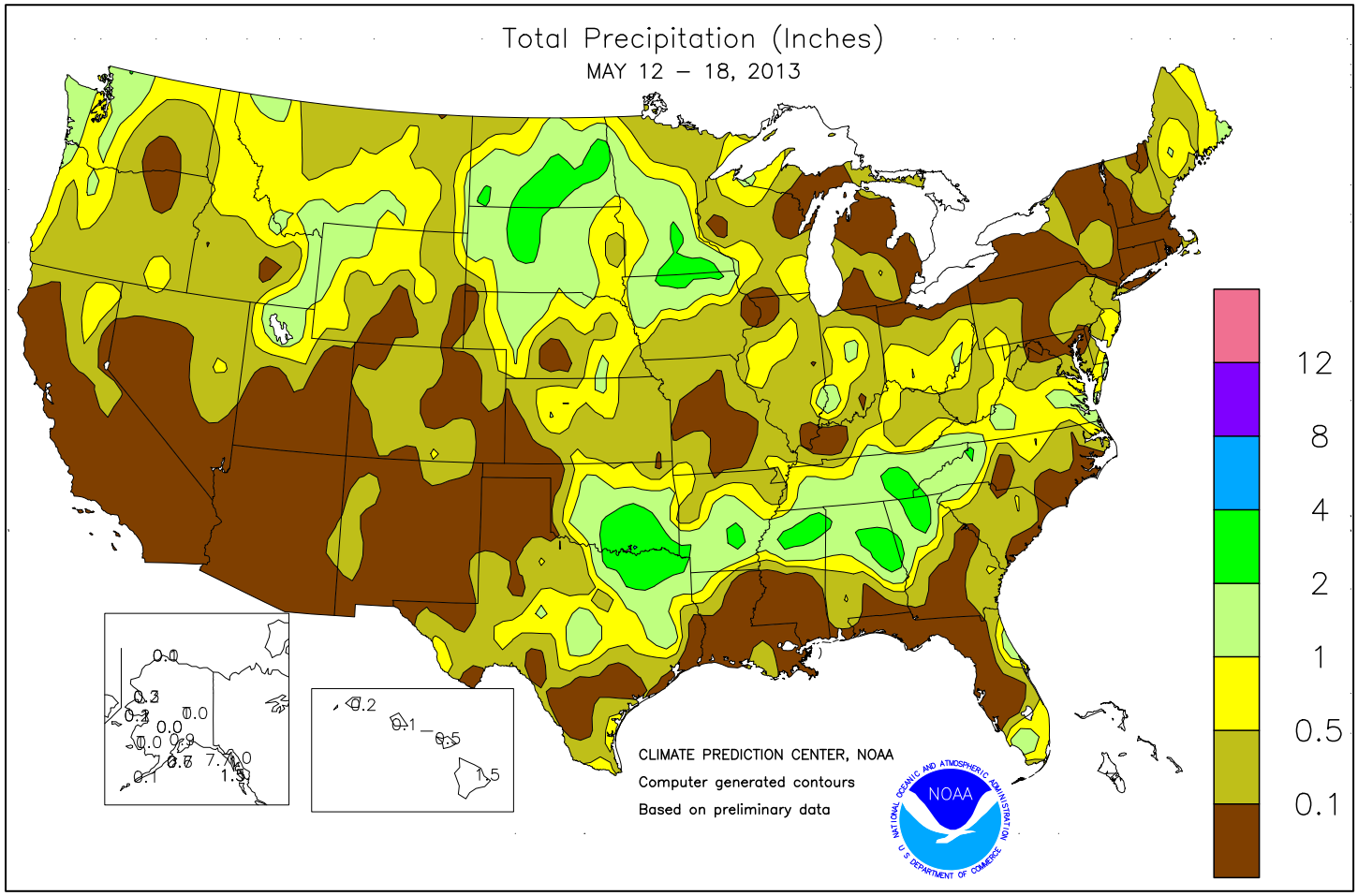
Volume 100, No. 21 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather May 21, 2013

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 12 – 18, 2013

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Corn planting and other **Midwestern** fieldwork accelerated in advance of a developing storm. However, late-week rainfall totaled 1 to 2 inches, with locally higher amounts, in parts of **Iowa**, **Minnesota**, and the **Dakotas**, halting planting progress anew. In the **southern and eastern Corn Belt**, fieldwork continued through week's end. Although many other parts of the nation were also able to catch up on previously delayed planting activities, mid- to late-week rainfall limited fieldwork from the **southeastern Plains to the southern Appalachians**.

(Continued on page 7)

Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

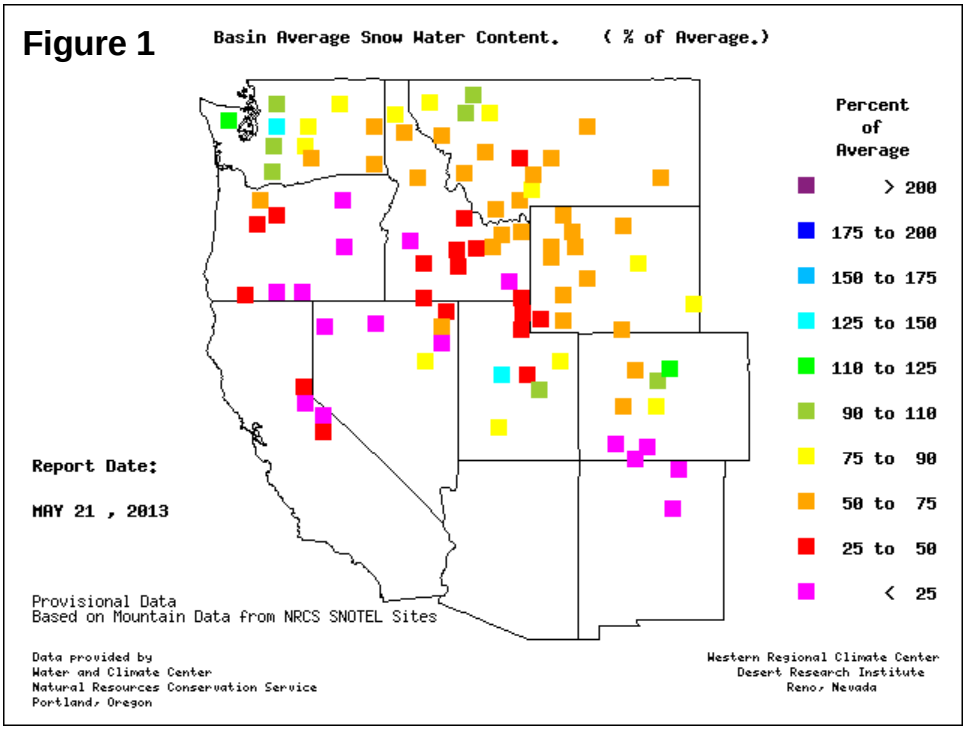
April was warmer than normal across California, but temperatures were closer to normal from the Pacific Northwest to the southern Rockies. Cooler-than-normal weather extended from the eastern slopes of the northern Rockies to southeastern Colorado. Meanwhile, above-normal April precipitation fell in the Pacific Northwest and the northern Rockies, and from southwestern Utah to eastern Colorado and Wyoming. Because of late snowfall across the Intermountain West, some streamflow forecasts showed improvement compared to April 1. However, areas from the Sierra Nevada to the southern Rockies, along with the Snake River basin, have seen persistently dry conditions since early January—and declining streamflow forecasts. Preliminary data for the Colorado River suggest that inflow into Lake Powell will be the fourth lowest on record since 1963, when Glen Canyon Dam was constructed. Alaska was dominated by surplus precipitation, although below-normal amounts occurred over the Kenai Peninsula.

Snowpack and Precipitation

By May 21, much of the high-elevation snow had already melted in the Sierra Nevada and across the Intermountain West and southern Rockies (figure 1).

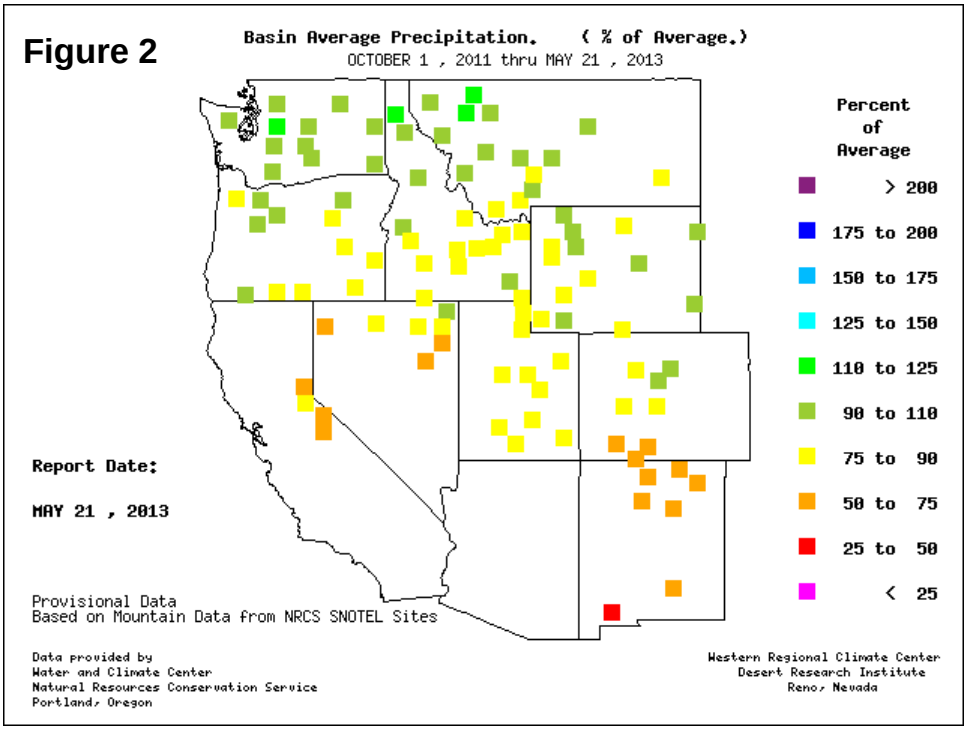
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



Near- to above-normal snowpacks were limited to the Washington Cascades and scattered basins in the northern Rockies, Colorado, and Utah. Meanwhile, season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2012 – May 21, 2013) indicated a fairly sharp gradient between near- to above-normal totals across the northern tier of the West and drier-than-normal conditions along and south of a line from Oregon to Wyoming (figure 2). Despite the absence of La Niña, or any strong signal from the equatorial Pacific Ocean, atmospheric and precipitation patterns across the western U.S. have trended in the direction of what normally what would be expected during La Niña.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

By May 1, 2013, projections for spring and summer streamflow were indicating the likelihood of significantly below-normal runoff across the West, except from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies (figure 3). Despite late-season snowfall in some areas, runoff forecasts improved only slightly. Consequences of poor runoff, combined with below-average reservoir storage in several states, could lead to difficult decisions with respect to summer usage for Western water managers.

Reservoir Storage

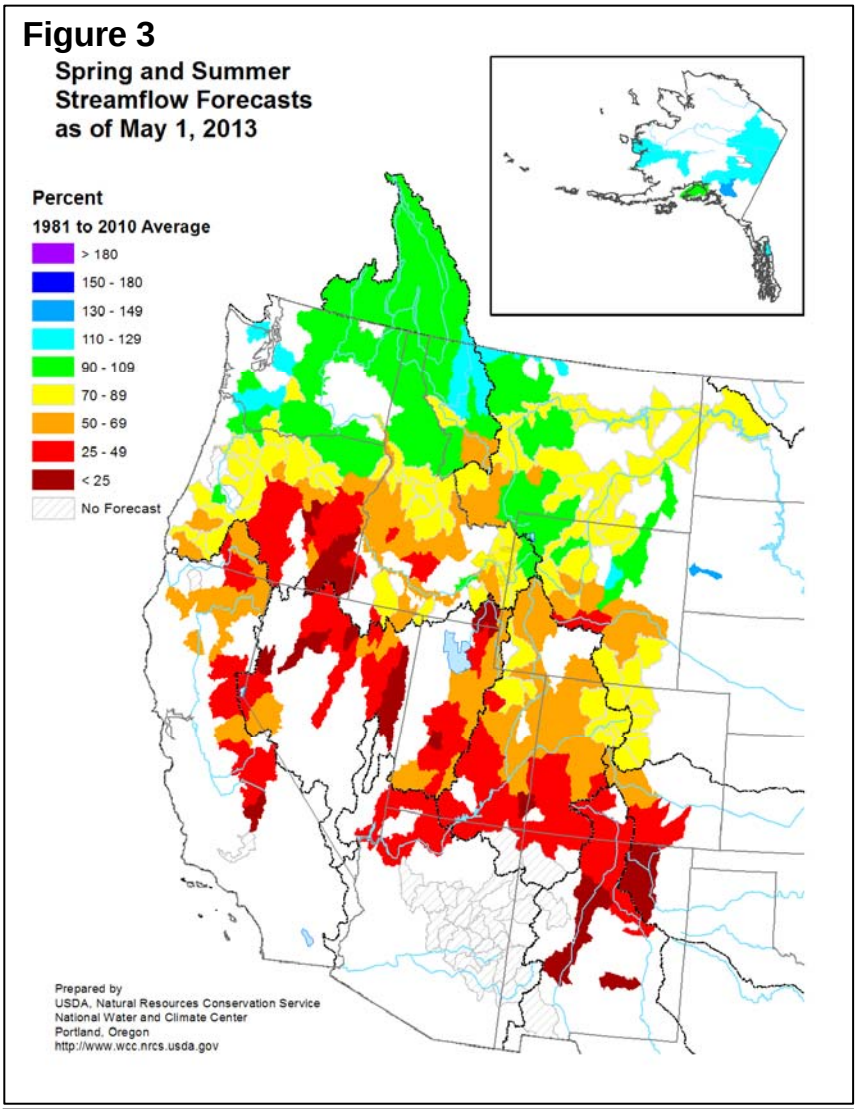
On May 1, 2013, reservoir storage as a percent of average for the date was near normal in California, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming (figure 4). Storage was slightly to significantly above average in Montana and Washington, but substantially below average in the other five Western States.

For More Information

The National Water and Climate Center homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit:

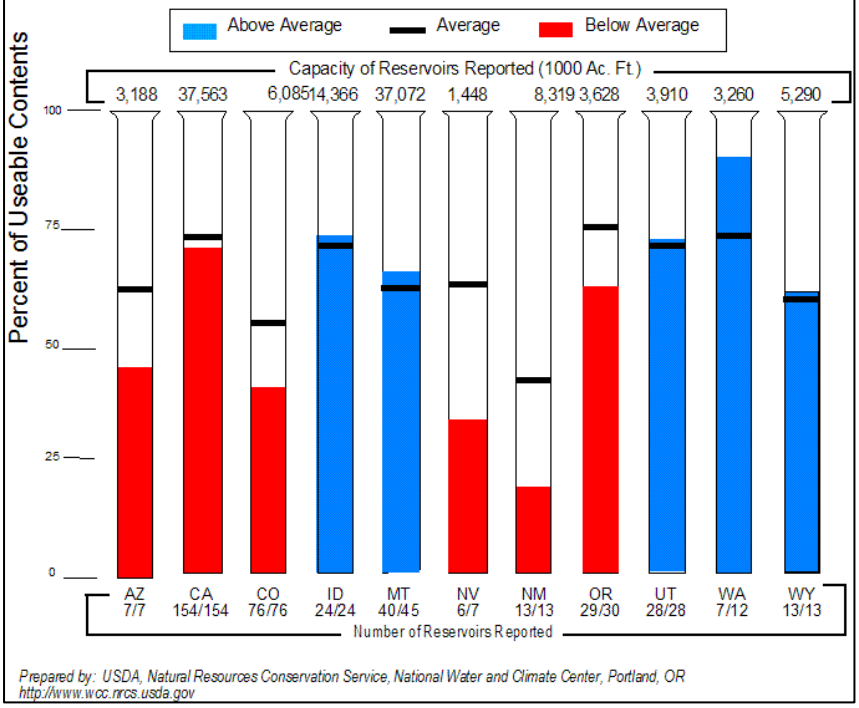
http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov

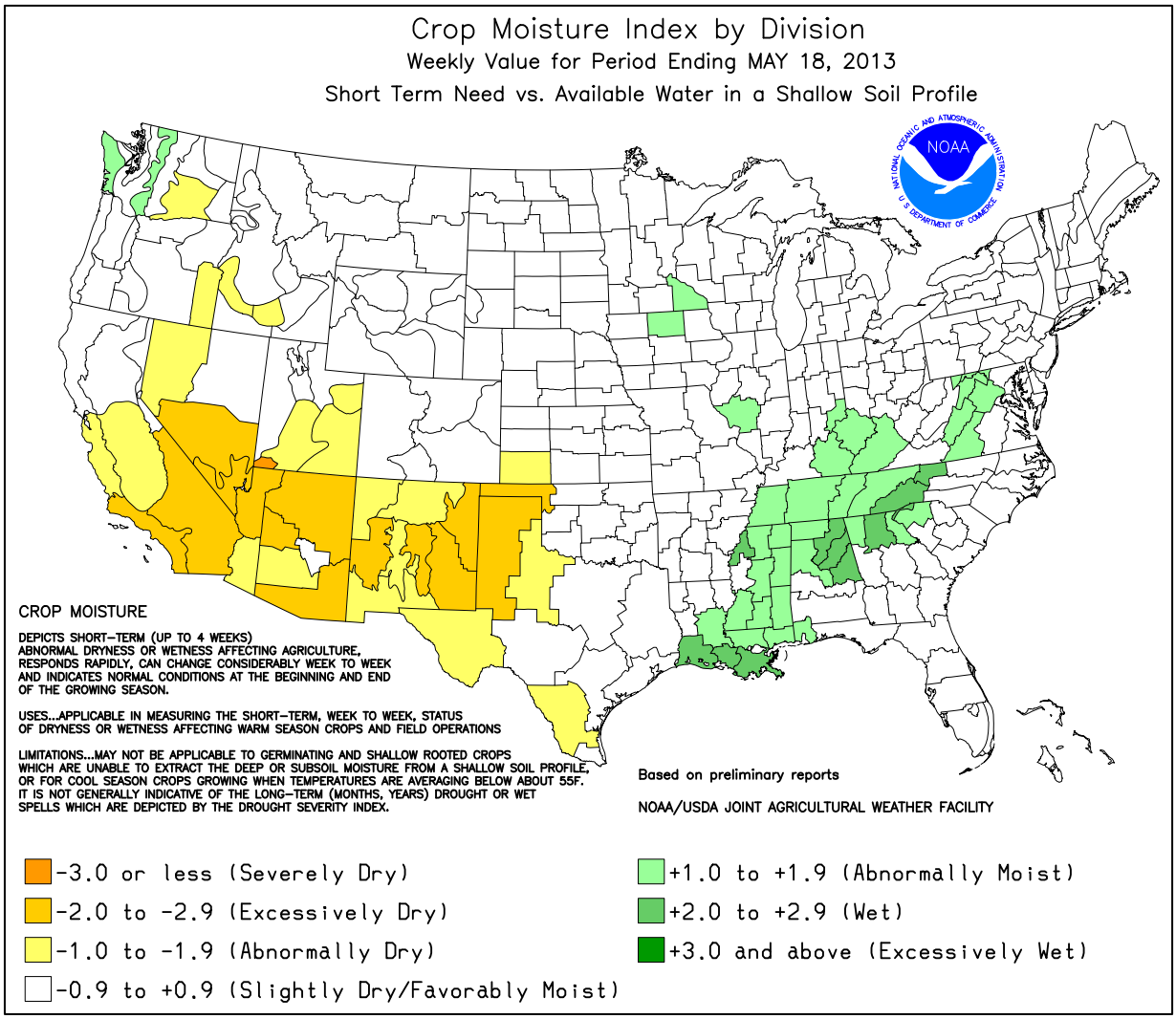
Figure 3

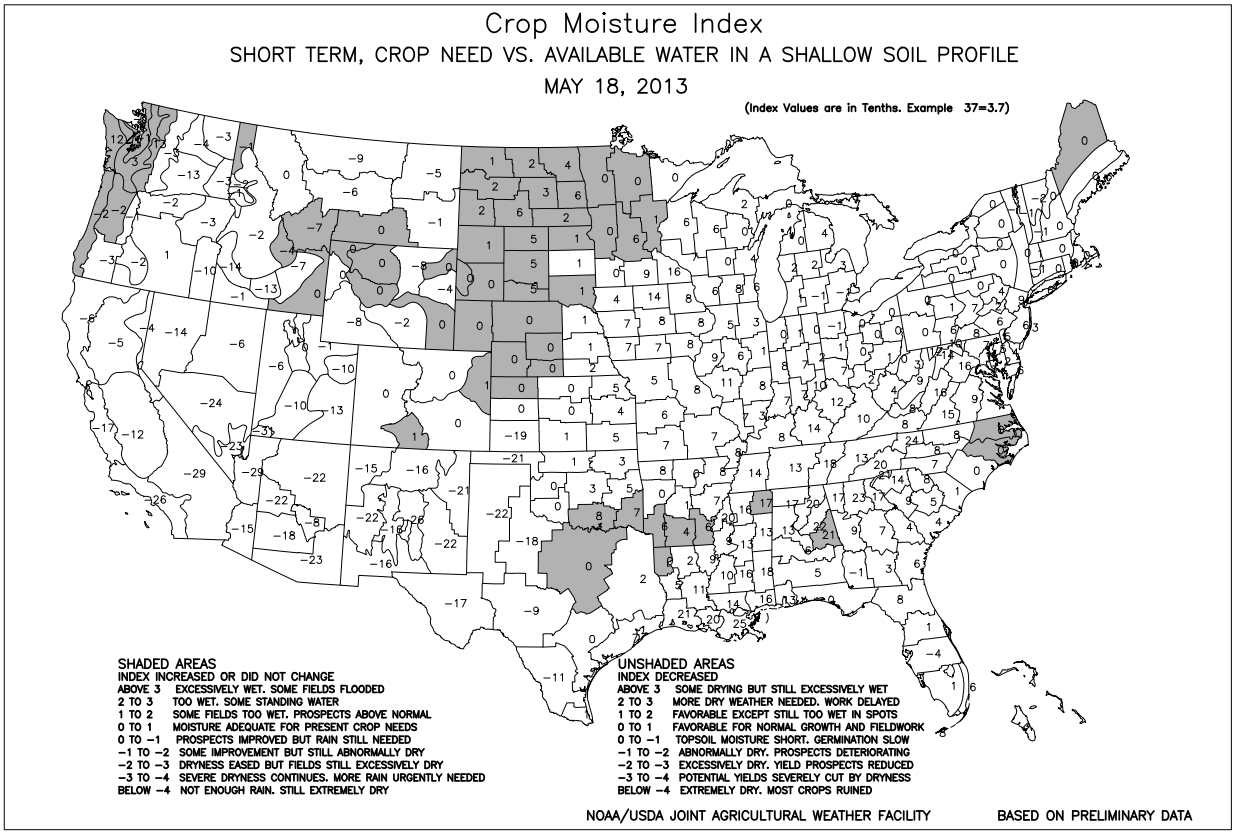


Reservoir Storage as of May 1, 2013

Figure 4

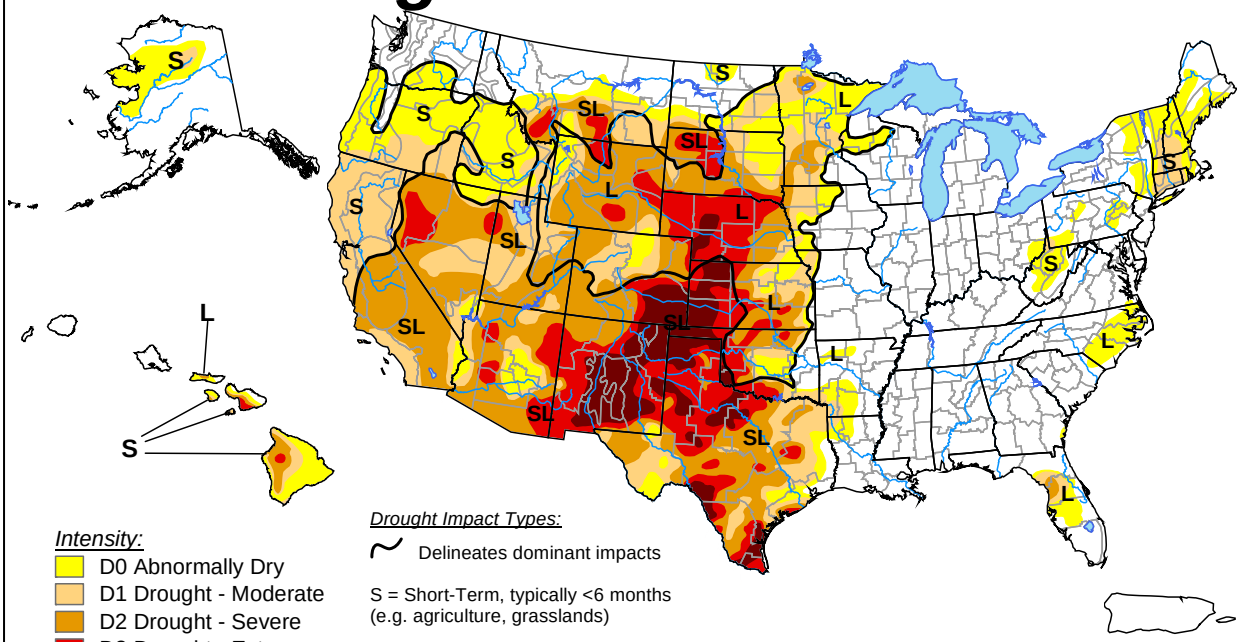



Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending MAY 18, 2013
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND 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 reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely 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 +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
MAY 18, 2013
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
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. STILL 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. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

U.S. Drought Monitor

May 14, 2013
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:
~ Delineates dominant impacts

S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)

L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

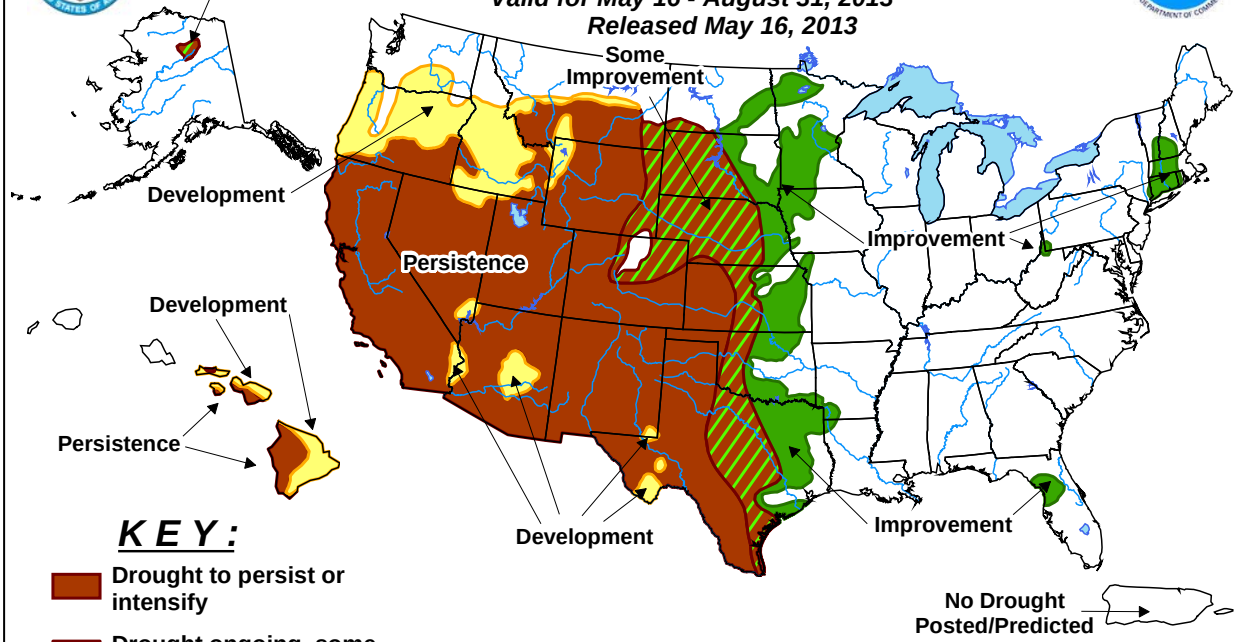
USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

Released Thursday, May 16, 2013
Author: Rich Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

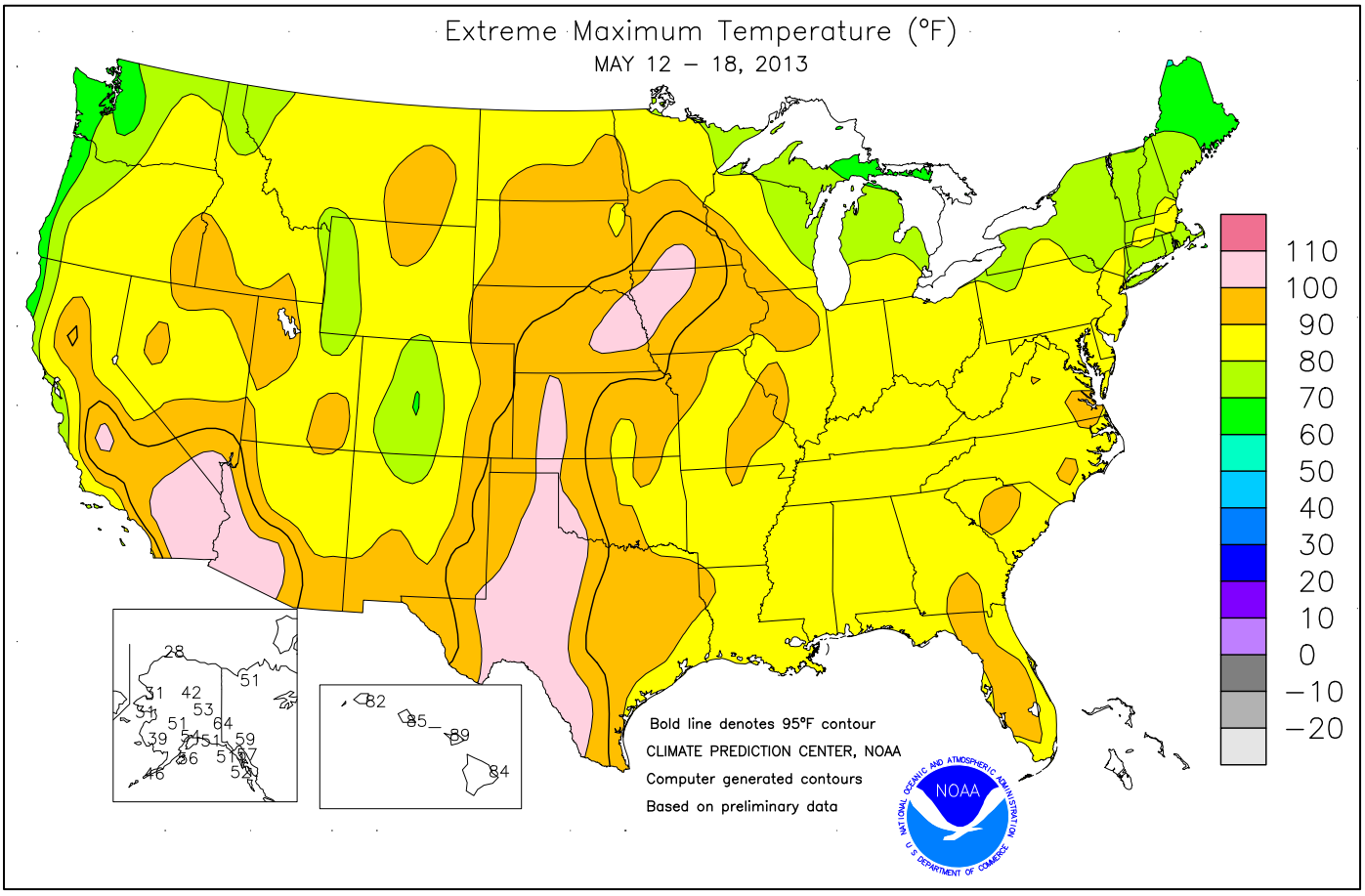
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

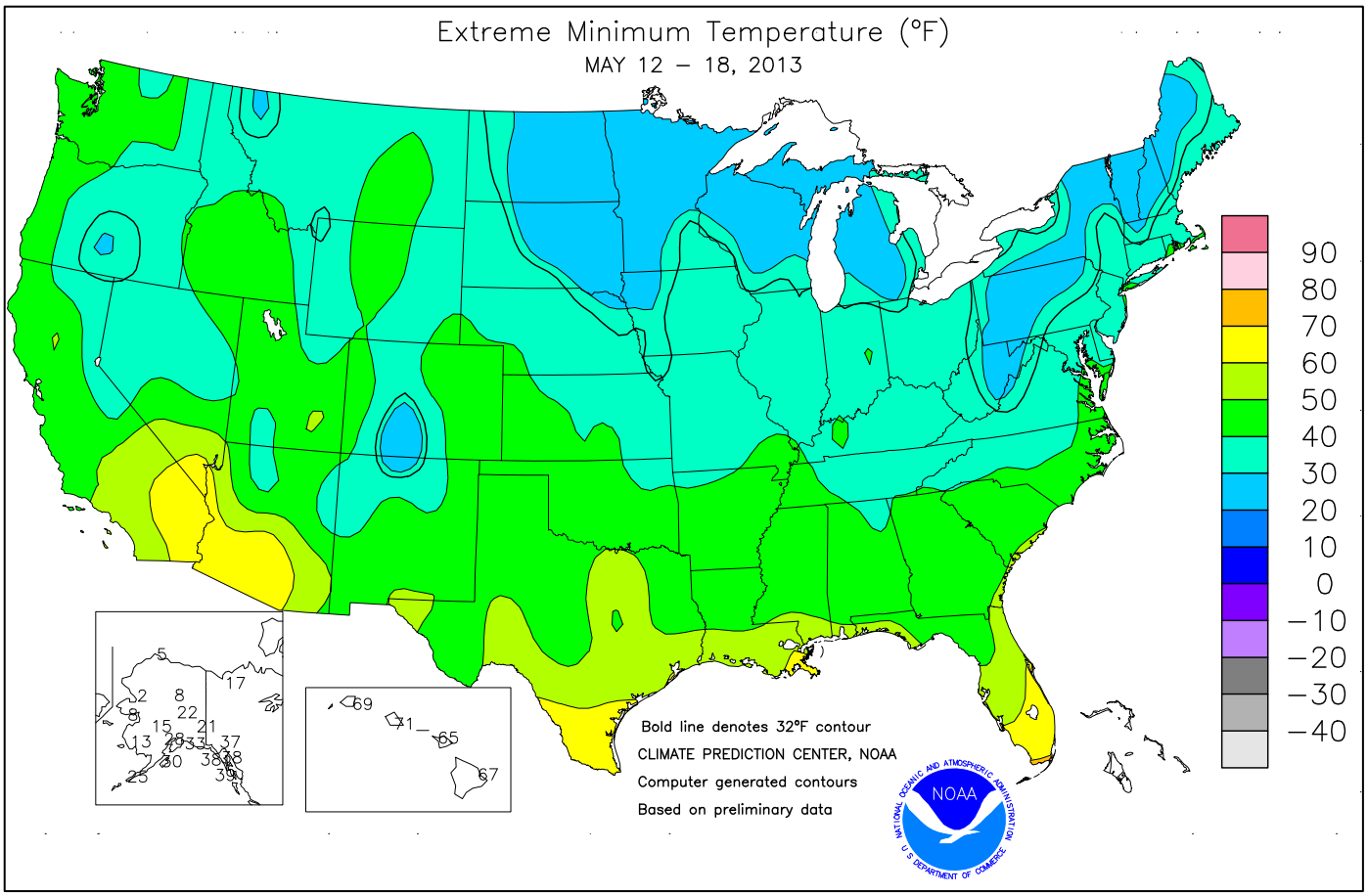
Valid for May 16 - August 31, 2013
Released May 16, 2013



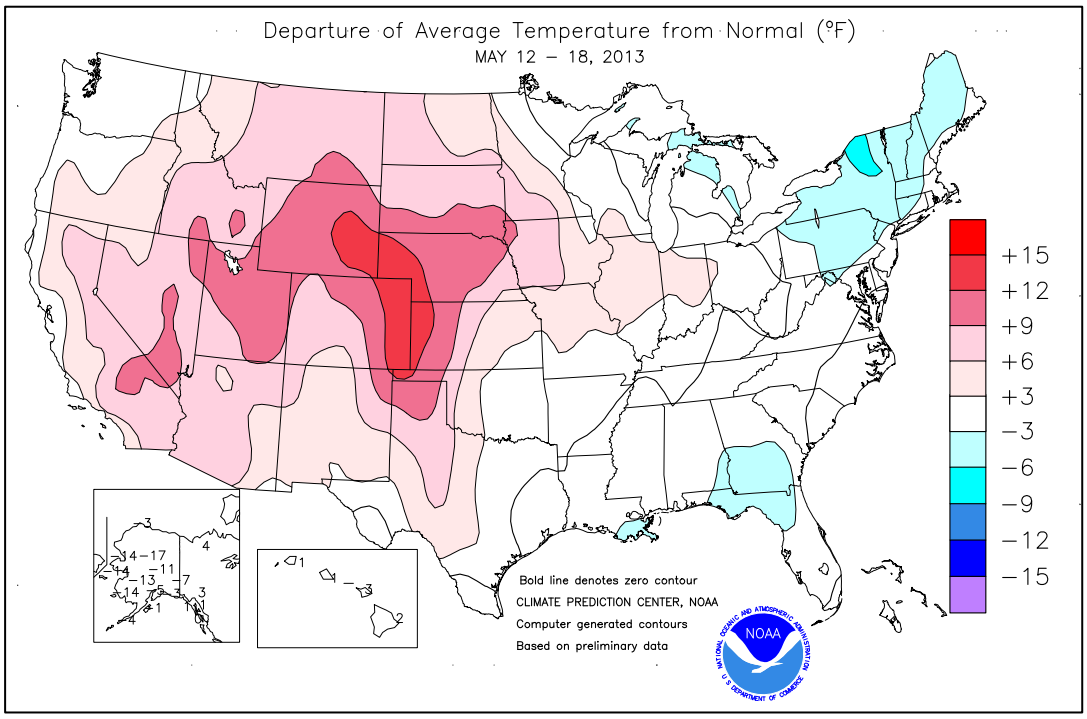
K E Y :
- **Drought to persist or intensify**
- **Drought ongoing, some improvement**
- **Drought likely to improve, impacts ease**
- **Drought development likely**

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
MAY 12 – 18, 2013
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
MAY 12 – 18, 2013
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)



Above-normal temperatures dominated the **western two-thirds of the U.S.**, with weekly temperatures averaging more than 10°F above normal on the **central High Plains**. On May 14, a phenomenal surge of heat reached the **central Plains** and **western Corn Belt**, resulting in several monthly record highs and widespread readings above 100°F. Toward week's end, triple-digit heat developed in the **south-central U.S.** In addition, rainfall largely bypassed the **southern High Plains**, resulting in further deterioration in the condition of rangeland, pastures, and winter wheat. Hot, mostly dry weather also prevailed from **California into the Southwest**. Farther north, however, scattered showers provided beneficial moisture for rain-fed winter wheat and spring-sown crops in the **Northwest**.

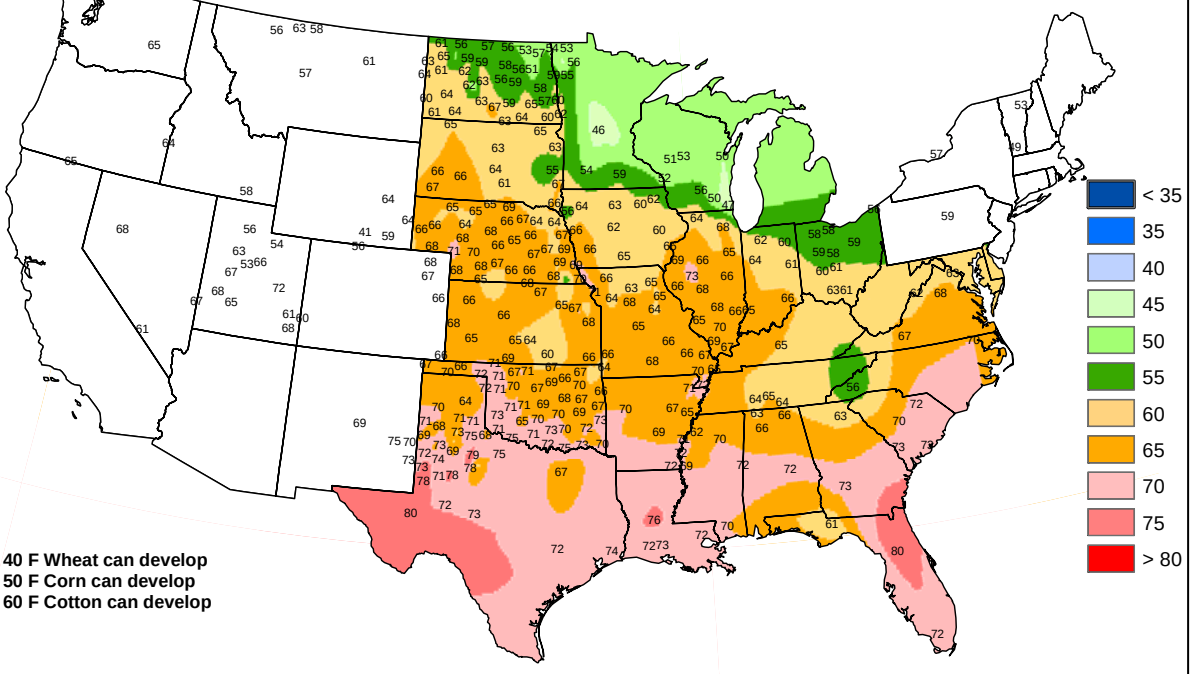
Early in the week, a sharp cold snap brought frost and freezes to the **Midwest** and **Northeast**. On May 12, daily-record lows dipped to 30°F in locations such as **Tekamah, NE**, and **Little Sioux, IA**. The following day, record-setting lows also dipped to 30°F in **Detroit, MI**; **Green Bay, WI**; **South Bend, IN**; and **Toledo, OH**. In **Wisconsin**, daily-record lows for May 13 included 19°F in **Rhinelander** and 25°F in **Wisconsin Rapids**. In the **Great Lakes region**, snow showers accompanied the cold wave. **Sault Sainte Marie, MI**, received 5.9 inches of snow on May 11-12. In **New York**, a trace of snow fell on May 13 in locations such as **Binghamton**, **Buffalo**, **Rochester**, and **Syracuse**. By May 14, freezes were noted in the **East** as far south as **Virginia**. Daily-record lows for the 14th included 28°F in **Youngstown, OH**, and 31°F in **Blacksburg, VA**. **Massena, NY**, logged consecutive daily-record lows of 28°F on May 14-15. Farther west, however, rapid warming ensued. In **Montana**, **Billings** recorded its earliest consecutive highs of 90°F or greater (91 and 94°F, respectively, on May 12 and 13), previously set on May 14-15, 1936. **Tekamah, NE**, experienced a high of 108°F on May 14, eclipsing its monthly record of 105°F originally set on May 31, 1934. A monthly record from the Dust Bowl (105°F on May 30, 1934) was also broken in **Sioux City, IA**, where the May 14 high soared to 106°F. In fact, there had never been a reading of 105°F or greater in **Iowa** before May 29; **Sac City** had achieved a high of 108°F on May 29, 1934. In **Nebraska**, records for the earliest triple-digit heat were set on May 14 in locations such as **Grand Island** (102°F), **Omaha** (101°F), and **Lincoln** (100°F). Although the **Midwestern** heat was short-lived, hot conditions were more persistent toward week's end in the **south-central U.S.** In **Texas**, daily-record highs included 107°F (on May 16) in **Del Rio**; 106°F (on May 17) in **San Angelo**; 103°F (on May 17) in **Midland**; and 101°F (on May 18) in **Wichita Falls**. On May 18, extreme heat reached as far north as **western Kansas**, where **Dodge City** (102°F) registered a daily-record high.

Quiet weather early in the week was replaced by increasingly stormy conditions. In the one of the year's most significant severe weather outbreak to date, sixteen tornadoes were confirmed across **northeastern Texas** on May 15. In **Hood County, TX**, six fatalities represented the nation's deadliest single tornado since April 14, 2012, when six people lost their lives in Woodward County, OK. Toward week's end, heavy rainfall developed in parts of the **South** and **upper Midwest**. Record-setting totals for May 17 included 3.12 inches in **Pine Bluff, AR**, and 2.43 inches in **Rochester, MN**. For **Rochester**, it was the third-wettest May day on record, behind 4.17 inches on May 17, 2000, and 2.97 inches on May 20, 1912. It was also **Rochester's** wettest day during any month since July 15, 2011, when 2.73 inches fell. Farther south, strong winds swept out of the **Southwest**, where **Albuquerque, NM**, clocked a gust to 59 mph on May 17. With additional rainfall on May 18, **Rochester** achieved its wettest March-May period on record, with 15.95 inches. **Rochester's** previous wettest spring had occurred in 2001, when 15.87 inches fell. In addition, **Rochester** set a May precipitation record, with 8.53 inches noted through the 18th. Farther east, 4.51 inches of rain pelted **Anniston, AL**, on May 17-18.

Cold conditions re-intensified across **Alaska**, holding weekly temperatures as much as 10 to 20°F below normal at most interior locations. **McGrath** ended the week with four daily-record lows in 5 days, including a reading of 15°F on May 18. **Kotzebue** closed the week with consecutive daily-record lows (3 and 2°F, respectively) on May 17-18. **Nome** remained below 32°F on 7 consecutive days from May 12-18, and notched daily-record lows of 8°F on May 14 and 17. Meanwhile, late-season snow fell in several areas. **Valdez** received 4.1 inches of snow from May 14-17, but saw its snow depth decline during the week from 36 to 31 inches. Prior to May 17, 2013, when **Valdez** reported a snow depth of 32 inches, the greatest snow depth on that date had been 12 inches in 1964. **Anchorage** also received snow, with 0.4 inch falling on May 17-18. Farther south, early-week downpours in some of **Hawaii's** windward locations yielded to tranquil conditions. During a 48-hour period on May 12-14, rainfall totaled 16.27 on **Kauai's Mt. Waialeale** and 9.97 inches at the **Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge**. However, significant rainfall bypassed much of the **Big Island** and leeward sections of the other islands. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** May 1-18 rainfall totaled 2.75 inches, 52 percent of normal.

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

May 12 - 18, 2013



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

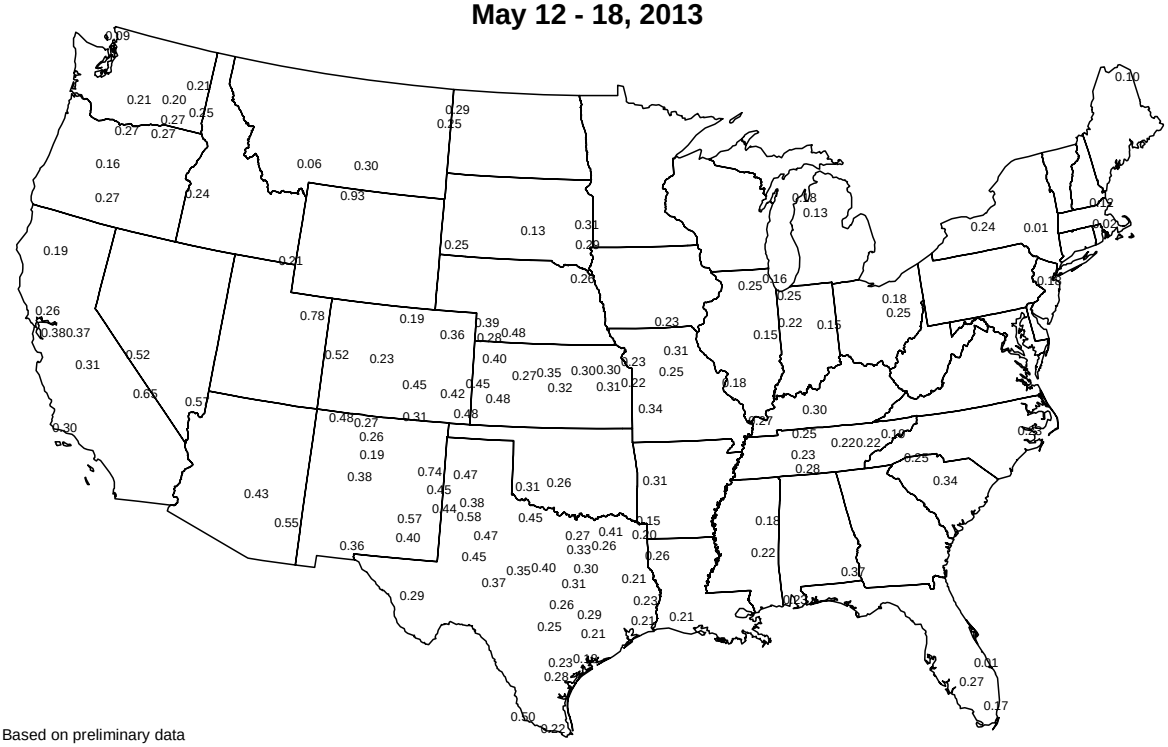
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

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

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

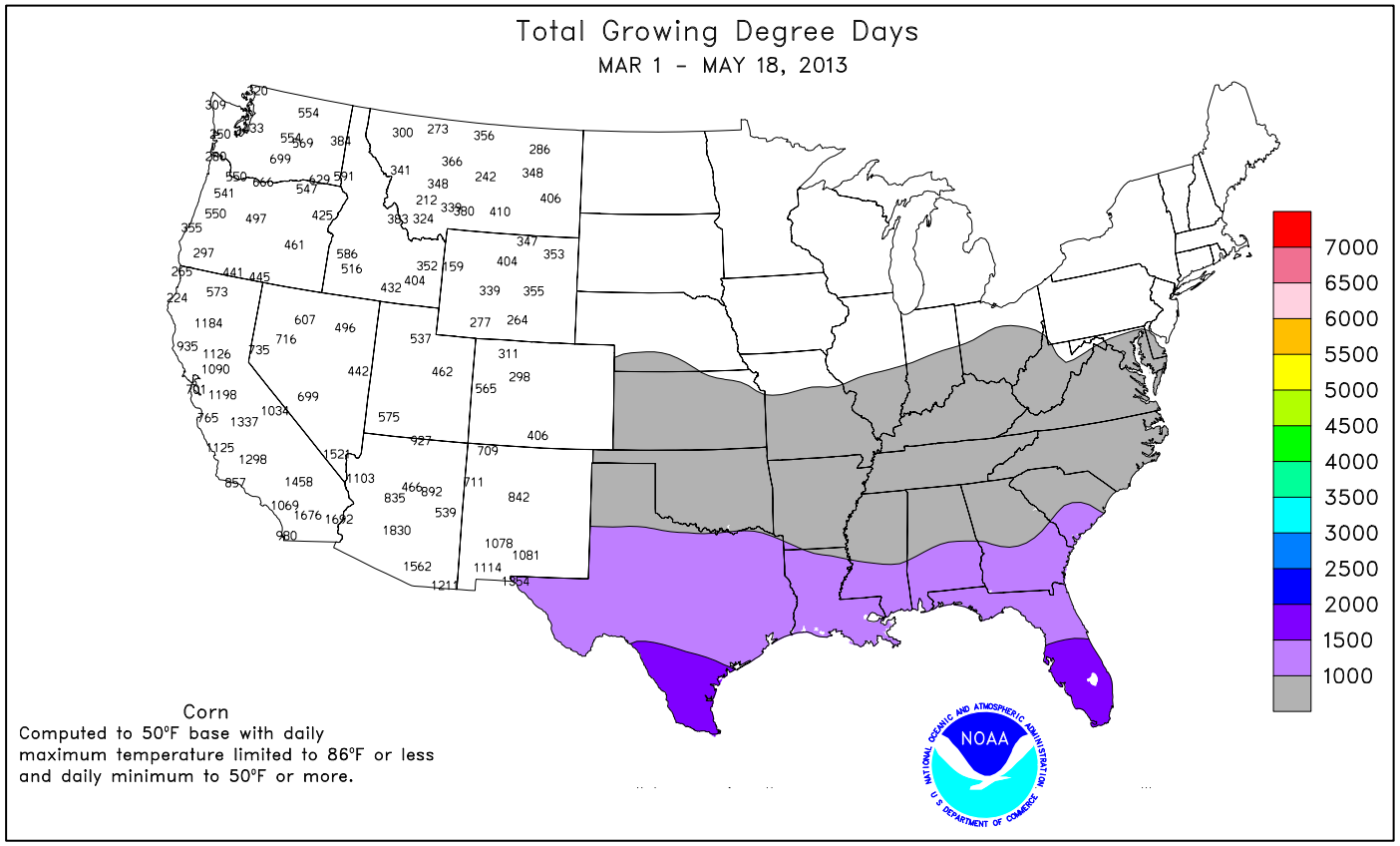
May 12 - 18, 2013



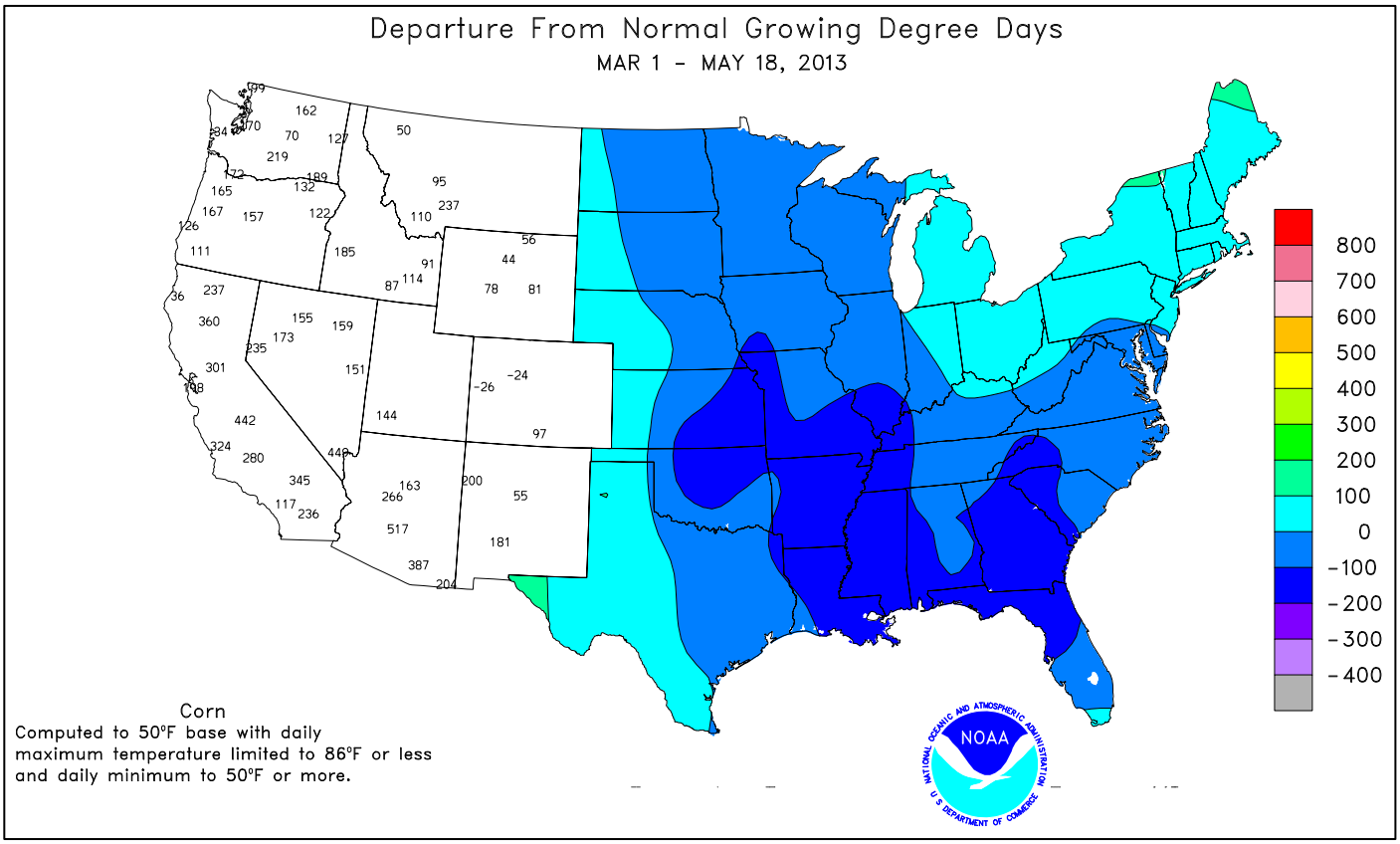
Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.



Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



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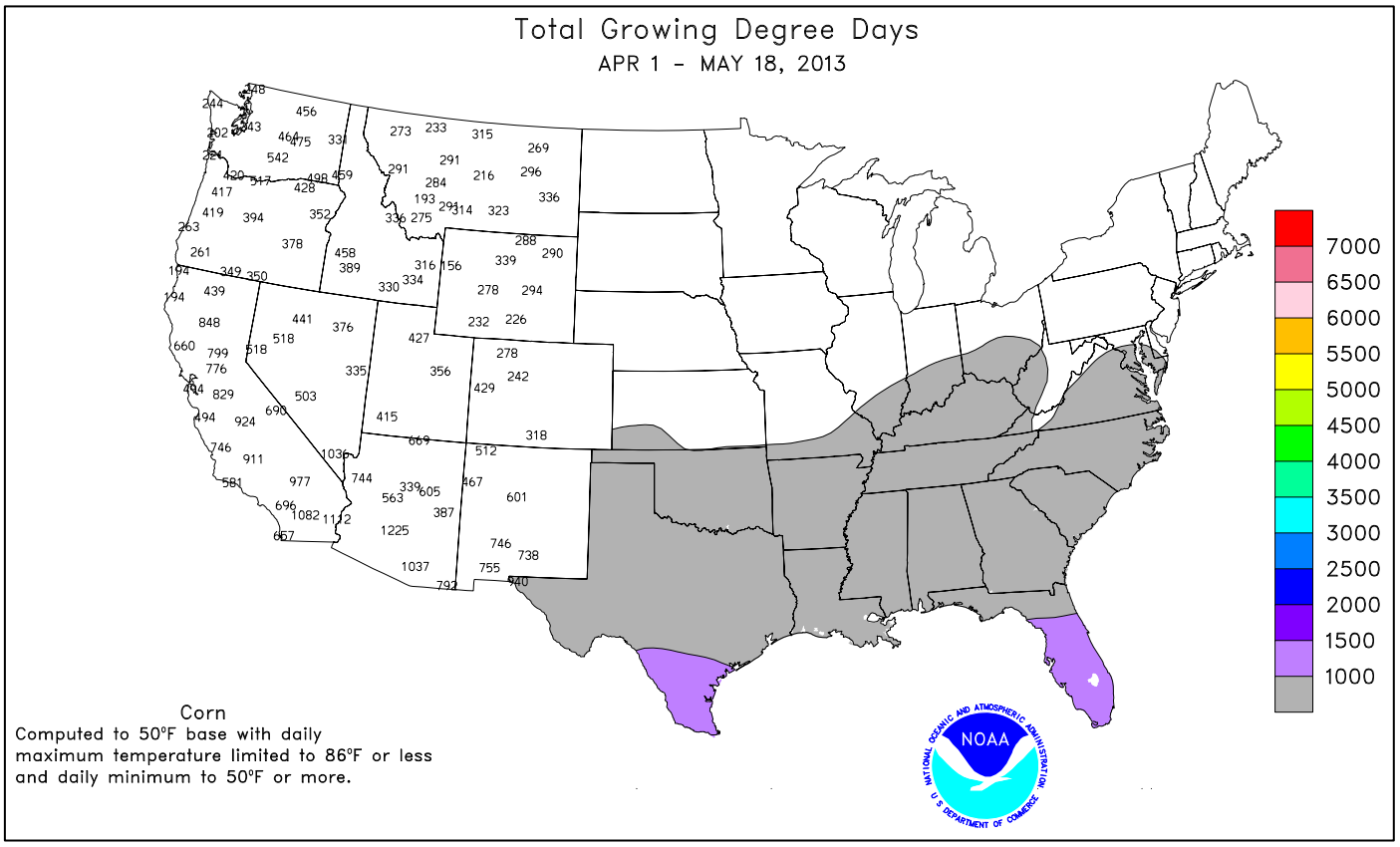

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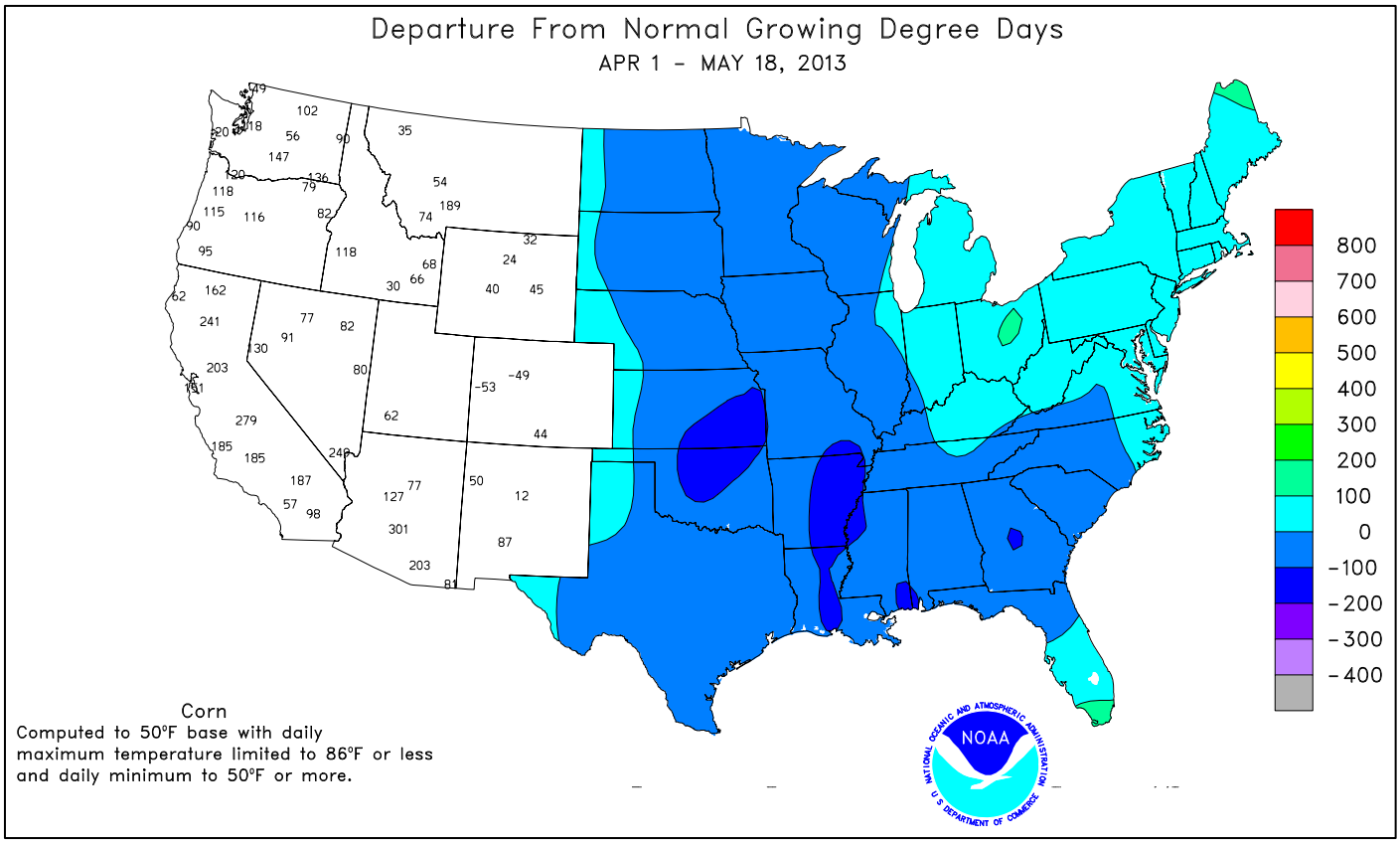


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 18, 2013

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	79	58	85	42	69	1	2.60	1.47	1.52	15.92	117	30.51	131	89	38	0	0	2	2
	HUNTSVILLE	79	56	86	42	67	-1	1.00	-0.20	1.00	17.15	121	29.03	118	86	51	0	0	1	1
	MOBILE	83	60	85	51	71	-2	0.00	-1.41	0.00	14.03	89	28.21	106	89	45	0	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	83	57	87	45	70	-2	0.00	-0.95	0.00	8.93	68	25.70	108	86	41	0	0	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	47	36	54	28	42	-4	0.87	0.74	0.57	3.73	252	6.19	213	79	54	0	1	3	1
	BARROW	22	9	28	5	15	-4	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.85	354	0.98	209	83	71	0	7	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	46	27	53	22	37	-11	0.01	-0.08	0.01	0.98	144	2.25	141	65	41	0	6	1	0
	JUNEAU	52	43	57	38	48	1	1.05	0.28	0.41	12.68	150	26.99	156	93	86	0	0	6	0
	KODIAK	48	36	56	30	42	-1	0.74	-0.69	0.47	8.52	59	24.70	88	77	53	0	2	3	0
	NOME	27	16	31	8	22	-14	0.14	0.00	0.12	1.17	73	2.69	82	85	72	0	7	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	72	36	78	32	54	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.73	39	5.23	57	56	15	0	1	0	0
	PHOENIX	99	74	103	71	87	9	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.91	65	2.61	87	23	13	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	82	51	87	47	67	10	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.38	12	2.70	41	40	10	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	95	69	98	65	82	9	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.14	11	1.74	56	23	11	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	83	59	90	45	71	2	0.65	-0.55	0.52	8.39	78	16.82	107	89	48	1	0	2	1
	LITTLE ROCK	82	60	89	48	71	2	1.09	-0.07	0.79	11.12	83	20.68	102	87	47	0	0	2	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	89	64	100	56	76	6	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.93	48	2.36	55	49	27	4	0	0	0
	FRESNO	90	61	102	53	76	8	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.81	26	2.28	31	58	33	4	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	73	61	84	58	67	4	0.00	-0.05	0.00	1.16	37	2.66	29	82	61	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	5.53	66	7.04	35	***	***	***	***	***	***
	SACRAMENTO	83	55	92	50	69	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.30	56	3.62	32	73	27	2	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	72	62	85	61	67	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.51	49	3.35	45	77	61	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	65	52	69	51	59	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.97	21	1.84	14	81	64	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	85	55	94	50	70	4	0.02	-0.09	0.02	1.32	38	2.82	32	71	42	3	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	75	33	78	29	54	5	0.13	-0.01	0.11	0.85	63	1.07	59	80	25	0	3	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	80	50	84	41	65	11	0.00	-0.52	0.00	1.60	41	2.68	59	67	14	0	0	0	0
	DENVER INTL	83	53	88	47	68	14	0.01	-0.63	0.01	3.99	117	5.07	131	63	18	0	0	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	82	54	87	49	68	9	0.11	-0.11	0.06	2.24	93	3.24	92	52	24	0	0	2	0
	PUEBLO	87	51	91	43	69	10	0.01	-0.32	0.01	1.19	39	1.88	52	60	17	2	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	67	47	76	40	57	-1	0.07	-0.84	0.05	4.66	45	11.68	68	79	45	0	0	2	0
	HARTFORD	69	41	85	32	55	-4	0.04	-0.94	0.03	5.15	50	10.66	63	76	35	0	1	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	74	55	87	42	65	0	0.08	-0.79	0.08	6.87	81	11.07	77	67	36	0	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	70	49	82	36	60	-1	0.15	-0.80	0.07	6.94	71	12.95	81	86	38	0	0	5	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	83	61	88	56	72	-2	0.00	-0.62	0.00	8.31	107	10.19	75	91	45	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	83	58	86	47	71	-2	0.21	-0.51	0.21	10.26	117	15.99	102	90	41	0	0	1	0
	KEY WEST	85	77	87	75	81	1	0.04	-0.66	0.04	8.96	163	10.50	114	77	64	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	86	73	90	71	79	0	0.25	-0.82	0.25	8.51	102	10.90	89	78	53	1	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	87	63	93	58	75	-2	0.00	-0.72	0.00	6.97	93	7.88	64	87	41	2	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	81	63	84	54	72	-2	0.06	-0.87	0.02	7.92	64	22.18	99	81	49	0	0	5	0
	TALLAHASSEE	85	55	90	44	70	-4	0.18	-0.86	0.16	9.27	75	22.48	101	83	33	1	0	2	0
	TAMPA	86	68	88	61	77	0	0.00	-0.54	0.00	6.72	115	8.28	77	78	39	0	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	83	71	87	69	77	-1	0.52	-0.58	0.44	11.44	117	14.63	91	75	57	0	0	2	0
GA	ATHENS	79	54	87	41	66	-2	0.06	-0.79	0.06	11.51	111	22.83	117	84	43	0	0	1	0
	ATLANTA	77	57	86	45	67	-2	0.49	-0.42	0.29	15.04	133	27.44	131	76	46	0	0	2	0
	AUGUSTA	82	54	90	40	68	-2	0.01	-0.62	0.01	9.23	102	19.22	109	81	42	1	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	82	59	88	49	71	-1	1.18	0.35	1.18	9.90	85	25.59	122	81	35	0	0	1	1
	MACON	81	54	88	42	67	-3	0.14	-0.51	0.14	12.52	130	27.44	143	91	37	0	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	83	58	89	48	71	-1	0.69	-0.03	0.69	9.14	105	19.44	125	80	40	0	0	1	1
HI	HILO	83	68	84	67	75	1	1.48	-0.39	0.63	9.88	31	41.38	82	86	72	0	0	7	1
	HONOLULU	84	72	85	71	78	1	0.10	-0.07	0.10	5.03	145	8.10	95	74	68	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	86	71	89	65	79	4	0.54	0.39	0.28	2.00	43	6.95	65	87	75	0	0	2	0
	LIHUE	81	72	82	69	77	2	0.14	-0.53	0.06	7.62	91	14.50	90	82	76	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	78	54	95	45	66	8	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.32	39	3.16	53	58	33	2	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	74	52	89	41	63	5	0.10	-0.24	0.06	1.53	47	3.12	58	66	44	0	0	2	0
	POCATELLO	76	49	90	42	63	10	0.03	-0.31	0.03	1.36	40	2.44	44	68	38	1	0	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	75	50	91	36	62	4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	11.31	137	17.90	154	71	43	1	0	0	0
	MOLINE	78	51	90	32	64	3	0.00	-0.92	0.00	13.05	144	18.45	152	83	40	1	1	0	0
	PEORIA	78	53	88	35	65	4	1.10	0.16	0.48	13.51	154	20.24	169	82	38	0	0	3	0
	ROCKFORD	77	50	92	33	63	4	0.00	-0.86	0.00	11.73	143	17.80	163	73	40	1	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	79	54	89	36	67	4	0.00	-0.90	0.00	12.31	141	18.03	148	86	39	0	0	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	76	55	85	38	65	0	0.04	-1.11	0.04	10.53	90	20.07	113	80	53	0	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	76	50	87	36	63	4	0.01	-0.80	0.01	9.76	115	15.05	121	76	34	0	0	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	75	55	85	37	65	3	0.37	-0.61	0.31	12.85	135	20.65	144	82	45	0	0	3	0
	SOUTH BEND	74	48	83	30	61	3	0.08	-0.66	0.08	6.82	81	14.37	113	66	39	0	1	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	78	54	89	37	66	4	0.18	-0.80	0.17	12.24	136	16.20	136	85	40	0	0	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	78	50	94	32	64	4	0.00	-0.82	0.00	14.02	187	15.97	165	84	33	1	1	0	0
	DES MOINES	81	56	94	37	68	7	0.00	-0.92	0.00	11.20	138	14.05	136	70	44	1	0	0	0
	DUBUQUE	75	47	90	32	61	3	0.01	-0.89	0.01	14.45	174	17.89	162	80	48	1	1	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	87	49	106	29	68	8	0.64	-0.19	0.60	9.58	142	10.78	135	75	39	2	1	2	1
	WATERLOO	79	48	96	32	63	4	0.00	-0.89	0.00	12.51	166	15.59	165	84	39	1	1	0	0
KS	CONCORDIA	82	54	94	39	68	6	0.82	-0.12	0.82	8.28	118	9.76	116	84	56	1	0	1	1
	DODGE CITY	90	57	102	44	73	10	0.00	-0.65	0.00	1.46	26	2.84	41	79	24	3	0	0	0
	GOODLAND	87	55	94	46	71	14	0.14	-0.64	0.14	2.86	64	3.71	69	74	33	2	0	1	0
	TOPEKA	83	56	95	36	69	6	0.21	-0.86	0.21	6.75	82	9.19	89	84	45	1	0	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 18, 2013

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	81	56	89	40	69	5	0.00	-0.90	0.00	7.52	102	10.54	114	86	55	0	0	0	0
KY	JACKSON	74	52	85	37	63	0	0.09	-1.08	0.06	11.48	104	19.12	105	89	45	0	0	2	0
	LEXINGTON	74	53	85	38	64	1	0.54	-0.53	0.33	14.77	138	20.75	120	83	55	0	0	3	0
	LOUISVILLE	77	57	88	42	67	2	0.28	-0.85	0.27	11.21	101	18.23	103	78	44	0	0	2	0
	PADUCAH	77	55	84	37	66	1	0.04	-1.04	0.04	11.60	96	23.35	120	86	46	0	0	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	84	60	88	50	72	-1	0.00	-1.20	0.00	12.94	94	34.98	139	93	42	0	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	83	64	86	53	73	-1	0.00	-1.35	0.00	12.27	119	28.86	151	91	50	0	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	82	66	86	59	74	-1	0.00	-0.95	0.00	17.83	140	31.63	131	83	51	0	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	83	62	90	48	72	0	1.12	-0.05	0.88	8.47	73	15.91	78	86	45	1	0	2	1
ME	CARIBOU	57	37	63	30	47	-4	0.76	0.04	0.54	5.63	81	11.53	96	86	48	0	1	3	1
	PORTLAND	64	42	78	35	53	0	0.27	-0.59	0.18	5.03	47	12.46	70	86	38	0	0	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	71	49	82	34	60	-2	0.02	-0.86	0.02	7.09	78	12.68	82	74	40	0	0	1	0
MA	BOSTON	68	49	82	44	59	2	0.04	-0.68	0.04	5.79	62	12.13	73	72	33	0	0	1	0
	WORCESTER	64	43	77	37	53	-2	0.11	-0.86	0.07	6.39	60	13.26	75	81	32	0	0	2	0
MI	ALPENA	59	36	74	31	48	-3	0.12	-0.46	0.06	7.96	135	12.44	138	86	41	0	2	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	70	46	83	29	58	1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	12.52	157	19.58	169	71	37	0	1	0	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	62	40	74	29	51	-2	0.11	-0.43	0.09	8.27	146	13.53	159	81	43	0	2	2	0
	LANSING	70	43	81	28	57	1	0.01	-0.54	0.01	9.27	135	14.49	146	67	37	0	2	1	0
	MUSKEGON	67	45	80	28	56	1	0.00	-0.66	0.00	9.73	140	19.17	178	69	46	0	1	0	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	63	41	76	27	52	-2	0.06	-0.41	0.06	8.67	145	15.88	148	80	36	0	2	1	0
MN	DULUTH	64	41	80	28	52	1	0.38	-0.23	0.29	7.68	147	10.23	143	64	45	0	2	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	66	36	82	22	51	-1	0.31	-0.19	0.22	3.89	112	7.55	153	86	33	0	3	4	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	77	51	98	34	64	6	1.73	1.06	1.47	9.86	172	12.05	159	69	47	1	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	75	46	97	31	61	5	2.45	1.68	2.43	15.86	232	17.86	209	73	54	1	2	2	1
	ST. CLOUD	76	43	95	28	60	4	1.72	1.15	1.54	7.60	153	9.38	149	85	26	1	2	3	1
MS	JACKSON	82	58	87	46	70	-1	0.01	-1.12	0.01	14.71	99	32.14	129	89	46	0	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	81	57	87	44	69	-2	0.10	-1.04	0.07	14.92	96	33.75	126	95	51	0	0	4	0
	TUPELO	79	58	85	43	68	-1	2.14	0.83	1.81	14.18	98	26.61	110	83	54	0	0	2	1
MO	COLUMBIA	79	54	89	37	67	4	0.04	-1.06	0.04	12.08	119	18.32	130	86	46	0	0	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	80	54	91	33	67	4	0.00	-1.24	0.00	8.05	91	10.94	97	81	44	1	0	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	81	59	93	42	70	4	0.27	-0.67	0.27	13.57	140	19.96	142	72	47	2	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	77	55	87	36	66	2	0.26	-0.73	0.23	12.58	118	17.92	119	85	56	0	0	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	76	53	94	45	65	10	0.85	0.29	0.48	2.21	52	3.08	55	67	37	2	0	3	0
	BUTTE	66	40	81	36	53	6	0.47	0.04	0.21	1.02	36	1.42	37	81	33	0	0	3	0
	CUT BANK	68	43	81	35	55	6	0.09	-0.37	0.05	1.41	57	2.14	68	77	29	0	0	3	0
	GLASGOW	76	49	91	41	63	8	0.33	-0.02	0.16	2.48	123	3.14	120	74	39	1	0	5	0
	GREAT FALLS	72	43	85	33	57	7	0.13	-0.42	0.10	1.79	49	2.83	58	74	26	0	0	2	0
	HAVRE	75	45	89	36	60	6	0.27	-0.12	0.24	1.48	60	3.00	91	70	30	0	0	2	0
	MISSOULA	68	44	86	34	56	4	0.54	0.11	0.18	1.84	61	3.31	68	81	58	0	0	4	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	86	56	102	41	71	12	0.23	-0.68	0.22	6.90	101	8.03	100	75	33	2	0	2	0
	LINCOLN	84	52	100	31	68	7	0.68	-0.28	0.68	8.05	108	9.32	106	81	38	1	1	1	1
	NORFOLK	86	51	103	29	69	10	0.10	-0.75	0.09	7.21	109	8.11	102	79	38	3	1	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	85	50	97	39	67	10	0.04	-0.71	0.04	3.19	64	4.47	76	79	32	2	0	1	0
	OMAHA	85	55	101	32	70	9	0.00	-1.01	0.00	9.62	128	10.91	120	73	38	1	1	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	88	52	95	41	70	14	0.44	-0.15	0.41	3.67	84	4.24	77	74	34	3	0	2	0
	VALENTINE	81	52	93	40	67	10	1.81	1.09	0.67	5.80	120	7.03	125	70	45	1	0	3	2
NV	ELY	75	38	85	31	57	8	0.11	-0.19	0.11	1.26	47	2.71	65	64	25	0	1	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	95	72	102	65	84	10	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.18	21	0.61	29	21	14	5	0	0	0
	RENO	78	52	89	43	65	9	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.17	79	1.29	36	48	25	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	78	43	89	31	60	6	0.08	-0.14	0.07	1.21	53	1.67	45	68	28	0	1	2	0
NH	CONCORD	68	38	80	29	53	-2	0.11	-0.63	0.09	4.26	53	9.35	70	94	27	0	2	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	69	52	82	43	61	-1	0.00	-1.05	0.00	8.02	74	14.36	81	63	38	0	0	0	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	84	55	88	49	69	5	0.08	-0.03	0.08	0.33	24	0.68	29	37	12	0	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	65	39	79	32	52	-5	0.08	-0.72	0.08	5.91	70	9.04	69	82	34	0	1	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	62	39	76	30	50	-5	0.08	-0.69	0.03	6.87	81	11.42	84	73	42	0	2	3	0
	BUFFALO	63	43	76	34	53	-3	0.05	-0.66	0.05	6.16	79	11.71	88	79	45	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	65	41	81	32	53	-3	0.22	-0.37	0.19	5.14	75	9.47	85	78	44	0	1	2	0
	SYRACUSE	65	39	79	34	52	-4	0.23	-0.51	0.19	6.47	77	10.89	83	78	37	0	0	3	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	72	48	85	36	60	-1	1.08	0.12	1.08	15.81	152	27.95	153	79	46	0	0	1	1
	CHARLOTTE	78	53	87	41	65	-3	0.02	-0.79	0.02	10.29	111	18.04	107	79	42	0	0	1	0
	GREENSBORO	76	54	87	40	65	0	0.05	-0.86	0.05	8.88	93	17.55	108	79	40	0	0	1	0
	HATTERAS	75	62	83	52	68	1	0.20	-0.66	0.09	6.90	67	16.63	83	80	52	0	0	4	0
	RALEIGH	77	53	86	39	65	-1	0.43	-0.44	0.43	9.66	109	16.84	103	80	50	0	0	1	0
	WILMINGTON	82	58	91	46	70	1	0.00	-0.98	0.00	8.69	92	15.96	91	84	35	2	0	0	0
ND	BISMARCK	77	46	91	23	62	7	2.09	1.61	1.33	4.73	137	5.32	120	82	41	1	1	3	2
	DICKINSON	74	48	89	31	61	7	1.69	1.24	1.18	2.67	75	2.75	63	79	34	0	1	3	1
	FARGO	81	47	93	24	64	8	0.45	-0.08	0.39	4.12	110	6.31	124	66	26	1	1	3	0
	GRAND FORKS	75	44	90	25	60	4	0.54	0.09	0.31	3.13	99	3.92	89	86	32	1	1	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	77	45	90	24	61	5	1.57	1.11	1.40	2.27	68	2.76	62	80	25	1	1	3	1
	WILLISTON	74	47	88	33	61	7	0.23	-0.17	0.14	2.48	92	3.05	84	74	51	0	0	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	71	46	84	32	58	0	0.04	-0.87	0.04	7.30	83	11.49	84	68	41	0	1	1	0
	CINCINNATI	75	51	86	34	63	0	0.17	-0.84	0.07	11.37	110	16.97	106	83	50	0	0	3	0
	CLEVELAND	69	48	84	33	59	2	0.05	-0.71	0.03	6.61	80	11.08	85	67	37	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	74	53	89	38	63	1	0.41	-0.45	0.41	8.13	98	12.20	94	80	55	0	0	1	0
	DAYTON	74	53	87	36	63	3	0.62	-0.29	0.48	8.63	89	13.02	89	82	47	0	0	3	0
	MANSFIELD	71	46	85	32	59	2	0.14	-0.82	0.13	8.03	80	12.76	86	86	37	0	1	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 18, 2013

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	73	45	87	30	59	0	0.00	-0.66	0.00	5.67	75	12.10	106	65	31	0	2	0	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	69	40	84	28	55	-2	0.10	-0.67	0.09	6.65	80	10.95	86	72	38	0	2	2	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	80	59	89	45	69	2	1.38	0.16	0.91	10.68	122	14.54	126	82	55	0	0	3	1
	TULSA	81	58	91	40	70	2	0.41	-0.98	0.40	6.24	57	10.96	76	81	56	1	0	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	60	47	64	43	54	2	0.88	0.15	0.26	11.63	81	26.99	85	94	82	0	0	6	0
	BURNS	73	39	87	33	56	6	0.20	-0.02	0.15	0.80	30	1.54	31	79	40	0	0	3	0
	EUGENE	68	48	78	38	58	4	0.28	-0.33	0.14	3.86	35	6.82	27	92	73	0	0	4	0
	MEDFORD	73	50	87	45	62	5	0.11	-0.17	0.06	1.87	48	3.32	39	73	37	0	0	6	0
	PENDLETON	71	48	83	39	59	2	0.13	-0.15	0.13	1.60	52	2.97	52	73	45	0	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	65	52	71	46	59	2	0.51	-0.03	0.17	4.16	54	8.91	52	89	72	0	0	5	0
	SALEM	65	49	71	42	57	2	0.40	-0.08	0.19	5.00	61	8.05	42	92	69	0	0	4	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	68	44	83	31	56	-3	0.01	-1.00	0.01	6.49	68	12.56	80	79	40	0	1	1	0
	ERIE	63	44	80	34	54	-3	0.15	-0.54	0.13	6.12	74	12.61	96	74	48	0	0	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	68	49	82	35	59	-2	0.25	-0.71	0.14	6.65	75	11.60	79	83	38	0	0	3	0
	PHILADELPHIA	70	53	82	41	61	-2	0.27	-0.63	0.14	6.63	69	12.08	76	65	37	0	0	4	0
	PITTSBURGH	70	47	85	31	58	-1	0.38	-0.45	0.36	6.50	79	11.07	83	80	35	0	1	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	65	43	81	29	54	-5	0.16	-0.66	0.13	4.51	56	7.84	62	78	37	0	2	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	68	43	84	30	55	-4	0.06	-0.77	0.06	6.62	75	11.08	78	74	37	0	1	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	70	44	82	38	57	-1	0.04	-0.76	0.02	5.42	51	12.38	67	78	40	0	0	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	82	60	88	49	71	-1	0.12	-0.45	0.12	8.87	111	20.80	137	84	39	0	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	83	60	88	49	71	0	0.00	-0.73	0.00	11.12	132	21.94	141	83	39	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	83	58	93	44	71	0	0.55	-0.08	0.55	11.14	123	17.86	102	75	37	1	0	1	1
	GREENVILLE	78	54	88	41	66	0	0.32	-0.73	0.32	12.91	114	22.06	110	81	43	0	0	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	82	45	92	22	63	6	0.55	0.00	0.40	3.00	67	4.83	89	73	37	1	1	2	0
	HURON	82	49	93	26	66	9	0.46	-0.19	0.18	4.89	88	6.28	95	83	31	2	1	4	0
	RAPID CITY	79	48	90	36	63	9	0.39	-0.26	0.33	4.25	96	4.86	92	70	34	1	0	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	82	50	94	26	66	9	0.45	-0.28	0.43	6.14	98	7.49	103	75	39	1	1	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	73	46	83	35	60	-2	0.96	-0.02	0.68	10.92	114	22.76	138	94	43	0	0	2	1
	CHATTANOOGA	79	54	88	43	67	0	0.77	-0.20	0.41	18.89	147	32.57	141	84	44	0	0	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	76	53	85	39	65	0	1.18	0.11	1.14	16.01	135	31.10	152	82	44	0	0	2	1
	MEMPHIS	79	61	85	49	70	0	0.17	-1.02	0.17	15.95	110	29.52	128	75	47	0	0	1	0
	NASHVILLE	78	54	86	39	66	0	0.46	-0.70	0.46	14.37	124	24.09	125	82	42	0	0	1	0
TX	ABILENE	91	64	104	52	78	6	0.64	0.05	0.42	3.72	84	5.61	86	75	41	3	0	2	0
	AMARILLO	91	58	100	47	75	11	0.00	-0.50	0.00	1.11	31	4.40	92	64	21	4	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	88	63	95	48	76	2	0.07	-1.06	0.04	8.10	111	11.45	103	81	53	3	0	2	0
	BEAUMONT	82	65	86	56	73	-2	0.02	-1.24	0.02	16.31	154	27.83	142	94	53	0	0	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	86	72	94	69	79	0	0.40	-0.12	0.35	3.80	90	5.28	78	94	68	2	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	88	72	95	64	80	3	0.41	-0.33	0.31	2.35	42	4.04	45	84	66	3	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	94	68	107	56	81	4	0.20	-0.30	0.20	1.02	26	2.35	43	84	45	4	0	1	0
	EL PASO	88	64	95	53	76	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.18	29	0.89	61	29	11	4	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	85	62	92	53	74	2	1.56	0.37	1.56	6.05	66	11.79	88	79	44	2	0	1	1
	GALVESTON	78	69	79	66	73	-3	0.03	-0.77	0.03	5.31	74	14.73	106	98	72	0	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	85	65	91	55	75	0	0.11	-0.99	0.08	4.72	49	9.25	57	90	54	1	0	2	0
	LUBBOCK	92	58	100	45	75	7	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.39	12	2.62	60	74	26	4	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	93	61	103	52	77	5	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.01	0	1.54	48	59	19	4	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	93	63	106	50	78	6	0.55	-0.13	0.55	2.42	58	4.24	68	83	35	4	0	1	1
	SAN ANTONIO	90	66	97	55	78	3	0.00	-1.02	0.00	4.66	68	7.59	74	84	43	4	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	86	67	91	55	76	0	0.01	-1.11	0.01	3.44	44	7.53	61	92	59	1	0	1	0
	WACO	86	61	93	45	74	1	0.70	-0.33	0.60	5.06	63	12.20	99	85	55	1	0	2	1
	WICHITA FALLS	91	61	101	48	76	5	0.03	-0.81	0.02	2.99	43	5.68	59	79	43	4	0	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	81	58	93	50	70	12	0.35	-0.15	0.31	3.11	59	5.31	67	57	27	1	0	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	65	41	77	32	53	-3	0.07	-0.67	0.06	4.66	66	7.09	65	85	28	0	1	2	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	74	48	89	34	61	-1	0.43	-0.51	0.28	10.94	114	18.57	114	88	44	0	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	75	59	91	45	67	1	1.72	0.88	1.71	8.24	86	15.80	94	71	39	1	0	2	1
	RICHMOND	77	53	90	41	65	0	0.64	-0.26	0.53	10.69	113	18.62	116	76	47	1	0	3	1
	ROANOKE	74	51	91	35	63	0	1.16	0.20	0.94	10.32	105	19.61	121	74	39	1	0	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	73	49	85	32	61	0	0.09	-0.84	0.09	7.76	86	13.09	88	71	43	0	1	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	65	47	71	39	56	3	0.55	0.05	0.35	8.95	87	16.90	70	94	66	0	0	6	0
	QUILLAYUTE	61	51	66	47	56	5	2.06	0.79	0.70	29.57	135	51.68	108	89	76	0	0	6	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	66	52	71	46	59	4	0.45	0.06	0.25	9.08	123	14.82	89	84	67	0	0	4	0
	SPOKANE	66	47	80	40	56	2	0.26	-0.10	0.25	2.02	55	4.39	63	77	43	0	0	2	0
	YAKIMA	73	48	81	39	61	6	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.17	81	1.30	38	68	43	0	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	70	48	83	33	59	0	0.33	-0.68	0.30	7.80	82	13.99	89	78	45	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	75	51	88	35	63	1	0.81	-0.17	0.77	8.25	87	14.28	89	87	38	0	0	2	1
	ELKINS	69	43	85	28	56	-1	0.34	-0.73	0.30	8.78	87	15.38	92	93	36	0	2	3	0
	HUNTINGTON	75	52	88	37	64	1	0.01	-0.99	0.01	7.34	76	13.02	82	88	43	0	0	1	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	74	44	91	29	59	2	0.16	-0.63	0.16	9.63	144	12.20	143	81	28	1	2	1	0
	GREEN BAY	65	45	76	30	55	0	0.30	-0.28	0.26	7.91	130	12.56	152	80	44	0	1	2	0
	LA CROSSE	75	49	92	35	62	2	0.86	0.13	0.86	10.72	147	13.12	138	79	31	1	0	1	1
	MADISON	73	46	88	31	59	2	0.57	-0.12	0.53	11.31	152	16.59	167	75	42	0	1	2	1
	MILWAUKEE	65	46	78	33	56	1	0.55	-0.10	0.53	10.70	131	16.90	145	73	52	0	0	2	1
WY	CASPER	81	46	88	40	64	13	0.16	-0.39	0.08	3.74	98	4.51	90	70	28	0	0	3	0
	CHEYENNE	77	50	84	44	63	13	0.10	-0.46	0.05	4.27	108	5.21	108	64	25	0	0	3	0
	LANDER	78	50	86	45	64	12	0.41	-0.15	0.25	4.61	96	6.59	113	66	22	0	0	3	0
	SHERIDAN	76	47	91	41	61	9	0.27	-0.26	0.23	2.96	72	4.72	87	75	46	1	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

May 13 – 19, 2013

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Near- to below-average temperatures blanketed most of the Southeastern and Atlantic Coast States, while warm, mostly dry weather improved fieldwork conditions west of the Mississippi River during the week. Most notably, temperatures in the central Great Plains averaged more than 9°F above normal. High temperatures topped 100°F in parts of the southern Great Plains. Much of the country received less than one-quarter of an inch of precipitation, isolated locations in the northern and southern Great Plains, as well as the Delta and the Southeast, accumulated more than 3 inches of moisture during the week.

Corn: Warm weather and minimal precipitation across much of the major corn-producing region provided producers ample time for fieldwork during the week. By May 19, seventy-one percent of this year's corn crop had been planted, 24 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Aided by progress of 41 percentage points or more in seven of the top 12 producing states, planting advanced a record-tying 43 percentage points during the week. Nationally, 19 percent of the corn crop had emerged by week's end, 54 percentage points behind last year and 27 points behind the 5-year average. Warmer weather promoted double-digit emergence in 13 of the 18 major estimating states.

Soybeans: By week's end, producers had planted 24 percent of the soybean crop. This was 47 percentage points behind last year and 18 points behind the 5-year average. With nearly a week of favorable weather, many producers in Illinois finished planting their corn and switched their focus to soybeans during the week. Nationwide, 3 percent of the soybean crop was emerged by May 19, twenty-nine percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average.

Winter Wheat: By week's end, 43 percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage. This was 37 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. In the Pacific Northwest, additional moisture was needed to aid crop development, despite a recent increase in precipitation. Overall, 31 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 27 percentage points below the same time last year. This represents the lowest good to excellent rating for this period since 2006, when 30 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported as good to excellent.

Cotton: Producers had planted 39 percent of the nation's cotton crop by week's end, 20 percentage points behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. Favorable weather conditions in much of the South allowed for a rapid planting during the week. In Texas, cotton was being planted in irrigated fields statewide, while some dryland producers awaited additional moisture.

Sorghum: By May 19, sorghum producers had planted 35 percent of this year's crop. This was 18 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. As field conditions improved, planting picked up in portions of the Great Plains.

Rice: By week's end, 80 percent of the rice crop was seeded. This was 10 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Despite improved weather conditions and steady progress, seeding in Arkansas remained over a week behind normal. Nationally, 60 percent of the rice crop was emerged by May 19, twenty percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 54 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 66 percent at the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: Eighty-six percent of this year's oat crop had been sown by week's end, 13 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Improved weather conditions provided producers in the northern Great Plains and Great Lakes region an increased number of days for fieldwork during the week. Nationally, 62 percent of the oat crop had emerged by May 19, thirty-two percentage points behind last year and 15 points behind the 5-year average. With the exception of Texas, where emergence was complete, warmer weather promoted double-digit emergence in the major estimating states during the week. Overall, 47 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 74 percent at the same time last year.

Barley producers had sown 70 percent of the crop by week's end, 27 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Thirty-five percent of the crop had emerged, 41 percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average.

While progress neared completion and slowed in Idaho and Washington, producers in Minnesota, Montana, and the Dakotas rapidly seeded their spring wheat crop during the week. By May 19, two-thirds of the nation's crop was seeded, 31 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Emergence advanced to 22 percent, 60 percentage points behind last year and 27 points behind the 5-year average.

Other Crops: By week's end, 43 percent of this year's peanut crop was planted, 23 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. In Georgia, planting advanced rapidly in most peanut-growing areas; however, soil moisture shortages in some fields led to deeper sowing.

Boosted by rapid progress in Minnesota and North Dakota, the nation's sugarbeet crop was now being planted ahead of the normal pace for the first time this year. By May 19, producers had planted 91 percent of this year's crop, 9 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 19, 2013

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	93	32	59	82
IL	98	17	74	77
IN	96	30	64	65
IA	97	15	71	92
KS	97	31	70	88
KY	98	39	56	75
MI	83	32	78	71
MN	97	18	70	84
MO	98	28	70	77
NE	97	43	84	92
NC	99	92	96	99
ND	92	18	61	62
OH	93	46	74	58
PA	72	48	70	60
SD	91	37	75	69
TN	100	63	79	89
TX	95	78	84	95
WI	79	14	43	68
18 Sts	95	28	71	79

These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	56	1	16	30
IL	86	2	16	52
IN	85	3	20	44
IA	77	1	13	58
KS	78	5	19	55
KY	88	23	35	60
MI	46	1	16	33
MN	72	0	8	41
MO	86	14	27	56
NE	75	2	26	49
NC	92	85	88	94
ND	61	0	3	22
OH	71	2	20	38
PA	39	9	27	29
SD	60	1	16	24
TN	99	45	56	76
TX	82	67	68	79
WI	34	0	7	23
18 Sts	73	5	19	46

These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	82	34	67	69
AZ	96	90	97	88
AR	97	13	54	72
CA	92	95	97	94
GA	60	23	46	52
KS	47	1	11	18
LA	95	29	70	89
MS	93	7	23	68
MO	77	12	58	71
NC	71	35	67	72
OK	35	6	16	25
SC	66	22	36	62
TN	72	3	13	40
TX	46	20	29	42
VA	81	27	67	74
15 Sts	59	23	39	52

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	79	19	32	46
IL	75	0	19	35
IN	84	6	30	36
IA	78	1	16	59
KS	61	1	14	35
KY	57	2	6	24
LA	80	51	63	75
MI	58	13	49	40
MN	76	2	23	51
MS	92	17	34	80
MO	61	1	13	27
NE	80	7	33	58
NC	29	8	18	27
ND	79	3	19	36
OH	70	16	45	33
SD	60	6	28	28
TN	56	2	9	26
WI	43	1	11	32
18 Sts	71	6	24	42

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

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	63	NA	19	34
IL	36	NA	1	13
IN	58	NA	3	18
IA	23	NA	1	13
KS	26	NA	1	10
KY	36	NA	0	12
LA	66	NA	40	63
MI	21	NA	6	10
MN	23	NA	0	9
MS	83	NA	15	69
MO	26	NA	1	9
NE	39	NA	2	16
NC	15	NA	6	11
ND	15	NA	0	4
OH	34	NA	4	14
SD	18	NA	1	5
TN	34	NA	4	11
WI	5	NA	0	3
18 Sts	32	NA	3	14

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

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	60	78	87
CO	26	0	3	16
IL	60	0	7	17
KS	25	1	5	14
LA	99	87	93	96
MO	60	5	20	26
NE	44	2	10	28
NM	22	2	3	18
OK	39	11	24	28
SD	17	0	4	13
TX	88	66	74	76
11 Sts	53	29	35	42

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 19, 2013

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	93	99	100
CA	99	99	99	99
CO	86	0	1	36
ID	1	0	0	0
IL	95	15	49	70
IN	91	19	33	56
KS	100	9	41	74
MI	39	0	0	9
MO	99	37	70	78
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	77	0	1	19
NC	100	89	95	99
OH	88	5	14	32
OK	100	65	79	98
OR	15	7	16	8
SD	35	1	1	7
TX	98	62	70	92
WA	13	5	20	10
18 Sts	80	29	43	62

These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	6	32	48	10
CA	0	0	10	30	60
CO	29	23	32	15	1
ID	1	1	17	70	11
IL	0	3	22	54	21
IN	0	3	25	51	21
KS	21	21	30	25	3
MI	1	5	31	54	9
MO	1	3	28	59	9
MT	3	11	33	48	5
NE	20	29	40	11	0
NC	0	4	21	64	11
OH	1	3	20	59	17
OK	24	28	29	17	2
OR	4	13	40	41	2
SD	31	28	33	8	0
TX	48	28	18	6	0
WA	3	10	31	53	3
18 Sts	21	20	28	27	4
Prev Wk	20	19	29	27	5
Prev Yr	4	10	28	45	13

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	99	96	99	93
MN	100	19	71	80
MT	95	57	79	78
ND	98	26	50	67
SD	100	76	91	94
WA	98	98	100	96
6 Sts	98	43	67	76

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

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	75	59	76	67
MN	99	0	7	57
MT	59	5	19	42
ND	87	1	10	42
SD	99	20	53	74
WA	81	85	94	81
6 Sts	82	10	22	49

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

Rice Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	60	75	84
CA	54	75	80	72
LA	98	94	97	98
MS	100	22	48	91
MO	100	73	83	79
TX	96	99	100	97
6 Sts	90	69	80	84

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	5	47	37	9
CA	0	0	15	40	45
LA	0	14	36	44	6
MS	1	6	41	48	4
MO	0	6	53	32	9
TX	1	27	44	23	5
6 Sts	1	7	38	38	16
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	1	5	28	51	15

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	99	94	99	89
MN	100	8	68	76
MT	97	79	90	81
ND	97	11	33	64
WA	95	93	97	92
5 Sts	97	55	70	77

These 5 States planted 79% of last year's barley acreage.

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	41	55	73
CA	17	40	50	25
LA	94	85	91	94
MS	98	12	25	82
MO	97	47	64	65
TX	91	89	91	90
6 Sts	80	49	60	67

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

Sugarbeets Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	98	99	100
MI	100	88	99	99
MN	100	50	89	84
ND	100	42	84	82
4 Sts	100	62	91	89

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

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	70	59	69	58
MN	95	0	6	53
MT	72	24	41	46
ND	83	0	4	37
WA	71	75	85	71
5 Sts	76	25	35	47

These 5 States planted 79% of last year's barley acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 19, 2013

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending May 19, 2013

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	16	66	16	NH	0	3	24	54	19
AZ	38	25	25	12	0	NJ	0	0	10	50	40
AR	0	5	30	54	11	NM	81	17	2	0	0
CA	10	30	40	20	0	NY	0	6	31	55	8
CO	25	23	36	15	1	NC	0	4	34	51	11
CT	0	12	77	11	0	ND	5	15	36	41	3
DE	1	3	20	71	5	OH	1	6	23	54	16
FL	1	9	50	35	5	OK	15	20	38	24	3
GA	0	2	27	54	17	OR	2	17	39	39	3
ID	7	9	50	33	1	PA	3	11	17	45	24
IL	1	3	16	54	26	RI	0	0	25	45	30
IN	1	4	21	56	18	SC	0	0	28	70	2
IA	3	10	33	45	9	SD	19	32	35	13	1
KS	29	25	26	18	2	TN	0	2	19	66	13
KY	1	4	26	53	16	TX	22	27	32	17	2
LA	0	4	43	49	4	UT	7	11	31	48	3
ME	0	0	15	71	14	VT	0	4	21	33	42
MD	1	2	13	67	17	VA	0	5	25	61	9
MA	0	0	69	31	0	WA	1	7	33	58	1
MI	3	4	32	46	15	WV	0	5	41	50	4
MN	6	19	45	29	1	WI	1	5	45	40	9
MS	0	7	31	59	3	WY	8	38	37	17	0
MO	1	11	36	46	6	48 Sts	12	18	32	32	6
MT	18	29	34	18	1						
NE	20	49	26	5	0	Prev Wk	13	20	33	29	5
NV	19	50	18	8	5	Prev Yr	6	13	30	43	8

Oats Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	81	98	98
MN	100	33	73	88
NE	100	95	98	99
ND	94	30	51	67
OH	100	86	94	86
PA	98	93	98	92
SD	100	80	92	91
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	99	35	70	90
9 Sts	99	70	86	91

These 9 States planted 60% of last year's oat acreage.

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
IA	98	45	71	88
MN	94	1	26	67
NE	98	59	81	93
ND	81	1	12	38
OH	93	47	62	72
PA	95	67	85	77
SD	97	22	59	69
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	87	12	30	67
9 Sts	94	47	62	77

These 9 States planted 60% of last year's oat acreage.

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 19 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	69	9	24	46
FL	64	32	47	55
GA	67	18	45	49
NC	58	25	65	59
OK	66	31	44	54
SC	60	24	45	47
TX	74	13	37	75
VA	72	20	50	53
8 Sts	66	19	43	53

These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2008 planted acres.

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	3	30	61	6
MN	0	6	32	52	10
NE	6	6	44	42	2
ND	2	2	32	55	9
OH	0	2	25	63	10
PA	0	0	29	46	25
SD	1	3	49	42	5
TX	14	27	40	17	2
WI	0	0	50	50	0
9 Sts	5	10	38	41	6
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	2	3	21	57	17

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 71% adequate, and 22% surplus. Corn planted 96%, 87% last week, 100% 2012, and 98% five year average. Corn emerged 81%, 68% last week, 99% 2012, and 91% five year average. Corn condition 7% poor, 35% fair, 56% good, and 2% excellent. Soybeans planted 16%, 9% last week, 43% 2012, and 36% five year average. Soybeans emerged 8%, 4% last week, 30% 2012, and 21% five year average. Soybeans condition 4% poor, 40% fair, 56% good. Hay harvested first cutting 30%, 16% last week, 78% 2012, and 50% five year average. Winter wheat headed 90%, 80% last week, 99% 2012, and 94% five year average. Winter wheat harvested 0%, 0% last week, 15% 2012, and 4% five year average. Winter wheat condition 2% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, and 8% excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 71% good, and 15% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 66.1 F in Centreville, to 72.4 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches in many areas, to 4.58 inches in Anniston. According to the US Drought Monitor released on May 14, 2013, the state was currently 100 percent drought free compared to 9.38 percent last year. Temperatures were slightly warmer this week. However, excessive rainfall in some parts of the state resulted in extensive flooding, which furthered prevented producers from getting field work done. Corn acreage will be greatly reduced as a result of continuous wet conditions this spring. Additionally, some corn was replanted. A few acres of hay have been cut, but conditions have not allowed for it to cure. Pastures were green and producing lots of vegetation. Randolph and Clay County reported road and field damage due to weekend storms, and some cattle producers had to move their animals to higher ground. Reporters in district 60 said additional moisture was needed for growing and emerging seeds.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5 as most fields, again, remained too wet to work in. Snow fell over the weekend in most growing areas. Temperatures were cool again last week, ranging from three to sixteen degrees below normal in the main growing areas. Topsoil moisture 65% adequate, 35% surplus. Subsoil moisture 75% adequate, 25% surplus. Progress of fieldwork was reported as 14 days behind schedule. Limited small grain planting was underway. Local hay supplies 15% short, 85% adequate. Condition of livestock 5% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Main farm activities for the week were machinery preparation, greenhouse & high tunnel work, farm maintenance and limited application of fertilizer on hay and pasture ground.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above normal across the State for the week ending May 19, 2013, ranging from 2 degrees below normal at Roll to 10 degrees above normal at Prescott. The highest temperature of the week was 110 degrees recorded in Bullhead City. The lowest reading was 28 degrees at the Grand Canyon. One of the 22 weather stations recorded precipitation last week. Canyon de Chelly received 0.04 inches of precipitation. Twelve of the 22 stations have received more than 50 percent of normal precipitation. Potato, carrot and dry onion harvest is still underway. Wheat and barley harvest is ongoing. Some growers are planting cotton after wheat and barley. Arizona's alfalfa conditions remained in excellent to fair condition, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on over three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. The State's durum wheat condition was mostly good to fair and last week's barley ranged from excellent to fair condition, depending on location. Weather continues to be windy and hot days around the State are drying out the moisture needed to sustain rangeland and pastures in the coming months. Pasture areas are in mostly very poor to fair condition, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 77% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 7% short, 77% adequate, 14% surplus. Corn 98% planted, 100% 2012, 98% avg.; 92% emerged, 100% 2012, 95% avg.; condition 8% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent. Sorghum 59% emerged, 99% 2012, 76% avg. Row crops were in mainly fair to good condition. Favorable weather contributed to significant progress in planting and growth of major row crops. Livestock were in mostly good condition last week. Pasture and range condition were reported in mostly good condition last week. Hay condition was mostly good.

CALIFORNIA: Weather conditions across California were hot and dry at the beginning of the week under a high pressure ridge. The ridge shifted eastward and a trough of low pressure began to push across the West Coast by Tuesday. This system cooled temperatures by mid-week but there was no significant rainfall associated with it. A stronger low pressure trough moved through the State on Thursday and spread showers across most of Northern California. Rain amounts were generally light, but there were isolated areas that saw good amounts of rain for short periods. The trough gradually shifted eastward by Friday, leaving clearing and drying conditions in its wake. Gusty northerly winds began to blow, especially in Southern California. Temperatures across the State were beginning to warm up as high pressure gradually redeveloped over the West Coast. Wheat, oats and winter forage crops were cut for hay and silage. Rice fields were over three quarters planted by week's end and more than half of the crop had emerged. Rice crop conditions were rated 85 percent good to excellent. Cotton plantings were virtually complete. Cotton continued to germinate and grow well with the hot weather, causing some producers to start irrigation earlier than normal. Some producers had to make scatter pest treatments. Planting varied this year from mid-March to early May so developmental stages vary. Some plants are 1-2 true leaf plants while more advanced plants are at 12-14 nodes. Growers were cutting, windrowing, raking and bailing alfalfa during the week. The mint crop was developing. Grape growers were irrigating and treating to control fungus, mildew and mites. Berries were sizing on grape vines in early varieties. Blooms were appearing in later varieties. Grape growers in Napa sprayed for European Grapevine Moth. Strawberry harvest continued across the State. Apple growers were thinning fruit. Apricots, cherries, and early variety peaches and nectarines were harvested. Late variety peaches were being thinned in Stanislaus County. Orchard growers continued to irrigate, fertilize, and spray for weeds. Pomegranate trees were in full bloom and fruit was starting to develop. Olive bloom neared completion. Citrus groves were irrigated and bloom was complete. Tangerine growers removed netting that was used to prevent seed development. Valencia orange harvest was picking up. Star Ruby grapefruit and late Navel oranges continued to be harvested. Almond growers continued to irrigate, fertilize and spray trees with miticides and fungicides. Almond kernels continued to develop well. Walnut growers were trapping and monitoring codling moths. Codling moth sprays continued. Walnut growers were preparing to put out husk fly traps soon. Walnut and pistachio trees were being irrigated and fertilized. Pistachios were being sprayed for leaf footed plant bugs. Fresno County reported excellent conditions for tomatoes, garlic, onions and early cantaloupe. Watermelon and cantaloupe plants were growing well in Stanislaus County. Greenhouse tomatoes were being picked. Sugar snap peas, lettuce, onions, garlic, squash, fava beans and radishes were being harvested for farmers markets. Growers were still planting tomatoes; established tomatoes and peppers were growing well. Siskiyou County reported that onions were growing with early

season weed control being applied. Range and pasture remain in fair to poor condition. Non-irrigated range deteriorated as temperatures continued to be above normal for much of the State for the fourth consecutive week. Light precipitation in the northernmost counties was marginally beneficial to pasture. Cattle continued to be moved from range to irrigated pasture due to the declining range conditions. Cattle and sheep grazed on rangeland, idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.1 days. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 28% short, 52% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 29% very short, 43% short, 28% adequate. Spring barley seeded 95%, 98% 2012, 98% avg, emerged 76%, 89% 2012, 81% avg; Spring wheat seeded 95%, 97% 2012, 89% avg, emerged 58%, 71% 2012, 63% avg; Dry onions planted 98%, 100% 2012, 98% avg; condition 11% fair, 71 good, 18% excellent. Sugarbeets planted 66%, 99% 2012, 93% avg, up to stand 22%, 73% 2012, 42% avg; Summer potatoes planted 77%, 96% 2012, 63% avg, emerged 11%, 76% 2012, 24% avg; Fall potatoes planted 70%, 77% 2012, 73% avg, 0% emerged, 3% 2012, 2% avg; Dry Beans planted 2%, 17% 2012, 8% avg; Alfalfa 1st cutting 2%, 0% 2012, 5% avg, condition 4% very poor, 20% poor, 23% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent; Livestock condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, 6% excellent. Precipitation fell across the State with the heaviest amounts concentrated in the east. Scarcity of irrigation water supplies in critically low areas exacerbated late germination of crops. Overall snowpack dropped to 70 percent of average.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 79% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 86% adequate, 13% surplus. Hay supplies 19% short, 79% adequate, 2% surplus. Other hay first cutting 74% this week, 35% last week, 77% last year, 60% average. Alfalfa hay first cutting 67% this week, 30% last week, 79% last year, 58% average. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 54% good, 27% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 55% good, 27% excellent. Corn planted 88% this week, 79% last week, 94% last year, 83% average. Corn emerged 44% this week, 26% last week, 81% last year, 64% average. Soybeans planted 20% this week, 8% last week, 35% last year, 25% average. Barley headed 100% this week, 93% last week, 100% last year, 76% average. Winter wheat headed 82% this week, 37% last week, 99% last year, 85% average. Cantaloupes planted 45% this week, 26% last week, 50% last year, 42% average. Cucumbers planted 35% this week, 15% last week, 42% last year, 29% average. Lima Beans planted 23% this week, 15% last week, 26% last year, 20% average. Snap beans planted 37% this week, 18% last week, 45% last year, 41% average. Sweet Corn planted 60% this week, 40% last week, 57% last year, 54% average. Tomatoes planted 51% this week, 15% last week, 69% last year, 53% average. Watermelons planted 61% this week, 31% last week, 66% last year, 52% average. Strawberries in bloom 100% this week, 98% last week, 100% last year, 97% average. Strawberries harvested 11% this week, 3% last week, 43% last year, 33% average.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 38% short, 58% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 23% short, 73% adequate, 1% surplus. Peanuts, corn, soybeans being planted. Potatoes being harvested in north Florida. Snap beans and carrots were harvested in central Florida. South Florida growers harvested cucumbers, cantaloupe, eggplant, peppers, tomatoes, watermelon, and specialty crops. South Florida growers cleaning up harvested fields in preparation for summer fallow. Nineteen packinghouses and 14 processing plants were open. Varieties being packed primarily included Valencias and a small quantity of grapefruit. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 45% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. Statewide; drought first limiting factor for forage growth.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 64% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 81% adequate, 11% surplus. Blueberries 16% poor, 48% fair, 28% good, 8% excellent. Blueberries harvested 45%, 42% 2012. Corn 3% poor, 24% fair, 63% good, 10% excellent. Hay first cutting 43%, 65% 2012. Oats 1% very poor, 2% poor, 26% fair, 64% good, 7% excellent. Oats harvested 10%, 50% 2012. Onions harvested 73%, 86% 2012, 71% avg. Peaches 15% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 20% good, 30% excellent. Peaches harvested 10%, 26% 2012, 10 avg. Rye 1% poor, 24% fair, 65% good, 10% excellent. Rye harvested 8%, 42% 2012. Sorghum planted 16%, 35% 2012, 31% avg. Soybeans planted 14%, 30% 2012, 26% avg. Tobacco 3% poor, 12% fair, 73% good, 12% excellent. Watermelons 3% poor, 39% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat 2% poor, 24% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 10%, 42% 2012, 15% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 3.7 inches. The average temperatures for the week ranged from the upper 40s to the mid 80s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 19% very short, 57% short, 24% adequate, 0% surplus. Weather conditions were mixed throughout the State of Hawaii this week. Sunny warm weather was broken by periods of heavy passing rainfall. This heavy precipitation fell at various times in most areas across the State during the reference week. Daytime high temperatures were in the mid eighties in most areas. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 0.79 inches. Overall drought conditions improved by 4.03 percentage points compared to last week's rating. This improvement brought the total percentage of drought free areas in the State to 24.47 percent. Improvement in drought conditions occurred on windward areas of Maui and leeward areas of the Island of Hawaii. Approximately 75 percent of the State currently remains categorized as abnormally dry or drier. Pastures in many leeward and mountain areas remain dry and categorized in some stage of drought; however recent rainfall has eased these drought conditions slightly and signs of re-growth are present. State irrigation reservoir water levels have risen over the past week due to rainfall in the watershed areas which feed them.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6 days. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 26% short, 71% adequate, 1% surplus. Field corn planted 63%, 67% 2012, 62% avg. Field corn emerged 34%, 12% 2012, 13% avg. Winter wheat jointed 54%, 63% 2012, 49% avg. Winter wheat boot stage 16%, 9% 2012, 8% avg. Potatoes planted 84%, 94% 2012, 84% avg. Potatoes emerged 16%, 21% 2012, 8% avg. Oats planted 93%, 86% 2012, 83% avg. Oats emerged 67%, 56% 2012, 52% avg. Dry peas planted 88%, 73% 2012, 73% avg. Dry peas emerged 43%, 30% 2012, 27% avg. Lentils planted 71%, 50% 2012, 57% avg. Lentils emerged 32%, 9% 2012, 14% avg. Dry beans planted 49%, 32% 2012, 24% avg. Dry beans emerged 19%, 6% 2012, 3% avg. Hay and roughage supply 11% very short, 40% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation water supply 7% very poor, 10% poor, 46% fair, 31% good, 6% excellent. Sugarbeets emerged 84%, 73% 2012, 75% avg.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 82% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 79% adequate, 17% surplus. Corn height 2 in., 7 in. 2011, 4 in. avg. Oats 95% planted, 100% 2012, 97% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 59% good, and 4% excellent. Alfalfa 10% first cut, 64% 2012, 22% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, and 18% excellent. Red Clover 10% cut, 66% 2012, 19% avg.; condition 2% poor, 12% fair, 76% good, and 10% excellent. Corn planting was in full swing last week as most of the State saw an extended period of warm, dry weather for the first time this year. Statewide, corn planting progress jumped to 74 percent complete, up from 17 percent the previous week. According to many reports, many producers were actually able to finish planting corn and moved on to planting soybeans. Temperatures across the State averaged 67.3 degrees, 3.9 degrees above normal. Statewide, precipitation averaged only 0.20 inches, 0.81 inches below the normal of 1.01 inches. Activities included planting corn, soybeans, and sorghum and

cutting hay.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 6% short, 60% adequate, 32% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 76% adequate, 18% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 88%, 100% 2012, 96% avg. Alfalfa first cutting 8%, 69% 2012, 17% avg. Temperatures ranged from 1o below normal to 6o above normal with a low of 29o and a high of 89o. Precipitation ranged from 0.0 to 3.80 inches. Warm, sunny days during the week allowed farmers to make good progress planting both corn and soybeans. Once again, the most acreage was planted across northern and some central counties. Soils remained too wet across the southern districts to allow much progress to be made. Hay crops are ready to be cut, and farmers are waiting on a window of opportunity with several rain free days in a row. Other activities included spraying herbicides, planting vegetable crops, tilling soils, hauling grain to market, cleaning planting equipment and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 71% adequate and 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 13% short, 72% adequate and 13% surplus. Iowa farmers made significant progress planting crops during the week. The best weather of year for fieldwork allowed producers to rapidly advance their planting pace, especially for corn. The good weather held in most areas till late in the week, when severe storms were seen across much of Iowa.

KANSAS: Days Suitable for field work 5.8. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 21% short, 60% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 29% short, 44% adequate, and 2% surplus. Sunflower planted 1%, 12% 2012, 5% avg. Alfalfa first cutting. 9%, 92% 2012, 40 avg. Hay and forage supplies 34% very short, 30% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 19% very short, 24% short, 54% adequate, 3% surplus. Clear skies combined with warmer temperatures allowed producers to make good progress planting corn. Rain moved across portions of the State over the weekend, leaving an inch or more of precipitation across many areas of the north and east. This was accompanied by hail and damaging winds in some areas. Moisture accumulations across the drought stricken Southwest were limited in most cases.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil 2% short, 66% adequate, 32% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 71% adequate, 26% surplus. Precipitation averaged 0.44 in., 0.7 in. below normal. Temperatures averaged 67 degrees, 2 degrees above normal. Burley tobacco set 12%. Dark tobacco set 15%. Winter wheat headed 82%. Condition of winter wheat 1% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 58% good, 25% excellent. Hay crop condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, 18% excellent. Drier conditions through most of the week allowed field work progress.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.2. Soil moisture 6% short, 69% adequate, 25% surplus. Corn planted 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; Corn emerged 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; Corn condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 45% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Sweet Potato planted 9% this week, 6% last week, 23% last year, 12% average. Hay first cutting 35% this week, 26% last week, 78% last year, 55% average. Winter Wheat headed 100% this week, 98% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; Winter Wheat turning color 69% this week, 52% last week, 100% last year, 99% average Winter Wheat condition 15% poor, 49% fair, 33% good, 3% excellent. Spring Plowing 98% this week, 96% last week, 98% last year, 99% average. Vegetables condition 7% poor, 44% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Sugarcane condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 38% fair, 43% good, 12% excellent. Livestock condition 3% poor, 36% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 89% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 91% adequate, 6% surplus. Hay supplies 1% very short, 13% short, 86% adequate. Other hay first cutting 44% this week, 12% last week, 60% last year, 39% average. Alfalfa hay first cutting 68% this week, 23% last week, 78% last year, 47% average. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 4% fair, 70% good, 24% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 6% fair, 79% good, 13% excellent. Corn planted 72% this week, 53% last week, 90% last year, 79% average. Corn emerged 42% this week, 14% last week, 62% last year, 51% average. Soybean planted 15% this week, 5% last week, 27% last year, 20% average. Soybean emerged 5% this week, 1% last week, 9% last year, 5% average. Barley headed 94% this week, 80% last week, 98% last year, 76% average. Barley turned 5% this week, 0% last week, 43% last year, 15% average. Winter wheat headed 75% this week, 49% last week, 98% last year, 90% average. Cantaloupes planted 45% this week, 16% last week, 51% last year, 49% average. Cucumbers planted 50% this week, 49% last week, 33% last year, 35% average. Green Peas planted 100% this week, 85% last week, 98% last year, 97% average. Lima beans planted 42% this week, 12% last week, 33% last year, 25% average. Snap beans planted 55% this week, 25% last week, 33% last year, 30% average. Sweet Corn 52% this week, 38% last week, 63% last year, 53% average. Tomatoes planted 51% this week, 40% last week, 44% last year, 51% average. Watermelons planted 40% this week, 22% last week, 31% last year, 44% average. Strawberries in bloom 85% this week, 68% last week, 97% last year, 95% average. Strawberries harvested 7% complete this week, 2% last week, 41% last year, 25% average.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 1% very short, 22% short, 72% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 12% short, 80% adequate, 6% surplus. Oats 2% poor, 23% fair, 69% good, 6% excellent. Oats planted 80%, 97% 2012, 91% avg. Oats emerged 45%, 90% 2012, 72% avg. All hay 2% poor, 33% fair, 54% good, 11% excellent. First cutting hay 2%, 15% 2012, 4% avg. Producers took advantage of continued warm, dry weather to catch-up on their spring plantings. With minimal precipitation, it was a great week for fieldwork and significant progress made both corn and soybean planting. A few areas still behind due to wet fields. Sugarbeet planting is nearing completion. Early beets beginning to emerge and stands looking good. Producers also starting to see emergence of both corn and soybeans and initial crops looks good. For now, moisture is not a concern, but a little rain would improve emerging crops. Wheat and oats remain good condition. A late spring frost occurred morning of May 13. Temperatures fell to upper 20's many areas. Damage varied by region and species. There significant fruit damage southeast and areas of southwest farthest from Lake Michigan; there little damage northwest. Plums and pears may have had largest percentage damage among tree fruit. Apples at full bloom south and early pink north. Peaches shuck south. Tart cherries petal fall south and at first bloom north. Tree foliage helped protect fruit from cold. Sweet cherries at shuck split south and full bloom north. They more susceptible to frost damage than tarts south. Juice grapes at 4 to 6 inch shoots south; grapes northwest at bud burst. Blueberries mostly at late pink bud. Early varieties with open blooms had some freeze damage. Strawberry bloom began. Growers used sprinkler systems to protect against freeze damage. Bramble shoots expanding; little freeze damage apparent. The hard freeze early week caused damage to emerged asparagus spears throughout State. Damage to other crops, such as tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, zucchinis, and yellow squash also reported. In the southeast and west central regions, other crops such as cabbage, broccoli, carrots, radish, onions, peas, and lettuce continued to grow without any major pest or weather problems observed. Sweet corn has emerged southeast, southwest, and central regions. Cabbage and cole crop plantings complete southeast region. Peas southeast region around 6 inches tall with no flowers visible.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 11% Short, 67% Adequate, and 22% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% Very Short, 25% Short, 63% Adequate, and 7% Surplus. Sweet Corn planted 9%, 37% 2012, 32% average. Canola planted 19%, 97% 2012, 60% average. Green peas planted 58%, 90%

2012, 76% average. Dry Beans planted 10%, 56% 2012, 30% average. Potatoes planted, 59%, 93% 2012, 82% average. Sunflowers planted, 10%, 68% 2012, 37% average. Minnesota farmers made significant planting progress during the week ending May 19th, 2013. Several continuous days of warm and dry weather allowed for the most days suitable field for work this season. However, late week thunderstorms pushed farmers back out of the field, but helped ease soil moisture concerns.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Soil moisture 1% very short, 1% short, 52% adequate, 46% surplus. Corn planted 95%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn emerged 91%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Corn 2% very poor, 11% poor, 38% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Hay - cool season hay harvested 22%, 78% 2012, 70% avg. Sorghum planted 10%, 94% 2012, 75% avg. Sorghum emerged 4%, 85% 2012, 62% avg. Watermelons planted 40%, 97% 2012, 96% avg. Winter wheat heading 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 9% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, 4% excellent. Blueberries condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 69% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 21% fair, 73% good, 6% excellent. Favorable conditions allowed for more fieldwork to be completed. Operators were able to plant more corn, soybeans, and cotton.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 80% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply 1% very short, 9% short, 83% adequate, 7% surplus. Supply of hay and other roughages 28% very short, 31% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% short, 87% adequate, 12% surplus. Alfalfa 1st cutting 16%, 67% 2012, 21% avg. Other hay cut 6%, 39% 2012, 11% avg. Farmers took advantage of the warm dry conditions to plant over two million acres. Temperatures were 5 to 10 degrees above average across the State except the southeast district was 2 to 4 degrees above average. Precipitation averaged 0.15 of an inch Statewide. The southeast district reported 0.44 of an inch.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.1, 5.8 last year. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 7% last year; 31% short, 32% last year; 52% adequate, 51% last year; 3% surplus, 10% last year. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 8% last year; 35% short, 27% last year; 44% adequate, 56% last year; 2% surplus, 9% last year. Camelina planted 76%, 70% last year. Canola planted 84%, 94% last year. Canola emerged 13%, 53% last year. Corn planted 67%, 77% last year. Corn emerged 15%, 26% last year. Dry beans planted 60%, 59% last year. Dry beans emerged 6%, 18% last year. Dry peas planted 91%, 99% last year. Dry peas emerged 11%, 56% last year. Flaxseed planted 55%, 84% last year. Flaxseed emerged 1%, 36% last year. Lentils planted 89%, 100% last year. Lentils emerged 5%, 60% last year. Mustard seed planted 81%, 92% last year. Mustard seed emerged 3%, 39% last year. Oats planted 77%, 91% last year. Oats emerged 31%, 61% last year. Potatoes planted 67%, 70% last year. Potatoes emerged 13%, 11% last year. Safflower planted 47%, 66% last year. Safflower emerged 4%, 26% last year. Sugar beets planted 51%, 86% last year. Sugar beets emerged 20%, 54% last year. Durum wheat planted 39%, 80% last year. Durum wheat emerged 1%, 22% last year. Livestock grazing 88% open, 93% last year; 9% difficult, 5% last year; 3% closed, 2% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – cattle 56%, 63% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – sheep 57%, 55% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle 43%, 24% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep 36%, 24% last year. Livestock birthing – lambing complete 92%, 91% last year. Much of Montana had hot, dry conditions for the first half of the week ending May 19, followed by cooler, stormy days in the latter half of the week. Bozeman received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 2.25 inches of moisture. Most other stations reported receiving 0.04 to 1.82 inches of precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the upper 70s to lower 90s, with the State-wide high temperature of 95 degrees recorded at Huntley and Roundup. A majority of stations reported lows in the mid 20s to the lower 50s, the coldest being Polson at 22 degrees, followed by Cooke City with 23 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6 days. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 25% short, 63% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 34% very short, 41% short, 25% adequate. Wheat jointed 61%, 99% 2012, 82% avg. Stockwater supplies rated 7% very short, 18% short, 74% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and forage supplies rated 36% very short, 43% short, 21% adequate. For the week ending May 19, 2013, corn planting advanced quickly as clear skies and above normal temperatures prevailed throughout much of the week. Temperatures soared into triple digits at mid-week, breaking previous highs. Rain moved across the State over the weekend, but by then many producers in southern counties had completed corn planting and were moving onto soybeans. Moisture accumulations were less than one half inch across much of central Nebraska, which did little to improve soil moisture conditions in drought stricken areas. Locally heavy rainfall totals of 3 to 4 inches occurred over portions of the northern Panhandle. Pastures remain in poor or very poor condition across much of the western half of the State.

NEVADA: Spring weather conditions were evident with light to moderate winds and passing showers and thunderstorms. Temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees above normal Stateside. Ely recorded 0.44 inch of much needed rain and Eureka received 0.30 inch. Stations to the West and South received light precipitation. Mountain snow packs continued to recede and stream flows decline. Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Alfalfa cutting was active in the South with some areas already in the second cutting. Final irrigations were being applied to more northerly fields with first cutting approaching. Alfalfa fields were mostly in good to excellent condition. Anticipated water shortages are expected to limit the number of cuttings in the year. Spring grain seeding was completed in the North. Corn planting was underway where soils temperatures were conducive. Calving and lambing were essentially complete and livestock were being moved to available pastures and spring range. Main farm and ranch activities included irrigation, alfalfa harvest, fertilizing, weed control and working livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 28% short, 68% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 30% short, 65% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture condition 3% poor, 34% fair, 41% good, 22% excellent. Maine Barley 90% planted, 70% 2012, 60% avg, 40% emerged, 30% 2012, 25% avg, condition 85% good 15% excellent. Maine Oats 90% planted, 75% 2012, 55% avg, 30% emerged, 30% 2012, 20% avg, condition 81% good, 19% excellent. Maine Potatoes 80% planted, 50% 2012, 40% avg, <5% emerged, 0% 2012, <5% avg, condition 100% good. Massachusetts Potatoes 100% planted, 99% 2012, 90% avg, 35% emerged, 35% 2012, 30% avg, condition 85% good, 15% fair. Rhode Island Potatoes 95% planted, 99% 2012, 90% avg, 60% emerged, 75% 2012, 40% avg, condition 50% good, 50% excellent. Field Corn 65% planted, 35% 2012, 35% avg, 25% emerged, 10% 2012, 5% avg, condition 32% fair, 36% good, 32% excellent. Sweet Corn 55% planted, 40% 2012, 35% avg, 25% emerged, 20% 2012, 20% avg, condition 30% fair, 61% good, 9% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco 10% planted, 0% 2012, <5% avg, condition 100% fair. Shade Tobacco 10% planted, 0% 2012, 15% avg, condition 100% fair. First Crop Hay <5% harvested, 5% 2012, <5% avg, condition 6% poor, 43% fair, 45% good, 6% excellent. Apples 5% early bloom, 56% full bloom, 39% petal fall, fruit set 1% below avg, 99% avg, condition 34% fair, 50% good, 16% excellent. Peaches 1% early bloom, 14% full bloom, 85% petal fall, fruit set 100% avg, condition 45% fair, 52% good, 3% excellent. Pears 1% early bloom, 43% full bloom, 56% petal fall, fruit set 100% avg, condition 8% fair, 91% good, 1% excellent. Highbush Blueberries 13% bud stage, 21% early bloom, 62% full bloom, 4% Petal fall, fruit set 100% avg, condition 32% fair, 62% good, 6% excellent. Maine Wild Blueberries 36% bud stage, 60% early bloom, 4% full bloom, condition 100% good. Massachusetts Cranberries 100% bud stage, condition 100% good. Strawberries 16% bud stage, 43% early bloom, 31% full bloom, 10% petal fall, fruit set 100% avg, condition 52% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent. Cool, mostly dry week, with temperatures dipping below freezing

mid week in many areas. Statewide average temperatures ranged from 48 to 55 degrees, 2 to 6 degrees below normal. Late week showers brought much-needed precipitation to the region, but conditions remain dry and more moisture is needed. Lack of significant precipitation allowed planting to proceed at a fast pace, and progress exceeds last year and normal in many areas. Most crops have emerged, but are in need of a good soaking rain. Pasture and hay remain in good to fair condition region-wide. General activities included spreading manure, disking, plowing and irrigating. Farmers were active planting small grains, potatoes, field corn, sweet corn and a variety of vegetable crops. Vegetable growers harvested spinach, asparagus and rhubarb. Tobacco transplants were set out in Connecticut. Fruit growers applied fungicide sprays and protected from frost.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture was 10% short and 90% adequate. Subsoil moisture was 10% short and 90% adequate. Highs reached the low 80s and lows were in the low 30s across the Garden State. Producers continued to plant field corn and soybeans. Fruit trees and blueberries were in bloom. Strawberry harvesting continued. Cool weather has slowed vegetable plant development; production is still a few weeks behind. Sweet corn planting began last week. Vegetable transplants were being planted. Asparagus, herbs, greens, and lettuces were among the crops that have been harvested. Other activities included tillage work and some hay work. Livestock condition was good and dairy production was average.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil moisture 83% very short, 16% short and 1% adequate. Wind damage 12% light, and 7% moderate; 3% cotton damaged, 64% winter wheat damaged and 11% onion damage to date. Freeze damage 1% light; 54% winter wheat damaged and 9% onion damage. Alfalfa 4% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 55% good and 15% excellent; 50% first cutting complete. Cotton 60% planted. Corn 50% planted; 18% emerged. Irrigated winter wheat 29% very poor, 18% poor, 29% fair , 23% good and 1% excellent; 65% headed; 53% grazed. Dry winter wheat 100% very poor; 32% headed; 42% grazed. Total winter wheat 75% very poor, 7% poor, 10% fair and 8% good; 44% headed; 46% grazed. Peanut 24% planted. Lettuce 11% very poor, 56% good and 33% excellent; 57% harvested. Chile 2% poor, 59% fair, 24% good and 15% excellent; 93% planted. Onion 31% fair, 46% good and 23% excellent. Pecan condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 37% fair and 61% good. Nut set 29% light and 71% average. Cattle condition 33% very poor, 29% poor, 35% fair, 2% good and 1% excellent. Sheep condition 53% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair and 7% good. Average temperatures were in the sixties to upper seventies the farther south you go. Average temperatures were above normal area wide. Sporadic amounts of precipitation were recorded across the area.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Soil moisture was 1% very short, 32% short, 66% adequate, and 1% surplus. Oats 88% planted, 91% in 2012, and 83% five year average. Oats 18% fair, 74% good, and 8% excellent. Winter wheat 1% poor, 13% fair, 68% good, and 18% excellent. Potatoes 52% planted, 58% in 2012, and 63% five year average. Soybeans 15% planted, 21% in 2012, and 19% five year average. Sweet corn 35% planted, 32% in 2012, and 37% five year average. Onions 92% planted, 80% in 2012, and 81% five year average. Snap beans 5% planted, 17% in 2012, and 15% five year average. Cabbage 25% planted, 32% in 2012, and 31% five year average. Apples 100% half-inch green to pink, 85% full bloom or later, and 49% petal fall or later. Peaches 92% half-inch green to pink, 75% full bloom or later, and 46% petal fall or later. Pears 88% half-inch green to pink, 69% full bloom or later, and 48% petal fall or later. Sweet cherries 94% half-inch green to pink, 72% full bloom or later, and 58% petal fall or later. Tart cherries 100% half-inch green to pink, 88% full bloom or later, and 73% petal fall or later. Rainfall for the State ranged from none to 0.23 inches. Temperatures ranged from the mid 20's to the mid 80's.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 5.5 days suitable for field work for the week ending May 19th, in comparison to 3.8 days for week ending May 12th. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 9% short, 75% adequate and 16% surplus. Most areas reported average temperatures below normal for the week with little rain across the state except for a few areas with heavy rainfall in the western part of the state. Warmer, dryer conditions allowed the farmers to catch up on plantings and aided in crop growth. Farmers took advantage of the dry conditions with the forecast of rain for the upcoming week.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 66% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 20% short, 65% adequate, 11% surplus. Oats seeded 51%, 94% 2012, 67% average. Oats emerged 12%, 81% 2012, 38% average. Oats condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 32% fair, 55% good, and 9% excellent. Durum Wheat seeded 35%, 91% 2012, 52% average. Durum Wheat emerged 5%, 69% 2012, 28% average. Canola seeded 28%, 94% 2012, 57% average. Canola emerged 4%, 55% 2012, 23% average. Flaxseed seeded 12%, 70% 2012, 43% average. Flaxseed emerged 2%, 18% 2012, 11% average. Potatoes planted 25%, 88% 2012, 52% average. Dry Edible Peas planted 52%, 97% 2012, 74% average. Dry Edible Beans planted 2%, 54% 2012, 20% average. Sunflower planted 9%, 33% 2012, 15% average. Calving 96% complete. Lambing 97% complete. Cattle/calf conditions 4% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, and 10% excellent. Sheep/lamb conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, and 9% excellent. Hay and forage supplies 11% very short, 35% short, 52% adequate, and 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 3% very short, 11% short, 81% adequate, and 5% surplus. Warm, dry weather conditions across the State early in the week allowed producers to make good planting progress. However, starting Thursday and lasting through the weekend, most of the State received significant rainfall amounts which halted fieldwork activities. According to reports, the amount of precipitation received ranged anywhere from 1 to 6 inches with most reports being in the 1 to 4 inch range. Even though the moisture has been a detriment to crop producers, it has been beneficial to livestock. The rains have helped pasture growth and produced runoff into stock dams. Temperatures across most of the State last week ranged from 6 to 10 degrees above normal.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 2% very short, 12% short, 71% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil 9% short, 82% adequate, 9% surplus. Oats headed 0%, 8% 2012, 3% avg. All hay 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. First cutting hay 13%, NA 2012, NA avg. Tremendous planting progress made this week, as producers took advantage of ideal planting and ground conditions. Both corn and soybean crops saw a large increase planting progress from previous week. Some areas producers able to start and complete their corn planting within week. With warmer temperatures and drier weather, wheat conditions improving, although there some reports of poor quality wheat being replanted to another crop. Hay conditions remain good and many producers started their first cuttings. Some tobacco plants getting near growth stage to be transplanted into field, but weather conditions have not been favorable.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 21% short, 60% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 29% very short, 30% short, 39% adequate, 2% surplus. Wheat soft dough 28% this week, 16% last week, 93% last year, 63% average. Rye condition 22% very poor, 25% poor, 39% fair, 11% good, 3% excellent; headed 97% this week, 92% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; soft dough 34% this week, 25% last week, 97% last year, 75% average. Oats condition 8% very poor, 13% poor, 35% fair, 40% good, 4% excellent; jointing 94% this week, 87% last week, 100% last year, 93% average; headed 50% this week, 43% last week, 88% last year, 65% average; soft dough 10% this week, n/a last week, 56% last year, 29% average. Canola condition 21% very poor, 22% poor, 31% fair, 23% good, 3% excellent; mature 14% this week, 6% last week, 93% last year, n/a average. Corn seedbed prepared 94% this week, 92% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; planted 54% this week,

45% last week, 96% last year, 94% average; emerged 45% this week, 35% last week, 75% last year, 73% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 57% this week, 48% last week, 82% last year, 72% average; planted 10% this week, 7% last week, 44% last year, 32% average. Alfalfa hay condition 5% very poor, 13% poor, 43% fair, 34% good, 5% excellent; 1st cutting 32% this week, 25% last week, 93% last year, 67% average. Other hay condition 8% very poor, 13% poor, 48% fair, 30% good, 1% excellent; 1st cutting 16% this week, 11% last week, 60% last year, 32% average. Watermelons planted 86% this week, 79% last week, 86% last year, 72% average; running 11% this week, n/a% last week, 55% last year, 18% average. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 7% poor, 41% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Temperatures across the State averaged in the mid - to low 70's. Precipitation averaged nine tenths of an inch for the week but varied considerably. The Southeast district recorded the highest rain total at 1.85 inches. Warmer temperatures have allowed for progress in planting as well as the development of small grains. Topsoil moisture conditions were rated mostly adequate. Subsoil moisture conditions varied widely but 59 percent was rated short to very short. There were 5.1 days suitable for fieldwork.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.0 days. Barley Condition 2% Very Poor, 16% Poor, 42% Fair, 40% Good. Spring Wheat Condition 12% Very Poor, 11% Poor, 29% Fair, 47% Good, 1% Excellent. Subsoil Moisture 6% Very Short, 43% Short, 50% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Topsoil Moisture 10% Very Short, 53% Short, 36% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Alfalfa Hay 1st Cutting 27%, 4% 2012, 3% avg. Spring Wheat Emerged 86%, 96% 2012, 88% avg. Barley Planted 92%, 99% 2012, 94% avg. Barley Emerged 68%, 89% 2012, 82% avg. Most of the State experienced warmer than average temperatures. South central Oregon was somewhat the exception with temperatures slightly cooler than average. Although all stations reported some precipitation, most were somewhat below average. For the crop weather season, temperatures are also warmer than normal so far, with an exception again being south central Oregon. The season's cumulative precipitation for most stations is also lower than average. Wheat in the majority of Umatilla County was stressed and needed moisture. Lack of moisture did help hay producers put up good quality first cutting. A little rain fell in north central Oregon. That at least helped slow the stress on wheat. In the north Willamette Valley, winter wheat headed out rapidly after a warm to hot couple of weeks and then light rain. Irrigating grass for seed. Crimson clover setting seed, red clover looked good. First cutting of alfalfa and grass hay were reported to be great quality but running light. Further south some dryland crops were too far gone to be helped on the sandier soils. Sweet cherry fruit set was very good on some varieties such as Regina and in some locations. Frost has reduced yields in low lying areas, but fruit set in most of Wasco County appeared to be good. Routine orchard operations continued throughout the Hood River Valley. First emergence of western cherry fruit fly occurred in Hood River on May 16. Codling moth egg hatch was predicted to begin at the OSU-MCAREC in Hood River on May 16. Cultivating new filbert planting in the Willamette Valley. They were showing good growth. Wine grapes showing early growth and vigor. Local strawberries at stands. Douglas County orchard crops have had an excellent start with a good set of fruit on apples, pears, peaches, plums, and prunes. Berry crops have also set very heavy fruit loads. Cherry orchards seem to have light crops and it is a little early to tell about filbert and walnut crops. Wine grapes looked fantastic and with a lot of production potential. With good growing conditions at flowering in late May and early June there is great potential for a high quality crop. Leaf miners in chard, spinach, and many of the Brassicas were early this year. Usually leaf miners show in July or August. Crops have been seeded into nicely worked warm soil. Some vegetables were still being seeded. Garlic doing very well, sizing nicely. Hoop house low row covers removed from new plants. Pasture conditions vary from good to poor as one might expect as Oregon's climate varies. Descriptions for eastern Oregon rangelands included 'very dry', 'suffering', and 'dismal'. Many pastures in western Oregon were helped by recent rains.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5. Soil moisture; 2% very short, 23% short, 67% adequate and 8% surplus. Spring plowing; 92% this week, 86% last week, 95% last year, 83% average. Barley headed; 60% this week, 48% last week, 96% last year, and 89% average. Barley yellow; 5% this week, 2% last week, 67% last year, and 28% average. Winter wheat headed; 51% this week, 30% last week, 82% last year, and 59% average. Soybeans planted; 41% this week, 17% last week, 41% last year, and 30% average. Soybeans emerged; 16% this week, 3% last week, 11% last year, and 9% average. Potatoes planted; 78% this week, 60% last week, 83% last year, and 59% average. Alfalfa first cutting; 16% this week, 8% last week, 48% last year, and 30% average. Timothy/Clover first cutting; 7% this week, 0% last week, 20% last year, and 9% average. Winter Wheat conditions 3% poor, 17% fair, 52% good, 28% excellent. Alfalfa conditions 3% poor, 18% fair, 65% good, and 14% excellent. Timothy/Clover conditions 3% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, and 10% excellent. Quality of Hay made 1% poor, 9% fair, 65% good and 25% excellent. Peaches condition 100% good. Apples condition 100% good. Field activities for the week included field preparation for planting; plowing; planting of corn, soybeans and finishing up planting other crops; cutting alfalfa and other forage. Spring plowing is getting more underway and is 92% complete.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Soil moisture 8% short, 83% adequate, 9% surplus. Corn 9% poor, 34% fair, 54% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat 1% poor, 20% fair, 71% good, 8% excellent. Rye 1% poor, 33% fair, 63% good, 3% excellent. Oats 1% poor, 21% fair, 73% good, 5% excellent. Tobacco 3% poor, 34% fair, 62% good, 1% excellent. Hay 2% poor, 37% fair, 59% good, 2% excellent. Peaches 1% very poor, 1% poor, 50% fair, 46% good, 2% excellent. Snap beans, fresh 67% fair, 33% good. Cucumbers, fresh 70% fair, 30% good. Watermelons 51% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 64% fair, 36% good. Cantaloupes 47% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 23% fair, 74% good, 3% excellent. Corn planted 97%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn emerged 96%, 99% 2012, 98% avg. Soybeans planted 26%, 46% 2012, 36% avg. Soybeans emerged 11%, 31% 2012, 21% avg. Winter wheat headed 95%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Winter wheat turning color 36%, 93% 2012, 70% avg. Winter wheat ripe 10%, 61% 2012, 21% avg. Winter wheat harvested 0%, 4% 2012, 1% avg. Rye headed 98%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Rye turned color 43%, 77% 2012, 65% avg. Rye ripe 7%, 53% 2012, 33% avg. Rye harvested 0%, 4% 2012, 2% avg. Oats headed 99%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Oats harvested 0%, 4% 2012, 3% avg. Tobacco transplanted 99%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Hay grain hay 52%, 82% 2012, 77% avg. Peaches harvested 2%, 9% 2012, 3% avg. Snap beans, fresh planted 88%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 85%, 98% 2012, 97% avg. Watermelons planted 97%, 100% 2012, 98% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Cantaloupes planted 96%, 100% 2012, 96% avg. A drier week allowed farmers to make progress planting cotton, peanuts, and soybeans. Corn planting was winding down. Some fields have some yellowing occurring most likely due to excess water in the soil causing root damage. This corn should recover with if the weather remains good. There was also some leaf curling in sandy soils due to drought stress. Vegetable planting was nearly complete. Peach harvest had begun in a few orchards. The State average temperature for the week was near the long-term average. The State average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.8 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% very short, 41% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley seeded 88%, 100% 2012, 84% average. Barley emerged 44%, 99% 2012, 56% average. Calving 94% complete. Lambing 96% complete. Cattle moved to pasture 43% complete. Cattle/calf conditions 4% poor, 25% fair, 63% good, and 8% excellent. Sheep/lamb conditions 2% poor, 19% fair, 68% good, and 11% excellent. Hay and forage supplies 33% very short, 33% short, 33% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 15% very short, 33% short, 52% adequate. Above normal temperatures and

drier soils accelerated spring planting progress. Most areas of the State received an inch or more of rain, though dry conditions continued into this week for some areas in the western part of the State. Calving and lambing season is coming to a close. Warmer weather and needed moisture have improved pasture conditions; however, some livestock producers are still feeding hay and are beginning to run short of forage supplies.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 4.5. Topsoil moisture 60% adequate, 40% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 62% adequate, 37% surplus. Winter wheat 95% headed, 100% 2012, 97% avg; 9% turning color, 93% 2012, 33% avg; condition 4% poor, 14% fair, 60% good, 22% excellent; tobacco 10% transplanted, 38% 2012, 24% avg; hay first cutting 19%, 63% 2012, 32% avg. Cotton and soybean plantings still lagged two weeks behind the five-year average pace. Corn producers were re-seeding some fields and working around wet spots. Progress is ten days behind. Tobacco transplanting began. Other farm activities included side dressing corn, herbicide applications and working cattle. The wheat crop continued in good-to-excellent condition.

TEXAS: Much of the state experienced rainfall and warmer temperatures last week. Portions of North, East, and Central Texas received the most precipitation, with some areas along the Texas Oklahoma border recording up to four inches. High winds and tornadoes hit parts of North Texas, causing major damage. Some areas experienced severe hail storms. Portions of West Texas, South Texas and the Plains received little or no precipitation. Small Grains across the Plains and North Texas, producers continued to cut much of their wheat and oat crops for hay due to previous freeze damage. Remaining wheat fields continued to mature with those under irrigation making good progress. Row Crops Planting of corn, cotton, and sorghum was underway across much of the state, especially on irrigated acres. Many producers had begun dry land planting, though some were waiting on more moisture to make planting decisions. Early-planted cotton was beginning to develop. In some areas, timely rains aided recently-planted crops while many other areas remained in need of additional moisture. Sunflowers in Central Texas were beginning to bloom. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crops In East Texas and the Trans-Pecos, fruit trees were showing damage from previous freeze events. Some blueberries were lost to freeze-damage as well. Blackberries continued to progress. Pecan producers were spraying orchards to control pecan nut casebearer. Potato, onion, and sweet corn harvest was underway in South Texas. Livestock, Range and Pasture In most parts of the state, range and pastureland remained in need of moisture to promote grass growth. Stock tank levels were a major concern for some producers. In areas of East and Central Texas, rainfall and warm weather aided pasture growth and many producers had begun to fertilize. Lower livestock inventories were allowing some pastures to rebound from drought. In areas of the Edwards Plateau, sheep and goats benefited from the recent growth of forbs. Fly populations were becoming a problem for some cattle producers.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 6. Subsoil Moisture 9% very short, 33% short, 58% adequate. Irrigation Water Supplies 5% very short, 24% short, 71% adequate. Winter Wheat headed 13%, 12% 2012, 10% avg. Winter Wheat Condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 29% fair, 43% good, 12% excellent. Spring Wheat emerged 95%, 99% 2012, 81% avg. Spring Wheat, Very Poor 3% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 55% good, 18% excellent. Barley emerged 87%, 94% 2012, 79% avg. Barley Condition 11% fair, 62% good, 27% excellent. Oats planted 86%, 94% 2012, 85% avg. Oats emerged 63%, 72% 2012, 56% avg. Corn planted 74%, 82% 2012, 64% avg. Corn emerged 37%, 38% 2012, 24% avg. Alfalfa Hay 1st Cutting 1%, 14% 2012, 6% avg. Other Hay Cut 1%, 6% 2012, 1% avg. Cattle and calves moved To Summer Range 31%, 35% 2012, 27% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 73% good, 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved To Summer Range 32%, 27% 2012, 39% avg. Sheep Condition 2% poor, 26% fair, 67% good, 5% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 8% very short, 13% short, 79% adequate. Sheep Sheared On Farm 93%, 99% 2012, 94% avg. Sheep Sheared On Range 89%, 100% 2012, 92% avg. Ewes Lamb On Farm 93%, 99% 2012, 98% avg. Ewes Lamb On Range 78%, 81% 2012, 82% avg. Apples Full Bloom Or Past 91%, 100% 2012, 81% avg. Sweet Cherries full Bloom Or Past 93%, 100% 2012, 96% avg. Tart Cherries full Bloom Or Past 99%, 100% 2012, 89% avg. Peaches, Full Bloom Or Past 100%, 100% 2012, 96% avg. For the week ending May 19, 2013 there was a reported 6.0days suitable for fieldwork. Box Elder County received about an inch of rain through Sunday over most of the county, with some areas reporting as much as 1.88 inches of rain. Cache County growers received a near perfect storm which brought nearly one inch of rain in recent days. The mountains in Duchesne County where the irrigation water is, continues to receive a good amount of moisture which has helped to add to the low amount of irrigation water. Garfield/Kane Counties report that moisture is needed. San Juan County reports that canals were filled this week and the irrigation season has begun. Army cutworms are thick in some fields. Utah County has been receiving much needed rain. Producers are concerned about irrigation water lasting through the season. Beaver County reports that spring work is going well. Corn planting is almost finished. In Box Elder County crops are continuing to progress. There is some concern that the wheat has been affected by too many frosts followed by near record temperatures. Most of the corn that has been planted looks good. The moisture that has been received in the last couple of days has given the plants a boost. Alfalfa hay is getting to the point that some of it is ready for the first cutting. If the weather dries out this week, some hay will be swathed. Cache County corn growers have been working hard to get corn planted. Most acres of barley, wheat and safflower are already in the ground with most of it emerged. Beaver County livestock are reported being moved out on the range. Box Elder County livestock appear to be in fair condition. Recent rains will help many ranges in the short run but these rangelands will need more rainfall to fully recover. Many ranchers have had to resort to feeding hay because of the lack of spring grass. Duchesne County livestock ranchers have finished up working cattle and began to move them to summer range. Many producers have begun to turn out bulls to get their herds bred up before they are taken out on grazing allotments. Hay supplies continue to be short and many producers have fed longer than they anticipated as the grass has been slow to grow. Utah County livestock are reported to be in good shape.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 74% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 82% adequate, 15% surplus. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 66% good, 11% excellent. Other hay 3% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3% poor, 26% fair, 63% good, 8% fair. Corn 1% poor, 20% fair, 71% good, 8% excellent. Corn planted 86%, 88% 2012, 85% 5-yr avg. Corn emerged 74%, 76% 2012, 70% 5-yr avg. Soybeans planted 23%, 24% 2012, 23% 5-yr avg. Soybeans emerged 11%, 11% 2012, 10% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat headed 93%, 98% 2012, 96% 5-yr avg. Barley 2% poor, 19% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent. Greenhouse tobacco 4% poor, 39% fair, 40% good, 17% excellent. Plant beds tobacco 65% fair, 35% good. Flue cured tobacco transplanted 72%, 86% 2012, 74% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco transplanted 25%, 28% 2012, 21% 5-yr avg. Dark fire cured tobacco transplanted 35%, 69% 2012, 42% 5-yr avg. Cotton planted 67%, 81% 2012, 74% 5-yr avg. Summer potatoes 5% fair, 93% good, 2% excellent. All apples 12% fair, 88% good. Peaches 21% fair, 73% good, 6% excellent. Grapes 15% fair, 82% good, 3% excellent. Oats 24% fair, 69% good, 7% excellent. Diverse temperatures were reported for the Commonwealth. Parts of northern Virginia and counties surrounding the Blue Ridge reported frost during the start of the week; however, no frost damage was reported for the field crops. By mid-week, temperatures climbed to highs in the low 90's. Rainfall was scattered with isolated storms. Overall, planted seeds geminated well with the moist soil conditions and warm temperatures. Days suitable for field were 4.7. Virginia's hay crop progressed at

different speeds. In some places, hay was cut and baled, while other places waited for a break in the rain before cutting. Southeastern Virginia made good progress on cotton and peanuts plantings, and soybean plantings were on track with the 5-year average. Other farming activities for the week included side-dressing early planted corn, planting tobacco, and applying herbicides.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 30% short, 66% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 28% short, 69% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very short, 2% short, 97% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and Roughage 10% very short, 15% short, 74% adequate and 1% surplus. Potatoes Emerged 60%, 51% last year, 45% five-year average. Dry Edible Peas Planted 90%, 83% last year, 83% five-year average. Field Corn Planted 85%, 83% last year, 75% five-year average. Field Corn Emerged 50%, 41% last year, 37% five-year average. Dry Edible Beans Planted 85%, 76% last year, 78% five-year average. Alfalfa First Cutting 25%, 26% last year, 18% five-year average. In Whitman County, producers made progress planting dry beans, dry peas, and lentils. Some scattered precipitation was received, but most of the county was still in need of additional moisture. Temperatures were cooler in many areas, compared to the previous week. In Grant County, the first cutting of alfalfa began, and in Franklin County, there was significant fieldwork activity, which included herbicide spraying, corn planting, and the first cutting of alfalfa continued. In the Yakima Valley, field crews continued to thin the high-value apple varieties, while producers applied chemical thinning sprays to other apple varieties. Some areas in Yakima County have received reports of a lighter cherry crop than normal. Asparagus continued to be harvested, and cool weather vegetable crops continued to make progress. In Chelan County, fruit growers were focused on pest and disease control, while tree fruits continued to make progress. In Whatcom County, strawberries were in full bloom and raspberries had just begun to bloom. Cattle producers in Stevens, Garfield, and Asotin Counties had cattle out on spring pastures. In Klickitat County, ranchers were working on summer pasture fences, while most cattle were on spring pastures.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 5. Topsoil moisture was 2% very short, 18% short, 67% adequate, and 13% surplus compared to 1% very short, 12% short, 84% adequate, and 3% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting was 83%, 91% in 2012, and 83% 5-year avg. Hay and roughage supplies were 17% very short, 19% short, 63% adequate, and 1% surplus compared to 2% short, 79% adequate, and 19% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 1% very short, 9% short, 89% adequate, and 1% surplus compared to 6% short, 93% adequate, and 1% surplus last year. Corn was 44% planted, 75% in 2012, and 64% 5-year avg. Corn was 15% emerged, 35% in 2012, and 36% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 27% planted, 57% in 2012, and 41% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 2% poor, 29% fair, 65% good, and 4% excellent. Winter wheat was 42% headed, 85% in 2012, and 69% 5-year avg. Hay conditions were 3% poor, 42% fair, 51% good, and 4% excellent. Apple conditions were 4% poor, 38% fair, 55% good, and 3% excellent. Peach conditions were 2% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, and 50% good. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 23% fair, 72% good, and 3% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 19% fair, 77% good, and 3% excellent. Farming activities included planting crops and also protecting them from freezing temperatures this week.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 79% adequate, and 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate, and 8% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 45% fair, 40% good, 9% excellent. Spring tillage 58%, 89% 2012, 79% avg. Winterkill Alfalfa 34% none, 24% light, 23% moderate, 19% severe. Farmers took good advantage of this week's summery weather. Corn, soybeans, small grains, forage and vegetables were being planted simultaneously as producers raced to make up for a late start. Temperatures reached the upper 80s and low 90s in much of the State, warming soils and nudging fruit trees and vines into blossom. Though wet spots remained in many areas, tillage and planting progressed full tilt until slowed by sporadic rains over the weekend. Both winter weather and this spring's wet conditions have taken a toll on alfalfa and winter wheat Statewide. Reporters noted that many alfalfa fields were being reseeded or rotated to other crops. Some commented that last fall's seedings were a loss due to drought conditions during planting. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were normal to 2 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 65 to 75 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 44 to 49 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.16 inches in Eau Claire to 0.86 inches in LaCrosse.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 5.4. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 18% short, 73% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 20% poor, 39% fair, 38% good; jointed 43%, 86% 2013, 64% avg. Barley condition 2% poor, 11% fair, 63% good, 24% excellent; planted 92%, 98% 2012, 89% average; emerged 63%, 89% 2012, 61% average. Alfalfa condition 8% poor, 46% fair, 35% good, 11% excellent. Other hay condition 6% poor, 60% fair, 29% good, 5% excellent. Oats planted 69%, 94% 2012, 76% average; emerged 41%, 69% 2012, 45% average; jointed 1%, 5% 2012, 2% average. Spring wheat planted 42%, 97% 2012, 71% average; emerged 17%, 73% 2012, 39% average. Corn planted 70% 85% 2012, 70% average; emerged 8%, 49% 2012, 13% avg. Dry beans planted 17%, 14% 2012, 10% average. Sugarbeets planted 62%, 99% 2012, 89% average. Emerged 12%, 35% 2012, 29% avg. Crop insect infestation 96% none, 4% light. Spring calves born 95%. Farm flock sheep shorn 94%; lambed 92%. Range flock sheep shorn 74%; lambed 57%. Calf losses 49% light, 47% normal, 4% heavy. Lamb losses 36% light, 59% normal, 5% heavy. Livestock condition 2% poor, 43% fair, 49% good, 6% excellent. Cattle moved to summer pastures 25%. Sheep moved to summer pastures 19%. Irrigation water supplies 2% very short, 26% short, 71% adequate, 1% surplus. Farm activities included lambing, calving, shearing sheep, and planting. High temperatures ranged from 70 degrees in Lake Yellowstone to 93 degrees in Greybull. Low temperatures ranged from 29 degrees in Lake Yellowstone to 50 degrees in Lance Creek. Average temperatures ranged from 45 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 68 degrees in Torrington and Lance Creek. Temperatures were above normal at all locations ranging from 7 degrees above normal at the Powell Field Station to 20 degrees above normal at the Buford reporting station. All stations received some precipitation. Three reporting stations reported more than 1 inch; Afton received 1.47 inches, Sundance received 1.12 inches and Cody received 1.05 inches. Nine stations reported above normal precipitation for the week. Six reporting stations are reporting above normal precipitation for the year thus far. Lander is reporting 1 inch above normal to date. Lincoln County reported receiving some welcomed spring rains. Uinta County reported some high mountain snow with runoff. Sweetwater County reported receiving some rain. Converse County reported receiving moisture that will greatly enhance spring grazing prospects over the region.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 12-18, 2013

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Wet weather prevailed across the continent, with heavy downpours causing flooding and localized damage to crops and infrastructure in northern Italy.

WESTERN FSU: Summer-like heat increased stress on winter wheat, although showers and thunderstorms provided localized, much-needed moisture in southern and western crop areas.

EASTERN FSU: Showers maintained favorable soil moisture for spring wheat planting, while southern cotton planting proceeded without delay.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread showers across northern growing areas provided late-season moisture for filling winter grains but hampered drydown and early harvest efforts.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Showers slowed winter grain drydown and harvesting, although the heaviest rain fell outside primary crop districts.

SOUTH ASIA: Pre-monsoon showers were confined to northeastern India and Bangladesh, boosting moisture supplies for rice transplanting.

EASTERN ASIA: Mostly dry conditions favored fieldwork in northeastern China, while showers across the south maintained favorable moisture supplies for summer crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Increasing showers in the Philippines encouraged rice transplanting in the northern and western regions.

AUSTRALIA: Beneficial rain overspread most of the wheat belt, spurring winter crop planting and aiding germination and emergence.

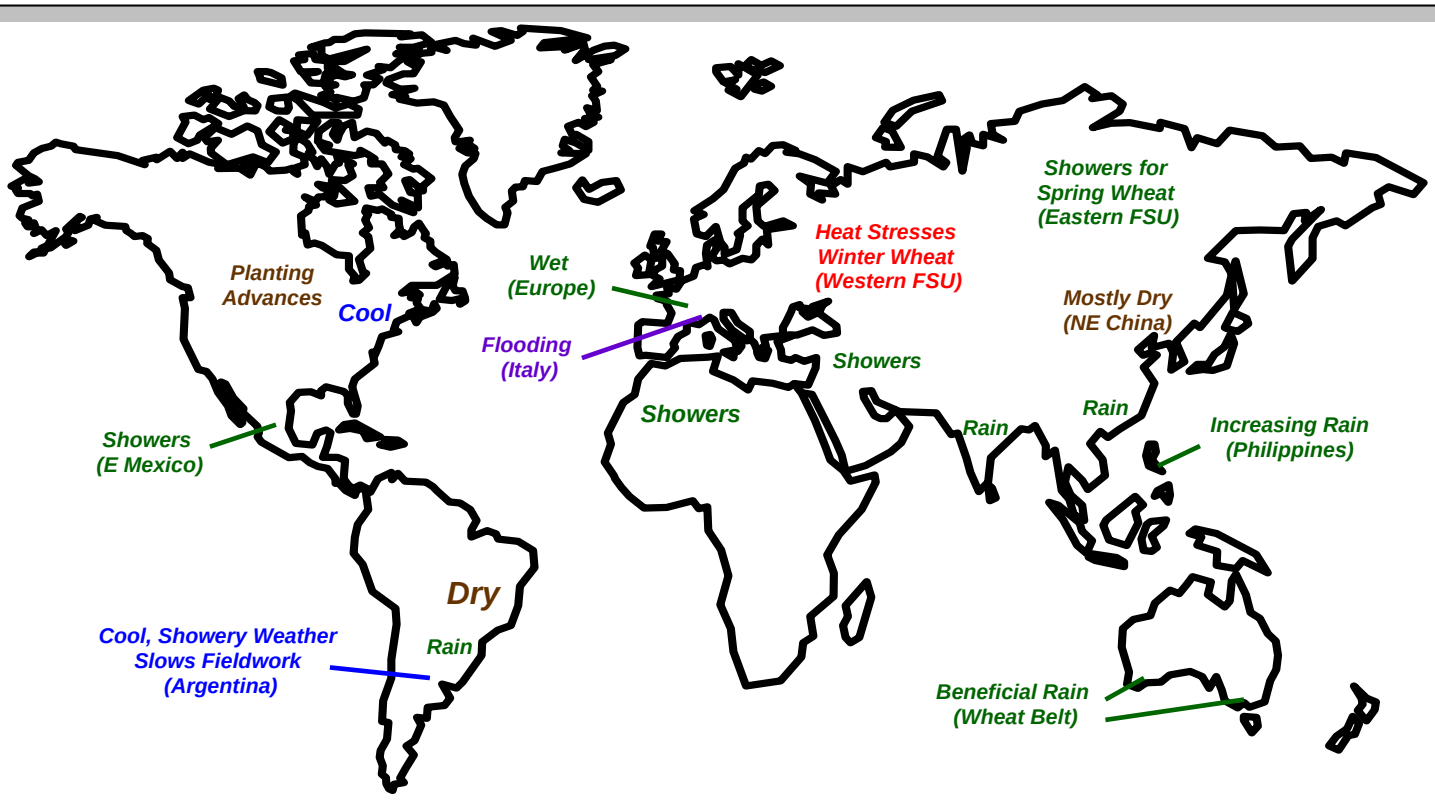
ARGENTINA: Cool, showery weather slowed harvesting of corn and soybeans.

BRAZIL: Rain benefited immature corn in the south, but seasonable dryness expanded farther north.

MEXICO: Showers prompted planting in eastern sections of the southern plateau corn belt.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Spring grain and oilseed planting advanced, although pockets of wetness lingered in the east.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Conditions favored fieldwork, but below-normal temperatures slowed early crop development.



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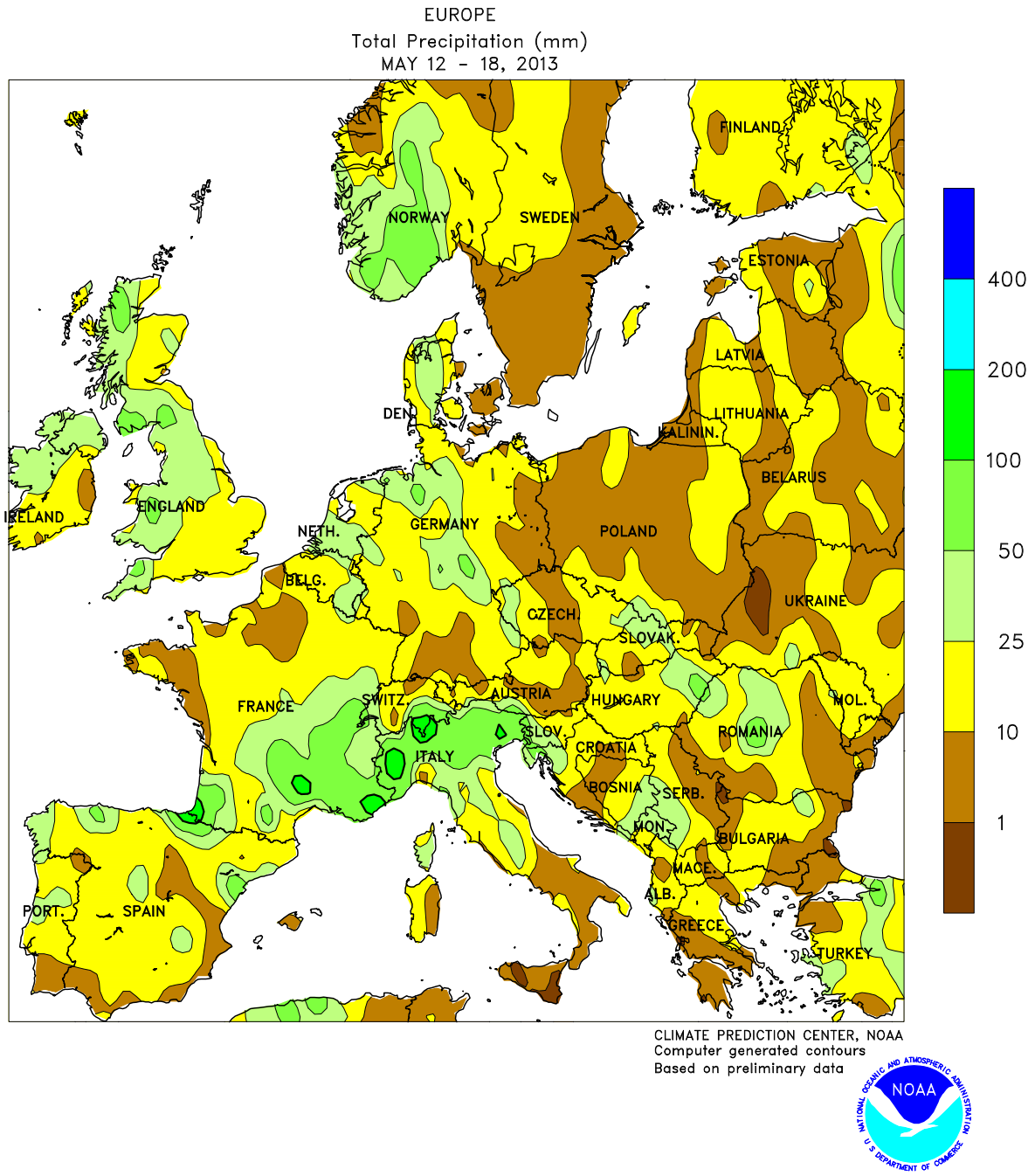

EUROPE

A large, stationary area of high pressure over Eurasia prevented a series of Atlantic storm systems from exiting the continent to the east, resulting in persistent, locally heavy rainfall. In particular, moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm, locally more) over southern France and northern Italy impeded corn and sunflower planting as well as winter wheat harvesting; reports from the European Severe Weather Database (ESWD) indicated as much as 420 mm in northern Italy, with resultant damage to crops and infrastructure. In Spain, late-season showers (10-35 mm) hampered winter grain maturation and early harvesting but supplied supplemental soil moisture for irrigated summer crops. Rain returned to northern France and England after a much-needed dry spell, maintaining favorable prospects for recently planted spring grains and oilseeds. Rain also overspread northern Germany and the Low Countries, alleviating concerns over short-term dryness and improving soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter crops. Across eastern Europe, scattered showers in the Balkans provided relief from recent summer-like heat, while light showers (2-10 mm) and above-normal temperatures (up to 4°C above normal) prevailed in Poland.

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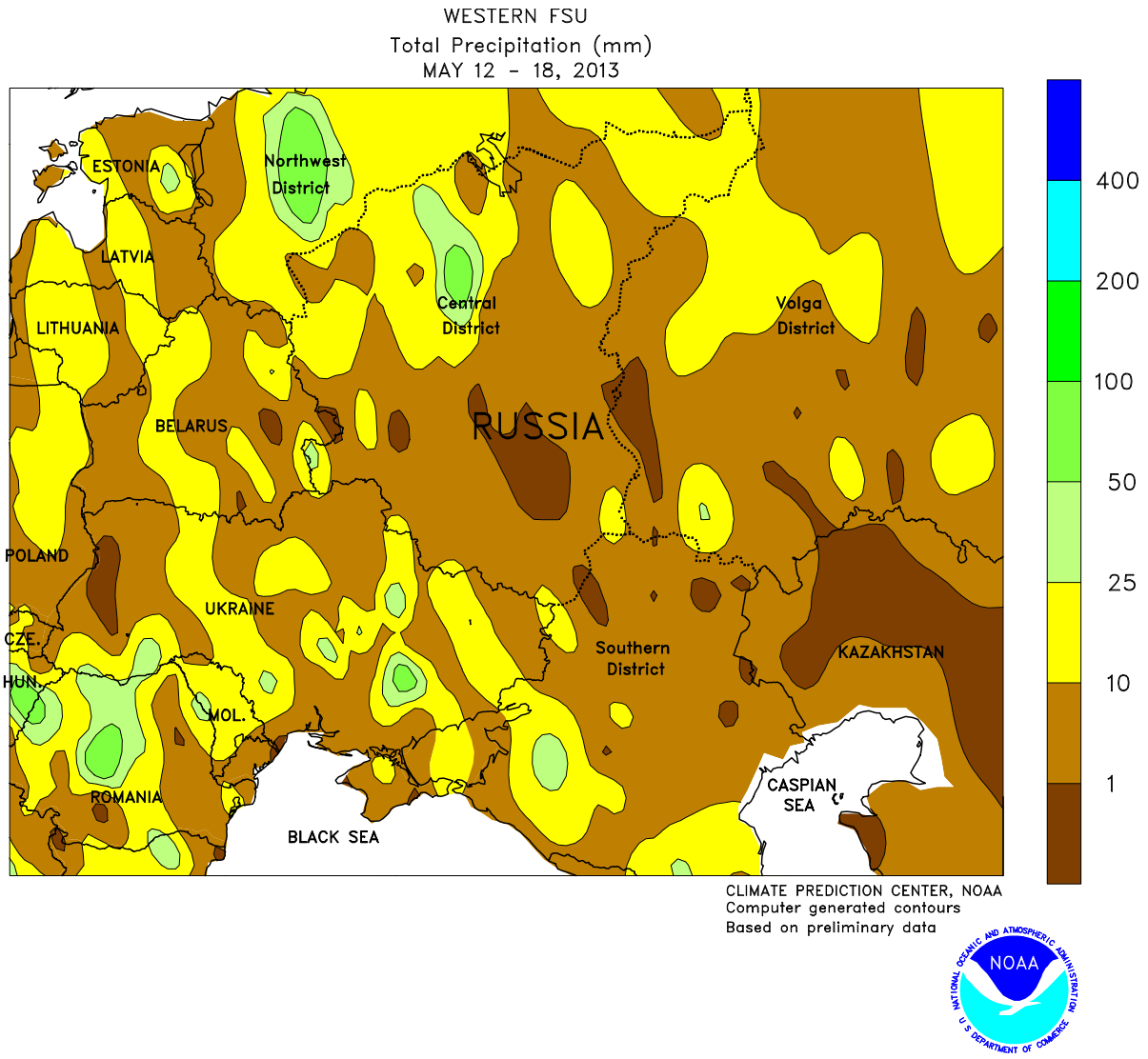

WESTERN FSU

A summer-like weather pattern resulted in above-normal temperatures along with scattered showers and thunderstorms across most of the region. A large, stationary area of high pressure centered over western Kazakhstan and the southern Volga District maintained a hot, southerly flow. Temperatures averaged 5 to 10°C above normal, with daytime highs eclipsing 30°C (locally as high as 34°C) over most growing areas. The heat was also accompanied by scattered showers and thunderstorms, although amounts were highly variable. Totals were highest (10-50 mm) from central and eastern Ukraine into southwestern portions of Russia's Southern District; in these key winter wheat areas, the rain provided much-needed soil moisture as crops approach the heading stage of development. Nevertheless, not all key crop regions received rainfall. Hot, mostly dry conditions stressed winter grains in northern portions of the Southern District as well as neighboring portions of the Central and Volga Districts. In particular, long- and short-term drought remained a concern in northern portions of the Southern District, where 90-day precipitation has totaled less than 50 percent of normal.

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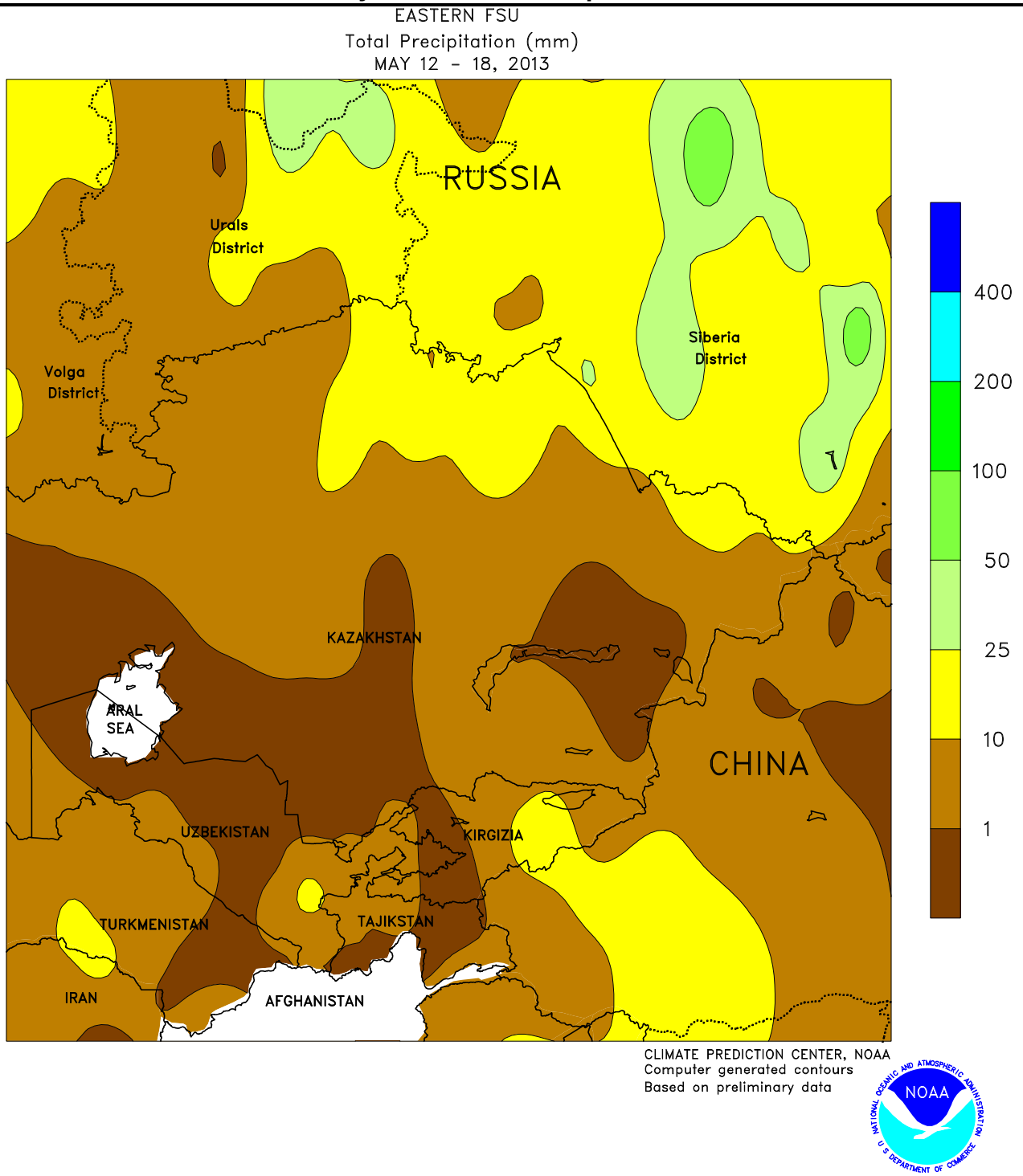

EASTERN FSU

Cool, showery conditions prevailed, in sharp contrast to the summer-like weather occurring just west of the region. A series of fast-moving cold fronts triggered light to moderate showers (2-30 mm) in spring wheat districts of northern Kazakhstan and southern Russia. The rain slowed planting but maintained favorable moisture reserves for crop development. However, the rain largely bypassed the southern Urals District, where somewhat warmer conditions (highs middle 20s degrees C) prevailed. Cotton planting in the southern portions of the region proceeded with minimal interruption, although localized showers (up to 10 mm) fell in eastern Uzbekistan.

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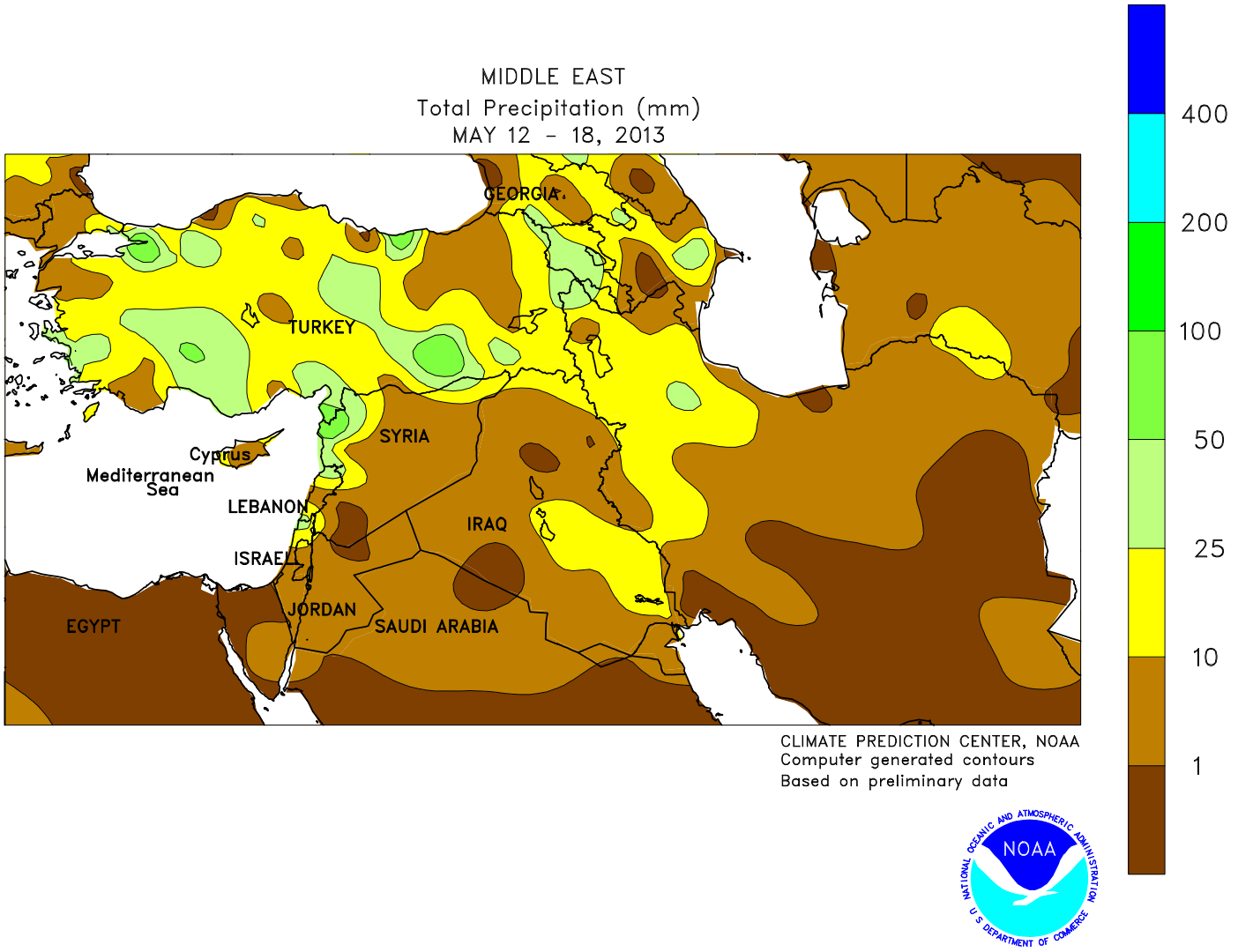

MIDDLE EAST

A stationary area of high pressure over Eurasia caused Mediterranean storms to drift slowly across the Mideast, resulting in additional late-season rainfall. Rain totals averaged 10 to 50 mm (locally more) in Turkey, Syria, northern Iraq, and northwestern Iran, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for reproductive to filling winter grains. However, crops are likely further along in development than normal due to a warm winter and spring, and the rain likely raised quality concerns in areas where wheat and barley were mature. Meanwhile, a much-needed respite from recent flooding in southern Iraq and southwestern Iran allowed producers to assess crop impacts and resume fieldwork.

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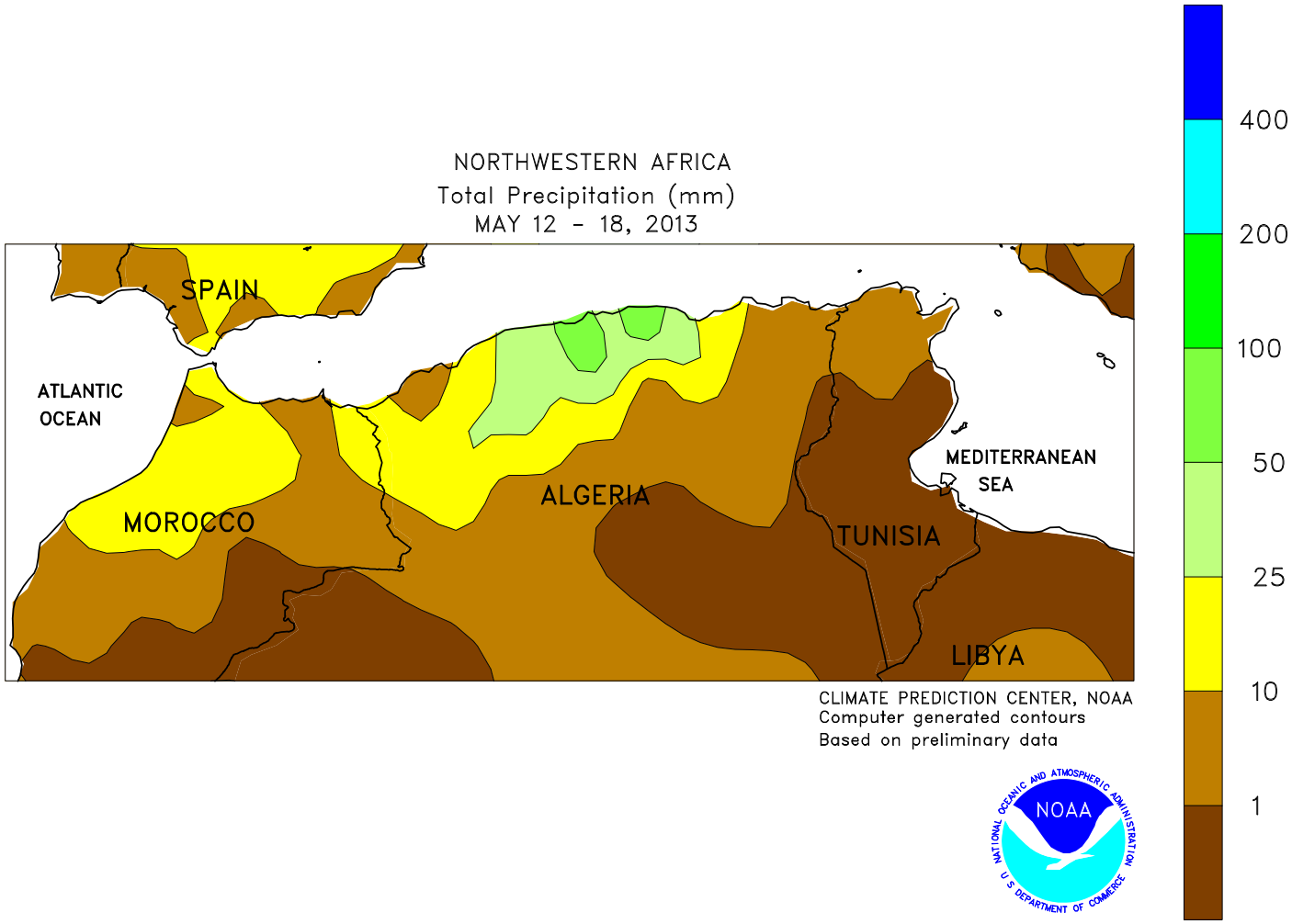

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Unsettled weather returned to the region, although fieldwork delays were generally minor. A series of weak cold fronts swept across the region, generating occasional showers (5-25 mm) across northern portions of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. The showers slowed winter grain drydown and harvesting, although the heaviest rain (25–65 mm in north-central Algeria) fell outside of primary wheat and barley areas.

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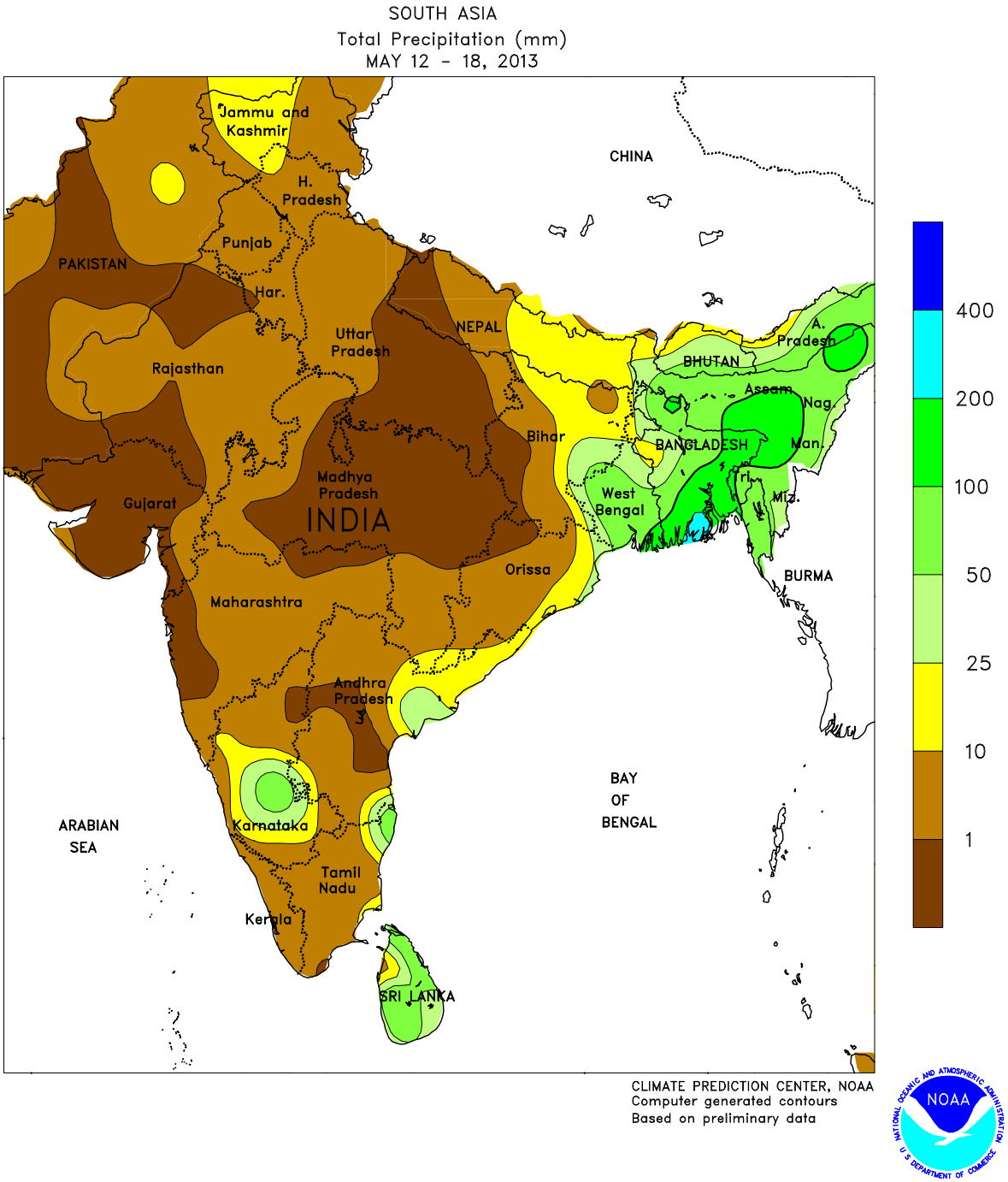

SOUTH ASIA

Pre-monsoon showers (25-150 mm) prevailed across northeastern India (Assam) and Bangladesh, boosting moisture supplies for rice transplanting. Elsewhere in the region, rainfall was generally light (less than 10 mm) and brief. Seasonably hot weather continued, with daytime highs consistently above 40°C and occasionally topping 45°C. Most growers will await the monsoon rains before commencing widespread planting.

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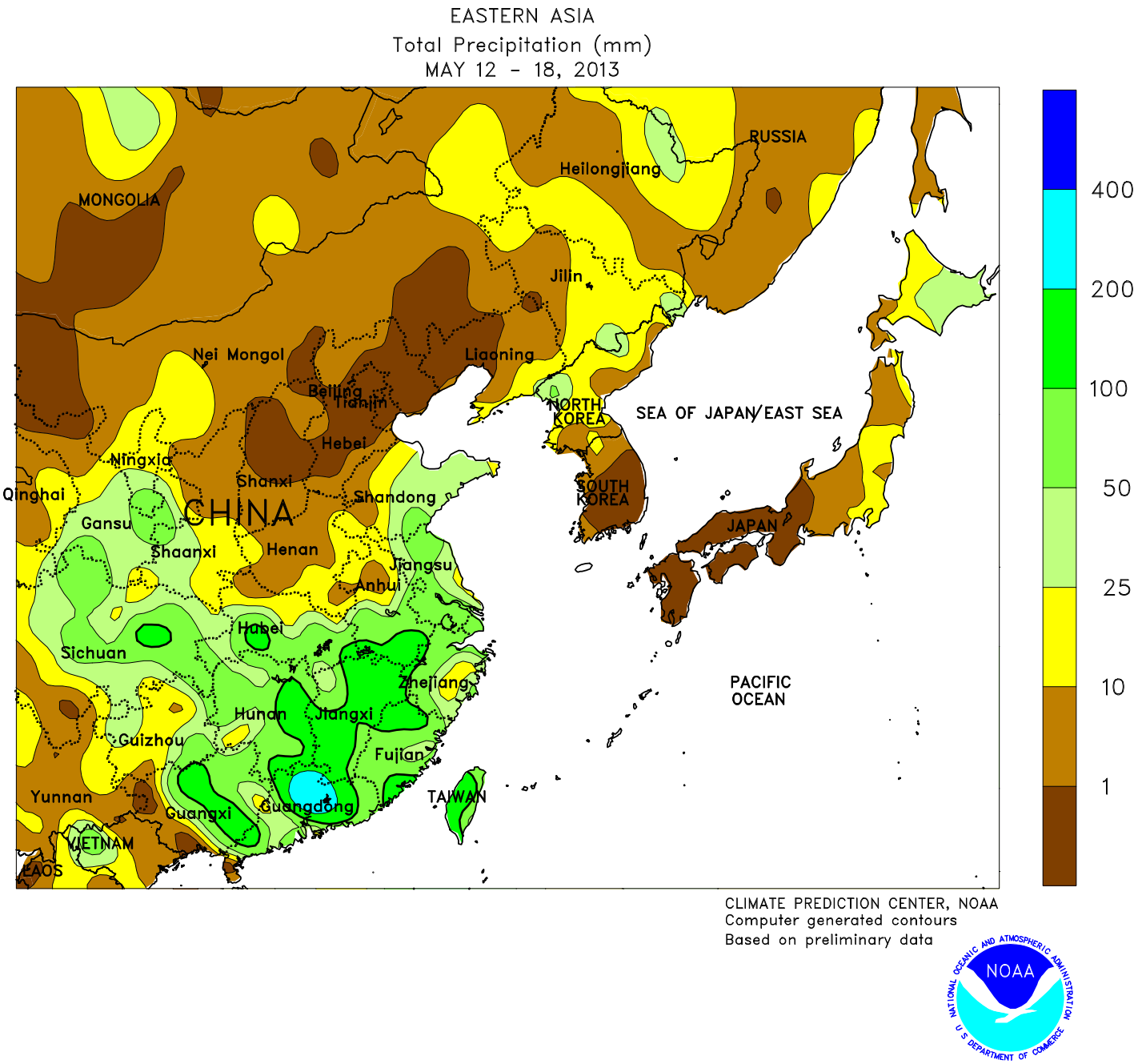

EASTERN ASIA

Generally dry conditions prevailed across the northern growing areas, while showers prevailed in the south. Hot, dry weather on the North China Plain aided maturation of winter wheat, with harvesting scheduled to begin during the first half of June. In northeastern China, early week showers (10-25 mm) maintained favorable moisture conditions, while drier weather the remainder of the week supported corn, rice, and soybean planting. The heaviest rainfall (25-100 mm) remained confined to southern China, benefiting corn, soybeans, and rice, but slowed winter rapeseed harvesting, which should finish up by month's end.

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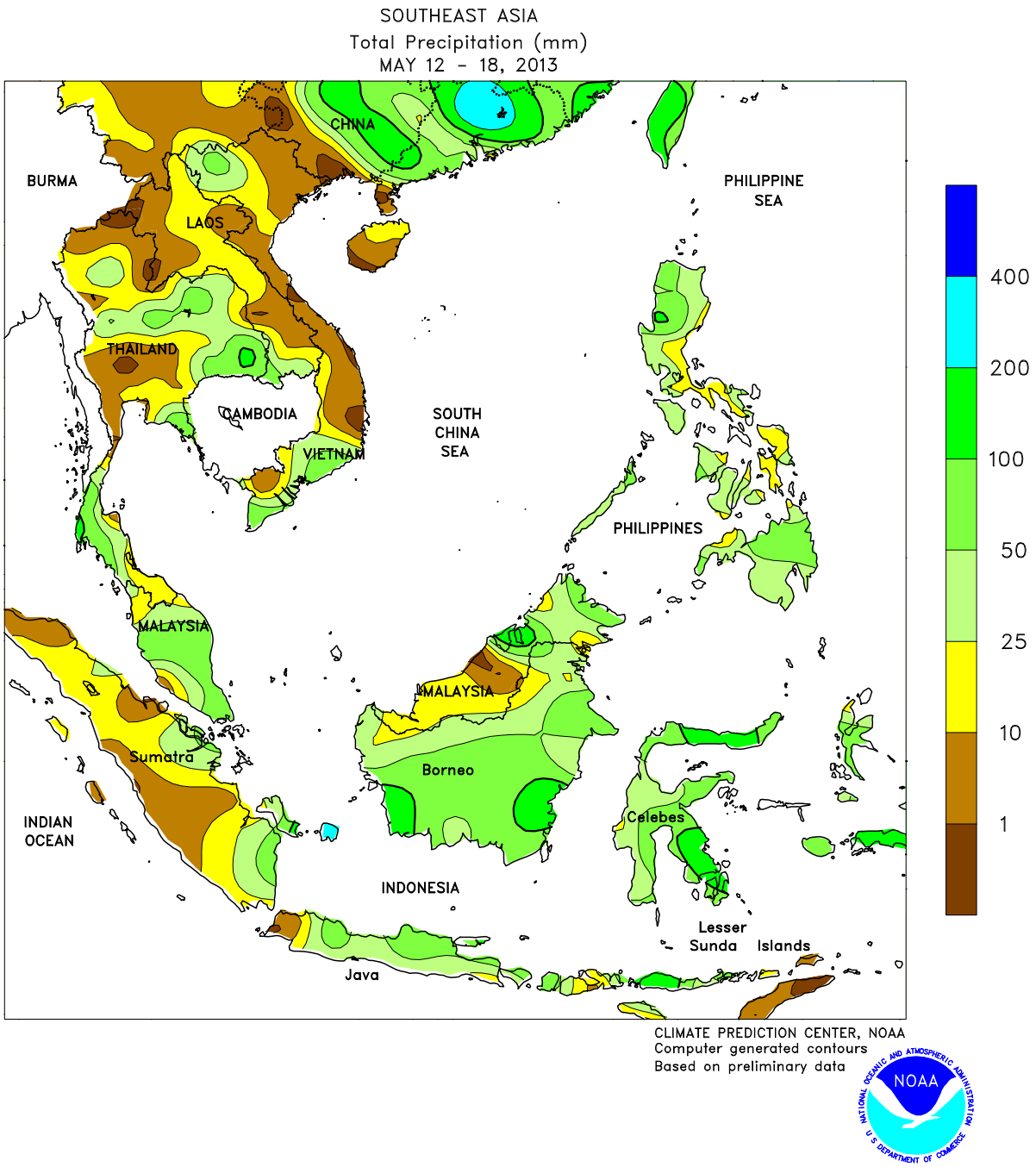

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers (25-50 mm, locally more) increased across portions of the northern and western Philippines, prompting rapid seasonal rice transplanting. Similar amounts in southern Vietnam boosted moisture supplies for vegetative summer rice. Pre-monsoon rain (25-50 mm) continued in the Northeast Region of Thailand, increasing moisture supplies for rice transplanting. Dry weather, however, continued in the Central Plains Region, where growers await consistent rainfall before beginning widespread planting.

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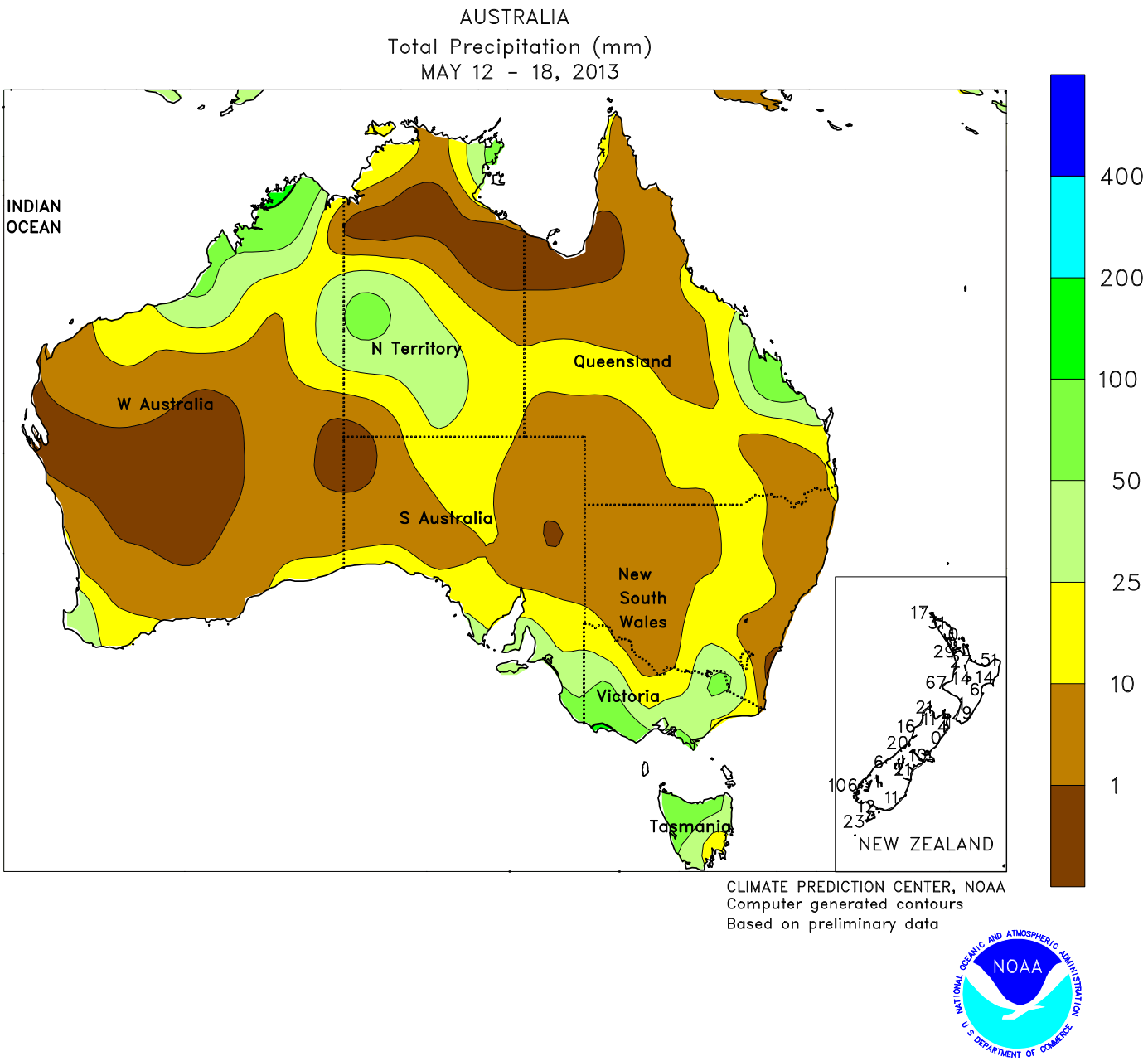

AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, widespread showers (generally 5-25 mm) slowed summer crop harvesting and winter crop planting, but the rain helped winter crop germination and emergence. Farther south, widespread showers (generally 10-25 mm) in southeastern Australia provided a much-needed boost in topsoil moisture throughout a large portion of the wheat belt, aiding wheat, barley, and canola development. Because of the recent dryness in southeastern Australia, many farmers were reportedly waiting for rain to arrive before sowing winter grains and oilseeds. This rain likely triggered extensive planting in its wake. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, scattered showers (5-10 mm, locally more) in Western Australia continued to benefit winter grains and oilseeds, maintaining good early season crop prospects. Temperatures in the Australia wheat belt were generally seasonable, averaging within 1°C of normal in most areas with maximum temperatures in the upper teens to lower 20s degrees C in most areas.

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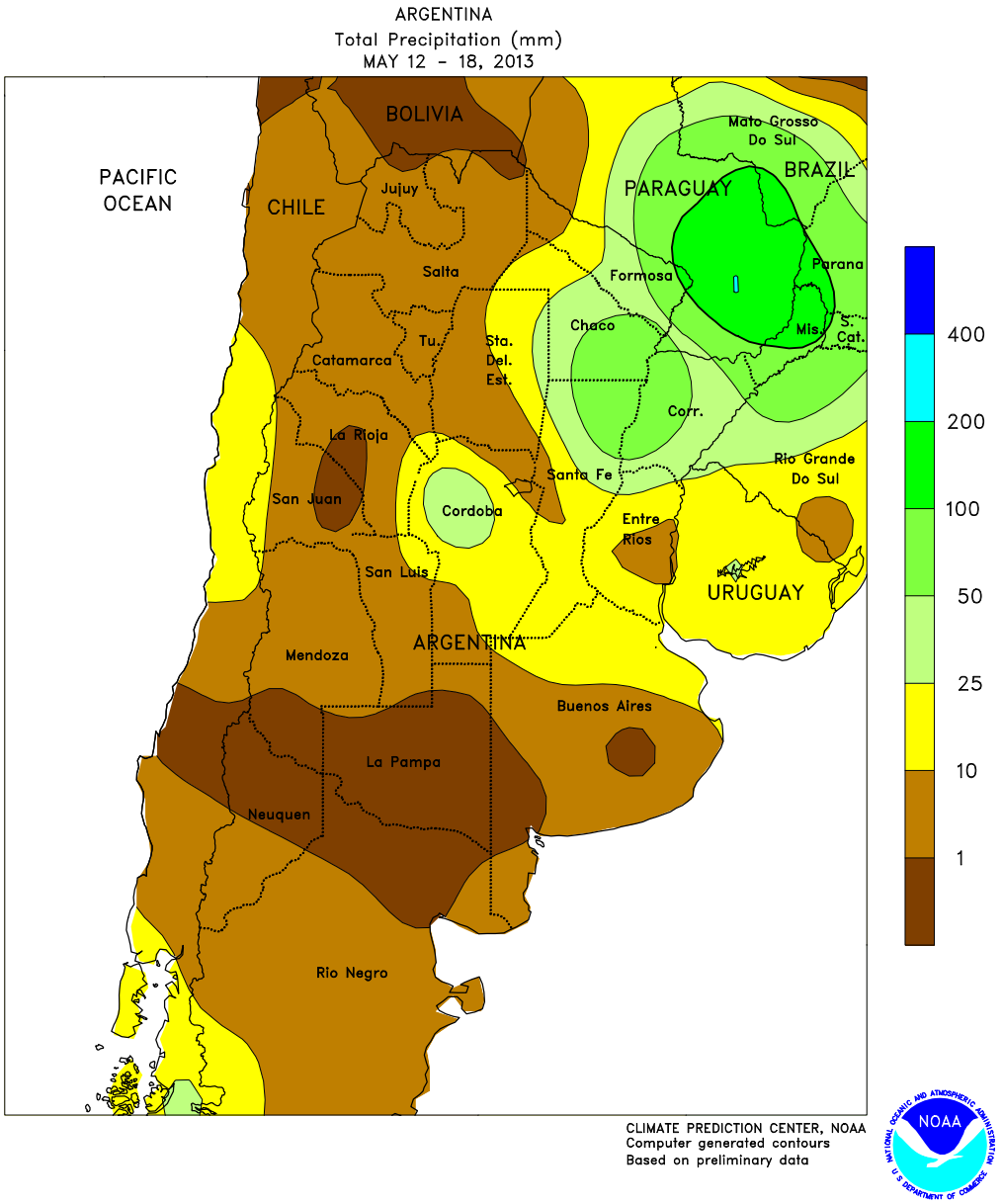

ARGENTINA

Cool, showery weather slowed fieldwork after more than a week of favorable warmth and dryness. Rain (greater than 10 mm) developed at mid-week in the main growing areas of central Argentina ahead of a cold front that ushered cooler weather into the region. Daytime highs in the lower and middle 20s (degrees C) at the beginning of the week gave way to highs in the teens, with freezing conditions recorded as far north as central Cordoba after the front's passage. In the northeast (areas north and east of northern Santa Fe), heavier rain (25-100 mm) fell during the early part of the week, raising concern for quality of unharvested cotton in key production areas in and around eastern Chaco. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybeans were 61 and 85 percent harvested, respectively, ahead of last year's pace for both crops.

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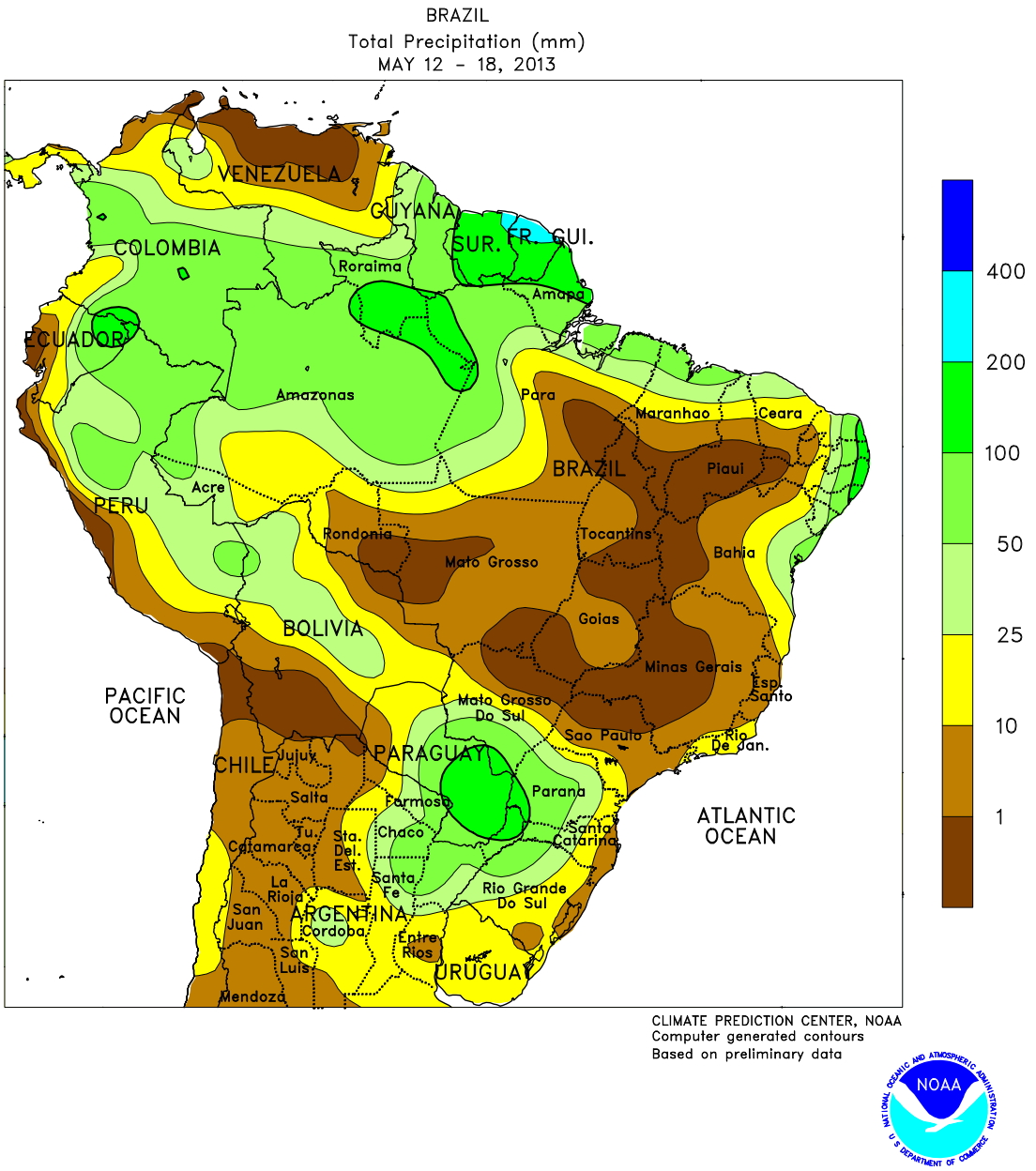

BRAZIL

Showers increased moisture for immature crops in southern Brazil, as seasonal drying expanded farther north. Rainfall totaling 10 to 100 mm spread from central Mato Grosso do Sul to Rio Grande do Sul, increasing moisture for immature row crops. The moisture was especially beneficial for secondary (safrinha) corn in Parana after several weeks of below-normal rainfall. Weekly temperatures averaged near to below normal in the south, with nighttime lows falling below 5°C in some farming areas and daytime highs below 25°. Warm, seasonably dry weather prevailed farther north, with little to no rain recorded from Mato Grosso and Sao Paulo to the northeastern interior. Daytime highs reached 35°C in traditionally warmer locations of Mato Grosso and Tocantins, hastening development of safrinha corn and cotton. Above-normal temperatures were also recorded in the southeast (notably Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais), though less stressful warmth (daytime highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) aided development of coffee, sugarcane, and citrus. Meanwhile, seasonal rains increased along the northeastern coast, providing moisture for sugarcane and cocoa.

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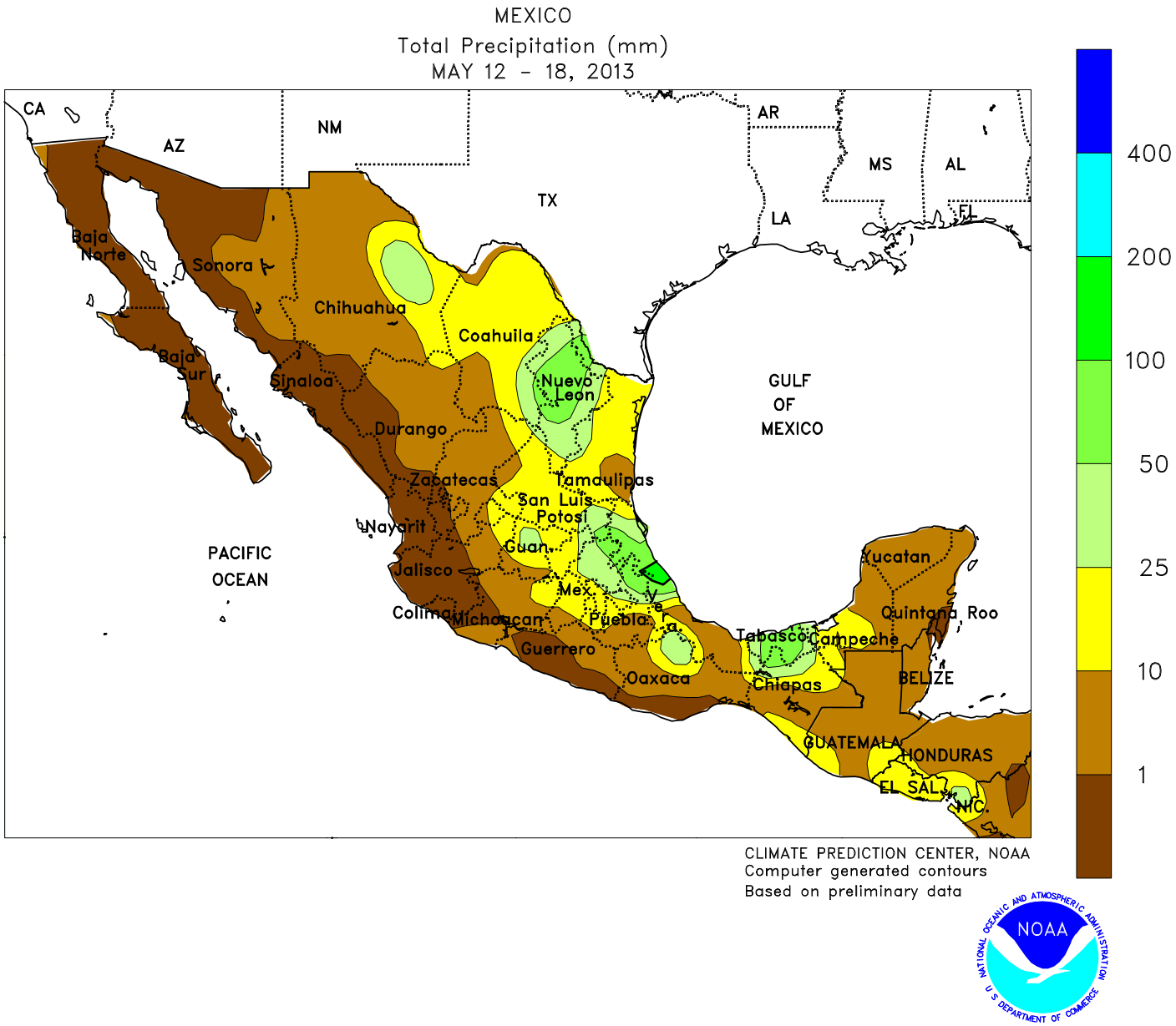
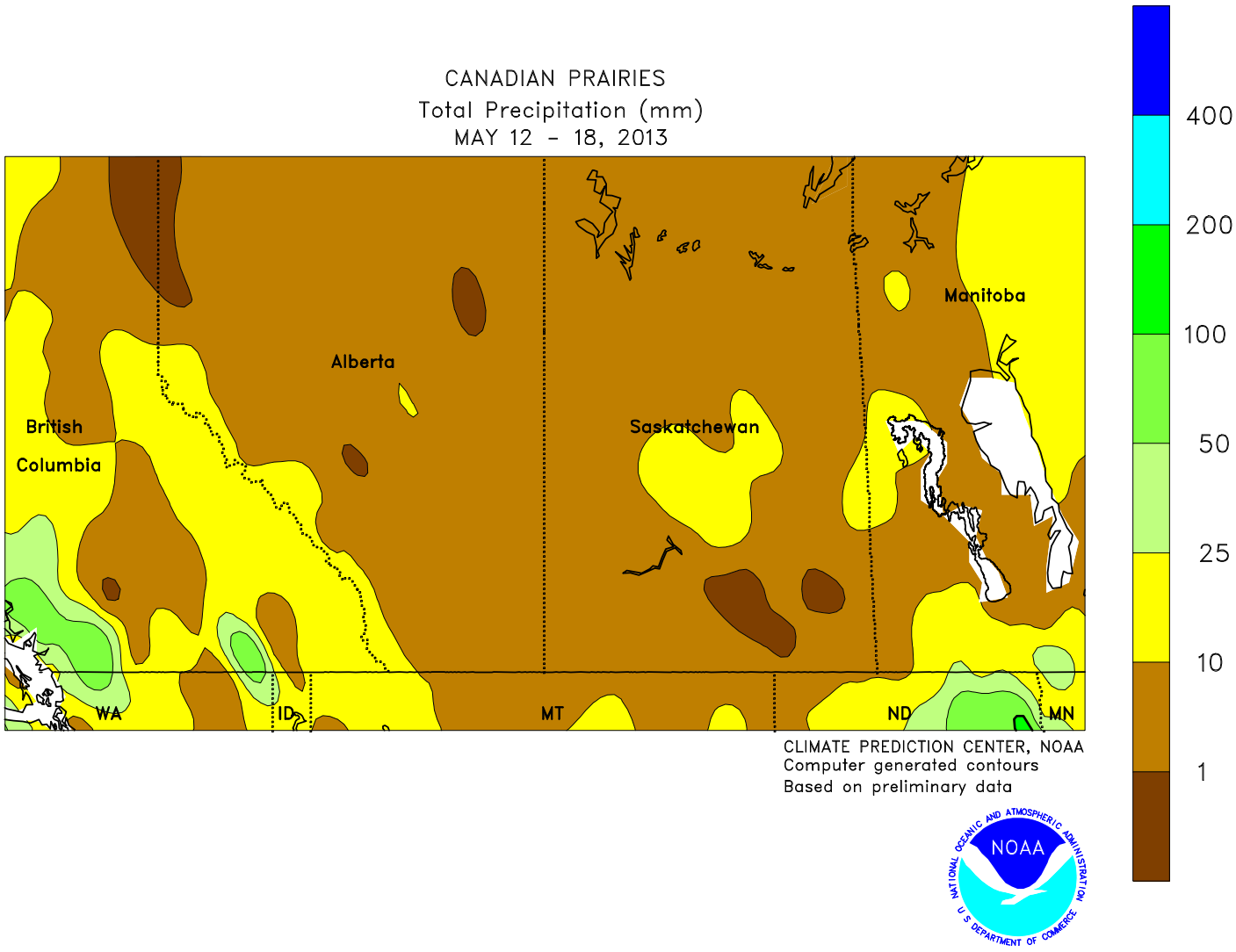


MEXICO

Seasonal rain increased throughout the east, providing timely moisture for planting corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Amounts in excess of 10 mm boosted topsoil moisture for corn and sugarcane in eastern sections of the southern plateau (Guanajuato and Puebla northward to Nuevo Leon), with locally heavier amounts (25-50 mm) improving local reservoir reserves. Scattered showers (locally in excess of 10 mm) also spread from Sonora to Coahuila but the rest of the region remained dry, including crop areas along the southern Pacific Coast (Michoacan to Oaxaca) and the Yucatan Peninsula, which should be receiving seasonal rains. The dryness along the western Pacific Coast (Sinaloa and Nayarit) favored seasonal fieldwork, including crop harvesting, but rain would be welcome in Jalisco for corn planting.

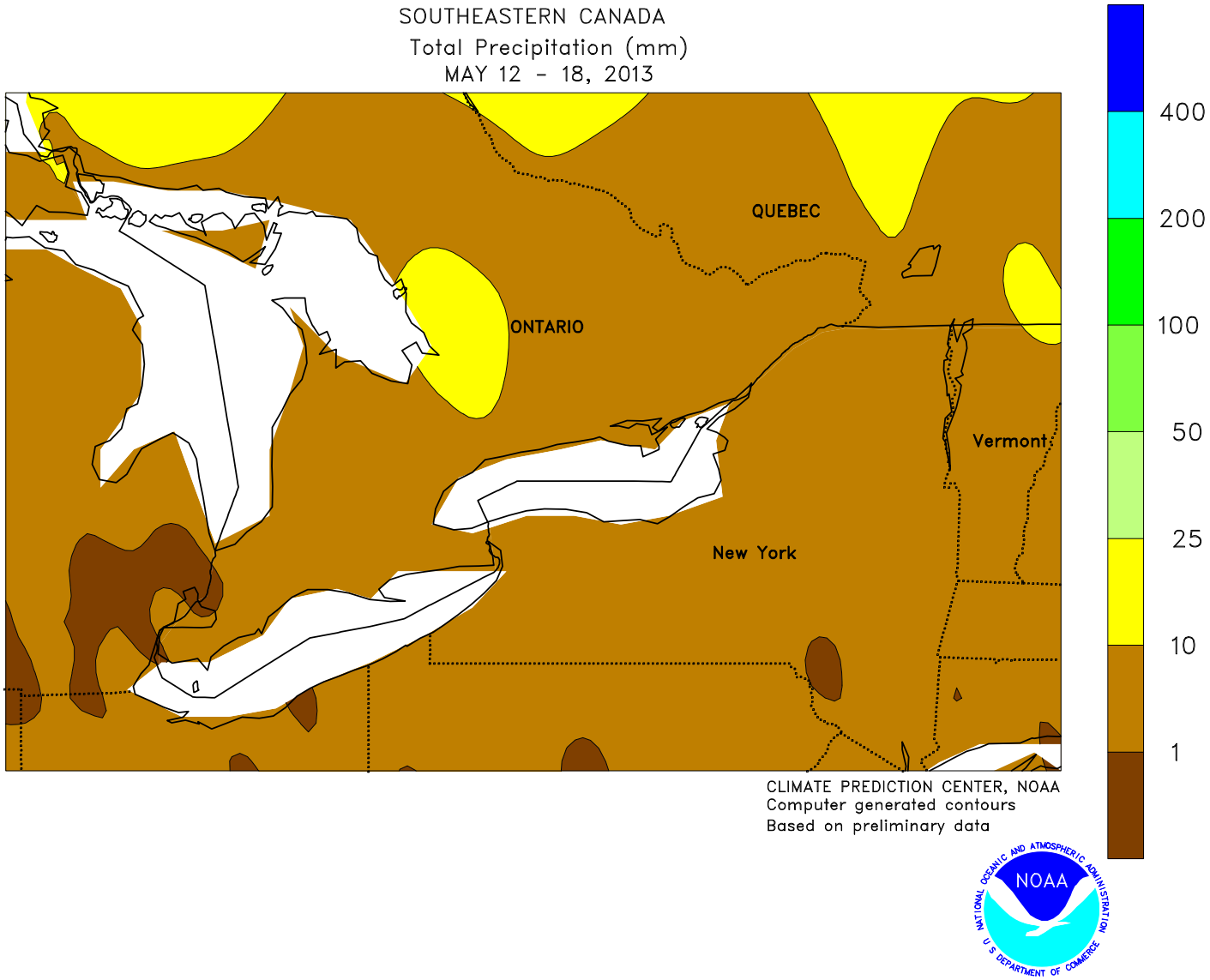
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Warm, mostly dry weather continued, improving conditions for spring fieldwork. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching 30°C in some areas. Despite the warmer conditions, freezes were common, especially in Manitoba, where lows fell below -5°C. Precipitation totaled more than 10 mm in parts of Manitoba and in northern sections of Saskatchewan, keeping some areas too wet for fieldwork. However, showers were generally scattered and light (less than 5 mm) in Alberta and western and southern sections of Saskatchewan, promoting spring grain and oilseed planting.

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

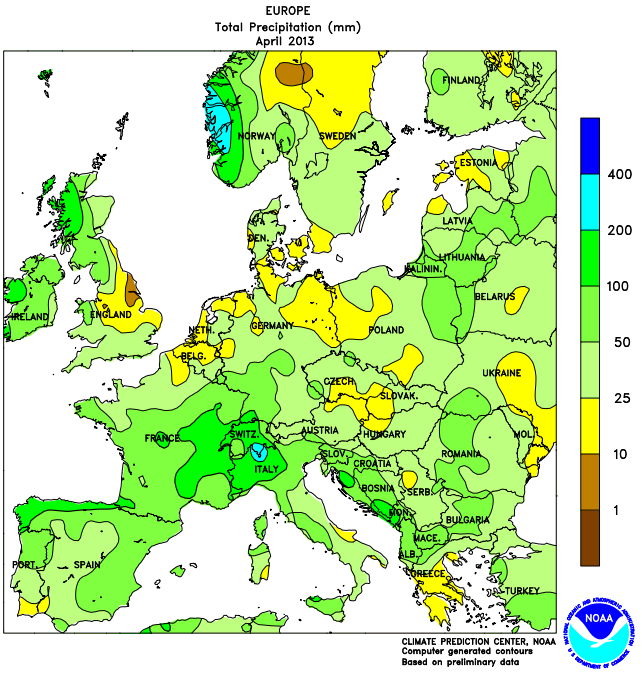


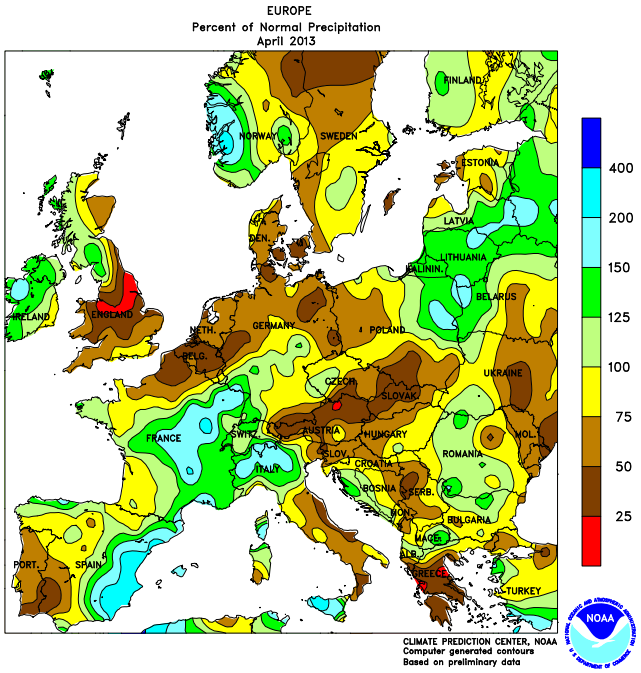
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

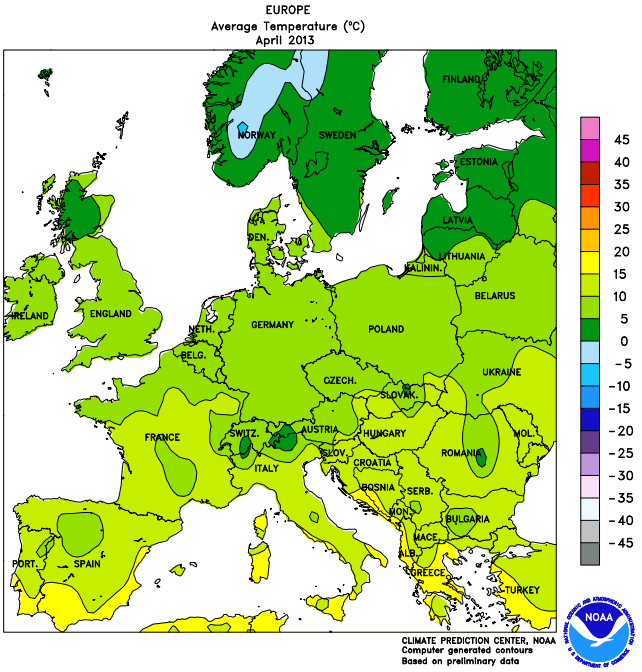
Dry weather dominated the region, spurring summer crop planting and other seasonal fieldwork. Most areas recorded rainfall of 5 mm or less, though a few locations recorded more than 10 mm. However, weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 3°C below normal slowed crop and pasture growth, as well as germination of corn and soybeans. Daytime highs reached the lower and middle 20s (degrees C), with somewhat warmer conditions (highs approaching 30°C) in far southwestern Ontario. Freezes continued to be recorded throughout much of the region, including traditionally warmer locations in southwestern Ontario that typically experience their last spring frost before May 20.

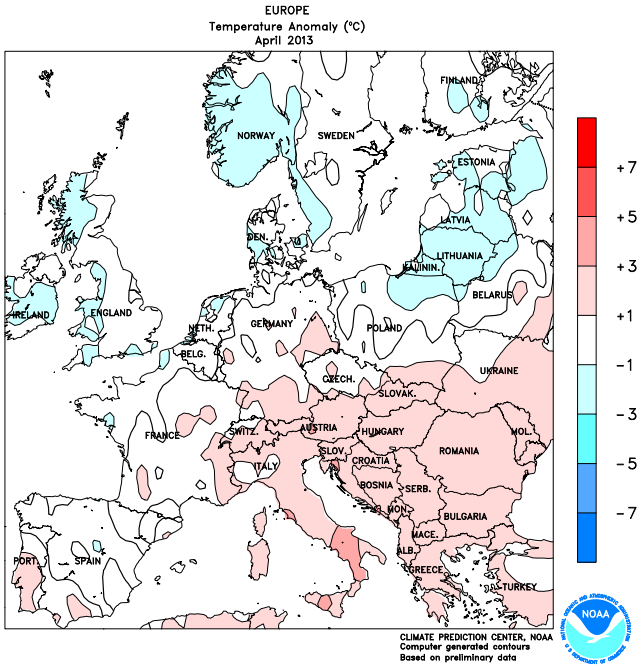
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

April International Temperature and Precipitation Maps





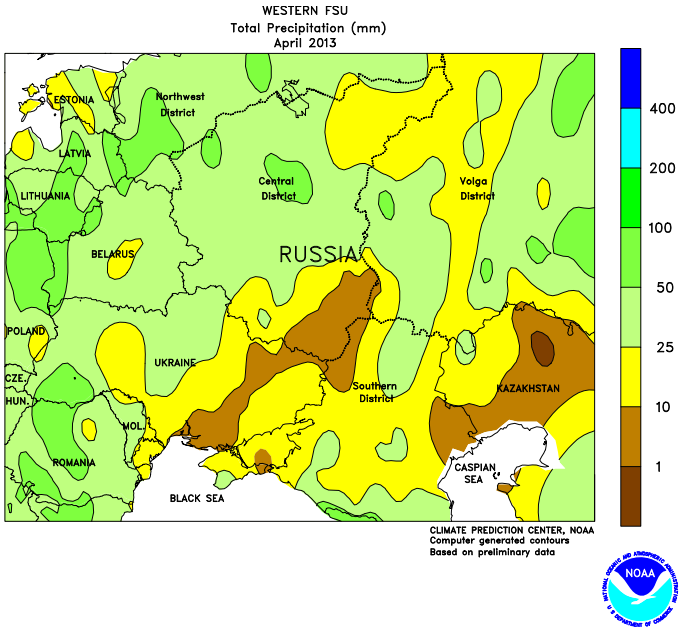


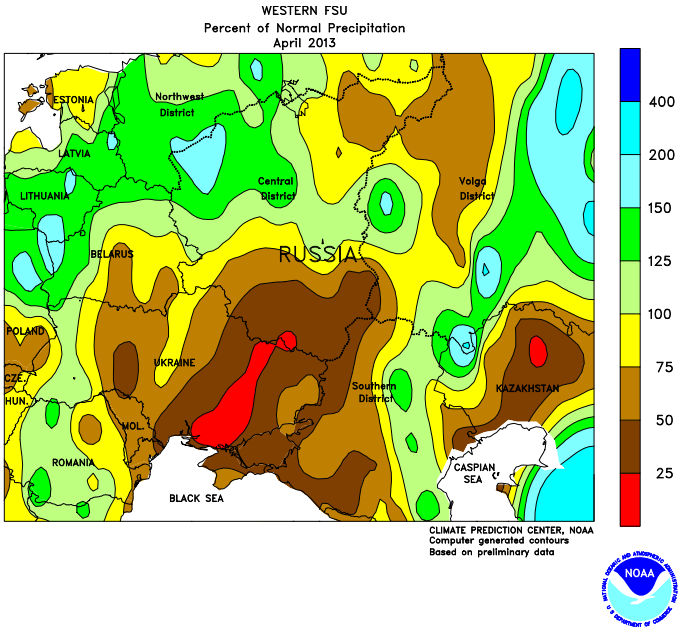


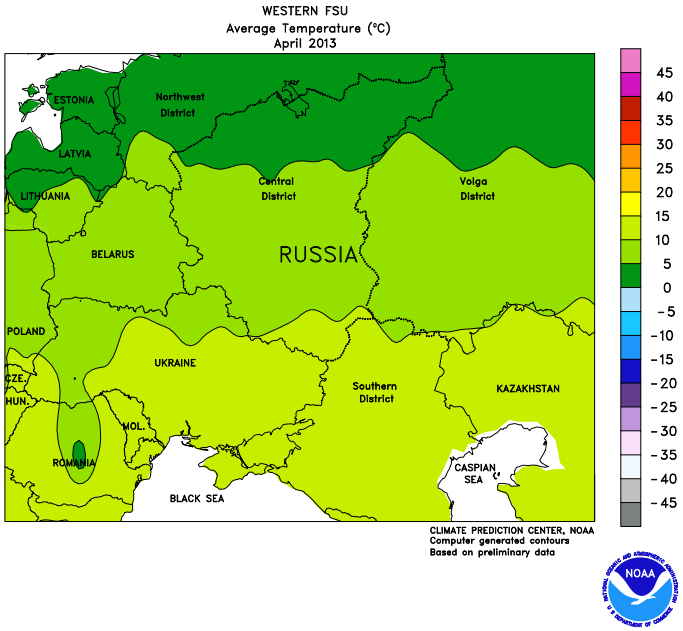
EUROPE

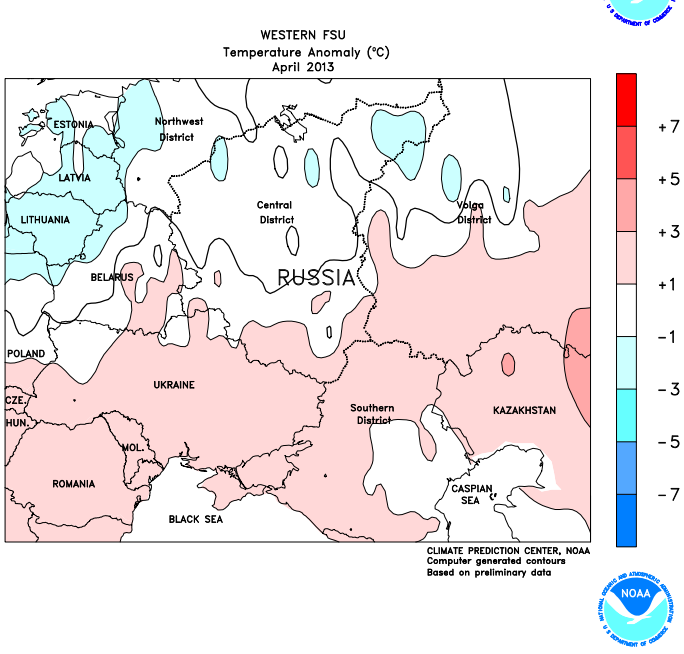
After a cold start, an increasingly warm April allowed winter grains and oilseeds to resume growth in France and England and melted the unseasonably persistent snowpack in Poland and Germany. Winter crops across most of northern Europe were developing 2 to 4 weeks slower than normal due to a record-cold March. Dry weather promoted spring crop planting in England and northern France, where many producers likely had to switch to spring grains and oilseeds after an unfavorably wet autumn. Meanwhile, rain boosted soil moisture for winter grains in central France and southern portions of Germany and the Balkans. However, late-month heat (30-35°C) in the Danube River Valley caused some crop stress in areas that did not receive rainfall. Across the remainder of southern Europe, persistent rainfall in northern Italy soaked soils and set the stage for May flooding, while near-normal rainfall in Spain maintained excellent yield prospects for winter wheat and barley.

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



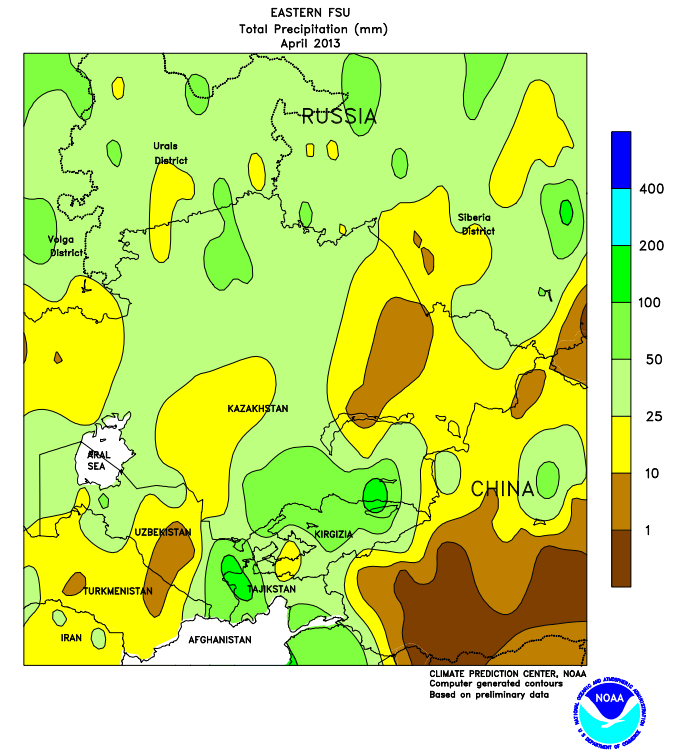


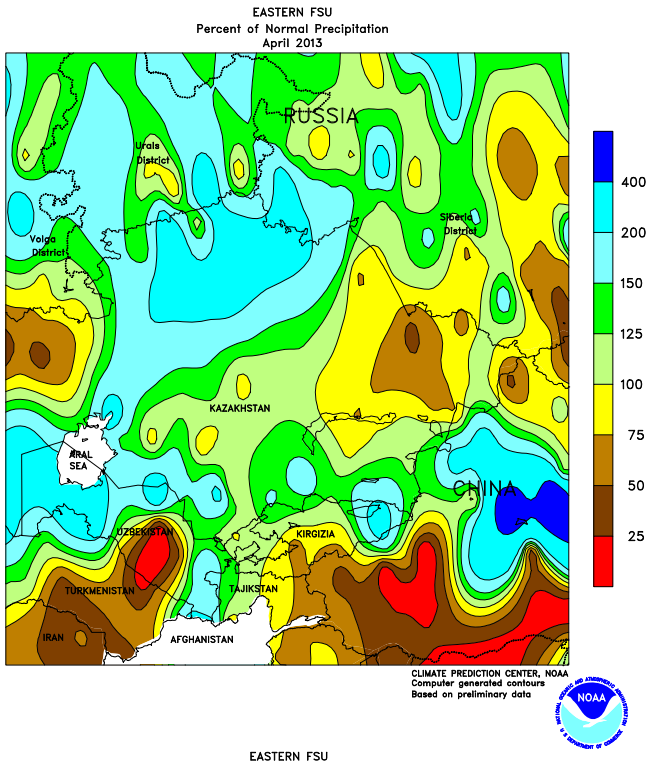


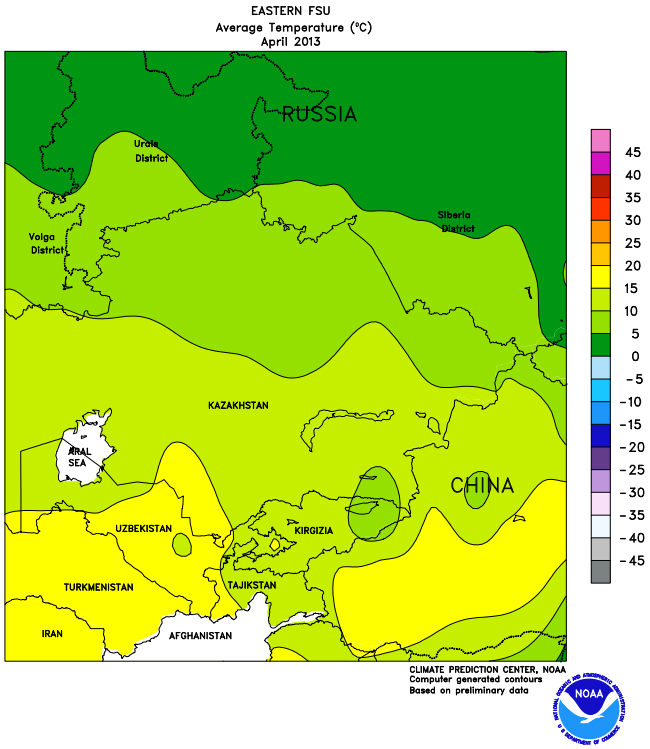


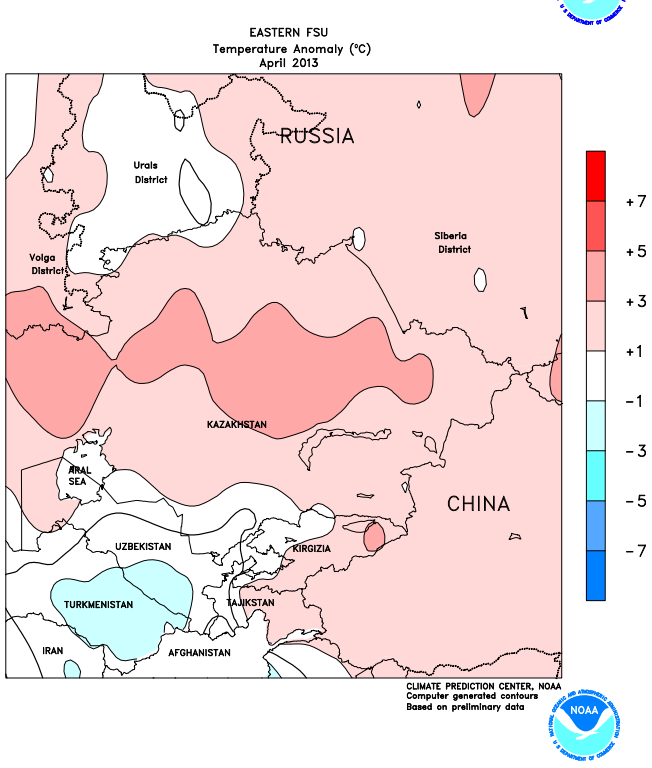
WESTERN FSU

During April, drier- and warmer-than-normal weather in Ukraine and southern Russia reduced soil moisture for vegetative winter grains. Dryness was most pronounced (less than 50 percent of normal) in eastern Ukraine and adjacent portions of the Central and Southern Districts in Russia. Daytime highs in these dry areas approached 30°C by month's end, a harbinger of early May heat. In contrast, occasional rain and near-normal temperatures in Belarus and northern Russia favored greening winter crops.



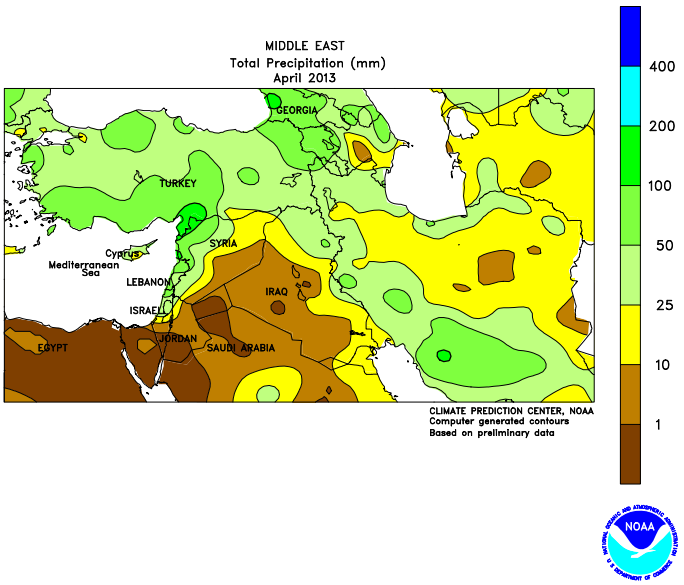


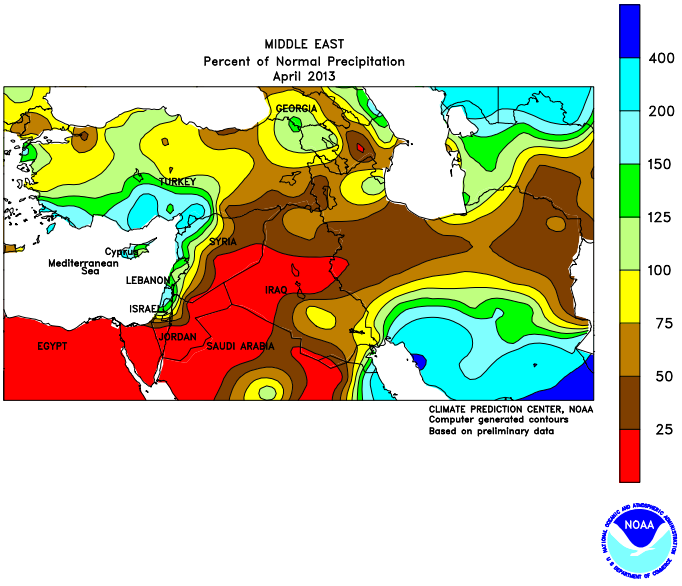


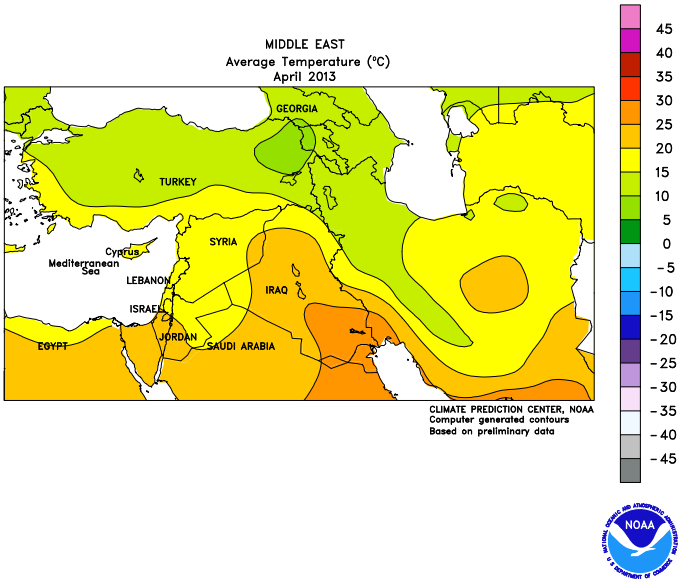


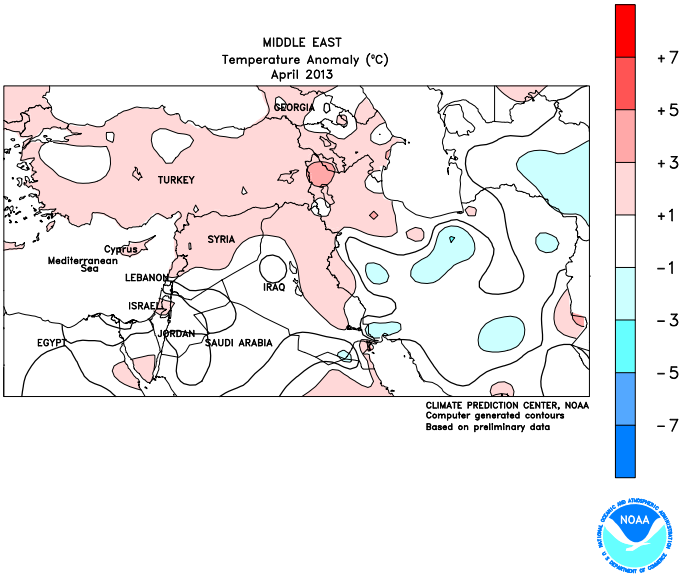
EASTERN FSU

During April, wet, warm weather prevailed in most growing areas. Rain for the month totaled 25 to locally more than 60 mm in northern Kazakhstan as well as the southern Urals and southwestern Siberia Districts (200 percent of normal or more). Consequently, fieldwork, including early spring wheat planting, proceeded slowly. In southern cotton areas, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (50-175 mm) boosted irrigation reserves but slowed field preparations in advance of May planting.



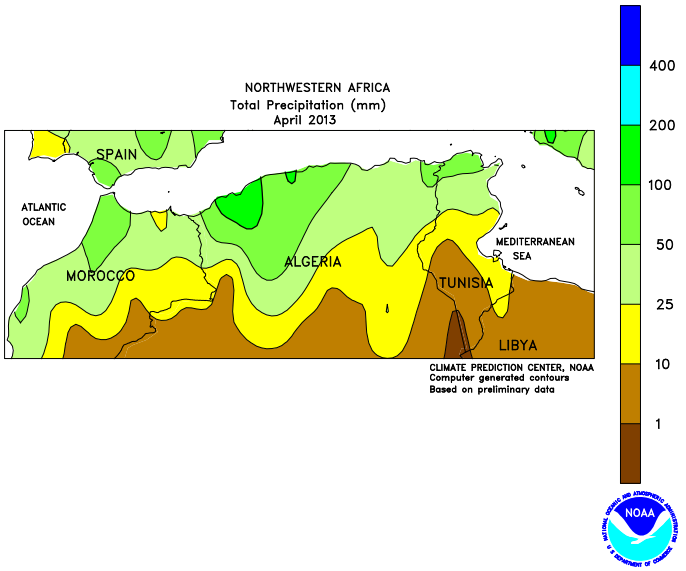


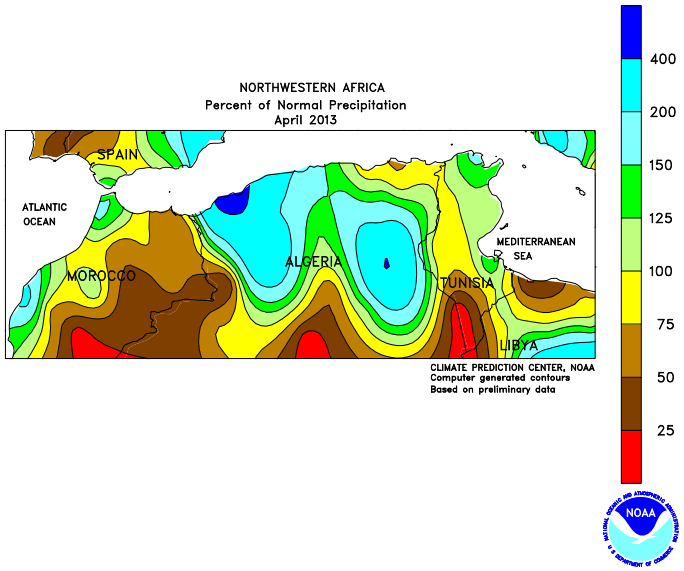


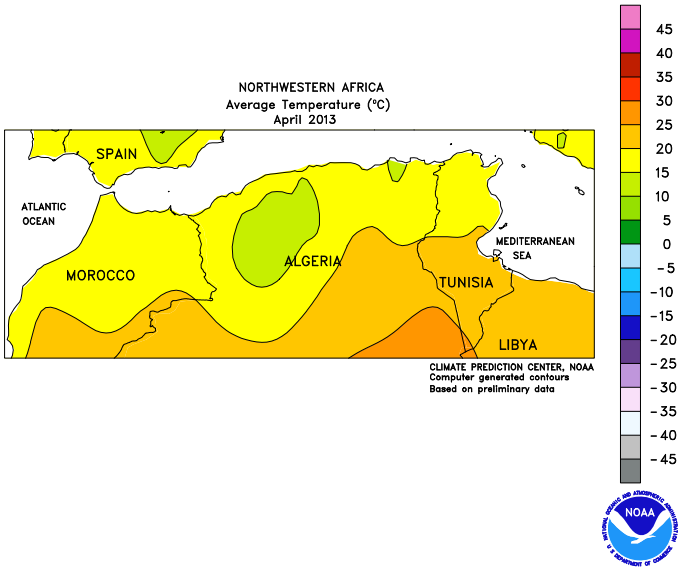


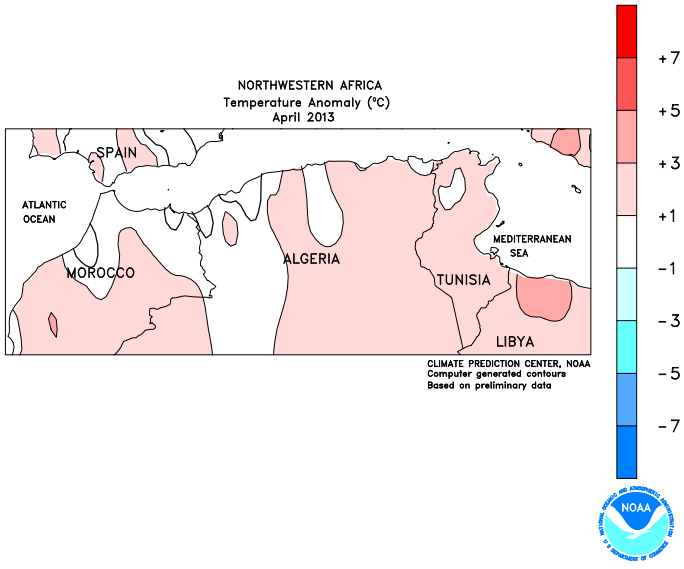
MIDDLE EAST

Late-season rainfall boosted moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat in Turkey and Syria during April. Farther east, dry, warm weather accelerated winter grains through the filling stage and toward maturity in Iraq and Iran. However, unseasonably heavy rain arrived from the south toward month's end, causing flooding and localized crop damage in southern Iraq and southwestern Iran. Despite the unusual late-season storm, winter grain prospects remained good to excellent across much of the Middle East.



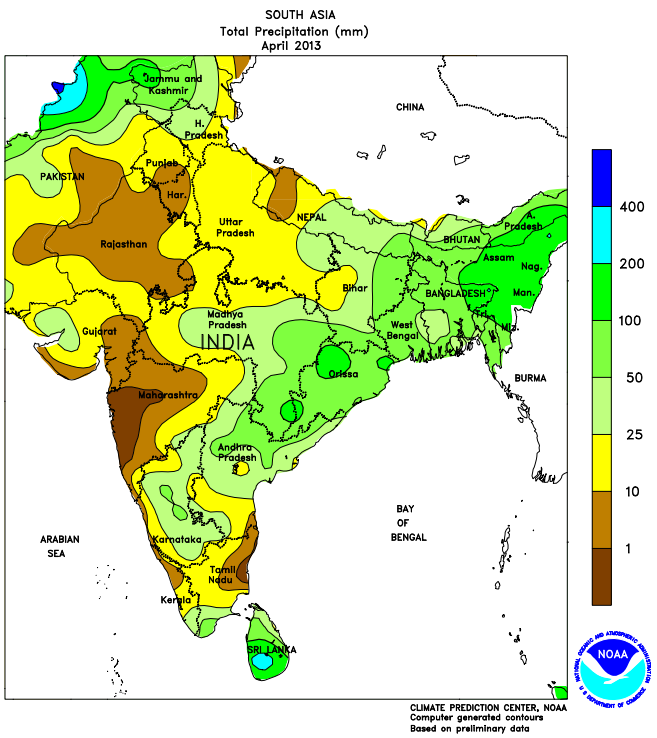


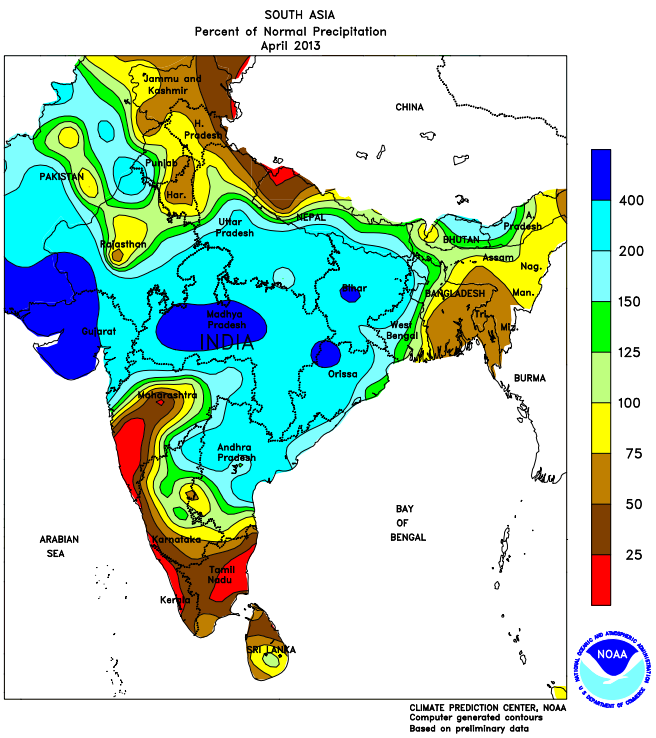


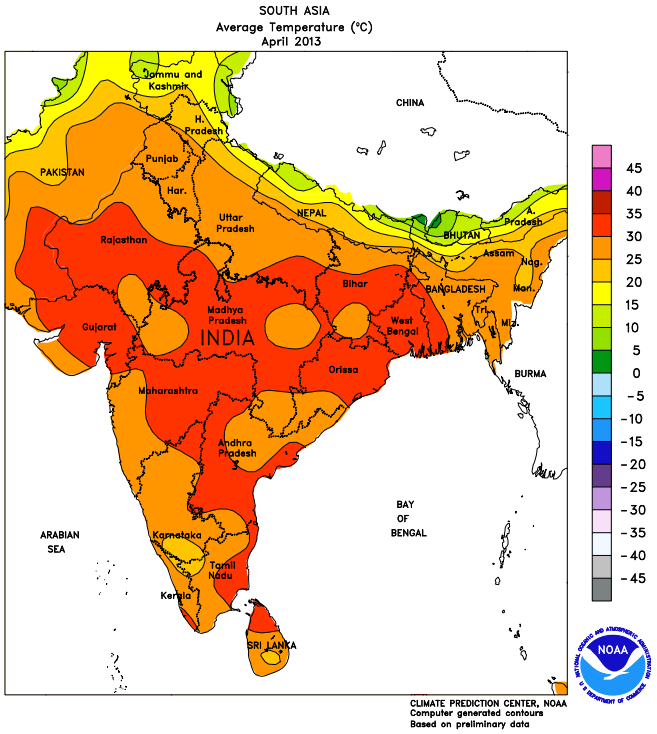


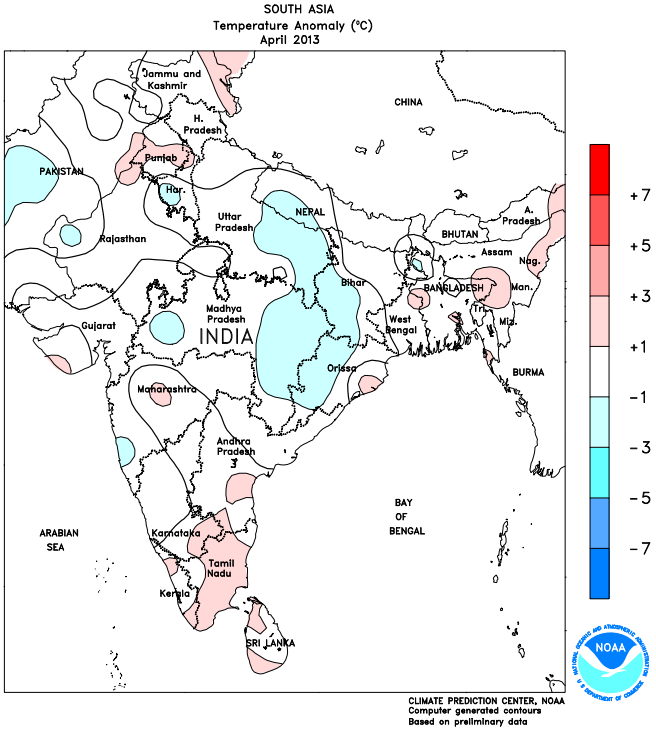
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Occasional showers slowed winter grain maturation and harvesting in April. Totals were highest in northwestern Algeria, where 170 mm likely caused localized flooding and increased quality concerns for filling wheat and barley. However, wheat and barley yield prospects remained good to excellent across the most of the region after a favorably wet winter-spring growing season.



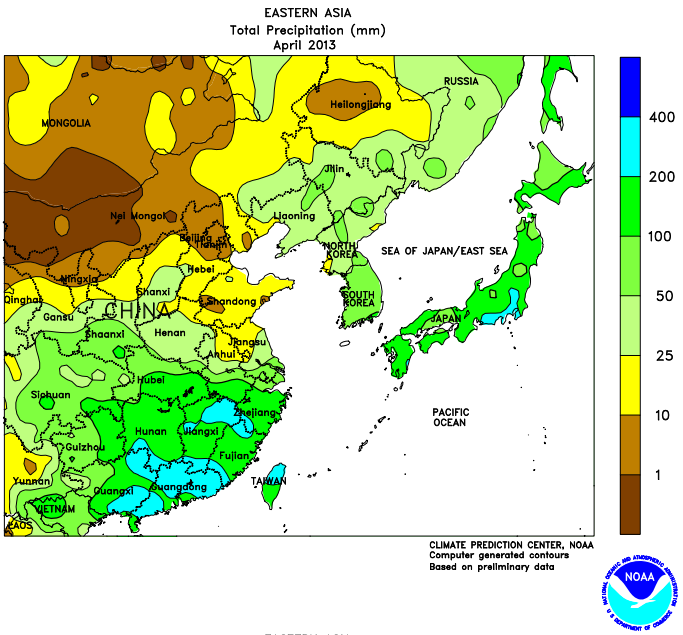


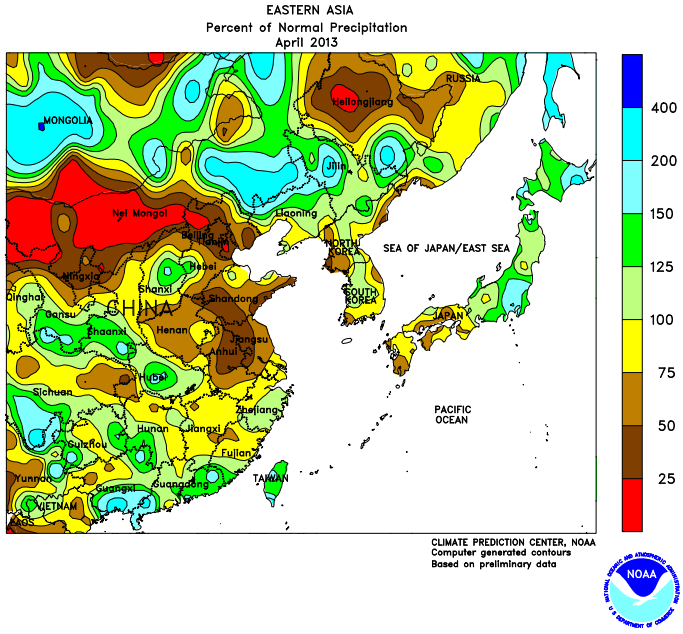


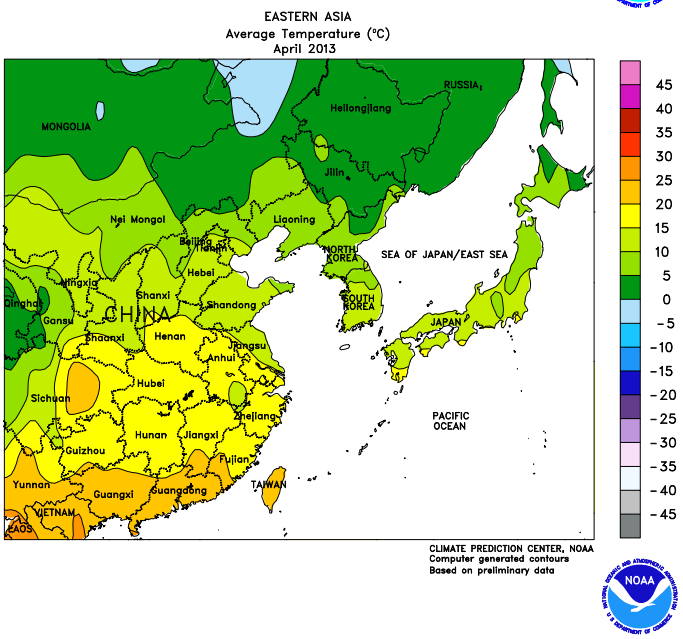


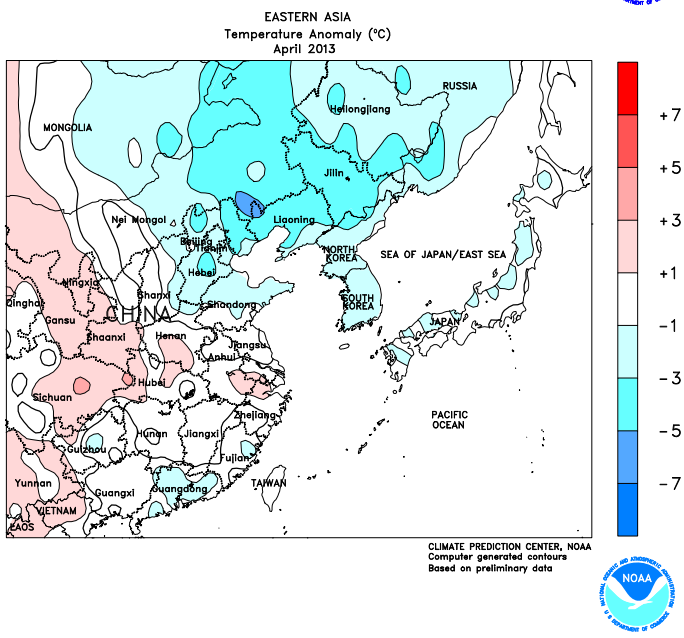
SOUTH ASIA

Seasonably hot weather continued to build across India during the month of April, while periodic showers in eastern India provided an unseasonable boost to moisture supplies leading up to the start of the monsoon. Rice transplanting and cotton planting proceeded during the month in northern India, while growers elsewhere will await the start of the monsoon rains before beginning planting. Typically, the monsoon begins around the first week of June.



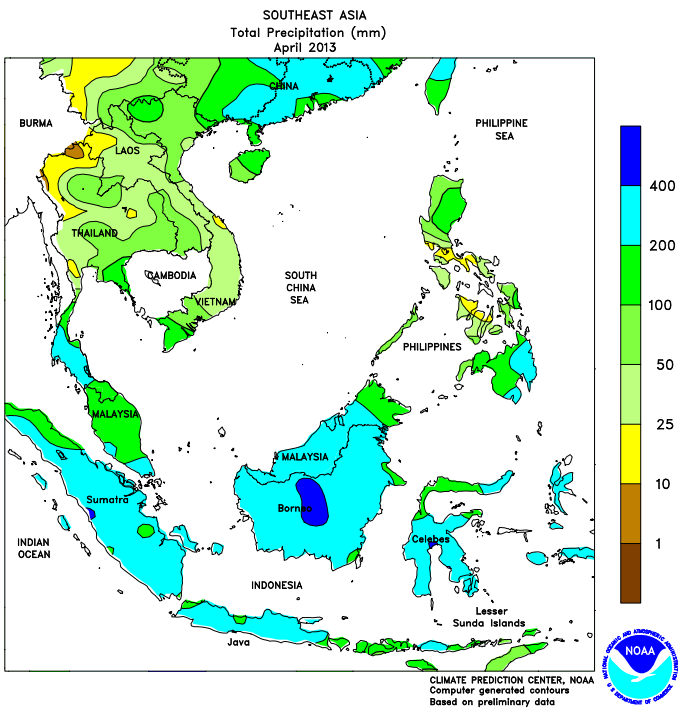


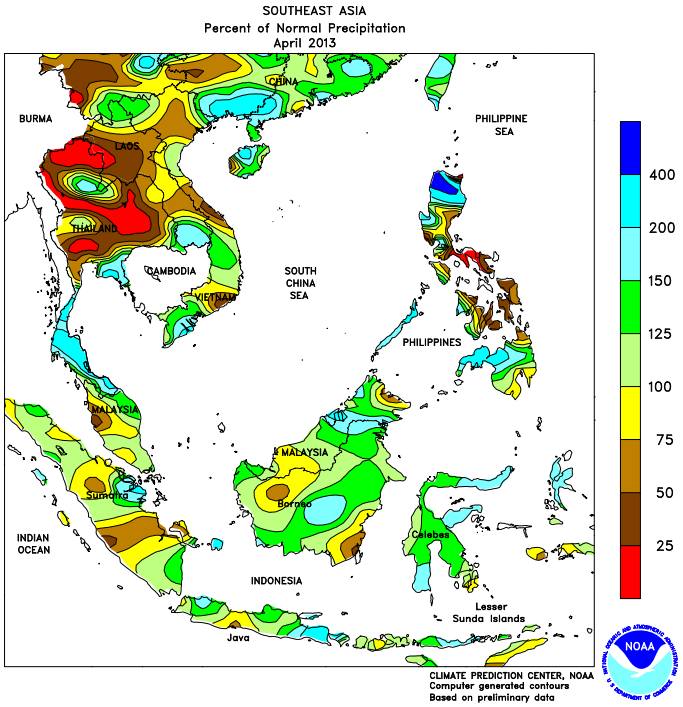


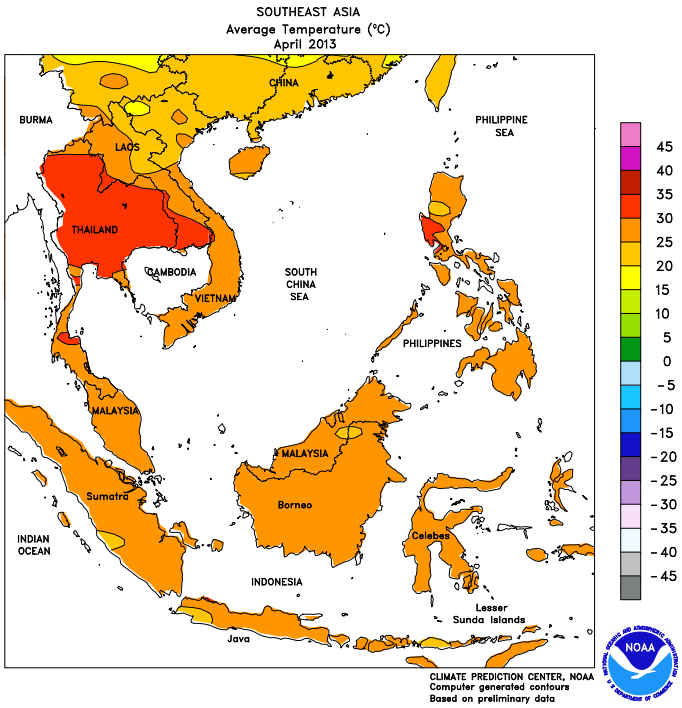


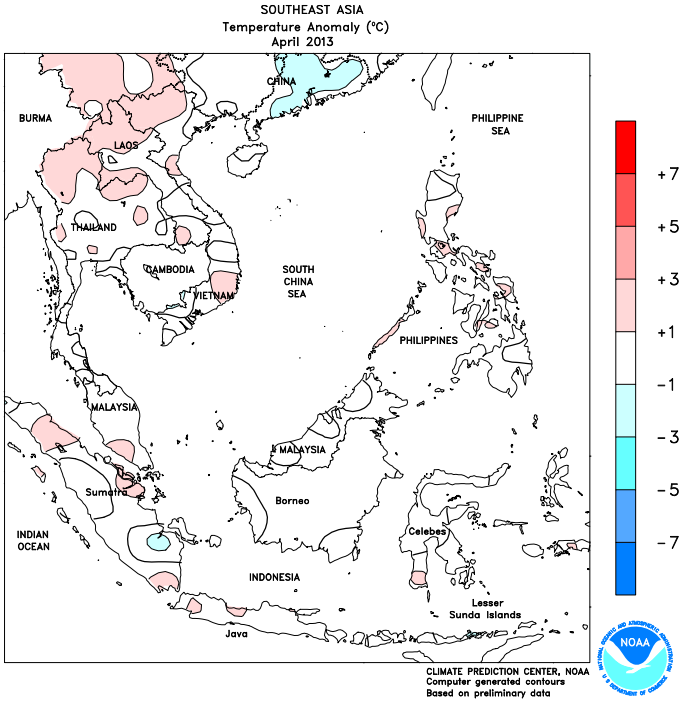
EASTERN ASIA

In April, seasonably dry weather prevailed for reproductive winter wheat on the North China Plain, although irrigation supplies remained adequate. April rainfall was confined to areas south of the Yangtze River and was generally below normal, prompting increased irrigation for spring rice and corn as well as early planted cotton. Ripening winter rapeseed, however, benefited from the drier-than-usual month. Meanwhile, cold, snowy weather in northeastern China prevented early field preparations but provided increasingly favorable soil moisture conditions.





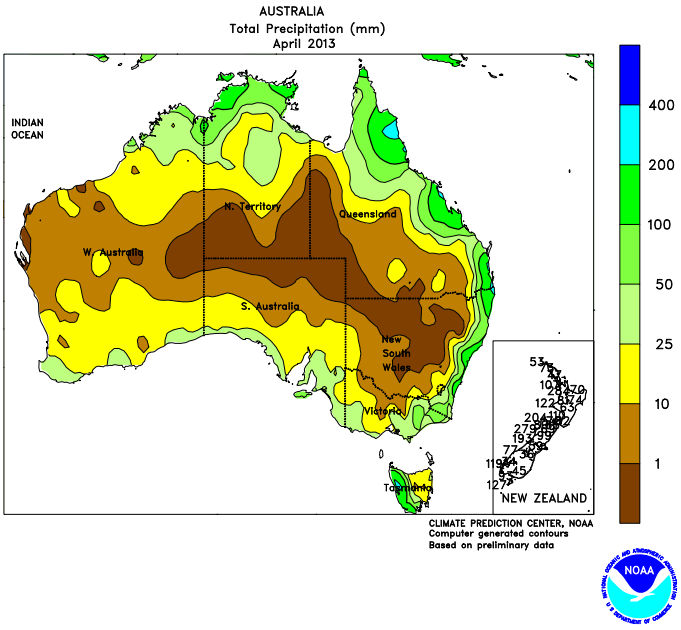


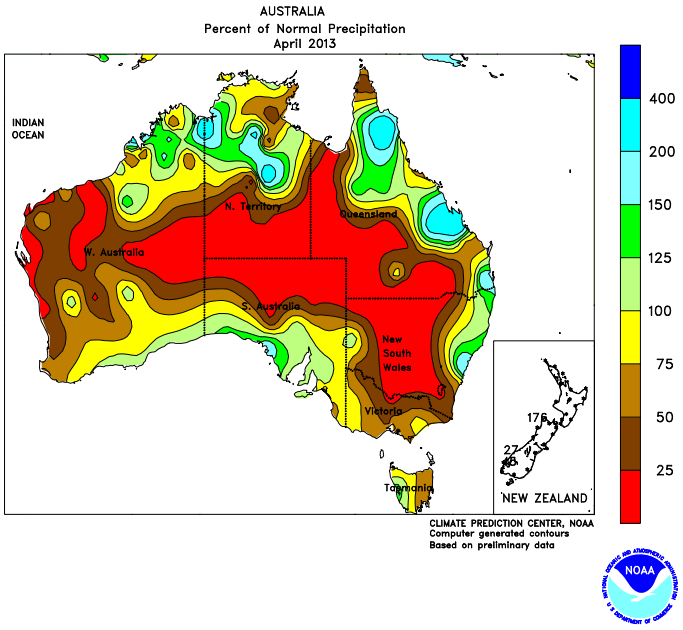


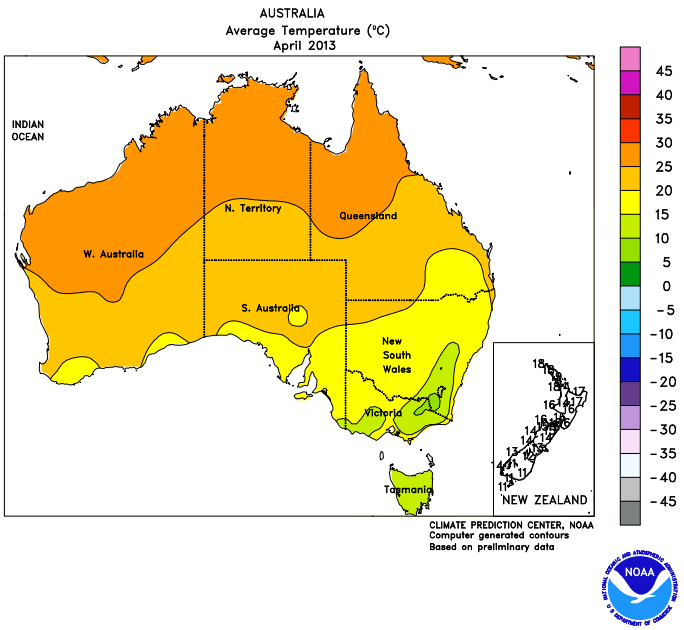
SOUTHEAST ASIA

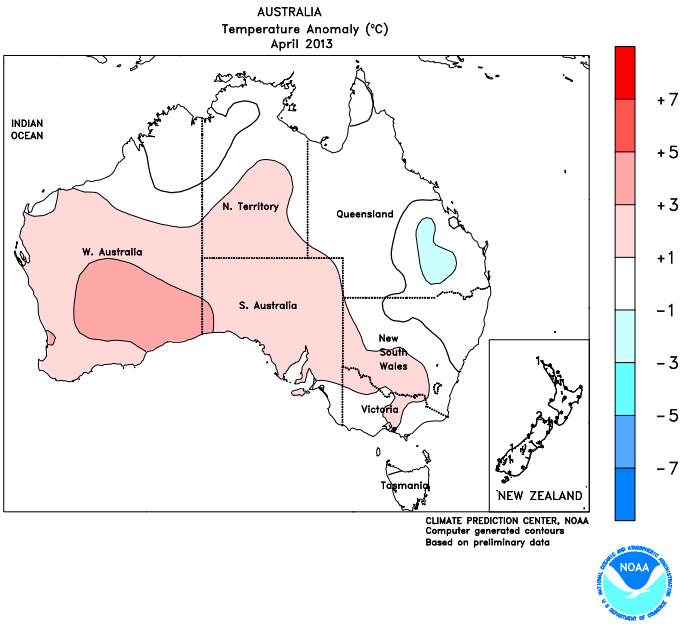
Generally below-normal rainfall prevailed in the region during April, benefiting rice harvesting in portions of Java, Indonesia, and field preparations in parts of the Philippines. However, the unseasonable dryness was unfavorable for winter-spring rice in northern Vietnam.

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



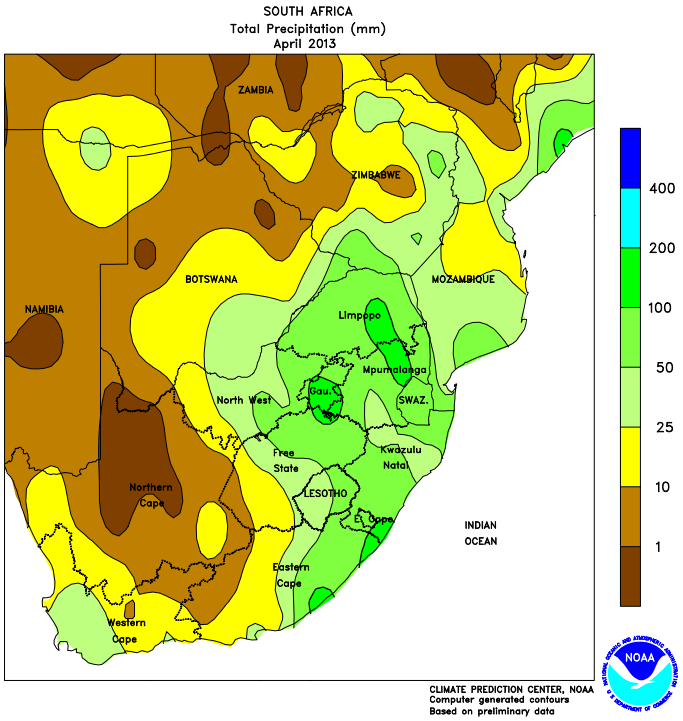


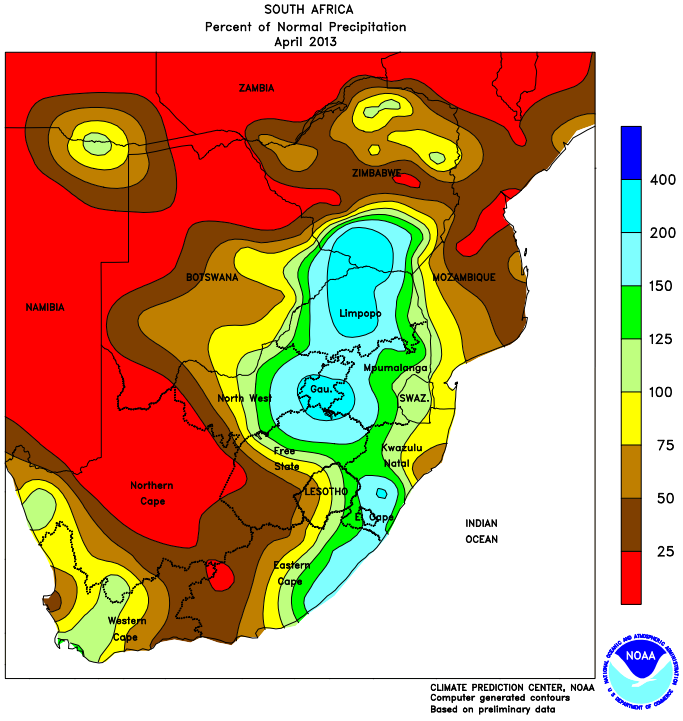


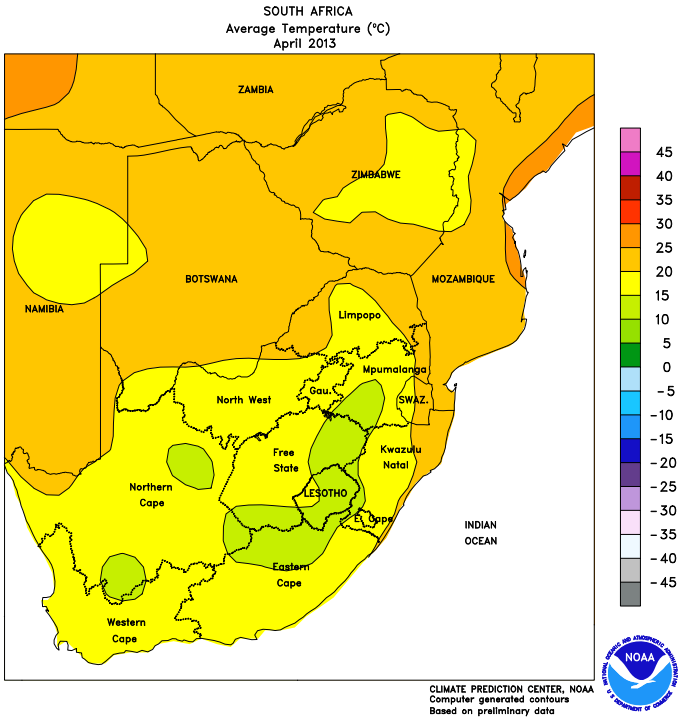


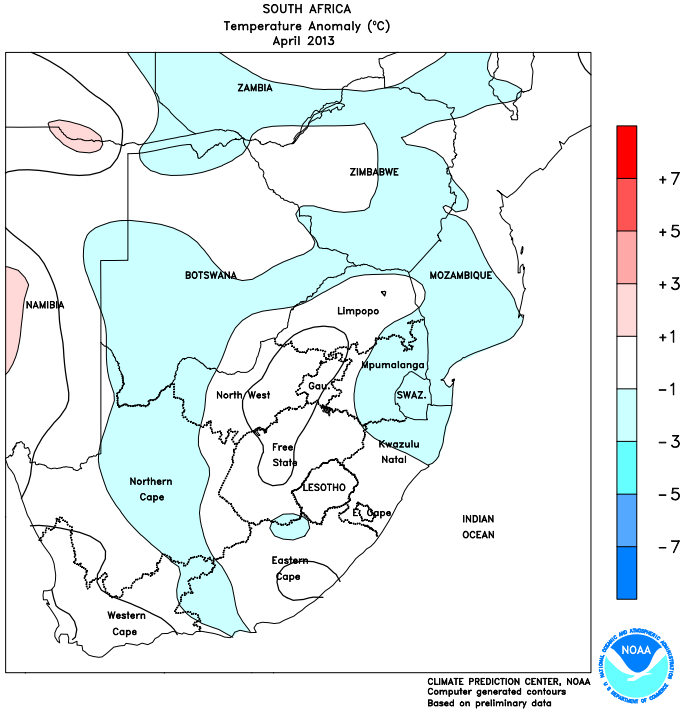
AUSTRALIA

In April, mostly dry weather in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales favored cotton and sorghum maturation and harvesting. Below-normal rainfall in southern and western Australia favored fieldwork, including early winter grain and oilseed planting, but more rain was needed to help germination.





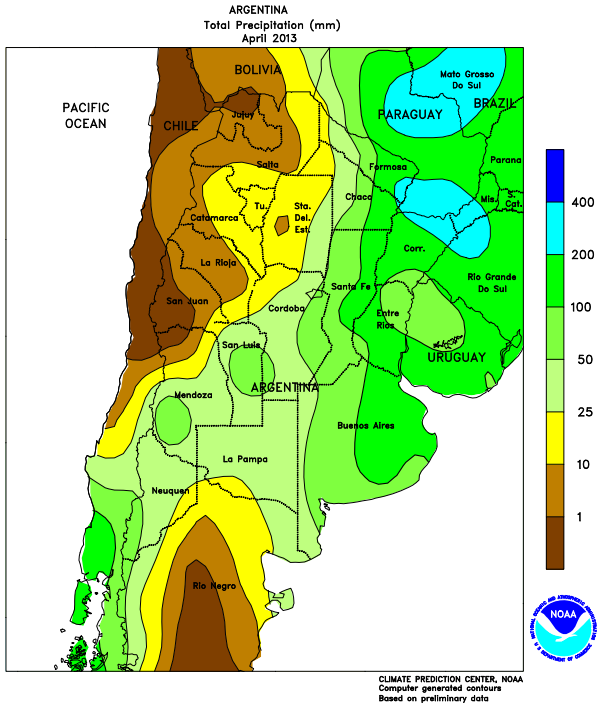


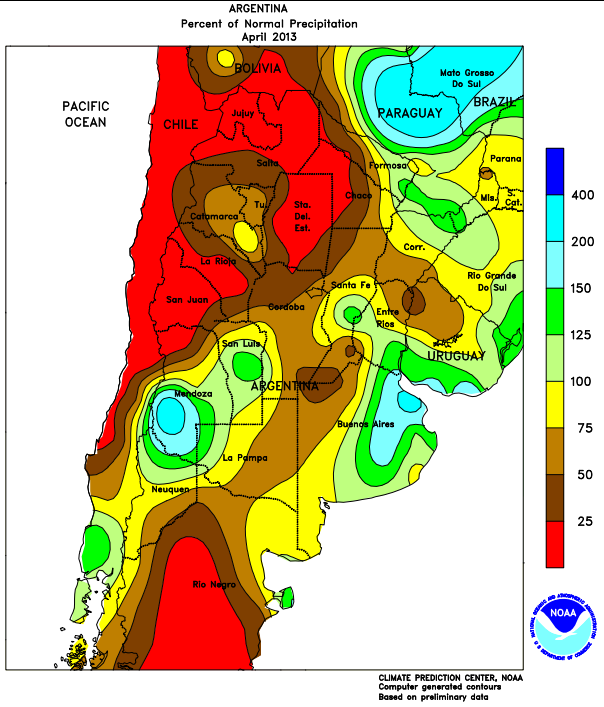


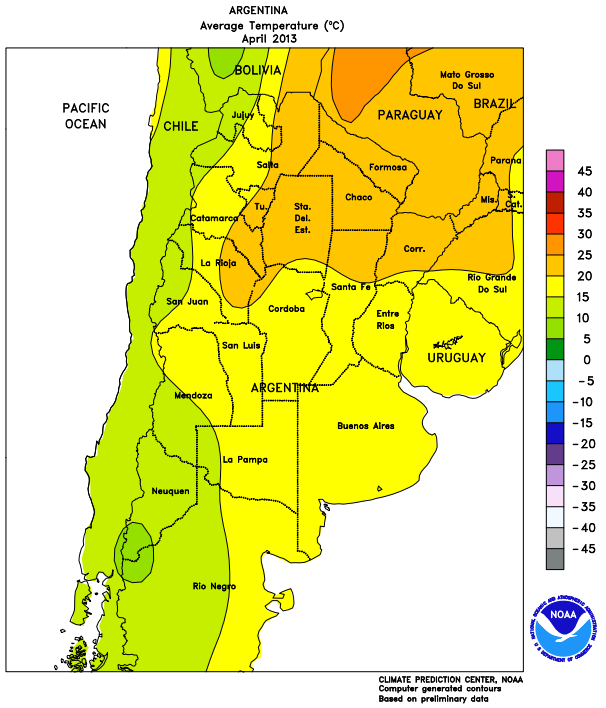
SOUTH AFRICA

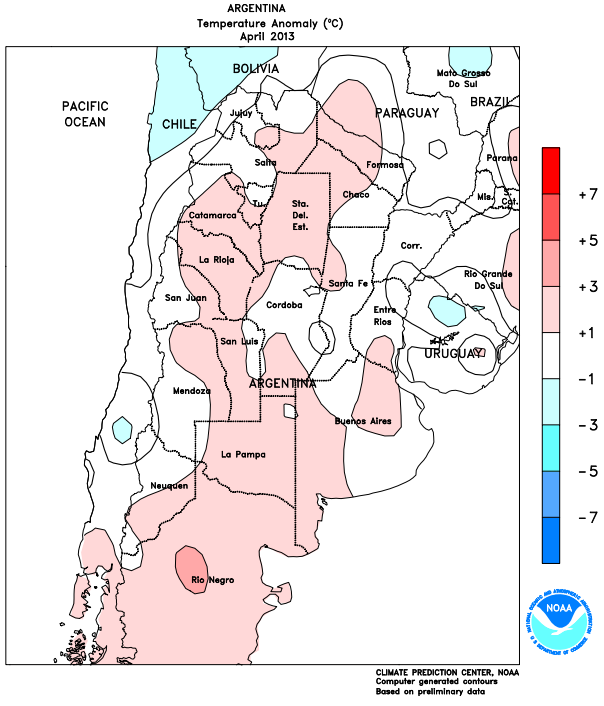
In April, periods of unseasonable wetness increased moisture for winter grains. In the main eastern production areas, including the corn belt and KwaZulu-Natal, most of the rain came during a relatively brief period at mid-month. The rain came too late in the season to significantly benefit corn and other rain-fed summer crops, and also disrupted early harvesting of sugarcane, but the moisture will ultimately benefit winter grains. Monthly temperatures averaged near to below normal; temperatures occasionally approached freezing in outlying corn production areas but no killing freeze was reported. Similarly, periodic showers in Western Cape boosted moisture for germination and establishment of winter wheat, which is typically planted in April and May.

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



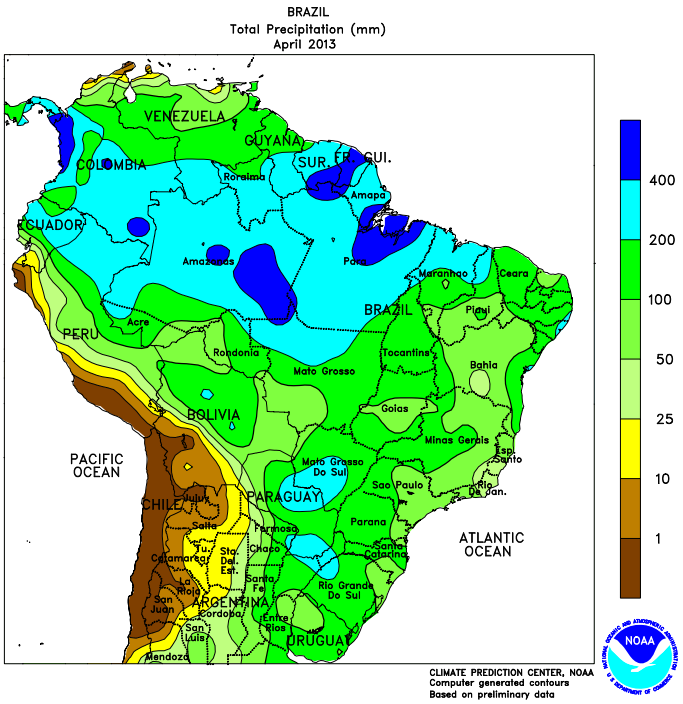


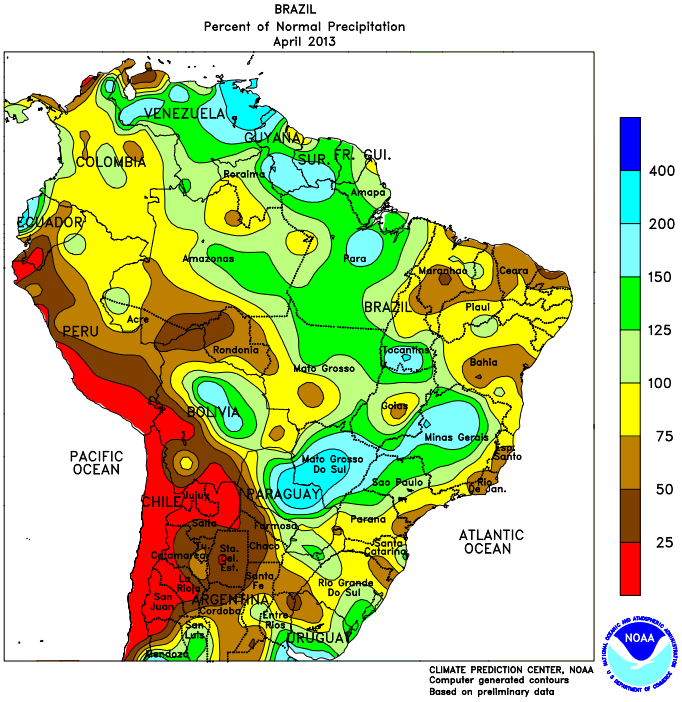


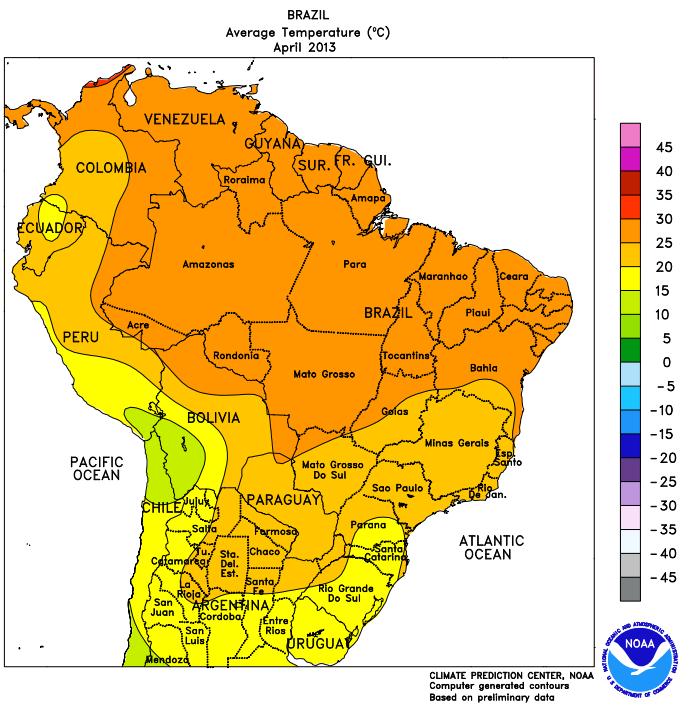


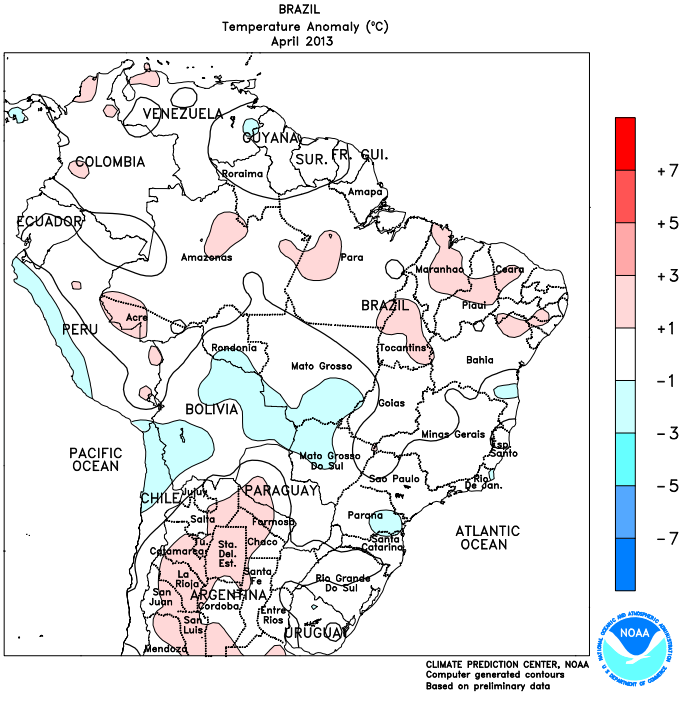
ARGENTINA

In April, early month wetness sustained a slow pace of corn and soybean harvesting and caused some localized flooding. Monthly rainfall in excess of 200 mm was recorded from eastern Cordoba to northeastern Buenos Aires, much of it coming during this wet spell. However, rain was less frequent for the remainder of the month, and extended periods of dryness improved conditions for fieldwork. In contrast, mostly dry weather prevailed for the entire month of April in the northwest (Santiago del Estero, Salta, and western sections of Chaco and Formosa), limiting moisture for late-planted summer crops but promoting drydown and harvesting of cotton and other maturing crops. Monthly temperatures averaging 1 to 2°C above normal aided the drying process throughout the region, fostering drydown of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. Occasional frost was recorded during the first half of the month but no widespread freezes were reported.





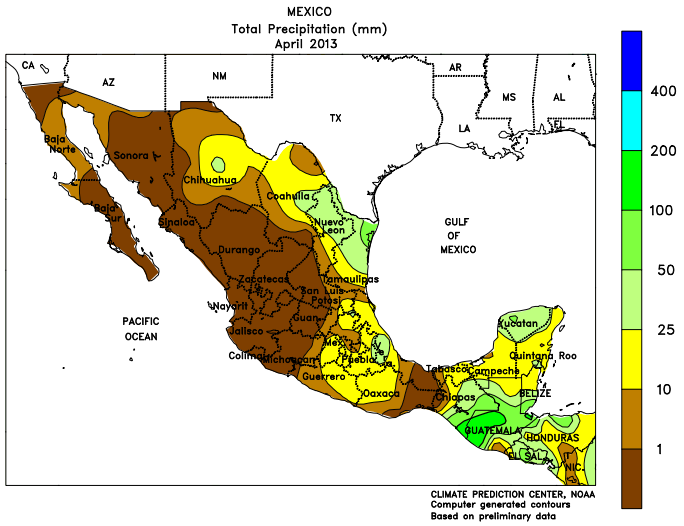


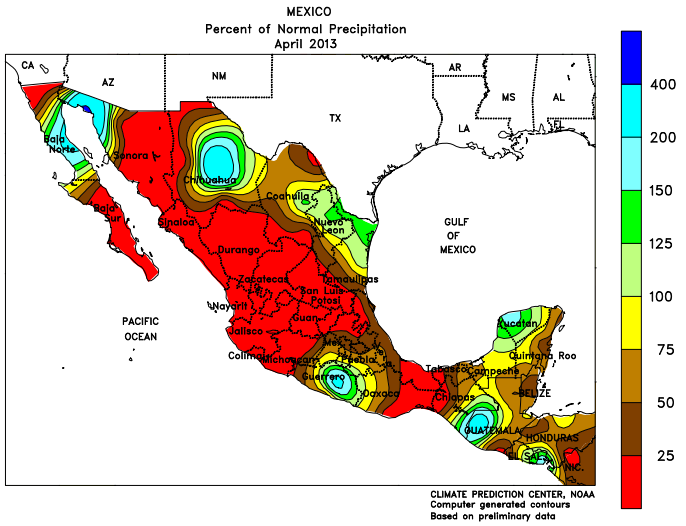


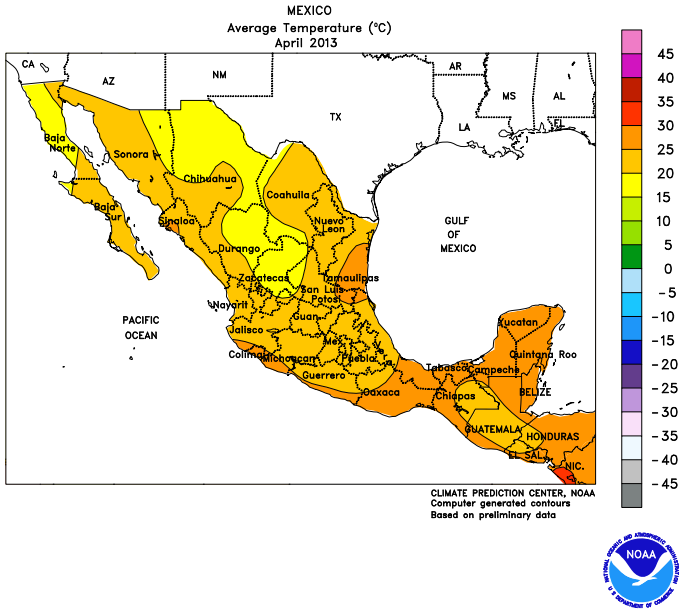
BRAZIL

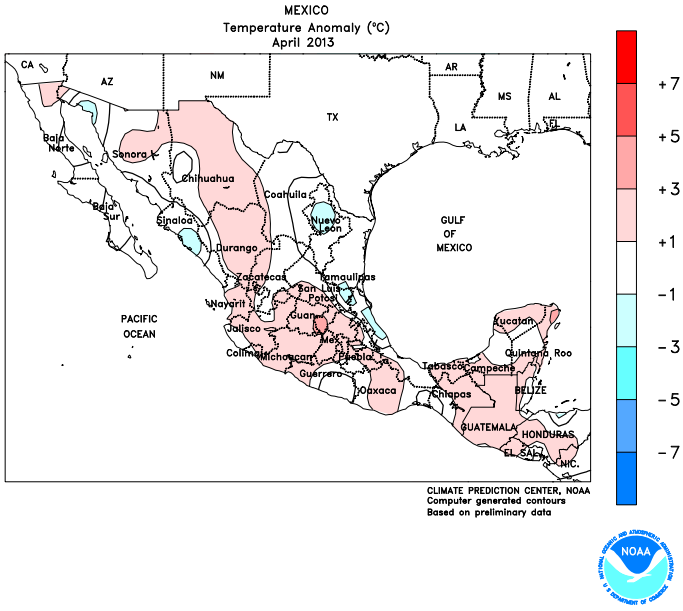
In April, early month wetness slowed fieldwork but maintained mostly favorable levels of moisture for secondary (safrinha) corn and cotton. Drier conditions prevailed during the remainder of the month, however, spurring late-season crop development and allowing delayed fieldwork, including sugarcane harvesting and the final stages of the soybean harvest, to resume. Southern farming areas (Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul) received virtually no rain during the drier second half of the month, temporarily reducing moisture for safrinha corn. Farther north, rainfall diminished at a more gradual pace in the Center West Region and northeastern interior (Mato Grosso to western Bahia) as the summer rainy season approached its end. In contrast, rainfall intensified toward the end of the month along the northeastern coast, signaling a shift in the seasonal rainfall pattern. April temperatures were near to slightly above normal throughout the main agricultural areas, spurring development of immature row crops and coffee and aiding drydown of sugarcane and other crops ready for harvest.

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



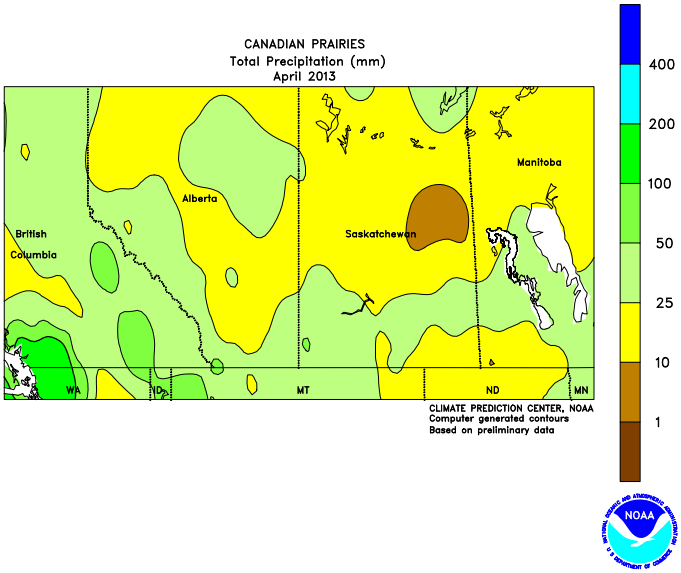


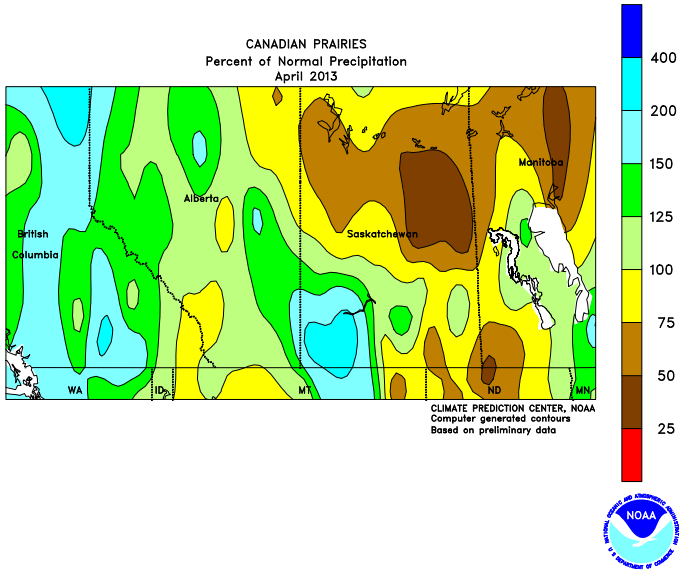


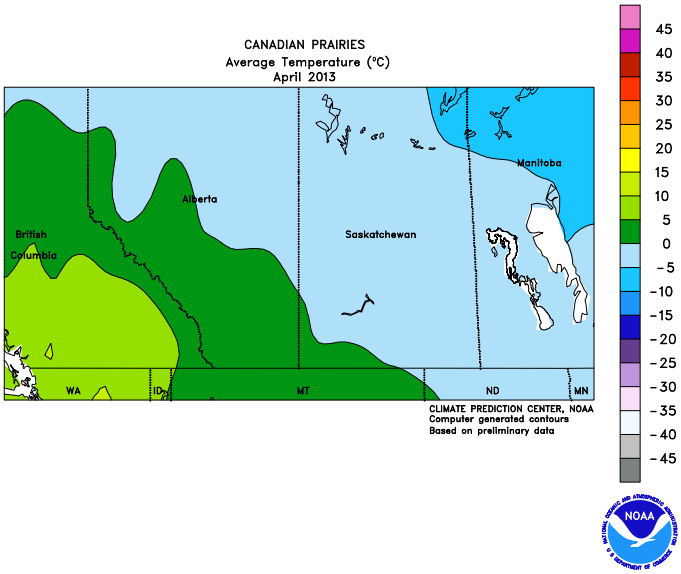


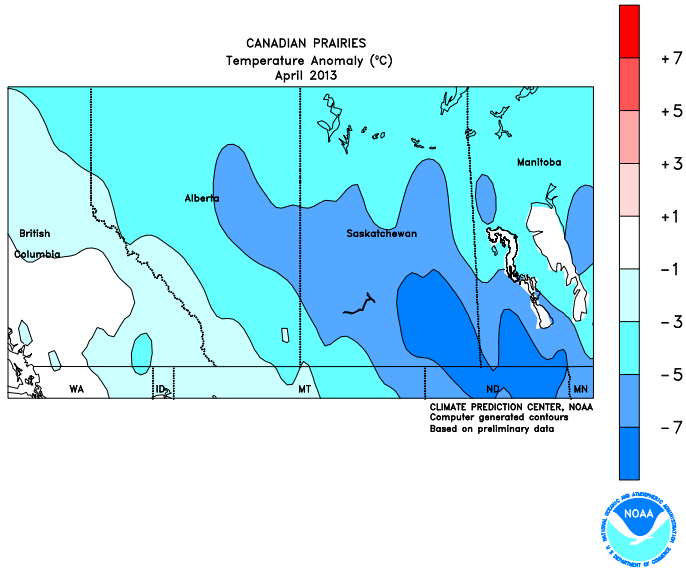
MEXICO

Seasonal rain developed in eastern agricultural areas during the latter part of April, although amounts were mostly below normal. Showers were generally patchy and light (monthly accumulations below 25 mm) in eastern sections of the southern plateau; the rainfall helped to condition fields for planting but amounts were likely insufficient for uniform germination in most areas. Similar conditions were recorded on the Yucatan Peninsula. Western sections of the corn belt, including Jalisco, Mexico's largest producer of summer corn, remained dry, as did most farming areas along the southern Pacific Coast (Michoacan to Oaxaca). Unseasonably heavy rain fell in the northeast at month's end, boosting irrigation reserves from Tamaulipas to Coahuila but coming too late for rain-fed winter sorghum. Mostly dry weather dominated the remainder of the north, aiding harvesting of winter wheat and other rain-fed winter-grown crops. As a result of the late start to the rainy seasonal, monthly average temperatures were near to above normal, with the highest departures (+2°C) occurring from the southern plateau to the central interior.



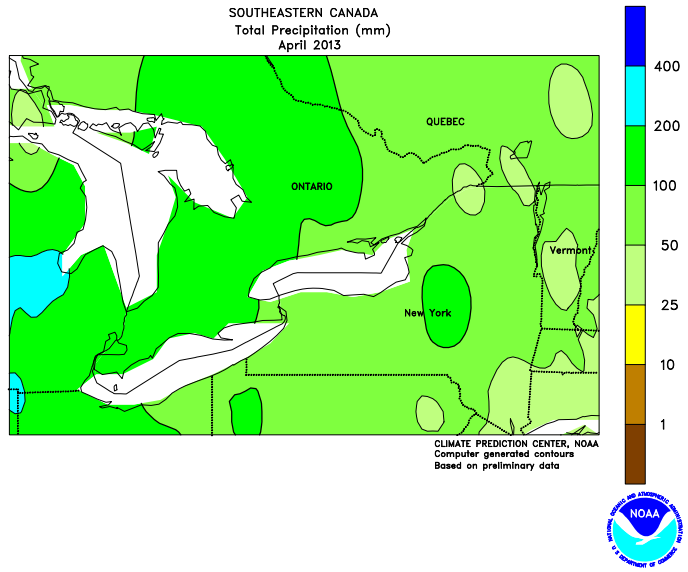


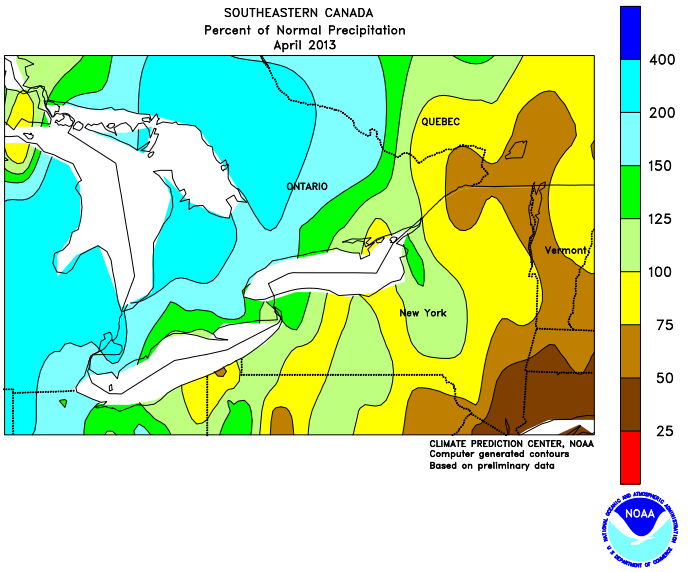


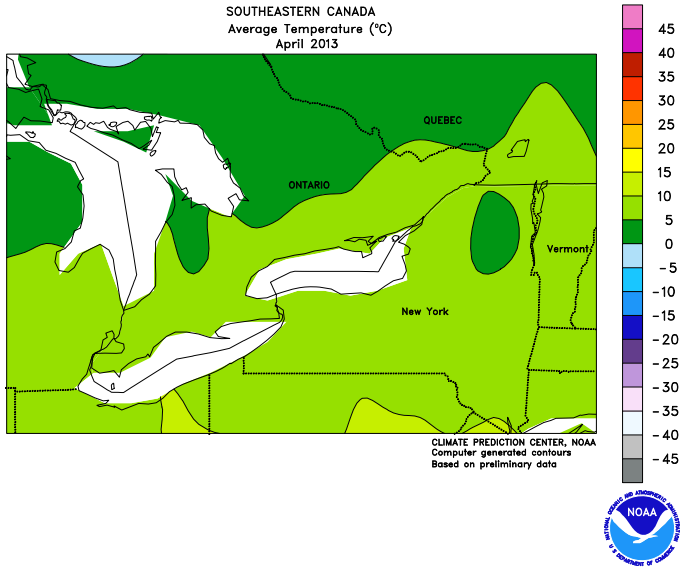


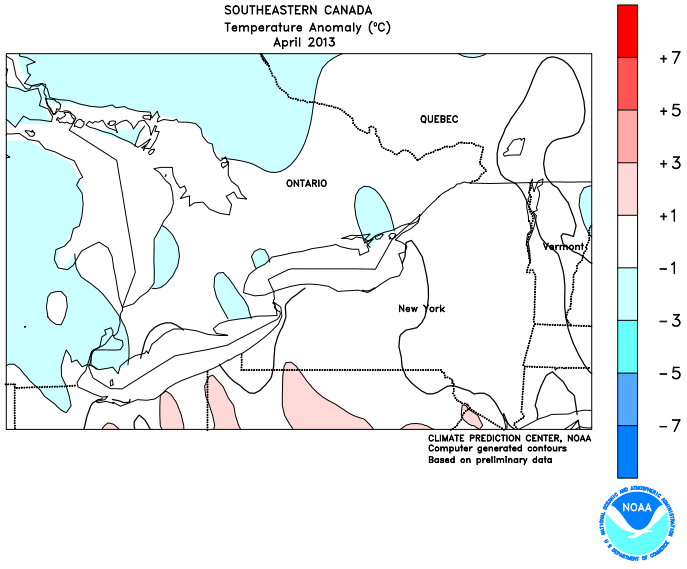
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Unseasonably cold weather and a late snow melt inhibited early planting of spring grains and oilseeds, which typically begins toward the end of April. Most northern and eastern agricultural districts entered the month with a relatively deep, high-moisture content snow cover. Monthly temperatures averaging 4 to 8°C below normal across the Prairies slowed melting and, except for the southwest (southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan), most areas still had snow in early May. Precipitation ranged from near to above normal in Alberta and western Saskatchewan to below normal in western Manitoba; crop districts east of the Red River Valley were wetter-than-normal. In the southwest, the above-normal precipitation provided timely moisture for germination of spring grains and oilseeds. Elsewhere, the precipitation added to the already late snow cover, though some melting occurred during the latter half of the month as seasonal warming developed.



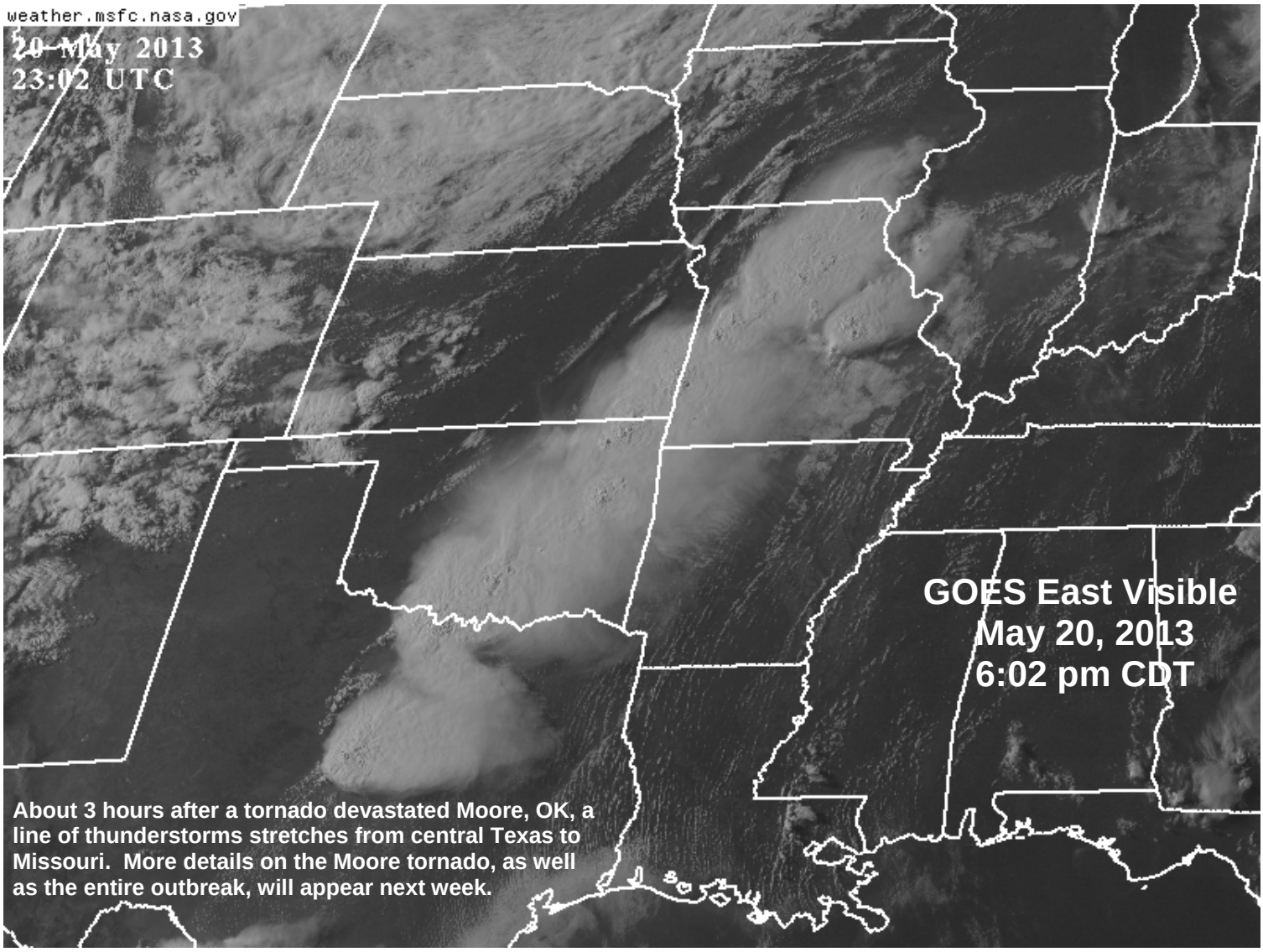






SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

During April, mild, showery weather maintained generally favorable conditions for overwintering wheat and pastures. Precipitation — mostly in the form of rain — was near to above normal across the region, with total monthly accumulations exceeding 100 mm in key farming areas of southwestern Ontario. Monthly temperatures generally averaged within 1°C of normal; wheat and pastures were dormant entering April but were breaking dormancy by month's end as seasonal warming stimulated growth. However, freezes occurred almost daily throughout the month across the region, limiting the extent of the vegetative development.



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