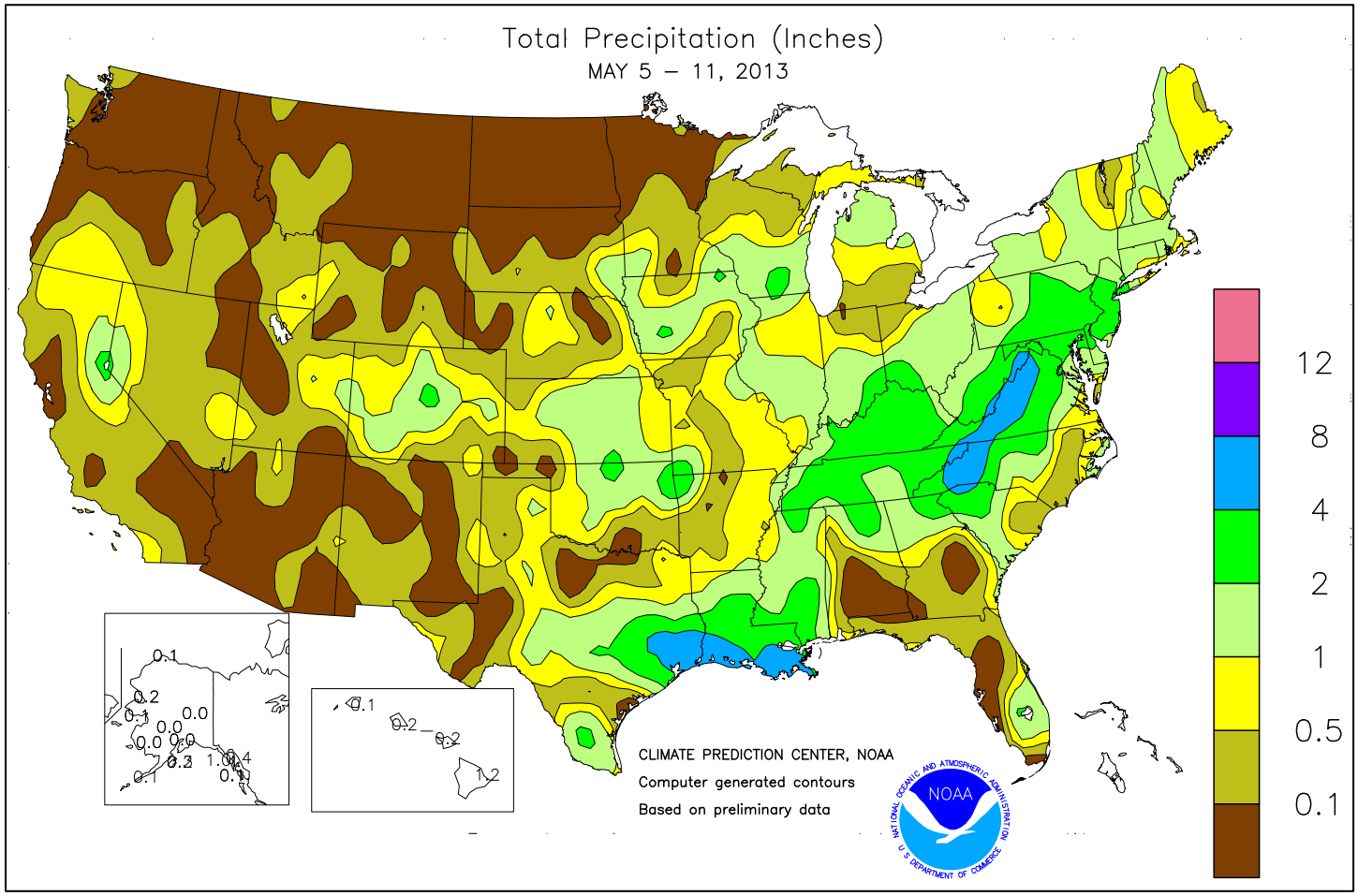
Volume 100, No. 20 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather May 14, 2013

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS
May 5 – 11, 2013

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

The same storm system responsible for early-May snow in the **nation's mid-section** became cut off from atmospheric steering winds. As a result, the storm spent several days drifting across the **central and eastern U.S.**, finally exiting the **northern Atlantic States** late in the week. Weekly precipitation exceeded 4 inches in several areas, including the **central Appalachians**. During the second half of the week, a new weather system swept across the **Midwest**, **South**, and **East**, producing additional showers and closing a brief window of opportunity for fieldwork.

(Continued on page 7)

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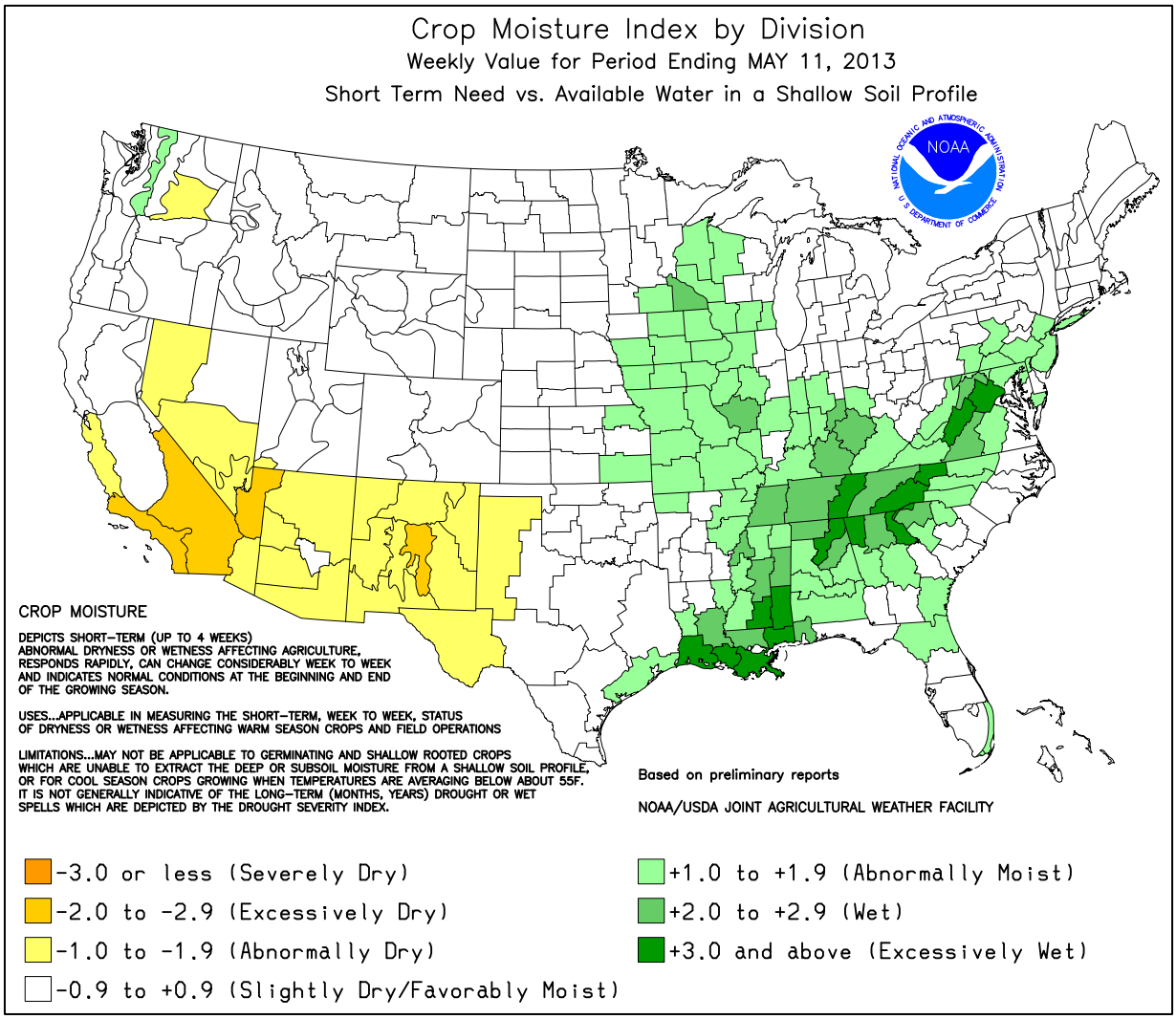
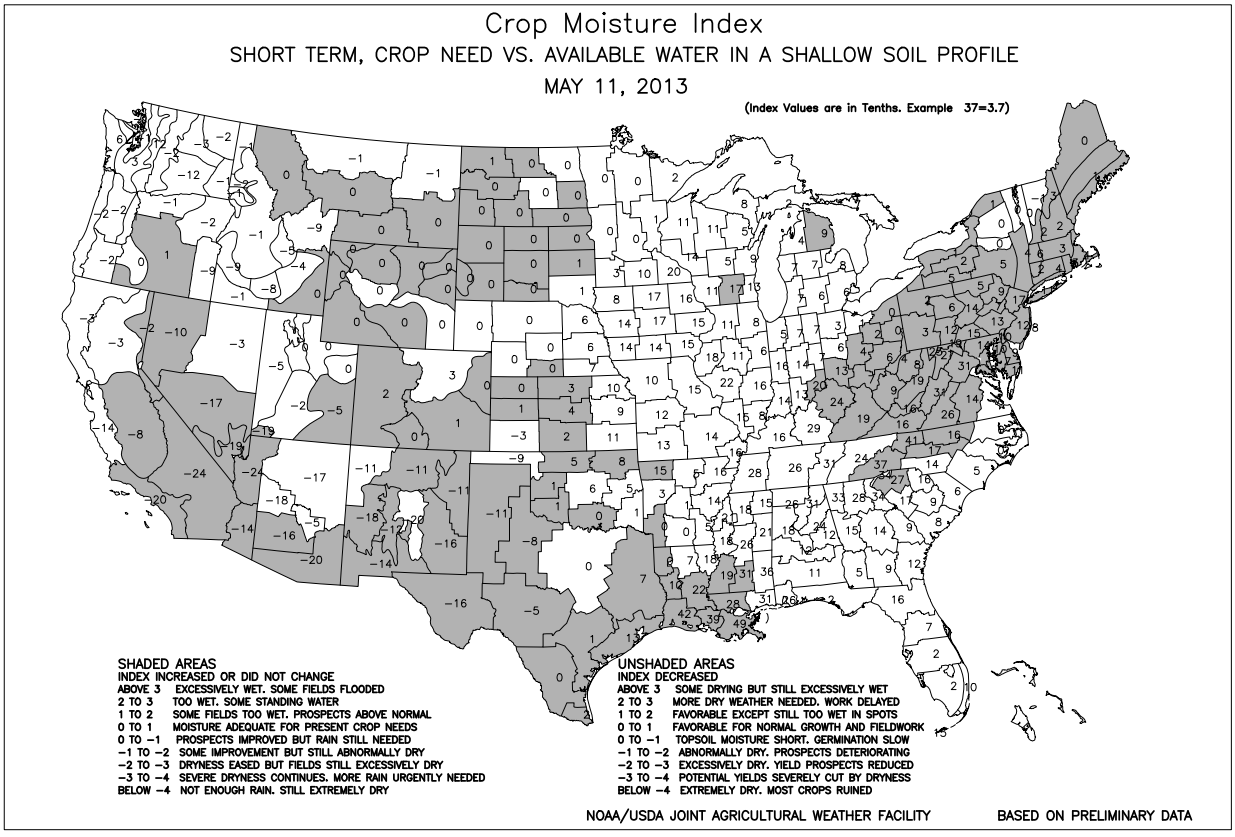
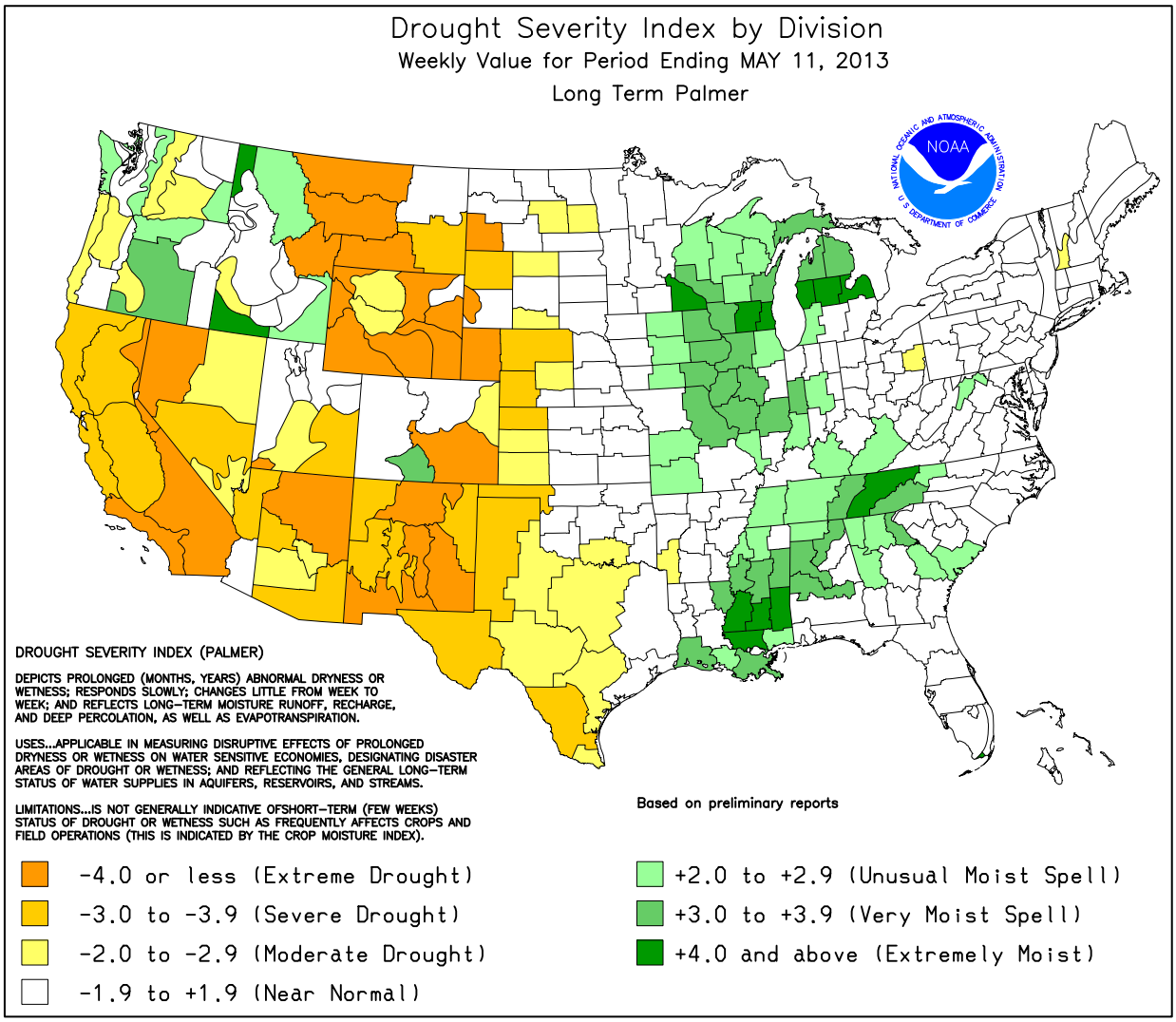
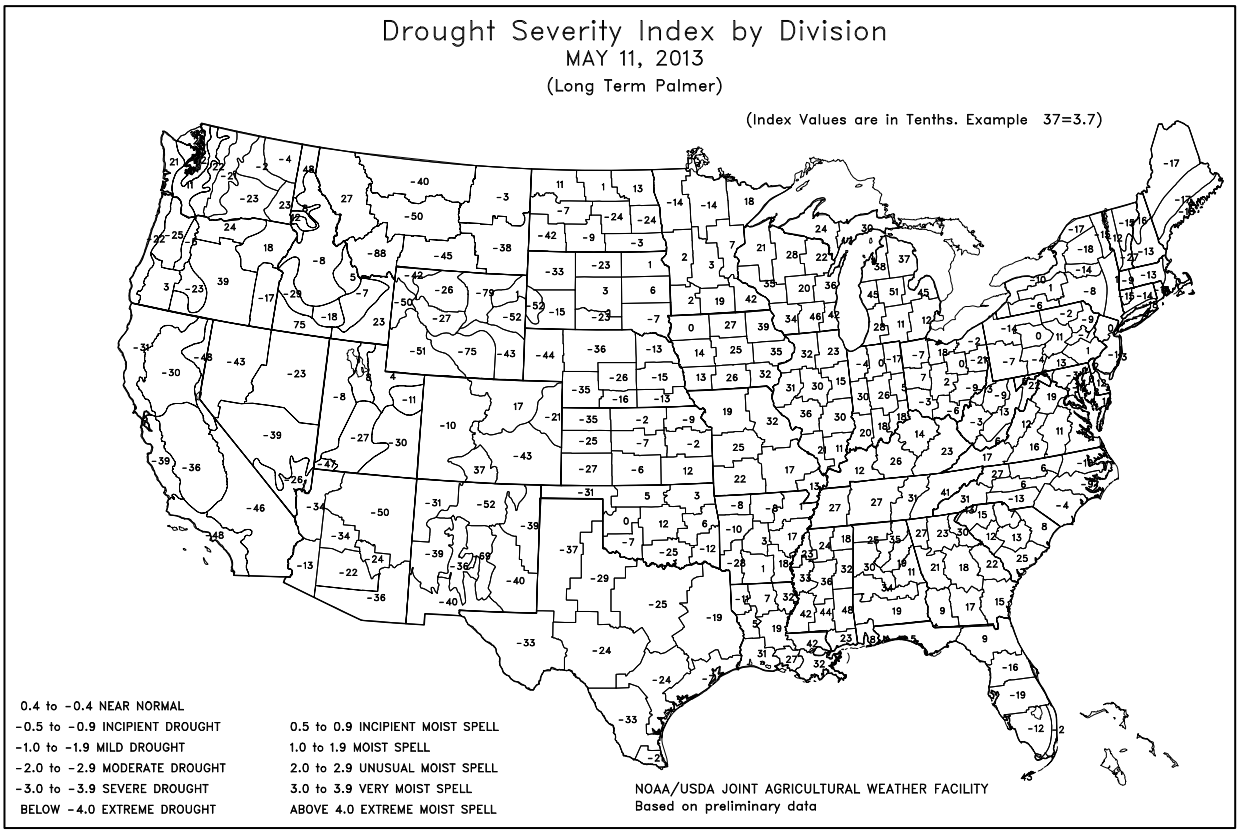
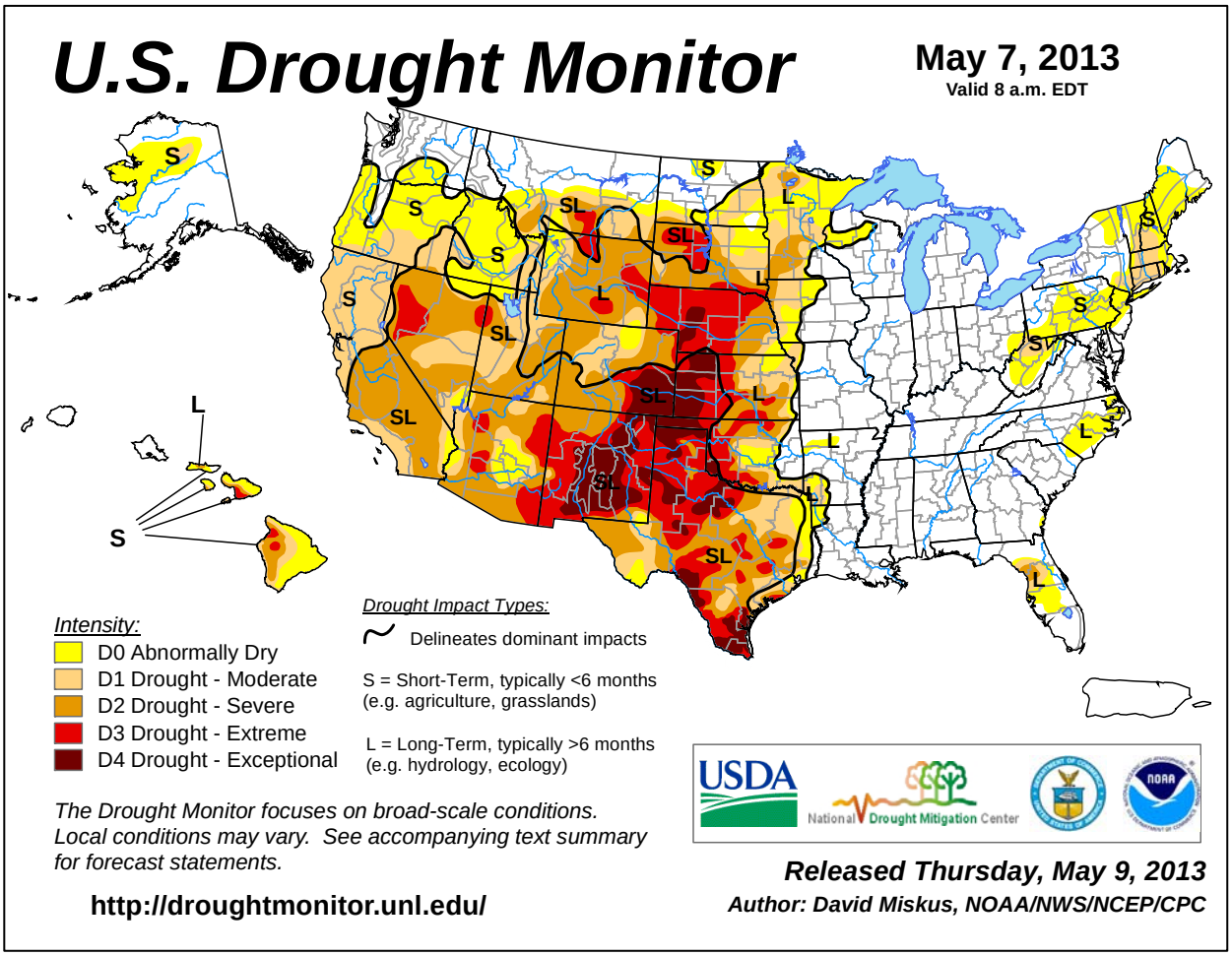
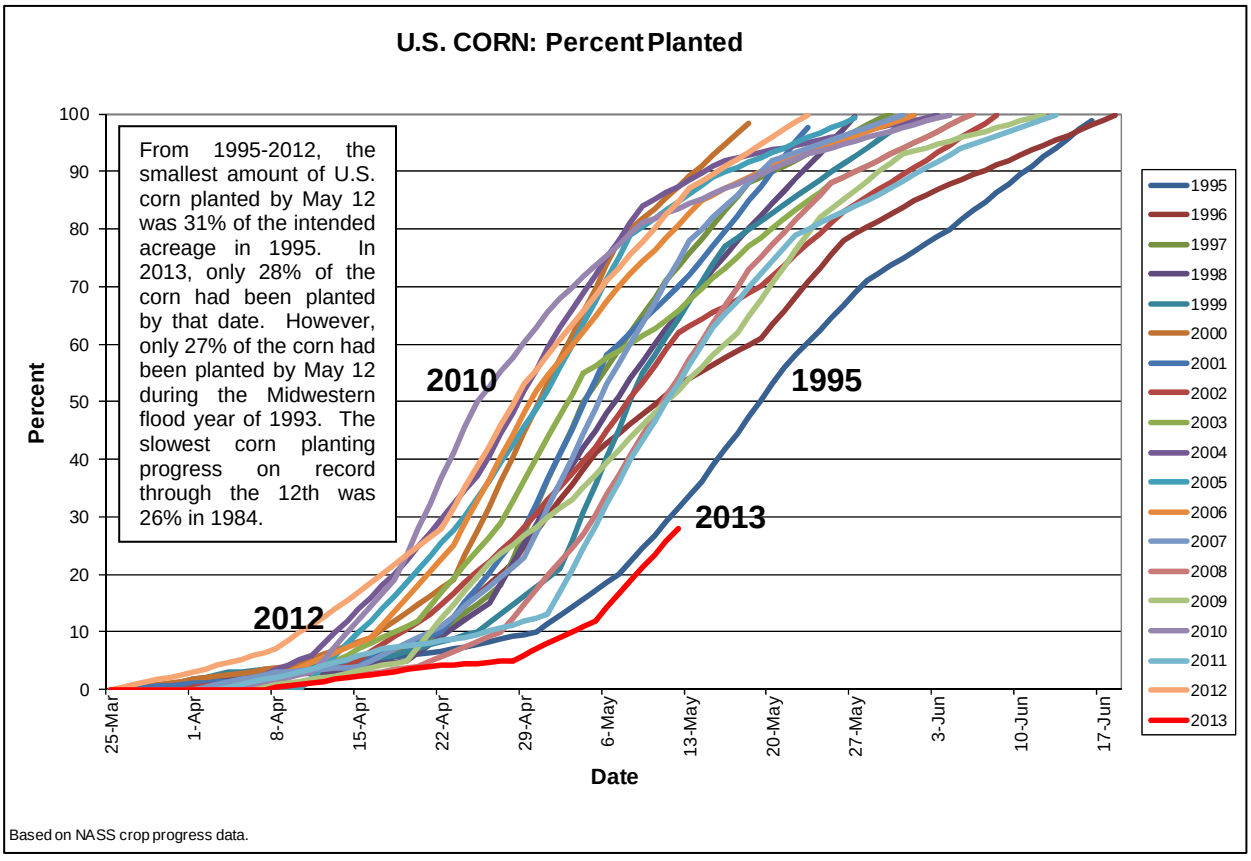

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending MAY 11, 2013
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
MAY 11, 2013
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA


Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending MAY 11, 2013
Long Term Palmer
NOAA
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary reports
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)

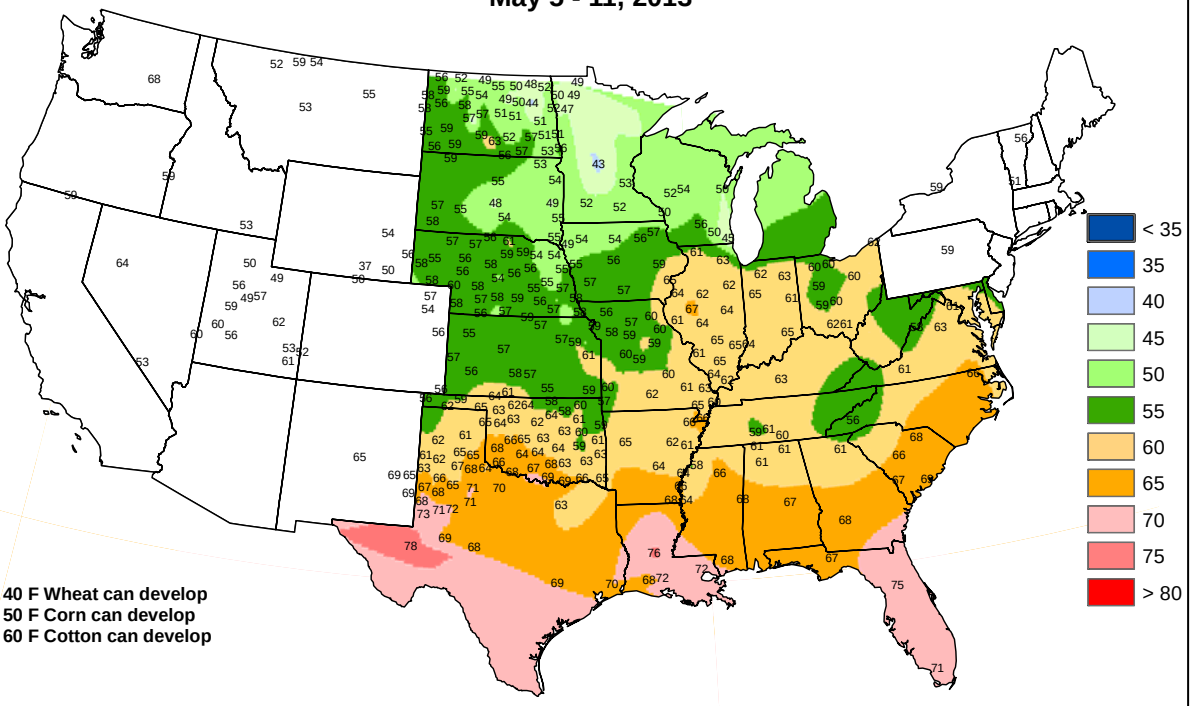

Drought Severity Index by Division
MAY 11, 2013
(Long Term Palmer)
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT
0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data


U.S. Drought Monitor
May 7, 2013
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, May 9, 2013
Author: David Miskus, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC


U.S. CORN: Percent Planted
From 1995-2012, the smallest amount of U.S. corn planted by May 12 was 31% of the intended acreage in 1995. In 2013, only 28% of the corn had been planted by that date. However, only 27% of the corn had been planted by May 12 during the Midwestern flood year of 1993. The slowest corn planting progress on record through the 12th was 26% in 1984.
2010
1995
2013
2012
Percent
Date
25-Mar
1-Apr
8-Apr
15-Apr
22-Apr
29-Apr
6-May
13-May
20-May
27-May
3-Jun
10-Jun
17-Jun
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
Based on NASS crop progress data.

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

May 5 - 11, 2013



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

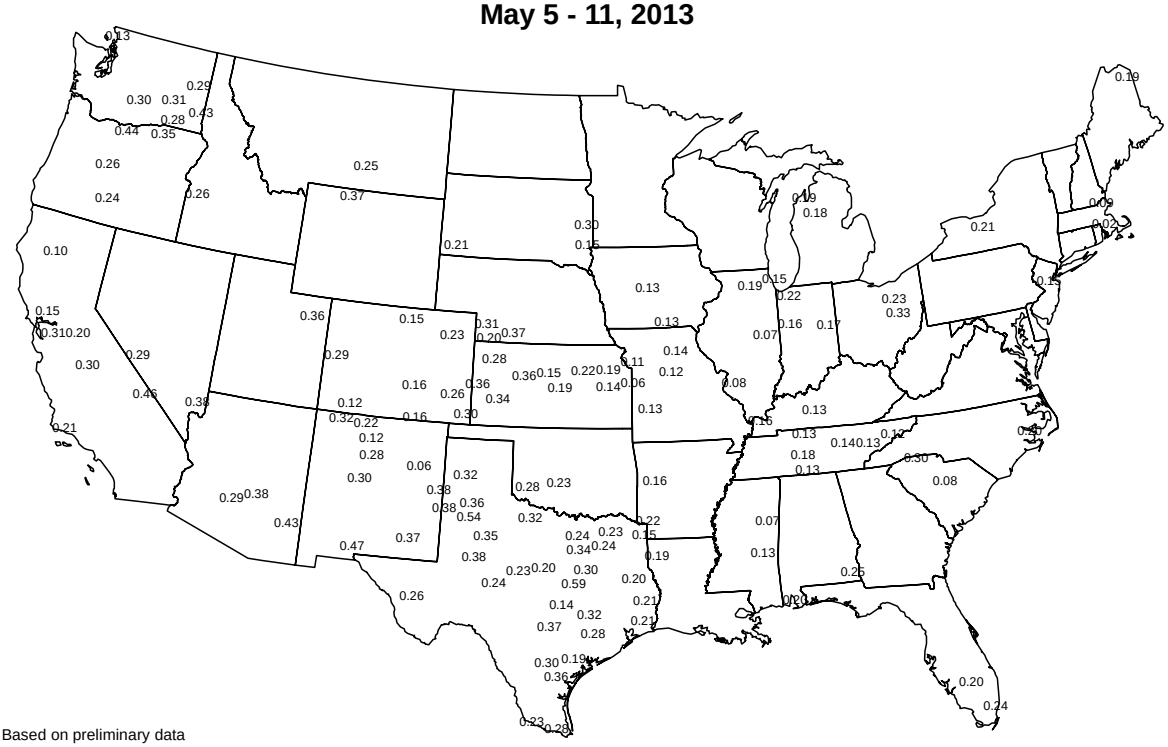
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

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

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

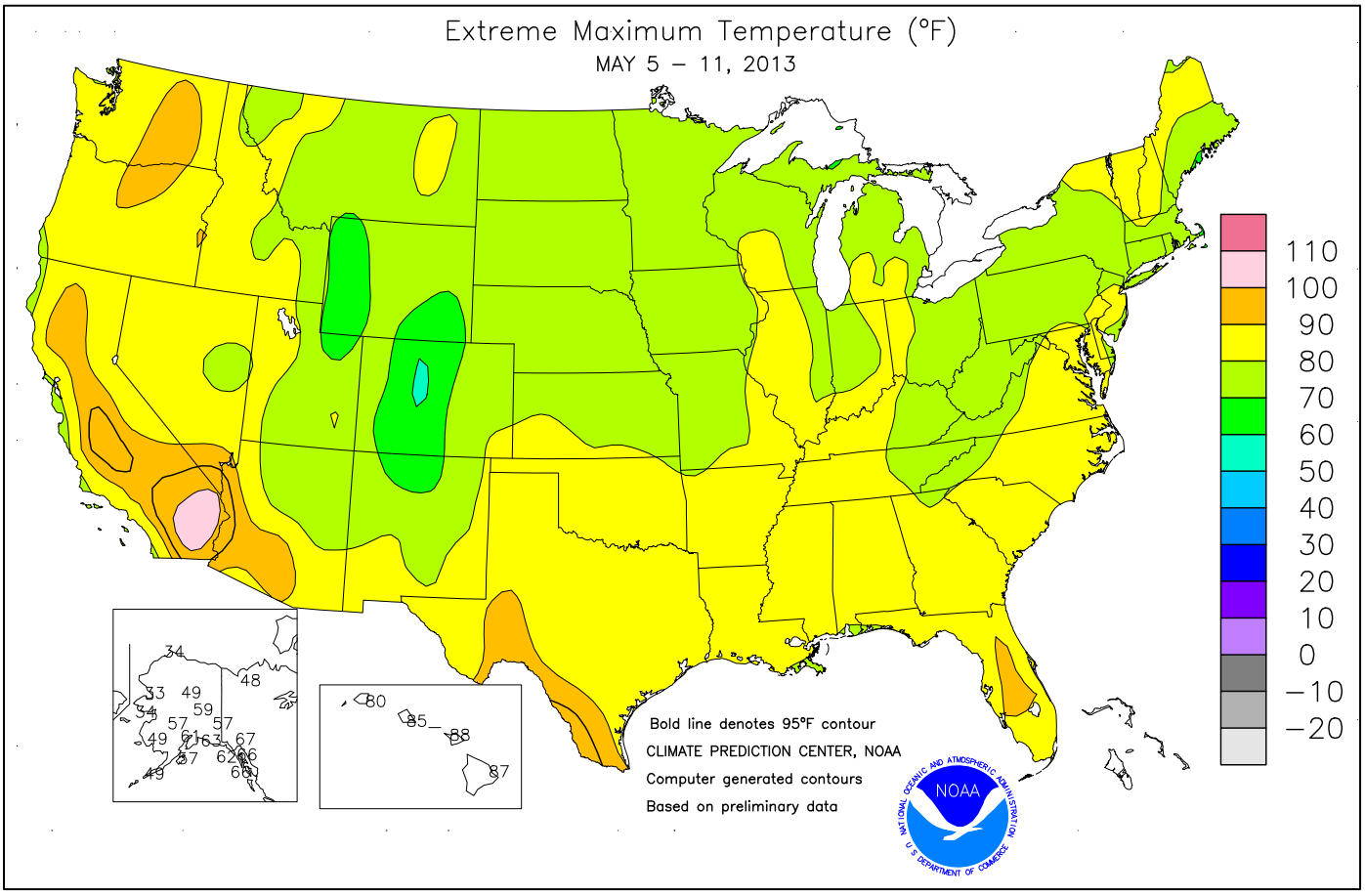
May 5 - 11, 2013

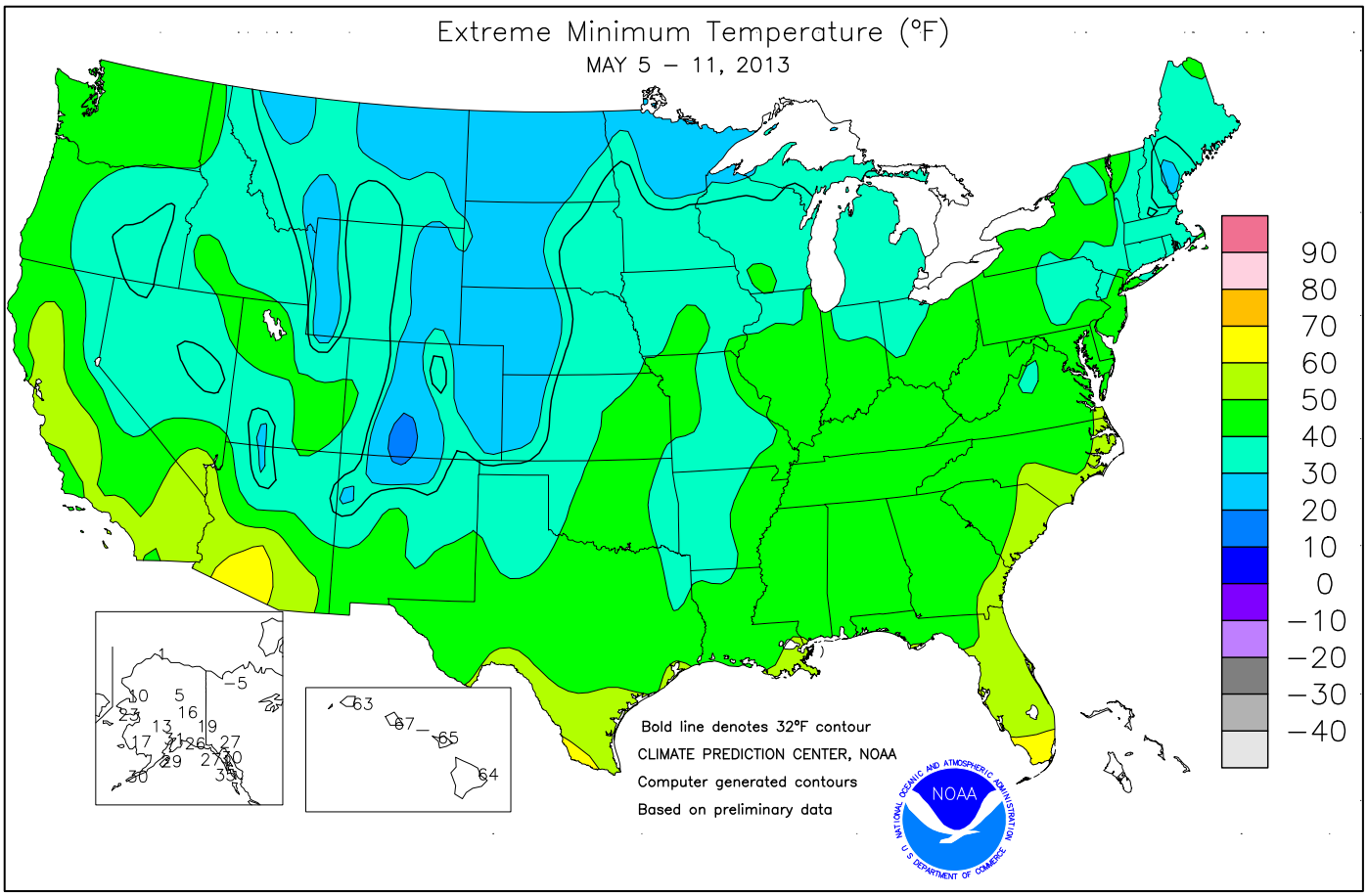


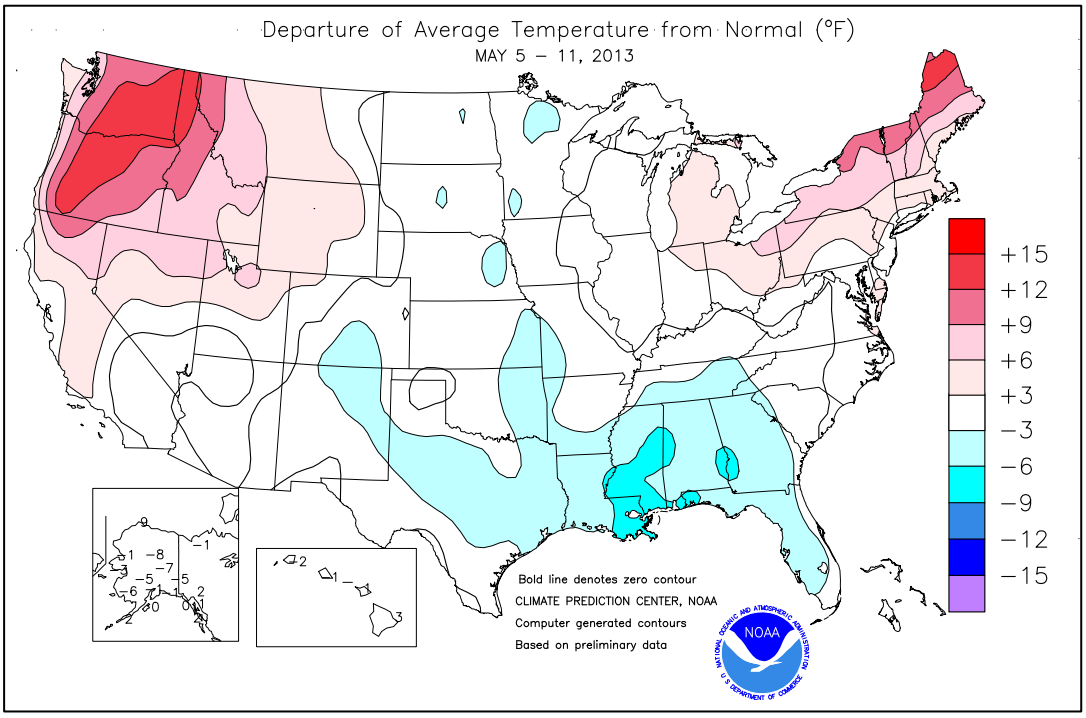
Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
MAY 5 – 11, 2013
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
MAY 5 – 11, 2013
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

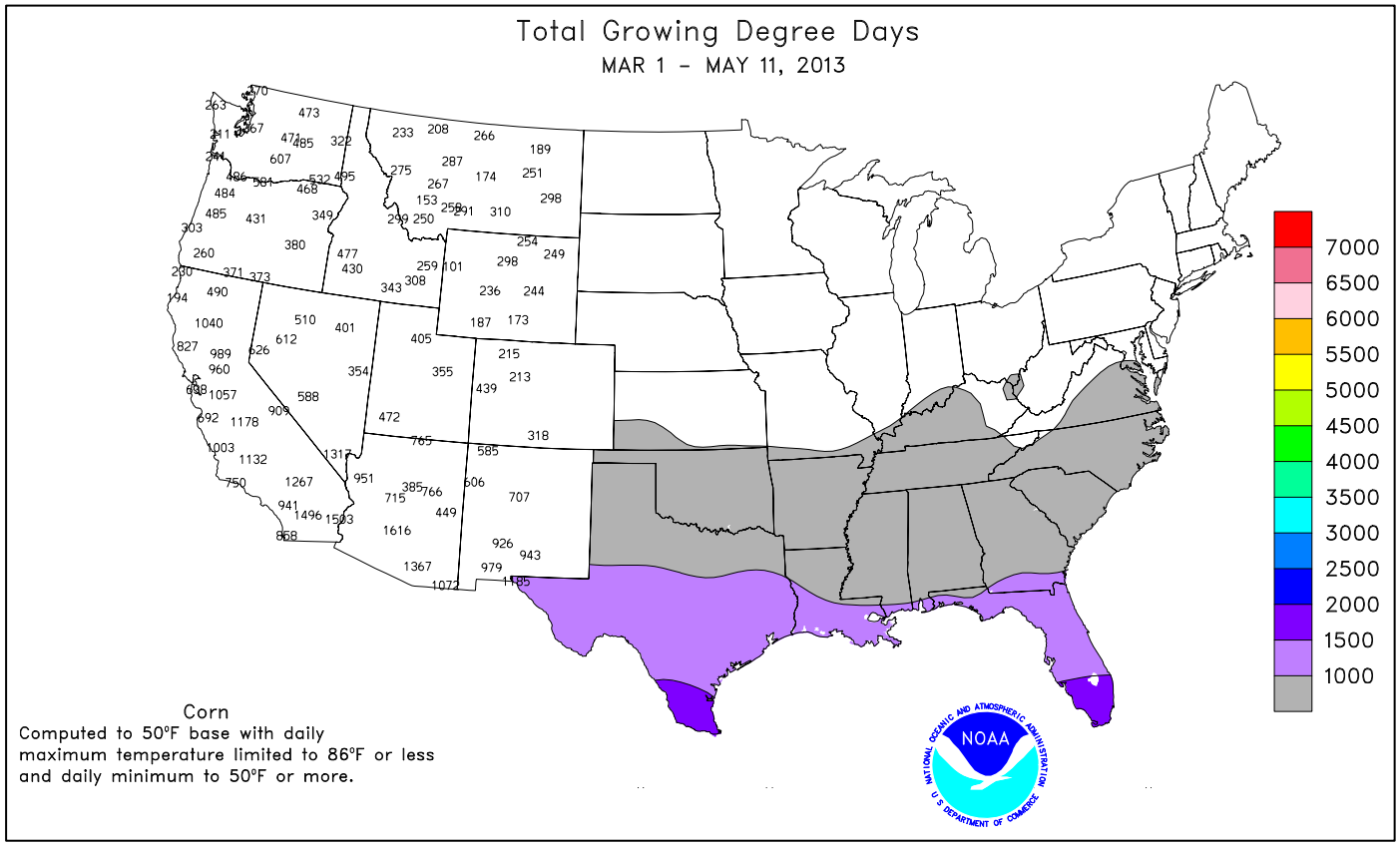


(Continued from front cover)
Mid- to late-week rainfall was not especially heavy, although many parts of the **Corn Belt** received in excess of an inch. Farther west, dry weather prevailed across the **northern Plains** and **far upper Midwest**, promoting an acceleration of spring wheat planting and other fieldwork. Across the **central and southern Plains**, scattered showers limited fieldwork but provided some drought relief. Elsewhere, hot, dry weather favored a rapid pace of planting and crop development in the **Northwest**, while isolated showers caused only temporary fieldwork delays from **California into the Southwest**. Cool weather lingered early in the week across the **Plains** and **South**, but warmth returned to many areas as the week progressed. Warmth was most persistent in the **Northwest**, where weekly temperatures averaged at least 10 to 15°F above normal. In contrast, readings averaged more than 5°F below normal in parts of the **Deep South**.

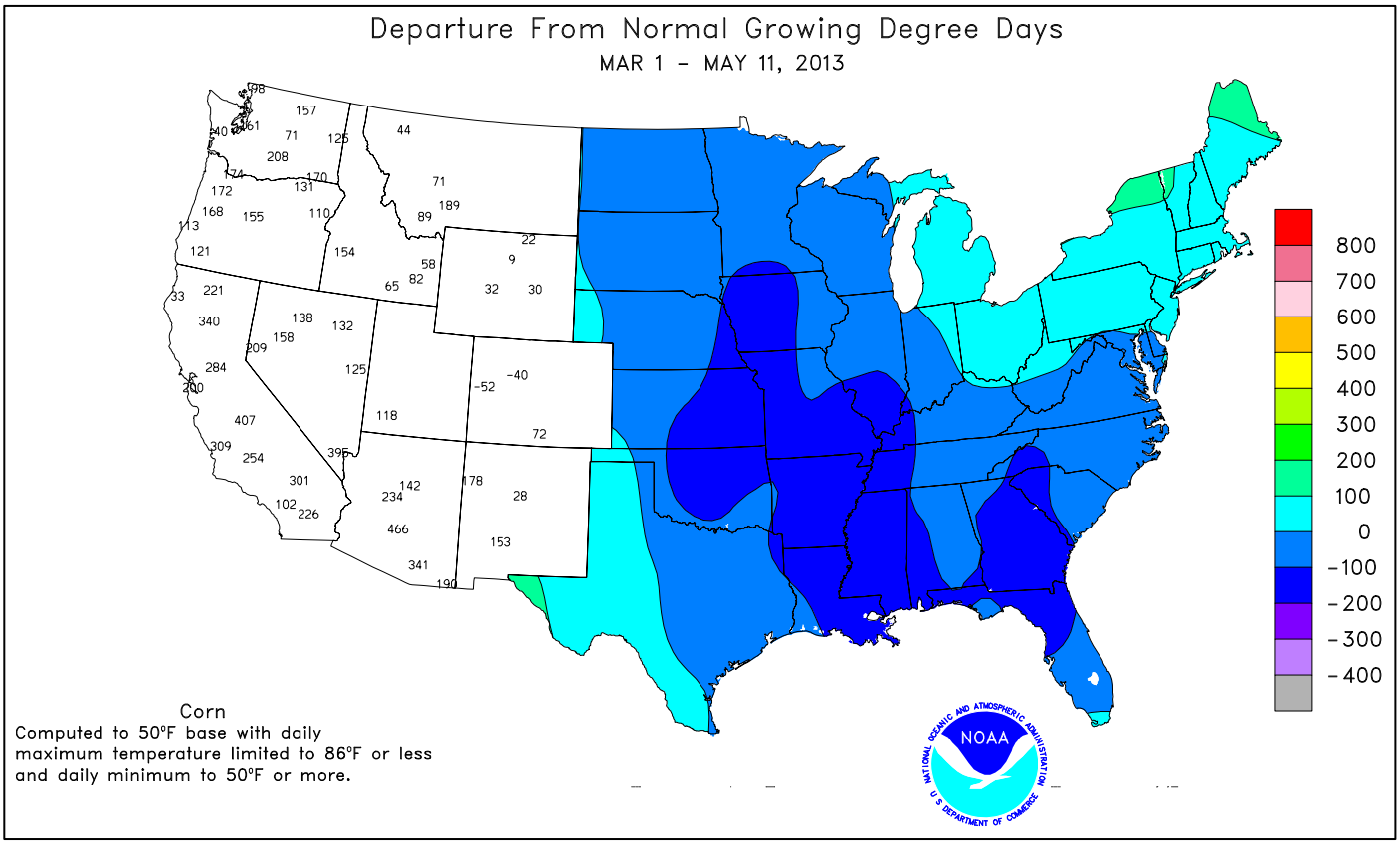
Unusually cool weather lingered early in the week across the **Plains** and the **South**. With a low of 47°F on May 5, **Apalachicola, FL**, tied a monthly record previously set on May 5, 2004, and May 12, 1981. Among dozens of daily-records lows for May 5 were readings of 22°F in **North Platte, NE**; 26°F in **Burlington, CO**; 28°F in **Garden City, KS**; and 31°F in **Fayetteville, AR**. From May 3-6, **Texas** locations such as **College Station** (43, 42, 46, and 48°F) and **Waco** (40, 34, 40, and 42°F) posted daily-record lows on 4 consecutive days. Meanwhile, warmth began to build across the **Northwest**. On May 5, daily-record highs climbed to 87°F in **Hoquiam, WA**, and **Salem, OR**. The following day, **Seattle, WA** (87°F), notched a daily-record high for May 6. By May 7, readings soared to 90°F in **Washington** locations such as **Colville** and **Moses Lake**. In fact, **Colville** logged four consecutive daily-record highs (90, 90, 92, and 92°F) from May 7-10. Elsewhere in **Washington**, highs soared to 98°F on May 10 at **Hanford** and **Priest Rapids Dam**. At week's end, warmth began to expand across the remainder of the **West**. In **California**, record-setting highs for May 11 included 101°F in **Paso Robles** and 88°F in **Mt. Shasta City**. Farther east, unusual warmth prevailed for much of the week in **northern New England**, where **Caribou** collected consecutive daily-record highs (85 and 83°F, respectively) on May 7 and 8. **Caribou** also noted 4 consecutive days (May 5-8) with highs of 80°F or greater, the second earliest such occurrence behind May 3-6, 1999.

Heavy rain fell in the **East** in conjunction with a slow-moving storm. Record-setting totals for May 5 reached 3.40 inches in **Asheville, NC**; 3.19 inches in **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC**; and 1.96 inches in **Cincinnati, OH**. On May 6, the **Watauga River near Sugar Grove, NC**, climbed 6.92 feet above flood stage—the highest water level in that location since September 2004. Rain started to shift northward by May 6, when daily-record totals in **Virginia** included 1.82 inches in **Lynchburg** and 1.58 inches in **Danville**. By May 8, downpours reached the **northern Mid-Atlantic States**, where **Central Park in New York City** received 3.02 inches. During the second half of the week, locally heavy precipitation returned to the **nation's mid-section**. Record-setting amounts for May 9 included 3.28 inches in **College Station, TX**, and 1.08 inches in **Indianapolis, IN**. Rainfall intensified in the **western and central Gulf Coast States** on May 10, when daily-record totals climbed to 6.52 inches in **Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX**; 4.88 inches in **Lake Charles, LA**; and 2.91 inches in **Hattiesburg, MS**. At week's end, sharply cold air arrived in the **Midwest**, resulting in snow showers in the **Great Lakes region**. On May 11-12, snowfall totaled 5.5 inches in **Sault Ste. Marie, MI**. Farther west, measurable rain fell on 4 consecutive days (May 5-8) in **Reno, NV**, totaling 0.65 inch. Most of **Reno's** rain, 0.60 inch, fell on May 7. Daily-record totals were noted on May 6 in **California** locations such as **Palomar Mountain** (0.57 inch) and **Long Beach** (0.38 inch). Elsewhere in **California**, **Bishop** (0.47 inch on May 6-7) experienced its first measurable rainfall since December 26. It also tied May 6, 1972, as **Bishop's** latest observance of the year's first measurable precipitation.

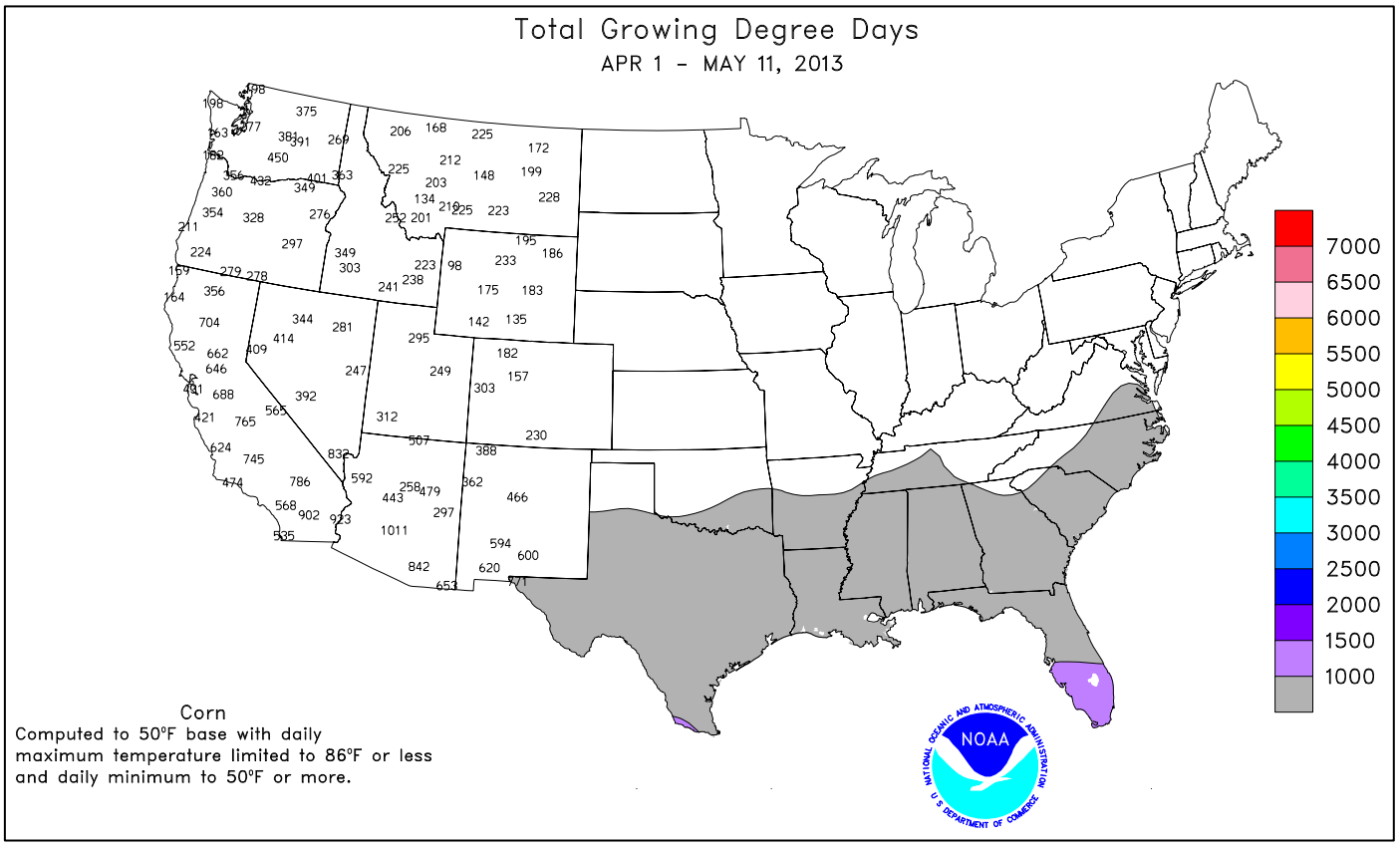
Cold conditions eased but did not completely disappear from **Alaska**. In fact, weekly temperatures still averaged more than 5°F below normal across parts of **interior Alaska**. In addition, snow fell in some interior areas from May 3-5, with 4 inches reported in **Northway** and **Tok**. Toward week's end, however, warmer weather resulted in a daily-record high (63°F on May 10) in **King Salmon**. In **northern Alaska**, **Barrow** (34°F on May 9) reported its first above-freezing reading since October 27. Farther south, sporadic showers dotted **Hawaii**. In **Kahului, Maui**, showers were heavy enough to set consecutive daily-record totals (0.17 and 0.21 inch, respectively) on May 11 and 12. **Hawaii** also experienced generally warm weather, resulting in a daily-record high (87°F on May 11) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.

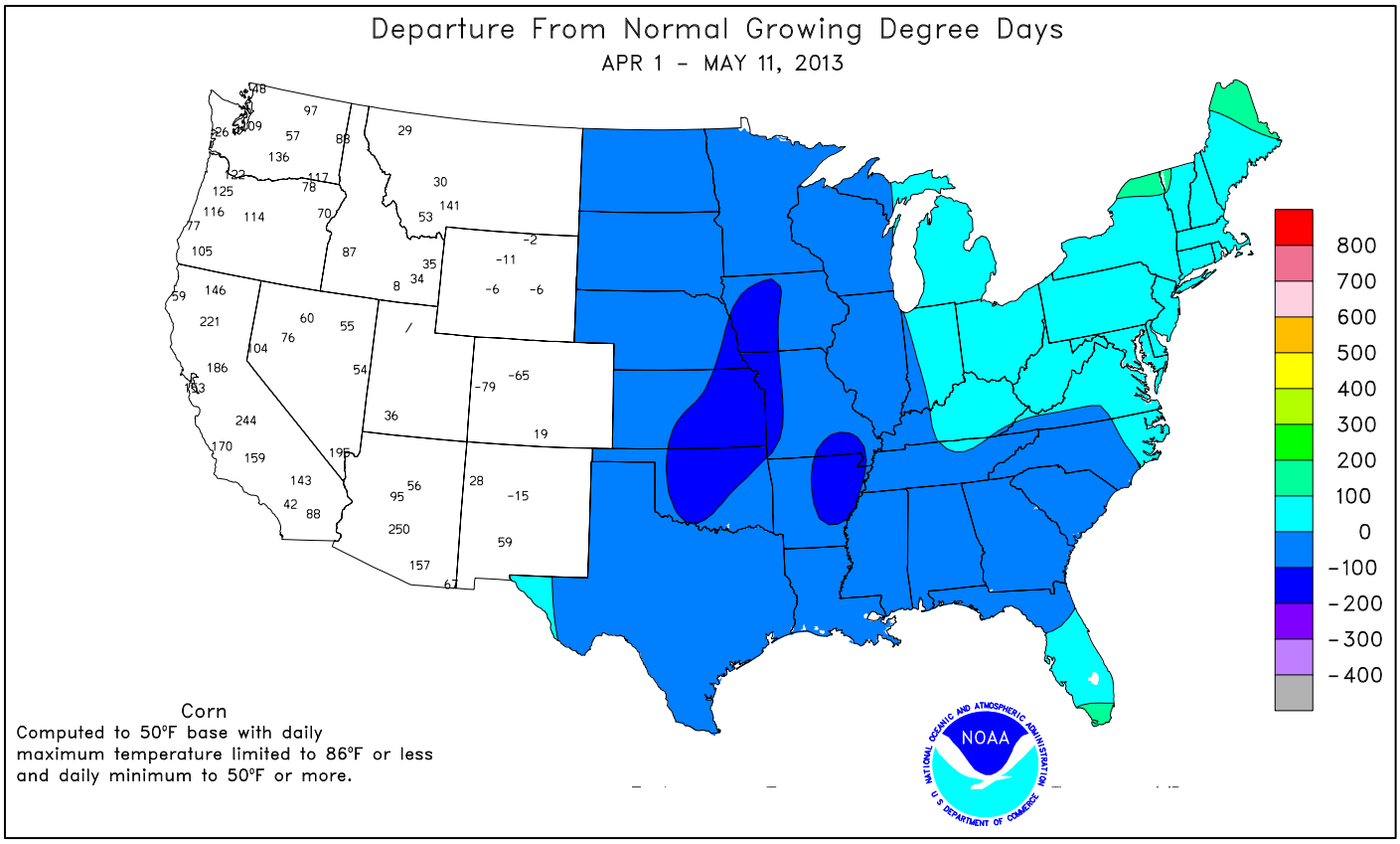


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



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


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - MAY 11, 2013
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - MAY 11, 2013
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 11, 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	72	52	84	41	62	-5	1.08	-0.03	0.58	13.32	107	27.91	126	96	52	0	0	4	1
	HUNTSVILLE	71	51	82	41	61	-5	2.55	1.41	1.38	16.15	125	28.03	120	96	75	0	0	3	2
	MOBILE	76	54	83	45	65	-6	0.74	-0.58	0.42	14.03	98	28.21	112	91	54	0	0	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	76	53	85	42	65	-5	0.05	-0.91	0.03	8.93	73	25.70	113	92	50	0	0	2	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	52	34	61	31	43	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.86	213	5.32	193	69	52	0	4	0	0
	BARROW	28	17	34	1	22	8	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.80	333	0.93	198	92	76	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	50	25	59	16	38	-6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.97	167	2.24	149	65	35	0	5	0	0
	JUNEAU	57	37	66	30	47	1	0.40	-0.36	0.38	11.63	152	25.94	157	92	69	0	2	3	0
	KODIAK	46	36	57	29	41	0	0.20	-1.21	0.18	7.78	60	23.96	89	79	68	0	2	2	0
	NOME	31	27	34	23	29	-3	0.09	-0.05	0.05	1.03	70	2.55	81	95	87	0	7	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	60	32	67	27	46	-2	0.23	0.01	0.12	1.73	41	5.23	58	83	27	0	3	3	0
	PHOENIX	89	69	96	66	79	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.91	67	2.61	88	29	20	3	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	70	44	79	36	57	2	0.03	-0.14	0.03	0.38	13	2.70	42	63	18	0	0	1	0
	TUCSON	86	61	90	58	74	3	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.14	12	1.74	57	38	21	1	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	78	53	85	39	66	-1	0.25	-0.88	0.22	7.74	81	16.17	111	90	44	0	0	3	0
	LITTLE ROCK	77	56	83	42	67	0	0.97	-0.24	0.84	10.03	82	19.59	102	90	46	0	0	2	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	81	60	100	55	71	3	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.93	49	2.36	55	58	42	1	0	1	0
	FRESNO	82	61	98	57	72	6	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.81	27	2.28	31	66	47	1	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	70	59	73	57	65	3	0.44	0.41	0.28	1.16	38	2.66	29	85	63	0	0	2	0
	REDDING	81	59	96	56	70	7	0.18	-0.18	0.14	5.53	68	7.04	35	78	50	2	0	3	0
	SACRAMENTO	80	55	92	51	67	4	0.23	0.12	0.20	2.30	58	3.62	32	83	37	1	0	2	0
	SAN DIEGO	68	61	73	60	65	1	0.28	0.25	0.16	1.51	50	3.35	45	78	65	0	0	3	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	66	54	71	51	60	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.97	21	1.84	14	77	65	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	82	55	95	51	68	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.30	38	2.80	33	81	49	1	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	60	26	66	19	43	-4	0.05	-0.09	0.02	0.72	59	0.94	56	84	41	0	7	3	0
	CO SPRINGS	61	40	82	35	51	0	0.88	0.40	0.63	1.60	47	2.68	66	75	33	0	0	3	1
	DENVER INTL	65	40	70	31	53	2	0.39	-0.17	0.24	3.98	144	5.06	157	79	39	0	1	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	68	46	77	42	57	0	0.50	0.28	0.25	2.13	97	3.13	95	73	42	0	0	4	0
	PUEBLO	66	41	78	34	53	-3	0.53	0.22	0.40	1.18	44	1.87	57	71	46	0	0	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	64	50	76	42	57	1	0.96	0.06	0.44	4.59	48	11.61	72	93	79	0	0	3	0
	HARTFORD	74	48	81	34	61	4	0.84	-0.11	0.38	5.11	55	10.62	66	92	52	0	0	3	0
DC	WASHINGTON	72	56	83	47	64	1	1.20	0.39	0.55	6.79	89	10.99	82	88	61	0	0	5	1
DE	WILMINGTON	72	54	79	45	63	4	1.56	0.65	0.52	6.79	78	12.80	85	95	56	0	0	5	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	82	60	90	52	71	-2	0.60	0.10	0.60	8.31	116	10.19	78	94	43	1	0	1	1
	JACKSONVILLE	81	58	89	52	69	-2	0.10	-0.55	0.10	10.05	124	15.78	106	94	42	0	0	1	0
	KEY WEST	82	74	86	71	78	-2	0.00	-0.57	0.00	8.92	186	10.46	123	77	62	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	86	69	87	64	77	-1	0.17	-0.71	0.11	8.26	114	10.65	95	85	50	0	0	2	0
	ORLANDO	84	60	90	55	72	-3	0.16	-0.39	0.16	6.97	103	7.88	68	87	43	2	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	77	58	81	50	68	-4	0.27	-0.54	0.21	7.86	68	22.12	103	85	54	0	0	5	0
	TALLAHASSEE	81	53	87	44	67	-5	0.03	-0.82	0.02	9.09	80	22.30	105	88	42	0	0	2	0
	TAMPA	82	66	89	63	74	-1	0.02	-0.42	0.02	6.72	127	8.28	81	83	48	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	83	64	87	58	74	-3	1.03	0.10	1.02	10.92	126	14.11	94	85	55	0	0	2	1
GA	ATHENS	74	52	84	46	63	-3	1.85	1.06	1.53	11.45	120	22.77	122	92	67	0	0	3	1
	ATLANTA	72	53	82	44	63	-4	0.80	-0.09	0.62	14.55	140	26.95	134	88	56	0	0	3	1
	AUGUSTA	78	52	85	48	65	-3	1.47	0.91	1.46	9.22	110	19.21	113	92	50	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBUS	76	54	85	46	65	-5	0.38	-0.43	0.38	8.72	80	24.41	121	91	46	0	0	1	0
	MACON	75	51	85	45	63	-5	0.55	-0.07	0.55	12.38	138	27.30	147	98	49	0	0	1	1
	SAVANNAH	80	58	87	51	69	-1	1.84	1.19	1.81	8.45	106	18.75	126	83	55	0	0	2	1
HI	HILO	84	68	87	64	76	3	1.24	-0.85	0.56	8.40	28	39.90	82	88	74	0	0	3	2
	HONOLULU	81	69	85	67	75	-1	0.22	0.03	0.21	4.93	149	8.00	95	81	68	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	85	68	88	65	76	1	0.22	0.02	0.15	1.46	33	6.41	61	90	76	0	0	2	0
	LIHUE	79	66	80	63	72	-3	0.14	-0.55	0.12	7.48	98	14.36	93	84	74	0	0	2	0
ID	BOISE	82	52	91	45	67	11	0.01	-0.29	0.01	1.32	42	3.16	56	59	27	1	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	88	53	93	47	71	15	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.43	49	3.02	60	60	36	2	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	74	38	83	33	56	5	0.07	-0.26	0.04	1.33	43	2.41	46	84	37	0	0	3	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	68	47	79	43	57	2	0.45	-0.30	0.31	11.31	150	17.90	164	81	49	0	0	2	0
	MOLINE	72	48	81	42	60	2	0.45	-0.43	0.43	13.05	161	18.45	164	93	49	0	0	3	0
	PEORIA	72	52	81	43	62	4	0.54	-0.40	0.53	12.41	158	19.14	174	86	41	0	0	2	1
	ROCKFORD	71	47	82	39	59	3	1.06	0.23	0.92	11.73	160	17.80	177	86	44	0	0	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	70	52	81	43	61	1	1.19	0.32	0.89	12.31	157	18.03	160	97	55	0	0	2	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	72	52	81	48	62	0	1.44	0.31	0.60	10.49	100	20.03	121	89	64	0	0	5	2
	FORT WAYNE	72	49	81	38	60	3	0.32	-0.48	0.23	9.75	127	15.04	129	85	52	0	0	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	70	52	79	42	61	2	1.83	0.89	1.08	12.48	147	20.28	151	95	58	0	0	5	1
	SOUTH BEND	72	47	79	34	60	4	0.17	-0.58	0.12	6.74	87	14.29	119	77	48	0	0	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	71	50	79	42	60	0	0.62	-0.33	0.60	12.06	150	16.02	147	93	50	0	0	3	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	69	48	77	34	59	2	0.17	-0.62	0.10	14.02	210	15.97	181	95	46	0	0	5	0
	DES MOINES	69	49	78	43	59	1	0.62	-0.27	0.47	11.20	156	14.05	149	81	58	0	0	2	0
	DUBUQUE	68	47	77	37	57	1	1.11	0.24	1.09	14.44	195	17.88	177	88	56	0	0	3	1
	SIOUX CITY	64	44	73	36	54	-4	0.96	0.18	0.78	8.94	151	10.14	142	90	75	0	0	3	1
	WATERLOO	70	47	78	40	58	2	0.51	-0.32	0.45	12.51	188	15.59	183	88	56	0	0	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	69	48	76	38	59	0	1.43	0.60	0.82	7.46	123	8.94	120	87	56	0	0	3	1
	DODGE CITY	73	45	81	32	59	-1	0.25	-0.36	0.16	1.46	29	2.84	45	87	34	0	1	2	0
	GOODLAND	69	40	76	25	55	0	0.31	-0.35	0.24	2.72	74	3.57	78	87	38	0	2	3	0
	TOPEKA	70	50	76	44	60	-1	0.43	-0.53	0.41	6.54	91	8.98	97	90	60	0	0	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 11, 2013

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	71	49	78	42	60	-1	1.00	0.21	0.87	7.52	116	10.54	127	93	62	0	0	3	1
KY	JACKSON	67	51	78	45	59	-3	2.88	1.79	0.91	11.39	116	19.03	111	99	71	0	0	6	3
	LEXINGTON	69	54	80	49	61	0	3.47	2.47	1.39	14.23	148	20.21	125	92	71	0	0	6	3
	LOUISVILLE	72	56	82	51	64	1	2.02	0.93	1.25	10.93	109	17.95	109	89	55	0	0	4	2
	PADUCAH	73	52	81	41	62	-1	0.80	-0.35	0.79	11.56	105	23.31	126	96	55	0	0	2	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	77	55	84	47	66	-5	3.75	2.51	3.16	12.94	103	34.98	146	95	50	0	0	2	2
	LAKE CHARLES	79	58	83	46	68	-4	5.14	3.95	4.37	12.27	137	28.86	162	91	46	0	0	3	2
	NEW ORLEANS	77	59	83	50	68	-5	3.79	2.84	2.31	17.83	151	31.63	137	88	59	0	0	2	2
	SHREVEPORT	79	56	85	41	67	-3	0.46	-0.68	0.34	7.35	71	14.79	77	90	47	0	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	74	48	85	41	61	13	0.55	-0.13	0.47	4.87	78	10.77	95	83	42	0	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	63	44	69	33	54	3	0.97	0.08	0.69	4.76	48	12.19	71	98	68	0	0	4	1
MD	BALTIMORE	71	53	83	45	62	2	2.23	1.42	0.78	7.07	86	12.66	86	95	63	0	0	5	3
MA	BOSTON	64	50	72	40	57	2	1.06	0.34	0.65	5.75	67	12.09	76	95	73	0	0	3	1
	WORCESTER	68	48	76	37	58	5	0.80	-0.14	0.29	6.28	65	13.15	78	98	54	0	0	3	0
MI	ALPENA	67	37	77	33	52	3	1.65	1.09	1.27	7.84	148	12.32	146	89	40	0	0	2	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	72	48	81	37	60	6	0.48	-0.27	0.20	12.52	172	19.58	181	79	42	0	0	4	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	71	40	80	32	55	5	1.12	0.61	0.82	8.16	159	13.42	168	83	40	0	1	2	1
	LANSING	72	46	80	36	59	6	0.43	-0.13	0.33	9.26	146	14.48	154	79	46	0	0	3	0
	MUSKEGON	71	47	80	37	59	6	0.90	0.25	0.70	9.73	154	19.17	190	75	51	0	0	3	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	65	40	74	33	53	2	0.78	0.29	0.55	8.61	157	15.82	154	90	40	0	0	3	1
MN	DULUTH	60	36	76	34	48	0	0.00	-0.54	0.00	7.30	159	9.85	150	78	54	0	0	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	61	33	77	27	47	-3	0.23	-0.19	0.19	3.58	121	7.24	163	87	44	0	4	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	69	45	78	37	57	1	0.22	-0.37	0.12	8.13	160	10.32	150	79	44	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	66	43	77	35	54	1	0.90	0.15	0.84	13.41	221	15.41	199	83	57	0	0	2	1
	ST. CLOUD	66	39	77	32	53	0	0.14	-0.35	0.12	5.88	134	7.66	133	88	38	0	1	2	0
MS	JACKSON	75	53	83	45	64	-5	1.69	0.47	1.66	14.70	107	32.13	135	92	56	0	0	2	1
	MERIDIAN	74	51	82	44	63	-6	2.25	1.05	1.95	14.82	103	33.65	131	98	67	0	0	4	1
	TUPELO	74	53	83	47	63	-4	1.03	-0.21	0.67	12.04	91	24.47	106	93	66	0	0	4	1
MO	COLUMBIA	71	50	79	40	61	0	0.52	-0.58	0.35	12.04	132	18.28	140	92	55	0	0	3	0
	KANSAS CITY	69	50	76	45	60	-1	0.92	-0.25	0.53	8.05	106	10.94	109	90	56	0	0	3	1
	SAINT LOUIS	73	55	84	47	64	1	0.33	-0.59	0.18	13.30	153	19.69	150	84	62	0	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	70	48	76	40	59	-3	0.74	-0.22	0.70	12.32	128	17.66	126	93	70	0	0	2	1
MT	BILLINGS	74	42	79	36	58	5	0.06	-0.48	0.06	1.36	37	2.23	44	61	26	0	0	1	0
	BUTTE	70	32	74	28	51	6	0.01	-0.36	0.01	0.55	23	0.95	28	85	19	0	3	1	0
	CUT BANK	72	34	82	28	53	6	0.00	-0.38	0.00	1.32	66	2.05	76	76	19	0	3	0	0
	GLASGOW	70	40	81	29	55	3	0.00	-0.30	0.00	2.15	130	2.81	124	58	26	0	1	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	73	36	80	29	55	6	0.00	-0.48	0.00	1.66	53	2.70	62	81	24	0	2	0	0
	HAVRE	75	35	80	29	55	4	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.21	58	2.73	94	71	28	0	2	0	0
	MISSOULA	80	40	84	33	60	10	0.02	-0.35	0.02	1.30	50	2.77	62	76	34	0	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	66	45	74	35	56	-1	0.27	-0.55	0.12	6.67	113	7.80	110	92	67	0	0	4	0
	LINCOLN	67	45	73	33	56	-2	0.11	-0.79	0.09	7.37	114	8.64	111	89	64	0	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	64	42	70	34	53	-4	0.66	-0.12	0.43	7.11	124	8.01	113	94	68	0	0	4	0
	NORTH PLATTE	69	38	75	22	54	-1	0.57	-0.12	0.47	3.15	74	4.43	86	88	36	0	1	3	0
	OMAHA	67	49	75	42	58	-1	1.00	0.06	0.91	9.62	148	10.91	135	89	72	0	0	3	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	72	39	77	26	55	2	0.00	-0.56	0.00	3.23	85	3.80	77	78	32	0	1	0	0
	VALENTINE	70	38	77	26	54	0	0.41	-0.27	0.41	3.99	97	5.22	107	82	34	0	2	1	0
NV	ELY	65	34	77	26	49	2	0.04	-0.23	0.02	1.15	49	2.60	68	78	39	0	4	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	81	62	93	58	71	-1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.18	23	0.61	29	36	23	1	0	0	0
	RENO	73	49	90	44	61	7	0.65	0.54	0.58	1.17	86	1.29	37	72	45	1	0	4	1
	WINNEMUCCA	75	40	86	32	58	6	0.24	0.02	0.24	1.13	55	1.59	46	76	36	0	1	1	0
NH	CONCORD	73	45	81	29	59	7	0.55	-0.19	0.39	4.15	57	9.24	73	99	46	0	2	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	70	54	81	47	62	3	3.55	2.52	1.46	8.02	83	14.36	86	86	63	0	0	5	3
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	72	49	76	47	61	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.25	20	0.60	27	48	18	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	74	50	80	42	62	7	0.87	0.10	0.70	5.83	77	8.96	73	87	43	0	0	2	1
	BINGHAMTON	69	48	75	42	59	6	1.55	0.76	0.67	6.79	88	11.34	89	84	51	0	0	3	2
	BUFFALO	72	52	79	46	62	9	1.14	0.46	0.56	6.11	86	11.66	92	83	52	0	0	4	1
	ROCHESTER	72	51	77	46	62	9	1.36	0.78	0.62	4.92	79	9.25	87	83	54	0	0	4	1
	SYRACUSE	73	50	80	44	62	9	0.63	-0.14	0.36	6.24	82	10.66	86	82	46	0	0	3	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	68	47	77	41	58	-1	4.83	3.96	3.28	14.73	156	26.87	155	97	57	0	0	6	2
	CHARLOTTE	75	53	83	44	64	-2	2.16	1.42	1.59	10.27	121	18.02	112	93	51	0	0	3	2
	GREENSBORO	71	54	83	48	63	0	2.22	1.33	1.57	8.83	102	17.50	114	95	58	0	0	5	1
	HATTERAS	73	60	77	54	67	2	0.57	-0.19	0.21	6.70	71	16.43	86	92	67	0	0	7	0
	RALEIGH	74	54	84	43	64	0	1.89	1.10	1.41	9.23	115	16.41	106	92	61	0	0	3	1
	WILMINGTON	78	58	86	52	68	0	0.42	-0.45	0.41	8.69	103	15.96	96	92	47	0	0	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	67	33	76	26	50	-2	0.00	-0.44	0.00	2.64	89	3.23	82	78	31	0	4	0	0
	DICKINSON	68	33	77	25	50	-1	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.98	32	1.06	27	71	23	0	2	0	0
	FARGO	68	41	80	32	54	0	0.08	-0.36	0.08	3.67	115	5.86	129	79	36	0	1	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	65	36	76	29	50	-3	0.00	-0.39	0.00	2.59	96	3.38	85	88	32	0	2	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	67	36	77	29	51	-2	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.70	24	1.19	30	84	28	0	2	0	0
	WILLISTON	66	32	77	22	49	-2	0.00	-0.35	0.00	2.25	97	2.82	87	74	31	0	4	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	72	53	79	43	63	8	0.72	-0.17	0.61	7.26	92	11.45	90	80	52	0	0	3	1
	CINCINNATI	68	53	81	42	61	0	4.09	3.13	1.98	11.20	120	16.80	112	96	70	0	0	6	3
	CLEVELAND	71	52	78	41	62	7	0.81	0.06	0.74	6.56	87	11.03	90	80	48	0	0	3	1
	COLUMBUS	72	54	81	45	63	4	0.94	0.10	0.88	7.72	104	11.79	97	81	56	0	0	4	1
	DAYTON	69	51	80	38	60	2	1.09	0.18	0.44	8.01	91	12.40	91	93	61	0	0	6	0
	MANSFIELD	71	50	80	39	61	6	1.14	0.18	1.09	7.89	87	12.62	91	90	47	0	0	3	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 11, 2013

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	72	48	82	37	60	4	0.23	-0.43	0.21	5.67	82	12.10	113	78	46	0	0	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	72	50	77	40	61	7	0.55	-0.22	0.29	6.55	86	10.85	91	86	50	0	0	4	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	74	52	84	44	63	-2	0.60	-0.48	0.59	9.30	124	13.16	127	90	50	0	0	2	1
	TULSA	73	50	83	44	62	-4	0.91	-0.37	0.71	5.83	62	10.55	81	96	69	0	0	2	1
OR	ASTORIA	64	48	85	45	56	5	0.00	-0.78	0.00	10.75	79	26.11	84	89	74	0	0	0	0
	BURNS	79	40	85	31	59	11	0.03	-0.19	0.03	0.60	25	1.34	28	74	34	0	1	1	0
	EUGENE	80	46	86	44	63	10	0.00	-0.64	0.00	3.58	34	6.54	27	87	59	0	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	83	53	91	45	68	12	0.15	-0.13	0.13	1.76	49	3.21	39	81	38	2	0	2	0
	PENDLETON	86	49	92	41	67	11	0.00	-0.27	0.00	1.47	52	2.84	52	70	35	1	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	80	52	85	49	66	11	0.00	-0.55	0.00	3.65	51	8.40	51	79	54	0	0	0	0
	SALEM	80	47	87	45	64	10	0.00	-0.51	0.00	4.60	59	7.65	41	86	55	0	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	72	49	79	40	61	5	1.26	0.30	0.60	6.48	76	12.55	85	90	66	0	0	5	1
	ERIE	69	50	77	42	60	6	0.91	0.24	0.58	5.97	79	12.46	101	83	55	0	0	4	1
	MIDDLETOWN	71	50	79	41	60	1	1.76	0.84	0.68	6.40	81	11.35	83	92	55	0	0	5	2
	PHILADELPHIA	73	54	83	45	64	4	1.62	0.74	0.54	6.36	73	11.81	79	90	59	0	0	5	1
	PITTSBURGH	72	52	79	47	62	5	0.68	-0.10	0.50	6.12	83	10.69	86	83	44	0	0	5	1
	WILKES-BARRE	72	49	76	39	60	4	0.93	0.13	0.39	4.35	60	7.68	65	90	45	0	0	4	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	71	49	78	40	60	4	1.67	0.87	0.86	6.56	82	11.02	82	88	60	0	0	4	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	70	50	76	39	60	5	0.76	-0.06	0.38	5.38	54	12.34	70	93	62	0	0	3	0
SC	BEAUFORT	79	58	87	51	69	-1	1.34	0.86	1.20	8.75	118	20.68	142	90	44	0	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	80	60	87	51	70	0	1.40	0.80	1.28	11.12	145	21.94	148	88	48	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBIA	79	56	89	51	68	-1	2.20	1.65	2.17	10.59	126	17.31	102	84	49	0	0	2	1
	GREENVILLE	73	51	82	45	62	-3	3.39	2.43	3.05	12.59	122	21.74	115	97	56	0	0	3	1
SD	ABERDEEN	68	37	78	30	52	-2	0.03	-0.46	0.03	2.45	63	4.28	88	86	49	0	1	1	0
	HURON	67	43	77	34	55	0	0.67	0.06	0.57	4.43	90	5.82	98	95	45	0	0	4	1
	RAPID CITY	70	35	78	28	52	0	0.01	-0.58	0.01	3.86	102	4.47	97	78	27	0	3	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	63	42	75	34	52	-2	1.01	0.32	0.89	5.69	103	7.04	107	89	73	0	0	4	1
TN	BRISTOL	69	50	77	46	59	-1	1.18	0.25	0.55	9.96	116	21.80	141	98	56	0	0	7	1
	CHATTANOOGA	73	52	83	47	62	-3	0.98	0.04	0.85	18.12	153	31.80	144	91	64	0	0	3	1
	KNOXVILLE	70	52	79	46	61	-2	1.26	0.22	1.11	14.83	138	29.92	155	95	62	0	0	3	1
	MEMPHIS	74	56	82	45	65	-3	1.52	0.26	1.06	15.78	118	29.35	134	91	56	0	0	3	1
	NASHVILLE	72	52	82	46	62	-2	0.73	-0.35	0.36	13.91	133	23.63	130	95	56	0	0	5	0
TX	ABILENE	78	52	85	42	65	-5	0.07	-0.44	0.04	3.08	80	4.97	84	88	48	0	0	2	0
	AMARILLO	78	48	88	38	63	1	0.91	0.50	0.83	1.11	36	4.40	103	76	25	0	0	2	1
	AUSTIN	81	55	86	45	68	-5	1.09	0.09	1.07	8.03	131	11.38	113	81	45	0	0	3	1
	BEAUMONT	79	59	84	47	69	-4	8.53	7.41	5.98	16.29	175	27.81	152	95	53	0	0	3	2
	BROWNSVILLE	86	67	91	58	77	-1	0.02	-0.48	0.02	3.40	93	4.88	79	91	58	1	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	67	90	55	76	0	0.30	-0.36	0.29	1.94	41	3.63	44	85	53	1	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	88	65	92	57	77	2	0.40	-0.10	0.24	0.82	24	2.15	43	68	44	2	0	2	0
	EL PASO	82	60	84	51	71	1	0.18	0.12	0.18	0.18	31	0.89	63	34	14	0	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	79	58	85	46	68	-2	0.22	-0.89	0.22	4.49	57	10.23	84	82	40	0	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	78	65	80	59	71	-3	1.09	0.37	1.08	5.28	82	14.70	112	91	62	0	0	2	1
	HOUSTON	81	60	87	49	70	-3	0.84	-0.15	0.80	4.61	54	9.14	60	87	61	0	0	2	1
	LUBBOCK	77	47	88	37	62	-4	0.35	-0.07	0.23	0.39	15	2.62	67	82	46	0	0	4	0
	MIDLAND	82	55	90	43	69	-1	0.01	-0.34	0.01	0.01	1	1.54	55	68	35	2	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	81	55	87	47	68	-3	0.87	0.26	0.54	1.87	53	3.69	67	81	53	0	0	3	1
	SAN ANTONIO	82	57	85	47	70	-3	0.27	-0.64	0.22	4.66	80	7.59	82	85	47	0	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	83	60	87	49	71	-3	0.32	-0.69	0.30	3.43	51	7.52	67	93	51	0	0	2	0
	WACO	80	53	86	40	66	-5	0.78	-0.21	0.74	4.36	62	11.50	102	91	55	0	0	2	1
	WICHITA FALLS	81	53	90	42	67	-1	0.00	-0.76	0.00	2.96	49	5.65	65	82	44	1	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	76	50	84	46	63	8	0.09	-0.43	0.05	2.76	58	4.96	67	64	25	0	0	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	78	54	84	49	66	13	0.47	-0.25	0.16	4.59	73	7.02	69	73	35	0	0	4	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	70	50	84	43	60	-1	3.82	2.91	1.91	10.51	121	18.14	118	94	67	0	0	4	3
	NORFOLK	76	57	87	52	66	2	0.70	-0.11	0.41	6.52	75	14.08	88	90	55	0	0	4	0
	RICHMOND	75	54	87	45	65	2	1.60	0.75	0.75	10.05	117	17.98	119	94	58	0	0	4	1
	ROANOKE	68	52	81	45	60	-1	2.80	1.86	1.43	9.16	103	18.45	121	88	74	0	0	6	2
	WASH/DULLES	71	52	84	44	61	2	2.21	1.35	1.02	7.67	95	13.00	93	93	64	0	0	5	1
WA	OLYMPIA	79	45	86	41	62	11	0.00	-0.55	0.00	8.40	86	16.35	70	90	60	0	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	66	48	88	46	57	7	0.59	-0.77	0.59	27.51	133	49.62	106	82	66	0	0	1	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	77	52	87	49	65	11	0.00	-0.41	0.00	8.63	123	14.37	88	75	57	0	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	83	52	86	46	68	16	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.76	53	4.13	62	52	20	0	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	93	51	97	44	72	18	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.17	86	1.30	39	58	23	6	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	65	50	75	47	58	1	2.59	1.62	0.77	7.47	87	13.66	93	89	69	0	0	5	3
	CHARLESTON	71	53	79	50	62	2	2.58	1.67	1.00	7.44	87	13.47	90	90	54	0	0	6	2
	ELKINS	68	48	79	45	58	3	2.47	1.47	1.21	8.44	94	15.04	96	90	48	0	0	6	1
	HUNTINGTON	69	53	77	50	61	0	1.01	0.07	0.36	7.33	85	13.01	87	96	62	0	0	7	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	69	39	81	35	54	0	0.63	-0.11	0.61	9.47	160	12.04	155	90	33	0	0	2	1
	GREEN BAY	67	41	79	37	54	1	0.76	0.21	0.35	7.61	139	12.26	159	89	45	0	0	3	0
	LA CROSSE	71	46	81	42	58	1	0.57	-0.18	0.57	9.86	150	12.26	140	90	38	0	0	1	1
	MADISON	68	45	80	41	57	3	1.57	0.88	1.05	10.74	160	16.02	173	83	46	0	0	2	2
	MILWAUKEE	63	44	76	40	53	1	1.07	0.36	0.84	10.15	135	16.35	148	80	53	0	0	2	1
WY	CASPER	70	34	74	29	52	3	0.00	-0.54	0.00	3.58	110	4.35	97	77	28	0	3	0	0
	CHEYENNE	61	37	64	31	49	1	0.14	-0.38	0.11	4.17	123	5.11	119	76	37	0	2	3	0
	LANDER	67	42	72	36	54	4	0.01	-0.57	0.01	4.20	100	6.18	117	72	25	0	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	72	35	77	30	54	4	0.00	-0.51	0.00	2.69	76	4.45	91	81	30	0	3	0	0

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

April Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Record-setting cold weather across the Plains and upper Midwest maintained low soil temperatures through April. The cool soils, combined with substantial April precipitation (rain and snow) across the eastern Plains and much of the Midwest, resulted in the slowest U.S. corn planting pace since 1984—with just 5 percent of the crop in the ground by April 28.

In fact, major flooding developed during the second half of April in the middle Mississippi Valley, with record-high water levels observed along a significant stretch of the Illinois River. From just south of Moline, Illinois, to just north of St. Louis, Missouri, the Mississippi River achieved one of its five highest crests on record, behind 1993 and 2008, and in some cases, 1973 and 2001.

Cold conditions also adversely affected the Plains' already drought-stressed winter wheat. Periodic freezes struck as far south as the southern High Plains, contributing to sharp declines in wheat condition ratings. For example, the portion of the Texas wheat rated very poor to poor rose from 44 to 74 percent between March 17 and May 5. Wheat condition declines were also noted during April in Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Part of the increased stress on wheat was caused by drought intensification, particularly across the central and southern High Plains. Meanwhile, a delayed snow-melt season and cold conditions hampered planting of spring-sown small grains across the northern Plains.

Fieldwork and crop developmental delays were not only restricted to the Plains and Midwest. Significant planting delays were also noted in the Mississippi Delta, where crops affected included cotton, rice, and soybeans. In Mississippi, planting progress by May 5 for those three crops reached 2, 14, and 15 percent, respectively, compared to the 5-year averages of 35, 80, and 60 percent.

In contrast, very warm, mostly dry weather promoted a rapid pace of fieldwork and crop development from California into the Southwest. However, many of those same areas—from California to the central and southern Rockies—faced concerns about summer water supplies due to below-normal runoff and diminishing reservoir storage.

Summary: In a continuation of wintry conditions, snow fell in early April across parts of the Northeast. From April 1-3, Syracuse, NY, received 12.0 inches of snow—including a daily-record total of 10.5 inches on the 2nd. It was also the snowiest April day on record in Syracuse, surpassing 7.1 inches on April 4, 1975. By April 2, heavy rain developed across the south-central U.S. Record-setting rainfall totals for April 2 included 2.57 inches in Austin, TX, and 1.40 inches in Oklahoma City, OK. The following day in Louisiana, daily-record amounts reached 1.50 inches in New Iberia and 1.41 inches in Lafayette. Rain spread across Florida's peninsula on April 4, when Sarasota-Bradenton netted a daily-record sum of 3.10 inches. Farther north, Richmond, VA, and Greensboro, NC, reported a trace of frozen precipitation (snow or sleet) on April 4, while parts of southwestern Virginia received more than 4 inches of snow. Meanwhile, wet weather overspread the Northwest, beginning on April 4. In western Washington, April 4-7 rainfall totaled three inches or more in locations such as Quillayute (3.73 inches), Seattle (3.10 inches), and Olympia (3.04 inches).

In advance of the Northwestern precipitation, record-setting warmth prevailed. For example, Yakima, WA, notched a daily-record high (80°F) for April 1. In contrast, cold air settled across areas east of the Rockies. Daily-record lows for April 2 included 2°F in Marquette, MI; 19°F in Mansfield, OH; and 22°F in Quincy, IL. The core of the cold air reached the Appalachians by April 4, when daily-record lows dipped to 19°F in both Pittsburgh, PA, and Martinsburg, WV. Later, a sharp cold snap trailed a sprawling storm that produced widespread rain and snow. As cold air arrived on April 9, wind gusts were clocked to 67 mph in Pueblo, CO, and 64 mph in North Platte, NE. Denver, CO (9 and 6°F), and Cheyenne, WY (6 and 5°F), posted consecutive daily-record lows on April 9-10. Other daily-record lows on the 9th included 7°F in Cut Bank, MT; 10°F in Alliance, NE; and 19°F in Garden City, KS. The following day, record-setting lows for April 10 dipped to -1°F in Randolph, UT, and 5°F in Lander, WY. By April 11, record-breaking lows on the Plains fell to 16°F in Dodge City, KS, and 19°F in Dalhart, TX. In contrast, warmth prevailed farther south and east. On April 9, triple-digit highs occurred in Texas locations such as Laredo (108°F) and Del Rio (102°F). A day later, record-setting highs for April 10 soared to 91°F in Washington, DC; Baltimore, MD; and Richmond, VA. Warmth lingered for another day across the Southeast, where record-breaking highs for April 12 climbed to 93°F in Vero Beach, FL, and 88°F in Savannah, GA.

The storm partly responsible for the sharp, early-April temperature variations also set the stage for Midwestern flooding. First, heavy snow developed across the northern Intermountain West. In Wyoming, record-setting snowfall totals for April 8 included 12.6 inches in Lander and 3.7 inches in Cheyenne. April 8-10 storm totals climbed to 20.6

inches in Lander and 9.0 inches in Cheyenne. Similarly, Rapid City, SD, collected a 3-day snowfall of 28.2 inches, aided by a record-setting 20-inch sum on April 9. Previously, Rapid City's snowiest day had been April 22, 2001, when 18.0 inches fell. Other April 8-10 storm totals reached 13.0 inches in Casper, WY; 11.5 inches in Pierre, SD; 6.6 inches in Denver, CO; and 6.4 inches in Valentine, NE. Farther south and east, heavy rain fell. With 2.33 inches on April 9, Sioux City, IA, experienced its second-wettest April day on record behind 2.49 inches on April 14, 2012. Rochester, MN (1.72 inches on April 9), noted its wettest April day since April 11, 2001, when 3.75 inches fell. Similarly, La Crosse, WI (1.83 inches on April 9), posted its wettest April day since April 25, 1994. It was also La Crosse's wettest day since June 18, 2001, when rainfall totaled 4.50 inches. Elsewhere, daily-record rainfall amounts topped 2 inches in locations such as Dubuque, IA (2.70 inches on April 9); Russellville, AR (2.10 inches on April 10); and Lincoln, IL (2.02 inches on April 10). Jackson, TN, collected a daily-record sum (3.56 inches) on April 11. Meanwhile, a severe weather outbreak from the central Plains into the lower Midwest and the Southeast lasted several days, but peaked on April 10-11. On those 2 days, more than two dozen tornadoes were reported across the Mid-South and the Southeast. On April 11, the outbreak's only deadly tornado stayed on the ground some 77 minutes and traveled 68.4 miles across Kemper and Noxubee Counties, MS, and Pickens County, AL. The twister, which resulted in one death in Kemper County, cut a path up to three-quarters of a mile wide and featured winds estimated as high as 145 mph. Farther north, in Michigan, Flint's April 8-13 precipitation total climbed to 3.43 inches. Meanwhile, snow lingered across the upper Midwest and upper Great Lakes region. Record-breaking snowfall totals for April 11 included 7.3 inches in Watertown, SD, and 7.0 inches in Duluth, MN. Duluth's April 11-12 snowfall totaled 13.0 inches. Similarly, Marquette, MI, received 10.9 inches of snow from April 11-13, assisted by a daily-record snowfall (9.4 inches) on the 12th.

A new, winter-like storm soon took aim on the north-central U.S. The storm delivered another round of heavy snow to the Dakotas, helping to sustain a long-lasting snow cover. Grand Forks, ND, had at least an inch of snow on the ground at daybreak for 135 consecutive days from December 9 – April 22. On April 14, Bismarck, ND, experienced its snowiest day on record, with 17.3 inches of snow. Prior to this year, Bismarck's snowiest April day had been 15.2 inches on April 5, 1997, while its snowiest day during any month had been 15.5 inches on March 3, 1966. Bismarck's April 13-15 storm total reached 17.7 inches. In addition, Bismarck's monthly snowfall of 21.8 inches easily surpassed its April 1984 standard of 18.7 inches. Similarly, Rapid City, South Dakota, received 43.4 inches of snow during the month, exceeding its April 1970 record of 30.6 inches. Meanwhile, daily-record snowfall totals for April 14 included 10.3 inches in Aberdeen, SD; 6.4 inches in Glasgow, MT; and 6.3 inches in Fargo, ND. From April 11-14, Rochester, MN, received measurable snow on four consecutive days. Before 2013, Rochester had achieved that feat in April only twice: April 1-4, 1977, and April 13-16, 1993.

Soon after, heavy snow again overspread the northern Intermountain West, where Cheyenne, WY, collected a daily-record snowfall (6.9 inches) on April 15—and 17.9 inches during the 3 days ending the 17th. At the same time, heavy precipitation erupted across the nation's mid-section. Daily-record totals for April 17 reached 4.88 inches in Ottumwa, IA; 3.06 inches in Rockford, IL; 2.42 inches in Oklahoma City, OK; and 2.12 inches in Concordia, KS. Farther east, 5.55 inches of rain drenched Chicago, IL, on April 17-18, representing the city's wettest 2-day period on record in April. Chicago also experienced its second-wettest April day (3.54 inches on April 18), behind only 3.83 inches on April 18, 1975. In Michigan, Grand Rapids' monthly precipitation rose to 11.10 inches, demolishing its April 1909 record of 8.29 inches. Grand Rapids' total was aided by a daily-record amount (3.30 inches) on April 18. Daily-record totals on April 18 surpassed 2 inches in locations such as St. Louis, MO (2.48 inches); Ft. Wayne, IN (2.32 inches); and Paducah, KY (2.27 inches). Meanwhile, Rapid City, SD, netted consecutive daily-record snowfall amounts on April 16-17, totaling 7.4 inches. Record-setting snowfall totals for April 18 included 9.6 inches in St. Cloud, MN; 4.7 inches in Sioux City, IA; and 4.0 inches in Grand Island, NE.

Due to rapid runoff from the back-to-back storms, the middle Mississippi River crested from April 20-23. For example, the Mississippi River at Burlington, IA, crested on the 22nd at 7.26 feet above flood stage, representing the third-highest water level on record behind 10.73 feet above flood stage on June 17, 2008, and 10.10 feet on July 10, 1993. The crest in Gladstone, IL, 8.01 feet above flood stage on April 22, also marked the third-highest level on record, behind the high-water marks of June 2008 and July 1993. In other gauge locations from New Boston, IL, to Winfield, MO, this year's crests were the highest since June 2008 and among the five highest levels on record. Other high-water years along that stretch of the Mississippi River, besides 1993 and 2008, were 1973 and 2001. Meanwhile in Illinois, along the Illinois River, a record-setting crest reached Morris on April 19; La Salle on April 20; Henry on April 22; Peoria on April 23; Havana on April 25; and Beardstown on April 27. Depending upon location, previous Illinois River crest records had been established in September 2008, March 1979, or May 1943.

While the Midwestern flood was unfolding, temperatures remained at winter-like levels in some parts of the country. Daily-record lows for April 14 dipped to 20°F in Pocatello, ID, and 22°F in Omak, WA. Farther east, record-setting lows for the 14th included 8°F in Duluth, MN, and 9°F in Rhinelander, WI. In contrast, warmth covered the Deep South, resulting in record-breaking highs in locations such as

Corpus Christi, TX (94°F on April 14), and Lakeland, FL (91°F on April 15). Ft. Myers, FL, notched consecutive daily-record highs (91 and 94°F, respectively) on April 15-16. Meanwhile, cold weather prevailed in the Northwest, where daily-record lows for April 16 fell to 19°F in Missoula, MT, and 24°F in Pendleton, OR. During another round of Northwestern daily-record lows on April 17, lows plunged to 18°F in Pocatello and 23°F in Pendleton. Pocatello's temperature fell even lower, to 13°F, on April 18. Record-breaking cold also affected the Plains and Intermountain West on April 18-19, in the wake of a departing storm. On those dates, consecutive daily-record lows were established in locations such as Alamosa, CO (8 and 6°F), and Hobart, OK (31 and 26°F). Sub-zero readings were noted on April 18 in Wyoming locations such as Lake Yellowstone (-10°F), Rawlins (-7°F), and Laramie (-3°F). On the High Plains, selected daily-record lows for April 19 included 20°F in Garden City, KS, and 25°F in Lubbock, TX. Elsewhere in Texas, Houston (39°F on April 20), notched a sub-40°F reading in April for the first time since April 17, 1999. In the Midwest, record-setting lows for April 20 plunged to 9°F in Watertown, SD, and 16°F in St. Cloud, MN. However, in advance of a strong cold front, Tampa, FL, logged four consecutive daily-record highs (89, 92, 89, and 89°F) from April 15-18. To the north, record-breaking highs for the 18th soared to 85°F in both Erie, PA, and Wheeling, WV.

As the last full week of April began, another significant spring storm arrived in the Northwest. April 20-21 snowfall totaled 6.2 inches in Great Falls, MT—aided by a daily-record total (4.6 inches) on the latter date. Daily-record snowfall totals for April 22 reached 8.2 inches in Duluth, MN, and 6.1 inches in Goodland, KS. April snowfall in Duluth reached 50.8 inches (736 percent of normal), becoming its highest monthly total on record. Duluth's previous record of 50.1 inches had been established in November 1991. Meanwhile, Goodland's 2-day (April 22-23) snowfall climbed to 9.2 inches. Elsewhere in Kansas, Wichita (0.2 inch on April 23) experienced its latest measurable snowfall, previously set with one-tenth of an inch on April 20, 1918. Several days later, heavy rain shifted into the Mid-South. Some of the heaviest rain fell in Tennessee, where Nashville received a daily-record total (3.30 inches) on April 27. Heavy showers also developed on April 27 across parts of eastern and southern Texas, where Laredo measured a daily-record total of 1.12 inches. Toward month's end, heavy showers lingered in the East, where record-setting totals for April 29 included 1.30 inches in Daytona Beach, FL, and 1.16 inches in Georgetown, DE. Elsewhere, Nashville, TN (7.63 inches, or 191 percent of normal), completed its wettest April since 1984, while Fresno, CA (2.21 inches, or 31 percent), concluded its driest January-April period since 1984.

As the end of April approached, few areas in the Plains and Midwest were spared from a late-season cold outbreak. Record-setting low temperatures for April 21 included 17°F in Alpena, MI, and 23°F in Youngstown, OH. Two days later, record-breaking lows for April 23 plunged to 8°F in Huron, SD; 11°F in Cheyenne, WY, and 12°F in Valentine, NE. On April 24, Amarillo, TX, recorded a minimum temperature of 20°F—its lowest reading on record so late in the year. Elsewhere in Texas, Wichita Falls (29°F on April 24) noted its latest freeze on record (previously, 32°F on April 15, 1928 and 1983). Temperatures below 20°F were common on April 24 across the nation's mid-section. For example, daily-record lows dipped to 14°F in North Platte, NE; 16°F in Burlington, CO; 17°F in Dalhart, TX; 18°F in Healy, KS; and 19°F in Clayton, NM. Like Amarillo, Dalhart had never seen such low temperatures so late in the year. For example, Amarillo had never experienced a low of 20°F or below, nor had Dalhart ever been below 18°F, after April 12. By April 25, freezes shifted into the Mid-South, where daily-record lows dipped to 31°F in West Plains, MO, and 32°F in Paducah, KY, and Jackson, TN. For Jackson, it was the latest freeze on record, edging the record set on April 23, 1986. In stark contrast, Sacramento, CA, set a daily-record high of 90°F on April 24. Two days later, on April 26, record-setting highs in the Northwest soared to 86°F in Yakima, WA, and 85°F in The Dalles, OR. Toward month's end, warmth finally overspread the north-central U.S. On April 26, La Crosse, WI (74°F), and Fargo, ND (66°F), tied station records for their latest 60-degree reading. Previous records had been set in 1951 at La Crosse and 1947 in Fargo. Remarkably, April 26 also featured Fargo's first 50-degree reading of the year; previously, the latest such occurrence had been April 17, 1881. The sudden warmth was accompanied by high winds across parts of the northern Plains and Northwest. On April 29, Helena, Montana, tied a monthly record with a wind gust of 58 mph. Elsewhere in Montana, Lewistown's gust of 64 mph topped a monthly record originally set with a gust to 62 mph on April 5, 2000. At month's end, a short-lived heat wave spread from the Southwest to the southern High Plains. Monthly record highs were tied on April 29 in location such as Needles, CA (107°F), and Las Vegas, NV (99°F). Records in both Needles and Las Vegas were most recently attained last year, on April 22, 2012. In western Texas, Midland and Amarillo (both 97°F) achieved daily-record highs for April 30. Warmth also developed in the Great Lakes region, where record-setting highs in Wisconsin for April 30 climbed to 87°F in Appleton and 85°F in Oshkosh.

For the most part, a delayed spring in Alaska was accompanied by heavy precipitation across the southern tier of the state. Some early-month warmth was observed across the Aleutians, where Cold Bay posted a daily-record high of 46°F on April 5. Before mid-month, very cold air settled across Alaska, resulting in daily-record lows in locations such as Bettles (-21°F on April 13) and Eielson AFB (-23°F on April 11), near Fairbanks. Daily-record lows were set on April 15 in locations such as Bettles (-18°F) and Juneau (24°F). Following a 5.4-inch snowfall from April 7-9, Fairbanks noted a low of -21°F on April 11. Heavier

precipitation fell across southern Alaska, where the snow depth in Valdez peaked at 84 inches on April 9. The cold weather persisted through month's end. Additional daily-record lows included 9°F (on April 26) in Delta Junction and -5°F (on April 28) in Eagle. In Fairbanks, the average temperature of 19.9°F from April 3 – May 7 represented the coldest such 5-week period on record, edging the 1924 standard of 20.6°F. In contrast, warmth returned to the Aleutians, where Cold Bay notched consecutive daily-record highs of 54°F on April 23-24. Meanwhile, April 24-27 precipitation totaled 3.02 inches in Juneau, aided by a daily-record amount (1.36 inches, including 4.4 inches of snow) on the 26th. Other record-setting totals in southeastern Alaska for April 26 reached 2.94 inches in Petersburg and 2.41 inches in Port Alexander.

Following cool weather in early April, Hawaiian temperatures returned to near- or above-normal levels for the remainder of the month. Kahului, Maui, notched a daily-record low of 57°F on April 1, followed by a daily-record high of 90°F on April 6. Meanwhile, Honolulu, Oahu, logged consecutive daily-record lows (62 and 61°F, respectively) on April 1-2. On the Big Island, Hilo achieved a monthly record with a low of 58°F on April 2. Later, highs of 84°F (on April 7) in Hilo and 88°F (on April 11 and 12) in Kahului were among several daily-record highs. Hilo posted additional daily-record highs (87 and 86°F, respectively) on April 14 and 22. Shower activity increased around mid-month, with Honolulu (0.74 inch on April 14) experiencing its wettest day since March 10. Honolulu also notched a daily-record rainfall (0.56 inch) on April 21. For the month as a whole, showers were less numerous across Hawaii's eastern islands, where monthly totals included 0.07 inch (5 percent of normal) in Kahului and 2.97 inches (26 percent) in Hilo.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Near- to above-normal April temperatures in New England and stretching from the Pacific Northwest to the Southwestern and Gulf Coast States, provided producers in those areas ample time to prepare fields and begin planting their 2013 crops. Conversely, cold weather that held monthly temperatures more than 9°F below average remained entrenched over the northern Great Plains and portions of the Great Lakes region, where planting progress of row crops and small grains languished well behind normal. Monthly rainfall was below average in much of the West, negatively impacting crop conditions and causing an earlier-than-normal start to irrigation. Elsewhere, heavy precipitation throughout portions of the Corn Belt and Southeast hampered fieldwork.

Corn producers had planted just 2 percent of the 2013 crop by April 14, fourteen percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Planting progressed slowly and seed germination was hampered, as unfavorable weather conditions lingered throughout the month. While April's showers improved soil moisture levels depleted by last year's historic drought, wet soils and cool weather prevented fieldwork in much of the Midwest. By April 28, five percent of the corn crop was planted, 44 percentage points behind last year and 26 points behind the 5-year average. This represents the slowest planting pace since 1984. Emergence was 2 percent complete by April 28, twelve percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average.

With activity limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 16 percent of this year's sorghum crop was planted by April 7. This was 3 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Mid-month rainfall benefited the newly emerged crop in portions of the Delta and Texas. During the 14 days ending on April 28, planting in Texas advanced just 5 points, as rainfall and cold weather hampered fieldwork in some areas. Nationally, sorghum producers had planted 27 percent of the crop by April 28, two percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average.

As April began, oats were being sown in Nebraska, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In Texas, seeding was complete. Below-average March and early-April temperatures led to significant seeding delays in Wisconsin. By April 14, producers nationwide had sown 39 percent of this year's oat crop, 33 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Cold weather and above-average precipitation hampered fieldwork in many areas. Seeding in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the two largest oat-producing states, was underway by April 28, but progress remained 46 percentage points or more behind normal as producers battled wet fields and unseasonably cool weather. Nationally, 47 percent of the oat crop was seeded by April 28, twenty-one percentage points behind the 5-year average. Emergence reached 35 percent, 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Barley seeding was ahead of normal in the Pacific Northwest by mid-month, while cool weather and poor field conditions delayed progress in Minnesota and North Dakota. Nationally, producers had sown 18 percent of this year's crop by April 14, nine percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Toward month's end, a lack of significant spring moisture led to earlier-than-normal irrigation in portions of Idaho. By April 28, seeding nationwide had advanced to 30 percent complete, 32 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Eight percent of the crop was emerged, 9 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average.

Significant soil moisture shortages throughout much of the Hard Red growing region negatively impacted winter wheat conditions during March and early April. Sub-freezing temperatures reached as far south as northern Texas during

the first half of the month, leaving producers assessing their crop for damage. With progress limited to mostly southern regions, 4 percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed by April 14. This was 24 percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Unfavorably cool weather lingered throughout the month, limiting crop development in many areas. Rainfall toward month's end benefited portions of the Great Plains; however, crop conditions remained mostly unchanged. Overall, 33 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on April 28, compared with 34 percent on March 31 and 64 percent at the same time last year.

Similar to other row crops and small grains, poor weather conditions delayed the start of spring wheat seeding in portions of the northern Great Plains and Great Lakes region. By April 14, producers had sown 6 percent of the nation's spring wheat crop, 27 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Fieldwork in the Pacific Northwest advanced ahead of the average pace under near-normal temperatures and occasional precipitation; however, seeding advanced just 6 percentage points nationwide in the 14 days ending April 28. Toward month's end, producers in North Dakota took advantage of a small window of suitable weather, and began seeding their crop. By April 28, twelve percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had been sown, 58 percentage points behind last year and 25 points behind the 5-year average. Emergence was 3 percent complete by April 28, twenty-three percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average.

While cool, showery weather limited fieldwork in the upper Delta, rice producers in the lower Delta and Texas were busy seeding this year crop as April began. Producers in the northern Sacramento Valley began seeding their rice crop during the week ending April 7, while others were busy draining, cultivating, and leveling fields. By April 14, twenty-three percent of the nation's rice had been sown, 31 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Seeding gained speed in Arkansas at mid-month; however, despite steady progress, overall progress remained well behind normal. Heavy rainfall in the Upper Coast region of Texas caused producers to spend time repairing damaged levees during the second half of the month. By April 28, forty-four percent of the 2013 rice crop was seeded, 28 percentage points behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. Emergence had advanced to 24 percent, 35 percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average.

With activity limited to Alabama, Arizona, California, and Texas, 5 percent of the nation's cotton crop was planted by April 7. This was 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Planting was active in central to southern Texas, while early-month rainfall slowed progress in the Blacklands and East Texas. In Georgia, wet fields and below-average soil temperatures delayed planting. Near-normal temperatures returned to much of the Cotton Belt during the second half of the month, allowing producers time to prepare fields. Toward month's end, sub-freezing temperatures led to the replanting of some fields along the Upper Coast in Texas. By April 28, producers nationwide had planted 14 percent of the cotton crop, 11 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average.

Sugarbeet producers had planted 13 percent of this year's crop by April 14, twenty-five percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Early-month rainfall boosted soil moisture levels and benefited the developing crop in Idaho, while cold weather delayed planting in Minnesota and North Dakota. Sub-freezing temperatures in Idaho during the second half of April led to replanting of approximately 40 percent of the sugarbeet crop in the Magic Valley. In Minnesota, rising temperatures toward month's end caused a rapid snow melt, leaving producers in the Red River Valley cautious of spring flooding. By April 28, seventeen percent of the nation's sugarbeet crop was planted, 72 percentage points behind last year and 36 points behind the 5-year average.

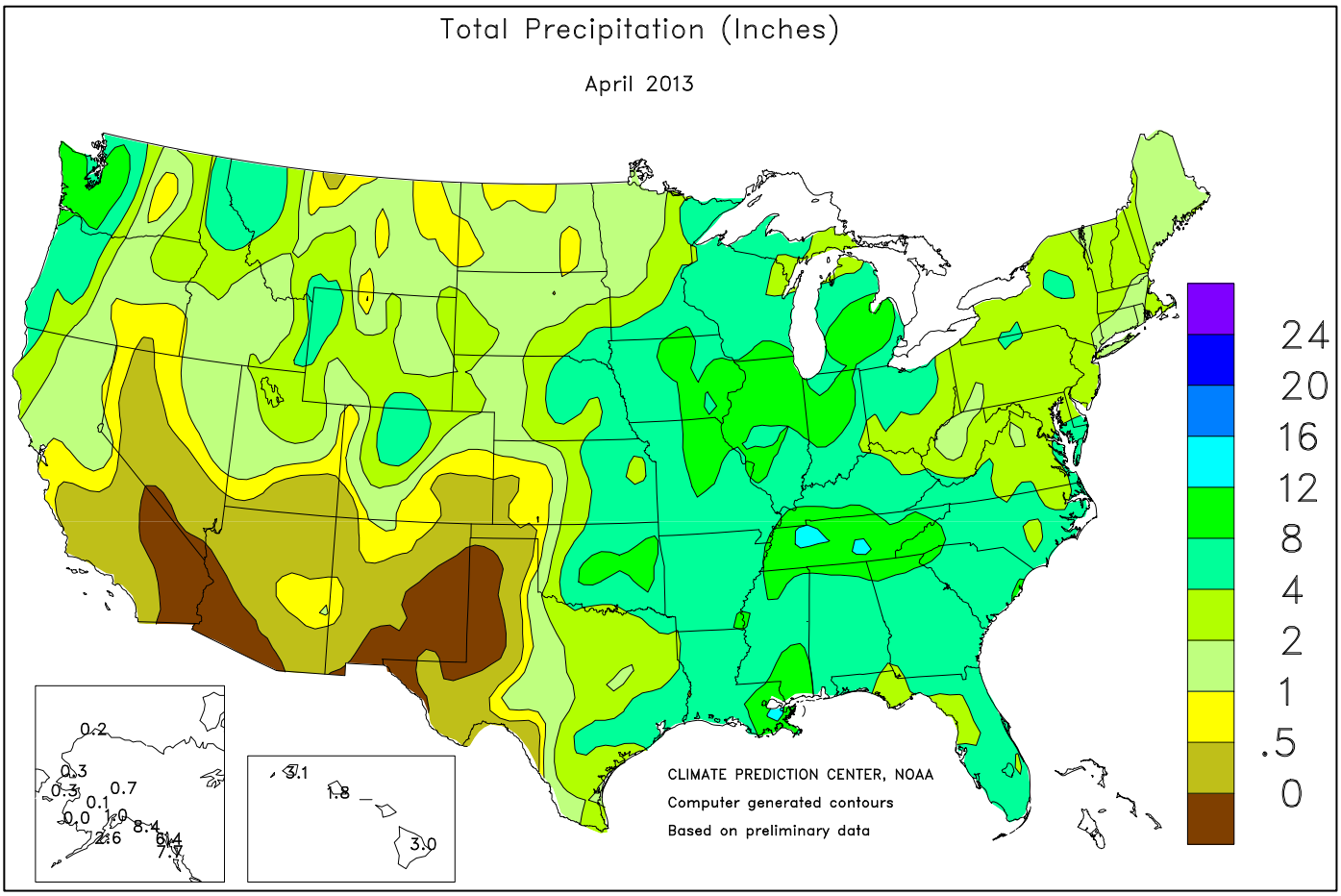
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

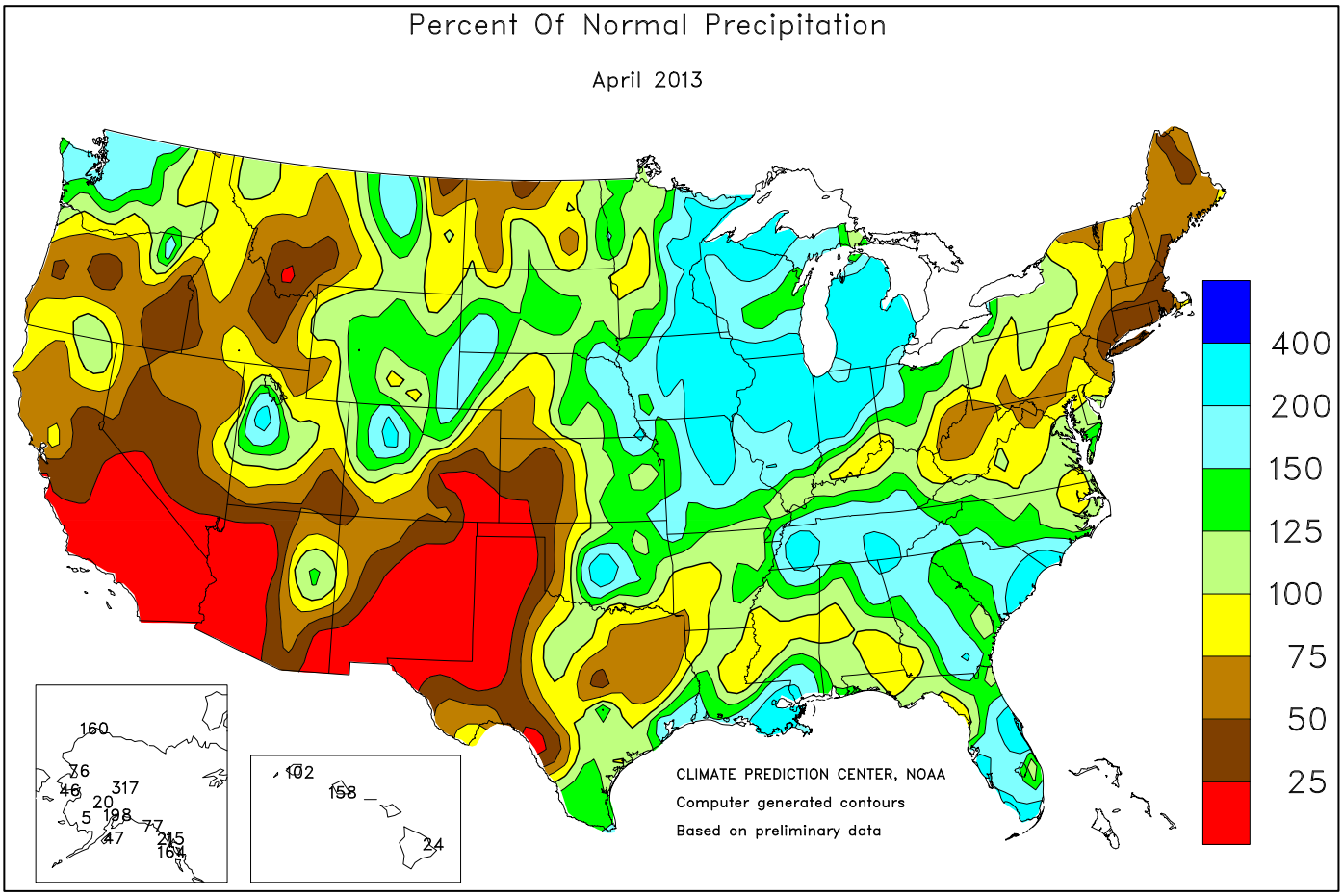
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on May 10, 2013. Forecasts refer to May 1.

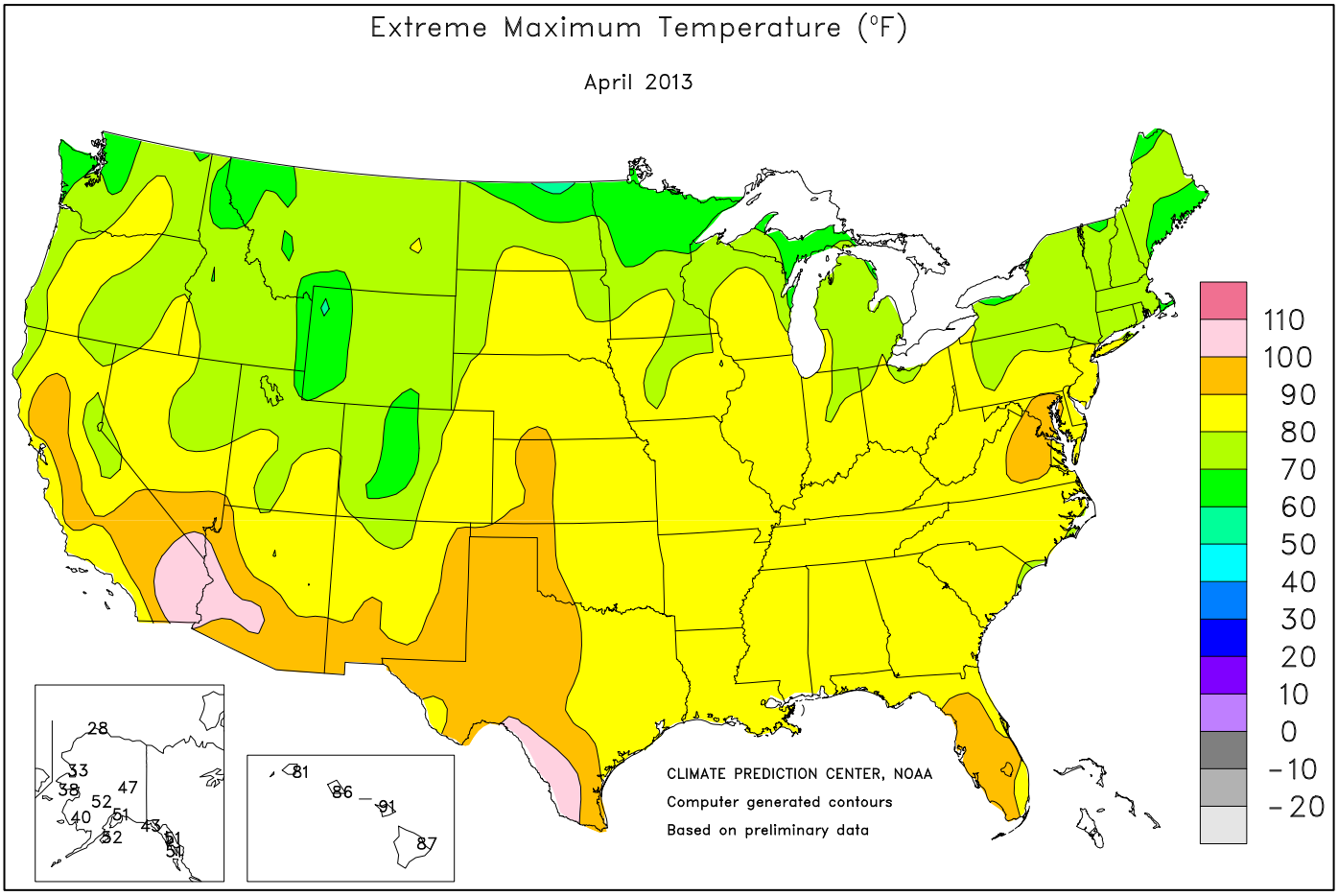
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.49 billion bushels, down 10 percent from 2012. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 32.7 million acres, down 6 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 45.4 bushels per acre, down 1.8 bushels from the previous year.

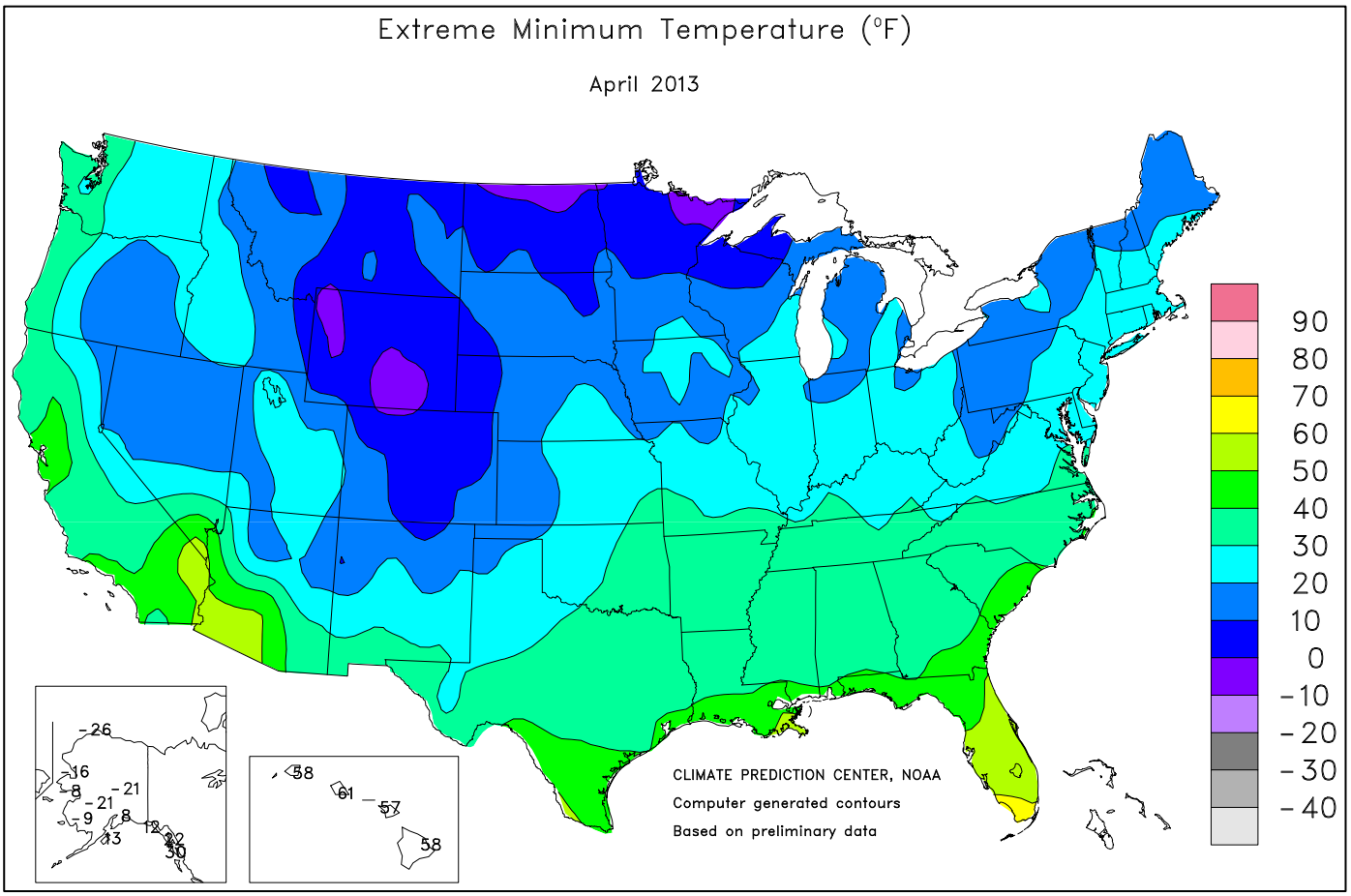
Hard Red Winter production, at 768 million bushels, is down 23 percent from a year ago. Soft Red Winter, at 501 million bushels, is up 19 percent from 2012. White Winter, at 217 million bushels, is down 2 percent from a year ago. Of the White Winter production, 11.4 million bushels are Hard White and 205 million bushels are Soft White.

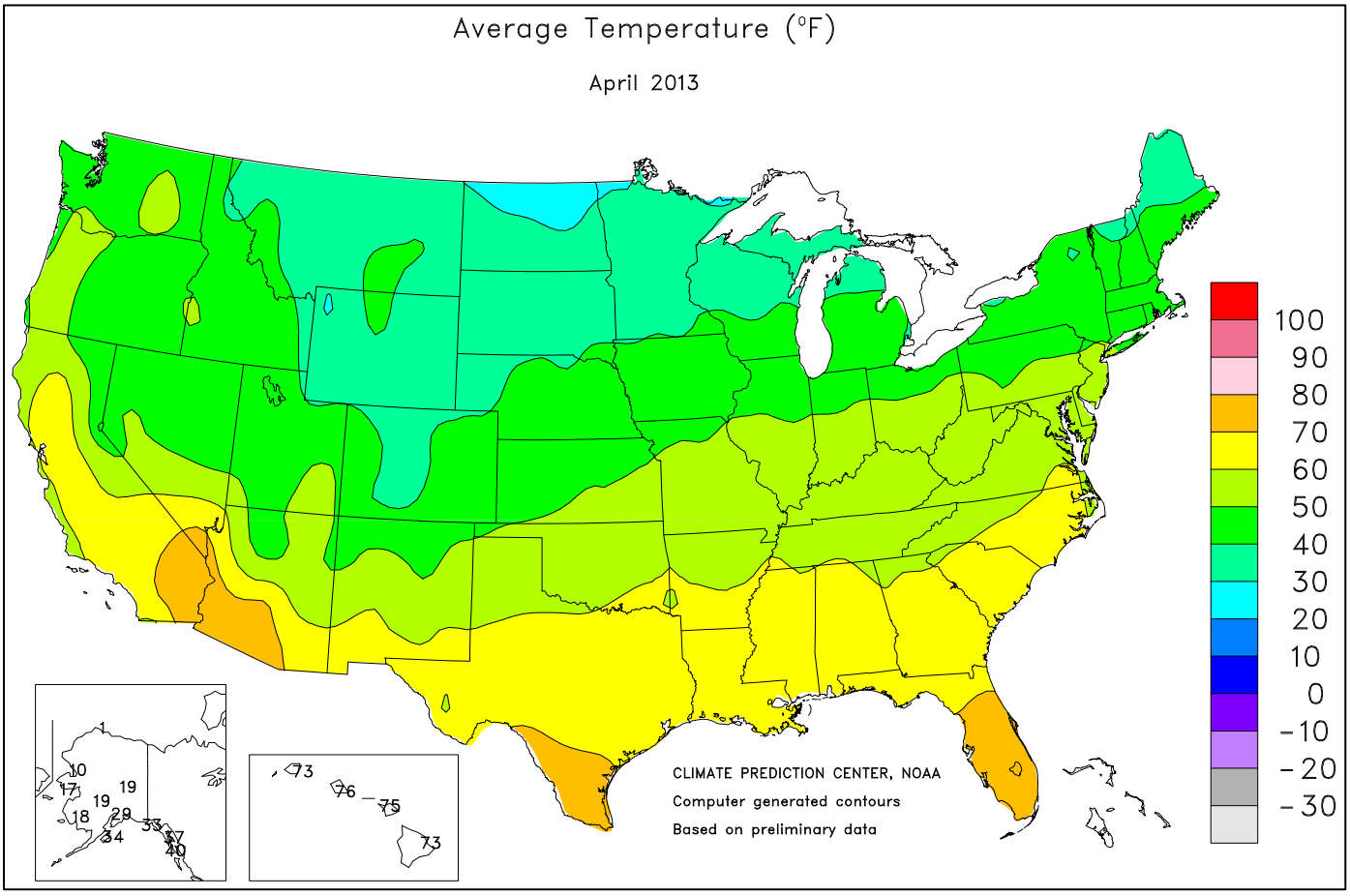
The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2012-2013 season is 8.60 million tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 4 percent from the 2011-2012 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 138 million boxes (6.21 million tons), is unchanged from the April forecast but down 6 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 67.0 million boxes (3.02 million tons), unchanged from the April forecast but down 10 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 71.0 million boxes (3.20 million tons), is unchanged from the April forecast but down 2 percent from last season's final utilization. Rainfall during the month helped ease drought conditions during April. California and Texas production forecasts are carried forward from April.

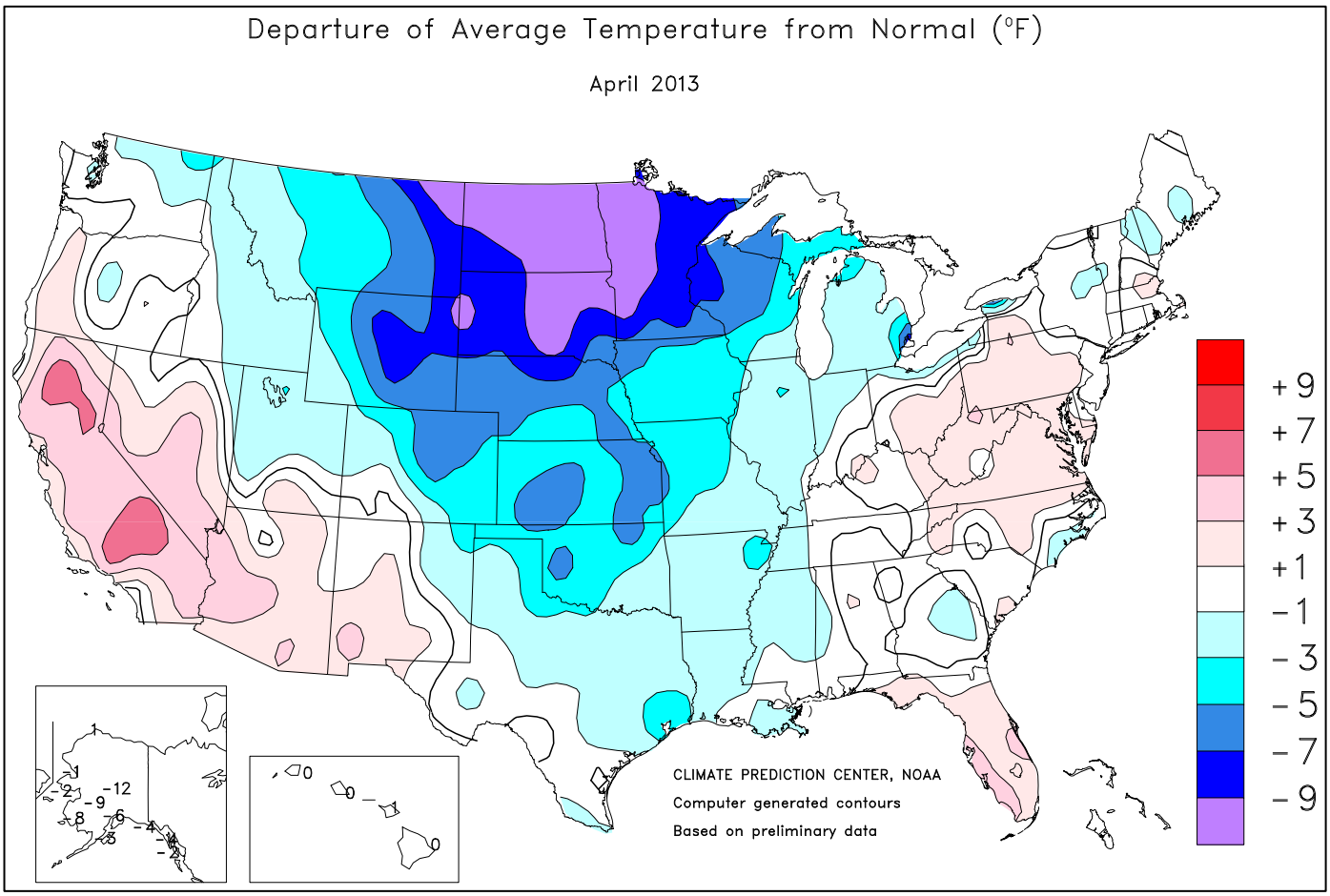

Total Precipitation (Inches)
April 2013
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
0.2
0.3
0.3
0.7
0.1
0.0
1.0
8.4
2.6
6.4
7.4
3.1
1.8
3.0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
April 2013
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
160
76
46
317
20
5
198
77
47
215
164
102
158
24
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
April 2013
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
28
33
38
47
52
40
51
43
32
81
86
91
87
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
April 2013
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-26
16
-8
-21
-21
-9
8
13
12
30
58
61
57
58
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
April 2013
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
April 2013
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

April 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	63	2	4.77	0.10	LEXINGTON	56	1	4.87	1.20	COLUMBUS	54	2	3.66	0.41
HUNTSVILLE	61	1	5.09	0.55	LONDON-CORBIN	56	0	6.23	2.22	DAYTON	53	2	3.76	-0.27
MOBILE	66	0	5.48	0.42	LOUISVILLE	58	2	3.75	-0.16	MANSFIELD	49	2	4.79	0.62
MONTGOMERY	66	2	3.94	-0.44	PADUCAH	56	-1	5.37	0.42	TOLEDO	46	-2	4.71	1.47
AK ANCHORAGE	29	-7	1.03	0.51	LA BATON ROUGE	66	-1	6.20	0.64	YOUNGSTOWN	48	1	3.29	-0.04
BARROW	1	2	0.19	0.07	LAKE CHARLES	67	0	4.90	1.26	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	56	-4	7.57	4.57
COLD BAY	34	1	2.03	-0.27	NEW ORLEANS	68	0	11.62	6.60	TULSA	56	-5	3.35	-0.60
FAIRBANKS	19	-13	0.66	0.45	SHREVEPORT	64	-1	3.18	-1.24	OR ASTORIA	49	0	6.84	1.91
JUNEAU	37	-4	6.37	3.41	ME BANGOR	41	-2	1.77	-1.55	BURNS	44	1	0.39	-0.46
KING SALMON	29	-4	0.20	-0.74	CARIBOU	38	0	1.40	-1.24	EUGENE	52	2	1.45	-2.21
KODIAK	34	-3	2.57	-2.91	PORTLAND	44	0	2.10	-2.16	MEDFORD	54	2	1.04	-0.27
NOME	17	-3	0.30	-0.35	MD BALTIMORE	55	2	2.20	-0.80	PENDLETON	50	-1	0.95	-0.18
AZ FLAGSTAFF	45	2	0.12	-1.17	MA BOSTON	49	1	1.37	-2.23	PORTLAND	53	2	2.19	-0.45
PHOENIX	75	5	0.06	-0.19	WORCESTER	46	1	1.80	-2.12	SALEM	52	2	2.39	-0.37
TUCSON	70	4	0.12	-0.16	MI ALPENA	38	-2	4.81	2.50	PA ALLENTOWN	52	3	2.93	-0.56
AR FORT SMITH	61	0	3.73	-0.18	DETROIT	46	-2	5.29	2.24	ERIE	47	0	2.46	-0.92
LITTLE ROCK	60	-1	4.33	-1.14	FLINT	45	0	6.44	3.31	MIDDLETOWN	53	1	2.20	-1.04
CA BAKERSFIELD	67	4	0.05	-0.40	GRAND RAPIDS	44	-2	11.10	7.62	PHILADELPHIA	55	2	2.32	-1.17
EUREKA	49	-2	2.44	-0.47	HOUGHTON LAKE	39	-3	5.78	3.49	PITTSBURGH	52	2	3.27	0.26
FRESNO	68	7	0.09	-0.67	LANSING	44	-2	7.87	4.78	WILKES-BARRE	49	0	1.80	-1.48
LOS ANGELES	62	1	0.06	-0.57	MUSKEGON	44	-1	7.43	4.52	WILLIAMSPORT	50	1	3.15	-0.34
REDDING	64	6	1.90	-0.50	TRAVERSE CITY	41	-2	5.31	2.59	PR SAN JUAN	81	2	3.95	0.24
SACRAMENTO	64	5	0.69	-0.33	MN DULUTH	34	-5	5.04	2.95	RI PROVIDENCE	49	0	1.68	-2.48
SAN DIEGO	62	-1	0.01	-0.74	INT'L FALLS	31	-8	1.87	0.49	SC CHARLESTON	65	1	5.56	2.79
SAN FRANCISCO	59	3	0.47	-0.70	MINNEAPOLIS	41	-6	5.22	2.91	COLUMBIA	65	2	4.63	1.65
STOCKTON	64	4	0.41	-0.55	ROCHESTER	40	-5	6.79	3.78	FLORENCE	64	1	4.96	2.17
CO ALAMOSA	41	0	0.33	-0.21	ST. CLOUD	36	-8	2.90	0.77	GREENVILLE	61	2	4.71	1.18
CO SPRINGS	43	-2	0.33	-1.29	MS JACKSON	64	1	4.73	-1.25	MYRTLE BEACH	62	0	6.92	4.80
DENVER	42	-3	1.87	0.82	MERIDIAN	62	-2	5.22	-0.40	SD ABERDEEN	35	-10	2.11	0.28
GRAND JUNCTION	49	-2	1.19	0.33	TUPELO	61	0	5.18	0.24	HURON	38	-8	2.94	0.65
PUEBLO	47	-3	0.30	-0.95	MO COLUMBIA	53	-1	7.39	3.23	RAPID CITY	37	-8	3.03	1.17
CT BRIDGEPORT	50	1	1.09	-2.90	JOPLIN	55	-3	6.65	2.33	SIOUX FALLS	39	-7	3.13	0.48
HARTFORD	49	0	1.67	-2.19	KANSAS CITY	50	-4	3.63	0.25	TN BRISTOL	55	0	4.13	0.90
DC WASHINGTON	59	3	2.79	0.02	SPRINGFIELD	54	-2	5.64	1.33	CHATTANOOGA	60	0	9.09	4.86
DE WILMINGTON	54	2	2.69	-0.70	ST JOSEPH	49	-5	3.51	0.28	JACKSON	58	-2	10.60	5.49
FL DAYTONA BEACH	71	2	3.09	0.55	ST LOUIS	56	-1	5.67	1.98	KNOXVILLE	58	0	7.32	3.33
FT LAUDERDALE	77	3	5.92	2.01	MT BILLINGS	42	-4	1.02	-0.72	MEMPHIS	61	-1	6.88	1.09
FT MYERS	77	3	3.09	1.42	BUTTE	36	-3	0.24	-0.78	NASHVILLE	59	1	7.63	3.70
JACKSONVILLE	67	0	3.06	-0.08	GLASGOW	38	-6	1.15	0.40	TX ABILENE	64	-1	1.72	0.05
KEY WEST	80	3	2.21	0.15	GREAT FALLS	40	-3	1.01	-0.39	AMARILLO	55	-1	0.05	-1.28
MELBOURNE	74	4	5.70	3.62	HELENA	41	-3	0.78	-0.13	AUSTIN	65	-3	5.56	3.05
MIAMI	78	2	5.14	1.78	KALISPELL	41	-2	1.40	0.18	BEAUMONT	66	-2	6.02	2.18
ORLANDO	74	3	3.64	1.22	MILES CITY	41	-6	1.27	-0.13	BROWNSVILLE	73	-1	3.10	1.14
PENSACOLA	68	1	4.60	0.71	MISSOULA	43	-2	0.68	-0.41	COLLEGE STATION	66	-2	1.65	-1.55
ST PETERSBURG	76	4	2.56	0.64	NE GRAND ISLAND	46	-4	3.83	1.22	CORPUS CHRISTI	73	2	1.58	-0.47
TALLAHASSEE	68	2	4.40	0.81	HASTINGS	45	-6	2.66	-0.21	DALLAS/FT WORTH	63	-2	1.98	-1.22
TAMPA	75	4	3.65	1.85	LINCOLN	46	-5	4.02	1.12	DEL RIO	71	0	0.36	-1.35
WEST PALM BEACH	77	3	5.12	1.55	MCCOOK	46	-4	1.73	-0.49	EL PASO	67	2	0.00	-0.23
GA ATHENS	61	0	3.77	0.42	NORFOLK	44	-5	3.84	1.25	GALVESTON	68	-2	3.46	0.90
ATLANTA	62	0	5.51	1.89	NORTH PLATTE	43	-5	1.27	-0.70	HOUSTON	67	-2	2.88	-0.72
AUGUSTA	62	0	4.23	1.29	OMAHA/EPPLEY	47	-4	5.33	2.39	LUBBOCK	59	-1	0.04	-1.25
COLUMBUS	65	1	3.72	-0.12	SCOTTSBLUFF	41	-5	2.81	1.02	MIDLAND	65	1	0.00	-0.73
MACON	62	-1	6.03	2.89	VALENTINE	40	-6	1.86	-0.11	SAN ANGELO	67	2	0.98	-0.62
SAVANNAH	66	1	4.06	0.74	NV ELKO	45	0	0.48	-0.33	SAN ANTONIO	68	-1	2.77	0.17
HI HILO	73	0	2.97	-9.57	ELY	43	1	0.86	-0.04	VICTORIA	68	-2	2.79	-0.18
HONOLULU	76	0	1.75	0.64	LAS VEGAS	70	4	0.03	-0.12	WACO	64	-2	1.75	-1.24
KAHULUI	75	1	0.07	-1.68	RENO	54	5	0.23	-0.12	WICHITA FALLS	59	-3	2.43	-0.19
LIHUE	73	-1	3.05	0.05	WINNEMUCCA	46	-1	0.55	-0.30	UT SALT LAKE CITY	50	0	1.96	-0.06
ID BOISE	50	-1	0.95	-0.32	NH CONCORD	45	0	1.88	-1.19	VT BURLINGTON	45	1	2.05	-0.83
LEWISTON	51	0	1.16	-0.14	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	51	0	2.74	-0.71	VA LYNCHBURG	58	3	3.38	-0.08
POCATELLO	44	-2	0.54	-0.64	NEWARK	53	1	1.47	-2.45	NORFOLK	60	3	3.21	-0.17
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	47	-1	8.68	5.00	NM ALBUQUERQUE	58	2	0.08	-0.42	RICHMOND	60	3	2.88	-0.30
MOLINE	49	-2	7.21	3.39	NY ALBANY	46	-1	2.47	-0.83	ROANOKE	58	2	2.94	-0.67
PEORIA	50	-1	7.75	4.19	BINGHAMTON	44	0	3.34	-0.15	WASH/DULLES	56	3	2.30	-0.92
ROCKFORD	47	-1	7.94	4.32	BUFFALO	46	1	3.92	0.88	WA OLYMPIA	48	1	4.52	0.94
SPRINGFIELD	51	-2	5.07	1.71	ROCHESTER	46	1	2.71	-0.04	QUILLAYUTE	49	2	10.93	3.49
IN EVANSVILLE	56	0	3.86	-0.62	SYRACUSE	46	1	3.59	0.20	SEATTLE-TACOMA	51	1	5.89	3.30
FORT WAYNE	48	-1	7.10	3.56	NC ASHEVILLE	55	1	5.88	2.38	SPOKANE	46	-1	0.94	-0.34
INDIANAPOLIS	52	0	8.59	4.98	CHARLOTTE	61	0	4.56	1.61	YAKIMA	52	3	0.40	-0.13
SOUTH BEND	47	-1	5.30	1.68	GREENSBORO	59	1	3.75	0.32	WV BECKLEY	53	2	2.73	-0.69
IA BURLINGTON	50	-2	5.78	2.17	HATTERAS	59	-1	3.87	0.58	CHARLESTON	57	3	1.67	-1.58
CEDAR RAPIDS	46	-3	8.55	5.33	RALEIGH	60	1	4.38	1.58	ELKINS	52	3	2.73	-0.80
DES MOINES	49	-2	6.53	2.95	WILMINGTON	62	-1	5.70	2.76	HUNTINGTON	57	2	2.43	-0.90
DUBUQUE	44	-3	8.54	5.05	ND BISMARCK	35	-8	1.81	0.35	WI EAU CLAIRE	38	-7	5.38	2.47
SIOUX CITY	44	-5	4.85	2.10	DICKINSON	34	-9	0.63	-1.13	GREEN BAY	41	-3	3.38	0.82
WATERLOO	44	-4	7.12	3.89	FARGO	34	-10	2.10	0.73	LA CROSSE	43	-5	5.92	2.54
KS CONCORDIA	48	-5	3.48	1.03	GRAND FORKS	32	-10	1.61	0.38	MADISON	44	-2	5.83	2.48
DODGE CITY	49	-5	0.88	-1.37	JAMESTOWN	31	-12	0.42	-0.94	MILWAUKEE	44	-1	7.38	3.60
GOODLAND	45	-4	0.79	-0.72	MINOT	29	-14	0.47	-1.08	WAUSAU	38	-6	4.39	1.55
HILL CITY	48	-4	0.24	-1.69	WILLISTON	35	-7	0.83	-0.22	WY CASPER	37	-6	2.54	1.02
TOPEKA	51	-4	3.12	-0.02	OH AKRON-CANTON	50	2	4.48	1.09	CHEYENNE	36	-6	2.97	1.42
WICHITA	51	-4	3.47	0.90	CINCINNATI	55	1	3.15	-0.81	LANDER	38	-6	3.14	1.07
KY JACKSON	58	2	3.70	-0.09	CLEVELAND	49	1	3.50	0.13	SHERIDAN	38	-6	2.27	0.50

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

May 6 – 12, 2013

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Above-average temperatures in the Pacific Northwest, northern Rocky Mountains, and New England provided ample time for fieldwork and promoted crop development during the week. Most notably, portions of the Pacific Northwest and northern Maine recorded temperatures averaging more than 12°F above normal. Elsewhere, pockets of cool air in some southern locations postponed planting, as producers waited for higher soil temperatures. In the Midwest, favorable early-week weather conditions were replaced by late-week moisture in some areas. However, producers in most states were afforded a larger window for fieldwork activities, compared to recent weeks.

Corn: Aided by somewhat improved weather conditions in the Midwest, producers planted 16 percent of the nation's corn crop during the week. By May 12, twenty-eight percent of the corn was in the ground, 57 percentage points behind last year and 37 points behind the 5-year average. This represents the slowest planting pace since 1993. Corn was planted in fields that could support farm equipment across much of the Midwest; however, many areas continued to report soils with surplus moisture. Nationally, 5 percent of the corn crop was emerged by week's end, 47 percentage points behind last year and 23 points behind the 5-year average. The unusually slow planting pace, followed by cooler-than-normal weather, limited seed germination in many of the major growing regions.

Soybeans: By week's end, 6 percent of this year's soybean crop was planted. This was 37 percentage points behind last year and 18 points behind the 5-year average. This represents the slowest planting pace since 1993. Producers throughout the Midwest maximized a limited window of favorable weather early in the week to begin planting.

Winter Wheat: Heading of the winter wheat crop advanced to 29 percent by May 12, forty-four percentage points behind last year and 22 points behind the 5-year average. Heading delays of 21 percentage points or more were evident in Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. Despite the overall delay in heading, some producers in southern Texas began harvesting their winter wheat crop during the week. Nationally, 32 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 28 percentage points behind the same time last year. In Kansas, reports indicated that just under half of this year's winter wheat crop was free of freeze damage, following unseasonably cold weather in late April and early May.

Cotton: Producers had planted 23 percent of the cotton crop by week's end, 23 percentage points behind last year and 15 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, this represents the slowest planting pace on record dating back to 1975. In Texas, planting fell further behind the 5-year average pace, as producers in the Plains regions waited for higher soil temperatures and improved moisture before putting costly seed in the ground. Additionally, some early-planted fields in the Edwards Plateau region were replanted due to lingering below-average temperatures. In California, above-average temperatures aided seed germination, crop emergence, and growth, but led to earlier-than-normal irrigation in some areas.

Sorghum: Planting of this year's sorghum crop inched forward to 29 percent complete by May 12. This was 14 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Producers in Kansas began planting during the week; however, below-average temperatures continued to limit fieldwork in the state, leaving overall progress approximately 2 weeks behind normal.

Rice: By week's end, 69 percent of the rice crop had been sown. This was 12 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Progress was behind normal throughout much of the Delta, while favorable weather in California allowed seeding to advance well ahead of the average pace. In Mississippi, excessively wet weather continued to hamper seeding in many fields and, as a result, emergence fell farther behind normal during the week. Nationwide, 49 percent of the rice crop was emerged by May 12, twenty-five percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average.

Other Small Grains: With double-digit seeding evident in seven of the nine estimating states during the week, producers nationwide had sown 70 percent of this year's oat crop by May 12. This was 27 percentage points behind last year and 15 points behind the 5-year average. Improved weather conditions in many areas pushed planting ahead and closer to the normal pace. By week's end, emergence reached 47 percent, 38 percentage points behind last year and 20 points behind the 5-year average.

Nationally, barley producers had sown 55 percent of the crop by week's end, 36 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. In North Dakota, soils dried quickly due to high winds, allowing producers over 5 days suitable for fieldwork during the week. By May 12, one-quarter of the barley crop was emerged, 29 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average.

Forty-three percent of the spring wheat crop was sown by week's end, 49 percentage points behind last year and 20 points behind the 5-year average. In Minnesota and North Dakota, warmer, drier weather promoted fieldwork during the week; however, overall progress remained over 3 weeks and over 2 weeks behind normal, respectively. Nationwide, 10 percent of the spring wheat crop was emerged by May 12, fifty-three percentage points behind last year and 22 points behind the 5-year average.

Other Crops: By week's end, peanut producers had planted 19 percent of this year's crop. This was 30 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Peanut planting was reported in full swing in portions of southeastern Alabama, while producers in more centrally located counties waited for warmer weather. In Georgia, additional rainfall hampered fieldwork for some producers, while others planted some of their fields.

Sugarbeet planting gained speed in Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota during the week. Nationally, producers had planted 62 percent of the crop by May 12, thirty-eight percentage points behind last year and 16 points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 12, 2013

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	80	12	32	64
IL	94	7	17	64
IN	92	8	30	54
IA	86	8	15	79
KS	88	17	31	73
KY	95	32	39	66
MI	58	5	32	52
MN	86	2	18	68
MO	92	22	28	65
NE	89	14	43	77
NC	97	89	92	97
ND	79	1	18	43
OH	83	7	46	49
PA	53	28	48	45
SD	76	7	37	46
TN	99	56	63	81
TX	90	70	78	88
WI	54	4	14	47
18 Sts	85	12	28	65

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

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	30	0	1	13
IL	74	0	2	36
IN	71	0	3	32
IA	50	0	1	32
KS	60	2	5	36
KY	81	12	23	50
MI	21	0	1	15
MN	40	0	0	20
MO	72	12	14	42
NE	52	0	2	25
NC	87	70	85	82
ND	25	0	0	8
OH	53	0	2	26
PA	20	1	9	15
SD	35	0	1	10
TN	98	30	45	65
TX	77	61	67	71
WI	11	0	0	8
18 Sts	52	3	5	28

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	69	14	19	38
IL	41	0	0	19
IN	65	0	6	26
IA	34	0	1	30
KS	37	0	1	18
KY	45	1	2	15
LA	72	39	51	66
MI	30	0	13	24
MN	40	0	2	26
MS	88	15	17	71
MO	34	0	1	15
NE	56	1	7	33
NC	17	2	8	16
ND	45	0	3	14
OH	44	1	16	24
SD	25	0	6	10
TN	33	1	2	14
WI	14	0	1	13
18 Sts	43	2	6	24

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	77	93	98
CA	99	95	99	98
CO	58	0	0	21
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	91	0	15	48
IN	78	1	19	33
KS	97	3	9	52
MI	15	0	0	3
MO	97	13	37	59
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	48	0	0	10
NC	100	73	89	97
OH	46	0	5	13
OK	100	42	65	94
OR	7	2	7	4
SD	13	0	1	3
TX	97	53	62	83
WA	0	0	5	3
18 Sts	73	20	29	51

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	5	33	47	10
CA	0	0	5	30	65
CO	24	23	37	14	2
ID	1	1	16	71	11
IL	1	3	23	58	15
IN	0	3	24	52	21
KS	21	20	31	25	3
MI	4	7	29	50	10
MO	1	3	33	55	8
MT	5	10	33	44	8
NE	14	34	40	12	0
NC	0	4	22	63	11
OH	1	3	24	56	16
OK	21	26	32	19	2
OR	3	13	38	44	2
SD	28	33	34	5	0
TX	48	25	18	7	2
WA	2	10	28	54	6
18 Sts	20	19	29	27	5
Prev Wk	19	20	29	27	5
Prev Yr	5	9	26	46	14

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	65	26	34	51
AZ	88	85	90	79
AR	91	5	13	55
CA	89	90	95	91
GA	42	17	23	34
KS	24	0	1	7
LA	91	15	29	81
MS	87	2	7	52
MO	65	2	12	48
NC	48	12	35	50
OK	27	2	6	15
SC	43	14	22	41
TN	49	1	3	21
TX	34	16	20	31
VA	54	1	27	52
15 Sts	46	17	23	38

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 12, 2013

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

Oats Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2013	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	67	81	96
MN	100	9	33	79
NE	99	84	95	98
ND	85	9	30	50
OH	100	67	86	81
PA	98	89	93	86
SD	97	51	80	83
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	93	18	35	76
9 Sts	97	57	70	85

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

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2013	5-Yr Avg
IA	94	23	45	77
MN	83	0	1	50
NE	91	38	59	83
ND	55	0	1	21
OH	89	31	47	63
PA	89	51	67	62
SD	89	9	22	51
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	69	0	12	50
9 Sts	85	39	47	67

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

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	49	60	81
CO	17	0	0	11
IL	42	0	0	11
KS	9	0	1	6
LA	98	80	87	92
MO	39	2	5	17
NE	22	0	2	12
NM	12	2	2	10
OK	26	6	11	20
SD	5	0	0	4
TX	85	65	66	73
11 Sts	43	28	29	36

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

Rice Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	48	60	78
CA	14	40	75	44
LA	95	92	94	96
MS	100	14	22	86
MO	100	65	73	69
TX	94	97	99	96
6 Sts	81	55	69	74

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

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	95	25	41	64
CA	0	20	40	10
LA	89	83	85	90
MS	95	11	12	75
MO	92	41	47	52
TX	87	87	89	86
6 Sts	74	36	49	57

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

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	57	3	9	30
FL	53	31	32	42
GA	49	10	18	28
NC	29	9	25	32
OK	49	17	31	40
SC	38	4	24	26
TX	52	5	13	54
VA	29	10	20	27
8 Sts	49	11	19	33

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

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	94	82	96	85
MN	100	2	19	65
MT	84	33	57	64
ND	92	7	26	53
SD	100	46	76	88
WA	90	94	98	89
6 Sts	92	23	43	63

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

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	59	43	59	52
MN	91	0	0	42
MT	33	1	5	21
ND	65	0	1	25
SD	95	5	20	56
WA	66	67	85	66
6 Sts	63	5	10	32

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

Sugarbeets Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	98	98	98
MI	100	31	88	93
MN	100	4	50	70
ND	99	0	42	68
4 Sts	100	24	62	78

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 12, 2013

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending May 12, 2013

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	19	65	14		NH	0	3	20	68	9
AZ	34	27	28	11	0		NJ	0	0	20	65	15
AR	1	8	33	49	9		NM	69	24	6	1	0
CA	10	50	25	15	0		NY	0	7	35	50	8
CO	39	25	24	10	2		NC	1	4	29	49	17
CT	0	13	58	29	0		ND	8	19	37	35	1
DE	1	3	18	70	8		OH	1	4	30	50	15
FL	1	9	50	35	5		OK	15	24	38	21	2
GA	0	2	19	64	15		OR	0	15	39	43	3
ID	3	15	56	25	1		PA	3	5	29	41	22
IL	2	3	18	54	23		RI	0	0	25	45	30
IN	2	4	23	54	17		SC	0	0	23	74	3
IA	10	17	37	31	5		SD	24	32	35	8	1
KS	34	26	26	13	1		TN	0	2	19	64	15
KY	1	3	24	56	16		TX	24	28	30	16	2
LA	1	5	43	46	5		UT	6	9	45	39	1
ME	0	6	28	65	1		VT	0	3	18	52	27
MD	1	1	18	71	9		VA	0	4	26	58	12
MA	0	0	86	14	0		WA	2	9	32	56	1
MI	1	7	41	38	13		WV	3	5	34	55	3
MN	13	20	45	22	0		WI	3	11	51	30	5
MS	0	15	49	34	2		WY	12	39	33	16	0
MO	2	14	47	34	3		48 Sts	13	20	33	29	5
MT	21	32	31	15	1							
NE	28	41	27	4	0		Prev Wk	15	21	32	27	5
NV	24	16	37	21	2		Prev Yr	6	11	29	46	8

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	94	82	94	79
MN	100	1	8	62
MT	92	64	79	67
ND	90	2	11	48
WA	84	87	93	83
5 Sts	91	44	55	63

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

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	53	41	59	44
MN	85	0	0	40
MT	49	6	24	29
ND	56	0	0	19
WA	54	58	75	55
5 Sts	54	14	25	31

These 5 States planted 79% 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 4.1. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 59% adequate, and 39% surplus. Corn planted 87%, 82% last week, 99% 2012, and 95% five year average. Corn emerged 68%, 55% last week, 94% 2012, and 83% five year average. Corn condition 9% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, and 1% excellent. Soybeans planted 9%, 5% last week, 31% 2012, and 24% five year average. Soybeans emerged 4%, 1% last week, 18% 2012, and 11% five year average. Soybeans condition 9% poor, 56% fair, 35% good. Hay harvested first cutting 16%, 10% last week, 65% 2012, and 38% five year average. Winter wheat headed 80%, 67% last week, 96% 2012, and 89% five year average. Winter wheat harvested 0%, 7% 2012, and 1% five year average. Winter wheat condition 2% poor, 25% fair, 65% good, and 8% excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 70% good, and 16% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 60.3 F in Crossville and Opelika, to 66.7 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches in Enterprise and Opelika, to 2.07 inches in Crossville. The US Drought Monitor released on May 7 declared the state of Alabama 100 percent free of drought. Most fields throughout the state were extremely wet and under water for several days due to additional rainfall received. Cool weather also slowed farm activities and caused plantings to be slow about emerging. May 15 is the crop insurance deadline for corn, and many producers were considering filing prevented planting. The wheat crop was in dire need of some dry weather. Pastures were generally in good condition with many hay producers awaiting drier weather for their first hay cutting.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0 as most fields remained too wet to work in. Temperatures were cool again last week, ranging from two to nine degrees below normal in the main growing areas. Topsoil moisture 65% adequate, 35% surplus. Subsoil moisture 70% adequate, 30% surplus. Progress of fieldwork was reported as 10 days behind schedule. Local hay supplies 25% short, 75% adequate. Pasture and range condition 90% poor, 10% fair. Condition of livestock 5% poor, 40% fair, 40% good, 15% excellent. Main farm activities for the week were machinery preparation, greenhouse & high tunnel work, farm maintenance and very limited application of fertilizer on hay and pasture ground. Most farms were waiting for warmer temperatures and drier fields.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were below normal across the State for the week ending May 12, 2013, ranging from 5 degrees below normal at Parker and Roll to 3 degrees above normal at several locations. The highest temperature of the week was 106 degrees recorded in Bullhead City. The lowest reading was 25 degrees at the Grand Canyon. Seven of the 22 weather stations recorded precipitation last week. Tucson received the least precipitation at 0.01 inches and Flagstaff received the most at 0.23 inches. Twelve of the 22 stations have received more than 50 percent of normal precipitation. Winter vegetable harvest is complete. Potato, carrot and dry onion harvest is still underway. Wheat and barley has begun. Arizona's alfalfa conditions remained in excellent to fair condition, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on over three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. The State's durum wheat condition was mostly good to fair and last week's barley ranged from excellent to fair condition, depending on location. Windy and hot days around the State are drying out the moisture needed to sustain rangeland and pastures in the coming months. Pasture areas are in mostly very poor to fair condition, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 64% adequate, 33% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 67% adequate, 26% surplus. Corn 93% planted, 100% 2012, 96% avg.; 85% emerged, 100% 2012, 90% avg.; condition 9% very poor, 13% poor, 42% fair, 30% good, 6% excellent. Cotton 5% emerged, 72% 2012, 32% avg. Rice condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 51% fair, 33% good, 6% excellent. Sorghum 44% emerged, 96% 2012, 65% avg. Soybeans 9% emerged, 54% 2012, 26% avg. Row crops were in mainly fair to good condition. Arkansas received significant rainfall towards the end of the week. Wet weather continued to slow progress in major row crop planting. Livestock were in fair to good condition last week. Hay condition was mostly fair to good.

CALIFORNIA: A weak low pressure system was located near the Central California coast at the start of the week. This system produced widespread showers and brought cool temperatures to the entire State through Tuesday. The low pressure system began to slowly move southeastward on Wednesday, eventually reaching the Four Corners area by the end of the week. At the same time, a slanting high pressure ridge, its axis oriented from the Central Coast through to the Northeast Plateau, began to develop. This high pressure gradually pushed the low pressure out of the State and brought warming temperatures to Northern California by Thursday. Moisture from the Four Corner's low was still circulating into the State from the East, however, resulting in scattered showers and thunderstorm activity across the Sierra Crest and the southeastern desert region. The precipitation that fell across California at the start of the week was light to moderate and amounts were variable. Temperatures were below normal at the start of the week, but had risen to very warm levels Statewide by the weekend. Wheat, oats and winter forage crops were being cut for hay and silage. Rice fields were almost three quarters complete by week's end, while cotton plantings were nearly complete. Cotton continues to germinate and grow well with the hot weather, causing some producers to start the irrigation earlier than normal. Planting varied this year from Mid-march to Early May so developmental stages also vary. Some plants are showing leaves while more advanced plants are at 7-8 nodes. Growers were cutting, windrowing, raking and bailing alfalfa during the week. Orchard growers continued to irrigate, fertilize, and spray for weeds. Kiwi and pomegranates were blooming. Grape growers were irrigating and treating to control fungus, mildew and mites. Blooms were appearing in grape vineyards; vines continued to leaf out. Early variety cherries were picked. Strawberry harvest continued across the State. Apples were showing fruit. Apricots and early variety peaches and nectarines were harvested. Pomegranate trees were in full bloom. Olive bloom neared completion. Citrus groves were irrigated and bloom was complete. Tangerine growers pulled off netting that was used to prevent seeds. Almond growers were irrigating, fertilizing, and spraying trees with miticides and fungicides. Rain last week pushed more producers into spraying preventive fungicide applications. Almond nuts continued to develop well. Walnut growers were trapping and monitoring codling moths. Codling moth sprays continued. Walnut and pistachio trees were being irrigated and fertilized. In Tulare County certified producers continued to plant and harvest for Farmers Markets, while snap pea harvest finished. Fresno County reported onions were being sprayed with fungicides; carrots were being fertilized and sprayed with herbicides. Sulfur was applied to processing tomatoes; curly top virus is a concern for producers. Asparagus harvest was winding down in San Joaquin County. Vegetable growth was not harmed by the heat and winds due to plentiful irrigation. Onions were growing well; bell peppers, pumpkins and tomatoes were being transplanted. Watermelon and cantaloupe plants were growing very well. Greenhouse tomatoes were being picked and sugar snap peas, lettuce, onions garlic, squash, fava beans, and radishes were being harvested for farmers markets. Growers were still planting tomatoes

and beans; tomatoes and peppers that were already established were growing well. Sutter County reported that farmers continued to transplant tomatoes and prepare beds for melons and vine seed crops. Range and pasture conditions were reported to be in fair to poor condition. The week's light rains were too late in the season to benefit lower elevation range and raised concerns about degrading grass nutrient value. Cattle continued to be moved from range to irrigated pasture due to the declining range conditions. Cattle and sheep grazed on rangeland, idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. In Sutter County bees were placed in kiwi in preparation for bloom.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.3 days. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 28% short, 52% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 41% short, 26% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 27%, 96% 2012 81% avg. Spring barley seeded 88%, 92% 2012, 92% avg, emerged 60%, 67% 2012, 64% avg; Spring wheat seeded 80%, 91% 2012, 78% avg, emerged 50%, 49% 2012, 43% avg; Dry onions planted 90%, 99% 2012, 95% avg; condition 3% poor, 12% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Sugarbeets planted 43%, 94% 2012, 81% avg, up to stand 4%, 55% 2012, 25% avg; Summer potatoes planted 50%, 92% 2012, 53% avg, emerged 5%, 52% 2012, 14% avg; Fall potatoes planted 35%, 53% 2012, 38% avg; Alfalfa condition 5% very poor, 26% poor, 22%fair, 37% good, 10% excellent; Livestock condition 8% fair, 76% good, 16% excellent. Precipitation replenished dry areas in portions of Colorado, improving crop and pasture conditions. Lack of moisture remains a concern in most areas. Overall snowpack climbed to 87 percent of average.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 83 adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 88% adequate, 12% surplus. Hay supplies 2% very short, 23% short, 73% adequate, 2% surplus. Other hay first cutting 35% this week, 20% last week, 61% last year, 40% average. Alfalfa hay first cutting 30% this week, 16% last week, 63% last year, 37% average. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 57% good, 23% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 58% good, 23% excellent. Corn planted 79% this week, 55% last week, 83% last year, 70% average. Corn emerged 26% this week, 9% last week, 63% last year, 42% average. Soybeans planted 8% this week, 3% last week, 13% last year, 12% average. Barley headed 93% this week, 85% last week, 100% last year, 64% average. Winter wheat headed 37% this week, 12% last week, 94% last year, 67% average. Cantaloupes planted 26% this week, 7% last week, 37% last year, 28% average. Cucumbers planted 15% this week, 3% last week, 19% last year, 17% average. Green Peas planted 100% this week, 98% last week, 100% last year, 94% average. Lima Beans planted 15% this week, 2% last week, 0% last year, 4% average. Potatoes planted 98% this week, 93% last week, 92% last year, 91% average. Snap beans planted 18% this week, 7% last week, 36% last year, 30% average. Sweet Corn planted 40% this week, 23% last week, 47% last year, 42% average. Tomatoes planted 15% this week, 10% last week, 31% last year, 31% average. Watermelons planted 31% this week, 10% last week, 54% last year, 36% average. Apples in bloom 88% this week, 83% last week, 99% last year, 91% average. Peaches in bloom 100% this week, 90% last week, 100% last year, 99% average. Strawberries in bloom 98% this week, 88% last week, 100% last year, 93% average.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 35% short, 57% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 32% short, 61% adequate, 5% surplus. Peanuts, corn, cotton being planted. Potatoes being harvested in north Florida. Strawberries and onions were harvested in central Florida. Vegetable harvesting in south Florida in full swing. Growers harvested blueberries, cucumbers, cantaloupe, eggplant, peppers, tomatoes, watermelon, and specialty crops. Most packinghouses were closed. Citrus harvested was going to processors. Varieties being packed primarily included Valencias and a small quantity of colored grapefruit. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Statewide, drought first limiting factor for forage growth.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 76% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 83% adequate, 13% surplus. Blueberries 17% poor, 34% fair, 38% good, 11% excellent. Blueberries harvested 26%, 35% 2012. Corn 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, 9% excellent. Hay first cutting 23%, 54% 2012. Oats 2% very poor, 2% poor, 31% fair, 57% good, 8% excellent. Oats harvested 8%, 34% 2012. Onions 44% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Onions harvested 45%, 75% 2012, 54% avg. Peaches 10% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 9% good, 54% excellent. Rye 1% poor, 26% fair, 62% good, 11% excellent. Rye planted 5%, 32% 2012. Sorghum planted 12%, 24% 2012, 24% avg. Soybeans planted 6%, 18% 2012, 15% avg. Tobacco 15% fair, 74% good, 11% excellent. Watermelons 1% very poor, 4% poor, 45% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat 4% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat planted 5%, 27% 2012. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 1.6 inches. The average temperatures for the week ranged from the mid 40s to the lower 80s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 59% short, 21% adequate, 0% surplus. Weather conditions were mixed throughout the State of Hawaii this week. Heavy precipitation fell in most areas across the State during the beginning and end of the reference week. Conditions remained mostly dry with only light isolated showers throughout the middle portion of the week. Daytime high temperatures were in the mid to upper eighties in most areas. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 1.73 inches. Overall drought conditions improved by 3.47 percentage points. This improvement brought the total of drought free areas to 20.44 percent of the State. While overall drought conditions improved, southwestern areas of Maui have received little rain and the area categorized under extreme drought conditions has expanded slightly. Approximately 80 percent of the State is currently categorized as abnormally dry or drier. Pastures in many leeward and mountain areas remain dry and dusty as a result of ongoing drought conditions. State irrigation reservoir water levels have dropped slightly over the past week as we transition in to warmer and drier summer weather.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.7 days. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 23% short, 71% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 37%, 52% 2012, 34% avg. Winter wheat boot stage 5%, 7% 2012, 4% avg. Potatoes planted 69%, 86% 2012, 66% avg. Potatoes emerged 8%, 12% 2012, 4% avg. Dry peas planted 76%, 49% 2012, 56% avg. Dry peas emerged 26%, 15% 2012, 16% avg. Lentils planted 56%, 20% 2012, 38% avg. Dry beans planted 6%, 16% 2012, 12% avg. Hay and roughage supply 10% very short, 40% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation water supply 6% very poor, 9% poor, 46% fair, 33% good, 6% excellent. Sugarbeets emerged 65%, 58% 2012, 53% avg. The Caribou County extension educator reports warm weather has helped farmers get into the fields and finish up spring planting. The Washington County extension educator reports irrigated winter wheat has progressed quickly to warm temperatures. The Nez Perce County extension educator reports warm temperatures have speeded plant growth.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.7. Topsoil moisture 47% adequate, 53% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 62% adequate, 35% surplus. Oats planted 78%, 99% 2012, 93% avg. Alfalfa first cut 1%, 39% 2012, 11% avg. Red Clover cut 1%, 44% 2012, 10% avg. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 66% good, and 13% excellent. Red Clover condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 78% good, and 12% excellent. Farmers in Northern and Eastern Illinois last week were able to plant corn where soils were dry enough. Little progress was made across the rest of the State as farmers were sidelined waiting for saturated soils to dry. Rains fell again late in the week stalling any drying that had occurred. The heaviest rainfall totals fell over the south central portions of the State where over an inch was received. In other

areas of the State totals were generally less than an inch. Temperatures averaged 59.9 degrees, 1.0 degree below normal. Concerns are growing regarding the wet soils and lateness for corn planting as well as diseases due to the wet weather in the wheat crop.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 53% adequate, 46% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 69% adequate, 29% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 80%, 98% 2012, 89% avg. Temperatures ranged from 3o below normal to 4o above normal with a low of 31o and a high of 82o. Precipitation ranged from 0.16 to 2.75 inches. Farmers worked long hours anywhere soils were dry enough to support tillage and planting equipment. The most planting progress occurred in northern and some central areas. At this time farmers are ahead of both 2009 and 2011 when approximately 15 percent and 18 percent of the corn acreage had been planted, respectively. Additional rainfall across southern counties left soils very wet, keeping field work to a minimum. Recently, hay crops have shown considerable growth and will be ready to cut with the first window of opportunity. Other activities included applying anhydrous ammonia, spraying herbicides, tilling soils, hauling grain to market, preparing planting equipment and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 68% adequate and 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 20% short, 63% adequate and 13% surplus. Moisture received on Wednesday and Thursday brought a halt to field activities. Weather allowed some fields to dry enough for farmers to resume fieldwork by the end of the week.

KANSAS: Days Suitable for field work 3.2. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 18% short, 57% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 29% short, 42% adequate, and 3% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 80%, 100% 2012, 96% avg. Hay and forage supplies 37% very short, 32% short, 31% adequate, 0% surplus. Stock water supplies 19% very short, 25% short, 54% adequate, 2% surplus. Many areas of west central and central Kansas received much needed precipitation. Producers took advantage of dry conditions at the beginning of last week to plant corn and prepare fields for planting of other row crops. Statewide, the weekly average temperature continued to be below normal. Many producers started moving cattle to pastures last week, despite slow growth due to the cool conditions. Stock water supplies improved in areas that received rain.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 1.8. Topsoil 47% adequate, 53% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 58% adequate, 41% surplus. Precipitation averaged 1.38 in., 0.28 in. above normal. Temperatures averaged 61 degrees, 1 degree below normal. Burley tobacco set 3%. Dark tobacco set 3%. Winter wheat headed 67%. Condition of winter wheat 2% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 59% good, 25% excellent. Hay crop condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 55% good, 18% excellent. Strawberry production 50% small, 38% medium, 12% large. Persistent precipitation and cool temperatures continue to slow planting progress.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4.7. Soil moisture 2% very short, 3% short, 51% adequate, 44% surplus. Corn planted 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; Corn emerged 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; Corn condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 44% fair, 46% good, 5% excellent. Sweet Potato planted 6% this week, 4% last week, 14% last year, 6% average. Hay first cutting 26% this week, 17% last week, 67% last year, 45% average. Winter Wheat headed 98% this week, 97% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; Winter Wheat turning color 52% this week, 33% last week, 100% last year, 92% average Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 11% poor, 49% fair, 34% good, 6% excellent. Spring Plowing 96% this week, 94% last week, 96% last year, 98% average. Vegetables condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 42% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent. Sugarcane condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 42% fair, 37% good, 9% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 39% fair, 50% good, 6% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 80 adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 87% adequate, 7% surplus. Hay supplies 1% very short, 13% short, 86% adequate, 0% surplus. Other hay first cutting 12% this week, 7% last week, 43% last year, 23% average. Alfalfa hay first cutting 23% this week, 10% last week, 63% last year, 28% average. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 4% fair, 82% good, 12% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 6% fair, 86% good, 6% excellent. Corn planted 53% this week, 40% last week, 79% last year, 65% average. Corn emerged 14% this week, 11% last week, 49% last year, 34% average. Soybean planted 5% this week, 2% last week, 13% last year, 10% average. Barley headed 80% this week, 65% last week, 95% last year, 58% average. Winter wheat headed 49% this week, 22% last week, 93% last year, 75% average. Cantaloupes planted 16% this week, 7% last week, 28% last year, 30% average. Cucumbers planted 49% this week, 16% last week, 19% last year, 25% average. Green Peas planted 85% this week, 79% last week, 96% last year, 95% average. Lima beans planted 12% this week, 5% last week, 0% last year, 10% average. Potatoes planted 100% this week, 95% last week, 100% last year, 99% average. Snap beans planted 25% this week, 13% last week, 22% last year, 22% average. Sweet Corn 38% this week, 32% last week, 53% last year, 45% average. Tomatoes planted 40% this week, 22% last week, 34% last year, 42% average. Watermelons planted 22% this week, 10% last week, 20% last year, 29% average. Apples in bloom 100% this week, 99% last week, 100% last year, 93% average. Peaches in bloom 100% this week, 98% last week, 100% last year, 99% average. Strawberries in bloom 68% this week, 59% last week, 94% last year, 88% average.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 0% very short, 4% short, 76% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 5% short, 74% adequate, 21% surplus. Oats planted 75%, 93% 2012, 82% avg. Oats emerged 20%, 83% 2012, 56% avg. All hay 1% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 48% good, 13% excellent. First cutting hay 0%, 0% 2012, 0% avg. Warm, dry weather early week allowed for considerable planting progress to be made southern Michigan. Some sugarbeet growers able to finish planting. Corn planting went full bore until wet, cold weather stopped planters on Friday. Wheat and hay remain very good condition. Wheat growers finished up applying herbicides and fertilizer. Soybean planting began last week and growers able to made very good progress southern Michigan. Week wrapped up with most areas seeing some frost and snow showers. Accumulating snows fell northern lower and upper peninsulas. The continued warmer weather brought fruit development to within four to five days of normal. Insect activity increased. Natural insect pest predator populations will be higher than normal some areas. That is mainly due to reduced insecticide use on last year's frost damaged crop. That very small crop has resulted larger bud and blossom numbers on a large percentage of tree fruit. Apples at early bloom south and at tight cluster north. Peaches full bloom south. Tart cherries full bloom south and at but burst north. Sweet cherries at full bloom south and white bud north. Cherry growers spayed for American Brown Rot control. Grapes at bud burst south and early bud swell north. Blueberries at pink bud. Strawberry flower trusses emerging form crowns. Planting of sweet corn, carrots, table beets, and cucurbit crops continued this past week southeast region, while some cabbage and other cole crops still have to be planted. Southwest region, asparagus harvest began late last week, about a week behind average. West central region, asparagus has emerged and harvest has commenced on younger fields. Planting of peas and sweet corn started southwest region, while early transplanting of cucumbers, squash, and tomatoes wrapped up. West central region, onion planting full swing, and carrot planting winding down.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil moisture 1% Very Short, 15% Short, 70% Adequate, and 14% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% Very Short, 30% Short, 56% Adequate, and 5% Surplus. Corn land prepared 28%, 94% 2012, 77% average. Soybeans land prepared 5%, 59% 2012, 41% average. Sugarbeets planted 50%,

100% 2012, 70% average. Green peas planted 30%, 81% 2012, 61% average. Potatoes planted, 15%, 86% 2012, 68% average. Common farm activities were plowing, planting, and spreading fertilizer.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.3. Soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 38% adequate, 62% surplus. Corn planted 91%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Corn emerged 85%, 100% 2012, 97% avg. Corn 1% very poor, 9% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. Hay - cool season hay harvested 17%, 66% 2012, 56% avg. Sorghum planted 6%, 88% 2012, 66% avg. Sorghum emerged 2%, 72% 2012, 52% avg. Soybeans emerged 9%, 77% 2012, 58% avg. Watermelons planted 32%, 93% 2012, 93% avg. Winter wheat heading 98%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 5% excellent. Blueberries condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 45% fair, 50% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 41% fair, 53% good, 3% excellent. According to National Agricultural Statistics Service Mississippi, there 2.3 days suitable for fieldwork for week ending Sunday, May 12, 2013. Wet conditions continue to cause problems in fields already planted and for those expected to be planted. In the Southern Region, Septoria on wheat is moderately bad. Soil moisture rated 38 percent adequate, and 62 percent surplus.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.1. Topsoil moisture 65% adequate, 35% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply 1% very short, 8% short, 79% adequate, 12% surplus. Supply of hay and other roughages 31% very short, 32% short, 36% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% short, 85% adequate, 14% surplus. Drier weather allowed for some planting and tillage progress across the State. Frost was reported in northern parts of the State and the south-central district. Precipitation 0.56 inch. Temperatures were 2 to 5 degrees below average across the State.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.6, 5.6 last year. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 4% last year; 32% short, 22% last year; 48% adequate, 65% last year; 2% surplus, 9% last year. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 4% last year; 30% short, 23% last year; 49% adequate, 66% last year; 2% surplus, 7% last year. Camelina planted 45%, 55% last year. Canola planted 59%, 67% last year. Canola emerged 8%, 19% last year. Corn planted 46%, 50% last year. Corn emerged 3%, 3% last year. Dry beans planted 40%, 40% last year. Dry peas planted 56%, 95% last year. Dry peas emerged 5%, 17% last year. Flaxseed planted 7%, 64% last year. Lentils planted 46%, 97% last year. Lentils emerged 1%, 19% last year. Mustard seed planted 53%, 83% last year. Oats planted 56%, 81% last year. Oats emerged 10%, 43% last year. Potatoes planted 60%, 42% last year. Potatoes emerged 7%, 0% last year. Safflower planted 38%, 47% last year. Sugar beets planted 32%, 83% last year. Sugar beets emerged 5%, 36% last year. Durum wheat planted 24%, 70% last year. Winter wheat boot stage 7%, 5% last year. Livestock grazing 80% open, 94% last year; 13% difficult, 4% last year; 7% closed, 2% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – cattle 41%, 45% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – sheep 46%, 37% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle 57%, 31% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep 54%, 35% last year. Livestock birthing – calving complete 95%, 95% last year. Livestock birthing – lambing complete 88%, 82% last year. The week ending May 12 was sunny and warm with very little precipitation for most of the State of Montana. Nye received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 0.35 of an inch of moisture. Most other stations reported receiving 0.00 to 0.13 of an inch of precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the upper 60s to upper 80s, with the State-wide high temperature of 89 degrees recorded at Hardin and Roundup. A majority of stations reported lows in the upper teens to the upper 30s, the coldest being Cooke City and West Yellowstone at 18 degrees, followed by Wisdom with 20 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7 days. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 25% short, 59% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 40% very short, 42% short, 18% adequate, 0% surplus. Wheat jointed 34%, 94% 2012, 66% avg. Oat condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 55% fair, 32% good, 1% excellent. Stockwater supplies rated 7% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and forage supplies rated 25% very short, 46% short, 29% adequate and 0% excellent. For the week ending May 12, 2013, corn planting was active early in the week until light rain Wednesday through Friday limited progress, according to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Nebraska Field Office. Corn planting was most advanced in south central counties and least in northeastern areas where precipitation has been 25-50 percent above normal since April 1. Average temperatures were again below normal, with lows dipping below freezing in some areas. Soil temperatures as of Sunday were 55 degrees or higher throughout the State. Pastures continue to show limited growth with much of the grazing land in the western half of the State in poor or very poor condition.

NEVADA: Temperatures remained cool and thundershowers pass over the State. Most weather stations recorded average temperatures 1 to 5 degrees above normal. Las Vegas had a high of 98 degrees and Ely had a low of 26 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from nil in Las Vegas to 0.64 inch in Reno. The rains were spotty; Winnemucca got 0.24 inch, Eureka and Tonopah 0.20 inch and Elko only a trace. Mountain snow packs continued to recede and some stream flows were declining. Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Alfalfa fields were being irrigated in the West. Anticipated water shortages are expected to limit the number of cuttings available from alfalfa this year. Some growers in the Lovelock Valley are foregoing the irrigation of grain fields to conserve what water they have available for the alfalfa. Spring seeding was interrupted by rains, but the moisture was welcomed. Calving and lambing were coming to a close and livestock were being moved to available pastures and spring range. Main farm and ranch activities included irrigation, fertilizing, weed control and working livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 25% short, 71% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 24% short, 71% adequate, 4% surplus. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 35% fair, 49% good, 12% excellent. Maine Potatoes 50% planted, 35% 2012, 20% avg, condition N/A. Massachusetts Potatoes 95% planted, 95% 2012, 70% avg, 20% emerged, 20% 2012, 10% avg, condition 100% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 90% planted, 99% 2012, 70% avg, 10% emerged, 55% 2012, 20% avg, condition 50% good, 50% excellent. Maine Barley 80% planted, 45% 2012, 30% avg, <5% emerged, 10% 2012, 100% avg, condition N/A. Maine Oats 80% planted, 45% 2012, 30% avg, <5% emerged, 10% 2012, 10% avg, condition N/A. Field Corn 40% planted, 20% 2012, 15% avg, 10% emerged, <5% 2012, <5% avg, condition 19% fair, 45% good, 36% excellent. Sweet Corn 35% planted, 30% 2012, 25% avg, 10% emerged, 15% 2012, 10% avg, condition 30% fair, 61% good, 9% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco 0% planted, 0% 2012, <5% avg, condition N/A. Shade Tobacco 0% planted, 0% 2012, 0% avg, condition N/A. First Crop Hay 0% harvested, 0% 2012, 0% avg, condition 8% poor, 39% fair, 52% good, 1% excellent. Apples 12% bud stage, 34% early bloom, 52% full bloom, 2% petal fall, condition 31% fair, 67% good, 2% excellent. Peaches 1% bud stage, 8% early bloom, 58% full bloom, 33% petal fall, condition 44% fair, 53% good, 3% excellent. Pears 1% bud stage, 43% early bloom, 47% full bloom, 9% petal fall condition 1% fair, 98% good, 1% excellent. Strawberries 3% dormant, 55% bud stage, 31% early bloom, 8% full bloom, 3% petal fall condition 12% fair, 83% good, 5% excellent. Massachusetts Cranberries 100% bud stage, condition 100% good. Highbush Blueberries 1% dormant, 25% bud stage, 56% early bloom, 18% full bloom, condition 29% fair, 65% good, 6% excellent. Maine Wild Blueberries 12% dormant, 79% bud stage, 9% early bloom, condition 100% good. Clear, sunny skies prevailed early in the week but late week showers and scattered thunderstorms and gave all six New England States needed precipitation. Amounts ranged from 0.20 inch to 3.04 inches. Statewide average temperatures for the week ranged from 58 to 61

degrees, with mostly warm days and cool nights. Lack of precipitation early in the week allowed planting to progress at a fast pace. Rains in the last half of the week slowed progress but gave planted crops moisture needed to germinate and improved pasture and hay conditions. General activities included spreading manure, disking, plowing and irrigating. Farmer's active planting potatoes, small grains, field corn, sweet corn and a variety of vegetable crops. Fruit growers applying protective fungicide sprays and preparing equipment for frost protection.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5. Topsoil moisture was 10% short and 90% adequate. Subsoil moisture was 10% short and 90% adequate. Last week's rain was welcomed. Producers continued to plant field corn and soybeans. Fruit trees, blueberries, and strawberries were in bloom. Strawberry harvesting began this week. Spring vegetable planting continued. Cool weather has slowed vegetable plant development; production is a few weeks behind. Asparagus, herbs, greens, and lettuces were among the crops that have been harvested. Other activities included irrigation, tillage work, chopping forages, and some hay work. Livestock condition was good and dairy production was average.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 71% very short, 22% short and 7% adequate. Wind damage 17% light and 3% moderate; 62% winter wheat damaged and 9% onion damage to date. Freeze damage 13% light; 54% winter wheat damaged and 9% onion damage. Alfalfa 4% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 50% good and 8% excellent; 45% first cutting complete. Cotton 40% planted. Corn 40% planted; 14% emerged. Irrigated winter wheat 15% very poor, 21% poor, 41% fair and 23% good; 45% headed; 51% grazed. Dry winter wheat 100% very poor; 30% headed; 42% grazed. Total winter wheat 70% very poor, 8% poor, 14% fair and 8% good; 35% headed; 45% grazed. Peanut 8% planted. Lettuce 11% very poor, 45% good and 44% excellent; 24% harvested. Chile 61% fair, 19% good and 20% excellent; 88% planted. Onion 33% fair, 38% good and 29% excellent. Pecan Condition 1% poor, 49% fair and 50% good. Nut set 9% light and 91% average. Cattle condition 50% very poor, 29% poor, 17% fair and 4% good. Sheep condition 51% very poor, 24% poor, 22% fair and 3% good. A slow moving storm system helped to provide multiple days of showers and thunderstorms across New Mexico. The highest precipitation amounts for the week were 0.66 inches at Tucumcari, 0.63 inches at Capulin and 0.35 inches at Roy. Statewide temperatures were slightly below normal for early May. Locations with the greatest departures below normal include Clovis at 10 degrees, Roy at 10 degrees and Red River at 7 degrees.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Soil moisture was 1% very short, 23% short, 73% adequate, and 3% surplus. Oats 77% planted, 79% in 2012, and 75% average. Oats 22% fair, 71% good, and 37% excellent. Winter wheat 1% poor, 14% fair, 67% good, and 18% excellent. Potatoes 43% planted, 47% in 2012, and 50% average. Soybeans 7% planted, 6% in 2012, and 8% average. Sweet corn 33% planted, 22% in 2012, and 27% average. Onions 90% planted, 63% in 2012, and 68% average. Snap beans 4% planted, 7% in 2012, and 8% average. Cabbage 5% planted, 16% in 2012, and 16% average. Apples 100% green tip, 95% half-inch green to pink, 79% full bloom or later, and 26% petal fall or later. Peaches 100% green tip, 75% half-inch green to pink, 55% full bloom or later, and 24% petal fall or later. Pears 100% green tip, 80% half-inch green to pink, 59% full bloom or later, and 27% petal fall or later. Sweet cherries 100% green tip, 85% half-inch green to pink, 56% full bloom or later, and 42% petal fall or later. Tart cherries 100% green tip, 95% half-inch green to pink, 70% full bloom or later, and 50% petal fall or later. Rainfall for the state ranged from 0.30 to 3.31 inches. Temperatures ranged from the low 30's to the low 80's.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 3.8 days suitable for field work for the week ending May 12th, similar to 3.9 days for week ending May 5th. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 2% short, 69% adequate and 29% surplus. Average temperatures for the week were again slightly below normal with heavy rainfall in the western part of the state. One area reported over 5 inches of rain for the week. The heavy rainfall early in the week delayed field work and caused some crop damage in the area. However, warmer, dryer weather in the latter part of the week helped. Farmers are working long hours taking advantage of the dry conditions.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.5. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 21% short, 65% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 30% short, 57% adequate, 6% surplus. Oats seeded 30%, 85% 2012, 50% average. Barley seeded 11%, 90% 2012, 48% average. Durum Wheat seeded 11%, 73% 2012, 34% average. Canola seeded 12%, 78% 2012, 36% average. Flaxseed seeded 4%, 50% 2012, 25% average. Calving 93% complete. Lambing 96% complete. Cattle/calf conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 68% good, and 10% excellent. Sheep/lamb conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, and 8% excellent. Hay and forage supplies 13% very short, 35% short, 50% adequate, and 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 5% very short, 15% short, 76% adequate, and 4% surplus. Much warmer weather conditions across the State allowed most producers to make good progress with their fieldwork. According to reports, the warmer, drier weather allowed almost all producers across the State to either start preparing their fields for planting or make good progress in getting their crops in the ground. High winds have caused newly planted fields to dry quickly. Livestock conditions improved last week as a result of the better weather. However, as a result of a blizzard received on April 15, some calf losses were reported due to scours and pneumonia. Other livestock activities occurring last week were branding of calves and breeding of cows.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 0% very short, 3% short, 78% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 8% short, 81% adequate, 10% surplus. Soybeans emerged 0%, 15% 2012, 6% avg. All hay 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 13% excellent. First cutting hay 4%, 0% 2012, 0% avg. There four days suitable for field work Ohio during week ending May 12 according to USDA, NASS, Great Lakes Region. warmer temperatures and low precipitation made it a great week for field work. Producers worked steadily through week to make considerable progress on corn and oat planting. Rain showers late week put a halt to field work some areas, although many producers worked between showers to continue their momentum. Soybean planting also saw increase this week, but is slightly behind average as farmers have been focused on corn planting. Pastures and hay good condition. Winter wheat continues to look good, although there some reports of yellowing. A cold snap at end of week, with early morning frost, may have caused some damage to tomatoes and early-planted corn.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 22% very short, 20% short, 53% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 30% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat jointing 98% this week, 94% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; soft dough 16% this week, n/a last week, 77% last year, 42% average. Rye condition 23% very poor, 21% poor, 39% fair, 14% good, 3% excellent; headed 92% this week, 73% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; soft dough 25% this week, 7% last week, 88% last year, 61% average. Oats condition 7% very poor, 16% poor, 37% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent; jointing 87% this week, 72% last week, 100% last year, 90% average; headed 43% this week, 21% last week, 79% last year, 48% average. Canola condition 21% very poor, 21% poor, 30% fair, 25% good, 3% excellent; mature 6% this week, n/a last week, 80% last year, n/a average. Corn seedbed prepared 92% this week, 89% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; planted 45% this week, 39% last week, 93% last year, 88% average; emerged 35% this week, 25% last week, 56% last year, 58% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 48% this week, 44% last week, 72% last year, 67% average; planted 7% this week, n/a last week, 30% last year, 23% average. Peanuts seedbed

prepared 84% this week, 72% last week, 90% last year, 90% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 85% this week, 82% last week, 86% last year, 88% average. Alfalfa hay condition 3% very poor, 16% poor, 44% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent; 1st cutting 25% this week, 10% last week, 87% last year, 57% average. Other hay condition 7% very poor, 19% poor, 53% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent; 1st cutting 11% this week, 5% last week, 48% last year, 26% average. Watermelons planted 79% this week, 50% last week, 74% last year, 64% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 46% fair, 38% good, 6% excellent. Heading of wheat and rye was significantly behind normal, and conditions continued to be rated mostly fair to poor. Some wheat was reported being cut for hay. Planting of all row crops was underway, but was behind the five-year average for each crop. Rainfall for the State averaged six tenths of an inch, but varied considerably. The highest totals were recorded in northern and northeastern Oklahoma, with 3.06 inches falling in Westville. Temperatures averaged in the low to mid 60's across the State, allowing for growth of spring forages.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.8 days. Barley Condition 1% Very Poor, 18% Poor, 36% Fair, 45% Good, 0% Excellent. Subsoil Moisture 8% Very Short, 38% Short, 53% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Topsoil Moisture 25% Very Short, 34% Short, 40% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Alfalfa Hay 1st Cutting 8%, 0% 2012, 0% avg. Dry & unseasonably warm conditions prevailed for the week. All weather stations reported above average temperatures for the week & many reported a difference from normal of more than ten degrees. High temperatures ranged from the mid-60's on the coast to the mid-90's east of the Cascades. Two eastern Oregon weather stations were the only stations reporting below freezing temperatures. The State's highest reported temperatures, at 95 degrees, were in Echo & Hermiston. Precipitation was scattered throughout the State & most station recorded below average precipitation for this time of year. Agency Lake had the highest reported precipitation with .78 inches & was one of only a handful of weather stations recording an above average precipitation. Crops in need of rain across much of Oregon. In Malheur County, droughts like conditions were becoming more evident. Water rations on irrigation districts were probable. Northeastern winter wheat crop was starting to show stress from previous freezes. Sugarbeets that froze out were being replanted. Unseasonably warm days were stressing crops. Irrigation season in full swing. No rainfall this week combined with several of days temperatures well into the 80s. Some crops showing signs of stress due to the unusually hot & dry conditions. In Umatilla County, extremely dry conditions persisted. Wheat crop was stressed, & needed moisture. Hot, dry conditions allowed hay producers to take a first cutting. Those wanting to put first into silage were waiting for cooler temperatures & moisture. A spring drought continued to define the growing conditions for crops in southeast Oregon. Planting for Klamath potatoes & grain crops continued. In southern Oregon, some very early first cutting hay being put up but most have not started yet. Dry weather continued with warm to hot temperatures drying out soils rapidly. River levels were extremely low for early May & water supplies for summer look as though they will be tight. Currently crops were in good shape. Dry conditions were forcing south Willamette Valley producers to cut grass hay early this year. Irrigation was applied to most crops including wheat. Wheat that was not irrigated will probably have a yield loss. If the rains don't come shortly, there could be several issues with yield loss on all non irrigated crops. In north Willamette Valley, the winter wheat starting to head. Beautiful red fields as crimson clover was in full bloom. New plantings of tall fescue were looking forward to the expected rains of the coming week. All crops will benefit as it has been dry for about three weeks & earlier rain was pretty limited. Growers scouting for red spotted drosophila. It can be very destructive to fruit. Blueberries were blooming. Codling moth emergence continued. Peach thinning was progressing. Fruits still looking good, apples slow to grow for the southern Willamette Valley. Nearly all orchard, berry, & nut crops in southern Oregon were early this year. Wine grapes look to be about 3 weeks ahead of the past two years. Insect pest counts in orchards & berry crop fields were high for early May. Incidence of plant disease was below average with the dry weather. Some sweet corn up & more being planted. Green beans emerged or had emerged. Garlic developing well. Moving potted plants to irrigated areas. Warmer temperatures helped irrigated spring pasture growth, while persistently dry conditions continued to quell production in rangeland pastures. A spring drought continued to define the growing conditions for rangelands in southeast Oregon. In northeastern Oregon, livestock were being moved to the range & producers were concerned because of lack of moisture in the ground & in the ponds. Grass was green & lush & livestock doing well in Josephine County. Willamette Valley cows & calves including buffalo doing well.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil moisture 1% very short, 21% short, 60% adequate and 18% surplus. Spring plowing 86% this week, 75% last week, 92% last year, 75% average. Barley headed 48% this week, 23% last week, 96% last year, and 79% average. Winter wheat headed 30% this week, 7% last week, 63% last year, and 36% average. Soybeans planted 17% this week, 9% last week, 24% last year, and 18% average. Potatoes planted 60% this week, 52% last week, 64% last year, and 45% average. Alfalfa first cutting 8% this week, 1% last week, 26% last year, and 15% average. Winter Wheat condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 50% good, 27% excellent. Oat condition 31% fair, 43% good, 26% excellent. Alfalfa stand condition 3% poor, 25% fair, 63% good, and 9% excellent. Timothy/Clover stand condition 3% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, and 15% excellent. Quality of Hay made 3% fair, 14% good and 83% excellent. Peaches condition 89% good and 11% excellent. Apple condition 100% good. Field activities for the week included field preparation for planting, planting of corn, soybeans and finishing up planting other crops cutting alfalfa and other forage. Spring plowing is getting more underway and is 86% complete.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 88% adequate, 11% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 61% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 76% good, 7% excellent. Rye 0% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 78% good, 2% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 84% good, 3% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 5% poor, 35% fair, 59% good, 1% excellent. Hay 0% very poor, 1% poor, 24% fair, 75% good, 0% excellent. Peaches 1% very poor, 1% poor, 41% fair, 54% good, 3% excellent. Snap beans, fresh 0% very poor, 5% poor, 43% fair, 52% good, 0% excellent. Cucumbers, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 50% fair, 50% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 0% poor, 33% fair, 63% good, 4% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 44% fair, 56% good, 0% excellent. Cantaloupes 0% very poor, 0% poor, 31% fair, 65% good, 4% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 23% fair, 72% good, 5% excellent. Corn planted 95%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Corn emerged 90%, 95% 2012, 95% avg. Soybeans planted 18%, 36% 2012, 24% avg. Soybeans emerged 6%, 18% 2012, 11% avg. Winter wheat headed 92%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Winter wheat turning color 11%, 77% 2012, 44% avg. Winter wheat ripe 1%, 34% 2012, 8% avg. Rye headed 94%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Rye turned color 18%, 55% 2012, 40% avg. Rye ripe 1%, 36% 2012, 7% avg. Oats headed 97%, 100% 2012, 98% avg. Tobacco transplanted 97%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Hay grain hay 44%, 79% 2012, 68% avg. Snap beans, fresh planted 79%, 98% 2012, 96% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 73%, 94% 2012, 94% avg. Watermelons planted 92%, 98% 2012, 96% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 99%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Cantaloupes planted 87%, 98% 2012, 94% avg. Farmers took full advantage of the weather, as soils began to dry. Conditions improved for nearly all of our crops. Corn planting slowed down as growers were focusing on other crops. Farmers were busy applying nitrogen on the crop. Tobacco was flattening out in some fields, while in others plants were still just trying to develop a good root system. The State average temperature for the seven-day period was near the long-term average. The State average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.5 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 25% short, 59% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 29% very short, 43% short, 27% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley seeded 72%, 99% 2012, 72% average. Barley emerged 9%, 93% 2012, 39% average. Calving 90% complete. Lambing 91% complete. Cattle moved to pasture 27% complete. Cattle/calf conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 62% good, and 8% excellent. Sheep/lamb conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 68% good, and 15% excellent. Hay and forage supplies 32% very short, 30% short, 37% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 22% very short, 28% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Most areas of the State made good progress planting small grains and row crops. Seeding of small grains was above 70 percent and corn planting was over one-third complete. Even though pastures are slow to green up, livestock producers are beginning to take cattle to pastures due to decreasing forage supplies.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 3. Topsoil moisture 45% adequate, 55% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 54% adequate, 45% surplus. Winter wheat 80% headed, 100% 2012, 91% avg; condition 3% poor, 15% fair, 57% good, 25% excellent. Tobacco 2% transplanted, 24% 2012, 12% avg. Hay first cutting 3%, 45% 2012, 19% avg. Farmers struggled to get into the fields due to wet conditions. Half of the farmland soil moisture levels were surplus. Wet conditions made for a slow start with corn, cotton, and soybean plantings falling well below average. Cool weather has slowed corn progress. A majority of the wheat crop has headed, with some fields beginning to flower. Cattle and pastures in great condition. A few farmers have made their first hay cutting. Farmers also applied burn down and fungicide this past week. Many farmers are ready to begin tobacco transplanting.

TEXAS: Most areas of the State received much needed rainfall last week. Areas of the Blacklands, South Central, and East Texas received from one to five inches. Additionally some areas experienced heavy thunderstorms with hail, high winds, and localized flooding. Other areas received up to an inch. Temperatures began to warm up across the State. Small Grains Some reports were received of wheat harvest beginning in the southern part of the State. The wheat crop progressed in the Blacklands and East Texas and was mostly headed. In the Plains and the Cross Timbers, many small grain fields were being cut and baled for hay. Row Crops Many cotton farmers in the Plains were still waiting on warmer temperatures and additional moisture to begin planting. Corn and sorghum in the Blacklands and North East Texas improved following previous freeze and hail events. Some early-planted cotton in the Edwards Plateau was replanted due to extended cooler temperatures. Some damage was reported to corn crops across Central Texas from a hail storm and high winds. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crops Vegetable harvest continued in the Lower Valley. Producers in South Texas began harvesting potatoes, and some prepared to harvest sweet corn. Peanut planting was underway in the Southern High Plains. Pecans in the Southern High Plains and the Edwards Plateau received zinc treatments. Livestock Range and Pasture Bermuda grass in the Cross Timbers, the Blacklands, and East Texas showed slow growth due to continued cooler temperatures. Some hay crops were planted in the Edwards Plateau after receiving moisture. Pasture conditions in South Texas improved notably with recent rains and cooler weather, but still required more moisture.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 7. Subsoil Moisture 4% very short, 35% short, 61% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 2% very short, 22% short, 75% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Wheat Condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 24% fair, 47% good, 16% excellent. Spring Wheat emerged 89%, 95% 2012, 65% avg. Spring Wheat, Very Poor 3% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 56% good, 18% excellent. Barley planted 93%, 100% 2012, 89% avg. Barley emerged 77%, 88% 2012, 70% avg. Barley Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 60% good, 26% excellent. Oats planted 81%, 90% 2012, 80% avg. Oats emerged 48%, 67% 2012, 46% avg. Corn planted 60%, 64% 2012, 42% avg. Cattle and calves moved To Summer Range 26%, 72% 2012, 69% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 72% good, 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved To Summer Range 21%, 63% 2012, 67% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 29% fair, 64% good, 5% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 5% very short, 5% short, 90% adequate, 0% surplus. Sheep Sheared On Farm, Sheared On Farm 88%, 96% 2012, 87% avg. Sheep Sheared On Range, Sheep Sheared On Range 81%, 97% 2012, 86% avg. Ewes Lamb On Farm, Ewes Lamb On Farm 90%, 95% 2012, 94% avg. Ewes Lamb On Range, Ewes Lamb On Range 76%, 70% 2012, 70% avg. Apples Full Bloom Or Past 29%, 97% 2012, 69% avg. Sweet Cherries full Bloom Or Past 79%, 100% 2012, 90% avg. Tart Cherries full Bloom Or Past 81%, 100% 2012, 81% avg. Peaches, Full Bloom Or Past 89%, 100% 2012, 87% avg. For the week ending May 12, 2013 there was a reported 7.0 days suitable for fieldwork. Beaver County reports that that shower this week really helped green up the range and pastures. Box Elder County reports that the weather in the county this last week was ideal for this time of year. The first part of the week saw some rain showers with 1/3 to 1/2" of rain falling in most parts of the county. This rain gives a temporary reprieve from the drought but much more is needed. Normal precipitation for May is just less than two inches and with almost 1/2 of the month gone, nowhere near an inch of moisture has been received. This follows a very dry March which saw about 20% of normal precipitation and April which averaged about 50% of normal. In Cache County conditions are already getting quite dry, especially for this early in the season. Everyone is irrigating earlier than normal and there is significant concern there will not be adequate water to carry farmers through the growing season. Some land owners have even made the decision to leave some acres idle because of the status of irrigation waters. Sanpete County reports that dry land wheat crops are very short on moisture. Rain is needed. Mountain ranges look good but will need continued rain. Beaver County reports that livestock looks good, with lots of cows going out on the range. Box Elder County ranchers are very concerned about the dry spring. Black grass bugs are continuing to be a problem. Some ranchers are feeding their cows and calves hay because there is not enough pasture grass. Cache County cattle and sheep continue to do fine; though there is concern that feed supplies will dwindle quickly. Most calves have now been branded, vaccinated and are moving to summer pastures. Summit County reports that livestock is in good condition. Ranchers are getting ready to send livestock to summer ranges. Box Elder County reports that many of the irrigated crops look good in the Bear River Valley. Much of the corn that was planted in the last couple of weeks is emerging from the soil. Winter wheat and barley look good and have started to grow with the warmer temperatures. Many farmers are irrigating their Fall grain and alfalfa and they report that it is taking a long time to get the water across the fields. Most of the alfalfa has been able to shake off the effects of the frosts that occurred last month and is beginning to grow between 4 and 8 inches high and is responding well to the warmer weather. An exception to this may be the non irrigated acreage due to dry soil conditions. In Beaver County spring farm work is going well. Corn planting is well under way. Summit County farmers continue to do field work getting land ready to plant spring crops. Small grain planting is under way. Weed spraying continues in all parts of the county. Utah County crops look good at this time. Fruit producers have reported minimal frost damage. Weber County reports that grain and alfalfa were stunted by freezing, but are recovering well. First cutting of alfalfa may be a little later than normal.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 71% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 80% adequate, 16% surplus. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 67% good, 11% excellent. Other hay 1% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa hay 2% poor, 36% fair, 54% good, 8% excellent. Corn 5% poor, 27% fair, 62% good, 6% excellent. Corn planted 75%, 83% 2012, 77% 5-yr avg.

Corn emerged 58%, 69% 2012, 58% 5-yr avg. Soybeans planted 12%, 19% 2012, 16% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat headed 76%, 95% 2012, 84% 5-yr avg. Barley 2% poor, 19% fair, 67% good, 12% excellent. Barley harvested 15%, 9% 2012. Tobacco greenhouse 41% fair, 39% good, 20% excellent. Plant bed tobacco 55% fair, 45% good. Flue cured tobacco transplanted 40%, 54% 2012, 45% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco transplanted 10%, 14% 2012, 10% 5-yr avg. Dark fire cured transplanted 25%, 27% 2012, 18% 5-yr avg. Summer potatoes 13% fair, 83% good, 4% excellent. All apples 14% fair, 86% good. Peaches 24% fair, 74% good, 2% excellent. Grapes 8% fair, 92% good. Oats 14% fair, 78% good, 8% excellent. Heavy rainfall was experienced in most of the Old Dominion this week. Most areas received between 2 to 3 inches. Some locations experienced minor flood damage. Due to the wet fields, farmers were halted on field work. Days suitable for field work were 3.3. Overall, crop progress was behind schedule. The cooler than usual weather, coupled with rain showers, delayed crop plantings and plant growth. The wet, cold, weather also contributed to a slug infestation in some crops. Mildew and mold are also a concern in some of the crops. Other farming activities for the week included applying fungicides, side-dressing crops with nitrogen, and harvesting strawberries.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 28% short, 68% adequate. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 26% short, 70% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation water supply 8% short, 91% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and Roughage 9% very short, 12% short, 75% adequate and 4% surplus. Winter Wheat Dryland 2% very poor, 11% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Winter Wheat Irrigated 10% fair, 68% good, 22% excellent. Spring Wheat Dryland 3% very poor, 16% poor, 44% fair, 35% good, 2% excellent. Spring Wheat Irrigated 12% fair, 80% good, 8% excellent. Barley Dryland 2% very poor, 11% poor, 43% fair, 42% good, 2% excellent. Barley Irrigated 5% fair, 93% good, 2% excellent. Potatoes Planted 90%, 94% last year, 89% five-year average. Potatoes Emerged 52%, 25% last year, 26% five-year average. Dry Edible Peas Planted 75%, 51% last year, 67% five-year average. Field Corn Planted 80%, 72% last year, 59% five-year average. Field Corn Emerged 25%, 18% last year, 16% five-year average. Dry Edible Beans Planted 60%, 35% last year, 60% five-year average. Alfalfa First Cutting 6%, 2% last year, 5% five-year average. Dry conditions were reported across most of the State this past week, and left producers hoping for moisture. Hot and dry weather in Whitman County allowed producers to make progress in late planting activities and continue fieldwork in summer fallow fields. Crop conditions declined during the week for small grain dryland crops. In Grant County, most producers finished up planting field corn and potatoes. The first cutting of alfalfa was being taken in Franklin County, while some producers in Grant and Yakima County expected a first cutting of alfalfa in the next week. In the Yakima Valley, high temperatures had tree fruit producers in the orchards removing propane heaters, and some even initiated cooling strategies. Grapes in Yakima County had set small flower clusters, while most blueberry varieties were in post bloom, and vegetables continued to be transplanted. In Klickitat County, thinning was underway in peach orchards, and the cherry set was variable across the county. Apple trees and blueberries in Snohomish County reached full blossom. Livestock producers in Grays Harbor and Thurston Counties made haylage during the favorable weather conditions.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil moisture was 2% very short, 14% short, 72% adequate, and 12% surplus compared to 1% very short, 15% short, 70% adequate, and 14% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting was 73%, 86% in 2012, and 79% 5-year avg. Hay and roughage supplies were 15% very short, 21% short, and 64% adequate compared to 1% short, 83% adequate, and 16% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 3% short and 97% adequate compared to 2% short and 98% adequate last year. Corn 25% planted, 62% in 2012, and 52% 5-year avg. Corn 4% emerged, 30% in 2012, and 28% 5-year avg. Soybeans 7% planted, 26% in 2012, and 27% 5-year avg. Winter wheat condition 12% fair, 87% good, and 1% excellent. Winter wheat 20% headed, 85% in 2012, and 61% 5-year avg. Hay condition 4% poor, 41% fair, 54% good, and 1% excellent. Apple condition 37% fair and 63% good. Peach condition 34% fair and 66% good. Cattle and calves 1% poor, 27% fair, 68% good, and 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs 1% poor, 28% fair, 67% good, and 4% excellent. Farming activities included repairing fences and rotating cattle in pastures. Rain and cooler weather continues to delay planting and crop progress.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 73% adequate, and 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 79% adequate, and 10% surplus. Spring tillage 26%, 77% 2012, 63% avg. A warm, dry start to the week helped tillage and planting totals jump, and melted the last of the snow cover in northern Wisconsin. However, muddy conditions confined fieldwork to light soils in many areas. Late in the week, a cold front brought more rain and more chilly temperatures. Hard frosts over the weekend reportedly prompted concern for budding fruit trees, though reporters noted that flower development is not as advanced as it was during the killer frosts of April 2012. Corn, soybeans, oats and vegetables were being planted where conditions permitted. Reporters commented that the high percentage of tillage completed last fall will help fieldwork go faster in this unusually late spring season. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were normal to 3 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 63 to 71 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 39 to 46 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.57 inches in LaCrosse to 1.57 inches in Madison.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 24% short, 66% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 35% short, 47% adequate. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 20% poor, 39% fair, 39% good; jointed 19%, 72% 2013, 48% avg. Barley planted 89%, 95% 2012, 84% average; emerged 53%, 81% 2012, 49% average. Oats planted 55%, 86% 2012, 68% average; emerged 30%, 51% 2012, 32% average. Spring wheat planted 32%, 89% 2012, 61% average; emerged 8%, 56% 2012, 26% average. Corn planted 47% 43% 2012, 46% average. Dry beans planted 17%, 8% 2012, 5% average. Sugar beets planted 41%, 95% 2012, 82% average. Crop insect infestation 97% none, 3% light. Spring calves born 92%. Farm flock sheep shorn 93%; lambed 89%. Range flock sheep shorn 66%; lambed 50%. Calf losses 48% light, 48% normal, 4% heavy. Lamb losses 36% light, 59% normal, 5% heavy. Cattle moved to summer pastures 9%. Sheep moved to summer pastures 8%. Range and pasture condition 12% very poor, 39% poor, 33% fair, 16% good. Stock water supplies 14% very short, 17% short, 67% adequate, 2% surplus. Farm activities included lambing, calving, shearing sheep, and planting. High temperatures ranged from 60 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 83 degrees at the Midwest reporting station. Low temperatures ranged from 24 degrees at Lake Yellowstone and Shirley Basin to 38 degrees at Worland. Average temperatures ranged from 41 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 59 degrees at Greybull. Temperatures were above normal at most reporting stations. Twenty-six out of 33 reporting stations reported some precipitation. Buford reported the most precipitation at 0.58 inch, followed by Laramie at 0.4 inch, and Shirley Basin at 0.28 inch. Laramie and Buford were the only stations reporting above normal precipitation for the week. Campbell and Fremont Counties reported warmer temperatures have caused pastures to turn green. Lincoln County reported warmer weather, causing the grass to grow but still in need of spring rains. Converse County reported that irrigation prospects remain very poor. Platte County reported pastures are slowly getting started. There is little growth in the County so far. It is questionable if there will be any oats ore spring wheat planted in Platte County this year.

May 9 ENSO Update

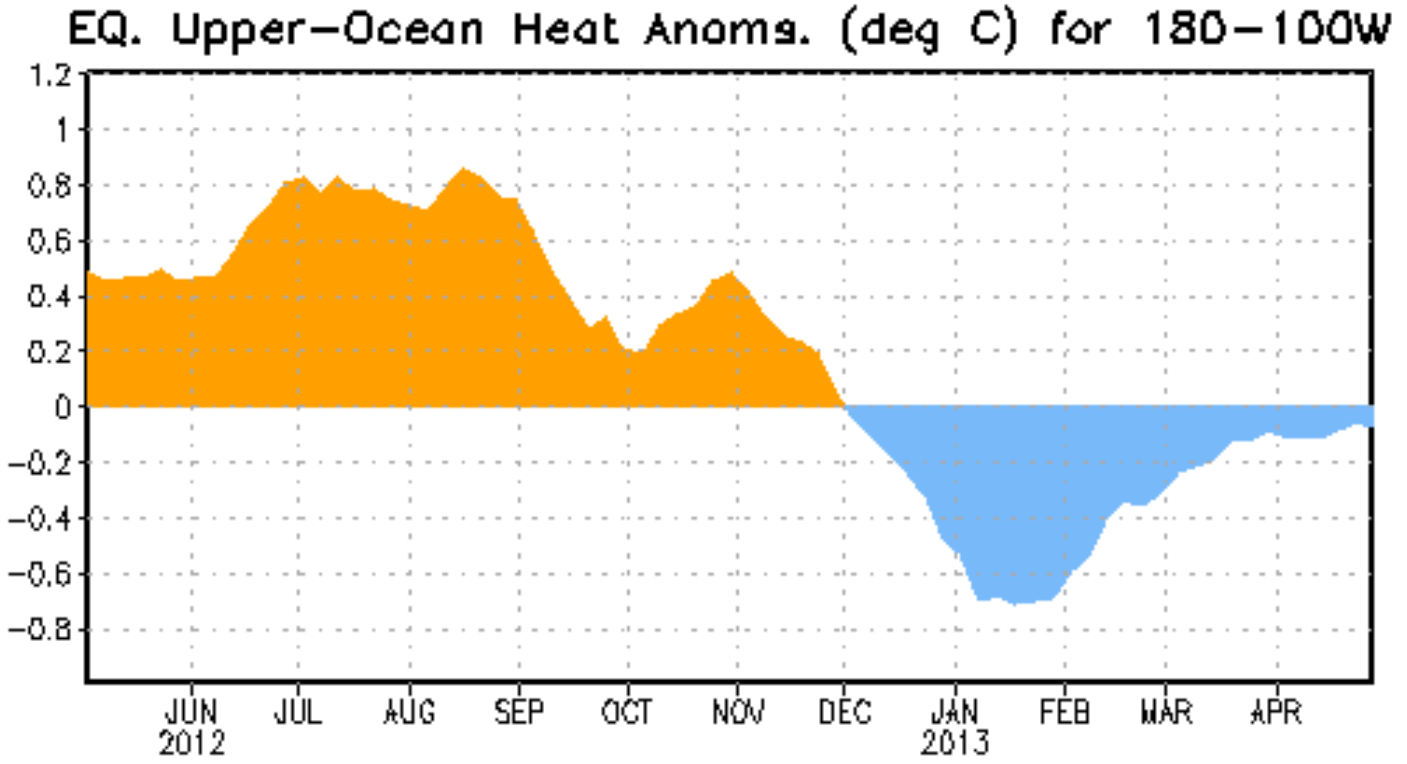


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: Not Active

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral is favored into the late Northern Hemisphere summer 2013.

During April 2013, ENSO-neutral continued, with near-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) observed across most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean, and below average SSTs confined to the far eastern equatorial Pacific. The Niño indices were near zero throughout the month, except for the Niño1+2 region which was between -1.2°C and -0.5°C. The oceanic heat content (average temperature in the upper 300m of the ocean) remained near average during April (Fig. 1), reflecting near-average subsurface temperatures at depth across most of the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. The tropical low-level easterly winds remained slightly enhanced over the western half of the Pacific basin, and anomalous upper-level westerly winds prevailed across much of the equatorial Pacific. Tropical convection was enhanced over Indonesia and the western Pacific and suppressed over the central Pacific. Collectively, these conditions indicate the continuation of ENSO-neutral.

Most models forecast Niño-3.4 SSTs to remain ENSO-neutral into the Northern Hemisphere winter, with dynamical models tending to predict warmer conditions (-0.3°C to 0.4°C) than the statistical models (-0.7°C to 0°C). There is still low confidence in the forecasts for the latter half of the year, partly because of the so-called "spring barrier," which historically leads to lower model skill for forecasts made between March and May. Forecast confidence will increase over the next few months. The current forecast indicates that ENSO-neutral will likely continue into the second half of the Northern Hemisphere summer 2013 (see CPC/IRI consensus forecast).

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 6 June 2013. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 5-11, 2013

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Showers continued across much of Europe, although pockets of dryness lingered in northern Germany and the lower Danube River Valley.

WESTERN FSU: Increasingly dry, warm weather reduced soil moisture for winter wheat across southern growing areas.

EASTERN FSU: Showers maintained abundant to locally excessive soil moisture for spring wheat planting, while southern cotton planting proceeded with minimal delays.

MIDDLE EAST: Drier weather returned to southern growing areas, while widespread showers benefited heading winter wheat in Turkey.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Mostly sunny weather promoted winter grain drydown and harvesting.

EASTERN ASIA: Widespread showers boosted moisture supplies across all growing areas, benefiting summer crops, but were of little benefit or even unfavorable for maturing winter crops and early season rice.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Pre-monsoon rainfall prompted more rice transplanting in the region as moisture conditions to start the summer season have been near to below normal.

AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry weather persisted in southern and eastern Australia, favoring summer crop harvesting but slowing winter crop planting.

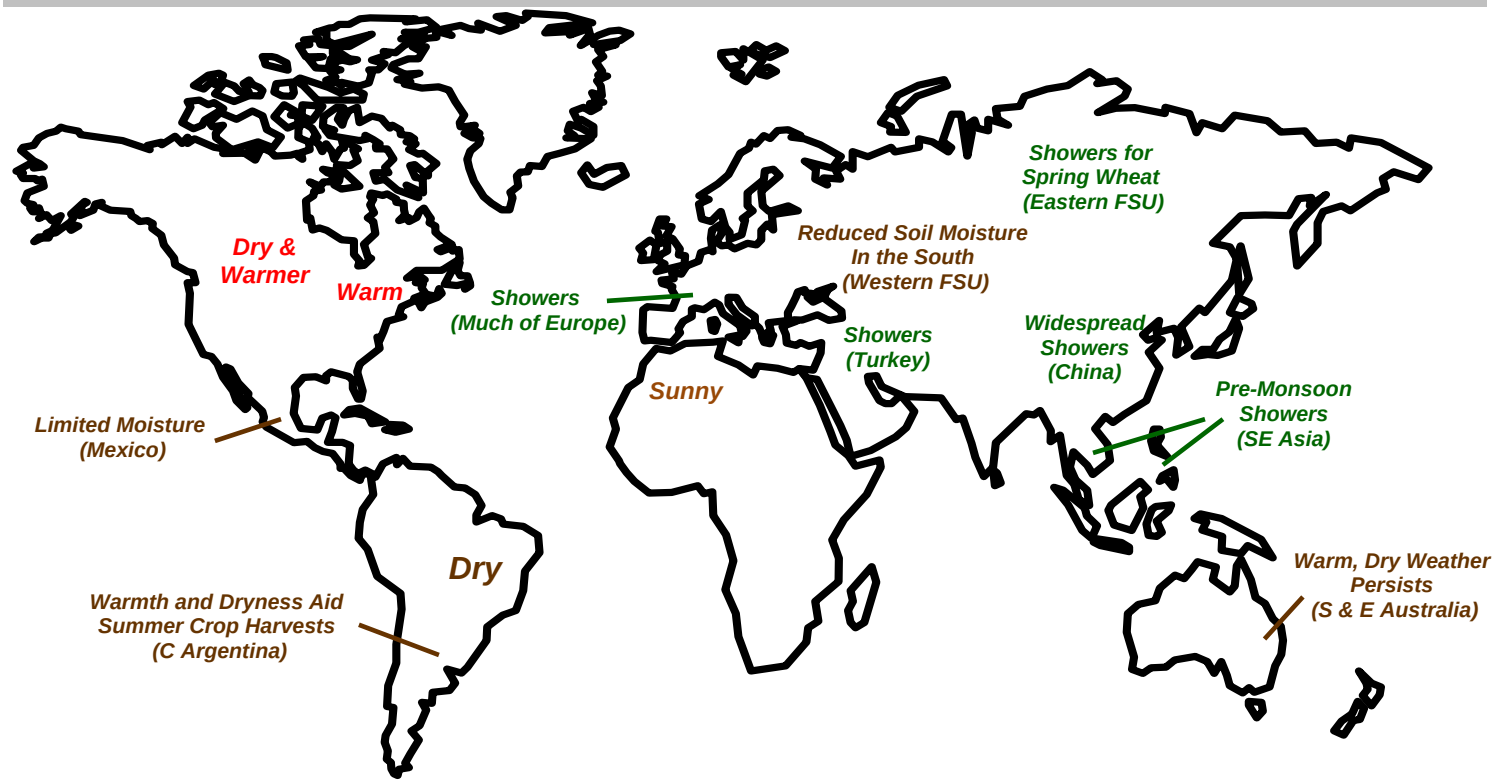
ARGENTINA: Warm, dry weather aided corn and soybean harvesting.

BRAZIL: Dry weather dominated most major agricultural areas, promoting growth of maturing crops and aiding seasonal fieldwork.

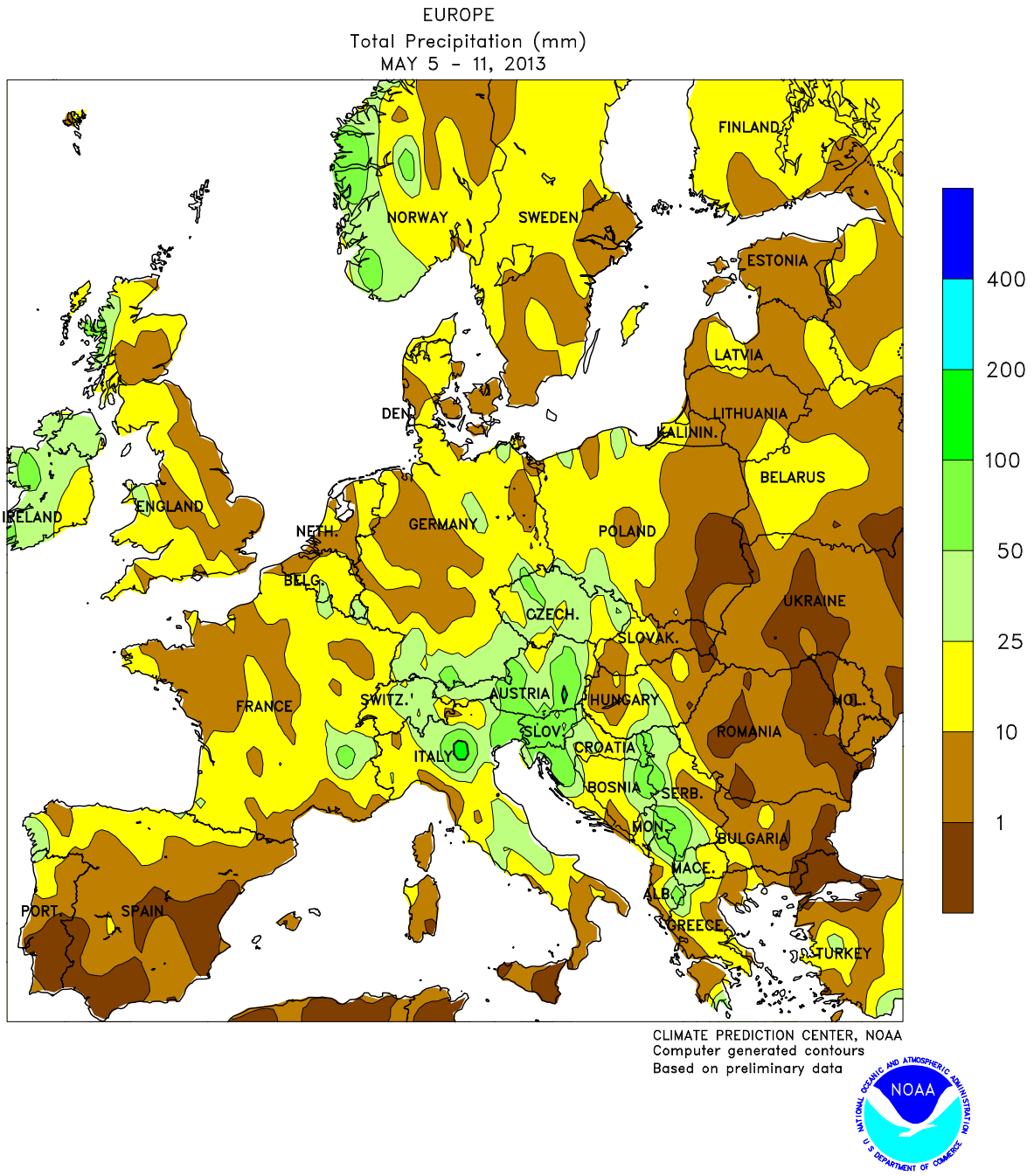
MEXICO: Moisture remained limited for planting corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Mostly dry, seasonably warmer weather improved conditions for spring grain and oilseed planting.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Seasonal warming spurred wheat and pasture growth.



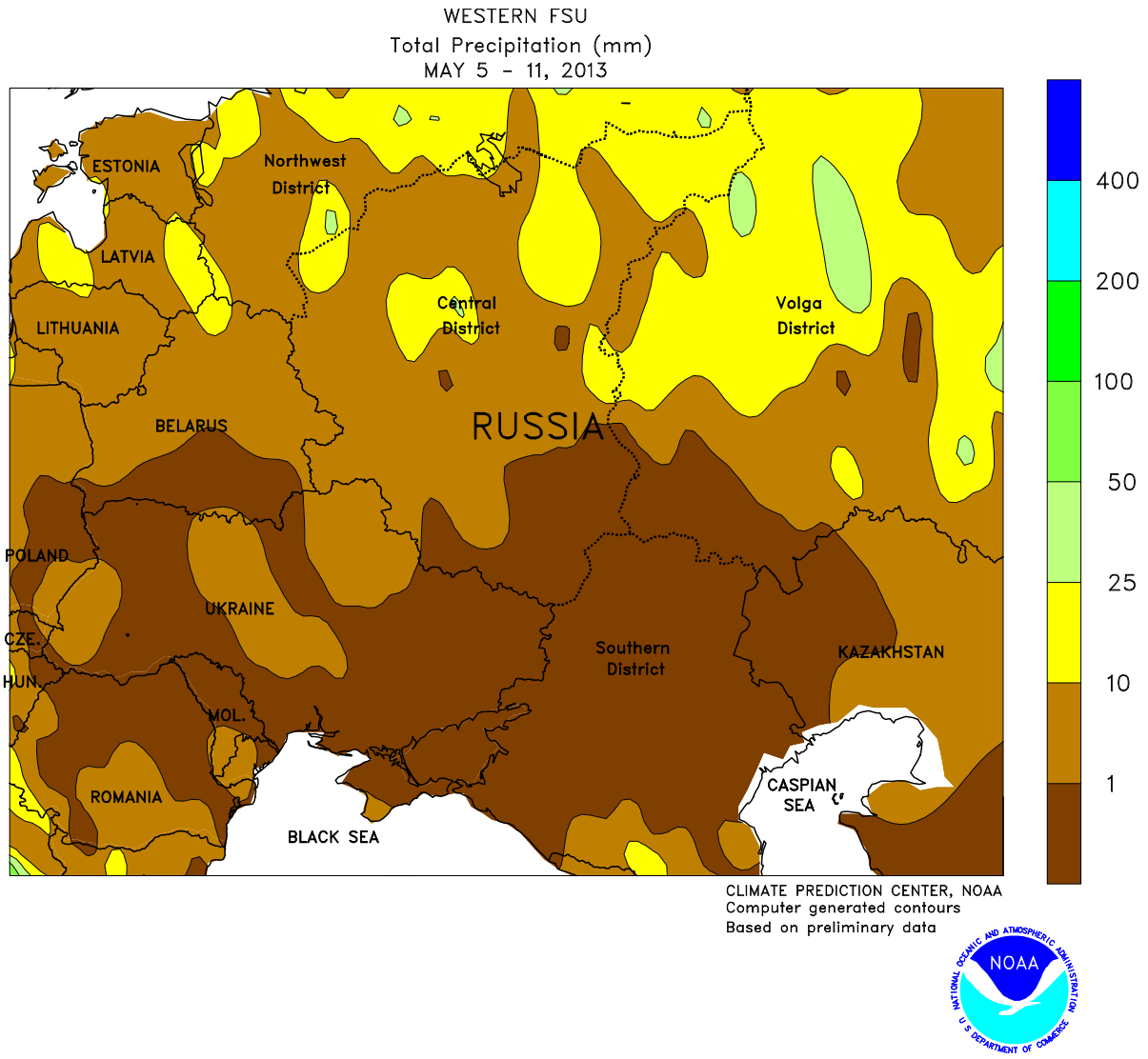
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

Widespread showers continued across the continent, although pockets of dryness lingered in northern and southeastern crop areas. Rainfall totaled 5 to 30 mm (locally higher amounts) from central France into southwestern Poland and western and northern portions of the Balkans. The rain maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter grains and oilseeds but continued to slow corn, sunflower, and sugarbeet planting. Moderate to heavy showers (30-95 mm) across Italy hampered summer crop planting and slowed winter wheat maturation. Meanwhile, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (3-6°C above normal) in the lower Danube River Valley reduced soil moisture for heading winter wheat but sustained a rapid summer crop planting pace. Rain also mostly bypassed northwestern Germany, where a dry March and April reduced soil moisture for wheat and rapeseed development. Dry weather in central and southern Spain favored winter grain maturation and drydown. In southeastern England, a dry start to the week allowed producers to sow additional spring grains and oilseeds, although windy, showery weather returned by week's end.

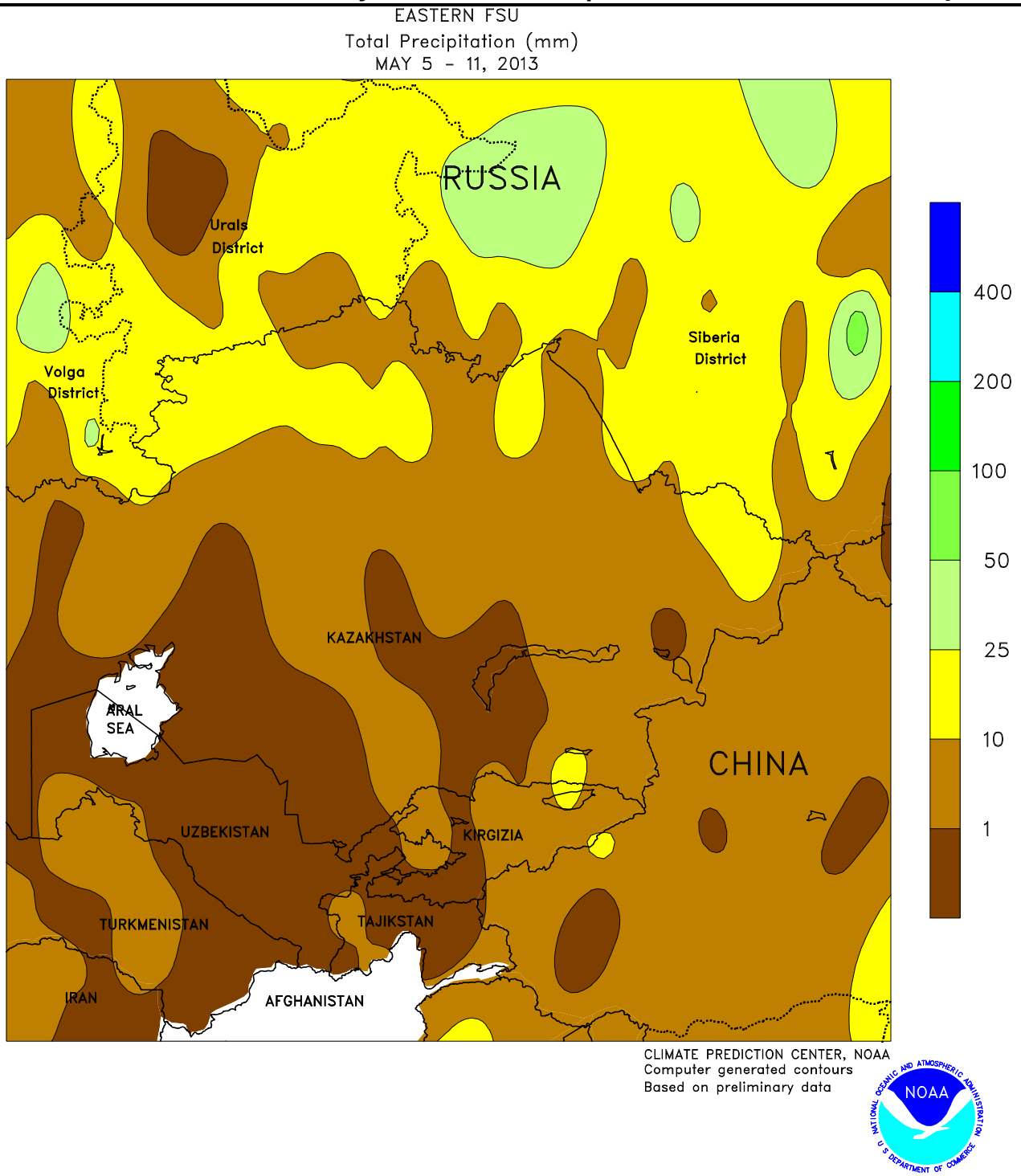
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



WESTERN FSU

Increasingly dry, warm conditions in the south contrasted with mild, wet weather in the north. Sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (up to 5°C above normal) prevailed across Ukraine and Russia's Southern District, further reducing soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat. However, the dry, warm weather (28-31°C) facilitated a rapid pace of fieldwork, including corn and sunflower planting. Meanwhile, widespread showers (5-35 mm) and near- to above-normal temperatures (1-3°C above normal) from Belarus into Russia's Volga District maintained favorable growing conditions for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds.

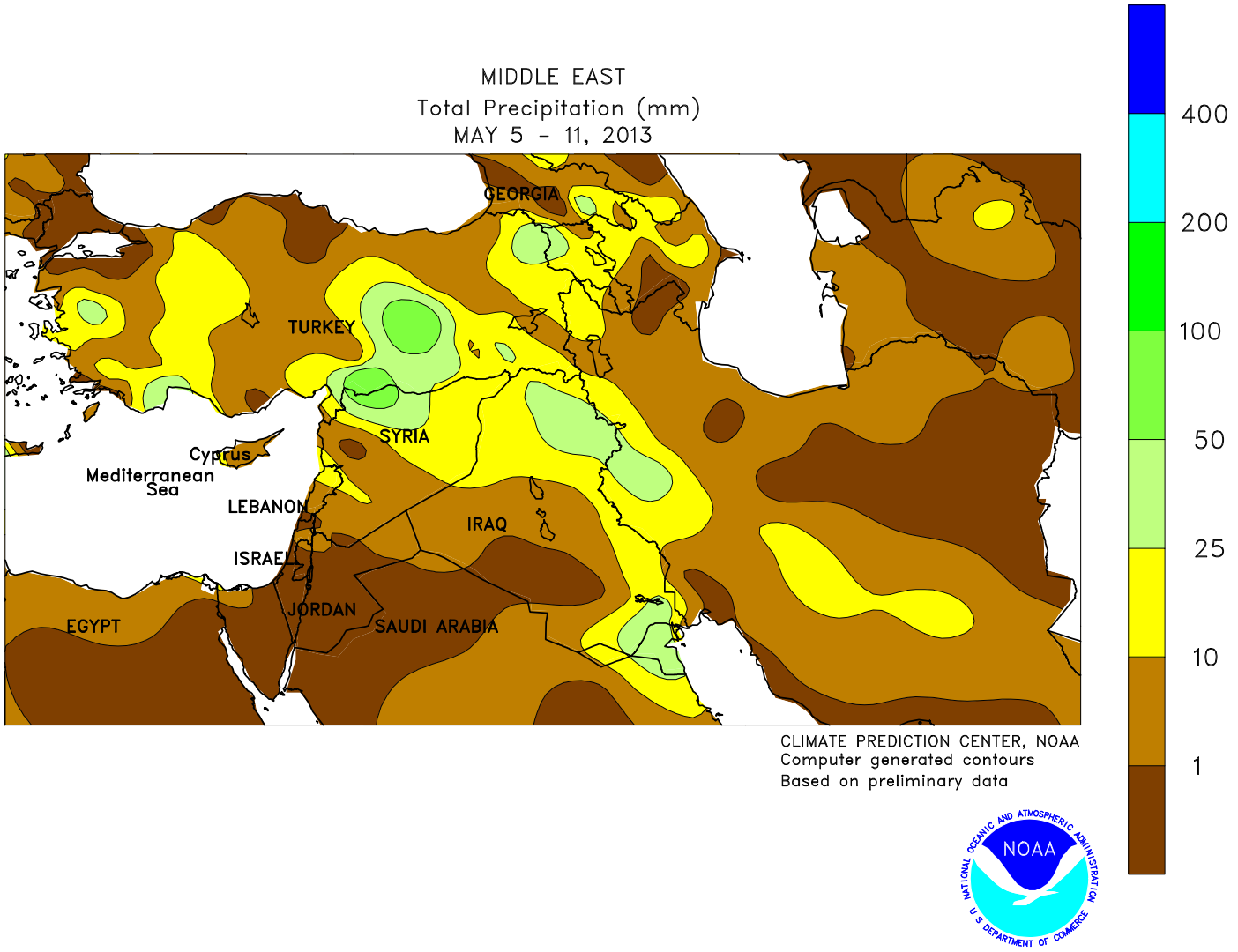
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EASTERN FSU

On the heels of a very wet April, additional light to moderate showers maintained abundant soil moisture but impeded fieldwork. Producers were afforded a small window for spring grain planting during the first half of the week, although cold, showery weather — with even some wet snow — arrived by week's end. Temperatures averaged near normal, but a strong late-week cold front ushered wintery conditions back into the region (nighttime lows -4 to 0°C). Cotton planting in the south proceeded with minimal interruption, with isolated light showers (less than 5 mm) confined to central and eastern Kirgizia.

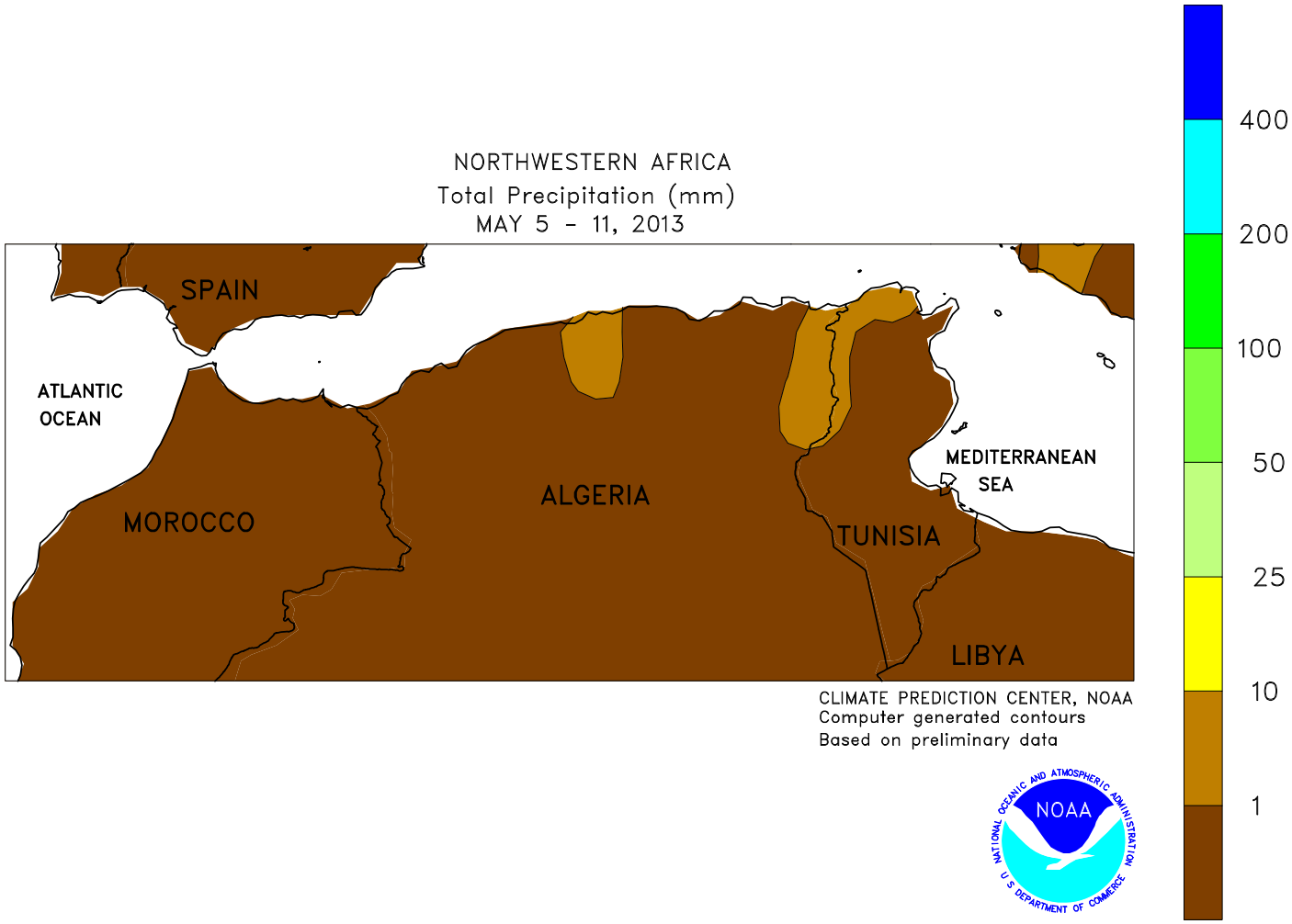
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MIDDLE EAST

An unusual spring storm slowly departed southern crop regions, while rain intensified across northern growing areas. The slow-moving, out-of-season storm system generated an additional 10 to 40 mm of rain (2-week rainfall totals as high as 125 mm) in southeastern Iraq and southwestern Iran, generating widespread lowland flooding and causing some damage to mature winter wheat and barley. The storm exited the region during the middle to latter part of the week, allowing flood waters to recede and providing producers an opportunity to assess crop impacts. The untimely heavy rain arrived as the nearly ideal growing season in Iraq and Iran was drawing to a close (*more information on this storm can be found on page 49*). Meanwhile, dry, warm weather in Turkey was replaced by increasingly stormy conditions by week's end. Moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (locally more than 25 mm) provided late-season moisture for heading to filling winter wheat and barley. The rain, however, slowed cotton planting and other seasonal fieldwork across western and northern portions of the Middle East.

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

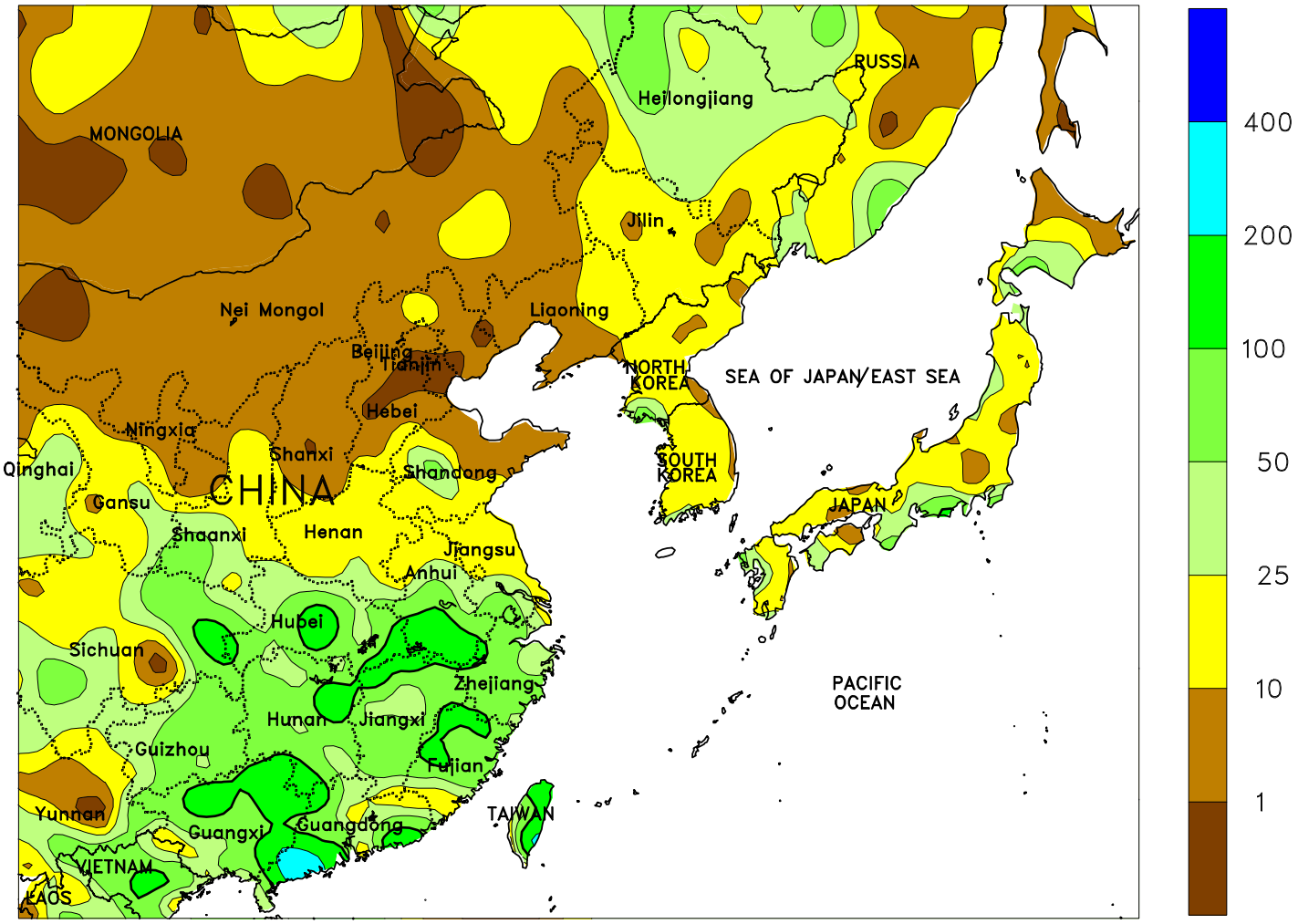


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Increasingly dry conditions arrived following late-season rainfall during the beginning of May. The return of sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures favored winter grain drydown and harvesting. Barring any untimely storms during the harvest campaign, 2012-13 winter grain yields will be good to excellent across the entire region.

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

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
MAY 5 - 11, 2013

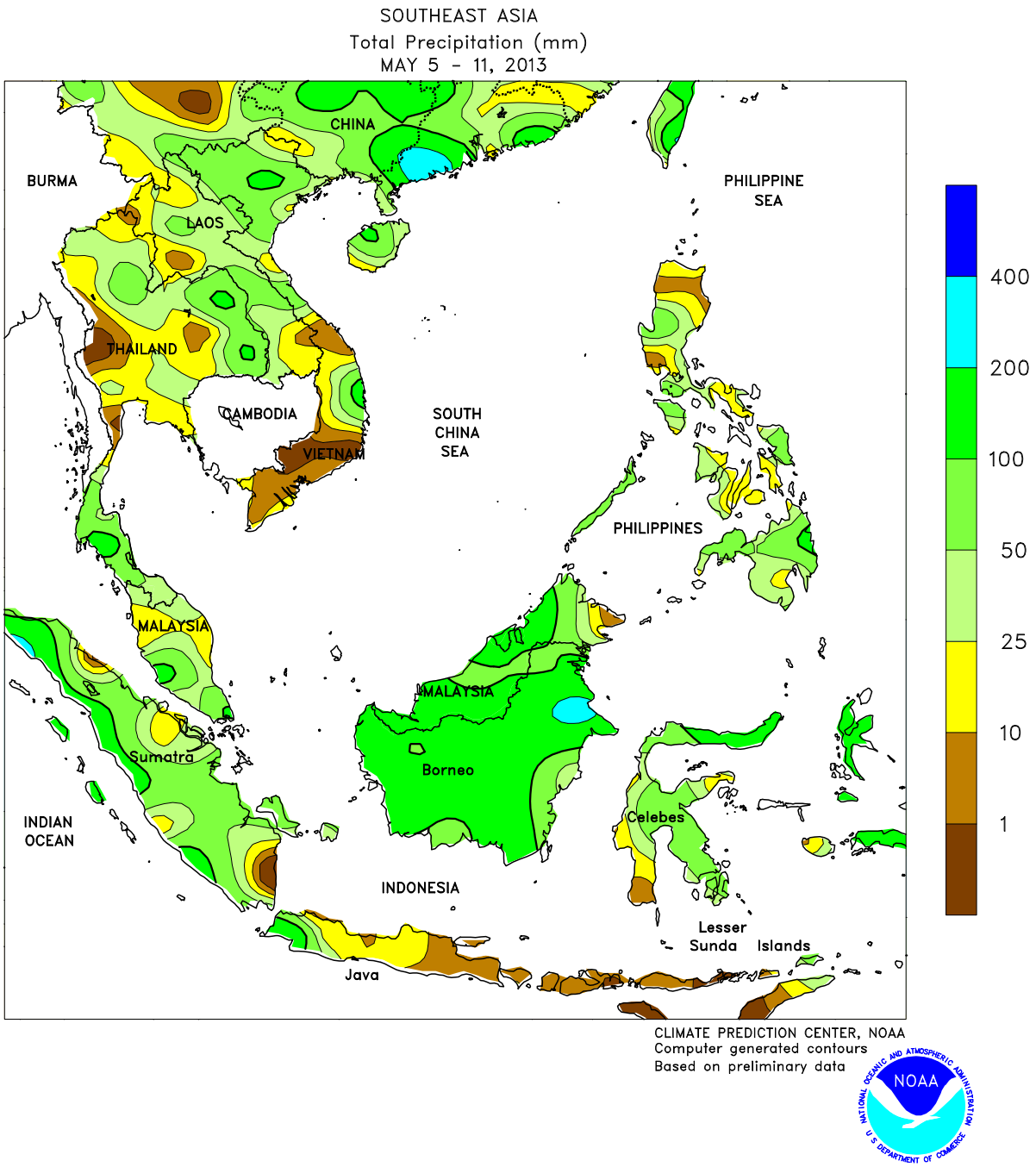


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

EASTERN ASIA

Showers pushed through central and southern China during the first half of the week, while rainfall moved through the northeastern areas during the latter half. The late-week showers (25-50 mm) in northeastern China maintained abundant soil moisture and promoted germination and emergence of corn, soybeans, and fragrant rice. The recent rainfall, along with heavier than usual winter snow (particularly in Heilongjiang), provided excellent soil moisture to start the summer growing season. On the North China Plain, 10 to 25 mm of rain increased soil moisture for filling winter wheat, but likely offered little additional benefit to the crop this late in the season. Heavy showers (50-200 mm) south of the Yangtze Valley increased moisture supplies for corn, cotton, and main-season rice, but caused some localized flooding. Similar rainfall amounts within the valley, however, provided unfavorable wetness for ripening winter rapeseed and early season rice. Temperatures for the week averaged between 2°C above normal in the south to 7°C above normal in the northeast, promoting crop development in the absence of stressful heat. Elsewhere in the region, widespread rainfall between 20 and 30 mm increased moisture supplies for rice in Japan and on the Korean Peninsula, but totals for the month remained below normal.

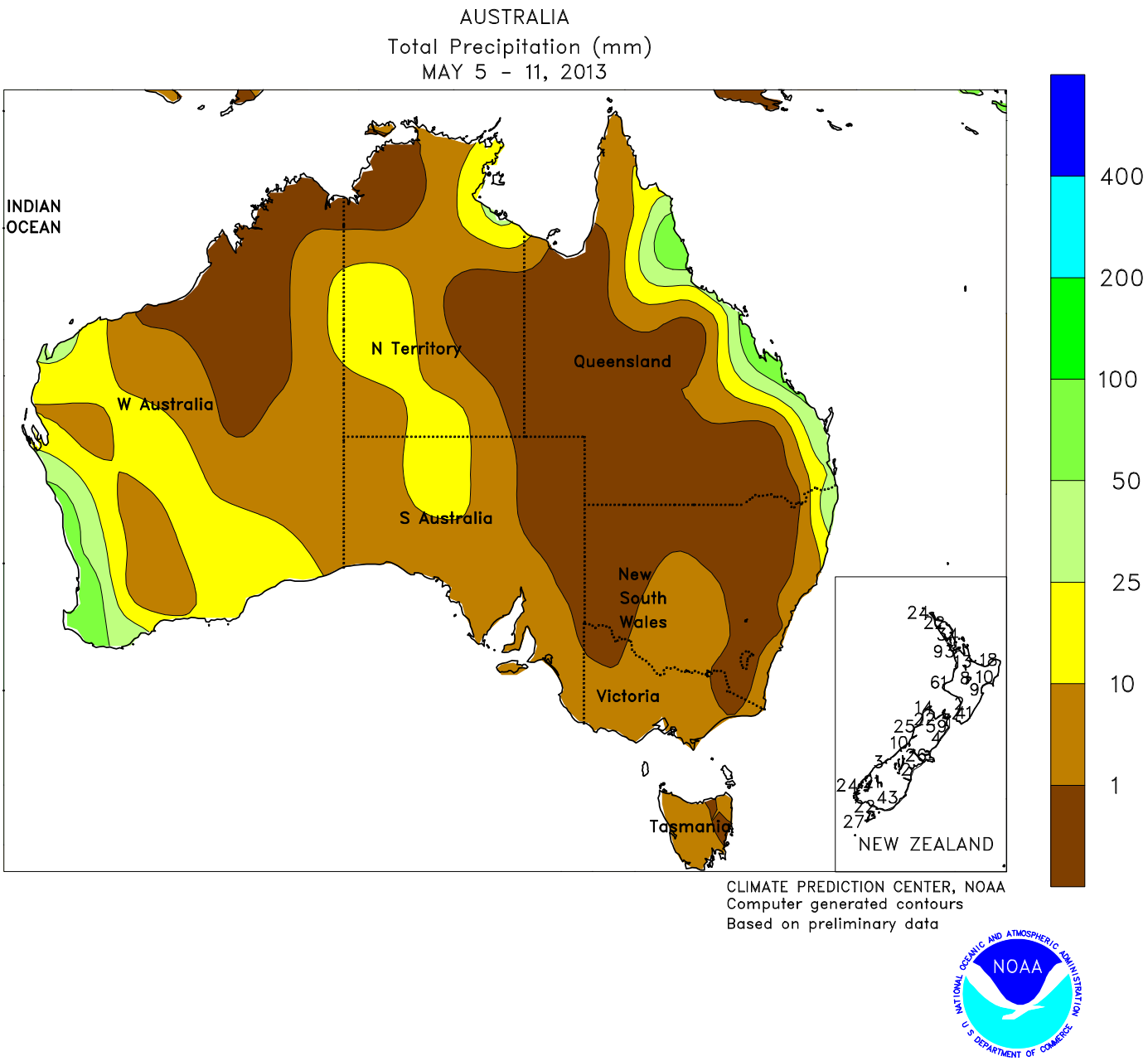
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Pre-monsoon rains (25-60 mm, locally over 100 mm) persisted in much of northern and northeastern Thailand as well as much of Laos and Vietnam. The early rains encouraged rice transplanting in Thailand and Laos, but were likely unfavorable for ripening winter-spring rice in northern Vietnam. In the Philippines, most areas received 50 to 100 mm of rainfall for the week, with mostly dry weather in northern Luzon and the western Visayan Islands. Rainfall for the start of the summer growing season (beginning May 1) has been generally below normal in the region, although the summer monsoon does not typically begin until mid-May.

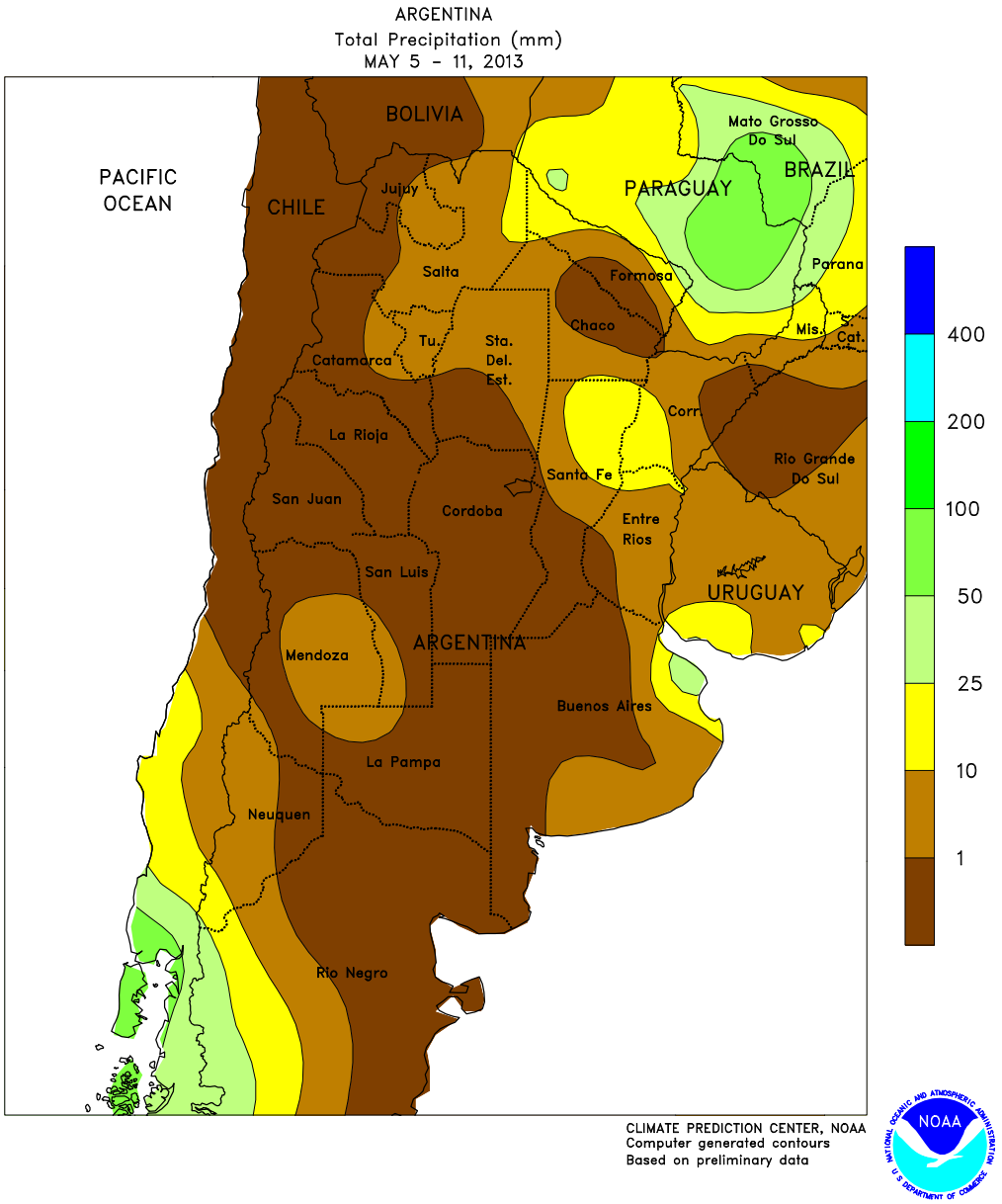
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



AUSTRALIA

Mostly dry, very warm weather persisted in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, favoring cotton and sorghum harvesting. Although the dry weather enabled fieldwork, winter grain and oilseed planting may be slowing across this region because of increasing dryness in recent weeks. More rain is needed in these areas to help condition topsoils for additional planting and to help germination of recently sown crops. In southeastern Australia, widely scattered, generally light showers (1-3 mm, locally near 10 mm) provided only a slight increase in topsoil moisture. Some farmers have reportedly dusted winter crops into relatively dry soils, while others are reportedly waiting to sow until significant rains arrive. Soaking rains are needed throughout southeastern Australia to promote more widespread planting. Farther west, welcome rains (5-35 mm, locally more) overspread the Western Australia wheat belt, aiding winter crop germination and emergence and likely spurring additional wheat, barley, and canola planting in the wake of these beneficial rains. Temperatures were generally seasonable in Western Australia, northeastern New South Wales, and southeastern Queensland. In southeastern Australia, unseasonably warm weather (temperatures approaching 30 degrees C in some areas) increased evaporative losses.

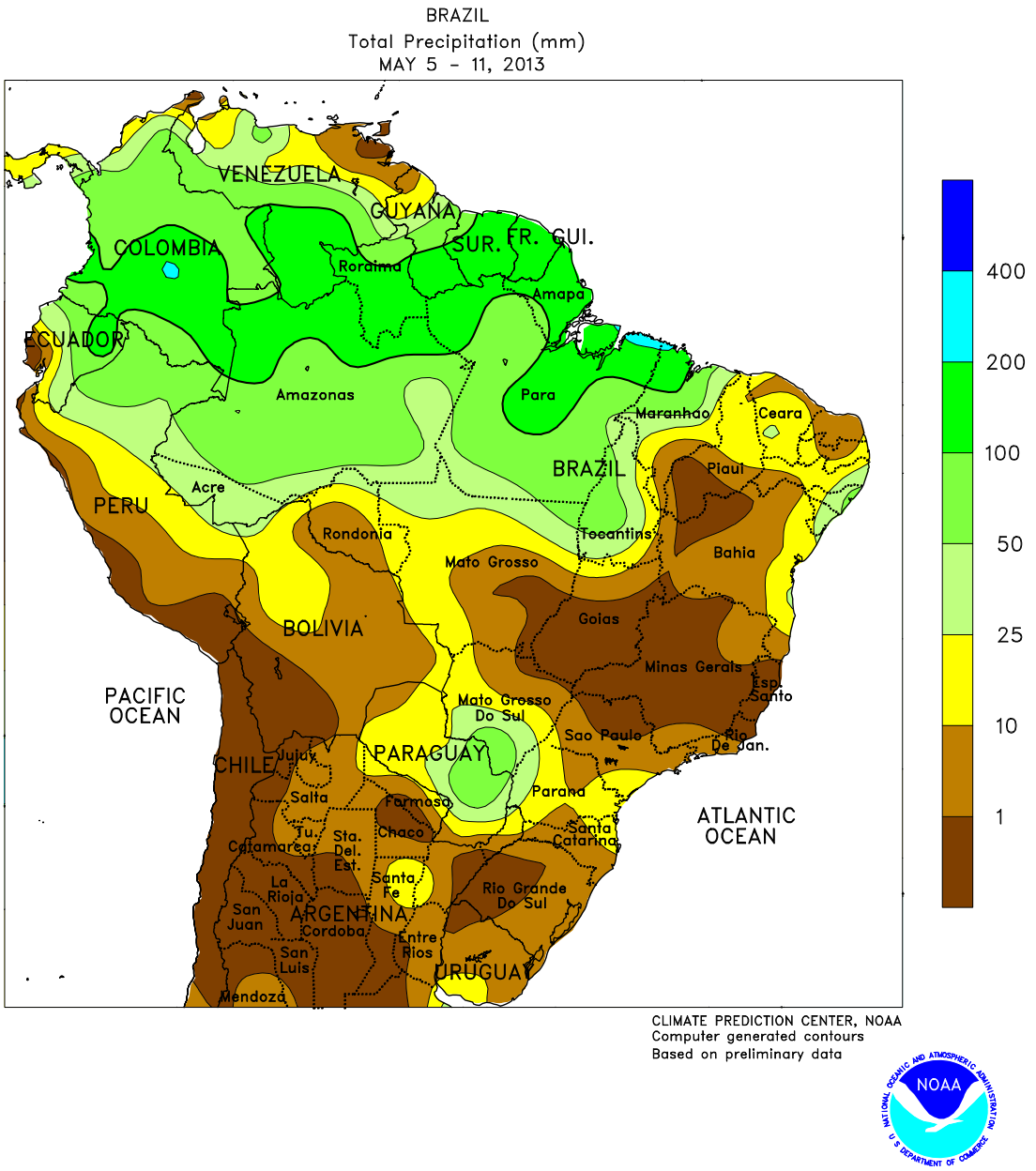
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



ARGENTINA

Mostly dry, unseasonably warm weather benefited corn and soybean harvesting, following last week's locally heavy rain. Most areas recorded little to no rainfall though in the northeast (northern Santa Fe eastward), showers lingered early in the week and had returned by week's end. Cooler weather accompanied the rainy northeastern weather, but weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C above normal from Buenos Aires and La Pampa northward to Salta, aiding drydown of maturing row crops. On several days during the week, daytime highs ranged from the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) in southern farming areas to the lower 30s in the north. Although brief periods of frosty weather (temperatures near or slightly below 0°C) were recorded in the south during the middle part of the week, no killing freeze occurred. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybeans were 57 and 74 percent harvested, respectively, as of May 9, generally on par with last year's pace.

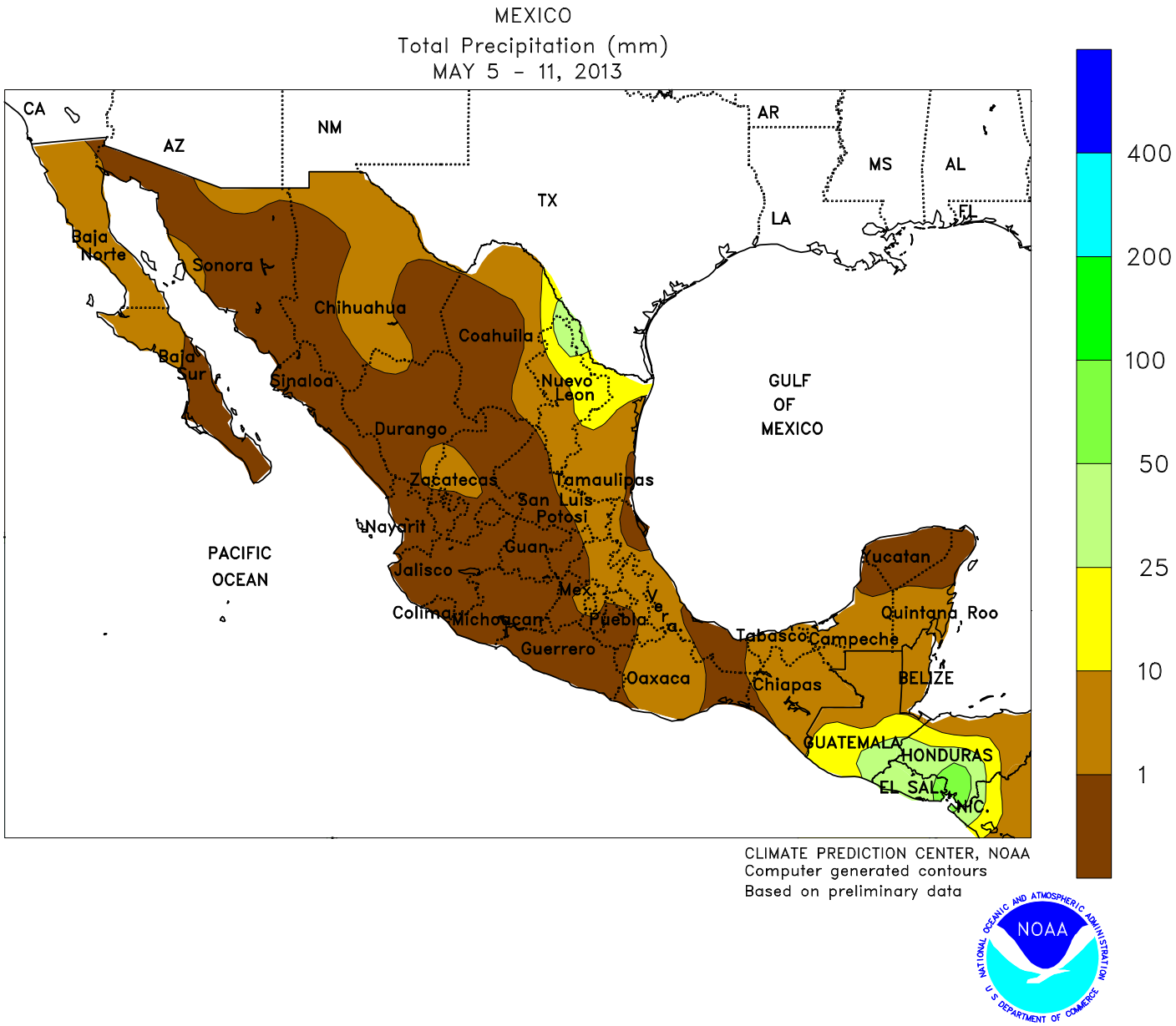
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



BRAZIL

Dry, seasonably warm weather dominated much of southern and central Brazil, aiding development of immature crops and allowing seasonal fieldwork to proceed. Rain was generally confined to parts of southern Mato Grosso do Sul and Parana, as well as far northern production areas (northernmost Mato Grosso eastward through Tocantins), where 10 to 50 mm benefited immature secondary (safrinha) corn. Seasonal showers (5-25 mm) also continued along the northeastern coast, though amounts were significantly lower than in recent weeks. Otherwise, dry, sunny weather prevailed, spurring development of row crops, coffee, citrus, and sugarcane, and favoring harvesting of maturing crops. Weekly temperatures generally averaged within 1°C of normal, with daytime highs ranging from the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) in the south to the middle 30s in the warmest parts of Mato Grosso and Tocantins. On May 8, temperatures fell below 2°C from northeastern Rio Grande do Sul to southern Parana, possibly resulting in some localized frost but likely having no significant impact on immature safrinha corn.

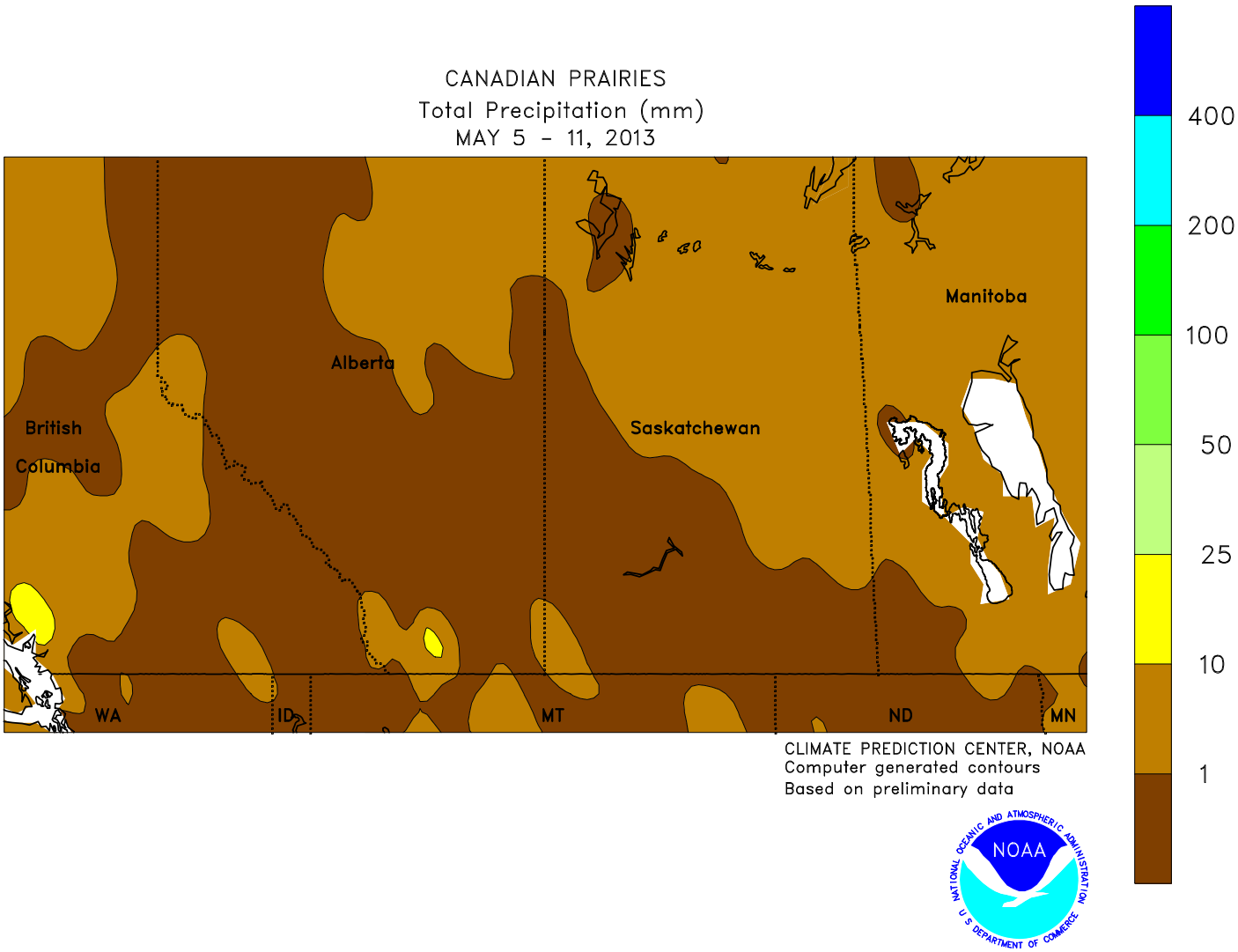
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MEXICO

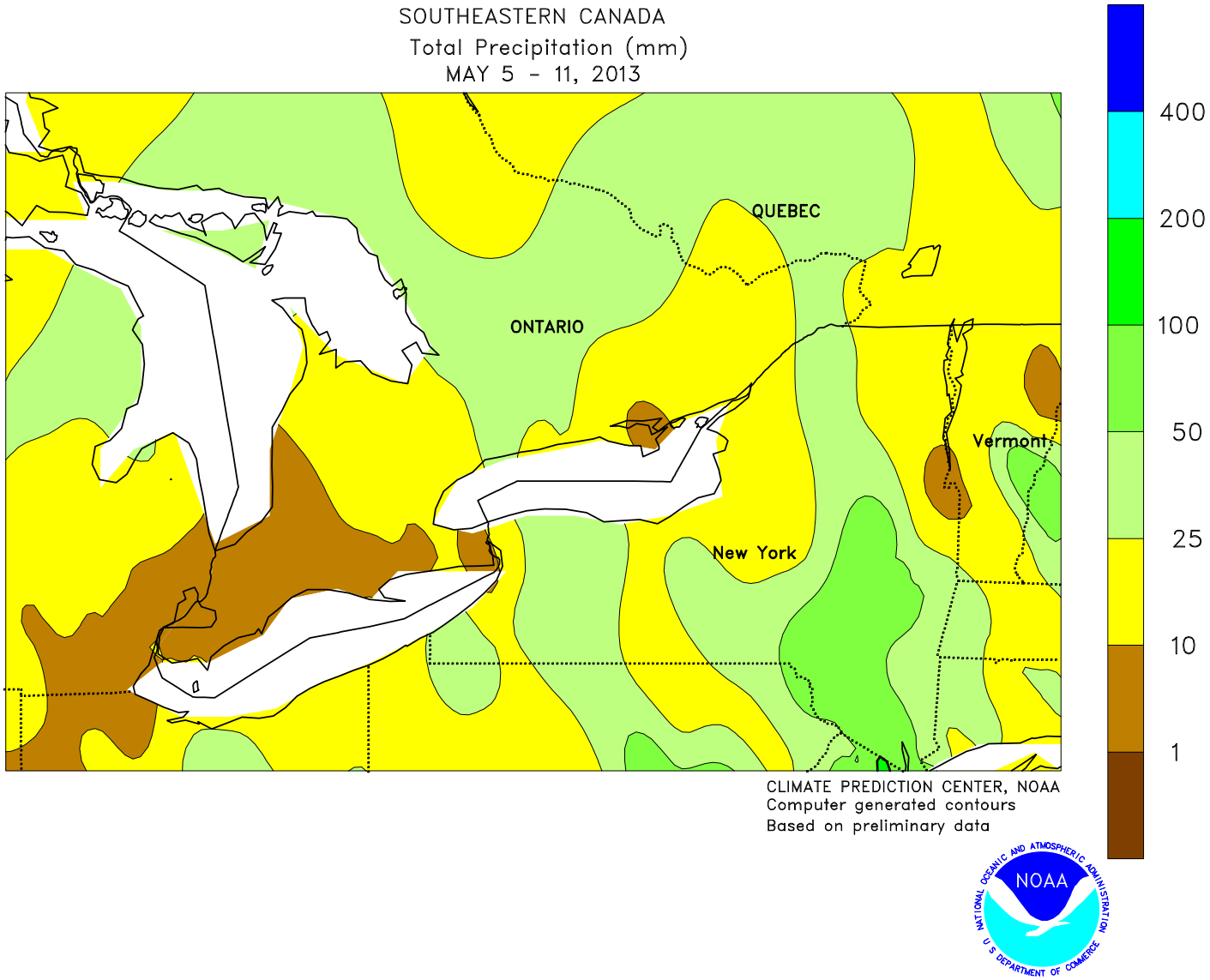
Moisture remained limited for germination and establishment of rain-fed summer crops in the country's main production areas. Showers diminished from the previous week along the northeastern coast, although a few locations recorded rainfall in excess of 10 mm from central Veracruz to Nuevo Leon. Rainfall was sparse (generally less than 5 mm) in eastern sections of the southern plateau and virtually non-existent in the west, as farmers await the start of the rainy season to plant corn and other rain-fed crops. Elsewhere, unseasonable dryness also continued along the southern Pacific Coast (Michoacan to Oaxaca) and in most of the Yucatan Peninsula. Meanwhile, light showers (less than 10 mm) overspread northern Mexico, with locally heavy rainfall (greater than 10 mm) boosting reservoirs in the Rio Grande Valley. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in northern Mexico, with daytime highs approaching 40°C in the northeast (eastern San Luis Potosi to eastern Coahuila) and in the vicinity of northern Sinaloa farther west. Similarly, temperatures averaged near to above normal across the southern plateau, although daytime highs only ranged from the upper 20s (degrees C) to the middle 30s.

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



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Warmer weather helped to improve conditions for spring grain and oilseed planting across the Prairies. Weekly temperatures averaged within 1°C of normal in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, with daytime highs reaching the middle 20s (degrees C), and temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal farther west, with daytime highs in the upper 20s. Nighttime lows continued to fall below -5°C in sections of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, slowing the drying process and limiting early crop growth; however, the average date of the last spring freeze typically occurs during the latter part of May, so these temperatures are not uncommon for this time of year. Scattered, generally light precipitation (5 mm or less, most locations) fell in northern agricultural districts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, adding to already excessive levels of soil moisture, but favorably dry weather prevailed elsewhere, supporting fieldwork.



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warm, showery weather prevailed, promoting early growth of winter wheat and pastures. Weekly temperatures averaged 4 to 5°C above normal in most areas of Ontario and Quebec, with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 20s (degrees C). Nighttime lows fell below 5°C in most areas, with several locations recording temperatures below 0°C. Light showers (2-25 mm) maintained generally favorable levels of moisture for wheat and pastures across the region, and topsoil moisture was likely adequate for germination of corn and soybeans.

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

Unusual Spring Storm Hits Iraq and Iran

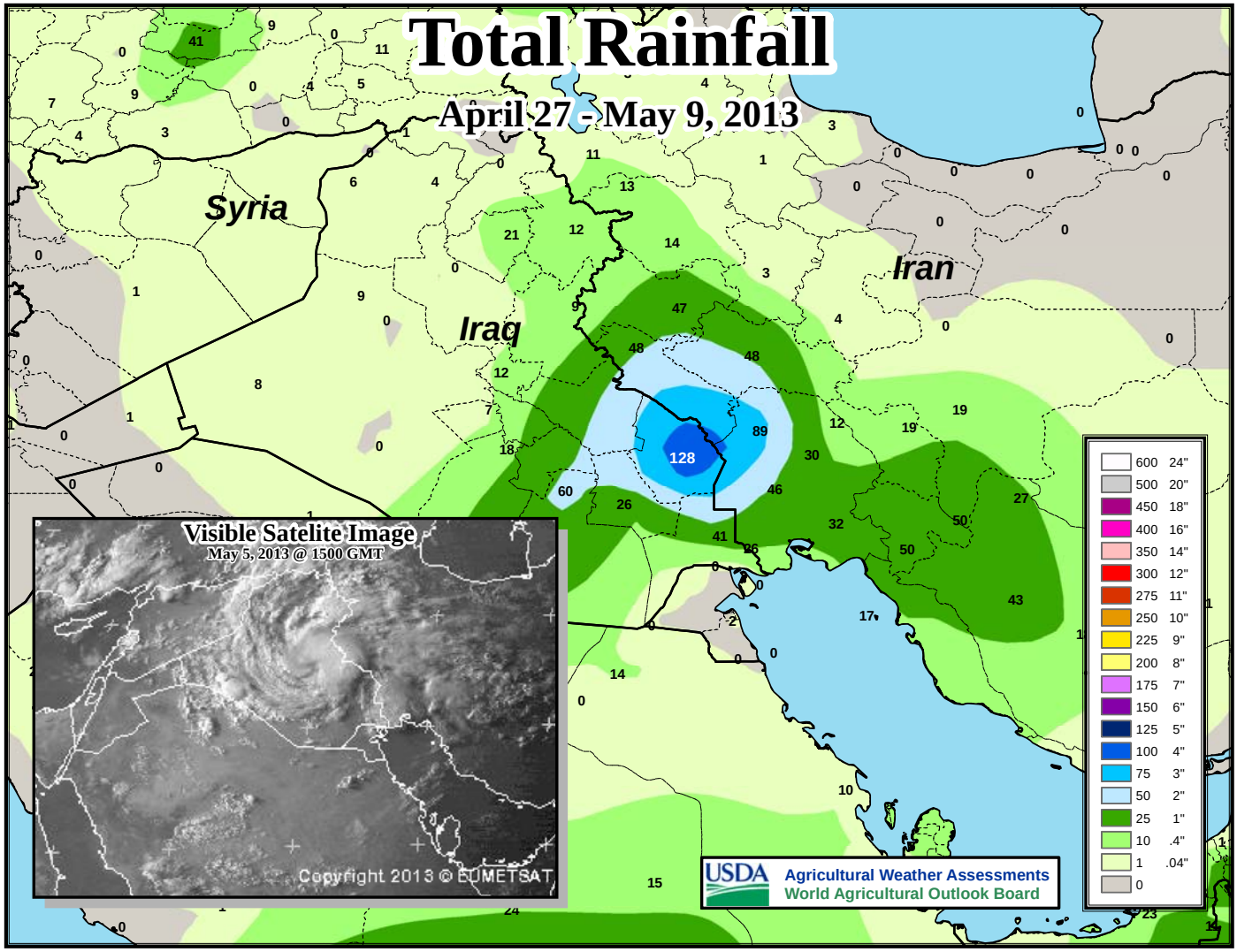


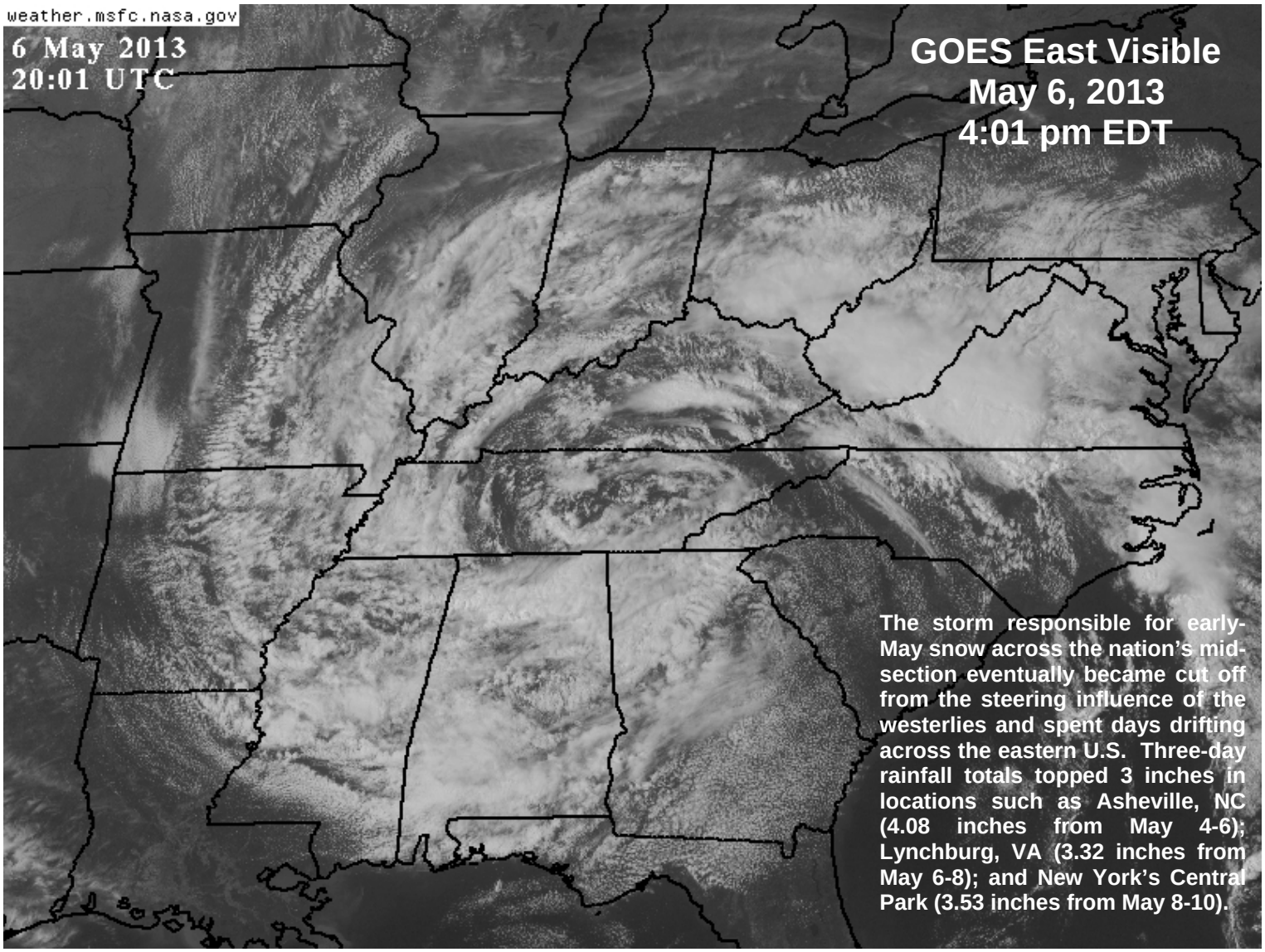
Figure 1. Total rainfall, in millimeters, for the period April 27 – May 9, 2013. The inset on the lower left is the visible satellite image taken on May 5, 2013, at 1500 GMT.

After nearly ideal growing conditions for winter wheat and barley across much of the Middle East, a potent spring storm generated torrential downpours and caused widespread flooding in many of the region's primary southern crop districts.

The slow-moving storm arrived from the southwest on April 29, and took the better part of a week to finally exit southern Iran as it drifted slowly north and then east. Rainfall totals from first-order weather stations averaged 30 to 90 mm, with 128 mm reported in the Missan Province in southeastern Iraq (Figure 1). The rain fell in heavy bursts, often in the form of thunderstorms, and there were likely locally higher amounts. Satellite-derived precipitation estimates indicated 100 mm or more in data-sparse areas in southwestern Iran along the Iraq-Iran border. The heavy downpours coupled with the storm's slow motion and the low, flat elevation resulted in widespread flooding and potential crop losses.

The primary agricutlural impact — beyond damage to infrastructure — would have been to mature winter wheat and barley. Winter grains in southeastern Iraq and southwestern Iran historically relied on irrigation, and consequently are further along in development stage than crops grown farther north. This past growing season featured plentiful rainfall, even for irrigated crops in these typically drier southern growing areas, and vegetation health depicted by satellite data was excellent. With crops at maturity and ready to be harvested, the untimely rain halted harvesting efforts and likely did irreversible damage to low-lying stands of wheat and barley.

The full extent of crop losses are not yet known. It is also possible the current excellent yield prospects for northern grain areas in Iraq and Iran – which were not impacted by this flooding — will partially offset the losses in southern wheat and barley areas.



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

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