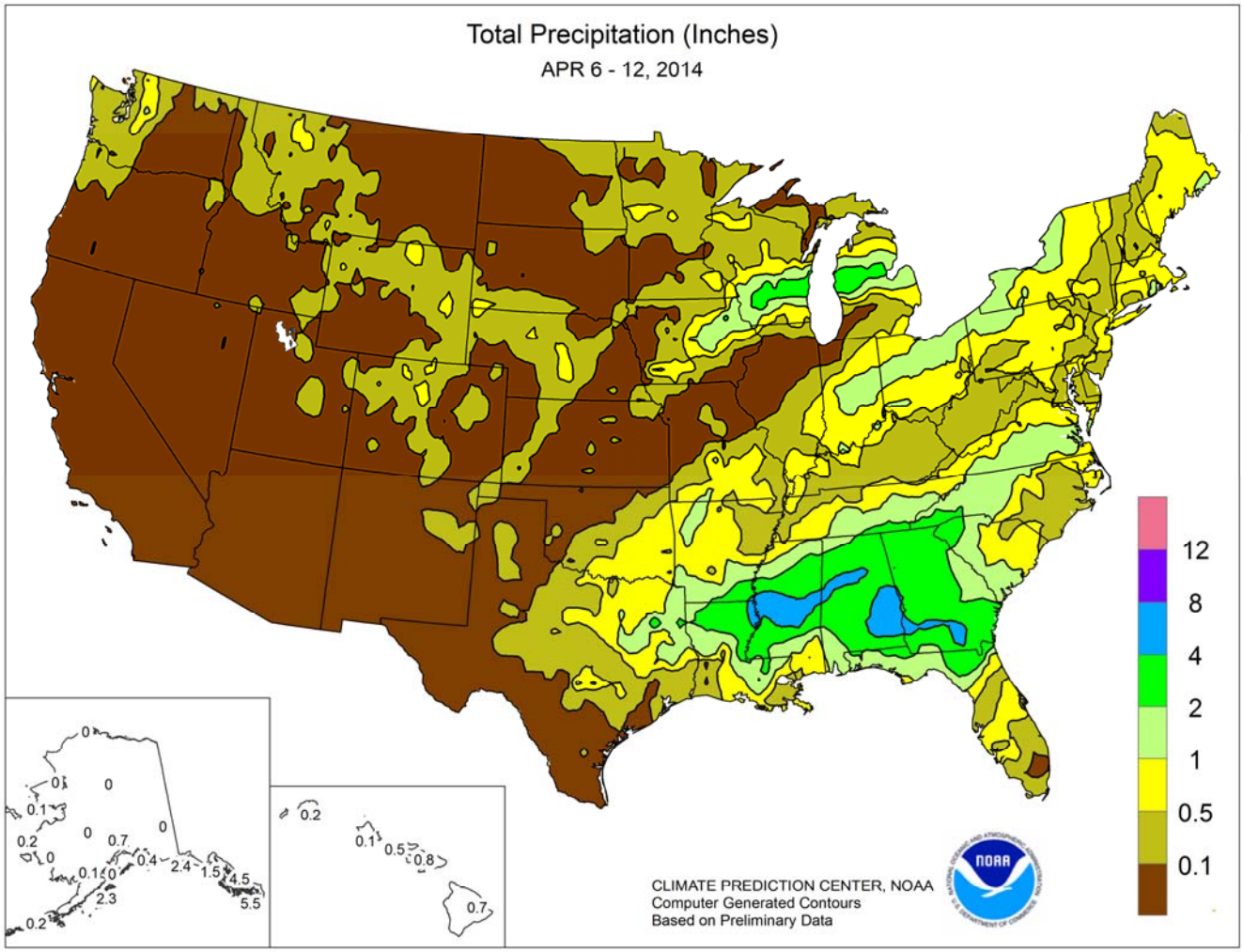
Volume 101, No. 15 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather April 15, 2014

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 6 – 12, 2014

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

During the first half of the week, significant precipitation slowed or halted fieldwork in much of the **South**. Rainfall topped 4 inches in many locations, triggering some lowland flooding from the **lower Mississippi Valley into the lower Southeast**. However, a few areas—including **southern Florida** and the **western Gulf Coast region**—remained mostly dry. Farther north, early-week rainfall topped an inch in parts of the **Ohio Valley**, prolonging a period of lowland flooding that had begun in early April. Some of the most extensive flooding affected the **White**

(Continued on page 7)

Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

March continued to exhibit the regional variability that has been the hallmark of the 2013-14 winter wet season. By month's end, the sharp contrast in snowpack persisted, with northern and eastern parts of the West reporting abundant moisture, and southern and western areas having meager accumulations. Reservoir storage was below average for this time of year in all states except Montana.

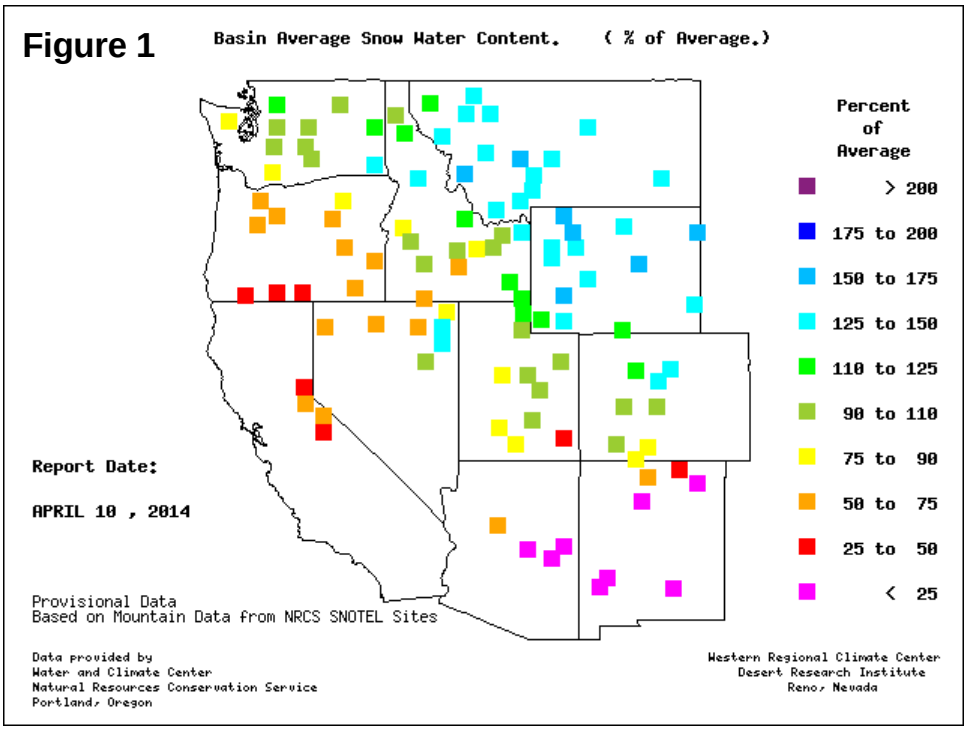
California's sub-par wet season drew closer to an end. Despite a few wet storms in late March and early April, runoff prospects remained bleak. Drought-related issues in California, as well as the neighboring Great Basin and parts of the Southwest, were compounded by two preceding years of drought.

Snowpack and Precipitation

By April 10, 2014, snow water content values were less than 50 percent of normal in several river basins extending from southern Oregon into the Sierra Nevada (figure 1). Snow had already largely melted in several basins across Arizona and southern New Mexico. In stark contrast, most basins in Montana and Wyoming had snow water content values of 125 percent of normal or greater, with values topping 150 percent in a few basins. Idaho, Utah, and Colorado served as a rough dividing line between favorable snowpack to the north and east and unfavorable numbers to the south and west.

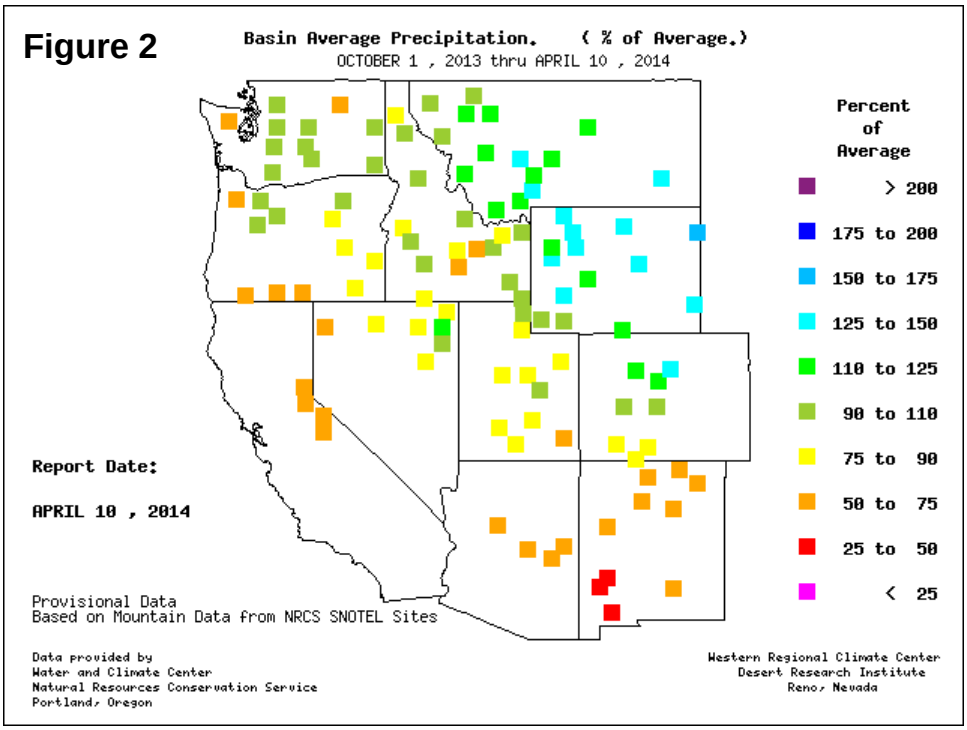
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2013 – April 10, 2014) was below normal in nearly all basins from southern Oregon and California to New Mexico; near normal in the Northwest; and above normal in the northern and central Rockies. Moisture has been especially scarce in southern New Mexico, where precipitation has averaged less than 50 percent of normal in a few basins (figure 2).

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

By April 1, 2014, projections for spring and summer streamflow were indicating the likelihood of below-normal runoff in most basins south and west of the northern and central Rockies—excluding the Northwest. Less than one-quarter of the normal runoff can be expected in parts of the Sierra Nevada, Great Basin, and Southwest (figure 3). Following a slow start to the wet season, the Northwest turned markedly wetter in February and March. Abundant runoff can be expected on both sides of the Continental Divide in the northern Rockies, where some basin-average streamflow values of at least 150 to 180 percent of average are projected.

Reservoir Storage

On April 1, 2014, reservoir storage as a percent of normal for the date was below average in all Western States except Montana (figure 4). Storage was substantially below average in Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon. For California—nearing the end of a third consecutive year (2011-12 to present) of sub-par winter precipitation—late-winter storms provided a slight boost in reservoir storage. Still, California's storage stood at just 68 percent of the long-term average by March 31 (figure 5).

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

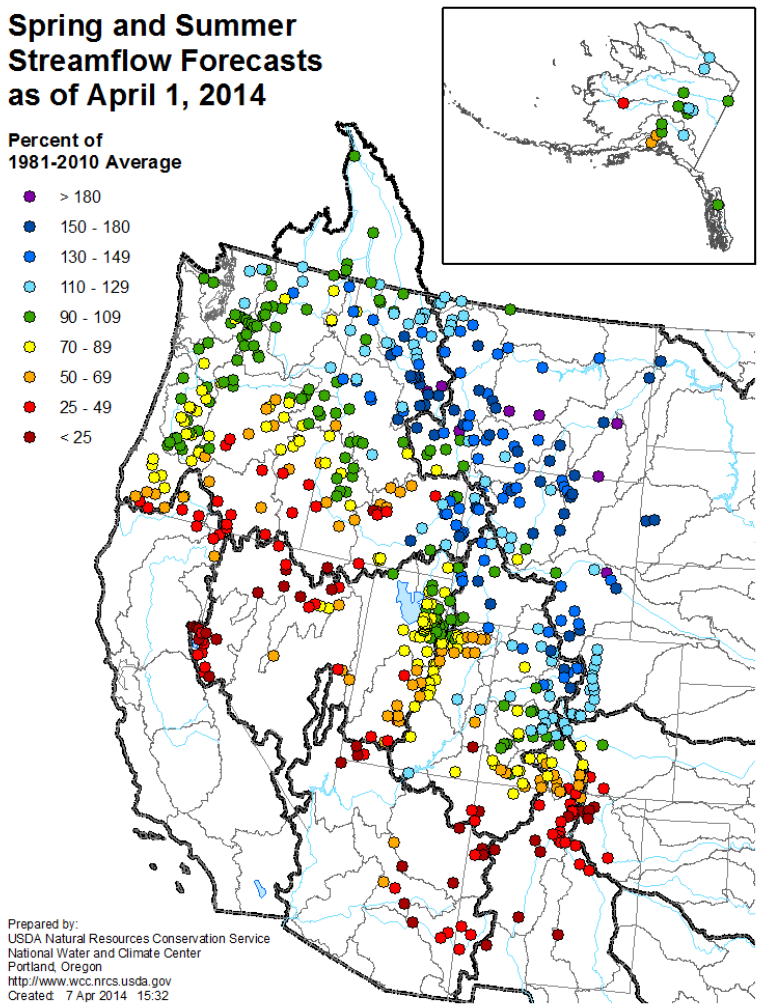


Figure 4

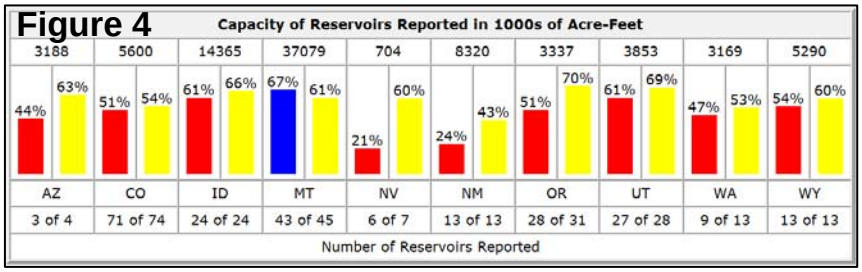
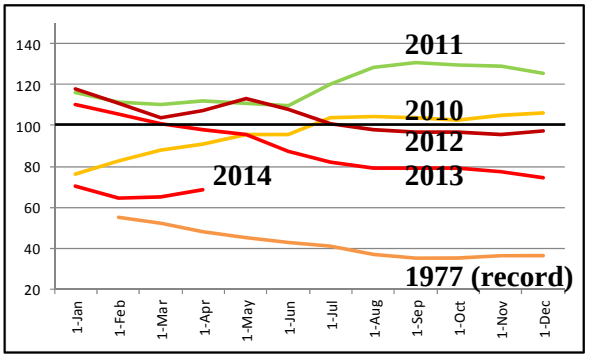


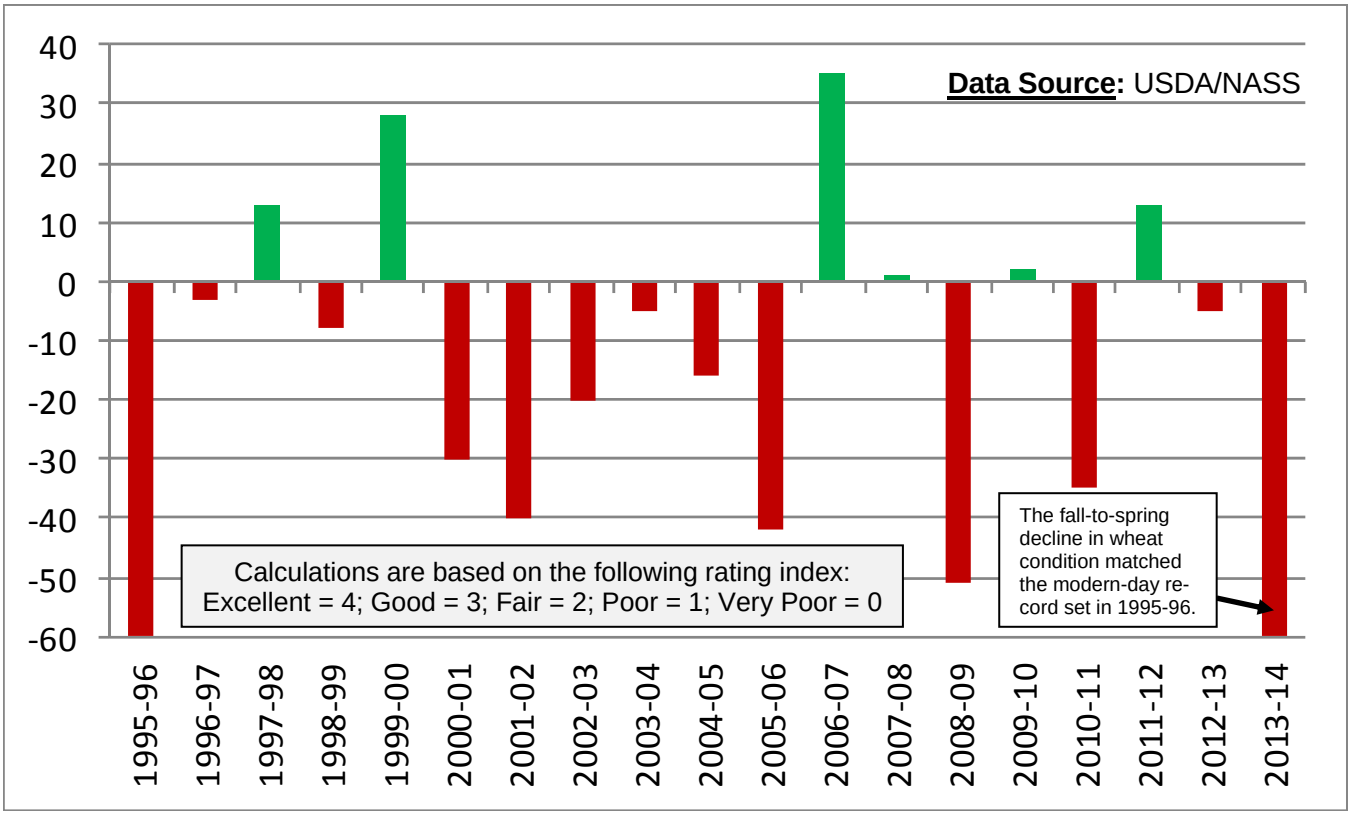
Figure 5

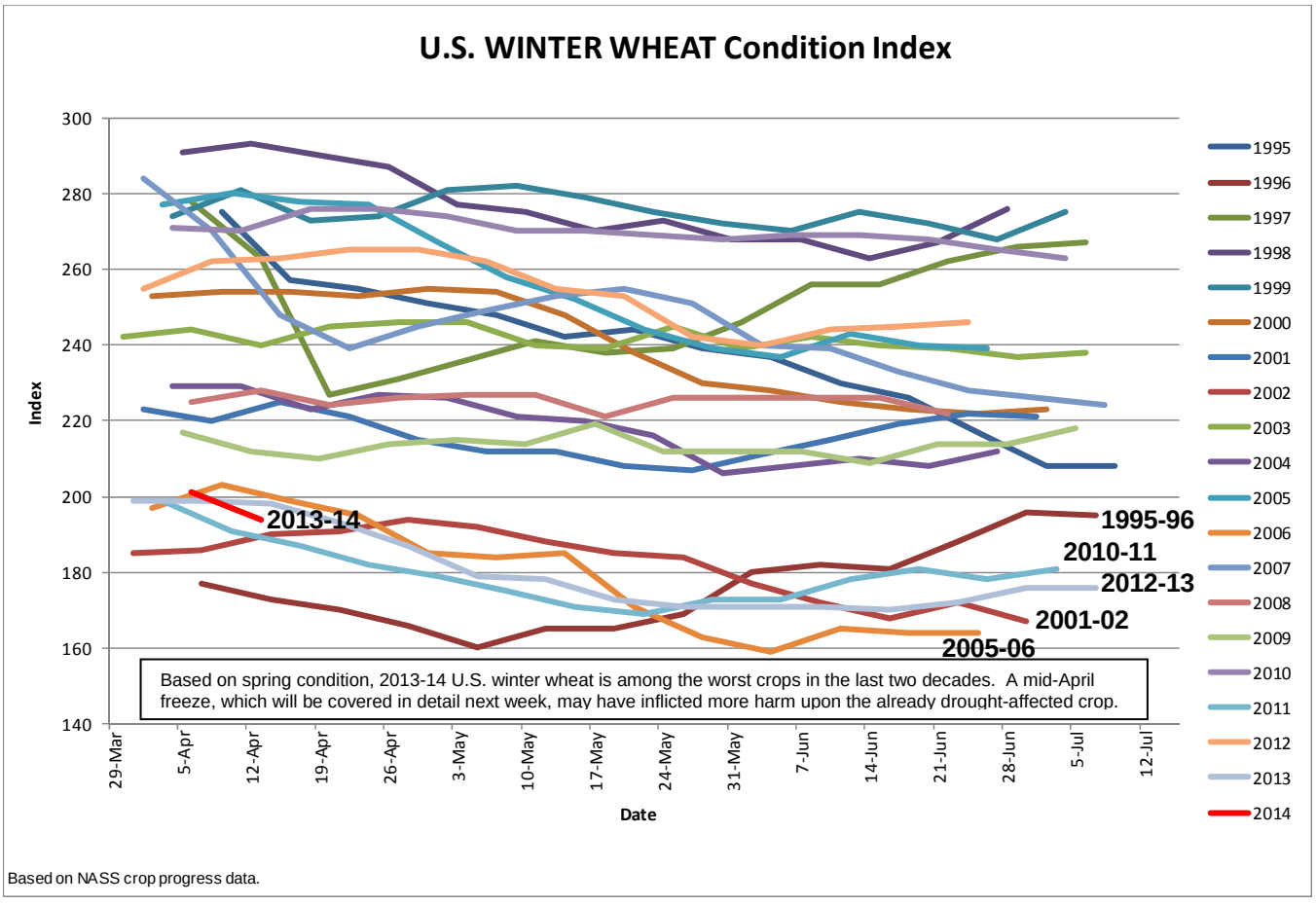


California reservoir storage as a percent of normal for 1977 (record low) and 2010-14.

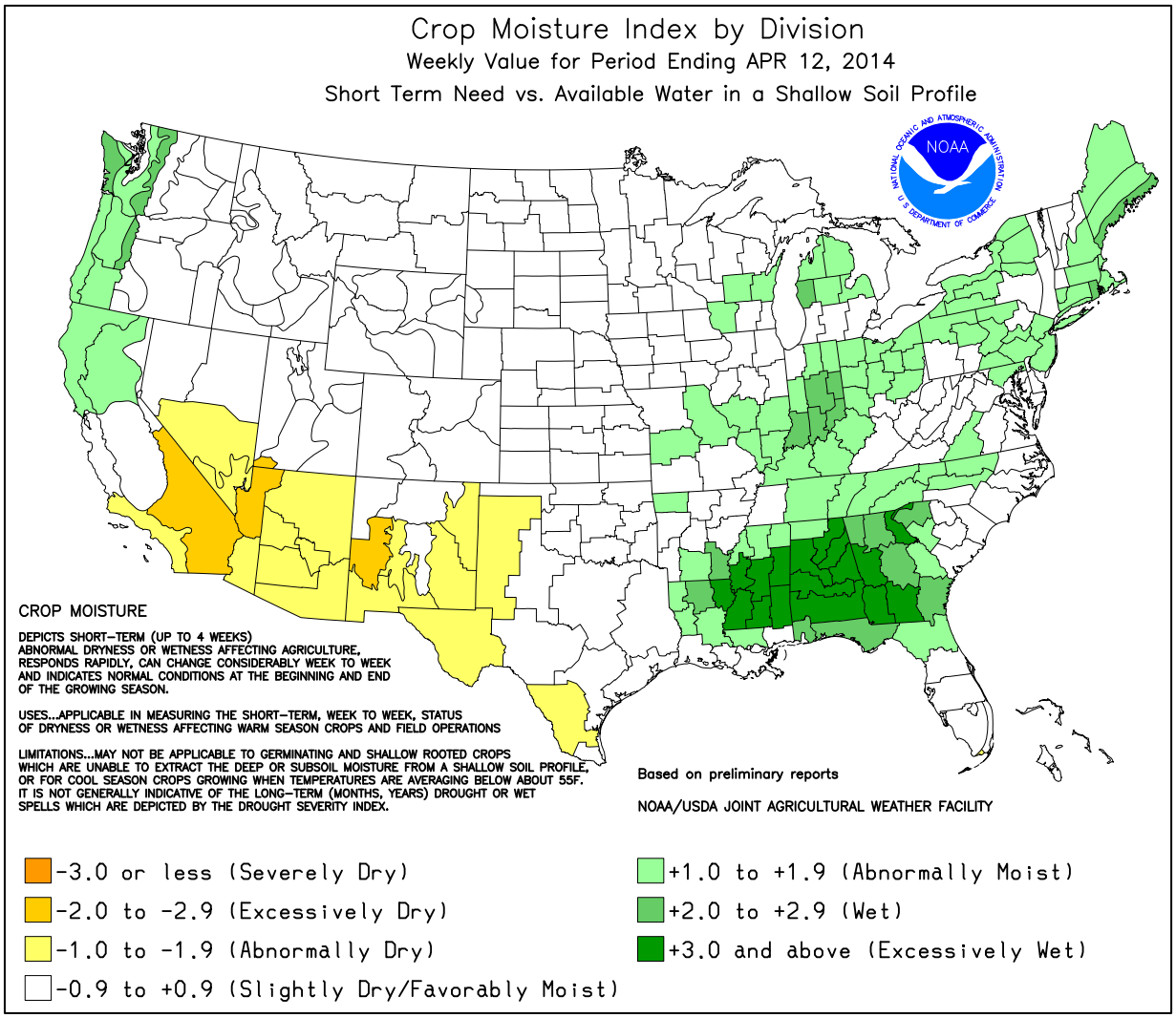
Autumn to Spring Change in U.S. Winter Wheat Condition

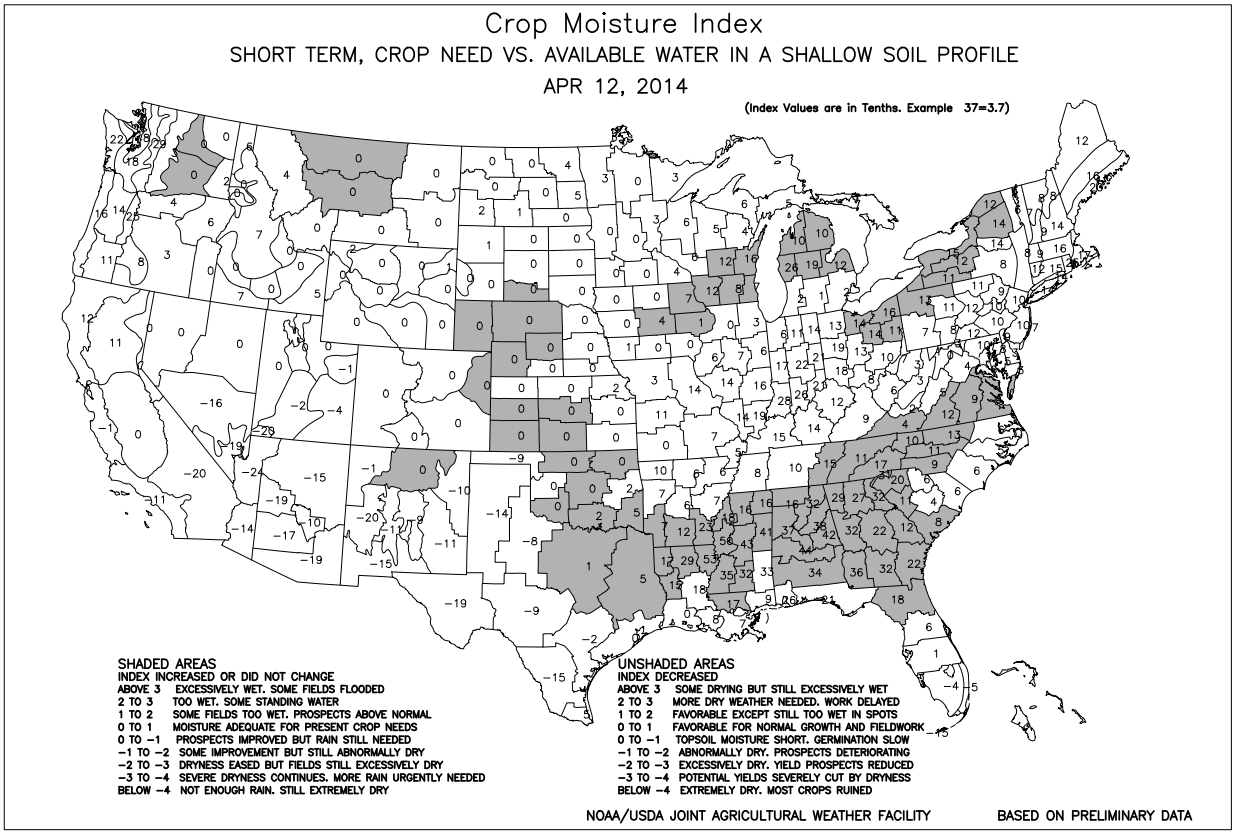
From the Last Autumn Report to the First Spring Report, 1995-96 to 2013-14

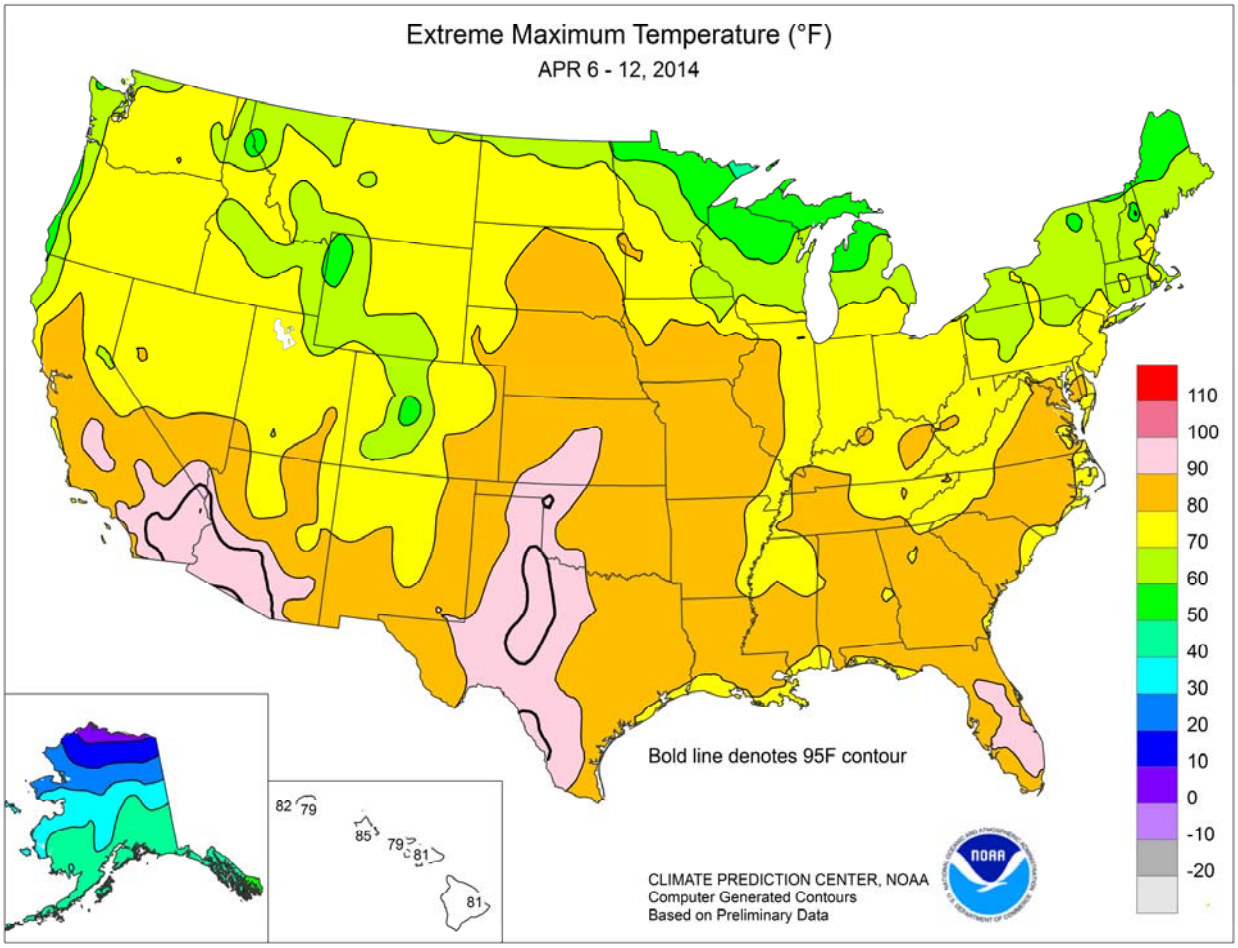


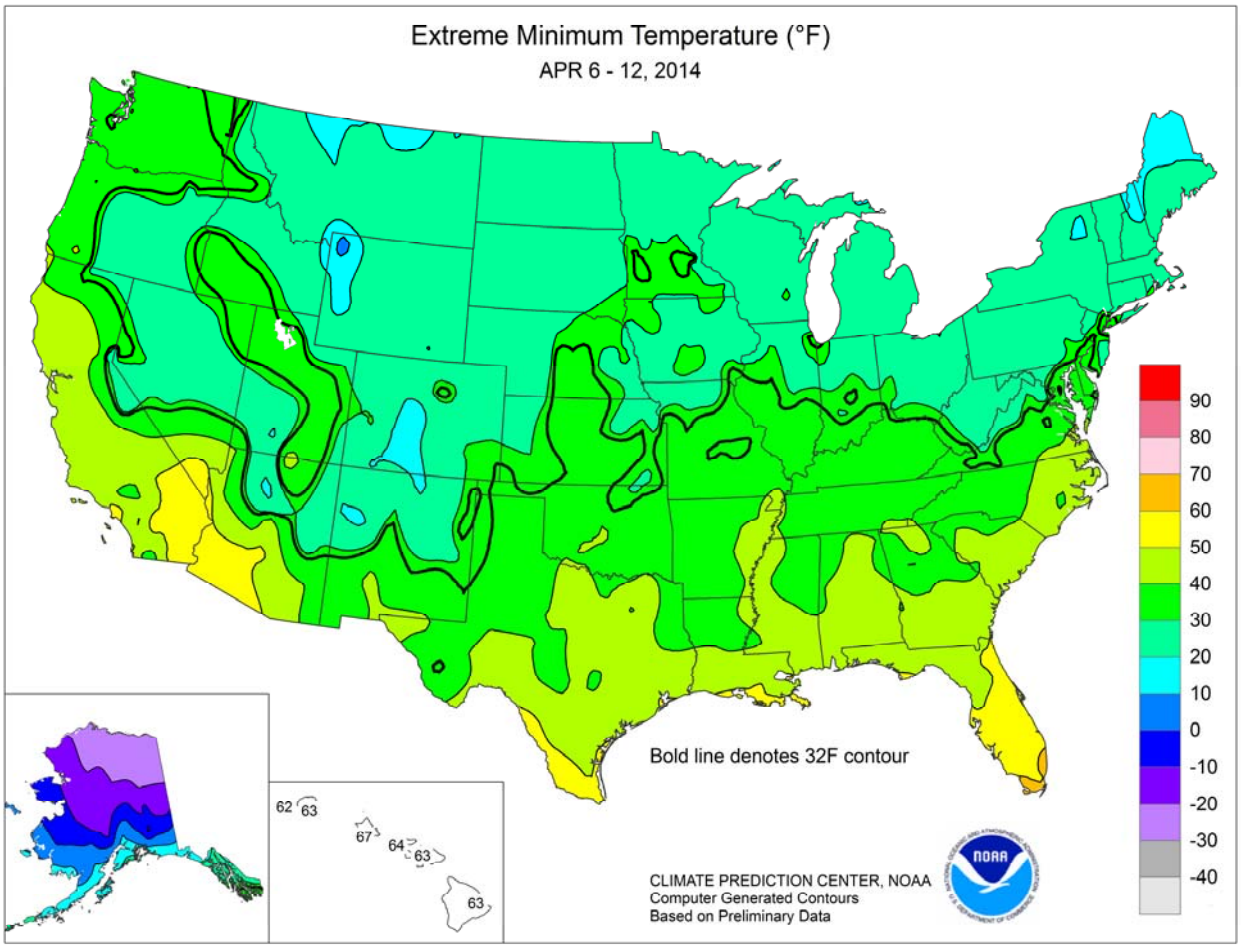


Based on NASS crop progress data.


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending APR 12, 2014
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)

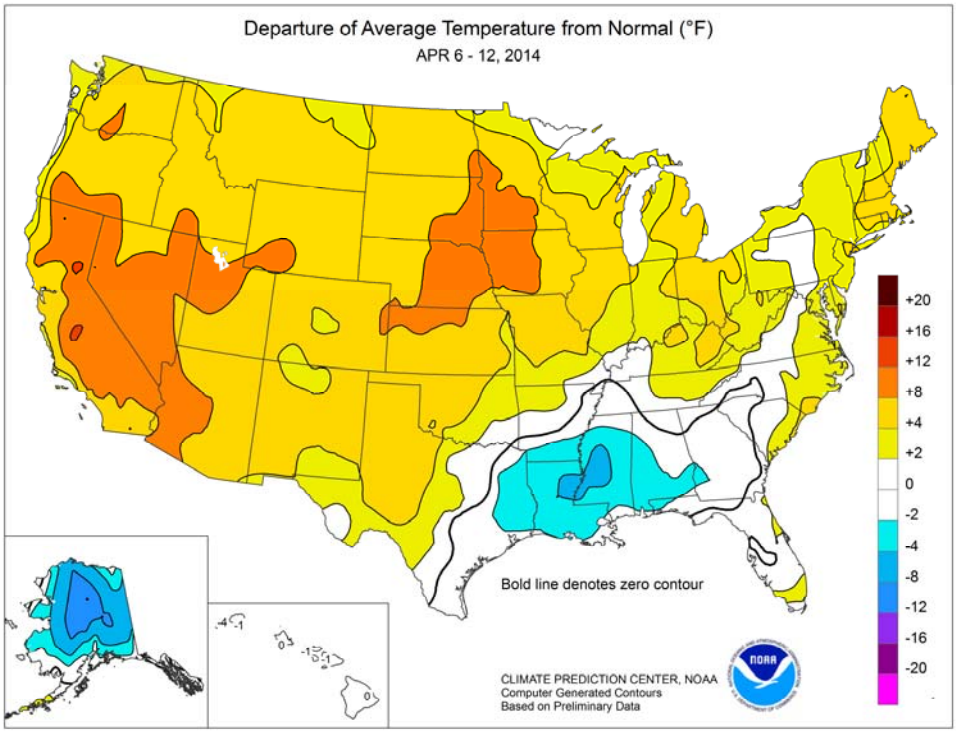

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
APR 12, 2014
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. 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


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
APR 6 - 12, 2014
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
82 79
85 79 81
81
Bold line denotes 95F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
APR 6 - 12, 2014
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
62 63
67 64 63
63
Bold line denotes 32F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

(Continued from front cover)

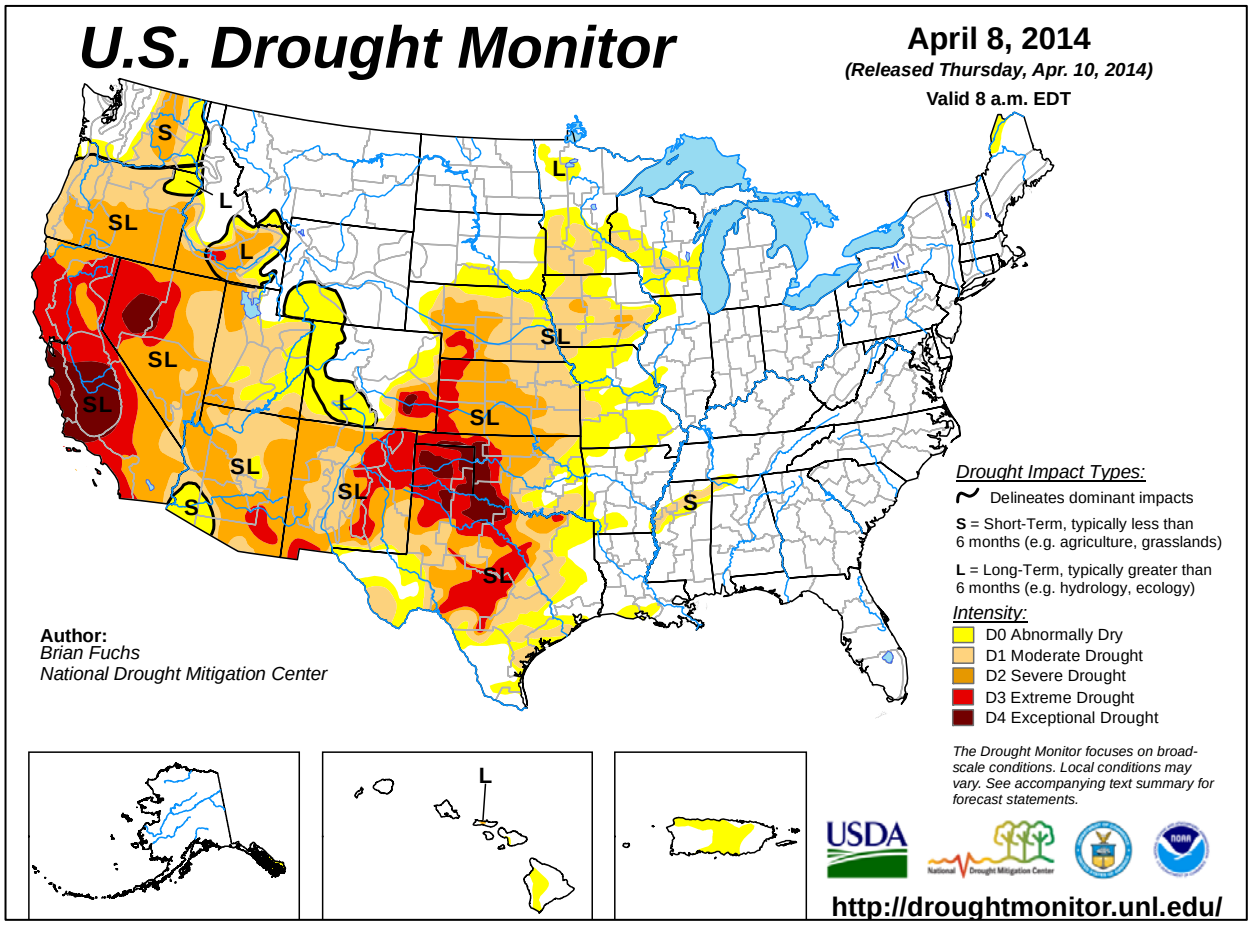
and Wabash River basins in southern Indiana. In contrast, mild, dry weather covered the remainder of the **Midwest** until week's end, allowing for some pre-planting fieldwork to get underway. Generally mild, dry weather also covered the **Plains**, following some early-week precipitation, allowing producers to proceed with planting preparations. On the **southern Plains**, very warm weather promoted planting activities but further stressed drought-affected rangeland, pastures, and winter wheat. The week ended with as many as four consecutive 90-degree days in **Texas**, culminating with a push of 90-degree heat into **central Kansas** on April 12. Elsewhere, very warm, mostly dry weather dominated the **West**, favoring a rapid fieldwork and crop development pace. However, the early-season heat also melted mountain snowpack and boosted agricultural irrigation demands in **California** and the **Desert Southwest**. At week's end, an impressive spring storm began to take shape over the **nation's mid-section**. By April 12, strong thunderstorms—featuring large hail and high winds—developed from **northeastern Kansas to Michigan**. At the same time, unusually cold air began to arrive across the **northern Plains**. On the morning of April 13, temperatures dipped below 10°F in parts of **Montana**. More details on the spring storm and subsequent cold wave will appear next week.

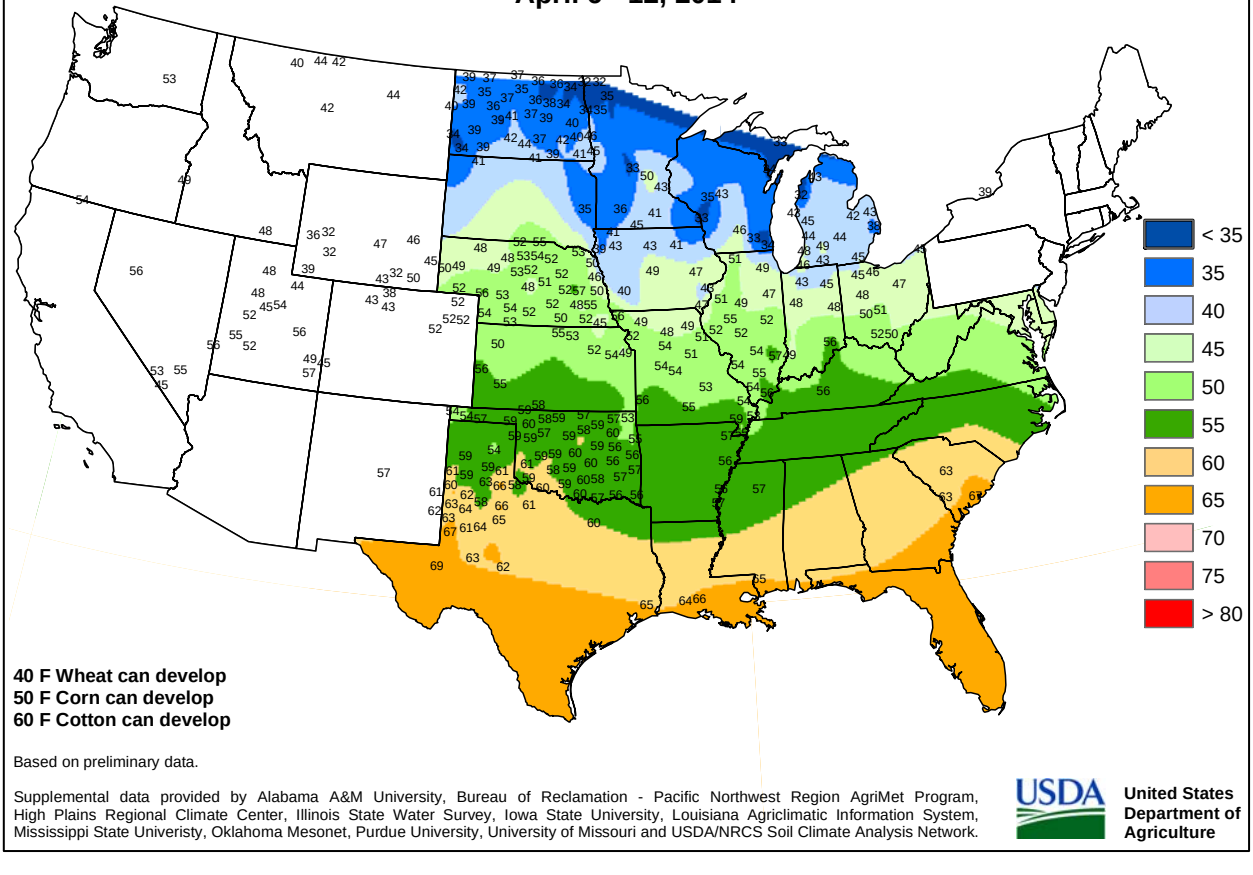


Early in the week, heavy rain soaked the **South**. **Monroe, LA**, netted a daily-record rainfall of 3.82 inches on April 6. The following day, record-setting **Southeastern** amounts included 2.52 inches in **Alma, GA**; 1.64 inches in **Greensboro, NC**; and 1.63 inches in **Danville, VA**. Meanwhile, snow blanketed portions of the **Rockies** and **Intermountain West**. On April 6-7, **Gothic, CO**, received 7 inches of snow in a 24-hour period. Following a period of relatively tranquil weather, stormy conditions developed at week's end across the **nation's mid-section**. On April 12, there were several reports of hail at least 2 inches in diameter in **Kansas**, **Iowa**, and **Illinois**. During the night of April 12-13, thunderstorm wind gusts in **Iowa** were clocked to 54 mph in **Dubuque** and 59 mph in **Davenport**. **Dubuque** also received very heavy rainfall—3.41 inches on April 12-13—aided by a daily-record total of 2.77 inches on the latter date.

Florida's peninsula experienced record-breaking, early-week warmth. On April 7, daily-record highs included 91°F in **Melbourne** and 89°F in **Ft. Myers**. The following day, additional daily-record highs in **Florida** reached 92°F in **Ft. Lauderdale** and **West Palm Beach**. Meanwhile, warmth also covered the **West**. Record-setting highs for April 8 were established in locations such as **Long Beach, CA** (92°F), and **Yakima, WA** (79°F). By April 9, high temperatures soared to daily-record levels in numerous **California** locations, including **Escondido** (94°F), **Santa Ana** (92°F), and **Burbank** (91°F). During the mid- to late-week period, record-breaking heat reached the **central and southern Plains** and the **Desert Southwest**. In **southern California**, **Thermal** posted a daily-record high of 99°F on April 10. **Las Vegas, NV**, notched consecutive daily-record highs (91 and 92°F, respectively) on April 10-11. Farther east, record-setting highs on the **Plains** included 97°F (on April 11) in **San Angelo, TX**, and 91°F (on April 12) in **Salina, KS**. In stark contrast, very cold air arrived on the **northern High Plains**, sending temperatures to daily-record levels by the morning of April 13 in **Montana** locations such as **Dunkirk** and **Great Falls** (both 6°F).

Generally cold, dry weather covered the **Alaskan mainland**, while heavy precipitation fell across the southern tier of the state. On April 7, daily-record precipitation totals reached 4.67 inches in **Ketchikan** and 3.04 inches in **Petersburg**. Two days later, **Yakutat** collected a daily-record snowfall (5.7 inches) for April 9. Another wave of heavy precipitation reached **south-central Alaska** on April 12, resulting in a daily-record total of 2.24 inches in **Kodiak**. While cold weather in the **Alaskan interior** led to a low of -13°F in **Fairbanks** on April 10, mild conditions in the **Aleutians** led to a daily-record high of 50°F in **Cold Bay** on April 12. Farther south, heavy showers gradually subsided in **Hawaii's windward areas**. Before the rainfall diminished, 24-hour totals on April 6-7 included 5.01 inches at the **Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge** and 4.29 inches at **Kilohana, Kauai**. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** netted 6.40 inches of rain on April 1-2, followed by just 1.11 inches from April 3-12. Toward week's end, however, shower activity increased—especially on **Maui**, where **Kahului** received 1.15 inches from April 7-12. **Kahului's** April 1-12 total reached 1.16 inches, 151 percent of normal.


U.S. Drought Monitor
April 8, 2014
(Released Thursday, Apr. 10, 2014)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
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.
Author:
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/


Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)
April 6 - 12, 2014
< 35
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
> 80
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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 12, 2014

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	72	48	82	42	60	1	4.38	3.24	2.43	9.43	116	16.36	92	91	39	0	0	2	2
	HUNTSVILLE	71	47	81	42	59	1	2.57	1.46	1.70	5.47	63	15.34	80	87	49	0	0	2	2
	MOBILE	73	50	78	44	62	-2	1.10	-0.13	0.68	8.22	87	15.33	76	100	53	0	0	3	1
	MONTGOMERY	76	49	84	44	63	1	4.26	3.18	2.27	9.97	120	17.64	94	89	38	0	0	2	2
AK	ANCHORAGE	38	25	47	17	32	-1	0.08	-0.03	0.08	0.78	93	2.80	124	62	48	0	6	1	0
	BARROW	-4	-22	1	-28	-13	-7	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	67	0.90	273	86	70	0	7	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	31	5	44	-13	18	-8	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.21	64	0.83	66	74	58	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	44	33	47	24	39	0	1.53	0.89	0.66	5.37	116	17.50	130	91	78	0	2	5	1
	KODIAK	42	28	46	19	35	-1	2.33	1.13	2.30	7.72	106	28.97	137	77	65	0	6	2	1
	NOME	22	2	31	-4	12	-3	0.10	-0.04	0.10	0.62	74	2.79	111	73	64	0	7	1	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	66	26	71	19	46	5	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.57	48	2.17	27	61	10	0	7	0	0
	PHOENIX	92	63	98	57	78	10	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.99	80	0.99	35	23	10	4	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	75	41	80	34	58	10	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.51	22	0.68	12	40	7	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	88	55	95	47	72	8	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.58	63	0.59	21	20	10	4	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	73	49	87	37	61	2	1.39	0.55	0.77	5.48	102	7.25	70	85	40	0	0	2	2
	LITTLE ROCK	71	50	84	39	60	1	0.65	-0.61	0.36	6.05	86	11.61	83	82	40	0	0	3	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	87	57	93	49	72	11	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.53	31	0.97	24	51	31	3	0	0	0
	FRESNO	87	57	91	49	72	13	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.74	28	3.41	49	68	37	4	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	73	56	81	52	64	4	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.56	20	3.35	38	76	55	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	81	49	83	44	65	9	0.00	-0.70	0.00	5.53	86	14.03	76	87	49	0	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	80	50	85	45	65	8	0.00	-0.31	0.00	3.17	93	7.46	69	94	39	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	77	59	87	54	68	6	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.64	59	2.65	37	64	43	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	72	52	82	48	62	7	0.00	-0.38	0.00	3.17	80	6.94	56	86	74	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	81	49	86	43	65	7	0.00	-0.28	0.00	2.30	82	5.38	67	89	55	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	64	24	72	18	44	6	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.83	128	0.95	86	67	25	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	66	37	78	28	52	9	0.03	-0.29	0.02	0.96	60	1.85	83	68	17	0	2	2	0
	DENVER INTL	68	39	77	34	53	10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.32	117	2.45	154	63	22	0	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	69	38	77	30	53	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.36	27	1.74	72	60	26	0	1	0	0
	PUEBLO	71	39	81	27	55	8	0.01	-0.27	0.01	1.36	95	2.09	103	66	22	0	1	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	60	39	70	32	49	3	0.65	-0.29	0.43	6.08	105	13.05	105	80	45	0	1	2	0
	HARTFORD	63	37	71	29	50	4	0.75	-0.13	0.42	5.67	105	13.04	107	73	32	0	3	3	0
DC	WASHINGTON	69	48	82	39	59	6	0.42	-0.21	0.38	4.76	101	11.36	108	75	29	0	0	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	66	40	79	32	53	4	0.68	-0.09	0.54	4.63	87	13.21	114	90	33	0	1	2	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	80	59	89	53	70	2	1.06	0.36	0.90	5.77	113	12.35	113	95	47	0	0	2	1
	JACKSONVILLE	78	55	82	48	67	2	2.22	1.42	1.60	7.26	136	16.97	139	98	45	0	0	3	2
	KEY WEST	81	70	85	66	76	0	0.47	0.00	0.47	4.25	160	11.85	185	82	62	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	83	69	90	64	76	1	0.22	-0.54	0.12	2.83	74	5.90	76	79	49	1	0	2	0
	ORLANDO	83	62	91	56	72	2	0.92	0.27	0.91	5.44	115	10.47	110	84	48	1	0	2	1
	PENSACOLA	74	55	78	50	65	0	1.11	0.05	1.03	11.61	139	22.94	125	84	50	0	0	2	1
	TALLAHASSEE	79	54	85	43	66	1	1.38	0.40	1.18	11.62	140	19.67	108	85	46	0	0	2	1
	TAMPA	80	64	85	57	72	2	0.28	-0.17	0.20	5.22	143	10.17	118	84	49	0	0	2	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	83	66	92	59	75	2	0.38	-0.48	0.32	2.78	54	14.25	124	82	49	1	0	2	0
GA	ATHENS	71	47	82	39	59	0	2.23	1.40	2.09	5.60	86	14.23	91	86	47	0	0	2	1
	ATLANTA	69	48	80	43	59	0	2.92	2.04	2.35	6.04	87	13.20	79	82	45	0	0	2	2
	AUGUSTA	73	46	83	36	60	0	1.24	0.45	1.23	3.80	63	10.01	68	84	44	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBUS	72	49	81	42	61	-1	4.42	3.44	2.55	9.82	131	18.14	108	90	39	0	0	2	2
	MACON	72	47	81	38	60	-1	2.80	1.99	2.30	6.73	106	14.56	92	98	44	0	0	2	2
	SAVANNAH	77	55	84	48	66	3	2.22	1.38	1.39	4.87	95	8.98	75	87	49	0	0	3	2
HI	HILO	79	66	81	63	72	0	0.71	-2.57	0.29	28.94	144	37.17	96	90	74	0	0	4	0
	HONOLULU	81	69	85	67	75	0	0.08	-0.19	0.08	2.72	115	6.40	86	70	59	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	80	66	81	63	73	-1	0.83	0.35	0.40	4.68	147	11.33	122	81	66	0	0	3	0
	LIHUE	78	67	79	63	72	-2	0.20	-0.50	0.17	2.18	45	12.57	99	76	69	0	0	2	0
ID	BOISE	67	42	76	38	54	6	0.04	-0.24	0.04	2.91	152	5.94	134	67	44	0	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	67	42	75	37	55	6	0.11	-0.17	0.09	1.55	98	3.96	108	67	40	0	0	2	0
	POCATELLO	66	36	71	28	51	7	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.67	147	4.38	110	70	42	0	1	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	64	37	80	31	51	6	0.02	-0.83	0.02	2.26	56	7.56	101	62	37	0	1	1	0
	MOLINE	68	38	83	30	53	6	0.00	-0.87	0.00	1.41	32	5.42	73	71	32	0	3	0	0
	PEORIA	67	41	82	32	54	6	0.00	-0.76	0.00	4.03	98	8.89	122	71	31	0	1	0	0
	ROCKFORD	66	37	79	29	51	7	0.26	-0.55	0.25	1.31	35	5.05	78	75	33	0	2	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	68	42	82	33	55	5	0.00	-0.74	0.00	3.90	88	9.33	119	75	30	0	0	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	67	46	80	38	57	4	0.75	-0.24	0.73	9.84	164	13.79	115	76	53	0	0	2	1
	FORT WAYNE	63	37	77	26	50	4	0.95	0.15	0.93	4.73	113	10.81	132	87	44	0	1	3	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	63	41	78	35	52	3	1.25	0.45	0.83	6.15	128	10.93	113	86	42	0	0	4	1
	SOUTH BEND	63	34	77	26	49	4	0.08	-0.76	0.08	2.94	68	8.88	104	76	38	0	4	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	68	41	83	32	54	5	0.02	-0.76	0.02	1.24	29	5.69	80	73	26	0	1	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	68	37	84	24	52	7	0.50	-0.21	0.50	1.06	31	2.81	50	83	26	0	2	1	1
	DES MOINES	70	43	86	32	56	9	0.33	-0.44	0.24	1.09	31	3.43	60	69	32	0	1	3	0
	DUBUQUE	65	36	78	27	51	7	0.62	-0.14	0.55	1.85	48	4.33	66	83	38	0	3	2	1
	SIOUX CITY	72	37	83	29	55	9	0.02	-0.56	0.02	1.04	35	1.81	43	77	34	0	2	1	0
	WATERLOO	67	35	83	25	51	7	2.05	1.35	1.97	4.39	133	7.02	136	89	39	0	2	3	1
KS	CONCORDIA	73	45	88	34	59	9	0.10	-0.40	0.10	0.76	24	1.95	42	69	37	0	0	1	0
	DODGE CITY	72	40	90	31	56	5	0.03	-0.47	0.03	0.36	13	1.20	30	74	29	1	1	1	0
	GOODLAND	71	37	84	26	54	8	0.01	-0.24	0.01	0.58	36	1.52	61	66	29	0	2	1	0
	TOPEKA	72	42	84	31	57	5	0.01	-0.65	0.01	1.01	28	2.67	46	73	35	0	1	1	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 12, 2014

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	74	45	88	36	60	7	0.02	-0.54	0.02	0.90	24	1.89	34	72	39	0	0	1	0
KY	JACKSON	71	47	83	37	59	5	0.17	-0.66	0.09	7.66	132	15.27	117	75	30	0	0	4	0
	LEXINGTON	69	45	79	37	57	5	0.25	-0.58	0.16	4.52	77	11.56	93	81	46	0	0	3	0
	LOUISVILLE	70	47	81	39	58	4	0.96	0.10	0.93	6.05	102	12.21	98	81	43	0	0	2	1
	PADUCAH	68	47	82	36	58	3	0.75	-0.33	0.60	6.84	113	12.02	89	81	43	0	0	3	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	75	51	84	45	63	-2	2.71	1.44	1.81	6.12	85	15.38	83	91	47	0	0	3	2
	LAKE CHARLES	75	52	79	42	64	-1	0.10	-0.67	0.10	2.33	48	9.12	67	95	48	0	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	75	55	81	46	65	-1	0.28	-0.96	0.16	6.07	82	15.10	81	91	61	0	0	3	0
	SHREVEPORT	72	50	83	38	61	-2	2.37	1.41	2.28	7.17	123	10.61	73	90	49	0	0	3	1
ME	CARIBOU	47	27	54	17	37	3	0.59	0.01	0.52	4.54	128	10.76	125	80	37	0	6	4	1
	PORTLAND	57	34	69	26	46	5	0.97	-0.05	0.77	5.80	99	14.12	108	77	35	0	4	2	1
MD	BALTIMORE	66	40	80	33	53	3	0.52	-0.17	0.45	5.05	98	12.34	106	72	34	0	0	2	0
MA	BOSTON	63	41	69	34	52	7	0.75	-0.12	0.62	5.72	107	13.09	104	75	31	0	0	4	1
	WORCESTER	59	36	65	29	47	5	0.56	-0.36	0.32	6.29	108	13.47	104	88	29	0	3	4	0
MI	ALPENA	56	28	62	23	42	5	0.35	-0.17	0.29	2.48	82	5.01	82	81	36	0	6	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	62	34	71	28	48	5	0.09	-0.71	0.09	2.19	56	7.94	106	71	32	0	3	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	55	28	59	24	42	4	1.13	0.59	1.06	2.91	98	5.91	101	83	42	0	7	2	1
	LANSING	62	34	72	26	48	6	0.00	-0.74	0.00	2.06	58	5.98	90	69	30	0	3	0	0
	MUSKEGON	57	33	65	29	45	3	0.01	-0.65	0.01	2.14	61	7.27	100	71	39	0	3	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	55	31	60	27	43	4	0.34	-0.31	0.27	2.27	74	6.72	86	83	36	0	4	3	0
MN	DULUTH	50	32	57	29	41	6	0.08	-0.39	0.04	2.76	111	5.60	126	77	52	0	6	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	49	28	59	25	39	4	0.18	-0.11	0.18	1.81	126	3.58	123	83	41	0	6	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	61	40	71	34	50	8	0.16	-0.36	0.16	1.80	65	4.63	101	72	44	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	59	36	65	30	48	7	0.97	0.32	0.73	2.73	93	5.49	118	84	56	0	1	4	1
	ST. CLOUD	60	37	70	32	48	9	0.17	-0.33	0.16	1.78	76	4.28	116	78	35	0	2	2	0
MS	JACKSON	71	46	82	41	59	-2	6.06	4.65	5.96	12.98	159	20.03	109	95	53	0	0	3	1
	MERIDIAN	71	46	80	40	59	-3	5.96	4.59	3.89	12.84	137	22.19	108	95	69	0	0	3	2
	TUPELO	70	45	78	38	58	-1	2.56	1.39	2.01	6.35	76	12.45	68	87	53	0	0	3	1
MO	COLUMBIA	69	45	84	37	57	5	0.08	-0.79	0.08	7.65	164	9.91	115	73	34	0	0	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	70	45	83	33	57	6	0.00	-0.63	0.00	2.22	64	3.97	67	64	31	0	0	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	69	48	84	38	59	5	0.66	-0.17	0.66	7.04	140	10.19	108	70	38	0	0	1	1
	SPRINGFIELD	70	46	81	33	58	5	0.28	-0.73	0.25	2.78	50	4.57	46	76	43	0	0	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	65	34	74	28	50	7	0.01	-0.33	0.01	1.39	83	4.47	146	72	29	0	1	1	0
	BUTTE	55	29	64	23	42	5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.25	108	2.11	98	77	25	0	5	0	0
	CUT BANK	57	32	68	17	44	6	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.37	46	0.97	66	74	28	0	4	0	0
	GLASGOW	60	30	72	24	45	4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.71	106	1.06	83	71	41	0	6	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	60	32	70	18	46	6	0.41	0.15	0.41	1.72	119	4.13	156	71	32	0	3	1	0
	HAVRE	61	30	75	24	46	5	0.05	-0.10	0.05	1.19	127	1.85	105	71	44	0	5	1	0
	MISSOULA	61	32	73	28	47	4	0.13	-0.07	0.06	1.90	146	5.25	168	80	48	0	5	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	70	43	84	35	56	9	0.28	-0.26	0.22	0.70	24	1.35	32	71	38	0	0	2	0
	LINCOLN	73	41	85	33	57	9	0.01	-0.58	0.01	0.47	15	1.33	29	61	28	0	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	70	41	82	35	55	9	0.08	-0.46	0.08	1.01	35	1.57	37	69	33	0	0	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	70	31	83	21	51	6	0.04	-0.31	0.04	0.83	45	1.88	69	87	27	0	3	1	0
	OMAHA	72	43	84	34	57	9	0.03	-0.56	0.03	0.43	14	1.29	28	65	35	0	0	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	69	33	81	27	51	8	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.85	49	2.45	86	76	31	0	2	0	0
	VALENTINE	68	33	81	25	50	7	0.08	-0.27	0.08	0.60	36	1.26	51	81	34	0	3	1	0
NV	ELY	68	28	73	20	48	8	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.58	42	2.31	80	64	27	0	5	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	87	63	92	58	75	11	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	0.30	16	17	11	3	0	0	0
	RENO	77	42	80	36	59	12	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.08	8	1.15	37	54	28	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	73	31	77	26	52	7	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.28	108	2.89	110	67	42	0	5	0	0
NH	CONCORD	61	31	72	21	46	5	0.45	-0.25	0.37	4.85	114	12.24	128	88	28	0	4	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	66	43	77	35	54	5	0.80	-0.09	0.47	4.82	84	12.54	99	73	32	0	0	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	74	43	81	34	58	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.22	28	0.40	23	35	10	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	62	32	69	27	47	4	0.19	-0.58	0.14	3.02	68	8.81	97	83	30	0	5	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	54	34	65	26	44	3	0.69	-0.10	0.30	3.57	83	9.26	99	85	60	0	3	3	0
	BUFFALO	55	34	70	27	44	2	1.61	0.89	0.85	4.64	110	11.42	117	94	45	0	3	4	1
	ROCHESTER	57	34	72	25	45	3	0.53	-0.12	0.32	3.40	92	7.02	87	75	52	0	3	3	0
	SYRACUSE	57	32	69	25	44	2	1.28	0.51	1.14	5.11	118	10.66	118	93	37	0	4	4	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	64	39	76	32	52	0	1.96	1.12	1.89	4.27	70	9.62	69	89	46	0	1	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	70	46	81	36	58	-1	1.75	1.03	1.74	6.23	109	13.15	99	82	41	0	0	2	1
	GREENSBORO	69	47	81	39	58	3	1.72	0.95	1.71	6.09	117	12.31	104	75	37	0	0	2	1
	HATTERAS	65	54	72	45	60	3	1.01	0.16	0.66	6.49	100	16.58	102	93	65	0	0	3	1
	RALEIGH	70	47	81	40	59	2	1.51	0.86	1.41	6.57	127	11.53	91	79	42	0	0	4	1
	WILMINGTON	76	55	81	45	65	4	0.26	-0.41	0.14	6.65	122	12.12	89	89	41	0	0	3	0
ND	BISMARCK	64	27	78	23	45	6	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.02	78	1.59	70	87	37	0	7	0	0
	DICKINSON	58	29	70	26	43	4	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.53	42	0.70	34	76	36	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	61	34	79	28	47	8	0.31	0.03	0.23	1.09	66	1.97	66	85	50	0	2	3	0
	GRAND FORKS	55	32	71	26	43	6	0.08	-0.17	0.07	1.15	88	2.41	94	91	57	0	4	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	60	32	76	25	46	8	0.01	-0.26	0.01	0.27	20	0.66	27	88	40	0	4	1	0
	WILLISTON	60	28	72	23	44	6	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.50	47	0.94	47	72	35	0	6	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	62	40	73	28	51	6	1.02	0.28	0.48	5.07	115	8.58	94	74	43	0	1	4	0
	CINCINNATI	66	43	78	35	55	4	1.04	0.13	1.02	6.60	121	12.14	109	77	46	0	0	2	1
	CLEVELAND	61	40	74	28	51	6	1.30	0.53	0.62	4.91	116	9.94	110	79	37	0	1	4	1
	COLUMBUS	66	43	78	30	54	5	0.63	-0.08	0.47	4.72	115	9.51	108	79	42	0	1	4	0
	DAYTON	64	42	77	32	53	5	1.00	0.08	0.56	5.85	121	10.83	111	86	42	0	1	4	1
	MANSFIELD	60	37	73	25	49	5	1.72	0.77	0.74	4.86	98	9.19	94	94	38	0	1	4	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 12, 2014

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	62	37	73	23	49	4	0.69	-0.07	0.54	3.27	84	10.45	136	84	37	0	1	3	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	58	37	71	22	48	4	1.15	0.38	0.50	4.08	94	8.77	100	80	51	0	1	4	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	75	50	88	39	62	5	0.53	-0.05	0.45	1.79	46	2.22	33	78	37	0	0	2	0
	TULSA	74	47	87	36	61	3	0.25	-0.55	0.17	2.60	53	3.05	36	81	45	0	0	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	57	43	62	35	50	3	0.75	-0.56	0.49	12.59	130	26.35	97	93	74	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	66	30	72	26	48	7	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.80	114	3.92	101	82	45	0	6	0	0
	EUGENE	68	43	76	36	55	7	0.03	-0.93	0.02	6.24	83	16.79	78	90	74	0	0	2	0
	MEDFORD	77	46	80	42	61	11	0.00	-0.31	0.00	3.77	158	9.10	131	82	37	0	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	68	41	76	35	55	6	0.05	-0.20	0.05	2.46	146	4.82	111	72	41	0	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	67	46	75	42	56	6	0.39	-0.26	0.21	8.35	172	16.17	115	86	68	0	0	3	0
	SALEM	68	44	74	41	56	7	0.05	-0.64	0.03	7.69	143	16.58	102	86	68	0	0	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	63	34	71	27	49	3	0.56	-0.21	0.31	3.44	70	12.42	111	81	36	0	4	3	0
	ERIE	56	37	71	29	47	3	1.20	0.38	0.69	4.83	107	10.82	116	73	55	0	2	3	1
	MIDDLETOWN	64	37	74	28	50	1	0.56	-0.13	0.41	4.93	111	11.64	114	87	33	0	1	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	67	44	79	35	55	5	0.55	-0.24	0.39	4.85	93	13.52	118	70	33	0	0	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	63	38	74	26	50	3	0.60	-0.09	0.48	3.92	90	8.35	89	83	35	0	1	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	60	36	68	29	48	2	0.56	-0.16	0.32	2.84	73	7.71	91	84	34	0	3	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	61	34	70	27	47	1	0.76	-0.04	0.53	4.22	92	8.02	80	84	41	0	4	2	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	62	39	71	30	50	4	1.21	0.18	0.90	8.16	131	16.56	118	69	43	0	2	2	1
SC	BEAUFORT	76	55	81	47	65	3	1.73	0.91	1.12	4.08	80	7.94	65	88	47	0	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	77	55	82	50	66	4	1.32	0.58	1.10	6.24	117	11.09	89	86	40	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBIA	74	51	84	41	62	1	0.70	-0.11	0.69	4.63	76	10.95	75	79	41	0	0	2	1
	GREENVILLE	69	47	81	39	58	1	2.57	1.73	2.57	6.66	98	12.90	83	78	42	0	0	1	1
SD	ABERDEEN	65	29	80	21	47	6	0.07	-0.33	0.06	0.86	43	1.30	44	92	42	0	5	2	0
	HURON	68	31	85	23	50	8	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.47	19	1.04	29	83	25	0	4	0	0
	RAPID CITY	65	33	79	25	49	7	0.03	-0.32	0.03	1.60	100	2.07	85	73	27	0	3	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	68	38	81	31	53	11	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.88	32	1.87	49	73	34	0	1	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	70	41	81	33	55	3	0.76	0.06	0.69	3.58	70	8.64	72	85	30	0	0	2	1
	CHATTANOOGA	71	47	82	41	59	2	2.31	1.25	1.61	4.85	60	12.44	68	87	40	0	0	3	2
	KNOXVILLE	70	47	79	39	59	4	1.42	0.49	1.18	4.69	69	12.75	83	92	40	0	0	2	1
	MEMPHIS	69	49	79	42	59	-1	0.78	-0.56	0.60	8.71	111	16.83	103	81	47	0	0	2	1
	NASHVILLE	72	46	80	39	59	3	0.85	-0.04	0.52	6.57	102	14.27	101	90	39	0	0	4	1
TX	ABILENE	82	54	96	42	68	6	0.17	-0.17	0.17	0.84	42	1.33	33	63	38	3	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	76	42	88	33	59	5	0.41	0.13	0.41	0.69	43	1.08	39	64	22	0	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	78	50	86	38	64	-3	0.56	0.13	0.43	1.75	61	2.84	42	86	54	0	0	2	0
	BEAUMONT	77	55	80	44	66	0	0.03	-0.82	0.02	2.34	45	9.06	64	91	49	0	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	83	61	87	54	72	0	0.00	-0.39	0.00	1.46	94	2.22	54	95	55	0	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	82	57	86	49	70	0	0.07	-0.33	0.06	1.92	80	2.83	48	89	50	0	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	87	57	93	50	72	3	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.32	22	0.54	18	67	38	2	0	0	0
	EL PASO	82	51	88	42	66	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.18	58	0.18	16	25	10	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	76	54	86	44	65	2	0.61	0.01	0.60	2.15	53	2.89	35	80	45	0	0	2	1
	GALVESTON	75	60	77	54	67	-1	0.00	-0.57	0.00	1.82	48	4.87	47	93	62	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	77	56	83	44	67	0	0.04	-0.76	0.04	2.49	53	5.84	51	88	49	0	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	81	44	92	34	62	5	0.14	-0.10	0.14	0.31	27	0.47	20	60	25	2	0	1	0
	MIDLAND	83	51	93	40	67	6	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.19	36	0.45	27	55	23	4	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	84	52	97	41	68	5	0.22	-0.04	0.17	0.27	19	0.33	10	69	32	4	0	2	0
	SAN ANTONIO	83	53	90	44	68	1	0.43	-0.06	0.40	1.48	55	2.13	35	88	39	2	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	80	53	84	45	67	-1	0.21	-0.36	0.14	1.85	58	3.51	46	93	52	0	0	2	0
	WACO	76	52	84	40	64	0	0.46	-0.09	0.46	1.33	39	2.09	27	88	52	0	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	77	50	92	43	64	4	0.60	0.05	0.51	2.80	88	3.15	54	78	45	1	0	2	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	71	46	79	41	59	11	0.00	-0.43	0.00	1.32	50	4.09	77	65	25	0	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	58	31	63	25	44	4	0.39	-0.24	0.26	2.36	70	6.64	91	79	32	0	5	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	71	44	83	38	58	5	1.49	0.72	1.49	4.42	85	11.50	97	69	34	0	0	1	1
	NORFOLK	68	50	80	43	59	4	0.91	0.11	0.86	4.73	86	11.03	87	77	45	0	0	2	1
	RICHMOND	71	46	82	37	59	5	0.96	0.22	0.96	4.21	78	10.52	88	71	38	0	0	1	1
	ROANOKE	66	44	79	33	55	1	1.07	0.27	1.07	3.93	75	10.20	88	70	43	0	0	1	1
	WASH/DULLES	65	39	80	28	52	2	0.45	-0.28	0.40	4.56	95	11.06	104	76	34	0	2	3	0
WA	OLYMPIA	63	39	74	31	51	5	0.18	-0.76	0.17	9.98	143	23.02	111	94	72	0	2	2	0
	QUILLAYUTE	56	42	61	32	49	4	0.48	-1.42	0.38	17.92	125	40.49	100	97	78	0	1	3	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	61	46	70	41	53	4	0.18	-0.50	0.18	9.89	200	19.70	138	80	63	0	0	1	0
	SPOKANE	62	37	69	32	50	6	0.03	-0.25	0.02	2.97	148	5.79	108	69	28	0	1	2	0
	YAKIMA	73	38	79	34	55	8	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.60	65	2.33	80	67	33	0	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	65	40	74	28	52	3	0.31	-0.42	0.26	3.82	78	11.72	106	67	45	0	1	3	0
	CHARLESTON	70	42	82	29	56	4	0.32	-0.40	0.20	4.94	96	12.00	103	90	32	0	1	3	0
	ELKINS	68	34	77	21	51	5	0.13	-0.64	0.09	3.50	66	9.76	82	89	28	0	3	3	0
	HUNTINGTON	69	45	80	33	57	4	0.05	-0.68	0.03	4.02	79	11.38	100	80	35	0	0	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	59	33	66	26	46	5	0.72	0.08	0.43	2.72	93	5.92	124	87	38	0	4	3	0
	GREEN BAY	57	34	62	31	45	5	0.63	0.02	0.59	1.77	57	4.56	86	86	46	0	1	3	1
	LA CROSSE	63	38	69	29	50	6	1.78	1.03	1.77	3.65	113	6.01	111	80	34	0	1	2	1
	MADISON	63	36	69	28	50	8	0.20	-0.57	0.13	1.60	45	3.49	57	75	37	0	2	2	0
	MILWAUKEE	59	36	67	30	47	5	0.77	-0.11	0.53	1.98	49	4.72	62	73	41	0	1	2	1
WY	CASPER	62	31	71	24	47	7	0.19	-0.06	0.15	2.02	154	3.50	138	72	39	0	5	2	0
	CHEYENNE	62	36	73	30	49	10	0.03	-0.25	0.02	0.97	64	3.13	130	61	32	0	2	2	0
	LANDER	64	33	71	25	49	7	0.07	-0.33	0.07	1.24	65	2.04	69	69	18	0	3	1	0
	SHERIDAN	62	33	74	27	48	7	0.88	0.53	0.79	2.59	165	4.44	153	79	47	0	5	3	1

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

National Agricultural Summary

April 7 – 13, 2014

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Warmer-than-average temperatures aided spring fieldwork preparations across the nation. Temperature departures in excess of +5°F were common in the West and the Great Plains. Conditions were also generally dry, with the exception of heavy rains recorded in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi—where flooding halted fieldwork. The lack of precipitation in California, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Texas continued to exacerbate drought conditions.

Corn: By April 13, producers had planted 3 percent of this year's corn crop, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was behind normal in all states except Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin. Producers throughout the Corn Belt continued to be delayed by snow-covered or wet fields and low soil temperatures.

Winter Wheat: With progress limited to mostly southern regions, 5 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by April 13. This was slightly ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Drought conditions continued to lower winter wheat conditions on the southern Great Plains. Producers in northern Texas reported wheat fields turning blue due to hot, dry weather. Overall, 34 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, slightly below last week and 2 percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton: Producers had planted 8 percent of the nation's cotton crop by week's end, equal to last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Planting progress moved ahead at a rapid pace in California, advancing 55 percentage points due to ideal planting conditions in the Central Valley. By week's end, 85 percent of California's intended acreage had been planted. In Texas, producers were finishing up field cultivation in preparation for cotton planting.

Rice: By week's end, 25 percent of this year's rice crop was planted. This was 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress remained behind normal in all states except California and Louisiana. Nationwide, 9 percent of the rice crop was emerged by April 13, three percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average.

Sorghum: Twenty percent of the sorghum crop was planted by April 13, three percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Planting has been largely limited to the Delta and Texas.

Other Small Grains: By April 13, oat producers had sown 9 percent of the nation's crop. This was 29 percentage points behind last year and 38 points behind the 5-year average. Seeding was well behind normal in all estimating states except Texas, where planting was completed earlier in the winter.

By week's end, 16 percent of this year's barley crop was seeded, slightly behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding has progressed in the Pacific Northwest, while cool weather and poor field conditions delayed progress in Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota.

Spring wheat producers had sown 6 percent of this year's crop by April 13, slightly ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Similar to other row crops and small grains, poor weather conditions have delayed the start of seeding in portions of the northern Great Plains and Great Lakes region.

Other Crops: Sugarbeet producers had planted 5 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 7 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Dry conditions in Idaho were beneficial for planting. However, with 29 percent planted, Idaho was still 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 13, 2014

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	2
IL	1	NA	1	10
IN	0	NA	0	5
IA	0	NA	0	2
KS	3	4	11	9
KY	6	NA	4	17
MI	0	NA	0	1
MN	0	NA	0	2
MO	7	2	9	16
NE	0	NA	1	1
NC	25	NA	20	31
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	1	NA	0	2
PA	1	NA	0	2
SD	0	NA	0	1
TN	10	2	7	25
TX	56	54	57	55
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	2	NA	3	6

These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	2	0	1	2
AZ	34	31	35	30
AR	0	0	0	2
CA	32	30	85	23
GA	1	0	0	2
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	0	0	0	9
MS	0	0	1	2
MO	0	0	0	1
NC	5	0	0	2
OK	0	0	1	0
SC	4	0	0	2
TN	0	0	0	0
TX	10	10	11	12
VA	0	0	0	1
15 Sts	8	6	8	9

These 15 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	5	2	5	31
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	57	5	38	53
MO	0	0	0	1
NE	0	0	1	0
NM	0	0	0	2
OK	0	0	0	1
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	56	30	55	53
11 Sts	23	11	20	21

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

Oats Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
IA	19	7	29	51
MN	1	NA	0	24
NE	56	7	28	51
ND	0	NA	0	4
OH	22	1	6	32
PA	26	NA	4	35
SD	15	NA	16	22
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	0	NA	0	21
9 Sts	38	NA	9	47

These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	5	1	1	29
CA	34	NA	75	54
CO	0	NA	0	0
ID	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	6
IN	0	NA	0	1
KS	0	NA	0	3
MI	0	NA	0	0
MO	0	NA	0	9
MT	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	2	NA	1	16
OH	0	NA	0	0
OK	1	NA	4	21
OR	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	20	9	16	28
WA	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	4	NA	5	NA

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	6	34	48	12
CA	5	5	15	20	55
CO	17	16	31	32	4
ID	0	1	11	73	15
IL	3	6	35	45	11
IN	2	5	33	51	9
KS	10	20	44	25	1
MI	3	9	31	50	7
MO	1	11	46	36	6
MT	1	4	30	56	9
NE	2	10	29	52	7
NC	2	6	29	52	11
OH	2	8	43	42	5
OK	23	31	32	14	0
OR	0	5	48	40	7
SD	0	3	30	65	2
TX	24	39	24	12	1
WA	4	16	45	32	3
18 Sts	12	20	34	30	4
Prev Wk	10	19	36	30	5
Prev Yr	12	19	33	31	5

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 13, 2014

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

Rice Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	8	7	17	29
CA	3	0	5	1
LA	80	55	69	69
MS	4	6	10	23
MO	15	2	4	22
TX	84	39	61	73
6 Sts	22	15	25	31

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

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	1	NA	2	7
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	54	NA	37	38
MS	2	NA	0	9
MO	0	NA	0	5
TX	61	7	32	47
6 Sts	12	NA	9	12

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

Sugarbeets Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	67	13	29	40
MI	4	NA	0	41
MN	0	NA	0	4
ND	0	NA	0	3
4 Sts	12	NA	5	NA

These 4 States planted 85% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	45	31	56	31
MN	0	NA	0	13
MT	6	NA	3	8
ND	0	NA	0	5
SD	6	NA	6	22
WA	48	20	46	42
6 Sts	5	NA	6	NA

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

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	40	28	56	26
MN	0	NA	0	11
MT	19	NA	3	16
ND	0	NA	0	3
WA	37	10	25	27
5 Sts	17	NA	16	NA

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

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent
NA - Not Available; *Revised

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 3.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 57% adequate, and 43% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 58% adequate, and 40% surplus. Corn planted 53%, 27% last week, 29% 2013, and 50% five year average. Corn emerged 17%, 0% 2013, and 23% five year average. Winter Wheat Headed 16%, 5% last week, 17% 2013, and 25% five year average. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, and 13% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, and 12% excellent. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 44% fair, 38% good, and 12% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 59.9 F in Bessemer, to 64.1 F in Montgomery; total precipitation ranged from 0.2 inches in Muscle Shoals, to 3.67 inches in Bessemer. Many areas throughout the State received excessive rainfall which caused extensive flooding. Corn planting was hindered due to recent rains. The wheat crop was in good condition. Spraying and fertilizing activities picked up late in the week as some fields dried enough for vehicle traffic. Thin cattle were starting to gain weight from spring grass.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Days suitable for field work 7.0 days. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 34% short, 57% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 36% short, 55% adequate, 0% surplus. Cotton planting is 35 percent complete, 1 and 5 percentage points ahead of last year, and the 5 year average. Cotton condition is 26% fair, 33% good, and 41% excellent. Arizona's alfalfa condition was rated in very poor to excellent condition, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on over three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Barley conditions are fair to excellent, and 70 percent emerged behind last year at 73, but ahead of the 5-year average at 64 percent. Durum Wheat conditions are fair to mostly excellent, with 57 percent headed, ahead of the last year and 5- year average at 51 and 40 percent, respectively. Winter Wheat conditions are very poor to excellent, depending on location, and 15 percent of the crop is headed, 2 percentage points behind last year, but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5 year-average. Green vegetable harvest is slowing down. Watermelon and cantaloupe planting is in full swing. Range conditions continue to dry out throughout the State; moisture is needed to promote new forage. Range and pasture condition 17% very poor, 35% poor, 34% fair, 14% good, 0% excellent.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 55% adequate, 43% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 60% adequate, 31% surplus. Corn reached 37% planted, 25% last week, 34% last year, 61% 5-year average. Winter wheat reached 1% headed, 1% last week, 5% last year, 29% 5-year average. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, and 12% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 19% poor, 35% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 33% fair, 56% good, and 6% excellent. Most of the state received significant rainfall at the end of last week. Producers continued to plant crops as weather permitted.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 45% very short, 40% short, 10% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 65% short, 10% adequate, 0% surplus. Pasture and range condition 15% very poor, 40% poor, 30% fair, 15% good, 0% surplus. A high pressure ridge was centered over the West Coast at the start of the week, bringing dry and warm conditions to California. The temperatures peaked on Tuesday and Wednesday, with high temperatures reaching the 80s and 90s across the interior valleys of both the north and the south. The axis of the ridge shifted eastward as the week progressed and temperatures were not quite as warm after midweek, although they were still well above normal for the time of year. By Friday an upper level low pressure system moved across California. Although this system did manage to cool temperatures slightly it did not bring any significant precipitation to the State. In fact, no significant precipitation was reported the entire week. Alfalfa fields were progressing very well as most growers completed a second cutting. Alfalfa and oats were harvested for hay and silage. Wheat continued to head out with roughly three-quarters of the crop headed by week's end. Three-quarters of the crop was rated good to excellent. Cotton planting continued at a rapid pace due to ideal conditions in the Southern Central Valley. Ground preparation was underway for rice fields. Corn was planted throughout the State. Pomegranate trees bloomed. Grapes continued to bloom and leaf out. Bunches were developing on grapevines in the San Joaquin Valley. Wine grapes were sprayed with fungicides. Kiwi vines continued to leaf out and vine shoots elongated. Cherry growers sprayed for worms. Apricot fruit increased in size. Prune trees in the Sacramento Valley were leafing out as bloom was complete. Bloom on late variety nectarine, peach, and plum trees was decreasing. Fruit thinning continued on early stone fruit varieties. Apple bloom continued. Pear trees were leafing out. Buds were forming on olive trees. Blueberry fruit was developing well. The strawberry harvest began with sales at roadside stands. Citrus bloom continued. Citrus trees were topped and skirted. Navel and Valencia orange and mandarin harvest remained active. Nets were placed over mandarin trees to prevent pollination from bees. Foliar nutrient sprays were applied to almond trees. Walnut and pistachio bloom continued. Early walnut varieties were developing nuts. Nut crops were fertilized and irrigated. Pecan bloom was nearing. In San Joaquin County, asparagus production has picked up. In Stanislaus County, parsley and garlic were growing well and broccoli was picked. In the tomato fields, growers fumigated and then planted tomato transplants. In Merced County, the tomatoes looked extremely good with large clusters of buds. In Monterey County, head and leaf lettuce and Brassica crop harvesting picked up significantly. In San Mateo County Brussels sprout growers prepared their fields for fumigation. Vegetables have emerged from the spring planting. In Fresno County, growers continued to plant processing tomatoes. The early plantings have established roots and have begun to bloom. Vegetables for seed crops were blooming. Growers irrigated garlic and onions. In Kings County, growers have completed nearly three-quarters of the tomato plantings. The earlier plantings were in good shape. There was weed treatment in a few spots. In Tulare County, tomato seedlings were planted. Summer vegetables were sprouting. Range and pasture conditions were primarily in fair to good condition, with some areas in poor condition. Warm weather has stimulated grass and forage growth where soil moisture was adequate. Above average temperatures contributed to growing concerns about forage development for range cattle. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Beehive removal has continued from almond and stone fruit orchards where bloom was complete. Bees were pollinating berries and late blooming stone fruit.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.1 days. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 33% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 32% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring barley seeded 29% this week, 19% last week, 30% last year, 31% average; emerged 3% this week, 1% last week, 6% last year, 13% average. Spring wheat seeded 19% this week, 10% last week, 23% last year, 25% average; emerged 1% this week, 1% last week, 4% last year, 7% average. Winter wheat pastured 7% this week, 7% last week, 8% last year, 7% average; jointed 6% this week, 4% last week, 4% last year, 16% average; condition 17%

very poor, 16% poor, 31% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent. Dry onions planted 41% this week, 22% last week, 46% last year, 49% average. Potatoes fall outside SLV planted 6% this week, 2% last week, 10% last year, 12% average. Sugarbeets planted 16% this week, 12% last week, 4% last year, 13% average. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, 7% excellent. Pasture and range conditions 11% very poor, 25% poor, 36% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Calving and lambing 80% and 72% completed, respectively. Statewide, mountain snowpack is 112% of average as of April 14. Conditions were ideal for fieldwork in the San Luis Valley and in the eastern districts, until precipitation and temperatures fell late last week in the form of snow and rain. Reports of damaging winds gained prevalence in eastern districts and in the San Luis Valley. In some cases, high winds caused damage to planted grains while moisture supplies have been reduced in some places. One incident concerning localized presence of cut worms and brown mites in winter wheat was reported in the eastern central district.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.5. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 89% adequate and 11% surplus. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 3% short, 86% adequate and 11% surplus. Barley condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 80% good, 7% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 15% very poor, 19% poor, 39% fair, 21% good, and 6% excellent. Wheat conditions; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 9% fair, 80% good, 8% excellent. Green peas planted; 31% this year, 56% last year, 60% five year average. Peaches Full Bloom; 11% this year, 28% last year, 39% five year average. Potatoes planted; 7% this year, 40% last year, 34% five year average. Strawberries Full Bloom; 8% this year, 15% last year, 29% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 2% very short, 15% short, 80% adequate and 3% surplus. Field activities for the week include plowing, planting, and applying fertilizer.

FLORIDA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 20% short, 75% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, 7% surplus. Panhandle preparing fields. Field corn planted Jackson, Walton, Dixie counties. Dixie County planting peanuts. Palm Beach County, sugarcane harvest near completion, rice being planted. Watermelon planting began Jackson County, finished in Dixie County. Flagler, Putnam counties harvesting cabbage, leafy greens. Blueberry, watermelon harvest increasing in Charlotte, Glades, Hendry counties. Miami-Dade County planting boniato, okra. Harvesting in Miami-Dade County boniato, green beans, malanga, yellow squash, sweet corn, zucchini. Vegetables, fruits marketed; beets, blueberries, cabbage, collards, cucumbers, eggplant, green beans, herbs, lettuce, kale, peppers, potatoes, strawberries, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, squash, tomatoes, watermelons, specialty items. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 52% fair, 33% good, 4% excellent. Cattle condition 4% poor, 35% fair, 58% good, 3% excellent. Pastures remain wet in Panhandle. Cattle condition primarily good, pasture condition mostly fair. Rain received at all monitored stations in citrus growing area. Heat, greening, chemical spraying has caused defoliation in southern counties. Bloom is over, small pea size fruit apparent. Grove activity included hedging, topping, pushing dead, declining blocks and replanting. Processing plants primarily running Valencia oranges, few grapefruit. Packinghouses finished for season, some transitioned to gift fruit packing only.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 67% adequate, 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 73% adequate, 25% surplus. Range and pasture condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 44% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent. Blueberries full bloom 94%, 100% 2013. Blueberry condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 72% good, 19% excellent. Corn planted 76%, 68% 2013. Corn condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 73% good, 1% excellent. Onion condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 89% good, 1% excellent. Oat condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 47% fair, 45% good, 2% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 4% fair 94% good, 0% excellent. Rye condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 46% fair, 47% good, 4% excellent. Sorghum planted 15%, 4% 2013. Tobacco transplanted 14%, 52% 2013. Watermelons planted 75%, 63% 2013. Watermelon condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 38% fair, 58% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 57% good, 8% excellent. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from 1.2 inches of rain up to 3.3 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 70s to the high 70s. Average low temperatures ranged from the mid 40s to the high 50s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 20% short, 79% adequate, 0% surplus. On April 1, 2014, the U.S. Drought Monitor reported that 21.4 percent of the State was abnormally dry or drier, down 14.9 percentage points from the previous week. Wetter than normal conditions in Hawaii since the end of March and into early April brought drought relief to the eastern portions of the State. This is the first time since May 2008 that both the Big Island and Maui are drought free. State irrigation reservoir water levels remain stable with conservation measures in effect for the irrigation systems in Hawaii and Maui Counties. Some corn crops in Hamakua may be affected by a corn plant virus called Maize Chlorotic Mottle Virus (MCMV), in which corn thrips are most likely the primary vector.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.1 days. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 17% short, 80% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 80% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 73% good, 15% excellent. Barley planted 56%, 40% 2013, 26% avg. Barley emerged 7%, 11% 2013, 6% avg. Dry peas planted 12%, 12% 2013, 12% avg. Oats planted 47%, 44% 2013, 29% avg. Onions dry planted 59%, 99% 2013, 73% avg. Potatoes planted 17%, 8% 2013, 7% avg. Spring wheat planted 56%, 45% 2013, 31% avg. Spring wheat emerged 6%, 10% 2013, 9% avg. Sugarbeets planted 29%, 67% 2013, 40% avg. Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.1. During the week there was little precipitation throughout the entire state. Above average temperatures were reported for the state. Southwest region reported dry and windy conditions have decreased topsoil moisture during the week. Onion and sugarbeet planting continued to be behind the five year average being 14 percent and 11 percent behind the five-year. While barley planting was 30 percent above the five-year average. Extension educators reported that irrigation water supply was mostly good to excellent. The Jerome County extension educator reported that the Salmon Tract will be running out of water by the end of the summer creating a possible irrigation danger to the area. For the Southeast district farming activities were on schedule and livestock was in good condition. Major agricultural activities for the week included heavy field work and the planting of grains, potatoes, and sugarbeets.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.7. Topsoil moisture 1 percent very short, 9 percent short, 73 percent adequate, and 17 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture 5 percent very short, 27 percent short, 61 percent adequate, and 7 percent surplus. Temperatures averaged 54.5 degrees, 5.1 degrees above normal. Statewide precipitation averaged 0.32 inches, 0.63 inches below normal.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.3. Topsoil moisture 45% adequate, 55% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 59% adequate, 39% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 9%, 4% 2013, 19% avg. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 14% short, 74% adequate, 11% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 1º F to 9º above normal, with a weeklong high of 80º and a low of 22º. Precipitation ranged from .01 to 1.67 inches. Continuing rains in most parts of the state this week contributed to surplus moisture conditions on the ground. Little to no corn has been planted to date. Winter wheat and pasture are greening statewide. Mint planting is underway. Fieldwork remains limited mostly to application of dry fertilizers and some pesticides, clearing fence rows and ditches, and some tillage in northern districts. Livestock operations generally have adequate hay reserves, but some are beginning to turn herds out to pasture. Other activities include some late harvesting of 2013 corn, grain hauling, and preparing machinery for planting season.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 25% short, 57% adequate, and 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 38% short, 43% adequate, and 2% surplus. Above average temperatures in Iowa allowed for over 20 percent of the State's expected oat acreage to be planted during the week. Precipitation fell towards the end of the week as rain turned to snow overnight Sunday. Activities for the week included applying fertilizer and anhydrous, tiling and terrace construction, and spring tillage. A few farmers reported oats starting to emerge. There were also scattered reports of corn being planted, mostly in southern Iowa.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 27% very short, 42% short, 31% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 26% very short, 44% short, 30% adequate, and 0% surplus. Winter wheat 31% jointed, 33% 2013, 47% avg. Corn emerged 2%, 0% 2013, 0% avg. Sheep and lamb conditions were 0% very poor, 2% poor, 36% fair, 59% good, and 3% excellent. Sheep and lamb losses were 16% below normal, 82% normal, and 2% above normal. Cattle and calf conditions were 1% very poor, 5% poor, 32% fair, 55% good, and 7% excellent. Cattle and calf losses were 22% below normal, 77% normal, and 1% above normal. Hay and forage supplies rated 6% very short, 13% short, 77% adequate, and 4% surplus. Stock water supplies were rated 14% very short, 24% short, 62% adequate, and 0% surplus. Conditions began warm and dry but ended with a storm system that dropped temperatures and precipitation. Temperatures averaged four to six degrees warmer than normal before dropping on Sunday. Heaviest amounts of precipitation were recorded in the eastern third of Kansas. The much needed rain, along with areas of snow, was welcome and should improve wheat and pasture conditions. Producers took advantage of the dry, warm conditions early in the week to plant row crops, fertilize, and burn range.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 59% adequate, 40% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 70% adequate, 27% surplus. Tobacco transplants 76% seeded, 84% 2013, 84% average. Apples 27% full bloom. Peaches 37% full bloom. Condition of winter wheat 3% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 13% poor, 32% fair, 45% good, 6% excellent. Primary activities this week included preparing equipment for planting, seeding pastures, applying fertilizer, and seeding tobacco.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 3.5. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 63% adequate, 34% surplus. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 58% adequate, 38% surplus. Corn planted 94% this week, 91% last week, 100% last year, 98% average. Corn emerged 78% this week, 51% last week 87% last year, 85% average. Corn condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 0% excellent. Winter Wheat headed 45% this week, 20% last week, 66% last year, 77% average. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 46% fair, 47% good, 3% excellent. Sugarcane condition 3% very poor, 18% poor, 45% fair, 27% good, 7% excellent. Vegetables condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 46% fair, 38% good, 4% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 15% poor, 41% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 41% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 4% short, 86% adequate and 10% surplus. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 5% short, 82% adequate and 13% surplus. Barley condition; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 42% fair, 42% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 0% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 59% good, and 5% excellent. Wheat conditions; 1% very poor, 12% poor, 24% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent. Green peas planted; 10% this year, 36% last year, 45% five year average. Peaches Full Bloom; 20% this year, 33% last year, 40% five year average. Potatoes planted; 16% this year, 53% last year, 52% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 2% very short, 27% short, 71% adequate and 0% surplus. Field activities for the week include plowing, planting, and applying fertilizer.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 36% adequate, 63% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 44% adequate, 54% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 1%. Oats planted 2%. Hay and roughage supplies 5% very short, 24% short, 65% adequate, 6% surplus. Precipitation for the week ending April 13 ranged between 0.13 inch and 0.15 inch in the Upper Peninsula and between 0.29 inch and 2.35 inches in the Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 35.1 degrees to 43.3 degrees, with a state average of 44.1 degrees Fahrenheit. Melting snow, rains, and freezing temperatures limited fieldwork for the week ending April 13. Winter wheat is slowly emerging from dormancy, and hay fields showed signs of growth. Field activities included pruning fruit trees, equipment preparation and fertilizer application. Maple production conditions have improved. Some damage has been reported in fruit trees, but its extent is still unknown. Calving is still in progress. Some corn remains standing and expected to be picked soon.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.4. Topsoil moisture rated 0% very short, 3% short, 72% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture rated 0% very short, 20% Short, 71% Adequate, 9% Surplus. Southern Minnesota farmers were able to plant a limited amount of small grain acres during the week. Much of Minnesota saw a decrease in snow cover and experienced warmer than normal temperatures this week. Pasture range conditions rated 10% very poor, 7% poor, 39% fair, 43% good, 1% excellent. Calving progressed with no major issues reported.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for field work 2.4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 33% adequate, 65% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 62% adequate, 36% surplus. Winter wheat 2% headed this week, 1% last week, 6% 2013, 41% Avg. Winter wheat condition was 0% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 61% good, 7% excellent. Corn 56% planted this week, 41% last week, 53% 2013, 77% Avg. Corn 28% emerged this week, 0% last week, 36% 2013, 55% Avg. Watermelon 28% planted this week, 18% last week, 27% 2013, 48% Avg. Most of the state received significant rainfall at the end of last week, leading to flooding and halting fieldwork. Producers continued to prepare fields and plant crops when the weather permitted. Livestock condition was 0% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Pasture and range condition was 2% very poor, 14% poor, 33% fair, 42% good, 9% excellent. Blueberries condition was 0% very poor, 1% poor, 31% fair, 65% good, 3% excellent.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 21% short, 58% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 35% short, 48% adequate, 3% surplus. Much of the northwestern and southern parts of the state received needed rain while central Missouri received less. Average temperatures ranged from 1 to 3.3 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 0.34 inches for the state this week, down from a norm of 1 inch. Cooler than normal nights are keeping pastures from growing and slowing winter wheat growth.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 3.2. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 12% last year; 9% short, 23% last year; 73% adequate, 62% last year; 16% surplus, 3% last year. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 23% last year; 10% short, 27% last year; 76% adequate, 49% last year; 11% surplus, 1% last year. Barley 3% planted, 19% last year. Spring wheat 3% planted, 6% last year. Sugarbeets 6% planted, 0% last year. Winter wheat 0% headed, 0% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% last year; 4% poor, 10% last year; 30% fair, 34% last year; 56% good, 47% last year; 9% excellent, 6% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 3% very poor, 25% last year; 24% poor, 35% last year; 43% fair, 32% last year; 28% good, 8% last year; 2% excellent, 0% last year. Livestock grazing 45% open, 50% last year; 20% difficult, 28% last year; 35% closed, 22% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle & calves 93%. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep & lambs 93%. Livestock birthing – calving completed 55%, 69% last year. Livestock birthing – lambing completed 38%, 51% last year. Montana had a few warm and sunny days at the beginning of the week ending April 13 but had a return of wintery weather with freezing temperatures and snow for the remainder of

the week. The cold, wet weather has delayed seeding of many spring crops and stressed newborn livestock around the state.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 13% percent very short, 42% short, 45% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 17% very short, 43% short, 40% adequate, and 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 2% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, and 7% excellent. Stock water supplies rated 5% very short, 7% short, 88% adequate, and 0% surplus. Hay and forage supplies rated 2% very short, 7% short, 87% adequate, and 4% surplus. Cattle and calf condition rated 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 80% good, and 9% excellent. Cattle and calf losses rated 16% percent below average, 84% average, and 0% above average. Percentage of cows calved since January 1 was 79%. Sheep and lamb condition rated 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 83% good, and 6% excellent. Sheep and lamb losses rated 11% below average, 89% average, and 0% above average. For the week ending April 13, 2014, above normal temperatures and dry conditions during the week gave way to precipitation in the form of rain and snow on Sunday. High winds created blizzard conditions across the west and south. Precipitation totals were heaviest in eastern counties, but lighter amounts were welcome in south central and southwestern areas where drought conditions were severe. Temperatures averaged 4 degrees above normal across the western half of the state and 6 to 8 degrees above across much of the east. A few fields of corn were planted in southern counties, but most producers were waiting for the weekend conditions to clear and soils to warm.

NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 2.0. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 31% adequate and 69% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 42% adequate, 58% surplus.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.5. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 2% short, 75% adequate and 23% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 2% short, 68% adequate and 30% surplus. Hay Alfalfa conditions; 2% very poor, 11% poor, 55% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent. Other Hay conditions; 1% very poor, 7% poor, 48% fair, 42% good, 2% excellent. Pasture and range conditions are; 11% very poor, 14% poor, 40% fair, 32% good, and 3% excellent. Winter Wheat conditions; 5% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 48% good, 2% excellent. Field activities for the week include planted Oats, Alfalfa and grasses are planted, Producers are beginning to work field for spring, Growers are still preparing transplant in greenhouse.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 45% very short, 18% short and 37% adequate. Subsoil moisture 40% very short, 19% short and 41% adequate. Alfalfa first cutting 4% complete, 7% 2013, 5% avg; 39% fair, 50% good and 11% excellent. Winter wheat 47% grazed; 36% very poor, 26% poor, 11% fair, 14% good and 13% excellent. Cotton 16% planted, 5% 2013, 15% avg. Lettuce 30% good and 70% excellent. Chile 47% planted, 66% 2013, 70% avg; 4% fair, 91% good and 5% excellent. Onions 94% planted, 100% 2013, 100% avg; 11% fair, 41% good and 48% excellent. Cattle 3% very poor, 25% poor, 53% fair, 18% good and 1% excellent. Sheep 19% very poor, 25% poor, 49% fair and 7% good. Range and pasture 32% very poor, 38% poor, 25% fair and 5% good. A warm, dry air mass dominated weather for much of the week, before a storm system brought rain, snow and cooler temperatures late in the weekend.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork, 2.0. Topsoil moisture, 0% very short, 0% short, 29% adequate, and 71% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 0% very short, 0% short, 39% adequate, 61% surplus. Pasture and range condition, 25% very poor, 23% poor, 41% fair, 9% good, 2% excellent. Winter Wheat condition, 0% very poor, 6% poor, 58% fair, 36% good, 0% excellent. Field activities for the week include hauling and spreading manure, applying fertilizer, starting to plow fields, some pruning of trees, fixing machinery and preparing for the season to start.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 80% adequate and 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 78% adequate and 19% surplus. Tobacco transplant supply is rated overall at 93% adequate and hay and roughage supply is rated 30% short and 65% adequate. Wheat condition is rated 29% fair and 52% good which is similar to the conditions for barley and oats. Corn progress is reported at 20% planted. Most of the state recorded above average temperatures with much of the state receiving close to an inch of rainfall. The warm, sunny weather pattern continued from last week and allowed farmers to work in earnest this week as well as helped with plant growth.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 81% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 86% adequate, 11% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 1% very poor, 9% poor, 38% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Approximate date to begin fieldwork, April 28, 2014. Cattle/Calf conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 74% good, and 11% excellent. Calving 48% complete. Cattle/Calf death loss 19% below normal, 79% normal, 2% above normal. Sheep/Lamb conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 70% good, and 10% excellent. Lambing 55% complete. Sheep/Lamb death loss 15% below normal, 82% normal, 3% above normal. Shearing 58% complete. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 1% short, 86% adequate, and 13% surplus. Hay & forage supplies 0% very short, 5% short, 87% adequate, and 8% surplus. Little to no precipitation was received across most of the state. On the other hand, warmer than average temperatures melted most of the remaining snow cover causing wet fields and minor flooding in localized areas. Very little fieldwork had begun, but some producers were attempting to harvest last year's corn crop. However, progress was difficult due to the wet conditions. Livestock producers reported a generally good week of calving.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.8. Topsoil moisture 29% adequate, 71% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 44% adequate, 55% surplus. Winter wheat jointing 5%, NA 2013, NA avg. Hay and roughage supplies 4% very short, 17% short, 72% adequate, 7% surplus. While warmer temperatures dried the soil some, it was still too wet for most producers to do any field work. Some areas are still flooded from snowmelt and rain. Winter wheat and hay fields are starting to green up. Some producers have been able to spread manure. Oat planting is behind schedule, but other crops such as corn typically have very little or no area planted at this point in the season.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 42% very short, 34% short, 23% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 44% very short, 36% short, 19% adequate, 1% surplus. Rye condition 16% very poor, 20% poor, 53% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent; jointing 46% this week, 34% last week, 80% last year, 92% average. Oats condition 28% very poor, 26% poor, 26% fair, 16% good, 4% excellent; planted 82% this week, 79% last week, 95% last year, 98% average; emerged 69% this week, 59% last week, N/A% last year, 19% average. Canola condition 41% very poor, 28% poor, 24% fair, 7% good; blooming 45% this week, 14% last week, 37% last year, 44% average. Winter wheat jointing 80% this week, 52% last week, 75% last year, 86% average. Corn seedbed prepared 77% this week, 69% last week, 79% last year, 82% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 54% this week, 44% last week 37% last year, 45% average. Soybean seedbed prepared 42% this week, 33% last week, 28% last year, 36% average. Peanut seedbed prepared 50% this week, 22% last week, 23% last year, 50% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 62% this week, 51% last week, 50% last year, 61% average. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 8% poor, 47% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and range condition 22% very poor, 22% poor, 41% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Last week began with light rains, more in some areas than others. Minimal precipitation

fell in all 9 districts last week, ranging from 0.01 of an inch in the Panhandle and the West Central District to 1.01 inches in the Southeast District. Since March 1, the entire state of Oklahoma has only received 55 percent of their normal precipitation. As the week progressed, the state experienced warmer, spring-like temperatures. Temperatures ranged from 24 degrees at Kenton on Sunday, April 13th, to 97 degrees at Buffalo on Saturday, April 12th. The warmer temperatures experienced last week accelerated the drought conditions, especially in the Panhandle. According to the most recent drought monitor, just over 13 percent of the state is categorized in an exceptional drought, compared to just over 8 percent the previous week. The entire state, assuredly the Western portion, is in dire need of precipitation to see any progress in winter crops. Fire danger and dust storms in western Oklahoma persisted last week. Wind gusts were recorded as high as 40 mph in West Central Oklahoma. Southeastern Oklahoma received additional rains last week. The cool temperatures and windy conditions have slowed grass production, however, wheat conditions improved and corn progressed well.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.2 days. Range and Pasture 3% Very Poor, 22% Poor, 39% Fair, 34% Good, 2% Excellent. Subsoil Moisture 4% Very Short, 36% Short, 58% Adequate, 2% Surplus. Topsoil Moisture 4% Very Short, 28% Short, 59% Adequate, 9% Surplus. Winter Wheat Condition 0% Very Poor, 5% Poor, 48% Fair, 40% Good, 7% Excellent. Spring Wheat Planted 58%, 59% 2013, 61% avg. Spring Wheat Emerged 35%, 43% 2013, 31% avg. Barley Planted 57%, 49% 2013, 62% avg. Barley Wheat Emerged 35%, 25% 2013, 38% avg. Winter Wheat Headed 0%, 0% 2013, 0% avg. In western Oregon grass cover crop was planted. Weed control was applied to winter wheat. Alfalfa and red clover were doing well. Crimson clover was looking good. Tree fruits continued to advance in bloom stage. Pears and blueberries were at full bloom. Filberts leafed out. Walnuts were dormant. Strawberries were growing rapidly. Producers were preparing soil for vegetable planting. There was lots of growth on radish seed. Tillage has increased for vegetables. Pastures were growing rapidly. Cattle were doing well and buffalo were enjoying grasses. In eastern Oregon light showers were helping winter wheat growth. Alfalfa and winter wheat were looking good. Cherries were at full bloom. Pastures were greening up well.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 2.9. Topsoil moisture, 1% very short, 2% short, 60% adequate, and 37% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 1% very short, 3% short, 74% adequate, 22% surplus. Corn planted, 0% this week, 1% last year, and 2% average. Oats planted, 4% this week, 26% last year, 35% average. Oats emerged, 0% this week, 2% last year, 10% average. Winter Wheat Headed 0% this week, 0% last year, 1% average. Potatoes planted 0% this week, 0% last year, 1% average. Peaches pink 5% this week, 17% last year, 51% average. Peaches full bloom, 0% this week, 0% last year, 39% average. Apples pink 4% this week, 0% last year, 23% average. Cherries pink, 0% this week, 0% last year, 0% average. Cherries full bloom, 0% this year, 0% last year, 36% average. Tobacco beds having plants up, 0% this year, 0% last year, 0% average. Winter Wheat condition, 0% very poor, 5% poor, 38% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Hay Alfalfa condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 38% fair, 61% good, 1% excellent. Hay Other 0% very poor, 1% poor, 39% fair, 58% good, 2% excellent. Pasture condition, 12% very poor, 10% poor, 45% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Field activities for the week include hauling manure, applying fertilizer, plowing fields, and planting crops.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6, Topsoil Moisture 4% very short, 16% short, 76% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 0% very short, 14% short, 84% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter Wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 57% good, 23% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 0% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 60% good, 1% excellent. Rye condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 74% good, 0% excellent. Oats condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 65% good, 18% excellent. Peaches condition 16% very poor, 20% poor, 55% fair, 9% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 67% good, 8% excellent. Corn planted 35%, 51% 2013. Corn Emerged 25%, 19% 2013. Winter Wheat headed, 5%, 13% 2013. Rye headed 22%, 32% 2013. Oats headed 15%, 12% 2013.Cantaloup planted 5%, 26% 2013. Cucumbers 26% planted, 26% 2013. Snap beans planted 2%, 31% 2013. Watermelons planted 19%, 34% 2013.The state average temperature for the seven-day period was two degrees above the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 1.5 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 15% short, 79% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 83% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 65% good, 2% excellent. Cattle/Calf conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 72% good, 9% excellent. Calving 55% complete. Cattle/Calf death loss 9% below normal, 89% normal, 2% above normal. Sheep/Lamb conditions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 18% excellent. Lambing 78% complete. Sheep/Lamb death loss 9% below normal, 89% normal, 2% above normal. Hay & forage supplies 0% very short, 6% short, 86% adequate, and 8% surplus. Stock water supplies 0% very short,5% short, 91% adequate, and 4% surplus. Above normal temperatures were reported across the state last week. Agricultural activities included hauling grain and hay, preparing equipment for spring planting, spreading fertilizer, and calving. Most producers reported good calving conditions.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 76% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 82% adequate, 15% surplus. Crops were rated mostly good-to-excellent. Corn planting again delayed due to rain. Producers concerned planting window is closing. Other farm activities included fertilizer application. Pasture conditions mostly good.

TEXAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 34% very short, 41% short, 23% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 34% very short, 44% short, 21% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn planted 57%, 56% 2013, 55% avg; Corn emerged 35%,48% 2013,45% avg. Cotton planted 11%,10% 2013,12% avg. Rice planted 61%,84% 2013,73% avg; Rice emerged 32%, 61% 2013,47% avg. Sorghum planted 43%.57% 2013, 53% avg. Soybeans planted 16%, 37% 2013, 40% avg. Winter Wheat headed 16%, 20% 2013,28% avg. Oats Headed 27%, 52% 2013, 55% avg. Oat condition 8% excellent, 27% good, 35% fair, 21% poor and 9% very poor. Range and pasture condition 22% very poor, 27% poor, 32% fair, 16% good and 3% excellent. Warmer temperatures returned throughout the state. Towards the end of the week, storms moved across to the state, which brought humid and windy weather. Many areas of North East Texas and the Blacklands received 0.5 inches to 1.5 inches of precipitation. Areas of South East Texas received 0.5 inches of precipitation. The remainder of the state recorded a trace to a quarter of an inch of precipitation. Windy conditions in the Northern High Plains continued to damage winter wheat. Winter Wheat in the Northern Low Plains began to turn blue as a result of the hot, dry weather. Wheat conditions in the Edwards Plateau showed some improvement due to warmer weather. Wheat fields in the Upper Coast showed improvement due to favorable weather conditions. Row Crops producers continued to irrigate corn fields in the Northern High Plains. In the Southern High Plains, sorghum was being planted. In the Northern Low Plains, producers were finishing up field cultivation in preparation for cotton planting. Alfalfa continued to progress in the Trans-Pecos. In the Upper Coast, soybeans were being planted. Peach trees reached full bloom in the Cross Timbers. Pecan orchards continued to be irrigated with ground water in the Trans-Pecos. Producers in the Edwards Plateau reported budding of pecan trees. Watermelon and cantaloupes continued to be planted in South Texas. Spring vegetables in the Lower Valley continued to progress. Livestock Range and Pasture cattle continued to forage for green grass.

Grazing of wheat continued in the Blacklands. Wild hogs continued to damage fields. Producers continued to sell fall calves at premium prices.

UTAH: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 38% short, 54% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 34% short, 58% adequate, 3% surplus. Barley planted 51%, 43% 2013, 48% 5-yr avg. Oats planted 36%, 31% 2013, 31% 5-yr avg. Spring wheat planted 63%, 56% 2013, 49% 5-yr avg. Spring calving 66%, 84% 2013, 78% 5-yr avg. Farm flock ewes lambed 62%, 80% 2013, 73% 5-yr avg. Range flock ewes lambed 24%, 28% 2013, 28% 5-yr avg. Farm flock sheep shorn 64%, 62% 2013, 61% 5-yr avg. Range flock sheep shorn 59%. Stock water supply 1% very short, 27% short, 70% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture and range conditions 1% very poor, 12% poor, 44% fair, 41% good, 2% excellent. Favorable weather promoted rapid fieldwork across much of the state. Ranchers processed calves and sheared sheep.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Subsoil moisture 4% short,83% adequate, 13% surplus. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 79% adequate, 16% surplus. Corn all planted 8%, 18% 2013, 21% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat headed 1%, 4% 2013, 7% 5-yr avg. Barley 5% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 64% good, 3% excellent. Oats 50% fair, 47% good, 3% excellent. Summer potatoes 3% fair, 95% good, 2% excellent. Summer potatoes planted 79%, 95% 2013, 88% 5-yr avg. Tobacco greenhouse plants for transplants 1% very poor, 1% poor, 31% fair, 48% good, 19% excellent. Tobacco outside beds of plants for transplants 14% fair, 86% good. Livestock 1% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range 3% very poor, 9% poor, 42% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent. Hay alfalfa 1% very poor, 1% poor, 52% fair, 42% good, 4% excellent. Hay other than alfalfa 1% very poor, 7% poor, 44% fair, 44% good, 4% excellent. Apples all 49% fair, 51% good. Grapes all 11% poor, 48% fair, 31% good, 10% excellent. It was warmer than normal this week for the Old Dominion. Day time highs ranged between 79 to 83 degrees. Precipitation varied by location with areas receiving anywhere from 0.5 inches to 1.5 inches of rain. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.2. The warm weather this week contributed to good growth in the small grain crops, but wheat headed was still behind the 5 year average for this time of year. The first of Virginia's strawberry crop was harvested this week, with the expectation that the bulk of the harvest would begin in May. Corn plantings were delayed as growers waited for the soil temperatures to warm up. Other farming activities for the week included preparing vegetable beds, treating wheat with fungicides, and preparing cropland with herbicides, fertilizers, and lime.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for field work were 6.7 days. Topsoil Moisture 4% Very Short, 33% Short, 59% Adequate, 4% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 5% Very Short, 40% Short, 52% Adequate, 3% Surplus. Winter Wheat Condition 4% Very Poor, 16% Poor, 45% Fair, 32% Good, 3% Excellent. Green Peas Planted 47%, 25% PW, 43% PY, and 28% 5YA. Potatoes Planted 37%, 25% PW, 39% PY, and 34% 5YA. Spring Wheat Planted 46%, 20% PW, 48% PY, and 42% 5YA. Spring Wheat Emerged 17%, 5% PW, 18% PY, AND 14% 5YA. Dry Peas Planted 20%, 15% PW, 30% PY, AND 21.6% 5YA. Barley Planted 25.0%, 10.0% PW, 37.1% PY, and 26.6% 5YA. It was a good week on the Palouse to complete field operations. Less than a tenth of an inch of rain was received in scattered showers throughout the week while temperatures remained mild. Some early planted spring wheat was starting to emerge while many producers continued planting. Winter wheat crops were looking good for the most part, with herbicide applications beginning to take place. In Asotin County, weather was mostly sunny with temperatures around 55 or 60 degrees. Producers have been spraying their winter wheat for the first flush of annual grasses this spring. Things are greening up throughout the county. Spring crops are sprouting and benefiting from the sun. In the Yakima Valley, average temperatures were generally warm, varying from 1 to 10 degrees above normal, with a trace precipitation received during the week. Temperatures as low as 31 degrees have caused growers to use frost control measures. No crop losses due to weather conditions were reported. In Kittitas County, this week was dry, relatively warm, and very windy. It was favorable weather for farmers preparing fields for irrigation, which starts the week of April 14th for most. It also led to very dry conditions in the week leading up to irrigation water, which is not unusual for April. There are quite a few cows going out to range ground this week, and rangeland forage conditions were very good. Without some precipitation in the next 2-3 weeks, conditions won't stay good for long.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture was 10% short, 86% adequate, and 4% surplus compared to 2% very short, 13% short, 76% adequate, and 9% surplus last year. Subsoil moisture was 10% short, 86% adequate, and 4% surplus, comparison data not available. Hay and roughage supplies were 5% very short, 23% short, 71% adequate, and 1% surplus compared to 7% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, and 1% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 1% very short, 10% short, 88% adequate, and 1% surplus compared to 1% very short, 6% short, and 93% adequate last year. Corn was 2% planted, comparison data not available. Winter wheat conditions were 2% poor, 22% fair, 74% good, and 2% excellent. Winter wheat was 1% headed, comparison data not available. Hay conditions were 1% very poor, 10% poor, 45% fair, 43% good, and 1% excellent. Apple conditions were 3% poor, 15% fair, 81% good, and 1% excellent. Peach conditions were 1% very poor, 6% poor, 18% fair, and 75% good. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 27% fair, 70% good, and 1% excellent. Calving was 85% complete, compared to 81% last year. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 21% fair, 76% good, and 2% excellent. Lambing was 88% complete, compared to 82% last year. Farming activities included calving and lambing. Some farmers have turned livestock out to pasture, and are preparing for predicted colder temperatures this coming week.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 62% adequate, and 34% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 72% adequate, and 17% surplus. Temperatures began to warm up and fields dried out at the start of the week, only to be followed by a weekend of rain and snow soaking the fields again. The frost was finally exiting the fields in the northern parts of the state according to reports. Snow cover was mostly gone statewide until much of the state received a fresh coating of snow late Sunday night. Decisions were reportedly being made whether to pick the remainder of last year's corn and soybean crop or to plow it into the ground, depending on field conditions. Most reporters noted fieldwork was still at a standstill for a majority of the state last week. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 5 to 8 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 57 to 63 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 33 to 38 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.20 inches in Madison to 1.78 inches in La Crosse.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 13% short, 76% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% short, 77% adequate, 3% surplus. Barley planted 31%, 63% 2013, 57% 5-yr avg; emerged 3%, 5% 2013, 9% 5-yr avg. Oats planted 12%, 14% 2013, 22% 5-yr avg; emerged 0%, 2% 2013, 3% 5-yr avg. Spring wheat planted 4%, 3% 2013, 12% 5-yr avg; emerged 0%, 0% 2013, 2% 5-yr avg. Sugarbeets planted 1%, 0% 2013, 6% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat jointed 0%, 0% 2013, 1% 5-yr avg. Corn planting had not yet begun. One third of the winter wheat crop shows signs of light insect infestation. Pasture and range conditions 1% very poor, 19% poor, 27% fair, 52% good, 1% excellent. Spring calving 58%, 64% 2013, 65% 5-yr avg. Calf losses 43% light, 57% normal. Farm flock ewes lambed 69%, 61% 2013, 67% 5-yr avg. Range flock ewes lambed 30%, 22% 2013, 22% 5-yr avg. Lamb losses 41% light, 59% normal. Farm flock sheep shorn 63%, 55% 2013, 61% 5-yr avg. Range flock sheep shorn 39%, 36% 2013, 41% 5-yr avg. Irrigation water supplies 5% poor, 19% fair, 70% good, and 6% excellent. Above normal temperatures across the State. Snotel snowpack was reported at 142%, compared to 140% last week and 89% for the same week last year.

April 10 ENSO Update

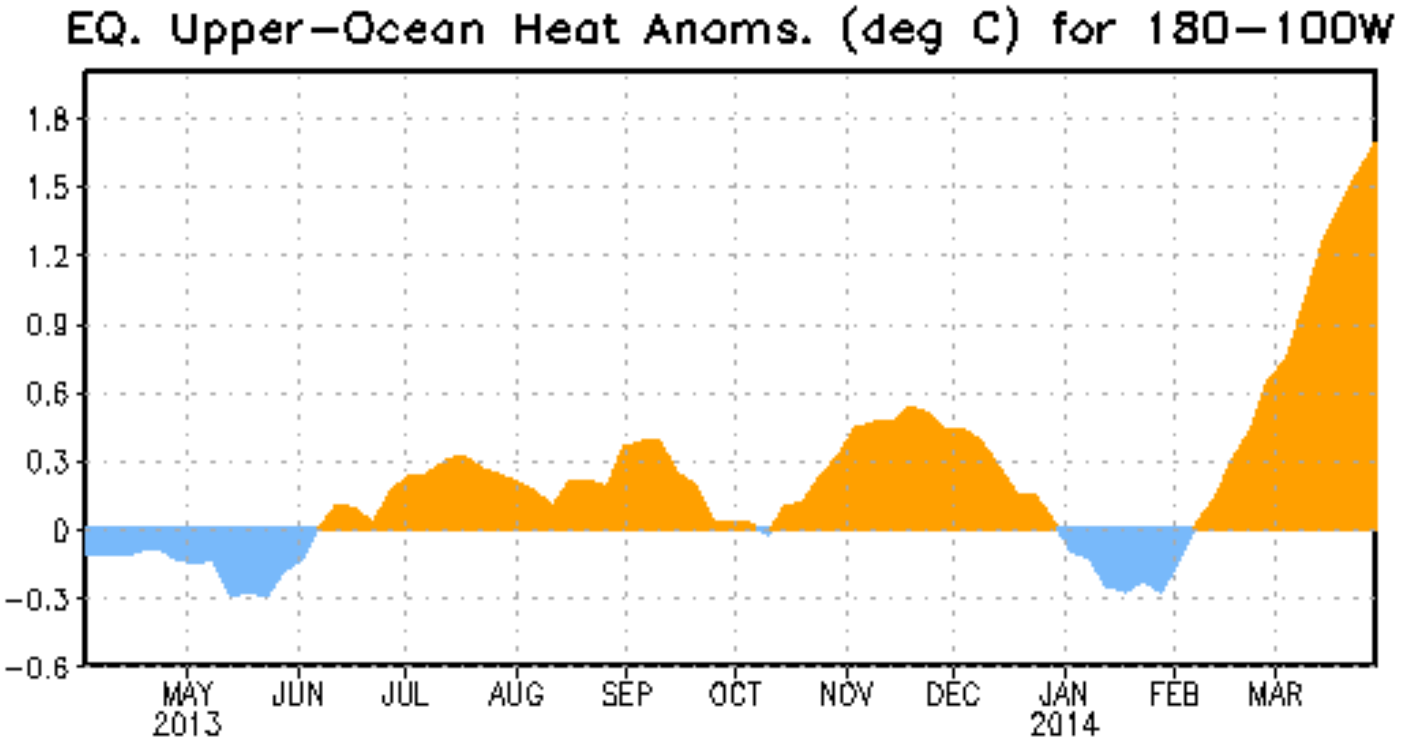


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Watch

Synopsis: While ENSO-neutral is favored for Northern Hemisphere spring, the chances of El Niño increase during the remainder of the year, exceeding 50% by summer.

ENSO-neutral continued during March 2014, but with above-average sea surface temperatures (SST) developing over much of the eastern tropical Pacific as well as near the International Date Line. The weekly SSTs were below average in the Niño1+2 region, near average but rising in Niño3 and Niño3.4 regions, and above average in the Niño4 region. A significant downwelling oceanic Kelvin wave that was initiated in January greatly increased the oceanic heat content to the largest March value in the historical record back to 1979 (Fig. 1) and produced large positive subsurface temperature anomalies across the central and eastern Pacific. Also during March, low-level westerly wind anomalies were observed over the central equatorial Pacific. Convection was suppressed over western Indonesia, and enhanced over the central equatorial Pacific. Although these atmospheric and oceanic conditions collectively reflect ENSO-neutral, they also reflect a clear evolution toward an El Niño state.

The model predictions of ENSO for this summer and beyond are indicating an increased likelihood of El Niño this year compared with last month. Most of the models indicate that ENSO-neutral (Niño-3.4 index between -0.5°C and 0.5°C) will persist through much of the remainder of the Northern Hemisphere spring 2014, with many models predicting the development of El Niño sometime during the summer or fall. Despite this greater model consensus, there remains considerable uncertainty as to when El Niño will develop and how strong it may become. This uncertainty is amplified by the inherently lower forecast skill of the models for forecasts made in the spring. While ENSO-neutral is favored for Northern Hemisphere spring, the chances of El Niño increase during the remainder of the year, and exceed 50% by the summer (click CPC/IRI consensus forecast for the chance of each outcome).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 8 May 2014. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

April 6-12, 2014

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Warmer weather prevailed across western and central Europe, while increasingly dry conditions in Germany continued to reduce soil moisture for winter wheat and rapeseed.

WESTERN FSU: Colder weather lingered over the region early in the period, while scattered showers provided some portions of Ukraine with much-needed soil moisture.

MIDDLE EAST: Warmer, wetter weather in Turkey followed last week's hard freeze, while the return of sunny skies favored winter grain development in Iraq and Iran.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: After last week's rain, sunny skies maintained good to excellent winter grain prospects across most of the region.

SOUTH ASIA: Seasonably hot, dry weather prevailed across India as rabi crop harvesting neared completion and growers prepared for summer crop planting.

EAST ASIA: Widespread showers favored reproductive winter wheat and vegetative spring rice, as winter rapeseed begins to mature.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers brought unwelcomed wetness to mature rice in Java, Indonesia, as growers farther north prepared for the summer monsoon.

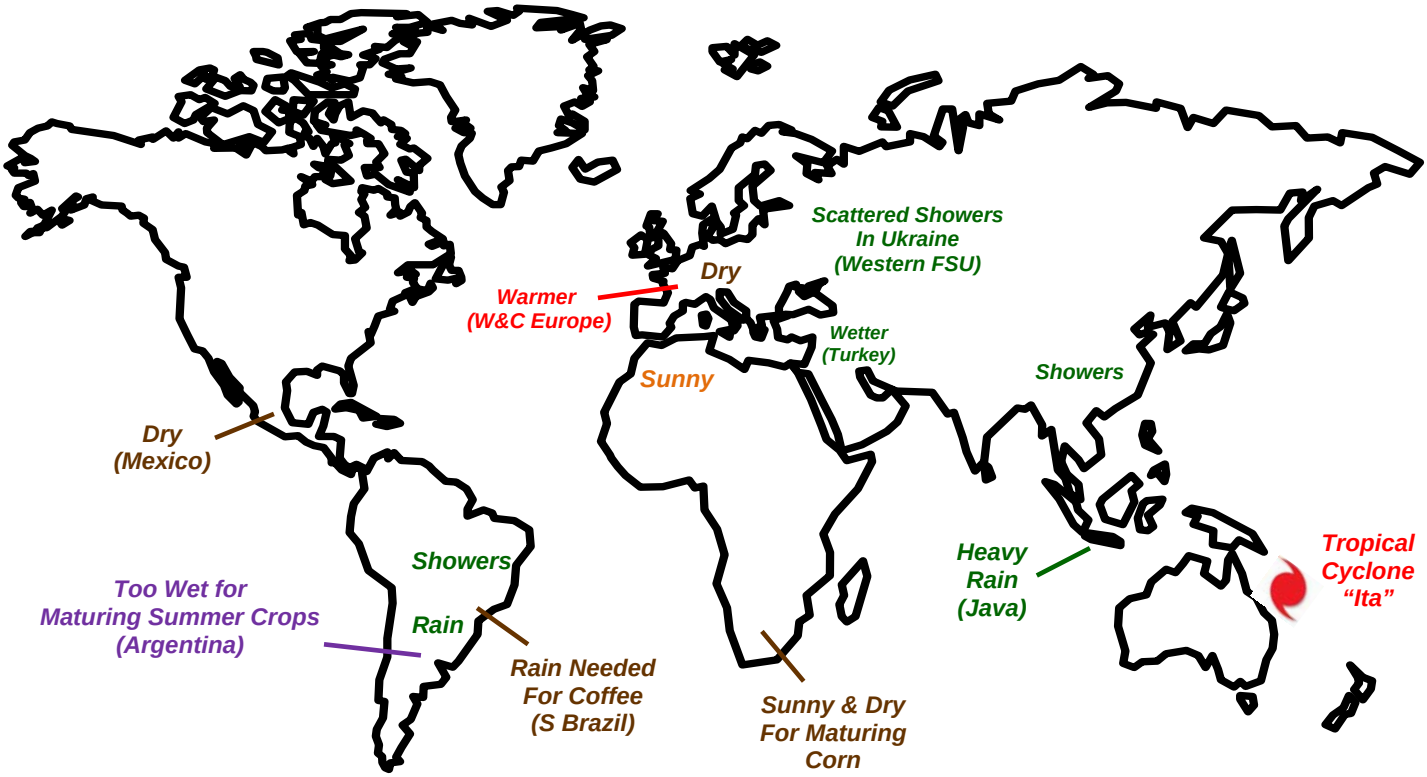
AUSTRALIA: Severe Tropical Cyclone Ita made landfall in northeastern Australia.

SOUTH AFRICA: Sunny, albeit cool, weather benefited maturing summer crops.

ARGENTINA: Persistent wetness in central and northeastern farming areas has been unfavorable for maturing corn and soybeans, and has reportedly delayed summer crop harvests.

BRAZIL: Beneficial rain continued in the main southern and central corn areas, but unfavorable dryness returned to the southeastern coffee belt.

MEXICO: Warm, mostly dry weather spurred growth of winter grains and other winter-grown crops.



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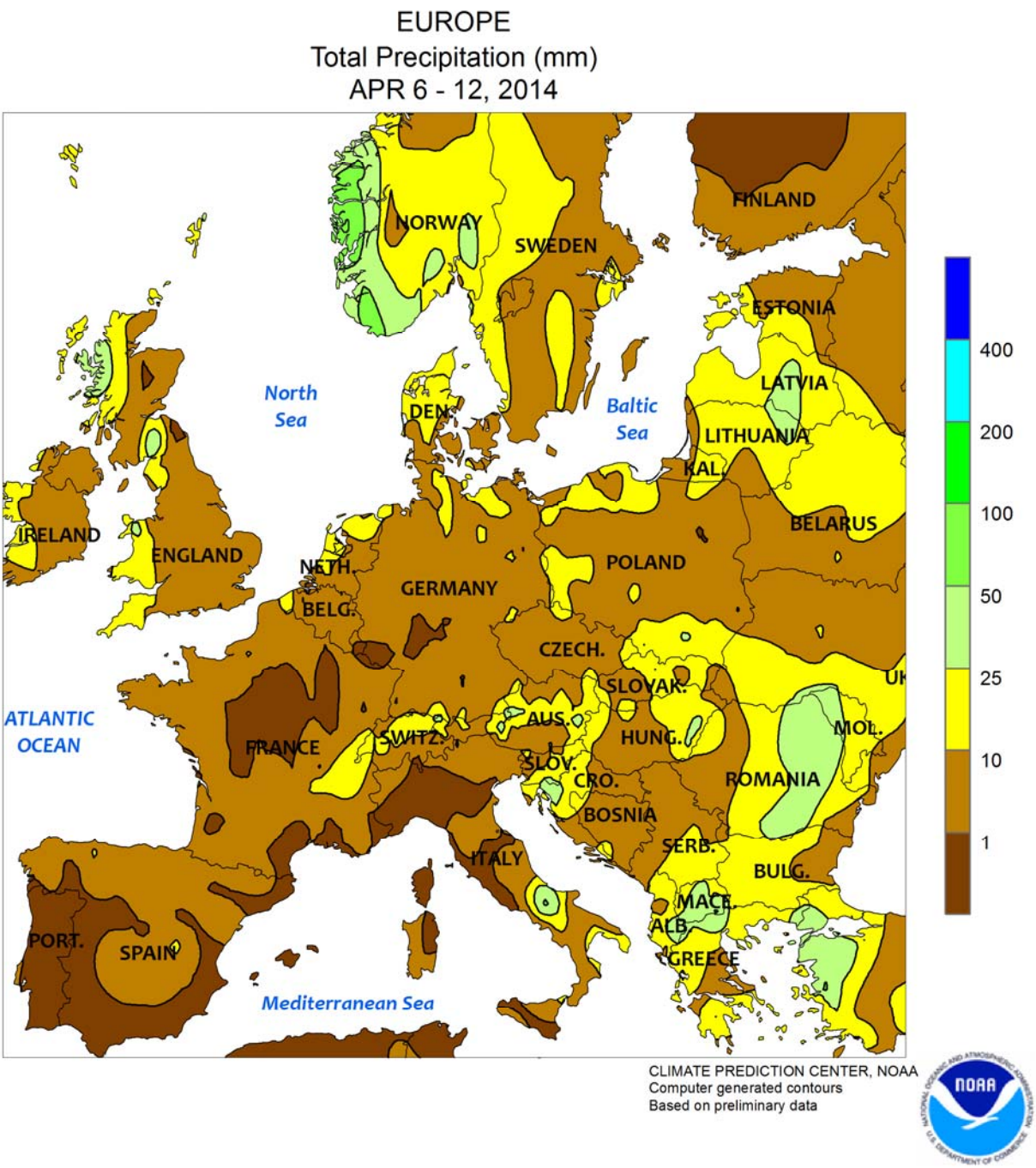

EUROPE

Warm, mostly dry weather prevailed across western and central Europe, while showers arrived in eastern growing areas. Temperatures averaged 3 to 10°C above normal across most of the continent, with near-normal readings confined to the lower Balkans. Consequently, winter grains and oilseeds continued to develop at a faster-than-normal pace, while mostly sunny skies promoted the planting of small grains, sugarbeets, and corn. However, soil moisture remained limited for wheat and rapeseed in central and southern Germany, where precipitation over the past 90 days has totaled locally less than 25 percent of normal. Rain (2-15 mm) provided much-needed soil moisture to the Low Countries, northern and eastern Germany, as well as adjacent portions of western Poland and the Czech Republic, easing short-term dryness and improving prospects for wheat and rapeseed. Heavier showers (10-50 mm) developed from Greece into eastern portions of the Balkans, slowing cotton planting and other seasonal fieldwork but sustaining favorable soil moisture for winter wheat. Across the remainder of southern Europe, mostly sunny skies and above-normal temperatures accelerated winter grain development in Spain and Italy.

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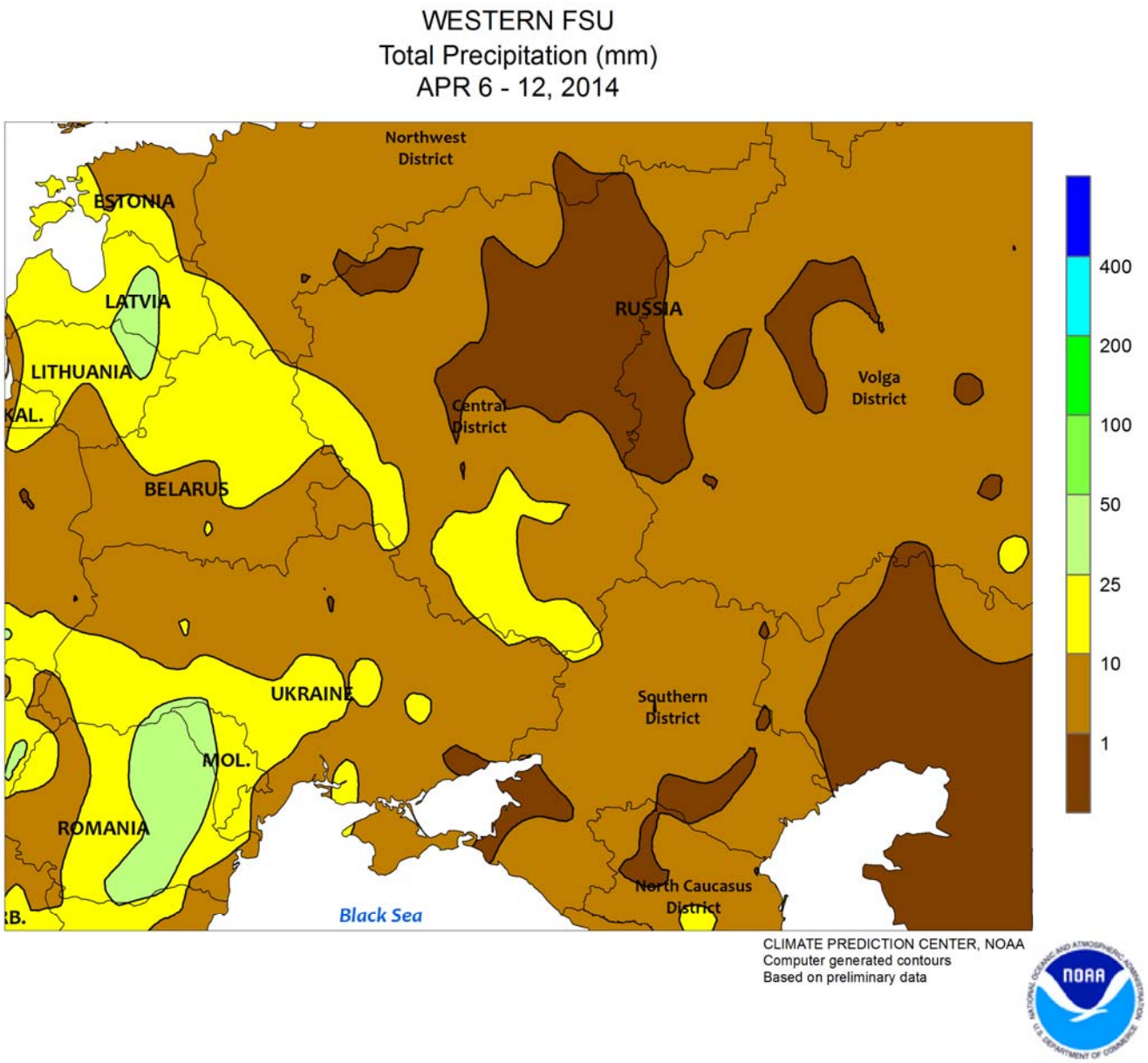

WESTERN FSU

Early-week cold gave way to more seasonable temperatures, while unfavorable dryness persisted in parts of Ukraine. Temperatures during the beginning of the period dropped as low as -8°C across central and eastern Ukraine and -5°C in Russia's Southern and North Caucasus Districts. Winter wheat in the coldest areas was likely in the tillering to early jointing stages of development, and consequently could withstand temperatures as low as -9°C. However, more advanced winter grains in Ukraine may have been susceptible to burnback in the coldest locales. By week's end, temperatures rebounded into the teens and lower 20s (degrees C), mitigating any further freeze threat. More importantly, the first significant rain of the spring (locally up to 25 mm) arrived in Ukraine, providing much-needed soil moisture for vegetative winter crops and recently-planted small grains. Despite the rain, longer-term deficits persist, with north-central portions of Ukraine — a key corn area — reporting less than 50 percent of normal precipitation over the past 90 days. In contrast, additional light to moderate rain and wet snow (2-20 mm liquid equivalent) in Russia, Belarus, and Moldova maintained adequate soil moisture for winter wheat development and upcoming summer crop planting.

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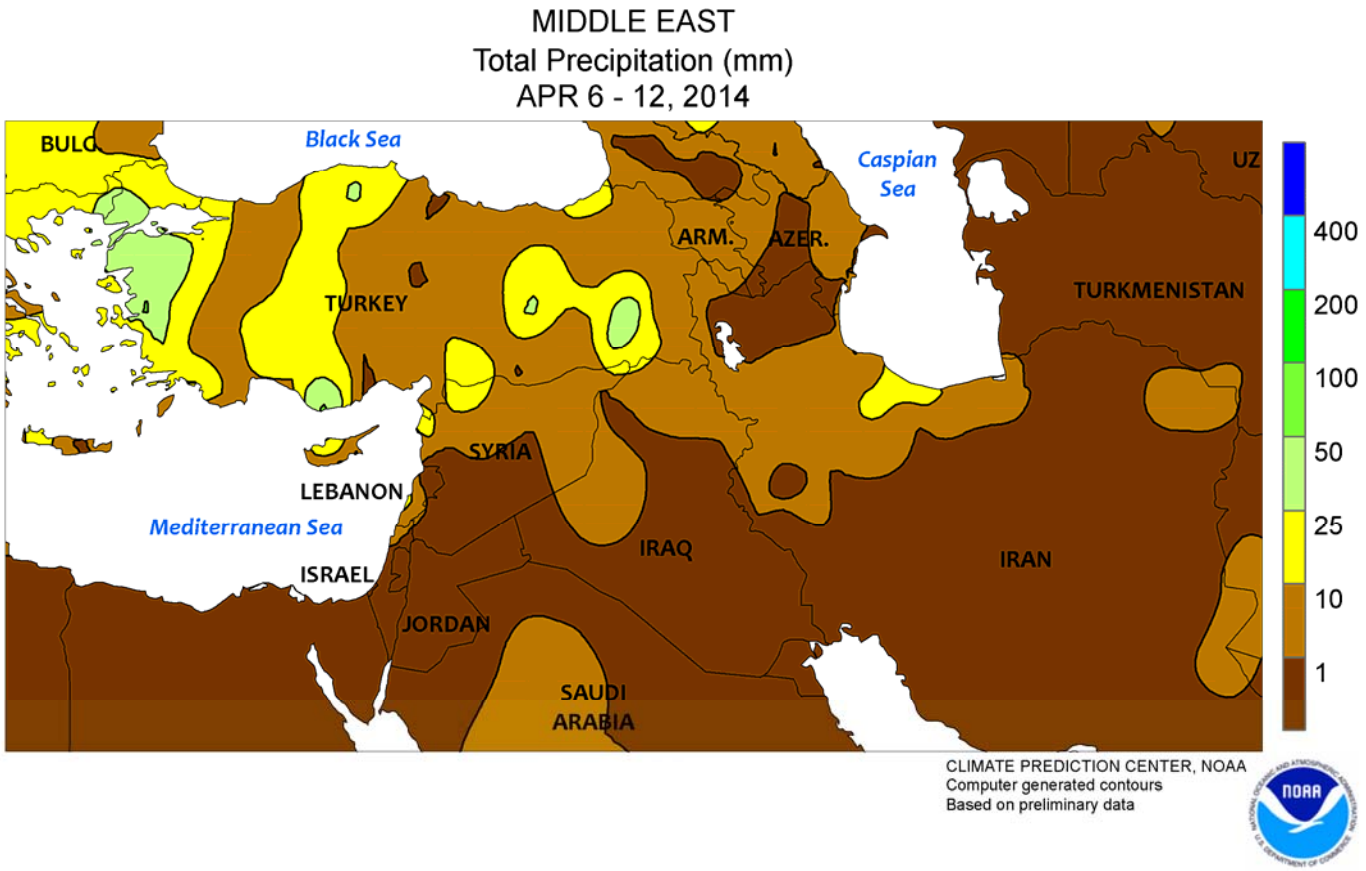

MIDDLE EAST

Warmer, wetter weather followed last week's hard freeze in Turkey, while the return of sunny skies maintained favorable growing conditions in Iraq and Iran. Widespread rain (2-30 mm) in central and southeastern Turkey improved soil moisture for heading to flowering winter grains, though winter crops in central Turkey have dealt with several harsh weather events during the 2013-14 growing campaign (for more information, see page 50 of this week's *Bulletin*). Meanwhile, locally heavy rain (25-65 mm) in western Turkey boosted moisture reserves for summer crops but hampered cotton planting efforts. Farther east, isolated, light to moderate showers (2-20 mm) along the eastern Mediterranean Coast did little to improve winter wheat prospects which have been reduced by drought. In contrast, favorably sunny skies returned to Iraq and Iran, promoting winter crop development following last week's soaking rainfall.

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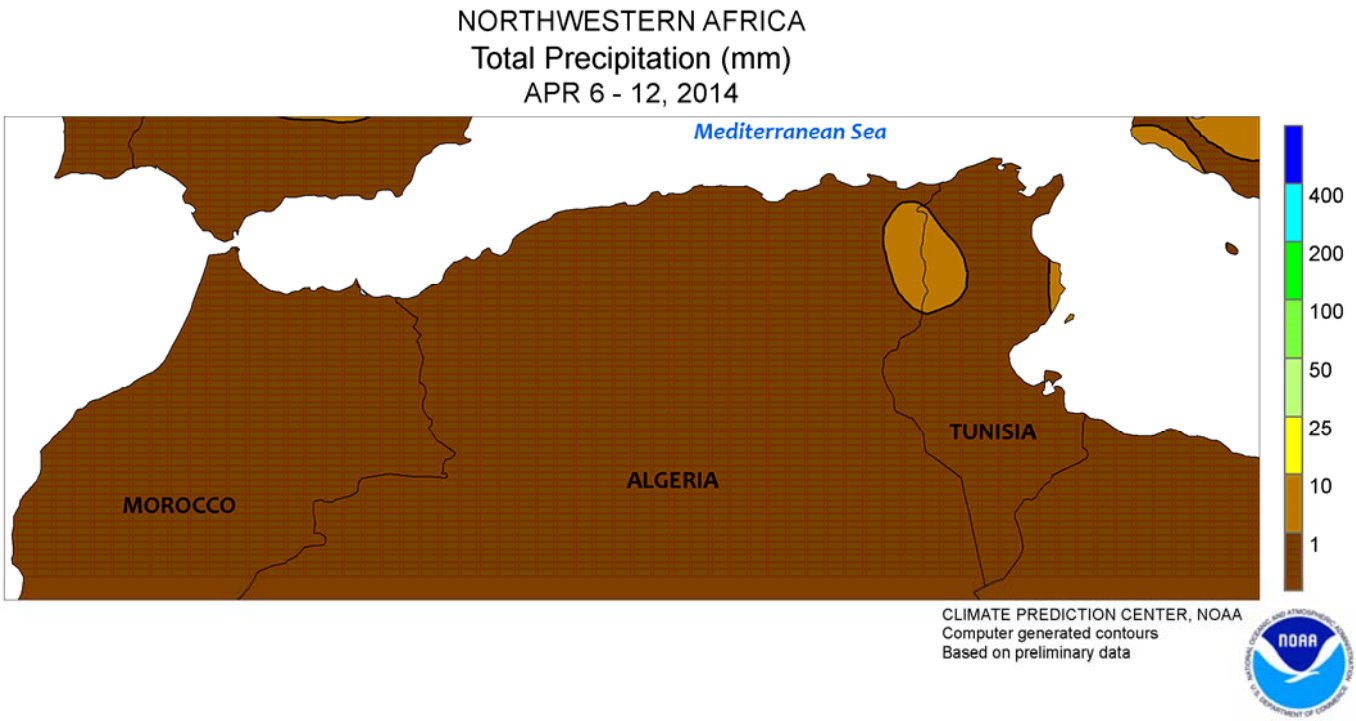

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Dry weather returned, facilitating winter crop development following several weeks of widespread rainfall. With season-to-date rainfall (since October 1) near to above normal in most major growing areas in northern Africa, the sunny skies and above-normal temperatures were favorable for heading to filling winter grains from northern Morocco into Tunisia. However, hot conditions (35-38°C) in southwestern Morocco further lowered wheat yield prospects, as crops in this portion of the country have been subjected to incursions of dryness and heat.

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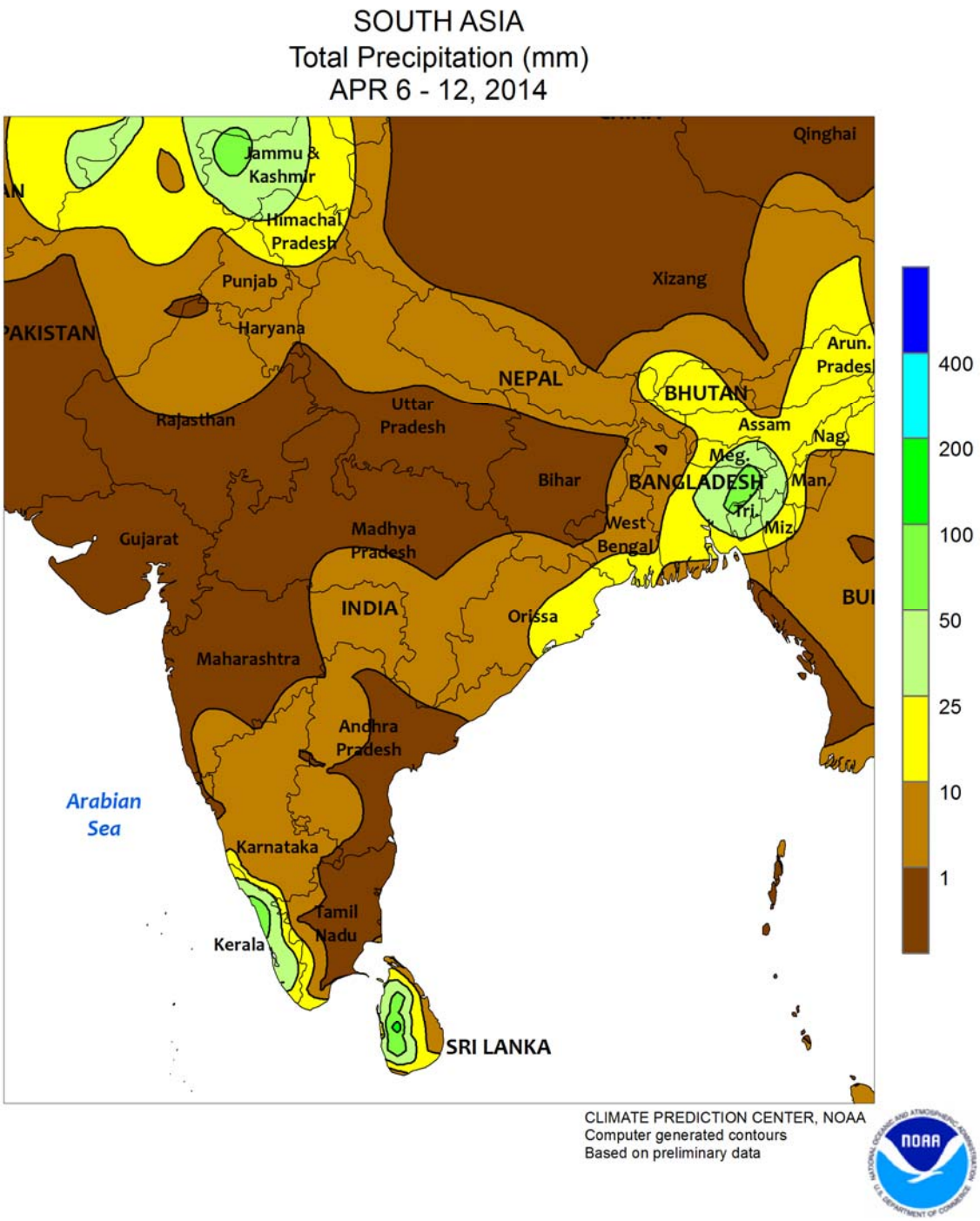

SOUTH ASIA

Seasonably hot, mostly dry weather prevailed across India as rabi crop harvesting was nearing completion. Rainfall was widely scattered across the country and generally less than 5 mm. Heavier showers (50-100 mm) were confined to Kerala in the far southeastern portion of India. Meanwhile, heat continued to intensify and expand in central India (typical for April), where temperatures climbed above 40°C. Fieldwork preparations for the summer monsoon will begin in May and usually start with cotton planting in the northern states. Elsewhere in the region, winter wheat harvesting was underway under generally dry conditions in Pakistan. A short-season rice crop (aus) was being transplanted in Bangladesh, typically pre-dating the larger summer (aman) crop. In Sri Lanka, widespread showers (25-75 mm) increased paddy moisture for transplanting the smaller of the two rice crops (yala).

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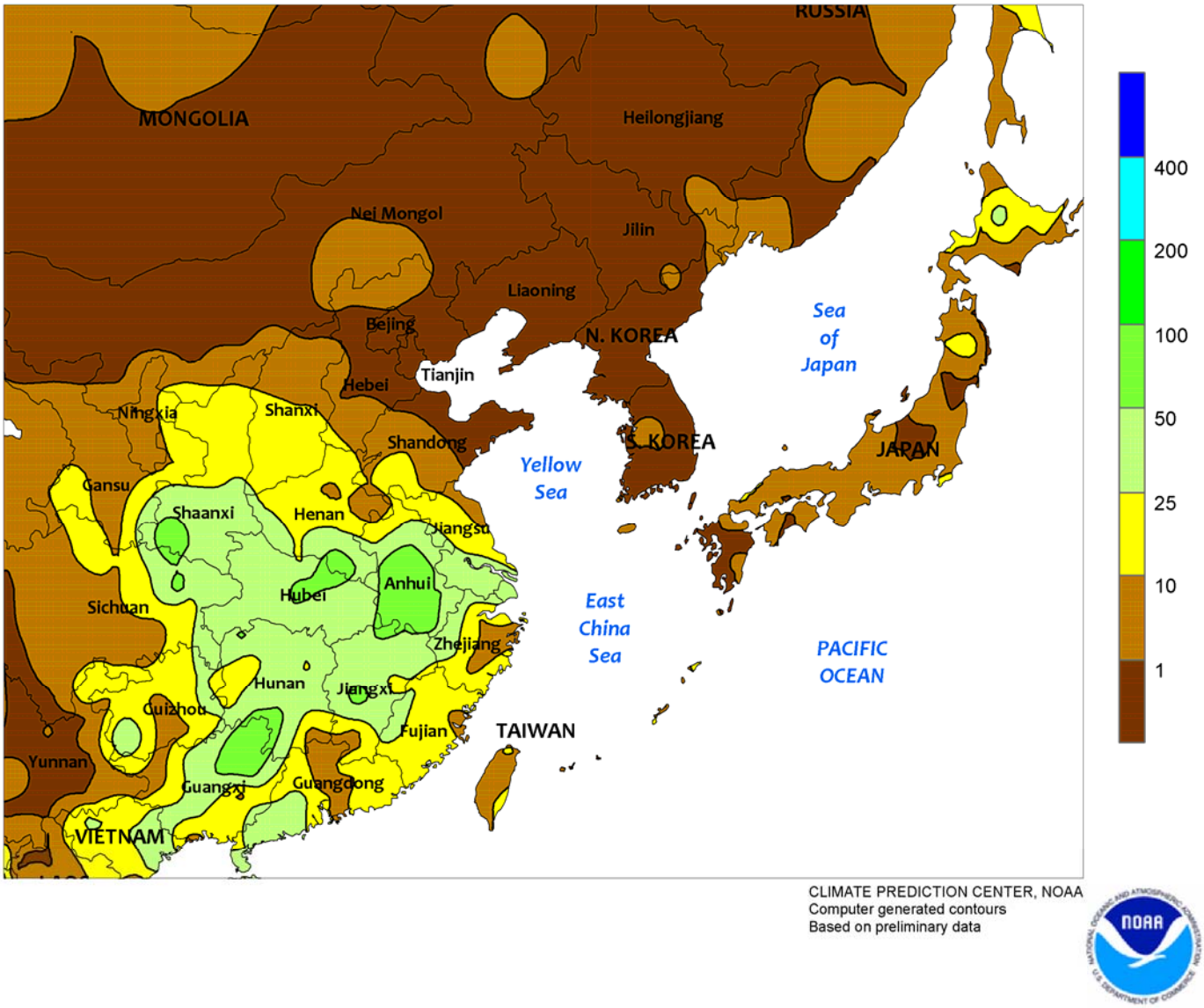
EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
APR 6 - 12, 2014



EASTERN ASIA

Showers overspread much of eastern China's growing areas, benefiting both winter and spring crops. On the North China Plain, light showers (less than 10 mm) boosted topsoil moisture for winter wheat rapidly approaching reproduction. The majority of the rain occurred on one day (April 11) and was the first significant rainfall of the spring (beginning March 1). While the rainfall eased short-term dryness somewhat, supplemental irrigation remained necessary as the wheat enters a moisture-critical stage of development. Meanwhile in the Yangtze Valley, 25 to as much as 100 mm of rain brought spring totals to near normal. In general, drier weather would be preferable for rapeseed that was beginning to mature, but the added moisture benefited early-crop rice throughout Hubei, Anhui, and Hunan. Moisture conditions also remained favorable for rice in far southern provinces, although more rain would be welcomed in the southeast to ease moisture deficits incurred over the last few weeks. Temperatures across all growing regions remained as much as 5°C above normal, promoting rapid development and, in the case of winter wheat, pushing development up to 2 weeks ahead of normal.

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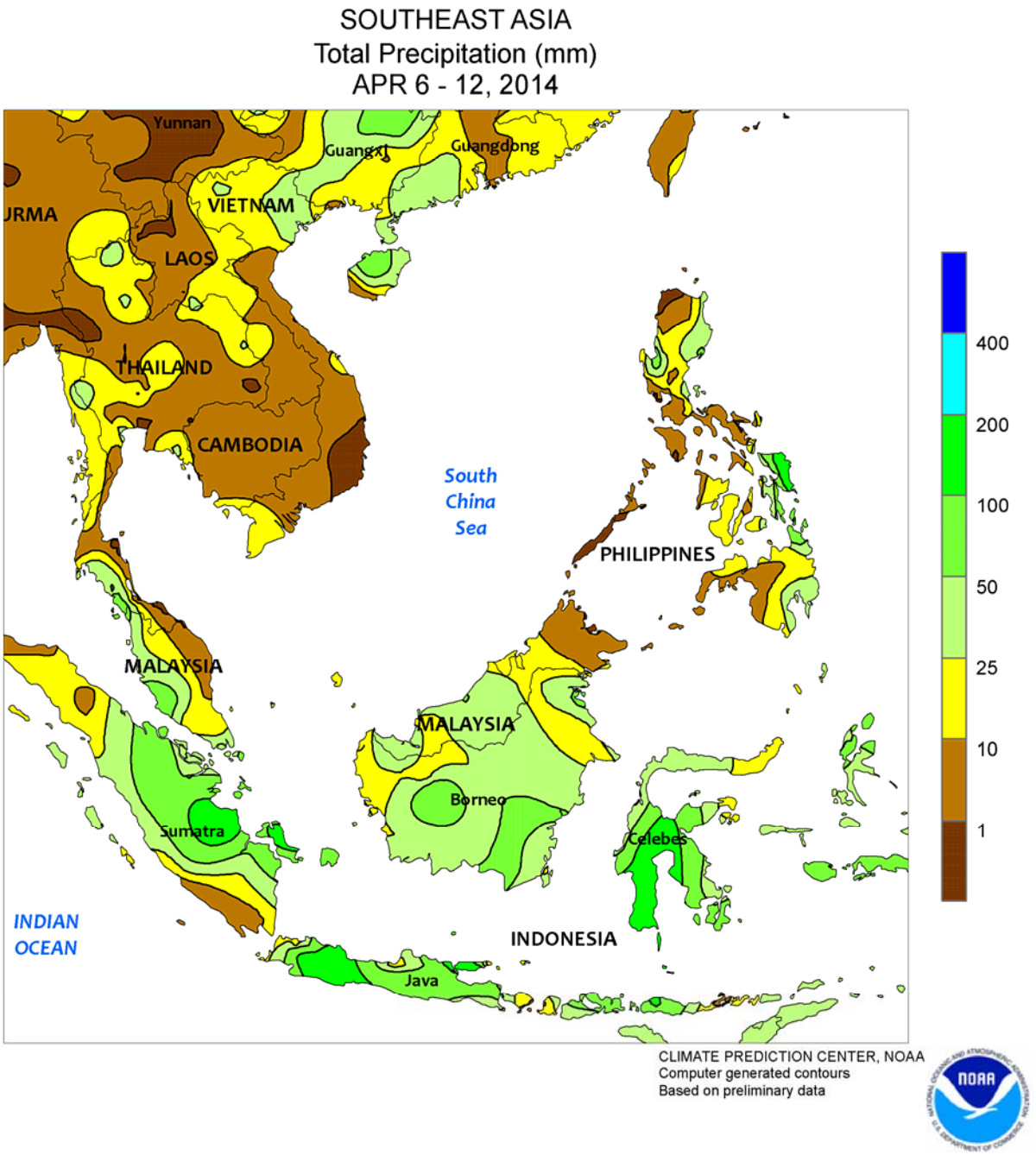

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Heavy showers prevailed across the southern portion of the region, including Java, Indonesia. Rainfall typically begins to slowly diminish in the southern areas as tropical rainfall migrates northward. However, heavy rainfall has been intermittent over the recent weeks, particularly in Java, Indonesia, where widespread amounts of 100 to 200 mm of rain occurred for the recent week. Rice harvesting has been underway since March and will continue through June, with the wet weather causing some limited damage and reduced quality. In contrast, the increased shower activity in the rest of Indonesia and into Malaysia has improved moisture conditions for oil palm struggling from adverse dryness. Meanwhile, in the Philippines, showers were scattered across the islands, with some localized amounts in excess of 100 mm and approaching 200 mm. Second-season rice and corn harvesting was nearing completion as growers await the start of the summer monsoon (typically beginning in early May) and the main growing season. In Vietnam, spring rice harvesting was almost complete in the south as summer rice transplanting began. In northern Vietnam, 25 to 70 mm of rain boosted moisture supplies for spring rice that will be harvested in June. To the west, pre-monsoon showers dotted Thailand with 5 to 35 mm of rain. The monsoon typically begins in early May across Thailand.

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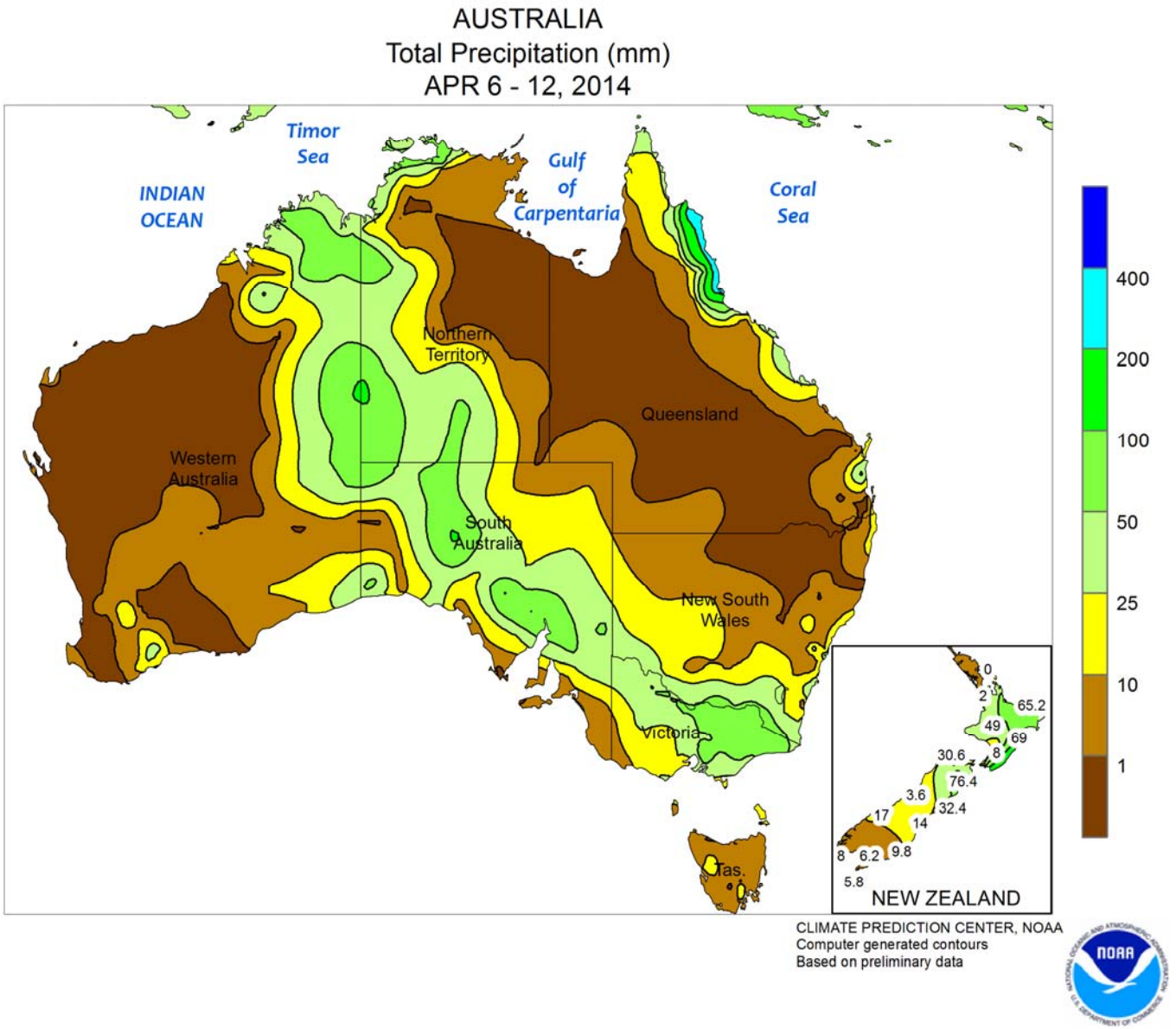
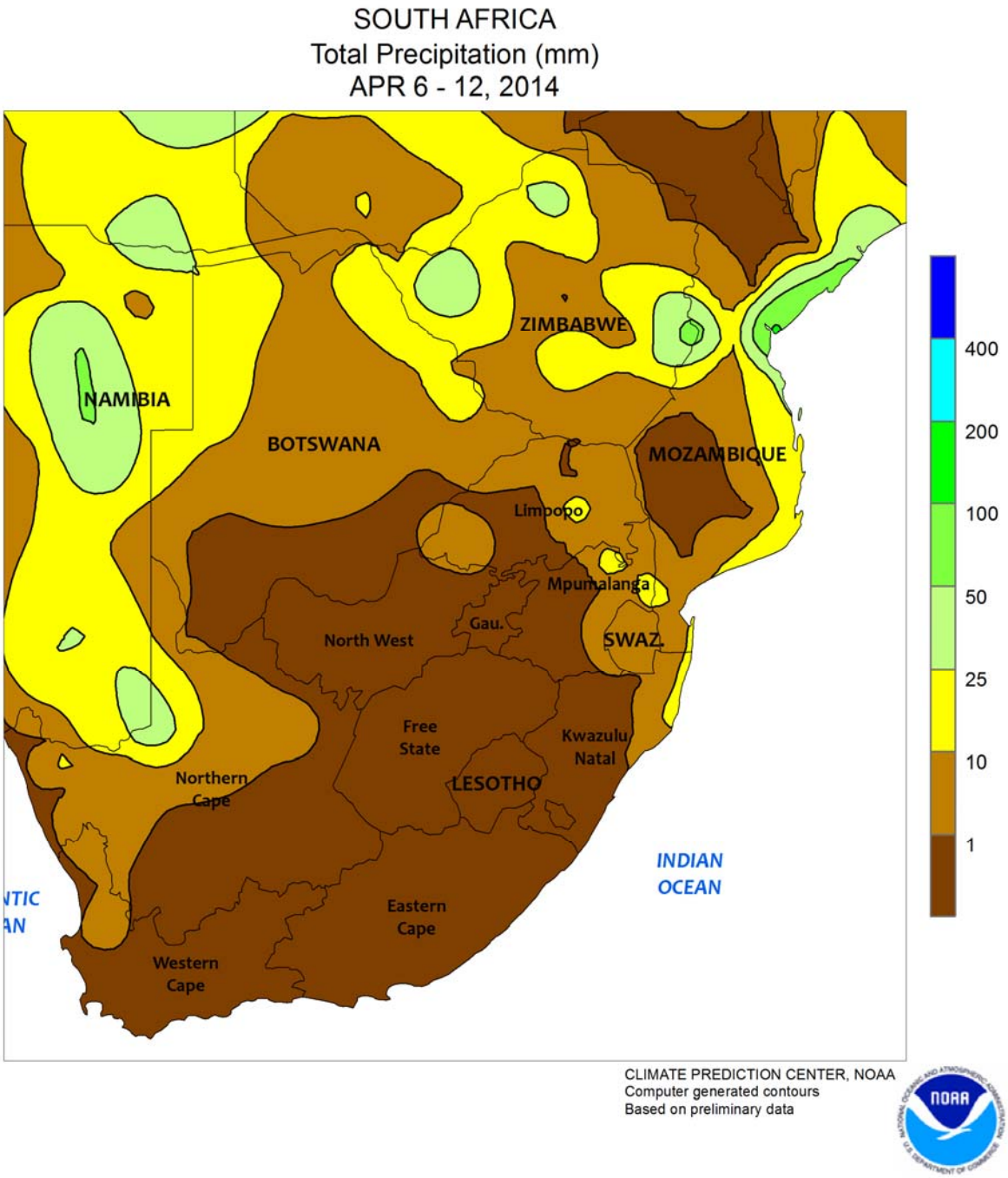


AUSTRALIA

Severe Tropical Cyclone Ita brought flooding rains to sugarcane areas along the eastern Queensland coast. Rainfall amounts topped 200 mm in a highly localized area of the northeastern coast, with winds in excess of 135 knots (Category 4) occurring just prior to landfall on April 11. Ita weakened rapidly as it skirted the coastline and moved back out to sea on April 13 before dissipating completely. Rainfall for the week (ending April 12) was primarily confined to south and southeastern Australia, where 10 to as much as 100 mm of rain significantly boosted moisture reserves in advance of upcoming winter wheat planting but slowed lingering harvesting.

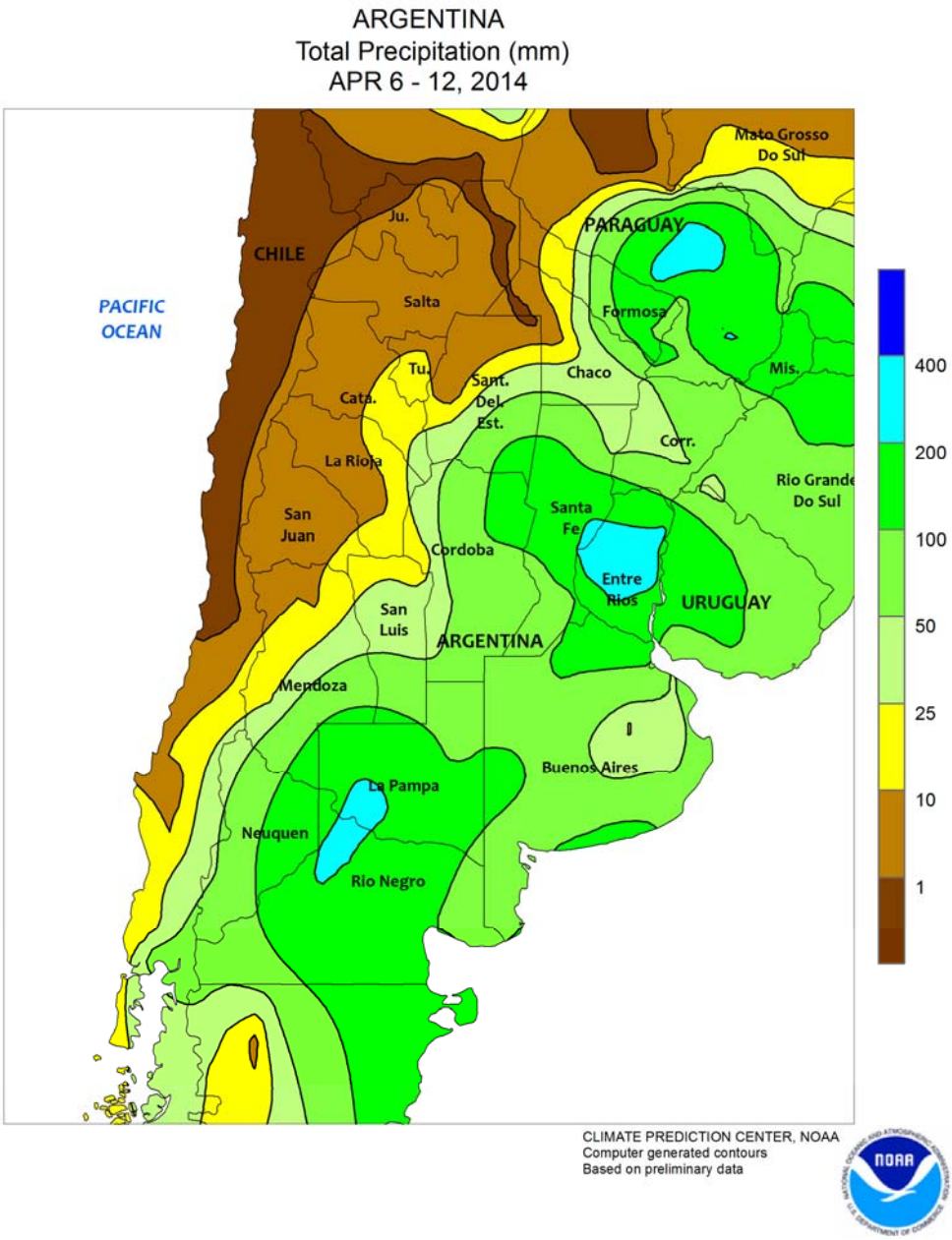
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTH AFRICA

Dry, unseasonably cool weather favored maturing summer crops across the corn belt. Little to no rain fell from North West to Mpumalanga, and weekly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C below normal (daytime highs mostly in the lower and middle 20s degrees C). Nighttime lows fell below 10°C on several days but temperatures stayed above freezing in the main production areas. Similar conditions promoted fieldwork in the main sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal; light showers (locally in excess of 10 mm) likely caused only minor harvest delays in production areas of eastern Mpumalanga. Dry weather also dominated the Cape Provinces, with temperatures ranging from near normal in eastern agricultural areas of Northern and Eastern Cape to more than 5°C above normal (daytime highs approaching 40°C) in Western Cape.

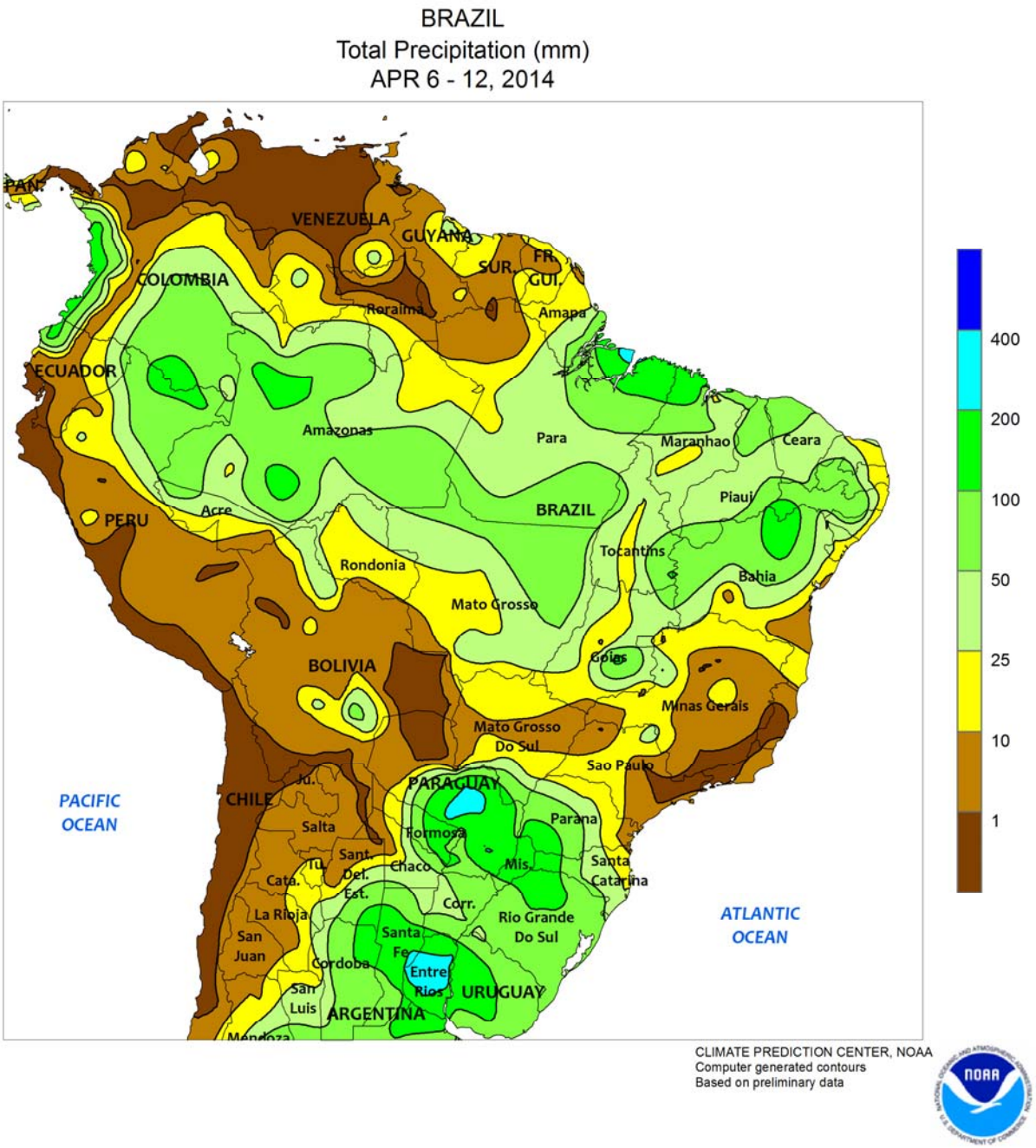
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



ARGENTINA

Unfavorably wet conditions persisted in key farming areas stretching from central Argentina to the northeast, raising concerns for the quality of maturing summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. Most areas recorded 50 to 200 mm of rainfall, with the highest amounts (greater than 100 mm) concentrated over sections of the Parana River Valley (northern Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios), renewing flooding on low-lying croplands. In contrast, lighter rain (less than 10 mm) favored maturing summer crops in the northwest (Salta and neighboring locations in Santiago del Estero, Chaco, and Formosa). In spite of the rainfall, weekly temperatures averaged near normal in central Argentina (daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 20s degrees C) and up to 4°C above normal in the north (highs in the middle and upper 30s). The coolest weather occurred at week's end following the passage of the strong cold front that generated the heavy rains; nighttime lows fell below 5°C in the traditionally cooler locations of the south (southern Cordoba and sections of La Pampa and Buenos Aires) but no freezes were reported. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 93 percent harvested as of April 10, slightly behind last year's pace (96 percent). Harvest of other crops — notably corn, soybeans, and cotton — was reportedly underway, and problems with the recent wetness were noted.

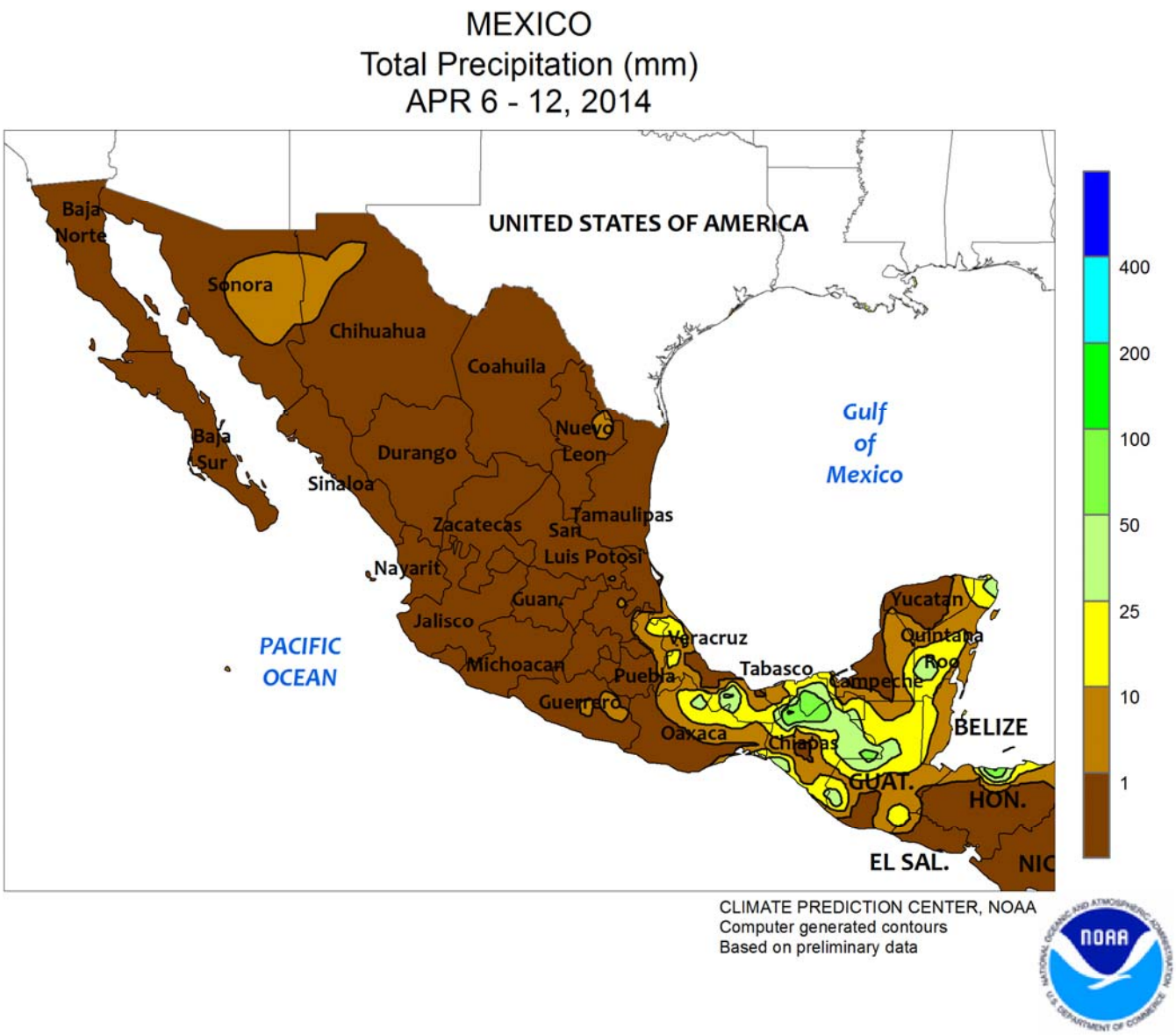
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



BRAZIL

Near- to above-normal rainfall benefited second-crop (safrinha) corn in Brazil's main production areas. In the south, rainfall totaled 25 to more than 100 mm from Rio Grande do Sul and Parana westward through southern Mato Grosso do Sul and eastern Paraguay. Warm weather (daytime highs in the lower 30s degrees C) prior to the mid-week onset of the rain resulted in weekly temperatures averaging more than 3°C above normal. Beneficial rain (locally more than 50 mm) also continued from Mato Grosso to western Bahia, maintaining generally favorable levels of late-season moisture for safrinha corn and cotton. As in the south, weekly temperatures averaged several degrees above normal, with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s. In contrast to the warm, showery conditions in most safrinha corn areas, warmth and unseasonable dryness returned to the main sugarcane, citrus, and coffee areas of the southeast (Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo), renewing concerns for reduced production. Elsewhere, showers (10-50 mm) intensified along the northeastern coast, increasing irrigation reserves for sugarcane and cocoa as far south as northeastern Bahia.

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

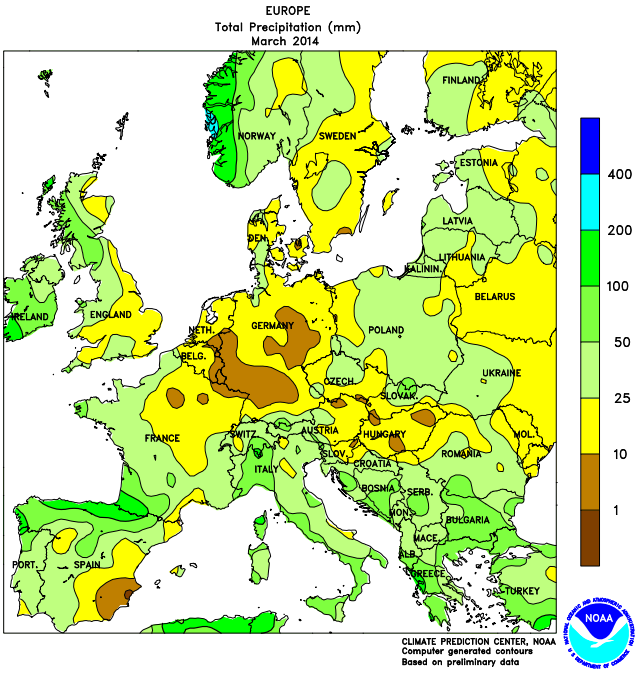


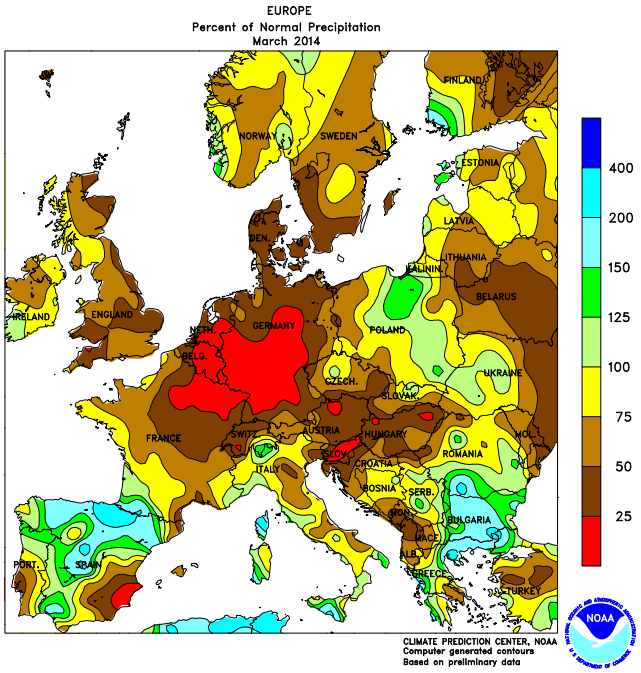
MEXICO

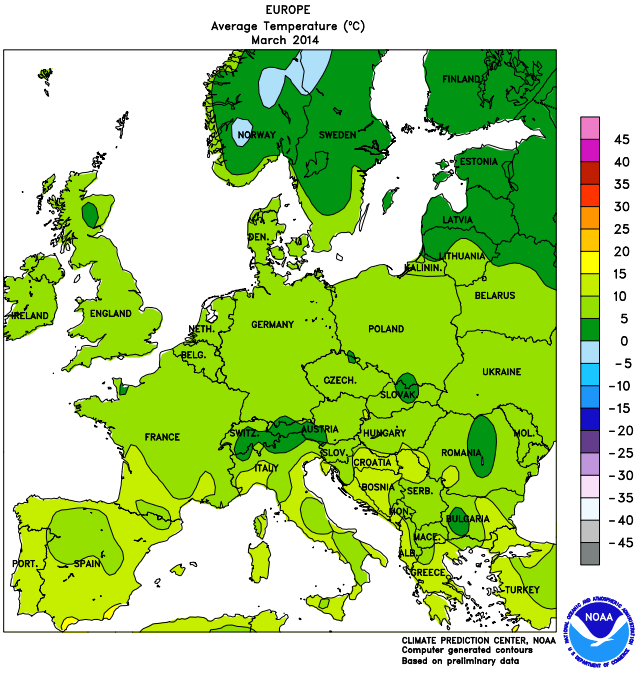
Dry, seasonably warm weather dominated the region, spurring growth of irrigated, winter-grown crops. Aside from some isolated showers (greater than 10 mm) in Chiapas and in the vicinity of central Veracruz, Mexico recorded little to no rain. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal, spurring growth of winter grains in the north and irrigated fruit and vegetables in warmer locations along the Pacific and Gulf Coasts. Winter corn and wheat harvesting was likely underway in the northwest, though fieldwork typically doesn't peak until May or June. Similarly, the harvest of rain-fed winter sorghum is likely beginning in Tamaulipas. In contrast, as the onset of the summer rainy season approaches, harvesting of sugarcane is typically winding down at this time of year in key production areas near the Gulf Coast.

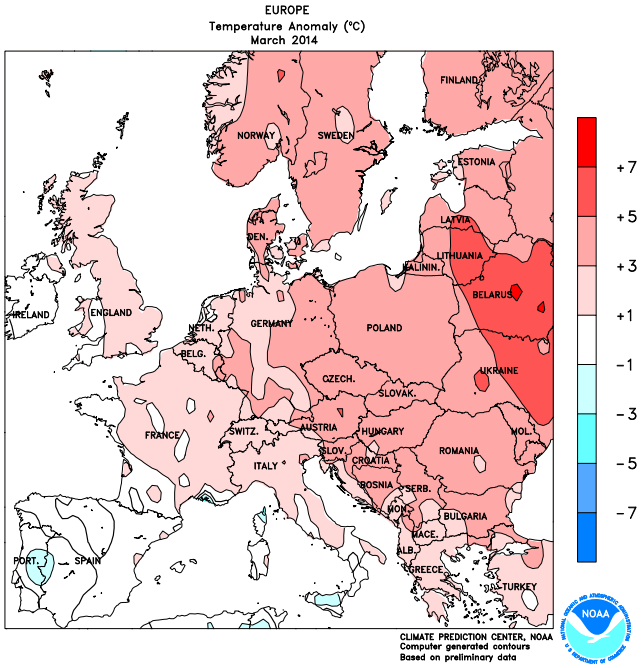
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

March International Temperature and Precipitation Maps





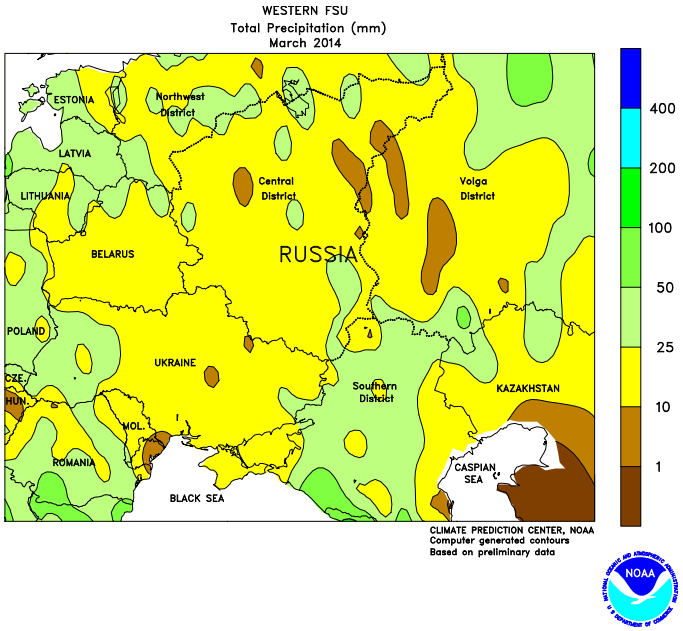


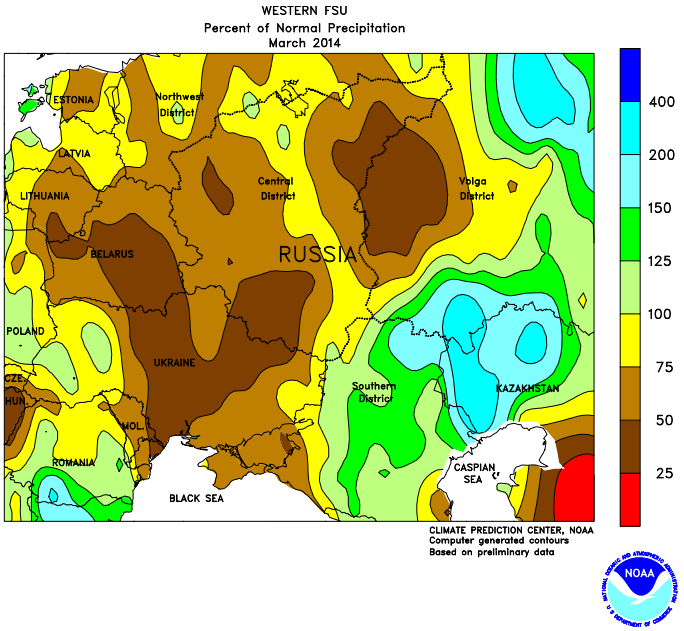


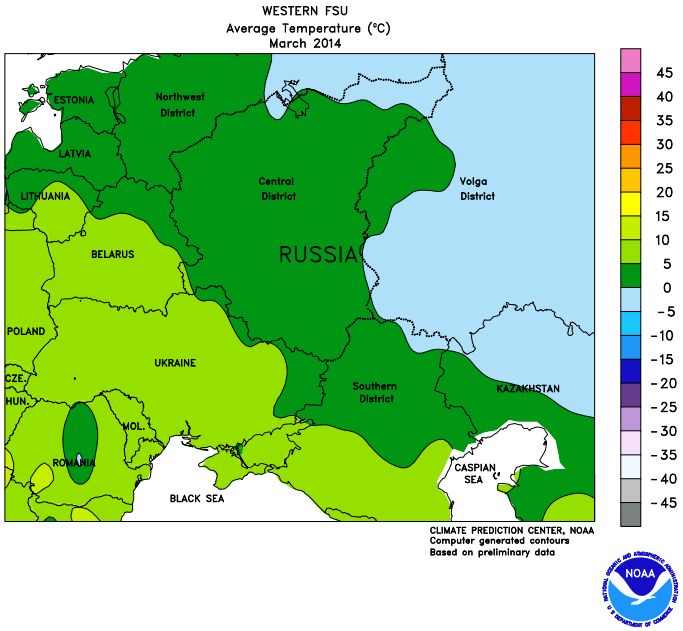
EUROPE

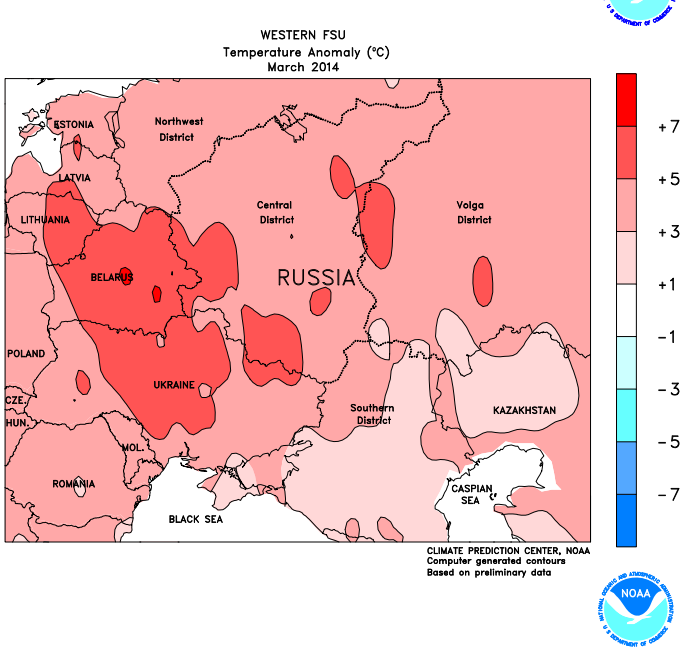
An abnormally warm, dry March accelerated winter crops out of dormancy up to a month ahead of normal across northern Europe. Unfavorable dryness remained entrenched across central Europe, with soil moisture becoming limited for vegetative winter wheat and rapeseed in Germany and portions of the northern Balkans. Short-term dryness is most pronounced in southern Germany, where precipitation since September 1 has tallied less than 50 percent of normal. Farther west, the dry weather was welcomed in the United Kingdom and France, enabling a rapid pace of small grain planting. A late-month freeze in these areas likely had minimal — if any — impact on winter grains, but temperatures may have gotten low enough to cause some localized burnback to early-flowering rapeseed in the United Kingdom and France. 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



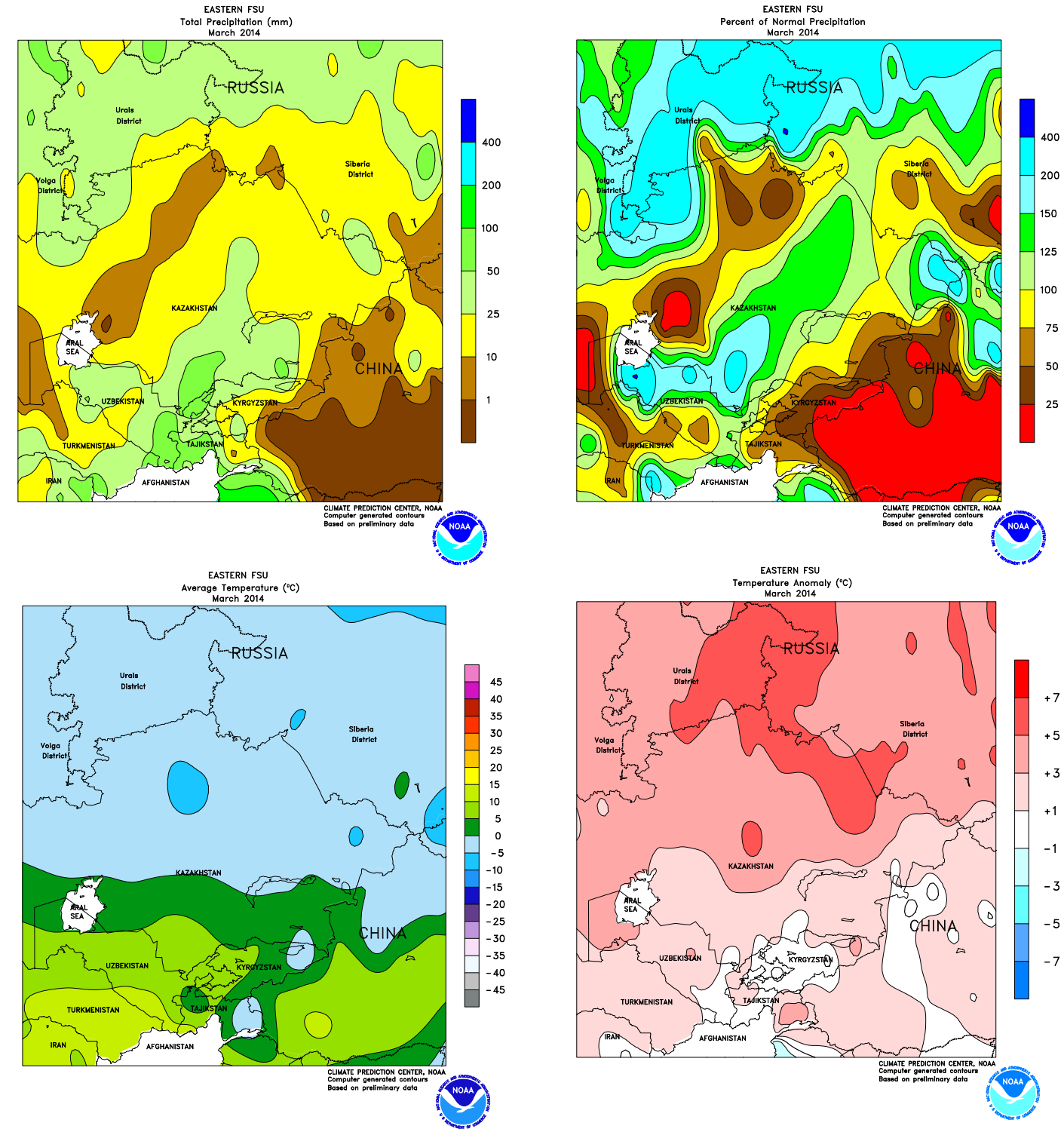






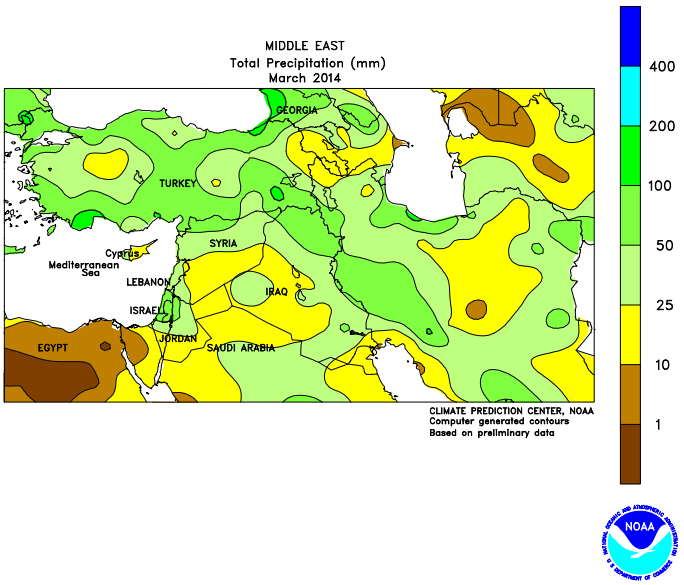
WESTERN FSU

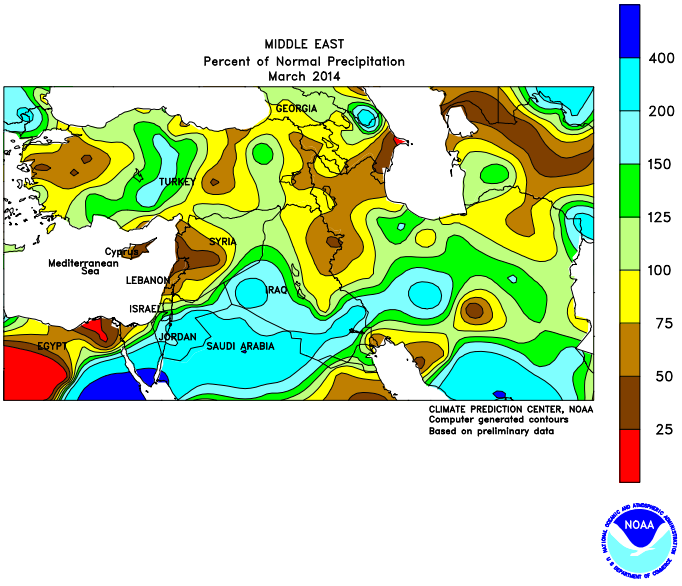
In March, unseasonable warmth prevailed, with western dryness contrasting with favorably wet weather farther east. Across southern Russia, mild, showery weather eased winter crops out of dormancy. In contrast, drier-than-normal weather (locally less than 25 percent of normal) further reduced soil moisture for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds in Ukraine, which continued to develop at a much faster-than-normal pace due to unseasonable warmth. Meanwhile, dry weather encouraged small grain planting in Belarus and Moldova, as well as western portions of Russia.

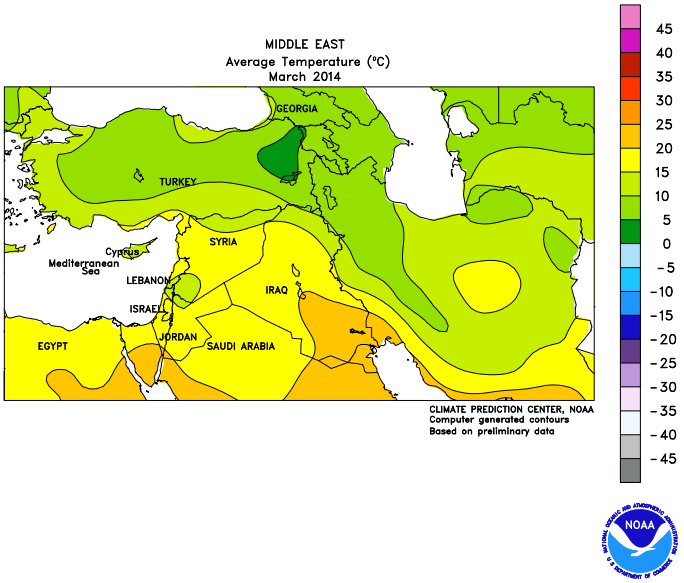


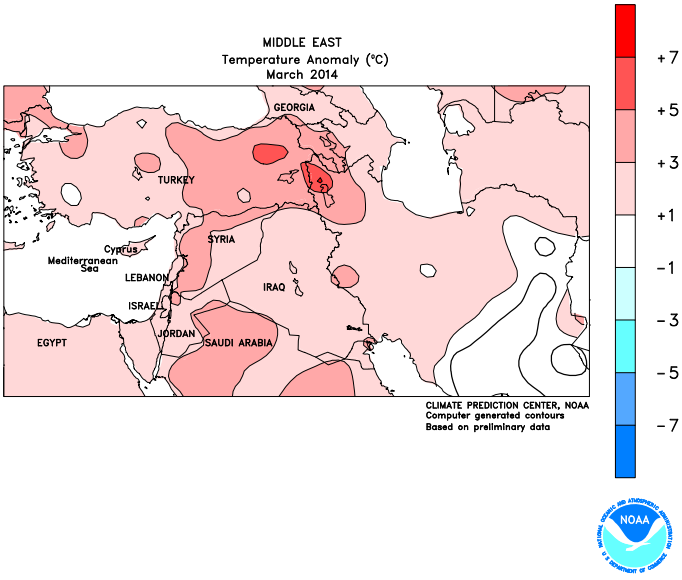
EASTERN FSU

During March, above-normal temperatures and precipitation prevailed across much of the region. The warmth caused eastern portions of the Siberia District to lose snow cover by the end of the month, promoting early-season fieldwork. In contrast, the rest of the spring wheat belt (northern Kazakhstan and south-central Russia) remained covered by snow, eliminating any possibility for early small grain planting. In the south, periods of rain and mountain snow boosted irrigation reserves for cotton planting and establishment, although locally heavy showers (60-90 mm) likely caused some fieldwork delays in Tajikistan and eastern Uzbekistan.



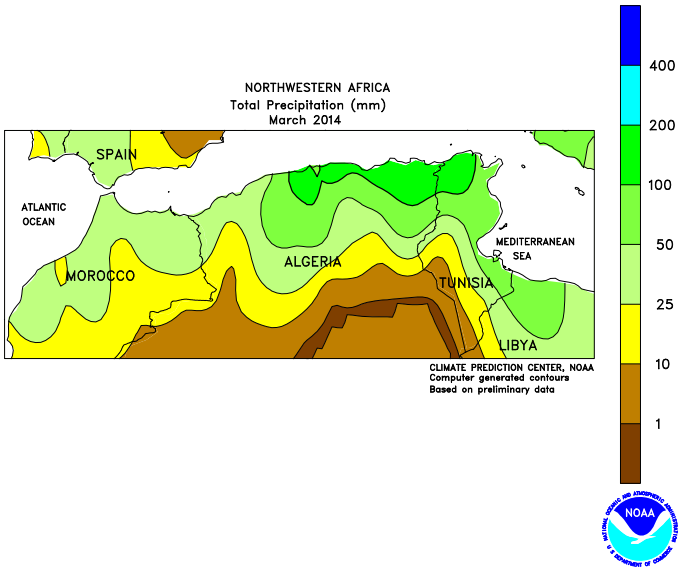


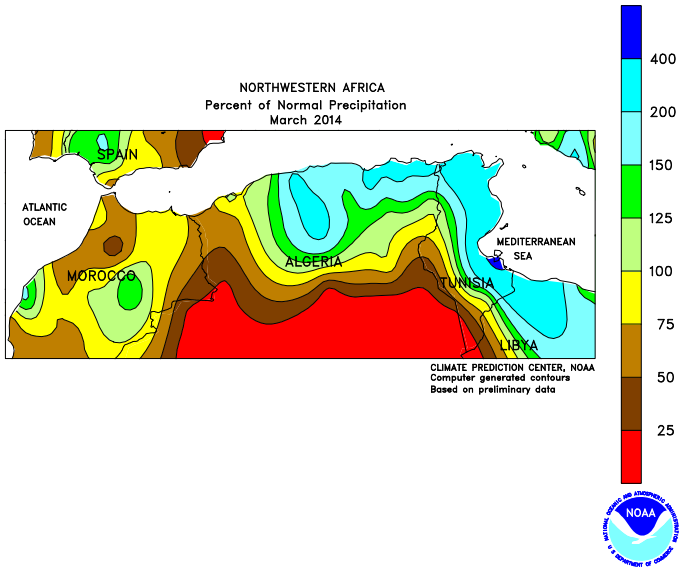


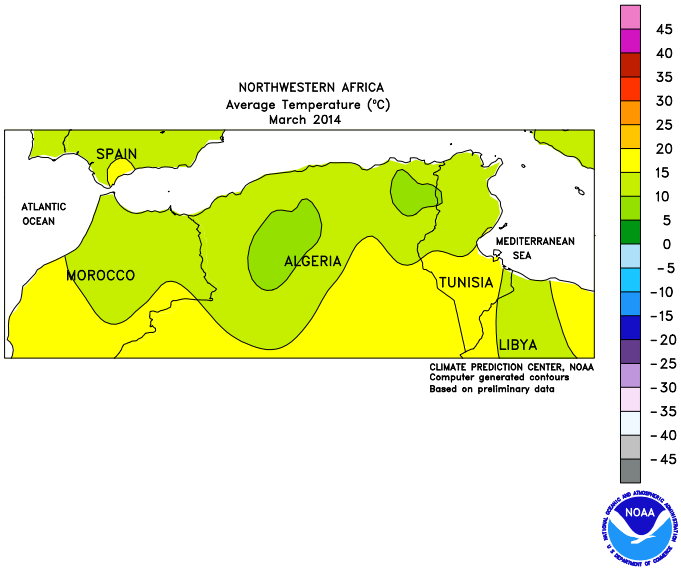


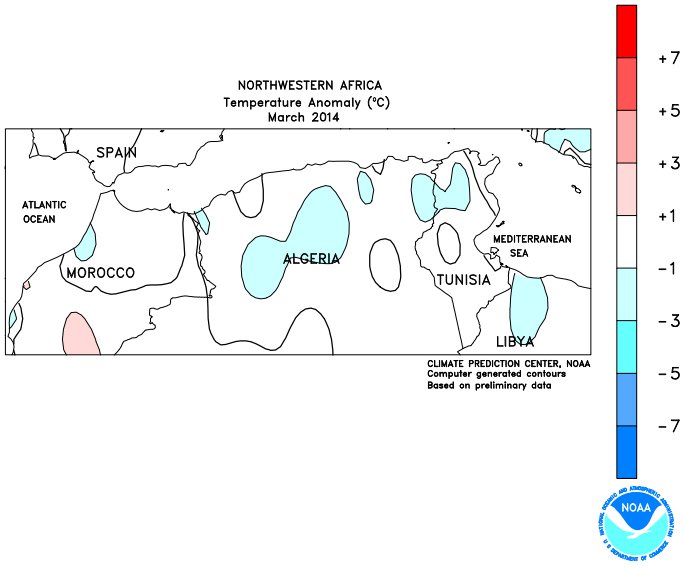
MIDDLE EAST

March featured mild, wet weather across much of the region. Much-needed rain (locally more than 50 mm) returned to Turkey, although crops continued to struggle on the Anatolian Plateau due to poor fall establishment. However, pockets of dryness further reduced wheat yield potential along the Mediterranean Coast. Meanwhile, abundant rain (30-80 mm) from Iraq into central Iran maintained mostly favorable prospects for winter wheat and barley.



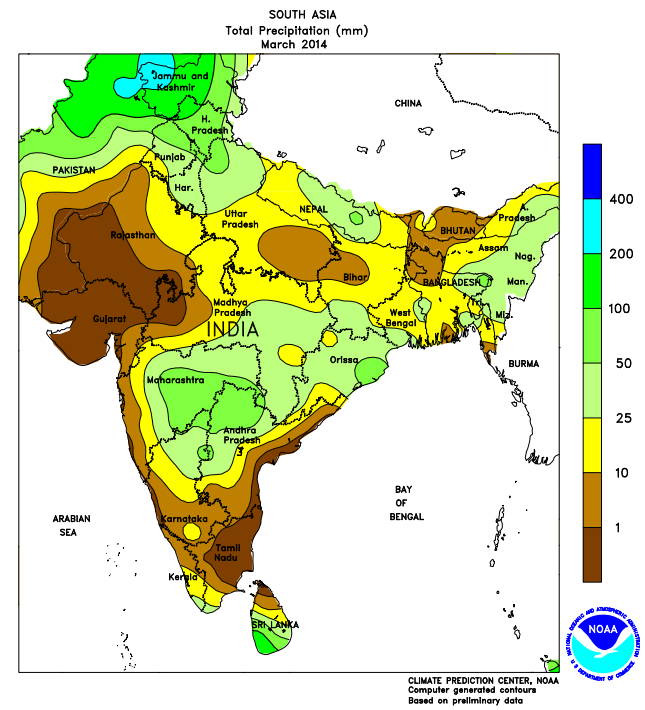


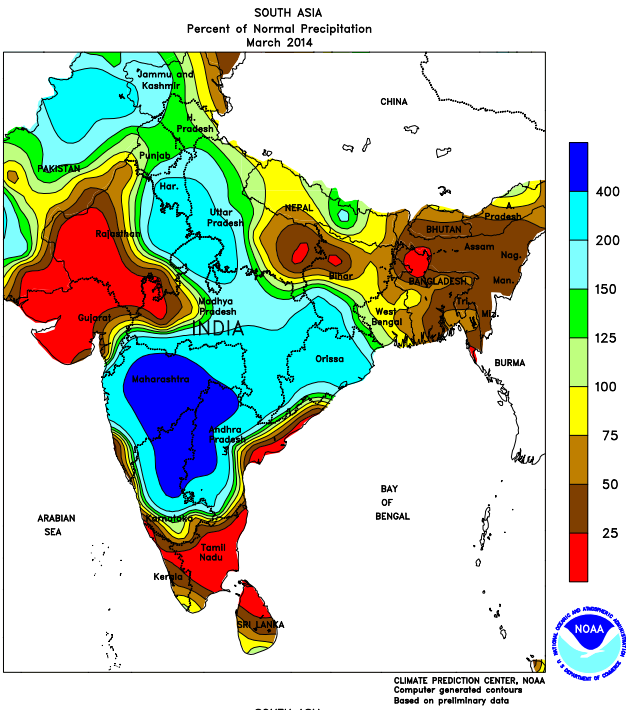


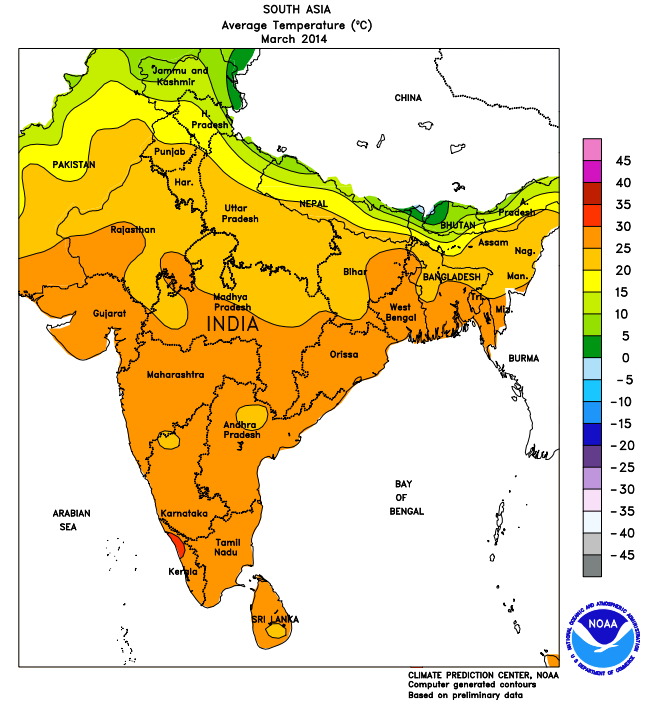


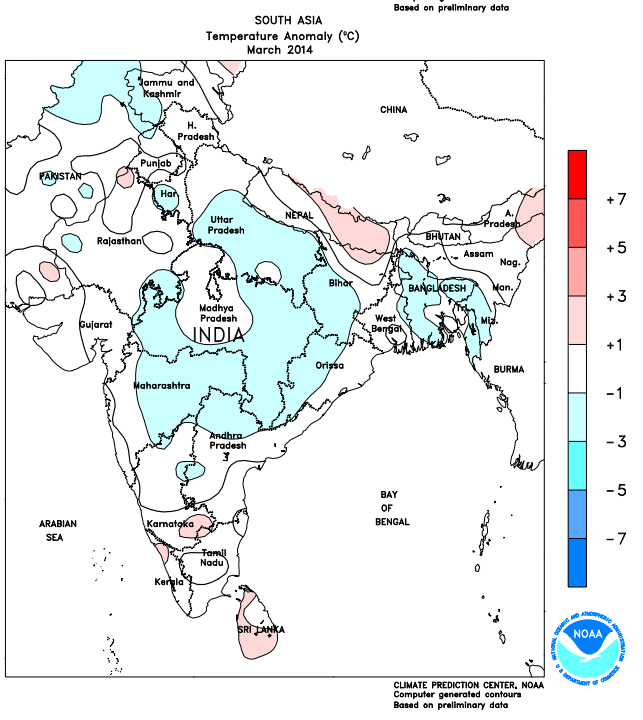
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Widespread rain maintained good to excellent yield prospects for jointing to reproductive winter grains across Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. While the rain was mostly favorable for winter grains, locally heavy downpours (150 mm or more) in northern Algeria may have caused low-lying fields to become water-logged. In contrast, lingering concerns from winter dryness and early-spring heat continued in southern Morocco, where wheat has likely advanced into the filling stage of development ahead of normal.



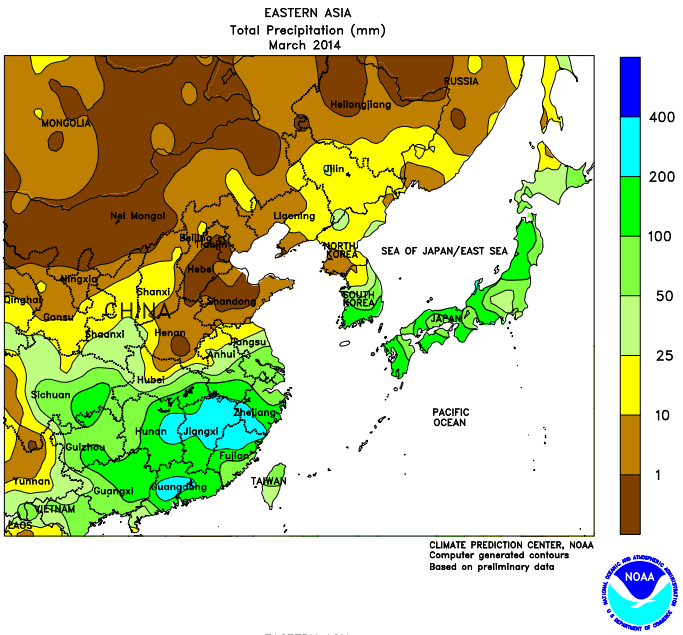


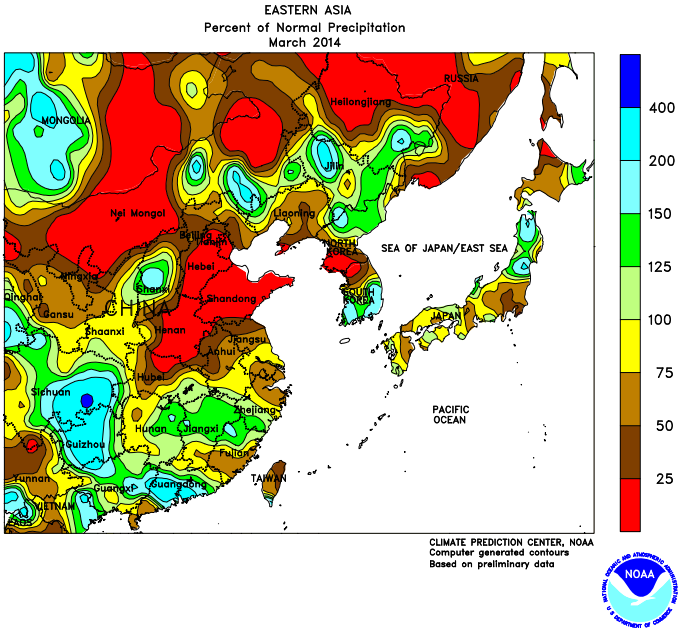


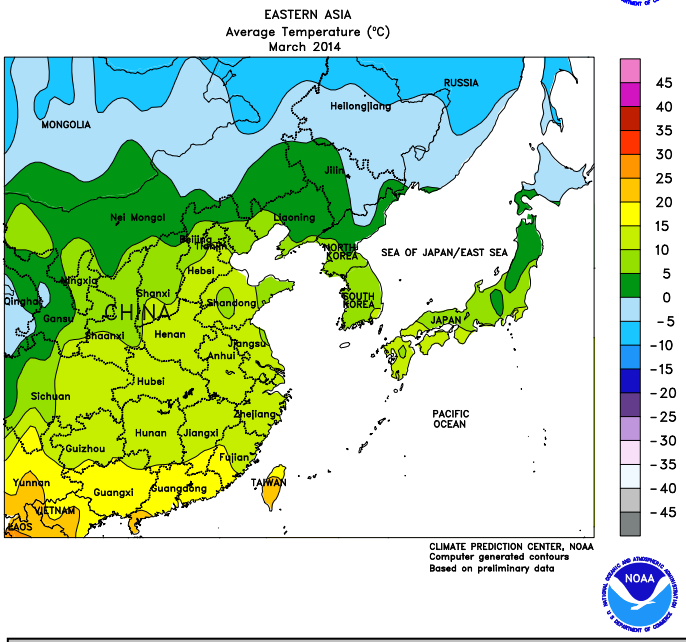


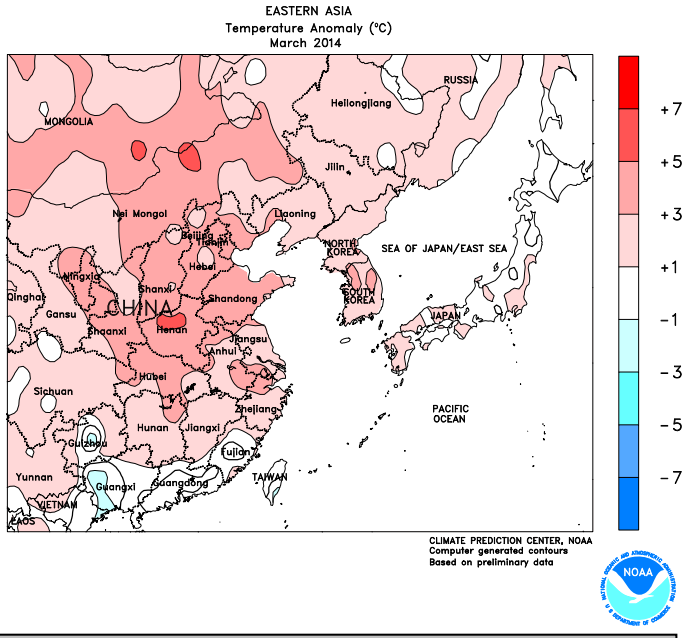
SOUTH ASIA

Wet weather in March affected portions of the Indian wheat crop as harvesting began. In particular, Punjab and Haryana, both key wheat producers, received above-normal rainfall for the month. Many reports were given regarding the potential for poor quality and damage from localized severe weather, which included hail. Farther south, drier weather eased late-season wetness for much of the rapeseed crop and promoted harvesting. Meanwhile, seasonably hot weather began to build, with maximum temperatures reaching into the upper 30s (degrees C) by month's end. The heat is a seasonal precursor to the monsoon which typically begins around June 1.



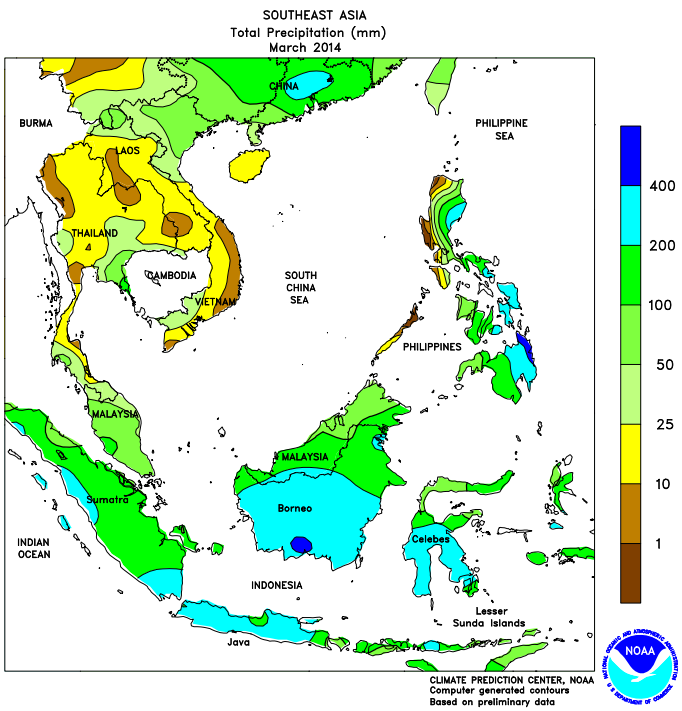


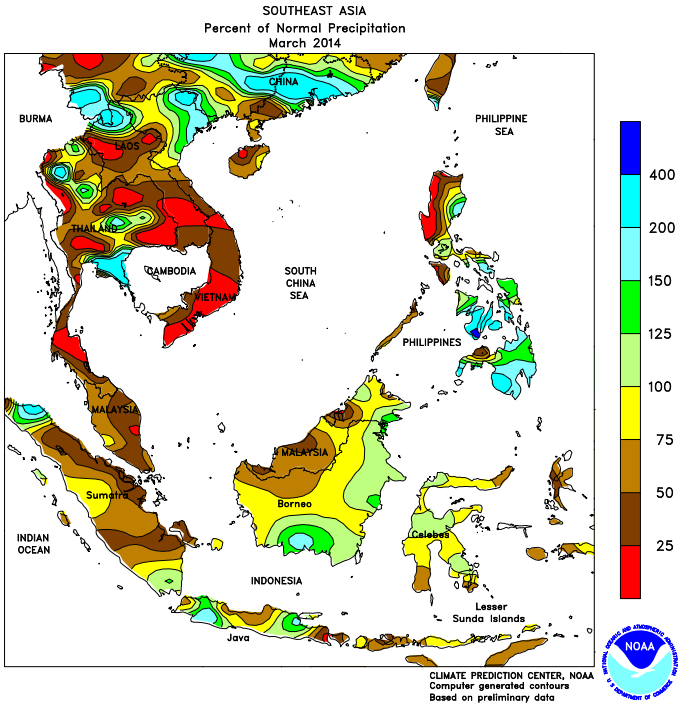


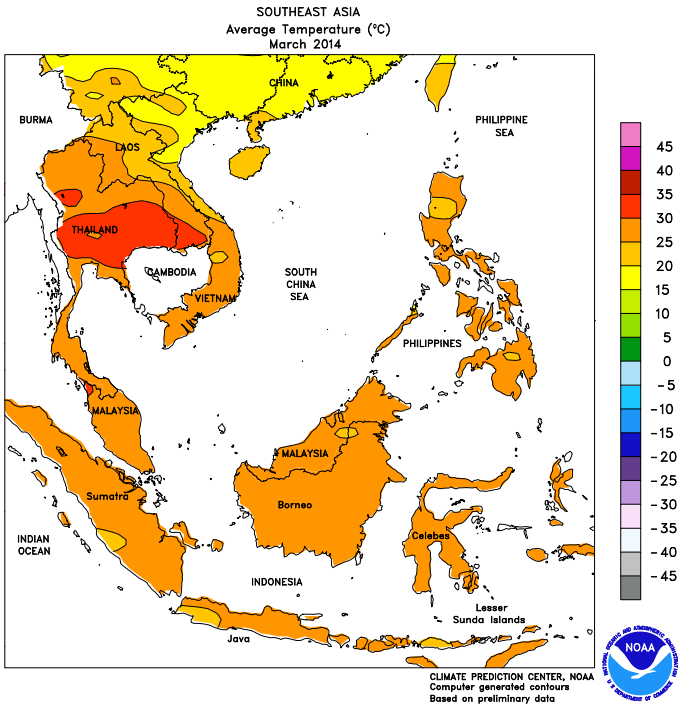


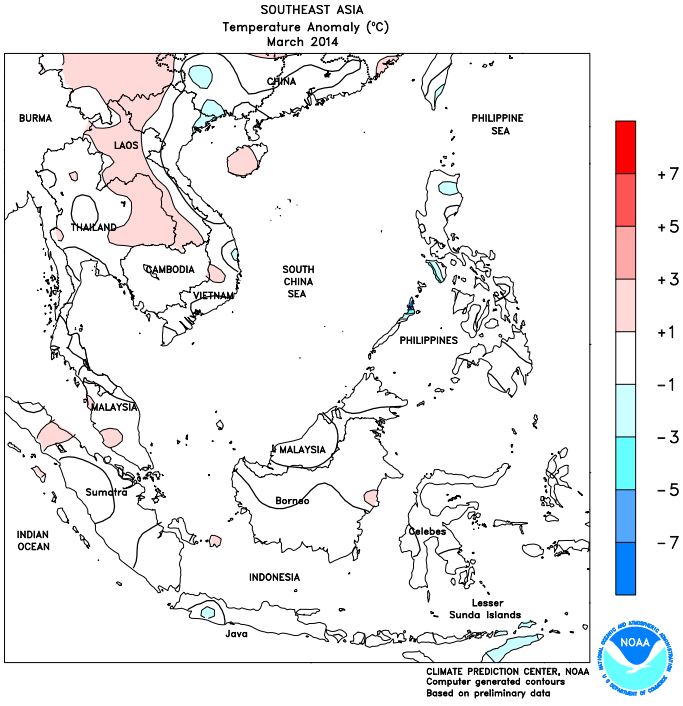
EASTERN ASIA

During March, little if any rainfall occurred for winter wheat breaking dormancy on the North China Plain. A notable exception to the extreme dryness was in Anhui and Jiangsu where monthly average rainfall was nearly 25 mm (half of normal). The early-spring dryness was not particularly unusual, however, with similar conditions occurring in 2011 and 2013. The dryness did force growers to rely more heavily on supplemental irrigation to maintain current crop prospects. Similar conditions occurred for winter rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley, increasing irrigation demands. In addition, temperatures in March remained much above normal, further increasing moisture requirements and accelerating crop development (wheat and rapeseed were 2 to 4 weeks further along in development than usual). The majority of early-spring rainfall was confined to southern China, where 75 to over 200 mm provided a significant, much-needed boost to moisture supplies for early-crop rice being transplanted.



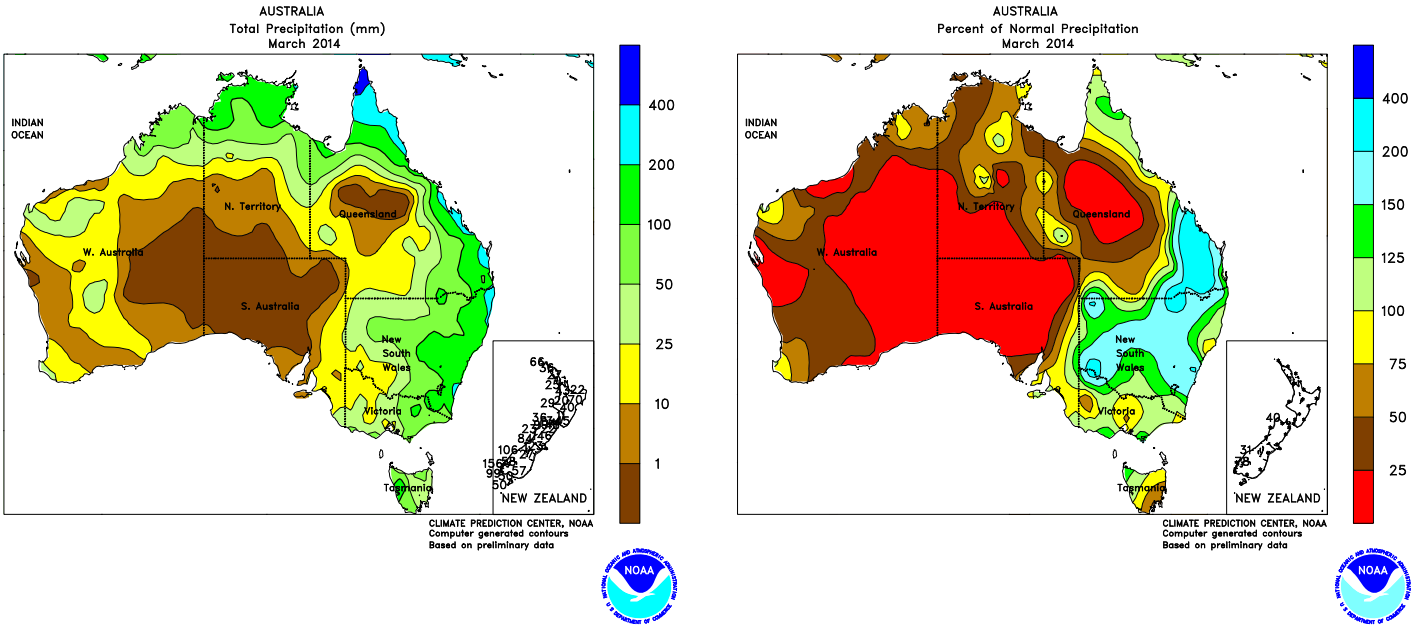


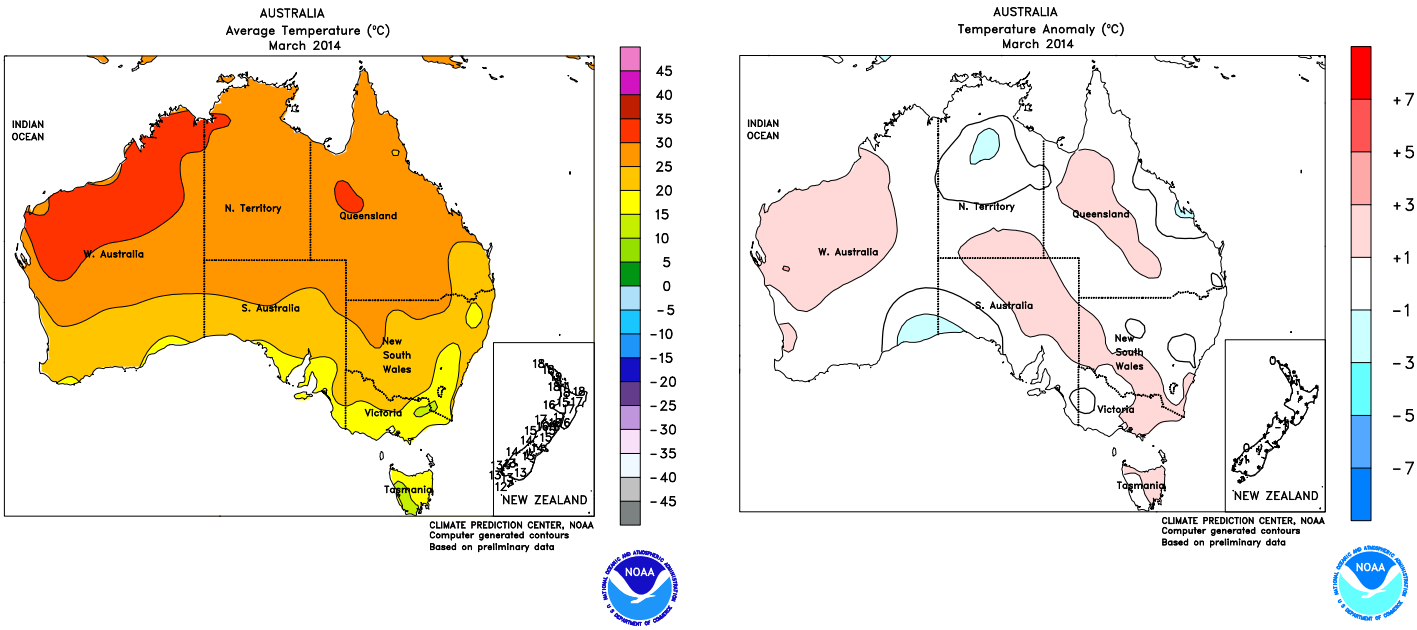




SOUTHEAST ASIA

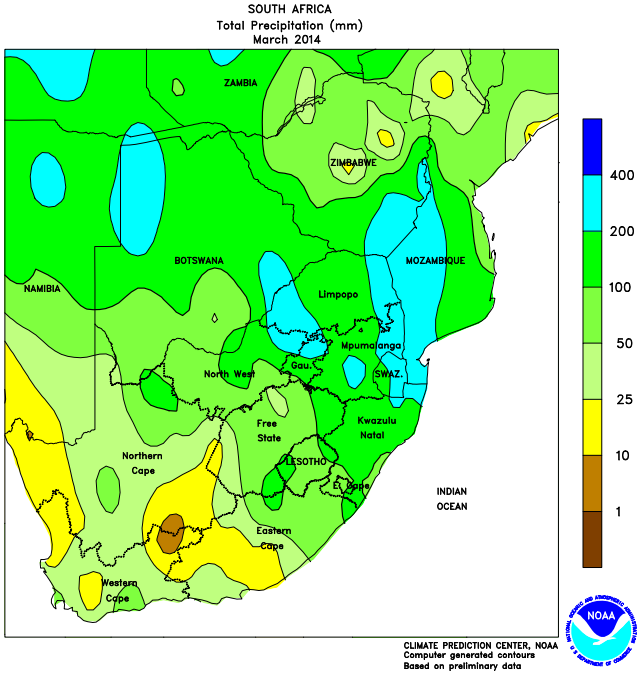
In March, somewhat drier weather in Java, Indonesia, aided rice harvesting in the western and central growing regions, while more rain would benefit later-harvested rice in the east. In the Philippines, heavy showers slowed rice and corn harvesting in the east but maintained abundant irrigation supplies for summer crops to be planted in May. In part, the heavy showers were a result of a rare early-spring tropical cyclone that made landfall in the southeast. Meanwhile, warm, sunny weather benefited spring rice harvesting in southern Vietnam, while periodic showers in the north favored spring rice that will be harvested in June.

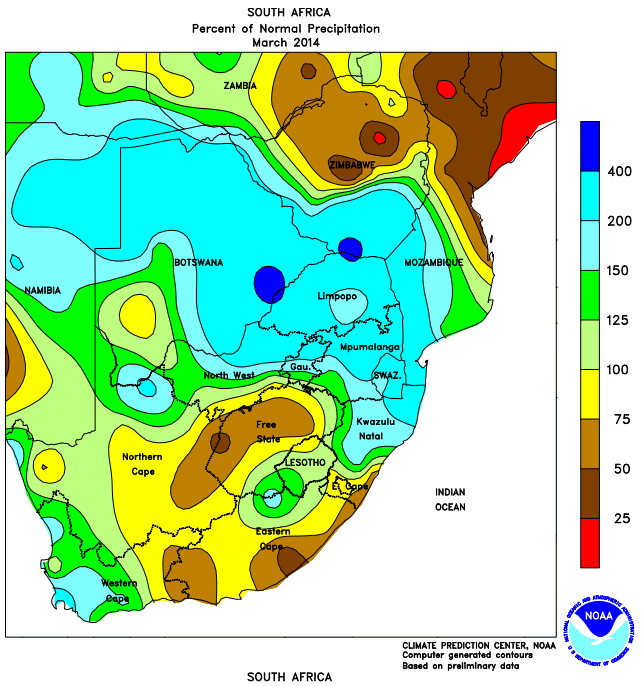


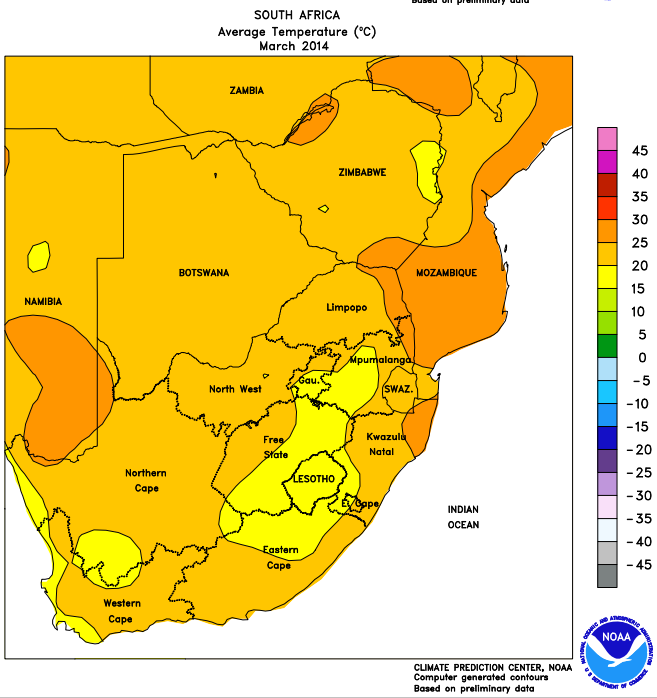


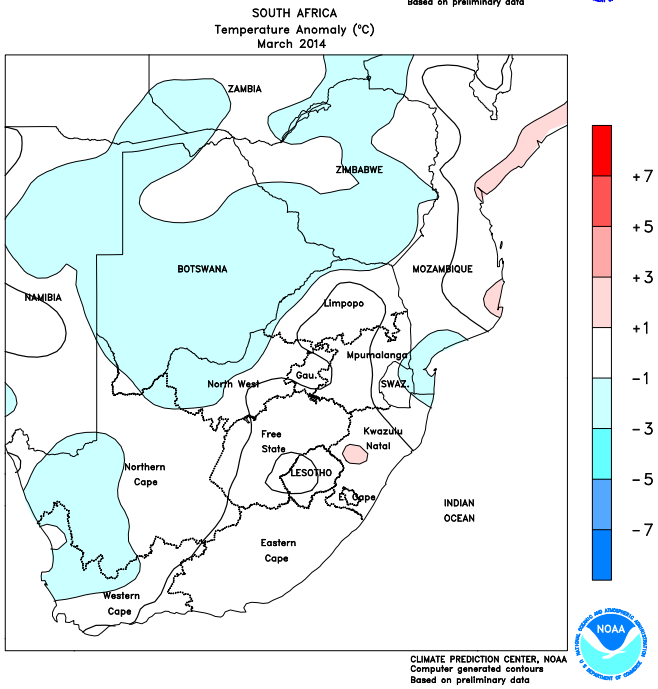
AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, mostly dry weather persisted throughout most of March, favoring maturation and harvesting of drought-stressed summer crops. Heavy rain near month's end halted fieldwork and caused local flooding, but provided a needed boost in topsoil moisture in advance of winter grain planting.



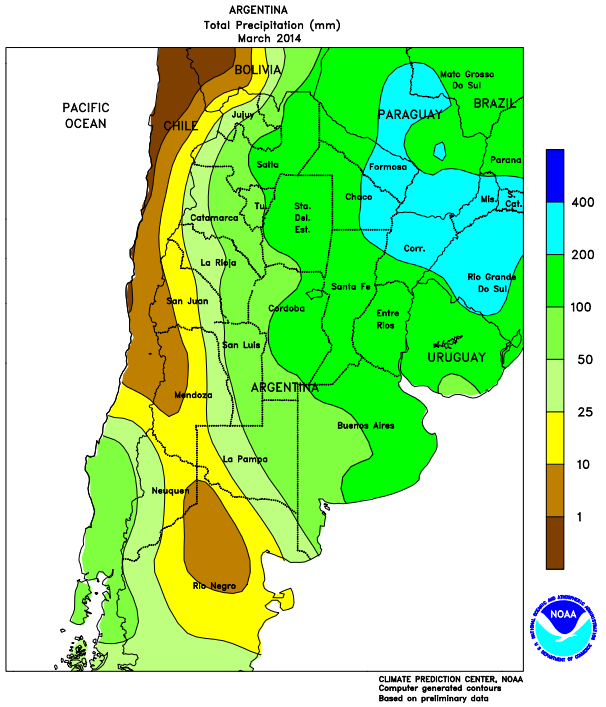


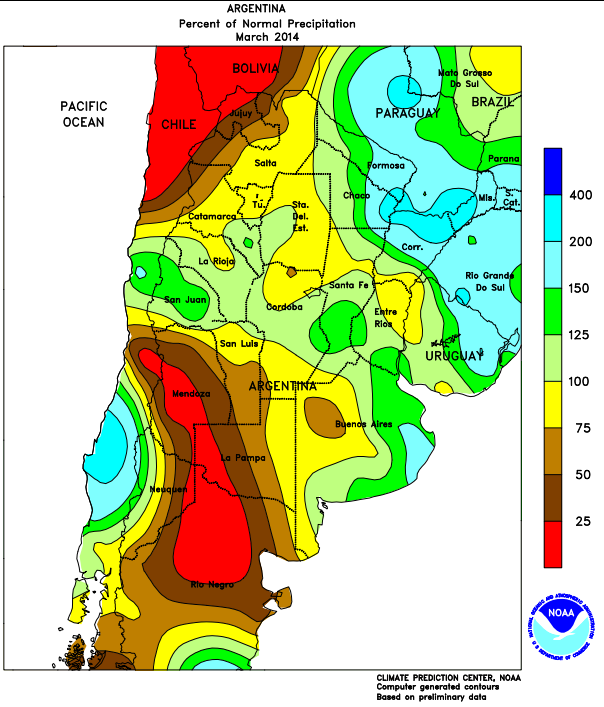


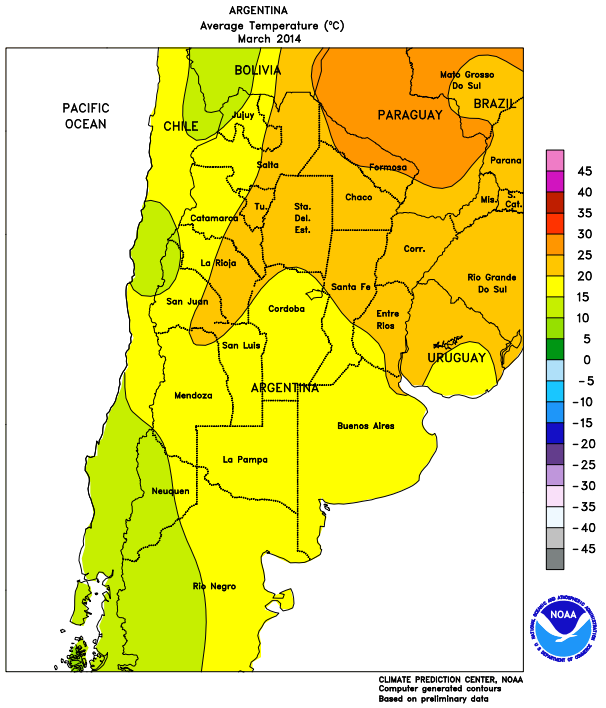


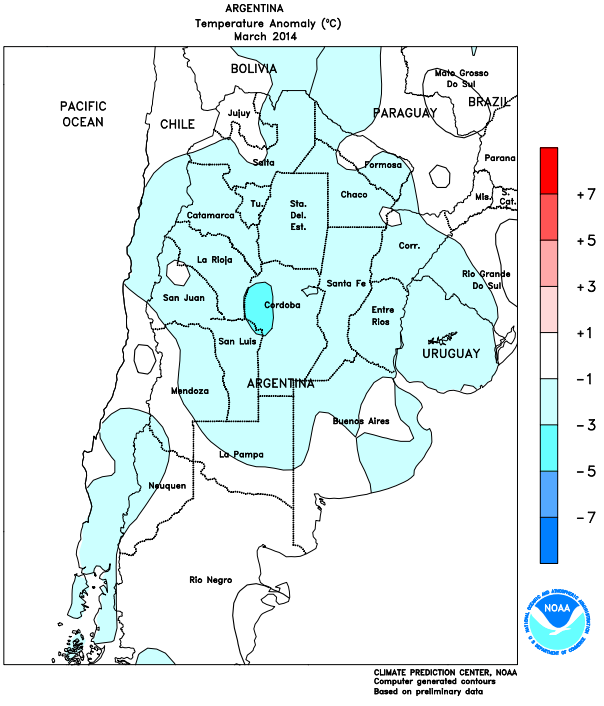
SOUTH AFRICA

During the first half of March, widespread, locally heavy rain overspread the corn belt, maintaining favorable conditions for filling to maturing summer crops in eastern farming areas, and providing a timely boost in moisture for traditionally later-planted crops farther west. Following the beneficial rain, drier, but still seasonably warm weather spurred growth of mostly filling to maturing summer crops during the latter half of the month. Elsewhere, showers were sporadic in rain-fed sugarcane areas of southern KwaZulu-Natal, and many locations recorded below-normal totals (monthly accumulations of less than 100 mm), though heavier rain (100-200 mm) fell in irrigated areas farther north. In eastern sections of the Cape Provinces, near- to above-normal rainfall boosted late-season moisture reserves for summer row crops; as in the corn belt, most of the rain came early in the month, followed by drier, favorably warm weather. At month's end, unseasonably heavy rain (10-50 mm, most areas) boosted topsoil moisture for the upcoming winter wheat crop in Western Cape, but the moisture came after most tree and vine crops had been harvested.



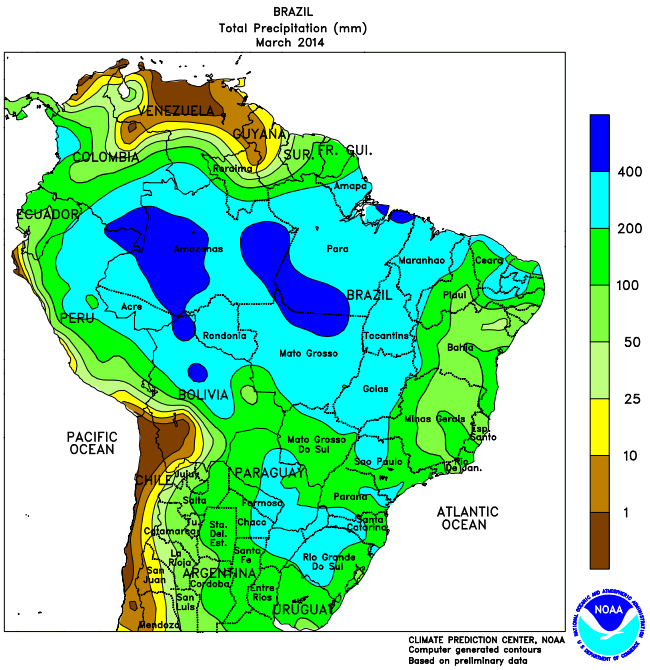


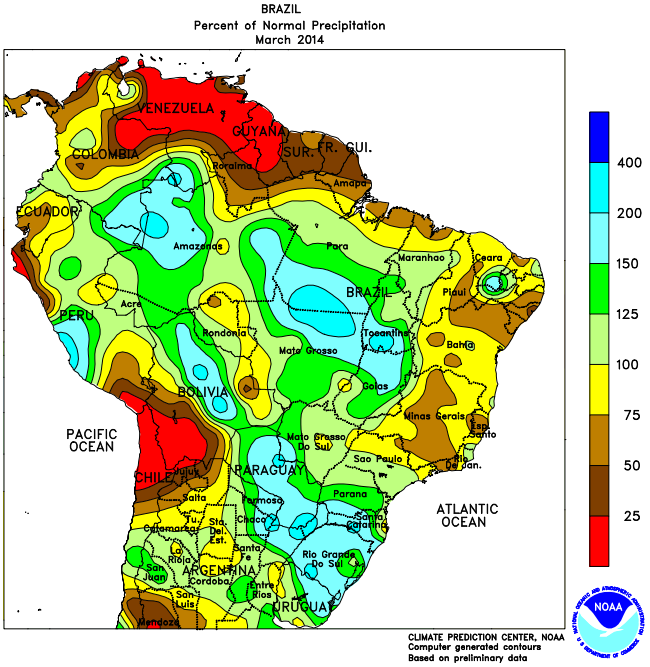


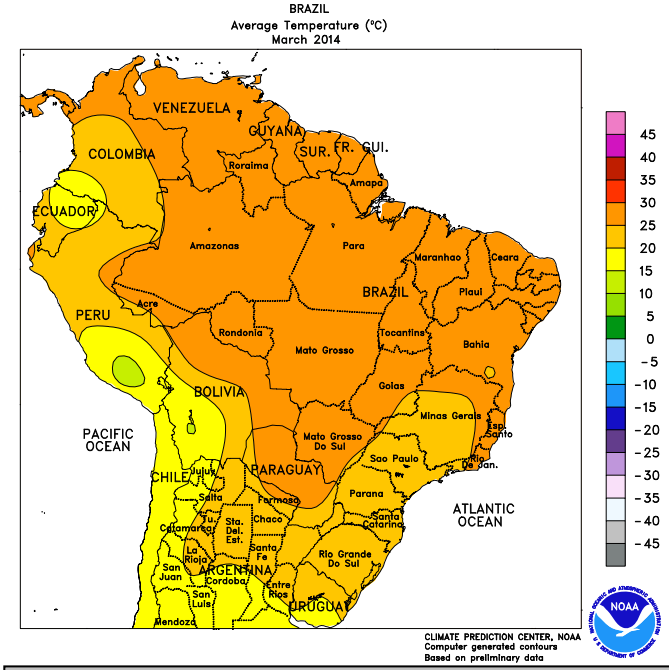


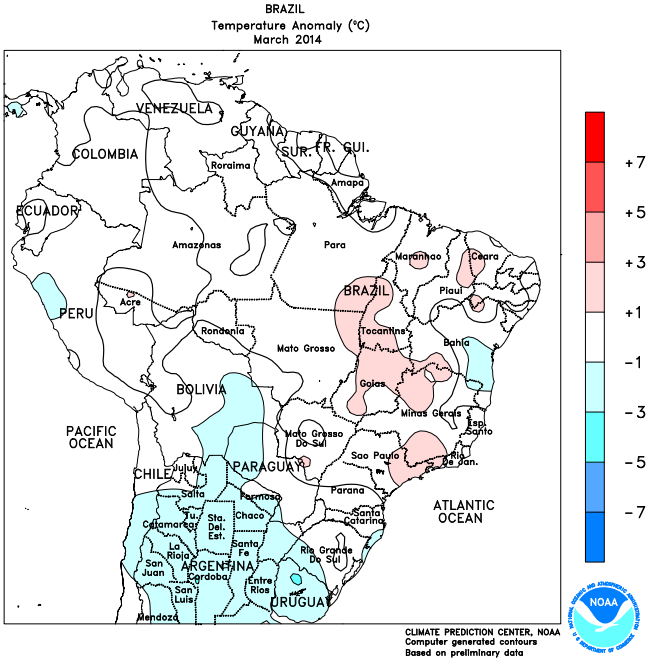
ARGENTINA

In March, periods of heavy rain maintained locally excessive levels of moisture for filling to maturing summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. In central Argentina, the bulk of the rain came during the first half of the month, with favorably drier conditions bringing some relief from the wetness. Rain continued throughout the month across the north. Most major agricultural districts recorded more than 100 mm for the month, the exception being La Pampa, southwestern Buenos Aires, and west sections of Cordoba, all of which received at least 50 mm. The heaviest amounts (greater than 200 mm) were recorded in the northeast, including key cotton producing areas in eastern sections of Chaco and Formosa. The rain, which was untimely for open bolls, caused localized flooding along the Parana River. March temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C below normal, as cooler-than-normal weather during the early parts of the month were only partially offset by a late-month warming trend. In spite of the general coolness, no freezes were reported in the main agricultural areas.





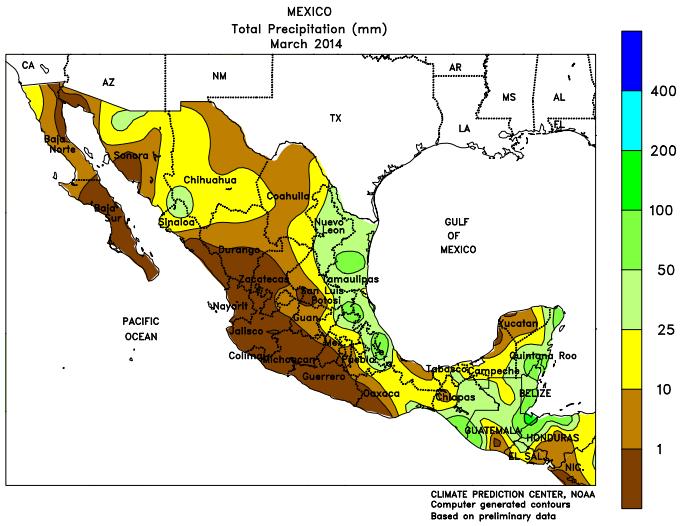


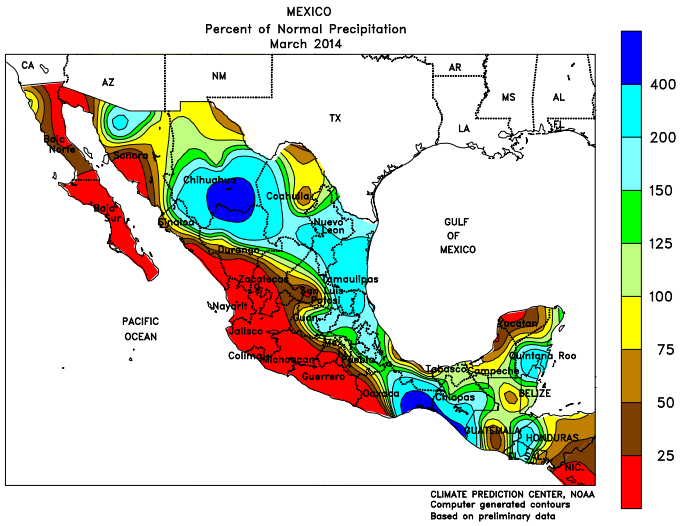


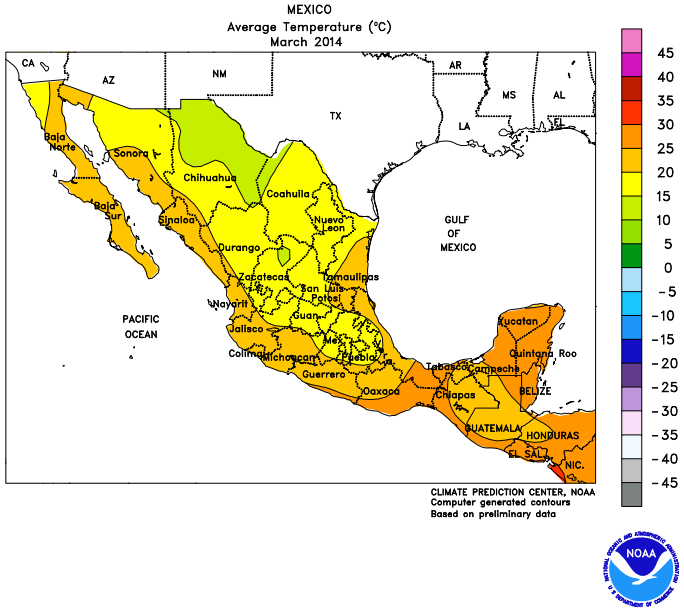
BRAZIL

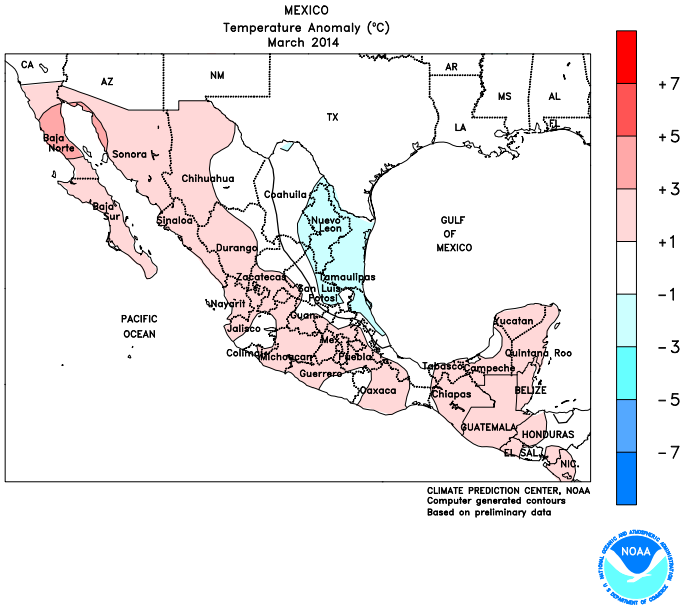
In March, beneficial rain further stabilized the condition of southern corn and soybeans, stressed by untimely periods of heat and dryness in early February. The rain also provided a needed boost in moisture to the region's citrus and sugarcane — primarily grown in Sao Paulo — but unseasonable dryness persisted in key coffee production areas of the southeast (notably sections of Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo). Farther north, frequent, above-normal rainfall maintained abundant moisture for crops in Mato Grosso, Brazil's largest producer of second-crop (safrinha) corn and cotton; however, the wetness disrupted fieldwork, including treatments for pests and diseases. Farther east, near- to above-normal rainfall increased moisture for corn and cotton in the northeastern interior (Tocantins, western Bahia, and nearby locations in Goias, Piaui, and Maranhao), although some delays in the final stages of the soybean harvest were likely. Showers were scattered along the northeastern coast but monthly totals were below normal in irrigated cocoa and sugarcane areas in the vicinity of northeastern Bahia.

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









MEXICO

During March, scattered showers developed in eastern agricultural areas of northern and central Mexico, boosting moisture reserves for winter-grown crops. Monthly rainfall totaled 25 to 50 mm from Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas southward to Oaxaca, including major eastern sugarcane areas in the vicinity of northern Veracruz. The rain was particularly timely for immature sorghum in the main production areas of the northeast (notably Tamaulipas), which is predominantly rain-fed. Showers were also scattered throughout the Yucatan Peninsula, though many locations recorded below-normal rainfall. Elsewhere, light rain helped to condition fields for planting corn and other rain-fed summer crops in eastern sections of the southern plateau; however, seasonable dryness precluded early fieldwork farther west and along the southern Pacific Coast. Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (monthly temperatures averaging 1-2°C above normal) promoted growth of grains and vegetables in the northwest, although periodic showers boosted local moisture reserves. According to the Government of Mexico, total national reservoir levels were at 40.6 percent of capacity as of March 30, compared with 35.2 percent last year and 44.0 percent in 2012. Northwestern reservoirs registered 28.2 percent of normal, ahead of both last year (23.6 percent) and 2012 (22.8 percent).

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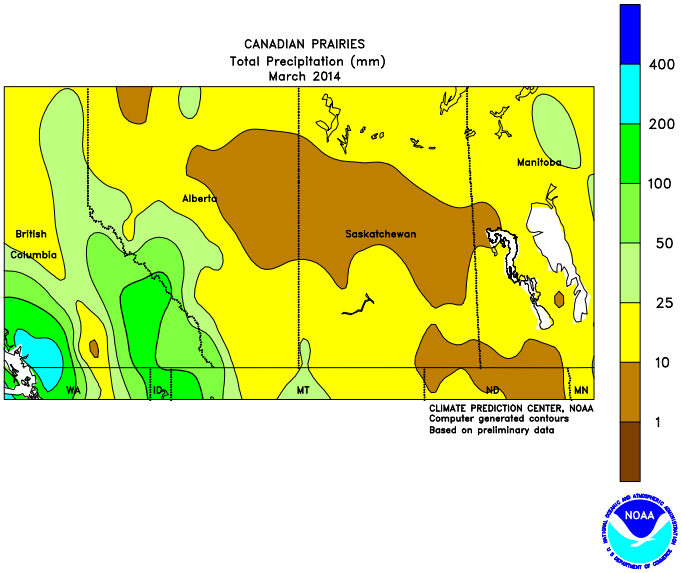
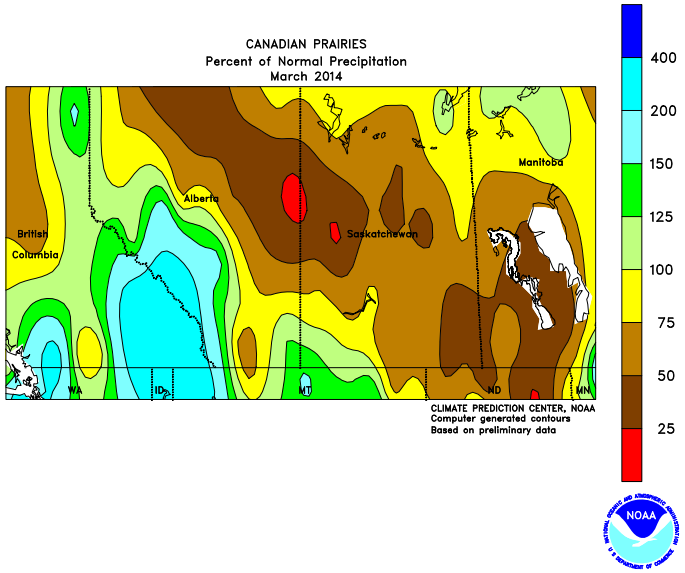
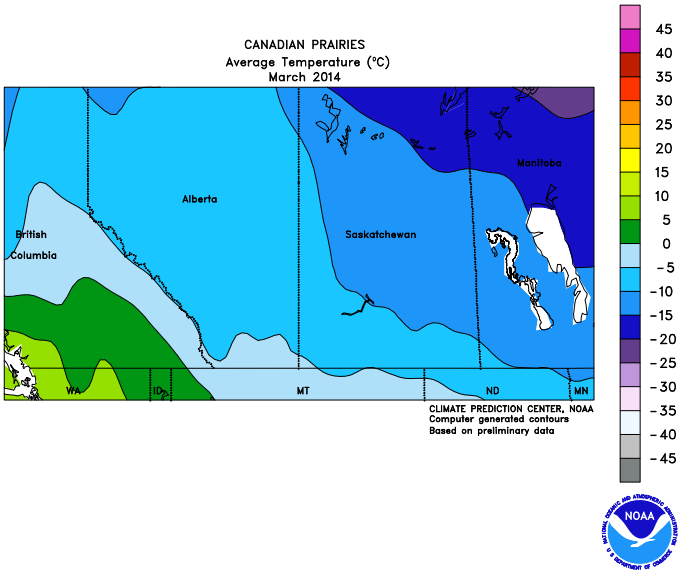
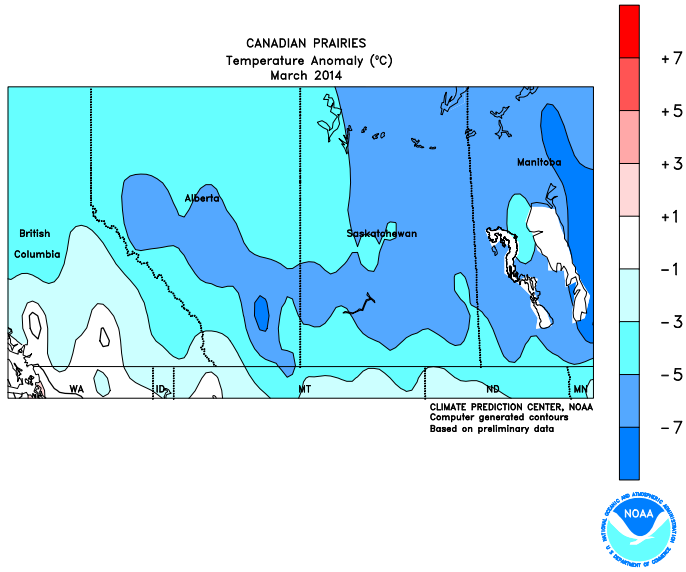


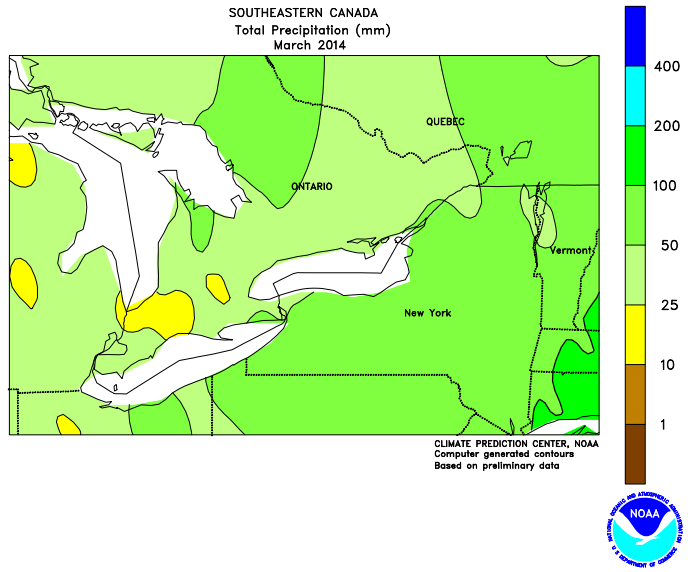


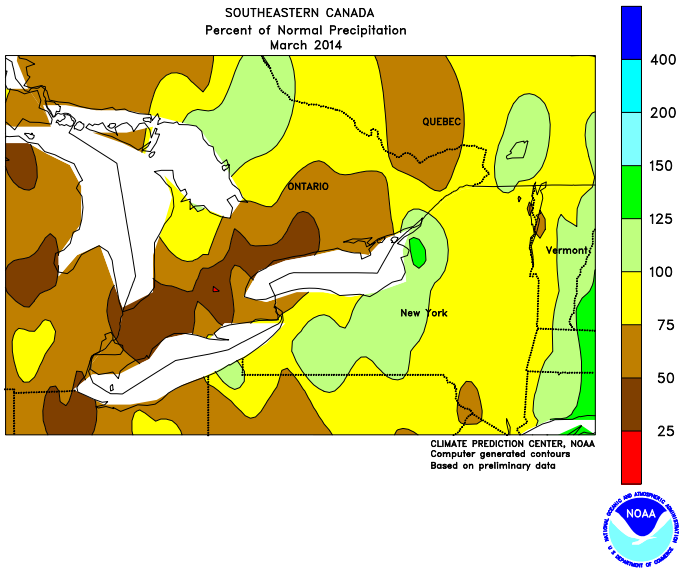


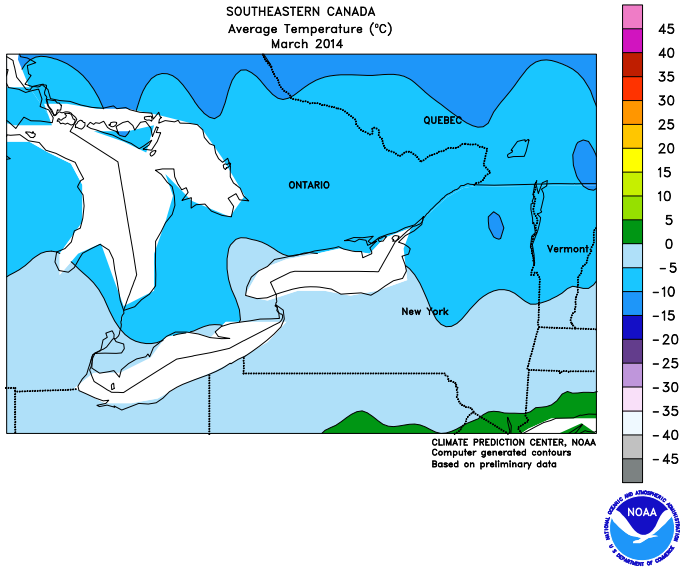


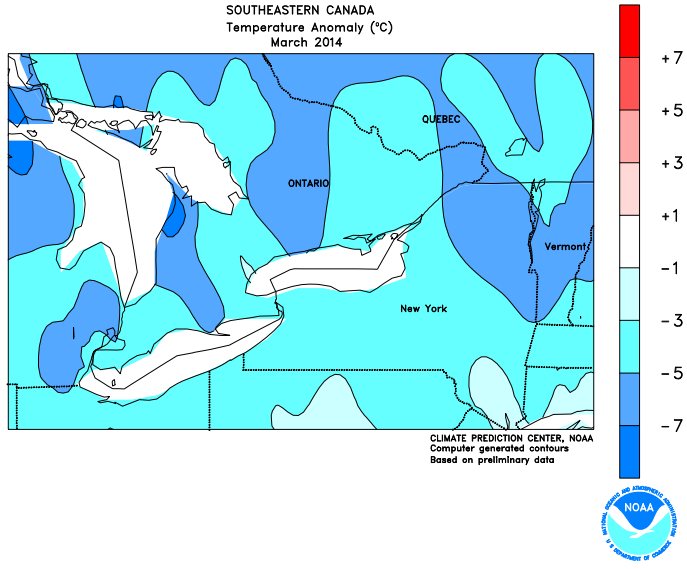
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Colder-than-normal weather dominated the region for much of March, resulting in monthly average temperatures up to 6°C below normal. The month started under bitter conditions (large areas experiencing nighttime lows of -30°C) before the weather gradually moderated; portions of the southwest (southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan) enjoyed only patchy snow cover at this time and some freeze damage to overwintering grains and pastures was possible. A mid-month period of much milder weather pushed daytime highs in most locations well above normal for several days, resulting in region-wide erosion of the snowpack. Although light precipitation (total accumulations of 5-25 mm, liquid equivalent) provided the southwest with additional snow before the next cold outbreak, southern-most sections of Alberta and Saskatchewan — according to satellite snow cover estimates — were void of snow cover. Nighttime lows fell below -17°C in these locations, exposing overwintering crops to potential damage from the cold. The remainder of the Prairies recorded below-normal precipitation for March but aside from the aforementioned southern areas, the snowpack was sufficient to protect crops from bitter cold.









SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In March, the main agricultural areas of southeastern Canada recorded below-normal temperatures nearly every day. As a result, monthly temperatures averaged 3 to 5°C below normal throughout the region. However, a brief period of warmer weather developed during the middle part of the month, partially melting the protective layer of snow in key agricultural districts. According to satellite estimates, snow cover had been virtually eliminated from sections of southwestern Ontario before temperatures fell to potentially harmful levels (-17°C or lower) on March 16 and 17. Another cold snap (temperatures at or below -15°C) hit the region later in the month, but most areas received light snow prior to the event, offering some protection to overwintering wheat and pastures. Other parts of Ontario, as well as Quebec, were sufficiently protected with insulating snow throughout March. Quebec recorded near- to above-normal precipitation for the month; interior farming areas of Ontario were generally drier than normal, but the precipitation was evenly distributed, allowing all but the far southwest to keep a snowpack.

Turkish Winter Grains Hit By Drought, Untimely Freezes

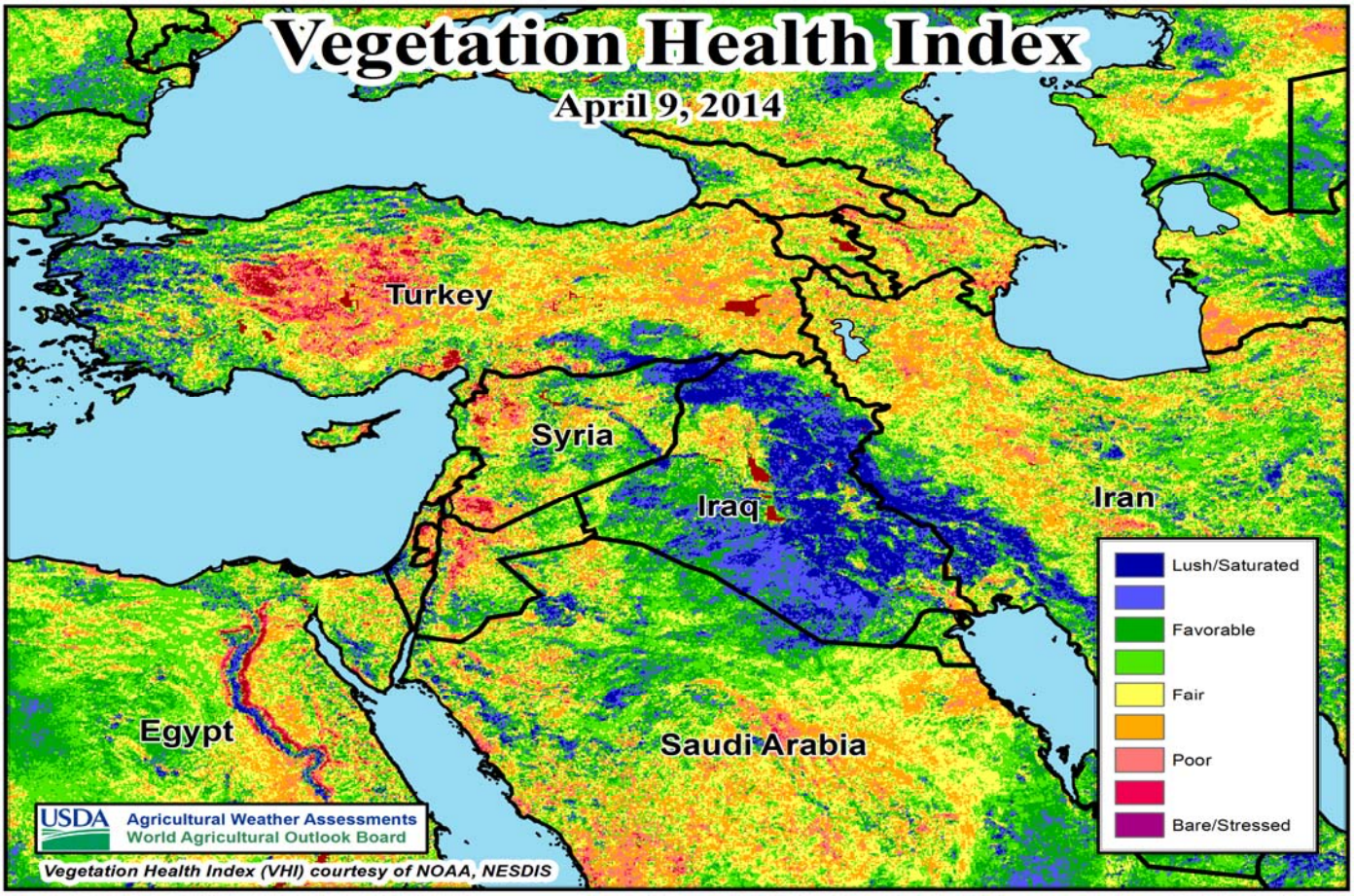


Figure 1. The Vegetation Health Index (VHI) from April 9, 2014, shows a large portion of Turkey's winter wheat – which is grown on the Anatolian Plateau in the central part of the country – in poor health as it progresses through the reproductive stages of development. The crop has been afflicted with a variety of unfavorable weather this season. VHI data courtesy of NOAA/NESDIS.

Winter grains across the Middle East have experienced vastly different prospects during the 2013-14 growing campaign, with excellent rains in central portions of the region contrasting with a series of yield-reducing weather events across Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean Coast. As winter wheat advances through reproduction and into the filling stages of development, the satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (Figure 1) clearly depicts the highly variable crop prospects, with winter grains on the Anatolian Plateau in central Turkey exhibiting a high amount of crop stress.

Turkish winter grains, which are primarily rain fed, were subjected to one of the driest autumns on record for planting and establishment. This dry pattern prevailed for most of the region's 2013-14 water year, as seen in Figure 2, with precipitation since the onset of the climatological wet season ranking as the driest over the past 30 years in western portions of the Anatolian Plateau. Rain for establishment was especially sparse, with many areas in central Turkey reporting an average of 25 mm for the critical three-month sowing and establishment period (September-November). In addition, above-normal autumn temperatures increased crop-water demands, although the

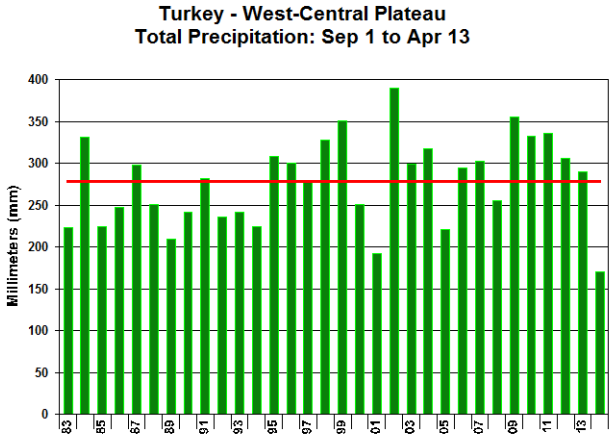


Figure 2. Season-to-date precipitation (since September 1) comparing this year, far right, to the preceding 31 years.

warmth extended the growing season. As producers struggled to establish crops, an abrupt, severe freeze hit Turkey in early December. Temperatures dropped as low as -22°C, cold enough to burn back unprotected winter wheat. Snow cover during the cold snap was generally shallow (5 cm or less), and some wheat stands were likely exposed to the elements.

As winter turned to spring, unseasonably warm conditions accelerated crops rapidly out of dormancy and into the jointing and heading stages of development. Growing Degree Day data indicated Turkish winter grains were developing up to a month ahead of normal, and were subsequently subjected to a pair of hard freezes in mid-March and early April. As seen in Figure 3, the mid-March cold wave may have caused localized burnback to jointing winter wheat; mid- to late-stage jointing wheat can withstand temperatures as low as -4°C.

However, the second spring freeze — which occurred in early April — was more severe, and occurred as wheat was advancing through the reproductive stages of development (Figure 3). Wheat resistance to freeze injury during the heading and flowering stages is at a minimum, with readings at or below -1°C for several hours sufficient to cause plant sterility and severe yield reductions. Temperatures in central Turkey reached or eclipsed this threshold on six consecutive nights, with many locales at or below -5°C for numerous hours each night. The lowest readings (-8°C or lower) were observed the first two nights, and temperatures at this level are sufficient to damage winter wheat even in the more cold-hardy jointing stage.

As a result of these weather events, Turkish winter grain prospects are vastly reduced. Autumn drought and a hard December freeze resulted in poor crop establishment and burnback. A mid-March cold snap further threatened jointing winter wheat with additional burnback. Ultimately, an early-April hard freeze during reproduction likely caused irreversible damage and further cut yield expectations.

As a side note, winter grains from southeastern Turkey into Iraq and southwestern Iran have experienced one of the best growing seasons in years. In particular, abundant rain and a lack of winterkill have boosted wheat prospects in Iraq and southern Iran, though northwestern Iran's wheat areas have been subjected to some of the same freezes observed in Turkey. Nevertheless, the VHI data seen in Figure 1 shows the sharply contrasting crop prospects, with excellent wheat yields anticipated in Iraq as well as neighboring portions of northeastern Syria and southwestern Iran.

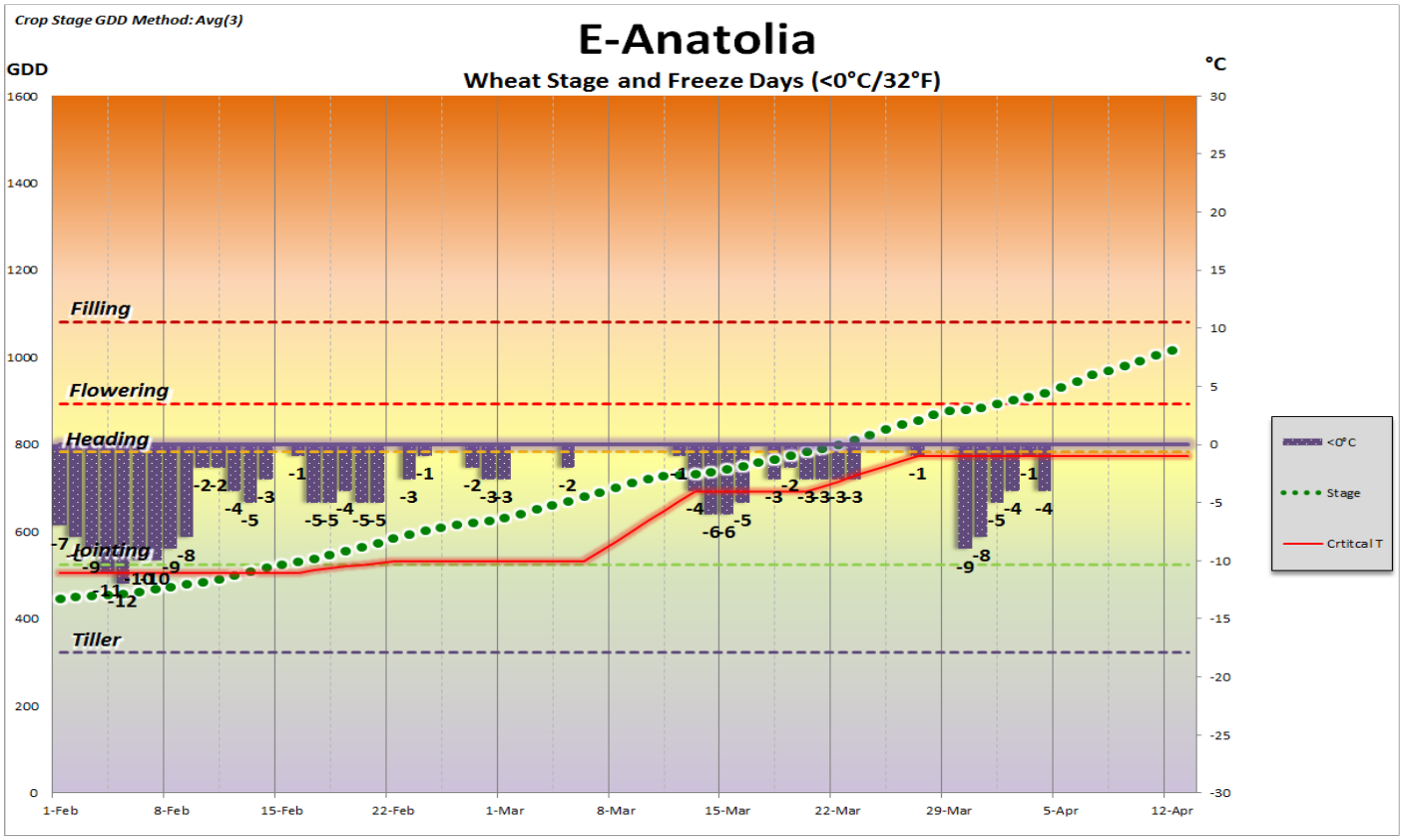


Figure 3. Untimely hard freezes in late March and early April hit the Anatolian Plateau in central Turkey as winter wheat advanced through the heading and flowering stages of development. Crop stage (green dots) is derived from an average of Growing Degree Day wheat stages from North Dakota State University, Montana State University, and the Wheat Council. Critical temperatures for freeze damage (solid bold red line) are supplied by the University of Kansas and are crop-stage specific. Plotted minimum temperatures (purple bars, with labels) are for days with lows below freezing (below 0°C) and are courtesy of the WMO.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on April 9, 2014. Forecasts refer to April 1.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2013-2014 season is 7.20 million tons, down 2 percent from the previous forecast and down 13 percent from the 2012-2013 revised final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 110 million boxes (4.95 million tons), is down 4 percent from the previous forecast and down 18 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 53.0 million boxes (2.39 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 21 percent from last season. The Row Count Survey conducted April 1-2, 2014, showed about 99 percent of the Early-Midseason rows had been harvested. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 57.0 million boxes (2.57 million tons), is down 7 percent from the previous forecast and down 14 percent from last season's final utilization.

The California Valencia orange forecast is 12.0 million boxes (480,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast and last season's revised final utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 42.0 million boxes (1.68 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 1 percent from last season's revised final utilization. The Texas all orange forecast, at 2.01 million boxes (85,000 tons), is up 10 percent from the previous forecast and up 12 percent from last season's final utilization.

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