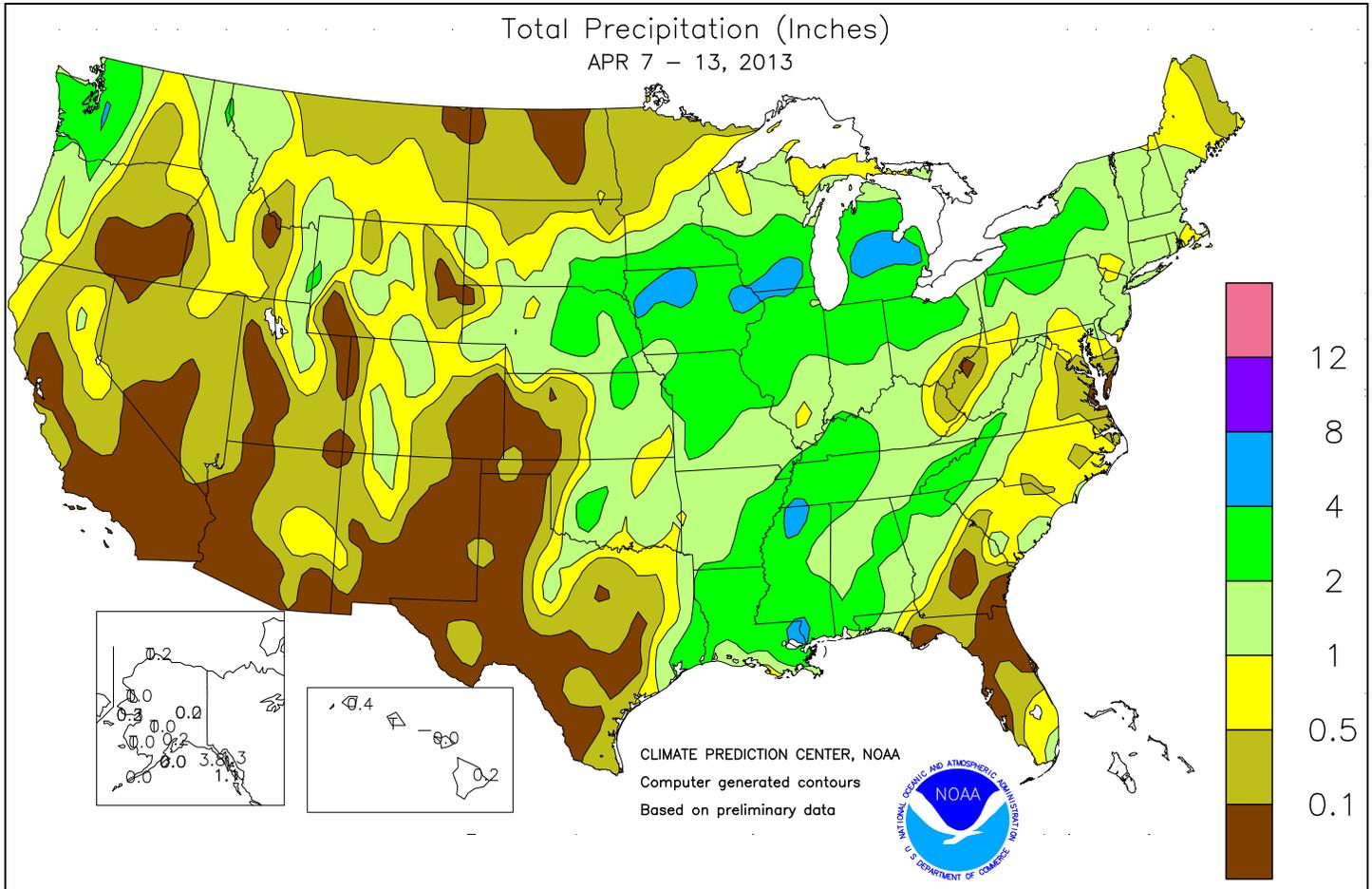


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

April 7 – 13, 2013

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Wetness intensified across the **Midwest**, preventing most fieldwork and further delaying early-season corn planting. Weekly precipitation exceeded 2 inches in much of the **Corn Belt**, with totals exceeding 4 inches in some locations from **Iowa to Michigan**. The **Ohio Valley** remained warm for much of the week, although precipitation generally topped an inch. In stark contrast, heavy snow blanketed the **upper Midwest**, where unusually cold conditions persisted. Weekly temperatures ranged from more than 10°F below normal in the **north-**

(Continued on page 7)

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Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

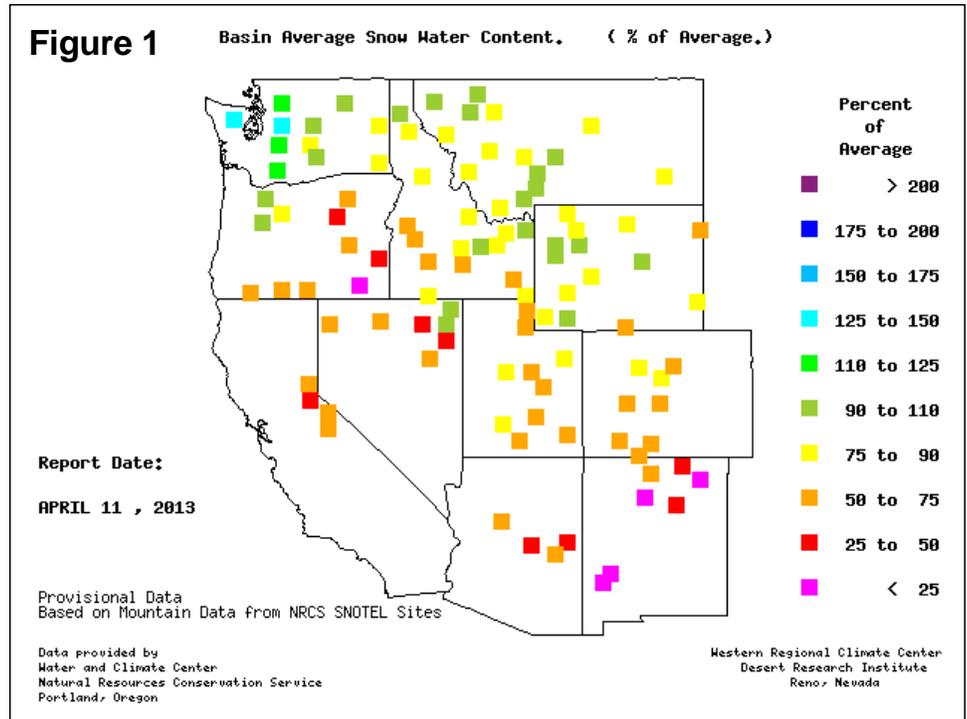
Highlights

March was warmer than normal across California, Nevada, and Arizona, with many locations reporting temperatures more than 5°F above normal. Near-normal temperatures covered most other areas, from the Pacific Northwest to the Rockies. Below-normal temperatures were confined to the eastern slopes of the northern and central Rockies. Meanwhile, most of the West (except northeastern Colorado and parts of Montana) experienced significant precipitation deficits during March, following unusually dry conditions in January and February. Alaska also received below-normal March precipitation, except over the Kenai Peninsula and some northern parts of the state. Due to the dry March conditions, projected spring and summer water supplies declines in nearly every state and basin, compared to the March 1 forecasts.

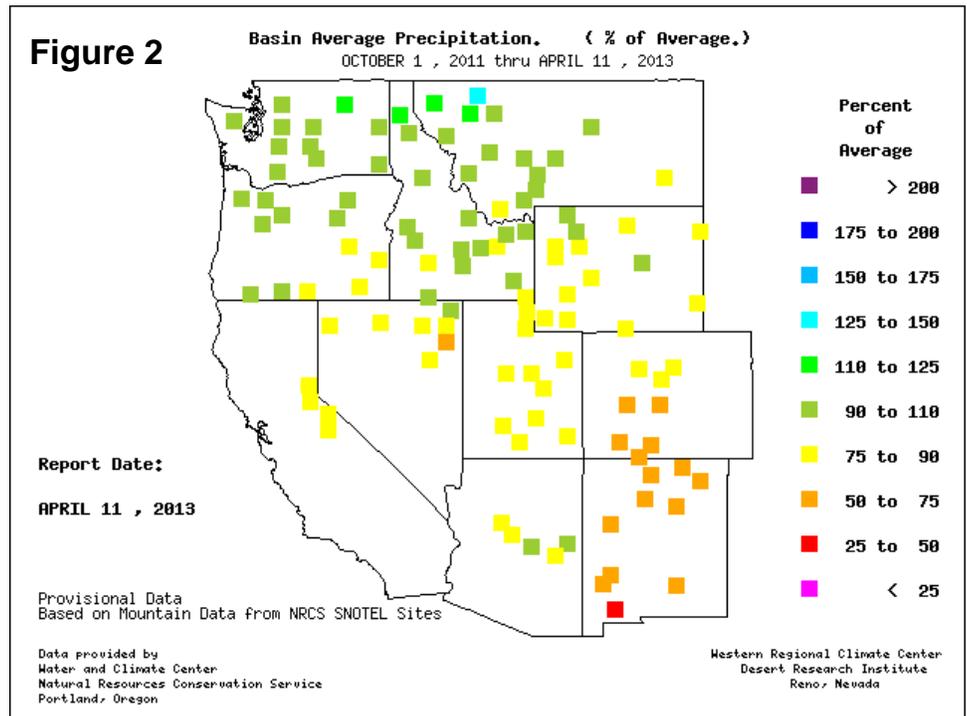
Snowpack and Precipitation

April began with the driest conditions located from the Sierra Nevada to the southern Rockies. By April 11, 2013, the lowest snow water content values, relative to normal, were located in basins across the southern Rockies (figure 1). Slightly or significantly below-average values (50 to 90 percent of average) were common elsewhere in the West, except in the Pacific Northwest and portions of the northern Rockies.

SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation



Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2012 – April 11, 2013) indicated a fairly sharp gradient between near- to above-normal totals in the Northwest and drier-than-normal conditions along and south of a line from northern California to Wyoming (figure 2). Despite the absence of La Niña, or any strong signal from the equatorial Pacific Ocean, atmospheric and precipitation patterns across the western U.S. have trended in the direction of what normally what would be expected during La Niña—with the exception of relatively wet weather in central Arizona and rather dry conditions in the northern Great Basin.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

By April 1, 2013, projections for spring and summer streamflow were indicating the likelihood of significantly below-normal runoff across the West, except from the Cascades to the northern Rockies (figure 3). Some basins across the interior Northwest that earlier had been expecting near- to above-normal runoff are now anticipating below-normal runoff. Overall, preliminary April 1 runoff forecasts indicated worsening conditions, compared to March 1. Consequences of poor runoff, combined with below-average reservoir storage in several states, could lead to difficult decisions with respect to summer usage for Western water managers.

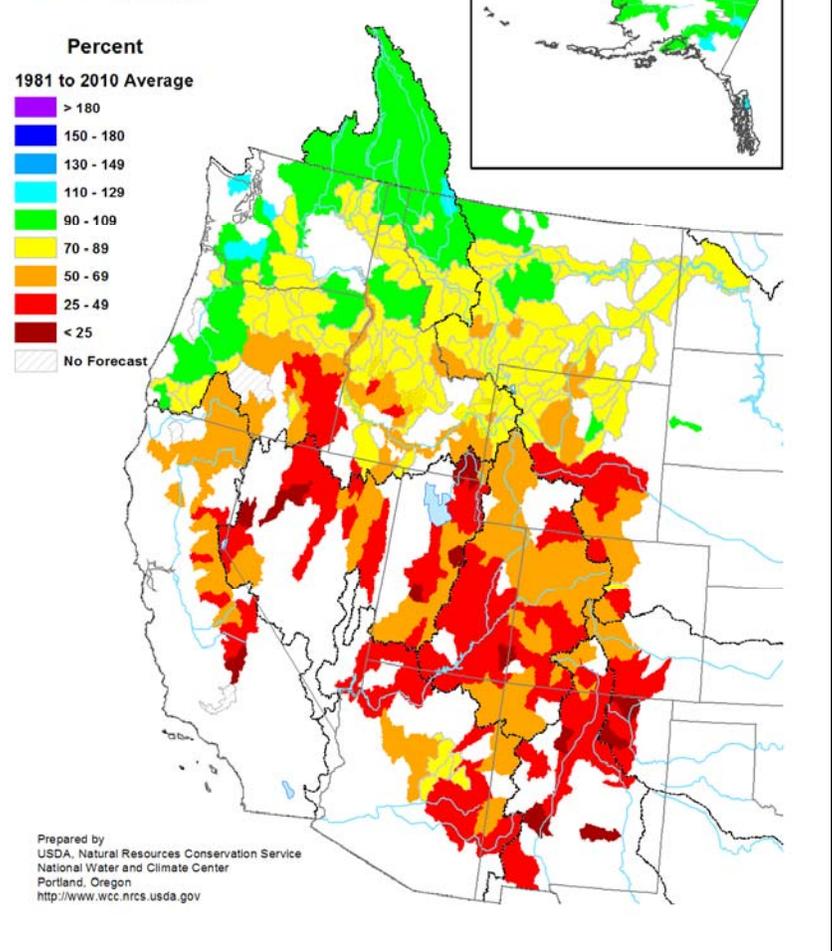
Reservoir Storage

On April 1, 2013, reservoir storage as a percent of average for the date was near normal in California, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming (figure 4). Storage was slightly above average in Idaho and Montana, but below average in the other five Western States. Storage was substantially below average in Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, and New Mexico.

For More Information

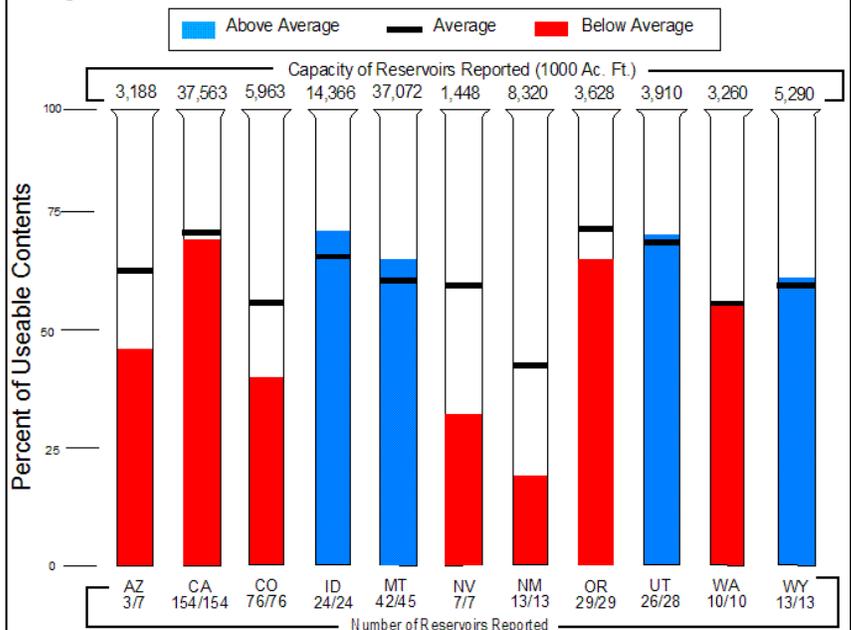
The National Water and Climate Center homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>

Figure 3
Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts as of April 1, 2013

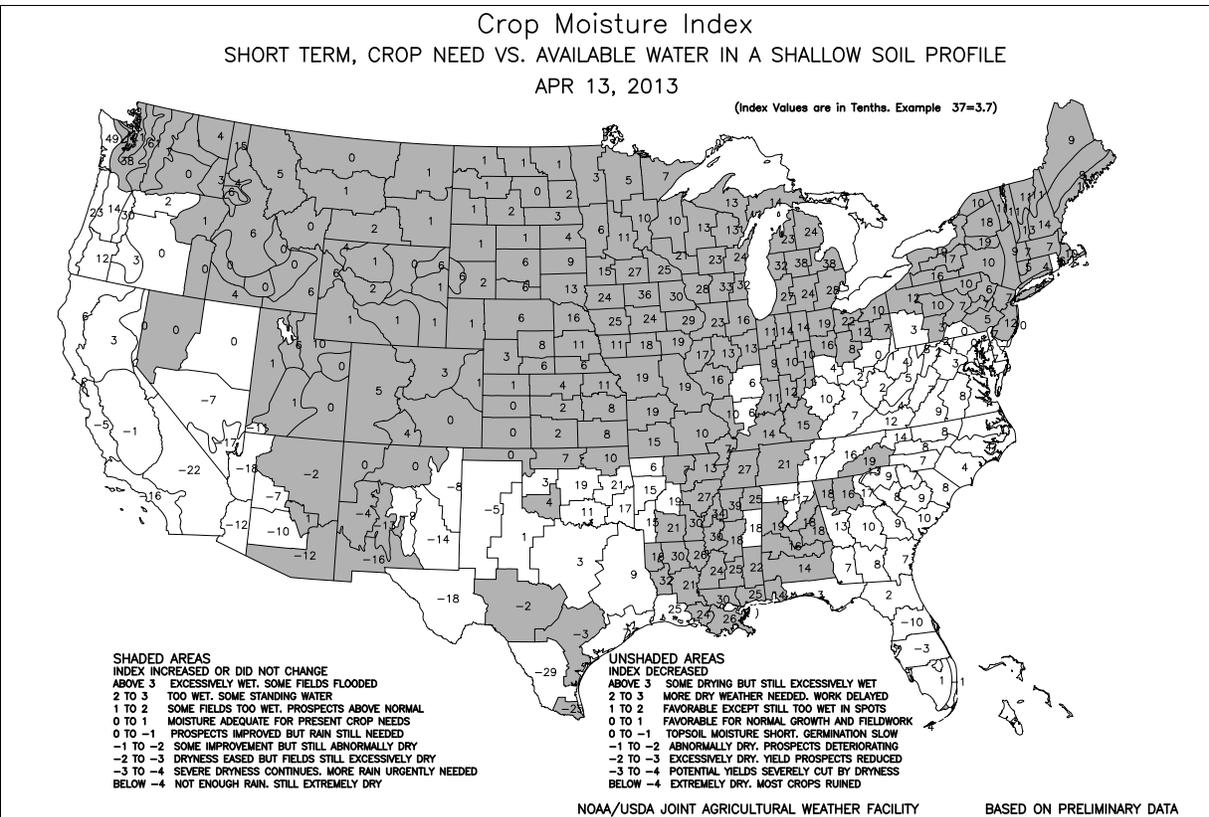
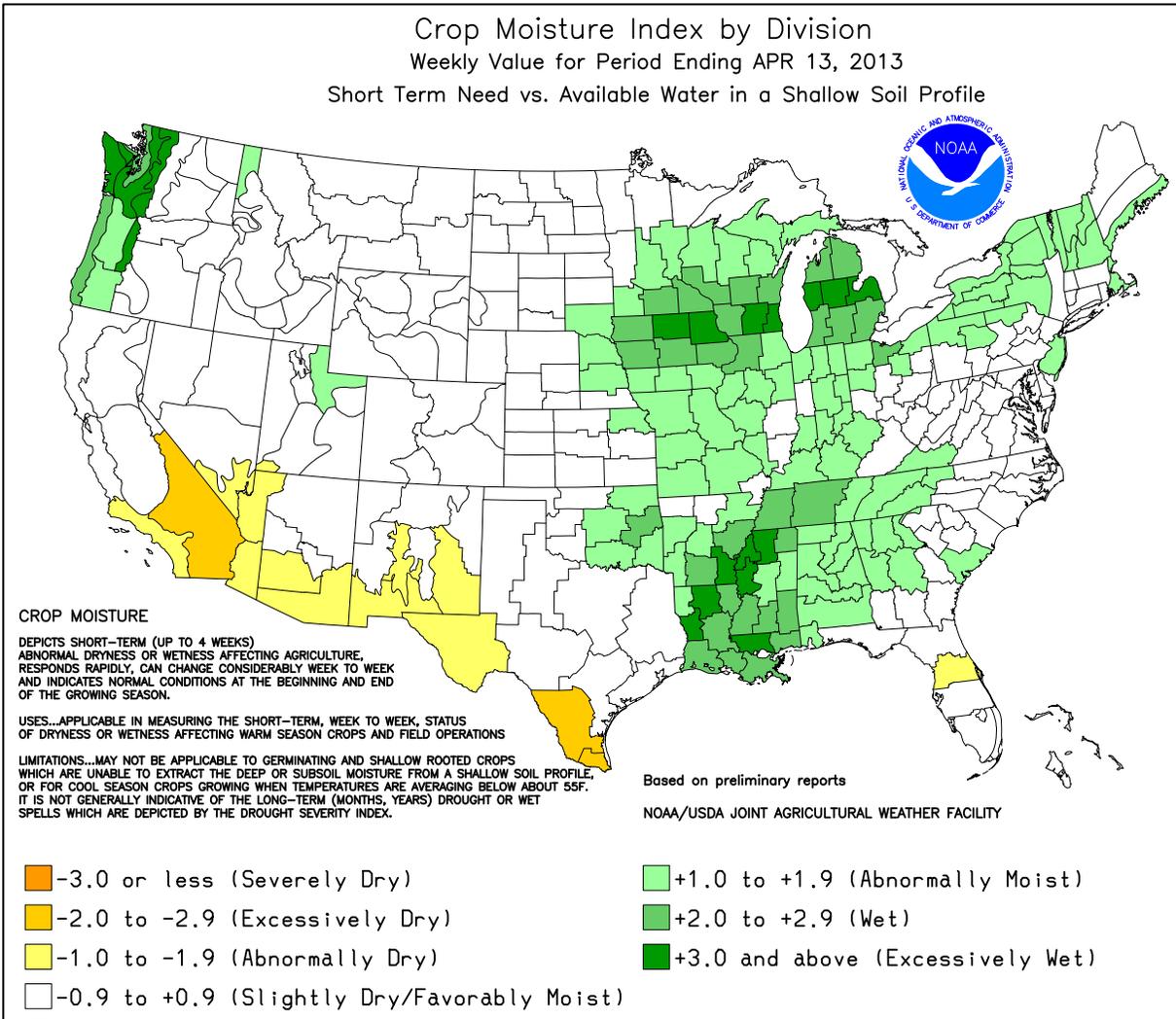


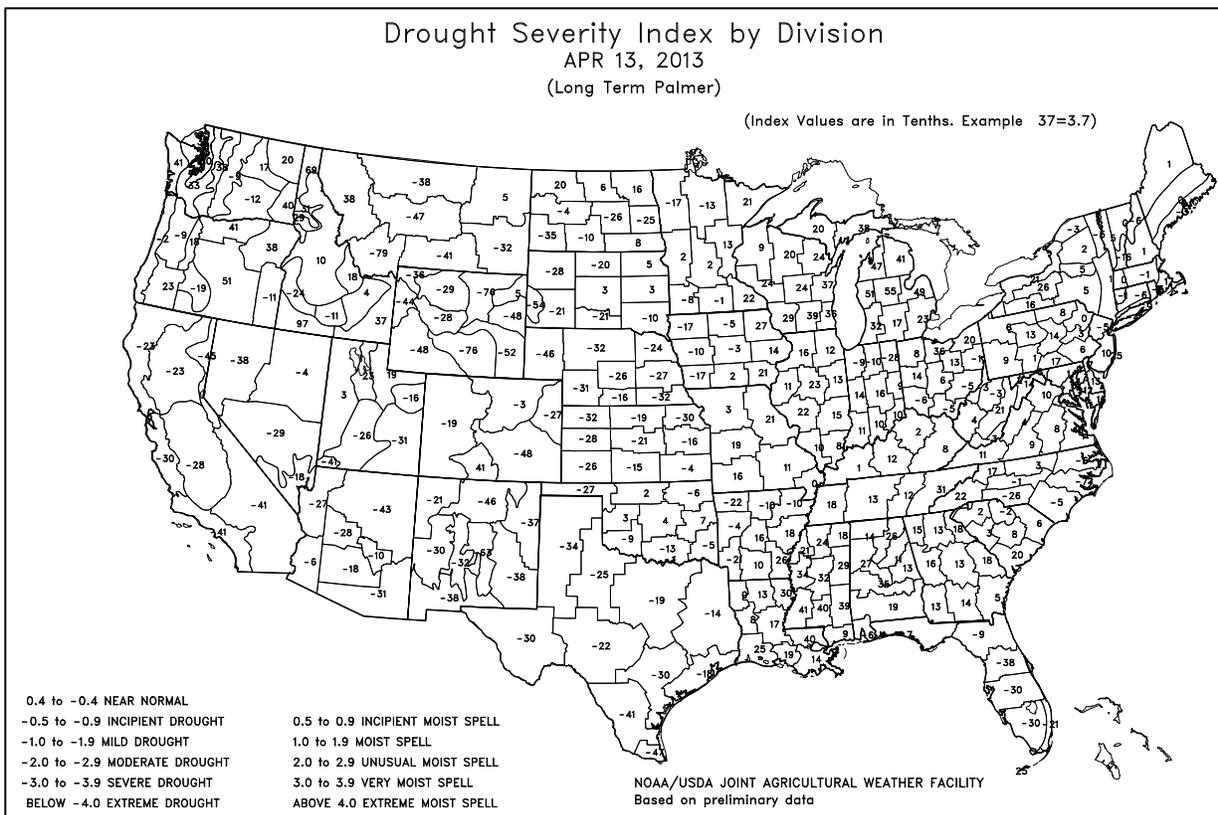
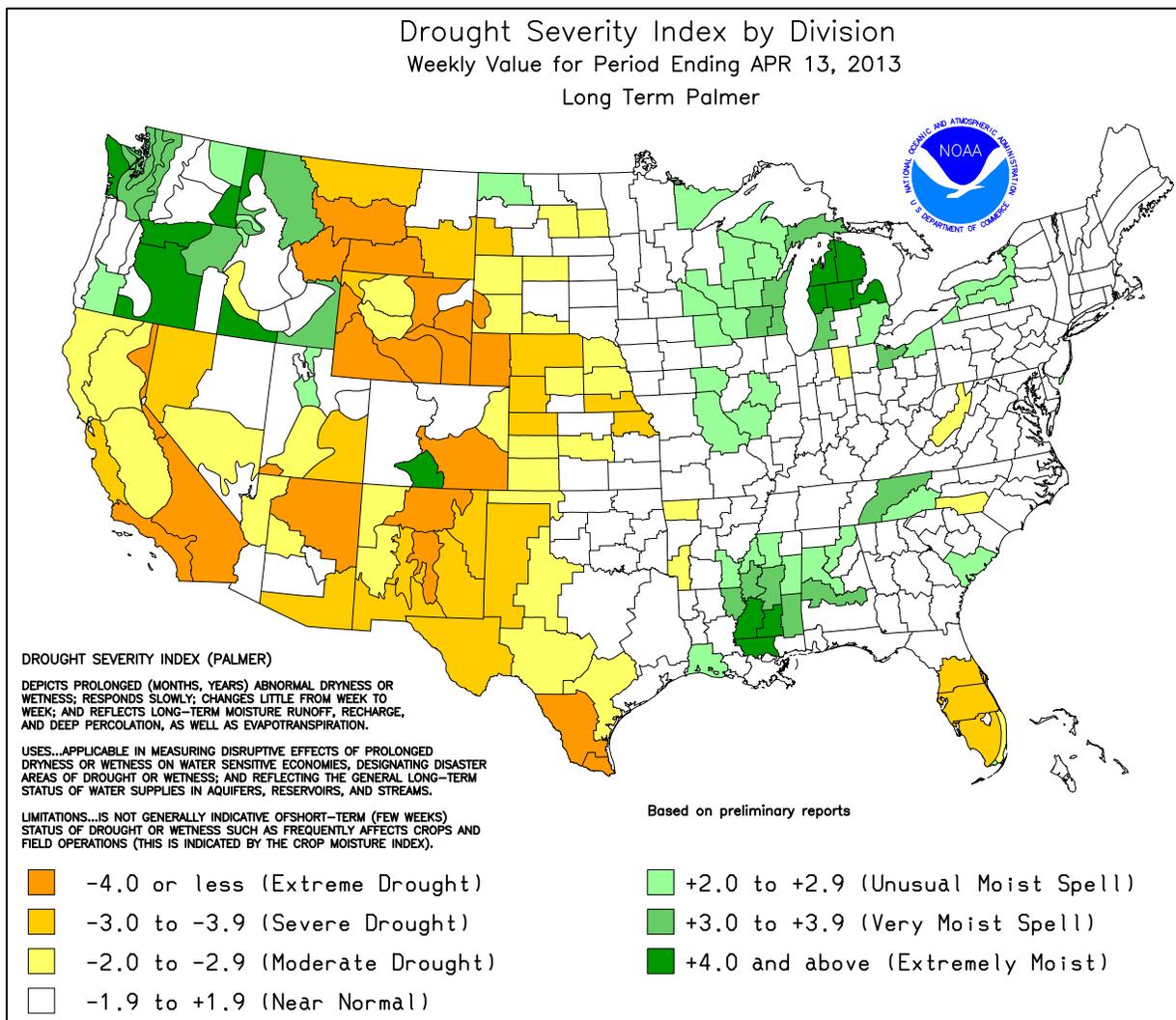
Reservoir Storage as of April 1, 2013

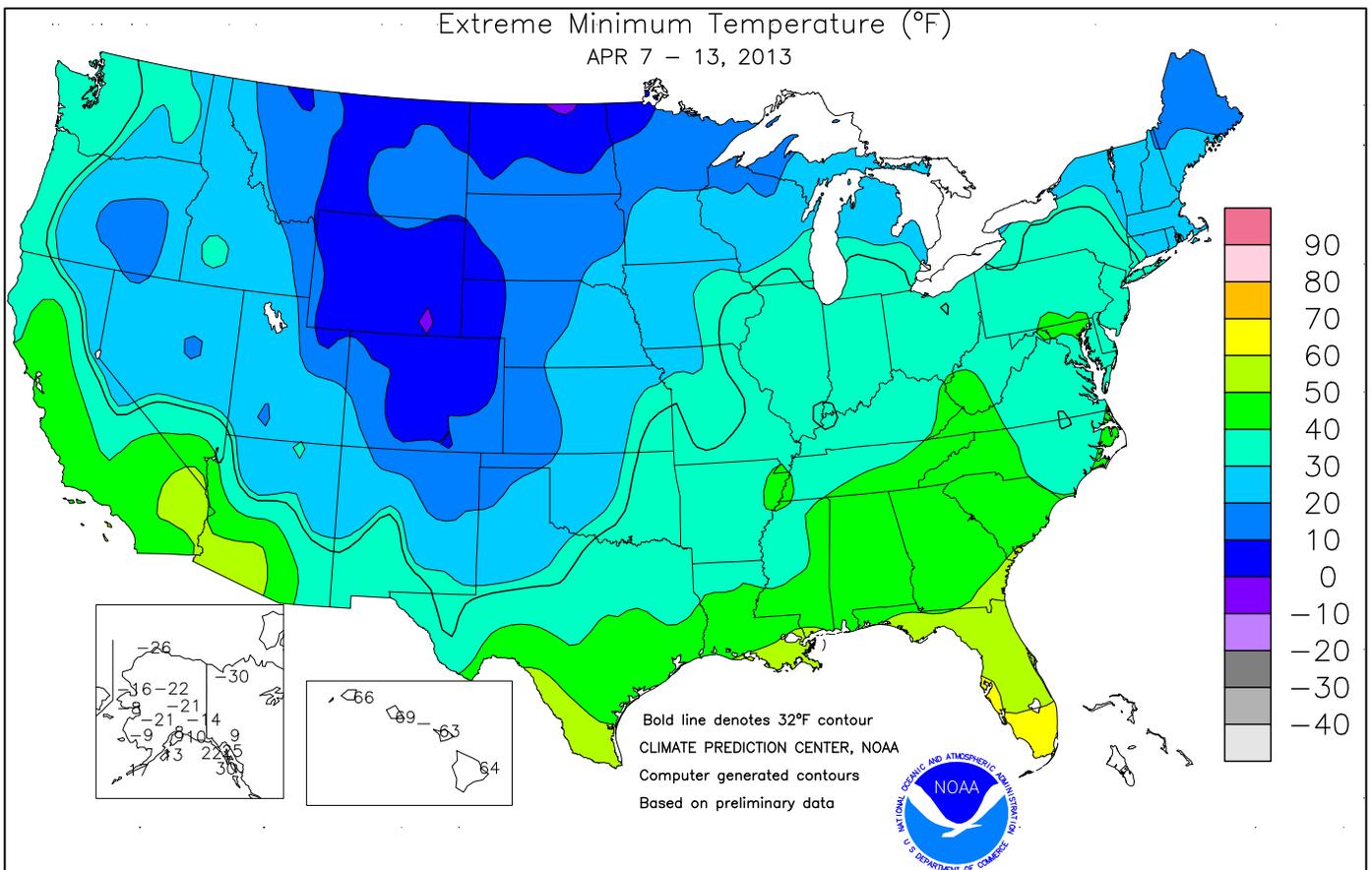
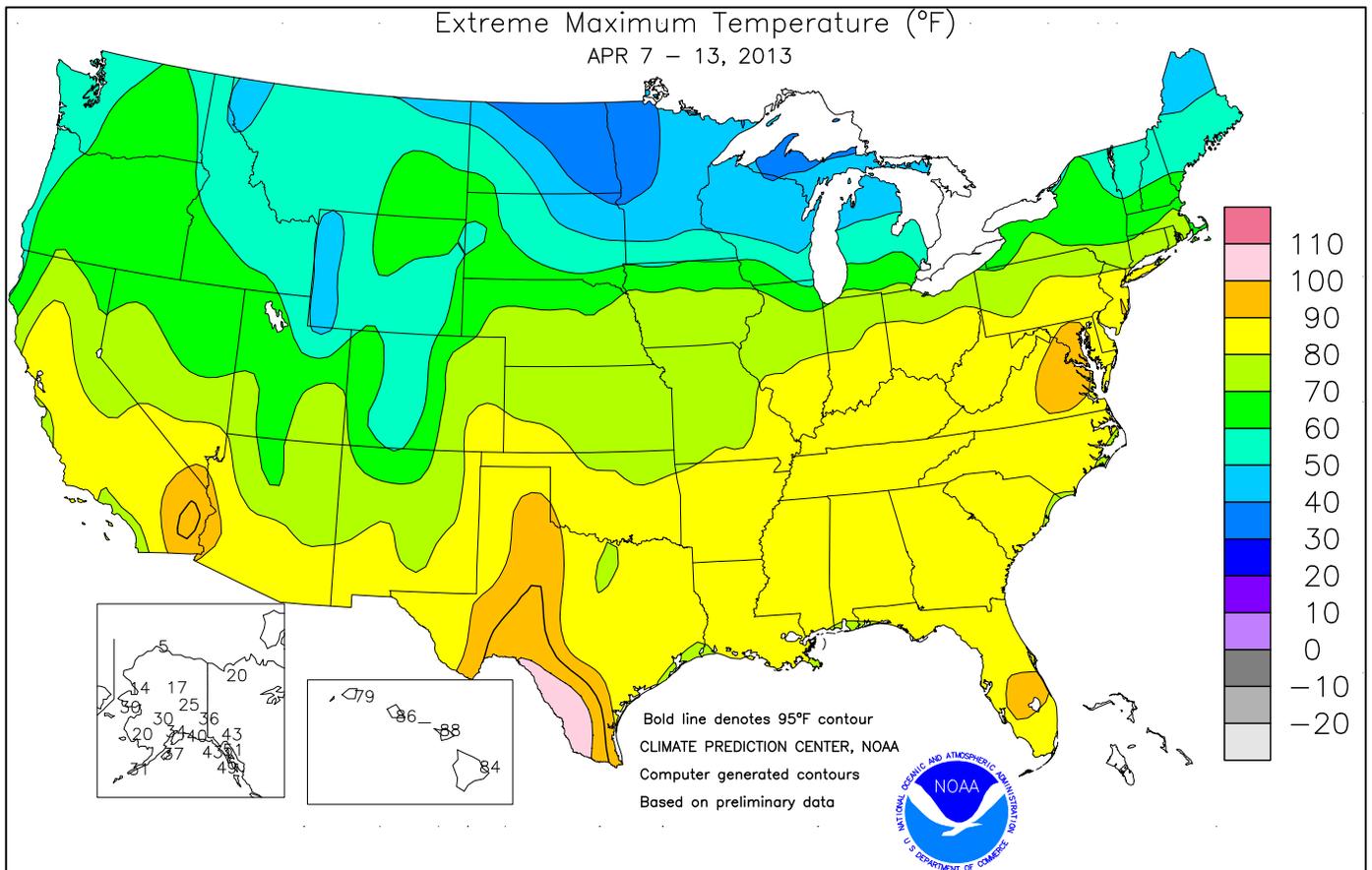
Figure 4



Prepared by: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Water and Climate Center, Portland, OR <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>





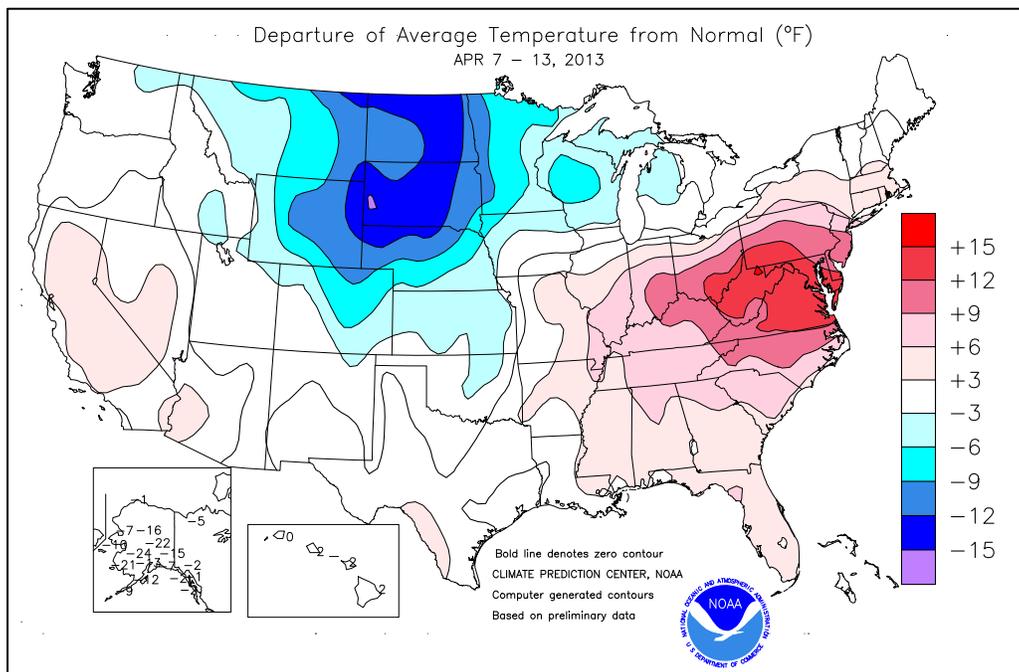


(Continued from front cover)

central U.S. to at least 10°F above normal in the **Ohio Valley** and the **Mid-Atlantic States**. Farther south, precipitation was heaviest in the states bordering the **lower Mississippi River**. Rainfall was much lighter in the **southern Atlantic States**, including **Florida's peninsula**, where hot, mostly dry weather boosted irrigation demands for citrus and other crops. Similarly, breezy, dry conditions prevailed on the **southern High Plains**, maintaining stress on rangeland, pastures, and winter wheat. In addition, freezes continued to threaten winter wheat on the **central and southern High Plains**. The coldest weather occurred on April 10-11, when temperatures dipped below 20°F as far south as **northern Texas** and plunged below 10°F in much of **eastern Colorado**. However, widespread precipitation provided drought relief across most of the

remainder of the **nation's mid-section**. Some of the **Plains'** heaviest precipitation fell in **eastern Nebraska**, where totals topped 2 inches. From April 8-10, a winter-like storm dropped widespread 6- to 12-inch snowfall totals in **Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming**, and neighboring areas. Elsewhere, precipitation fell primarily from the **Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies**, maintaining favorable prospects for **Northwestern** winter grains but failing to significantly alter bleak snow-melt and runoff forecasts from **California into the Southwest**.

Early in the week, heavy precipitation lingered in the **Northwest**. **Seattle, WA**, netted a daily-record rainfall (1.54 inches) on the 7th, boosting its April 4-7 total to 3.10 inches. Later, heavy snow developed across the **northern Intermountain West**. In **Wyoming**, record-setting snowfall totals for April 8 included 12.6 inches in **Lander** and 3.7 inches in **Cheyenne**. April 8-10 storm totals climbed to 20.6 inches in **Lander** and 9.0 inches in **Cheyenne**. Similarly, **Rapid City, SD**, collected a 3-day storm total of 28.2 inches, aided by a record-setting 20-inch sum on April 9. Previously, **Rapid City's** snowiest day had been April 22, 2001, when 18.0 inches fell. Other April 8-10 storm totals reached 13.0 inches in **Casper, WY**; 11.5 inches in **Pierre, SD**; 6.6 inches in **Denver, CO**; and 6.4 inches in **Valentine, NE**. Farther south and east, heavy rain fell. With 2.33 inches on April 9, **Sioux City, IA**, experienced its second-wettest April day on record behind 2.49 inches on April 14, 2012. **Rochester, MN** (1.72 inches on April 9), noted its wettest April day since April 11, 2001, when 3.75 inches fell. Similarly, **La Crosse, WI** (1.83 inches on April 9), posted its wettest April day since April 25, 1994. It was also **La Crosse's** wettest day since June 18, 2001, when rainfall totaled 4.50 inches. Elsewhere, daily-record rainfall amounts topped 2 inches in locations such as **Dubuque, IA** (2.70 inches on April 9); **Russellville, AR** (2.10 inches on April 10); and **Lincoln, IL** (2.02 inches on April 10). **Jackson, TN**, collected a daily-record sum (3.56 inches) on April 11. A severe weather outbreak from the **central Plains into the lower Midwest and the Southeast** lasted several days, but peaked on April 10-11. On those 2 days, a total of more than two dozen tornadoes were reported across the **Mid-South (AR and MO)** and the **Southeast (LA, MS, AL, and GA)**. On April 11, the outbreak's only deadly tornado stayed on the ground some 77 minutes and traveled 68.4 miles across **Kemper and Noxubee Counties, MS**, and **Pickens County, AL**. The twister, which resulted in one death in **Kemper County**, cut a path up to 0.75 mile wide and featured winds estimated as high as 145 mph. Farther



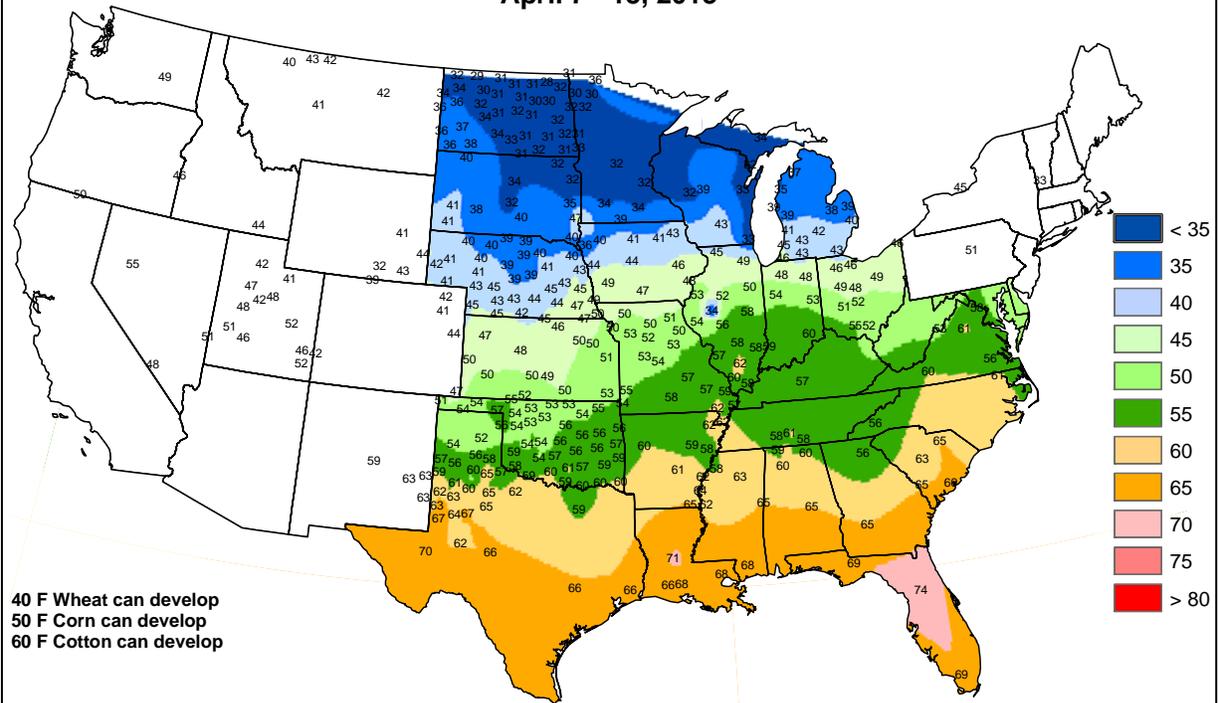
north, in **Michigan, Flint's** weekly precipitation total climbed to 3.43 inches. Meanwhile, snow lingered across the **upper Midwest and upper Great Lakes region**. Record-breaking snowfall totals for April 11 included 7.3 inches in **Watertown, SD**, and 7.0 inches in **Duluth, MN**. **Duluth's** April 11-12 snowfall totaled 13.0 inches. Similarly, **Marquette, MI**, received 10.9 inches of snow from April 11-13, assisted by a daily-record snowfall (9.4 inches) on the 12th. At week's end, a new storm entered the **Northwest**. Details on that storm, which produced additional snowfall in the **north-central U.S.**, will appear next week.

A sharp cold snap trailed the sprawling storm that produced the widespread rain and snow. As cold air arrived on April 9, wind gusts were clocked to 67 mph in **Pueblo, CO**, and 64 mph in **North Platte, NE**. **Denver, CO** (9 and 6°F), and **Cheyenne, WY** (6 and 5°F), posted consecutive daily-record lows on April 9-10. Other daily-record lows on the 9th included 7°F in **Cut Bank, MT**; 10°F in **Alliance, NE**; and 19°F in **Garden City, KS**. The following day, record-setting lows for April 10 dipped to -1°F in **Randolph, UT**; 5°F in **Lander, WY**; and 11°F in **Raton, NM**. By April 11, record-breaking lows on the **Plains** fell to 16°F in **Dodge City, KS**, and 19°F in **Dalhart, TX**. In contrast, warmth prevailed in advance of the storm. On April 9, triple-digit highs occurred in **Texas** locations such as **Laredo** (108°F) and **Del Rio** (102°F). A day later, record-setting highs for April 10 soared to 91°F in **Washington, DC**; **Baltimore, MD**; and **Richmond, VA**. Warmth lingered across the **Southeast**, where record-breaking highs for April 12 climbed to 93°F in **Vero Beach, FL**, and 88°F in **Savannah, GA**.

Very cold air settled across **Alaska**, holding weekly temperatures more than 20°F below normal at many interior locations. Daily-record lows included -21°F (on April 13) in **Bettles** and -23°F (on April 11) at **Eielson AFB, near Fairbanks**. Following a 5.4-inch snowfall from April 7-9, **Fairbanks** noted a low of -21°F on April 11. Heavier precipitation fell across **southern Alaska**, where **Valdez** reported a weekly precipitation total of 2.20 inches and 40.1 inches of snow. The snow depth in **Valdez** climbed to 84 inches by April 9. Farther south, generally warm, dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii**, except for some late-week showers across the western islands. Among several daily-record highs were readings of 88°F (on April 11 and 12) in **Kahului, Maui**, and 84°F (on April 7) in **Hilo, on the Big Island**. Through April 13, month-to-date rainfall totaled just a trace (0.83 inch below normal) in **Kahului** and 0.75 inch (14 percent of normal) in **Hilo**.

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

April 7 - 13, 2013



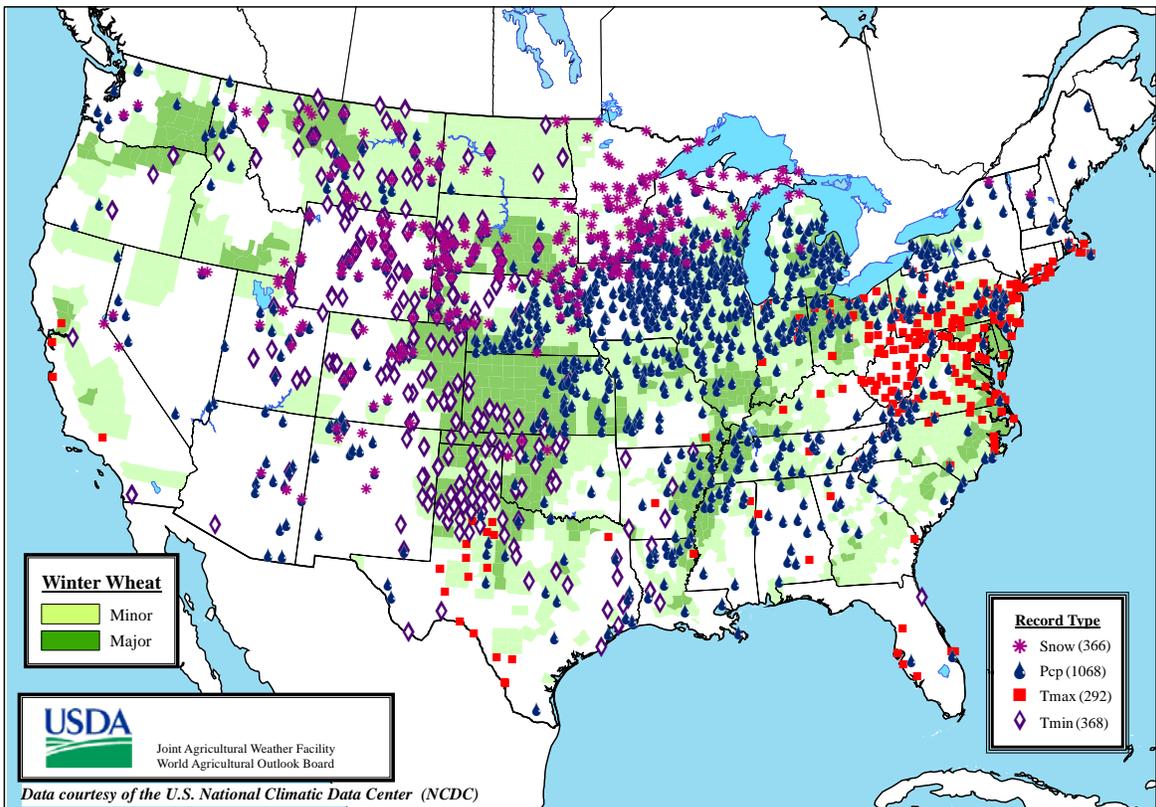
Based on preliminary data

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

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

April 7-13, 2013



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 13, 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

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	79	54	87	45	67	7	1.38	0.26	1.38	7.35	89	21.94	122	85	37	0	0	1	1
HUNTSVILLE	77	52	86	43	64	6	0.86	-0.23	0.86	7.04	80	18.92	98	87	50	0	0	1	1
MOBILE	79	56	82	47	67	3	1.38	0.18	1.38	3.49	36	17.67	86	87	55	0	0	1	1
AK MONTGOMERY	82	53	88	46	68	6	1.65	0.59	1.65	5.20	61	21.97	116	89	39	0	0	1	1
ANCHORAGE	27	13	34	8	20	-13	0.24	0.13	0.15	1.83	215	4.29	189	67	45	0	7	3	0
BARROW	0	-13	5	-26	-6	-1	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.56	622	0.69	209	83	66	0	7	2	0
FAIRBANKS	16	-8	25	-21	4	-23	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.26	79	1.53	122	78	60	0	7	0	0
JUNEAU	44	31	51	25	38	-1	1.28	0.64	0.88	4.38	93	18.69	138	85	72	0	4	4	1
KODIAK	30	18	37	13	24	-12	0.00	-1.21	0.00	4.60	62	20.78	97	63	41	0	7	0	0
NOME	14	-2	30	-8	6	-10	0.25	0.11	0.25	0.89	103	2.41	95	72	65	0	7	1	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	56	28	65	25	42	1	0.12	-0.20	0.08	1.50	46	5.00	62	78	25	0	6	2	0
PHOENIX	84	58	91	53	71	3	0.06	-0.01	0.06	0.91	73	2.61	92	38	20	2	0	1	0
PRESCOTT	65	36	73	30	51	3	0.08	-0.10	0.05	0.32	14	2.64	46	64	18	0	1	2	0
TUCSON	79	51	87	46	65	1	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.13	14	1.73	62	45	19	0	0	1	0
AR FORT SMITH	73	50	86	38	61	2	0.62	-0.22	0.62	5.30	96	13.73	131	80	51	0	0	1	1
LITTLE ROCK	74	50	86	38	62	3	0.79	-0.48	0.79	6.56	91	16.12	114	88	46	0	0	1	1
CA BAKERSFIELD	77	51	85	43	64	3	0.05	-0.09	0.05	0.88	51	2.31	56	64	39	0	0	1	0
FRESNO	79	52	85	43	65	6	0.03	-0.21	0.03	0.74	27	2.21	32	64	41	0	0	1	0
LOS ANGELES	68	55	74	53	62	2	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.66	23	2.16	24	80	50	0	0	0	0
REDDING	75	51	82	45	63	7	0.01	-0.66	0.01	5.35	82	6.86	37	51	32	0	0	1	0
SACRAMENTO	76	49	86	45	63	6	0.03	-0.27	0.03	2.06	60	3.38	31	78	27	0	0	1	0
SAN DIEGO	66	56	72	53	61	-1	0.00	-0.25	0.00	1.22	43	3.06	43	71	58	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	66	50	80	47	58	3	0.01	-0.35	0.01	0.98	24	1.85	15	77	55	0	0	1	0
STOCKTON	77	48	87	44	63	5	0.01	-0.26	0.01	1.32	46	2.82	35	74	43	0	0	1	0
CO ALAMOSA	54	22	64	15	38	-1	0.19	0.08	0.15	0.54	82	0.76	68	77	39	0	7	2	0
CO SPRINGS	55	23	71	8	39	-4	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.19	12	1.27	56	78	25	0	6	0	0
DENVER INTL	52	21	71	6	36	-7	0.07	-0.07	0.07	1.62	141	2.70	168	82	34	0	6	1	0
GRAND JUNCTION	60	33	70	20	47	-2	0.13	-0.06	0.10	0.56	41	1.56	64	67	37	0	2	2	0
PUEBLO	62	26	78	14	44	-4	0.03	-0.25	0.03	0.25	17	0.94	46	70	39	0	4	1	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	60	41	81	34	51	5	0.80	-0.14	0.53	3.36	57	10.38	83	91	64	0	0	3	1
HARTFORD	60	39	73	29	49	3	0.96	0.08	0.47	3.57	64	9.08	74	90	50	0	1	3	0
DC WASHINGTON	80	54	91	42	67	13	0.83	0.21	0.83	3.93	82	8.13	76	74	39	1	0	1	1
DE WILMINGTON	72	48	90	39	60	10	1.13	0.37	1.07	3.80	70	9.81	84	89	44	1	0	2	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	81	62	86	55	71	3	0.01	-0.67	0.01	1.29	25	3.17	29	95	53	0	0	1	0
JACKSONVILLE	82	58	89	51	70	5	0.33	-0.46	0.30	4.23	78	9.96	81	95	50	0	0	2	0
KEY WEST	84	76	86	69	80	4	0.02	-0.45	0.02	3.63	133	5.17	80	83	70	0	0	1	0
MIAMI	84	72	88	66	78	3	0.08	-0.69	0.08	3.04	77	5.43	69	80	59	0	0	1	0
ORLANDO	87	64	91	58	75	5	0.00	-0.63	0.00	1.62	34	2.53	26	94	48	1	0	0	0
PENSACOLA	77	60	79	50	69	4	1.86	0.84	1.77	4.66	55	18.92	102	88	63	0	0	2	1
TALLAHASSEE	82	55	85	48	68	3	0.24	-0.70	0.24	4.85	58	18.06	98	86	49	0	0	1	0
TAMPA	84	68	87	60	76	6	0.00	-0.44	0.00	3.20	86	4.76	55	86	51	0	0	0	0
WEST PALM BEACH	83	71	88	61	77	4	0.34	-0.51	0.32	3.23	61	6.42	55	82	63	0	0	2	0
GA ATHENS	80	52	85	42	66	7	0.74	-0.07	0.74	5.80	88	17.12	109	89	42	0	0	1	1
ATLANTA	77	55	83	48	66	6	1.46	0.60	1.46	7.55	107	19.95	119	82	48	0	0	1	1
AUGUSTA	82	50	85	39	66	5	0.08	-0.69	0.07	4.05	66	14.04	95	94	46	0	0	2	0
COLUMBUS	81	54	86	47	68	6	0.97	0.01	0.96	4.67	61	20.36	120	88	34	0	0	2	1
MACON	80	50	84	40	65	4	2.37	1.57	1.92	7.73	120	22.65	141	99	44	0	0	2	1
SAVANNAH	82	56	88	49	69	5	0.14	-0.69	0.14	3.06	59	13.36	110	93	52	0	0	1	0
HI HILO	82	66	84	64	74	2	0.24	-3.00	0.14	4.89	24	36.38	93	83	74	0	0	3	0
HONOLULU	83	71	86	69	77	2	0.03	-0.24	0.03	2.98	124	6.07	81	82	73	0	0	1	0
KAHULUI	87	64	88	63	76	2	0.00	-0.47	0.00	1.17	36	6.15	66	92	76	0	0	0	0
LIHUE	78	69	79	66	74	0	0.36	-0.34	0.34	4.65	95	11.56	91	90	85	0	0	2	0
ID BOISE	60	36	65	30	48	-1	0.31	0.03	0.31	0.88	45	2.72	61	68	36	0	1	1	0
LEWISTON	58	39	65	32	49	0	0.61	0.33	0.26	1.18	73	2.76	74	79	59	0	1	4	0
POCATELLO	53	30	58	21	42	-2	0.26	0.01	0.13	1.02	55	2.10	52	78	43	0	5	4	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	51	38	64	34	44	-1	1.87	1.01	0.93	3.91	93	10.50	139	88	75	0	0	4	1
MOLINE	57	39	78	34	49	1	2.34	1.47	1.45	4.94	110	10.34	136	88	67	0	0	4	2
PEORIA	60	43	78	35	52	3	2.39	1.63	1.82	5.10	121	11.83	160	86	57	0	0	3	1
ROCKFORD	51	37	68	33	44	-1	2.48	1.67	1.39	4.90	127	10.97	166	89	76	0	0	4	2
SPRINGFIELD	64	46	77	36	55	5	1.60	0.86	1.36	4.94	109	10.66	134	92	58	0	0	3	1
IN EVANSVILLE	73	50	84	34	61	8	1.48	0.49	1.48	5.56	91	15.10	124	78	55	0	0	1	1
FORT WAYNE	60	41	81	34	51	5	1.81	1.00	1.00	4.14	96	9.43	113	88	65	0	0	5	2
INDIANAPOLIS	68	49	82	37	59	10	0.96	0.16	0.91	2.92	59	10.72	109	82	53	0	0	2	1
SOUTH BEND	56	40	77	34	48	2	1.73	0.88	1.12	3.00	68	10.55	122	85	70	0	0	6	1
IA BURLINGTON	60	42	77	35	51	1	1.77	0.98	1.13	3.74	85	7.70	106	93	59	0	0	3	2
CEDAR RAPIDS	53	37	73	31	45	-1	3.67	2.95	1.70	6.09	173	8.04	142	98	69	0	2	4	3
DES MOINES	56	38	74	30	47	-1	2.22	1.44	1.18	3.89	108	6.74	116	87	71	0	1	4	2
DUBUQUE																			

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 13, 2013

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
KY WICHITA	63	38	75	28	51	-2	1.19	0.63	0.72	3.60	95	6.62	117	82	65	0	3	3	1
JACKSON	75	54	85	40	64	10	0.52	-0.31	0.42	5.34	90	12.98	98	69	33	0	0	2	0
LEXINGTON	72	52	84	34	62	10	1.19	0.37	1.05	6.54	110	12.52	100	75	49	0	0	2	1
LOUISVILLE	74	53	86	37	63	9	1.19	0.34	1.18	5.44	90	12.46	99	74	43	0	0	2	1
PADUCAH	72	50	83	34	61	6	1.58	0.49	0.94	5.60	90	17.35	127	87	50	0	0	2	2
LA BATON ROUGE	81	57	87	44	69	4	0.92	-0.36	0.82	5.08	69	27.12	145	92	49	0	0	2	1
LAKE CHARLES	79	59	82	47	69	3	1.11	0.34	1.11	6.37	128	22.96	167	90	54	0	0	1	1
NEW ORLEANS	79	61	83	53	70	4	1.40	0.16	1.05	4.42	59	18.22	97	86	62	0	0	2	1
SHREVEPORT	78	51	87	40	65	2	2.22	1.25	1.95	6.19	104	13.63	92	90	46	0	0	2	1
ME CARIBOU	40	27	45	16	33	-2	0.48	-0.10	0.19	3.67	101	9.57	110	89	56	0	6	5	0
PORTLAND	51	36	61	25	43	2	1.15	0.14	0.47	3.35	56	10.78	81	91	53	0	1	5	0
MD BALTIMORE	76	51	91	38	63	12	0.67	-0.01	0.67	3.46	66	9.05	77	80	42	1	0	1	1
MA BOSTON	55	40	73	32	48	2	0.66	-0.21	0.35	4.09	75	10.43	82	89	59	0	1	5	0
WORCESTER	55	37	66	28	46	4	0.92	0.00	0.36	4.65	78	11.52	88	98	45	0	2	5	0
MI ALPENA	39	29	47	25	34	-3	2.11	1.59	0.59	3.66	118	8.14	131	90	73	0	5	7	2
GRAND RAPIDS	46	36	58	34	41	-2	3.57	2.77	1.40	4.54	112	11.60	153	93	74	0	0	6	2
HOUGHTON LAKE	40	29	48	25	34	-4	3.12	2.58	0.92	4.40	144	9.66	163	94	82	0	6	7	4
LANSING	47	34	61	31	40	-3	3.72	2.98	1.39	4.68	127	9.90	147	90	79	0	2	6	3
MUSKEGON	45	36	53	33	41	-1	3.33	2.67	1.02	4.63	129	14.07	191	85	74	0	0	7	4
TRaverse CITY	41	31	51	29	36	-4	2.19	1.53	0.99	4.73	149	11.94	150	94	67	0	5	7	1
MN DULUTH	36	27	40	15	31	-4	1.08	0.61	0.43	4.04	158	6.59	146	80	65	0	6	5	0
INT'L FALLS	37	21	41	10	29	-6	0.59	0.30	0.43	1.88	126	5.54	187	88	50	0	7	4	0
MINNEAPOLIS	41	32	48	28	37	-6	2.14	1.62	0.75	4.34	153	6.53	140	92	74	0	5	7	2
ROCHESTER	41	32	55	28	37	-4	2.60	1.94	1.71	5.63	185	7.63	161	90	80	0	4	5	1
ST. CLOUD	39	29	46	17	34	-6	1.02	0.52	0.53	3.71	154	5.49	146	91	55	0	5	5	1
MS JACKSON	79	54	87	41	66	4	0.84	-0.57	0.84	6.84	82	24.27	131	92	50	0	0	1	1
MERIDIAN	80	50	85	41	65	3	1.08	-0.28	1.08	5.31	56	24.14	116	94	55	0	0	1	1
TUPELO	77	52	85	42	64	5	2.73	1.58	2.72	7.60	89	20.03	109	88	58	0	0	2	1
MO COLUMBIA	65	46	79	34	55	3	2.53	1.65	2.30	5.82	121	12.06	138	85	56	0	0	4	1
KANSAS CITY	60	40	74	32	50	-2	2.15	1.52	0.87	4.10	115	6.99	116	85	59	0	1	3	2
SAINT LOUIS	70	51	82	38	60	6	1.02	0.19	0.84	5.96	116	12.35	129	72	54	0	0	3	1
SPRINGFIELD	67	44	77	32	56	3	1.76	0.75	1.76	6.64	117	11.98	119	84	63	0	1	1	1
MT BILLINGS	47	26	59	15	37	-7	0.68	0.34	0.36	0.98	57	1.85	59	85	48	0	3	3	0
BUTTE	46	22	54	12	34	-3	0.11	-0.08	0.08	0.39	33	0.79	36	84	31	0	7	3	0
CUT BANK	44	20	55	7	32	-6	0.08	-0.07	0.08	0.65	79	1.38	93	92	43	0	7	1	0
GLASGOW	46	23	56	13	34	-7	0.44	0.31	0.22	1.46	212	2.12	163	89	62	0	7	3	0
GREAT FALLS	49	24	66	9	36	-4	0.33	0.06	0.18	0.58	39	1.62	60	87	40	0	6	3	0
HAVRE	49	24	57	9	37	-4	0.34	0.19	0.16	0.74	76	2.26	126	78	43	0	5	3	0
MISSOULA	50	31	55	23	41	-2	0.12	-0.08	0.05	0.76	57	2.23	71	77	52	0	4	3	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	54	31	71	24	42	-5	2.26	1.72	1.51	3.90	129	5.03	118	90	75	0	5	6	2
LINCOLN	55	33	74	23	44	-5	1.64	1.05	0.90	3.75	114	5.02	108	90	68	0	4	4	2
NORFOLK	49	30	75	27	40	-6	2.44	1.90	1.75	3.72	126	4.62	108	92	72	0	5	5	1
NORTH PLATTE	50	25	75	17	37	-8	1.03	0.67	0.44	1.52	81	2.80	101	89	56	0	5	4	0
OMAHA	54	35	76	28	44	-5	2.08	1.49	1.48	4.06	127	5.35	112	88	73	0	3	5	1
SCOTTSBLUFF	46	22	69	4	34	-10	0.74	0.39	0.46	0.95	53	1.52	52	86	63	0	6	7	0
VALENTINE	39	24	65	14	32	-11	0.56	0.20	0.33	2.20	127	3.43	137	89	78	0	6	5	0
NV ELY	58	29	68	23	43	3	0.07	-0.12	0.04	0.62	44	2.07	72	68	39	0	6	2	0
LAS VEGAS	79	55	88	48	67	3	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.18	27	0.61	31	28	17	0	0	1	0
RENO	65	39	77	33	52	5	0.23	0.16	0.20	0.52	51	0.64	20	61	33	0	0	2	0
WINNEMUCCA	62	30	68	23	46	1	0.55	0.37	0.28	0.88	73	1.34	50	67	37	0	6	4	0
NH CONCORD	55	33	63	19	44	2	1.23	0.54	0.58	3.09	71	8.18	85	96	45	0	4	5	1
NJ NEWARK	66	46	85	38	56	6	1.16	0.28	0.69	4.16	71	10.50	82	85	49	0	0	3	1
NM ALBUQUERQUE	67	42	78	31	54	0	0.08	-0.03	0.07	0.25	31	0.60	34	52	23	0	1	2	0
NY ALBANY	54	37	61	28	46	3	1.36	0.59	0.50	3.89	86	7.02	76	86	50	0	3	6	1
BINGHAMTON	55	39	66	34	47	6	1.49	0.70	0.54	3.57	81	8.12	86	88	61	0	0	6	1
BUFFALO	53	37	64	32	45	3	3.14	2.42	1.15	4.20	97	9.75	98	89	62	0	1	5	4
ROCHESTER	54	39	72	33	47	5	2.19	1.54	0.74	3.11	82	7.44	91	85	59	0	0	5	2
SYRACUSE	55	39	67	33	47	5	2.11	1.34	0.83	4.57	103	8.99	98	82	57	0	0	5	3
NC ASHEVILLE	74	48	83	42	61	9	1.42	0.59	0.99	5.36	86	17.50	124	88	41	0	0	2	1
CHARLOTTE	80	52	84	42	66	7	0.38	-0.33	0.35	4.98	86	12.73	95	87	38	0	0	2	0
GREENSBORO	79	53	85	42	66	11	0.65	-0.12	0.65	4.44	84	13.11	110	79	36	0	0	1	1
HATTERAS	69	55	72	49	62	4	0.50	-0.33	0.50	3.84	58	13.57	83	94	65	0	0	1	1
RALEIGH	79	54	85	36	67	10	1.04	0.41	1.04	4.76	90	11.94	94	84	49	0	0	1	1
WILMINGTON	78	55	83	38	66	5	1.34	0.68	1.34	4.78	86	12.05	88	94	51	0	0	1	1
ND BISMARCK	38	23	50	13	31	-9	0.31	0.02	0.10	1.14	84	1.73	75	90	67	0	7	4	0
DICKINSON	41	18	61	6	30	-9	0.15	-0.22	0.14	0.50	38	0.58	27	94	51	0	7	2	0
FARGO	34	24	38	15	29	-10	0.55	0.27	0.31	2.21	132	4.40	145	83	66	0	6	3	0
GRAND FORKS	33	21	36	9	27	-11	0.29	0.04	0.13	1.31	98	2.10	81	92	64	0	7	3	0
JAMESTOWN	32	22	35	12	27	-12	0.04	-0.23	0.02	0.36	26	0.85	34	90	69	0	7	3	0
WILLISTON	41	19	53	12	30	-9	0.13	-0.06	0.10	1.55	141	2.12	104	91	64	0	7	3	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	66	43	80	31	55	10	2.65	1.91	2.21	4.71	104	8.90	96	85	60	0	1	4	1
CINCINNATI	71	51	83	35	61	10	1.36	0.45	1.09	5.27	94	10.87	97	78	55	0	0	3	1
CLEVELAND	62	41	80	35	51	6	2.04	1.27	1.44	4.31	99	8.78	96	85	59	0	0	5	1
COLUMBUS	71	51	83	36	61	12	1.15	0.44	0.71	4.27	102	8.34	93	84	57	0	0	3	1
DAYTON	69	50	82	37	59	11	1.44	0.52	1.23	4.60	93	8.99	91	87	55	0	0	3	1
MANSFIELD	65	41	81	31	53	9	2.59	1.63	1.65	4.55	89	9.28	94	89	58	0	1	4	2

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 13, 2013

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 01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 01	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	54	39	72	36	47	1	2.18	1.42	1.20	2.91	73	9.35	120	85	70	0	0	6	2		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	65	39	77	31	52	7	1.73	0.96	1.22	4.50	101	8.80	100	88	60	0	1	4	1		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	66	43	80	29	54	-4	1.41	0.83	1.34	5.26	132	9.12	134	85	55	0	2	3	1		
OR TULSA	65	44	79	34	55	-4	0.82	0.02	0.61	3.10	61	7.82	91	89	65	0	0	2	1		
OR ASTORIA	52	41	54	37	46	-2	2.45	1.15	1.17	8.95	90	24.31	89	90	76	0	0	5	1		
OR BURNS	57	25	64	15	41	0	0.05	-0.14	0.05	0.52	32	1.26	32	81	45	0	6	1	0		
OR EUGENE	58	37	62	33	48	-1	0.22	-0.72	0.08	3.20	42	6.16	28	93	74	0	0	4	0		
OR MEDFORD	63	38	72	35	51	1	0.20	-0.10	0.13	1.69	69	3.14	45	87	42	0	0	5	0		
OR PENDLETON	58	36	68	29	47	-2	0.20	-0.05	0.14	0.97	56	2.34	53	82	52	0	2	3	0		
OR PORTLAND	55	42	59	39	49	-1	0.53	-0.11	0.24	2.90	59	7.65	54	87	68	0	0	5	0		
OR SALEM	56	39	61	35	48	-1	0.58	-0.10	0.28	3.98	72	7.03	43	91	73	0	0	5	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	68	44	86	36	56	10	1.43	0.66	0.77	3.72	74	9.79	87	82	48	0	0	2	2		
PA ERIE	54	37	71	34	46	2	1.18	0.36	0.72	3.82	83	10.31	109	90	67	0	0	6	1		
PA MIDDLETOWN	71	47	85	40	59	10	0.62	-0.07	0.52	3.06	67	8.01	78	82	40	0	0	2	1		
PA PHILADELPHIA	72	49	89	39	60	10	1.37	0.58	1.23	3.88	73	9.33	81	79	53	0	0	2	1		
PA PITTSBURGH	71	49	81	36	60	13	1.24	0.55	0.86	3.42	77	7.99	84	78	41	0	0	3	1		
PA WILKES-BARRE	63	45	77	39	54	8	0.74	0.01	0.50	2.36	59	5.69	66	81	47	0	0	4	1		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	66	46	82	38	56	10	1.69	0.89	1.06	3.44	73	7.90	78	76	46	0	0	3	2		
RI PROVIDENCE	60	41	77	27	50	4	1.02	0.00	0.54	4.02	63	10.98	77	89	62	0	1	3	1		
SC BEAUFORT	79	56	83	48	68	5	0.48	-0.33	0.44	3.91	74	15.84	128	94	52	0	0	5	0		
SC CHARLESTON	81	57	84	48	69	7	1.88	1.16	1.88	6.48	119	17.30	137	95	52	0	0	1	1		
SC COLUMBIA	84	56	87	47	70	9	0.51	-0.29	0.36	5.69	92	12.41	85	86	41	0	0	2	0		
SC GREENVILLE	79	54	84	42	66	9	1.11	0.29	0.68	5.28	76	14.43	93	83	36	0	0	2	1		
SD ABERDEEN	35	23	46	9	29	-13	0.54	0.14	0.34	0.78	38	2.61	86	82	72	0	7	3	0		
SD HURON	37	25	51	17	31	-12	1.08	0.58	0.34	1.86	72	3.25	90	97	73	0	6	6	0		
SD RAPID CITY	37	18	59	11	27	-15	1.12	0.76	0.71	1.95	117	2.56	103	88	73	0	6	4	1		
SD SIOUX FALLS	39	28	55	22	33	-9	1.64	1.06	0.84	2.53	88	3.88	100	95	82	0	6	5	1		
TN BRISTOL	75	45	83	38	60	7	1.01	0.31	0.90	6.61	126	18.45	152	91	34	0	0	2	1		
TN CHATTANOOGA	78	52	84	45	65	7	1.27	0.23	1.26	7.29	88	20.97	113	89	46	0	0	2	1		
TN KNOXVILLE	76	51	84	43	64	8	1.18	0.27	1.06	7.52	108	22.61	146	79	37	0	0	2	1		
TN MEMPHIS	75	55	84	40	65	5	3.01	1.67	2.39	6.88	85	20.45	123	84	52	0	0	2	2		
TN NASHVILLE	76	51	86	41	63	7	2.01	1.13	2.01	6.44	98	16.16	114	77	41	0	0	1	1		
TX ABILENE	78	47	93	31	63	0	1.01	0.67	1.01	1.93	95	3.82	92	78	47	2	1	1	1		
TX AMARILLO	73	35	89	20	54	0	0.01	-0.27	0.01	0.17	10	3.46	123	62	23	0	3	1	0		
TX AUSTIN	78	53	86	39	66	-1	0.23	-0.21	0.15	4.62	157	7.97	117	85	60	0	0	2	0		
TX BEAUMONT	76	56	79	46	66	-1	2.64	1.79	1.54	6.18	116	17.70	123	95	58	0	0	2	2		
TX BROWNSVILLE	83	63	93	54	73	1	0.01	-0.39	0.01	0.29	18	1.77	43	94	52	2	0	1	0		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	83	61	90	50	72	2	0.16	-0.24	0.16	0.23	9	1.92	32	83	57	1	0	1	0		
TX DEL RIO	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.39	28	1.72	59	***	***	***	***	***	***		
TX EL PASO	78	53	86	42	65	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	0.71	62	30	11	0	0	0	0		
TX FORT WORTH	74	53	80	39	63	0	0.14	-0.47	0.14	3.38	81	9.12	108	76	53	0	0	1	0		
TX GALVESTON	74	61	78	48	67	-1	1.26	0.69	1.08	3.14	82	12.56	119	93	70	0	0	2	1		
TX HOUSTON	79	55	83	43	67	0	0.95	0.15	0.87	3.49	72	8.02	70	89	62	0	0	2	1		
TX LUBBOCK	76	39	89	22	58	0	0.04	-0.20	0.04	0.04	3	2.27	95	57	31	0	3	1	0		
TX MIDLAND	80	47	91	34	63	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	1.53	92	67	24	3	0	0	0		
TX SAN ANGELO	84	50	96	38	67	4	0.16	-0.11	0.16	0.72	50	2.54	74	76	36	3	0	1	0		
TX SAN ANTONIO	80	56	90	46	68	1	0.13	-0.37	0.12	2.57	93	5.50	89	86	51	1	0	2	0		
TX VICTORIA	80	56	85	45	68	0	0.10	-0.48	0.10	0.55	17	4.64	60	90	51	0	0	1	0		
TX WACO	76	52	83	38	64	0	0.56	0.00	0.40	2.78	80	9.92	127	86	60	0	0	3	0		
TX WICHITA FALLS	72	45	85	32	58	-2	0.94	0.38	0.91	2.22	68	4.91	82	85	56	0	1	2	1		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	56	37	64	30	47	-1	0.79	0.35	0.60	2.29	85	4.49	83	74	40	0	2	3	1		
VT BURLINGTON	49	36	58	32	43	3	1.20	0.57	0.69	3.36	97	5.79	79	80	49	0	3	6	1		
VA LYNCHBURG	81	50	91	37	66	13	0.85	0.08	0.85	4.96	94	12.59	106	75	31	1	0	1	1		
VA NORFOLK	80	59	89	41	69	14	0.22	-0.57	0.22	3.64	65	11.20	87	81	43	0	0	1	0		
VA RICHMOND	82	55	91	34	69	14	0.24	-0.49	0.24	6.66	121	14.59	121	77	38	1	0	1	0		
VA ROANOKE	81	55	90	41	68	14	1.21	0.41	1.14	5.31	99	14.60	125	65	33	1	0	2	1		
VA WASH/DULLES	80	50	89	39	65	14	0.56	-0.16	0.56	3.98	81	9.31	87	72	40	0	0	1	1		
WA OLYMPIA	52	37	57	33	44	-2	1.95	1.02	1.03	7.84	111	15.79	76	92	72	0	0	4	1		
WA QUILLAYUTE	52	41	54	35	47	1	3.19	1.32	1.36	22.65	155	44.76	110	84	74	0	0	6	2		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	42	59	38	47	-2	2.61	1.94	1.56	6.89	136	12.63	88	87	71	0	0	6	1		
WA SPOKANE	53	35	60	32	44	-1	0.43	0.15	0.28	1.51	74	3.88	72	84	46	0	2	3	0		
WA YAKIMA	62	35	68	30	49	2	0.31	0.18	0.28	1.18	126	1.31	45	73	46	0	2	2	0		
WV BECKLEY	73	50	83	42	62	13	1.26	0.53	0.73	4.15	83	10.34	92	70	39	0	0	3	1		
WV CHARLESTON	78	53	88	43	65	13	0.36	-0.36	0.27	3.71	70	9.74	83	73	28	0	0	2	0		
WV ELKINS	75	44	84	37	60	13	0.97	0.20	0.95	4.35	81	10.95	91	85	29	0	0	2	1		
WV HUNTINGTON	76	53	87	41	64	11	0.23	-0.49	0.18	4.17	80	9.85	86	76	34	0	0	2	0		
WI EAU CLAIRE	39	29	43	20	34	-7	0.84	0.19	0.37	3.89	129	6.46	133	97	61	0	5	4	0		
WI GREEN BAY	39	32	50	31	35	-6	2.11	1.50	0.98	4.21	133	8.86	164	91	69	0	5	6	2		
WI LA CROSSE	43	34	55	27	39	-6	2.56	1.80	1.82	4.87	145	7.27	131	92	64	0	2	5	1		
WI MADISON	44	35	57	32	40	-3	3.24	2.46	1.46	5.72	156	11.00	177	92	79	0	2	5	3		
WI MILWAUKEE	43	34	53	30	39	-3	3.91	3.02	1.80	5.59	133	11.79	153	92	79	0	1	5	4		
WY CASPER	41	19	58	4	30	-11	1.21	0.95	0.68	2.07	154	2.84	111	81	63	0	6	4	1		
WY CHEYENNE	41	18	57	5	30	-9	0.51	0.22	0.22	1.14	73	2.08	85	82	60	0	6	6	0		
WY LANDER	41	20	60	5	31	-11	2.30	1.89	1.74	2.72	139	4.70	156	88	51	0	7	3	2		
WY SHERIDAN	45	23	61	11	34	-8	0.62	0.27	0.31	1.06	65	2.81	95	87	67	0	6	6	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

April 8 - 14, 2013

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

While near- to warmer-than-normal weather promoted fieldwork across much of the country, weekly average temperatures in the northern Great Plains and Great Lakes region dipped to more than 9 degrees below normal, further delaying spring planting. Dry weather in the West favored

fieldwork but left soil moisture in short supply for many areas. Elsewhere, beneficial precipitation was received by much of the eastern half of the United States, with parts of the Corn Belt, Delta, and Great Lakes region accumulating more than 3.5 inches during the week.

Corn: By April 14, producers had planted 2 percent of this year's corn crop, 14 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. While planting was most advanced in Texas, producers throughout a portion of the Corn Belt and much of the Great Lakes region had yet to begin planting their crop due to unfavorably cool weather and snow-covered or wet fields.

Winter Wheat: With progress limited to mostly southern regions, 4 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by April 14, twenty-four percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. While producers in northern Texas continued to assess their fields for damage following a second hard freeze, heading became evident in East Texas and South Central Texas. Overall, 36 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 28 percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton: Producers had planted 8 percent of the Nation's cotton crop by week's end, 5 percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting was underway in the Trans-Pecos region of Texas, while producers in the Plains regions were pre-irrigating fields and spraying herbicides. In Georgia, recent rainfall coupled with low soil temperatures delayed planting.

Sorghum: Twenty-four percent of the sorghum crop was planted by April 14, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Planting remained limited to the Delta and Texas, where recent rainfall benefited the newly emerged crop.

Rice: By week's end, 23 percent of this year's rice crop was sown, 31 percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Arkansas, where heavy rainfall and unseasonably low spring temperatures limited fieldwork, seeding was

22 percentage points behind normal. Nationwide, 12 percent of the rice crop was emerged by April 14, thirteen percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average.

Other Small Grains: By April 14, oat producers had sown 39 percent of the Nation's crop, 33 percentage points behind last year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Seeding was behind normal in all estimating States except Texas, where progress had been complete since early-December, and Nebraska, where despite heavy precipitation producers seeded 17 percent of their crop during the week. Nationally, 31 percent of the oat crop had emerged by week's end, 15 percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

By week's end, 18 percent of this year's barley crop was seeded, 9 percentage points behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding was ahead of normal in the Pacific Northwest, while cool weather and poor field conditions delayed progress in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Spring wheat producers had sown 6 percent of this year's crop by April 14, twenty-seven percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Similar to other row crops and small grains, poor weather conditions delayed the start of seeding in portions of the northern Great Plains and Great Lakes region.

Other Crops: Sugarbeet producers had planted 13 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 25 percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Idaho, where recent rainfall boosted soil moisture levels and benefitted the developing crop, planting was well ahead of normal Statewide. Elsewhere, planting had yet to begin in Minnesota and North Dakota due to low temperatures and unfavorable field conditions.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 14, 2013

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 14 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	90	NA	6	32
CA	64	NA	40	64
CO	0	NA	0	0
ID	0	NA	0	0
IL	35	NA	0	7
IN	8	NA	0	2
KS	17	NA	0	4
MI	0	NA	0	0
MO	49	NA	0	10
MT	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	70	NA	2	22
OH	0	NA	0	0
OK	68	NA	1	24
OR	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	49	NA	21	28
WA	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	28	NA	4	12
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	2	29	53	11
CA	0	0	10	25	65
CO	27	17	42	14	0
ID	0	0	37	50	13
IL	1	2	20	65	12
IN	0	2	31	50	17
KS	12	21	37	27	3
MI	2	9	34	49	6
MO	0	1	24	62	13
MT	3	10	35	46	6
NE	17	33	38	12	0
NC	0	3	24	61	12
OH	0	3	31	56	10
OK	13	24	38	23	2
OR	0	2	34	59	5
SD	30	43	22	5	0
TX	20	30	33	16	1
WA	0	1	16	79	4
18 Sts	12	19	33	31	5
Prev Wk	12	18	34	31	5
Prev Yr	4	7	25	50	14

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 14 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	75	2	6	33
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	1	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	62	42	59	52
MO	1	0	0	1
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	1	0	0	2
OK	2	0	0	1
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	51	41	59	54
11 Sts	22	16	24	22
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Corn Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 14 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	4	NA	0	3
IL	38	NA	1	12
IN	21	NA	0	6
IA	4	NA	0	3
KS	16	NA	3	10
KY	55	NA	7	18
MI	5	NA	0	2
MN	6	NA	0	2
MO	37	NA	8	17
NE	4	NA	0	2
NC	50	NA	28	32
ND	3	NA	0	1
OH	9	NA	1	3
PA	5	NA	1	2
SD	4	NA	0	1
TN	75	NA	11	27
TX	54	NA	56	56
WI	2	NA	0	1
18 Sts	16	NA	2	7
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 14 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	6	1	2	2
AZ	36	30	35	29
AR	6	0	0	2
CA	9	13	35	30
GA	9	0	1	2
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	16	0	0	11
MS	4	0	0	2
MO	3	0	0	1
NC	3	0	6	1
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	5	0	5	2
TN	0	0	0	0
TX	18	8	10	14
VA	3	0	0	2
15 Sts	13	5	8	10
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 14 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	44	NA	48	29
MN	52	NA	0	15
MT	21	NA	6	10
ND	26	NA	0	7
SD	79	NA	6	26
WA	29	NA	50	43
6 Sts	33	NA	6	13
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 14 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	40	NA	41	27
MN	33	NA	0	12
MT	36	NA	20	17
ND	16	NA	0	4
WA	5	NA	40	26
5 Sts	27	NA	18	15
These 5 States planted 79% of last year's barley acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 14, 2013

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

Oats Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 14 2013	5-Yr Avg
IA	84	11	20	51
MN	73	0	1	26
NE	73	41	58	51
ND	22	0	0	5
OH	57	8	24	31
PA	75	10	29	38
SD	76	12	16	24
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	45	0	0	23
9 Sts	72	35	39	49
These 9 States planted 60% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 14 2013	5-Yr Avg
IA	42	0	1	13
MN	17	0	0	4
NE	32	6	10	12
ND	3	0	0	1
OH	19	0	10	6
PA	39	2	2	11
SD	39	0	0	8
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	9	0	0	4
9 Sts	46	31	31	35
These 9 States planted 60% of last year's oat acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 14 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	68	NA	71	38
MI	96	NA	4	45
MN	21	NA	0	6
ND	11	NA	0	4
4 Sts	38	NA	13	17
These 4 States planted 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Rice Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 14 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	71	4	9	31
CA	0	1	3	1
LA	66	75	81	67
MS	57	1	5	27
MO	68	2	17	21
TX	61	76	85	73
6 Sts	54	17	23	31
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 14 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	27	0	1	8
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	45	46	55	37
MS	32	1	2	10
MO	25	0	0	5
TX	36	40	64	49
6 Sts	25	9	12	13
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice 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 was 4.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 68% adequate, and 28% surplus. Corn planted 31%, 16% last week, 73% 2012, and 57% five year average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 44% fair, 55% good, and 1% excellent. Winter Wheat Headed 18%, 13% last week, 76% 2012, and 24% five year average. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, and 12% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 68% good, and 9% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, and 6% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 61.6 F in Scottsboro, to 67.4 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.87 inches in Huntsville, to 3.38 inches in Evergreen. Warmer temperatures this week enabled pastures and hayfields to improve. Corn planting throughout much of the State has progressed but still hindered by wet conditions. The wheat crop was in good condition.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending April 14, 2013, ranging from 4 degrees below normal at Coolidge to 6 degrees above normal at the Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 96 degrees recorded in Bullhead City. The lowest reading was 19 degrees at the Grand Canyon. Sixteen out of the 22 weather stations recorded precipitation last week. Only four weather stations have received above normal precipitation to date. Green vegetable harvest is slowing down. Watermelon and cantaloupe planting is in full swing. Arizona's alfalfa conditions remained in excellent to fair condition, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on over three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. The State's durum wheat condition is fair to excellent and this year's barley is in fair to good condition. Moisture is needed to sustain rangeland and pastures in the coming months throughout the State. Pasture areas are in good to poor condition, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 67% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 67% adequate, 21% surplus. Corn 36% planted, 93% 2012, 62% avg.; 16% emerged, 72% 2012, 37% avg. Sorghum 1% emerged, 42% 2012, 11% avg. Soybeans 1% planted, 18% 2012, 9% avg. A mid-week cold front brought heavy rainfall with significant winds to most of the state. The storm produced three tornadoes in the north central portion of the state. Winter wheat was in mostly good condition, but there continued to be reports for treating stripe rust. Farmers were able to plant row crops at the beginning of the week until the mid-week rain hindered progress. Livestock were in fair to good condition last week. Pasture and range condition were reported in mostly fair condition last week. Forages made moderate growth during the beginning of the week. Producers continued spraying and fertilizing their pastures. Hay condition was mostly fair to good.

CALIFORNIA: A cold front moved through California at the start of the week, spreading light precipitation across much of the State. The upper level low pressure driving this cold front then moved into the Great Basin across Northern Nevada. This resulted in a strong northerly wind pattern which brought strong gusty offshore winds to much of the State. The dry and warm conditions persisted through Friday. Over the weekend the high pressure over the coast weakened and a weak cold front pushed through the State, cooling temperatures Statewide while bringing a cool and moist onshore flow to Southern California. Little if any precipitation was associated with this feature. Wheat, barley and other winter forage crops continued to grow as fields were mostly headed out and were beginning to mature. As fields matured some were being chopped for silage. Rice field planting preparation continued as fields were drained then cultivated and leveled. Cotton planting was more than a third complete by week's end. Corn plantings continued last week and emerged plants were growing rapidly. Alfalfa producers continued making their first cut of the year on fields. Strong winds last week resulted in some damage to orchards and vineyards. Olive bloom was expected to begin soon. Strawberries were being harvested. Fruit was growing on peach, nectarine, plum, apricot and cherry trees. Grapes continued to leaf out and vines were pushing new growth. Growers were finishing up with pruning and tying of vines. Vineyards were being sprayed with fungicides and treated with sulfur to prevent powdery mildew. Apples and pears continued to leaf out. Citrus bloom continued. New groves were being planted. Mandarin trees were being netted to prevent cross pollination and ensure seedless fruit. Late season Navel oranges and lemons continued to be harvested. Valencia orange harvest continued. Hass avocado harvest continued. Last week's high winds blew nuts off trees and broke limbs in almond orchards. Some almond trees were knocked down by the wind. Walnuts were pushing catkins and continued to be treated for blight. Pistachios were in full bloom and trees were pushing new growth. In Tulare County, the warmer weather has been beneficial for plant growth; Italian squash continued to grow rapidly. Processing tomatoes continued to grow in Fresno County and strong winds burned some plants. In Madera County, processing tomatoes were being transplanted. Merced County reported planting of tomatoes and harvest of fennel and radicchio continued. In Stanislaus County, transplanted tomatoes were growing well, while fields were being prepared for summer crops. San Joaquin County reported asparagus harvest was going strong while cool season vegetables were being harvested as well. Processing tomato transplants continued to be planted in Sutter County. Range and pasture conditions were reported to be primarily in fair to good condition, with some areas reporting poor conditions. Warm weather stimulated grass and forb growth where soil moisture permitted. Despite recent rain, snow pack and precipitation were well below seasonal norms for much of the State. Above average temperatures and dry windy conditions this week contributed to growing concerns about forage development for range cattle. Sheep and cattle grazed on idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Supplemental

feeding of livestock continued. Hives were moved from orchards where bloom was complete. Bees were active pollinating berries and late blooming stone fruit.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.0 days. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 22% short, 57% adequate. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 45% short, 22% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring barley seeded 31%, 48% 2012, 34% avg, emerged 6%, 32% 2012, 14% avg; Spring wheat seeded 24%, 43% 2012, 27% avg, emerged 4%, 12% 2012, 8% avg; Dry onions planted 48%, 61% 2012, 52% avg; Sugarbeets planted 4%, 27% 2012, 17% avg; Summer potatoes planted 11%, 33% 2012, 14% avg; Livestock condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 49% good. The state experienced windy conditions and some isolated areas including the Western Slope experienced freeze damage due to record low temperatures. Overall snowpack is 73 percent of average.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 94% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 90% adequate, 10% surplus. Hay supplies 4% very short, 46% short, 50% adequate, 0% surplus. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 11% poor, 48% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 51% good, 30% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 50% good, 35% excellent. Green Peas planted 60% this week, 34% last week, 72% last year, 65% average. Potatoes planted 42% this week, 25% last week, 45% last year, 43% average. Apples in bloom 10% this week, 0% last week, 27% last year, 18% average. Peaches in bloom 31% this week, 8% last week, 60% last year, 53% average. Strawberries in bloom 17% this week, 4% last week, 57% last year, 34% average. Field activities included planting potatoes and other spring vegetables.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 37% short, 51% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 37% short, 50% adequate, 4% surplus. Field corn and peanuts continue to be planted. Sweet corn, cantaloupe, tomatoes, peas and watermelons planted in Panhandle. Harvesting continued of cabbage, watermelons, and blueberries in central and south part of State. Thirty five packinghouses and 14 processors open and shipping. Shipping of fresh fruit moderate. Varieties being packed were Valencias, Honey tangerines and colored grapefruit. Pasture Condition 5% very poor, 25% poor, 50% fair, 15% good, 5% excellent. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 55% fair, 30% good, 3% excellent. Statewide; drought first limiting factor for forage growth. Cool temperatures restricted growth, flooding in some pastures in the Panhandle. In south, pastures in poor condition, hay being fed.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 76% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 78% adequate, 16% surplus. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Blueberries 12% poor, 35% fair, 40% good, 13% excellent. Corn 2% poor, 29% fair, 62% good, 7% excellent. Corn planted 71%, 92% 2012, 79% avg. Oats 1% very poor, 2% poor, 32% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Onions 66% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent. Peaches 16% poor, 44% fair, 38% good, 2% excellent. Rye 1% poor, 26% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent. Sorghum planted 4%, 7% 2012, 8% avg. Tobacco transplanted 56%, 66% 2012, 36% avg. Watermelons planted 67%, 79% 2012, 72% avg. Winter

wheat 2% poor, 26% fair, 58% good, 14% excellent. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 2.5 inches. The average temperatures for the week ranged from the high 30s to the high 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 46% short, 34% adequate, 0% surplus. Warmer weather conditions were prevalent throughout the week in Hawaii with most areas receiving only trace amounts of precipitation. Daytime high temperatures were in the lower to mid eighties for most areas, a slight increase over the past several weeks. The average weekly total rainfall across the state was 0.11 inch, with most of the monitored National Weather Service rain gauges recording no measurable amount of precipitation during the week. Overall drought conditions remained unchanged from the previous three weeks ratings, however some areas where the land had drought category ratings of extreme, severe, and moderate experienced a one category improvement this week. Approximately 66 percent of the state is currently categorized as abnormally dry or drier. Development of most crops and pastures increased this week due to slightly higher temperatures and increased day length. The warmer weather has also been conducive to insect development, and an increase in insect activity has been noted. Pastures in many leeward and mountain areas remain dry and dusty as a result of ongoing drought conditions. State irrigation reservoirs remain at levels near their holding capacities.

IDAHO: 5 days. Topsoil moisture: 4% very short, 20% short, 73% adequate, 3% surplus. Onions planted: 100%, 91% 2012, 73% avg. Oats planted: 47%, 41% 2012, 29% avg. Oats emerged: 12%, 21% 2012, 12% avg. Dry peas planted: 13%, 11% 2012, 12% avg. Calving complete: 94%, 92% 2012, 93% avg. Lambing complete: 94%, 96% 2012, 92% avg. Hay and roughage supply: 3% very short, 40% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation water supply: 0% very poor, 6% poor, 42% fair, 40% good, 12% excellent. The Jerome County extension educator reports moisture over the past week will help cereal and beet crops. Cool weather will likely slow plans for early plantings of corn. Onions planting is estimated to be 100 percent complete at the state level. This is 27 percentage points above average. Sugarbeets planting is estimated to be 71 percent complete at the state level. This is 33 percentage points above average.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 70% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, 4% surplus. Oats planted 26%, 93% 2012, 57% avg. Pasture was rated 1% very poor, 9% poor, 32% fair, 48% good, and 10% excellent. Cool, wet weather was the main story throughout much of the state last week. Statewide temperatures averaged 52.8 degrees, 2.9 degrees above normal. Total precipitation received across the state last week totaled 1.89 inches, 0.83 inches above normal. A few operations were able to start planting corn but most were forced out of the fields by rain early in the week. Cold soil temperatures are another factor delaying a strong start to corn planting. The main farm activities for the week included planter and equipment preparation along with tending livestock.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.8. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 62% adequate, 34% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 72% adequate, 15% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 4%, 53% 2012, 24% avg. Pasture condition 5%

very poor, 8% poor, 38% fair, 42% good, 7% excellent. Hay availability 11% very short, 30% short, 58% adequate, 1% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 1o to 10o above normal with a low of 31o and a high of 85o. Precipitation ranged from 0.69 to 4.18 inches. Heavy rains arrived mid week leaving soils too wet to support equipment across most of the state. Less than one percent of the intended corn acreage has been planted at this time. Only a few scattered soybean fields have been reported to be planted. Farmers have been busy applying anhydrous ammonia, spreading dry fertilizer and manure and performing spring tillage operations as conditions permit. Some oat acreage and hay fields have been seeded. Livestock operations were able to cut back on feeding of hay as pastures have finally begun to grow. Other activities included preparing tillage and planting equipment, clearing fence rows, hauling grain to market, installing drainage tile and tending to livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.8. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 19% short, 65% adequate and 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 27% very short, 42% short, 29% adequate and 2% surplus. Pasture and range 24% very poor, 29% poor, 35% fair, 11% good and 1 percent excellent. Needed moisture was received across Iowa. Cool and wet conditions made calving more difficult.

KANSAS: Days Suitable for field work was 3.2 days. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 25% short, 55% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 36% very short, 37% short, 26% adequate, and 1% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 35%, 89% 2012, 47% avg. Range and pasture condition 41% very poor, 31% poor, 21% fair, 7% good, and 0% excellent. Hay and forage supplies 36% very short, 35% short, 29% adequate, 0% surplus. Stock water supplies 31% very short, 31% short, 37% adequate, 1% surplus. Central and eastern areas of Kansas saw precipitation in the form of rain, ice, snow and isolated hail. Topsoil moisture conditions improved in areas that received moisture; however, more is needed to have an impact on subsoil moisture supplies. Temperatures for the week were below normal with lows falling below freezing in the western half of the State. Producers were concerned about the impact of the low temperatures on their wheat crop but it is too early to determine the amount of damage. Some corn was planted early in the week where soil conditions allowed with producers eager to get into the fields.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil 6% short, 74% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 79% adequate, 15% surplus. Midweek rainfall averaged 1.25 inch, 0.23 in. above normal. Temperatures averaged 61 degrees, 6 degrees above normal. Tobacco transplants 86% seeded, 88% 2012, 85% average. Transplants emerged 58%, 68% 2012, 58% average. Transplant condition 1% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, 13% excellent. Condition of winter wheat 1% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 63% good, 24% excellent. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 12% poor, 37% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent. Warm weather and much needed moisture improved pastures and fall seeded crops.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4.5. Soil moisture 2% very short, 3% short, 57% adequate, 38% surplus. Corn planted 100% this week, 97% last week, 98% last year, 98% average; Corn emerged 91% this week, 62% last week, 89% last year, 87% average; Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 42% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Winter Wheat

headed 70% this week, 44% last week, 99% last year, 84% average; Winter Wheat condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 48% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Range and Pasture condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 46% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent. Spring Plowing 86% this week, 82% last week, 80% last year, 83% average. Vegetables condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 46% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent. Sugarcane condition 4% very poor, 14% poor, 46% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 38% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 8% short, 81% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 8% short, 82% adequate, 10% surplus. Hay supplies 3% very short, 21% short, 75% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 64% good, 16% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 77% good, 2% excellent. Green Peas 40% this week, 11% last week, 56% last year, 53% average. Potatoes planted 58% this week, 20% last week, 82% last year, 59% average. Sweet Corn 5% this week, 5% last week, 12% last year, 11% average. Apples in bloom 9% this week, 0% last week, 92% last year, 38% average. Peaches in bloom 38% this week, 3% last week, 92% last year, 42% average. Strawberries in bloom 12% this week, 10% last week, 44% last year, 40% average. Field activities included planting potatoes and other spring vegetables.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 1. Topsoil 0% very short, 0% short, 29% adequate, 71% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 9% short, 45% adequate, 45% surplus. Pasture 15% very poor, 19% poor, 34% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent. Oats planted 11%, 67% 2012, 34% avg. Oats emerged 1%, 21% 2012, 8% avg. Heavy precipitation in the form of rain or snow fell everyday last week. Snowfall accumulation totals in the northern reaches of the State ranged from 6 to 12 inches. Very little field work occurred. Water ponded in low areas of fields. Soil temperatures remained cold. A few oats were planted. Sugarbeets that were planted two weeks ago have not yet emerged. Wheat in the southern part of the State has broken dormancy and began to green. Wheat in the northern part of the State remains dormant. Precipitation throughout the week has delayed the vegetable planting. Growers continued to prepare equipment for planting and perform fieldwork as conditions allowed. There has been very little growth in fruit so far. Trees in many areas are still dormant. Some spring pruning has begun, but it has been hampered by wetness in orchards and vineyards.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.1. Topsoil moisture 5% Very Short, 17% Short, 61% Adequate, 17% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 23% Very Short, 43% Short, 31% Adequate, 3% Surplus. The approximate date to begin full scale field work is May 1st. Range and pasture condition 27% very poor, 17% poor, 35% fair, 21% good, 0% excellent. Farm activities included spring calving, repairing storm damage, equipment maintenance, and purchasing supplies.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.7. Soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 40% adequate, 60% surplus. Corn planted 54%, 90% 2012, 82% avg. Corn emerged 37%, 74% 2012, 61% avg. Hay - cool season hay harvested 12%, 15% 2012, 13% avg. Sorghum planted 0%, 24% 2012, 13% avg. Sorghum emerged 0%, 12% 2012, 3% avg. Soybeans planted

4%, 29% 2012, 18% avg. Soybeans emerged 0%, 15% 2012, 6% avg. Watermelons planted 27%, 51% 2012, 58% avg. Winter wheat jointing 87%, 99% 2012, 93% avg. Winter wheat heading 7%, 91% 2012, 49% avg. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 13% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, 6% excellent. Blueberries condition 0% very poor, 12% poor, 14% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 32% fair, 58% good, 9% excellent. Range and pasture 0% very poor, 14% poor, 42% fair, 38% good, 6% excellent. Dry conditions during the first half of the week allowed for some fieldwork to be done. Wet conditions in the last half of the week slowed or stopped all fieldwork.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8. Precipitation 1.78 inches. Temperatures were 2 degrees below average to 4 degrees above average. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 70% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply 9% very short, 24% short, 62% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 1% emerged, 10% 2012, 2% avg. Supply of hay and other roughages 33% very short, 36% short, 30% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 4% very short, 10% short, 78% adequate, 8% surplus. Pasture condition 9% very poor, 23% poor, 52% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 2.3, 5.2 last year. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 11% last year; 22% short, 30% last year; 64% adequate, 56% last year; 3% surplus, 3% last year. Subsoil moisture 23% very short, 10% last year; 27% short, 31% last year; 49% adequate, 55% last year; 1% surplus, 4% last year. Canola planted 13%, 7% last year. Dry peas planted 4%, 27% last year. Flaxseed planted 1%, 13% last year. Lentils planted 1%, 25% last year. Oats planted 8%, 25% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 25% very poor, 3% last year; 34% poor, 15% last year; 33% fair, 45% last year; 8% good, 33% last year; 0% excellent, 4% last year. Livestock grazing 48% open, 81% last year; 30% difficult, 7% last year; 22% closed, 12% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle 93%, 78% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep 95%, 76% last year. Livestock birthing – calving complete 70%, 76% last year. Livestock birthing – lambing complete 52%, 58% last year. The week ending April 14 was markedly cooler and wetter than the previous week for most of Montana, including some of the areas in severe drought conditions. Hysham received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 1.27 inches of moisture. Most other stations reported receiving 0.08 to 1.26 inches of precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the lower 40s to lower 60s, with the Statewide high temperature of 65 degrees recorded at Hardin. A majority of stations reported lows in the single digits to the upper 20s, the coldest being Cooke City at 0 degrees, followed by Goldbutte and White Sulphur Springs with 3 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8 days. Wheat jointed 3%, 34% 2012, 10% avg. Stockwater supplies rated 13% very short, 23% short, 64% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay and forage supplies rated 26% very short, 37% short, 37% adequate, and 0% excellent. Cattle and calves condition rated 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 67% good and 8% excellent. Percent cows calved since January 1, 78%, 87% 2012, 84% avg. For the week ending of April 14, 2013, precipitation in the form of rain, snow and hail crossed the State with many locations receiving 1 to 3 inches of moisture. This boosted topsoil moisture supplies, but shut down spring fieldwork activities. High winds overturned pivots in parts of the State. Temperatures which averaged 8 to 16 degrees

below normal stressed young calves and made livestock care difficult. Pastures continued to show little growth, resulting in livestock producers drawing on already short forage supplies. Topsoil temperatures declined and were in the low 40's in many eastern and southern counties.

NEVADA: Above normal temperatures through much of the week diminished snow pack. The Sierra, however, picked up a little additional snow at the end of the week. Temperatures cooled sharply at the end of the week. Final field preparations were being made for spring grain seeding and seeding was underway during the mild week. Onion seeding progressed. Garlic fields were being sprinkler irrigated. Forages were greening. Calving continued. Lambing was underway. Hay feed supplies were short after the cold winter. Potato processing continued, as did the marketing of cucumbers from southern greenhouses. Main farm and ranch activities included planting, field preparations, herbicide applications, calving, and shipping of 2012 crop hay held in storages.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work ranged from 0 days in snow-covered northern Maine and to 6 days in the Connecticut River Valley. Topsoil moisture mostly adequate. Temperatures were average to above average. Precipitation ranged from 0.46 in. in CT to 1.42 in. in VT. Frost was still in the ground in northernmost areas. General farm activities included liming and fertilizing hayfields, spreading manure and readying equipment for planting. Vegetable growers transplanted tomatoes into high tunnels, planted sweet corn under Remay, and planted peas and other early season vegetable crops in fields. Orchardists fertilized and applied protective fungicide sprays. Growers have started flooding cranberry bogs. The 2013 maple sugaring season winding down or complete in most areas.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture was 10% short, 75% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 5% short, 80% adequate and 15% surplus. Pasture and range condition was 45% fair and 55% good. Temperatures reached highs in the upper 80s and lows in the mid 30s across the Garden State. Weekly rainfall averaged 1.15 inches north, 1.48 inches central, and 0.92 inches south. New Jersey's winter wheat crop was progressing nicely. The cool weather delayed producers from planting corn, potatoes, and soybeans. Pre-bloom sprays were applied to peaches, blueberries, and grapes. Cabbage, herbs, greens, and lettuces were among the crops that have been planted. Parsley was close to harvest. Other activities included tillage work, spreading lime and fertilizer, herbicide application, and new hay seeding.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 80% very short, 17% short and 3% adequate. Wind damage 25% light, 11% moderate and 1% severe; 25% winter wheat damaged and 3% onion damage to date. Freeze damage 32% light and 3% moderate; 20% winter wheat damaged and 5% onion damaged to date. Alfalfa 3% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 52% good and 9% excellent; 8% first cutting complete. Cotton 6% planted. Corn 6% planted. Irrigated winter wheat 18% poor, 40% fair, 20% good and 22% excellent; 10% headed; 42% grazed. Dry winter wheat 75% very poor and 25% poor; 31% grazed. Total winter wheat 49% very poor, 23% poor, 14% fair, 7% good and 7% excellent; 35% grazed. Lettuce 11% very poor, 56% good and 33% excellent. Chile 75% fair and 25% good; 67% planted. Onion 39% fair, 50% good and 11% excellent; 100% planted.

Cattle 13% very poor, 29% poor, 42% fair and 16% good. Sheep 27% very poor, 31% poor, 30% fair and 12% good. Range and pasture 62% very poor, 28% poor and 10% fair. In New Mexico this week, a cold weather system passed through New Mexico early in the week, providing precipitation across the north and northwest. Some of the higher precipitation amounts included Chama with 0.64 inches, Los Alamos with 0.56 inches and Farmington with 0.48 inches. The system also brought sub-freezing low temperatures for most of the State on Wednesday. Temperatures rebounded late in the week but remained below normal overall. The largest departures below normal include Roy at 10 degrees, Capulin at 8 degrees and Farmington at 7 degrees.

NEW YORK: There were 4 days suitable for fieldwork during the week. Soil moisture was rated 100 percent adequate. Temperatures across the State ranged from the upper 20's to the low 80's. Large fluctuations were reported for rainfall as well, with as much as 3.2 inches recorded. The maple syrup harvest continues to be the highlight of the crop season to date. Apple, onion, and potato growers continued moving their crops from storage for grading and packing. Other major activities included tending livestock, spreading manure, attending meetings and trade shows, purchasing seed, preparing equipment for plantings, and finalizing plans for the upcoming season.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 5.0 days suitable for field work for the week ending April 14th, compared to 3.9 days for week ending April 7th. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 3% short, 76% adequate and 21% surplus. Corn planted is currently at 28%. Average temperatures for the week were well above normal ranging from 56 to 70 degrees. This allowed some of the fields to dry out and farmers get back into the fields. However, most of the State did receive some rain late in the week which again delayed fieldwork. Farmers are currently planting corn, tobacco and making final preparations for other seasonal plantings.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork were .10. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 10% short, 69% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 28% short, 60% adequate, 6% surplus. Approximate starting date for fieldwork May 2, 2013. Average Snow depth 10.4 inches. Calving 64% complete. Lambing 74% complete. Shearing 91% complete. Cattle/calf conditions 3% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, and 10% excellent. Sheep/lamb conditions 2% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, and 8% excellent. Cattle/Calves Death Loss 10% below average, 82% average, 8% above average. Sheep/Lambs Death Loss 16% below average, 79% average, 5% above average. Hay and forage supplies 3% very short, 25% short, 69% adequate, and 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 5% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate, and 4% surplus. A weekend blizzard dumped from 4 to 20 inches of heavy, wet snow across much of the State. This new snow will delay even further the start of fieldwork and may cause a higher likelihood of spring flooding. Also, poor conditions caused increased stress to livestock producers who were calving and lambing. The entire State experienced temperatures last week that were at least 9 degrees below normal.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Topsoil Moisture 2% short, 50% adequate, 48% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 2% very short, 13% short, 63% adequate, 22% surplus. Range and pasture 3% very poor, 15% poor, 42% fair, 37% good, 3%

excellent. With warmer than usual temperatures, some farmers were able to make progress on field work early in the week. Growers across the State were busy applying fertilizer, lime, and herbicides. Oats were planted, and in a few areas, corn as well. Heavy precipitation from Wednesday on, especially in the northern parts of the State, helped increase soil moisture but halted field activities late in the week. The warmer weather, coupled with precipitation, improved wheat condition.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 21% short, 60% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 38% very short, 36% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat jointing 78% this week, 59% last week, 95% last year, 88% average. Rye condition 18% very poor, 11% poor, 33% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent; jointing 82% this week, 69% last week, 97% last year, 94% average; heading 9% this week, n/a last week, 88% last year, 38% average. Oats condition 9% very poor, 17% poor, 40% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent; planted 96% this week, 92% last week, 100% last year, 98% average; jointing 25% this week, 16% last week, 63% last year, 45% average. Canola condition 23% very poor, 27% poor, 25% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent; blooming 40% this week, 20% last week, 100% last year, n/a average. Corn seedbed prepared 80% this week, 76% last week, 94% last year, 83% average; planted 19% this week, 16% last week, 49% last year, 35% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 28% this week, 25% last week, 39% last year, 40% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 38% this week, 23% last week, 51% last year, 58% average. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 16% poor, 45% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent. Pasture and range condition 27% very poor, 31% poor, 30% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. A storm front and a cold front came across Oklahoma mid-week bringing rainfall, ice and plunging temperatures. All of central and western Oklahoma dropped below freezing, with a hard freeze over most of northwestern Oklahoma. Beaver County spent more than 40 hours below freezing, and Boise City tied the record for the lowest temperature ever recorded on April 11th in Oklahoma, at 15 degrees. The extent of the freeze damage on small grains was still being assessed, but preliminary indications reported some level of damage to 69 percent of small grains. Precipitation for the week averaged 0.86 of an inch for the State, with the highest totals in the Central district, averaging 1.35 inches.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 21% short, 67% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 7% surplus. Spring Wheat, Emerged 45%, 33 2012, 31% average. Barley, Emerged 28%, 34% 2012, 41% Range & Pasture 0% very poor, 15% poor, 26% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent. Weather Most Oregon weather stations reported cooler & drier than normal conditions. High temperatures were reported in the mid 50's to mid 70's & only a few weather stations reported above normal precipitation. Echo had the highest recorded temperature at 75 degrees & Lorella, Christmas Valley, & Burns tied for the lowest temperature at 13 degrees. All eastern & central Oregon weather stations reported low temperatures below freezing but Detroit Lake was the only western Oregon station to report a freezing temperature. Astoria received the most precipitation at 1.37 inches, but below its normal precipitation for this time of the year. Field Crops The Bureau of Reclamation announced a tight water year for the project. Spring field work continued in southern Oregon with some grain crops being planted.

Perennial crops & fall wheat emerging & were looking good. A mild, mostly dry week in Douglas County allowed farmers access to fields for spraying fungicides on orchards, grass seed fields, or small grains. Stripe rust showed up early in the bigger winter wheat in the southern Willamette Valley. Some wheat has already had a second fungicide applied & most is under control. Forage tall fescues were at flag leaf to early heading. No rust found in grass to date. Applications to orchard grass seed fields for leaf spot were beginning. Grass pastures were generally in good shape although cool weather seemed to be slowing the pasture & hay development. In the northern Willamette Valley, new seeding grass was beginning to show, older planting for seed doing well. Clover growing rapidly & winter wheat showing good growth. In Umatilla County, potatoes & onions were largely planted. Some potatoes & onions had emerged. A warm spring has allowed crop progress. This has put crops ahead, especially compared to the last several years. Fruits & Nuts Wasco County cherry trees were in bloom, but the weather has been cool & breezy for several days. A few sun breaks would help. Better weather is needed for good pollination. Variable conditions prevailed in Hood River County including generally cool temperatures & intermittent rain. Temperatures dipped to near critical levels for orchard crops the mornings of 4/9 & 4/12 resulting in widespread frost protection. At week's end, crop development in the lower Hood River Valley was as follows d'Anjou pear at full bloom (WSU stage 7); Red Delicious apple at first bloom (WSU stage 7); Bing cherry at full bloom (WSU stage 8); Pinot noir grape at BBCH stage 3 to 5. Washington County strawberries were looking good, cranberries leafing, prunes in full bloom, Asian pears & gravensteins were blooming, filberts were leafing & grapes were leafing. Blueberries leafing well. Yamhill County sweet cherries & prunes were in bloom. South Willamette Valley pears were in full bloom. Late prunes were full bloom. Gravenstein apples were full pink & ready to bloom, several weeks ahead of normal bloom time. Watching out for coast cedar rust on Bartlett pears, especially after infection on April 6th. Most Douglass County orchard & vineyard crops had bud break a few weeks earlier than the past two years. Plum orchards were post bloom, peach orchards were at petal fall, Bartlett pears were at petal fall, winter pears were in late bloom, & apple crops were at full bloom. Wine grapes had bud break this week & some early varieties had about 3-4 inch shoots. Pollination weather has been ok but apples could use a few more sunny days. Vegetables Garlic was 18 inches tall. Nurseries & Greenhouses Weeding & pruning shrubs, planting new evergreen landscape shrubs & trees, some transporting potted plants to new plantations. Livestock, Range & Pasture Lake County livestock water conditions significantly better than in 2012 & the majority of water holes were full. Willamette Valley calving was ongoing & pasture rotation was keeping up with grass. Livestock were generally in good shape. The southern coastal area saw rain but it was sunny enough to encourage pasture growth.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4. Soil moisture; 0% very short, 4% short, 70% adequate and 26% surplus. Spring plowing; 25% this week, 17% last week, 58% last year, 33% average. Tobacco planted in beds; 70% this week, 60% last week, 67% last year, and 46% average. Peaches in pink or past pink is 20% this week, 0% last week, 99% last year, and 54% average. Cherry in pink or past pink is 20% this week, 0% last week, 99% last year, and 53% average. Winter Wheat conditions; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 65% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa stand conditions;

1% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 54% good, and 5% excellent. Timothy/Clover stand conditions are; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 46% fair, 40% good, and 11% excellent. Pasture conditions are; 9% very poor, 10% poor, 41% fair, 39% good and 1% excellent. Field activities for the week included manure hauling, top dressing fields with fertilizer, pruning fruit trees and some plowing is in progress. More plowing, planting and field work is expected in the next couple of weeks as temperatures continue to rise. Spring plowing is getting more underway and is 25% complete.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Soil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 80% adequate, 15% surplus. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 1% poor, 27% fair, 67% good, 5% excellent. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 37% fair, 59% good, 2% excellent. Rye 0% very poor, 0% poor, 31% fair, 67% good, 2% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 0% poor, 23% fair, 74% good, 3% excellent. Hay 0% very poor, 0% poor, 45% fair, 55% good, 0% excellent. Peaches 1% very poor, 1% poor, 54% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 5% poor, 79% fair, 16% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 34% fair, 62% good, 3% excellent. Corn planted 53%, 90% 2012, 73% avg. Corn emerged 21%, 62% 2012, 46% avg. Winter wheat headed 14%, 81% 2012, 36% avg. Rye headed 34%, 79% 2012, 46% avg. Oats headed 13%, 81% 2012, 43% avg. Tobacco transplanted 15%, 45% 2012, 34% avg. Hay grain hay 6%, 22% 2012, 8% avg. Snapbeans, fresh planted 32%, 72% 2012, 48% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 27%, 38% 2012, 35% avg. Watermelons planted 38%, 69% 2012, 61% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 79%, 93% 2012, 75% avg. Cantaloupes planted 28%, 56% 2012, 50% avg. The average temperature for the week was eight degrees above the long term average. The State average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.9 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.7. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 27% short, 52% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 39% very short, 44% short, 16% adequate, 1% surplus. Average snow depth 6.6 inches. Barley seeded 1%, 55% 2012, 16% average. Oats seeded 16%, 76% 2012, 24% average. Calving 60% complete. Lambing 78% complete. Cattle moved to pasture 3% complete. Cattle/calf conditions 2% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, and 7% excellent. Sheep/lamb conditions 0% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, and 12% excellent. Cattle/Calves Death Loss 9% below average, 82% average, 9% above average. Sheep/Lambs Death Loss 7% below average, 90% average, 3% above average. Range and pasture conditions 29% very poor, 35% poor, 30% fair, 6% good, and 0% excellent. Hay and forage supplies 27% very short, 33% short, 38% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 23% very short, 35% short, 39% adequate, 3% surplus. Snow and freezing rain brought badly needed moisture to parts of the State and kept temperatures colder than normal. Last week's storm made calving conditions more difficult and caused spring field work to be put on hold. Producers anticipate a late planting season. Major agricultural activities during the week included caring for livestock and preparing for spring planting.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 4.0. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 52% adequate, 47% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 75% adequate, 23% surplus. Winter Wheat 84% top-dressed, 96% 2012, 93% avg; 63% jointed, 94% 2012, 69% avg; condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 59% good, 21% excellent.

Apples 64% budding, 94% 2012, 88% avg; 24% blooming, 77% 2012, 54% avg; Pasture and Range condition 7% poor, 34% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. Corn planting progress set-back by week and a half, full three weeks behind last year's record pace due to cooler than normal temperatures, wet fields. Moderate weather finally returned late last week accelerating wheat and fruit development but crops still remained behind normal. Pastures greening and growing rapidly; were rated mostly good to excellent. Wheat crop particularly promising 80% of acres rated good or excellent. Cattle remained good condition, less dependent on hay. Other farm activities field preparation, top-dressing wheat, fertilizer applications. Temperatures and rainfall above normal.

TEXAS: Many parts of the State received measurable rainfall again last week. Some producers in the Cross Timbers saw as much as 2 to 3 inches, while pockets in the Upper Coast and South East Texas measured 3 to 5 inches. Areas from South Central to North East Texas also benefitted from scattered showers and localized accumulations up to 2 inches. Small Grains the Plains recorded another hard freeze last week and producers were still assessing damage to wheat crops. Some producers in the Cross Timbers and the Blacklands noted significant damage to small grains from the previous week's freeze. Wheat fields in East Texas began to head as did some irrigated fields in South Central Texas. Some oats in the Edwards Plateau were being cut for hay. Row Crops Recent rains helped the corn and sorghum crops from the Blacklands to South Central Texas and the Upper Coast, although cold and wet conditions delayed further sorghum planting in the Blacklands. Cotton planting was underway in the Trans Pecos and South Central Texas. Producers in the Plains continued to make preparations for this year's cotton crop by pre-watering and applying pre-emergence herbicides. Heavy rains in the Upper Coast delayed some rice planting. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crops Sugarcane and spinach harvest in South Texas and the Lower Valley was wrapping up. Harvest of citrus and vegetables continued to progress. Some onion farmers started harvesting. Pecan trees from the Trans-Pecos to South Central Texas began to break bud last week as producers started monitoring pests that emerged with warmer temperatures. Pecan and peach trees in the Cross Timbers and the Plains suffered freeze damage last week. Livestock, Range and Pasture Poor pasture conditions in South Texas prompted livestock producers to continue selling off cattle. Rangeland in South Central Texas and the Edwards Plateau showed signs of recovering with the help of recent rains, while producers in the Blacklands and East Texas further reduced supplemental feeding as clover and ryegrass pastures began to thrive.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 5. Subsoil Moisture 9% very short, 35% short, 56% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat Condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 56% good, 4% excellent. Spring Wheat planted 61%, 85% 2012, 51% avg. Spring Wheat emerged 9%, 41% 2012, 12% avg. Barley planted 45%, 79% 2012, 52% avg. Barley emerged 5%, 41% 2012, 12% avg. Oats planted 32%, 44% 2012, 32% avg. Oats emerged 5%, 8% 2012, 5% avg. Cows Calved 86%, 84% 2012, 78% avg. Cattle and calves moved To Summer Range 1%. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 70% good, 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved To Summer Range 45%. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 33% fair, 62% good, 2% excellent. Range and Pasture 4% very poor, 25% poor, 45% fair, 24% good, 2% excellent.

Stock Water Supplies 4% very short, 12% short, 84% adequate, 0% surplus. Sheep Sheared On Farm, Sheared On Farm 63%, 73% 2012, 49% avg. Sheep Sheared On Range, Sheep Sheared On Range 42%, 55% 2012, 38% avg. Ewes Lamb On Farm, Ewes Lamb On Farm 83%, 75% 2012, 73% avg. Ewes Lamb On Range, Ewes Lamb On Range 29%, 36% 2012, 28% avg. Apricots full Bloom Or Past 45%, 95% 2012, 52% avg. Sweet Cherries full Bloom Or Past 11%, 77% 2012, 22% avg. Tart Cherries full Bloom Or Past 0%, 74% 2012, 30% avg. Peaches, Full Bloom Or Past 9%, 65% 2012, 18% avg. For the week ending April 14th 2013, there was a reported 4.9 days suitable for fieldwork. Utah, Garfield and Beaver Counties received much needed moisture. In Box Elder County, a major blizzard and wind event hit early in the past week with wind reported as high as 85 mph. Overnight temperatures have been reported to be in the teen's and mid 20's. Box Elder Farmers continue to plant spring grains, onions, safflower, alfalfa and some are considering planting corn this week if the weather warms up. Fertilizing and spraying fall grains for weeds continue. Cooler temperatures are a concern for early fruit tree growers. Fall wheat producers have reported varying situations with some completing insurance appraisals while others reporting their crop to be in good condition. Irrigated wheat in Bear River Valley is reported to look especially good. Utah County producers report possible fruit damage this past week. In Beaver, Morgan and Weber Counties, spring work is reported as going well. In Box Elder County, calving season is wrapping up with branding and doctoring now occurring, calves look mostly good but scours are a problem and higher than average calf losses have been reported due to cold weather and disease. Sheep producers with range herds are finishing shearing with some ewes beginning to lamb. Pasture conditions are reported as improving but more moisture is needed. Feed costs continue to be a large concern. Beaver and Morgan Counties report livestock to be in good condition.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 79% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 79% adequate, 16% surplus. Pasture 2% very poor, 6% poor, 40% fair, 45% good, 7% excellent. Livestock 4% poor, 23% fair, 63% good, 10% excellent. Other hay 2% poor, 55% fair, 38% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 1% poor, 40% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent. Corn planted 21%, 41% 2012, 22% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 1% poor, 24% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat headed 4%, 33% 2012, 8% 5-yr avg. Barley 2% poor, 27% fair, 62% good, 9% excellent. Greenhouse tobacco 14% fair, 65% good, 21% excellent. Tobacco plant beds 15% fair, 85% good. Summer potatoes 98% good, 2% excellent. Summer potatoes planted 96%, 98% 2012, 90% 5-yr avg. All apples 1% poor, 12% fair, 87% good. Peaches 2% poor, 28% fair, 66% good, 4% excellent. Grapes 1% poor, 15% fair, 83% good, 1% excellent. Oats 19% fair, 75% good, 6% excellent. It was a warm week for the Commonwealth. Farmers were grateful for the change from the previous cool weather that spring had thus far brought. Most of Virginia experienced an average high of 80 degree, with night time lows averaging in the mid 50s. It was a warm week for the Commonwealth. Farmers were grateful for the change from the previous cool weather that spring had thus far brought. Most of Virginia experienced an average high of 80 degrees, with night time lows averaging in the mid 50s. Overall, Virginia was about 14 degrees warmer than normal for this time of year. Scattered rain showers were experienced throughout most of the State, with accumulated rainfall varying from about ¼ of an inch to 1 ¼ inches. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.6. Corn planted is still behind last year's progress, but in line with the 5 year

average; temperatures were near ideal for corn planting, but the ground was too wet in some areas. The warm weather contributed to good growth in the hay and small grain crops; however, in the cooler Blue Ridge Mountains, some growers are still supplement feeding livestock as they wait for pasture conditions to improve. It was a week of "catch up" as farmers tried to recoup time lost earlier in the month due to poor weather. Farming activities for the week included applying lime, fertilizers, and herbicides, scouting crops for insects, and harvesting strawberries.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 70% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 12% short, 83% adequate, 5% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very short, 0% short, 96% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay and Roughage 14% very short, 11% short, 71% adequate and 4% surplus. Range and Pasture 1% very poor, 8% poor, 19% fair, 68% good, 4% excellent. Winter Wheat Dryland 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 79% good, 3% excellent. Winter Wheat Irrigated 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 79% good, 13% excellent. Potatoes Planted 40%, 34% last year, 34% five-year average. Potatoes Emerged 1%, 0% last year, 1% five-year average. Dry Edible Peas Planted 30%, 17% last year, 19% five-year average. Processing Green Peas Planted 65%, 29% last year, 33% five-year average. Field Corn Planted 15%, 5% last year, 11% five-year average. Dry Edible Beans Planted 0%, 0% last year, 17% five-year average. The average daily temperature was 3-4 degrees below normal in most areas across the State. In Whitman County and surrounding counties, mixed precipitation and strong winds limited fieldwork during the week, although producers continued spraying winter wheat and other planting activities as weather conditions permitted. In Garfield and Asotin Counties, spring wheat emerged in early planted fields. In Grant County, potato planting began, while it continued in Benton and Franklin Counties. In the Yakima Valley, vegetable producers prepared soil and irrigation, while tree fruit producers used frost control measures due to nighttime low temperatures at the end of the week. Apples and plums began to bloom throughout the county, as well as the pears and cherries in cooler parts of the county. In warmer areas, the pears and cherries were in post bloom. In Chelan County, some cherries and pears were in bloom. In Whatcom County, berries showed good growth and in Snohomish County some early blueberries were in bloom. Grapes continued to develop in Klickitat County, and most plants were in the one or two-leaf stage, with some more advanced. In the northeastern parts of the State, the cool temperatures slowed pasture growth, causing some producers to continue supplement feeding to livestock.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 5. Topsoil moisture was 3% very short, 26% short, 68% adequate, and 3% surplus compared to 9% very short, 52% short, 38% adequate, and 1% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting was 36%, 57% in 2012, and 52% 5-year avg. Hay and roughage supplies were 11% very short, 18% short, 69% adequate, and 2% surplus compared to 4% short, 78% adequate, and 18% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 3% short, 92% adequate, and 5% surplus compared to 2% short, 97% adequate, and 1% surplus last year. Corn was 1% planted, 4% in 2012, and 5% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 12% fair, 87% good, and 1% excellent. Winter wheat was 3% headed, 1% in 2012, 5-year avg. not available. Hay conditions were 6% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 47% good, and 2% excellent. Apple conditions were 36% fair and 64% good. Peach conditions were 34% fair

and 66% good. Cattle and calves were 28% fair, 70% good, and 2% excellent. Calving was 84% complete, compared with 88% last year. Sheep and lambs were 26% fair, 73% good, and 1% excellent. Lambing was 85% complete, compared with 92% last year. Weather was favorable for farming activities which included preparing fields for planting, seeding pastures, calving, and lambing.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 59% adequate, and 32% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 26% short, 58% adequate, and 13% surplus. Wet and chilly weather kept farmers out of fields this week. A series of storms brought heavy rain across southern Wisconsin and snow, sleet and freezing rain to the north. Water was reportedly standing in fields where soils are highly saturated or still frozen. Rivers and streams were reportedly at or near flood stage in some areas. Temperatures remained below average and growing degree days were well below normal at all reporting stations. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 3 to 7 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 39 to 44 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 29 to 35 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.84 inches in Eau Claire to 3.91 inches in Milwaukee.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 2.2. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 24% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 33% very short, 43% short, 23% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 13% very poor, 29% poor, 28% fair, 30% good. Barley planted 64%, 78% 2012, 57% average; emerged 5%, 33% 2012, 10% average. Oats planted 14%, 26% 2012, 24% average; emerged 2%, 6% 2012, 3% average. Spring wheat planted 3%, 16% 2012, 12% average. Crop insect infestation 100% none. Spring calves born 66%. Farm flock sheep shorn 56%; lambled 63%. Range flock sheep shorn 38%; lambled 23%. Calf losses 54% light, 45% normal, 1% heavy. Lamb losses 38% light, 62% normal. Range and pasture condition 24% very poor, 43% poor, 25% fair, 8% good. Spring grazing prospects 20% very poor, 32% poor, 39% fair, 9% good. Irrigation supplies 18% very short, 33% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Farm activities included tending to livestock, calving, lambing and planting. Below normal temperatures and above normal precipitation across the State. Snotel snowpack was 92 percent, up from 77 percent last week and 65 percent last year. High temperatures ranged from 42 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 66 degrees in Torrington. Low temperatures ranged from 6 degrees below zero at Lake Yellowstone to 17 degrees in Afton. Average temperatures ranged from 25 degrees at Lake Yellowstone and Sundance to 39 degrees at Greybull. Temperatures were below normal at all stations with the exception of Jackson Hole. All stations reported some precipitation ranging from 0.09 inch at Rock Springs to 2.3 inches at Lander. All but 4 stations received above normal precipitation for the week. The Lander reporting station is 1.53 inches above normal precipitation for the year. Johnson County reported cold temperatures are keeping rangeland grasses from growing. Johnson County received little moisture from last week's winter storm. Weston County experienced a winter blizzard that causes a few calf losses but showed a hint of green in the pastures as it melted. Lincoln County reported getting some good spring moisture which will be beneficial for rangeland vegetation. Uinta County reported snow storms in the mountains which will help snow pack percentages. Irrigation reservoirs are low but snow accumulations are aiding in filling reservoirs before irrigation begins. Natrona County reported at least 1 inch of moisture.

International Weather and Crop Summary

April 7-13, 2013

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: The early spring cold spell began to ease, allowing winter crops to resume growth in western portions of the region.

WESTERN FSU: Warm, showery weather in southern portions of Russia and Ukraine promoted spring grain planting and winter wheat development.

MIDDLE EAST: Dryness concerns increased in central portions of the region after a favorably wet autumn and winter.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Sunny skies and near-normal temperatures maintained ideal growing conditions for reproductive to filling winter grains.

EASTERN ASIA: Dry weather prevailed for reproductive winter wheat and rapeseed, although moisture supplies remained adequate for crop development.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Tropical showers continued to move north, bringing increased moisture to parts of southern Thailand.

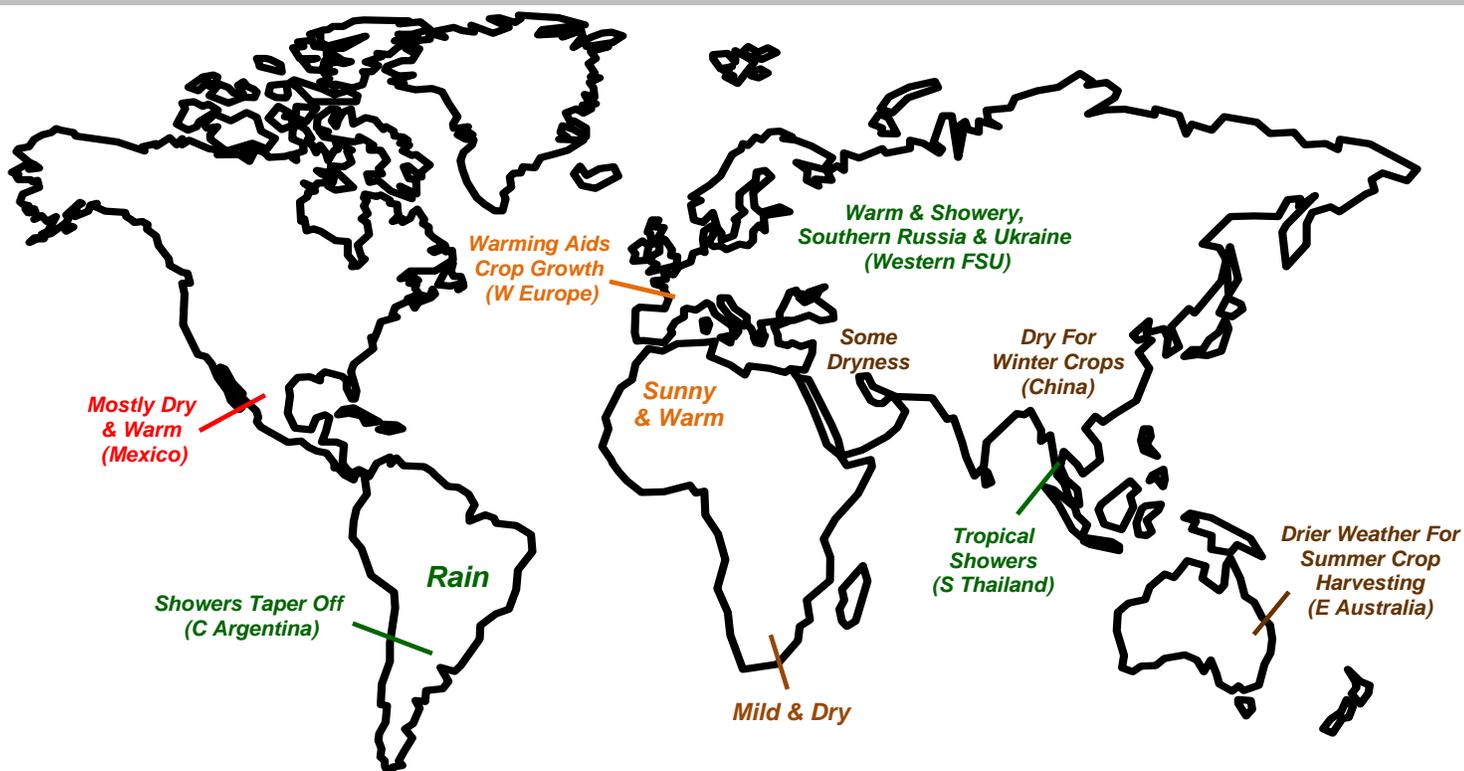
AUSTRALIA: Drier weather allowed summer crop harvesting to regain momentum.

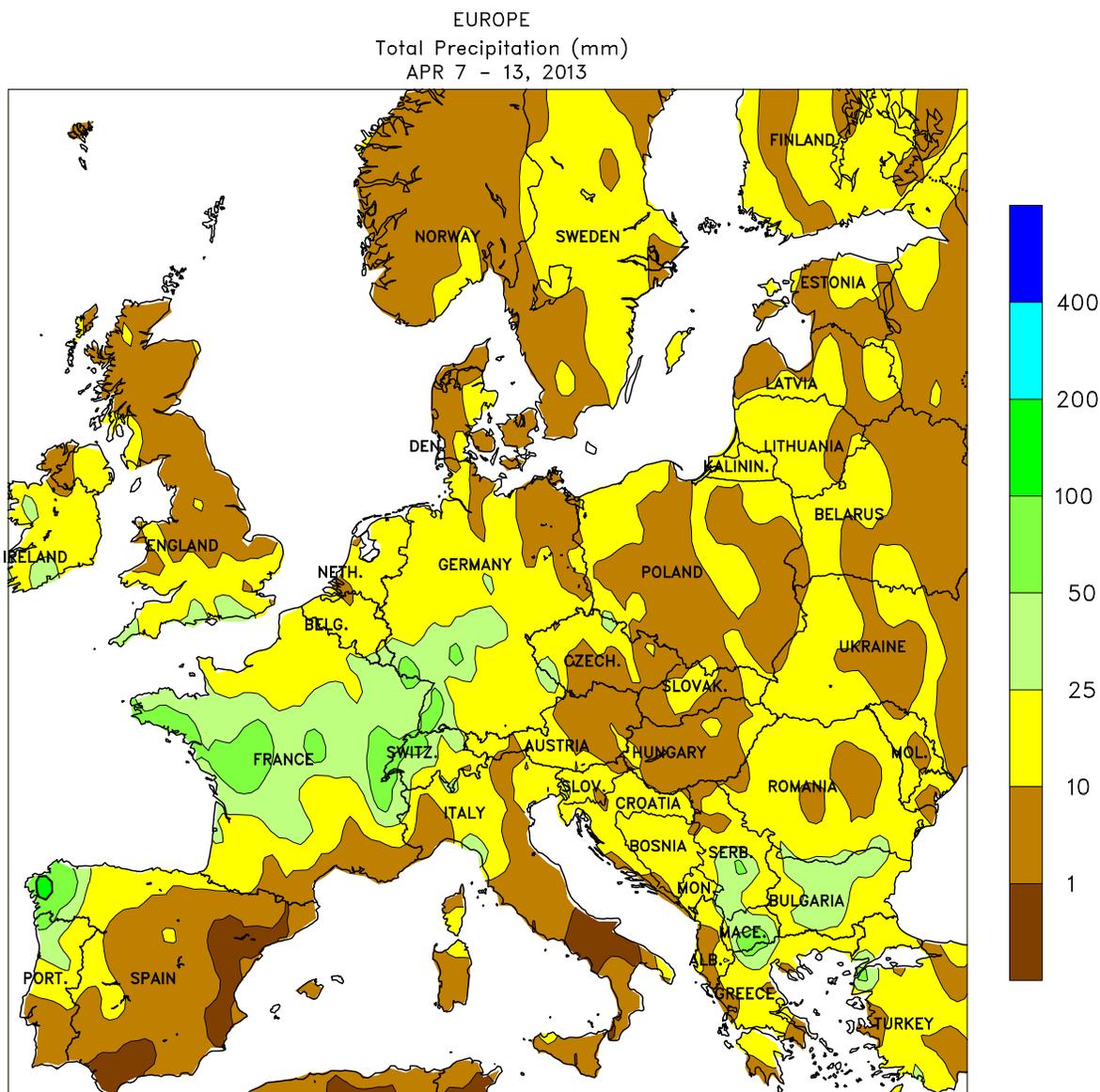
SOUTH AFRICA: Mild, mostly dry weather benefited filling to maturing summer crops.

ARGENTINA: Heavy rain ended in central Argentina, improving conditions for corn and soybean harvesting.

BRAZIL: Widespread rain increased moisture for corn and cotton but hampered soybean and sugarcane harvesting.

MEXICO: Dry weather continued throughout northern and central Mexico, aiding drydown and harvesting of winter grains but preventing early planting of rain-fed summer crops.





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

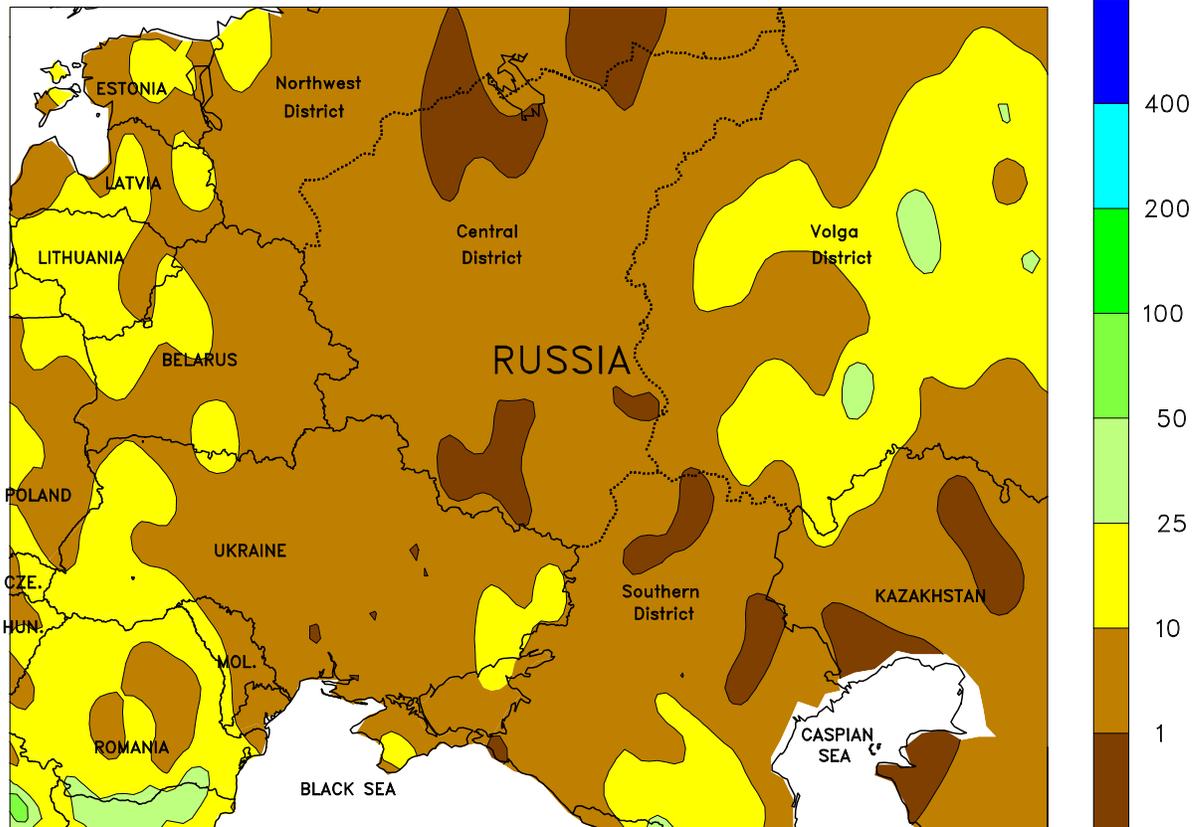


EUROPE

Late-season cold further hampered fieldwork and crop development, while rain shifted north and east. The large area of high pressure over the northern Atlantic Ocean responsible for the recent prolonged spell of cold weather weakened, enabling somewhat milder conditions to return to France, Spain, Germany, the Low Countries, and southern-most portions of England. Weekly average temperatures in these areas crept above 5°C for the first time since early March, allowing winter crops to resume growth. Cold weather (up to 3°C below normal) kept winter grains and oilseeds dormant in Poland and the Baltic States, where nighttime lows dropped below -5°C. Poland’s primary winter grain areas were just

now emerging from an uncharacteristically late blanket of snow; typically, Poland’s crop districts lose snow cover by mid-March. Meanwhile, a series of storms produced moderate to heavy rain (10-60 mm) across much of western and southern Europe, including northern portions of the Iberian Peninsula, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed development. Rain also reached eastern Germany and Poland by week’s end, although rainfall amounts were less (5-20 mm). It is still too early to determine what impacts — if any — the early spring cold spell will have on crop yields in Europe, although moisture reserves remained overall favorable for crop development.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
APR 7 - 13, 2013



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

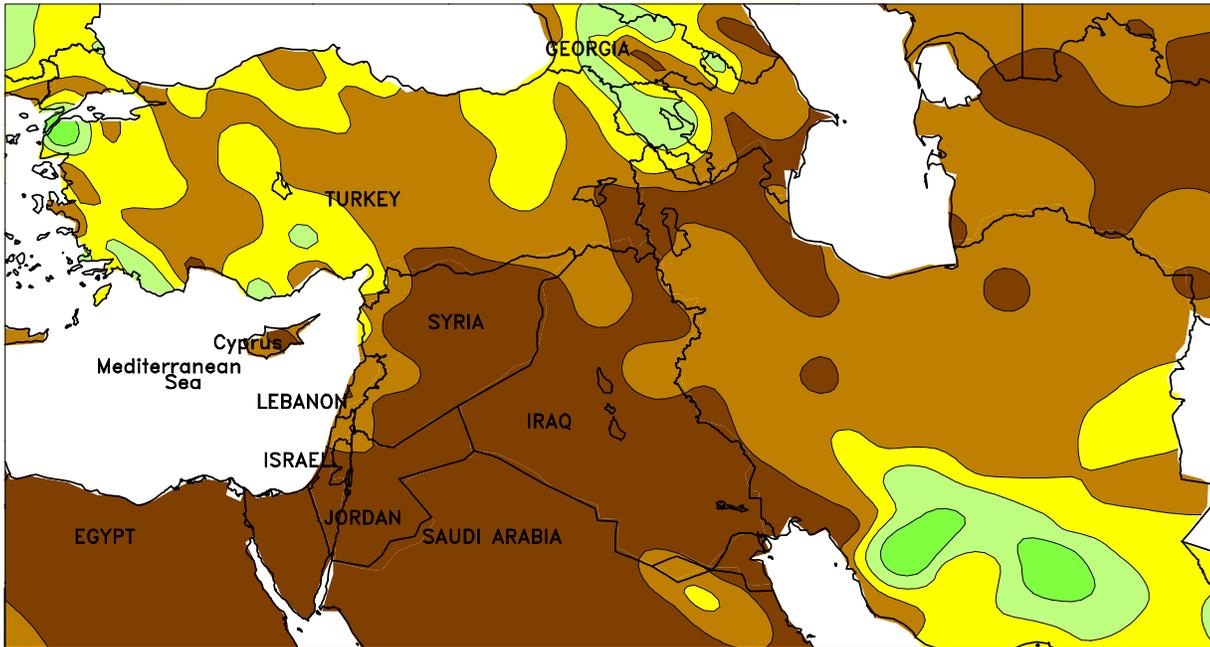


WESTERN FSU

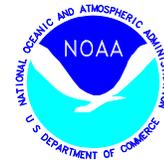
Cold weather persisted in northern crop areas, while mild conditions in southern portions of Russia and Ukraine promoted winter crop development. Temperatures up to 3°C below normal across Ukraine, Belarus, and northern Russia kept winter crops dormant, although the snowpack had melted in most areas except for Belarus and northern-most crop

districts in Russia. Meanwhile, warmer-than-normal conditions (up to 4°C above normal) in the Southern District of Russia promoted winter grain development and encouraged spring grain planting and emergence. Light to moderate rain (2-20 mm) across much of the region sustained favorable soil moisture for crop development after a wet March.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation (mm)
APR 7 - 13, 2013



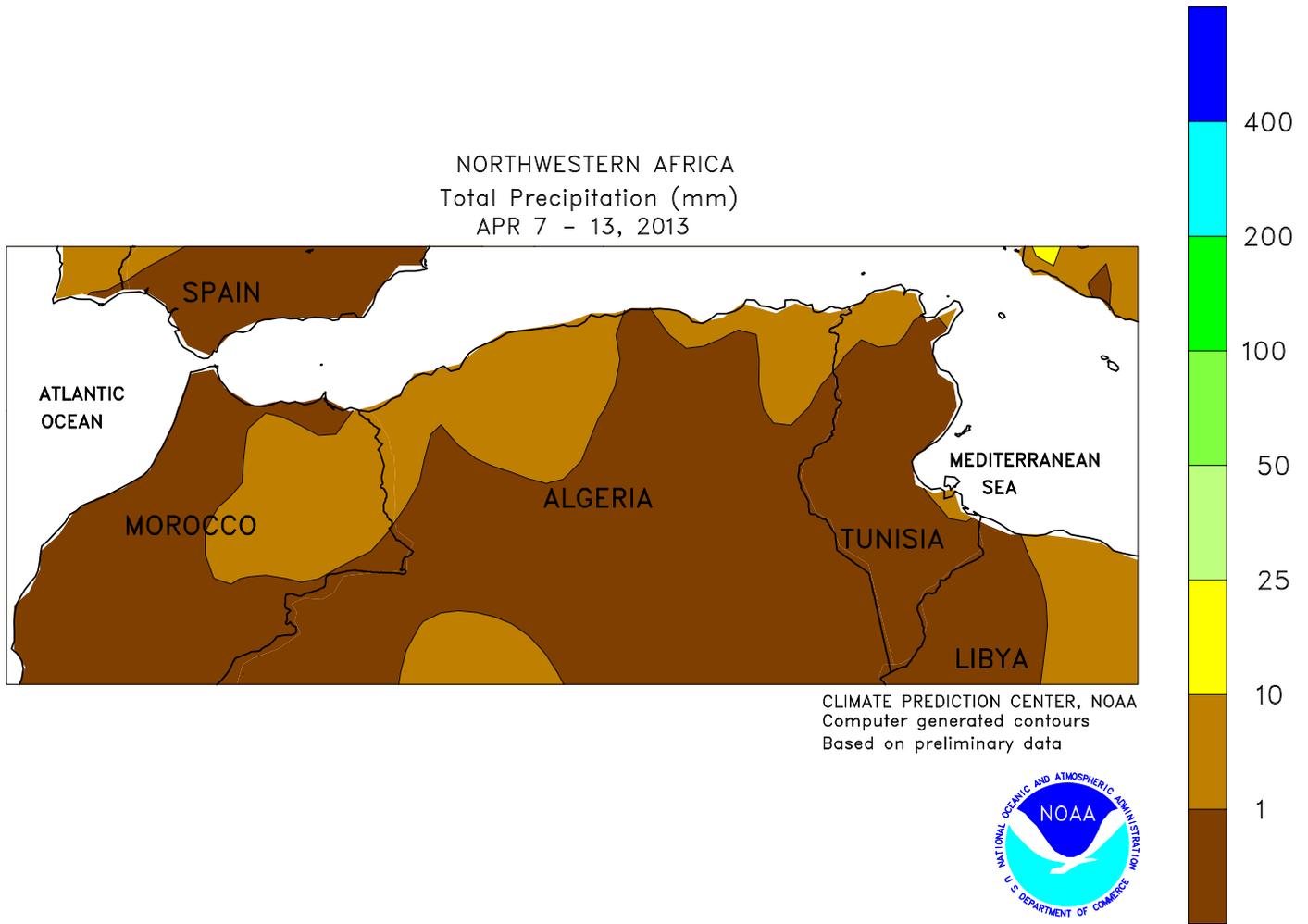
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



MIDDLE EAST

Warm, showery weather in Turkey and Iran contrasted with increasingly dry conditions in central growing areas. Light to moderate showers (5-25 mm) across Turkey sustained favorable soil moisture for vegetative winter wheat and barley. Farther east, moderate to heavy rain (10-60 mm) in southern Iran supplied supplemental moisture for irrigated winter grains, while scattered light showers (5 mm or less) provided localized moisture for rain-fed winter crops in

northern Iran. In comparison, increasingly dry, warm weather (2-4°C above normal) from Israel and Syria into Iraq further reduced topsoil moisture for winter grains, although subsoil moisture was still mostly adequate after a favorably wet autumn and winter. Nevertheless, additional late-season rain will be needed from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into Iraq to preserve the current favorable yield prospects.

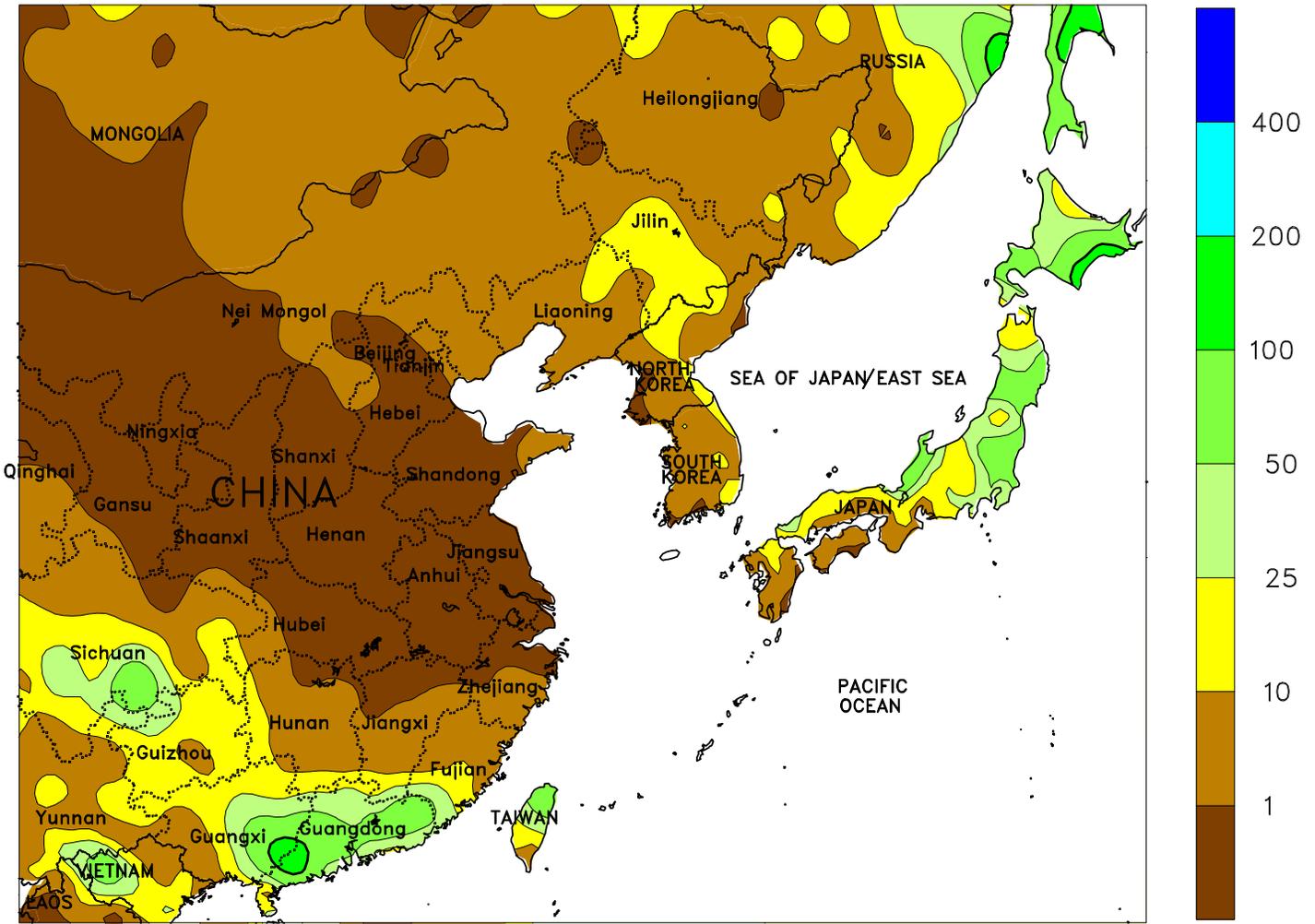


NORTHWEST AFRICA

After recent locally heavy rain, sunny skies and near-normal temperatures promoted winter grain growth across the region. Crop prospects remained excellent in Morocco, where timely rainfall and a lack of temperature extremes have favored the development of wheat and barley, which is now approaching

or in the filling stage. Likewise, soil moisture was adequate to abundant for vegetative to reproductive winter grains in Algeria and Tunisia. Daytime highs in the middle 20s (degrees C) were optimum for crop growth, with no untimely freeze or extreme heat observed.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
APR 7 - 13, 2013



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

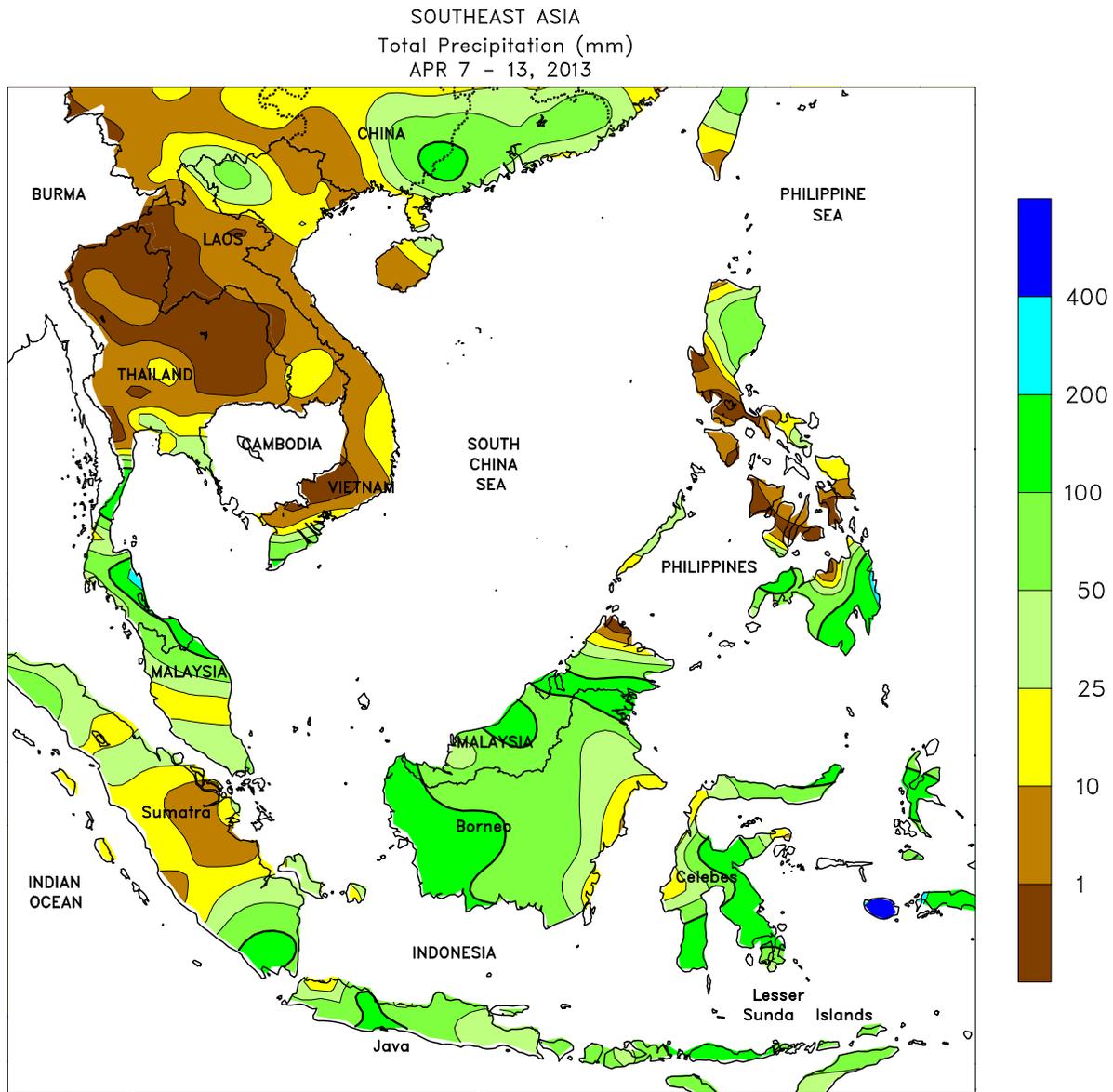


EASTERN ASIA

Warm, dry weather prevailed across most growing areas of China as spring moisture deficits built on the North China Plain and into portions of the Yangtze Valley. Irrigation supplies, however, were adequate for reproductive winter wheat and winter rapeseed. In Sichuan and southern China, despite light rainfall (less than 10 mm) during the week,

persistent showers over the preceding few weeks established favorable moisture conditions for early crop rice and spring sown corn. Meanwhile in Guangdong and Guangxi, 25 to 100 mm of rain further improved moisture supplies for rice and sugarcane after a prolonged period of dryness experienced through March.

For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



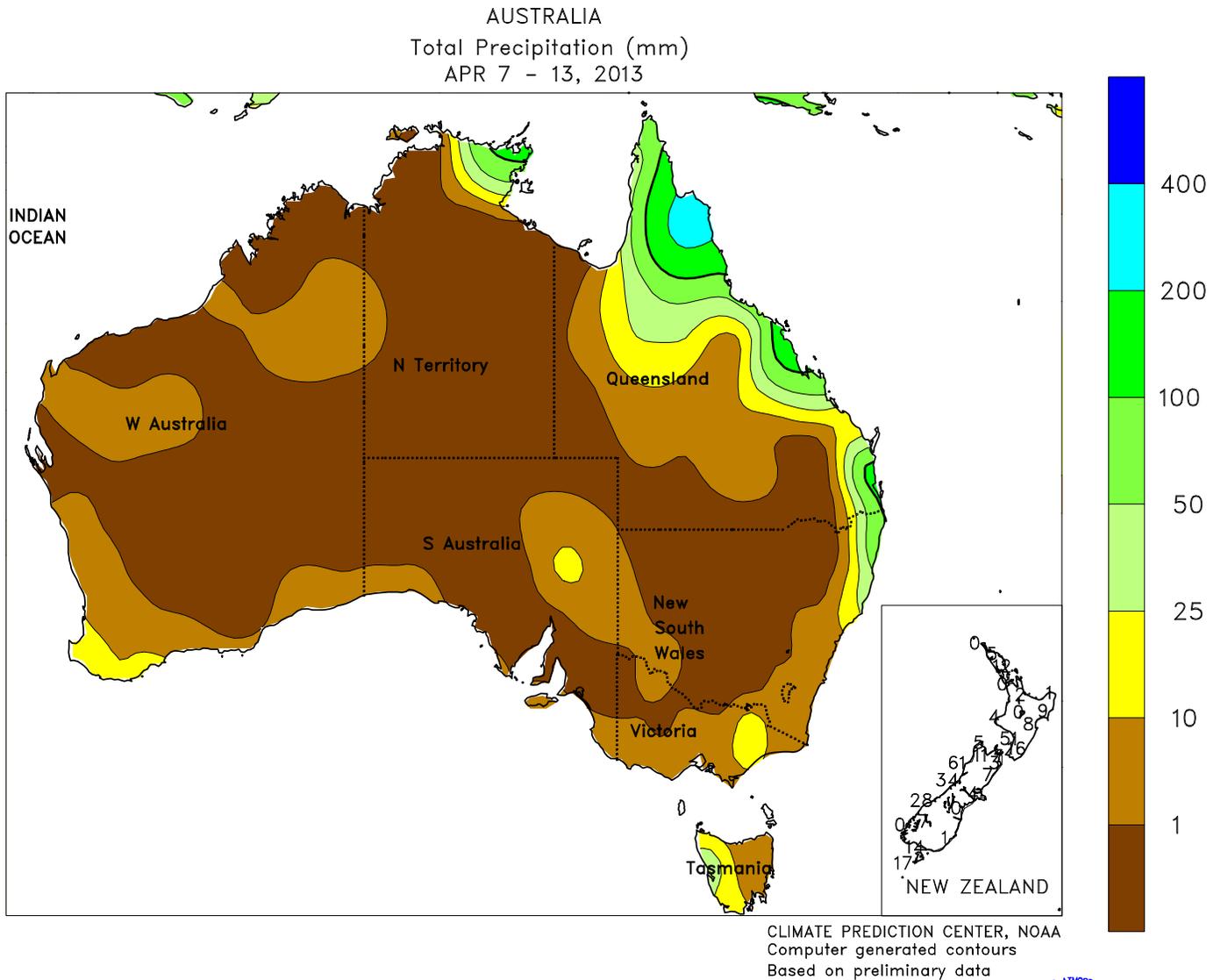
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Tropical showers continued to push northward, overspreading parts of southern Thailand. Despite the migration north, 25 to 175 mm of rain maintained a slow pace of rice harvesting in Java, Indonesia. Rainfall (less than 25 mm) in western oil palm areas of Indonesia (Sumatra) and Malaysia (peninsular) had diminished compared to the last couple of weeks, while heavy showers (50-125 mm) continued in eastern growing areas. In the Philippines, seasonably dry weather prevailed in most areas, with rainfall

(50-200 mm) confined to Mindanao and far eastern islands. Harvesting was winding down for the winter- grown crop as growers prepare for summer planting activities in May, coinciding with the onset of the summer rainy season. Meanwhile, rainfall deficits continued for the year in northern Vietnam, although recent rain (including 25 mm for the current period) has improved moisture supplies for winter-spring rice. In southern Vietnam, summer-autumn rice transplanting continued under favorably dry conditions.

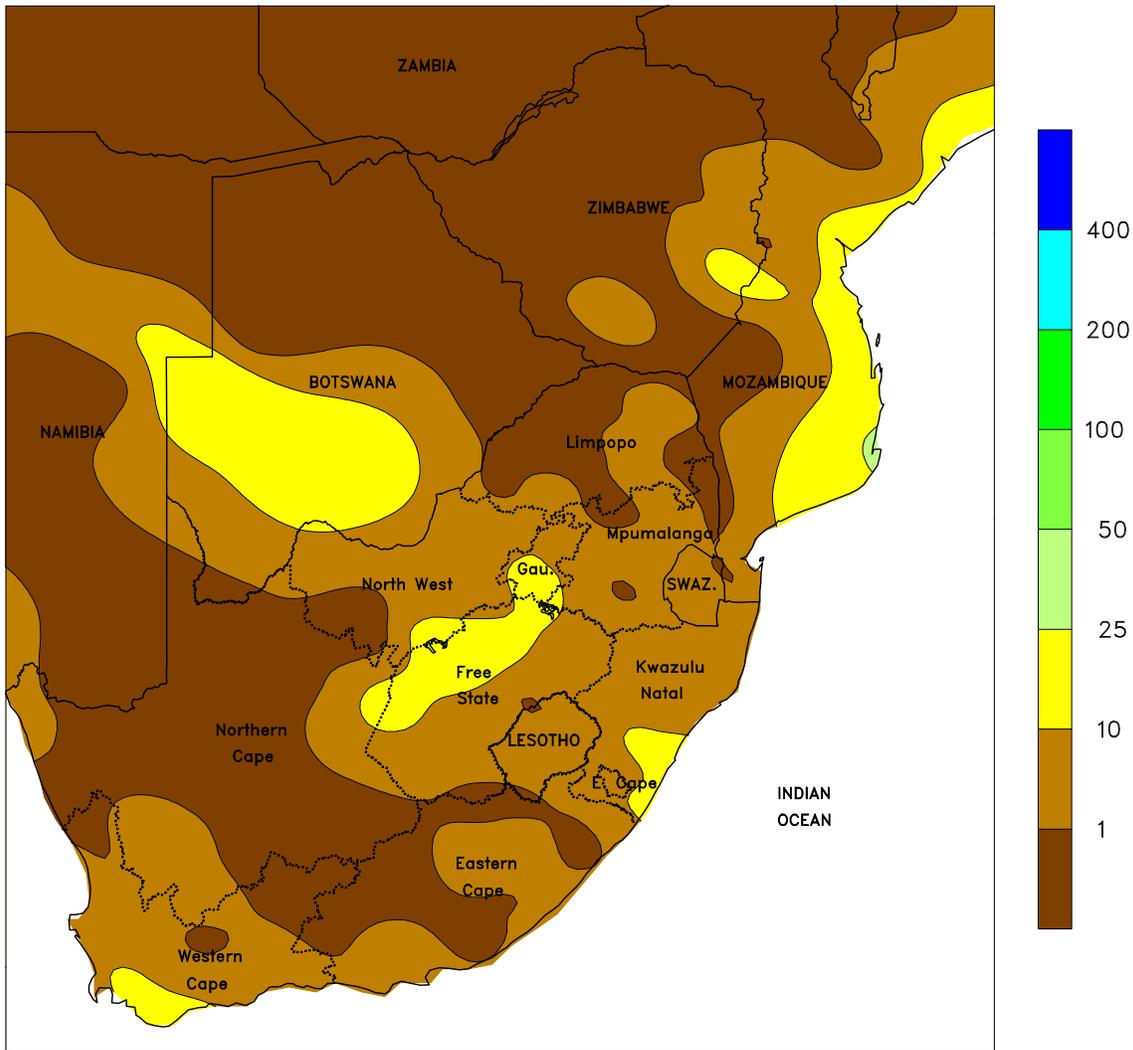


AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland, passing showers (1-3 mm, locally approaching 10 mm) may have caused local delays in summer crop harvesting, but dry weather during the majority of the week favored fieldwork. Dry weather dominated major cotton and sorghum producing areas in

northern New South Wales, allowing harvesting to progress without delay. Temperatures in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales were generally seasonable, averaging within about 1°C of normal with maximum temperatures in the 20s degrees C.

SOUTH AFRICA
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 APR 7 - 13, 2013



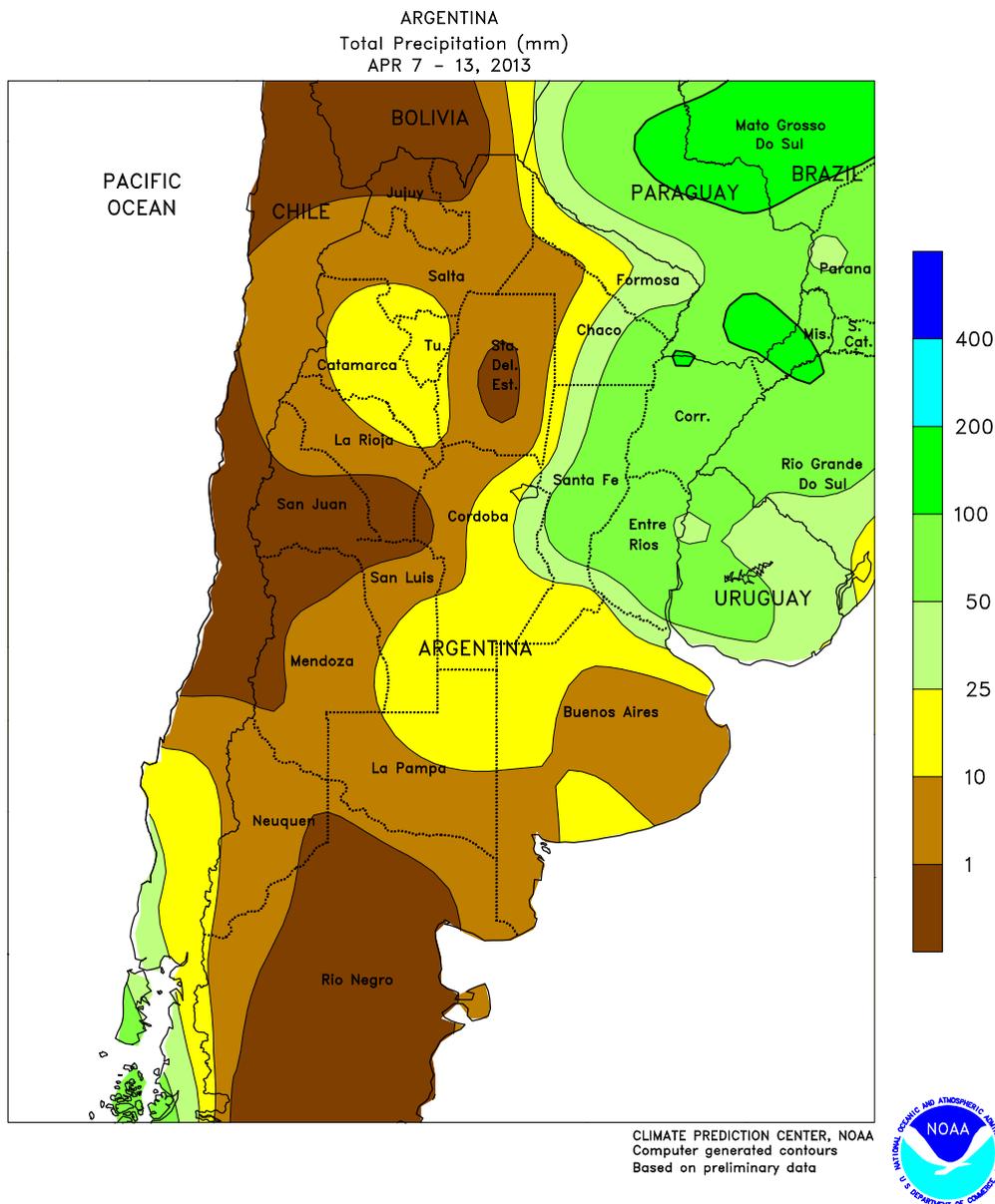
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
 Computer generated contours
 Based on preliminary data



SOUTH AFRICA

Mild, generally drier weather prevailed, favoring late-season development of filling to maturing summer crops. Weekly temperatures averaged within 1°C of normal throughout much of the corn belt, with cooler conditions (temperatures averaging 1-3°C below normal) prevailing elsewhere in the country. Despite the generally cool weather, however, frost was confined to outlying farming areas in more arid sections of the country (notably western Free State and adjoining

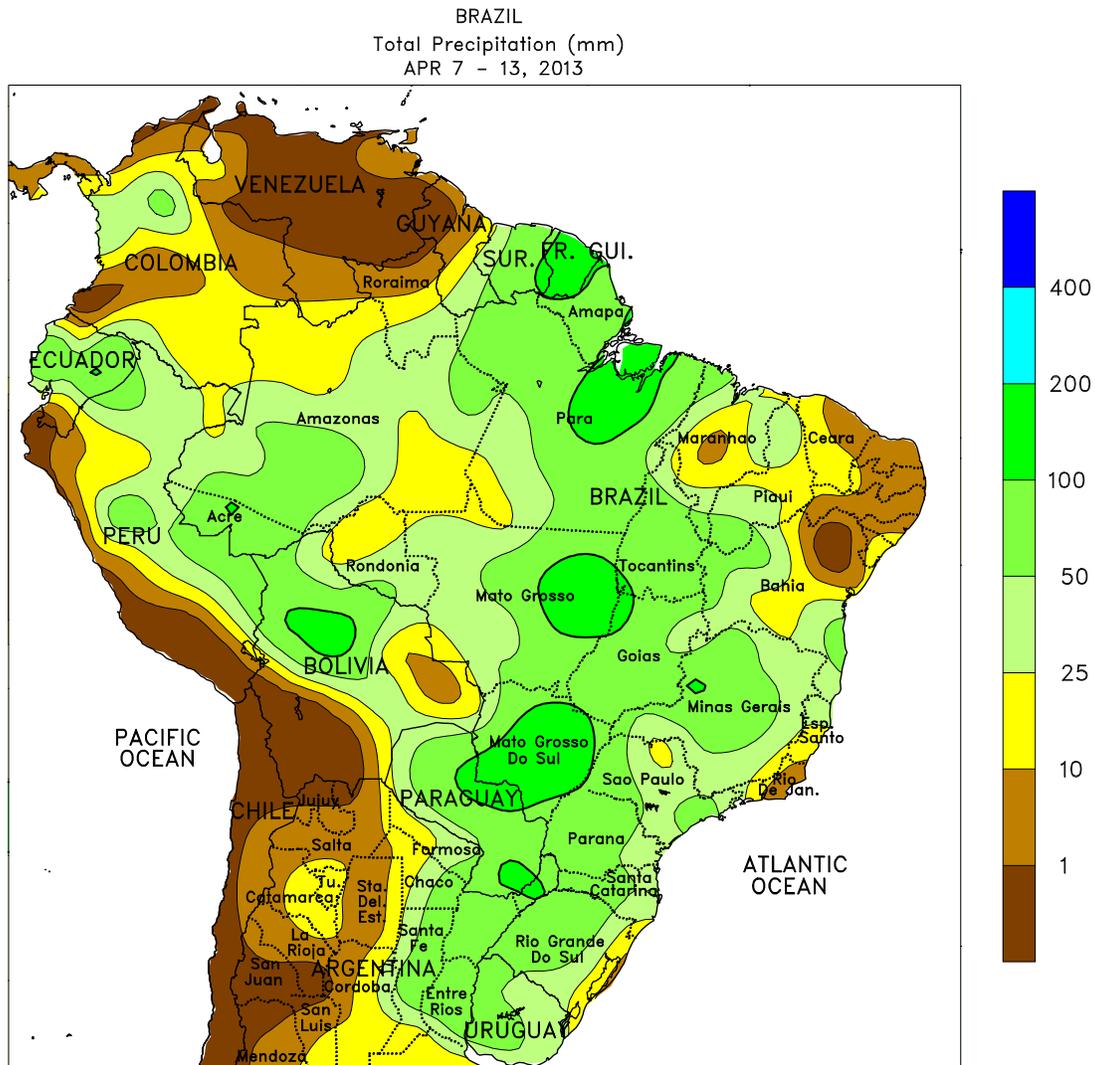
portions of Northern and Eastern Cape Provinces. Rainfall was mostly scattered and light, with just a few locations recording amounts in excess of 10 mm. Some rain fell in winter wheat areas of Western Cape, North West, and Free State, boosting topsoil moisture for germination. Light showers (5-15 mm) also continued in southern sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, where preparations were likely underway for harvesting.



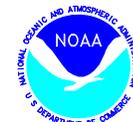
ARGENTINA

Somewhat drier conditions prevailed in the main summer grain and oilseed areas of central Argentina. Following last week's heavy rain, rainfall totaled 5 to 25 mm in major production areas of La Pampa, Buenos Aires, and Cordoba. Similar amounts were recorded in southern sections of Santa Fe, but wet weather (25-100 mm) dominated the northeast (Entre Rios and central Santa Fe northeastward through Misiones). Several dry days before the onset of the rain favored summer grain and oilseed harvesting, with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 20s (degrees C). After

the passage of the cold front that brought the rain, temperatures briefly fell to near freezing (morning lows ranged from -1 to 1°C) at week's end in La Pampa and western and central Buenos Aires. Temperatures stayed above freezing elsewhere, although weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C below normal throughout central and northeastern Argentina. Temperatures averaged closer to normal in the dry northwest (notably Santiago del Estero, Salta, and western Chaco), where daytime highs briefly reached the middle 30s.



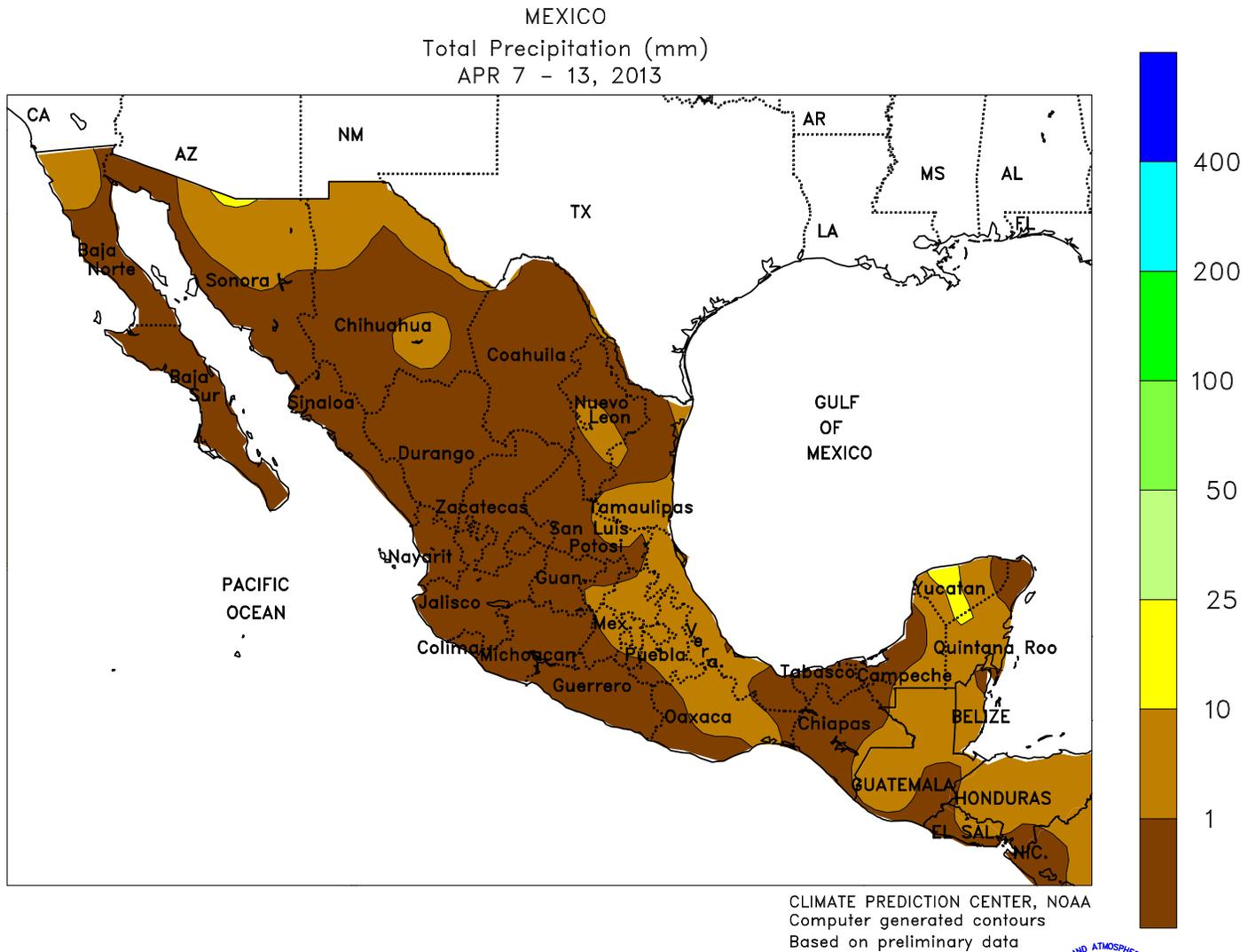
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



BRAZIL

Widespread, locally heavy showers maintained beneficial late-season levels of moisture for corn and cotton, though the timing of the rain was poor for seasonal fieldwork. Rainfall totaled 50 to more than 100 mm in nearly all major production areas of southern and central Brazil, as well as in most of the northeastern interior (in and around western Bahia). The rain also extended eastward to southern Bahia, boosting moisture for cocoa and coffee, though dry weather continued over

Brazil's northeastern tip. The rainfall ranged from 200 to 500 percent of normal over large portions of central and southern Brazil; while providing ample moisture for second crop (safrinha) corn and cotton, the moisture impacted the final stages of the soybean harvest and harvesting of sugarcane. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal in most areas, with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s (degrees C) in sections of Mato Grosso and Tocantins.

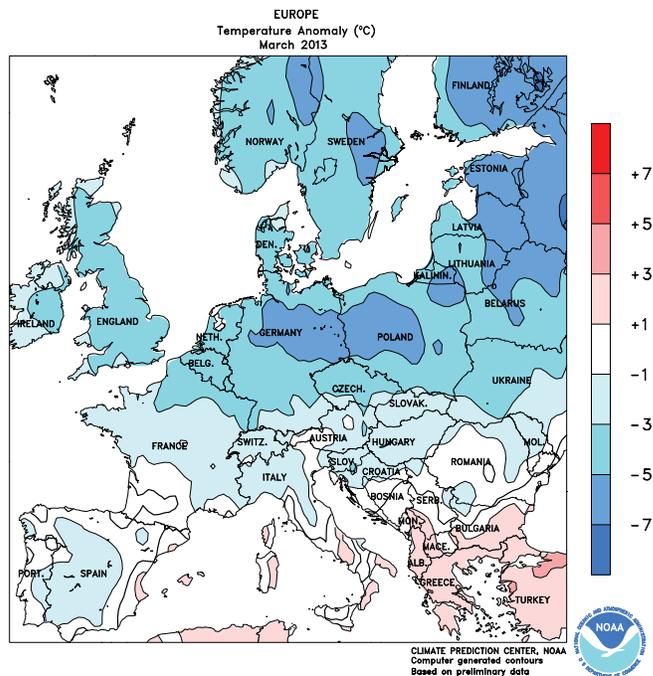
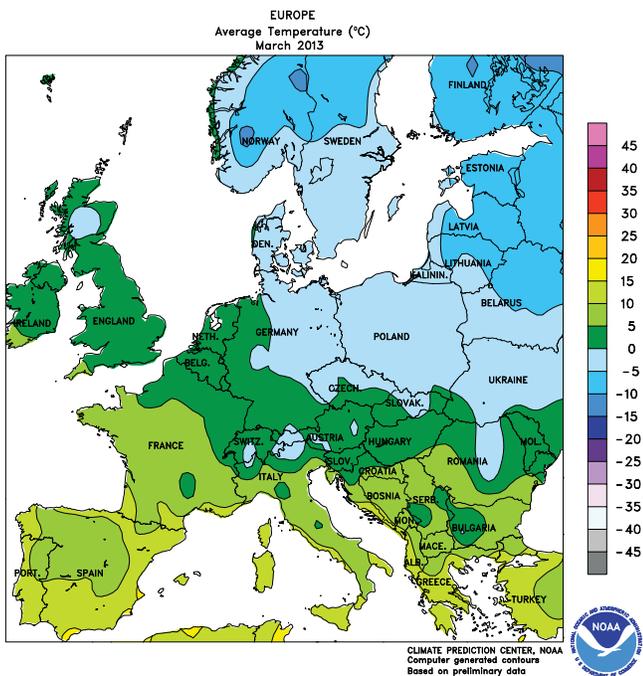
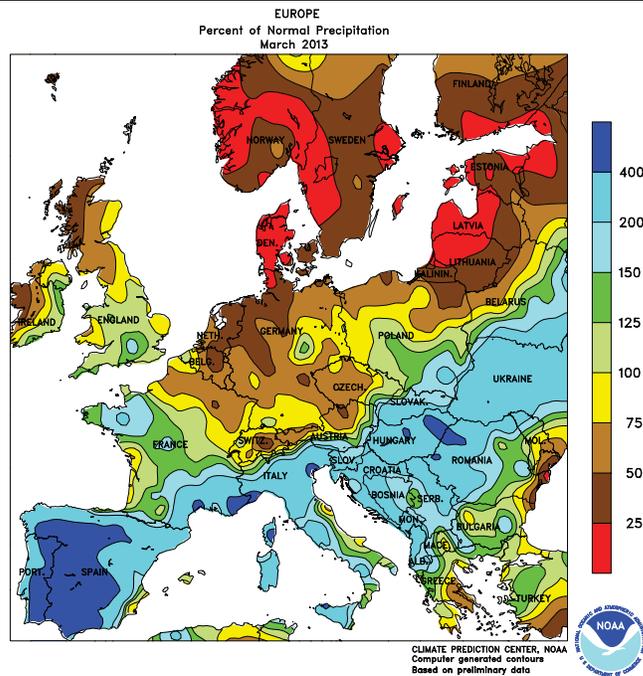
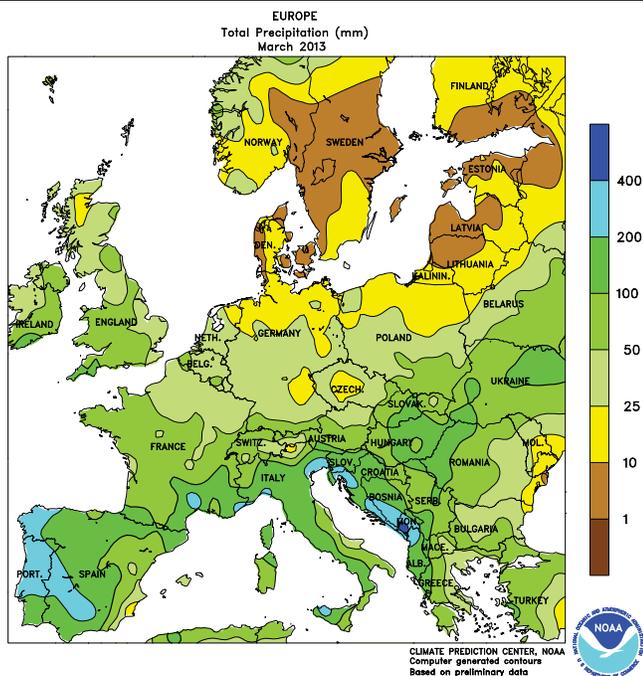


MEXICO

Dry weather continued to dominate most of the region, aiding maturation and early harvesting of winter grains but prohibiting early planting of rain-fed summer crops. Little to no rain fell throughout the country, with just a few isolated locations reporting rainfall in excess of 10 mm. In the northwest, occasionally cool weather slowed late winter wheat development, with daytime highs only locally reaching 30°C. Warmer weather (weekly temperatures

averaging 2°C above normal, with daytime highs approaching 40°C) sped development of rain-fed winter sorghum in the northeast (Tamaulipas). Meanwhile, farmers on the southern plateau awaited the onset of seasonal rain before corn planting could become widespread. Seasonal rain typically increases arrives in eastern sections of the region first, reaching western farming areas (notably Jalisco) by May.

March International Temperature and Precipitation Maps

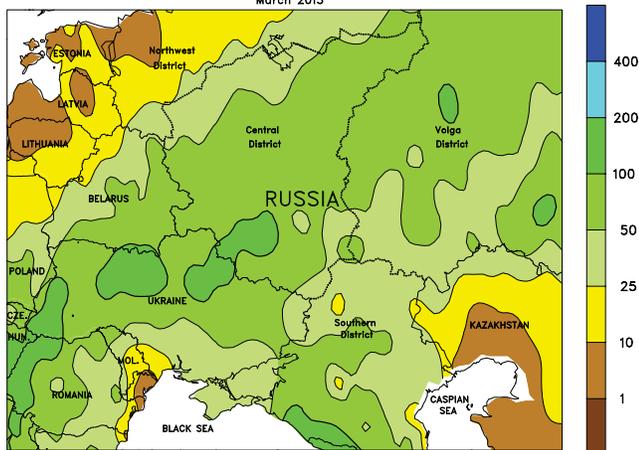


EUROPE

Cold, mostly wet weather prevailed during March, although drier-than-normal conditions settled over northern-most growing areas. The abnormally cold March (up to 6°C below normal) kept winter grains and oilseeds dormant across central and northeastern Europe. In addition, the late-season cold snap (readings as low as

-13°C) also threatened vegetative winter crops in France and the United Kingdom. Meanwhile, wetter-than-normal weather (locally more than 400 percent of normal rainfall) benefited vegetative wheat and barley in Spain, Italy, and the southern Balkans and increased irrigation reserves for warm-season crops.

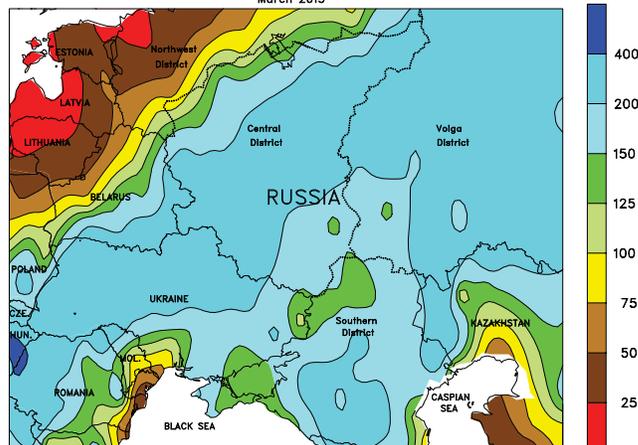
WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
March 2013



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



WESTERN FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
March 2013



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



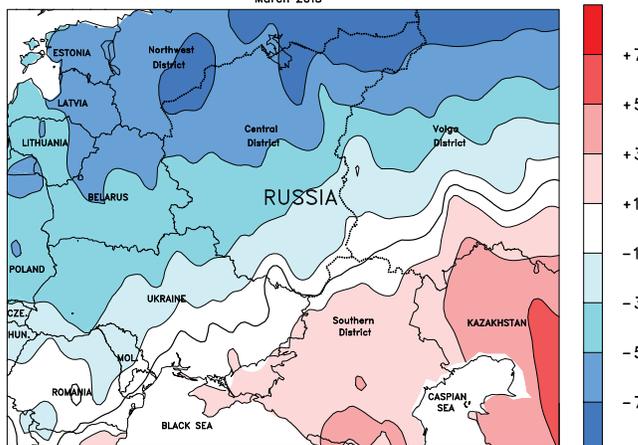
WESTERN FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
March 2013



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



WESTERN FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
March 2013



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

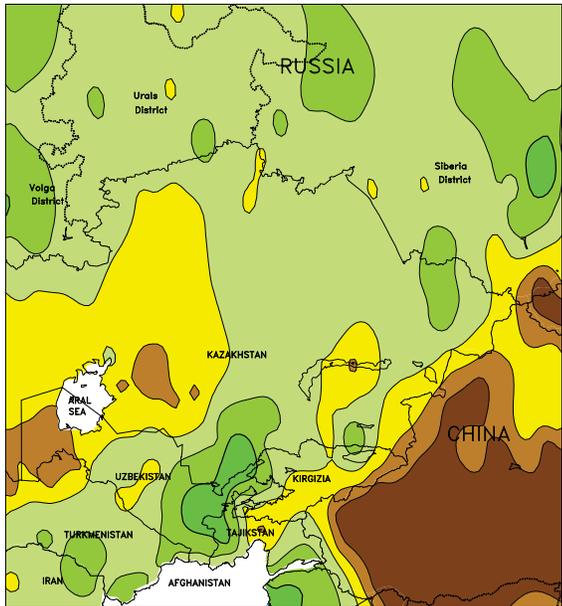


WESTERN FSU

Wetter-than-normal weather prevailed across the region in March, with colder-than-normal conditions in the north contrasting with above-normal temperatures in the south. In particular, cold, snowy weather kept winter crops dormant under a moderate to deep snowpack from Belarus and northern Ukraine into central and northern Russia. Meanwhile, persistent warmth (up to 3°C above

normal) in southern portions of Ukraine and Russia accelerated winter grain growth and promoted additional spring grain planting. Lingering drought concerns were eased in southern crop areas as rain increased during the month, although a mid-month cold snap (-12 to -8°C) may have caused localized burnback in southern wheat districts.

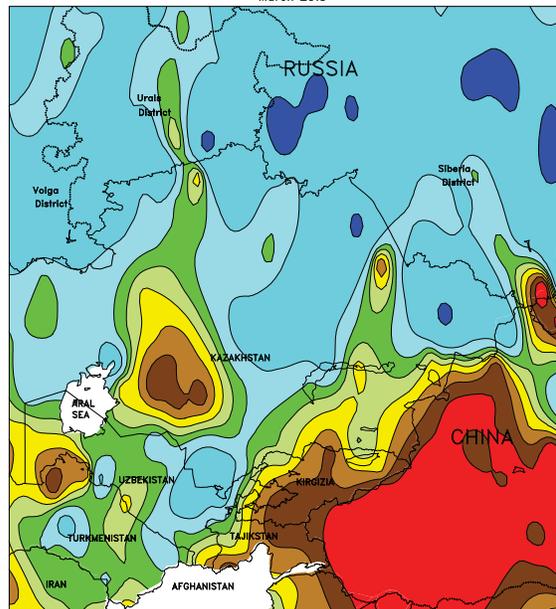
EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
March 2013



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



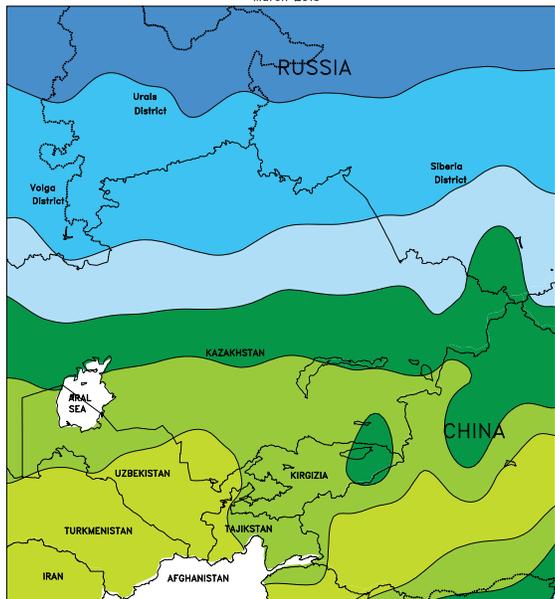
EASTERN FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
March 2013



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



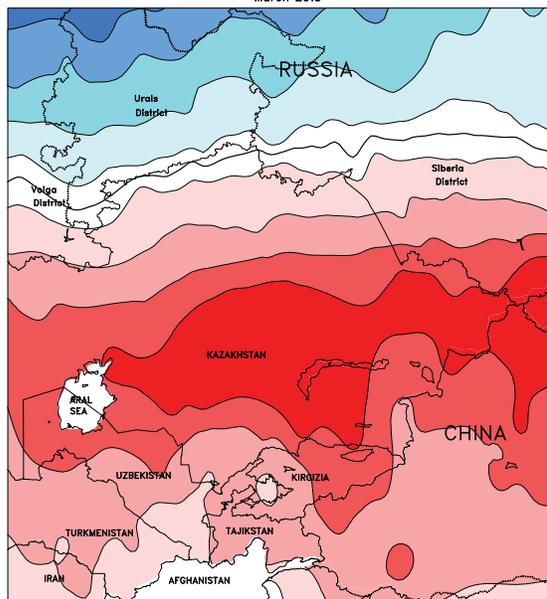
EASTERN FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
March 2013



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



EASTERN FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
March 2013



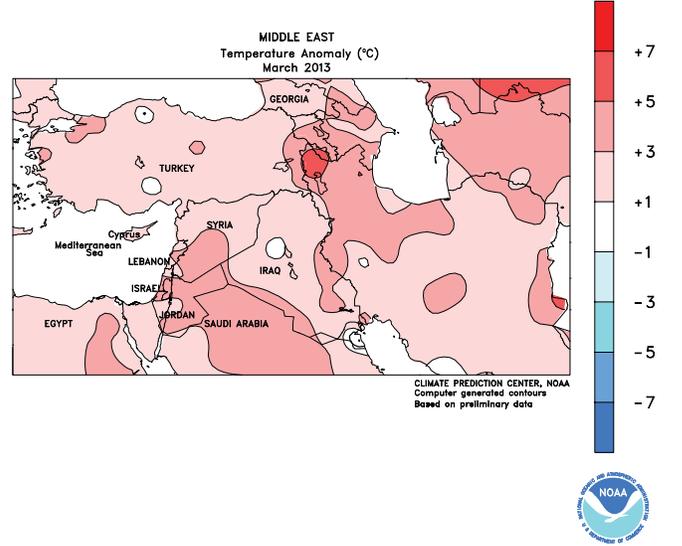
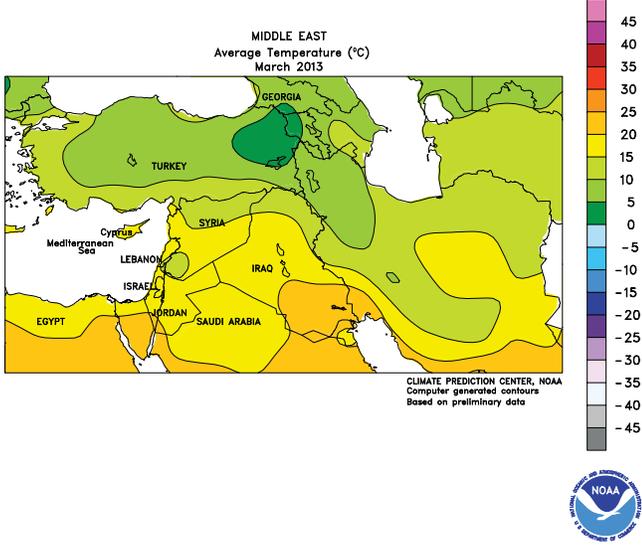
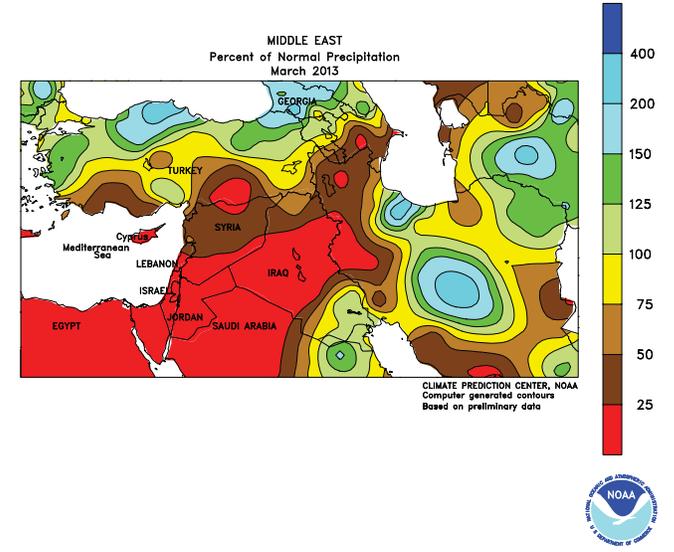
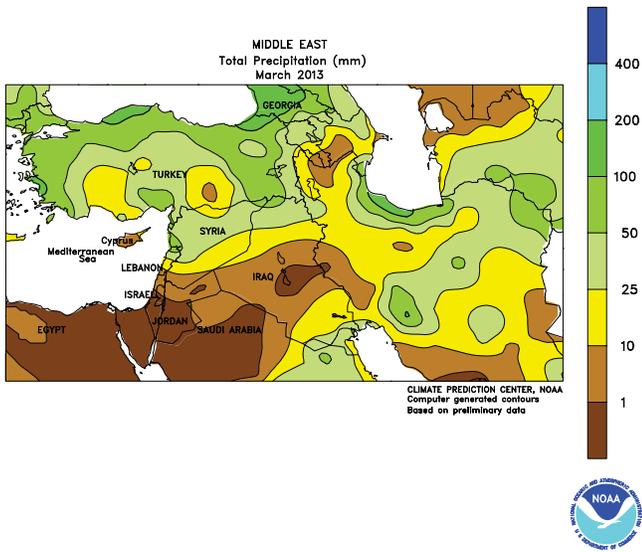
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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU

In March, near-normal temperatures in northern portions of the region contrasted with increasing heat in the south. Temperatures for the month averaged 5 to 10°C above normal in southern cotton regions, promoting early field preparations in advance of cotton planting. Rain and mountain snow maintained favorable irrigation reserves in

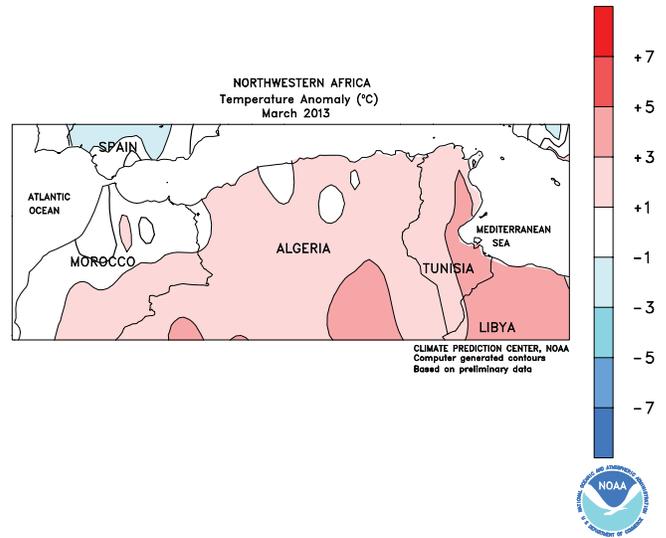
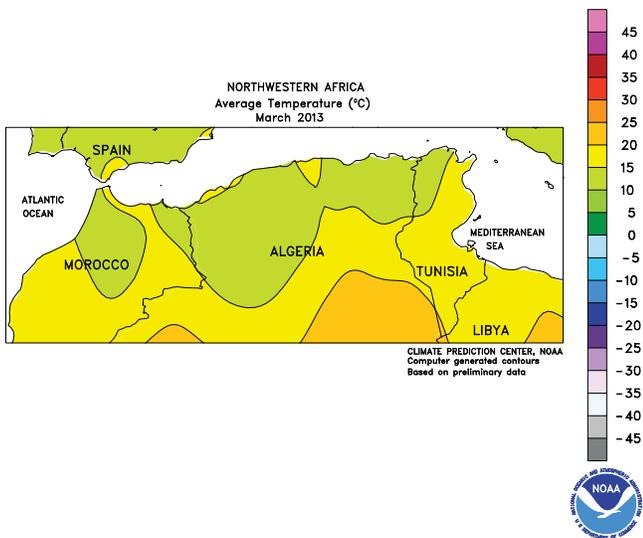
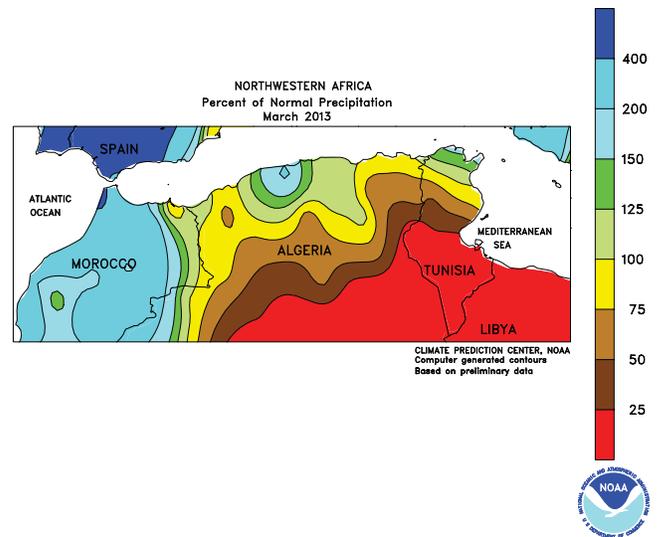
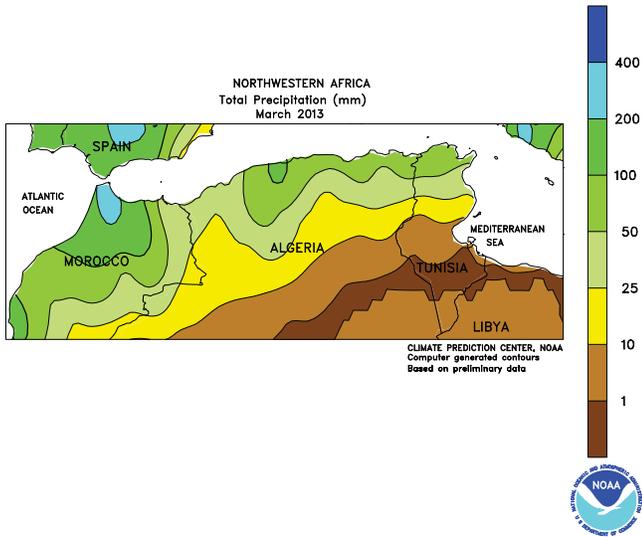
most cotton areas, although drier-than-normal conditions were noted in Kirgizia. Meanwhile cold, snowy weather in the north kept agricultural activities to a minimum, with spring wheat planting likely to commence in late April or May after the region's snowpack has melted and soils have warmed.



MIDDLE EAST

In March, wet weather in the north and east contrasted with increasingly dry conditions in central winter crop areas. In particular, warmer- and drier-than-normal conditions reduced soil moisture for winter grains from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into Iraq and western Iran; however, crop prospects

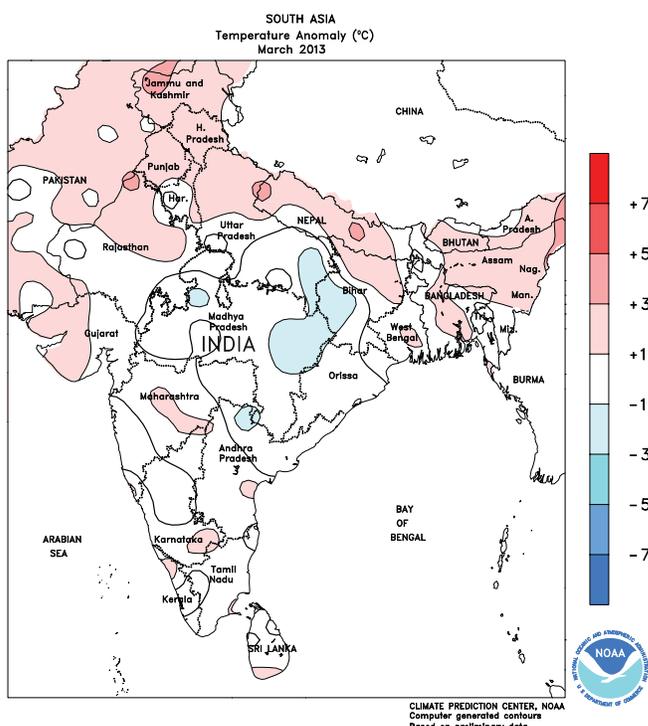
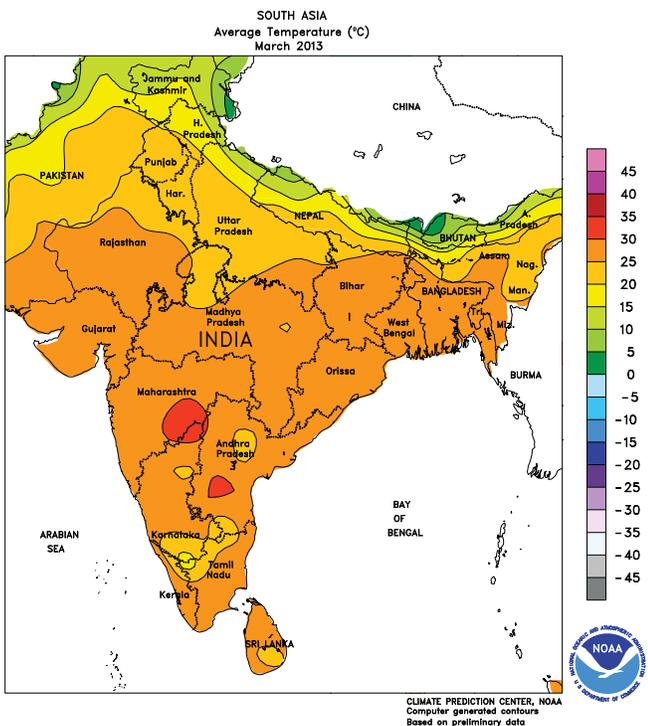
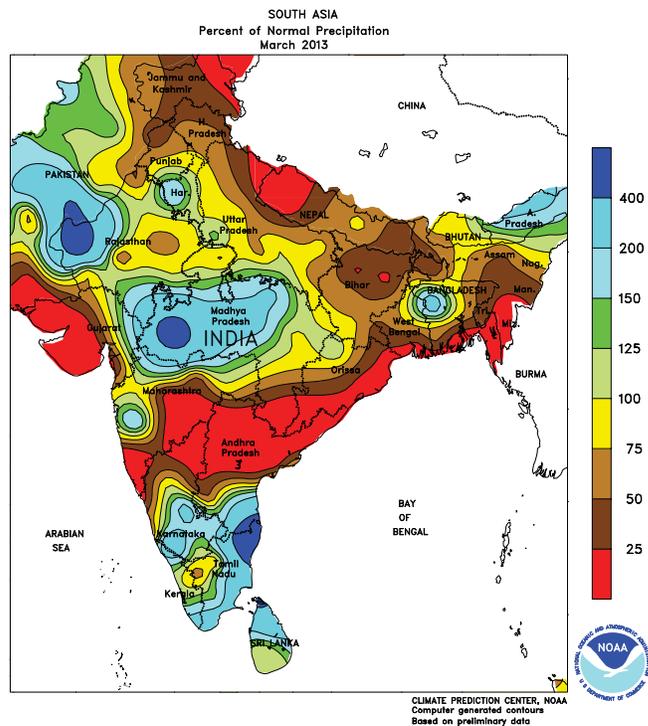
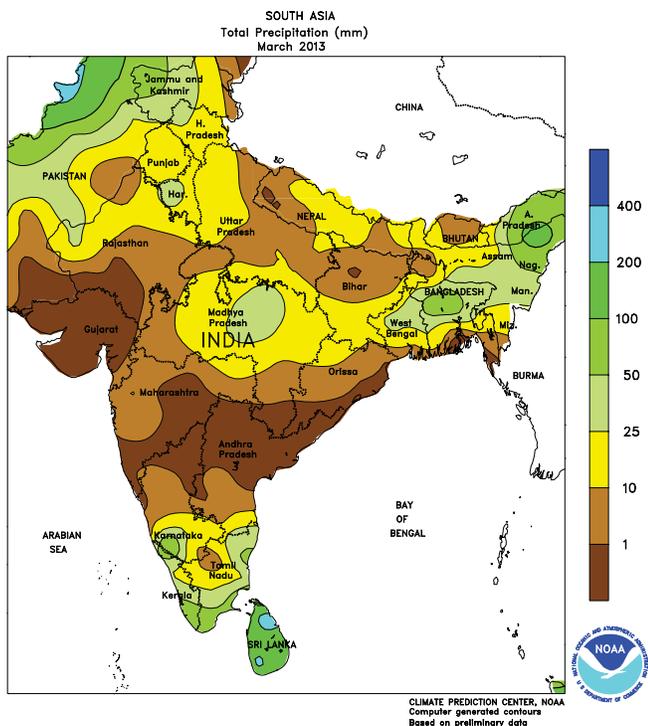
remained favorable due to wet fall and winter weather. Meanwhile, occasional showers in central and western Turkey benefited greening winter wheat and barley. Rain was also prevalent in central and eastern Iran, maintaining adequate soil moisture for crop development.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Near- to above-normal rainfall and near-normal temperatures maintained optimum growing conditions as winter grains approached the key reproductive and filling stages of development. Across Morocco, heavy rain (100-300 mm, locally more) sustained excellent yield prospects for jointing to

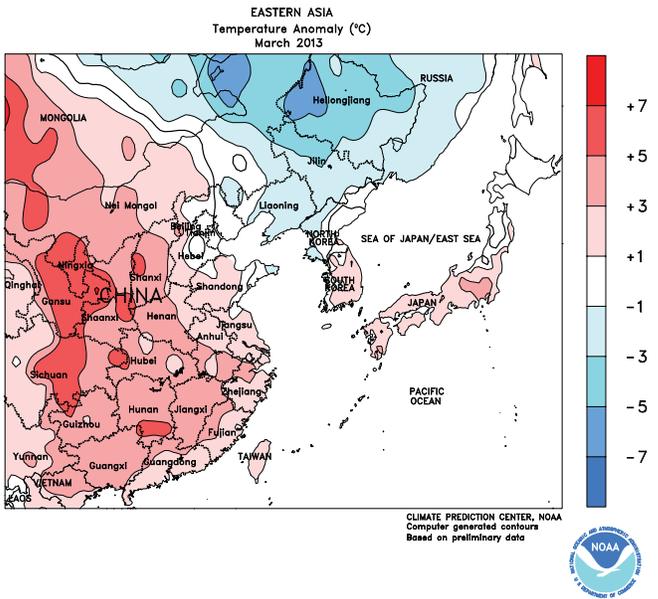
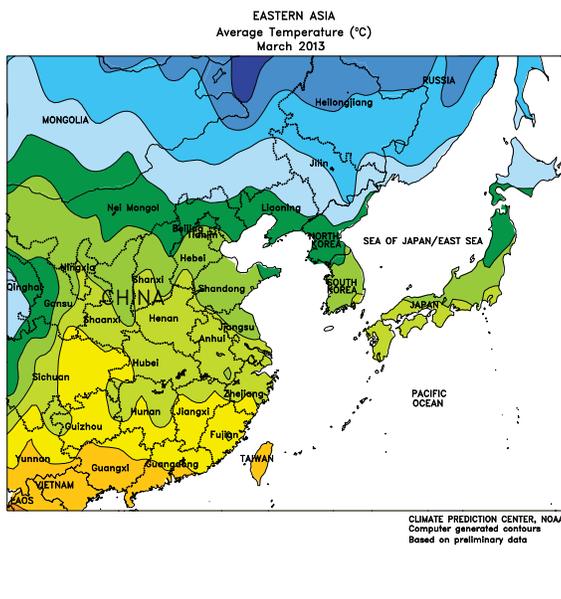
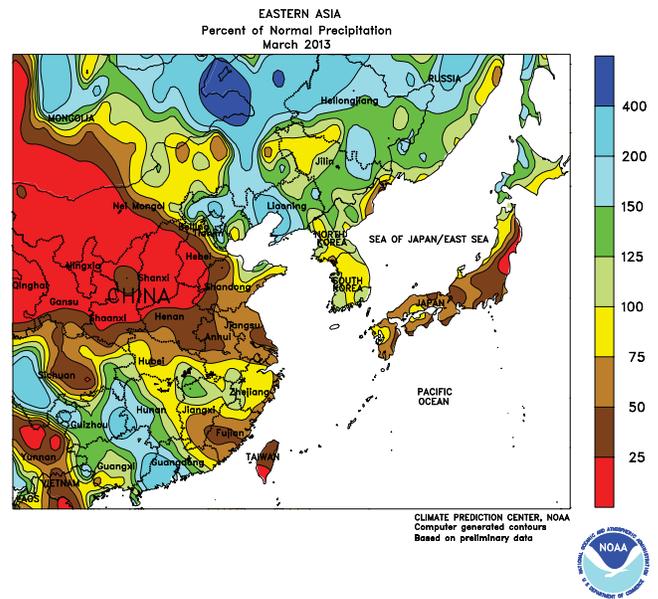
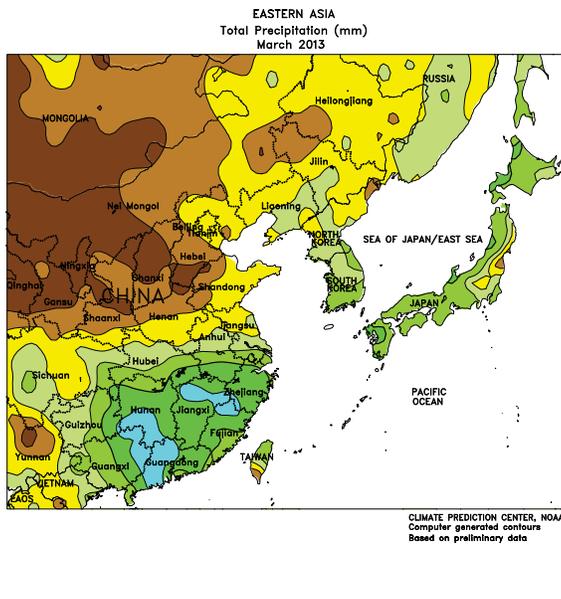
reproductive winter grains. Occasional showers (50-100 mm) in Algeria and Tunisia were beneficial for vegetative wheat and barley. There were no untimely freezes, with daytime highs in the 20s (degrees C) supporting normal crop development.



SOUTH ASIA

March rainfall was near to above normal in northern (Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh) and central (Madhya Pradesh) India, where mid- to late-month showers occurred. Most other areas were seasonably dry. Rabi

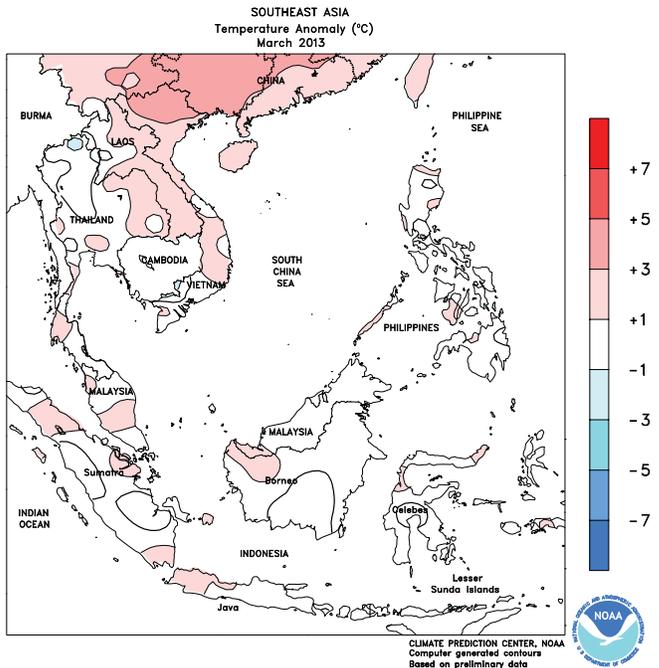
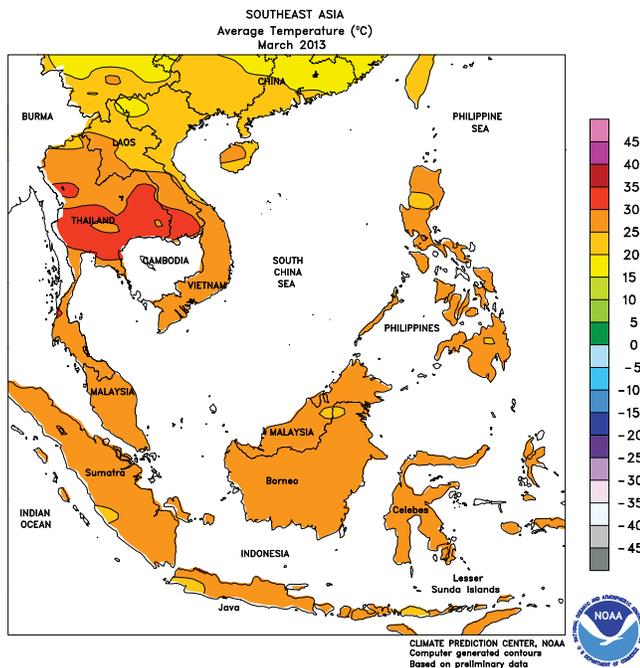
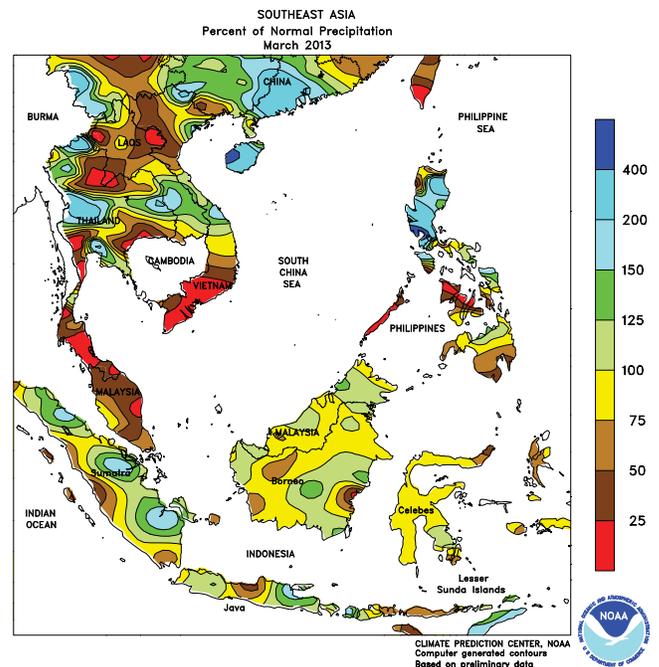
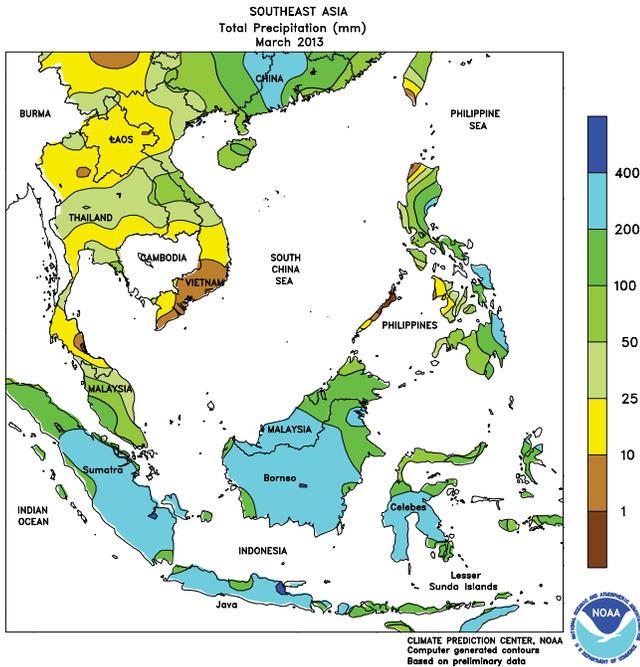
crop harvesting was underway during the month as hot weather (daily maximum temperatures approaching or surpassing 40°C) began to build across portions of eastern and central India.



EASTERN ASIA

March rainfall was below normal in most areas of China. On the North China Plain, what rain occurred fell mid-month. Although, with cool weather over the latter half of the month, moisture reserves remained adequate for winter wheat emerging from dormancy. Moisture conditions were more favorable in eastern portions of the Yangtze Valley with near-normal monthly rainfall. Rainfall in

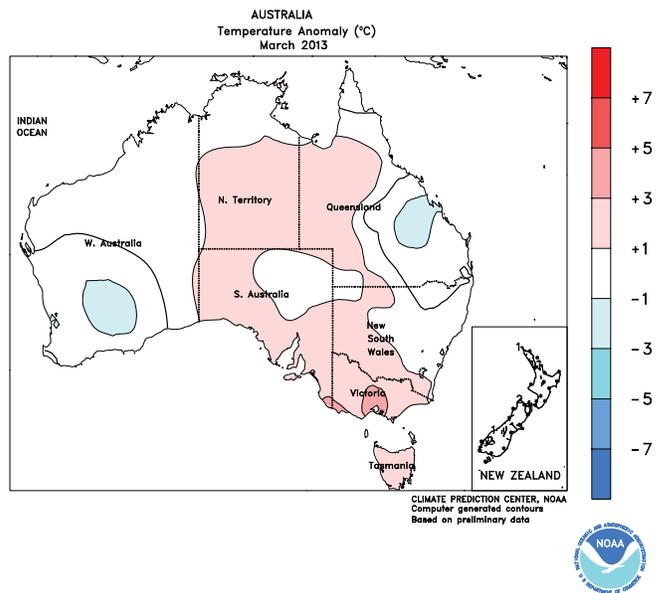
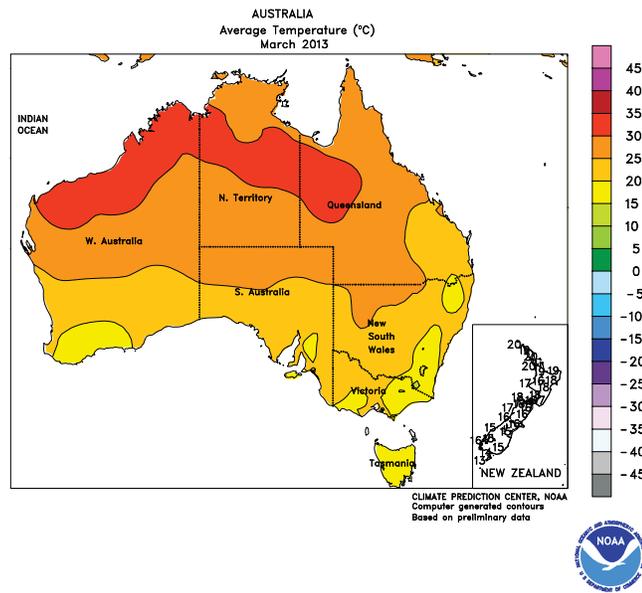
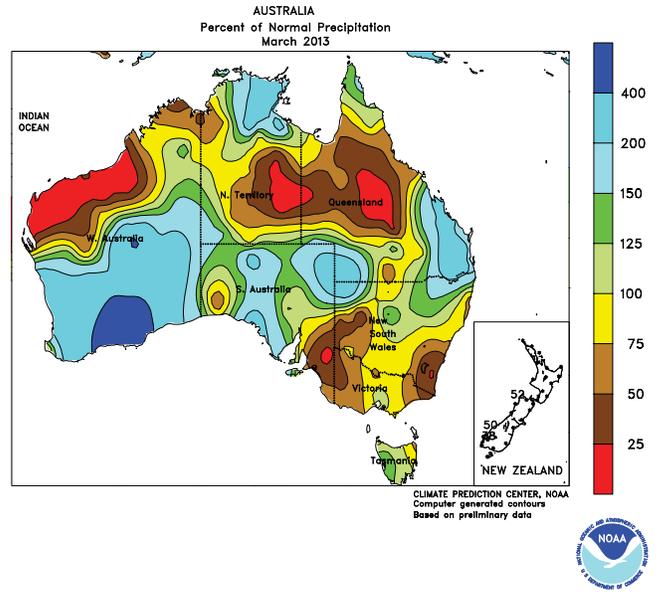
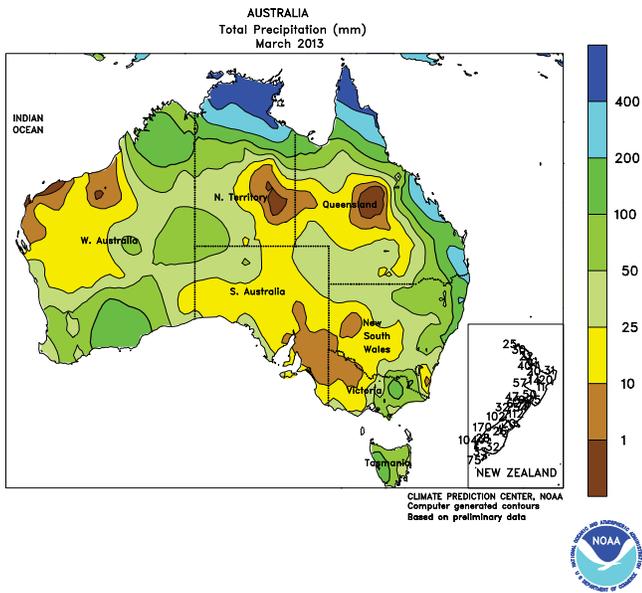
Sichuan, however, was about half of normal, but increasing rainfall during March improved available moisture for vegetative winter rapeseed and spring-sown corn. Moisture supplies were good for early crop rice transplanting across southern China, including Guangdong and Guangxi, where late-month heavy rainfall pushed totals above normal.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

In March, showers continued to slow rice harvesting in Java, Indonesia. Meanwhile, seasonal showers in the Philippines caused some harvest delays but maintained abundant

moisture supplies for spring rice and corn. Overall grain prospects for the Philippines remained favorable for the first half of the year.

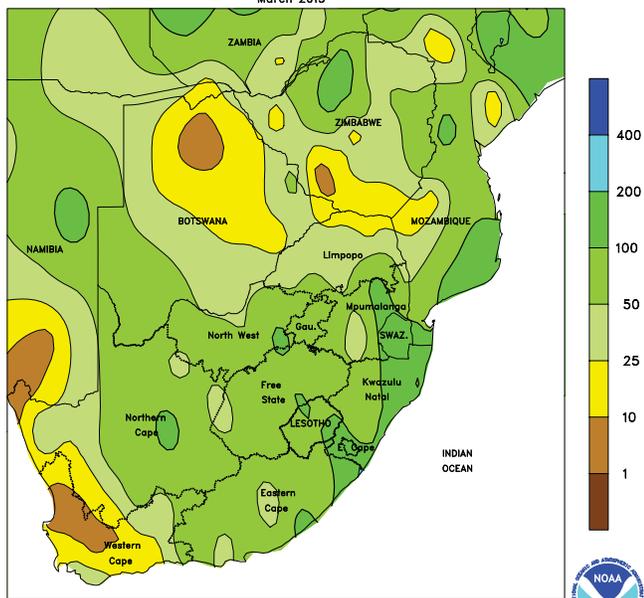


AUSTRALIA

In March, two storms were primarily responsible for the bulk of the rainfall in eastern Australia. The soaking rains temporarily delayed fieldwork but potentially benefited

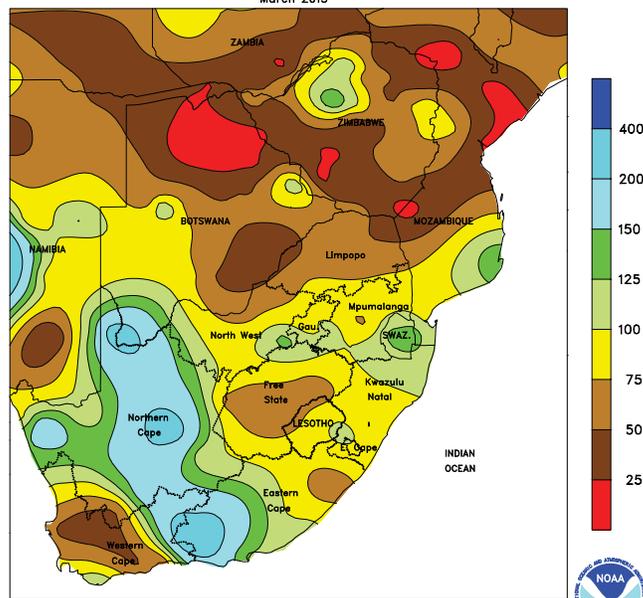
summer crops that were planted later in the growing season. Otherwise, dry, seasonably warm weather prevailed, aiding cotton and sorghum maturation and harvesting.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
March 2013



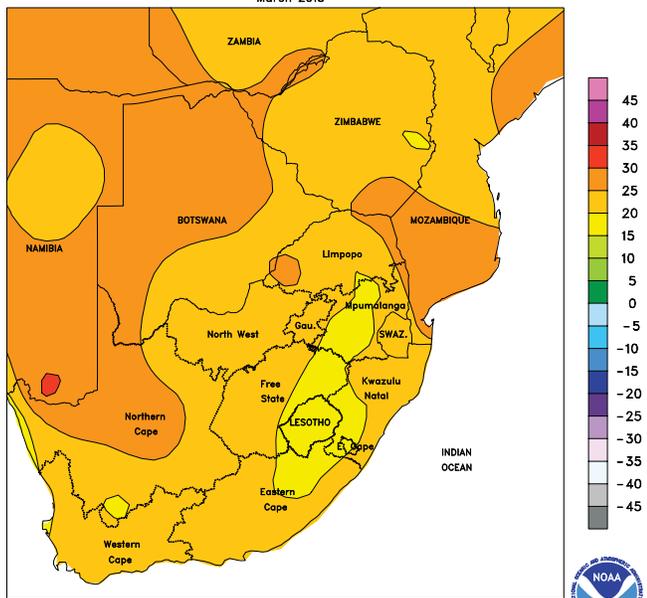
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
March 2013



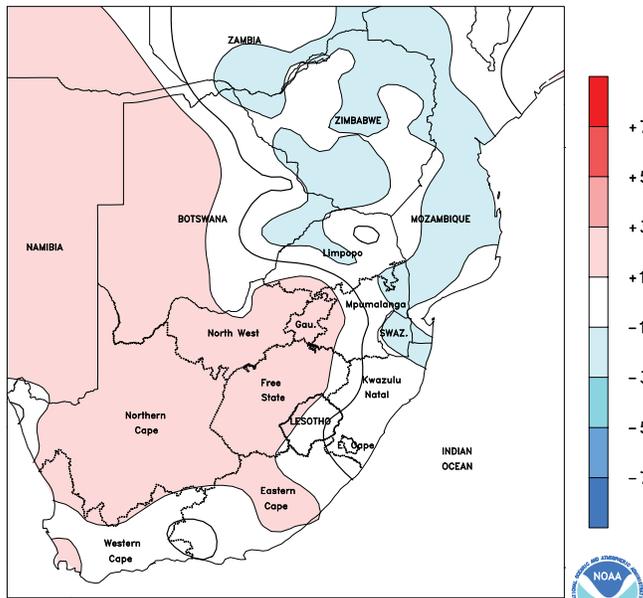
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
March 2013



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

SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
March 2013

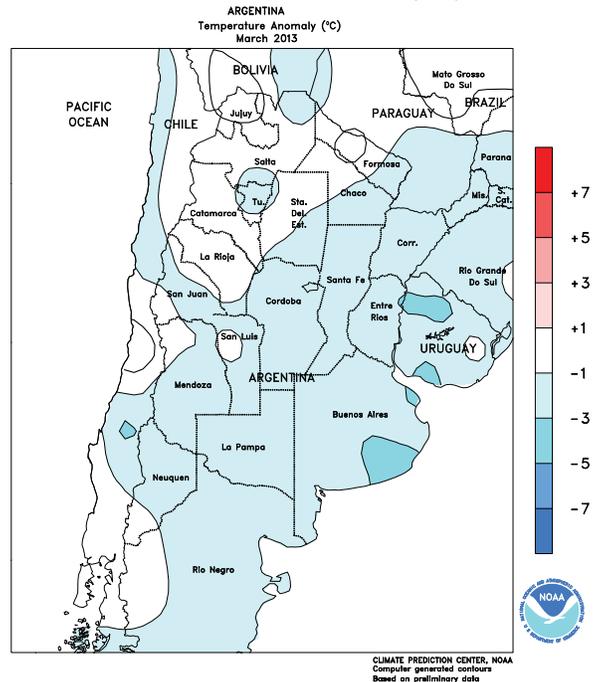
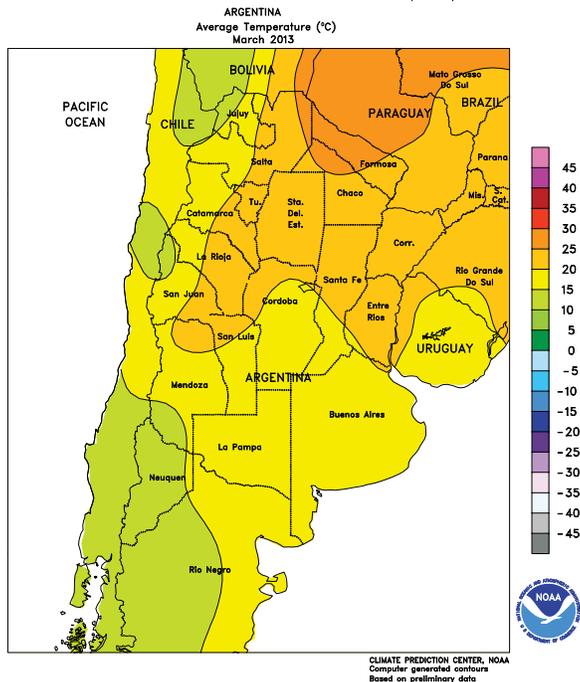
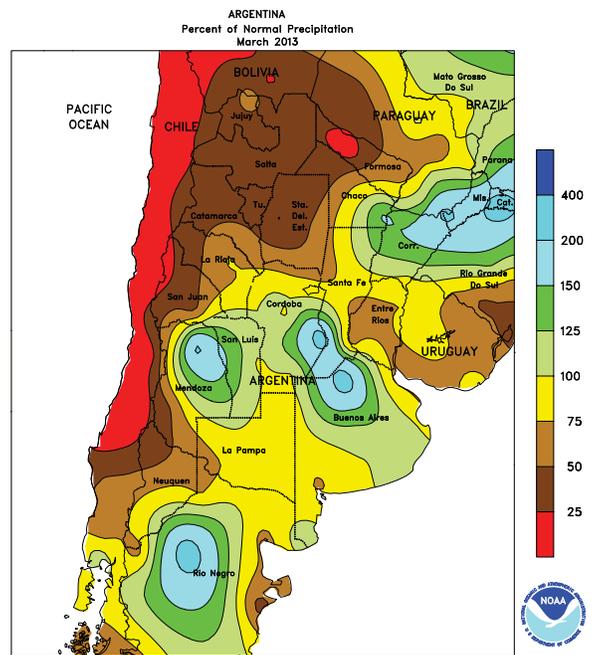
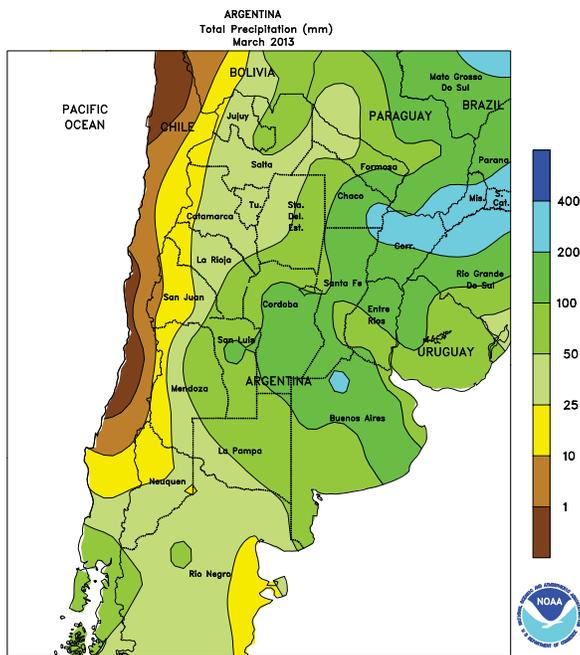


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA

The general trend of warmer- and drier-than-normal weather that affected the corn belt in February continued well into March, further limiting moisture for filling summer crops grown without irrigation. Unseasonable warmth accompanied the dryness in the corn belt (North West and Free State to Mpumalanga) and the Cape Provinces, resulting in monthly

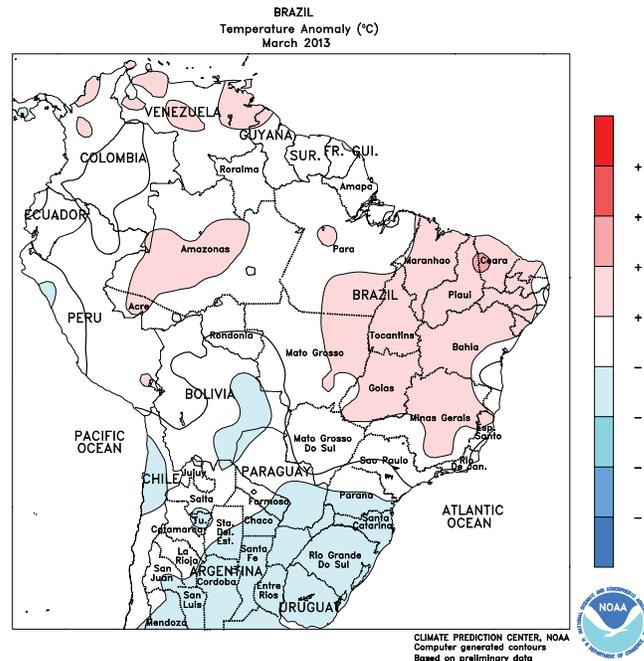
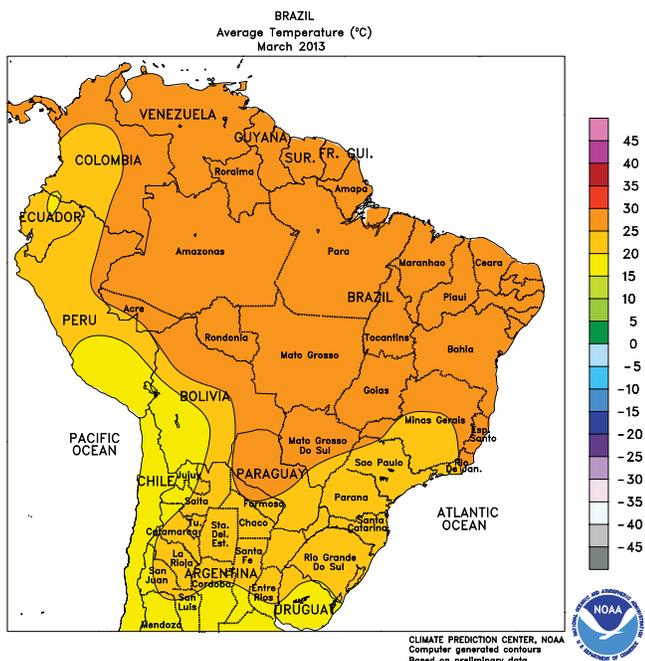
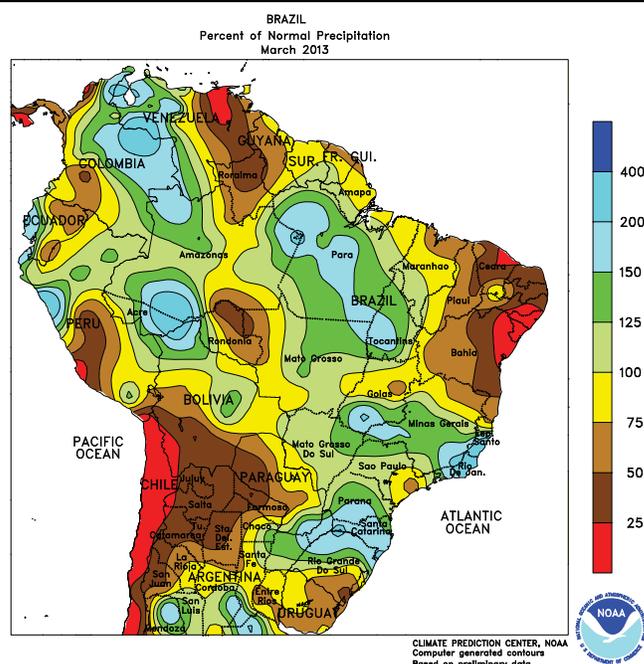
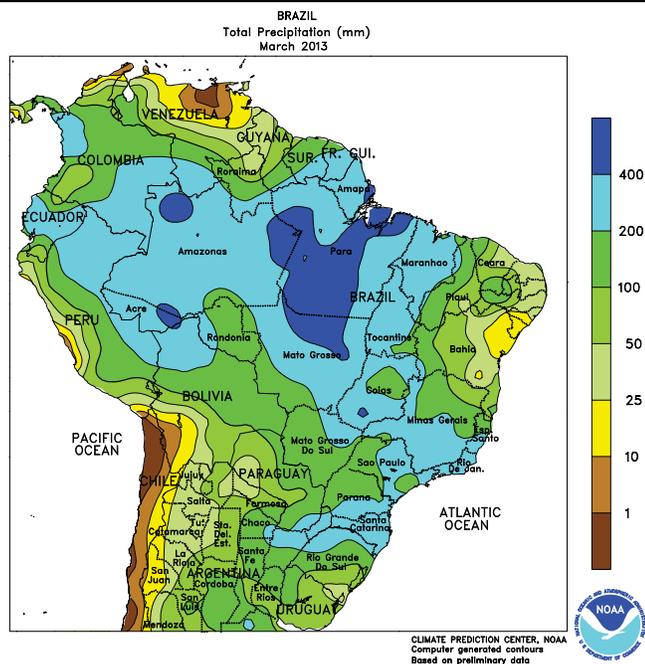
temperatures averaging up to 2°C above normal in some areas. Locally heavy rain fell across the region late in the month, including the more arid climates of the Cape Provinces that recorded local rainfall in excess of 50 mm. Though coming too late for most summer crops, the moisture will ultimately benefit winter wheat, typically planted in April and May.



ARGENTINA

In March, generally cool, occasionally showery weather prevailed across the region, slowing late-season development and early harvesting of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. In central Argentina, the heaviest rain fell early in the month, with a reinforcing shot of unseasonably heavy rain in the more northerly growing areas (northern Buenos Aires and Cordoba northward) in mid-March. Although monthly accumulations were below normal in most areas, the moisture was untimely for fieldwork. In addition, monthly average temperatures were 1 to

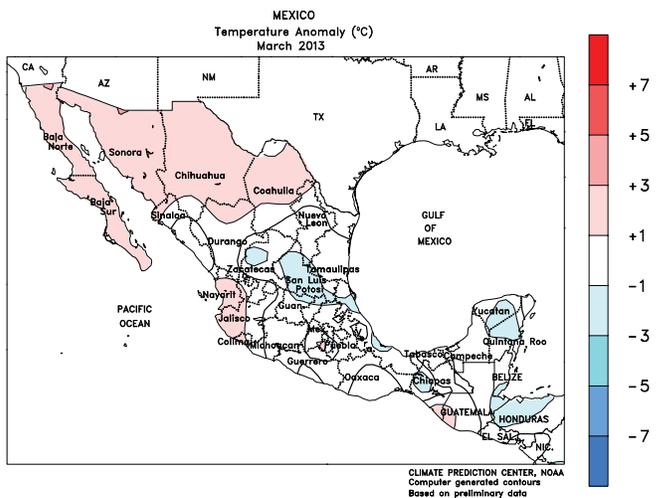
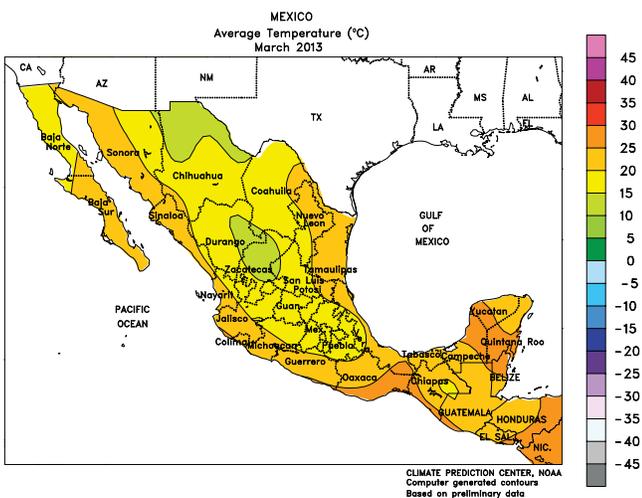
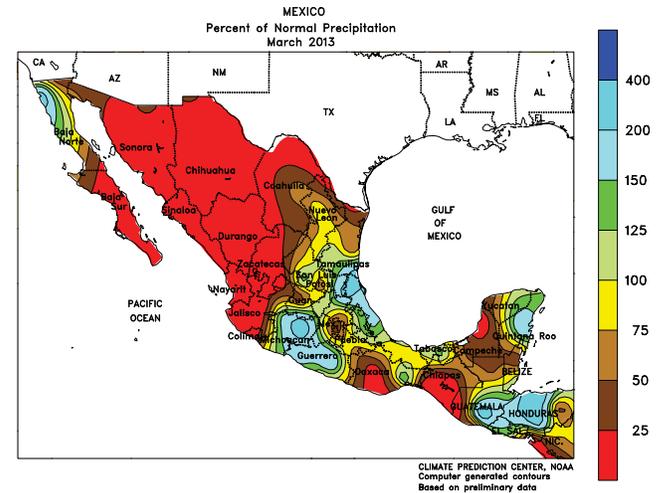
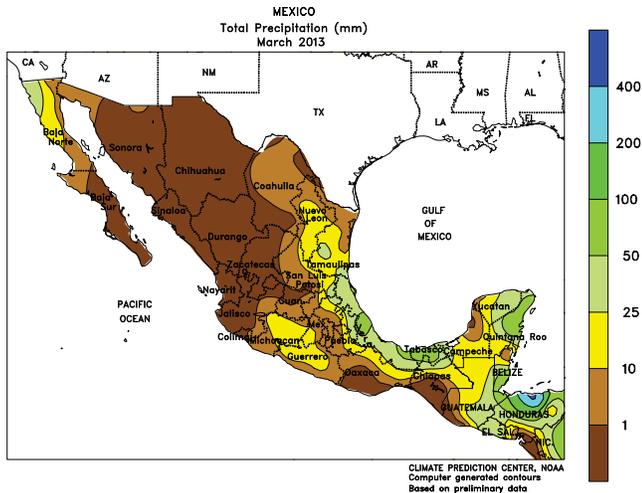
2°C below normal in central and northeastern Argentina, with several outbreaks of frosty weather (temperatures falling into the low single digits degrees C) in the traditionally cooler locations in southeastern Buenos Aires. In the northwest (northern Cordoba to Salta and western Formosa), temperatures averaged closer to normal even though rainfall totaled below 50 percent of normal. However, daytime highs often reached the middle and upper 30s, maintaining high crop moisture demands and losses to evaporation.



BRAZIL

In March, near- to above-normal rainfall benefited immature row crops, including cotton and secondary (safrinha) corn, in central and southern Brazil. The rain was widespread and fell with regularity, preventing periods of dryness that could have reduced moisture to stressfully low levels. In contrast, unseasonable dryness lingered early in the month in the northeastern interior (notably western Bahia and environs), where moisture had previously been limited for later-planted soybeans and cotton. Monthly temperatures were 1 to 2°C

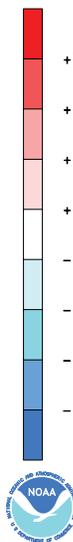
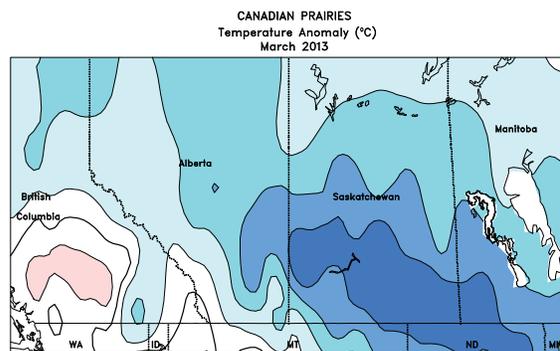
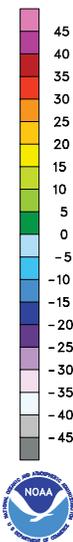
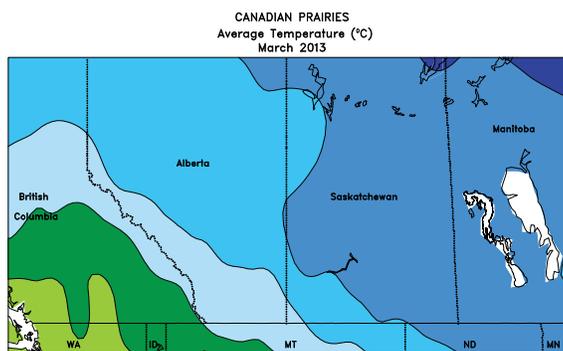
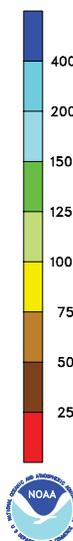
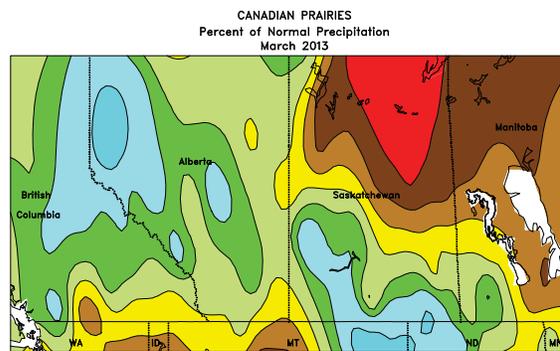
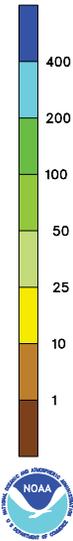
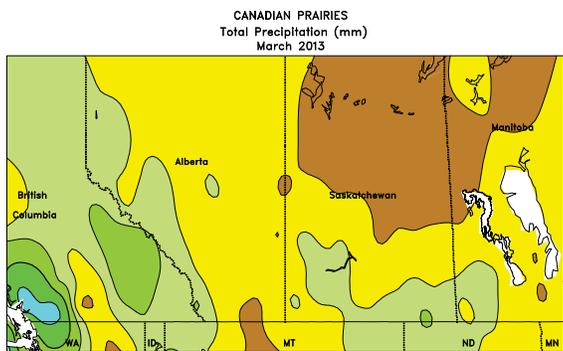
above normal in central Brazil and the northeastern interior, fostering rapid rates of development for immature second-season row crops, as well as maturing soybeans and first crop corn. In contrast, cooler conditions prevailed in far southern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul to southern Parana), although temperatures stayed well above freezing. Despite the widespread, locally heavy rainfall, soybean harvesting reportedly made relatively good progress in most areas during March.



MEXICO

In March, warm, mostly dry weather dominated the region as farmers awaited the start of the summer rainy season. Virtually no rain fell over the majority of northern and central Mexico; this included the southern plateau, where seasonal rainfall typically arrives in the east during April. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal in most of the aforementioned areas, with daytime highs reaching the 30s (degrees C) in most

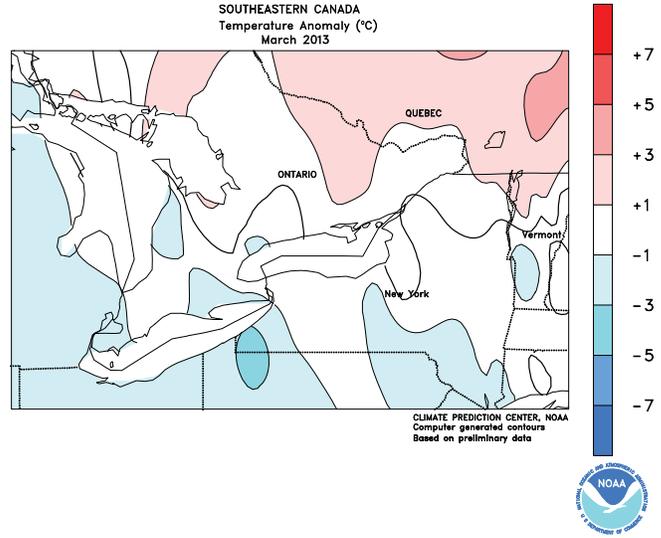
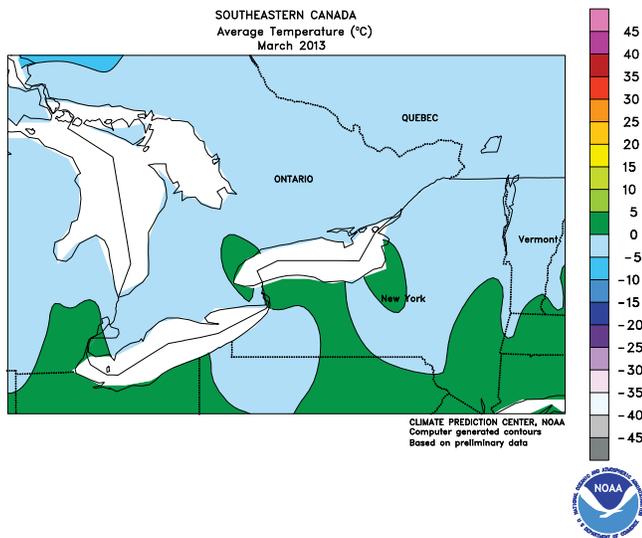
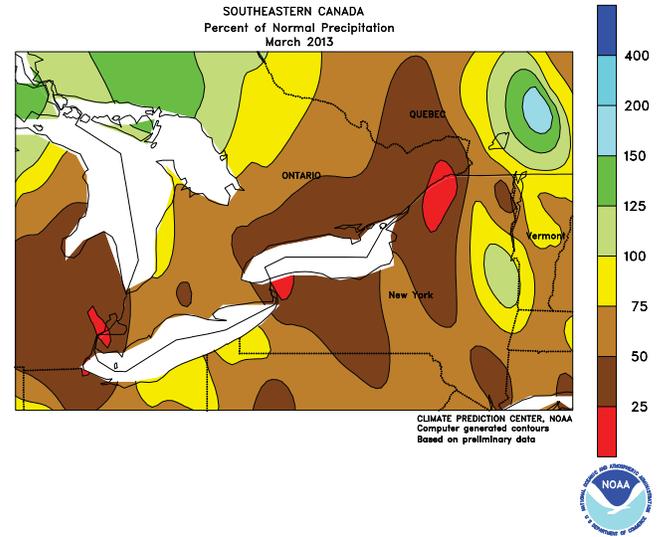
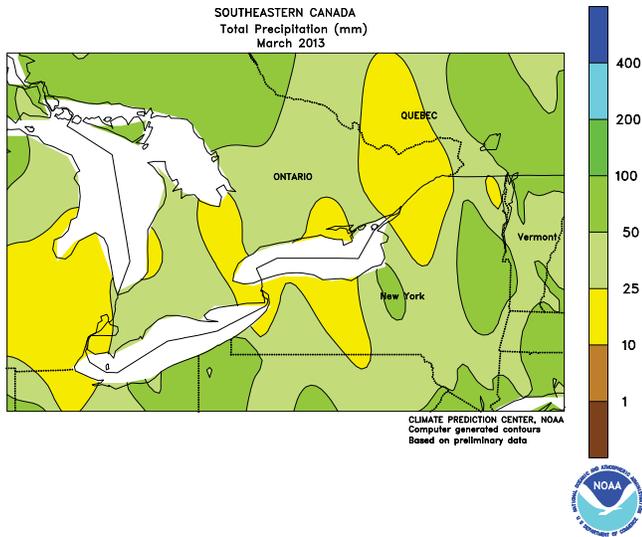
areas. Conditions promoted rapid development of filling to maturing winter grains, particularly in irrigated winter wheat areas of the northwest. However, moisture remained limited for rain-fed winter sorghum in the northeast. Elsewhere, widely scattered showers (locally in excess of 10 mm) were recorded in the southeast, including a few winter fruit and vegetable areas in Veracruz and Tabasco.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

During March, unseasonably heavy precipitation maintained a locally deep snow pack in the eastern Prairies. Monthly precipitation exceeded 25 mm in southern sections of eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba; lighter amounts (2-15 mm) were recorded in northern locations. Estimated snow accumulations ranged from 20 cm in southeastern Saskatchewan to more than 100 cm in the Interlake Region of Manitoba, with large sections of the east maintaining at least 50 cm of snow at month's end. The deep snowpack this time of year increases the potential for

significant spring flooding and raises concern for spring plantings. Western areas, including Alberta's Peace River Valley, recorded sporadic periods of snow. Monthly temperatures averaged 5 to 8°C below normal in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and 3 to 5°C below normal in Alberta. Periods of warmer weather completely melted the protective snow cover in parts of the west on several occasions, but some snow fell prior to the return of bitter cold (temperatures falling below -20°C), offering protection to overwintering wheat and pastures.



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

During March, warm, unseasonably dry weather prevailed across the region. Monthly temperatures averaged several degrees C above normal, due mainly to an early month outbreak of rain and unseasonable warmth that completely melted snow cover in most of the main agricultural districts. Cooler weather, accompanied by snow, quickly returned. In Ontario, light snow cover offered some protection from

temperatures near the threshold for damage to overwintering wheat (-17°C). Temperatures briefly fell below -20°C in parts of Quebec, but shallow snow covered fields on the coldest morning. At month's end, seasonal warming melted any remaining snow cover, although temperatures were generally not high enough to bring crops out of dormancy.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on April 10, 2013. Forecasts refer to April 1.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2012-2013 season is 8.60 million tons, down 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 4 percent from the revised 2011-2012 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 138 million boxes (6.21 million tons), is down 1 percent from the March forecast and down 6 percent from last season's revised final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 67.0 million boxes (3.02 million tons), unchanged from the March forecast but down 10 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 71.0 million boxes (3.20 million tons), is down 1 percent from the March forecast and down 2 percent from last season's revised final utilization. Drought conditions persisted in Florida during March.

The California all orange forecast is 58.0 million boxes (2.32 million tons), down 2 percent from the previous forecast and down 1 percent from last season's revised final utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 45.5 million boxes (1.82 million tons), down 2 percent from the previous forecast but unchanged from last season. The California Valencia orange forecast is 12.5 million boxes (500,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 4 percent from last season's revised final utilization. Harvest of Navel oranges continued during March, while Valencia orange harvest began. The Texas all orange forecast, at 1.56 million boxes (67,000 tons), is up 3 percent from the previous forecast and up 10 percent from last season's final utilization.

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