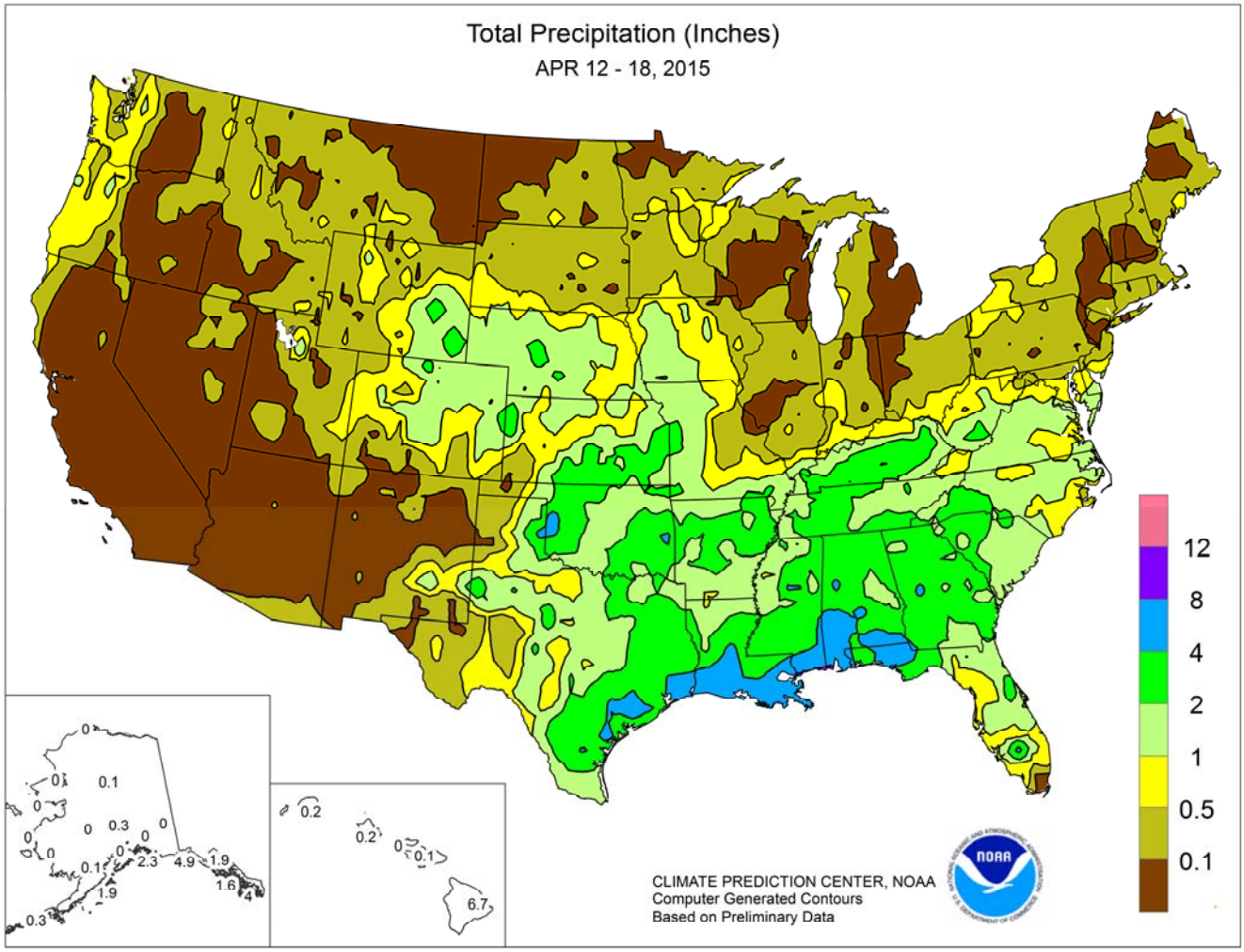
Volume 102, No. 16 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather April 21, 2015

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

April 12 – 18, 2015

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Wet weather, including locally severe thunderstorms, curtailed most fieldwork across the South. Some of the heaviest rain fell along and near the central Gulf Coast, where totals in excess of 4 inches were common. Stormy conditions also extended westward to the central and southern Plains, where frequent showers and thunderstorms boosted soil moisture for drought-stressed rangeland, pastures, and winter wheat. Rainfall totals of an inch or more affected many areas from Nebraska southward into Texas. Farther north, however, warm,

(Continued on page 9)

Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

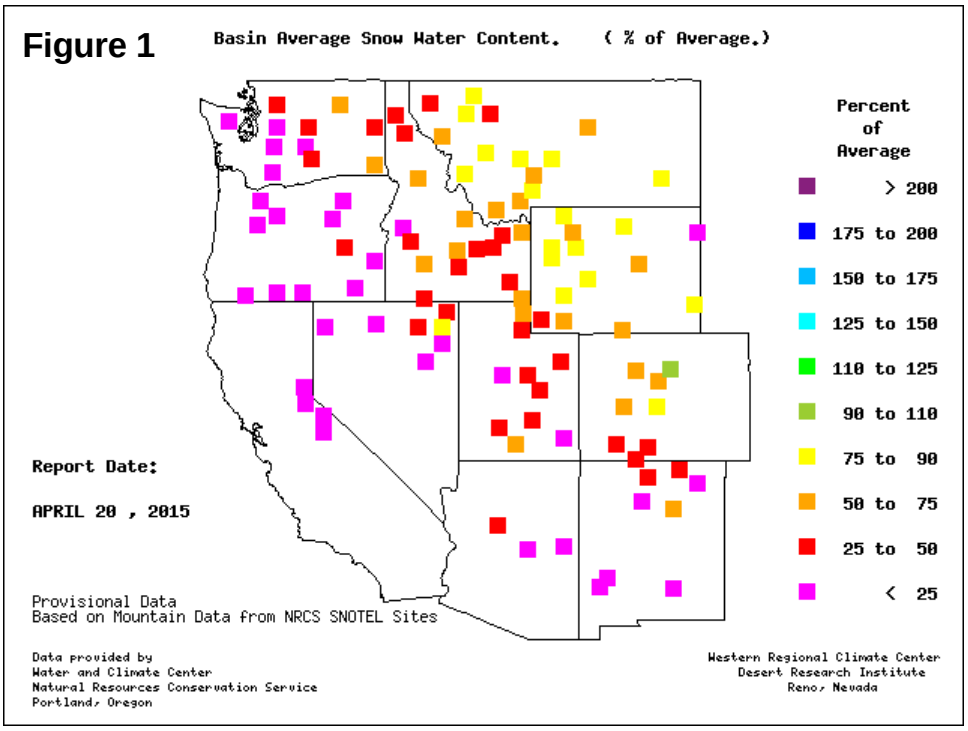
The phase of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) remained in a weak El Niño state during March. The Climate Prediction Center of the NWS declared that "by the end of March 2015, weak El Niño conditions were reflected by above-average sea surface temperatures across the equatorial Pacific, and by the… tropical atmospheric response." However, any atmospheric influence from El Niño across the western U.S. arrived too late in the season to alter the outcome of a mostly disappointing wet season. In fact, near record to record-low accumulations of snow were reported by April 1 in California, the Great Basin, the Pacific Northwest, and parts of the Southwest. Only portions of the northern and central Rockies managed to end the season with near- to slightly below-normal snow accumulations.

Snowpack and Precipitation

By April 20, 2015, deficient snowpack remained a serious concern in nearly all areas of the West, except the northern and central Rockies. With key watersheds in California and the Great Basin containing little or no snow, a fourth consecutive year of drought was a certainty. Similarly abysmal snowpack values were noted throughout the Pacific Coast States and the Southwest (figure 1). Farther inland, snow water content values were only slightly below average in the northern and central Rockies, despite considerable March melting.

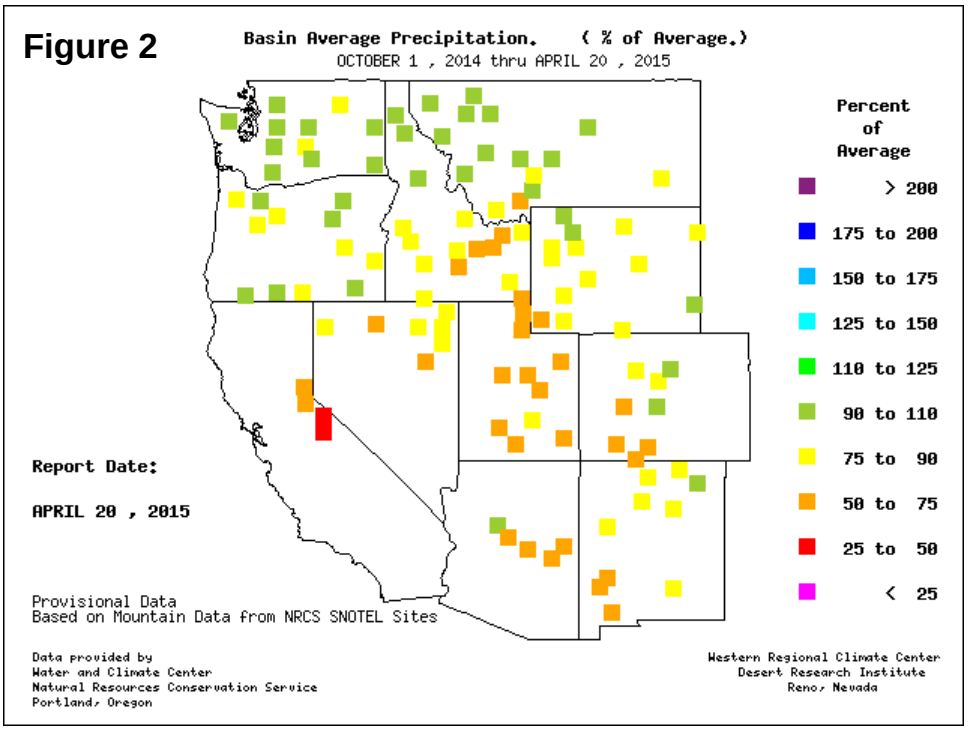
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2014 – April 20, 2015) showed a marked contrast between relatively dry conditions in California and the Four Corners States and near-normal totals across the northern tier of the West (figure 2). Typically, such a pattern—wetter in the north, drier in the south—would be associated with La Niña, strongly suggesting that factors other than the equatorial Pacific Ocean influenced the Western winter weather regime.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

By April 1, 2015, projections for spring and summer streamflow were indicating the likelihood of substantially below-normal runoff from California eastward to the Wasatch and Uinta Ranges of Utah (figure 3). In fact, below-normal spring and summer runoff will dominate the West, given premature melting of snow during March and the lack of remaining snow during the traditional melt season. Scattered pockets of near-normal runoff will be largely confined to a few basins in the northern and central Rockies.

Reservoir Storage

On April 1, 2015, reservoir storage as a percent of average for the date was significantly below average in Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon (figure 4). Storage in California's 154 reservoirs stood at 18.1 million acre-feet (68 percent of average) on April 1, about 0.1 million acre-feet lower than a year ago. With little snow in the mountains above California's reservoirs, further inflow will be negligible, meaning that the recharge season has ended early. Meanwhile, near- to above-average storage was observed on April 1 in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

For More Information

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

Figure 3

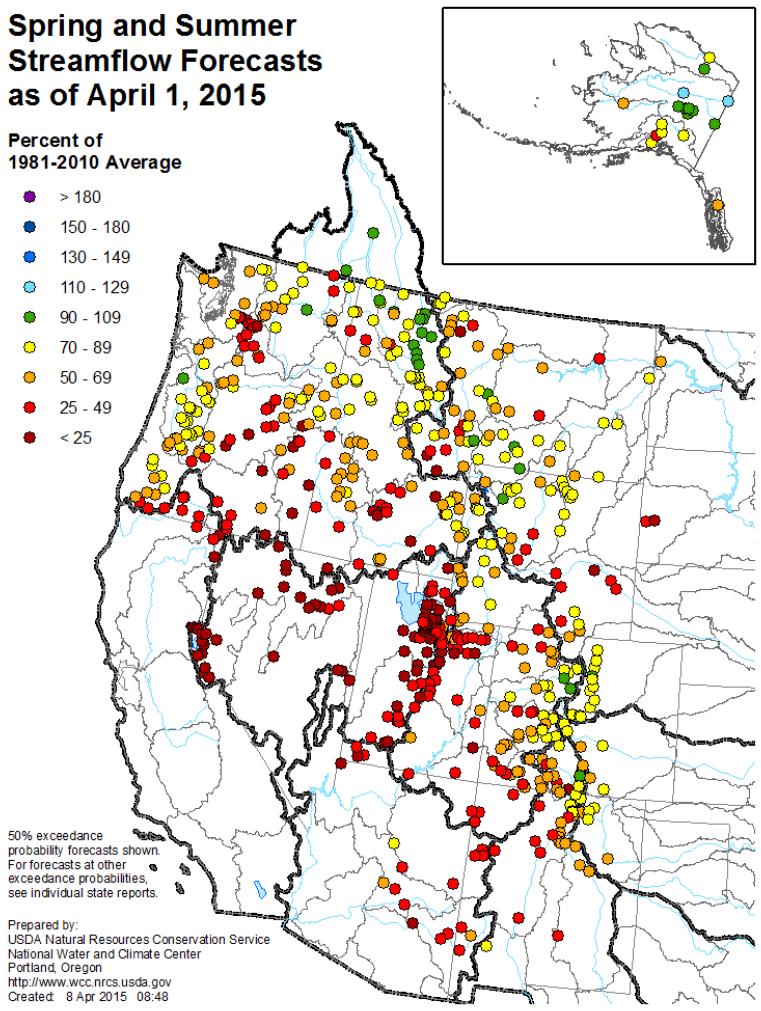
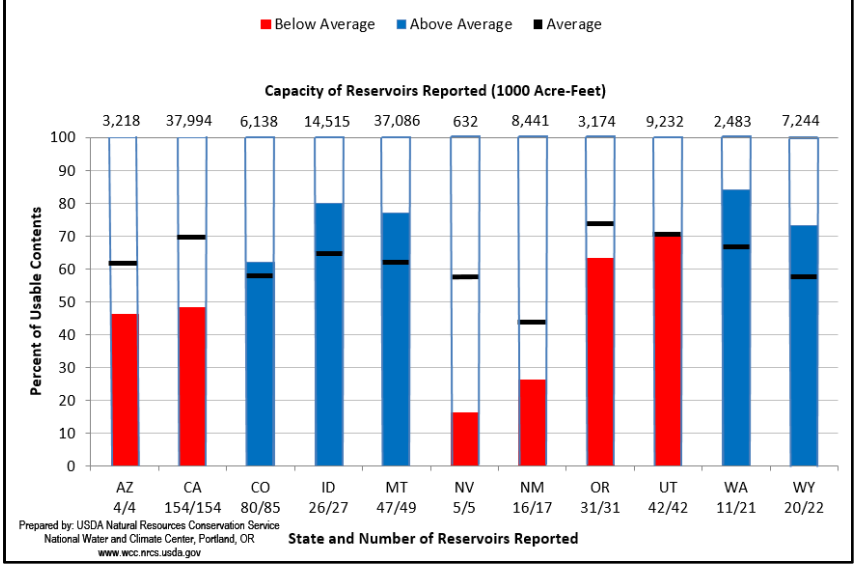
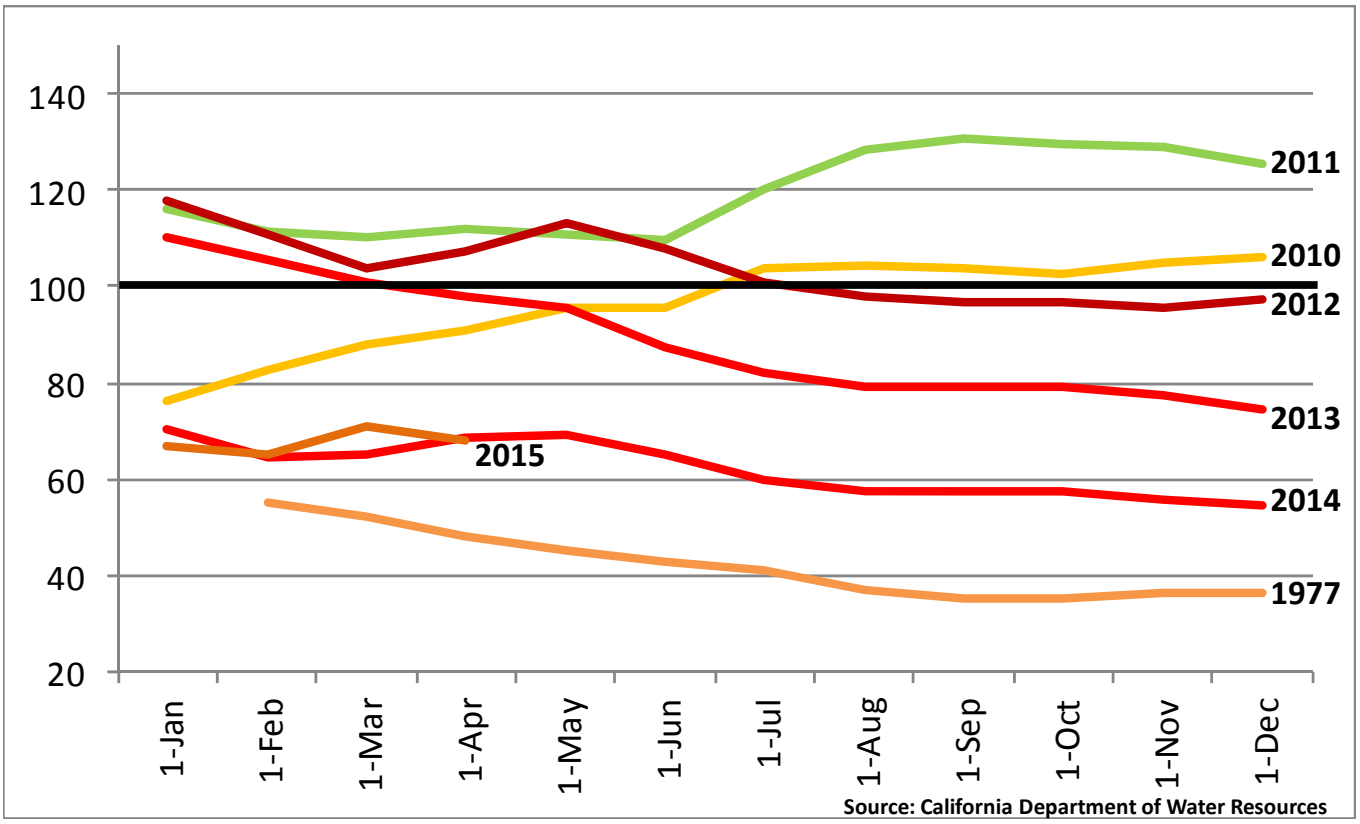


Figure 4 Reservoir Storage as of April 1, 2015



California Reservoir Storage, Percent of Normal, 1977 and 2010-15

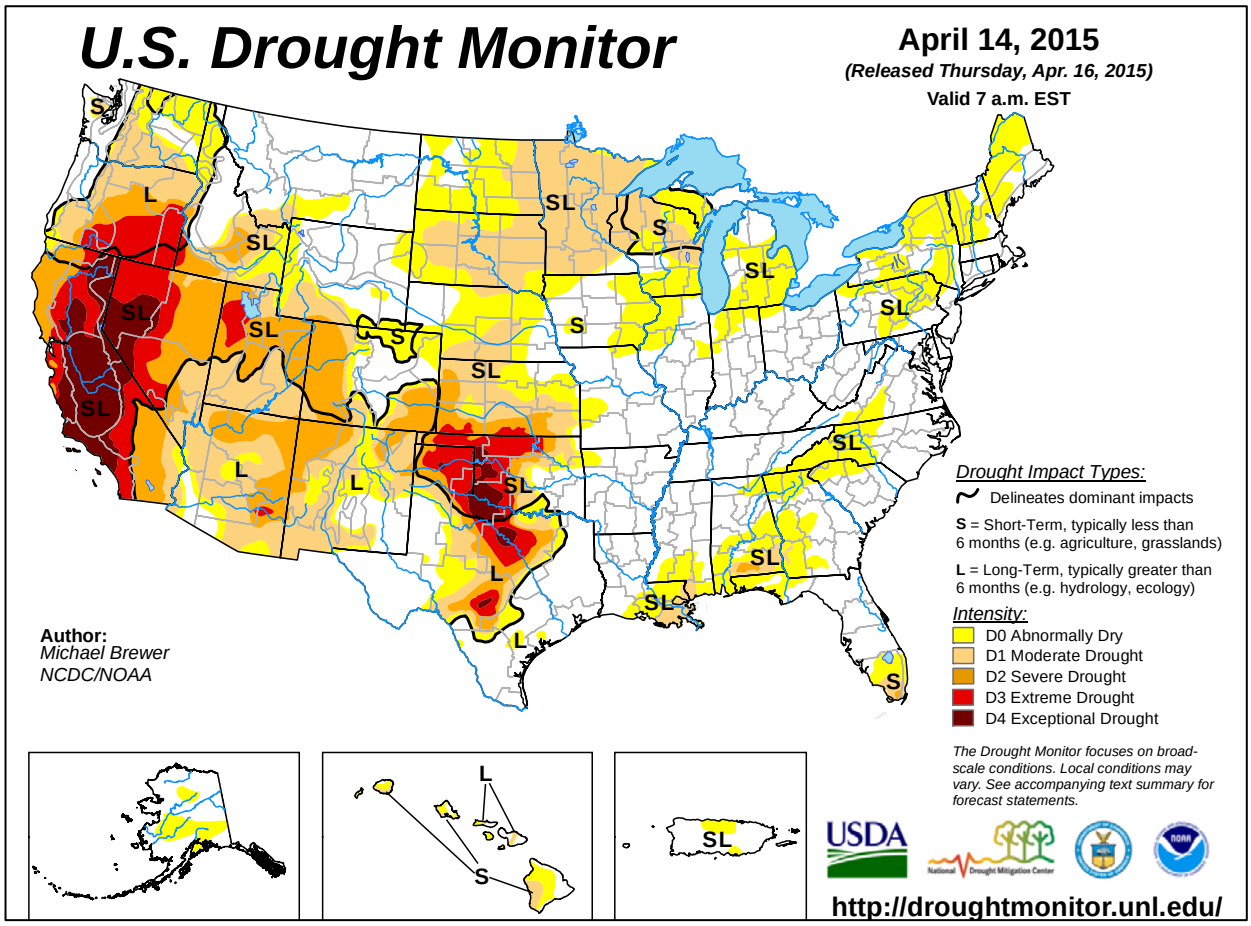


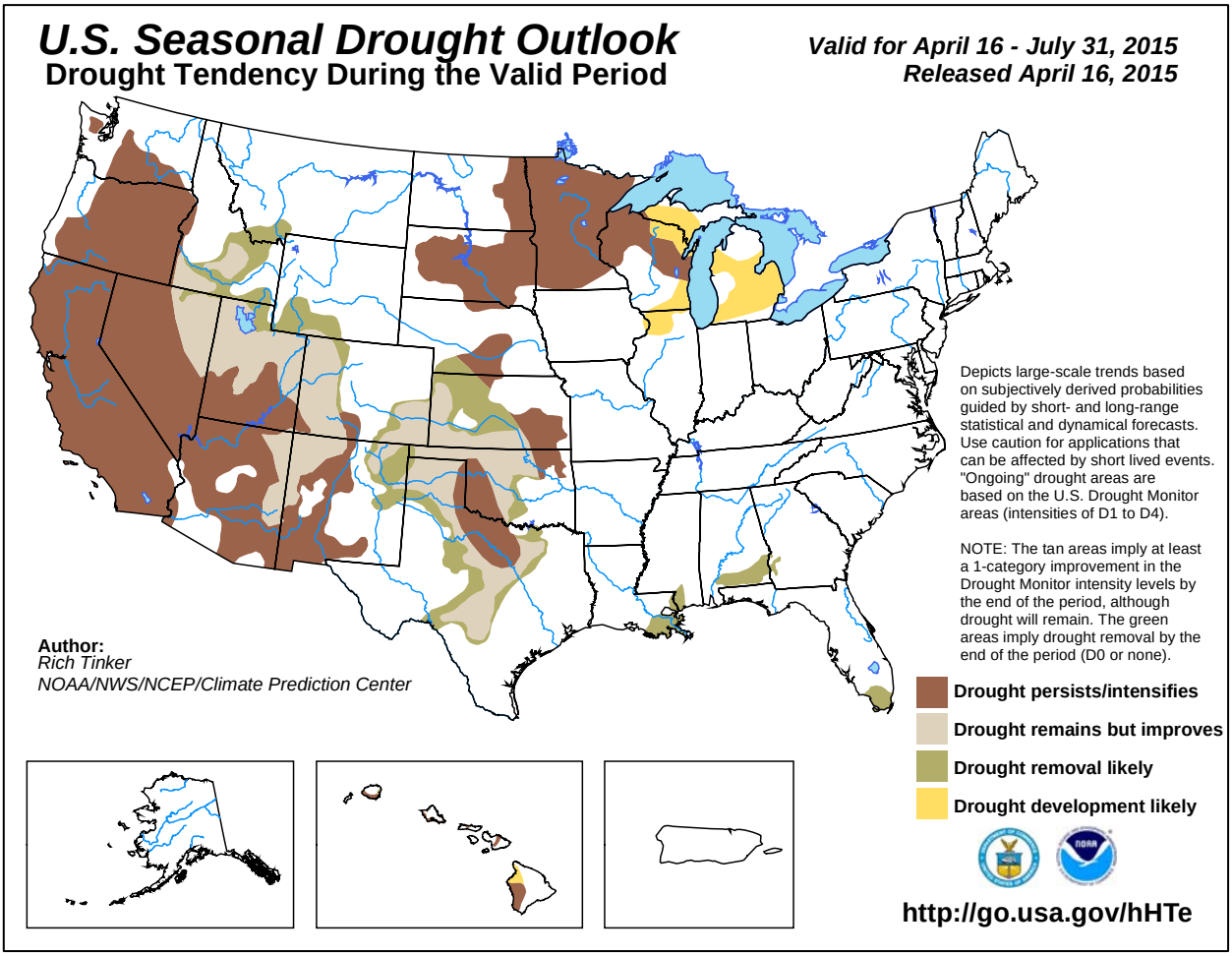
California Reservoirs, Recharge and Withdrawal

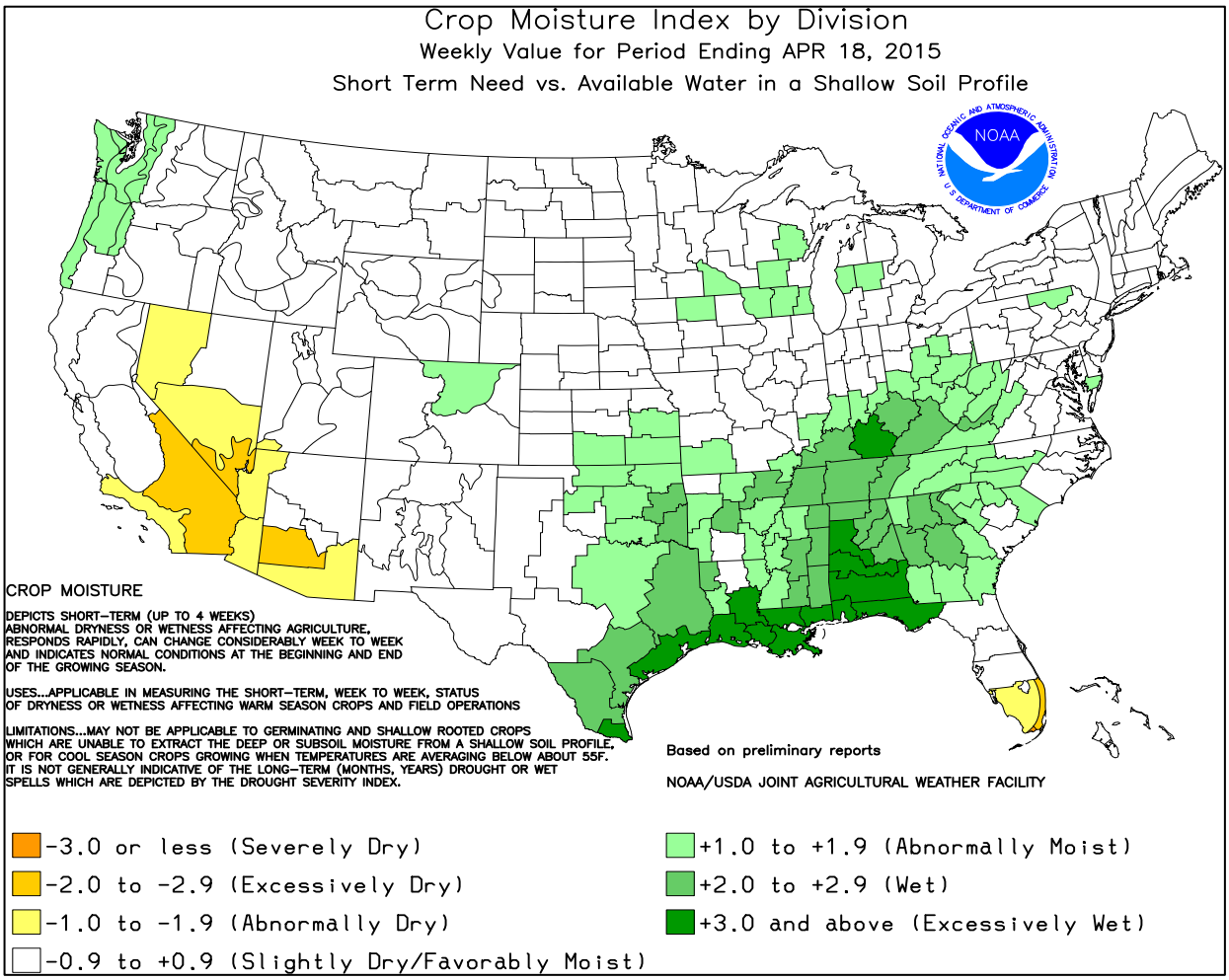
Million Acre-Feet and Percent of Average

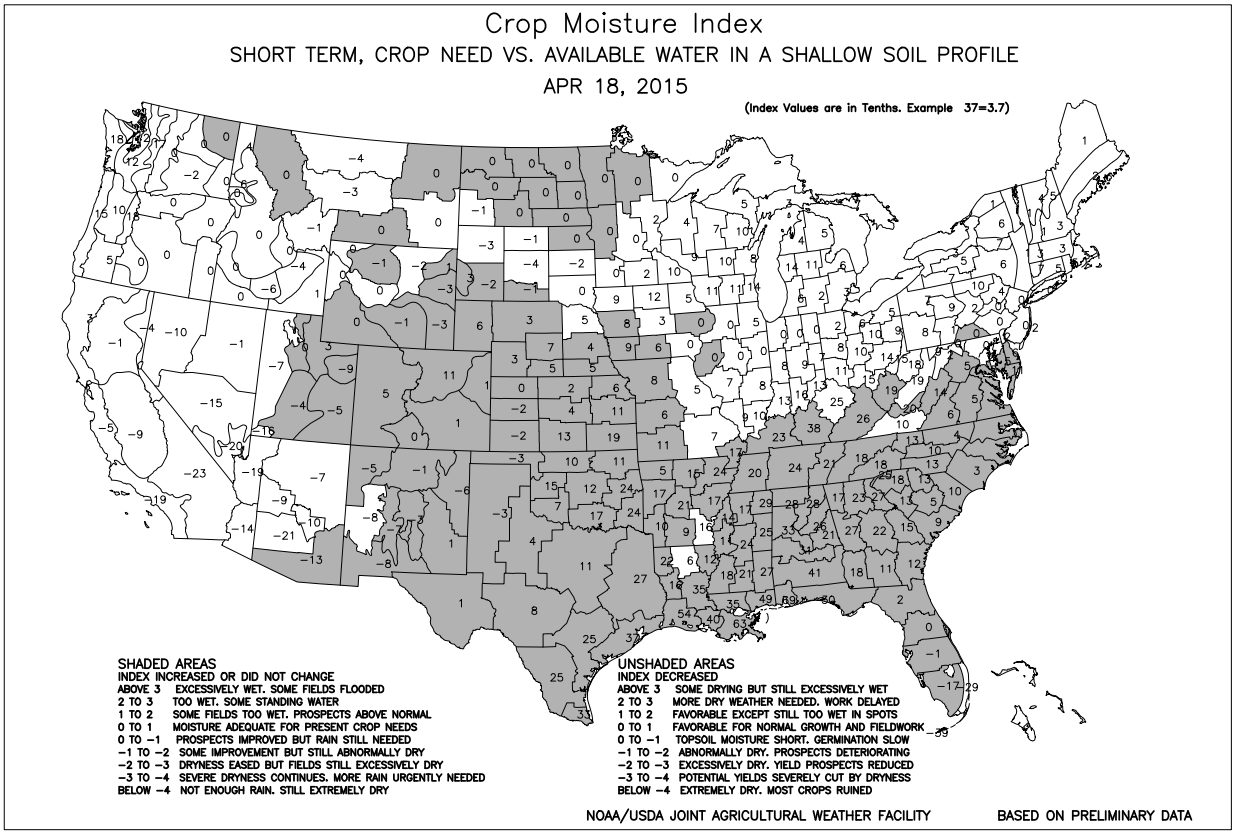
	Recharge		Withdrawal
2010-11	12.47 (151%)	**2011**	8.78 (107%)
2011-12	5.79 (70%)	**2012**	11.54 (140%)
2012-13	6.52 (79%)	**2013**	11.49 (139%)
2013-14	4.17 (51%)	**2014**	7.75 (94%)
2014-15	6.46* (78%)	**2015**	N/A
Avg.	**8.24**	**Avg.**	**8.24**

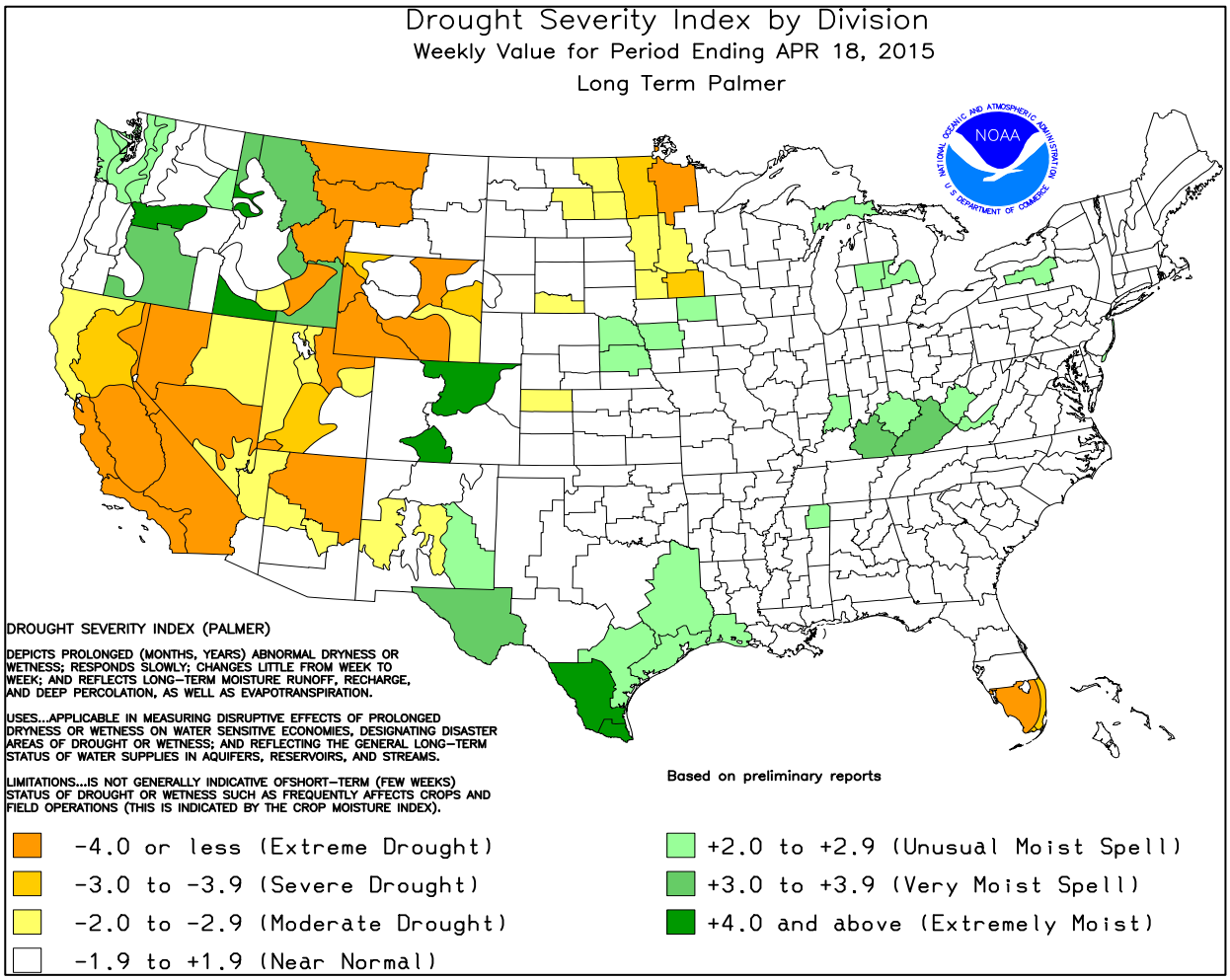
Note: The 2014-15 recharge value has been updated through Mar. 31. Recharge and withdrawal values are based on end-of-month statistics, not daily readings.

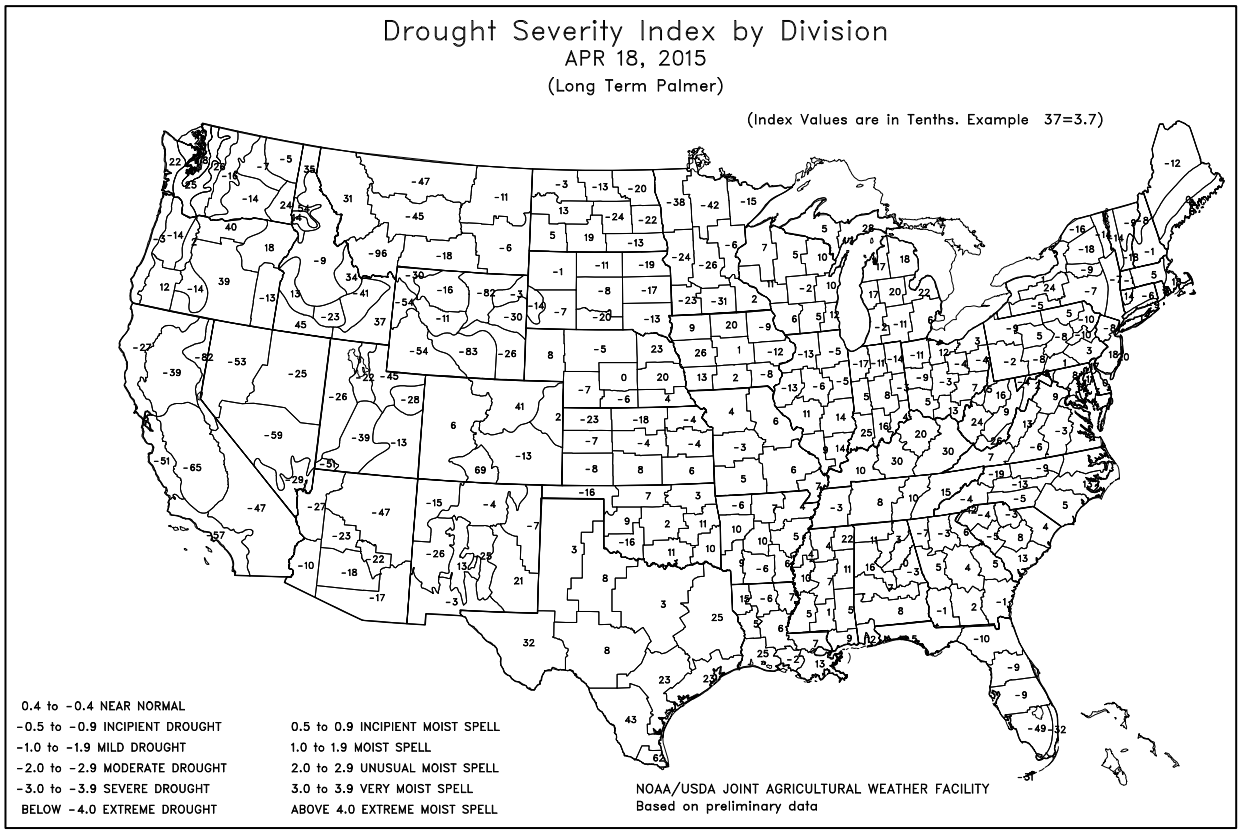

U.S. Drought Monitor
April 14, 2015
(Released Thursday, Apr. 16, 2015)
Valid 7 a.m. EST
Author:
Michael Brewer
NCDC/NOAA
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
USDA
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

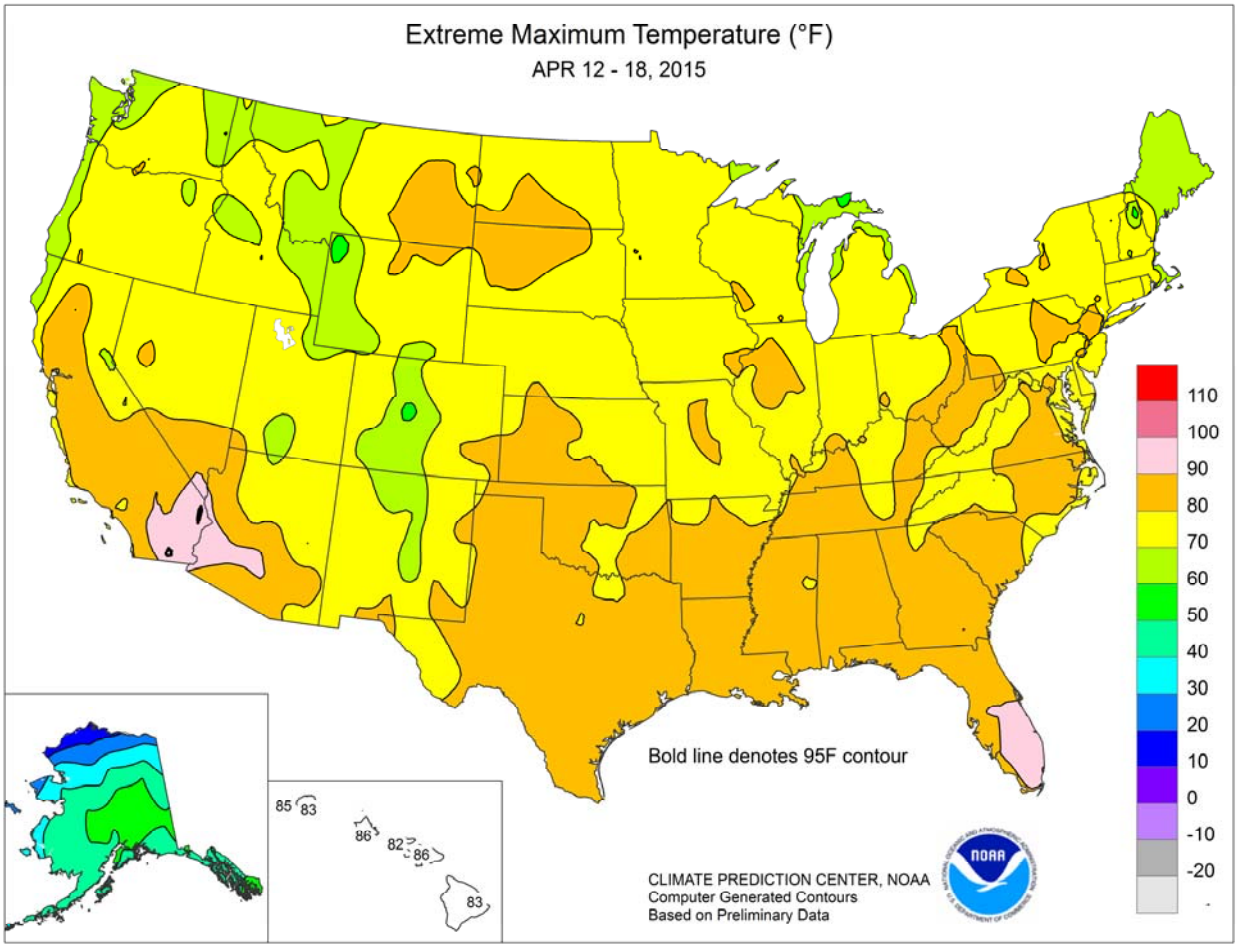

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid for April 16 - July 31, 2015
Released April 16, 2015
Author:
Rich Tinker
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).
NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).
Drought persists/intensifies
Drought remains but improves
Drought removal likely
Drought development likely
http://go.usa.gov/hHTe

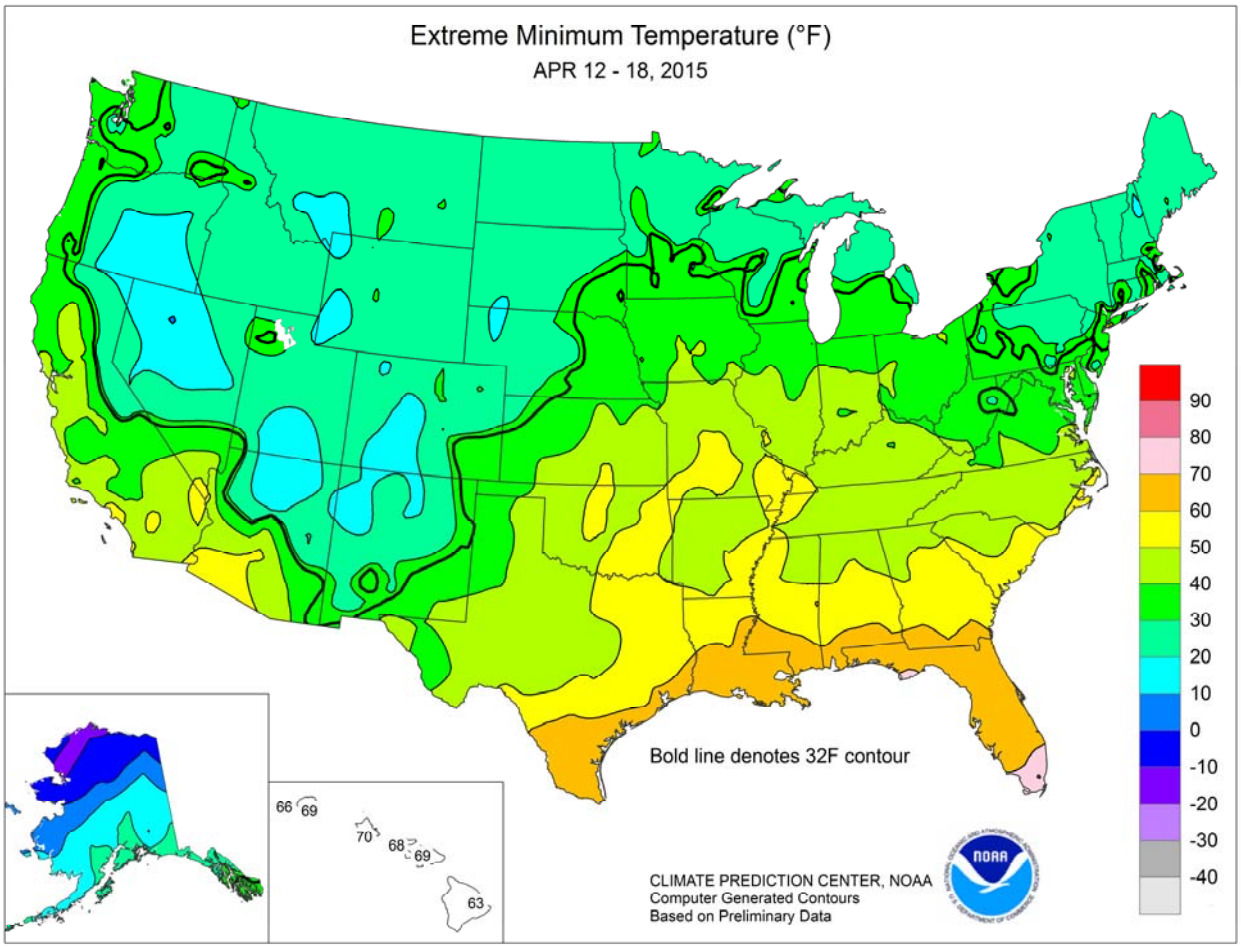

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending APR 18, 2015
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE. OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary 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
APR 18, 2015
(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

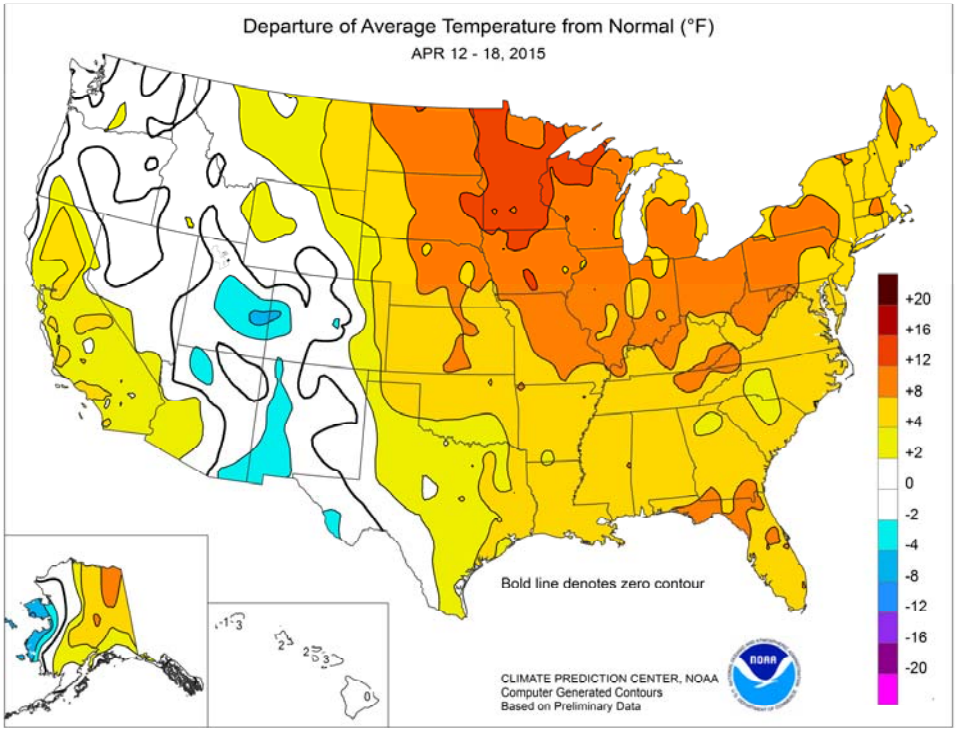

Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending APR 18, 2015
Long Term Palmer
NOAA
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary reports
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)


Drought Severity Index by Division
APR 18, 2015
(Long Term Palmer)
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT
0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
APR 12 - 18, 2015
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95F contour
85
83
86
82
86
83
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
APR 12 - 18, 2015
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32F contour
66
69
70
68
69
63
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

(Continued from front cover)
mostly dry weather prevailed from the **northern Plains into the Northeast**. Warm conditions were especially prominent across the **Midwest**, where temperatures generally averaged 8 to 14°F above normal. Where conditions permitted, **Midwestern** producers were able to move ahead with pre-planting fieldwork—and in a few cases planted some corn. Elsewhere, late-season storminess in the **West** was mostly confined to the **Pacific Northwest** and the **Rockies**, although snow also blanketed peaks in the **Intermountain region**. In drought-stricken sections of the **West**, including **California** and the **Great Basin**, precipitation was insufficient to alter the bleak hydrological outlook for the spring and summer.



Early-week rainfall soaked parts of the **Deep South**. On April 12, daily-record totals included 2.12 inches in **Daytona Beach, FL**, and 2.03 inches in **Brownsville, TX**. Elsewhere on the 12th, the 7.28-inch total in **Mobile, AL**, marked the wettest day in that location since April 29, 2014, when 11.24 inches fell. Later, another round of heavy rain spread from the **southern Plains into the Southeast**. **Roswell, NM**, collected a daily-record total (1.61 inches) for April 13. The following day, record-setting totals for April 14 reached 3.35 inches in **New Orleans, LA**; 2.01 inches in **Jackson, KY**; and 1.30 inches in **Laredo, TX**. Farther north, a new storm took shape across the **West**, preceded and accompanied by gusty winds. On April 14, gusts were clocked to 63 mph in **Casper, WY**, and 61 mph in **Cedar City, UT**. **Billings, MT**, received 1.11 inches of precipitation (and 5.9 inches of snow) on April 15, accounting for 40 percent of its year-to-date total of 2.79 inches. Snowfall records for April 15 were established in locations such as **Lander, WY** (6.7 inches), and **Salt Lake City, UT** (5.5 inches). **Denver, CO**, netted 4.1 inches of snow in a 24-hour period on April 16-17. Mid-month snow, which lingered into April 18 in the **central Rockies**, totaled up to 1 to 3 feet in the mountains of **Colorado** and locally reached 2 to 4 feet in the **Wasatch Range of Utah**. On April 16, heavy rain erupted across the **western Gulf Coast region** and spread northward across the **central Plains**. Record-breaking amounts for April 16 totaled 4.39 inches in **Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX**; 2.80 inches in **Alexandria, LA**; 2.08 inches in **Goodland, KS**; and 1.22 inches in **Denver, CO**. During another round of record-setting rainfall, totals for April 17 included 2.31 inches in **Sidney, NE**, and 1.89 inches in **Corpus Christi, TX**. The 18th marked the tenth consecutive day with measurable rainfall in **New Orleans, LA**—a record for April. From April 9-18, rainfall in **New Orleans** totaled 8.54 inches.

Warm weather covered many areas of the U.S., especially in advance of a strong, winter-like **Western** storm system. On April 12, the week opened with daily-record highs in locations such as **Sandberg, CA** (81°F), and **Duluth, MN** (76°F). The following day, record-setting highs for April 13 included 81°F in **Watertown, NY**, and 77°F in **Eureka, NV**. By April 14, temperatures soared to daily-record levels in **Miles City, MT** (84°), and **Casper, WY** (78°F). In the wake of the **Western** storm, plunging temperatures led to daily-record lows in **Winnemucca, NV** (9°F on April 15), and **Bozeman, MT** (13°F on April 16). By week's end, however, warmth returned to the **Pacific Coast States**. Record-setting highs in **California** climbed to 86°F (on April 17) in **Santa Cruz** and 92°F (on April 18) in **Redding**. Late-week heat also overspread **Florida's peninsula**, where record-setting highs for April 18 surged to 93°F in **Melbourne** and **West Palm Beach**.

Cold weather in **western Alaska** contrasted with mild conditions across the remainder of the state. Meanwhile, generally dry weather prevailed across the mainland, while heavy precipitation fell in parts of **southern Alaska**. **Yakutat's** weekly precipitation total of 5.15 inches included 4.2 inches of snow. Daily-record precipitation totals were set at a few locations, including **Annette Island** (1.07 inches on April 12) and **Yakutat** (2.28 inches on April 18). Farther south, warm weather covered **Hawaii**, with showers mostly limited to windward locations. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** weekly rainfall of 6.41 inches boosted its month-to-date total through April 18 to 11.71 inches (158 percent of normal).

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 18, 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	74	61	80	53	67	6	3.42	2.37	1.97	10.75	119	19.45	104	96	71	0	0	5	2
	HUNTSVILLE	75	59	81	48	67	7	2.79	1.79	1.86	10.03	105	17.77	89	90	71	0	0	6	1
	MOBILE	77	65	81	61	71	6	11.10	9.99	7.27	15.61	151	21.66	102	99	89	0	0	7	3
	MONTGOMERY	75	63	81	57	69	6	2.89	1.89	0.91	7.68	84	15.34	78	93	74	0	0	7	3
AK	ANCHORAGE	45	32	51	25	39	4	0.04	-0.07	0.04	1.23	132	2.33	99	76	63	0	3	1	0
	BARROW	6	-8	9	-13	-1	2	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.44	400	1.01	289	89	72	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	47	26	54	20	37	7	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.65	186	1.28	101	70	44	0	7	1	0
	JUNEAU	44	35	47	30	39	-1	1.89	1.23	0.55	9.04	175	24.64	176	92	81	0	2	6	2
	KODIAK	42	31	44	23	36	-1	1.86	0.62	0.72	11.31	136	30.23	136	86	73	0	5	5	2
	NOME	20	-3	34	-6	8	-10	0.03	-0.11	0.03	1.05	111	2.69	103	84	76	0	7	1	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	58	24	69	15	41	-1	0.03	-0.26	0.03	3.76	108	8.06	98	68	15	0	7	1	0
	PHOENIX	86	62	94	55	74	5	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.33	26	1.14	40	28	17	3	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	69	36	78	29	52	3	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.13	89	5.34	91	45	12	0	3	0	0
	TUCSON	80	53	88	44	67	2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.50	53	3.43	122	41	20	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	74	57	82	50	66	6	3.21	2.35	2.52	7.85	128	12.47	112	90	63	0	0	4	1
	LITTLE ROCK	76	57	82	50	67	6	1.53	0.26	0.66	11.24	139	18.05	120	90	56	0	0	4	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	82	51	90	43	66	4	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.33	19	1.92	46	44	26	1	0	0	0
	FRESNO	80	51	87	45	66	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.62	22	1.96	28	62	35	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	71	56	77	54	64	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.61	21	2.14	24	77	52	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	82	48	92	43	65	8	0.00	-0.56	0.00	2.10	30	5.75	30	60	25	1	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	79	48	86	42	64	6	0.00	-0.23	0.00	1.26	35	4.10	37	69	17	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	74	59	80	57	67	5	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.93	32	1.63	23	72	49	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	69	50	80	48	60	4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.84	20	2.85	22	85	57	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	81	47	87	43	64	5	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.75	25	2.23	27	63	30	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	57	25	68	19	41	1	0.21	0.10	0.21	0.61	82	1.97	164	65	21	0	6	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	59	34	72	29	46	1	0.69	0.34	0.39	1.54	81	3.87	153	75	24	0	2	2	0
	DENVER INTL	60	34	75	28	47	3	1.52	1.35	1.12	2.59	204	4.23	245	79	38	0	1	2	1
	GRAND JUNCTION	58	33	76	29	46	-4	1.08	0.91	0.82	1.35	92	2.20	86	61	49	0	4	3	1
	PUEBLO	65	36	78	30	51	2	0.64	0.36	0.39	1.21	73	2.60	116	70	33	0	2	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	66	43	75	34	54	6	0.21	-0.71	0.21	5.32	81	11.67	88	74	51	0	0	1	0
	HARTFORD	71	40	81	32	56	8	0.14	-0.74	0.10	4.47	72	10.65	82	64	29	0	1	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	75	53	84	43	64	9	0.73	0.14	0.64	5.37	103	10.79	98	76	37	0	0	3	1
DE	WILMINGTON	70	46	80	34	58	7	0.39	-0.35	0.25	6.81	114	13.41	110	90	34	0	0	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	83	68	88	66	76	8	4.14	3.55	2.12	5.18	92	10.61	92	99	66	0	0	4	3
	JACKSONVILLE	82	66	88	62	74	8	1.08	0.35	0.48	4.00	67	10.40	81	98	67	0	0	4	0
	KEY WEST	85	78	85	78	81	4	0.00	-0.47	0.00	1.59	52	4.82	71	82	69	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	87	76	90	75	82	7	0.21	-0.56	0.13	1.67	37	5.43	64	79	54	1	0	2	0
	ORLANDO	88	70	90	67	79	8	1.09	0.53	0.59	3.31	64	11.41	114	96	57	2	0	3	1
	PENSACOLA	77	68	80	66	72	6	5.69	4.80	2.53	9.33	103	19.74	103	97	83	0	0	6	4
	TALLAHASSEE	81	69	88	66	75	9	1.85	1.05	1.41	5.12	57	14.30	75	93	76	0	0	4	1
	TAMPA	86	73	87	70	79	8	0.47	0.07	0.47	3.56	89	11.86	133	86	60	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	88	74	93	70	81	8	0.73	-0.08	0.40	1.77	30	4.86	40	87	55	1	0	4	0
GA	ATHENS	71	57	84	50	64	4	4.18	3.43	1.78	7.96	112	14.93	92	97	80	0	0	6	4
	ATLANTA	71	59	81	53	65	4	2.35	1.55	0.78	8.32	109	16.83	97	91	75	0	0	7	2
	AUGUSTA	74	59	85	51	67	5	2.37	1.68	1.04	5.80	88	12.58	83	96	74	0	0	5	2
	COLUMBUS	74	61	82	54	67	4	3.54	2.67	1.24	6.50	79	13.96	80	99	70	0	0	7	2
	MACON	74	60	86	55	67	5	2.88	2.16	0.81	5.84	84	12.64	77	98	77	0	0	7	4
	SAVANNAH	79	64	88	57	72	7	1.61	0.82	1.16	3.66	63	11.22	89	92	71	0	0	5	1
HI	HILO	80	66	83	63	73	1	6.70	3.66	2.92	20.57	91	28.69	70	92	80	0	0	7	5
	HONOLULU	84	71	86	70	78	3	0.18	-0.07	0.13	0.91	35	2.72	35	76	67	0	0	4	0
	KAHULUI	84	71	86	69	77	3	0.07	-0.35	0.04	9.94	280	14.25	148	80	70	0	0	3	0
	LIHUE	82	72	83	69	77	3	0.18	-0.50	0.08	2.20	41	4.11	31	78	69	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	65	36	77	30	51	1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.03	48	3.21	69	67	35	0	3	0	0
	LEWISTON	64	37	73	33	50	0	0.04	-0.24	0.04	1.41	77	3.70	95	68	43	0	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	61	31	71	26	46	1	0.20	-0.05	0.13	0.64	31	1.74	41	83	37	0	5	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	67	44	78	39	56	9	0.24	-0.64	0.22	3.20	66	6.06	74	75	42	0	0	2	0
	MOLINE	74	42	81	36	58	8	0.24	-0.64	0.23	1.26	25	4.19	51	77	32	0	0	2	0
	PEORIA	74	52	82	43	63	13	0.17	-0.63	0.17	2.74	57	6.46	81	70	31	0	0	1	0
	ROCKFORD	71	44	79	35	57	10	0.09	-0.76	0.09	3.90	87	5.84	81	74	31	0	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	74	50	82	43	62	10	0.03	-0.72	0.03	2.43	48	5.72	67	78	35	0	0	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	75	55	80	45	65	10	0.55	-0.46	0.28	9.83	143	15.36	119	82	53	0	0	4	0
	FORT WAYNE	69	43	80	37	56	8	0.20	-0.63	0.11	3.58	73	7.34	82	84	39	0	0	3	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	71	49	76	43	60	9	0.32	-0.49	0.20	5.63	102	8.78	85	81	37	0	0	3	0
	SOUTH BEND	70	42	80	38	56	9	0.34	-0.51	0.29	1.59	32	5.49	59	69	36	0	0	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	73	50	80	41	61	10	0.48	-0.33	0.48	0.99	20	3.41	44	77	32	0	0	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	72	43	79	33	57	9	0.90	0.16	0.52	1.78	44	3.10	50	86	33	0	0	3	1
	DES MOINES	73	51	80	41	62	12	0.71	-0.11	0.35	1.83	44	3.85	60	73	38	0	0	3	0
	DUBUQUE	71	43	78	35	57	11	0.27	-0.53	0.27	1.68	37	3.99	55	69	30	0	0	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	71	44	78	36	57	9	0.78	0.17	0.54	3.38	97	4.34	92	77	48	0	0	2	1
	WATERLOO	72	42	80	30	57	10	0.37	-0.37	0.29	2.48	63	4.50	77	78	35	0	1	3	0
KS	CONCORDIA	71	49	76	42	60	8	0.96	0.46	0.62	1.15	32	2.67	53	86	55	0	0	2	1
	DODGE CITY	72	48	83	41	60	7	1.05	0.55	0.56	1.79	58	3.08	70	84	34	0	0	2	1
	GOODLAND	67	39	78	28	53	5	3.25	2.97	1.92	3.98	213	5.05	184	90	53	0	1	4	3
	TOPEKA	69	51	76	44	60	6	1.58	0.89	0.75	2.56	60	4.55	71	88	63	0	0	4	2

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 18, 2015

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
	WICHITA	73	53	80	51	63	9	2.45	1.90	1.30	2.87	69	4.53	75	83	57	0	0	3	2
KY	JACKSON	73	54	82	47	63	7	2.78	1.95	1.99	15.37	235	21.54	156	87	51	0	0	4	1
	LEXINGTON	71	53	77	42	62	8	1.36	0.56	0.99	17.55	268	22.39	170	89	62	0	0	3	1
	LOUISVILLE	75	56	81	48	66	10	1.02	0.17	0.64	17.44	263	20.55	156	82	42	0	0	3	1
	PADUCAH	75	56	80	52	65	9	2.31	1.17	1.26	13.66	193	20.95	145	89	49	0	0	4	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	79	67	84	63	73	7	2.56	1.26	0.69	8.40	101	18.15	93	98	72	0	0	7	2
	LAKE CHARLES	79	66	84	64	73	6	5.05	4.27	1.45	16.27	294	24.75	173	96	75	0	0	6	5
	NEW ORLEANS	79	68	83	65	74	7	7.81	6.61	3.35	15.18	181	22.89	116	90	83	0	0	7	5
	SHREVEPORT	77	61	81	56	69	5	2.10	1.10	0.85	12.02	180	23.76	153	94	71	0	0	6	2
ME	CARIBOU	55	31	65	26	43	6	0.11	-0.47	0.06	2.75	68	6.87	76	69	30	0	5	2	0
	PORTLAND	64	36	70	28	50	7	0.15	-0.84	0.11	2.91	43	10.40	74	75	29	0	2	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	72	46	80	33	59	7	0.63	-0.02	0.36	6.85	120	12.98	106	72	41	0	0	3	0
MA	BOSTON	65	44	69	39	55	8	0.07	-0.77	0.06	4.01	66	10.97	83	69	32	0	0	2	0
	WORCESTER	65	44	71	33	54	10	0.19	-0.70	0.16	3.72	56	12.03	87	69	27	0	0	2	0
MI	ALPENA	63	30	71	24	47	8	0.07	-0.45	0.07	2.45	70	4.23	64	83	33	0	5	1	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	68	39	75	34	54	9	0.21	-0.61	0.16	3.82	83	6.87	84	77	31	0	0	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	65	31	71	25	48	7	0.10	-0.42	0.10	2.24	65	4.06	65	82	29	0	4	1	0
	LANSING	67	40	76	35	54	10	0.08	-0.66	0.08	1.55	37	3.81	52	70	39	0	0	1	0
	MUSKEGON	65	38	76	33	52	8	0.75	0.09	0.49	5.36	132	8.66	110	75	37	0	0	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	61	36	72	28	49	7	0.21	-0.45	0.18	1.99	55	5.41	64	85	29	0	2	2	0
MN	DULUTH	66	41	76	33	53	15	0.39	-0.08	0.39	1.27	44	2.13	44	55	32	0	0	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	66	32	72	23	49	11	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.90	53	2.94	92	73	25	0	4	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	72	47	75	38	59	14	0.74	0.22	0.64	2.59	81	3.28	65	66	29	0	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	69	43	77	33	56	12	0.08	-0.61	0.05	4.27	120	5.65	108	71	36	0	0	3	0
	ST. CLOUD	70	42	77	28	56	14	0.68	0.18	0.66	1.37	49	1.97	48	75	22	0	1	2	1
MS	JACKSON	77	64	81	57	71	8	2.02	0.61	0.89	10.35	111	20.53	105	94	71	0	0	7	1
	MERIDIAN	76	62	82	51	69	6	2.87	1.57	1.62	8.85	85	19.69	91	95	78	0	0	6	1
	TUPELO	76	60	83	47	68	8	2.63	1.52	1.32	11.19	120	20.34	106	91	71	0	0	5	2
MO	COLUMBIA	72	54	79	50	63	9	0.20	-0.74	0.13	3.48	64	6.24	66	81	44	0	0	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	68	51	77	48	60	7	1.68	0.98	0.76	3.33	81	5.52	84	87	53	0	0	5	2
	SAINT LOUIS	75	56	80	52	66	10	0.06	-0.77	0.06	7.36	128	10.34	102	66	44	0	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	70	54	78	51	62	7	0.77	-0.23	0.52	5.85	92	8.47	79	83	63	0	0	3	1
MT	BILLINGS	62	35	80	32	49	4	1.11	0.74	1.11	1.49	75	2.78	82	67	30	0	1	1	1
	BUTTE	54	23	64	17	39	1	0.11	-0.09	0.11	0.69	52	0.99	42	86	26	0	7	1	0
	CUT BANK	58	28	70	26	43	3	0.03	-0.14	0.02	0.40	42	1.12	69	84	27	0	7	2	0
	GLASGOW	64	35	79	26	49	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.02	129	2.10	150	60	29	0	2	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	59	31	68	24	45	3	0.48	0.19	0.26	0.58	34	1.99	69	79	25	0	5	2	0
	HAVRE	62	27	71	23	44	1	0.17	0.00	0.11	0.82	75	2.43	127	78	37	0	7	3	0
	MISSOULA	60	30	71	23	45	1	0.11	-0.11	0.11	0.75	50	2.95	89	77	47	0	4	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	70	44	78	34	57	8	0.93	0.37	0.62	1.64	48	2.82	61	80	53	0	0	3	1
	LINCOLN	71	48	78	39	60	10	0.79	0.17	0.62	2.30	61	4.16	82	78	49	0	0	3	1
	NORFOLK	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0	0	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	68	41	77	26	54	7	1.64	1.23	1.08	2.18	100	2.93	95	85	43	0	1	4	1
	OMAHA	70	49	77	40	60	9	1.08	0.45	0.76	3.04	83	4.36	84	81	51	0	0	3	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	62	36	77	25	49	4	1.66	1.28	1.20	1.94	94	2.78	87	79	48	0	1	3	1
	VALENTINE	66	42	74	28	54	9	1.05	0.64	0.65	1.62	80	2.27	81	75	41	0	1	2	1
NV	ELY	60	24	71	17	42	0	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.51	33	1.02	34	54	25	0	6	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	81	56	90	49	68	3	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.28	42	1.69	87	21	11	1	0	0	0
	RENO	68	34	76	28	51	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.02	2	1.50	47	45	20	0	2	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	66	20	77	9	43	-3	0.02	-0.15	0.02	0.30	23	1.49	54	54	27	0	7	1	0
NH	CONCORD	68	32	74	27	50	6	0.11	-0.58	0.08	2.45	51	8.52	84	88	25	0	4	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	70	49	82	40	60	9	0.07	-0.80	0.07	5.09	78	11.56	86	57	38	0	0	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	66	40	74	30	53	-2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.11	12	1.42	78	45	17	0	2	0	0
NY	ALBANY	70	37	77	29	53	8	0.11	-0.65	0.11	2.43	48	6.77	70	72	26	0	2	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	65	40	74	30	53	10	0.38	-0.43	0.12	4.67	94	8.61	86	73	45	0	1	4	0
	BUFFALO	65	39	78	32	52	8	0.56	-0.14	0.27	3.55	74	8.54	82	86	36	0	1	3	0
	ROCHESTER	69	40	84	34	55	11	0.44	-0.19	0.26	3.04	72	7.30	85	75	45	0	0	3	0
	SYRACUSE	69	38	81	31	53	9	0.37	-0.40	0.24	3.56	71	7.64	79	83	29	0	2	3	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	68	50	78	41	59	6	1.72	0.94	1.32	5.49	81	11.33	77	92	73	0	0	4	1
	CHARLOTTE	71	55	80	47	63	3	2.00	1.35	1.26	6.08	97	11.90	86	88	66	0	0	6	1
	GREENSBORO	70	53	78	47	61	4	0.73	-0.04	0.31	4.22	72	8.90	71	93	61	0	0	3	0
	HATTERAS	70	57	74	53	64	5	0.61	-0.13	0.61	4.22	59	16.17	96	94	62	0	0	1	1
	RALEIGH	74	53	80	47	64	5	1.60	1.01	1.24	5.52	97	11.78	89	88	58	0	0	4	1
	WILMINGTON	74	57	78	49	66	4	0.24	-0.38	0.11	4.76	80	14.08	100	94	62	0	0	4	0
ND	BISMARCK	69	34	82	24	51	9	0.09	-0.22	0.09	0.64	41	1.78	70	59	26	0	2	1	0
	DICKINSON	66	32	79	27	49	7	0.23	-0.18	0.23	1.10	68	1.67	69	67	19	0	4	1	0
	FARGO	73	37	80	28	55	13	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.41	22	1.40	43	57	18	0	3	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	70	32	77	26	51	10	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.42	28	1.24	45	71	17	0	5	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	70	34	79	25	52	10	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.64	40	1.06	39	70	18	0	4	0	0
	WILLISTON	68	33	79	28	50	9	0.02	-0.19	0.02	0.58	46	1.53	70	63	26	0	3	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	69	47	80	40	58	11	0.45	-0.31	0.26	5.93	117	11.39	116	68	37	0	0	3	0
	CINCINNATI	73	53	79	43	63	10	0.15	-0.76	0.14	9.75	156	13.90	117	75	43	0	0	2	0
	CLEVELAND	66	46	79	40	56	9	0.22	-0.55	0.13	4.24	87	9.75	101	75	36	0	0	3	0
	COLUMBUS	70	48	79	37	59	8	0.27	-0.46	0.08	6.76	143	11.32	120	73	41	0	0	2	0
	DAYTON	72	49	79	41	61	11	0.36	-0.58	0.30	7.40	131	11.75	112	77	35	0	0	2	0
	MANSFIELD	68	46	78	39	57	11	0.23	-0.73	0.22	7.46	129	12.62	119	79	34	0	0	2	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 18, 2015

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	69	42	77	32	55	8	0.07	-0.70	0.07	3.09	68	6.71	80	78	42	0	1	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	68	44	80	32	56	9	0.46	-0.31	0.30	4.29	85	9.54	102	75	39	0	1	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	73	55	81	52	64	5	1.51	0.90	1.19	4.52	102	6.73	93	85	52	0	0	3	1
	TULSA	74	55	79	51	65	5	2.33	1.49	1.26	6.61	117	9.13	99	88	70	0	0	3	2
OR	ASTORIA	58	39	65	35	49	1	0.93	-0.26	0.51	9.07	85	24.55	87	93	68	0	0	4	1
	BURNS	63	22	74	14	43	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.06	62	2.21	55	73	35	0	6	0	0
	EUGENE	63	36	72	33	50	1	0.40	-0.46	0.22	4.46	54	11.02	50	92	67	0	0	2	0
	MEDFORD	71	38	82	34	55	4	0.12	-0.17	0.12	1.83	69	6.27	87	89	33	0	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	62	34	71	30	48	-2	0.04	-0.21	0.02	1.46	77	3.01	66	76	44	0	3	2	0
	PORTLAND	64	40	76	35	52	1	0.67	0.06	0.41	6.19	115	13.22	90	91	61	0	0	2	0
	SALEM	64	38	76	33	51	2	0.54	-0.10	0.34	5.98	101	13.52	80	89	58	0	0	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	71	40	80	29	56	8	0.07	-0.70	0.04	5.19	93	9.76	83	69	33	0	1	3	0
	ERIE	65	43	81	33	54	8	0.60	-0.20	0.33	4.26	82	10.01	100	69	41	0	0	3	0
	MIDDLETOWN	71	44	82	33	58	7	0.14	-0.57	0.08	4.15	82	7.74	71	82	29	0	0	3	0
	PHILADELPHIA	72	49	81	38	60	8	0.28	-0.49	0.15	6.28	107	13.16	109	66	32	0	0	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	70	46	80	33	58	9	0.17	-0.50	0.10	6.58	133	10.41	104	75	28	0	0	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	70	41	80	29	56	8	0.25	-0.49	0.20	3.28	72	6.29	69	71	27	0	1	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	72	40	83	29	56	8	0.44	-0.36	0.22	4.53	86	7.30	68	77	30	0	1	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	67	42	77	33	54	6	0.18	-0.80	0.17	5.70	81	12.04	81	60	37	0	0	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	78	64	87	56	71	7	1.73	1.01	1.44	4.36	76	11.69	90	96	69	0	0	5	1
	CHARLESTON	76	61	84	54	69	6	1.30	0.66	0.44	3.79	64	11.72	90	96	74	0	0	7	0
	COLUMBIA	74	59	86	49	66	4	0.86	0.16	0.68	5.09	76	12.45	82	90	69	0	0	5	1
	GREENVILLE	71	56	81	48	64	6	2.36	1.60	1.12	6.24	83	13.56	84	95	72	0	0	6	1
SD	ABERDEEN	74	37	81	26	56	12	0.14	-0.27	0.14	0.37	16	1.44	43	61	22	0	2	1	0
	HURON	73	40	78	30	57	12	0.28	-0.23	0.28	0.69	23	1.32	33	75	21	0	1	1	0
	RAPID CITY	62	36	81	24	49	5	0.33	-0.07	0.28	0.55	28	0.97	35	76	36	0	2	4	0
	SIOUX FALLS	70	43	76	31	56	11	0.11	-0.49	0.10	0.99	30	2.23	52	65	38	0	1	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	74	50	80	40	62	8	1.14	0.45	0.58	7.88	137	13.21	104	92	52	0	0	2	2
	CHATTANOOGA	73	58	81	46	66	7	3.79	2.83	2.82	10.46	117	17.45	91	95	75	0	0	5	1
	KNOXVILLE	73	56	80	46	65	8	1.63	0.75	1.22	7.63	101	14.77	91	92	62	0	0	5	1
	MEMPHIS	77	59	82	53	68	7	0.72	-0.63	0.39	6.93	77	12.58	72	88	60	0	0	4	0
	NASHVILLE	74	56	83	47	65	7	2.72	1.87	0.91	9.15	127	15.97	108	94	65	0	0	5	2
TX	ABILENE	77	55	84	45	66	2	1.13	0.77	0.72	2.79	122	6.29	143	93	72	0	0	3	1
	AMARILLO	73	45	83	36	59	4	1.03	0.75	0.85	1.24	67	3.32	110	86	28	0	0	4	1
	AUSTIN	79	59	84	49	69	1	1.05	0.55	0.40	5.22	158	11.01	153	92	66	0	0	5	0
	BEAUMONT	81	66	87	62	73	5	7.22	6.37	4.38	17.03	286	24.00	160	97	69	0	0	6	4
	BROWNSVILLE	83	69	86	65	76	3	1.21	0.77	0.69	6.32	326	10.67	238	95	75	0	0	5	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	80	67	83	64	73	2	4.13	3.69	1.89	10.64	384	14.10	226	94	82	0	0	5	3
	DEL RIO	80	60	85	53	70	0	0.71	0.34	0.28	3.24	183	4.25	129	91	64	0	0	5	0
	EL PASO	73	51	82	43	62	-2	0.24	0.21	0.13	0.85	258	1.74	149	55	23	0	0	2	0
	FORT WORTH	74	59	81	55	66	2	2.14	1.47	1.08	5.63	121	12.20	137	95	68	0	0	5	2
	GALVESTON	77	68	82	66	72	3	2.57	2.02	0.97	11.54	272	17.69	162	97	79	0	0	4	3
	HOUSTON	81	65	86	60	73	5	3.43	2.63	1.66	11.67	216	15.51	129	96	73	0	0	6	2
	LUBBOCK	75	49	84	39	62	3	0.58	0.31	0.42	0.93	67	3.21	124	90	41	0	0	4	0
	MIDLAND	77	52	85	45	65	2	0.78	0.66	0.75	2.51	392	5.21	298	89	56	0	0	2	1
	SAN ANGELO	80	54	88	41	67	3	1.28	0.96	1.14	3.43	204	5.70	155	92	62	0	0	4	1
	SAN ANTONIO	78	65	83	59	72	4	1.18	0.63	0.98	5.36	170	9.54	145	90	66	0	0	3	1
	VICTORIA	79	66	86	61	72	3	3.15	2.52	1.97	12.28	328	16.34	199	99	81	0	0	6	2
	WACO	77	57	84	43	67	2	1.18	0.55	0.63	4.34	110	9.08	110	96	71	0	0	5	1
	WICHITA FALLS	72	55	81	47	63	1	0.72	0.15	0.34	3.11	84	5.71	89	93	77	0	0	3	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	61	36	76	29	49	0	0.80	0.36	0.51	1.76	58	2.93	51	76	30	0	2	2	1
VT	BURLINGTON	66	35	75	28	51	9	0.35	-0.30	0.16	2.17	55	5.16	66	72	24	0	3	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	70	49	80	41	59	4	1.21	0.44	1.09	5.83	100	10.21	82	89	50	0	0	4	1
	NORFOLK	70	53	77	49	62	5	1.80	1.04	1.80	4.76	78	10.94	82	82	54	0	0	1	1
	RICHMOND	75	51	83	43	63	7	1.37	0.67	0.94	6.40	107	13.67	109	77	46	0	0	3	1
	ROANOKE	69	49	80	40	59	4	1.03	0.23	0.82	6.47	109	10.38	85	88	63	0	0	4	1
	WASH/DULLES	73	45	80	32	59	7	0.60	-0.12	0.50	4.99	92	10.02	89	78	41	0	1	2	1
WA	OLYMPIA	60	34	70	27	47	0	0.17	-0.69	0.14	7.18	93	19.14	89	93	62	0	2	2	0
	QUILLAYUTE	56	37	64	33	46	0	1.06	-0.70	0.86	18.91	119	38.75	93	99	72	0	0	4	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	59	41	66	37	50	0	0.68	0.06	0.54	5.89	107	14.83	100	81	58	0	0	2	1
	SPOKANE	60	35	69	27	47	1	0.16	-0.12	0.15	2.94	131	5.91	106	71	31	0	2	2	0
	YAKIMA	69	33	80	30	51	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.73	72	2.41	81	67	31	0	4	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	67	49	77	38	58	7	2.29	1.54	1.88	10.71	194	17.39	148	82	56	0	0	4	1
	CHARLESTON	74	50	86	35	62	8	2.05	1.33	1.68	10.79	187	16.01	131	90	42	0	0	4	1
	ELKINS	69	44	80	28	57	9	1.32	0.55	0.99	12.25	207	17.97	143	90	36	0	1	4	1
	HUNTINGTON	72	51	82	37	61	7	2.30	1.58	1.21	12.53	219	17.97	150	94	46	0	0	4	2
WI	EAU CLAIRE	71	40	76	29	56	12	0.11	-0.55	0.08	1.61	46	2.20	41	71	22	0	1	2	0
	GREEN BAY	67	39	75	34	53	10	0.10	-0.50	0.10	2.08	58	3.07	53	81	32	0	0	1	0
	LA CROSSE	74	45	81	36	60	13	0.02	-0.77	0.02	4.05	103	5.27	86	71	22	0	0	1	0
	MADISON	70	40	79	33	55	10	0.11	-0.69	0.11	4.18	99	5.59	83	73	27	0	0	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	63	42	76	36	53	9	0.05	-0.86	0.05	4.85	100	6.59	79	69	45	0	0	1	0
WY	CASPER	56	31	78	21	43	1	1.08	0.78	0.53	1.74	111	3.05	109	77	53	0	4	5	1
	CHEYENNE	51	33	71	30	42	1	1.69	1.37	1.19	1.99	111	2.80	104	75	54	0	3	4	1
	LANDER	58	33	74	30	45	2	0.93	0.48	0.87	2.37	103	3.95	118	76	29	0	4	2	1
	SHERIDAN	61	31	80	25	46	3	0.47	0.08	0.45	1.27	67	3.02	93	78	40	0	6	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

April 13 – 19, 2015

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Precipitation was generally near normal across the nation. The major exception occurred along the Gulf Coast, where precipitation was heavier. Some areas in southeastern Louisiana received weekly rainfall in excess of 7.5 inches. Temperatures were above normal across the nation in all areas except the Rocky Mountains. Most of the Corn Belt had temperatures averaging more than 8°F above normal for the week.

Corn: By April 19, producers had planted 9 percent of the nation's corn crop. This was 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 4 points behind the 5-year average. Favorable planting conditions in the western Corn Belt has allowed progress to advance ahead of the 5-year average in Kansas, Minnesota, and South Dakota. Double-digit planting progress was noted in Illinois, Minnesota, and North Carolina.

Winter Wheat: Heading advanced 10 percentage points during the week, as favorable weather on the southern Plains promoted a rapid crop development pace. By April 19, sixteen percent of the winter wheat was at or beyond the heading stage, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. The portion of the crop headed or beyond advanced 29 and 28 percentage points, respectively, in Oklahoma and Texas. Overall, 42 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 8 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Cotton: Producers had planted 8 percent of this year's cotton crop by April 19, slightly behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting was most active in Arizona and California, where planting progress advanced 26 and 25 percentage points, respectively. Planting progress was behind the 5-year average in 11 of the 15 estimating states.

Sorghum: By week's end, 19 percent of the sorghum crop was planted. This was 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Despite continued wet conditions in Arkansas, planting progress advanced 13 percentage points to 27 percent complete by week's end.

Rice: By April 19, producers had seeded 32 percent of this year's rice crop, slightly ahead of last year but 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Progress was near or slightly ahead of respective 5-year averages in Louisiana and Mississippi, but generally well behind normal in most other estimating states. By week's end, 17 percent of the rice crop was emerged, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average.

Small Grains: Nationally, 59 percent of the oat crop was seeded by April 19. This was 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress advanced more than 30 percentage points in Iowa and Minnesota. Emergence advanced to 32 percent complete by week's end, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average.

Fieldwork across most of the major barley-producing region continued at a rapid pace, as favorable weather conditions promoted planting progress. By week's end, barley producers had seeded 43 percent of the nation's crop, 19 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

By week's end, 36 percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 27 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress advanced rapidly in the upper Midwest, with planting progress at least 40 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in Minnesota and South Dakota.

Other Crops: Sugarbeet planting progress advanced rapidly in the four estimating states, with weekly progress ranging from 28 percentage points in Idaho and Michigan to 53 percent of the crop in Minnesota. Nationwide, sugarbeet producers had planted 57 percent of the nation's crop by April 19, forty-seven percentage points ahead of last year and 32 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 19, 2015

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	2	0	1	4
IL	4	0	15	21
IN	1	0	1	13
IA	2	0	7	7
KS	20	14	23	19
KY	9	1	2	29
MI	0	0	1	4
MN	0	0	12	6
MO	24	4	8	30
NE	4	0	4	5
NC	40	25	40	54
ND	0	0	0	2
OH	0	1	1	7
PA	0	0	0	4
SD	1	0	5	2
TN	17	5	6	43
TX	60	46	51	59
WI	0	0	1	2
18 Sts	6	2	9	13

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	4	7	14	37
CA	84	65	70	75
CO	0	0	0	0
ID	0	0	1	0
IL	0	0	1	10
IN	0	0	1	3
KS	2	2	4	8
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	0	0	0	13
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	3	1	10	28
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	9	6	35	31
OR	2	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	31	22	50	36
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	8	6	16	15

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	13	28	45	11
CA	0	5	15	25	55
CO	3	13	33	44	7
ID	0	11	26	58	5
IL	1	9	36	47	7
IN	1	8	33	48	10
KS	9	19	46	24	2
MI	6	7	30	45	12
MO	2	5	39	52	2
MT	2	6	29	40	23
NE	13	18	32	34	3
NC	2	10	33	47	8
OH	2	8	32	48	10
OK	7	18	38	33	4
OR	0	5	57	32	6
SD	6	24	45	25	0
TX	4	10	35	40	11
WA	2	10	56	30	2
18 Sts	5	14	39	35	7
Prev Wk	5	14	39	35	7
Prev Yr	13	20	33	29	5

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	3	1	1	5
AZ	52	35	61	43
AR	1	1	3	6
CA	89	15	40	50
GA	1	0	1	4
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	1	0	0	14
MS	1	1	3	6
MO	0	0	0	2
NC	0	0	0	4
OK	2	1	2	0
SC	1	0	2	4
TN	0	0	0	0
TX	12	5	7	14
VA	0	0	0	3
15 Sts	9	4	8	11

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

Oats Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
IA	48	42	74	62
MN	2	17	53	31
NE	61	70	84	69
ND	0	7	13	7
OH	17	6	15	40
PA	13	2	19	39
SD	34	43	64	38
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	2	5	26	26
9 Sts	42	43	59	53

These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
IA	6	4	21	22
MN	0	0	6	9
NE	14	12	45	21
ND	0	0	0	1
OH	2	1	1	11
PA	3	0	3	14
SD	0	5	7	12
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	0	0	1	7
9 Sts	30	28	32	37

These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.

Sugarbeets Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	60	40	68	63
MI	0	0	28	43
MN	0	11	64	12
ND	0	12	53	12
4 Sts	10	15	57	25

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 19, 2015

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	11	14	27	45
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	3	0	0	1
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	75	41	43	72
MO	0	0	0	2
NE	1	0	0	0
NM	0	0	1	2
OK	2	10	16	2
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	58	39	46	57
11 Sts	23	16	19	22

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

Rice Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	27	21	28	44
CA	5	1	3	4
LA	77	74	79	79
MS	14	29	38	36
MO	8	0	2	34
TX	71	54	61	78
6 Sts	31	26	32	42

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

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	7	3	10	18
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	53	35	59	58
MS	7	4	19	18
MO	3	0	0	12
TX	48	15	30	57
6 Sts	15	8	17	23

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

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

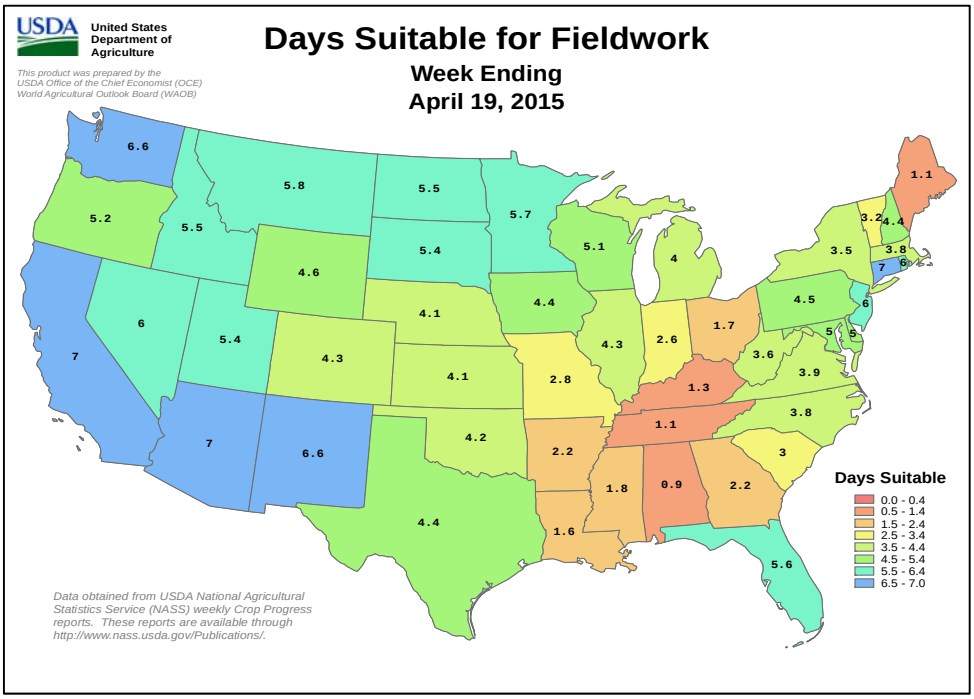
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	76	60	68	53
MN	0	20	64	24
MT	5	10	21	14
ND	1	5	22	9
SD	15	44	73	31
WA	62	70	88	57
6 Sts	9	17	36	19

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

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	70	65	73	48
MN	0	10	44	19
MT	9	20	47	24
ND	0	2	13	6
WA	51	55	66	40
5 Sts	24	27	43	24

These 5 States planted 77% of last year's barley acreage.



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 19, 2015

Topsoil Moisture Condition by Percent

	VS	S	AD	SP
AL	0	1	38	61
AZ	2	20	71	7
AR	0	0	41	59
CA	45	30	25	0
CO	5	30	63	2
CT	0	0	100	0
DE	5	8	53	34
FL	0	22	67	11
GA	0	4	54	42
ID	4	24	71	1
IL	1	7	70	22
IN	0	2	51	47
IA	1	13	76	10
KS	15	27	52	6
KY	0	0	36	64
LA	0	1	26	73
ME	0	0	33	67
MD	0	4	70	26
MA	0	7	82	11
MI	0	5	70	25
MN	4	31	63	2
MS	0	1	37	62
MO	0	1	68	31
MT	8	27	54	11
NE	8	24	63	5
NV	40	35	25	0
NH	0	0	65	35
NJ	0	5	85	10
NM	14	45	41	0
NY	0	1	36	63
NC	0	3	60	37
ND	4	33	60	3
OH	0	0	50	50
OK	14	25	55	6
OR	3	44	52	1
PA	0	7	75	18
RI	0	0	95	5
SC	0	4	67	29
SD	24	43	32	1
TN	0	0	42	58
TX	8	21	51	20
UT	11	56	33	0
VT	0	7	41	52
VA	0	3	68	29
WA	0	20	78	2
WV	0	8	68	24
WI	1	19	66	14
WY	3	46	49	2
48 Sts	6	19	57	18
Prev Wk	6	17	53	24
Prev Yr	15	23	52	10

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

VS - Very Short
S - Short
AD - Adequate
SP - Surplus

NA - Not Available
* Revised

Subsoil Moisture Condition by Percent

	VS	S	AD	SP
AL	0	1	54	45
AZ	0	17	81	2
AR	1	4	54	41
CA	40	45	15	0
CO	15	35	48	2
CT	0	0	100	0
DE	8	10	43	39
FL	1	21	71	7
GA	0	6	65	29
ID	6	28	66	0
IL	1	11	74	14
IN	0	3	61	36
IA	2	18	76	4
KS	21	36	42	1
KY	0	1	50	49
LA	0	1	33	66
ME	0	0	36	64
MD	0	4	79	17
MA	0	0	82	18
MI	2	5	72	21
MN	3	36	61	0
MS	0	1	43	56
MO	0	8	81	11
MT	7	22	55	16
NE	12	28	58	2
NV	30	50	20	0
NH	0	0	75	25
NJ	0	1	86	13
NM	12	30	58	0
NY	0	0	43	57
NC	0	1	67	32
ND	3	23	71	3
OH	0	1	64	35
OK	32	32	35	1
OR	7	48	45	0
PA	0	11	81	8
RI	0	0	50	50
SC	0	4	63	33
SD	21	44	35	0
TN	0	0	59	41
TX	8	26	51	15
UT	11	56	33	0
VT	0	0	48	52
VA	0	4	82	14
WA	4	24	70	2
WV	1	8	73	18
WI	2	21	68	9
WY	3	42	54	1
48 Sts	8	22	57	13
Prev Wk	6	17	58	19
Prev Yr	15	27	51	7

International Weather and Crop Summary

April 12-18, 2015

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Sunny, mild weather promoted fieldwork and crop development, though lingering showers in southern Europe sustained good to excellent winter grain prospects.

WESTERN FSU: Showers further improved soil moisture for winter wheat and recently-sown spring grains but caused additional fieldwork delays.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread showers sustained good to excellent prospects for winter grains across central portions of the region.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Mostly sunny skies and above-normal temperatures promoted winter grain development.

EAST ASIA: Rainfall maintained favorable soil moisture for reproductive winter crops in eastern China, but dryness persisted for rice in the south.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers continued to slow rice harvesting in Java, Indonesia, while maintaining good moisture supplies for later-developing varieties.

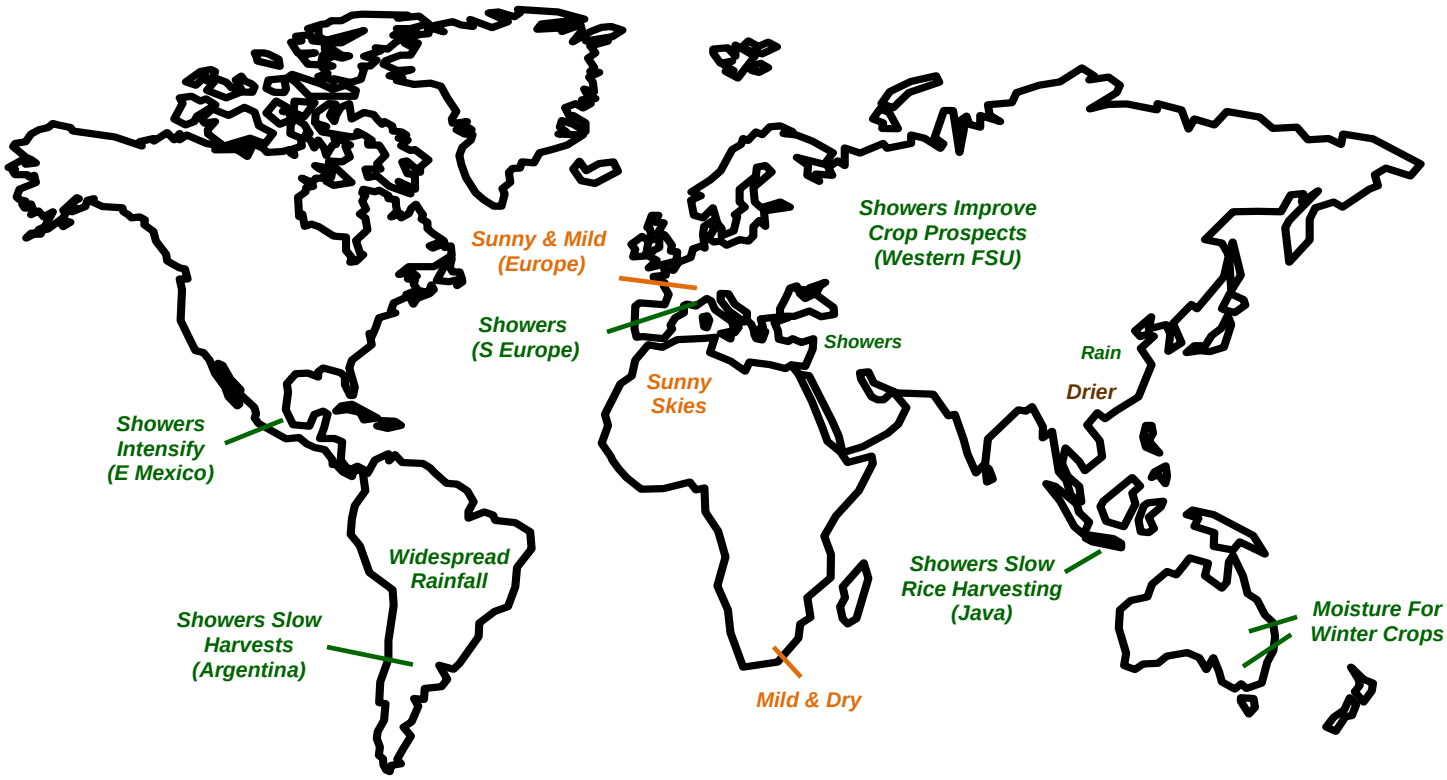
AUSTRALIA: Showers in the south and east further increased topsoil moisture prior to upcoming winter crop planting.

SOUTH AFRICA: Dry, seasonably mild weather aided corn maturation.

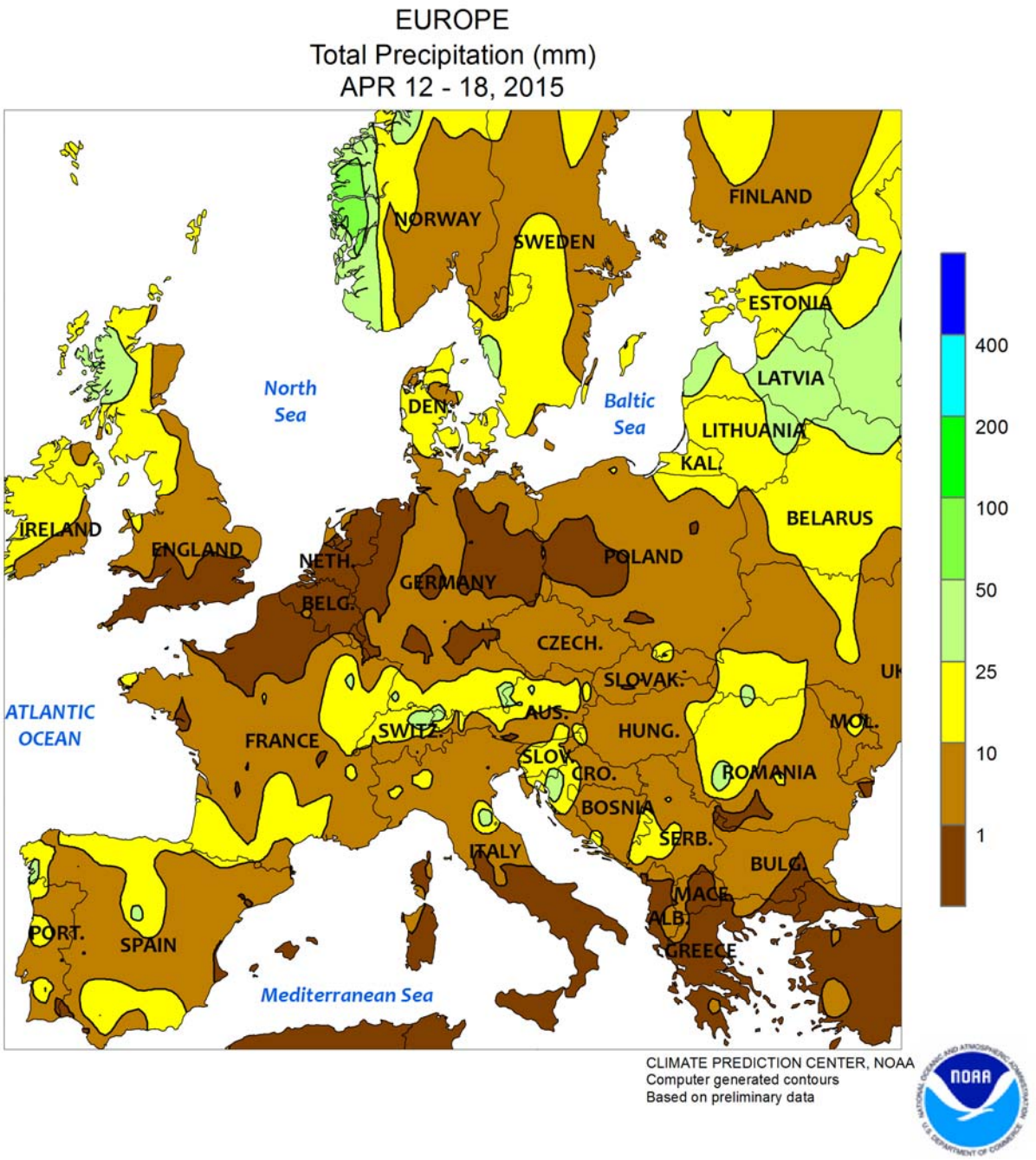
ARGENTINA: Showers slowed corn and soybean harvesting in key production areas.

BRAZIL: Widespread, locally heavy rain maintained favorable second-crop corn prospects.

MEXICO: Showers intensified along the eastern coast, boosting moisture for winter sorghum and newly-planted corn.



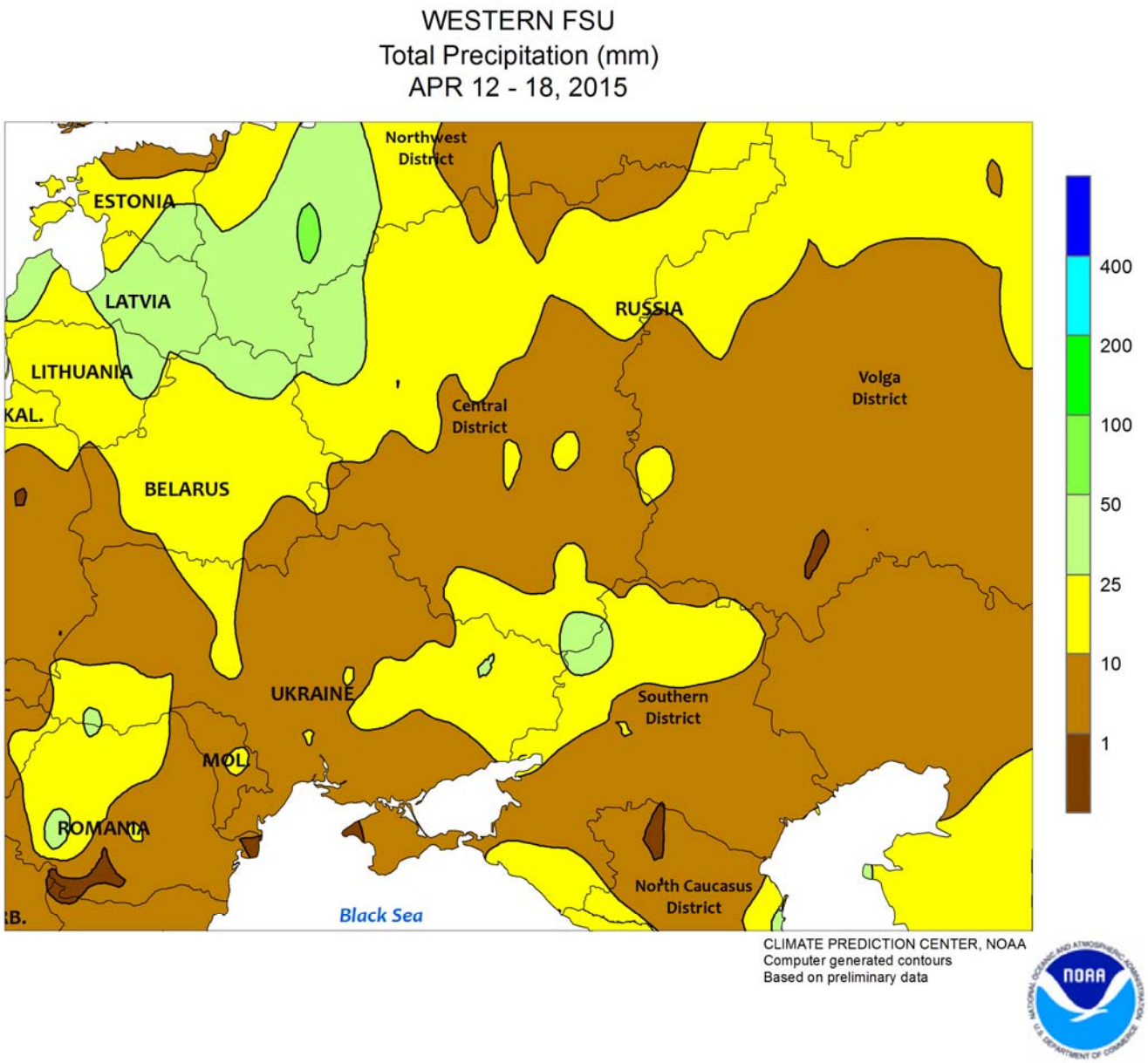
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

Warm, generally dry weather over central and northern Europe favored fieldwork and winter crop development, while showers lingered in southern growing areas. A persistent area of high pressure maintained sunny, warm conditions (2-6°C above normal) from France and the United Kingdom into Poland and the northern Balkans, promoting the development of vegetative winter wheat and rapeseed. In addition, the planting of spring grains, corn, and sugarbeets proceeded without delay over much of central and northern Europe, though showers (10-25 mm) slowed fieldwork in the Baltic States. Farther south, light to moderate showers (2-25 mm) boosted prospects for vegetative to heading winter wheat in Spain. In the Balkans, soils remained mostly saturated following an additional 10 to 25 mm of rain, though much-needed drier weather was noted in southern-most portions of the region.

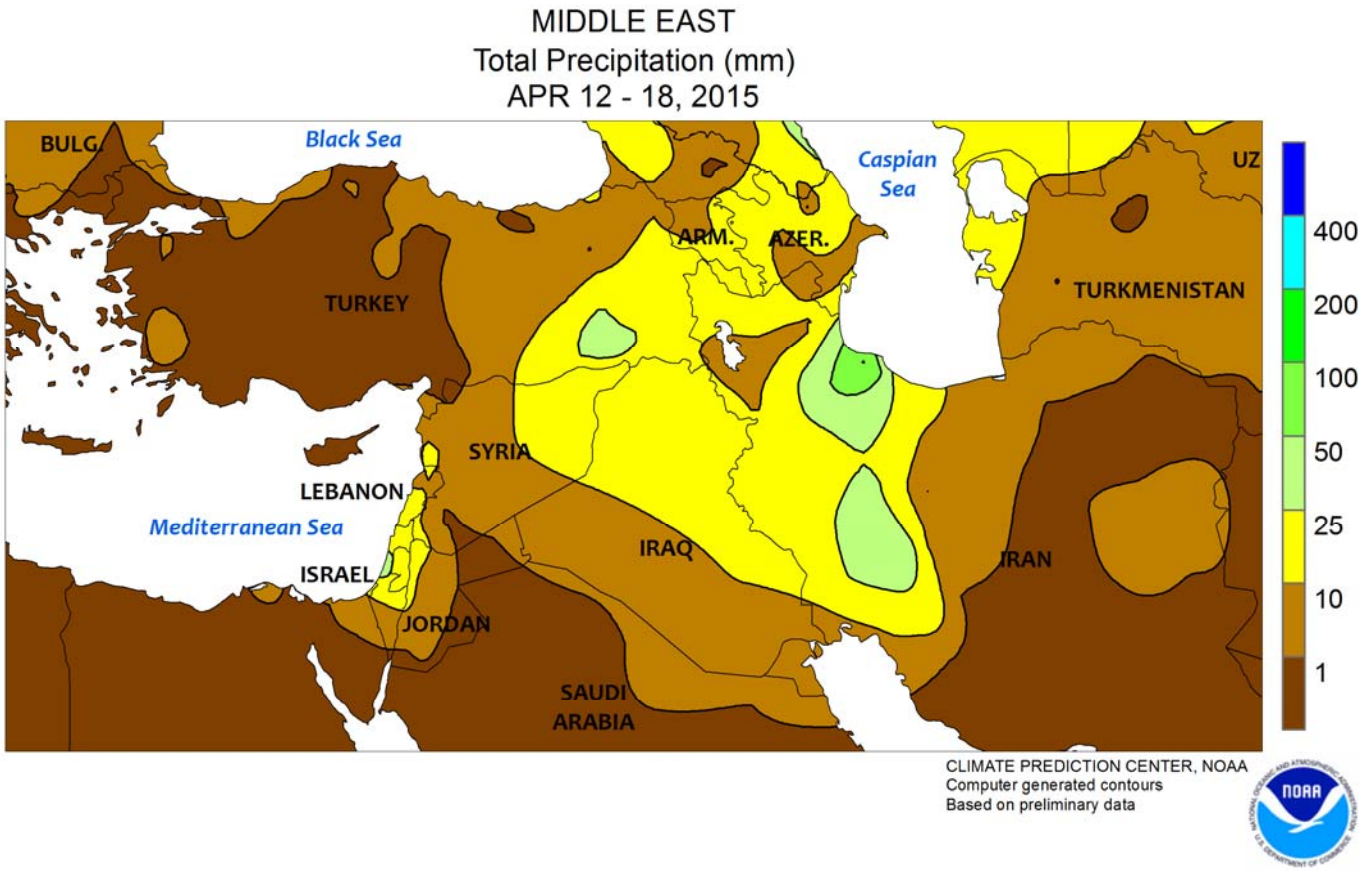
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



WESTERN FSU

Rain further eased dryness concerns in central growing areas and maintained favorable soil moisture in the south. A stationary frontal boundary generated additional moderate to heavy rain (5-50 mm) from Ukraine into southern and central Russia. The moisture was especially welcomed from northern Ukraine into west-central Russia, where a dry start to the spring coupled with autumn drought had depleted soil moisture and raised concerns over conditions for winter wheat. In addition, temperatures averaged up to 4°C above normal, melting the remaining snow cover in the Volga District and facilitating spring grain planting and other seasonal fieldwork. Meanwhile, light to moderate showers (3-15 mm) sustained generally favorable conditions for winter wheat development in southern portions of Russia and Ukraine. In the far north, a pair of slow-moving storms maintained windy, wet weather (10-60 mm) from Belarus into northern Russia, curtailing spring grain planting operations.

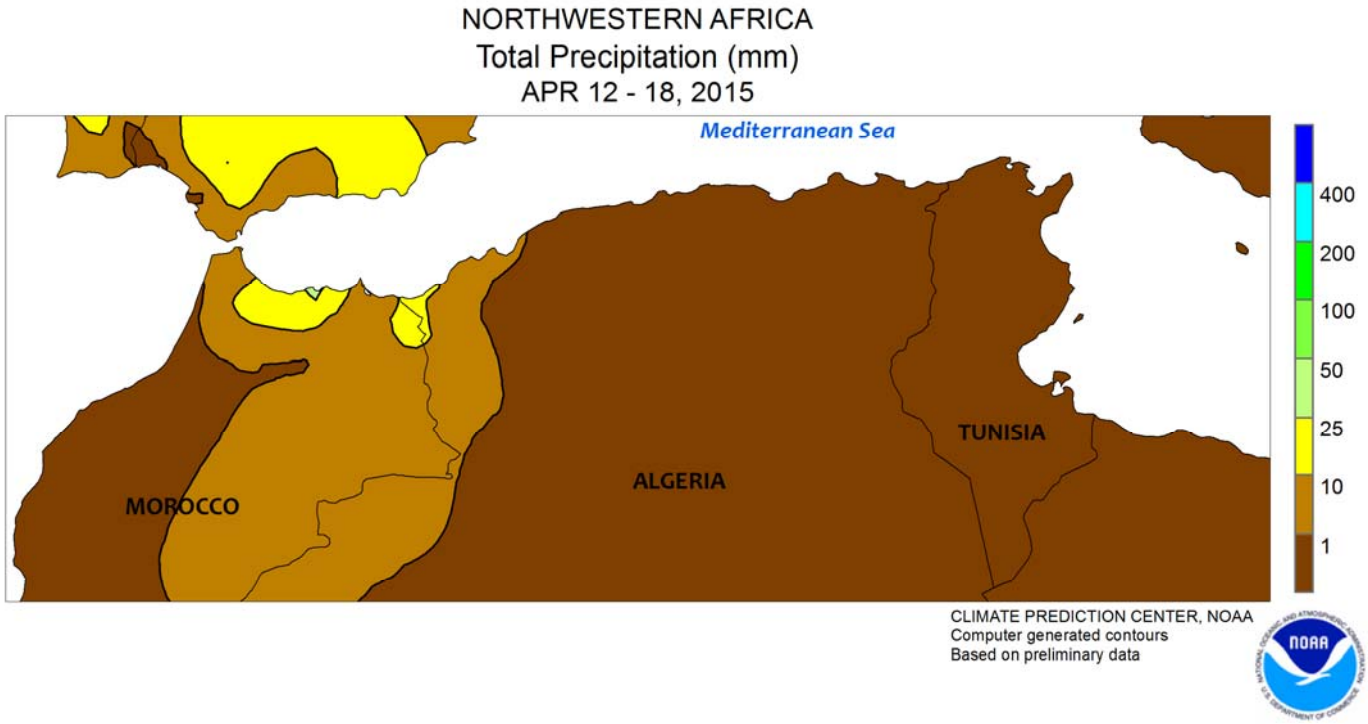
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MIDDLE EAST

Showers sustained good to excellent winter crop prospects in central growing areas, while favorably drier weather encouraged fieldwork in the west. A slow-moving disturbance generated additional widespread rain (10-40 mm, locally more) from southeastern Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean Coast into northern Iraq and western Iran, maintaining good to excellent prospects for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat and barley. Meanwhile, sunny skies over central and western Turkey facilitated cotton planting and encouraged winter grain growth.

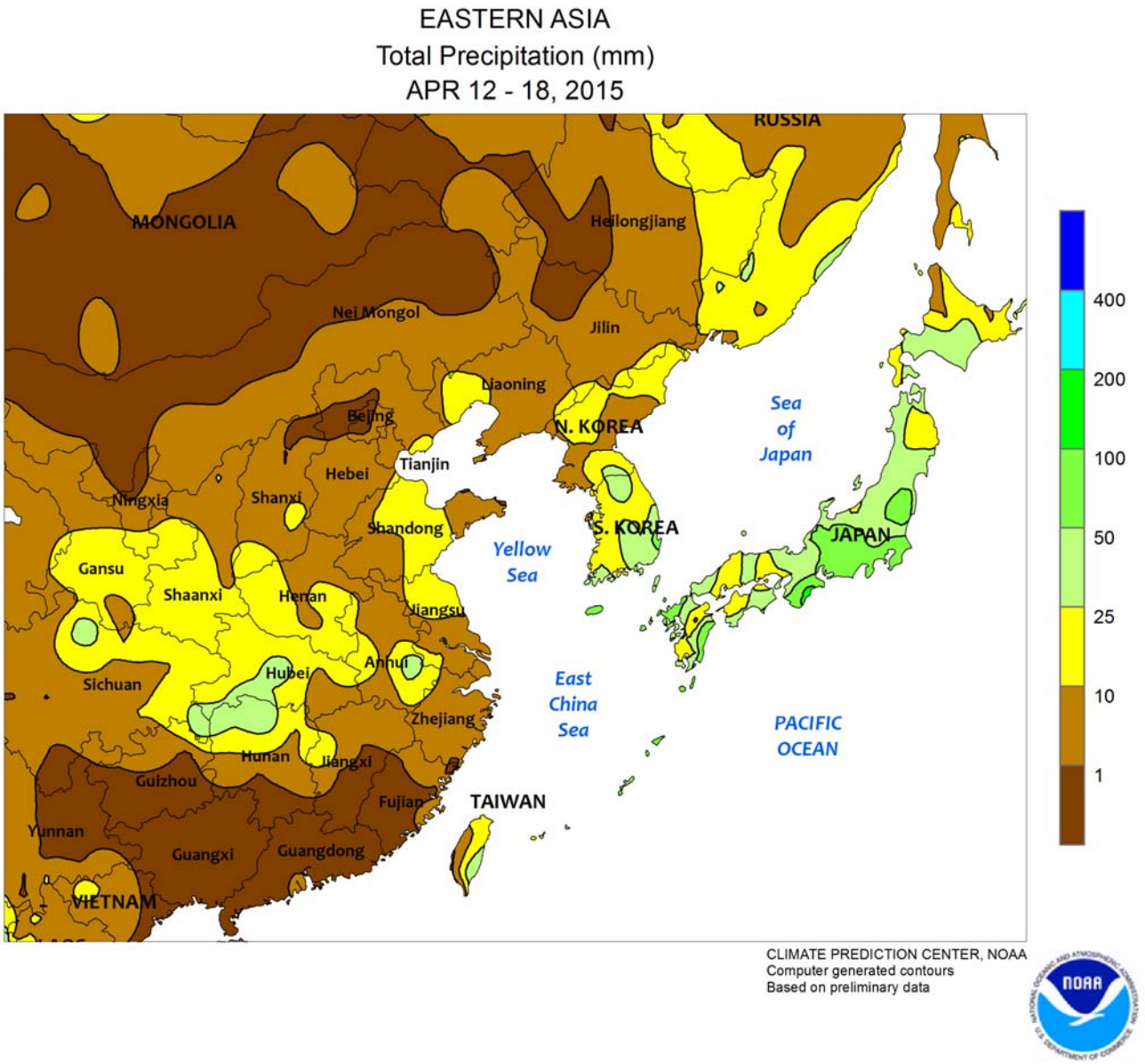
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Mostly sunny skies and above-normal temperatures accelerated winter crop development. In Morocco, despite early-week showers (locally more than 10 mm) in the north, a return of sunny skies promoted the development of reproductive to filling winter wheat and barley. Elsewhere, dry, warm weather (daytime highs approaching the lower 30s degrees C) favored winter crop development in Algeria and Tunisia following a wet March.

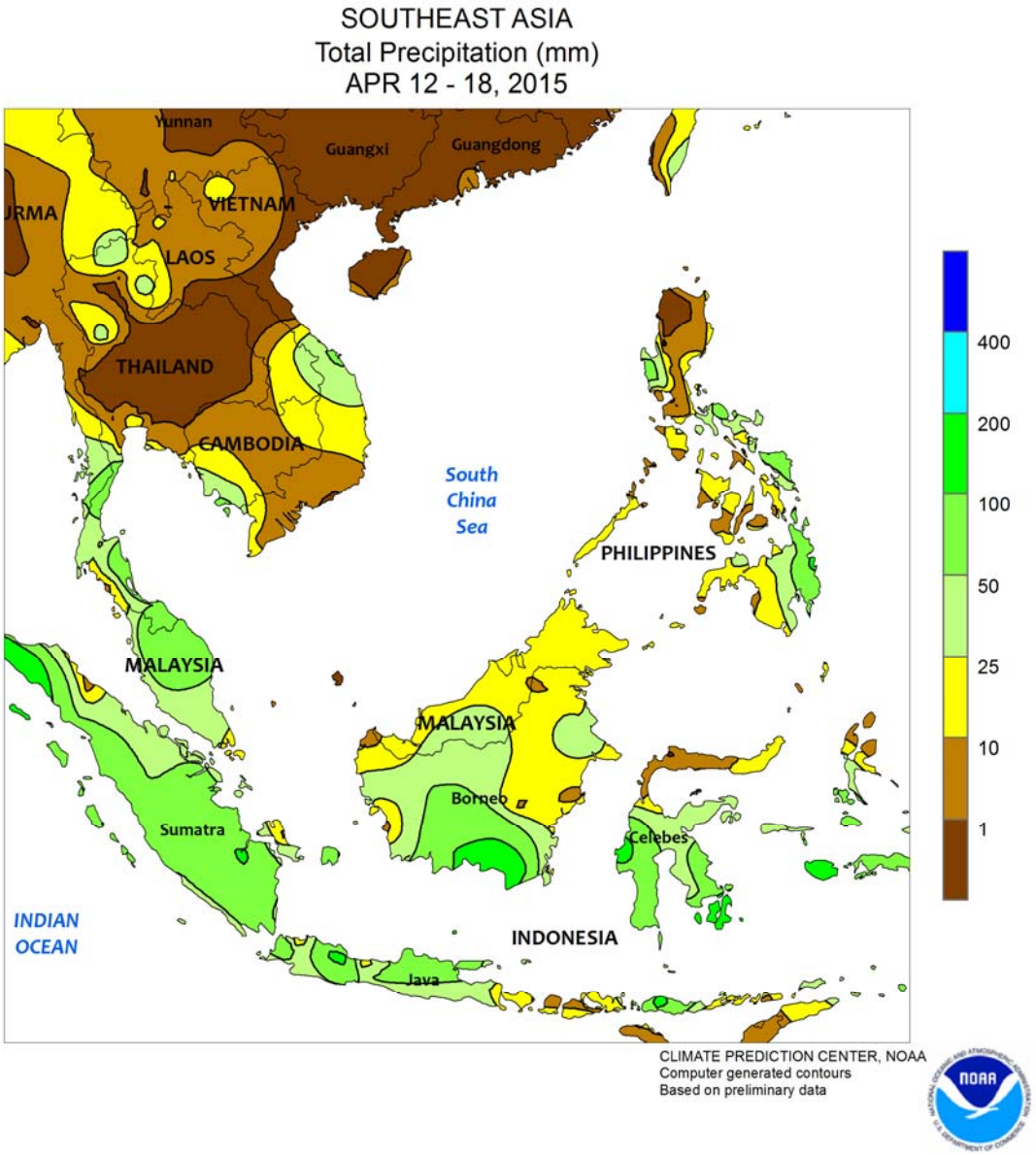
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EASTERN ASIA

Widespread showers across much of eastern China maintained adequate soil moisture for reproductive winter crops. On the North China Plain, rainfall totals were generally less than 10 mm but still favorable for winter wheat. Similar conditions existed for winter rapeseed in the eastern portions of the Yangtze Valley, while higher rainfall totals (10-40 mm) in the west boosted soil moisture for rapeseed. Thus far, spring rainfall has been above normal throughout winter crop areas, with prospects improving following unseasonable early spring dryness. Light rainfall (less than 10 mm) also spread into early-crop rice areas of Hunan, Jiangxi, and Zhejiang, maintaining adequate paddy moisture. In contrast, spring dryness continued for early-crop rice in Fujian, Guangdong, and Guangxi. More rainfall is needed throughout early-crop rice areas to prevent declining prospects for the first rice crop of the season. Meanwhile, temperatures were generally near normal in winter crop areas and as much as 5°C above normal for early-crop rice in southern China. For rice, nighttime lows in the single digits helped offset stress from daytime highs between 30 and 35°C.

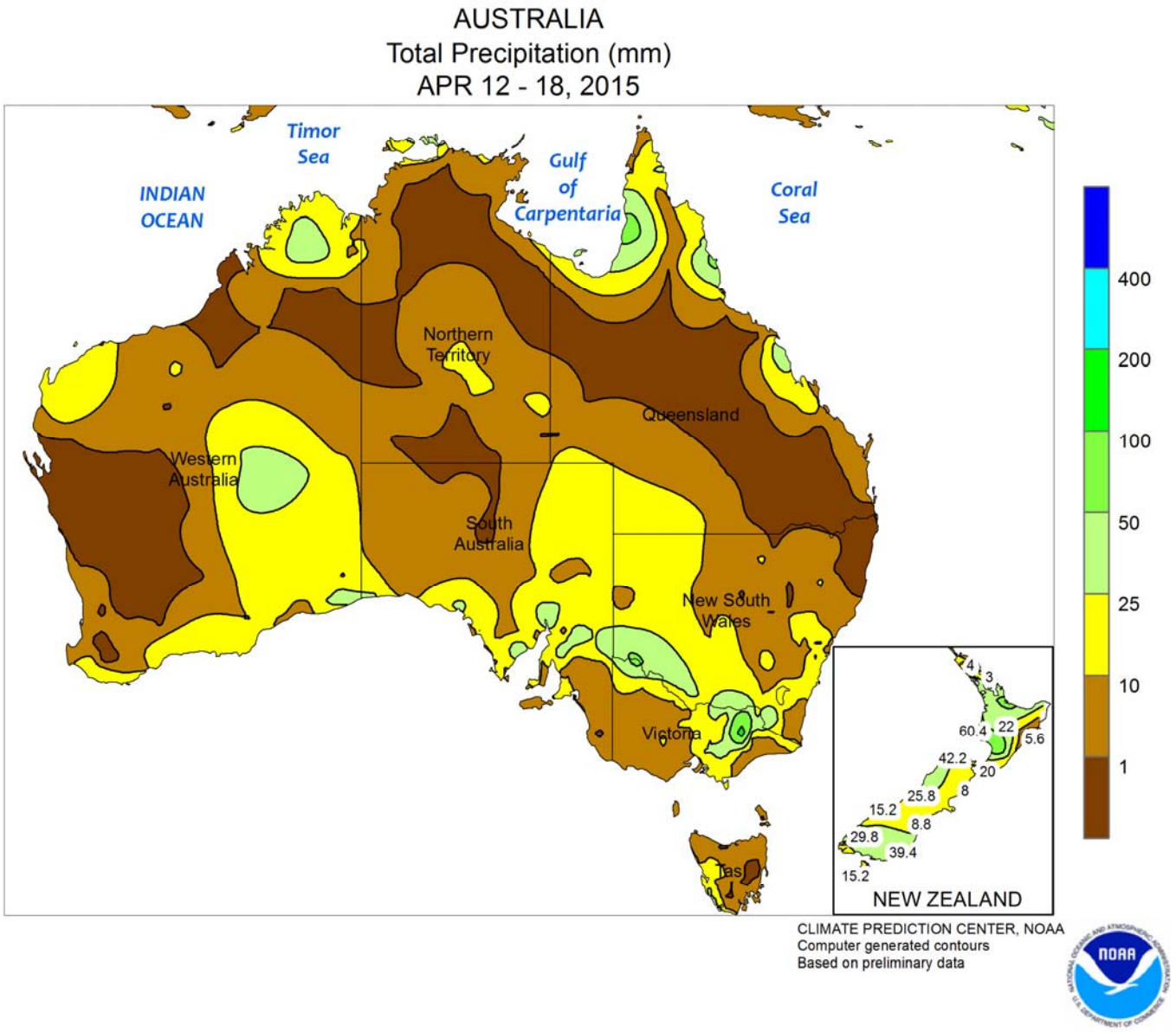
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Resurgent rainfall in eastern and central Java, Indonesia, slowed rice harvesting with amounts averaging nearly 50 mm in these areas. In western Java, showers (upwards of 100 mm or more) maintained abundant paddy moisture for late-developing rice varieties. Rainfall typically diminishes across Java in March and April. Elsewhere in Indonesia, oil palm benefited from 25 to 100 mm of rain across Sumatra and Kalimantan and extending into portions of Peninsular Malaysia. However, lesser rainfall amounts (less than 25 mm) were reported across the remainder of Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak). The inconsistency of rainfall during the growing season (beginning October 1) in Malaysia has raised concerns over reduced oil palm production. Meanwhile in the Philippines, showers (25-100 mm) in the eastern Visayan Islands and eastern Mindanao boosted moisture reserves for rice and corn, but rainfall deficits since March 1 continued. Only the far northern growing areas have recorded near- to above-normal rainfall for the same period. In other parts of the region, dry, hot weather encouraged harvesting of spring rice in southern Vietnam and the subsequent summer rice transplanting that follows. Similar conditions also aided dry-season rice harvesting in Thailand, where farmers were also preparing fields for rice grown during the rainy season.

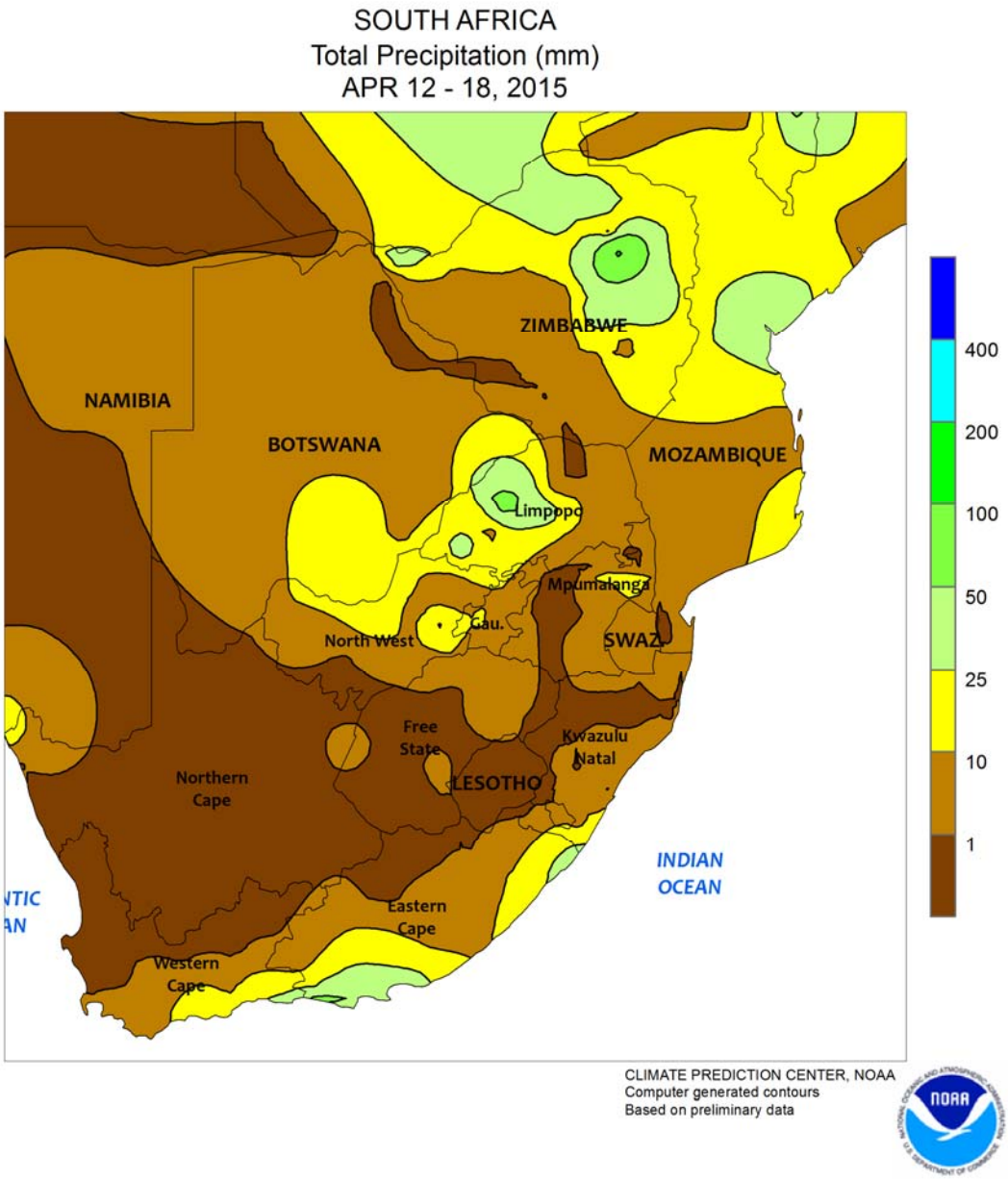
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



AUSTRALIA

Widely scattered showers (3-15 mm) may have caused local fieldwork delays in southern Queensland. Many major agricultural areas in the state were relatively dry, however, allowing cotton and sorghum harvesting to proceed with minimal delay. More extensive delays were likely in northern New South Wales, where showers (5-25 mm) were more numerous and somewhat heavier. Although the rainfall slowed summer crop harvesting, it further increased topsoil moisture in advance of upcoming winter wheat planting. Farther south, soaking rains (10-50 mm, locally more) overspread much of southeastern Australia, providing an additional boost in topsoil moisture prior to autumn wheat, barley, and canola planting. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, scattered showers in Western Australia were confined primarily to southern-most growing areas where temperatures averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C below normal. In contrast, temperatures in southern and eastern Australia averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal.

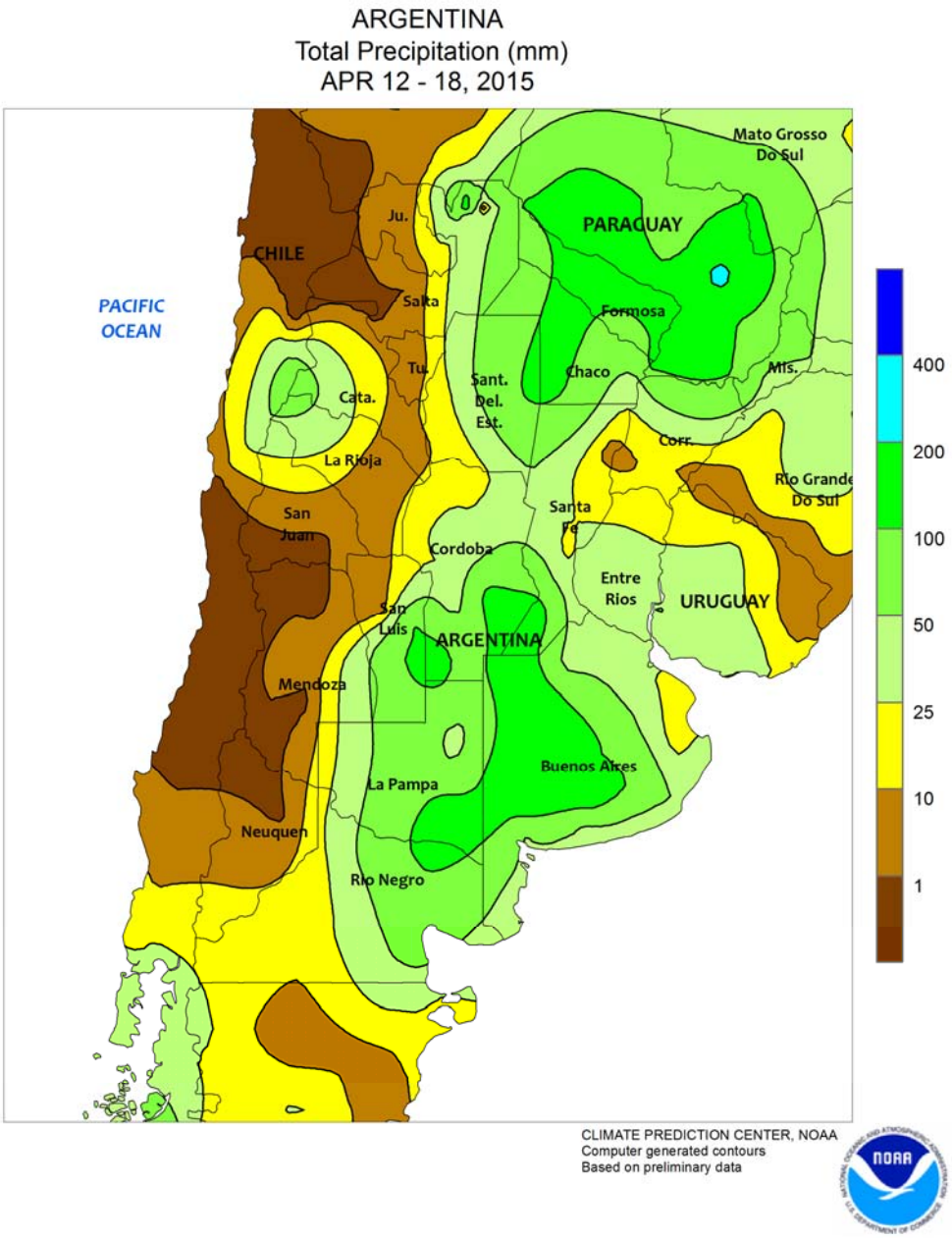
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTH AFRICA

Dry, seasonably mild weather dominated the corn belt for much of the week, benefiting maturing summer crops. Late-week showers (locally in excess of 25 mm) developed in northwestern farming areas (North West to northern Limpopo) but the moisture came too late in the growing season to significantly improve crop prospects. The rain also ushered cooler weather into the region; daytime highs had ranged from the middle 20s to lower 30s (degrees C) for much of the week, but these readings fell to the upper 10s and lower 20s over large sections of the corn belt. In addition, nighttime lows fell into the low single digits after the passage of the cold front in Free State and neighboring locations in North West and Gauteng. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather aided the early stages of sugarcane harvesting in KwaZulu-Natal and eastern Mpumalanga, though scattered, generally light showers (less than 25 mm) may have temporarily slowed fieldwork in southern rain-fed production areas. In the Cape Provinces, rain (5-25 mm, locally higher) was confined to agricultural areas nearest the Indian Coast, as dry, occasionally warm weather (daytime highs reaching the middle 30s) persisted in the main winter wheat areas of Western Cape.

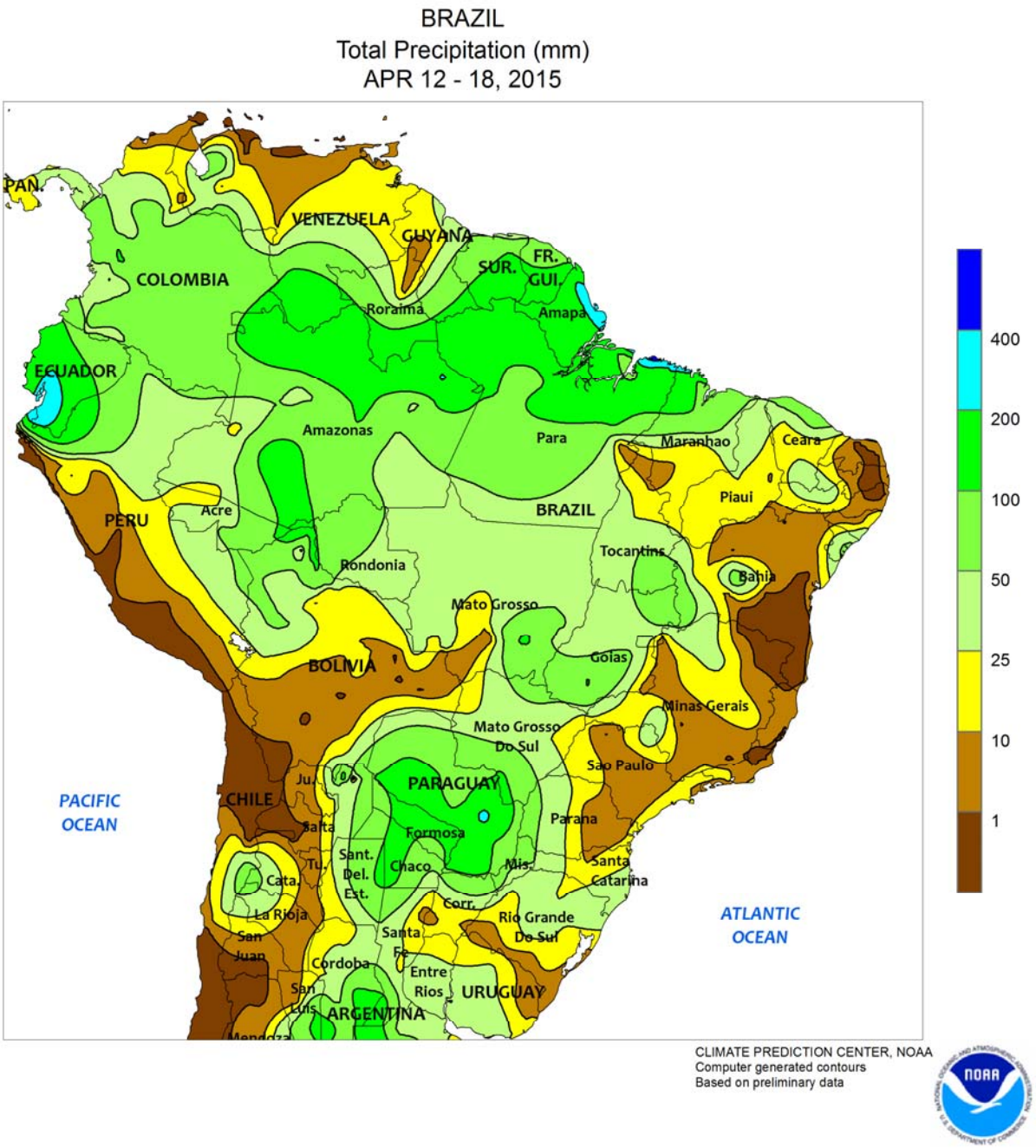
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



ARGENTINA

Locally heavy rain returned to central Argentina, slowing summer crop harvesting but helping to recharge moisture for the upcoming winter grain crop. Rainfall totaled more than 50 mm from southern and eastern Cordoba southeastward through Buenos Aires, with local totals in excess of 100 mm; otherwise, amounts ranged from 15 to 50 mm. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C above normal in the aforementioned area, as daytime highs reached the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) at most locations on several of the dry days. Similar conditions prevailed across northern Argentina, as late-summer warmth (daytime highs in the lower 30s) was interspersed with periods of heavy rain (weekly accumulations totaling 10-135 mm). The heaviest rain (greater than 50 mm) was concentrated over Chaco and Formosa, worsening conditions for cotton harvesting. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 97 percent harvested as of April 16, similar to last year. Corn and soybeans were 21 and 33 percent harvested, respectively, ahead of last year's pace for both crops.

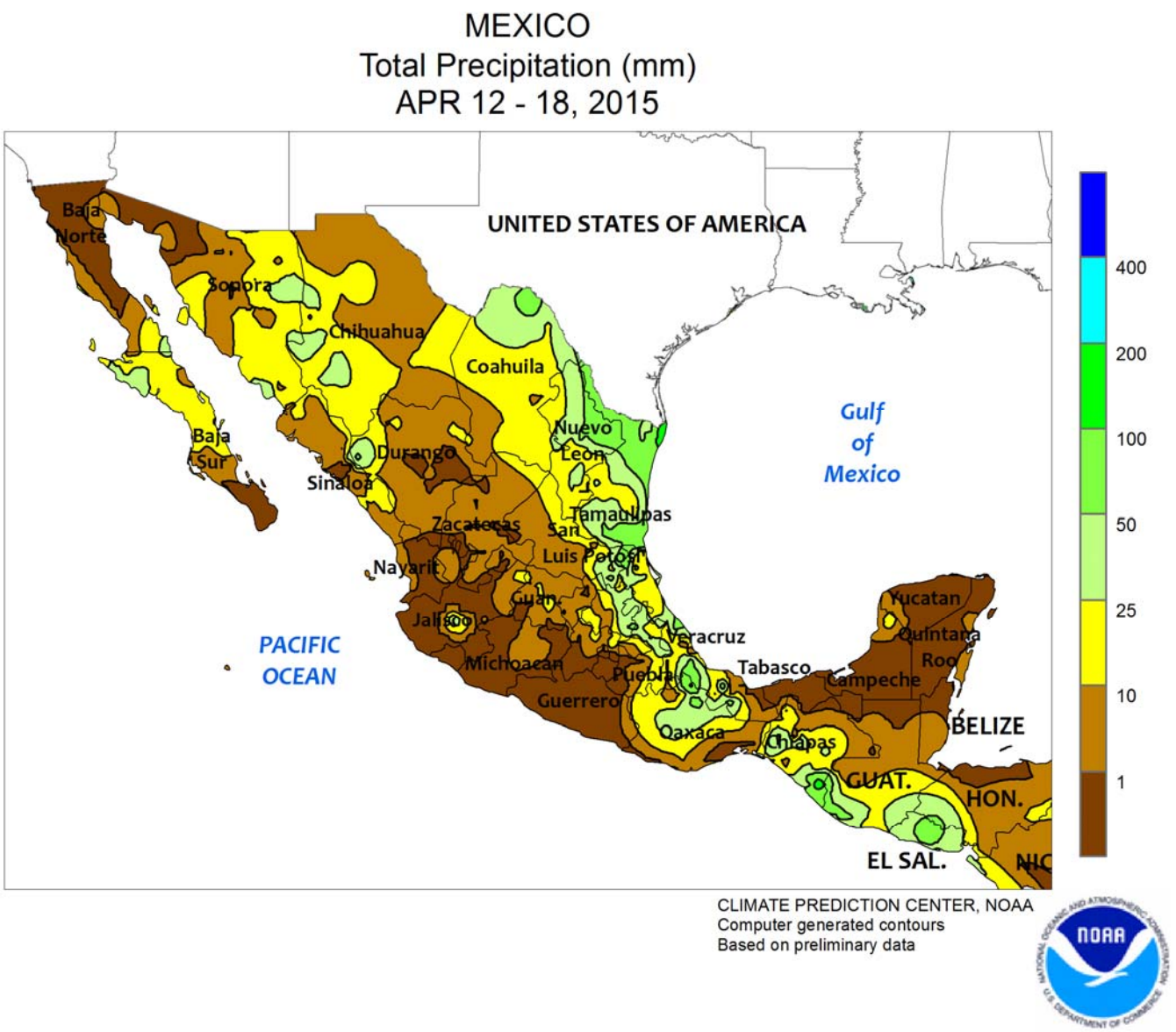
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



BRAZIL

Warm, showery weather benefited corn and other secondary summer row crops throughout the main production areas of central and southern Brazil. Most farming areas from Mato Grosso to Rio Grande do Sul recorded at least 25 mm, with local amounts in excess of 100 mm. Summer warmth (daytime highs from the middle 20s to the lower 30s degrees C) accompanying the rain fostered rapid rates of growth. Drier conditions prevailed in eastern agricultural areas, ranging from eastern Parana northward along the eastern coast; the pattern of unseasonable warmth (weekly temperatures averaging 2°C above normal, with temperatures reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s) was similar to that observed in the wetter farming areas. The dryness in the southeast (Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais) aided seasonal fieldwork but further reduced moisture for late-season development of sugarcane and coffee. Rainfall is also limited along the northeastern coast for sugarcane and other irrigated crops. Rain should be increasing along the coast at this time of year, but seasonal rainfall thus far has mostly been below normal.

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

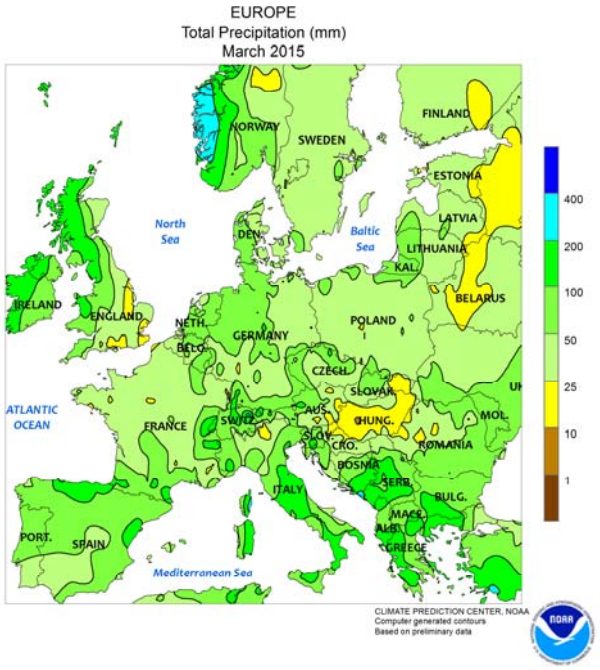


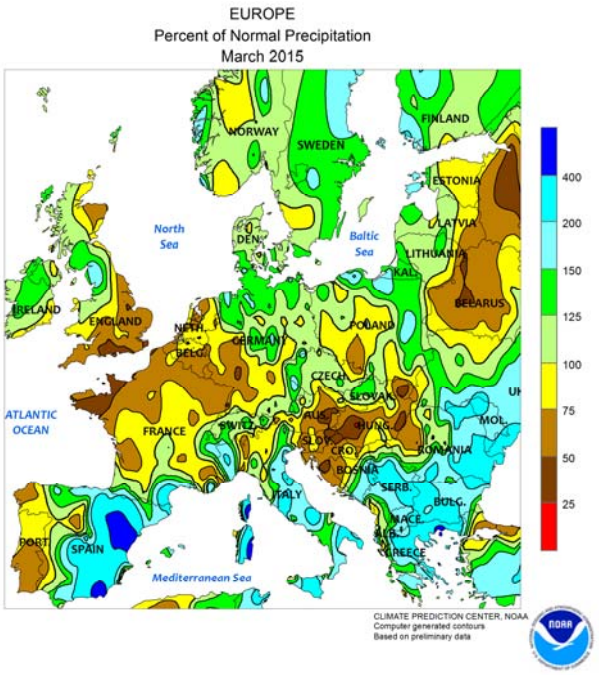
MEXICO

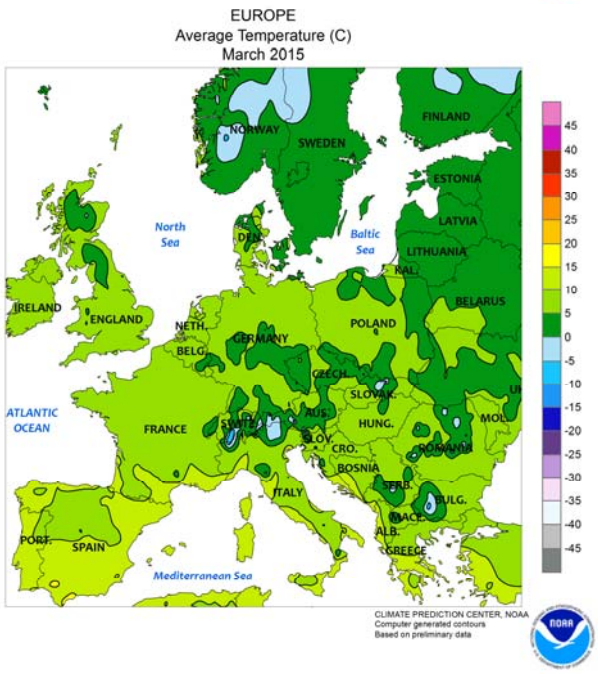
Showers intensified along the eastern Gulf Coast, increasing moisture for seasonal grains but slowing fieldwork. Locally heavy rain (greater than 50 mm) was recorded in several locations from Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas southward to northern Oaxaca. The rain in the northeast provided additional beneficial moisture to immature winter sorghum, the bulk of which is typically harvested in June. Moisture was also welcomed in eastern-most sections of the southern plateau (Hidalgo and Puebla) for early corn planting. However, the rain falling in major sugarcane areas in and around Veracruz likely renewed delays in harvesting, though rainfall was generally heavier and more widespread in March when significant delays occurred. Elsewhere, showers (5-50 mm) in the northwest provided an unseasonable boost in moisture for reservoirs in Sonora, Chihuahua, and to a lesser extent Sinaloa. In contrast, seasonably drier weather continued in summer crop areas in central and western sections of the corn belt, and along the southern Pacific Coast, where farmers awaited moisture for planting to begin. Dry weather also dominated the Yucatan Peninsula.

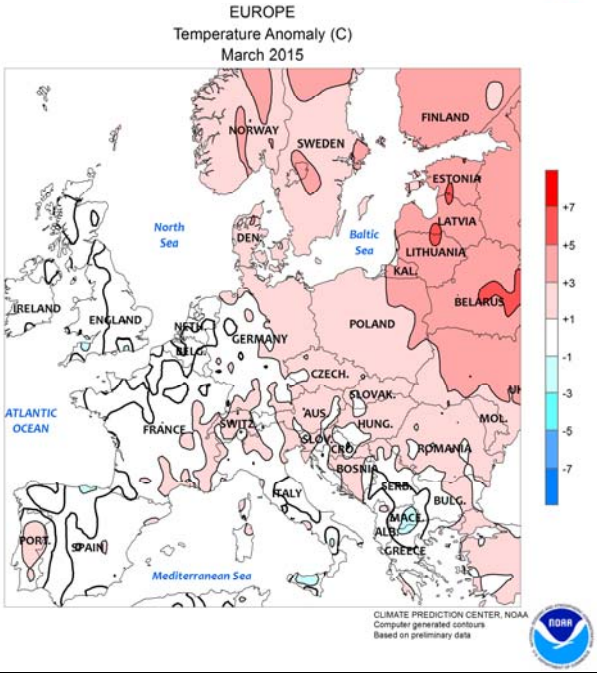
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

March International Temperature and Precipitation Maps





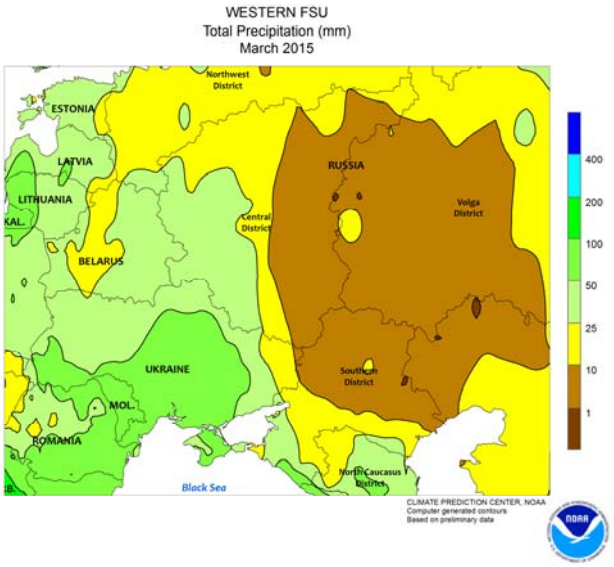


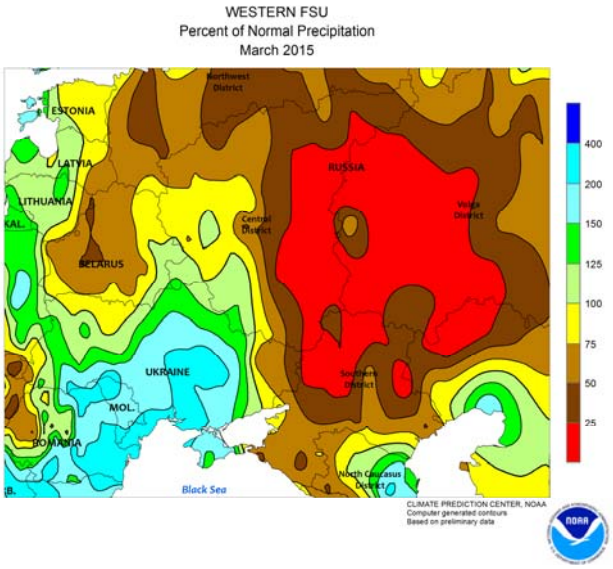


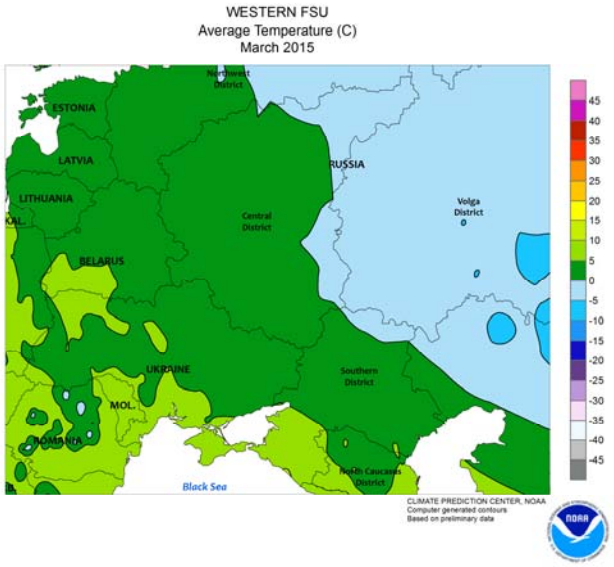
EUROPE

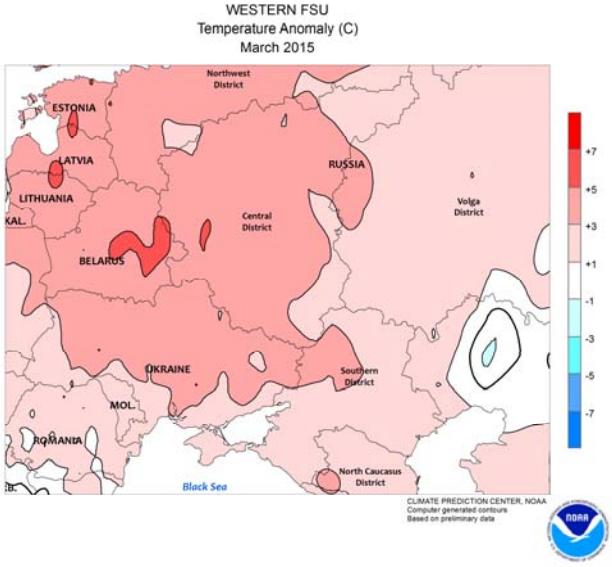
The persistent wet, warm weather that prevailed over much of Europe during the winter continued during March. Warmer-than-normal conditions (1-3°C above normal) accelerated winter crops out of dormancy several weeks ahead of normal from Germany into Poland and the northern Balkans. Near- to above-normal precipitation sustained favorable moisture supplies for winter crops from central France into Germany and Poland, while somewhat drier weather in the United Kingdom and France enabled rapid small grain planting. Meanwhile, near- to above-normal rainfall in Spain, Italy, and the southern Balkans maintained favorable prospects for winter grains and increased irrigation reserves for warm-season crops.

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





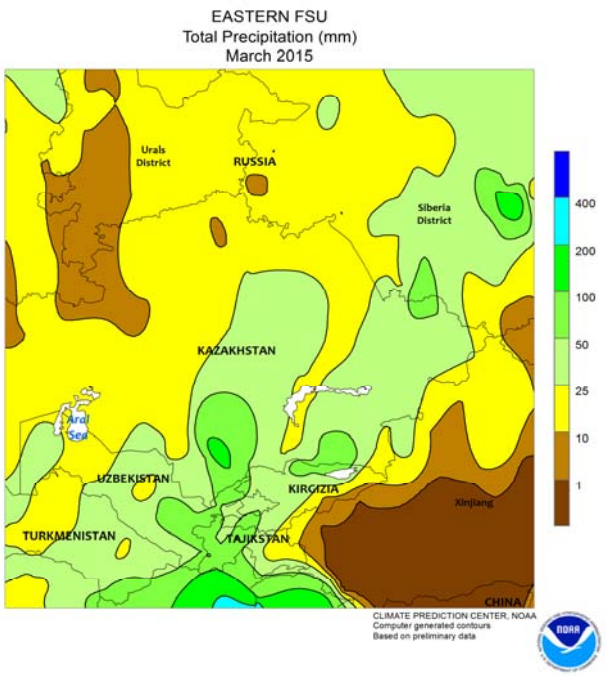


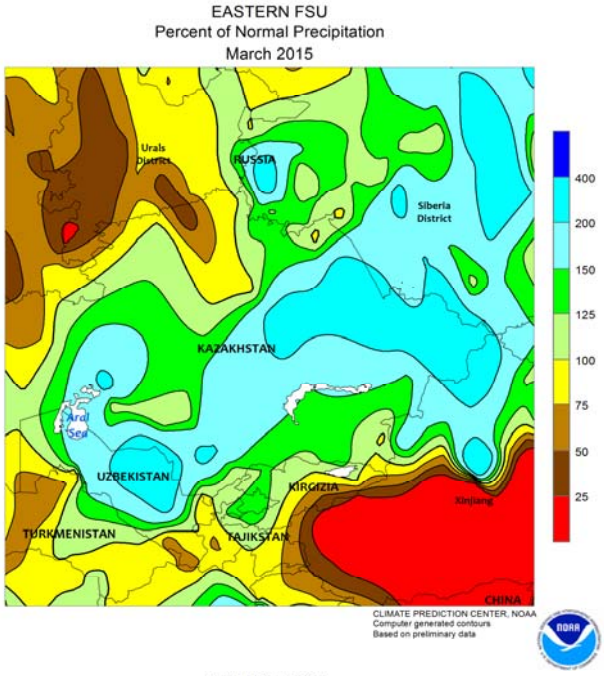


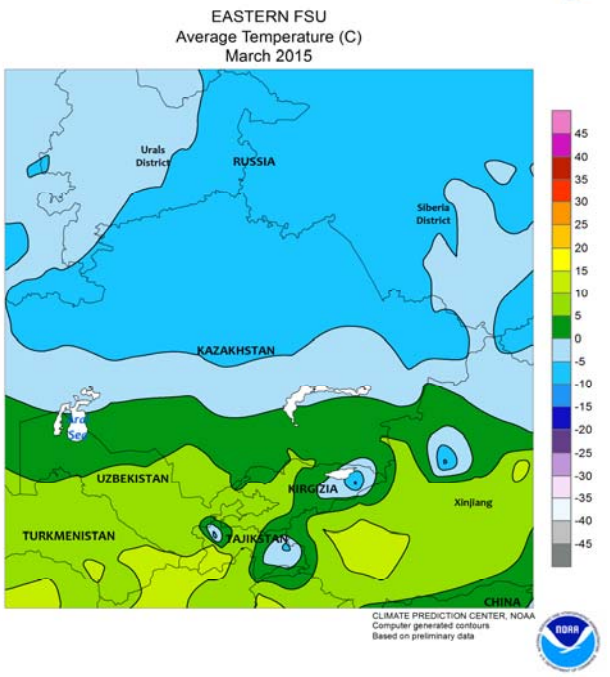
WESTERN FSU

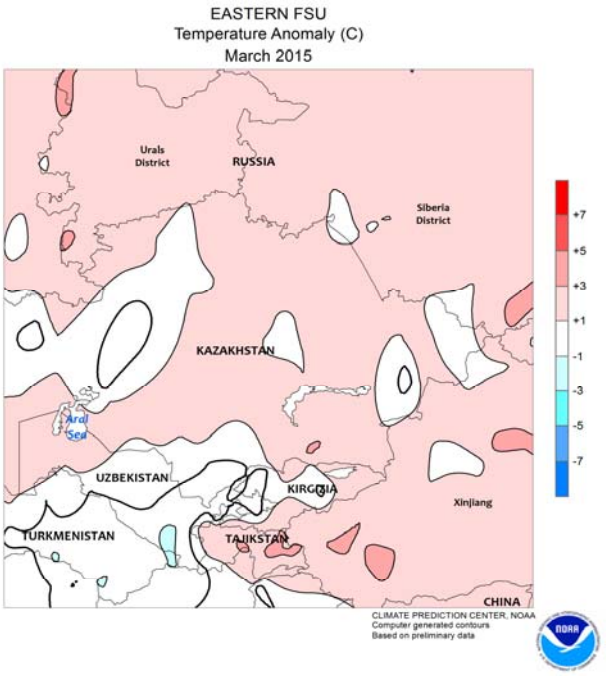
In March, mild, mostly dry weather eased winter crops out of dormancy in southern Russia and accelerated spring grain planting farther north. Soil moisture remained limited for spring growth in the driest locales of central Russia, though showers returned to southern and western Russia by month's end. In contrast, abundant rain boosted soil moisture for dormant to vegetative winter grains and oilseeds in Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus.

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



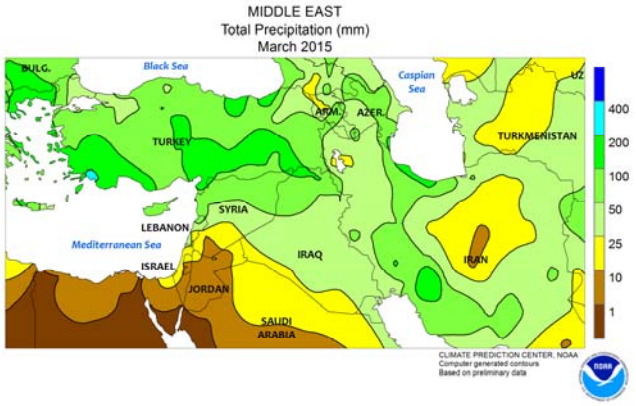


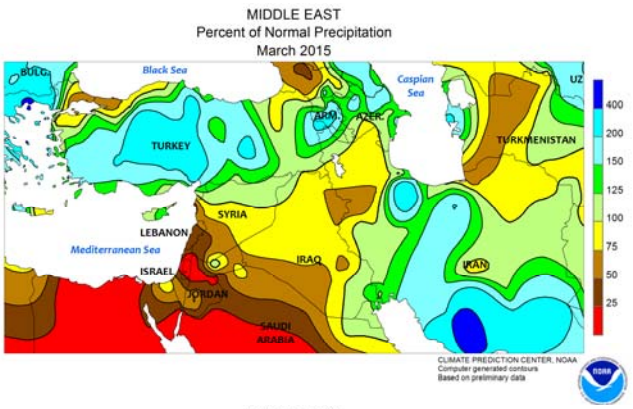


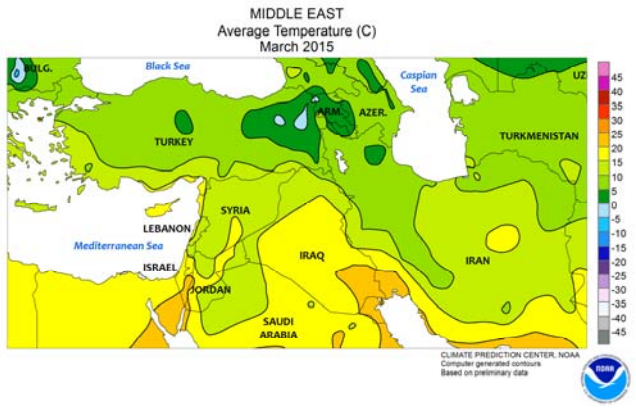


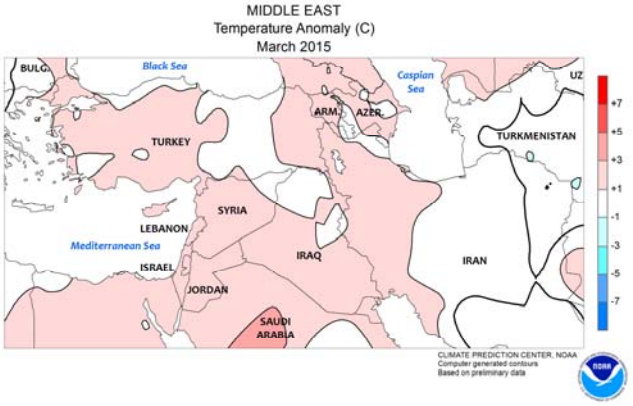
EASTERN FSU

Snow was slow to melt in the north, while locally heavy rain maintained favorable soil moisture in the south. A cold start to the month was followed by notably warmer weather by the end of March, though snow remained over northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of Russia into early April. Meanwhile, wetter-than-normal conditions (locally more than 200 percent of normal) in southern growing areas hampered cotton planting but maintained favorable prospects for reproductive to filling winter wheat, particularly in Uzbekistan.





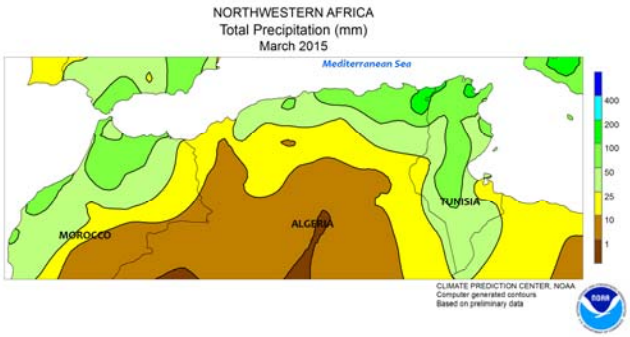


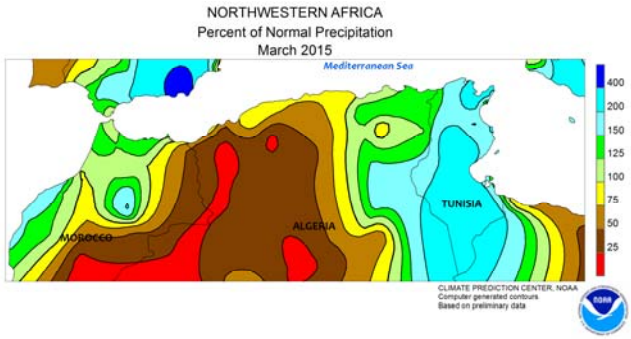


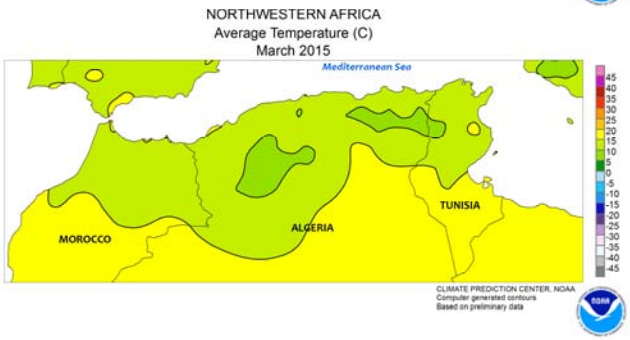
MIDDLE EAST

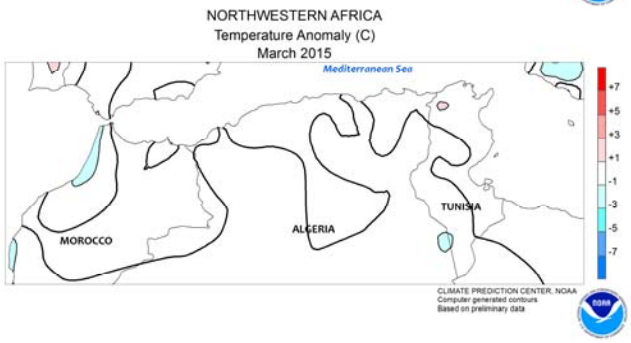
In March, above-normal temperatures and much-above-normal precipitation maintained good to excellent prospects for vegetative to heading winter grains. In particular, precipitation approached or topped 100 mm (130-230 percent of normal) in Turkey, continuing the excellent growing campaign for wheat and barley but hampering early cotton planting efforts. Rain totaled 25 to 110 mm in Iraq, maintaining good to excellent prospects for winter crops. In Iran, despite pockets of dryness in the northwest part of the country, near- to above-normal March rain and mountain snow boosted winter wheat and barley yield prospects. Temperatures averaged up to 3°C above normal, encouraging unseasonably early winter crop growth in the typically colder northern climate zones.

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



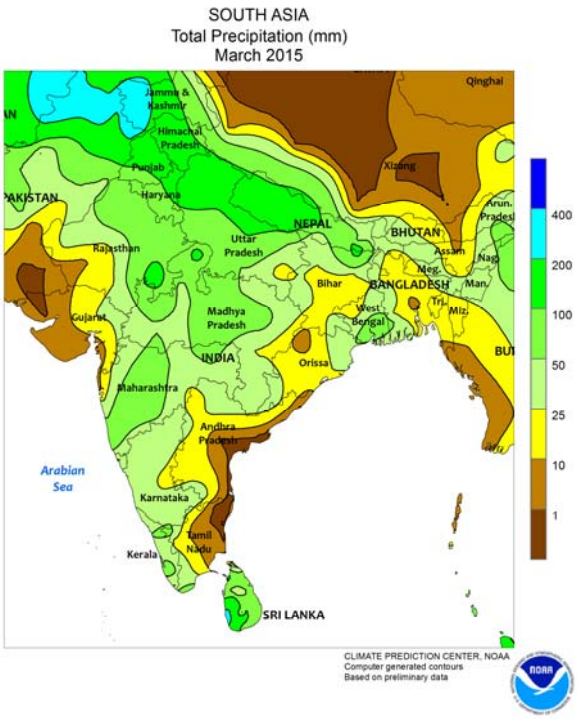


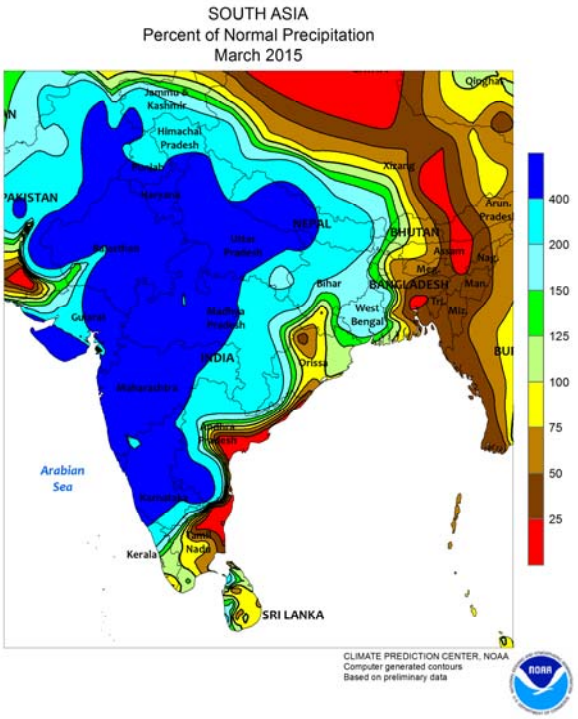


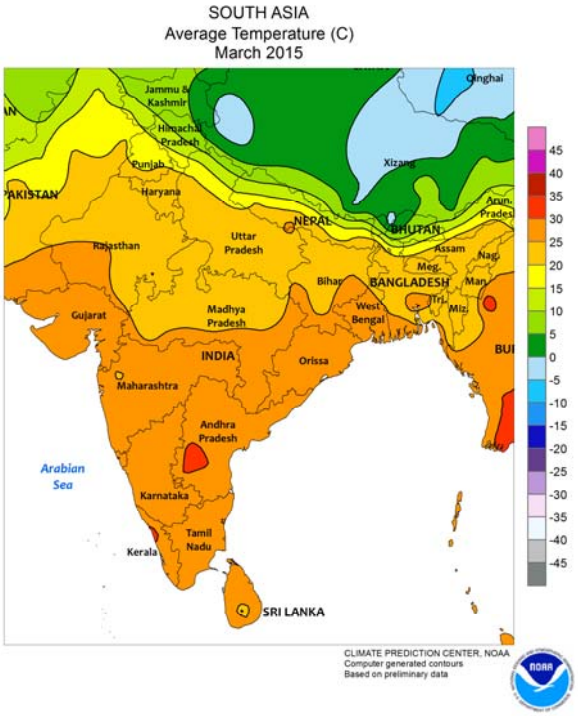


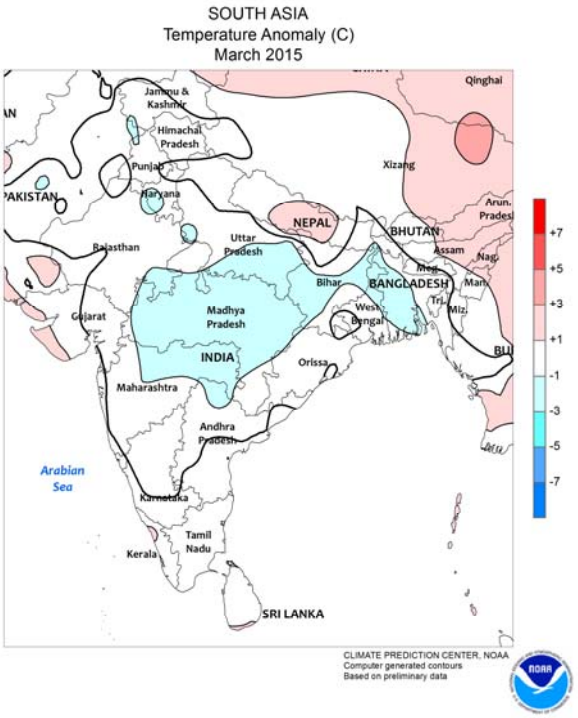
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Widespread rain maintained good to excellent yield prospects for jointing to reproductive winter grains across the region. The timely return of March rain in Morocco arrived as the crop advanced through the heading and flowering stages of development. Farther east, near- to much-above-normal rainfall during March (80-330 percent of normal) sustained favorable conditions for winter crops in Algeria and Tunisia, though concerns lingered over the impacts of autumn dryness for northeastern Algeria's wheat and barley prospects.



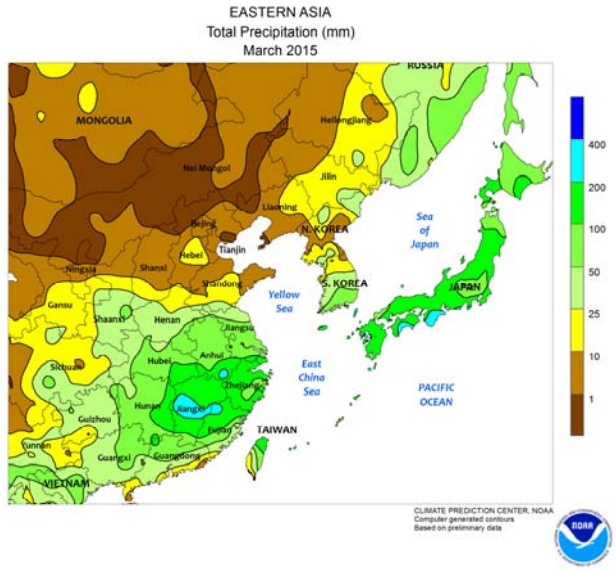


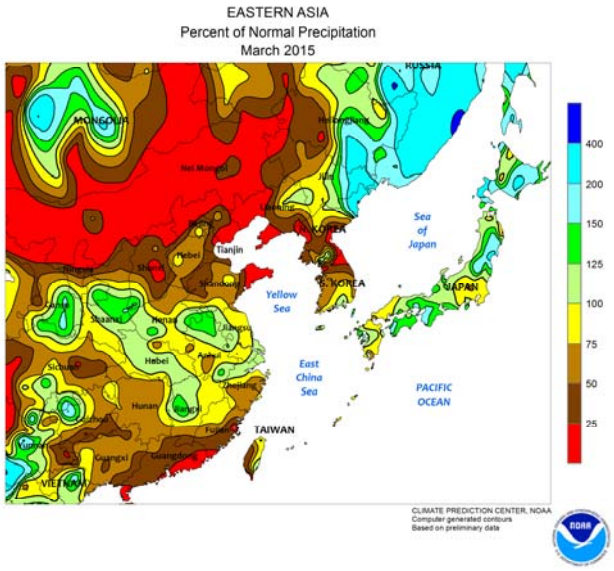


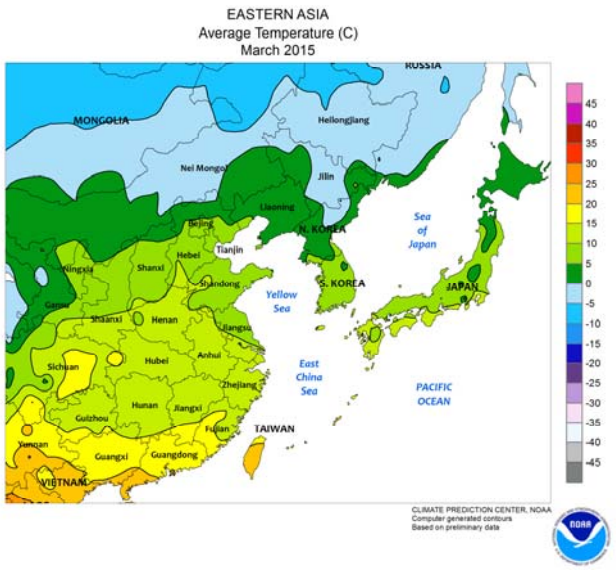


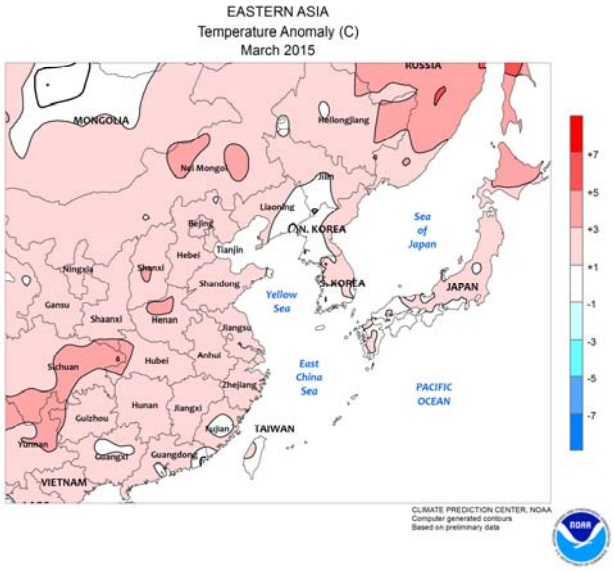
SOUTH ASIA

In March, unseasonably heavy showers created adversely wet conditions for mature wheat in northern India. Over 100 mm of rain, most of which occurred at the beginning of the month, lowered grain quality and reduced production prospects. Most of the excessive rainfall avoided rapeseed areas, with prospects more favorable for that crop. Meanwhile, seasonal heat began building across western India by month's end, reversing the pattern of below-normal temperatures experienced for much of the rabi season.



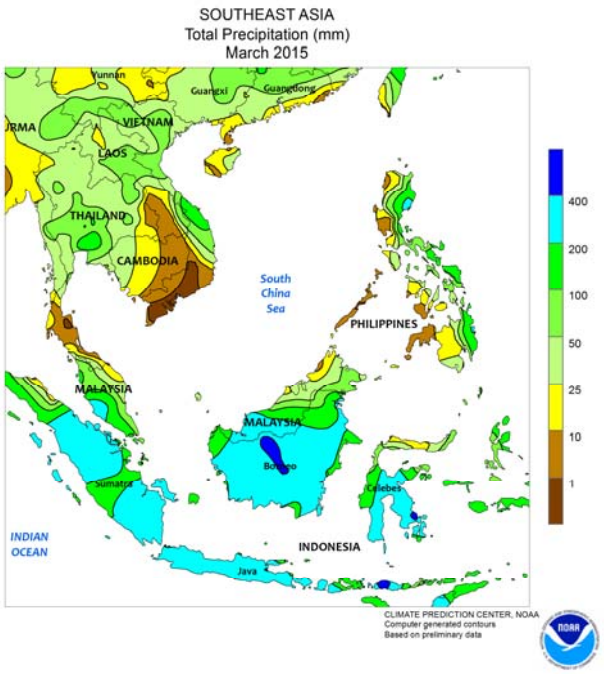


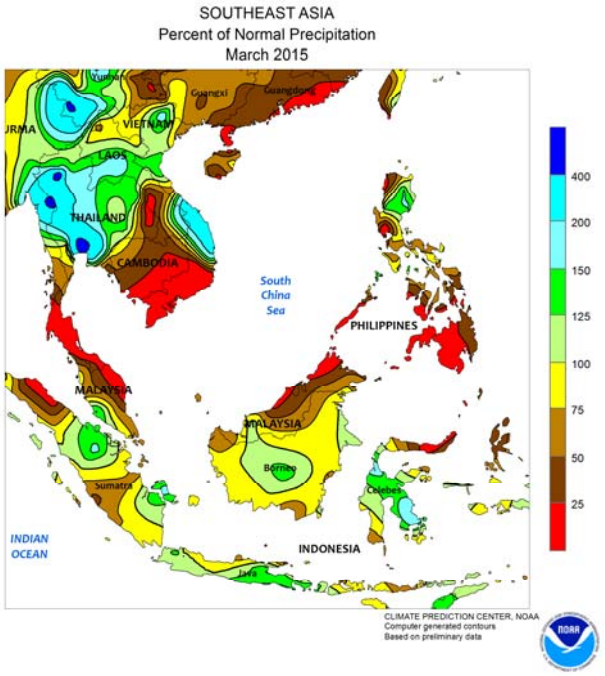


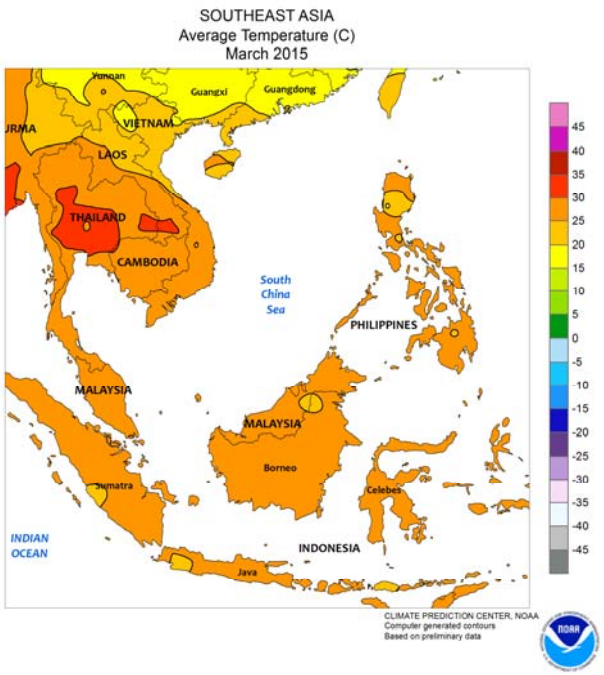


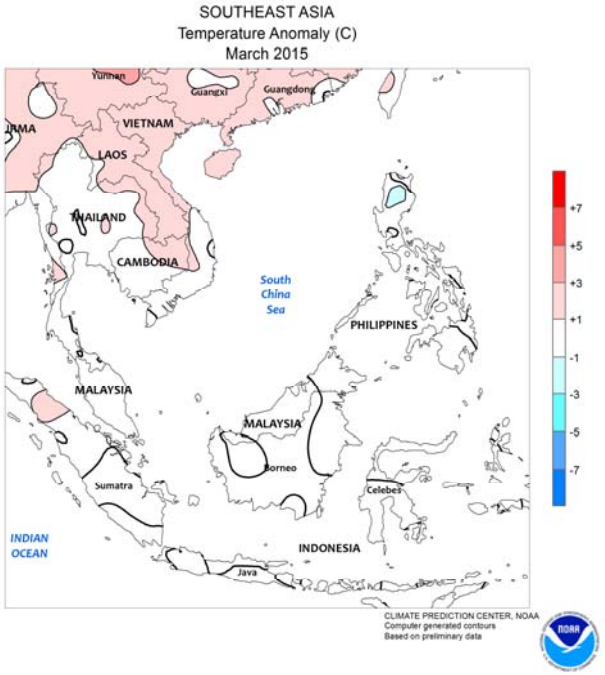
EASTERN ASIA

Seasonable rainfall prevailed across most eastern crop areas of China during March. On the North China Plain, where winter wheat began breaking dormancy early in the month, rainfall was seasonably light, especially in Hebei and Shandong. However, brief periods of showers during the month boosted soil moisture for vegetative wheat. In the Yangtze Valley, a slow start to spring rainfall gave way to increased rainfall by mid-month, improving moisture conditions for vegetative winter rapeseed. However, Sichuan (a significant producer of rapeseed) ended the month with a rainfall deficit of only 20 mm, compared to the long-term average. Farther south, early-crop rice transplanting was underway throughout southern provinces, as most areas received below-normal rainfall for the month; Jiangxi, however, reported above-normal rainfall. Dryness was most pronounced in Guangdong and Guangxi, both major producers of the early crop. Meanwhile, temperatures across all eastern growing areas were above normal for the month, promoting fieldwork and development of crops.





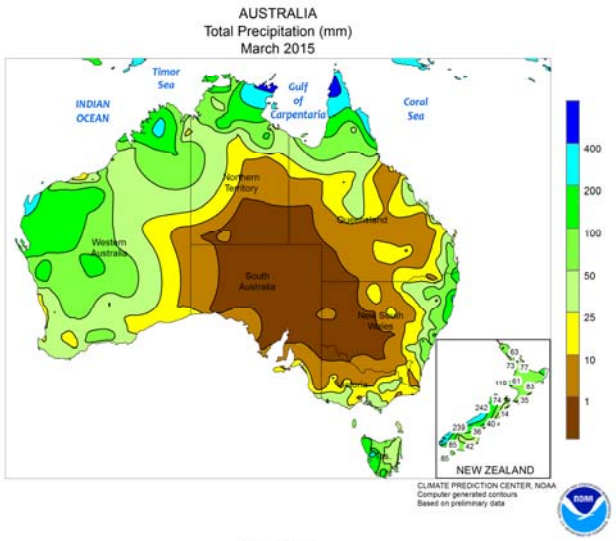


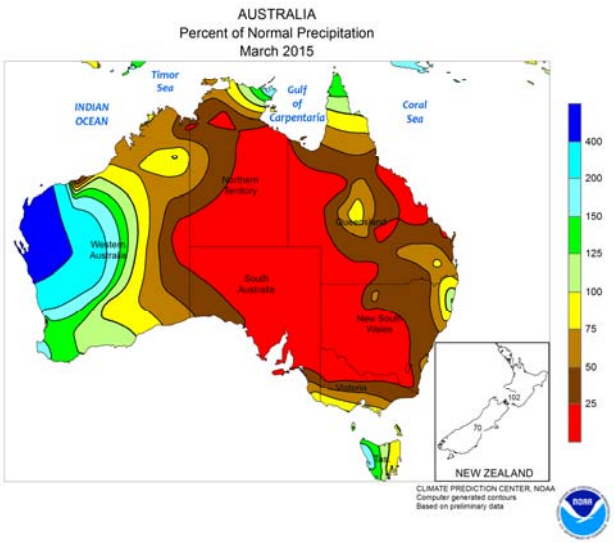


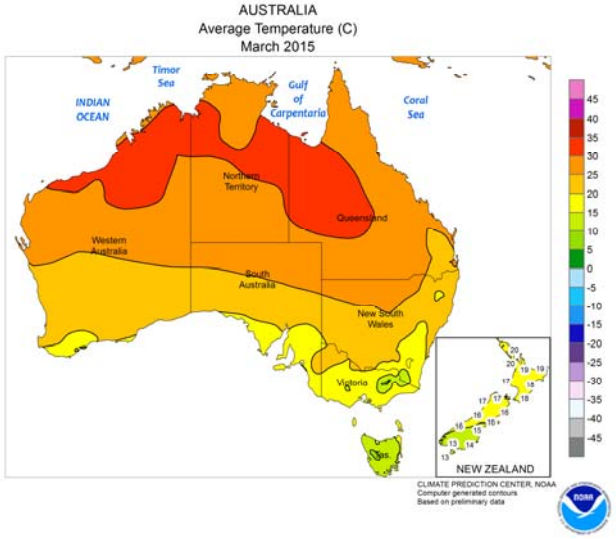
SOUTHEAST ASIA

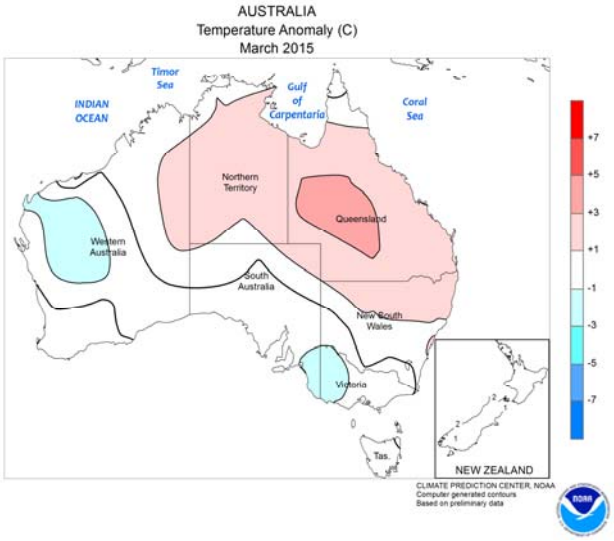
In March, above-normal rainfall across Java, Indonesia, maintained favorable water supplies for late-developing rice varieties but slowed harvesting of the earlier-planted portion of the crop. March is typically the last month of the rainy season in eastern and central Java, while the rainy season continues into April in the west. The overall rice outlook remained positive with consistent near-normal rainfall throughout the season, despite a late start to the rainy season. In other parts of Indonesia, oil palm benefited from generally seasonable showers. In contrast, neighboring oil palm areas in Malaysia received deficient rainfall, where production prospects were down on inconsistent seasonal (since October 1) rainfall. Meanwhile in the Philippines, much of the country received below-normal rainfall for the month; rainfall in Luzon was above normal, however. The overall dryness aided corn and rice harvesting but diminished water reserves for crops harvested later in the spring. To the west, rice harvesting was well underway in much of Indochina (particularly Thailand and Vietnam), although unseasonably heavy showers near the end of the month slowed harvesting in Thailand.

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



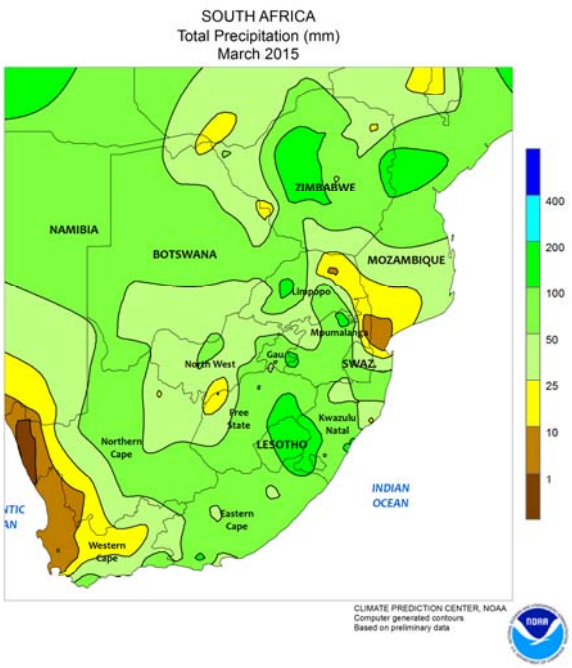


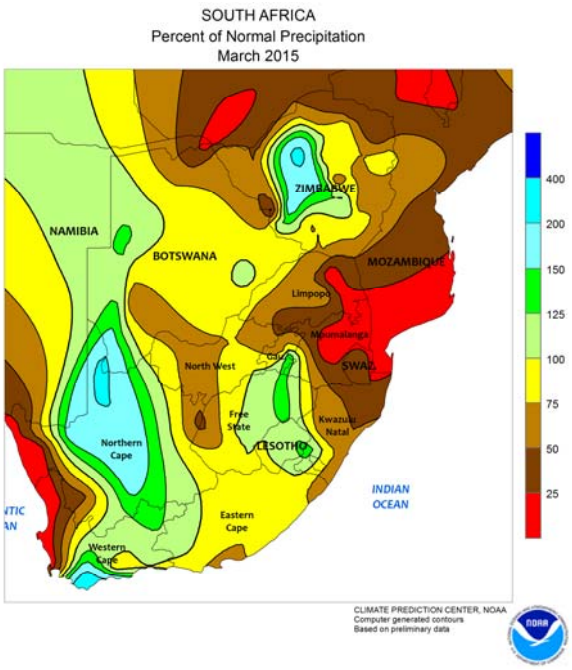


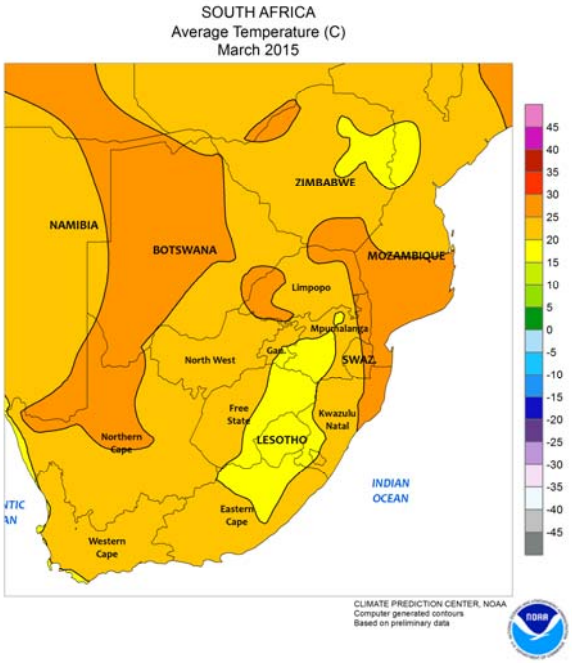


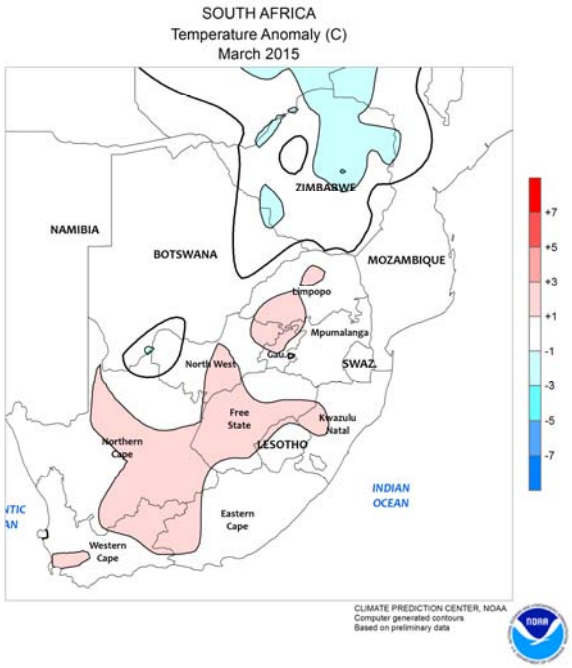
AUSTRALIA

In March, pockets of near-normal rainfall in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales benefited immature summer crops, which were sown later in the growing season. However, many crops were approaching maturation and below-normal rainfall elsewhere in the region helped maintain crop quality while promoting drydown and harvesting.



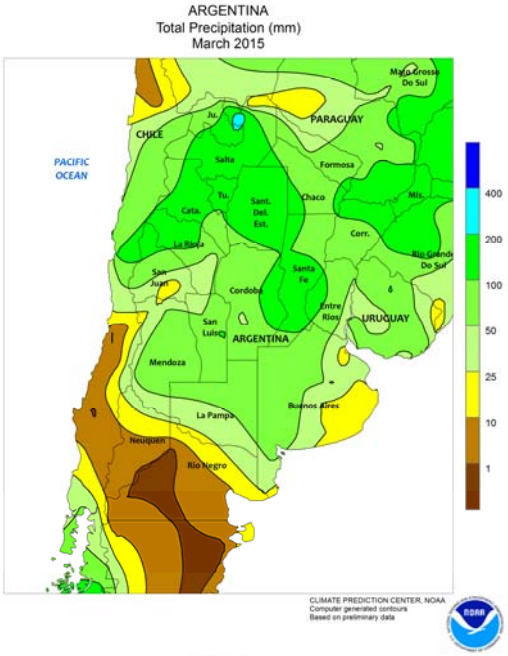


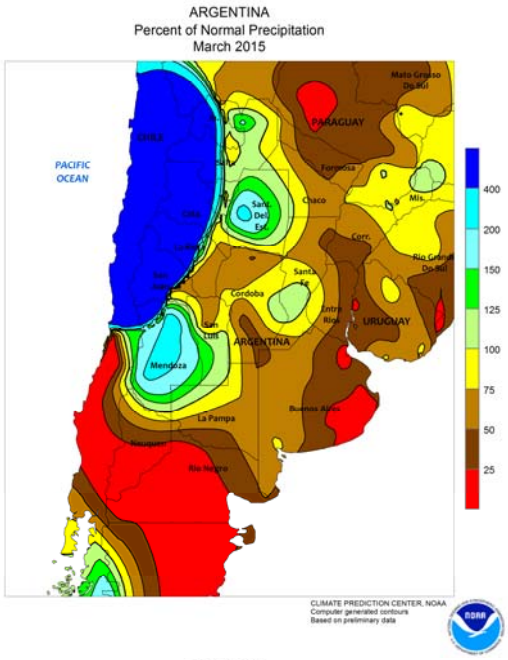


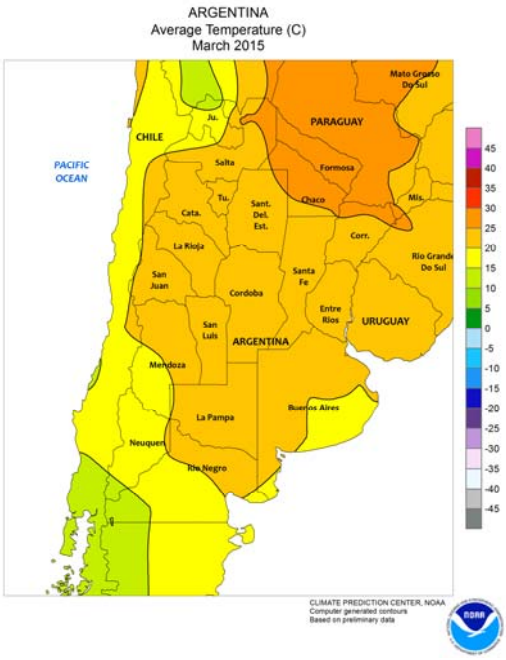


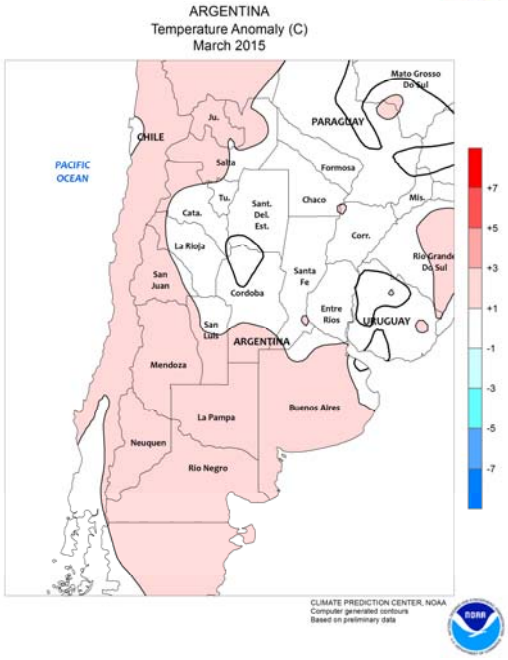
SOUTH AFRICA

March rainfall helped to stabilize the condition of corn and other summer crops stressed by earlier periods of dryness, but amounts were mostly below normal and the moisture generally came too late to significantly improve yield prospects. Monthly accumulations totaled 25 to 100 mm across the corn belt, with rain most consistently falling in central and eastern sections; rainfall continued to be sporadic in western areas, including commercial white corn areas of North West and Free State. Periodic showers gave a late-season boost in moisture to rain-fed sugarcane in KwaZulu-Natal, ahead of the start of the harvest season. Monthly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal, with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s (degrees C) in traditionally warmer western and northern locations, particularly during the early and middle part of March. Elsewhere, late-month rain boosted irrigation reserves for summer row crops (notably corn and cotton) in the Cape Provinces, although drier conditions prevailed in the main winter wheat areas of Western Cape, where farmers awaited moisture to prepare fields for planting.



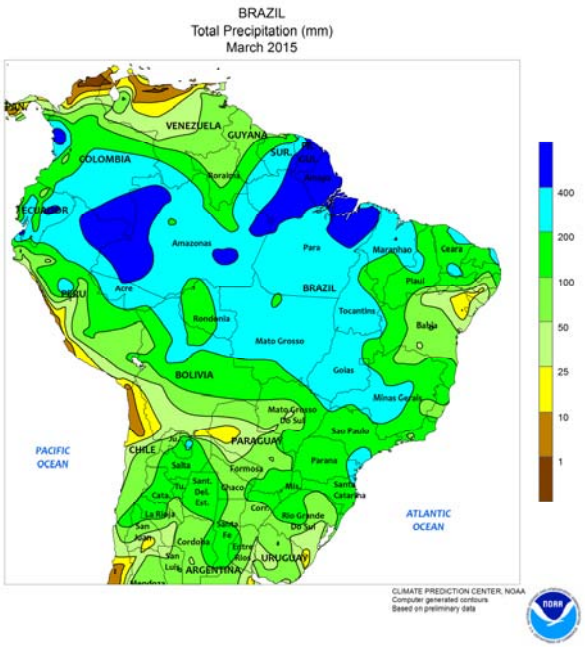


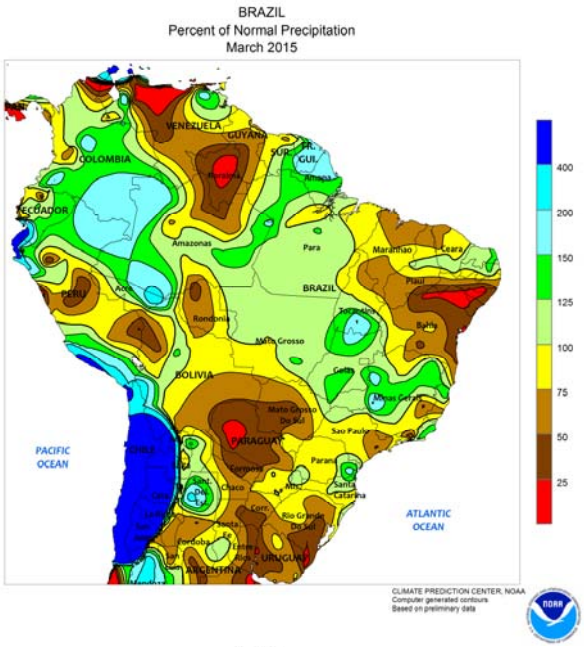


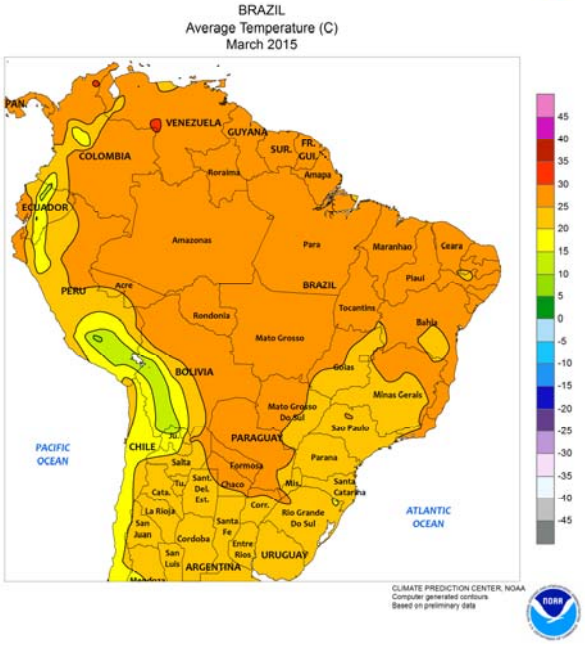


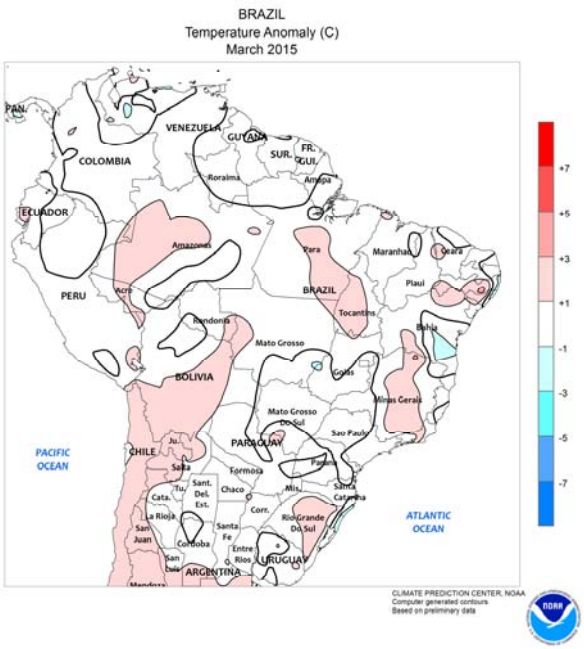
ARGENTINA

After a wet start to March, drier, occasionally warm weather spurred rapid development of summer grains and oilseeds in previously wet sections of central Argentina. Dry weather continued throughout the month in eastern Buenos Aries and Entre Rios, with some areas recording less than 50 mm total accumulations; these areas have been trending dry for several months, and moisture will be needed soon to help recharge soil moisture reserves for the upcoming winter grain crop. Monthly temperatures averaged more than 1°C above normal across central Argentina, despite a brief period of cooler weather during the latter half of March. Farther north, frequent, near- to above-normal rainfall improved prospects for later-planted corn and soybeans in western production areas (in and around Santiago del Estero), although summer warmth (daytime highs in the middle 30s degrees) maintained high crop moisture demands. Mostly drier conditions prevailed in the main eastern cotton production areas (northern Santa Fe to Formosa), though several periods of rain provided a timely boost in moisture for filling bolls.



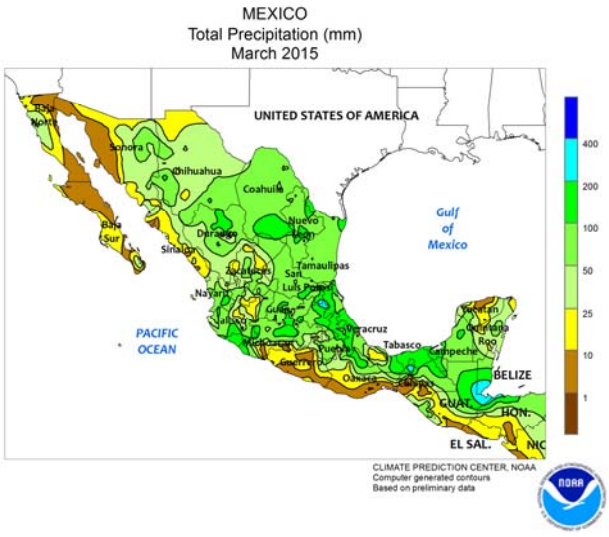


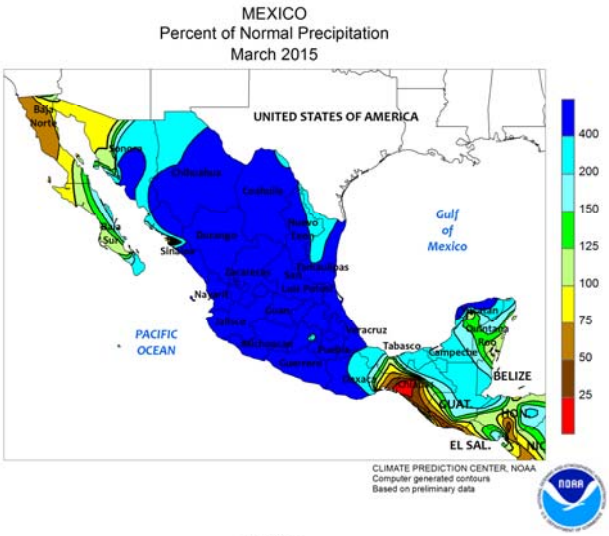


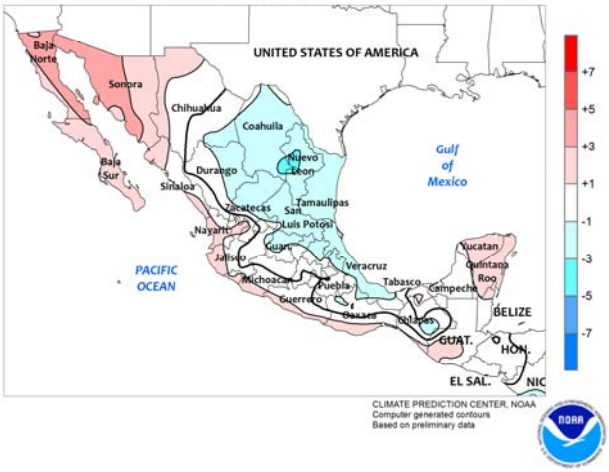


BRAZIL

During March, widespread, locally heavy rain maintained overall favorable prospects for second-crop corn in the main production areas of central Brazil. Monthly rainfall exceeded 200 mm over a broad area stretching from Mato Grosso eastward to Tocantins and southeastward to Minas Gerais; other major farming areas of central Brazil recorded at least 100 mm. The late-season boost in moisture was particularly welcomed in previously dry locations of the northeastern interior (including portions of western Bahia and Piaui), although amounts were mostly below the monthly normals and near- to above-normal temperatures (daytime highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C) maintained high rates of evapotranspiration. Similar amounts in the southeast (Sao Paulo to Minas Gerais) also improved moisture for late development of sugarcane and coffee, after earlier periods of dryness raised concern for production. In contrast, extended periods of dryness were recorded in southern Brazil (Mato Grosso do Sul to Rio Grande do Sul), aiding the final stages of the soybean harvest. In spite of the mid-month dry spell, most of these southern areas recorded periods of heavy rain that maintained overall favorable levels of moisture for corn and other late-developing crops. Monthly temperatures were overall seasonable, with daytime highs mostly in the upper 20s and lower 30s.

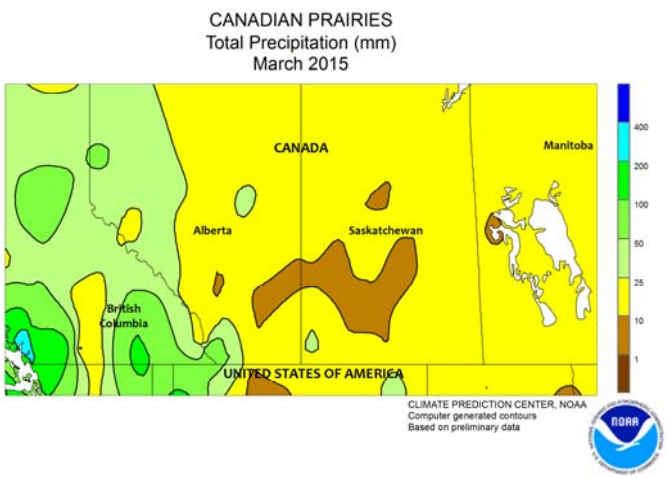


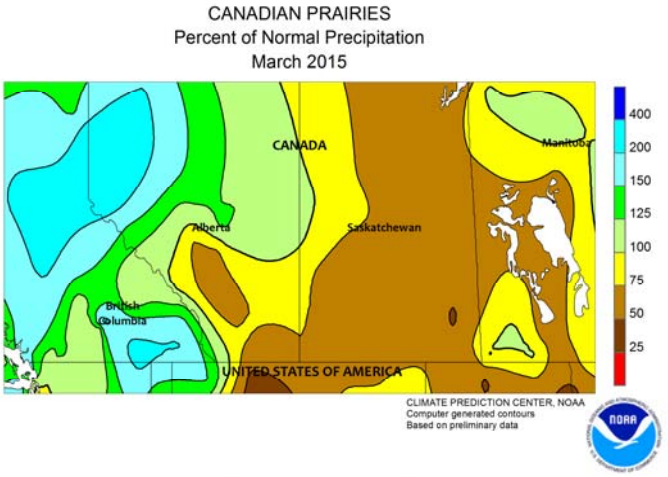


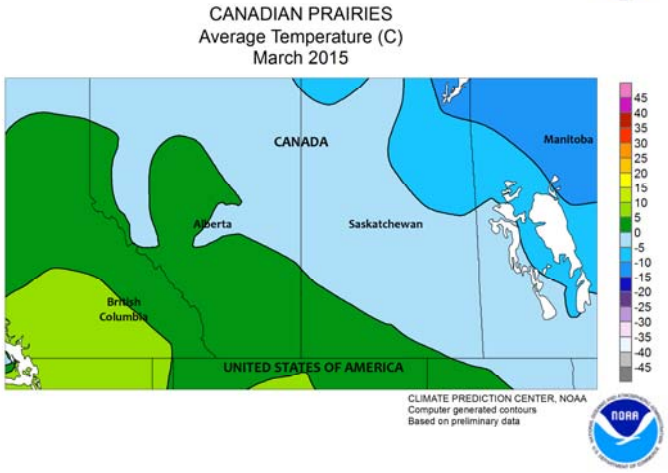


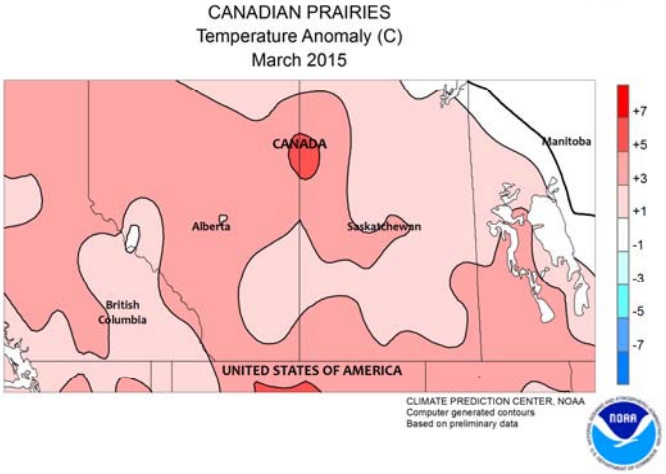
MEXICO

Unusual March wetness boosted reservoirs ahead of the normal start of the summer rainy season but hampered seasonal fieldwork. Some of the heaviest rain (monthly accumulations exceeding 200 mm, locally) fell in Veracruz, disrupting harvesting of sugarcane. Unseasonable rain also fell across the southern plateau; the rain in eastern sections of the corn belt was evenly distributed during the month, helping to condition fields and possibly spurring early planting. In the northeast (notably Tamaulipas), the rain improved prospects of predominantly rain-fed winter sorghum. Scattered showers boosted local reservoirs in the northwest, but the moisture arrived before the normal start of that region's winter wheat and corn harvest, and likely had little to no negative impact on agriculture.



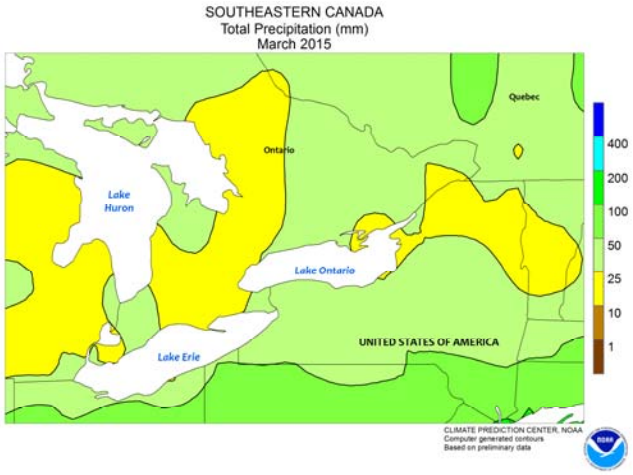


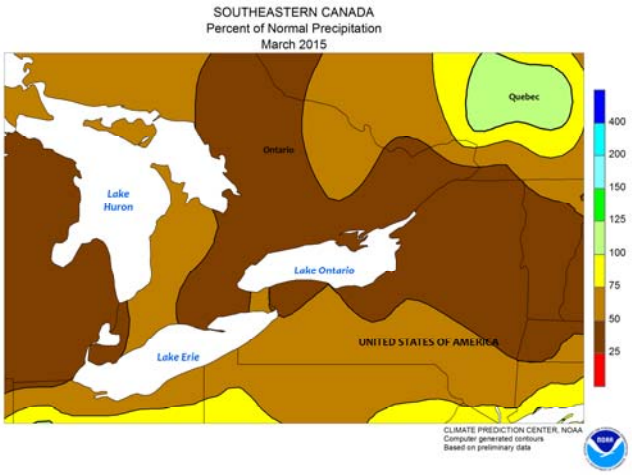


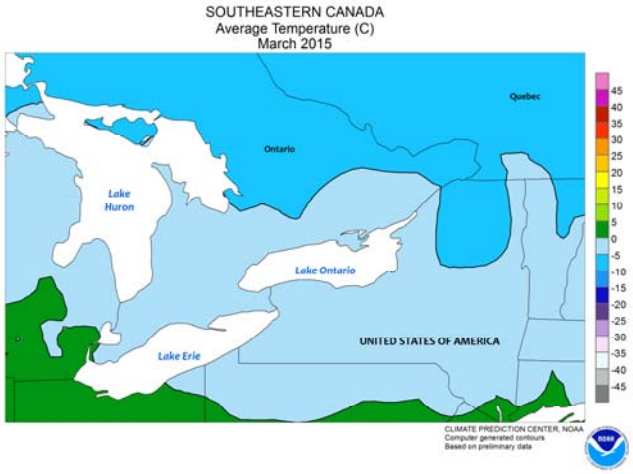


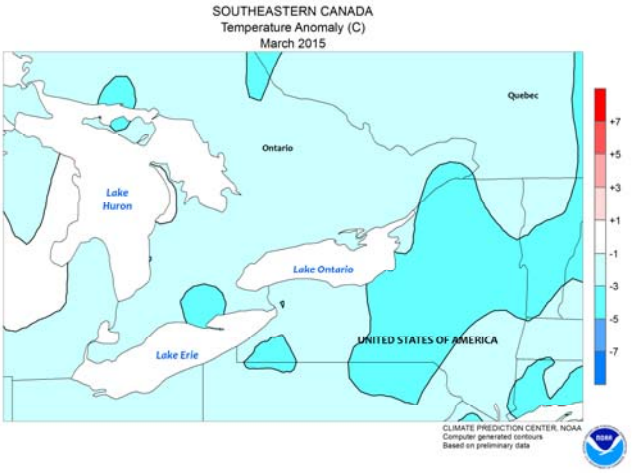
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

After a brief outbreak of bitter cold air in early March, a warming trend enveloped the Prairies, gradually eroding the snow cover protecting overwintering grains and pastures. During the first week of March, a cold wave swept across the region, causing nighttime lows to fall below -20°C in nearly all agricultural districts. However, except for the southwest (southern Alberta and nearby locations in southern Saskatchewan), most areas enjoyed a protective layer of snow (as depicted by satellite-based estimates of snow cover), avoiding any potential damage. Seasonal warming immediately followed, resulting in well-above-average monthly temperatures (3°C above normal in most areas) that rapidly melted the region's snow cover; by month's end, only the northern farming areas recorded appreciable amounts of snow. March precipitation (sometimes falling in the form of rain) was variable across the Prairies, with large sections of Saskatchewan and central Alberta recording below 10 mm for the month.









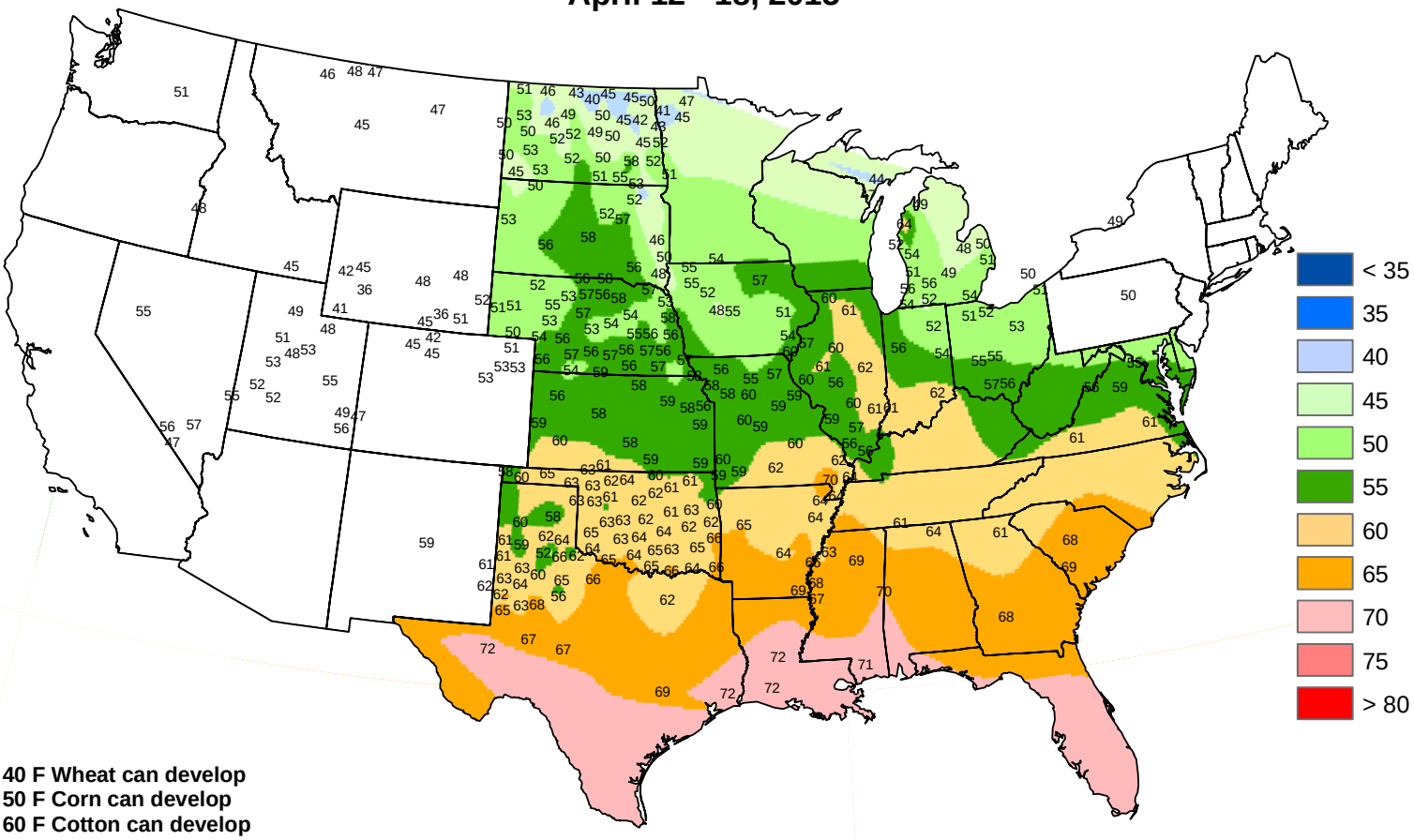
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Cooler- and drier-than-normal weather dominated Ontario and Quebec for much of the month of March. An outbreak of bitter cold (nighttime lows falling below -20°C) occurred during the first week in March, but satellite-based estimates depicted adequate snow depth in the main agricultural districts. During the following week, a brief warmup melted much of the snow in southwestern Ontario. For the remainder of the month, however, temperatures in most affected locations stayed above the threshold for potential winterkill (-17°C). Monthly precipitation was below normal (total accumulations of 10-50 mm) throughout the region, with rain falling at month's end on some of the warmer days.

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

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

April 12 - 18, 2015



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

Based on preliminary data.

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

United States Department of Agriculture

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

Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to:
***Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.**
Internet URL: **http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather**
E-mail address: ***brippey@oce.usda.gov***

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* and archives are maintained on the following USDA Internet URL:
http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather/pubs/Weekly/Wwcb/index.htm