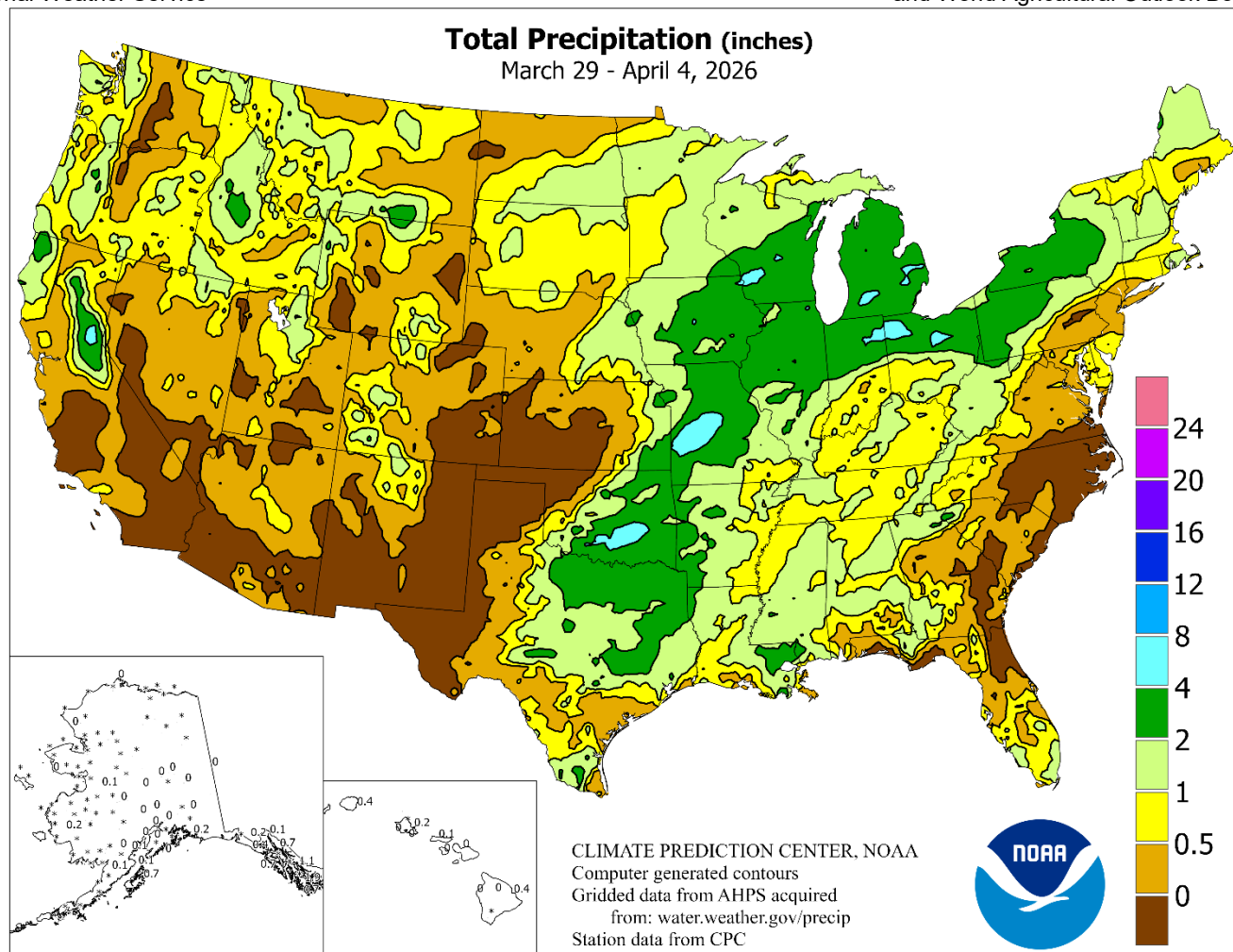


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

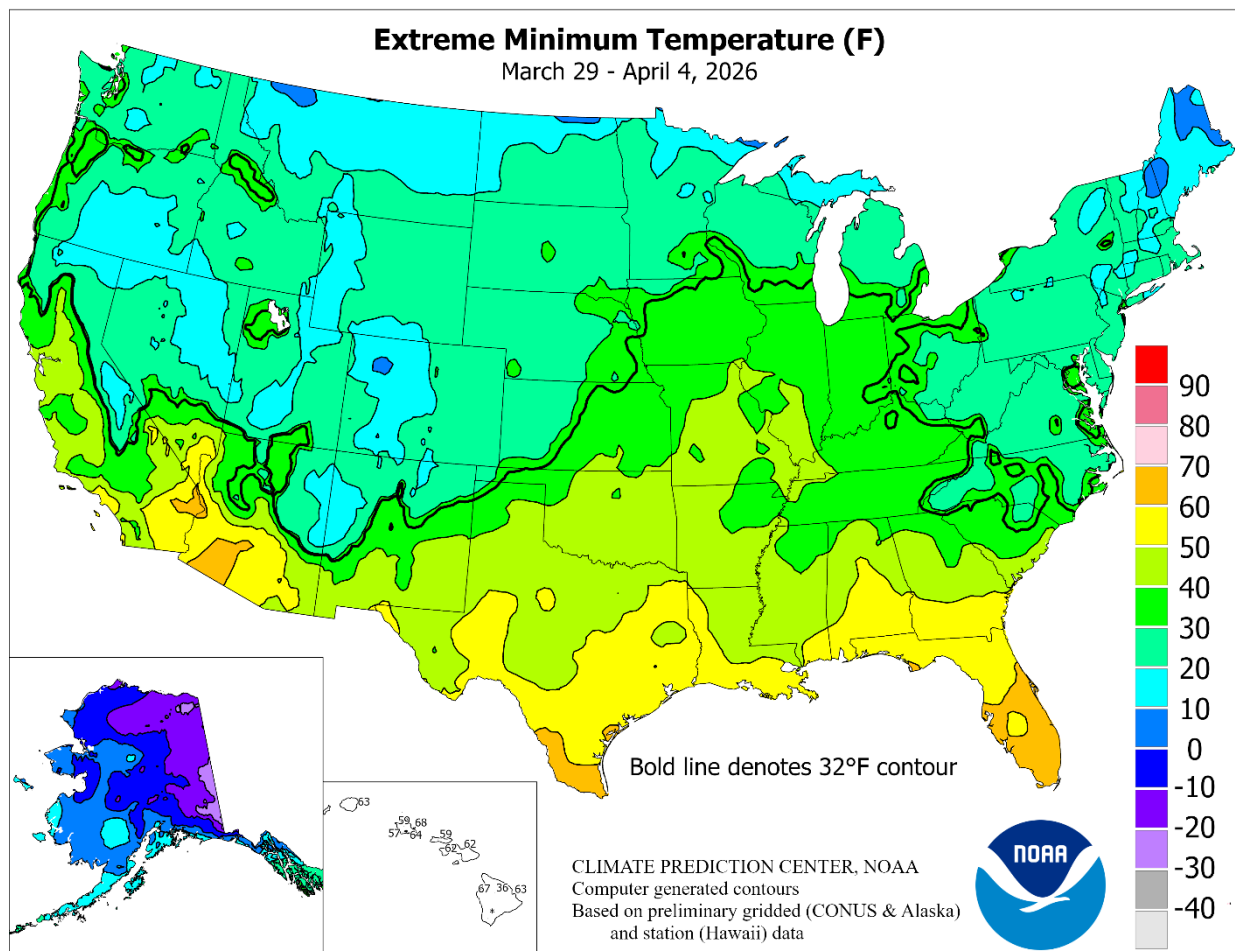
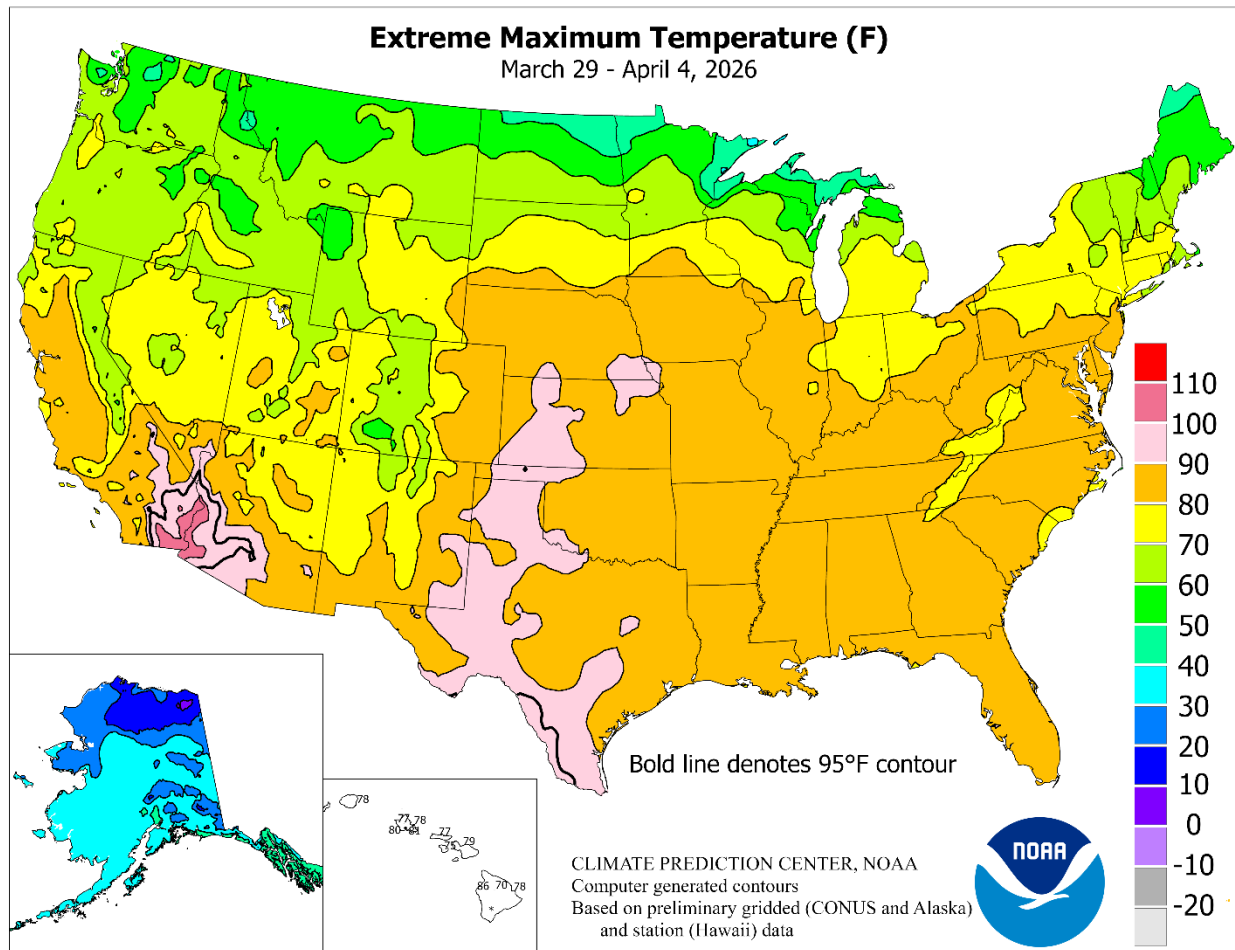
March 29 – April 4, 2026

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Back-to-back storms delivered heavy rain from the **southeastern Plains into the lower Great Lakes region**, while early-April snow blanketed an area from the **Dakotas into the upper Great Lakes region**. Some of the rain was accompanied by severe weather—high winds, large hail, and isolated tornadoes—with high-wind events affecting the **lower Great Lakes region** (on March 31) and the **central Corn Belt** (on April 2). Unsettled weather also developed across much of the **western U.S.**, following a record-breaking March heat wave. The bulk of the
(Continued on page 3)

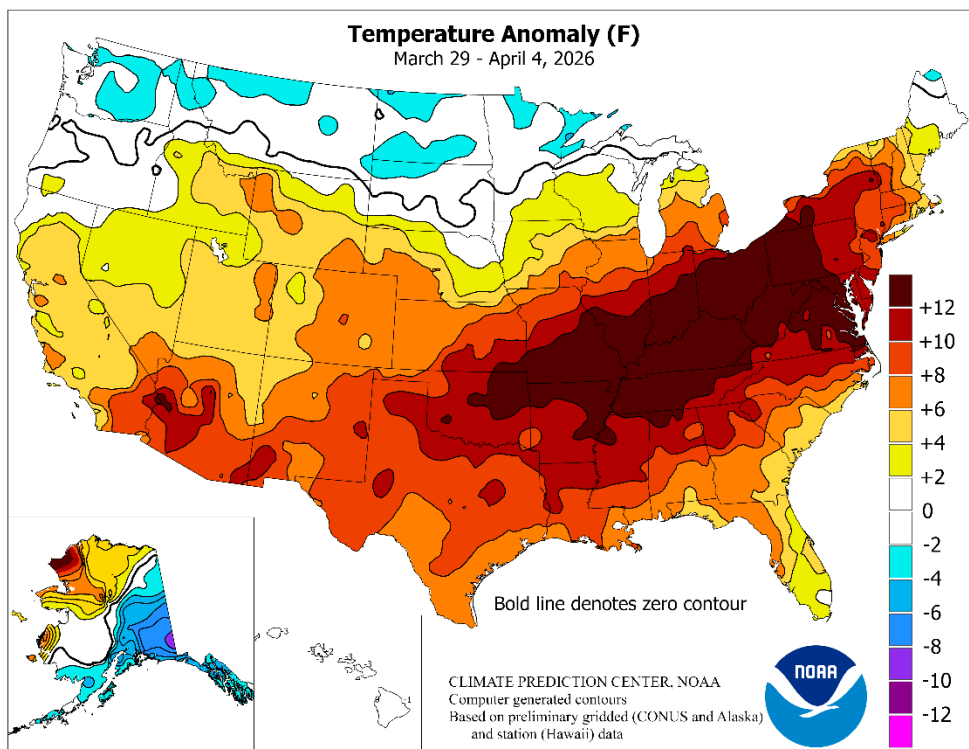
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(Continued from front cover)

precipitation fell across the **northern half of the West**, temporarily arresting the premature loss of mountain snowpack and boosting topsoil moisture. However, many other areas of the country—including much of the **Southeast** and an area stretching from **southern California to the central and southern High Plains**—remained dry, with variable adverse impacts on rangeland, pastures, winter wheat, and emerging summer crops. Meanwhile, cooler air gradually overspread the **western U.S.**, although record-setting warmth was slow to depart the **Southwest**. As warmth shifted eastward, weekly temperatures averaged at least 10 to 20°F above normal from the **southern Plains into the lower Great Lakes region, Ohio Valley, and middle Atlantic States**. Near- or slightly below-normal temperatures were limited to parts of the **nation's northern tier**, including **northern Maine** and an area stretching from the **Pacific Northwest into the upper Great Lakes region**.

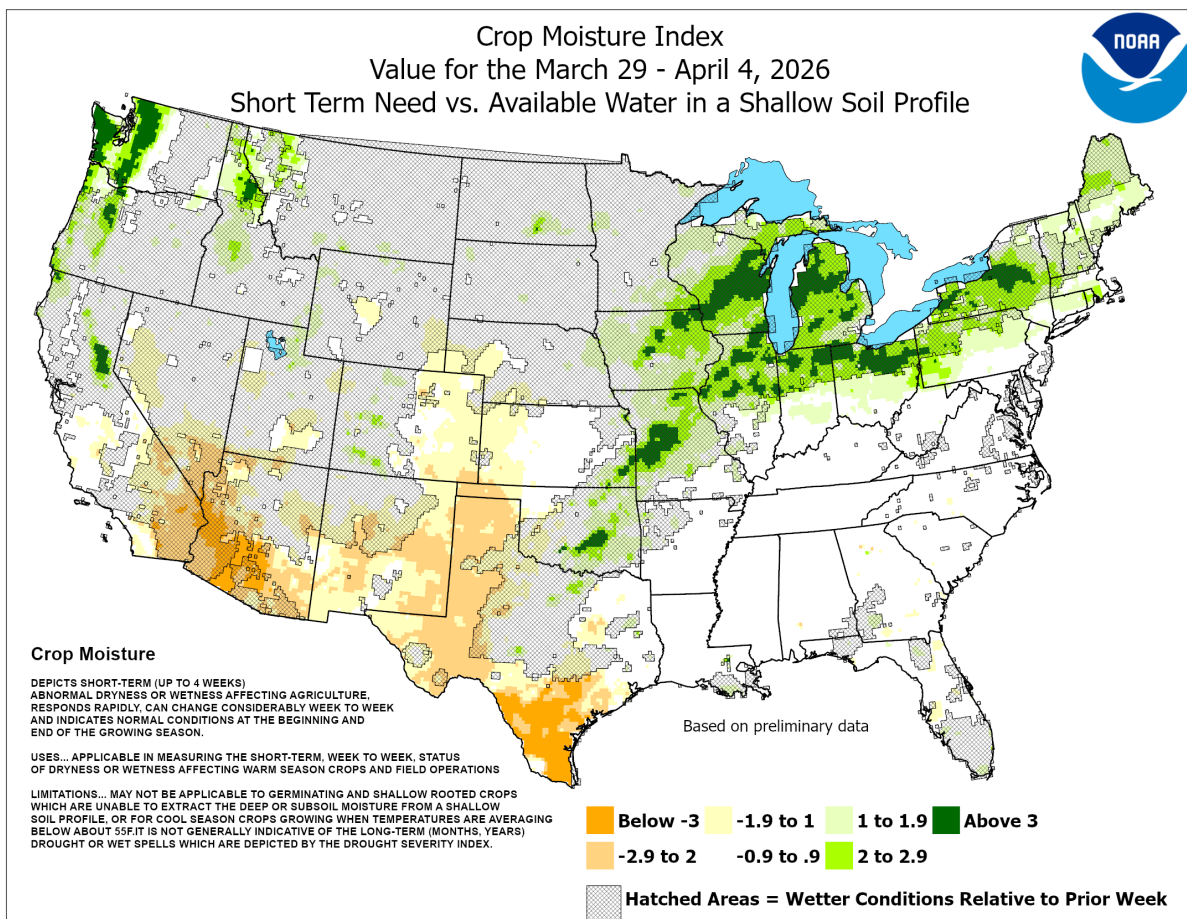
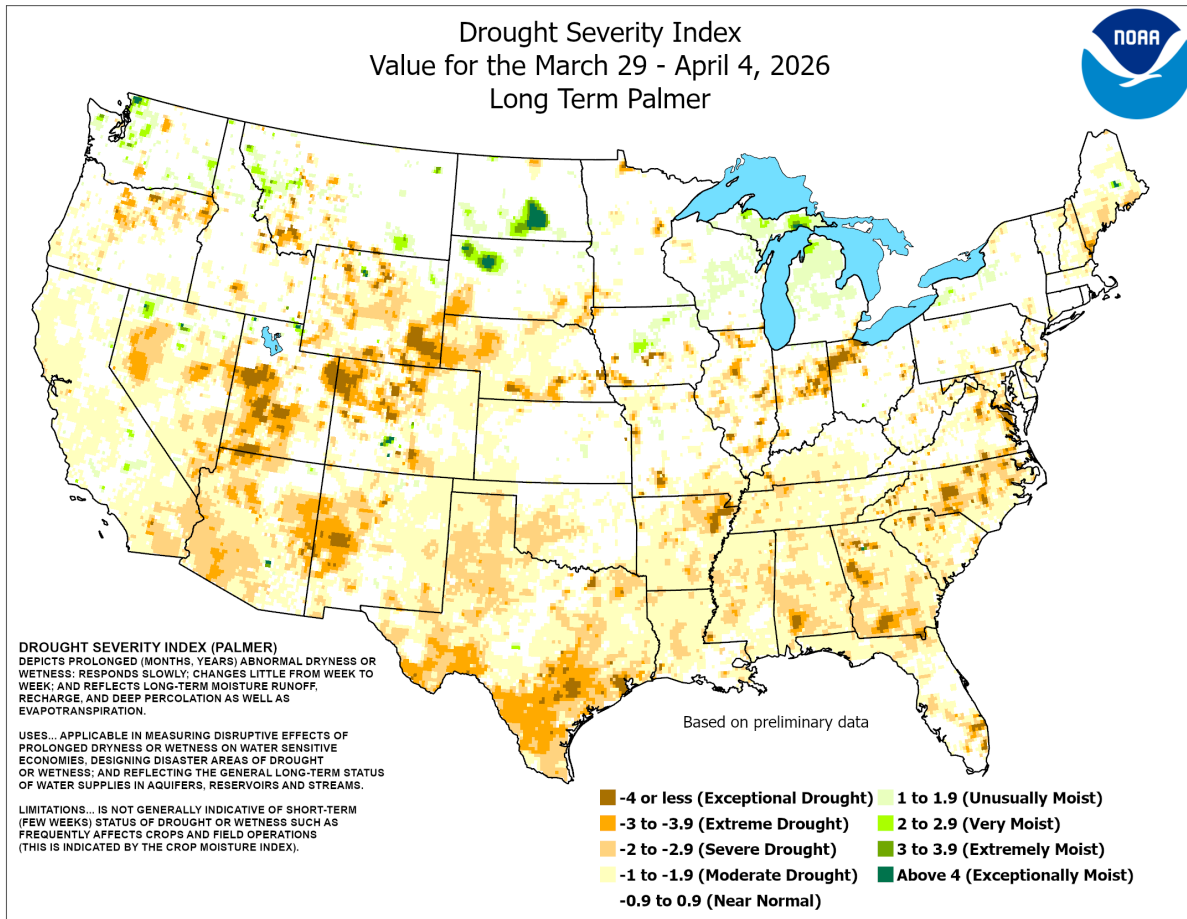


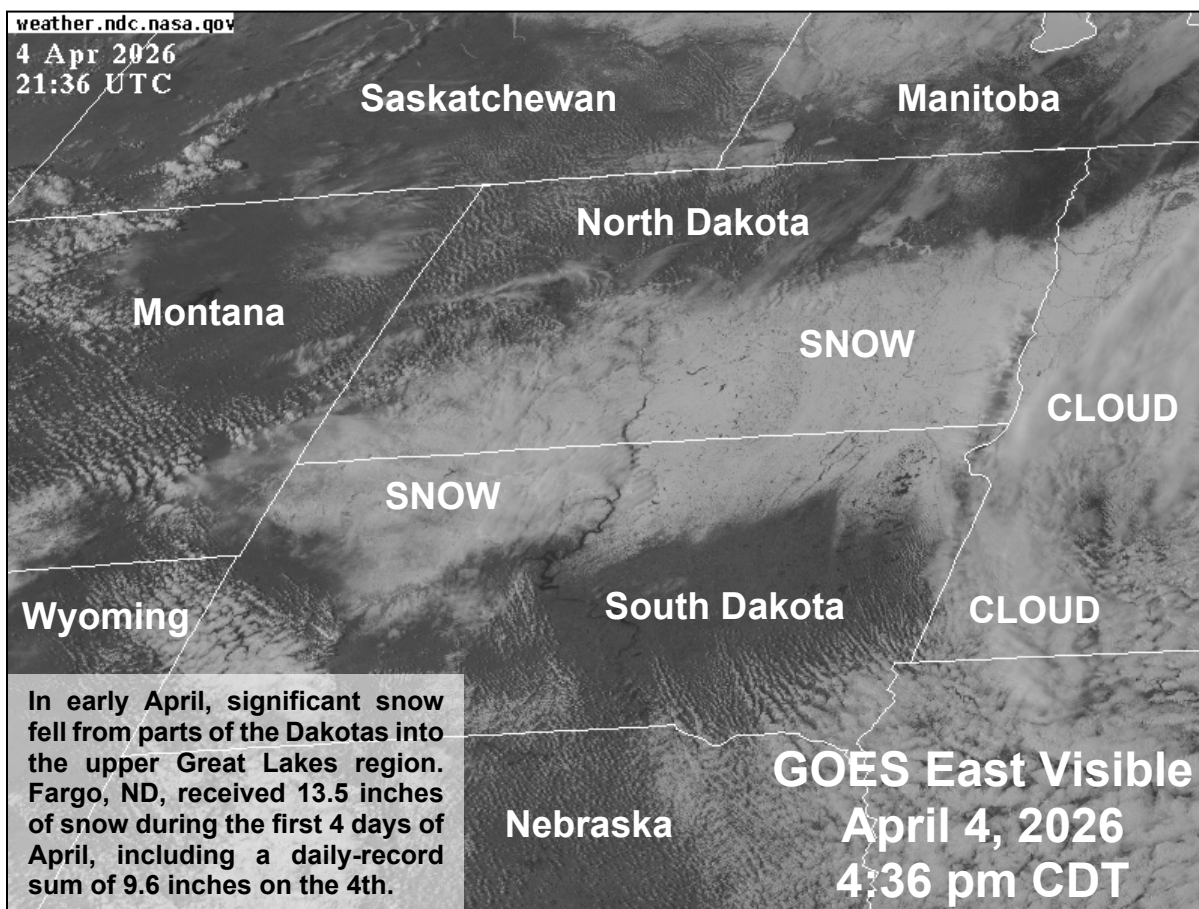
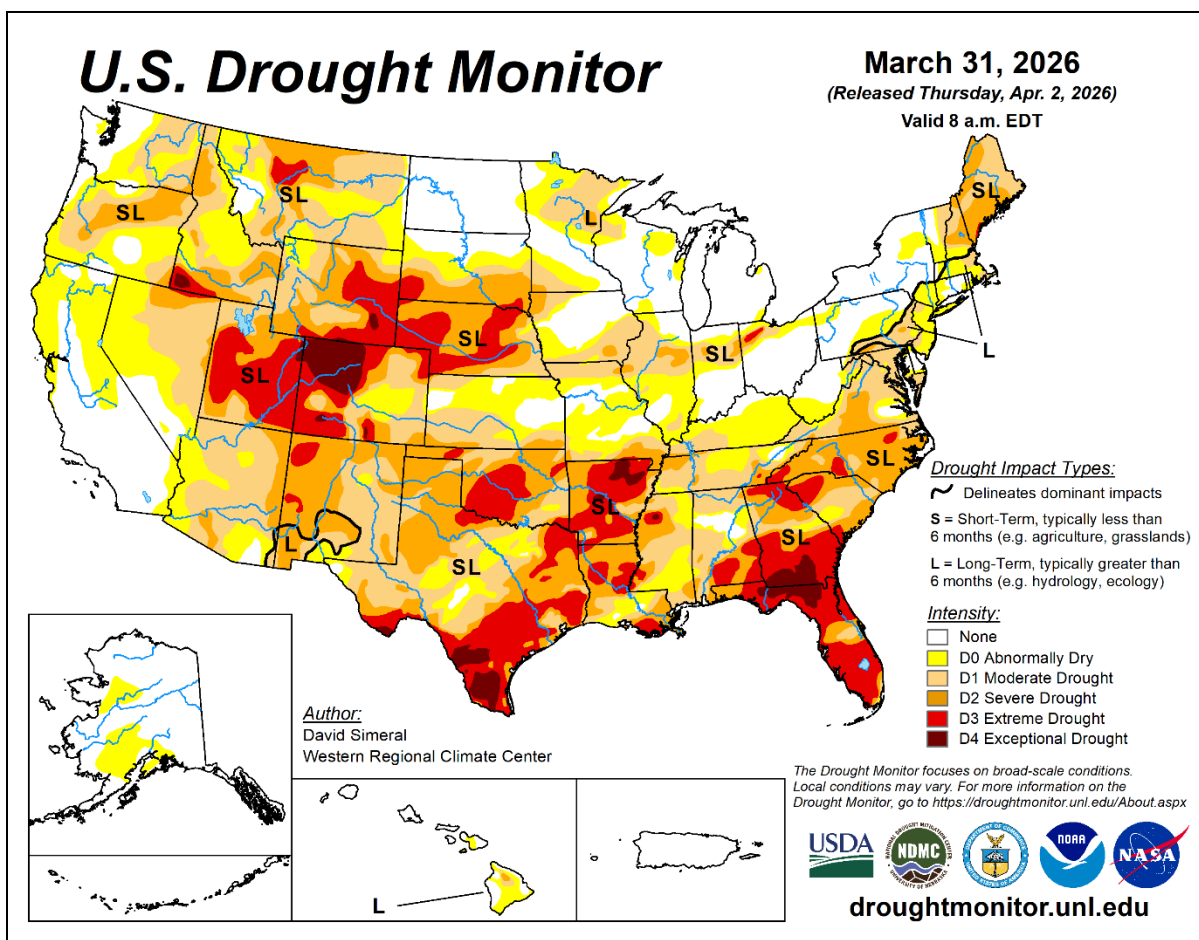
In late March, rampant heat lingered in the **Southwest**. March 29 featured daily-record highs in dozens of locations, including readings of 100°F in **Palm Springs, CA**, and **Yuma, AZ**. The **Plains** also remained unusually warm, with record-setting highs for March 29 reaching 92°F in **Hill City, KS**, and 88°F in **Broken Bow, NE**. Warmth made an eastward surge on March 30, leading to daily-record highs reaching the 90-degree mark in **Lincoln, NE**; **Topeka, KS**; and **St. Joseph, MO**. On the last day of March, record-setting highs surged to 85°F in **Carbondale, IL**, and **Huntington, WV**. In contrast, cooler weather in the **Northwest** led to daily-record lows for March 31 in **Washington** locations such as **Yakima (19°F)** and **Ellensburg (20°F)**. During the mid- to late-week period, warmth became focused across the **South and East**. April 1 featured daily-record highs in **Austin, TX (93°F)**; **Jackson, MS (87°F)**; and **Wilmington, DE (85°F)**. **Huntington, WV**, topped the 80-degree mark each day from March 31 – April 4, including daily-record highs (88 and 87°F, respectively) on the 2nd and 4th. On April 4, a final surge of warmth across the **East** led to daily-record highs in locations such as **St. Petersburg, FL (91°F)**; **Anniston, AL (86°F)**; and **Erie, PA (83°F)**.

Significant precipitation was scarce until the last day of March, when heavy showers and locally severe thunderstorms swept across the **lower Great Lakes States**. In **New York**, record-setting rainfall totals for March 31 included 1.96 inches in **Syracuse**, 1.73 inches in **Watertown**, and 1.65 inches in **Rochester**. **Pittsburgh, PA**, completed its wettest March on record, with a total of 6.40 inches (previously, 6.10 inches in 1967). Meanwhile, widespread rain and snow showers arrived in the **West**. In **Utah**, 24-hour precipitation totals on March 31 – April 1 included 1.21 inches in **Spanish Fork** and 1.19 inches in **Provo**. By April 1, an initial round of rain developing from the **southern Plains into the Midwest** led to daily-record amounts in **Wichita Falls, TX (1.60 inches)**, and **Burlington, IA (1.57 inches)**. **Wichita Falls'** rain followed a March total of 0.16 inch (8 percent of normal). Locations on the **High Plains** reporting no measurable precipitation during March included **Dalhart and Midland, TX**; **Guymon, OK**; **Burlington, La Junta, Lamar, and Trinidad, CO**; and **Dodge City, Garden City, and Goodland, KS**.

During the second half of the week, additional heavy rain pelted an area extending northeastward from **central Texas**. Record-setting totals for April 2 reached 2.81 inches in **College Station, TX**; 1.63 inches in **Oshkosh, WI**; 1.46 inches in **Norfolk, NE**; 1.37 inches in **Muskegon, MI**; and 1.26 inches in **Des Moines, IA**. Snow began to blanket parts of the **North**, where **Great Falls, MT**, measured 7.8 inches—with a liquid equivalency of 1.08 inches—on April 2-3. **Fargo, ND**, received 13.5 inches of snow during the first 4 days of April, aided by a daily-record sum of 9.6 inches on the 4th. Toward week's end, additional heavy rain fell from the **southern Plains into the Midwest**. Record-setting rainfall for April 3 included 2.85 inches in **Lawton, OK** (following a March total of 0.16 inch), and 1.32 inches in **Waterloo, IA**. Much of **Michigan** received heavy precipitation on April 4, when daily-record amounts reached 1.98 inches in **Flint**, 1.87 inches in **Lansing**, 1.53 inches in **Grand Rapids**, and 1.32 inches in **Muskegon**.

Frigid spring weather eased across the **northwestern half of Alaska**, but lingered across the remainder of the state. **Juneau** collected a daily-record low of 10°F on the 29th, shortly before completing its snowiest March on record, with 76.6 inches (previously, 62.7 inches in 2007). **Juneau's** snowy month was capped by a 7.1-inch accumulation on March 30-31. Meanwhile, **McGrath** experienced its coldest March since 1959; the monthly average temperature of -4.2°F was 16.1°F below normal. For the first time, all 31 March days in **McGrath** featured a minimum temperature of 0°F or below; the previous record of 29 such days was set in 1972. Farther south, April opened on a cool, mostly dry note in **Hawaii**, following wild March weather. **Kahului, Maui**, completed its wettest month on record, with March rainfall of 21.11 inches (800 percent of normal). **Molokai Airport** also received extraordinary rainfall, with the monthly sum of 20.46 inches (677 percent of normal), surpassing the March 1951 record of 19.34 inches. More than a foot of rain fell during March in **Lihue, Kauai** (14.35 inches, or 256 percent of normal); **Honolulu, Oahu** (13.61 inches, or 577 percent), and **Hilo, on the Big Island** (13.36 inches, or 105 percent).





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 4, 2026
 Accessible Data Available from the 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	
AK	ANCHORAGE	35	16	39	11	25	-6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.34	45	4.29	181	87	42	0	7	0	0	
	BARROW	5	-5	17	-12	0	0	0.00	-0.04	0.00	1.76	876	5.80	900	84	76	0	7	0	0	
	FAIRBANKS	32	0	37	-12	16	-6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.22	277	5.29	337	85	39	0	7	0	0	
	JUNEAU	39	24	44	11	31	-5	0.71	-0.03	0.22	6.27	153	18.33	127	98	61	0	6	4	0	
	KODIAK	38	27	41	21	33	-3	0.74	-0.53	0.57	2.77	49	17.68	87	90	63	0	6	5	1	
AL	NOME	23	8	30	0	16	2	0.03	-0.13	0.03	0.34	40	3.61	130	92	69	0	7	1	0	
	BIRMINGHAM	81	62	85	52	71	12	0.91	-0.30	0.89	5.70	89	15.66	96	86	43	0	0	2	1	
	HUNTSVILLE	80	58	85	44	69	10	0.36	-0.81	0.36	4.43	73	12.23	75	91	48	0	0	1	0	
	MOBILE	80	64	84	57	72	8	0.31	-0.98	0.26	3.84	62	7.58	46	95	58	0	0	2	0	
	MONTGOMERY	80	57	87	52	68	6	0.09	-0.95	0.09	1.52	26	9.18	59	95	51	0	0	1	0	
AR	FORT SMITH	81	58	85	47	70	11	1.79	0.81	1.69	3.09	73	6.22	63	86	45	0	0	2	1	
	LITTLE ROCK	81	60	86	43	70	13	1.07	-0.08	1.07	3.31	58	8.86	67	90	48	0	0	1	1	
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	59	35	69	27	47	6	0.50	0.21	0.44	0.52	25	3.06	48	74	24	0	3	2	0	
	PHOENIX	90	69	96	61	80	10	0.01	-0.09	0.01	0.14	15	0.62	23	38	14	4	0	1	0	
CA	PRESCOTT	70	44	77	29	57	6	0.33	0.17	0.26	0.33	31	2.13	60	66	20	0	1	2	0	
	TUCSON	87	61	92	54	74	9	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.31	50	2.00	87	47	16	3	0	0	0	
	BAKERSFIELD	79	54	87	47	66	6	0.08	-0.14	0.08	0.08	6	2.35	64	75	28	0	0	1	0	
	EUREKA	57	42	68	35	49	-1	0.86	-0.30	0.68	1.30	20	11.82	63	99	69	0	0	4	1	
	FRESNO	78	54	87	45	66	6	0.08	-0.30	0.08	0.08	3	3.56	57	78	27	0	0	1	0	
CO	LOS ANGELES	73	58	85	56	65	5	0.15	-0.11	0.08	0.15	7	5.20	67	93	50	0	0	2	0	
	REDDING	73	48	82	40	60	4	0.59	-0.21	0.31	0.61	12	10.72	64	80	28	0	0	2	0	
	SACRAMENTO	74	51	88	43	62	5	0.48	0.02	0.29	0.48	16	6.14	60	88	36	0	0	3	0	
	SAN DIEGO	72	59	79	54	66	4	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	5.32	92	92	54	0	0	0	0	
	SAN FRANCISCO	71	54	83	47	62	6	0.67	0.16	0.32	0.72	23	8.11	74	82	41	0	0	3	0	
CT	STOCKTON	75	49	88	40	62	4	0.67	0.29	0.57	0.67	31	5.92	81	98	35	0	0	3	1	
	ALAMOSA	63	32	73	22	47	8	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	0.46	38	83	32	0	3	0	0	
	CO SPRINGS	64	38	76	27	51	6	0.05	-0.17	0.05	1.17	126	2.50	162	58	18	0	2	1	0	
	DENVER INTL	65	37	81	24	51	5	0.15	-0.11	0.15	0.91	90	1.40	77	69	20	0	3	1	0	
	GRAND JUNCTION	68	42	80	29	55	6	0.24	0.01	0.22	0.26	27	1.02	49	65	20	0	2	2	0	
DE	PUEBLO	72	37	86	23	54	6	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.95	97	1.87	117	58	15	0	2	0	0	
	BRIDGEPORT	60	41	72	27	50	6	0.37	-0.56	0.36	5.18	111	9.27	84	93	56	0	1	2	0	
DC	HARTFORD	66	39	80	24	53	9	0.86	0.02	0.65	5.85	136	11.02	103	88	46	0	1	4	1	
	WASHINGTON	76	53	87	35	65	12	0.41	-0.37	0.27	2.60	66	8.48	90	85	45	0	0	3	0	
FL	WILMINGTON	73	47	85	27	60	11	0.97	0.07	0.96	3.54	75	8.14	75	84	43	0	1	2	1	
	DAYTONA BEACH	79	65	82	61	72	4	0.02	-0.68	0.02	2.87	72	4.85	53	93	57	0	0	1	0	
GA	JACKSONVILLE	82	58	85	53	70	5	0.00	-0.74	0.00	1.77	47	3.99	40	93	43	0	0	0	0	
	KEY WEST	83	76	84	73	80	4	0.19	-0.18	0.18	0.19	10	1.40	27	78	60	0	0	2	0	
	MIAMI	82	71	84	68	76	1	2.64	1.97	1.06	6.70	235	8.90	130	87	61	0	0	6	3	
	ORLANDO	83	65	86	62	74	4	0.54	-0.13	0.38	1.96	58	3.16	40	93	51	0	0	3	0	
	PENSACOLA	77	65	81	60	71	6	0.00	-1.26	0.00	2.09	35	8.47	53	95	68	0	0	0	0	
HI	TALLAHASSEE	84	60	87	56	72	8	0.00	-0.96	0.00	1.98	34	7.31	50	90	43	0	0	0	0	
	TAMPA	87	68	89	66	77	6	0.95	0.38	0.77	3.49	122	6.58	81	89	45	0	0	2	1	
	WEST PALM BEACH	82	71	85	67	76	3	3.17	2.35	2.83	6.19	163	7.49	75	84	60	0	0	6	1	
	ATHENS	80	56	85	36	68	9	0.00	-0.86	0.00	2.39	49	7.89	58	89	46	0	0	0	0	
	ATLANTA	80	59	85	45	69	10	0.00	-0.93	0.00	4.46	85	10.44	72	80	41	0	0	0	0	
IA	AUGUSTA	82	53	86	39	67	6	0.00	-0.82	0.00	1.93	42	8.31	69	99	40	0	0	0	0	
	COLUMBUS	80	58	85	48	69	7	1.18	0.20	0.63	3.35	61	11.12	78	88	45	0	0	4	1	
	MACON	80	55	85	40	67	6	0.76	-0.17	0.39	2.37	49	8.16	61	96	48	0	0	3	0	
	SAVANNAH	80	56	84	47	68	5	0.01	-0.80	0.01	0.49	12	3.43	34	98	47	0	0	1	0	
	HILO	77	65	78	63	71	-1	0.44	-2.25	0.15	16.43	115	40.20	124	89	56	0	0	5	0	
ID	HONOLULU	79	67	81	64	73	-3	0.00	-0.36	0.00	13.72	543	17.65	279	74	47	0	0	0	0	
	KAHULUI	78	65	79	62	72	-3	0.01	-0.45	0.01	21.13	735	25.42	348	81	53	0	0	1	0	
	LIHUE	76	66	78	63	71	-3	0.40	-0.43	0.12	15.19	253	22.97	185	85	55	0	0	6	0	
	BURLINGTON	63	42	73	40	53	5	1.96	1.57	0.73	4.83	209	5.79	106	98	68	0	0	4	2	
	CEDAR RAPIDS	62	40	86	34	51	8	1.31	0.72	0.67	2.34	100	3.29	72	91	53	0	0	5	1	
IL	DES MOINES	62	41	87	36	52	5	2.10	1.43	1.13	4.37	170	6.06	121	88	53	0	0	3	2	
	DUBUQUE	60	38	82	33	49	8	2.60	1.88	1.84	4.90	181	6.37	114	90	54	0	0	4	2	
	SIOUX CITY	57	35	84	31	46	2	2.34	1.75	1.89	4.00	190	4.31	118	87	50	0	2	4	1	
	WATERLOO	60	37	86	34	49	5	2.85	2.19	1.34	5.15	215	7.63	164	92	52	0	0	4	2	
	BOISE	60	39	73	30	49	1	0.49	0.18	0.20	1.17	78	3.12	79	84	38	0	1	3	0	
IN	LEWISTON	56	38	68	32	47	-1	0.31	-0.03	0.30	3.22	214	5.67	154	82	42	0	1	2	0	
	POCATELLO	59	35	69	25	47	5	0.89	0.62	0.55	1.51	111	3.36	97	85	31	0	3	3	1	
	CHICAGO/O'HARE	62	40	81	36	51	6	2.31	1.62	1.03	7.15	249	8.51	124	86	55	0	0	6	1	
	MOLINE	64	42	85	39	53	7	3.66	2.97	1.41	3.66	120	4.15	63	90	57	0	0	5	3	
	PEORIA	69	44	83	38	57	9	3.82	3.07	1.78	7.55	239	8.72	121	89	57	0	0	5	3	
KS	ROCKFORD	62	38	82	35	50	7	2.21	1.49	1.28	5.37	189	6.83	112	89	55	0	0	6	2	
	SPRINGFIELD	73	47	84	40	60	11	1.06	0.33	0.43	8.69	272	9.81	137	85	55	0	0	4	0	
	EVANSVILLE	80	58	85	37	69	17	0.50	-0.50	0.50	5.42	105	8.42	71	80	45	0	0	1	0	
	FORT WAYNE	68	44</																		

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 4, 2026

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	
KY	WICHITA	75	50	84	40	63	10	0.43	-0.13	0.24	2.97	114	4.58	98	82	40	0	0	3	0	
	LEXINGTON	79	56	82	35	67	16	0.72	-0.25	0.43	3.80	75	9.22	76	88	42	0	0	3	0	
	LOUISVILLE	81	58	84	36	69	15	0.37	-0.64	0.30	5.89	114	9.17	76	79	39	0	0	3	0	
LA	PADUCAH	80	60	84	43	70	15	1.00	-0.02	0.95	5.31	101	7.40	56	81	44	0	0	2	1	
	BATON ROUGE	84	64	88	50	74	9	1.37	0.29	0.65	6.09	119	14.49	91	95	55	0	0	4	2	
	LAKE CHARLES	83	64	84	52	74	7	0.24	-0.65	0.24	1.58	37	7.61	57	98	57	0	0	1	0	
MA	NEW ORLEANS	82	68	84	59	75	8	0.22	-0.85	0.13	3.66	73	8.95	62	94	59	0	0	3	0	
	SHREVEPORT	81	63	86	54	72	9	***	***	***	***	***	***	93	54	0	0	***	***		
	BOSTON	60	37	71	29	49	5	0.65	-0.26	0.30	4.25	90	7.89	69	90	57	0	1	4	0	
MD	WORCESTER	59	33	72	20	46	6	0.39	-0.56	0.19	4.67	98	10.77	93	93	54	0	2	3	0	
	BALTIMORE	75	50	87	27	63	13	0.40	-0.45	0.35	3.08	68	8.01	76	87	49	0	1	2	0	
	CARIBOU	36	22	50	12	29	-2	1.27	0.64	0.91	4.63	147	7.72	90	92	57	0	7	2	1	
MI	PORTLAND	52	33	69	20	43	4	1.16	0.19	0.79	4.61	99	8.44	72	94	59	0	1	5	1	
	ALPENA	46	30	58	23	38	3	1.75	1.20	1.17	5.50	254	10.48	190	90	59	0	4	5	1	
	GRAND RAPIDS	62	36	75	30	49	7	1.77	1.02	1.65	2.33	82	5.77	77	89	58	0	2	2	1	
MN	HOUGHTON LAKE	52	30	71	26	41	5	2.33	1.73	1.07	5.39	250	9.63	183	92	60	0	5	5	1	
	LANSING	62	37	76	30	49	8	2.89	2.26	1.93	5.59	223	9.07	144	86	56	0	2	5	1	
	MUSKEGON	57	38	71	31	48	6	2.89	2.20	1.37	9.00	319	14.92	202	88	57	0	2	4	2	
MO	TRAVERSE CITY	49	33	60	28	41	3	1.67	1.15	1.18	5.00	266	8.40	183	88	58	0	3	3	1	
	DULUTH	35	25	43	23	30	-3	1.15	0.70	0.59	2.70	156	5.63	152	91	63	0	7	4	1	
	INT_L FALLS	38	22	52	17	30	-1	0.57	0.26	0.33	1.27	105	3.04	113	90	48	0	7	3	0	
MS	MINNEAPOLIS	51	34	73	31	43	2	1.45	0.90	0.80	2.60	129	4.80	127	81	50	0	4	4	2	
	ROCHESTER	51	33	77	30	42	3	2.24	1.57	1.23	4.26	176	5.86	132	90	58	0	3	5	2	
	ST. CLOUD	47	29	66	27	38	1	0.94	0.44	0.56	2.52	135	3.45	105	87	55	0	6	4	1	
MT	COLUMBIA	73	52	86	42	63	11	2.42	1.56	1.23	5.95	170	7.88	101	86	52	0	0	5	1	
	KANSAS CITY	71	48	87	39	60	9	1.58	0.93	0.85	4.03	146	5.98	111	83	51	0	0	3	1	
	SAINT LOUIS	78	54	85	42	66	14	1.54	0.58	0.93	6.84	168	9.33	105	81	51	0	0	3	1	
NC	SPRINGFIELD	77	57	82	40	67	14	1.41	0.54	1.13	5.13	128	8.20	91	77	44	0	0	3	1	
	JACKSON	83	61	87	43	72	11	2.07	0.66	1.46	5.24	80	11.60	68	95	51	0	0	3	2	
	MERIDIAN	83	60	86	43	72	10	0.60	-0.60	0.52	4.87	76	12.33	71	96	48	0	0	3	1	
ND	TUPELO	81	58	85	38	69	10	0.81	-0.41	0.81	2.21	36	10.41	64	94	49	0	0	1	1	
	BILLINGS	52	33	70	26	42	0	0.41	0.08	0.19	1.44	131	2.11	95	89	52	0	3	5	0	
	BUTTE	48	29	61	23	38	2	0.63	0.39	0.20	1.13	142	1.85	112	94	49	0	5	5	0	
NE	CUT BANK	48	23	58	16	35	-1	0.22	0.07	0.21	0.54	117	0.56	61	90	43	0	7	2	0	
	GLASGOW	48	29	58	19	38	-1	0.59	0.44	0.25	1.45	256	1.83	135	94	49	0	6	4	0	
	GREAT FALLS	50	25	59	17	37	-2	1.25	0.96	0.97	2.76	317	3.43	170	91	48	0	7	3	1	
NH	HAVRE	49	24	61	14	37	-3	0.27	0.09	0.24	0.79	128	0.94	65	93	46	0	7	3	0	
	MISSOULA	51	32	62	22	41	0	0.54	0.25	0.39	2.90	264	4.59	156	93	45	0	3	4	0	
	ASHEVILLE	74	49	80	29	62	9	0.24	-0.65	0.16	2.12	49	8.19	68	88	42	0	1	2	0	
NJ	CHARLOTTE	79	56	86	34	67	10	0.22	-0.65	0.22	1.72	38	5.78	52	87	38	0	0	1	0	
	GREENSBORO	78	55	84	33	66	11	0.04	-0.83	0.04	2.11	50	8.27	79	87	39	0	0	1	0	
	HATTERAS	72	61	76	41	67	9	0.03	-0.87	0.03	2.09	42	7.98	56	87	62	0	0	1	0	
ND	RALEIGH	80	56	86	33	68	11	0.00	-0.87	0.00	1.56	34	5.76	53	87	38	0	0	0	0	
	WILMINGTON	77	52	81	35	64	5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	2.28	52	6.50	55	98	46	0	0	0	0	
	BISMARCK	42	29	66	27	36	-2	0.95	0.70	0.78	1.44	145	2.87	143	92	54	0	7	3	1	
NE	DICKINSON	42	27	66	21	35	-2	0.13	-0.08	0.12	0.37	53	0.48	38	94	55	0	6	2	0	
	FARGO	41	28	56	26	34	-2	1.41	1.09	0.84	1.65	115	3.42	121	91	58	0	7	5	1	
	GRAND FORKS	39	28	49	23	34	0	0.79	0.56	0.31	1.24	119	3.04	148	91	61	0	7	6	0	
NY	JAMESTOWN	39	27	60	24	33	-2	1.03	0.83	0.41	1.12	140	1.12	75	97	62	0	7	5	0	
	GRAND ISLAND	62	37	87	29	49	3	1.11	0.65	0.69	1.24	75	1.93	64	88	41	0	2	3	1	
	LINCOLN	62	38	90	30	50	3	1.22	0.76	0.83	1.60	88	3.12	90	88	46	1	1	3	1	
OH	NORFOLK	56	34	85	30	45	1	1.82	1.34	1.46	2.66	154	3.28	104	89	48	0	2	3	1	
	NORTH PLATTE	67	33	87	23	50	5	0.30	-0.06	0.24	0.69	56	1.32	60	86	27	0	2	3	0	
	OMAHA	61	40	89	34	50	3	1.26	0.70	0.73	2.19	103	3.32	87	86	50	0	0	3	1	
PA	SCOTTSBLUFF	63	35	85	29	49	5	0.24	-0.09	0.19	0.67	55	1.29	59	72	27	0	2	2	0	
	VALENTINE	59	32	87	28	45	2	0.87	0.50	0.48	1.28	102	2.07	95	88	40	0	5	3	0	
	CONCORD	56	33	69	19	44	5	0.65	-0.11	0.38	4.91	131	9.82	105	91	53	0	2	4	0	
RI	ATLANTIC_CITY	70	45	84	23	57	10	0.95	0.04	0.60	2.71	54	7.28	62	87	51	0	1	2	1	
	NEWARK	69	46	82	32	57	10	0.17	-0.74	0.13	4.09	88	8.73	79	83	46	0	1	2	0	
	ALBUQUERQUE	73	47	82	40	60	7	0.13	0.01	0.13	0.13	24	1.48	111	54	15	0	0	1	0	
TN	ELY	59	28	73	15	44	3	0.34	0.08	0.31	0.61	53	2.30	84	75	23	0	4	2	0	
	LAS VEGAS	80	61	92	54	71	6	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	0.74	40	33	10	1	0	0	0	
	RENO	64	40	76	32	52	3	0.11	-0.02	0.11	0.11	12	1.77	56	62	20	0	1	1	0	
TX	WINNEMUCCA	62	33	75	21	48	3	0.62	0.41	0.50	0.69	69	2.37	88	81	24	0	4	2	1	
	ALBANY	60	39	73	23	49	8	1.93	1.24	1.07	4.72	135	8.61	102	82	52	0	1	4	2	
	BINGHAMTON	61	38	69	23	49	11	1.55	0.76	0.77	6.90	196	11.59	135	91	61	0	1	4	1	
UT	BUFFALO	62	37	74	31	49	10	2.12	1.41	1.02	6.78	204	12.04	131	88	60	0	1	6	2	
	ROCHESTER	65	37	76	28	51	11	1.29	0.66	0.98	5.32	185	11.31	150	91	58	0	1	5	1	

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 4, 2026

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK	TOLEDO	68	42	77	35	55	10	3.89	3.21	1.37	8.91	296	10.94	143	86	57	0	0	5	3
	YOUNGSTOWN	71	46	80	31	59	15	3.27	2.44	1.35	7.38	199	11.08	119	88	50	0	1	5	4
	OKLAHOMA CITY	81	57	87	44	69	13	2.76	2.11	1.22	3.60	123	5.04	89	84	39	0	0	4	2
OR	TULSA	80	60	86	45	70	13	1.39	0.59	0.55	2.71	76	4.39	64	78	42	0	0	4	1
	ASTORIA	55	38	63	31	46	-1	1.58	-0.01	1.22	11.54	131	22.04	94	92	54	0	1	2	1
	BURNS	54	28	69	20	41	0	0.63	0.39	0.29	1.07	97	2.91	86	95	42	0	5	3	0
	EUGENE	58	38	67	31	48	-1	1.06	0.08	0.78	2.94	56	12.16	76	93	54	0	1	3	1
	MEDFORD	65	41	79	30	53	3	0.58	0.19	0.34	1.34	65	5.77	85	92	39	0	1	4	0
	PENDLETON	57	35	68	32	46	-1	0.05	-0.25	0.05	0.67	44	1.08	25	80	37	0	1	1	0
PA	PORTLAND	59	41	73	37	50	0	0.57	-0.22	0.40	5.84	132	13.62	103	89	44	0	0	4	0
	SALEM	59	40	72	34	50	0	0.71	-0.16	0.46	3.96	81	11.28	73	88	47	0	0	2	0
	ALLENTOWN	68	41	80	23	54	8	0.14	-0.70	0.09	5.74	139	9.01	88	88	52	0	1	2	0
	ERIE	68	41	83	30	54	13	1.88	1.13	0.65	5.57	157	10.52	111	88	51	0	1	6	1
	MIDDLETOWN	70	45	83	30	57	10	0.42	-0.43	0.38	5.34	127	9.24	94	87	51	0	1	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	72	47	84	31	60	11	0.59	-0.29	0.59	2.80	62	6.71	64	84	48	0	1	1	1
	PITTSBURGH	73	50	83	29	61	16	2.56	1.82	1.06	9.07	253	13.60	148	85	42	0	1	5	2
	WILKES-BARRE	66	42	78	23	54	10	0.56	-0.13	0.33	5.54	174	8.39	107	86	51	0	1	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	67	42	80	26	55	10	1.62	0.82	0.80	6.19	171	9.16	103	93	52	0	1	5	2
RI	PROVIDENCE	60	38	74	26	49	5	1.21	0.11	0.62	7.00	126	12.18	94	93	54	0	1	4	1
SC	CHARLESTON	79	55	83	43	67	5	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.50	13	5.40	52	98	47	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	81	54	87	34	67	7	0.24	-0.48	0.24	1.11	27	6.46	59	92	38	0	0	1	0
	FLORENCE	80	51	86	30	65	5	0.62	-0.10	0.62	1.33	36	5.98	61	99	43	0	1	1	1
SD	GREENVILLE	78	55	84	30	67	10	0.31	-0.63	0.31	3.36	67	8.64	66	88	42	0	1	1	0
	ABERDEEN	44	29	69	28	37	-2	1.06	0.78	0.50	1.44	136	2.41	108	92	57	0	7	4	1
	HURON	50	31	74	29	41	1	0.58	0.16	0.27	1.20	85	1.80	65	92	52	0	5	3	0
TN	RAPID CITY	52	32	76	26	42	1	0.35	0.02	0.18	0.80	71	1.16	60	88	44	0	4	3	0
	SIOUX FALLS	53	32	79	28	43	1	0.47	-0.09	0.31	1.39	71	1.72	51	89	49	0	4	3	0
	BRISTOL	79	47	84	27	63	11	0.52	-0.37	0.35	2.92	65	10.30	86	93	35	0	1	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	80	57	86	36	69	11	0.44	-0.69	0.44	3.83	64	10.32	64	84	40	0	0	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	80	55	86	33	67	12	0.19	-0.90	0.19	4.14	75	12.51	83	83	39	0	0	1	0
	MEMPHIS	81	61	85	42	71	12	0.61	-0.65	0.37	4.93	76	9.56	63	86	45	0	0	2	0
TX	NASHVILLE	81	58	87	36	69	13	0.84	-0.16	0.84	2.57	50	8.98	66	79	40	0	0	1	1
	ABILENE	83	60	89	52	72	9	1.30	0.94	0.69	4.11	213	6.22	144	92	41	0	0	4	1
	AMARILLO	81	47	93	39	64	10	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.66	45	1.19	44	60	16	2	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	86	64	93	51	75	9	0.00	-0.59	0.00	1.55	48	3.83	49	88	42	3	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	82	66	83	54	74	8	0.50	-0.39	0.47	3.53	85	9.46	75	95	62	0	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	89	73	91	67	81	7	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.00	0	0.26	6	85	50	3	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	68	87	56	77	6	0.02	-0.39	0.02	0.69	27	1.80	34	91	53	0	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	86	66	93	54	76	6	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.00	0	0.50	19	86	37	2	0	0	0
	EL PASO	82	59	89	52	71	7	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.01	4	1.68	157	37	13	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	83	62	87	48	73	10	2.68	1.98	2.13	5.81	157	18.44	205	82	42	0	0	2	2
	GALVESTON	79	70	81	65	74	6	0.01	-0.52	0.01	2.03	61	8.67	89	95	75	0	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	83	67	85	55	75	8	1.01	0.24	1.01	4.36	110	8.93	83	94	55	0	0	1	1
	LUBBOCK	83	52	90	46	68	10	0.30	0.04	0.15	0.30	24	2.02	79	73	17	2	0	3	0
	MIDLAND	85	60	92	53	72	10	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.94	120	2.93	144	75	22	2	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	83	59	91	48	71	7	0.89	0.56	0.55	1.74	104	2.69	71	90	37	1	0	3	1
	SAN ANTONIO	86	66	91	57	76	10	0.78	0.28	0.46	1.26	48	2.91	46	88	42	1	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	85	65	87	51	75	8	0.09	-0.56	0.07	2.70	80	4.24	53	95	52	0	0	2	0
	WACO	84	63	90	49	74	11	2.58	1.90	1.74	3.39	95	5.61	63	87	44	1	0	2	2
UT	WICHITA FALLS	85	57	90	45	71	12	2.87	2.39	1.68	3.19	139	5.65	115	91	35	1	0	3	2
	SALT LAKE CITY	62	42	76	33	52	3	0.94	0.44	0.53	2.25	110	3.76	78	75	34	0	0	3	1
	LYNCHBURG	77	50	84	30	64	12	0.26	-0.57	0.15	3.39	80	9.39	88	91	41	0	1	3	0
VA	NORFOLK	80	57	86	33	68	13	0.00	-0.76	0.00	1.88	45	7.71	75	85	39	0	0	0	0
	RICHMOND	80	53	87	29	67	13	0.54	-0.24	0.54	1.92	43	8.80	85	90	37	0	1	1	1
	ROANOKE	78	50	84	27	64	11	0.89	0.10	0.66	2.83	71	7.70	76	85	36	0	1	4	1
VT	WASH/DULLES	77	51	87	26	64	14	0.17	-0.63	0.10	3.13	79	8.66	91	86	43	0	1	2	0
	BURLINGTON	53	34	68	24	44	5	0.52	-0.07	0.39	2.46	94	5.92	91	79	49	0	3	4	0
	OLYMPIA	55	33	65	29	44	-2	0.69	-0.38	0.32	9.86	157	18.94	98	97	51	0	3	4	0
WA	QUILLAYUTE	53	36	64	27	44	-1	1.00	-1.36	0.64	1.00	7	11.81	33	97	59	0	2	4	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	54	39	63	32	47	-3	0.93	0.08	0.67	7.50	161	15.02	105	88	51	0	1	2	1
	SPOKANE	50	34	61	27	42	-2	0.51	0.15	0.27	2.05	101	4.30	78	85	40	0	2	2	0
	YAKIMA	58	29	68	19	44	-3	0.16	0.03	0.15	0.59	83	2.15	79	81	30	0	6	2	0
	EAU CLAIRE	52	32	75	29	42	3	1.54	0.91	0.82	3.06	131	4.67	104	85	50	0	4	4	1
	GREEN BAY	46	33	61	29	39	1	3.06	2.46	1.55	5.11	221	8.83	180	89	61	0	4	4	2
	LA CROSSE	54	37	78	33	46	3	2.56	1.86	1.12	4.70	190	7.06	144	85	51	0	0	5	2
	MADISON	55	35	78	33	45	4	2.26	1.51	1.15	5.72	211	8.31	145	88	55	0	0	4	2
	MILWAUKEE	58	36	73	33	47	5	3.61	2.87	1.79	6.62	248	8.86	144	89	57	0	0	4	3
WV	BECKLEY	74	52	82	33	63	15	1.00	0.15	0.92	3.41	76	9							

March State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued monthly through the winter by USDA/NASS, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a state scale. More detailed national information is available during the growing season (April to November) in the Crop Progress reports published by NASS on the first business day of each week. Crop Progress reports are available through NASS at <http://www.nass.usda.gov>.

ALABAMA: The warm and dry temperatures that began in February continued throughout the month of March. The entire State experienced higher than normal temperatures with some areas in the northern half of the State reaching temperatures up to 10 degrees above normal. Most of the State received limited rainfall during March with precipitation mostly ranging from 0 to 4 inches below normal. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 1.1 inches in Baldwin County to 7.5 inches in Mobile County. Drought conditions worsened slightly during the first half of March before returning to previous levels. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 69 percent of the State was experiencing at least moderate drought conditions at the end of the month. Wheat was in good condition overall across the State. Corn planting got underway statewide; however, dry soils were slowing or delaying planting in several areas. Some early planted corn had already emerged where moisture was adequate. Field preparation for row crops was ongoing, with burndown continuing and fertilizer and lime being applied. Pastures were greening up in many northern counties but remain dry and slow growing in central and southern regions. Winter grass stands were poor in some areas due to late planting and insufficient rainfall. Supplemental livestock feeding was still needed in several counties. Livestock conditions were generally good, though hay shortages persist in drought affected areas, especially where the 2025 drought reduced hay supplies.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: This report is for the week ending March 29, 2026. By week's end, 13 percent of Arizona's cotton had been planted, up 4 percentage points from the State's 5-year average. Reports from southeastern counties have stated that the irrigation season has begun and that pumps have been surging due to the lack of water. Some cotton farmers are considering planting dryland cotton. Sixty-four percent of the State's barley had headed, of which 7 percent had matured, up 11 and 1 percentage points, respectively, from the State's 5-year average. Arizona's barley was rated in mostly good to excellent condition, with only 5 percent of the crop rated fair. Similarly, 53 percent of the State's Durum wheat had headed, of which 5 percent had matured, up 10 and 1 percentage points, respectively, from the State's 5-year average. Arizona's Durum wheat was rated in mostly good to excellent condition, with only 3 percent of the crop rated fair. Alfalfa hay harvest continued to take place on approximately 58 percent of the crop's acreage throughout the State. Arizona's alfalfa crop was rated in mostly good to excellent condition, with 17 percent of the crop rated fair. Pasture and range conditions throughout the State deteriorated slightly when compared to that of the previous report. Thirty-three percent of the State's pasture and rangeland was rated very poor, 47 percent was rated poor, 10 percent was rated fair, 9 percent was rated good, and 1 percent was rated excellent. Reports from eastern counties have reiterated that grazing conditions continue to deteriorate as a result of prolonged drought. However, some warm season perennial forages have become vegetative which has provided some relief to livestock producers. Additionally, some Greenlee County ranchers have reported that bulls have tested positive for bovine trichomoniasis. Topsoil moisture levels continue to fall as much of the State has been affected by drought. Twenty four

percent of the State is rated very short, 28 percent is rated short, and 48 percent is rated adequate. Subsoil moisture levels followed a similar trend. Excluding south central areas, measurable precipitation was lacking across much of the State. According to data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Quinlan Mountains received the most precipitation, accumulating approximately 1.75 inches while other areas of Pima, Santa Cruz, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties received anywhere from trace amounts to 1.50 inches of total precipitation. Current statewide streamflow conditions were rated from much below normal to normal. Streamflow conditions are suffering the most in the San Pedro, Santa Cruz, Upper Salt, Verde, Lower Gila, and Little Colorado River Basins. As of March 24, the U.S. Drought Monitor showed a deterioration in conditions when compared to that of the report dated February 24. Abnormally dry conditions (D0) bounded 48 percent of the State, moderate drought (D1) enveloped 34 percent, and severe drought (D2) encompassed 14 percent of the state's total land area. Over the past week, temperatures were above normal according to the High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC). Daytime highs throughout Arizona ranged from 12 to 15 degrees above normal and ranged from the upper 60's in Southern Apache County to well over 100 degrees across southwestern regions of the State. Overnight lows ranged from 4 to 20 degrees above normal and ranged from 25 to 50 degrees across northern and eastern counties, whereas counties within the Sonoran Desert experienced lows of 55 to 75°F.

ARKANSAS: For the week ending March 29, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies were 17% very short, 43% short, 38% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 15% very short, 45% short, 37% adequate, and 3% surplus. There were 6.6 days suitable for fieldwork. Producers were reporting dry conditions statewide. Burn bans were in place for 55 out of 75 counties. Some corn and rice had been planted. Ponds were still at historical lows. Most of the State was in severe to exceptional drought.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 90% adequate and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 90% adequate and 5% surplus. Pasture and range condition 5% fair, 60% good, and 35% excellent. Winter wheat condition 5% fair, 25% good, and 70% excellent. As of March 30th, snowpack content ranged from 1.5 in the Northern Sierra, 5.6 in the Central Sierra, and 7.8 in the Southern Sierra. California experienced a record shattering heatwave during March with temperatures 20 to 30 degrees above seasonal averages. Warm weather during March was ideal for baling hay. Wheat and oat harvest began towards the end of the month. Alfalfa was cut and sent to dairies. Oats were cut, wind rowed and dried. Growers began to prepare fields for corn and cotton planting. Corn was planted in some fields. Spring fieldwork was well underway due to the dry weather conditions. Some aerial pesticide applications were ongoing on forage crops. Farmers began prepping fields for the upcoming tomato season. Broccoli, cauliflower, lettuce, and celery were harvested. Carrot harvest in the Imperial Valley was just beginning. The garlic crop was growing well. In Tulare County, onions, kale, cauliflower, cabbage and garlic were harvested and available at farmers'

markets. Growers sprayed their orchards with fungicides, insecticides, and herbicides. Almond bloom was complete, and bee colonies were removed from orchards. Almonds began to develop. Walnut and pistachio orchards began to bloom and leaf out. Cherries, nectarines, peaches and many other stone fruit trees were in various stages of bloom throughout the month. Some peach trees were removed in Sutter County. Bees were staged throughout the orchards for pollination. Growers completed all dormant season pruning and shifted their irrigation scheduling as temperatures rose. Quince, persimmon and pomegranate trees began to develop foliage. Grapevine leaves, canes, and flowers were in various stages of development depending on variety and location. Bee colonies were placed in some citrus groves for pollination. Navel orange, Blood orange, Star Ruby grapefruit, tangelo, mandarin, and lemon harvests continued. Netting was placed in mandarin groves to prevent pollination in seedless varieties. Olive tree buds began to swell. Blueberry fields were in full bloom with bees pollinating and berries forming. Above normal temperatures caused heat related issues in strawberry fields. Sheep were grazing on various alfalfa fields throughout the month.

COLORADO: For the week ending March 29, 2026: days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 61% very short, 35% short, 4% adequate. Subsoil moisture 55% very short, 38% short, 7% adequate. Barley planted 12%, 4% 2025, 8% avg. Sugarbeets planted 7%, 1% avg. Winter wheat pastured 4%, 3% 2025, 8% avg; jointed 8%, 3% 2025, 2% avg; condition 18% very poor, 32% poor, 36% fair, 11% good, 3% excellent. Potatoes Outside SLV planted 6%. Cows calved 65%, 51% 2025, 60% avg. Ewes lambled 66%, 54% 2021, 51% avg. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 13% excellent. Cattle death loss 1% heavy, 3% avg, 96% light. Sheep death loss 1% heavy, 14% avg, 85% light. Pasture and range condition 25% very poor, 29% poor, 33% fair, 11% good, 2% excellent. Feed and concentrate supplies 5% very short, 20% short, 64% adequate, 11% surplus. Record heat and windy conditions persisted across the State last week. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor published on March 26, 2026, 59 percent of the State was in severe to exceptional drought, up from 8 percent last year. Extreme and exceptional drought worsened compared to the prior week, blanketing northwestern counties. According to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data, some north central counties received up to 0.50 inches of isolated moisture. The rest of the State received little to no measurable precipitation. According to the High Plains Regional Climate Center, most of the State experienced temperatures well above average last week. Western counties were 15 or more degrees above normal. Eastern counties were 9 to 15 degrees above normal. As of March 30, 2026, snowpack in Colorado was 24 percent measured as percent of median snowfall according to the Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA. The Southwest and San Luis Valley were 9 and 11 percent, respectively. In Adams and Arapahoe Counties, reports noted winter wheat was adversely affected due to insect pressure, freeze damage, and drought. Reports from Weld County mentioned irrigation water supplies were an immediate concern due to low snowpack and below average precipitation. Winter wheat condition in the county declined due to below average precipitation and a severe windstorm that caused damage and resulted in several areas blowing out. In Mesa County, extremely low snowpack, no precipitation, and hot conditions accelerated concerns for irrigation water supplies. Producers are preparing for shortages. In the San Luis Valley, calving and lambing were progressing well due to mild weather. No precipitation was received. Higher incidences of dust pneumonia in calves were noted amid dry and dusty conditions. Farmers began spring

fieldwork ahead of normal, and irrigation activities began a week early. Producers are preparing for a short irrigation season due to low snowpack and water supplies.

DELAWARE: Early March brought cool weather, accompanied by several days of snow and rain. While moisture has been adequate, the lingering cold has raised some concern for orchard tree crops, which are approaching more sensitive growth stages. Winter wheat stands at 2.5 to 3 inches, showing steady early season growth despite the cool conditions. Across the State, farmers have begun spreading manure and applying fertilizer as they prepare fields for spring planting.

FLORIDA: Drought conditions continued to worsen across the State. According to the drought monitor, the entire State was in at least moderate drought conditions with 73 percent experiencing extreme drought conditions and 10 percent experiencing exceptional drought. Rainfall ranged from 0.5 in Pinellas County to 6.7 inches in Miami Dade County. Rainfall for most of the panhandle was 1 to 4 inches below average for the month while most of the peninsula ranged from 2 inches below average to 2 inches above average. Temperatures for most of the State were between 3 to 5 degrees above average. Winter wheat and small grains were reported to be in good to fair condition but need timely rain. Corn planting was underway across multiple counties but was slowed or halted in some dryland fields due to lack of moisture. Peanut planting began in southern Levy County. Rice planting in Palm Beach County was about halfway completed, with planting expected to end early due to low market prices. Sugarcane harvest continued with negative impacts from the heavy freeze in early February becoming evident. Despite drought, many vegetable crops were progressing well. Strawberry and squash harvests were ongoing. Watermelon fields in several counties suffered significant frost damage, requiring some replanting and causing delays. Winter grazing was damaged by early February freezes but partially recovered thanks to warm temperatures throughout late February and March. Pastures and cool season forages were generally fair due to the dry conditions across the State. Many producers began feeding hay due to forage shortages. Cattle were generally in good to fair condition.

GEORGIA: March temperatures were above historical averages for the entire State especially in the northern half of the State. Despite the warmup, there was a notable frost mid-month. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 0.4 inches in Brantley County to 5.1 inches in Coweta County. Just for the month of March, most counties were 2 to 5 inches below normal rainfall totals. The lack of moisture was reflected in the most recent U.S. Drought monitor, where 8% of the State was in exceptional drought in addition to 35% in extreme drought conditions. As some producers wrapped up final field preparation and planting season kicked off for others, the dry conditions were a major concern. The warm temperatures pushed corn planting forward with producers noting irrigation being run earlier than usual due to dry fields. Cotton and peanut planting were a few weeks out, but burndown with herbicides and final field preparations were underway. Some early soybean acres were planted. Blueberries and peaches were both impacted by the mid-month freeze resulting in damage to the crops that had already fully bloomed particularly in the northern and middle parts of the State. Vegetable producers fought through the dry conditions to get vegetables transplanted, particularly watermelons, while onion producers were eager to ramp up harvest. Small grains continued to suffer from lack of rainfall, slowing and reducing growth. Warm temperatures promoted pasture green up and growth, but dry conditions limited that possibility for most of the

State. As a result of slow and little pasture growth, supplemental hay was fed to cattle. Despite the pasture conditions, cattle remained in mostly good condition. Pond and aquifer levels were noted to be very low, especially in the southern counties of the state, which was a concern to producers.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: The average temperatures for March were above normal for the State. Snowpack levels were low, and much of Idaho was dry except for some rain in the northern part of the State that filled the topsoil profile in higher elevation fields. In the northern counties, winter wheat and winter annual weeds were more advanced than normal, supported by recent heavy rainfall that replenished topsoil but also caused some flooding and erosion. Many producers had finished top dressing nitrogen fertilizer on fall planted wheat crops. Southwestern Idaho also experienced warm, dry weather and the lowest snowpack in the State, which allowed fieldwork, calving, and lambing to progress ahead of schedule. In south central Idaho, most spring cereals were planted and beets and potatoes were in. Stripe rust was identified in multiple southern counties, suggesting favorable conditions for disease spread. In eastern Idaho, warmth led to early greening of pastures and completion of calving, though low soil moisture and dry rangeland created significant concern about water availability for the upcoming growing season.

ILLINOIS: For the week ending March 29, 2026. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 29% short, 63% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 22% very short, 38% short, 39% adequate, and 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 30% fair, 59% good, and 8% excellent.

INDIANA: Topsoil moisture for the month of March was 11% very short, 21% short, 55% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 15% very short, 30% short, 52% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 2% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 56% good, 11% excellent. Statewide temperatures averaged 46.9 degrees, 6.2 degrees above normal for the month of March. Statewide average precipitation was 5.89 inches, 2.80 inches above normal. Sporadic storms provided above average precipitation levels in many parts of the State. Storm damage, including tornados, was reported to have damaged some agricultural operations, temporarily halting fieldwork. Winter wheat was reported to be green and in good condition as many farmers applied fertilizers to the crop. Livestock were faring well, with muddy conditions in pastures. Other activities included manure and fertilizer applications and tillage operations.

IOWA: Warm temperatures were experienced across the state in March. The average statewide temperature was 40.3°F through March 29th, 4.3°F above normal. On March 21st, many areas of the State saw high temperatures in the 90s, setting records for the earliest 90 degree temperature. Statewide precipitation was 2.0 inches, 0.2 inches above normal. A mid-month blizzard affected much of the State and high winds were an issue periodically throughout the month. Areas were still reporting dry conditions. Activities included fertilizer and manure applications as well as preparing machinery for upcoming planting. Spring tillage was beginning where conditions allowed, with scattered reports of small grains being planted. Overall, livestock conditions have been normal, despite the large temperature fluctuations and previously mentioned blizzard. Lambing and calving were in full swing.

KANSAS: For the week ending March 29, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies rated 23% very short, 42% short, 33% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 18% very short, 41% short, 39% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 7% very poor, 15% poor, 38% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat jointed 23%. Corn planted 2%.

KENTUCKY: For the month of March, hay supplies 2% very short, 17% short, 76% adequate, 5% surplus. Livestock condition 1% poor, 22% fair, 69% good, 8% excellent. Condition of winter wheat 1% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 66% good, 6% excellent. With the exception of a few late freezes, March has been relatively mild and dry. The freezes have impacted some fruit trees and winter wheat. The predominantly mild weather has promoted pasture growth and eased the strain on hay stocks, which remain mostly adequate. Due to the lack of rain in some areas, farm ponds have been observed as shallow for this point in the season. Farmers are in the process of field preparation for the planting season.

LOUISIANA: For the week ending March 29, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies were 15% very short, 43% short, 42% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 12% very short, 46% short, 41% adequate, and 1% surplus. There were 6.8 days suitable for fieldwork. Soil moisture levels continued to decline across the State. Dry conditions were slowing summer pastures. Crawfish production continued, with mixed results; some producers were experiencing below average yields.

MARYLAND: This month, farmers across the State have been actively spreading manure, with commercial fertilizer applications also underway as preparations for spring planting ramp up. Despite the cool early season weather and moderate drought conditions, cover crops throughout much of the State have begun to green, signaling the transition toward spring growth.

MICHIGAN: Topsoil moisture 9% short, 84% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 32% short, 61% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter wheat conditions are 2% poor, 29% fair, 68% good, 1% excellent. Precipitation for the month averaged 4.05 inches throughout the State, 2.24 inches above normal. Temperature for the month averaged 32.5 degrees, 1.8 degrees above normal. In the middle of the month, the Upper Peninsula and northern Lower Peninsula experienced a major snowstorm making field work nearly impossible. Most crops in the mid Lower Peninsula were still dormant while wheat in the south began coming out of dormancy and top dressing of fertilizer began. Maple syrup production continued in State. Light fieldwork in the South began where the ground was unfrozen. Other activities for the month included purchasing seed and chemicals, tending livestock, and prepping machinery for planting activities.

MINNESOTA: March weather was generally typical for the season, with warm days interspersed with cold ones. Much of the State saw heavy snowfall in mid-March, which melted rapidly, followed by a very dry final two weeks of the month. Limited planting of small grains was reported, although most counties had not yet begun fieldwork. Some reporters noted cases of pneumonia in cattle, resulting in some calf losses, attributed to the significant temperature fluctuations. Overall, livestock conditions remained stable, with no major concerns reported.

MISSISSIPPI: For the week ending March 29, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies were 5% very short, 32% short, 53% adequate, and 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 4% very short, 32% short, 56% adequate, and 8% surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.8 days. Overall, the State was experiencing drought conditions, burn bans remained in several counties. Corn and soybeans were being planted ahead of schedule in a few areas. Cool season forages have not performed well this year.

MISSOURI: For the week ending March 29, 2026. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 37% short, 48% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 40% short, 42% adequate, and 0% surplus. Corn planted 4%. Soybeans planted 1%. Rice planted 1%. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, and 4% excellent.

MONTANA: This report for Montana is for the entire month of March 2026. Topsoil moisture 38% very short, 45% short, 17% adequate. Subsoil moisture 37% very short, 45% short, 18% adequate. Winter wheat breaking dormancy 14%. Winter wheat condition 4% very poor, 2% poor, 66% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat wind damage 39% none, 45% light, 7% moderate, 9% severe. Winter wheat freeze damage 80% none, 17% light, 2% moderate, 1% severe. Winter wheat protectiveness of snow cover 100% very poor. Pasture and range condition 37% very poor, 33% poor, 27% fair, 3% good. Livestock grazing accessibility 86% open, 13% difficult, 1% closed. Cows calved 25%. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 93%. Ewes lambing 20%. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 92%. March precipitation was above average to well below average depending on location, with much of the above average moisture spread across western and central counties. Average temperatures ran from normal to more than 12 degrees above normal. Survey comments indicated a very dry winter season. Producer concerns centered around the lack of spring runoff relative to filling natural water sources for livestock and irrigation. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor published for March 24, roughly 8 percent of the State was drought free, compared with nearly 41 percent March 25, 2025. Other drought categorizations included abnormally dry (D0) at nearly 26 percent; moderate drought (D1) at just over 48 percent, severe drought (D2) at 14 percent, and extreme drought (D3) at just shy of 4 percent.

NEBRASKA: For the week ending March 29, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies rated 60% very short, 33% short, 7% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 49% very short, 41% short, 10% adequate, and 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 13% very poor, 38% poor, 40% fair, 9% good, and 0% excellent.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 30% very short, 35% short, 25% adequate, and 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 25% short, 65% adequate, and 5% surplus. Pasture and range condition 5% very poor, 70% fair, 15% good, and 10% excellent. As of March 24, 14% of the State was not in a drought, 40% of the State was abnormally dry, 40% was in Moderate Drought, while 6% was in Severe Drought according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. Nevada experienced a record shattering heatwave during March with temperatures 15 to 25 degrees above seasonal averages and new State monthly high temperatures were established. Alfalfa was still dormant. Annual weeds started to germinate. Water orders began at local Irrigation Districts.

NEW ENGLAND: New England has slowly been transitioning over to spring. Temperatures have been up and down, with snow

still in other parts of New England. With warmer temperatures certain areas have flooded. Soil conditions are still on the wet/colder side as farmers are waiting for the snow to melt. In Maine, reporters described weather conditions that affected farms and livestock with the cold conditions causing increase in equipment breakdowns, animal illness, and higher feed consumption. Despite the weather conditions, Vermont maple producers have had good conditions for a successful maple harvest. Farmers are still anticipating spring and warmer temperatures, hoping for a successful 2026 crop year to help mitigate these difficulties.

NEW JERSEY: March saw variable temperatures and moderate, yet below average rainfall. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 84.12% of the State remains in 'abnormally dry' conditions. Some agricultural activities were delayed by rain and muddy conditions, but reports regarding overwinter crops appear positive. Greenhouses continue to operate with seedlings ready to plant as weather conditions allow.

NEW MEXICO: This report for New Mexico is for the entire month of March 2026. Topsoil moisture 76% very short, 24% short. Subsoil moisture 60% very short, 40% short. Chile peppers planted 5%. Winter wheat condition 10% very poor, 29% poor, 40% fair, 10% good, 11% excellent. Alfalfa hay condition 90% good, 10% excellent. Cows calved 40%. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 55%. Cattle condition 3% very poor, 2% poor, 6% fair, 34% good, 55% excellent. Ewes lambing 25%. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 79%. Sheep and lambs condition 17% very poor, 14% poor, 39% fair, 30% good. Hay and roughage supplies 31% short, 69% adequate. Stock water supplies 18% very short, 37% short, 45% adequate. Pasture and range condition 44% very poor, 20% poor, 14% fair, 18% good, 4% excellent. For the month of March, much of the State received no meaningful rainfall. Isolated areas in the southwest corner of the State received over 0.25 inches of rainfall for the month, however. Temperatures remained warm for the month of March, with most of the State experiencing average temperatures 6 degrees hotter than normal. Survey comments noted March was windy and that spring is arriving to the State earlier than usual. The concern of increased fire risk due to the lack of precipitation remains. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor published for March 26, all of New Mexico is now categorized as experiencing drought conditions. On February 24, 2026, 3 percent of the State was drought free. Other drought categorizations included: abnormally dry (D0) at 7 percent; moderate drought (D1) at 41 percent; severe drought (D2) at 47 percent; and extreme drought (D3) at 5 percent.

NEW YORK: The month of March had warm temperatures at the outset of the month in some areas, allowing for field operations such as manure spreading and pruning to ramp up. Maple producers were generally pleased to get over the warmth and late starts and begin sap flows. Overall, early snow melts and rains were reported throughout, helping avoid prolonged dry spells and drought. The variability, however, did cause higher reported losses and impacts to honeybee operations and fruit producers.

NORTH CAROLINA: For the month ending March 29, 2026, subsoil moisture 14% very short, 40% short, 42% adequate and 4% surplus. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 49% short, 33% adequate and 4% surplus. Barley condition 11% fair and 89% good. Oats condition 4% poor, 53% fair, 39% good and 4% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 18% poor, 46% fair and 35% good. Winter wheat conditions 3% poor, 27% fair, 59% good and 11% excellent. Throughout March, surface

moisture is workable, but the rivers, streams and farm canals confirm that we need a wet spring before we enter the heat of summer. Wheat endured a rather harsh winter.

NORTH DAKOTA: For the week ending March 29, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies rated 1% very short, 11% short, 77% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 2% very short, 11% short, 78% adequate, 9% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 1% very poor, 1% poor, 42% fair, 52% good, 4% excellent. Cattle and calves conditions, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 77% good, 8% excellent. Cattle and calf death loss, 1% heavy, 68% average, 31% light. Calving progress, 38% complete. Sheep and lamb conditions, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 77% good, 6% excellent. Sheep and lamb death loss, 6% heavy, 78% average, 16% light. Lambing progress, 63% complete. Shearing progress, 75% complete. Hay and roughage supplies, 0% very short, 6% short, 86% adequate, 8% surplus. Stock water supplies, 1% very short, 6% short, 85% adequate, 8% surplus.

OHIO: Topsoil moisture for the month was 1% very short, 12% short, 70% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 14% very short, 17% short, 56% adequate, 13% surplus. Winter wheat conditions were 1% very poor, 2% poor, 35% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent. The statewide average temperature was 45.3 degrees, 5.9 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 5.29 inches statewide, 3.04 inches above normal for March. Rainstorms throughout the month have slowed fieldwork, with some areas experiencing flooding and barn damage due to high winds. Overwinter crops were greening up, and top dressing of fertilizer continued between rain events. Other activities for the month included purchasing seeds and chemicals, tending livestock, and applying manure.

OKLAHOMA: For the month of March, rainfall totals averaged 1.30 inches throughout the State, with the East Central district recording the highest precipitation at 2.73 inches and the Southwest district recording the lowest precipitation at 0.08 inches. According to the March 24th U.S. Drought Monitor report, 100 percent of the State was in the abnormally dry to exceptional drought category, up 23 points from the previous year. Additionally, 94 percent of the State was in the moderate drought to exceptional drought category, up 46 points from the previous year. Statewide temperatures averaged in the upper 50's to low 60's, with the lowest recording of 8 degrees at Goodwell on Monday, March 16th, and the highest recording of 106 degrees at Beaver on Thursday, March 26th. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated very short to short.

OREGON: In Western Oregon, crops were developing as expected, with some areas experiencing slightly earlier growth. Grass seed fields were undergoing weed management, and filbert trees had not yet leafed out. Pollination weather was mixed, with periods of warmth followed by near-freezing nights. Forage grass grew well, and although there was precipitation, it was below normal for the year. Warmth brought cool-season pasture grasses out of dormancy early, prompting producers to turn livestock out onto drier pastures ahead of schedule. In North Central Oregon, it was mild and windy, and improved conditions allowed producers to spray their fields. Wheat was in good condition and further along than at the same time last year, and cattle were moved to spring pastures. The winter wheat crop was healthy, spring wheat was planted, and stripe rust appeared on several winter wheat varieties. In Malheur County, reservoir storage was good, but snowpack was very low. Onion planting progressed quickly, peas were planted, and sugarbeet planting began. In Lake County, precipitation remained low.

PENNSYLVANIA: For the month of March, the state experienced warmer temperatures during the day with some temperatures going below freezing at night. There were frequent rains throughout the month as well. The day temperatures varied on average from 46 to 81°F. In some places, the warmer weather has allowed fieldwork to take place, including manure spreading, planning burndown applications, and prepping planting equipment for oats, corn and soybeans. In other locations, the frequent rains made fieldwork challenging. Small grains and cover crops have resumed growth.

SOUTH CAROLINA: March temperatures were erratic but ended up being between 4 to 8 degrees warmer than usual for the State. Total rainfall during the month ranged from trace amounts in Charleston County to 5.1 inches in Anderson County. Rainfall levels for the month were roughly 2 to 3 inches below normal for most of the State. According to the most recent U.S. Drought Monitor, 16 percent of the State had extreme drought conditions and 43 percent had severe drought conditions. The worse drought conditions were in the Upstate and southern portion of the Lowcountry. Many corn producers began to plant their crops into dry soil conditions. Burndown herbicide applications for cotton and peanut acres were ongoing as planting was planned to ramp up in the coming weeks. Row crop producers noted the need for rain to help corn emerge to a decent stand and allow for cotton, peanuts and soybeans to be planted without delay. Dry and cold conditions over the winter months resulted in short, stalled, or lagging wheat and small grains. Freezing weather mid-month damaged peaches that were already bloomed, particularly those in the Upstate. Despite pastures wanting to green up with favorable warm weather, drought conditions limited growth and led cattle producers to continue to feed supplemental hay.

SOUTH DAKOTA: For the week ending March 29, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies rated 27% very short, 33% short, 38% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 27% very short, 29% short, 42% adequate, and 2% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 9% very poor, 8% poor, 52% fair, 30% good, and 1% excellent.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 29% very short, 35% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 48% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 42% fair, 35% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 6% very poor, 12% poor, 39% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies are 6% very short, 20% short, 63% adequate, 11% surplus. Tennessee experienced dry to very dry conditions in March and some counties really need precipitation. Higher than normal temperatures created optimal conditions for early planting of crops in parts of the State. Whereas wheat crops were hurt in some counties due to winter storm Fern most winter wheat are in fair to good condition. Greenhouse tomatoes are growing well without health issues. Pastures and hayfields are dry but mostly in fair to good condition. Farmers continue to keep up with field preparations for the 2026 crops, including spraying fields, applying fertilizer and a few have started planting crops already.

TEXAS: During the week ending on March 29, 2026, most of the State experienced dry and windy days. Precipitation ranged from trace amounts to upwards of 0.5 inches, with the Edwards Plateau District receiving the most rain. Small grains were at the headed stage. Winter wheat conditions were mostly from fair to poor. Producers planted corn, sorghum, and rice, with all three crops reaching the emerged stage in some locations. Cotton planting began or was on hold depending on soil moisture.

Producers were harvesting leafy greens, citrus and cool season vegetables while onion harvest was nearly complete. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Pasture and range conditions were rated poor to very poor.

UTAH: This report for Utah is for the entire month of March 2026. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 50% short, 24% adequate. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 58% short, 23% adequate. Pasture and range condition 18% poor, 56% fair, 26% good. Winter wheat condition 4% fair, 93% good, 3% excellent. Barley planted 1%. Hay and roughage supplies 3% very short, 42% short, 49% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 6% very short, 36% short, 46% adequate, 12% surplus. Cattle and calves condition 32% fair, 62% good, 6% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 36% fair, 57% good, 7% excellent. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for cattle 67%. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for sheep 67%. Cows calved 20%. Ewes lambled farm flock 11%. Ewes lambled range flock 8%. Sheep shorn farm flock 4%. Sheep shorn range flock 3%. Warm temperatures along with limited precipitation occurred throughout the State for the month of March. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor published for March 24, 2026, roughly 0 percent of the State was drought free, compared with nearly 2 percent March 25, 2025. Other drought categorizations included, abnormally dry (D0) at nearly 2 percent; moderate drought (D1) at just over 29 percent; severe drought (D2) at 62 percent; and extreme drought (D3) at just over 7 percent. Snowpack in Utah, according to Natural Resources Conservation Service as of March 30, 2026, was 21 percent measured as percent of median snowfall. Beaver County reports very dry conditions with some farmers not able to irrigate this year. Summit County reports temperatures in the 80's last week with farmers having started field work and spring planting.

VIRGINIA: For the week ending March 29, 2026, topsoil moisture is 5% very short, 32% short, 60% adequate and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture is 11% very short, 30% short, 57% adequate and 2% surplus. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 40% fair, 49% good, 1% excellent. Barley condition 30% poor, 37% fair, 25% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 4% poor, 33% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 3% very poor, 23% poor, 46% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 7% very short, 36% short, 54% adequate, 3% surplus. Percent of feed obtained from pastures 23%. Virginia saw a wide range of precipitation in March, from near normal levels to areas that were drastically below normal. Temperatures, however, were above normal statewide. Persistent drought conditions continued to worry producers, particularly due to the increased risk of fires. The hot, dry weather has also taken a toll on livestock. Pastures, though still dry, have begun to green up and show new growth. Hay and roughage supplies remain mostly adequate to short. Overall, pastures are in fair condition, and farmers reported a modest increase in the amount of feed livestock were able to obtain from grazing. Some livestock are still receiving supplemental hay and other feed.

WASHINGTON: In Washington, the snowpack was low and winter was warmer than usual. In Whatcom County, heavy rainfall caused standing water in berry fields, leaving conditions too wet for fieldwork, although most raspberry pruning and tying had been completed. Pasture growth had continued through winter due to the warmth, but producers were concerned it might slow as soils dried quickly. Shellfish farmers were concerned about El Niño, as it warmed the tidal waters and caused

dangerous microbes to bloom and affect their crops, especially in the Puget Sound estuaries, due to lower salinity than the Pacific Ocean. In Skagit County, crops were in good condition following a mild winter. In Eastern Washington, winter wheat was in good shape, spring fieldwork had begun, spring cereal seeding was underway, and growers were applying winter wheat herbicides.

WEST VIRGINIA: For the week ending March 29, Topsoil moisture 22% short, 71% adequate, and 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 25% short, 68% adequate, and 4% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 3% very short, 27% short, 66% adequate, and 4% surplus. Feed grain supplies 6% very short, 14% short, 78% adequate, and 2% surplus. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 53% fair, 29% good, and 4% excellent. Winter wheat condition 9% poor, 56% fair, and 35% good. Cattle and calves condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, and 3% excellent. Percent calved 56%. Sheep and lambs condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, and 5% excellent. Percent lambled 53%. Weather conditions for the month have been wet with some periods of snow as cold fronts moved in and out bringing a mix of cold then warm temperatures and windy conditions. There are abnormally dry to moderate drought conditions in the State. Farming activities for the month included monitoring fluctuating weather conditions, planning for the new season, and calving and lambing.

WISCONSIN: Producers were encouraged by above-average temperatures and needed precipitation. Wisconsin March temperatures through the 29th averaged 32.9 degrees, 2.8 degrees above normal, and precipitation averaged 2.70 inches, 1.04 inches above normal. Respondents commented on the mid-month blizzard with some areas receiving over 2 feet of snow. Reported livestock losses were minimal. March saw maple syrup season in full force. Manure spreading has begun, though many fields are still too muddy.

WYOMING: This report for Wyoming is for the entire month of March 2026. Topsoil moisture 55% very short, 30% short, 15% adequate. Subsoil moisture 60% very short, 28% short, 12% adequate. Barley planted 25%. Winter wheat condition 17% very poor, 35% poor, 46% fair, 2% good. Cows calved 23%. Cattle and calves death loss 65% light, 35% average. Ewes lambled 21%. Sheep shorn 42%. Sheep and lambs death loss 65% light, 35% average. Livestock condition 1% poor, 24% fair, 68% good, 7% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 5% very short, 27% short, 62% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 19% very short, 32% short, 47% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture and range condition 17% very poor, 36% poor, 35% fair, 12% good. March precipitation varied from average to well below average, depending on location, while average temperatures ran from about normal to more than 12 degrees above normal. Survey comments noted extreme dryness across several counties. Wildfires were reported in Weston County, although most were easily contained. Producer concerns remained centered around diminished snowpack across most mountain ranges in the state, and the result that will have on irrigation water supplies. Producers in some areas were already hauling water to their livestock. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor published for March 24, roughly 3 percent of the state was drought free, compared with about 14 percent drought free on March 25, 2025. Other drought categorizations included abnormally dry (D0) at just over 15 percent; moderate drought (D1) at just over 29 percent; severe drought (D2) at nearly 48 percent; and extreme drought (D3) at just over 4 percent.

National Agricultural Summary

March 30 – April 5, 2026

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were mostly above normal across the country. Parts of the southern Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Ohio Valley recorded temperatures ranging from 6 to 10°F above normal. Meanwhile, rainfall varied significantly across regions. Dry conditions dominated the northern

and central Plains, upper Mississippi Valley, and Atlantic Coast States. In contrast, portions of the southern Plains, Delta, Ohio Valley, Great Lakes, and the middle Mississippi Valley received precipitation, reducing the number of days suitable for fieldwork in some areas.

Corn: By April 5, producers had planted 3 percent of this year's corn crop, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Texas was the furthest advanced, with 59 percent planted.

Winter Wheat: By April 5, seven percent of the nation's winter wheat was headed, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On April 5, thirty-five percent of the 2026 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 13 percentage points below last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 38 percent of the winter wheat was rated in good to excellent condition.

Cotton: Nationwide, 5 percent of the cotton crop was planted by April 5, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By April 5, Arizona was the furthest advanced in planting progress, with 19 percent, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Sorghum: Twelve percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by April 5, one percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. Texas had planted 46 percent of its sorghum acreage by April 5, three percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average.

Rice: By April 5, producers had seeded 30 percent of the 2026 rice acreage, 7 percentage points ahead of the last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average. Louisiana and Texas had the largest percentages of acreage planted, with 75 and 50 percent, respectively. By April 5, thirteen percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Small Grains: By April 5, producers had seeded 28 percent of this year's oat crop, 3 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Twenty-three percent of the nation's oat acreage had emerged by April 5, two percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average.

By April 5, five percent of the nation's barley crop was planted, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Idaho and Washington had planted 17 and 11 percent of their barley, respectively, by week's end.

By April 5, two percent of the spring wheat crop had been seeded, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. Idaho and Washington had planted 18 and 12 percent of their spring wheat, respectively, by week's end.

Other Crops: By April 5, three percent of the sugarbeet acreage was planted, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 5, 2026

Accessible Data Available from USDA/NASS

Corn Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 5 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	0	1	1
IN	0	NA	1	0
IA	0	NA	0	0
KS	4	2	5	3
KY	1	NA	6	2
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	6	4	8	3
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	5	NA	7	5
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
PA	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	3	NA	18	3
TX	58	53	59	57
WI	0	NA	1	0
18 Sts	2	NA	3	2
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 5 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	14	16	27	8
CA	38	NA	45	27
CO	0	NA	0	0
ID	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	0	0	1
IN	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
MI	0	NA	0	0
MO	2	0	1	1
MT	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	3	NA	4	4
OH	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	3	0
OR	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	23	25	30	25
WA	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	5	NA	7	5
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	8	34	43	10
CA	0	0	5	30	65
CO	18	31	39	10	2
ID	0	3	12	82	3
IL	1	3	24	62	10
IN	2	4	26	57	11
KS	9	15	38	33	5
MI	0	3	39	55	3
MO	1	8	32	55	4
MT	12	6	61	20	1
NE	10	33	38	18	1
NC	0	3	32	58	7
OH	1	2	34	54	9
OK	16	38	34	11	1
OR	3	3	31	42	21
SD	10	13	45	32	0
TX	24	27	32	15	2
WA	2	2	10	58	28
18 Sts	12	19	34	29	6
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	6	15	31	41	7

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 5 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	NA	0	0
AZ	13	13	19	15
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	10	4
GA	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	0	NA	0	0
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	1	0
TX	6	4	8	8
VA	0	NA	0	0
15 Sts	4	NA	5	5
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 5 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	18	NA	18	14
MN	0	NA	0	1
MT	2	NA	0	2
ND	1	NA	0	1
SD	8	NA	4	7
WA	11	NA	12	17
6 Sts	3	NA	2	3
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 5 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	16	NA	17	13
MN	0	NA	0	0
MT	3	NA	1	2
ND	0	NA	0	0
WA	10	NA	11	12
5 Sts	5	NA	5	5
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 5, 2026

Oats Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 5 2026	5-Yr Avg
IA	19	NA	20	16
MN	2	NA	3	3
NE	13	NA	11	19
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	7	NA	5	7
PA	15	NA	0	9
SD	13	NA	9	9
TX	100	NA	100	100
WI	1	NA	2	2
9 Sts	31	NA	28	28
These 9 States planted 76% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 5 2026	5-Yr Avg
IA	2	NA	1	1
MN	0	NA	0	0
NE	1	NA	0	2
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	2
PA	0	NA	0	1
SD	0	NA	0	1
TX	100	NA	100	97
WI	0	NA	0	0
9 Sts	25	NA	23	23
These 9 States planted 76% of last year's oat acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 5 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	1	0
TX	49	42	46	46
6 Sts	13	NA	12	13
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Rice Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 5 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	14	5	25	8
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	67	66	75	63
MS	14	8	28	7
MO	2	1	9	3
TX	58	31	50	50
6 Sts	23	NA	30	18
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 5 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	2	0	3	1
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	49	50	60	45
MS	0	0	5	0
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	34	10	26	26
6 Sts	11	NA	13	10
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 5 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	11	NA	17	12
MI	1	NA	0	2
MN	0	NA	0	0
ND	0	NA	0	0
4 Sts	2	NA	3	3
These 4 States planted 87% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

VP - Very Poor;

P - Poor;

F - Fair;

G - Good;

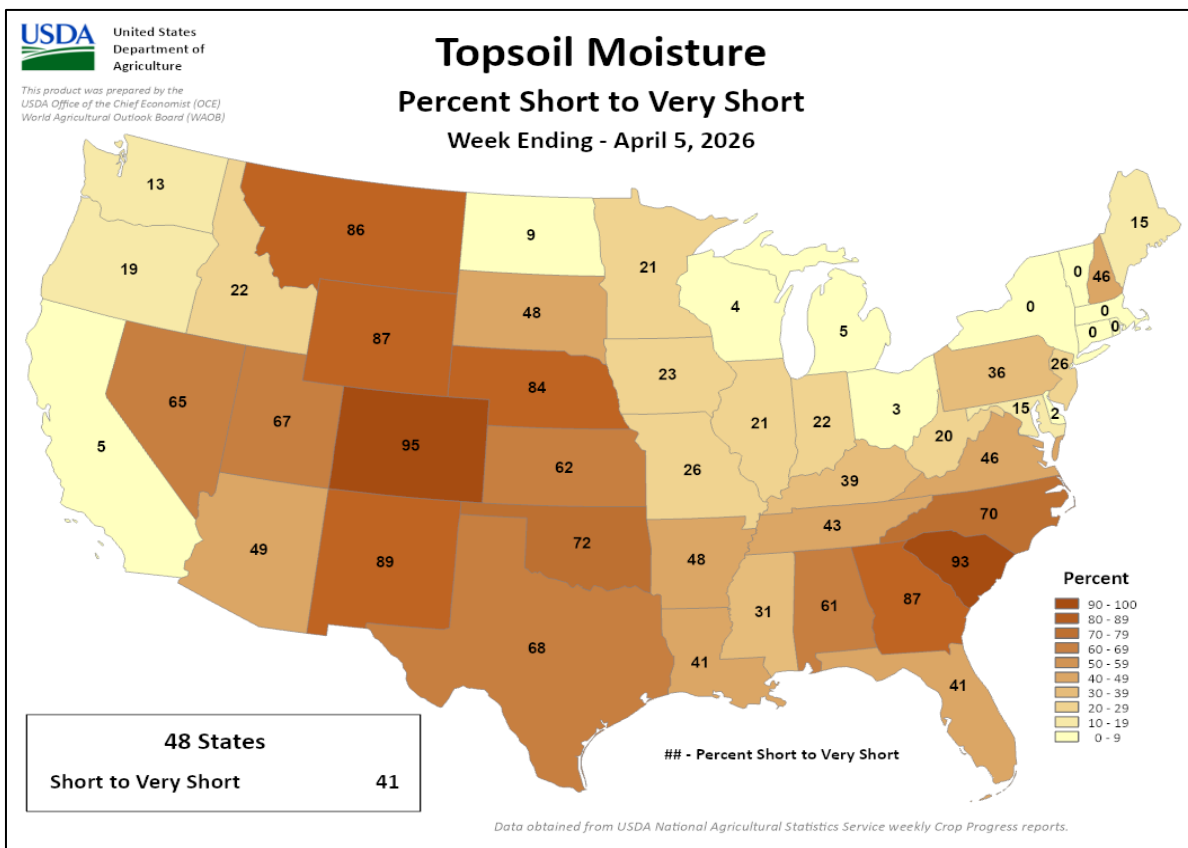
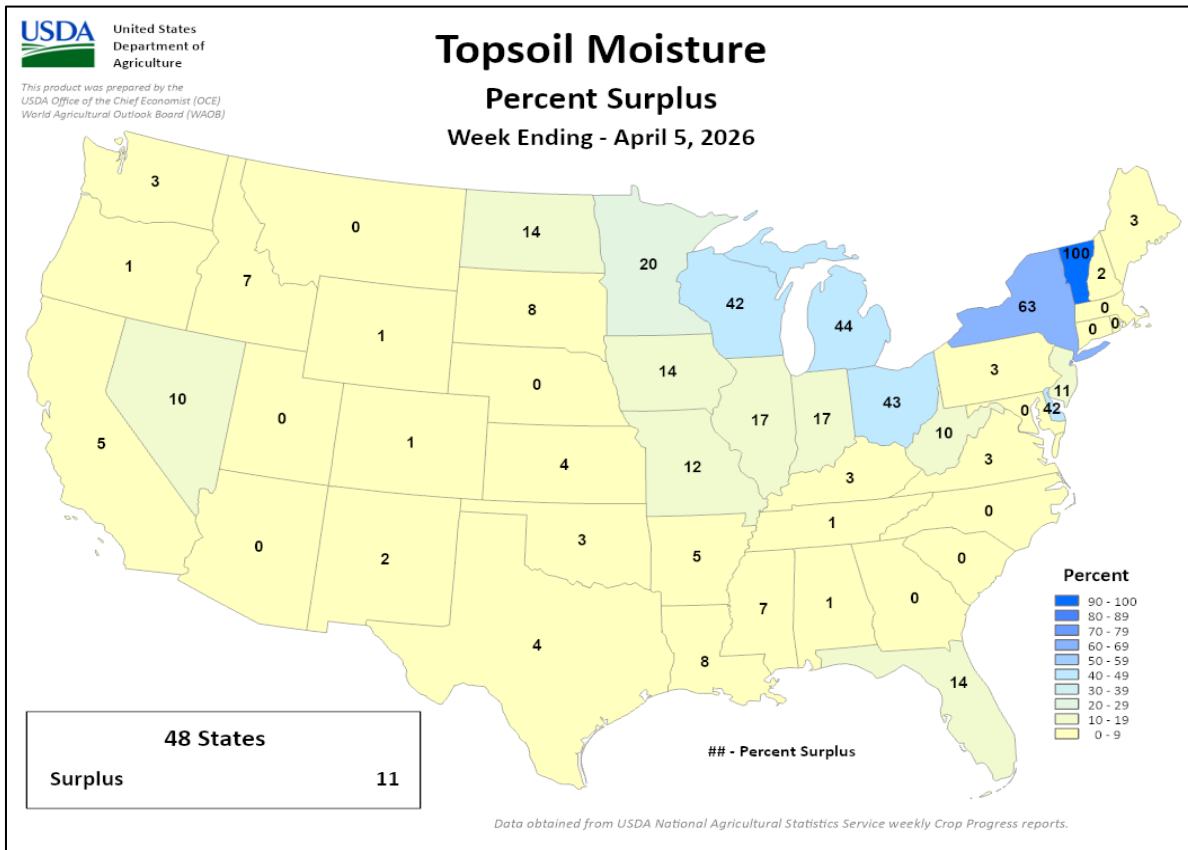
EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available;

*Revised

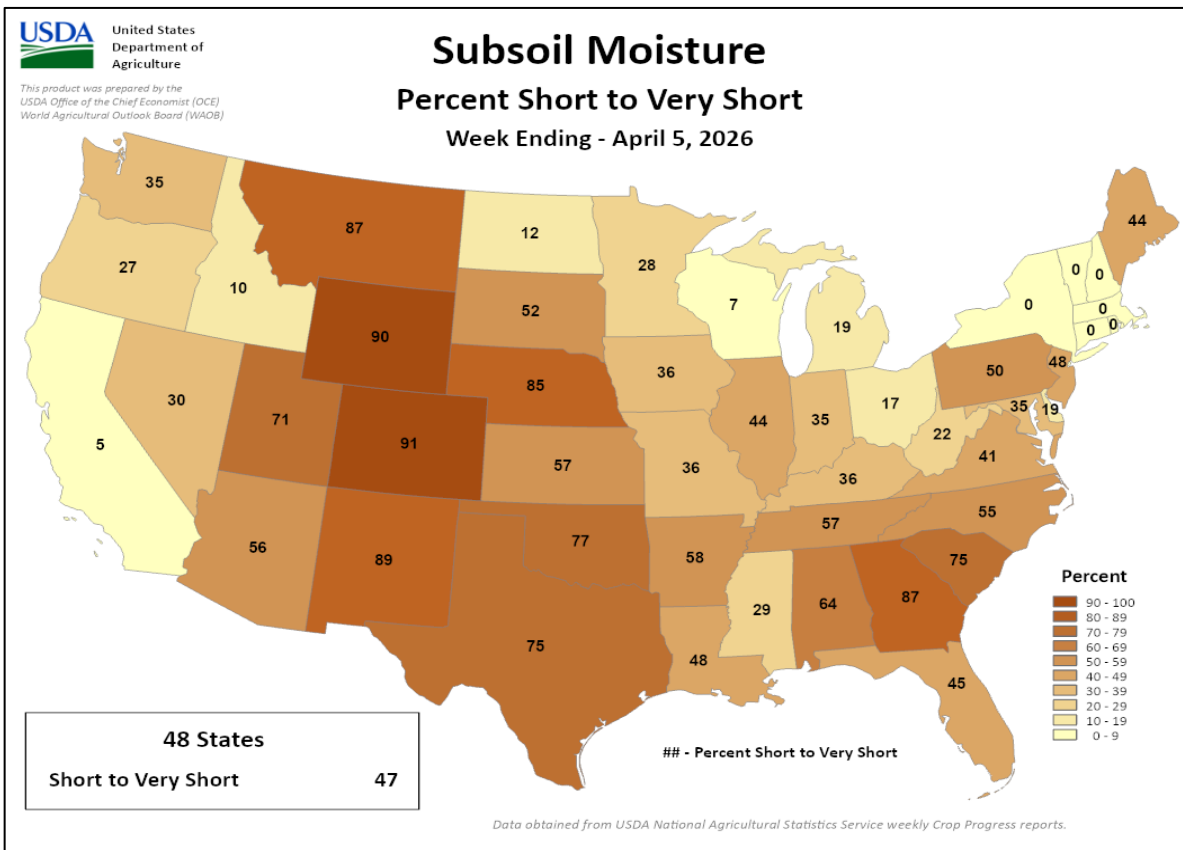
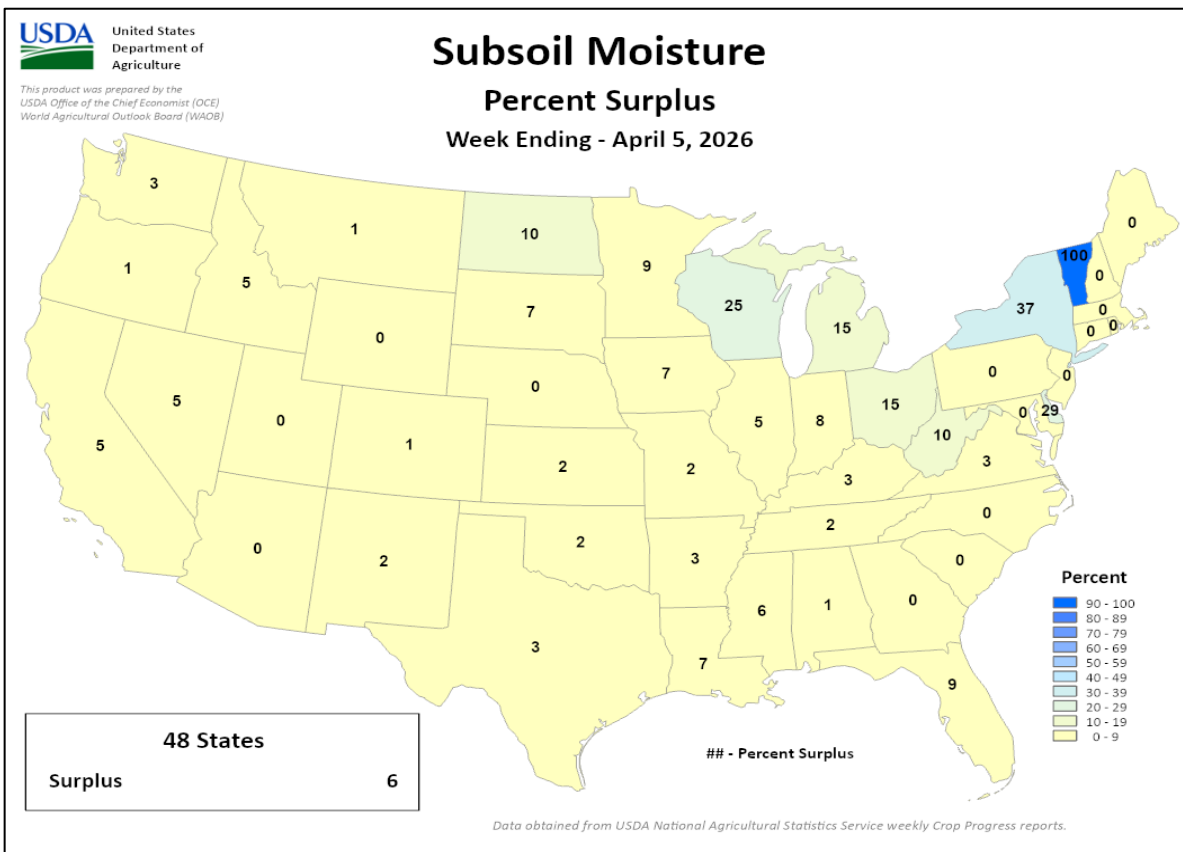
Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 5, 2026



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 5, 2026



International Weather and Crop Summary

March 29 – April 4, 2026

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Additional widespread rain across southeastern Europe contrasted with increasingly dry conditions in southwestern and northeastern portions of the continent.

WESTERN FSU: Unseasonably warm weather encouraged winter crop green up and vegetative development, while southern showers contrasted with increasing northwestern dryness.

MIDDLE EAST: Another slow-moving storm brought moderate to heavy rain and mountain snow to western and central portions of the region.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Drier and warmer weather in Morocco contrasted with cool and rainy conditions in Algeria and Tunisia.

AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry weather in eastern Australia favored cotton and sorghum harvesting.

EAST ASIA: Abundant rainfall across southern and eastern China, Japan, and South Korea supported early-season moisture needs for crops.

SOUTH AFRICA: Drier conditions persisted in the Maize Triangle, supporting maize maturation and early harvesting.

ARGENTINA: Persistent rainfall affected central and eastern farming regions, with hot temperatures across the country.

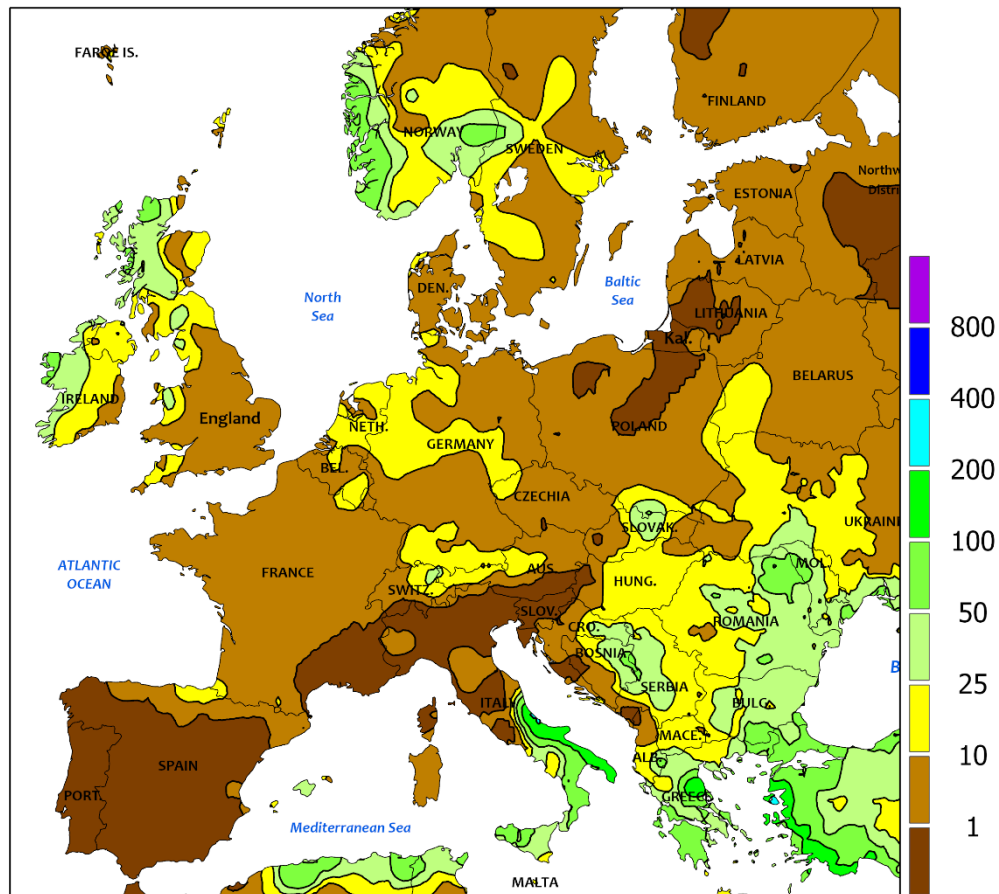
BRAZIL: Wetter conditions dominated the northern and western areas, while the south and east experienced mostly dry weather with only scattered showers.



EUROPE

Total Precipitation(mm)

March 29 - April 4, 2026



Station precipitation reports from France and Hungary are either missing or suspect.

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



EUROPE

Moderate to heavy rainfall in southeastern Europe juxtaposed with increasingly dry conditions in southwestern and northeastern portions of the continent. A slow-moving storm system over the central Mediterranean Sea generated moderate to heavy rain (10-100 mm) from southern Poland into the Balkans, with deluges (up to 280 mm) causing flooding in Greece. Similarly, downpours (90-180 mm) in eastern and southern Italy triggered lowland flooding. Consequently, moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds remained abundant to excessive in these southeastern locales, though the rain slowed or halted summer crop sowing. In sharp contrast, increasingly dry conditions persisted from central Poland into the Baltic States; precipitation since February 25 has

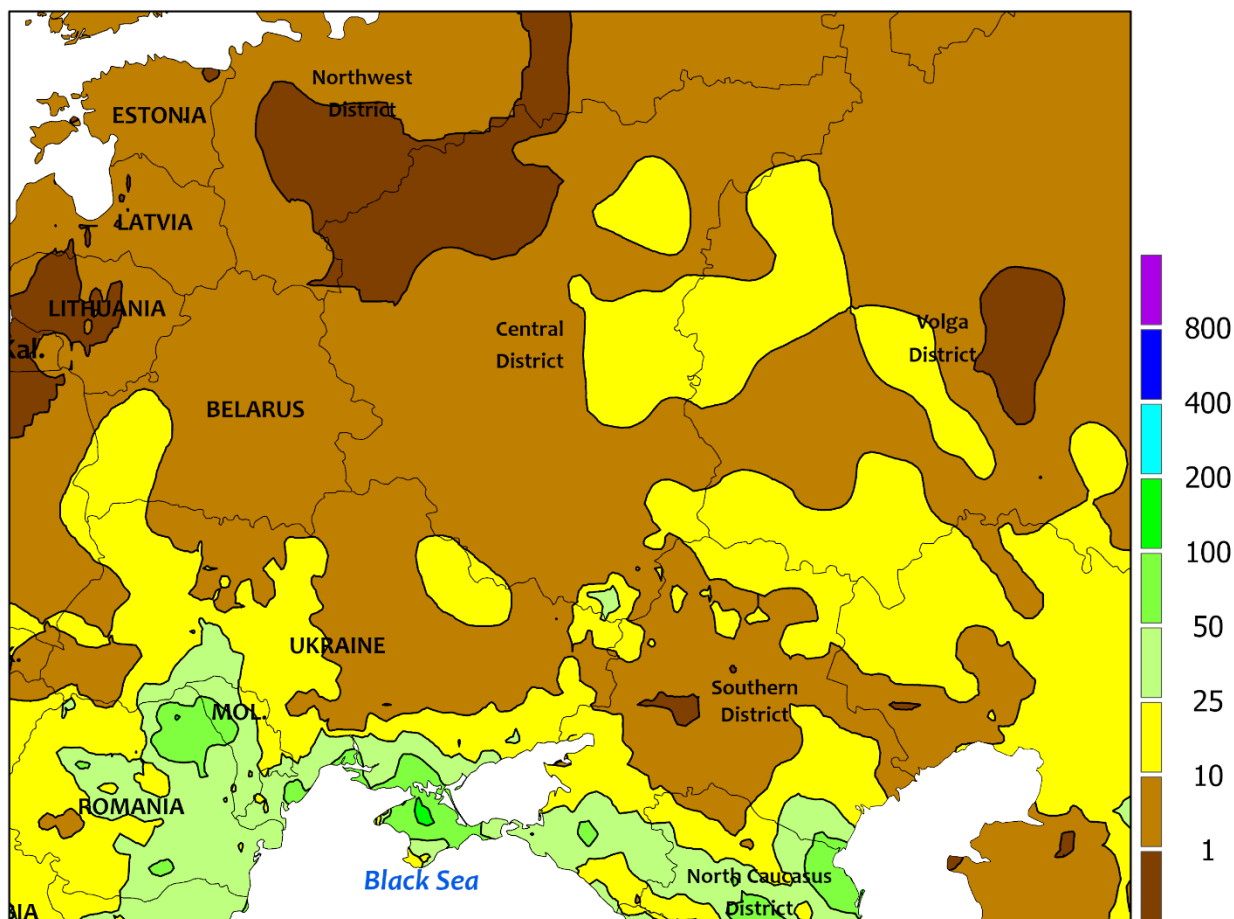
totaled 53 and 27 percent of normal in central Poland and Lithuania, respectively. Farther west, occasional light showers (2-10 mm) in southeastern England, France, and Germany did not significantly impede summer crop sowing and other seasonal fieldwork, though heavier showers (10-25 mm) in the Low Countries and environs likely slowed fieldwork temporarily. In Portugal, Spain, and southern France, mostly dry but increasingly warmer weather favored the development of vegetative winter grains and encouraged summer crop sowing and other seasonal fieldwork.

**Surface-based weather station data from France and Hungary were either missing or suspect; radar and satellite data were used to augment the analysis.*

WESTERN FSU

Total Precipitation(mm)

March 29 - April 4, 2026



Data availability may be affected by the current geopolitical situation in Ukraine

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

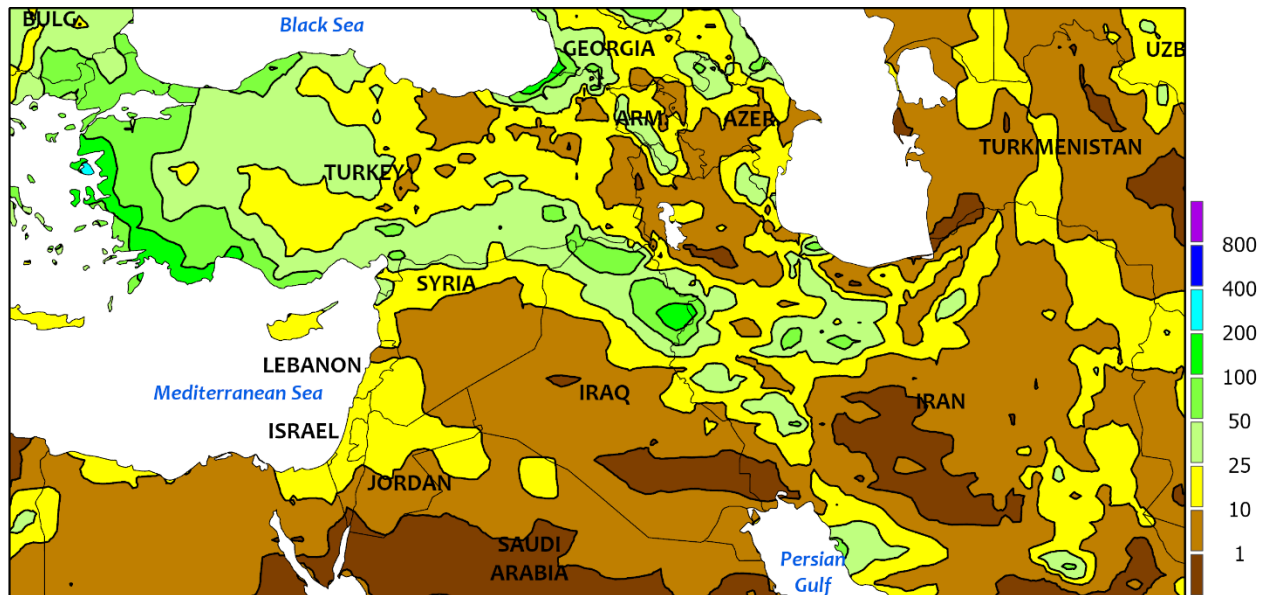


WESTERN FSU

Abnormal warmth persisted across much of the region, with southern showers transitioning to increasingly dry conditions in the northwest. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C above normal along the Black Sea Coast and 5 to 13°C above normal farther north. Moderate to heavy showers (10-65 mm) boosted soil moisture for vegetative winter

crops in Moldova, central and southern Ukraine, and southern Russia, with a second area of light to moderate showers (10-25 mm) reported in the Volga and northern Southern Districts. Meanwhile, short-term dryness has intensified across Belarus and immediate environs, where 60-day rainfall has totaled less than 50 percent of normal.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
March 29 - April 4, 2026



Weather station data for Syria, Iraq, and Iran was not available for this week's analysis.

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



MIDDLE EAST

For a third consecutive week, a slow-moving Mediterranean storm system brought rain and high-elevation snow to western and central portions of the region. The previous week's storm system lifted northward into the Black Sea and dissipated, while another strong storm drifted eastward from the central Mediterranean Sea into western and central Turkey by the end of the monitoring period. In Turkey, weekly precipitation totals (rain and mountain snow, liquid equivalent) tallied 15 to 40 mm from the Anatolian Plateau into the GAP Region in the southeast, while heavy to excessive rainfall (80-200 mm, locally more) was noted in western and southwestern portions of the country. Water year precipitation (since September 1) remained the highest of the past 30 years across much of central, eastern, and southeastern Turkey. Light to moderate showers (5-20 mm) were noted along the eastern and southeastern

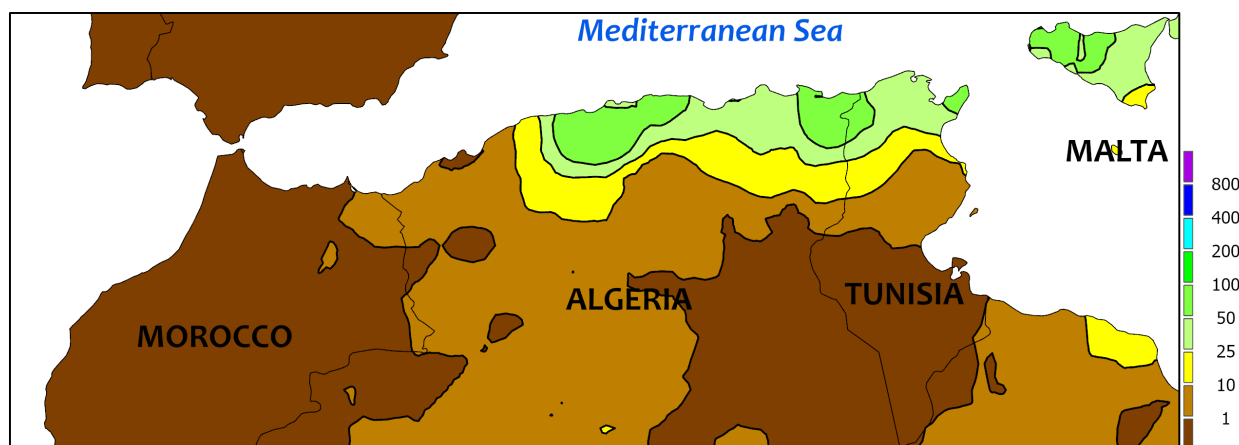
Mediterranean Coast, while satellite-derived precipitation estimates indicated another round of moderate to heavy precipitation — 25 mm to locally more than 100 mm — from northern Iraq* into western Iran*. Somewhat lighter rainfall (5-25 mm) was estimated in northeastern Iran. Temperatures averaged near normal in locales adjacent to the Mediterranean Sea, while anomalous warmth was noted farther east along the Caspian Sea Coast and neighboring portions of Turkmenistan to the north and northeast of Iran. Overall, prospects for vegetative (north) to heading (south) winter grains remained favorable regionwide as indicated by the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index.

**Surface-based weather station data from Iran, Iraq, and much of Syria were either missing or suspect; radar and satellite data were used to augment the analysis.*

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Total Precipitation(mm)

March 29 - April 4, 2026



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



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

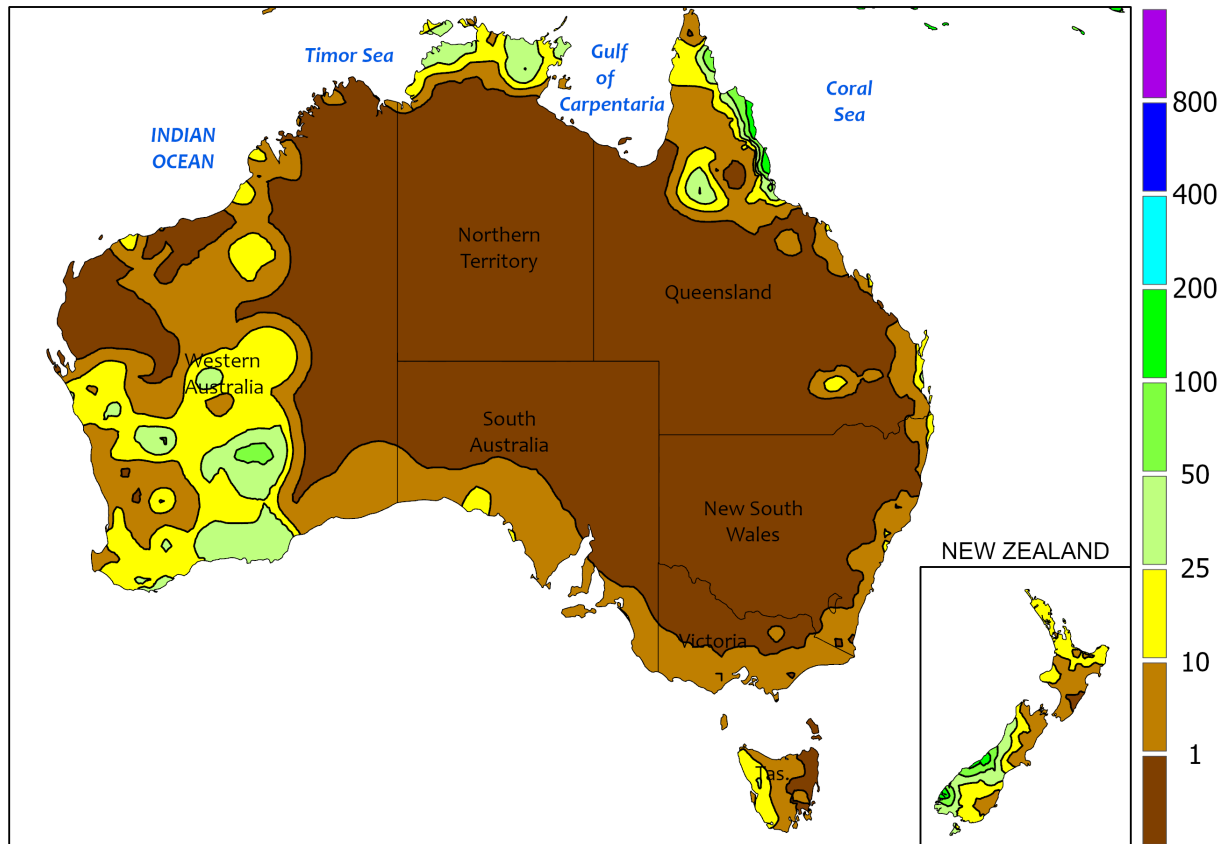
Cool and rainy weather in the east contrasted with dry and warmer conditions farther west. From Morocco into western Algeria, sunny skies and near- (west) to below-normal temperatures (up to 5°C below normal in western Algeria) favored filling winter grains. Despite the recent turn toward drier weather, season-to-date rainfall (since September 1) in Morocco's primary croplands remained the fourth highest of the past 30 years (154 percent of normal) and the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI) was the third highest on record for

this time of year dating back to 1987. Meanwhile, a potent storm system over the central Mediterranean Sea generated moderate to heavy rain (25-130 mm) from north-central Algeria into northern Tunisia, with unseasonably cold conditions (4-7°C below normal) dragged southward over these croplands on the back side of the storm. The most recent VHI was the highest and second highest on record in Tunisia and Algeria, respectively, as of April 3. Consequently, winter grain prospects remained good to excellent across the entire region.

AUSTRALIA

Total Precipitation(mm)

March 29 - April 4, 2026



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
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<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode>

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



AUSTRALIA

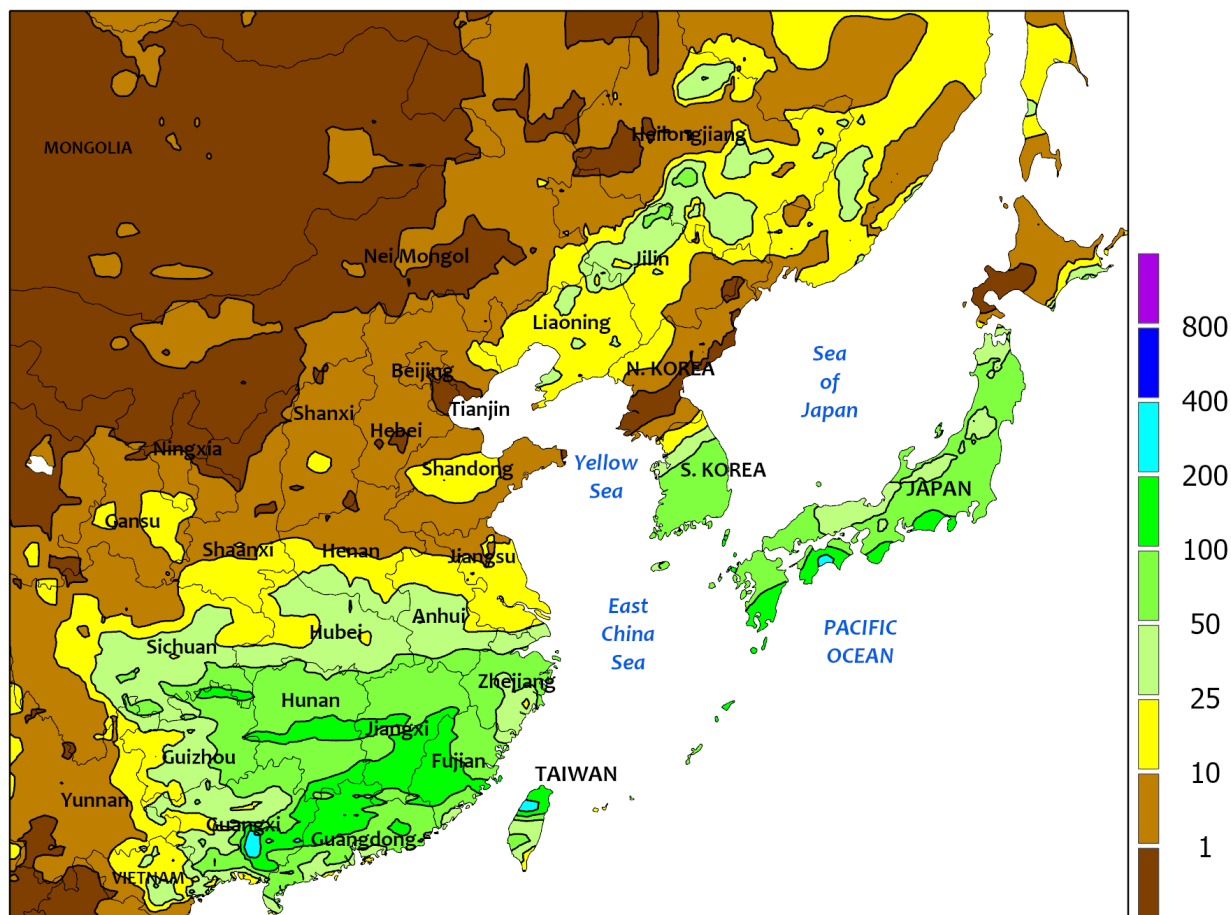
Mostly dry weather prevailed in eastern Australia's summer crop areas and returned to western portions of the continent following the departure of Tropical Cyclone Narelle. In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, mostly sunny skies and near-normal temperatures favored cotton and sorghum drydown and harvesting. However,

reservoir levels in New South Wales remained at their lowest levels since March 2021, exemplifying the lingering long-term drought signal in parts of southeastern Australia. Dry weather returned to Western Australia following the preceding week's moderate to heavy rain brought on by Tropical Cyclone Narelle.

EASTERN ASIA

Total Precipitation(mm)

March 29 - April 4, 2026



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



EASTERN ASIA

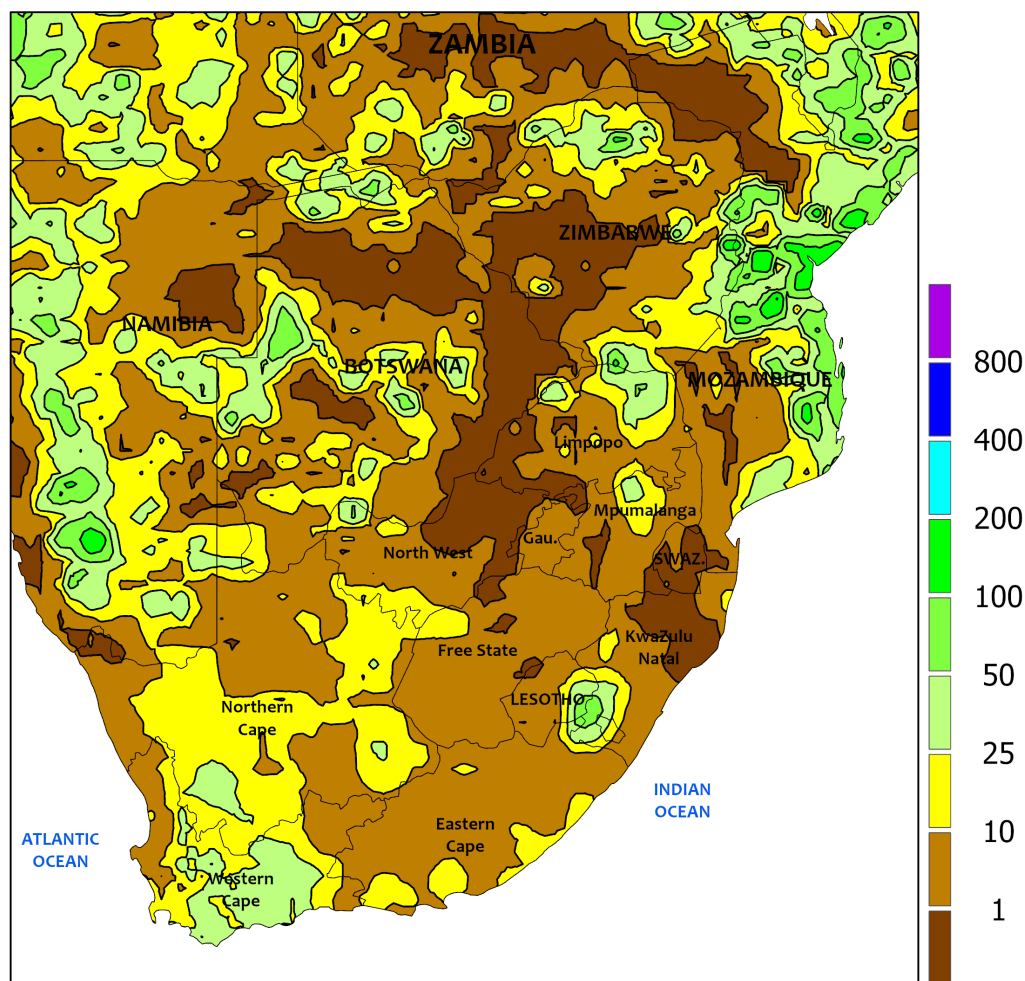
Abundant rainfall continued across southern and eastern portions of China, supporting winter rapeseed and spring rice. Wheat in the southern areas of the North China Plain also benefited from 10 to 50 mm of rain. Across the broader region, totals ranged from 10 to 100 mm, including in South Korea, with some localized amounts exceeding 100 mm. In Japan, rainfall ranged from 25 to 100 mm, with isolated reports of up to and over 200 mm, which contributed to recharging

irrigation reservoirs. In contrast, northern China and North Korea were generally dry, receiving less than 10 mm of rain aside from scattered showers that produced up to 50 mm in some locations. Temperatures throughout the region averaged 1 to 5°C above normal, and daytime highs mostly stayed at or below 30°C except in the southwest where some lower 30s (degrees C) were recorded. This combination of warm weather and beneficial rainfall helped advance winter crop development.

SOUTH AFRICA

Total Precipitation(mm)

March 29 - April 4, 2026



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



SOUTH AFRICA

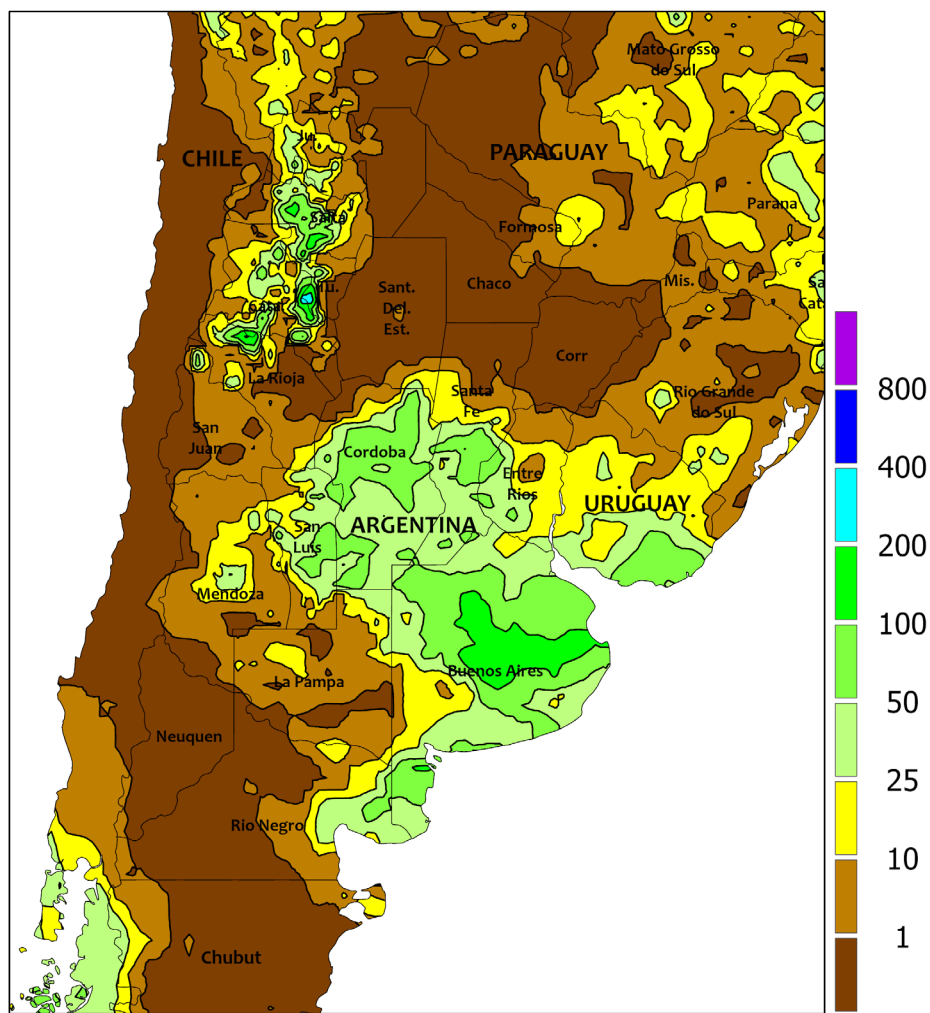
Warm, mostly dry weather prevailed across the Maize Triangle, benefiting the maturation of summer crops. In Free State, however, rainfall has been erratic in previous weeks, with periodic heat (daytime temperatures in the lower 30s degrees C) contributing to intermittent moisture stress, even though overall crop conditions remained mostly good. In the Cape Provinces, rainfall varied due to

scattered thunderstorms, with recorded amounts generally ranging from 10 to 50 mm. In Western Cape, the rainfall helped replenish soil moisture. Weekly temperatures across the country averaged 1 to 5°C above normal, with daytime highs mostly in the upper 20s to lower 30s, except in parts of the Cape Provinces where temperatures climbed in to the middle to upper 30s.

ARGENTINA

Total Precipitation(mm)

March 29 - April 4, 2026



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



ARGENTINA

Continued showery weather in central and eastern farmlands boosted late-developing summer crops. Rainfall totaled 10 to 100 mm, with central Buenos Aires reporting between 100 and 200 mm. Temperatures were above normal nationwide, generally running 3 to 7°C above average. Daytime highs reached the middle to upper 30s (degrees C) across central and northern Argentina, while elsewhere they were in the lower 30s. Recent rainfall and

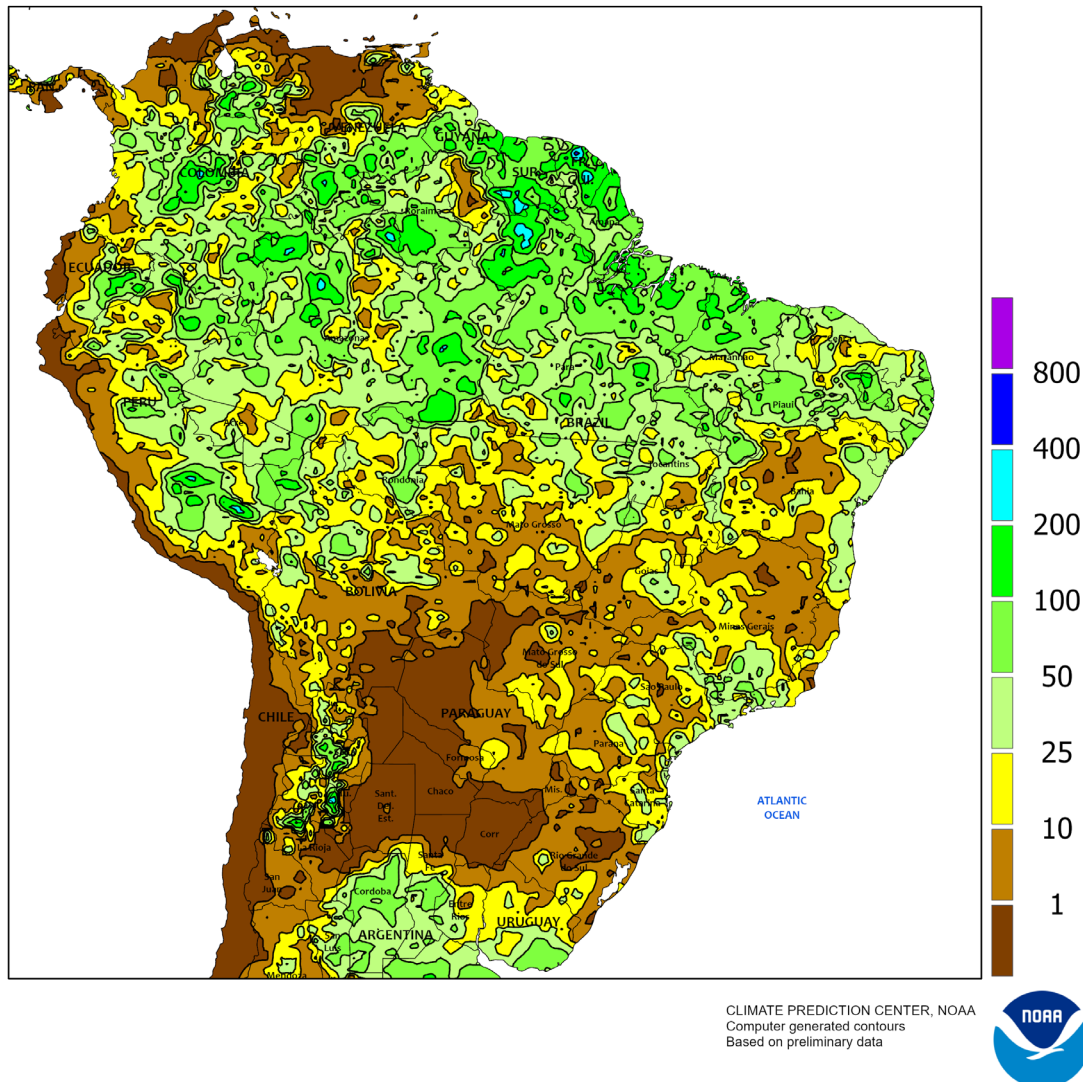
warm conditions have generally supported good development for both corn and soybeans, improving late-season prospects. According to the government of Argentina, sunflowers were 75 percent harvested as of April 1, while cotton and corn were 14 and 23 percent harvested, respectively.

This is the final weekly summary of the season; coverage will resume in November 2026.

BRAZIL

Total Precipitation(mm)

March 29 - April 4, 2026



BRAZIL

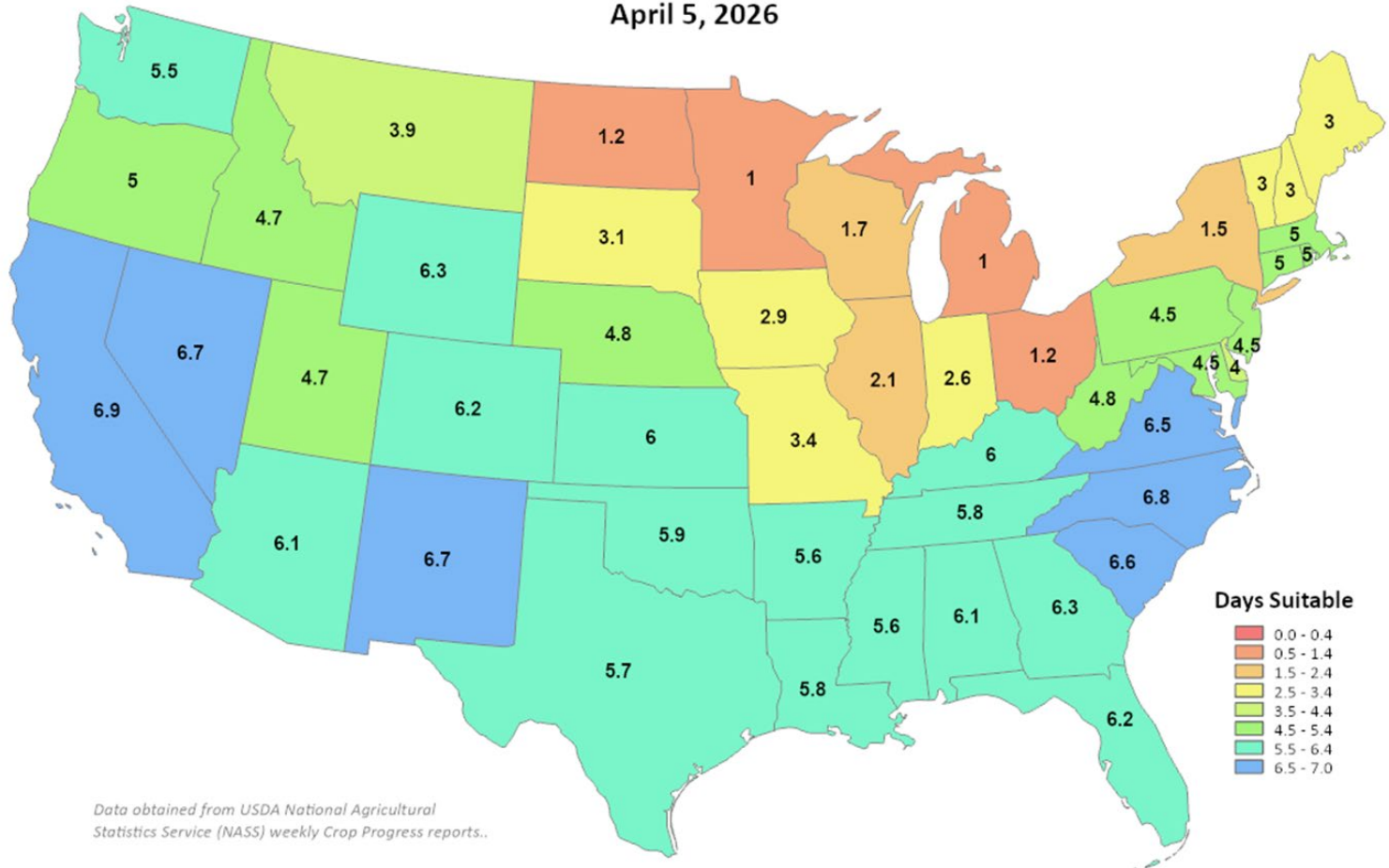
Dry weather returned to the south and east, aside from a few isolated showers totaling 10 to 50 mm, while wetter conditions persisted across the northern and western regions with 10 to 100 mm of rain. Temperatures were generally near normal, though parts of Rio Grande do Sul were 1 to 3°C above average, with daytime highs across most of the country reaching the lower to middle 30s (degrees C). According to a Rio Grande do

Sul report, irregular rainfall and variable moisture slowed harvesting but supported late-developing corn and soybeans, leading to generally good late-season development despite earlier drought stress. In Paraná, the government reported that second-crop corn remained largely in good condition, though irregular March rainfall and heat waves have limited full crop development in some areas.

Days Suitable for Fieldwork

Week Ending

April 5, 2026



Data obtained from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly Crop Progress reports.

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

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