acreage during the week. In Texas, the largest cotton-producing state, improved soil moisture conditions on the Plains had planting well underway, leaving progress on par with last year's pace and lagging normal by 2 points.

Sorghum: Producers planted just 1 percent of the nation's sorghum during the week, leaving progress at 31 percent complete (3 points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average). Producers in Arkansas and Louisiana made a strong push in planting during the week, getting 27 and 25 percent of the crop in the ground, respectively. However, progress in both states remained behind normal.

Rice: Sixty-nine percent of this year's rice acreage was seeded by May 10, lagging last year's progress by 4 points and the normal pace

by 11 points. Producers in California made the most progress during the week, seeding 12 percent of their acreage. Nationally, 51 percent of the crop had emerged, 4 points ahead of last year but 9 points behind the average.

Small Grains: Nationally, 35 percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded by week's end, 42 points behind last year and 43 points, or more than 2 weeks, behind the 5-year average. The greatest progress was made in South Dakota, where 24 percent of the acreage was seeded during the week. Overall emergence, at 13 percent, was 11 points behind last year and 25 points behind the average. The greatest emergence was evident in Idaho's crop, where mild weather aided crop development.

Thirty-three percent of the Nation's barley acreage was sown by May 10, compared to 73 percent in 2008 and 74 percent for the 5-year average. Progress remained behind last year and average in all States. Emergence was reported at 12 percent, 12 points below last year and 22 points, or more than a week, behind normal.

Producers had sown 80 percent of the 2009 oat acreage, on par with the previous year but down 9 points from the 5-year average. The greatest progress was made in South Dakota and Minnesota, where 28 and 19 percent, respectively, of the crop was sown during the week. Emergence had occurred on 60 percent of the acreage, compared with 50 percent in 2008 and 65 percent for the average. The greatest emergence during the week was observed in Ohio, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. Overall, 45 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Other Crops: Peanut producers had planted 22 percent of this year's crop, 3 points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. In Georgia, the largest peanut-producing state, producers battling unfavorable soil moisture conditions left progress 5 points behind the 2008 pace and 4 points behind the average.

Nationally, 57 percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted by week's end, compared with 78 percent last year and 88 percent for the average. Producers in North Dakota planted 27 percent of their crop during the week. However, progress lagged the previous year and 5-year average by more than a week. In Idaho, planting neared completion on par with last year's pace, but just slightly behind normal.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 10, 2009

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

Corn Percent Planted				
	May 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
CO	44	22	53	49
IL	10	5	55	84
IN	11	5	57	70
IA	81	60	42	76
KS	48	32	62	76
KY	39	35	67	83
MI	18	5	66	62
MN	81	59	29	69
MO	39	31	32	75
NE	78	52	52	70
NC	95	89	94	96
ND	7	0	49	57
OH	22	13	47	68
PA	29	22	48	55
SD	29	11	25	50
TN	75	74	84	92
TX	80	75	83	89
WI	43	17	25	54
18 Sts	48	33	48	71
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	May 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	25	23	22	36
IL	0	0	6	28
IN	2	0	17	31
IA	21	6	3	26
KS	4	0	4	12
KY	2	1	8	15
LA	58	42	63	59
MI	5	1	29	28
MN	28	7	3	23
MS	67	62	64	82
MO	5	2	5	19
NE	29	7	6	17
NC	12	6	9	13
ND	0	0	10	16
OH	13	4	19	37
SD	7	0	2	8
TN	5	4	8	15
WI	8	2	5	18
18 Sts	14	6	11	25
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	May 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AL	30	13	57	60
AZ	70	60	68	78
AR	32	25	50	57
CA	90	85	99	94
GA	22	10	30	31
KS	0	0	0	2
LA	80	58	77	73
MS	45	41	20	60
MO	26	17	48	62
NC	45	32	31	48
OK	4	0	10	17
SC	33	13	26	35
TN	6	5	14	29
TX	27	22	27	29
VA	40	24	36	59
15 Sts	32	24	34	39
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Corn Percent Emerged				
	May 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
CO	8	6	11	10
IL	3	0	10	49
IN	2	0	17	29
IA	24	2	2	23
KS	19	5	20	37
KY	27	12	37	61
MI	0	0	10	11
MN	11	1	0	13
MO	21	6	14	57
NE	19	3	4	19
NC	75	53	63	79
ND	0	0	1	6
OH	9	1	12	21
PA	13	4	11	14
SD	2	1	1	6
TN	55	27	47	75
TX	69	68	67	70
WI	3	0	0	6
18 Sts	14	5	10	28
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	May 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	98	82	94	97
CA	98	96	99	98
CO	10	6	13	18
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	21	6	15	53
IN	15	0	11	25
KS	32	3	17	49
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	33	13	31	61
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	5
NC	92	79	96	91
OH	2	1	1	3
OK	94	75	86	94
OR	4	3	1	7
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	74	66	69	78
WA	1	0	3	9
18 Sts	40	27	34	48
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	May 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	74	47	57	77
CO	5	4	6	11
IL	0	0	0	16
KS	0	0	4	6
LA	77	52	90	86
MO	3	2	10	26
NE	7	2	1	6
NM	8	7	4	2
OK	8	7	18	24
SD	4	0	2	6
TX	64	63	68	61
11 Sts	31	30	34	33
These 11 States planted 96% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Planted				
	May 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
ID	98	96	98	99
MI	91	88	98	98
MN	46	20	66	83
ND	31	4	79	85
4 Sts	57	37	78	88
These 4 States planted 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 10, 2009

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

Oats Percent Planted				
	May 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
IA	98	96	78	95
MN	81	62	60	81
NE	99	95	93	97
ND	19	3	78	73
OH	91	79	87	91
PA	89	80	95	90
SD	74	46	82	90
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	89	74	45	82
9 Sts	80	69	80	89
These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	May 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
IA	73	55	30	75
MN	47	21	14	47
NE	95	68	62	80
ND	2	0	21	29
OH	61	26	58	64
PA	56	38	59	50
SD	31	16	37	59
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	58	31	19	49
9 Sts	60	47	50	65
These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	4	26	55	14
MN	1	2	32	54	11
NE	0	6	9	80	5
ND	0	0	100	0	0
OH	1	1	31	50	17
PA	0	0	29	58	13
SD	0	2	22	69	7
TX	42	21	28	9	0
WI	0	1	15	66	18
9 Sts	12	7	36	38	7
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Rice Percent Planted				
	May 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	66	63	66	85
CA	50	38	63	44
LA	92	87	95	93
MS	73	71	80	90
MO	53	50	65	82
TX	96	95	99	95
6 Sts	69	64	73	80
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	May 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	49	30	39	65
CA	15	5	18	12
LA	83	71	89	85
MS	60	33	65	77
MO	39	17	22	53
TX	93	89	92	89
6 Sts	51	35	47	60
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	May 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
ID	85	67	83	87
MN	24	16	60	76
MT	48	35	81	77
ND	13	3	78	74
SD	85	61	84	93
WA	85	78	89	96
6 Sts	35	23	77	78
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	May 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
ID	54	31	44	56
MN	11	4	8	30
MT	8	2	22	29
ND	1	0	21	32
SD	41	24	38	68
WA	62	46	60	74
6 Sts	13	7	24	38
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	May 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
ID	69	54	70	78
MN	30	19	57	71
MT	40	30	78	80
ND	11	2	71	68
WA	78	57	82	92
5 Sts	33	22	73	74
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Percent Emerged				
	May 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
ID	37	26	35	44
MN	14	4	5	23
MT	9	2	28	37
ND	0	0	15	25
WA	42	20	54	67
5 Sts	12	6	24	34
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	10	33	49	7
CA	0	0	10	30	60
CO	1	7	20	52	20
ID	0	0	7	79	14
IL	1	5	28	57	9
IN	1	2	18	57	22
KS	3	9	37	43	8
MI	1	6	25	51	17
MO	1	8	40	44	7
MT	1	4	27	53	15
NE	0	3	22	63	12
NC	0	3	24	60	13
OH	1	5	24	50	20
OK	32	32	27	9	0
OR	1	11	39	41	8
SD	3	9	35	46	7
TX	53	24	13	10	0
WA	7	10	33	42	8
18 Sts	14	13	27	37	9
Prev Wk	14	13	26	38	9
Prev Yr	8	13	32	38	9

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 10, 2009

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

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	May 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AL	22	9	21	22
FL	36	26	39	23
GA	13	5	18	17
NC	32	11	22	22
OK	29	10	33	29
SC	10	5	22	32
TX	37	21	43	33
VA	22	0	15	25
8 Sts	22	11	25	22
These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent											
Week Ending May 10, 2009											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	19	70	11	NH	11	6	32	35	16
AZ	25	24	29	17	5	NJ	0	0	5	75	20
AR	1	2	28	55	14	NM	15	46	34	5	0
CA	5	55	30	10	0	NY	0	4	24	64	8
CO	5	20	48	25	2	NC	1	2	27	61	9
CT	0	2	7	84	7	ND	3	13	40	42	2
DE	2	4	17	73	4	OH	1	3	32	53	11
FL	20	39	30	10	1	OK	3	9	35	48	5
GA	1	6	33	54	6	OR	2	8	25	54	11
ID	0	0	10	40	50	PA	1	5	19	56	19
IL	0	3	14	63	20	RI	0	1	13	82	4
IN	2	3	21	57	17	SC	0	4	32	62	2
IA	1	6	30	50	13	SD	0	8	29	56	7
KS	2	6	29	52	11	TN	1	5	18	56	20
KY	2	6	25	56	11	TX	21	20	27	23	9
LA	1	5	30	58	6	UT	3	6	37	49	5
ME	0	1	25	65	9	VT	0	0	8	77	15
MD	0	2	11	62	25	VA	0	3	21	60	16
MA	0	0	19	81	0	WA	4	8	48	36	4
MI	3	5	32	41	19	WV	1	7	54	32	6
MN	4	6	35	48	7	WI	2	9	26	54	9
MS	1	5	20	62	12	WY	0	8	23	59	10
MO	0	4	33	56	7	48 Sts	5	13	29	43	10
MT	1	9	43	37	10						
NE	0	4	25	63	8	Prev Wk	5	15	32	40	8
NV	2	12	38	38	10	Prev Yr	8	13	31	40	8

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 2.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 49% adequate, and 49% surplus. Corn 86% planted, 97% 2008, 96% avg.; 69% emerged, 88% 2008, and 76% average. Cotton 30% Planted, 57% 2008, and 60 % average. Peanuts 22% Planted, 21% 2008, 22% average. Corn planted Conditions 6% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, and 8% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 63% good, and 8% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, and 13% excellent. Pasture and range condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 70% good, and 11% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 5% short, 82% adequate, and 13% surplus. Excessive flooding occurred all over the state of Alabama last week, causing critical damage to crops. The wet conditions that occurred will continue to delay fieldwork. The US Drought Monitor from May 5, 2009 projected the state to be 100 percent free from drought, compared to 12 percent a year ago. Daytime highs for the past week ranged from 82 degrees in Gadsden and Bridgeport to a sweltering 91 degrees in Dothan. Overnight lows varied from 48 degrees in Bridgeport to 69 degrees in Dothan. Precipitation totals reached as high as 7.30 inches over a period of 5 days in Union Springs to 1.03 in Mobile-Bates. The wheat crop was in poor to fair condition. Corn and cotton was mostly affected by the flooding last week. The heavy rains caused field erosion in Shelby County, and ceased cotton planting in Wilcox County. Strawberries also reported damage from the flood. Hay cutting has been delayed due to the excessive rains.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 100% adequate. Fieldwork progress was reported as on schedule, however only a limited amount of fieldwork was done due to soil moisture conditions and soil temperatures. Hay supplies 25% short, 75% adequate. Condition of livestock was listed as 5% poor, 15% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Range and pasture condition 5% poor, 10% fair, 75% good, 10% excellent. The main farm activities for the week were spreading fertilizer, field preparation, machinery maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above normal across the State for the week ending May 10. No precipitation was reported at any of the 22 reporting stations for the third straight week. Cotton planting is complete on 70 percent of the acreage across the State. Small grains are virtually headed on all 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 vary from very poor to fair.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.2. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 13% adequate, 86% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 19% adequate, 80% surplus. Corn 96% planted, 92% 2008, 98% avg.; 83% emerged, 74% 2008, 90% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 20% poor, 38% fair, 33% good, 8% excellent. Cotton 13% emerged, 21% 2008, 23% avg. Sorghum 42% emerged, 27% 2008, 58% avg. Soybeans 14% emerged, 12% 2008, 23% avg. Fieldwork was very limited last week due to the rain showers and saturated soil conditions as there were reports of flooded fields in some areas. With reports of flooding in low-lying fields and water-logged soils, some producers have switched their sorghum and corn intentions over to soybeans. Corn planted was 4% ahead of last year but 2% behind the five-year average. The corn crop was 9% ahead of 2008 but 7% behind the five-year average. Cotton farmers planted 7% of the crop last week, 18% behind the previous year and 25% behind the five-year average. Cotton emerged was 8% behind 2008 and 10% behind the five-year average. Rice planted was even with last year but 19% behind the five-year average. An additional 19% of the rice crop emerged last week, 10% ahead of 2008 but 16% behind the five-year average. Sorghum planted was 17% ahead of last year but 3% behind the five-year average. Sorghum emerged was 15% ahead of last year but 16% behind the five-year average. Soybean farmers did not make a lot of progress in planting last week as they only planted an additional 2% of the crop. Soybeans emerged increased 5%, 2% ahead of 2008 but 9% behind the five-year average. The winter wheat crop had almost completed heading by week's end. Winter wheat condition was mostly fair to good, as there were some reports of lodging from the high winds experienced during last week's storms. Livestock were in fair to good condition last week. Pasture and range and hay crops were in fair to good condition as producers continued to wait for drier weather to harvest hay.

CALIFORNIA: In the Sacramento Valley, recent rains stopped ground work for a few days but preparations had resumed. Weather permitting; rice preparation and planting were in full swing. Herbicide treatments were applied. Geese have been a problem in some early planted fields with a few fields reseeded as a result. Winds were affecting rice stands, water placement. Alfalfa was being cut. Sunflower, dry bean planting continued with corn, sunflower and safflower emerging. Some sugar beet armyworms were observed in San Joaquin Valley

cotton fields. Overall the cotton crop was off to a good start. Warm weather prompted fast emergence of planted fields. Few mite or thrip insect problems have been reported. Oats were being cut, baled. Wheat and other small grains were being cut for silage. Non-irrigated grain fields were affected by lack of moisture early in the year with stunted growth and poor seed head development reported in some areas. Poorly developed fields were chopped, cut for hay or grazed by livestock. Lima, freezer bean planting preparations were underway. Some rain damage to alfalfa that was cut and lying in fields occurred. Seed alfalfa fields were mowed or treated to produce a more compact plant for uniform seed production. Temperatures in the low hundreds were reported in the Imperial Valley. Growers tended to their alfalfa and sudan fields. Water availability remained a concern. The sugar beet harvest was underway and expected to continue for the next 90 days. Significant rainfall made irrigation unnecessary in vineyards along the north coast. In addition, shoot growth progressed favorably setting up good conditions for grape bloom in the region. Vineyards were treated with sulfur. Hand crews in the San Joaquin Valley worked to make sure developing grapes received good sunlight penetration and airflow. Weed control, fertilizing, and fruit thinning continued in prune, peach, plum, and apricot orchards throughout the state. Strawberry and early Brooks cherry harvests continued. Blackberry vines continued to develop. Olive trees in the San Joaquin Valley continued to bloom. Figs were sizing well. Pomegranate fruit began to set. Kiwi bloom began in the Sacramento Valley. Navel orange harvest was wrapping up. Valencia orange harvest increased. Murcott tangerine and Minneola tangelo harvests finished. Lemon and grapefruit harvests continued. Blight treatments, weed flaming, and irrigation continued in walnut orchards. Almond and pistachio nuts set on trees. Fertilization continued in nut orchards. Processing tomatoes were being planted throughout the state. Maintenance activities, ground preparation progressed in Sutter County; harvest of vegetables for farmers' markets continued. Treatments for thrips and aphids were also applied to onions. In Fresno County, organic garlic was irrigated, sprayed for garlic rust. Onions were sprayed with a second application for downy mildew. Carrots looked good and were fertilized, cultivated, sprayed with herbicide. The spring lettuce harvest in Fresno was wrapping up, while harvests continued for asparagus, bok choy, broccoli, collard and mustard greens, gailon, garlic, herbs, leaf lettuce, red onions, snap and snow peas, yu choy, and zucchini. The planting of summer vegetables such as carrots, eggplant, green beans, fresh market tomatoes, squash was ongoing. Sweet corn, both white and yellow, continued to be planted. Early-planted vegetables were doing well due to excellent weather. Some fields of cantaloupe and honeydew had emerging plants; growers were busy preparing fields intended for future planting and continuous harvest later in the season. Watermelon beds were prepared, fumigated for transplants. Carrots were being harvested, planted on a year-round basis in Kern County; lettuce crops were also harvested. Harvests progressed for asparagus, spring radicchio in Merced County. Squash quality remained good; cucumbers continued to grow well in Tulare County, where peppers were also being planted. Rangeland and pasture forage improved with the late spring rains in some northern and central areas, however overall grazing conditions statewide remained only fair to poor. Continued decline was reported in many central and southern areas. Early shipment of cattle from the Colusa County foothills continued. Further drying of lower-elevation forages coupled with rapid drying of water ponds was reported in Tulare County. Some ranchers continued supplemental feeding of livestock there, and some began herding cattle to summer pastures. Beef cattle continued to receive supplemental feed and nutrients in Merced County as well. Dairy herds were downsized in Kern County and throughout the state. Sheep were grazing on alfalfa and grain fields, idle farmland, and rangeland in Fresno and other central areas. Honeybees were stored in Sutter County and other areas as hives were repaired and otherwise maintained in preparation for field crop pollination. Hives were placed in or near citrus in Fresno for honey production.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field 6.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 19% short, 75% adequate 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 25% short, 59% adequate 6% surplus. Alfalfa 2% 1st cutting, 3% 2008, 3% avg.; condition 1% poor 17% fair, 60% good, 22% excellent. Spring barley 85% planted, 93% 2008, 93% avg.; 55% emerged, 61% 2008, 57% avg.; condition 16% fair, 55% good, 29% excellent. Dry onions 97% planted, 92% 2008, 97% avg.; condition 12% fair, 75% good, 13% excellent. Sugarbeets 78% planted, 75% 2008, 89% avg.; 19% up to stand, 7% 2008, 20% avg.; condition 3% fair, 83% good, 14% excellent. Summer potatoes 35% planted, 45% 2008, 52% avg.; 4% emerged, 3% 2008, 11% avg. Fall Potatoes 39% planted, 30% avg. Spring wheat 70% planted, 66% 2008, 73% avg.; 36% emerged, 33% 2008, 37% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 15% poor, 41% fair, 24% good, 15% excellent. Winter Wheat 79% jointed, 80% 2008, 82% avg. Colorado received below average amounts of moisture and temperatures were around 5 degrees above normal for this time of year. The mountain snowpack was 74 percent of the average, 15 below last week.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 83% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 88% adequate, 8% surplus. Hay supplies 5% very short, 29% short, 66% adequate, 0% surplus. Other Hay first cutting 19%, 21% 2008, 16% avg. Alfalfa Hay first cutting 2%, 23% 2008, 17% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 73% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 7% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 7% excellent. Corn 29% planted, 79% 2008, 72% avg.; 14% emerged, 45% 2008, 33% avg. Soybeans 3% planted, 12% 2008, 8% avg.; 0% emerged, 2% 2008, 0% avg. Barley 100% planted, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 97% 2008, 95% avg.; 45% headed, 1% 2008, 0% avg. Winter wheat 100% planted, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 10% headed, 59% 2008, 46% avg. Cantaloup 5% planted, 10% 2008, 19% avg. Cucumbers 5% planted, 7% 2008, 14% avg. Green Peas 93% planted, 100% 2008, 86% avg. Lima Beans 5% planted, 1% 2008, 3% avg. Potatoes 95% planted, 98% 2008, 95% avg. Snap Beans 13% planted, 21% 2008, 32% avg. Sweet Corn 22% planted, 37% 2008, 33% avg. Tomatoes 9%, planted 17% 2008, 22% avg. Watermelons 10% planted, 19% 2008, 23% avg. Apples 80% bloomed, 90% 2008, 92% avg. Peaches 99% bloomed, 100% 2008, 99% avg. Strawberries 96% bloomed, 76% 2008, 83% avg.; 9% harvested, 8% 2008, 4% avg. We had a lot of rain this past week. It could take several days of dry weather before it is safe to get back on the fields. Excessive rainfall hampered corn planting.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 50% very short, 36% short, 13% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 39% very short, 40% short, 20% adequate, 1% surplus. Peanuts 36% planted, 39% 2008, 23% 5-yr avg. Peanut planting continued in Panhandle, 36% completed. Field work continued western part of State. Cotton, peanut activity in full swing. Potato harvest continued in tri-county area. Season almost over for some growers in southern Florida, northern area producers just began. Vegetables marketed last week beans, corn, eggplant, squash, tomatoes, zucchini, cucumbers, greens, peppers, blueberries, celery, sweet corn, okra, radishes. Due to high pressure system, hot, dry temperatures were felt Florida peninsula last week, no significant rain. Frostproof, Fort Pierce, Immokalee, Kenansville, Palmdale, Sebring, Umatilla reported temperatures in high 90s during day, low 70s at night. East, west coastal sea breezes late afternoon brought showers isolated areas. Rainfall totals below normal. Drought conditions continued. Immokalee had most precipitation, over half an inch. Citrus trees showed wilt during heat of day due to lack of rainfall. With adequate use of supplemental irrigation systems, citrus tree conditions were good. Some stages of grove water restrictions. Next year's fruit is maturing at good pace for both early, late varieties of oranges. Caretakers irrigating, using limited production practices. Harvest of Valencia oranges for processing remains very active, almost 6.5 million boxes picked. Grapefruit harvest slowed approximately 147,000 boxes. Packinghouses reported no Honey tangerines, Temples, or early-midseason oranges harvested. Pasture Feed 20% very poor, 39% poor, 30% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. Cattle Condition 5% very poor, 20% poor, 45% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. Pasture condition lower due to drought. Panhandle; pasture condition poor to excellent. Cool season forage for grazing depleted, supplemental hay feeding resumed. Cattle condition poor to excellent. North, central pasture condition poor to fair condition, pasture condition deteriorated by drought, grass turning brown. Cattle condition very poor to good due to lack of grass. Cattlemen feeding supplemental hay. Southwest pasture condition mostly poor to fair. Water holes drying up. Livestock producers deepening wells. Warm, breezy conditions contributed to drought. Statewide cattle condition very poor to excellent, most poor to fair.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 67% adequate, 15% surplus. Soil moisture conditions 2% very short, 16% short, 67% adequate, and 15% surplus. Corn 2% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 4% poor, 33% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent. Apples 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 25% excellent. Hay 1% very poor, 4% poor, 39% fair, 53% good, 3% excellent. Onions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 78% good, 2% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 15% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, 0% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 1% poor, 33% fair, 59% good, 7% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 10% poor, 42% fair, 42% good, 6% excellent. Corn 98% planted, 98% 2008, 97% avg.; 92% emerged, 94% 2008, 91% avg. Soybeans 12% planted, 14% 2008, 13% avg.; 2% emerged, 7% 2008, 6% avg. Sorghum 15% planted, 33% 2008, 25% avg. Winter wheat 96% headed, 96% 2008, 96% avg.; 0% harvested, 1% 2008, 1% avg. Apples 86% blooming, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Onions 46% harvested, 43% 2008, 45% avg. Peaches 1% harvested, 1% 2008, 2% avg. Tobacco transplanted 94%, 97% 2008, 98% avg. Watermelons 95% planted, 96% 2008, 95% avg. In many areas the ground was too wet to get any work done. Some farmers had difficulties putting up ryegrass hay due to rains. Fertilizer was washed out of corn fields. Wet conditions kept corn from emerging in some fields. Pig weeds, in corn, got too big for atrazine to control; this was due to not being able to spray sooner. Soybean, cotton, and peanut planting continued as topsoil moisture allowed. Wheat looked good but some rust and powdery mildew damage has appeared in some areas. Other activities included preparing land for planting, spreading poultry litter and side dressing nitrogen on tobacco.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture levels adequate in most areas, short in some. Most banana and papaya orchards in fair to good condition. Harvesting remains light to moderate. Warm temperatures, dry, sunny days

encourage fruit development. The head cabbage crop was in good condition. Warm, muggy, and dry conditions during first half of week. Light and variable winds from the southeast blanketed the State with volcanic haze. Partly cloudy skies, with localized cloudiness and an increase in cloudiness during the afternoon. Light trade winds returned during the second half of week gradually clearing skies and bringing a slight increase in precipitation.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 4.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 90% adequate, 9% surplus. Field corn 43% planted, 40% 2008, 47% avg.; 0% emerged, 3% 2008, 8% avg. Winter wheat jointed 29%, 12% 2008, 41% avg.; boot stage 5%, 0% 2008, 3% avg. Onions 100% emerged, 94% 2008, 89% avg. Potatoes 47% planted, 56% 2008, 56% avg.; 1% emerged, 3% 2008, 4% avg. Oats 74% planted, 67% 2008, 72% avg.; 33% emerged, 41% 2008, 46% avg. Dry peas 45% planted, 44% 2008, 74% avg.; 8% emerged, 6% 2008, 43% avg. Lentils 34% planted, 30% 2008, 67% avg.; 0% emerged, 1% 2008, 31% avg. Dry beans 4% planted, 11% 2008, 21% avg. Hay and roughage supply 0% very short, 18% short, 78% adequate, 4% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 3% fair, 85% good, 12% excellent. Sugarbeets 43% emerged, 52% 2008, 71% avg. Crops advanced nicely during the end of the week. However, the cool spring has delayed crop progress behind their five year average. The Cassia and Power county extension educators reported some sugarbeets loss to frost. Power County also reports sugarbeet loss from cutworms. Twin Falls reports the first cutting of alfalfa has begun north of the Snake River. Washington County reported wet weather has delayed control of alfalfa weevils.

ILLINOIS: Day suitable for fieldwork 1.5. Topsoil moisture 37% adequate and 63% surplus. Corn 10% planted, compared to 55% in 2008 and 84% for the five-year average. Corn 3% emerged, 10% 2008, and 49% for the five-year average. Oats 88% planted, 89% 2008, and 96% for the five-year average. Winter wheat conditions stood at 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 57% good, and 9% excellent. Oat conditions stood at 2% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, and 4% excellent. Alfalfa conditions stood at 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, and 15% excellent. Pasture conditions 3% poor, 14% fair, 63% good, and 20% excellent. Red clover conditions were 12% poor, 16% fair, 55% good, and 17% excellent. Planting progress began to move forward at the beginning of the week, followed by a very wet weekend. Corn planting continues to inch forward, but is a large percentage behind this time last year. Temperatures averaged 61.4 degrees, 1.5 degrees above normal across the state. Statewide precipitation averaged 1.15 inches, 0.19 inch above normal. Topsoil moisture was rated 37 percent adequate and 63 percent surplus.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.6. Topsoil moisture 38% adequate, 62% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 53% adequate, 46% surplus. Corn 11% planted, 57% 2008, 70% avg.; 2% emerged, 17% 2008, 29% avg. Soybeans 2% planted, 17% 2008, 31% avg. Winter wheat jointed 82%, 84% 2008, 90% avg.; 15% headed 11% 2008, 25% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 57% good, 22% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 57% good, 17% excellent. Temperatures ranged from 10 below normal to 50 above normal with a low of 37o and a high of 80o. Precipitation averaged from 0.10 inches to 2.92 inches. Intermittent rain showers slowed field operations again this week. The heaviest amounts of rain fell across central and southern portions of the state with some areas receiving nearly 3 inches. Planting progress of corn is about 13 days later than last year and 20 days behind the average pace while planting of soybeans is about 12 days later than last year and 17 days behind the 5-year average. Other activities included spraying fungicides on wheat, equipment maintenance, spraying herbicides, fertilizer applications, hauling grain to market and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.1. Top soil moisture 1% short, 71% adequate, and 28% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 69% adequate, and 30% surplus. Corn 81% planted, 76% average, last 42% year. Corn 24% emerged, 23% average, 2% last year. Soybeans 21% planted, 26% average, 3% last year. Oats 98% seeded, 95% average, 78% last year. Oats 73% emerged, 75% average, 30% last year. Oat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent. Fertilizer applied, including fall application, 95% complete, 93% average, 85% last year. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 13% excellent. A common refrain from farmers is the desire for warmth to aid in emergence.

KANSAS: Days suitable for field work 2.5. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 55% adequate, and 42% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% short, 66% adequate, and 27% surplus. Wheat jointing 95%, 89% previous yr, 97% 5yr. Insect infestation in wheat rated 81% none, 16% light, 2% moderate and 1% severe. Disease infestation in wheat rated 71% none, 23% light, and 6% moderate. Range and pasture condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, and 11% excellent. Feed grain supplies 5% short, 93% adequate, and 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 86% adequate, and 7% surplus. Stock water supplies are 4% short, 74% adequate, and 22% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for field work 1.0. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 33% adequate, 66% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 46% adequate, 51% surplus. Tobacco transplants less than 2 inches 12%, 2 to 4 inches 37%, larger than 4 inches 51%. Burley tobacco acreage set 2%. Winter wheat headed 70%. Wheat condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 53%

good, and 13% excellent. Hay crop condition 5% poor, 33% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent. Once again fieldwork progress was interrupted by wet weather.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Soil moisture 4% very short, 7% short, 68% adequate and 21% surplus. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 7% poor, 33% fair, and 56% good and 4% excellent. Sorghum 77% planted, 52% 2008, and 86% avg. Soybeans 58% planted, 63% 2008, and 59% avg. Wheat 100% headed, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 83% turning color, 91% 2008, and 76% avg.; 3% poor, 26% fair, 67% good, 4% excellent. Spring plowing 98% plowed, 97% 2008, 97% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 9% poor, 36% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 9% excellent. Vegetable 1% very poor, 8% poor, 41% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent. Hay 1st Cutting 30%, 32% 2008, and 28% avg.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 66% adequate, 34% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 82% adequate, 18% surplus. Hay supplies 6% very short, 9% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus. Other Hay first cutting 3%, 16% 2008, 18% avg. Alfalfa Hay first cutting 6%, 20% 2008, 18% avg. Pasture condition 2% poor, 11% fair, 62% good, 25% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 19% fair, 55% good, 25% excellent. Barley condition 3% poor, 22% fair, 55% good, 20% excellent. Corn 36% planted, 60% 2008, 62% avg.; 17% emerged, 25% 2008, 26% avg. Soybeans 4% planted, 10% 2008, 9% avg.; 0% emerged, 1% 2008, 0% avg. Barley 100% planted, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 87% 2008, 85% avg.; 71% headed, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Winter wheat 100% planted, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 65% headed, 69% 2008, 43% avg. Cantaloup 11% planted, 32% 2008, 31% avg. Cucumbers 15% planted, 26% 2008, 22% avg. Green Peas 95% planted, 93% 2008, 79% avg. Lima Beans 24% planted, 14% 2008, 20% avg. Potatoes 98% planted, 99% 2008, 99% avg. Snap Beans 18% planted, 21% 2008, 20% avg. Sweet corn 26% planted, 47% 2008, 52% avg. Tomatoes 42% planted, 55% 2008, 40% avg. Watermelons 17% planted, 43% 2008, 32% avg. Apples 57% bloomed, 96% 2008, 92% avg. Peaches 99% bloomed, 99% 2008, 93% avg. Strawberries 77% bloomed, 85% 2008, 87% avg.; 3% harvested, 9% 2008. 5% average. We had a lot of rain this past week. It could take several days of dry weather before it is safe to get back on the fields. Excessive rainfall hampered corn planting.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 1% very short, 2% short, 54% adequate, 43% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 3% short, 61% adequate, 36% surplus. Barley 54% planted, 30% 2008, 61% avg.; 54% emerged 27%, 7% 2008, 34% avg. Oats 1% very poor, 2% poor, 34% fair, 52% good, 11% excellent; 77% planted, 81% 2008, 87% avg.; 40% emerged, 46% 2008, 61% avg. Potatoes 28% planted, 45% 2008, 44% avg. Precipitation varied from 0.18 inches northeastern Lower Peninsula to 0.60 inches western Upper Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 2 degrees above normal eastern Upper Peninsula and east central, south central, and southeastern Lower Peninsula to 3 degrees above normal western Upper Peninsula and northwestern, northeastern, west central, central, and southwestern Lower Peninsula. Farmers able to perform fieldwork this past week where conditions allowed. Cool temperatures and showers at end of week slowed field work. A short break in rain allowed for planting to occur much of state. Alfalfa growing well and some fields a foot tall. Reports of weevil larvae feeding. Planting of corn and soybeans finally got underway fields that had dried out. Wheat progressing, but showed signs of powdery mildew and damage from ponding and winter ice. Majority of crop Feekes growing stages 5, with some Feekes 4, 6 and 7. Oats and barley benefitted from cool, wet temperatures and progressing well. Rye, southeast, nearly two feet tall. Rye planted as a cover crop being burned down to allow for planting of other crops. Sugarbeet crop showed signs of harm from abundance of rain received. Potato planting underway. Fruit development remained slightly ahead of normal most regions. Growers applied fungicides, as soils dried from heavy rains April. No widespread frost damage reported. Apples ranged from tight cluster northwest to near full bloom southwest. Spotted tentiform leafminer adults flying and laying eggs. Peaches at calyx red west central; a heavy bloom ended southwest. Stanley plums open cluster west central. Strawberry flower trusses fully emerged southeast, and bloom began southwest. Raspberry leaves unfurling southeast and shoots elongating. Sweet cherries ranged from late bud burst to early white bud northwest. Tart cherries at early bud burst northwest; full bloom southwest. Pears full bloom southwest and cluster bud to open cluster west central. Blueberries at early pink Ottawa-Allegan County region and at pink bud southwest. Wet fields made use of ground equipment difficult, causing increase aerial spraying. Some winter damage to wine grapes detected southwest, but juice crop looked good. Vegetable growers across State continued to prepare sites and lay plastic this week, but most one-week behind due to recent rains. Asparagus growers began to harvest some of young fields. Production slow due to cool temperatures. Carrot growers mostly caught up on planting, and early planted carrots started to emerge. Celery planting also nearly back on schedule; plants in good condition. Onion planting nearly complete, with most fields showing emergence. Tomatoes placed under low tunnels, as cucumber transplants and seed. Peas approximately six inches tall with no flowers evident at this time. Red beets, radish, and lettuce seeding underway and close to being on-schedule. A significant amount of cabbage and sweet corn established on muck soils. Some early sweet corn also planted where

soils have been warmer and drier, and cabbage transplanting on upland soils continued.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 14% short, 65% adequate, 18% surplus. Corn 88% land prepared, 41% 2008, 79% avg. Soybeans 48% land prepared, 8% 2008, 37% avg.; 0% emerged, 0% 2008, 1% avg. Canola 3% planted, 12% 2008, 24% avg. Potatoes 68% planted, 46% 2008, 65% avg. Green Peas 69% planted, 31% 2008, 56% avg. Sweet Corn 27% planted, 5% 2008, 20% avg. Dry Beans 3% planted, 2% 2008, 9% avg. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, 7% excellent. Spring wheat, barley and sugarbeet planting remains behind the five-year average due, in part, to saturated cropland across northern parts of the state. A limited number of producers across northern Minnesota began fieldwork last week; however, most of the area remains too wet for significant progress. Cattle producers in the area were moving livestock to pasture, avoiding muddy feedlots. Springtime thunderstorms moved across southern Minnesota with rainfall amounts ranging from one-half to over one-inch.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.8. Soil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 42% adequate and 50% surplus. Corn 99% planted, 99% 2008, 99% avg.; 95% emerged, 95% 2008, 97% avg.; 0% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 46% good, 16% excellent. Cotton 45% planted, 20% 2008, 60% avg.; 30% emerged, 11% 2008, 39% avg. Peanuts 25% planted, 32% 2008, NA avg. Rice 73% planted, 80% 2008, 90% avg.; 60% emerged, 65% 2008, 77% avg. Sorghum 55% planted, 46% 2008, 80% avg.; 35% emerged, 41% 2008, 68% avg. Soybeans 67% planted, 64% 2008, 82% avg.; 57% emerged, 48% 2008, 67% avg. Winter Wheat 100% jointing, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 99% heading, 100% 2008, 99% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, 8% excellent. Hay (harvested-cool) 53%, 41% 2008, 45% avg. Watermelons 93% planted, 92% 2008, 90% avg. Blueberries 0% very poor, 0% poor, 6% fair, 84% good, 10% excellent. Cattle 2% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, 11% excellent. Pasture 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent. The continuous rainfall has interrupted field activities across much of the state. Some producers are waiting for the weather to improve to assess any damage and discuss replanting intentions.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.6. Topsoil moisture 41% adequate and 59% surplus. Spring tillage 55%, 51% 2008, 76% normal. Pasture condition 4% poor, 33% fair, 56% good, and 7% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 1%, 3% 2008, 10% normal. Other hay cut 1%, 1% 2008, 2% normal. Severe weather across the southern half of the State brought heavy rain and damaging winds. Rainfall averaged 1.38 inches across the state.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4, 4.3 last year. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 13% last year, 3% short, 30% last year, 74% adequate, 55% last year, 22% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 36% last year, 15% short, 36% last year, 74% adequate, 26% last year, 9% surplus, 2% last year. Field tillage work in progress 26% none, 8% last year, 28% just started, 16% last year, 46% well underway, 76% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 10% last year, 4% poor, 19% last year, 27% fair, 39% last year, 53% good, 30% last year, 15% excellent, 2% last year. Winter wheat spring stages 1% still dormant, 1% last year, 9% greening, 23% last year, 90% greening and growing, 76% last year. Barley 40% planted, 78% last year; 9% emerged, 28% last year. Camelina 73% planted, 92% last year; 14% emerged, 53% last year. Corn 51% planted, 52% last year; 1% emerged, 8% last year. Dry Peas 51% planted, 95% last year; 3% emerged, 20% last year. Durum Wheat 25% planted, 64% last year. Lentils 45% planted, 74% last year; 1% emerged, 24% last year. Oats 25% planted, 70% last year; 7% emerged, 23% last year. Spring Wheat 48% planted, 81% last year; 8% emerged, 22% last year. Winter Wheat 2% boot stage, 3% last year. Sugar beets 82% planted, 90% last year; 26% emerged, 57% last year. Montana received adequate moisture during the week. Montana received limited precipitation throughout the state during the week ending May 10th. West Glacier received the most weekly accumulated precipitation with 1.20 inches. Highs were mostly in the 60s and 70s, and lows were mostly in the 20s and 30s. Huntley had the weekly high temperature at 76 degrees. Wisdom had the weekly low temperature at 18 degrees. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 53%, 60% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 54%, 63% last year. Livestock grazing 84% open, 83% last year, 9% difficult, 11% last year, 7% closed, 6% last year. Calving completed 92%, 95% last year. Lambing completed 86%, 87% last year. Cattle moved to Summer Ranges 26%, 30% last year. Sheep moved to Summer Ranges 23%, 22% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 1% very poor, 17% last year, 9% poor, 27% last year, 43% fair, 31% last year, 37% good, 20% last year, 10% excellent, 5% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 12% short, 83% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 12% short, 81% adequate, and 2% surplus. Corn 78% planted, 52% 2008, 70% avg.; 19% emerged, 4% 2008, 19% avg. Soybean 29% planted, 6% 2008, 17% avg. Sorghum 7% planted, 1% 2008, 6% avg. Winter wheat conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, and 12% excellent; 66% jointed, 41% 2008, 70% avg.; 0% headed, 0% 2008, 5% avg. Oats conditions 0% very poor, 6% poor, 9% fair, 80% good, and 5% excellent; 99% planted, 93% 2008, 97% avg.; 95% emerged, 62% 2008, 80% avg. Alfalfa conditions rated 0% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 66% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and Range conditions 0% very poor,

4% poor, 25% fair, 63% good, and 8% excellent. Favorable conditions allowed producers to make excellent progress planting spring crops. Corn planting advanced rapidly, a week ahead of last year and three days ahead of the average. Soybean planting is going full speed ahead at ten days ahead of last year and six days ahead of the average. Cool temperatures have wheat developing slower than average but ahead of last year. Alfalfa, pasture and rangelands are also making slow progress. For the fourth week out of the last six, temperatures were below normal. Temperatures averaged 1 degree below normal across Nebraska, and ranged from highs in the mid 80's in the East Central District to lows in the upper 20's in the Panhandle. Small amounts of precipitation were reported across the state with the Southwest and South Central Districts receiving the most with over a half inch.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Dry weather with warmer than normal temperatures dominated the State this week. Temperatures ranged between one and ten degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded the highest temperature across the State reporting 99 degrees while Tonopah and Reno were second reporting a high of 82 degrees. Eureka reported the lowest temperature at 26 degrees. Elko and Winnemucca recorded only a trace amount of precipitation. Pasture and range conditions are in fair to good condition. Moisture accumulations over the past few weeks and warming temperatures have improved grass growth. Potato planting is underway. Planting of onions continued during the week. Cattle generally look in good condition; some movement of cattle to lower elevation rangeland was reported. Creek water used for irrigation is in short supply. Main farm and ranch activities include irrigation, weed control, fertilizing, branding, and equipment maintenance.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 4.4. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 72% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 73% adequate, 24% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 74% good, 13% excellent. Maine Potatoes 0% planted, 5% 2008, 5% average. Rhode Island Potatoes N/A planted, 50% 2008, 50% average; condition N/A. Massachusetts Potatoes 60% planted, 40% 2008, 50% average; condition good. Maine Oats 5% planted, 5% 2008, 15% average; condition good. Maine Barley 5% planted, 10% 2008, 20% average; condition good. Field Corn 10% planted, 15% 2008, 10% average; condition good/fair. Sweet Corn 15% planted, 15% 2008, 15% average; 5% emerged, 5% 2008, 5% average; condition good/fair in Connecticut, good elsewhere. First Crop Hay condition good/fair. Apples Bud Stage to Early Bloom in Maine and Vermont, Early Bloom to Full Bloom elsewhere; condition good/fair in Maine, good elsewhere. Peaches Full Bloom to Petal Fall in Connecticut, Early Bloom to Full Bloom elsewhere; condition good. Pears Full Bloom to Petal Fall in Connecticut, Early Bloom to Full Bloom elsewhere; condition good/fair in New Hampshire, good elsewhere. Strawberries Bud Stage; condition good. Massachusetts Cranberries Dormant; condition good. Highbush Blueberries Bud Stage to Early Bloom; condition good/fair. Maine Wild Blueberries Bud Stage; condition good. The past week was rainy and cool across New England. Showers occurred nearly every day, slowing field work and planting. The precipitation was welcomed in most locations, but by the end of the week, some areas were becoming waterlogged. Heavy rain fell on Tuesday and Wednesday. Thunderstorms, heavy winds, and hail blew through the region on Saturday, damaging fruit trees and newly planted fields. Except for some morning sprinkles, Sunday was clear for Mother's Day. Total precipitation for the week ranged from 0.96 to 2.66 inches. Daytime temperatures averaged in the mid-60s throughout the week, average for this time of year. Nighttime temperatures ranged from the low 40s to low 50s, four to ten degrees above average. The cooler temperatures helped slow down the accelerated growth from the prior two unseasonably warm weeks. However, sunnier skies and warmer temperatures would help spur the spring planting season along. Farmers were busy applying manure, liming and fertilizing fields, plowing and disking, pruning fruit trees, mowing orchard floors, applying herbicides and fungicides to fruit crops, planting and harvesting cool season vegetable crops, and planting field corn and sweet corn.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 2.5. Topsoil moisture 70% adequate, and 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 85% adequate, and 15% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall for the week in all localities. Temperatures were below normal the beginning of the week, rising to above normal by mid-week, across the Garden State. Rain delayed most field preparation. Planting of squash, cucumbers and sweet corn progressed. Harvest continued for Romaine, Boston, and red-leaf lettuce varieties. Some grapevines were in bloom, and strawberry bushes under plastic were blooming. Cranberry bogs had water drained, and some spraying was done. Peaches were starting to size, and apple and peach trees were sprayed for disease control.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil moisture 47% very short, 46% short, 7% adequate. Wind damage 16% light, 5% moderate; 30% YTD cotton wind damage, 7% YTD sorghum wind damage, 30% YTD winter wheat wind damage. 26% YTD winter wheat freeze damage, 53% YTD apple freeze damage. Alfalfa 10% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, 8% excellent; 50% of the first cut completed. Cotton 52% fair, 26% good, 22% excellent, 77% planted. Corn 84% good, 16% excellent; 61% planted, 4% emerged. Total sorghum 8% planted. Total winter wheat 43% very poor, 23% poor, 8% fair, 23% good, 3% excellent; 74% headed. Lettuce 8% fair, 48% good, 44% excellent; 14% harvested. Chile 51% fair, 27% good, 22% excellent; 92% planted. Onion 14% fair, 45% good, 41% excellent. Apple 55% poor, 30% fair, 15% good; 63% in full bloom with light

fruit set. Pecan 19% fair, 49% good, 32% excellent with average nut set. Cattle 4% very poor, 31% poor, 38% fair, 20% good, 7% excellent. Sheep 19% very poor, 35% poor, 34% fair, 12% good. Range and pasture 15% very poor, 46% poor, 34% fair, 5% good. Fair weather and very warm temperatures prevailed across New Mexico, except for a few showers and thunderstorms which developed across North and Northeast New Mexico early in the week. Rainfall amounts were generally less than 0.05 inch. Average temperatures ranged from a few to several degrees above normal. Triple digit temperatures were reported in Southeast New Mexico Thursday and Friday. Record high temperatures were also noted across the Central and Southcentral portions of the state. A cold front provided relief from the hot temperatures as it moved across New Mexico Friday night and Saturday.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Soil moisture 12% short, 77% adequate, and 11% surplus. Pastures 4% poor, 24% fair, 64% good, and 8% excellent. Wet weather slowed spring plantings. Corn 36% planted; 32% 2008; 30% average. Oats 81%; 85% 2008; 72% average. Potatoes 48%; 43% 2008; 43% average. Soybeans 11%; 10% 2008; 7% average. Winter wheat condition 3% poor, 14% fair, 63% good, and 20% excellent. Oats 2% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, and 17% excellent. Apple development 75% full bloom; 52% average and 50% petal fall; 50% average. Peaches 75% full bloom; 59% average and 65% petal fall; 32% average. Peaches, sweet cherries, tart cherries, and plums were all in full bloom. In Long Island vineyards, Chardonnay were at 1-4" shoots. Sweet corn 24% planted; 18% last week, 35% 2008, 28% average. Onions 64%; 60% last week; 58% 2008; 49% average. Cabbage 9%; 7% last week; 28% 2008; 23% average. Snap beans 4%; 2% last week; 11% 2008; 17% average. Temperatures were generally near or below normal. Precipitation was above normal across southeast portions of the state but near or below normal across northern and central portions of the state.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 3.2. Soil moisture 4% short, 69% adequate, 27% surplus. The state received widespread precipitation last week ranging from 0.18 inches in Wilmington to 3.36 inches in Goldsboro. Severe thunderstorms and some isolated tornadoes moved across much of the state. Some damage to corn, tobacco, and strawberries was reported due to excessive rain and wind. Average temperatures were above normal, ranging from 53 to 75 degrees. Activities during the week included cotton, peanut, and tobacco planting.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 68% adequate, 29% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 63% adequate, 30% surplus. Durum wheat 9% planted, 50% 2008, 46% average. Canola 10% planted, 38% 2008, 51% average. Dry edible peas 28% planted, 86% 2008, average not available; 1% emerged, 18% 2008, average not available. Flaxseed 2% planted, 44% 2008, 38% average. Potatoes 4% planted, 32% 2008, 39% average. Sugarbeets 2% emerged, 4% 2008, 16% average. Pastures and ranges 19% dormant, 81% growing. Hay and forage supplies were 24% very short, 40% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Grain and concentrate supplies were 7% very short, 16% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus. Calving was 92% complete. Lambing was 95% complete. Cool and wet conditions still limited producers from getting into fields as more warm, dry weather is needed. Although some areas still had saturated soils and limited field mobility, producers made some progress on fieldwork and seeding.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8. Hay 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 68% good, 12% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 1% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 17% excellent. Pasture and Range 1% very poor, 3% 32% fair, 53% good, 11% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, 20% excellent. Corn 22% planted, 47% 2008, 68% avg.; 9% emerged, 12% 2008, 21% avg. Soybeans 13% planted, 19% 2008, 37% avg. Winter wheat jointed 86%, 81% 2008, 88% avg.; 2% headed, 1% 2008, 3% avg. Oats 91% planted, 87% 2008, 91% avg.; 61% emerged, 58% 2008, 64% avg. Apples green tip (or beyond) 99%, 100% 2008, 99% avg. Apples full bloom 67%, 99% 2008, 91% avg. Peaches green tip (or beyond) 98%, 98% 2008, 99% avg. Peaches full bloom 54%, 97% 2008, 89% avg. Potatoes 50% planted, 79% 2008, 67% avg. Processing tomatoes 4% planted, 10% 2008.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.5. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 9% short, 49% adequate, 39% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 20% short, 60% adequate, 15% surplus. Wheat soft dough 28% this week, 15% last week, 21% last year, 37% average. Rye condition 39% very poor 42% poor, 18% fair, 1% good; soft dough 60% this week, 32% last week, 48% last year, 59% average. Oats condition 24% very poor 24% poor, 44% fair, 8% good; jointing 90% this week, 81% last week, 88% last year, 86% average; headed 32% this week, 22% last week, 34% last year, 45% average. Corn seedbed prepared 97% this week, 94% last week, 99% last year, 100% average; planted 74% this week, 50% last week, 86% last year, 83% average; emerged 45% this week, 31% last week, 66% last year, 61% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 64% this week, 56% last week, 75% last year, 61% average. Soybean seedbed prepared 60% this week, 59% last week, 65% last year, 69% average; planted 16% this week, 15% last week, 24% last year, 27% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 82% this week, 81% last week, 91% last year, 92% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 80% this week, 78% last week, 97% last year, 92% average. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 23% this week, 20% last week, 55% last year, 58% average. Other hay

1st cutting 13% this week, 11% last week, 18% last year, 25% average. Watermelon planted 36% this week, 24% last week, 49% last year, 62% average. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and range condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, 5% excellent. Livestock; Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$103 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$94 per cwt. Livestock conditions continued to improve and were rated mostly in the good to fair range. Average livestock marketings were reported last week.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 80% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 12% short, 71% adequate, 12% surplus. Spring Wheat 94% planted, 97% 2008, 97% avg.; 78% emerged, 78% 2008, 82% avg.; Condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 42% fair, 40% good, 13% excellent. Barley 93% planted, 93% 2008, 92% avg.; 75% emerged, 60% 2008, 71% avg.; Condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 63% fair, 26% good, 7% excellent. Winter Wheat Condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Weather Precipitation was received by all parts of the State, with some areas experiencing hail and high winds. High temperatures ranged from 78 degrees in Medford, down to 56 degrees in Crescent City. Low temperatures ranged from 43 degrees in Portland and Crescent City, down to 20 degrees in Christmas Valley. All forty three stations reported a measurable amount of precipitation last week. The Detroit Lake station reported the most with 4.21 total inches. Field Crops Much field activity slowed or halted due to wet conditions. Crops are generally in good shape but behind because of the cool spring. Some areas reported good growth due to warmer recent days. Irrigation cut back. Besides being slowed, hay, wheat, and grass seed generally look good. Vegetables; Vegetable seed crops were reported as average to above average. Field preparation and planting activities continued with farmers trying to work fields between showers last week. Fruits and Nuts Active spraying of orchards. Fruit set generally good. Vineyards and caneberrys showing good growth, though warmer weather desirable. Some caneberry fields being cut down in Marion County due to freeze damage. Strawberries were blooming. Nurseries and Greenhouses; Greenhouses remained busy with vegetable and ornamental starts. Nurseries continued preparing trees and shrubs for sale. The effects of the economy continued to slow nursery sales in some areas. A few disease and insect problems were reported in some nurseries, but nothing widespread. Livestock, Range and Pasture Livestock were generally looking good across the State. Cattle were being prepped for higher pastures although higher ranges were still not ready for grazing. The warmer temperatures this past week helped pasture and range growth, though the cooler spring has growth slightly behind normal for this time of year.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2. Soil moisture 1% very short, 1% short, 77% adequate, 21% surplus. Corn 29% planted, 48% 2008, 55% avg.; 13% emerged, 11% 2008, 14% avg. Soybeans 7% planted, 18% 2008, 16% avg. Wheat crop condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 65% good, 16% excellent; 18% heading, 27% 2008, 19% avg. Barley 65% heading, 77% 2008, 64% average. Oat crop condition 29% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent; 89% planted, 95% 2008, 90% avg.; 56% emerged, 59% 2008, 50% avg. Potatoes 24% planted, 47% 2008, 54% avg. Alfalfa crop conditions 3% poor, 14% fair, 53% good, 30% excellent. Timothy clover crop condition 3% poor, 16% fair, 55% good, 26% excellent. Cherries in full bloom 99% complete, 99% 2008, 99% average. Apples in full bloom 100% complete, 100% 2008, 91% avg. Pasture conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, 19% excellent. Spring plowing is 72% complete, 82% 2008, 82% avg. Rainy conditions were common every day throughout last week. The rain seemed to slow field activities to a near crawl. The little amount of field work that happened included planting oats, soybeans, corn, and potatoes. Farmers spent time inside with equipment maintenance and repairs. The weather also slowed down plowing, as plowing is now 72 percent complete. This is compared to last week's 70%, last year's 82%, and the five year average of 82%. The rain did, however, increase soil moisture throughout Pennsylvania.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil moisture 0% very short, 16% short, 80% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 0% poor, 28% fair, 69% good, 3% excellent. Cotton 0% very poor, 0% poor, 47% fair, 53% good, 0% excellent. Peanuts 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 75% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 75% good, 3% excellent. Oats 2% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 80% good, 3% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 0% poor, 47% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Hay 0% very poor, 0% poor, 39% fair, 54% good, 7% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 58% good, 0% excellent. Snapbeans, fresh 0% very poor, 10% poor, 60% fair, 30% good, 0% excellent. Cucumbers, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 70% fair, 30% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 77% good, 0% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 17% fair, 83% good, 0% excellent. Cantaloupes 0% very poor, 6% poor, 44% fair, 50% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 76% good, 4% excellent. Corn 98% planted, 99% 2008, 99% avg.; 89% emerged, 92% 2008, 94% avg. Soybeans 11% planted, 15% 2008, 15% avg.; 4% emerged, 5% 2008, 2% avg. Winter wheat 96% headed, 96% 2008, 97% avg.; turning color 25%, 23% 2008, 31% avg. Oats 97% headed, 95% 2008, 96% avg. Tobacco transplanted 98%, 96% 2008, 98% avg. Hay grain hay 60%, 57% 2008, 57% avg. Snapbeans, fresh planted 95%, 96% 2008, 95% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 85%, 90% 2008, 96% avg. Watermelons planted 96%, 92% 2008, 93% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 99%, 99% 2008, 99% avg. Cantaloupes planted 92%,

90% 2008, 91% avg. Much of South Carolina had ample rain this past week. The timely precipitation relieved dry soil conditions, revived crops, and helped recent plantings to emerge in most areas. While the much needed rainfall benefitted most farmers, rain delayed planting and various field activities for some producers. South Carolina's soil moisture ratings improved with the rainfall, and were 16% short, 80% adequate, and 4% surplus. Corn planting is nearing completion for 2009. Tobacco transplanting was also nearly complete. Ninety-six percent of winter wheat has headed. The crop continued to turn color. Oats have nearly completed heading while 38% of those headed oats have turned color. The rainy weather delayed farmers in some areas from cutting grain hay. Cotton planting continued at a rapid pace. Soybean and peanut planting continued at a steady pace. Pasture conditions improved slightly with precipitation. Vegetable planting was nearly complete for many crops. Some producers gave report of early peach varieties turning color.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 86% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 87% adequate, 12% surplus. Winter wheat boot 7%, 13% 2008, 23% avg. Barley 66% seeded, 70% 2008, 83% avg.; 31% emerged, 16% 2008, 45% avg.; 3% poor, 20% fair, 74% good, 3% excellent. Spring wheat 3% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 11% excellent. Alfalfa hay 4% poor, 23% fair, 67% good, 6% excellent. Feed supplies 7% very short, 9% short, 79% adequate, 5% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% short, 81% adequate, 17% surplus. Cattle moved to pasture 44% complete. Calving 91% complete. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 63% good, 8% excellent. Lambing 95% complete. Sheep condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, 8% excellent. Cool temperatures and mostly dry weather allowed for spring planting to progress significantly. Cattle are gradually being moved to pasture, as conditions allow.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 1. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 40% adequate, and 59% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% short, 50% adequate, and 43% surplus. Wheat 88% headed, 83% 2008, 88% avg.; 2% poor, 14% fair, 63% good, 21% excellent. Hay 5% first cutting, 15% 2008, 16% avg. Pastures 1% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 56% good, 20% excellent. As the nursery rhyme infers, the Volunteer State's farmers would gladly welcome the rain on another day, preferably later this summer when conditions typically turn dry. Instead, farmers across the state were once again held out of the fields and pastures by widespread rainfall. Planting progress for all crops was behind the normal pace. There were reports of river flooding and many nearby fields were under water as a result. The wet conditions have also caused delays for the treatment of plant diseases and insect infestations. Winter wheat was developing at the normal pace. Temperatures, which were below normal to start the week, returned to near or above normal at mid-week and turned cool again by week's end. State weather stations report precipitation surpluses ranging from a half inch to more than eight inches since April 1.

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 fair. Corn condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Sorghum condition was mostly very poor to fair statewide. Rice condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Soybean condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Range and Pasture condition was mostly fair to good statewide. The eastern part of the state received up to 6 inches of rainfall while the rest of the state received trace amounts of moisture. Wheat continued to suffer in the High Plains. Winter wheat was heading out in the Trans-Pecos. In the High Plains, cotton planting was in full swing. Most of the cotton crop has been planted in the Blacklands. Corn was being planted in the High Plains. Corn was tasseling in South Texas. Sorghum was being planted in the Southern High Plains. Cabbage harvest continued this past week in South Texas while producers harvested green beans, potatoes and onions. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued in parts of the state. Range and pasture conditions improved across the state due to the earlier rainfall.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 23% short, 68% adequate, 8% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 1% very short, 13% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Wheat 99% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 5% headed, 4% 2008, 4% avg.; Condition 0% very poor, 11% poor, 33% fair, 45% good, 11% excellent; freeze damage 82% none, 14% light, 4% moderate, 0% severe. Spring Wheat planted, 92% 2008, 92% avg.; 35% emerged, 76% 2008, 74% avg. Barley 79% planted, 92% 2008, 87% avg. Fall Barley freeze damage 83% none, 13% light, 4% moderate, 0% severe. Oats 78% planted, 81% 2008, 78% avg.; 35% emerged, 42% 2008, 44% avg. Corn 30% planted, 32% 2008, 37% avg. Cows Calved 95%, 96% 2008, 96% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 77% good, 7% excellent. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 84% good, 4% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 1% very short, 12% short, 87% adequate, 0% surplus. Sheared On Farm 89%. Sheep Sheared On Range 77%. Ewe Lamb On Farm 94%, 89% 2008, 96% avg. Ewes Lamb On Range 60%, 64% 2008, 74% avg. Apples Full Bloom Or Past 58%, 73% 2008, 94% avg. Apricots full Bloom Or Past 100%, 96% 2008, 99% avg. Sweet Cherries full Bloom Or Past 100%, 94% 2008, 98% avg. Tart Cherries full Bloom Or Past 100%, 85% 2008, 96% avg. Peaches, Full Bloom Or Past 100%, 62% 2008, 92% avg. Pears, Full Bloom Or Past 70%, 78% 2008, 94% avg. Warmer days have arrived and farming activities are in full swing. Livestock around the state continues to do well. Box Elder County reports plenty of sunshine although the weather was still cool. There was a hard frost on

Monday morning with temperatures as cold as 13 degrees (in the Snowville area) while the Tremonton area had a low of 26 degrees. Farmers are uncertain if the frost affected any of their crops. There were some reports of possible hail damage on fruit trees in the Brigham City Pery area from a storm that occurred last week. Farmers are busy planting corn, safflower, new alfalfa, and spraying grain crops for weeds. Corn producers are concerned about high soil moisture content which has delayed planting although most spring small grains have been planted. A recent tour of dryland wheat revealed lower yield expectations for the coming harvest. Irrigated wheat conditions are within the county are good. There has also been a major effort underway in the Howell Valley to spray for a pest called the Black Grass Bug. These bugs are infesting grass areas and are moving into wheat crops. Hay fields are progressing and for the most part look very good. First cutting of alfalfa could start in about 2 weeks. Cache County reports temperatures are fair to excellent. In spots where field conditions are dry enough, anxious growers are planting the rest of their spring grain and safflower. Herbicides are also being applied to grain fields. Corn producers are trying to plant their crop quick as possible while alfalfa hay will progress nicely with more warm days. Pastures and range lands look good as a result of copious amounts of rain during April. No insect problems within the county have appeared, but there is some concern about black grass bugs and possibly grasshoppers amongst farmers. Utah County reports sweet cherries are the only fruit crop that has been hit hard by frost. The other fruit crops within the county are in good shape at this time. Duchesne County reports irrigation season is in full swing. The water supply looks to be better than last year, but more spring rains would be good for the county. Farmers are in the field planting corn and finishing up spring grains. The fall grain has really jumped since being irrigated and is starting to look good. Uintah County reports canal companies began filling canals this week while last week's frost did very little damage to hay crops. Farmers have noticed that grasshoppers are beginning to hatch in some areas. Garfield and Kane Counties reports range moisture conditions are very dry. Emery County reports the windy weather dried out most of the moisture (accumulated last week) in the soil. Irrigated crops are doing very well at this time, and no incidents of freeze damage have been reported. Reservoirs are beginning to fill with snowmelt but farmers will have to wait to see if there will be enough runoff to fill the reservoirs. Iron County reports that the Black Grass Bugs are a problem on many ranges. Alfalfa Weevils are beginning to hatch in fields. Alfalfa hay, pastures and ranges are about two weeks delayed due to a cold spring. Summit County reports farmers continue to plant small grains. Wayne County reports drought conditions are starting to increase. As a result, irrigation companies are allocating water at 70-80% of normal allocations. Spring ranges are short of growth and have been delayed 10 days to two weeks. Box Elder County reports that the calf crop is mostly complete but predators have caused modest damage to the calf crop. Sheep producers report that the range lamb crop is well underway and in some cases complete. Docking season is well underway. Cache County reports cattle and sheep are being turned out to pasture with the improved weather. Iron County reports lambing has gone well this year.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil moisture 64% adequate, 36% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% short, 73% adequate, 18% surplus. Pasture 3% poor, 21% fair, 60% good, 16% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Hay Other 2% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 17% excellent. Hay Alfalfa 2% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. Corn 65% planted, 69% 2008; 74% 5-yr avg.; 45% emerged, 48% 2008; 50% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 10% planted, 9% 2008; 11% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 63% headed, 92% 2008; 43% 5-yr avg.; 1% condition very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, 20% excellent. Barley 2% poor, 16% fair, 67% good, 15% excellent. Greenhouse tobacco 1% fair, 92% good, 7% excellent. Tobacco plantbeds 46% fair, 54% good. Flue-cured tobacco transplanted 25%; 29% 2008; 36% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco transplanted 1%; 5% 2008; 5% 5-yr avg. Dark fire-cured tobacco transplanted 1%; 5% 2008; 11% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 22% planted, 15% 2008; 25% 5-yr avg. Cotton 40% planted, 36% 2008; 59% 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 25% fair, 45% good, 30% excellent. All Apples 50% fair, 41% good, 9% excellent. Peaches 1% poor, 49% fair, 47% good, 3% excellent. Grapes 2% poor, 8% fair, 90% good. Oats 17% fair, 83% good. Persistent rain showers put a halt to field activities throughout most of the Commonwealth this week. Although the excess precipitation has been beneficial to hay fields and pastureland, producers have been reluctant to resume crop planting and hay harvesting due to continued wet conditions in the fields. Currently, the hay crop is looking good and is ready to be harvested. The only thing holding back producers from getting started is some warm, dry weather. For the corn crop that has already been planted, stands are looking extremely good, and only a few areas of low lying fields will need to be replanted. Land preparation and some initial planting for soybeans and vegetables occurred this week, although most producers are waiting for the rain to pass.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 14% short, 70% adequate, and 10% surplus. Persistent rains continued to hamper spring planting activities in eastern grain growing counties. Whitman County reported soil moisture conditions continued to improve, but producers were increasingly frustrated in their attempts to get spring crops planted in a timely manner. Concerns mounted that cool, wet weather will give way to extreme

heat without any transition for the newly emerged crops. Walla Walla County reported their winter wheat continued to look very promising. Grant County reported sweet corn, fresh pea and grain corn planting were winding down. Christmas tree growers were monitoring spruce plantings for White Pine Bark Weevil. In the Yakima Valley, nighttime lows approached freezing, initiating frost protection measures. Daytime highs peaked in upper 60s and lower 70s. Growing degree days (heat units) had fallen behind last year's mark and were roughly 2 weeks behind normal. Apple bloom lingered on a few varieties in the lower Yakima Valley and had peaked for most apple varieties in the upper Valley. No significant frost damage to date. Asparagus harvest continued for both the Yakima Valley and Franklin County. Green onion harvest continued in the Yakima Valley and grape vines were beginning to leaf out. Cranberry growers were concerned with the late blossom and fruit development problems due to below normal temperatures. Range and pasture conditions 4% very poor, 8% poor, 48% fair, 36% good and 4% excellent. On the western side, producers were green chopping grass. On the eastern side, Walla Walla County reported range and pasture were in good condition. Garfield County reported cattle were mostly on spring pasture. Stevens County reported livestock continued to be turned out on very short pastures. Animals were eating grass faster than it could grow back. Shellfish growers continued late season harvest, and continued seeding operations for both oysters and clams.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 1. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 51% adequate and 48% surplus compared with 3% short, 81% adequate and 16% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting 71%, 79% 2008, 78% 5-yr avg. Hay and roughage supplies were 1% very short, 11% short, 85% adequate and 3% surplus compared to 18% very short, 33% short and 49% adequate last year. Feed grain supplies were 1% very short, 9% short and 90% adequate compared to 6% very short, 12% short and 82% adequate last year. Corn 26% planted, 50% 2008, 43% 5-yr avg.; 9% emerged, 15% 2008, 8% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 7% planted, 8% 2008, 5-yr avg not available. Winter Wheat conditions were 3% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 13% excellent; 6% headed, 26% 2008, 14% 5-yr avg. Oats 5% poor, 64% fair, 28% good, 3% excellent; 80% planted, 82% 2008, 73% 5-yr avg.; 54% emerged, 46% 2008, 43% 5-yr avg. Hay was reported 6% poor, 58% fair, 34% good and 2% excellent. Apple conditions 59% fair, and 41% good. Peaches 65% fair, and 35% good. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 35% fair, 59% good and 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 39% fair, 58% good and 2% excellent. Farming activities included field work when the weather permitted, repairing and reinforcing fences, planting corn, oats and soybeans and equipment maintenance. Field preparation and planting are behind schedule due to continuous rains throughout the state.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 69% adequate, and 19% surplus. Temperatures were 3 to 7 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 68 to 71 degrees across the state. Lows averaged from 45 to 48 degrees for the week. Precipitation ranged from 0.12 inches in Eau Claire to 1.71 inches in Madison. Corn 43% planted, 3% emerged. Soybeans 8% planted, 58% emerged. Spring tillage was 67% complete. Corn planting progressed rapidly throughout much of the state. Fieldwork in the Southeast district has been delayed due to fields being too wet.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 5.1. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 88% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 13% short, 85% adequate. Barley 78% planted, 73% previous week, 79% 2008, 82% avg.; 37% emerged, 26% previous week, 30% 2008, 51% avg.; 0% jointed, 0% previous week, 0% 2008, 3% avg. Oats 51% planted, 43% previous week, 64% 2008, 67% avg.; 29% emerged, 19% previous week, 25% 2008, 36% avg.; 0% jointed, 0% previous week, 1% 2008, 2% avg. Spring Wheat 31% planted, 26% previous week, 62% 2008, 70% avg.; 13% emerged, 11% previous week, 24% 2008, 33% avg.; 0% jointed, 0% previous week, 1% 2008, 2% avg. Winter Wheat 31% jointed, 19% previous week, 30% 2008, 42% avg.; 0% boot, 0% previous week, 3% 2008, 3% avg.; condition 1% poor, 6% fair, 90% good, 3% excellent Dry Beans 9% planted, 4% previous week, 2% 2008, 1% avg. Corn 40% planted, 12% previous week, 35% 2008, 41% avg.; 0% emerged, 0% previous week, 2% 2008, 5% avg. Sugarbeets 76% planted, 54% previous week, 87% 2008, 91% avg.; 17% emerged, 8% previous week, 14% 2008, 29% avg. Spring calves born 90%, 86% previous week. Farm flock 92% ewes lambing, 87% previous week. Farm flock 93% sheep shorn, 86% previous week. Range flock 50% ewes lambing, 39% previous week. Range flock 75% sheep shorn, 65% previous week. Calf losses 26% light, 64% normal, 10% heavy. Lamb losses 26% light, 68% normal, 6% heavy. Livestock condition 20% fair, 79% good, 1% excellent. Range and pasture conditions 8% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 10% excellent. Stock water supplies 2% short, 97% adequate, 1% surplus. High mountain runoff continued last week in some areas. Wind was drying out the moisture. Hay meadows were beginning to turn green with little growth. Livestock were fairing well. Moisture and cooler weather held up the crop planting. Some small grains were planted and began the emerging stage. In localized areas some beets and corn were planted yet ground temperatures were still cool, which inhibited seed sprouting. More moisture and warmer temperatures were needed. Activities planting small grain crop, calving and lambing, feeding livestock.

May 7 ENSO Update

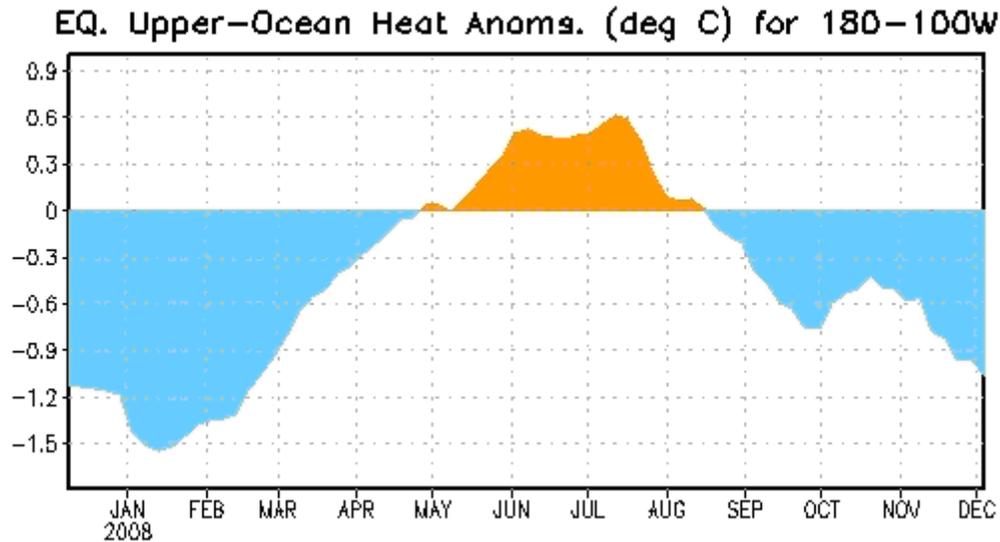


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N - 5°S , 180° - 100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to continue into the Northern Hemisphere Summer.

During April 2009, the equatorial Pacific Ocean transitioned from La Niña to ENSO-neutral conditions, ending the 2008-09 La Niña. Negative sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies weakened across the equatorial Pacific Ocean and positive anomalies developed in areas of the eastern Pacific (Fig. 1). Correspondingly, the latest weekly SST indices were near zero in all Niño regions, except for the easternmost Niño-1+2 region (Fig. 2). Subsurface oceanic heat content anomalies (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean, Fig. 3) became positive for the first time since mid-August 2008, reflecting an eastward spread of above-average temperatures near thermocline depth (Fig. 4).

Atmospheric anomalies consistent with La Niña weakened during April, with enhanced convection decreasing over Indonesia, although convection remained suppressed near the International Date Line. Also, Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) activity strongly influenced the atmospheric circulation across the global tropics, and contributed to the periodic fluctuation in the strength of the low-level easterly winds and upper-level westerly winds over the equatorial Pacific Ocean. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies are consistent with a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions.

A majority of model forecasts for the Niño-3.4 region show that ENSO-neutral conditions will continue through the remainder of 2009 (Fig. 5). The dynamical models, such as the NCEP Climate Forecast System (CFS), increasingly favor

above-average temperatures in the Niño-3.4 region, while statistical models predict below- or near-average temperatures. Compared to the statistical models, the dynamical models are more responsive to subsurface temperatures, which have recently increased as positive anomalies have spread eastward. Based on current observations, recent trends, and model forecasts, ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to continue into the Northern Hemisphere Summer.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 8 January 2009. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 3-9, 2009

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Light to moderate showers in Ukraine and southern Russia followed several weeks of drier-than-normal conditions, boosting soil moisture for jointing winter wheat and newly emerging spring-planted crops.

NEW LANDS: Light to moderate showers in Ukraine and southern Russia followed several weeks of drier-than-normal conditions, boosting soil moisture for jointing winter wheat and newly emerging spring-planted crops.

EUROPE: Showers provided much-needed topsoil moisture for wheat and rapeseed in northeastern Europe, while dry weather increased irrigation demands on the Iberian Peninsula.

MIDDLE EAST: Locally heavy rain maintained favorable soil moisture for wheat and barley in northern crop areas, while sunny skies accelerated winter grain development across the south.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Dry weather returned to the region, accelerating winter grain maturation and early harvesting.

MEXICO: Dry weather persisted in rain-fed sorghum areas of the northeast.

CANADA: Rain and snow showers provided topsoil moisture for spring crop

germination in the western Prairies.

AUSTRALIA: Dry weather aided summer crop harvesting, and in the wake of recent rainfall, encouraged winter grain planting to begin across portions of southeastern Australia.

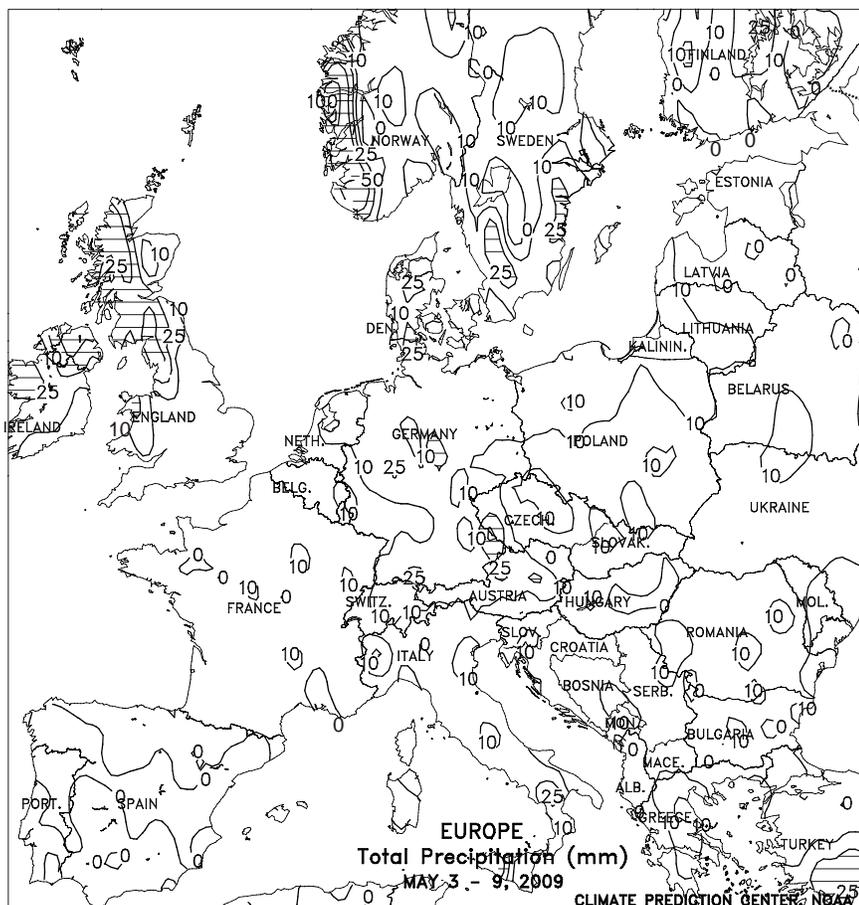
EAST ASIA: Dry weather prevailed for much of the week in China, while rainfall at the end of the week benefited crops on the North China Plain.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Tropical cyclones brought flooding rain to the Philippines, causing localized crop damage.

SOUTH ASIA: Showers and thunderstorms hampered late winter wheat harvesting but provided early-season moisture for cotton and rice planting.

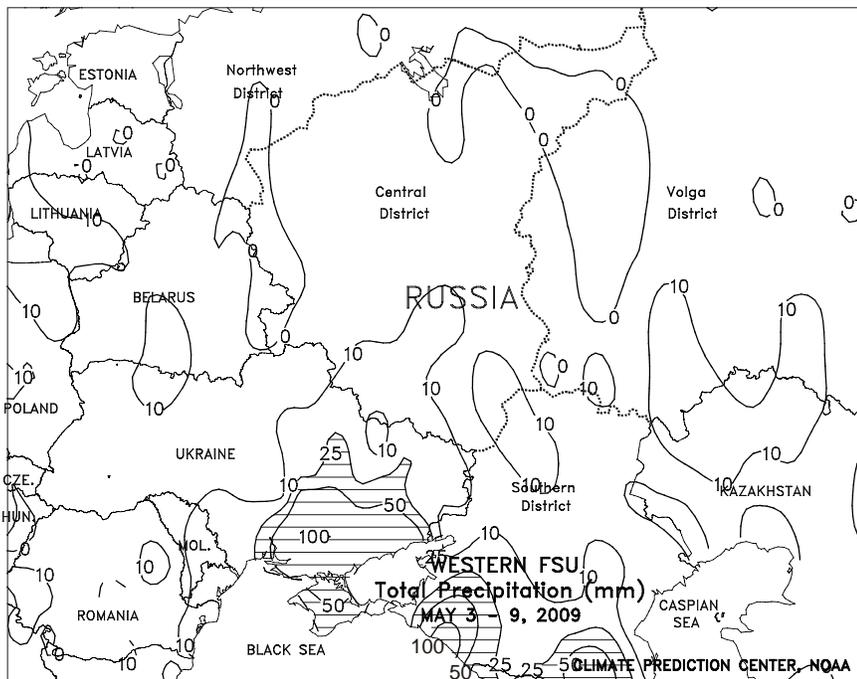
ARGENTINA: Conditions favored rapid summer crop harvesting, but moisture remained critically low for early wheat planting.

BRAZIL: Highly beneficial rain brought some relief from dryness to key corn areas of southern Brazil.



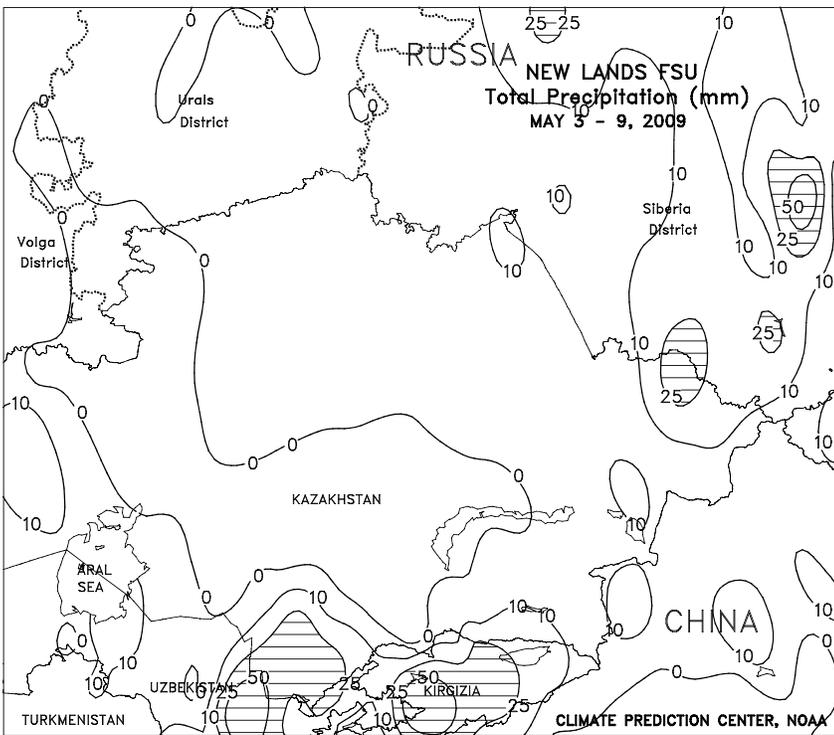
EUROPE

Showers overspread northeastern crop districts, while dry weather returned to the western half of the continent. A strong ridge of high pressure over Scandinavia weakened and shifted eastward, allowing much-needed rain to return to Germany and Poland. The rain, which totaled 10 to 35 mm, ended a month-long dry spell and provided topsoil moisture for jointing to reproductive winter grains and oilseeds. Farther south, scattered showers (10-20 mm) in the Balkans eased developing short-term dryness, although Hungary and Slovakia remained unfavorably dry. Meanwhile, dry weather returned to Italy, France, and southeastern England, where soil moisture remained adequate to abundant for jointing spring grains and reproductive to filling winter crops. In Spain, however, dry weather and weekly average temperatures up to 8 degrees C above normal increased irrigation demands for flowering to filling winter wheat and barley.



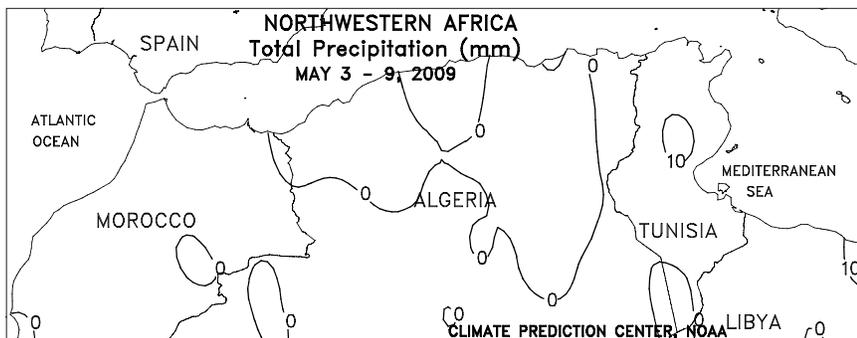
FSU-WESTERN

Much-needed rain (10-50 mm or more) fell across southern and eastern Ukraine and parts of southern Russia, helping to ease a drying trend that had persisted for several weeks. The precipitation boosted soil moisture for winter grains in the jointing stage of development and improved prospects for the emergence and establishment of spring-planted crops. Lesser amounts of rain (less than 10 mm) were observed in western Ukraine and Belarus, bringing only temporary relief from a drying trend that began in late March. Reports from Ukraine as of May 5 indicated that 84 percent of the spring grain crop was planted, while sugarbeets and sunflowers were 94 percent and 71 percent planted, respectively. Elsewhere, unseasonably warm, dry weather prevailed across northern Russia, aiding spring grain planting and promoting winter grain development. Weekly temperatures in these areas averaged 2 to 6 degree C above normal, with maximum temperatures ranging from 22 to 26 degrees C. Reports from Russia as of May 6 indicated that spring grain planting was 23 percent complete and planting was lagging behind last year's fast pace. Sugarbeets and sunflowers were 64 percent and 35 percent planted, respectively.



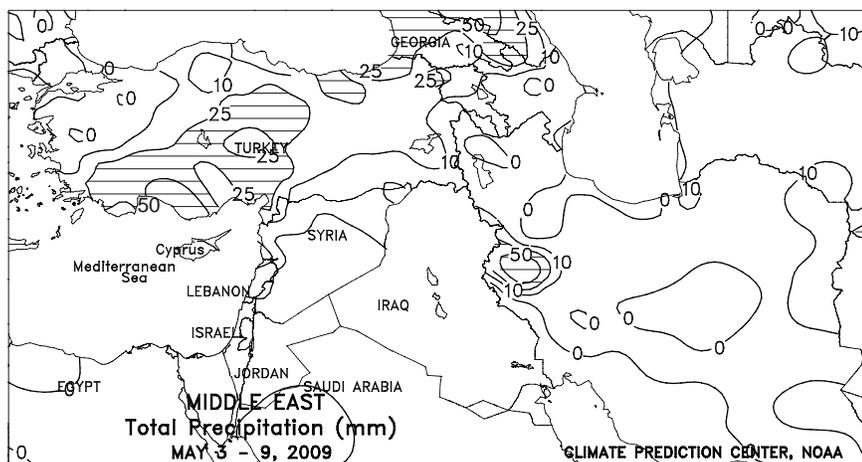
NEW LANDS

Moisture accumulations since last fall were below normal in Kazakhstan and the Russian Altay Kray Region in Siberia, limiting soil moisture recharge for the upcoming growing season. Moisture accumulations in the remainder of Siberia and the Urals District in Russia were near to above normal. Spring grain planting usually begins in May. This past week, generally dry weather favored early planting fieldwork in Kazakhstan and most of Russia. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal across most of Russia and Kazakhstan, slowing crop emergence. In cotton growing areas of Central Asia, cool, showery weather continued to hamper planting activities in central and eastern areas.



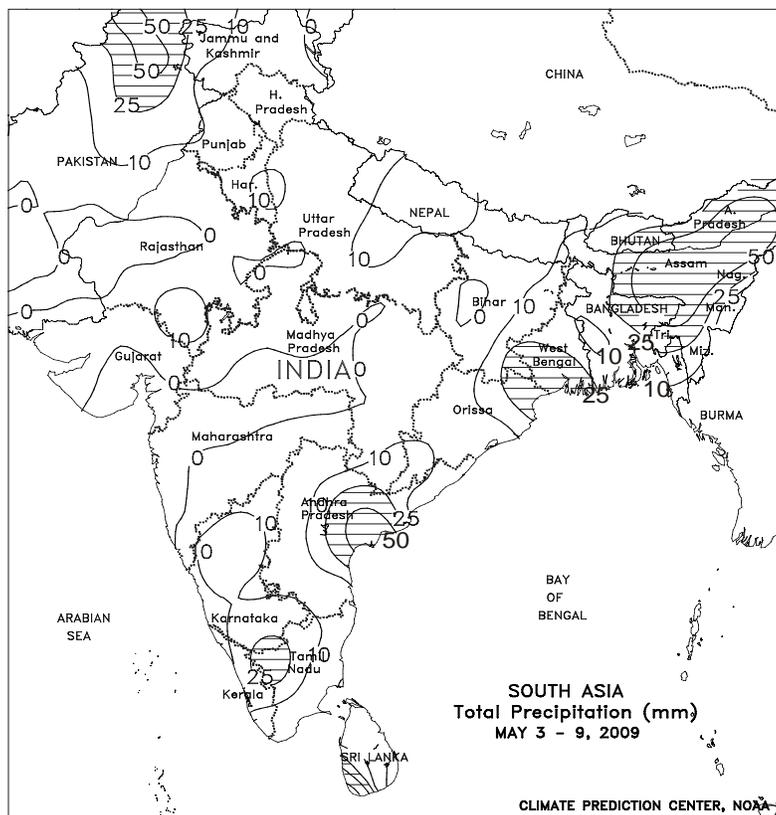
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Drier conditions returned to most of the region, as the 2008-09 winter crop growing season began to draw to a close. The sunny weather advanced winter wheat and barley toward maturity in Algeria and Tunisia and accelerated winter crop maturation and harvesting in Morocco. This growing season will go down as one of the wettest on record in Morocco and western Algeria, with crop yields expected to rebound substantially from last year's drought.



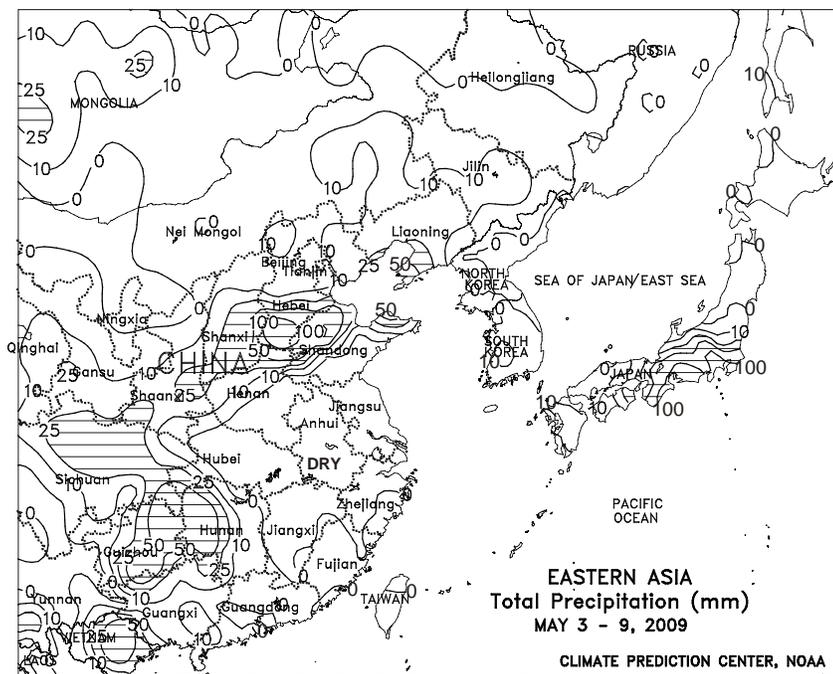
MIDDLE EAST

Wet weather continued over northern crop districts, while dry conditions prevailed in central and southern portions of the region. In Turkey, moderate to locally heavy rain (10-65 mm) maintained favorable soil moisture for jointing to filling winter grains. Showers (2-25 mm or more) also clipped northern portions of Iraq (as detected in satellite imagery) and western Iran, favoring filling winter wheat and barley. Meanwhile, dry weather from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into southern Iran accelerated winter crops toward maturity.



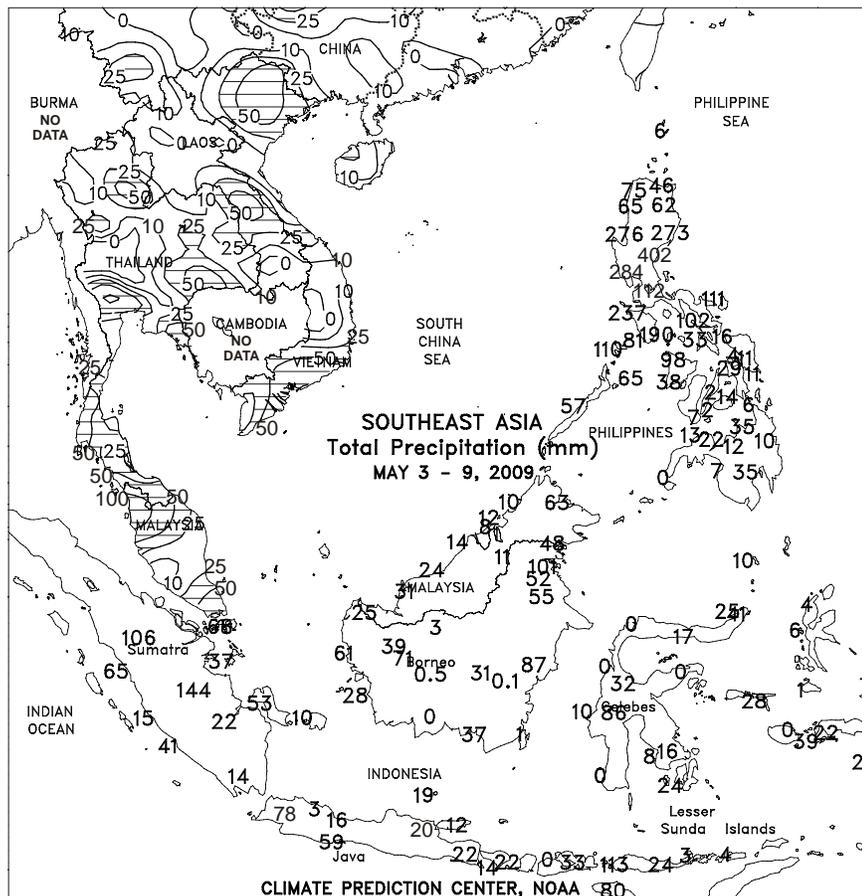
SOUTH ASIA

Wet weather continued over much of the region, with seasonal pre-monsoon heat prevalent over interior portions of the subcontinent. A pair of strong upper-air disturbances triggered showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm or more) over northern portions of India and Pakistan, slowing late winter wheat harvesting but providing early-season moisture for cotton and rice planting; much of the rain in Punjab and Haryana, India, fell outside of the primary weather observation network, but was apparent in satellite imagery. Meanwhile, seasonable rain (25-60 mm) continued over northeastern Bangladesh and Assam, India, maintaining favorable conditions for rice. Occasional showers (10-90 mm) in southern and southeastern India conditioned fields for upcoming summer crop planting. Daytime highs pushed well into the middle 40s degrees C, which is typical during the weeks leading up to the onset of the southern monsoon.



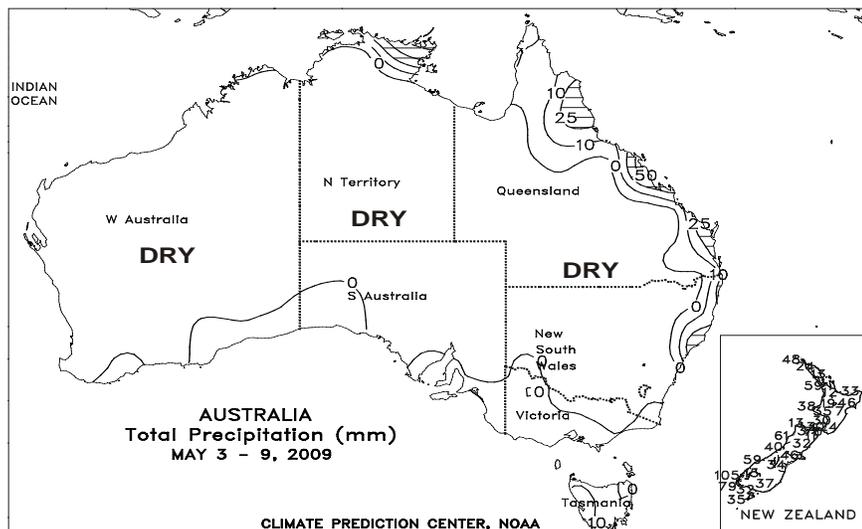
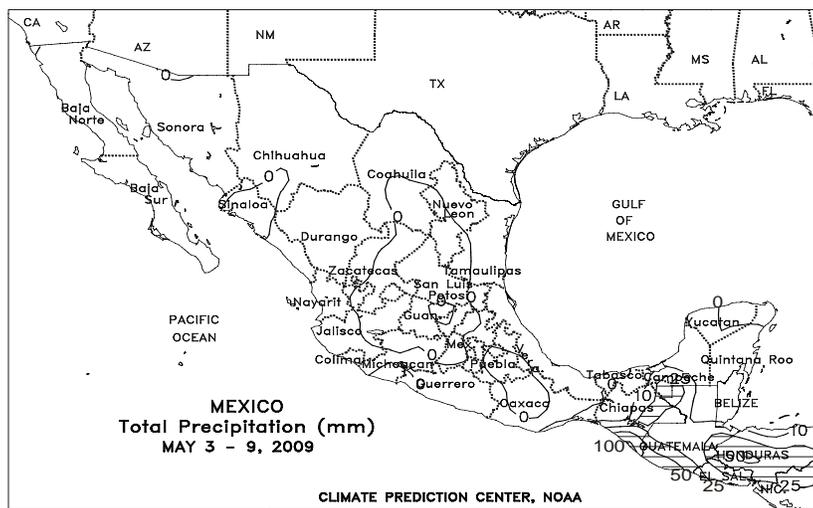
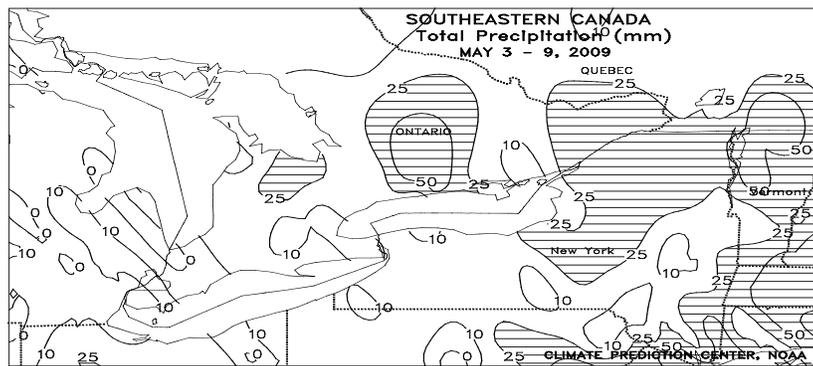
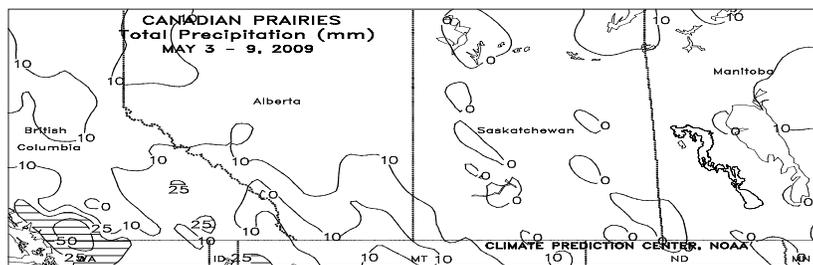
EAST ASIA

High pressure once again dominated the weather across much of eastern China bringing, mostly dry conditions for the week. In addition to the dry weather, temperatures were 1 to 7 degrees above normal throughout major growing areas. The warm weather favored rice development in the south as early double-crop rice continues to mature and main-season rice planting is underway. Likewise, warm conditions benefited vegetative corn and soybeans in the Yangtze Valley as well as maturing winter rapeseed. Despite the dryness weather in the Yangtze Valley and southern China, soil moisture remained adequate throughout the profile for rain-fed crops due to consistent rainfall over the last 30 days. Meanwhile on the North China Plain, warm, dry weather prevailed for most of the week, but by the end of the week 25 to over 100 mm of rain fell in a narrow band as a front passed. The rain provided beneficial moisture to filling winter wheat as well as vegetative corn, cotton, and soybeans. Farther north in Manchuria, temperatures 5 to 7 degrees C above normal and adequate topsoil moisture accelerated planting activities, especially in Jilin and western Heilongjiang. Additionally, light showers (1-25 mm) helped maintain moisture in the upper part of the soil profile for emerging to vegetative corn and soybeans in Liaoning and southern Jilin.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Two tropical cyclones brought heavy rainfall to the region, while drier weather prevailed in Thailand. Tropical Cyclone Kujira formed over southern Luzon in the Philippines early in the week and intensified as it moved northeast into the Pacific Ocean. Rainfall from Kujira was heavy (50-75 mm) early in the week, but much lighter than last week's deluge brought on during the storm's formation. Meanwhile, Tropical Cyclone Chan-Hom also developed early in the week, bringing 50 to 100 mm of rain to rice areas of southern Vietnam. Damage was likely limited as the winter-spring rice harvest was just underway for the next rice crop. Chan-Hom intensified as it moved toward the northern Philippines, making landfall in western Luzon as a category 2 typhoon with sustained winds near 80 knots. The storm brought flooding rains (100-400 mm) to eastern Luzon in the Philippines, adversely impacting planting activities for summer corn and rice and causing localized damage to previously planted crops. In contrast, drier weather prevailed in Thailand as the two tropical cyclones drew moisture away from the monsoon. The drier weather aided planting activities for rice and corn throughout Thailand, while soil moisture remained favorable for germination and establishment. In oil palm areas, seasonable showers (10-100 mm) prevailed with periods of dry weather aiding harvest activities.



CANADA

On the Prairies, scattered rain and snow showers (5-15mm) covered previously dry crop districts in Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan, providing favorable moisture for spring crop germination. However, temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal (lows falling below 0 degrees C) due to the late-week passage of a strong cold front, limiting fieldwork and slowing development of winter wheat and pastures. Drier conditions prevailed elsewhere in Saskatchewan and in southwestern Manitoba, improving conditions for fieldwork in some excessively wet locations, even though flooding and ponding remain problems in some areas. Scattered showers slowed field operations in Manitoba's Interlake Region. Colder weather (lows falling below 0 degrees C) also affected the eastern Prairies at week's end, although warmer conditions favored growth of winter wheat and pastures during the early parts of the week.

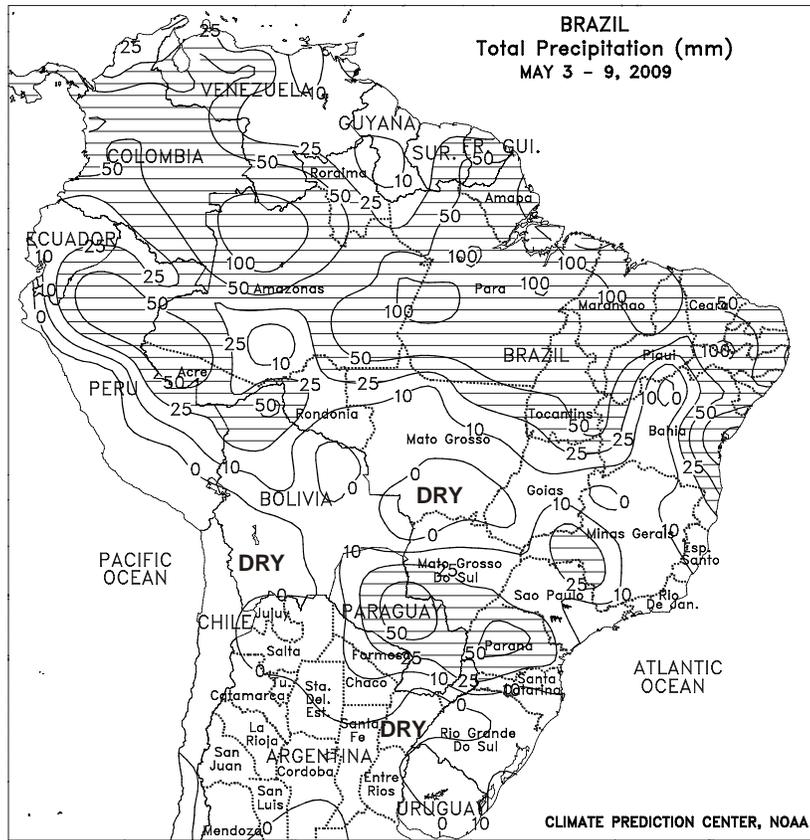
In eastern Canada, mostly dry weather enabled farmers to plant corn and soybeans in Ontario's southern farming areas. Heavy rain overspread eastern Ontario and Quebec later in the week, hampering field operations in those areas but maintaining moisture levels for winter wheat and pastures.

MEXICO

Mostly dry, occasionally hot weather (highs approaching or exceeding 40 degrees C) continued throughout key winter grain areas of the north. In the northeast (in and around Tamaulipas), moisture remained limited for normal development of rain-fed sorghum, which needed rain for reproduction. Farther west, however, conditions favored dry down and harvesting of the predominantly irrigated winter wheat crop centered over Sonora. Elsewhere, isolated showers (1-10 mm) developed over central Mexico but mostly dry conditions continued on the southern plateau, where farmers awaited the onset of seasonal rains to begin planting corn. Locally heavy showers (50-100 mm) fell in the coffee areas of southern Chiapas, boosting moisture for flowering and bean development, but the rest of southeastern Mexico was dry.

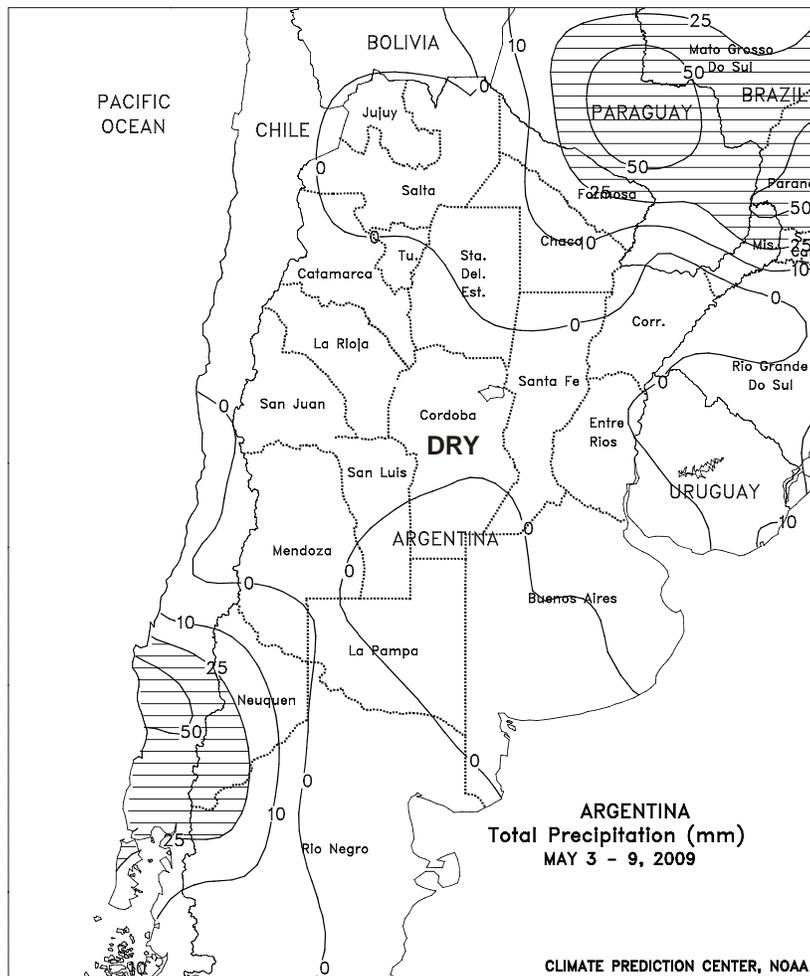
AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, mostly dry weather continued to aid fieldwork, including summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting. Following two weeks of widespread showers, winter grain planting likely began across portions of southeastern Australia as dry weather overspread the region. Significant follow-up rains are needed, however, to encourage additional sowing and to improve moisture supplies that have been depleted by long-term drought. Rainfall is needed in Western Australia as well, where farmers are likely to delay winter wheat and barley planting until seasonally wet weather arrives. Temperatures were generally seasonable in the Australia wheat belt, averaging within 2 degrees C of normal.



BRAZIL

Much-needed rain (10-50 mm, locally approaching 100 mm) covered a large area of southern Brazil centered over Parana, bringing relief to safrinha corn and other late-planted crops but causing some delays in the final stages of the soybean harvest. The rainfall, which was the most widespread event since early March, also provided moisture for germination and establishment of winter wheat, which is usually planted in April and May. However, rainfall continued to be unfavorably light in Rio Grande do Sul, limiting moisture for immature corn but allowing soybean harvesting to advance toward completion. Temperatures averaged 15 to 20 degrees C in Rio Grande do Sul, with highs in the upper 20s degrees C maintaining seasonably high levels of evapotranspiration. Wheat planting in Rio Grande do Sul usually takes place in May and June, so more time is available to gain needed moisture for germination. Elsewhere, seasonably drier weather prevailed from Mato Grosso do Sul eastward, although pockets of unseasonably heavy rain (10-25 mm) covered western Minas Gerais and nearby locations in northern Sao Paulo. Locally heavy rain (25-100 mm or more) continued in and around Tocantins, maintaining adequate to locally excessive moisture for later developing soybeans and cotton. Similar amounts boosted moisture levels for sugarcane and other crops in Brazil's northeastern tip.



ARGENTINA

Dry weather continued to dominate a large portion of central Argentina, allowing rapid harvesting of summer grains and oilseeds but maintaining unfavorable dryness for the upcoming winter wheat crop. However, temperatures were much lower than last week, with highs in the upper 20s degrees C giving way to much cooler weather (highs in the teens and lower 20s degrees C) by midweek. This region typically experiences a significant decline in rainfall during the month of May, although eastern areas are much wetter than those in the west. For example, the average rainfall in Rio Cuarto (Cordoba) for the month of May is 24 mm, down from a monthly average of 48 mm in April. In Rosario (Santa Fe), average May rainfall is 48 mm versus 112 mm in April, and even higher amounts usually occur farther east, including large portions of Buenos Aires. Based on climatology, therefore, the more easterly winter wheat areas can expect to receive more favorable levels of winter precipitation than those in the west. Meanwhile, in northern Argentina, scattered, mostly light rain (1-10 mm) kept topsoils moist for winter wheat germination, although more widespread rain is needed to ensure uniform germination. These areas also expect a significant decline in seasonal rainfall during the winter months.

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