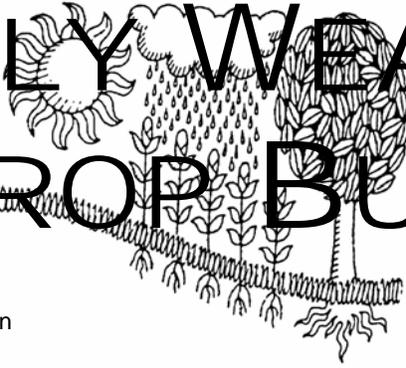
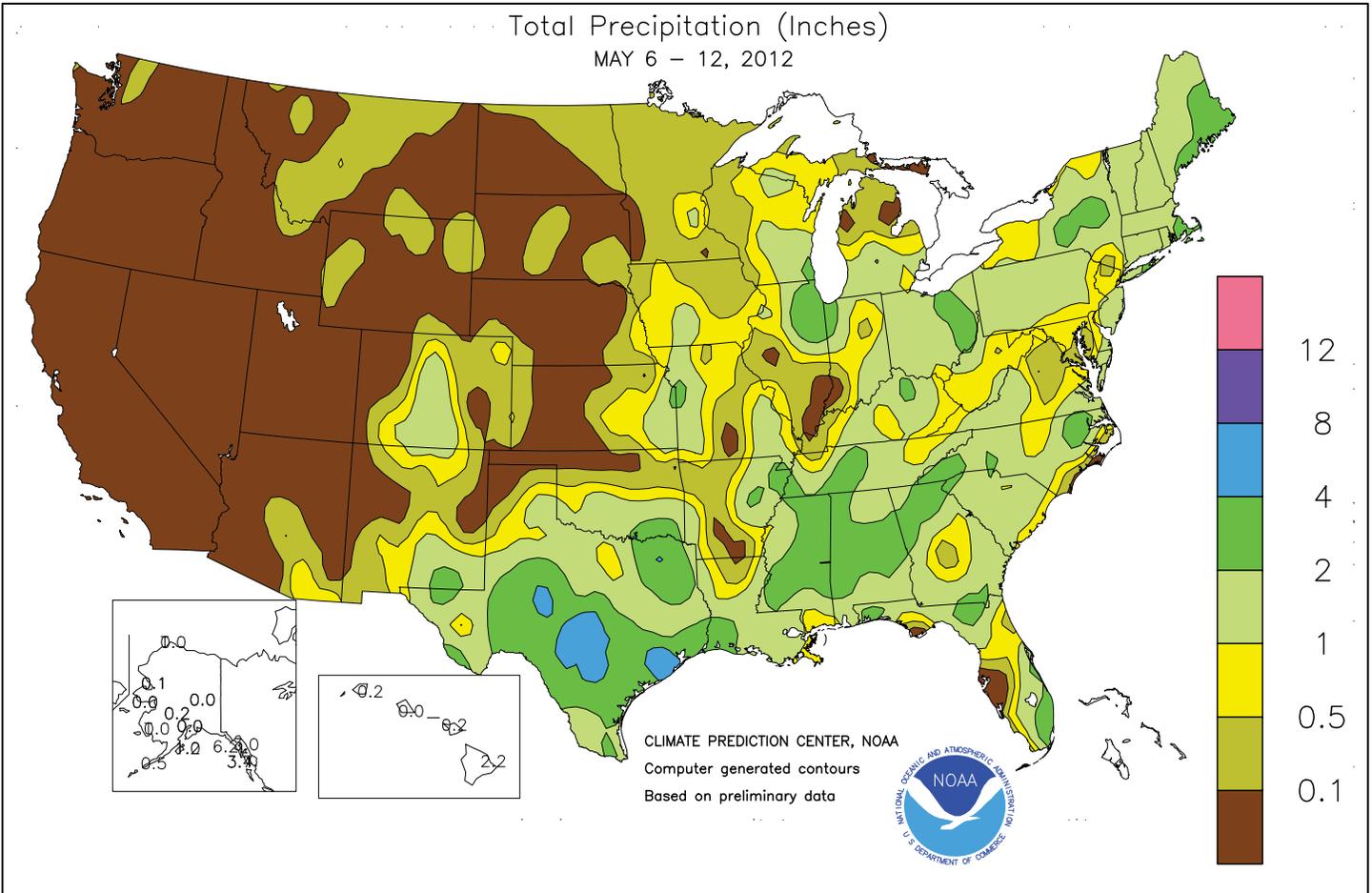


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

May 6 - 12, 2012

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Rain ended early in the period across the **Midwest**, allowing producers to gradually resume corn and soybean planting operations as the week progressed. Even with the rain-related delays, overall **Midwestern** planting progress remained ahead of the normal pace. Furthermore, emerged **Midwestern** summer crops greatly benefited from soil moisture improvements associated with the early-May rainfall. Meanwhile, significant rain also fell across the **South** and **East**. Some of the heaviest rain (locally 4 inches or more) fell from May 10-12 in parts of **Texas**,

(Continued on page 9)

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Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

During April, a dissipating La Niña contributed to abundant precipitation in California and from the Pacific Northwest to parts of the northern Rockies. In California, however, the precipitation fell too late to help boost snow water content values due to a corresponding seasonal increase in temperatures. Across the Intermountain West, a very dry, extremely warm April accelerated the peak runoff and melt-out dates by as much as 4 to 6 weeks.

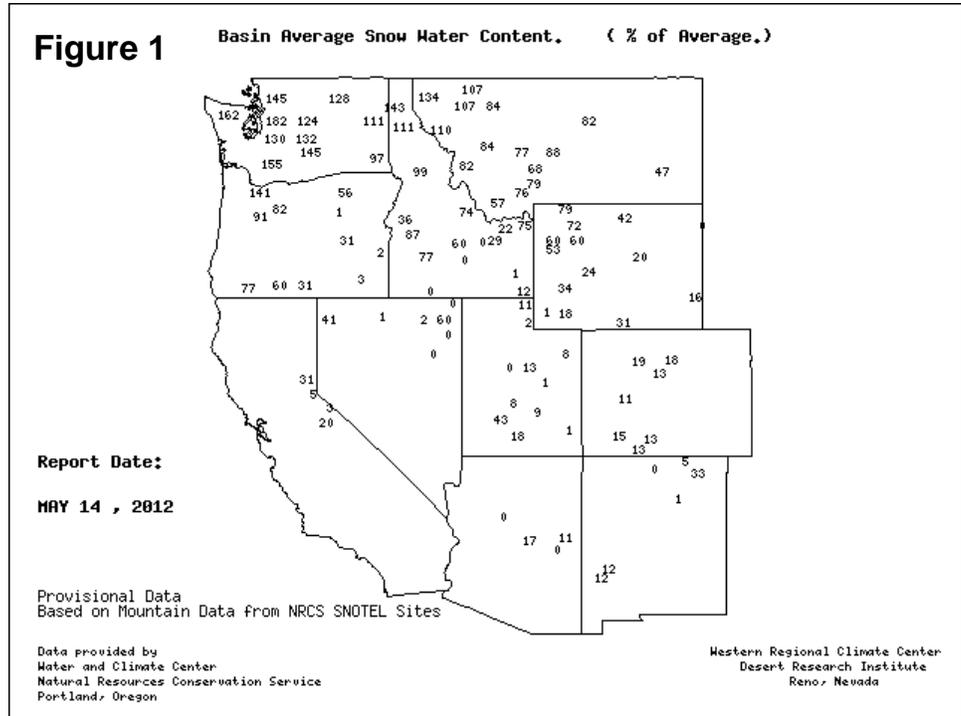
For the October-April cold season as a whole, La Niña's classic signature of a wet northern tier and dry southern tier verified well, although there was considerable month-to-month variability.

Snowpack and Precipitation

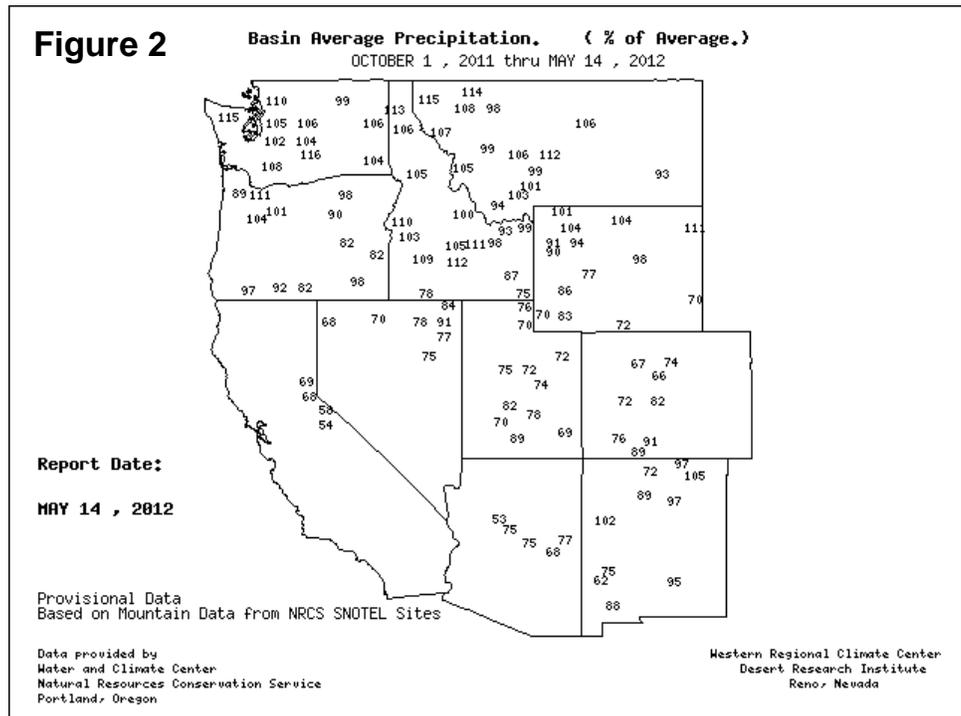
By May 14, 2012, the snow water content map reflected below-average packs in the West, excluding the northern tier of the region (figure 1). In fact, there was a sharp month-to-month decrease in water content across the southern two-thirds of the West due to prematurely melting snow. By mid-May, several basins in the Four Corners States, the Great Basin, eastern Oregon, and southern Idaho were free of snow. In contrast, mid-May values in excess of 150 percent of average were noted in parts of western Washington.

Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2011 - May 14, 2012) indicated that only the northern tier of the West finished the season with above-normal precipitation (figure 2). Some of the highest

SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation



precipitation values (up to 115 percent), with respect to normal, were noted from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies. In stark contrast, season-to-date precipitation values were less than 70 percent of average in the Sierra Nevada and parts of the Great Basin and the Southwest.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

By May 1, projections for spring and summer runoff were not optimistic in most river basins stretching from California and the Great Basin eastward into Wyoming and the Four Corners States. In fact, less than half of the normal streamflow can be expected in the central and southern Sierra Nevada and many other basins across the southern two-thirds of the West (figure 3). In much of California, widespread spring storminess failed to significantly improve runoff prospects. Farther inland, runoff prospects further deteriorated during April under a warm, dry regime. In contrast, spring and summer streamflow forecasts remained mostly favorable across the northern one-third of the West, with abundant runoff expected from the Cascades to the northern Rockies.

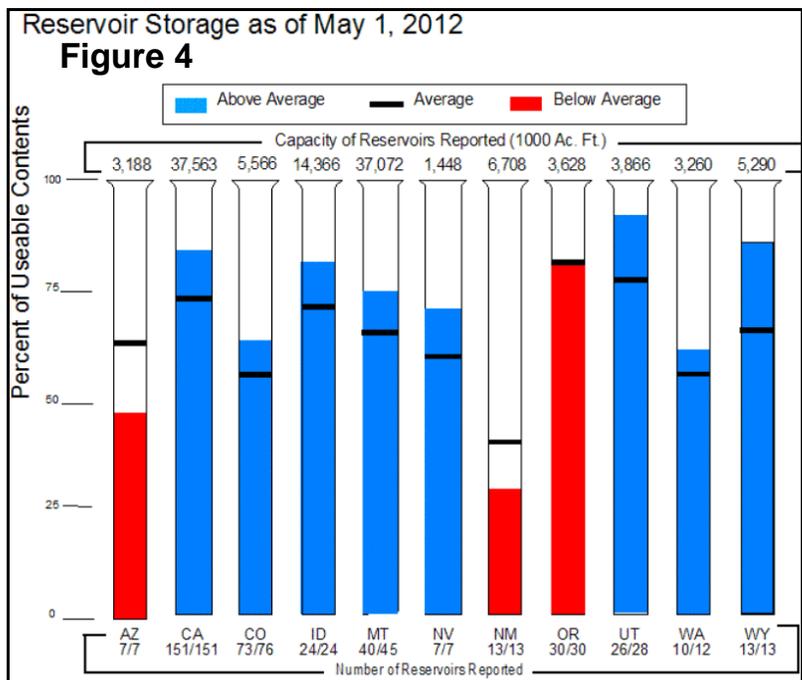
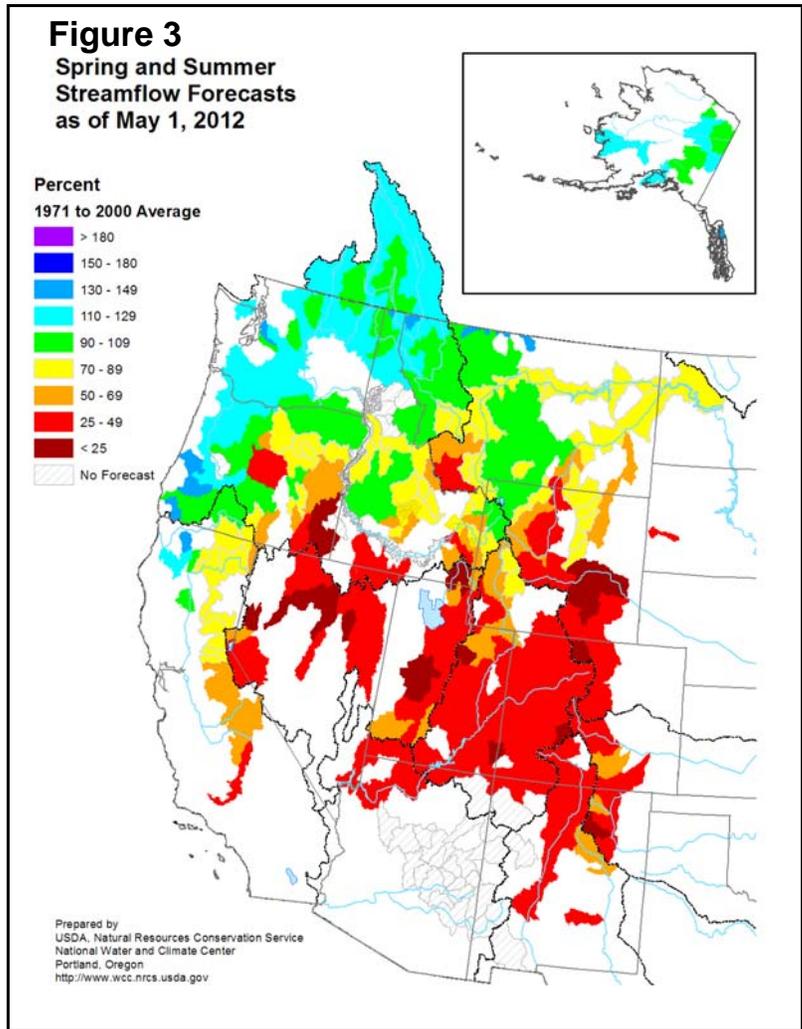
Reservoir Storage

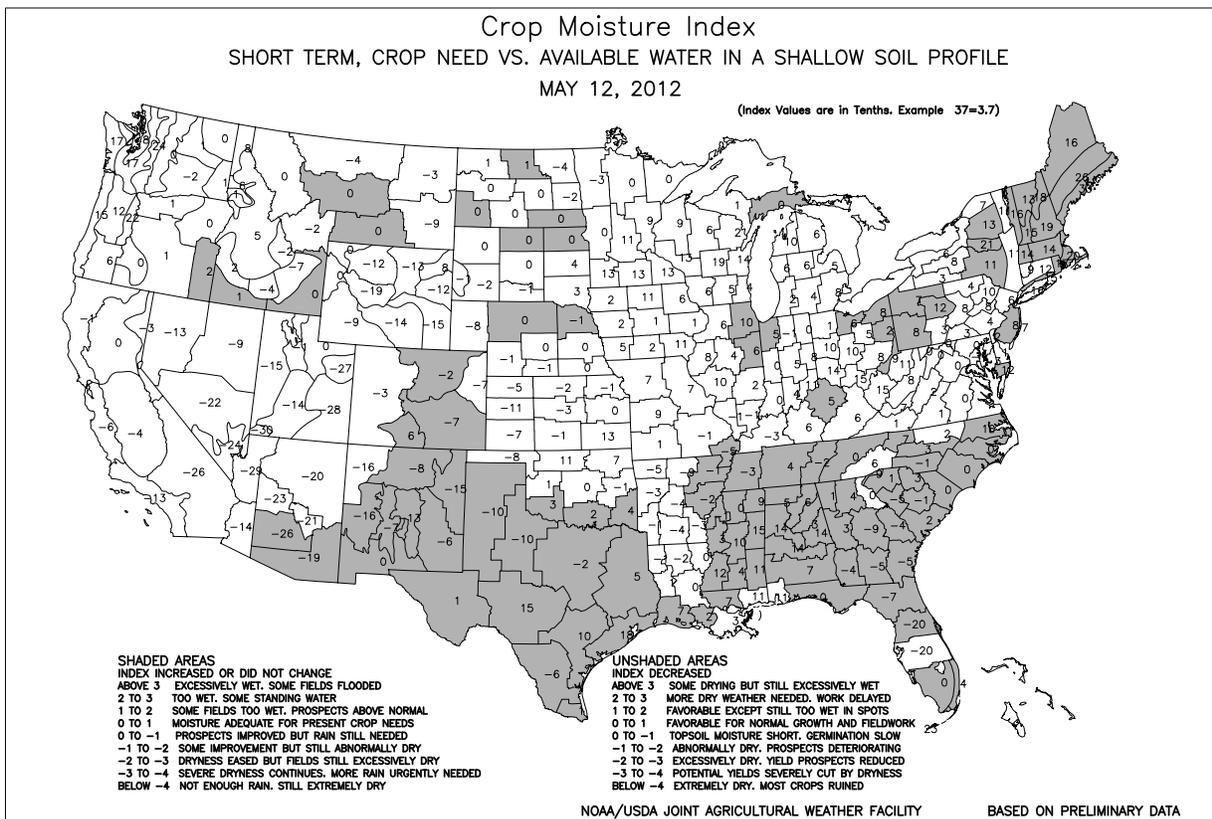
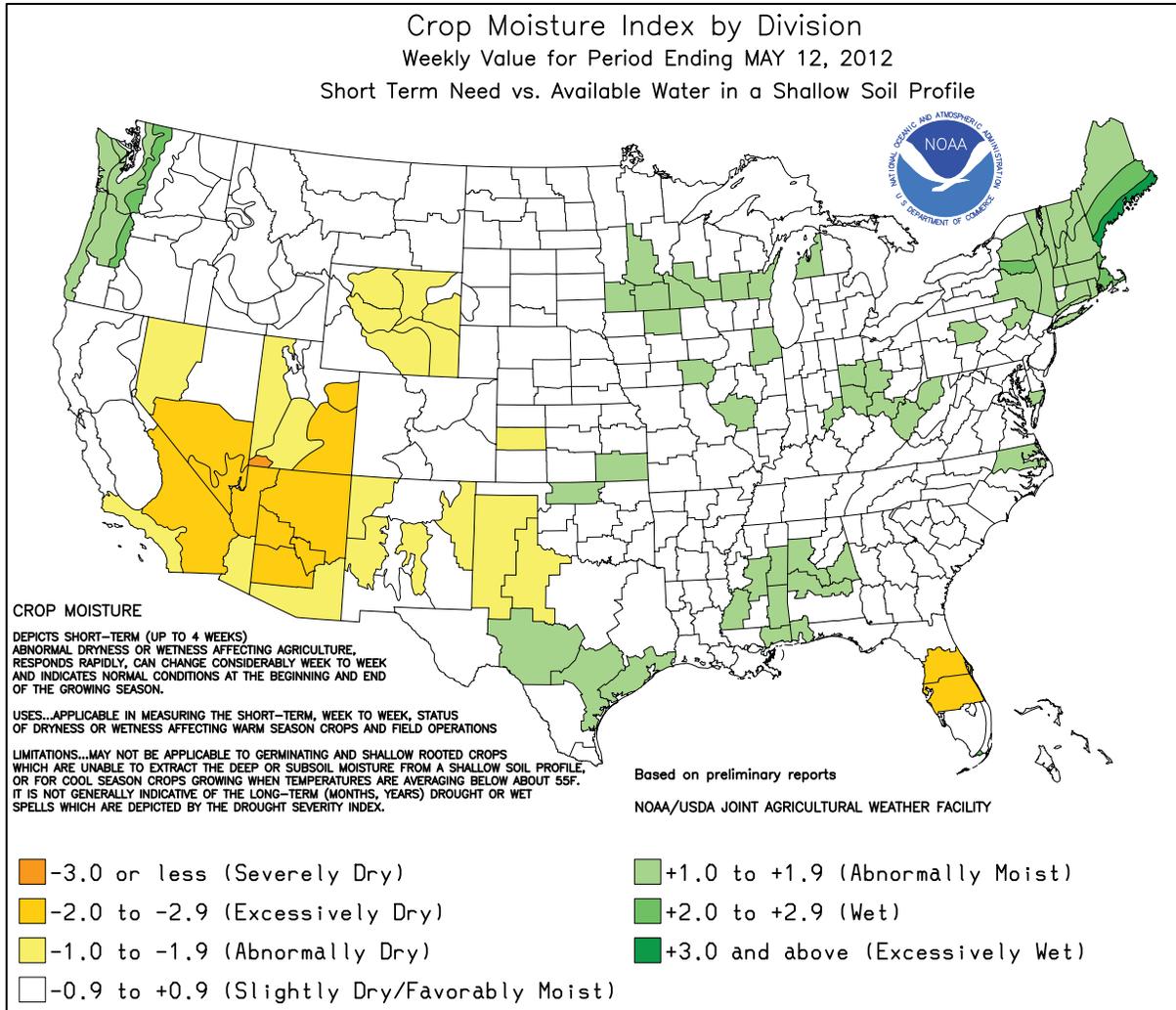
On May 1, reservoir storage as a percent of average for the date was near to above normal in all Western States except Arizona and New Mexico (figure 4). Those two states had a favorable start to Western wet season, but turned generally warm and mostly dry starting in January 2012. Several Western States, including California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming, have a reservoir storage buffer against developing drought.

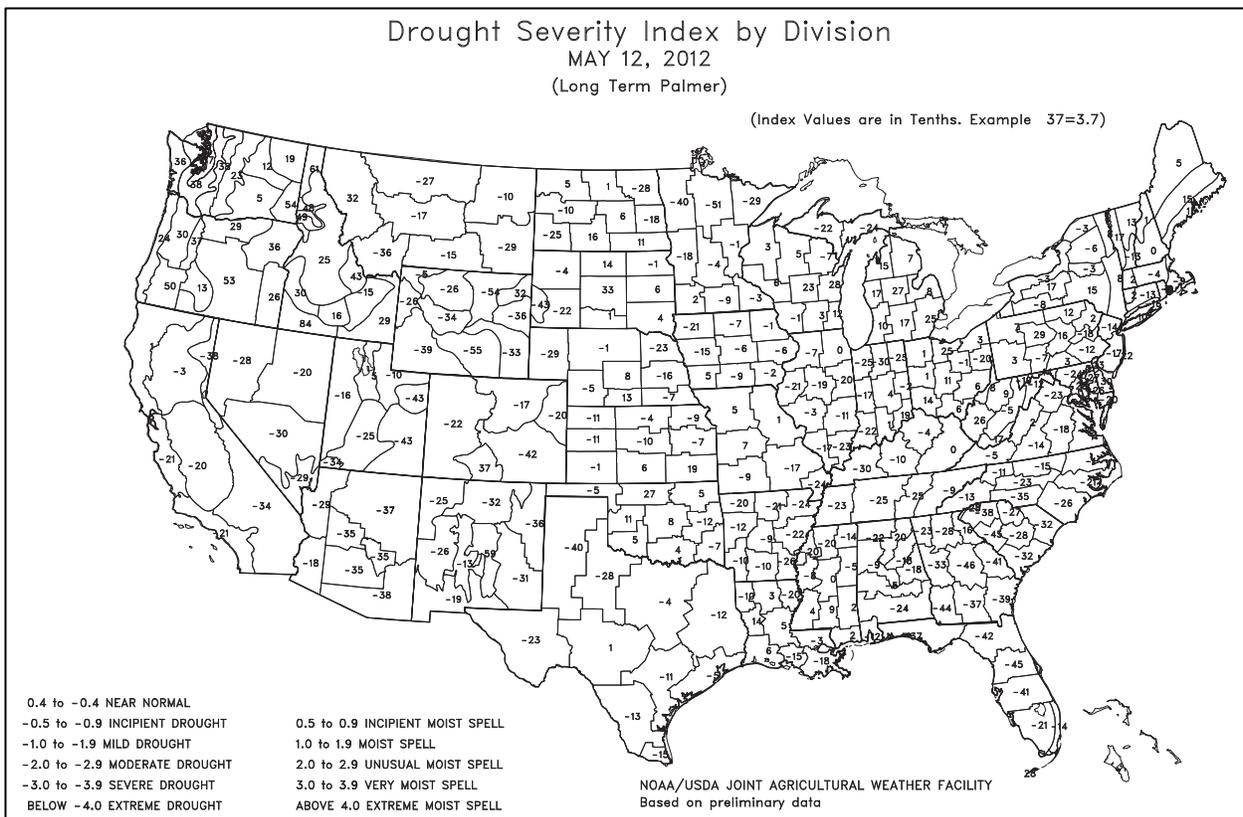
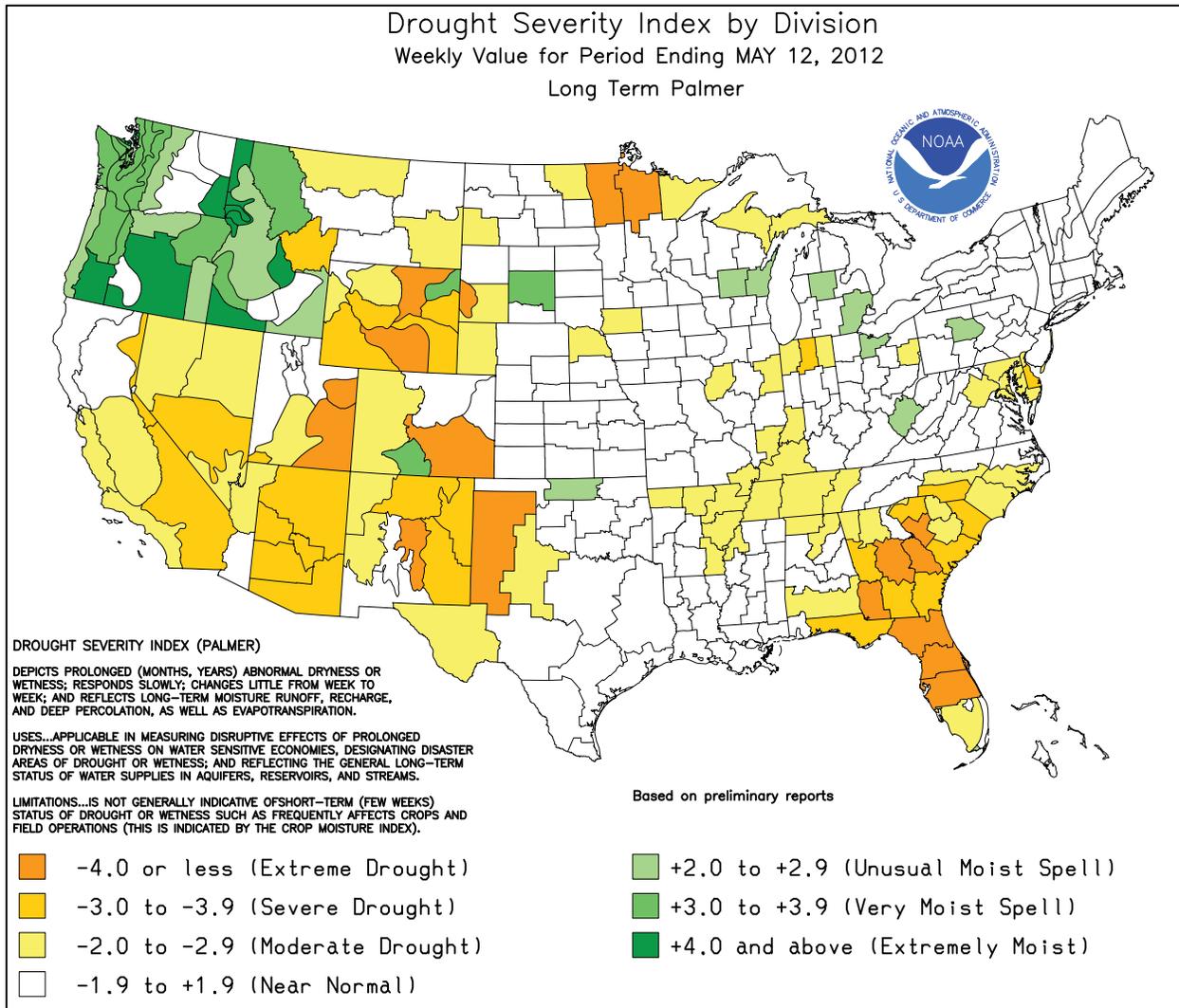
For More Information

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

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



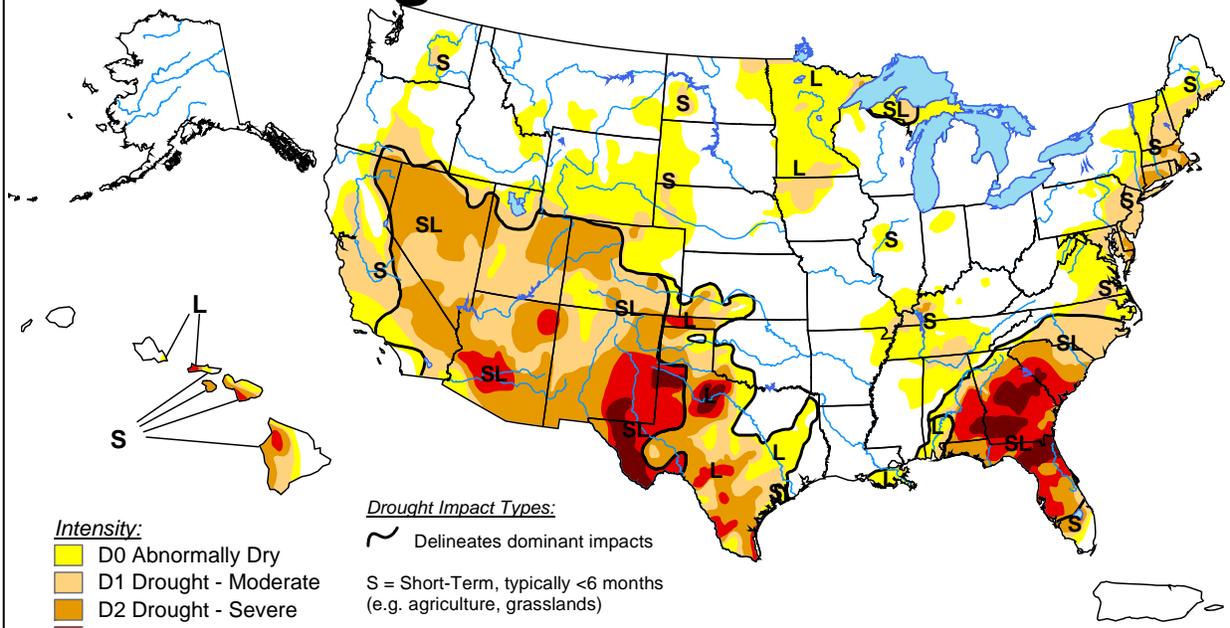




U.S. Drought Monitor

May 8, 2012

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

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

Drought Impact Types:

- Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

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

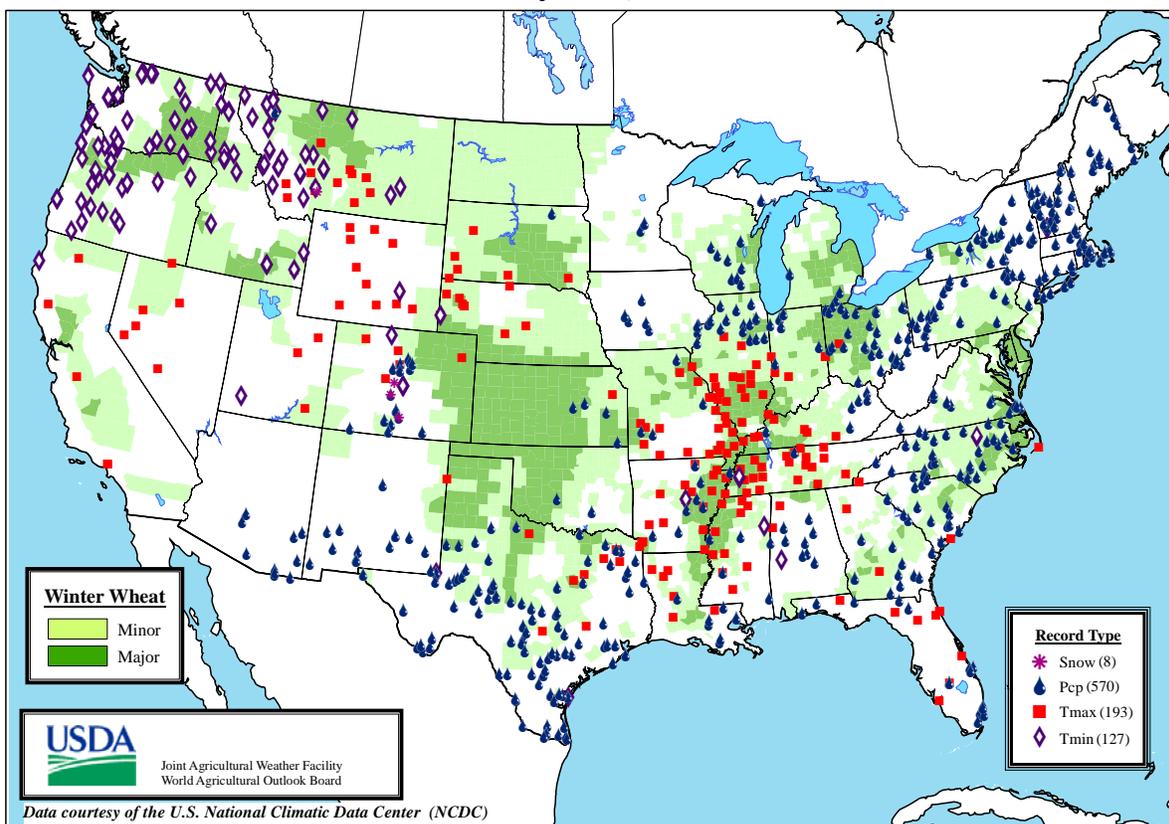


Released Thursday, May 10, 2012

Author: Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

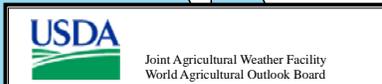
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP) May 6-12, 2012



Winter Wheat
 Minor
 Major

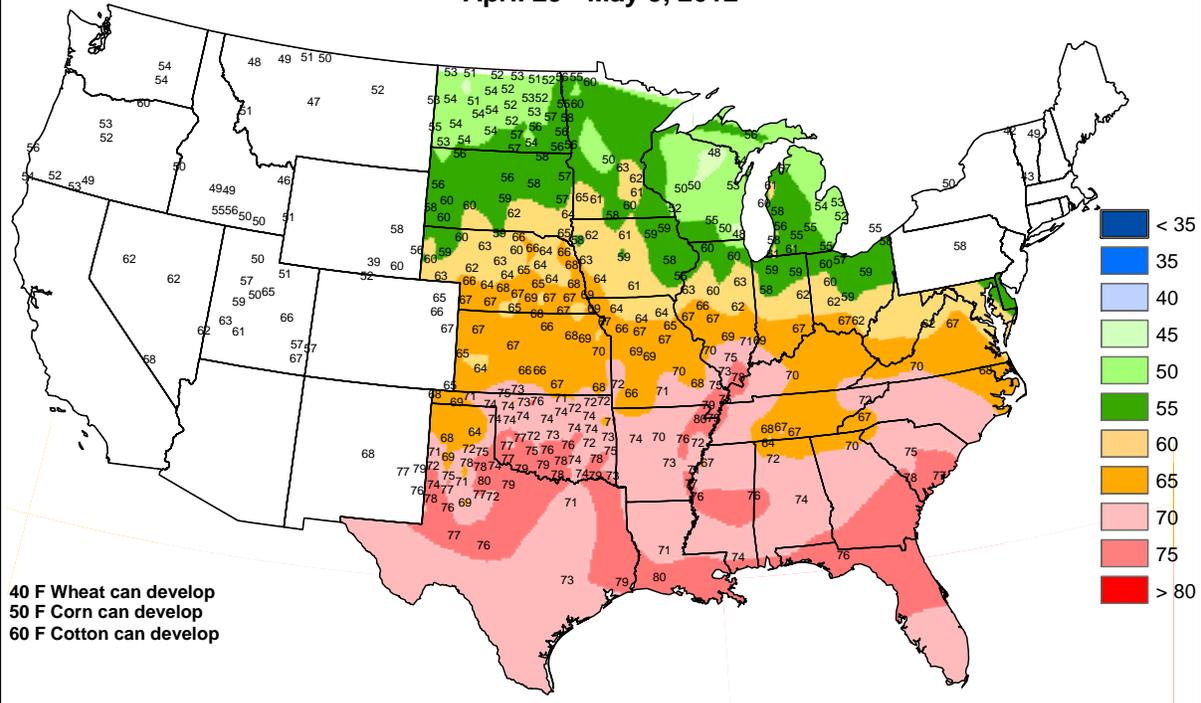
Record Type
* Snow (8)
☔ Pcp (570)
■ Tmax (193)
◆ Tmin (127)



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

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

April 29 - May 5, 2012



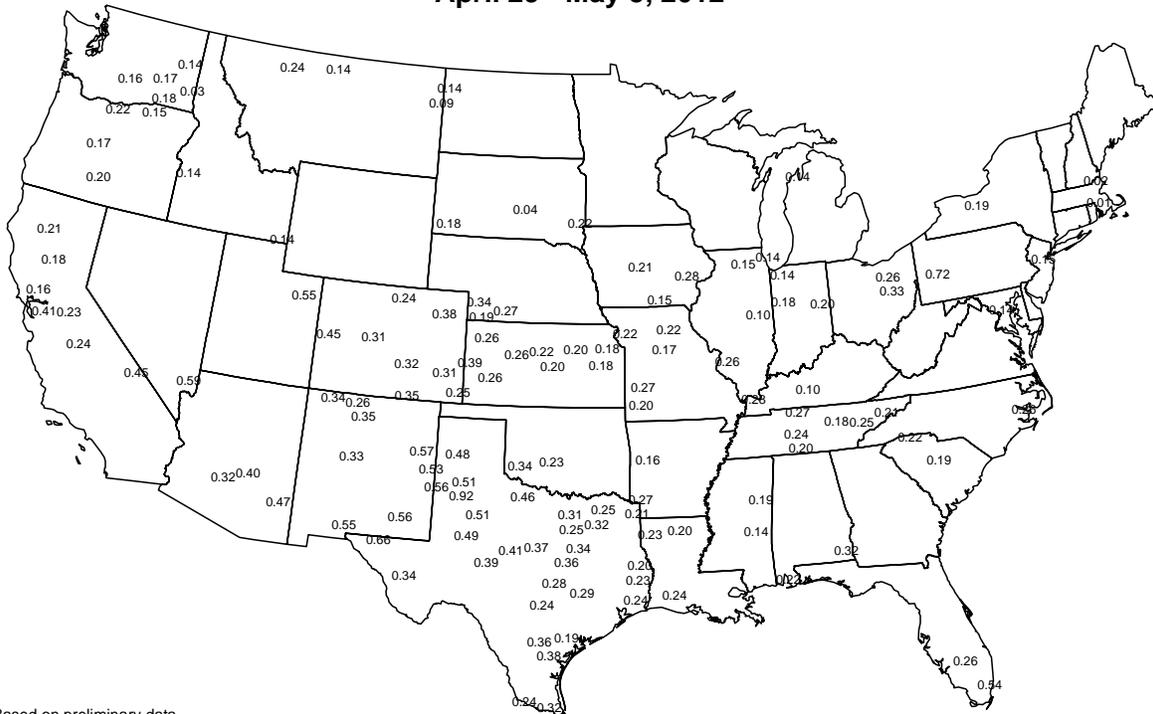
Based on preliminary data

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/day)

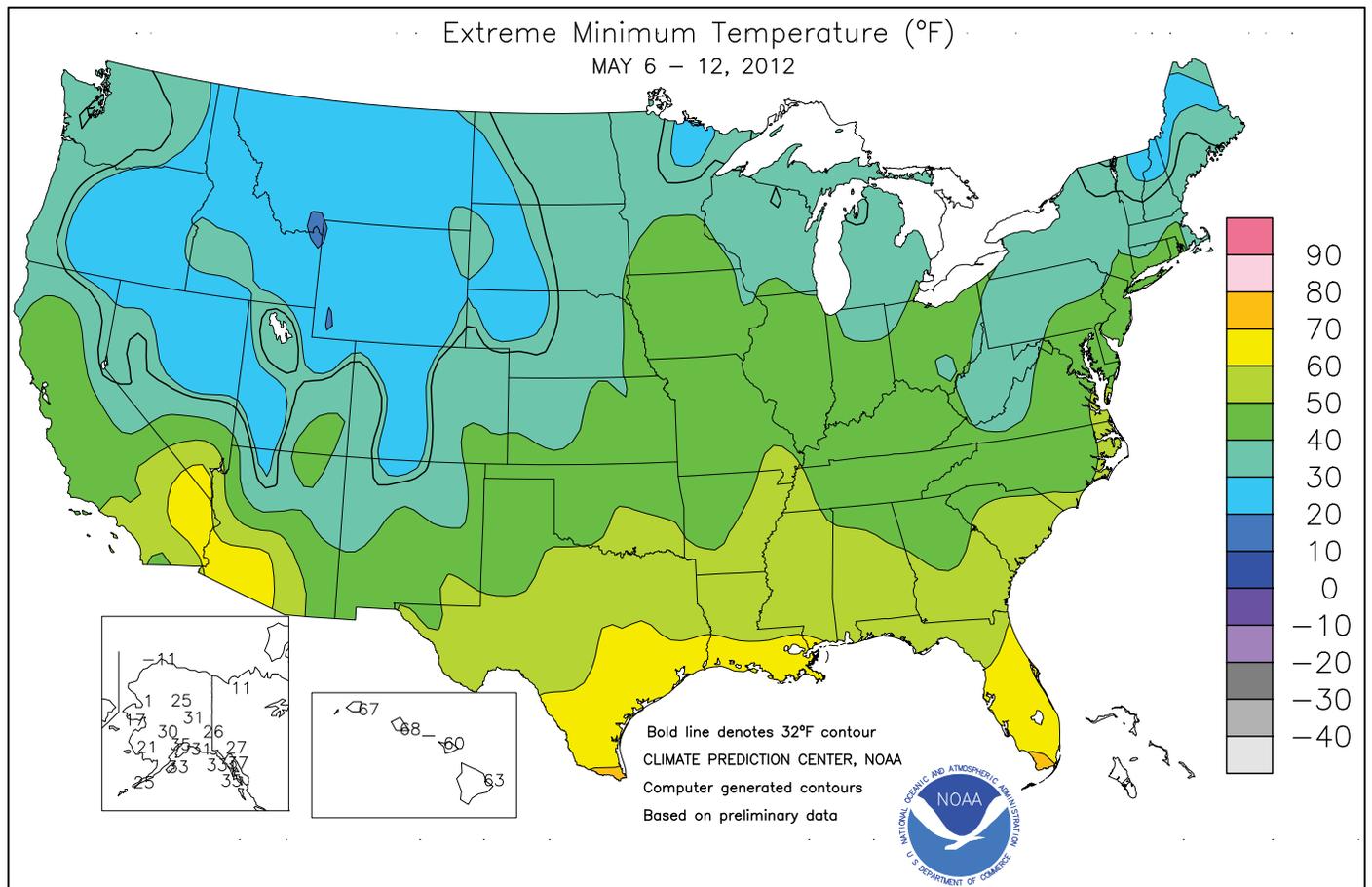
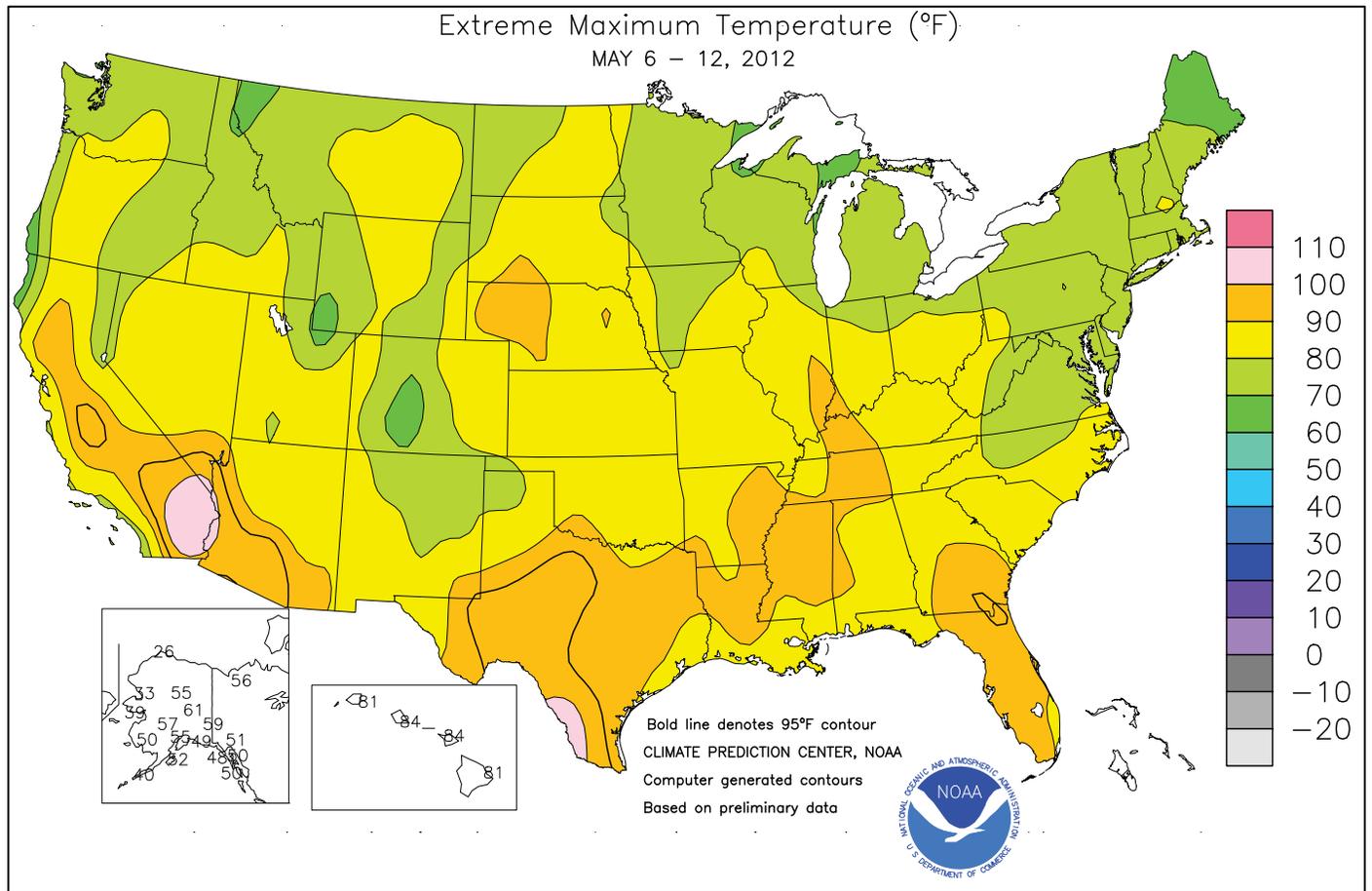
April 29 - May 5, 2012



Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

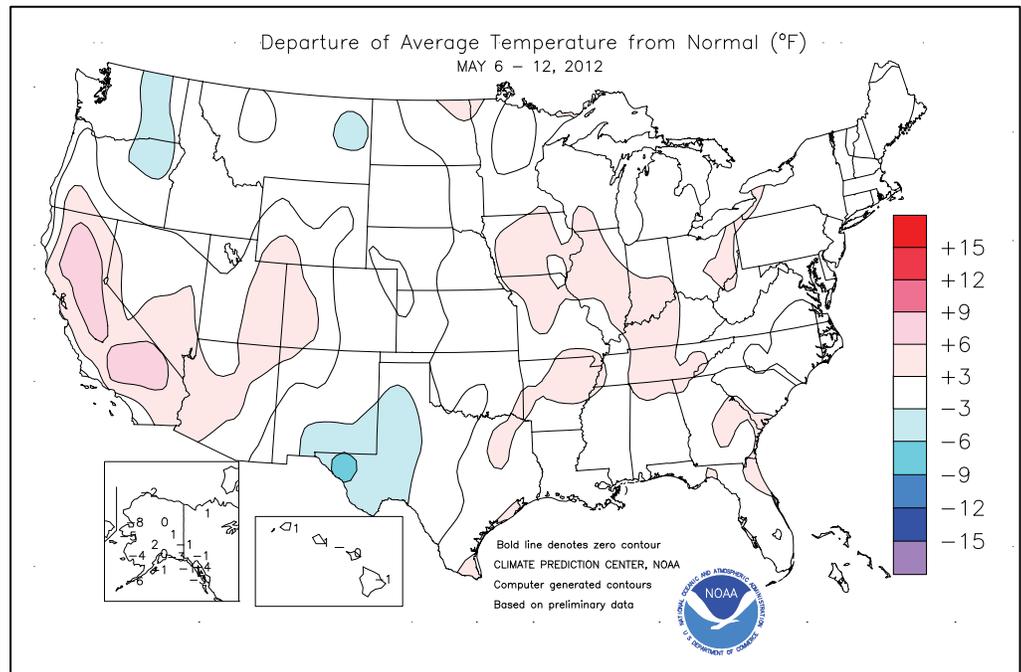


(Continued from front cover)

where the area affected by drought continued to shrink toward the south and west. Across the **eastern one-third of the U.S.**, rain aided pastures, summer crops, and immature winter grains. Precipitation was especially beneficial across the drought-affected **lower Southeast**, although much more rain was still needed. Farther west, little or no precipitation occurred from the Pacific Coast to the northern and central Plains. In contrast, rain continued to chip away at long-term drought on the **southernmost High Plains**. Warmth accompanied the dry weather in **California**, promoting an acceleration of previously delayed fieldwork and crop development. Cool weather prevailed, however, across the **northern High Plains** and the **interior Northwest**, especially on May 11-12. In addition, freezes were noted on May 8-9 as far south as **western Nebraska**.

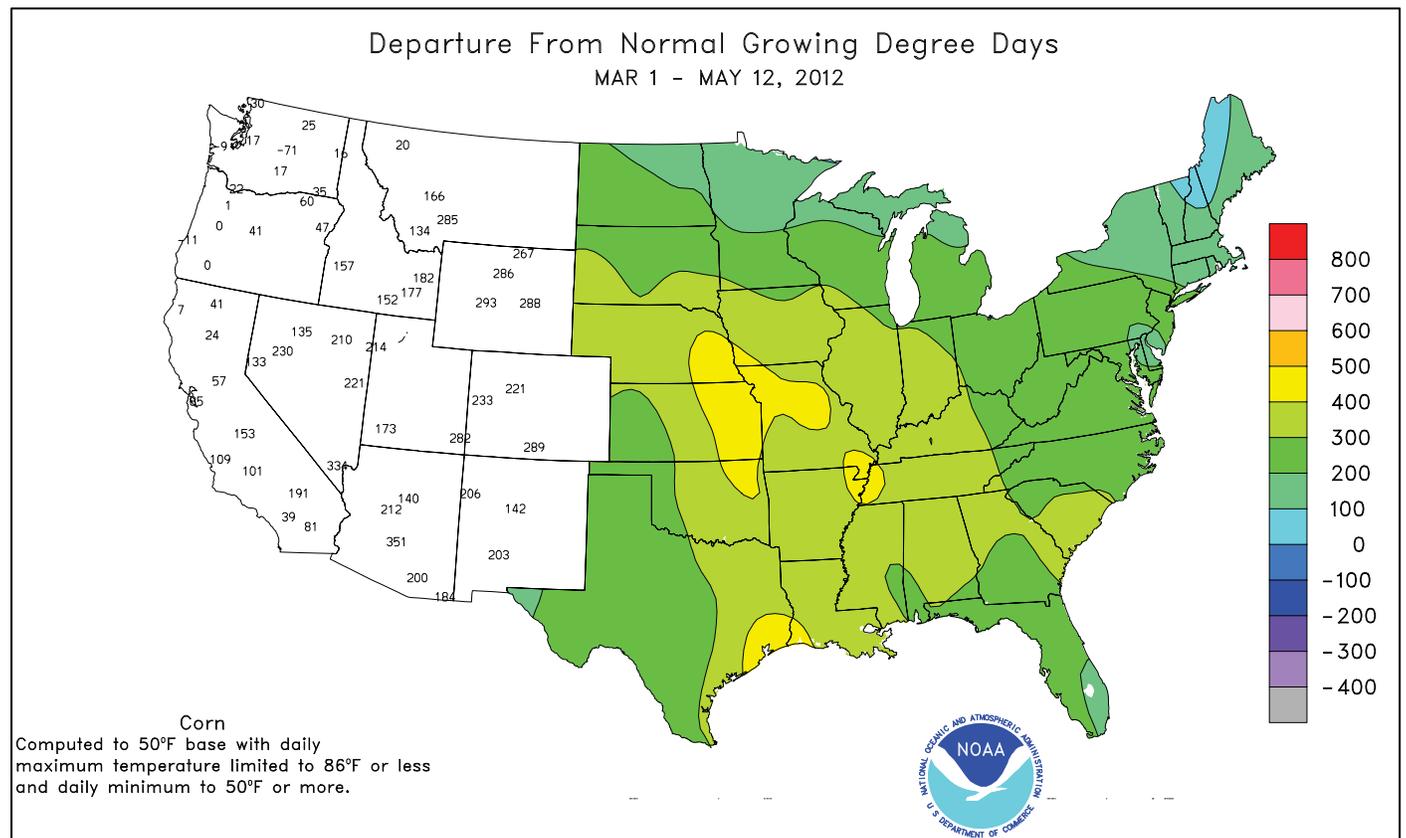
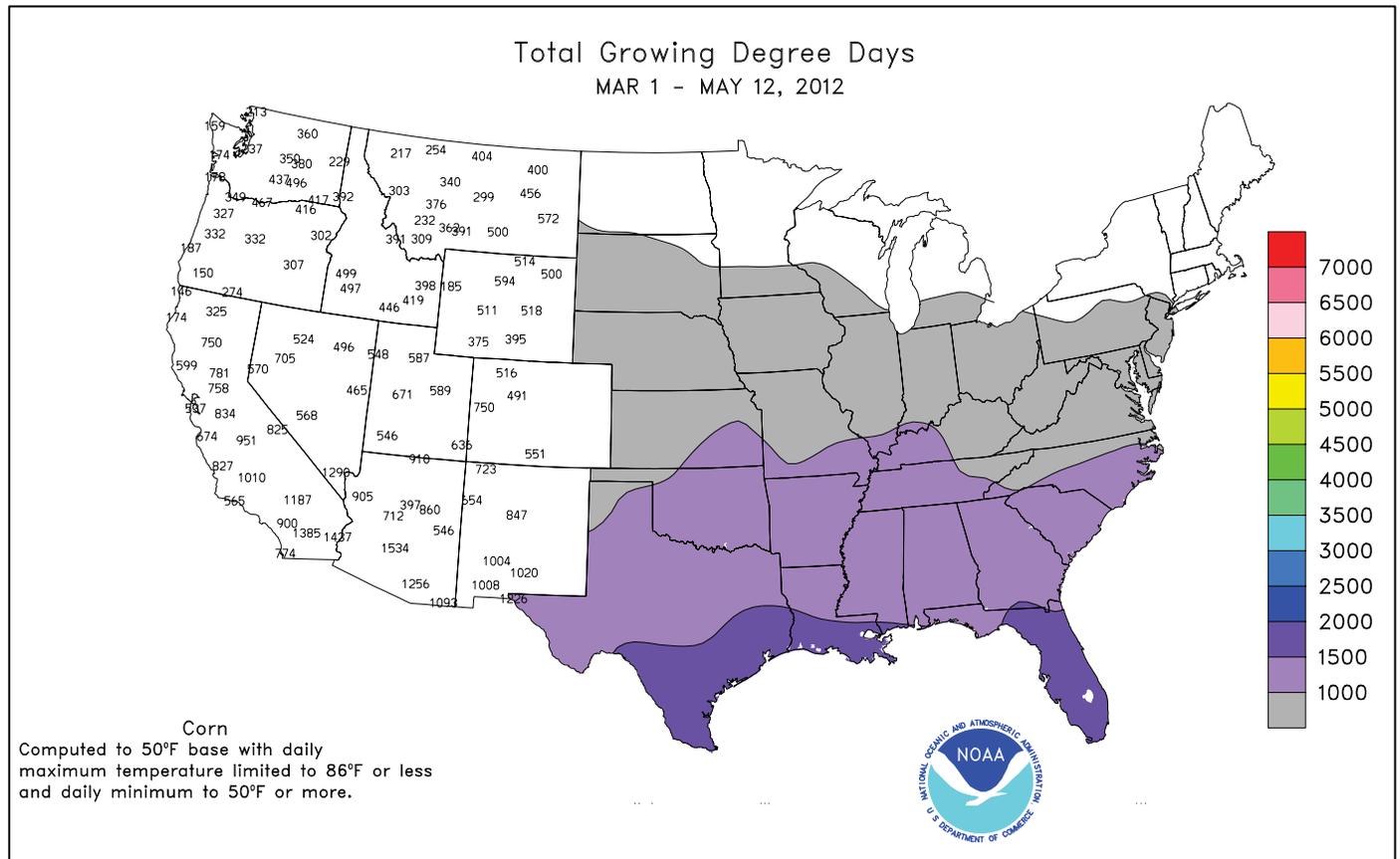
Early in the week, heavy showers lingered across the **Midwest**. **Milwaukee, WI** (2.45 inches), netted a daily-record total for May 6. The following day, **Columbus, OH** (1.25 inches), collected a record-setting total for May 7. **La Crosse, WI**, received at least a trace of rain on 10 consecutive days from April 27 - May 6, totaling 2.60 inches. Heavy rain moved into the **East** by May 8, when daily-record amounts reached 1.23 inches in **Burlington, VT**, and 2.41 inches in **Charlotte, NC**. Elsewhere in **North Carolina**, record-setting totals for May 9 included 2.42 inches in **Elizabeth City** and 1.38 inches in **Greensboro**. In **Maine**, record-breaking totals for May 10 reached 1.36 inches in **Millinocket** and 1.34 inches in **Bangor**. Meanwhile, heavy rain erupted across the **south-central U.S.** On May 9, enough rain fell in **Douglas, AZ** (0.40 inch), to set a daily-record total. From May 10-12, much of **Texas** (excluding northern areas) received 2 to 4 inches of rain, with locally higher amounts. In the vicinity of **Houston, TX**, 2-day (May 11-12) totals included 9.83 inches at **Sugar Land** and 6.23 inches at **Hobby Airport**.

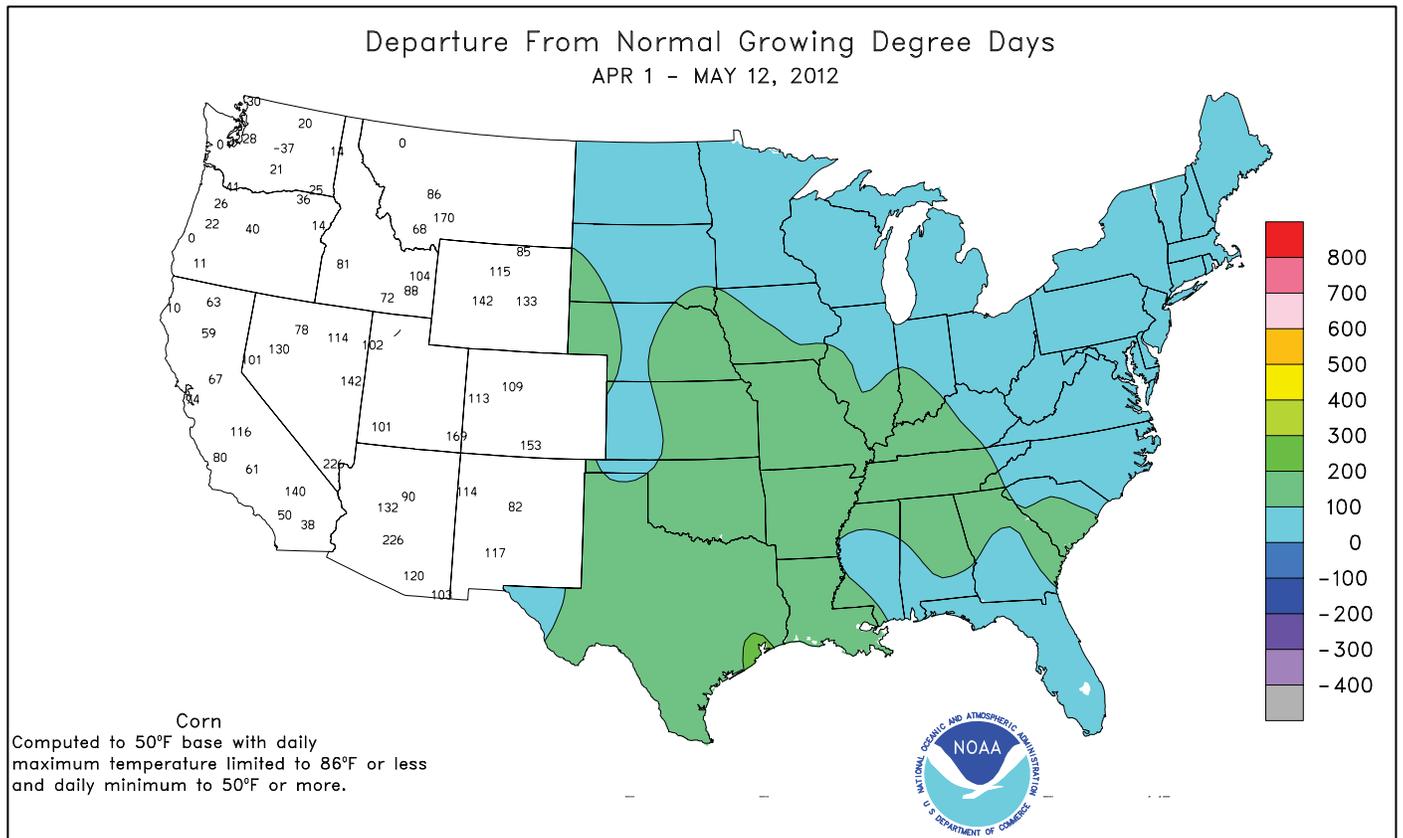
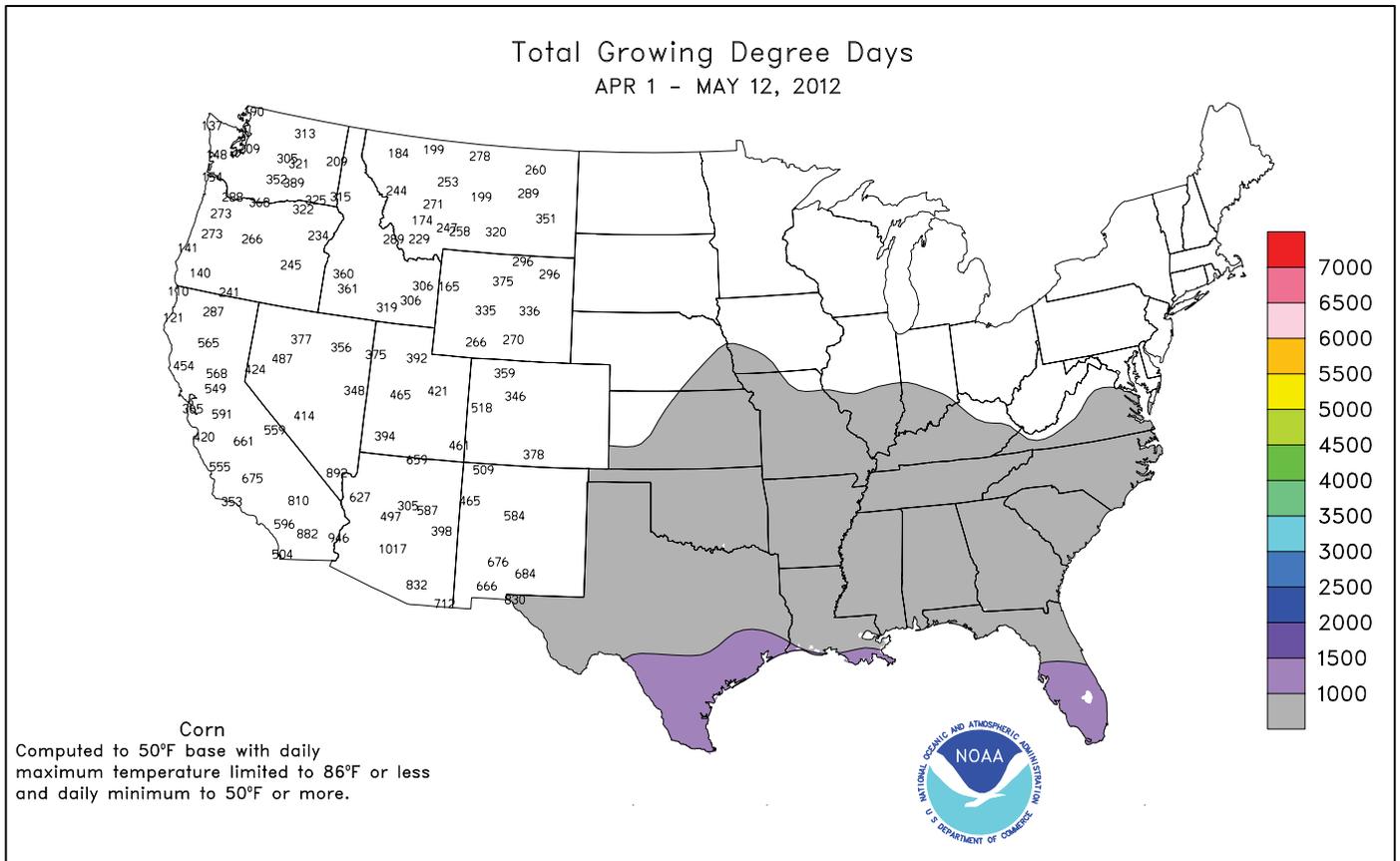
Very warm weather covered much of the **Midwest, South, and East** on May 6, when highs soared to daily-record levels in **Jacksonville, FL** (96°F); **Alma, GA** (95°F); **Jonesboro, AR** (94°F); and **Springfield, IL** (90°F). Farther west, **Challis, ID** (25°F), posted a daily-record low for May 6, while temperatures dipped below 15°F in parts of **northern Nevada**. Chilly weather persisted across the **Intermountain West** through May 7, when **Cedar City, UT** (23°F), collected a daily-record low. However, the **Western** chill was soon replaced by warm conditions. **Mt. Shasta City,**



CA (84°F), noted a daily-record high on May 8, followed the next day by records in **Townsend, MT** (86°F), and **Riverton, WY** (81°F). On the **Plains**, a brief surge of heat on May 10 resulted in daily-record highs in **Nebraska** locations such as **Chadron** (93°F) and **Alliance** (90°F). Both **Chadron** (31, 28, and 28°F) and **Alliance** (30, 26, and 30°F) had reported freezes from May 7-9. Meanwhile, chilly air once again overspread the **Northwest**. Record-setting lows for May 10 dipped to 19°F in **Redmond, OR**, and 28°F in **Omak, WA**. The following day, May 11 featured daily-records in several dozen communities, including **Wisdom, MT** (10°F); **Stanley, ID** (17°F); **Cut Bank, MT** (20°F); and **Whitman Mission, WA** (27°F). Chilly air returned to **western Nebraska** by May 12, when **Alliance** (23°F) and **Chadron** (24°F) experienced their lowest respective temperatures since April 9. In contrast, late-week heat affected **Florida**, where record-shattering highs included 95°F (on May 11) in **Ft. Myers** and 94°F (on May 12) in **Sarasota-Bradenton**.

Cool weather persisted across **western Alaska**, but temperatures rebounded to near-normal levels across the remainder of the state. However, heavy precipitation accompanied the mild weather across **southeastern Alaska**, where daily-record totals included 4.26 inches (on May 7) in **Ketchikan** and 1.52 inches (on May 12) in **Petersburg**. **Ketchikan's** 2-day (May 6-7) total reached 8.99 inches. Meanwhile, daily snowfall records were broken in locations such as **Kotzebue** (1.0 inch on May 10); **Kodiak** (0.8 inch on May 12); and **Cold Bay** (0.7 inch on May 12). **Cold Bay** (24°F on May 12) also posted a daily-record low. Farther south, fairly typical weather prevailed in **Hawaii**. On the **Big Island, Hilo's** May 1-12 rainfall totaled 3.75 inches, 102 percent of normal. At week's end, drier air overspread the **Hawaiian islands**, resulting in some cooler overnight conditions. As a result, **Kahului, Maui** (56°F), notched a daily-record low by Sunday morning, May 13.





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 12, 2012

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 MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
AL BIRMINGHAM	80	60	88	52	70	3	2.03	0.91	0.85	8.72	69	17.58	79	95	44	0	0	5	2	
HUNTSVILLE	82	59	88	49	70	4	0.26	-0.90	0.15	7.54	57	18.89	80	87	52	0	0	3	0	
MOBILE	84	62	89	55	73	1	0.76	-0.59	0.71	16.88	116	26.37	104	88	56	0	0	2	1	
AK MONTGOMERY	81	61	89	53	71	1	2.00	1.04	1.56	8.88	72	16.91	74	93	53	0	0	4	1	
ANCHORAGE	50	38	55	35	44	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.13	83	4.22	152	72	57	0	0	0	0	
BARROW	18	8	26	-11	13	-2	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.44	191	0.85	185	92	79	0	7	1	0	
FAIRBANKS	58	34	61	31	46	1	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.82	137	1.93	127	67	40	0	3	0	0	
JUNEAU	45	40	50	37	42	-4	3.04	2.27	0.75	8.64	111	18.17	109	90	86	0	0	7	3	
KODIAK	46	35	52	33	41	-1	1.18	-0.24	0.47	8.68	66	20.80	77	87	68	0	0	6	0	
NOME	35	22	39	17	28	-5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.69	46	1.96	62	86	71	0	7	0	0	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	69	33	75	27	51	3	0.00	-0.22	0.00	3.05	71	4.46	49	61	12	0	3	0	0	
PHOENIX	95	68	99	63	81	4	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.36	26	0.36	12	34	13	7	0	1	0	
PRESCOTT	79	45	85	37	62	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.85	97	3.34	52	42	8	0	0	0	0	
TUCSON	90	58	95	53	74	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.46	39	0.68	22	32	13	4	0	0	0	
AR FORT SMITH	82	61	91	52	71	4	0.29	-0.87	0.15	11.63	119	18.23	124	84	44	1	0	3	0	
LITTLE ROCK	81	62	90	55	71	3	0.93	-0.27	0.62	11.82	95	18.41	95	87	45	1	0	3	1	
CA BAKERSFIELD	91	59	96	54	75	7	0.00	-0.03	0.00	2.89	151	3.62	84	47	22	5	0	0	0	
FRESNO	92	59	98	55	76	9	0.00	-0.06	0.00	4.45	146	6.58	90	58	28	6	0	0	0	
LOS ANGELES	68	59	71	58	63	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	3.30	107	4.61	50	88	70	0	0	0	0	
REDDING	90	56	95	48	73	9	0.00	-0.36	0.00	9.22	113	16.46	82	55	24	4	0	0	0	
SACRAMENTO	90	53	93	50	72	8	0.00	-0.11	0.00	6.48	162	9.83	86	71	13	4	0	0	0	
SAN DIEGO	67	59	69	58	63	-1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.85	60	3.44	47	81	68	0	0	0	0	
SAN FRANCISCO	75	50	83	48	62	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	7.55	165	10.37	80	78	65	0	0	0	0	
STOCKTON	90	51	93	48	71	6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	4.26	124	6.34	74	66	28	5	0	0	0	
CO ALAMOSA	65	34	75	32	50	2	0.88	0.74	0.64	1.18	95	1.52	89	84	48	0	1	3	1	
CO SPRINGS	63	41	79	39	52	0	0.45	-0.03	0.32	1.36	39	1.67	41	81	31	0	0	4	0	
DENVER INTL	65	42	85	38	53	1	0.18	-0.41	0.12	1.64	57	2.80	84	76	36	0	0	4	0	
GRAND JUNCTION	79	47	86	44	63	5	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.49	22	1.29	39	37	18	0	0	0	0	
PUEBLO	68	44	85	40	56	-1	0.48	0.16	0.26	1.39	50	2.02	60	83	48	0	0	4	0	
CT BRIDGEPORT	66	51	75	45	59	3	1.55	0.64	0.96	6.75	70	11.31	69	78	53	0	0	3	1	
HARTFORD	69	47	81	40	58	1	1.25	0.29	0.48	6.66	71	11.09	69	80	53	0	0	5	0	
DC WASHINGTON	74	57	78	52	65	2	0.61	-0.22	0.55	3.85	50	8.37	62	78	45	0	0	2	1	
DE WILMINGTON	70	50	78	44	60	0	0.45	-0.48	0.29	4.75	53	9.38	62	90	47	0	0	3	0	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	86	67	93	63	76	3	0.35	-0.18	0.28	3.69	51	5.49	42	94	48	2	0	2	0	
JACKSONVILLE	86	62	96	55	74	2	1.39	0.72	0.85	5.03	61	6.26	42	95	50	1	0	3	1	
KEY WEST	84	78	86	77	81	1	0.00	-0.61	0.00	6.40	131	12.40	144	81	70	0	0	0	0	
MIAMI	87	73	90	70	80	1	0.83	-0.09	0.83	13.66	184	17.25	152	84	56	1	0	1	1	
ORLANDO	88	67	92	64	78	2	0.12	-0.47	0.09	2.60	38	5.87	50	90	64	2	0	3	0	
PENSACOLA	83	66	87	60	75	2	3.30	2.46	1.74	9.84	84	18.08	83	88	57	0	0	6	2	
TALLAHASSEE	89	63	93	54	76	4	1.97	1.06	0.80	8.44	73	14.59	68	86	50	3	0	4	2	
TAMPA	88	72	92	67	80	4	0.03	-0.43	0.03	3.29	61	6.26	61	80	43	2	0	1	0	
GA WEST PALM BEACH	86	71	88	70	79	2	1.00	0.02	0.60	9.00	102	13.20	87	91	65	0	0	6	1	
ATHENS	79	58	88	50	68	1	0.82	0.01	0.78	5.39	56	10.21	54	84	53	0	0	2	1	
ATLANTA	78	60	88	53	69	1	1.09	0.19	0.80	7.32	70	14.69	73	82	59	0	0	4	1	
AUGUSTA	84	59	88	51	71	3	0.72	0.15	0.49	4.45	52	6.97	41	91	50	0	0	2	0	
COLUMBUS	80	62	86	54	71	1	0.76	-0.06	0.31	5.16	47	14.26	71	89	48	0	0	3	0	
MACON	85	58	91	47	71	2	0.07	-0.56	0.05	2.98	33	8.70	47	94	41	1	0	2	0	
SAVANNAH	84	65	91	58	75	4	2.49	1.82	2.32	7.52	93	11.62	78	88	53	1	0	3	1	
HI HILO	79	65	81	63	72	-1	2.21	0.19	0.66	25.81	85	41.40	84	89	74	0	0	7	1	
HONOLULU	84	70	84	68	77	0	0.00	-0.19	0.00	5.76	173	7.45	89	69	59	0	0	0	0	
KAHULUI	83	66	84	60	75	0	0.24	0.05	0.22	3.40	76	3.48	33	74	64	0	0	3	0	
LIHUE	80	70	81	67	75	0	0.24	-0.45	0.20	19.07	246	32.30	207	76	68	0	0	3	0	
ID BOISE	71	41	82	33	56	0	0.00	-0.30	0.00	4.51	142	7.90	138	61	32	0	0	0	0	
LEWISTON	69	40	78	34	54	-3	0.00	-0.33	0.00	5.58	187	8.18	161	65	43	0	0	0	0	
POCATELLO	69	32	82	25	51	0	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.03	65	4.29	81	63	29	0	6	0	0	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	68	49	78	43	59	3	1.36	0.62	0.80	7.40	97	10.90	99	75	59	0	0	4	1	
MOLINE	73	51	81	41	62	3	1.70	0.81	1.34	8.84	107	11.49	101	87	55	0	0	2	1	
PEORIA	74	52	87	43	63	4	0.07	-0.87	0.04	5.51	69	8.45	76	85	48	0	0	3	0	
ROCKFORD	70	49	78	40	60	3	0.26	-0.57	0.23	6.67	90	9.21	90	81	54	0	0	2	0	
SPRINGFIELD	76	55	90	47	65	4	0.06	-0.81	0.06	7.23	90	10.30	90	86	41	1	0	1	0	
IN EVANSVILLE	78	56	91	47	67	4	0.03	-1.11	0.03	5.91	55	11.05	66	83	55	1	0	1	0	
FORT WAYNE	73	47	78	37	60	3	0.39	-0.41	0.39	4.99	64	10.10	86	86	38	0	0	1	0	
INDIANAPOLIS	75	52	84	42	63	3	0.62	-0.33	0.49	9.60	111	14.46	107	86	44	0	0	2	0	
SOUTH BEND	68	45	76	38	57	0	0.96	0.22	0.61	5.11	65	10.38	86	81	52	0	0	2	1	
IA BURLINGTON	73	54	85	43	64	4	1.25	0.29	1.12	7.68	94	9.35	85	89	47	0	0	2	1	
CEDAR RAPIDS	72	50	82	41	61	3	0.04	-0.76	0.04	6.89	101	8.44	94	85	41	0	0	1	0	
DES MOINES	74	54	82	47	64	5	1.23	0.33	1.23	9.61	131	11.80	124	73	47	0	0	1	1	
DUBUQUE	69	49	80	39	59	3	0.21	-0.67	0.17	5.56	74	8.12	79	85	54	0	0	3	0	
SIOUX CITY	73	48	87	40	61	3	0.25	-0.54	0.25	6.52	107	9.28	127	76	46	0	0	1	0	
WATERLOO	72	50	81	40	61	4	0.22	-0.63	0.20	6.14	90	8.61	99	85	48	0	0	2	0	
KS CONCORDIA	76	49	88	42	63	3	0.02	-0.85	0.01	6.00	97	8.60	113	73	45	0	0	2	0	
DODGE CITY	74	46	84	39	60	-1	0.17	-0.45	0.17	6.28	122	7.31	114	80	32	0	0	1	0	
GOODLAND	68	43	86	39	56	0	0.23	-0.47	0.17	3.69	96	4.20	89	71	43	0	0	2	0	
TOPEKA	77	54	85	46	65	3	0.35	-0.64	0.32	6.91	94	9.65	102	87	53	0	0	2	0	

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 12, 2012

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 MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	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	
WICHITA	77	54	86	47	65	3	0.54	-0.28	0.51	9.81	148	13.44	158	81	55	0	0	2	1	
KY JACKSON	74	54	82	45	64	2	1.17	0.06	0.56	9.67	96	18.43	107	94	47	0	0	4	2	
LEXINGTON	74	52	83	43	63	2	0.72	-0.30	0.36	6.99	71	13.62	83	89	53	0	0	3	0	
LOUISVILLE	77	58	87	50	68	5	0.27	-0.84	0.25	11.47	113	17.30	104	83	41	0	0	3	0	
PADUCAH	78	54	91	44	66	3	0.05	-1.08	0.05	4.75	42	10.49	56	91	40	1	0	1	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	84	64	92	58	74	2	1.73	0.51	1.30	12.21	96	25.52	106	95	56	2	0	3	1	
LAKE CHARLES	83	68	88	64	75	2	4.41	3.17	2.62	14.89	162	31.70	176	95	61	0	0	3	2	
NEW ORLEANS	85	71	89	68	78	4	0.82	-0.12	0.33	16.54	139	23.06	99	85	59	0	0	5	0	
SHREVEPORT	82	63	90	55	73	2	1.09	-0.06	0.36	12.43	118	19.18	99	93	52	2	0	4	0	
ME CARIBOU	58	38	67	31	48	-1	1.62	0.92	1.19	7.67	120	13.63	119	84	48	0	1	4	1	
ME PORTLAND	63	42	77	36	53	2	2.05	1.16	1.06	9.60	97	15.36	89	92	52	0	0	3	2	
MD BALTIMORE	73	52	79	44	63	3	0.36	-0.47	0.25	4.24	51	9.20	62	82	46	0	0	2	0	
MA BOSTON	64	49	80	46	57	1	1.28	0.56	0.80	6.32	73	9.99	63	84	47	0	0	3	1	
MA WORCESTER	64	46	76	43	55	1	1.07	0.12	0.43	6.73	69	11.18	66	88	50	0	0	3	0	
MI ALPENA	64	40	73	32	52	3	0.35	-0.22	0.20	4.76	88	8.24	97	87	39	0	1	5	0	
MI GRAND RAPIDS	67	47	75	39	57	2	0.89	0.15	0.54	7.52	102	12.72	116	90	49	0	0	4	1	
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	66	41	75	35	54	3	0.05	-0.47	0.05	7.76	149	12.38	153	77	48	0	0	1	0	
MI LANSING	67	46	74	37	57	3	1.10	0.54	0.53	7.24	113	10.85	115	80	49	0	0	4	1	
MI MUSKOGON	64	45	72	38	55	2	1.02	0.37	0.65	7.21	113	12.18	120	86	53	0	0	3	1	
MI TRAVERSE CITY	66	41	77	32	54	2	0.10	-0.38	0.10	8.41	152	11.17	108	81	31	0	1	1	0	
MN DULUTH	64	41	72	37	53	4	0.34	-0.21	0.28	6.17	132	7.95	120	83	56	0	0	3	0	
MN INT'L FALLS	63	34	75	28	49	-1	0.50	0.06	0.22	5.03	165	6.58	145	95	43	0	5	4	0	
MN MINNEAPOLIS	67	49	73	46	58	1	1.56	0.95	1.42	8.84	171	10.91	156	86	53	0	0	3	1	
MN ROCHESTER	67	48	76	41	58	4	0.75	-0.01	0.67	6.22	101	8.42	107	81	52	0	0	2	1	
MN ST. CLOUD	66	44	72	38	55	1	1.32	0.81	1.09	7.63	171	9.44	162	91	43	0	0	2	1	
MS JACKSON	82	61	90	53	72	3	3.02	1.82	1.46	15.95	115	28.25	118	93	49	1	0	5	2	
MS MERIDIAN	83	58	90	50	70	0	3.50	2.32	1.47	14.32	98	26.65	103	95	72	1	0	5	3	
MS TUPELO	80	60	91	51	70	3	1.36	0.09	0.47	11.13	83	20.49	88	90	56	1	0	5	0	
MO COLUMBIA	76	55	89	48	65	4	0.35	-0.75	0.31	13.48	146	16.89	128	85	48	0	0	3	0	
MO KANSAS CITY	73	53	79	46	63	1	0.45	-0.75	0.40	7.25	93	10.44	102	84	47	0	0	2	0	
MO SAINT LOUIS	78	58	92	52	68	4	0.83	-0.10	0.82	12.13	137	16.47	124	75	46	1	0	2	1	
MO SPRINGFIELD	75	54	86	46	64	2	0.49	-0.48	0.49	7.78	79	11.09	78	87	51	0	0	1	0	
MT BILLINGS	70	39	85	34	55	2	0.04	-0.50	0.04	1.40	37	2.25	44	57	20	0	0	1	0	
MT BUTTE	62	26	75	20	44	-1	0.07	-0.32	0.07	2.69	109	2.96	85	79	14	0	5	1	0	
MT CUT BANK	64	33	75	20	49	1	0.00	-0.40	0.00	1.61	77	2.13	77	69	19	0	3	0	0	
MT GLASGOW	66	35	81	29	51	-2	0.20	-0.11	0.14	2.80	163	3.69	158	81	49	0	1	2	0	
MT GREAT FALLS	68	34	80	25	51	2	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.76	116	4.37	99	66	18	0	2	0	0	
MT HAVRE	68	33	83	25	51	-1	0.09	-0.26	0.05	4.02	188	4.57	154	80	39	0	4	2	0	
MT MISSOULA	67	33	77	25	50	-1	0.00	-0.39	0.00	2.56	96	5.03	112	69	32	0	3	0	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	74	45	91	38	59	1	0.02	-0.83	0.02	2.27	38	3.47	48	79	46	1	0	1	0	
NE LINCOLN	74	47	86	39	60	1	0.68	-0.24	0.68	6.13	92	8.38	105	75	47	0	0	1	1	
NE NORFOLK	72	46	90	36	59	2	0.11	-0.69	0.11	4.10	70	6.01	83	73	43	1	0	1	0	
NE NORTH PLATTE	69	39	90	31	54	-2	0.10	-0.60	0.09	4.60	105	5.95	113	82	34	1	2	2	0	
NE OMAHA	74	51	84	44	63	4	1.11	0.15	1.11	7.52	113	9.87	120	73	49	0	0	1	1	
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	70	39	92	35	55	1	0.00	-0.57	0.00	1.18	30	2.20	44	68	38	1	0	0	0	
NE VALENTINE	70	35	93	28	52	-3	0.00	-0.70	0.00	3.33	79	5.79	115	86	35	1	3	0	0	
NV ELY	71	31	79	25	51	3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.87	78	3.76	96	41	16	0	5	0	0	
NV LAS VEGAS	91	68	97	64	80	7	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.19	23	0.25	12	11	8	5	0	0	0	
NV RENO	77	44	86	38	60	6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.18	13	2.32	66	36	13	0	0	0	0	
NV WINNEMUCCA	75	34	86	28	55	2	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.66	80	2.95	84	49	18	0	3	0	0	
NH CONCORD	67	40	80	31	54	1	1.56	0.82	0.85	6.91	94	11.15	88	97	48	0	1	3	2	
NJ NEWARK	71	53	81	48	62	2	0.45	-0.59	0.20	6.03	61	10.25	61	74	47	0	0	3	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	76	51	82	46	63	1	0.19	0.08	0.19	1.20	92	1.86	83	60	26	0	0	1	0	
NY ALBANY	67	45	79	37	56	0	1.57	0.79	1.30	7.15	93	10.41	84	86	47	0	0	4	1	
NY BINGHAMTON	64	44	76	37	54	1	1.08	0.30	0.61	6.70	86	10.99	86	77	56	0	0	2	1	
NY BUFFALO	66	49	73	43	57	3	0.68	-0.01	0.52	5.75	80	11.89	93	84	40	0	0	3	1	
NY ROCHESTER	67	46	76	38	56	2	0.72	0.14	0.41	5.34	84	10.79	101	79	47	0	0	2	0	
NY SYRACUSE	68	46	80	41	57	3	1.63	0.87	1.05	6.63	86	11.92	96	87	47	0	0	4	2	
NC ASHEVILLE	71	53	78	43	62	2	0.92	0.02	0.52	8.50	89	13.94	80	90	59	0	0	4	1	
NC CHARLOTTE	76	56	80	48	66	-1	2.77	2.00	2.55	8.33	97	11.91	74	85	54	0	0	2	1	
NC GREENSBORO	74	55	78	45	64	0	1.63	0.73	1.08	7.23	82	10.90	71	88	51	0	0	2	2	
NC HATTERAS	77	62	81	51	69	3	0.34	-0.45	0.34	9.93	104	18.39	95	82	50	0	0	1	0	
NC RALEIGH	76	54	80	47	65	0	0.52	-0.30	0.51	10.09	123	13.99	89	85	55	0	0	2	1	
NC WILMINGTON	79	57	83	51	68	0	0.22	-0.69	0.16	6.01	70	9.94	59	93	43	0	0	2	0	
ND BISMARCK	67	39	85	31	53	0	0.13	-0.32	0.08	3.13	102	3.91	97	83	48	0	2	2	0	
ND DICKINSON	66	35	78	28	51	-1	0.01	-0.42	0.01	2.15	68	2.58	65	83	31	0	1	1	0	
ND FARGO	70	45	83	36	57	3	0.16	-0.30	0.06	2.16	66	3.69	80	75	31	0	0	3	0	
ND GRAND FORKS	69	43	83	32	56	2	0.24	-0.17	0.20	3.67	132	4.56	113	85	33	0	1	3	0	
ND JAMESTOWN	65	44	81	36	55	1	0.03	-0.40	0.01	3.62	123	4.06	99	83	37	0	0	3	0	
ND WILLISTON	64	37	77	28	50	-2	0.01	-0.35	0.01	2.07	87	2.47	75	87	42	0	1	1	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	72	48	80	42	60	4	0.79	-0.10	0.46	5.77	72	11.60	90	78	47	0	0	2	0	
OH CINCINNATI	76	52	85	43	64	3	0.52	-0.46	0.27	7.98	84	14.91	98	80	46	0	0	4	0	
OH CLEVELAND	70	48	81	41	59	3	0.96	0.22	0.68	6.85	90	12.32	100	86	43	0	0	3	1	
OH COLUMBUS	74	53	83	44	63	3	1.46	0.61	1.26	10.64	140	16.35	133	82	45	0	0	2	1	
OH DAYTON	73	50	83	44	62	4	0.61	-0.30	0.48	6.54	74	12.54	91	79	38	0	0	2	0	
OH MANSFIELD	70	47	81	41	58	3	1.38	0.42	1.03	7.70	84	13.83	99	94	42	0	0	3	1	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 12, 2012

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 MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	70	47	76	40	59	2	0.79	0.13	0.73	6.71	96	10.91	101	79	46	0	0	3	1		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	70	45	77	38	58	3	1.92	1.15	1.47	6.94	90	14.66	121	83	55	0	0	3	1		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	75	57	87	48	66	0	0.62	-0.50	0.49	11.79	153	14.88	141	84	47	0	0	2	0		
OR TULSA	78	58	87	50	68	1	0.14	-1.18	0.12	10.02	103	12.24	92	84	52	0	0	3	0		
OR ASTORIA	63	40	76	34	52	0	0.00	-0.76	0.00	23.71	174	41.31	133	89	59	0	0	0	0		
OR BURNS	68	29	76	24	49	0	0.00	-0.22	0.00	3.19	130	5.70	120	77	37	0	5	0	0		
OR EUGENE	69	38	79	34	54	0	0.00	-0.63	0.00	14.32	136	26.49	108	90	57	0	0	0	0		
OR MEDFORD	80	43	89	35	61	5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	5.79	160	10.74	131	78	24	0	0	0	0		
OR PENDLETON	69	37	79	32	53	-3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	4.92	173	7.85	142	79	40	0	1	0	0		
OR PORTLAND	72	43	84	37	58	2	0.00	-0.55	0.00	12.26	168	21.91	132	76	50	0	0	0	0		
OR SALEM	71	39	83	32	55	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	13.91	178	28.37	151	82	51	0	1	0	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	70	49	80	38	59	2	0.80	-0.17	0.66	5.39	62	9.46	63	79	50	0	0	4	1		
PA ERIE	67	49	74	41	58	3	0.85	0.18	0.60	5.69	74	11.98	96	79	56	0	0	4	1		
PA MIDDLETOWN	69	53	78	44	61	2	0.74	-0.19	0.53	5.20	64	10.48	76	89	48	0	0	3	1		
PA PHILADELPHIA	72	52	80	50	62	1	0.59	-0.30	0.52	4.42	50	8.85	59	77	49	0	0	3	1		
PA PITTSBURGH	73	49	82	40	61	3	1.87	1.07	1.25	7.63	102	13.72	109	86	40	0	0	3	2		
PA WILKES-BARRE	67	47	77	36	57	0	0.21	-0.59	0.17	5.82	79	8.75	74	90	43	0	0	4	0		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	70	48	81	38	59	2	0.81	0.00	0.57	4.62	57	9.38	69	81	49	0	0	2	1		
RI PROVIDENCE	66	48	78	45	57	1	1.49	0.68	0.80	7.10	71	11.99	67	78	55	0	0	3	2		
SC BEAUFORT	82	66	88	60	74	3	2.70	2.21	2.54	11.64	155	15.00	102	91	49	0	0	4	1		
SC CHARLESTON	81	62	83	58	72	2	0.95	0.32	0.95	7.92	102	10.83	72	92	51	0	0	1	1		
SC COLUMBIA	81	61	85	54	71	1	0.98	0.41	0.95	5.68	67	9.90	58	84	50	0	0	2	1		
SD GREENVILLE	77	57	83	49	67	2	0.48	-0.50	0.24	6.94	66	12.03	63	90	50	0	0	2	0		
SD ABERDEEN	67	42	81	30	55	0	0.09	-0.42	0.09	4.68	117	6.25	126	82	40	0	1	1	0		
SD HURON	67	45	82	35	56	1	0.01	-0.61	0.01	7.40	148	10.19	168	84	38	0	0	1	0		
SD RAPID CITY	67	36	79	30	52	0	0.00	-0.61	0.00	3.74	96	4.43	94	70	29	0	1	0	0		
SD SIOUX FALLS	69	45	82	40	57	2	0.79	0.09	0.75	4.56	81	7.74	116	81	50	0	0	2	1		
TN BRISTOL	75	51	85	39	63	2	0.40	-0.54	0.29	6.88	79	15.19	97	95	45	0	0	2	0		
TN CHATTANOOGA	81	58	90	49	70	5	0.11	-0.84	0.08	6.20	52	15.55	70	83	54	1	0	3	0		
TN KNOXVILLE	77	57	85	47	67	3	0.02	-1.04	0.01	10.25	94	20.01	103	85	45	0	0	2	0		
TN MEMPHIS	80	63	92	55	72	4	1.08	-0.16	0.90	6.47	48	11.23	51	76	44	1	0	3	1		
TN NASHVILLE	79	57	91	47	68	3	0.95	-0.16	0.80	7.16	67	15.10	83	82	42	1	0	2	1		
TX ABILENE	77	60	100	55	69	-2	1.96	1.43	0.89	4.06	103	8.53	141	92	61	1	0	5	1		
TX AMARILLO	69	49	78	45	59	-4	0.82	0.38	0.82	3.97	126	4.65	107	78	39	0	0	1	1		
TX AUSTIN	83	64	93	62	74	1	4.13	3.09	2.85	9.45	149	20.61	202	94	65	2	0	6	2		
TX BEAUMONT	84	67	87	66	76	3	2.57	1.41	1.45	13.66	144	27.83	150	95	56	0	0	6	2		
TX BROWNSVILLE	91	74	93	72	83	5	0.99	0.48	0.44	1.76	47	6.33	101	91	63	5	0	5	0		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	87	69	91	64	78	2	2.95	2.26	2.61	6.88	140	11.42	136	92	65	2	0	4	1		
TX DEL RIO	82	64	93	57	73	-3	1.77	1.27	1.55	4.30	122	6.00	119	90	64	2	0	3	1		
TX EL PASO	78	56	89	52	67	-4	0.53	0.47	0.35	0.71	122	1.39	98	64	34	0	0	4	0		
TX FORT WORTH	81	66	90	60	73	2	0.81	-0.33	0.69	10.78	132	18.84	152	85	51	1	0	2	1		
TX GALVESTON	84	73	86	67	78	3	3.52	2.78	2.14	10.47	160	20.80	157	89	64	0	0	3	3		
TX HOUSTON	86	68	91	65	77	3	0.63	-0.39	0.42	11.05	128	22.10	144	89	60	1	0	5	0		
TX LUBBOCK	73	53	88	46	63	-4	0.39	-0.04	0.35	2.13	77	2.71	68	79	47	0	0	3	0		
TX MIDLAND	77	57	98	53	67	-3	2.65	2.28	2.45	2.81	161	4.00	140	82	64	1	0	3	1		
TX SAN ANGELO	79	59	99	53	69	-2	3.77	3.14	1.48	5.83	161	11.83	210	81	62	2	0	4	3		
TX SAN ANTONIO	83	64	92	61	73	-1	5.82	4.88	1.73	9.11	151	18.73	198	95	62	2	0	6	5		
TX VICTORIA	87	68	93	66	77	2	2.16	1.12	1.62	6.65	96	11.67	102	93	66	2	0	4	1		
TX WACO	83	63	95	56	73	1	1.47	0.46	0.91	11.47	160	18.50	161	89	69	1	0	4	1		
TX WICHITA FALLS	79	59	94	51	69	0	0.67	-0.11	0.54	6.57	106	9.41	106	82	52	1	0	4	1		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	71	43	80	38	57	1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	3.12	65	6.03	80	64	23	0	0	0	0		
VT BURLINGTON	67	42	77	34	54	1	1.85	1.13	1.23	6.75	105	9.60	93	89	42	0	0	3	1		
VA LYNCHBURG	72	51	75	41	62	1	0.39	-0.53	0.26	8.72	99	13.55	88	88	53	0	0	2	0		
VA NORFOLK	73	57	81	52	65	1	1.41	0.59	1.38	7.19	81	11.66	72	85	47	0	0	2	1		
VA RICHMOND	75	53	79	47	64	1	0.84	-0.02	0.84	6.29	72	11.24	74	82	50	0	0	1	1		
VA ROANOKE	72	53	76	42	62	0	0.58	-0.37	0.33	7.68	85	11.58	75	83	59	0	0	6	0		
VA WASH/DULLES	71	51	77	39	61	1	0.46	-0.42	0.37	3.96	48	8.05	57	82	49	0	0	2	0		
WA OLYMPIA	67	35	79	31	51	-1	0.05	-0.49	0.03	14.22	145	27.95	119	89	52	0	2	2	0		
WA QUILLAYUTE	61	37	75	31	49	-1	0.07	-1.26	0.03	32.01	154	59.00	126	85	60	0	1	3	0		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	66	43	76	39	54	0	0.00	-0.40	0.00	10.72	152	21.18	129	78	54	0	0	0	0		
WA SPOKANE	64	38	72	30	51	-1	0.00	-0.34	0.00	6.36	188	9.85	147	66	25	0	1	0	0		
WA YAKIMA	72	35	84	31	54	0	0.00	-0.08	0.00	2.37	173	4.32	129	71	32	0	4	0	0		
WV BECKLEY	70	49	79	36	59	1	0.32	-0.66	0.25	10.07	116	17.27	116	82	57	0	0	3	0		
WV CHARLESTON	74	51	84	39	63	3	0.59	-0.35	0.43	9.72	112	15.07	99	97	50	0	0	3	0		
WV ELKINS	70	45	78	34	58	2	0.68	-0.34	0.59	9.35	102	14.76	94	97	47	0	0	4	1		
WV HUNTINGTON	75	51	83	39	63	1	0.91	-0.05	0.91	8.25	94	12.80	85	94	46	0	0	1	1		
WI EAU CLAIRE	67	46	74	38	57	2	0.80	0.05	0.71	7.41	123	9.79	124	93	44	0	0	3	1		
WI GREEN BAY	66	46	76	39	56	2	0.79	0.23	0.73	7.01	126	9.53	122	87	50	0	0	2	1		
WI LA CROSSE	70	49	82	42	60	2	0.72	-0.02	0.60	6.78	102	9.30	105	91	43	0	0	2	1		
WI MADISON	69	48	79	38	59	4	1.05	0.36	1.04	6.83	100	9.26	99	81	53	0	0	2	1		
WI MILWAUKEE	65	47	77	41	56	3	2.61	1.92	2.45	8.71	115	11.56	104	80	64	0	0	3	1		
WY CASPER	68	32	81	24	50	1	0.00	-0.55	0.00	1.73	52	3.28	72	64	26	0	4	0	0		
WY CHEYENNE	59	34	79	29	47	-1	0.07	-0.47	0.03	0.47	14	1.50	34	81	41	0	3	3	0		
WY LANDER	68	37	80	27	53	2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	1.38	32	2.69	50	54	15	0	1	0	0		
WY SHERIDAN	66	30	81	26	48	-2	0.00	-0.52	0.00	2.14	59	3.43	69	85	48	0	5	0	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on May 10, 2012. Forecasts refer to May 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.69 billion bushels, up 13 percent from last year (table 1). The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 35.6 million acres, up 10 percent from 2011. The yield is forecast at 47.6 bushels per acre, up 1.4 bushels from 2011.

Hard Red Winter, at 1.03 billion bushels, is up 32 percent from 2011. Soft Red Winter, at 428 million bushels, is down 6 percent from last year. White Winter is down 9 percent from last year and now totals 233 million bushels. Of this total, 14.1 million bushels are Hard White and 219 million bushels are Soft White.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2011-2012 season is 8.91 million tons, up slightly from both the April 1

forecast and the 2010-2011 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 145 million boxes (6.53 million tons), is up slightly from the April 1 forecast and up 3 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 74.2 million boxes (3.34 million tons), up slightly from the April 1 forecast and up 6 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 71.0 million boxes (3.20 million tons), is unchanged from the April 1 forecast but up 1 percent from the 2010-2011 crop. Harvest of Valencia oranges in Florida is ahead of last year. Drought conditions continue in Florida's citrus growing regions. California and Texas production forecasts are carried forward from April.

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production – States and United States: 2011 and Forecasted May 1, 2012

State	Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2011 (1,000 acres)	2012 (1,000 acres)	2011 (bushels)	2012 (bushels)	2011 (1,000 bushels)	2012 (1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	520	480	58.0	57.0	30,160	27,360
California	420	350	85.0	80.0	35,700	28,000
Colorado	2,000	2,250	39.0	41.0	78,000	92,250
Georgia	200	200	55.0	52.0	11,000	10,400
Idaho	770	730	82.0	85.0	63,140	62,050
Illinois	765	630	61.0	62.0	46,665	39,060
Indiana	400	330	62.0	63.0	24,800	20,790
Kansas	7,900	9,000	35.0	43.0	276,500	387,000
Kentucky	440	450	70.0	60.0	30,800	27,000
Maryland	190	180	66.0	63.0	12,540	11,340
Michigan	680	540	75.0	74.0	51,000	39,960
Mississippi	335	450	64.0	56.0	21,440	25,200
Missouri	680	700	50.0	51.0	34,000	35,700
Montana	2,190	2,120	41.0	40.0	89,790	84,800
Nebraska	1,450	1,270	45.0	47.0	65,250	59,690
New York	93	85	56.0	63.0	5,208	5,355
North Carolina	610	750	68.0	60.0	41,480	45,000
North Dakota	375	720	37.0	48.0	13,875	34,560
Ohio	850	530	58.0	63.0	49,300	33,390
Oklahoma	3,200	4,300	22.0	36.0	70,400	154,800
Oregon	825	775	77.0	72.0	63,525	55,800
Pennsylvania	170	150	51.0	61.0	8,670	9,150
South Carolina	180	235	60.0	54.0	10,800	12,690
South Dakota	1,590	1,300	42.0	44.0	66,780	57,200
Tennessee	310	360	69.0	63.0	21,390	22,680
Texas	1,900	3,350	26.0	31.0	49,400	103,850
Virginia	250	290	71.0	64.0	17,750	18,560
Washington	1,730	1,670	75.0	69.0	129,750	115,230
Wisconsin	335	250	65.0	67.0	21,775	16,750
Other States ¹	956	1,135	55.2	51.2	52,789	58,095
United States	32,314	35,580	46.2	47.6	1,493,677	1,693,710

¹ Other States include Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2012 Summary* report.

Table 1

National Agricultural Summary

May 7 – 13, 2012

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures averaged more than 6°F above normal in California, promoting increased fieldwork and crop development, while readings averaged at least 6°F below normal in portions of New Mexico and Texas. Elsewhere, near-normal temperatures prevailed in much of the U.S. during the week. Precipitation was scarce across much of the West

during the week, with total accumulations in many areas less than one-tenth of an inch. Conversely, late-week storms delivered beneficial rainfall to parts of the unusually dry South. Most notably, portions of southern Texas and the central Gulf Coast received more than 4 inches of rain during the week.

Corn: Producers had planted 87 percent of the nation's corn crop by week's end, 31 percentage points ahead of last year and 21 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was nearing completion well ahead of the normal pace across most of the major producing regions. Following last week's above-average precipitation, drier conditions in the Midwest allowed for a rapid planting pace in many states during the week. Nationwide, favorable growing conditions left emergence advancing at the quickest pace on record. By May 13, emergence had advanced to 56 percent complete, 40 percentage points ahead of last year and 28 points ahead of the 5-year average. By week's end, progress was at least 21 percentage points ahead of normal in 13 of the 18 major estimating states.

Soybeans: By May 13, forty-six percent of the soybeans were planted, 29 percentage points ahead of last year and 22 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nearly ideal weather conditions promoted double-digit progress in all estimating states except North Carolina, where a large portion of the soybean crop is grown following the winter wheat harvest. Nationally, emergence advanced 9 percentage points during the week to 16 percent complete by week's end. This was 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Winter Wheat: Heading advanced to 72 percent complete by week's end, 22 percentage points ahead of last year and 26 points ahead of the 5-year average. Above-average temperatures, coupled with beneficial soil moisture levels throughout much of the growing season, promoted a rapid development pace of winter wheat in many regions. This left heading progress at least 40 percentage points ahead of normal in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio. Overall, 60 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week but 28 points better than the same time last year. In Kansas, precipitation remained scarce in the major wheat-producing areas of the state.

Cotton: By week's end, 48 percent of this year's cotton crop was planted, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Squaring was evident in a few isolated locations in the South. In Texas, persistently dry conditions in portions of the Northern Plains limited cotton planting to irrigated fields during the week; however, land preparation and chemical applications continued. Beneficial rainfall improved cotton condition in the remaining areas of the state.

Sorghum: Thirty-eight percent of the sorghum crop was planted by May 13, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting in Kansas was steady during the week, with overall progress ahead of the normal pace, while above-average rainfall in southern Texas benefited the growing sorghum crop.

Rice: Nationally, 80 percent of the rice crop was seeded by week's end, 15 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. In California, many producers were just beginning to seed their crop. Adverse weather conditions earlier this spring had held planting progress 17 days behind normal. By May 13, seventy-three percent of the nation's crop had emerged, 24 percentage points ahead of last year and

15 points ahead of the 5-year average. With 90 percent or more of the Delta rice emerged, producers were busy applying fertilizer and herbicide to fields. Overall, 71 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 5 percentage points from last week and 17 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Small Grains: Oat producers had seeded 97 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 27 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. With beneficial weather conditions evident in many regions, emergence advanced 10 percentage points during the week to 88 percent complete by May 13. This was 35 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 points ahead of the 5-year average. With activity limited to Iowa, Ohio, and Texas, 36 percent of the oat crop was headed by week's end. This was 3 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. In Texas, harvest for grain was just beginning in some areas with above-average yields reported, while many other producers were baling or green chopping their oat crop to help boost forage supplies depleted by ongoing dry conditions and limited pasture grass availability. Overall, 75 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 23 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Ninety-three percent of the barley crop was seeded by May 13, forty-seven percentage points ahead of last year and 25 points ahead of the 5-year average. With nearly a week of days suitable for fieldwork, producers in North Dakota seeded 20 percent of their crop during the week. This left North Dakota's overall progress 44 percentage points ahead of normal. Nationally, emergence advanced rapidly under mostly above-normal temperatures. By week's end, 56 percent of the barley crop was emerged, 36 percentage points ahead of last year and 21 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Spring wheat producers had seeded 94 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 61 percentage points ahead of last year and 30 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding remained well ahead of normal in all major estimating states except Washington; however, improved weather and field conditions provided an increased number of days for producers in the state to complete fieldwork in recent weeks. Nationally, emergence advanced to 68 percent complete by May 13, fifty-eight percentage points ahead of last year and 36 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Other Crops: Aided by mostly sunny skies, peanut producers in the major estimating states planted 12 percent or more of their crop during the week. By week's end, 52 percent of the nation's crop was in the ground, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 21 points ahead of the 5-year average. Above-average rainfall in portions of Georgia—the largest peanut-producing state—helped to improve soil moisture, and producers planted 21 percent of their crop during the week.

By May 13, sunflower producers had planted 8 percent of this year's crop, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was most advanced in North Dakota, where recent weather conditions allowed for rapid fieldwork, but left some portions of the state in need of moisture.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 13, 2012

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

Corn Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	68	58	84	63
IL	59	89	95	65
IN	22	84	93	53
IA	85	64	90	79
KS	79	75	90	73
KY	38	92	96	67
MI	32	45	60	54
MN	42	73	88	70
MO	73	84	93	62
NE	76	74	91	76
NC	97	94	97	98
ND	11	57	83	41
OH	6	79	84	51
PA	27	33	56	48
SD	36	57	79	43
TN	60	98	99	82
TX	91	75	93	90
WI	30	34	57	53
18 Sts	56	71	87	66
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	29	57	71	34
IL	12	21	44	21
IN	4	48	68	22
IA	36	7	39	30
KS	25	19	40	14
KY	2	33	47	11
LA	76	62	74	66
MI	12	16	32	23
MN	7	19	44	29
MS	56	74	90	72
MO	17	16	37	12
NE	33	29	60	28
NC	20	11	18	17
ND	1	11	51	10
OH	2	35	46	29
SD	4	9	28	7
TN	7	23	35	14
WI	8	5	16	18
18 Sts	17	24	46	24
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	99
CA	98	97	99	98
CO	12	25	64	14
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	50	87	92	48
IN	21	58	81	26
KS	55	92	98	46
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	70	94	97	57
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	1	25	52	4
NC	98	100	100	96
OH	1	6	53	5
OK	97	98	100	94
OR	3	1	8	5
SD	0	4	14	0
TX	89	90	98	82
WA	1	0	0	4
18 Sts	50	63	72	46
These 18 States planted 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	4	11	33	11
IL	19	64	76	35
IN	3	50	75	25
IA	24	23	55	32
KS	38	42	63	34
KY	17	76	82	50
MI	2	8	23	15
MN	1	12	45	23
MO	44	60	74	39
NE	16	25	57	23
NC	88	83	88	85
ND	0	4	28	7
OH	1	21	58	23
PA	1	4	23	16
SD	1	11	39	6
TN	39	92	99	66
TX	67	60	80	71
WI	0	0	13	10
18 Sts	16	32	56	28
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	18	41	56	21
IL	1	7	14	3
IN	0	16	37	5
IA	2	1	5	2
KS	3	3	11	2
KY	0	9	22	2
LA	59	36	56	52
MI	0	1	8	3
MN	0	0	3	2
MS	38	58	80	58
MO	1	5	13	2
NE	1	3	18	2
NC	6	1	7	4
ND	0	0	3	0
OH	0	5	17	5
SD	0	0	4	0
TN	1	5	19	4
WI	0	0	0	1
18 Sts	3	7	16	5
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	8	38	41	12
CA	0	0	15	40	45
CO	3	10	31	49	7
ID	0	2	11	65	22
IL	1	3	14	58	24
IN	1	4	21	57	17
KS	5	11	32	41	11
MI	1	5	28	51	15
MO	3	9	23	50	15
MT	1	8	32	43	16
NE	0	3	29	57	11
NC	0	1	19	61	19
OH	3	10	32	43	12
OK	1	4	19	55	21
OR	0	5	18	56	21
SD	0	2	25	58	15
TX	19	20	27	26	8
WA	1	1	9	72	17
18 Sts	5	9	26	46	14
Prev Wk	4	8	25	48	15
Prev Yr	23	21	24	26	6

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 13, 2012

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

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	44	50	68	53
AZ	85	75	90	80
AR	37	77	93	53
CA	86	85	90	93
GA	33	27	44	32
KS	9	10	26	3
LA	87	84	92	80
MS	43	68	90	51
MO	28	49	68	54
NC	60	31	51	55
OK	13	12	29	13
SC	44	27	46	41
TN	13	29	52	24
TX	33	27	35	31
VA	67	27	58	56
15 Sts	38	36	48	39
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	72	97	99	81
CO	4	11	18	11
IL	1	41	42	8
KS	7	4	10	5
LA	100	95	98	92
MO	9	26	41	13
NE	14	7	25	11
NM	14	8	13	9
OK	23	20	27	23
SD	2	2	5	5
TX	72	70	88	70
11 Sts	30	29	38	29
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	1	NA	7	5
KS	1	NA	5	1
ND	0	NA	14	4
SD	1	NA	1	1
4 Sts	1	NA	8	3
These 4 States planted 86% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Oats Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
IA	98	99	100	96
MN	49	97	100	79
NE	96	96	100	97
ND	12	74	87	52
OH	30	100	100	81
PA	57	97	98	86
SD	75	93	98	83
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	47	86	94	78
9 Sts	70	94	97	86
These 9 States planted 62% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
IA	86	90	95	76
MN	12	74	85	49
NE	73	80	93	83
ND	1	37	58	19
OH	12	86	90	60
PA	18	72	92	55
SD	30	81	90	47
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	18	51	72	51
9 Sts	53	78	88	68
These 9 States planted 62% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
IA	0	NA	7	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	5	0
PA	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	94	NA	99	94
WI	0	NA	0	0
9 Sts	33	NA	36	33
These 9 States planted 62% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	2	18	64	16
MN	0	0	22	68	10
NE	0	2	21	73	4
ND	0	0	11	78	11
OH	1	4	22	56	17
PA	0	2	35	45	18
SD	0	0	9	75	16
TX	5	6	24	44	21
WI	1	1	15	69	14
9 Sts	2	3	20	59	16
Prev Wk	2	3	20	58	17
Prev Yr	15	8	25	46	6

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	75	90	95	86
MN	33	99	100	65
MT	32	71	86	66
ND	13	82	94	53
SD	77	100	100	87
WA	83	81	91	92
6 Sts	33	84	94	64
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	39	51	60	56
MN	4	64	95	36
MT	4	27	34	23
ND	1	41	69	23
SD	30	89	96	53
WA	59	48	69	73
6 Sts	10	47	68	32
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 13, 2012

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

Rice Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	60	97	99	76
CA	47	10	15	59
LA	98	93	95	95
MS	83	98	100	85
MO	25	99	100	68
TX	94	93	94	96
6 Sts	65	77	80	77
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Barley Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	42	42	55	48
MN	5	60	89	33
MT	11	36	51	30
ND	0	26	61	18
WA	47	30	58	62
5 Sts	20	36	56	35
These 5 States planted 71% of last year's barley acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	24	38	60	28
FL	31	40	55	37
GA	28	31	52	23
NC	36	19	31	36
OK	44	34	51	36
SC	27	25	40	28
TX	58	16	58	55
VA	36	5	33	30
8 Sts	32	30	52	31
These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	48	86	96	61
CA	7	0	0	18
LA	96	85	90	89
MS	74	89	96	75
MO	18	81	94	49
TX	80	84	87	85
6 Sts	49	67	73	58
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent											
Week Ending May 13, 2012											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	7	34	45	12	NH	0	4	18	66	12
AZ	53	13	21	12	1	NJ	0	0	20	55	25
AR	1	10	31	52	6	NM	48	28	16	7	1
CA	5	25	15	50	5	NY	1	4	25	54	16
CO	9	23	38	29	1	NC	0	2	32	55	11
CT	0	0	0	88	12	ND	1	7	23	58	11
DE	2	9	27	59	3	OH	1	5	26	51	17
FL	20	24	40	15	1	OK	3	8	32	48	9
GA	4	19	44	30	3	OR	1	7	34	53	5
ID	0	0	27	65	8	PA	4	4	29	47	16
IL	0	2	15	64	19	RI	0	0	25	75	0
IN	1	4	21	59	15	SC	1	10	49	40	0
IA	1	4	22	48	25	SD	1	1	23	61	14
KS	9	12	33	41	5	TN	2	13	33	46	6
KY	1	7	31	49	12	TX	14	21	31	29	5
LA	1	2	22	63	12	UT	0	8	45	46	1
ME	0	3	24	59	14	VT	0	0	3	60	37
MD	1	6	22	67	4	VA	1	3	24	65	7
MA	0	3	48	45	4	WA	0	1	35	58	6
MI	1	4	29	49	17	WV	0	9	47	39	5
MN	0	3	25	61	11	WI	1	3	22	59	15
MS	0	1	29	54	16	WY	5	13	47	35	0
MO	1	9	29	50	11	48 Sts	6	11	29	46	8
MT	2	11	39	43	5	Prev Wk	6	11	29	45	9
NE	0	2	32	60	6	Prev Yr	9	13	26	43	9
NV	12	42	38	6	2						

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	8	25	51	14
CA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
LA	0	1	21	61	17
MS	0	1	26	50	23
MO	0	8	25	64	3
TX	0	0	7	76	17
6 Sts	1	5	23	56	15
Prev Wk	1	7	26	55	11
Prev Yr	3	14	29	48	6

Barley Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 13 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	74	89	95	80
MN	18	97	100	62
MT	47	84	93	68
ND	5	73	93	49
WA	74	70	86	87
5 Sts	46	83	93	68
These 5 States planted 71% of last year's barley acreage.				

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent
 NA - Not Available; *Revised

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 5.2. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 22% short, 60% adequate, and 13% surplus. Corn planted 99%, 97% last week, 92% 2011, and 95% five-year average; emerged 95%, 90% last week, 73% 2011, and 84% five-year average; condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, and 6% excellent. Soybeans planted 32%, 27% last week, 12% 2011, and 29% five-year average; emerged 19%, 12% last week, 5% 2011, and 11% five-year average; condition 4% poor, 25% fair, 71% good. Hay Harvested-First Cutting 67%, 55% last week, 45% 2011, and 27% five-year average. Winter wheat headed 96%, 96% last week, 93% 2011, and 63% five-year average; harvested 8%, 2% last week, 0% 2011, and 0% five-year average; condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 63% good, and 5% excellent. Livestock condition 3% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, and 11% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 66.4 F in Haleyville, to 72.9 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.05 inches in Mobile, to 3.81 inches in Birmingham. More rain was received this past week helping crops and pastures. Thanks to the rain, producers were back in the fields planting row crops. Corn and soybeans were emerged and in good condition. Peaches were in good condition as early harvest season approaches.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 85% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Barley planted 10%. Hay supplies 5% very short, 10% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. Livestock condition 10% fair, 65% good, 25% excellent. Pasture and range condition 50% poor, 15% fair, 35% good. Fieldwork underway and on schedule. Fertilizer and manure was applied to hay and pasture ground.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above normal in all but two weather stations for the week ending May 13, ranging from 3 degrees below normal at Parker to 7 degrees above normal at Prescott and Yuma. The highest temperature of the week was 106 degrees at Paloma. The lowest reading was 24 degrees at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was recorded in 7 of the 21 weather stations. Payson and Phoenix received the least precipitation at 0.03 inches and Douglas received the most at 0.40 inches. To date in 2012 all weather stations have below normal precipitation. Alfalfa conditions continue to be mostly fair to excellent, depending on location. Harvesting has occurred on almost all of the growing areas across the State. Nearly the State's entire durum wheat crop has headed. Arizona growers shipped cabbage, watermelons and potatoes. Rangeland conditions continued to deteriorate this past week with the lack of much needed moisture. Conditions rang from very poor to good depending on location and elevation. Wildfire concerns are increasing.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 36% short, 53% adequate, and 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 35% short, 60% adequate, and 2% surplus. Corn 100% emerged, 88% 2011, 90% avg.; condition 6% poor, 28% fair, 49% good, 17% excellent. Cotton 76% emerged, 9% 2011, 28% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 43% good, 27% excellent. Sorghum 96% emerged, 57% 2011, 64% avg.; condition 4% poor, 35% fair, 56% good, 5% excellent. Soybean condition 4% poor, 36% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Winter Wheat 3% harvested n/a 2011, n/a avg. Livestock were in good condition. Pasture and range condition was mostly good. Much needed rain fell over Arkansas' delta region on May 7th.

CALIFORNIA: Warm and dry conditions this week aided the maturation progress for the wheat crop. The whole crop was virtually headed as harvest started throughout the State. Some early planted wheat was cut for hay and silage as conditions continued to be rated mostly good to excellent. Oat hay cutting continued. Alfalfa growers advanced to the second cutting in the Central Valley while some producers were treating their crop for alfalfa weevil. Warmer soil temperatures were benefiting cotton as producers were nearly finished planting the crop as the early planted cotton was emerging at a rapid pace. Corn showed good development. Rice plantings continued. Plum, prune, peach, apricot, and nectarine fruit continued to progress and develop as peaches and prunes were producing heavily. Harvest continued in early peach and apricot varieties. Cherry fruit was developing as growers continued to spray for Oriental Fruit Fly. Early cherry varieties were getting close to harvest in the San Joaquin Valley. Weed treatments and bloom spray applications continued in stone fruit orchards. Grape and kiwi vines were growing fast as temperatures increased while shoot thinning started in grape vineyards. Grapes were blooming in early varieties and locations while some fruit were developing. Mating disruptions for European Grapevine Moth have been put up in high risk vineyards. Pomegranates and persimmons were continuing to leaf-out. Apples were blooming and leafing-out. Blueberries and strawberries were being picked and packed in the San Joaquin Valley. Strawberries continued to mature in the northern part of the state. Blackberry harvest was expected to start soon in Tulare County. Orange and avocado bloom was nearing an end. Navel oranges, tangerines, tangelos and lemons continued to be harvested and packed for export. The harvesting of late variety navel oranges and early Valencia oranges continued to pick up. Almond nuts were developing nicely as heavy sets were reported across the state. Walnut fungicide applications continued. Pistachio nuts were developing. Fungicides were applied to some orchards. Kern County reported harvest of carrots. In Tulare County, tomatoes, peppers, cucumber, and squash plantings were winding down. Growth of tomatoes, cucumbers and eggplant was progressing well. Fresno County reported irrigation of garlic and onions, while some vegetables had to be re-planted due to cold and wet weather. Asparagus continued to be harvested as did broccoli, carrots, cucumbers, lettuce, squash, beets, cauliflower, cabbage, turnips, daikon, mustard greens, spinach, choys, chards, kales, sugar snap peas, snow peas, green and red onions, garlic, fava beans, and hot-housed herbs. Green beans were in varying states of maturity. Merced County reported finding light beet armyworm masses and hatches on tomatoes. Tomatoes were being planted in Stanislaus County. San Joaquin County reported continued harvesting of asparagus as processing tomatoes were being transplanted and onions were growing. In Sutter County, field preparation continued as tomato transplants were in the fields while onion and carrot seed crops were flowering. Rangeland conditions were reported as good to fair in locals that benefited from late season rains. Other areas of the state, primarily in the lower elevations, were beginning to dry out. Non-irrigated pasture continued to support livestock at higher elevations. Some valley floor pastures were irrigated. Cattle continue to be moved to summer range. Sheep and cattle grazed on retired farmland and alfalfa and idle fields. Sheep shearing had begun in Tulare County. Bees were removed from late stone fruit orchards and placed in citrus groves for honey production.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.6 days. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 29% short, 58% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 39% short, 47% adequate. Barley

94% planted, 93% 2011, 94% avg.; 69% emerged, 61% 2011, 69% avg.; condition 37% fair, 57% good, 6% excellent. Spring wheat 93% planted, 71% 2011, 77% avg.; 50% emerged, 35% 2011, 46% avg., condition 32% fair, 62% good, 6% excellent. Winter Wheat 98% jointed, 74% 2011, 82% avg, 3% Turning color, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Fall Potatoes 56% planted, 38% 2011, 44% avg. Summer potatoes 95% planted, 42% 2011, 48% avg.; 55% emerged, 1% 2011, 6% avg. Sugarbeets 96% planted, 64% 2011, 84% avg.; 59% Up to Stand, 16% 2011, 22% avg.; condition 26% fair, 67% good, 7% excellent. Dry onions 99% planted, 96% 2011, 96% avg.; condition 22% fair, 75% good, 3% excellent. Dry Beans 9% planted, 6% 2011, 2% avg. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 70% good, 4% excellent. Overall, continued warm temperatures with scattered showers. Moisture aided cropland pasture growth. Mountain snowpack is 13 percent of average.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 90% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 17% short, 79% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay supplies 6% short, 93% adequate, 1% surplus. Other Hay First Cutting 65%, 62% 2011, 34% avg. Alfalfa Hay First Cutting 67%, 59% 2011, 33% avg. Winter wheat condition 4% poor, 19% fair, 50% good, 27% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 52% good, 23% excellent. Corn planted 86%, 67% 2011, 72% avg; emerged 66%, 36% 2011, 43% avg. Soybeans planted 14%, 15% 2011, 14% avg; emerged 4%, 0% 2011, 1% avg.; Barley headed 100%, 64% 2011, 47% avg; turned 15%, 26% 2011, 5% avg. Winter Wheat headed 95%, 59% 2011, 64% avg; turned 1%, 4% 2011, 1% avg. Cantaloupes planted 39%, 49% 2011, 27% avg. Cucumbers planted 19%, 22% 2011, 19% avg. Green Peas planted 100%, 78% 2011, 89% avg. Potatoes planted 95%, 73% 2011, 92% avg. Snap Beans planted 38%, 40% 2011, 32% avg. Sweet Corn planted 49%, 57% 2011, 43% avg. Tomatoes planted 32%, 58% 2011, 33% avg. Watermelons planted 57%, 63% 2011, 34% avg. Apples bloomed 99%, 90% 2011, 91% avg. Peaches bloomed 100%, 98% 2011, 99% avg. Strawberries bloomed 100%, 96% 2011, 94% avg; harvested 23%, 13% 2011, 13% avg. Corn was planted and quickly emerged due to the good surface moisture and warm soil.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 42% short, 33% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 37% short, 36% adequate, 1% surplus. North peanut and cotton planting underway with some delay due to drought. Hastings area potato harvest continued. Washington County squash harvested. Gadsden County tomatoes in good condition. Gulf County field peas planted. Hillsborough County cantaloupe harvested. Levy County watermelons harvested. Vegetables market movement included blueberries, cantaloupes, watermelon, snap beans, sweet corn, cucumber, eggplant, okra, bell peppers, squash, tomatoes. Radishes finished for season. Moderate rainfall insufficient to alter drought. Abundant fruit of various sizes visible as new crop progresses. Late orange harvesting, young tree care primary grove activities. Of the 18 processing plants still open, all except one or two planning on finishing by end of month. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 55% fair, 34% good, 1% excellent. Statewide, pasture condition very poor to excellent, slight decrease from previous week. Drought limiting grass growth. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, mostly fair. Panhandle pasture condition very poor to good, most fair to good. Varied rainfall gave pastures temporary reprieve. Cattle condition fair to good. North most pasture in fair condition. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most fair. Central pasture condition very poor to good, most poor to fair. Drought holding fast, some wells, lakes, stock ponds depleted in Orange County. Southwest pasture condition very poor to good. Pasture condition improved in Glades and Charlotte counties following rain showers. Cattle condition poor to good, mostly fair.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 38% short, 49% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 21% very short, 42% short, 36% adequate, 1% surplus. Blueberries

9% poor, 27% fair, 39% good, 25% excellent. Blueberries Harvested 36%, 23% 2011, NA Avg. Corn 3% poor, 27% fair, 56% good, 14% excellent. Hay First Cutting 56%, 50% 2011, NA avg. Oats 1% very poor, 5% poor, 45% fair, 48% good, 1% excellent; Harvested 34%, 18% 2011, NA Avg. Onions Harvested 77%, 60% 2011, 52% avg. Peaches 24% poor, 34% fair, 13% good, 29% excellent; Harvested 18%, 5% 2011, 3% Avg. Rye 5% poor, 52% fair, 41% good, 2% excellent; Harvested 32%, 15% 2011, NA Avg. Sorghum Planted 24%, 23% 2011, 24% avg. Soybeans Planted 18%, 11% 2011, 14% avg. Tobacco 5% poor, 36% fair, 56% good, 3% excellent. Watermelons 2% poor, 39% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. Winter Wheat 2% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent; Harvested 27%, 8% 2011, 3% Avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from 0 inches up to 3.7 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 70's to the mid 80's. Average low temperatures ranged from the low 50's to the mid 60's.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 30% very short, 30% short, 40% adequate, 0% surplus. Very little precipitation fell in most areas this week, except for the island of Hawaii. The big island experienced quite a few rain showers early in the week, which tapered off as the week closed. The average rainfall across the state was 0.70 inch. Conditions of pasture and range declined due to the lack of precipitation. State irrigation reservoirs decreased slightly this week, but remained adequately full to ensure proper crop development in areas where available.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 8% short, 83% adequate, 6% surplus. Field corn planted 60%, 35% 2011, 49% avg. Winter wheat jointed 54%, 36% 2011, 37% avg; boot stage 8%, 3% 2011, 5% avg. Potatoes planted 87%, 67% 2011, 66% avg; emerged 13%, 1% 2011, 3% avg. Oats planted 74%, 68% 2011, 78% avg; emerged 50%, 38% 2011, 45% avg. Dry peas planted 52%, 63% 2011, 64% avg; emerged 17%, 18% 2011, 19% avg. Lentils planted 23%, 33% 2011, 50% avg. Dry beans planted 19%, 11% 2011, 17% avg; emerged 6%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Hay and roughage supply 18% very short, 9% short, 65% adequate, 8% surplus. Irrigation water supply 10% fair, 71% good, 19% excellent. Sugarbeets emerged 61%, 35% 2011, 62% avg. The Franklin county extension educator reports alfalfa has started growing again after getting hit with frost several nights in a row and small grains are doing well. Jerome county extension educator reports range grasses are looking good but are seeing some effects of the dry spring. Twin Falls county extension educator reports most of the corn is planted until the triticale is chopped.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 75% adequate, and 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 76% adequate 6% surplus. Oats headed 19% this week, 2% last year, 3% average; condition 3% poor, 26% fair, 62% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa first cut 42% this week, 3% last year, 6% average; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 62% good, 19% excellent. Red clover condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Last week, weather patterns returned to more normal conditions than in previous weeks and fieldwork resumed at a brisk pace in most parts of the State. Statewide precipitation averaged just over an inch at 1.01 inch, 0.34 below the average and temperatures were a comfortable 62.0 degrees Statewide. The main field activities were corn and soybean planting as well as cutting and bailing hay. Wet conditions slowed planting progress across most of the state last week with an average of 1.5 days suitable for field work, compared to 4.8 the previous week. The state wide average precipitation was 1.82 inches, 0.91 inches above normal. Planted crop progress was aided by the warm and wet conditions, with an average temperature of 68.5 degrees, 10.9 degrees above normal. Some farmers expect to replant corn acres due to oversaturation.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 13% short, 69% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture

2% very short, 16% short, 74% adequate, 8% surplus. Corn condition 3% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Alfalfa first cutting 43%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Temperatures ranged from 20 below normal to 50 above normal with a low of 34o and a high of 91o. Precipitation ranged from 0.03 to 2.19 inches. Farmers continued planting in any areas that were dry enough to support equipment. The feverish planting pace farmers were on has slowed but planting of corn is still approximately 28 days ahead of last year while soybean planting is 26 days ahead. Frost damage to winter wheat is becoming more evident in the northern counties as the crop begins to form heads. Fruit and berry crops in northern and some central areas have also sustained considerable damage due to frost. Farmers made good progress spraying herbicides to their corn acreage during the week.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1, compared with just 1.5 days the previous week. Topsoil moisture levels rated 9% short, 83% adequate, and 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture rated 4% very short, 16% short, 71% adequate, and 9% surplus. With dry and warmer weather, Iowa saw widespread planting of both corn and soybeans as farmers worked at a rapid pace to plant their crops. Corn planting advanced 26 percentage points Statewide with each district of the State increasing at least 19 percentage points. Farmers Statewide planted nearly one-third of the expected soybean crop during the week ending May 13th. Northwest Iowa had the largest increase with 39 percentage points.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 28% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 28% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat turned color 26%, 0% 2011, 0% avg; insect infestation 76% none, 18% light, 5% moderate, 1% severe; disease infestation 52% none, 28% light, 16% moderate, 4% severe. Corn condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 64% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa first cutting 81%, 15% 2011, 9% avg. Feed grain supplies 6% very short, 15% short, 77% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 13% very short, 16% short, 69% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 5% very short, 12% short, 81% adequate, 2% surplus. Many Kansas producers received a break from the unseasonably hot temperatures last week as more than half of the State recorded below average temperatures for the first time in 2012. Only 21 of 53 stations recorded at or above normal temperatures with weekly highs ranging from the high-70's to the low-90's. Average temperatures ranged from the mid-50's to the mid-60's, and three stations reported weekly low temperatures of 31 or 32 degrees. The State received sparse precipitation as only three stations received over an inch of rain, and 42 stations received less than half an inch, including 13 stations that received no precipitation at all. Lawrence led the State at 1.53 inches followed by Pittsburg at 1.13 inches and Garnett at 1.03 inches. The West Central, Southwest, and South Central Districts all reported over half of their topsoil moisture supplies to be short to very short. Lack of precipitation continues to be a concern among many Kansas producers as the wheat progresses toward maturity and spring planting continues. All districts have seen at least some of the wheat turning color as the crop continues to progress three weeks ahead of normal. With the South Central and Southeast Districts wheat crop 50 percent turned color, the State is averaging 26 percent turned color. Since precipitation continues to be scarce in many of the principal wheat growing districts, the condition of the wheat crop continued to decline. The condition of the corn crop was rated at 1 percent very poor, 2 percent poor, 25 percent fair, 64 percent adequate, and 8 percent excellent. Producers in a few areas are already hauling water to cattle.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil 5% very short, 19% short, 62% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 23% short, 64% adequate, 8% surplus. Rainfall averaged 1.78 inches Statewide, 0.68 in. above normal. Temperatures averaged 64 degrees, 1 degree higher than normal for this time. Emerged corn average height 9 in., most advanced 15 inches. Dark tobacco set

20%. Burley tobacco set 24%. Projected date for beginning of winter wheat harvest June 1. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 14% poor, 34% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Hay crop condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 33% fair, 45% good, and 10% excellent. Strawberry production 41% small, 45% medium, 14% large. Warm temperatures and scattered precipitation early in the week. Mild weather and the return of rain by the weekend.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil moisture 2% very short, 20% short, 64% adequate, 14% surplus. Corn silked 23% this week, 9% last week, 1% last year, n/a average; condition 19% fair, 62% good, 19% excellent. Winter Wheat turning color 100% this week, 100% last week, 98% last year, 91% average; harvest 51% this week, 21% last week, 29% last year, 8% average; condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 4% excellent. Sweet Potatoes planted 15% this week, 8% last week, 5% last year, 5% average. Hay first cutting 69% this week, 57% last week, 50 last year, 39% average. Livestock condition 3% poor, 28% fair, 59% good, 10% excellent. Vegetables condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent. Sugarcane condition 3% poor, 23% fair, 45% good, 29% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 23% short, 72% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 27% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay supplies 4% very short, 16% short, 78% adequate, 2% surplus. Other Hay First Cutting 45%, 40% 2011, 22% avg. Alfalfa Hay First Cutting 66%, 28% 2011, 26% avg. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 58% good, 19% excellent. Barley condition 5% very poor, 5% poor, 15% fair, 59% good, 16% excellent. Corn planted 82%, 67% 2011, 65% avg; emerged 52%, 32% 2011, 32% avg. Soybeans planted 14%, 11% 2011, 11% avg; emerged 3%, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Barley headed 95%, 91% 2011, 42% avg; turned 18%, 1% 2011, 2% avg. Winter Wheat headed 94%, 78% 2011, 68% avg; turned 0%, 1% 2011, 2% avg. Cantaloupes planted 30%, 30% 2011, 34% avg. Cucumbers planted 20%, 24% 2011, 25% avg. Green Peas planted 96%, 98% 2011, 86% avg. Potatoes planted 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg. Snap Beans planted 23%, 17% 2011, 21% avg. Sweet corn planted 54%, 42% 2011, 49% avg. Tomatoes planted 36%, 36% 2011, 42% avg. Watermelons planted 21%, 26% 2011, 34% avg. Apples bloomed 100%, 98% 2011, 94% avg. Peaches bloomed 100%, 96% 2011, 97% avg. Strawberries bloomed 95%, 90% 2011, 90% avg; harvested 24%, 6% 2011, 9% avg. Rain continued to improve soil moisture conditions. Corn and soybeans were planted and beginning to emerge.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 2% very short, 5% short, 68% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 5% short, 78% adequate, 16% surplus. Oats 1% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, 13% excellent; planted 94%, 59% 2011, 83% avg; emerged 84%, 21% 2011, 53% avg; headed 0%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Wet weather kept farmers out of fields at least part of week. Corn planting continued. Warmer weather and rains helped emergence rates. Soybean planting continued. Wheat condition continued to be very good. Wheat beginning to head southern Michigan. Army worm moths observed. Sugarbeet stands good shape. Apples ranged from full bloom north to 10 to 12 mm south. Many orchards have little or no fruit. Viable tart cherries also rare. Late petal fall northwest. Balatons fared better than Montmorency cherries. Sweet cherries 4.5 to 7.5 mm northwest and 15 mm southwest. While percentage of full crop will be better than for tarts, it will still be small. New shoots Concord and Niagara juice grapes 3 to 4 inches long. Wine grapes northwest late bud swell. Peaches 12 to 15 mm southwest. Crop will be very small. Strawberries full bloom south; fields very wet from frost protection. Blueberries full bloom to early petal fall. Frost protected blocks especially susceptible to mummy berry and Phomopsis canker diseases. Bloom began early bramble varieties. Vegetable development hastened by recent rains and warm weather. Asparagus growing nicely with warmer temperatures. Harvest full swing. Onions continued to emerge.

Celery planting continued, some open field. Wet soils have held up progress. Sweet corn emerging and looking good. Open field processing tomato planting full swing. Tomatoes under protection at pruning stage. Squash and zucchini transplants tunnels putting out flowers. Carrot planting neared completion. Stands looked good. Cabbage crop southeast looked great. Peas early bloom.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 2% Very Short, 10% Short, 77% Adequate, 11% Surplus. Spring Wheat 5% Jointed, 0% 2011, 0% avg.; condition 1% Poor, 13% Fair, 69% Good, 17% Excellent. Barley 6% Jointed, 0% 2011, 1% avg.; condition 2% Poor, 15% Fair, 64% Good, 19% Excellent. Oats 10% Jointed, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Corn land prepared 95%, 54% 2011, 78% avg. Soybeans land prepared 62%, 14% 2011, 43% avg. Potatoes 86% Planted, 55% 2011, 66% avg. Canola 87% Planted, 13% 2011, 39% avg. Dry Beans 21% Planted, 3% 2011, 8% avg. Sweet Corn 19% Planted, 8% 2011, 24% avg. Green Peas 81% Planted, 32% 2011, 61% avg. Sugarbeets condition 5% Poor, 26% Fair, 65% Good, 4% Excellent. Alfalfa 6% First Cutting, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Several days of warm, dry conditions this past week allowed producers to continue planting progress. Below average precipitation was recorded at most reporting stations, with rains still needed in the northwestern part of the State. In southern areas, heavy rains the previous week improved topsoil moisture supplies, but kept producers out of the fields early this week.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Soil moisture 2% very short, 11% short, 82% adequate, and 5% surplus. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2011, 100% avg; 100% emerged, 97% 2011, 97% avg; 3% silked, 0% 2011, 0% avg; 2% poor, 13% fair, 57% good, 28% excellent. Sorghum 90% planted, 56% 2011, 66% avg; 75% emerged, 46% 2011, 52% avg; 5% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, 11% excellent. Peanuts 60% planted, 60% 2011, 37% avg. Wheat 68% mature, 25% 2011, 11% avg; 3% harvested, 0% 2011, 0% avg; 7% poor, 21% fair, 54% good, 18% excellent. Sweet potatoes 5% planted, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Watermelons 94% planted, 90% 2011, 94% avg; 1% poor, 6% fair, 39% good, 54% excellent. Hay 67% planted, 52% 2011, 57% avg; 1% poor, 16% fair, 70% good, 13% excellent. Blueberries 24% fair, 36% good, 40% excellent. Cattle 1% poor, 23% fair, 63% good, 13% excellent. Mississippi received needed rains this weekend. Rains have greatly improved crop conditions for hay, watermelons, and blueberries. There are reports of bugs in wheat fields. Resistant weeds continue to plague growers.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Precipitation 0.63 inches. Temperatures were normal to 2 degrees below average. Topsoil moisture supply 7% very short, 16% short, 69% adequate, 8% surplus. Irrigation was in full swing in the southeast district. Ground worked spring tillage 92%, nearly 1 month ahead of 2011 and normal (5-yr avg). Corn condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, and 12% excellent. Army worms were reported in the central and south-central districts. Winter wheat turning color 46%; all districts developed well ahead of historic norms. Dry conditions in the southeast district reduced wheat condition. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 50%. Other hay cut 24%.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.8, 4.4 last year. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 0% last year; 23% short, 2% last year; 65% adequate, 66% last year; 8% surplus, 32% last year. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 0% last year; 24% short, 1% last year; 65% adequate, 76% last year; 7% surplus, 23% last year. Camelina planted 55%, 30% last year. Camelina emerged 29%, 16% last year. Corn planted 53%, 43% last year. Corn emerged 4%, 16% last year. Dry peas planted 96%, 41% last year. Dry Peas emerged 18%, 1% last year. Lentils planted 98%, 44% last year. Lentils emerged 20%, 4% last year. Oats planted 82%, 23% last year. Oats emerged 46%, 4% last year. Potatoes planted 43%. Sugar beets planted 83%, 65% last year. Sugar Beets emerged 37%, 25% last year. Durum Wheat planted 71%, 20% last year. Durum Wheat emerged 11%. Winter Wheat – spring stages 0% still dormant, 2% last year; 1% greening,

22% last year; 99% green & growing, 76% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 2% very poor, 1% last year; 11% poor, 8% last year; 39% fair, 26% last year; 43% good, 51% last year; 5% excellent, 14% last year. Livestock grazing 94% open, 82% last year; 4% difficult, 12% last year; 2% closed, 6% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 28%, 50% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 33%, 44% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – cattle and calves 47%, 26% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – sheep and lambs 39%, 16% last year. Calving complete 95%; 93% last year. Lambing complete 82%; 78% last year. Montana had hot, windy days and freezing nights combined with scattered precipitation across much of the state last week. Lewistown received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 0.41 of an inch of moisture and most other stations saw 0.00 to 0.37 of an inch. High temperatures ranged from the upper 60s to the upper 80s with the state-wide high temperature of 88 degrees recorded at Huntley. A majority of stations reported lows in the upper teens to lower 30s. The coldest reported low was from Wisdom at 10 degrees followed by Cooke City and Deer Lodge with 17 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 28% short, 67% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 31% short, 63% adequate, and 1% surplus. Wheat jointed 95%, 64% 2011, 67% avg. Sorghum emerged 4%, 1% 2011. Proso millet planted 3%. Alfalfa 1st cutting 44%, 1% 2011, 2% avg. Alfalfa conditions rated 4% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. Wild hay conditions rated 1% poor, 23% fair, 73% good, 3% excellent. Both planting and crop progress continued ahead of average. Due to limited rainfall, topsoil moisture levels dropped again below average causing some producers to start pivots. Soybean planting was near two weeks ahead of average. Wheat jointed was 95 percent with half of the crop headed, 18 days ahead of average. The first cutting of alfalfa neared the half way point and was 3 weeks ahead of average. Planting of proso millet was underway. Temperatures averaged 3 degrees below normal across the State. High temperatures ranged from the upper 80's to lows of upper 20's in the Panhandle. Little or no precipitation fell across the State with the Southeast District receiving the largest amounts but only averaging .2 inch of rain.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. High pressure over the State allowed temperatures to rise. Daily high temperatures rose several degrees statewide. Northeast and central Nevada continued to record freezing night time lows. Precipitation was nil. Weekly average temperatures ranged from one to six degrees above normal. Las Vegas temperature hit 97 degrees. Eureka recorded a low temperature of 18 degrees. Pasture and range conditions deteriorated further due to continued dry and breezy weather. Irrigated crops were in generally good condition, but concerns grew over irrigation water supplies for later in the season. Alfalfa growth responded to warmer temperatures. Harvest was underway in the South. Seeding of potatoes and spring grains progressed. Earlier seeded fields were emerging. Fall seeded grains showed good growth. Irrigation was underway and ditches were being cleaned. Calving and lambing were wrapping up and branding was becoming more common. Cattle were being moved to summer ranges. Sheep shearing was underway and lambs were being marked and docked. Moderate drought conditions are prevalent throughout Nevada. Severe drought conditions exist in northern parts of the State. Main farm and ranch activities included irrigating, planting, weed control, working livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 73% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 80% adequate, 12% surplus. Maine Potatoes 40% planted, <5% 2011, 15% avg, condition N/A. Massachusetts Potatoes 95% planted, 40% 2011, 70% avg; 20% emerged, 0% 2011, 10% avg; condition 100% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 99% planted, 50% 2011, 70% avg; 60% emerged, <5% 2011, 15% avg;

condition 100% good. Maine Oats 50% planted, 15% 2011, 25% avg; 10% emerged, 0% 2011, 5% avg, condition 100% excellent. Maine Barley 50% planted, 15% 2011, 25% avg; 10% emerged, 0% 2011, 5% avg, condition 100% excellent. Field Corn 20% planted, 10% 2011, 20% avg; <5% emerged, 0% 2011, <5% avg; condition 6% poor, 48% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent. Sweet Corn 30% planted, 20% 2011, 25% avg; 15% emerged, 10% 2011, 10% avg; condition 7% poor, 26% fair, 67% good. First Crop Hay condition 2% poor, 29% fair, 47% good, 22% excellent. Apples 9% bud stage, 23% early bloom, 24% full bloom, 44% petal fall; set 13% below average, 87% average; condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Peaches 2% bud stage, 16% early bloom, 20% full bloom, 62% petal fall; set 50% below average, 49% average, 1% above average; condition 31% poor, 10% fair, 56% good, 3% excellent. Pears 2% early bloom, 29% full bloom, 69% petal fall; set 37% below average, 63% average; condition 18% poor, 10% fair, 71% good, 1% excellent. Strawberries 1% dormant, 43% bud stage, 29% early bloom, 18% full bloom, 9% petal fall; set 33% below average, 67% average; condition 9% poor, 11% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Massachusetts Cranberries 100% bud stage; condition 10% fair, 80% good, 10% excellent. Highbush Blueberries 13% bud stage, 37% early bloom, 28% full bloom, 22% petal fall; set 1% below average, 97% average, 2% above average; condition 16% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Maine Wild Blueberries 65% bud stage, 30% early bloom, 5% full bloom; condition 40% good, 60% excellent. The week began with average to above average daytime temperatures in the 60s and 70s. Nighttime temperatures were cool Monday night in northern New England, with some locations experiencing frost. Rainfall of greater than an inch fell in most locations from Tuesday to Thursday. Temperatures rapidly warmed up to the 70s and 80s by the weekend, providing favorable fieldwork conditions throughout all six States. General activities included transplanting vegetable plants, applying protective sprays, disking, plowing, and planting a variety of vegetable crops and field crops.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 15% short and 85% adequate. Subsoil moisture 15% short, 80% adequate, and 5% surplus. Temperatures reached highs in the upper 70s to low 80s and lows in the low 30s to upper 40s across the Garden State. Winter wheat condition was 15% fair and 85% good. Field corn planted was at 95% planted with 60% emerged. Some rain throughout the week helped soil moisture improve. Hay harvest is picking up. Insects are showing up in field crops. Producers are noticing frost damage to blueberries and apples. Asparagus and strawberry harvests continue. The strawberry crop is heavy on fruit. Greens were also being harvested. Sweet corn has been planted and is up, but did suffer from frost as well. Fields are still being prepared for planting. Sawflies, gnats, cabbage worms have increased.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 45% very short, 30% short and 25% adequate. Wind damage 16% light, 8% moderate and 4% severe; 25% cotton damaged 62% winter wheat damaged and 45% onion damage to date. Freeze damage 3% light; 1% winter wheat damaged and 3% onion damage. Hail damage 14% light, 1% moderate and 2% severe. Alfalfa 6% very poor, 17% poor, 32% fair, 42% good and 3% excellent; 77% first cutting complete. Cotton 75% planted. Corn 82% planted; 26% emerged. Irrigated winter wheat 4% very poor, 11% poor, 56% fair, 11% good and 18% excellent; 88% headed; 62% grazed. Dry winter wheat 91% very poor and 9% poor; 75% headed; 68% grazed. Total winter wheat 61% very poor, 10% poor, 20% fair, 4% good and 5% excellent; 80% headed; 66% grazed. Peanut 10% planted. Lettuce 11% very poor, 23% fair, 33% good and 33% excellent; 52% harvested. Chile 10% very poor, 13% poor, 51% fair, 11% good and 15% excellent; 100% planted. Onion 8% poor, 31% fair, 44% good and 17% excellent. Apples 100% fair; 20% light fruit set and 80% average fruit set. Pecan Condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 2% fair, 62% good and 31% excellent. Nut set 2% light, 95% average and

3% heavy. Cattle condition 32% very poor, 32% poor, 30% fair and 6% good. Sheep condition 28% very poor, 42% poor, 26% fair and 4% good. Range and pasture condition 48% very poor, 28% poor, 16% fair, 7% good and 1% excellent. An active weather week was marked by a couple of surface cold fronts bringing in much needed moisture back into New Mexico. A series of showers and thunderstorms mainly impacted locations on the eastern sides of the western high terrain and central mountain chain. The cities that saw the most precipitation was Carlsbad with 2.72 inches, Roswell with 1.70 inches and Ruidoso with 1.15 inches. The cold fronts kept temperatures around normal in the central and west while the east saw temperatures below normal. The cities with well below normal temperatures included Roswell at -11 degrees F, Carlsbad at -8 degrees F and Tatum at -8 degrees F.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Soil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 59% adequate, 34% surplus. Oats 80% planted, 31% last year, 76% avg; 1% poor, 15% fair, 71% good, 13% excellent. Corn 29% planted, 15% last year, 39% avg. Apples 81% petal fall. Peaches 97% full bloom, 79% petal fall. Pears 97% full bloom, 85% petal fall. Sweet cherries 83% petal fall. Tart cherries 94% petal fall. Sweet Corn 22% planted, 20% last year, 30% avg. Onions 63% planted, 50% last year, 65% avg. Snap beans 7% planted, 5 last year, 15% avg. Cabbage 16% planted, 4% last year, 20% avg. Lettuce 52% planted. The average rainfall for the State was 1.03 inches. Temperatures averaged 3 degrees above normal and precipitation was above normal also.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4, compared to 5.9 the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 1% very short, 11% short, 73% adequate and 15% surplus. The State received mostly above normal precipitation and below normal temperatures the week ending May 13, 2012. Precipitation last week relieved soil moisture concerns in many areas, but some areas in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions are still dry.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture supplies 1% very short, 18% short, 73% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies 1% very short, 14% short, 74% adequate, 11% surplus. Durum wheat planted 76% this week, 55% last week, 2% last year, 32% average; emerged 47% this week, 19% last week, 0% last year, 10% average; jointed 2% this week, 0% last year, 0% average. Canola planted 82% this week, 51% last week, 7% last year, 39% average; emerged 26% this week, 6% last week, 0% last year, 11% average. Dry edible beans planted 12% this week, 2% last week, 1% last year, 4% average. Dry edible peas planted 88% this week, 70% last week, 6% last year, 60% average; emerged 52% this week, 19% last week, 0% last year, 19% average. Flaxseed planted 52% this week, 37% last week, 2% last year, 26% average; emerged 9% this week, 7% last week, 0% last year, 4% average. Potatoes planted 76% this week, 47% last week, 3% last year, 34% average; emerged 6% this week, 3% last week, 0% last year, 2% average. Calving 93% complete. Pasture and range conditions 1% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 14% excellent. Weather conditions were nearly ideal for planting during the week. Crop development was aided by relatively dry conditions; however, reporters indicated rain would be beneficial in parts of the State. Other agricultural activities included spraying herbicides.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 2.7. Top soil moisture 4% short, 65% adequate, 31% surplus. Apples condition 20% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 31% good, 6% excellent. Peaches condition 28% very poor, 20% poor, 21% fair, 27% good, 4% excellent. Hay condition 4% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, 12% excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 63% good, 21% excellent. Winter wheat jointed 93%, 83% 2011, 87% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 12%, 1% 2011, 3% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 6%, 1% 2011, 2% avg. Cucumbers planted 16%, 6% 2011, 7% avg. Strawberries harvested 6%, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Potatoes planted 75%, 25% 2011, 55% avg. Processing tomatoes planted 11%, 5% 2011, 5% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 27% short, 65% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 34% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat soft dough 80% this week, 60% last week, 47% last year, 36% average. Canola condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 50% good, 24% excellent; mature 84% this week, 59% last week, 62% last year, n/a average; harvested 12% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Rye condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 52% good, 29% excellent; soft dough 91% this week, 71% last week, 72% last year, 59% average. Oats condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, 20% excellent; headed 81% this week, 65% last week, 49% last year, 44% average; soft dough 42% this week, 16% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Corn condition 9% fair, 84% good, 7% excellent; planted 93% this week, 92% last week, 91% last year, 89% average; emerged 57% this week, 53% last week, 44% last year, 65% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 84% this week, 77% last week, 83% last year, 72% average; emerged 7% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 73% this week, 68% last week, 65% last year, 64% average; planted 31% this week, 22% last week, 18% last year, 22% average; emerged 6% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 91% this week, 85% last week, 93% last year, 91% average; emerged 25% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Cotton seedbed prepared 86% this week, 84% last week, 89% last year, 89% average. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent; 1st cutting 88% this week, 80% last week, 52% last year, 50% average. Other hay condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 14% excellent; 1st cutting 49% this week, 41% last week, 21% last year, 21% average. Watermelons planted 74% this week, 73% last week, 92% last year, 66% average; running 35% this week, 21% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Livestock condition 4% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 15% excellent. An early wheat harvest was progressing mid-week, but rain over the weekend stopped the combines in southwestern Oklahoma. Wheat in the Panhandle is still in need of additional rain to maintain expected yields as drought conditions are still rated as severe to extreme in that area. Most of the precipitation fell across the southern half of the State, and the Southeast, South Central and Southwest districts all averaged more than an inch of rain. Drought-stressed pastures and grasses were reported in several areas, evidenced by weed pressure or bare spots.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 5% short, 80% adequate, 12% surplus. Spring Wheat, Emerged 89%, 51% 2011, 80% average. Barley, Planted 95%, 84% 2011, 92% average. Barley, Emerged 85%, 59% 2011, 74% average. An abnormally dry week with some warmer temperatures was much welcomed. All stations received below normal precipitation for the week, with only four stations reporting a trace of precipitation. The average temperature across the State of 54 degrees was only 1.3 degrees above normal due to a wide swing between high & low temperatures. Thirty-two stations reported high temperatures of 80 degrees or higher, & twenty-nine stations had low temperatures at, or below freezing. No freeze damage has been reported. In all, it was a nice week to get a lot of work done. North central Oregon field spraying was a little behind due to wind & showers earlier in the week but mostly complete. Crops were looking very nice altogether. Cheat grass was heading above wheat. Rye was starting to head as well. Sherman County was well into summer fallow preparation. Some stripe rust discovered but not expecting the pressure that hit last year. In Umatilla County, warm temperatures & sunshine this week brought growth to crops in the region. Early planted corn was emerging, & the first cutting of hay was put up. Wheat continued to look good. Concerns about stripe rust were starting to appear but the warmer weather forecast may help. Warmer western Oregon temperatures allowed farmers to plant, cultivate, & spray. Unseasonably warm temperatures boosted crop growth & development. Flag leaves emerging on wheat. Plant growth regulators were being applied to grass seed crops. Crimson clover

seed crops were blooming. Klamath Basin irrigation was underway for most crops. There was lots of activity with grain planting. In the Willamette Valley, strawberries were starting to blossom. Orchards have had a good blooming season. Bees had a good week to pollinate crops. Codling moth emergence began. The weather was warming so more moths will be emerging in the coming days. Cherries were in the post bloom shuck split, shuck fall stage. Further south, orchard & vineyard spraying also caught up with full access to fields. The heat really pushed fruit trees & wine grapes to accelerate growth. The early development has already put them way ahead of the past to cool, late spring seasons. Good fruit set for apples, pears, peaches, cherries, & blueberry crops. Raspberries were in full bloom with great potential. Many vegetables were being planted with the good weather. Farmers markets that had started up were selling some winter vegetable crops. More than usual amounts of pests were found possibly due to the mild winter. Container growers were particularly affected by the jump in temperatures. They labored to provide cover for shade loving plants, increase spacing due to accelerating plant growth, & adjust pest scouting programs for changes in pest pressure. This work falls during the busy shipping season. Livestock producers were starting to ship cattle from California pastures back into Lake County. Wallowa range continued to improve & livestock owners were moving their herds to the hills for summer grazing.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil moisture 4% short, 83% adequate, and 13% surplus. Spring plowing 93% this week, 87% last week, 48% last year, and 74% average. Barley yellow 47% this week, 29% last week, 9% last year, and 6% average. Winter Wheat headed 69% this week, 28% last week, 30% last year, and 30% average. Soybeans planted 26% this week, 10% last week, 11% last year, and 18% average. Potatoes planted 65% this week, 57% last week, 23% last year, and 45% average. Alfalfa first cutting 29% this week, 10% last week, 15% last year, and 14% average. Timothy/Clover first cutting 5% this week, 0% last week, 0% last year, and 1% average. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 56% good, 30% excellent. Alfalfa stand condition 3% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 17% excellent. Timothy clover stand condition 1% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent. Quality of hay made 1% poor, 25% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent. Peaches condition 35% fair, 37% good, 28% excellent. Apples condition 28% fair, 46% good, 26% excellent. Field activities for the week were filling silos, spraying crops, building maintenance, equipment repairs, as well as harvesting alfalfa and rye.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Soil moisture 9% very short, 33% short, 57% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 3% poor, 39% fair, 54% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat 3% poor, 36% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent. Oats 1% poor, 33% fair, 61% good, 5% excellent. Tobacco 1% poor, 41% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent. Peaches 1% poor, 59% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Snap beans, fresh 69% fair, 21% good, 10% excellent. Cucumbers, fresh 68% fair, 31% good, 1% excellent. Watermelons 1% poor, 51% fair, 38% good, 10% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 51% fair, 48% good, 1% excellent. Cantaloupes 1% poor, 57% fair, 42% good. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 62% good, 2% excellent. Corn planted 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg; emerged 96%, 97% 2011, 95% avg. Soybeans planted 38%, 29% 2011, 21% avg; emerged 20%, 10% 2011, 9% avg. Winter wheat headed 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg; turning color 80%, 50% 2011, 39% avg; ripe 40%. Oats planted 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg; emerged 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg; headed 100%, 99% 2011, 98% avg. Grain hay 80%, 68% 2011, 66% avg. Peaches harvested 3%. Snap beans, fresh planted 98%, 92% 2011, 96% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 95%, 96% 2011, 94% avg. Watermelons planted 98%, 98% 2011, 96% avg. Cantaloupes planted 98%, 96% 2011, 93% avg. Much needed rainfall arrived the week ending May 13, 2012. The State average rainfall for the period was 1.5 inches, supplying sorely needed precipitation to field crops and pastures. Soil moisture conditions improved considerably to 9% very short, 33% short, 57%

adequate and 1% surplus. Temperatures were warm toward the beginning of the week but cooled later in the week due to the rainfall. The State average temperature for the period was one degree above normal. There were isolated thunderstorms and heavy rain showers in some areas which provided 5.9 days suitable for fieldwork.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 85% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 11% short, 78% adequate, 8% surplus. Winter wheat boot 76%, 18% 2011, 20% avg. Spring wheat condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 64% good, 18% excellent. Spring wheat boot 9%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Barley condition 6% fair, 92% good, 2% excellent. Oats boot 3%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Alfalfa hay condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, 14% excellent. Cattle condition 4% fair, 75% good, 21% excellent. Calving 91% complete. Cattle moved to pasture 64% complete. Sheep condition 4% fair, 65% good, 31% excellent. Lambing 91% complete. Feed supplies 2% very short, 1% short, 90% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 3% very short, 5% short, 87% adequate, 5% surplus. Most areas of the State made good progress planting corn and soybeans this past week. Major activities last week included planting of row crops, weed control, caring for livestock, calving and lambing.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 30% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 31% short, 58% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Wheat 79% turning color, 7% 2011, 5% avg; 14 percent ripe, 0% 2011, 3% avg. Tobacco 21% transplanted, 9% 2011, 11 avg. Hay 46% First Cutting, 14% 2011, 17% avg. Corn condition 5% poor, 22% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Showers and thunderstorms provided some needed relief. All regions continue to need rain. Crops developing at rapid rate well ahead of norm. Cotton and soybean planting, tobacco transplanting, fertilizing, spraying post-emergence herbicides, hay harvest major farm activities. Wheat crop ripening. Harvest to begin two weeks. Strawberry harvest on-going. Temperatures slightly above normal. Rainfall above normal middle and below normal elsewhere.

TEXAS: Most areas of Texas received rainfall last week. Portions of South and West Texas received up to six inches of rain while other areas of the State observed scattered showers. Hay production was in full swing around the State. A lot of wheat and oats were being green chopped or baled for hay. Many grain producers were harvesting or getting ready to harvest with several reporting above average yields. In the High Plains, irrigated wheat was in good condition, while dryland wheat remained in need of moisture. In parts of North Texas, small grain harvest was put on hold due to rain. In parts of the Northern Plains, dry conditions prevented the planting of row crops, though many producers were busy with land preparations and chemical applications. Some were able to begin planting irrigated cotton and peanuts. In most other areas of the State, rainfall helped to improve the condition of corn, cotton, and sorghum and soybeans. Planting was temporarily halted in parts of Central Texas due to heavy rainfall. In parts of the Southern Plains, cool soil temperatures delayed planting and slowed crop progress. In North and East Texas, peaches and pecans continued to progress well. Blueberry and blackberry condition was generally good with harvest approaching. In the Lower Valley, harvest of vegetables and melons slowed, and melons appeared to be in very good condition. Onion harvest was delayed in the Edwards Plateau and South Texas due to wet fields. Range and pastureland remained dry in areas of the Plains. Supplemental feeding resumed. In East and South Texas, pastures and stock tanks benefited from rain showers. Some producers concerned with the threat of wildfire applied herbicides to control weed and brush growth. Horn flies on cattle were also becoming a problem. Shearing and marking of sheep was wrapping up as producers made plans to ship soon.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 7. Subsoil Moisture 4% very short, 39% short, 57% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water

Supplies 5% very short, 15% short, 80% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat headed 9%, 7% 2011, 7% avg. Winter Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Spring Wheat emerged 96%, 44% 2011, 66% avg. Spring Wheat, Very Poor 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 77% good, 4% excellent. Barley emerged 88%, 43% 2011, 64% avg. Barley Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 81% good, 7% excellent. Oats planted 91%, 67% 2011, 80% avg. Oats emerged 69%, 29% 2011, 45% avg. Corn planted 69%, 36% 2011, 43% avg. Alfalfa height 12%. Cattle and calves moved To Summer Range 27%, 4% 2011, 13% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 68% good, 22% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved To Summer Range 23%, 4% 2011, 12% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 5% fair, 78% good, 17% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 5% very short, 19% short, 76% adequate, 0% surplus. Sheep Sheared On Range, Sheep Sheared On Range 98%, 98% 2011, 84% avg. Ewes Lamb On Range, Ewes Lamb On Range 71%, 75% 2011, 73% avg. Apples Full Bloom Or Past 97%, 55% 2011, 71% avg. During the past week 6.6 days were suitable for field work. The soil continues to dry out and concerns about irrigation water continue to increase. Conditions in Box Elder County this week were dry and windy. Daytime temperatures were at or near normal, but low temperatures in a few locations were on the cool side. Some farmers are flood irrigating alfalfa fields in the Bear River valley because of dry weather. Duchesne County reports that the county continues to dry out as no significant moisture has been received. In Utah County the west side of the county is reporting very dry conditions. For the State, topsoil moisture is 8 percent very short, 37 percent short, and 55 percent adequate. Box Elder County reports that major activities this week were corn planting and irrigation. Corn that was planted early has started to emerge from the ground and looks good. Dry land farmers were continuing to follow the acreage that is not planted for harvest this year. Some alfalfa fields were windrowed last week in the Bear River Valley. Alfalfa is reported to look very good overall. Winter Wheat is reported as good to very good. Dry land wheat could use a good rain as soil moisture is being depleted by plant use and evaporation. Utah County reports that most of the crops are planted and first crop hay harvest is expected to begin soon. Box Elder sheep producers with range flocks are finishing lambing of their ewes. Ranchers are busy tending their herds and flocks which are reported to be in good condition. Calving and lambing seasons are mostly over. Cattle producers were able to turn out animals this weekend on some BLM permits. The range land is dry overall and in some areas of the county very little green growth can be identified. Dry conditions are beginning to affect range growth and livestock water availability. Most herds are still grazing on lower elevation meadows and pastures. In Duchesne County most producers turned out their livestock on forest allotments on time this year. Some producers have begun to ship livestock to summer ranges while others are finishing up branding and other spring livestock activities. Other producers that have moved their livestock to spring ranges, have begun to haul water to their livestock due to the anticipated dry conditions. Much of the spring desert range feed has dried up. In Utah County ranchers are reporting that range conditions are very dry and producers in some areas of the county are hauling water to livestock.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 13% short, 81% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 18% short, 77% adequate, 3% surplus. Livestock 2% poor, 18% fair, 58% good, 22% excellent. Other Hay 5% poor, 38% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 21% fair, 61% good, 18% excellent. Corn 18% fair, 78% good, 4% excellent. Corn planted 84%, 78% 2011, 78% 5-yr avg; emerged 71%, 54% 2011, 58% 5-yr avg. Soybeans planted 21%, 20% 2011, 15% 5-yr avg; emerged 8%, 4% 2011, 3% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 2% poor, 13% fair, 73% good, 12% excellent; headed 96%, 84% 2011, 68% 5-yr avg. Barley 3% poor, 19% fair, 70% good, 8% excellent; harvested 11%, na 2011, na 5-yr avg. Tobacco Greenhouse 27% fair, 50% good, 23% excellent. Tobacco Plant beds 54% fair, 36% good, 10% excellent. Flue Cured Tobacco

transplanted 58%, 41% 2011, 48% 5-yr avg. Burley Tobacco transplanted 15%, 10% 2011, 10% 5-yr avg. Fire Cured Tobacco transplanted 30%, 27% 2011, 17% 5-yr avg. Potatoes 20% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. All Apples 3% poor, 47% fair, 40% good, 10% excellent. Peaches 7% poor, 38% fair, 46% good, 9% excellent. Grapes 2% poor, 32% fair, 51% good, 15% excellent. Oats 17% fair, 75% good, 8% excellent. The rainfall has continued across the Commonwealth, assisting crops in some areas and hindering farmers in others. Some producers were able to work around scattered showers and make considerable progress on corn, soybean, tobacco and cotton planting. For the most part, showers have been beneficial to emerging crops, but dry weather is now needed so growers can continue with planting and hay cutting. Some slug injury has been reported in corn. The additional rain has also been problematic for strawberry farmers—spoilage has occurred in ripe fruit due to a lack of pickers.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 12% short, 69% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 13% short, 80% adequate, 6% surplus. Irrigation water supply 96% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay and other Roughage 7% very short, 8% short, 80% adequate, and 5% surplus. Potatoes 95% planted, 85% last week, 89% last year, 88% average; 25% emerged, 24% last week, 22% last year, 34% average. Corn 73% planted, 65% last week, 58% last year, 61% average; 19% emerged, 15% last week, 7% last year, 26% average. Dry Edible Beans 40% planted, 6% last week, 46% last year, 74% average. Dry Peas 55% planted, 27% last week, 58% last year, 78% average. Processing Green Peas 81% planted, 80% last week, 84% last year, 85% average. Average temperatures over the week were ideal for growing and planting. Crops in the Palouse were in especially good condition. Producers were working on their first round of spraying in Asotin County. Stripe rust levels appeared low to negligible. Alfalfa hay harvest started in the south end of Franklin County. Several nights in Pend Oreille and Spokane County bottomed out in the mid-20s, causing concern over stunted alfalfa hay growth. In the Yakima Valley, frost control measures were triggered in tree fruit mid-week, but damage to the newly set fruit was unlikely. Most fruit growers were aggressively thinning fruit in anticipation of an abundant fruit crop load. Grape buds were beginning to produce leaves with minimal winter injury experienced. In Chelan County, sweet cherry producers noticed orchards were set up for a large crop. Potato and field corn planting was progressing well, with potatoes near planting completion and field corn near the 75 percent planted mark. Fruit tree blooming in Pend Oreille County could see some negative effect from last week's nightly freezing temperatures. As pasture conditions improved with the continued warm weather, cattle were turned out onto spring pasture in Klickitat, Pend Oreille, and many other counties. Livestock owners in Thurston County were applying herbicides for broadleaf weed control in pastures.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 15% short, 70% adequate and 14% surplus compared to 47% adequate and 53% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring crops 86%, 48% in 2011, and 79% 5-year avg. Hay and roughage supplies were 1% short, 83% adequate and 16% surplus compared to 7% very short, 23% short, 62% adequate and 8% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 2% short and 98% adequate compared to 7% very short, 21% short and 72% adequate last year. Corn was 62% planted, 21% in 2011, and 52% 5-year avg; 30% emerged, 10% in 2011, and 23% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 26% planted, 4% in 2011 and 24% 5-year avg; 10% emerged, comparison data not available. Winter wheat conditions were 1% poor, 41% fair and 58% good; 85% headed, 44% in 2011, and 48% 5-year avg. Hay conditions were 1% very poor, 6% poor, 39% fair, 52% good and 2% excellent. Apple conditions were 1% very poor, 11% poor, 46% fair, 40% good and 2% excellent. Peaches were 14% very poor, 26% poor, 33% fair, 26% good and 1% excellent. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 32% fair, 61% good and 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 47% fair, 49% good and 2% excellent. The State had above normal rainfall and cooler temperatures last week. Farming

activities included preparing fields for planting, planting, chopping forages, moving livestock and fence work.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 76% adequate, and 18% surplus. Spring tillage 79% complete this week, 67% last week, 45% last year, 66% average. First cutting hay 9% complete this week, n/a last week, 0% last year, 0% average. Corn and soybean planting were in full swing this week though wet conditions kept farmers out of fields in some areas. The first cutting of hay was well underway with 92 percent of the crop suffering light to no freeze damage statewide. Frost damage to fruit crops was still being assessed, with reported effects varying from mild to severe depending on earliness of the bloom and local conditions. Soils remained saturated across central Wisconsin, where additional rain fell after last week's severe storms. Hail damage, soil erosion and ponding were reported in several counties. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 2 to 4 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 65 to 70 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 46 to 49 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.72 inches in La Crosse to 2.61 inches in Milwaukee.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 44% short, 44% adequate. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 34% short, 48% adequate. Barley planted 96%, 85% 2011, 83% avg; emerged 82%, 49% 2011, 47% avg; jointed 2%, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Oats planted 89%, 64% 2011, 66% avg; emerged 53%, 25% 2011, 32% avg. Spring wheat planted 92%, 50% 2011, 61% avg; emerged 58%, 11% 2011, 24% avg. Winter wheat jointed 73%, 61% 2011, 49% avg; boot 16%, 0% 2011, 2% avg. Corn planted 46%, 38% 2011, 52% avg; emerged 6%, 0% 2011, 2% avg. Dry beans planted 9%, 0% 2011, 4% avg. Sugarbeets planted 97%, 56% 2011, 83% avg; emerged 10%, 7% 2011, 19% avg. Barley condition 1% poor, 32% fair, 66% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 36% fair, 63% good. Crop insect infestation 12% light. Spring calves born 93%, 87% last week. Farm flock ewes lambing 94%, 90% last week. Farm flock sheep shorn 92%, 86% last week. Range flock ewes lambing 42%, 34% last week. Range flock sheep shorn 78%, 69% last week. Calf losses 48% light, 52% normal. Lamb losses 48% light, 52% normal. Cattle moved to summer pastures 25%. Sheep moved to summer pastures 22%. Stock water supplies 3% very short, 18% short, 79% adequate. High temperatures ranged from 68 degrees in Lake Yellowstone to 91 degrees in Torrington. Low temperatures ranged from 15 degrees in Shirley Basin to 34 degrees in Lander. Average temperatures ranged from 39 degrees in Shirley Basin to 54 degrees in Greybull and Lander. Temperatures were 5 degrees above normal in Buford, Evanston, and Rock Springs and 5 degrees below normal in Lance Creek, Newcastle and Old Fort Laramie. Only 2 stations reported more than a tenth an inch of rain. The reporting station in Buford received 0.30 inch and the station in Newcastle reported 0.47 inch. Eight stations received less than a tenth of an inch and 23 stations reported no precipitation. All stations reported less than normal precipitation for the week. All but 2 stations reported less than normal precipitation for the year, those included Shirley Basin at 0.07 inch above normal and Lake Yellowstone at 2.87 inches above normal. SNOTEL snowpack is 29%, down 10% from last week and compared to 204% last year. Big Horn, Fremont and Converse Counties reported they are very dry. Uinta County reported floor conditions dry in 80% of the county. Livestock are being moved to summer pastures, and grazing prospects are dry. Weather has been cool and grass and meadows are slow to green up. High mountain snow is melting quickly with warmer days. Moisture is the key element needed for the county at this time. Lincoln County reported the rangeland is starting to dry out and the snowpack is about gone. Albany County reported fair irrigation water thus far but will dwindle fast in a very short time. Pastures are trying to start but without rain soon they will quickly dry totally up. In, Natrona County the Powder River is reported as almost dry. A few producers are already looking for hay. Activities included planting, tending to calves and lambs being born, sheering sheep and moving cattle and sheep to summer pastures.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 6-12, 2012

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Wet weather across Europe continued to improve winter crop prospects.

WESTERN FSU: Dry, warmer-than-normal weather accelerated winter crop development but increased evaporative losses in southern wheat areas.

EASTERN FSU: Drier weather allowed producers to resume fieldwork following last week's rainfall.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread showers and thunderstorms favored winter crops in Turkey.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Sunny skies accelerated winter crop maturation and early harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA: Pre-monsoon showers continued in eastern and southern India, while hot, dry weather prevailed throughout the remainder of India and into Pakistan.

EAST ASIA: Heavy showers moved through southern China, maintaining abundant moisture supplies for crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: With the onset of the monsoon and northward transition of the ITCZ, increasing moisture supplies encouraged rice transplanting across Indochina and the western Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: Dry weather discouraged widespread winter crop planting in southeastern Australia, while showers in Western Australia benefited winter grains and oilseeds.

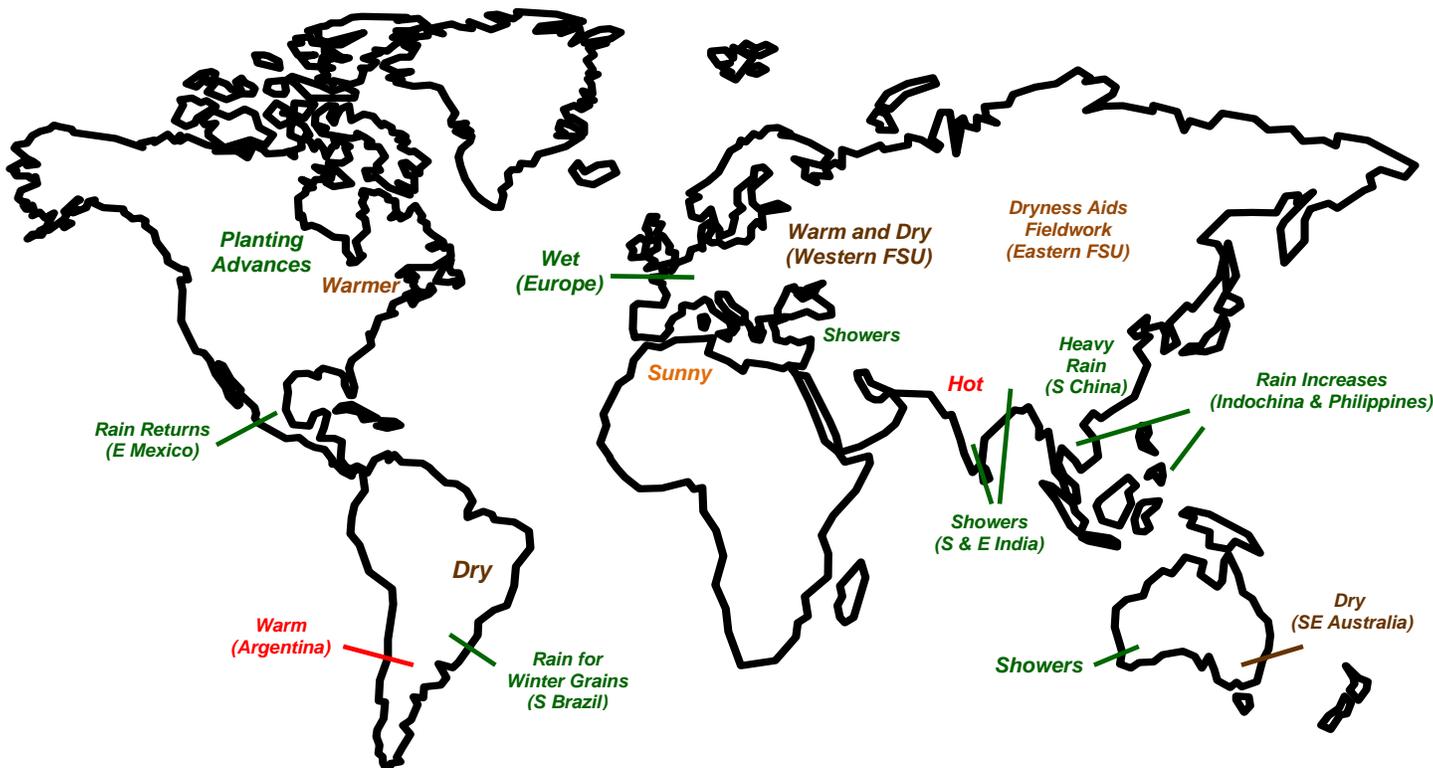
ARGENTINA: Warm weather hastened summer crop maturation, but locally heavy rain slowed harvesting in and around Buenos Aires.

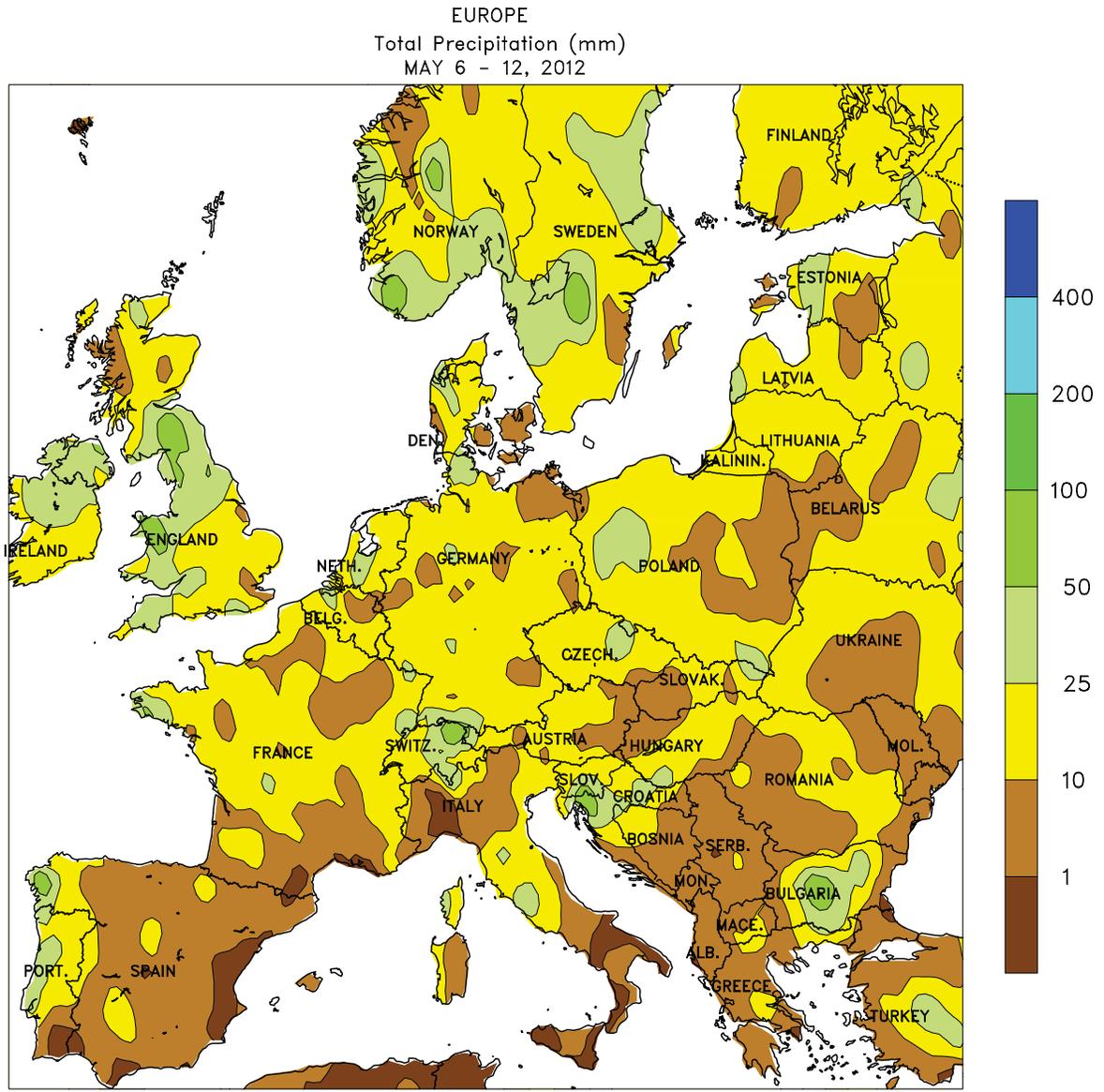
BRAZIL: Beneficial rain continued in key southern production areas of secondary (safrinha) corn.

MEXICO: Seasonal rains returned to corn and sugarcane areas along the eastern Gulf Coast.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Conditions favored spring grain and oilseed planting, although freezing temperatures limited early development.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Seasonal warming led to rapid development of winter grains and pastures.





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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

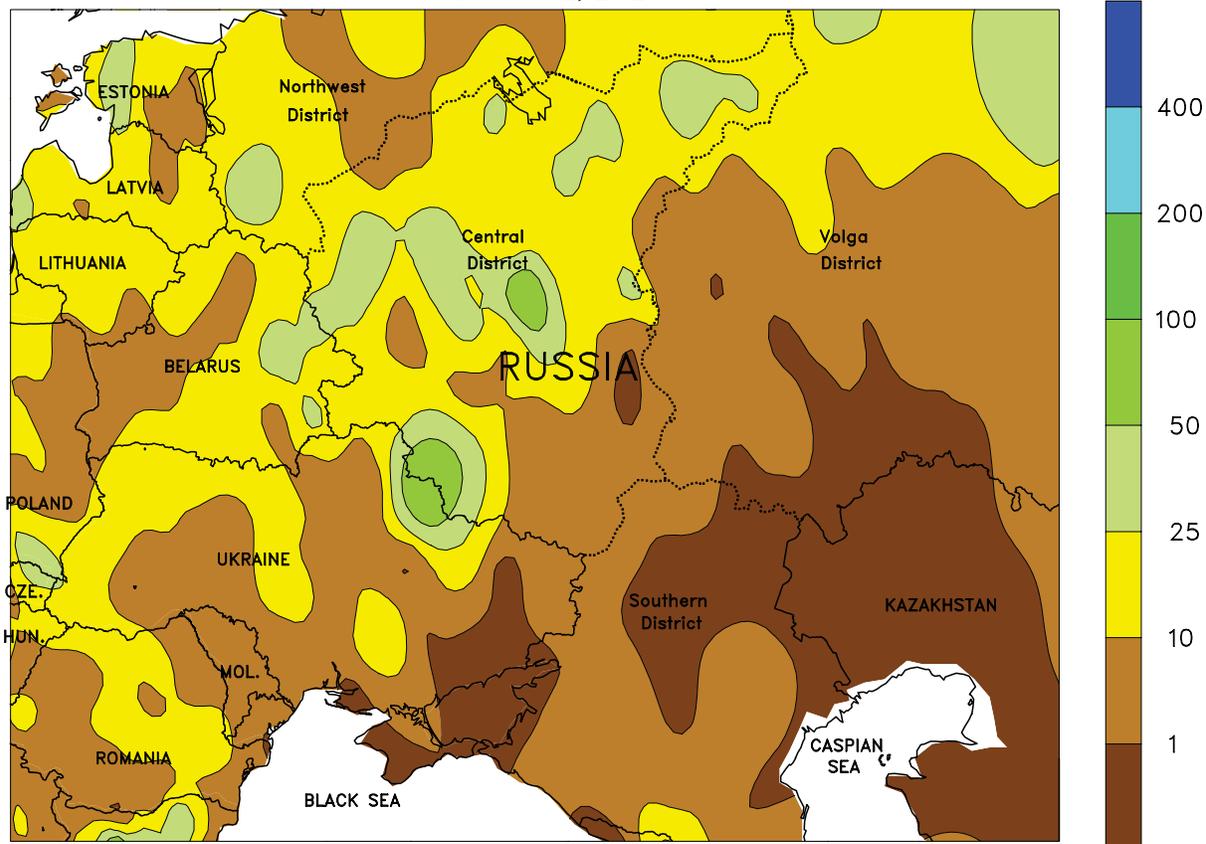


EUROPE

Warm, wet weather persisted across much of Europe, favoring crop development but hampering fieldwork. A slow-moving frontal boundary triggered widespread showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm) across most of the continent’s primary wheat and rapeseed areas. The rain boosted winter crop prospects in France, Germany, and England, while improving soil moisture for spring wheat establishment in Poland and the northern Balkans.

Although the rain was overall beneficial, the wet conditions slowed summer crop planting. Rainfall was lighter (less than 10 mm) in central portions of the Danube River Valley, although showers had returned to western Romania and Serbia as of May 14. Meanwhile, mostly sunny, warm weather (up to 6°C above normal) promoted winter grain maturation and harvesting in Spain and northern Italy.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
MAY 6 - 12, 2012



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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

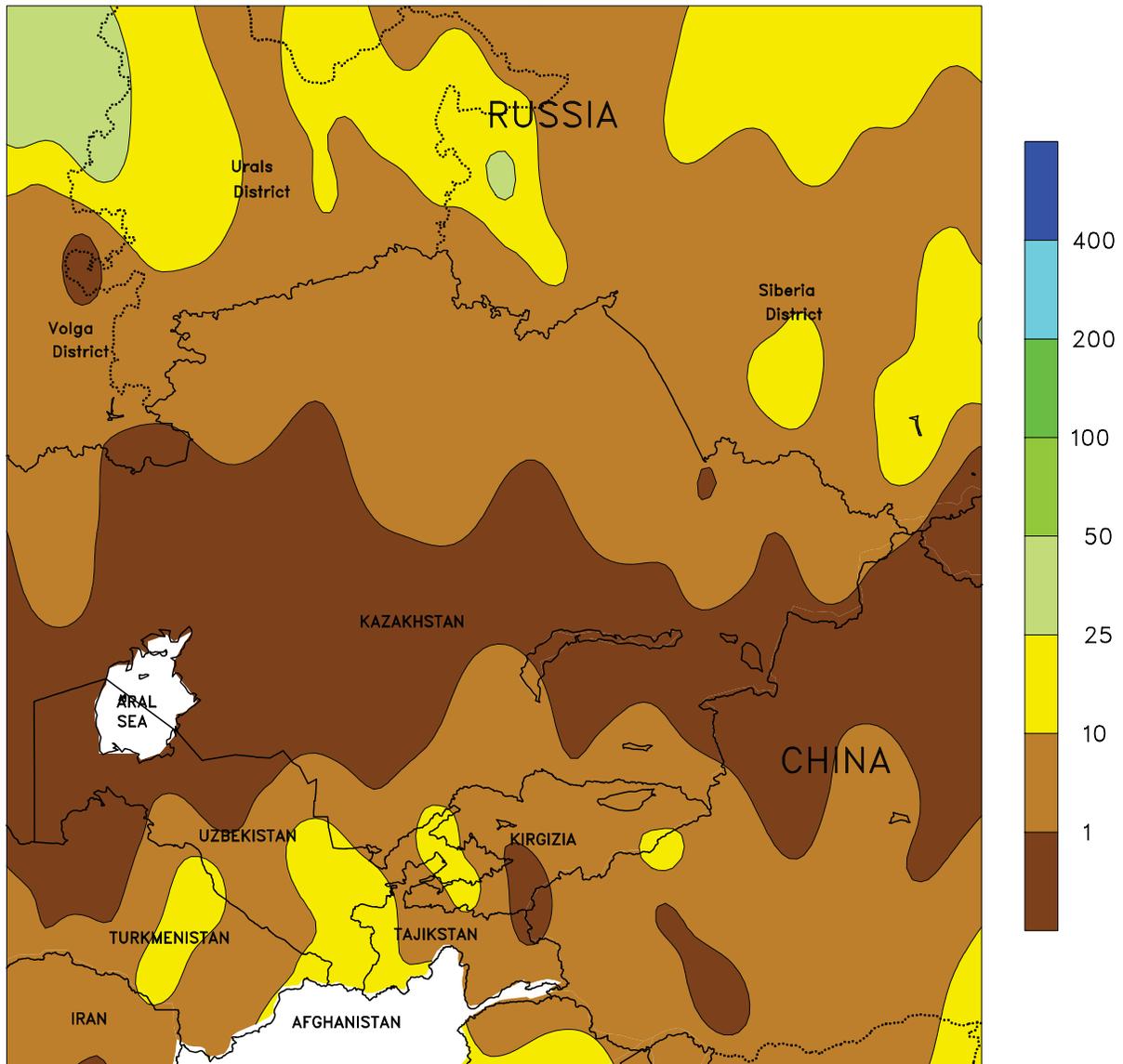


WESTERN FSU

Increasingly warm, dry weather in key southern wheat districts contrasted with beneficial rain in central and northern growing areas. A broad area of high pressure maintained sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (up to 9°C above normal, with highs reaching 34°C) in southern Ukraine and southern portions of Russia’s Southern District. Consequently, soil moisture continued to decline as winter wheat approached or entered the temperature- and

moisture-sensitive reproductive stages of development. Dryness concerns have also increased in Russia’s Volga District, where drier-than-normal conditions since early April have reduced soil moisture for winter and spring grains. Meanwhile, a series of disturbances tracked across northern portions of the region, generating beneficial showers and thunderstorms (10-55 mm) from Belarus and northern Ukraine into western and northern Russia.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
MAY 6 - 12, 2012



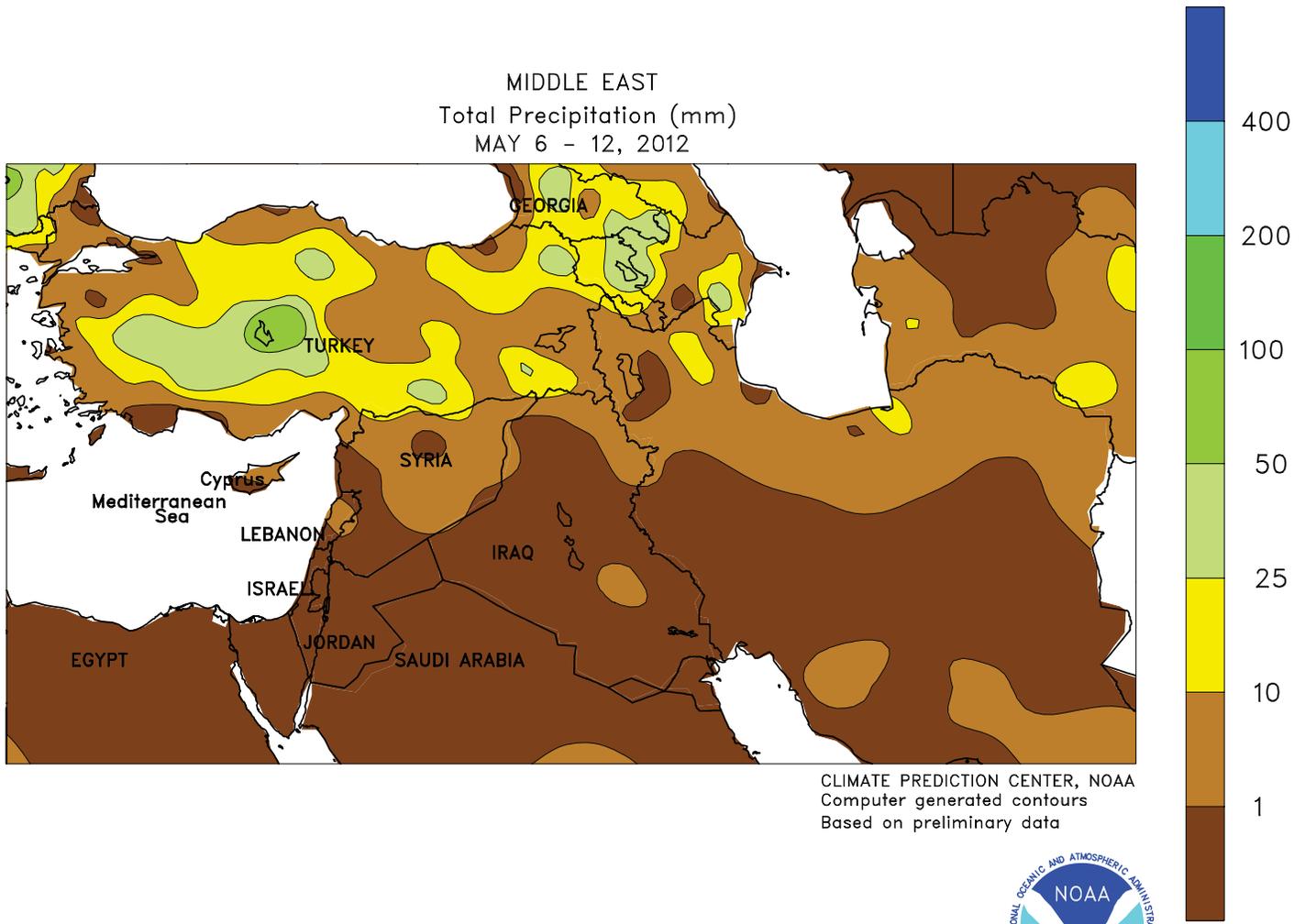
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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU

Drier weather returned to the region after last week's beneficial rainfall. Precipitation in key spring wheat areas (northern Kazakhstan and southern Russia) was mostly less than 5 mm, although somewhat heavier rain (10 mm or more) fell in northern- and eastern-most portions of the

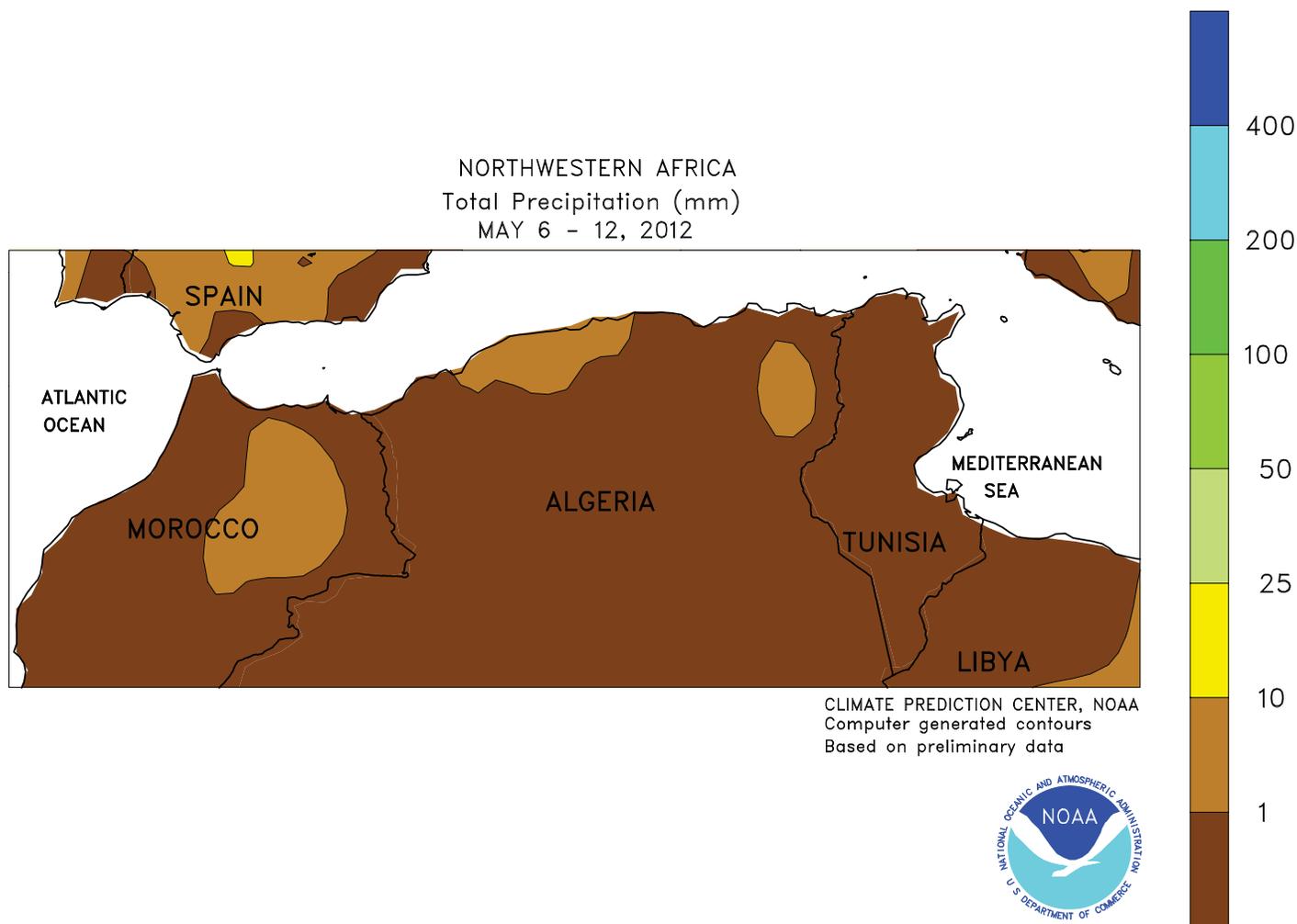
spring wheat belt. Overall, conditions were favorable for spring wheat planting and early establishment. Meanwhile, cotton planting in southern areas (Tajikistan into southern Kazakhstan) resumed following early month shower activity.



MIDDLE EAST

Additional showers in the north contrasted with seasonable warmth and dryness in southern portions of the region. A stationary Mediterranean storm system generated an additional 10 to 60 mm of rain across central and southern Turkey, boosting moisture supplies for reproductive wheat and barley on Turkey’s Anatolian Plateau. However, the rain mostly bypassed primary Turkish cotton districts, favoring a return to fieldwork. Mostly sunny, seasonably

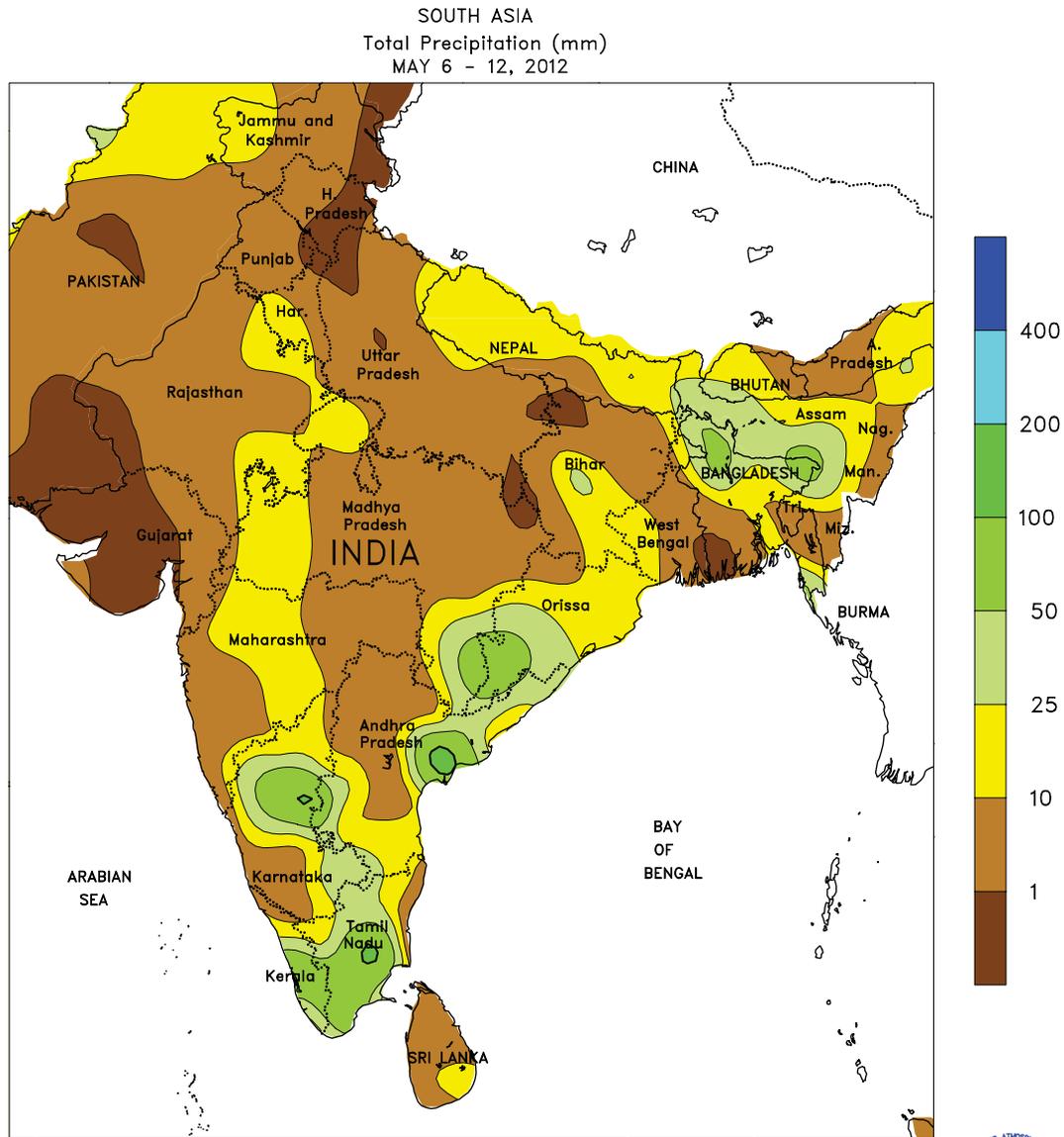
warm weather prevailed from Syria into central and southern Iraq, promoting winter crop maturation and harvesting. Light showers (2-10 mm) in northern Iran were beneficial for reproductive to filling winter grains. Temperatures averaged up to 3°C above normal in central and western portions of the region, although daytime highs remained below the threshold for heat damage for reproductive to filling winter wheat.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

After several weeks of wet weather, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures accelerated winter wheat and barley toward maturation. Temperatures averaged 2 to 8°C above normal, although crops were well past the temperature-

sensitive reproductive to early filling stages of development. The respite from recent wetness also promoted winter grain harvesting in southern and western Morocco, where crops are typically more advanced.



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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

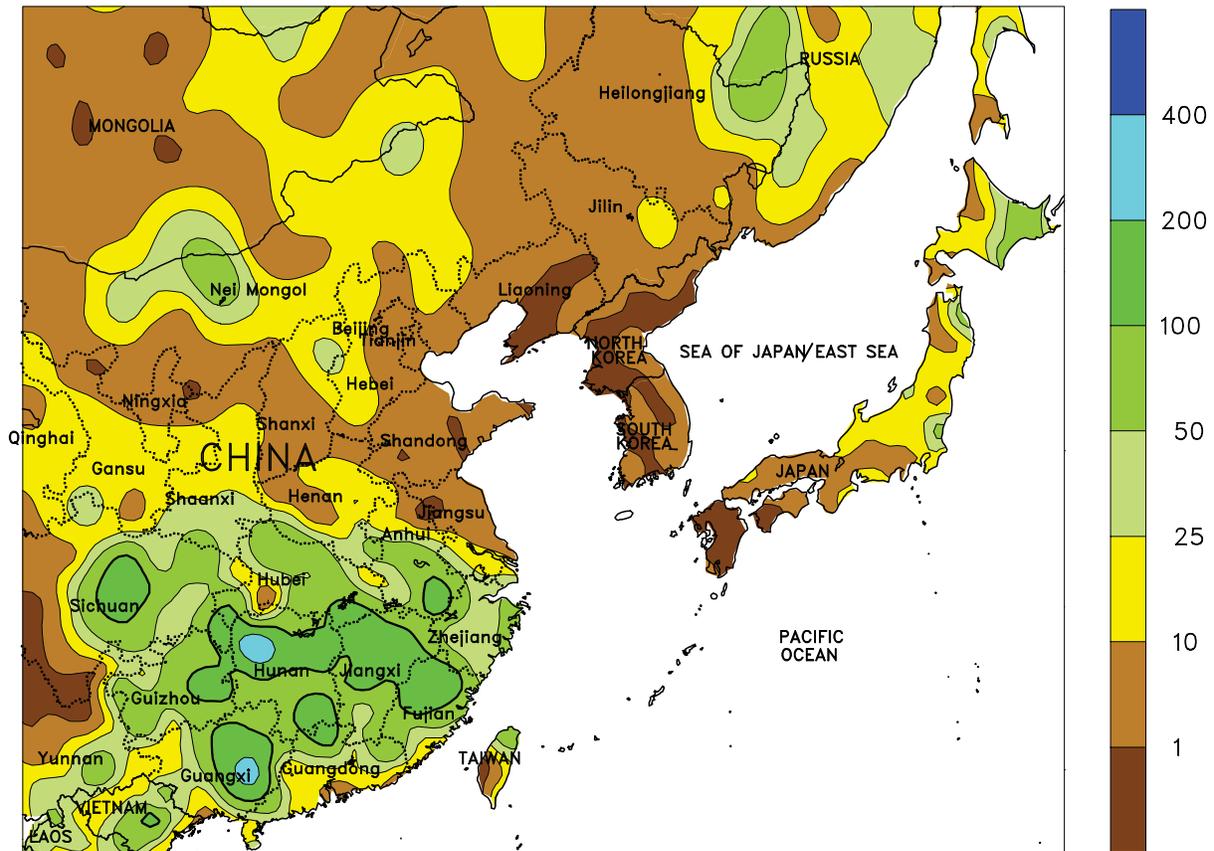


SOUTH ASIA

Pre-monsoon showers continued in eastern India and across the southern states. Rainfall amounts from 25 to over 50 mm were common in the aforementioned areas as well as throughout much of Bangladesh. The persistent moisture likely encouraged some early planting of rice, cotton, and groundnuts in the south and east. Generally sporadic showers (less than 10 mm) occurred elsewhere in

India and Pakistan, while daytime temperatures fluctuated between 35 and 45°C. In northern India, the lack of any significant rainfall, and average temperatures over 30°C, caused some stress in vegetative cotton. This was especially true in areas where the canopy was thin and not sufficiently developed to provide shade for the growth node located at the soil line.

EASTERN ASIA
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 MAY 6 - 12, 2012



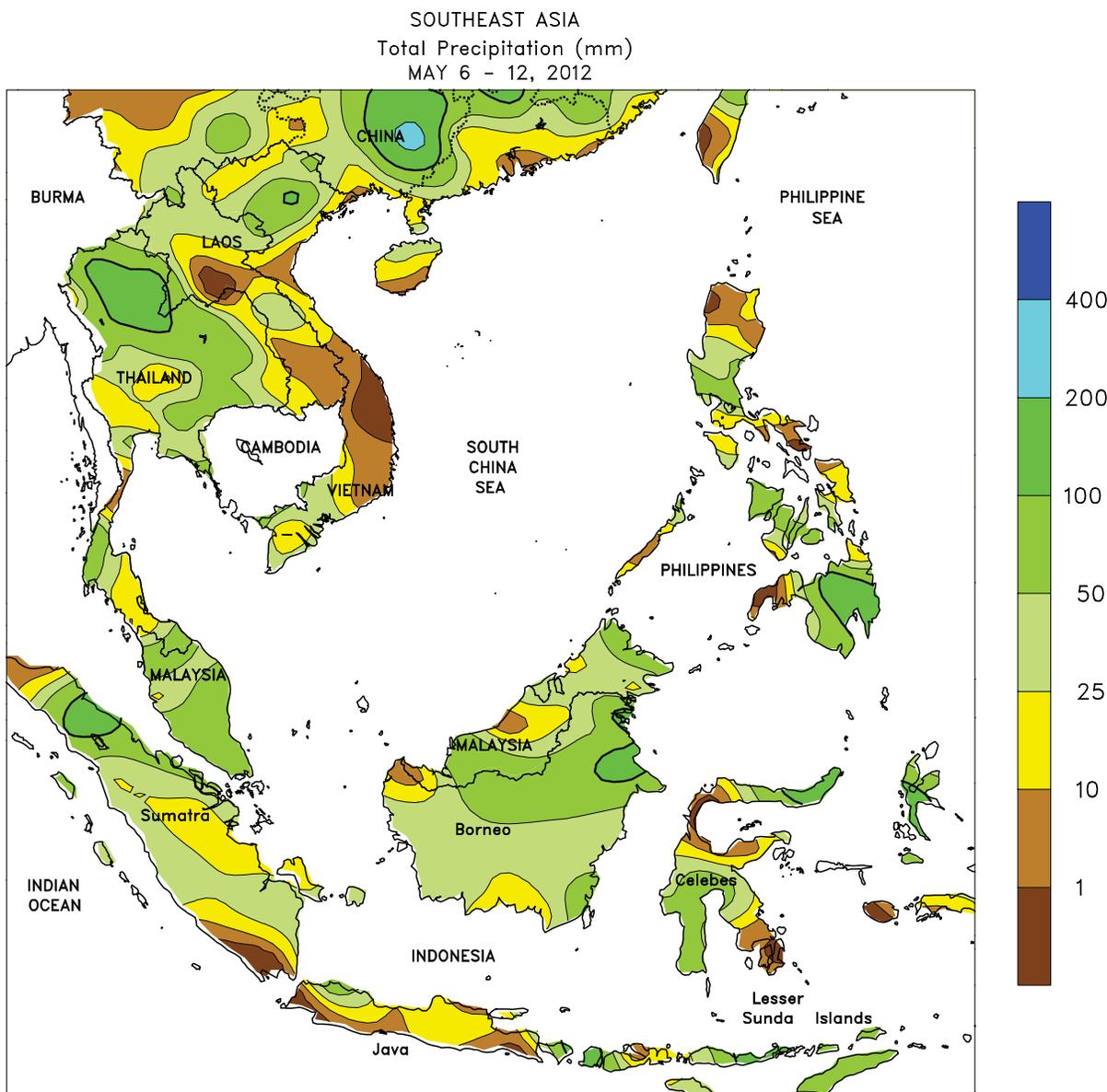
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 Computer generated contours
 Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

A pair of cold fronts pushing south during the week spawned heavy rainfall across southern China. Rainfall totals over 50 mm were common from the Yangtze River to the southern coast, with localized amounts in excess of 100 mm in sugarcane and early double-crop rice areas. In addition, moisture supplies remained abundant for winter rapeseed nearing maturity and vegetative corn and cotton. Lighter showers (1-15 mm) occurred on the North China Plain, maintaining favorable soil moisture for filling winter wheat,

although, little, if any, rain fell in Shandong – a key wheat producer. In northeastern China, no freezes were reported and temperatures for the week averaged near 15°C, supporting widespread corn, soybean, and rice planting. Mostly dry weather promoted planting, while an occasional shower (1-10 mm) increased topsoil moisture to aid germination. Elsewhere in the region, dry weather prevailed on the Korean Peninsula and across southern Japan, where the early stages of rice transplanting were underway.



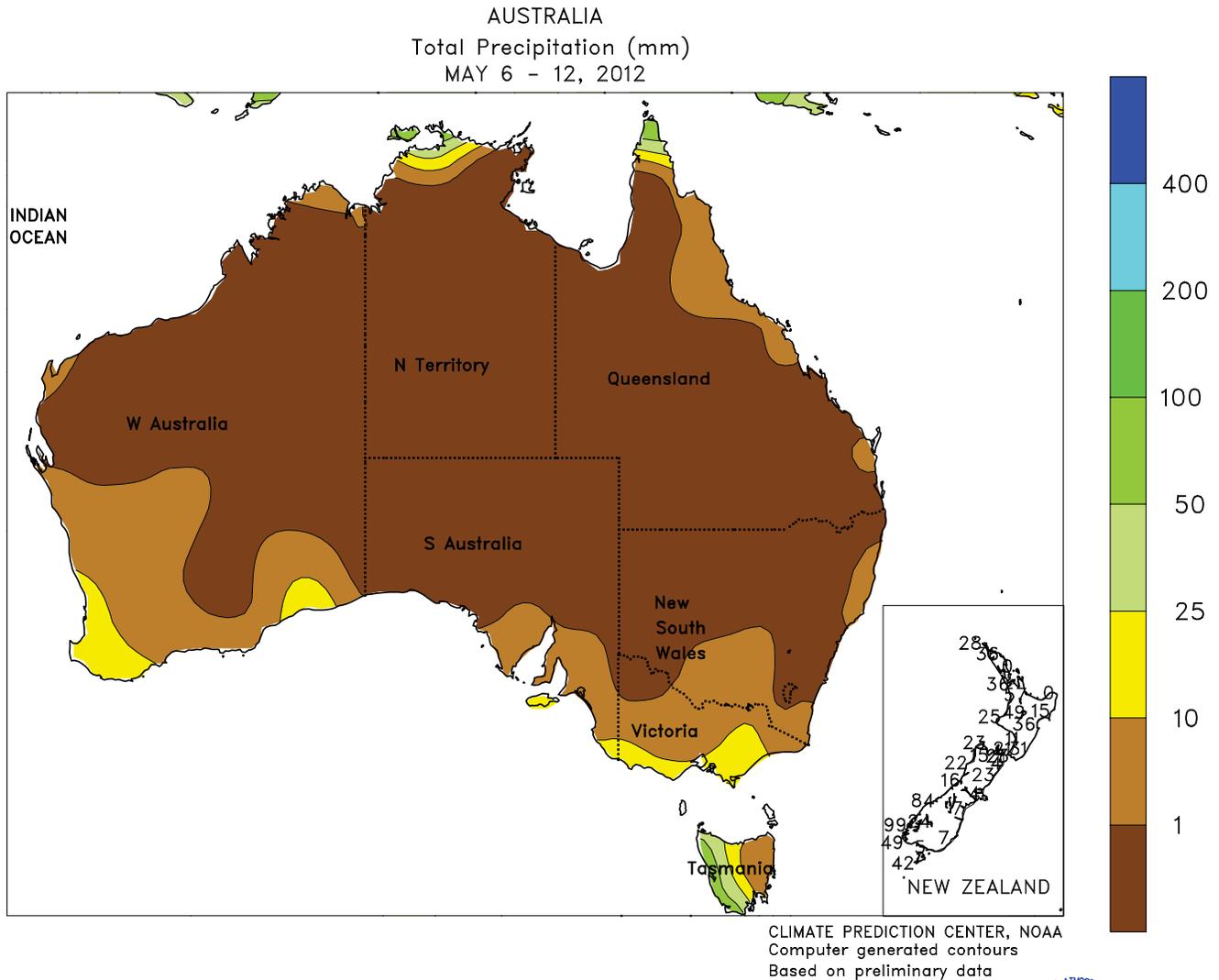
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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTHEAST ASIA

The monsoon strengthened across Indochina, producing over 100 mm of rain in the North Region of Thailand; 50 to 100 mm in the Northeast Region; and 25 to 50 mm in the Central Plain Region. The widespread moisture encouraged rice transplanting throughout Thailand and increased reservoir levels. Rainfall totals in Laos ranged from 10 to over 25 mm, while rainfall in Cambodia was estimated at over 50 mm. In Vietnam, showers (nearly 50 mm) maintained favorable moisture supplies for summer rice in the south as spring rice in the north benefited from upwards

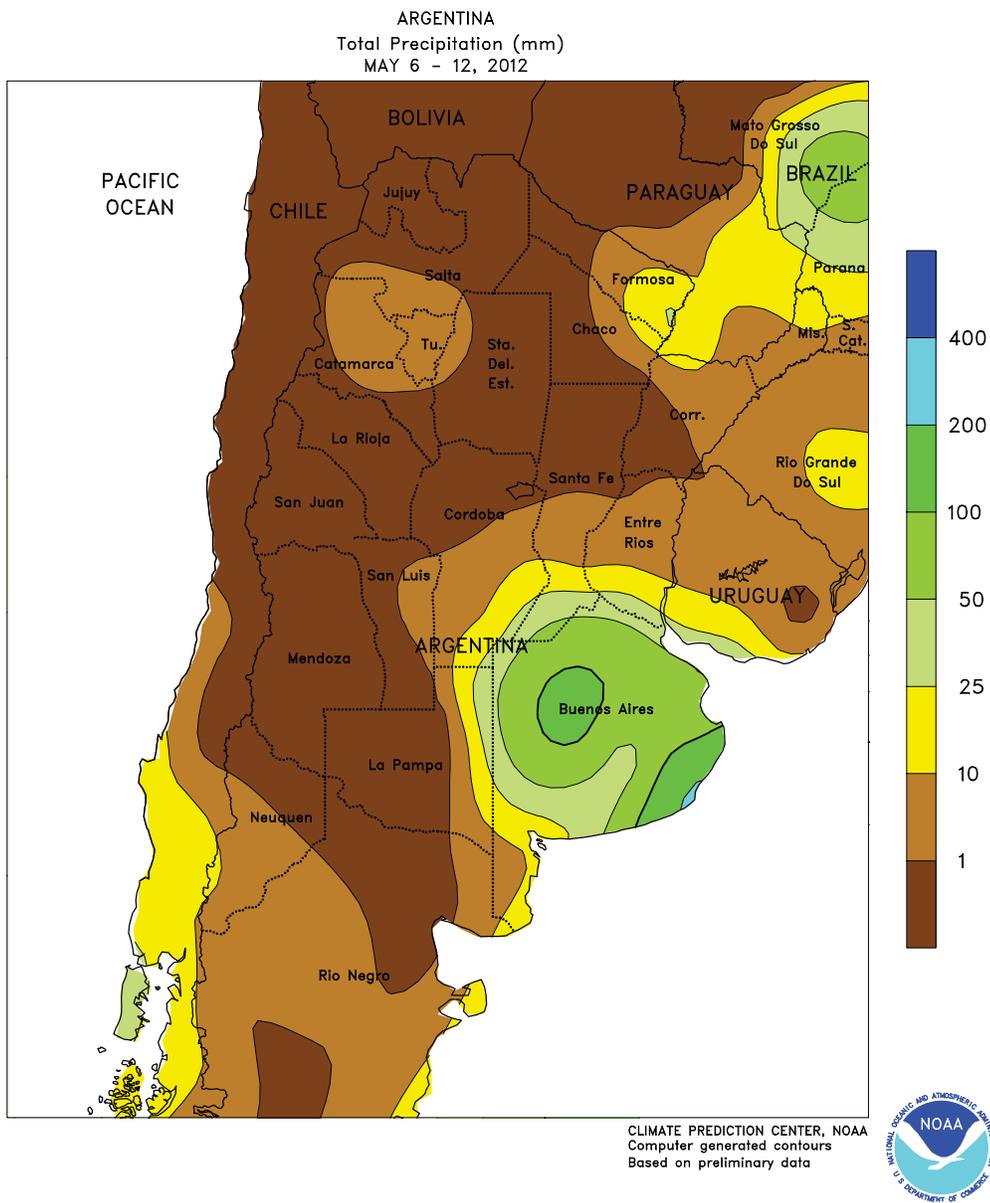
of 75 mm of rain. Farther east, rainfall diminished across the eastern Philippines as the focus shifted to the western side, where 25 to nearly 100 mm of rain occurred, increasing soil moisture for rice and corn. In the southern Philippines, over 50 to over 100 mm of rain slowed harvest activities but maintained abundant moisture supplies for corn and rice. Seasonably drier weather moved into Malaysia and Indonesia with the transition northward of the ITCZ. Still, periods of rain (25-50 mm) kept good soil moisture for oil palm.



AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, dry weather favored uninterrupted fieldwork, including summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. Similarly, mostly dry weather (less than 5 mm) dominated major agricultural areas in southeastern Australia. The dry weather allowed early winter crop planting to progress,

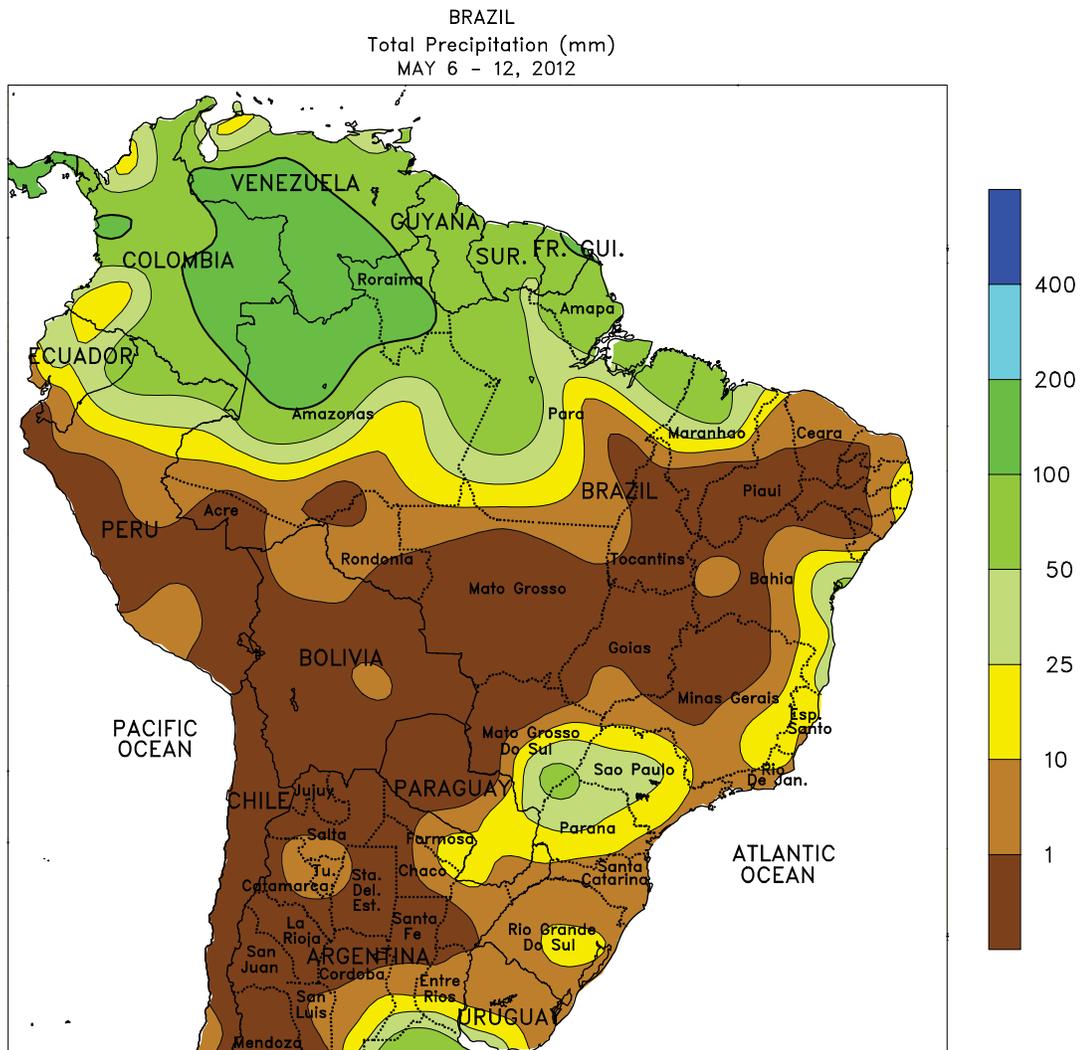
but farmers are likely delaying the bulk of the sowing until more widespread rainfall arrives. Farther west, widespread rainfall (7-20 mm) in Western Australia maintained good early season prospects for winter grains and oilseeds, which are currently being planting throughout the wheat belt.



ARGENTINA

Unseasonably warm weather favored maturation of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C above normal throughout central Argentina, with highs ranging from the lower 20s (degrees C) in southeastern Buenos Aires to the upper 20s across southern sections of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios. The mid-week passage of a cold front ushered cooler weather into the region, however, with temperatures dropping to -2°C in La Pampa for the first time this season. No other areas recorded a season-ending freeze. Locally heavy rain (10-50 mm or more) accompanied the cold front, with the heaviest

rainfall concentrated over Buenos Aires. While helping to rebuild subsoil moisture levels, the moisture was untimely for the corn and soybean harvest. Meanwhile, unseasonable warmth and dryness aided maturation and harvesting of cotton in key production areas of northern Argentina. Weekly average temperatures were 3 to 4°C above normal, with highs reaching the lower 30s from northern Cordoba to Formosa. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybeans were 54 and 79 percent harvested, respectively, as of May 10, behind last season’s pace for both crops.



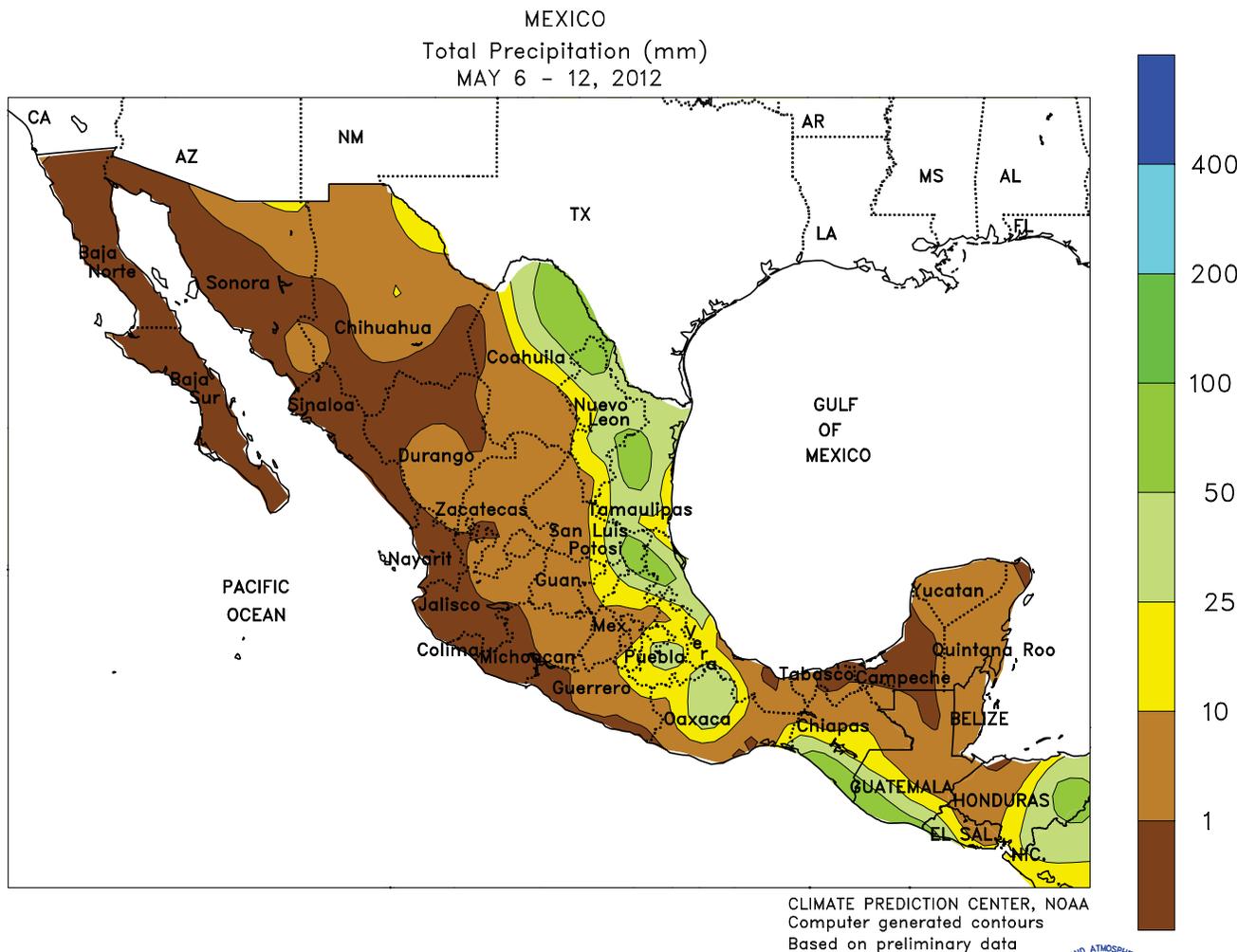
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Based on preliminary data



BRAZIL

After more than a week of warm, sunny weather, a cold front brought scattered, locally heavy showers to southern Brazil. Rainfall totaled more than 25 mm over the main farming areas of northern Parana and in neighboring locations of Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo; while timely for secondary (safrinha) corn and emerging to vegetative winter wheat, the moisture likely caused additional disruptions to the sugarcane harvest. Rio Grande do Sul, however, received only scant rain (less than 5 mm), and moisture remained limited for germination and establishment of winter wheat. Prior to the onset of the rain, weekly average temperatures were more than 2°C above normal, with highs reaching the

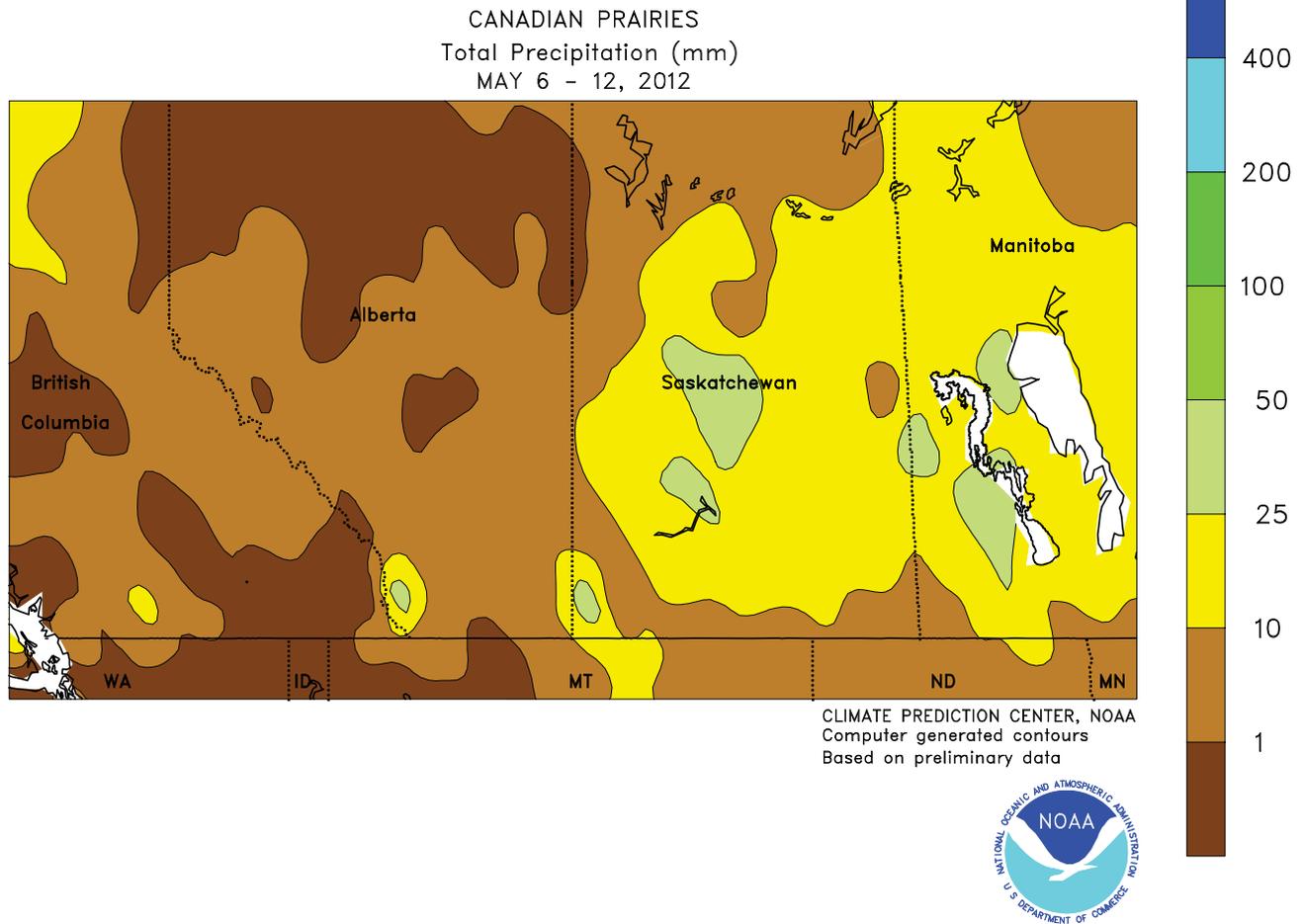
middle and upper 20s (degrees C) on a daily basis, aiding crop development after last week's rain. Cooler conditions followed the frontal passage, but temperatures stayed well above freezing. Farther north, warm, seasonably dry weather dominated the main farming areas of the Center-West and northeastern interior, likely indicating that the winter dry season is now underway. Weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 3°C above normal (highs reaching the middle 30s) hastened maturation of cotton in and around Tocantins and western Bahia. Meanwhile, scattered showers (5-25 mm or more) increased moisture for sugarcane, coffee, and other crops along the eastern coast.



MEXICO

Following several weeks of unseasonable dryness, welcomed rain returned to the Gulf Coast Region. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more from central Oaxaca northward through the lower Rio Grande Valley, with heavier showers (greater than 50 mm) concentrated over northern Veracruz. The rain was timely for rain-fed sugarcane and, to the west, corn in eastern sections of the southern plateau. However, more consistent seasonal rainfall will be needed soon throughout the entire region to prevent delays in planting rain-fed summer crops. Elsewhere in southern Mexico, dry weather dominated farming

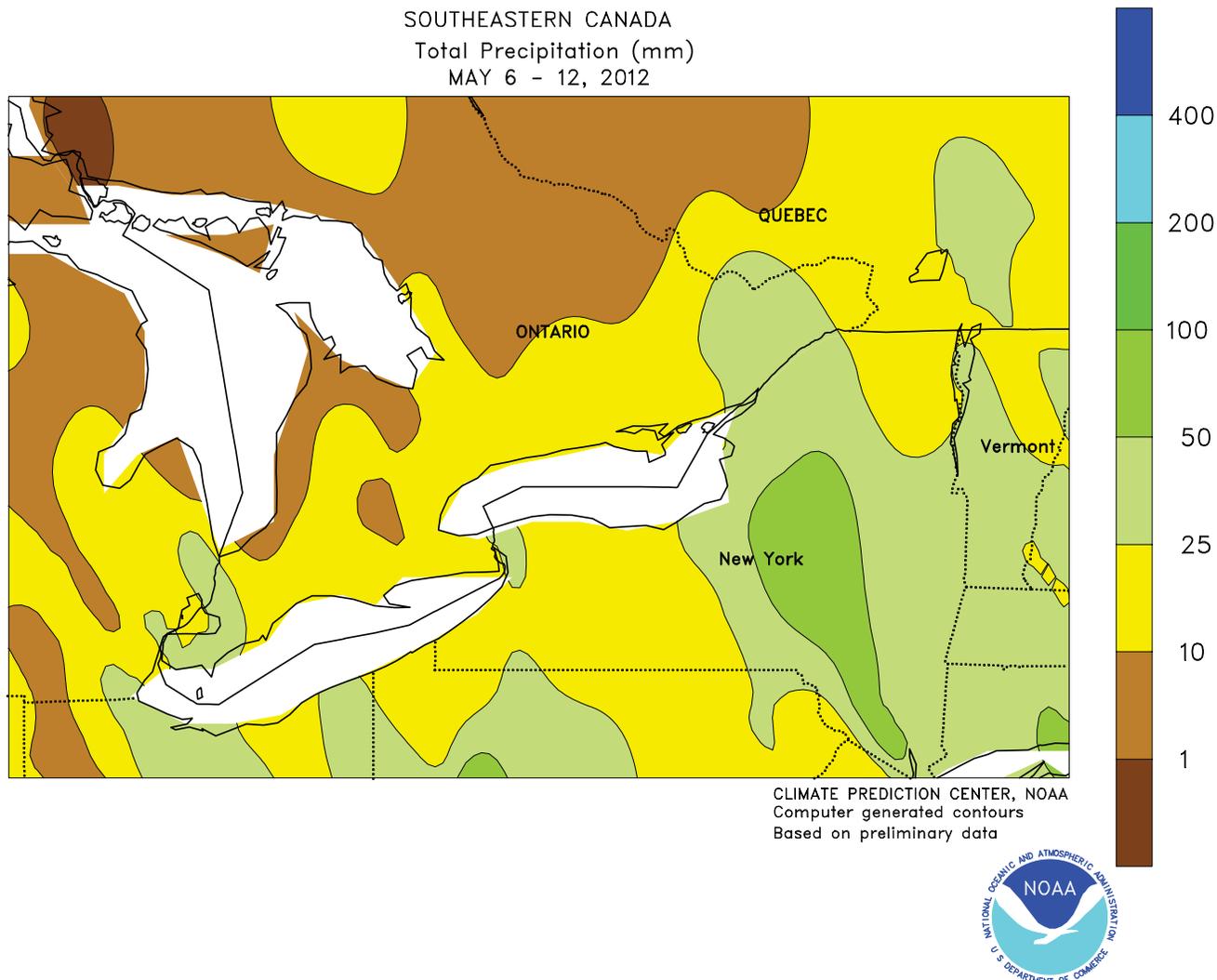
areas along the southern Pacific Coast (Michoacan to southern Oaxaca) and on the Yucatan Peninsula as significant rain (great than 25 mm) was generally confined to the coffee region of southern Chiapas. Warm, seasonably dry weather in western Mexico advanced the development of winter-grains and other predominantly irrigated crops, and promoted harvesting. The rain in northeastern Mexico boosted moisture reserves for later-planted winter grains (including sorghum and corn in northern Tamaulipas) and the upcoming summer season but may have caused brief interruptions in fieldwork.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Drier weather prevailed for much of the week, promoting spring grain and oilseed planting following weeks of beneficial rain. Agricultural districts in Alberta and southern Saskatchewan recorded precipitation totaling below 10 mm; even the wetter locations of central Saskatchewan and Manitoba (precipitation of 10-25 mm or more) experienced several dry days during the latter half of the week. Reports emanating from Canada depict generally favorable planting conditions and locally rapid advances in fieldwork. Weekly

average temperatures were near normal in the southwestern Prairies (southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan) and 1 to 3°C above normal elsewhere. However, a late-week cold snap dropped temperatures below -2°C over much of Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan, limiting growth of emerging spring crops and pastures. Portions of Saskatchewan and Manitoba stayed above freezing during the week, but the average date of the last spring freeze is still several weeks away.

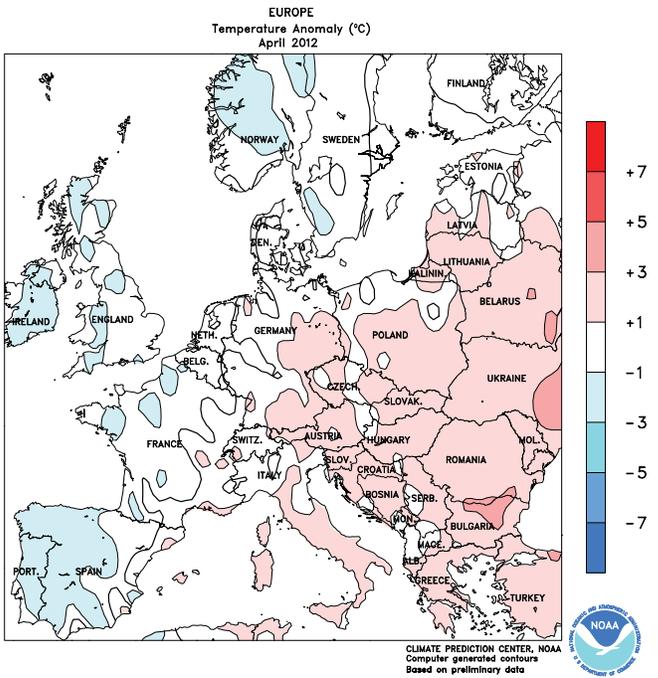
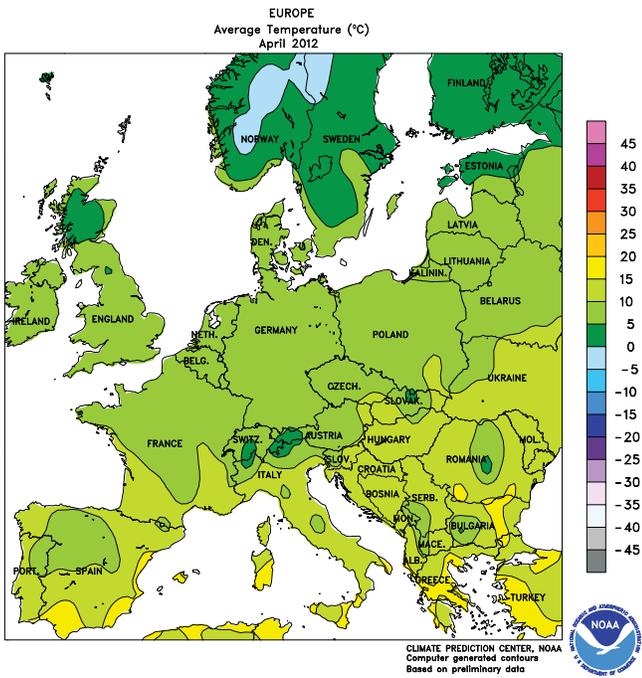
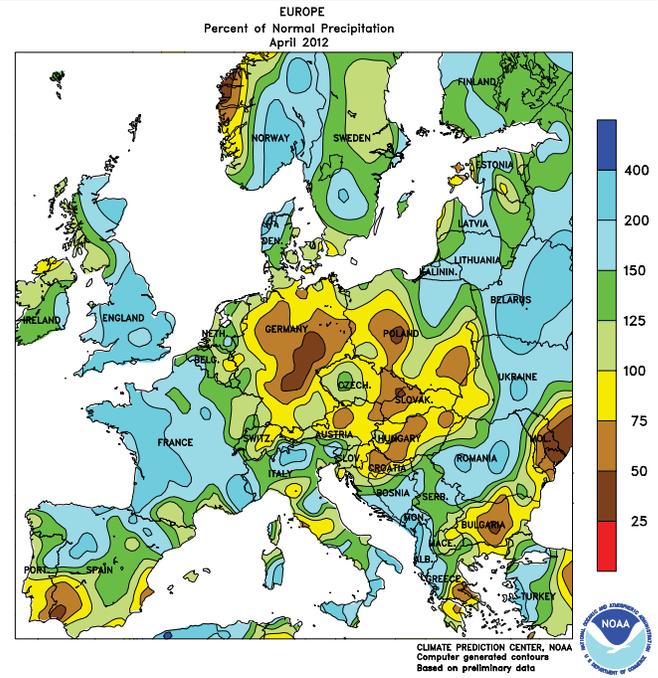
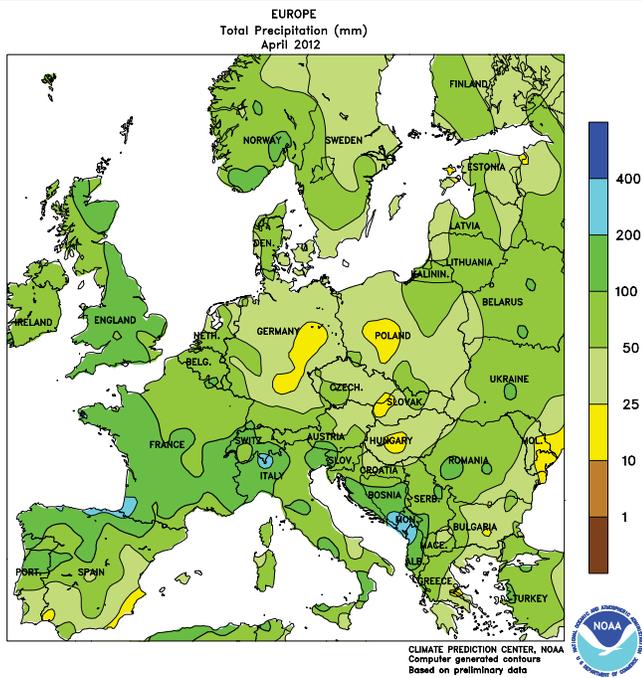


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Seasonably warmer weather advanced development of winter grains and pastures across the region. In Ontario, weekly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal, with daytime highs briefly reaching the middle 20s (degrees C). Lows below 0°C were scattered throughout the region but freezes were becoming less frequent, as would be expected for May. Rainfall continued to trend below normal, with large areas recording below 10 mm. The showers occurred on several days, helping to keep

topsoils moist for planting corn and soybeans, but heavier, more widespread rain would be welcome. Farther east, somewhat heavier rain (10-25 mm or more) benefited crops and pastures in Quebec and nearby locations in southeastern Ontario. Temperatures were generally seasonable in these eastern farming districts, with frosty weather returning to the region at week's end. The average date of the last autumn freeze in and around Quebec occurs toward the end of May.

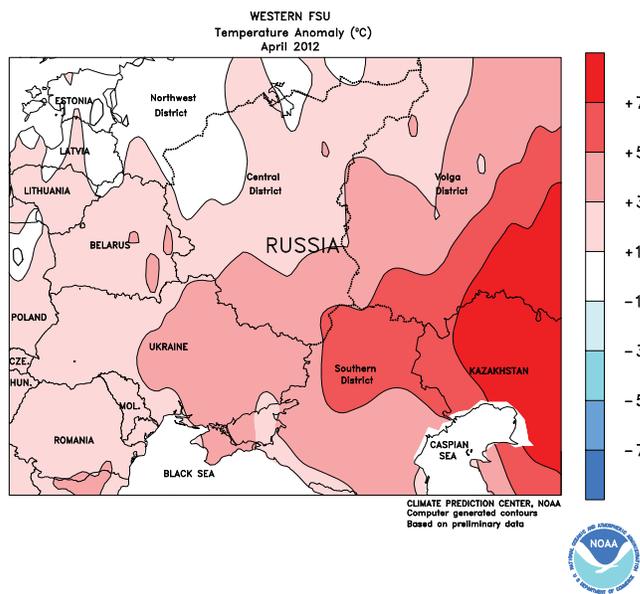
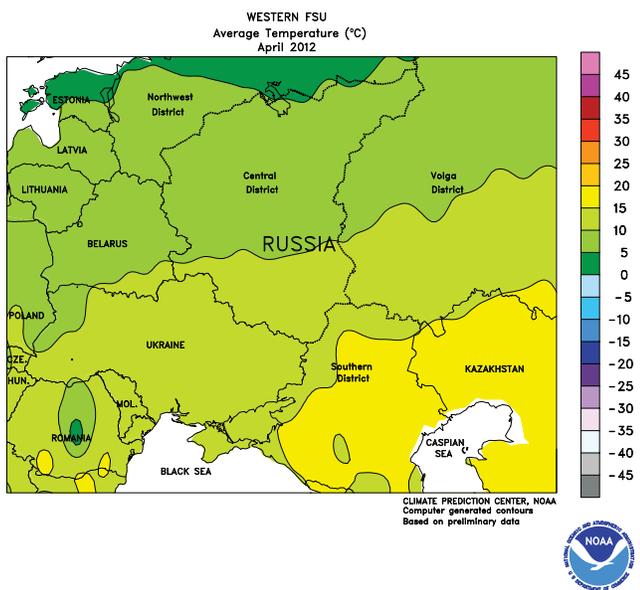
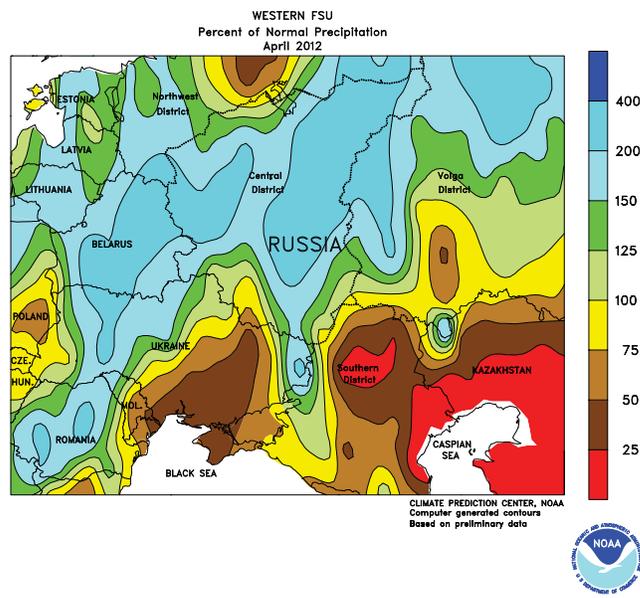
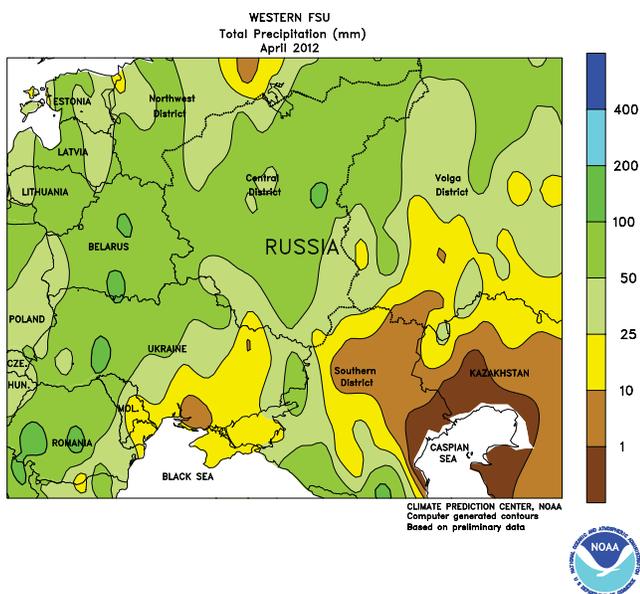
April International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



EUROPE

Widespread, locally heavy rain returned to most of Europe during April, boosting soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter crops. Nevertheless, the impacts of an abnormally dry autumn and an early February arctic outbreak were noted in eastern Europe, where winter grains and oilseeds were either poorly developed or not established at all. The rainy weather also provided a timely boost to

summer crop irrigation reserves in Spain and northern Italy. However, the wet conditions slowed fieldwork, including the planting of corn and sunflowers, particularly in western France and north-central Spain. Below-normal precipitation was limited to Germany, southwestern Poland, and the northern Balkans, although wet weather had returned to these locales by early May.

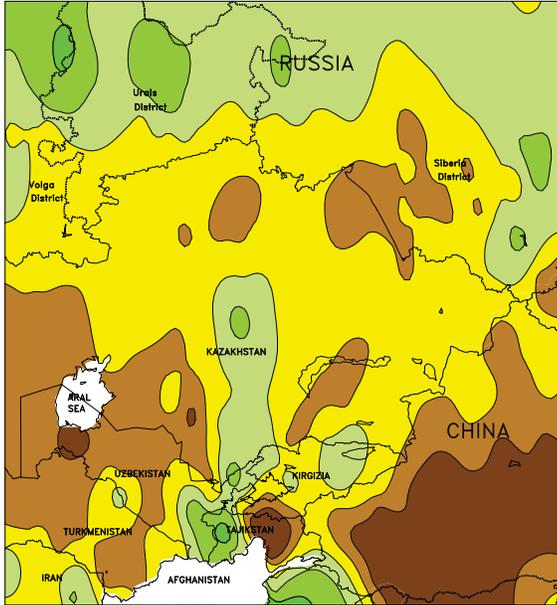


WESTERN FSU

During April, drier- and warmer-than-normal conditions in Ukraine reduced soil moisture for vegetative winter grains. The early spring dryness compounded the effects of an unfavorably dry autumn on wheat prospects. Unfavorably dry, warm weather (4-8°C above normal) also settled over

Russia's Southern and Volga Districts, accelerating fieldwork and winter crop development but increasing evaporative losses. Meanwhile, rain from Belarus into central and northern Russia favored emerging to vegetative winter crops.

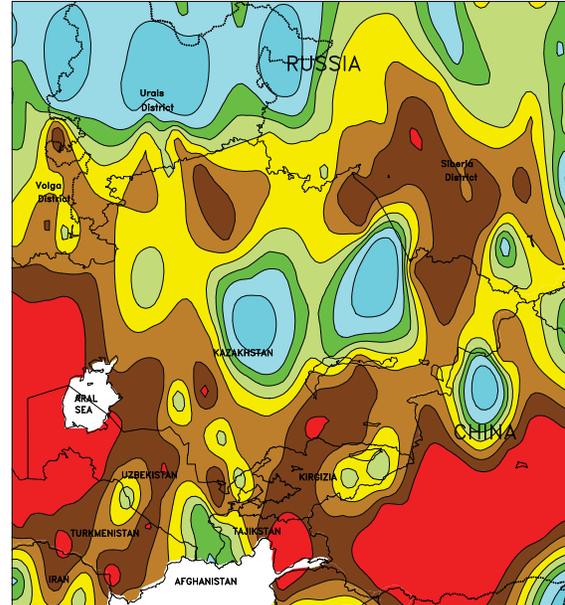
EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
April 2012



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



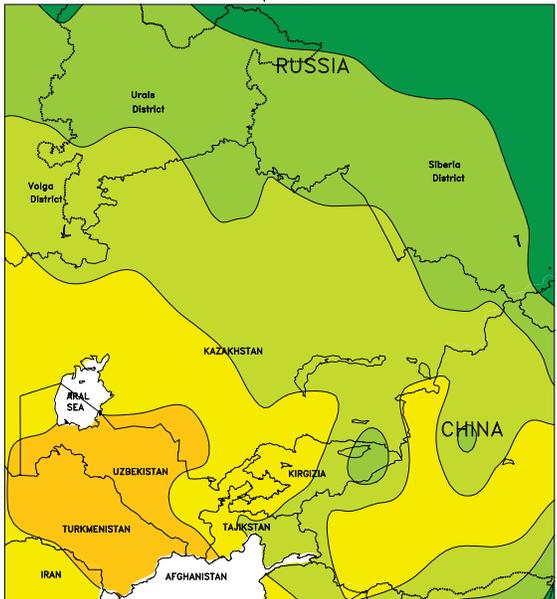
EASTERN FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
April 2012



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



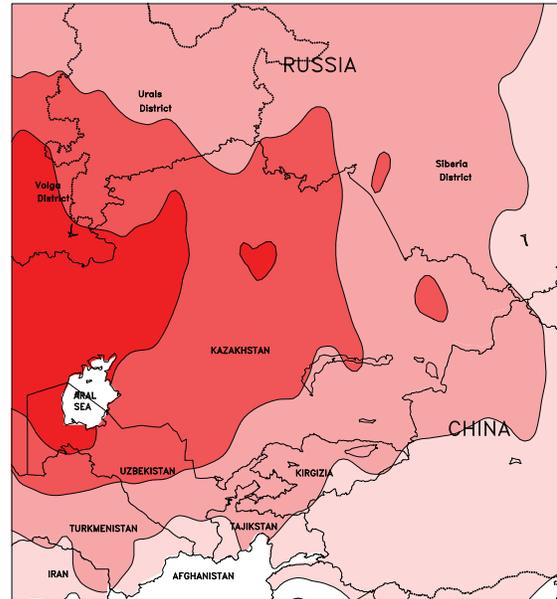
EASTERN FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
April 2012



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
April 2012



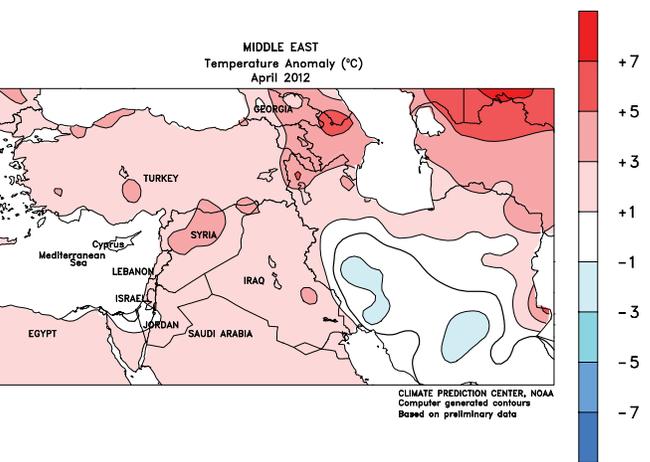
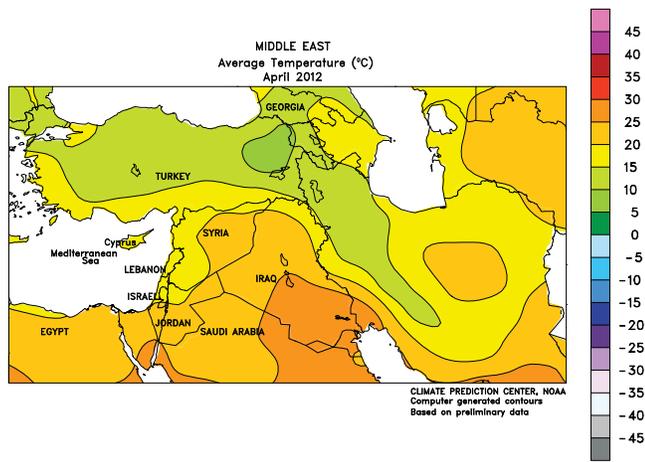
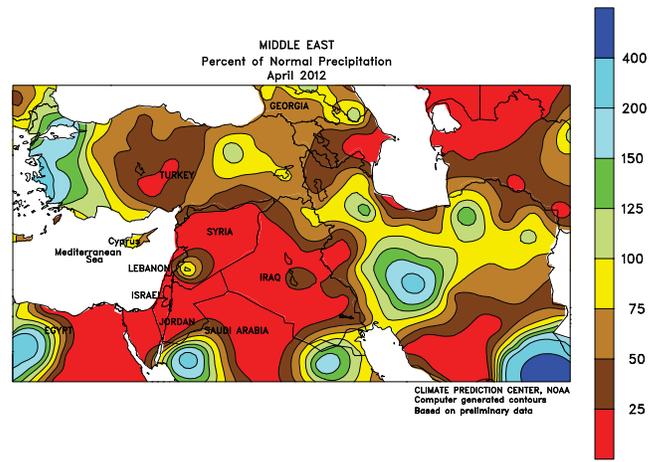
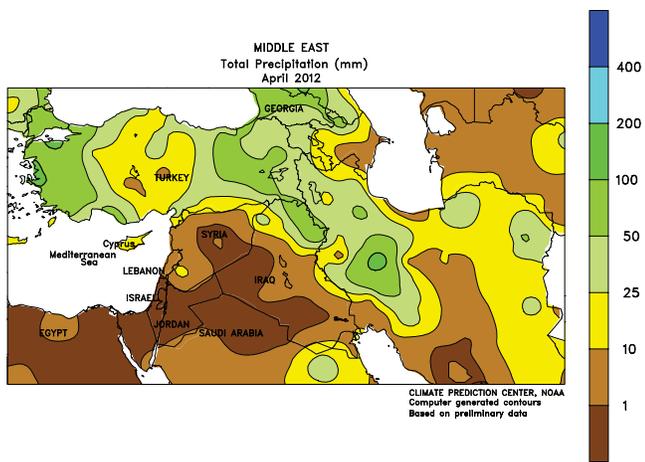
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU

An unseasonably warm, dry April accelerated field preparations but rapidly reduced soil moisture. Temperatures averaged 5 to 7°C above normal across the spring wheat belt of northern Kazakhstan and southern Russia, with daytime highs greater than 30°C more typical of early to middle June. By month's end, however, much-

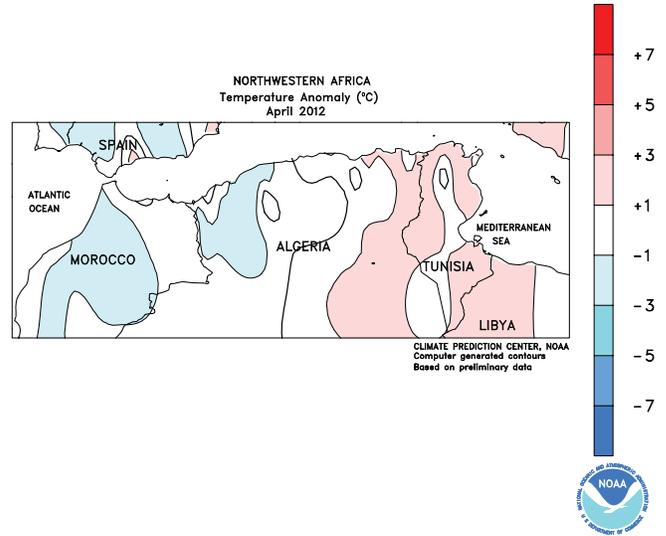
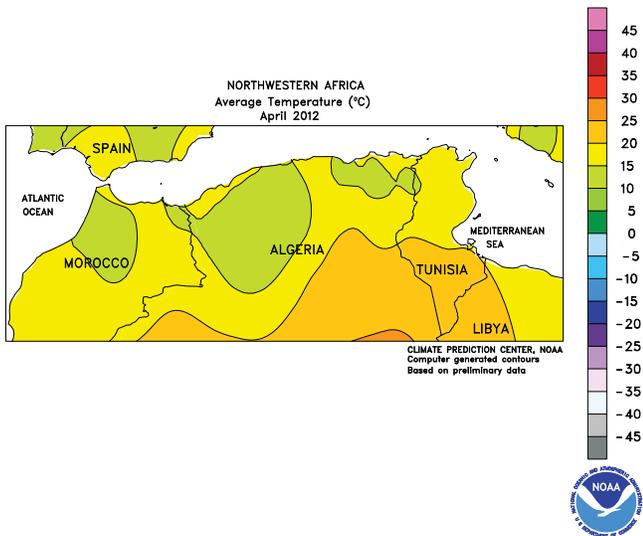
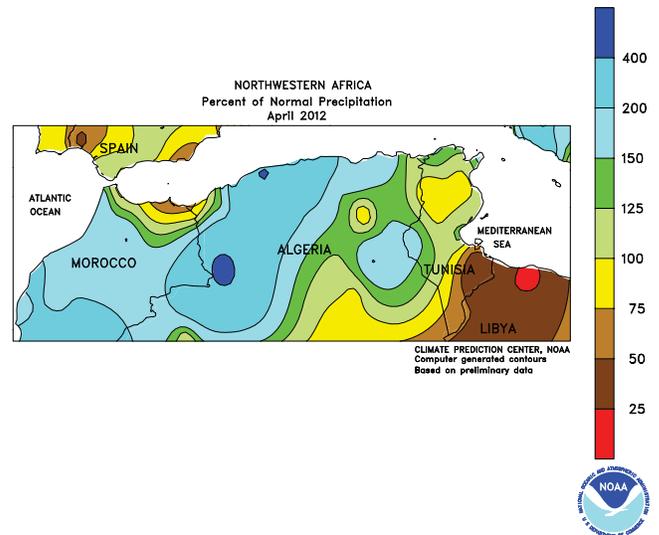
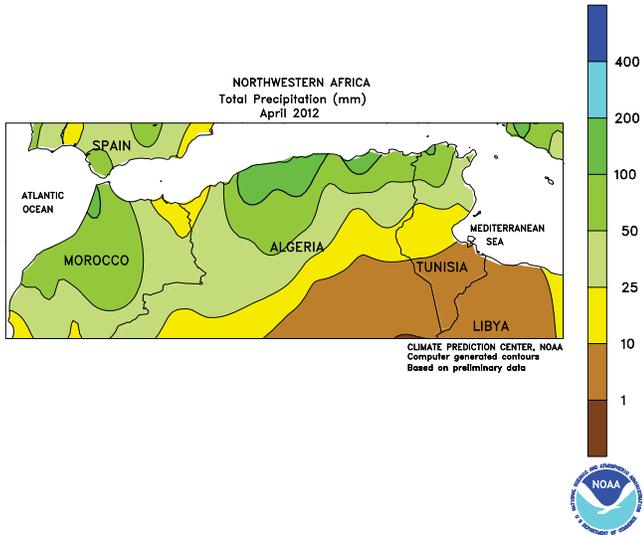
needed rain returned to eastern Russia and northern Kazakhstan, improving soil moisture for spring wheat planting and establishment. Moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (30-70 mm, locally more) dotted southern cotton areas, causing some fieldwork interruptions but boosting irrigation reserves.



MIDDLE EAST

During April, an early end to the rainy season across the eastern Mediterranean Coast promoted winter crop maturation and harvesting. However, the dryness reduced summer crop irrigation reserves; precipitation totaled less than 5 mm from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into southern Iraq, well short of the April normal of 25 to 50 mm in these locales. In

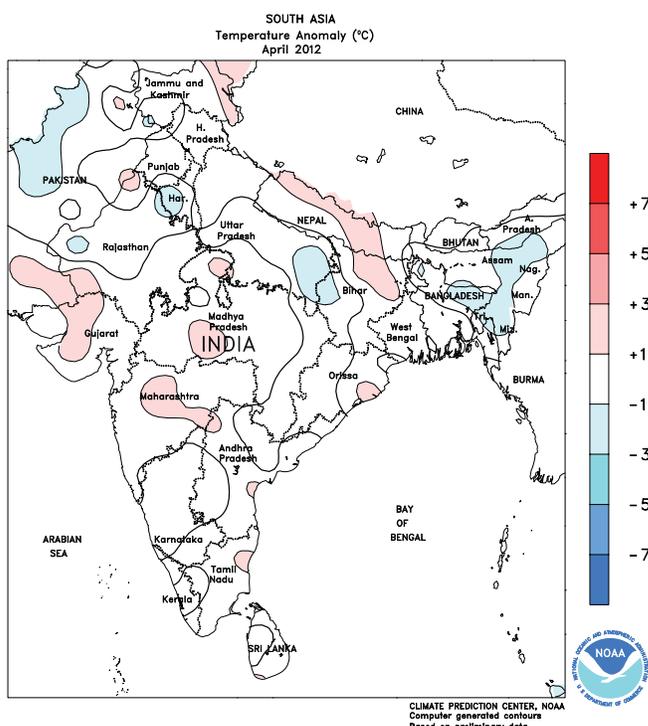
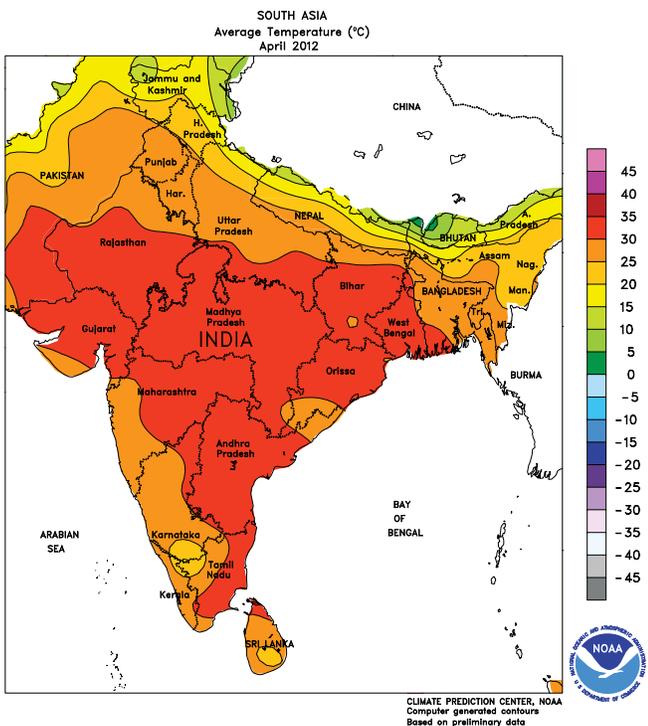
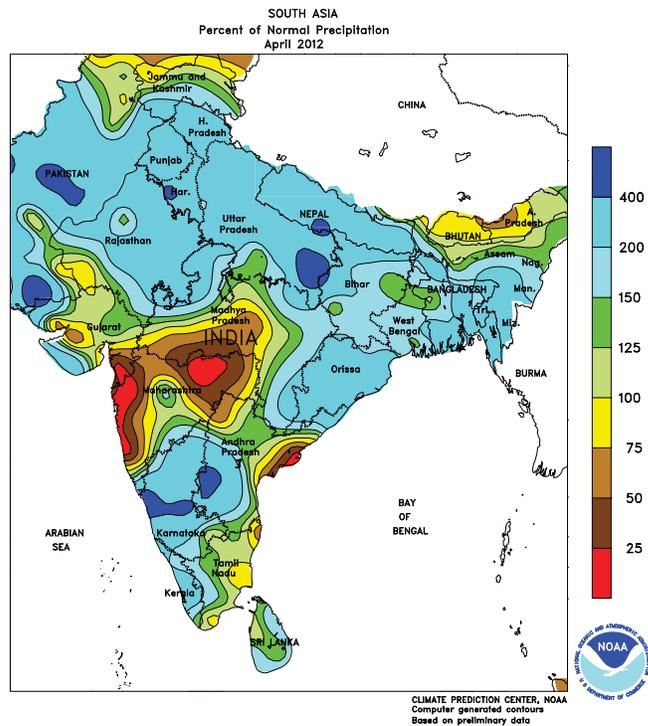
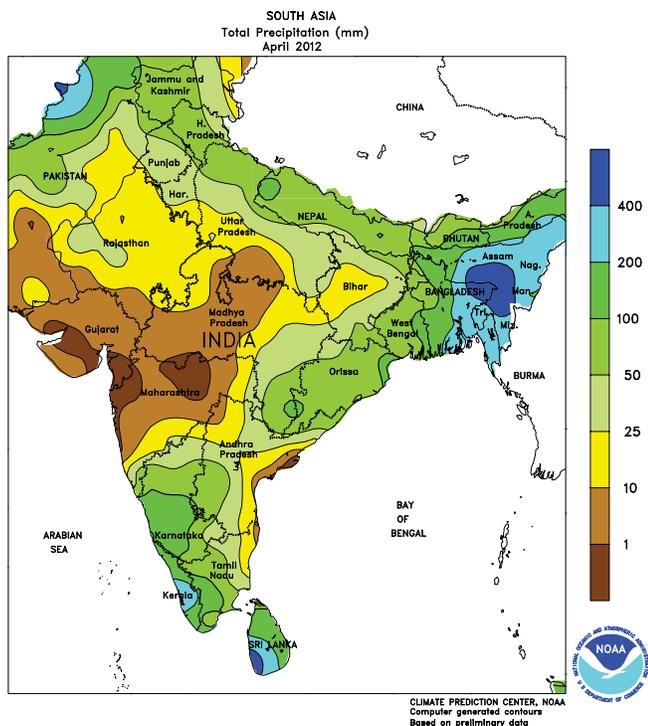
contrast, late-season rain (20-100 mm) across much of Turkey and northern Iran improved prospects for winter crops but hampered early cotton planting. Despite the wet weather in the north, Turkey's Anatolian Plateau was much drier than normal (locally less than 25 percent of normal), reducing prospects for vegetative winter grains.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Locally heavy April rainfall in Morocco stabilized winter grain prospects in the north but arrived too late for more advanced wheat and barley in the south. Wet weather (200-400 percent of normal) prevailed in Algeria,

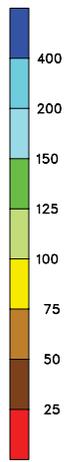
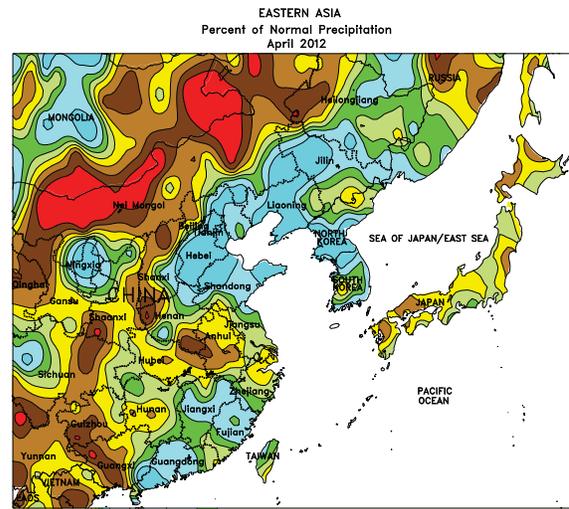
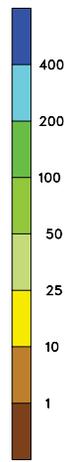
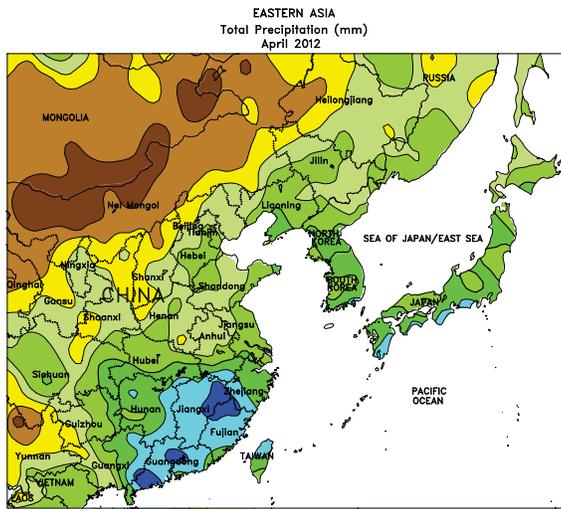
maintaining abundant soil moisture for reproductive to filling winter crops. Moderate to heavy rain (40-140 mm) in Tunisia maintained excellent prospects for reproductive wheat.



SOUTH ASIA

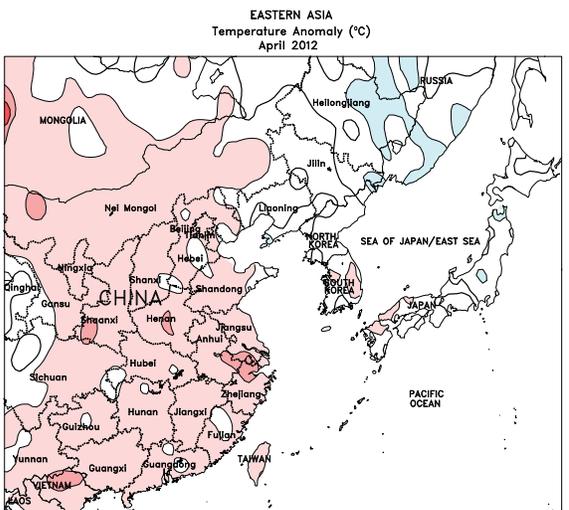
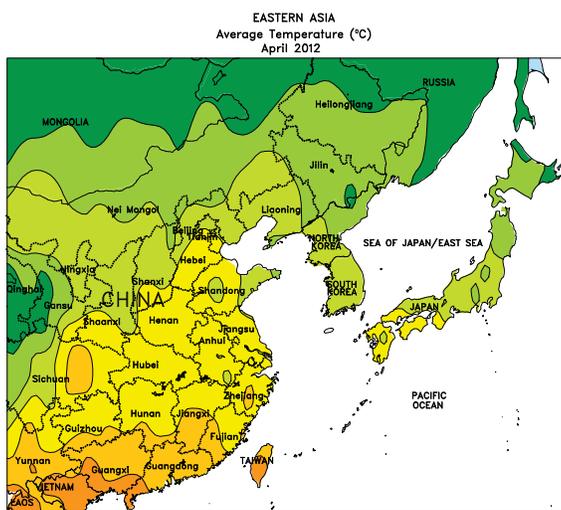
Pre-monsoon heat prevailed across India and Pakistan during April. Temperatures routinely flirted with 40°C, while still being 1 to 3°C below normal. Well-above-normal rainfall occurred during the month, with consistent showers in

southwestern and eastern India. The rainfall spurred rice transplanting in Assam, India, and Bangladesh. Cotton planting in northern India was aided by warm weather and the absence of stressful heat.



EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
April 2012
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

EASTERN ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
April 2012
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
April 2012
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

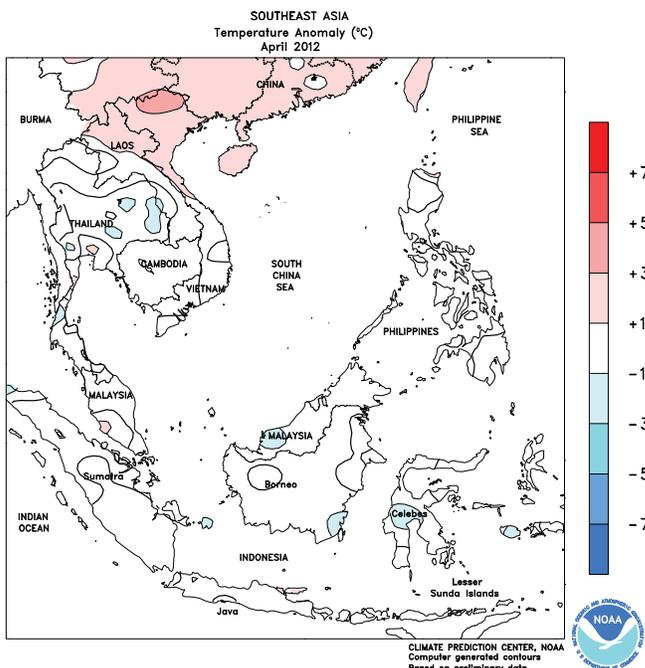
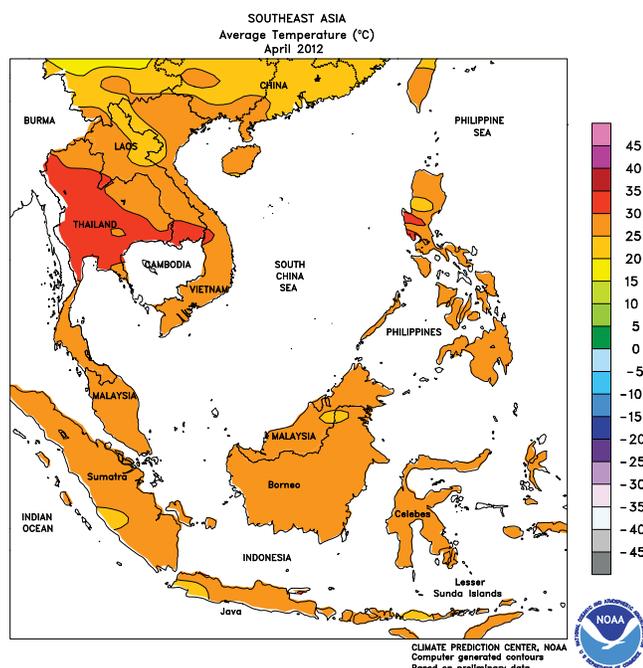
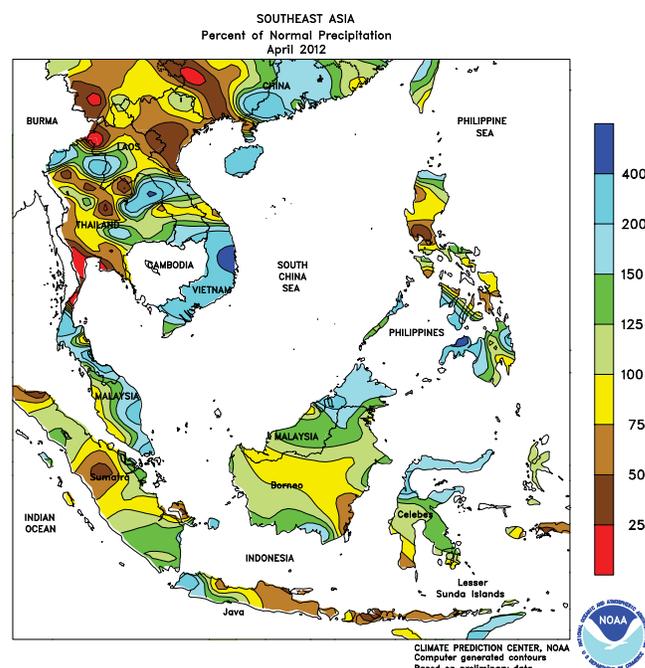
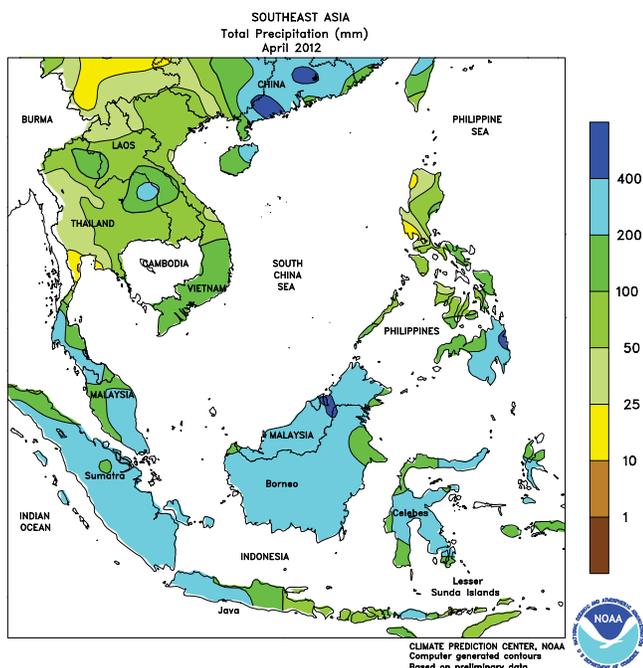
EASTERN ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
April 2012
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

In April, planting of early double-crop rice, corn, and cotton was underway in southeastern China and parts of the Yangtze Valley. Above-normal rainfall and mild weather in these areas facilitated crop emergence and establishment and benefited

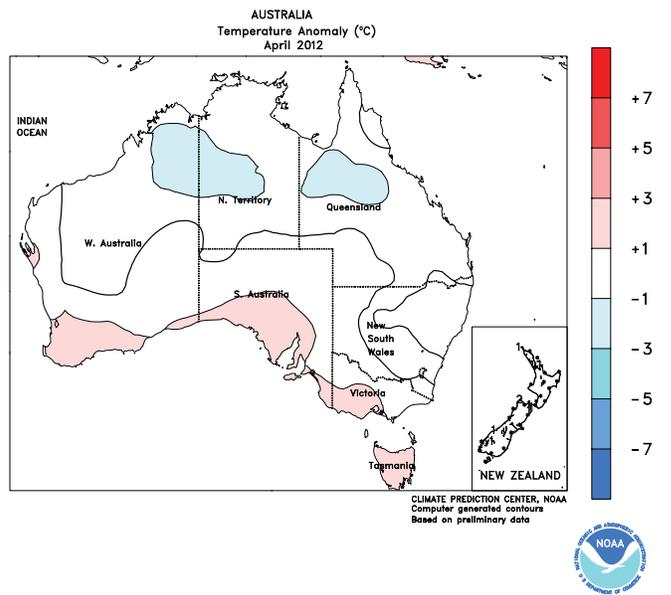
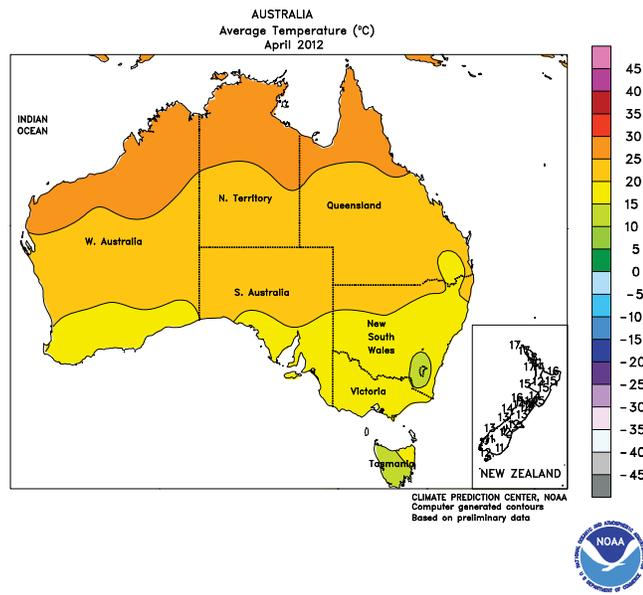
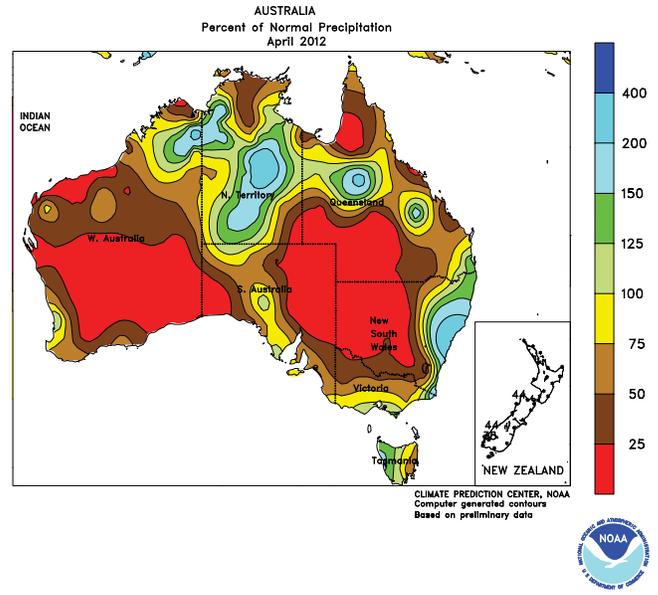
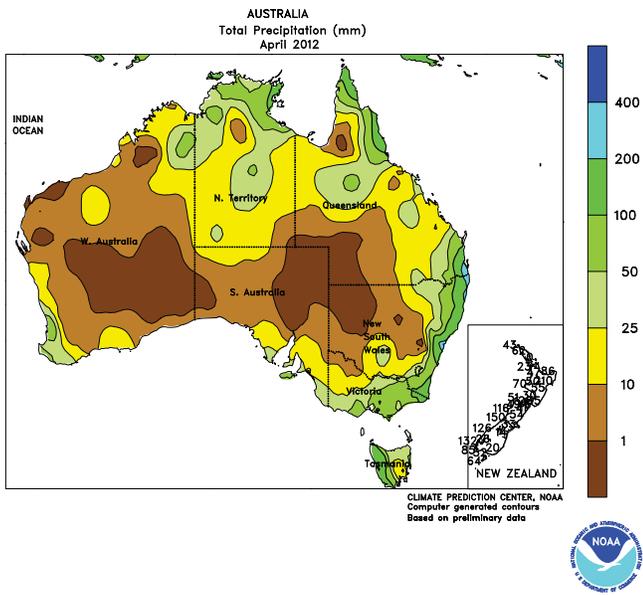
filling winter rapeseed. On the North China Plain, mostly warm, dry weather prevailed for jointing winter wheat, with timely rainfall late in the month maintaining favorable wheat prospects.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Pre-monsoon rainfall in Thailand helped condition soils prior to the start of main-season rice transplanting, while wet weather maintained favorable moisture supplies for summer rice in southern Vietnam. Meanwhile, dry weather occurred during April in northern Vietnam, where

additional moisture would be welcome for spring rice. In the Philippines, warm, drier conditions in the north aided harvesting of corn and rice, while consistent rainfall in the south maintained abundant moisture supplies in advance of the main growing season.

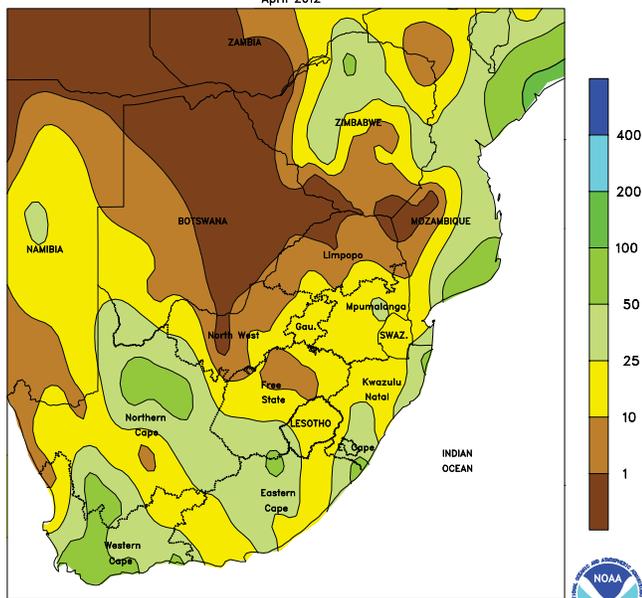


AUSTRALIA

During April, periods of dry weather favored cotton and sorghum harvesting in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Occasional, soaking rains temporarily

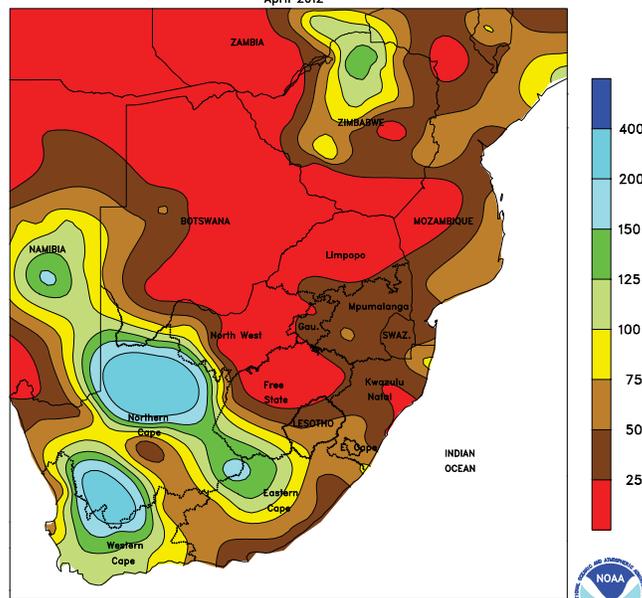
disrupted fieldwork but helped maintain abundant moisture supplies in advance of autumn winter wheat planting.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
April 2012



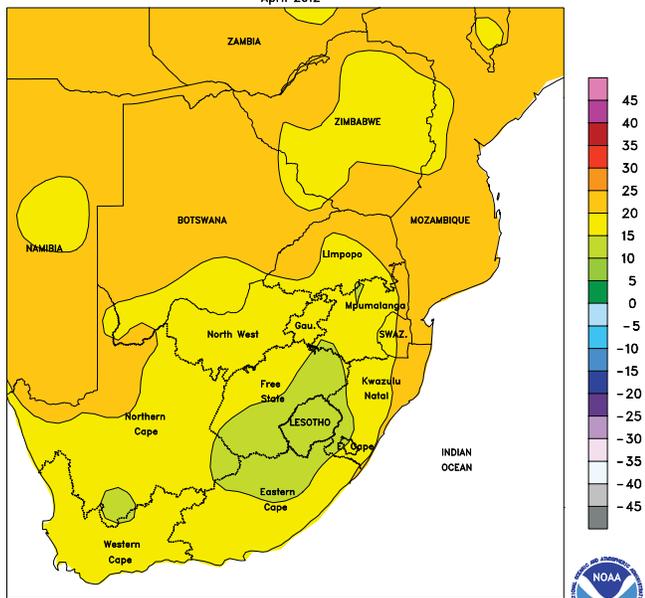
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
April 2012



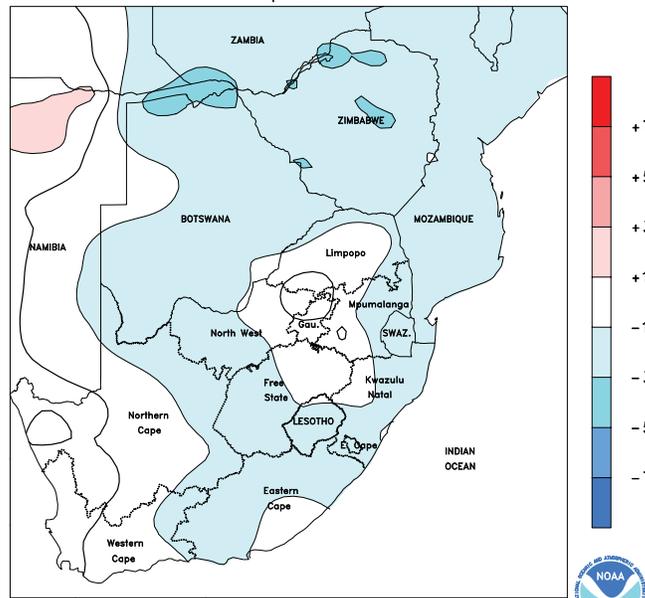
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
April 2012



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
April 2012

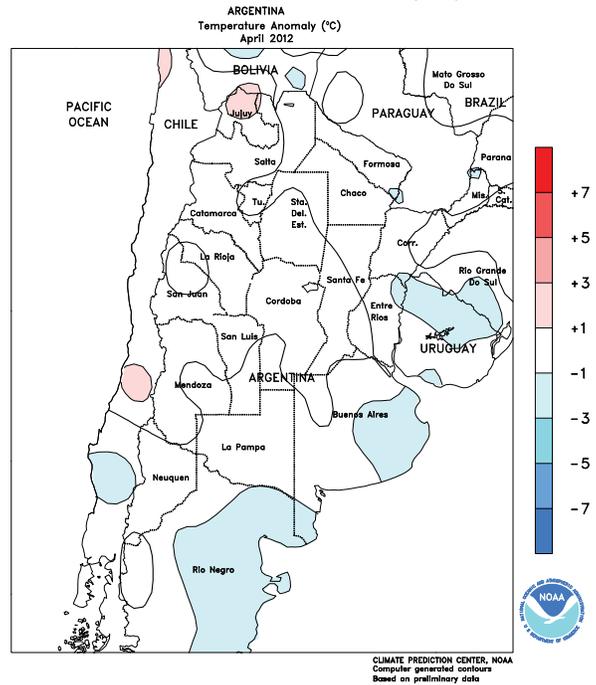
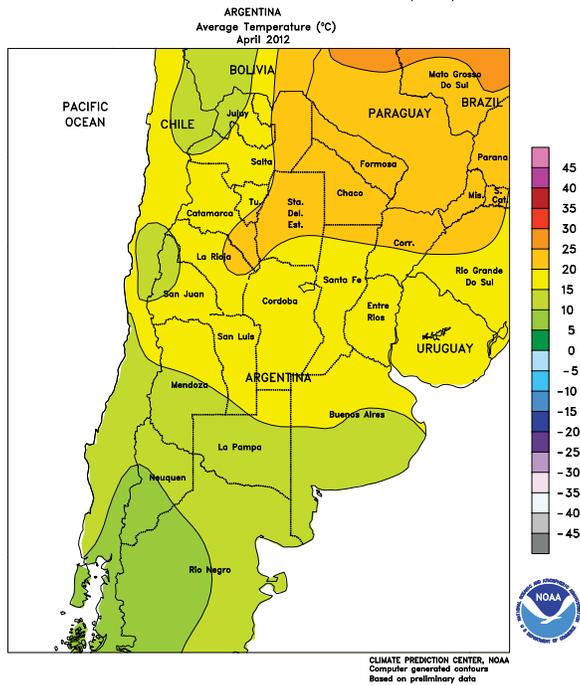
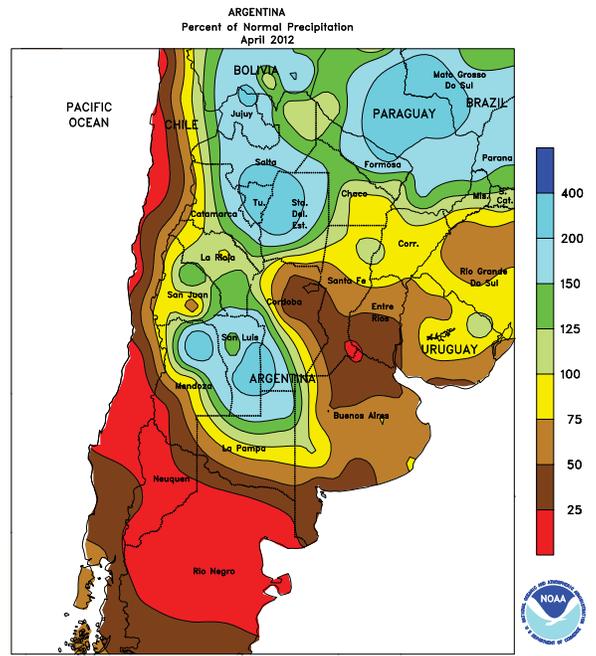
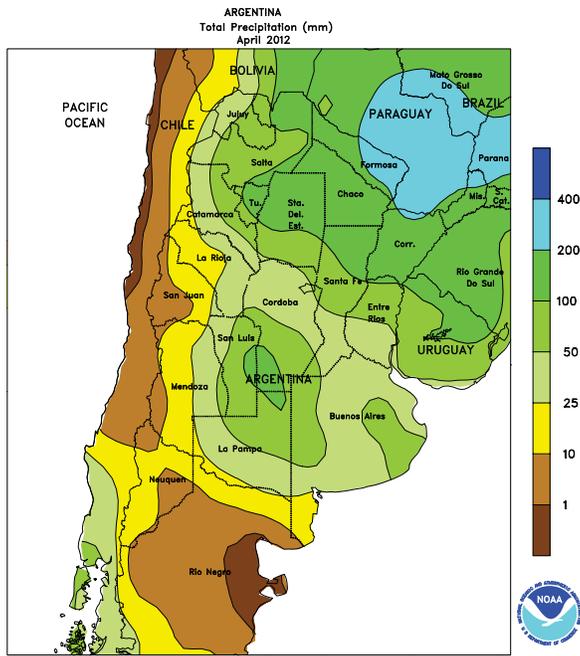


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA

In April, occasionally cool, drier-than-normal weather dominated major agricultural production areas in the central and eastern parts of the country. Rainfall was particularly sparse in the corn belt, with some areas recording less than 10 mm for the entire month. An outbreak of unseasonably cold weather at the beginning of the month resulted in freezing temperatures in central sections of the corn belt (notably Free State), raising concerns for potential damage to late-developing summer crops. In general, however, conditions were overall favorable for maturation and drydown of corn and other

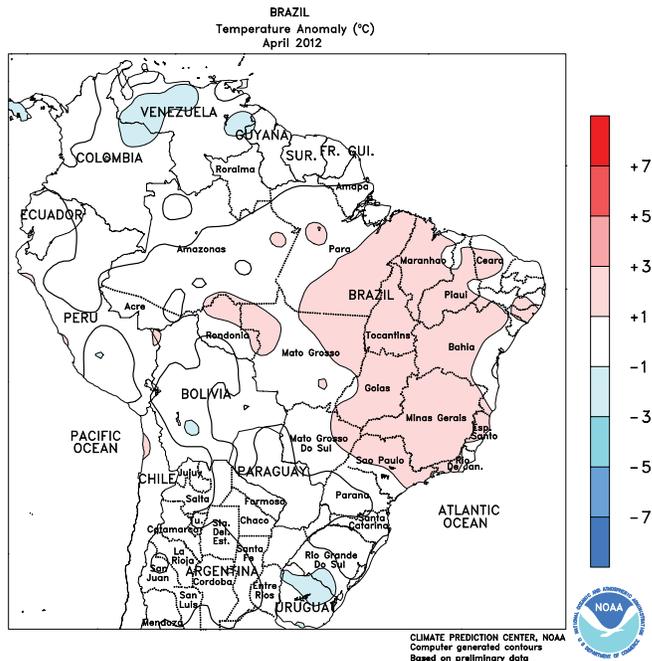
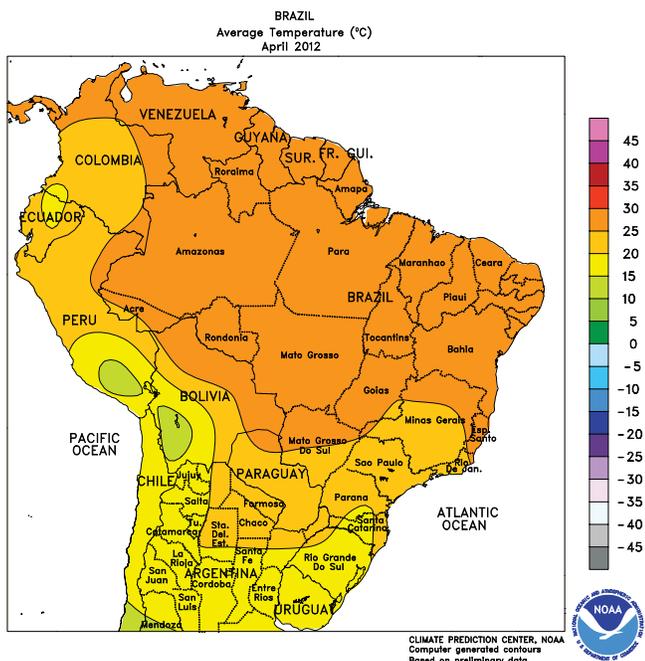
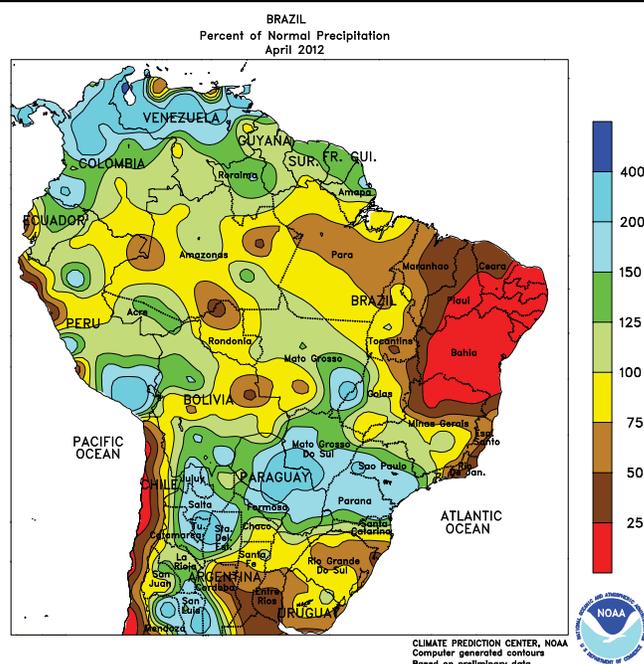
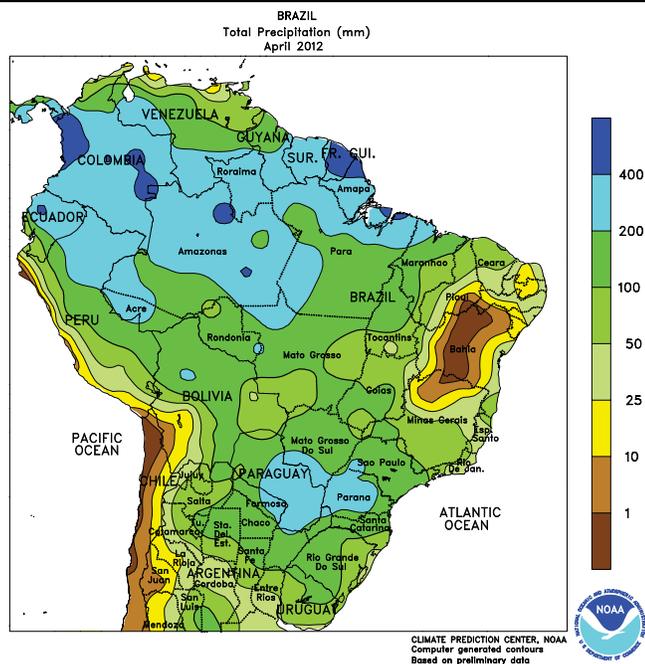
summer crops, although moisture was limited in many areas for winter wheat establishment. Mild, mostly dry weather also spurred the early stages of sugarcane harvesting in and around KwaZulu-Natal, though rain occasionally hampered fieldwork in some southern rain-fed production areas. Meanwhile, scattered showers improved moisture reserves for winter crops, pastures, and livestock across the Cape Province. The moisture was especially timely for germination and establishment of winter wheat in Western Cape, a key producer of that crop.



ARGENTINA

During April, a drying trend aided maturation and harvesting of corn and soybeans in key production areas of central Argentina. This included a broad area encompassing high-yielding farmlands stretching from eastern Cordoba southeastward through northern Buenos Aires and Entre Rios. Wetter conditions prevailed to the west and north, however, with precipitation totaling near to above normal in northern La Pampa, western Cordoba, and the northern cotton belt, where the

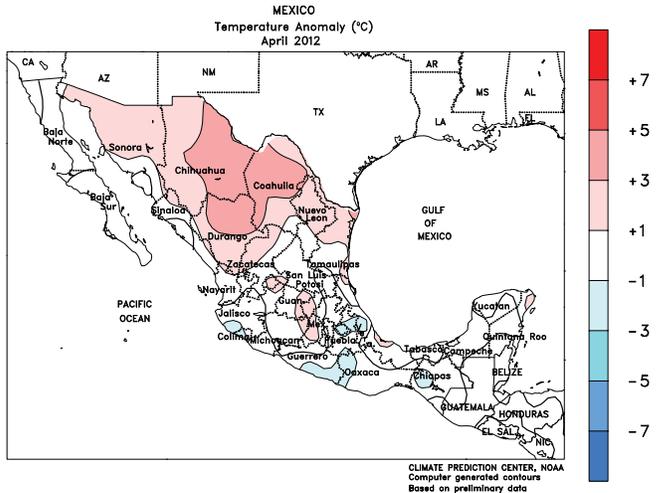
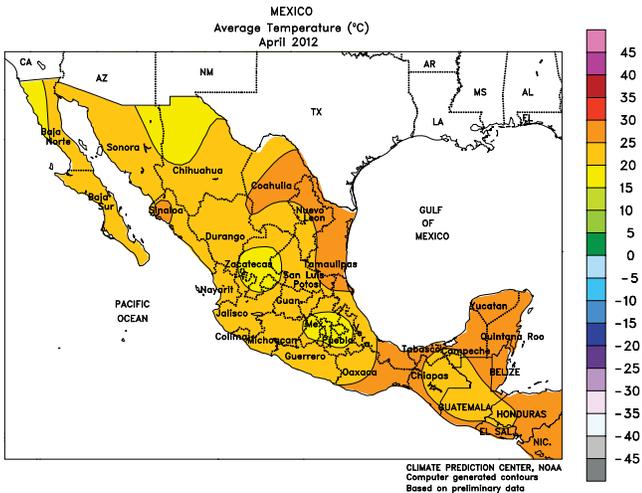
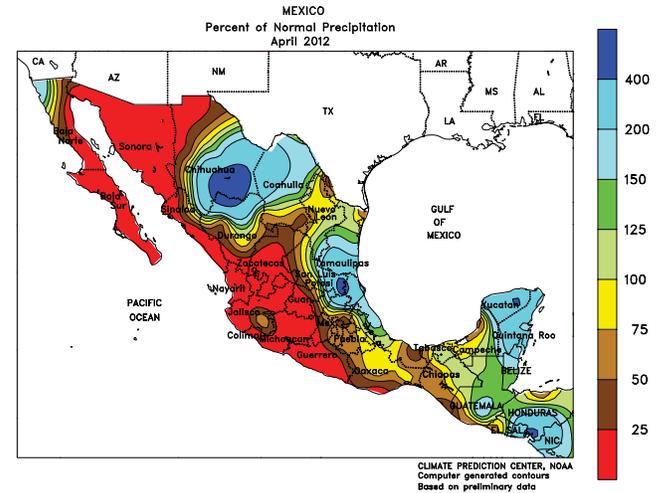
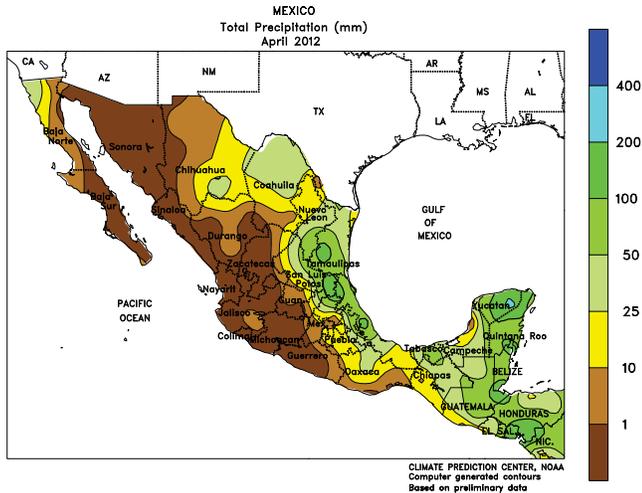
moisture was untimely for opening bolls. Monthly average temperatures were near to slightly above normal throughout the region, although generally warm conditions for the first 3 weeks of April gave way to an unusual cold outbreak at month's end. A season-ending freeze late in the month may have caused some localized damage to late-planted crops in southern production areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires, but the potentially damaging cold stayed well south of the main production areas.



BRAZIL

In April, timely rain benefited secondary (safrinha) corn in Brazil's main production areas, following earlier periods of warmth and dryness. The heaviest rainfall (accumulations of 100 to 200 mm or more) during the month was recorded over a broad region extending from Rio Grande do Sul northward through Mato Grosso; similar amounts were recorded in eastern Paraguay. While overall favorable for winter grains, the increasingly wet conditions in the vicinity of Parana reportedly disrupted sugarcane harvesting in Sao Paulo. In contrast, drier weather returned to Rio Grande do Sul during

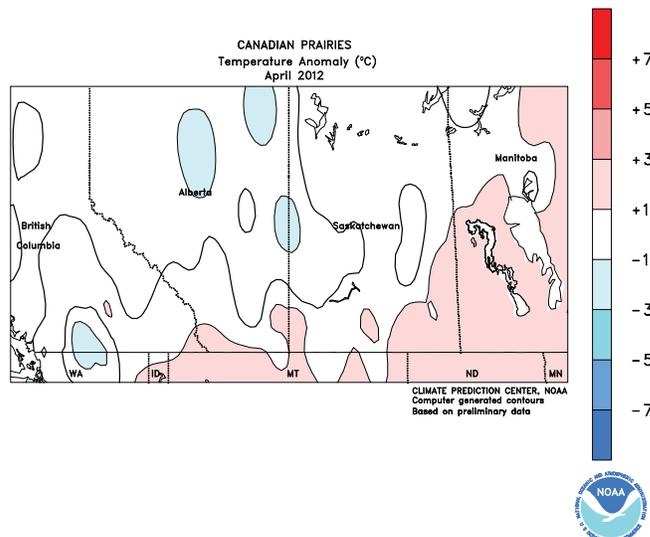
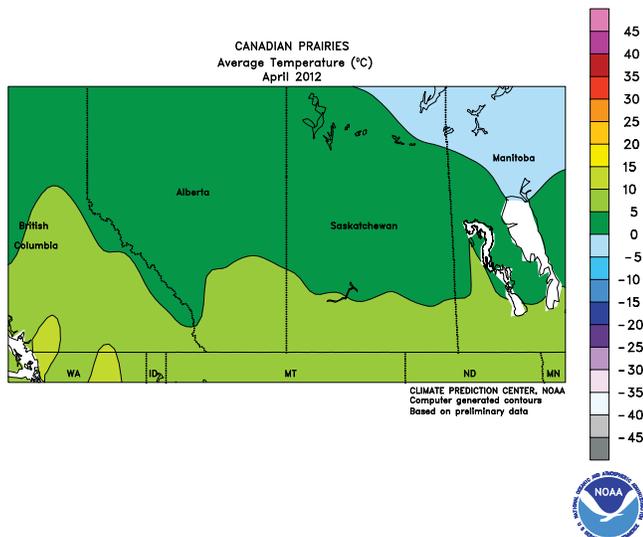
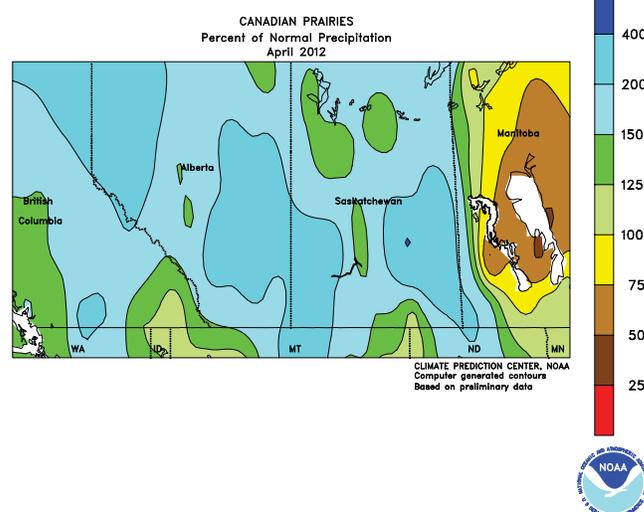
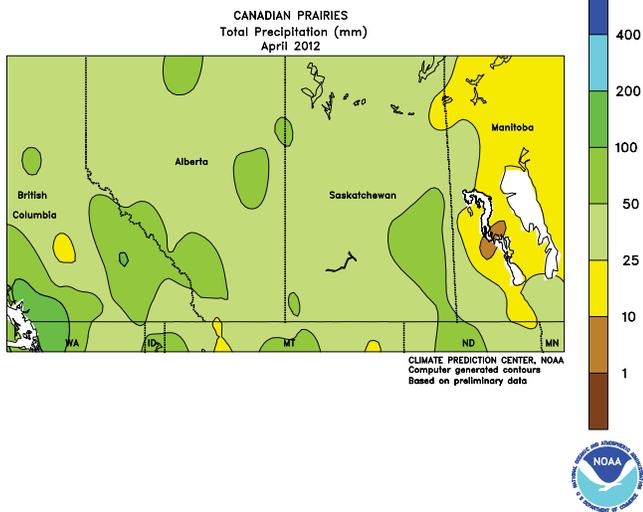
the latter part of the month, allowing soybean harvesting to advance toward completion with fewer interruptions. Showers also gradually diminished throughout the northeastern interior; this was particularly true in western Bahia, where periods of unseasonable heat and dryness promoted maturation and harvesting of both soybeans and cotton. Monthly average temperatures were near to above normal throughout the country, although a brief period of unseasonable cold settled into the region at month's end. While slowing growth of winter grains, however, the cold outbreak produced no freezes.



MEXICO

During April, seasonal rainfall gradually increased along the eastern Gulf Coast, boosting moisture reserves for the early stages of summer crop planting. Crops receiving the timely rain included sugarcane in the main production areas in and around Veracruz. Lighter showers spread inward toward the southern plateau corn belt, signaling the approach of the rainy season. Elsewhere in the south, periodically heavy rain increased moisture for coffee and other crops from Chiapas and Tabasco eastward through the Yucatan Peninsula, but mostly dry conditions prevailed along the southern Pacific

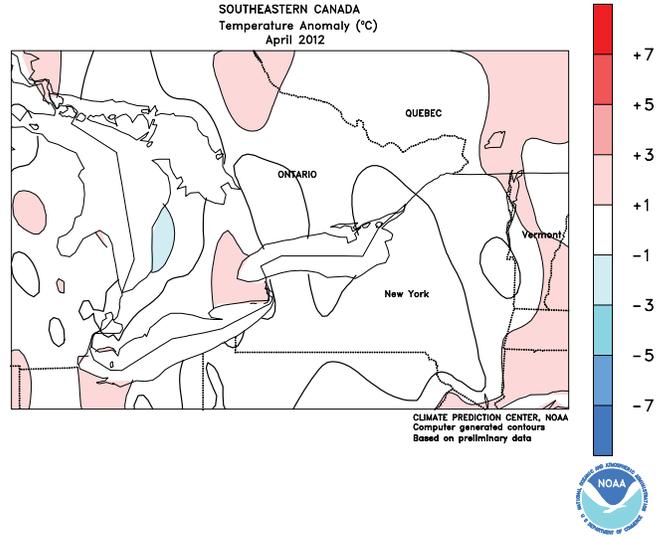
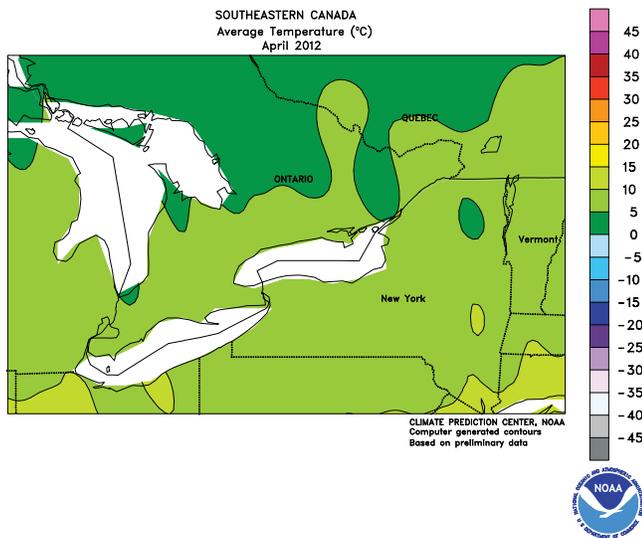
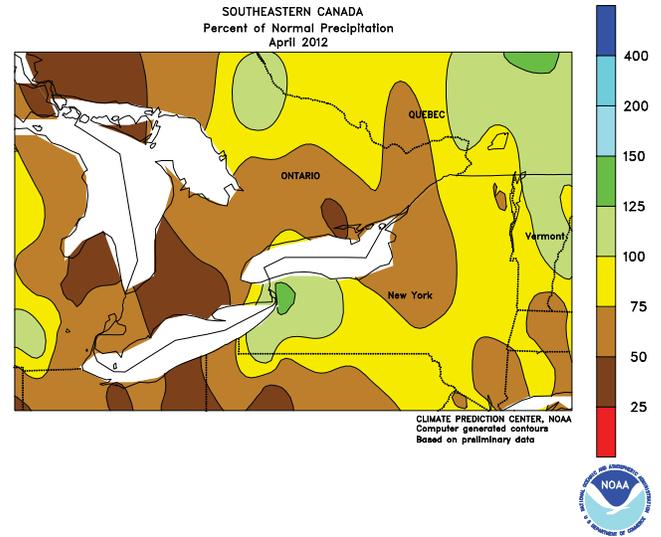
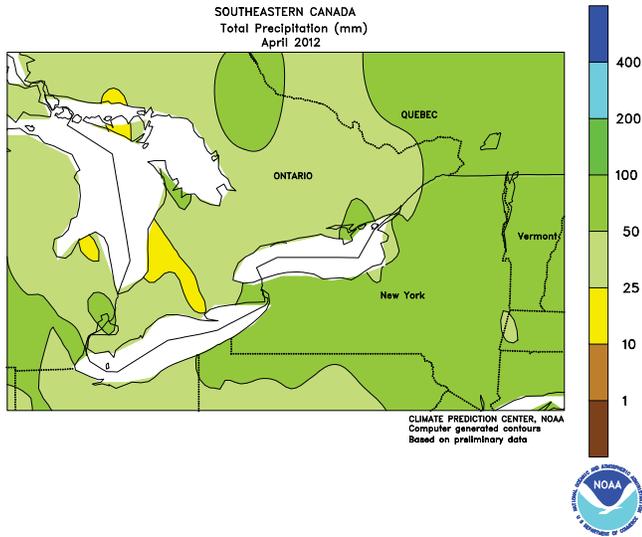
Coast. Seasonably warm, mostly dry weather continued in central and northwestern Mexico, where farmers await the onset of seasonal rains. Conditions in the northwest favor development of filling to maturing wheat, though irrigation reserves remained critically low in Sinaloa. In contrast, showers were scattered across the northeast, giving a late-season boost to sorghum and other winter grains. According to the government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 38.2 percent as of April 30, compared with 60.6 percent last year, and 63.5 percent in 2010.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In April, near- to above-normal rainfall improved planting prospects of spring grains and oilseeds. Total accumulations generally ranged from 25 to 75 mm, which for some locations represented more than twice the normal monthly amount. Monthly average temperatures were near to above normal, with the warmest conditions relative to normal (departures of

2°C above normal) located in Manitoba and in a few locations in southern Saskatchewan. Seasonal warming (temperatures averaging at least 5°C) promoted greening of winter grains and pastures, also making the rainfall timely. Reports from Canada indicated that planting was underway at month's end, though progress was limited.

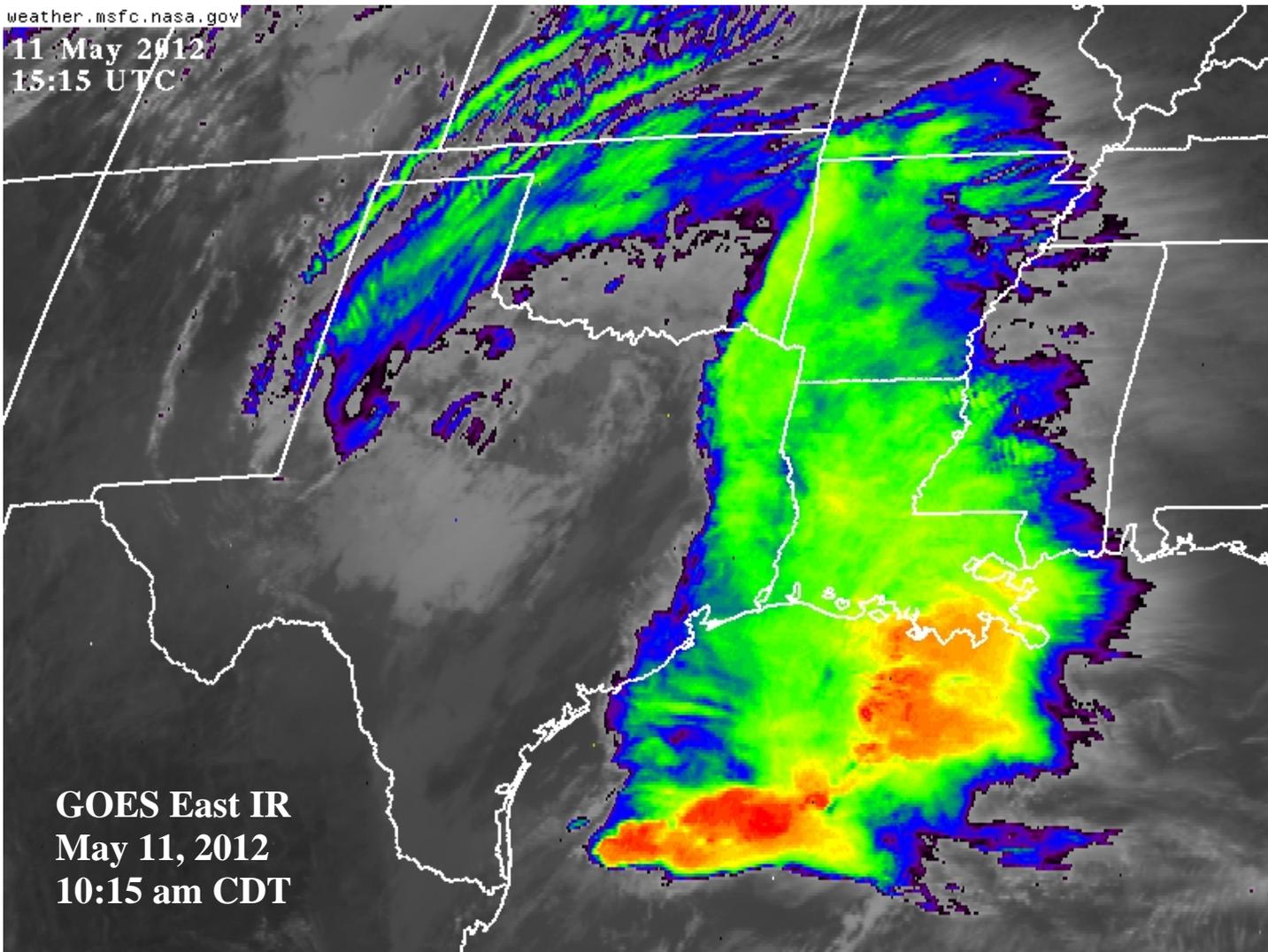


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In April, scattered showers brought some relief from dryness to Ontario's western farming areas, although monthly totals were well below normal in most locations. An early month cold snap (temperatures falling below -5°C) burned back tender vegetation after a warm March, while raising concern for potential damage to wheat in accelerated stages of

development. Temperatures were highly variable for the remainder of the month, with several more occurrences of temperatures falling below -2°C through the end of the month. Warmer, somewhat wetter conditions prevailed in Quebec during April, improving prospects for greening winter grains and pastures.

11 May 2012
15:15 UTC



GOES East IR
May 11, 2012
10:15 am CDT

From May 10-12, a slow-moving storm generated heavy rain across the south-central U.S. Storm totals in excess of 4 inches were reported in parts of central and eastern Texas. Some of the highest amounts were noted in the vicinity of Houston, Texas, where 2-day (May 11-12) rainfall reached 9.83 inches in Sugar Land and 6.23 inches at Hobby Airport.

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