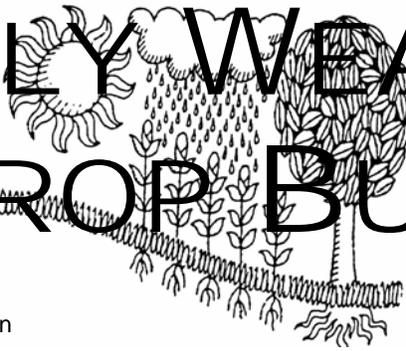
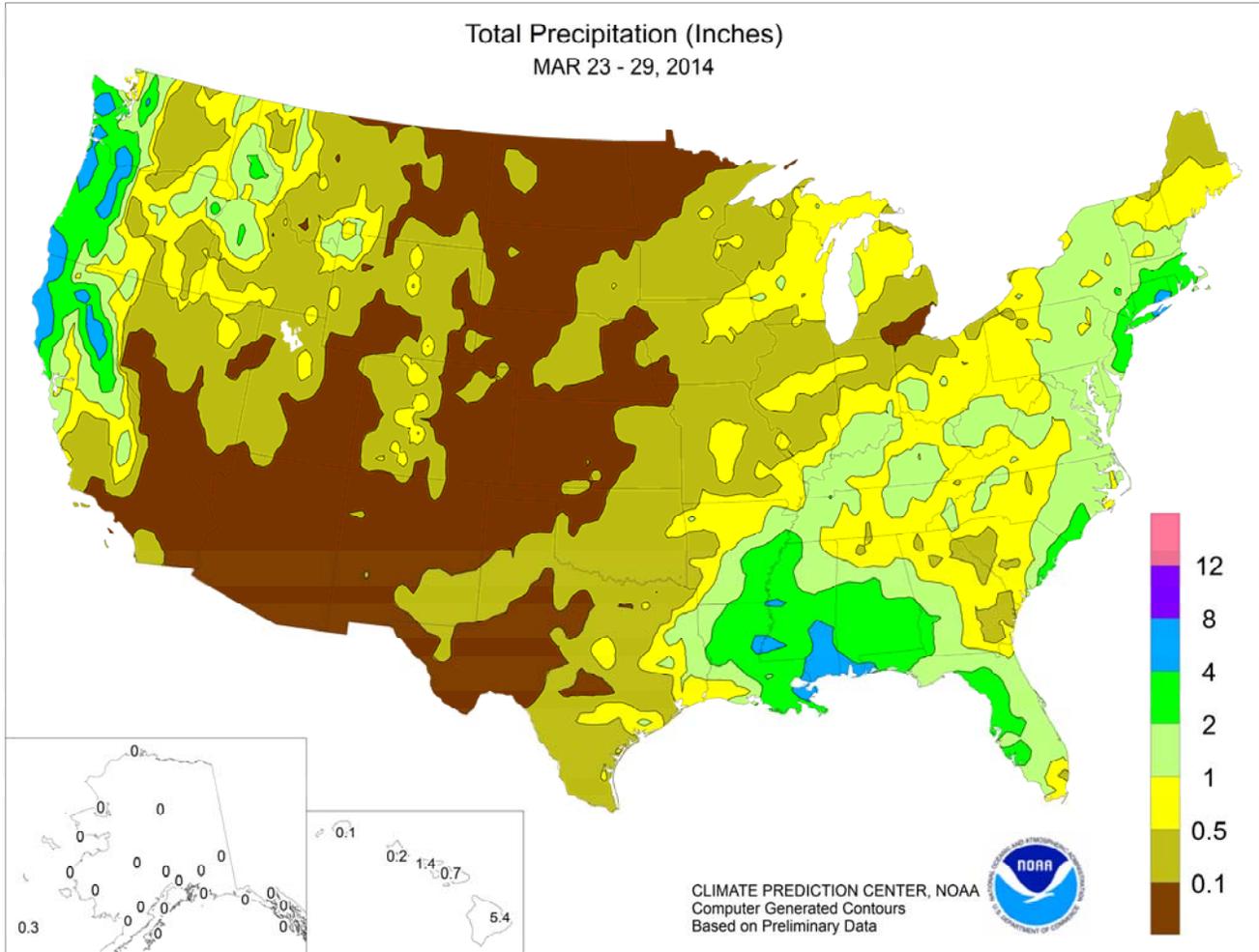


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

### March 23 – 29, 2014

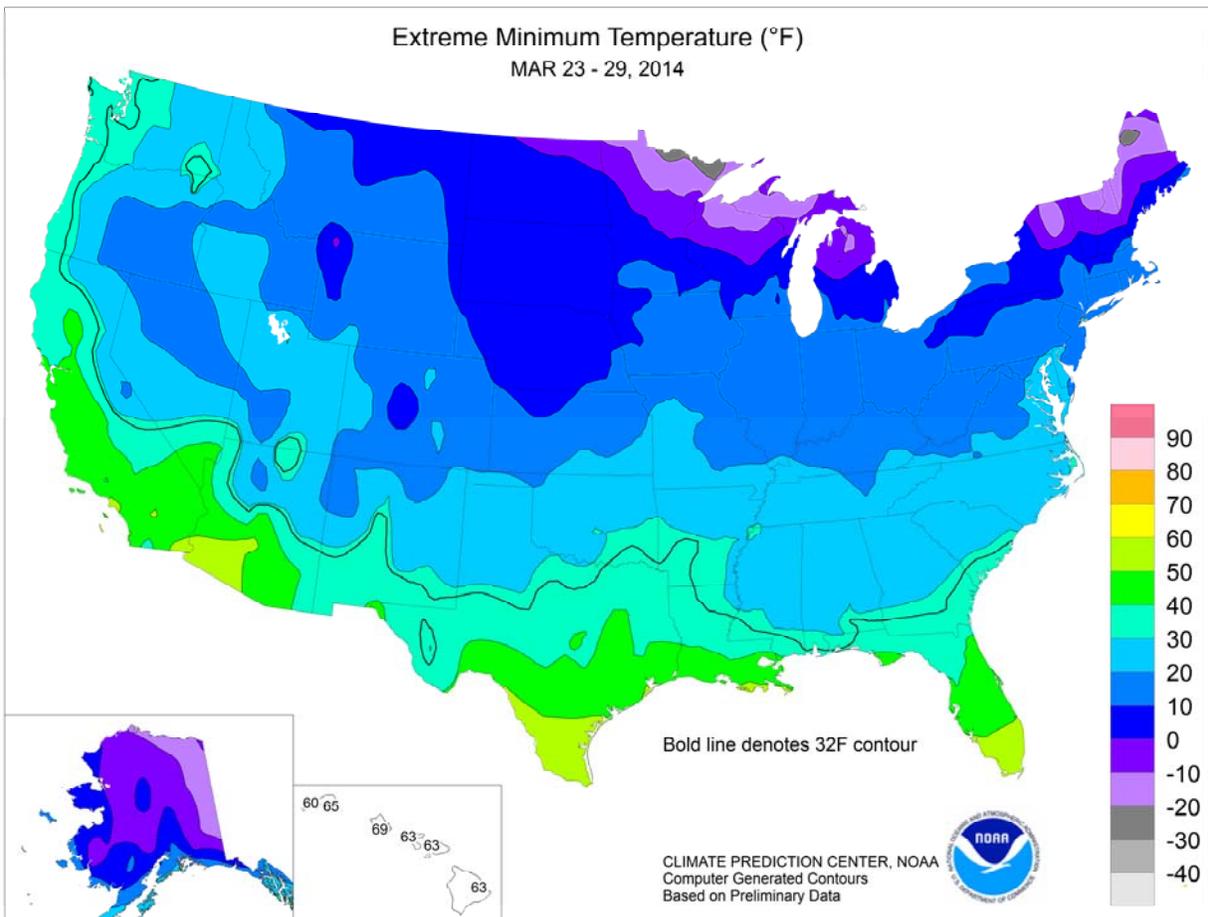
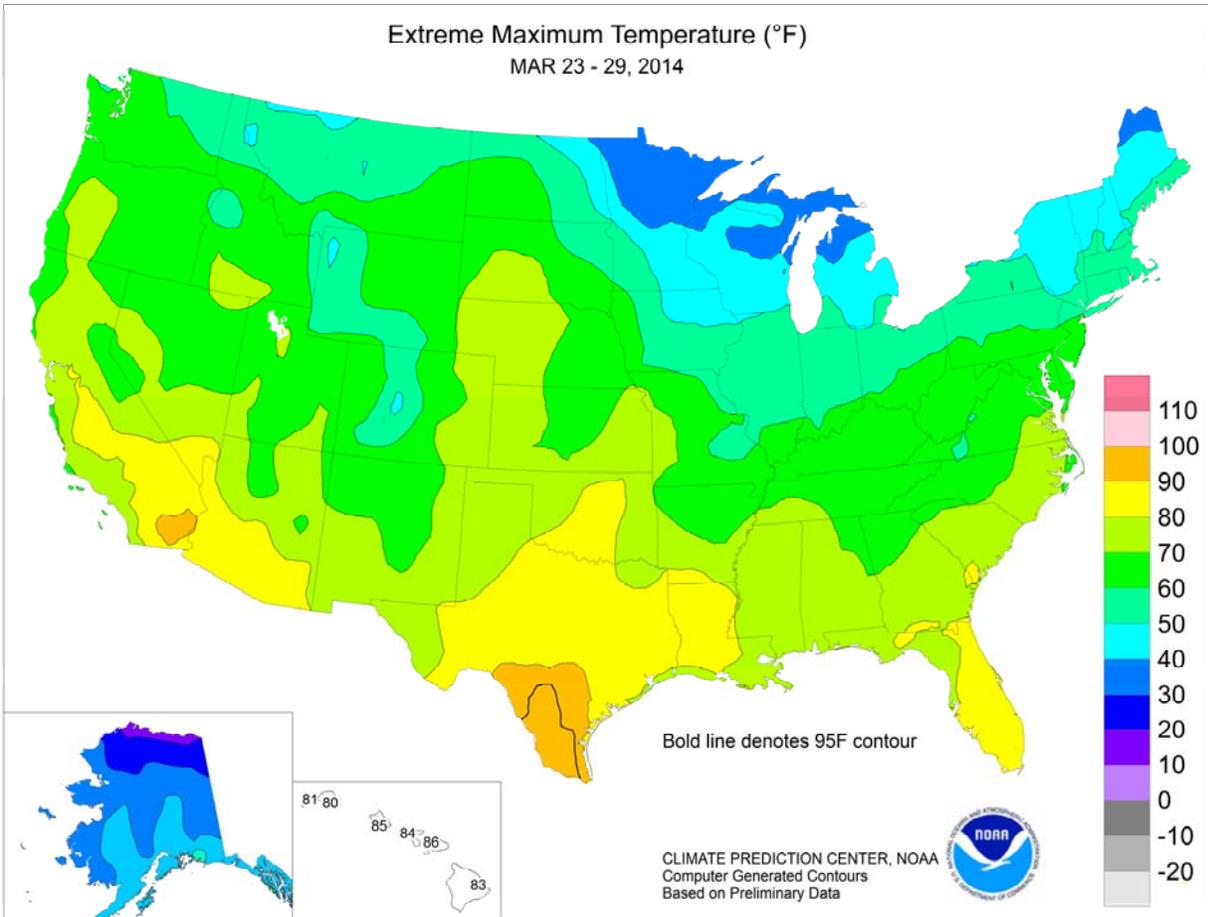
*Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB*

An active weather pattern led to widespread precipitation across much of the country, although showers largely bypassed the **Southwest** and the **southern High Plains**. In the latter region, ongoing drought—combined with periods of warm, windy weather and blowing dust—led to further declines in the condition of rangeland, pastures, and winter wheat. Farther north, cold, wet conditions generally prevented spring fieldwork across the **northern Plains** and **Midwest**, especially in areas—such as the **Great Lakes region**—where snow remained on the

*(Continued on page 3)*

### Contents

Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps .....	2
Temperature Departure Map .....	3
Snow Cover and Soil Temperature Maps.....	4
March 25 Drought Monitor & <b>U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook</b> .....	5
National Weather Data for Selected Cities .....	6
National Agricultural Summary .....	9
<b>March State Agricultural Summaries</b> .....	10
International Weather and Crop Summary .....	17
Bulletin Information & <b>U.S. Prospective Planting Highlights</b> .....	28

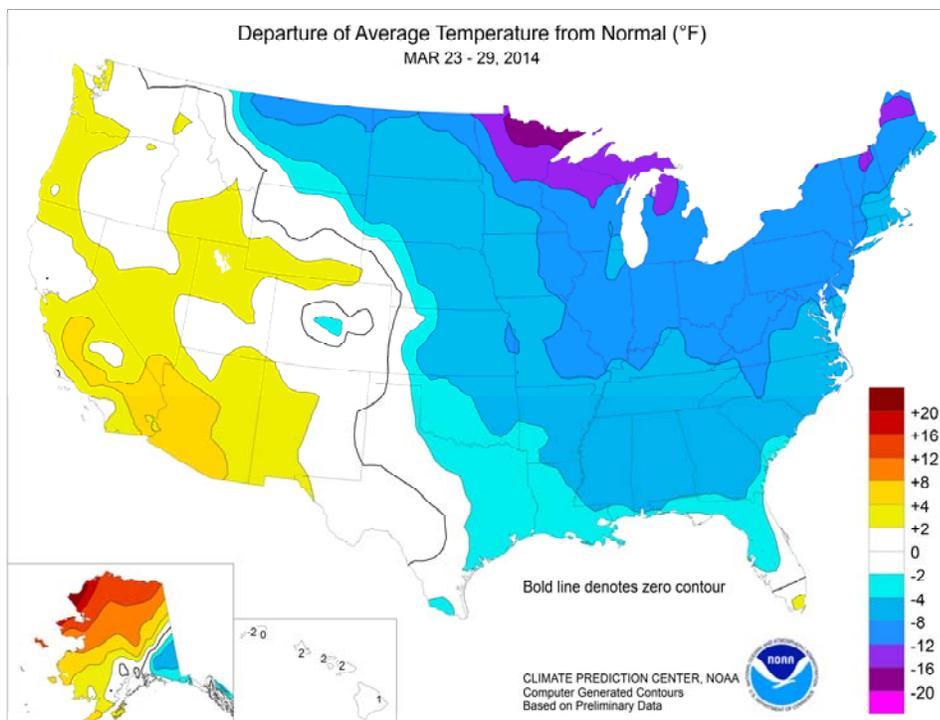


(Continued from front cover)

ground and frost lingered in the soil. Some of the late-March **Midwestern** precipitation fell in the form of snow. Late-season snow also fell from the **Appalachians and the Mid-Atlantic States to coastal New England**. Heavy rain soaked the **South**, especially late in the week, leading to further planting delays for crops such as corn, rice, and sorghum. Prior to the heavy rain, a late-season **Southeastern** cold snap (on March 26-27) threatened blooming fruits such as peaches and blueberries. Elsewhere, wet weather persisted in the **Northwest**, following the deadly March 22 landslide in **western Washington**, while beneficial precipitation overspread parts of **California** and the **Great Basin**. Although **California's** moisture aided rain-fed crops and temporarily eased irrigation demands, water-supply outlooks remained dismal as a third consecutive year of drought neared completion.

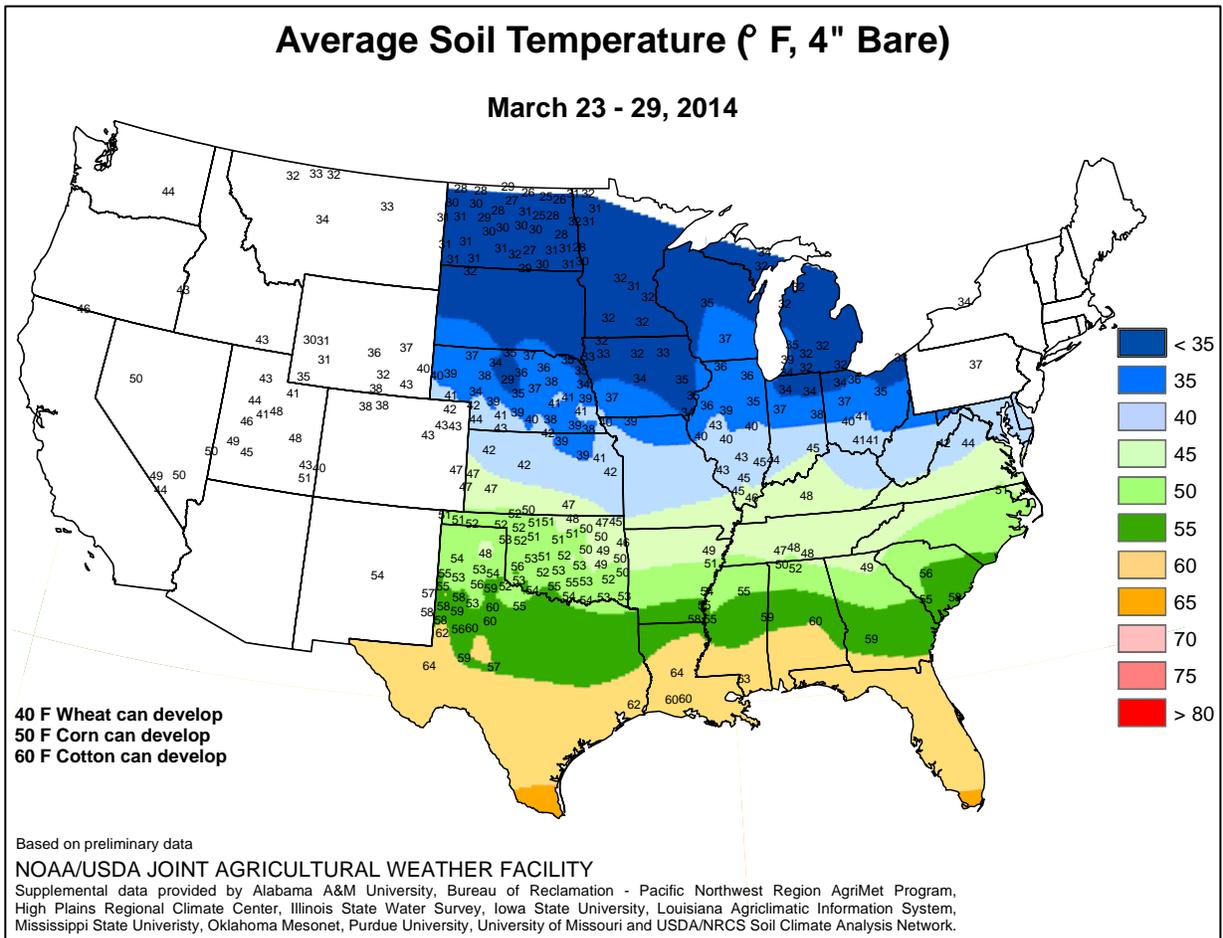
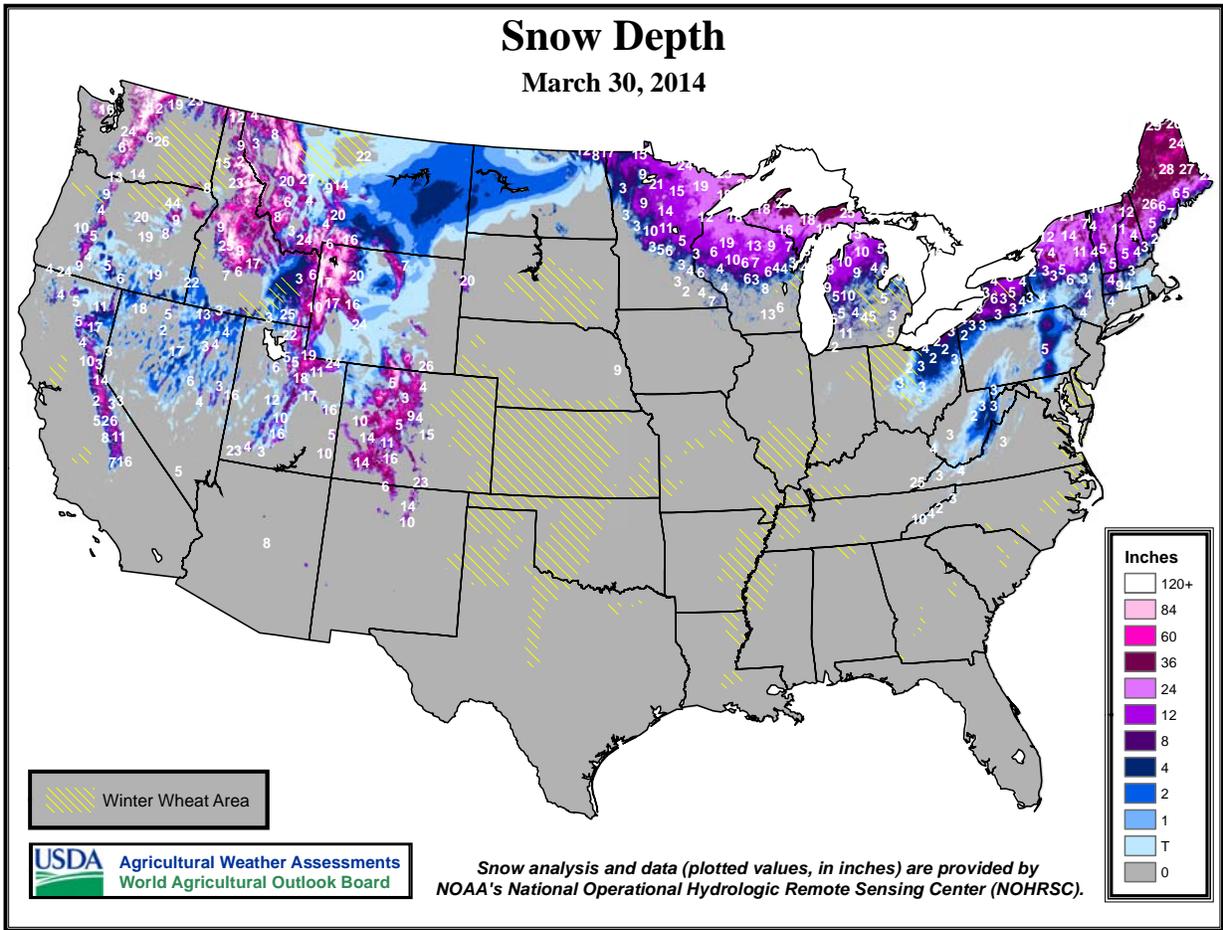
Early in the week, frigid conditions returned to portions of the **Plains** and **Midwest**. On March 23, daily-record lows included 3°F in **McCook, NE**, and 7°F in **Hill City, KS**. Meanwhile, **International Falls, MN**, opened the week with a daily-record low of -26°F. By March 24, very cold air settled across the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States**, where daily-record lows dipped to -12°F in **Pellston, MI**; -11°F in **Massena, NY**; and -6°F in **Montpelier, VT**. **Montpelier** set another record (-8°F) on March 25, along with **Maine** locations such as **Houlton** (-17°F) and **Millinocket** (-9°F). Elsewhere in **Maine**, **Bangor** (0°F on March 25) set a record for its latest reading of 0°F or below (previously, -3°F on March 20, 1939). In contrast, record-setting warmth prevailed early in the week across **Florida's peninsula** and spread inland across the **West**. In **Florida**, record-setting highs for March 23 reached 90°F in **Miami** and **Ft. Lauderdale**. Farther west, daily-record highs for March 24 included 85°F in **Fresno, CA**; 74°F in **Eugene, OR**; and 67°F in **Hoquiam, WA**. On March 25, **Salt Lake City, UT**, posted a daily-record high of 75°F—and noted its warmest day since October 7. During the mid-to late-week period, another surge of unusually cold air arrived across the **Midwest, South, and East**. Record-breaking lows for March 26 included -11°F in **Gaylord, MI**; 7°F in **Youngstown, OH**; 20°F in **Cape Girardeau, MO**; and 26°F in **Macon, GA**. The **Eastern** chill lingered through March 27, when daily-record lows fell to 9°F in **Binghamton, NY**; 12°F in **Atlantic City, NJ**; and 24°F in **New Bern, NC**. Toward week's end, however, record-setting warmth arrived in the **western Gulf Coast region**, where **Corpus Christi, TX**, logged a daily-record high of 98°F on March 28.

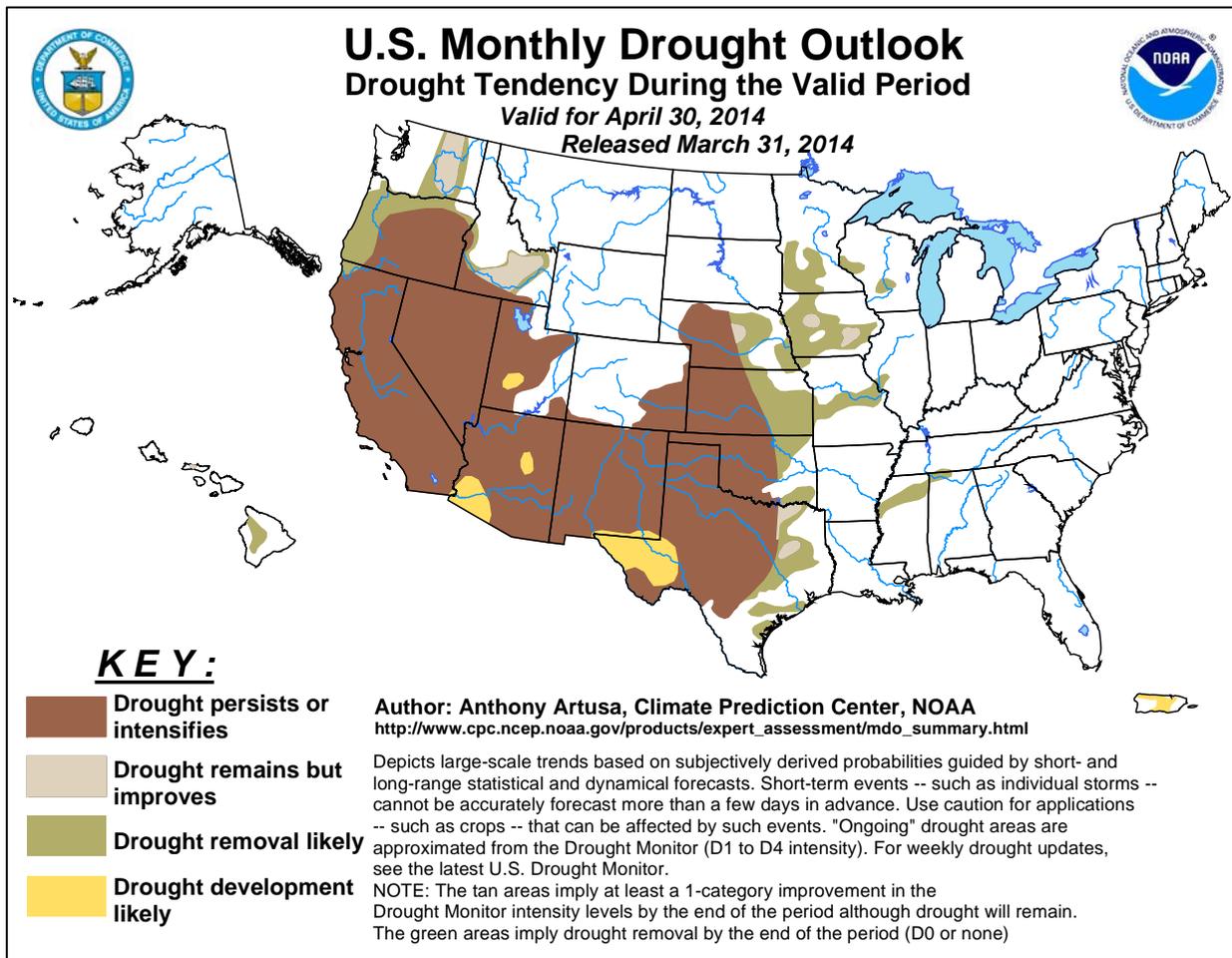
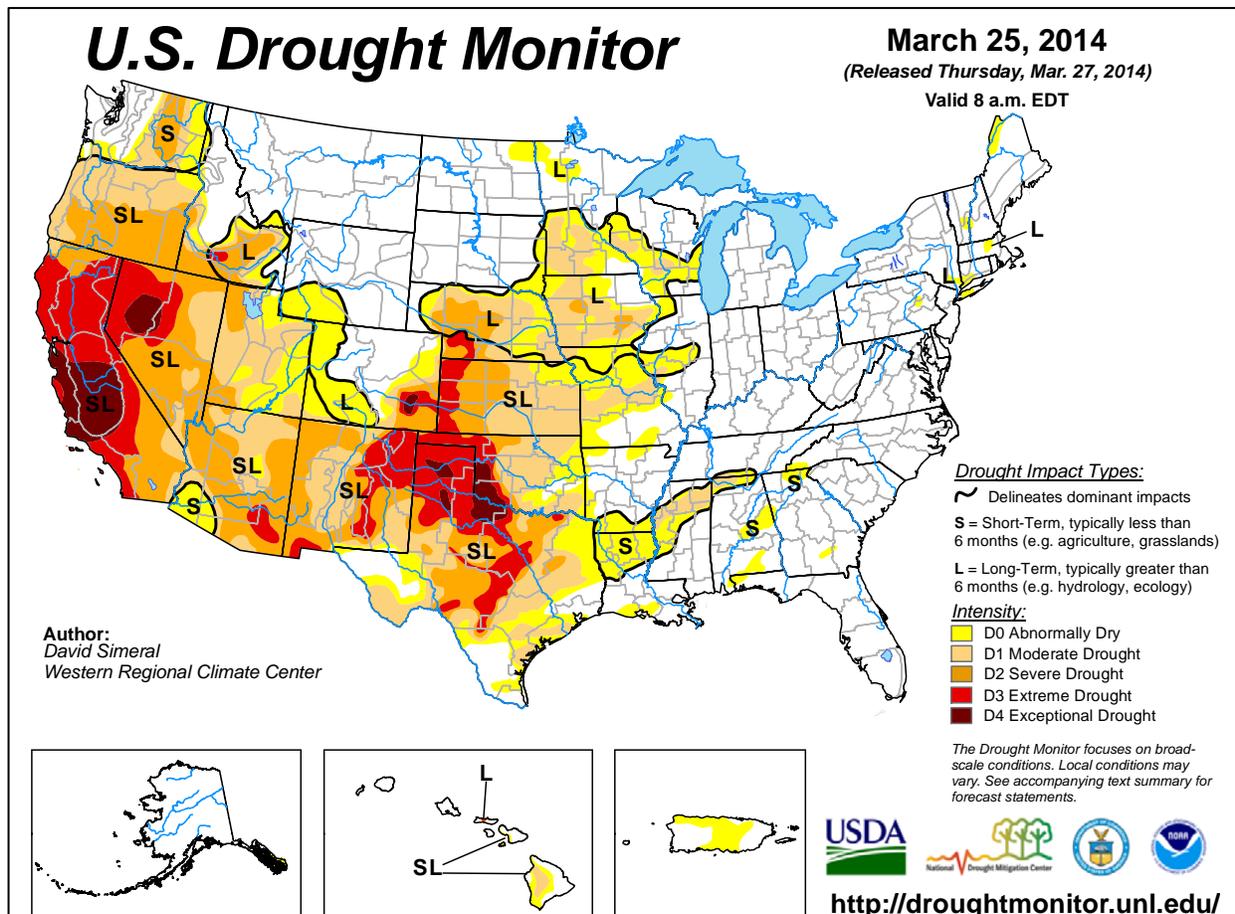
**Billings, MT**, received 2.4 inches of snow on March 23-24—enough to set a seasonal snowfall record of 99.2 inches (previously, 98.7 inches in 1996-97). Meanwhile in **Michigan**, **Detroit** and **Flint** edged closer to seasonal snowfall records. **Detroit** received an inch of snow on March 25 and will need 2.0 inches to eclipse its 1880-81 standard of 93.6 inches. **Flint** netted snowfall totaling 0.3 inch on March 25 and will require 0.4 inch to surpass its 1974-75 mark of 82.9 inches. Farther south, daily-record snowfall totals on March 25 reached 3.9 inches in **Atlantic City, NJ**; 3.8 inches at **Virginia's Dulles Airport**; and 2.0 inches in **Lexington, KY**. As a result, **Dulles Airport's** record-breaking March snowfall climbed to 19.8 inches (previously, 15.5 inches in 1993). Meanwhile, **Miami, FL**, collected a daily-record rainfall (1.49 inches) for March 25. The following day, a rapidly intensifying **Atlantic** storm clipped **coastal**



**New England** with high winds and heavy snow. Blizzard conditions were noted on March 26 for more than 6 consecutive hours in **Massachusetts** locations such as **Nantucket** (peak gust of 82 mph and an estimate of more than 9 inches of snow) and **Hyannis** (70 mph). By mid-week, beneficial showers arrived in **California**, where **Stockton** (0.66 inch on March 25) observed a daily-record amount. High winds preceded the **Western** storminess, with March 26-27 peak gusts clocked to 76 mph in **Yonkers, CA**; 69 mph in **Winslow, AZ**; and 64 mph in **Clines Corners, NM**, and **Tekamah, NE**. From March 26-28, widespread snowfall totals of 1 to 2 feet were noted across the **northern and central Rockies** and **northern Intermountain West**. On March 28, heavy rain in the **Southeast** resulted in daily-record totals in locations such as **Pensacola, FL** (4.01 inches); **Memphis, TN** (3.14 inches); and **Greenville, MS** (2.71 inches). At the same time, a new wave of precipitation arrived in the **Pacific Northwest**. Record-setting rainfall totals for March 28 also included 1.69 inches in **Portland, OR**, and 0.87 inch in **Seattle, WA**. **Seattle's** February-March precipitation totaled 15.55 inches (215 percent of normal), surpassing the 1972 record of 14.85 inches. **Seattle** also broke a March rainfall record (9.44 inches, or 254 percent of normal), previously set with an 8.40-inch sum in 1950. At week's end, heavy rain shifted into the **East** and continued in the **Northwest**. Daily-record totals for March 29 reached 2.68 inches in **Islip, NY**; 2.29 inches in **Newark, NJ**; 2.15 inches in **Bridgeport, CT**; and 0.51 inch in **Modesto, CA**. Rain changed to snow in parts of the **Midwest**, where **Fort Wayne, IN**, tallied a daily-record snowfall of 1.0 inch on March 29.

Dry weather prevailed in **Alaska**, while cold weather was confined to the southeastern corner of the state. **Juneau** posted a daily-record low of 19°F on March 28. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal across roughly the **northern one-third of Alaska**. **Barrow's** daily average temperature was at least 8°F above normal on 17 consecutive days from March 13-19. The highest reading during **Barrow's** "warm" spell was 15°F on March 21 and 27. Farther south, widespread rain continued to fall in **Hawaii's** windward areas. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** weekly rainfall of 5.39 inches was aided by a 2.54-inch total on March 23. **Hilo's** final monthly rainfall sum of 18.73 inches (139 percent of normal) was the highest March amount in that location since 2009. Elsewhere on the **Big Island**, **Piikohoua** received 4.41 inches in a 24-hour period on March 23-24.





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 29, 2014

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			
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	61	40	70	25	51	-5	2.21	0.82	1.08	4.72	84	11.65	76	85	37	0	3	4	1
HUNTSVILLE	59	38	70	27	49	-5	0.70	-0.75	0.27	2.68	43	12.55	75	71	47	0	3	3	0
MOBILE	67	46	72	31	56	-6	3.70	2.10	2.81	6.32	94	13.43	76	91	57	0	1	4	2
AK MONTGOMERY	65	44	74	30	55	-5	2.57	1.22	2.09	5.54	92	13.21	80	78	44	0	1	3	1
ANCHORAGE	39	18	42	16	29	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.49	86	2.51	126	70	50	0	7	0	0
BARROW	10	-6	15	-11	2	14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	700	0.91	379	86	73	0	7	0	0
FAIRBANKS	41	2	43	-2	22	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	0.62	54	64	49	0	7	0	0
JUNEAU	41	25	46	19	33	-2	0.00	-0.70	0.00	3.49	104	15.62	128	57	32	0	6	0	0
KODIAK	43	29	46	25	36	3	0.01	-1.15	0.01	3.96	81	25.21	134	74	55	0	6	1	0
NOME	28	12	32	6	20	9	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.53	108	2.70	125	80	68	0	7	0	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	57	25	62	20	41	3	0.10	-0.40	0.10	1.34	53	1.94	27	76	19	0	6	1	0
PHOENIX	83	58	89	55	71	7	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.99	99	0.99	38	36	19	0	0	0	0
PRESCOTT	66	36	72	30	51	6	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.56	30	0.73	14	56	15	0	1	0	0
TUCSON	81	50	86	46	66	5	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.58	76	0.59	22	45	19	0	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	63	40	73	32	52	-3	0.41	-0.48	0.17	3.74	103	5.51	64	82	38	0	2	3	0
LITTLE ROCK	61	42	68	31	52	-3	1.89	0.71	1.02	5.28	121	10.84	96	80	35	0	1	3	2
CA BAKERSFIELD	76	51	82	46	63	5	0.01	-0.27	0.01	0.05	4	0.49	13	61	37	0	0	1	0
FRESNO	75	50	85	47	63	6	0.17	-0.26	0.17	0.19	9	2.86	45	75	44	0	0	1	0
LOS ANGELES	66	56	70	53	61	2	0.01	-0.41	0.01	0.36	15	3.15	37	77	62	0	0	1	0
REDDING	63	44	77	38	54	1	1.46	0.42	0.60	4.85	98	13.35	79	91	70	0	0	5	1
SACRAMENTO	67	48	80	44	58	3	0.97	0.44	0.60	1.57	58	5.86	58	92	48	0	0	4	1
SAN DIEGO	68	59	71	56	64	3	0.03	-0.43	0.02	1.30	61	2.31	36	72	58	0	0	2	0
SAN FRANCISCO	65	52	71	48	58	4	1.02	0.40	0.57	1.45	46	5.22	45	87	71	0	0	3	1
STOCKTON	70	46	81	42	58	2	1.16	0.71	0.66	1.76	81	4.84	66	88	63	0	0	4	1
CO ALAMOSA	57	19	64	13	38	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.40	108	0.52	63	71	21	0	7	0	0
CO SPRINGS	55	26	67	21	40	1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.42	48	1.31	87	72	20	0	6	0	0
DENVER INTL	59	26	67	16	42	2	0.15	-0.02	0.08	0.83	104	1.96	156	76	22	0	5	2	0
GRAND JUNCTION	61	31	65	24	46	1	0.02	-0.20	0.01	0.10	11	1.48	75	56	25	0	5	2	0
PUEBLO	60	28	71	22	44	0	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.76	95	1.49	107	71	41	0	5	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	42	26	51	20	34	-8	2.57	1.59	2.56	3.90	104	10.87	104	63	48	0	6	2	1
HARTFORD	42	23	52	14	32	-9	1.82	0.91	1.61	3.03	86	10.40	101	67	39	0	5	2	1
DC WASHINGTON	50	35	68	26	43	-6	1.35	0.57	1.02	3.22	96	9.82	107	67	43	0	4	3	1
DE WILMINGTON	47	29	66	21	38	-7	1.61	0.72	1.51	3.14	86	11.72	119	79	41	0	5	3	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	73	56	83	43	65	-1	1.52	0.65	1.48	4.72	134	11.30	120	90	54	0	0	3	1
JACKSONVILLE	72	49	81	36	61	-2	0.82	-0.09	0.49	4.58	127	14.29	137	95	46	0	0	2	0
KEY WEST	79	70	83	63	75	0	1.43	0.99	1.32	3.78	232	11.38	212	87	69	0	0	3	1
MIAMI	82	66	90	57	74	1	1.92	1.29	1.36	2.61	118	5.68	92	83	52	1	0	3	1
ORLANDO	76	58	84	45	67	-2	2.08	1.27	2.05	4.54	140	9.57	119	84	55	0	0	2	1
PENSACOLA	69	51	78	40	60	-2	5.63	4.20	4.01	9.80	164	21.13	132	80	46	0	0	4	2
TALLAHASSEE	72	52	82	37	62	-1	1.85	0.43	1.38	10.23	169	18.28	114	75	45	0	0	3	1
TAMPA	72	59	79	45	66	-3	2.42	1.84	1.52	5.00	187	9.95	131	83	60	0	0	4	2
WEST PALM BEACH	79	63	89	53	71	0	1.70	0.78	0.74	2.40	74	13.87	145	79	58	0	0	3	2
GA ATHENS	63	38	71	28	50	-5	0.40	-0.66	0.24	3.38	72	12.01	87	81	45	0	2	3	0
ATLANTA	61	41	68	29	51	-5	0.56	-0.58	0.50	3.12	62	10.28	70	68	49	0	1	2	1
AUGUSTA	66	38	79	27	52	-6	0.44	-0.56	0.30	2.56	59	8.77	68	89	45	0	2	3	0
COLUMBUS	64	43	71	31	54	-5	2.00	0.76	1.78	5.40	100	13.72	94	83	38	0	1	3	1
MACON	65	40	74	26	53	-5	1.15	0.11	1.11	3.93	85	11.76	83	94	44	0	2	2	1
SAVANNAH	71	47	81	35	59	-2	0.37	-0.50	0.12	2.65	81	6.76	67	89	43	0	0	4	0
HI HILO	81	65	83	63	73	1	5.34	1.83	2.09	14.85	114	23.08	73	98	83	0	0	6	4
HONOLULU	83	70	85	69	76	1	0.20	-0.15	0.12	2.60	144	6.28	91	78	66	0	0	3	0
KAHULUI	83	68	86	63	76	3	0.68	0.16	0.51	3.80	179	10.45	127	94	84	0	0	4	1
LIHUE	78	68	80	65	73	0	0.07	-0.71	0.04	1.90	57	12.29	110	85	77	0	0	2	0
ID BOISE	58	36	70	28	47	2	0.55	0.25	0.34	1.83	148	4.86	129	71	51	0	1	4	0
LEWISTON	58	39	64	32	48	2	0.69	0.44	0.43	1.34	138	3.75	123	72	48	0	1	4	0
POCATELLO	57	30	70	16	44	4	0.09	-0.21	0.08	1.45	117	3.16	93	65	35	0	3	2	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	41	24	55	15	33	-7	0.31	-0.38	0.20	1.81	80	7.11	126	69	50	0	5	3	0
MOLINE	42	23	53	10	33	-9	0.23	-0.52	0.16	0.74	29	4.75	85	76	51	0	5	3	0
PEORIA	44	27	56	15	35	-8	0.52	-0.16	0.49	1.87	74	6.73	118	76	45	0	5	2	0
ROCKFORD	40	23	51	13	32	-7	0.33	-0.30	0.29	1.03	51	4.77	100	75	51	0	5	3	0
SPRINGFIELD	45	27	57	16	36	-9	0.52	-0.22	0.46	1.79	63	7.22	116	83	42	0	5	3	0
IN EVANSVILLE	49	32	63	21	41	-8	1.50	0.51	0.76	2.84	72	6.79	68	74	44	0	4	4	2
FORT WAYNE	40	22	51	14	31	-10	0.47	-0.23	0.26	1.90	75	7.98	123	82	53	0	6	4	0
INDIANAPOLIS	42	26	52	15	34	-10	0.80	0.00	0.55	2.38	76	7.16	89	80	48	0	6	3	1
SOUTH BEND	39	22	54	15	31	-9	0.27	-0.45	0.07	1.75	69	7.69	114	80	59	0	6	4	0
IA BURLINGTON	43	26	54	16	34	-9	0.31	-0.41	0.29	0.90	34	5.35	98	87	48	0	4	3	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	40	23	51	12	31	-9	0.16	-0.42	0.14	0.20	11	1.95	48	85	50	0	6	2	0
DES MOINES	45	26	57	17	35	-7	0.31	-0.28	0.30	0.60	32	2.94	72	75	56	0	5	2	0
DUBUQUE	38																		

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 29, 2014

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	57	32	73	25	44	-4	0.04	-0.59	0.04	0.44	18	1.43	33	74	45	0	4	1	0	
KY JACKSON	51	30	68	20	40	-10	1.86	0.93	1.55	5.50	134	13.11	116	75	41	0	6	3	1	
LEXINGTON	50	30	68	19	40	-8	1.14	0.18	0.76	2.89	70	9.93	93	75	49	0	5	4	1	
LOUISVILLE	52	33	68	20	42	-7	1.06	0.10	0.82	2.30	56	8.46	80	78	36	0	4	4	1	
PADUCAH	55	34	71	22	44	-6	1.16	0.20	0.72	3.65	93	8.83	78	81	35	0	4	4	1	
LA BATON ROUGE	71	49	82	38	60	-2	1.71	0.54	1.58	3.22	69	12.48	78	83	46	0	0	3	1	
LAKE CHARLES	70	50	80	43	60	-3	0.52	-0.29	0.23	2.13	66	8.92	74	93	53	0	0	5	0	
NEW ORLEANS	68	54	73	47	61	-3	4.32	3.12	2.58	5.34	111	14.37	89	85	64	0	0	4	2	
SHREVEPORT	70	46	85	37	58	-2	2.40	1.49	1.91	4.03	104	7.47	59	84	41	0	0	3	1	
ME CARIBOU	28	6	39	-8	17	-11	0.26	-0.32	0.20	2.53	110	8.75	119	84	47	0	7	2	0	
PORTLAND	39	20	50	9	29	-7	0.33	-0.65	0.31	2.22	59	10.54	96	76	36	0	6	2	0	
MD BALTIMORE	47	29	66	20	38	-8	1.20	0.35	0.99	2.98	81	10.27	101	72	53	0	5	3	1	
MA BOSTON	44	25	60	17	35	-6	1.10	0.22	1.08	1.85	53	9.22	86	63	31	0	5	2	1	
WORCESTER	38	20	51	11	29	-8	1.30	0.31	1.19	2.49	65	9.67	88	72	36	0	6	2	1	
MI ALPENA	30	10	40	-4	20	-11	0.56	0.06	0.31	1.17	62	3.70	74	86	50	0	7	3	0	
GRAND RAPIDS	36	19	48	7	28	-9	0.53	-0.14	0.31	1.52	68	7.27	126	82	54	0	6	3	0	
HOUGHTON LAKE	30	8	41	-12	19	-13	0.69	0.18	0.32	1.18	66	4.18	90	88	63	0	7	4	0	
LANSING	36	19	49	9	27	-10	0.26	-0.35	0.16	1.67	84	5.59	111	81	57	0	7	3	0	
MUSKOGON	37	22	47	13	30	-7	1.04	0.45	0.58	1.66	81	6.79	116	74	58	0	6	5	1	
TRVERSE CITY	31	13	39	-1	22	-12	0.62	0.10	0.48	0.92	55	5.37	83	88	50	0	7	3	0	
MN DULUTH	27	7	37	-4	17	-11	0.61	0.17	0.61	1.53	107	4.37	129	74	50	0	7	1	1	
INT'L FALLS	26	-12	40	-26	7	-20	0.07	-0.17	0.04	1.25	160	3.02	134	80	39	0	7	2	0	
MINNEAPOLIS	35	18	43	8	26	-10	0.52	0.04	0.44	0.86	55	3.69	109	80	54	0	7	2	0	
ROCHESTER	34	19	42	8	26	-8	0.30	-0.22	0.29	1.22	79	3.98	123	79	61	0	7	2	0	
ST. CLOUD	33	12	40	3	22	-10	0.52	0.10	0.48	1.17	96	3.67	143	84	46	0	7	2	0	
MS JACKSON	67	43	76	30	55	-4	3.74	2.37	2.06	5.65	109	12.70	83	88	43	0	1	4	2	
MERIDIAN	65	42	74	28	53	-6	3.63	2.07	2.76	5.77	90	15.12	85	85	48	0	2	4	1	
TUPELO	61	38	71	24	49	-6	1.81	0.43	0.77	3.24	55	9.34	59	77	48	0	3	4	2	
MO COLUMBIA	49	29	64	21	39	-8	0.65	-0.11	0.48	1.22	43	3.48	51	81	42	0	4	2	0	
KANSAS CITY	50	28	68	20	39	-8	0.27	-0.29	0.13	1.61	74	3.36	73	83	37	0	5	4	0	
SAINT LOUIS	50	31	62	21	40	-9	0.20	-0.63	0.18	1.55	48	4.70	61	66	43	0	4	3	0	
SPRINGFIELD	53	30	70	23	42	-7	0.23	-0.71	0.12	1.80	53	3.59	46	74	51	0	5	4	0	
MT BILLINGS	45	27	64	19	36	-3	0.11	-0.17	0.05	0.62	67	3.70	160	83	51	0	6	4	0	
BUTTE	45	24	58	15	34	1	0.20	0.01	0.16	0.96	135	1.82	106	84	35	0	7	3	0	
CUT BANK	33	16	51	9	24	-9	0.05	-0.08	0.03	0.30	68	0.90	81	92	59	0	7	2	0	
GLASGOW	38	18	57	12	28	-6	0.14	0.03	0.06	0.73	197	1.08	110	83	61	0	7	3	0	
GREAT FALLS	38	21	51	15	30	-5	0.27	0.03	0.20	1.32	153	3.73	182	93	56	0	6	4	0	
HAVRE	36	18	55	8	27	-8	0.27	0.12	0.11	1.14	193	1.80	127	85	72	0	7	3	0	
MISSOULA	51	30	56	22	41	1	0.66	0.47	0.33	1.78	217	5.13	194	89	59	0	4	4	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	50	22	67	11	36	-5	0.06	-0.45	0.06	0.09	5	0.74	25	76	53	0	7	1	0	
LINCOLN	53	22	67	9	38	-5	0.07	-0.48	0.07	0.12	6	0.98	30	70	41	0	6	1	0	
NORFOLK	46	20	67	7	33	-7	0.03	-0.46	0.03	0.28	17	0.84	28	78	50	0	7	1	0	
NORTH PLATTE	54	19	76	2	36	-4	0.23	-0.07	0.23	0.63	59	1.68	86	85	44	0	7	1	0	
OMAHA	48	24	65	14	36	-7	0.09	-0.44	0.08	0.20	11	1.06	31	73	50	0	6	2	0	
SCOTTSBLUFF	57	25	73	14	41	2	0.10	-0.18	0.10	0.66	67	2.26	108	82	47	0	7	1	0	
VALENTINE	47	17	71	7	32	-6	0.14	-0.12	0.10	0.48	52	1.14	67	78	63	0	7	2	0	
NV ELY	57	22	65	16	39	2	0.07	-0.15	0.05	0.17	18	1.90	78	64	28	0	6	2	0	
LAS VEGAS	77	54	84	50	66	6	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	0.30	16	30	18	0	0	0	0	
RENO	61	37	74	32	49	5	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.08	10	1.15	39	55	32	0	1	0	0	
WINNEMUCCA	60	27	68	16	43	1	0.23	0.04	0.23	0.75	100	2.36	107	54	35	0	4	1	0	
NH CONCORD	37	18	48	5	28	-8	0.63	-0.08	0.47	2.36	86	9.75	121	77	42	0	7	2	0	
NJ NEWARK	46	28	63	21	37	-8	2.35	1.38	2.32	3.24	84	10.96	102	60	41	0	5	2	1	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	66	39	69	36	53	3	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.22	42	0.40	28	50	16	0	0	0	0	
NY ALBANY	40	21	53	13	31	-7	1.13	0.39	0.65	2.11	76	7.90	106	71	37	0	5	2	1	
BINGHAMTON	36	17	52	9	27	-8	1.50	0.80	1.23	2.58	97	8.27	107	80	60	0	5	4	1	
BUFFALO	36	21	52	14	28	-9	0.81	0.11	0.54	2.26	84	9.04	109	81	49	0	6	5	1	
ROCHESTER	37	21	57	14	29	-8	0.76	0.15	0.62	1.41	61	5.03	75	75	57	0	6	3	1	
SYRACUSE	36	20	52	13	28	-9	1.57	0.84	1.28	5.39	201	10.94	148	86	52	0	6	3	1	
NC ASHEVILLE	53	31	63	23	42	-6	0.71	-0.29	0.38	2.30	54	7.65	63	85	52	0	4	4	0	
CHARLOTTE	59	34	68	24	46	-9	0.52	-0.42	0.17	4.48	109	11.40	98	83	47	0	4	4	0	
GREENSBORO	54	35	64	27	44	-7	0.63	-0.22	0.21	4.36	122	10.58	104	77	46	0	4	4	0	
HATTERAS	54	41	66	34	47	-7	1.15	0.04	0.78	5.48	119	15.57	108	91	57	0	0	2	1	
RALEIGH	56	36	69	24	46	-7	1.20	0.35	0.53	5.07	133	10.83	89	76	51	0	3	4	2	
WILMINGTON	62	40	75	26	51	-6	3.32	2.43	1.63	6.39	161	11.86	98	92	48	0	2	3	2	
ND BISMARCK	39	15	64	7	27	-6	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.23	33	0.80	48	75	44	0	7	0	0	
DICKINSON	38	14	68	6	26	-7	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.22	46	0.39	30	84	40	0	7	0	0	
FARGO	35	13	45	4	24	-7	0.01	-0.27	0.01	0.20	20	1.08	46	76	41	0	7	1	0	
GRAND FORKS	31	11	44	2	21	-8	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.53	72	1.79	90	82	49	0	7	0	0	
JAMESTOWN	36	12	56	5	24	-7	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.03	4	0.42	22	85	36	0	7	0	0	
WILLISTON	37	13	59	5	25	-7	0.09	-0.08	0.09	0.29	48	0.73	48	79	51	0	7	1	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	40	22	57	13	31	-9	1.29	0.57	1.08	2.46	86	5.97	78	77	52	0	6	5	1	
CINCINNATI	47	28	61	17	37	-9	1.14	0.23	0.88	2.41	68	7.95	86	71	48	0	5	4	1	
CLEVELAND	40	25	56	17	32	-8	1.22	0.52	0.82	2.36	90	7.39	100	72	47	0	6	6	1	
COLUMBUS	46	26	63	17	36	-9	1.27	0.60	1.24	2.59	100	7.38	101	67	44	0	5	3	1	
DAYTON	43	24	56	13	33	-10	1.36	0.55	1.29	2.62	90	7.60	97	77	47	0	5	4	1	
MANSFIELD	38	22	52	11	30	-9	0.58	-0.26	0.37	1.78	60	6.11	79	86	50	0	6	4	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 29, 2014

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	0.1 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	38	23	51	9	30	-10	0.16	-0.49	0.09	1.12	49	8.30	136	76	56	0	6	4	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	41	18	58	7	29	-10	0.65	-0.08	0.44	1.69	62	6.38	90	78	50	0	7	3	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	64	37	82	28	51	-2	0.25	-0.38	0.25	1.27	48	1.70	31	73	29	0	3	1	0
OR TULSA	60	34	81	26	47	-7	0.22	-0.60	0.18	2.37	73	2.82	41	76	50	0	4	2	0
OR ASTORIA	56	44	67	40	50	4	2.66	1.10	1.11	10.63	153	24.39	100	88	74	0	0	6	2
OR BURNS	54	25	66	14	39	1	0.55	0.31	0.15	1.32	115	3.44	100	89	54	0	6	5	0
OR EUGENE	59	41	74	29	50	3	2.78	1.58	1.02	5.99	109	16.54	85	90	72	0	2	5	3
OR MEDFORD	65	40	81	31	53	5	0.92	0.55	0.77	3.39	196	8.72	138	83	48	0	1	5	1
OR PENDLETON	59	35	66	30	47	0	1.01	0.73	0.61	2.27	199	4.63	122	83	55	0	2	5	1
OR PORTLAND	59	43	69	35	51	3	2.88	2.12	1.70	7.13	203	14.95	117	88	71	0	0	5	1
OR SALEM	59	43	70	32	51	4	2.66	1.83	1.08	7.15	179	16.04	108	85	69	0	1	5	1
PA ALLENTOWN	43	24	59	17	33	-8	1.16	0.35	1.03	2.05	63	11.03	116	68	51	0	5	3	1
PA ERIE	36	19	57	12	28	-11	1.30	0.55	0.76	3.01	108	9.00	119	75	58	0	7	4	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	45	27	64	20	36	-8	1.36	0.66	1.15	1.86	61	8.57	97	74	38	0	5	3	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	47	30	65	23	38	-8	1.75	0.88	1.72	3.24	93	11.91	122	66	42	0	5	3	1
PA PITTSBURGH	44	22	62	13	33	-9	0.66	-0.06	0.65	1.78	62	6.21	78	77	38	0	5	2	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	39	21	53	11	30	-11	0.80	0.15	0.55	1.15	48	6.02	87	79	43	0	5	3	1
PA WILLIAMSPORT	42	22	59	13	32	-9	2.14	1.38	1.76	2.87	100	6.67	80	70	43	0	6	2	1
RI PROVIDENCE	44	25	57	17	34	-7	1.24	0.19	1.18	2.57	64	10.97	93	65	37	0	5	2	1
SC BEAUFORT	68	46	81	36	57	-2	0.56	-0.32	0.19	2.34	70	6.20	59	93	38	0	0	4	0
SC CHARLESTON	68	44	79	33	56	-3	1.85	0.94	0.95	4.93	134	9.78	90	86	40	0	0	4	2
SC COLUMBIA	65	40	78	28	52	-5	0.60	-0.42	0.39	3.94	93	10.26	81	86	48	0	2	3	0
SC GREENVILLE	58	37	70	27	48	-5	0.52	-0.59	0.19	4.09	81	10.33	76	81	38	0	3	4	0
SD ABERDEEN	39	12	54	5	25	-9	0.04	-0.31	0.04	0.52	47	0.96	46	82	57	0	7	1	0
SD HURON	43	16	63	9	30	-6	0.08	-0.35	0.05	0.47	33	1.04	42	84	42	0	7	3	0
SD RAPID CITY	46	19	70	9	32	-5	0.08	-0.18	0.05	0.93	109	1.40	83	84	52	0	7	2	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	42	18	64	9	30	-6	0.16	-0.33	0.15	0.70	46	1.69	67	78	59	0	7	2	0
TN BRISTOL	55	31	66	22	43	-6	0.70	-0.12	0.60	2.26	62	7.32	69	77	33	0	5	4	1
TN CHATTANOOGA	59	38	67	26	48	-6	0.78	-0.57	0.40	2.38	41	9.97	62	76	53	0	2	4	0
TN KNOXVILLE	56	33	67	24	45	-7	0.85	-0.27	0.42	2.51	52	10.57	79	77	39	0	4	5	0
TN MEMPHIS	61	42	75	31	51	-5	4.38	3.09	3.14	7.37	145	15.49	113	75	37	0	1	4	2
TN NASHVILLE	56	36	68	25	46	-6	1.22	0.16	0.46	4.36	96	12.06	99	80	39	0	3	5	0
TX ABILENE	72	44	86	35	58	-1	0.03	-0.27	0.03	0.67	53	1.16	35	66	34	0	0	1	0
TX AMARILLO	64	34	74	22	49	-1	0.12	-0.16	0.12	0.21	22	0.60	28	69	24	0	3	1	0
TX AUSTIN	73	49	90	37	61	-2	0.01	-0.41	0.01	1.37	68	2.46	42	79	54	1	0	1	0
TX BEAUMONT	71	53	80	46	62	-2	0.76	-0.12	0.26	2.29	67	9.01	72	91	51	0	0	5	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	76	62	94	52	69	-1	0.17	-0.07	0.10	1.46	195	2.22	67	98	76	1	0	3	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	76	59	98	52	68	0	0.22	-0.14	0.14	1.65	104	2.56	51	91	66	1	0	3	0
TX DEL RIO	77	55	92	51	66	0	0.10	-0.10	0.04	0.32	39	0.54	23	75	59	1	0	3	0
TX EL PASO	75	49	78	42	62	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.18	90	0.18	17	42	14	0	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	70	47	82	38	58	-1	0.06	-0.56	0.04	1.45	50	2.19	31	71	40	0	0	2	0
TX GALVESTON	69	59	75	53	64	-2	0.26	-0.37	0.14	1.75	69	4.80	52	97	68	0	0	3	0
TX HOUSTON	72	53	85	46	63	-1	0.23	-0.54	0.15	2.46	80	5.81	60	87	64	0	0	4	0
TX LUBBOCK	69	37	77	26	53	0	0.16	-0.01	0.16	0.17	27	0.33	18	66	36	0	2	1	0
TX MIDLAND	74	44	82	37	59	1	0.02	-0.04	0.02	0.12	32	0.38	26	65	31	0	0	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	74	45	89	36	60	1	0.03	-0.16	0.02	0.05	5	0.11	4	68	37	0	0	2	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	75	55	95	47	65	1	0.44	0.03	0.23	1.08	62	1.73	34	86	44	1	0	3	0
TX VICTORIA	73	55	89	48	64	-1	0.58	0.08	0.42	1.62	79	3.28	50	89	73	0	0	4	0
TX WACO	69	46	81	38	58	-2	0.45	-0.04	0.25	0.87	37	1.63	24	84	55	0	0	4	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	66	38	84	30	52	-4	0.25	-0.25	0.25	2.19	107	2.54	54	74	40	0	2	1	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	63	40	75	33	51	6	0.25	-0.19	0.18	0.64	37	3.41	77	60	25	0	0	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	35	14	44	1	25	-9	0.32	-0.25	0.20	1.38	68	5.66	96	76	44	0	6	2	0
VA LYNCHBURG	53	32	67	21	43	-6	1.09	0.25	0.52	2.94	83	10.02	98	71	43	0	5	3	1
VA NORFOLK	55	38	75	30	47	-4	1.21	0.31	0.55	3.53	93	9.83	89	82	46	0	2	4	2
VA RICHMOND	55	35	70	21	45	-5	1.27	0.37	0.98	2.75	72	9.06	88	73	43	0	4	4	1
VA ROANOKE	51	31	63	23	41	-9	0.95	0.10	0.58	2.76	78	9.03	92	75	49	0	5	4	1
VA WASH/DULLES	46	28	64	15	37	-9	1.43	0.64	0.95	3.22	99	9.72	107	78	58	0	5	3	1
WA OLYMPIA	56	39	67	30	48	4	1.51	0.40	0.66	8.65	172	21.69	116	91	76	0	1	6	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	54	40	67	29	47	3	2.45	0.19	1.00	14.62	139	37.19	102	96	83	0	1	6	2
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	56	43	66	37	49	2	1.73	0.94	0.87	9.44	268	19.25	150	86	70	0	0	5	2
WA SPOKANE	51	34	55	28	43	2	0.30	-0.01	0.28	2.86	203	5.68	120	81	46	0	2	3	0
WA YAKIMA	60	31	64	28	46	2	0.03	-0.11	0.03	0.60	100	2.33	91	79	50	0	5	1	0
WV BECKLEY	46	25	63	16	35	-9	0.86	0.07	0.65	6.63	197	14.53	152	74	53	0	6	4	1
WV CHARLESTON	50	29	70	21	39	-9	1.71	0.88	1.39	3.51	96	10.57	105	85	44	0	5	3	1
WV ELKINS	45	22	63	12	34	-8	0.85	0.00	0.50	2.81	77	9.07	88	84	42	0	5	5	1
WV HUNTINGTON	50	28	70	19	39	-9	1.28	0.46	1.12	3.04	85	10.40	105	80	41	0	6	3	1
WI EAU CLAIRE	34	16	44	2	25	-9	0.40	-0.04	0.37	0.51	35	3.71	112	85	49	0	6	2	0
WI GREEN BAY	33	19	41	9	26	-8	0.52	-0.02	0.39	0.90	51	3.69	93	86	55	0	7	4	0
WI LA CROSSE	38	21	50	11	30	-8	0.66	0.10	0.64	1.29	79	3.65	96	81	41	0	6	2	1
WI MADISON	38	21	47	9	29	-8	0.55	-0.06	0.44	1.26	66	3.15	71	78	55	0	6	4	0
WI MILWAUKEE	38	23	50	15	31	-6	0.62	-0.07	0.46	1.12	51	3.86	68	71	53	0	6	3	0
WY CASPER	51	24	62	12	38	1	0.39	0.20	0.19	1.39	176	2.87	143	84	58	0	6	3	0
WY CHEYENNE	53	25	62	15	39	3	0.07	-0.18	0.05	0.67	75	2.83	159	76	45	0	7	3	0
WY LANDER	52	24	60	14	38	0	0.01	-0.30	0.01	0.82	80	1.62	78	82	23	0	7	1	0
WY SHERIDAN	47	24	67	9	36	-1	0.31	0.05	0.31	1.53	189	3.38	157	81	65	0	6	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

## National Agricultural Summary

March 24 - 30, 2014

*Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS*

Conditions were mostly dry across the central U.S., but some locations in the Mississippi Delta and the Pacific Northwest recorded more than 4 inches of precipitation. Temperatures were slightly above normal west of the Rocky Mountains but were much below normal in the rest of the nation. Temperatures averaged at least 10°F below normal in the Great Lakes region and New England.

California's extended period of dry, unseasonably warm weather continued through the beginning of the week, but a Pacific cold front brought showers and thunderstorms to northern California on Tuesday and Wednesday. Southern California remained relatively dry and warm, however, as high pressure retained its influence over that part of the state. Alfalfa was cut and baled throughout the state. Aphids appeared under control. Wheat fields in the Sacramento Valley developed nicely due to recent rains. More than one-third of the state's wheat was headed by week's end. Rain-fed grains in the Southern Central Valley showed slight improvement. Oats continued to head out, and some of the crop was harvested for green chop. Cotton planting accelerated in the Central Valley but more than three-quarters of the crop had not been planted by week's end. Grape growers applied fungicides to protect against powdery mildew. Some early grape varieties were breaking bud. Apple trees were blooming. Buds were forming on olive trees. Bloom on apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, and prune trees was decreasing as trees began to leaf out and develop fruit. Fruit thinning continued on early stone fruit varieties. Blueberries continued to bloom and push new growth. Nets were placed over mandarin trees to prevent pollination from bees. Early pistachio varieties began blooming. Almond and pistachio growers applied fungicides to orchards. Almond trees were experiencing some nut drop. Catkins continued to develop on walnut trees. Certified producers were preparing fields and greenhouses for summer vegetables. Onions have pushed out new growth. Garlic and garbanzo beans grew nicely. Recent rains helped some grass emerge but supplemental feeding of cattle and sheep continued. Some ranchers were reducing herds to lower supplemental feeding costs. Bee hives have been removed from almond, pear, and plum orchards in the Fresno area.

Arizona's alfalfa was rated in poor to excellent condition, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on over three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the state. Barley conditions were fair to excellent. Durum wheat conditions were fair to mostly excellent. Winter wheat conditions were poor to excellent, depending on location. Ninety-one percent of the crop was planted, 6 percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Cotton was 24 percent planted, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Range conditions

continued to dry out throughout the state, as more moisture is needed to promote new forage. Rangeland and pastures were rated in very poor to good condition, depending on location.

Warmer weather, along with thunderstorms, high winds, and increased humidity, were reported in many areas of Texas. Lack of precipitation slowed development of the winter wheat crop on the Southern Low Plains. Small grains in the Cross Timbers showed signs of recovery, following recent precipitation. Both winter wheat and oats were beginning to head in South Texas. Many producers on the Northern High Plains planted early-season corn. Irrigation of cotton fields continued in the Trans-Pecos. Rice had been planted in the Upper Coast. In South Texas, corn planting was nearing completion and some had begun to emerge. Fruit trees had flowered in North East Texas. Pecans in the Trans-Pecos area began the bud swell stage of development. The peach crop progressed on the Edwards Plateau. Citrus, sugarcane, and vegetable harvest continued in the Lower Valley. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Producers began to move livestock to spring and summer pastures. Cattle prices remained strong and demand for replacement heifers remained high.

Rain was widespread across Florida. Some field corn was planted in Jackson County prior to the rain. Most fields in the Panhandle were too wet for work. Levy County farmers started planting peanuts, while Dixie County farmers prepared fields for peanut planting. Sugarcane harvest was nearing completion. Flagler and Putnam County farmers continued to harvest cabbage. Dixie and Levy County farmers finished planting watermelons. Crops being planted in Miami-Dade County were okra, bitter melon, and Asian crops. Miami-Dade County farmers were harvesting eggplant, green beans, herbs, peppers, yellow squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, Cuban sweet potatoes (Boniato), and zucchini. Vegetables coming to market in the southwest were beets, blueberries, cabbage, collards, cucumbers, eggplant, green beans, herbs, lettuce, kale, peppers, potatoes, snap beans, squash, strawberries, sweet corn, tomatoes, watermelons, and specialty items. Rain was widespread and heavy in the citrus area. Grove activity included irrigating on several days during the week, hedging, topping, and spraying. Growers were continuing to plant new trees in existing groves. Full bloom was evident in all areas on both oranges and grapefruit. Some trees were bearing very small fruit already for next season's crop. Warmer weather has improved pasture quality; however, some pasture remains wet in the Panhandle from recent heavy rain. Rains in the southwest have helped pastures maintain a favorable condition. The cattle condition for the state primarily ranged from fair to good, but the pasture condition was mostly fair.

## 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:** Temperatures during the month of March were mixed with cooler days and several warmer, spring-like periods. Topsoil moisture continued to be adequate to surplus over most of the State. The US Drought Monitor released on March 25, 2014 indicated that 21.78 percent of the state of Alabama was abnormally dry, compared to 2.65 percent at the start of the calendar year and 5.41 percent a year ago. The remainder of the State rated free from drought conditions with the exception of three counties in the northwest corner of the state which were rated as experiencing moderate drought conditions. The average mean temperature for the month ranged from 49.5°F in Huntsville to 55.9°F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 2.40 inches in Greensboro to 6.50 inches in Mobile. Field preparation for spring planting was still running behind schedule for this time of year. Planting of corn was underway. Winter grazing and forage crops were still in fair condition and should show improvement as temperatures continue to warm. Livestock producers were still feeding hay and supplements as pastures were not growing enough to provide adequate forage.

**ALASKA:** DATA NOT AVAILABLE

**ARIZONA:** During the month of March Arizona saw above average temperatures and below normal precipitation. Highs were generally in the 80s°F throughout the month, with some locations reaching the 90s°F by the last couple weeks of the month. Most weather stations recorded no precipitation for the month. Safford recorded the most precipitation at 0.21 inches for the month. By the end of the month, durum wheat was 99 percent emerged in the State, winter wheat was 91 percent planted and barley was 91 percent emerged.

**ARKANSAS:** Temperatures were normal during the first part of March. Most counties experienced significant rain and high winds in late March. The month ended with less precipitation and lower temperatures than normal. For many producers, field preparation was still halted due to wet conditions. Producers continued to apply nitrogen and herbicides to the wheat crop. Some warm days allowed for a little bit of forage growth. Livestock producers are still continuing to feed hay.

**CALIFORNIA:** A weather disturbance that spread showers all across the State moved out of California at the beginning of March. During the second week of March a new system spread showers all across the State. A weather disturbance occurred in the extreme northwest corner of the State during the third week, bringing the only rain to California. The fourth week of March brought extended dry and unseasonably warm weather for Southern California. Alfalfa fields were treated for aphids and weevils during the first and second weeks of March. First and second cuttings of alfalfa occurred in several counties. Wheat irrigation was ahead of schedule due to drought conditions. Winter wheat began to head out during the third week the month. Cotton fields were prepared

for planting the second week of the month in Fresno. The cotton planting accelerated in the Central Valley the last week of the month, but over three-quarters of the crop had not been planted by month's end. Heavy rains in the first of March caused many stone fruit growers to begin applying fungicides to protect from brown rot. Clingstone peach bloom began the first week of March. Cherries started to show bud break. Navel orange, Murcott tangerine, lemon and Minneola tangelo harvests remained active throughout the month of March. Early bloom was noted in some citrus groves during the second and third week of the month due to the unseasonably warm weather. The almond bloom wended down during the first and second weeks of March. Growers applied fungicides to protect trees. Bud swell occurred on early varieties of walnuts during the second week of March. During the third and last weeks of March, nutlets were growing, walnut catkins developed. Bud swell increased on pistachio trees. Winter vegetable crops were harvested the first and second weeks of March in Fresno County. Asparagus began emerging in San Joaquin County the first week of March. Stanislaus County reported parsley, onion, spinach, and broccoli were growing well at the first of March. The carrot harvest continued. Melon and watermelon was planted at this time. Range and non-irrigated pasture were in poor to fair condition early in March, with extreme drought conditions across much of the State. Supplemental feeding of hay and grain for livestock continued throughout the month. Bees were active in most almond orchards throughout the State. Bee hives were removed from almond, pear, and plum orchards in the Fresno area the last week of March.

**COLORADO:** Field preparations and small grain seeding occurred in greater frequency last week. Lower levels of precipitation were concentrated in and along the front range or at higher altitudes. Strong winds reportedly dried out moisture supplies in isolated areas while localized presence of grain mites and army cutworms were reported in the east central district. Days suitable for field work 6.0 days. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 35% short, 46% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 33% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat pastured 4% this week, 4% last week, 2% last year, 8% average; jointed 2% this week, last week not available, 0% last year, 4% average; condition 17% very poor, 16% poor, 33% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent. Pasture and range conditions 10% very poor, 26% poor, 34% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. Spring barley seeded 12% this week, 4% last week, 14% last year, 19% average. Spring wheat seeded 5% this week, 1% last week, 9% last year, 13% average. Dry onions planted 14% this week, 5% last week, 19% last year, 24% average. Sugarbeets planted 6% this week, 2% last week, 0% last year, 3% average. Calving and lambing 64% and 50% completed, respectively. Statewide, mountain snowpack is 113% of average as of March 27.

**DELAWARE:** Growing concerns are being expressed over the current state of winter wheat currently in fields due to the unusually cool temperatures experienced during the month. A reporter in Sussex County noticed that small grain was just now coming out of the winter dormancy stages. Some fields in the State have been planted with peas, but due to the wet soils and cold temperatures potato planted is expected to be behind schedule. Forecast is predicting warmer weather in the upcoming week which will be welcomed by producers hoping to begin the spring field activities.

**FLORIDA:** Field preparation continued beginning of month but slowed for Panhandle, north Florida due to rain. By end of month in Panhandle some corn planting two weeks behind due to too wet fields. Rain received none to four inches. Low temperatures 26 to 32°F, high temperatures 60s to 90s°F. Flagler, Putnam counties; planting potatoes finished, harvesting cabbage continued. Dixie, Levy counties; planting watermelons finished. Miami-Dade County planting eggplant, green beans, herbs, peppers, yellow squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, Cuban sweet potatoes (Boniato), zucchini. Harvesting in Miami-Dade County green beans, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes. Vegetables, fruits marketed beets, collards, cucumbers, eggplant, herbs, peppers, strawberries, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, snap beans, squash, sweet corn, radishes, tomatoes. Warm temperature improved pasture condition by end of month. Calving continued. Cattle condition is primarily rated fair to good. Hay, supplements were fed to cattle in majority of the State. In citrus growing area, March daytime temperatures unseasonably warm, widespread rainfall. By end of month, full bloom evident in all areas on oranges, grapefruit. Grove activity included irrigating, hedging, topping, spraying. All but four packing houses open, shipping small quantities of fruit. Several processing plants closed temporarily, waiting for Valencia oranges to come in.

**GEORGIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 68% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 75% adequate, 22% surplus. Range and pasture condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 47% fair, 36% good, 3% excellent. Blueberries full bloom 82%, 97% 2013. Blueberry condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 7% fair, 75% good, 18% excellent. Corn planted 34%, 28% 2013. Onion condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 89% good, 1% excellent. Oat condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 48% fair, 44% good, 1% excellent. Peaches full bloom 94%, 90% 2013. Peach condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 4% fair, 93% good, 0% excellent. Rye condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 50% fair, 44% good, 3% excellent. Tobacco transplanted 1%, 16% 2013. Watermelons planted 24%, 14% 2013. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 34% fair, 56% good, 5% excellent. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from 0.3 inches of rain up to 1.9 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 60s to the low 70s°F. Average low temperatures ranged from the high 30s°F to the low 50s°F.

**HAWAII:** The month of March began with approximately 43 percent of the state rated as abnormally dry or drier according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. Throughout the month precipitation fell primarily in light isolated areas the beginning

of the month but increased and was more widespread towards the middle and end of March. The end of March ratings had 64 percent of the state rating as abnormally dry or drier according to the U.S. Drought monitor. Results of this rating rise of approximately 20 percentage points included more available pasture forage for livestock and less drought stress on crops. Average daytime high temperatures ranged from the low seventies to the mid eighties. During the first week in March, light winds with scatter showers prevailed in most areas. The bulk of measurable rainfall fell on Wednesday through Thursday. Average precipitation of selected weather stations was 0.66 inch. Most of the rainfall fell on Wednesday through Thursday. Overall drought conditions were unchanged from previous week, but reservoir levels rose slightly. The second week of March brought high winds at the end of the week. Power outages, downed trees, blown roofs were some of the reported incidences in addition to affects of agriculture in unprotected areas. Average rain weekly rainfall was 2.01 inches of measurable precipitation. Drought condition ratings were unchanged from previous week. Showers were scattered but heavy in windward locations on Hawaii Island. Improved pastures growth was observed in response to recent rains. Weather during the third week in March consisted of heavy rainfall in many Maui and Hawaii County locations during the latter part of the week with some locations receiving over three inches of rainfall. Average weekly rainfall was 1.32 inch of measurable precipitation. Drought ratings improved 10 percentage points from previous week due to rainfall received in the more severely drought affected areas of Maui and Hawaii Counties. Reservoir levels were the same to slightly above previous week. The final week in March had trade winds and intermittent precipitation as the average weekly rainfall total was 1.82 inches received. Drought ratings improved approximately 9 percentage points from previous week due to widespread rainfall. Stream flows increased along with reservoir levels remaining constant to slightly above previous week. Excessive moisture caused vegetable production to decline in some areas along with delaying some field activities.

**IDAHO:** 75%, 83% 2013, 80% avg. Lambing complete: 70%, 81% 2013, 72% avg. Warm dry weather has supported calving and laming progress. Reports indicate that winter wheat has broken dormancy while spring showers continue to provide adequate moisture. Spring planting is well underway along with other activities that include hauling manure, spring tilling, and preparing irrigation systems. Teton county extension educator reported a foot of new snow.

**ILLINOIS:** For the month of March topsoil moisture was rated at 2 percent very short, 15 percent short, 78 percent adequate, and 5 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture was rated at 7 percent very short, 29 percent short, 62 percent adequate, and 2 percent surplus. Temperatures averaged 33.3°F, 7.6°F below normal. Statewide precipitation averaged 1.49 inches, 1.61 inches below normal.

**INDIANA:** Conditions were cold with below average precipitation for the month of March. Temperatures averaged 33.4°F, or 7.1°F below normal. Abnormally cold weather was most pronounced in northern parts of the state. Precipitation

values averaged 3.25 inches for the state, which is 1.13 inches below historic values. Due to snowmelt and runoff, ground is exceedingly wet, with topsoil and subsoil conditions rating adequate or surplus throughout the state. Winter wheat in raised areas appears to be in fair to excellent condition, but a small portion of the crop is in fields that are submerged. About a third of pasture is currently in poor or worse condition due to mud and delayed greenup. Fieldwork has been very limited. Some farmers have taken advantage of early morning frosts to top dress their wheat. Some limited tilling has been observed as well. Farmers are still visiting trade shows, repairing machinery, and preparing for planting season generally.

**IOWA:** Soil moisture 15% very short, 41% short, 43% adequate, and 1% surplus. Iowa experienced below normal temperatures throughout most of March with occasional warm days. Precipitation fell across the State in the form of both snow and rain. Frost depth remained a concern with little moisture able to penetrate to subsoil levels. Livestock losses continued to be mostly normal. Some pork producers remained concerned about PEDV and the resulting heavier than normal losses. Fertilizer and anhydrous application has started in southern portions of the State, while the northern portions were hoping to start fieldwork soon.

**KANSAS:** March days suitable for fieldwork 20.4. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 24 percent very short, 44 short, 32 adequate, and 1 surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 23 percent very short, 43 short, 34 adequate, and 0 surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 7 percent very poor, 18 poor, 43 fair, 30 good, and 2 excellent. Winter wheat 5% jointed, 12% 2013, 21% avg. Corn 1% planted, 0% 2013, 1 avg. Sheep and lamb conditions were 0 percent very poor, 2 poor, 34 fair, 60 good, and 4 excellent. Sheep and lamb losses were 21 percent below normal, 77 normal, and 2 above normal. Cattle and calf conditions were 1 percent very poor, 3 poor, 30 fair, 61 good, and 5 excellent. Cattle and calf losses were 24 percent below normal, 75 normal, and 24 above normal. Hay and forage supplies rated 4 percent very short, 13 short, 78 adequate, and 5 surplus. Stock water supplies were rated 13 percent very short, 23 short, 64 adequate, and 0 surplus. Dry conditions continued for western Kansas. March precipitation average less than 25 percent of normal over most of the state. Temperatures averaged 2 to 6°F below normal. Some farmers are planting cover crops and preparing row crop fields for planting. The wheat crop is in need of moisture in most areas. The dry, windy conditions have caused a drop in pond water levels and have been challenging for ranchers who burn pastures. The cool temperatures have slowed grass growth.

**KENTUCKY:** March weather has been true to form as a transition period. Overall, the Bluegrass State experienced below normal temperatures during March except for the second week which saw above normal temperatures. The Commonwealth recorded below normal precipitation for most of March. Producers continue making planting decisions for the upcoming 2014 crop season. Costs of inputs are being weighed against anticipated selling prices. Farmers were busy performing routine equipment maintenance in preparation for the upcoming planting season.

**LOUISIANA:** The state average precipitation was 1.04 inches below normal. Unusual cooler temperatures and heavier rain are causing producers to delay planting. Louisiana is experiencing a late planting season for corn and rice across the state. Winter wheat headed is also behind compared to previous years. Producers are harvesting strawberries and spraying to control diseases. Citrus producers faced damages due to the cold weather. The crawfish catch continues to improve with warmer weather. Livestock producers were feeding hay and fertilizing pasture.

**MARYLAND:** Unseasonably cool temperatures remain a concern for producers within the State as it pertains to winter wheat and barley. An abundance of soil moisture is being reported around the state; however soil temperatures are still too cold for much to be planted at this time. A very small percentage of wheat has received some nitrogen application and manure has been spread, but very few other field activities have been observed.

**MICHIGAN:** Continued snowfall and low temperatures have limited field work in the last month. Precipitation for the last four weeks ending March 30 ranged between 1.48 inches and 1.56 inches in the Upper Peninsula and between 1.23 inches and 1.55 inches in the Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 14.9°F to 25.7°F, with a state average of 20.3°F. Snow cover is slowly melting with a chance of wheat damage from ponding and refreezing. Winter wheat condition is rated 2% very poor, 10% poor, 37% fair, 44% good, and 7% excellent. Range and pasture condition is rated 30% very poor, 17% poor, 28% fair, 24% good, and 1% excellent. Maple production is expected to be slow and delayed due to low temperatures. Fruit tree pruning and fertilizer applications are underway. Some damage has been found in wine grape varieties. Persistent winter conditions created difficulties for calving. Some corn remains standing.

**MINNESOTA:** March 2014 was cold and dry. The deep frost layer in the ground led to widespread freezing of residential water lines. This March has been one of the top ten coldest in history for Rochester, St. Cloud, and Duluth. On March 3rd a state record cold temperature for that date of -44°F occurred at Embarrass. During the week of March 3rd thru March 9th, the statewide average temperature was 12.1°F with 0.17 inches of precipitation. The Northwest district had the coldest average at 6.2°F. Temperatures warmed for the week ending March 16th to a statewide average of 28.0°F, with the Southwest region reporting the warmest average at 34.6°F. Temperatures during the week ending March 23 cooled again with statewide temperatures averaging 6.0°F below normal at 24.6°F. The North Central district was the coldest at 18.4°F, which was 9.0°F below normal for that region.

**MISSISSIPPI:** During the month of March, field preparation and planting begin in Mississippi. This year, colder than normal temperatures have delayed planting most row crops. The average temperature for March in northern Mississippi was 3.2°F below normal at 53.6°F with five days with low temperatures below 32°F. In central Mississippi, the average temperature for March was 49.6°F, 4.2°F below normal with eight days with low temperatures below 32°F. The March

average temperature for southern Mississippi ranged between 55.9 and 58.5°F, -4.2 and -1.9°F below normal respectively. For the month of March, northern and southern Mississippi had more rain than normal while central Mississippi was drier than normal. This month farmers focused on applying fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides and preparing fields for planting, while ranchers continued to take care of livestock.

**MISSOURI:** March was colder and drier than normal. Average temperatures were 3 to 8°F below normal. Precipitation averaged 1.62 inches compared to the 30 year average of 2.27 inches. There was no real significant snowfall or rainfall for the month of March. Frost has been reported as deep as 40 inches in northern half of the state, delaying planting of spring crops.

**MONTANA:** Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 16% last year; 20% short, 23% last year; 70% adequate, 57% last year; 7% surplus, 4% last year. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 22% last year; 20% short, 34% last year; 72% adequate, 43% last year; 5% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% last year; 7% poor, 10% last year; 43% fair, 43% last year; 47% good, 40% last year; 3% excellent, 4% last year. Winter wheat – wind damage 76% none, 70% last year; 20% light, 24% last year; 4% moderate, 5% last year; 0% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat – freeze & drought damage 79% none, 70% last year; 17% light, 22% last year; 4% moderate, 6% last year; 0% heavy, 2% last year. Winter wheat – protectiveness of snow cover 8% very poor, 25% last year; 13% poor, 24% last year; 53% fair, 27% last year; 25% good, 22% last year; 1% excellent, 2% last year. Winter wheat – spring stages 78% still dormant, 71% last year; 22% greening, 26% last year; 0% green & growing, 3% last year. Livestock grazing 41% open, 50% last year; 19% difficult, 23% last year; 40% closed, 27% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle & calves 98%, 95% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep & lambs 96%, 97% last year. Livestock birthing – calving completed 47%, 49% last year. Livestock birthing – lambing completed 30%, 32% last year. The month of March started warm across Montana leading to flooding in some areas as recent snows melted, followed by cold and snowy conditions. West Glacier received the highest amount of precipitation for the month with 5.57 inches of moisture. Most other stations reported receiving 0.23 to 4.20 inches of precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the lower 50s to upper 60s°F, with the state-wide high temperature of 70°F recorded at Broadus. Most stations reported lows below 0°F with the coldest being Opheim at -33°F, followed by Albion and Gold Butte with -31°F.

**NEBRASKA:** For the month of March, precipitation averaged less than 50 percent of normal across much of Nebraska, causing further depletion of soil moisture supplies. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4°F below normal for the month. Windy conditions dried soils and caused fire warning levels to remain high. Crop producers focused on spring field work preparations. Available soil moisture continues a concern going into spring. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 16 percent very short, 46 short, 38 adequate, and 0 surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 18 percent very short, 42 short, 40

adequate, and 0 surplus. Hay and forage supplies rated 1 percent very short, 6 short, 90 adequate, 3 surplus. Stock water supplies rated 4 percent very short, 14 short, 82 adequate, and 0 surplus. Winter wheat rated 2 percent very poor, 11 poor, 32 fair, 48 good, and 7 excellent. Cattle and calf condition rated 0 percent very poor, 1 poor, 10 fair, 80 good, and 9 excellent. Cattle and calf losses 5 percent below average, 91 average, 4 above average. Sheep and lamb condition rated 0 percent very poor, 0 poor, 14 fair, 82 good, 4 excellent. Sheep and lamb losses 0 percent below average, 99 average, 1 above average. Percentage of cows calved since Jan 1 was 52 percent.

**NEVADA:** Winter storms continued to pass through Nevada during March, but precipitation totals were spotty. Elko and Winnemucca received above-normal precipitation at 1.29 inch and .98 inch, respectively. Conditions were driest in the West and South; Reno received .08 inch and Las Vegas recorded no precipitation for the month. NRCS Snotel measurements of snow water equivalents serving principal watersheds show snow packs well below normal in the Sierra improving eastward across the State. Snowpack for the upper Humboldt River watershed are very near normal. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3°F above normal statewide in March. Forages were greening and irrigation was getting underway in warmer valleys of the West and South. Seedbeds were being prepared and onion seeding was getting underway in the Smith and Mason Valleys. Garlic plants were breaking dormancy and beginning spring growth. Some fields were being worked to prepare for spring planting. Calving and lambing were in full swing. Early contracts for livestock and hay were showing high demand. Main farm and ranch activities included tending livestock, irrigating garlic, onion planting, tilling fields.

**NEW ENGLAND:** Precipitation was mixed across New England in March. In Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island up to six inches fell, mostly as rain. Only one to two inches of water precipitation fell in the northern Connecticut River Valley. Precipitation in Northern New England was heaviest in western Vermont and within 100 miles from the Atlantic coast in New Hampshire and Maine. Winter precipitation varied widely across New England ranging from a trace in Connecticut to over 40 inches and counting in northeastern Maine. Snow depth remains significant across portions of northern New England. Major snowstorms on the 13th and 20th and the end of the month dropped most of the precipitation during March; warmer regions reported heavy rainfall. With high temperatures finally rising into the 40s and 50s°F and lows still in the 10s and 20s°F, syrup season is beginning later than normal in northern New England. In southern New England, high temperatures climbed into the upper 50s°F in the second half of the month and even reached 60°F in Boston and Providence.

**NEW JERSEY:** Temperatures were below normal. Precipitation was below normal in most counties in the northern half of the state and above normal in most counties in the southern half of the state. Every county received snow accumulation during the month. Producer activities included preparing fields for planting where soil conditions permitted,

equipment maintenance, greenhouse work, and feeding stored hay to livestock.

**NEW MEXICO:** March began with windy conditions across the state. Winter wheat damaged by wind was reported. Several extremely windy days moved topsoil. Northern and central New Mexico had snow and rain. The storm system provided much needed precipitation, particularly the central mountain chain including Ruidosa, which recorded 0.84 inches. Drought conditions persisted, making it increasingly hard to maintain normal numbers of cattle in herds as the dryland wheat had played out in eastern New Mexico. The 1st cutting of alfalfa had begun. Chile and onion plantings were well along. March ended with near normal temperatures and minor precipitation.

**NEW YORK:** The month of March was another rough month for farmers in New York. Cold temperatures persisted throughout the month with that resulting in below average temperatures for March. There were some significant snowstorms in March which added more snow to the already snow covered fields. The last weekend in March, rain fell on some parts of New York which is causing some concerns about flooding possibilities. Throughout most of the state snow is still on the ground and the ground itself is still frozen so there is very little field work being done. Wheat and alfalfa stands are still buried under the snow in many places, so it hard for farmers to tell how these crops are doing but some damage is expected. Where wheat and alfalfa stands are not under snow, deer and other animals are feeding on them as it has also been a rough winter for wildlife. There are several reports that grape vines across the state have been hit hard from the cold temperatures with vine damage and bud mortality expected to be significant. Fruit producers are also reporting damages to fruit trees caused by the cold temperatures. Farmers have been able to get some pruning done in the few nice days in March. Reporters have commented about the maple season being delayed several weeks, with little production being done so far this year and maple producers are hoping that there is not a sudden rise in temperatures which would end the season early. Overall this has been a tough winter for farmers and producers in New York with the constant cold temperatures and above average snowfall that has occurred throughout the entire winter. After this long, cold winter farmers are anxious to get out into the fields and get to work.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** There were 3.3 days suitable for field work for the week ending March 30th compared to 3.6 for the week ending March 2nd. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 69% adequate and 31% surplus. The weather pattern during the month of March was very similar to February in that it has been up and down. The average temperatures for the month were below normal with temperatures ranging from 2 to 9°F below normal. The state has experienced both bitterly cold temperatures and warm, sunny conditions all within the same week. The cold wet temperatures have kept farmers out of the fields delaying land preparation as well as delayed small grain growth in some areas and delayed topdressing of wheat. Small grain conditions are rated good, Tobacco plant supply is rate adequate, and hay and roughage supply is rated between

good to fair. Current forecast for the next few days is warm and sunny, so farmers are hoping to be able to get out in the fields.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 88% adequate, 5% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 1% very poor, 8% poor, 45% fair, 45% good, 1% excellent. Cattle/Calf conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 69% good, and 3% excellent. Calving 27% complete. Cattle/Calf death loss 10% below normal, 84% normal, 6% above normal. Sheep/Lamb conditions 2% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 65% good, and 5% excellent. Lambing 35% complete. Sheep/Lamb death loss 8% below normal, 86% normal, 6% above normal. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 2% short, 90% adequate, and 7% surplus. Hay & forage supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 84% adequate, and 8% surplus. Precipitation averaged 50 percent below normal across much of North Dakota. The month ended with blizzard conditions reported as high winds made travel difficult. Temperatures during the month averaged up to 10°F below normal across portions of the northeast and 2 to 6°F below normal elsewhere.

**OHIO:** The March 2014 statewide average temperature was 39.4°F, 6.5°F below normal. The month of March saw lower than normal temperatures with sporadic snowfall early in the month. The temperature increase from February melted snow and the ground began to thaw. The snowmelt has been slow, with reports of only sparse flooding. There appear to be areas in some field where the wheat has been killed off during the winter, but the problem is not widespread. Producers are beginning to apply fertilizer to wheat, though some wheat is still dormant. In some areas, it is too wet and muddy for producers to start on field work. Livestock have been negatively affected by the cold winter, with one report of higher than normal death-loss in beef cows.

**OKLAHOMA:** Topsoil moisture 37% very short, 37% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 41% very short, 40% short, 19% adequate, 0% surplus. Wheat 15% very poor, 29% poor, 39% fair, 17% good, 0% excellent. Canola 32% very poor, 30% poor, 28% fair, 9% good, 1% excellent. Rye 14% very poor, 21% poor, 55% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent. Oats 25% very poor, 28% poor, 26% fair, 18% good, 3% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 8% poor, 48% fair, 38% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and Range 22% very poor, 21% poor, 43% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. During the first week of the month another winter storm brought snow, sleet and freezing rain to Oklahoma last week. North central Oklahoma received the most snow, with localized reports as high as 5-7 inches in parts of Grant and Alfalfa counties. However, by mid-month, spring-like temperatures brought about warmer weather, dry air and high winds, with wildfires being a major concern. Rains at the end of the month did little to change the drought conditions that afflicted most of the State.

**OREGON:** In Columbia County pastures were starting to pick up. In Klamath County spring growth of pastures was starting.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** March saw below average temperature this year. Counties are reporting varying temperatures in their areas but still below normal for this time of the year. Some counties, such as Adams County have reported at least 2 inches of rain and some reported up to 3 inches. March 30, 2014 saw daily record-breaking rainfall in Harrisburg at 2.02 inches of rain. The previous record was 2 inches in 1974. There was also sleet starting Sunday evening on March 30th going into Monday morning. Producers will not be in the fields soon in some counties because of the heavy rain during the last weekend of March. Instead, producers are continuing preparations of their equipment for the spring planting season in hopes of a good growing season for all crops. Fruit trees such as peaches, cherries, apricots, and plums have been affected to an unknown extent by this winter's extreme cold temperatures. As of March 26, 2014, the Harrisburg area received 1.0 inches of snow for the month with the greatest snowfall on March 25th at 0.7 inches. The highest temperature of 67°F occurred on March 11th, while the lowest temperature of 12°F occurred on March 1st and 4th. The average monthly temperature was 35.1°F which is 5.8°F below normal. A total of 0.6 inches of rain fell, which is 2.19 inches below the average. There was also fog, mist, or haze throughout the month. High wind speeds were also an issue, with wind speeds approaching 48 miles per hour on the 12th of March.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** 00 a.m. on Monday, March 17th morning. Most of Wednesday was cloudy with afternoon temperatures in the 40s°F. Milder conditions were observed on Thursday. The vernal equinox, signifying the change of seasons, occurred shortly after the noon hour on Thursday. Sunny skies and nearly calm air allowed for moderate warming on Saturday. A boundary of colder air approached from the northwest on Sunday turning surface winds to the northeast and lowering afternoon temperatures back into the upper 50s°F and lower 60s°F for the Upstate. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was three degrees below the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.3 inches. Early morning minimum temperatures fell to 28 degrees on Monday, March 24th at the Rock Hill AP, Sandy Springs and Chesnee. A sunny and windy Tuesday included brief showers, some mixed with small hail. Freezing air settled into the state on Wednesday. Thursday morning began at 28°F for Sandhill and 29°F in Lake City. Cloudy weather on Friday turned into rain. West to east passing of the cold front brought a 40 mph wind gust to the Columbia Metro AP on Saturday night. Additional rainfall totals ending Sunday morning included 2.40 inches at the National Weather Service cooperative site in Myrtle Beach, giving them a two-day total of 3.85 inches. AP The state average temperature for the seven-day period was 6°F below the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.8 inches.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 22% short, 74% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 80% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 1% very poor, 13% poor, 28% fair, 54% good, 4% excellent. Cattle/Calf conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor,

17% fair, 76% good, 6% excellent. Calving 37% complete. Cattle/Calf death loss 7% below normal, 90% normal, 3% above normal. Sheep/Lamb conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 84% good, 4% excellent. Lambing 75% complete. Sheep/Lamb death loss 9% below normal, 90% normal, 1% above normal. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 9% short, 84% adequate, 6% surplus. Hay & forage supplies 0% very short, 7% short, 87% adequate, and 6% surplus. Below normal precipitation and temperatures persisted across most of the state during the month of March. Agricultural activities included calving and lambing, moving grain, and spreading fertilizer.

**TENNESSEE:** Days suitable 4.5. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 84% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 85% adequate, 10% surplus. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 18% poor, 45% fair, 29% good, 2% excellent. Farmers are preparing for corn planting. Wheat is greening up as the weather gets warmer. Hay stocks are running low, but most livestock farmers have enough to get them through until pastures green up.

**TEXAS:** The month began with cold temperatures as a winter storm brought a variety of precipitation ranging from ice to snow and sleet to rain in many areas of Texas. By the middle of the month, weather patterns remained unsettled. Warmer temperatures were followed by a cold front, which produced thunderstorms in some areas. Areas of the Blacklands, East Texas and South Texas received 1-1.5 inches of precipitation. Windy weather brought cooler temperatures and dust storms to the Panhandle. By the end of the month, warmer weather along with thunderstorms, high winds, and increased humidity were reported in many areas of the state. Lack of precipitation slowed development of the winter wheat crop in the Southern Low Plains. Small grains in the Cross Timbers showed signs of recovery following recent precipitation. Both winter wheat and oats were beginning to head in South Texas. Many producers in the Northern High Plains planted early season corn. Irrigation of cotton fields continued in the Trans-Pecos. Rice had been planted in the Upper Coast. In South Texas, corn planting was nearing completion and some had begun to emerge. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Producers began to move livestock to spring and summer pastures. Cattle prices remained strong and demand for replacement heifers remained high.

**UTAH:** Warm and dry conditions prevailed across Utah during most of March. Soil temperatures were warmer and drier than last year. The last week of the month a low pressure system crossed most of the State and provided some much needed precipitation. In Box Elder County there was good moisture in the beginning and end of the month. Snow pack in the eastern mountains of the county was good. The western part of the County is still dry. Weather was mild early in the month but a little cooler than normal at the end. This helped delay fruit trees from blooming. Some planting of spring grains and safflower was underway. Winter wheat was greening up. Weather was ideal for calving. Some field work began in Duchesne County during March. There was a little rain and snow at the end of the month. Lambing of farm flocks was going strong but range

flocks had not began in earnest yet. San Juan County has been very dry this year with little or no snow pack in the mountains. Winter wheat looks good for the time being but more moisture will be needed to have a good crop. Cattle also look good but more precipitation is needed to green up range conditions and provide them with needed nourishment. In Utah County field preparation was underway with some alfalfa planting going on. Soil moisture was adequate for the time of year but the long term outlook was still short. Fruit trees were developing slightly ahead of schedule. There may have been some cold weather damage to apricots near the end of the month. Calving and lambing continued. Snow fell in Enterprise last week but most of Washington County remained dry. Much more precipitation is needed. Hay is starting to green up and grow in many locations of the County.

**VIRGINIA:** Topsoil moisture 4% short, 58% adequate, 38% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 64% adequate, 34% surplus. Beef cattle forage obtained from pastures 14%. Milk cow forage obtained from pastures 11%. Sheep forage obtained from pastures 9%. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 34% fair, 53% good, 9% excellent. Small grain and winter grazing crops 8% poor, 31% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent. The month of March was cold and wet for the Commonwealth. Most of Virginia experienced multiple snow storms, with long periods of colder than normal temperatures. During the last week of the month, temperatures were about 4 to 9°F below normal, and most of Virginia experienced one or more inches of rain. The majority of livestock was in fair to good condition; supplemental feeding during the cold winter took a heavy toll on hay stocks. Small grains were also affected by the cold and snowy weather; applications of fertilizer were delayed or missed as farmers worked around muddy fields. In some cases, a topdressing small grain was done on frozen ground. Other farming activities for the week included working on farming equipment, preparing beds for planting, and covering strawberry plants.

**WASHINGTON:** In Western Washington, heavy rains caused fields to be saturated, so producers were unable to do fieldwork. Berry cane tying finished up, and greenhouse crops were seeded and transplanted. Cattle were turned out for calving season, but had difficulty finding dry areas to lie down. In the Oso area there were downed fences and displaced livestock. In Central Washington, most of the month was rainy, causing standing water in many fields. Berry growers were concerned about potential root rot due to the excessive wet conditions. Small fruit growing operations were also affected by the rainy conditions. Dairy producers were able to apply dry manure to grass fields, and some fieldwork was done in between showers. Fruit tree pruning was completed during the warmer days in March. Delayed dormant sprays were applied to manage overwintering insect pests and reduce the incidence of disease. Most fruit trees were experiencing bud swell with soft fruit trees showing blossom color. In Eastern Washington, the area received some precipitation during the month. Temperatures were fairly mild, with only a few nights dropping below freezing. Crops looked good and spring planting was underway. Some producers were reseeding

winter wheat crops that failed. In Whitman County, soil moisture was relatively good throughout the county.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Topsoil moisture was 1% short, 88% adequate, and 11% surplus compared to 1% very short, 8% short, 66% adequate, and 25% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 2% very short, 29% short, 66% adequate, and 3% surplus compared to 4% very short, 7% short, and 89% adequate last year. Feed grain supplies were 5% very short, 20% short, and 75% adequate compared to 5% short and 95% adequate last year. Winter wheat conditions were 15% poor, 65% fair, and 20% good. Cattle and calves were 4% poor, 23% fair, 71% good, and 2% excellent. Calving was 71% complete, compared to 64% last year. Sheep and lambs were 4% poor, 20% fair, 75% good, and 1% excellent. Lambing was 74% complete, compared to 69% last year. March came in like a lion as a winter storm moved across West Virginia; all State agencies were closed on Monday, March 3rd due to extreme cold weather conditions. Weather conditions fluctuated throughout the month; there were some warmer, spring like days with temperatures reaching the 60s and 70s°F. Farming activities included calving, lambing, vaccinating livestock, and feeding hay.

**WISCONSIN:** March average temperatures ranged from 7 to 9°F below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 32 to 36°F. Average low temperatures ranged from 13 to 21°F. Full month precipitation ranged from 0.72 inches in Eau Claire to 1.31 inches in La Crosse. The entire state received snow in March. Of the reporting stations, Madison received the most snow, with 8.2 inches since March 1.

**WYOMING:** With snowmelt occurring across much of Wyoming, producers were busy seeding some of their small grain crops. Snowpack was reported as being in good condition in many locations. Topsoil moisture 15% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% short, 76% adequate. The average depth of snow cover as of March 30 was reported at 1.90 inches, compared with 3.7 inches at the end of February. Barley seeded 20%, 15% 2013, 27% 5-yr avg. Oat and spring wheat seeding had yet to begin despite most fields in the State being exposed as snowmelt occurs. Two thirds of the winter wheat crop shows signs of light to moderate wind damage. Eighteen percent of the winter wheat crop was reported with light freeze damage. Pasture and range conditions 9% very poor, 16% poor, 16% fair, 58% good, 1% excellent. Spring grazing prospects are mostly fair to good. Spring calving 39 percent complete, compared with 13 percent last month. Calf losses 46 percent light, 54 percent normal. Forty eight percent of farm flock ewes had lambed, while 5 percent of range flock ewes had lambed. Lamb losses 42 percent light, 58 percent normal. Ranchers had shorn 43 percent of their farm flock sheep, compared with 28 percent of range flock sheep. Stock water supplies 14% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and roughage supply 1% very short, 11% short, 87% adequate, 1% surplus. Cattle condition 3% poor, 20% fair, 75% good, 2% excellent. Calf condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 80% good, 1% excellent. Sheep condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 17% fair, 76% good. Lamb condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 82% good.

## International Weather and Crop Summary

March 23-29, 2014

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

### HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** An untimely hard freeze in western Europe may have caused some localized burnback to winter crops, while showers improved soil moisture for wheat and rapeseed in eastern growing areas.

**WESTERN FSU:** Above-normal temperatures accelerated winter crop development prior to a late-week cold snap, while increasingly dry conditions reduced soil moisture for winter wheat and rapeseed in Ukraine.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Showers provided additional, much-needed moisture for winter grains in eastern Iran, while sunny skies promoted wheat development in Iraq.

**NORTHWEST AFRICA:** Widespread, locally heavy rain maintained excellent prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains.

**EAST ASIA:** Dry weather continued for winter wheat on the North China Plain, while widespread showers benefited winter rapeseed and spring-transplanted rice.

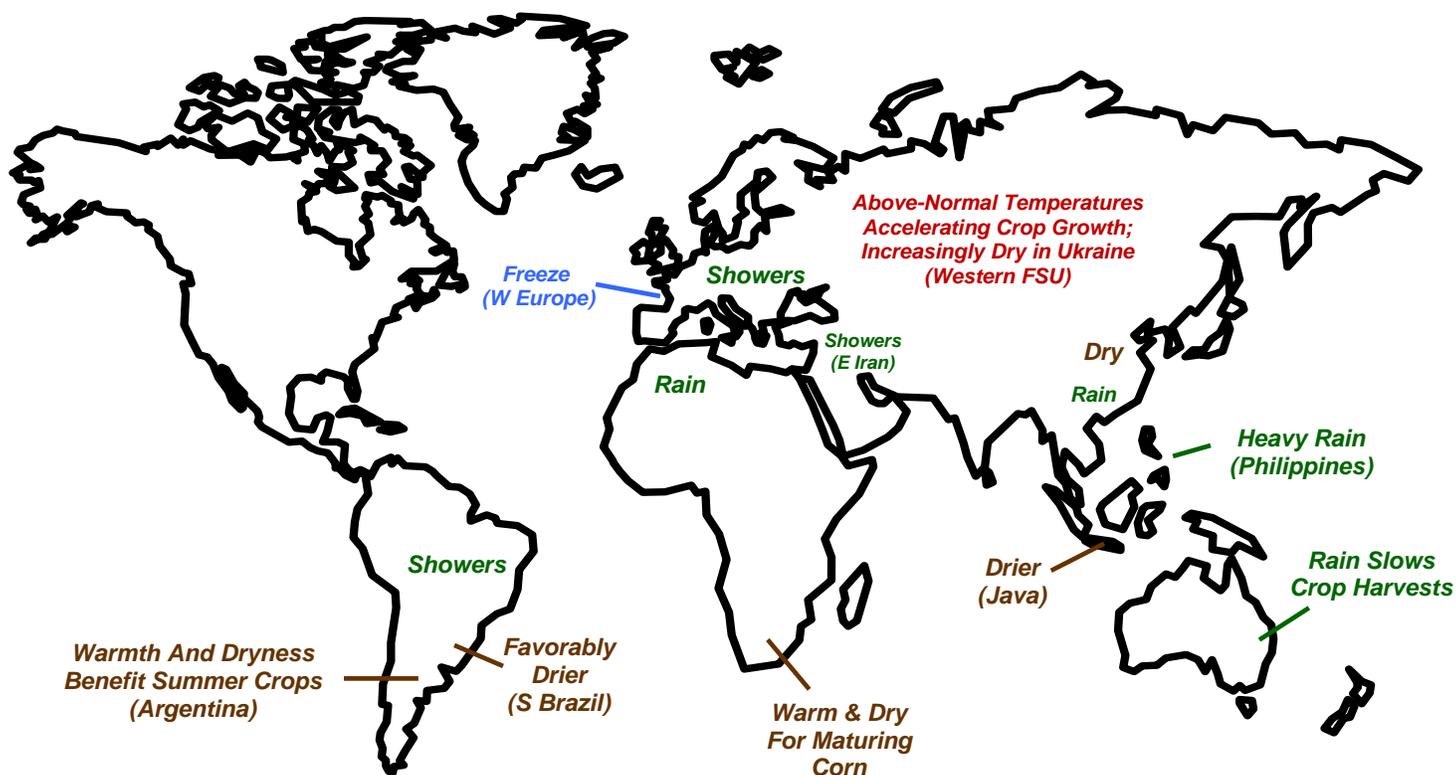
**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Slightly drier weather in Java, Indonesia, contrasted with heavy rainfall in the Philippines.

**AUSTRALIA:** Widespread, locally heavy rain slowed summer crop drydown and harvesting.

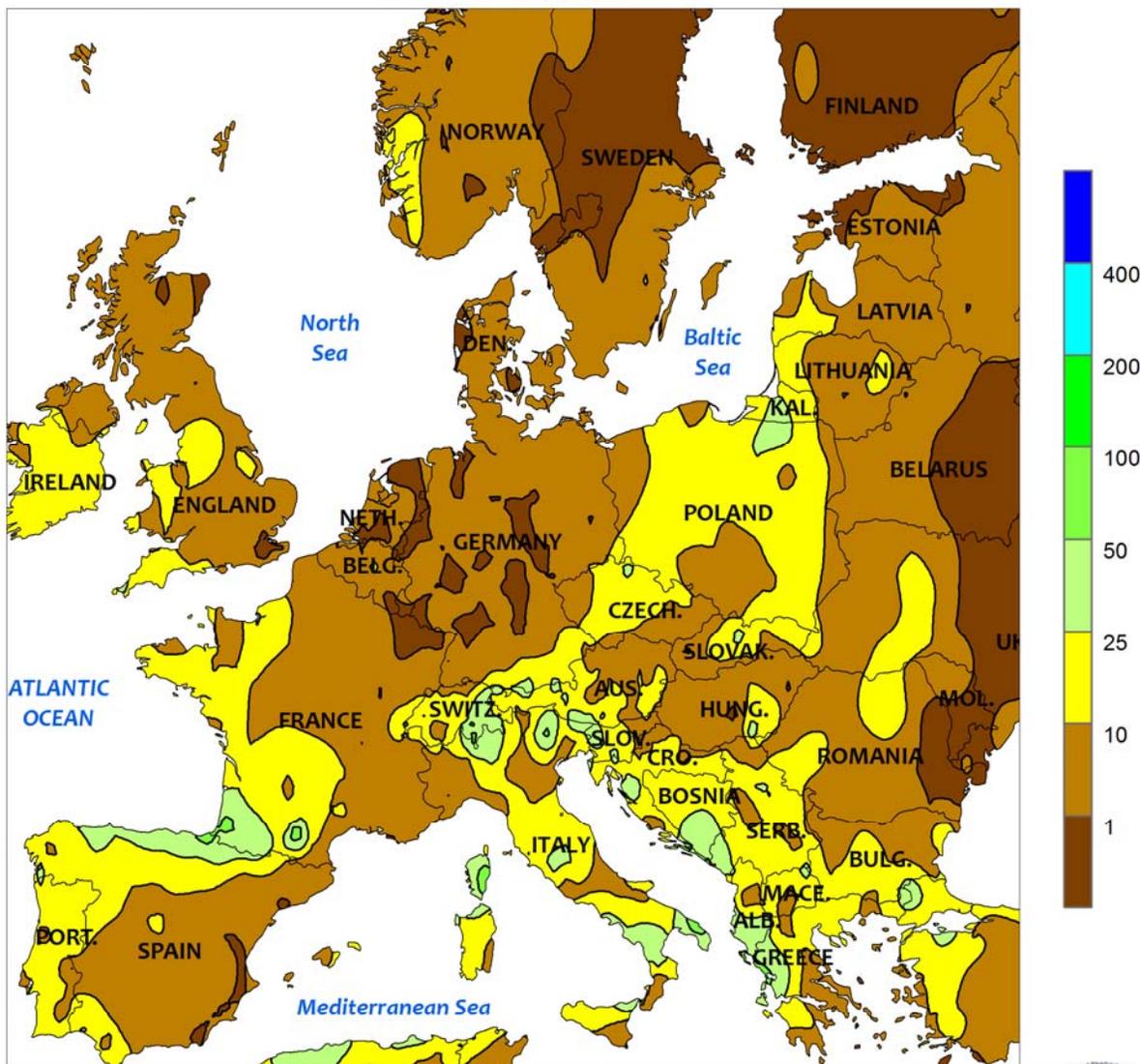
**SOUTH AFRICA:** Warm, mostly dry weather spurred development of filling to maturing corn.

**ARGENTINA:** Mostly dry, occasionally warm weather benefited summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton.

**BRAZIL:** Following weeks of wet conditions, dryness favored corn and immature soybeans in southern production areas.



EUROPE  
Total Precipitation (mm)  
MAR 23 - 29, 2014



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

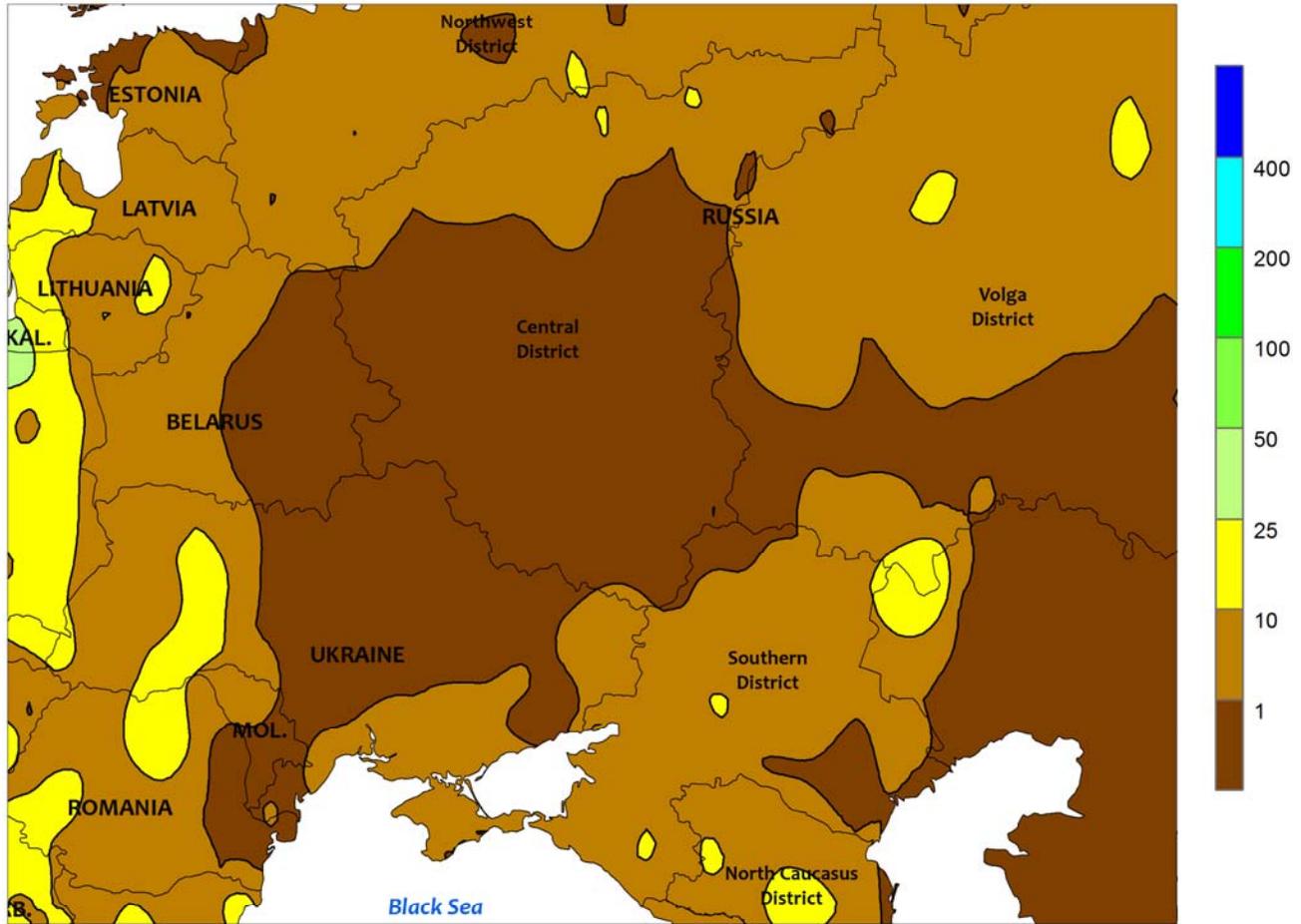


EUROPE

An untimely freeze adversely impacted winter crops across western growing areas, while showers aided vegetative winter grains and oilseeds in eastern Europe. After an unseasonably mild winter, a pronounced southward shift in the jet stream ushered sharply colder weather (up to 4°C below normal) into western Europe, with widespread hard freezes (-2°C or lower) noted in the United Kingdom, France, and Spain. The abrupt cold snap may have burned back jointing winter grains from northern Spain into southeastern portions of the United Kingdom. Similar low temperatures (-4 to -2°C) were noted in Germany and Poland, although winter crops were not yet into

the temperature-sensitive jointing stage of development. However, some localized burnback was possible in Hungary, where winter wheat was developing rapidly due to a much-warmer-than-normal winter and early spring. Precipitation was widespread during the period, with locally heavy showers (10-50 mm) boosting irrigation reserves for warm-season crops in Spain and Italy. Much-needed rain (10-25 mm) fell in Poland and the Czech Republic for a second consecutive week, improving winter crop prospects. Locally more than 20 mm of rain in the Balkans likewise improved soil moisture for vegetative winter wheat and rapeseed.

WESTERN FSU  
Total Precipitation (mm)  
MAR 23 - 29, 2014



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

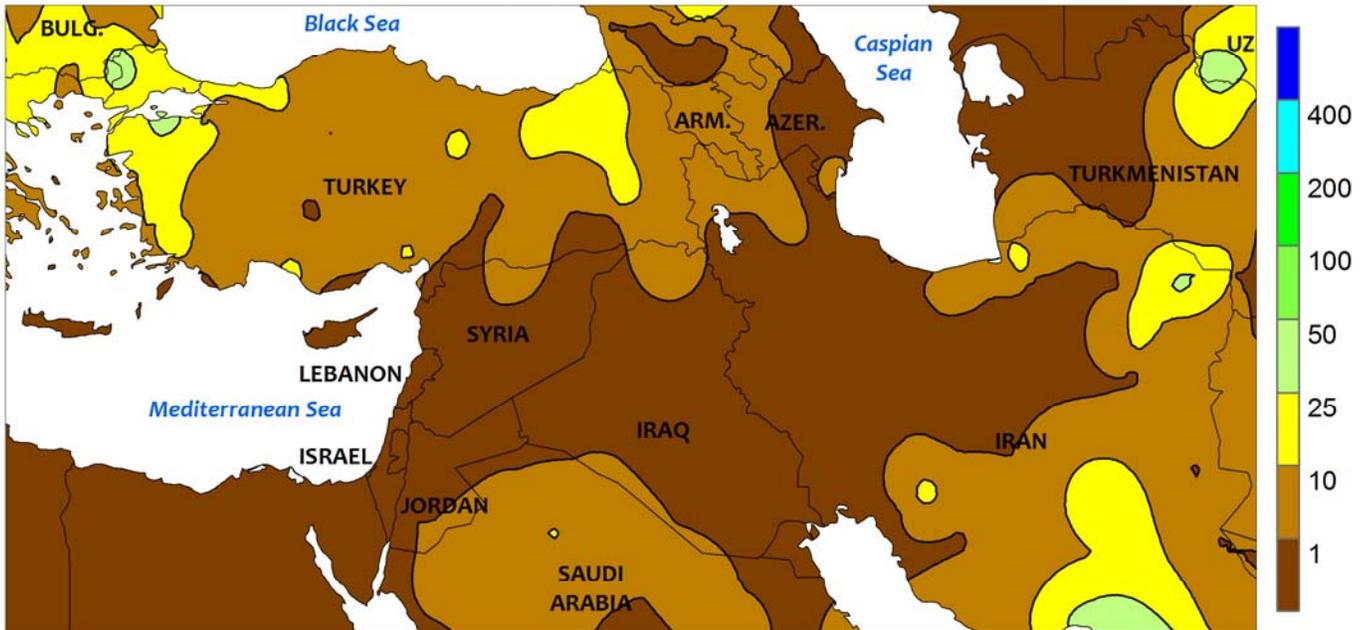


**WESTERN FSU**

Unseasonably warm, dry conditions were followed by sharply colder weather by week's end. A strong area of high pressure maintained unusually warm weather over the region; temperatures averaged up to 10°C above normal in Belarus, 7°C above normal in Ukraine, and 8°C above normal in western Russia. Daytime highs topped 20°C from central Belarus southeastward into Ukraine and southern portions of Russia's Southern District, which continued to foster a faster-than-normal pace of winter crop development. However, the sunny skies and unseasonable

warmth also increased water demands and further reduced soil moisture for winter wheat and rapeseed, especially in central and northern Ukraine. By week's end, a strong cold front was accompanied by light to moderate showers (2-13 mm) across southern portions of Ukraine and Russia. Behind the front, temperatures dropped as low as -4°C in the more advanced southern growing areas, though wheat had not yet reached the temperature-sensitive jointing stages of development. Therefore, little — if any — widespread impact is expected from this week's freeze.

MIDDLE EAST  
Total Precipitation (mm)  
MAR 23 - 29, 2014



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

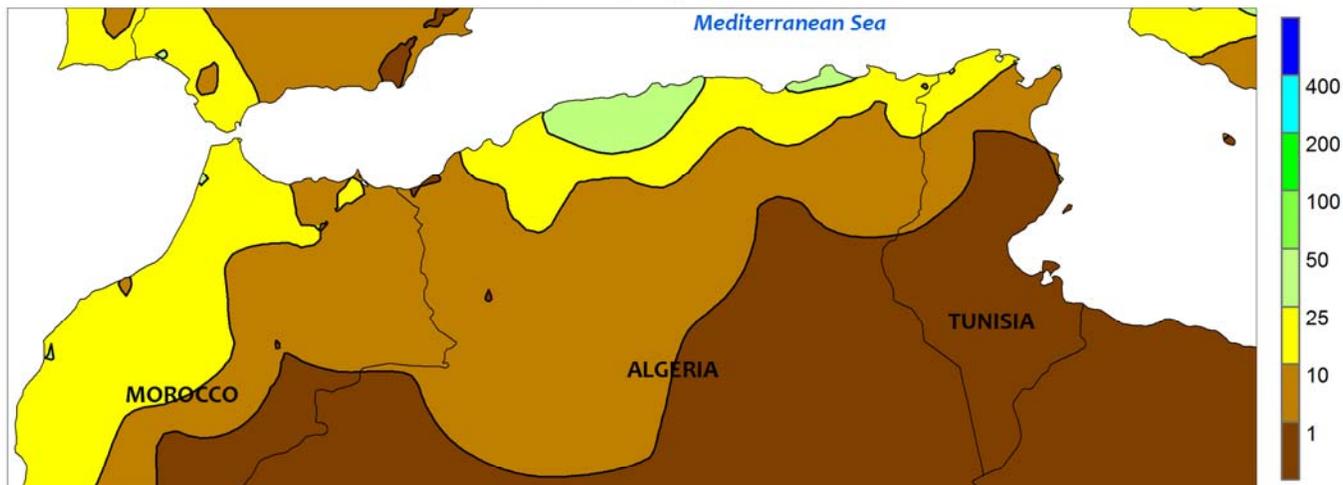


**MIDDLE EAST**

Wet weather in western- and eastern-most portions of the region contrasted with sunny skies in central growing areas. A departing storm system generated additional, much-needed rain (3-30 mm) in eastern Iran, improving soil moisture for jointing to heading winter wheat and barley. Meanwhile, a storm arriving from the west generated widespread showers (2-35 mm) across Turkey, where crop prospects varied from good to excellent in the northwest to poor on the Anatolian

Plateau (due to autumn drought). Sunny skies and above-normal temperatures accelerated winter wheat and barley development from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into Iraq and central Iran following last week's beneficial rain. By week's end, much colder air settled over Turkey, with the possibility of some localized burnback to jointing winter grains on the Anatolian Plateau (*more information will be available in next week's Bulletin*).

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA  
 Total Precipitation (mm)  
 MAR 23 - 29, 2014



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

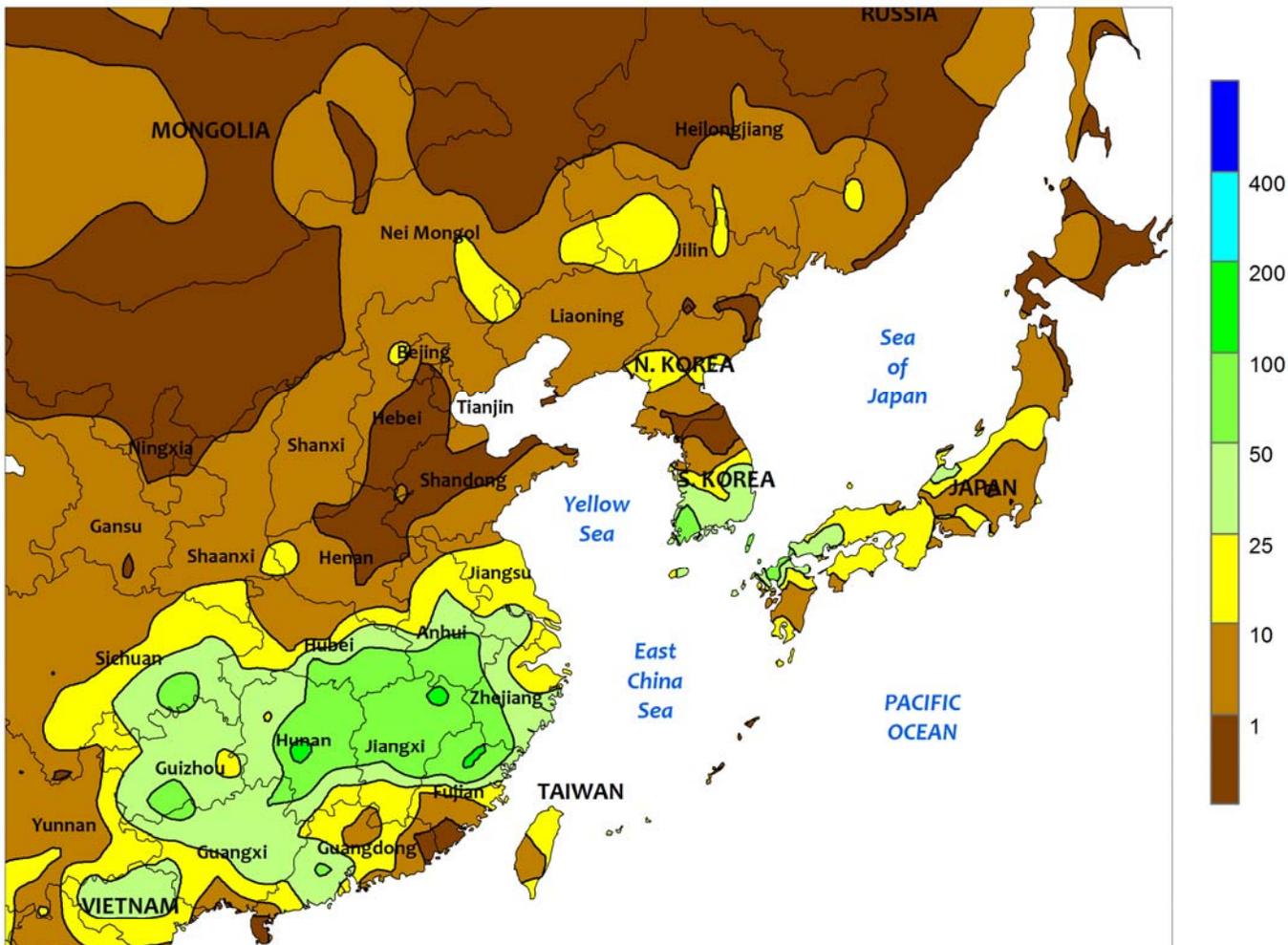


**NORTHWESTERN AFRICA**

Rain returned, providing an additional round of well-timed moisture for reproductive to filling winter grains. In Morocco, where wheat is in the flowering to early-filling stages of development, 10 to 20 mm of rain maintained favorable yield prospects in the north and stabilized prospects in the south.

Across Algeria and Tunisia, moderate to heavy rainfall (10-50 mm) maintained excellent conditions for heading to flowering winter grains. The cloudy, rainy weather also kept temperatures up to 3°C below normal, eliminating any risk for untimely heat.

EASTERN ASIA  
Total Precipitation (mm)  
MAR 23 - 29, 2014



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

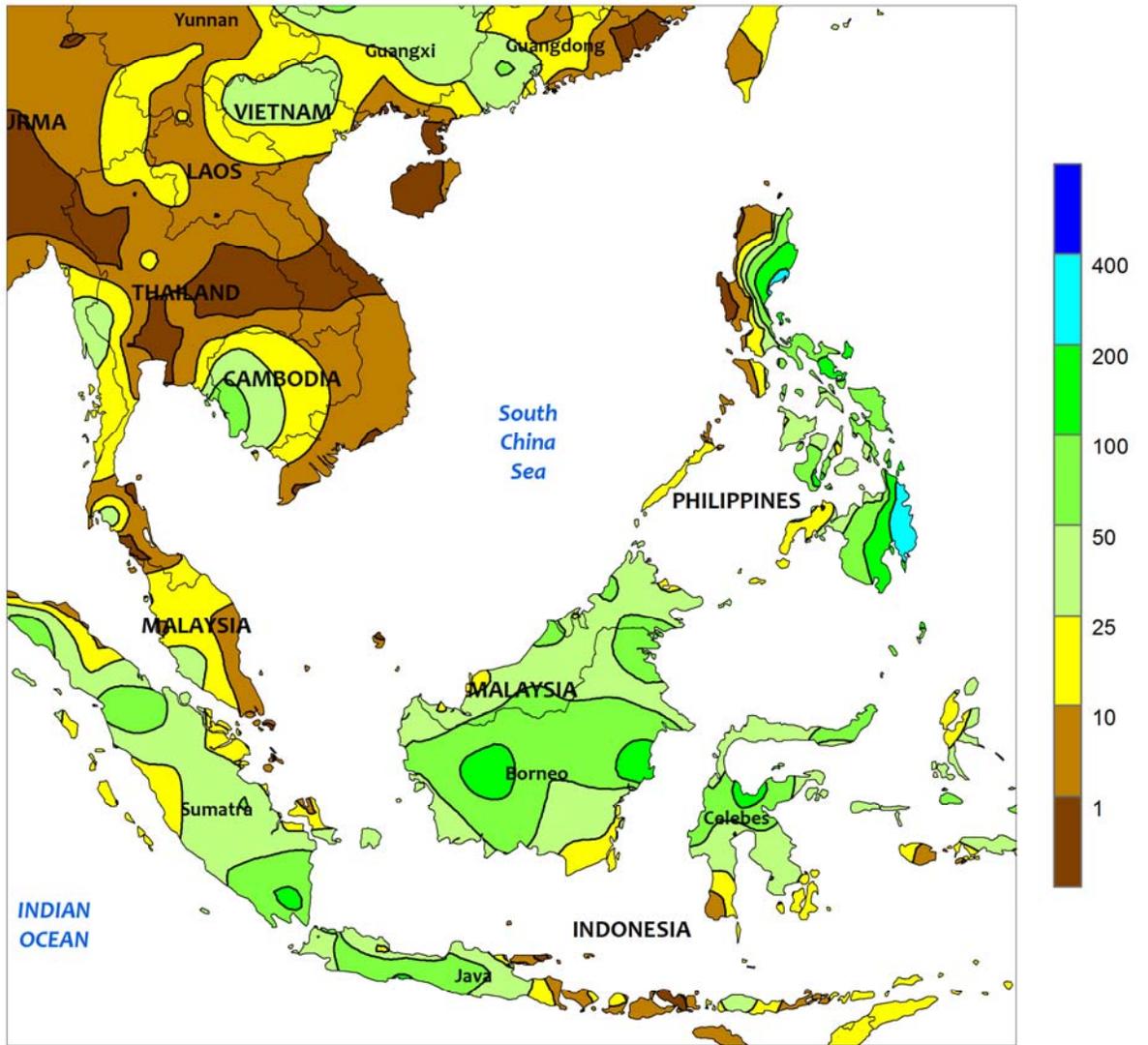


**EASTERN ASIA**

Little if any rain occurred on the North China Plain, forcing growers to rely more heavily on supplemental irrigation to maintain winter wheat prospects; wheat remained in the latter vegetative stages of development. However, spring dryness is not uncommon, and rainfall thus far has been comparable with last year. Meanwhile in the Yangtze Valley, widespread showers (20-100 mm) boosted soil moisture for winter rapeseed in the latter stages of reproduction and helped stem further spring rainfall deficits, particularly in Hubei and

southern Anhui and Jiangsu. In southern China, a small pocket of dry weather in portions of Fujian and Guangdong contrasted with showers (10-50 mm) throughout the remainder of the south. The rainfall provided a needed boost to moisture supplies for early-crop rice transplanting while also easing short-term dryness. Temperatures across eastern growing areas remained well above normal (weekly temperatures averaging nearly 20°C) and accelerated winter crop development.

SOUTHEAST ASIA  
Total Precipitation (mm)  
MAR 23 - 29, 2014



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

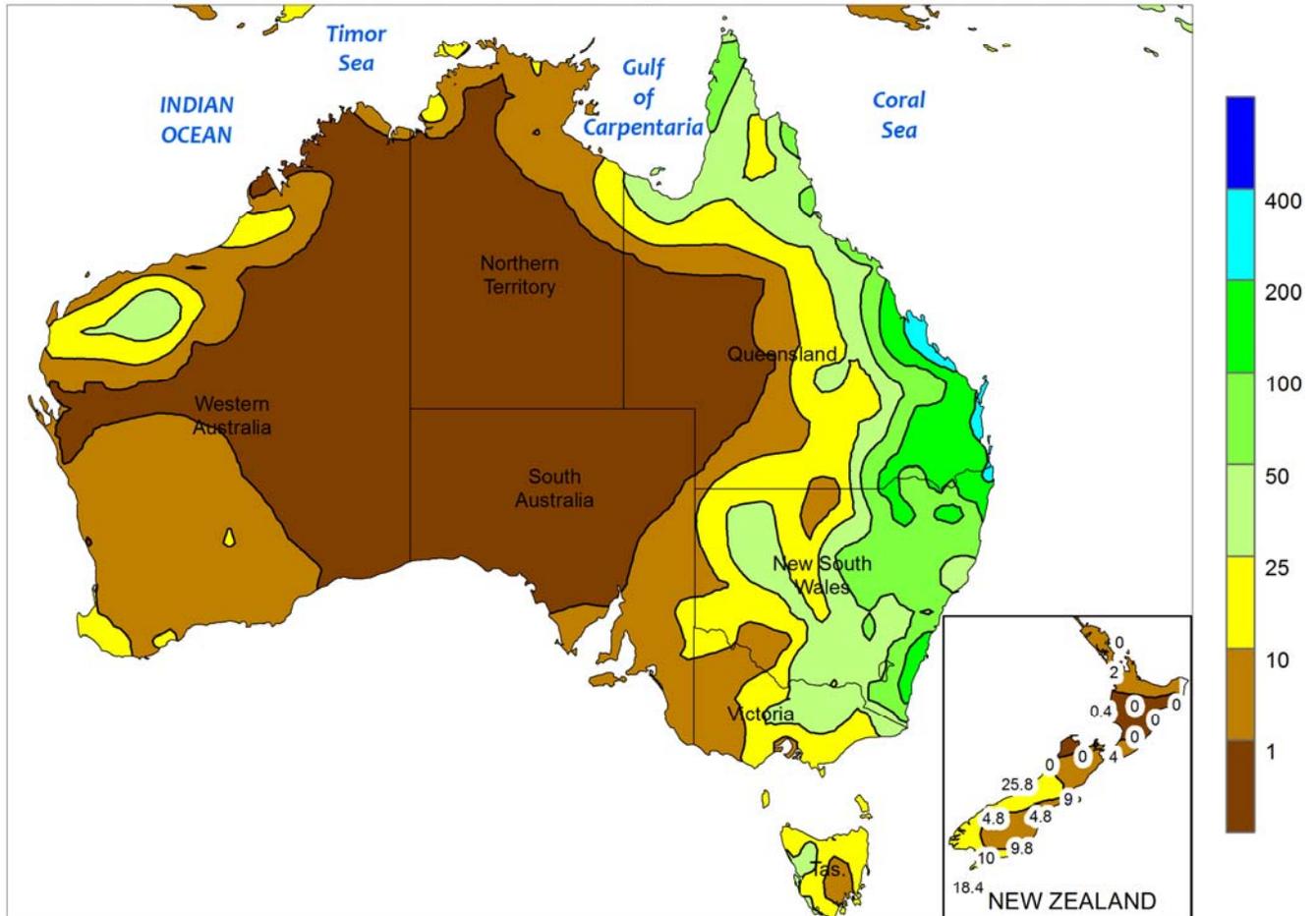


**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

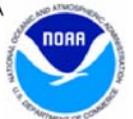
Somewhat drier weather aided rice maturation and harvesting across Java, Indonesia, although periods of rain still maintained a relatively slow pace. Showers (25-100 mm) were much more prevalent in oil palm areas of both Indonesia and Malaysia, boosting soil moisture. However, rainfall remained scarce along the eastern portion of Peninsular Malaysia. In the Philippines, heavy showers

(100 to as much as 400 mm) extended from eastern Luzon to eastern Mindanao, delaying rice and corn harvesting but maintaining high moisture supplies for crops that will be planted in May. Meanwhile, seasonably dry weather in Thailand and southern Vietnam promoted rice harvesting, as continued showers (10-20 mm) in northern Vietnam benefited spring rice harvested in June.

AUSTRALIA  
Total Precipitation (mm)  
MAR 23 - 29, 2014



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

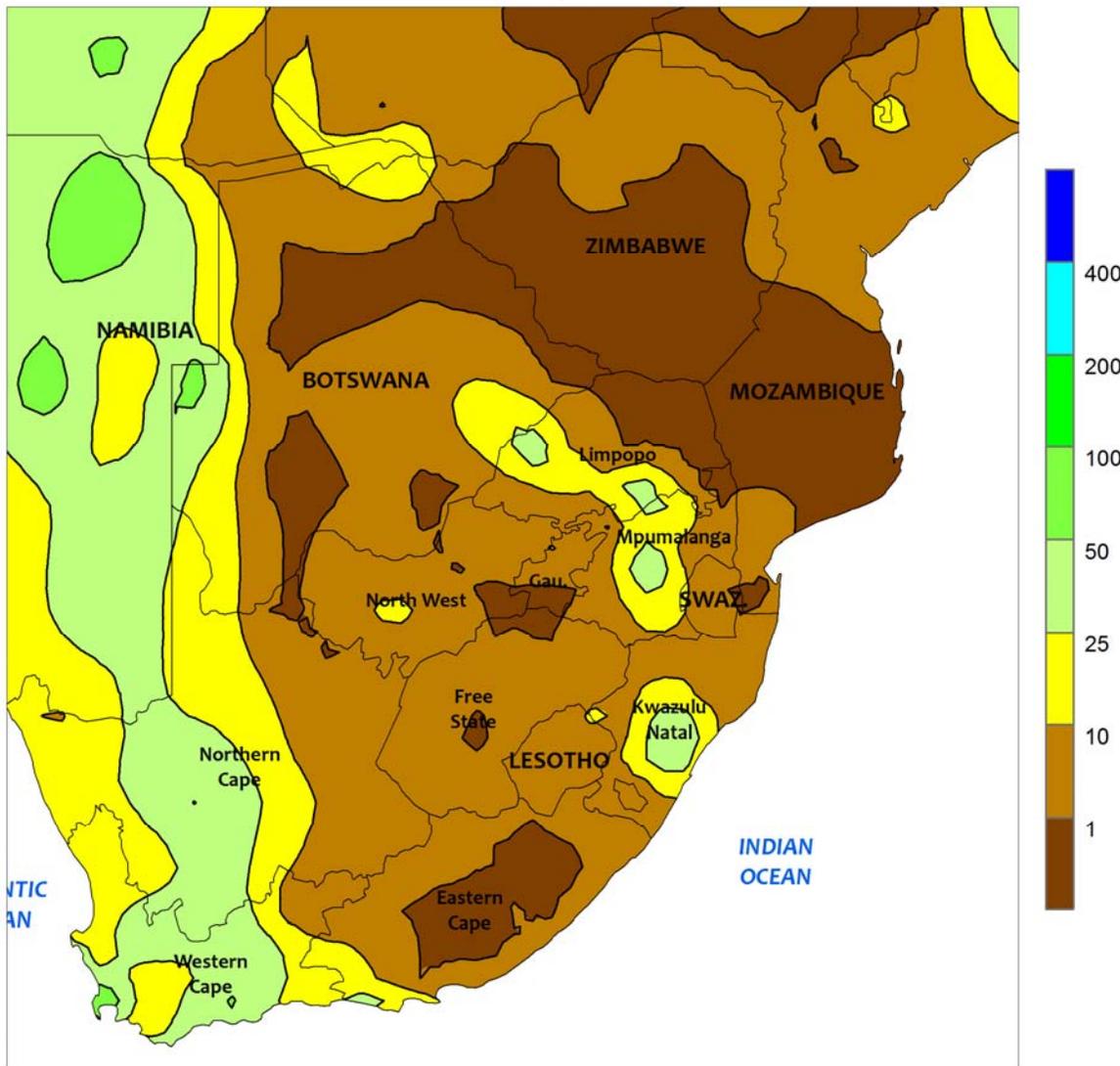


**AUSTRALIA**

Widespread, locally heavy rain (25-100 mm or more) soaked major summer crop producing areas in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. The rain slowed cotton and sorghum drydown and harvesting and caused local flooding, but provided a needed boost in topsoil moisture in advance of winter crop planting. Winter wheat planting typically begins in mid-

April in central Queensland, with the bulk of the planting often accomplished during May and June in southeastern and western Australia. Because of the cloudy, wet weather, temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal (up to 1°C below normal) in major summer crop areas, with maximum temperatures generally in the upper 20s to near 30 degrees C.

SOUTH AFRICA  
 Total Precipitation (mm)  
 MAR 23 - 29, 2014



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

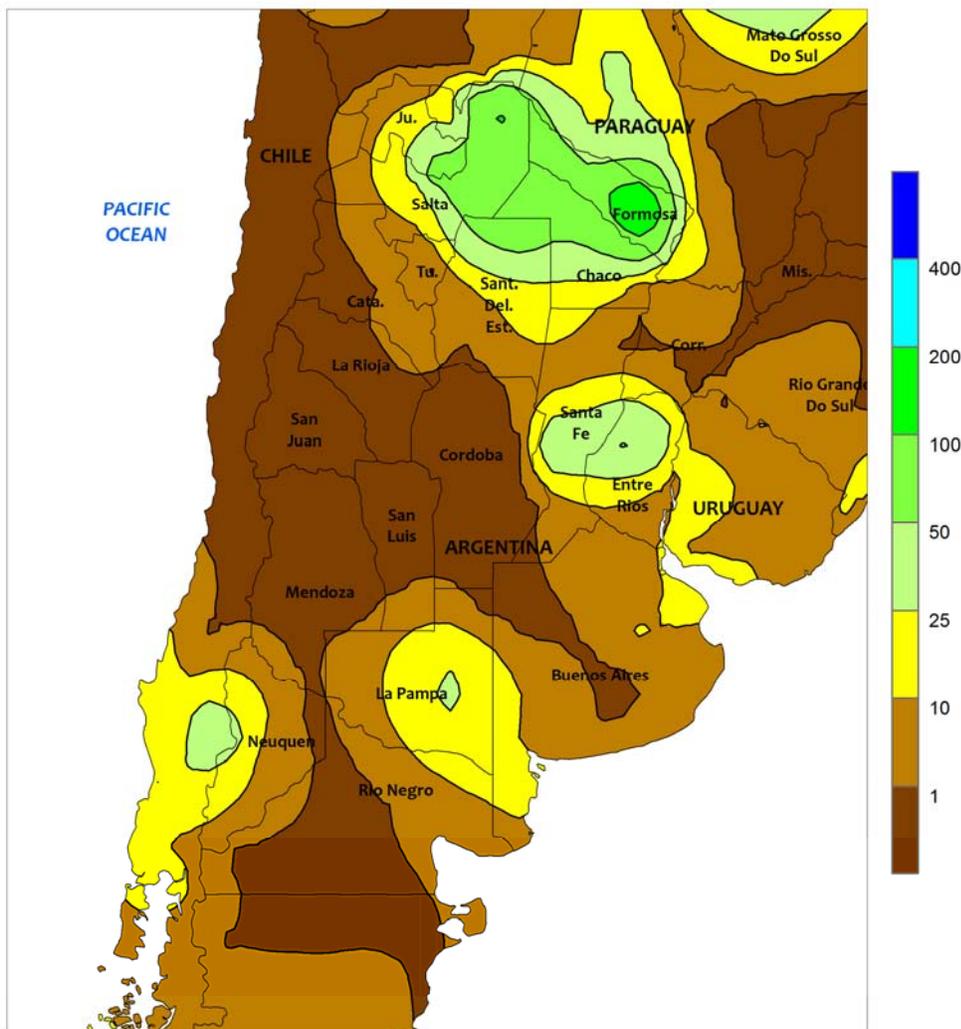


**SOUTH AFRICA**

For a second week, mild, mostly dry weather spurred late-season development of filling to maturing summer crops. Across the corn belt (North West to Mpumalanga), rainfall was generally scattered and light; most areas recorded less than 10 mm and just a few locations in outlying production areas received more than 25 mm. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal, with daytime highs mostly in the middle and upper 20s (degrees C). Elsewhere, locally heavy rain (5-50 mm) increased moisture for rain-fed sugarcane in southern sections of

KwaZulu-Natal, and mostly dry weather fostered development of irrigated crops in northern KwaZulu-Natal and eastern Mpumalanga. Near-normal temperatures (daytime highs reaching the lower 30s) promoted growth of sugarcane in all major production areas. Dry weather continued in eastern sections of the Cape Provinces, but unseasonably heavy rain (10-50 mm) throughout Western Cape and western sections of Northern Cape increased irrigation reserves ahead of the winter growing season.

ARGENTINA  
Total Precipitation (mm)  
MAR 23 - 29, 2014



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

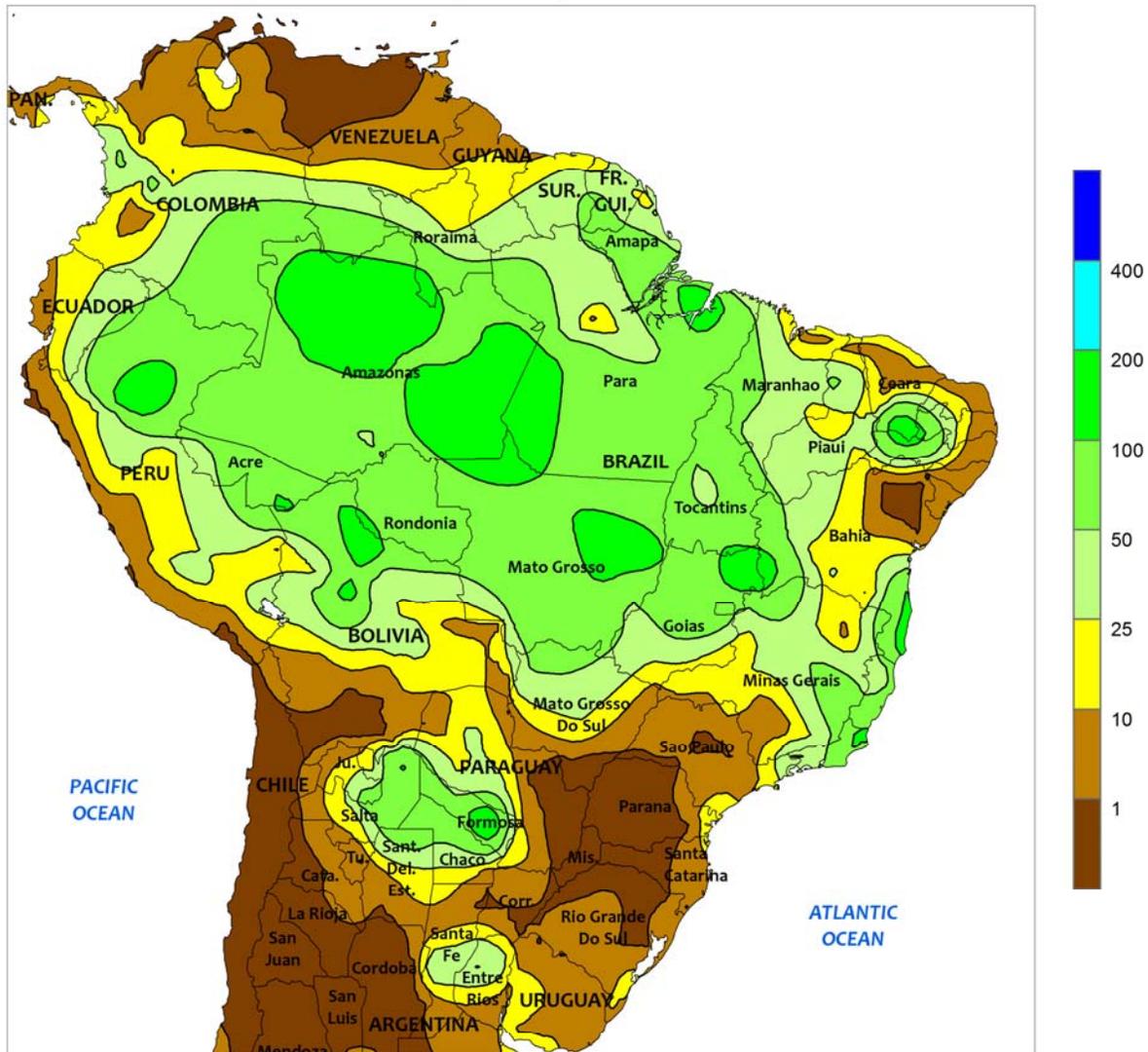


**ARGENTINA**

Mostly dry, generally mild weather promoted late-season development of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton, followed by the development of locally heavy showers later in the week. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal in La Pampa and Buenos Aires and near to slightly below normal elsewhere, with daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s in most areas. In central Argentina, scattered showers (locally exceeding 10 mm) boosted moisture for the upcoming winter grain crop

in previously-dry sections of La Pampa and Buenos Aires, and somewhat heavier rain (locally greater than 25 mm) renewed concerns for wetness in portions of the Parana River Valley (Santa Fe and Entre Rios). Farther north, moderate to heavy rain (25-75 mm) gradually spread into key summer crop areas of Chaco and Formosa, hampering cotton harvesting and keeping open bolls unfavorably wet. Harvesting of sunseed reached 72 percent complete as of March 27 versus 87 percent last year.

BRAZIL  
Total Precipitation (mm)  
MAR 23 - 29, 2014



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



**BRAZIL**

Following several weeks of heavy rain, dry weather dominated much of the south, favoring development of corn and other late-season crops. Little to no rain fell from Rio Grande do Sul to Sao Paulo, with the dryness extending westward into the main agricultural areas of Paraguay and southern Mato Grosso do Sul. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal; daytime highs rose from the lower and middle 20s (degrees C) early in the week to the lower 30s at week's end, associated with the extended dryness. Rainfall was below normal in southwestern sections of Minas Gerais, where moisture remained limited for a variety of crops, notably corn and coffee. However, rainfall increased

from the previous week in coffee areas of eastern Minas Gerais, Espirito Santo, and near the southern coast of Bahia, where amounts ranged from 25 to more than 100 mm. Meanwhile, heavy rain (greater than 50 mm) continued over a broad area stretching from Mato Grosso to western Bahia, maintaining abundant moisture for second-crop (safrinha) corn and cotton. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in these wetter locations, with daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s. Meanwhile, light rain (generally less than 10 mm) fell along Brazil's northeastern coast as heavier rain (10-50 mm) continued in interior agricultural districts.

# U.S. Prospective Planting Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on March 31, 2014

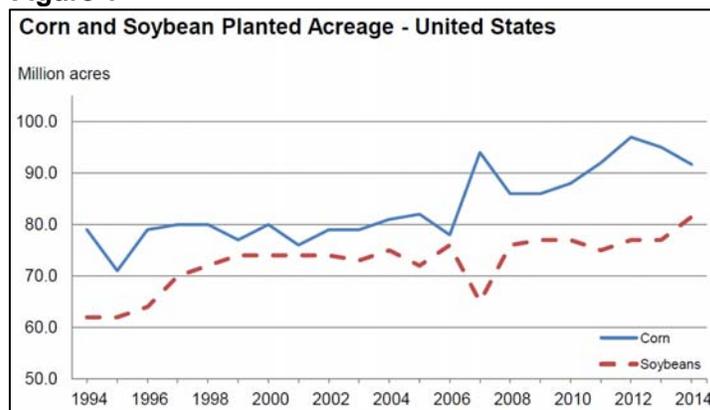
**Corn** planted area for all purposes in 2014 is estimated at 91.7 million acres, down 4 percent from last year (figure 1). If realized, this will represent the lowest U.S. planted acreage since 2010. However, this will still represent the fifth-largest U.S. corn acreage since 1944.

**Soybean** planted area for 2014 is estimated at a record-high 81.5 million acres, up 6 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage intentions are up or unchanged across all states, with the exception of Missouri and Oklahoma.

**All wheat** planted area for 2014 is estimated at 55.8 million acres, down 1 percent from 2013. The 2014 winter wheat planted area, at 42.0 million acres, is down 3 percent from last year but up slightly from the previous estimate. Of this total, about 30.2 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 8.43 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.35 million acres are White Winter. Area planted to other spring wheat for 2014 is expected to total 12.0 million acres, up 4 percent from 2013. Of this total, about 11.3 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. The intended Durum planted area for 2014 is estimated at 1.80 million acres, up 22 percent from the previous year.

**All cotton** planted area for 2014 is expected to total 11.1 million acres, 7 percent above last year. Upland area is expected to total 10.9 million acres, up 7 percent from 2013. American Pima area is expected to total 158,000 acres, down 21 percent from 2013.

**Figure 1**



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