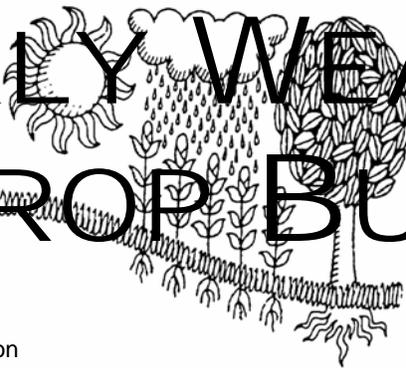


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
National Centers for Environmental Prediction
5200 Auth Road
Camp Springs, Maryland 20746

Dear *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* Customer:

NOAA's Climate Prediction Center (CPC) appreciates your business and strives to meet your product needs at the lowest possible expense to you. Periodically, we review our products in light of customer demand and costs of publication. In this context, we have decided to stop **hard copy** production of the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin (WWCB)*. The free Internet *WWCB* will continue as the format and content of this publication will remain the same, with only the delivery mechanism changing. With this in mind, plus recent advances in color graphics and rapid dissemination via the Internet, the last *WWCB hard copy* issue will be **June 30, 2009**. In addition, refunds will be made to all paying hard copy *WWCB* customers whose \$60.00 annual subscription expires after **June 30, 2009**. You will be refunded the balance of your annual subscription by NCDC Subscription Services based upon the *WWCB* expiration date from **June 30, 2009**. For example, an annual \$60 subscription ending December 31, 2009, or 6 months after **June 30**, would get a \$30 (half) refund.

To ensure that you continue to get this product, CPC will still produce for free the most current *WWCB* on-line and in color whenever possible in Adobe Acrobat format at (*case sensitive*): <http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather/pubs/Weekly/Wwcb/wwcb.pdf>

In addition, one can also view, save, or print archived *WWCBs* (back to January 4, 1971), along with other JAWF products at: <http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather/>

We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause you. If you have questions regarding this decision, please contact David Miskus, *WWCB* Managing Editor, at (202) 720-7919, or (301) 763-8000, x7751, or David.Miskus@noaa.gov.

Sincerely,

R. Wayne Higgins
Director
Climate Prediction Center



HIGHLIGHTS

May 10-16, 2009

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A pair of cold fronts produced heavy rain in a similar area along and east of a line from **Texas into the Great Lakes region**. Weekly rainfall totaled at least 4 inches in the **Corn Belt** from **northern Missouri into Indiana**, triggering lowland flooding and maintaining a sluggish pace of corn and soybean planting in the heart of the **Midwest**. Meanwhile, only light rain fell across the **upper Midwest**, although cool weather continued to

(Continued on page 9)

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Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

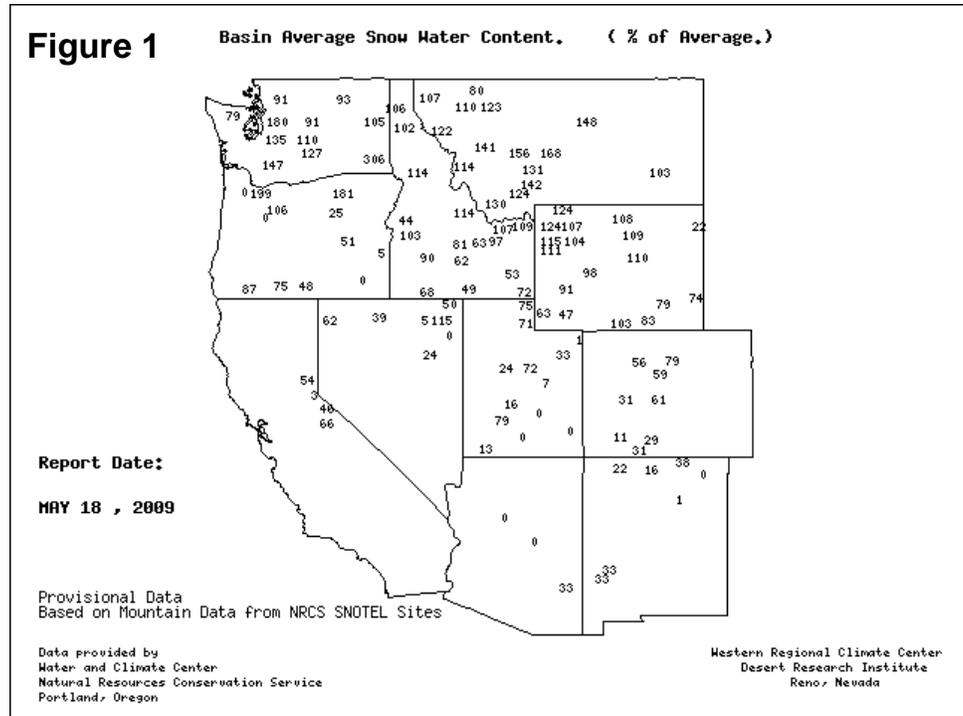
By May 1, the northern half of the West is typically about a month past the time of the peak snow pack. At that time, significantly above-average snow packs were observed in many areas from the eastern Great Basin to the northern and central Rockies. Cool weather during April helped to maintain extensive snow packs, especially across the aforementioned regions. In contrast, little or no snow remained on the ground by May 1 in the Southwest, while below-average snow packs were observed in California, portions of the Four Corners region, and the upper Columbia River basin.

Since October 1, precipitation has been much above normal across most of Montana and Wyoming, with wetness stretching into portions of neighboring areas such as north-central and southeastern Idaho, southeastern Washington, much of Utah, and eastern Nevada. In contrast, relative dryness has occurred over much of California, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico, northwestern Nevada and southeastern Utah. Dryness has been most pronounced across southern New Mexico.

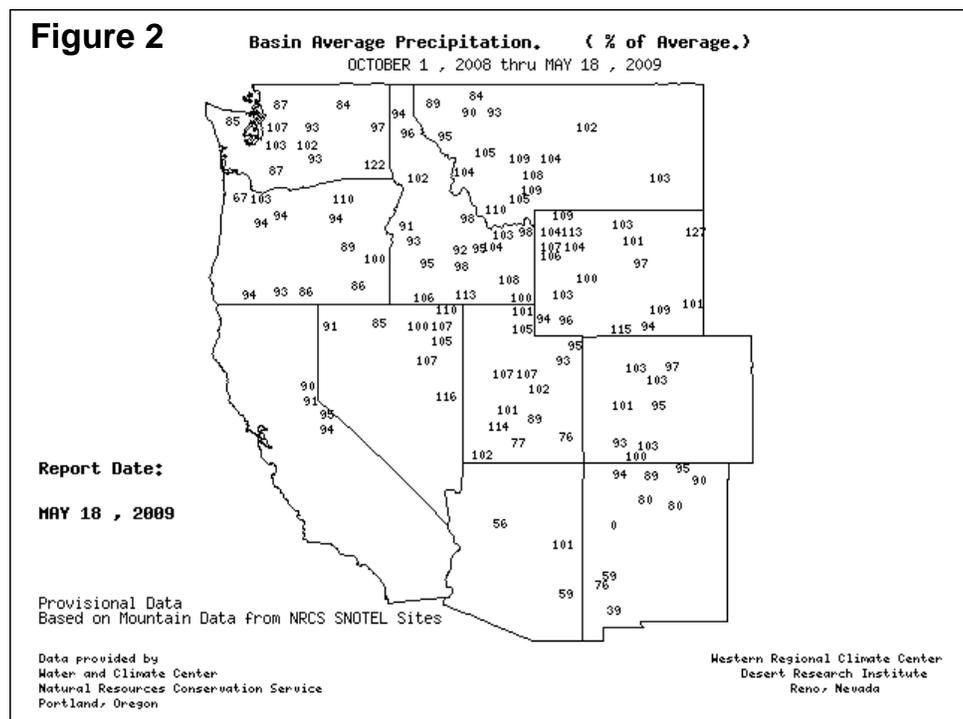
Snowpack and Precipitation

By May 18, 2009, the snow water content map reflected significant variability. Near-to above-average water content across the northern tier of the West contrasted with below-average values across the southern two-thirds of the region (figure 1). The basin average snow water content was greater than 300 percent of normal in parts of south-

SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation



eastern Washington, while snow had already melted by mid-May in much of the Southwest and scattered basins as far north as southeastern Oregon.

Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2008 - May 18, 2009) indicated that much of the West experienced a relatively normal winter (figure 2). Pockets of wetness were noted from the eastern Great Basin and Utah's Wasatch Range eastward into portions of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. In contrast, seasonal precipitation was slightly below normal in California and neighboring areas, and significantly below normal in several Southwestern river basins.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

As of May 1, streamflows were projected to be near normal or slightly above normal over much of the northern and central Rockies and parts of the interior Northwest (figure 3). In contrast, below-normal spring and summer streamflows were a concern in much of California and southern portions of Oregon and Idaho, the southern Rockies, and scattered basins across the Intermountain West.

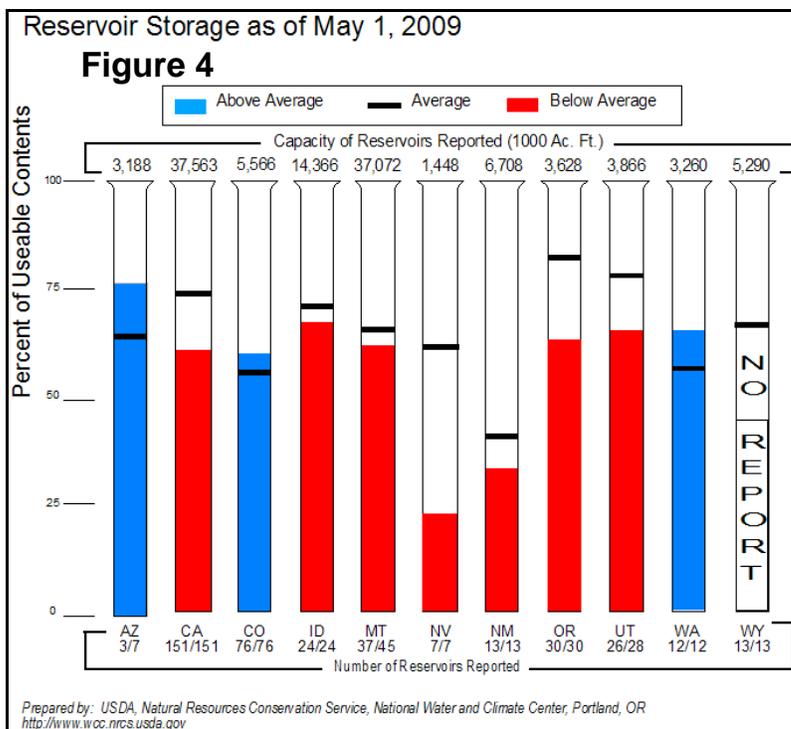
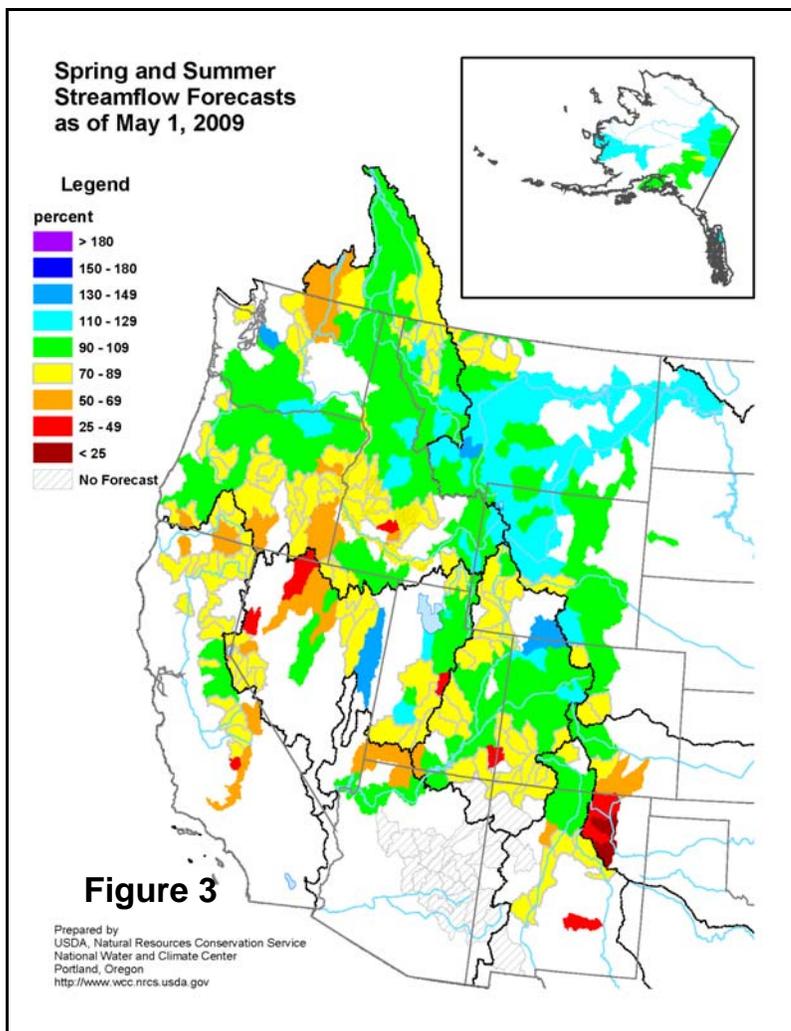
Reservoir Storage

On May 1, storage as a percent of average was lowest in Nevada and well above average in Arizona and Washington (figure 4). Elsewhere, near-average storage in Colorado, Idaho, and Montana contrasted with below-average storage in California, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah. Information for Wyoming was not yet available.

For More Information

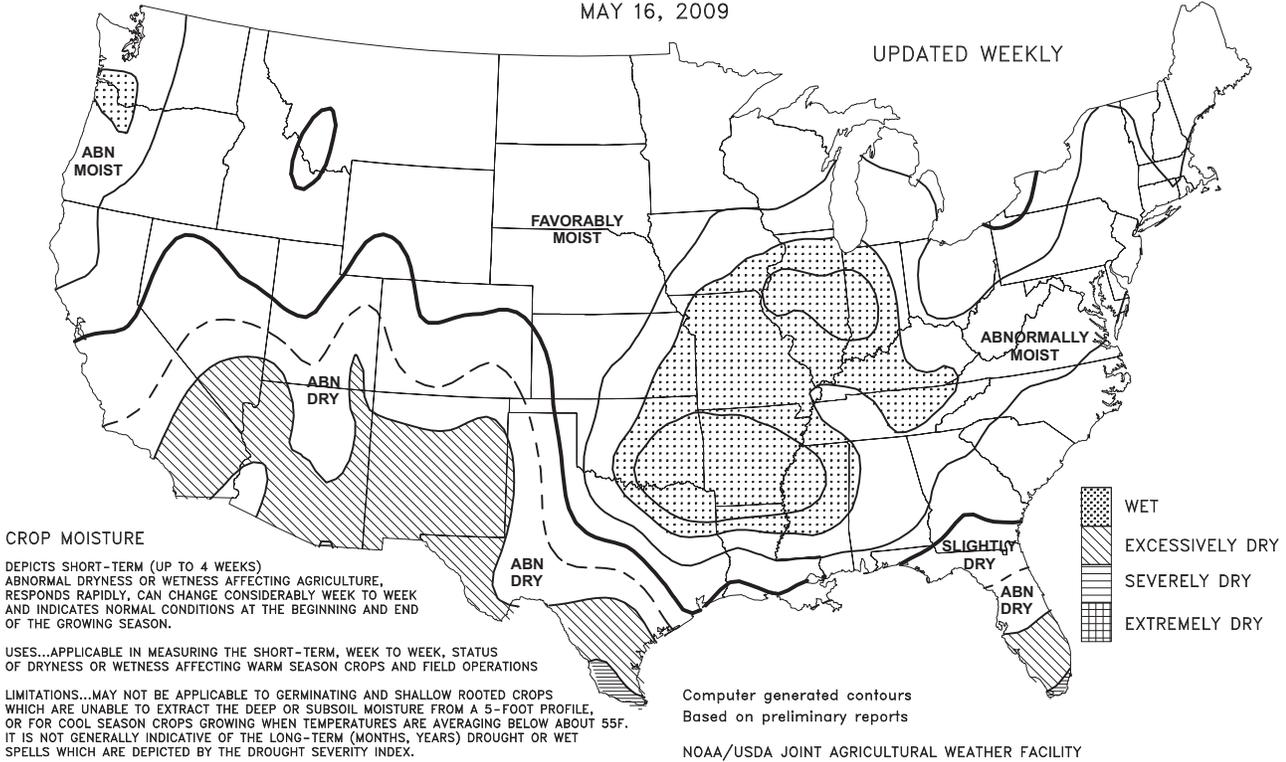
The National Water and Climate Center homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit:

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



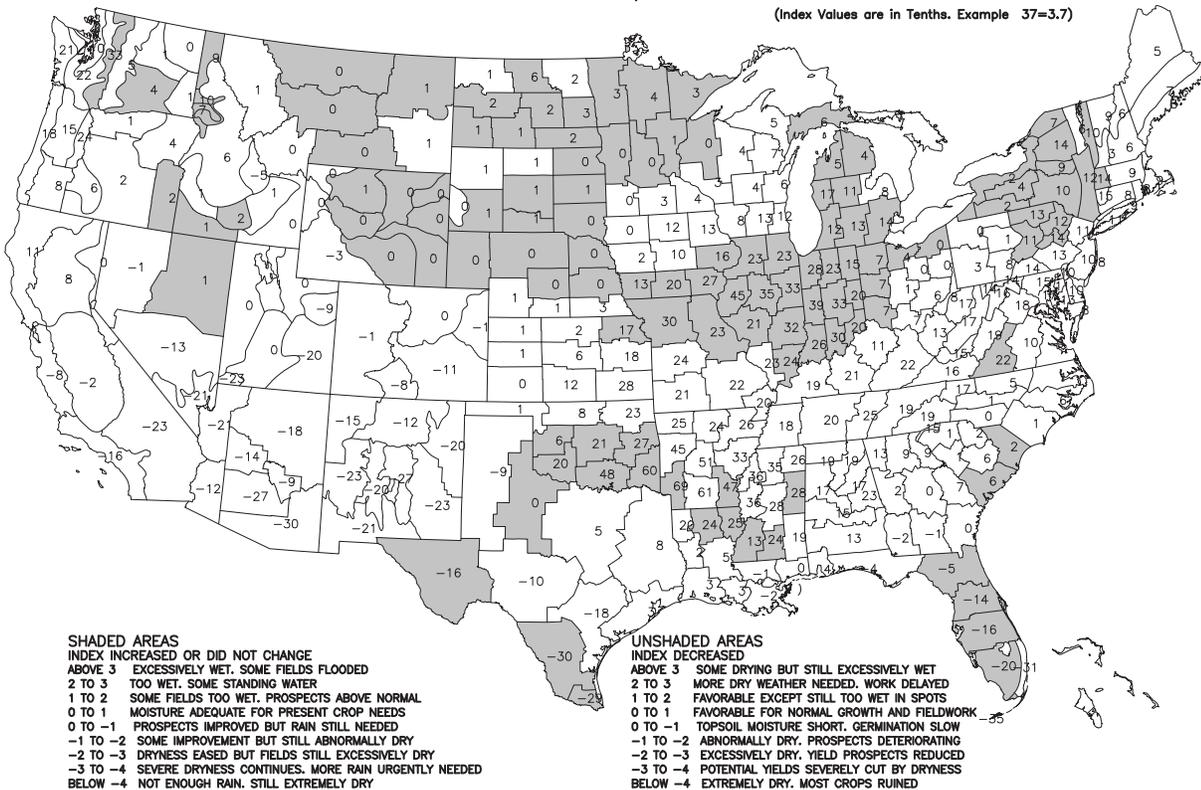
Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
MAY 16, 2009

UPDATED WEEKLY



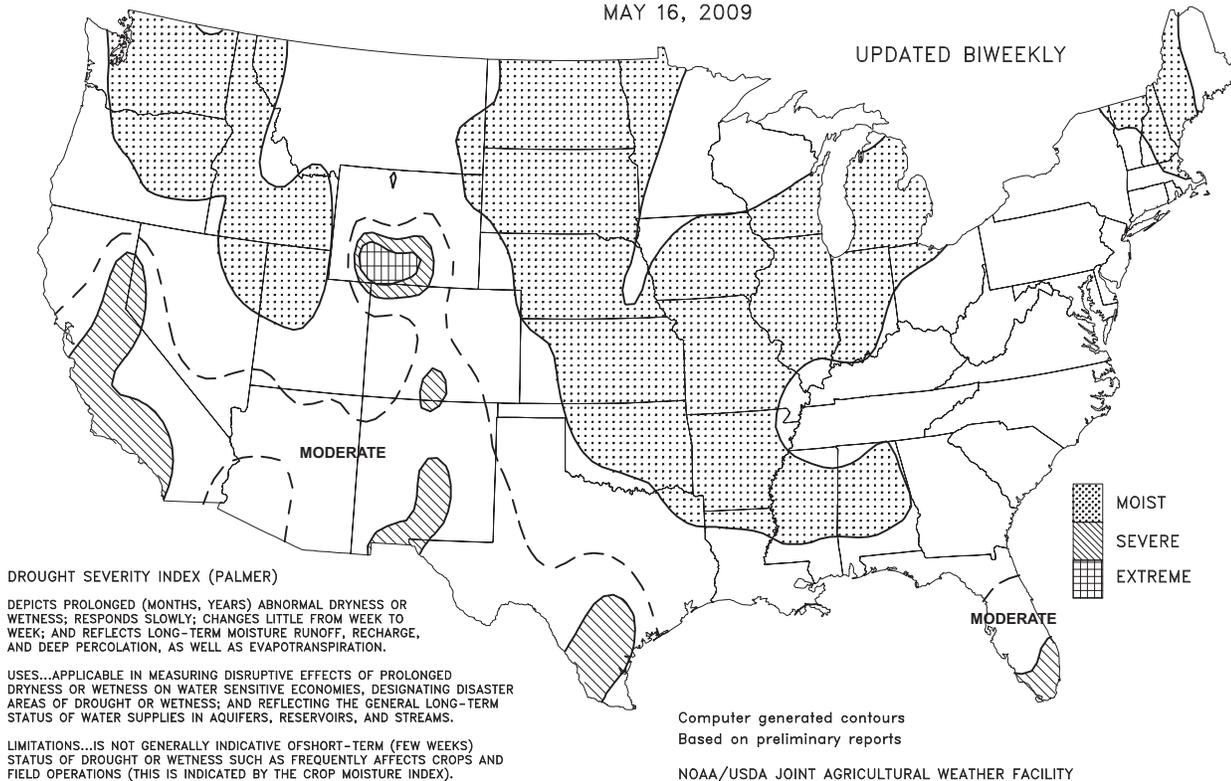
Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
MAY 16, 2009

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



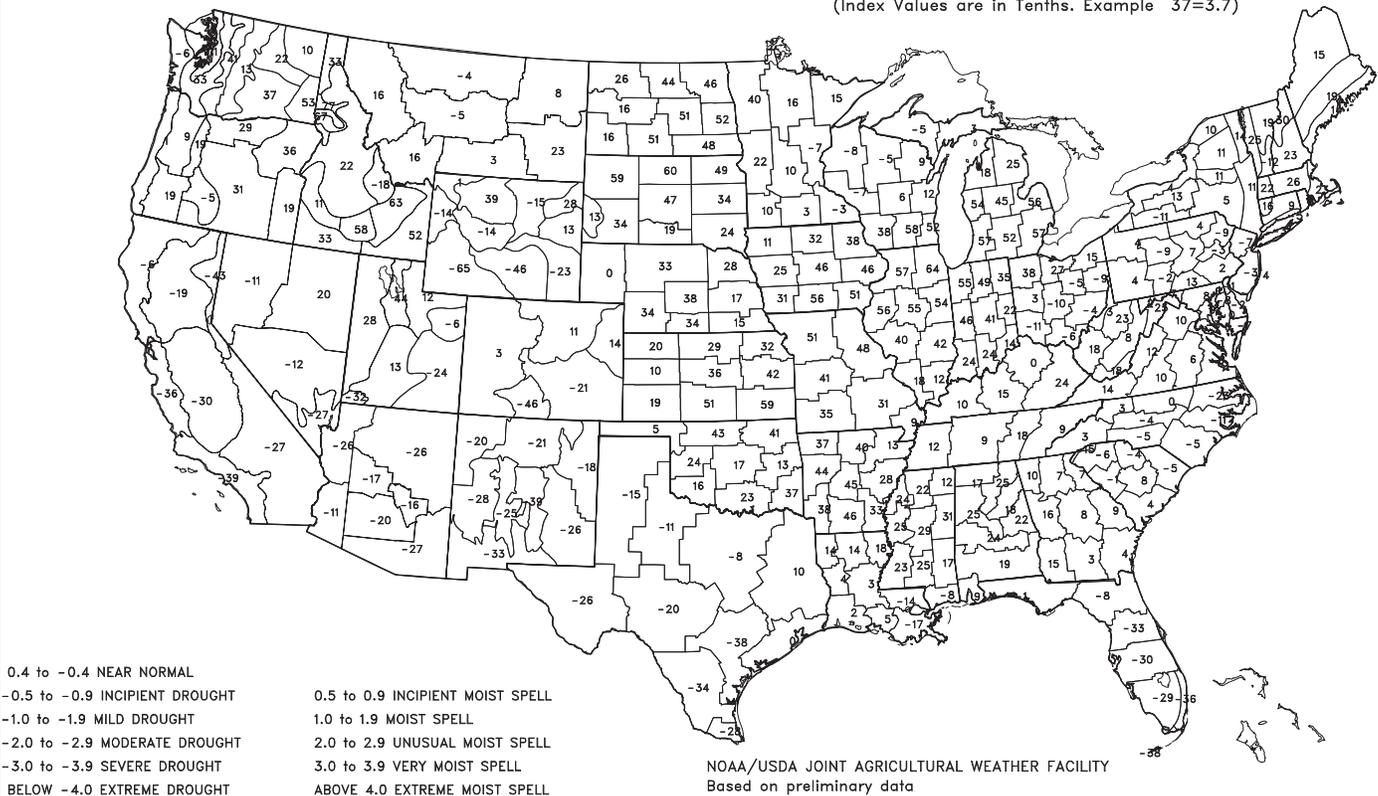
DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
MAY 16, 2009

UPDATED BIWEEKLY

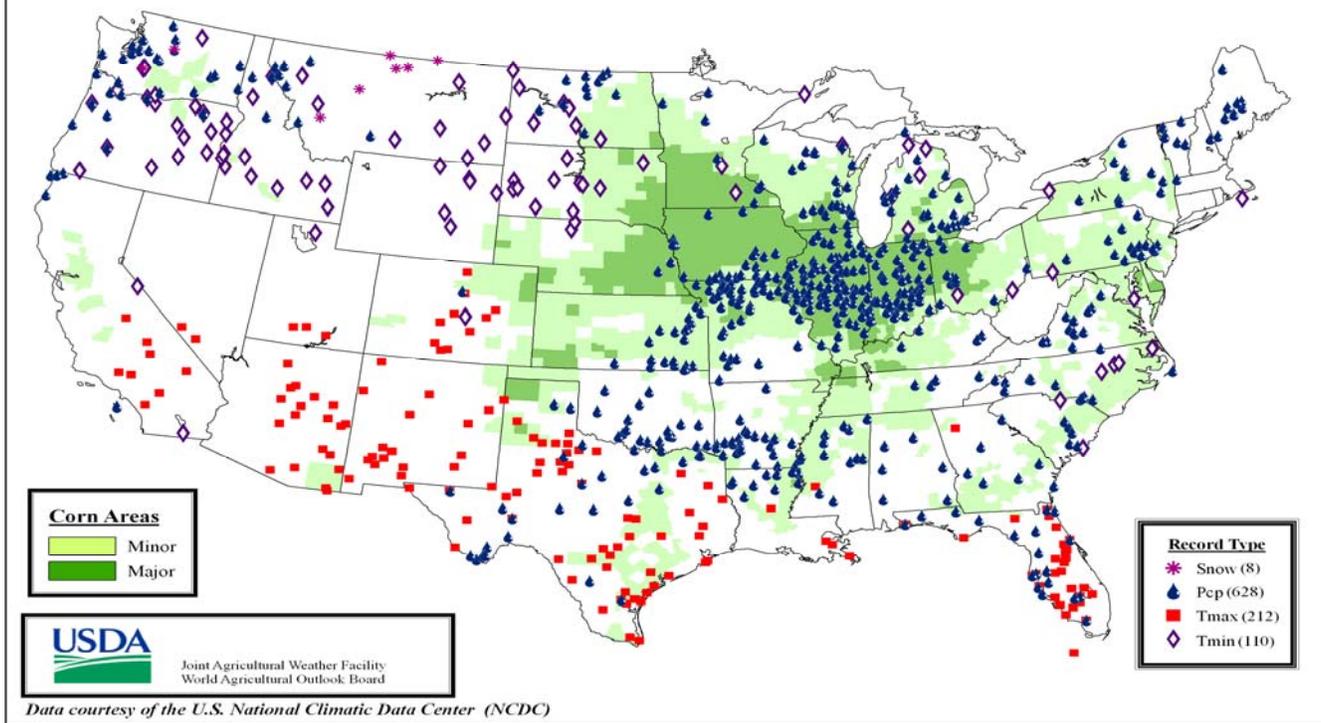


Drought Severity Index by Division
MAY 16, 2009
(Long Term Palmer)

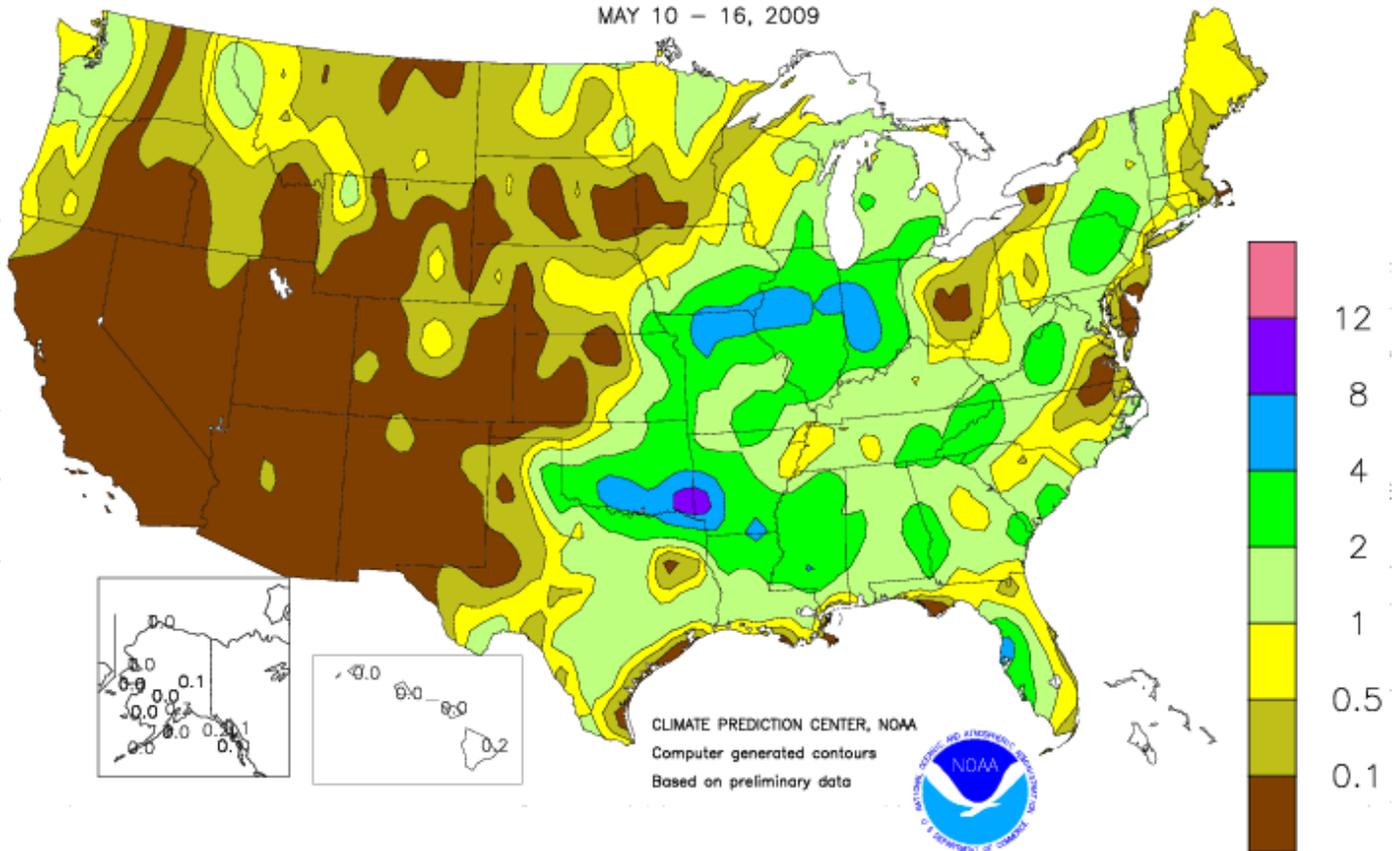
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)



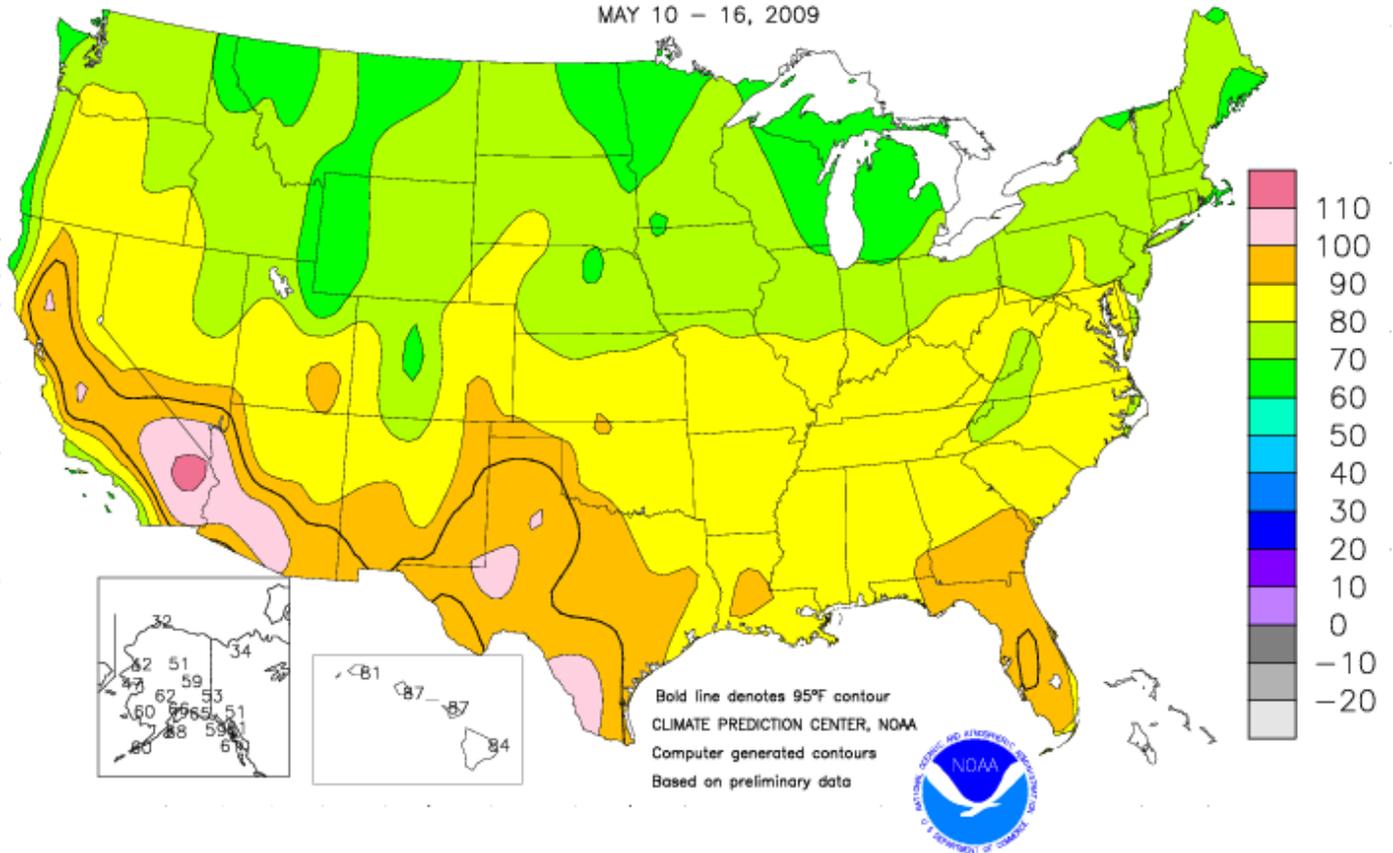
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP) May 10-16, 2009



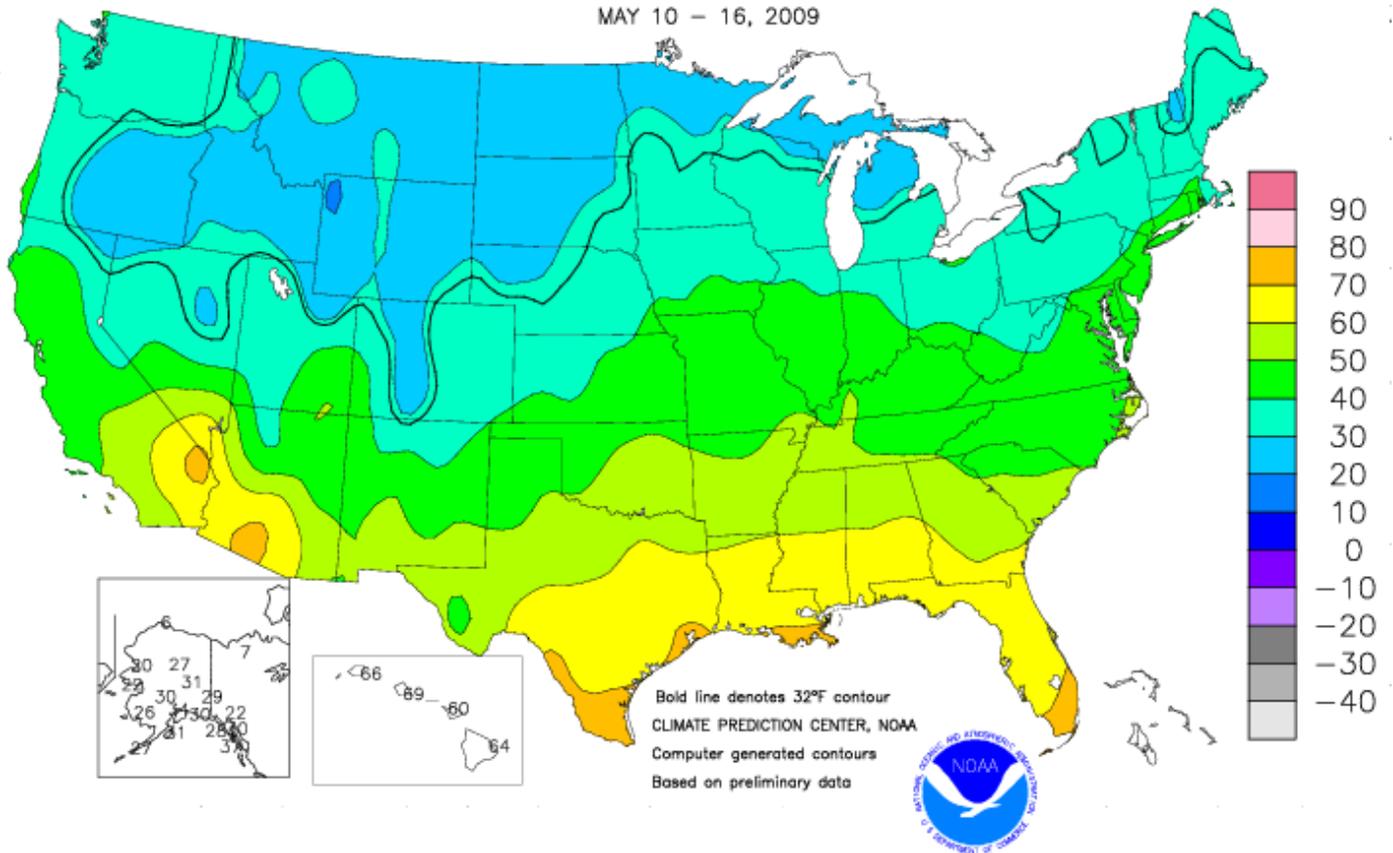
Total Precipitation (Inches) MAY 10 - 16, 2009



Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
MAY 10 - 16, 2009

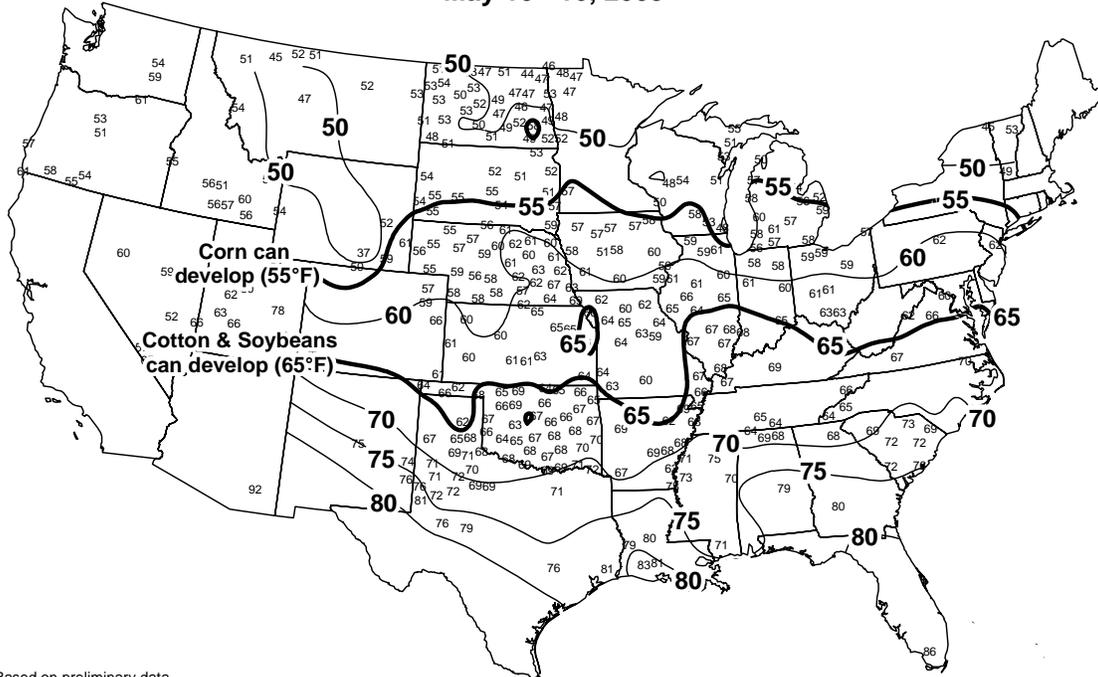


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
MAY 10 - 16, 2009



Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

May 10 - 16, 2009



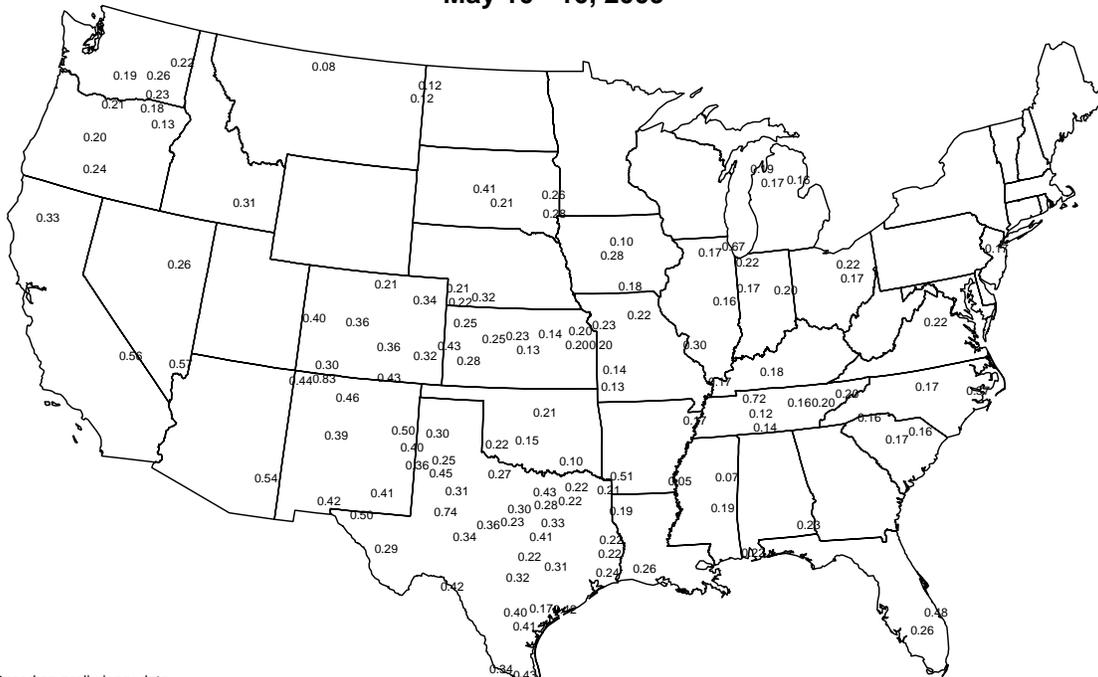
Based on preliminary data

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

Average Pan Evaporation (inches)

May 10 - 16, 2009



Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

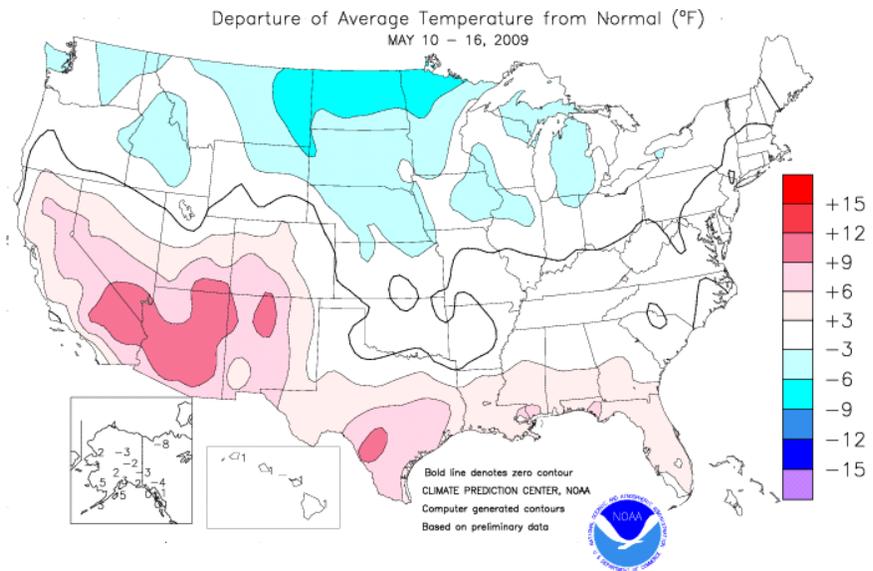
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

(Continued from front cover)

hamper summer crop emergence and development. Locally heavy showers also disrupted fieldwork across the **South**, although warmth promoted crop emergence and growth. Rainfall was especially heavy in the **Delta**, totaling 2 to 4 inches in most locations. As the week progressed, showers increased in coverage and intensity across **Florida's** drought-stricken peninsula, reducing irrigation demands. Farther west, late-season cold snaps held weekly temperatures as much as 10°F below normal on the **northern Plains** and resulted in freezes (on May 14 and 16) as far south as **central Nebraska**. The **northern Plains'** cool weather limited the emergence of recently planted summer crops. In contrast, heavy rain continued to pelt the **southeastern Plains**, where weekly totals topped 4 inches in much of **south-central and southeastern Oklahoma**. Elsewhere, cool, showery conditions in the **Northwest** were followed by a late-week warming trend, while hot, dry weather promoted fieldwork and crop development in **California** and the **Southwest**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal in portions of **southern California** and the **Desert Southwest**.

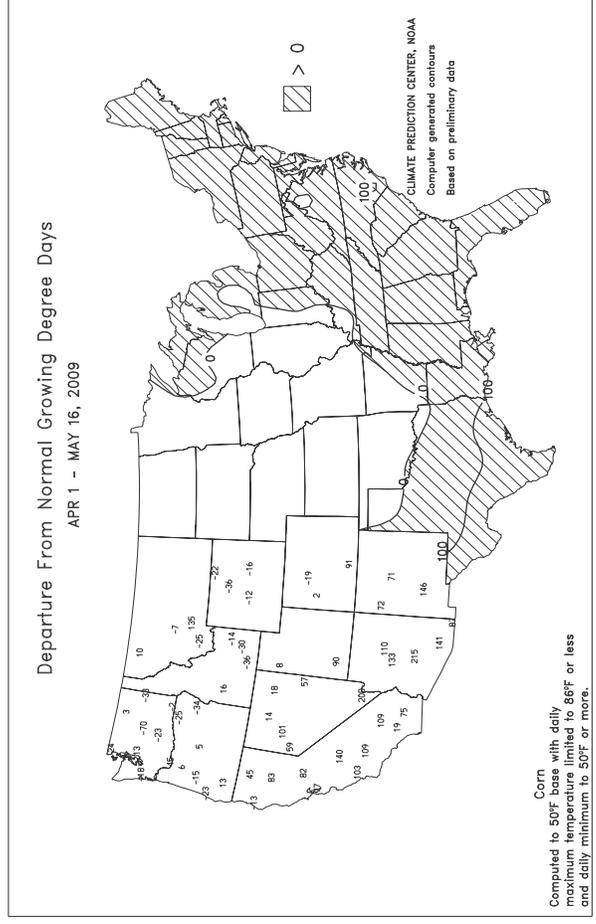
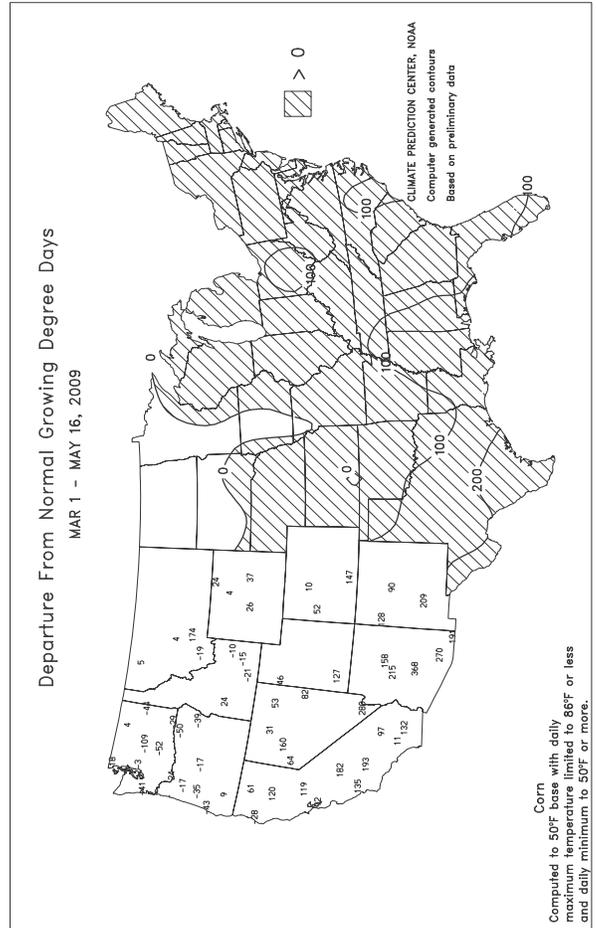
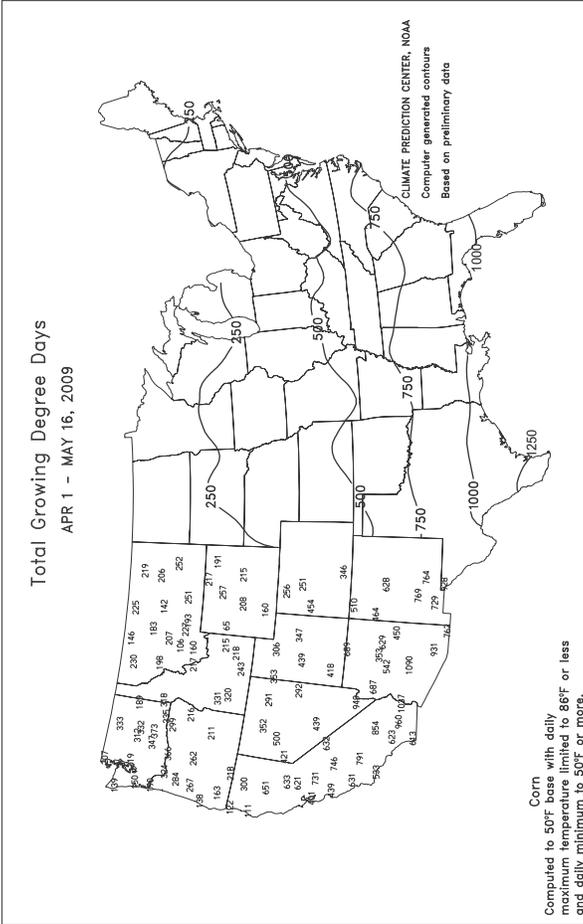
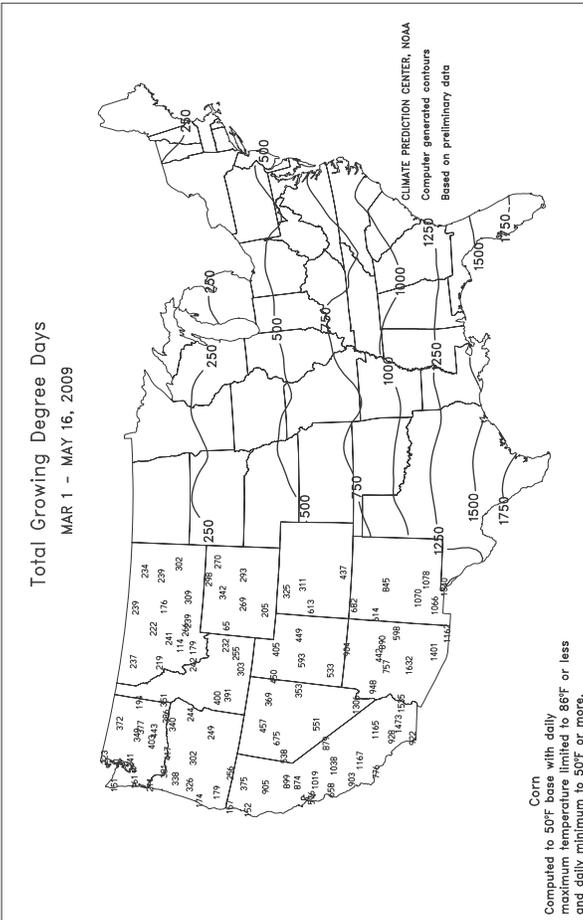
Early in the week, hot weather across the **South** contrasted with chilly conditions farther north. In **Florida**, **Orlando** posted four consecutive daily-record highs (96, 95, 97, and 95°F) from May 8-11. Farther west, record highs for May 10 included 98°F in **El Paso, TX**, and 97°F in **Douglas, AZ**. Meanwhile, daily-record lows for May 10 dipped to 25°F in **Gaylord, MI**, and 26°F in **Sheridan, WY**. Across the **south-central U.S.**, heat peaked on May 13, when **Childress** posted a daily-record high of 100°F. In contrast, two significant surges of cold air arrived in the **Northwest** before covering most areas **east of the Rockies**. Some snow accompanied the chill across the **nation's northern tier**, where daily-record amounts included 1.3 inches (on May 13) in **Great Falls, MT**, and 0.3 inch (on May 16) in **International Falls, MN**. Daily-record lows were established on May 13 and 15 in locations such as **McCall, ID** (18 and 25°F, respectively), and **Meacham, OR** (25 and 27°F). Other **Northwestern** records for May 13 included 28°F in **Omak, WA**, and 33°F in **Pendleton, OR**. **Pendleton's** latest freeze on record occurred on May 21, 1934, with a low of 31°F. At week's end, unusually cold conditions shifted into the **northern Plains**, while warmth expanded across the **West**. In **California**, record highs for May 16 soared to 109°F in **Needles** and 105°F in **Paso Robles**. Farther east, however, lows for May 16 plunged to daily-record levels in **Williston, ND** (21°F); **Rapid City, SD** (24°F); **Casper, WY** (25°F); and **Chadron, NE** (26°F).

Rain finally developed in **southern portions of Texas and Florida**, following protracted dry spells. On May 16, a 60-day spell (March 17 - May 15) without measurable precipitation ended in **Brownsville, TX**. **Brownsville's** May 16-17 sum of 1.34 inches easily exceeded its January 1 - May 15 total of 0.69 inch (11 percent of normal). Prior to May 17, the last time daily rainfall exceeded an inch in **Brownsville** was November 13, 2008, when 2.76 inches fell. Farther east, **Naples, FL**,



received rainfall totaling just 2.31 inches (18 percent of normal) from November 1 - May 12, but netted 2.54 inches from May 13-18. The NWS declared that **southern Florida's** rainy season began on May 11, nine days earlier than the median date. Meanwhile, wet conditions persisted through May 16 in **Tulsa, OK**, where at least of rain fell on 22 consecutive days (April 25 - May 16). **Tulsa's** wet spell, which resulted in 8.42 inches of rain, easily surpassed its April-May 1957 standard of 19 days. In addition, a large severe-weather outbreak struck areas from the **southeastern Plains into the Midwest** on May 13. Among the day's nearly three dozen tornadoes, according to preliminary reports, were deadly storms that struck **Missouri's Sullivan and Adair Counties**, resulting in three fatalities. Meanwhile in **Arkansas**, May rainfall records were already broken by the 13th in locations such as **Murfreesboro** (15.78 inches), **Leola** (13.78 inches), **Fordyce** (13.64 inches), and **Clarendon** (11.73 inches). In **Murfreesboro**, the former May record of 11.99 inches had stood since 1920. Elsewhere in **Arkansas**, **El Dorado** netted consecutive daily-record totals (1.21 and 2.42 inches, respectively) on May 10 and 11, boosting its month-to-date rainfall to 9.61 inches (347 percent of normal). Farther north, **Midwestern** daily records included 2.21 inches (on May 13) in **Springfield, IL**, and 2.26 inches (on May 15) in **Ottumwa, IA**. Toward week's end, however, favorably drier weather arrived across the **Midwest**, while showers shifted into the **South and East**. Daily-record totals for May 16 reached 2.01 inches in **Abilene, TX**, and 1.03 inches in **Burlington, VT**. Drier weather also overspread the **Northwest**, but not before May 1-14 rainfall records were broken in **Washington** locations such as **Seattle** (3.04 inches; previously, 2.36 inches in 1896) and **Olympia** (4.28 inches; previously, 3.91 inches in 1948).

Mostly dry weather prevailed in **Alaska**, although warm weather across southwestern areas contrasted with below-normal temperatures in eastern parts of the state. **King Salmon** posted consecutive daily-record highs (70 and 69°F, respectively) on May 13-14, followed by a daily-record low (34°F) in **Valdez** on May 16. Meanwhile in **Fairbanks**, April 1 - May 16 precipitation totaled just 0.14 inch (33 percent of normal). Farther south, dry weather also continued in **Hawaii**. During the first 16 days of May, no measurable rain fell in **Kahului, Maui** (0.46 inch below normal); **Honolulu, Oahu** (0.48 inch below normal); and **Lihue, Kauai** (1.60 inches below normal). During the same 16-day period, only 0.29 inch (6 percent of normal) fell in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 16, 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	78	63	87	58	71	3	1.21	0.08	0.70	13.14	99	24.49	107	93	64	0	0	5	1
HUNTSVILLE	76	60	87	52	68	1	1.11	-0.08	0.69	20.19	146	27.80	114	89	71	0	0	5	1
MOBILE	86	68	89	66	77	5	0.49	-0.90	0.43	15.59	102	22.94	88	88	60	0	0	3	0
AK MONTGOMERY	84	66	89	64	75	4	0.67	-0.29	0.26	15.02	116	20.57	88	90	58	0	0	7	0
ANCHORAGE	59	37	66	34	48	3	0.35	0.22	0.35	1.59	110	3.03	106	68	43	0	0	1	0
BARROW	26	16	32	6	21	4	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.34	142	1.05	223	97	82	0	7	1	0
FAIRBANKS	53	36	59	31	44	-3	0.05	-0.04	0.05	1.23	192	2.34	150	61	40	0	2	1	0
JUNEAU	57	34	61	30	46	-1	0.10	-0.67	0.06	5.98	73	19.15	112	88	50	0	4	2	0
KODIAK	56	39	68	31	47	5	0.01	-1.42	0.01	10.92	78	21.96	79	73	55	0	1	1	0
NOME	40	28	47	22	34	-1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.48	159	5.06	157	88	78	0	7	0	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	77	38	79	35	58	9	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.55	13	2.76	30	53	12	0	0	0	0
PHOENIX	102	73	103	72	88	10	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.19	14	1.66	56	24	11	7	0	0	0
PRESCOTT	86	51	89	48	68	11	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.94	31	2.75	42	44	9	0	0	0	0
TUCSON	99	65	101	62	82	9	0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.51	42	1.75	57	24	11	7	0	3	0
AR FORT SMITH	75	60	86	55	67	-1	2.83	1.64	0.78	16.83	161	22.16	144	88	63	0	0	6	4
LITTLE ROCK	76	60	88	55	68	-1	2.68	1.51	1.06	20.43	156	25.23	126	96	61	0	0	5	2
CA BAKERSFIELD	89	61	99	57	75	6	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.12	58	3.34	77	46	26	1	0	0	0
FRESNO	89	59	99	54	74	6	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.36	44	4.81	65	54	33	3	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	69	59	70	57	64	1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.05	2	3.97	43	84	69	0	0	0	0
REDDING	87	57	100	46	72	7	0.00	-0.37	0.00	4.07	49	13.97	69	45	26	2	0	0	0
SACRAMENTO	89	53	100	49	71	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	4.56	112	11.04	96	80	19	3	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO	67	60	68	59	63	-1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.32	10	3.03	41	83	74	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	68	51	89	49	60	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	2.98	64	10.07	77	84	61	0	0	0	0
STOCKTON	88	54	100	47	71	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.92	55	6.66	77	64	33	3	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	77	38	79	35	58	9	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.72	131	1.84	104	64	19	0	0	0	0
CO SPRINGS	70	42	84	37	56	3	0.03	-0.48	0.03	2.27	60	2.40	55	71	28	0	0	1	0
DENVER INTL	72	43	85	36	58	5	0.11	-0.51	0.10	4.25	132	4.42	120	75	35	0	0	2	0
GRAND JUNCTION	81	49	88	39	65	6	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.32	98	2.98	86	34	15	0	0	0	0
PUEBLO	79	43	91	34	61	3	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.35	80	2.43	69	58	40	1	0	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	65	50	70	45	58	1	0.58	-0.33	0.51	8.19	80	11.83	70	87	62	0	0	2	1
HARTFORD	69	46	77	37	57	-1	0.51	-0.47	0.30	8.59	87	12.79	76	90	47	0	0	2	0
DC WASHINGTON	73	56	82	48	65	1	2.04	1.18	1.16	11.46	140	14.49	103	84	49	0	0	4	2
DE WILMINGTON	72	53	79	43	63	2	0.18	-0.76	0.13	9.13	97	12.33	79	90	45	0	0	3	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	87	69	95	68	78	4	1.04	0.46	0.78	3.90	52	5.52	41	96	59	2	0	2	1
JACKSONVILLE	86	66	94	64	76	4	1.95	1.26	1.95	12.64	147	16.64	108	96	56	2	0	1	1
KEY WEST	85	76	86	74	81	1	0.76	0.10	0.58	2.19	42	3.66	41	79	66	0	0	3	1
MIAMI	89	77	92	74	83	4	0.10	-0.90	0.09	3.05	38	3.51	29	78	53	2	0	2	0
ORLANDO	91	69	97	66	80	4	1.07	0.41	0.77	2.61	36	5.31	44	86	43	3	0	2	1
PENSACOLA	85	70	90	69	77	4	1.43	0.54	1.31	16.67	137	22.57	102	91	63	1	0	3	1
TALLAHASSEE	89	67	94	65	78	5	2.03	1.04	2.00	17.52	145	21.31	97	93	59	2	0	3	1
TAMPA	91	69	94	65	80	3	3.31	2.80	2.04	5.51	97	8.60	81	91	39	6	0	5	3
GA WEST PALM BEACH	88	75	89	72	81	3	0.03	-1.02	0.03	3.92	42	4.17	26	74	54	0	0	1	0
ATHENS	79	59	85	52	69	1	0.72	-0.11	0.56	14.43	142	20.80	108	92	60	0	0	2	1
ATLANTA	77	62	85	58	69	1	1.29	0.38	1.10	15.80	143	22.38	108	88	64	0	0	3	1
AUGUSTA	82	60	88	50	71	2	0.57	-0.03	0.41	10.76	122	15.49	89	94	60	0	0	2	0
COLUMBUS	82	64	87	60	73	2	0.94	0.11	0.40	21.35	186	29.28	141	94	52	0	0	3	0
MACON	84	62	88	55	73	3	0.33	-0.31	0.21	14.42	152	18.08	95	94	54	0	0	2	0
SAVANNAH	83	65	92	57	74	2	2.76	2.06	1.51	14.86	175	17.21	112	90	67	1	0	5	1
HI HILO	82	66	84	64	74	1	0.24	-1.69	0.16	40.93	129	60.01	119	82	71	0	0	5	0
HONOLULU	85	72	87	69	78	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.80	82	6.74	79	71	61	0	0	0	0
KAHULUI	85	64	87	60	74	-1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	3.64	80	8.45	79	85	66	0	0	0	0
LIHUE	81	70	81	66	75	0	0.00	-0.68	0.00	4.64	57	8.11	51	81	71	0	0	0	0
ID BOISE	69	43	79	31	56	-1	0.08	-0.21	0.07	3.02	90	4.09	70	60	33	0	1	2	0
LEWISTON	68	47	78	39	57	0	0.21	-0.12	0.16	3.67	115	5.65	107	73	47	0	0	3	0
POCATELLO	65	34	73	26	50	-2	0.01	-0.32	0.01	2.99	91	4.79	88	69	29	0	3	1	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	66	46	71	39	56	-1	0.94	0.21	0.55	12.23	152	16.79	147	82	51	0	0	2	1
MOLINE	67	46	73	39	56	-4	2.94	2.04	1.49	13.74	156	16.49	139	87	56	0	0	3	2
PEORIA	68	48	73	43	58	-2	4.26	3.32	2.34	18.66	219	21.40	183	86	48	0	0	4	2
ROCKFORD	65	45	71	38	55	-3	1.21	0.36	0.99	12.33	155	15.37	144	88	54	0	0	3	1
SPRINGFIELD	72	50	77	44	61	-1	3.43	2.54	2.21	14.09	166	15.98	134	92	46	0	0	5	2
IN EVANSVILLE	76	53	86	46	65	1	1.46	0.31	0.83	13.01	115	19.13	110	85	54	0	0	4	2
FORT WAYNE	67	44	73	35	55	-4	1.29	0.49	0.48	13.26	161	18.03	148	93	47	0	0	5	0
INDIANAPOLIS	70	50	79	46	60	-1	3.14	2.17	1.50	14.03	152	18.44	131	85	43	0	0	4	3
SOUTH BEND	65	43	70	36	54	-4	2.15	1.41	1.15	11.45	139	16.13	129	85	55	0	0	5	2
IA BURLINGTON	68	48	75	41	58	-3	4.30	3.33	3.32	16.90	193	19.15	165	92	45	0	0	4	2
CEDAR RAPIDS	64	44	72	36	54	-5	2.33	1.52	1.29	9.98	137	11.58	123	92	48	0	0	3	3
DES MOINES	68	49	77	44	58	-2	1.98	1.07	0.90	12.66	161	13.83	137	74	47	0	0	4	2
DUBUQUE	62	44	71	35	53	-4	0.82	-0.07	0.38	10.05	125	12.70	118	85	56	0	0	7	0
SIOUX CITY	70	43	74	35	57	-2	0.44	-0.37	0.34	3.86	59	5.00	65	80	49	0	0	3	0
WATERLOO	65	44	73	37	55	-3	0.50	-0.37	0.28	9.60	132	10.80	118	87	59	0	0	3	0
KS CONCORDIA	68	49	79	40	59	-2	0.19	-0.73	0.15	4.96	74	5.31	65	89	62	0	0	3	0
DODGE CITY	71	48	82	41	60	-2	0.06	-0.58	0.05	5.24	96	5.44	80	89	47	0	0	2	0
GOODLAND	69	43	82	33	56	-1	0.05	-0.70	0.05	3.53	83	4.27	84	87	47	0	0	1	0
TOPEKA	73	52	85	47	63	0	0.88	-0.16	0.76	13.20	167	13.79	137	77					

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 16, 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	73	56	88	47	64	1	0.67	-0.20	0.57	14.80	208	15.50	173	85	60	0	0	3	1
KY JACKSON	74	55	81	46	64	1	1.44	0.29	0.79	15.57	146	23.10	129	91	49	0	0	5	1
KY LEXINGTON	73	52	80	44	63	1	0.65	-0.41	0.32	10.77	104	17.63	104	77	55	0	0	5	0
KY LOUISVILLE	76	55	84	48	65	1	0.84	-0.29	0.36	9.64	89	15.47	89	84	49	0	0	5	0
LA PADUCAH	78	57	86	48	67	3	0.62	-0.48	0.44	10.55	89	17.18	89	91	46	0	0	3	0
LA BATON ROUGE	89	69	91	67	79	6	0.85	-0.35	0.46	11.71	87	17.11	69	95	49	2	0	3	0
LA LAKE CHARLES	87	70	89	68	78	4	0.67	-0.64	0.67	15.25	154	17.68	94	94	59	0	0	1	1
LA NEW ORLEANS	89	73	90	70	81	7	0.03	-0.91	0.03	6.45	52	17.24	72	86	54	3	0	1	0
LA SHREVEPORT	83	66	89	61	74	2	2.80	1.64	2.64	17.06	152	20.83	104	96	68	0	0	3	1
ME CARIBOU	63	38	69	31	50	0	0.86	0.15	0.63	7.59	112	12.61	107	90	31	0	2	3	1
ME PORTLAND	62	44	69	38	53	1	0.31	-0.56	0.12	9.77	94	14.91	84	91	57	0	0	4	0
MD BALTIMORE	73	53	80	39	63	2	0.56	-0.30	0.42	12.33	140	15.32	100	85	51	0	0	4	0
MA BOSTON	65	50	70	47	58	1	0.06	-0.66	0.06	8.23	90	13.52	83	82	55	0	0	1	0
MA WORCESTER	65	47	74	41	56	1	0.12	-0.84	0.12	8.83	86	14.23	81	90	36	0	0	1	0
MI ALPENA	61	35	68	29	48	-2	1.02	0.44	0.76	6.04	105	10.12	114	91	42	0	2	3	1
MI GRAND RAPIDS	65	43	69	34	54	-2	0.79	0.05	0.60	9.44	121	14.49	128	85	41	0	0	3	1
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	61	36	66	28	49	-3	1.28	0.75	0.87	7.39	134	10.97	131	81	45	0	2	3	1
MI LANSING	64	42	67	35	53	-2	1.41	0.86	0.95	11.55	172	14.92	153	81	46	0	0	4	1
MI MUSKOGON	61	41	66	31	51	-3	0.49	-0.16	0.47	8.50	126	14.94	141	88	51	0	1	2	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	62	36	71	27	49	-4	0.48	0.01	0.41	4.11	70	8.65	82	91	35	0	2	3	0
MN DULUTH	59	37	73	32	48	-2	0.68	0.10	0.53	5.41	108	6.88	99	76	49	0	2	4	1
MN INT'L FALLS	57	31	67	25	44	-8	1.23	0.75	0.73	6.41	193	8.55	178	89	44	0	5	3	1
MN MINNEAPOLIS	66	45	73	38	55	-3	0.05	-0.59	0.04	3.45	62	4.96	67	66	42	0	0	2	0
MN ROCHESTER	64	43	71	37	53	-2	0.63	-0.14	0.35	4.94	75	6.37	77	79	53	0	0	3	0
MN ST. CLOUD	64	39	73	31	52	-3	1.35	0.81	1.30	7.59	159	8.93	146	83	35	0	1	3	1
MS JACKSON	84	67	87	65	76	6	0.93	-0.23	0.85	15.85	109	22.43	91	95	59	0	0	2	1
MS MERIDIAN	84	64	88	63	74	3	1.50	0.34	1.21	14.55	95	21.11	80	97	65	0	0	3	1
MS TUPELO	78	62	87	54	70	2	1.43	0.13	0.69	17.15	122	23.29	97	92	78	0	0	6	1
MO COLUMBIA	73	52	84	44	62	0	1.33	0.23	1.16	12.53	127	15.15	110	88	48	0	0	3	1
MO KANSAS CITY	72	52	84	47	62	-1	1.97	0.74	1.79	13.91	164	14.84	136	86	51	0	0	3	1
MO SAINT LOUIS	75	56	86	49	65	0	0.63	-0.31	0.47	8.83	94	11.93	86	83	52	0	0	3	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	72	53	83	45	62	-1	1.58	0.60	0.91	16.66	161	19.65	133	91	64	0	0	5	1
MT BILLINGS	65	38	73	35	51	-3	0.22	-0.33	0.14	3.71	91	4.50	82	76	34	0	0	4	0
MT BUTTE	57	30	70	25	43	-3	0.37	-0.04	0.30	3.23	120	3.68	99	85	27	0	5	2	0
MT CUT BANK	59	32	67	31	46	-2	0.13	-0.31	0.09	1.07	46	1.34	45	90	34	0	4	2	0
MT GLASGOW	61	35	68	27	48	-6	0.13	-0.21	0.07	2.02	106	2.56	102	88	57	0	3	2	0
MT GREAT FALLS	61	35	72	31	48	-2	0.16	-0.37	0.14	4.25	121	5.21	110	82	27	0	3	3	0
MT HAVRE	62	34	70	30	48	-5	0.13	-0.25	0.08	1.72	73	2.31	73	89	51	0	4	3	0
MT MISSOULA	61	35	74	32	48	-3	0.09	-0.32	0.06	2.36	81	3.69	78	78	46	0	2	2	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	67	45	73	38	56	-3	1.09	0.21	0.88	4.26	65	5.44	70	92	57	0	0	3	1
NE LINCOLN	69	46	76	39	58	-2	0.46	-0.48	0.27	2.26	32	3.28	39	81	53	0	0	3	0
NE NORFOLK	67	43	73	36	55	-3	0.20	-0.63	0.17	3.01	47	4.54	59	83	53	0	0	2	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	66	40	74	31	53	-4	0.48	-0.25	0.35	4.20	88	5.49	97	92	46	0	1	2	0
NE OMAHA	67	46	74	41	57	-3	1.14	0.15	0.96	4.51	62	5.53	63	85	57	0	0	4	1
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	70	42	84	35	56	1	0.31	-0.28	0.31	4.49	106	5.65	106	79	45	0	0	1	0
NE VALENTINE	69	38	82	28	53	-3	0.02	-0.69	0.02	4.46	96	5.77	107	88	40	0	2	1	0
NV ELY	72	32	78	28	52	3	0.00	-0.29	0.00	2.00	78	4.07	100	52	25	0	5	0	0
NV LAS VEGAS	96	72	98	68	84	10	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.05	6	0.87	41	16	10	7	0	0	0
NV RENO	79	48	89	42	64	9	0.00	-0.12	0.00	2.06	142	2.79	78	44	19	0	0	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	75	39	84	35	57	3	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.19	100	3.60	99	52	26	0	0	0	0
NH CONCORD	68	42	79	34	55	1	0.19	-0.55	0.12	9.23	118	13.98	107	90	33	0	0	2	0
NJ NEWARK	71	53	74	46	62	1	0.20	-0.85	0.20	10.37	99	13.81	79	70	47	0	0	1	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	86	57	91	53	72	9	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.71	52	0.71	31	41	13	2	0	1	0
NY ALBANY	67	45	76	37	56	-1	1.88	0.09	0.47	6.14	75	9.22	72	83	38	0	0	2	0
NY BINGHAMTON	64	42	74	36	53	-1	0.40	0.63	1.16	7.54	91	10.66	80	79	53	0	0	2	1
NY BUFFALO	64	43	74	33	53	-2	0.11	-0.59	0.08	7.20	95	12.19	93	75	44	0	0	2	0
NY ROCHESTER	65	41	79	33	53	-2	0.29	-0.30	0.20	6.23	94	10.03	91	77	46	0	0	3	0
NY SYRACUSE	66	42	78	35	54	-1	0.84	0.09	0.74	8.41	103	11.60	90	79	42	0	0	2	1
NC ASHEVILLE	72	53	77	44	63	2	4.08	3.14	3.27	13.77	136	18.04	100	93	61	0	0	5	2
NC CHARLOTTE	76	56	82	44	66	-2	0.26	-0.54	0.14	11.47	127	16.20	98	90	56	0	0	2	0
NC GREENSBORO	76	56	80	46	66	1	0.42	-0.49	0.29	10.26	110	14.42	90	87	52	0	0	2	0
NC HATTERAS	74	62	77	54	68	2	2.60	1.77	2.08	9.13	91	14.98	76	88	62	0	0	3	1
NC RALEIGH	79	59	87	47	69	3	0.09	-0.76	0.08	10.32	119	14.50	90	82	55	0	0	2	0
NC WILMINGTON	77	59	84	48	68	-1	0.96	0.01	0.50	6.40	70	10.02	58	95	56	0	0	6	1
ND BISMARCK	63	34	74	24	49	-5	0.31	-0.15	0.24	3.84	116	5.45	127	86	50	0	3	4	0
ND DICKINSON	61	30	71	21	46	-7	0.47	0.03	0.30	2.93	85	3.80	90	96	42	0	5	2	0
ND FARGO	61	38	67	28	50	-6	1.15	0.65	0.64	6.65	187	8.49	173	84	47	0	1	4	1
ND GRAND FORKS	61	35	69	29	48	-7	0.45	0.02	0.23	3.86	128	5.13	120	88	51	0	3	4	0
ND JAMESTOWN	61	37	69	27	49	-6	0.51	0.07	0.28	4.16	130	5.61	129	91	47	0	2	5	0
ND WILLISTON	61	32	70	21	46	-7	0.39	0.01	0.28	1.55	60	3.85	109	91	57	0	5	3	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	69	45	77	38	57	0	0.27	-0.64	0.12	8.13	95	12.83	96	74	50	0	0	4	0
OH CINCINNATI	72	49	81	43	61	-1	1.44	0.44	0.71	7.83	78	13.31	85	82	59	0	0	3	2
OH CLEVELAND	67	46	74	37	56	-1	0.50	-0.25	0.28	7.73	96	13.12	102	86	45	0	0	3	0
OH COLUMBUS	72	48	80	40	60	-1	0.49	-0.36	0.27	7.65	95	12.31	96	72	49	0	0	3	0
OH DAYTON	70	47	79	40	59	0	1.80	0.89	0.91	8.75	93	12.39	87	83	42	0	0	3	2
OH MANSFIELD	68	43	76	35	56	0	0.86	-0.10	0.35	8.47	87	13.76	95	90	39	0	0	4	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 16, 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	67	44	74	38	56	-2	1.18	0.52	0.51	11.29	153	16.60	148	85	47	0	0	4	1	
OK YOUNGSTOWN	69	42	78	33	55	-1	0.63	-0.14	0.53	8.68	107	13.98	112	77	46	0	0	4	1	
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	73	58	87	53	66	-1	2.17	0.98	0.95	11.47	137	12.88	115	88	62	0	0	6	2	
OR TULSA	75	59	89	53	67	-1	3.09	1.72	1.91	16.12	154	19.08	136	83	62	0	0	6	1	
OR ASTORIA	60	43	73	38	51	-1	1.54	0.80	1.13	17.04	121	31.43	99	89	74	0	0	4	1	
OR BURNS	66	32	79	22	49	-1	0.11	-0.11	0.07	2.48	96	3.57	73	81	41	0	4	4	0	
OR EUGENE	66	40	77	35	53	-1	0.52	-0.10	0.34	7.44	68	14.19	57	94	69	0	0	3	0	
OR MEDFORD	74	45	92	37	60	3	0.17	-0.11	0.16	3.76	99	6.19	74	80	34	1	0	2	0	
OR PENDLETON	67	42	79	33	55	-2	0.14	-0.14	0.07	4.46	149	6.83	120	79	41	0	0	5	0	
OR PORTLAND	67	47	84	42	57	1	0.74	0.19	0.51	8.62	113	14.75	87	83	53	0	0	7	1	
OR SALEM	66	43	81	38	54	-1	0.50	0.01	0.44	7.12	88	13.58	71	87	61	0	0	4	0	
PA ALLENTOWN	71	48	79	37	60	2	0.98	-0.02	0.53	7.86	85	10.64	69	87	51	0	0	2	1	
PA ERIE	65	43	77	35	54	-2	0.15	-0.53	0.10	8.14	101	14.26	111	79	52	0	0	2	0	
PA MIDDLETOWN	71	51	78	42	61	1	1.02	0.07	0.83	9.19	107	11.81	82	88	46	0	0	2	1	
PA PHILADELPHIA	74	56	80	48	65	3	0.78	-0.12	0.78	9.34	100	12.91	83	74	47	0	0	1	1	
PA PITTSBURGH	71	46	80	37	59	0	0.44	-0.37	0.33	6.30	79	10.84	83	82	42	0	0	3	0	
PA WILKES-BARRE	69	47	77	38	58	0	1.97	1.16	0.95	5.88	75	8.74	71	77	37	0	0	3	2	
PA WILLIAMSPORT	71	47	80	37	59	1	1.53	0.71	0.77	7.67	90	10.78	77	82	50	0	0	4	2	
RI PROVIDENCE	66	47	71	42	56	-1	0.24	-0.56	0.22	11.22	107	17.15	94	81	51	0	0	2	0	
SC BEAUFORT	83	64	91	58	74	2	0.66	-0.47	0.05	13.48	173	15.94	107	89	57	1	0	2	0	
SC CHARLESTON	81	62	88	55	71	0	3.57	2.88	1.75	11.74	144	14.38	94	95	62	0	0	3	2	
SC COLUMBIA	81	60	87	50	70	0	0.55	-0.05	0.22	7.37	83	11.44	66	88	53	0	0	3	0	
SC GREENVILLE	78	58	83	46	68	2	0.29	-0.73	0.11	13.20	120	19.15	97	87	51	0	0	4	0	
SD ABERDEEN	65	38	72	28	52	-4	0.15	-0.38	0.15	3.64	84	5.47	104	85	48	0	2	1	0	
SD HURON	66	40	73	30	53	-4	0.07	-0.57	0.06	3.61	67	4.68	73	83	40	0	2	2	0	
SD RAPID CITY	66	33	76	24	50	-3	0.01	-0.62	0.01	5.89	139	7.11	140	87	36	0	4	1	0	
SD SIOUX FALLS	67	42	73	35	54	-2	0.03	-0.69	0.03	3.82	63	4.63	65	82	48	0	0	1	0	
TN BRISTOL	74	52	81	43	63	2	0.16	-0.81	0.08	8.00	86	15.91	98	97	45	0	0	3	0	
TN CHATTANOOGA	77	59	86	50	68	2	0.11	-0.85	0.06	13.19	105	21.17	93	90	57	0	0	2	0	
TN KNOXVILLE	76	55	83	47	66	1	0.61	-0.46	0.28	11.13	97	20.46	102	92	53	0	0	4	0	
TN MEMPHIS	78	62	87	55	70	1	0.38	-0.83	0.20	15.84	111	22.17	97	85	55	0	0	3	0	
TN NASHVILLE	76	58	83	49	67	1	1.46	0.32	0.92	15.08	134	22.52	119	85	52	0	0	4	1	
TX ABILENE	88	64	97	55	76	4	2.08	1.52	2.01	4.59	108	5.08	80	83	63	3	0	2	1	
TX AMARILLO	75	52	96	46	64	1	0.19	-0.29	0.09	3.14	92	3.62	79	92	44	1	0	3	0	
TX AUSTIN	91	70	93	64	81	7	1.60	0.50	1.60	8.59	124	9.93	92	88	54	6	0	1	1	
TX BEAUMONT	87	72	88	69	79	5	0.89	-0.33	0.81	17.46	172	19.64	102	95	59	0	0	2	1	
TX BROWNSVILLE	92	77	93	75	84	6	0.05	-0.47	0.05	0.17	4	0.75	11	88	50	7	0	1	0	
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	92	76	94	70	84	7	0.35	-0.37	0.35	1.44	27	1.61	18	88	54	7	0	1	0	
TX DEL RIO	93	73	97	66	83	6	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.40	89	3.45	65	79	49	6	0	0	0	
TX EL PASO	94	67	98	63	81	9	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.07	11	0.08	5	37	11	6	0	0	0	
TX FORT WORTH	83	65	89	60	74	2	1.15	-0.02	0.64	13.21	150	14.75	113	88	56	0	0	3	1	
TX GALVESTON	86	77	87	75	82	6	0.01	-0.77	0.01	8.97	129	10.36	76	87	67	0	0	1	0	
TX HOUSTON	90	72	91	69	81	6	0.19	-0.88	0.16	14.65	158	16.67	105	94	55	4	0	2	0	
TX LUBBOCK	83	57	99	49	70	2	0.28	-0.18	0.19	2.21	73	3.07	73	84	62	3	0	3	0	
TX MIDLAND	91	63	101	56	77	6	0.03	-0.36	0.03	0.88	45	1.14	37	74	49	5	0	1	0	
TX SAN ANGELO	89	66	95	61	77	5	0.04	-0.62	0.04	6.42	161	6.96	116	79	59	4	0	1	0	
TX SAN ANTONIO	94	72	98	66	83	8	0.85	-0.14	0.84	5.41	82	6.33	63	87	43	6	0	2	1	
TX VICTORIA	92	72	93	68	82	7	0.39	-0.70	0.39	4.22	56	4.54	38	98	55	7	0	1	0	
TX WACO	88	69	93	64	79	6	0.88	-0.14	0.85	10.70	138	12.69	105	86	63	3	0	2	1	
TX WICHITA FALLS	78	60	92	52	69	-1	2.17	1.35	0.98	9.39	141	10.20	109	85	71	2	0	4	2	
UT SALT LAKE CITY	69	44	74	36	57	0	0.01	-0.50	0.01	5.14	101	8.12	104	60	21	0	0	1	0	
VT BURLINGTON	66	43	75	37	54	-1	1.37	0.63	1.04	7.68	112	11.25	105	89	34	0	0	3	1	
VA LYNCHBURG	74	53	82	41	63	1	3.32	2.39	2.38	12.32	132	16.59	104	85	48	0	0	4	2	
VA NORFOLK	74	57	80	48	66	1	0.67	-0.16	0.60	10.67	114	13.75	83	92	54	0	0	3	1	
VA RICHMOND	76	55	85	46	66	2	0.04	-0.85	0.04	9.99	109	12.22	78	84	57	0	0	1	0	
VA ROANOKE	74	54	83	45	64	1	1.41	0.45	0.71	10.96	114	14.91	94	85	58	0	0	4	1	
VA WASH/DULLES	75	54	83	41	64	3	1.50	0.59	0.53	11.03	126	14.05	96	86	50	0	0	3	2	
WA OLYMPIA	62	40	81	35	51	-1	1.28	0.77	0.82	13.21	130	23.41	98	90	65	0	0	6	1	
WA QUILLAYUTE	56	40	68	35	48	-3	1.05	-0.25	0.31	17.85	83	32.24	68	91	70	0	0	5	0	
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	61	44	76	40	53	-2	0.87	0.48	0.39	10.55	145	17.46	105	86	65	0	0	4	0	
WA SPOKANE	62	39	69	33	51	-2	0.44	0.09	0.31	4.67	130	7.08	102	84	33	0	0	2	0	
WA YAKIMA	68	38	80	30	53	-2	0.02	-0.06	0.01	1.77	125	3.41	101	72	34	0	1	2	0	
WV BECKLEY	70	49	79	39	60	1	0.32	-0.68	0.23	9.38	101	15.32	99	90	54	0	0	2	0	
WV CHARLESTON	76	52	84	44	64	3	0.84	-0.12	0.75	12.06	131	18.39	117	95	45	0	0	3	1	
WV ELKINS	72	47	83	35	59	2	0.97	-0.08	0.38	12.82	132	19.41	119	96	41	0	0	4	0	
WV HUNTINGTON	75	51	83	41	63	1	0.96	-0.03	0.45	10.30	111	16.68	107	90	47	0	0	4	0	
WI EAU CLAIRE	63	42	72	33	53	-3	0.47	-0.30	0.37	3.78	58	4.88	59	90	37	0	0	3	0	
WI GREEN BAY	62	41	70	34	51	-4	0.78	0.21	0.48	6.47	110	8.68	107	90	42	0	0	3	0	
WI LA CROSSE	64	46	73	38	55	-4	0.60	-0.14	0.42	5.39	76	7.10	77	90	41	0	0	3	0	
WI MADISON	63	47	70	40	55	-1	1.14	0.45	1.12	13.47	187	15.92	163	78	60	0	0	2	1	
WI MILWAUKEE	63	46	69	38	54	0	1.21	0.54	1.21	10.27	128	13.60	118	73	55	0	0	1	1	
WY CASPER	66	30	73	24	48	-2	0.03	-0.52	0.02	3.17	87	4.53	93	77	32	0	5	2	0	
WY CHEYENNE	61	39	77	32	50	1	0.35	-0.20	0.35	5.27	139	6.31	135	66	48	0	1	1	0	
WY LANDER	66	37	73	31	51	-1	0.00	-0.57	0.00	5.85	127	6.09	107	62	19	0	1	0	0	
WY SHERIDAN	65	31	75	26	48	-3	0.02	-0.50	0.01	2.85	72	4.09	77	85	44	0	5	2	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

May 11-17, 2009

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

With the exception of areas in the Pacific Northwest and Rocky Mountains, where some locales received nearly 3 inches of precipitation, much of the western half of the United States was dry during the past week. As a result, Western producers had several days suitable for completing fieldwork. In contrast, rain continued to fall in most areas from the Great Plains to the Atlantic Coast. In addition, severe thunderstorms erupted at mid-week, producing

damaging winds, hail, flooding, and isolated tornadic activity in some locations. Temperatures across the northern tier of the country and in the nation's mid-section as far south as Oklahoma and Arkansas were below normal. Temperatures averaged as much as 10 degrees F below average in Montana. Elsewhere, above-average temperatures aided crop development and helped to dry previously soggy fields.

Corn: Sixty-two percent of the nation's corn crop was planted by May 17, eight points slower than the previous year and 23 points, or more than a week, behind the 5-year average pace. Planting progress was behind the average in all states except Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North Carolina. In Illinois and Indiana, the second and fifth largest corn-producing states, respectively progress was further delayed by wet weather late in the week. Progress was over 4 weeks behind normal in Illinois and 3 weeks in Indiana. The most rapid progress was made in South Dakota, where producers planted 34 percent of their acreage during the week. National emergence advanced to 30 percent complete, 6 points ahead of last year but 19 points behind normal. The greatest development was noted in the western Corn Belt, where emergence progressed 30 points in Iowa, 29 points in Minnesota, and 27 points in Nebraska in the past week.

Soybeans: Nationally, 25 percent of this year's soybean acreage was planted by week's end, on par with the 2008 pace but 19 points, or 1 week, slower than the 5-year average. Planting advanced 33 points in Nebraska, where warm conditions favored fieldwork and producers shifted their attention from corn to soybeans during the week.

Winter Wheat: The winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage on 56 percent of this year's acreage, compared with 47 percent last year and 60 percent for the 5-year average. Heading was complete in Arkansas, slightly ahead of last year's and the normal pace. While heading neared completion in California, North Carolina, and Oklahoma, the crop had yet to begin to head in Idaho, Michigan, Montana, and South Dakota. Crop development in Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, was supported by favorable growing conditions. Nationwide, 48 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared to 46 percent last week and 45 percent a year ago.

Cotton: By week's end, cotton producers had planted 42 percent of this year's crop, 4 points slower than last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. The greatest progress was made in Virginia, where producers utilized an increased number of days suitable for fieldwork to plant 22 percent of their acreage during the week. Significant progress was also made in Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina; however, planting remained behind last year and the average in all three states.

Sorghum: Thirty-eight percent of the 2009 sorghum crop was planted by May 17, on par with last year's pace but slightly behind the average. Producers in Illinois had yet to begin planting their crop, leaving progress over 4 weeks behind normal. In Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing state, planting was underway. However, just 5 percent of the Kansas crop was in the ground, compared with 9 percent in 2008 and 13 percent for the 5-year average.

Rice: Producers had sown 76 percent of their rice acreage, 7 points below last year and 11 points behind normal. In Texas and Louisiana, seeding progress neared completion, but was slightly slower than the previous year's and average pace. Field preparation and seeding were in full swing in California, where 29 percent of this year's acreage was sown during the week. Emergence, at 58 percent nationally, was 4 points behind last year and

14 points, or more than a week, behind the 5-year average. Development was most rapid in Mississippi, where 12 percent of the crop emerged during the week. Overall, 54 percent of the 2009 rice crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared to 65 percent a year ago.

Small Grains: Spring wheat seeding advanced to 50 percent complete, 42 points behind last year and 40 points, or over 2 weeks, behind normal. Seeding was nearing completion in Washington, South Dakota, and Idaho. Producers in North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing state, took advantage of drier conditions and seeded 18 percent of their acreage during the week; however, progress remained over 2 weeks behind normal. Overall, emergence was evident on 21 percent of the acreage, compared to 50 percent a year ago and 59 percent for the 5-year average. The most development was seen in South Dakota, where 22 percent of the crop emerged during the week.

By May 17, barley producers had sown 50 percent of the nation's acreage, 39 points slower than last year's pace and 37 points, or more than 2 weeks, behind the 5-year average. Seeding was most advanced in the Northwestern States of Washington and Idaho, where producers took advantage of nearly a full week suitable for fieldwork. Much seeding was done in the past week in North Dakota and Montana, the two largest barley-producing states, but progress remained over 2 weeks behind in both states. Emergence reached 20 percent complete in the U.S. by week's end, 26 points behind last year and 34 points behind normal.

Nationally, producers had sown 88 percent of the 2009 oat acreage, compared with 92 percent last year and 95 percent for the 5-year average. Seeding was complete in Nebraska and Texas and nearing completion in Corn Belt and Ohio Valley, while producers in North Dakota took advantage of favorable conditions and seeded 30 percent of their acreage during the week. National emergence advanced to 71 percent, 4 points ahead of the previous year but 8 points behind normal. Overall, 46 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared to 45 percent a week ago and 57 percent a year ago. In Texas, the largest oat-producing state, the majority of the oat crop was in very poor or poor condition, with some freeze-damaged acreage being baled for hay.

Other Crops: By week's end, peanut producers had planted 42 percent of their 2009 crop, 5 points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Significant progress was made in all states except Oklahoma and Florida, where unfavorably wet weather in the peanut-producing areas halted or slowed fieldwork.

Sixty-four percent of this year's sugarbeet crop was planted, compared to 94 percent last year and 96 percent for the 5-year average. Progress neared completion in Idaho and Michigan. Meanwhile producers in Minnesota and North Dakota continued to battle soggy fields, causing planting to fall over 2 weeks behind normal.

Producers across the nation had planted 2 percent of their sunflower crop by May 17, ten points slower than last year and 9 points slower than the average. In North Dakota, the largest sunflower-producing state, just 1 percent of the crop was planted—well behind the pace in 2008 (19 percent) and normal (16 percent).

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 17, 2009

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

Corn Percent Planted				
	May 17	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
CO	63	44	78	74
IL	20	10	73	92
IN	24	11	67	83
IA	90	81	73	90
KS	73	48	84	90
KY	45	39	72	89
MI	41	18	82	77
MN	90	81	62	85
MO	54	39	52	84
NE	93	78	79	88
NC	100	95	97	98
ND	23	7	76	75
OH	39	22	52	82
PA	48	29	56	69
SD	63	29	51	71
TN	79	75	89	95
TX	94	80	93	95
WI	62	43	52	72
18 Sts	62	48	70	85
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	May 17	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	26	25	29	48
IL	1	0	14	50
IN	6	2	22	49
IA	41	21	30	52
KS	15	4	19	27
KY	3	2	12	27
LA	72	58	70	68
MI	15	5	48	46
MN	52	28	22	46
MS	73	67	73	89
MO	9	5	11	33
NE	62	29	23	41
NC	23	12	19	23
ND	3	0	48	38
OH	17	13	21	57
SD	19	7	16	23
TN	7	5	16	28
WI	22	8	20	34
18 Sts	25	14	25	44
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	May 17	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AL	47	30	74	76
AZ	85	70	79	86
AR	39	32	65	76
CA	92	90	99	98
GA	40	22	47	49
KS	2	0	4	10
LA	86	80	87	87
MS	52	45	35	75
MO	29	26	74	79
NC	62	45	65	75
OK	7	4	33	35
SC	38	33	52	60
TN	10	6	23	55
TX	37	27	35	39
VA	62	40	49	77
15 Sts	42	32	46	53
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Corn Percent Emerged				
	May 17	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
CO	23	8	26	27
IL	7	3	31	71
IN	8	2	33	52
IA	54	24	16	50
KS	37	19	38	57
KY	37	27	52	73
MI	6	0	31	32
MN	40	11	3	36
MO	35	21	25	68
NE	46	19	22	46
NC	90	75	89	92
ND	0	0	8	21
OH	18	9	26	46
PA	23	13	26	31
SD	10	2	4	21
TN	68	55	66	86
TX	75	69	78	79
WI	14	3	6	21
18 Sts	30	14	24	49
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	May 17	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	98	99	99
CA	99	98	99	99
CO	24	10	24	36
ID	0	0	0	2
IL	61	21	41	77
IN	39	15	33	51
KS	67	32	42	74
MI	0	0	0	1
MO	70	33	54	80
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	2	0	1	20
NC	98	92	98	96
OH	10	2	4	15
OK	98	94	96	98
OR	9	4	4	17
SD	0	0	0	2
TX	90	74	83	90
WA	11	1	6	16
18 Sts	56	40	47	60
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	May 17	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	76	74	70	85
CO	8	5	10	18
IL	0	0	1	28
KS	5	0	9	13
LA	93	77	94	90
MO	9	3	19	39
NE	24	7	16	21
NM	13	8	9	8
OK	10	8	23	30
SD	14	4	14	16
TX	73	64	69	64
11 Sts	38	31	38	39
These 11 States planted 96% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Planted				
	May 17	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
ID	99	98	100	100
MI	96	91	100	100
MN	55	46	90	93
ND	39	31	95	95
4 Sts	64	57	94	96
These 4 States planted 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 17, 2009

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

Oats Percent Planted				
	May 17 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	99	98	91	98
MN	83	81	81	92
NE	100	99	97	99
ND	49	19	91	87
OH	94	91	98	98
PA	96	89	97	95
SD	87	74	92	96
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	95	89	78	93
9 Sts	88	80	92	95
These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	May 17 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	88	73	54	87
MN	66	47	37	67
NE	100	95	87	94
ND	9	2	44	53
OH	70	61	83	83
PA	76	56	85	70
SD	56	31	64	80
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	77	58	39	68
9 Sts	71	60	67	79
These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	May 17 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	42	22	34	45
FL	40	36	59	40
GA	34	13	41	37
NC	61	32	52	49
OK	29	29	50	49
SC	21	10	45	53
TX	65	37	67	56
VA	54	22	23	49
8 Sts	42	22	47	43
These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Rice Percent Planted				
	May 17 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	68	66	74	90
CA	79	50	86	64
LA	95	92	98	96
MS	79	73	83	94
MO	57	53	83	92
TX	97	96	99	98
6 Sts	76	69	83	87
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	May 17 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	56	49	53	77
CA	25	15	45	27
LA	87	83	93	91
MS	72	60	74	88
MO	48	39	53	74
TX	94	93	95	93
6 Sts	58	51	62	72
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	May 17 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	93	85	92	93
MN	34	24	88	90
MT	69	48	92	90
ND	31	13	92	87
SD	94	85	95	97
WA	96	85	97	99
6 Sts	50	35	92	90
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	May 17 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	67	54	64	71
MN	18	11	35	54
MT	21	8	48	50
ND	5	1	46	54
SD	63	41	73	87
WA	77	62	78	85
6 Sts	21	13	50	59
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	May 17 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	84	69	82	86
MN	31	30	81	86
MT	61	40	92	91
ND	28	11	90	85
WA	88	78	95	97
5 Sts	50	33	89	87
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Percent Emerged				
	May 17 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	52	37	55	61
MN	19	14	21	46
MT	19	9	48	58
ND	4	0	41	48
WA	57	42	72	78
5 Sts	20	12	46	54
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Sunflower Percent Planted				
	May 17 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	9	NA	13	8
KS	2	NA	2	6
ND	1	NA	19	16
SD	2	NA	3	5
4 Sts	2	NA	12	11
These 4 States planted 85% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	3	22	57	18
MN	1	1	32	56	10
NE	0	1	8	82	9
ND	0	0	100	0	0
OH	1	1	30	46	22
PA	0	1	19	65	15
SD	0	1	21	70	8
TX	44	21	25	10	0
WI	0	1	12	67	20
9 Sts	13	7	34	38	8
Prev Wk	12	7	36	38	7
Prev Yr	3	6	34	49	8

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 17, 2009

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent Week Ending May 17, 2009												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	0	1	17	71	11		NH	20	5	17	45	13
AZ	32	24	29	12	3		NJ	0	0	10	85	5
AR	1	3	26	52	18		NM	21	44	30	5	0
CA	10	40	30	20	0		NY	0	3	18	57	22
CO	1	16	47	33	3		NC	1	2	21	65	11
CT	0	0	9	84	7		ND	3	10	36	49	2
DE	2	4	17	73	4		OH	1	4	30	52	13
FL	15	40	30	10	5		OK	2	7	33	52	6
GA	0	5	33	55	7		OR	1	3	28	54	14
ID	0	0	10	30	60		PA	2	3	14	53	28
IL	0	3	17	54	26		RI	0	0	17	80	3
IN	1	4	19	52	24		SC	0	1	27	71	1
IA	1	6	25	52	16		SD	1	5	30	54	10
KS	2	6	24	54	14		TN	1	5	17	56	21
KY	1	4	25	53	17		TX	21	19	25	26	9
LA	2	6	29	56	7		UT	1	6	39	49	5
ME	0	1	7	83	9		VT	0	0	9	69	22
MD	0	1	13	60	26		VA	0	2	18	59	21
MA	0	0	24	76	0		WA	0	10	43	43	4
MI	1	2	25	48	24		WV	0	7	32	52	9
MN	4	6	33	49	8		WI	2	4	20	60	14
MS	1	3	18	60	18		WY	0	8	24	58	10
MO	0	3	30	56	11		48 Sts	5	11	26	46	12
MT	0	7	30	45	18							
NE	0	3	23	64	10		Prev Wk	5	13	29	43	10
NV	1	7	34	50	8		Prev Yr	9	14	29	40	8

**VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair;
G - Good; EX - Excellent**

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2008 planted acres.

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	14	34	43	6
CA	0	0	10	30	60
CO	1	7	20	47	25
ID	0	0	6	79	15
IL	0	6	36	49	9
IN	1	3	19	58	19
KS	4	10	32	44	10
MI	2	5	25	49	19
MO	1	7	35	48	9
MT	3	5	29	47	16
NE	0	2	21	64	13
NC	1	4	25	58	12
OH	1	4	24	51	20
OK	31	32	28	8	1
OR	1	20	35	40	4
SD	4	9	27	51	9
TX	50	23	16	11	0
WA	6	10	36	40	8
18 Sts	13	13	26	38	10
Prev Wk	14	13	27	37	9
Prev Yr	9	15	31	36	9

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	15	41	37	6
CA	0	5	10	60	25
LA	0	4	37	53	6
MS	0	1	42	57	0
MO	1	5	46	44	4
TX	1	5	53	25	16
6 Sts	1	9	36	45	9
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	2	5	28	50	15

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 2.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 53% adequate, and 44% surplus. Corn 90% planted, 100% 2008, and 98% avg.; 79% emerged, 95% 2008, and 88% avg.; conditions 5% very poor, 11% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, and 4% excellent. Cotton 47% planted, 74% 2008, and 76 % average. Peanuts 42% planted, 34% 2008, 45% average. Soybeans 18% planted, 42% 2008, and 42% average. Soybeans 10% emerged, 29% 2008, and 23% average. Hay harvested-1st cutting 35%, N/A 2008, and N/A average. Winter wheat 80% headed, 100% 2008, and 98% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 63% good, and 6% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 67% good, and 14% excellent. Pasture and range condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 71% good, and 11% excellent. The early part of last week continued to produce flooding in areas of the state. The US Drought Monitor from May 12 reported that the southern central plains experienced excess rainfall and stormy conditions, along with hotter weather. Daytime highs for the past week ranged from 84 degrees in Cullman and Gadsden to 92 degrees in Brewton and Dothan. Overnight lows varied from 48 degrees in Bridgeport to 68 degrees in Dothan. Precipitation totals reached as high as 3.22 inches over a period of 4 days in Opelika to 0.19 over a period of 3 days in Sand Mountain. There have been notices of diseases on leaves and on the head of wheat, and the 1st cutting of hay is delayed because of the wet soil. Corn, cotton, and soybeans are behind in planting, and some producers are planning to replant. Heavy rains have negatively affected peach trees in the central part of the state with the saturated soil conditions. Vegetables have been the most affected by the heavy rains as there have been notices of blight on tomatoes, and cases of botrytis have been reported on strawberries.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 100% adequate. Fieldwork progress was reported as zero to eight days behind schedule. Barley was reported as 15% planted. Hay supplies were rated as 15% short, 85% adequate. Condition of livestock was listed as 5% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 10% excellent. Range and pasture condition was reported as 5% poor, 15% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. The main farm activities for the week were seeding barley, spreading fertilizer, field preparation, machinery maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above normal across the State for the week ending May 17. Precipitation was reported at 1 of the 22 reporting stations. Cotton planting is complete on 85 percent of the acreage across the State. Small grains are mature on at least one third of the acreage. Barley has been harvested in the Yuma area. 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 1.4. Topsoil moisture 26% adequate, 74% surplus. Subsoil moisture 30% adequate, 70% surplus. Corn 97% planted, 96% 2008, 99% avg.; 90% emerged, 88% 2008, 95% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 22% poor, 41% fair, 29% good, 4% excellent. Cotton 24% emerged, 41% 2008, 51% avg. Sorghum 62% emerged, 50% 2008, 73% avg.; 1% very poor, 8% poor, 59% fair, 25% good, 7% excellent. Soybeans 18% emerged, 20% 2008, 33% avg. Crop progress was delayed again as the rain caused field activities to be non-existent last week and further aggravated already flooded field conditions in some areas of the state. Corn producers only planted an additional 1% of the crop last week, 1% ahead of 2008 but 2% behind the five-year average. Corn emergence was 2% ahead of last year but 5% behind the five-year average. Corn condition continued to deteriorate with the wet soils as the percentage of corn reported in very poor and poor condition increased 5% from last week. Cotton planted was 26% behind last year and 37% behind the five-year average. Cotton emerged increased 11%, 17% behind 2008 and 27% behind the five-year average. Both rice and sorghum producers planted an additional 2% of their crops last week. An additional 7% of the rice crop emerged last week, 3% ahead of 2008 but 21% behind the five-year average. Sorghum emerged jumped 20%, 12% ahead of 2008 but 11% behind the five-year average. Soybean farmers only planted an additional 1% of the crop by week's end, 3% behind last year and 22% behind the five-year average. Soybeans emerged was 2% behind last year and 15% behind

the five-year average. The winter wheat crop had completed heading by week's end. Winter wheat had reports of head scab in some counties. Livestock remained in fair to good condition last week. Pasture and range and hay crops were in fair to good condition as hay harvest continued to be put off due to the extremely wet conditions.

CALIFORNIA: Rice preparation, planting were in full swing. Herbicide treatments were applied. Barley was maturing nicely. Alfalfa was being cut. Corn continued to be planted; weed spraying was underway. Early planted corn fields continued to emerge. The cotton crop was still looking good. There no major mite or thrip insect problems reported. With the recent hot temperatures, the mite population was expected to increase if the heat persisted. Oats continued to be cut, baled. Wheat was past the dough stage and ripening rapidly, with harvest underway. Winter forage and other small grains were cut for silage. Fresno County received extra water allocation which should help crops. Lima and freezer bean planting preparations continued. Safflower was planted and growing well. Water availability remained a concern. The sugar beet harvest was underway. Strawberry harvest was in full swing. Storms from the previous week damaged Brooks and Burlat cherries in the Sacramento Valley. Kiwis bloomed in the Sacramento Valley. Asian, Bartlett pears developed in the Sacramento Valley. Pruning, fertilization, insect and weed control were present in orchards throughout the state. Early harvest of Snow Blaze nectarines, April Snow, Snow Angel and Super Lady peaches, Poppy, Golden Sweet and Tasty Rich apricots, and cherries continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Early season blueberry harvest began in the high desert. Grape vineyards were treated with fungicides, pesticides, and herbicides. Vines throughout the state continued to be thinned for maximum airflow and sunlight penetration. Late varieties of Navel oranges were harvested, and Valencia oranges entered peak harvest season. Gold Nugget mandarins, W. Murcott tangerines, and Minneola tangelo harvests were completed. Grapefruit and lemons entered peak marketing seasons. Olives, figs, and pomegranates continued fruit set development in the San Joaquin Valley. Summer avocados bloomed while springtime varieties were mid-way through harvest. Most almond, pistachio, walnut trees were in the initial phases of nut hardening. Insect monitoring, treatment continued in all orchard varieties. A 5% increase in surface water irrigation allotment was expected to help tree crops in the San Joaquin Valley, and many orchards throughout the Central Valley planned to rely on well water for the much of the rest of the season. Onions, garlic in Fresno County were nearly ready for harvest. Garlic and purple onions in Tulare County continued to be harvested and planted, along with tomatoes, peppers, squash, and cucumbers. Early-planted melons were beginning to emerge, while cauliflower and broccoli were starting to form. Growers prepared for future plantings of summer vegetables. Maintenance, ground preparation continued in Sutter County; the harvest of vegetable crops for farmers' markets continued. Onions were treated for aphids, thrips; planting continued for processing tomatoes. Imperial County's harvests of cantaloupe, sweet corn were in full swing, with sweet corn yields and quality looking good. The onion harvest was ongoing with good quality and the carrot harvest was progressing. Carrots were also being harvested in Kern County, along with some asparagus. The asparagus harvest in Merced was completed; the spring harvest of radicchio continued. Both fresh market and processing tomato fields were still being planted. Livestock producers continued to contend with mostly poor rangeland and pasture conditions throughout the state. Rising temperatures contributed to additional decline of forage grasses and the drying of water sources in central and southern areas, as well as heat stress on animals. Early shipment of cattle from the Colusa County foothills continued. Beef cattle were receiving supplemental feed in Tulare County, and some herds were also headed to summer pastures. Cattle continued to receive supplemental feed and nutrients in Merced County and other central areas, as well. Dairy herds were downsized in Kern County and throughout the state. Sheep were grazing on harvested alfalfa and grain fields, idle farmland, and rangeland in Fresno and other central areas. Pollination of kiwi in Sutter County was winding down. Bees were in or near citrus in Fresno for honey production.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 25% short, 69% adequate 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 28% short, 60% adequate 6% surplus. Alfalfa 4% 1st cutting, 8%

2008, 7% avg.; condition 2% poor 17% fair, 55% good, 26% excellent. Dry Beans 2% planted, 4% avg. Spring barley 98% planted, 97% 2008, 98% avg.; 63% emerged, 48% 2008, 49% avg.; condition 18% fair, 45% good, 37% excellent. Dry onions 99% planted, 94% 2008, 98% avg.; condition 9% fair, 79% good, 12% excellent. Sugarbeets 90% planted, 90% 2008, 97% avg.; 35% up to stand, 18% 2008, 36% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% fair, 76% good, 17% excellent. Summer potatoes 45% planted, 54% 2008, 62% avg.; 11% emerged, 13% 2008, 22% avg. Fall Potatoes 65% planted, 57% 2008, 61% avg. Spring wheat 87% planted, 76% 2008, 84% avg.; 63% emerged, 48% 2008, 49% avg.; condition 28% fair, 39% good, 33% excellent. Winter Wheat 88% jointed, 88% 2008, 92% avg. Colorado received below average amounts of moisture and temperatures were about 5 degrees above normal for this time of year. Topsoil moisture is diminishing due to the warm, dry and windy conditions across the state. The mountain snowpack was 56 percent of the average, 18 percentage points below last week.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 74% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 88% adequate, 8% surplus. Hay supplies 5% very short, 28% short, 66% adequate, 1% surplus. Other Hay first cutting 45%, 45% 2008, 34% avg. Alfalfa Hay first cutting 40%, 34% 2008, 37% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 73% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 60% good, 14% excellent. Corn 50% planted, 82% 2008, 86% avg.; 27% emerged, 62% 2008, 59% avg. Soybeans 8% planted, 16% 2008, 17% avg.; 4% emerged, 5% 2008, 1% avg. Barley 100% planted, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 98% 2008, 98% avg.; 84% headed, 4% 2008, 9% avg.; turned 0%, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Winter wheat 100% planted, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 58% headed, 78% 2008, 72% avg.; turned 0%, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Cantaloup 13% planted, 18% 2008, 35% avg. Cucumbers 12% planted, 17% 2008, 24% avg. Green Peas 100% planted, 100% 2008, 86% avg. Lima Beans 9% planted, 2% 2008, 9% avg. Potatoes 99% planted, 99% 2008, 98% avg. Snap Beans 21% planted, 28% 2008, 39% avg. Sweet Corn 30% planted, 44% 2008, 43% avg. Tomatoes 28% planted, 27% 2008, 36% avg. Watermelons 18% planted, 26% 2008, 42% avg. Apples bloomed 87%, 98% 2008, 99% avg. Peaches bloomed 99%, 100% 2008, 99% avg. Strawberries bloomed 100%, 86% 2008, 94% avg.; 29% harvested, 17% 2008, 12% avg. Soil moistures reported adequate in the state.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 43% short, 28% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 46% short, 28% adequate, 1% surplus. Peanuts 40% planted, 59% 2008, 40% 5-yr avg. Cotton planting in areas with moist soil. Washington County very dry conditions prevented tilling, planting; small grain combining proceeded. Santa Rosa County rain delayed winter wheat harvest. Potato harvesting remained active. Flagler County quality of potatoes affected by recent heavy rains. Central, southern regions soil moisture conditions very short to adequate. Panhandle, Big Bend areas short to adequate soil moisture. Vegetable fields irrigated to relieve drought stress, especially southern Peninsula. Sweet corn harvested, Hernando County. Hendry County sweet corn market poor, significant acreage remained unsold. Hernando, Glades counties blueberry harvest nearing completion. Bradford County small quantities of strawberries, squash harvested. Lake, Charlotte counties harvested watermelons. Hamilton County carrots, tomatoes in fields; snap bean crop harvested. Other vegetables marketed cantaloupe, cabbage, celery, cucumber, eggplant, endive, escarole, okra, peppers, radishes, squash, tomatoes, specialty crops. Even with recent rainfall, drought conditions continued in all citrus-growing regions. Most areas, crops in good condition due to regular irrigation, good maintenance practices. Valencia processing maintained 6.0 million box level, should continue into June, based on availability of fruit. A few packinghouses open, received limited quantities of grapefruit, late oranges. Next year's fruit maturing at good pace for early, late varieties of oranges. Heavier fruit sets on young trees with good grove care. Caretakers irrigating, spraying, implementing normal production practices. Pasture Feed 15% very poor, 40% poor, 30% fair, 10% good, 5% excellent. Cattle Condition 5% very poor, 15% poor, 45% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent. Panhandle; pasture condition poor to excellent, most fair to good. Cattlemen feeding hay. Cattle condition poor to excellent, mostly good. Cattle experiencing heat stress. North; pasture condition very poor to excellent, most poor to fair due to drought. Central; pasture very poor to good condition, most very poor to poor due to extreme drought. Supplemental hay feeding active, hay supplies short. Southwest; pasture condition very poor to good, most poor to fair. Pasture condition improved, grass greening, beginning to grow. Statewide; cattle condition very poor to excellent, most fair to good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 15% short, 68% adequate, 15% surplus. Soil moisture conditions 2% very short, 15% short, 68% adequate, and 15% surplus. Corn 2% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 50% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat 2% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 50% good, 7% excellent. Apples 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 46% good, 45% excellent. Hay 1% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Onions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 79% good, 1% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 15% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, 0% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 1% poor, 31% fair, 59% good, 9% excellent. Watermelons 1% very poor, 9% poor, 44% fair, 38% good, 8% excellent. Corn 97% emerged, 99% 2008, 95% avg.; 1% silked, 1% 2008, 1% avg. Soybeans 21% planted, 27% 2008, 24% avg.; 9% emerged, 14% 2008, 13% avg. Sorghum 20% planted, 40% 2008, 32% avg. Cotton 0% squaring, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Winter wheat 2% harvested, 3% 2008, 4% avg. Apples blooming 95%, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Onions 69% harvested, 66% 2008, 64% avg. Peaches 3% harvested, 4% 2008, 7% avg. Tobacco transplanted 98%, 100% 2008, 100% avg. The recent showers delayed some planting. Showers made hay harvesting and drying difficult. Some farmers were able to cut hay, while others were reluctant to cut with the rain. High winds and hail damaged vegetable fields. Corn suffered from nitrogen and sulfur deficiencies due to extensive rain. There have been reports of tomato spotted wilt virus (tswv) in tobacco fields.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture levels adequate in most areas, getting short in a few more areas. Most banana and papaya orchards were in fair to good condition. Harvesting remains light to moderate. Dry weather along with warm temperatures and longer days encourage fruit development. The head cabbage crop was in fair to good condition. Warm, muggy, and dry conditions prevailed for much of the week. Light easterly winds during most of the first half of the week, turned light and variable and more southeasterly during the second half. Light volcanic haze covered the northern islands by the end of the week, heavier hazy conditions blanketed the southern islands. Partly cloudy skies with an increase in cloudiness occurred during the afternoon. High cloud cover occurred over Hawaii Island for much of the week. The approach of a late season cold front brought an increase in precipitation to the smaller islands on Sunday.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 89% adequate, 8% surplus. Field corn 53% planted, 62% 2008, 71% avg.; 11% emerged, 10% 2008, 30% avg. Winter wheat jointed 51%, 25% 2008, 57% avg.; boot stage 15%, 4% 2008, 10% avg. Spring wheat jointed 7%, 2% 2008, 5% avg. Barley jointed 1%, 3% 2008, 6% avg. Potatoes 72% planted, 81% 2008, 75% avg.; 3% emerged, 6% 2008, 9% avg. Oats 85% planted, 78% 2008, 81% avg.; 42% emerged, 50% 2008, 56% avg. Dry peas 62% planted, 70% 2008, 88% avg.; 11% emerged, 13% 2008, 55% avg. Lentils 43% planted, 62% 2008, 86% avg.; 0% emerged, 7% 2008, 48% avg. Dry beans 15% planted, 28% 2008, 34% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 1%, 2% 2008, 4% avg. Hay and roughage supply 0% very short, 16% short, 79% adequate, 5% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 3% fair, 87% good, 10% excellent. Farm operators used the dry weather to catch up on crop planting. The Caribou and Power County extension educators report that potato planting is almost complete. Jerome and Power Counties report replanting of sugarbeets due to wind and frost. Nez Perce County reports that high elevation crops are still being delayed by poor weather. Cool temperatures have slowed alfalfa growth in Franklin County but warmer temperatures should improve their condition.

ILLINOIS: Day suitable for fieldwork 1.7. Topsoil moisture 16% adequate and 84% surplus. Corn 20% planted, compared to 73% 2008 and 92% for the five-year average. Corn 7% emerged, compared to 31% in 2008 and 71% for the five-year average. Oats 1% headed, compared to 2% in 2008 and 9% for the five-year average. Winter wheat conditions 6% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, and 9% excellent. Oat conditions 3% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, and 6% excellent. Alfalfa conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, and 12% excellent. Pasture conditions 3% poor, 17% fair, 54% good, and 26% excellent. Red clover conditions 8% poor, 26% fair, 52% good, and 14% excellent. Planting activities continued to fall further behind schedule, as Illinois received another week of cool, wet conditions. Producers are hopeful that the warmer, dryer conditions that are forecasts for this week will hold true. Corn planting continues to inch forward, but has not been this far behind since this time in 1960. Temperatures averaged 59.0 degrees, 3.6 degrees below normal across the state. Statewide precipitation averaged 2.98 inches, 1.96 inch above normal.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.7. Topsoil moisture 27% adequate, 73% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 43% adequate, 56%

surplus. Corn 24% planted, 67% 2008, 83% avg.; 8% emerged, 33% 2008, 52% avg. Soybeans 6% planted, 22% 2008, 49% avg. Winter wheat jointed 92%, 97% 2008, 98% avg.; 39% headed 33% 2008, 51% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 58% good, 19% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 52% good, 24% excellent. Temperatures ranged from 80 below normal to 40 above normal with a low of 340 and a high of 860. Precipitation averaged from 0.70 inches to 4.57 inches. Farmers were making considerable progress early in the week until rains arrived on Wednesday. Heavy rains Wednesday and Friday caused flooding in low lying areas. Some corn and soybean acreage will need to be re-planted. Planting progress of corn is about 16 days later than last year and 21 days behind the average pace while planting of soybeans is about 14 days later than last year and 20 days behind the 5-year average. Some damage has been reported to the wheat crop due to wind and standing water. Fungicides are being applied to wheat fields in southern counties. Light frost was reported in many counties with minimal damage expected. 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 2.8. Top soil moisture 1% short, 66% adequate, and 33% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 63% adequate, and 36% surplus. Corn 90% planted, 90% average, 73% last year. Corn 54% emerged, 50% average, 16% last year. Soybeans 41% planted, 52% average, 30% last year. Oats 99% seeded, 98% average, 91% last year. Oats 88% emerged, 54% average, 73% last year. Oat condition 3% poor, 22% fair, 57% good, and 18% excellent. Fertilizer applied, including fall application, 97% complete, 97% average, 93% last year. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 16% excellent. Iowa farmers continue to be hampered by rainy cool weather although crops already planted make headway in emergence.

KANSAS: Days suitable for field work 4.3. Topsoil moisture 8% short, 68% adequate, and 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% short, 71% adequate, and 21% surplus. Insect infestation in wheat rated 79% none, 18% light, 2% moderate and 1% severe. Disease infestation in wheat rated 64% none, 25% light, 10% moderate and 1% severe. Corn condition is rated as 2% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 51% good, and 9% excellent. One percent of the soybeans have emerged, 2% previous yr, 7%, 5-yr avg. Six percent of the first cutting of alfalfa is completed, 23% previous, 32% 5-yr avg. Range and pasture condition is rated 2% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, and 14% excellent. Feed grain supplies 5% short, 94% adequate, and 1% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 88% adequate, and 5% surplus. Stock water supplies are 4% short, 76% adequate, and 20% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for field work 1.5. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 39% adequate, 60% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 53% adequate, 45% surplus. Burley tobacco acreage set 7%. Wheat condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 49% good, and 17% excellent. Hay crop condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 46% good, 15% excellent. Once again the wet weather did not permit much fieldwork.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Soil moisture 5% very short, 7% short, 68% adequate and 20% surplus. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 7% poor, 28% fair, and 58% good and 7% excellent. Cotton 86% planted, 87% 2008, 87% 5 year avg.; 74% emerged, 78% 2008, 73% avg. Sorghum 93% planted, 94% 2008, and 90% avg.; 60% emerged, 89% 2008, 82% avg.; 1% poor, 26% fair, 48% good, and 25% excellent. Soybeans 72% planted, 70% 2008, and 68% avg. Wheat 100% headed, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 96% turning color, 98% 2008, and 93% avg.; 7% harvested, 13% 2008, and 13% average; 2% poor, 29% fair, 67% good, 2% excellent. Spring plowing 99% plowed, 99% 2008, 98% avg. Sugarcane 6% poor, 35% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 9% excellent. Vegetable 1% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Range and pasture 2% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent. Hay 1st Cutting 32%, 36% 2008, and 34% avg.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 82% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 95% adequate, 5% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 11% short, 86% adequate, 3% surplus. Other Hay first cutting 22%, 21% 2008, 30% avg. Alfalfa Hay first cutting 32%, 25% 2008, 33% avg. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 60% good, 26% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 54% good, 29% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 61% good, 26% excellent. Corn 61% planted, 69% 2008, 78% avg.; 31% emerged, 40% 2008, 50% avg. Soybeans 7% planted, 13% 2008, 18% avg.; 50% emerged, 3% 2008, 1% avg. Barley 100% planted, 100% 2008, 100% avg.;

100% emerged, 96% 2008, 95% avg.; 89% headed, 4% 2008, 3% avg.; turned 0%, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Winter wheat 100% planted, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 70% headed, 85% 2008, 72% avg.; turned 0%, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Cantaloup 42% planted, 40% 2008, 43% avg. Cucumbers 48%planted, 31% 2008, 28% avg. Green Peas 97% planted, 93% 2008, 79% avg. Lima Beans 69% planted, 19% 2008, 26% avg. Potatoes 99% planted, 99% 2008, 99% avg. Snap Beans 26% planted, 30% 2008, 30% avg. Sweet corn 31% planted, 53% 2008, 62% avg. Tomatoes 59% planted, 57% 2008, 47% avg. Watermelons 29% planted, 67% 2008, 50% avg. Apples bloomed 91%, 100% 2008, 99% avg. Peaches bloomed 100%, 100% 2008, 96% avg. Strawberries bloomed 84%, 93% 2008, 94% avg.; 21% harvested, 13% 2008, 12% avg. Soil moistures reported adequate in the state.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 51% adequate, 47% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 60% adequate, 38% surplus. Soybeans 1% emerged, 6% 2008, 10% avg. Barley 80% planted, 54% 2008, 78% avg.; 46% emerged, 19% 2008, 51% avg. Oats 0% very poor, 2% poor, 32% fair, 57% good, 9% excellent; 86% planted, 94% 2008, 94% avg.; 60% emerged, 70% 2008, 77% avg. Potatoes 56% planted, 50% 2008, 58% avg.; 8% emerged, 27% 2008, 19% avg. Asparagus 13% harvested, 34% 2008, 33% avg. Precipitation varied from 0.63 inches western Upper Peninsula to 1.53 inches west central Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 4 degrees below normal west central, central, southwest, and south central Lower Peninsula to 2 degrees below normal southeast Lower Peninsula. Cool temperatures coupled with scattered showers slowed planting and emergence progress. Fieldwork continued slowly as farmers worked around wet spots effort to catch-up on spring planting. Aside from rainy weather later week, farmers able to continue planting. Alfalfa growing well and crop at least 15 inches tall. Reports of weevil larvae feeding continued. Planting of corn and soybeans progressed rapidly fields that had dried out. Wheat progressing, but showed signs of powdery mildew. Additionally, Septoria is expected coming weeks. Majority of crop Feekes growing stages 7, with some Feekes 6 and 8. Reporters said that fields that drowned out due to abundance of moisture that received previously maybe replanted to corn or soybeans. Rye, oats and barley progressing well. Rye Feekes growing stages 8 and 9. Some fields of sugarbeets replanted due to disease. Potato planting underway. Fruit development about normal most regions. Tree planting and fungicide application continued. Insect activity increased. Apples full bloom Grand Rapids area and petal fall southeast and southwest. Peaches full bloom west central and shuck southwest, where crop potential looked very good. Stanley plums full bloom west central. Strawberries early bloom southeast and southwest; many growers made ice for frost control. Raspberry shoot elongation continued. Sweet cherries ranged early to full bloom northwest. Tart cherries early bloom northwest; they shuck southwest. Pears 4 to 6 mm diameter southwest and white bud to first bloom northwest. Blueberries ranged from early pink to early bloom. Wet field conditions continued to stifle fungicide spraying. Grape shoots 3 inches long southwest; Chardonnay vines at bud swell northwest. Drier weather this week allowed vegetable growers to get caught up on field activities. Asparagus harvest progressed slowly this week, with some sites reporting minor damage from frost earlier week. Carrot planting continued, extended somewhat by rains. Early planted carrot stands appeared good condition, with early seedings rabbit ear stage. Early seeded onion fields getting established with good stands as planting winding down. Grand Rapids area, scattered areas of onions hurt by excessive moisture from week before, and there some reported loss of sweet corn early-planted fields due to cold, wet soils. On upland soils, sweet corn planting continued, and some early sweet corn had emerged. On muck soils, progress continued with celery, red beets, radishes, and leeks. Cabbage transplanting continued; growers reported that crop appeared to be doing well, although growth slower than desired. Planting of lettuce, squash and cucumbers continued as both transplants and direct seeded. Peas about six to eight inches tall and close to flowering. Tomatoes grown under tunnels close to staking and tying.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 16% short, 63% adequate, 16% surplus. Corn 94% land prepared, 75% 2008, 92% avg. Soybeans 69% land prepared, 33% 2008, 61% avg.; 3% emerged, 0% 2008, 6% avg. Canola 4% planted, 31% 2008, 48% avg. Potatoes 71% planted, 78% 2008, 80% avg. Green Peas 83% planted, 50% 2008, 69% avg. Sweet Corn 38% planted, 17% 2008, 33% avg. Dry Beans 12% planted, 26% 2008, 25% avg. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 6% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent. Soybean planting advanced significantly last week as an increasing number of producers complete corn planting. Cold, damp weather limited planting progress in northern Minnesota while few delays were experienced in the central and south. Producers would welcome warmer weather after below normal temperatures and light frost reported in localized areas.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.9. Soil moisture 1% very short, 1% short, 30% adequate and 68% surplus. Corn 100% planted, 99% 2008, 100% avg.; 99% emerged, 98% 2008, 99% avg.; 3% very poor, 13% poor, 31% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent. Cotton 52% planted, 35% 2008, 75% avg.; 39% emerged, 21% 2008, 58% avg. Peanuts 35% planted, 65% 2008, NA avg. Rice 79% planted, 83% 2008, 94% avg.; 72% emerged, 74% 2008, 88% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 42% fair, 57% good, 0% excellent. Sorghum 65% planted, 59% 2008, 88% avg.; 40% emerged, 47% 2008, 80% avg. Soybeans 73% planted, 73% 2008, 89% avg.; 67% emerged, 62% 2008, 80% avg.; 3% very poor 13% poor, 43% fair, 41% good, 0% excellent. Winter Wheat 100% heading, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 12% mature, 2% 2008, 16% avg.; 1% very poor, 8% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 4% excellent. Hay (harvested-cool) 60%, 60% 2008, 62% avg.; (harvested-warm) 2%, 3% 2008, 4% avg. Watermelons 99% planted, 96% 2008, 94% avg. Blueberries 0% very poor, 0% poor, 11% fair, 77% good, 12% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Pasture 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 60% good, 18% excellent. An overabundance of rain fall in many counties, especially in the northern part of the state, has flooded many fields. The excess of precipitation and soggy soil is keeping farmers out of the field. In the presence of all this water, weeds and diseases are multiplying nearly unchecked. Replanting will be required by many operations.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.9. Topsoil moisture 39% adequate and 61% surplus. Spring tillage 61%, 53% 2008, 82% normal. Pasture condition 3% poor, 30% fair, 56% good, and 11% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 7%, 11% 2008, 26% normal. Other hay cut 2%, 3% 2008, 9% normal. The northern two-thirds of the State experienced heavy rains and severe weather. Rainfall averaged 2.02 inches across the state.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 4.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 20% last year, 8% short, 35% last year, 79% adequate, 44% last year, 12% surplus, 1% last year. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 39% last year, 14% short, 35% last year, 78% adequate, 24% last year, 5% surplus, 2% last year. Field tillage work in progress 9% none, 5% last year, 18% just started, 9% last year, 73% well underway, 86% last year. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 13% last year, 5% poor, 25% last year, 29% fair, 36% last year, 47% good, 21% last year, 16% excellent, 5% last year. Barley 61% planted, 92% last year; 19% emerged, 48% last year. Camelina 78% planted, 96% last year; 25% emerged, 80% last year. Corn 58% planted, 59% last year; 2% emerged, 13% last year. Dry Peas 85% planted, 98% last year; 7% emerged, 56% last year. Durum Wheat 56% planted, 81% last year; 4% emerged, 39% last year. Lentils 81% planted, 86% last year; 4% emerged, 44% last year. Oats 48% planted, 79% last year; 12% emerged, 37% last year. Spring Wheat 69% planted, 92% last year; 21% emerged, 48% last year. Winter Wheat 12% boot stage, 8% last year. Sugar beets 92% planted, 92% last year; 48% emerged, 71% last year. Montana received limited precipitation throughout the state during the week ending May 17th. Superior received the most weekly accumulated precipitation with 1.35 inches. Highs were mostly in the 70s and 80s, and lows were mostly in the 20s and 30s. Hardin, Roundup, and Superior shared the high temperature at 85 degrees. Wisdom had the weekly low temperature for the second week in a row at 21 degrees. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 34%, 40% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 38%, 36% last year. Livestock grazing 87% open, 89% last year, 8% difficult, 8% last year, 5% closed, 3% last year. Calving completed 96%, 97% last year. Lambing completed 91%, 91% last year. Cattle moved to Summer Ranges 35%, 48% last year. Sheep moved to Summer Ranges 53%, 47% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 0% very poor, 14% last year, 7% poor, 22% last year, 30% fair, 32% last year, 45% good, 26% last year, 18% excellent, 6% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 18% short, 78% adequate, and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 12% short, 81% adequate, and 2% surplus. Corn 93% planted, 79% 2008, 88% avg.; 46% emerged, 22% 2008, 46% avg. Soybean 62% planted, 23% 2008, 41% avg.; 8% emerged, 1% 2008, 8% avg. Sorghum 24% planted, 16% 2008, 21% avg.; 1% emerged, 0% 2008, 2% avg. Winter wheat conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, and 13% excellent. Wheat 85% jointed, 72% 2008, 86% avg.; 2% headed, 1% 2008, 20% avg. Oats conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 82% good, and 9% excellent. Oats 100% planted, 97% 2008, 99% avg.; 100% emerged, 87% 2008, 94% avg. Alfalfa conditions rated 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa 3% 1st cutting, 0% 2008, 6% avg. Pasture and Range conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, and 10% excellent. Limited precipitation allowed producers to make considerable planting progress. Most producers are done planting corn and soybeans were nearing two-thirds complete by weeks end. Producers are moving livestock to summer pastures. It was another cool week with

temperatures averaging four degrees below normal. Only small amounts of precipitation were reported for much of the state. Only the East Central and South East Districts averaged a half inch or more of precipitation. Temperatures ranged from the low 80's to below freezing marks in the Panhandle.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Dry weather with warmer than normal temperatures dominated the State this week. Temperatures ranged between three and ten degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded the highest temperature across the State reporting 102 degrees while Reno was second reporting a high of 95 degrees. Eureka reported the lowest temperature at 29 degrees. No precipitation was recorded across the state. Pasture and range conditions are in fair to good condition. Warming temperatures have improved grass growth. Onion and potato planting 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, equipment maintenance, and some insect control.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 5.6. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 81% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 83% adequate, 16% surplus. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 73% good, 13% excellent. Maine Potatoes 30% planted, 10% 2008, 20% average; condition good. Rhode Island Potatoes N/A planted, 75% 2008, 75% average; N/A emerged, 10% 2008, 15% average; condition N/A. Massachusetts Potatoes 80% planted, 90% 2008, 85% average; 20% emerged, 25% 2008, 20% average; condition good. Maine Oats 45% planted, 35% 2008, 40% average; 20% emerged, 0% 2008, 5% average; condition good. Maine Barley 45% planted, 30% 2008, 40% average; 15% emerged, 0% 2008, 5% average; condition good. Field Corn 30% planted, 40% 2008, 35% average; 5% emerged, 5% 2008, 5% average; condition good/fair. Sweet Corn 30% planted, 30% 2008, 30% average; 20% emerged, 5% 2008, 5% average; condition good/fair in Connecticut, good elsewhere. Shade Tobacco 5% transplanted, 0% 2008, 15% average; condition good/fair. Broadleaf Tobacco 0% transplanted, 0% 2008, 0% average. First Crop Hay condition good/fair. Apples Early Bloom to Full Bloom in Maine and Vermont, Full Bloom to Petal Fall elsewhere; condition good/fair in Maine, good elsewhere. Peaches Early Bloom to Full Bloom in Maine, Full Bloom to Petal Fall elsewhere; condition good. Pears Full Bloom to Petal Fall; condition good/fair in New Hampshire, good elsewhere. Strawberries Bud Stage to Early Bloom; condition good/fair in Connecticut, good elsewhere. Massachusetts Cranberries Dormant to Bud Stage; condition good. Highbush Blueberries Bud Stage to Early Bloom in Maine, Early Bloom to Full Bloom elsewhere; condition good/fair. Maine Wild Blueberries Bud Stage to Early Bloom; condition good. The past week was cloudy and cool. Daytime temperatures were below average, ranging in the upper 50s to mid-60s. Nighttime temperatures were in the upper 30s to mid-40s, with threats of frost across New England. Temperatures warmed up to average mid-week, ranging in the mid-60s to low 70s. Thunderstorms and wind moved into the area on Thursday, bringing anywhere from 0.08 to 0.58 inches of rain. Heavy rain showers also fell on Saturday, with hail damage in the southern states. Daytime temperatures again fell below average on Sunday, ranging in the upper 50s to low 60s. Total precipitation for the week ranged from 0.77 to 1.31 inches. The drier periods earlier in the week allowed for a lot of fieldwork to be completed, but warmer weather is needed to promote crop growth. 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 5.0. Topsoil moisture 90% adequate and 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 90% adequate and 10% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall for the week in all localities. Temperatures were below normal across the Garden State. Fields were drying throughout the week with some minimal rainfall received over the weekend. Harvest of peppers, snap beans, and fresh-market tomatoes began and early season vegetables including lettuce, cabbage, asparagus, and spinach continued. Farmers transplanted summer crops from the greenhouses. Early strawberry harvest began, while blueberry bushes were blooming. Apple and peach trees were thinned and sprayed for disease control. Other activities included planting field corn, applying fertilizer, and mowing cover crops.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 49% very short, 43% short, 8% adequate. Wind damage 24% light, 4% moderate. Alfalfa 7% poor, 32% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent; 67% of the first cut completed, 5% of the second cut completed. Cotton 47% fair, 40% good, 13% excellent, 80% planted. Corn 38% fair, 58% good, 4% excellent;

62% planted, 26% emerged. Total sorghum 13% planted. Total winter wheat 31% very poor, 31% poor, 20% fair, 15% good, 3% excellent; 84% headed. Peanut 20% planted. Lettuce 4% very poor, 4% poor, 10% fair, 58% good, 24% excellent; 78% harvested. Chile 48% fair, 39% good, 13% excellent; 93% planted. Onion 42% fair, 42% good, 16% excellent. Apple 25% poor, 75% fair; 100% in full bloom with 50% light set and 50% average fruit set. Pecan 22% fair, 59% good, 19% excellent with 20% light nut set, 70% average nut set and 10% heavy nut set. Cattle 2% very poor, 23% poor, 46% fair, 21% good, 8% excellent. Sheep 19% very poor, 35% poor, 25% fair, 21% good. Range and pasture 21% very poor, 44% poor, 30% fair, 5% good. A back door cold front move into the Northeast plains Sunday night and into Monday bringing cooler temperatures and a few light showers. Another cold front brought strong east canyon winds into the middle and upper Rio Grande Valley Friday night and into Saturday with a few showers and isolated thunderstorms in the northern mountains and East-Central plains.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Soil moisture 7% short, 74% adequate, and 19% surplus. Pastures 3% poor, 18% fair, 57% good, and 22% excellent. Corn 57% planted; 55% 2008; 55% average. Oats 95%; 93% 2008; 89% avg.; 13% fair, 70% good, and 17% excellent. Potatoes 71%; 62% 2008; 55% average. Soybeans 24%; 19% 2008; 19% average. Condition of winter wheat 2% poor, 8% fair, 74% good, and 16% excellent. Apple development 80% full bloom; 79% 2008 and 55% petal fall; 69% 2008. Peaches 78% full bloom; 84% 2008 and 70% petal fall; 76% 2008. Sweet cherries 95% full bloom and 90% petal fall; on target with 2008. In the Lake Ontario fruit region, orchards ranged from full bloom to losing petals. In Albany County, strawberries were in full bloom, and orchards began moving out bees. Sweet corn 42% planted; 24% last week, 45% 2008, 44% average. Onions 100%; 64% last week; 70% 2008. Cabbage 39%; 9% last week; 33% 2008; 36% average. Snap beans 9%; 4% last week; 21% 2008; 31% average. Temperatures averaged from the high 40's to the low 60's for the week across the state. Precipitation was above normal across portions of eastern New York with the Adirondacks receiving 2 to 3 inches of rainfall.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4.6. Soil moisture 7% short, 69% adequate, 24% surplus. Parts of the state received heavy rainfall last week and some flooding was reported. Precipitation ranged from 0.12 inches in Franklin to 4.33 inches in Asheville. According to the NC Drought Management Council, the state is drought-free for the first time in more than 2 years. Average temperatures were below normal, ranging from 54 to 68 degrees. Activities during the week included soybean, cotton, peanut, and tobacco planting.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 71% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 67% adequate, 29% surplus. Durum wheat 27% planted, 70% 2008, 63% avg.; 3% emerged, 34% 2008, 31% average. Canola 23% planted, 72% 2008, 74% avg.; 3% emerged, 17% 2008, 29% average. Dry edible peas 61% planted, 97% 2008, average not available; 5% emerged, 51% 2008, average not available. Flaxseed 14% planted, 74% 2008, 61% average; 1% emerged, 19% 2008, 19% average. Potatoes 12% planted, 59% 2008, 60% avg.; 1% emerged, 2% 2008, 7% average. Sugarbeets 5% emerged, 20% 2008, 42% average. Pastures and ranges were 5% dormant, 95% growing. Pasture and range conditions 3% very poor, 10% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, 2% excellent. Stockwater supplies 3% short, 85% adequate, 12% surplus. Temperatures across the state remained below normal this past week while areas receiving limited moisture were able to make good progress planting crops. Planting progress showed improvement in the west central, southwest, and south central districts but remained slow due to excess moisture and precipitation elsewhere in the state. Continued cool soil temperatures hampered seed germination.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.8. Soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 49% adequate, 51% surplus. Hay 0% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 16% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 22% excellent. Pasture and Range 1% very poor, 4% 30% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 51% good, 20% excellent. Corn 39% planted, 52% 2008, 82% avg.; 18% emerged, 26% 2008, 46% avg. Soybeans 17% planted, 21% 2008, 57% avg. Winter wheat jointed 89%, 88% 2008, 95% avg.; 10% headed, 4% 2008, 15% avg. Oats 94% planted, 98% 2008, 98% avg.; 70% emerged, 83% 2008, 83% avg. Apples full bloom 88%, 100% 2008, 99% avg. Peaches full bloom 81%, 100% 2008, 97% avg. Potatoes 63% planted, 87% 2008, 78% avg. Processing tomatoes planted 20%, 15% 2008, 13% avg. Cucumbers 14% planted, 9% 2008, 5% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 3% short, 53% adequate, 36% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 18% short, 58% adequate, 19% surplus. Wheat soft dough 52% this week, 28% last week, 38% last year, 59% average. Rye condition 32% very poor 47% poor, 19% fair, 2% good; soft dough 66% this week, 60% last week, 63% last year, 80% average. Oats condition 32% very poor 36% poor, 20% fair, 12% good; jointing 91% this week, 90% last week, 91% last year, 92% average; 57% headed this week, 32% last week, 81% last year, 61% average; soft dough 14% this week, N/A last week, 14% last year, 29% average. Corn 83% planted this week, 74% last week, 93% last year, 94% average; 66% emerged this week, 45% last week, 81% last year, 73% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 70% this week, 64% last week, 82% last year, 69% average. Soybean seedbed prepared 60% this week, 60% last week, 74% last year, 74% average; 17% planted this week, 16% last week, 33% last year, 34% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 81% this week, 80% last week, 100% last year, 96% average. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 24% this week, 23% last week, 66% last year, 74% average. Other hay 1st cutting 14% this week, 13% last week, 24% last year, 32% average. Watermelon 37% planted this week, 36% last week, 52% last year, 75% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, 6% excellent. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent. Livestock; Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$104 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$95 per cwt. Livestock conditions 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 5.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 8% short, 84% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 11% short, 77% adequate, 7% surplus. Spring Wheat 89% emerged, 89% 2008, 90% average. Barley 93% planted, 93% 2008, 95% avg.; 82% emerged, 82% 2008, 80% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 69% fair, 23% good, 4% excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 8% poor, 43% fair, 40% good, 9% excellent. Winter Wheat 9% headed, 4% 2008, 17% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 20% poor, 35% fair, 40% good, 4% excellent. Weather Less precipitation, warmer conditions were experienced throughout the State compared to last week. High temperatures ranged from 94 degrees in Medford & Rome, down to 61 degrees in Crescent City. Low temperatures ranged from 42 degrees in Portland, down to 17 degrees in Christmas Valley. Forty of the forty three stations reported a measurable amount of precipitation last week. The Detroit Lake station reported the most with 1.58 total inches. Field Crops; Growers took advantage of the warm, dry weather conditions this past weekend to catch up on field work, farming operations. Weeds were being controlled as many grass, grain crops progressed well. Grass for seed crops looked good. Some Red clover was cut for hay, silage in Washington County. Statewide, barley, wheat were reported mostly in fair to good condition. Vegetables; Many vegetable crops were planted throughout the State. Radish seed fields were beginning to bloom in Yamhill County. Clackamas County growers were harvesting rhubarb. Fruits & Nuts; Orchards were well leafed out in Jackson County, with normal cover sprays, weed control. Vineyards were showing good growth. Douglas County fruit set looked very good, spraying of fungicides continued for fruit, vineyards. Blueberry yields were looking good in Washington County. Walnuts were leafing out, they were mowing under filbert trees. Nurseries & Greenhouses; Nurseries continued preparing trees, shrubs for shipment. Nurseries also continued getting new starts planted. Greenhouses remained busy with vegetable, ornamental starts. Many producers were busy with weed control, spraying activities. Livestock, Range & Pasture; Livestock continue to look good across the State. The warmer weather, precipitation encouraged pasture growth. Cattle were prepped for the higher ranges. Pastures were reported to be ready for heavier grazing.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil moisture 3% short, 75% adequate, 22% surplus. Corn 48% planted, 56% 2008, 69% avg.; 23% emerged, 26% 2008, 31% avg. Soybeans 18% planted, 22% 2008, 33% avg.; 6% emerged, 8% 2008, 7% avg. Wheat crop condition 2% poor, 14% fair, 66% good, 18% excellent; 34% heading, 47% 2008, 40% avg. Barley 73% heading, 96% 2008, 86% avg. Oat crop condition 1% poor, 19% fair, 65% good, 15% excellent; 96% planted, 97% 2008, 95% avg.; 76% emerged, 85% 2008, 70% avg. Potatoes 49% planted, 51% 2008, 68% avg. Alfalfa crop conditions 4% poor, 14% fair, 57% good, 25% excellent; first cutting 19% complete, 15% 2008, 18% avg. Timothy clover crop condition is 2% poor, 18% fair, 56% good, 24% excellent. Quality of hay made 8% poor, 27% fair, 38% good 27% excellent. Peach crop conditions 1% fair, 92% good, 7% excellent. Apple crop conditions 1% fair, 99% good. Pasture conditions 2% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 53% good, 28% excellent. Spring plowing is 84% complete, 85% 2008, 88% avg. Field conditions improved from last week. The rain slowed enough to allow farmers to get

out into their fields. Primary field activities included planting oats, soybeans, corn and potatoes. Conditions favored plowing, as plowing is now 84 percent. This is compared to last week's 72 percent, last year's 85 percent, and the five year average of 88 percent. There was little change in soil moisture.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Soil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 82% adequate, 12% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 0% poor, 24% fair, 71% good, 5% excellent; 99% planted, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 96% emerged, 96% 2008, 97% avg. Soybeans 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 78% good, 3% excellent; 17% planted, 25% 2008, 26% avg.; 5% emerged, 10% 2008, 6% avg. Cotton 0% very poor, 0% poor, 29% fair, 70% good, 1% excellent. Peanuts 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 75% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 78% good, 2% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 86% good, 6% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 1% poor, 31% fair, 62% good, 6% excellent. Hay 0% very poor, 0% poor, 29% fair, 69% good, 2% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 3% poor, 39% fair, 58% good, 0% excellent. Snapbeans, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 70% fair, 30% good, 0% excellent. Cucumbers, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 44% fair, 56% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 1% poor, 28% fair, 71% good, 0% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 17% fair, 72% good, 11% excellent. Cantaloupes 0% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 64% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 79% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat headed 100%, 100% 2008, 99% avg. Winter wheat turning color 48%, 51% 2008, 58% avg. Winter wheat ripe 3%, 2% 2008, 5% avg. Oats 100% headed, 98% 2008, 99% avg. Tobacco transplanted 100%, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Hay grain hay 80%, 74% 2008, 71% avg. Snapbeans, fresh planted 100%, 100% 2008, 98% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 96%, 94% 2008, 98% avg. Watermelons 97% planted, 95% 2008, 96% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 100%, 100% 2008, 99% avg. Cantaloupes 94% planted, 93% 2008, 94% avg. Much of South Carolina saw considerable amounts of precipitation again this past week. Slightly cooler than average temperatures were also observed. The rain continued to improve crop conditions for most farmers, however many field operations were delayed by wet fields. South Carolina's soil moisture ratings were 6% short, 82% adequate, and 12% surplus. Corn planting is nearly complete for 2009. Tobacco has been set in the fields for this year. Winter Wheat has finished heading and have just begun to ripen. Forty-eight percent of the crop has turned color. Oats have also finished heading. The crop has continued to turn color while 7% of those oats have ripened. In some areas, growers are cutting grain hay around the rain showers. Cotton planting was somewhat delayed due to wet field conditions and has fallen a bit behind schedule for this time of year. Both soybean and peanut planting were also delayed due to wet fields and have fallen behind schedule for this time of year. Vegetable planting has completed for snapbeans and tomatoes. Watermelon planting is nearing completion for the year.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 15% short, 74% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 84% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter wheat boot 14%, 23% 2008, 43% avg. Barley 84% seeded, 88% 2008, 92% avg.; 57% emerged, 44% 2008, 68% avg.; 1% poor, 24% fair, 69% good, 6% excellent. Spring wheat 3% poor, 26% fair, 63% good, 8% excellent. Sorghum 0% emerged, 0% 2008, 1% avg. Soybeans 1% emerged, 0% 2008, 2% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 0%, 0% 2008, 1% avg.; 4% poor, 24% fair, 64% good, 8% excellent. Feed supplies 7% very short, 11% short, 77% adequate, 5% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 81% adequate, 14% surplus. Cattle moved to pasture 70% complete. Calving 94% complete. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 67% good, 9% excellent. Lambing 97% complete. Sheep condition 4% poor, 15% fair, 67% good, 14% excellent. Generally, below-average temperatures and precipitation helped accelerate spring planting progress in South Dakota.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 2. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 56% adequate, and 43% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% short, 57% adequate, and 35% surplus. Wheat 96% headed, 96% 2008, 96% avg.; 4% poor, 26% fair, 58% good, 12% excellent. Hay 8% first cutting, 25% 2008, 30% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Tobacco 9% transplanted, 20% 2008, 24% avg. Pastures 1% very poor, 5% poor, 17% fair, 56% good, 21% excellent. The major story in Tennessee agriculture to date continues to be abnormally wet spring weather. Farmers last week were granted only two days to perform fieldwork and faced the challenges of wet fields. Also last week, reports of river flooding were prevalent. Planting progress for the state's major row crops has now fallen well behind the normal pace. Treatment of plant diseases and insect infestations also remain behind schedule. The state's winter wheat was headed out. Precipitation across the Plateau and West Tennessee averaged slightly below to below normal while amounts in East and Middle Tennessee were near normal to slightly above normal.

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. Showers swept through most of the state bringing up to 6 inches of rain. Freeze damaged wheat and oats across the state were being baled for hay. Wheat harvest has begun in the Edwards Plateau. In the High Plains, cotton planting was in full swing. Cotton producers have begun planting in the Edwards Plateau. Corn planting in the Northern High Plains was near completion. Sorghum was being planted in the Northern High Plains. In the Southern High Plains, peanut planting was in full-swing. Peaches received cover sprays in North East Texas. Fall planted onions were bulbing in the Trans-Pecos. Pecans progressed well in the Blacklands. Range and pasture conditions improved across the state due to the recent rainfall and warmer temperatures. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued in parts of the state.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 24% short, 72% adequate, 4% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 91% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat 10% headed, 9% 2008, 10% avg.; Condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 44% fair, 40% good, 11% excellent; freeze damage 70% none, 27% light, 3% moderate, 0% severe. Spring Wheat 96% planted, 99% 2008, 96% avg.; 51% emerged, 95% 2008, 87% avg. Barley 90% planted, 96% 2008, 91% avg.; 56% emerged, 78% 2008, 77% avg. Fall Barley freeze damage 85% none, 12% light, 3% moderate, 0% severe. Oats 82% planted, 87% 2008, 85% avg.; 49% emerged, 48% 2008, 57% avg. Corn 57% planted, 62% 2008, 59% avg.; 12% emerged. Cows Calved 99%, 99% 2008, 99% avg. Cattle and calves moved To Summer Range 18%. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 76% good, 8% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved To Summer Range 24%. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 84% good, 5% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 1% very short, 11% short, 88% adequate, 0% surplus. Sheared On Farm 91%. Sheep Sheared On Range 81%. Ewes Lamb On Farm 96%, 97% 2008, 99% avg. Ewes Lamb On Range 65%, 88% 2008, 82% avg. Apples Full Bloom Or Past 82%, 82% 2008, 96% avg. Sweet Cherries full Bloom Or Past 100%, 99% 2008, 100% avg. The weather continues to warm up. With almost no precipitation throughout the state for the week, conditions were good for field activity and livestock work. It was a very nice week in Box Elder County high temperatures were in the 60's and 70's. Some frost was reported at the first of the week. Snowville dropped to 29 degrees on the 11th and 13th. No frost was recorded in the Perry, Tremonton and Corinne areas. No Precipitation was received and some areas are starting be on the dry side. Conditions for planting have improved considerably during the past week and farmers were busy in the fields trying to finish planting corn and alfalfa. Some corn that was planted early is already up. Irrigation water was introduced into the Bear River Canal System and some farmers were beginning to irrigate fall grains and other crops. The 1st cutting of alfalfa hay could occur in the next week or two. Fruit trees are finishing up with the bloom and there have been no reports of problems except some hail in the Perry area about two weeks ago. The damage is uncertain at this point. Cache County is enjoying beautiful springtime weather this week. Farmers who were delayed with planting because of wet spring rains are rushing to get all the crops in the ground as quickly as possible. Those who are planting small grains and safflower are anxious because of the lateness of the season. Growers are also busy planting corn this week, which is about normal timing. There is some evidence of frost damage in grasses from cooler temperatures 10 days ago. The plants will survive, but are temporarily stunted. Some irrigation companies have turned water into their canal systems and growers will be irrigating their crops very soon. Planting was delayed in Morgan County some because of wet soil. However, planting conditions are excellent now. Grasshoppers are becoming a problem on the east side of the Tooele Valley in Tooele County with more than 8 grasshoppers per square yard. In Weber County Corn, planting is in full swing and alfalfa and grain are growing well. Black Grass Bugs are starting to cause damage to rangeland grasses in Juab County. Producers are making plans to start spraying programs. Duchesne County reports that the crops are starting to really grow. The past weeks warm temperatures have taken a toll on the snow pack and it is starting to really decrease. There have been grasshoppers starting to hatch in parts of the county. They are being monitored and preparations are being made to spray as they are projected to be very bad this year. Some much needed rain could help to slow the grasshoppers down as they seem to thrive in the drier areas. In Emery County, continued warm weather has aided development of irrigated crops. Reservoirs are filling with spring runoff. Water supplies may end up a bit short, though. Problems with a canal in the Tridell area have required that irrigation water be shut off for some of the west side of Uintah County while

repairs are made. Grasshoppers continue to be a problem in the Independence area. Farmers are busy planting corn in Beaver County and alfalfa is looking pretty good. In Iron County, spring runoff has peaked and stream flow is headed downward. Box Elder County reports that Livestock producers will begin moving their animals to summer ranges in the next couple of weeks. Rangeland conditions look good and ranchers are reporting a healthy calf and lamb crop. Cache County reports Livestock are doing well with the abundant supply of feed in pastures and on rangelands, all a result of the cooler wet spring weather. In Duchesne County, the animals are expected to go on the mountain on time this year, and the grazing is expected to be good. Dry weather continues to negatively affect grazed rangeland in Emery County. Most cattle and sheep have calved or lambed with minimal death losses reported. Beef producers in Beaver County are getting cows ready to go out on the range. Iron County reports hot dry windy conditions have dried out ranges considerably.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 74% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 85% adequate, 10% surplus. Pasture 2% poor, 18% fair, 59% good, 21% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 73% good, 10% excellent. Hay Other 2% poor, 27% fair, 55% good, 16% excellent. Hay Alfalfa 1% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 16% excellent. Corn 80% planted, 83% 2008, 84% 5-yr avg.; 63% emerged, 68% 2008, 62% 5-yr avg.; condition 28% fair, 64% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans 17% planted; 14% 2008, 19% 5-yr avg.; 8% emerged; 1% 2008, 3% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 90% headed, 98% 2008, 52% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent. Barley 14% fair, 74% good, 12% excellent. Greenhouse tobacco 20% fair, 77% good, 3% excellent. Tobacco plantbeds 7% poor, 40% fair, 53% good. Flue-cured tobacco transplanted 62%; 62% 2008, 74% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco transplanted 10%, 20% 2008, 14% 5-yr avg. Dark fire-cured tobacco transplanted 30%, 9% 2008, 38% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 54% planted, 23% 2008, 49% 5-yr avg. Cotton 62% planted, 49% 2008; 77% 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 20% fair, 50% good, 30% excellent. All Apples 40% fair, 54% good, 6% excellent. Peaches 2% poor, 42% fair, 53% good, 3% excellent. Grapes 1% poor, 14% fair, 83% good, 2% excellent. Oats 1% poor, 12% fair, 86% good, 1% excellent. Planting operations resumed this week, as producers strived to complete corn planting and make headway with soybean, cotton and peanut plantings as well. Fieldwork was delayed in a few isolated areas due to persistent rain showers throughout the week. Grain producers have continued to scout fields. With increasing reports of powdery mildew in wheat and barley, chemical applications are on the rise. Wet conditions have delayed tobacco transplanting in some areas and the quality of greenhouse transplants are declining. Hay and pastureland still remain in good condition, although recent rainfall has prevented a timely hay harvest. As soon as fields are dry, harvest will get underway.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture conditions 5% very short, 12% short, 79% adequate, and 4% surplus. Grain growing counties reported wet, cool and windy conditions throughout most of the week, further hampering spraying, but warm, dry weekend conditions pushed late planting along. Walla Walla County reported their winter wheat continued to look very good while green pea seeding was nearly done, dry peas were emerging and the first cutting of alfalfa was going down. In general, the spring planted crops looked good, were emerging and had good moisture conditions. Grant County reported their first cutting was also going down, and most sweet corn and grain corn planting was done. Dry bean planting was expected to begin soon. Christmas tree growers were applying insecticides and fungicides on Douglas fir plantations for the control of Douglas fir Needle Midge and the fungus Swiss Needle cast. In the Yakima Valley, early in the week as night time lows approached freezing, some growers had to utilize frost protection measures. As the week progressed, temperatures gradually increased with highs approaching 90 degrees on Sunday. Cherry growers in Yakima County started off the season with a full and very clean crop set. Hop yards were being strung up while hop vines began their ascent up the trellis. Scattered showers left a trace of precipitation in a few locations in Yakima County. Whatcom County strawberries were blooming. Chelan County's cool temperatures caused problems with bees pollinating orchards. Snohomish County reported apples, strawberries and blueberries were in full bloom, and raspberry

blossoms were about ready to open. In Pacific County, cranberry growers welcomed the warmer conditions, but remained worried about the late blossom time and overall yields. Range and pasture conditions 10% poor, 43% fair, 43% good and 4% excellent. On the west side, grass was being cut for silage in several counties. On the eastside, pastures looked good and most cattle had been turned out, but Stevens County reported slow growth due to cold and wet. In Pacific County, oyster growers set early seed oysters in the bay for hardening.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 3. Topsoil moisture 67% adequate, 33% surplus compared with 64% adequate, 36% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting 84%, 85% 2008, 85% 5-yr avg. Hay and roughage supplies 16% short, 80% adequate, 4% surplus compared to 13% very short, 35% short and 52% adequate last year. Feed grain supplies 10% short, 90% adequate compared to 6% very short, 9% short and 85% adequate last year. Corn 47% planted, 59% 2008, 62% 5-yr avg.; 17% emerged, 38% 2008, 20% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 21% planted, 24% 2008, 25% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat conditions 3% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent; 50% headed, 42% 2008, 34% 5-yr avg. Oats 7% poor, 50% fair, 39% good, 4% excellent; 82% planted, 85% 2008, 78% 5-yr avg.; 56% emerged, 59% 2008, 49% 5-yr avg. Hay 4% poor, 32% fair, 58% good and 6% excellent. Apple conditions 45% fair, 53% good and 2% excellent. Peaches 46% fair, 53% good and 1% excellent. Cattle and calves 1% poor, 21% fair, 74% good and 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs 1% poor, 10% fair, 87% good and 2% excellent. Farming activities included planting corn, oats and soybeans, field work, repairing fences and turning livestock out to pasture.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 11% short, 67% adequate, and 22% surplus. Temperatures were 0 to 4 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 62 to 64 degrees across the state. Lows averaged from 41 to 47 degrees for the week. Precipitation ranged from 0.47 inches in Eau Claire to 1.21 inches in Milwaukee. Corn 62% planted, 14% emerged. Soybeans 22% planted, 1% emerged. Oats 95% planted, 77% emerged. Oats 0%headed. Spring tillage was 79% complete. Cool weather delayed emergence and led to some emerged corn to be pale and yellow. Alfalfa fields are looking good with many growers anticipating harvesting first crop hay by the end of the month.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 17% short, 81% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley 85% planted, 78% previous week, 83% 2008, 88% avg.; 48% emerged, 37% previous week, 51% 2008, 65% avg.; 1% jointed, 0% previous week, 3% 2008, 8% avg. Oats 63% planted, 51% previous week, 74% 2008, 77% avg.; 35% emerged, 29% previous week, 43% 2008, 50% avg.; 0% jointed, 0% previous week, 1% 2008, 6% avg. Spring Wheat 46% planted, 31% previous week, 77% 2008, 81% avg.; 19% emerged, 13% previous week, 41% 2008, 50% avg.; 0% jointed, 0% previous week, 1% 2008, 5% avg. Winter Wheat 43% jointed, 31% previous week, 58% 2008, 67% avg.; 5% boot, 0% previous week, 3% 2008, 12% avg. Dry Beans 21% planted, 9% previous week, 5% 2008, 8% avg. Corn 77% planted, 40% previous week, 55% 2008, 65% avg.; 2% emerged, 0% previous week, 4% 2008, 20% avg. Sugarbeets 89% planted, 76% previous week, 95% 2008, 97% avg.; 25% emerged, 17% previous week, 37% 2008, 47% avg. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 6% fair, 91% good, 2% excellent. Spring calves born 93%, 90% previous week. Farm flock 95% ewes lambed, 92% previous week. Farm flock 96% sheep shorn, 93% previous week. Range flock 59% ewes lambed, 50% previous week. Range flock 86% sheep shorn, 75% previous week. Calf losses 31% light, 61% normal, 8% heavy. Lamb losses 38% light, 57% normal, 5% heavy. Cattle to be moved to summer pastures 21% moved. Sheep to be moved to summer pastures 14% moved. Range and pasture conditions 8% poor, 24% fair, 58% good, 10% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 5% short, 91% adequate, 4% surplus. Last week was dry and windy. Pastures and meadows in some areas were drying out. More moisture was needed in order for the pasture to grow. Some cattle have been moved to summer pastures but many are waiting for the snow to melt in order to get more growth. Activities planting included small grain crop, calving and lambing, feeding livestock.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 10 – 16, 2009

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Light to moderate showers favored winter grains in the jointing stage and caused only brief delays in spring grain and summer crop planting in most areas.

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 beneficial topsoil moisture for wheat and rapeseed in northeastern Europe, while heavy rain slowed fieldwork in central and northwestern growing districts.

MIDDLE EAST: Drier weather accelerated cotton planting as well as winter grain maturation and harvesting.

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

MEXICO: Dry weather continued in northeastern winter sorghum areas but rain developed over the southern plateau corn belt.

CANADA: On the Prairies, unseasonably cold weather slowed spring crop

emergence as well as winter grain and pasture growth.

AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry weather favored summer crop harvesting and local winter grain planting, but soaking rains are needed to encourage more widespread sowing.

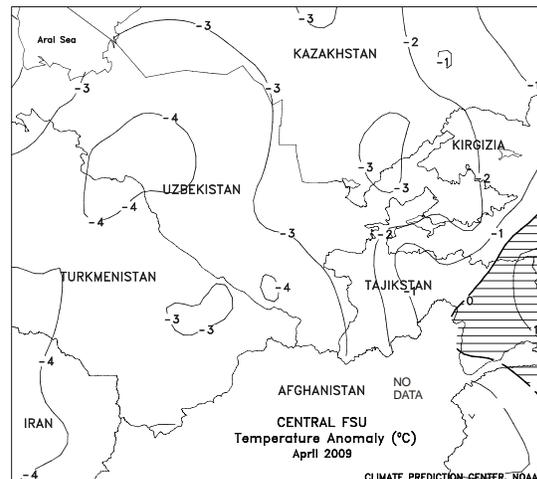
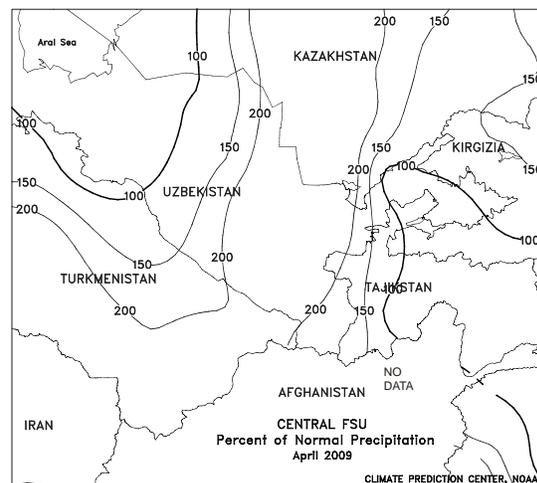
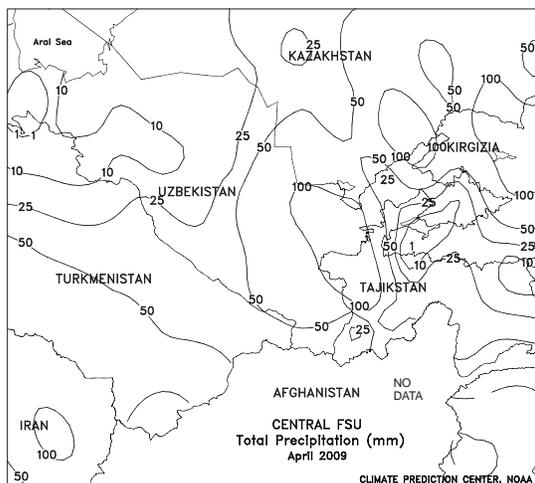
EAST ASIA: Showers benefited summer crops in China, although drier weather would be welcomed for winter crop maturation.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers increased in Thailand, benefiting recently planted corn and rice.

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

ARGENTINA: Rain brought some drought relief to southern growing areas of central Argentina.

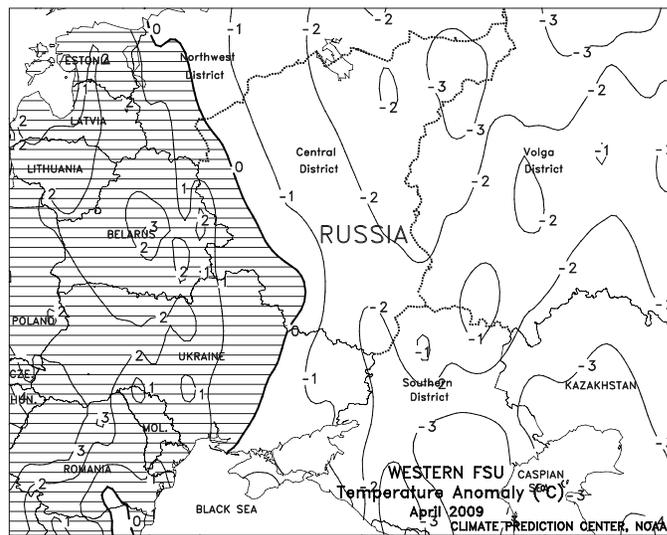
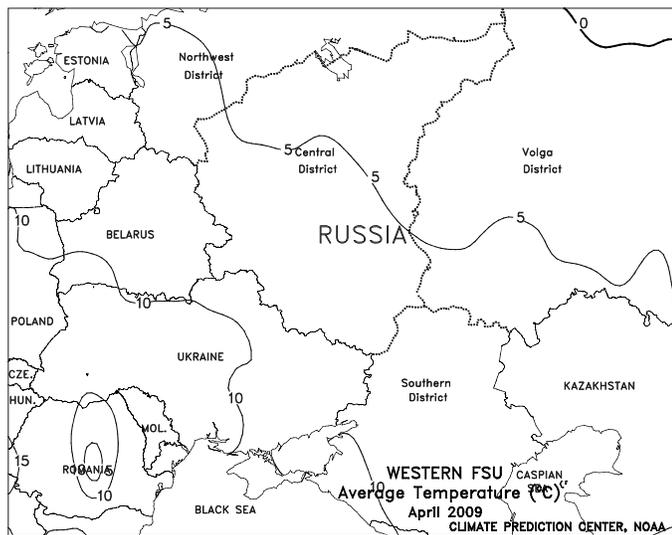
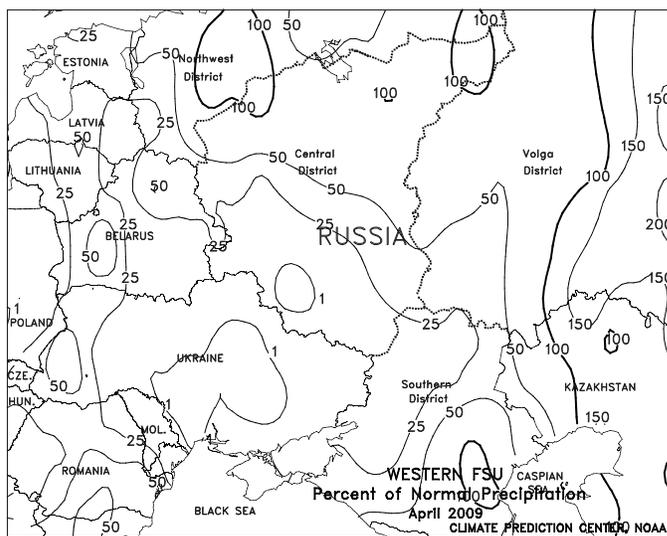
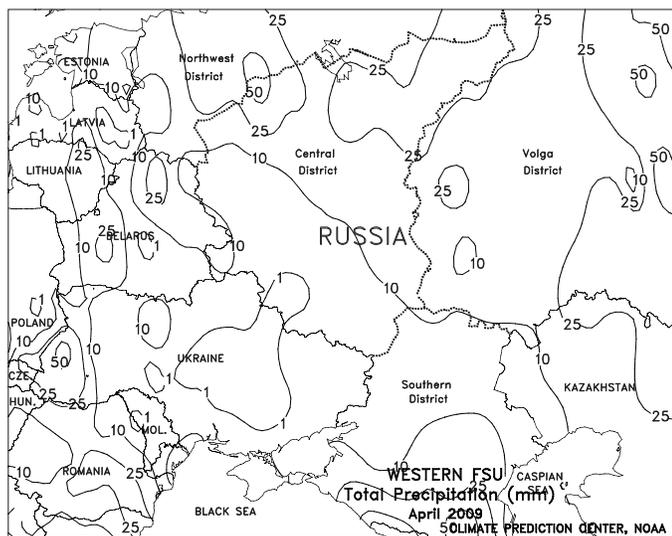
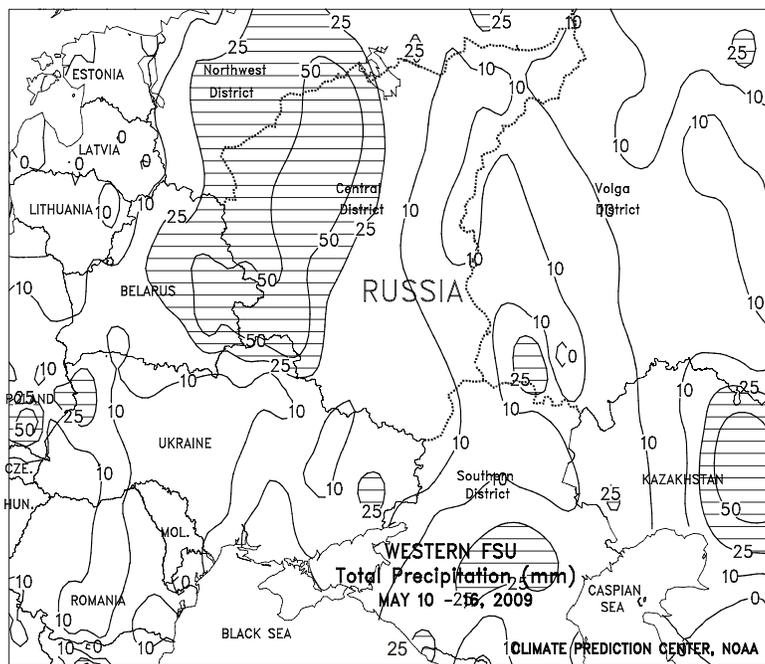
BRAZIL: Much-needed rain fell throughout previously dry locations in the south, increasing moisture for immature corn and newly sown wheat.

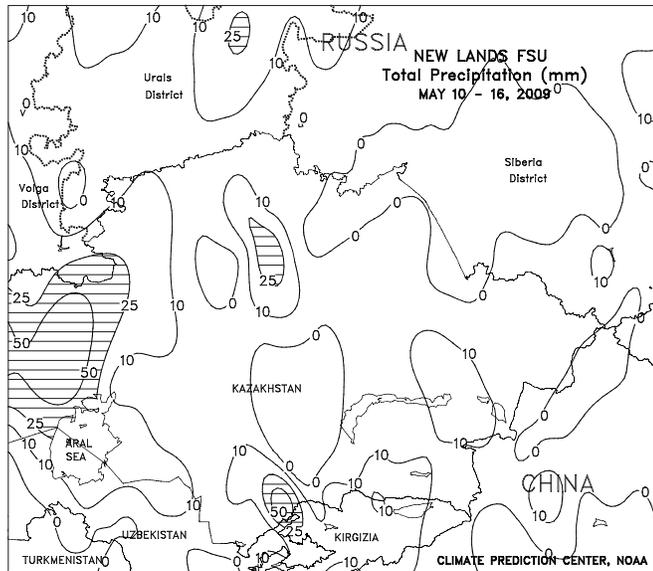


FSU-WESTERN

A slow-moving storm system spread light to moderate showers (5-25 mm or more) across Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia, further easing short-term dryness. The precipitation favored winter grains in the jointing stage and caused only brief delays in spring grain and summer crop planting. The exceptions were in eastern Belarus and the western portion of the Central District in Russia, where locally heavy rain (50 mm or more) disrupted fieldwork. In contrast, light, if any precipitation (less than 10 mm) in western Ukraine continued a drying trend that began in late March, reducing topsoil moisture for spring-sown crop emergence and establishment. Reports from Russia as of May 12 indicated that spring grains were 43 percent planted, while sugarbeets, corn, and sunflowers were 76, 56, and 70 percent planted, respectively. Reports from Ukraine as of May 14 indicated that spring grain planting was 94 percent complete, while sugarbeet, corn, and sunflower planting was 94, 84, and 83 percent complete, respectively. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in most areas, except in the northern half of the Volga District, where temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal.

The driest April in at least the past 32 years prevailed across Ukraine, allowing rapid planting progress but depleting topsoil moisture for developing winter grains and spring-sown crop emergence. However, winter grains were able to tap into adequate subsoil moisture reserves to meet increasing crop-water requirements. In Russia, unseasonably cold, dry weather slowed winter grain development in the south and greening in the north. Furthermore, the combination of drier-than-normal conditions and unseasonable cold slowed spring grain planting. Periodic freezes extended as far south as southern Ukraine the Southern District in Russia during the month, threatening winter grains that had progressed into the jointing stage of development as well as newly emerged spring-planted crops. In Belarus, unseasonably warm, dry weather allowed rapid spring grain planting but depleted topsoil moisture for crop emergence and establishment.

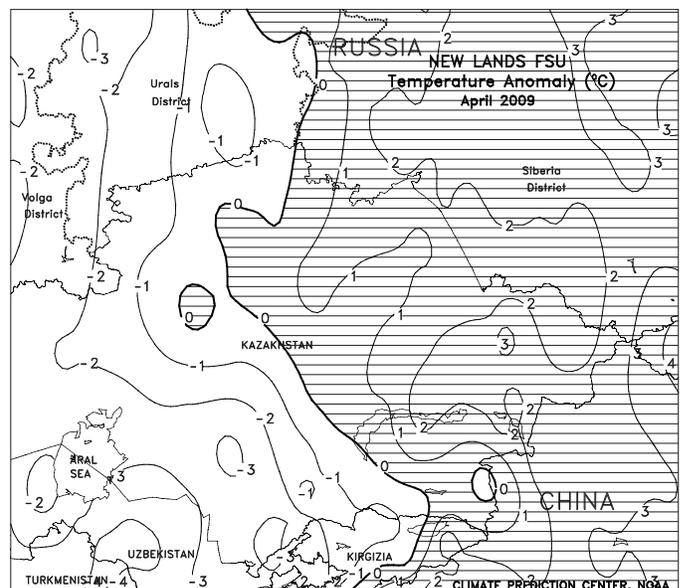
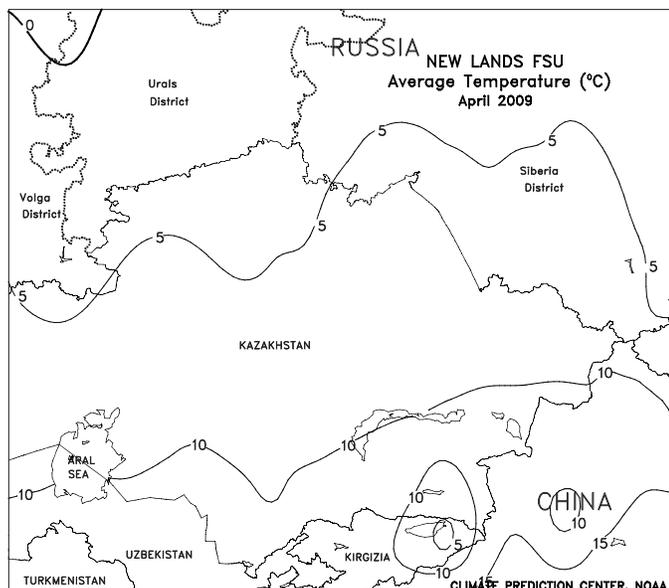
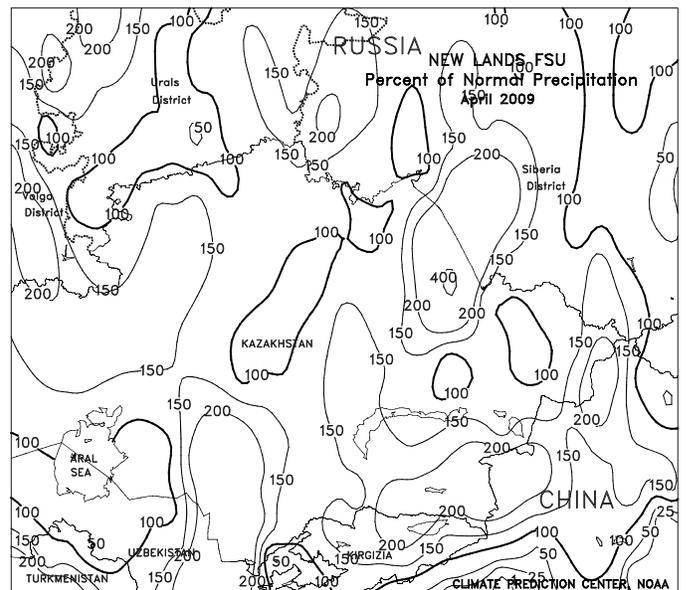
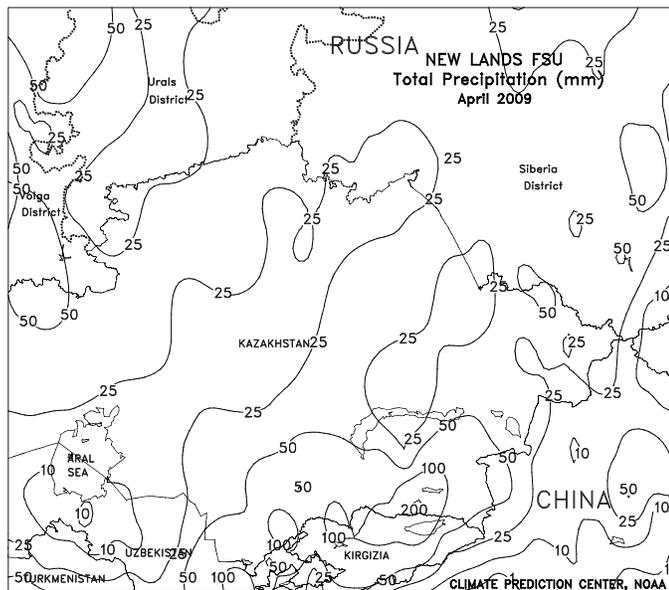




FSU-NEW LANDS

Mostly dry weather in Russia and Kazakhstan helped spring grain planting, which typically begins in May. Significant precipitation (10 mm or more) was confined to western crop areas in Kazakhstan. Unseasonably mild weather accompanied the dryness in most areas, promoting rapid crop emergence. Weekly temperatures averaged 5 to 8 degrees C above normal in the Urals Region in Russia and 3 to 7 degrees C above normal in Kazakhstan and the Siberia District in Russia. Most locations reported maximum temperatures ranging from 22 to 30 degrees C for several days during the week. In major cotton growing areas of Central Asia, drier weather was accompanied by near-to above-normal temperatures, improving conditions for planting and crop emergence.

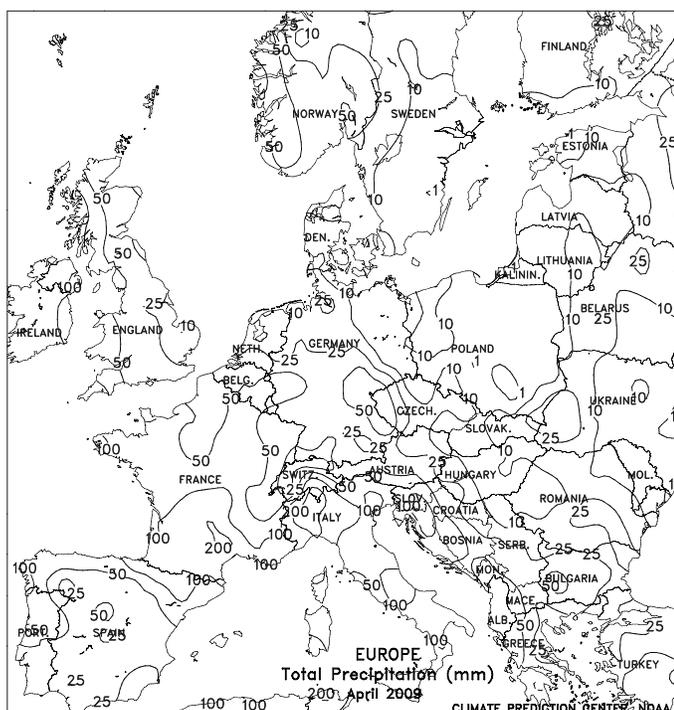
In April, cool, showery weather prevailed over major spring wheat producing areas in Kazakhstan and Russia, causing some interruptions in early spring fieldwork but boosting topsoil moisture in advance of spring grain planting. Moisture accumulations in the fall and winter were below normal in Kazakhstan 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.

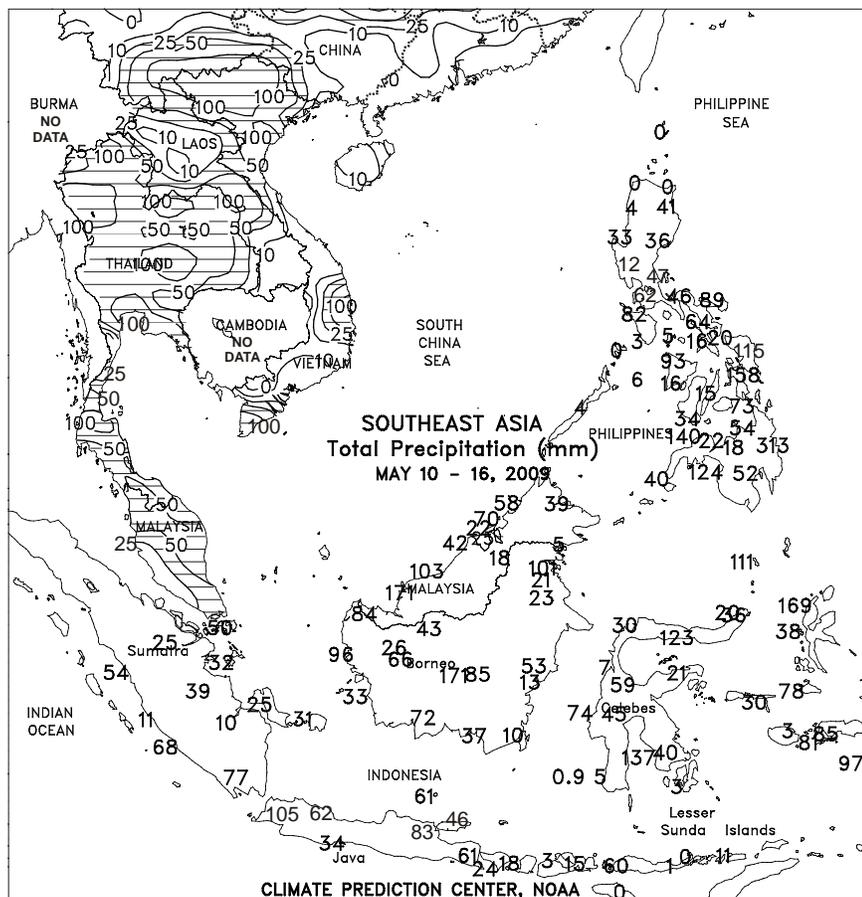


EUROPE

Widespread rain benefited crop development over most of the continent, although pockets of unfavorably dry weather lingered in southeastern growing areas. A series of storm systems propagated eastward along a stalled frontal boundary, triggering moderate to locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-70 mm) from England and France into southern Poland. The rain provided additional soil moisture for reproductive winter crops but hampered summer crop planting. Showers were lighter (5-20 mm) in northern Poland, but beneficial nonetheless for winter wheat and rapeseed following April's unseasonably dry weather. Showers (5-20 mm) also spread into the Balkans, providing timely moisture for reproductive to filling winter wheat and rapeseed; rain bypassed central and eastern Hungary, however, where recent dryness has trimmed winter crop yields and reduced topsoil moisture for summer crop establishment. Dry, warmer-than-normal weather (weekly average temperatures 2 to 6 degrees C above normal) prevailed from central and southern Spain eastward into Italy and Greece, accelerating fieldwork but increasing irrigation requirements for filling winter wheat.

Wet April weather across western Europe maintained favorable prospects for winter grains and oilseeds and boosted topsoil moisture for summer crop planting and germination. In contrast, much-below-normal rainfall in eastern Europe depleted topsoil moisture for summer crop planting and establishment, and raised concerns for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat and rapeseed. Showers returned to eastern Europe, however, in early May, relieving short-term dryness and boosting prospects for spring-sown crops. Unseasonably warm weather over much of the continent accelerated crop growth, with grains and oilseeds advancing toward reproduction by month's end over most of western and north-central Europe.

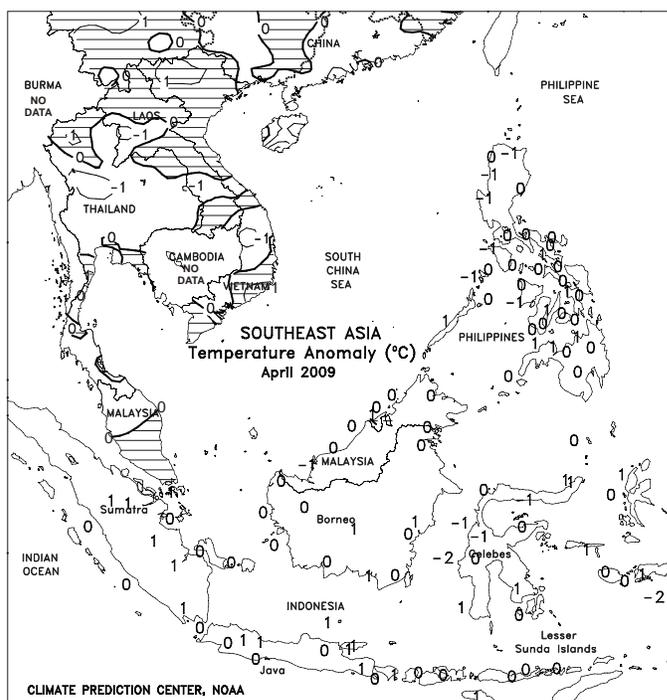
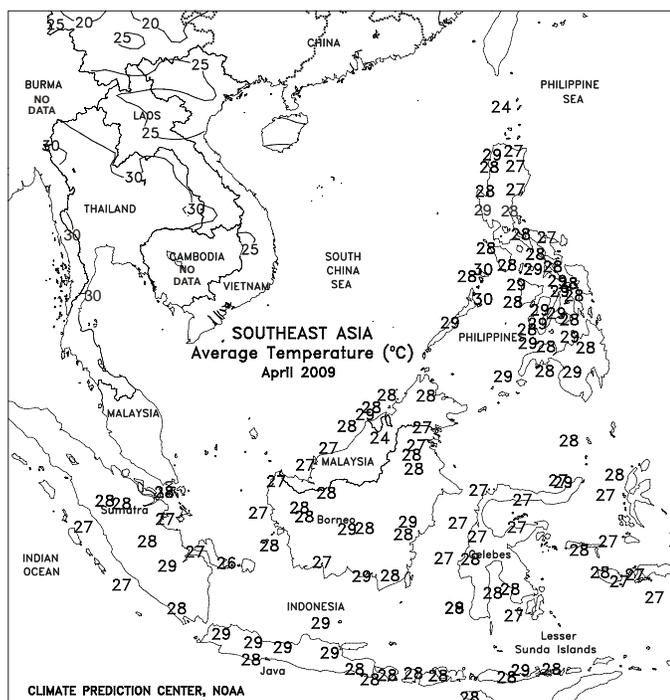
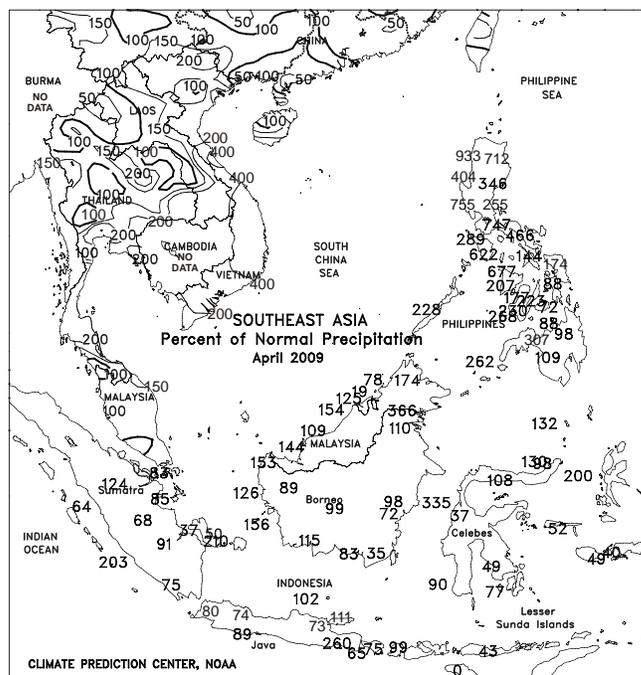
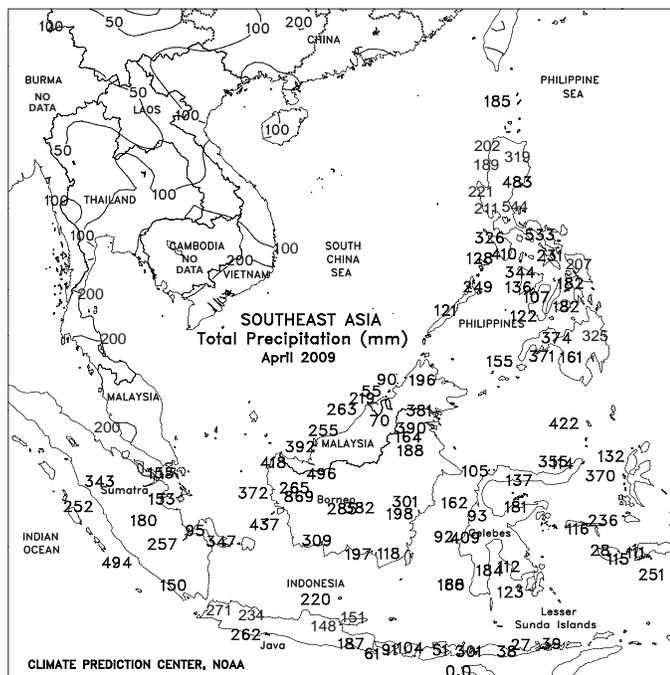




SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers resumed after the egress of two tropical cyclones from the area. Increasing rainfall (50-180 mm) across Thailand boosted soil moisture for corn and rice but likely slowed planting. Meanwhile, seasonable showers in Vietnam benefited rice development. In contrast, drier weather (40 mm or less) eased excessive wetness in the northern Philippines after two weeks of heavy rain from a pair of tropical cyclones; elsewhere in the Philippines, more seasonable rainfall maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for rice and corn. Tropical rains continued across oil palm areas, with heavy amounts (locally more than 200 mm) in Kalimantan and northern Sumatra in Indonesia likely slowing harvest activities.

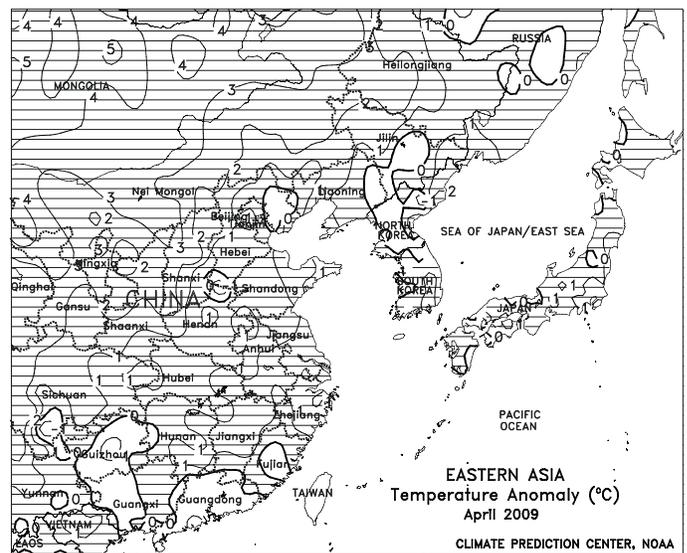
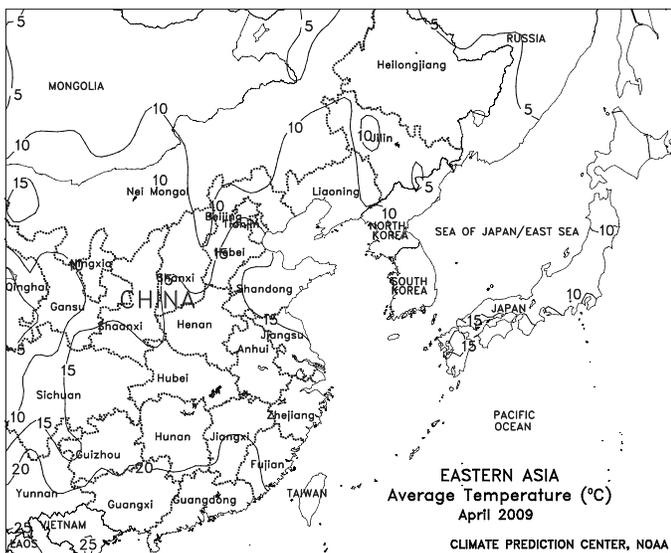
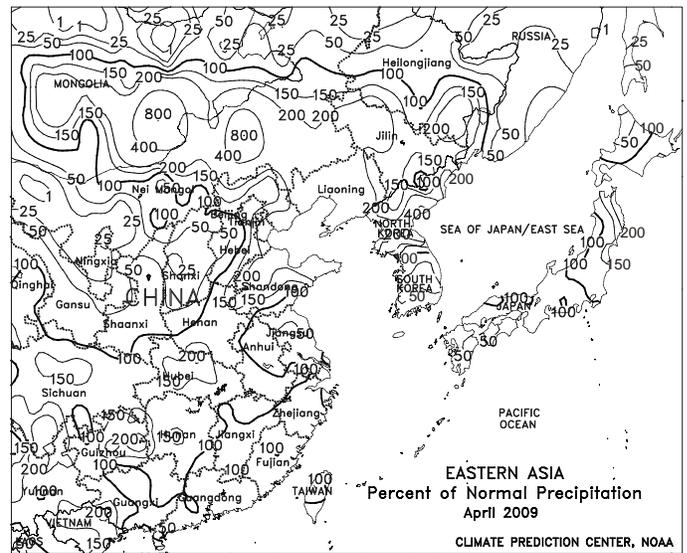
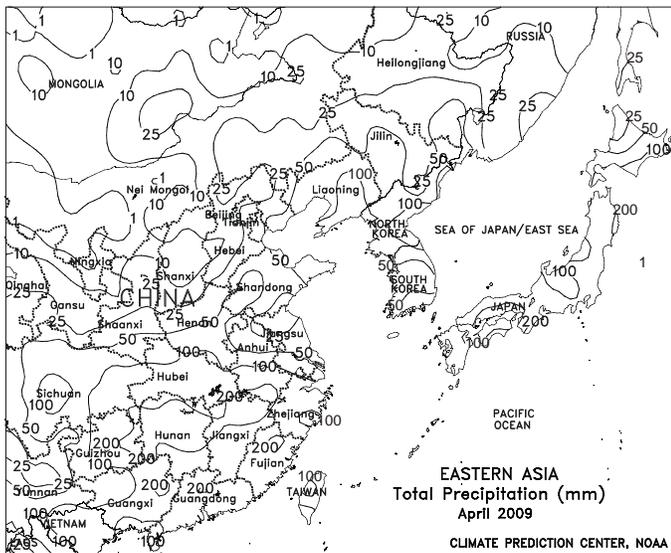
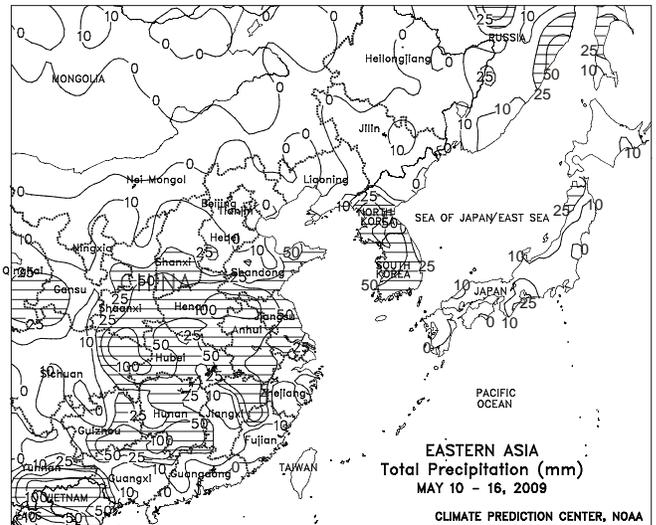
The monsoon was well underway in the South China Sea during the latter half of April. Flooding rains in the Philippines caused minor damage to spring-sown rice and corn and slowed field preparations for the summer-grown crops. At the same time, periodic heavy showers slowed winter-spring rice harvesting that was nearing completion in southern Vietnam, while abundant moisture benefited reproductive coffee farther north. Rainfall also increased soil moisture in southern and eastern Thailand, but slowed field preparations for summer rice and corn planting that typically begins in early May. Oil palm areas received beneficial moisture, while periods of dry weather aided harvest activities.

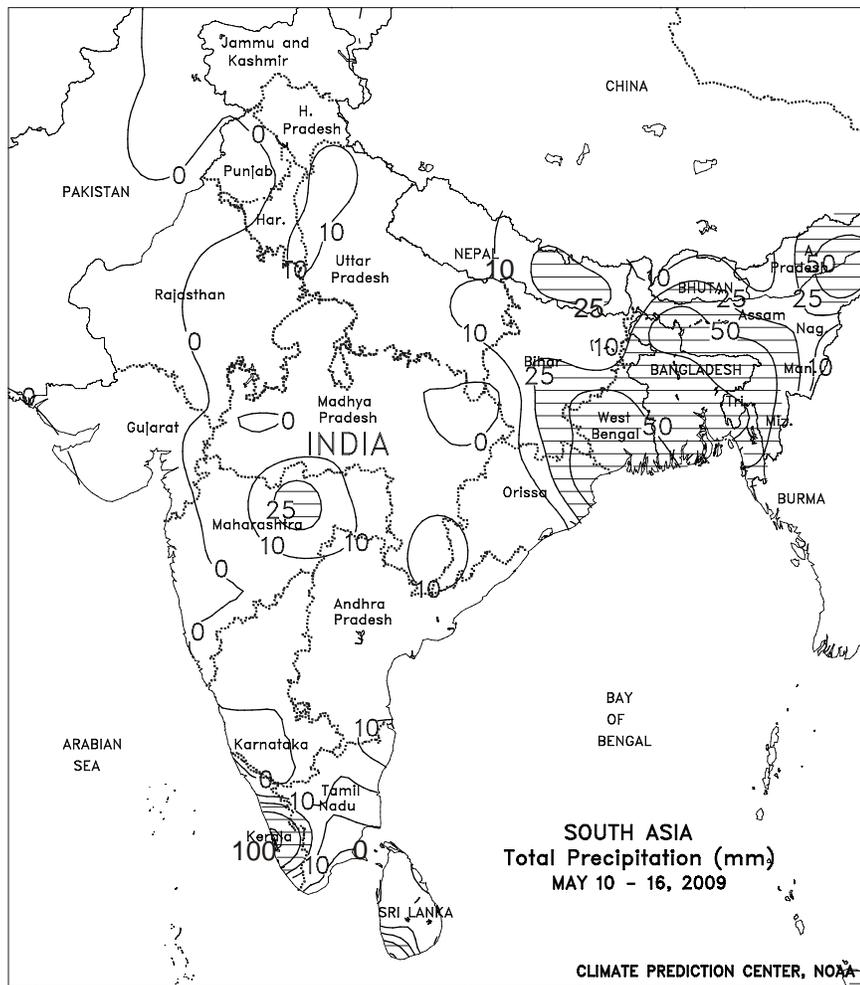


EASTERN ASIA

A front passing through the region early in the week brought widespread showers (10-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) to the North China Plain and Yangtze Valley. The rainfall on the North China Plain benefited emerging to vegetative summer crops, but drier weather would be preferable for maturing winter wheat. Similarly, in the Yangtze Valley, the showers favored vegetative corn and soybeans, but more dry weather would aid winter rapeseed maturation. Farther west, however, heavy rain (25-100 mm) in the Sichuan Basin likely caused minor flooding in key growing areas. To the south, monsoon rains maintained adequate moisture for rice. Meanwhile, in Manchuria, warm, mostly dry weather prevailed, promoting planting and early vegetative growth of corn and soybeans.

Rainfall increased across most winter growing areas during April. The increased moisture aided reproductive winter wheat on the North China Plain and reproductive winter rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley. Meanwhile, the increased soil moisture benefited emerging summer crops, including corn, cotton, and soybeans. Additionally, abundant rainfall boosted soil moisture for early double-crop rice in the south, especially in Hunan province, a key rice producer.

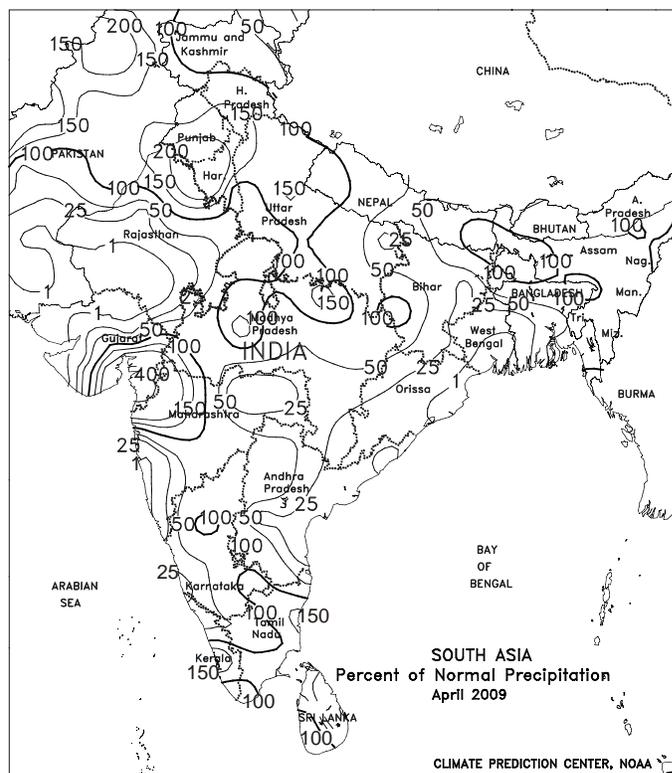
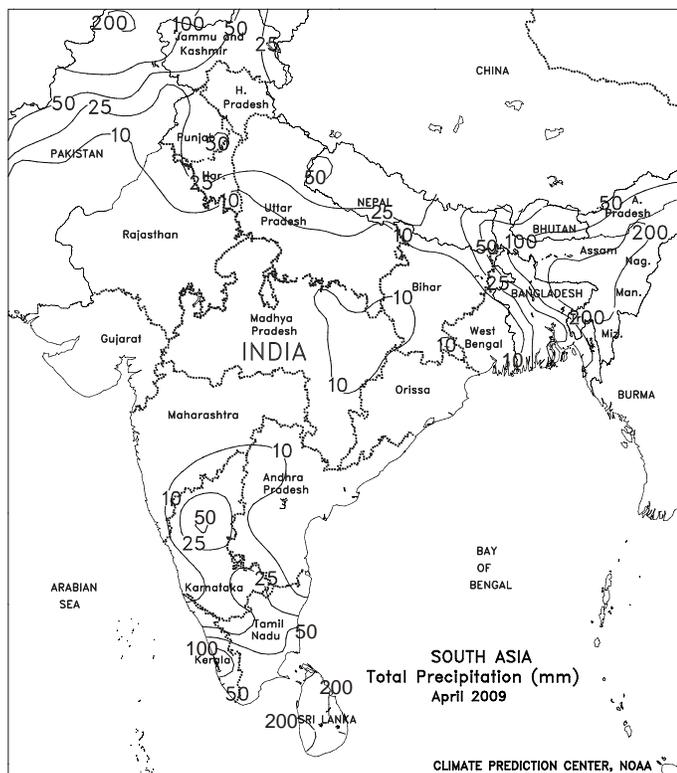


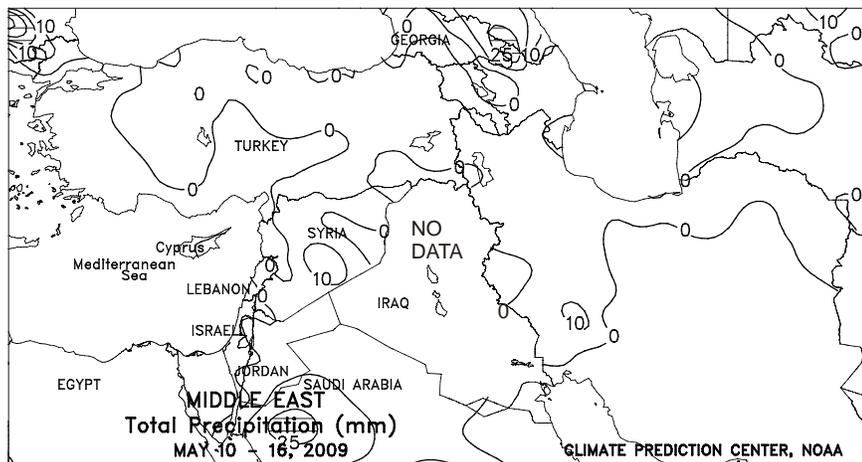
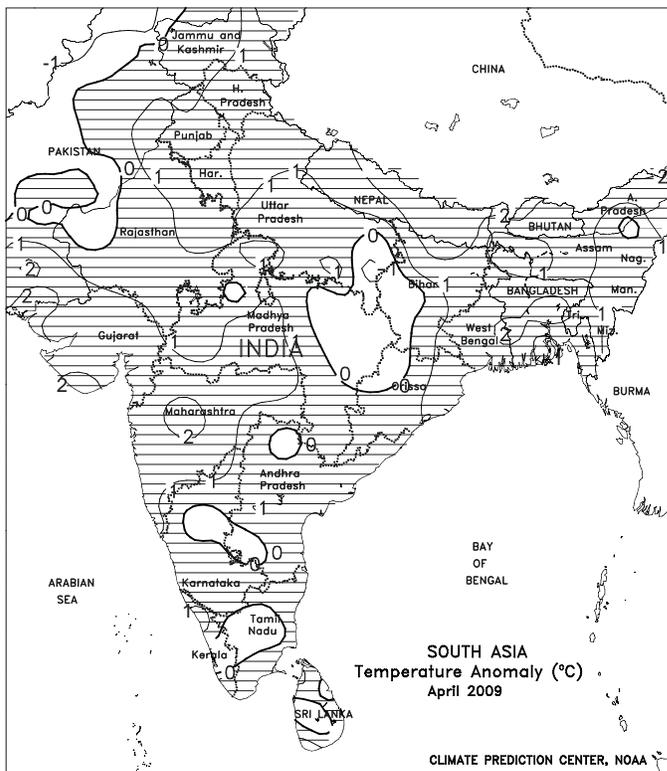
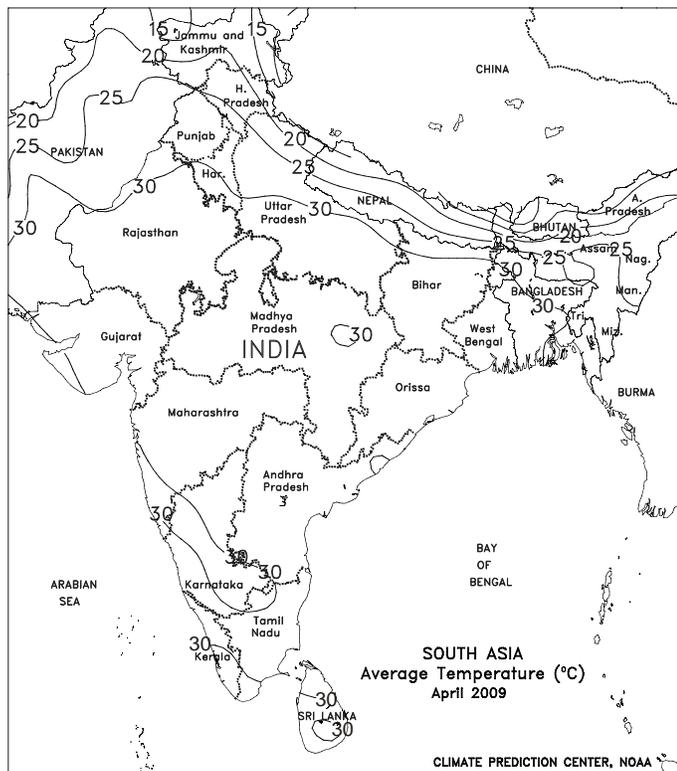


SOUTH ASIA

Wet weather continued over the region, with seasonal pre-monsoon heat prevalent over western portions of the subcontinent. In northern India, a series of strong upper-air disturbances continued to generate unseasonably heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-60 mm or more), slowing late winter wheat harvesting but providing early-season moisture for cotton and rice planting; for the second straight week, much of the rain in Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh fell outside of the primary weather observation network, but was apparent in satellite imagery. Meanwhile, seasonable showers (20-80 mm) continued over northeastern Bangladesh and Assam, India, maintaining favorable conditions for rice. Scattered showers (2-40 mm) developed across the southern half of India, increasing soil moisture for upcoming summer crop planting. Temperatures in western India and southern Pakistan soared to as high as 48 degrees C, with weekly average temperatures up to 4 degrees C above normal. Readings were closer to pre-monsoon normals in central India, with highs reaching the middle 40s degrees C.

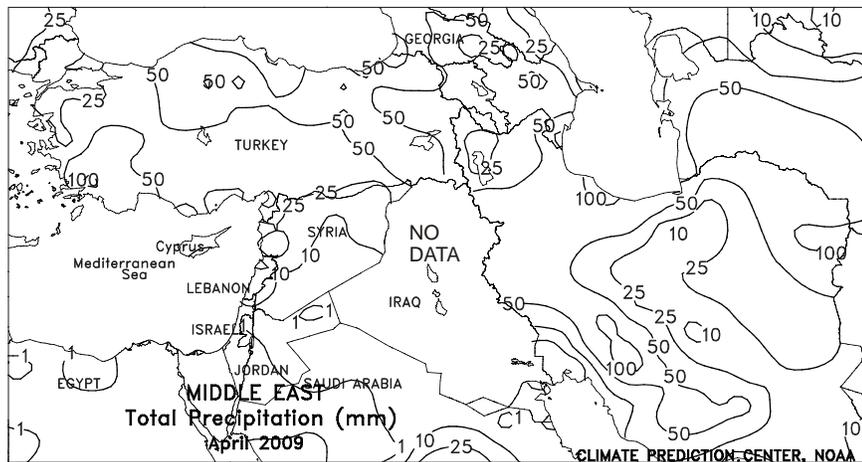
In early April, showers and thunderstorms increased irrigation supplies for spring-sown rice and corn across India but delayed winter wheat harvesting. However, drier weather returned by mid-month, allowing harvesting to resume with minimal additional delays. Meanwhile, seasonable showers in Bangladesh and northeastern India provided soil moisture for rice planting and establishment.



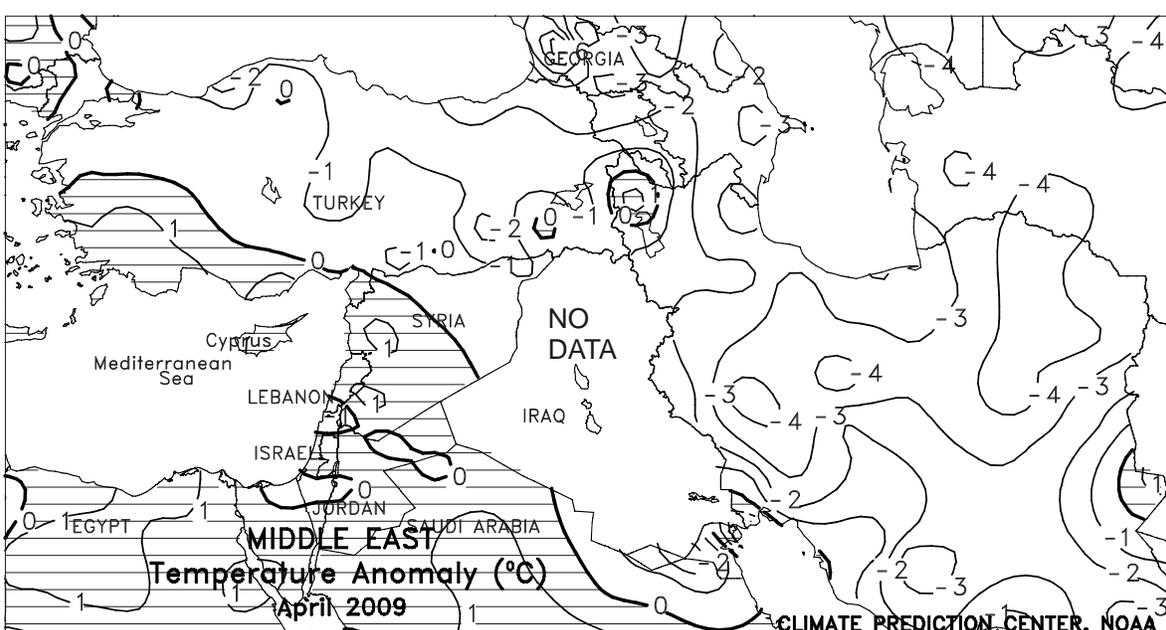
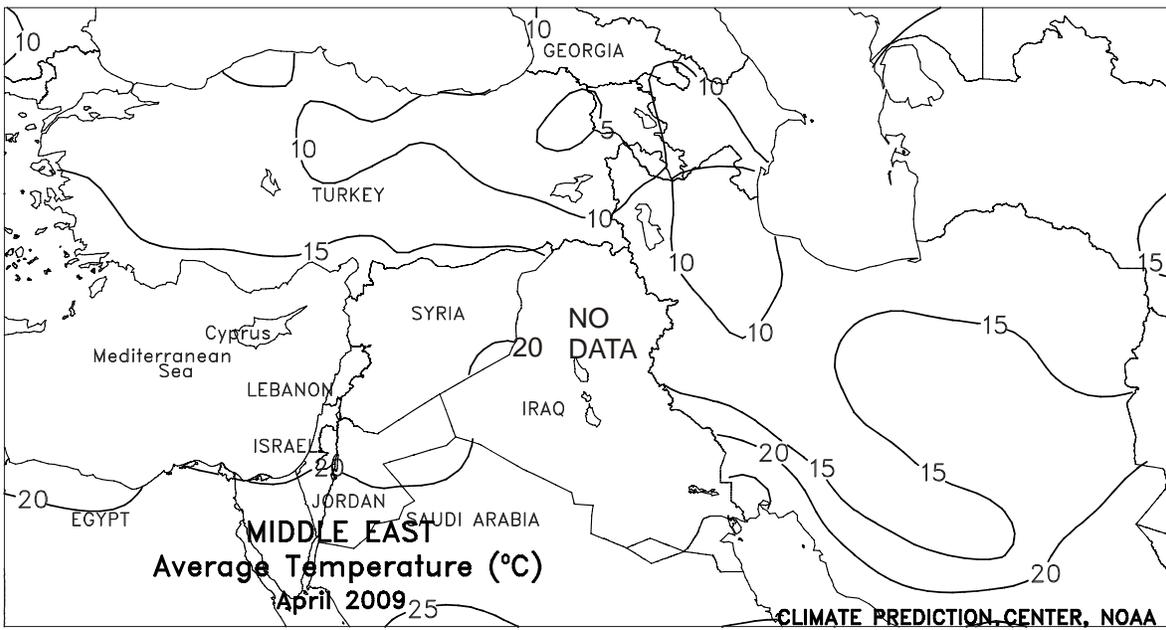
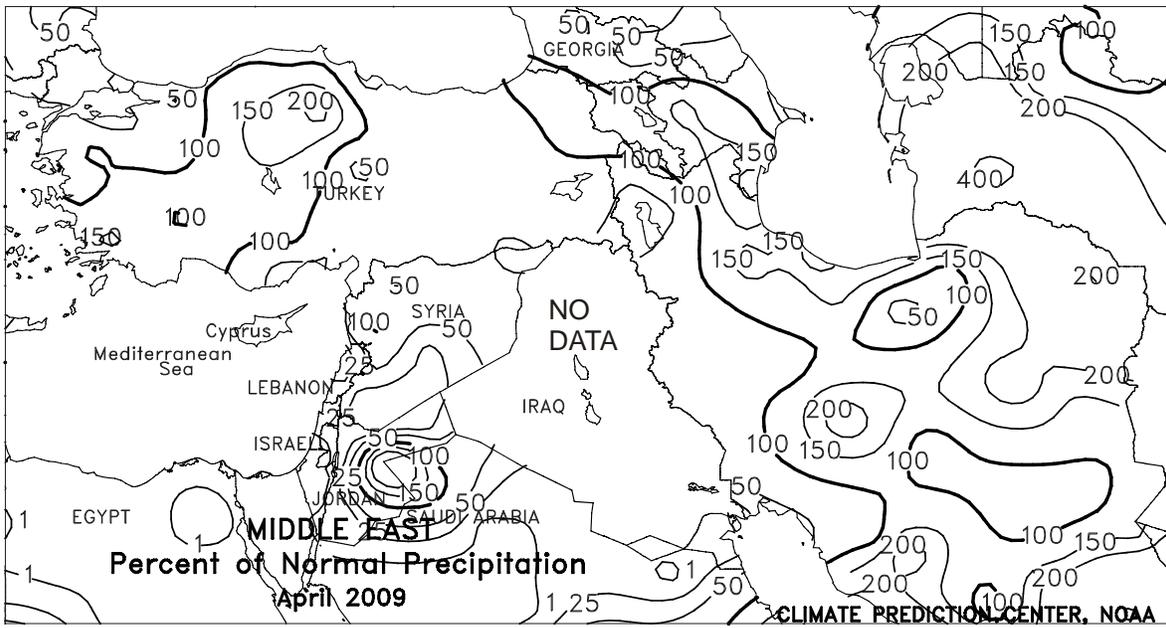


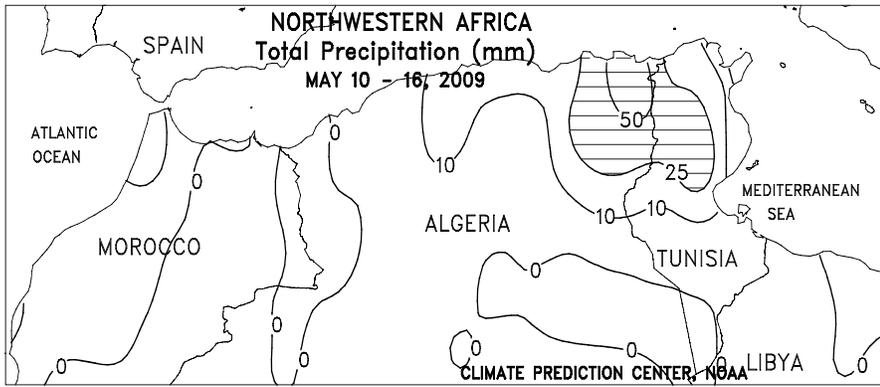
MIDDLE EAST

Dry weather prevailed over the region, promoting fieldwork and crop development. In Turkey, sunny skies provided a welcome break from last week's heavy rain, accelerating winter grains toward maturity and giving producers a window of opportunity to complete cotton planting. Meanwhile, dry weather from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into central and southern Iran favored winter crop maturation and harvesting.



In April, persistent rain across most of the region maintained favorable conditions for wheat and barley, with winter grain yields much improved over last year's drought-afflicted crop. However, pockets of dryness were noted along the eastern Mediterranean Coast, reducing winter grain prospects in Syria, Lebanon, and Israel.

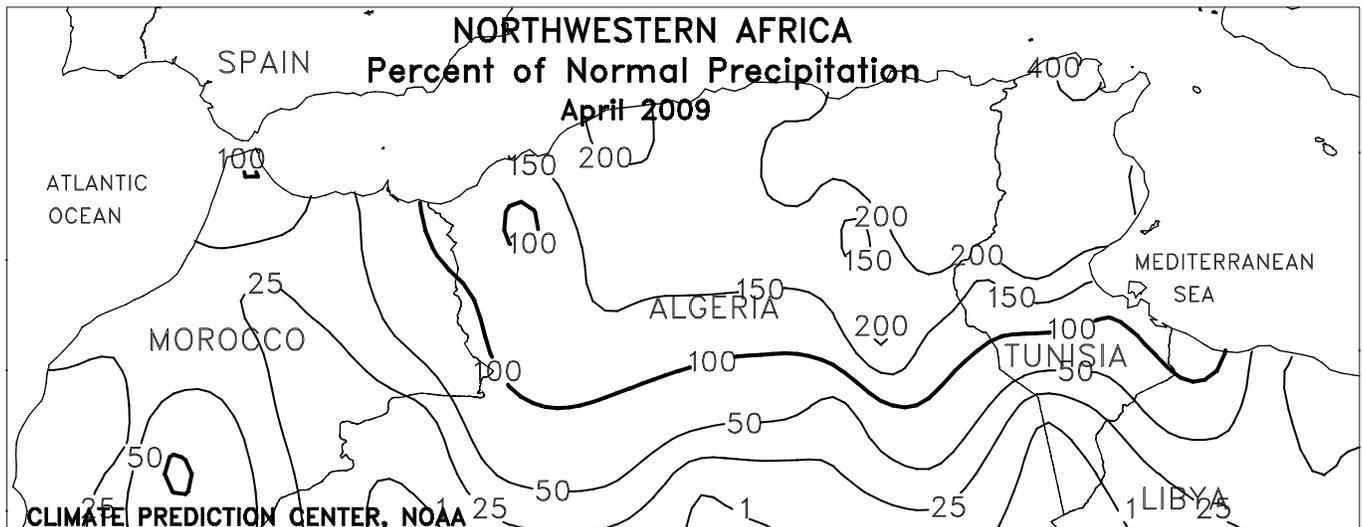
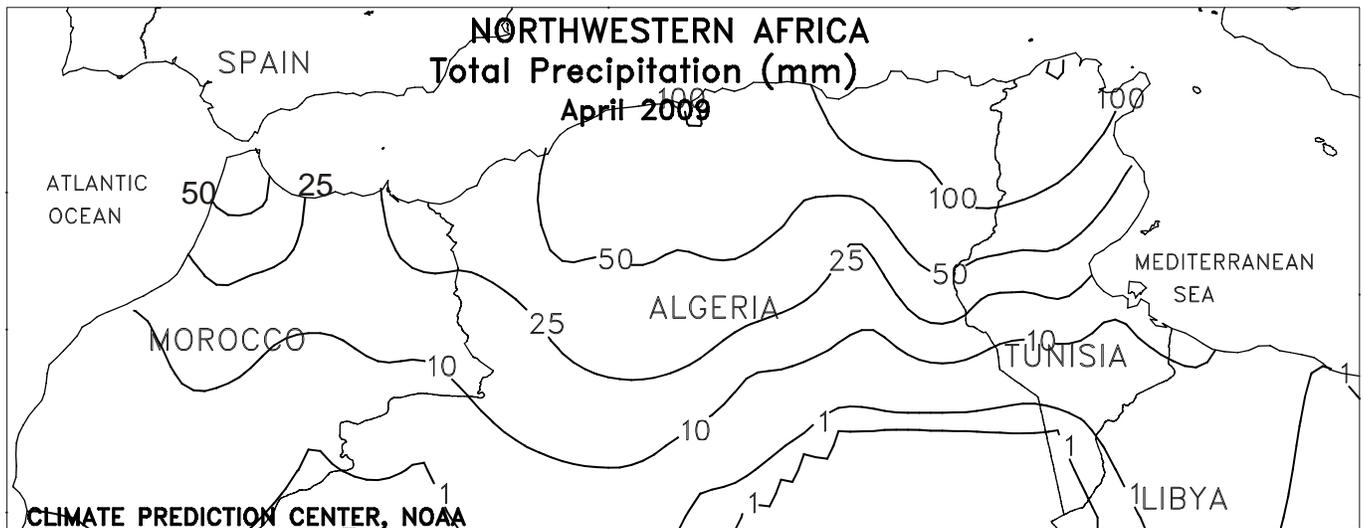


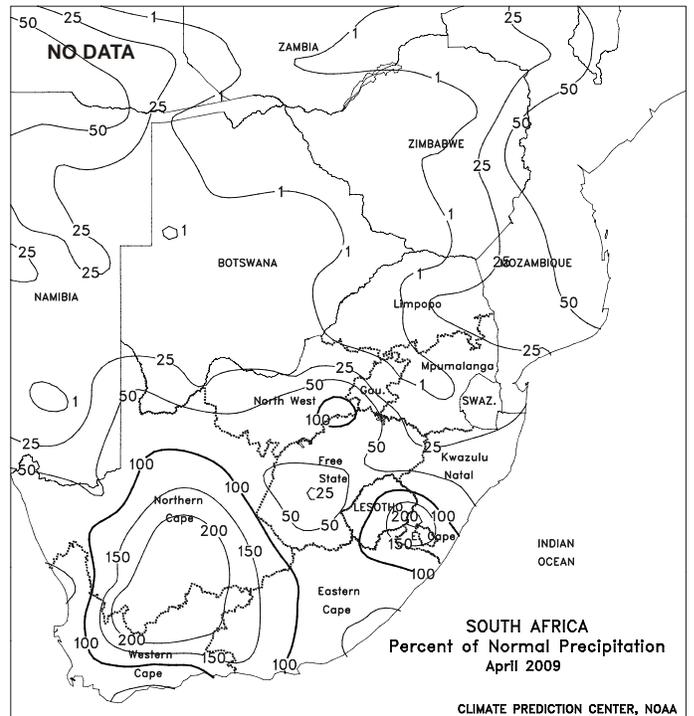
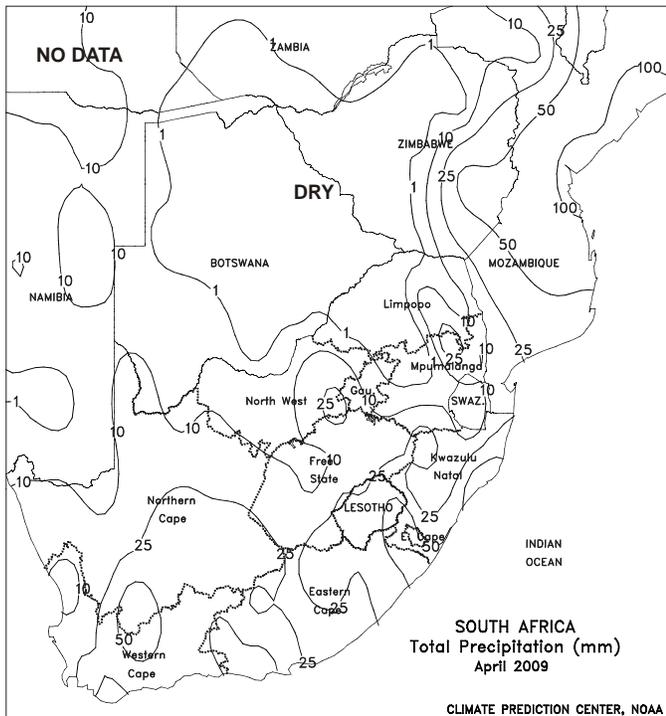
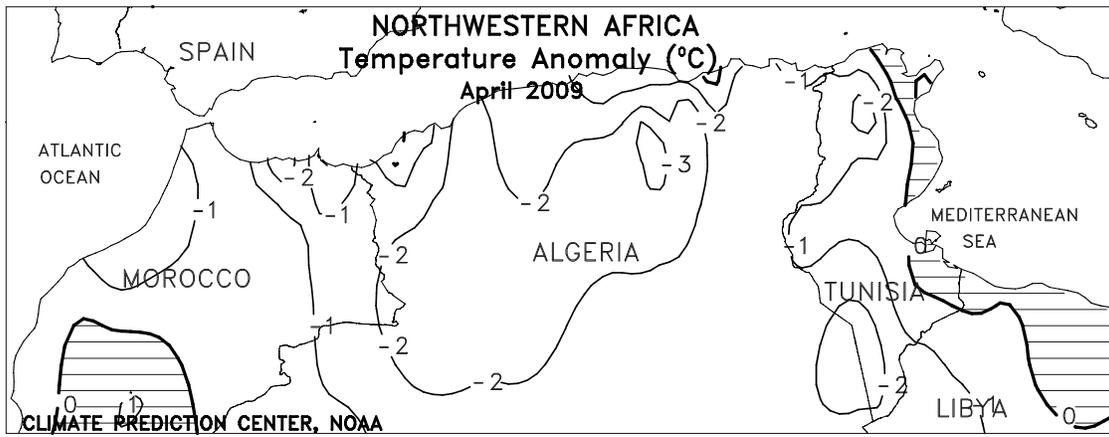
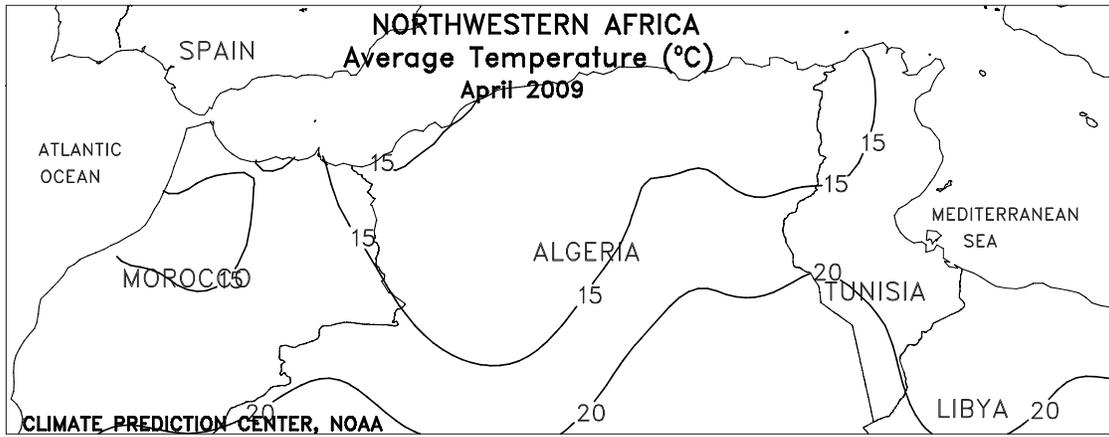


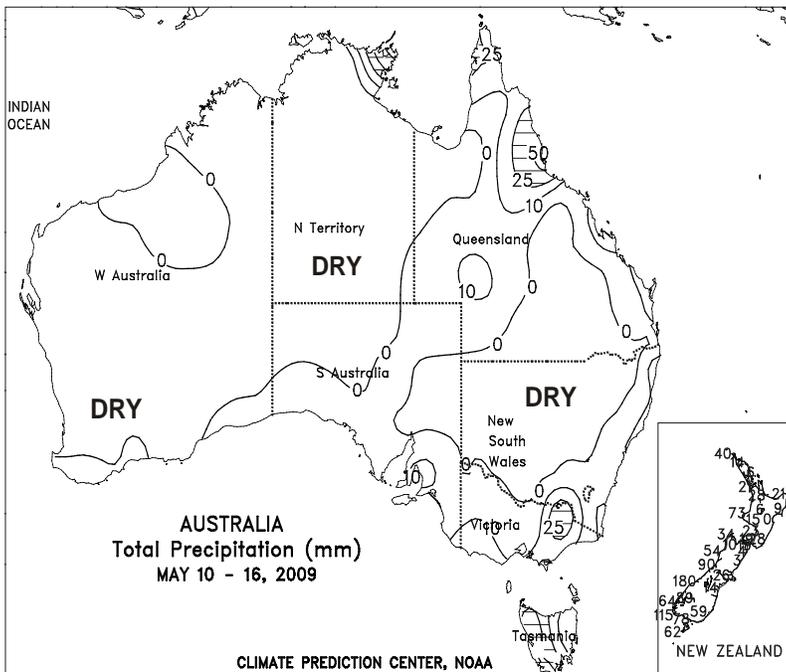
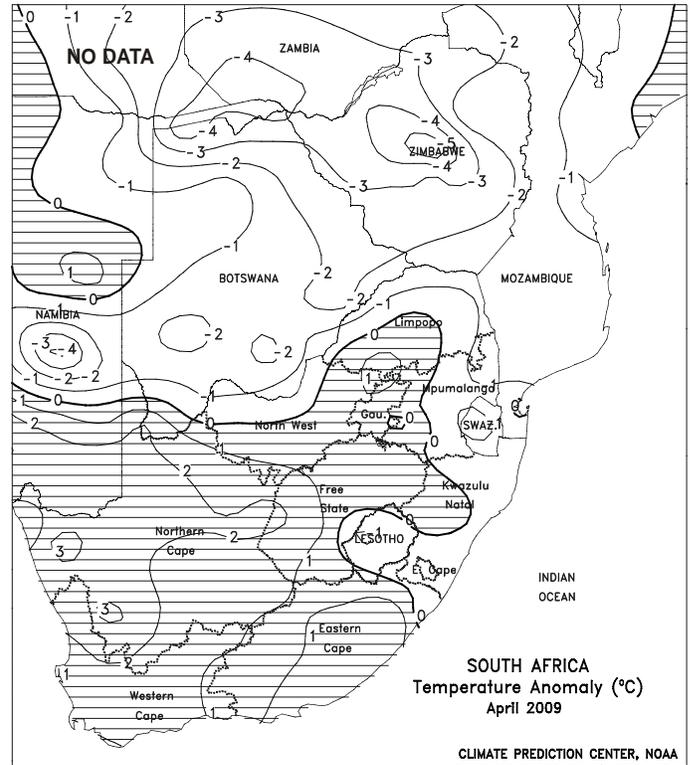
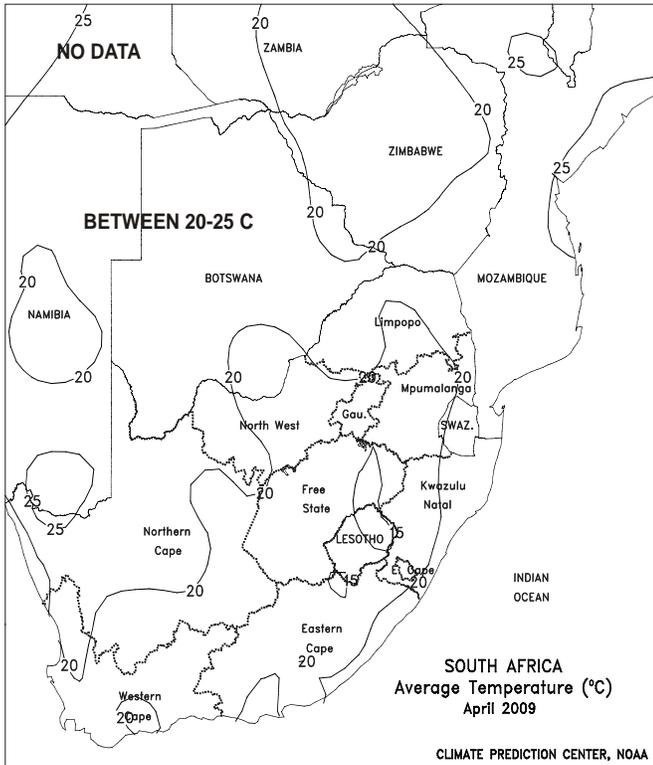
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Favorably dry weather in western growing areas contrasted with unseasonably heavy rain in eastern crop districts. High pressure provided nearly ideal conditions (sunny skies and near-normal temperatures) for winter grain maturation and harvesting from Morocco into western Algeria. Meanwhile, a slow-moving upper-air disturbance triggered more than 75 mm of rain in northeastern Algeria (10-30 mm of rain elsewhere), hampering wheat and barley maturation and harvesting. In addition, some areas likely experienced severe thunderstorms (damaging winds and hail), possibly causing local damage to standing row crops.

During April, generally sunny skies in Morocco accelerated winter grains toward maturity. In Algeria and Tunisia, persistent rainfall maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for filling winter wheat and barley, although drier weather arrived by month's end.



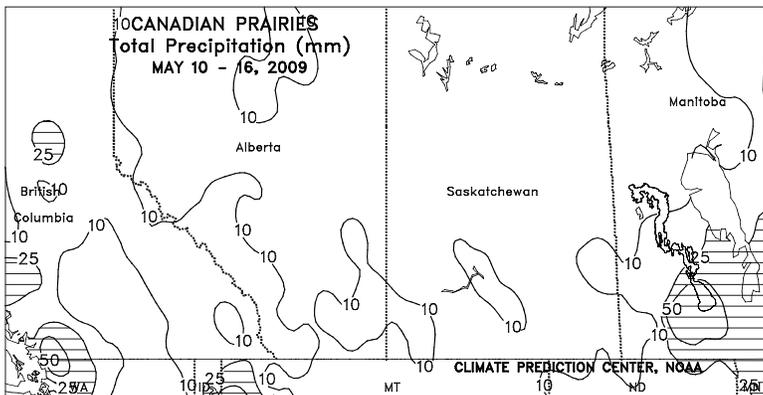
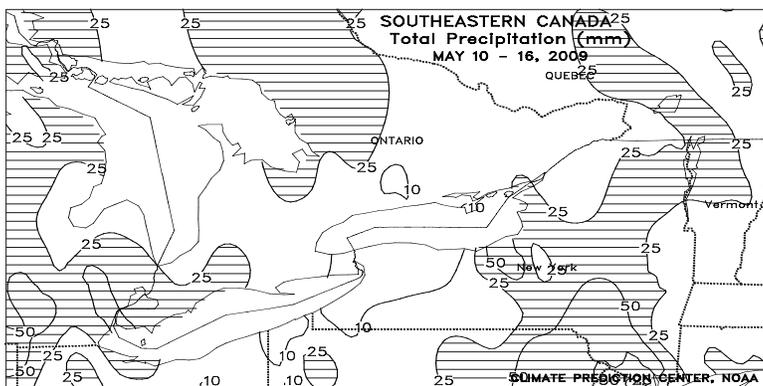
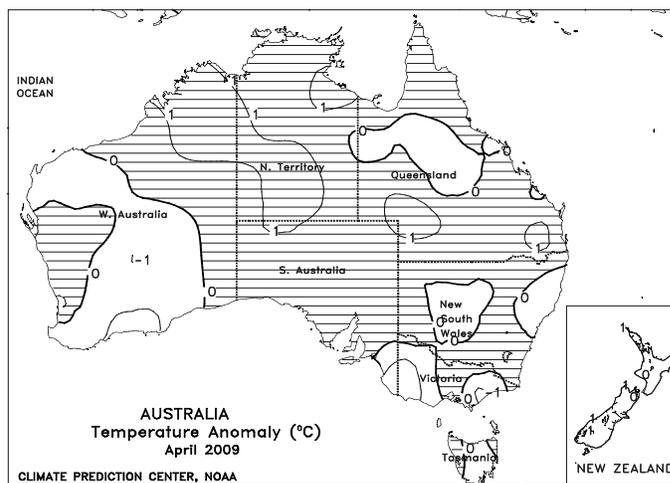
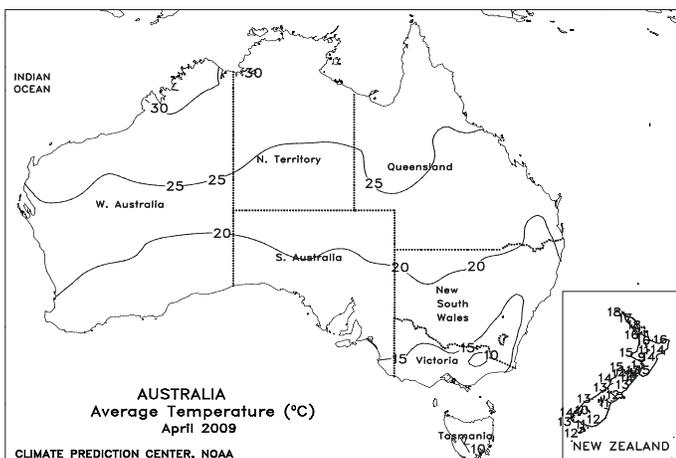
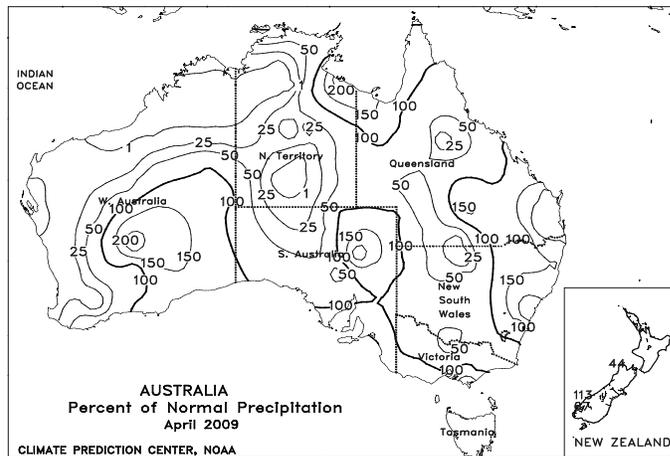
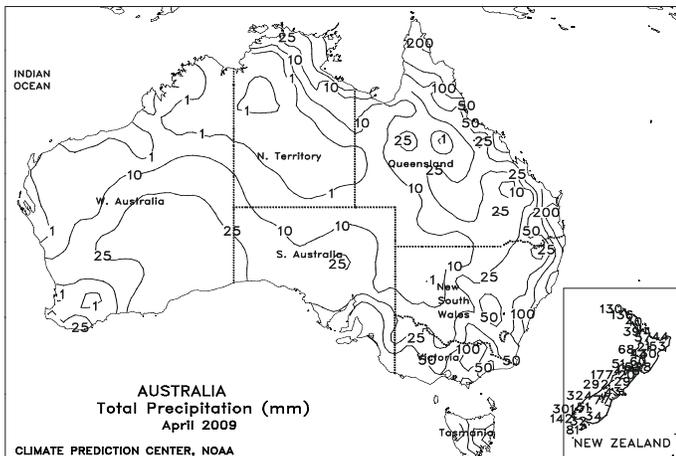




AUSTRALIA

Mostly dry weather continued to support fieldwork across southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Cotton and sorghum harvesting should be well advanced in this region, while winter wheat planting should be gaining momentum. Winter grain planting typically begins in May in southeastern Australia, where mostly dry weather covered much of the wheat belt. Widespread rain at the end of April likely spurred some winter grain planting in early May. Soaking rains are still needed, however, to trigger more widespread sowing and to help improve drought-depleted moisture supplies. The weather remained dry in Western Australia as well, where many farmers are likely waiting for soaking rains before planting winter wheat and barley. Temperatures in the Australia wheat belt were generally seasonable, averaging within 2 degrees C of normal.

In April, near-normal rainfall in southern and eastern Australia helped moisten topsoils in advance of May winter grain planting. Periods of dry weather aided cotton and sorghum harvesting and helped maintain the quality of unharvested crops. More rain was needed in Western Australia, where mostly dry weather prevailed.



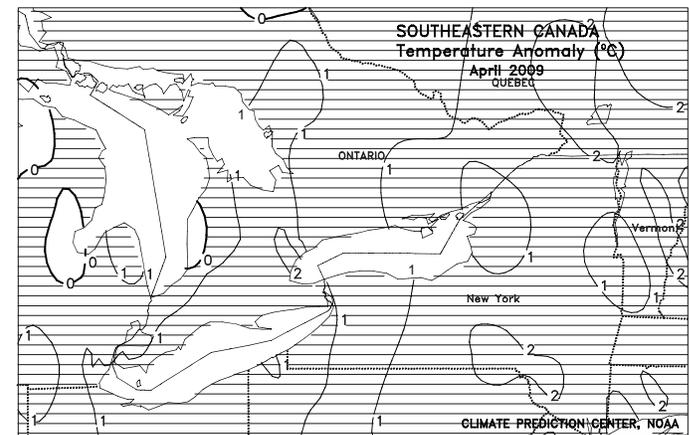
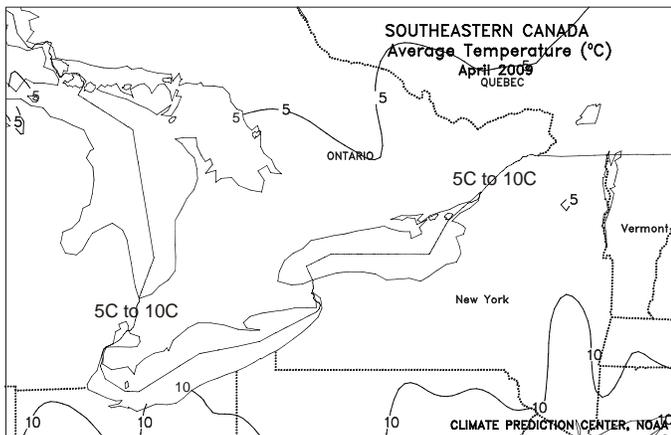
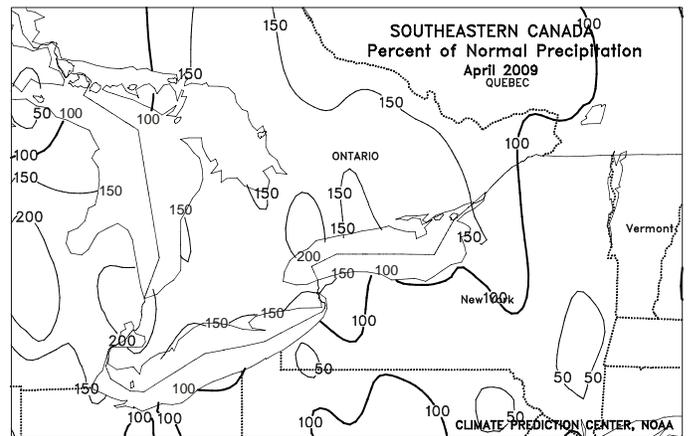
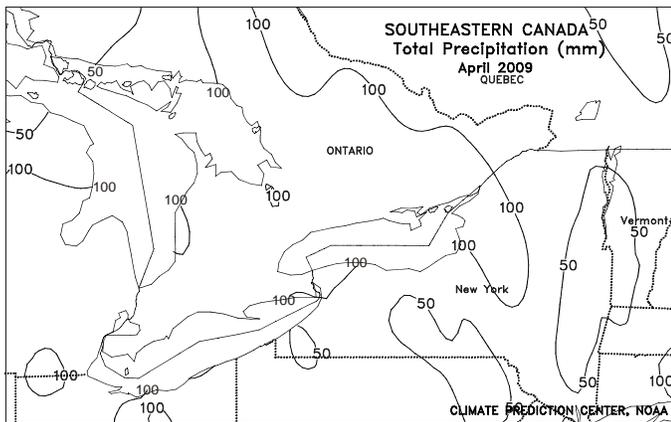
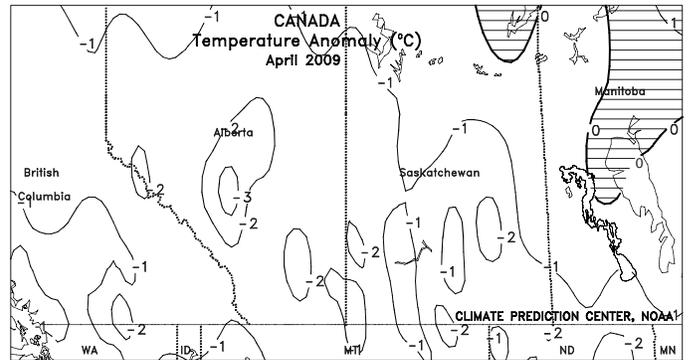
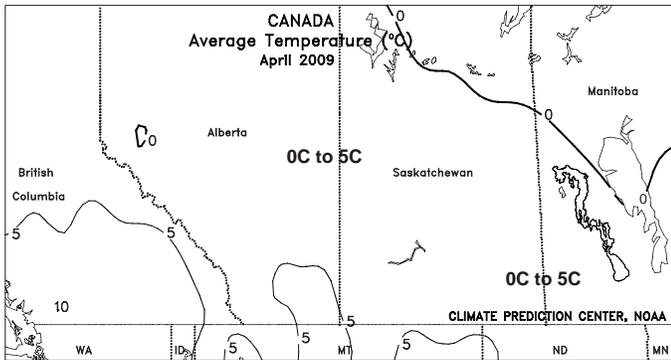
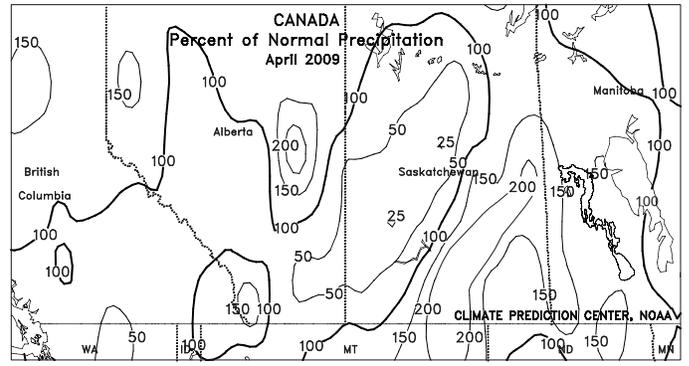
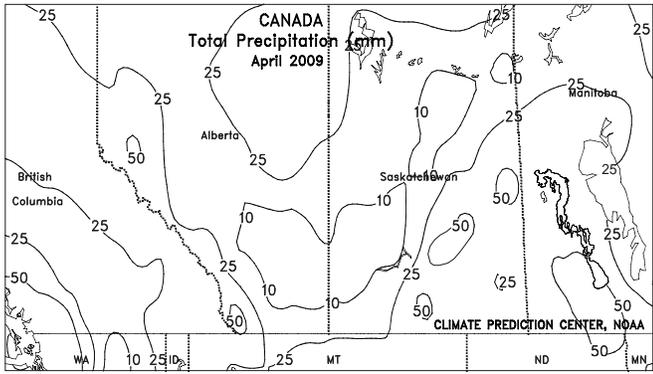
CANADA

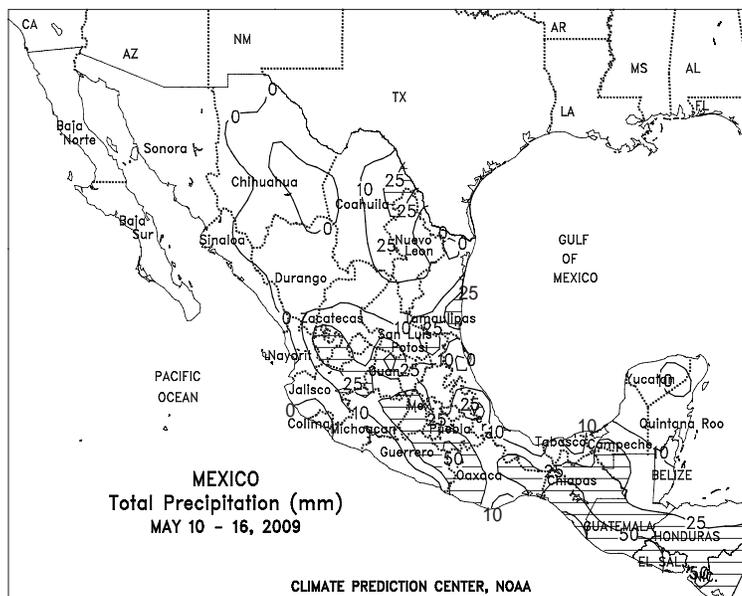
Unseasonably cold weather (temperatures averaging 2-4 degrees C below normal) pervaded the Prairies, slowing growth of emerging spring crops, winter wheat, and pastures. Many locations recorded low temperatures below -5 degrees C. Locally heavy precipitation (10-50 mm or more) kept sections of central Manitoba too wet for fieldwork while in the western Prairies, light to moderate rain and snow showers (greater than 10 in many locations) provided needed moisture for germination in southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. Precipitation was generally light and scattered elsewhere, including Alberta's central and northern growing areas, which remain in various stages of drought.

In April, above-normal rainfall (monthly accumulations of 25-50 mm or more) exacerbated unfavorably wet conditions in the eastern Prairies (Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan), which experienced some of the worst spring flooding since 1997. In contrast, drier-than-normal conditions persisted in most western growing areas, which entered the 2009 growing season in varying degrees of drought. By month's end, spring crop planting was underway, but below-normal temperatures (most areas averaging 1-3 degrees C below normal for the entire month) slowed germination. The lingering cool weather also hampered early growth of winter wheat and pastures.

In eastern Canada, cool, showery weather maintained overall favorable moisture levels for development of crops and pastures. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal, with freezing temperatures continuing in some of the traditionally cooler northern locations. In Ontario, the heaviest precipitation (greater than 25 mm) was recorded in the southwestern corner, with most other areas receiving 10 to 25 mm. Somewhat wetter conditions (precipitation totaling 10-25 mm or more) prevailed in Quebec.

In April, rainfall was near to above normal in Ontario and near to below normal in the main farming areas of southern Quebec. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal throughout the region, promoting early growth of winter wheat and pastures, but the wetness was untimely for spring fieldwork.

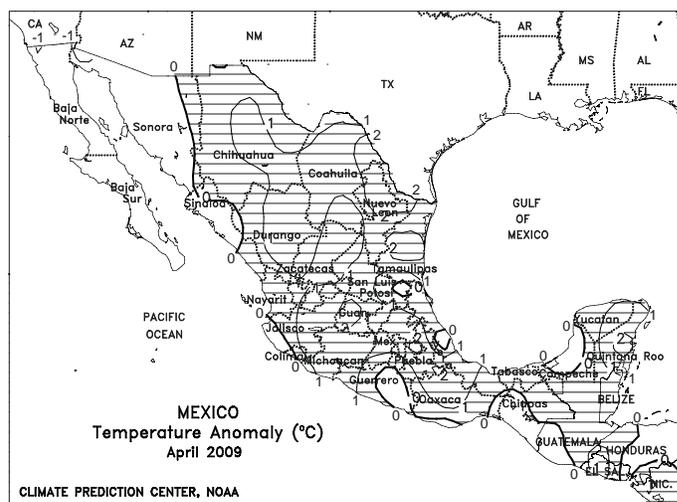
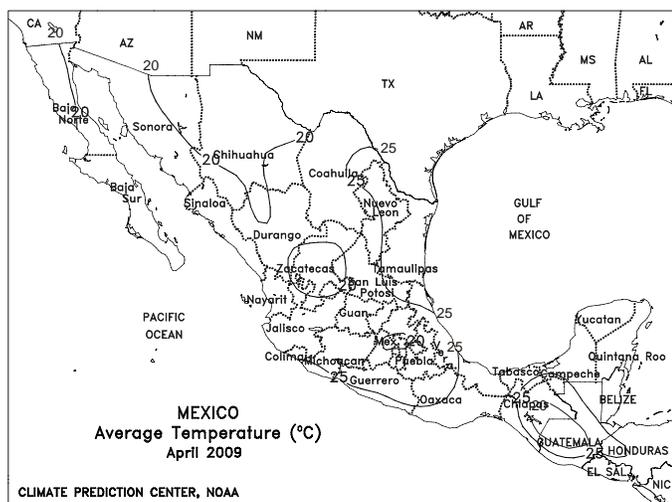
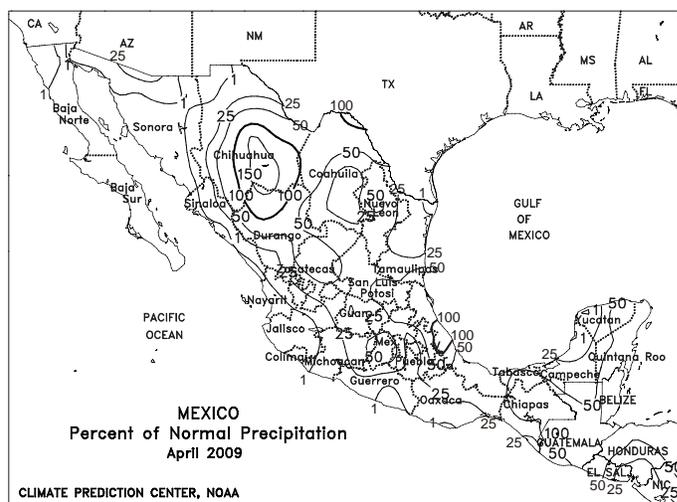
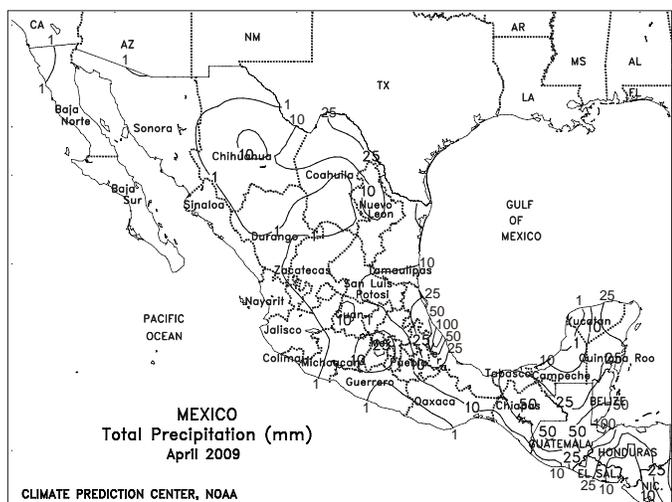


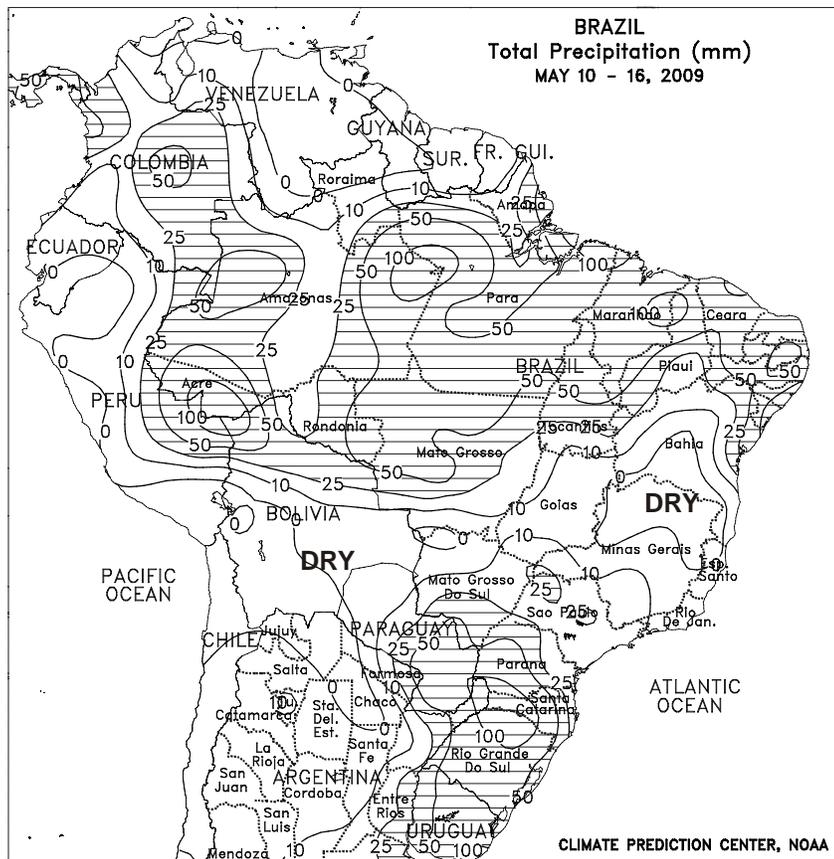


MEXICO

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 3-4 degrees C above normal, locally higher) dominated northern Mexico. In the northwest, conditions favored maturation and harvesting of winter wheat. Farther east, however, moisture remained limited for sorghum reproduction in the main farming areas in and around Tamaulipas, although scattered showers (locally exceeding 25 mm) were recorded in lower sections of the Rio Grande Valley. Farther south, showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) developed over the southern plateau, likely encouraging planting of corn and other rain-fed summer crops, while drier weather prevailed from Guerrero and Oaxaca eastward through the Yucatan Peninsula.

April rainfall was below normal in nearly all locations. In the north, conditions were favorable for maturation and early harvesting of the predominantly irrigated winter wheat crop. In the northeast, however, moisture was limited for sorghum reproduction in the main rain-fed growing areas in and around Tamaulipas; this was the second year that spring rainfall was below normal in this region. Elsewhere, scattered showers (monthly totals locally exceeding 50 mm) boosted moisture reserves from northern Veracruz southeastward through the Yucatan Peninsula, but the southern plateau remained dry, precluding early planting of corn and other predominantly rain-fed summer crops.

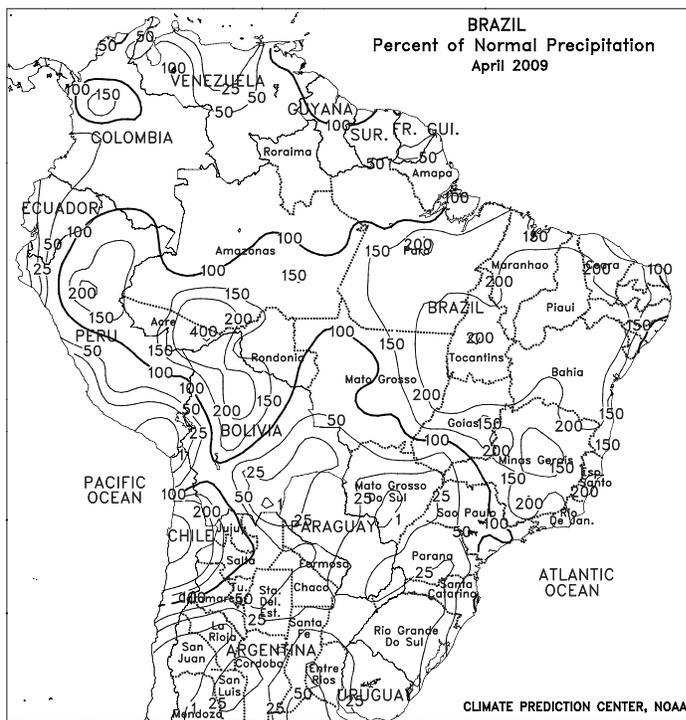


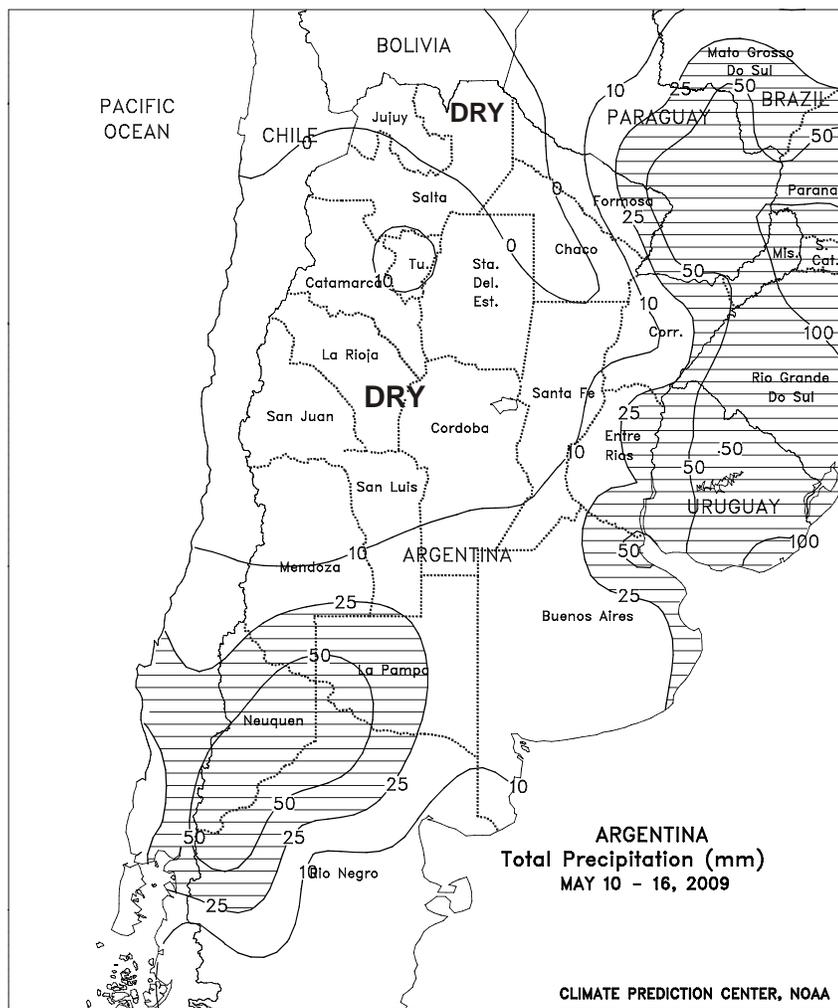
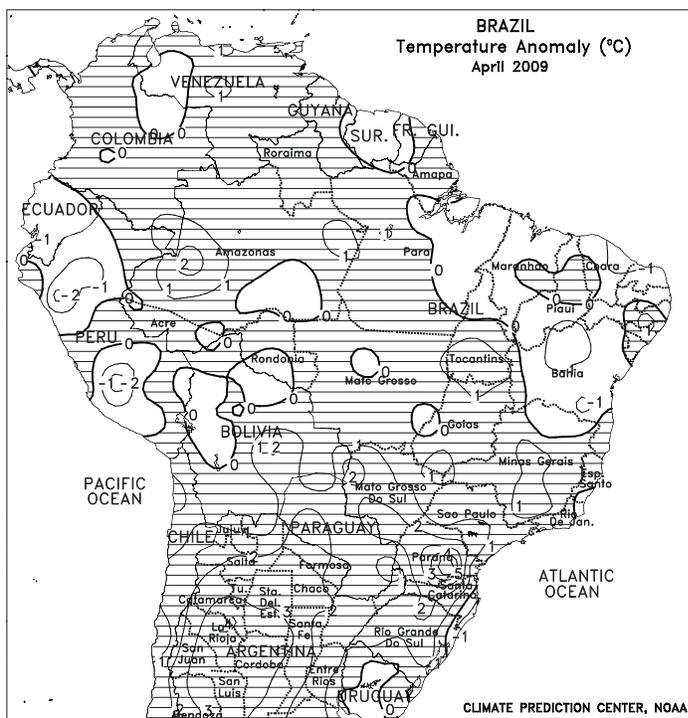


BRAZIL

Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) brought needed relief from dryness to drought-affected farming areas of southern Brazil. The rain, which began in some areas last week, helped to stabilize the condition of immature safrinha corn and other late-planted summer crops and also increased topsoil moisture for germination and establishment of newly-sown winter wheat. The heaviest rain (greater than 100 mm) was concentrated over western Santa Catarina and neighboring locations in Parana and Rio Grande do Sul. Lighter rain (10-25 mm or more) fell in Sao Paulo, boosting moisture levels for late-season sugarcane growth. However, drier conditions prevailed in Minas Gerais, Goias, and Bahia, favoring fieldwork that may have included early coffee harvesting. Seasonably lighter rain (less than 25 mm) was also recorded in the southern and eastern growing areas of Mato Grosso, but unseasonable wetness (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) continued from northern Mato Grosso eastward toward the northeastern interior.

During April, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C above normal) gripped a large area of southern Brazil. The driest locations (monthly rainfall totaling less than 25 mm) were Rio Grande do Sul and the central and southern growing areas of Mato Grosso do Sul. While fostering rapid soybean harvesting, growing conditions worsened for immature corn. Somewhat higher rainfall (greater than 25 mm) was recorded in Parana, providing little relief for immature safrinha corn but helping to condition fields for wheat planting. Farther north, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained overall favorable conditions for second-crop corn but reportedly resulted in some delays in the soybean harvest. However, the late-season surge in rainfall helped to reverse a drying trend in the northeastern interior (including Tocantins and western Bahia), giving a late-season boost to later planted soybeans and cotton.

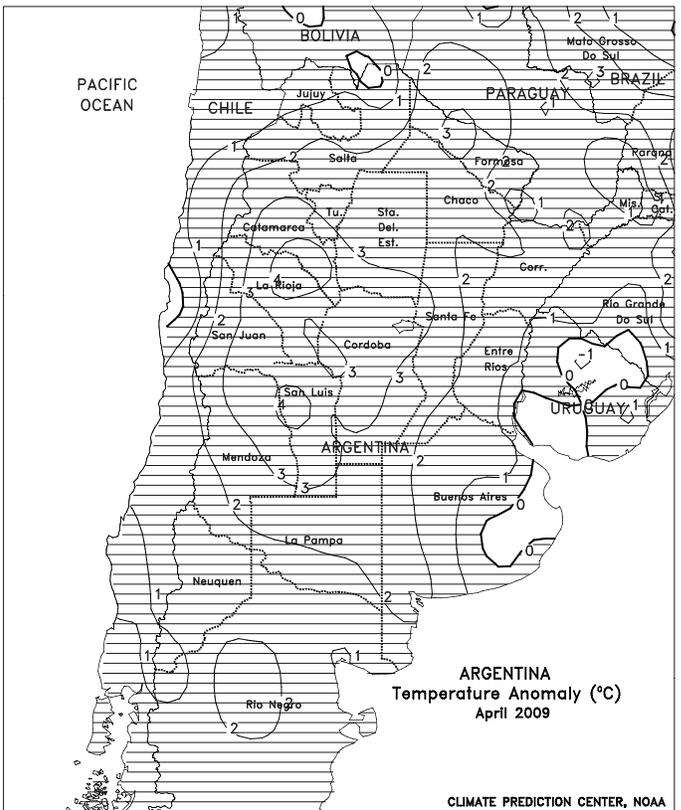
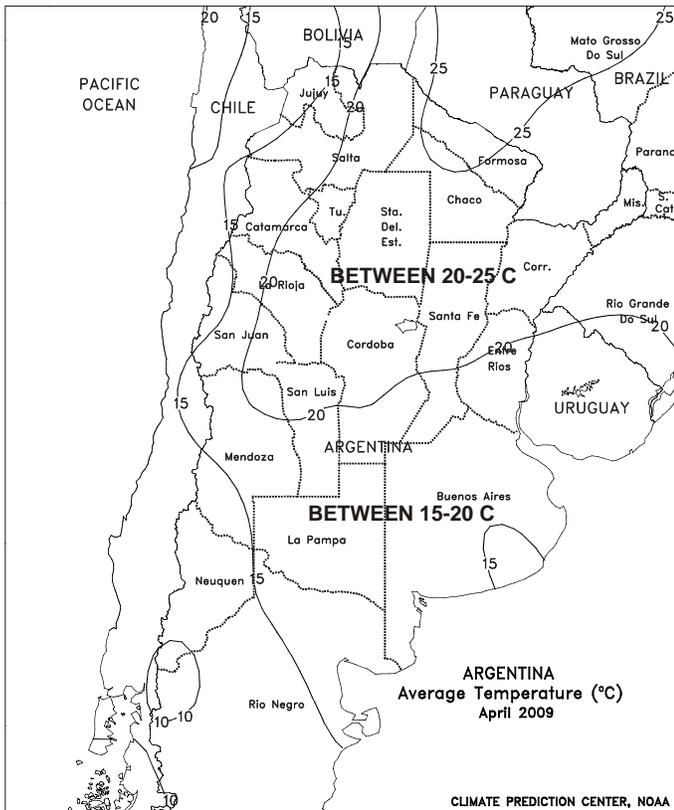
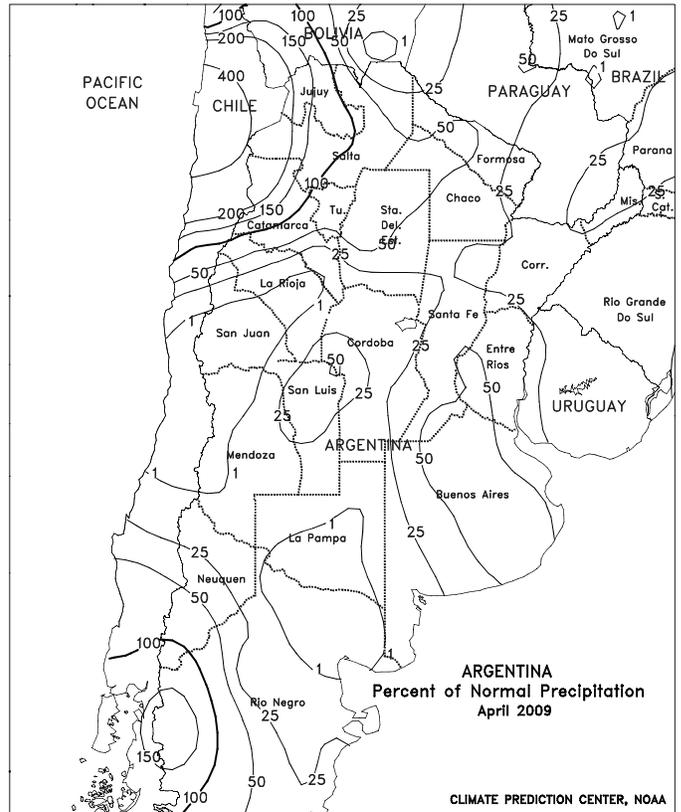
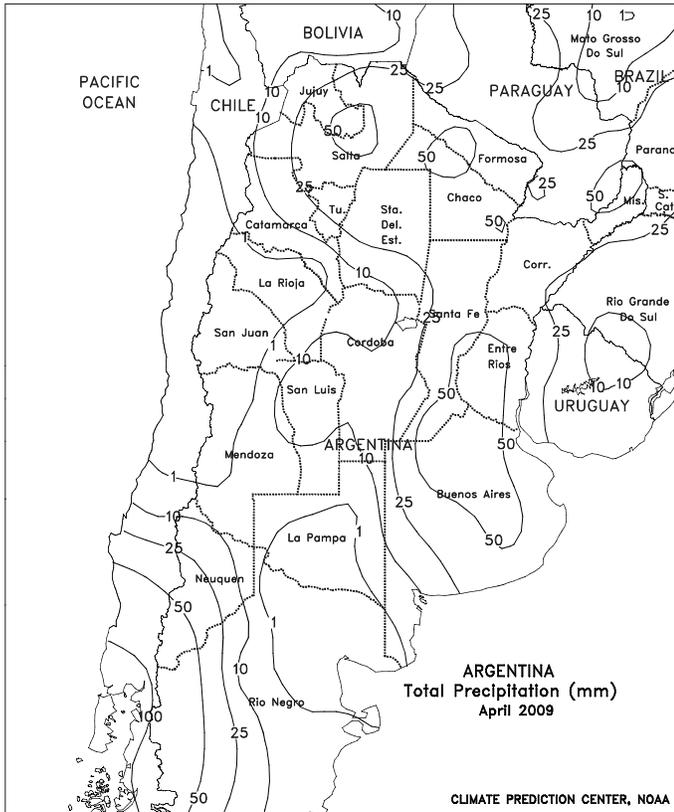




ARGENTINA

Light to moderate rain (10-25 mm or more) swept through central Argentina's southern growing areas (La Pampa and Buenos Aires), bringing some minor relief from long-term drought. The rain likely caused some temporary delays in the summer grain and oilseed harvest but the moisture was overall welcome for pastures and the upcoming winter wheat crop, even though much more rainfall will be needed to end the drought. The front that generated the showery weather ushered colder weather (temperatures averaging 1-2 degrees C below normal, with freezes as far north as the Marcus Juarez department of eastern Cordoba) into the region; while aiding dry down of maturing crops, the freeze raised some concern for potential damage to second-crop soybeans and other exceptionally late-planted summer crops. Elsewhere, rain (greater than 25 mm) fell in eastern-most sections of Entre Rios and Buenos Aires, but mostly dry weather continued from central Cordoba and Santa Fe northward through Salta and western Formosa. Winter wheat planting is usually underway in the north at this time, and additional rain would be welcome for germination and to ensure uniform emergence. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in the north, enhancing evaporative losses, with highs exceeding 35 degrees C in parts of Chaco and Formosa.

In April, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather covered the main agricultural areas of central and northern Argentina, hastening summer crop maturation and promoting rapid harvesting of grains, oilseeds, and cotton. However, worsening drought conditions led to further declines in the yield potential of second-crop soybeans and, in many areas, overall pasture condition. The deterioration was most pronounced in western growing areas (notably Cordoba), where little, if any, rain fell and temperatures averaged more than 3 degrees C above normal. Periodic showers (monthly totals of 25-50 mm or more) moistened topsoils for winter wheat germination in some northern and eastern growing areas, but long-term moisture reserves remained limited in most areas for normal crop development.



2009/10 Winter Grain Prospects in the Northern Hemisphere Outside the United States

Prepared by the Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

This article summarizes early prospects for Northern Hemisphere winter grains outside the United States based on an assessment of weather and crop conditions from the autumn of 2008 to the present.

Winter Grains Summary: Prospects for winter grains (wheat, barley, and rye) are mostly favorable in the main production areas of the Northern Hemisphere, with some exceptions. In the countries comprising the European Union, the outlook for both grains and oilseeds is slightly below last year, although prospects are still above average due to generally adequate soil moisture and little, if any, winterkill. Similarly, crop prospects are favorable in Russia and Ukraine due to the relatively beneficial weather during the fall planting season and a mild 2008/09 winter, even though prospects are below those of last year. Meanwhile, persistent, timely precipitation in major growing areas of northwestern Africa and the Middle East greatly improved winter grain yields over last year's drought-afflicted crops. Overwintering conditions were generally positive for irrigated winter wheat in major production areas of South Asia, although rapeseed was subjected to early spring-heat stress in western India. Additionally, showers and locally severe thunderstorms caused some lodging and harvest delays to winter wheat in northern portions of Pakistan and India. Adequate winter moisture and timely spring rains benefited winter grains and oilseeds in China. In Canada, wheat prospects are generally lower than last year due to an increase in potential winterkill. Winter rainfall was below normal for a second year in northeastern Mexico, the country's largest producer of rain-fed winter sorghum. However, abundant monsoonal rains during the summer of 2008 helped to recharge the country's reservoirs to some of their highest levels in recent memory, which was ultimately beneficial for wheat and other irrigated winter grains.

European Union: The outlook for winter grains and oilseeds is slightly below last year in the European Union (EU-27), due in part to weather-driven planting delays in England, winter dryness in northern Europe, and spring dryness in eastern crop districts. In southeastern England, incessant rainfall during August and early September hampered last year's wheat harvesting and subsequent planting of

2008-09 winter crops, forcing some producers to switch to lower-yielding, shorter-season varieties. Planting delays were also noted in portions of France, although most of continental Europe's winter grains and oilseeds were sown with minimal interruption. During the winter, drier-than-normal conditions reduced soil moisture reserves for dormant winter wheat and rapeseed over northern Europe, although December-February precipitation departures were mostly less than 30 mm. In contrast, wet weather over southern Europe eased irrigation demands in Italy and boosted soil moisture in the Balkans. However, portions of Italy reported nearly double the normal rainfall for the winter, raising concerns over saturated fields, shallow root establishment, and yield reductions. Below-normal winter temperatures were observed over major winter crop areas in northern Europe, although winterkill was mostly a non-issue. The coldest weather of the season occurred during the first week of January, when temperatures plunged below -20 degrees C in eastern Germany and Poland. However, a shallow to moderate snowpack (2-15 cm) protected dormant winter grains and oilseeds from potential winterkill.

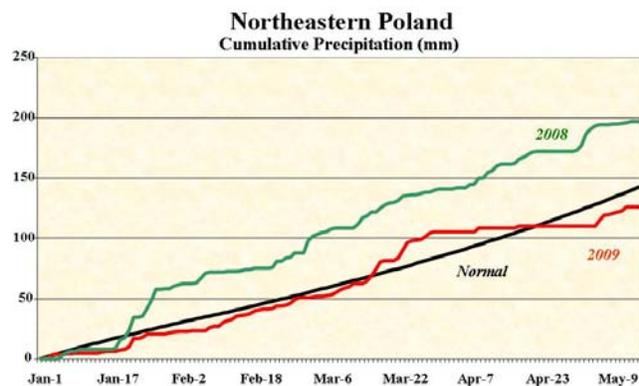


Figure 1: Rainfall comparison for the January 1 to May 15 period in northeastern Poland, depicting the onset of dryness in the spring of 2009.

During the spring, a changeable weather pattern provided a mix of conditions for the EU's emerging winter crops. March was typified by unseasonably dry weather in western Europe, while abundant moisture (rainfall locally more than 200 percent of normal) over

central and eastern growing areas increased topsoil and subsoil moisture reserves for vegetative grains and oilseeds. In April, a marked reversal was noted, with little if any rain in eastern Europe contrasting with locally abundant precipitation in France and Italy. Dryness was most pronounced in Poland (Figure 1), where April precipitation tallied less than 10 percent of normal in central portions of the country. However, subsoil moisture remained favorable for well-established winter crops, with vegetative to reproductive wheat and rapeseed benefiting from a return of timely showers in May. Only in England and Spain was below-normal rainfall reported in both March and April, reducing soil moisture and trimming yield expectations.

Europe's winter grains and oilseeds developed rapidly during the latter half of the spring due to persistent warmer-than-normal weather, in sharp contrast to the colder-than-normal conditions that prevailed during the winter. Consequently, both wheat and rapeseed development – which began the spring behind the long term average – were on par with, or slightly ahead of, the long-term average by early May.

Ukraine: Winter wheat accounts for about 90 percent of Ukraine's winter grain production. Current prospects for winter wheat are favorable but below last year's bumper crop. Last fall, wet weather in September provided abundant planting moisture but interrupted fieldwork. Drier weather in October allowed farmers to overcome September planting delays, and unusually mild weather promoted winter wheat emergence and establishment. The unseasonably mild weather persisted through November, fostering later-than-usual plant growth. As a result, winter wheat entered dormancy 2 to 3 weeks later than usual and was well established. During the winter, unseasonably mild weather provided favorable overwintering conditions for winter wheat. Episodes of bitter cold were brief and preceded by snow. Preliminary reports in early April indicated that winter grains were rated in better condition than last year and winterkill losses were below average. Wet weather in March was followed by the driest April in at least the past 32 years. Although the dryness raised concerns for winter wheat development, crops were able to tap into adequate subsoil moisture reserves to meet increasing crop-water requirements. Periodic freezes were observed as far south as southern Ukraine in April. Lowest

temperatures were observed in eastern Ukraine (Figure 2), creating the potential for localized crop damage. In May, widespread, light to moderate showers and near-normal temperatures eased prior concerns about dryness, especially in southern and eastern areas, where rainfall was the heaviest.



Figure 2: Daily temperatures in eastern Ukraine (October 1, 2008 to May 15, 2009).

Russia: The current outlook for winter grains is favorable but yields are expected to be lower than last year's exceptionally high levels. Last fall, wet weather in September favored winter grain emergence and establishment in the north but caused some interruptions in planting activities in the south. However, rainfall gradually diminished as the month progressed, improving conditions for fieldwork. Unseasonably mild weather during the fall favored winter grain emergence and establishment and fostered later-than-usual plant growth. As a result, winter grains were well established and entered dormancy 2 to 4 weeks later than usual. During the winter, unseasonably mild weather and adequate snow cover provided favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains in major producing areas. However, below-normal precipitation in the Volga District limited moisture recharge. Overall, crop losses due to winterkill were reportedly well below average. In March, seasonably cool conditions kept winter grains dormant in most areas, except in the extreme south, where crops broke dormancy at near normal dates. Winter grains in northern Russia continued to overwinter beneath a moderate to deep snow cover. In April, cold weather slowed winter grain development in the south and greening in the north. Furthermore, periodic freezes extended as far south as the Southern District, stressing southernmost winter grains that were in the jointing stage of development. Warmer weather and widespread precipitation overspread most areas in May, improving crop conditions.

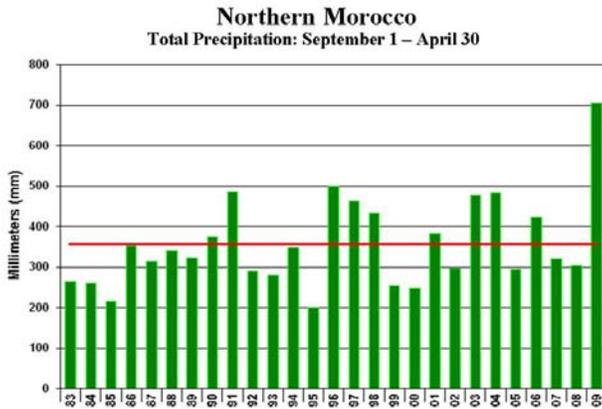


Figure 3: Comparison of 1983-2009 rainfall in northern Morocco for the period January 1 to April 30.

Northwestern Africa: Record-setting wetness (Figure 3) vastly improved winter grain yields versus last year over much of the region. The rainy season, which typically runs from October to May, got off to a fast start with locally heavy September rainfall providing early planting moisture. The rain tapered off in northern Tunisia, however, and was followed by a 3-month spell of below-normal precipitation. Consequently, farmers in Tunisia likely had to replant or switch to lower-yielding winter grain varieties once the rain returned in early January. This dryness was an isolated phenomenon, with persistent above-normal autumn rainfall reported in Morocco and Algeria. During the winter, the wetness expanded over the whole region, providing a late boost to Tunisian crop prospects and pushing yields to near-record levels in Morocco and Algeria. As the growing season draws to a close over the region, regional-average rainfall established new record highs in northern Morocco as well as western and central Algeria. Despite the dry start, northern Tunisia's 2008-09 season will go down as the fourth wettest on record. Given that much of the region's wheat and barley is rain fed, winter grain prospects are very favorable due to abundant, persistent precipitation and a corresponding lack of extreme heat.

Middle East: Above-normal precipitation increased prospects for winter grains across most primary growing areas, in sharp contrast to last year's devastating drought. During the fall, rain and snow provided adequate to abundant soil moisture for planting and establishment of winter wheat and barley, with precipitation surpluses averaging 10 to 30 mm in most major wheat districts. Winter brought more beneficial moisture for dormant winter crops in Turkey, while unseasonably dry

weather developed from northern Syria into western Iran. The lack of rain and snow was not overly detrimental in the typically colder locales, as moisture demands for dormant winter grains were minimal. However, the dryness was untimely in eastern Syria, where higher crop-water demands coupled with a second consecutive year of drought reduced subsoil moisture and irrigation supplies. Spring featured a return of timely showers for vegetative to reproductive wheat and barley in Iran (Figure 4) and Iraq, while pockets of dry weather prevailed along the eastern Mediterranean Coast. Farther west, wet conditions prevailed in Turkey, favoring crop development and recharging groundwater tables and reservoir levels. Overall, winter grain prospects are vastly improved over last year's drought-stricken crops, with favorable precipitation and a lack of winterkill boosting yields.

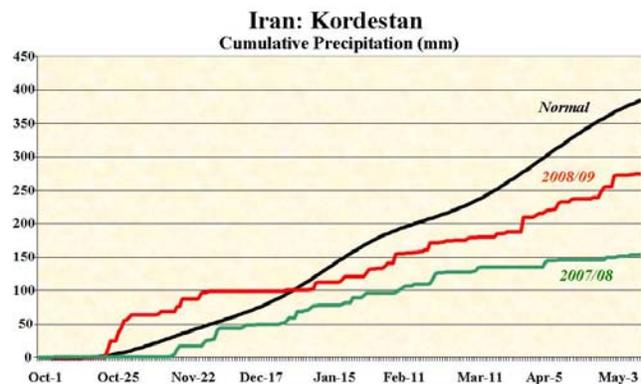


Figure 4: Comparison of winter precipitation for the past 2 seasons in Iran's Kordestan region, depicting the timely spring showers that benefited this year's crops.

India: Prospects for wheat are similar to last year due to favorable temperatures and adequate irrigation reserves. End-of-season monsoon showers over northern India's primary wheat areas provided additional recharge for reservoirs and ground water tables, enabling farmers to maintain soil moisture levels for wheat germination and establishment. Temperatures were also conducive for crop development, despite generally warmer-than-normal conditions for much of the winter and spring; winter wheat and rapeseed had developed past the critical flowering stage when the warmest weather arrived in mid-March. As crops matured and the harvest began, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms impeded fieldwork and caused some lodging, although widespread damage was not reported.

China: Showers aided early germination and emergence of winter wheat and winter rapeseed, but dry weather soon after necessitated irrigation for adequate establishment prior to the crops entering dormancy. Over-wintering crops experienced drier-than-usual

weather, but seasonably cold weather reduced water requirements and evaporation losses. Soil moisture remained adequate through the winter and early spring, with rainfall increasing in early February to supplement irrigation. Timely spring rains from mid-April to early May benefited reproductive winter wheat and winter rapeseed (Figure 5), while temperatures remained seasonable and favored crop development. Harvesting typically begins in mid- to late May for both winter wheat and winter rapeseed, when drier weather would be preferable.

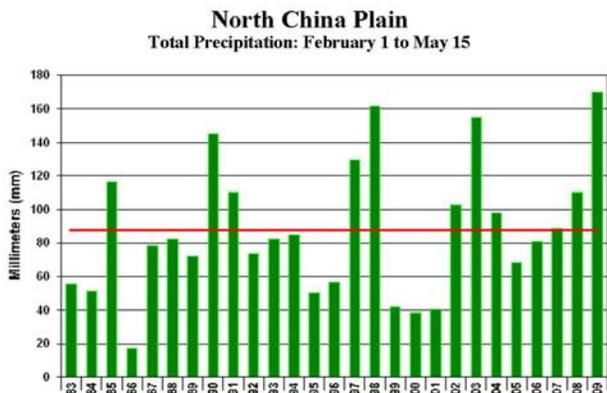


Figure 5: Comparison of 1983-2009 rainfall on the North China Plain for the period February 1 to May 15.

Canada: Crop prospects are generally less favorable than last year in the main winter wheat production areas of eastern Canada and the Prairies. In Ontario, untimely wetness and delays in the 2008 autumn soybean harvest reportedly slowed planting and likely resulted in a reduction in acreage when compared with the previous season. The wet weather continued through the 2008/09 winter, but temperatures were much lower than those recorded last year, increasing the potential for winterkill. In particular, a warm spell that preceded an outbreak of bitter cold in February helped to erode the protective layer of snow cover, making crops vulnerable to freeze damage. According to Ontario’s Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA), 10 percent of winter wheat acreage and 50 percent of winter barley will likely need to be replanted.

On the Prairies, western farming areas faced an increased risk of winterkill due to a lack of snow cover during several outbreaks of bitter cold weather (lows falling below -25 degrees C). Portions of the Alberta crop were poorly established due the drought that affected the more northerly winter grain areas, making crops more susceptible to damage from harsh winter weather. In contrast, eastern crop areas received near- to above-normal

precipitation during the winter and, although temperatures were generally colder than last year, appeared to have largely avoided significant winterkill based on observed snow cover. However, Manitoba experienced the worst spring flooding to hit that region since 1997, and physical damage to crops in lower-lying fields may have occurred. Colder-than-normal conditions in April and early May have made assessment of the condition of winter crops difficult across the Prairies.

Mexico: In the summer and autumn of 2008, wetter-than-normal conditions helped to recharge irrigation reserves across the main winter grain areas of northern and central Mexico. It was the fourth year of increased recharge following several years of below-normal rainfall (Figure 6). Nearly all of Mexico’s winter wheat, predominantly grown in the northwest and on the southern plateau, is irrigated. Winter precipitation was below that of last year throughout much of Mexico, resulting in higher levels of draw down from the major reservoirs. In northeastern Mexico (notably Tamaulipas), unseasonable dryness limited moisture for early development of winter sorghum for the second consecutive year. According to the Agricultural Secretariat of Mexico (SAGARPA), winter sorghum accounts for nearly 40 percent of total national production, but only about 20 percent of the crop is irrigated. On average, Tamaulipas produces approximately 80 percent of Mexico’s winter sorghum.

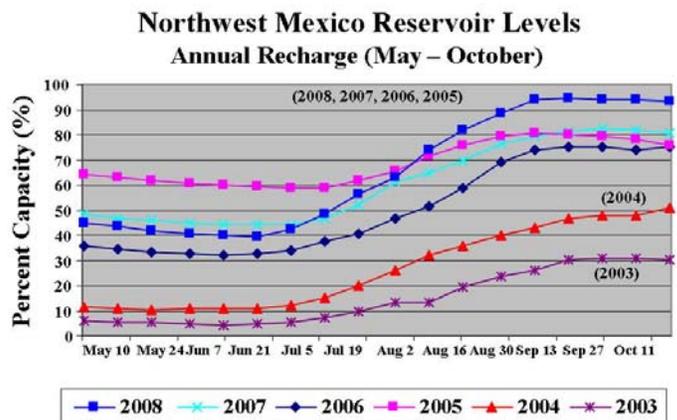


Figure 6: Annual summer reservoir recharge (2003 – 2008) in Northwestern Mexico (Source: SAGARPA / SIAP).

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The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is published weekly and is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. NOAA and IMC are responsible for managing, printing, and distributing the bulletin. The contents may be reprinted freely, with proper credit.

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