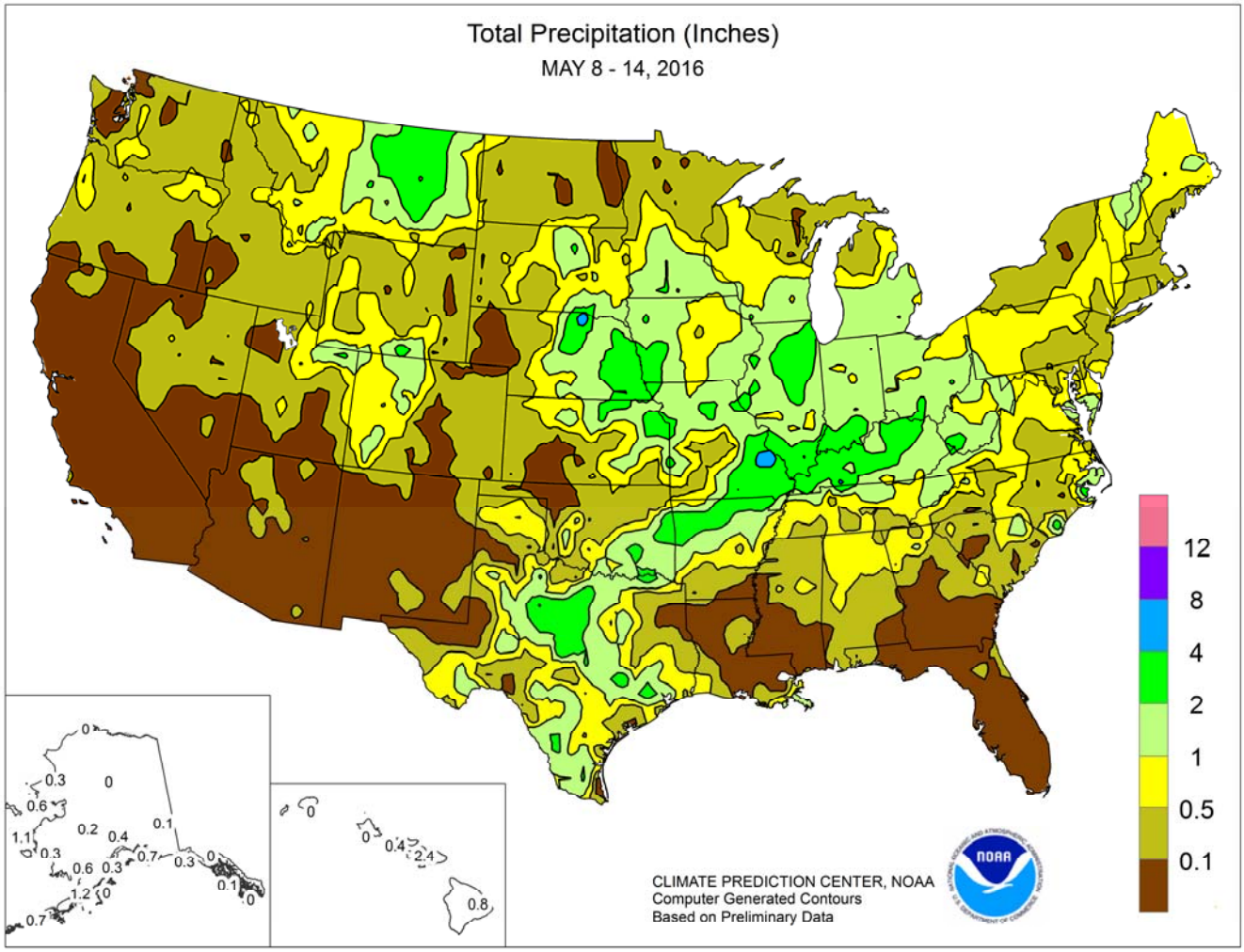
Volume 103, No. 20 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather May 17, 2016

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

May 8 – 14, 2016

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A very active weather pattern maintained a sluggish **Midwestern** fieldwork pace. Rainfall totals of 2 inches or more were common in portions of the **southern and western Corn Belt**. In addition, a late-week cooling trend slowed evaporation rates and resulted in frosty conditions across the **upper Midwest**, causing some concern for newly emerged crops. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal across large sections of the **northern Plains** and **upper Midwest**. In contrast, near- to above-normal temperatures dominated the **South** and

(Continued on page 7)

Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

During April, Northwestern snowpack declined precipitously, owing to warm, dry conditions. According to USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service, "Low precipitation and high temperatures led to a dramatic reduction in [Pacific Northwestern] snowpack." Farther south, however, parts of Wyoming and Colorado have received much-above-average spring precipitation, leading to an increased risk of flooding. Meanwhile, runoff prospects remained bleak in the Southwest, due to prematurely melting snow, starting in February, and a very dry finish to the 2015-16 winter wet season.

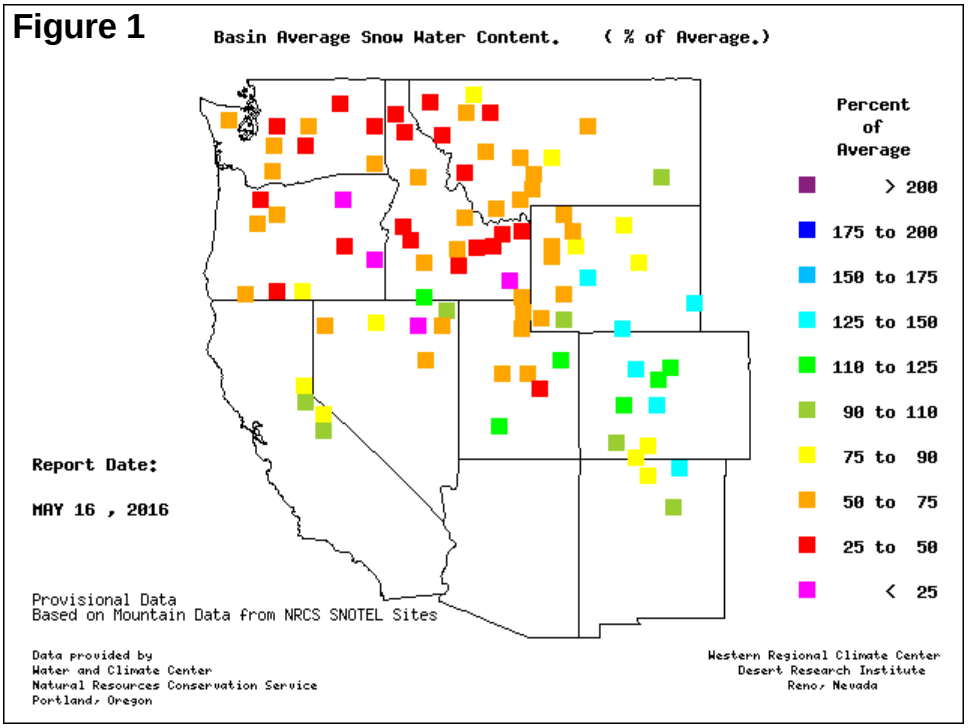
Snowpack and Precipitation

By May 16, 2016, snow had largely melted in many Northwestern basins, reducing the amount of water that will be available for summer runoff. Many Northwestern basins were reporting just 25 to 50 percent of the average mid-May snowpack, while most others ranged from 50 to 75 percent (figure 1). Meanwhile, snow had already mostly disappeared from the Southwest, but a variable snowpack remained from the Sierra Nevada to the central Rockies.

Water year-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2015 – May 16, 2016) was useful in showing the overall favorable Western winter wet season (figure 2). Seasonal precipitation totals were close to normal in most

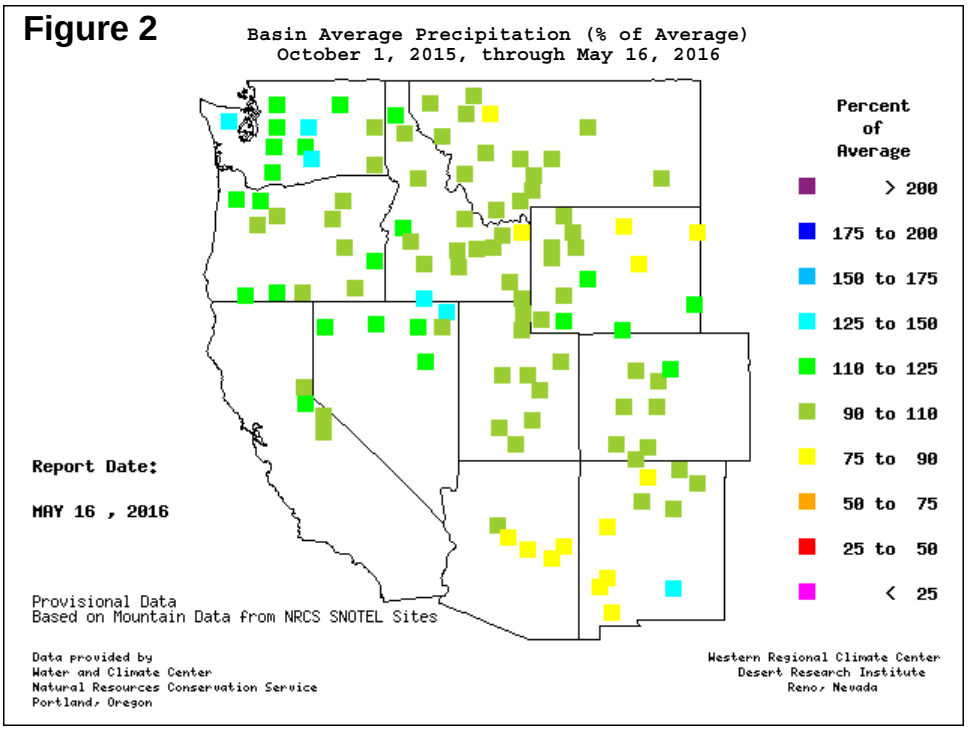
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



basins, with numerous above-average totals in the Northwest and widespread below-average amounts in the Southwest.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

By May 1, 2016, projections for spring and summer streamflow declined sharply across the Northwest due to persistent warmth and prematurely melting snow. As a result, forecasts for below-normal runoff (generally 70 to 89 percent of average) have become common in the Northwest, although several basins in the Cascades and northern Rockies were still expecting near-normal streamflow values. In contrast, spring storms sustained snowpack across roughly the middle one-third of the West. As a result, streamflow forecast remained nearly unchanged or even improved in several basins across the Sierra Nevada, Great Basin, and central Rockies. Farther south, however, most of the seasonal runoff has already occurred in the Southwest, with little, if any, snow left to melt due to late-winter and early-spring warmth and dryness.

Reservoir Storage

On May 1, 2016, reservoir storage as a percent of average for the date was significantly below average in several Western States. Specifically, statewide storage was just over one-half of the historical average for this time of year in Nevada and remained less than 75 percent of average in Arizona and New Mexico (figure 4). Meanwhile, California added about 2 million acre-feet of storage during March, boosting the season-to-date gain to 14.01 million acre-feet—170 percent of the long-term annual average. This exceeds California's recharge during its last non-drought year: 12.47 million acre-feet in 2010-11.

For More Information

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

Figure 3

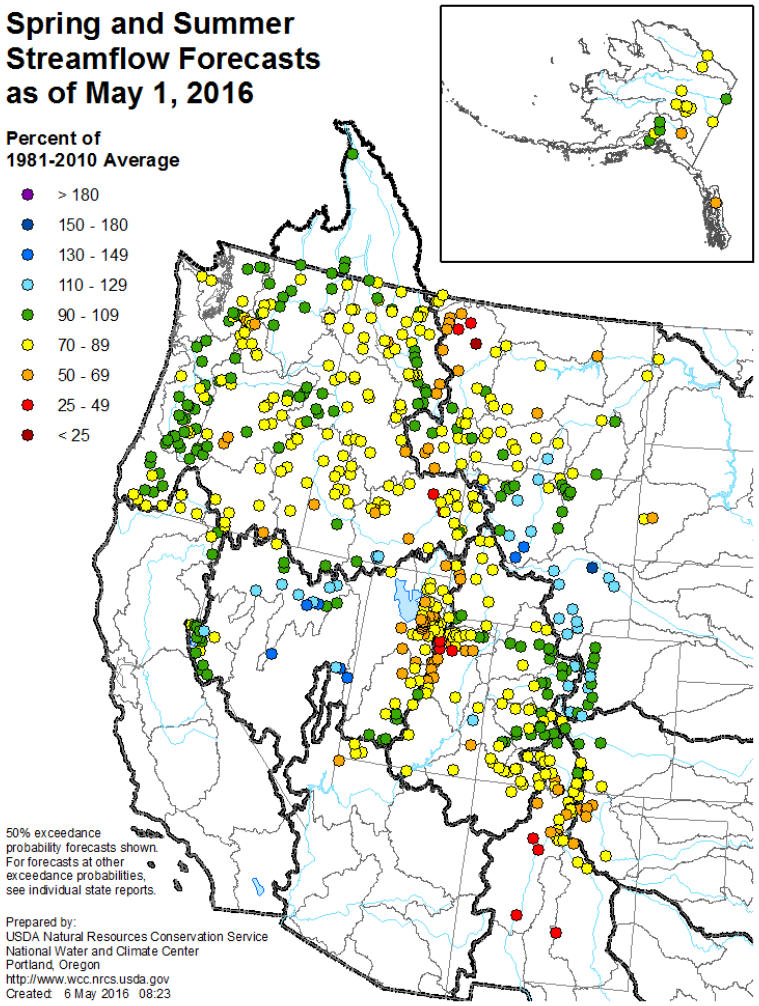
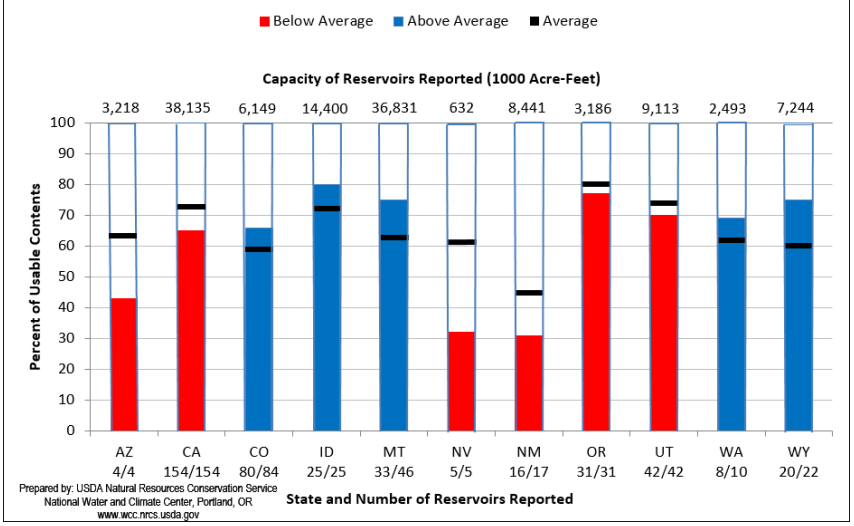
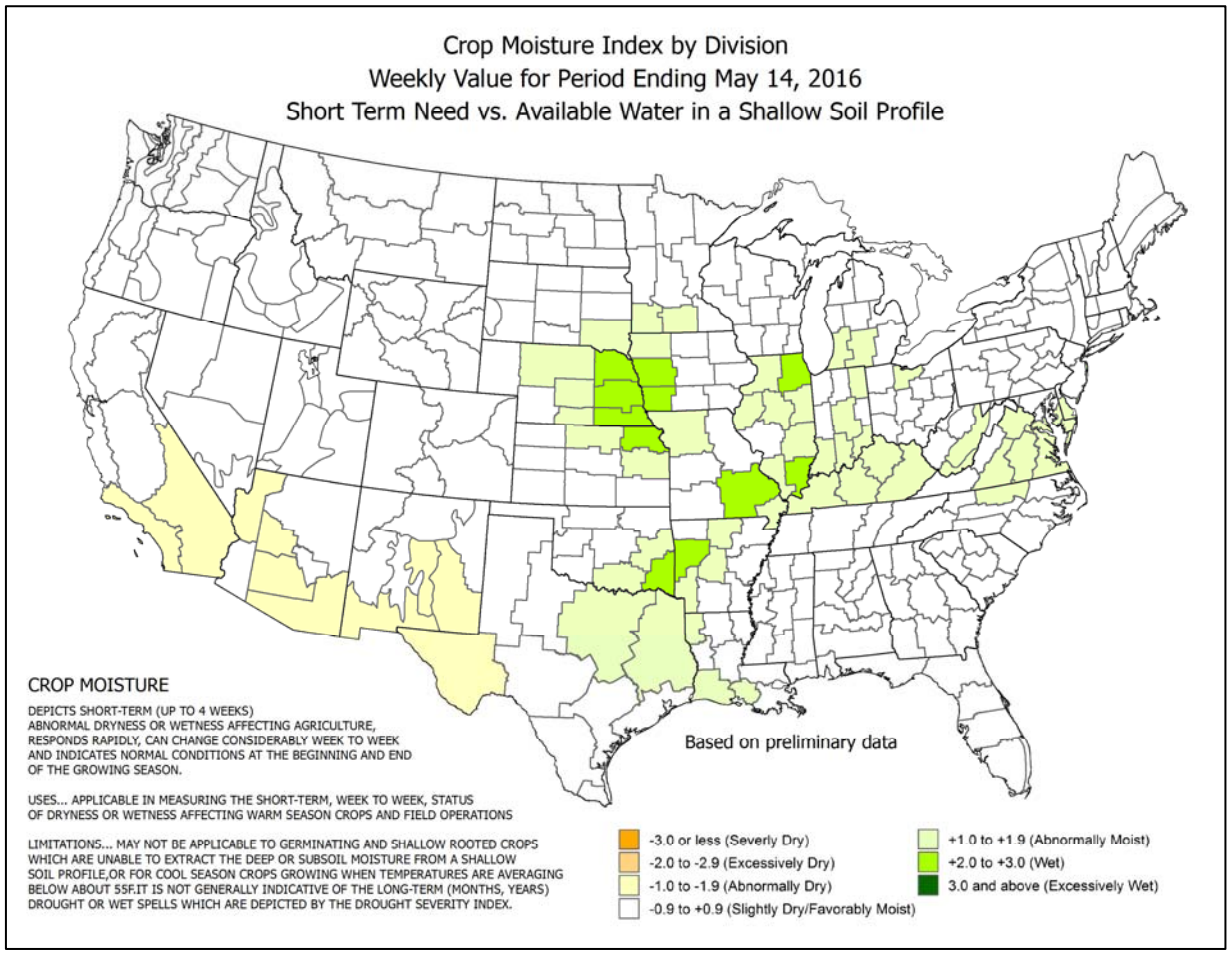
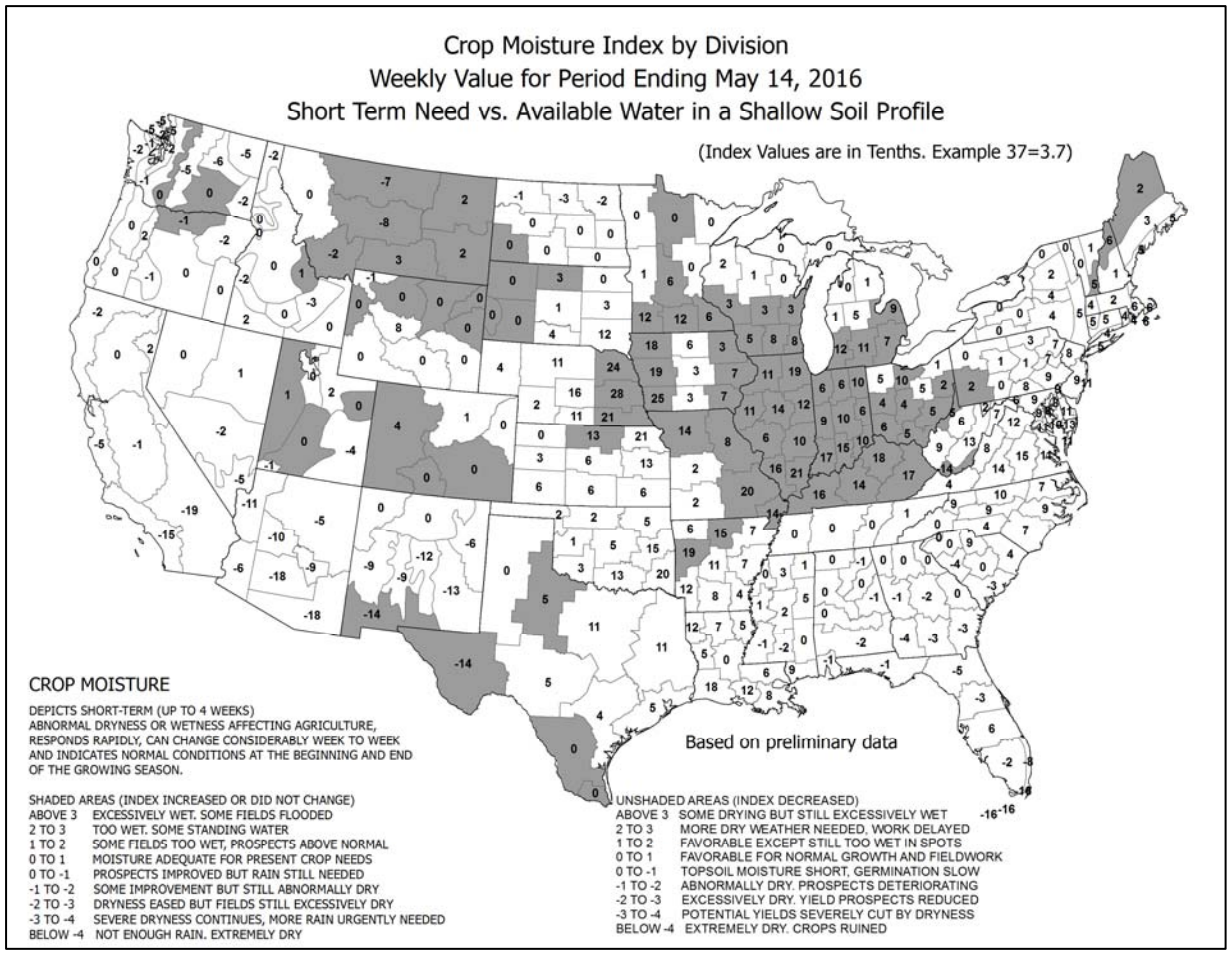
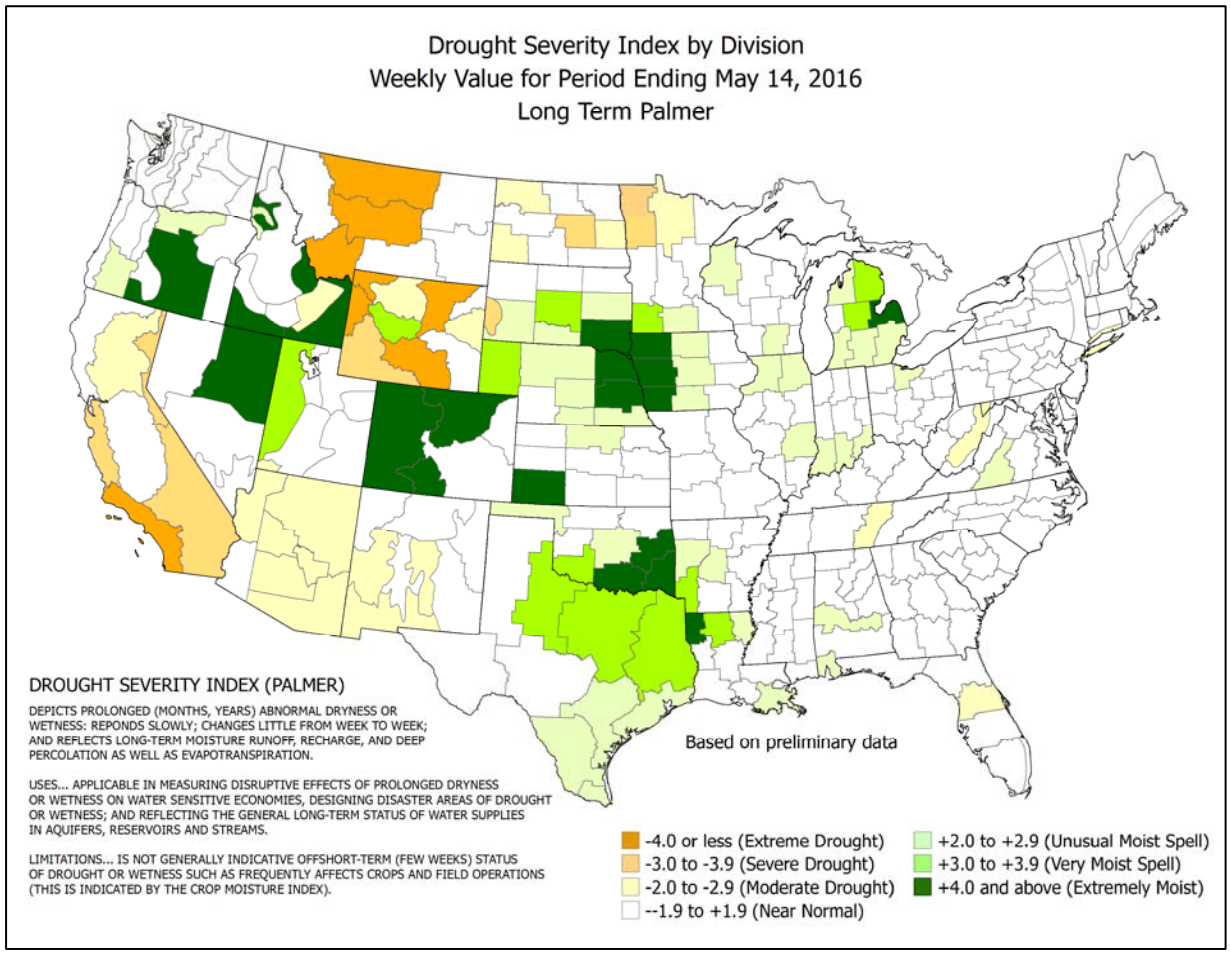


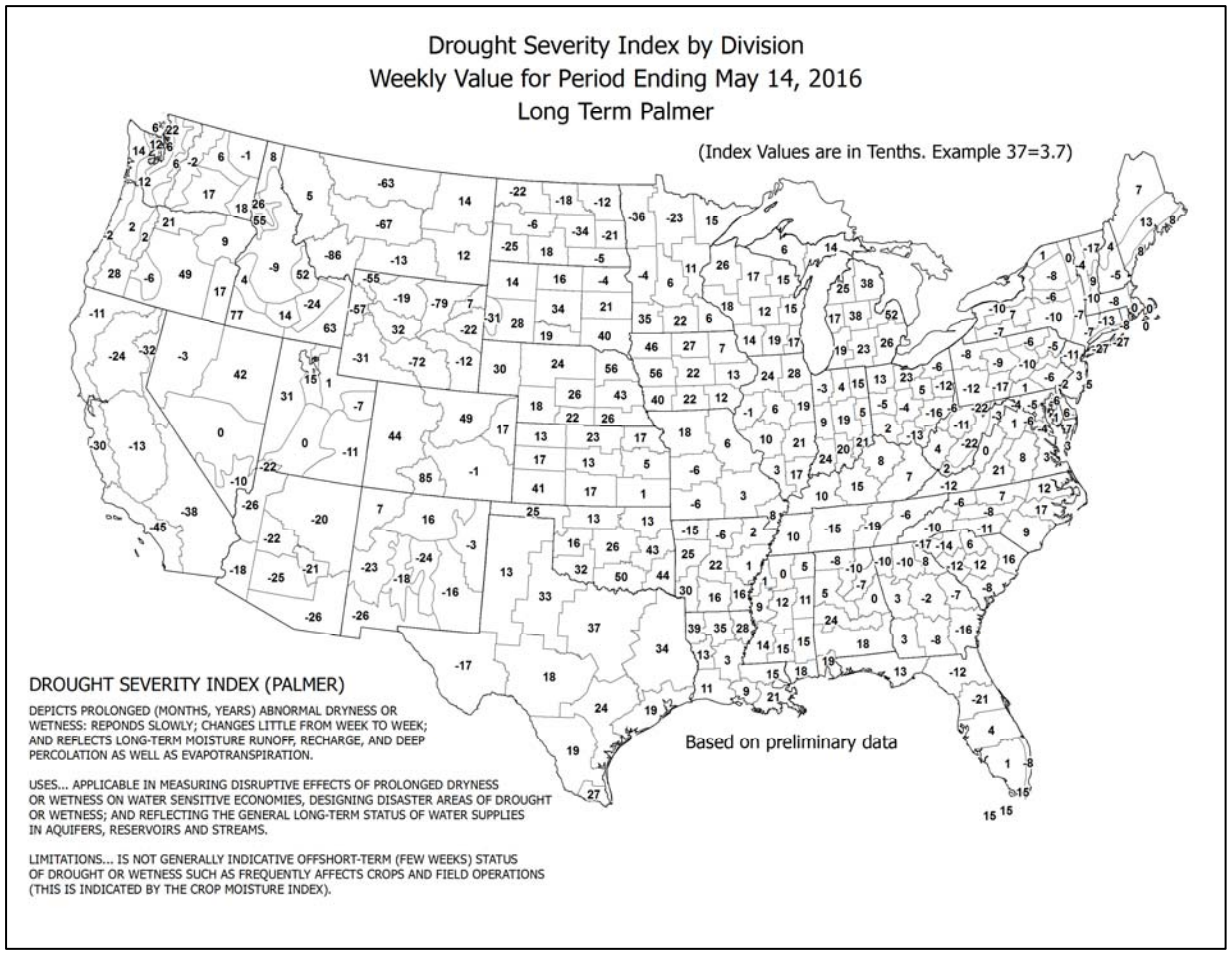
Figure 4 Reservoir Storage as of May 1, 2016




Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending May 14, 2016
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS... MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE,OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F.IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary data
-3.0 or less (Severly Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +3.0 (Wet)
3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending May 14, 2016
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
Based on preliminary data
SHADED AREAS (INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE)
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET, PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES, MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS (INDEX DECREASED)
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. CROPS RUINED


Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending May 14, 2016
Long Term Palmer
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS: REPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS... IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary data
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
--1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)


Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending May 14, 2016
Long Term Palmer
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS: REPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
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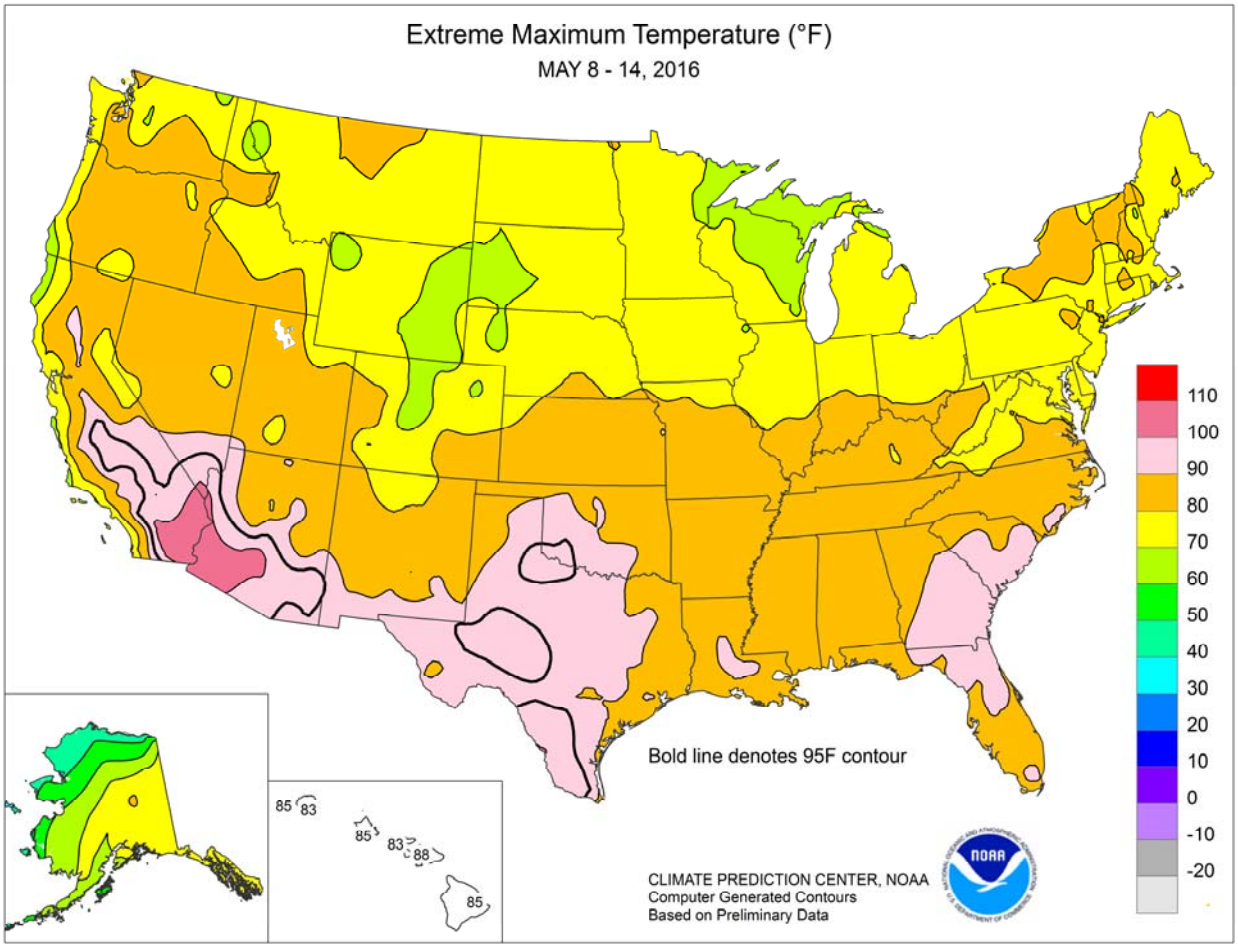
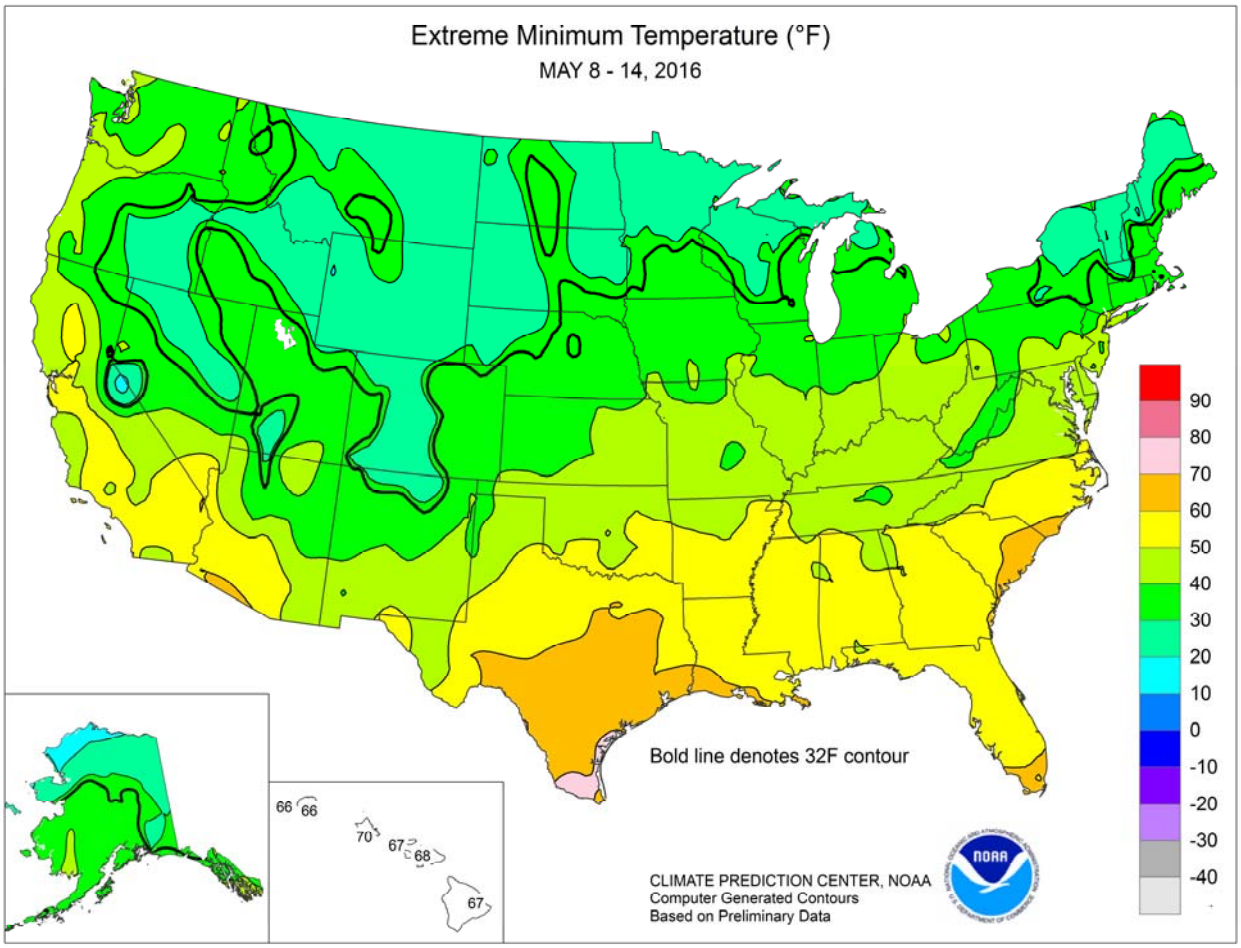
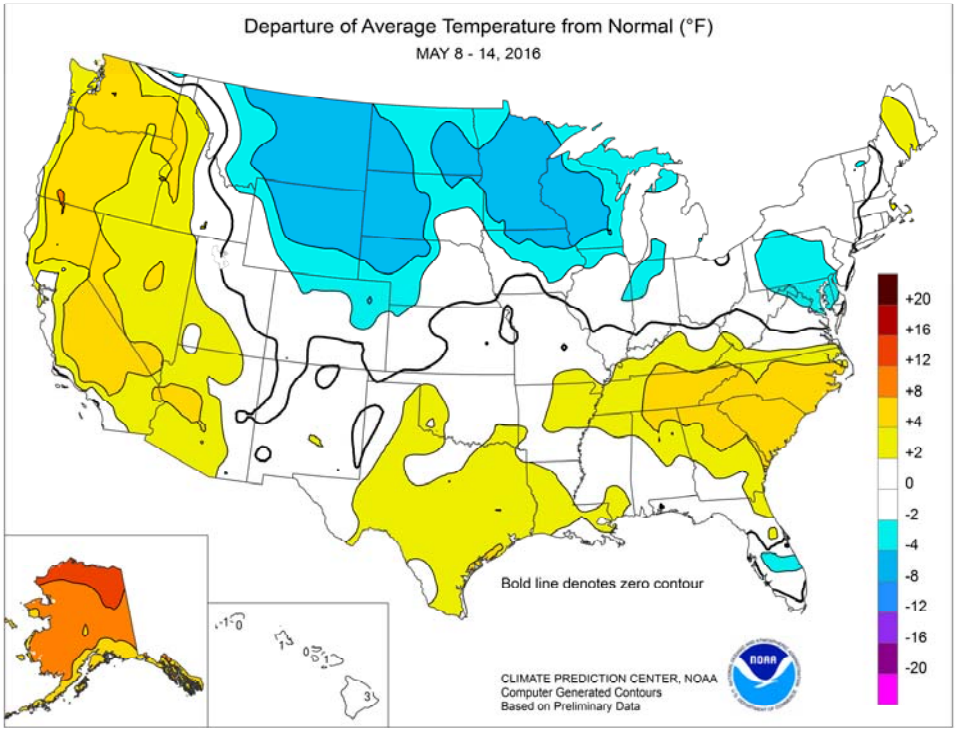
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
MAY 8 - 14, 2016
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95F contour
85
83
85
83
88
85
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
MAY 8 - 14, 2016
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32F contour
66
66
70
67
68
67
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

(Continued from front cover)

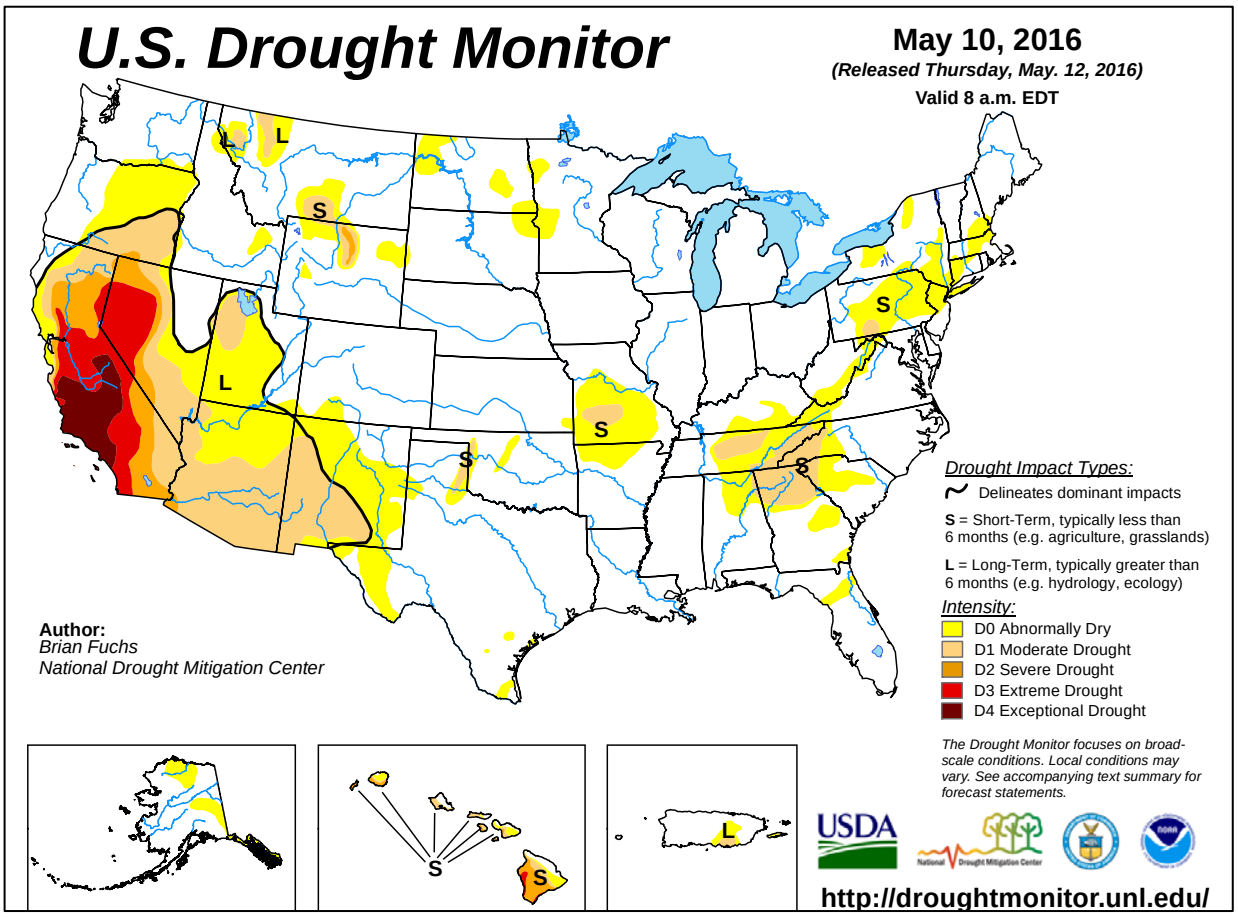
West. Temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in portions of the **Southeastern and Pacific Coast States**. The warmth, combined with mostly dry conditions, promoted fieldwork and a rapid pace of crop development. Meanwhile on the **Plains**, scattered showers and thunderstorms slowed fieldwork but maintained generally favorable soil moisture for rangeland, pastures, winter wheat, and emerging summer crops. Precipitation, including some late-season snow, was especially heavy in **Montana**, while locally severe thunderstorms brought high winds, large hail, and isolated tornadoes to the **central and southern Plains**. Elsewhere, only light showers dotted the **Northwest**, which has trended dry in recent weeks, while little or no rain fell from **California to the southern Rockies**. Although **northern California's** water-supply prospects have improved during the last several months, long-term drought remains deeply entrenched across **southern California** and parts of the **Southwest**.

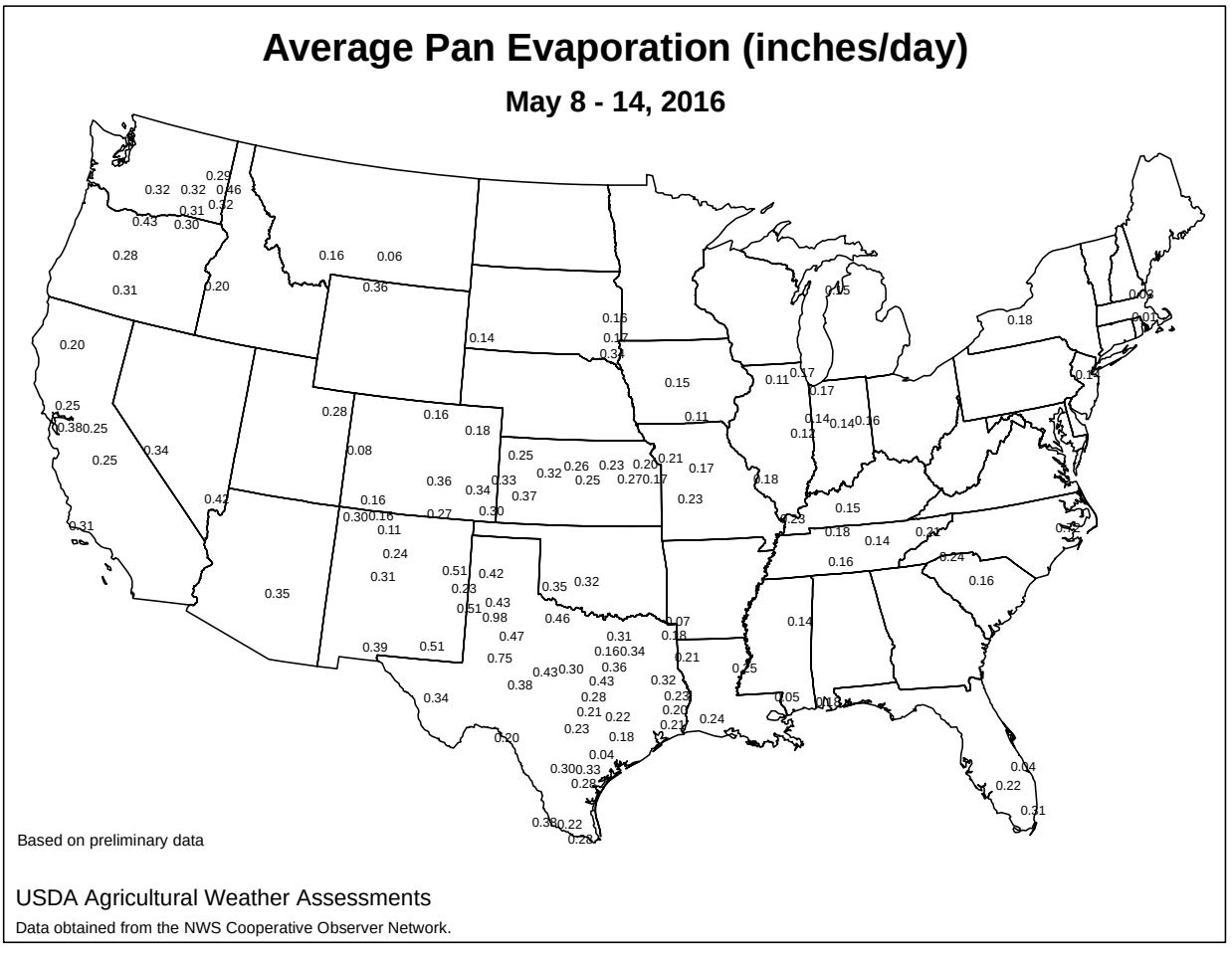


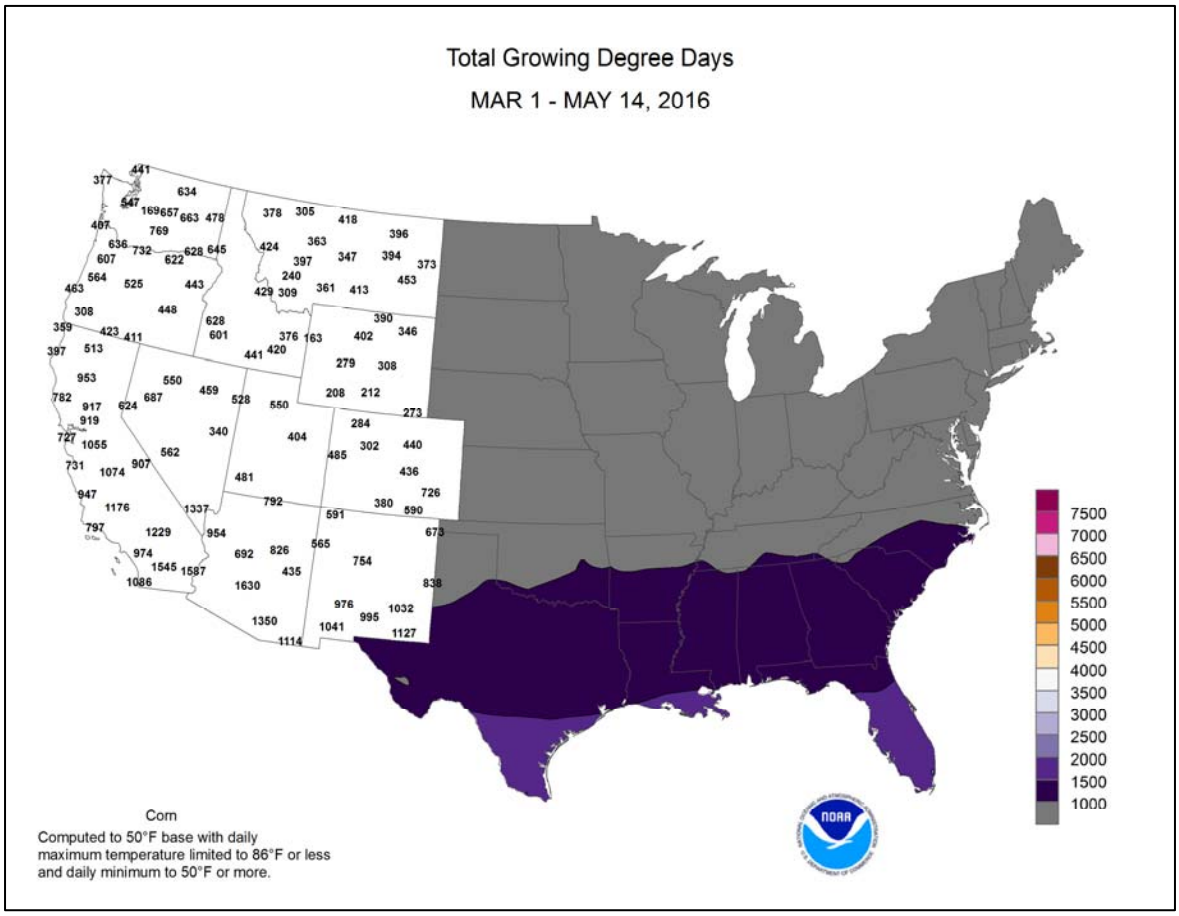
Cool weather lingered early in the week across the **Southeast**, where **Key West, FL**, tied a monthly record with a low of 63°F on May 8. Previously, **Key West** had also dipped to 63°F on May 2, 1877. Later, warmth overspread much of the **western and southern U.S.** Selected daily-record highs included 90°F (on May 10) in **McAlester, OK**, and 90°F (on May 11) in **Nashville, TN**. **Seattle, WA**, posted a daily-record high of 84°F on May 13. In contrast, the week ended with surge of unusually cold air crossing the **northern Plains** and the **Midwest**. On May 14, daily-record lows plunged to 23°F in **Alliance, NE**, and **Grand Forks, ND**; 25°F in **Rapid City, SD**; and 27°F in **Havre, MT**. The following morning, on May 15, daily-record lows included 27°F in **Eau Claire, WI**; 28°F in **Mason City, IA**; and 31°F in **Rockford, IL**, and **South Bend, IN**. At the time of the freeze, on May 15, more than half (53 percent) of the corn had emerged in **Minnesota**, along with 22 percent in **North Dakota** and 17 percent in **South Dakota** and **Wisconsin**.

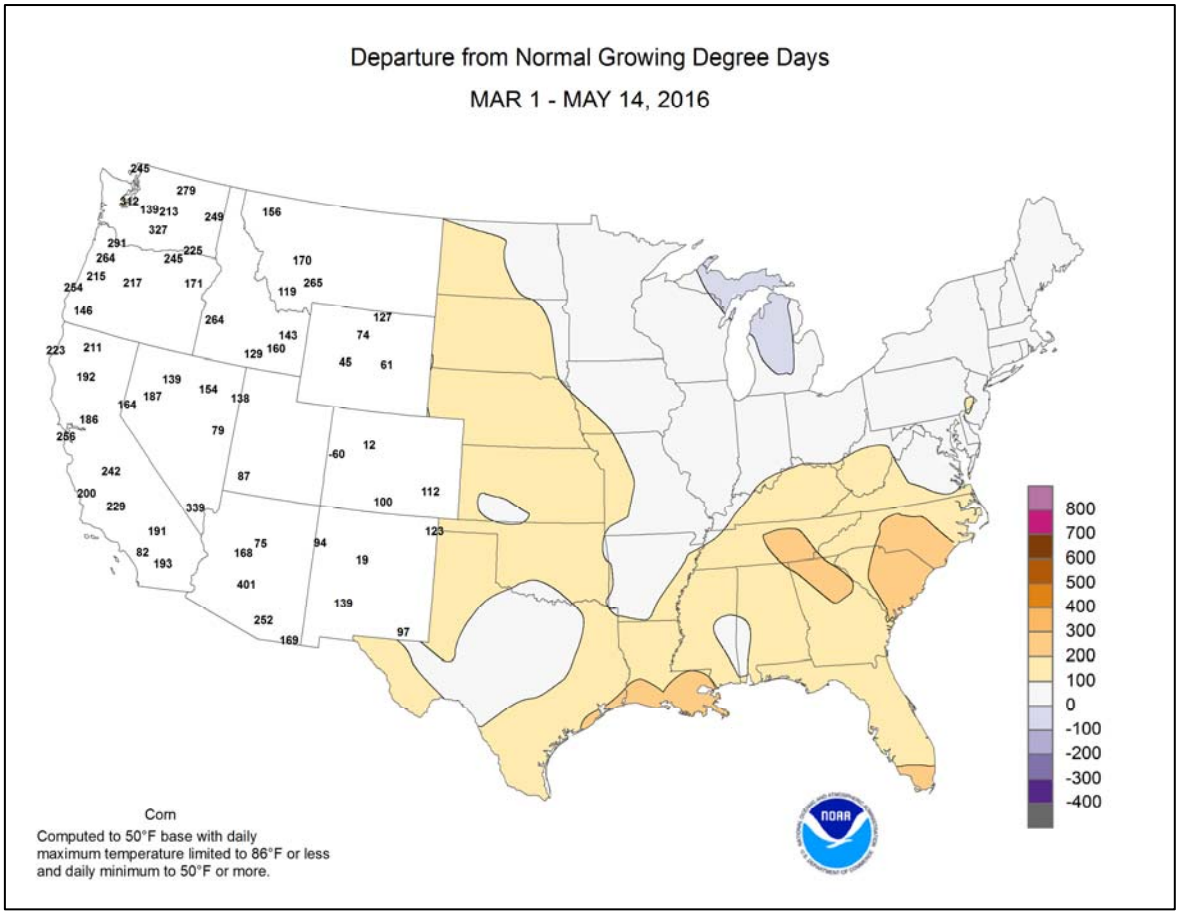
Heavy snow blanketed the **northern Rockies** early in the week, with May 9-10 storm totals of 1 to 2 feet commonly reported. In **Montana**, unofficial snowfall totals included 14.2 inches near **Neihart** and 5.0 inches in **Bozeman**. **Glasgow, MT**, received 3.39 inches of rain on May 9-10, aided by a daily-record total of 2.08 inches on the latter date. Meanwhile, showers and thunderstorms peppered the **Plains**, **Midwest**, and **mid-South**. Selected daily-record totals reached 2.49 inches (on May 10) in **Fort Wayne, IN**; 2.43 inches (on May 12) in **Abilene, TX**; 1.94 inches (on May 11) in **London, KY**; 1.59 inches (on May 9) in **Concordia, KS**; and 1.51 inches (on May 11) in **Roanoke, VA**. **Fort Wayne** also experienced its fifth-wettest May day on record—and its wettest since May 25, 2011, when 3.46 inches fell. The **central and southern Plains** and **southern and western Corn Belt** also weathered a multi-day severe weather outbreak, with at least six dozen tornadoes reported—based on preliminary accounts—from May 7-10. On May 9, deadly tornadoes struck near the **Oklahoma** communities of **Katie, Garvin County**, and **Connersville, Johnston County**, killing one person in each location. Toward week's end, heavy showers lingered in the **south-central U.S.**, while rain and snow showers accompanied a surge of cold air across the **Great Lakes States**. On May 14, **Lubbock, TX**, collected a daily-record rainfall (1.88 inches), while **Marquette, MI**, measured a daily-record snowfall (1.1 inches). In **Wisconsin**, a trace of snow fell on May 14 for the first time since 1921 in **Wausau** and 2005 in **Green Bay**. **Grand Rapids, MI**, noted a trace of snow on both May 14 and 15—the first such occurrence since 1953 on the former date and since 1973 on the latter date.

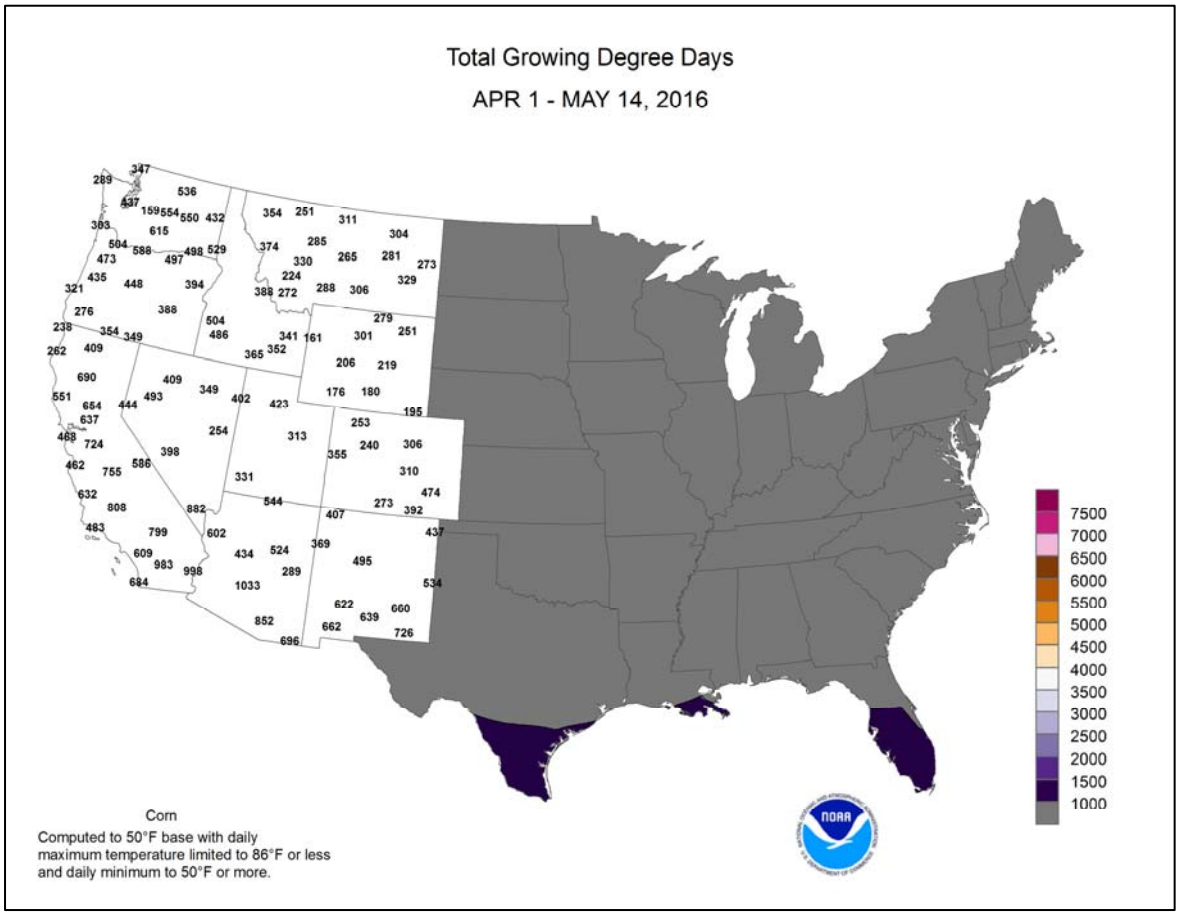
Phenomenally warm conditions persisted in **Alaska**, where temperatures climbed above the 80-degree mark in several locations. **Alaskan** weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal across the northern half of the state. Warmth was especially prominent during the second half of the week; locations such as **Klawock** (75, 78, and 83°F) and **Sitka** (72, 76, and 78°F) closed the week with a trio of daily-record highs from May 12-14. On May 13, daily-record highs included 79°F in **Fairbanks** and **Juneau**. The following day, May 14, **Fairbanks** posted another record-setting high of 82°F; the earliest observance of an 80-degree reading in **Fairbanks** remains May 9, 1995. Readings also topped the 80-degree mark on May 14, and set daily records, in **Alaskan** locations such as **Eagle** (83°F) and **Annette Island** (81°F). Most of **northern and southeastern Alaska** experienced dry weather, but locally significant precipitation fell in the southwestern part of the state. On May 10, **Cold Bay** netted a daily-record rainfall of 0.58 inch. Farther south, locally heavy, early-week showers continued to chip away at **Hawaiian** drought, mainly from **Maui eastward**. On **Maui**, **Kahului's** May 7-11 rainfall totaled 2.40 inches, aided by a daily-record sum of 1.16 inches on the 8th. Elsewhere on **Maui**, the **West Wailuaiki** rain gauge near **Keanae** recorded 41.85 inches of rain in a 96-hour period from May 7-11. Meanwhile, warmth lingered across the **Big Island**, where **Hilo** notched a daily record-tying high of 85°F on May 10.

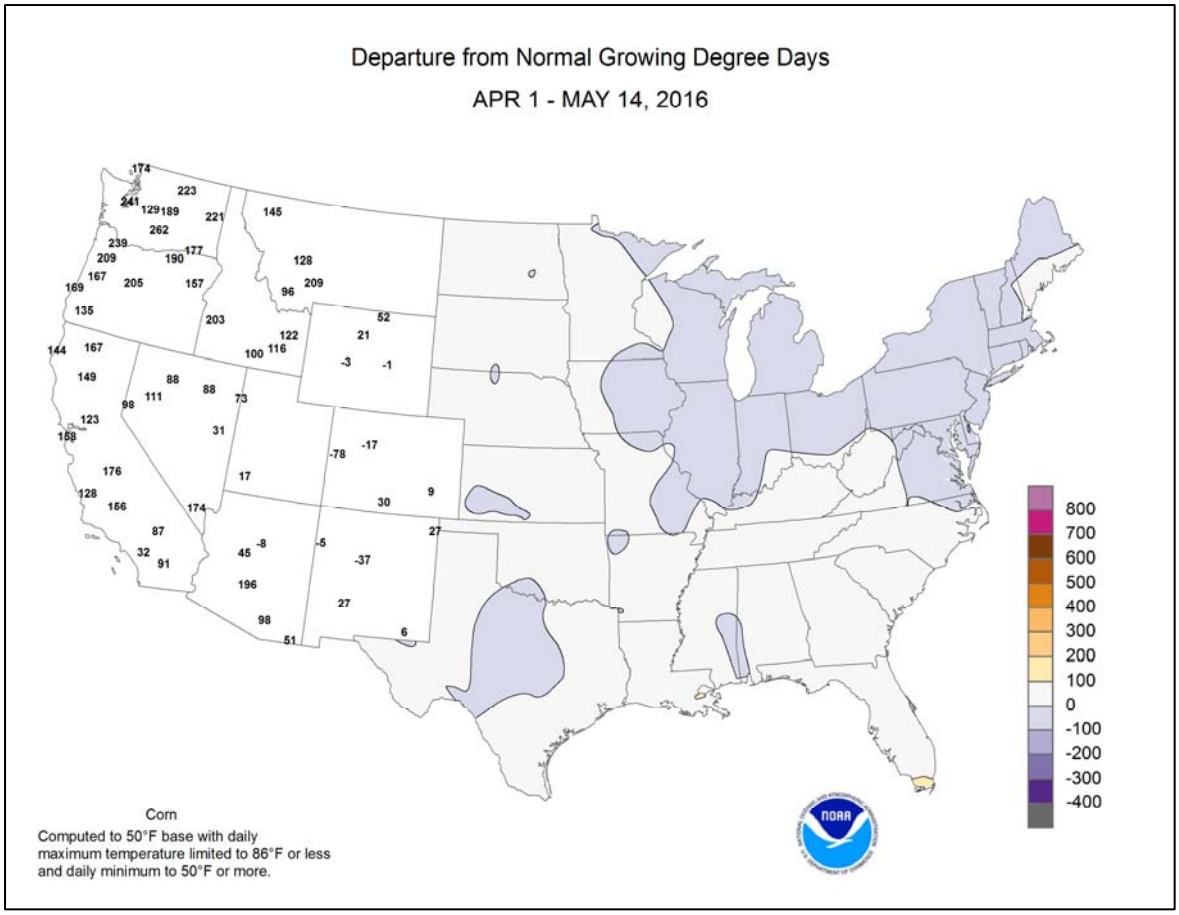

U.S. Drought Monitor
May 10, 2016
(Released Thursday, May. 12, 2016)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Author:
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/


Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)
May 8 - 14, 2016
Based on preliminary data
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - MAY 14, 2016
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - MAY 14, 2016
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - MAY 14, 2016
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - MAY 14, 2016
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 14, 2016

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS 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
AL	BIRMINGHAM	82	61	86	53	72	4	0.35	-0.78	0.35	10.69	82	21.43	95	91	43	0	0	1	0
	HUNTSVILLE	83	61	88	52	72	5	1.04	-0.15	1.04	8.25	61	18.20	76	84	55	0	0	1	1
	MOBILE	85	63	87	56	74	2	0.07	-1.31	0.07	16.23	109	25.68	100	97	55	0	0	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	86	62	89	55	74	3	0.16	-0.80	0.16	11.26	89	21.92	95	87	42	0	0	1	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	61	43	71	38	52	7	0.18	0.06	0.14	1.43	102	2.01	71	80	62	0	0	3	0
	BARROW	35	26	42	14	31	14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	52	1.28	278	94	82	0	4	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	72	43	82	35	57	11	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.51	244	1.57	102	76	40	0	0	0	0
	JUNEAU	67	41	79	37	54	7	0.06	-0.71	0.03	12.23	153	22.02	131	90	60	0	0	2	0
	KODIAK	53	42	57	36	48	6	0.00	-1.43	0.00	18.46	137	41.75	152	89	73	0	0	0	0
	NOME	46	36	54	29	41	7	0.64	0.50	0.29	1.48	97	2.50	78	94	82	0	1	5	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	66	34	77	32	50	1	0.29	0.08	0.28	2.88	66	6.66	73	87	30	0	3	2	0
	PHOENIX	94	68	102	61	81	4	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.56	41	1.87	63	37	21	5	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	76	46	86	39	61	5	0.35	0.18	0.35	2.26	75	3.74	58	68	23	0	0	1	0
	TUCSON	92	61	99	54	76	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.82	68	2.53	82	34	16	5	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	80	59	90	53	69	1	3.12	1.94	1.57	14.51	143	16.66	110	89	47	1	0	4	2
	LITTLE ROCK	81	62	87	54	71	3	1.05	-0.13	1.01	21.65	170	27.34	139	87	48	0	0	3	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	87	62	98	57	75	6	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.96	102	4.09	95	63	41	3	0	0	0
	FRESNO	87	59	97	54	73	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	4.27	139	9.02	123	74	45	3	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	67	58	70	56	63	0	0.00	-0.04	0.00	2.34	76	6.01	65	85	72	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	85	57	91	53	71	7	0.00	-0.36	0.00	14.17	171	27.76	137	71	48	3	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	82	53	90	52	68	4	0.01	-0.10	0.01	6.16	152	12.42	109	88	34	2	0	1	0
	SAN DIEGO	70	62	71	60	66	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.74	57	5.00	68	75	65	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	67	54	71	52	60	2	0.01	-0.07	0.01	6.01	131	12.44	95	98	80	0	0	1	0
	STOCKTON	81	52	88	49	67	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	6.71	194	12.10	140	89	58	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	67	32	77	25	50	2	0.10	-0.04	0.06	2.45	191	3.43	197	82	43	0	4	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	67	40	78	35	54	1	0.21	-0.29	0.21	4.23	116	5.77	135	78	26	0	0	1	0
	DENVER INTL	65	40	71	32	52	-1	0.41	-0.20	0.36	4.94	161	5.92	168	80	35	0	1	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	71	42	85	34	57	-1	0.50	0.28	0.29	3.39	147	4.76	140	77	43	0	0	3	0
	PUEBLO	76	45	85	40	60	2	0.01	-0.32	0.01	3.56	125	4.43	129	71	35	0	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	69	49	74	44	59	2	0.42	-0.49	0.21	6.74	68	13.90	84	78	50	0	0	3	0
	HARTFORD	74	44	82	38	59	1	0.30	-0.67	0.12	6.41	66	13.24	80	75	40	0	0	3	0
DC	WASHINGTON	69	54	78	50	62	-2	0.75	-0.10	0.29	6.84	86	13.32	96	91	55	0	0	6	0
DE	WILMINGTON	69	51	75	45	60	-1	0.30	-0.64	0.13	6.75	74	13.47	87	91	50	0	0	4	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	86	63	90	55	75	1	0.00	-0.56	0.00	4.14	56	14.85	112	96	46	1	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	89	62	91	54	76	4	0.14	-0.55	0.14	4.66	55	12.31	81	92	37	3	0	1	0
	KEY WEST	84	74	86	63	79	-1	0.00	-0.64	0.00	2.21	43	9.29	105	81	60	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	85	72	90	65	79	0	0.05	-0.93	0.05	5.81	75	16.23	139	72	48	1	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	88	64	91	56	76	0	0.00	-0.64	0.00	9.22	130	16.56	139	84	42	2	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	82	70	87	64	76	3	0.00	-0.87	0.00	14.04	118	22.69	103	86	54	0	0	0	0
	TALLAHASSEE	90	60	93	52	75	2	0.00	-0.96	0.00	13.02	110	21.71	100	83	37	5	0	0	0
	TAMPA	85	70	87	61	78	2	0.00	-0.49	0.00	6.22	112	14.93	142	81	46	0	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	85	69	89	59	77	0	0.00	-1.02	0.00	4.64	51	17.19	111	70	47	0	0	0	0
GA	ATHENS	87	60	90	53	73	6	0.00	-0.83	0.00	4.68	47	12.84	68	83	49	1	0	0	0
	ATLANTA	83	61	87	54	72	4	0.06	-0.85	0.06	5.65	52	18.18	89	79	43	0	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	88	58	91	51	73	4	0.02	-0.57	0.02	8.78	101	14.20	82	91	41	2	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	85	61	88	55	73	2	0.00	-0.83	0.00	9.51	85	16.94	83	86	36	0	0	0	0
	MACON	87	58	91	54	73	4	0.00	-0.63	0.00	10.60	114	16.33	87	87	33	2	0	0	0
	SAVANNAH	89	64	91	58	76	5	0.00	-0.69	0.00	8.40	101	14.81	98	80	40	4	0	0	0
HI	HILO	83	70	85	67	76	3	0.77	-1.19	0.22	15.89	51	20.47	41	86	73	0	0	5	0
	HONOLULU	84	72	85	70	78	1	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.49	15	0.93	11	73	66	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	82	69	88	68	76	1	2.40	2.23	1.52	5.56	124	7.11	67	91	81	0	0	4	1
	LIHUE	81	69	83	66	75	0	0.03	-0.65	0.02	4.14	52	5.30	34	73	63	0	0	2	0
ID	BOISE	75	49	85	40	62	5	0.04	-0.26	0.04	2.63	81	4.13	71	63	35	0	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	75	51	86	41	63	6	0.07	-0.26	0.07	4.02	131	5.60	108	69	37	0	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	69	38	83	29	53	1	0.11	-0.22	0.08	4.68	146	5.96	111	84	40	0	1	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	63	47	71	41	55	-2	2.73	2.00	0.80	9.80	125	11.86	106	88	62	0	0	5	3
	MOLINE	69	50	78	41	60	0	1.94	1.04	0.70	7.91	93	9.24	80	84	60	0	0	5	2
	PEORIA	69	52	77	41	60	0	2.29	1.35	0.59	7.39	89	8.77	77	89	57	0	0	5	2
	ROCKFORD	65	47	71	36	56	-1	1.46	0.62	0.73	8.86	115	10.39	100	87	59	0	0	5	1
	SPRINGFIELD	71	53	78	43	62	0	1.66	0.77	0.49	10.20	124	12.53	107	91	55	0	0	4	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	73	54	81	42	64	0	2.48	1.33	0.88	14.43	131	20.77	122	88	67	0	0	6	3
	FORT WAYNE	67	48	75	38	57	-1	3.67	2.87	2.49	11.06	138	14.11	118	90	61	0	0	5	2
	INDIANAPOLIS	68	52	82	41	60	0	1.43	0.47	0.35	13.22	148	16.93	122	91	60	0	0	7	0
	SOUTH BEND	64	45	70	34	55	-2	1.42	0.68	0.55	11.21	140	14.99	122	95	68	0	0	5	2
IA	BURLINGTON	69	52	77	41	60	-1	1.36	0.39	0.67	7.89	93	9.27	82	95	58	0	0	4	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	66	47	70	36	56	-3	1.01	0.20	0.61	6.99	99	8.52	93	96	57	0	0	4	1
	DES MOINES	69	52	77	40	61	1	0.84	-0.07	0.35	6.28	83	8.05	82	79	60	0	0	3	0
	DUBUQUE	62	45	68	34	53	-4	2.46	1.57	1.07	8.55	109	9.63	92	90	64	0	0	4	2
	SIOUX CITY	69	47	77	35	58	-1	1.18	0.37	0.53	10.56	167	12.40	165	80	60	0	0	3	2
	WATERLOO	63	46	72	37	55	-3	0.67	-0.19	0.45	6.30	89	8.02	90	85	65	0	0	4	0
KS	CONCORDIA	74	48	82	41	61	0	2.50	1.60	1.60	5.57	86	7.12	90	84	57	0	0	3	2
	DODGE CITY	75	45	83	37	60	-2	0.00	-0.63	0.00	8.13	153	8.72	132	89	35	0	0	0	0
	GOODLAND	69	39	78	36	54	-2	0.45	-0.28	0.31	5.02	124	5.88	120	88	51	0	0	3	0
	TOPEKA	74	53	83	42	63	1	2.69	1.67	1.15	11.91	156	13.18	135	88	59	0	0	4	2

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 14, 2016

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 JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	77	53	86	46	65	2	0.45	-0.40	0.33	8.21	120	8.95	103	79	54	0	0	2	0
KY	JACKSON	73	55	83	43	64	2	1.38	0.25	0.60	10.83	105	20.39	116	93	52	0	0	5	1
	LEXINGTON	73	55	82	45	64	2	2.86	1.81	2.05	9.84	97	16.18	97	86	65	0	0	6	2
	LOUISVILLE	75	57	86	47	66	2	1.68	0.56	0.81	11.25	107	17.07	100	84	53	0	0	5	2
	PADUCAH	77	55	86	43	66	2	2.50	1.39	1.14	15.98	139	21.44	113	91	51	0	0	4	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	87	63	91	55	75	3	0.00	-1.21	0.00	16.52	126	25.83	106	90	42	1	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	84	69	89	62	77	4	0.87	-0.41	0.58	19.44	203	25.61	139	93	59	0	0	4	1
	NEW ORLEANS	86	70	88	59	78	4	0.00	-0.94	0.00	18.24	150	26.37	112	84	55	0	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	85	66	89	60	75	4	0.00	-1.16	0.00	27.39	252	32.41	165	89	53	0	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	63	38	76	32	50	1	0.84	0.14	0.51	8.62	131	14.09	121	82	40	0	1	3	1
	PORTLAND	65	42	74	35	54	2	0.23	-0.64	0.20	7.62	75	15.16	87	82	38	0	0	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	67	50	76	41	58	-3	1.22	0.37	0.60	7.03	82	16.23	108	89	73	0	0	5	1
MA	BOSTON	69	51	77	46	60	4	0.13	-0.59	0.11	7.51	84	14.95	93	71	38	0	0	2	0
	WORCESTER	68	46	76	38	57	3	0.15	-0.81	0.12	7.69	77	15.07	88	75	30	0	0	3	0
MI	ALPENA	61	36	70	31	48	-2	0.55	-0.02	0.37	9.67	174	14.20	164	84	40	0	3	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	63	46	71	41	55	-1	1.54	0.80	0.67	11.39	150	16.32	146	84	53	0	0	5	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	63	40	74	32	51	-1	0.19	-0.34	0.13	8.06	150	11.18	136	74	45	0	1	3	0
	LANSING	63	45	73	37	54	-1	1.77	1.22	0.62	9.41	144	12.57	131	77	55	0	0	4	3
	MUSKEGON	63	45	75	38	54	0	1.38	0.73	0.64	9.36	142	13.58	131	78	57	0	0	4	2
	TRAVERSE CITY	63	42	79	33	53	0	0.15	-0.32	0.12	6.80	120	10.58	101	79	37	0	0	2	0
MN	DULUTH	54	37	64	28	45	-5	0.32	-0.25	0.16	7.20	148	9.08	133	80	51	0	2	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	57	37	73	28	47	-4	0.26	-0.20	0.17	5.12	161	6.48	139	85	46	0	3	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	59	45	73	34	52	-5	1.27	0.64	0.59	6.37	119	7.77	108	76	60	0	0	4	1
	ROCHESTER	57	43	71	33	50	-5	1.51	0.74	0.71	7.22	113	8.62	107	88	73	0	0	4	1
	ST. CLOUD	58	42	73	29	50	-5	0.75	0.22	0.28	3.99	86	4.95	83	91	51	0	1	4	0
MS	JACKSON	84	61	88	52	73	3	0.00	-1.18	0.00	20.50	145	32.09	132	89	48	0	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	83	59	87	51	71	1	0.01	-1.16	0.01	17.18	115	24.67	94	94	58	0	0	1	0
	TUPELO	81	61	87	51	71	3	0.31	-0.98	0.27	14.59	106	21.76	92	83	54	0	0	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	75	54	85	43	65	3	0.29	-0.81	0.18	4.84	51	6.50	48	90	50	0	0	5	0
	KANSAS CITY	73	52	80	40	63	1	2.81	1.59	1.35	12.69	156	13.85	130	87	52	0	0	4	2
	SAINT LOUIS	75	57	82	45	66	1	2.18	1.25	1.59	9.00	99	10.60	78	83	64	0	0	5	1
	SPRINGFIELD	76	54	86	41	65	2	0.11	-0.87	0.06	5.55	55	6.83	47	82	51	0	0	3	0
MT	BILLINGS	59	37	76	33	48	-6	1.32	0.77	0.81	4.15	106	4.68	88	88	47	0	0	5	1
	BUTTE	56	31	71	25	44	-2	0.21	-0.20	0.15	1.82	70	2.29	64	87	41	0	4	2	0
	CUT BANK	54	33	78	28	44	-4	0.67	0.24	0.44	2.54	115	3.02	105	89	44	0	4	2	0
	GLASGOW	59	37	79	30	48	-6	3.18	2.85	2.06	6.34	348	7.01	288	87	66	0	3	4	2
	GREAT FALLS	58	36	81	29	47	-3	0.68	0.16	0.56	4.02	119	4.67	102	87	41	0	1	3	1
	HAVRE	56	37	82	27	47	-6	1.16	0.85	0.47	5.34	243	5.80	191	89	64	0	2	4	0
	MISSOULA	66	40	80	33	53	2	0.40	0.00	0.38	2.61	93	3.72	80	77	48	0	0	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	71	45	80	34	58	0	2.33	1.46	1.45	8.15	129	10.33	137	84	58	0	0	4	2
	LINCOLN	73	48	79	38	61	1	2.01	1.07	0.71	7.37	107	8.96	109	85	54	0	0	4	2
	NORFOLK	68	46	77	34	57	-1	3.08	2.26	1.12	11.04	180	13.19	177	81	58	0	0	4	3
	NORTH PLATTE	66	40	72	32	53	-3	1.04	0.32	0.46	7.39	161	8.65	158	90	42	0	2	4	0
	OMAHA	72	50	78	39	61	1	3.13	2.15	1.58	9.65	139	11.37	133	78	57	0	0	3	2
	SCOTTSBLUFF	63	38	73	33	51	-4	0.24	-0.34	0.22	7.96	196	8.73	169	84	55	0	0	2	0
	VALENTINE	64	39	72	28	51	-4	0.93	0.22	0.48	7.29	164	7.97	153	84	48	0	2	2	0
NV	ELY	68	34	78	25	51	2	0.14	-0.14	0.11	3.44	138	6.47	163	71	38	0	3	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	90	66	99	55	78	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	2.30	277	2.85	135	36	18	3	0	0	0
	RENO	77	50	87	44	64	9	0.03	-0.09	0.03	3.07	216	5.19	147	63	31	0	0	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	74	38	86	26	56	3	0.43	0.21	0.43	2.29	107	4.40	123	79	33	0	3	1	0
NH	CONCORD	72	39	81	32	56	2	0.50	-0.24	0.43	5.89	78	11.67	90	87	31	0	1	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	71	51	77	45	61	0	0.40	-0.65	0.29	5.37	53	13.42	78	71	48	0	0	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	78	51	87	41	64	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.68	51	1.10	49	49	20	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	69	43	80	34	56	0	0.74	-0.04	0.46	4.80	60	10.11	80	80	32	0	0	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	65	40	77	34	53	-1	1.34	0.56	0.83	6.70	83	12.41	95	75	47	0	0	3	1
	BUFFALO	66	45	81	39	56	1	0.45	-0.25	0.41	5.89	80	11.17	86	74	41	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	66	42	84	35	54	-1	0.38	-0.20	0.32	4.62	71	9.92	91	74	55	0	0	3	0
	SYRACUSE	68	41	83	33	55	0	0.11	-0.64	0.06	5.54	70	12.26	97	84	37	0	0	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	78	54	81	45	66	5	0.18	-0.75	0.12	4.87	49	13.85	78	86	57	0	0	3	0
	CHARLOTTE	84	61	88	50	72	5	0.18	-0.61	0.18	5.19	59	11.97	73	82	44	0	0	1	0
	GREENSBORO	81	60	85	52	71	7	1.13	0.22	1.11	9.85	109	15.99	102	86	44	0	0	3	1
	HATTERAS	78	65	81	63	72	6	1.00	0.18	0.59	10.90	111	24.01	123	95	67	0	0	3	1
	RALEIGH	82	59	84	52	70	5	0.68	-0.16	0.56	9.78	116	16.18	102	91	66	0	0	2	1
	WILMINGTON	86	64	91	62	75	6	0.80	-0.13	0.56	8.08	91	20.14	118	95	45	1	0	2	1
ND	BISMARCK	61	40	74	35	50	-4	0.31	-0.15	0.21	4.94	155	5.58	134	77	55	0	0	2	0
	DICKINSON	54	34	72	25	44	-9	0.03	-0.41	0.03	2.66	81	3.09	75	86	48	0	2	1	0
	FARGO	64	44	78	29	54	-1	0.08	-0.41	0.08	3.14	92	4.13	86	73	36	0	1	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	62	40	77	23	51	-4	0.02	-0.40	0.01	2.63	91	3.21	77	82	33	0	2	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	61	39	75	27	50	-5	0.31	-0.13	0.31	3.27	106	3.46	82	82	42	0	2	1	0
	WILLISTON	62	37	77	33	50	-3	0.21	-0.16	0.15	2.34	94	3.47	101	80	53	0	0	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	66	48	76	39	57	0	0.52	-0.38	0.34	9.41	113	14.00	107	89	64	0	0	4	0
	CINCINNATI	68	52	82	40	60	-2	1.43	0.44	0.65	12.17	124	18.80	122	91	75	0	0	5	1
	CLEVELAND	69	50	81	38	59	3	1.20	0.45	0.58	10.31	132	14.90	118	86	50	0	0	4	2
	COLUMBUS	67	50	76	41	58	-2	1.02	0.17	0.43	8.98	115	13.39	107	94	68	0	0	6	0
	DAYTON	67	50	77	41	59	0	1.58	0.67	0.67	10.79	118	15.61	111	90	60	0	0	5	1
	MANSFIELD	65	48	78	39	57	1	1.34	0.38	0.66	10.42	110	15.32	107	96	59	0	0	6	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 14, 2016

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS 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 JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	65	47	77	39	56	-1	0.87	0.21	0.44	10.45	145	13.67	124	87	61	0	0	6	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	66	46	77	38	56	0	1.00	0.23	0.38	9.29	117	14.48	118	86	55	0	0	5	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	80	56	90	49	68	1	0.38	-0.79	0.37	8.71	108	10.17	93	83	46	1	0	2	0
	TULSA	79	60	89	49	70	3	0.29	-1.06	0.20	9.04	90	10.23	75	83	58	0	0	3	0
OR	ASTORIA	63	46	73	42	55	3	0.37	-0.38	0.37	14.46	104	36.74	117	91	67	0	0	1	0
	BURNS	72	35	83	26	54	4	0.08	-0.14	0.08	1.71	68	3.43	71	77	34	0	3	1	0
	EUGENE	73	46	84	39	59	5	0.83	0.21	0.82	9.65	90	19.49	79	84	58	0	0	2	1
	MEDFORD	81	50	89	42	66	9	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.51	95	8.75	106	71	28	0	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	75	47	85	37	61	4	0.52	0.24	0.52	2.72	93	5.09	91	65	36	0	0	1	1
	PORTLAND	77	51	89	47	64	8	0.09	-0.46	0.09	6.87	92	18.20	109	72	47	0	0	1	0
	SALEM	75	47	86	42	61	6	0.45	-0.04	0.45	8.90	112	19.63	104	79	49	0	0	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	70	45	80	40	58	0	0.86	-0.13	0.49	6.46	72	15.49	102	84	51	0	0	3	0
	ERIE	64	47	79	38	55	-1	0.56	-0.12	0.24	7.27	92	13.48	106	77	60	0	0	5	0
	MIDDLETOWN	68	50	76	43	59	-1	0.33	-0.61	0.26	5.84	70	15.76	112	89	47	0	0	4	0
	PHILADELPHIA	70	53	76	50	62	0	0.37	-0.53	0.20	7.20	79	14.19	93	80	52	0	0	4	0
	PITTSBURGH	67	50	79	42	59	1	0.91	0.10	0.29	7.12	92	12.06	94	85	53	0	0	5	0
	WILKES-BARRE	70	44	81	38	57	-1	0.64	-0.17	0.55	6.67	88	12.47	103	85	37	0	0	2	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	69	44	77	38	57	-1	0.50	-0.31	0.26	4.99	60	11.41	83	84	57	0	0	4	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	71	46	77	40	59	2	0.38	-0.43	0.36	8.07	79	16.44	91	75	47	0	0	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	87	66	91	63	77	6	0.33	-0.19	0.21	7.15	94	13.13	89	88	43	2	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	89	65	92	62	77	6	0.05	-0.62	0.05	6.32	79	14.61	96	85	38	3	0	1	0
	COLUMBIA	89	63	93	58	76	6	0.08	-0.51	0.08	5.73	66	12.36	72	80	45	4	0	1	0
	GREENVILLE	84	60	88	52	72	6	0.10	-0.91	0.07	5.89	55	14.14	73	83	40	0	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	64	39	78	26	52	-4	0.69	0.17	0.42	4.81	115	5.50	107	81	50	0	2	4	0
	HURON	65	43	74	29	54	-2	0.94	0.31	0.54	6.15	119	7.02	113	90	45	0	2	3	1
	RAPID CITY	59	33	67	25	46	-7	0.25	-0.37	0.24	3.20	78	4.06	83	87	50	0	4	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	64	44	72	32	54	-2	0.62	-0.09	0.35	7.38	126	9.06	132	87	62	0	1	4	0
TN	BRISTOL	77	54	83	45	66	5	2.07	1.11	1.08	8.17	91	15.57	98	94	48	0	0	4	2
	CHATTANOOGA	83	61	88	51	72	6	0.54	-0.42	0.53	6.21	50	16.95	75	80	44	0	0	2	1
	KNOXVILLE	80	60	85	47	70	6	1.41	0.34	0.76	7.48	67	17.37	88	84	49	0	0	2	2
	MEMPHIS	80	63	87	55	71	2	0.90	-0.32	0.49	23.39	169	31.24	139	77	50	0	0	3	0
	NASHVILLE	80	61	90	45	71	6	0.20	-0.93	0.12	6.11	56	12.74	68	76	39	1	0	3	0
TX	ABILENE	84	61	92	57	72	1	4.41	3.86	2.43	13.47	328	14.19	229	87	54	3	0	6	2
	AMARILLO	78	48	88	46	63	0	0.47	0.01	0.39	4.08	124	4.77	106	78	31	0	0	2	0
	AUSTIN	85	67	91	65	76	2	1.55	0.47	0.74	11.98	180	14.16	134	88	68	1	0	5	1
	BEAUMONT	86	70	90	63	78	4	0.23	-0.97	0.22	16.26	165	22.22	118	96	61	2	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	87	73	89	69	80	2	0.05	-0.47	0.04	6.03	155	7.91	123	94	64	0	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	88	74	91	71	81	5	0.07	-0.64	0.07	10.01	196	12.30	143	90	61	2	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	88	71	93	67	79	3	0.00	-0.50	0.00	7.32	200	8.07	155	86	64	3	0	0	0
	EL PASO	87	60	94	55	74	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.05	8	0.58	40	40	15	2	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	84	66	93	61	75	4	1.23	0.07	0.59	9.10	107	12.34	97	80	47	2	0	5	1
	GALVESTON	81	74	83	72	78	3	0.00	-0.77	0.00	10.51	155	14.47	108	96	76	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	86	69	89	63	77	3	1.14	0.08	0.77	18.83	210	22.94	147	95	62	0	0	4	1
	LUBBOCK	84	54	94	50	69	2	1.88	1.43	1.88	3.14	108	3.53	86	64	31	2	0	1	1
	MIDLAND	89	63	96	58	76	5	0.00	-0.38	0.00	1.82	98	2.30	77	62	34	4	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	89	63	98	57	76	4	0.60	-0.05	0.51	9.03	236	9.83	169	86	56	4	0	4	1
	SAN ANTONIO	84	69	90	65	77	3	1.16	0.18	0.87	10.92	173	13.85	142	85	62	1	0	3	1
	VICTORIA	86	70	90	66	78	3	0.21	-0.86	0.21	9.12	126	14.06	120	95	62	1	0	1	0
	WACO	84	65	92	63	75	3	1.09	0.07	0.72	13.32	179	15.77	134	85	66	1	0	3	1
	WICHITA FALLS	85	58	95	51	72	2	0.13	-0.68	0.13	9.11	142	10.81	119	81	45	1	0	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	71	48	88	41	60	3	0.65	0.13	0.34	4.50	91	6.96	91	68	31	0	0	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	68	42	82	33	55	1	0.83	0.10	0.45	5.68	85	10.01	95	77	29	0	0	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	73	54	78	46	63	1	0.21	-0.72	0.11	9.94	109	17.23	109	94	58	0	0	5	0
	NORFOLK	76	57	83	51	67	2	0.24	-0.59	0.11	8.11	89	18.98	116	90	60	0	0	3	0
	RICHMOND	73	55	80	51	64	0	0.24	-0.64	0.10	8.45	94	16.10	104	92	68	0	0	4	0
	ROANOKE	75	56	78	49	65	3	2.63	1.67	1.50	7.96	85	16.19	104	87	64	0	0	5	2
	WASH/DULLES	68	50	77	42	59	-1	0.56	-0.34	0.18	7.29	86	15.54	109	90	71	0	0	6	0
WA	OLYMPIA	73	41	85	37	57	5	0.01	-0.51	0.01	10.10	101	25.24	107	87	53	0	0	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	65	42	80	35	53	2	0.13	-1.18	0.13	18.25	86	49.72	105	92	68	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	74	49	84	46	62	7	0.03	-0.36	0.03	6.74	94	20.16	122	79	56	0	0	1	0
	SPOKANE	69	47	76	43	58	5	0.18	-0.17	0.18	3.89	111	7.35	108	69	26	0	0	1	0
	YAKIMA	80	49	88	42	64	9	0.33	0.25	0.33	2.45	175	5.17	153	55	27	0	0	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	71	50	79	38	61	3	2.01	1.01	0.90	10.92	121	17.21	113	90	69	0	0	7	1
	CHARLESTON	73	54	83	45	64	3	1.29	0.34	0.45	11.03	123	18.20	118	93	47	0	0	6	0
	ELKINS	70	47	80	39	58	2	1.12	0.08	0.47	10.61	112	16.28	101	91	47	0	0	6	0
	HUNTINGTON	73	54	84	45	64	2	0.93	-0.05	0.49	10.20	113	17.65	115	91	51	0	0	5	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	60	43	72	30	51	-5	0.71	-0.05	0.30	8.19	131	9.57	118	85	45	0	1	3	0
	GREEN BAY	60	43	69	35	52	-2	0.13	-0.44	0.12	5.75	100	8.23	103	81	52	0	0	2	0
	LA CROSSE	62	45	76	32	54	-5	1.24	0.50	0.51	7.72	112	9.89	109	87	50	0	1	4	1
	MADISON	61	43	71	32	52	-4	1.38	0.69	0.49	9.94	142	12.17	127	87	59	0	1	5	0
	MILWAUKEE	60	44	72	39	52	-2	1.55	0.88	1.14	8.82	113	11.13	99	83	62	0	0	4	1
WY	CASPER	56	34	70	27	45	-5	0.30	-0.25	0.20	6.56	188	8.01	170	85	71	0	2	2	0
	CHEYENNE	57	35	66	30	46	-3	0.16	-0.38	0.08	6.74	185	7.94	175	84	55	0	2	2	0
	LANDER	57	36	70	29	47	-4	0.46	-0.11	0.41	14.70	330	15.62	283	87	41	0	2	3	0
	SHERIDAN	58	34	72	28	46	-5	0.42	-0.10	0.16	6.37	168	7.82	152	84	59	0	1	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

May 9 – 15, 2016

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were above normal in the West and across the southern U.S., facilitating fieldwork in the Pacific Coast States and the Southeast. Conversely, below-normal temperatures were prevalent across the northern High Plains and the upper Midwest. Weekly temperatures in parts of Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming averaged more than 8°F below normal. Nationally, precipitation was generally within three quarters of an inch of normal, except for heavier rainfall in the middle Mississippi Valley, Montana, and Texas. In southeastern Missouri, weekly rainfall locally topped 4 inches.

Corn: By week's end, 75 percent of this year's corn crop was planted, 7 percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress was ahead of normal in the central region of the Corn Belt, but the eastern states of Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio were at least 16 percentage points behind their respective 5-year averages. Nationally, 43 percent of the corn crop had emerged by week's end, 5 percentage points behind last year but 9 points ahead the 5-year average. Minnesota respondents reported that 53 percent of the corn crop had emerged, 28 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Soybeans: By May 15, producers had planted 36 percent of the soybean crop, 5 percentage points behind last year but 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Favorable planting conditions in Louisiana and North Dakota allowed weekly planting progress to advance 27 percentage points in both states. By week's end, 10 percent of the U.S. soybean crop had emerged, slightly behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

Winter Wheat: By week's end, 68 percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was nearly complete in Arkansas, California, Oklahoma, and Texas. Overall, 62 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, equal to last week but 17 percentage points better than at the same time last year.

Cotton: Nationally, 40 percent of the cotton crop was planted by May 15, eight percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Dry conditions in the Southeast facilitated rapid planting, which advanced more than 20 percentage points during the week in Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and the Carolinas.

Sorghum: Producers had planted 33 percent of this year's sorghum crop by week's end, 3 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Sorghum planting progress was behind the 5-year average in most estimating states, including Kansas and Texas, the nation's two leading sorghum-producing states.

Small Grains: Producers had planted 94 percent of this year's oat crop by week's end, slightly behind last year but 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The planting of oats was nearly complete nationwide, with all estimating states, except North Dakota and Ohio, having at least 90 percent of the intended acreage planted by week's end. Eighty-one percent of the oat crop was emerged by May 15, slightly ahead of last year and 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 73 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but equal to the same time last year.

By week's end, 90 percent of the barley crop was seeded, 3 percentage points behind last year but 19 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 15, sixty-eight percent of the barley had emerged, equal to last year but 26 percentage points, or more than 2 weeks, ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was more than 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in all estimating states except Washington. Overall, 75 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared to 64 percent at the same time last year.

Nationally, 89 percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded by May 15, three percentage points behind last year but 25 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress was ahead of the 5-year average for all six estimating states. By week's end, 60 percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged, 3 percentage points behind last year but 24 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Other Crops: By May 15, peanut producers had planted 46 percent of this year's crop, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, peanut planting progress advanced 19 percentage points, with all eight estimating states advancing at least 10 percentage points for the week.

By week's end, producers had planted 97 percent of this year's sugarbeet crop, 3 percentage points behind last year but 23 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had planted at least 95 percent of the sugarbeet crop in Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota.

Sunflower producers had planted 11 percent of the crop by week's end, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. North Dakota leads the nation in planting progress, having planted 21 percent of the sunflower crop, 14 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 15, 2016

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
CO	53	36	64	67
IL	92	78	83	76
IN	68	38	45	61
IA	89	80	88	78
KS	75	63	80	76
KY	79	74	82	67
MI	71	18	34	51
MN	96	89	93	64
MO	81	94	96	78
NE	82	53	74	81
NC	92	88	94	95
ND	68	51	76	43
OH	71	30	34	54
PA	64	39	52	52
SD	81	39	62	65
TN	90	89	94	83
TX	74	69	78	86
WI	80	56	76	47
18 Sts	82	64	75	70

These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
CO	24	1	8	19
IL	66	46	64	45
IN	32	15	28	31
IA	53	28	51	35
KS	49	38	51	43
KY	46	49	63	44
MI	35	2	6	16
MN	63	25	53	25
MO	60	76	85	54
NE	47	15	30	35
NC	79	66	82	85
ND	10	4	22	10
OH	36	12	21	24
PA	30	13	21	17
SD	39	4	17	21
TN	60	69	81	63
TX	70	57	64	72
WI	32	6	17	11
18 Sts	48	27	43	34

These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
AR	97	96	98	97
CA	94	95	96	97
CO	38	8	20	28
ID	18	5	10	4
IL	60	65	80	56
IN	32	33	54	38
KS	81	73	89	65
MI	3	0	2	6
MO	68	79	90	69
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	19	10	34	17
NC	92	82	91	95
OH	8	14	32	17
OK	98	92	95	92
OR	20	6	28	12
SD	1	1	5	5
TX	94	83	97	86
WA	26	25	39	10
18 Sts	65	57	68	56

These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
AR	51	48	62	45
IL	43	19	29	31
IN	31	11	15	31
IA	45	29	43	37
KS	15	6	14	25
KY	20	15	21	18
LA	75	45	72	74
MI	45	7	14	28
MN	76	46	63	32
MS	76	57	72	64
MO	15	23	31	22
NE	36	13	29	43
NC	22	10	24	21
ND	30	25	52	21
OH	39	8	10	28
SD	39	10	28	24
TN	32	22	35	22
WI	43	18	33	18
18 Sts	41	23	36	32

These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
AR	36	30	48	31
IL	13	1	10	8
IN	4	NA	3	11
IA	7	NA	4	5
KS	6	NA	1	6
KY	3	NA	7	6
LA	55	30	48	54
MI	9	NA	0	5
MN	15	2	9	5
MS	56	39	55	46
MO	4	5	14	6
NE	4	NA	3	8
NC	6	NA	5	7
ND	2	NA	6	2
OH	7	NA	3	7
SD	3	NA	1	3
TN	9	NA	7	8
WI	6	NA	1	2
18 Sts	11	NA	10	9

These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	6	37	43	11
CA	0	0	15	35	50
CO	1	11	23	52	13
ID	1	1	10	68	20
IL	3	4	31	51	11
IN	1	4	20	56	19
KS	1	8	34	50	7
MI	2	4	20	57	17
MO	1	3	28	57	11
MT	1	5	30	45	19
NE	0	3	30	55	12
NC	6	18	35	35	6
OH	0	1	18	55	26
OK	1	5	29	56	9
OR	1	2	34	53	10
SD	0	1	25	68	6
TX	2	10	40	40	8
WA	1	3	15	67	14
18 Sts	1	7	30	51	11
Prev Wk	1	6	31	51	11
Prev Yr	6	13	36	37	8

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 15, 2016

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

Oats Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
IA	99	99	100	96
MN	98	93	97	70
NE	100	89	92	98
ND	81	64	83	50
OH	88	81	84	79
PA	88	93	95	87
SD	97	92	96	88
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	95	75	91	68
9 Sts	95	88	94	83

These 9 States planted 68% of last year's oat acreage.

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
IA	89	84	94	82
MN	86	71	84	44
NE	94	79	86	84
ND	35	25	43	22
OH	63	52	68	55
PA	68	75	86	63
SD	81	78	89	59
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	75	39	63	43
9 Sts	80	70	81	66

These 9 States planted 68% of last year's oat acreage.

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	1	21	66	12
MN	0	1	19	72	8
NE	0	1	23	71	5
ND	1	2	18	74	5
OH	2	2	28	61	7
PA	6	1	24	62	7
SD	0	0	18	78	4
TX	3	11	34	43	9
WI	0	0	17	71	12
9 Sts	1	3	23	65	8
Prev Wk	1	3	24	65	7
Prev Yr	1	5	21	62	11

Rice Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
AR	88	93	96	80
CA	86	40	50	62
LA	97	88	95	97
MS	90	80	88	77
MO	74	98	100	73
TX	79	86	93	92
6 Sts	87	82	87	79

These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
AR	67	82	90	66
CA	44	1	15	26
LA	90	81	90	92
MS	69	65	75	62
MO	45	87	93	55
TX	74	80	85	83
6 Sts	65	67	76	62

These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	7	30	46	12
CA	0	0	40	10	50
LA	0	6	33	57	4
MS	0	2	22	59	17
MO	0	3	26	58	13
TX	8	4	39	40	9
6 Sts	3	5	32	42	18
Prev Wk	3	6	34	40	17
Prev Yr	1	5	28	50	16

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
ID	96	90	92	92
MN	99	81	95	55
MT	96	83	89	82
ND	85	68	87	44
WA	96	69	94	89
5 Sts	93	79	90	71

These 5 States planted 82% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
ID	79	72	79	63
MN	84	37	73	37
MT	77	50	74	43
ND	46	24	52	24
WA	80	59	74	69
5 Sts	68	47	68	42

These 5 States planted 82% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	0	19	73	8
MN	0	1	21	67	11
MT	0	1	34	38	27
ND	0	1	18	67	14
WA	0	0	14	82	4
5 Sts	0	1	24	58	17
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	0	3	33	53	11

Sugarbeets Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	81	87	99
MI	99	90	95	89
MN	100	99	100	65
ND	99	97	100	61
4 Sts	100	94	97	74

These 4 States planted 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.

Sunflowers Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
CO	4	3	4	4
KS	1	NA	0	2
ND	12	6	21	7
SD	0	NA	2	1
4 Sts	9	NA	11	4

These 4 States planted 84% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 15, 2016

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

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
AL	41	44	56	50
AZ	99	85	95	91
AR	79	57	82	64
CA	82	90	91	91
GA	37	24	40	39
KS	6	1	3	14
LA	79	39	54	78
MS	62	35	64	55
MO	71	90	91	53
NC	36	10	39	51
OK	23	7	20	18
SC	56	31	52	48
TN	42	26	50	33
TX	18	18	30	30
VA	47	22	32	57
15 Sts	32	26	40	39

These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
ID	99	91	96	94
MN	99	87	96	59
MT	92	78	86	70
ND	88	69	87	51
SD	97	92	97	88
WA	100	88	97	96
6 Sts	92	77	89	64

These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
ID	87	71	86	68
MN	88	48	78	40
MT	66	34	48	30
ND	48	27	52	27
SD	75	75	83	56
WA	90	75	90	80
6 Sts	63	39	60	36

These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
AR	84	62	81	80
CO	17	2	3	13
IL	24	3	4	18
KS	5	1	2	7
LA	94	86	91	96
MO	30	37	43	25
NE	34	5	13	21
NM	27	8	10	14
OK	45	24	36	30
SD	9	0	6	5
TX	69	70	71	76
11 Sts	36	30	33	36

These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 15 2016	5-Yr Avg
AL	38	20	38	34
FL	52	46	62	44
GA	44	29	49	41
NC	30	6	29	38
OK	73	30	51	54
SC	55	23	36	46
TX	14	24	42	40
VA	44	10	20	40
8 Sts	41	27	46	40

These 8 States planted 97% of last year's peanut acreage.

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending May 15, 2016

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	1	16	67	15	NH	0	10	46	36	8
AZ	17	12	36	30	5	NJ	0	0	35	59	6
AR	1	5	30	54	10	NM	2	17	48	30	3
CA	5	10	25	30	30	NY	0	2	37	51	10
CO	7	10	27	47	9	NC	2	13	40	40	5
CT	20	5	50	25	0	ND	0	4	25	65	6
DE	3	7	29	56	5	OH	1	2	14	63	20
FL	5	11	40	41	3	OK	1	9	39	46	5
GA	2	7	32	50	9	OR	1	10	32	52	5
ID	1	2	26	52	19	PA	5	8	26	45	16
IL	1	2	13	58	26	RI	0	0	0	100	0
IN	1	3	17	59	20	SC	0	6	23	65	6
IA	1	3	25	56	15	SD	0	1	23	65	11
KS	0	3	27	61	9	TN	1	7	34	51	7
KY	1	6	21	60	12	TX	2	7	29	44	18
LA	0	8	30	55	7	UT	0	2	22	63	13
ME	3	47	14	36	0	VT	0	44	7	48	1
MD	1	3	23	57	16	VA	5	19	31	37	8
MA	0	5	22	73	0	WA	0	6	17	52	25
MI	1	6	20	58	15	WV	2	15	40	41	2
MN	2	5	25	60	8	WI	0	5	22	56	17
MS	1	4	23	61	11	WY	0	3	21	68	8
MO	1	5	44	47	3	48 Sts	2	6	29	52	11
MT	5	13	44	35	3						
NE	0	1	19	67	13	Prev Wk	2	7	30	51	10
NV	0	5	20	45	30	Prev Yr	3	9	31	47	10

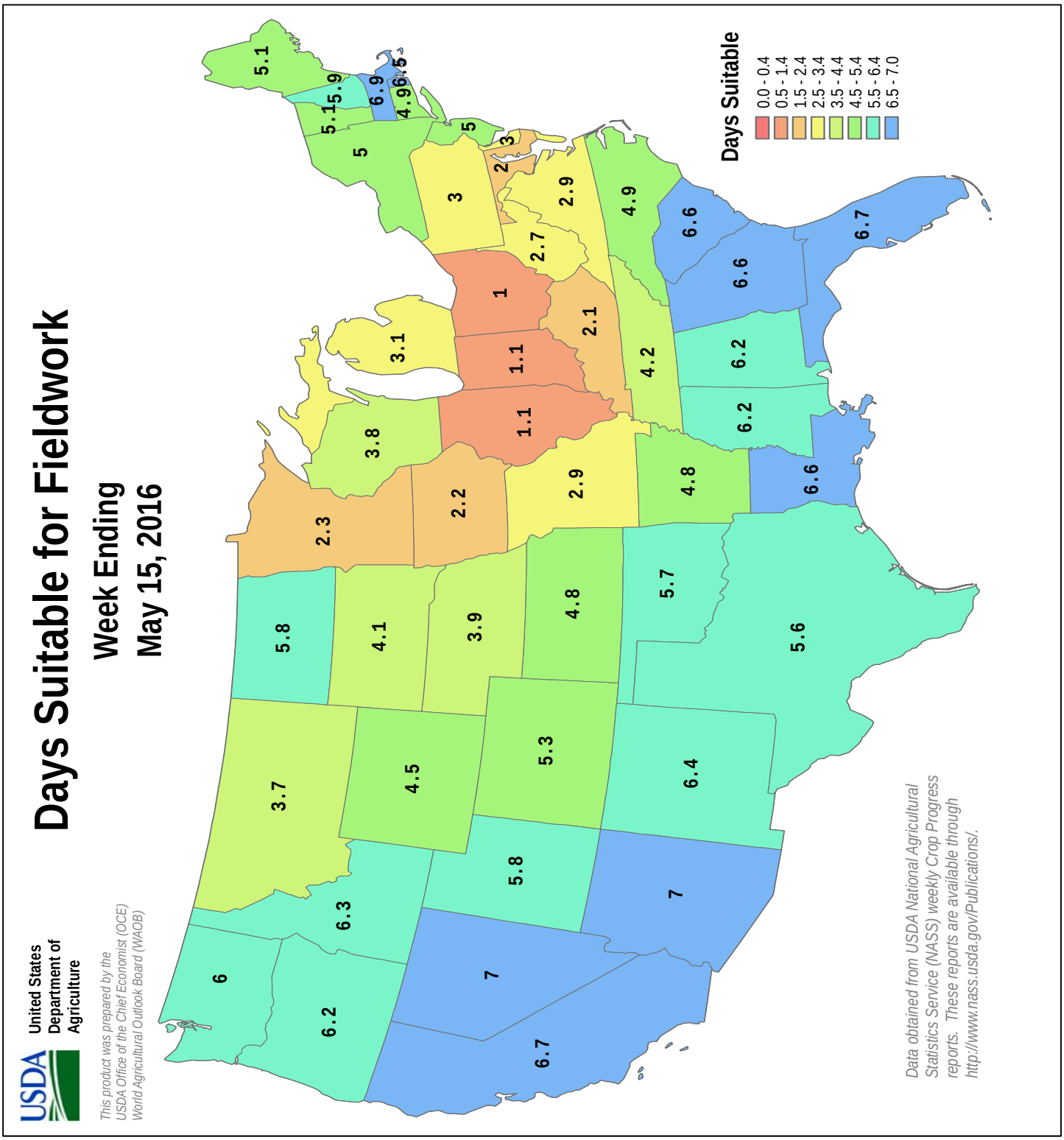
VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available; *Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 15, 2016

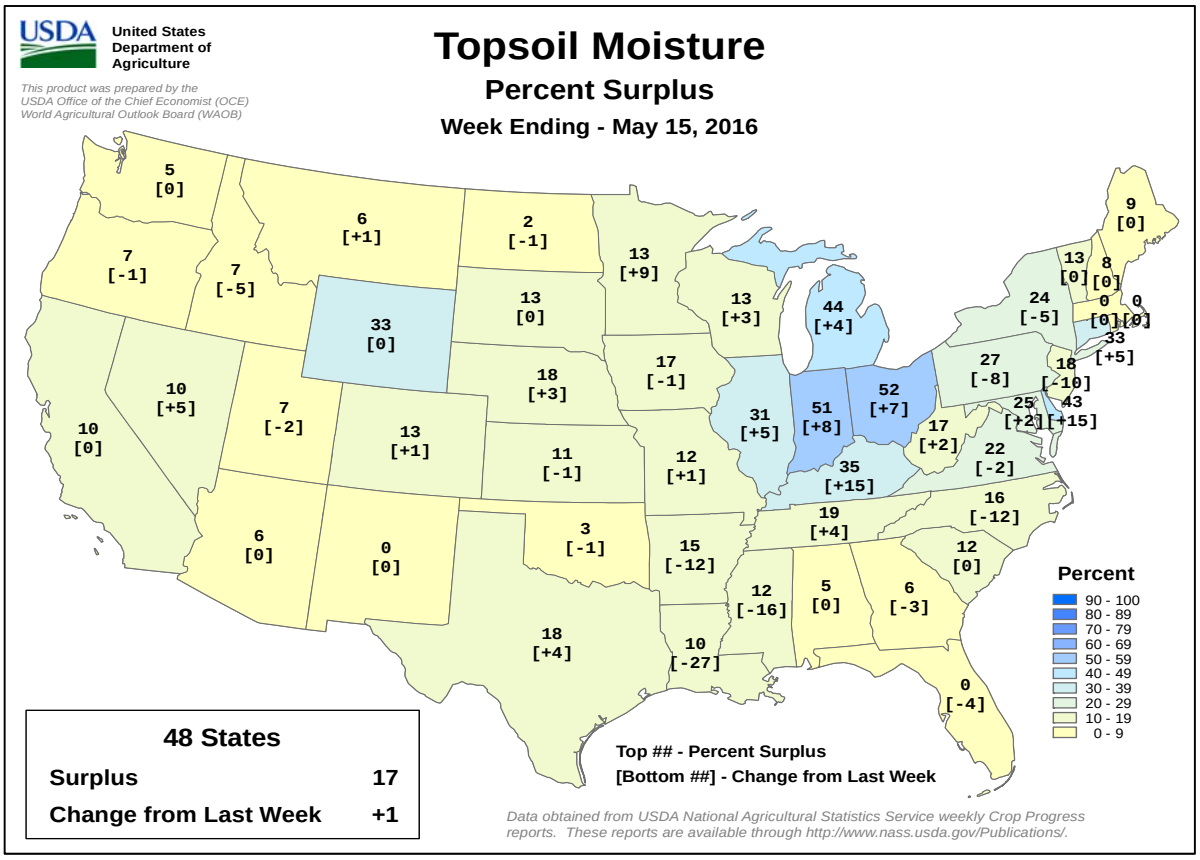
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

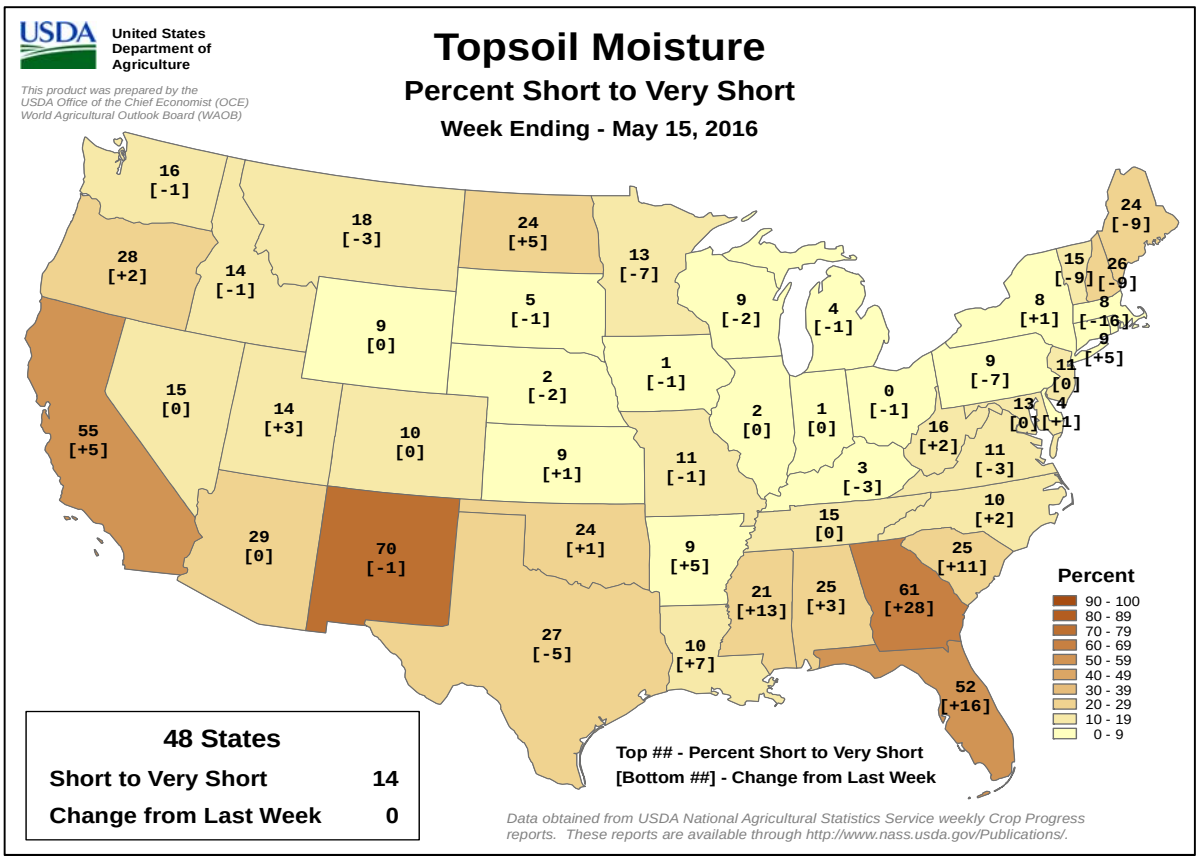


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 15, 2016

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

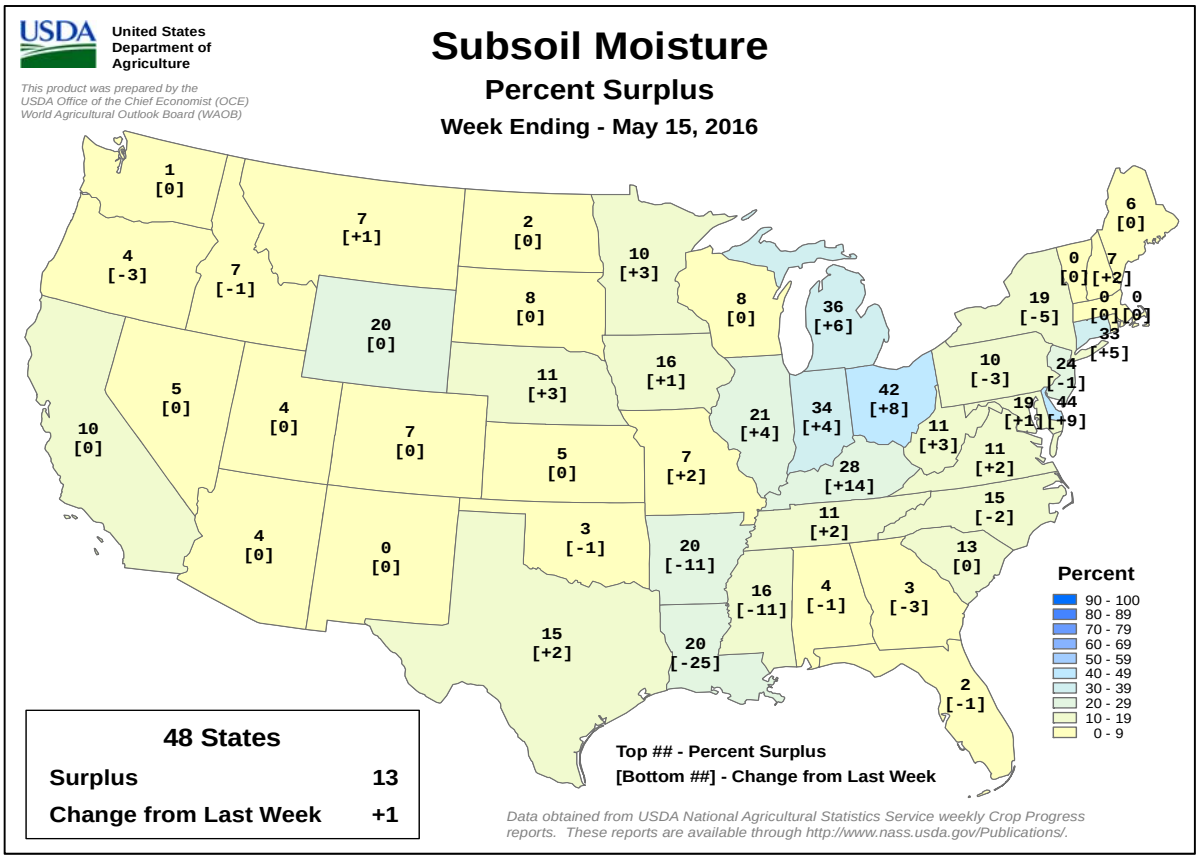


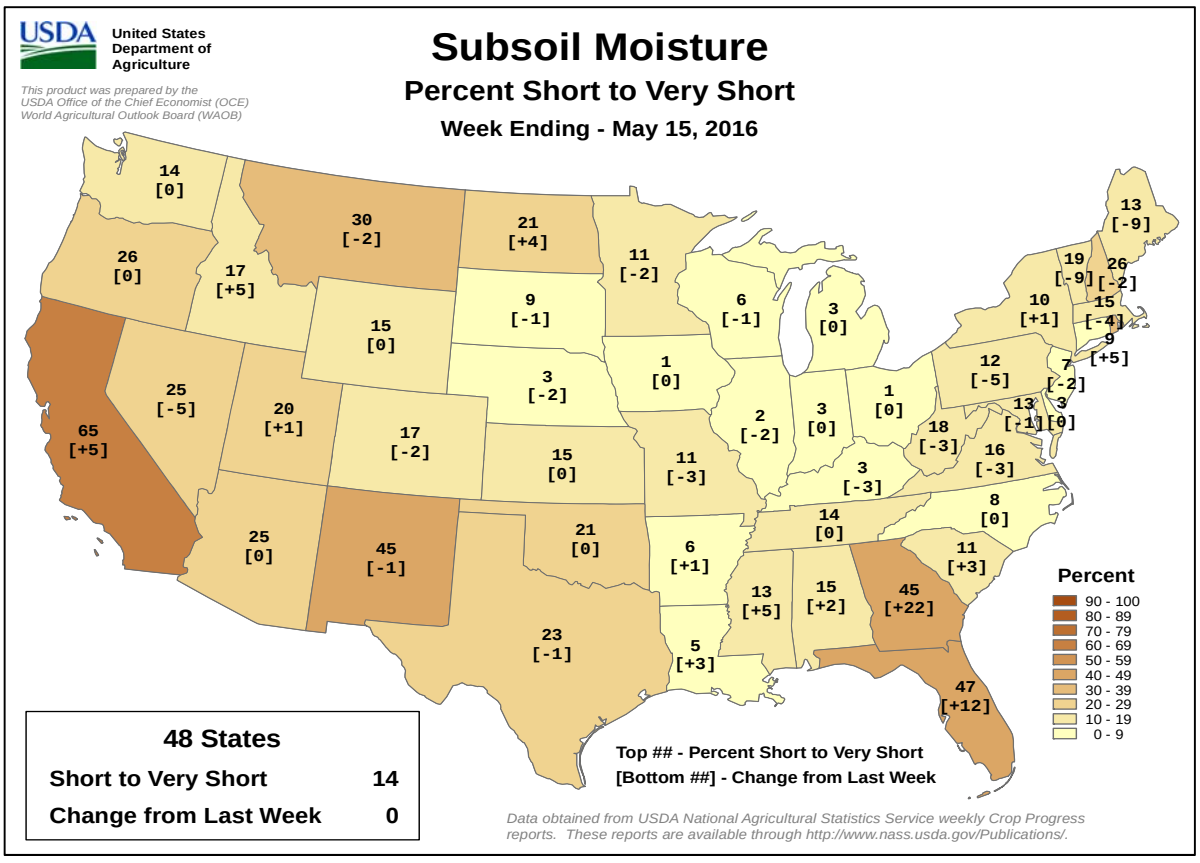


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 15, 2016

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





May 12 ENSO Update

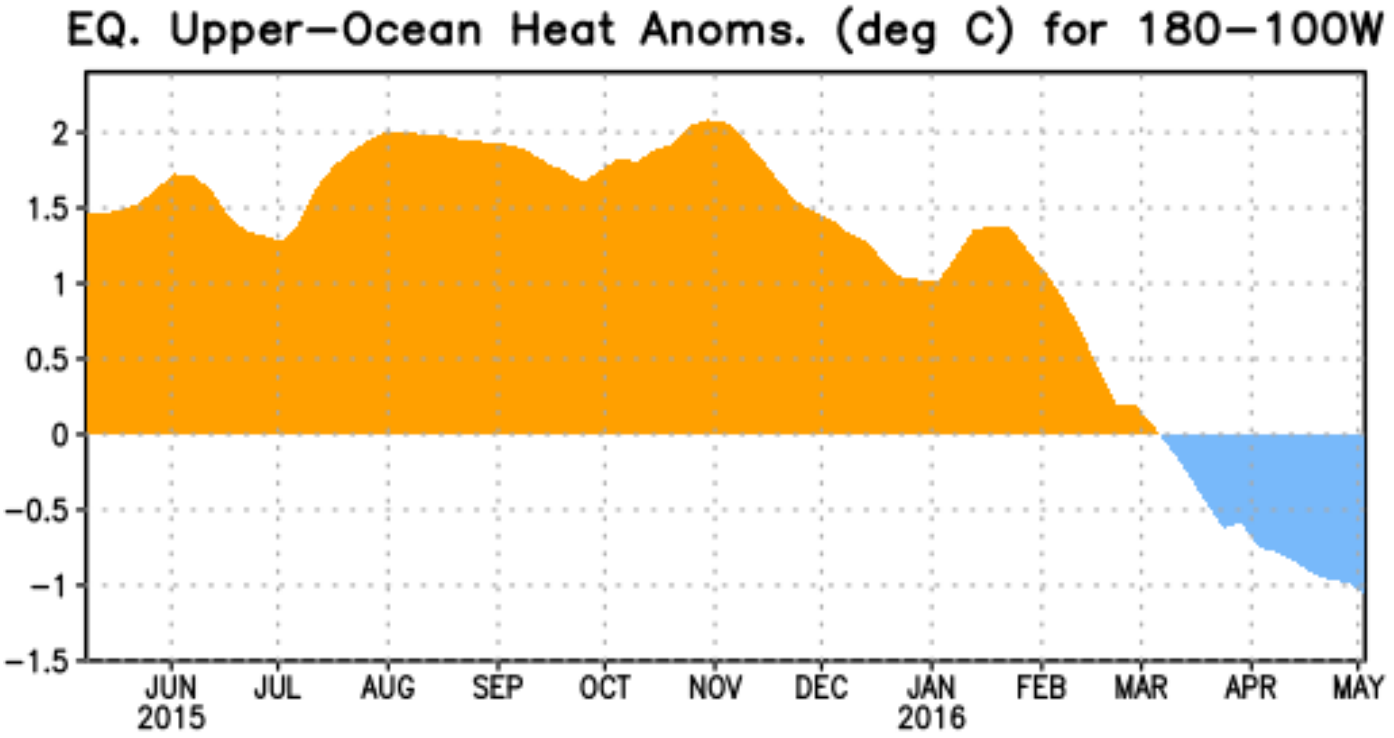


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Advisory/ La Niña Watch

Synopsis: La Niña is favored to develop during the Northern Hemisphere summer 2016, with about a 75% chance of La Nina during the fall and winter 2016-17.

During the past month, sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies decreased across the equatorial Pacific Ocean, with near-to-below average SSTs recently emerging in the eastern Pacific. The latest Niño region indices also reflect this decline, with the steepest decreases occurring in the Niño-3 and Niño-1+2 regions. The surface cooling was largely driven by the expansion of below-average subsurface temperatures, which extended to the surface in the eastern Pacific (Figs. 1). While oceanic anomalies are clearly trending toward ENSO-neutral, many atmospheric anomalies were still consistent with El Niño, such as the negative equatorial and traditional Southern Oscillation indices. Upper-level easterly winds persisted over the central and eastern Pacific, while low-level winds were near average. Enhanced convection continued over the central tropical Pacific and was suppressed north of Indonesia. Collectively, these anomalies reflect a weakening El Niño and a trend toward ENSO-neutral conditions.

Most models predict the end of El Niño and a brief period of ENSO-neutral by early Northern Hemisphere summer. The model consensus then calls for increasingly negative SST anomalies in the Niño 3.4 region as the summer and fall progress. However, there is clear uncertainty over the timing and intensity of a potential La Niña (3-month Niño-3.4 SST less than or equal to -0.5°C). The forecaster consensus favors La Niña onset during the summer, mainly weighting the dynamical models (such as NCEP CFSv2) and observed trends toward cooler-than-average conditions. Overall, La Niña is favored to develop during the Northern Hemisphere summer 2016, with about a 75% chance of La Nina during the fall and winter 2016-17 (click CPC/IRI consensus forecast for the chance of each outcome for each 3-month period).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts are also updated monthly in the Forecast Forum of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an ENSO blog. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **9 June 2016**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 8-14, 2016

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Rain overspread much of the continent, slowing fieldwork but maintaining adequate to abundant moisture supplies for reproductive winter crops.

WESTERN FSU: Locally heavy rain favored reproductive to filling winter wheat but slowed late summer crop planting.

EASTERN FSU: Mostly dry weather promoted spring wheat planting and emergence over northern Kazakhstan and central Russia.

MIDDLE EAST: Late-season showers in northern crop areas benefited filling winter wheat.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Locally heavy rain hampered winter grain drydown and harvesting in western portions of the region.

SOUTH ASIA: Seasonably hot weather and intermittent pre-monsoon showers prevailed, as farmers await the onset of more consistent rainfall before widespread summer crop planting begins.

EAST ASIA: Widespread showers across eastern China benefited summer crops but slowed winter wheat maturation and winter rapeseed harvesting.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Pre-monsoon showers continued to encourage preparations and planting for summer rice and corn in Thailand, the Philippines, and other northern countries.

AUSTRALIA: Soaking rains in the southeast provided a timely boost in topsoil moisture for winter grains and oilseeds.

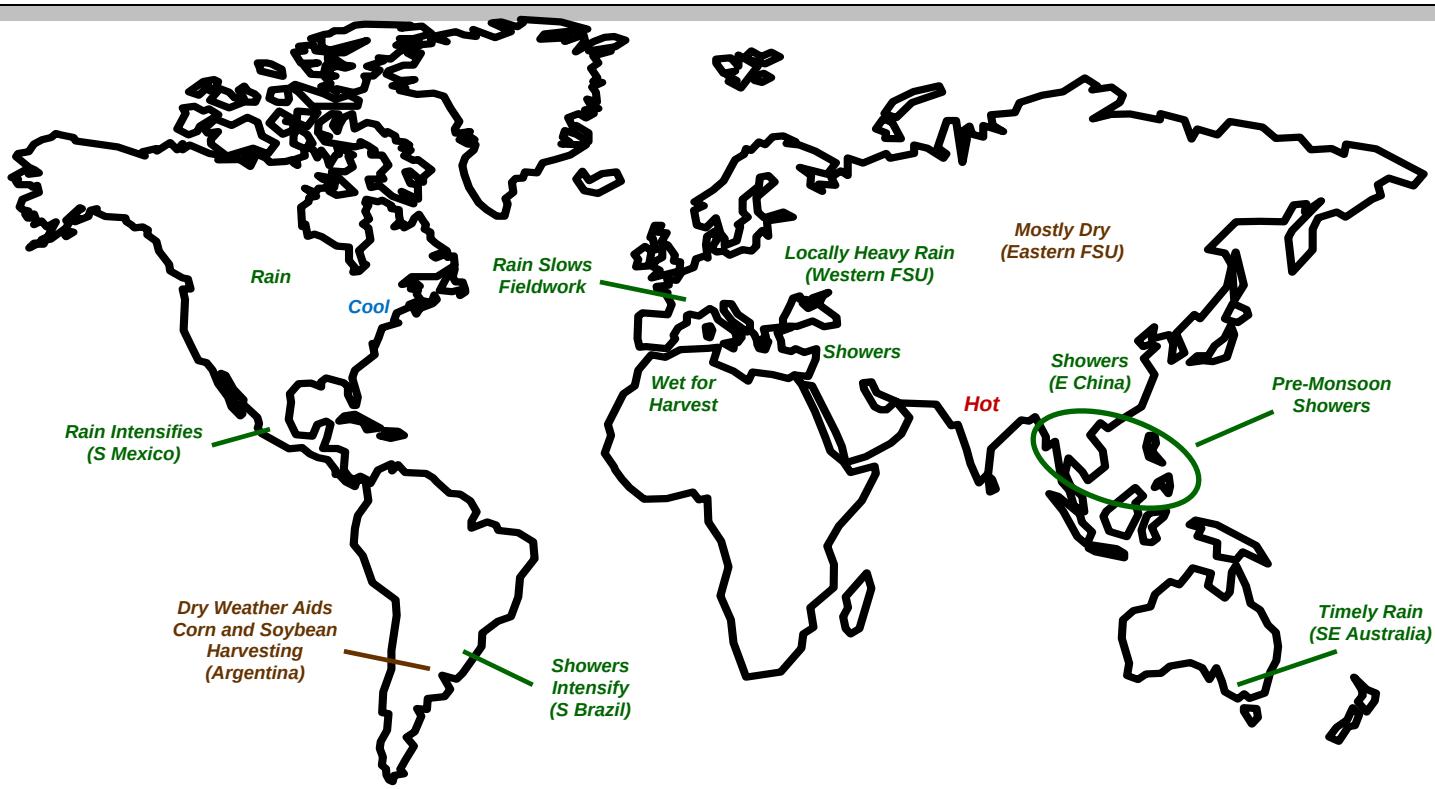
ARGENTINA: Dry weather promoted drydown and harvesting of summer grains and oilseeds.

BRAZIL: Showers intensified over southern corn areas as dryness persisted in key central production areas.

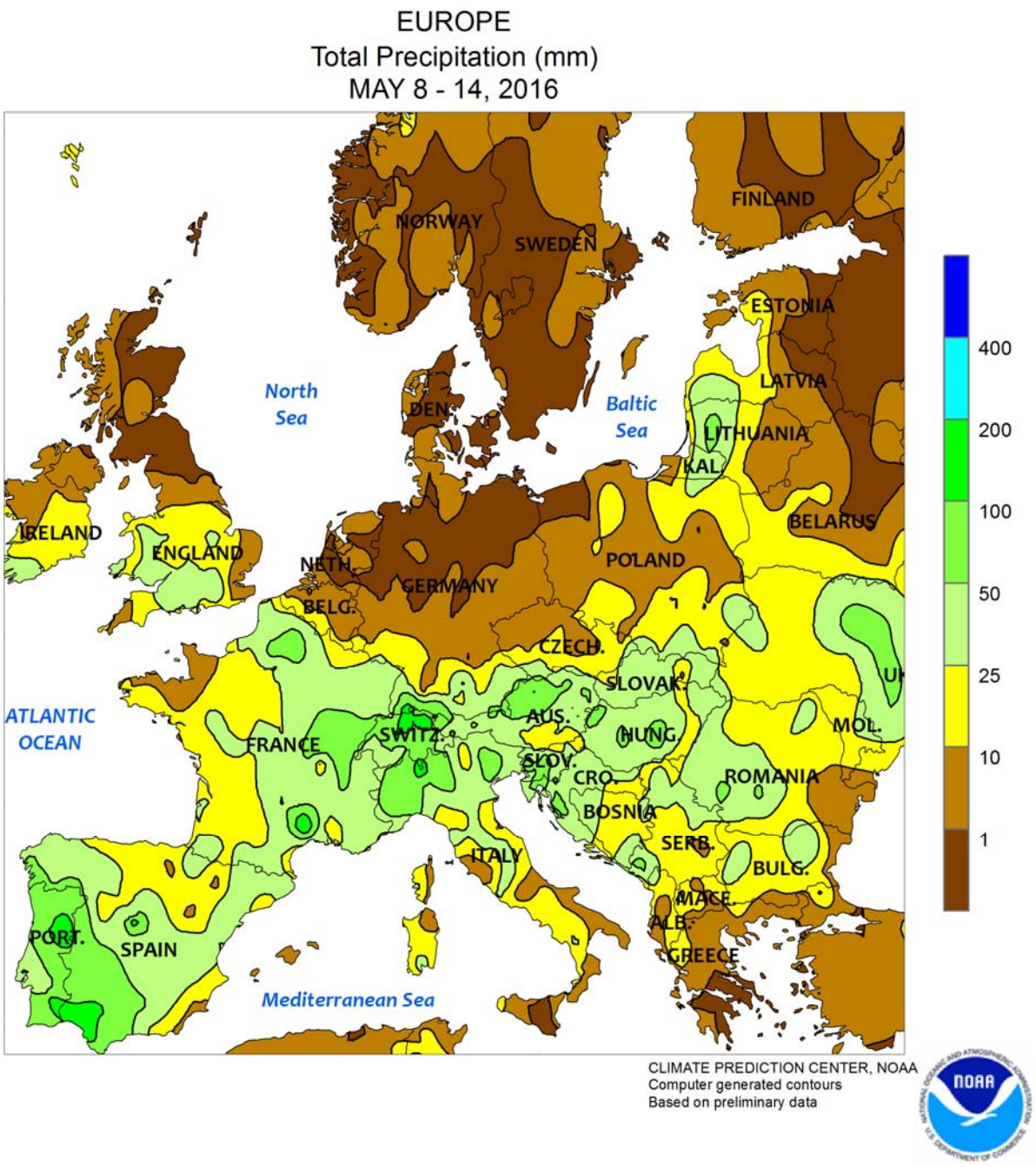
MEXICO: Rain intensified across the southern plateau, providing timely moisture as corn planting increased.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Locally heavy rain provided timely moisture for newly-sown spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Cool, showery weather slowed growth of winter wheat and pastures, while limiting opportunities for summer crop planting.



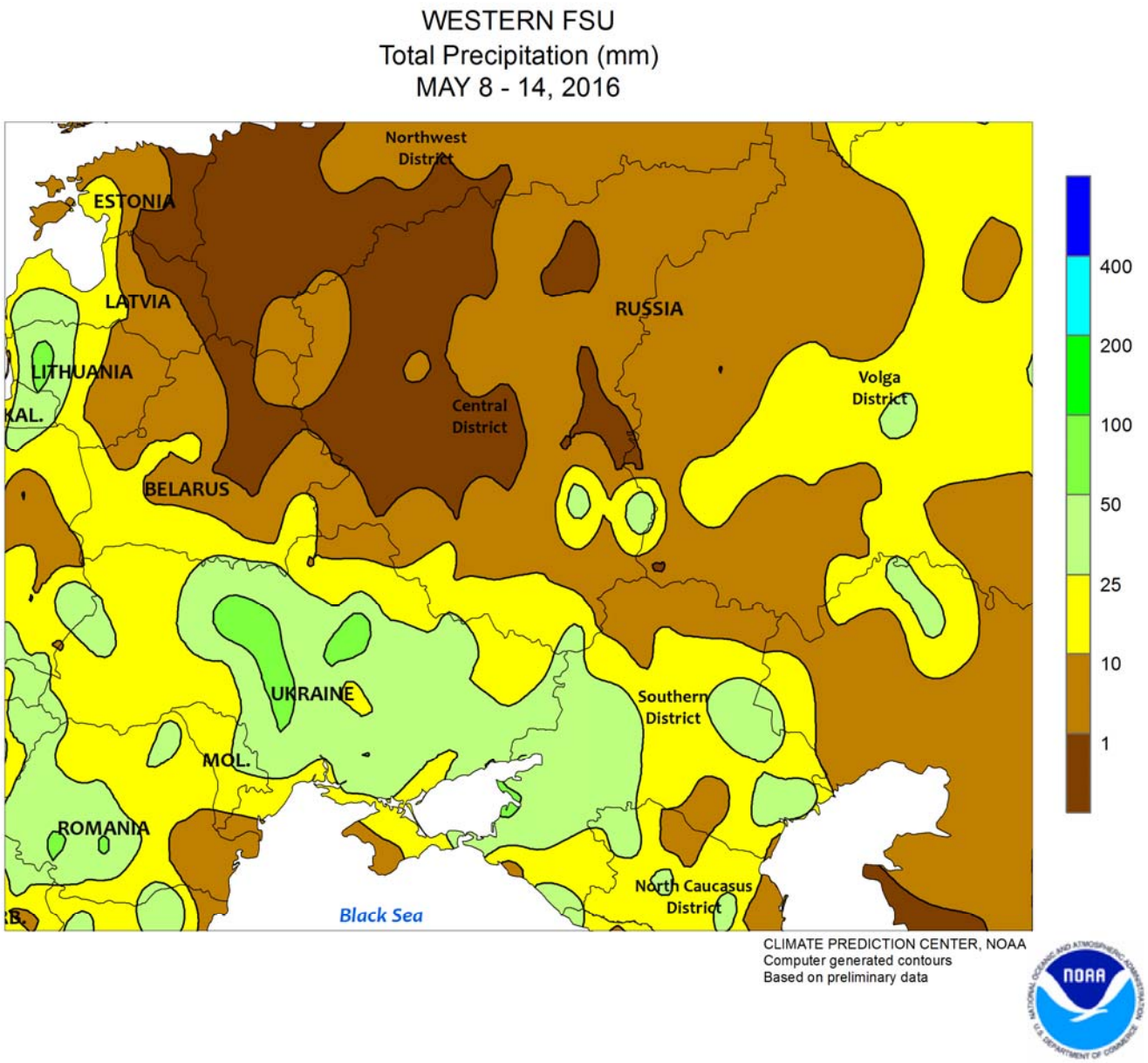
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

Rain expanded over much of the continent, benefiting reproductive winter crops but hampering fieldwork activities. A storm system and its associated cold front tracked slowly eastward, producing widespread moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (25-100 mm, locally more) from Spain and France into the Balkans. Somewhat lighter showers (5-50 mm) were reported in southern portions of the United Kingdom and from southern Germany into Poland and the Baltic States. Drier weather (less than 5 mm) was reported over north-central Europe, although data-reporting issues continued in Germany where rainfall reports are suspect (missing days, and likely underreporting rainfall). The wet weather sustained good to excellent yield prospects for reproductive (north) to filling (south) winter grains and oilseeds. However, the rainfall was detrimental for wheat and barley maturation and drydown in Spain and southern Italy. Likewise, planting of corn, sunflowers, and soybeans continued to lag the normal pace due to the rainy conditions and locally saturated soils, particularly over the southern third of Europe. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C above normal over primary northern winter crop areas, while clouds and rain resulted in temperatures up to 4°C below normal in Spain and Portugal.

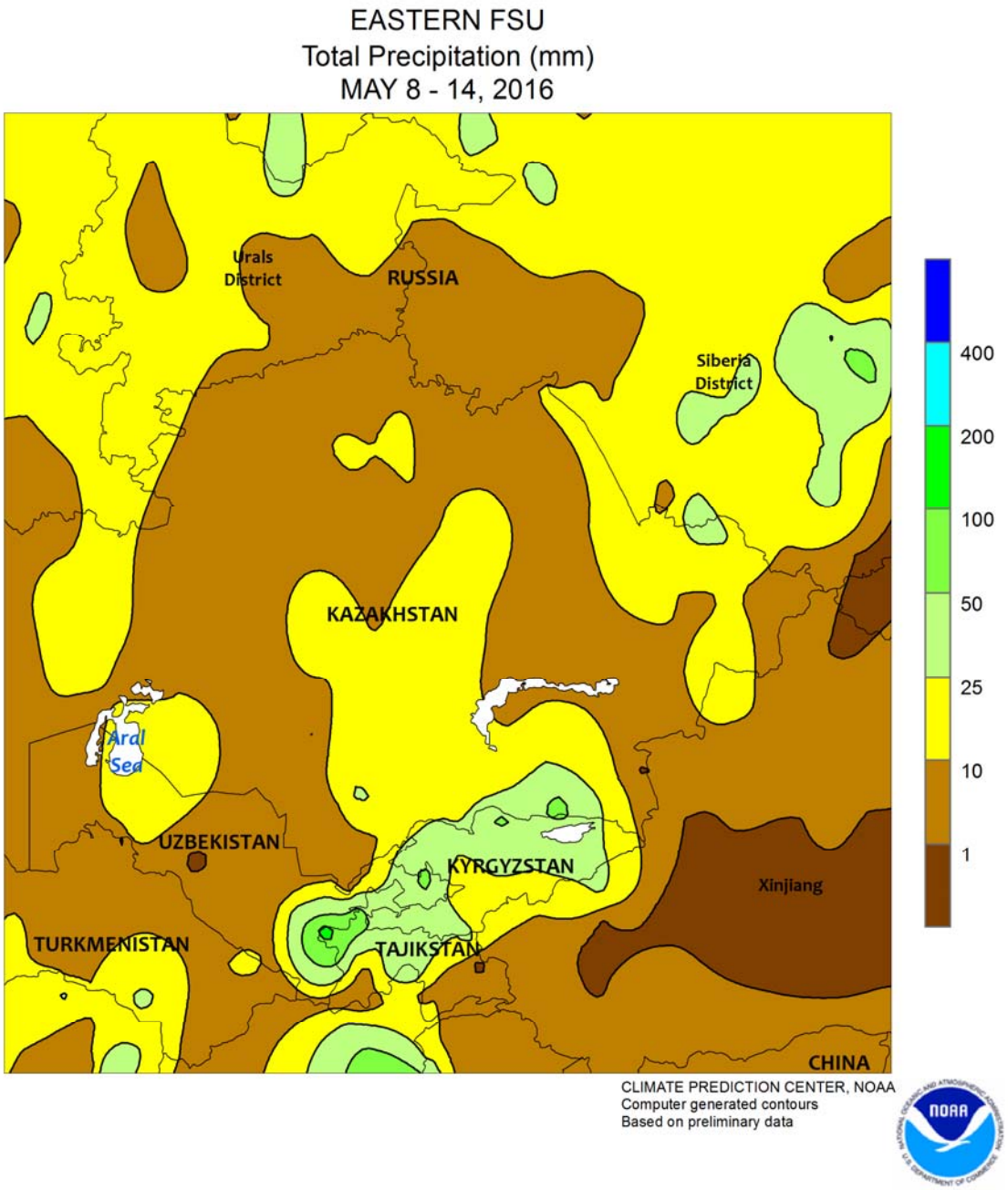
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



WESTERN FSU

Wet weather over central and southern portions of the region contrasted with favorably drier conditions in the north. An area of high pressure brought sunny skies to much of northwestern Russia, accelerating spring grain and summer crop planting following two months of above-normal precipitation. In contrast, a stalled frontal boundary coupled with an influx of warm, humid air resulted in widespread showers and thunderstorms (15-85 mm) from Moldova, Ukraine, and southern Belarus into central and southern Russia. The rain maintained good to excellent prospects for reproductive to filling winter wheat, though sowing of corn, sunflowers, and soybeans was slowed or halted by the locally heavy downpours.

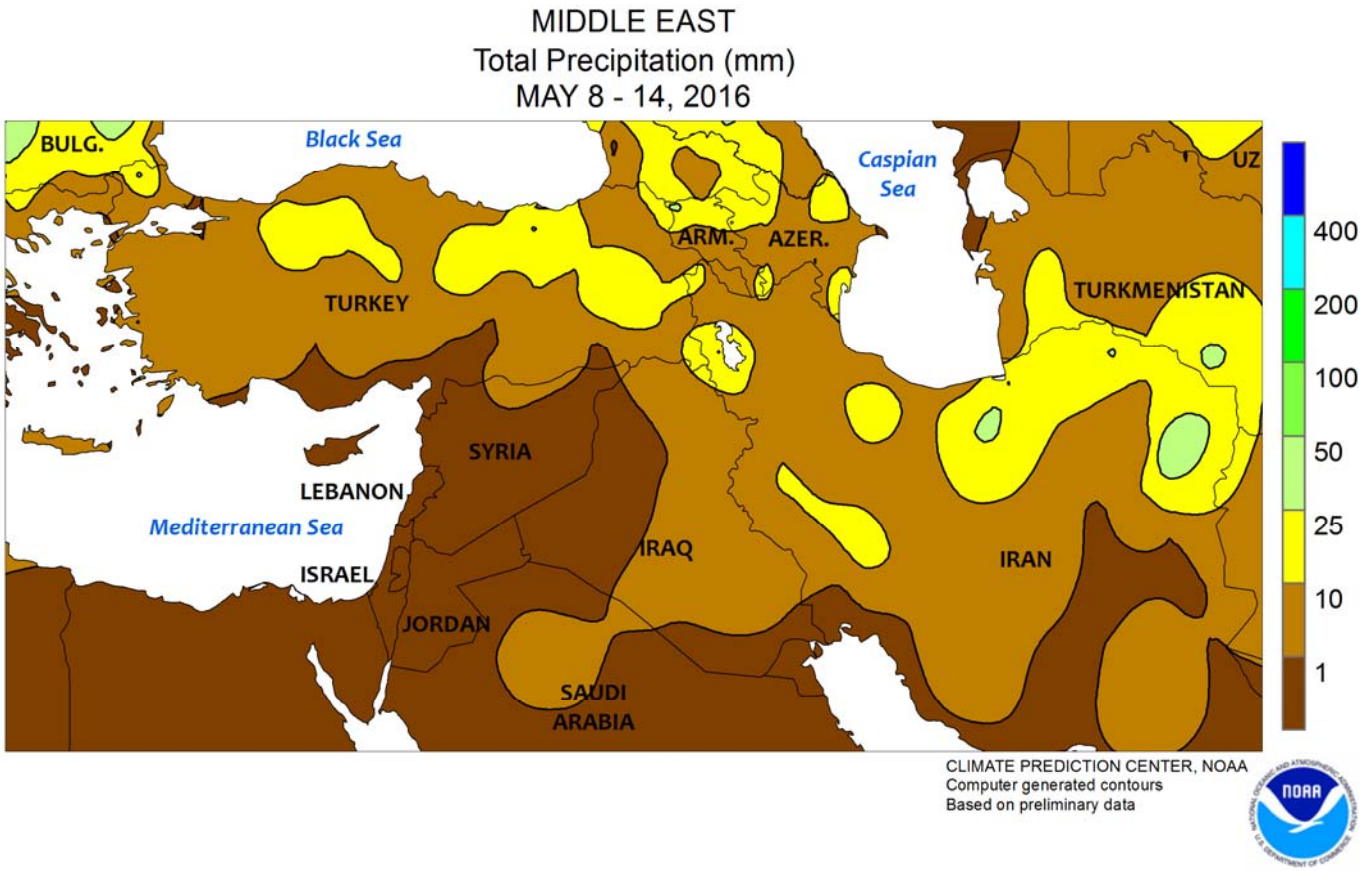
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EASTERN FSU

Generally dry weather in the north contrasted with additional heavy rainfall in southern portions of the region. Across northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of central Russia, rainfall was generally light (5 mm or less), promoting a rapid pace of spring wheat planting. However, eastern- and western-most portions of the spring wheat belt tallied heavier showers (15-35 mm), slowing fieldwork but maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for crop establishment. For the second consecutive week, freezes (-8 to -2°C) posed little — if any — threat to recently-emerged spring wheat. Farther south, heavy showers and thunderstorms (25-125 mm, locally more) over central and eastern Uzbekistan provided supplemental moisture for irrigated winter wheat, which was in the reproductive to early grain-fill stages of development.

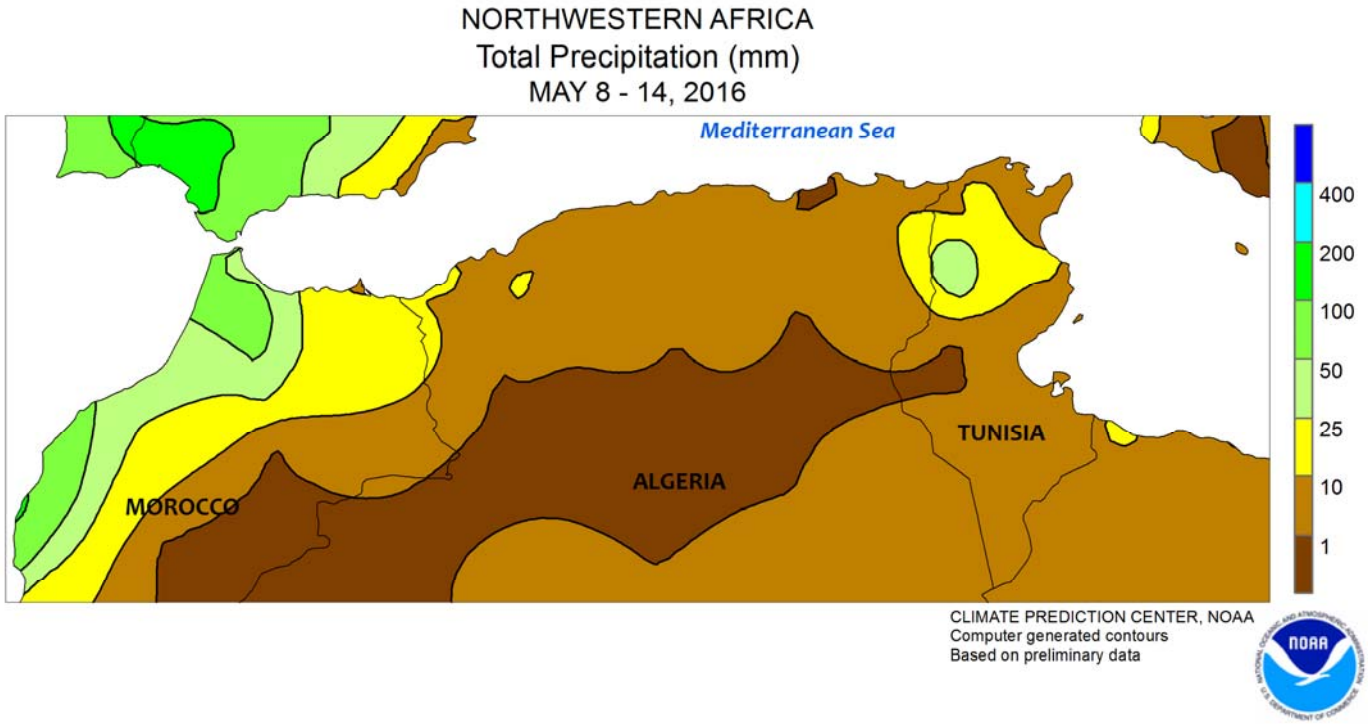
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MIDDLE EAST

Unsettled weather in northern portions of the region contrasted with seasonally hot, dry conditions across southern crop areas. From central Turkey into northern portions of Iran, widespread showers (10-30 mm, locally more) provided a late-season boost to filling winter wheat and barley. However, corn and sunflower sowing was able to resume without additional delay in southern Turkey, where mostly dry weather prevailed. Across the southern third of the region, sunny, hot conditions favored winter grain harvesting for much of the period.

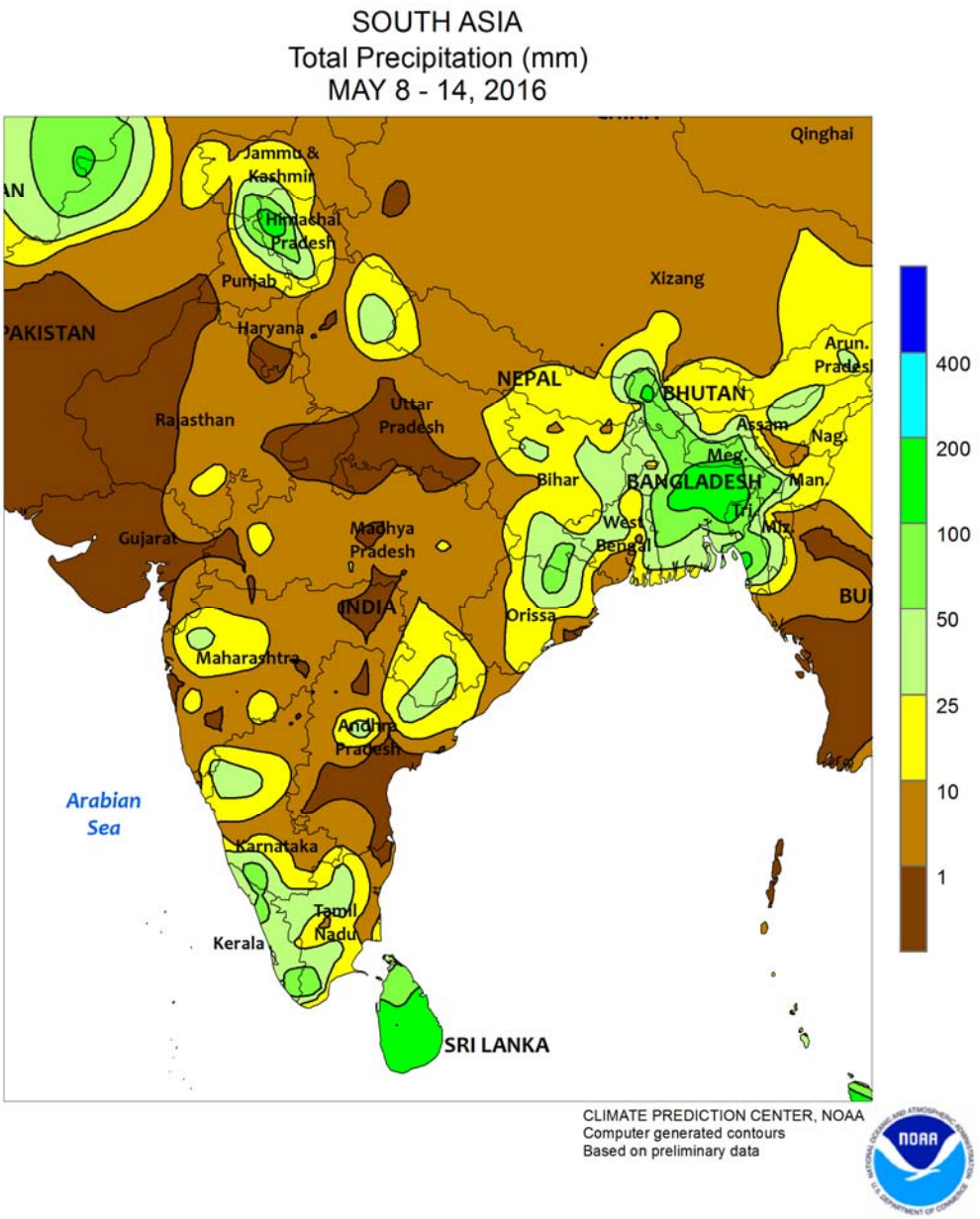
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Heavy rain in western portions of the region contrasted with generally dry weather elsewhere. A pair of slow-moving cold fronts triggered unseasonably heavy showers and thunderstorms (25-100 mm) over much of Morocco, impeding winter wheat drydown and harvesting. Spotty showers (2-15 mm) across northern portions of Algeria and Tunisia caused localized fieldwork delays, though winter grain maturation and early harvesting were able to proceed without significant interruption.

This will be the last weekly summary for Northwest Africa. Coverage will resume in November, 2016 to coincide with winter grain planting.

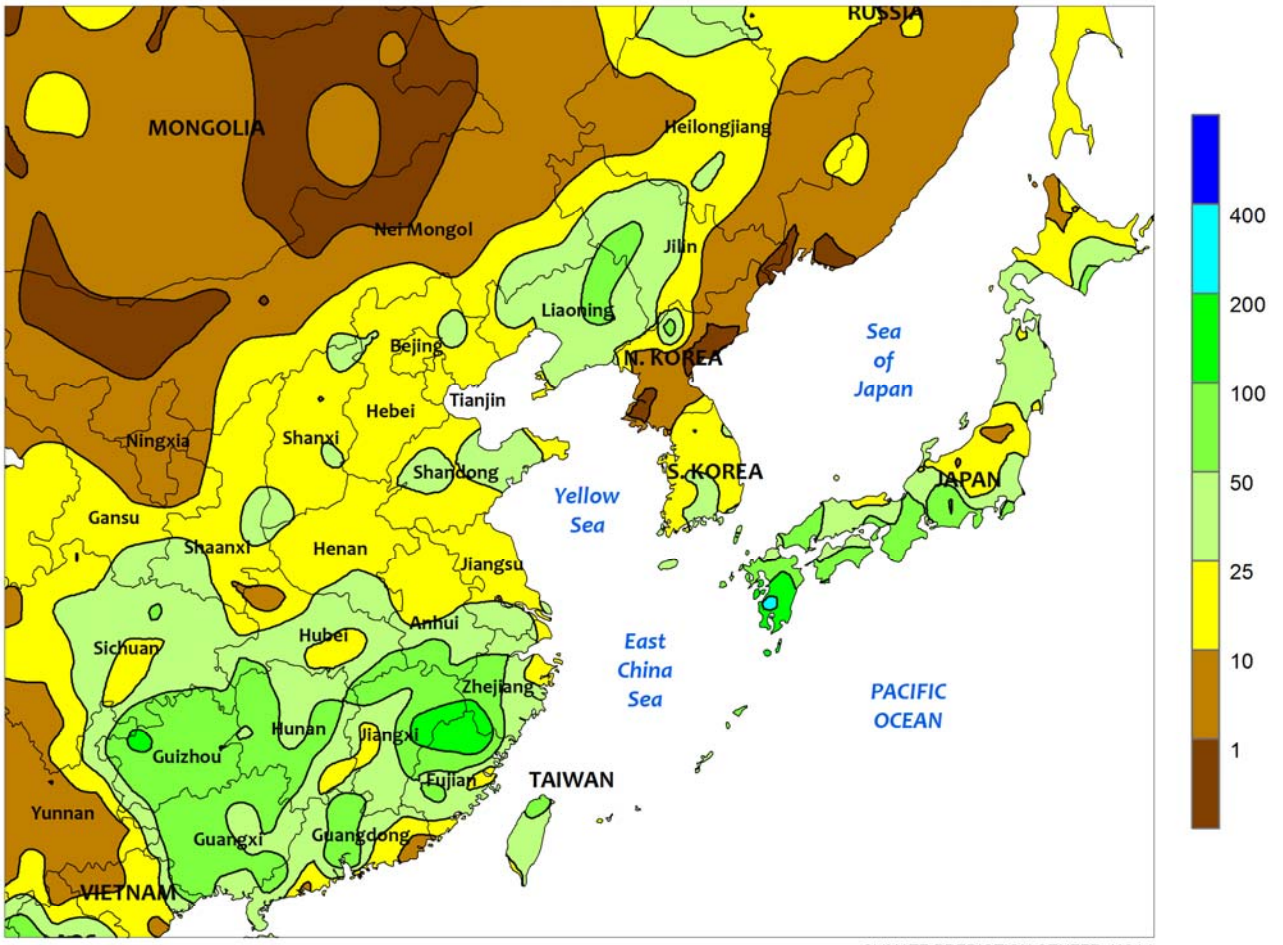


SOUTH ASIA

Light, intermittent pre-monsoon showers were reported across India, bringing limited relief from the sweltering heat (maximum temperature in the middle 40s degrees C). Most rainfall amounts were less than 10 mm, with localized amounts over 25 mm, particularly in the south and east. While field preparations were underway and cotton and rice planting progressed in the north, most growers will await the onset of more consistent, heavier monsoon showers before beginning planting of summer (kharif) crops. In other parts of the region, planting of rice and cotton had likely commenced in Pakistan, as spring-sown rice in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka enjoyed abundant rainfall (over 50-100 mm, locally over 200 mm).

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

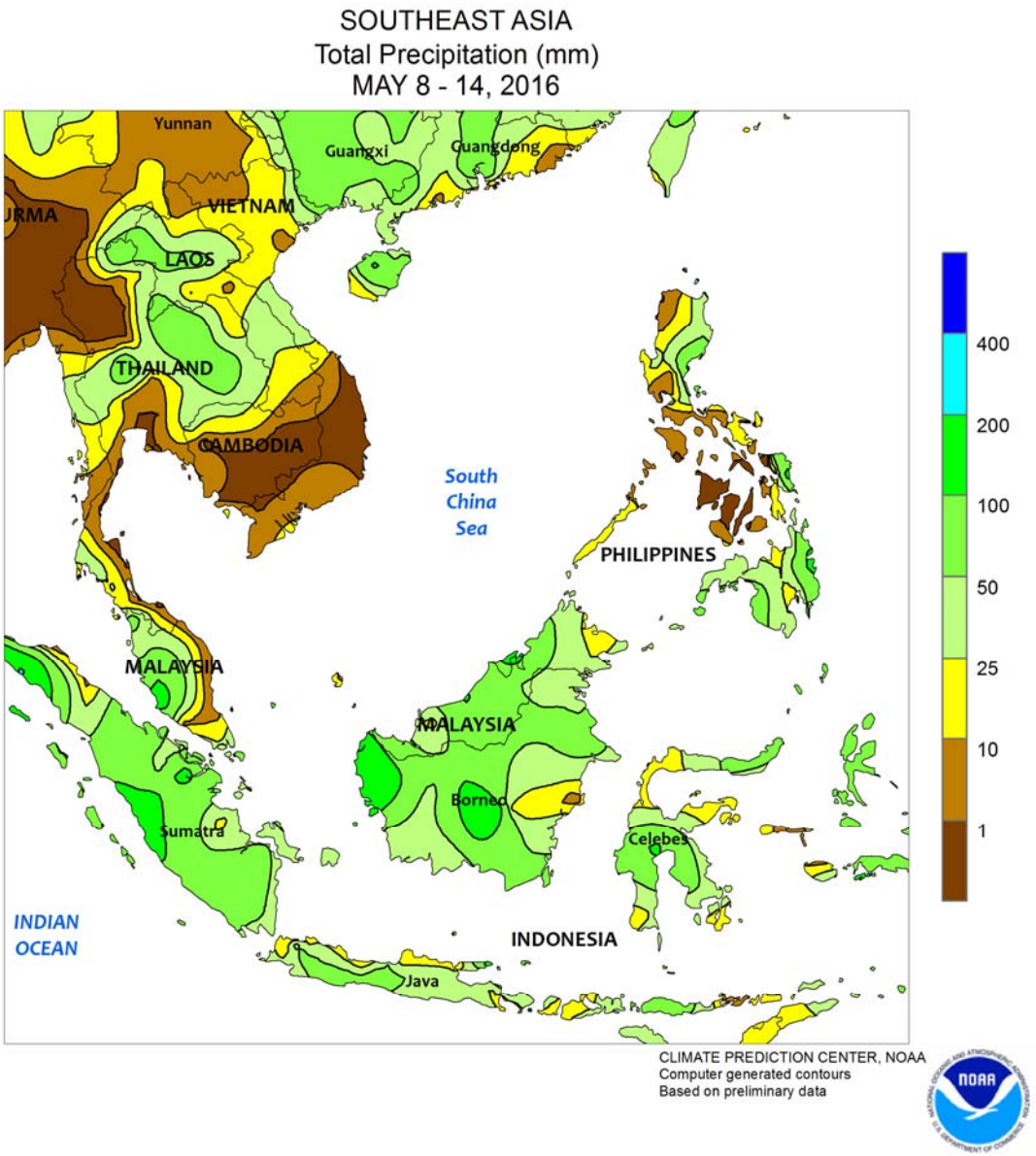
EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
MAY 8 - 14, 2016



EASTERN ASIA

Showers were reported across most of eastern China's growing areas, generally occurring late in the period. Rainfall amounts varied from 10 to 25 mm on the North China Plain and portions of the northeast to over 100 mm in the south. The northeastern rain further increased soil moisture, and soil temperatures were consistently over 10°C as far north as Heilongjiang, promoting corn and soybean emergence. On the North China Plain, the showers provided a much-needed increase in soil moisture in advance of summer crop planting but slowed maturation of winter wheat. Meanwhile, the continued wetness in the south kept water storage for rice at favorable levels but localized flooding persisted. Elsewhere in the region, moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm or more) in Japan and South Korea boosted irrigation supplies for rice cultivation, while drier weather in North Korea following last week's deluge allowed rice fieldwork to resume.

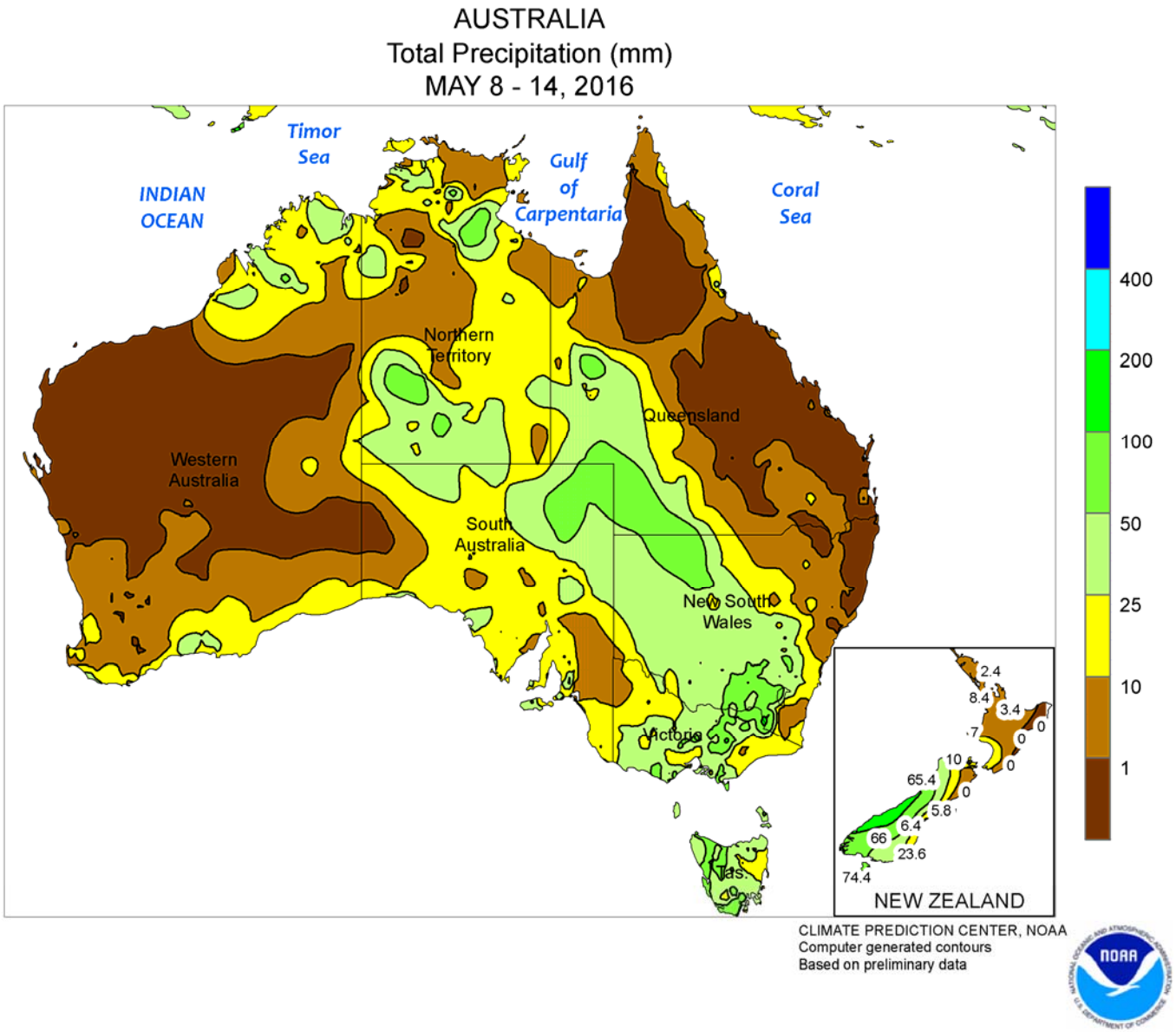
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Winds continued to be from the south and east across Thailand, the Philippines, and other northern countries, bringing intermittent pre-monsoon showers (up to 100 mm in some areas) that encouraged summer rice and corn planting. However, most planting will commence with the onset of more consistent monsoon rainfall, occurring with the seasonal shift of winds to the west. In the meantime, monsoon rainfall (50-100 mm) remained entrenched in southern areas (Malaysia and Indonesia), where increasing soil moisture benefited oil palm, particularly in Malaysia where a drought has reduced oil palm prospects. In addition, the late-season rain boosted water supplies for dry-season rice.

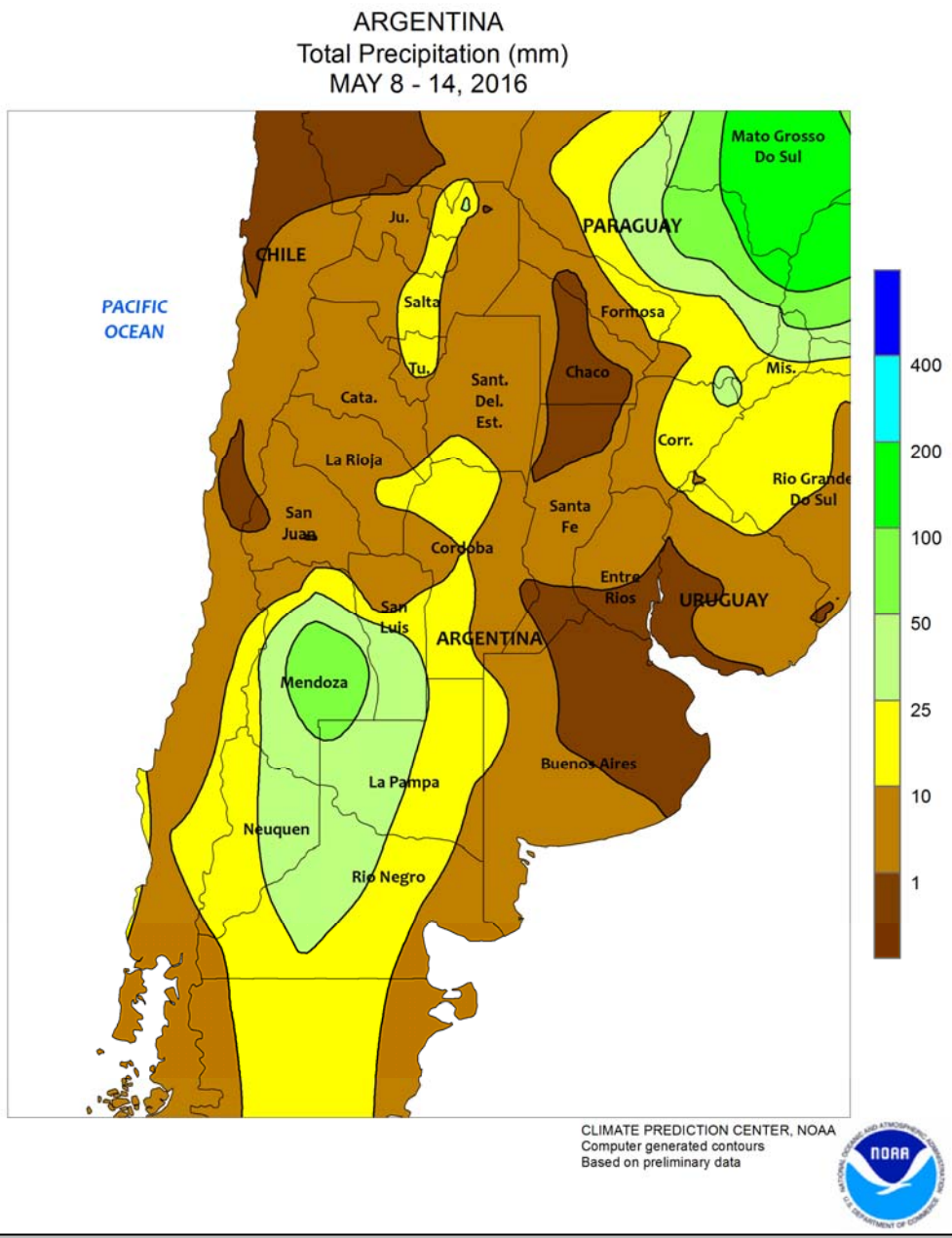
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland and northeastern New South Wales, widely scattered, generally light showers (1-5 mm, locally more) caused few fieldwork delays, allowing cotton and sorghum harvesting and winter wheat planting to progress at a consistent pace. Farther south, soaking rains (10-50 mm, locally more) overspread central and southern New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia early in the week. The wet weather halted fieldwork but was overall very beneficial, providing a timely boost in topsoil moisture for recently-sown wheat, barley, and canola. Drier weather during the remainder of the week likely led to additional winter crop planting. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, a combination of sunny skies and adequate to abundant soil moisture in Western Australia aided winter crop germination and emergence and likely triggered additional sowing. Temperatures averaged near normal in Western Australia and about 1 to 3°C above normal in southern and eastern parts of Australia.

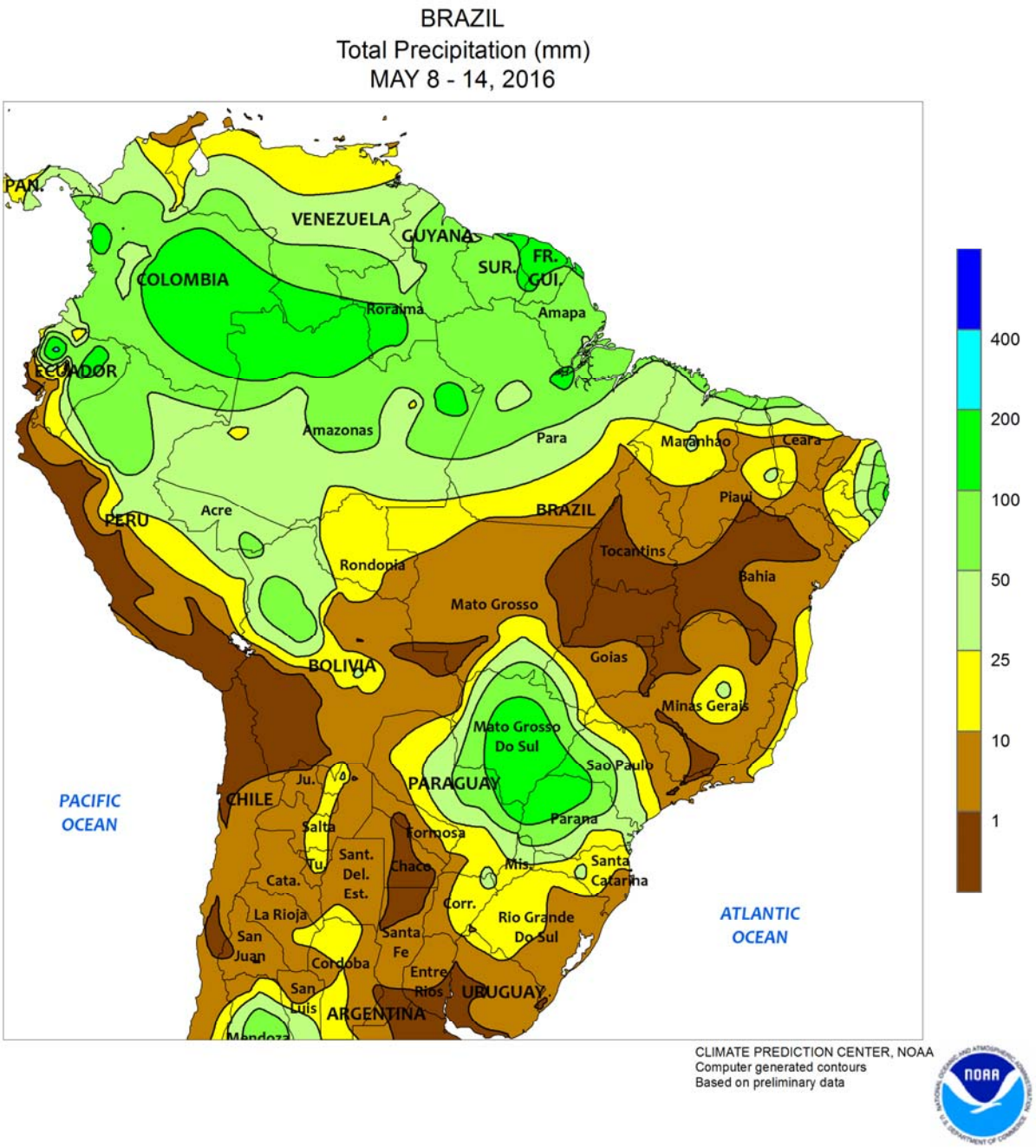
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



ARGENTINA

Dry weather further improved conditions for maturing summer crops in previously wet farming areas of northern and central Argentina. Little to no rain fell from Buenos Aires northward through Chaco. Lingering rain (greater than 10 mm) sustained local fieldwork delays in western farming areas (La Pampa to Salta) and in the far northeast (eastern parts of Formosa and Corrientes). Weekly average temperatures were near to below normal throughout the region; highest daytime temperatures for the week ranged from the middle and upper 10s (degrees C) in southwestern agricultural areas (La Pampa and southwestern Buenos Aires) to the middle 20s along the border with Paraguay. Nighttime lows fell below 5°C in La Pampa and Buenos Aires. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybean harvesting was 21 and 41 percent complete, respectively, as of May 12. In 2015, corn was 35 percent harvested and soybeans 72 percent.

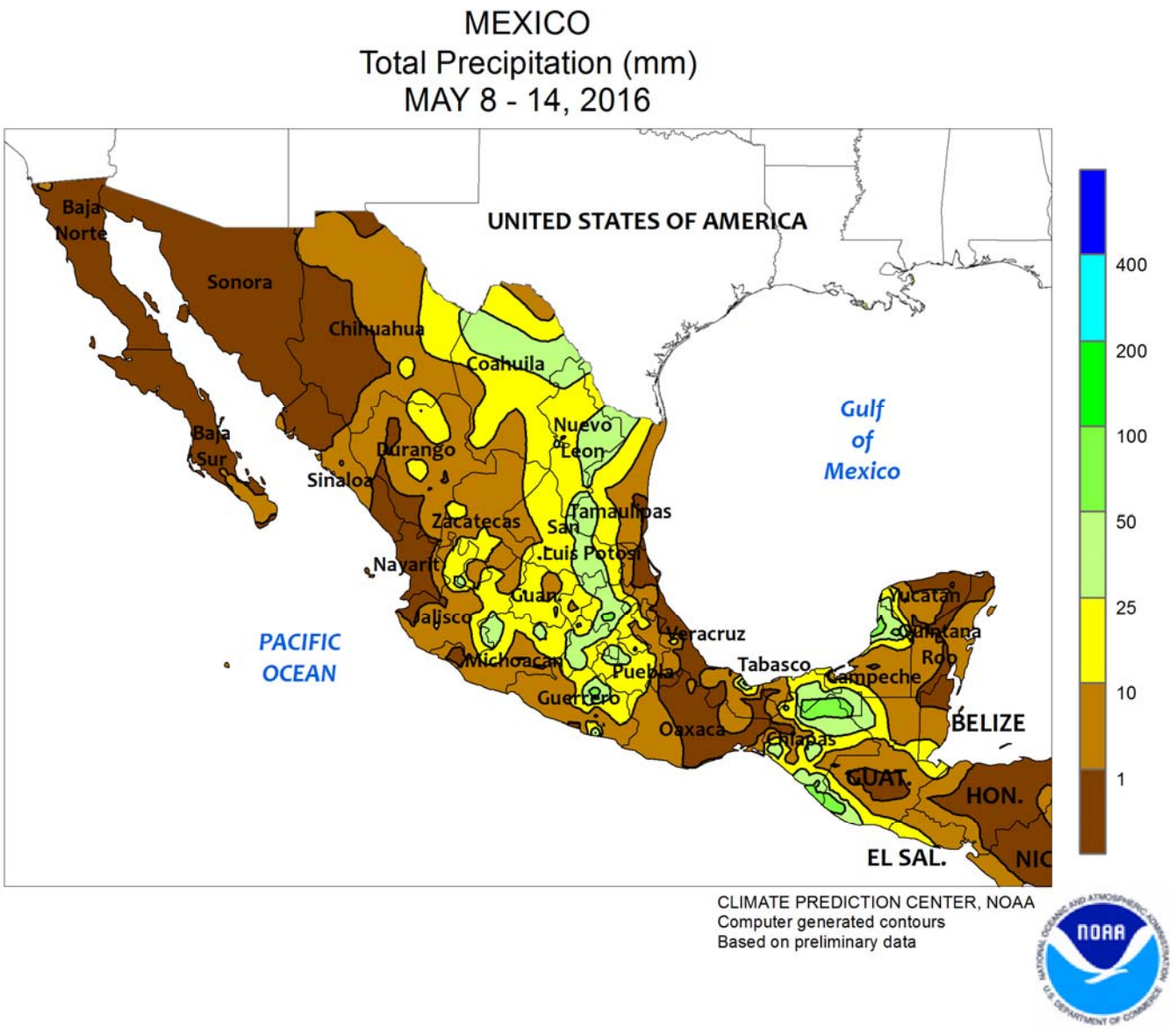
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



BRAZIL

Rainfall intensified over the south, providing a much-needed boost in moisture for second-crop corn. Rainfall totaling 50 to more than 100 mm covered northern and central Parana, Mato Grosso, and neighboring locations in Sao Paulo and Paraguay. The moisture was timely for second-crop corn in areas that had experienced previous periods of drier- and occasionally warmer-than-normal weather; according to the government of Parana, second-crop corn was more than 80 percent flowering to filling on May 2 and could benefit from additional rainfall. Mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere, however, further reducing moisture for late-season development of corn and cotton. Little to no rain fell from Mato Grosso eastward through Bahia, including key production areas in Goias, Tocantins, and Minas Gerais. Daytime highs often hit the middle 30s (degrees C) in the driest locations, exacerbating the impact of the dryness on immature row crops. Meanwhile, seasonably cooler conditions prevailed in the south (daytime highs 20s) but no freeze occurred.

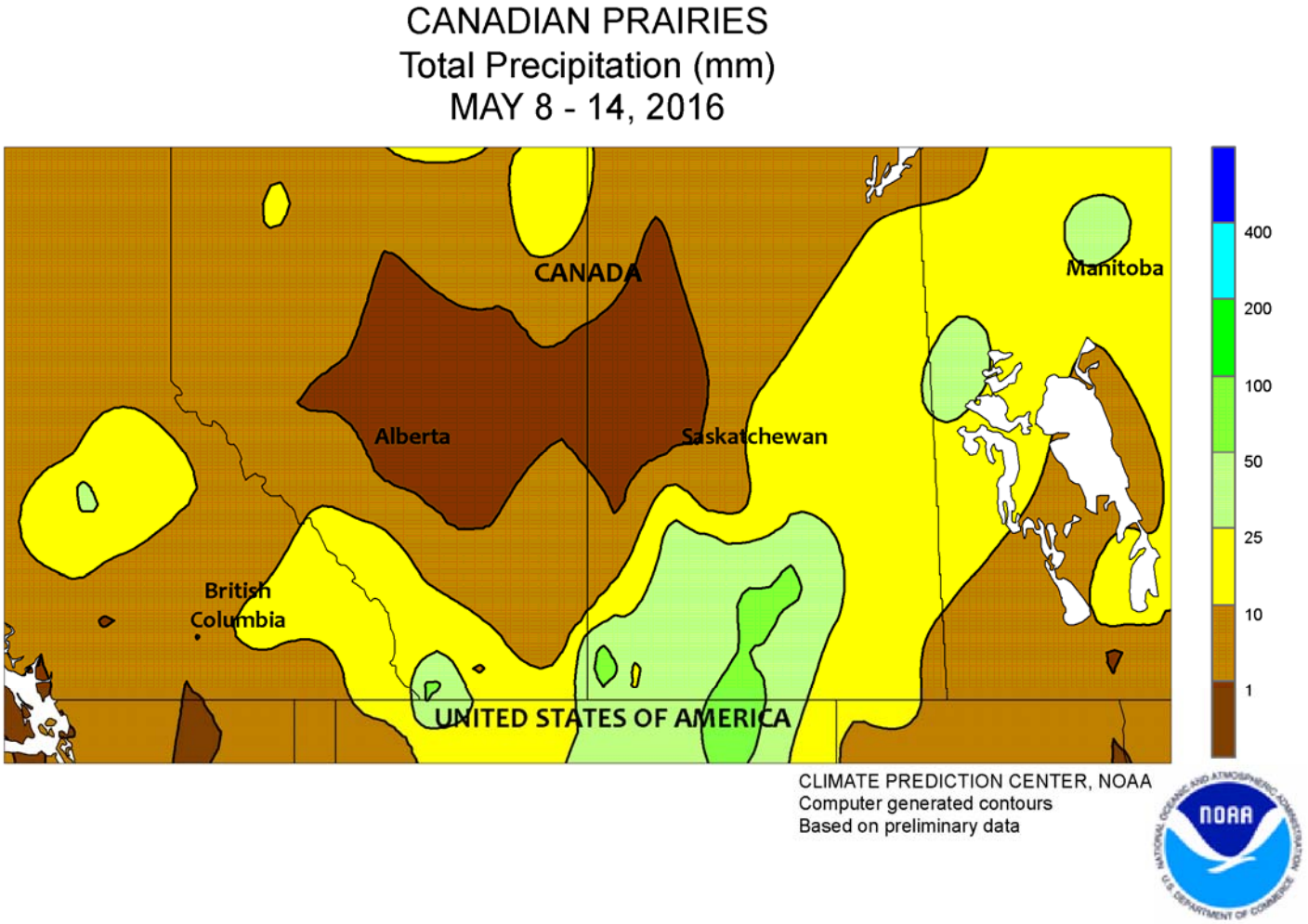
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MEXICO

An increase in seasonal rain provided timely moisture for corn and other newly-sown rain-fed summer crops. Scattered showers (5-25 mm, locally higher) extended from eastern Jalisco to Puebla as seasonal rainfall pushed into western sections of the southern plateau. Elsewhere in the region, patchy, generally light rain (less than 10 mm) fell along the southern Pacific Coast as locally heavy showers (locally greater than 50 mm) developed over Chiapas and Tabasco. In contrast, mostly dry weather prevailed along the Gulf Coast from Veracruz to Tamaulipas, with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 30s (degrees C); while favoring maturation of winter sorghum in the northeast, the dryness was untimely for early growth of sugarcane in Veracruz. Similar conditions prevailed in the northwest, favoring drydown and harvesting of winter wheat and corn.

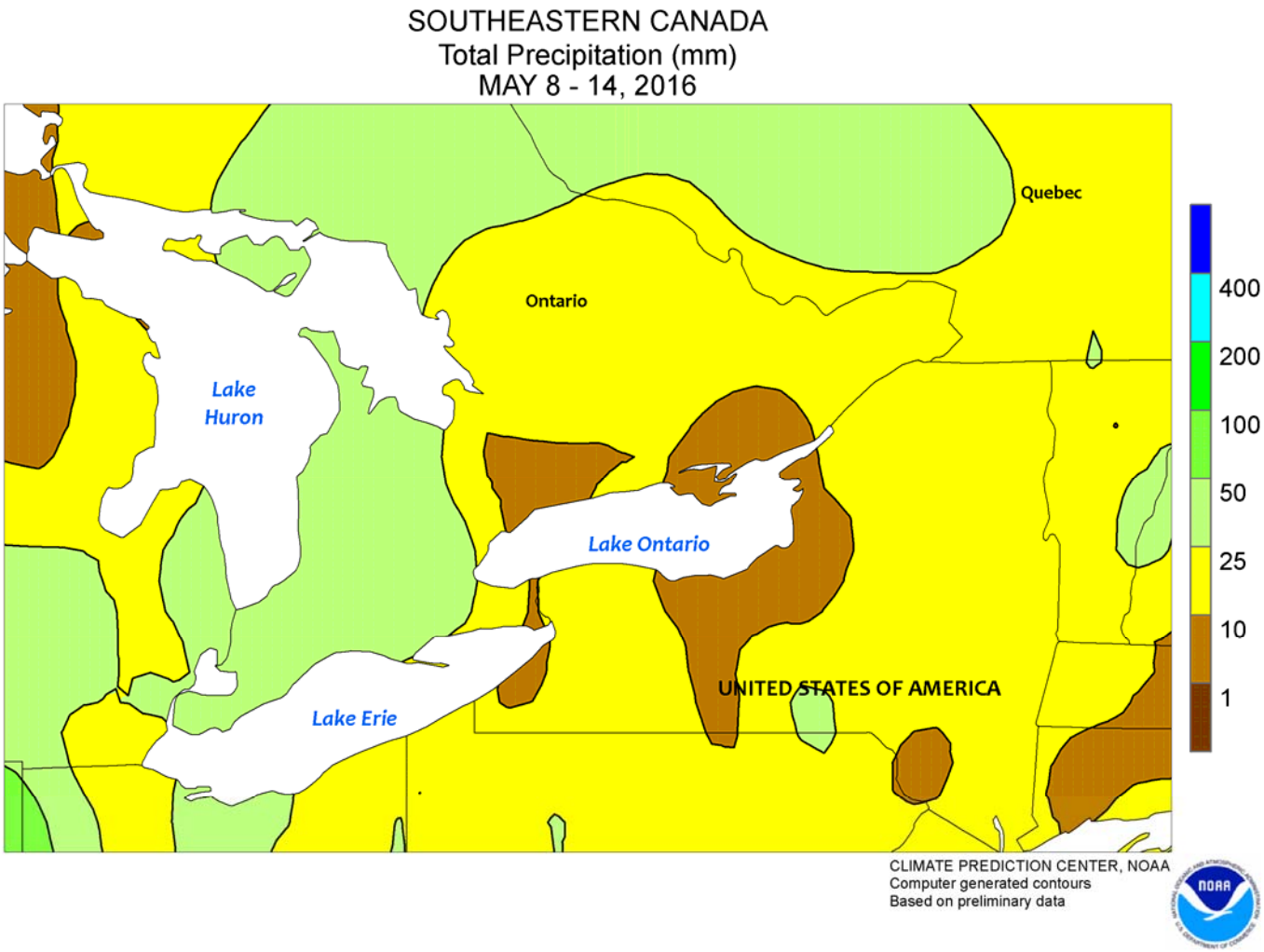
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Beneficial rain swept across the Prairies, boosting moisture levels for newly-planted spring grains and oilseeds. Precipitation — which came mostly in the form of rain — totaled 10 to 45 mm in southern Alberta, southern and northeastern sections of Saskatchewan, and outlying production areas in Manitoba. Other locations recorded little to no rain. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C below normal in most agricultural districts, as early-week warmth (highs reaching the upper 20s degrees C at many locations) quickly gave way to much cooler weather (highs in the single digits and 10s) for the rest of the period. Freezes were common during the latter half of the week, with nighttime lows falling below -5°C in some locations. The cool weather slowed spring crop germination as well as development of winter wheat and pastures.

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

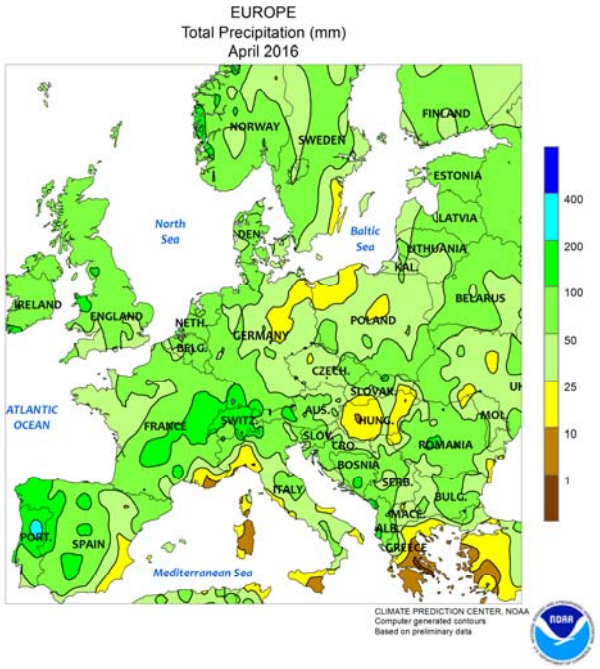


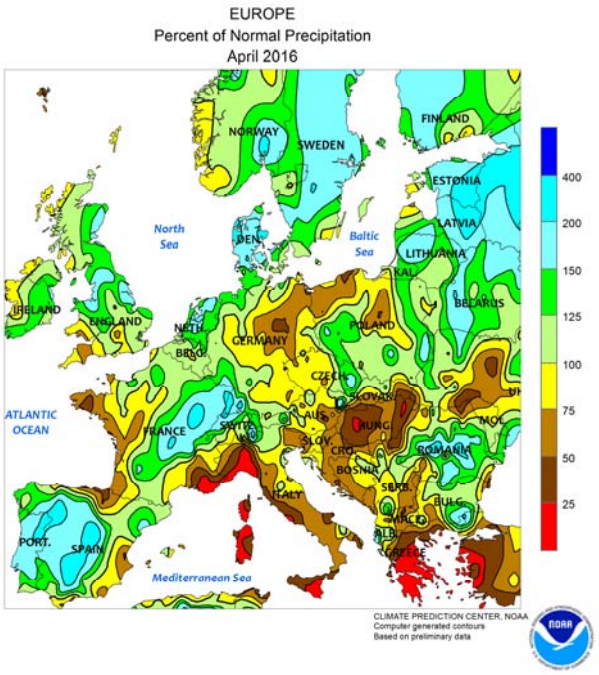
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

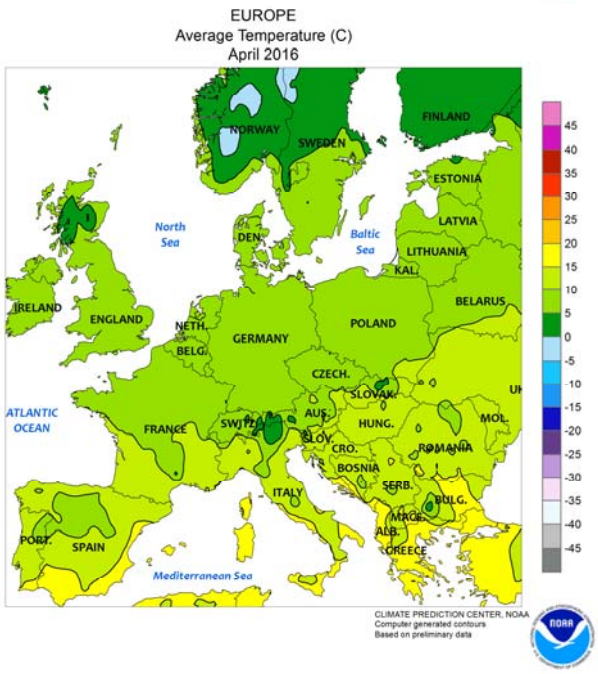
Mild showery weather maintained overall favorable levels of moisture for crops and pastures, but below-normal temperatures slowed crop development. Most locations recorded 10 to 40 mm, although pockets of dryness lingered north of Lake Ontario. Moisture was overall favorable for winter grains, pastures, and the upcoming summer crop season. Weekly average temperatures were near to slightly below normal, with nighttime lows falling below freezing in sections of southwestern Ontario. According to the government of Ontario, corn and soybean planting was making slow progress in some areas due to residual wetness, with low soil temperatures slowing germination.

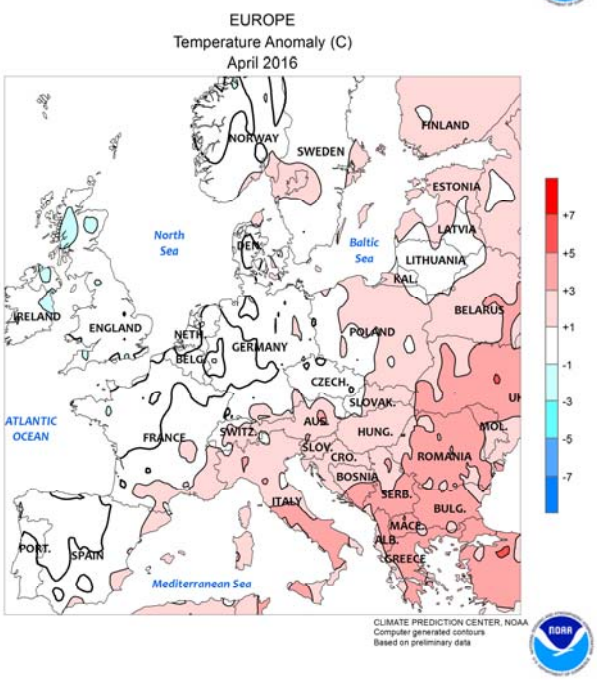
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

April International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



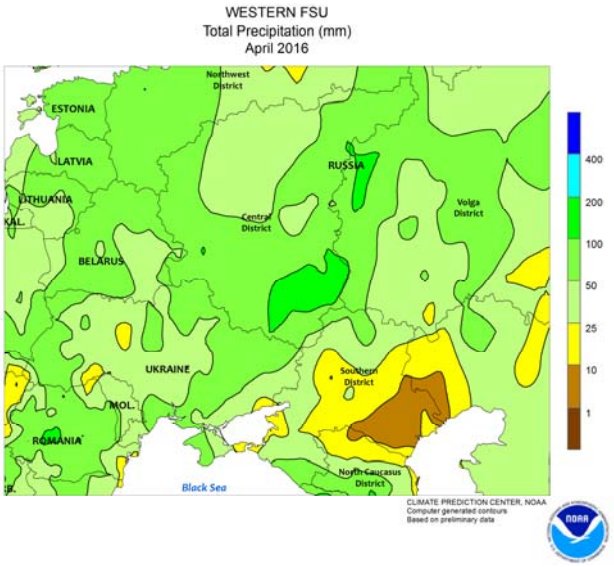


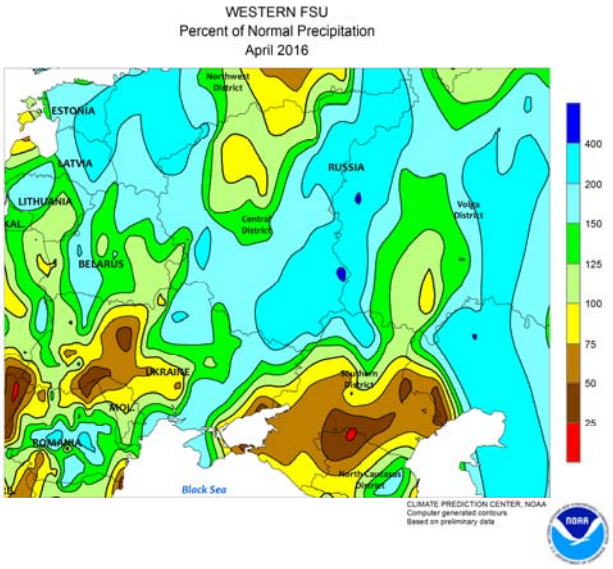


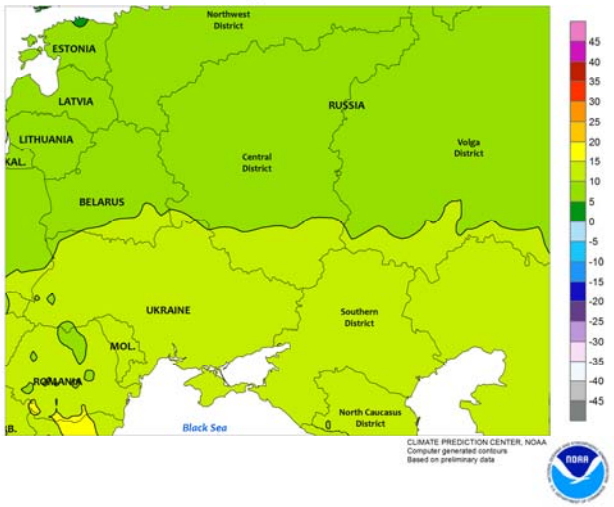


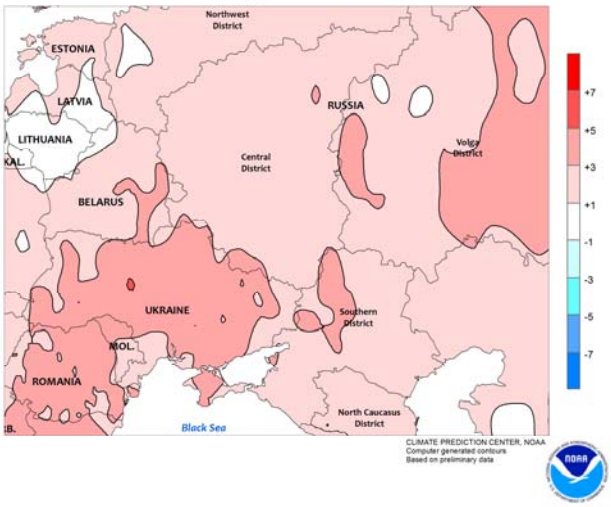
EUROPE

Near- to above-normal April rainfall maintained good to excellent prospects for winter wheat and rapeseed over most major growing areas. Rain was heaviest in Spain (75-200 mm), where conditions for wheat and barley are vastly improved over last year. Soil moisture also remained adequate to abundant for winter wheat and rapeseed across northern Europe, which was approaching reproduction at month's end. However, the wet weather slowed summer crop and small grain sowing, particularly in Spain, southern France, and the lower Danube River Valley. Much-above-normal temperatures during April across the southern Balkans sustained a faster-than-normal winter crop development pace. A late-month freeze may have caused localized winter crop burnback in northwestern Spain as well as from northern France into Poland, though widespread damage was not a concern.





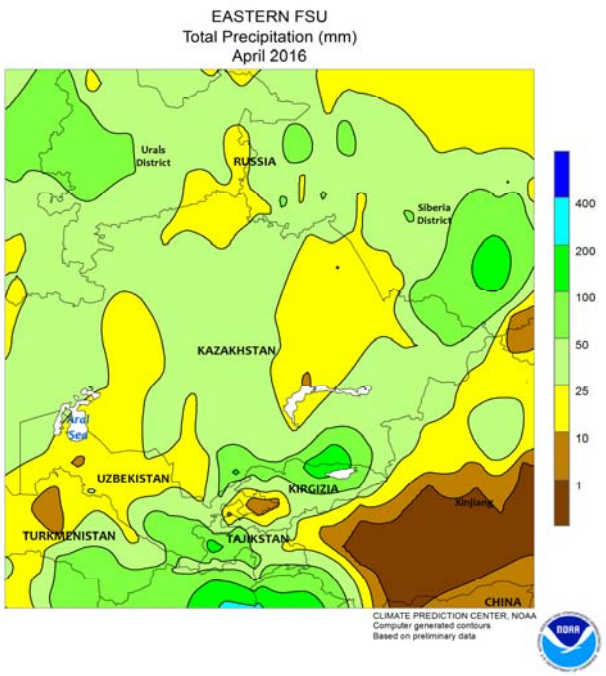


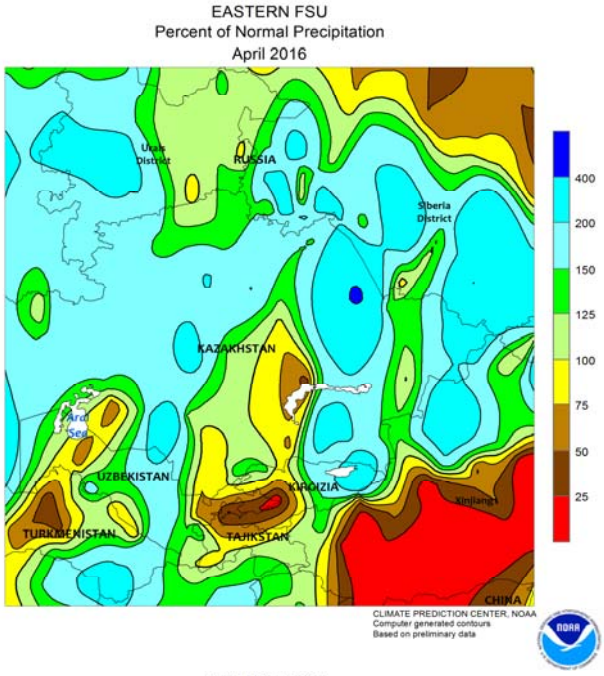


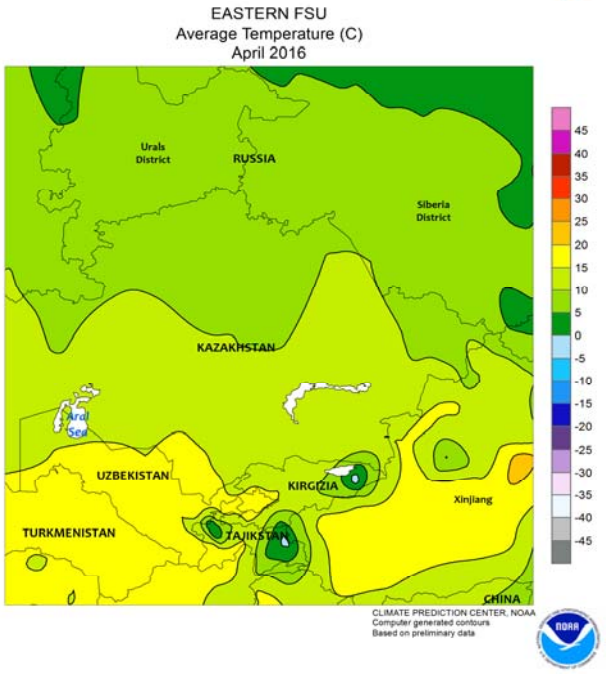
WESTERN FSU

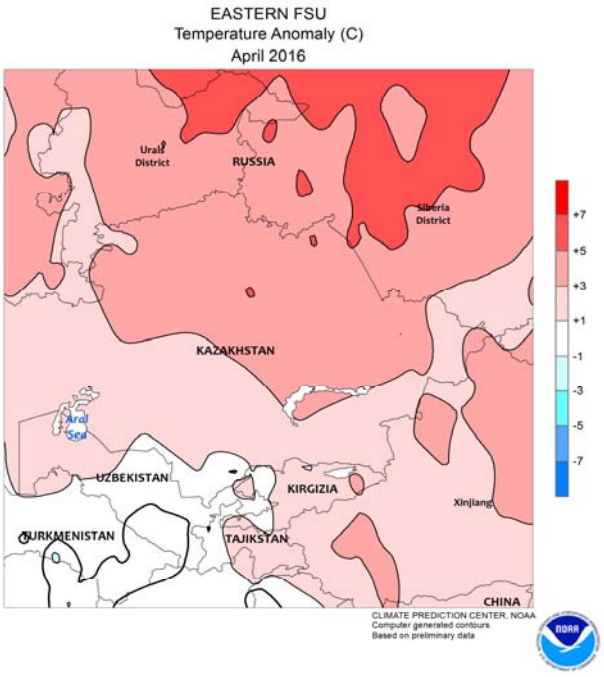
During April, wet, warm weather (up to 5°C above normal) maintained or boosted already-favorable yield prospects for winter wheat across Ukraine and western Russia. Drier conditions (locally less than 50 percent of normal) settled over southern Russia, though timely showers in early May sustained good to excellent crop conditions as wheat entered reproduction. Corn and sunflower sowing was slowed by rain in Ukraine but proceeded without significant interruption in southern Russia.

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



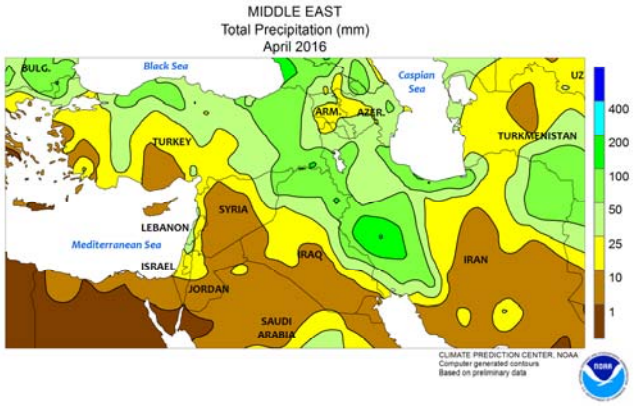


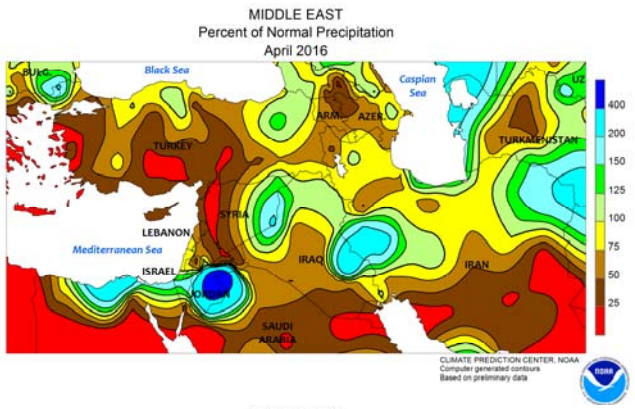


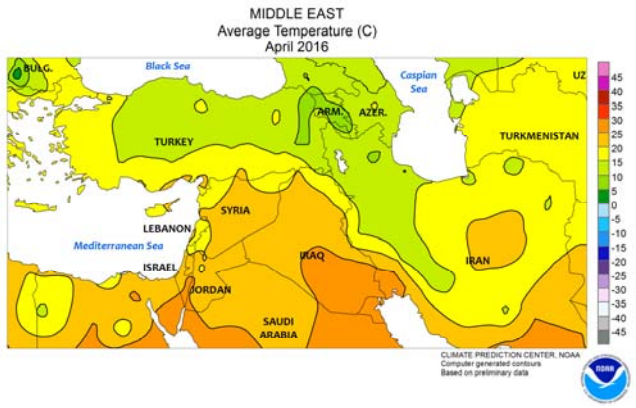


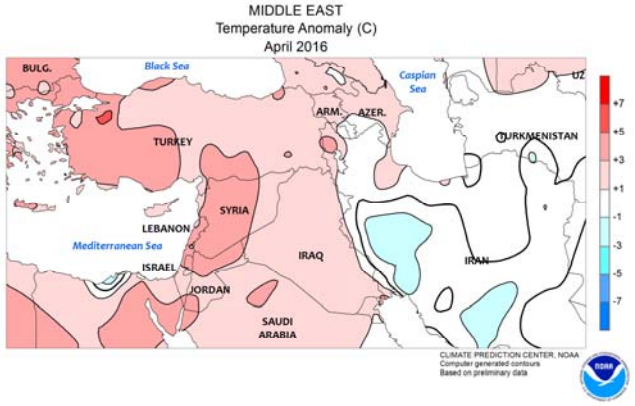
EASTERN FSU

Wet weather prevailed over the region, slowing early spring grain sowing in the north but providing supplemental moisture for irrigated winter wheat in the south. Spring wheat is typically sown during May across northern Kazakhstan and adjacent portions of central Russia, and widespread rain during April (25-60 mm) likely discouraged early planting. Farther south, widespread showers (10-70 mm, locally more) maintained good to excellent soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat in Uzbekistan, though localized dryness in eastern portions of the country increased irrigation requirements.





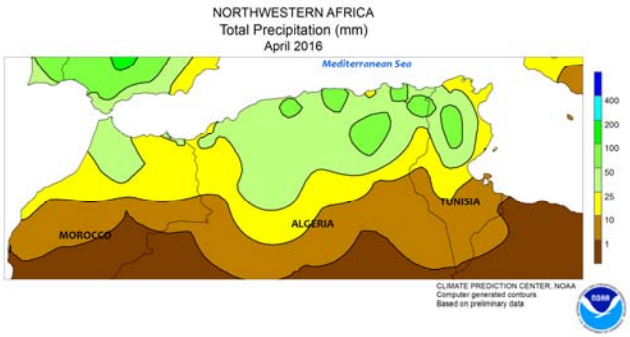


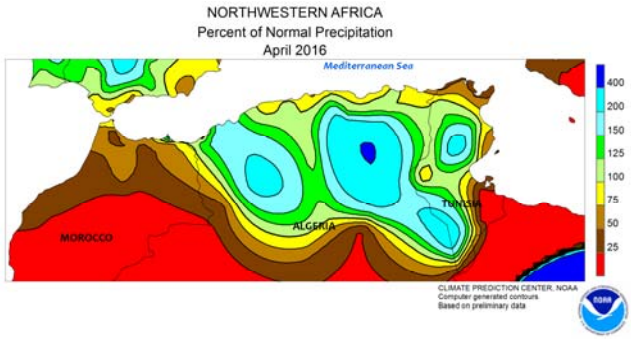


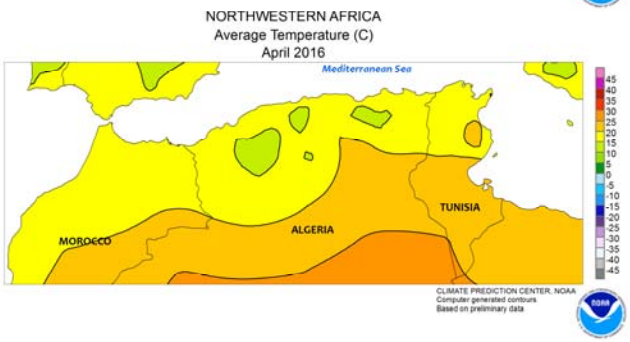
MIDDLE EAST

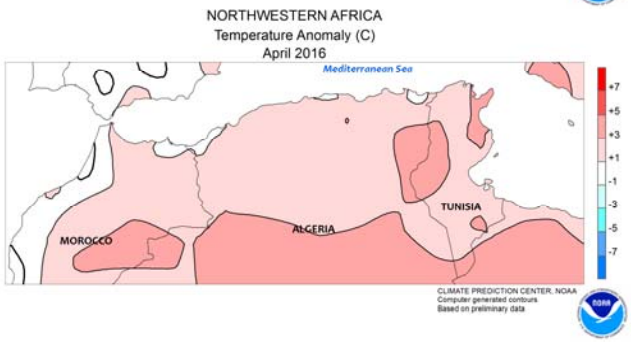
In April, additional late-season rain maintained good to excellent yield prospects for vegetative to reproductive winter grains over Iraq and Iran. Rain totaled 50 to 200 mm (locally more) from northeastern Syria and northern Iraq into western and northern Iran, boosting moisture supplies for reproductive winter wheat but hampering drydown and harvest efforts for more advanced crops. In contrast, dry weather returned to central and southern Turkey, where winter crops were adversely affected by autumn drought during establishment.

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



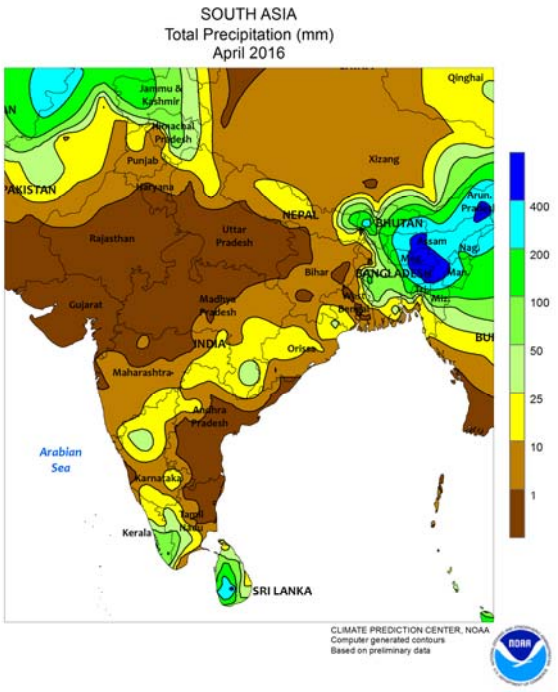


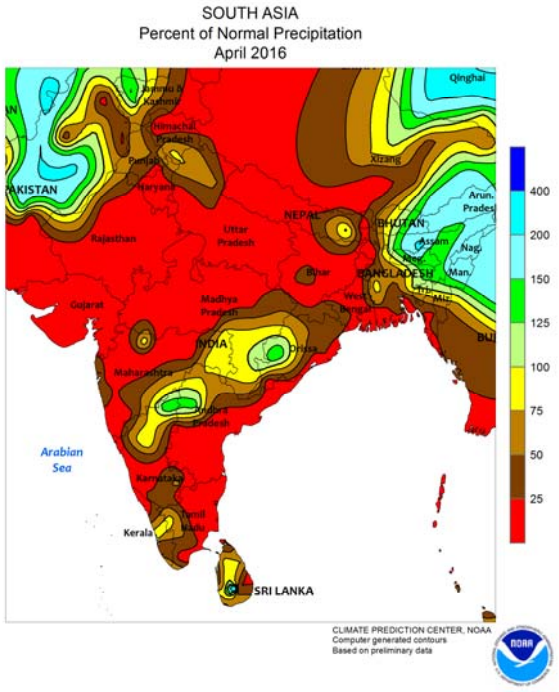


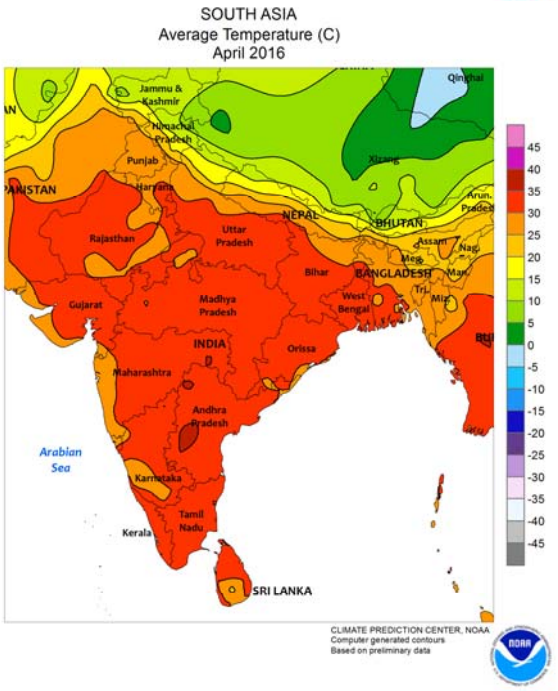


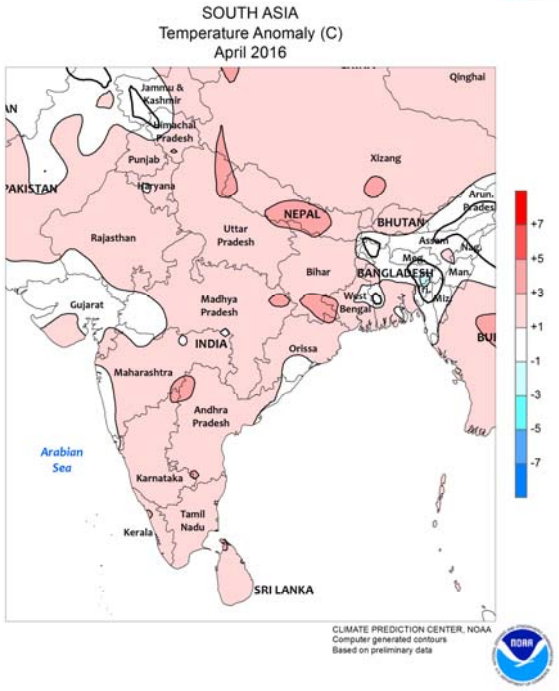
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Dry, warm weather during April accelerated winter grains toward maturity in Morocco, where crops were impacted by severe early-season drought. In contrast, moderate to heavy showers (25-80 mm) favored reproductive wheat and barley in Algeria and Tunisia. Winter grain prospects in central and eastern portions of the wheat belt remained good to excellent.



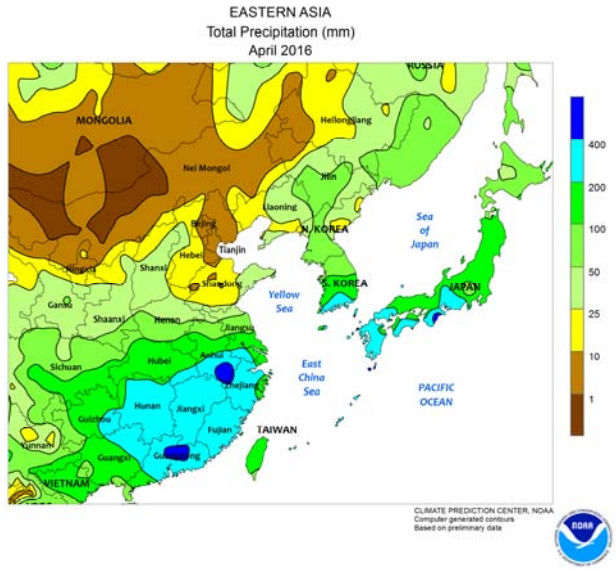


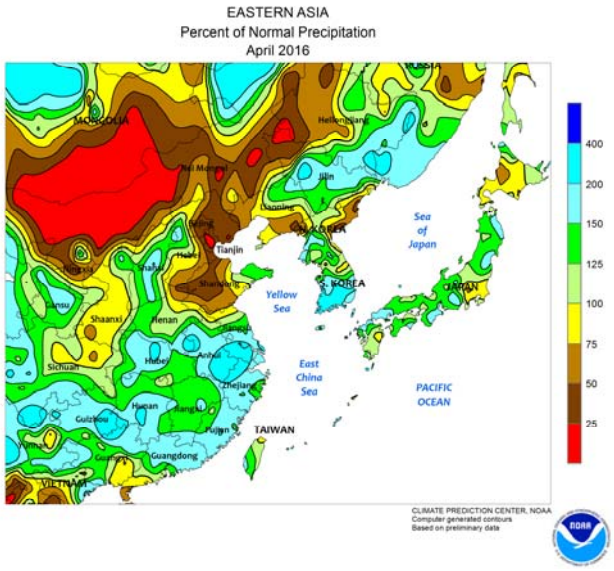


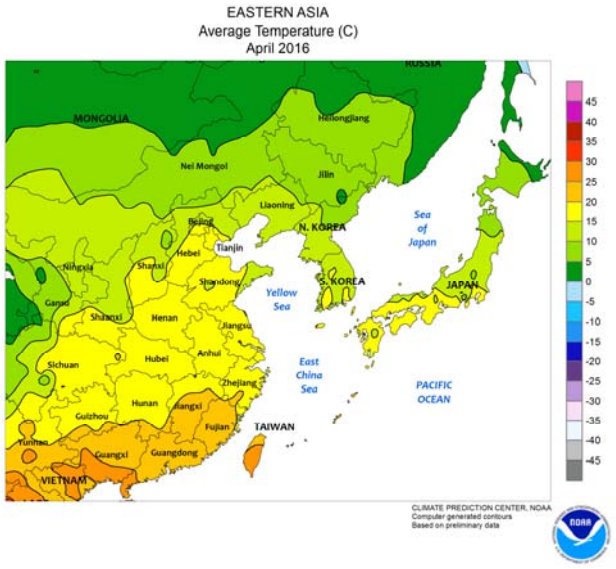


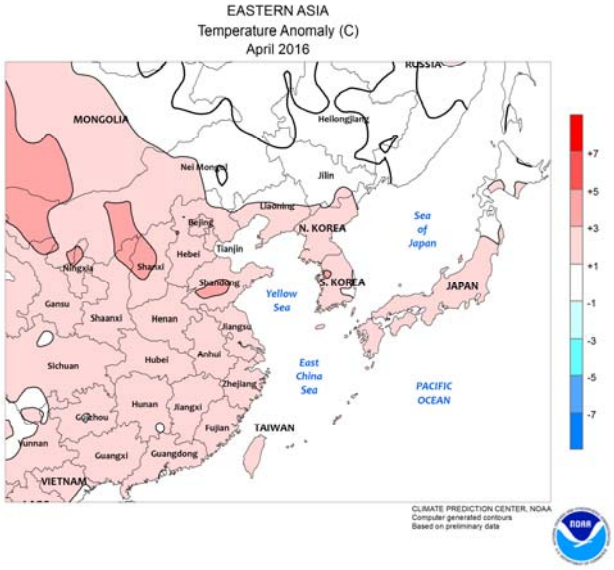
SOUTH ASIA

In April, hot weather, typical for this time of year, overspread India, making fieldwork difficult. Temperatures routinely surpassed 45°C, with monthly average temperatures 1 to 3°C above normal in most areas. Farmers were completing winter (rabi) crop harvesting and had begun fieldwork for summer (kharif) crops, including planting of cotton and rice in the northern states (Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan). Rainfall was seasonably light in the main agricultural areas, totaling less than 50 mm for the month. In contrast, heavy showers (over 300 mm) and flooding were reported in far eastern states (Assam and surrounding environs) as growers attempted to plant rice. Planting in April typically occurs where irrigation is available and water levels are adequate. Otherwise, most planting will commence with the onset of the summer rainy season in June. Elsewhere in the region, wheat harvesting continued in Pakistan with few delays from intermittent rain during the month. Meanwhile, spring-sown rice cultivation continued in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, where irrigation was considered adequate. Although in Bangladesh, seasonal rainfall had yet to begin by month's end; the rainy season usually begins in mid-April.



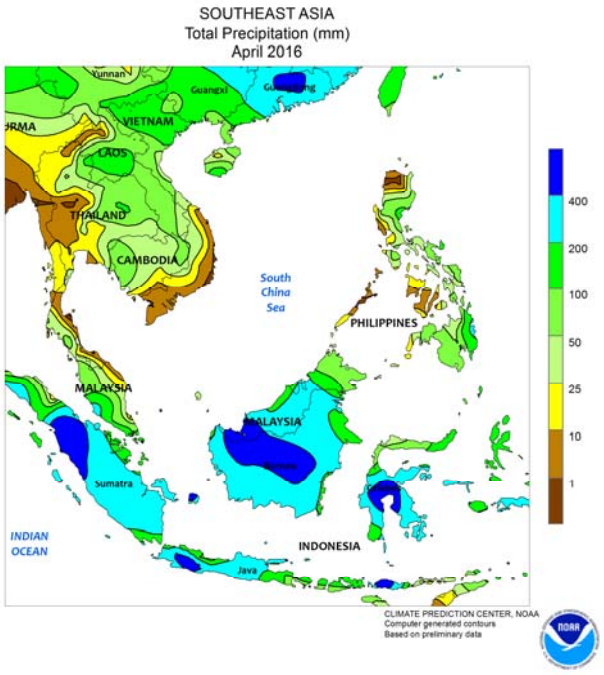


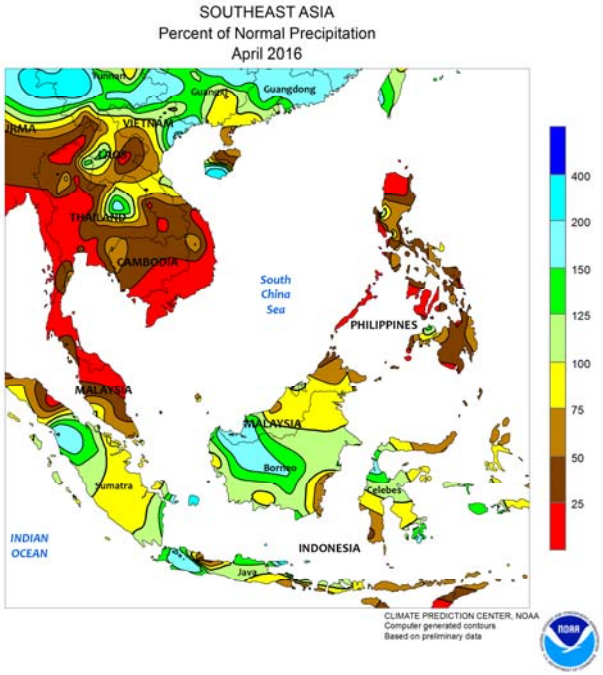


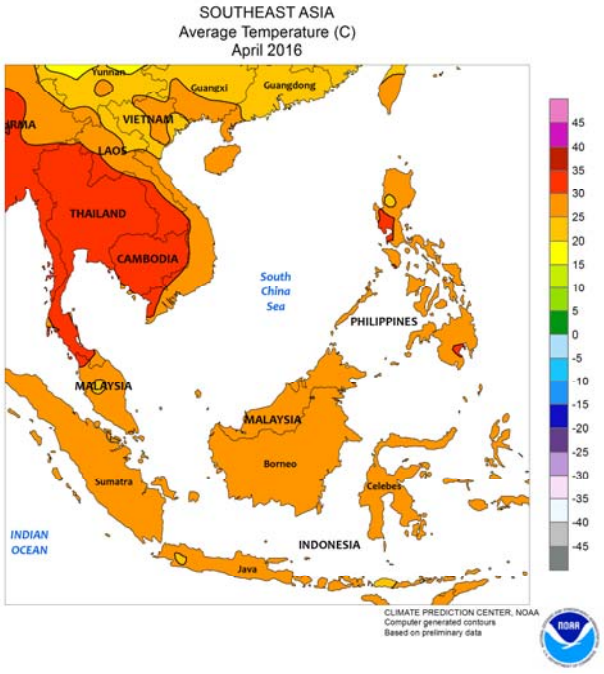


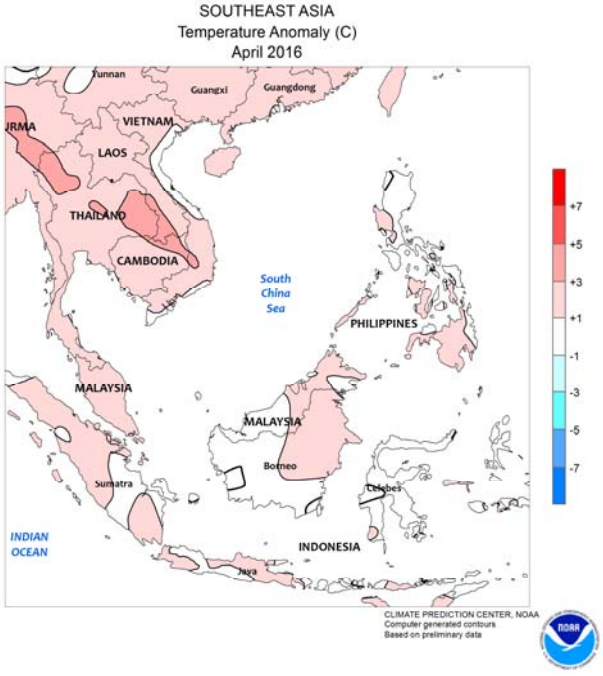
EASTERN ASIA

In April, above-normal rainfall occurred in much of eastern China, with the highest monthly totals concentrated south of the Yangtze River. Showers prevailed throughout the month in southern China, bringing over 100 mm of rain to most areas and over 300 mm to southeastern provinces. Some excessive wetness and localized flooding were likely, but moreover, the moisture was seen as beneficial to reproductive rapeseed and spring-sown crops including rice. Showers were more intermittent in southern sections of the North China Plain. Nevertheless, near- to above-normal rainfall was reported for reproductive wheat as well. However, pockets of drier conditions continued for wheat in Shandong and Hebei, broken only by brief mid-month showers of less than 15 mm. Wheat conditions improved dramatically in areas receiving ample rainfall and were on par with last year's excellent conditions, but conditions in the drier locations remained fair, supported by supplemental irrigation. Meanwhile in northeastern China, occasional showers during the month increased soil moisture as corn, soybean, and rice planting was likely underway in seasonally warmer locales. Elsewhere in the region, above-normal rainfall increased water supplies and soil moisture on the Korean Peninsula and into Japan, where preparations continued for summer rice cultivation.





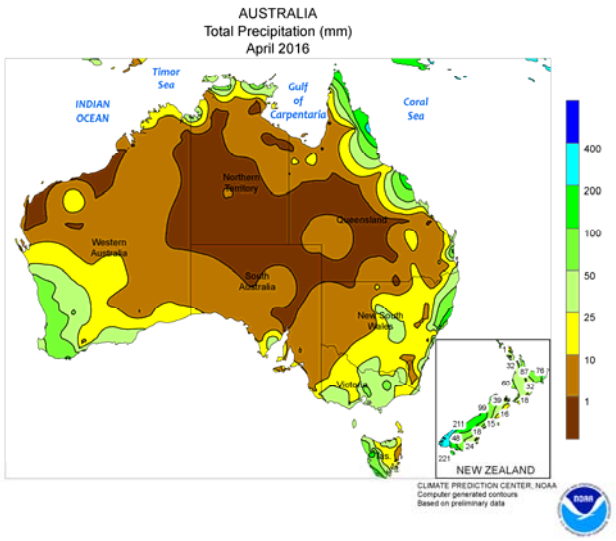


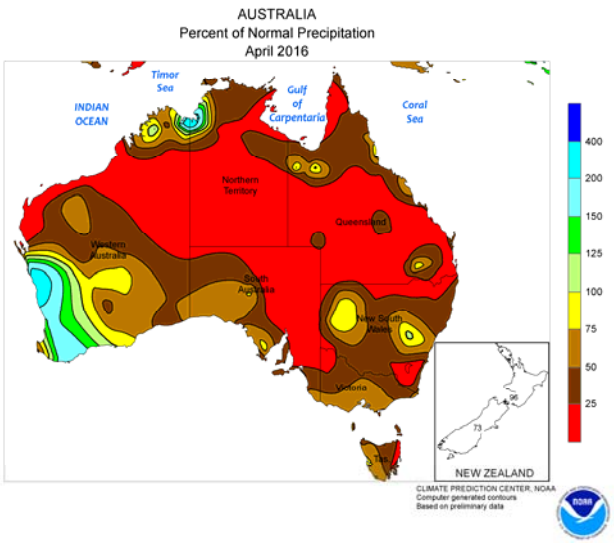


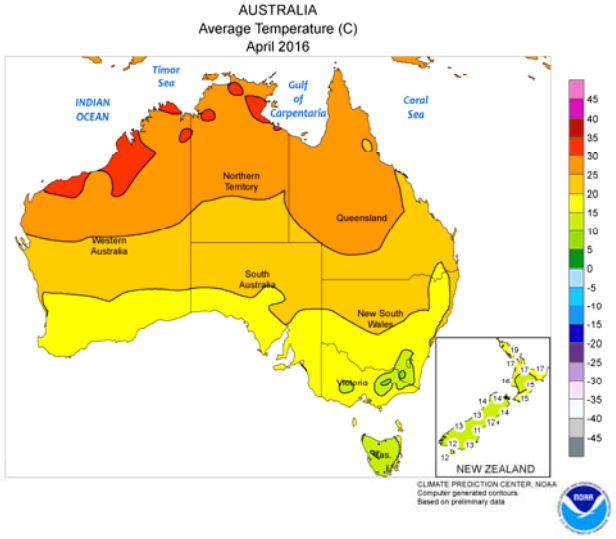
SOUTHEAST ASIA

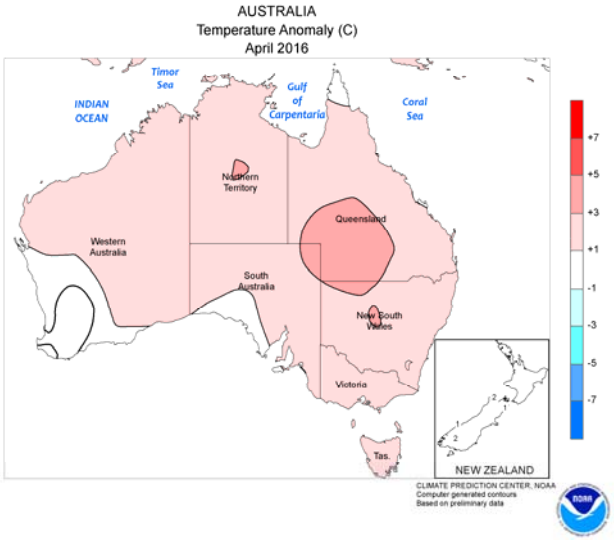
Rainfall was predominantly confined to southern portions of the region during April, as farmers in the northern sections await the arrival of rains before beginning widespread rice and other summer crop planting. Late-season showers (over 200 mm) across Indonesia, including Java, further helped increase water supplies for dry-season rice planted in the summer as well as keeping oil palm well watered. In Malaysia, seasonal showers had yet to become fully established and below-normal rainfall continued to keep oil palm prospects down. In the more northerly countries (the Philippines, Thailand, and neighboring environs) experienced occasional showers throughout the month but totals remained generally below 50 mm and well below normal. In the Philippines, winter rainfall was lackluster in the east and south, and improved rainfall during the summer rainy season is needed to boost water supplies and rice prospects. In Thailand and the surrounding environs, farmers are awaiting the onset of seasonal showers (typically in May) before cultivating summer rice. Irrigation supplies in most of these areas were insufficient to begin early planting.

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



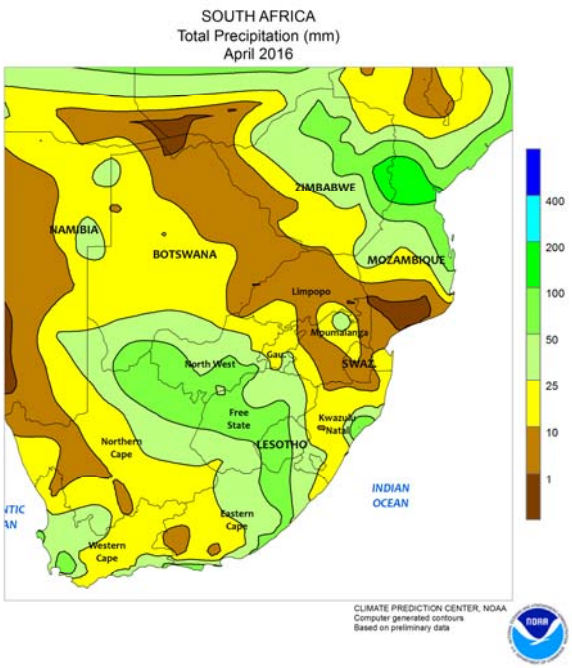


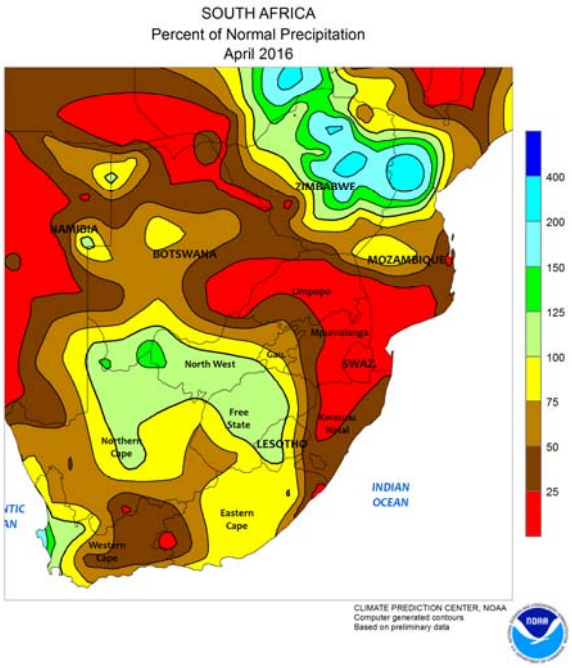


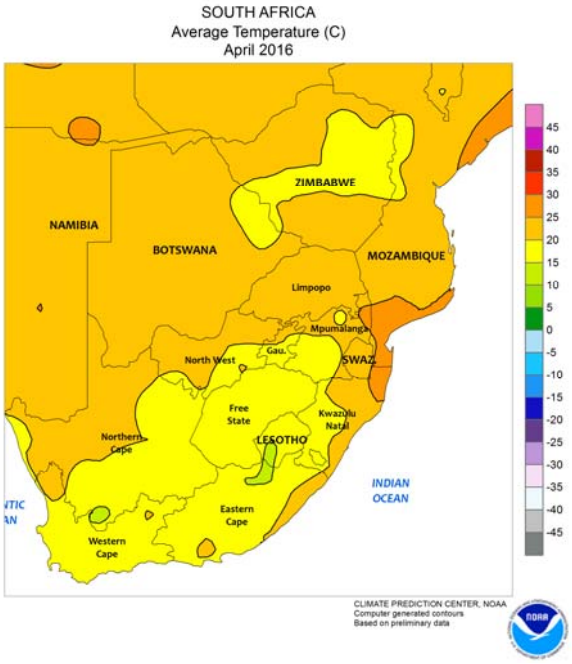


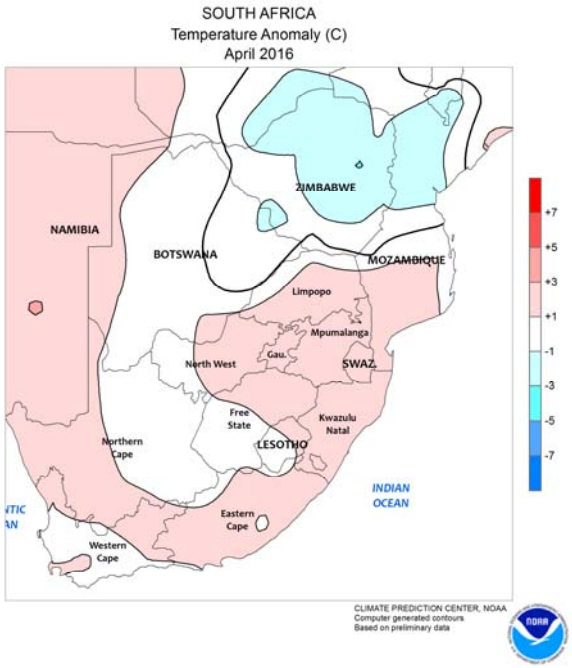
AUSTRALIA

In April, below-normal rainfall and above-normal temperatures dominated eastern Australia, aiding cotton and sorghum maturation and harvesting. However, more rain would have been welcome to help condition topsoils prior to upcoming winter wheat planting. In South Australia, near-normal rainfall boosted topsoil moisture in advance of winter crop sowing. Similarly, unseasonable early-season rains provided adequate to abundant topsoil moisture in Western Australia, triggering early wheat, barley, and canola planting.



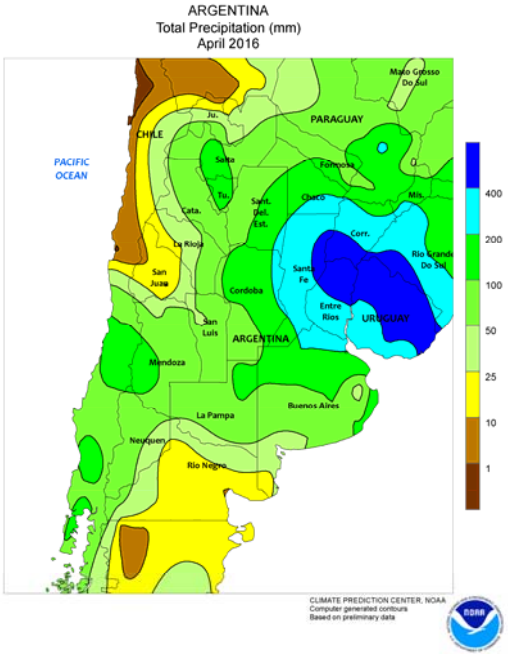


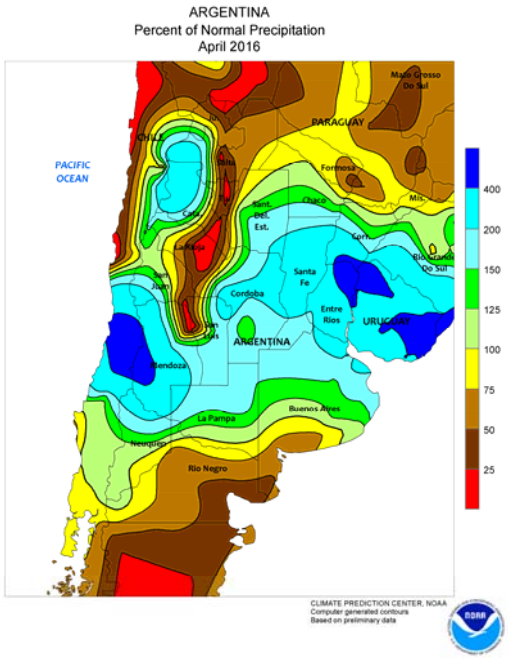


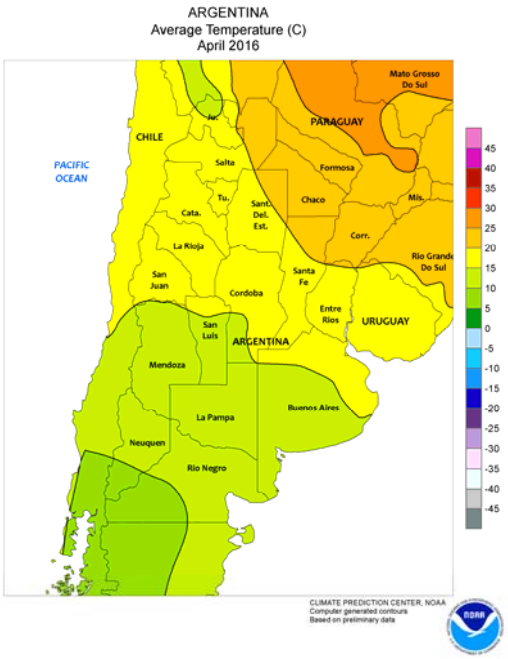


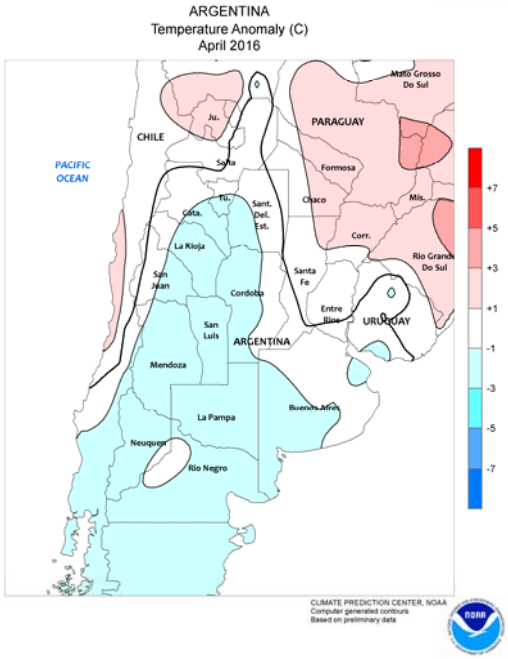
SOUTH AFRICA

During April, a resurgence of rainfall brought some drought relief to western sections of the corn belt (North West and Free State), but the moisture generally came too late in the season to significantly improve summer crop prospects in that part of the country. The rain extended westward into the Cape Provinces, boosting irrigation reserves for winter agriculture; the showers were particularly timely for winter wheat planting in key production areas of Western Cape. Generally drier conditions prevailed in eastern commercial production areas, including the main sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga. The dryness in these areas fostered sugar harvesting and drydown of maturing corn. Monthly average temperatures were near to above normal throughout the region. The lack of a freeze promoted development of exceptionally late planted corn in the western corn belt.



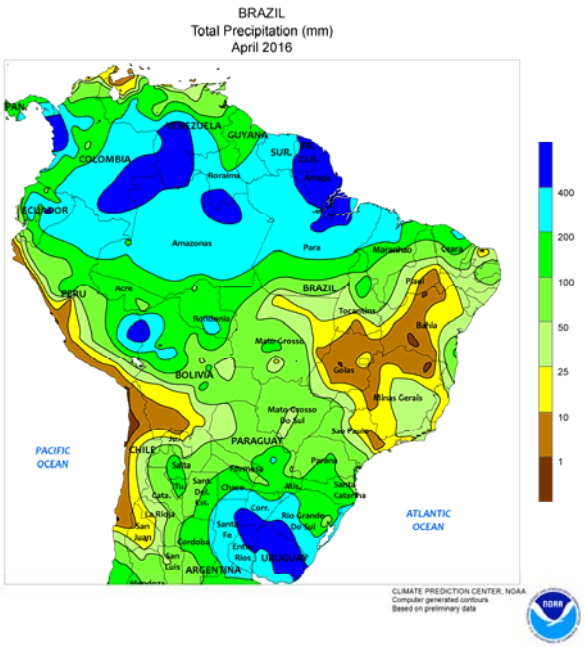


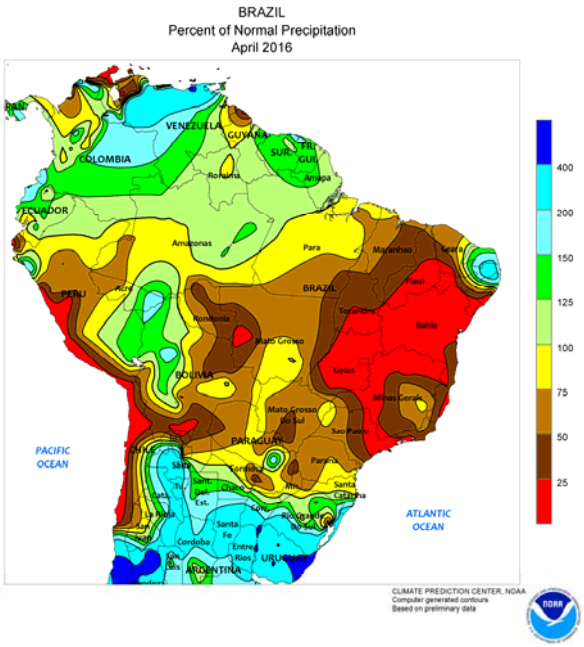


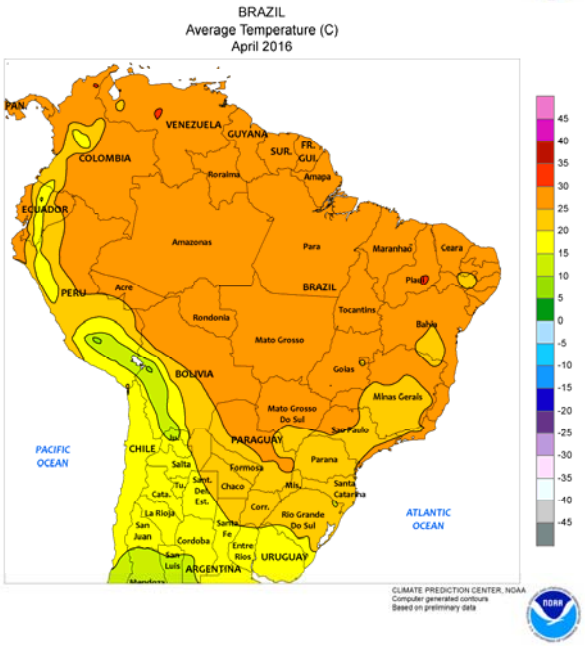


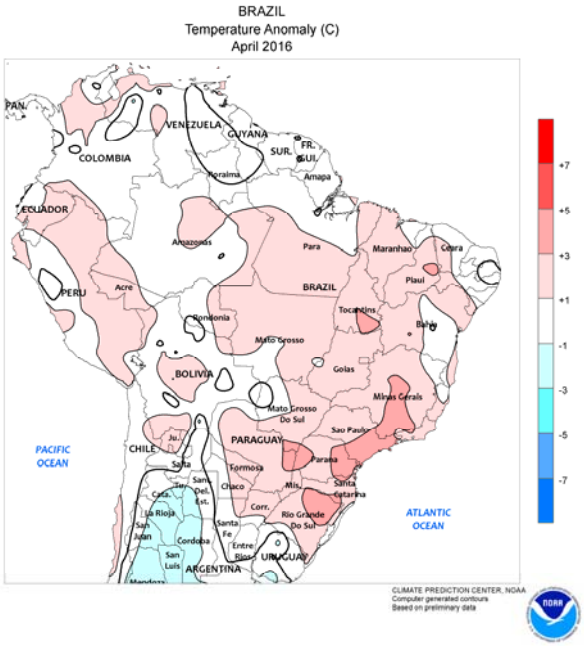
ARGENTINA

A persistent pattern of unseasonably heavy rain prevailed over eastern Argentina for much of April, resulting in flooded fields and significant disruptions in summer crop harvesting. The heaviest rain (monthly accumulations greater than 200 mm) was concentrated over the Parana River Valley, impacting farmlands from northern Buenos Aires to southern Chaco; accumulations totaling more than 400 mm were recorded in northern Entre Rios and nearby locations in Santa Fe, Corrientes, and Uruguay. The wetness was particularly untimely for open cotton bolls in the main northeastern production areas (including southern Chaco and northern Santa Fe). Most other farming areas also reported near- to above-normal rainfall (50-200 mm, total monthly accumulations), hampering fieldwork but generally not causing the same levels of concern for potential crop damage. April temperatures averaged near to below normal in western and southern farming areas, with freezes hitting traditionally cooler locations in La Pampa, southern Buenos Aires, and southern Cordoba toward the end of the month. Overall warmer conditions prevailed in the northeast, although early month warmth (daytime highs reaching the middle 30s) gave way to cooler weather (highs in the 10s and 20s) at month's end.



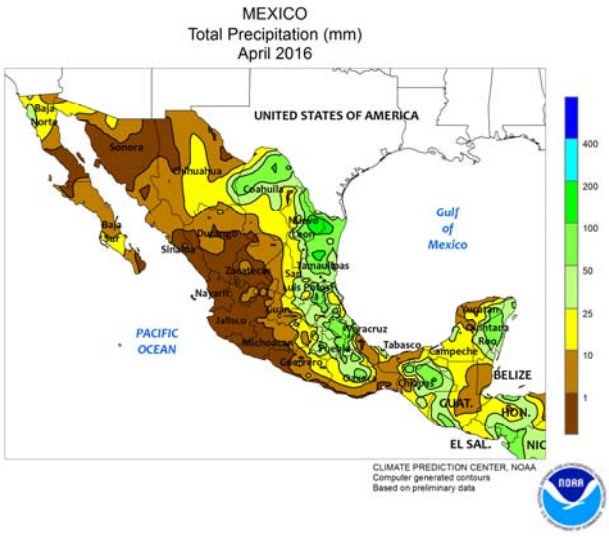


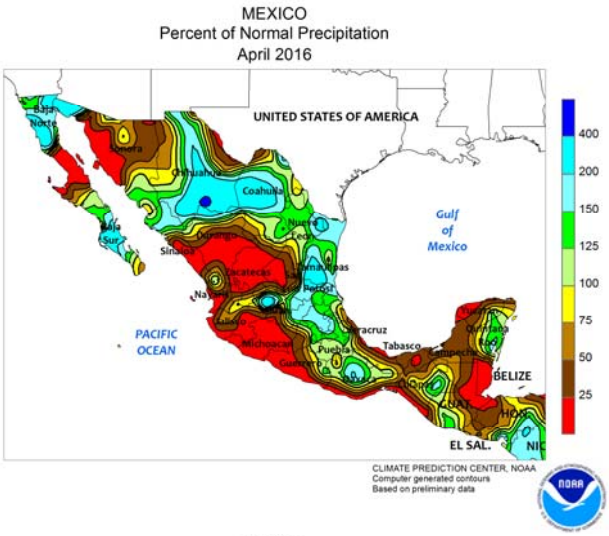


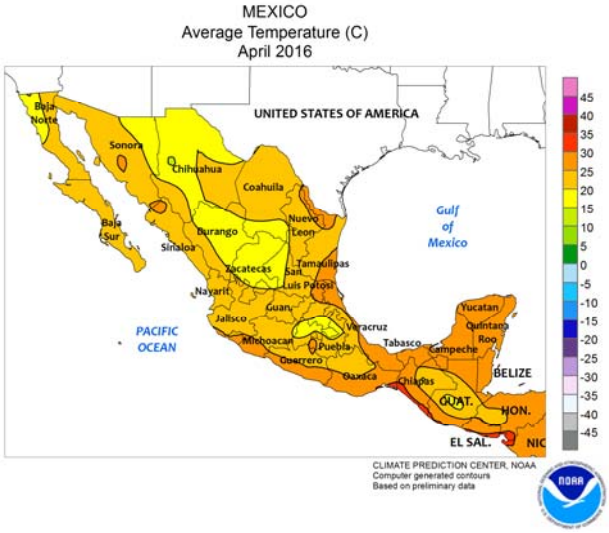


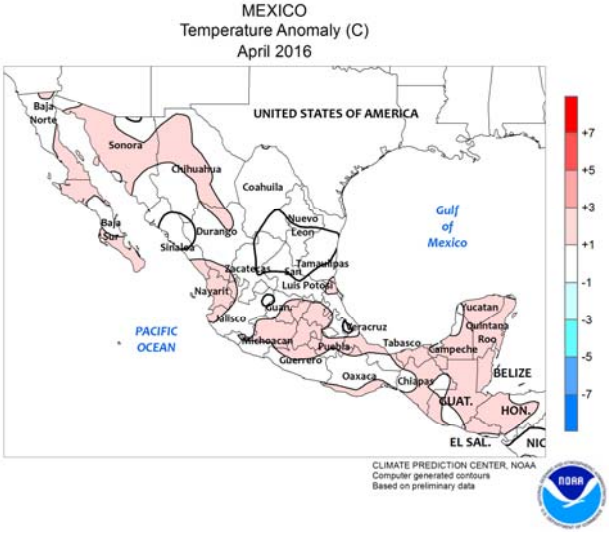
BRAZIL

During April, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather dominated Brazil's central and northeastern agricultural areas, reducing moisture for normal development of second-crop corn and cotton. Dryness dominated Goias and nearby sections of Bahia and Minas Gerais for most of the month, while dryness developed in Mato Grosso — Brazil's leading producer of both second-crop corn and cotton — during the middle part of April. Rainfall was also below-normal in Brazil's southern corn areas (notably Parana and Mato Grosso do Sul), although a late-month surge in moisture provided timely showers for crops following an extended period of warmth and dryness. Elsewhere, light rain fell along the northeastern coast as the focus for seasonal rainfall shifted eastward from the northeastern interior.



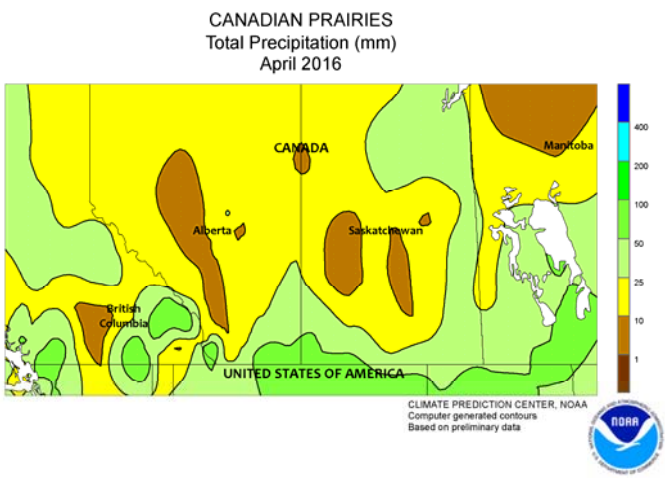


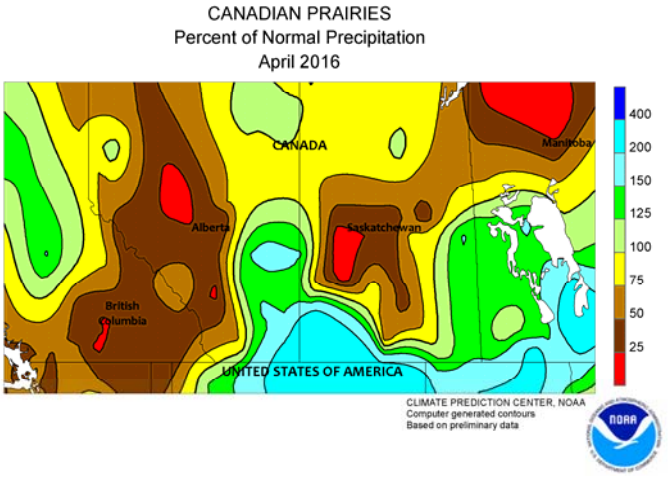


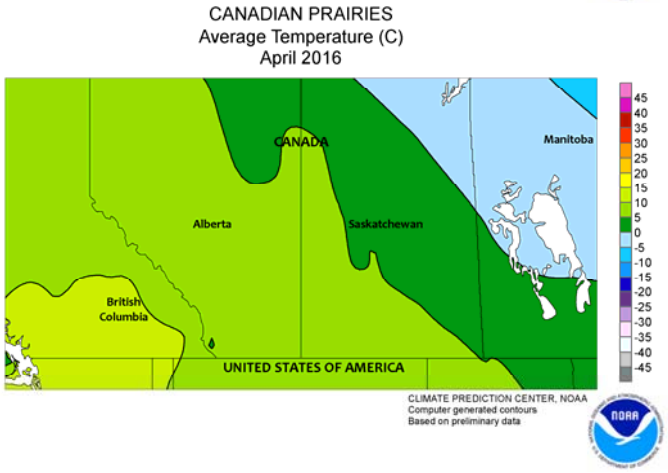


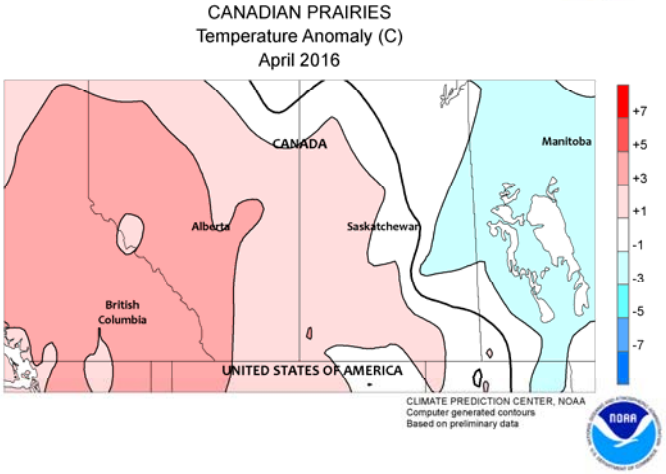
MEXICO

Mostly dry weather prevailed for much of April, although a period of unseasonable wetness during the middle part of the month boosted moisture for immature winter crops. Of particular note, rain fell over key winter sorghum areas in and around northern Tamaulipas after an extended period of warmth and dryness. Farther south, the rainfall helped to condition fields for planting corn and other rain-fed summer crops in eastern sections of the southern plateau, and provided timely moisture for sugarcane in major production areas in the vicinity of Veracruz. However, near- to above-normal April temperatures maintained high evaporative losses. Seasonable warmth and dryness prevailed in western agricultural areas, sustaining development of irrigated winter wheat and corn but preventing early corn planting in western sections of the southern plateau (Jalisco and Michoacan).



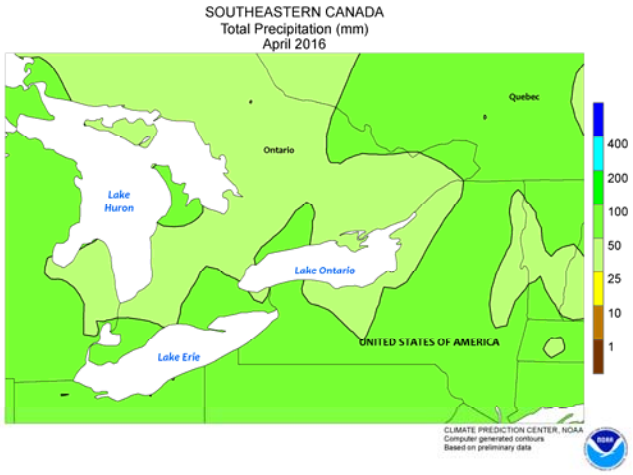


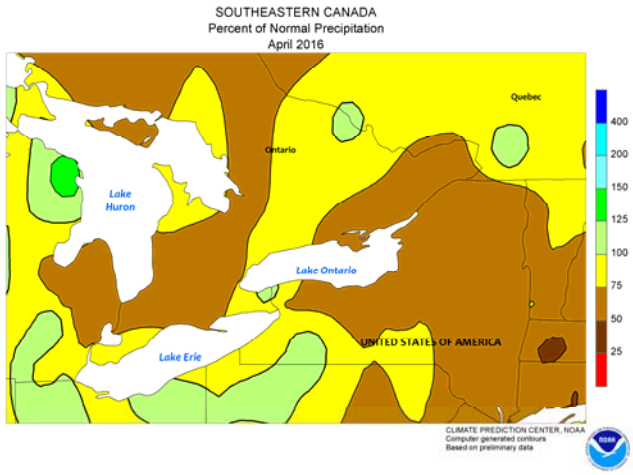


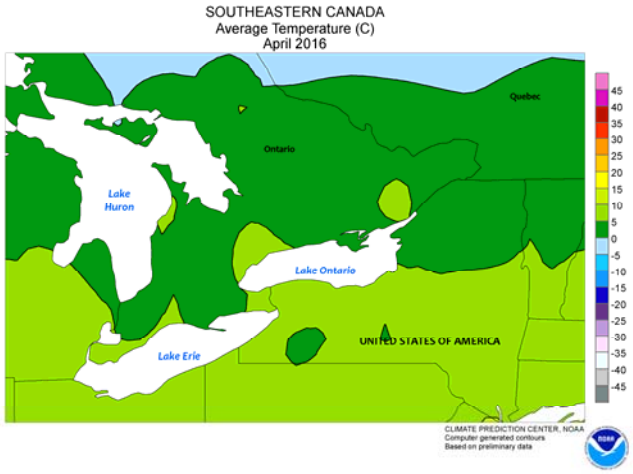


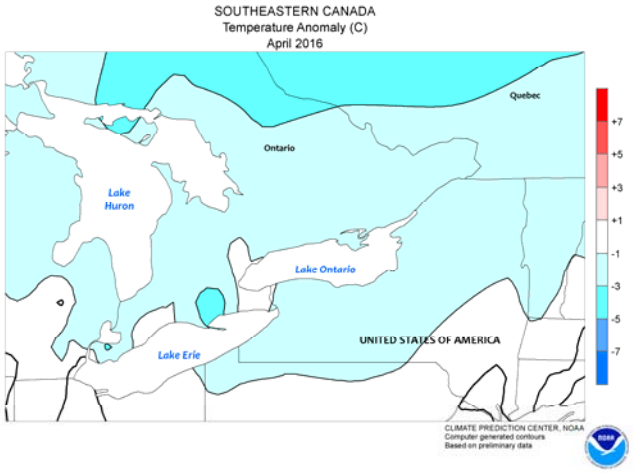
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

During April, seasonal warming favored early spring grain and oilseed planting in areas with sufficient moisture for germination. Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C above normal in Alberta and western Saskatchewan, and near to below normal farther east. Nighttime lows routinely fell below freezing, although temperatures stayed well above the threshold for potential damage to overwintering grains (-17°C). The lack of snow cover at the end of the month allowed for rapid fieldwork, although the moisture would have been welcomed for germination; this is particularly true for Alberta's northern farming areas, which are experiencing varying degrees of drought.







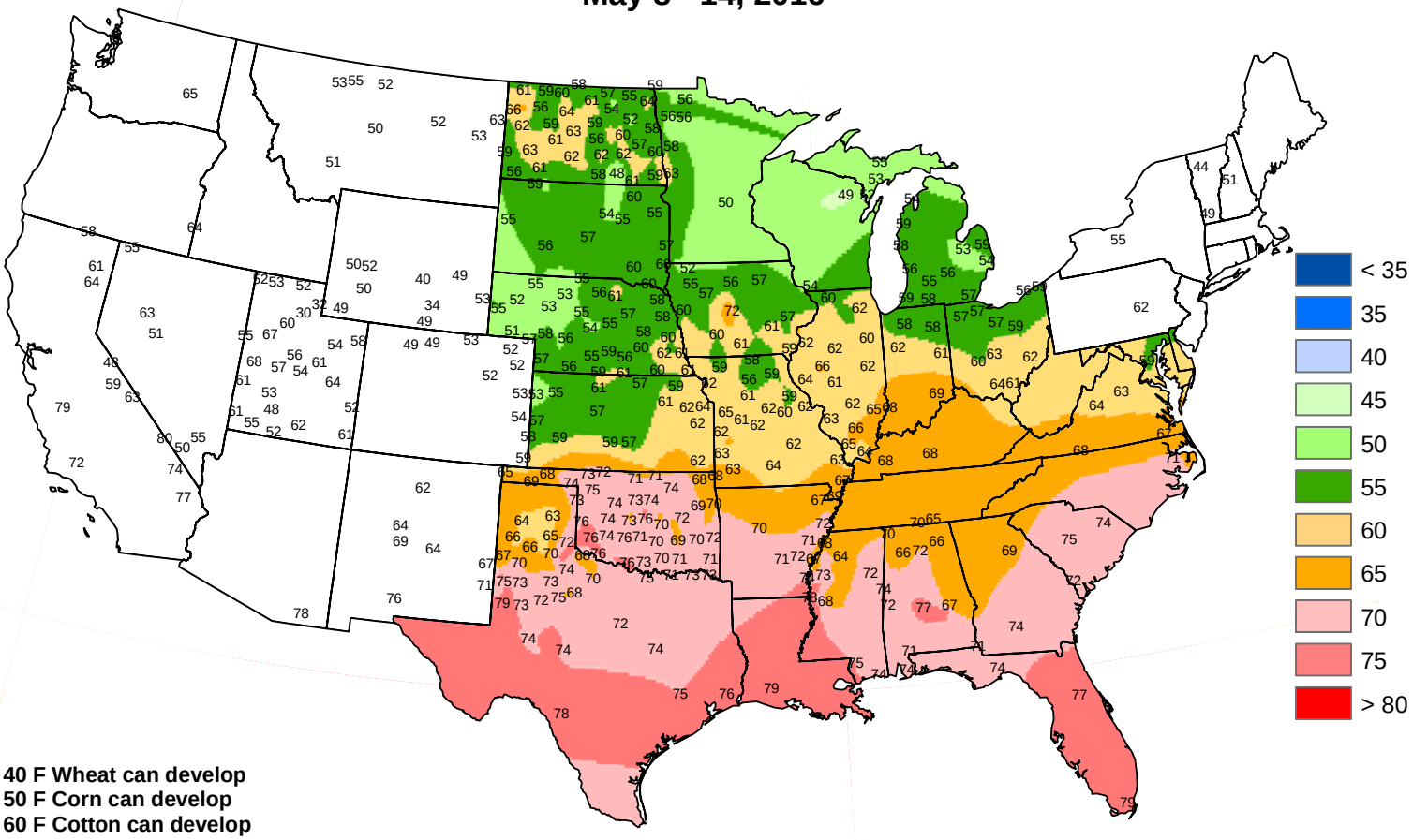


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Cool, showery weather prevailed during April, slowing vegetative development of winter wheat and pastures. Monthly average temperatures were at least 1°C below normal in most areas, owing mainly to a spell of cool weather during the first half of April. Temperatures as low as -15°C were recorded in southwestern Ontario on April 5, but much of the region had a protective layer of snow cover had temperatures fallen lower. Warmer conditions by month's end allowed wheat to break dormancy. April precipitation was below normal across the region, as the wet spell that began in March gradually ended by mid-month. Corn planting was reportedly slow to start due to the coolness, according to reports emanating from Ontario.

Average Soil Temperature (Deg. F, 4" Bare)

May 8 - 14, 2016



40 F Wheat can develop
50 F Corn can develop
60 F Cotton can develop

Based on preliminary data.

Supplemental data provided by Alabama A&M University, Bureau of Reclamation - Pacific Northwest Region AgriMet Program, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Illinois State Water Survey, Iowa State University, Louisiana Agriclimatic Information System, Mississippi State Univeristy, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri and USDA/NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network.

USDA **United States Department of Agriculture**

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