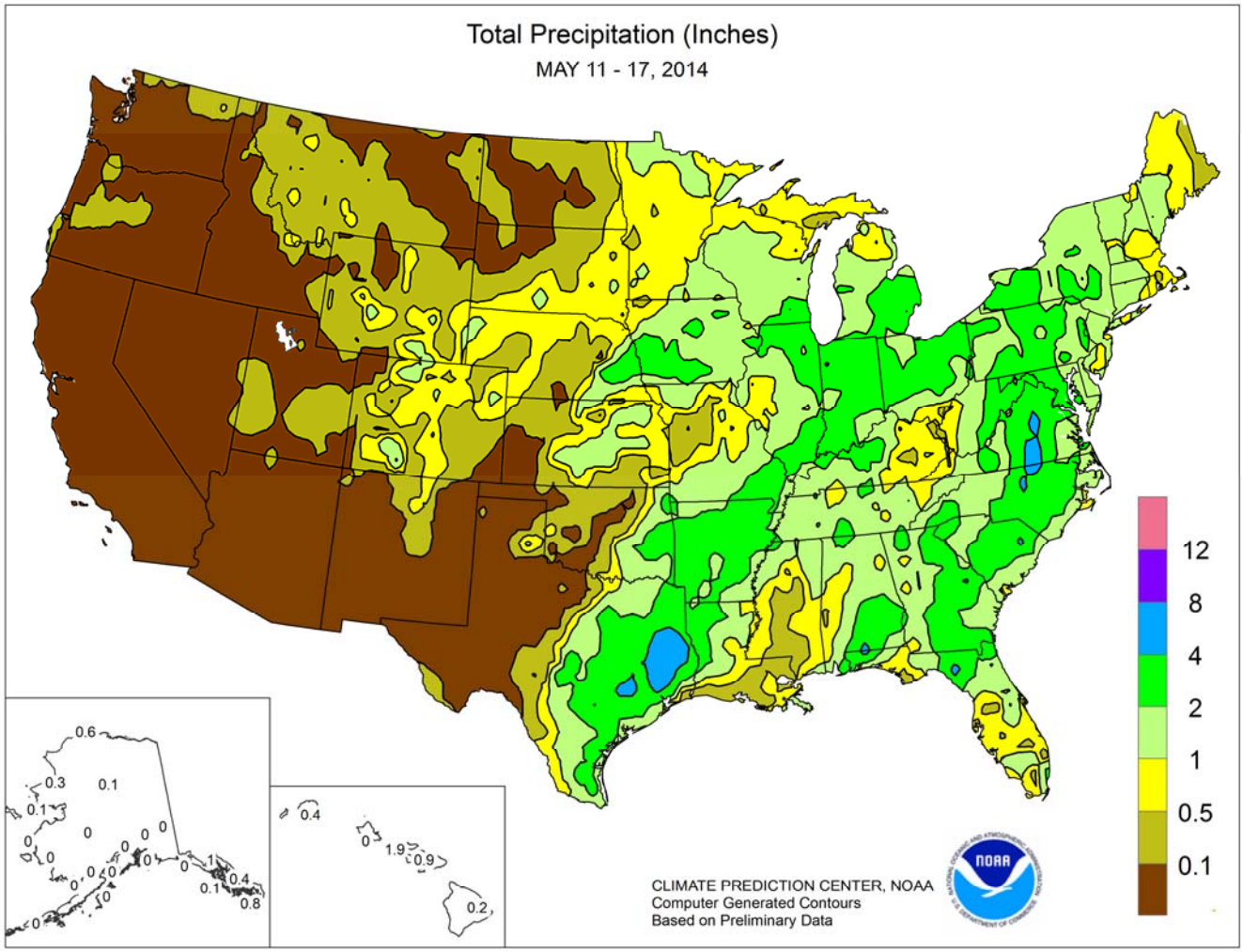
Volume 101, No. 20 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather May 20, 2014

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

May 11 – 17, 2014

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Heavy rain preceded and accompanied a late-season surge of cool air. Most of the **eastern half of the nation** received at least an inch of rain, with 2- to 4-inch totals common from **eastern Texas into the central and eastern Corn Belt**, and in the **Atlantic Coast States**. The rain curtailed fieldwork across much of the **Midwest**, **South**, and **East**, following a warm, dry period that had favored a rapid planting pace. In the rain's wake, chilly air blanketed the **nation's mid-section**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F below normal across portions of the

(Continued on page 7)

Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

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

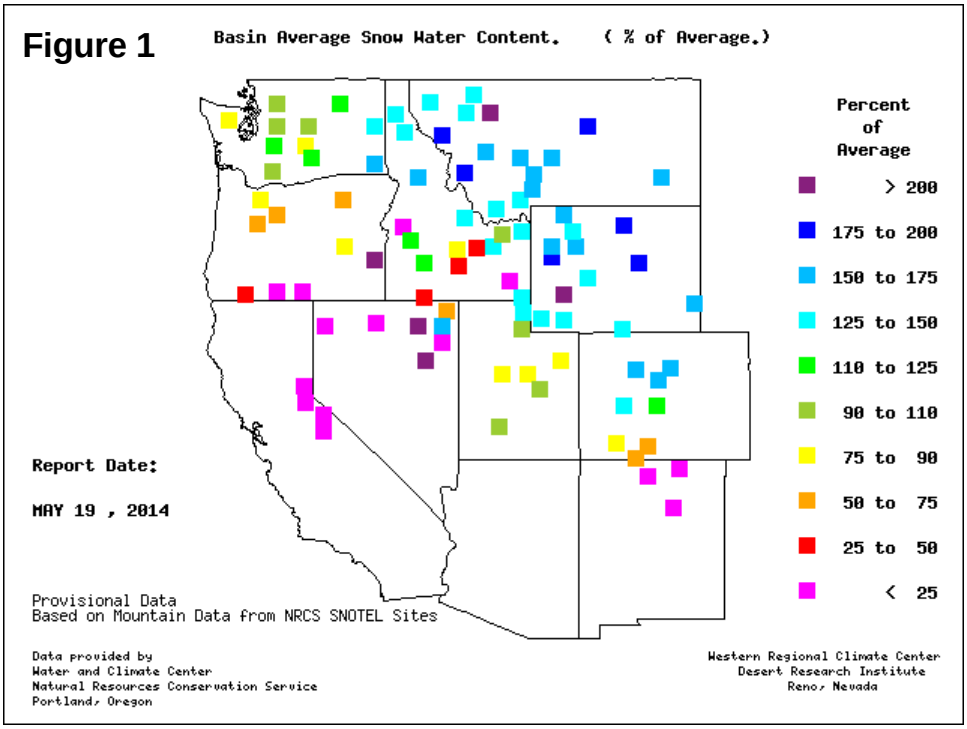
By early May, the 2013-14 wet season had effectively ended in drought areas from California to the southern Rockies. Despite a few April showers, runoff prospects remained bleak in California, the Great Basin, and parts of the Southwest.

Snowpack and Precipitation

By May 19, 2014, snow water content values were less than 25 percent of normal in several river basins extending from southern Oregon into the Great Basin and the Sierra Nevada (figure 1)—reflecting the effects of a drier-than-normal winter and a warm spring. Snow had already melted in several basins across Arizona and southern New Mexico. In stark contrast, river basins in Montana and Wyoming had snow water content values of 125 percent of normal or greater, with values topping 150 percent in many basins. Idaho, Utah, and Colorado served as a rough dividing line between favorable snowpack to the north and east and unfavorable numbers to the south and west.

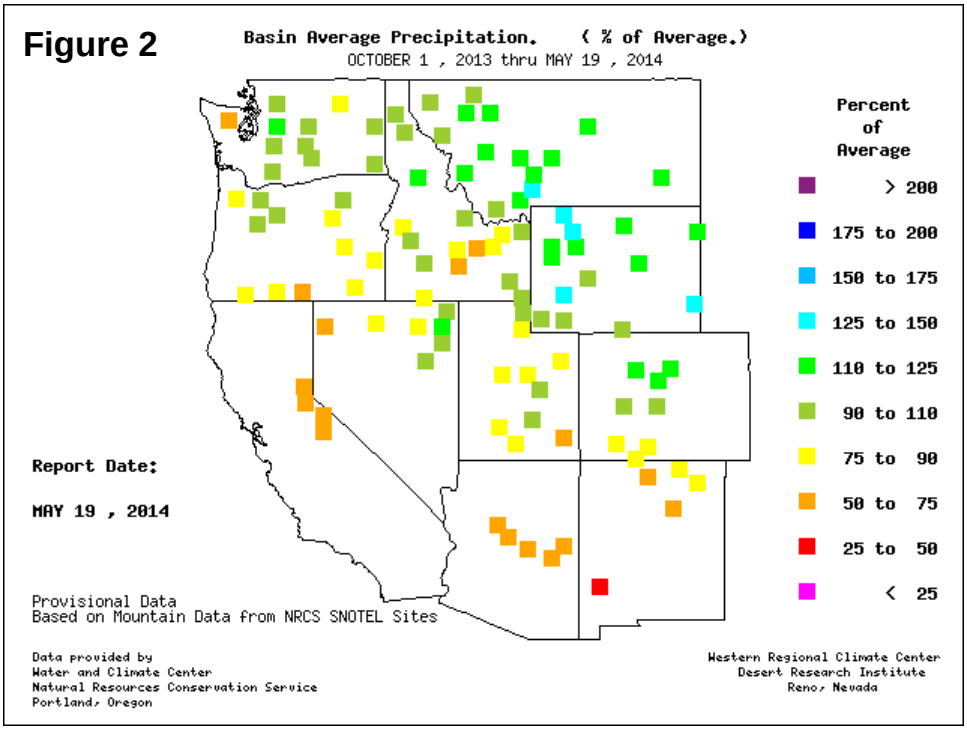
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2013 – May 19, 2014) was below normal in nearly all basins from southern Oregon and California to New Mexico; near normal in the Northwest; and above normal in the northern and central Rockies. Moisture has been especially scarce in parts of southern New Mexico, where precipitation has averaged less than 50 percent of normal (figure 2).

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

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

Reservoir Storage

On May 1, 2014, reservoir storage as a percent of normal for the date was below average in all Western States except Montana (figure 4). Storage was substantially below average in Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon. In California, late-winter and early-spring storms provided a slight boost in reservoir storage. Still, California's storage stood at just 69 percent of the long-term average by April 30.

For More Information

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

Figure 3

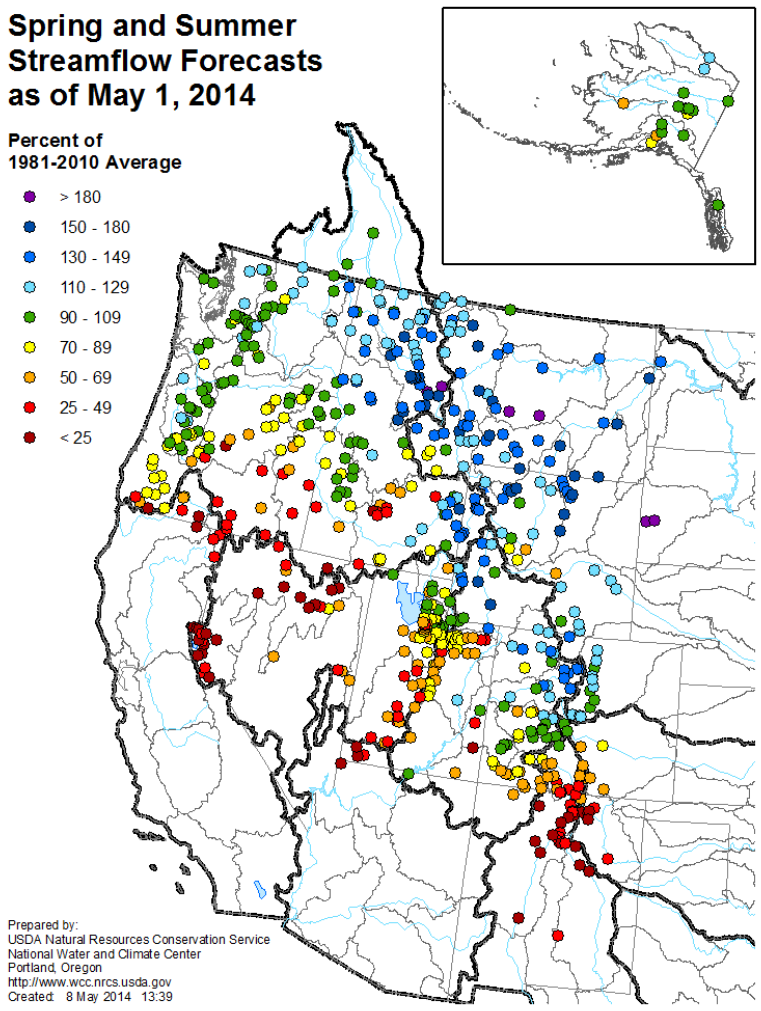
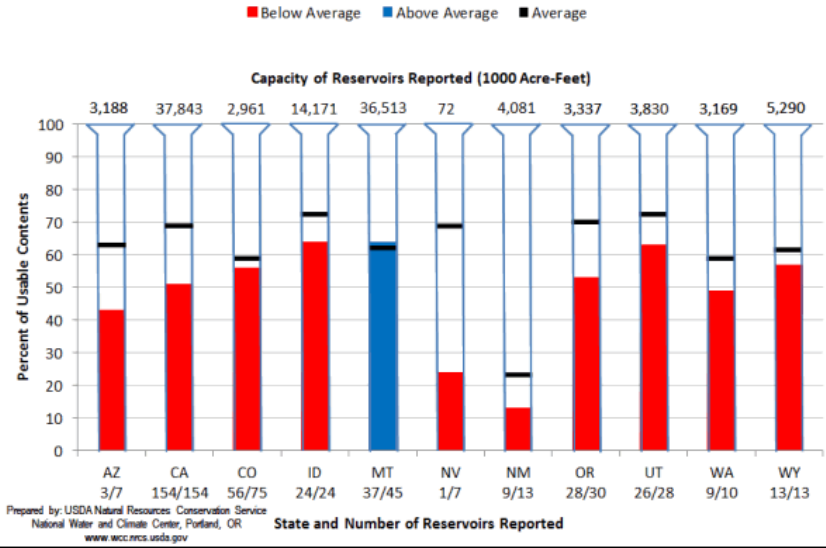
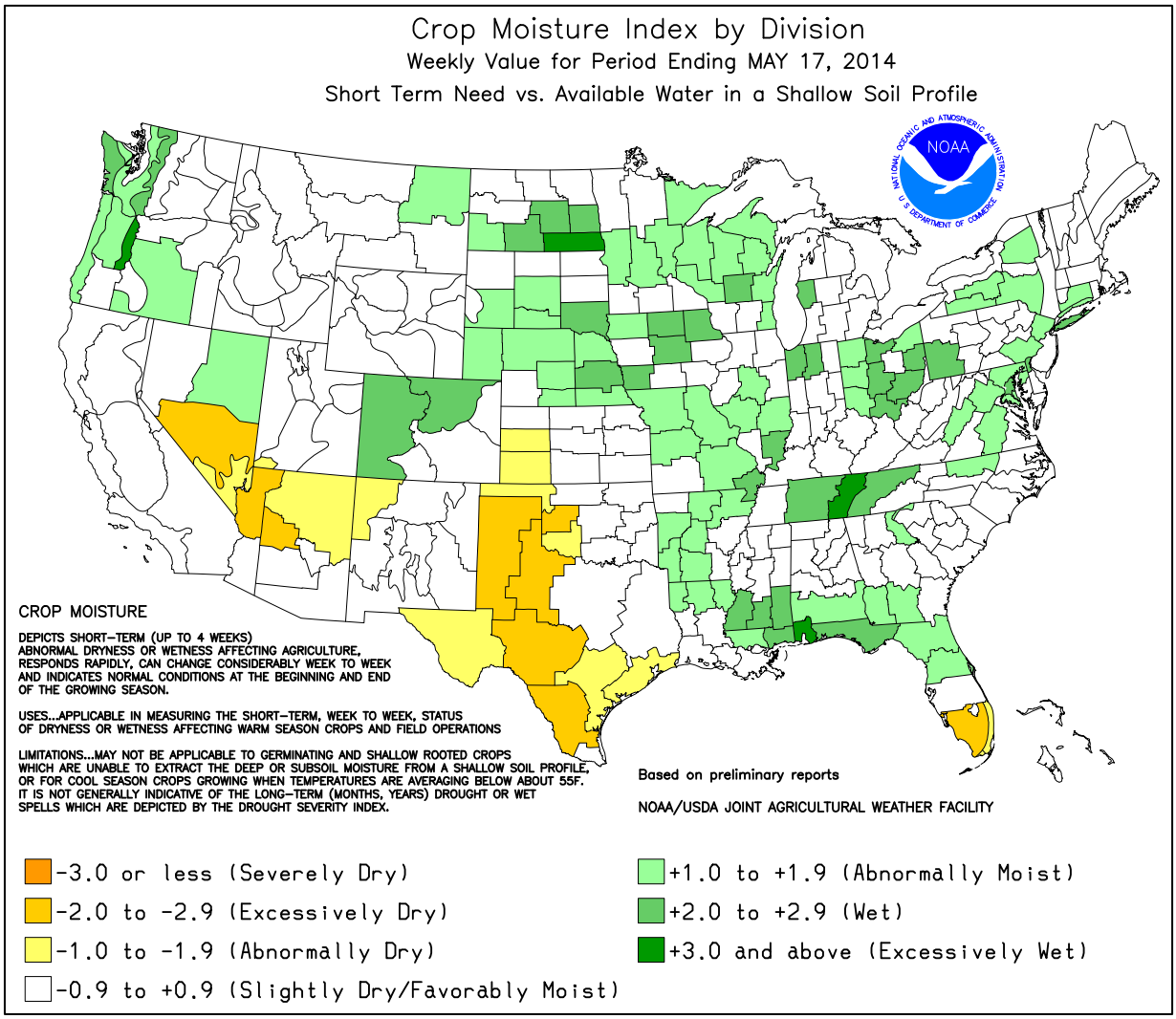
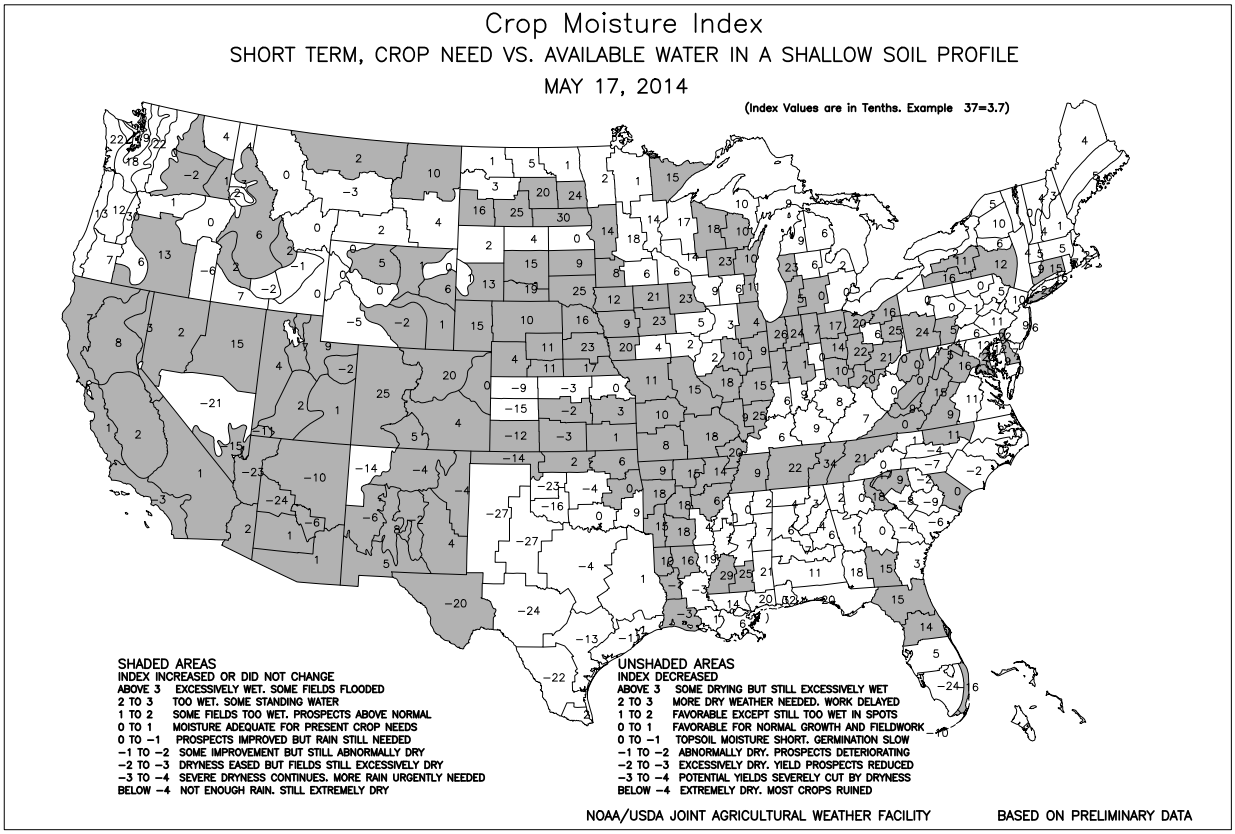
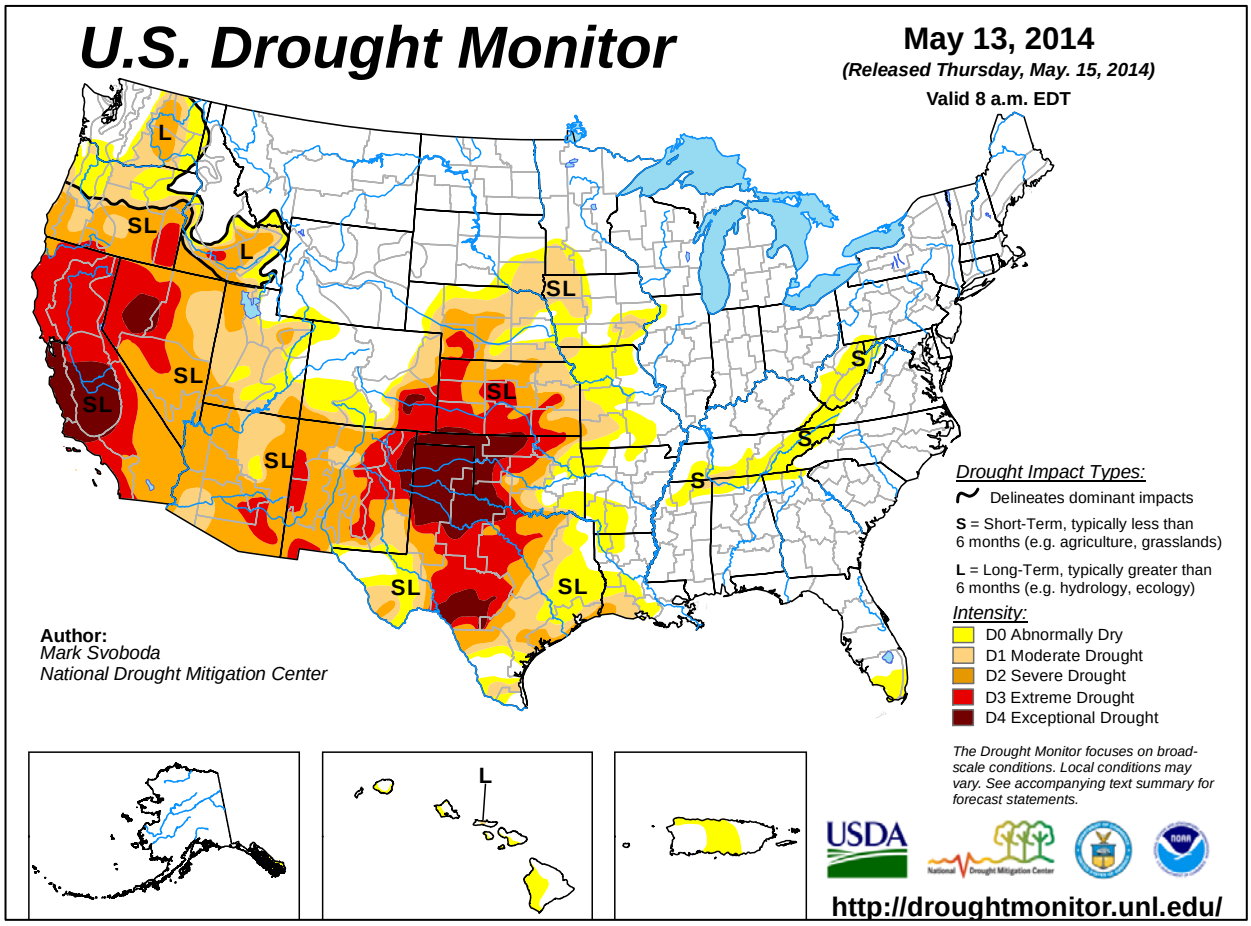


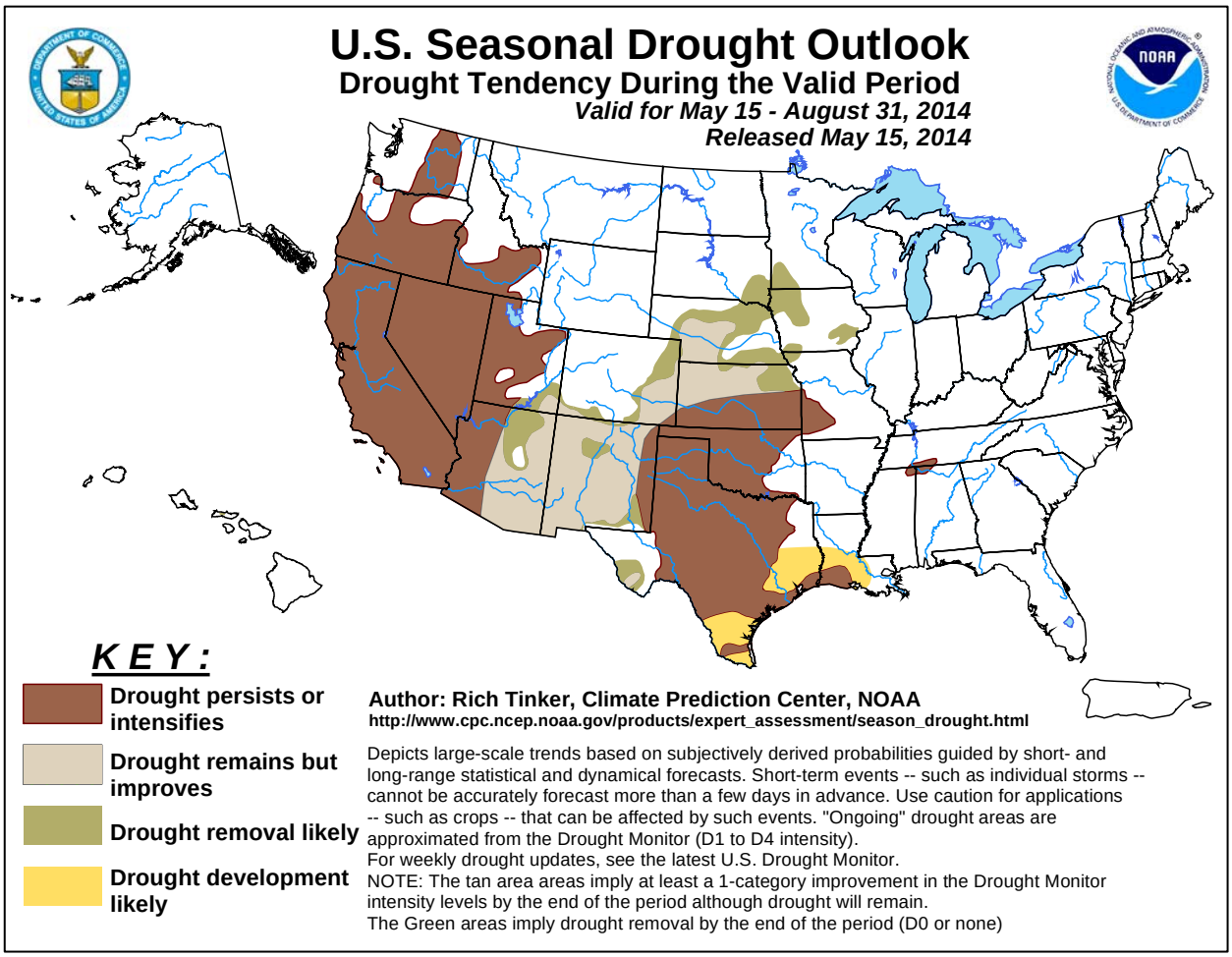
Figure 4 Reservoir Storage as of May 1, 2014

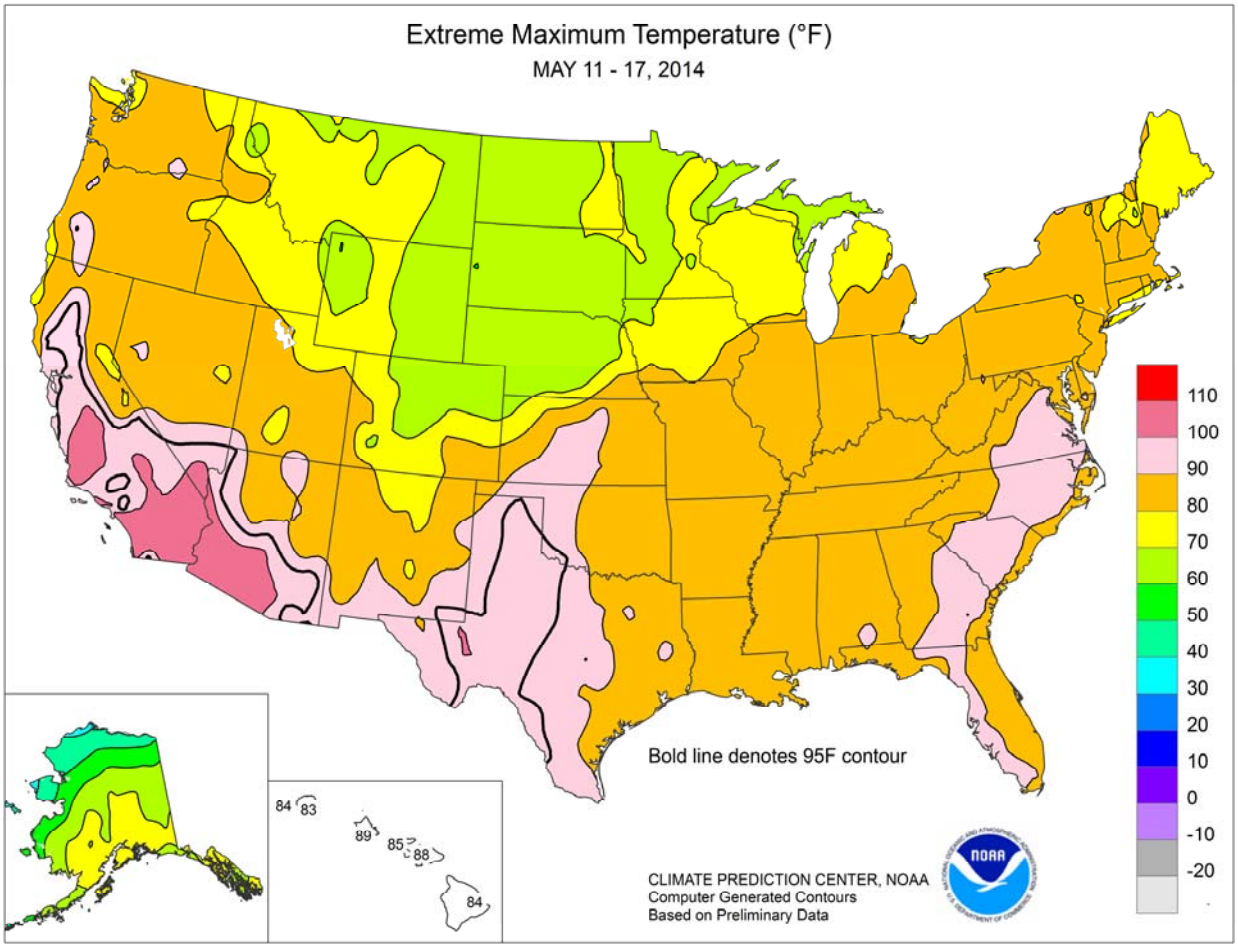


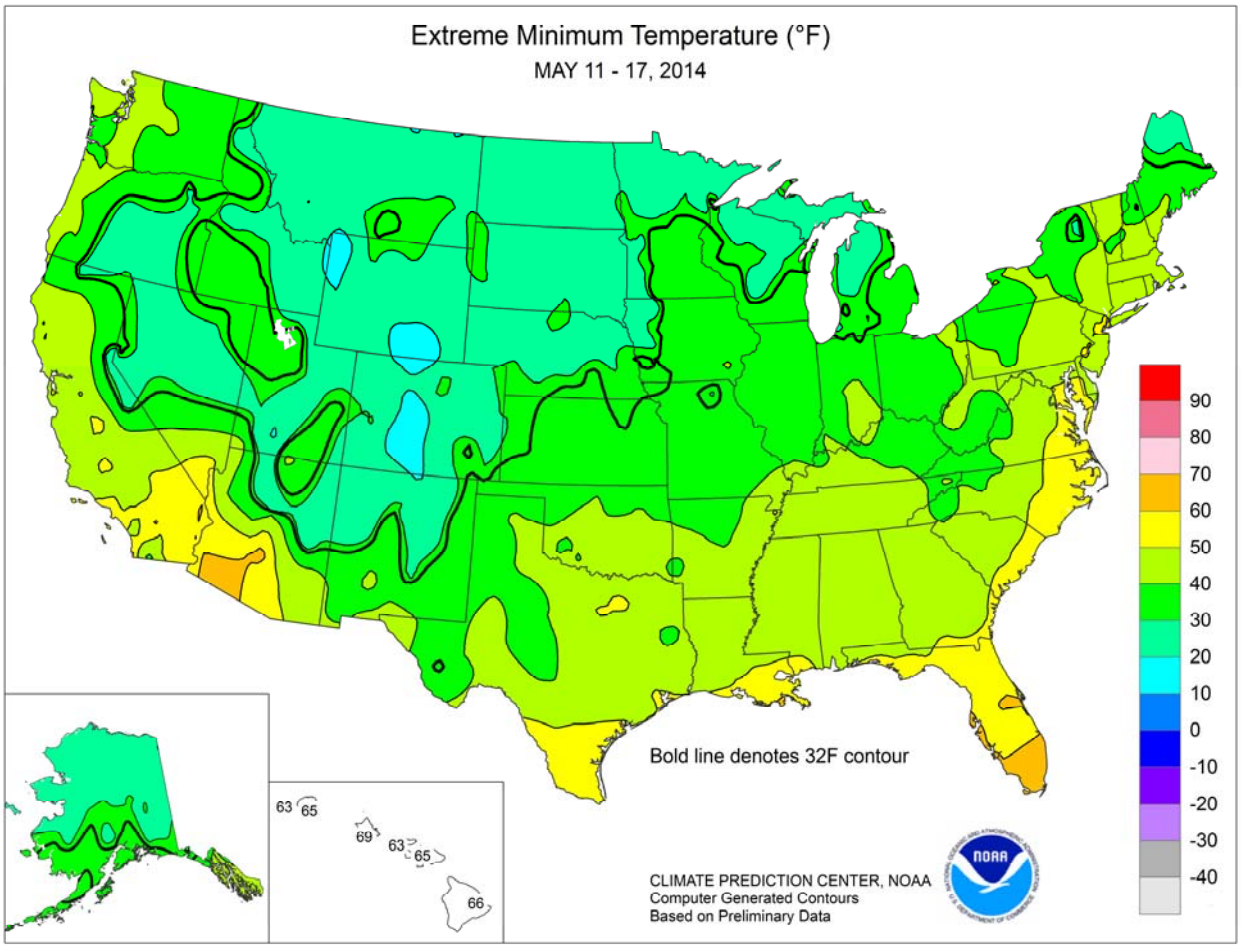

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending MAY 17, 2014
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND 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 17, 2014
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA


U.S. Drought Monitor
May 13, 2014
(Released Thursday, May. 15, 2014)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Author:
Mark Svoboda
National Drought Mitigation Center
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
USDA
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

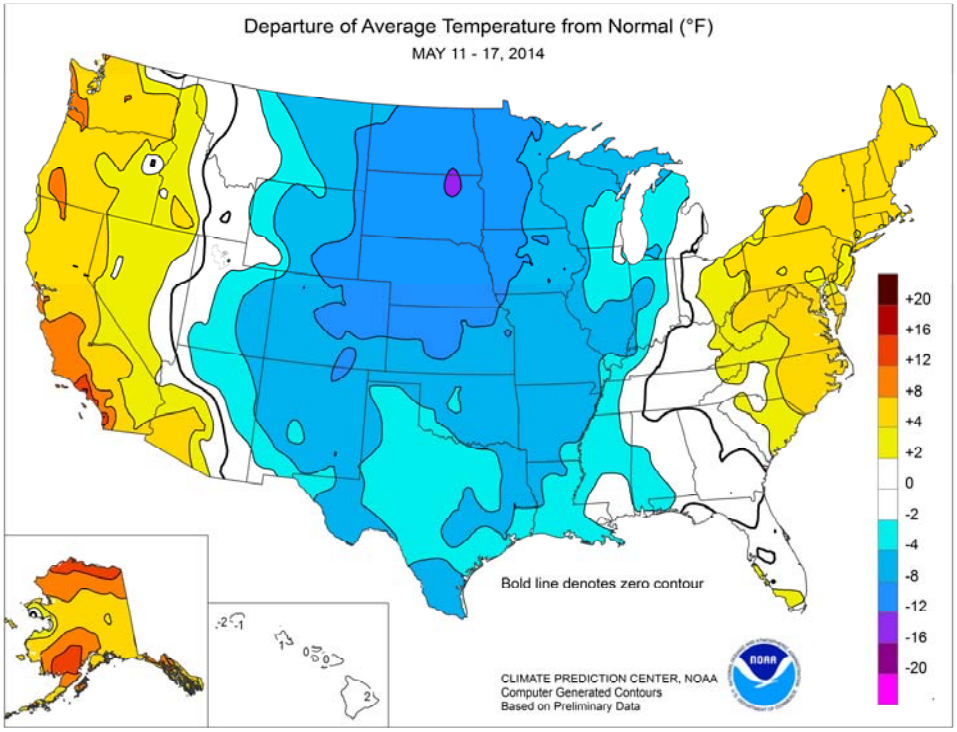

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid for May 15 - August 31, 2014
Released May 15, 2014
KEY:
Drought persists or intensifies
Drought remains but improves
Drought removal likely
Drought development likely
Author: Rich Tinker, Climate Prediction Center, NOAA
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/season_drought.html
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity).
For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor.
NOTE: The tan area areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period although drought will remain.
The Green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none)


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
MAY 11 - 17, 2014
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95F contour
84
83
89
85
88
84
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
MAY 11 - 17, 2014
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32F contour
63
65
69
63
65
66
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

northern Plains and **upper Midwest**, where planting progress for corn, soybeans, and spring wheat continued to languish. In addition, a widespread, multi-day freeze event affected the **Rockies**, **Intermountain West**, **northwestern half of the Plains**, and **northern Corn Belt**. Freezes may have threatened heading winter wheat on the **central High Plains** and blooming fruit crops in various locations, but few summer crops had emerged in freeze-affected areas of the **northern Plains** and **northern Corn Belt**. Several days of warmth preceded the wet, cool weather in the **eastern U.S.**, while an early-season heat wave gradually spread inland from the **Pacific Coast**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal along and near the coast in **southern California**, where drought and hot, dry, windy conditions contributed to a rash of wildfires. Extraordinarily dry conditions also persisted on the **southern High Plains**, despite widely scattered showers.



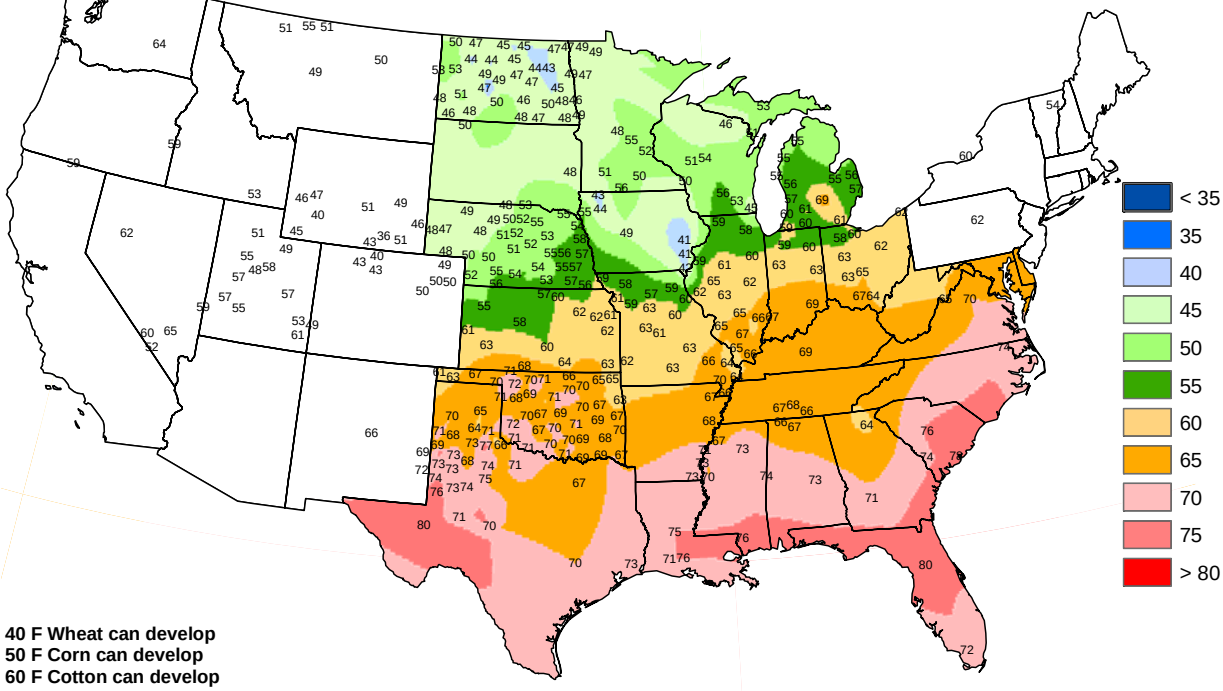
Early in the week, record-setting warmth prevailed in the **East** and developed along the **Pacific Coast**. **Hartford, CT** (90°F on May 12), tallied its first 90-degree reading since September 11, 2013. A day later, record-setting highs for May 13 included 94°F in **Naples, FL**, and **Richmond, VA**. Warmth lingered in the **Northeast** through May 15, when **Massena, NY**, logged a daily-record high of 92°F. Farther west, a week-long hot spell led to dozens of daily and several monthly records. From May 12-16, **San Diego, CA**, ran off a string of five consecutive daily-record highs (88, 94, 93, 97, and 92°F). On May 14, **Camarillo and Oxnard, CA**, reached 102°F and set monthly records (previously, 98°F on multiple dates in both locations). It was the highest temperature in both locations since June 17, 1981. Downtown **Los Angeles, CA**, attained 102°F on May 15—the highest May reading in that location since May 16, 1967. Meanwhile, **LAX Airport** (97°F on May 15) tied a monthly record previously achieved on May 16, 1956, and May 13, 1979. Finally, **Santa Maria, CA**, shattered its monthly record with a high of 105°F on May 15 (previously, 101°F on May 13, 1927). In stark contrast, cold air settled across the **Plains**, **Midwest**, and **Intermountain West**. On May 13, daily-record lows in **Idaho** included 23°F in **Pocatello** and 25°F in **Idaho Falls**. On the same date, record-setting lows in **Wyoming** dipped to 10°F in **Laramie** and 17°F in **Rawlins**. In **Nebraska**, **Alliance** posted consecutive daily-record lows (25 and 22°F, respectively) on May 14-15. Other record-breaking lows on May 15 included 23°F in **Aberdeen, SD**, and 24°F in **Bismarck, ND**. **Norfolk, NE** (29, 28, and 31°F), and **Sioux City, IA** (32, 28, and 30°F), closed the week with three consecutive freezes from May 15-17. In **South Dakota**, **Sioux Falls'** latest reading below 24°F had occurred on May 12, 1946; that record was broken with a low of 23°F on May 16. On May 17 in **Nebraska**, **Hastings** (32°F) experienced its latest freeze since May 29, 1947, while **Grand Island** (32°F) observed it latest freeze since May 22, 1963. Frosty conditions were noted much farther south and east; daily-record lows were set on May 17 in locations such as **Concordia, KS** (33°F), and **Quincy, IL** (35°F).

Heavy precipitation preceded and accompanied the surge of cold air. **Cheyenne, WY**, received a foot of snow on May 11-12. Most of **Cheyenne's** snow, 10.5 inches, fell on May 11. Elsewhere on May 11, daily-record snowfall amounts included 5.0 inches in **Scottsbluff, NE**, and 3.6 inches in **Great Falls, MT**. On the same date, record-setting precipitation amount for May 11 climbed to 2.96 inches in **Lincoln, NE**; 2.42 inches in **Jacksonville, FL**; 1.54 inches in **Moab, UT**; 1.47 inches in **Scottsbluff**; 1.45 inches in **Dodge City, KS**; and 1.22 inches in **Cheyenne**. The following day, record-setting rainfall amounts for May 12 totaled 4.10 inches in **Lufkin, TX**; 1.53 inches in **Ottumwa, IA**; and 1.19 inches in **Flint, MI**. **Flint's** 4-day (May 12-15) rainfall reached 3.32 inches. As the week progressed, heavy rain continued but shifted eastward. On May 13, **Houston, TX** (3.44 inches), and **El Dorado, AR** (2.19 inches), collected daily-record totals. May 14 featured record-setting amounts in locations such as **Lexington, KY** (2.09 inches), and **Fort Wayne, IN** (1.41 inches). Rain intensified across the **East** on May 15-16. Daily-record totals topped 3 inches in several locations, including **Lynchburg, VA** (3.12 inches on May 15); **Mt. Pocono, PA** (3.09 inches on May 16); and **Norfolk, VA** (3.01 inches on May 16). **Marquette, MI**, received 3.6 inches of snow on May 15-16, while **Rockford, IL** (a trace on May 16), observed its second-latest snowflakes behind May 24, 1925.

Alaska's warm spring continued, with weekly temperatures generally averaging 5 to 15°F above normal. From May 10-16, **King Salmon** posted seven consecutive daily-record highs. During the record-setting spell, **King Salmon's** highs ranged from 67 to 78°F, with the warmest weather occurring on May 16. **Juneau** closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs (75 and 72°F, respectively) on May 16-17. Daily-record highs were established in many other locations, including **McGrath** (73°F on May 15), **Anchorage** (73°F on May 17), and **Kodiak** (77°F on May 17). **Alaskan** precipitation was mostly light, although **Barrow** received a weekly total of 0.63 inch—including 2.3 inches of snow. Farther south, showers dotted **Hawaii's** windward locations, especially during the first half of the week. On **Maui, Kahului** received rainfall totaling 0.81 inch on May 13-14. On May 16, **Honolulu, Oahu**, posted a daily-record high of 89°F—the highest reading in that location since October 31, 2013.

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

May 11 - 17, 2014



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

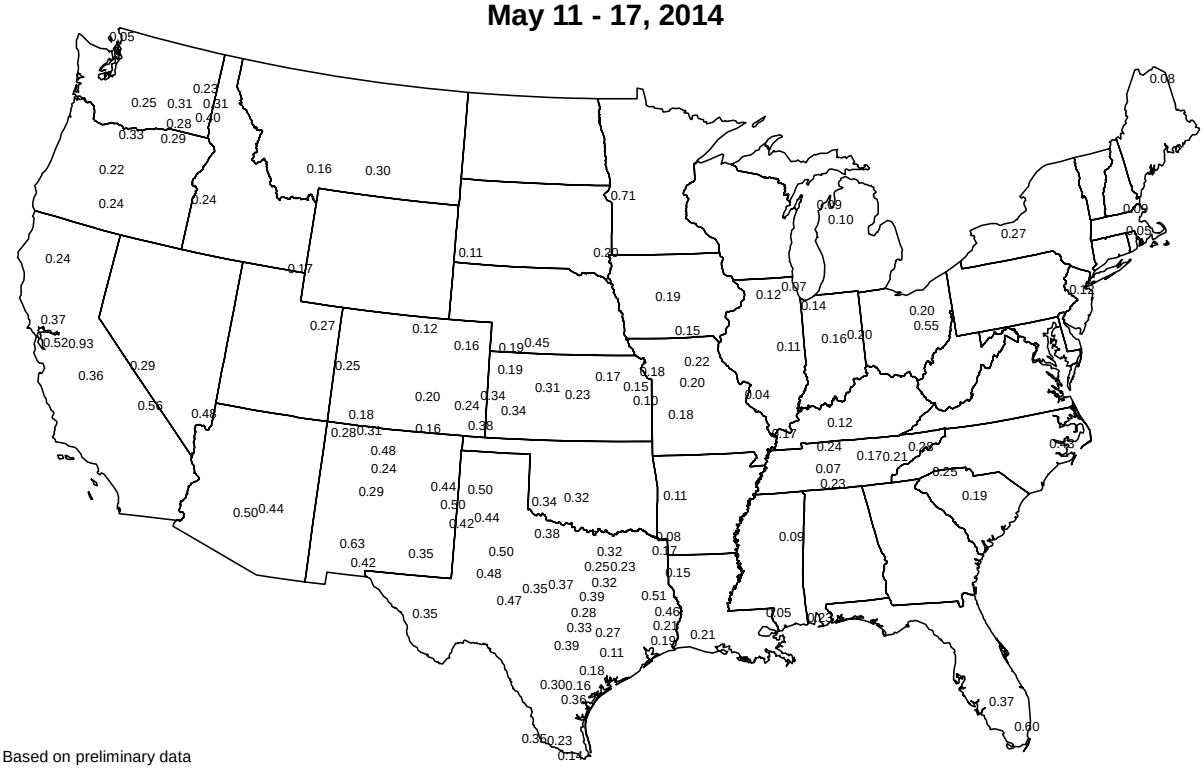
Based on preliminary data.

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

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

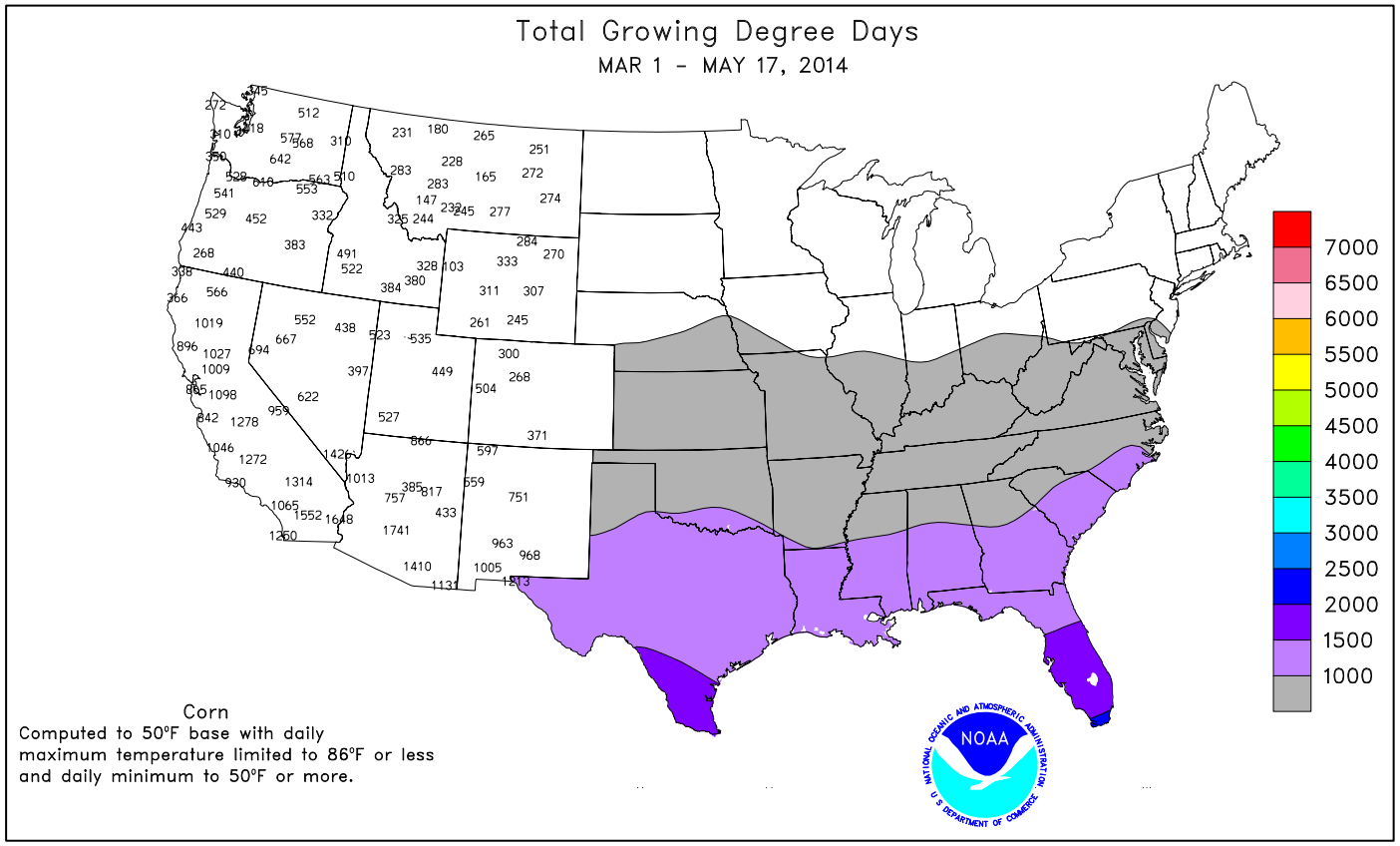
May 11 - 17, 2014

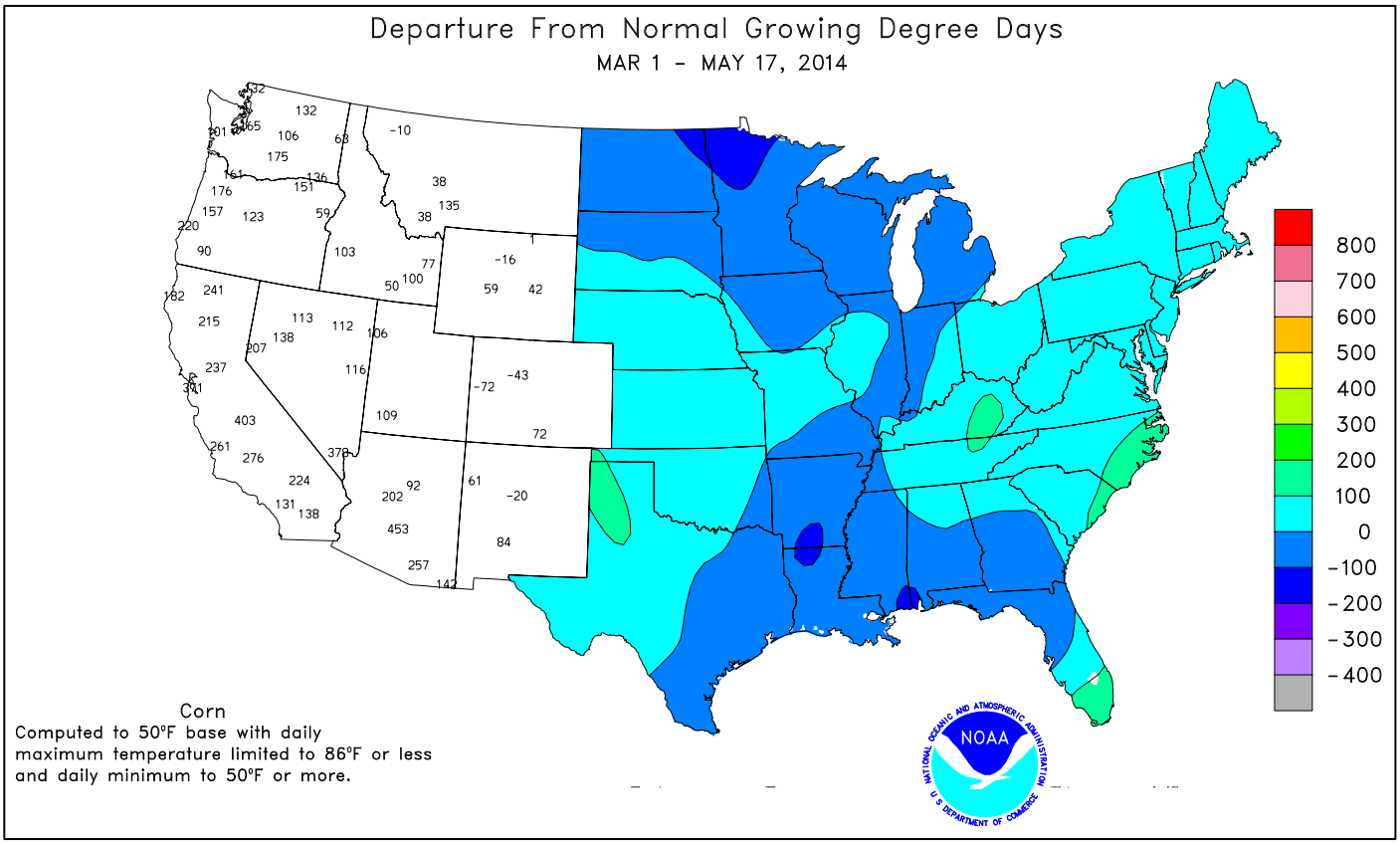


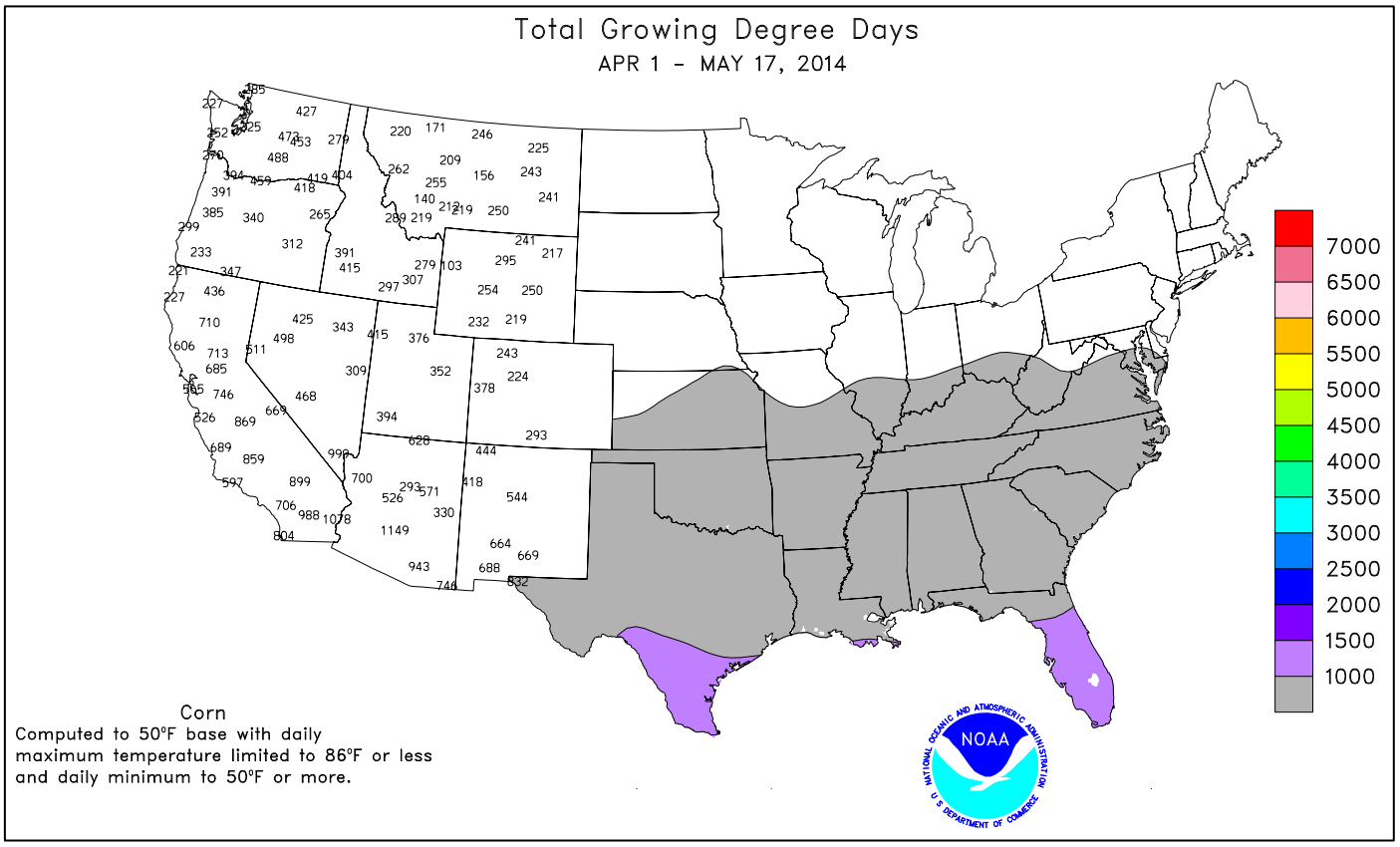
Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

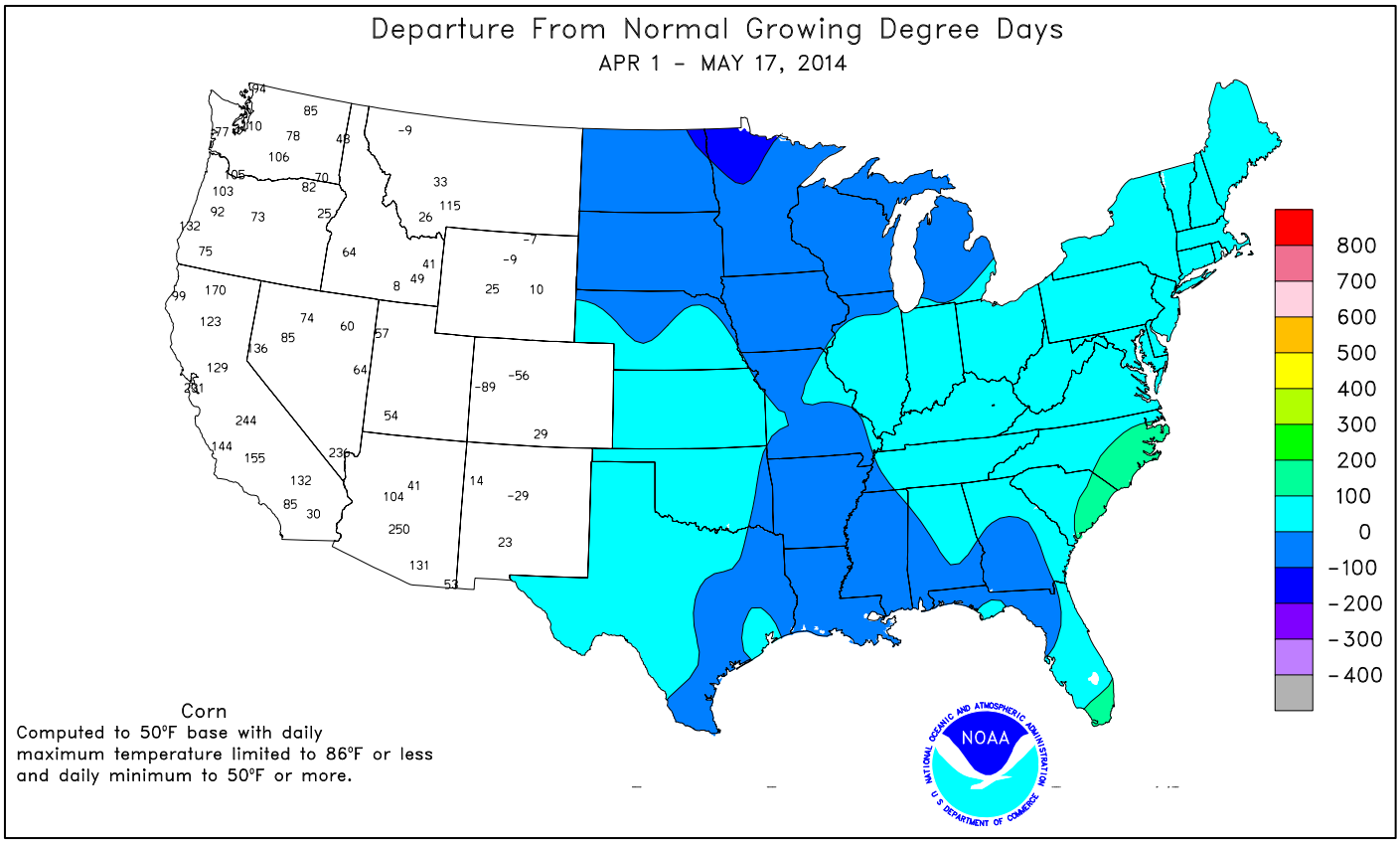
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - MAY 17, 2014
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - MAY 17, 2014
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



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.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 17, 2014

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	78	57	87	47	68	0	1.32	0.19	1.18	15.06	112	21.99	95	91	47	0	0	2	1
	HUNTSVILLE	77	58	87	48	68	1	1.24	0.04	1.11	12.26	88	22.13	90	88	58	0	0	2	1
	MOBILE	80	60	86	47	70	-3	0.37	-1.04	0.37	29.35	189	36.46	138	97	59	0	0	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	81	59	89	48	70	-1	2.83	1.88	2.83	20.38	156	28.05	119	91	49	0	0	1	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	67	43	72	39	55	9	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.94	64	2.96	103	64	39	0	0	0	0
	BARROW	35	30	37	28	32	14	0.57	0.57	0.33	1.17	488	2.01	428	99	86	0	7	6	0
	FAIRBANKS	67	38	73	31	53	6	0.02	-0.07	0.02	0.45	68	1.07	68	68	35	0	1	1	0
	JUNEAU	65	46	75	42	56	9	0.58	-0.19	0.47	6.71	81	18.84	110	91	71	0	0	3	0
	KODIAK	62	42	77	34	52	9	0.00	-1.43	0.00	11.40	81	32.65	117	85	56	0	0	0	0
	NOME	37	30	42	25	34	-1	0.10	-0.04	0.06	1.52	96	3.69	114	99	90	0	6	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	66	32	79	25	49	0	0.00	-0.20	0.00	2.54	57	3.14	34	53	14	0	2	0	0
	PHOENIX	94	70	104	67	82	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.99	71	0.99	33	17	9	4	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	77	45	88	39	61	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.89	29	1.06	16	36	8	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	91	61	101	51	76	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.60	49	0.61	20	17	12	3	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	72	53	89	44	62	-6	2.78	1.59	1.38	11.41	108	13.18	85	91	55	0	0	5	3
	LITTLE ROCK	73	54	86	41	64	-5	1.87	0.70	1.03	13.48	102	19.04	94	90	55	0	0	3	2
CA	BAKERSFIELD	93	62	100	53	78	9	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.90	47	1.34	31	30	15	5	0	0	0
	FRESNO	94	62	102	53	78	10	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.37	44	4.04	55	40	21	5	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	90	64	97	58	77	14	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.62	20	3.41	37	55	22	4	0	0	0
	REDDING	90	54	98	48	72	7	0.00	-0.37	0.00	5.75	68	14.25	70	59	24	4	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	90	55	97	48	72	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	3.60	88	7.89	69	69	16	4	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	87	65	97	60	76	12	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.80	58	2.81	38	54	31	4	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	81	57	92	51	69	11	0.00	-0.08	0.00	3.54	76	7.31	56	68	43	2	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	91	53	98	47	72	6	0.03	-0.08	0.01	2.74	78	5.82	67	63	24	4	0	3	0
CO	ALAMOSA	61	28	74	17	44	-5	0.04	-0.10	0.03	1.49	112	1.61	90	79	30	0	5	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	57	34	73	30	46	-7	0.16	-0.35	0.07	1.67	43	2.56	57	81	34	0	4	3	0
	DENVER INTL	57	35	70	30	46	-8	0.90	0.27	0.66	3.44	104	4.57	121	84	48	0	4	2	1
	GRAND JUNCTION	65	37	82	30	51	-8	0.95	0.73	0.91	1.96	82	3.34	96	78	40	0	2	2	1
	PUEBLO	65	37	82	29	51	-7	0.10	-0.23	0.06	3.07	103	3.80	106	80	44	0	1	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	71	54	81	50	63	5	1.17	0.26	0.76	13.55	131	20.52	121	85	58	0	0	4	1
	HARTFORD	76	54	90	48	65	6	1.54	0.56	1.17	12.72	126	20.09	119	76	42	1	0	4	1
DC	WASHINGTON	78	60	92	52	69	5	2.76	1.89	2.13	14.33	172	20.93	148	86	51	1	0	3	2
DE	WILMINGTON	76	56	84	48	66	5	1.43	0.48	1.31	12.95	135	21.53	136	95	54	0	0	2	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	83	69	86	58	76	2	1.14	0.54	1.14	11.73	153	18.31	135	91	54	0	0	1	1
	JACKSONVILLE	81	62	86	53	72	0	3.98	3.28	2.42	16.06	185	25.77	166	96	57	0	0	2	2
	KEY WEST	85	77	87	74	81	1	0.60	-0.08	0.41	5.25	98	12.85	141	78	61	0	0	3	0
	MIAMI	85	74	88	68	80	1	2.94	1.90	2.62	7.01	86	10.08	83	82	57	0	0	3	1
	ORLANDO	87	69	90	62	78	2	2.30	1.61	2.05	12.10	164	17.13	141	83	53	1	0	3	1
	PENSACOLA	80	64	84	54	72	-2	2.41	1.50	2.41	41.79	339	53.12	238	84	59	0	0	1	1
	TALLAHASSEE	86	62	91	50	74	1	0.89	-0.13	0.83	23.76	194	31.81	143	84	47	3	0	2	1
	TAMPA	86	70	91	61	78	1	0.09	-0.43	0.08	9.42	164	14.37	134	79	46	2	0	2	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	85	72	87	63	79	1	2.27	1.20	1.70	6.02	63	17.49	110	80	63	0	0	3	1
GA	ATHENS	81	56	90	43	69	1	2.71	1.86	1.64	10.25	100	18.88	97	91	52	2	0	2	2
	ATLANTA	78	58	86	46	68	-1	1.33	0.42	1.23	10.73	96	17.89	86	87	54	0	0	2	1
	AUGUSTA	84	56	91	42	70	1	3.75	3.14	3.75	10.98	123	17.19	98	90	50	1	0	1	1
	COLUMBUS	81	59	87	47	70	-1	1.63	0.80	1.60	17.17	148	25.49	122	94	44	0	0	3	1
	MACON	83	56	90	43	69	-1	1.78	1.14	1.51	13.29	139	21.12	111	97	46	1	0	2	1
	SAVANNAH	84	63	90	51	73	1	2.41	1.70	1.88	10.79	126	14.90	96	83	50	1	0	3	1
HI	HILO	83	67	84	66	75	1	0.23	-1.67	0.15	37.00	116	45.24	90	93	77	0	0	3	0
	HONOLULU	84	71	89	69	78	1	0.04	-0.13	0.04	3.22	93	6.90	81	77	65	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	82	69	88	65	76	1	0.87	0.72	0.44	7.25	158	13.90	130	89	78	0	0	4	0
	LIHUE	81	68	83	65	74	-1	0.40	-0.27	0.32	3.07	37	13.46	84	86	78	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	76	47	85	38	61	4	0.00	-0.29	0.00	4.83	143	7.86	133	60	31	0	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	77	47	86	36	62	4	0.01	-0.33	0.01	2.68	83	5.09	96	59	31	0	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	70	35	79	23	52	0	0.00	-0.34	0.00	4.02	120	5.73	104	82	28	0	4	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	64	47	84	37	56	-1	0.23	-0.49	0.12	6.05	74	11.35	98	85	59	0	0	3	0
	MOLINE	65	47	87	35	56	-4	1.70	0.79	1.09	6.42	72	10.43	87	88	58	0	0	5	2
	PEORIA	68	50	91	38	59	-1	0.87	-0.07	0.24	6.83	79	11.69	99	90	54	1	0	6	0
	ROCKFORD	65	46	84	35	56	-2	1.70	0.85	0.65	5.73	71	9.47	88	84	60	0	0	6	2
	SPRINGFIELD	68	50	88	37	59	-3	1.30	0.40	0.44	8.25	96	13.68	114	88	54	0	0	6	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	70	54	85	42	62	-2	2.56	1.41	1.50	17.46	152	21.41	122	87	67	0	0	5	1
	FORT WAYNE	68	47	85	34	57	-2	3.73	2.92	1.54	9.95	119	16.03	130	93	62	0	0	5	2
	INDIANAPOLIS	66	49	81	40	58	-3	2.94	1.97	1.37	10.75	115	15.53	109	96	67	0	0	4	3
	SOUTH BEND	65	45	84	32	55	-3	2.11	1.37	0.75	6.80	82	12.73	101	82	69	0	1	6	2
IA	BURLINGTON	65	46	87	39	56	-6	1.19	0.21	0.94	6.47	73	10.92	93	94	52	0	0	5	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	62	42	80	33	52	-8	0.91	0.10	0.61	8.42	114	10.17	107	92	54	0	0	4	1
	DES MOINES	64	44	78	36	54	-6	2.06	1.14	1.00	8.08	101	10.42	102	80	57	0	0	4	2
	DUBUQUE	61	43	79	33	52	-6	0.65	-0.25	0.31	7.92	97	10.40	96	88	61	0	0	4	0
	SIOUX CITY	63	38	72	28	50	-10	0.54	-0.28	0.39	3.03	46	3.80	48	82	45	0	3	2	0
	WATERLOO	61	41	74	32	51	-8	1.97	1.09	1.22	10.89	147	13.52	145	90	59	0	1	3	1
KS	CONCORDIA	67	40	92	33	53	-8	0.03	-0.90	0.02	1.59	23	2.78	34	85	40	1	0	2	0
	DODGE CITY	69	40	92	35	55	-7	1.45	0.80	1.45	2.46	44	3.30	48	84	33	1	0	1	1
	GOODLAND	61	34	69	30	48	-9	0.20	-0.56	0.15	1.05	24	1.99	38	91	59	0	4	3	0
	TOPEKA	70	46	88	35	58	-5	0.71	-0.34	0.67	5.02	62	6.68	65	79	46	0	0	2	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 17, 2014

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	72	47	90	40	60	-3	0.21	-0.68	0.15	1.54	21	2.53	28	80	40	1	0	2	0
KY	JACKSON	76	54	87	38	65	2	0.80	-0.36	0.34	12.15	112	19.76	109	90	52	0	0	4	0
	LEXINGTON	74	54	86	38	64	1	2.39	1.33	2.14	12.23	116	19.27	112	87	62	0	0	4	1
	LOUISVILLE	74	56	88	43	65	0	1.32	0.19	1.14	12.18	111	18.34	105	90	54	0	0	3	1
	PADUCAH	73	57	88	46	65	0	1.82	0.73	1.41	14.17	118	19.35	100	87	54	0	0	4	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	82	62	89	50	72	-1	0.96	-0.24	0.87	11.17	82	20.43	82	90	49	0	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	80	62	88	45	71	-3	0.09	-1.24	0.08	3.06	30	9.85	52	93	51	0	0	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	84	64	88	54	74	-1	0.06	-0.88	0.04	11.53	92	20.56	86	85	53	0	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	79	57	90	43	68	-4	2.52	1.35	1.15	12.96	114	16.40	81	91	54	1	0	3	3
ME	CARIBOU	63	43	78	30	53	3	0.39	-0.33	0.28	9.13	133	15.35	129	91	55	0	1	4	0
	PORTLAND	67	48	81	43	57	5	1.41	0.54	0.95	9.81	93	18.13	102	85	54	0	0	2	1
MD	BALTIMORE	77	56	86	48	66	4	1.72	0.85	1.70	15.46	173	22.75	148	89	56	0	0	3	1
MA	BOSTON	72	54	85	46	63	6	0.71	-0.01	0.63	9.37	102	16.74	102	79	48	0	0	2	1
	WORCESTER	70	51	83	43	61	6	1.50	0.53	0.98	12.55	120	19.73	112	89	44	0	0	3	2
MI	ALPENA	57	38	78	32	48	-3	1.07	0.49	0.81	8.44	145	10.97	123	93	55	0	1	4	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	65	44	84	32	54	-3	0.92	0.18	0.37	6.56	83	12.31	107	87	57	0	1	4	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	59	40	76	28	50	-3	1.02	0.48	0.53	9.12	163	12.12	143	91	66	0	2	5	1
	LANSING	64	43	82	34	54	-2	3.17	2.62	1.45	7.01	103	10.93	111	86	67	0	0	5	3
	MUSKEGON	62	43	78	30	53	-2	1.10	0.45	0.41	7.83	114	12.96	122	83	67	0	1	5	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	60	40	73	30	50	-3	0.77	0.30	0.31	7.60	129	12.05	113	91	55	0	2	4	0
MN	DULUTH	55	37	65	34	46	-5	0.99	0.40	0.94	7.53	147	10.37	147	75	52	0	0	3	1
	INT'L FALLS	55	34	69	28	45	-7	1.21	0.72	1.20	5.25	155	7.02	144	84	47	0	2	2	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	59	43	68	38	51	-7	0.91	0.26	0.59	8.75	155	11.58	155	80	53	0	0	2	1
	ROCHESTER	61	41	73	35	51	-4	1.16	0.39	0.58	8.51	126	11.27	134	81	64	0	0	3	2
	ST. CLOUD	59	41	71	34	50	-5	0.52	-0.04	0.27	10.30	211	12.80	206	80	41	0	0	2	0
MS	JACKSON	81	59	90	47	70	0	0.60	-0.55	0.37	20.77	142	27.82	112	92	46	1	0	3	0
	MERIDIAN	81	56	87	47	69	-2	0.37	-0.78	0.29	21.24	138	30.59	115	94	52	0	0	3	0
	TUPELO	79	58	88	49	69	1	1.36	0.06	0.85	11.18	78	17.28	72	88	54	0	0	3	1
MO	COLUMBIA	66	47	87	37	57	-5	0.96	-0.14	0.90	11.91	119	14.17	101	89	51	0	0	2	1
	KANSAS CITY	67	45	86	35	56	-7	0.75	-0.49	0.74	6.32	73	8.07	73	81	42	0	0	2	1
	SAINT LOUIS	70	52	89	42	61	-4	1.37	0.43	0.52	11.64	122	14.79	106	83	54	0	0	5	1
	SPRINGFIELD	66	48	86	37	57	-6	1.25	0.26	0.93	6.83	65	8.62	58	87	57	0	0	4	1
MT	BILLINGS	62	40	74	33	51	-3	0.17	-0.38	0.10	3.42	82	6.50	117	77	36	0	0	3	0
	BUTTE	60	29	73	19	45	-1	0.24	-0.18	0.14	3.25	118	4.11	109	90	27	0	5	3	0
	CUT BANK	62	34	68	27	48	-1	0.14	-0.31	0.12	2.45	103	3.05	100	86	33	0	4	2	0
	GLASGOW	63	34	70	26	48	-6	0.01	-0.34	0.01	2.53	129	2.88	112	87	39	0	3	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	61	36	73	27	49	-1	0.70	0.16	0.39	4.34	120	6.75	140	88	40	0	3	2	0
	HAVRE	65	33	71	26	49	-4	0.01	-0.38	0.01	2.61	109	3.27	101	83	36	0	3	1	0
	MISSOULA	68	37	78	27	52	0	0.45	0.03	0.42	3.34	112	6.69	139	84	47	0	3	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	60	38	68	32	49	-10	0.44	-0.45	0.34	3.58	54	4.23	54	85	53	0	2	3	0
	LINCOLN	65	40	80	30	53	-7	3.01	2.06	2.96	6.96	95	7.82	91	83	44	0	1	2	1
	NORFOLK	60	36	67	28	48	-11	0.36	-0.48	0.30	4.14	64	4.70	60	87	47	0	4	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	59	32	64	27	46	-11	0.47	-0.27	0.33	2.29	47	3.34	58	91	43	0	4	3	0
	OMAHA	65	41	76	33	53	-8	2.35	1.35	2.21	5.37	73	6.23	70	85	47	0	0	2	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	58	35	66	30	47	-8	1.64	1.05	1.48	4.74	110	6.34	117	91	54	0	4	6	1
	VALENTINE	57	33	67	28	45	-11	1.13	0.41	0.87	5.42	114	6.08	110	86	61	0	3	3	1
NV	ELY	68	30	79	22	49	0	0.02	-0.27	0.02	2.46	94	4.19	102	74	33	0	4	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	90	64	102	56	77	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	0.30	14	16	10	3	0	0	0
	RENO	81	46	90	34	63	8	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.41	28	1.48	41	40	16	1	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	77	35	86	28	56	2	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.12	95	3.73	101	59	20	0	3	0	0
NH	CONCORD	74	48	86	41	61	6	0.80	0.06	0.60	8.58	109	15.97	121	89	40	0	0	2	1
NJ	NEWARK	73	56	85	52	65	4	0.92	-0.13	0.86	13.56	128	21.28	121	82	56	0	0	3	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	73	46	86	38	59	-4	0.05	-0.06	0.05	0.28	20	0.46	20	47	17	0	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	75	52	86	43	63	6	1.44	0.65	1.23	7.04	85	12.83	99	76	46	0	0	3	1
	BINGHAMTON	73	50	82	40	62	7	2.26	1.49	1.40	8.86	106	14.56	109	78	56	0	0	3	2
	BUFFALO	71	51	85	41	61	5	1.88	1.18	0.61	9.97	130	16.75	126	89	53	0	0	4	1
	ROCHESTER	74	51	87	42	62	6	2.41	1.82	1.49	8.87	131	12.49	112	79	50	0	0	5	2
	SYRACUSE	76	53	85	40	65	9	2.22	1.48	1.14	11.54	140	17.09	132	85	46	0	0	4	2
NC	ASHEVILLE	75	49	85	36	62	1	2.21	1.26	1.55	9.94	97	15.29	84	92	56	0	0	2	2
	CHARLOTTE	80	56	88	43	68	0	2.11	1.30	2.11	14.52	158	21.44	128	89	46	0	0	1	1
	GREENSBORO	80	57	90	43	68	3	1.60	0.69	1.60	10.58	112	16.80	104	86	45	1	0	1	1
	HATTERAS	79	69	84	64	75	8	0.58	-0.27	0.46	12.67	125	22.76	114	87	61	0	0	2	0
	RALEIGH	83	60	92	47	72	6	3.56	2.70	3.40	13.93	159	18.89	116	80	49	2	0	2	1
	WILMINGTON	83	66	88	54	75	6	2.04	1.08	1.13	13.34	143	18.81	108	93	50	0	0	3	2
ND	BISMARCK	59	33	70	24	46	-9	0.01	-0.46	0.01	2.92	86	3.49	80	78	35	0	4	1	0
	DICKINSON	59	30	66	25	45	-8	0.38	-0.07	0.38	2.76	79	2.93	68	84	30	0	5	1	0
	FARGO	56	36	72	31	46	-10	0.47	-0.05	0.36	5.08	140	5.96	119	86	51	0	1	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	55	35	70	28	45	-11	0.52	0.08	0.51	4.86	158	6.12	141	90	51	0	3	2	1
	JAMESTOWN	55	34	70	27	44	-11	0.03	-0.42	0.03	3.55	109	3.94	89	87	44	0	3	1	0
	WILLISTON	62	32	68	21	47	-6	0.05	-0.34	0.05	2.32	88	2.76	77	83	38	0	4	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	72	53	86	40	63	5	1.88	0.97	0.86	11.19	129	14.70	109	90	80	0	0	4	1
	CINCINNATI	73	53	86	40	63	1	2.21	1.21	1.77	11.50	113	17.04	107	94	68	0	0	6	1
	CLEVELAND	70	52	88	39	61	4	3.69	2.93	2.64	11.12	136	16.15	125	90	61	0	0	5	1
	COLUMBUS	74	53	88	40	64	3	2.85	1.99	0.76	12.00	147	16.79	130	88	67	0	0	7	3
	DAYTON	72	52	86	38	62	2	2.66	1.75	0.93	11.27	118	16.25	113	94	57	0	0	7	3
	MANSFIELD	70	51	85	37	61	4	2.26	1.30	0.98	11.36	115	15.69	107	97	58	0	0	7	2

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 17, 2014

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	70	47	87	35	59	1	1.24	0.58	0.46	6.27	84	13.45	119	90	60	0	0	6	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	71	51	86	39	61	5	2.99	2.22	1.62	10.30	125	14.99	119	91	60	0	0	4	2
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	76	51	86	42	63	-4	0.00	-1.20	0.00	3.52	41	3.95	35	78	38	0	0	0	0
	TULSA	73	51	87	41	62	-6	0.54	-0.84	0.47	5.18	49	5.63	40	85	57	0	0	3	0
OR	ASTORIA	72	49	87	39	61	9	0.13	-0.60	0.13	23.20	163	36.96	117	87	55	0	0	1	0
	BURNS	74	34	84	27	54	4	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.70	103	4.82	98	79	31	0	3	0	0
	EUGENE	77	45	85	39	61	7	0.00	-0.61	0.00	9.75	89	20.30	81	90	59	0	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	84	48	96	37	66	9	0.00	-0.28	0.00	4.63	121	9.96	119	76	21	2	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	79	46	90	36	62	5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.77	124	6.13	107	67	29	1	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	78	51	91	44	65	9	0.00	-0.54	0.00	11.54	150	19.36	114	78	52	1	0	0	0
	SALEM	78	48	91	43	63	8	0.02	-0.46	0.02	11.57	142	20.46	107	84	51	1	0	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	76	52	84	46	64	6	1.91	0.90	1.90	11.34	121	20.32	130	86	55	0	0	2	1
	ERIE	69	52	88	38	61	4	1.46	0.77	0.93	9.25	113	15.24	117	79	63	0	0	5	1
	MIDDLETOWN	75	55	85	47	65	4	2.11	1.16	2.05	12.96	148	19.67	135	92	51	0	0	3	1
	PHILADELPHIA	76	57	86	53	66	4	1.57	0.67	1.57	12.75	135	21.42	136	79	50	0	0	1	1
	PITTSBURGH	72	54	87	44	63	4	2.31	1.49	1.18	9.19	114	13.62	103	95	55	0	0	7	2
	WILKES-BARRE	76	52	83	42	64	6	1.82	1.01	1.82	7.13	90	12.00	96	80	46	0	0	1	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	76	53	86	44	64	6	2.80	1.98	2.30	8.87	102	12.67	90	85	56	0	0	3	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	72	53	82	45	62	5	0.58	-0.22	0.48	13.73	130	22.13	120	79	48	0	0	4	0
SC	BEAUFORT	85	63	91	54	74	2	0.76	0.21	0.48	9.12	116	12.98	86	89	45	1	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	85	64	90	51	75	4	1.19	0.49	0.96	12.09	146	16.94	110	87	46	1	0	2	1
	COLUMBIA	85	61	93	47	73	2	1.98	1.37	1.74	8.92	100	15.24	87	93	51	3	0	3	1
	GREENVILLE	81	57	90	43	69	3	1.86	0.82	1.52	11.25	101	17.49	88	88	45	1	0	2	1
SD	ABERDEEN	56	30	70	23	43	-14	0.56	0.02	0.45	4.21	96	4.65	87	93	50	0	5	2	0
	HURON	58	35	68	24	46	-11	0.55	-0.10	0.36	3.14	58	3.71	57	85	41	0	3	2	0
	RAPID CITY	57	34	64	30	46	-8	0.19	-0.45	0.17	4.40	101	4.87	94	81	45	0	2	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	58	35	66	23	46	-10	0.88	0.15	0.76	2.92	47	3.91	55	86	51	0	3	2	1
TN	BRISTOL	78	53	91	41	65	3	1.22	0.24	0.76	6.15	65	11.21	69	96	42	1	0	4	1
	CHATTANOOGA	77	57	89	45	67	0	1.20	0.23	0.87	9.22	72	16.81	73	89	54	0	0	4	1
	KNOXVILLE	77	54	90	42	66	1	0.54	-0.53	0.43	7.49	64	15.55	77	95	47	1	0	3	0
	MEMPHIS	75	57	89	46	66	-3	1.76	0.56	0.79	15.65	109	23.78	104	88	54	0	0	4	2
	NASHVILLE	76	57	89	48	67	1	1.76	0.61	1.61	13.52	118	21.22	111	92	51	0	0	2	1
TX	ABILENE	83	54	97	41	68	-4	0.02	-0.55	0.02	2.15	50	2.64	41	61	27	2	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	76	44	95	38	60	-4	0.00	-0.49	0.00	0.77	22	1.16	25	54	17	1	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	82	57	92	42	69	-5	4.37	3.26	3.08	7.22	102	8.31	76	82	53	1	0	3	2
	BEAUMONT	81	62	85	46	71	-3	0.33	-0.91	0.16	4.68	45	11.40	59	92	53	0	0	4	0
	BROWNSVILLE	83	63	91	54	73	-6	1.18	0.66	1.18	3.83	93	4.59	69	93	59	1	0	1	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	82	63	86	53	72	-5	1.39	0.66	1.38	5.96	110	6.87	77	87	59	0	0	2	1
	DEL RIO	87	59	95	46	73	-4	0.10	-0.40	0.10	0.50	13	0.72	13	69	37	4	0	1	0
	EL PASO	82	55	94	49	69	-3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.63	102	0.63	43	21	10	3	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	82	58	89	51	70	-2	0.72	-0.46	0.42	4.42	49	5.16	39	80	36	0	0	3	0
	GALVESTON	78	67	82	55	73	-3	0.00	-0.79	0.00	1.92	27	4.96	36	88	61	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	81	62	87	49	71	-4	3.88	2.79	3.54	8.26	88	11.61	72	90	52	0	0	4	1
	LUBBOCK	81	48	96	39	64	-4	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.74	24	0.90	21	56	19	2	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	82	54	95	43	68	-4	0.00	-0.40	0.00	1.07	53	1.33	42	46	23	2	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	86	55	98	37	70	-2	0.10	-0.57	0.08	0.80	20	0.86	14	68	30	3	0	2	0
	SAN ANTONIO	83	59	91	47	71	-4	2.58	1.57	2.07	4.58	68	5.23	52	82	37	1	0	3	2
	VICTORIA	84	62	89	49	73	-3	1.96	0.85	1.92	4.35	56	6.01	49	91	51	0	0	3	1
	WACO	81	56	90	45	68	-5	3.59	2.56	3.28	7.80	99	8.56	70	87	52	1	0	3	1
	WICHITA FALLS	81	53	92	44	67	-3	0.08	-0.75	0.08	4.48	66	4.83	51	73	36	2	0	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	68	44	80	35	56	-1	0.01	-0.50	0.01	3.63	70	6.40	81	59	27	0	0	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	75	53	81	46	64	9	1.56	0.82	0.84	7.92	114	12.20	112	73	43	0	0	3	2
VA	LYNCHBURG	78	54	91	41	66	4	3.26	2.32	3.16	12.12	128	19.20	119	98	54	1	0	3	1
	NORFOLK	80	62	92	55	71	6	3.01	2.17	3.01	11.82	125	18.12	108	91	54	1	0	1	1
	RICHMOND	82	61	94	53	72	8	1.04	0.15	0.57	8.66	93	14.97	94	85	50	2	0	2	1
	ROANOKE	78	55	91	44	66	3	1.99	1.03	1.86	9.14	94	15.41	96	83	51	1	0	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	76	57	90	45	66	5	4.02	3.10	1.96	16.20	182	22.70	154	87	54	1	0	5	2
WA	OLYMPIA	75	45	84	36	60	7	0.00	-0.51	0.00	15.93	156	28.97	121	89	58	0	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	71	48	83	40	60	9	0.01	-1.27	0.01	28.87	133	51.44	108	88	56	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	74	53	82	47	64	9	0.00	-0.39	0.00	16.38	223	26.19	157	78	52	0	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	71	47	80	38	59	6	0.02	-0.34	0.02	4.45	123	7.28	105	65	26	0	0	1	0
	YAKIMA	80	44	89	36	62	7	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.18	83	2.91	86	71	28	0	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	74	51	84	36	62	3	2.84	1.83	2.16	8.43	89	16.33	105	88	54	0	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	78	54	89	42	66	5	1.19	0.22	0.51	8.58	91	15.64	99	99	50	0	0	5	1
	ELKINS	74	49	87	37	62	5	2.86	1.80	2.23	8.30	84	14.56	88	93	43	0	0	5	1
	HUNTINGTON	76	53	88	39	65	2	0.26	-0.74	0.15	10.97	116	18.33	116	96	53	0	0	4	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	61	41	75	30	51	-6	1.40	0.62	0.73	8.56	130	11.76	140	88	40	0	1	3	2
	GREEN BAY	61	42	74	31	52	-3	1.19	0.62	1.05	6.64	111	9.43	115	89	54	0	1	3	1
	LA CROSSE	63	46	76	38	55	-4	0.93	0.20	0.73	9.94	138	12.30	131	79	43	0	0	2	1
	MADISON	64	46	77	37	55	-1	1.37	0.68	1.11	7.83	107	9.72	99	78	56	0	0	4	1
	MILWAUKEE	63	44	81	36	54	-1	1.58	0.92	1.16	7.27	90	10.01	86	80	59	0	0	4	1
WY	CASPER	54	33	67	26	44	-7	0.45	-0.10	0.17	3.25	87	4.73	96	86	60	0	4	5	0
	CHEYENNE	50	33	59	27	41	-9	0.91	0.35	0.43	3.52	91	5.68	119	82	62	0	4	4	0
	LANDER	57	34	70	29	45	-7	0.68	0.11	0.35	3.35	71	4.15	72	86	39	0	4	3	0
	SHERIDAN	59	37	69	32	48	-3	0.39	-0.14	0.28	4.65	116	6.50	121	79	51	0	1	4	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

May 12 – 18, 2014

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Dry weather across the western United States continued to exacerbate soil moisture deficiencies in many areas. Virtually all areas west of the Great Plains recorded less than an inch of rainfall for the week, with many locations recording less than 0.25 inch. Temperatures were below normal across the majority of the country, with only the Northeast and areas west of the Rocky Mountains recording above normal temperatures. Readings averaged more than 10°F below normal across portions of the northern Great Plains, creating frost concerns for newly planted row crops and small grains.

Corn: By May 18, seventy-three percent of this year's corn crop had been planted, 8 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was ahead of normal in southern regions of the Corn Belt, but the northern states of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin were at least 25 percentage points behind their respective 5-year averages. Nationally, 34 percent of the corn crop had emerged by week's end, 17 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 points behind the 5-year average. Warmer weather promoted double-digit emergence in 13 of the 18 major estimating states.

Soybeans: By week's end, producers had planted 33 percent of the soybean crop, 12 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Favorable planting conditions in Nebraska and Iowa allowed weekly planting progress to advance 29 and 20 percentage points, respectively. Nationwide, 9 percent of the soybean crop was emerged by May 18, six percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average.

Winter Wheat: By week's end, 57 percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage. This was 16 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 29 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 2 percentage points below the same time last year. Wheat fields in severe drought areas of Oklahoma and Texas continued to be baled for hay or otherwise abandoned.

Cotton: Producers had planted 46 percent of the nation's cotton crop by week's end, 9 percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Favorable weather conditions allowed producers in Virginia and North Carolina to plant 48 and 39 percent of their crop during the week, respectively. Planting continued in Texas, though some growers were awaiting rainfall before planting dryland cotton.

Sorghum: By May 18, sorghum producers had planted 39 percent of this year's crop, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Dry conditions allowed planting progress to advance 16 percentage points in Nebraska and 10 points in Colorado and Missouri.

Rice: By week's end, 87 percent of the rice crop was planted, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was rapid in California, with progress advancing 35 percentage points during the week to 75 percent complete overall. Nationally, 69 percent of the rice crop was emerged by May 18, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, equal to the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: Seventy-eight percent of this year's oat crop had been sown by week's end, 6 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. All states were behind normal for planting progress except Ohio and Texas. Nationally, 61 percent of the oat crop had emerged by May 18, slightly ahead of last year but 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By week's end, 27 percent of the oat crop was at or beyond heading stage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Heading progress was limited to earlier-planted oats in Texas.

Barley producers had sown 68 percent of the crop by week's end, equal to last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Thirty-seven percent of the crop had emerged, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Progress remained well behind normal in Minnesota and North Dakota, where emergence was 40 and 23 percentage points behind normal, respectively.

By May 18, forty-nine percent of the nation's spring wheat was seeded, 15 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was ahead of normal in the Pacific Northwest but remains well behind the 5-year average in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Emergence advanced to 24 percent, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 16 points behind the 5-year average.

Other Crops: By week's end, 43 percent of this year's peanut crop was planted, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average. Planting was most rapid during the week in North Carolina and Virginia, advancing 31 and 29 percentage points, respectively.

By May 18, producers had planted 52 percent of this year's sugarbeet crop, 35 percentage points behind last year and 32 points behind the 5-year average. Despite weekly advances of 31 percentage points in Minnesota and 21 points in North Dakota, cool, wet soil conditions have caused progress in the Northern Plains and Great Lakes regions to be well behind normal.

Sunflower producers had planted 1 percent of the crop by week's end, slightly behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Kansas led the nation in planting progress for sunflowers, having planted 3 percent of the crop—slightly behind the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 18, 2014

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	55	64	83	75
IL	66	78	84	73
IN	59	61	72	62
IA	63	70	84	88
KS	64	72	86	82
KY	54	64	74	69
MI	71	20	29	65
MN	63	31	53	81
MO	64	86	92	77
NE	78	77	91	89
NC	95	90	96	98
ND	55	3	17	54
OH	70	40	50	60
PA	67	27	51	60
SD	70	52	73	69
TN	77	87	93	85
TX	83	80	93	92
WI	39	20	36	61
18 Sts	65	59	73	76

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

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	14	4	24	24
IL	14	36	60	45
IN	18	14	42	39
IA	11	9	28	53
KS	17	35	52	47
KY	33	32	50	54
MI	14	1	9	25
MN	7	0	4	38
MO	25	53	72	54
NE	23	18	43	45
NC	88	70	83	92
ND	3	0	0	17
OH	17	3	18	34
PA	24	7	14	26
SD	14	4	15	23
TN	54	53	76	72
TX	68	65	79	76
WI	6	0	1	19
18 Sts	17	18	34	42

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

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	62	32	47	63
AZ	96	80	85	91
AR	48	57	77	65
CA	97	97	99	93
GA	43	24	44	48
KS	10	12	21	16
LA	64	77	82	83
MS	21	45	64	62
MO	51	44	62	62
NC	62	26	65	68
OK	15	9	18	19
SC	34	37	64	54
TN	12	26	48	33
TX	28	24	36	38
VA	61	25	73	73
15 Sts	37	30	46	48

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

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	75	73	79	87
CO	3	14	24	14
IL	6	12	13	17
KS	4	3	7	11
LA	92	98	99	96
MO	18	19	29	24
NE	9	10	26	24
NM	3	10	12	14
OK	22	28	35	26
SD	3	2	3	9
TX	73	81	82	76
11 Sts	34	36	39	39

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	30	42	49	44
IL	16	26	36	32
IN	27	23	33	35
IA	14	20	40	50
KS	12	16	32	30
KY	5	8	14	21
LA	61	78	87	72
MI	44	10	15	35
MN	20	4	16	45
MS	32	55	73	71
MO	11	16	32	25
NE	29	36	65	55
NC	17	13	32	24
ND	17	0	5	25
OH	41	13	20	35
SD	25	14	32	26
TN	8	13	23	21
WI	10	4	8	26
18 Sts	21	20	33	38

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

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	18	21	34	32
IL	1	NA	11	11
IN	3	2	11	17
IA	1	NA	3	11
KS	1	1	7	8
KY	0	NA	4	10
LA	38	50	70	57
MI	5	NA	5	8
MN	0	NA	0	7
MS	14	34	48	58
MO	1	NA	10	8
NE	2	NA	13	14
NC	5	NA	18	10
ND	0	NA	0	3
OH	3	NA	3	12
SD	1	NA	2	4
TN	3	NA	10	9
WI	0	NA	0	3
18 Sts	3	NA	9	11

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 18, 2014

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	89	96	99
CA	99	97	98	99
CO	1	14	19	28
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	44	16	50	67
IN	31	10	32	51
KS	36	46	71	70
MI	0	0	2	8
MO	65	34	67	77
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	1	0	11	17
NC	94	86	94	98
OH	13	0	4	29
OK	77	90	96	94
OR	15	10	20	9
SD	1	0	0	7
TX	69	72	89	88
WA	18	1	13	11
18 Sts	41	44	57	58

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	4	31	51	14
CA	0	5	15	25	55
CO	24	16	31	26	3
ID	0	1	13	73	13
IL	2	7	29	45	17
IN	1	4	26	54	15
KS	26	33	29	11	1
MI	6	16	36	34	8
MO	1	9	38	46	6
MT	2	5	29	45	19
NE	8	20	32	37	3
NC	0	4	24	61	11
OH	1	6	35	49	9
OK	49	29	17	5	0
OR	1	8	41	41	9
SD	0	3	38	57	2
TX	35	32	22	10	1
WA	4	16	42	35	3
18 Sts	22	22	27	24	5
Prev Wk	20	22	28	25	5
Prev Yr	21	20	28	27	4

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	98	90	96	90
MN	59	9	25	68
MT	88	73	88	78
ND	30	6	22	49
WA	96	86	88	91
5 Sts	68	55	68	69

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

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	68	61	70	58
MN	5	1	6	46
MT	39	27	39	40
ND	3	1	3	26
WA	84	62	74	71
5 Sts	34	29	37	40

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

Oats Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
IA	96	92	97	99
MN	67	36	61	84
NE	98	96	98	99
ND	48	16	29	56
OH	93	77	86	84
PA	97	79	89	92
SD	90	74	81	90
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	65	39	55	85
9 Sts	84	56	78	88

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

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
IA	67	65	81	89
MN	22	9	26	61
NE	78	83	89	90
ND	10	2	6	28
OH	60	44	67	66
PA	82	51	67	74
SD	54	45	56	64
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	27	13	26	62
9 Sts	60	32	61	73

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

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
IA	0	NA	0	3
MN	0	NA	0	0
NE	1	NA	0	0
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	3
PA	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	90	92	93	96
WI	0	NA	0	0
9 Sts	22	NA	27	21

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

Sugarbeets Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	99	98	100	100
MI	97	51	67	98
MN	83	9	40	79
ND	78	8	29	75
4 Sts	87	31	52	84

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

Sunflowers Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	3	1	2	7
KS	1	1	3	4
ND	8	NA	1	10
SD	0	NA	1	3
4 Sts	2	NA	1	6

These 4 States planted 83% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 18, 2014

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

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	99	97	100	93
MN	64	8	20	72
MT	76	51	74	73
ND	47	11	25	55
SD	89	74	83	93
WA	100	97	100	96
6 Sts	64	34	49	68

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

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	74	72	83	66
MN	6	2	8	48
MT	17	8	36	31
ND	9	1	6	30
SD	48	28	42	66
WA	93	76	90	82
6 Sts	20	12	24	40

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

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	22	20	31	41
FL	45	29	48	49
GA	41	30	49	45
NC	59	17	48	56
OK	42	41	63	50
SC	42	49	71	43
TX	34	17	20	66
VA	46	20	49	53
8 Sts	40	26	43	49

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

Rice Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	73	82	88	82
CA	79	40	75	67
LA	97	97	98	97
MS	44	68	82	82
MO	82	80	86	76
TX	100	91	96	97
6 Sts	78	75	87	82

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

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 18 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	53	59	74	71
CA	49	12	40	22
LA	90	90	93	93
MS	23	41	58	71
MO	62	44	71	64
TX	91	81	86	89
6 Sts	58	53	69	66

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	5	30	50	15
CA	0	5	25	55	15
LA	0	4	21	63	12
MS	0	2	30	47	21
MO	0	9	35	46	10
TX	1	5	46	44	4
6 Sts	0	5	29	52	14
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	1	5	28	51	15

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending May 18, 2014

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	25	52	21	NH	0	2	42	35	21
AZ	22	32	29	16	1	NJ	8	18	21	41	12
AR	1	8	30	51	10	NM	29	42	24	5	0
CA	20	45	30	5	0	NY	6	11	41	35	7
CO	14	27	29	29	1	NC	1	5	31	56	7
CT	0	0	34	66	0	ND	2	9	30	55	4
DE	3	5	22	28	42	OH	3	6	30	54	7
FL	0	6	38	52	4	OK	21	23	34	21	1
GA	0	5	36	49	10	OR	2	20	36	40	2
ID	0	1	23	63	13	PA	4	8	33	35	20
IL	1	4	34	44	17	RI	0	0	0	100	0
IN	1	5	26	55	13	SC	0	4	36	59	1
IA	5	11	34	40	10	SD	0	4	37	50	9
KS	17	25	39	18	1	TN	0	6	26	60	8
KY	2	6	23	54	15	TX	16	25	31	23	5
LA	1	12	39	45	3	UT	0	6	40	49	5
ME	0	2	62	36	0	VT	0	0	22	53	25
MD	0	1	12	65	22	VA	2	9	37	45	7
MA	0	14	33	46	7	WA	1	5	50	40	4
MI	5	15	37	34	9	WV	1	5	33	57	4
MN	5	5	41	45	4	WI	3	5	30	52	10
MS	1	6	29	52	12	WY	1	6	19	65	9
MO	2	12	50	33	3	48 Sts	8	14	34	38	6
MT	2	14	37	41	6						
NE	12	15	40	32	1	Prev Wk	8	15	36	36	5
NV	25	20	35	20	0	Prev Yr	12	18	32	32	6

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

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 4.1. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 60% adequate, 36% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 65% adequate, 32% surplus. Corn planted 97%, 94% last week, 95% 2013, 96% avg. Corn emerged 89%, 80% last week, 79% 2013, 87% avg. Corn condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 71% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans planted 40%, 29% last week, 15% 2013, 28% avg. Soybeans emerged 30%, 19% last week, 7% 2013, 15% avg. Winter wheat headed 96%, 92% last week, 89% 2013, 91% avg. Winter wheat harvested 2%, 1% last week, 0% 2013, 4% avg. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 61% good, 17% excellent. Hay harvested first cutting 33%, NA% last week, 28% 2013, and 45% avg. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. Pasture and range condition 2% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 21% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 63.8 F in Haleyville to 68.9 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.37 inches in Mobile to 3.40 inches in Haleyville. Planting of field crops moved ahead, but was interrupted yet again at mid-week with another round of showers. Rains blanketed the state on Wednesday with accumulations ranging predominately from one to three inches. A few showers lingered over north Alabama through the weekend. Cooler evening temperatures dipped into the 40's later in the week after the front passed through the state. Cotton and peanut planting remained behind average for this time of year. The rain and generally warmer conditions continued to improve pasture and grazing conditions. However, the first cutting of hay was slightly behind normal as a result of the persistent showers. Cattle and other livestock continued in mostly good condition.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 45% short, 50% adequate. Subsoil moisture 40% short, 60% adequate. Barley planted 75%. Oats planted 70%. Potatoes planted 15%. Hay supplies 55% very short, 35% short, 10% adequate. Livestock condition 5% poor, 35% fair, 45% good, 15% excellent. Pasture and range condition 20% poor, 35% fair, 45% good. Temperatures in the main growing regions continued to be above normal with little to no precipitation. The main farm activities for the week were planting small grains and vegetables, fertilizing hay and pasture, spreading manure, irrigation, field preparation, farm maintenance and fence repair. Local greenhouses and nurseries are open for business.

ARIZONA: Days suitable for field work 7.0 days. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 35% short, 62% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 33% short, 57% adequate, 0% surplus. Cotton planting is 85 percent complete, 11 and 6 percentage points behind last year, and the 5-year average with conditions at fair to excellent. Conditions for cotton were 29% fair, 36% good, and 35% excellent. Arizona's alfalfa condition was rated in fair to excellent condition, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on over three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Barley conditions are mostly good to fair, with 98 percent emerged, 9 and 4 percentage points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Durum Wheat conditions are good to excellent, with 95 percent headed, 6 percentage points ahead of last year, but behind the 5-year average by 1 percentage point. Winter Wheat conditions are fair to excellent, depending on location, and 83 percent of the crop is headed, 6 percentage points behind last year, but 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. This week there were 7 days suitable for field work. Vegetable harvest is slowing down. Dairy operations are working 7 days a week with warm weather favorable for milking cows. Conditions are dry throughout the State, as not enough precipitation is received to overcome dry conditions. Range and Pastures were rated in very poor to good condition, depending on location. Range and Pastures were rated in very poor to good condition, depending on location with conditions 22% very poor, 32% poor, 29% fair, 16% good and 1% excellent.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 51% adequate, 44% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 60% adequate, 29% surplus. Corn reached 98% planted, 95% last week, 97% last year, 98% 5-year average; 95% emerged, 85% last week, 91% last year, 95% 5-year average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, and 14% excellent. Winter wheat reached 96% headed, 89% last week, 98% last year, 99% 5-year average. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, and 14% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 51% good, 10% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, and 10% excellent. Most of the state received rainfall during last week. Producers continued to plant crops as weather permitted.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 50% very short, 30% short, 20% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 50% very short, 30% short, 20% adequate and 0% surplus. A high pressure ridge settled over the West Coast at the start of the week and remained over the State through Thursday. This resulted in a warm and dry weather pattern across the State and combined with a strong offshore flow over the southern region to produce a Santa Ana wind episode across the southland. Interior temperatures climbed to the 90s and low 100s across the State during the week. Even the San Francisco Bay Area experienced temperatures into the 90s and locations along the south central coast saw temperatures rise into the low 100s. The heat peaked in the north on Wednesday and Thursday and began to cool on Friday as a low pressure system made its way across the Pacific Northwest. At the same time, the southern region of the State began to experience a shift to an onshore wind pattern. By Sunday temperatures across the north were close to normal and there were even isolated showers along the north coast and far northern mountains. The southern part of the State saw temperatures cool and humidity begin to recover in some areas, but portions of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties remained fairly dry and breezy. Cotton was virtually all planted by week's end. Thrips have been seen in cotton to varying degrees and mites have been observed in cotton in the southern region of the State. Alfalfa fields are doing well. Oat hay harvest continued throughout the State. Planted corn fields emerged with a scattering of beet armyworms sighted. Rice fields are emerging. Dry conditions in the southern Central Valley accelerated maturation of wheat and barley. Grape bloom was finishing up and bunches were developing. Grape growers continued to train vines and irrigate, fertilize, and apply sulfur to vineyards. Olive trees were setting fruit. Pomegranate trees continued to bloom and develop fruit. Apples growers were thinning fruit. Avocado bloom was ongoing. Early variety apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, and plums were harvested. Growers continued to thin fruit on later varieties. Reflective foil remained in stone fruit orchards to enhance fruit color. Prune fruit continued to develop; growers were thinning fruit where necessary. Kiwi vines continued to grow. Strawberry and blueberry harvests remained active. Valencia orange harvest remained active. Walnut and pistachio growers were irrigating orchards and spraying for weeds. Nuts continued to develop on walnut trees; growers continued to monitor for coddling moth. Kernel fill on almonds was nearly complete. In Stanislaus County, growers planted tomato transplants, cantaloupe and honeydew. Radish, onions, garlic, fava beans, parsley, and other vegetables were harvested for farmers markets. In Merced County, the

earliest tomato plants have begun to set fruit. In Monterey County, full harvest continued for lettuce and Brassica. The warm, dry conditions pushed harvesting to early mornings. In San Mateo County, growers planted Brussels sprouts. The warm weather promoted sprouting of pumpkins, cucumbers and tomatoes. In Fresno County, early tomatoes were growing nicely with very few pest issues. In Tulare County, Italian squash and red onions were picked and shipped. In Kern County, growers in some areas treated tomatoes for armyworms. In Imperial County, carrots, melons, onions and sweet corn were harvested. The movement of cattle out of California remained active. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Range and pasture conditions are rated poor to very poor.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.3 days. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 36% short, 47% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 31% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring barley seeded 97% this week, 90% last week, 94% last year, 97% average; emerged 70% this week, 59% last week, 74% last year, 78% average; condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 42% good, 33% excellent. Spring wheat seeded 93% this week, 84% last week, 93% last year, 90% average; emerged 55% this week, 41% last week, 57% last year, 61% average; condition 51% fair, 49% good. Winter wheat jointed 68% this week, 49% last week, 52% last year, 80% average; headed 19% this week, 14% last week, 1% last year, 28% average; condition 24% very poor, 16% poor, 31% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. Dry onions planted 95% this week, 92% last week, 97% last year, 98% average. Corn planted 83% this week, 64% last week, 55% last year, 75% average; emerged 24% this week, 4% last week, 14% last year, 24% average. Dry beans planted 6% this week, 3% last week, 2% last year, 7% average. Potatoes fall inside SLV planted 65% this week, 13% last week, 65% last year, 69% average; emerged 5% this week, last week not available, none last year, 1% average. Potatoes fall outside SLV planted 87% this week, 76% last week, 73% last year, 65% average; emerged 40% this week, 21% last week, 10% last year, 22% average. Sorghum planted 24% this week, 14% last week, 3% last year, 14% average. Sugarbeets planted 98% this week, 91% last week, 63% last year, 86% average; emerged 62% this week, 41% last week, 19% last year, 39% average; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 61% good, 2% excellent. Sunflowers planted 2% this week, 1% last week, 3% last year, 7% average. Alfalfa progress 1st cutting 1% this week, last week not available, 2% last year, 3% average. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 63% good, 6% excellent. Pasture and range conditions 14% very poor, 27% poor, 29% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. Lambing 98% completed. Statewide, mountain snowpack is 149% of average as of May 19. Cool, dry conditions prevailed across much of Colorado, allowing producers to complete planting activities for some small grains and row crops. However, germination was limited in some instances as a result of cool temperatures and isolated frost. Several localities received vital precipitation in the form of rain or snow, but dry conditions remain a concern elsewhere.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4.5. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 3% short, 76% adequate and 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 86% adequate and 14% surplus. Alfalfa condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 75% good, 8% excellent Barley condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 81% good, 5% excellent. Other hay condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 76% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 3% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 28% good, and 42% excellent. Wheat conditions; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 77% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting; 21% this year, 62% last year, 61% five year average. Apples Full Bloom; 84% this year, 88% last year, 92% five year average. Barley Headed; 95% this year, 99% last year, 92% five year average. Cantaloupe Planted; 29% this year, 42% last year, 45% five year average. Corn Planted; 78% this year, 87% last year, 82% five year average. Corn Emerged; 48% this year, 41% last year, 57% five year average. Cucumbers Planted; 10% this year, 32% last year, 30% five year average. Green peas planted; 95% this year, 100% last year, 96% five year average. Lima Bean Planted; 5% this year, 22% last year, 21% five year average. Other Hay 1st Cutting; 18% this year, 68% last year, 62% five year average. Peaches Full Bloom; 95% this year, 100% last year, 100% five year average. Potatoes planted; 100% this year, 98% last year, 95% five year average. Snap Beans Planted; 12% this year, 34% last year, 40% five year average. Soybeans Planted; 18% this year, 18% last year, 24% five year average. Strawberries Full Bloom; 77% this year, 100% last year, 99% five year average. Sweet Corn Planted; 58% this year, 57% last year, 55% five year average. Tomatoes Planted; 32% this year, 46% last year, 53% five year average. Watermelon Planted; 41% this year, 57% last year, 55% five year average. Winter Wheat Headed; 79% this year, 76% last year, 69% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 0% very short, 80% short, 20% adequate and 0% surplus. Field activities for the week include plowing, planting, and applying fertilizer.

FLORIDA: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil moisture 20% short, 74% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 18% short, 73% adequate, 7% surplus. Peanuts planted reported at 48 percent, ahead of last year's 45 percent but behind the 5-year average of 49 percent. Panhandle, north Florida farmers have water standing in cultivated fields. Walton County fields drying out but peanut planting delayed. Washington peanuts; some replanting of peanuts to occur. Levy County farmers finishing planting peanuts. Dixie County farmers received more rain this past week, 25-30% of planted fields flooded, other fields too wet to start planting. In Gulf County, some planting of soybeans. Jackson, Okaloosa County farmers planting cotton. Miami-Dade County; planting boniato, malanga, okra, bitter melon; harvesting boniato, bitter melon, malanga, okra, some herbs. Vegetables, fruits coming to market in southwest; blueberries, collards, cucumbers, eggplant, herbs, kale, lettuce, peppers, snap beans, squash, tomatoes, watermelons, specialty items. Pasture condition 6% poor, 38% fair, 52% good, 4% excellent. Cattle condition 3% poor, 32% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Pastures remain wet in Panhandle. Pastures in southwest Florida received rain, improving condition. Cattle condition primarily good, pasture condition fair to good. Rainfall in citrus producing area widespread. Frostproof (Polk County) received 2.29 inches of rain, Dover (Hillsborough County) received 2.16 inches. Daytime high temperatures warm, reaching upper 80s to lower 90s. Abnormally dry conditions returned to southernmost citrus growing region, not affecting citrus groves. Next season's crop progressing well; oranges marble size or bigger, grapefruit golf ball size. Nutritional and post bloom sprays being applied, fertilizing, irrigating, mowing, and resetting trees continued. Processing plants primarily running Valencia oranges. Packinghouses finished for season, some taking late oranges.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 69% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 72% adequate, 23% surplus. Range and pasture condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Blueberry condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 13% fair, 51% good, 36% excellent. Blueberries harvested 29%, 42% 2013. Corn condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. Hay 1st Cutting 50%, 40% 2013. Oat condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 45% fair, 45% good, 4% excellent. Oats harvested 13%, 10% 2013. Onions harvested 68%, 69% 2013. Peach condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 9% fair, 87% good, 2% excellent. Peaches harvested 2%, 9% 2013. Rye condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 45% fair, 46% good, 4% excellent. Rye Harvested 15%, 8% 2013. Sorghum planted 47%, 15% 2013. Soybeans planted 20%, 13% 2013. Tobacco condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 10% excellent. Tobacco transplanted 95%, 100% 2013. Watermelon condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 39% fair, 54% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 8%, 9% 2013. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from 0.5 inches of rain up to 3.8 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 60s to the

high 80s. Average low temperatures ranged from the low 50s to the low 60s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 34% short, 66% adequate, 0% surplus. On May 13, the U.S. Drought Monitor reported that 38.21 percent of the State was abnormally dry or drier, unchanged from the previous week. On Maui, the weather conditions varied from days with island-wide cloud cover and precipitation throughout the day, to days with clear skies and sunshine. The weather continued to support forage growth for most area pastures, however it also allowed for increased growth of fireweed. Increased insect damage was reported for vegetable crops. The current weather conditions may have also prevented some producers from maintaining normal spraying program. This may have contributed to increased insect pressure and damage from insects. On the Big Island, trades winds were light and variable again for much of the week. Volcanic haze continued settling in during periods of calm or southerly winds. The dry weather on the windward side made possible field activities such as spraying, pruning and general orchard maintenance. Coffee and citrus crops are in full blossom.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.2 days. Topsoil moisture 17% short, 79% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 93% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 73% good, 13% excellent. Barley planted 96%, 98% 2013, 90% avg. Barley emerged 70%, 68% 2013, 58% avg. Barley condition 1% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 14% excellent. Corn planted 64%, 60% 2013, 59% avg. Corn emerged 42%, 31% 2013, 15% avg. Dry beans planted 50%, 43% 2013, 25% avg. Dry beans emerged 5%, 16% 2013, 6% avg. Dry peas planted 94%, 86% 2013, 73% avg. Dry peas emerged 46%, 41% 2013, 30% avg. Oats emerged 81%, 65% 2013, 53% avg. Onions dry emerged 91%. Potatoes planted 91%, 82% 2013, 81% avg. Potatoes emerged 15%, 15% 2013, 9% avg. Spring wheat emerged 83%, 74% 2013, 66% avg. Spring wheat condition 22% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent. Sugarbeets emerged 75%, 81% 2013, 73% avg. Irrigation water supply conditions 2% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range conditions 1% poor, 23% fair, 63% good, 13% excellent. Temperatures across the state ranged from 2 degrees below normal to 6 degrees above normal for the week. Some precipitation was received during the week, but all weather stations report below normal precipitation levels. Good weather assisted in the continuation of planting, and spring planting neared completion for most crops. The southwest region reports warm weather has crops progressing quickly. Most crops continued to be ahead of the five year average. State wide extension educators reported that irrigation water supply was mostly good to excellent. Major agricultural activities included planting of beans, corn, peas and potatoes.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.4. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 71% adequate, and 23% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 19% short, 68% adequate, and 10% surplus. Oats planted 86%, 93% 2013, 96% avg. Temperatures averaged 54.6 degrees, 8.3 degrees below normal. Statewide precipitation averaged 1.87 inches, 0.83 inches above normal. Producers spent short days in the field due to wet condition.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.2. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 50% adequate, 48% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 71% adequate, 26% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 84%, 87% 2013, 94% 5ya. Winter wheat headed, North 8%, Central 19%, South 61%. Corn planted, North 76%, Central 73%, South 60%. Soybeans planted, North 37%, Central 34%, South 23%. Temperatures for the week ranged from 30º to 87º F, with precipitation totals ranging from 1.14 inches to 5.22 inches across the state. The week began warm and dry, but a Tuesday cold front ushered in cool weather and precipitation lasting until Saturday. Morning frosts were reported statewide on Friday and Saturday, and small hail was reported in some southern districts. Excess precipitation throughout the season led to flooded fields across the state, especially in the south. Some planting occurred at the beginning and end of the week, but wet weather kept farmers out of fields for the majority of the week. Newly planted corn and soybeans did not see much progress for the week, and already-emerged corn and soybeans were reported to be yellowing in some northern counties. Winter wheat and pasture are mostly in good condition, but some farmers continued to prepare to convert poor wheat stands to other crops. Some farmers have been spraying alfalfa weevil.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 78% adequate, and 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 25% short, 62% adequate, and 6% surplus. Oat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 46% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent. All hay condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 13% excellent. Early week storms slowed fieldwork during the week. Average temperatures were several degrees below normal for the week slowing plant growth. Early morning frosts caused concerns about crops already emerged and the possible need to replant. Other activities for the week included tiling and spraying. Many farmers hope to start the first cutting of alfalfa within the next week.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 33% very short, 40% short, 27% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 37% very short, 40% short, 23% adequate, and 0% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 97% 90% 2013, 97% avg. Sorghum emerged 1%, 0% 2013, 2% avg. Hay alfalfa condition 9% very poor, 24% poor, 43% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent. Hay alfalfa first cutting 22%, 8% 2013, 32% avg. Stock water supplies were rated 20% very short, 32% short, 48% adequate, and 0% surplus. Cool temperatures slowed crop development and frost warnings and freezing temperatures kept many farmers from putting seed in the ground. Temperatures averaged 6 to 12 degrees below normal across most of Kansas and dipped below 30 degrees in many areas. Concerns of possible freeze damage to corn and wheat were common across the eastern third of the State. Spotty rains in central and eastern Kansas helped relieve drought pressure, but dry patterns in western Kansas continued. With pasture grasses shortened by drought, some producers were turning cattle out onto failed wheat.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil 2% short, 71% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 78% adequate, 19% surplus. Precipitation averaged 1.41 inches, 0.28 inches above normal. Temperatures averaged 61 degrees, 3 degrees below normal. Corn condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Winter wheat headed 79%, 80% 2013, 88% average. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 50% good, 20% excellent. Tobacco transplant supplies 4% short, 90% adequate, 6% surplus. Tobacco transplant height 14% under 2 in, 47% 2-4 in, 39% more than 4 in. Tobacco set 21%, 11% 2013, 18% average. All hay condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 52% good, 11% excellent. Strawberry fruit size 9% below average, 72% average, 19% above average. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 54% good, 15% excellent. Primary activities this week included planting corn, soybeans and tobacco, along with cutting of hay.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.0. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 23% short, 58% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 23% short, 66% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn planted 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Corn emerged 100% this week, 96% last week 100% last year, 100% average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 35% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent. Winter Wheat headed 97% this week, 96% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Winter wheat coloring 78% this week, 51% last week, 67% last year, 92% average. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 45% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Sweet potatoes planted 8% this week, 4% last week, 9% last year, 11% average. Hay first cutting 51% this week, 39% last week, 34% last year, 52% average. Sugarcane condition 6% very poor, 14% poor, 41% fair, 29% good, 10% excellent. Vegetables condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 42% fair, 45% good, 4% excellent. Pasture condition

1% very poor, 12% poor, 39% fair, 45% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, 6% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.0. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 1% short, 78% adequate and 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 80% adequate and 20% surplus. Alfalfa condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 63% good, 7% excellent Barley condition; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 44% good, 10% excellent. Other hay condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 66% good, 7% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 63% good, and 21% excellent. Wheat conditions; 1% very poor, 10% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting; 33% this year, 62% last year, 52% five year average. Apples Full Bloom; 91% this year, 100% last year, 98% five year average. Barley Headed; 79% this year, 92% last year, 91% five year average. Cantaloupe Planted; 32% this year, 41% last year, 46% five year average. Corn Planted; 63% this year, 69% last year, 77% five year average. Corn Emerged; 31% this year, 38% last year, 48% five year average. Cucumbers Planted; 34% this year, 50% last year, 37% five year average. Green peas planted; 88% this year, 98% last year, 98% five year average. Lima Bean Planted; 30% this year, 38% last year, 26% five year average. Other Hay 1st Cutting; 17% this year, 39% last year, 40% five year average. Peaches Full Bloom; 95% this year, 100% last year, 100% five year average. Potatoes planted; 95% this year, 100% last year, 100% five year average. Snap Beans Planted; 28% this year, 51% last year, 33% five year average. Soybeans Planted; 9% this year, 14% last year, 18% five year average. Strawberries Full Bloom; 92% this year, 83% last year, 92% five year average. Strawberries Harvested; 12% this year, 6% last year, 21% five year average. Sweet Corn Planted; 51% this year, 50% last year, 51% five year average. Tomatoes Planted; 42% this year, 49% last year, 48% five year average. Watermelon Planted; 24% this year, 37% last year, 36% five year average. Winter Wheat Headed; 52% this year, 71% last year, 85% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 6% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate and 1% surplus. Field activities for the week include plowing, planting, and applying fertilizer.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.4. Topsoil moisture 45% adequate, 55% surplus. Subsoil moisture 59% adequate, 41% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 39%, winter wheat headed 2%. Oats planted 63%, 79% last year, and 87% five-year average. Oats emerged 42%, 41% last year, and 64% five-year average. Barley planted 41%, barley emerged 12%. Range and pasture condition 5% very poor, 15% poor, 37% fair, 34% good, 9% excellent. Precipitation for the week ending May 18 ranged between 0.01 inch and 0.73 inch in the Upper Peninsula and between 0.63 inch and 3.32 inches in the Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 24 degrees to 88 degrees, with a state average of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Cold and rainy weather conditions deterred progress in row crop plantings this week. Flooded fields halted fieldwork in most parts of the state, and muddy feed lots have made feeding cattle challenging. Pasture and hay conditions are slowly improving. Field activities for the week included harvesting corn from last fall, hauling manure, applying fertilizer, planting row crops, and preparing equipment.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil moisture rated 0% very short, 0% short, 69% adequate, and 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture rated 0% very short, 6% short, 76% adequate, and 18% surplus. Temperatures remained below normal, and much of the state received frost this week. Widespread precipitation allowed topsoil and subsoil moistures to remain steady.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for field work 4.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 71% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 71% adequate, 18% surplus. Winter wheat 96% headed this week, 91% last week, 100% 2013, 100% Avg. Winter wheat condition was 0% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 13% excellent. Corn 97% planted this week, 94% last week, 94% 2013, 99% Avg. Corn 89% emerged this week, 82% last week, 90% 2013, 97% Avg. Corn condition was 0% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 14% excellent. Hay, first cutting, 35% cut this week, 26% last week, 21% 2013, 62% Avg. Peanuts 41% planted this week, 32% last week, 16% 2013, 48% Avg. Peanuts 22% emerged this week, 18% last week, 8% 2013, 19% Avg. Sorghum 55% planted this week, 42% last week, 9% 2013, 63% Avg. Sorghum 33% emerged this week, 17% last week, 4% 2013, 51% Avg. Sweet potatoes 5% planted this week, 1% last week, 0% 2013, 4% Avg. Watermelon 74% planted this week, 66% last week, 39% 2013, 84% Avg. Watermelon condition was 0% very poor, 3% poor, 61% fair, 30% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition was 0% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 54% good, 17% excellent. Pasture and range condition was 1% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent. Blueberries condition was 0% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 66% good, 4% excellent. Planting progress continued in the early part of the week. Rain halted fieldwork at the end of the week with pastures and crops benefiting from the rain.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 26% short, 65% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 35% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 82% adequate, 9% surplus. Stock water supplies 11% short, 85% adequate, 4% surplus. Temperatures averaged 9.0 degrees below normal. Frost in the northern half of the state, with impact on crops not yet known.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.5, 6.2 last year. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 15% last year; 9% short, 31% last year; 74% adequate, 51% last year; 13% surplus, 3% last year. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 19% last year; 12% short, 34% last year; 81% adequate, 45% last year; 5% surplus, 2% last year. Canola 70% planted, 80% last year. Canola 20% emerged, 12% last year. Corn 52% planted, 64% last year. Corn 27% emerged, 13% last year. Dry beans 38% planted, 57% last year. Dry beans 2% emerged, 5% last year. Dry peas 83% planted, 86% last year. Dry peas 44% emerged, 10% last year. Flaxseed 45% planted, 48% last year. Flaxseed 2% emerged, 1% last year. Lentils 73% planted, 83% last year. Lentils 2% emerged, 4% last year. Oats 59% planted, 74% last year. Oats 22% emerged, 28% last year. Potatoes 15% planted, 66% last year. Durum wheat 49% planted, 37% last year. Durum wheat 11% emerged, 1% last year. Sugarbeets 98% planted, 48% last year. Sugarbeets 46% emerged, 18% last year. Livestock grazing 69% open, 86% last year; 13% difficult, 10% last year; 18% closed, 4% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle & calves 36%, 43% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep & lambs 34%, 36% last year. Livestock birthing – calving completed 92%, 99% last year. Livestock birthing – lambing completed 86%, 91% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – cattle and calves 62%, 54% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – sheep and lambs 58%, 55% last year. The week ending May 18 was spring-like for much of the state of Montana. Temperatures were warmer during the days and there was scattered precipitation, including large hail in south central Montana. Nights were still below freezing in most locations which continued to retard crop development. Rapelje received the highest amount of precipitation at 0.86 of an inch of moisture. The high temperatures for Montana ranged from mid 60s to lower 80s. Low temperatures ranged from the lower teens to the mid 30s.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for field work 4.5. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 12% percent very short, 24% short, 61% adequate, and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 16% very short, 33% short, 50% adequate, and 1% surplus. Hay alfalfa rated 1% very poor, 7% poor, 39% fair, 46% good and 3% excellent. Hay alfalfa 1st cutting, 11%, 2013 1%, 14% five year average. Stock water supplies rated 5% very short, 10% short, 84% adequate, and 1% surplus. For the week ending May 18, 2014, precipitation across much of the western half the state as well as many eastern areas improved topsoil moisture supplies. However, southwest Nebraska again received only limited amounts of rainfall and remained in severe to extreme drought. Statewide, temperatures averaged 9 to 12 degrees below normal. Freezing temperatures were reported on multiple nights. Producers

were assessing the impact on crops and evaluating if replanting was necessary. Producers affected by the previous week's storms continued clearing debris and working on damaged irrigation equipment. Western producers were moving cattle to summer pastures.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil Moisture 20% Very Short, 35% Short, 45% Adequate. Subsoil moisture 30% Very Short, 45% Short, 25% Adequate. Temperatures were above normal levels and approached record highs. Las Vegas had a high of 102 degrees and Ely had a low of 24 degrees. Reno experienced the largest departure from normal with average temperature 6 degrees above normal. A storm system moved out of the State on Monday and there was no more precipitation for the rest of the week. A warm front moved through the State in the storm system's wake and resulted in near-record highs from Thursday through Saturday. The only station to report even trace amounts of rainfall was Winnemucca. A lack of rain resulted in no changes to soil moisture. A small improvement in pasture and range conditions was a result of last week's storms and unseasonably warm weather. Forage growth was abundant. Small grains progressed with winter wheat continuing to grow and other grains entering differing stages of development. Alfalfa stands appeared excellent after the first cutting. Calving and lambing were virtually complete.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.0. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, % short, 44% adequate and 56% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 51% adequate, 49% surplus. Blueberries, wild progress; 2% green tip, 0% pink. Blueberries, tame progress; 88% green tip, 41% pink, 21% full bloom. Cranberries progress (MA); 100% green tip, 0% pink. Strawberries progress; 69% green tip, 28% pink, 2% full bloom. Corn all progress; 16% planted, 0% emerged. Potatoes all progress; 1% planted. Apples all progress; 88% green tip, 55% pink, 27% full bloom, 12% petal fall. Peaches all progress; 95% green tip, 67% pink, 41% full bloom, 13% petal fall. Pears all progress; 93% green tip, 64% pink, 4% full bloom, 2% petal fall. Pasture and range; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 37% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Sweet corn all progress; 20% planted, 8% emerged. CT Valley tobacco; 0% planted.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.0. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 2% short, 73% adequate and 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 71% adequate and 29% surplus. Apples all progress; 80% pink, 70% full bloom. Corn all planted; 57% planted, 7% emerged. Hay Alfalfa conditions; 2% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 41% good, 7% excellent. Other Hay conditions; 0% very poor, 5% poor, 43% fair, 38% good, 14% excellent. Pasture and range conditions are; 8% very poor, 18% poor, 21% fair, 41% good, and 12% excellent. Peaches all progress; 86% pink, 80% full bloom. Winter Wheat conditions; 3% very poor, 4% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 11% excellent. Field activities for the week included planting corn, soybeans & tillage work. Asparagus and other greens harvest continues. Transplants are being planted into the field. Overwintered carrots are in good quantity and quality.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 48% very short, 19% short and 33% adequate. Subsoil moisture 44% very short, 19% short and 37% adequate. Alfalfa first cutting 55% complete, 49% 2013, 73% avg; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 41% fair, 45% good and 11% excellent. Corn 55% planted, 49% 2013, 67% avg; emerged 25%, 17% 2013, 27% avg. Sorghum 12% planted, 3% 2013, 14% avg. Winter wheat 50% headed, 43% 2013, 78% avg; 42% very poor, 21% poor, 13% fair, 11% good and 13% excellent. Cotton 63% planted, 57% 2013, 76% avg. Peanuts 15% planted, 22% 2013, 30% avg; 10% very poor, 45% poor and 45% fair. Lettuce 75% harvested, 52% 2013, 74% avg; 5% fair, 44% good and 51% excellent. Chile 97% planted, 92% 2013, 97% avg; 2% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 61% good and 5% excellent. Cattle 2% very poor, 21% poor, 54% fair, 22% good and 1% excellent. Sheep 19% very poor, 26% poor, 48% fair and 7% good. Range and pasture 29% very poor, 42% poor, 24% fair and 5% good. Average temperatures were well below normal, ranging from the low 40's in the north to the mid 60's in the southwest.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork, 3.5. Topsoil moisture, 0% very short, 1% short, 40% adequate, and 59% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 0% very short, 0% short, 47% adequate, 53% surplus. Spring tillage complete, 51% this week. Barley planted, 42% this week and 128% previous week. Cabbage planted, 9% this week and 4% previous week. Corn planted, 16% this week, 8% previous week, 56% last year and 50% average. Oats planted, 50% this week, 32% previous week, 86% last year and 81% average. Onions planted, 30% this week, 23% previous week, 94% last year and 83% average. Potatoes planted, 27% this week, 15% previous week, 47% last year and 58% average. Snap beans planted, 22% this week, 16% previous week, 5% last year and 10% average. Sweet corn planted, 29% this week, 17% previous week, 35% last year and 32% average. Winter wheat breaking dormancy, 95% this week and 93% previous week. Winter wheat jointed, 42% this week and 36% previous week. Apples green tip, 78% this week, 51% previous week, 100% last year and 100% average. Apples pink, 48% this week, 47% previous week, 99% last year and 97% average. Peaches green tip, 69% this week, 68% previous week, 100% last year and 100% average. Peaches pink, 51% this week, 34% previous week, 90% last year and 95% average. Pears green tip, 70% this week, 70% previous week, 100% last year and 100% average. Pears pink, 47% this week, 45% previous week, 87% last year and 96% average. Sweet cherries green tip or earlier, 60% this week, 52% previous week, 100% last year, and 100% average. Sweet cherries half inch green to pink, 44% this week, 37 previous week, 93% last year, and 98% average. Tart cherries green tip, 78% this week, 73% previous week, and 100% last year. Tart cherries half inch green to pink, 25% this week and 99% last year. Hay alfalfa condition, 3% very poor, 7% poor, 41% fair, 42% good, 7% excellent. Hay other than alfalfa condition, 3% very poor, 7% poor, 39% fair, 45% good, 6% excellent. Pasture and range condition, 6% very poor, 11% poor, 41% fair, 35% good, 7% excellent. Winter Wheat condition, 0% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 46% good, 9% excellent. Field activities for the week include hauling and spreading manure, applying fertilizer, plowing and planting of fields, spraying of trees, and fixing machinery.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 61% adequate, 29% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 72% adequate, 22% surplus. Corn planted was rated at 96%, cotton at 65%, peanuts at 48%, soybeans at 32%, sweet potatoes at 12%, flue-cured tobacco at 83% and burley tobacco at 39%. Corn emerged was rated at 83% with soybean emerged at 18%. Overall crop conditions fall within the fair to good ratings as of this week. Most of the state received above normal temperatures with some areas recording 5 degrees or higher above normal. The state received wide scattered precipitation during the week. The piedmont area received heavy rainfall recording up to 4 or 5 inches of rain in some areas.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 68% adequate, 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 77% adequate, 22% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 4% very poor, 16% poor, 39% fair, 39% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat jointed 19%. Durum wheat planted 14%, 32% 2013, 41% average. Durum wheat emerged 1%, 4% 2013, 19% average. Canola planted 13%, 26% 2013, 44% average. Flaxseed planted 4%, 11% 2013, 27% average. Dry edible peas planted 24%, 45% 2013, 61% average. Dry beans planted 2%, 2% 2013, 14% average. Potatoes planted 6%, 21% 2013, 41% average. Cattle/Calf conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 71% good, and 14% excellent. Calving 92% complete. Cattle/Calf death loss 30% below normal, 68% normal, 2% above normal. Sheep/Lamb conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 74% good,

and 10% excellent. Lambing 93% complete. Sheep/Lamb death loss 25% below normal, 73% normal, 2% above normal. Shearing 92% complete. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 1% short, 80% adequate, and 19% surplus. Drier conditions allowed fieldwork to progress over much of the state. Average temperatures ranged 6 to 15 degrees below normal with rainfall received Sunday night. Before these showers came, producers took advantage of the drier conditions to get as much planting done as possible. Livestock producers were busy moving cattle out to pastures and branding and working calves.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.3. Topsoil moisture 42% adequate, 58% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 56% adequate, 43% surplus. Winter wheat jointing 85%, NA 2013, NA avg. Precipitation in areas around the state for the week ranged between 0.81 inches and 4.37 inches, with a state average of 2.26 inches. Average temperatures in areas around the State ranged from 57 degrees to 66 degrees, with a state average of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. There was a significant amount of rain throughout the State this week, which, along with cool temperatures, kept growers out of their fields for much of the week. Storms brought hail to several areas, though there was only one report of damage to crops. There were some reports of ponding in fields. While growers were able to make some progress in planting, they are still behind 2013 and the five-year average for both corn and soybeans, largely due to the poor weather slowing fieldwork this week. Emergence is behind as well, due to the lag in planting from the late spring as well as cool temperatures keeping fields from drying out after the heavy rains. Oats planted and emerged have caught up to the five-year average. Winter wheat condition stayed largely the same as the previous week, but has been slow to reach the headed stage with the late spring.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 50% very short, 29% short, 20% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 55% very short, 30% short, 14% adequate, 1% surplus. Rye condition 23% very poor, 20% poor, 48% fair, 9% good; jointing 66% this week, 65% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; headed 62% this week, 60 % last week, 96% last year, 99% average. Oats condition 29% very poor, 28% poor, 23% fair, 16% good, 4% excellent; jointing 70% this week, 56% last week, 93% last year, 93% average. Canola condition 56% very poor, 26% poor, 13% fair, 5% good; blooming 97% this week, 93% last week, 100% last year, N/A% average; coloring 63% this week, 58% last week, N/A% last year, N/A% average. Winter wheat jointing 99% this week, 98% last week, 98% last year, 100% average. Corn seedbed prepared 98% this week, 96% last week, 94% last year, 99% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 89% this week, 87% last week, 62% last year, 76% average. Soybean seedbed prepared 82% this week, 70% last week, 56% last year, 68% average. Peanut seedbed prepared 83% this week, 77% last week, 89% last year, 95% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 91% this week, 88% last week, 88% last year, 90% average. Alfalfa first cutting 41% this week, 28% last week, 31% last year, 57% average. Other Hay first cutting 26% this week, 19% last week, 15% last year, 29% average. Watermelons planted 53% this week, 33% last week, 85% last year, 77% average. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 45% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Pasture and range condition 21% very poor, 23% poor, 34% fair, 21% good, 1% excellent. Moderate to heavy rainfall in the last week helped stop the expansion of the drought eastward across Oklahoma. However, little moisture was received in the areas that needed it most. Seven of the nine districts received less than an inch of rain on average, ranging from 0.01 of an inch in the Panhandle to 0.93 in the South Central District. The remaining two districts, the East Central and the Southeast, received 1.87 and 2.05 inches on average, respectively. Fifty percent of the state is still rated in an Extreme to Exceptional Drought. For the period of March 1st through May 18th, the Panhandle and North Central Districts have recorded the driest season since 1956. Wheat fields in severe drought areas continued to be disastered out, baled for hay, or otherwise abandoned. Significant progress was made in row crop plantings this week. Temperatures for the week ranged from a low of 30 degrees at Kenton on Wednesday, May 14th to a high of 91 degrees at Grandfield on Friday, May 16th.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil Moisture 6% Very Short, 25% Short, 64% Adequate and 5% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 7% Very Short, 31% Short, 61% Adequate and 1% Surplus. Winter Wheat Condition 1% Very Poor, 8% Poor, 41% Fair, 41% Good, 9% Excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 2% Very Poor, 3% Poor, 35% Fair, and 56% Good, 3% Excellent. Barley Condition 2% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 48% Fair, 44% Good, and 4% Excellent. Winter Wheat Headed 20%, 10% PW, 15% PY, 9% 5YA. Spring Wheat Emerged 96%, 92% PW, 85% PY, and 85% 5YA Barley Emerged 94%, 91% PW, 67% PY, 76% 5YA. Alfalfa 1st Cutting 10%, 1% PW, 24% PY, and 7% 5YA. Range and Pasture Conditions were 2% very poor, 20% poor, 36% fair, 40% good, and 2% excellent. Hot and Dry Week in Oregon Mostly dry conditions prevailed for the week with temperatures pushing into the mid 80s and 90's in western Oregon. Warmer temperatures helped all crops and range conditions. Conditions were still optimal for forage production, and this has been an exceptional year for forage growth. In eastern Oregon potato planting and irrigation efforts continued while corn was still being planted. Blueberries and strawberry were in bloom and looking good. Hand thinning of summer pears continued in the lower Hood River Valley and other routine orchard operations continued throughout the valley. Cherry trees were progressing nicely. Dryland wheat was beginning to head and first cutting alfalfa was put up for haylage and bagged.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 3.5. Topsoil moisture, 0% very short, 1% short, 65% adequate, and 34% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 0% very short, 2% short, 72% adequate, 26% surplus. Spring tillage, 65% this week, 58% last week, n/a% last year, n/a% average. Corn planted, 51% this week, 27% last week, 67% last year, 60% average. Corn emerged, 14% this week, 7% last week, 24% last year, 26% average. Barley headed, 71% this week, 28% last week, 58% last year, 80% average. Oats planted, 89% this week, 79% last week, 97% last year, 92% average. Oats emerged, 67% this week, 51% last week, 82% last year, 74% average. Potatoes planted, 46% this week, 33% last week, 75% last year, 62% average. Tobacco beds having plants up, 87% this week, 87% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Apples pink, 89% this week, 81% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Apples full bloom, 87% this week, 71% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Cherries half inch green to pink, 92% this week, 92% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Cherries full bloom, 92% this week, 91% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Peaches pink 82% this week, 82% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Peaches full bloom, 81% this week, 80% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Winter Wheat condition, 0% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 13% excellent. Hay Alfalfa condition, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 31% fair, 57% good, 11% excellent. Hay Other condition, 0% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Quality of Hay Made, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 3% fair, 18% good, 78% excellent. Pasture condition, 4% very poor, 8% poor, 33% fair, 35% good, 20% excellent. Field activities for the week included plowing fields, planting crops, repairing equipment, spreading fertilizer and spraying fruit trees.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil Moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 74% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 0% very short, 16% short, 75% adequate, 9% surplus. Winter Wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 62% good, 18% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 59% good, 1% excellent. Rye condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 76% good, 1% excellent. Oats condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 17% fair, 70% good, 13% excellent. Peaches condition 12% very poor, 15% poor, 54% fair, 15% good, 4% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 76% good, 8% excellent. Tomatoes condition 0%

very poor, 0% poor, 47% fair, 53% good, 0% excellent. Cantaloupes conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 50% fair, 48% good, 0% excellent. Tobacco condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 48% fair, 51% good, 1% excellent. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 27% fair, 68% good, 4% excellent. Corn planted 98%, 97% 2013. Corn Emerged 96%, 95% 2013. Cotton planted 64%, 34% 2013. Winter Wheat headed, 97%, 95% 2013. Winter Wheat coloring 45%, 32% 2013. Winter wheat mature 10%, 9% 2013. Rye headed 95%, 97% 2013. Rye coloring 63%, 39% 2013. Rye mature 22%, 6% 2013. Oats headed 97%, 99% 2013. Oats coloring 48%, 43% 2013. Oats mature 13%, 6% 2013. Cantaloupes planted 83%, 95% 2013. Cucumbers planted 59%, 83% 2013. Snap beans planted 45%, 87% 2013. Watermelons planted 77%, 96% 2013. Tomatoes planted 65%, 100% 2013. Peanuts planted 71%, 42% 2013. Soybeans planted 36%, 25% 2013. Soybeans emerged 15%, 10% 2013. Tobacco transplanted 53%, 99% 2013. 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 2.1 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 89% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 86% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 38% fair, 57% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat 12% jointed. Oats condition rated 0% very poor, 0% poor, 24% fair, 68% good, and 8% excellent. Cattle/Calf conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 74% good, 11% excellent. Calving 93% complete. Cattle/Calf death loss 18% below normal, 81% normal, 1% above normal. Sheep/Lamb conditions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 13% fair, 59% good, 28% excellent. Lambing 93% complete. Shearing 93% complete. Sheep/Lamb death loss 32% below normal, 67% normal, 1% above normal. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 8% short, 88% adequate, 4% surplus. Below normal temperatures continued across the entire state. Rainfall was recorded in most areas of the state except for the northwest corner. Frost occurred throughout the week. Cool conditions slowed rangeland growth delaying movement of cattle to summer pastures. Activities included planting soybeans, moving cattle to pasture, and fixing equipment.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 3.5. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 72% adequate, 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 79% adequate, 15% surplus. Heavy rainfall at mid week hampered field work. Corn producers were winding down planting, while cotton and soybean planting continued early in the week. Wheat and pastures continue to benefit from adequate moisture. Other farm activities included setting tobacco and applying fungicide. Pastures were in mostly good condition.

TEXAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 43% very short, 33% short, 22% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 41% very short, 37% short, 20% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn planted 93%, 83% 2013, 92% avg. Corn emerged 79%, 68% 2013, 76% avg. Corn silking 10%, 11% 2013, 17% avg. Cotton planted 36%, 28% 2013, 38% avg. Cotton squaring 3%, 3% 2013, 6% avg. Peanuts planted 20%, 34% 2013, 66% avg. Rice planted 96%, 100% 2013, 97% avg; Rice emerged 86%, 91% 2013, 89% avg. Sorghum planted 82%, 73% 2013, 76% avg. Sorghum headed 10%, 18% 2013, 15% avg. Soybeans planted 31%, 87% 2013, 87% avg. Soybeans emerged 20%, 61% 2013, 76% avg. Sunflowers planted 23%, 40% 2013, 42% avg. Winter Wheat headed 89%, 69% 2013, 88% avg. Winter Wheat harvested 6%, 2% 2013, 5% avg. Winter Wheat condition 35% very poor, 32% poor, 22% fair, 10% good and 1% excellent. Oats headed 93%, 90% 2013, 96% avg. Oats harvested 19%, 2% 2013, 9% avg. Oat condition 14% very poor, 20% poor, 33% fair, 27% good and 6% excellent. Range and pasture condition 16% very poor, 25% poor, 31% fair, 23% good and 5% excellent. Thunderstorms moved across the eastern half of Texas last week, providing much-needed rainfall to many areas. Four to six inches were reported in several locations for the week. Meanwhile, dry and windy conditions dominated much of west Texas and the Panhandle with many areas receiving little or no precipitation. Winter wheat and oats progressed across the state, however the dry land small grain crop condition declined across the Plains due to hot, dry, windy conditions. Many producers were grazing small grain fields or cutting them for hay. Irrigation was active where available. In much of South Texas, small grain condition was good and harvest activities had begun. Planting activities continued across the state. In east Texas, precipitation aided the growth of recently emerged corn, sorghum and soybeans, but delayed planting in some fields. Corn was beginning to tassel in some areas. Cotton planting continued across the Panhandle and Southern Plains, though some growers were awaiting rainfall before planting dry land cotton acres. Irrigated row crops were suffering in some areas as producers were forced to stretch limited water supplies. Peach and pecan crops in parts of the Cross Timbers benefited from recent rainfall and were in good condition. Pecan nut growth had begun in the Trans-Pecos and trees were being sprayed for insect control. In East Texas, cool-season vegetable harvest was in progress and warm-season vegetable planting continued. In South Texas, harvest of cabbage, onions and potatoes was active. Some planting of cantaloupes and watermelons was underway. Pastures and rangeland remained extremely dry in many parts of west Texas as hot, windy conditions continued to deplete topsoil moisture. In east Texas, rainfall improved pasture conditions and many stock ponds were replenished. Early-season grasses were being cut in many places. Some cattle ranchers were continuing spring roundup and weaning activities as calving season was winding down.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 41% short, 51% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 6% very short, 38% short, 54% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn planted 72%, 72% 2013, 62% 5-yr avg; emerged 16%, 32% 2013, 21% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat condition 4% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, 21% excellent. Barley emerged 96%, 86% 2013, 78% 5-yr avg; condition 11% fair, 68% good, 21% excellent. Oats planted 94%, 85% 2013, 84% 5-yr avg; emerged 71%, 61% 2013, 57% 5-yr avg. Spring wheat emerged 93%, 94% 2013, 78% 5-yr avg; condition 20% fair, 61% good, 19% excellent. Apples full bloom 21%, 82% 2013, 79% 5-yr avg. Apricots 65% full bloom or past, 94% 2013, 98% 5-yr avg. Peaches full bloom 90%, 98% 2013, 96% 5-yr avg. Sweet Cherries full bloom 89%, 91% 2013, 94% 5- yr avg. Tart cherries full bloom 22%, 96% 2013, 88% 5-yr avg. Cows calved 94%, 97% 2013, 98% 5-yr avg. Cattle and calves condition 1% poor, 21% fair, 67% good, 11% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved to pasture 75%, 52% 2013, 85% 5-yr avg. Sheep and lamb condition 17% fair, 76% good, 7% excellent. Sheep and lambs farm flocks shorn 91%, 92% 2013, 94% 5-yr avg. Sheep and lambs range flocks shorn 94%, 89% 2013, 91% 5-yr avg. Sheep and lambs range flocks lambed 91%, 78% 2013, 78% 5–yr avg. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 22% short, 74% adequate, 2% surplus. Alfalfa is looking good in Beaver County. Corn planting is also going well. Livestock are doing well and getting moved out to ranges. There were good growing conditions in Box Elder County during the past week. Corn is emerging in many fields. Farmers are busy irrigating their grain. Dryland wheat and safflower conditions look good. Many ranchers are moving cattle to spring pastures. Most of these pastures look good except for those that have black grass bugs which have stunted the growth of grass. It was another great week for crops in Cache County. Growers are busy planting corn, spraying small grains for weeds, and moving livestock to pastures and rangelands. Most irrigation companies have also filled canals with irrigation water and small grains and alfalfa hay are being irrigated. Clover root curculio has been identified in some alfalfa fields, causing much concern to growers. Ranges look good in Morgan County. In Rich County, cows have been turned out to the ranges and the Narrows Reservoir has been released to start the irrigation season. The range is in far better shape than this time last year. The water storage is almost double what was stored last year. Producers are anticipating a good year. Irrigation water shortages are expected in half of Uintah County. Farmers may receive only one

month of water. Irrigators who pump from the Green River may be better off. Corn planting is a little behind in Weber County due to the rain, but will have good moisture to germinate it.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 69% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 74% adequate, 17% surplus. Cotton planted 73%, 61% 2013, 73% 5-yr avg. Peanuts planted 49%, 46% 2013, 53% 5-yr avg. Corn planted 77%, 84% 2013, 85% 5-yr avg. Corn emerged 55%, 72% 2013, 69% 5-yr avg. Soybeans planted 16%, 21% 2013, 24% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat headed 84%, 91% 2013, 94% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 2% poor, 18% fair, 71% good, 9% excellent. Barley 4% very poor, 4% poor, 25% good, 63% good, 4% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 8% excellent. Greenhouse tobacco 1% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 14% excellent. Tobacco plantbeds 30% fair, 69% good, 1% excellent. Flue-cured tobacco transplanted 73%, 67% 2013, 71% 5-yr avg. Fire-cured tobacco transplanted 29%, 34% 2013, 42% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco transplanted 13%, 23% 2013, 20% 5-yr avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 62% good, 8% excellent. Pasture 2% very poor, 9% poor, 37% fair, 45% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa hay 6% poor, 45% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent. Other hay 1% very poor, 7% poor, 44% fair, 44% good, 4% excellent. All apples 1% very poor, 1% poor, 46% fair, 52% good. Grapes 10% poor, 45% fair, 39% good, 6% excellent. The week started off hot and dry, with highs in the 90s. A cold front moved into the Commonwealth on Thursday, which brought cold temperatures and rain. At least one southwestern county experienced frost. Rains varied by location, but most areas experienced 1 to 4 inches of rain; there were some reports of minor flood damage. Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.6. Corn planting was behind normal for this time of year. In some cases, corn acres were replanted due to poor germination. Full season soybean planting began in earnest, but was halted later in the week due to the rain. The 1st cutting of hay was underway; hay quality was poorer than hoped for due to the wet, cold, early spring. Other farming activities for the week including applying fungicide to winter wheat, harvesting strawberries, and tending to the vegetable crops.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil Moisture 7% Very Short, 30% Short, 61% Adequate and 3% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 9% Very Short, 34% Short, 55% Adequate and 2% Surplus. Winter Wheat Condition 4% Very Poor, 16% Poor, 42% Fair, 35% Good, 3% Excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 1% Very Poor, 9% Poor, and 40% Fair, 49% Good, and 1% Excellent. Barley Condition 1% Very Poor, 4% Poor, 32% Fair, 61% Good, 1 Excellent Green Peas Planted 92%, 90% PW, 95% PY, and 90% 5YA. Winter Wheat Headed 13%, 1% PW, 18% PY, 11% 5YA. Spring Wheat Emerged 90%, 76% PW, 93% PY, and 82% 5YA. Barley Planted 88%, 86% PW, 96% PY, and 91% 5YA. Barley Emerged 74%, 62% PW, 84% PY, 71% 5YA. Potatoes Planted 90%, 84% PW, 92% PY, and 93% 5YA. Potatoes Emerged 35%, 25% PW, 59% PY, and 44% 5YA. Dry Peas Planted 80%, 70% PW, 88% PY, and 81% 5YA. Dry Beans Emerged 23%, NA PW, 0% PY 0% 5YA. Corn Planted 75%, 68% PW, 84% PY, and 76% 5YA. Corn Emerged 39%, 15% PW, 46% PY, and 36% 5YA. Dry Beans Planted 77%, 50% PW, 81% PY, and 74% 5YA. Alfalfa 1st Cutting 16%, NA PW, 22% PY, 20% 5YA. Range and Pasture Conditions were 1% very poor, 5% poor, 50% fair, 40% good, and 4% excellent. In the Palouse Region, temperatures were above average for much of the week, with only trace amounts of precipitation received. Highs reached the 80's in several places during the week. The heat and lack of moisture caused some concern for producers, with dryland winter wheat, spring wheat, and pasture showing signs of heat stress. Temperatures in the upper elevations were cooler. The last of potato acreage was being planted. Dry edible beans and sweet corn continued to be planted. Onions were coming up. Alfalfa and timothy hay were being swathed, baled, green-chopped and/or stacked. There was light field tillage, taking out old hay for probable sweet corn planting. First cutting of alfalfa had begun. Dry corn and dry edible bean planting continued.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture was 1% very short, 9% short, 80% adequate, and 10% surplus compared to 2% very short, 14% short, 72% adequate, and 12% surplus last year. Subsoil moisture was 4% very short, 14% short, 76% adequate, and 6% surplus, comparison data not available. Hay and roughage supplies were 8% very short, 9% short, 73% adequate, and 10% surplus compared to 15% very short, 21% short, and 64% adequate last year. Feed grain supplies were 8% very short, 12% short, 78% adequate, and 2% surplus compared to 3% short and 97% adequate last year. Corn was 27% planted, 25% in 2013, and 45% 5-year avg. Corn was 8% emerged, 4% in 2013, and 21% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 10% planted, 7% in 2013, and 23% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 33% fair and 67% good. Winter wheat was 45% headed, 20% in 2013, and 57% 5-year avg. Hay conditions were 1% very poor, 6% poor, 41% fair, 43% good, and 9% excellent. Apple conditions were 5% poor, 17% fair, 73% good, and 5% excellent. Peach conditions were 1% very poor, 10% poor, 13% fair, 71% good, and 5% excellent. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 15% fair, 73% good, and 11% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 11% fair, 85% good, and 4% excellent. Farming activities included vaccinating livestock and planting crops. In parts of the State, rainfall has helped forage growth.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 67% adequate, and 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 77% adequate, and 18% surplus. Spring tillage complete, 46%, 53% 2013, 75% avg. Winter wheat condition 6% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent. Hay, all types, condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 61% good, 20% excellent. Potatoes planted, 66%, n.a. 2013, n.a. avg. Rain early in the week stalled fieldwork for a few more days. However, drier, breezy conditions and sunshine late in the week allowed fieldwork to charge forward. Farmers were reportedly working around standing water and mud to spread manure and get seed planted as soon as possible. Temperatures were below normal with some overnight frost reported in the north and central parts of the state. Cold and wet soil conditions have kept crop emergence behind normal and slowed the growth of hay and winter wheat. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 1 to 6 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 61 to 64 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 41 to 46 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.93 inches in La Crosse to 1.58 inches in Milwaukee.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 85% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% short, 86% adequate. Barley planted 94%, 92% 2013, 90% 5-yr avg; emerged 66%, 62% 2013, 61% 5-yr avg. Oats planted 76%, 67% 2013, 73% 5-yr avg; emerged 37%, 39% 2013, 42% 5-yr avg. Spring wheat planted 74%, 41% 2013, 62% 5-yr avg; emerged 14%, 16% 2013, 32% 5-yr avg. Sugarbeets planted 90%, 59% 2013, 81% 5-yr avg; emerged 21%, 10% 2013, 21% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat jointed 55%, 40% 2013, 58% 5-yr avg; booted 3%, 0% 2013, 8% 5-yr avg; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 61% fair, 37% good, 0% excellent. Corn planted 68%, 67% 2013, 69% 5-yr avg; emerged 14%, 7% 2013, 10% 5-yr avg. Dry beans planted 30%, 17% 2013, 12% 5-yr avg. Barley condition 2% poor, 4% fair, 94% good. Alfalfa condition 8% poor, 14% fair, 63% good, 15% excellent. Other hay condition 3% poor, 22% fair, 70% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and range conditions 1% very poor, 6% poor, 19% fair, 65% good, 9% excellent. Livestock condition 3% poor, 21% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent. Spring calving 94%, 95% 2013, 94% 5-yr avg. Cattle and calf losses 41% light, 58% normal, 1% heavy. Farm flock ewes lambed 96%, 92% 2013, 95% 5-yr avg. Range flock ewes lambed 75%, 56% 2013, 53% 5-yr avg. Sheep and lamb losses 44% light, 56% average. Farm flock sheep shorn 94%, 94% 2013, 95% 5-yr avg. Range flock sheep shorn 93%, 63% 2013, 41% 5-yr avg. Irrigation water supplies 2% poor, 7% fair, 74% good, and 17% excellent.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 11-17, 2014

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Heavy rain and severe weather over eastern Europe halted fieldwork and caused localized flooding.

WESTERN FSU: Heavy showers and thunderstorms in western crop areas contrasted with summer-like heat in eastern and southern wheat areas.

EASTERN FSU: Dry, unseasonably hot weather accelerated fieldwork and spring wheat development in the north and facilitated late cotton planting in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers and thunderstorms across much of the region slowed winter wheat drydown and harvesting but provided supplemental moisture for irrigated summer crops.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Sunny skies and above-normal temperatures promoted wheat drydown and harvesting across much of the region.

SOUTH ASIA: Seasonably drier weather returned to most of India, following unusually heavy pre-monsoon showers over the previous two weeks.

EAST ASIA: Rainfall benefited corn and soybean establishment in northeastern China, while mostly dry weather aided winter wheat maturation on the North China Plain.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Farmers still awaited the start of the summer rainy season in Thailand, while the season appeared to be underway in southern Vietnam and the southwestern Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: Warm weather and adequate topsoil moisture aided winter crop development in the west and southeast.

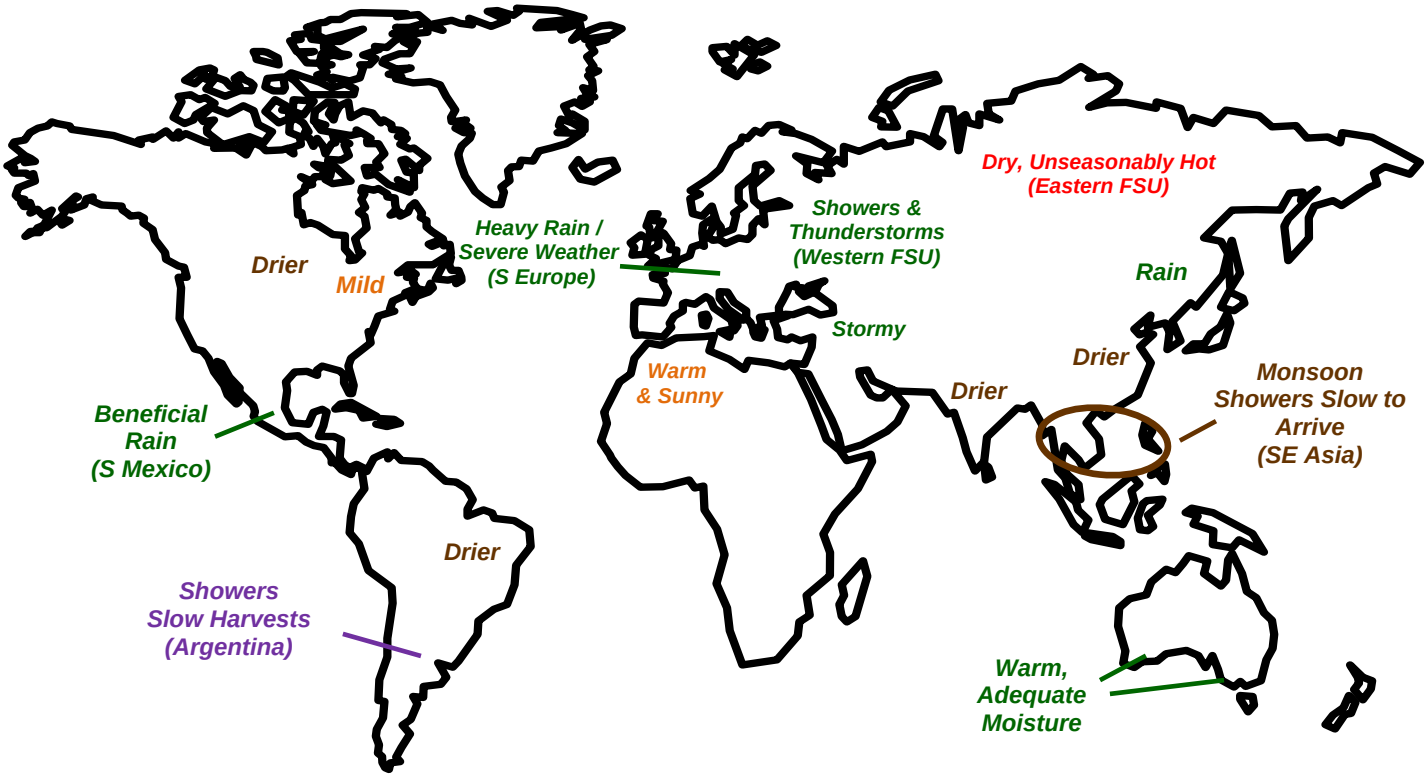
ARGENTINA: Showers maintained slow rates of summer crop harvesting.

BRAZIL: Warm, sunny weather spurred growth of corn and cotton.

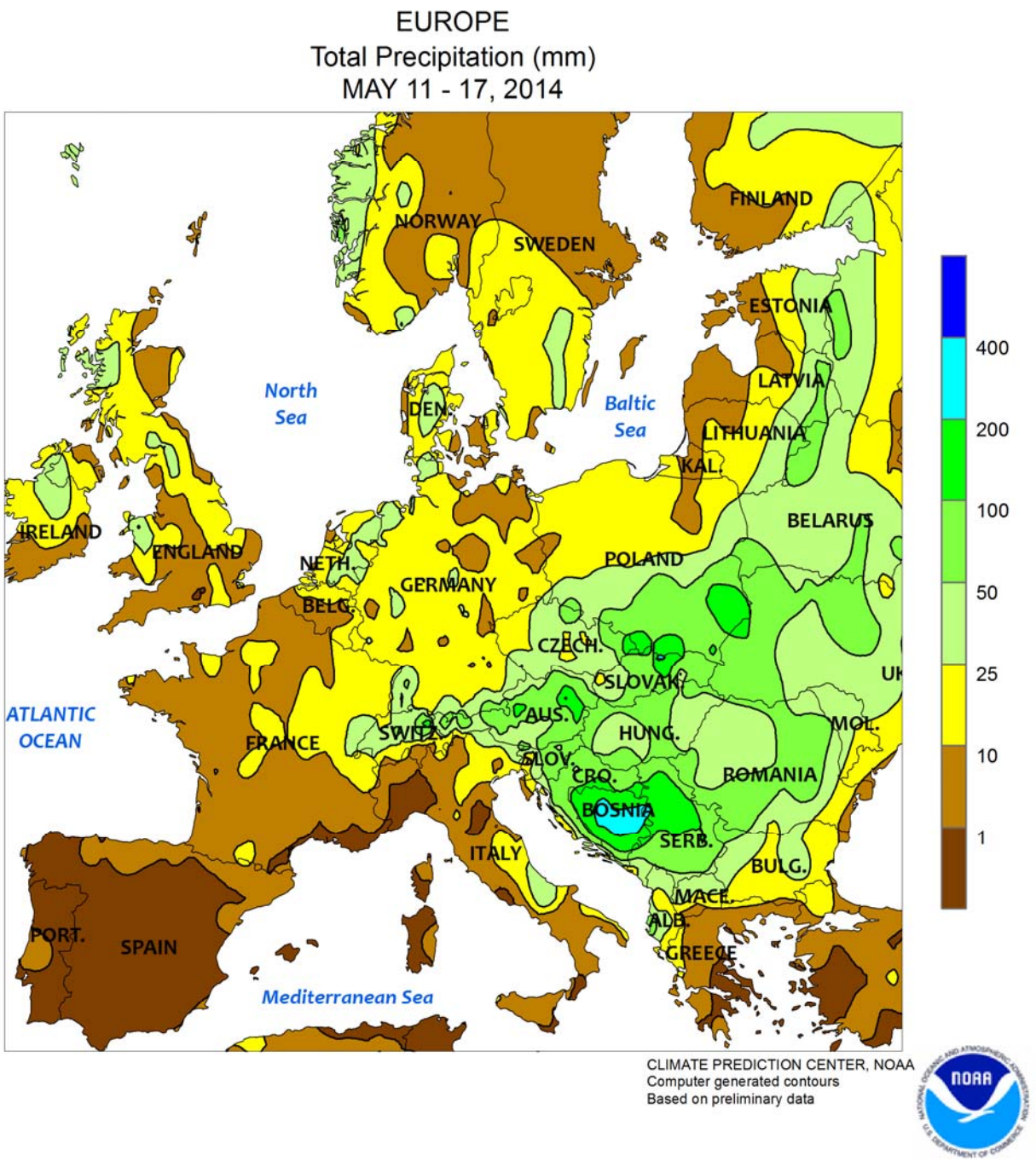
MEXICO: Planting of corn and other rain-fed crops continued.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Unseasonable cold slowed germination of spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warmer conditions favored growth of winter wheat and pastures while warming topsoils for corn germination.



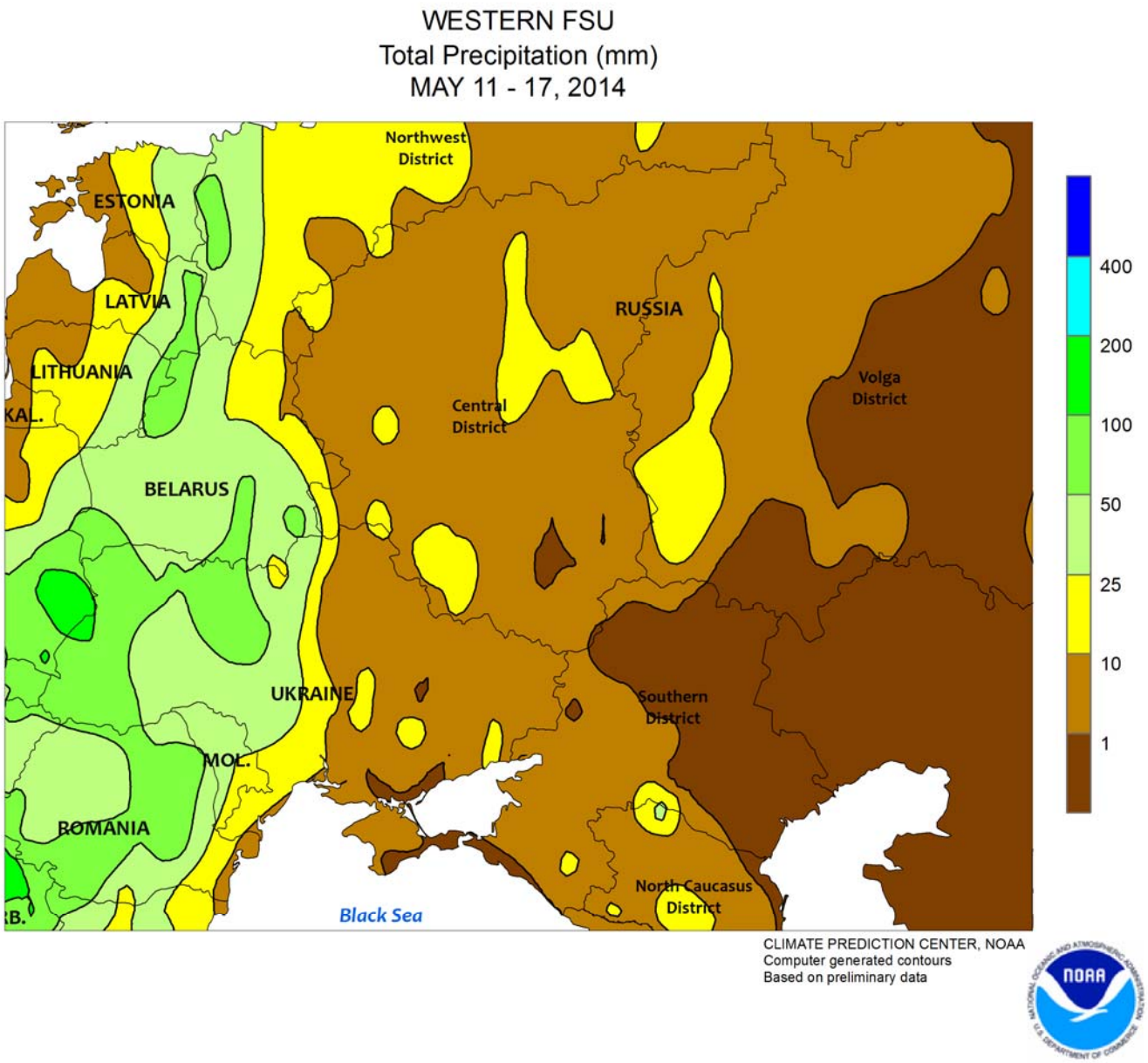
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

Heavy rain and locally severe thunderstorms across eastern Europe contrasted with dry, tranquil weather in southwestern portions of the continent. A powerful, slow-moving Mediterranean storm produced 25 to locally more than 150 mm of rain from southern Poland into the Balkans. The heavy downpours caused flooding along riverbanks and other low-lying areas, likely necessitating localized replanting of small grains and summer crops. Some of the embedded thunderstorms that swept across the region were severe, with numerous reports of strong winds, large hail, and a few isolated tornadoes. Despite being detrimental to fieldwork as well as causing localized damage to crops and infrastructure, the moisture was overall beneficial for reproductive winter grains and oilseeds. In Italy, much of the country was outside of the storm's influence, though locally heavy showers (25 mm or more) in southern- and northeastern-most crop areas boosted soil moisture for corn, sunflowers, and soybeans. Farther north and west, showers were lighter — albeit still beneficial — for winter crops in Germany (10-30 mm), France (2-15 mm), and the United Kingdom (5-33 mm). Meanwhile, high pressure maintained dry, locally hot weather (highs in excess of 35°C) in Spain, facilitating winter wheat drydown and harvesting.

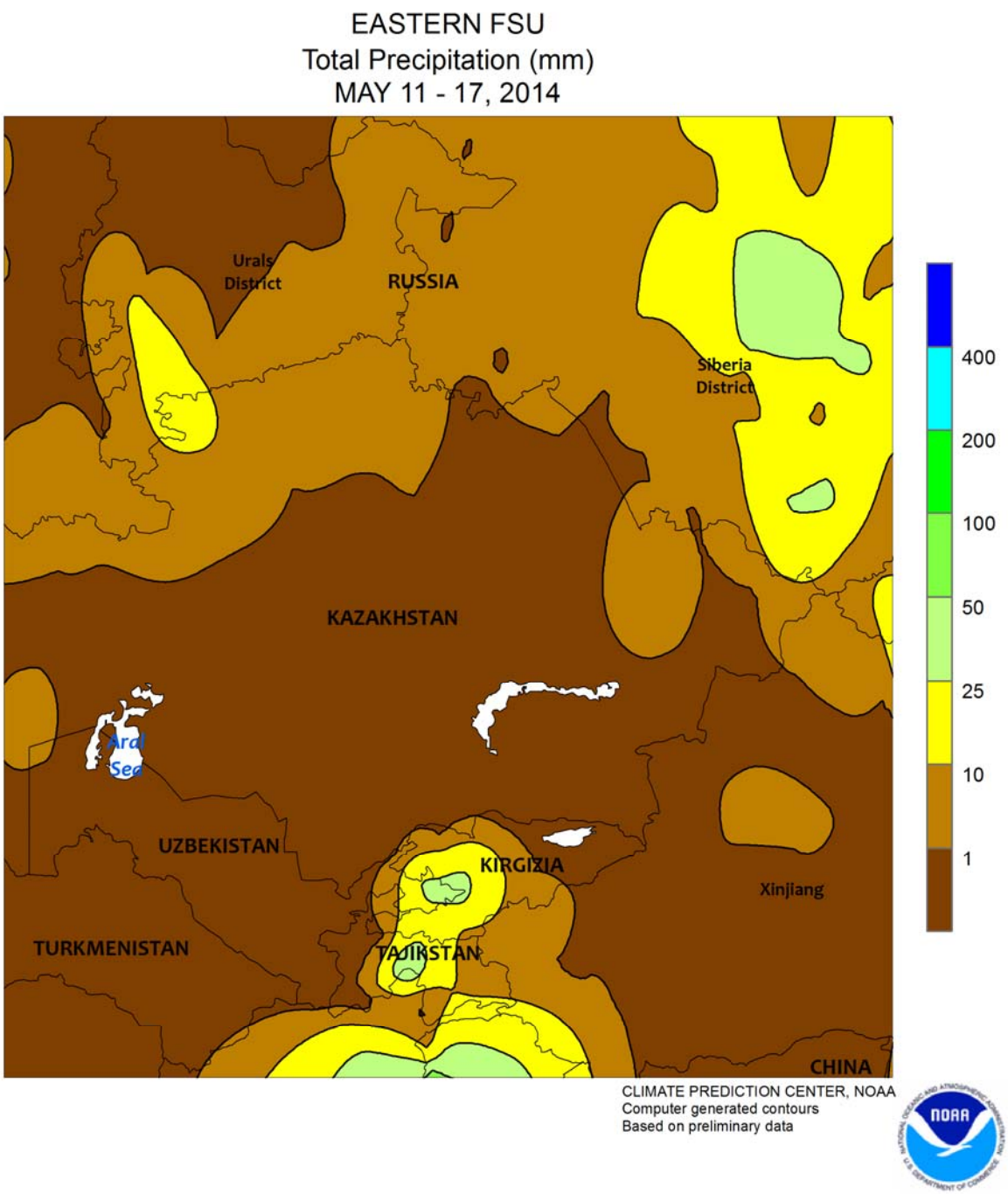
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



WESTERN FSU

Heavy rain across western portions of the region contrasted with summer-like heat in eastern and southern growing areas. A stagnant weather pattern featuring a stationary area of high pressure over central Russia allowed temperatures to average 5 to 10°C above normal from eastern Ukraine into Russia. While sunny skies enabled a rapid pace of summer crop planting and winter crop development, daytime highs reached 35°C in Russia and eastern Ukraine by week's end, causing some stress to reproductive winter wheat. Isolated showers in these areas provided localized relief from the heat, though most major winter wheat regions reported 5 mm or less for the period. Meanwhile, showers and thunderstorms associated with a powerful, slow-moving Mediterranean storm soaked Belarus and western Ukraine with 25 to 100 mm of rain. Consequently, fieldwork — including spring grain and summer crop planting — was slowed or halted, though the moisture was overall beneficial for long-term crop prospects. Some of the thunderstorms were severe, with numerous reports of large hail from central Ukraine northward into Belarus.

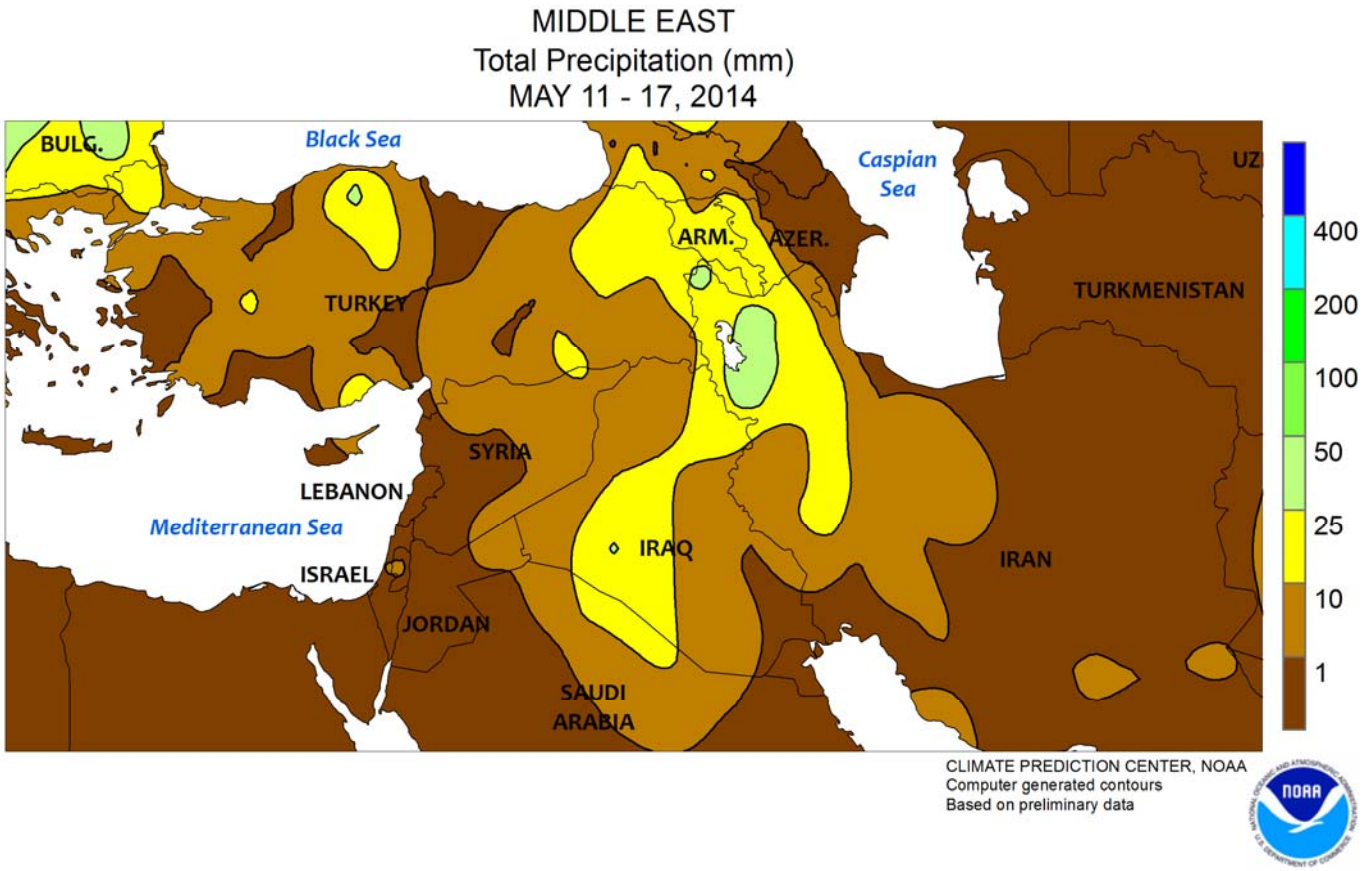
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EASTERN FSU

Mostly sunny, hot weather persisted in the northern spring wheat districts and returned to primary southern cotton areas. A persistent ridge of high pressure resulted in daytime temperatures into the lower 30s (degrees C) across northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of southern and eastern Russia, which are readings more typical of mid- to late-June. The heat and dryness accelerated spring wheat development and allowed producers to wrap up any lingering planting intentions. However, isolated, mostly light showers (5 mm or less, with one station reporting 10 mm) did little to offset soil moisture losses associated with the early-season heat wave; farmers would likely welcome some rain for spring wheat establishment. Drier weather returned to Uzbekistan, the region's largest cotton producer, promoting late planting and crop development. However, showers and thunderstorms (locally more than 25 mm) in Tajikistan and western Kirgizia slowed fieldwork, though the rain minimized irrigation requirements.

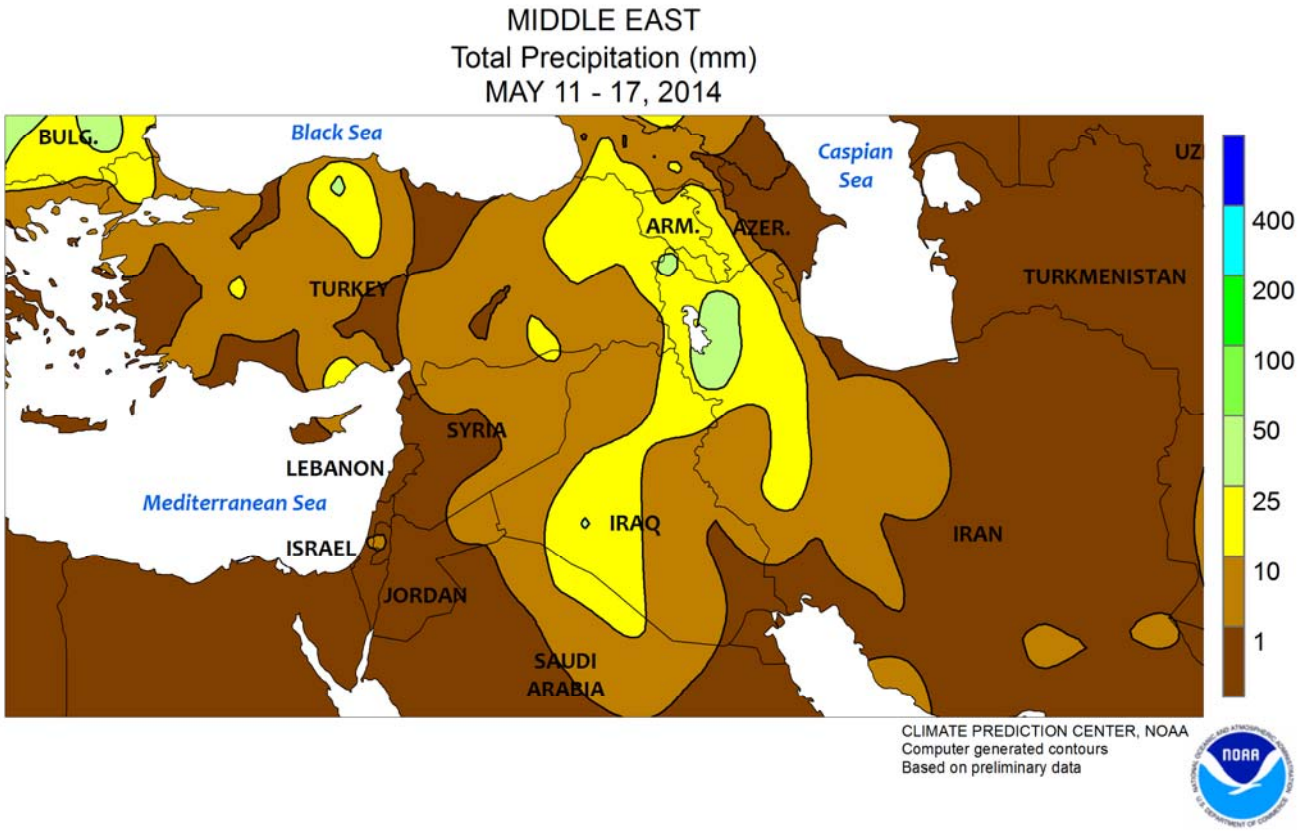
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MIDDLE EAST

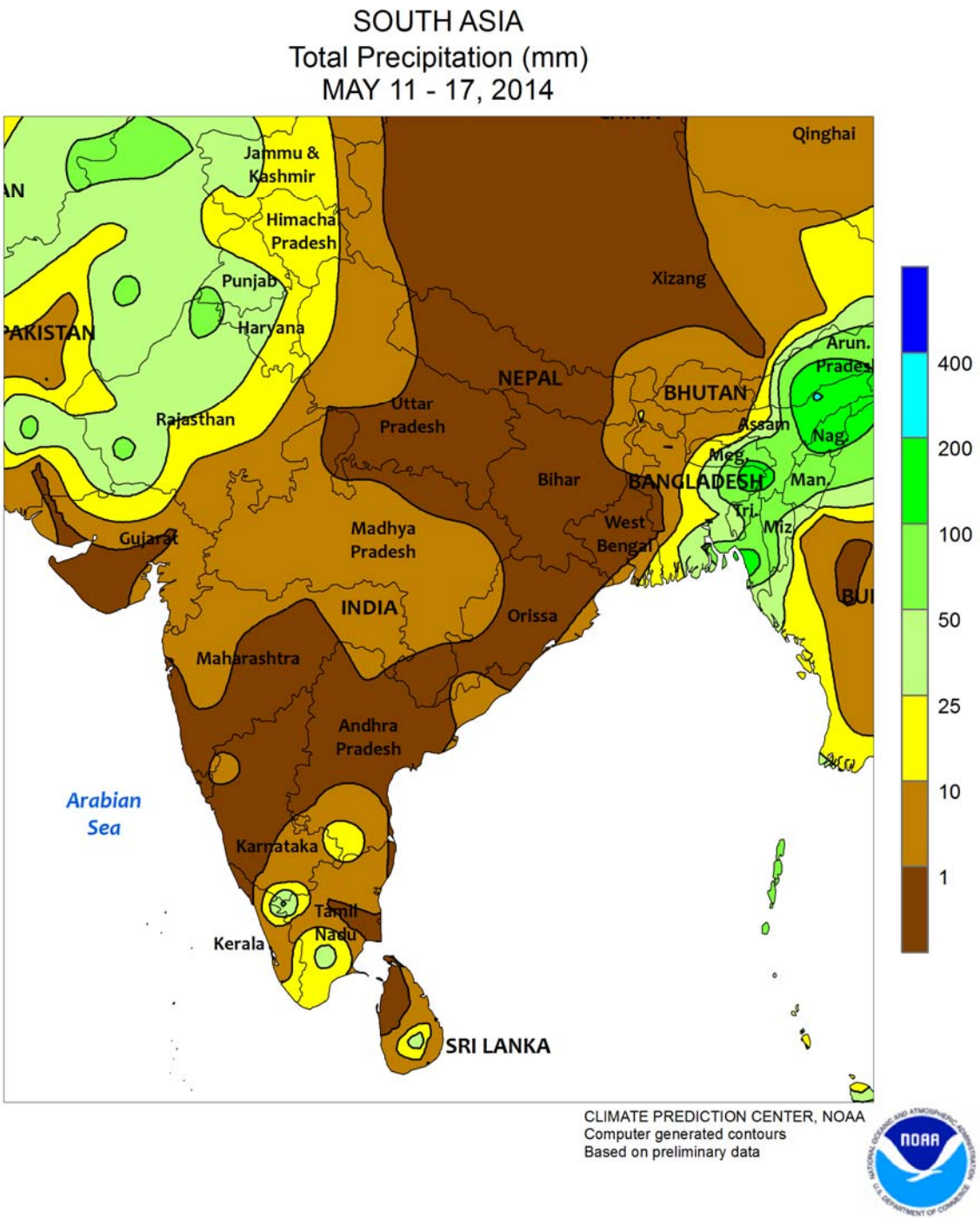
A slow-moving, upper-air disturbance generated widespread showers and thunderstorms across the region, hampering fieldwork but providing a late-season boost to irrigation reserves. In Turkey, light to moderate showers (1-15 mm, isolated report of 33 mm) slowed wheat harvesting but improved soil moisture for corn, rice, and other warm-season crops. Showers likewise dotted Iraq and western and central Iran with locally more than 25 mm zof rainfall, causing temporary wheat harvest delays while improving soil moisture and irrigation supplies for summer crops. Seasonal rains typically subside in June across Iraq and much of Iran, with a somewhat less-pronounced summer dry season in central Turkey. Seasonably hot weather (25-35°C) promoted wheat drydown in areas bypassed by the rain from Turkey into northern and central Iran.

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



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

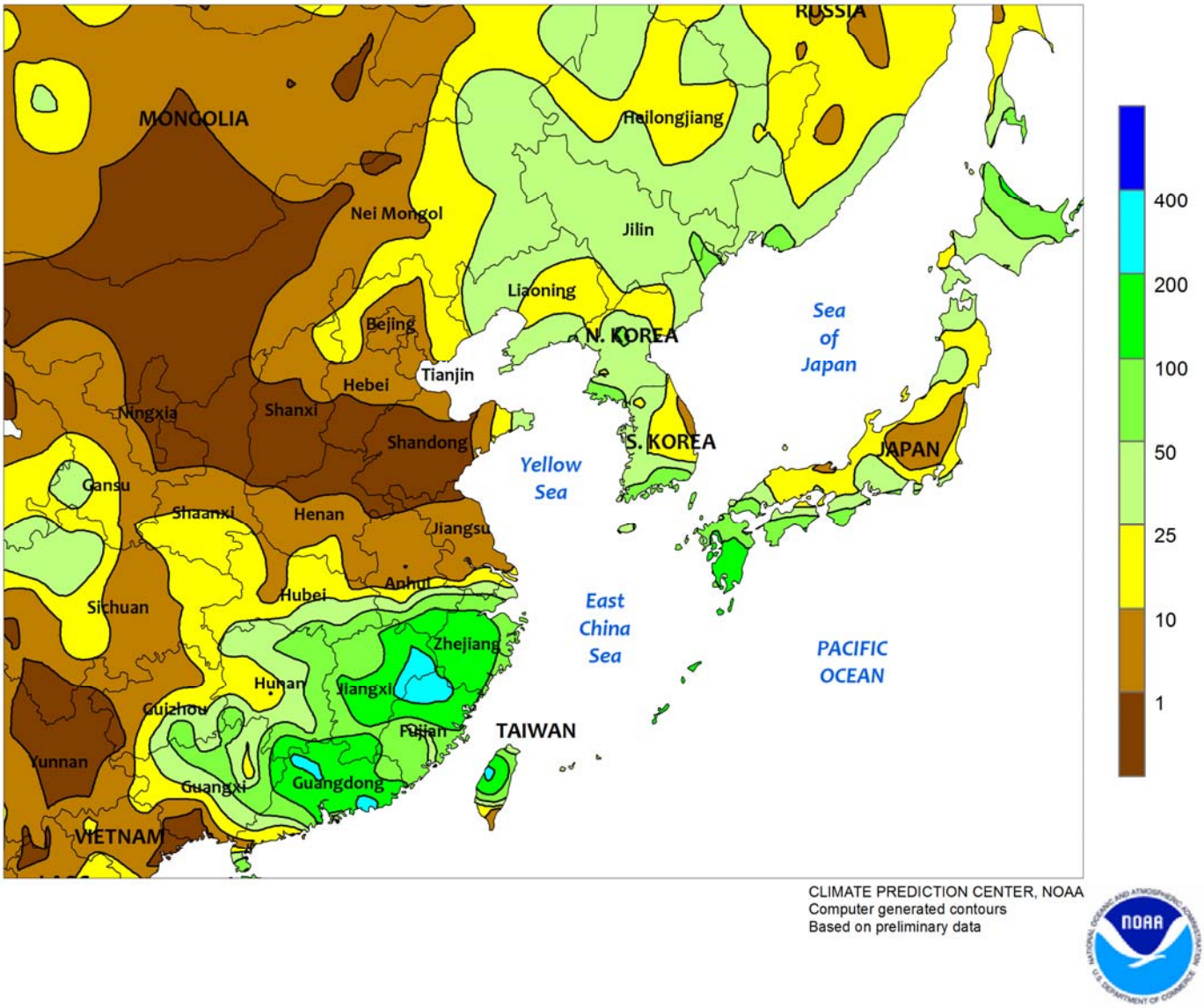
Sunny, hot weather across western- and eastern-most wheat areas contrasted with unseasonably heavy showers in central wheat regions. Under sunny skies, temperatures soared into the upper 30s and lower 40s (degrees C) over much of Morocco, maintaining a rapid wheat harvest pace. Likewise, sunny skies with daytime highs in the lowers 30s in Tunisia favored winter wheat maturation and early harvesting efforts. Meanwhile, showers and thunderstorms (5-30 mm) over central and western Algeria hampered wheat maturation, though the country typically does not begin harvesting until June.



SOUTH ASIA

The unseasonably heavy pre-monsoon rainfall of the past two weeks abated and seasonably hot, dry weather returned to much of India. Some rainfall was still reported in central and southern India, but amounts were generally less than 25 mm. In contrast, unusually heavy showers (25-70 mm) prevailed in Pakistan and neighboring portions of northwestern India. The rainfall slowed summer crop planting (primarily in Pakistan) but increased moisture supplies for the mostly irrigated crops. In other parts of the region, showers in Bangladesh were confined to southern areas where 50 to 100 mm of rain was reported. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather occurred in Sri Lanka where seasonal rainfall (since March 1) continued above the long-term average despite the recent dryness.

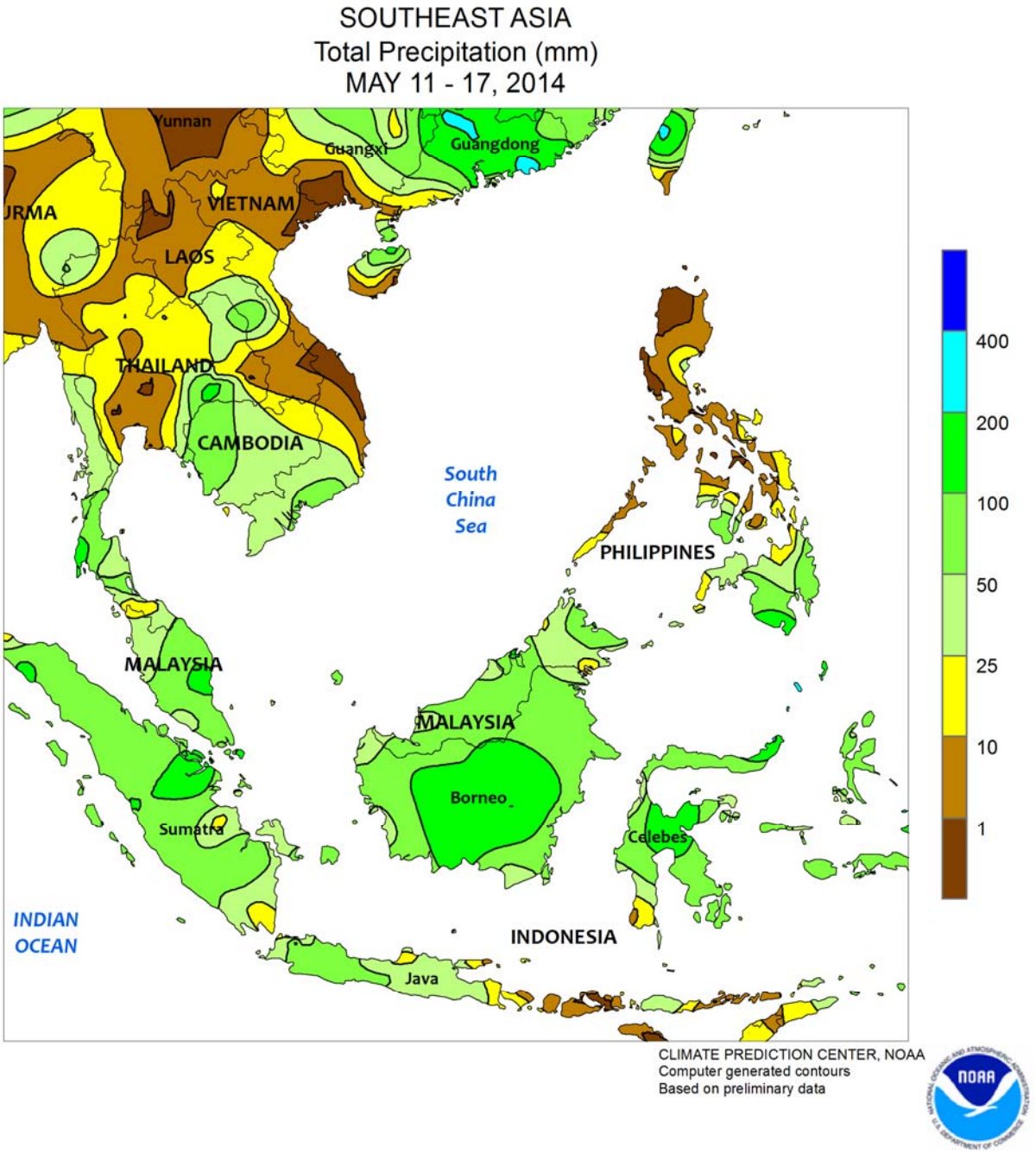
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EASTERN ASIA

Showers in southern China and the northeast benefited summer crops, while mostly dry weather aided maturation and harvesting of winter crops elsewhere. In northeastern China, rainfall averaging nearly 30 mm across Heilongjiang boosted soil moisture and improved conditions for corn and soybean germination and emergence. Similar rainfall amounts also benefited corn emergence in Liaoning and adjacent areas of Inner Mongolia, as well as Jilin where rainfall for the week averaged nearly 35 mm. On the North China Plain, mostly dry weather favored filling to maturing winter wheat (harvesting begins in June), while somewhat wetter weather (10-25 mm of rain) in the Yangtze Valley slowed winter rapeseed harvesting but maintained good moisture conditions for summer crops. Farther south, heavy showers (25-100 mm, locally more) kept seasonal rainfall totals (since March 1) at or above the long-term average, benefiting rice. Elsewhere in the region, showers (20-60 mm) on the Korean Peninsula provided good moisture for rice establishment, but in Japan, rainfall for May, thus far, has been below to well below normal.

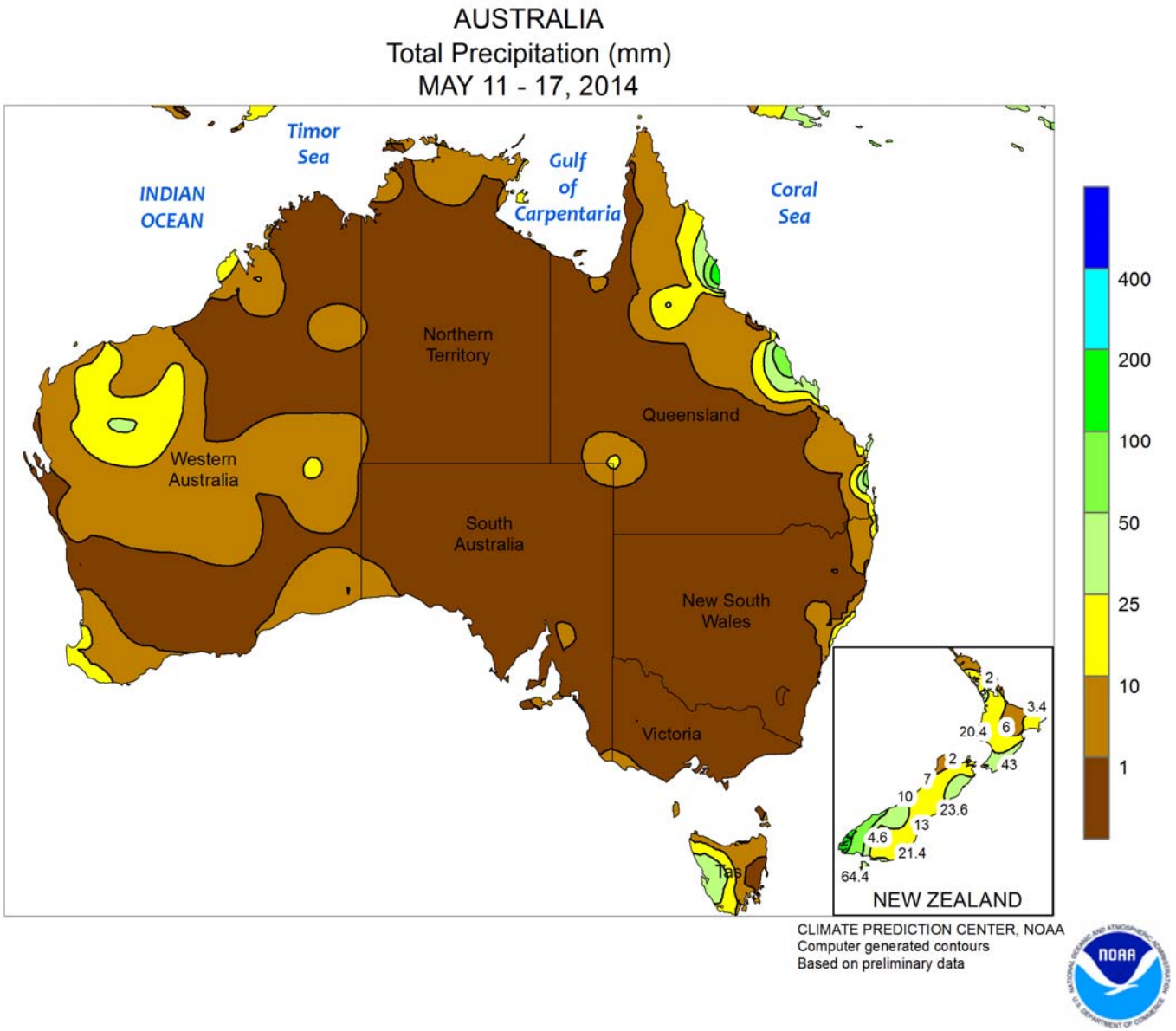
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTHEAST ASIA

The southwest monsoon was well established along Thailand's peninsula but remained south of the mainland. Pre-monsoon rainfall averaged 10 mm across much of the Central Plain and North Region, with upwards of 35 mm of rain in the Northeast Region. The pre-monsoon showers have been helpful for rice transplanting, but rainfall for May remained short of the long-term average; farmers need heavier, more consistent rain before widespread transplanting occurs. In southern Vietnam, however, the southwest monsoon onset was underway, bringing upwards of 70 mm of rain to aid summer rice establishment. Similarly, increasing showers in the southwestern portions of the Philippines signaled the start of the summer rainy season and the progression of corn planting (and rice transplanting). Oil palm in Malaysia and Indonesia also benefited from increased showers, with reports of 100 mm or more in many areas.

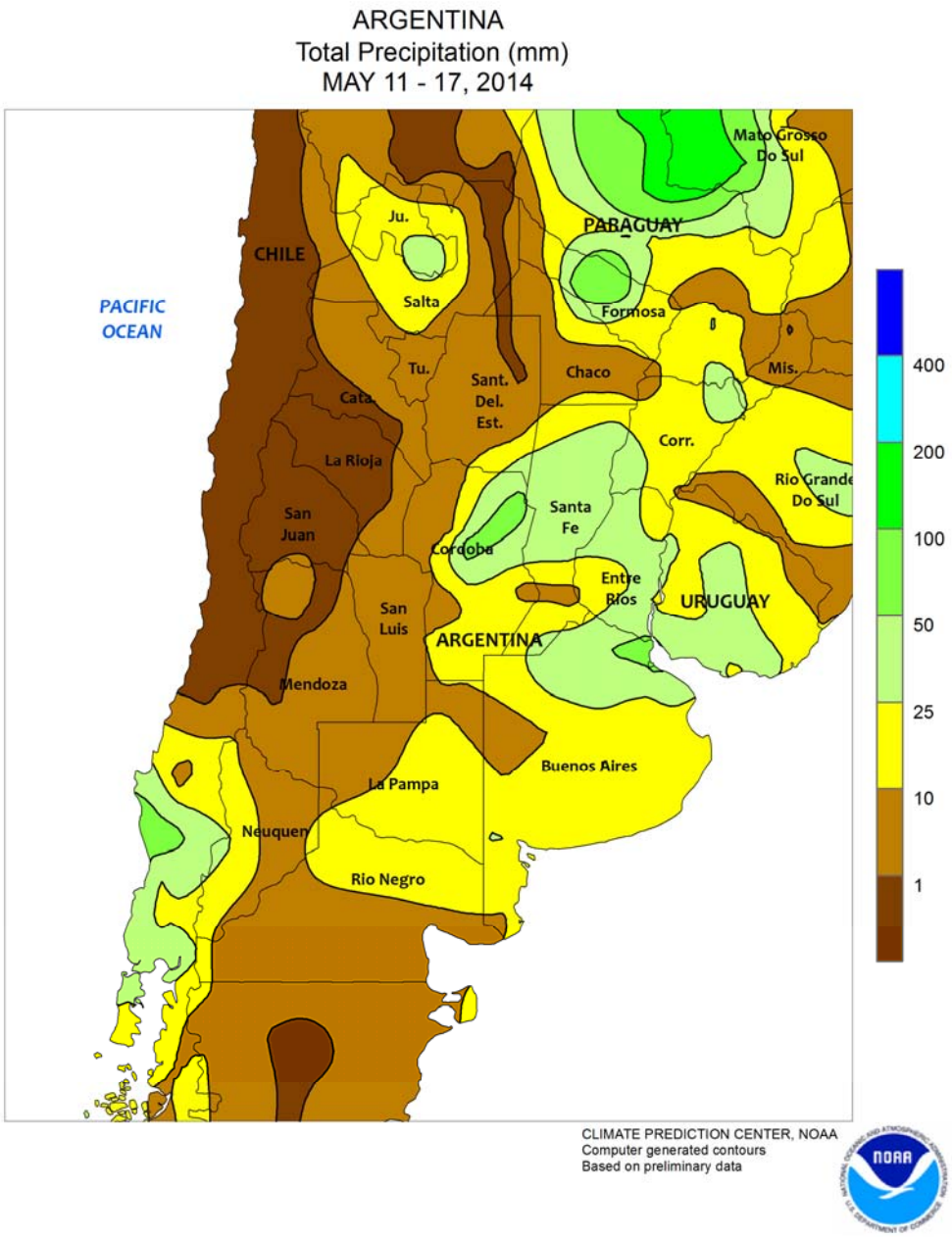
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



AUSTRALIA

In the wake of recent beneficial rains, mostly dry weather (generally less than 5 mm) prevailed across western and southeastern Australia. The relatively dry weather favored winter crop planting, while a combination of warm weather and adequate topsoil moisture aided early wheat, barley, and canola development. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, mostly dry weather further reduced topsoil moisture in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. The continuing dryness was unfavorable for winter wheat germination and establishment, but maintained favorable conditions for summer crop maturation and harvesting. Temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C above normal in southeastern Australia and about 1°C above normal in other major agricultural producing areas.

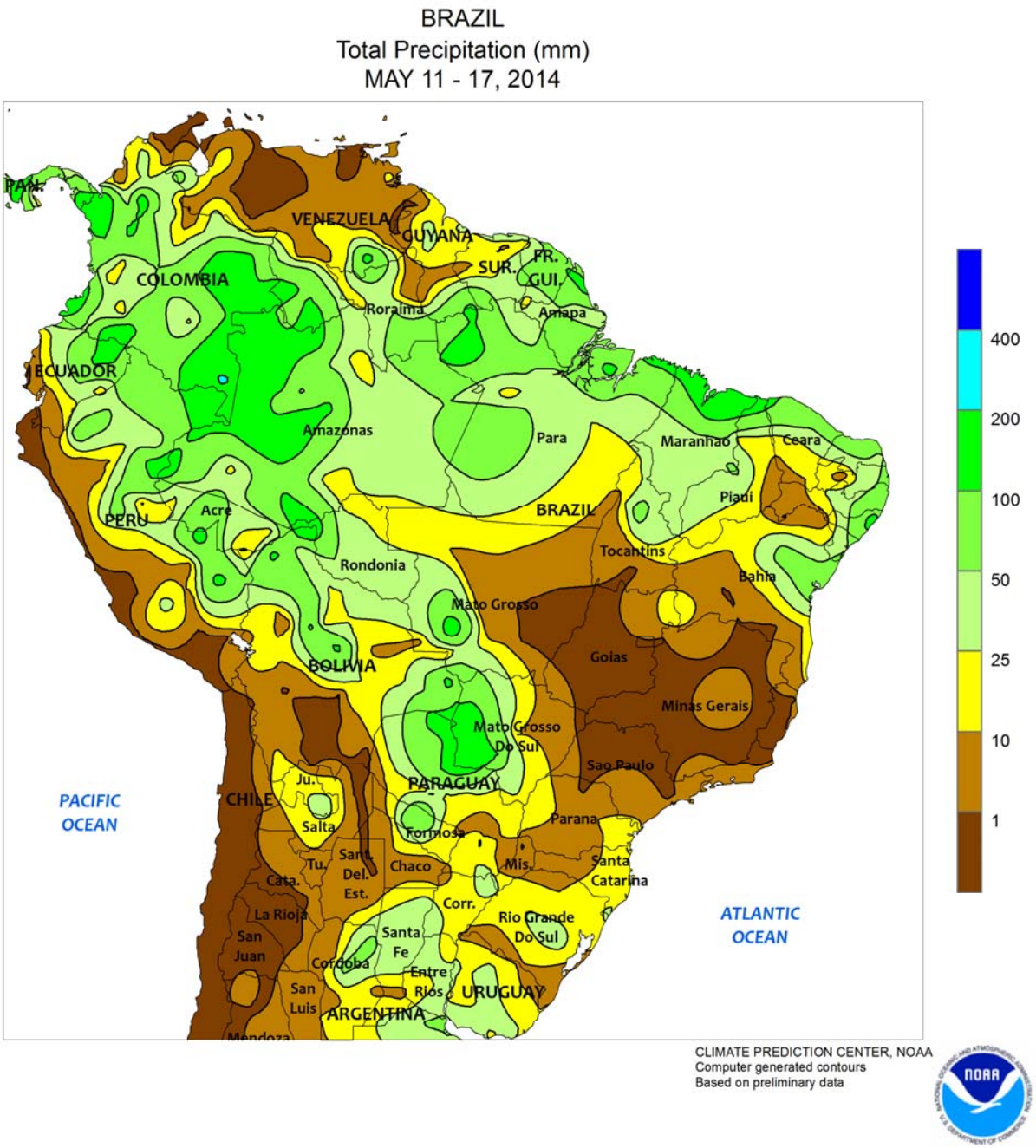
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



ARGENTINA

Lingering wetness maintained sluggish rates of harvesting in many major summer grain, oilseed, and cotton areas. Rainfall totaled 5 to 50 mm throughout much of central Argentina, with most rain falling early in the week. In the lower Parana River Valley (northeastern Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, and southern Santa Fe), moderate to heavy showers (greater than 25 mm) ended several weeks of favorable dryness for fieldwork. Weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 3°C above normal accompanied the rainfall; daytime highs reached the lower and middle 20s (degrees C) on several days following the heaviest rain, and no freezes were reported. Unseasonably heavy rain also continued across the north, with rainfall totaling over 25 mm in the cotton belt (northern Santa Fe to Formosa). According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 30 percent harvested as of May 15 versus 60 percent last year. Soybeans were 69 percent harvested, compared with 85 percent last season. Both crops saw weekly increases below 5 percent.

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

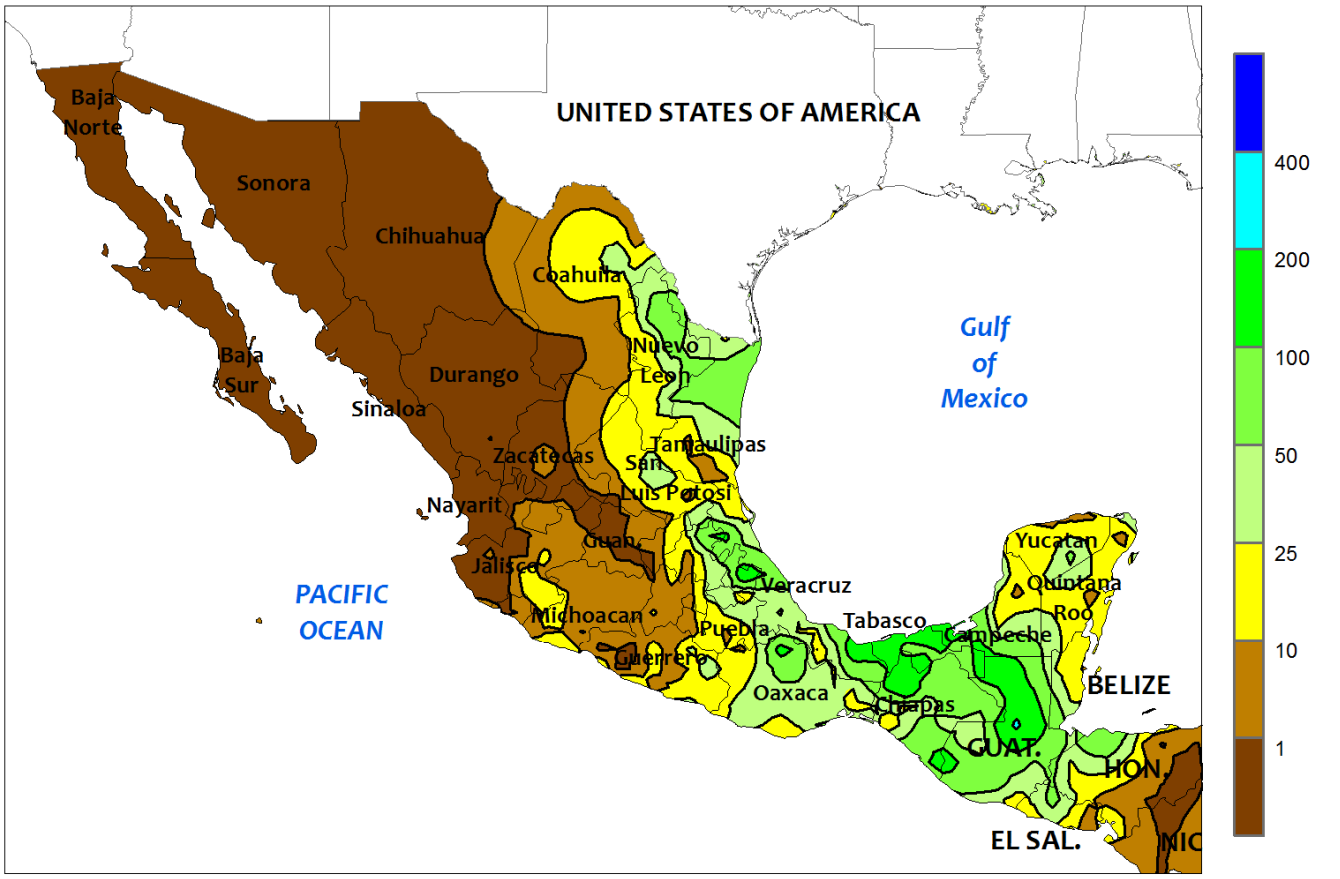


BRAZIL

Warm, seasonably dry weather expanded westward into central Brazil, fostering development of second-crop (safrinha) corn and cotton. Showers (10-50 mm) lingered over western production areas of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul; otherwise, little to no rain fell in the main safrinha production areas, including those in Parana, a key corn producer. The dryness maintained unfavorably low levels of moisture for late-season development of sugarcane and coffee in the southeast, predominantly grown from Sao Paulo and southern Goias eastward through Minas Gerais. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal throughout central and southern Brazil — including Rio Grande do Sul, which recorded more than 10 mm of rainfall — spurring growth of winter grown crops, including wheat. Although harvesting of specialty crops — including citrus — typically begins in May in major southeastern production areas, later-developing crops would have benefited from additional May rain. Meanwhile, seasonal showers (10-100 mm) continued along the northeastern coast, increasing moisture reserves for sugarcane, cocoa, and other crops entering their main growing season.

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

MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
MAY 11 - 17, 2014

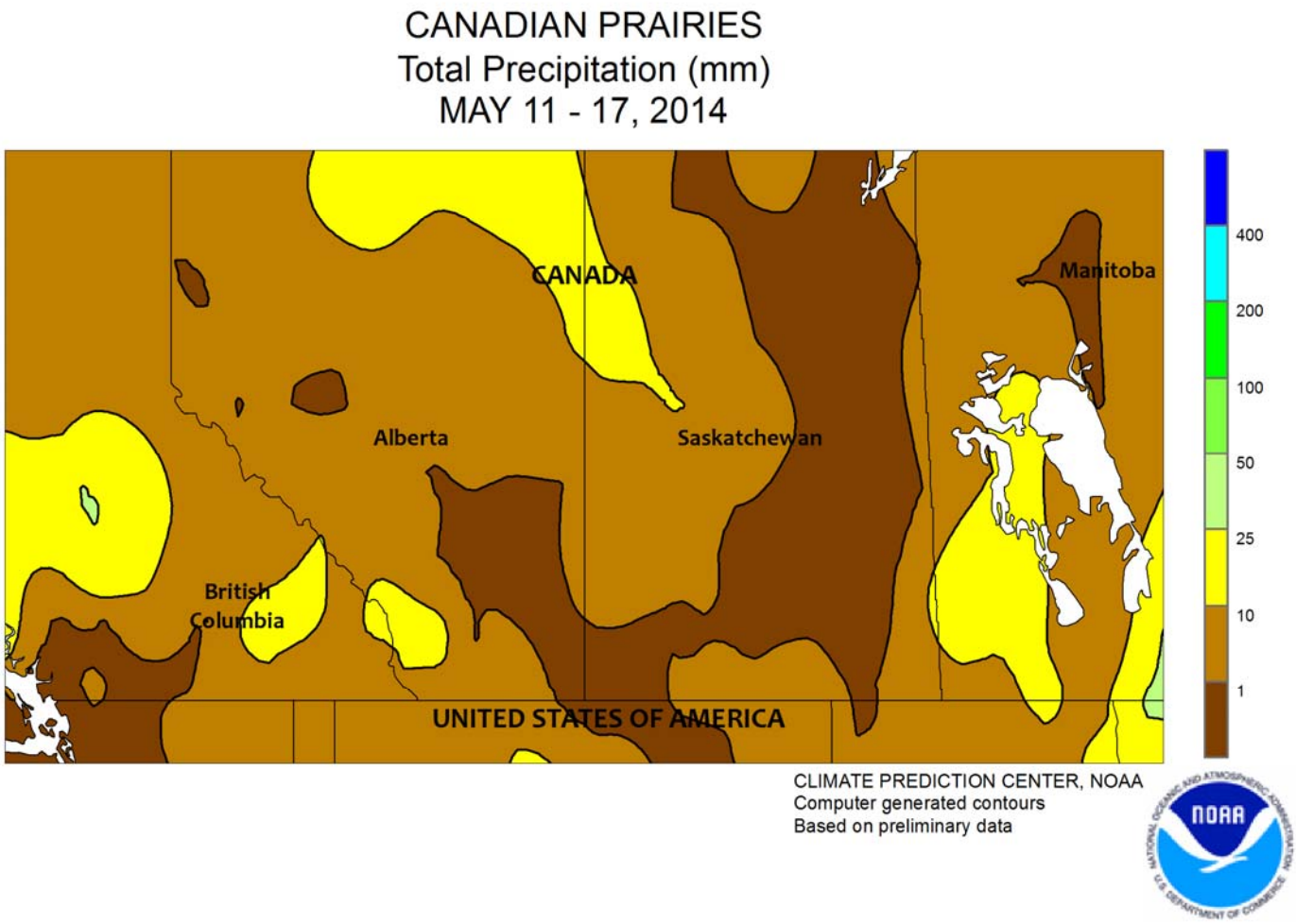


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

MEXICO

Showers intensified in agricultural areas nearest the Gulf of Mexico, increasing irrigation reserves and providing moisture for germination of rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall exceeded 50 mm over several areas stretching from Tamaulipas to Campeche, including rain-fed sugarcane areas in the vicinity of northern Veracruz. Scattered showers (10-50 mm) continued over eastern sections of the southern plateau corn belt but showers tapered off in the west, spurring fieldwork after last week's beneficial rain. Rainfall also diminished along the southern Pacific Coast though amounts exceeded 25 mm in spots, further improving planting prospects of corn and other summer crops. Elsewhere, seasonably drier weather continued in the northwest, supporting harvesting of winter wheat and corn.

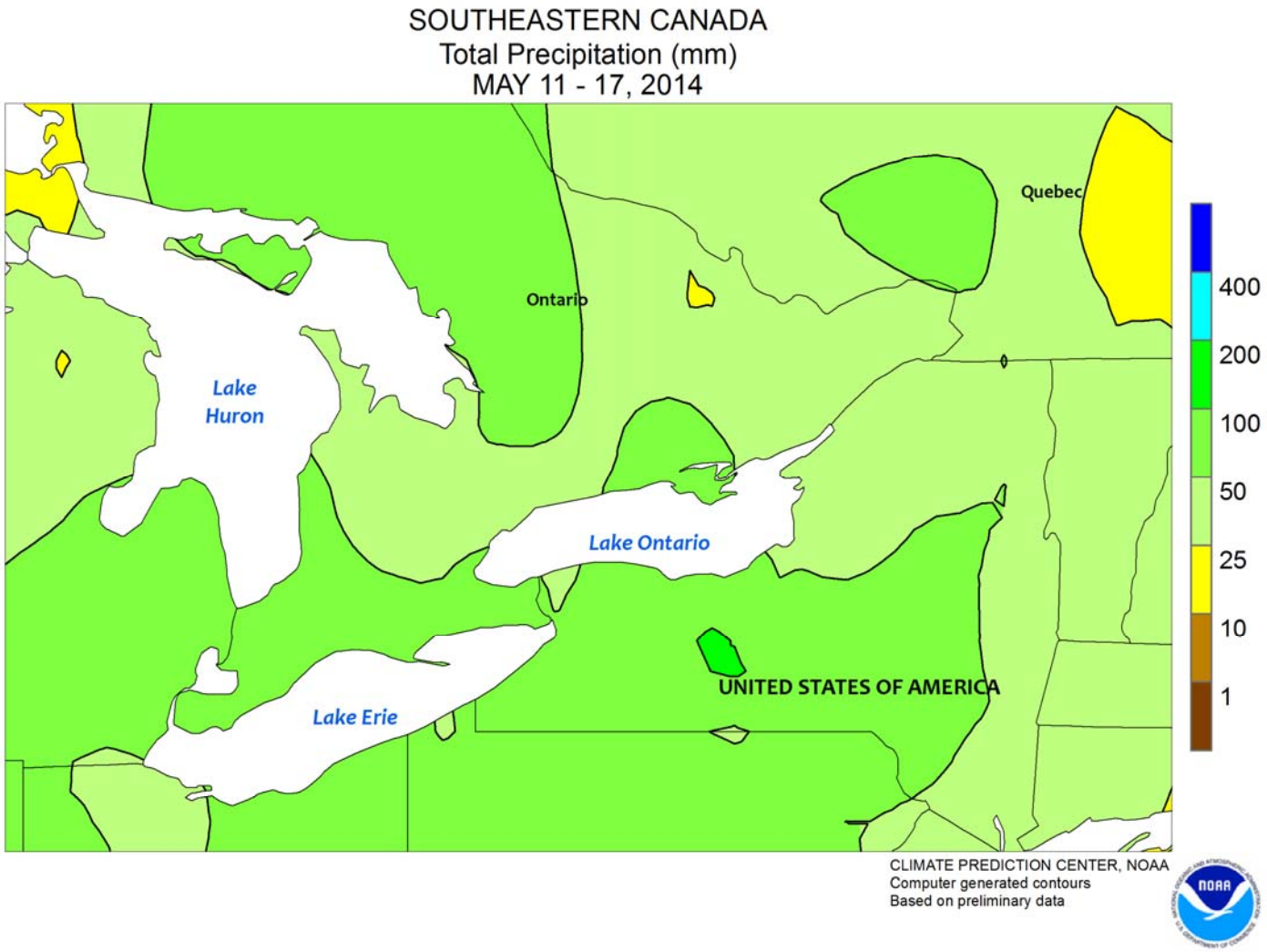
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Periods of drier weather allowed spring fieldwork to progress, although unseasonable cold slowed germination. Most areas recorded less than 10 mm for the week, an exception being portions of southwestern Manitoba, which has been wetter than normal since late April. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 5°C below normal in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and 1 to 2°C below normal in most of Alberta, with many locations recording temperatures below -5°C. According to reports emanating from Canada, fieldwork is progressing at a slower-than-usual pace due to the lingering damp conditions. Spring grain and oilseed planting is typically finished by early June, with the majority of fields usually sown in late May.

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

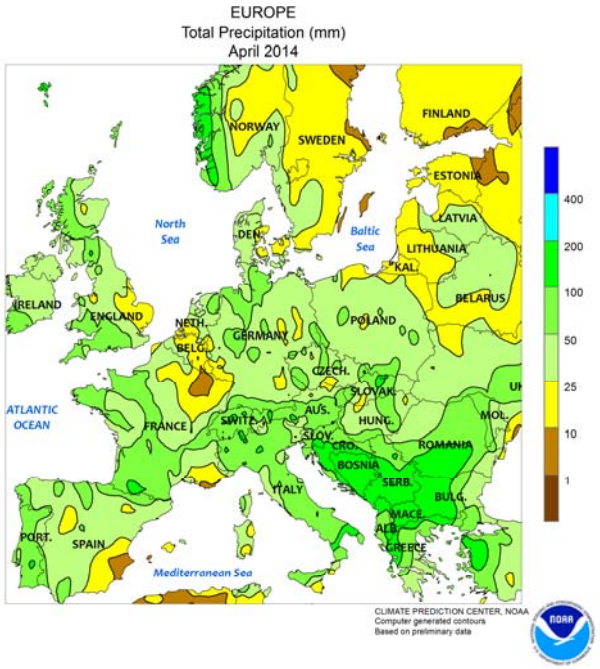


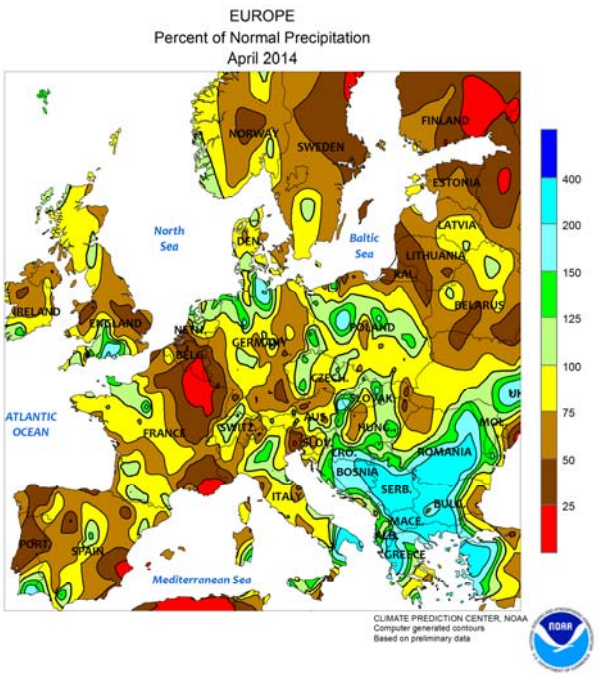
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

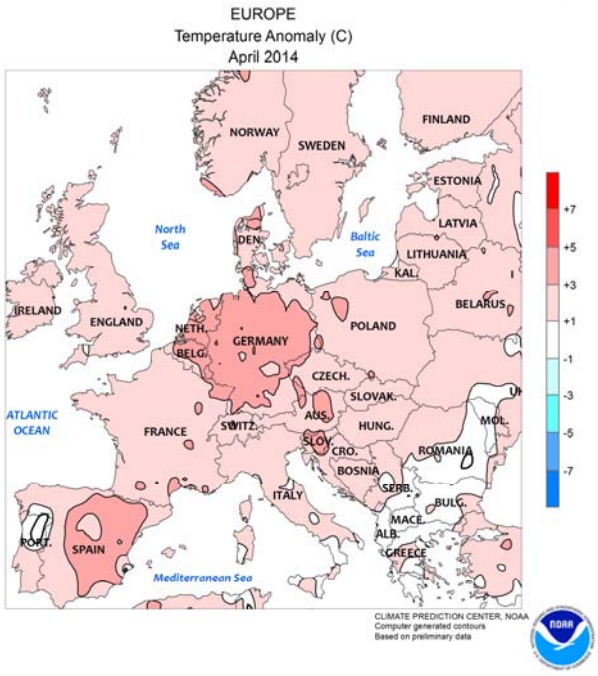
Wet weather returned to major production areas of Ontario and Quebec, slowing fieldwork but further increasing topsoil moisture for germination and establishment of summer crops. Rainfall totaled more than 25 mm in most farming areas, with isolated accumulations in excess of 50 mm. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 4°C above normal, with early week warmth giving way to colder weather in the wake of a mid-week frontal passage; daytime highs reached from the middle 20s (degrees C) to the lower 30s on several days early in the week but highs were confined to the teens by week's end. In addition, patchy frost was likely in southwestern Ontario, which typically experiences its last spring freeze in early May.

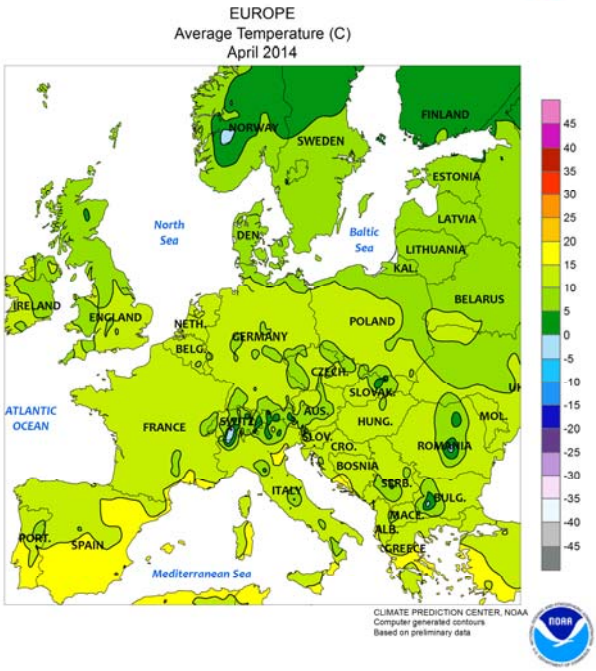
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

April International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



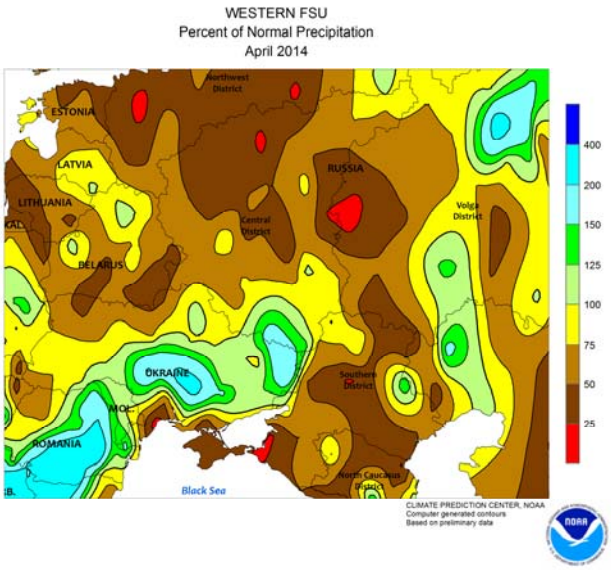


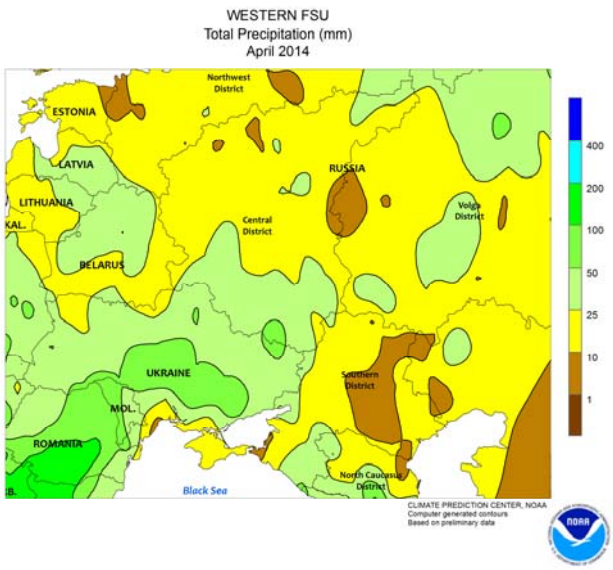


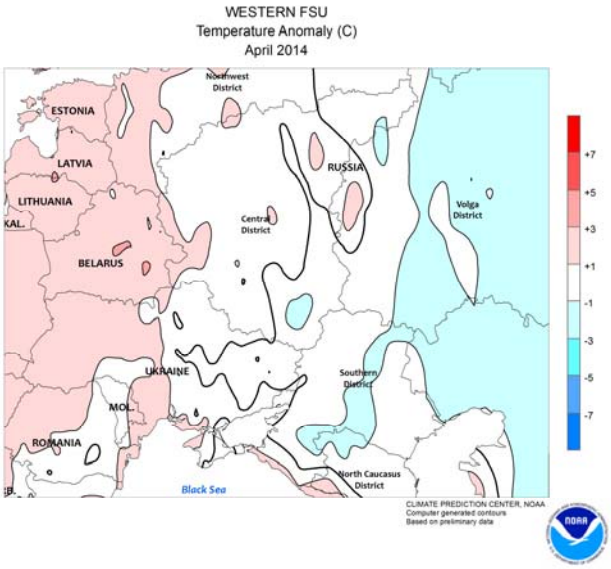


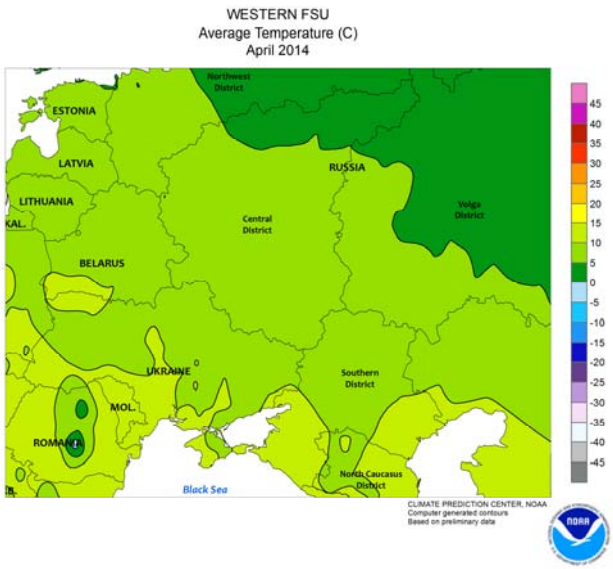
EUROPE

Dry, warm weather across much of western Europe during April accelerated fieldwork and crop development, although late-month showers tempered any concerns over short-term moisture shortages. Meanwhile, much-needed rain (20-50 mm) arrived at month's end in Germany, easing soil moisture shortages and improving prospects for flowering winter crops. Moderate to heavy rain from Poland into the Balkans curtailed fieldwork but maintained excellent conditions for reproductive winter wheat and rapeseed. However, soils were saturated by month's end in southeastern Europe, with some locales in the lower Balkans reporting more than 300 percent of normal rainfall. Temperatures averaged up to 5°C above normal over much of the continent, maintaining a faster-than-normal pace of crop development.



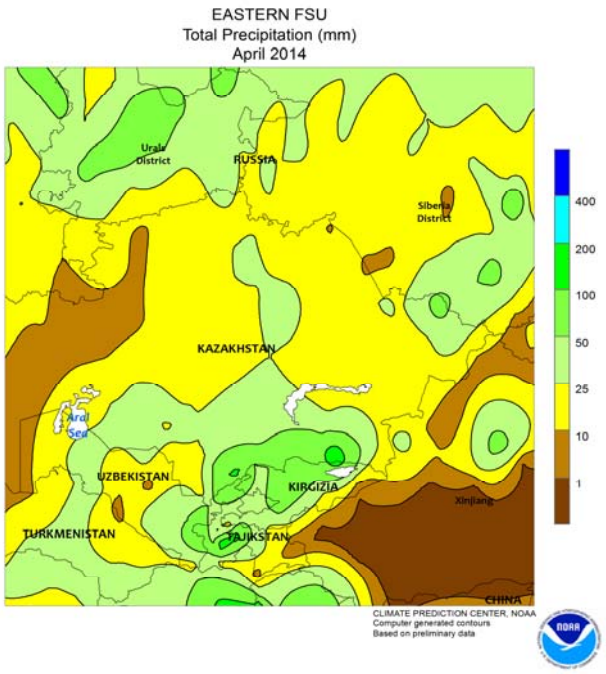


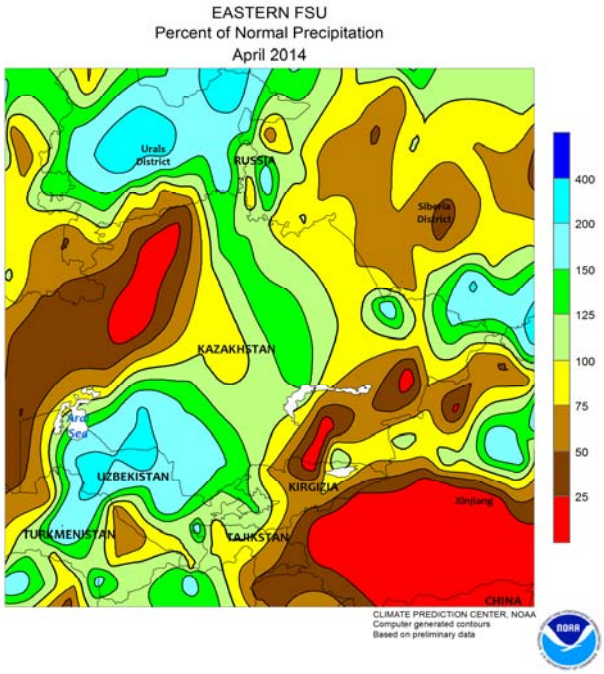


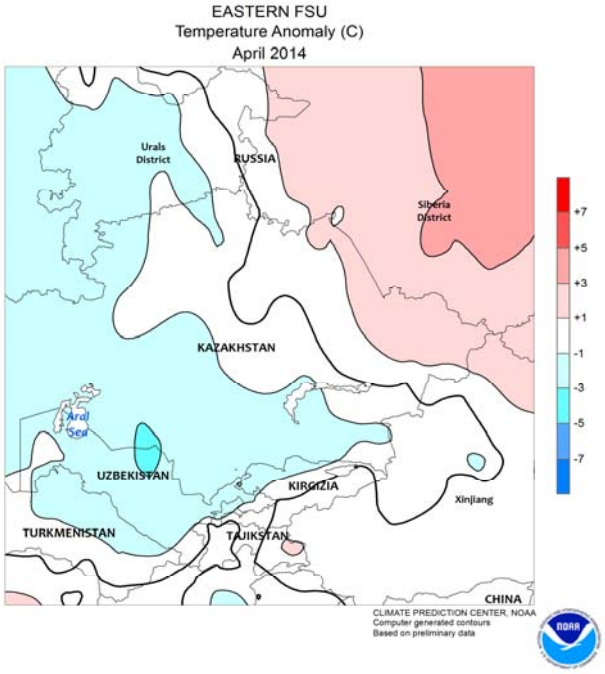


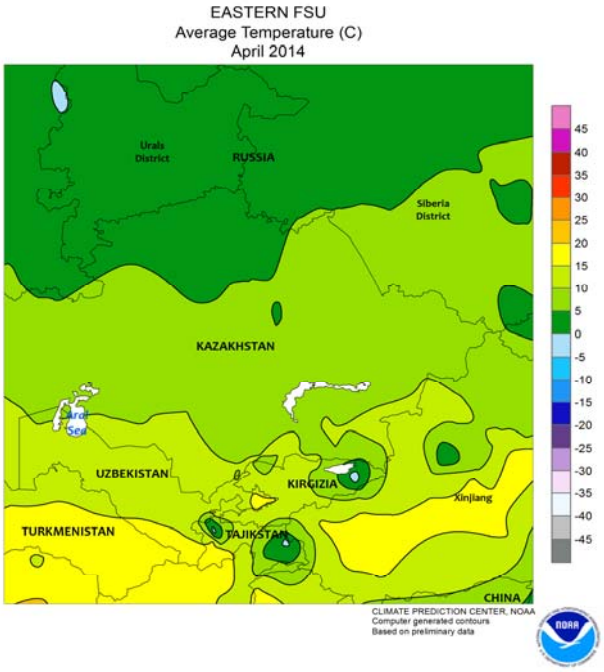
WESTERN FSU

During April, wetter- and warmer-than-normal weather in Ukraine improved soil moisture for vegetative winter grains. In particular, 50 to 90 mm of rain eased moisture shortages in central and northern portions of the country, which are key wheat and corn areas. In contrast, dry albeit chilly conditions in Russia slowed winter crop development but favored rapid spring wheat planting. Showers maintained favorable prospects for winter crops in Moldova and boosted soil moisture for spring grain establishment in Belarus.





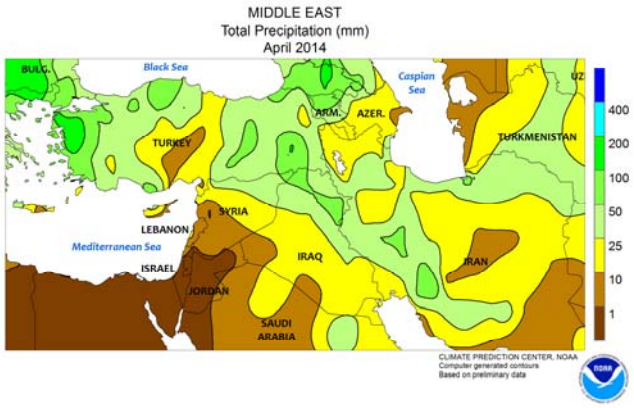


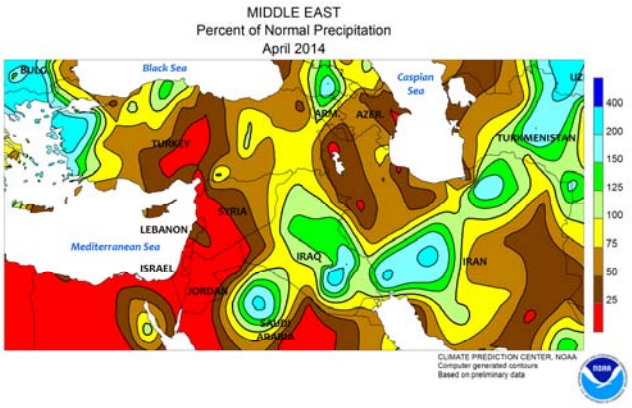


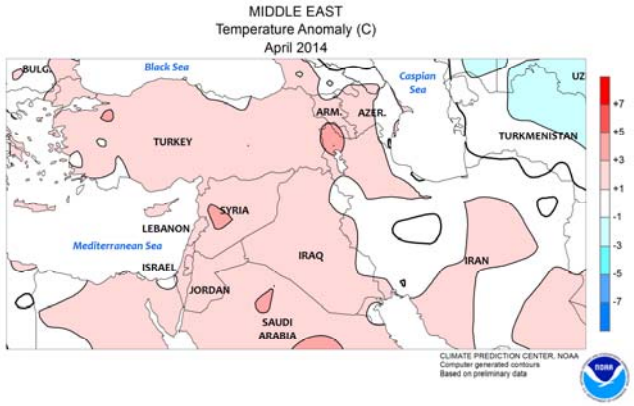
EASTERN FSU

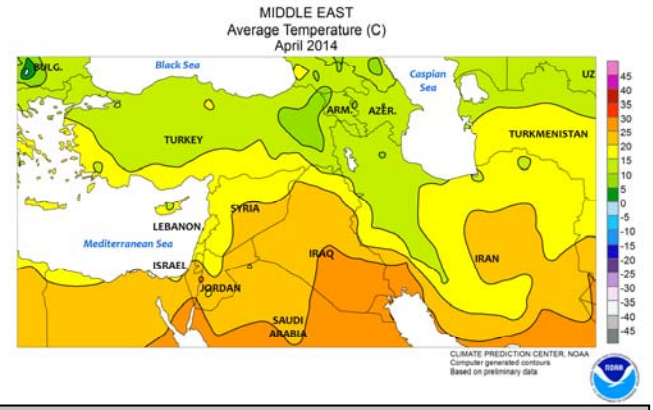
During April, locally heavy rain in southern growing areas contrasted with somewhat drier — albeit cooler — weather in northern spring wheat districts. Rain totaled locally more than 100 mm from eastern Uzbekistan into Kyrgyzstan, hampering cotton planting but minimizing irrigation requirements. Meanwhile, light to moderate showers (10-25 mm) in northern Kazakhstan and southern Russia conditioned fields for spring wheat planting. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C below normal across much of the region, although above-normal temperatures in Russia's Siberia District (up to 3°C above normal) encouraged fieldwork and early spring wheat planting.

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





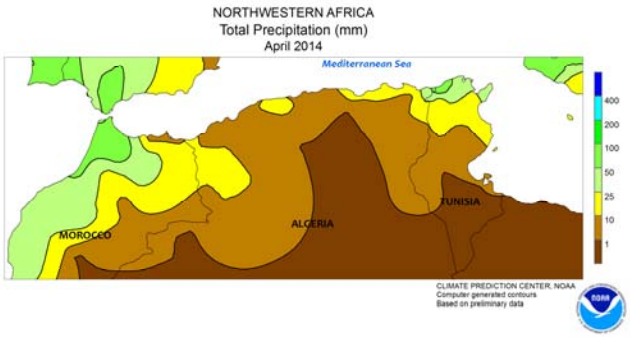


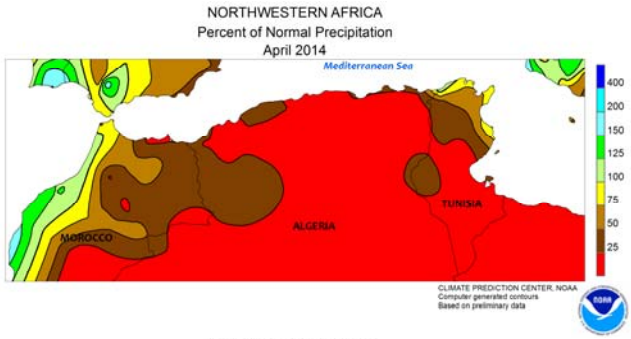


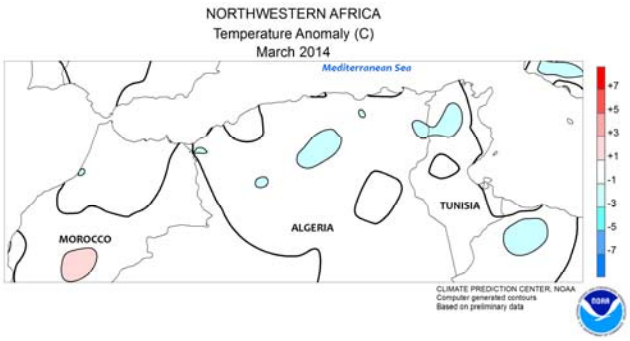
MIDDLE EAST

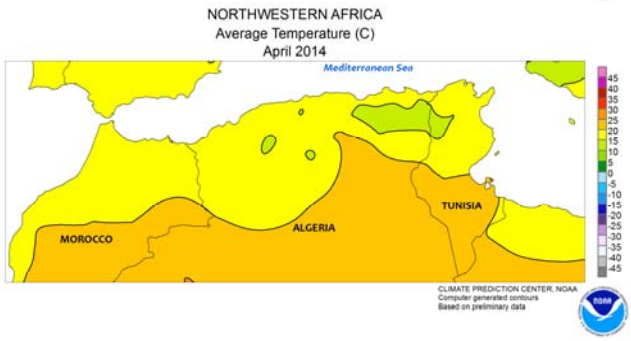
In April, a hard freeze struck flowering winter wheat in central Turkey, further reducing yield potential following one of the driest fall-winter growing seasons on record. In contrast, generally dry, occasionally hot weather favored wheat drydown and harvesting in Iraq and southern Iran. Late-season showers in northeastern Iran offered little benefit to drought-afflicted wheat but improved prospects for cotton and other irrigated summer crops. By month's end, moderate to heavy showers began to overspread Turkey, signaling an end to the country's 6-month drought. Rain continued to bypass the eastern Mediterranean Coast, however, where irrigation reserves for warm-season crops remained at reduced levels due to this season's drought.

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



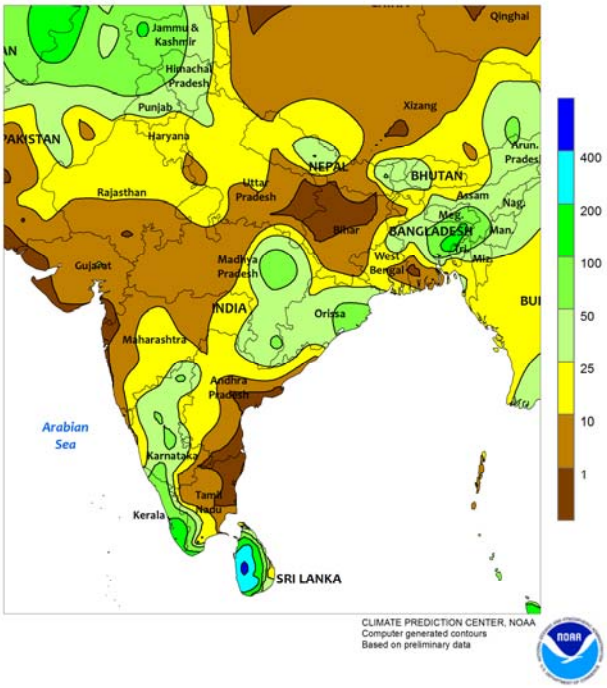


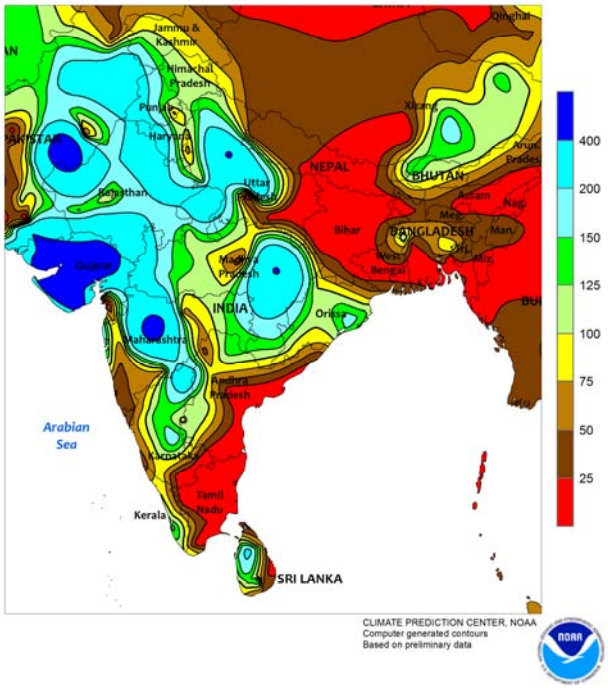


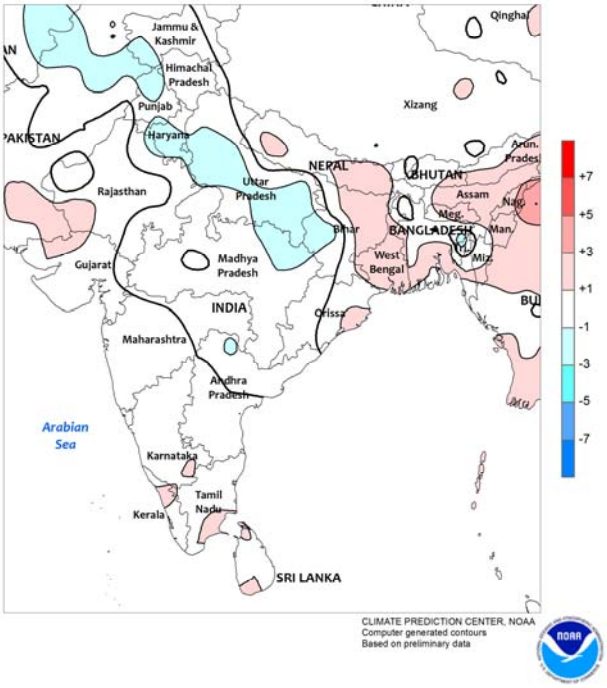


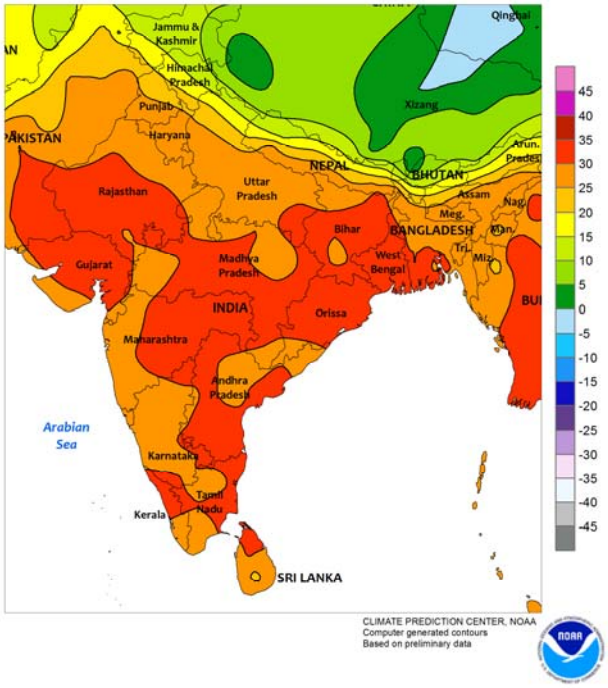
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Heat and dryness settled over the region during April, accelerating winter grains toward maturity but trimming yield prospects in portions of Morocco. Despite the late-season dryness, conditions for wheat and barley remained mostly favorable across the region. In particular, a lack of damaging heat from north-central Algeria into northern Tunisia helped offset the lack of rainfall.





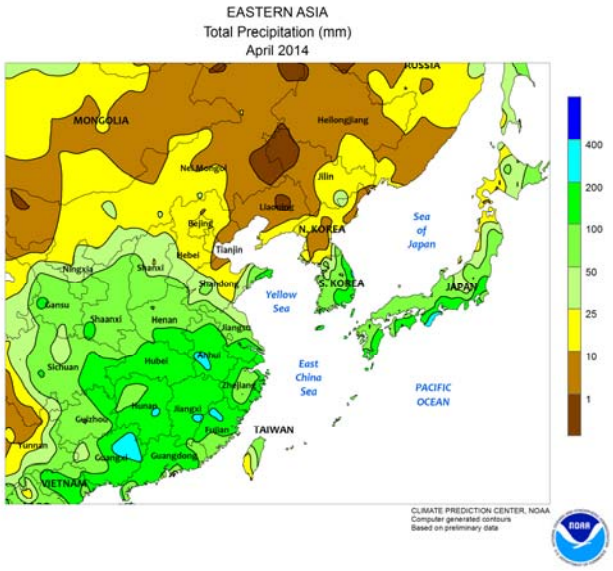


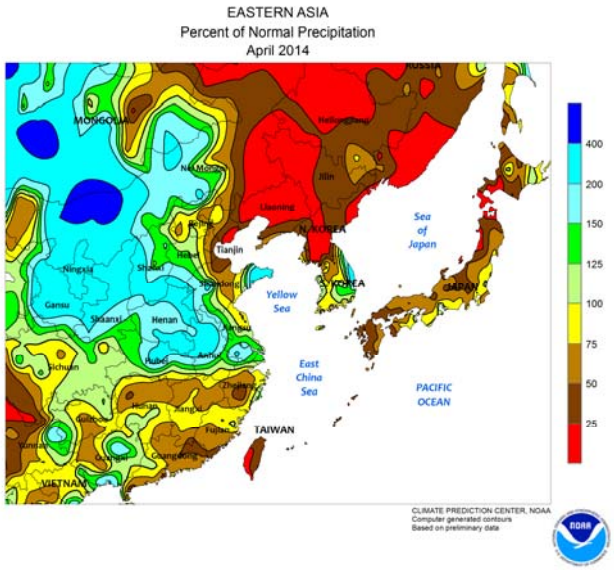


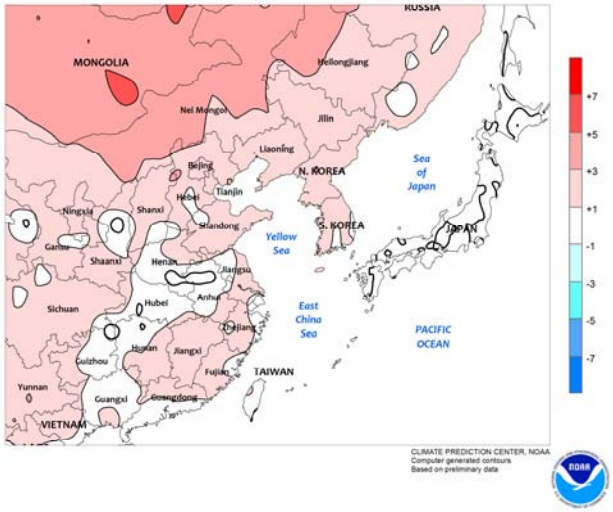
SOUTH ASIA

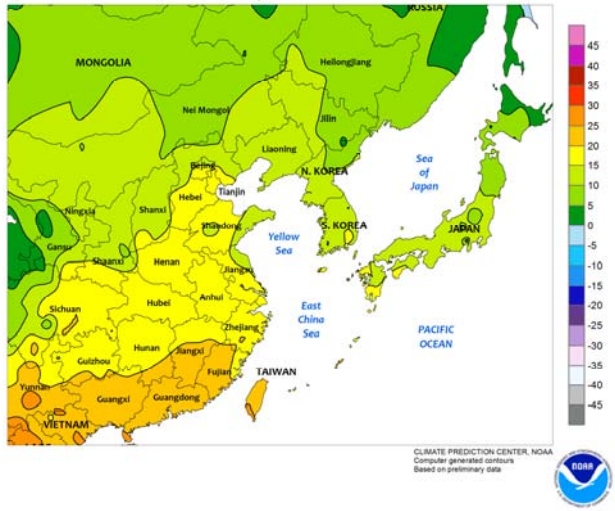
Occasional pre-monsoon showers during April brought some relief from the typical heat and dryness. Lingering wheat harvesting continued through the month in northern India as did cotton planting, briefly delayed by passing showers. Most of the rain for the month was concentrated in northeastern India and Bangladesh as well as southwestern India, with seasonably hot, dry weather prevailing in much of central and western India. The summer monsoon typically begins in early June, and the crop outlook for the season remained generally favorable.

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



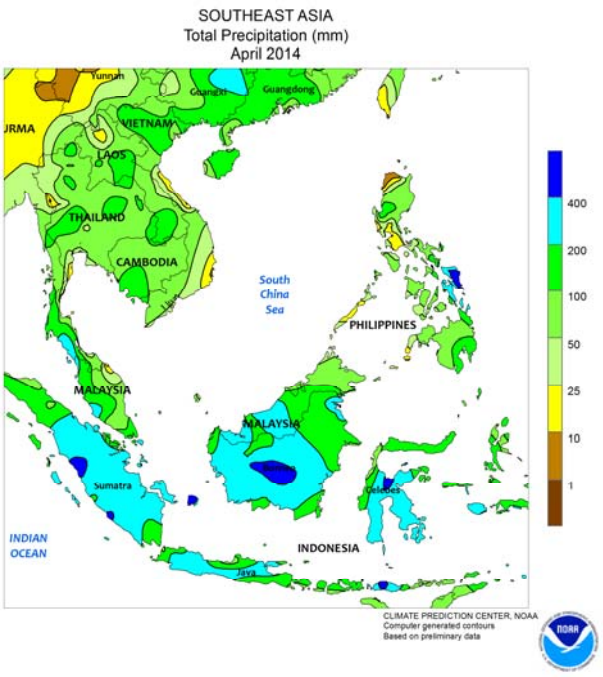


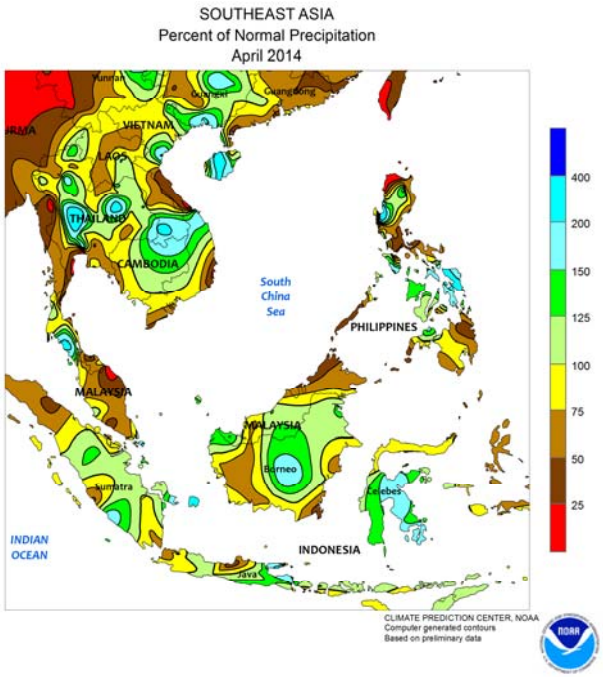


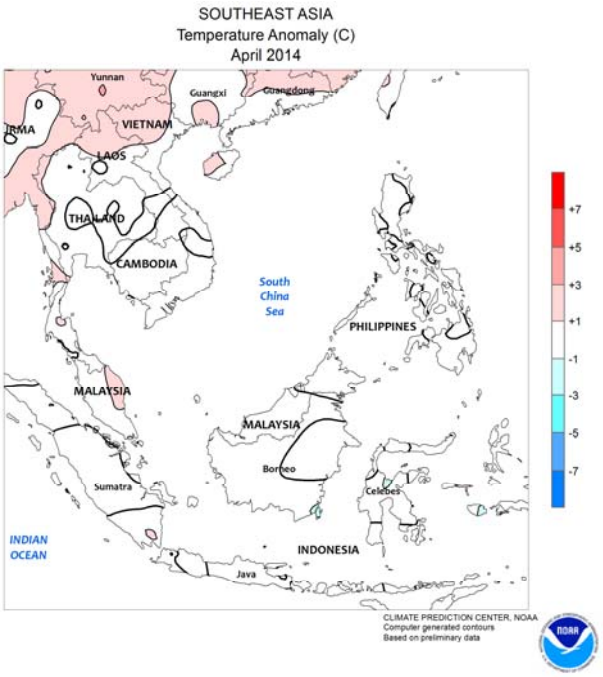


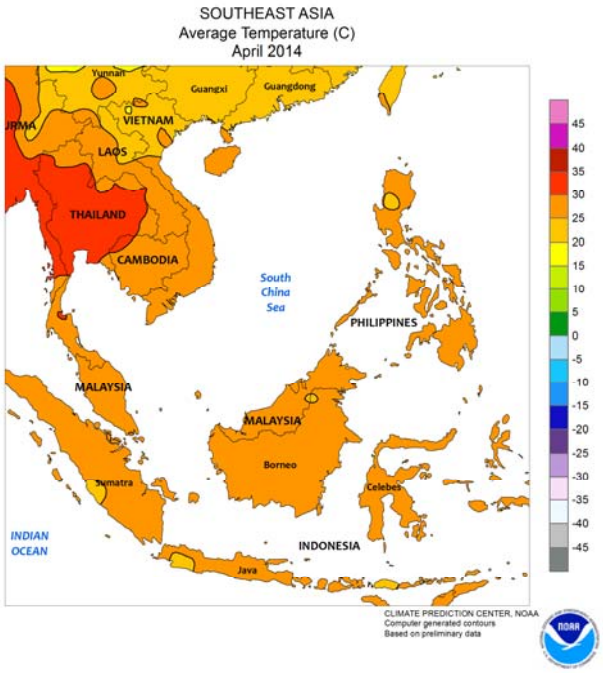
EASTERN ASIA

In April, above-normal rainfall prevailed on the North China Plain, mainly from heavy showers in the middle part of the month, benefiting filling winter wheat. Meanwhile, temperatures returned to more normal values after being consistently above normal over the past several months. In the Yangtze Valley, occasionally heavy showers resulted in above-normal rainfall for the month, slowing winter rapeseed maturation but boosting moisture supplies for rice and recently-planted corn, cotton, and soybeans. In contrast to the wet weather farther north, much of southern China experienced below-normal rainfall during April, limiting available moisture for vegetative rice.



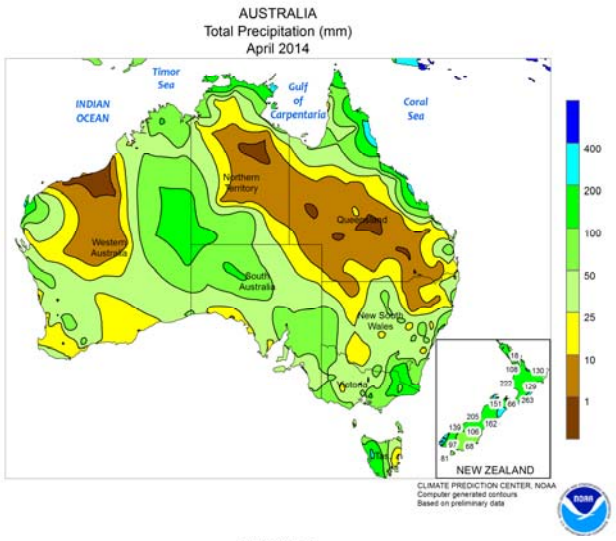


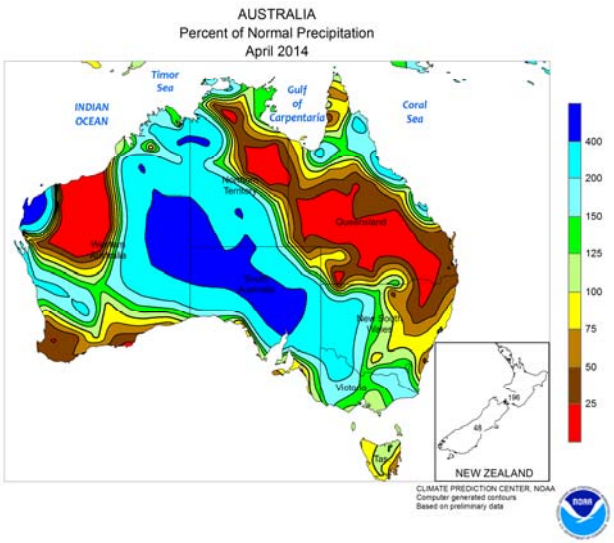


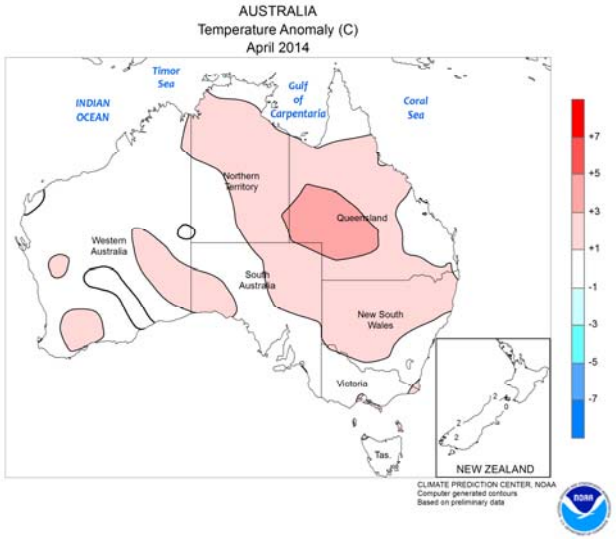


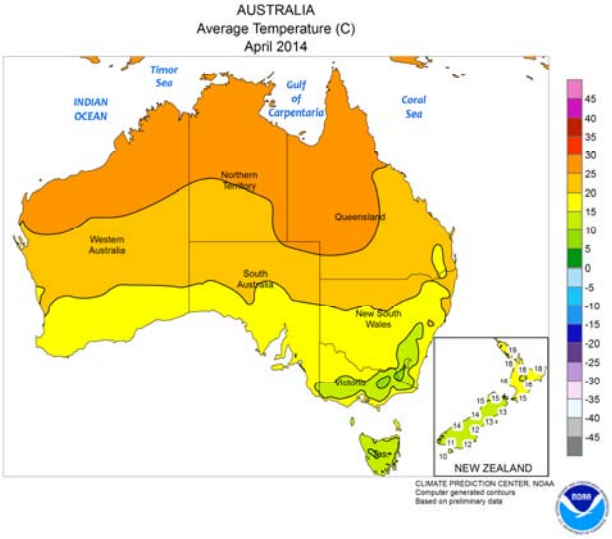
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showery weather prevailed across the region for much of April. Intermittent, pre-monsoon rain in Thailand (becoming more prevalent later in the month) boosted moisture supplies that were depleted during the dry season. Meanwhile in Vietnam, summer rice transplanting was underway in the south, with spring rice harvesting approaching in the north. The rainy season usually begins in early May across most of Indochina. In the Philippines, some seasonal fieldwork was underway in advance of the summer monsoon, while above-normal showers continued to slow rice harvesting in Indonesia.



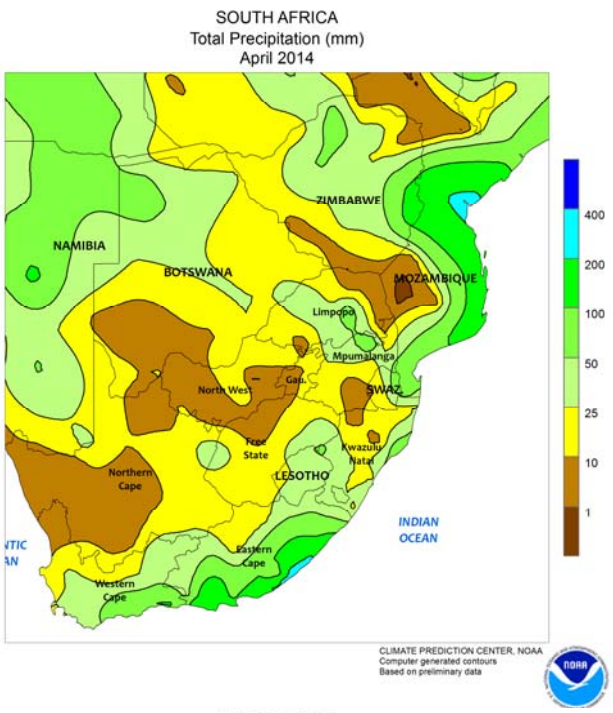


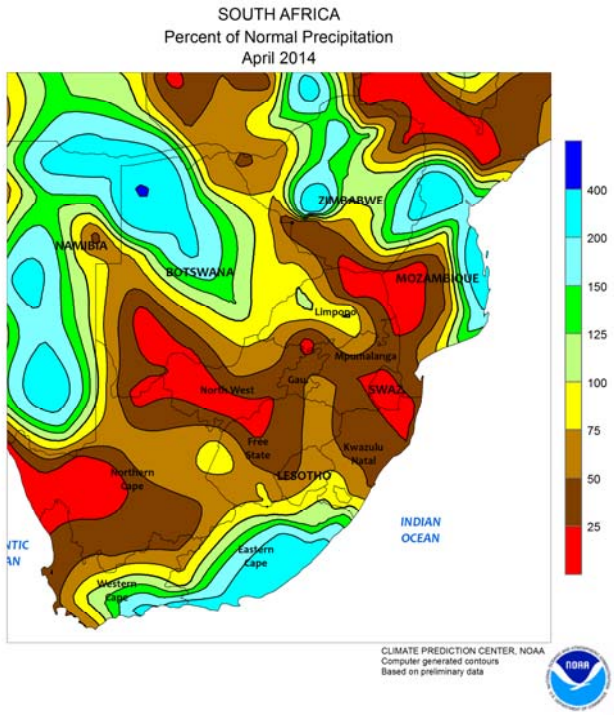


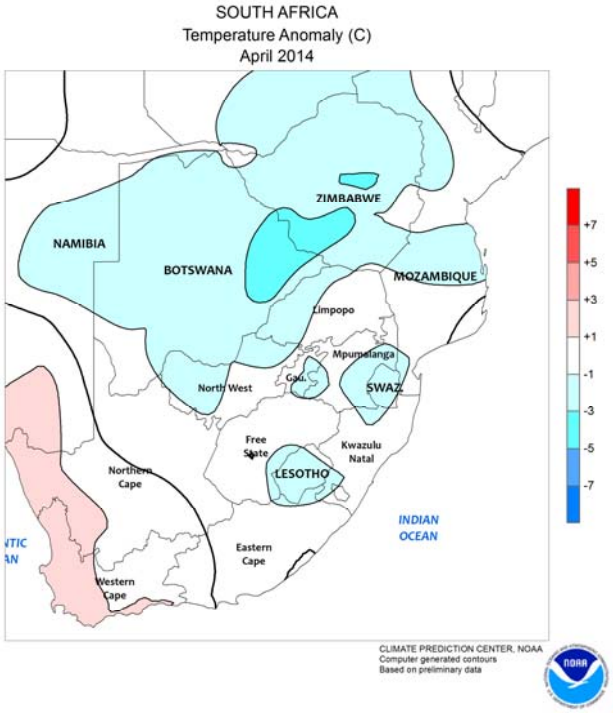


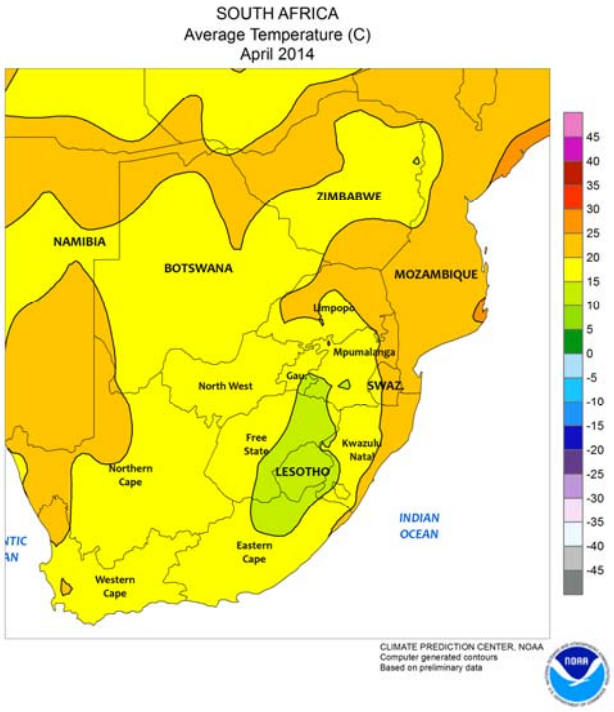
AUSTRALIA

In April, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales spurred summer crop maturation and harvesting but slowed early winter wheat planting and development. Elsewhere, above-normal rainfall was welcomed in southeastern and western Australia. The rain helped condition topsoils in advance of wheat, barley, and canola planting, the bulk of which is typically completed in May and June.



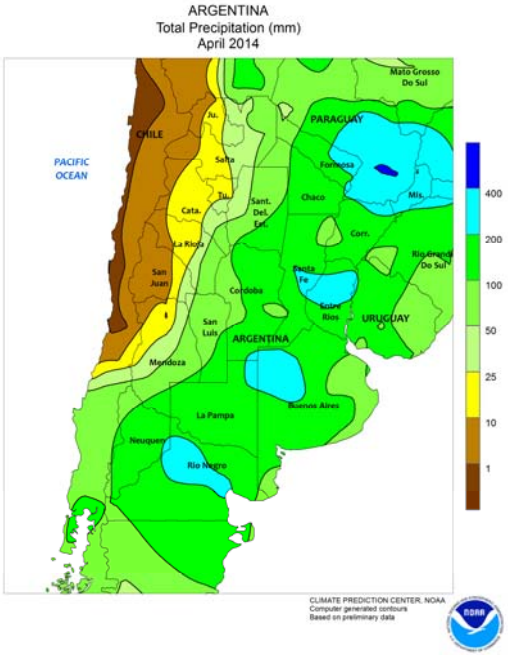


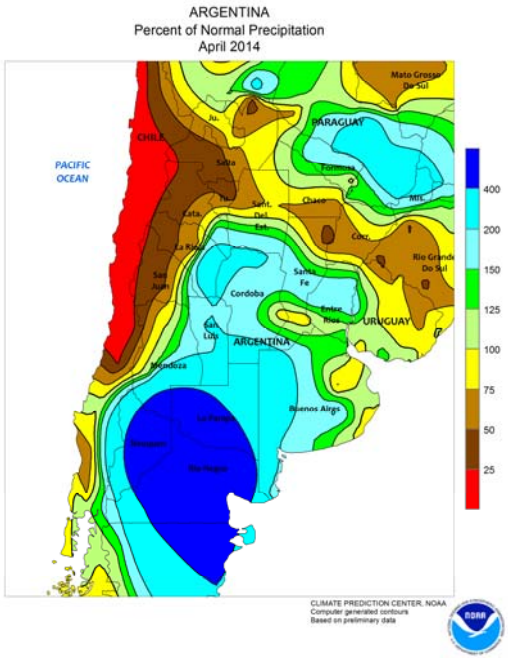


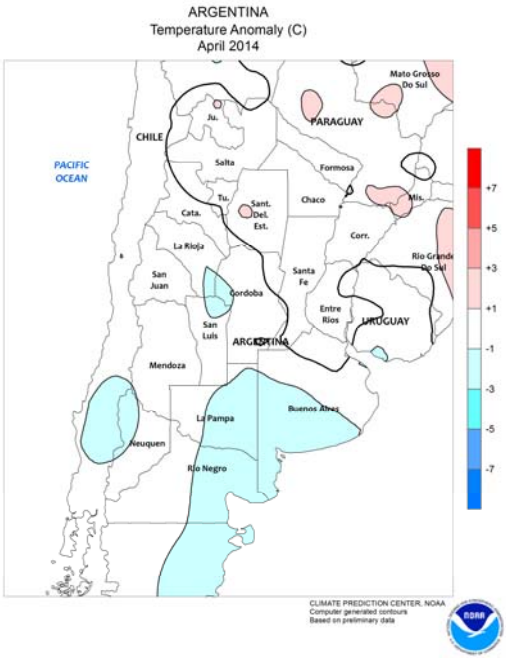


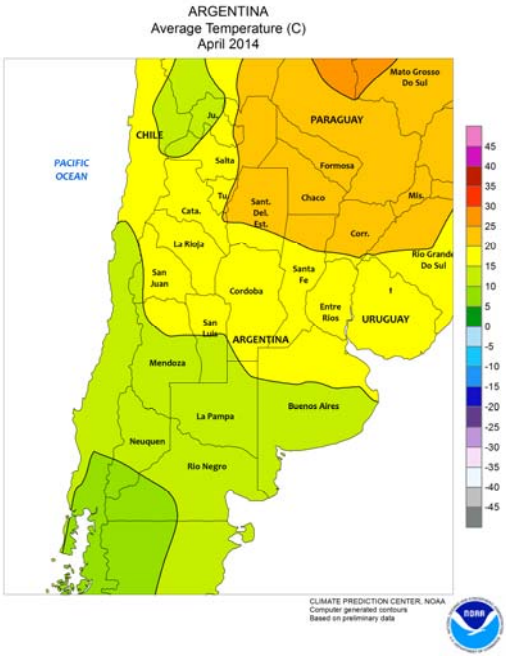
SOUTH AFRICA

During April, unseasonably heavy rain along the southern coast boosted irrigation reserves for winter-grown crops. This included important wheat areas of Western Cape, although lighter rain (monthly totals below 25 mm) fell in major production areas in the northwestern portion. Rainfall was also unseasonably light (10-35 mm) in the rain-fed sugarcane areas of southern KwaZulu-Natal, allowing harvesting to proceed. Similar amounts were recorded in the irrigated production areas of northern KwaZulu-Natal and eastern Mpumalanga. Cool, mostly dry weather prevailed across the corn belt (North West to western Mpumalanga); frosty weather (lows falling below 0°C) aided drydown of corn and other mature summer crops but arrived too late in the season to affect yield prospects. Wheat planting was underway in most areas, where moisture allowed.



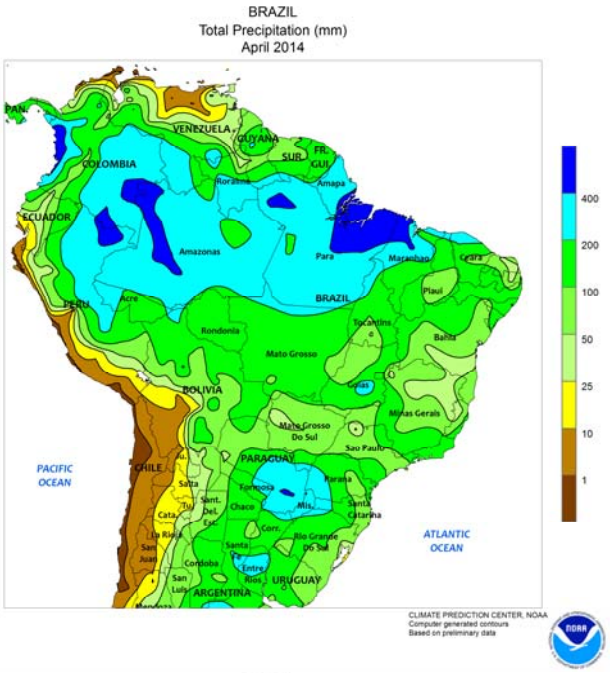


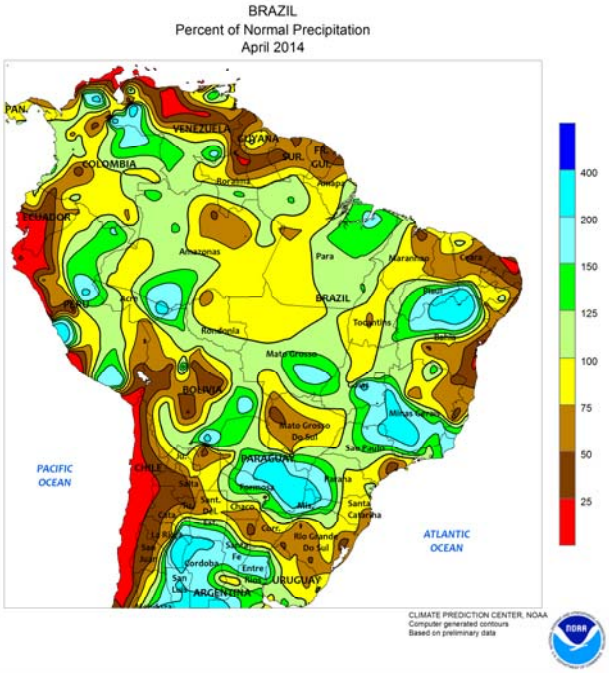


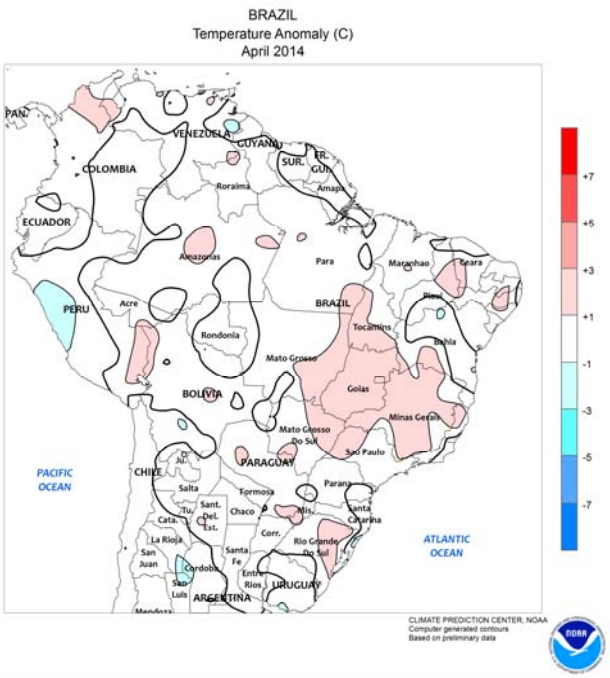


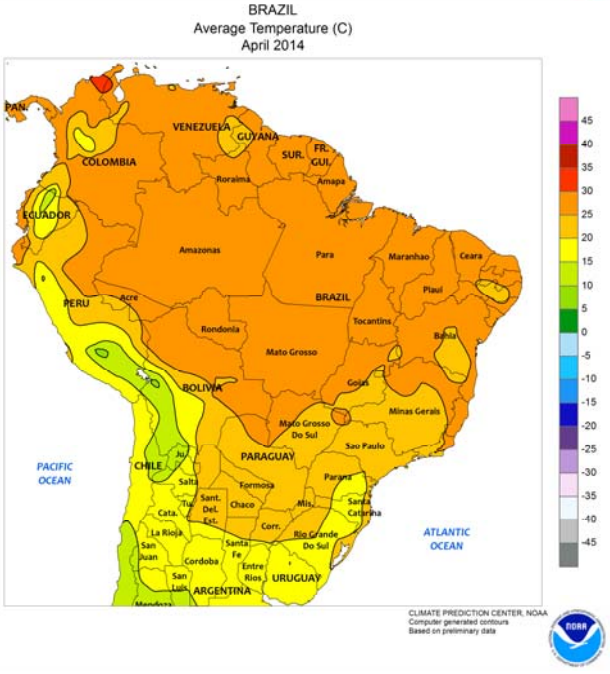
ARGENTINA

Early-April wetness disrupted summer crop harvesting, continuing the trend of wetter-than-normal weather that has affected some areas since January. Most of the rain came early in the month, although showers returned at month's end, limiting opportunities for fieldwork to a brief period during the latter half of April. Monthly average temperatures were near normal, with frosty weather generally confined to traditionally cooler locations of southern Buenos Aires. Northern Argentina experienced a similar rainfall pattern, with wet conditions early in the month, and rain returning at the end of April. However, temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) early in the month and nighttime lows staying well above freezing.





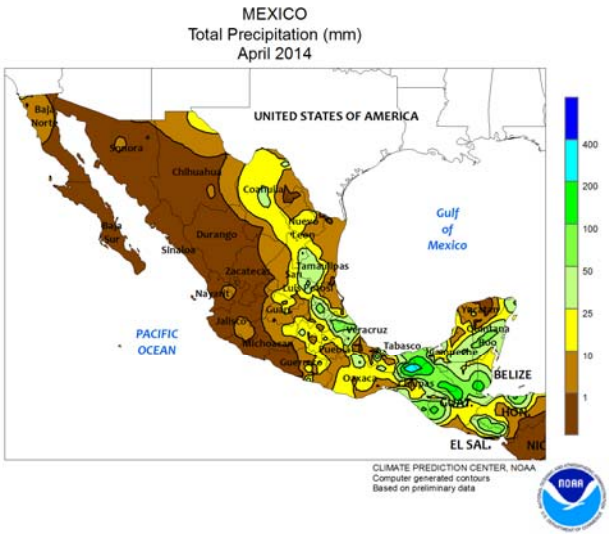


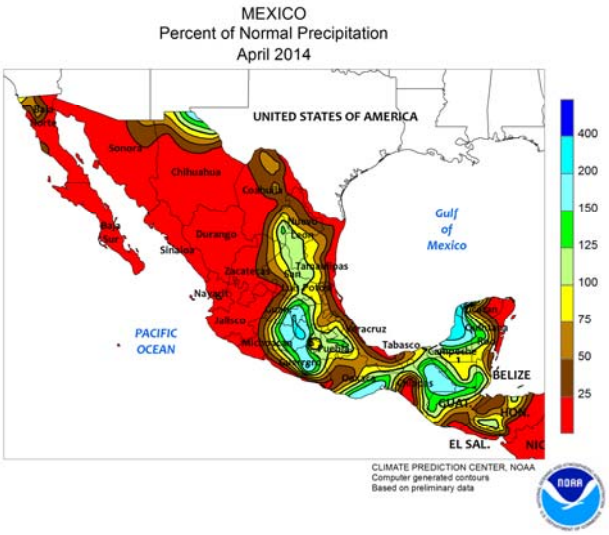


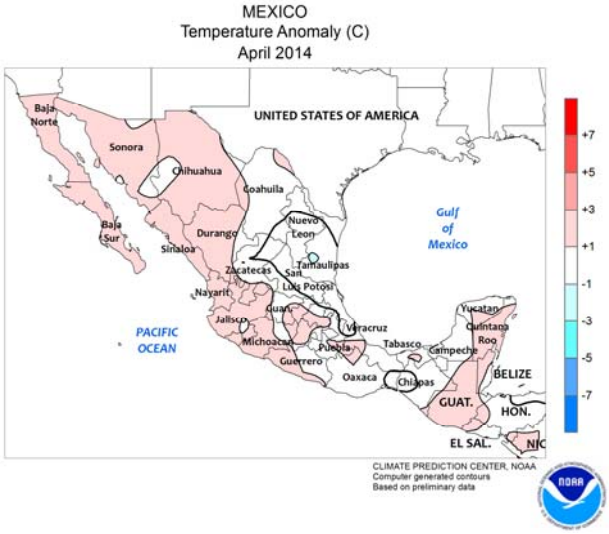
BRAZIL

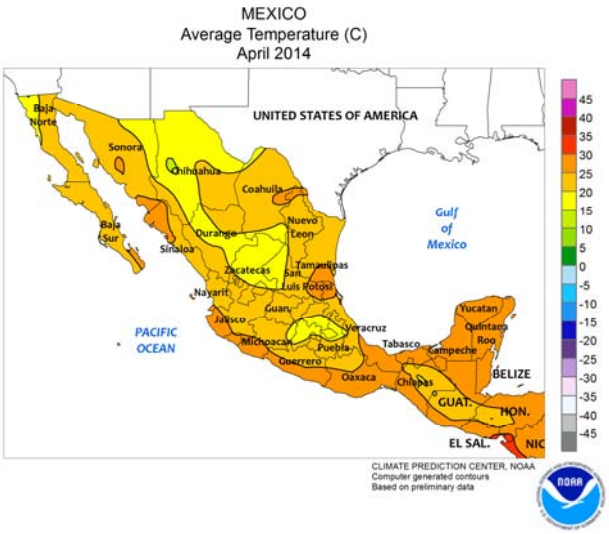
In April, abundant rain maintained overall favorable prospects for second-crop (safrinha) corn and cotton in the main production areas of central Brazil. Most of the Center-West and northeastern interior regions (Mato Grosso to western Bahia) recorded near- to above-normal rainfall, though amounts tapered off toward month's end as the end of the rainy season approached. Similar amounts of rain fell in the south (Parana to Rio Grande do Sul), maintaining mostly favorable conditions for safrinha corn and winter wheat. Showers also brought some relief to sugarcane, coffee, and other crops in the southeast (notably Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais), though drier conditions developed at month's end. Elsewhere, seasonal showers increased along the northeastern coast, boosting irrigation reserves for sugarcane, cocoa, and other crops, although monthly totals were below normal.

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



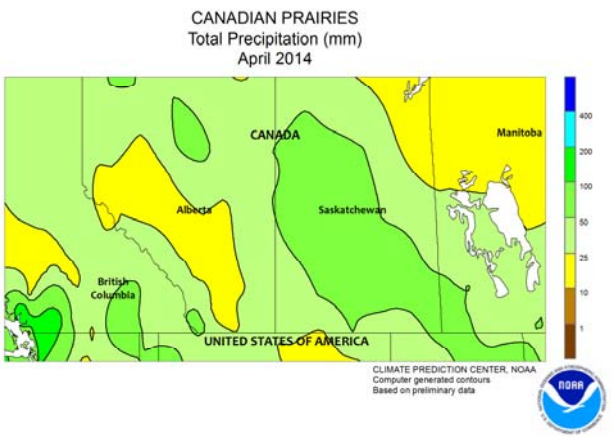


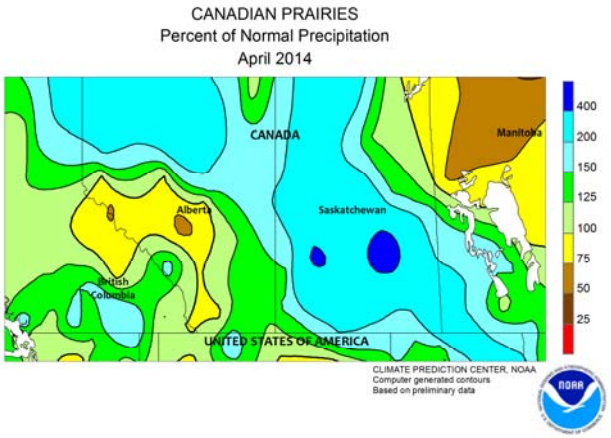


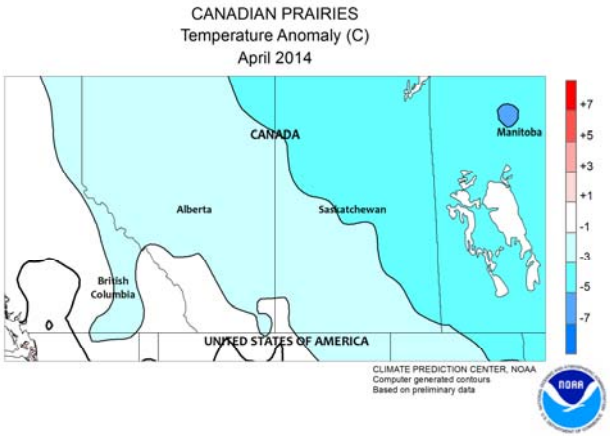


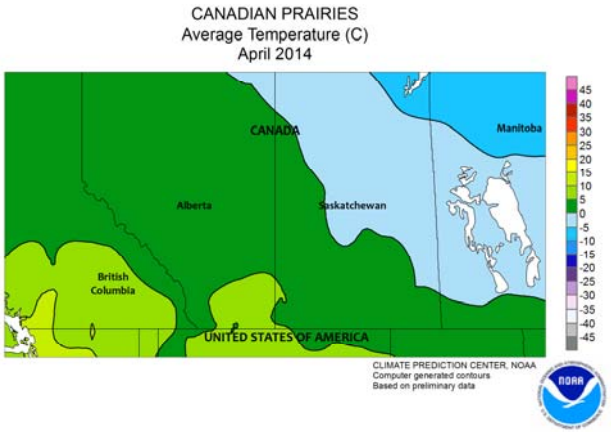
MEXICO

In April, seasonal showers developed over the southern plateau, first in the east then moving westward, as is normal. The moisture helped to condition fields for planting, which likely began in earnest in eastern production areas by month's end. In contrast, showers were generally below normal elsewhere in the east, including the Yucatan Peninsula and sugarcane areas of northern Veracruz. Seasonably dry weather continued across the north, aiding drydown and harvesting of winter wheat, corn, and sorghum, though isolated showers were scattered across the region. According to the Government of Mexico, total national reservoir levels were at 35.6 percent of capacity as of April 30, compared with 29.7 percent last year and 39.3 percent in 2012. Northwestern reservoirs registered 24.4 percent of normal, ahead of both last year (19.3 percent) and 2012 (19.3 percent).





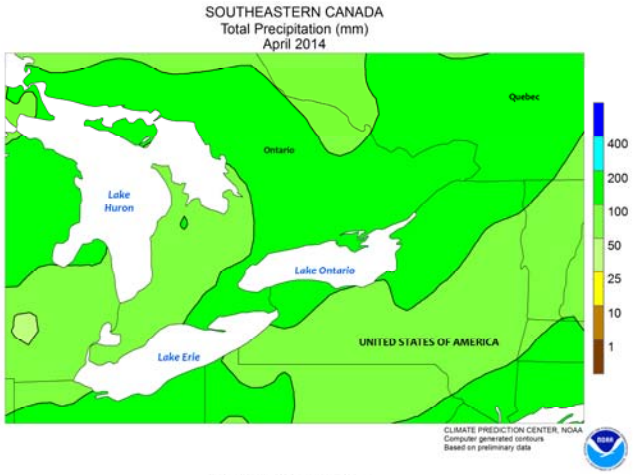


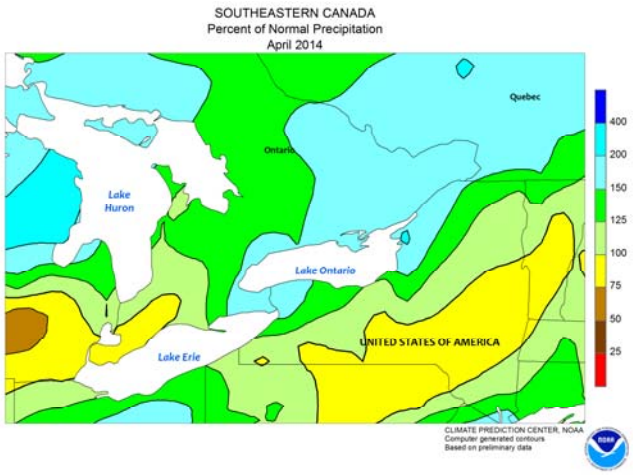


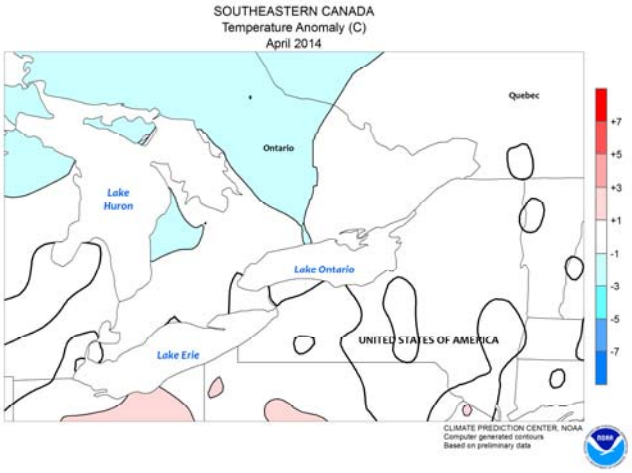
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

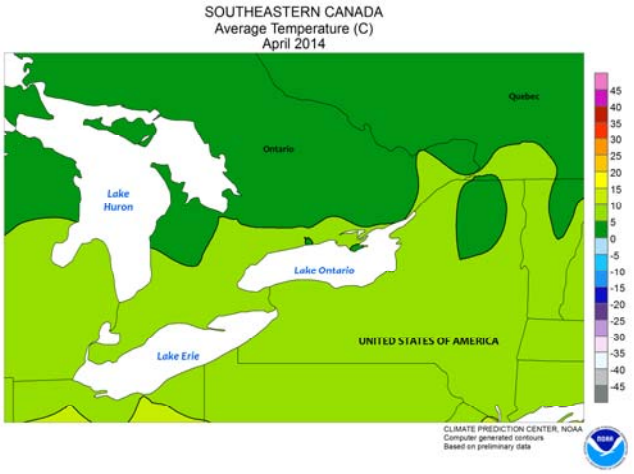
Colder- and wetter-than-normal weather prevailed during the month of April, increasing moisture reserves for germination but preventing widespread early planting from occurring. Monthly average temperatures were 2 to 4°C below normal in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and 1 to 2°C below normal in Alberta; temperatures fell below -17°C on several days in the east, but most areas enjoyed a protective layer of snow cover, offering some protection to winter wheat and pastures. However, much of the region had lost its snowpack by month's end, allowing fieldwork where temperatures allowed.

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





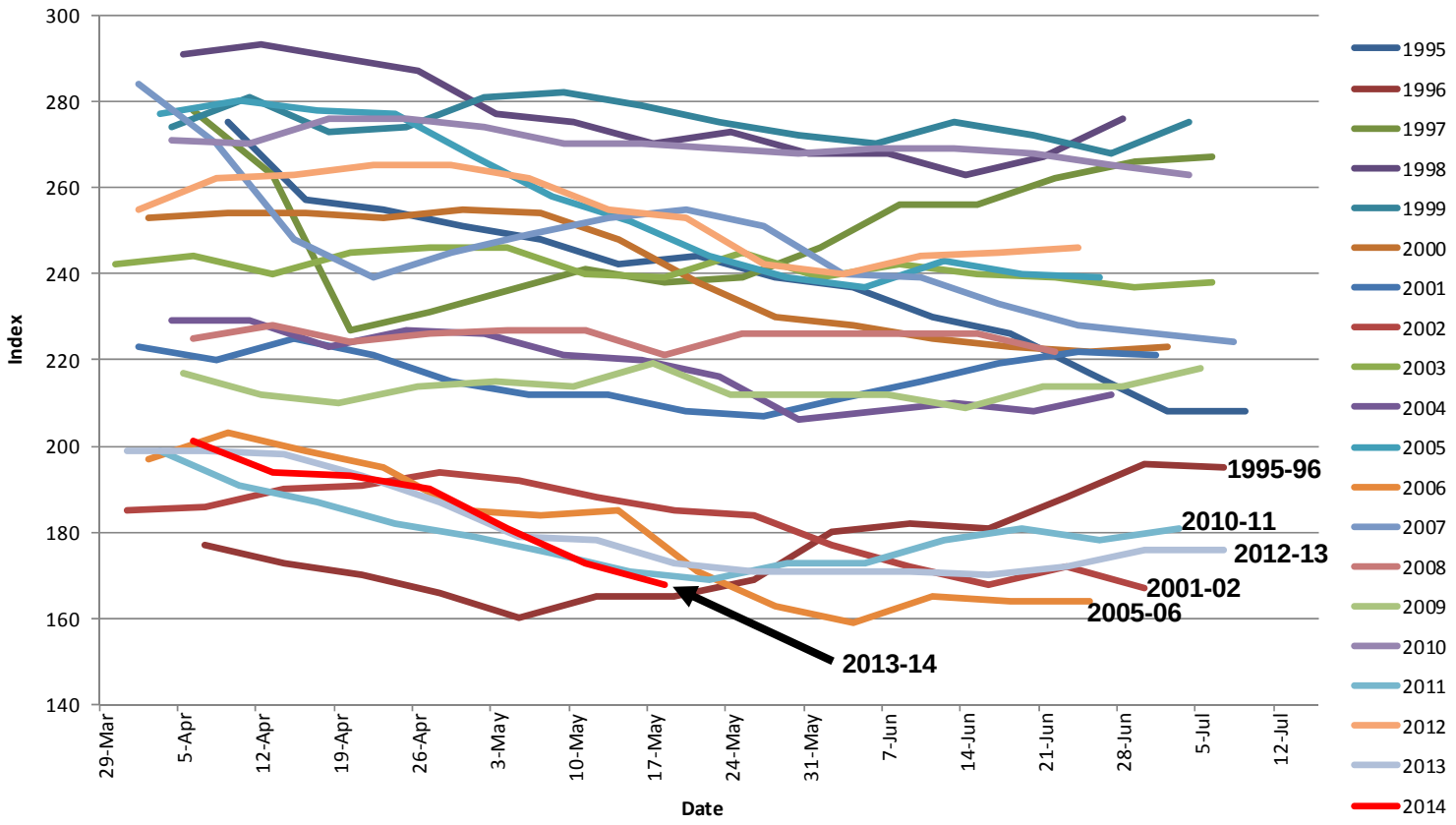




SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In April, above-normal normal rainfall increased moisture reserves for winter wheat, pastures, and the upcoming corn and soybean crops. The precipitation — some of which fell as snow — was evenly distributed during the month and by month's end, most agricultural areas were void of snow cover. Monthly temperatures averaged slightly below normal; however, seasonal warming gradually overcame a cold start to the month, allowing wheat and pastures to break dormancy in most areas. Nighttime lows briefly dropped below -15°C in some locations during a brief cold outbreak in the middle of April, but crops were likely not advanced enough to experience any stress.

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



Based on NASS crop progress data.

Index Weighting: Excellent = 4; Good = 3; Fair = 2; Poor = 1; Very Poor = 0

During the last two decades, mid-May U.S. winter wheat conditions have been lower only once—in 1996. That year, drought-affected wheat recovered slightly due to late-May and June rainfall (see above). Current wheat conditions are slightly worse than those observed in mid-May 2002, 2006, 2011, and 2013.

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

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

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