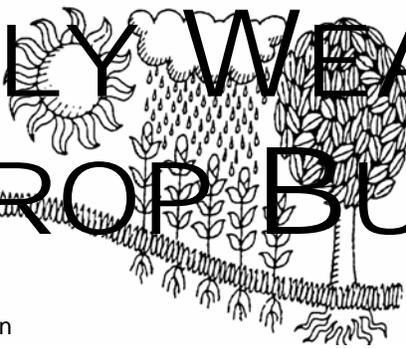
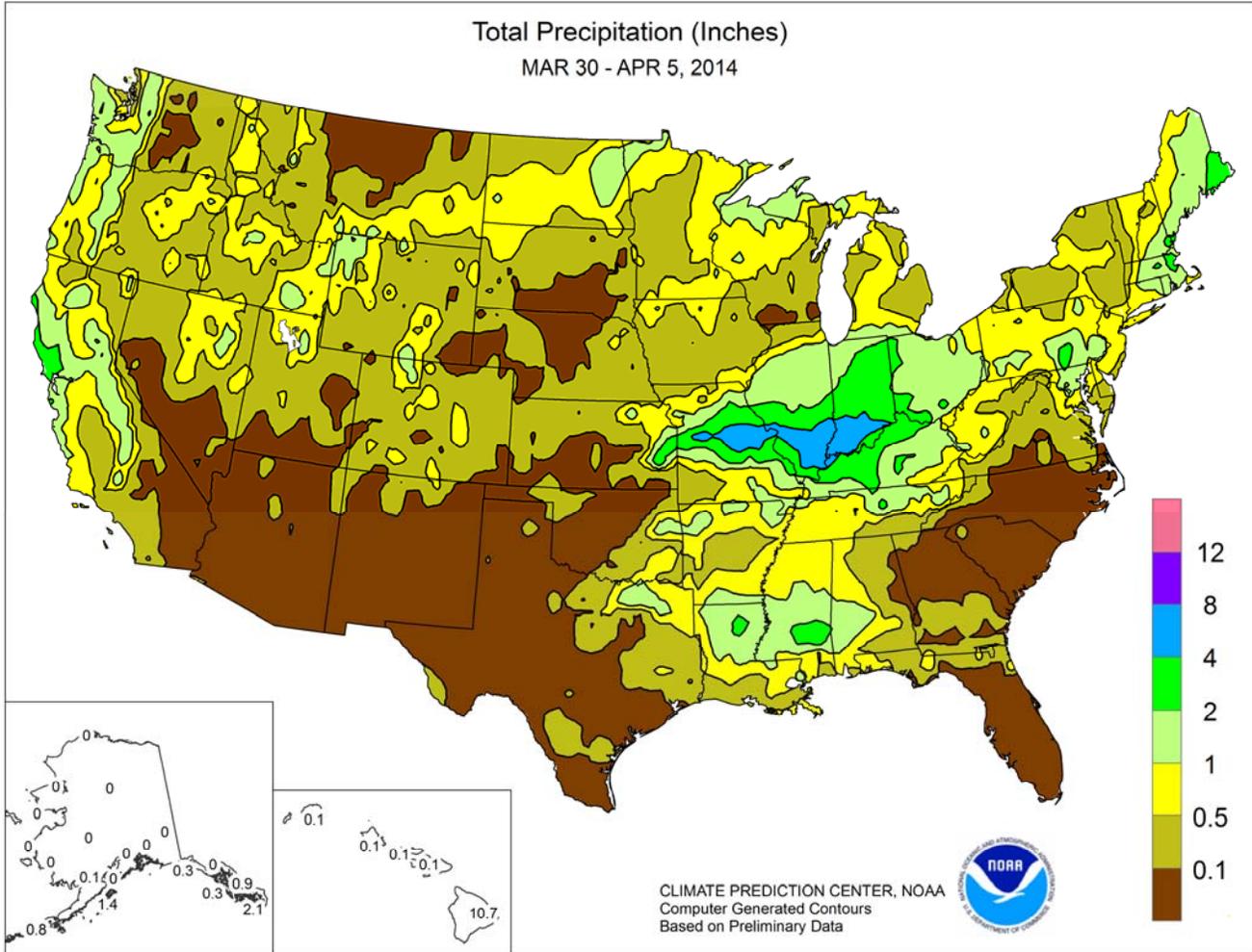


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 30 – April 5, 2014

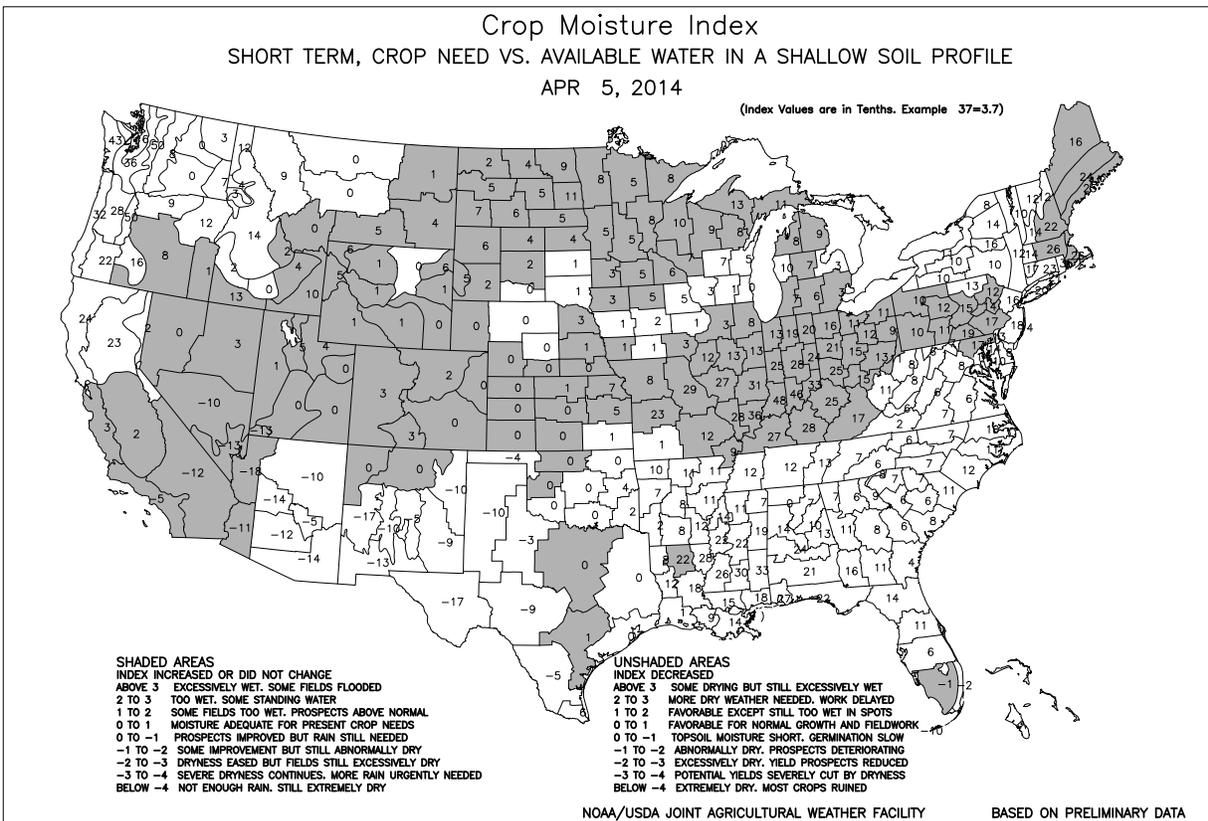
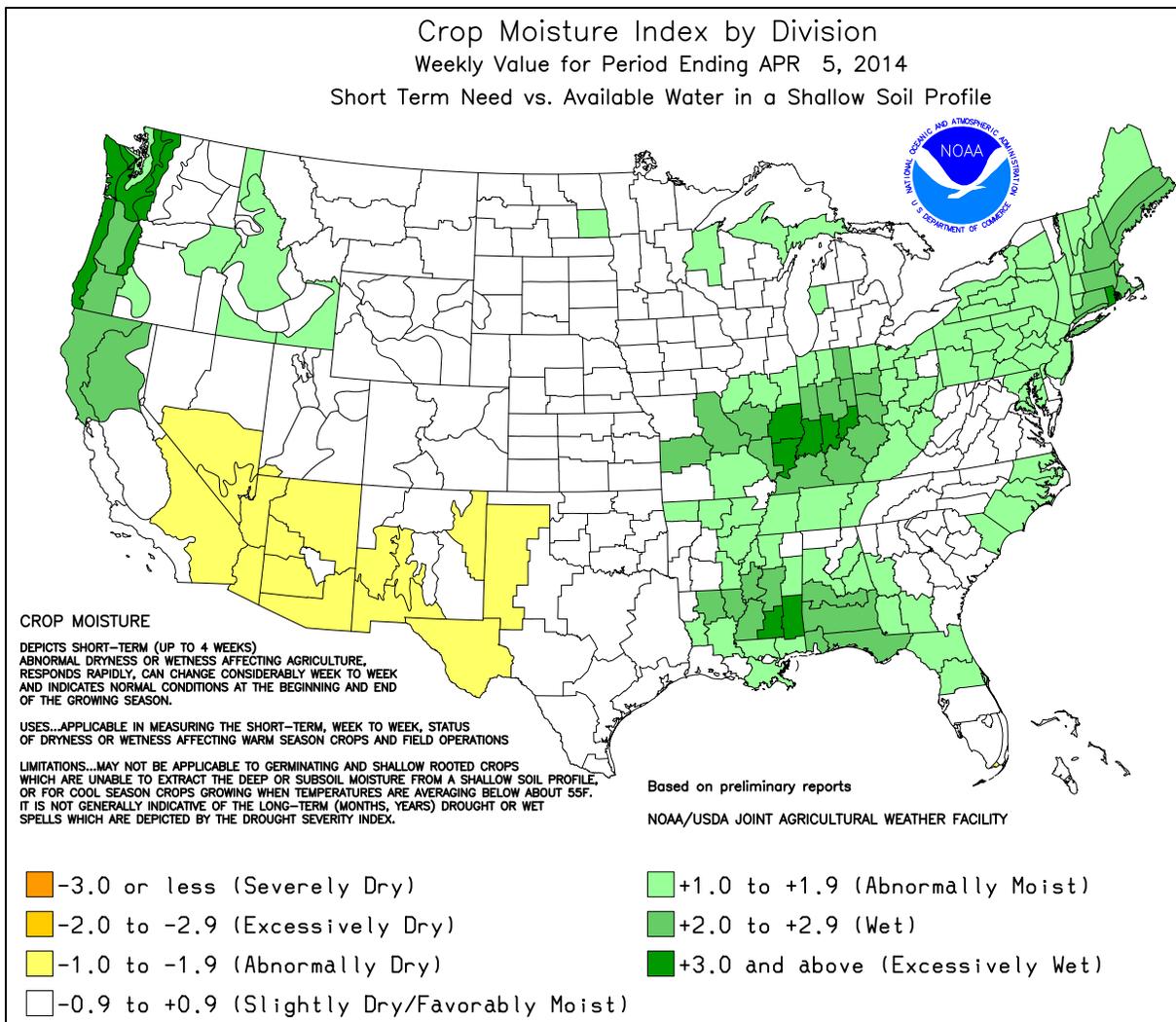
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

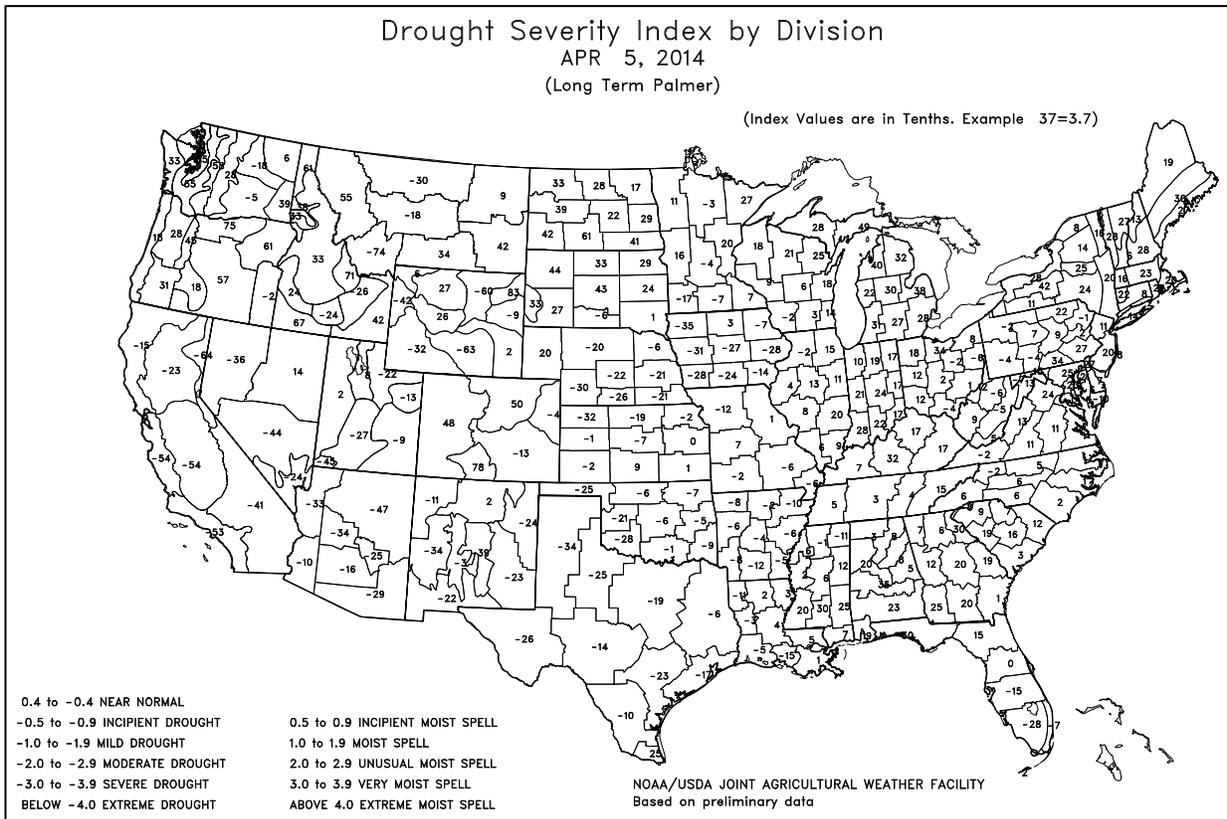
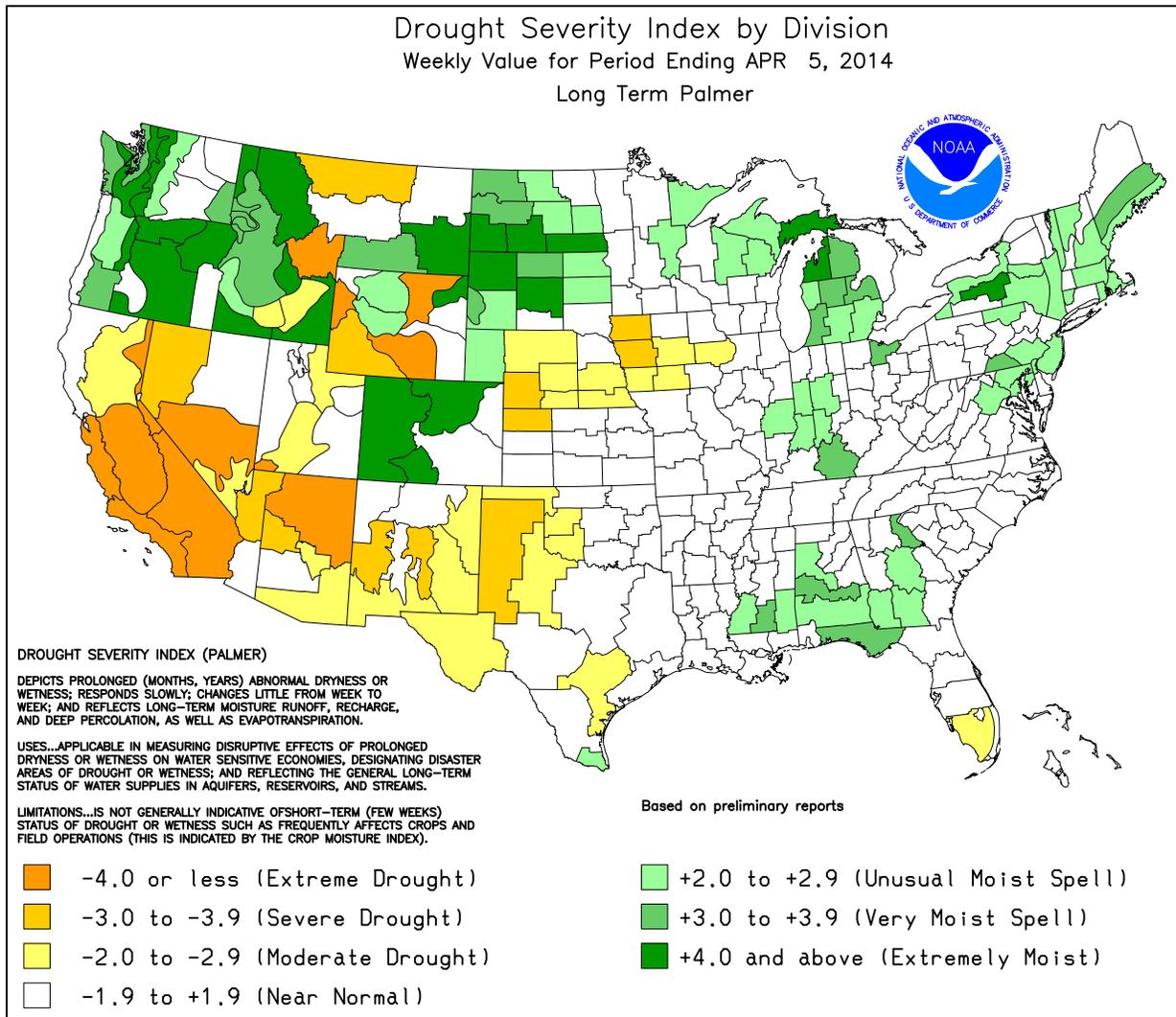
Hheavy rain soaked the **southern and eastern Corn Belt**, while a late-season blizzard struck portions of the **northern Plains** and **far upper Midwest**. Weekly rainfall totaled 4 inches or more from the **lower Missouri Valley into the lower Ohio Valley**, triggering lowland flooding. Farther north, wind-driven snow blanketed the **Dakotas** and neighboring areas on the last day of March. Some additional snow fell from the **central Rockies into the upper Midwest** on April 3-4. In contrast, several days of warm, dry weather promoted an acceleration of planting

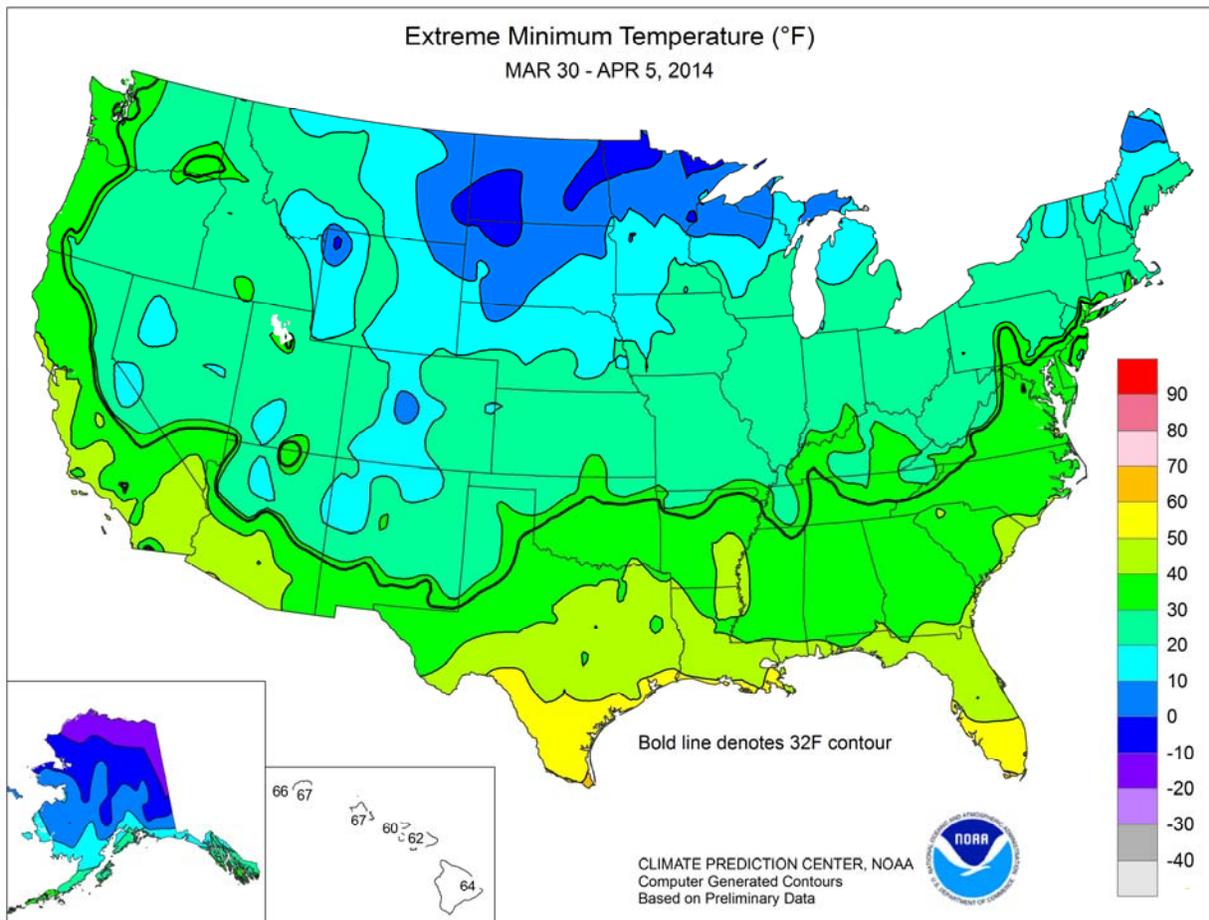
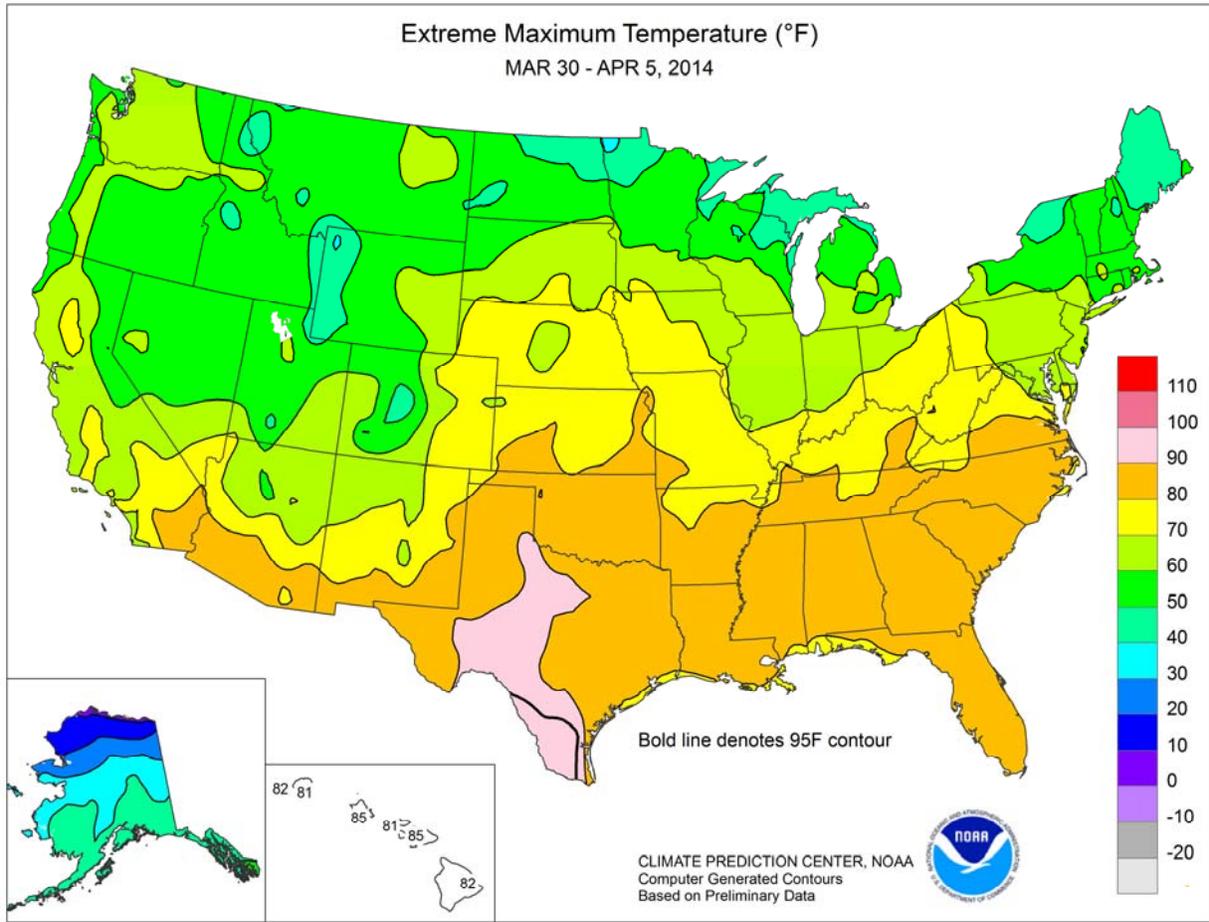
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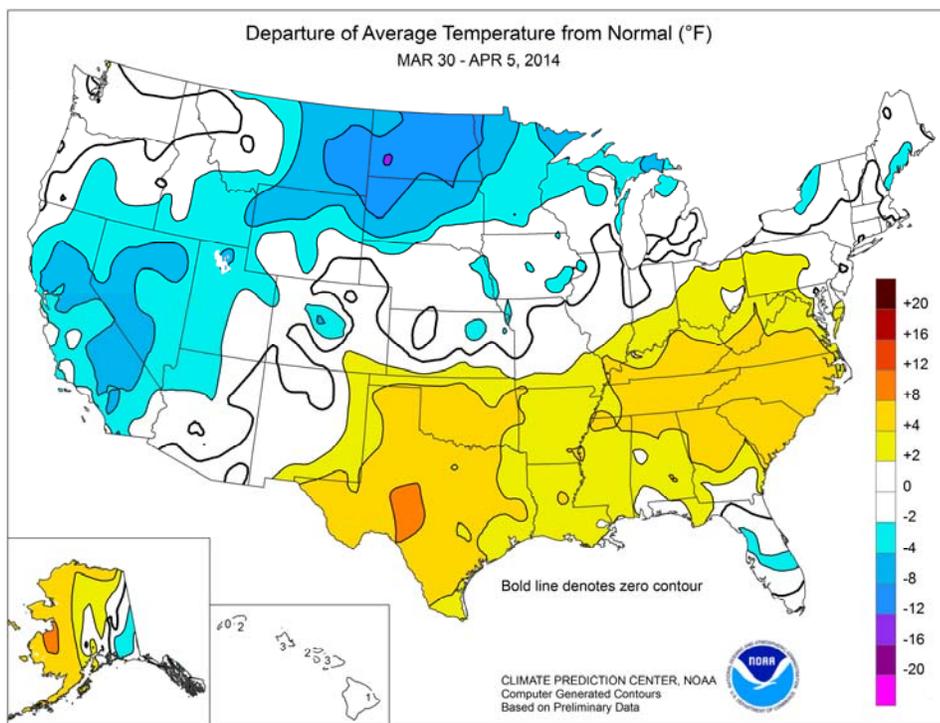




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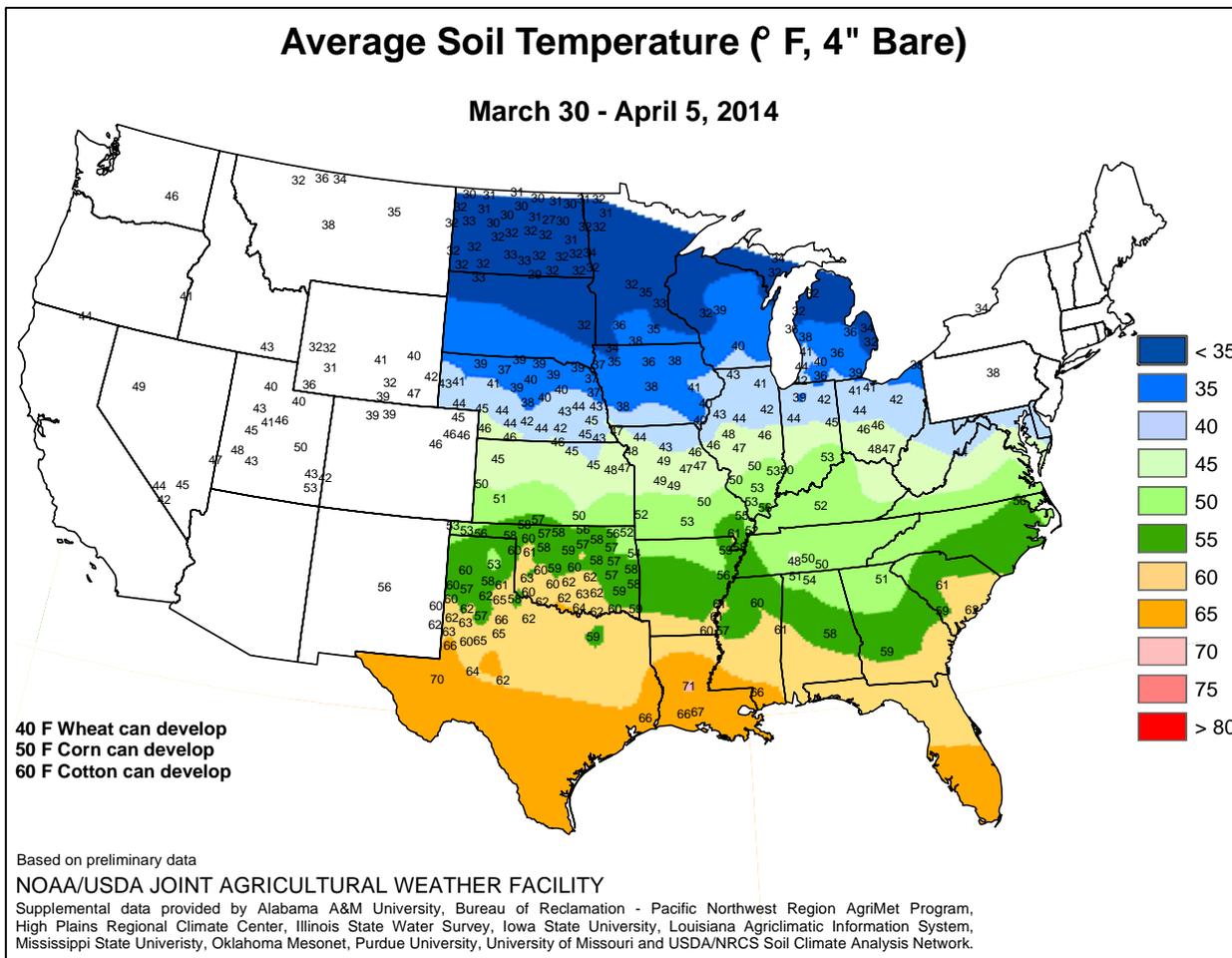
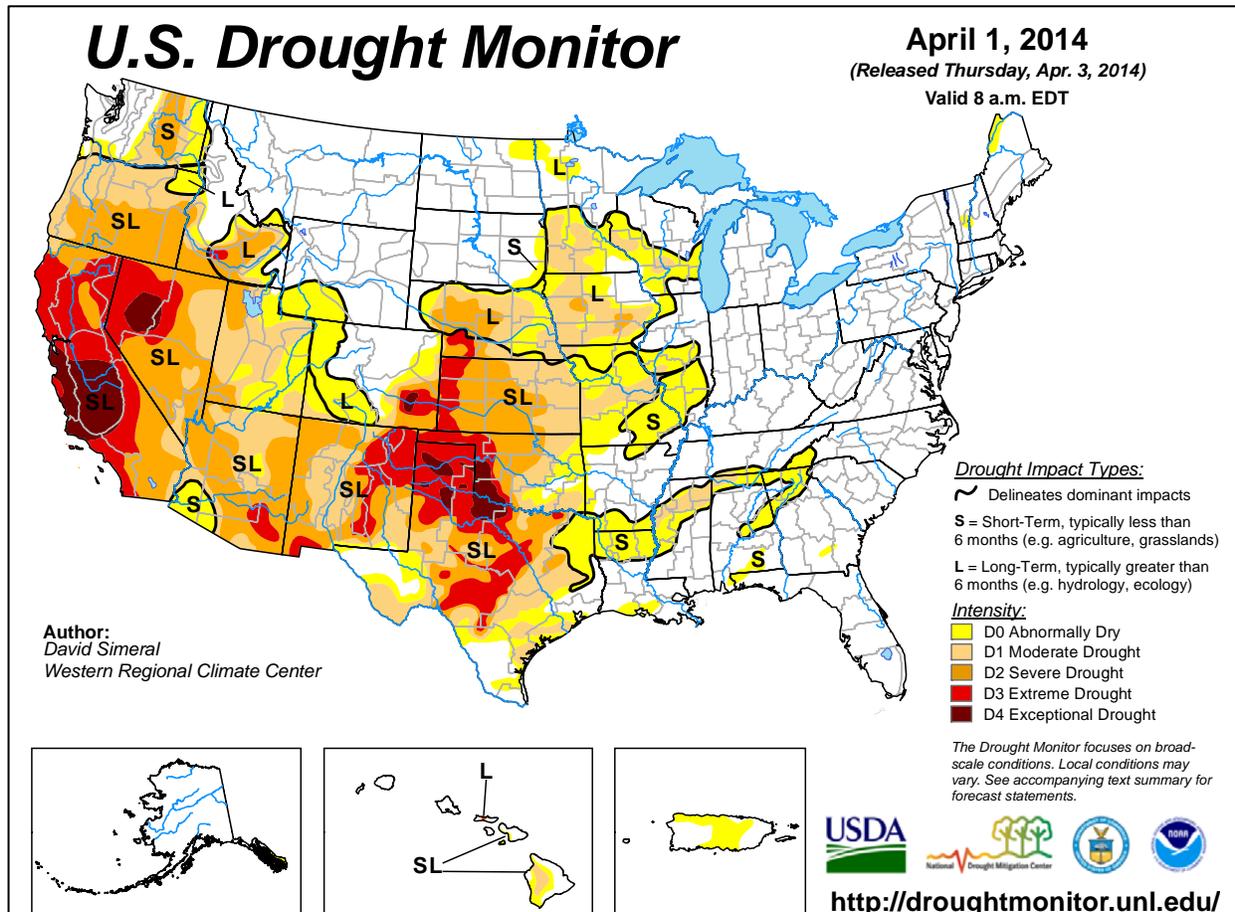
and other spring fieldwork across the **South**. By week's end, however, the return of heavy rain again curtailed **Southern** fieldwork, except in the **southern Atlantic States**. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather, accompanied by occasional gusty winds and warmth, maintained stress on rangeland, pastures, and winter wheat across the **southern half of the Great Plains**. However, scattered but highly beneficial showers arrived across the **southern Great Plains** by Sunday, April 6. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather prevailed in the **Southwest**, but **California** experienced a late-season precipitation surge. Although **California's** moisture arrived too late to avert significant summer drought and water-supply impacts, short-term benefits included temporarily reducing irrigation requirements and easing stress on pastures and rain-fed crops.

Early in the week, heavy precipitation—including some snow—ended across the **Northeast**. Daily-record totals for March 30 included 2.02 inches in **Harrisburg, PA**, and 1.34 inches in **Bangor, ME**. **Harrisburg** also received snowfall totaling 0.3 inch. Snow lingered into March 31 along the **northern Atlantic Coast**, where **Islip, NY**, received a daily-record total of 4.6 inches. Meanwhile, storminess spread from the **Pacific Northwest to the northern Plains**. In **Idaho**, daily-record precipitation amounts for March 30 reached 0.82 inch (including 5.3 inches of snow) in **Pocatello** and 0.67 inch in **Idaho Falls**. On the last day of March, wind-driven snow blanketed the **Dakotas**, where daily-record totals climbed to 8.1 inches in **Bismarck, ND**, and 6.0 inches in **Pierre, SD**. **Grand Forks, ND**, received 11.5 inches of snow on March 31. Also on March 31, wind gusts were clocked to 46 mph in **Bismarck** and 50 mph in **Pierre**. In fact, high winds were reported in a broad area stretching from the **Southwest to the Great Plains**. On March 30, gusts included 71 mph in **Moab, UT**, and 63 mph in **Flagstaff, AZ**. The following day, March ended with peak gusts to 67 mph in **Colorado Springs, CO**, and **Imperial, NE**. Farther west, another round of heavy precipitation reached the **Pacific Coast States** on April 1, when daily-record totals climbed to 1.35 inches in **Sacramento, CA**, and 0.37 inch (along with 3.3 inches of snow) in **Pocatello, ID**. On April 3-4, snow returned to areas from the **central Rockies into the upper Midwest**. Daily-record snowfall totals for April 3 included 6.0 inches in **Colorado Springs, CO**, and 3.0 inches in **Norfolk, NE**. In **Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN**, April 3-4 snowfall totaled 6.5 inches. Meanwhile, heavy rain erupted across the **southern Corn Belt**. During the first 4 days of April, rainfall totaled 6.35 inches in **Columbia, MO**; 6.24 inches in **Evansville, IN**; and 4.68 inches in **Lawrenceville, IL**. A significant part of that rain fell on April 3, when daily-record amounts included 4.96 inches in **Evansville** and 3.99 inches in **Columbia**. Resultant flooding reached record proportions on April 3 at a few **Missouri** locations, including **Big Creek near Blairstown** (7.44 feet above flood stage) and the **Blackwater River near Valley City** (11.61 feet above flood stage).



Bangor, ME, completed its coldest March on record (tied with 1939), with an average temperature of 22.7°F (7.5°F below normal), and had a continuous snow cover during March for the first time since 1994. Several other **Northeastern** communities, including **Caribou, ME**, **Montpelier, VT**, and **Massena, NY**, also experienced a record-low March average temperature. **Caribou's** record was set in 1939; records in **Montpelier** and **Massena** had been on the books since 1960. Later, in the wake of the **northern Plains' blizzard**, temperatures plunged to daily-record levels on April 1 in locations such as **Miles City, MT** (4°F), and **Pierre, SD** (8°F). The following day, **Grand Forks, ND**, collected a daily-record low (-6°F) for April 2. In stark contrast, temperatures climbed to daily-record levels for March 2 in **Southern** locations such as **Ponca City, OK** (87°F); **Lynchburg, VA** (88°F); and **New Bern, NC** (89°F). The warmth lingered for a few days, resulting in daily-record highs of 90°F (on April 4) in **New Bern** and 87°F (on April 3) in **Montgomery, AL**. In the **West**, however, cool conditions led to scattered daily-record lows, including 30°F (on April 3) in **Lancaster, CA**, and 30°F (on March 31) in **The Dalles, OR**.

Generally mild, dry weather continued across the **Alaskan mainland**, while cold, showery conditions were mostly limited to the southeastern part of the state. **Nome** completed its sixth consecutive month with above-normal temperatures, and its second-warmest October to March period on record. In the **Aleutians**, **Cold Bay** collected daily-record highs (47 and 46°F, respectively) on April 2 and 4. Meanwhile in **southeastern Alaska**, **Annette Island** received rainfall totaling 2.09 inches from April 2-5. Farther south, heavy showers continued across **Hawaii's** windward locations, especially during the first half of the week. **Big Island** totals during a 24-hour period on March 31 – April 1 included 7.05 inches at **Laupahoehoe** and 5.68 inches at **Piihonua**. Elsewhere on the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** weekly rainfall reached 10.63 inches, aided by an 8.97-inch sum on March 31 – April 1. **Hilo's** 5.17-inch total on April 1 was a record for the date.



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 5, 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		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
AL BIRMINGHAM	74	49	82	37	62	4	0.34	-0.94	0.34	5.08	73	12.01	72	84	34	0	0	1	0	
HUNTSVILLE	73	48	81	36	61	5	0.22	-1.06	0.22	2.91	38	12.78	71	79	47	0	0	1	0	
MOBILE	75	54	80	41	65	2	0.62	-0.81	0.38	6.95	85	14.06	74	99	51	0	0	2	0	
AK MONTGOMERY	79	51	87	37	65	4	0.19	-1.03	0.19	5.73	79	13.40	76	86	37	0	0	1	0	
ANCHORAGE	41	22	44	18	32	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.50	68	2.52	117	74	56	0	7	0	0	
BARROW	1	-11	7	-17	-5	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	78	0.91	276	83	73	0	7	0	0	
FAIRBANKS	40	8	44	-1	24	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	0.62	51	62	50	0	7	0	0	
JUNEAU	45	28	49	22	37	0	0.39	-0.27	0.37	3.89	98	16.02	125	84	69	0	6	2	0	
KODIAK	42	31	46	24	37	3	1.43	0.26	0.92	5.40	89	26.65	134	88	75	0	3	4	1	
NOME	27	14	35	7	20	7	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.54	77	2.71	114	72	60	0	7	0	0	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	50	24	56	17	37	-2	0.33	-0.08	0.30	1.67	57	2.27	30	76	22	0	6	2	0	
PHOENIX	78	56	85	50	67	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.99	85	0.99	36	32	16	0	0	0	0	
PRESCOTT	59	35	64	25	48	1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.56	27	0.73	13	56	14	0	3	0	0	
TUCSON	77	49	83	43	63	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.58	67	0.59	22	31	15	0	0	0	0	
AR FORT SMITH	73	49	83	39	61	4	0.35	-0.51	0.20	4.10	90	5.87	62	82	44	0	0	3	0	
LITTLE ROCK	72	50	84	40	61	4	0.12	-1.11	0.06	5.40	94	10.96	86	83	44	0	0	3	0	
CA BAKERSFIELD	66	48	71	43	57	-2	0.45	0.23	0.25	0.50	32	0.94	24	78	57	0	0	4	0	
FRESNO	67	47	70	43	57	-1	0.55	0.20	0.25	0.74	30	3.41	51	83	59	0	0	4	0	
LOS ANGELES	64	52	67	49	58	-1	0.20	-0.11	0.12	0.56	21	3.35	39	78	57	0	0	2	0	
REDDING	59	41	72	35	50	-4	0.75	-0.13	0.40	5.62	98	14.12	80	95	82	0	0	4	0	
SACRAMENTO	61	43	70	39	52	-4	1.58	1.16	1.37	3.15	102	7.44	71	97	52	0	0	3	1	
SAN DIEGO	66	56	69	52	61	0	0.36	-0.01	0.22	1.66	66	2.67	39	72	54	0	0	3	0	
SAN FRANCISCO	61	49	64	47	55	0	1.70	1.20	0.61	3.15	87	6.93	57	86	69	0	0	5	1	
STOCKTON	62	42	67	40	52	-5	0.55	0.18	0.37	2.32	91	5.40	70	96	70	0	0	3	0	
CO ALAMOSA	52	23	62	14	37	0	0.42	0.31	0.26	0.83	154	0.95	95	66	35	0	7	2	0	
CO SPRINGS	56	28	66	18	42	1	0.51	0.21	0.49	0.93	73	1.82	95	72	21	0	5	2	0	
DENVER INTL	57	31	71	22	44	2	0.49	0.35	0.32	1.32	133	2.45	169	76	28	0	4	2	0	
GRAND JUNCTION	56	34	67	25	45	-2	0.26	0.06	0.26	0.37	32	1.75	78	64	34	0	4	1	0	
PUEBLO	62	32	73	29	47	2	0.59	0.34	0.59	1.35	117	2.07	119	71	45	0	6	1	1	
CT BRIDGEPORT	50	36	57	33	43	-1	1.53	0.56	0.68	5.43	112	12.40	108	87	65	0	0	3	2	
HARTFORD	53	35	61	30	44	1	1.90	0.99	1.08	4.92	109	12.29	108	85	53	0	2	3	2	
DC WASHINGTON	64	45	69	36	55	4	1.13	0.43	1.05	4.36	107	10.95	110	77	44	0	0	2	1	
DE WILMINGTON	57	40	65	35	49	2	0.81	-0.02	0.67	3.96	87	12.54	116	90	46	0	0	4	1	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	79	54	86	48	67	0	0.00	-0.81	0.00	4.73	107	11.31	110	97	39	0	0	0	0	
JACKSONVILLE	81	50	87	41	66	2	0.39	-0.47	0.39	4.98	110	14.69	129	96	35	0	0	1	0	
KEY WEST	80	72	82	67	76	1	0.00	-0.47	0.00	3.78	173	11.39	192	75	59	0	0	0	0	
MIAMI	81	66	84	61	74	0	0.00	-0.72	0.00	2.62	85	5.69	81	77	49	0	0	0	0	
ORLANDO	83	57	86	49	70	1	0.00	-0.75	0.00	4.54	112	9.57	108	88	36	0	0	0	0	
PENSACOLA	74	57	78	44	66	2	0.72	-0.55	0.72	10.53	144	21.86	126	86	57	0	0	1	1	
TALLAHASSEE	82	50	86	40	66	2	0.02	-1.20	0.02	10.25	140	18.30	106	86	35	0	0	1	0	
TAMPA	78	60	82	53	69	0	0.00	-0.52	0.00	5.00	156	9.96	122	86	46	0	0	0	0	
GA WEST PALM BEACH	80	62	85	56	71	-1	0.00	-0.92	0.00	2.41	56	13.88	131	81	55	0	0	0	0	
ATHENS	80	48	85	38	64	7	0.00	-0.94	0.00	3.39	60	12.02	82	70	22	0	0	0	0	
ATLANTA	76	51	82	42	64	6	0.00	-1.01	0.00	3.13	51	10.29	65	67	32	0	0	0	0	
AUGUSTA	82	44	87	32	63	4	0.00	-0.91	0.00	2.56	49	8.77	63	85	46	0	1	0	0	
COLUMBUS	79	51	83	40	65	4	0.00	-1.12	0.00	5.40	83	13.72	87	83	25	0	0	0	0	
MACON	80	48	84	36	64	5	0.00	-0.93	0.00	3.93	71	11.76	78	89	24	0	0	0	0	
SAVANNAH	82	52	88	40	67	5	0.00	-0.88	0.00	2.65	62	6.76	61	79	31	0	0	0	0	
HI HILO	79	66	82	64	73	1	10.68	7.21	7.74	25.55	152	33.78	95	97	86	0	0	6	3	
HONOLULU	84	72	85	67	78	3	0.08	-0.22	0.03	2.68	128	6.36	89	75	65	0	0	4	0	
KAHULUI	83	69	85	62	76	2	0.14	-0.38	0.09	3.96	146	10.61	120	85	76	0	0	3	0	
LIHUE	80	70	81	67	75	2	0.10	-0.64	0.04	2.01	49	12.40	104	89	77	0	0	4	0	
ID BOISE	54	37	57	33	45	-2	0.63	0.33	0.40	2.48	152	5.51	132	84	62	0	0	3	0	
LEWISTON	57	38	62	33	48	0	0.10	-0.16	0.03	1.46	111	3.87	114	75	52	0	0	4	0	
POCATELLO	48	29	56	24	38	-4	1.22	0.94	0.84	2.68	170	4.38	117	86	70	0	7	3	1	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	53	33	68	25	43	1	0.53	-0.25	0.53	2.34	73	7.64	116	72	51	0	3	1	1	
MOLINE	54	33	69	26	44	-1	0.51	-0.31	0.42	1.26	36	5.28	80	82	53	0	3	4	0	
PEORIA	55	37	67	28	46	1	2.09	1.38	2.02	3.96	119	8.83	136	79	50	0	2	2	1	
ROCKFORD	53	32	64	24	42	0	0.02	-0.71	0.01	1.05	36	4.79	84	82	52	0	4	2	0	
SPRINGFIELD	61	39	70	27	50	3	2.11	1.37	1.37	3.90	106	9.33	131	83	48	0	2	3	2	
IN EVANSVILLE	64	44	72	32	54	3	6.24	5.25	4.95	9.07	181	13.02	118	81	55	0	1	4	3	
FORT WAYNE	55	34	65	25	45	2	1.89	1.13	1.81	3.80	112	9.88	134	84	49	0	3	4	1	
INDIANAPOLIS	59	38	67	24	48	1	2.52	1.72	1.73	4.91	122	9.69	109	89	49	0	1	4	1	
SOUTH BEND	55	32	68	20	43	0	1.18	0.39	1.16	2.94	85	8.87	115	78	48	0	3	3	1	
IA BURLINGTON	55	34	70	27	45	-1	0.09	-0.66	0.04	1.00	29	5.45	86	85	50	0	3	3	0	
CEDAR RAPIDS	53	29	68	22	41	-2	0.21	-0.45	0.13	0.41	15	2.17	45	88	45	0	6	4	0	
DES MOINES	56	31	78	23	44	0	0.16	-0.52	0.12	0.77	28	3.11	63	74	53	0	4	3	0	
DUBUQUE	51	28	66	23	39	-2	0.12	-0.60	0.03	1.19	39	3.67	63	87	65	0	6	4	0	
SIoux CITY	54	27	75	20	40	-3	0.64	0.08	0.59	1.02	43	1.79	50	78	65	0	5	3	1	
WATERLOO	53	28	69	22	40	-1	0.88	0.25	0.71	2.33	90	4.96	111	86	60	0	5	4	1	
KS CONCORDIA	57	34	78	24	46	-2	0.43	-0.09	0.34	0.67	25	1.86	45	72	51	0	3	2	0	
DODGE CITY	63	33	82	24	48	-1	0.06	-0.41	0.05	0.34	16	1.18	34	75	35	0	3	2	0	
GOODLAND	57	28	69	20	43	-1	0.15	-0.10	0.15	0.39	28	1.34	60	77	48	0	6	1	0	
TOPEKA	62	35	80	27	49	0	0.27	-0.36	0.26	1.01	34	2.68	52	76	50	0	3	2	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 5, 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	
WICHITA	66	39	77	33	53	3	0.39	-0.21	0.39	0.83	26	1.82	36	75	43	0	0	1	0	
KY JACKSON	70	43	82	31	57	5	1.99	1.12	1.62	7.49	150	15.10	123	75	33	0	1	4	1	
LEXINGTON	67	43	79	32	55	5	1.38	0.50	0.98	4.28	85	11.32	97	79	51	0	2	2	1	
LOUISVILLE	67	44	80	33	55	3	2.79	1.89	1.60	5.10	101	11.26	97	80	41	0	0	3	2	
PADUCAH	71	46	81	30	59	7	2.44	1.43	1.32	6.09	122	11.27	91	83	40	0	1	3	2	
LA BATON ROUGE	79	57	85	41	68	5	0.19	-1.03	0.19	3.42	57	12.68	74	89	42	0	0	1	0	
LAKE CHARLES	76	59	81	46	67	3	0.16	-0.63	0.16	2.29	56	9.08	70	92	55	0	0	1	0	
NEW ORLEANS	76	60	81	47	68	3	0.54	-0.70	0.47	5.87	96	14.91	85	91	60	0	0	2	0	
SHREVEPORT	75	55	83	44	65	3	0.78	-0.15	0.72	4.81	99	8.25	60	86	49	0	0	3	1	
ME CARIBOU	38	23	47	14	31	0	1.09	0.51	0.58	3.62	121	9.84	123	81	53	0	7	3	2	
PORTLAND	45	29	53	25	37	-1	2.57	1.56	1.58	4.80	99	13.12	108	90	48	0	5	4	1	
MD BALTIMORE	60	41	65	33	50	2	1.55	0.79	1.40	4.53	101	11.82	108	84	50	0	0	3	1	
MA BOSTON	47	35	54	34	41	-2	3.06	2.18	2.28	4.91	110	12.28	105	84	59	0	0	4	1	
WORCESTER	47	32	55	29	39	0	3.13	2.17	2.17	5.63	115	12.81	106	88	52	0	4	4	2	
MI ALPENA	42	22	50	16	32	-2	0.97	0.45	0.90	2.15	86	4.68	83	88	51	0	7	2	1	
GRAND RAPIDS	50	30	63	24	40	0	0.58	-0.16	0.36	2.10	67	7.85	117	79	49	0	5	4	0	
HOUGHTON LAKE	43	23	55	15	34	-1	0.63	0.10	0.59	1.82	75	4.82	91	80	60	0	7	2	1	
LANSING	50	30	60	23	40	0	0.37	-0.33	0.26	2.06	73	5.98	102	76	52	0	5	3	0	
MUSKOGON	49	29	64	22	39	0	0.48	-0.16	0.43	2.15	76	7.28	110	77	51	0	6	3	0	
TRaverse CITY	46	25	59	19	36	0	0.52	-0.08	0.46	1.45	60	5.89	82	86	43	0	7	2	0	
MN DULUTH	39	21	50	11	30	-2	1.16	0.69	0.39	2.71	134	5.55	140	85	58	0	7	4	0	
INT'L FALLS	39	17	52	3	28	-3	0.38	0.11	0.21	1.64	141	3.41	129	80	50	0	6	2	0	
MINNEAPOLIS	47	26	60	20	37	-2	0.83	0.31	0.68	1.69	76	4.52	111	87	61	0	6	4	1	
ROCHESTER	45	27	60	22	36	-1	0.81	0.22	0.39	2.02	87	4.78	120	84	72	0	6	4	0	
ST. CLOUD	42	26	53	17	34	-1	0.44	-0.04	0.22	1.61	87	4.11	128	84	55	0	5	4	0	
MS JACKSON	77	52	85	38	64	4	1.27	-0.14	1.27	6.92	103	13.97	83	88	43	0	0	1	1	
MERIDIAN	76	49	85	35	63	3	1.14	-0.33	1.14	6.91	87	16.26	85	92	52	0	0	1	1	
TUPELO	74	48	85	33	61	4	0.71	-0.56	0.71	3.96	55	10.06	59	85	52	0	0	1	1	
MO COLUMBIA	60	40	71	32	50	1	6.35	5.54	3.99	7.57	200	9.83	127	83	51	0	2	4	2	
KANSAS CITY	62	35	80	27	48	-1	0.61	0.03	0.46	2.24	79	3.98	75	76	40	0	2	3	0	
SAINT LOUIS	62	43	69	30	52	1	4.83	4.00	2.53	6.38	152	9.53	111	77	55	0	1	4	2	
SPRINGFIELD	66	39	81	26	53	2	0.17	-0.82	0.15	1.97	43	3.76	42	80	53	0	3	2	0	
MT BILLINGS	43	28	57	21	35	-6	0.76	0.46	0.62	1.39	104	4.47	164	88	62	0	6	3	1	
BUTTE	43	23	47	17	33	-2	0.29	0.10	0.15	1.26	130	2.12	108	92	37	0	7	2	0	
CUT BANK	43	26	51	18	35	0	0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.32	49	0.92	70	90	53	0	6	1	0	
GLASGOW	45	21	63	13	33	-4	0.08	-0.03	0.08	0.81	147	1.16	100	87	58	0	7	1	0	
GREAT FALLS	47	26	55	23	37	-1	0.01	-0.24	0.01	1.34	113	3.75	158	92	41	0	7	1	0	
HAVRE	47	25	57	21	36	-2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.15	144	1.81	111	87	66	0	7	0	0	
MISSOULA	53	30	57	25	41	0	0.02	-0.17	0.01	1.81	165	5.17	176	89	54	0	7	2	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	55	32	77	21	43	-1	0.23	-0.29	0.23	0.33	14	0.98	27	71	51	0	5	1	0	
LINCOLN	57	32	77	21	44	-1	0.33	-0.25	0.32	0.45	17	1.31	33	64	44	0	4	2	0	
NORFOLK	53	29	73	20	41	-2	0.56	0.04	0.56	0.84	36	1.41	38	74	52	0	5	1	1	
NORTH PLATTE	55	26	70	19	40	-2	0.13	-0.19	0.13	0.76	52	1.80	76	81	36	0	6	1	0	
OMAHA	56	30	76	22	43	-2	0.19	-0.36	0.13	0.39	15	1.26	31	77	49	0	5	3	0	
SCOTTSBLUFF	58	27	72	16	42	1	0.03	-0.28	0.03	0.70	51	2.30	92	79	43	0	6	1	0	
VALENTINE	51	26	71	13	39	-1	0.03	-0.27	0.03	0.51	38	1.17	55	79	54	0	5	1	0	
NV ELY	46	23	53	19	35	-4	0.40	0.21	0.24	0.57	48	2.30	86	92	48	0	7	4	0	
LAS VEGAS	69	50	74	43	59	-3	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	0.30	16	41	22	0	0	0	0	
RENO	54	32	61	28	43	-2	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.08	9	1.15	38	64	38	0	4	0	0	
WINNEMUCCA	49	29	56	20	39	-4	0.47	0.28	0.23	1.23	123	2.83	116	93	61	0	7	4	0	
NH CONCORD	49	28	56	21	39	0	2.01	1.29	1.19	4.37	123	11.76	132	94	47	0	5	4	1	
NJ NEWARK	55	39	64	36	47	0	0.78	-0.15	0.29	4.02	83	11.74	99	88	61	0	0	5	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	66	39	75	33	53	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.22	32	0.41	25	38	13	0	0	0	0	
NY ALBANY	50	32	60	28	41	1	0.72	-0.04	0.61	2.83	78	8.62	104	83	46	0	4	3	1	
BINGHAMTON	47	30	59	27	38	0	0.30	-0.45	0.17	2.90	83	8.59	100	82	63	0	5	3	0	
BUFFALO	48	30	68	26	39	0	0.57	-0.15	0.48	2.84	81	9.62	106	86	56	0	5	2	0	
ROCHESTER	47	28	54	22	38	-1	0.67	0.04	0.51	2.08	69	5.70	77	84	58	0	5	3	1	
SYRACUSE	47	29	58	25	38	-1	0.60	-0.16	0.32	6.01	168	11.56	139	89	53	0	6	3	0	
NC ASHEVILLE	72	42	81	34	57	7	0.01	-0.92	0.01	2.32	44	7.68	58	74	41	0	0	1	0	
CHARLOTTE	77	47	86	35	62	5	0.00	-0.83	0.00	4.48	90	11.41	91	64	22	0	0	0	0	
GREENSBORO	74	46	85	33	60	7	0.01	-0.80	0.01	4.37	99	10.59	96	62	25	0	0	1	0	
HATTERAS	65	50	70	37	58	2	0.00	-1.00	0.00	5.49	97	15.58	101	97	62	0	0	0	0	
RALEIGH	76	47	86	36	61	6	0.00	-0.74	0.00	5.07	111	10.04	83	62	36	0	0	0	0	
WILMINGTON	80	53	88	40	67	8	0.00	-0.78	0.00	6.39	134	11.86	92	81	26	0	0	0	0	
ND BISMARCK	38	20	54	6	29	-7	0.42	0.18	0.18	0.65	63	1.22	61	86	60	0	7	4	0	
DICKINSON	32	13	47	-9	22	-14	0.31	0.02	0.28	0.54	59	0.71	42	91	64	0	7	2	0	
FARGO	40	22	58	9	31	-4	0.15	-0.13	0.10	0.36	26	1.24	46	88	66	0	6	4	0	
GRAND FORKS	33	14	45	-6	23	-10	0.48	0.26	0.34	1.01	96	2.27	98	92	66	0	7	3	0	
JAMESTOWN	35	15	53	-3	25	-10	0.13	-0.11	0.06	0.16	15	0.55	25	92	65	0	7	3	0	
WILLISTON	41	17	59	7	29	-6	0.21	0.02	0.12	0.50	57	0.94	52	78	52	0	7	3	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	57	36	71	26	47	4	1.49	0.77	1.09	3.95	108	7.47	89	75	48	0	2	3	1	
CINCINNATI	62	41	76	29	52	3	3.15	2.24	1.48	5.56	122	11.10	109	82	54	0	2	3	3	
CLEVELAND	55	34	71	25	45	3	1.41	0.67	1.05	3.78	109	8.81	107	76	45	0	2	3	1	
COLUMBUS	60	38	76	31	49	2	1.50	0.81	0.83	4.09	121	8.88	109	86	56	0	2	4	1	
DAYTON	60	39	72	29	50	5	2.23	1.36	1.26	4.86	124	9.84	112	81	52	0	1	3	2	
MANSFIELD	57	35	70	25	46	4	1.30	0.39	1.00	3.09	77	7.42	84	85	44	0	3	2	1	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 5, 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	5.0 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	53	32	63	26	43	0	1.19	0.47	1.15	2.32	74	9.50	137	82	53	0	4	3	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	56	33	73	24	45	3	1.03	0.28	0.60	2.73	76	7.42	93	70	52	0	3	3	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	76	47	86	39	62	7	0.00	-0.59	0.00	1.27	38	1.70	28	72	26	0	0	0	0
OR TULSA	72	44	84	32	58	2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	2.37	57	2.81	37	77	51	0	1	0	0
OR ASTORIA	54	42	57	38	48	1	1.20	-0.26	0.48	11.84	141	25.60	99	89	75	0	0	6	0
OR BURNS	49	29	54	22	39	-1	0.49	0.28	0.45	1.81	130	3.93	107	94	69	0	7	4	0
OR EUGENE	56	41	62	35	48	0	0.50	-0.59	0.31	6.49	99	17.04	83	90	78	0	0	5	0
OR MEDFORD	59	40	63	35	49	0	0.38	0.04	0.17	3.78	181	9.11	137	88	49	0	0	5	0
OR PENDLETON	59	36	63	32	47	-1	0.15	-0.10	0.11	2.43	169	4.78	116	82	51	0	1	3	0
OR PORTLAND	57	43	60	37	50	1	0.76	0.06	0.28	7.89	187	15.71	117	90	72	0	0	6	0
OR SALEM	57	42	62	35	49	1	0.43	-0.33	0.15	7.58	161	16.48	105	91	71	0	0	5	0
PA ALLENTOWN	55	36	64	26	46	2	0.83	0.04	0.34	2.88	70	11.87	114	82	61	0	1	5	0
PA ERIE	49	31	73	25	40	-1	0.49	-0.31	0.35	3.50	95	9.49	112	81	56	0	4	4	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	57	39	65	32	48	2	2.51	1.82	2.02	4.37	116	11.08	116	86	45	0	1	4	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	58	40	66	37	49	1	0.99	0.16	0.91	4.24	96	12.90	121	77	49	0	0	4	1
PA PITTSBURGH	60	35	77	26	48	3	1.45	0.74	0.68	3.23	88	7.66	88	84	40	0	3	3	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	52	34	62	27	43	0	1.13	0.44	0.89	2.28	71	7.15	92	85	53	0	4	4	1
PA WILLIAMSPORT	54	35	67	27	45	2	0.59	-0.19	0.38	3.46	92	7.26	79	74	52	0	2	3	0
RI PROVIDENCE	52	35	62	31	43	0	4.38	3.33	4.05	6.95	134	15.35	118	84	51	0	1	4	1
SC BEAUFORT	82	52	85	37	67	6	0.00	-0.88	0.00	2.35	54	6.21	54	80	26	0	0	0	0
SC CHARLESTON	83	52	87	39	68	7	0.00	-0.85	0.00	4.94	108	9.80	83	77	25	0	0	0	0
SC COLUMBIA	82	47	89	33	65	6	0.00	-0.94	0.00	3.94	75	10.27	75	76	27	0	0	0	0
SC GREENVILLE	78	51	85	43	64	9	0.00	-0.97	0.00	4.09	68	10.33	71	62	20	0	0	0	0
SD ABERDEEN	42	17	64	6	30	-7	0.08	-0.30	0.06	0.61	38	1.05	41	93	73	0	7	3	0
SD HURON	48	24	69	14	36	-3	0.02	-0.44	0.02	0.49	25	1.06	35	87	53	0	7	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	43	19	61	11	31	-8	0.64	0.34	0.35	1.57	126	2.05	99	89	63	0	6	3	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	51	25	71	14	38	-1	0.17	-0.37	0.17	0.87	40	1.87	58	80	58	0	6	1	0
TN BRISTOL	70	41	80	27	55	4	0.56	-0.19	0.33	2.83	64	7.89	69	82	31	0	1	3	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	74	47	84	34	61	6	0.16	-1.06	0.16	2.55	36	10.14	59	77	38	0	0	1	0
TN KNOXVILLE	71	45	82	30	58	4	0.85	-0.17	0.83	3.37	57	11.42	79	80	37	0	1	2	1
TN MEMPHIS	74	51	82	37	62	4	0.55	-0.76	0.53	7.93	122	16.05	107	79	41	0	0	2	1
TN NASHVILLE	73	48	82	34	60	6	1.36	0.39	0.72	5.72	103	13.42	102	83	39	0	0	3	1
TX ABILENE	82	55	92	40	68	8	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.67	41	1.16	31	63	41	2	0	0	0
TX AMARILLO	73	40	85	29	56	4	0.08	-0.20	0.08	0.29	22	0.68	27	56	15	0	2	1	0
TX AUSTIN	79	58	87	39	69	4	0.00	-0.41	0.00	1.37	56	2.46	39	75	47	0	0	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	76	61	80	52	69	4	0.02	-0.85	0.01	2.32	53	9.04	67	90	58	0	0	2	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	82	68	89	63	75	4	0.00	-0.31	0.00	1.46	126	2.22	60	95	71	0	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	81	66	88	55	73	4	0.20	-0.16	0.14	1.86	93	2.77	51	91	65	0	0	2	0
TX DEL RIO	87	64	95	57	75	8	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.33	29	0.55	21	65	47	2	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	78	51	85	38	65	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.18	64	0.18	16	25	9	0	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	76	56	84	45	66	5	0.09	-0.50	0.09	1.55	45	2.29	30	72	43	0	0	1	0
TX GALVESTON	73	64	76	60	69	2	0.00	-0.61	0.00	1.76	55	4.81	49	97	69	0	0	0	0
TX HOUSTON	77	60	84	46	69	4	0.00	-0.78	0.00	2.46	63	5.81	55	86	56	0	0	0	0
TX LUBBOCK	77	43	85	29	60	5	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.17	19	0.33	16	57	20	0	1	0	0
TX MIDLAND	81	53	89	36	67	8	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.12	26	0.38	24	58	19	0	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	85	55	95	40	70	9	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.05	4	0.11	4	64	32	4	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	81	62	88	51	72	7	0.00	-0.43	0.00	1.08	49	1.73	31	76	43	0	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	79	62	85	51	71	4	0.02	-0.50	0.01	1.65	63	3.32	47	89	59	0	0	2	0
TX WACO	77	56	83	39	67	5	0.00	-0.49	0.00	0.87	31	1.63	23	80	49	0	0	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	79	50	89	35	64	6	0.02	-0.50	0.02	2.21	84	2.56	48	75	42	0	0	1	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	57	38	63	35	48	1	0.72	0.31	0.49	1.36	62	4.14	84	82	33	0	0	4	0
VT BURLINGTON	44	30	54	25	37	0	0.63	0.03	0.54	2.02	73	6.29	95	80	51	0	5	2	1
VA LYNCHBURG	74	45	88	39	60	9	0.02	-0.79	0.02	2.96	67	10.05	91	63	27	0	0	1	0
VA NORFOLK	68	45	85	41	57	4	0.04	-0.81	0.04	3.57	76	9.87	83	84	51	0	0	1	0
VA RICHMOND	73	45	85	39	59	7	0.50	-0.32	0.49	3.26	70	9.57	86	73	39	0	0	2	0
VA ROANOKE	70	45	84	37	57	5	0.10	-0.73	0.09	2.87	65	9.14	85	67	35	0	0	2	0
WA WASH/DULLES	62	39	69	32	51	3	0.92	0.16	0.91	4.15	101	10.65	107	80	51	0	2	2	1
WA OLYMPIA	56	38	61	33	47	2	0.84	-0.20	0.31	9.49	158	22.53	114	96	73	0	0	4	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	53	39	59	36	46	1	1.90	-0.17	0.79	16.52	133	39.09	102	97	76	0	0	4	2
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	56	42	60	36	49	1	0.28	-0.46	0.18	9.72	228	19.54	144	87	68	0	0	2	0
WA SPOKANE	53	34	56	31	44	1	0.06	-0.23	0.05	2.93	169	5.75	114	85	39	0	3	2	0
WA YAKIMA	63	34	67	25	48	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.61	76	2.34	84	67	41	0	3	0	0
WV BECKLEY	64	38	77	26	51	4	1.10	0.35	0.83	7.74	186	15.64	151	72	46	0	3	4	1
WV CHARLESTON	68	39	80	29	54	4	1.12	0.35	0.66	4.62	104	11.68	107	91	36	0	2	3	1
WV ELKINS	62	33	74	19	48	4	0.57	-0.24	0.39	3.39	76	9.65	87	89	36	0	4	3	0
WV HUNTINGTON	66	40	80	27	53	3	0.93	0.16	0.63	3.98	91	11.34	106	83	41	0	2	3	1
WI EAU CLAIRE	46	26	59	18	36	-1	1.27	0.68	0.93	1.79	78	4.99	121	88	52	0	5	2	1
WI GREEN BAY	45	28	53	24	37	0	0.23	-0.35	0.22	1.14	46	3.93	84	85	58	0	6	2	0
WI LA CROSSE	51	29	68	21	40	-1	0.56	-0.11	0.47	1.86	75	4.22	90	85	45	0	5	2	0
WI MADISON	50	30	65	22	40	1	0.14	-0.56	0.14	1.40	50	3.29	62	81	52	0	4	1	0
WI MILWAUKEE	47	30	58	21	38	-2	0.09	-0.71	0.06	1.22	38	3.96	59	81	56	0	5	2	0
WY CASPER	50	25	64	18	37	-2	0.47	0.26	0.19	1.86	177	3.34	147	88	57	0	7	3	0
WY CHEYENNE	50	27	64	21	39	2	0.04	-0.22	0.03	0.71	57	2.87	135	78	38	0	6	2	0
WY LANDER	50	27	58	24	38	-2	0.36	0.01	0.36	1.18	79	1.98	77	88	33	0	7	1	0
WY SHERIDAN	45	23	58	15	34	-5	0.27	-0.03	0.13	1.80	148	3.65	143	85	58	0	7	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

March Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Under a dry, windy weather regime, worsening drought led to declines in rangeland, pasture, and winter wheat conditions across the central and southern Plains. By March 30, the portion of the wheat crop rated in very poor to poor condition included 59 percent (%) in Texas, 44% in Oklahoma, and 25% in Kansas, compared to 46, 31, and 22%, respectively, just 4 weeks earlier.

Meanwhile, wintry conditions refused to yield from the northern Plains into the Northeast. Chicago was among several Midwestern locations reporting a record-low average temperature from December to March. And in the Northeast, a large number of communities noted record-low March average temperatures, as well as a record-high number of sub-zero days in March. Due to low temperatures and frequent snowfall, much of the nation's northern tier remained covered by snow at month's end. In addition, an end-of-month blizzard struck the Dakotas and neighboring areas, bringing snow back to some areas where it had only recently melted.

Farther west, a second consecutive month of wet weather affected areas from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies. Northwestern wetness was a contributing factor to a deadly mudslide in western Washington, but also bolstered water-supply prospects and aided pastures and winter grains. In contrast, California, the Great Basin, and much of the Southwest neared the end of a third consecutive year of drought, although locally significant, late-month storminess aided rain-fed crops, temporarily eased irrigation demands, and slightly boosted reservoir levels.

Elsewhere, abundant rainfall soaked portions of the South and East. In combination with below-normal temperatures, the Southern precipitation delayed March fieldwork, including corn, rice, and sorghum planting. By March 30, corn was 30% planted in Mississippi, 28% in Texas, and 18% in Arkansas, compared to respective 5-year averages of 47, 48, and 30%. In addition, late-month freezes—mainly on March 26-27—threatened, but did not appear to significantly harm, blooming Southeastern fruits.

Summary: As March began, an intense cold outbreak affected the Plains and Midwest. In South Dakota, Pierre—with lows of -20°F on March 1 and 2—smashed a monthly record previously established with a low of -19°F on March 11, 1998. In Montana, record-shattering lows for March 1 included -31°F in Gold Butte and -19°F in Lewistown. In northeastern Minnesota, Embarrass reported lows of -44 and -40°F, respectively, on March 2-3. Daily-record lows

plunged below -20°F in locations such as International Falls, MN (-33°F on March 3); Gaylord, MI (-26°F on March 3); Kennebec, SD (-22°F on March 2); and Valentine, NE (-21°F on March 2). An all-time monthly low temperature record was broken on March 2 in Billings, MT (-21°F). Elsewhere, monthly record lows on March 3 included -16°F in Flint, MI (previously, -12°F on March 2, 1978), and Rockford, IL (tied -11°F on March 1, 1962). With a minimum of -24°F on March 2, Green Bay, WI, experienced its lowest temperature since February 4, 1996 (also -24°F), and second-lowest March reading behind only -29°F on March 1, 1962. By March 4, monthly record lows in the Mid-Atlantic region dipped to 4°F in Baltimore, MD (previously, 5°F on March 4, 1873), and -1°F at Dulles Airport, VA (previously, -1°F on March 15, 1993). Sub-zero readings occurred deep into the Plains, especially on March 3, when daily-record lows included -5°F in Gage, OK, and Garden City, KS. Bartlesville, OK, notched consecutive daily-record lows (1 and 0°F, respectively) on March 3-4. For the first time on record in March, high temperatures on the 2nd failed to reach zero in Waterloo, IA (-1°F); did not exceed the 5-degree mark in Lincoln, NE, and Concordia, KS (both 5°F); and did not attain the 10-degree mark in Rockford, IL (9°F). On March 3, highs of 26°F in Tyler and Longview, TX, set or tied monthly records. The cold weather lingered into March 4, when Lake Charles, LA (high of 35°F), failed to top the 35-degree mark in March for the first time on record. In contrast, several daily-record highs were established in the Northwest. In Washington, record-setting highs included 66°F (on March 4) in Yakima and 63°F (on March 5) in Ephrata. Meanwhile, cold weather was slow to erode from the Great Lakes States into the Northeast. Daily-record lows for March 6 included -24°F in Pellston, MI, and -23°F in Massena, NY. Elsewhere in New York on March 6, Rochester (-9°F) achieved a monthly record low.

In the West, precipitation from the previous month carried over into March. Downtown Los Angeles received at least an inch of rain on 3 consecutive days (February 27 – March 1) for the first time since December 18-20, 2010. Farther inland, Phoenix, AZ, collected a daily-record rainfall of 0.94 inch on March 1. Elsewhere on the 1st, wintry precipitation began to spread east of the Rockies. Daily-record snowfall totals for March 1 reached 4.6 inches in Rockford, IL, and 2.4 inches in Grand Rapids, MI. On March 2, daily-record snowfall totals reached 4.0 inches in Fort Wayne, IN, and 2.7 inches in Dayton, OH. On the strength of a 3.2-inch snowfall on March 1-2, Peoria, IL, achieved its snowiest season on record. Through March, Peoria's total of 57.3 inches surpassed its July 2010 – June 2011 seasonal standard of 52.5 inches. Record-setting snowfall amounts for March 3 included 4.9 inches at Dulles

Airport, VA; 4.6 inches in Lexington, KY; and 2.5 inches in Harrison, AR. Farther south, Alexandria, LA, received a daily-record snowfall (0.2 inch) on March 4.

Heavy rain prior to a changeover to snow and sleet contributed to daily-record precipitation totals for March 2 in locations such as Memphis, TN (2.39 inches), and Bowling Green, KY (2.03 inches). Meanwhile in the Northwest, snow changed to heavy rain as warmer weather arrived. On March 2, daily-record snowfall amounts climbed to 10.0 inches in Kalispell, MT, and 1.6 inches in Yakima, WA. Three days later, daily-record precipitation totals included 1.65 inches in Quillayute, WA, and 1.46 inches in Salem, OR. Quillayute tallied another daily-record total (2.70 inches) on March 8. The Northwest's heavy precipitation persisted through March 9, when daily-record precipitation amounts climbed to 2.58 inches in Eureka, CA, and 1.38 inches in Medford, OR. Meanwhile, rain returned to the Southeast, with some wintry precipitation in northern sections of the region. On March 7, Greensboro, NC, set daily records for both precipitation (1.79 inches) and snowfall (3.0 inches). Other record-setting precipitation totals for March 7 were 2.10 inches in Cape Hatteras, NC, and 1.28 inches in Danville, VA.

Only a week after the peak of a record-setting cold snap, warmth briefly surged into the Plains and Midwest. Daily-record highs for March 9 soared to 70°F in Pierre, SD, and 72°F in Broken Bow, NE, and Sioux City, IA. With a high of 40°F on March 9, Rochester, MN, experienced its first 40-degree day since November 30. Rochester's 98-day spell without 40-degree warmth was its longest since a 122-day cold spell from November 19, 1985 – March 20, 1986. On March 10, Eau Claire, WI, and Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN, attained the 50-degree mark for the first time since November 16. Sioux City achieved another daily-record high (74°F) on March 10, while record-setting highs in Nebraska included 78°F in Lincoln and 77°F in Norfolk. Farther south, 90-degree heat arrived in Texas, where Abilene posted a record-setting high (92°F) for March 11. On the same date and elsewhere in Texas, northerly wind gusts were clocked to 54 mph in Childress and Lubbock—with widespread visibility reductions to one-half mile or less reported in blowing dust. Eventually, record-setting warmth arrived in Florida and overspread the Pacific Coast States. Miami, FL, collected a daily-record high of 87°F on March 12. Three days later, record-breaking highs for March 15 reached 86°F in Santa Maria, CA, and 70°F in Redmond, OR. In contrast, frigid weather returned to the Great Lakes and Northeastern States in the wake of a departing storm. On March 13, daily-record lows plunged to -15°F in Pellston, MI; -4°F in Toledo, OH; and -1°F in Fort Wayne, IN. A day later, Montpelier, VT, posted a daily-record low of -8°F.

By March 10, snow overspread the northern Plains, where Billings, MT, set daily record for both precipitation (0.30

inch) and snowfall (2.7 inches). Two days later, a late-winter storm unfolded across the eastern Corn Belt. Daily-record snowfall amounts for March 12 included 6.7 inches in Fort Wayne, IN, and 6.6 inches in Detroit, MI. By month's end, Detroit's season-to-date snowfall climbed to 91.7 inches (225% of normal), second only to a 93.6-inch total in 1880-81. Similarly, Flint, MI, moved within 0.3 inches of its all-time seasonal snowfall record, which was set in 1974-75 with 82.9 inches. Elsewhere in Michigan, Muskegon set an all-time record with 60 consecutive days (January 18 – March 18) with at least a foot of snow on the ground (previously, 57 days from January 2 – February 27, 1979). Hefty, mid-month snowfall totals also occurred in the Northeast, where daily-record amounts included 15.2 inches (on March 12) in Burlington, VT; 13.8 inches (on March 12) in Buffalo, NY; and 9.4 inches (on March 13) in Caribou, ME. Caribou's 3-day (March 11-13) sum reached 18.8 inches.

At mid-month, another late-winter storm unfolded across the Mid-Atlantic States. Atlantic City, NJ, netted consecutive daily-record snowfall amounts on March 16-17, totaling 5.9 inches. Meanwhile, Virginia's Dulles Airport received a March 16-17 storm total of 11.1 inches of snow. Dulles also secured its snowiest March on record, with 19.8 inches (previously, 15.5 inches in 1993), and third-snowiest season in the last half-century. Dulles' seasonal total climbed to 52.8 inches (243% of normal), behind only 73.2 inches in 2009-10 and 61.9 inches in 1995-96. Elsewhere, heavy showers soaked parts of the South, where daily-record totals for March 16 included 4.53 inches in Tallahassee, FL; 2.28 inches in Harrison, AR; and 1.63 inches in Springfield, MO. Sarasota-Bradenton, FL, netted a daily-record total of 3.04 inches on March 17.

Eventually, enough warmth reached the Great Lakes region to end record-setting durations with at least an inch of snow cover in both Flint and Detroit. Flint's snow cover lasted for 101 days (December 9 – March 19), surpassing the 1962-63 record of 88 days. Detroit's snow cover survived for 77 days (December 31 – March 17), edging the 1977-78 standard of 73 days. Elsewhere in Michigan, Lansing's streak with at least an inch of snow on the ground reached 106 days (December 9 – March 24), bettering the 1962-63 mark of 101 days. Still, heavy snow continued at times across the North through month's end. For example, Caribou, ME, received 10.2 inches of snow on March 20. The following day, record-setting snowfall totals in Minnesota included 10.4 inches in International Falls and 6.9 inches in Duluth. Farther west, the cumulative effects of heavy rainfall led to a deadly landslide in Snohomish County, WA. March rainfall in western Washington climbed to 14.07 inches (201% of normal) in Hoquiam and 9.44 inches (254%) in Seattle. In fact, Seattle set a record not only for March rainfall (previously, 8.40 inches in 1950), but also shattered a February-March record. Seattle's February-March precipitation totaled 15.55 inches

(215% of normal), surpassing the 1972 record of 14.85 inches. Heavy precipitation extended to the other side of the northern Rockies, where Billings, MT, set a seasonal snowfall record of 100.8 inches (226% of normal), previously achieved with a 98.7-inch total in 1996-97.

At mid-month, record-setting warmth in California contrasted with lingering cold across the North. Daily-record highs in California on March 16 soared to 92°F in Elsinore, 91°F in Escondido, and 89°F in Santa Maria. Warmth also prevailed at times across southern Florida, where Miami posted a daily-record high (88°F) on March 17. In contrast, Montpelier, VT, posted consecutive daily-record lows (-5 and -13°F, respectively) on March 16-17. Other daily-record lows included -23°F (on March 16) in International Falls, MN, and -13°F (on March 17) in Pellston, MI. Later, cooler air overspread the West. Daily-record lows dipped to 10°F (on March 19) in Cedar City, UT, and 25°F (on March 21) in Pendleton, OR. In Washington, daily-record lows for March 22 included 21°F in Whitman Mission and 24°F in Olympia. Sub-zero temperatures returned to the northern High Plains on March 22, when Gold Butte, MT, had a daily-record low of -15°F. Farther south, the southern High Plains endured another dust storm on March 18, when visibilities dropped to a half-mile or below in Texas locations such as Amarillo and Lubbock. On that date, wind gusts were clocked to 49 mph in Amarillo and 58 mph in Lubbock.

During the last full week of March, 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. On the same date, International Falls, MN, collected 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 plummeted to -12°F in Pellston, MI; -11°F in Massena, NY; and -6°F in Montpelier, VT. The following day, Montpelier achieved 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-ever reading of 0°F or below (previously, -3°F on March 20, 1939). In contrast, record-setting warmth prevailed 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. Late in the month, 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. Farther south, 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.

Late-month storms featured additional snow in parts of the East. 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. Meanwhile, Miami, FL, collected a daily-record rainfall (1.49 inches) on 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). Later, beneficial showers arrived in California, where Stockton (0.66 inch on March 25) observed a daily-record amount. However, high winds preceded the Western storminess, with March 26-27 peak gusts clocked to 76 mph in Inyokern, 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 month's end, heavy rain shifted into the East and continued in parts of the West. 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. On March 30, daily-record totals included 2.02 inches in Harrisburg, PA, and 1.34 inches in Bangor, ME. Harrisburg also received snowfall totaling 0.3 inch. Snow lingered into March 31 along the northern Atlantic Coast, where Islip, NY, received a daily-record total of 4.6 inches. Meanwhile, storminess spread from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Plains. In Idaho, daily-record precipitation amounts for March 30 reached 0.82 inch (including 5.3 inches of snow) in Pocatello and 0.67 inch in Idaho Falls. On the last day of March, wind-driven snow blanketed the Dakotas, where daily-record totals climbed to 8.1 inches in Bismarck, ND, and 6.0 inches in Pierre, SD. Grand Forks, ND, received 11.5 inches of snow on March 31. Also on March 31, wind gusts were clocked to 46 mph in Bismarck and 50 mph in Pierre. In fact, high winds were reported in a broad area stretching from the Southwest to the Great Plains. On March 30, gusts included 71 mph in Moab, UT, and 63 mph in Flagstaff, AZ. The following day, March ended with peak gusts to 67 mph in Colorado Springs, CO, and Imperial, NE.

Bangor, ME, completed its coldest March on record (tied with 1939), with an average temperature of 22.7°F (7.5°F below normal), and had a continuous snow cover during March for the first time since 1994. Several other Northeastern communities, including Caribou, ME, Montpelier, VT, and Massena, NY, also experienced a record-low March average temperature. Caribou's record was set in 1939; records in Montpelier and Massena had been on the books since 1960. Montpelier and Massena also set records for the number of March days with sub-zero temperatures—12 and 15 days, respectively. Previous records had been 9 days in both locations—set in 1956 in Montpelier and 2007 in Massena.

Mild, generally dry weather across the Alaskan mainland contrasted with chilly conditions in southeastern Alaska. In fact, the month began with King Salmon notching a record-breaking high (52°F) for March 1. Later, the bulk of southeastern Alaska's precipitation fell during the second full week of March, when totals included 10.16 inches in Ketchikan and 7.89 inches in Petersburg. Those totals were boosted by daily-record amounts on March 11 that reached 5.20 inches in Ketchikan and 3.97 inches in Petersburg. Heavy precipitation also grazed southern and western parts of the Alaskan mainland, where record-setting snowfall amounts for March 14 included 7.1 inches in Nome and 5.7 inches in Anchorage. However, mostly dry weather covered interior Alaska, where Bettles notched a daily-record high of 39°F on March 14. Toward month's end, cold conditions deepened across southeastern Alaska, where Juneau posted a daily-record low of 19°F on March 28. Despite mid-month snow and an early-month chill, Nome completed its sixth consecutive month with above-normal temperatures—and its second-warmest October to March period on record.

Trade winds strengthened during March, allowing abundant rainfall to soak many of Hawaii's windward locations. Early in the month, however, warm, mostly dry weather persisted. On the Big Island, Hilo collected a daily-record high of 87°F on March 6. A few days later, rainfall was especially heavy on Oahu, where 24-hour totals on March 8-9 reached 6.46 inches at the Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge and 3.75 inches at the Wilson Tunnel. Heavy showers also developed on the Big Island, where Hilo received 3.68 inches of rain on March 9-10. A few days later, 24-hour totals included 3.81 inches (on March 14-15) at Kilohana, Kauai, and 4.96 inches (on March 15-16) at Honokaa, on the Big Island. During another period of heavy showers on the Big Island, 24-hour totals topped 3 inches in locations such as Laupahoehoe (3.44 inches on March 20-21) and Honokaa (3.11 inches on March 21-22). Also on the Big Island, Piihonua received 4.41 inches in a 24-hour period on March 23-24. An even heavier event unfolded at month's end, when 24-hour Big Island totals on March 31 – April 1 included 7.05 inches at Laupahoehoe and 5.68 inches at Piihonua. Hilo's monthly rainfall

eventually reached 18.73 inches (139% of normal)—the highest March amount in that location since 2009.

Fieldwork

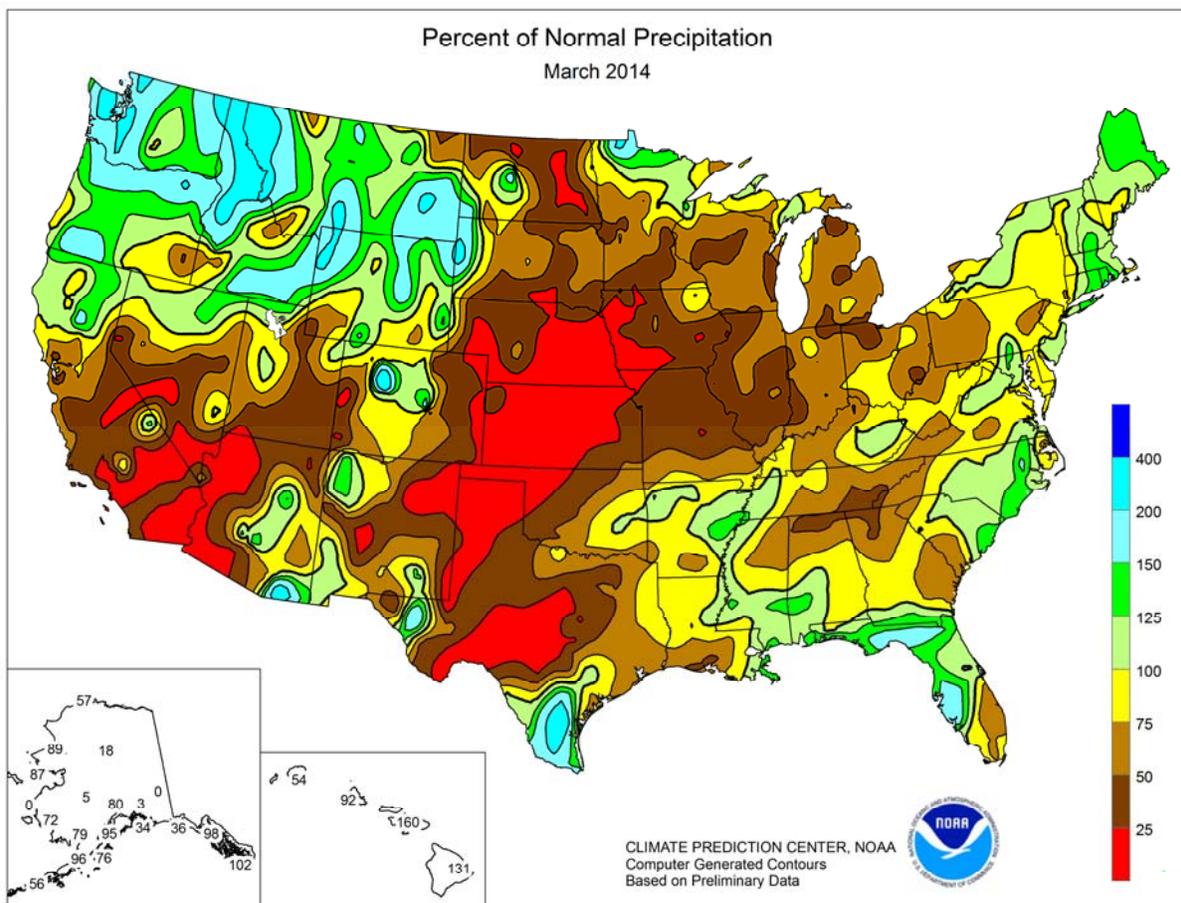
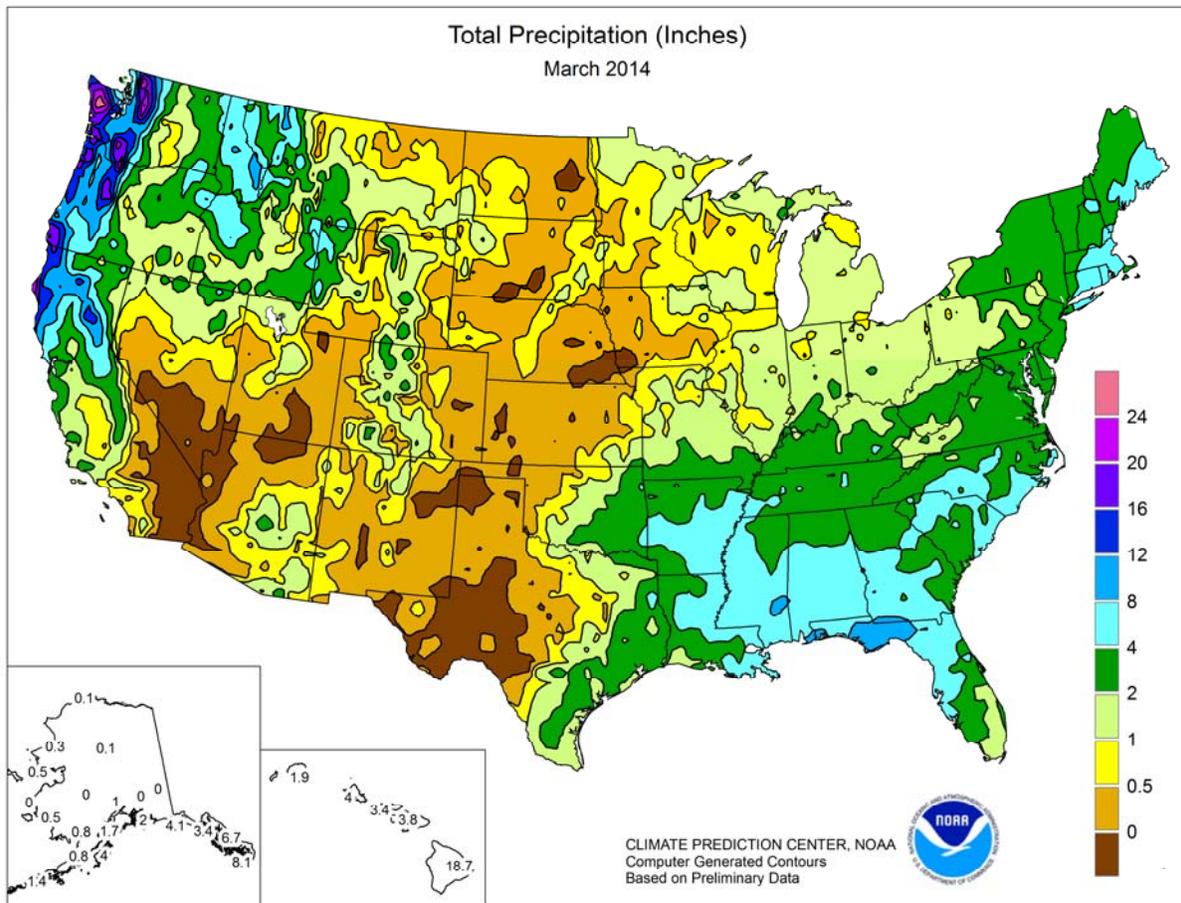
Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

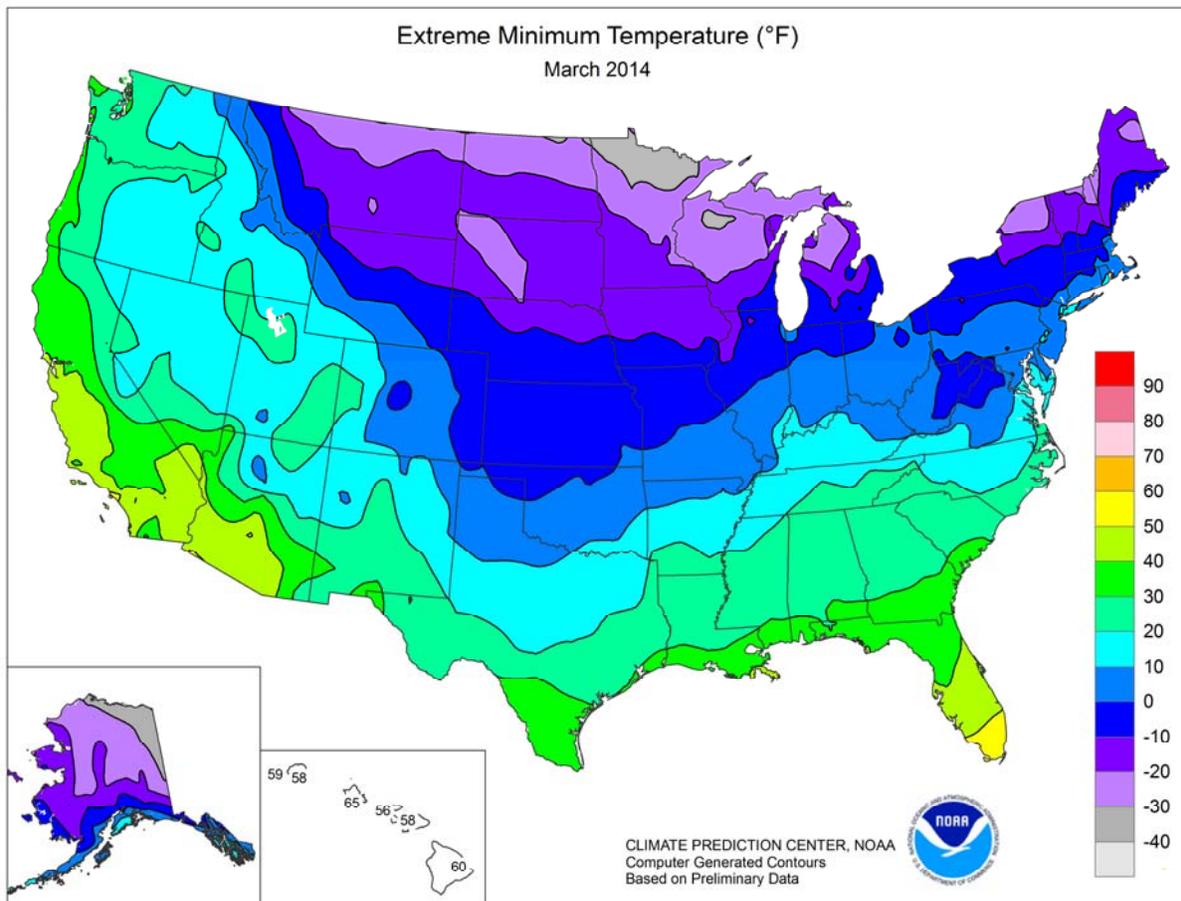
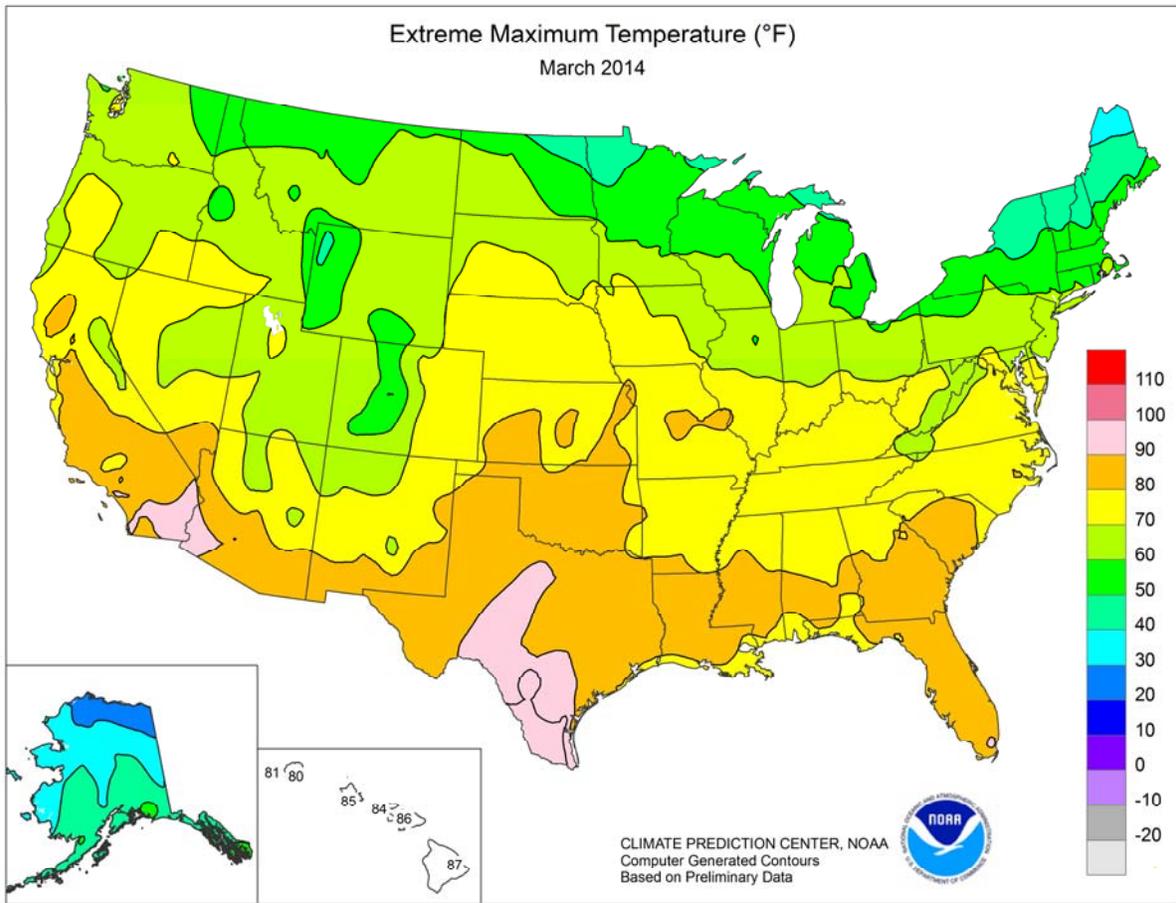
Temperatures were generally below normal during March, with notable exceptions west of the Rocky Mountains and across southern Florida. Temperatures averaged more than 6°F below normal in the Upper Mississippi Valley, Great Lakes, and New England regions. Along with cold weather, parts of the nation's mid-section also saw below-normal precipitation, with most of the Great Plains recording less than three-quarters of an inch of precipitation for the month. A lack of precipitation in the West led to continued drought conditions. Parts of California, Colorado, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Texas remain rated in exceptional drought by the U.S. Drought Monitor.

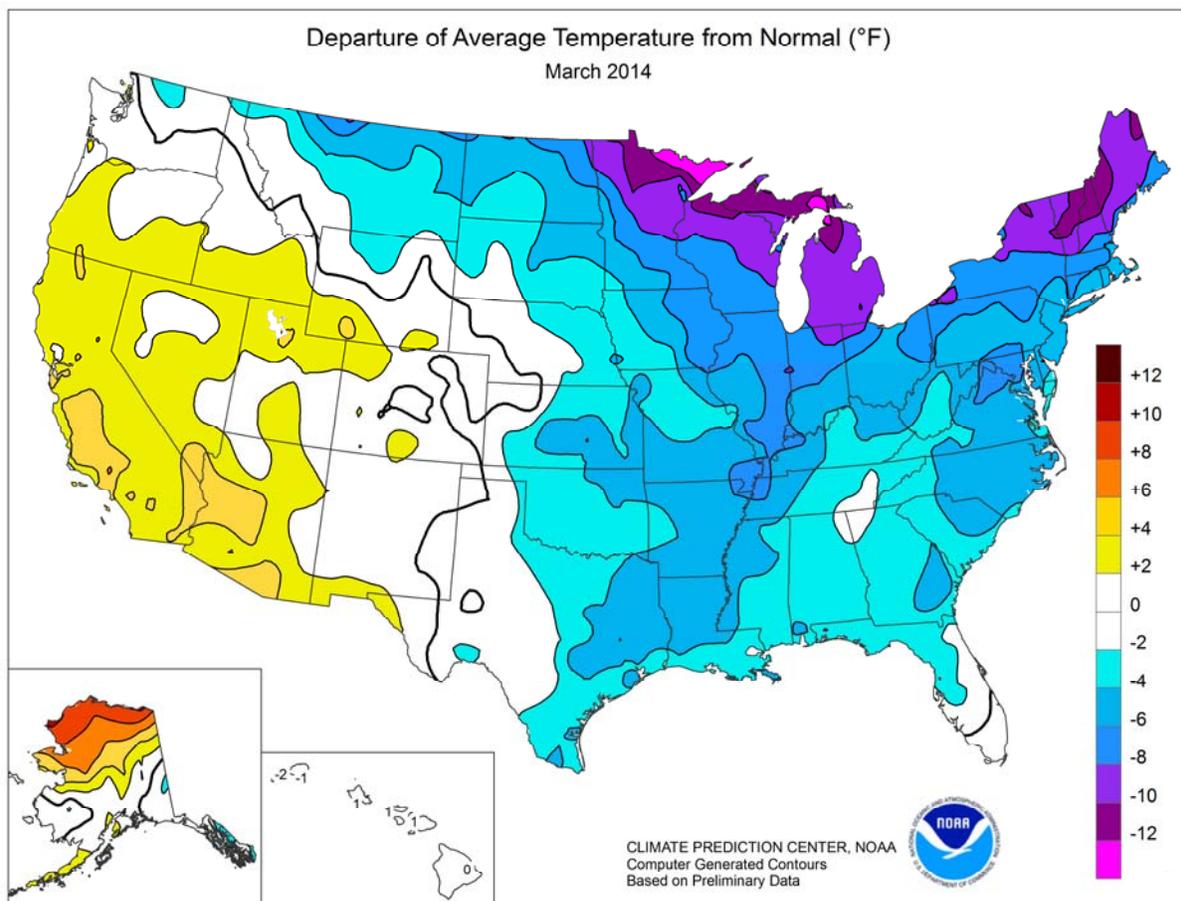
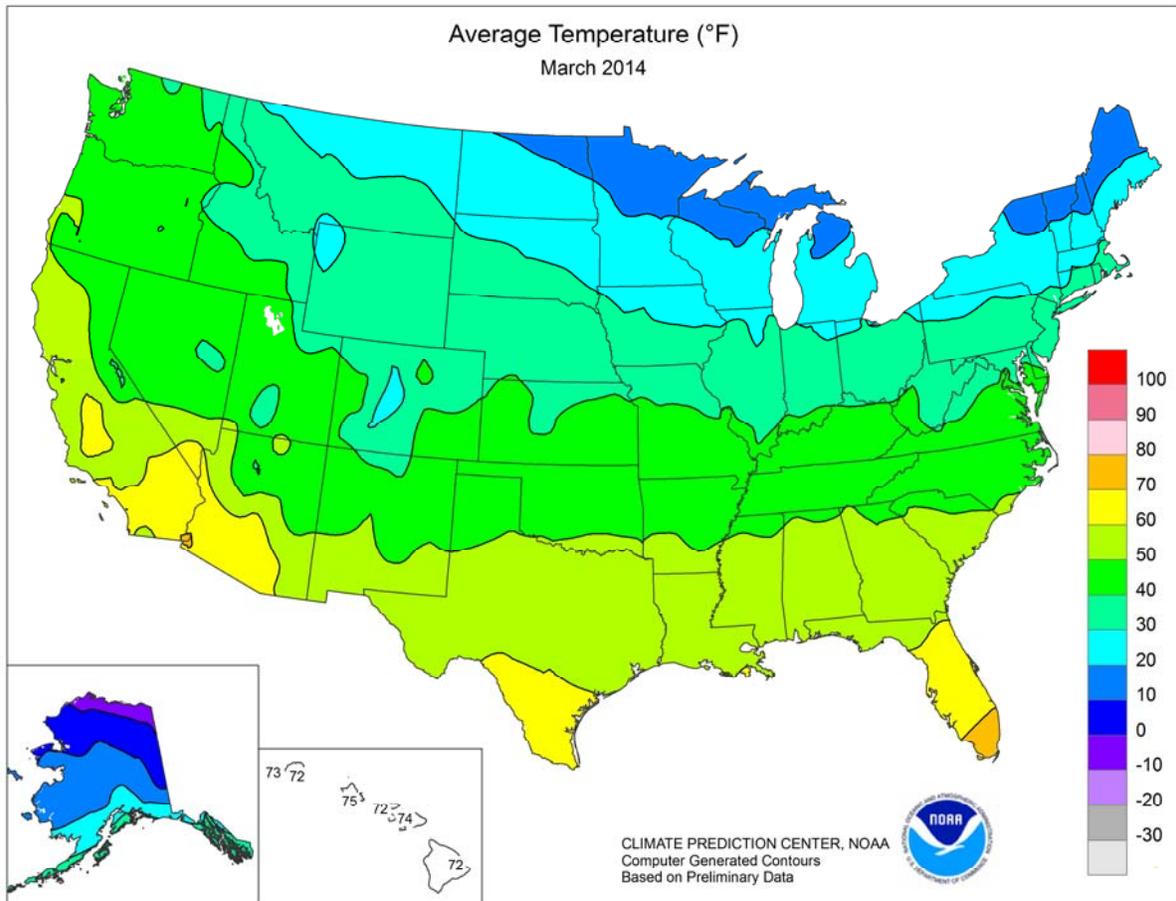
In California, warmer weather allowed for the planting of cotton and the first cutting of alfalfa hay. Treatments continued in alfalfa for weevils and aphids. Winter grains that have been irrigated, or benefited from recent precipitation, grew well during the month, but grain crops that had not received rain were in poor condition. Warm weather caused early bloom in orchards for citrus and non-citrus crops. Range and non-irrigated pastures were in poor to fair condition. Typically, livestock supplemental feeding of hay and grain declines in the spring but it continued unabated this year due to the lack of quality forage.

Continued drought conditions on the southern Plains had a negative impact on winter wheat conditions. As of March 30, forty-four percent of the winter wheat acreage in Oklahoma and 59 percent of the winter wheat acreage in Texas was rated in poor to very poor condition. The northern Plains, which have also experienced precipitation deficiencies but less severe drought conditions, have seen less of a decline in wheat conditions over the winter months. In Nebraska, 55 percent of the winter wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on March 30. Similarly, 58 percent of South Dakota's acreage was rated in these two categories.

Heavy precipitation in the panhandle of Florida led to delays in field corn planting, with many producers as much as 2 weeks behind on preparing fields for planting. Sugarcane harvest proceeded during the month and was nearing completion by month's end. By mid-month, full bloom was evident in both oranges and grapefruit in all of the citrus producing areas of the state. Growers continued to plant new trees in existing groves, and some trees have already begun bearing very small fruit for next season's crop. The cattle condition for the state primarily ranged from fair to good, but the pasture condition was mostly fair.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

March 2014

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	53	-2	4.71	-1.39	LEXINGTON	42	-4	2.89	-1.52	COLUMBUS	38	-4	2.59	-0.30
HUNTSVILLE	50	-2	2.68	-4.00	LONDON-CORBIN	44	-3	5.17	0.56	DAYTON	36	-4	2.62	-0.67
MOBILE	56	-4	6.50	-0.70	LOUISVILLE	44	-3	2.30	-2.11	MANSFIELD	31	-6	1.84	-1.52
MONTGOMERY	56	-2	5.52	-0.87	PADUCAH	44	-4	3.65	-0.62	TOLEDO	28	-9	1.39	-1.23
AK ANCHORAGE	28	2	0.70	0.05	LA BATON ROUGE	58	-2	3.22	-1.85	YOUNGSTOWN	30	-7	1.94	-1.11
BARROW	-5	9	0.05	-0.04	LAKE CHARLES	57	-4	2.07	-1.47	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	49	-2	1.26	-1.64
COLD BAY	34	4	1.39	-1.09	NEW ORLEANS	59	-3	5.25	0.01	TULSA	47	-4	2.35	-1.22
FAIRBANKS	14	3	0.21	-0.07	SHREVEPORT	55	-3	4.02	-0.16	OR ASTORIA	48	2	10.86	3.49
JUNEAU	32	-2	3.45	-0.06	ME BANGOR	22	-9	3.65	0.21	BURNS	40	3	1.32	0.08
KING SALMON	25	1	0.76	-0.03	CARIBOU	15	-10	3.44	0.87	EUGENE	49	3	6.09	0.29
KODIAK	34	1	3.96	-1.26	PORTLAND	27	-7	4.31	0.17	MEDFORD	51	4	3.50	1.65
NOME	13	4	0.52	-0.08	MD BALTIMORE	38	-6	4.38	0.45	PENDLETON	46	1	2.26	1.00
AZ FLAGSTAFF	40	3	1.24	-1.38	MA BOSTON	33	-6	4.48	0.63	PORTLAND	49	2	7.52	3.81
PHOENIX	69	6	0.99	-0.08	WORCESTER	28	-6	5.42	1.19	SALEM	49	2	7.32	3.15
TUCSON	64	5	0.58	-0.23	MI ALPENA	19	-9	1.16	-0.97	PA ALLENTOWN	34	-5	2.44	-1.12
AR FORT SMITH	50	-3	3.85	-0.09	DETROIT	29	-8	1.49	-1.03	ERIE	28	-9	3.17	0.04
LITTLE ROCK	49	-4	5.29	0.41	FLINT	26	-8	1.21	-1.01	MIDDLETOWN	37	-4	3.88	0.60
CA BAKERSFIELD	62	5	0.36	-1.05	GRAND RAPIDS	26	-9	1.54	-1.05	PHILADELPHIA	39	-4	4.23	0.42
EUREKA	51	2	6.25	0.70	HOUGHTON LAKE	19	-10	1.15	-0.90	PITTSBURGH	34	-6	1.87	-1.30
FRESNO	62	6	0.62	-1.58	LANSING	26	-8	1.69	-0.64	WILKES-BARRE	31	-7	2.07	-0.62
LOS ANGELES	62	4	0.36	-2.04	MUSKEGON	26	-8	1.67	-0.69	WILLIAMSPORT	32	-6	2.89	-0.32
REDDING	56	3	5.45	0.30	TRAVERSE CITY	22	-9	1.41	-0.57	PR SAN JUAN	80	2	0.51	-1.63
SACRAMENTO	59	4	1.77	-1.03	MN DULUTH	19	-6	1.91	0.22	RI PROVIDENCE	34	-5	6.73	2.30
SAN DIEGO	64	4	1.28	-0.98	INT'L FALLS	13	-11	1.46	0.50	SC CHARLESTON	55	-3	4.92	0.92
SAN FRANCISCO	59	5	1.93	-1.33	MINNEAPOLIS	26	-6	0.82	-1.04	COLUMBIA	52	-3	3.93	-0.66
STOCKTON	58	3	1.89	-0.39	ROCHESTER	24	-7	1.15	-0.73	FLORENCE	50	-6	4.55	0.55
CO ALAMOSA	37	4	0.40	-0.06	ST. CLOUD	22	-6	1.20	-0.30	GREENVILLE	49	-3	4.09	-1.22
CO SPRINGS	40	2	0.42	-0.64	MS JACKSON	55	-2	5.65	-0.09	MYRTLE BEACH	51	-4	4.70	0.91
DENVER	41	3	0.83	-0.06	MERIDIAN	54	-3	5.74	-1.19	SD ABERDEEN	25	-6	0.77	-0.57
GRAND JUNCTION	44	1	0.10	-0.90	TUPELO	50	-3	3.08	-3.22	HURON	29	-4	0.47	-1.20
PUEBLO	43	1	0.76	-0.21	MO COLUMBIA	41	-3	1.23	-1.98	RAPID CITY	32	-3	1.09	0.06
CT BRIDGEPORT	35	-5	5.22	1.07	JOPLIN	44	-4	1.88	-1.74	SIoux FALLS	29	-4	0.71	-1.10
HARTFORD	31	-7	4.71	0.83	KANSAS CITY	40	-4	1.61	-0.83	TN BRISTOL	45	-2	2.27	-1.64
DC WASHINGTON	43	-4	4.26	0.66	SPRINGFIELD	43	-3	2.33	-1.49	CHATTANOOGA	51	0	2.38	-3.81
DE WILMINGTON	38	-5	3.82	-0.15	ST JOSEPH	38	-6	0.41	-1.95	JACKSON	46	-5	5.84	0.71
FL DAYTONA BEACH	64	-1	4.71	0.87	ST LOUIS	43	-3	1.55	-2.05	KNOXVILLE	47	-3	2.42	-2.75
FT LAUDERDALE	73	2	2.66	-0.14	MT BILLINGS	34	-3	1.32	0.20	MEMPHIS	49	-4	7.38	1.80
FT MYERS	69	-1	3.19	0.45	BUTTE	30	0	1.25	0.42	NASHVILLE	47	-3	4.36	-0.51
JACKSONVILLE	59	-3	4.65	0.72	GLASGOW	28	-3	0.71	0.24	TX ABILENE	55	-1	0.67	-0.74
KEY WEST	74	0	3.78	1.92	GREAT FALLS	30	-3	1.31	0.30	AMARILLO	47	-1	0.20	-0.93
MELBOURNE	67	1	2.02	-0.90	HELENA	35	0	0.80	0.17	AUSTIN	57	-5	1.19	-0.95
MIAMI	74	2	2.61	0.05	KALISPELL	34	-1	2.44	1.33	BEAUMONT	59	-3	2.29	-1.46
ORLANDO	67	0	4.52	0.98	MILES CITY	31	-4	1.31	0.73	BROWNSVILLE	66	-3	1.46	0.53
PENSACOLA	58	-3	9.78	3.38	MISSOULA	37	-1	1.77	0.81	COLLEGE STATION	57	-5	1.61	-1.23
ST PETERSBURG	66	-1	3.75	0.46	NE GRAND ISLAND	37	-1	0.19	-1.85	CORPUS CHRISTI	63	-3	1.65	-0.08
TALLAHASSEE	59	-2	10.22	3.75	HASTINGS	37	-2	0.15	-1.93	DALLAS/FT WORTH	55	-2	1.45	-1.61
TAMPA	66	-1	4.94	2.10	LINCOLN	37	-2	0.13	-2.08	DEL RIO	63	-1	0.32	-0.64
WEST PALM BEACH	71	0	2.40	-1.28	MCCOOK	40	0	0.26	-1.15	EL PASO	60	3	0.18	-0.08
GA ATHENS	51	-2	3.37	-1.62	NORFOLK	34	-3	0.37	-1.60	GALVESTON	60	-4	1.82	-0.94
ATLANTA	52	-2	3.12	-2.26	NORTH PLATTE	37	-1	0.79	-0.45	HOUSTON	59	-3	2.45	-0.91
AUGUSTA	52	-4	2.56	-2.05	OMAHA/EPPLEY	36	-3	0.21	-1.92	LUBBOCK	51	0	0.17	-0.59
COLUMBUS	55	-3	5.40	-0.35	SCOTTSBLUFF	38	1	0.85	-0.31	MIDLAND	56	0	0.19	-0.23
MACON	53	-3	3.93	-0.96	VALENTINE	34	-1	0.49	-0.62	SAN ANGELO	58	1	0.05	-0.94
SAVANNAH	56	-3	2.65	-0.99	NV ELKO	40	1	1.29	0.31	SAN ANTONIO	61	-1	1.05	-0.84
HI HILO	72	0	18.73	4.38	ELY	38	2	0.42	-0.63	VICTORIA	60	-4	1.62	-0.63
HONOLULU	75	1	2.61	0.72	LAS VEGAS	63	5	0.00	-0.59	WACO	54	-4	0.87	-1.61
KAHULUI	74	1	3.75	1.40	RENO	49	6	0.08	-0.78	WICHITA FALLS	51	-3	2.18	-0.09
LIHUE	72	-1	1.93	-1.65	WINNEMUCCA	42	1	1.11	0.25	UT SALT LAKE CITY	49	6	1.11	-0.80
ID BOISE	46	2	2.33	0.92	NH CONCORD	26	-7	3.98	0.94	VT BURLINGTON	22	-9	1.88	-0.44
LEWISTON	46	1	1.35	0.23	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	37	-5	5.00	0.94	VA LYNCHBURG	44	-2	2.93	-0.90
POCATELLO	41	3	2.29	0.91	NEWARK	38	-4	3.65	-0.56	NORFOLK	46	-3	3.82	-0.26
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	32	-5	1.71	-0.94	NM ALBUQUERQUE	50	2	0.22	-0.39	RICHMOND	45	-3	3.24	-0.85
MOLINE	32	-7	0.91	-2.01	NY ALBANY	28	-7	2.72	-0.38	ROANOKE	44	-3	2.76	-1.08
PEORIA	35	-5	1.94	-0.89	BINGHAMTON	26	-7	2.68	-0.29	WASH/DULLES	37	-6	4.10	0.55
ROCKFORD	30	-6	1.03	-1.36	BUFFALO	27	-7	2.55	-0.44	WA OLYMPIA	47	3	9.17	3.88
SPRINGFIELD	37	-5	1.79	-1.36	ROCHESTER	28	-6	2.35	-0.23	QUILLAYUTE	46	2	15.81	4.83
EVANSVILLE	42	-4	2.85	-1.44	SYRACUSE	26	-8	3.48	0.46	SEATTLE-TACOMA	49	3	9.43	5.68
FORT WAYNE	30	-8	1.90	-0.96	NC ASHEVILLE	44	-2	2.30	-2.29	SPOKANE	40	0	2.88	1.35
INDIANAPOLIS	36	-6	2.38	-1.06	CHARLOTTE	47	-6	4.48	0.09	YAKIMA	44	2	0.60	-0.10
SOUTH BEND	30	-8	1.69	-1.20	GREENSBORO	44	-5	4.36	0.51	WV BECKLEY	38	-4	2.47	-1.16
BURLINGTON	34	-6	1.16	-1.80	HATTERAS	49	-3	5.48	0.53	CHARLESTON	41	-4	3.70	-0.20
CEDAR RAPIDS	30	-7	0.39	-1.84	RALEIGH	46	-5	5.06	1.03	ELKINS	36	-4	3.19	-0.73
DES MOINES	35	-3	0.63	-1.58	WILMINGTON	51	-4	6.39	2.17	HUNTINGTON	40	-6	3.11	-0.72
DUBUQUE	28	-7	1.14	-1.43	ND BISMARCK	27	-3	0.82	-0.03	WI EAU CLAIRE	24	-7	0.73	-1.13
SIoux CITY	33	-4	0.38	-1.62	DICKINSON	27	-3	0.50	-0.19	GREEN BAY	23	-8	0.91	-1.15
WATERLOO	28	-7	1.51	-0.62	FARGO	22	-5	0.73	-0.44	LA CROSSE	28	-7	1.31	-0.69
KS CONCORDIA	39	-3	0.23	-2.12	GRAND FORKS	18	-8	0.93	0.04	MADISON	28	-6	1.26	-1.02
DODGE CITY	40	-4	0.27	-1.57	JAMESTOWN	24	-4	0.16	-0.73	MILWAUKEE	29	-6	1.12	-1.47
GOODLAND	40	0	0.42	-0.78	MINOT	23	-5	0.05	-1.00	WAUSAU	22	-8	0.75	-1.17
HILL CITY	41	2	0.19	-1.35	WILLISTON	26	-3	0.32	-0.42	WY CASPER	35	0	1.64	0.74
TOPEKA	42	-2	0.73	-1.83	OH AKRON-CANTON	32	-6	2.58	-0.57	CHEYENNE	37	3	0.90	-0.15
WICHITA	43	-3	0.49	-2.22	CINCINNATI	39	-5	2.41	-1.49	LANDER	36	1	1.17	-0.07
KY JACKSON	43	-4	5.51	1.13	CLEVELAND	32	-6	2.20	-0.74	SHERIDAN	33	-2	1.69	0.69

National Agricultural Summary

March 31 - April 6, 2014

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Above-average temperatures facilitated fieldwork across the southern Great Plains, Delta, and Southeast regions of the United States. However, low temperatures were noted in the northern Great Plains, with parts of North Dakota

reporting temperatures more than 10°F below normal. The area with the greatest precipitation during the week occurred in a small band extending across Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, where over 4 inches of rain fell.

Winter Wheat: On April 6, thirty-five percent of the 2014 winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 62 percent on November 24, 2013. Significant soil moisture shortages on the southern Great Plains have negatively impacted crop conditions during winter dormancy. In Oklahoma and Texas, 48 and 61 percent of the winter wheat crop, respectively, was reported in very poor to poor condition.

Rice: By week's end, 15 percent of this year's rice crop was seeded, slightly behind last year and four percentage points behind the 5-year average. Progress was only slightly behind the 5-year average pace in Louisiana, but was 17 percentage points behind the 5-year average in

Texas, as growers delayed planting while awaiting irrigation water.

Sorghum: With activity limited to Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, 11 percent of the nation's sorghum crop was planted by April 6. This was 5 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, sorghum planting was progressing in the South Central region of the state.

Cotton: Nationwide, 6 percent of the cotton crop had been planted by week's end, slightly ahead of last year and equal to the 5-year average. Progress was well ahead of normal in Arizona and California, but very close to the 5-year average pace in Texas.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 6, 2014

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

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 6 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	NA	0	1
AZ	29	24	31	23
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	13	NA	30	11
GA	0	NA	0	1
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	0	NA	0	2
MS	0	NA	0	0
MO	0	NA	0	0
NC	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	0	NA	0	0
TN	0	NA	0	0
TX	8	6	10	9
VA	0	NA	0	0
15 Sts	5	NA	6	6
These 15 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 6 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	2	1	2	17
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	41	NA	5	40
MO	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NM	0	NA	0	1
OK	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	41	21	30	44
11 Sts	16	NA	11	17
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Rice Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 6 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	3	4	7	14
CA	1	NA	0	0
LA	73	31	55	56
MS	1	2	6	11
MO	2	NA	2	9
TX	72	10	39	56
6 Sts	16	NA	15	19
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

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

 NA - Not Available
 * Revised

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	6	37	47	10
CA	0	0	25	15	60
CO	17	16	32	31	4
ID	0	1	21	63	15
IL	3	7	40	42	8
IN	2	6	33	51	8
KS	8	19	44	27	2
MI	3	10	29	53	5
MO	1	10	47	37	5
MT	1	4	31	55	9
NE	3	10	31	50	6
NC	2	5	31	53	9
OH	5	7	43	40	5
OK	17	31	37	15	0
OR	0	6	50	37	7
SD	0	3	32	63	2
TX	23	38	26	11	2
WA	3	13	45	36	3
18 Sts	10	19	36	30	5
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	12	18	34	31	5

State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nass.usda.gov>.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 67% adequate, and 33% surplus. Subsoil moisture: 0% very short, 3% short, 74% adequate, and 23% surplus. Corn planted: 27%, NA% last week, 16% 2013, and 34% five year average. Winter Wheat Headed: 5%, NA% last week, 12% 2013, and 17% five year average. Winter wheat condition: 4% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 62% good, and 12% excellent. Livestock condition: 1% very poor, 3% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, and 11% excellent. Pasture and range condition: 2% very poor, 5% poor, 47% fair, 37% good, and 9% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 60.6°F in Bessemer, to 65.4°F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.92 inches in Mobile, to 2.81 inches in Birmingham. Temperatures were fairly mild this past week. Recent rains put field operations slightly behind normal; however, heavy rain over the weekend brought activities to a halt. Corn planting was running about a week behind normal and will be slowed more due to the current wet weather. Winter grazing was in good condition and warm season grasses were beginning to green up.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 36% short, and 63% adequate. Subsoil moisture 34% short and 66% adequate. Arizona's alfalfa condition 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 are fair to excellent, and 93 percent emerged behind last year and the 5-year average at 99 percent. Durum Wheat conditions are fair to mostly excellent, with 99 percent emerged, ahead of the last year and 5-year average at 95 percent. Winter Wheat conditions are poor to excellent, depending on location, and 91 percent of the crop is planted, 8 percentage points behind last year, but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Cotton planting is 31 percent complete, 2 percentage points ahead of last year, and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Range conditions are dry throughout the State; moisture is needed to promote new forage. Range and Pastures were rated in very poor to good condition, depending on location. Dairies continue to work around the clock. Cotton harvest continues around the State. Rainstorms brought in much needed moisture across the State. Range and Pastures were rated in mostly very poor to good condition, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 58% adequate, 40% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 61% adequate, 30% surplus. Corn reached 25% planted, 18% last week, 25% last year, 44% 5-year average. Winter wheat reached 1% headed, 1% last week, 1% last year, 16% 5-year average. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 47% good, and 10% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 23% poor, 41% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 55% good, and

5% excellent. Most of the state received significant rainfall at the end of last week. Producers continued to plant crops as weather permitted.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil Moisture 42% very short, 14 % short, 24 % adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 45% very short, 20% short, 13% adequate, 4% surplus. Wet weather moved across the State at the start of the week as a couple of moderately strong cold fronts pushed through the West coast. Significant rainfall fell across Northern California on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Weak high pressure developed on Thursday, bringing warming and drying to the State. A weaker storm system moved through on Friday and early Saturday which brought scattered light rains all across the State. By late Saturday a high pressure ridge was beginning to build and was firmly in place by Sunday, bringing sunny skies and warming temperatures to all of California. Days suitable for fieldwork averaged four days. Alfalfa first cutting and baling continued throughout the State. Wheat fields in the Sacramento Valley progressed nicely due to recent rains. Over one-third of the State's crop was headed by week's end. Dry land 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 is going well in San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties. Some fields have emerged. Apricot bloom was over and fruit is developing. Prune trees in the Sacramento Valley leafed out as bloom finished. Bloom on nectarine, peach, and plum trees decreased, as trees began to leaf out and develop fruit. Fruit thinning continued on early stone fruit varieties. Cherry bloom continued. Grape growers applied fungicides and fertilizers to vineyards and grapevines broke bud. Grape and kiwi vines continued to leaf out and elongate shoots. Apple trees bloomed. Buds formed on olive trees. Blueberries continued to bloom and push new growth. Citrus trees were in full bloom. Navel and Valencia oranges, mandarins, and grapefruit harvests remain active. Nets were placed over mandarin trees to prevent pollination from bees. Bud break began in pecans. Almond growers were fertilizing and irrigating orchards. Nuts continued to size on almond trees. Catkins continued to develop on walnut trees as bloom began. Walnut growers set out traps for codling moths. Pistachio bloom was increasing. Tomatoes were planted throughout the State. In Sutter County, certified producers were preparing fields for summer vegetables and carrot transplants were developing. In San Joaquin County, activities in asparagus fields were strong. Onions were planted and growing well In Stanislaus County, garlic was growing well and parsley and broccoli were picked In Fresno County, growers continued to plant processing tomatoes. Vegetables for seed crops were blooming. Growers were treating onions for mildew. In Kings County, tomatoes were growing well and there was no sightings of curly top or leafhoppers. In Tulare County, winter vegetable harvest remained active for Farmer's Markets. Cucumbers, baby spinach, onions, and squash were growing well. Summer vegetables were sprouting. In Imperial County, sweet corn

harvest started. Spring melon acreage was about three quarters planted in the Central Valley. Recent rain has some grass emerged but supplemental feeding of cattle and sheep continues. Spring calving is completed in several counties. Some ranchers continue to reduce herds to lower supplemental feeding costs. Beehive removal started from almond and stone fruit orchards where bloom was complete.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.0 days. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 33% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 33% short, 41% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring barley seeded 19% this week, 12% last week, 22% last year, 24% average; emerged 1% this week, last week not available, 4% last year, 10% average. Spring wheat seeded 10% this week, 5% last week, 17% last year, 18% average; emerged 1% this week, last week not available, 2% last year, 4% average. Winter wheat pastured 7% this week, 4% last week, 5% last year, 2% average; jointed 4% this week, 2% last week, 3% last year, 8% average; condition 17% very poor, 16% poor, 32% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent. Dry onions planted 22% this week, 14% last week, 33% last year, 34% average. Potatoes fall outside SLV planted 2% this week, last week not available, 6% last year, 5% average. Sugarbeets planted 12% this week, 6% last week, 1% last year, 7% average. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and range conditions 10% very poor, 27% poor, 35% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Calving and lambing 73% and 62% completed, respectively. Statewide, mountain snowpack is 114% of average as of March 27. Modest progress in field operations marked the trend last week as a result of below normal temperatures with scattered light precipitation reported along and East of the Front Range in addition to areas on the Western Slope. Strong winds continued to cause soil erosion.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 78% adequate and 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 85% adequate and 15% surplus. Barley condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 80% good, 7% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 17% very poor, 22% poor, 34% fair, 20% good, and 7% excellent. Wheat conditions; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 9% fair, 80% good, 8% excellent. Green peas planted; 16% this year, 32% last year, 22% five year average. Field activities for the week include planting peas, and applying fertilizer.

FLORIDA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 18% short, 76% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 16% short, 76% adequate, 7% surplus. Panhandle too wet for field work. Field corn, peanut, cotton planting delayed due to wet fields. Gulf County replanting vegetables, watermelons, due to saturated fields. South Florida hot, dry week. Miami-Dade County planting Cuban sweet potatoes (boniato), okra, bitter melon, herbs. Harvesting in Miami-Dade County eggplant, green beans, malanga, okra, peppers, yellow squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, Cuban sweet potatoes (boniato), zucchini. Vegetables, fruits marketed; beets, blueberries, cabbage, collards, cucumbers, eggplant, green beans, herbs, lettuce, kale, peppers, potatoes, strawberries, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, watermelons, specialty items. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 54% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. Cattle condition 4% poor, 35% fair, 59% good, 2% excellent. Pastures remain wet in Panhandle, March rains kept pastures in southwest in favorable condition. Cattle condition primarily good, pasture condition mostly fair. Rain scattered, very light in citrus growing

area. Bloom finishing in all areas on oranges, grapefruit. Grove activity included irrigating, hedging, topping, spraying. Processing plants primarily running Valencia oranges, few grapefruit. Packinghouses finished for season, some transitioned to gift fruit packing only.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 70% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 76% adequate, 21% surplus. Range and pasture condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 46% fair, 38% good, 4% excellent. Blueberries full bloom 89%, 100% 2013. Blueberry condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 74% good, 18% excellent. Corn planted 59%, 45% 2013. Onion condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 89% good, 1% excellent. Oat condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 48% fair, 44% good, 2% excellent. Peaches full bloom 98%, 96% 2013. Peach condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 4% fair, 94% good, 0% excellent. Rye condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 48% fair, 45% good, 3% excellent. Sorghum planted 11%, 1% 2013. Tobacco transplanted 2%, 25% 2013. Watermelons planted 51%, 35% 2013. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 34% fair, 56% good, 6% excellent. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from no rain up to 1.9 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 70s to the mid 80s. Average low temperatures ranged from the mid 40s to the mid 50s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 35% short, 64% adequate, 0% surplus. On April 1, 2014, the U.S. Drought Monitor reported that 36.3 percent of the State was abnormally dry or drier, unchanged from the previous week. Across the Hawaiian Islands, temperatures during the past week were generally near-normal and precipitation was slightly above-normal on the windward slopes. While Maui had generally clear skies, the Big Island received lots of precipitation this week. On Tuesday record breaking, heavy rainfall occurred at the Hilo rain gauge where 7.37 inches fell in a 24-hour period on April 1st, 2014. Pasture conditions improved due to recent precipitation. State irrigation reservoir water levels remain stable with conservation measures in effect for the irrigation systems in Hawaii and Maui Counties.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0 days. Topsoil moisture: 0% very short, 9% short, 85% adequate, 6% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain: 50%, 56% 2013, 40% avg. Field corn harvested for silage: 97%, 100% 2013, 98% avg. Winter wheat condition: 0% very poor, 1% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, 15% excellent. Onions dry planted: 33%, 88% 2013, 50% avg. Dry peas planted: 9%, 7% 2013, 7% avg. Potatoes planted: 9%, 4% 2013, 2% avg. Sugarbeets planted: 13%, 36% 2013, 18% avg. Barley planted: 28%, 29% 2013, 14% avg. Barley emerged: 1%, 2% 2013, 2% avg. Oats planted: 31%, 25% 2013, 17% avg. Frequent rain showers have assisted in great winter wheat progress along with the planting of spring wheat in the southwest region. Great moisture levels support in planting progress being slightly higher than historical averages. Onion and sugarbeet planting are below five year averages, but continue to make progress in southern Idaho. Jerome County extension educator predicts that the Big Wood system will face stress during the irrigation season. Major agricultural activities for this week included heavy field work and the planting grains, potatoes, and sugarbeets.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 71% adequate, and 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 28% short, 60% adequate, 6%

surplus. Temperatures averaged 45.7°F, 1.6°F below normal. Statewide precipitation averaged 2.09 inches, 1.41 inches below normal.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.0. Topsoil moisture 35% adequate, 65% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 54% adequate, 44% surplus. Winter Wheat condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. Temperatures ranged from 5° F below normal to 5°F above normal, with a low of 18°F and a high of 76°F for the state. Precipitation ranged from 1.03 to 6.54 inches. Cool temperatures, saturated soil, heavy midweek rains and localized flooding have prevented most forms of fieldwork. Limited top-dressing occurred in the first half of the week. Very little tillage or seeding has occurred yet. Winter wheat and pasture are beginning to green statewide. Cattle are grazing in some areas but most remain on hay for the time being. Other activities include hauling grain, spraying grain bins, preparing machinery for planting season, and tending to livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.7. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 30% short, 57% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 44% short, 39% adequate, and 1% surplus. Warmer temperatures allowed some farmers to do fieldwork during the week. Although some fieldwork was done near the beginning of the week in northern Iowa, snow fell on Friday halting fieldwork. Southern Iowa farmers were able to spend more time in the field applying fertilizer and seeding oats and pastures. Farmers across the state were also busy preparing machinery for the upcoming planting season.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 24% very short, 44% short, 31% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 25% very short, 43% short, 32% adequate, and 0% surplus. Winter wheat 14% jointed, 21% 2013, 32% avg. Sheep and lamb conditions were 0% very poor, 1% poor, 39% fair, 57% good, and 3% excellent. Sheep and lamb losses were 16% below normal, 83% normal, and 1% above normal. Cattle and calf conditions were 1% very poor, 5% poor, 32% fair, 56% good, and 6% excellent. Cattle and calf losses were 22% below normal, 77% normal, and 1% above normal. Hay and forage supplies rated 6% very short, 13% short, 77% adequate, and 4% surplus. Stock water supplies were rated 13% very short, 23% short, 64% adequate, and 0% surplus. Precipitation was limited except for portions of Eastern Kansas that received an inch or more of moisture. Temperatures were near normal in the south, but 2 to 5 degrees cooler than normal in the north. Southwest Kansas continued to suffer through drought conditions, including days of high winds. Some farm operators are planting cover crops and others were preparing fields for row crop planting. Most farmers are waiting for soil temperatures to warm up and hoping for rain to boost the wheat crop.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 50% adequate, 49% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 65% adequate, 32% surplus. Precipitation averaged 2.19 inches, 1.2 in. above normal. Temperatures averaged 56 degrees, 4 degrees above normal. Tobacco transplants 65% seeded, 72% 2013, 72% average. Condition of winter wheat 3% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 46% good, 12% excellent. Pasture condition 5% very poor, 17% poor, 34% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent. Wheat winter kill 5% severe, 16% moderate, 39% light, 40% none. Alfalfa hay freeze damage 3% severe, 19% moderate, 37% light, 41% none. Primary activities this week included applying fertilizer and herbicide to wheat,

planting corn, and plowing for tobacco when the weather allowed. A number of farms have lost cattle due to the harsh winter.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 3.7. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 58% adequate, 41% surplus. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 47% adequate, 51% surplus. Corn planted 91% this week, 75% last week, 97% last year, 92% average. Corn emerged 51% this week, 60% last year, 60% average. Winter Wheat headed 20% this week, 9% last week, 41% last year, 58% average. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 45% fair, 46% good, 2% excellent. Sugarcane condition 1% very poor, 18% poor, 49% fair, 25% good, 7% excellent. Vegetables condition 1% very poor, 12% poor, 49% fair, 36% good, 2% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 16% poor, 45% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 44% fair, 40% good, 4% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 69% adequate and 31% surplus. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 78% adequate and 22% surplus. Barley condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 59% fair, 38% good, 2% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 0% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 51% good, and 4% excellent. Wheat conditions; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 71% good, 2% excellent. Field activities for the week include applying fertilizers, plowing, and planting.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for field work 1.0. Topsoil moisture rated 39% adequate and 61% surplus. Subsoil moisture rated 1% short, 47 % adequate, and 52% surplus. Field work has been very limited due to wet conditions and snow melting. Precipitation for the week ending April 6 ranged between 0.84 inches and 1.05 inches in the Upper Peninsula and between 0.34 inches and 0.73 inches in the Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 30.3 degrees to 40.9 degrees, with a state average of 35.8 degrees Fahrenheit. Winter wheat condition is rated 3% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, and 5% excellent. Maple production is progressing after a late start. Fruit tree trimming and manure spreading are the major activities in fields. Some animal damage has been reported in fruit trees. Although slow, calving is still in progress.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0. Topsoil moisture 3% Short, 75% Adequate, 22% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% Short, 73% Adequate, 7% Surplus. Oats, harvested 0%, 0% 2013, 11% average. Pasture range condition 10% very poor, 6% poor, 46% fair, 38% good.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for field work 1.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 27% adequate, 71% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 57% adequate, 40% surplus. Winter wheat 1% headed this week, 0% last week, 0% 2013, 21% Avg. Corn 41% planted this week, 30% last week, 46% 2013, 63% Avg. Watermelon 18% planted this week, 9% last week, 23% 2013, 37% Avg. Hay 0% harvested this week, 0% last week, 4% 2013, 3% Avg. Most of the state received significant rainfall at the end of last week, leading to flooding and halting fieldwork. Producers continued to prepare fields and plant crops when the weather permitted. Livestock condition was 0% very poor, 6% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 12% excellent. Pasture and range condition was 2% very poor, 14% poor, 34% fair, 42% good, 8% excellent. Blueberries condition was 0% very poor, 1% poor, 32% fair, 65% good, 2%

excellent. Winter wheat condition was 0% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 26% short, 49% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 35% short, 45% adequate, 3% surplus. Much of the central and southern parts of the state received needed rain while northern Missouri remains drier than normal. Average temperatures ranged from 2 degrees above to 2 degrees below normal. Precipitation averaged 1.71 inches for the state this week. There was significant rainfall in the central and southern part of the state with as much as 6.39 inches in some areas. Districts 10 and 20 reported much less rainfall.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 1.1, 4.4 last year. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 19% last year; 9% short, 28% last year; 68% adequate, 50% last year; 21% surplus, 3% last year. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 23% last year; 9% short, 30% last year; 75% adequate, 45% last year; 12% surplus, 2% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% last year; 4% poor, 9% last year; 31% fair, 32% last year; 55% good, 50% last year; 9% excellent, 7% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 4% very poor, 25% last year; 21% poor, 38% last year; 43% fair, 28% last year; 29% good, 9% last year; 3% excellent, 0% last year. Livestock grazing 40% open, 60% last year; 26% difficult, 19% last year; 34% closed, 21% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle & calves 95%, 94% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep & lambs 97%, 95% last year. Livestock birthing – calving completed 50%, 59% last year. Livestock birthing – lambing completed 35%, 47% last year. The week ending April 6 was cooler and windy with scattered precipitation for much of Montana. Nye received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 1.07 inches of moisture. Most other stations reported receiving little to 0.95 of an inch of moisture. High temperatures ranged from the upper 40s to lower 60s, with the state-wide high temperature of 64 degrees recorded at Nashua. A majority of stations reported lows in the single digits to the mid 20s, the coldest being Baker at -5 degrees, followed by Plevna with -4 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 16 percent very short, 44 short, 40 adequate, and 0 surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 18 percent very short, 40 short, 42 adequate, and 0 surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 3 percent very poor, 10 poor, 31 fair, 50 good, and 6 excellent. Oats planting was at 7 percent, well behind 40 percent last year and 17 percent, 5 year average. Stock water supplies rated 4 percent very short, 14 short, 82 adequate, and 0 surplus. Hay and forage supplies rated 1 percent very short, 6 short, 90 adequate, and 3 surplus. Cattle and calf condition rated 0 percent very poor, 1 poor, 10 fair, 80 good, and 9 excellent. Cattle and calf losses rated 5 percent below average, 91 average, and 4 above average. Percentage of cows calved since January 1 was 52 percent. Sheep and lamb condition rated 0 percent very poor, 0 poor, 14 fair, 82 good, and 4 excellent. Sheep and lamb losses rated 0 percent below average, 99 average, and 1 above average. For the week ending April 6, 2014, precipitation in the form of snow and rain was light and averaged less than .50 inch of moisture across most of Nebraska, providing little or no boost to dry conditions. Southwestern counties continue in severe or extreme drought. Temperatures averaged 2-4 degrees below normal across the northern two-thirds of the state and near normal across the south. Cool season grasses have yet to

show much growth due to below normal temperatures and limited soil moisture. Fieldwork was limited to spring tillage and fertilizer applications. A few fields of oats had been planted. There were 5 days suitable for field work.

NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 1.5. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 1% short, 28% adequate and 71% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 45% adequate, 55% surplus.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4.5. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 66% adequate and 34% surplus. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 69% adequate and 31% surplus. Winter Wheat conditions; 5% very poor, 8% poor, 33% fair, 52% good, 2% excellent. Hay Alfalfa conditions; 2% very poor, 13% poor, 56% fair, 27% good, 2% excellent. Other Hay conditions; 1% very poor, 8% poor, 50% fair, 40% good, 1% excellent. Pasture and range conditions are; 13% very poor, 18% poor, 45% fair, 21% good, and 3% excellent. Field activities for the week include planted sweet corn, finishing orchard pruning, getting ready for orchard sprays.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 44% very short, 18% short and 38% adequate. Subsoil moisture 39% very short, 18% short, and 43% adequate, Wind damage 12% light, 30% moderate and 8% severe; 78% winter wheat damaged to date. Freeze damage 10% severe, 7% moderate and 15% light. Alfalfa 39% fair, 50% good and 11% excellent; 1% first cutting complete. Winter wheat 36% very poor, 26% poor, 11% fair, 14% good and 13% excellent; 26% grazed. Cotton 2% planted. Lettuce 30% good and 70% excellent. Chile 100% good; 44% planted. Onion 11% fair, 41% good and 48% excellent; 94% planted. Cattle 3% very poor, 26% poor, 54% fair, 16% good and 1% excellent. Sheep 18% very poor, 26% poor, 49% fair and 7% good. Range and pasture 31% very poor, 39% poor, 25% fair and 5% good. Temperatures were below normal 1 to 8 degrees the past week. Snow fell over the weekend in the northern mountains. Low elevation rain fell in the northern valleys, northeast and central plains.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.0. Topsoil moisture 18% adequate, and 82% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% adequate, and 68% surplus. Much of New York is still covered with snow from the winter which was one of the worst in recent memory. Some melting of the snow was being reported for this past week as temperatures rose into the 50s throughout much of the state. This warmer weather with a mix of rain showers this past week saturated the ground in some areas. Most of the state though, is still covered with snow and the ground is still frozen. This means that farmers are not able to work in their fields because they are too wet, snow covered or still frozen. Farmers are hoping that temperatures rise soon and the fields thaw or dry out some so that they can start their planting. Winter wheat seems to have made it through the winter fairly well but in some of the harder hit areas farmers are still concerned. Fruit and grape producers are reporting that their trees were hit hard by the winter and some freeze damage is expected. The maple season started late because of the persistent cold temperatures but the sap is running now, although the season is expected to be shortened this year. Overall, it was a cold, snow filled winter for New York and farmers are ready for warmer temperatures so they can get into

the fields and start planting. Field activities for the week include fixing equipment, pruning trees, spreading manure where able, attending meetings, collecting and boiling sap for maple syrup production.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Statewide topsoil moisture levels were rated at 4% short, 70% adequate and 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture levels were rated at 2% short, 71% adequate and 27% surplus. Tobacco transplant supply is rated at 94% adequate and hay and roughage supply is rated 31% short and 64% adequate. Wheat condition is rated 31% fair and 53% good which is similar to the conditions for barley and oats. The state recorded above average temperatures for the week with temperatures ranging from 2 to 9 degrees above normal with little precipitation. The warm, sunny weather pattern allowed farmers to begin field work in earnest this week as well as helped with pasture growth.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 82% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 86% adequate, 11% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 0% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 48% good, 2% excellent. Approximate date to begin fieldwork, April 26, 2014. Cattle/Calf conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 71% good, and 13% excellent. Calving 30% complete. Cattle/Calf death loss 3% below normal, 86% normal, 11% above normal. Sheep/Lamb conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, and 14% excellent. Lambing 40% complete. Sheep/Lamb death loss 3% below normal, 88% normal, 9% above normal. Shearing 30% complete. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 1% short, 86% adequate, and 13% surplus. Hay & forage supplies 0% very short, 5% short, 86% adequate, and 9% surplus. Blizzard conditions early in the week were accompanied by heavy snowfall which will push back spring planting with snow needing time to melt and soils time to dry.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.9. Topsoil moisture 24% adequate, 76% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 44% adequate, 55% surplus. Oats planted 1%, 7% 2013, 17% avg. Winter Wheat condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. With continuing cold temperatures and heavy rain towards the end of the week, producers were limited to very little or no fieldwork. The work that has been done is limited to top dressing of wheat and some manure application. A small number of farmers have been able to begin planting oats. The majority of fields have yet to be touched, though, due to continued cold temperatures and flooding from snow melt combined with heavy rain. Winter wheat is beginning to green up, but many still believe it is too early to judge how well the crop weathered the harsh winter. While producers are finding themselves behind on spring fieldwork, producers typically would not begin planting corn for another week and soybeans until late April. It is too early at this point to judge how the late spring will affect the planting of major field crops.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 41% very short, 34% short, 24% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 42% very short, 38% short, 20% adequate. Rye condition 14% very poor, 22% poor, 54% fair, 10% good. Canola condition 34% very poor, 29% poor, 28% fair, 9% good. Sorghum seedbed preparation 44% this week, 30% last week, 35% last year, 39% average. Soybean seedbed preparation 33% this week, 23% last week, 25% last year, 30% average. Peanut seedbed preparation 22% this week, 20% last

week, 20% last year, 21% average. Cotton seedbed preparation 51% this week, 41% last week, 41% last year, 54% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 48% fair, 38% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and range condition 22% very poor, 21% poor, 43% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Drought conditions persisted in the Panhandle last week. Winter wheat progress continued to be negatively impacted by the prolonged drought and exceedingly windy conditions. Substantial rain is needed across entire the state, especially in the Panhandle for winter wheat development. Since March 1st of this year, the Panhandle has only received 0.36 inches of rainfall, which is about 18 percent of their normal precipitation. Fire danger and dust storms in western Oklahoma continued to be an issue last week. Wind gusts were recorded as high as 45 mph in some areas. Minimal precipitation fell in all 9 districts last week, ranging from 0.04 of an inch in the West Central District to 1.38 inches in the Southeast District. According to the most recent drought monitor, drought conditions remained the same across the state despite recent rains. Statewide temperatures ranged from 21 degrees at Kenton on Friday, April 4th to 92 degrees at Hollis on Wednesday, April 2nd. Seedbed preparations in Southwest Oklahoma were somewhat limited due to low soil moisture and high winds. However, Eastern Oklahoma received beneficial rains last week and crops progressed well. Small grains and forages were responding to the recent rainfall. Topsoil moisture conditions were rated 25 percent adequate to surplus and 75 percent short to very short. Subsoil moisture conditions were rated 20 percent adequate to surplus and 80 percent short to very short. There were 6.0 days suitable for fieldwork on average across the state.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6 days. Topsoil Moisture: 3% Very Short, 27% Short, 56% Adequate, 14% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture: 4% Very Short, 33% Short, 61% Adequate, 2% Surplus. Range and Pasture: 3% Very Poor, 27% Poor, 37% Fair, 31% Good, 2% Excellent. Winter Wheat Condition: 0% Very Poor, 6% Poor, 50% Fair, 37% Good, 7% Excellent. Spring Wheat Planted: 33%, 45% 2013, 48% avg. Spring Wheat Emerged: 15%, 30% 2013, 20% avg. Barley Planted: 33%, 30% 2013, 49% avg. Barley Wheat Emerged: 4%, 7% 2013, 27% avg. Growth Was Picking Up In Oregon. There were 4.6 days suitable for fieldwork. In western Oregon there was freeze damage to cole crops, berries, and filberts. Grass growth was picking up. Clover and alfalfa were growing well. Grass for seed had fertilizer added. Prunes were in full bloom. Strawberries were greening up. Greenhouse herbs were doing well. Balled and bur lapped trees were shipped. Supplemental feed was ongoing and cattle were in fair shape. Apple trees, cherries, and early blueberries were in full bloom. Pastures have also greened up. In eastern Oregon pastures were starting to grow. Tillage for non-wheat spring planting crops is occurring in irrigated fields. Some spring grains were planted.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 1.5. Topsoil moisture, 0% very short, 0% short, 68% adequate, and 32% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 0% very short, 0% short, 55% adequate, 45% surplus. Corn planted, 0% this week, 0% last year, and 4% average. Oats planted, 0% this week, 9% last year, 22% average. Oats emerged, 0% this week, 2% last year, 4% average. Cherries pink, 0% this week, 0% last year, 0% average. Tobacco beds having plants up, 0% this year, 0% last year, 0% average. Cherries full bloom, 0% this year, 0% last year, 19% average. Peaches pink, 2% this week, 0% last year, 30% average. Peaches full bloom, 0% this week, 0% last year,

24% average. Apples pink, 2% this week, 0% last year, 14% average. Winter Wheat condition, 0% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 4% excellent. Pasture condition, 16% very poor, 9% poor, 56% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent. Field activities for the week include hauling manure, applying fertilizer, plowing fields, and planting crops.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1 Topsoil Moisture 6% very short, 17% short, 69% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 0% very short, 16% short, 81% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter Wheat condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 54% good, 24% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 0% very poor, 12% poor, 36% fair, 51% good, 1% excellent. Rye condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 26% fair, 72% good, 0% excellent. Oats Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 63% good, 19% excellent. Peaches condition 16% very Poor, 20% poor, 54% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very Poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Corn planted 10%, 37% 2013. Corn Emerged 2%, 8% 2013. Winter Wheat headed, 1%, 5% 2013. Rye headed 4%, 19% 2013. Oats headed 4%, 19% 2013. Cantaloup planted 2%, 10% 2013. Cucumbers 20% planted, 15% 2013. Snap beans planted 2%, 19% 2013. Watermelons planted 4%, 12% 2013. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was six degrees above the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.0 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 15% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 83% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 63% good, 2% excellent. Cattle/Calf conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 71% good, 8% excellent. Calving 52% complete. Cattle/Calf death loss 2% below normal, 92% normal, 6% above normal. Sheep/Lamb conditions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 23% fair, 71% good, 6% excellent. Lambing 75% complete. Sheep/Lamb death loss 1% below normal, 95% normal, 4% above normal. Hay & forage supplies 0% very short, 7% short, 84% adequate, and 9% surplus. Producers in most areas of the state had not started fieldwork, however in some localities spring wheat seeding. Agricultural activities included hauling grain and hay, getting equipment ready for spring planting, spreading fertilizer, and calving. Most producers reported good calving conditions.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 3.5. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 68% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 81% adequate, 14% surplus. Crops were rated mostly good-to-excellent. Corn planting in progress, lagging behind average due to rain. Other farm activities included preparing land for corn planting. Pasture conditions mostly good as is cattle condition.

TEXAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 34% very short, 40% short, 24% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 33% very short, 43% short, 23% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn planted 54%, 55% 2013, 52% avg; Corn emerged 28%, 37% 2013, 36% avg. Cotton planted 10%, 8% 2013, 9% avg. Rice planted 39%, 72% 2013, 56% avg; rice emerged 7%, 34% 2013, 25% avg. Winter Wheat headed 9%, 13% 2013, 18% avg. Oats Headed 10%, 37% 2013, 40% avg. Oat condition 8% excellent, 26% good, 33% fair, 24% poor and 9% very poor. Range and pasture condition 21% very poor, 27% poor, 34% fair, 15% good and 3% excellent. Mild temperatures reported throughout most of the state early in the

week. Towards the end of the week, precipitation and foggy weather were observed. Many areas of the Edwards Plateau, South Texas and South East Texas received a half an inch to an inch of precipitation. Parts of the Blacklands and North East Texas received a half of an inch to two inches of precipitation. The remainder of the state observed a trace to a quarter of an inch of precipitation. Small Grains Producers in the Northern Low Plains continued to irrigate wheat fields. Windy conditions in the Southern High Plains continued to stress winter wheat. Wheat conditions improved in the Blacklands due to warmer weather. Wheat and oats in the Edwards Plateau continued to show signs of stress due to the lack of moisture. Row Crops Cotton and soybeans were being planted in the Blacklands. Corn and sorghum planting progressed in South Central Texas. Rice continued to be planted in the Upper Coast. Cotton planting neared completion in the Lower Valley. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty crop fruit trees are in full bloom in the Northern Low plains. Warm season vegetables continued to be planted in North East Texas. Producers in the Edwards Plateau reported fruit crops had sustained hail damage from recent storms. In South Texas, the potato crop reached the flowering stage. Livestock, Range and Pasture Cattle continued to graze wheat pasture in the Northern High Plains. Cattle remained in good to fair condition. Recent rainfall has improved pasture conditions, resulting in a significant decrease in supplemental feeding.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 41% short, 55% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 34% short, 58% adequate, 4% surplus. Barley planted 19%, 30% last year, 34% Avg. Oats planted 15%, 22% last year, 22% Avg. Spring wheat planted 26%, 27% last year, 30% Avg. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 19% fair, 61% good, 19% excellent. Calving progress 38%, 74% last year, 69% Avg. Cattle and calves condition 1% poor, 29% fair, 66% good, 4% Excellent. Sheep and lambs farm flocks sheared 38%. Sheep and lambs range flocks shorn 23%. Sheep and lamb farm flocks lambled 27%. Sheep and lamb range flocks lambled 8%. Sheep and lamb condition 26% fair, 70% good, 4% excellent. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 25% short, 71% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 46% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent. Things have been cold and dry in Beaver County. Spring planting is going well. Livestock are looking good. The farming season is just getting underway in Box Elder County. Onions have been planted on beds that were prepared last fall. Spring grain is being planted and farmers are beginning to plant safflower on the dry farms. Weather has been on the cool and moist side which has prevented some of the field work. There will be a lot of activity this week with producers preparing fields for corn and alfalfa planting in the Bear River Valley. Livestock producers have reported good calving and lambing conditions this year. Sheep producers with large range flocks will start to lamb shortly and they are in the process of shearing the herds. Pasture conditions continue to be a worry but some moisture has been received. The weather has been cold with frost just about every night which has slowed the growth of the grass. Fruit producers are reporting that apricots have been blooming for the past week. There have been a few cold nights but so far they think that the frost has not caused much damage. They are concerned about the work of pollinators because of the cool weather. Cache County received several small storms last week which kept growers out of the fields. We are very grateful, however, for adequate snow pack in the mountains and for the rains we are receiving which are filling the soil

profile. Several growers were able to get wheat, barley, and in some cases alfalfa planted during a period of suitable weather. There is a general feeling of optimism and gratitude as we move forward starting the new year. Beef calves and baby lambs are also doing quite well. Most are enjoying success in the care of new lambs and calves. In Duchesne County field work had started with barley being planted. Cows and calves are in good shape. It has been a very dry and warm spring in Iron County, great for calving and lambing but terrible for pastures and range. In Salt Lake County things are beginning to green up. The weather has been cool with some precipitation.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 70% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 80% adequate, 17% surplus. Corn planted 3%, 2% 2013, 7% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat headed 0%, 1% 2013, 0% 5-yr avg. Summer potatoes planted 43%, 84% 2013, 62% 5-yr avg. Tobacco greenhouse plants for transplants seeded 96%, 97% 2013, 80% 5-yr avg. Tobacco outside beds of plants for transplants seeded 89%, 97% 2013, 81% 5 yr-avg. Grapes poor 12%, 48% fair, 28% good, 12% excellent. Virginia experienced favorable weather for the week. Temperatures were about 3 to 9 degrees above normal, with high in the upper 80s. The warm weather was welcomed after the cold temperatures that were present in most of March. Scattered rain showers were observed for the week; rainfall varied from light to just under one inch. Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.9. Corn plantings were behind the 5 year average; however, farmers were busy making preparations to begin planting in earnest for next week. Virginia's strawberry crop was reported less favorable than previous years. Strawberries were under cover longer than normal which caused some damage to the crop. Other farming activities for the week included topdressing small grains, taking soil samples, and preparing tobacco fields.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0 days. Topsoil Moisture: 2% Very Short, 15% Short, 65% Adequate, 18% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture: 3% Very Short, 26% Short, 66% Adequate, 5% Surplus. Winter Wheat Condition: 3% Very Poor, 13% Poor, 45% Fair, 36% Good, 3% Excellent. Green Peas Planted: 25%, PW N/A, PY 27%, 5YA 14% Spring Wheat Planted: 20%, PW N/A, PY 34%, 5YA 30%. Spring Wheat Emerged: 5%, PW N/A, PY 5%, 5YA 10%. Barley Planted: 10%, PW N/A, PY 19%, 5YA 16%. Potatoes Planted: 25%, PW N/A, PY 34%, 5YA 25%. Dry Peas Planted: 15%, PW N/A, PY 27%, 5YA 15% A Wet Week for Washington, Spring Planting on Schedule. Days suitable for fieldwork are 5.0. The first week of April in Whitman County was fairly mild, with average temperatures and about 0.25 inch of precipitation. Winter wheat conditions were fairly good with some possible frost damage near the west end of the county. Spring seeding was well underway in parts of the county with a warm forecast for the next week, the rest of the county was sure to follow. In the Yakima Valley, bee hives were distributed into tree fruit orchards. Peaches and nectarines were beginning to display pink flower blooms while cherries began to show white in the warmer areas. Field crews were busy in peach and nectarine orchards blossom thinning the trees. Pears are at popcorn bud stage while apples were showing pink bud stage.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil moisture was 8% short, 86% adequate, and 6% surplus compared to 1% very short, 4% short, 66% adequate, and

29% surplus last year. Subsoil moisture was 6% short, 88% adequate, and 6% surplus, comparison data not available. Hay and roughage supplies were 2% very short, 23% short, 74% adequate, and 1% surplus compared to 4% very short, 15% short, 80% adequate, and 1% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 1% very short, 5% short, and 94% adequate compared to 3% short and 97% adequate last year. Winter wheat conditions were 2% poor, 19% fair, 77% good, and 2% excellent. Hay conditions were 5% very poor, 11% poor, 53% fair, and 31% good. Apple conditions were 2% poor, 13% fair, 83% good, and 2% excellent. Peach conditions were 1% very poor, 6% poor, 16% fair, and 77% good. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 33% fair, 64% good, and 2% excellent. Calving was 77% complete, compared to 70% last year. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 25% fair, 70% good, and 4% excellent. Lambing was 82% complete, compared to 73% last year. Farming activities included calving and lambing. Due to rainy weather conditions, fieldwork has been delayed at many farms in the State.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 66% adequate, and 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 13% short, 71% adequate, and 16% surplus. Though temperatures were close to average this week, the State was still feeling the effects of one of the coldest winters on record. Across the south and central portions of the State, reporters noted that snow was disappearing and frost was slowly coming out of the ground this week. Many reporters commented that pastures and winter wheat were slow to green up and condition was difficult to assess. Muddy fields and standing water were noted in some areas. Northern Wisconsin experienced heavy snowfall on April 3rd and 4th, with total accumulations up to 15 inches reported. In many areas, this fell on top of up to 2 feet of snow already on the ground. Reporters in the north of the State noted roof collapses and difficulty accessing maple sugar bush due to deep snow. Reporters commented that the extended cold and snowy conditions have some livestock producers contending with tight feed supplies, higher than normal livestock fatalities, and at or near-capacity manure storage structures. As of April 6, spring tillage had not yet begun. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 2 degrees below normal to 1 degree above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 45 to 51 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 26 to 30 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.09 inches in Milwaukee to 1.27 inches in Eau Claire.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5 days. Topsoil moisture 12% short, 76% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% short, 77% adequate, 3% surplus. Barley planted 25%, 53% 2013, 46% 5-yr avg. Oats planted 3%, 12% 2013, 11% 5-yr avg. Spring wheat planting had yet to begin. One third of the winter wheat crop shows signs of light insect infestation. Pasture and range conditions 1% very poor, 21% poor, 28% fair, 49% good, 1% excellent. Spring calving 45%, 53% 2013, 54% 5-yr avg. Calf losses 45% light, 55% normal. Farm flock ewes lambing 60%, 49% 2013, 56% 5-yr avg. Range flock ewes lambing 17%, 17% 2013, 16% 5-yr avg. Lamb losses 39% light, 61% normal. Farm flock sheep shorn 50%, 44% 2013, 51% 5-yr avg. Range flock sheep shorn 32%, 26% 2013, 33% 5-yr avg. Stock water supplies 9% short, 84% adequate, 7% surplus. Below normal temperatures across most of the State with some precipitation. Snotel snowpack was reported at 140%, compared to 138% last week and 77% for the same week last year.

International Weather and Crop Summary

March 30 - April 5, 2014

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

EUROPE: Warmer weather returned to western and central Europe, while late-season rain boosted wheat and barley prospects in Spain.

FSU-WESTERN: Sharply colder weather settled over the region, while increasingly dry conditions further reduced soil moisture for winter wheat and rapeseed in Ukraine.

MIDDLE EAST: A hard freeze further threatened winter crops in Turkey, while locally heavy rain maintained favorable winter grain prospects in Iraq and western Iran.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Moderate to heavy showers maintained excellent yield prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains.

EAST ASIA: Dry weather prevailed across winter crop areas, while heavy showers erased short-term dryness in southern China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Mostly drier weather aided spring rice harvesting across the region, as Indochina prepares for the start of the rainy season next month.

AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers lingered in the east, slowing local summer crop harvesting.

SOUTH AFRICA: Mild, mostly dry weather benefited maturing corn.

ARGENTINA: Soaking rain returned to Argentina, renewing concerns for the impact of excessive wetness on maturing summer crops.

BRAZIL: Rain maintained overall favorable levels of moisture for second-crop corn and cotton.

MEXICO: Dry weather dominated most major agricultural areas.

March 2014

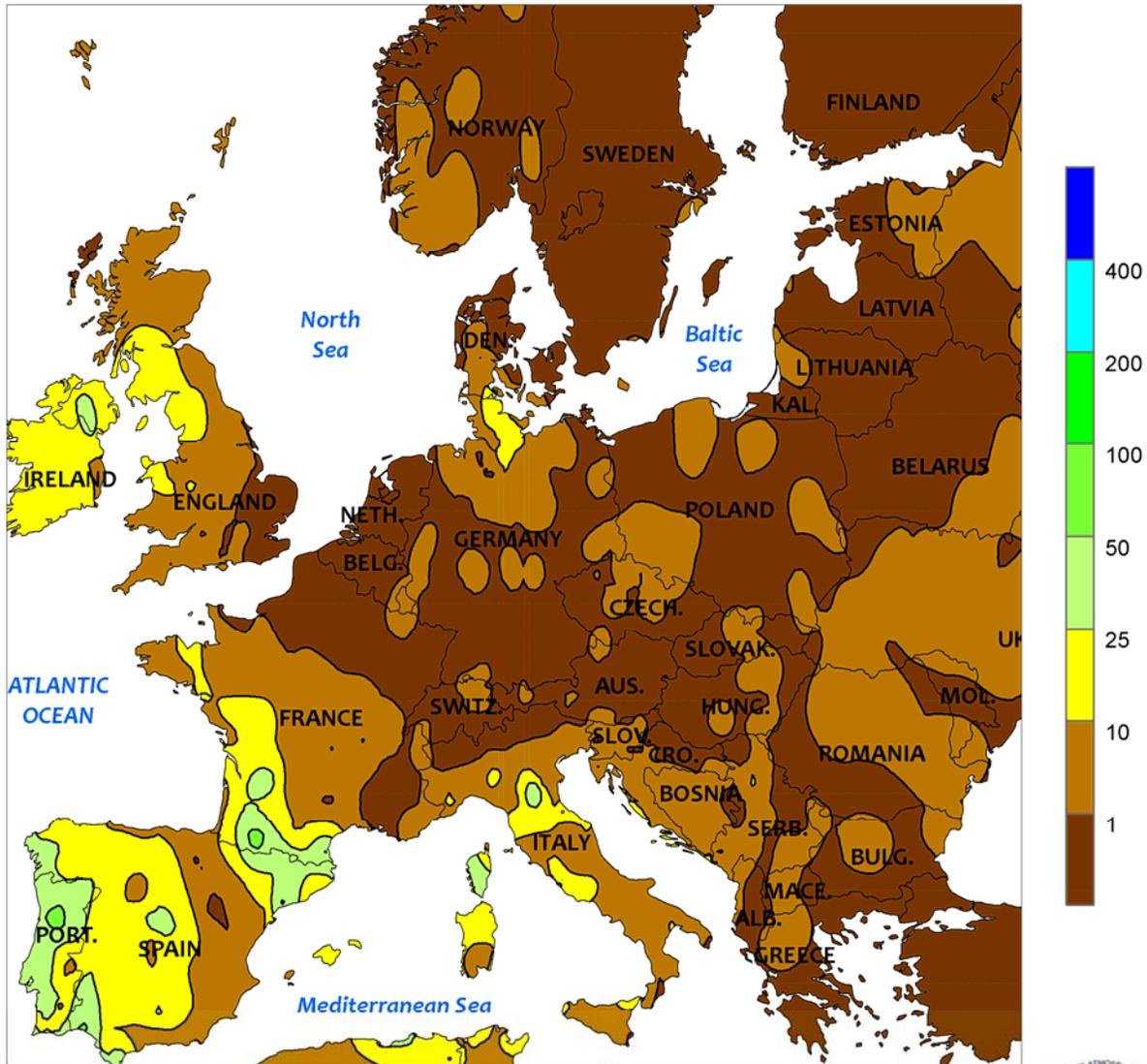
COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIP. (MM)		
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	DEP AVG	NRM TOT	DEP NRM	
ALGERI	ALGER	19	8	25	2	13	0.1	80	21
	BATNA	14	3	24	-2	9	-0.5	68	7
ARGENT	IGUAZU	30	19	33	10	24	-0.2	268	138
	FORMOSA	30	19	37	11	24	-1.2	290	137
	CERES	27	15	35	7	21	-1.6	107	-32
	CORDOBA	25	12	30	5	18	-2.4	95	-27
	RIO CUARTO	24	13	29	7	18	-1.6	112	-2
	ROSARIO	26	14	30	6	20	-1.3	147	14
	BUENOS AIRES	25	14	30	5	20	-0.8	134	41
	SANTA ROSA	26	12	33	3	19	-0.6	79	-8
	TRES ARROYOS	24	12	31	5	18	0	110	29
AUSTRA	DARWIN	32	25	36	22	29	0.5	43	-331
	BRISBANE	27	21	31	17	24	0.2	61	-62
	PERTH	30	17	38	8	24	0.6	5	-9
	CEDUNA	26	12	37	2	19	-1.1	0	-14
	ADELAIDE	25	15	35	10	20	-0.2	4	-18
	MELBOURNE	24	14	33	8	19	0.7	24	-7
	WAGGA	28	15	33	7	21	0.9	52	11
	CANBERRA	23	12	28	8	18	0.2	86	36
AUSTRI	VIENNA	15	4	21	-4	9	3.8	17	-22
	INNSBRUCK	15	1	22	-2	8	2.8	25	-34
BAHAMA	NASSAU	28	20	32	17	24	1.9	6	-43
BARBAD	BRIDGETOWN	29	24	30	22	26	0.4	36	0
BELARU	MINSK	10	2	19	-4	6	6.3	18	-25
BERMUD	ST GEORGES	21	17	24	13	19	0.3	129	23
BOLIVI	LA PAZ	16	3	19	-2	9	0.3	83	-26
BRAZIL	FORTALEZA	30	25	31	23	27	-0.1	147	-163
	RECIFE	30	25	31	22	28	-1.5	75	-123
	CAMPO GRANDE	29	20	32	17	25	-1	121	-27
	FRANCA	28	19	31	17	24	1	76	-131
	RIO DE JANEIRO	32	23	38	21	28	0.8	69	-66
	LONDRINA	30	20	34	15	25	1.3	150	2
	SANTA MARIA	28	17	35	7	23	-0.3	228	89
	TORRES	27	20	30	12	23	-2.6	268	160
BULGAR	SOFIA	14	3	24	-3	9	3.5	49	15
BURKIN	OUAGADOUGOU	39	24	42	17	31	0.3	0	-5
CANADA	TORONTO	1	-9	11	-20	-4	-4	27	-29
	MONTREAL	-2	-11	6	-20	-6	-3.9	75	6
	WINNIPEG	-6	-18	4	-36	-12	-6.2	0	-22
	REGINA	-6	-15	5	-38	-10	-5.5	0	-18
	SASKATOON	-5	-15	6	-37	-10	-4.4	0	-15
	LETHBRIDGE	-20	-28	-11	-39	-4	-3.6	10	-16
	CALGARY	-2	-11	15	-30	-7	-4.7	18	1
	EDMONTON	-2	-11	13	-30	-7	-4.1	8	-7
	VANCOUVER	10	4	13	-2	7	0.1	160	47
CANARY	LAS PALMAS	22	16	24	14	19	0.4	4	-12
CHILE	SANTIAGO	28	11	35	7	19	1.4	0	-5
CHINA	HARBIN	5	-7	17	-18	-1	2.1	1	-8
	HAMI	15	-2	25	-13	6	1.5	0	-1
	LANCHOW	***	***	11	-2	***	*****	*****	*****
	BEIJING	16	4	26	-3	10	3.9	1	-7
	TIENTSIN	16	5	25	-4	10	3.8	1	-6
	LHASA	13	-1	19	-5	6	0.7	6	3
	KUNMING	23	9	26	5	16	2.4	8	-11
	CHENGCHOW	19	7	29	1	13	5	6	-22
	YECHANG	18	9	28	4	14	2.8	19	-41
	HANKOW	18	8	28	2	13	3	91	2
	CHUNGKING	18	12	27	9	15	1.9	203	165
	CHIHKIANG	17	10	26	4	13	2.7	71	-7
	WU HU	18	9	27	2	13	3.9	85	-9
	SHANGHAI	15	8	25	2	12	3	47	-40
	NANCHANG	17	11	28	6	14	3.4	223	48
	TAIPEI	22	17	30	13	19	0.6	97	-98
	CANTON	21	15	29	10	18	0.1	275	189
	NANNING	20	15	32	11	17	-0.2	31	-26
COLOMB	BOGOTA	19	9	22	2	14	0.4	96	37
COTE D	ABIDJAN	31	26	33	22	28	0.4	61	-33
CUBA	HAVANA	28	17	31	11	23	-0.2	0	-48
CYPRUS	LARNACA	21	11	26	5	16	2.4	16	-27
CZECHR	PRAGUE	13	2	21	-4	7	3.5	35	6

Based on Preliminary Reports

March 2014

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE					PRECIP.			COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE					PRECIP.						
		AVG	AVG	HI	LO	DEP	NRM	TOT	DEP			AVG	AVG	HI	LO	DEP	NRM	TOT	DEP				
		MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	AVG	(C)					MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	AVG	(C)						
DENMAR	COPENHAGEN	9	3	17	-2	6	3.1	15	-21			TLAXCALA	25	9	30	6	17	1.4	11	6			
EGYPT	CAIRO	24	14	30	9	19	1.7	0	-5			ORIZABA	25	15	32	7	20	1.9	57	24			
	ASWAN	32	17	39	11	25	2.9	15	15			MOROCC	CASABLANCA	19	12	31	8	16	0.8	12	-28		
ESTONI	TALLINN	6	-1	10	-10	2	3.4	21	-14			MARRAKECH	23	10	32	2	17	0.4	29	-10			
ETHIOP	ADDIS ABABA	26	13	28	10	19	1.4	20	-47			MOZAMB	MAPUTO	***	***	33	19	***	*****	*****	*****		
F GUIA	CAYENNE	30	24	31	22	27	1.2	103	-239			N KORE	PYONGYANG	12	1	22	-7	7	2.9	3	-27		
FIJI	NAUSORI	31	24	33	21	27	0.9	445	56			NEW CA	NOUMEA	27	23	30	20	25	-0.4	40	-109		
FINLAN	HELSINKI	5	-2	12	-13	2	3.7	20	-16			NIGER	NIAMEY	39	23	42	16	31	0.2	0	-3		
FRANCE	PARIS/ORLY	15	4	21	-2	9	1.5	7	-36			NORWAY	OSLO	7	0	16	-4	3	4.6	32	-26		
	STRASBOURG	16	3	23	-1	9	2.9	3	-33			NZEALA	AUCKLAND	23	14	26	11	18	*****	24	*****		
	BOURGES	15	4	23	-2	9	2.2	31	-22				WELLINGTON	19	13	26	7	16	*****	43	*****		
	BORDEAUX	16	6	22	0	11	1.8	70	0			P RICO	SAN JUAN	30	23	33	21	27	1.4	13	-41		
	TOULOUSE	16	6	22	1	11	1.9	32	-22			PAKIST	KARACHI	32	19	35	13	25	0.8	13	2		
	MARSEILLE	17	6	21	2	12	1.4	20	-24			PERU	LIMA	27	20	29	18	23	0.6	1	1		
GABON	LIBREVILLE	30	25	32	22	27	0.3	489	84			PHILIP	MANILA	32	24	35	23	28	-0.4	20	2		
GERMAN	HAMBURG	12	3	20	-2	8	3.1	21	-42			PNEWGU	PORT MORESBY	30	24	33	23	27	0.5	165	-23		
	BERLIN	13	4	22	-2	8	3.5	3	-38			POLAND	WARSAW	12	3	22	-4	7	4.4	40	10		
	DUSSELDORF	15	3	22	-3	9	2.0	9	-58				LODZ	11	2	21	-4	6	3.3	22	-14		
	LEIPZIG	13	3	21	-2	8	3.4	5	-31				KATOWICE	12	1	21	-5	7	3.3	42	-2		
	DRESDEN	13	4	22	-2	8	3.7	20	-21			PORTUG	LISBON	17	10	22	8	14	0.2	12	-69		
	STUTTGART	14	2	22	-2	8	2.8	8	-36			ROMANI	BUCHAREST	15	3	24	-4	9	3.5	40	1		
	NURNBERG	14	1	22	-4	8	2.9	3	-41			RUSSIA	ST.PETERSBURG	5	0	10	-8	2	3.5	22	-11		
	AUGSBURG	13	0	21	-4	7	2.2	8	-33				KAZAN	3	-3	10	-11	0	4.6	19	-5		
GREECE	THESSALONIKA	17	7	24	3	12	2.3	56	17				MOSCOW	7	-1	20	-10	3	4.6	24	-9		
	LARISSA	18	5	26	0	11	1.9	34	-3				YEKATERINBURG	3	-4	10	-10	-1	3.5	29	13		
GUADEL	RAIZET	29	20	31	18	25	-0.2	41	-26				OMSK	1	-6	11	-18	-2	5.9	19	5		
HONGKO	HONG KONG INT	23	18	29	15	20	1.2	204	127				BARNAUL	2	-7	15	-23	-3	4.9	13	-3		
HUNGAR	BUDAPEST	16	5	22	1	11	4.6	18	-9				KHABAROVSK	0	-10	13	-24	-5	1.5	1	-17		
ICELAN	REYKJAVIK	***	***	7	-2	***	*****	*****	*****				VLADIVOSTOK	5	-4	14	-12	1	2.5	10	-13		
INDIA	AMRITSAR	25	10	29	1	17	-1.4	69	29				YOLGOGRAD	6	-3	17	-9	1	2.4	26	3		
	NEW DELHI	29	15	34	10	22	-0.5	24	10				ASTRAKHAN	10	0	16	-6	5	3.2	13	-3		
	AHMEDABAD	35	19	39	12	27	-0.7	0	*****				ORENBURG	1	-6	6	-14	-3	3.4	16	-3		
	INDORE	32	17	37	11	24	-1.0	0	-1			S AFRI	PRETORIA	***	***	30	15	***	*****	*****	*****		
	CALCUTTA	34	22	40	17	28	0.6	16	-25				JOHANNESBURG	22	15	25	11	18	0.2	76	-25		
	VERAVAL	32	20	35	16	26	0.7	0	*****				BETHAL	24	14	29	9	19	0.7	104	12		
	BOMBAY	33	22	38	16	27	0.4	0	*****				DURBAN	28	20	35	15	24	0.2	61	-64		
	POONA	35	17	39	9	26	-0.1	3	2				CAPE TOWN	24	15	29	8	20	0.3	179	159		
	BEGAMPET	34	22	39	18	28	-0.8	47	34			S KORE	SEOUL	13	4	24	-5	8	2.4	19	-32		
	VISHAKHAPATNAM	31	24	35	22	27	-0.6	0	-10			SAMOA	PAGO PAGO	31	26	32	24	28	0.5	177	-107		
	MADRAS	34	23	39	21	29	0.1	0	-5			SENEGA	DAKAR	24	18	26	17	21	-0.1	0	0		
	MANGALORE	35	23	38	20	29	0.3	0	-5			SPAIN	VALLADOLID	16	4	22	-1	10	1.0	11	-13		
INDONE	SERANG	31	24	33	23	28	0.3	105	-81				MADRID	18	5	25	0	12	1.1	21	5		
IRELAN	DUBLIN	10	4	15	-3	7	0.2	53	-2				SEVILLE	22	9	27	5	15	-0.4	22	-4		
ITALY	MILAN	17	6	25	3	11	2.6	51	-12			SWITZE	ZURICH	13	3	21	0	8	2.6	15	-53		
	VERONA	17	7	23	2	12	3.5	16	-36				GENEVA	14	3	23	-1	8	2.3	33	-32		
	VENICE	16	8	20	4	12	3.5	45	-4			SYRIA	DAMASCUS	22	6	29	0	14	3.3	20	-2		
	GENOA	16	10	20	5	13	1.0	109	25			TAHITI	PAPEETE	30	25	31	24	28	0.2	276	99		
	ROME	17	7	20	1	12	0.7	57	-3			TANZAN	DAR ES SALAAM	32	24	35	22	28	0.9	438	305		
	NAPLES	17	8	23	2	12	1.3	43	-35			THAILA	PHITSANULOK	36	24	38	22	30	0.0	29	0		
JAMAIC	KINGSTON	31	24	33	22	27	0.8	25	1				BANGKOK	35	27	36	25	31	1.0	40	8		
JAPAN	SAPPORO	4	-2	14	-8	1	0.6	65	-15			TOGO	LOME	32	27	34	22	29	1.2	0	-70		
	NAGOYA	14	5	22	-2	10	1.4	75	-40			TRINID	PORT OF SPAIN	33	23	35	21	28	1.7	16	-15		
	TOKYO	14	7	22	1	11	1.7	80	-35			TUNISI	TUNIS	18	10	23	5	14	0.7	62	21		
	YOKOHAMA	14	7	22	1	10	1.4	33	-115			TURKEY	ISTANBUL	15	8	21	1	11	3.5	44	-12		
	KYOTO	14	5	23	-1	10	0.8	84	-38				ANKARA	14	0	22	-8	7	2.9	41	1		
	OSAKA	14	7	22	0	10	1.1	74	-25			TURKME	ASHKHABAD	18	6	35	-1	12	2.3	0	-42		
KAZAKH	KUSTANAY	0	-7	6	-20	-3	4.8	4	-11			UKINGD	ABERDEEN	11	4	16	-4	7	2.1	24	-36		
	TSELINOGRAD	1	-8	20	-19	-4	4.9	0	-30				LONDON	14	5	20	0	9	1.7	19	-22		
	KARAGANDA	1	-8	22	-22	-3	3.9	0	-17			UKRAIN	KIEV	11	3	20	-2	7	5.7	13	-22		
KENYA	NAIROBI	27	15	31	2	21	0.5	89	24				LVOV	11	2	21	-4	7	4.8	23	-15		
LIBYA	TRIPOLI	21	10	30	5	15	-0.1	72	39				KIROVOGRAD	12	1	21	-4	7	5.5	10	-24		
	BENGHAZI	20	11	31	5	16	0.5	5	-19				ODESSA	11	4	20	1	7	4.3	7	-21		
LITHUA	KAUNAS	9	2	18	-4	6	5.2	14	-23				YALTA	12	2	17	2	7	0.7	12	-39		
LUXEMB	LUXEMBOURG	13	4	20	-2	9	3.7	4	-62				KHARKOV	11	0	21	-4	5	5.3	9	-21		
MALAYS	KUALA LUMPUR	35	25	38	23	30	2.3	194	-42			UZBEKI	TASHKENT	15</									

EUROPE
Total Precipitation (mm)
MAR 30 - APR 5, 2014



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

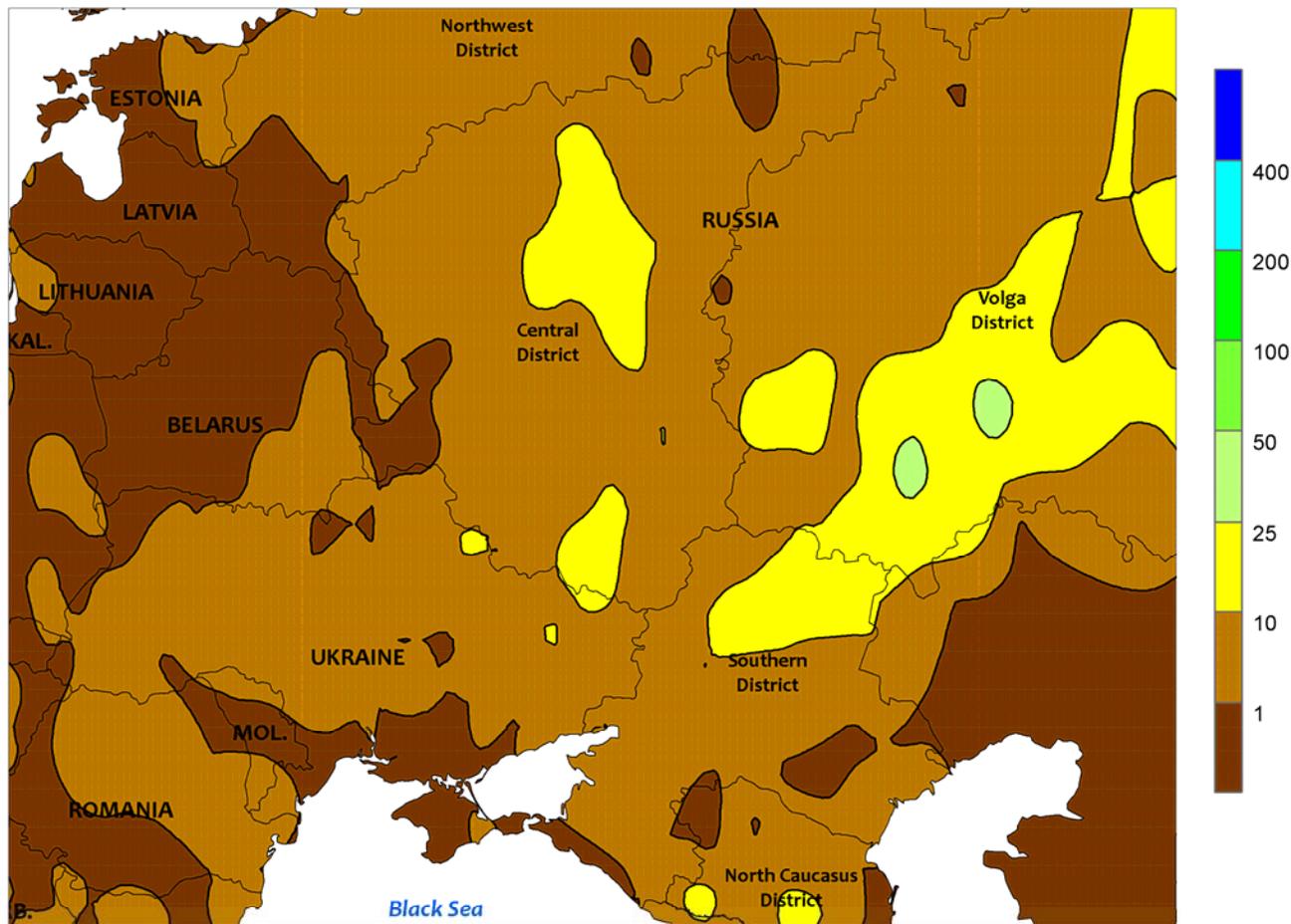


EUROPE

Warmer weather returned to western and central Europe, while rain boosted crop prospects on the Iberian Peninsula. After last week’s hard freeze, temperatures averaged 3 to 10°C above normal across Spain, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. The warmer conditions allowed producers to assess the impacts — if any — of last week’s hard freeze on winter grains and oilseeds. The warmth was also accompanied by moderate to heavy rain (10-50 mm, locally more) in Spain and southwestern France, improving soil moisture for jointing to heading winter grains and boosting water reserves for irrigated summer crops. Showers (5-25

mm) in Italy likewise improved soil moisture for winter wheat and increased reservoir levels for summer irrigation. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather prevailed from northern France, Germany, and the Low Countries into Poland and the Balkans, promoting small grain planting and other seasonal fieldwork while accelerating winter crop development. However, soil moisture remained limited for wheat and rapeseed in Germany due to a drier-than-normal winter and early spring; rain will be needed in this key central European wheat and rapeseed area to prevent yield declines as crops approach reproduction.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
MAR 30 - APR 5, 2014



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

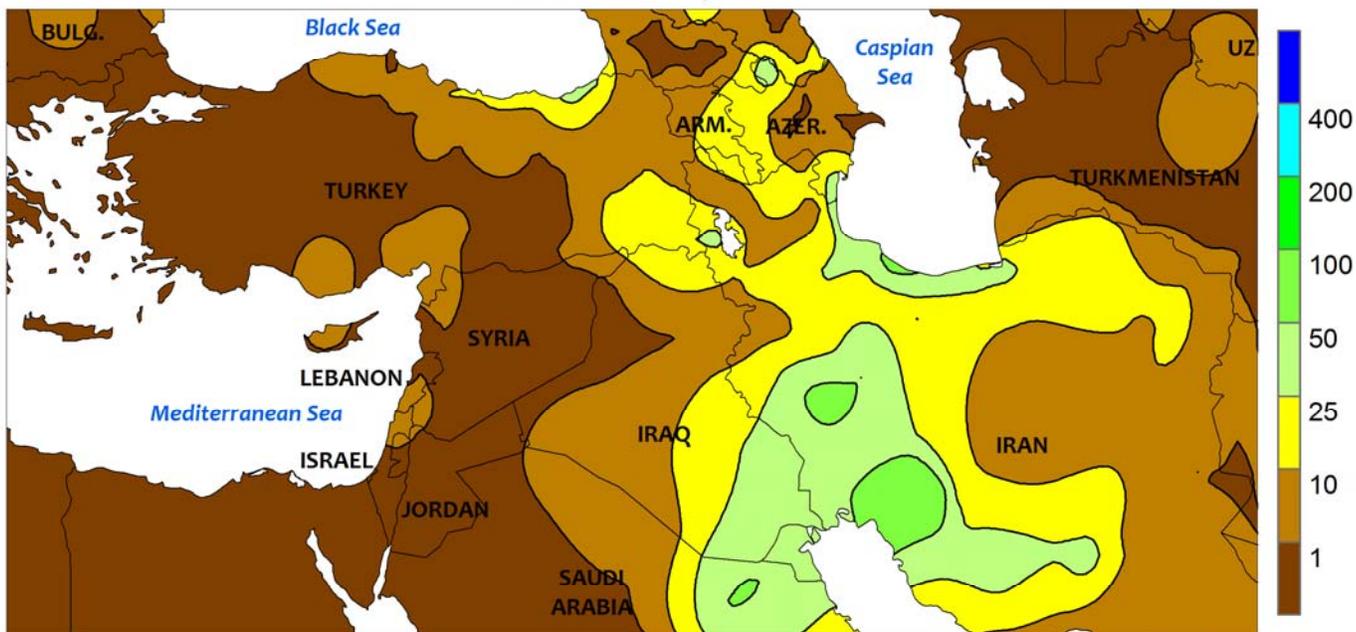


WESTERN FSU

Sharply colder weather settled over the region, while unfavorable dryness persisted in parts of Ukraine. A strong early-week cold front was followed by temperatures up to 5°C below normal, with nighttime readings dropping as low as -7°C across central and eastern Ukraine as well as portions of Russia’s Southern and North Caucasus Districts. Winter wheat in the coldest areas was likely in the tillering to early jointing stages of development, and consequently could withstand temperatures as low as -9°C. However, more advanced winter grains — particularly in

Ukraine — may have reached the mid- to late-jointing stages, and therefore be susceptible to freeze damage from readings of -4°C or lower. In addition, Ukraine producers are in need of moisture due to a drier-than-normal winter and early spring, with rainfall during the past week (5 mm or less) doing little to improve winter crop prospects. Short-term dryness also reduced moisture reserves for small grains in Belarus and Moldova. In contrast, widespread rain and wet snow (5-25 mm liquid equivalent) maintained adequate soil moisture in Russia.

MIDDLE EAST
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 MAR 30 - APR 5, 2014



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

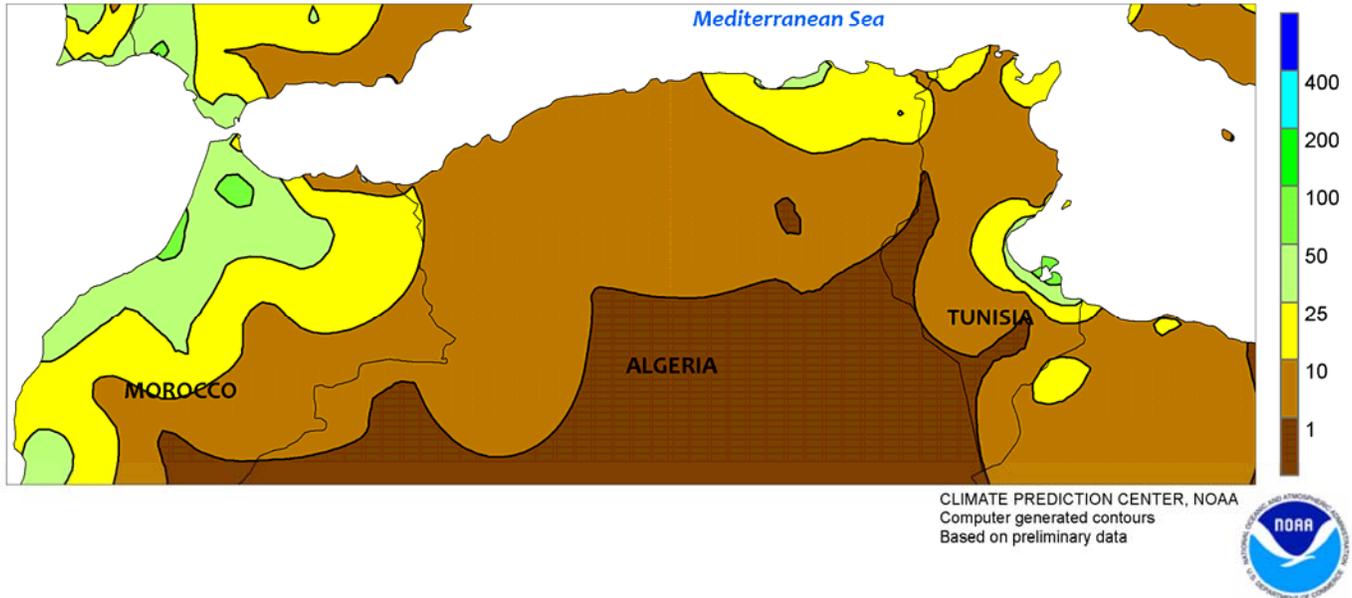


MIDDLE EAST

A hard freeze further reduced winter grain prospects in Turkey, while additional rain maintained favorable growing conditions in Iraq and Iran. After an unseasonably warm winter and early spring accelerated winter crop development in Turkey, temperatures during the past week plunged to -8°C (locally lower) in central portions of the country. The hard freeze likely damaged winter grains which were at or beyond the jointing stage of development; jointing winter wheat can withstand readings as low as -4°C, with the threshold decreasing to -1°C in the heading stage. Consequently, winter wheat on Turkey’s Anatolian Plateau likely took another hit,

following an unfavorably dry autumn and a sharp cold snap in December. More information on the Turkish winter grain situation will be provided in the next issue of the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*. Winter crops along the eastern Mediterranean Coast were spared a damaging freeze, but the impacts of winter and spring drought continued to lower wheat prospects in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and Israel. Meanwhile, winter grains in Iraq and most of Iran continued to benefit from persistent, timely rainfall, with another soaking (10-50 mm, locally more) during the past week maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
MAR 30 - APR 5, 2014

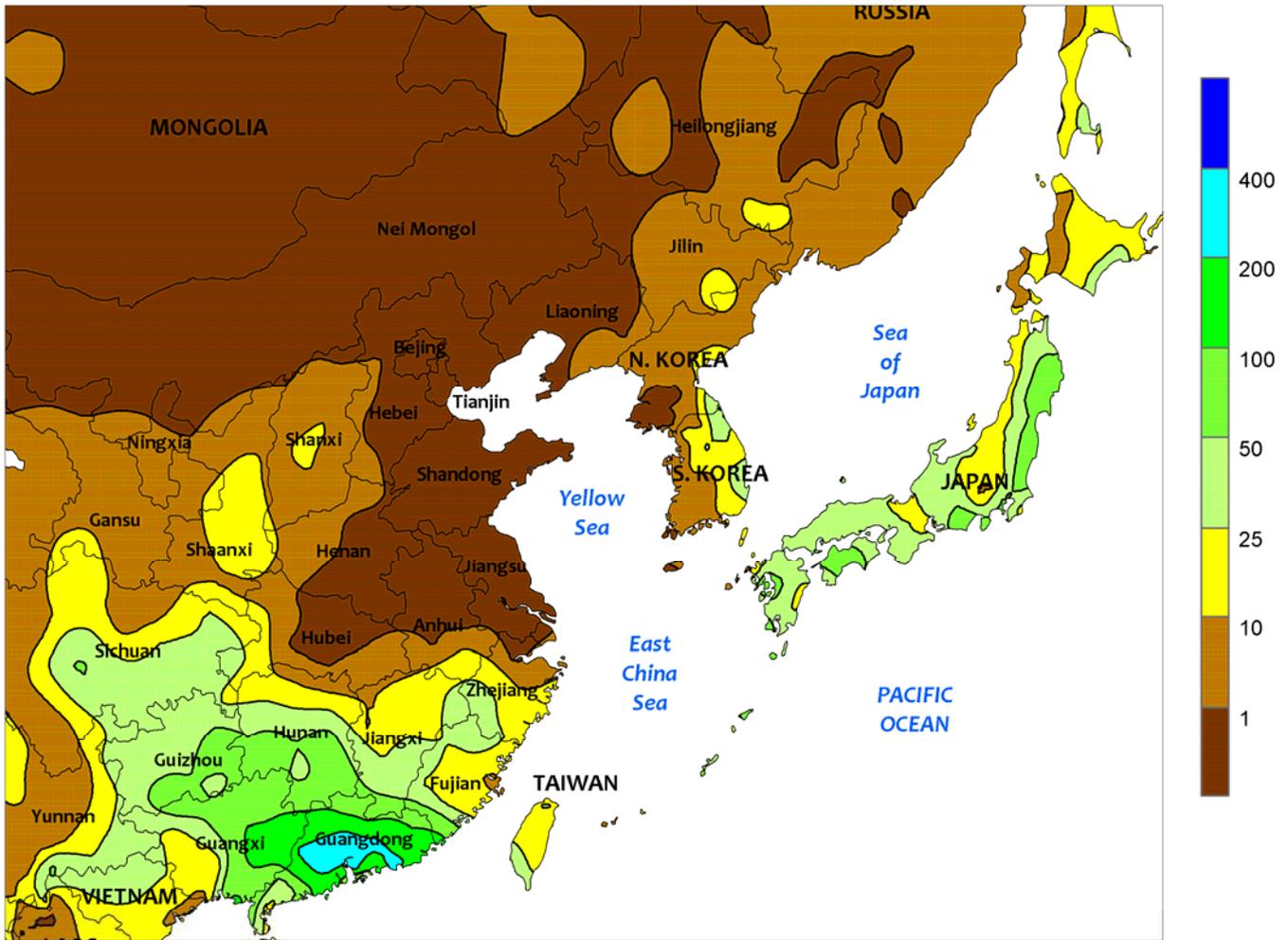


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Rain continued, providing additional well-timed moisture for reproductive to filling winter grains. In Morocco, where wheat is in the flowering to filling stages of development, 25 to 50 mm of rain maintained favorable yield prospects in the north and stabilized prospects in the

south. Across Algeria and Tunisia, light to moderate rainfall (5-25 mm) maintained excellent conditions for heading to flowering winter grains. The cloudy, showery weather also kept temperatures near normal, eliminating any risk for untimely heat.

EASTERN ASIA
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 MAR 30 - APR 5, 2014



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

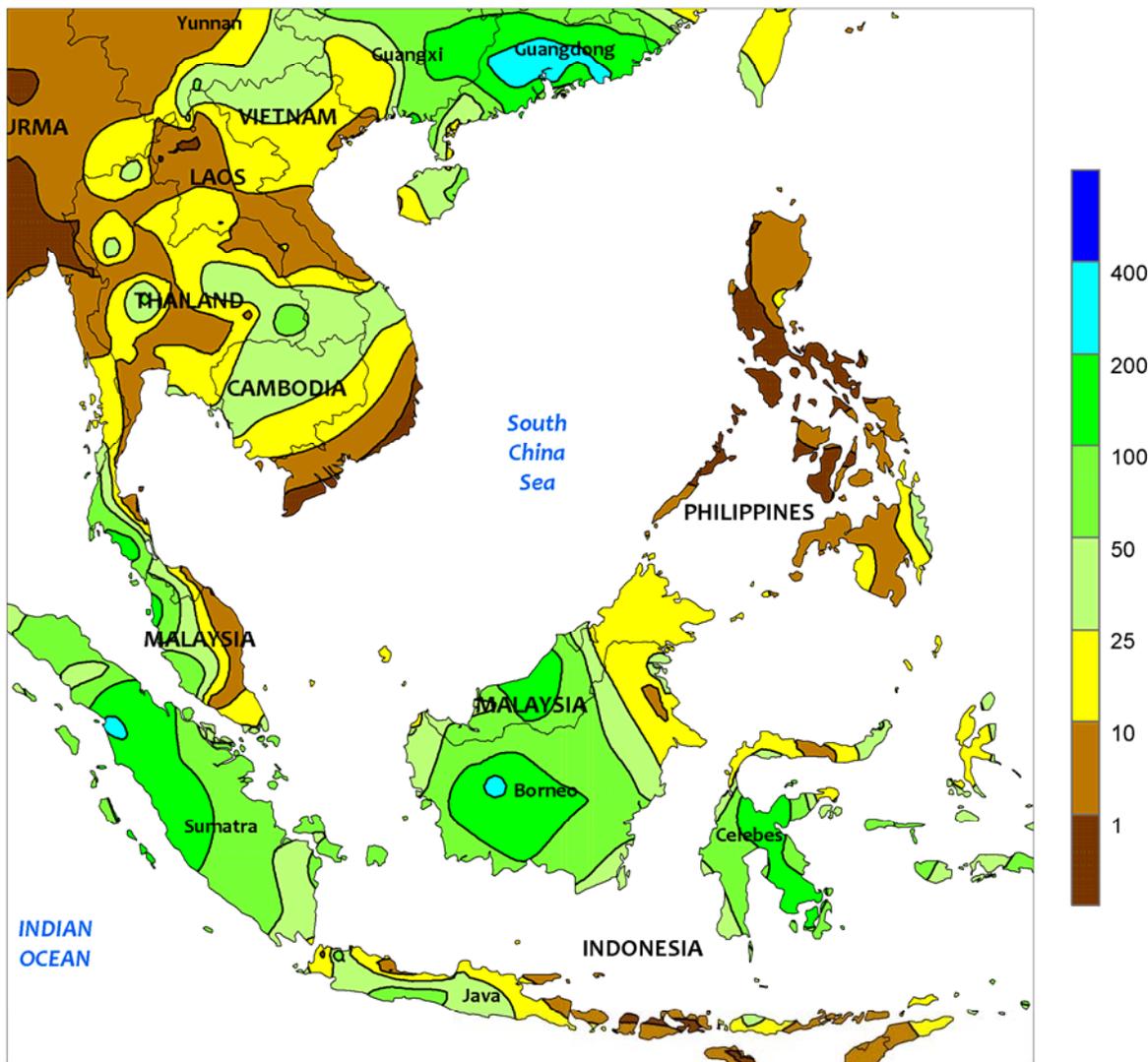


EASTERN ASIA

Dry weather prevailed across most of China's winter crop areas, as rainfall increased for spring crops in the south. Dry weather continued on the North China Plain, increasing supplemental irrigation use for winter wheat that was nearing reproduction in Hebei and Shandong and nearly flowering in Henan, Anhui, and Jiangsu. In addition, temperatures remained well above normal (as much as 6°C above normal), further increasing moisture demands and accelerating development (wheat development is about 3 weeks ahead of

normal). Similarly, warm, dry conditions occurred in the Yangtze Valley, although spring rainfall has been closer to normal than areas farther north. However, supplemental irrigation was likely still necessary to make up the moisture difference for winter rapeseed beginning to ripen. In contrast, heavy, locally excessive rainfall significantly boosted moisture supplies for early-crop rice across southern China. Most areas received between 25 and 50 mm of rain, while Guangdong and Guangxi reported totals over 200 mm.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
MAR 30 - APR 5, 2014



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

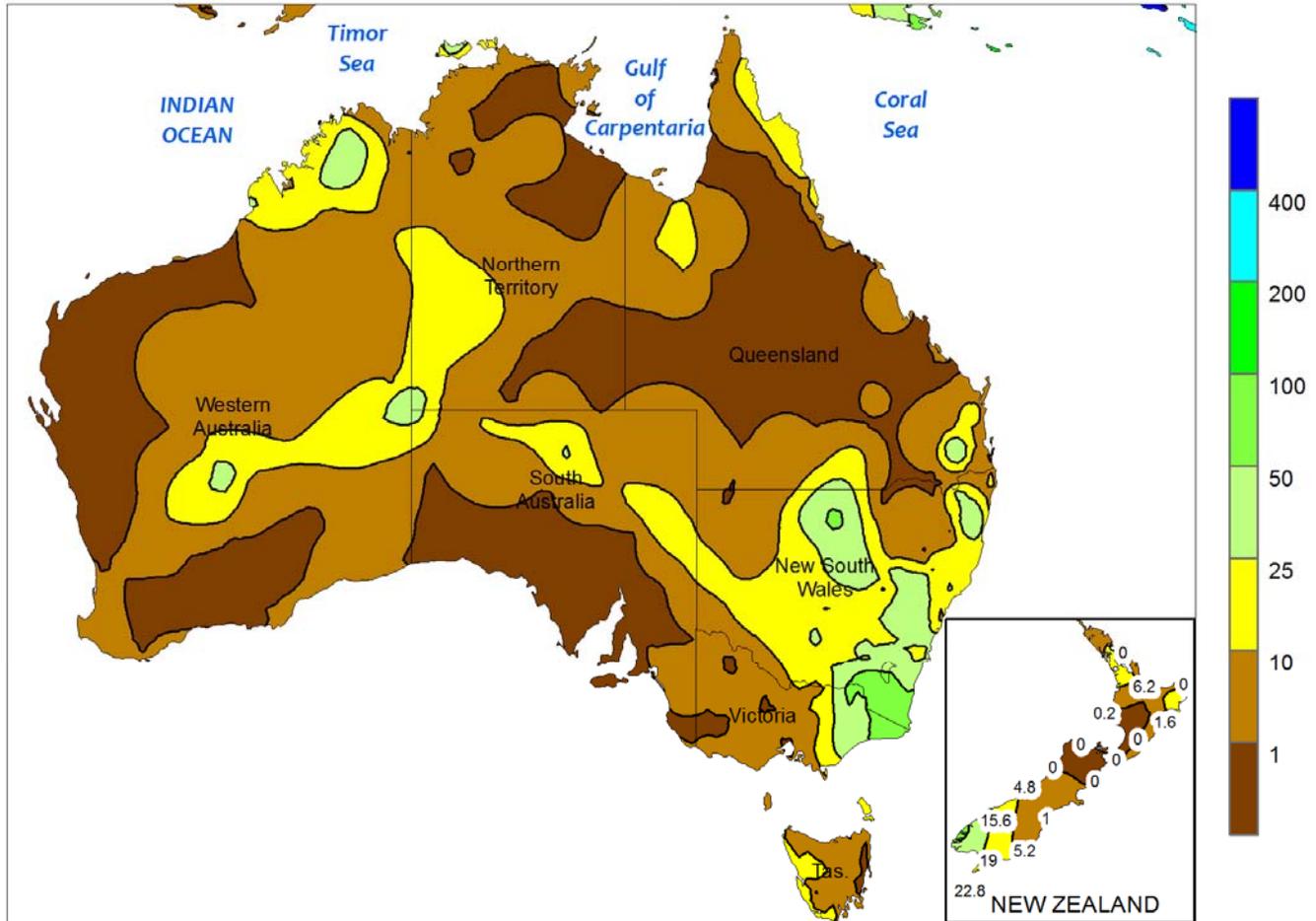


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Generally drier conditions promoted rice harvesting in Java, Indonesia, and the Philippines, following intermittent heavy showers over the last several weeks. Rainfall was more widespread in oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, particularly on the western half of Peninsular Malaysia where nearly 100 mm of rain was recorded for the week. Meanwhile in Vietnam, warm, sunny weather continued to aid spring rice

harvesting in the south, as occasional showers (1-10 mm) maintained adequate soil moisture for rice in the north. Farther west, unseasonable rainfall (10-50 mm or more) provided an unexpected boost to irrigation reserves in Thailand but slowed second-season rice harvesting. The monsoon typically begins in Thailand during the first week of May, with pre-monsoon showers occurring at times in late April.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
MAR 30 - APR 5, 2014



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

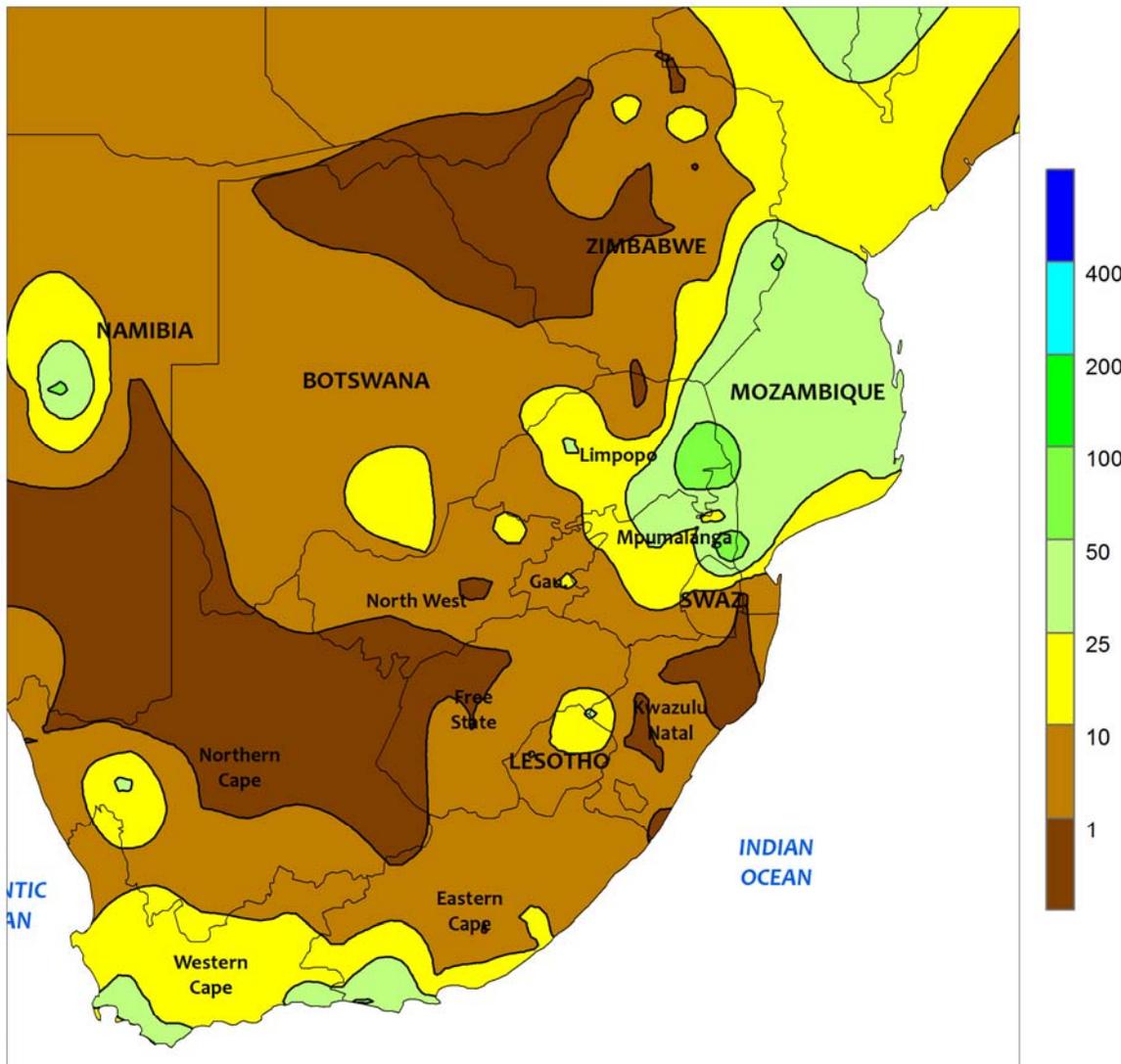


AUSTRALIA

In the wake of last week's soaking rains, scattered showers (10-25 mm, locally near 50 mm) lingered across southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. In areas where wet weather persisted, the rainfall provided a beneficial boost in topsoil moisture in advance of upcoming winter wheat planting. However, the showers continued to slow

local cotton and sorghum harvesting and may have increased concerns about crop quality. In areas where drier weather prevailed, fieldwork likely regained momentum. Temperatures in major summer crop areas averaged 1 to 3°C above normal, with maximum temperatures generally in the upper 20s to lower 30s degrees C.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
MAR 30 - APR 5, 2014



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

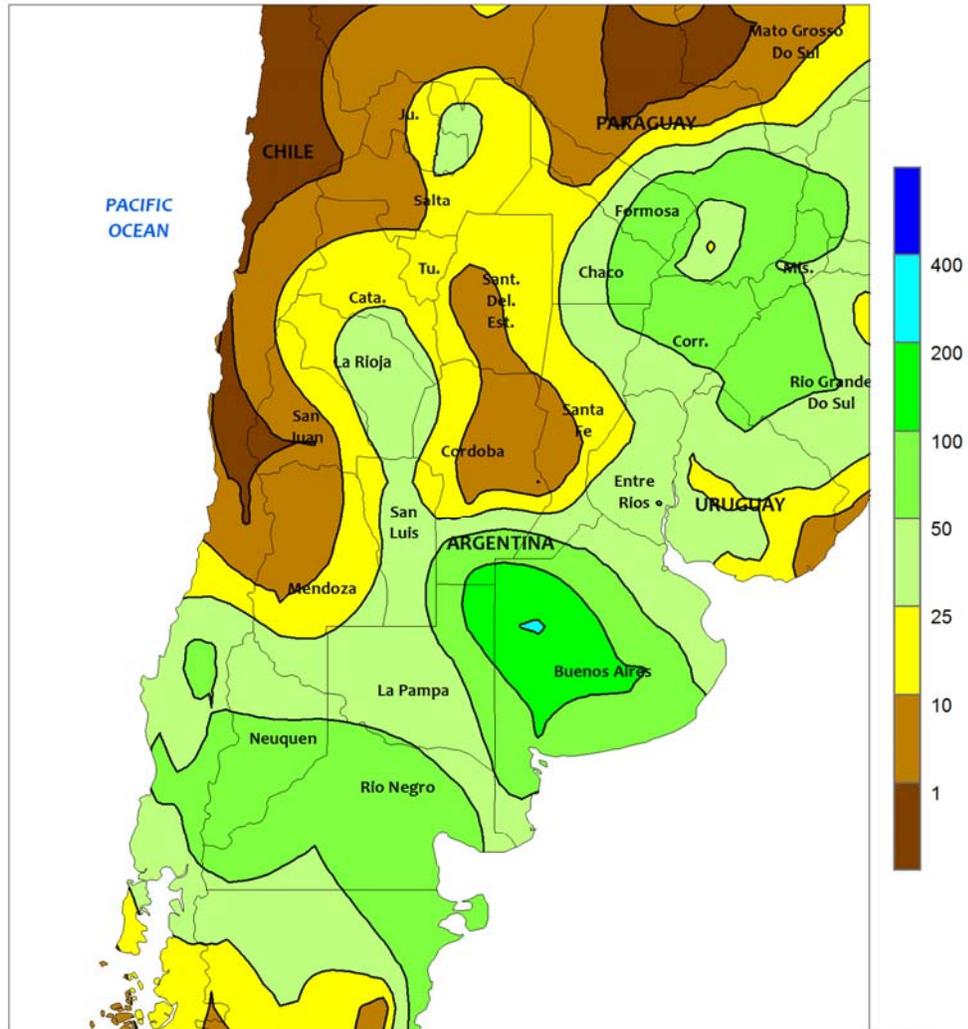


SOUTH AFRICA

Mild, mostly dry weather continued across the corn belt, benefiting maturing summer crops. Most areas recorded less than 10 mm, though heavier rain (10-50 mm) was concentrated in outlying production areas of North West, Limpopo, and Mpumalanga. Temperatures generally averaged within 1°C of normal, with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) in the main production areas, and the lower 30s in traditionally warmer locations of Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal. However, cooler weather enveloped the region toward the end of the week, with nighttime lows falling below 5°C in southern production

areas of Free State. Elsewhere, dry, seasonably warm weather (daytime highs reaching the lower 30s) spurred late-season development of sugarcane in KwaZulu-Natal, though locally heavy rain (greater than 25 mm) prevailed in irrigated production areas of eastern Mpumalanga. Sugarcane harvesting typically begins in April and runs through September. Dry, cooler weather relative to normal (daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s) prevailed in eastern sections of the Cape Provinces, but showers (3-35 mm) continued in Western Cape, increasing moisture for the upcoming winter wheat crop.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
MAR 30 - APR 5, 2014



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

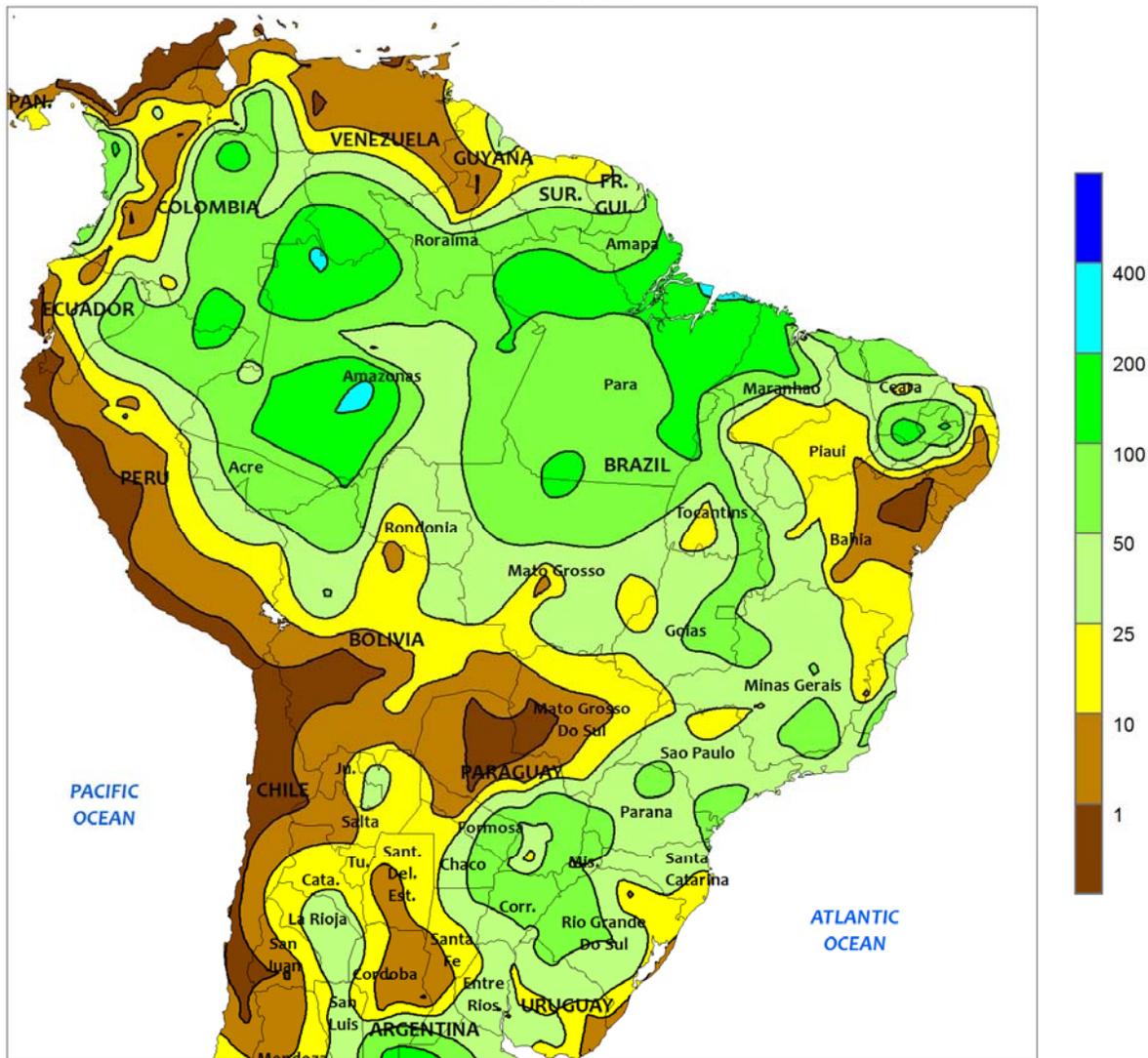


ARGENTINA

Frequent, occasionally heavy showers provided locally excessive moisture for maturing summer crops in major production areas of central Argentina. The heaviest rainfall (greater than 100 mm) was concentrated from eastern La Pampa to central Buenos Aires, which for most areas amounted to more than 4 times the normal for this time of year. Local flooding of fields was likely, and the wetness hampered fieldwork, including treatments for pests and diseases as well as harvesting of sunflowers and early maturing corn. Otherwise, rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm as far north as the southern production areas of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios; in contrast, mostly dry weather prevailed from northern and central Cordoba to northern Entre Rios. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above

normal (daytime highs ranging from the middle 20s (degrees C) in the south to the lower 30s farther north). However, nighttime lows briefly fell below 5°C in southern production areas, and frost was likely in some of the traditionally cooler locations of central Buenos Aires. Warmer conditions prevailed farther north, where weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C above normal (daytime highs well into the 30s and lows staying well above freezing). Weekly rainfall totaled 25 to 50 mm though, except for westernmost areas, most of the rain came early in the week, and the ensuing dryness was timely for maturing cotton. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 88 percent harvested as of April 3 versus 94 percent last year.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
MAR 30 - APR 5, 2014



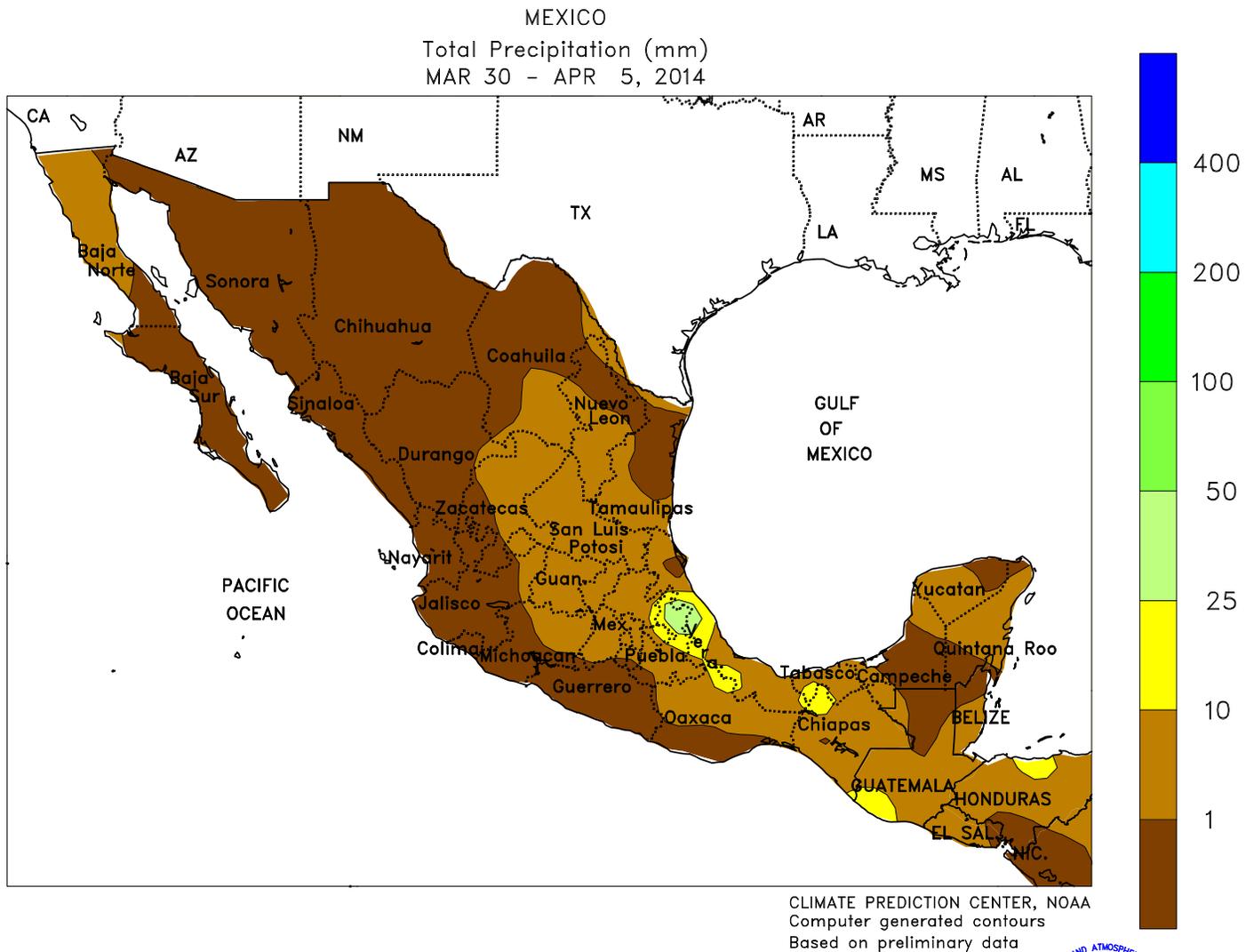
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



BRAZIL

Showers returned to the south, increasing moisture for second-crop (safrinha) corn and newly-planted winter wheat but temporarily slowing the final stages of the soybean harvest. Rainfall — which came early in the week — was highly variable, ranging from 10 to more than 50 mm from Rio Grande to Sao Paulo and Mato Grosso do Sul. Despite the early-week wetness, temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) over much of the area during the latter part of the week. According to reports from Brazil, only a small portion of the main-season soybean crop could still benefit from additional moisture; most crops benefited more from the late-week warmth and sunshine than from the rain. Elsewhere, late-

season showers maintained overall favorable conditions for safrinha corn and cotton, and gave a boost to sugarcane, coffee, and citrus in previously dry sections of the southeast (notably Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais). Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm in most major production areas of the Center-West, northeastern interior, and southeastern regions (Mato Grosso eastward to western Bahia and Rio de Janeiro), with weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 2°C above normal (daytime highs in the lower and middle 30s). In contrast, unseasonably dry weather prevailed in the main sugarcane and cocoa areas along the northeastern coast; at this time of year, producers in this area should see an increase in seasonal rainfall, as the rainy season declines in the central and northeastern interior.

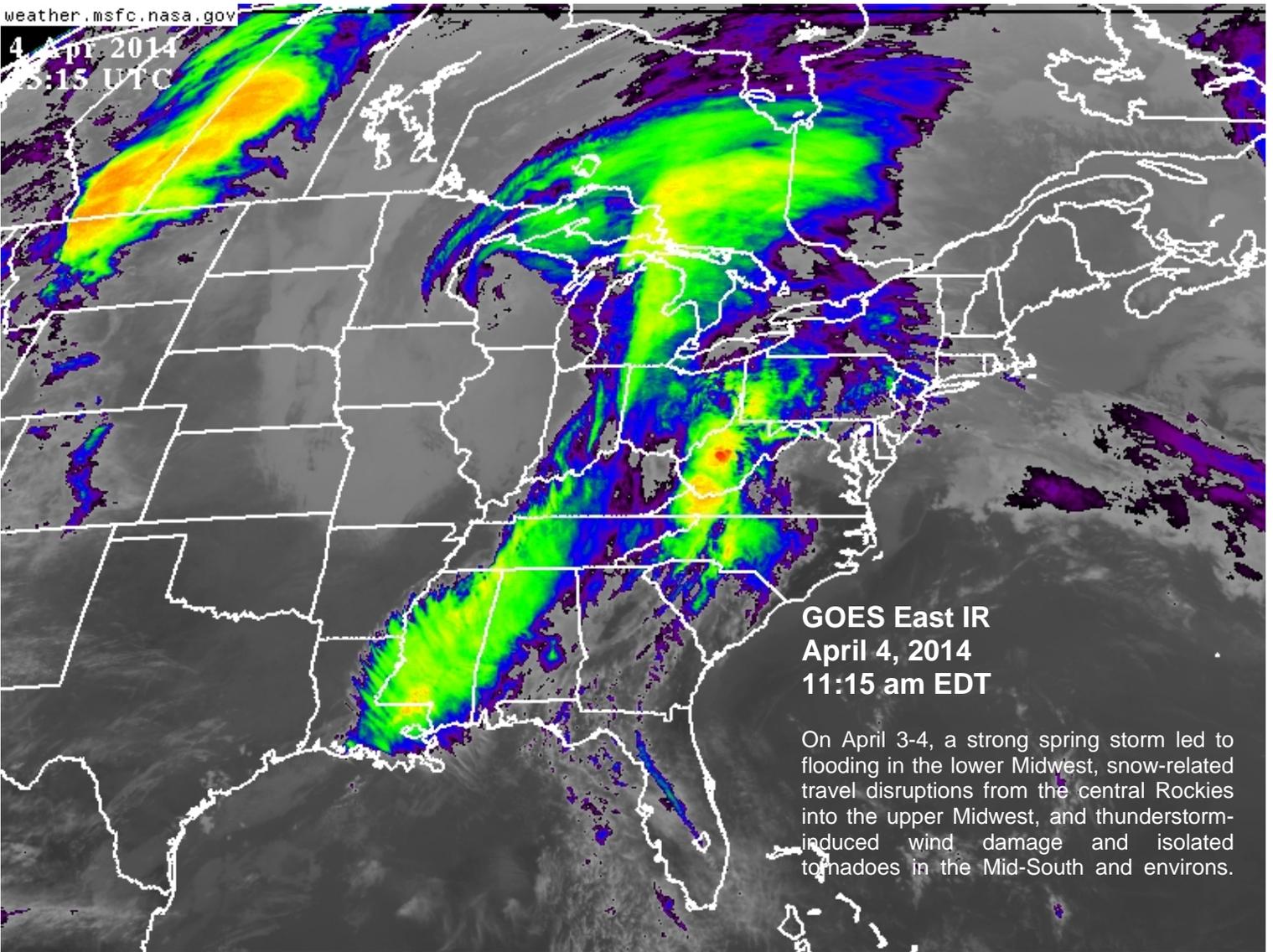


MEXICO

Scattered showers were recorded throughout eastern sections of the country as seasonably drier conditions continued farther west. While only a few locations from Nuevo Leon through Veracruz recorded amounts in excess of 10 mm, recent weeks of increased rainfall may be a signal that the rainy season will begin soon in eastern sections of the southern plateau corn belt (including Mexico, Puebla, and Hidalgo). Seasonably dry

weather prevailed along the southern Pacific Coast, and from western sections of the southern plateau (notably Michoacan and Jalisco) northward. Near- to above-normal temperatures spurred growth of winter crops throughout the country, including filling to maturing winter wheat and corn in irrigated farming areas of northwest (Sonora northward) and rain-fed winter sorghum in the northeast (Tamaulipas).

4 Apr 2014
5:15 UTC



GOES East IR
April 4, 2014
11:15 am EDT

On April 3-4, a strong spring storm led to flooding in the lower Midwest, snow-related travel disruptions from the central Rockies into the upper Midwest, and thunderstorm-induced wind damage and isolated tornadoes in the Mid-South and environs.

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