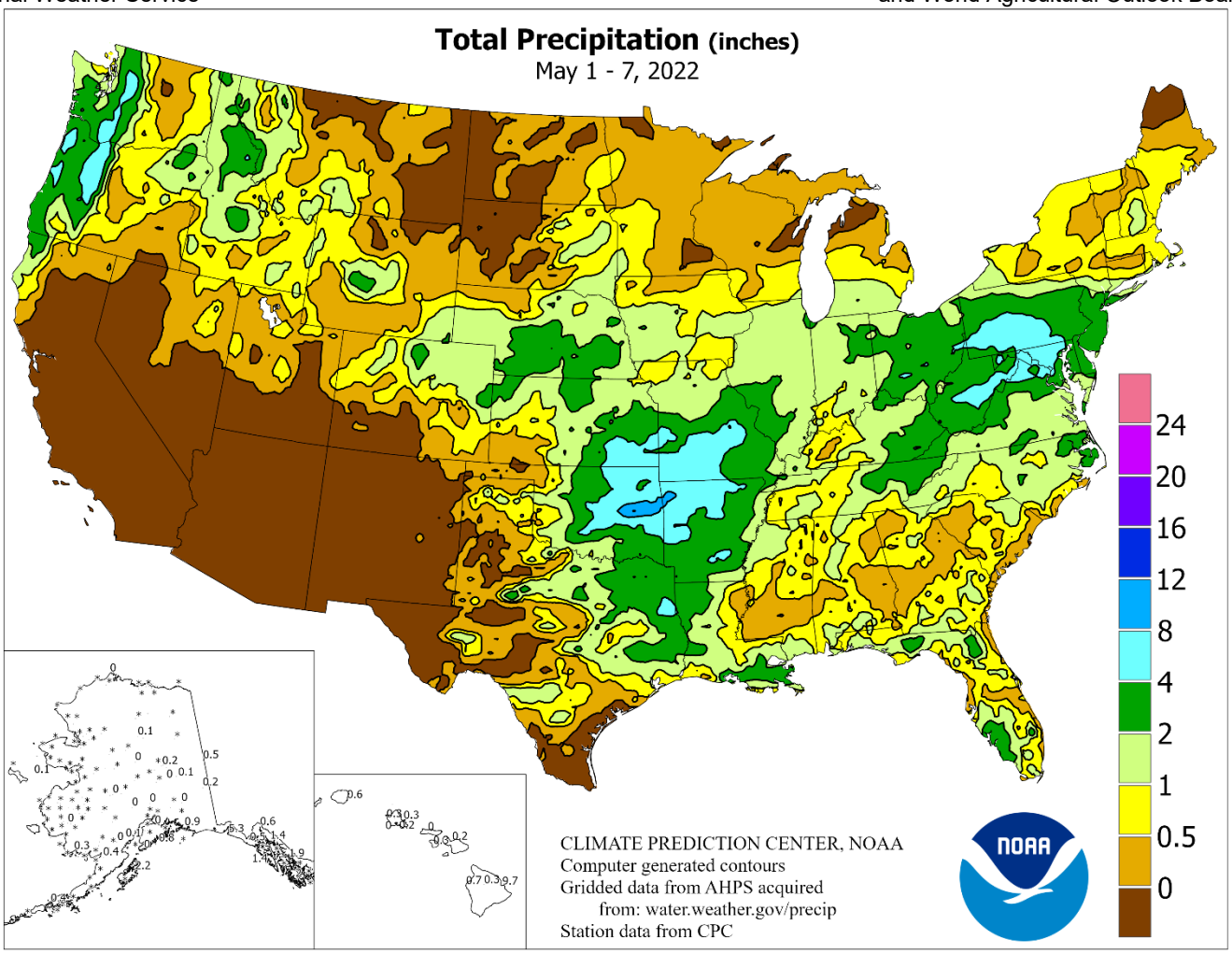
Volume 109, No. 19 www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor May 10, 2022

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 1 – 7, 2022

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A southward shift in the primary storm track brought drier weather to the **north-central U.S.**, although lingering wet fields and cool conditions continued to hamper spring planting activities. In addition, lowland flooding persisted in the **Red River Valley**, as a secondary crest moved northward along the **Minnesota-North Dakota border**. Meanwhile, two rounds of significant precipitation spread from the **central and southeastern Plains into the mid-South, Ohio Valley, and middle Atlantic States**, curtailing fieldwork. Widespread river flooding developed

(Continued on page 5)

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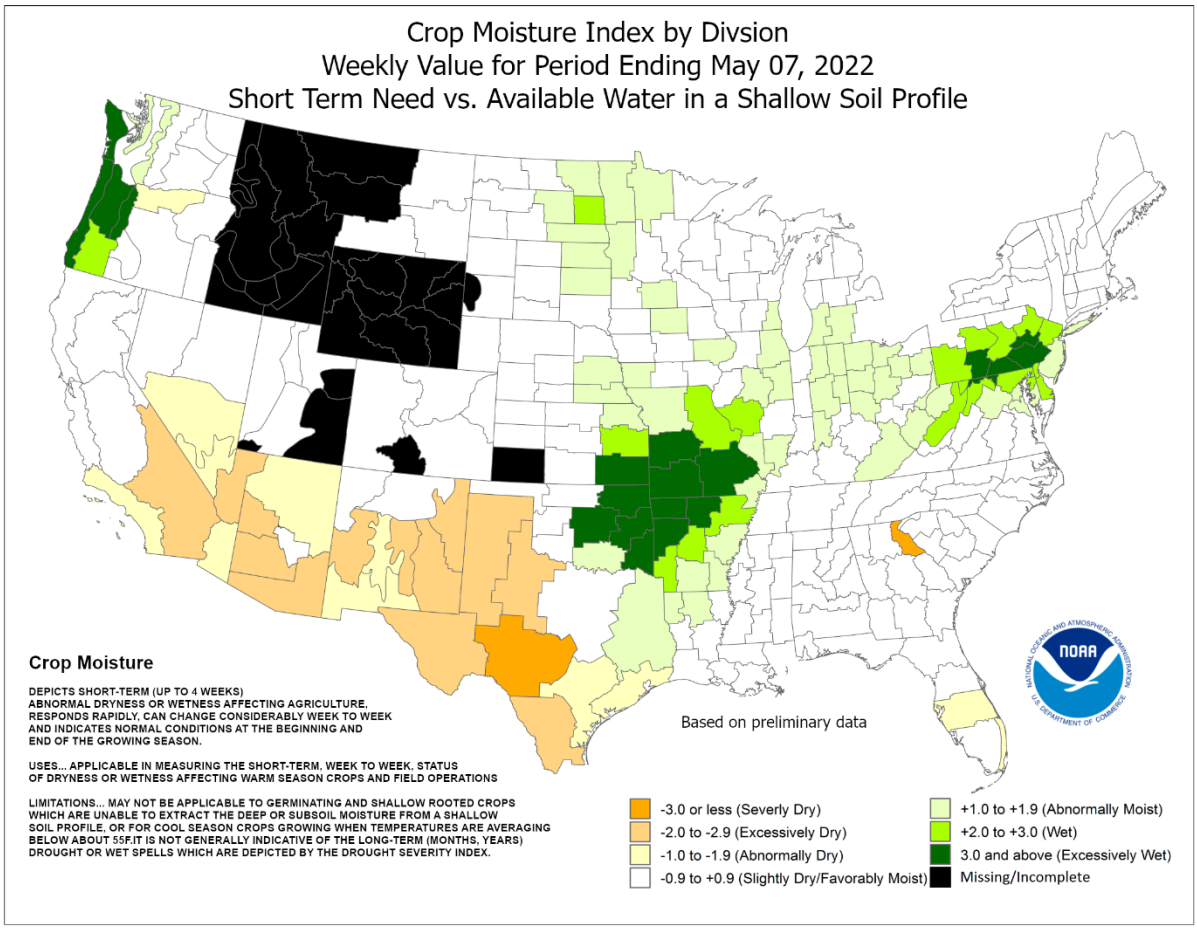
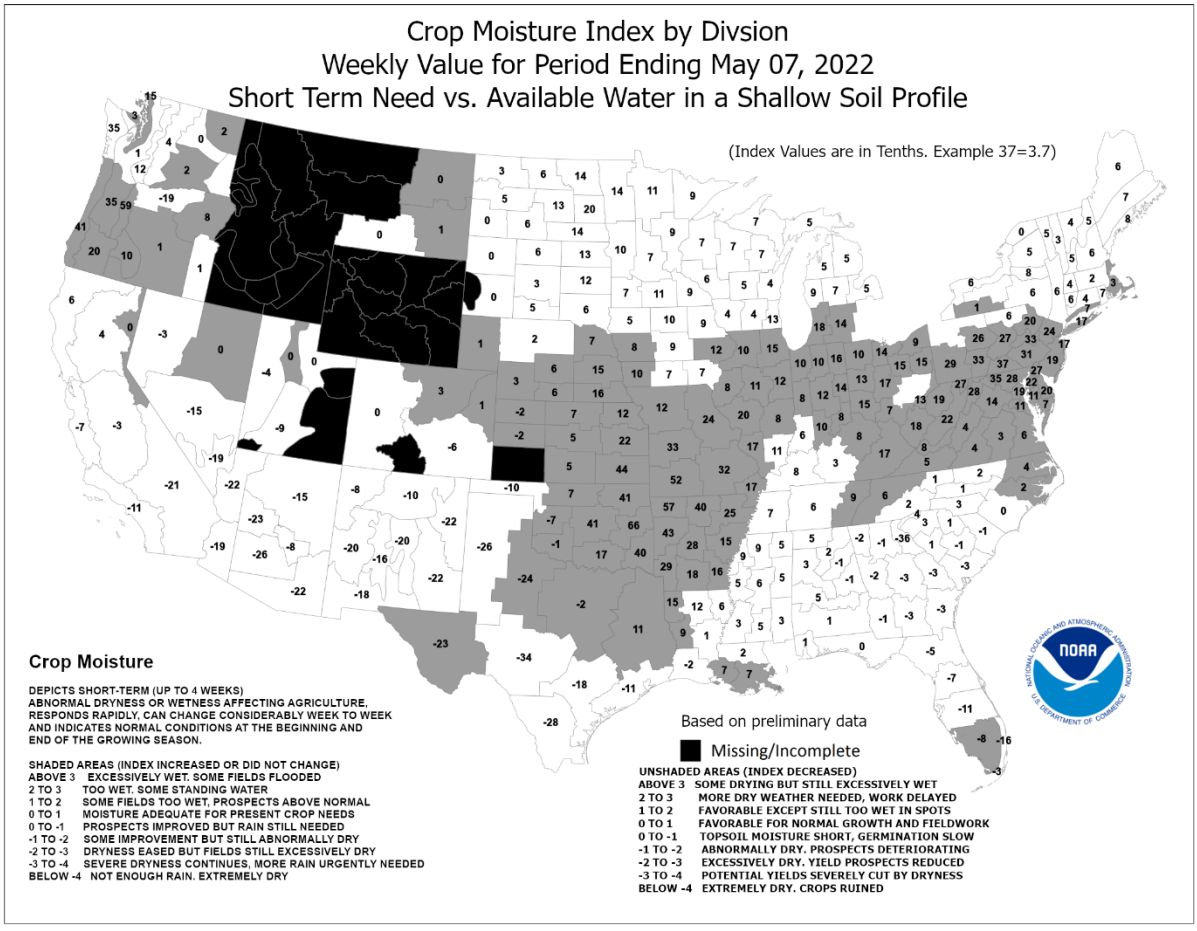
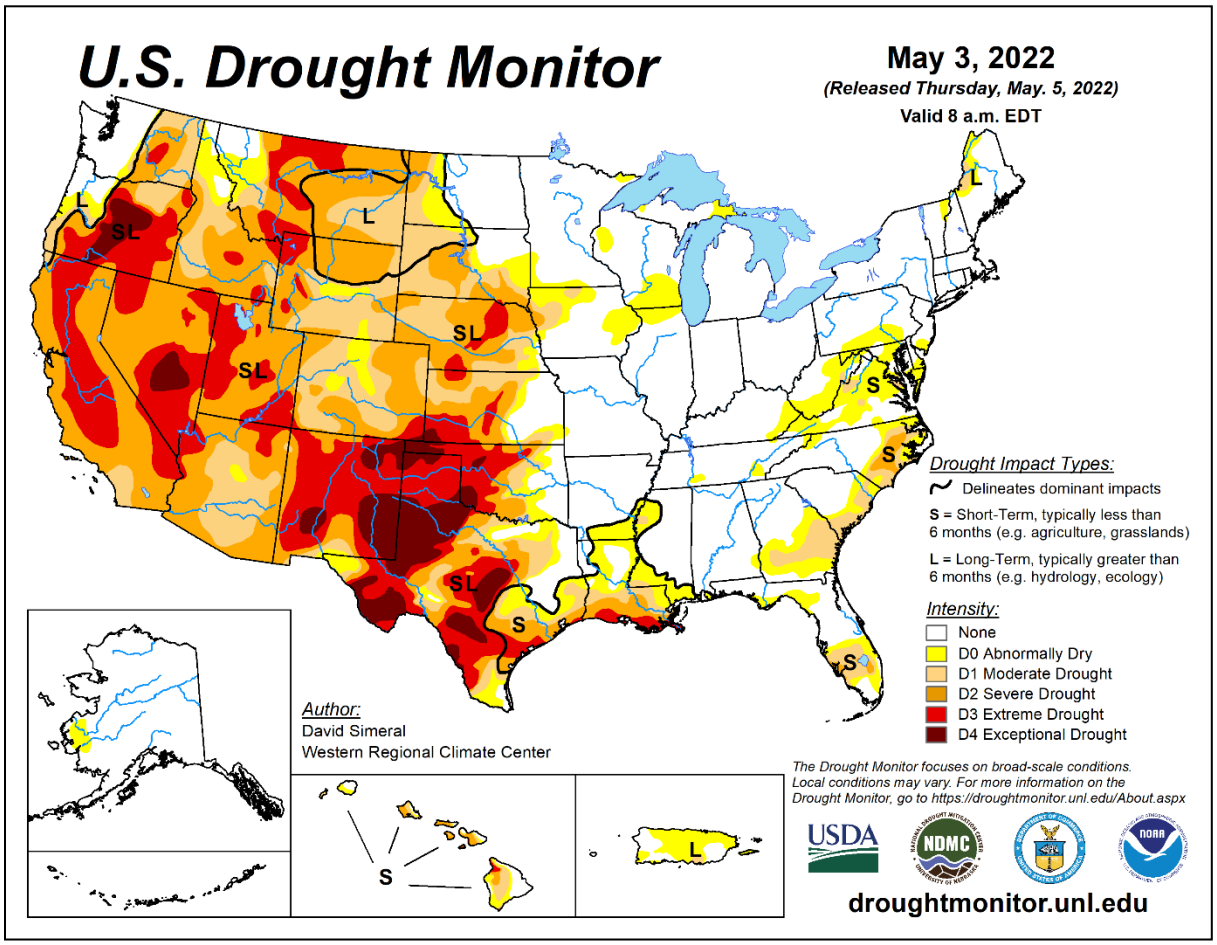
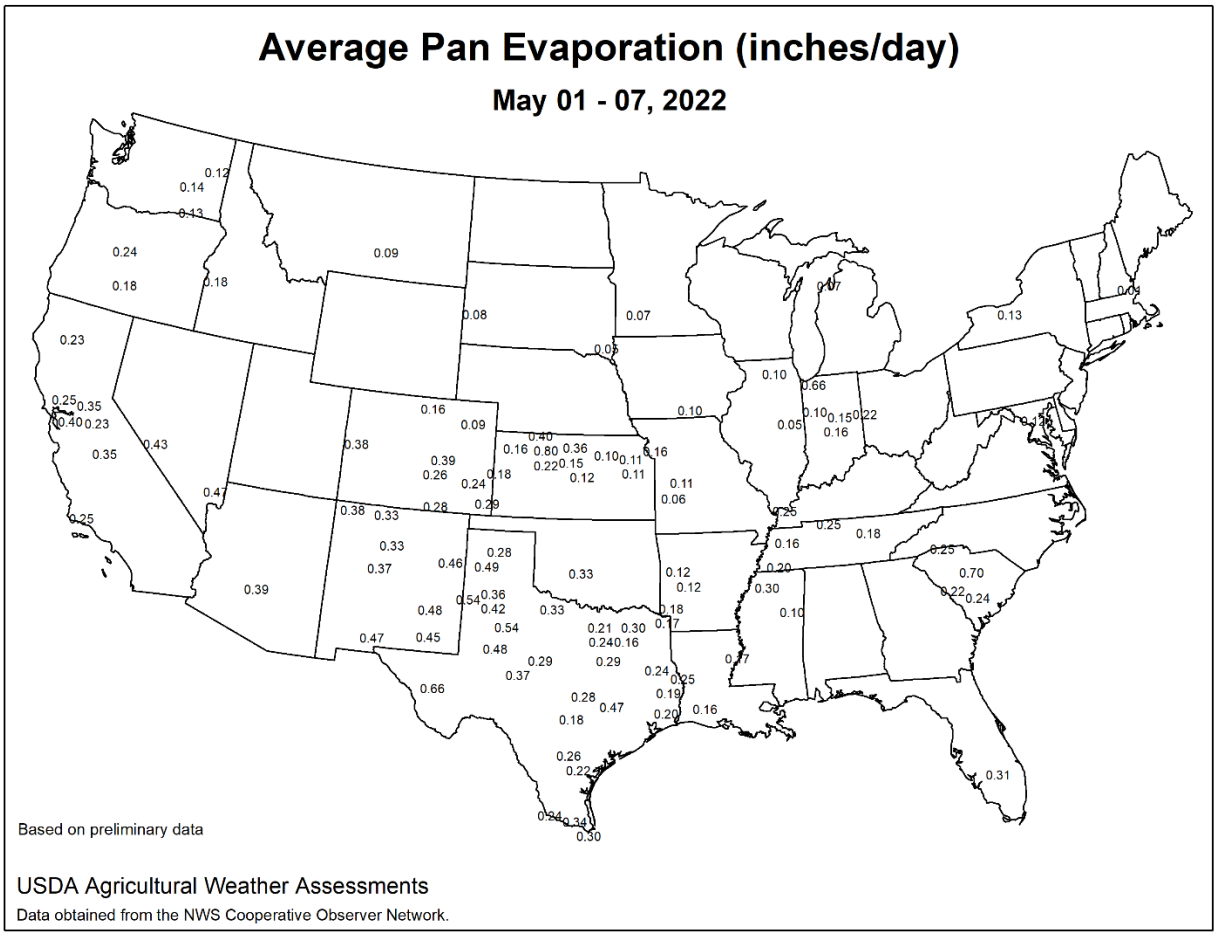
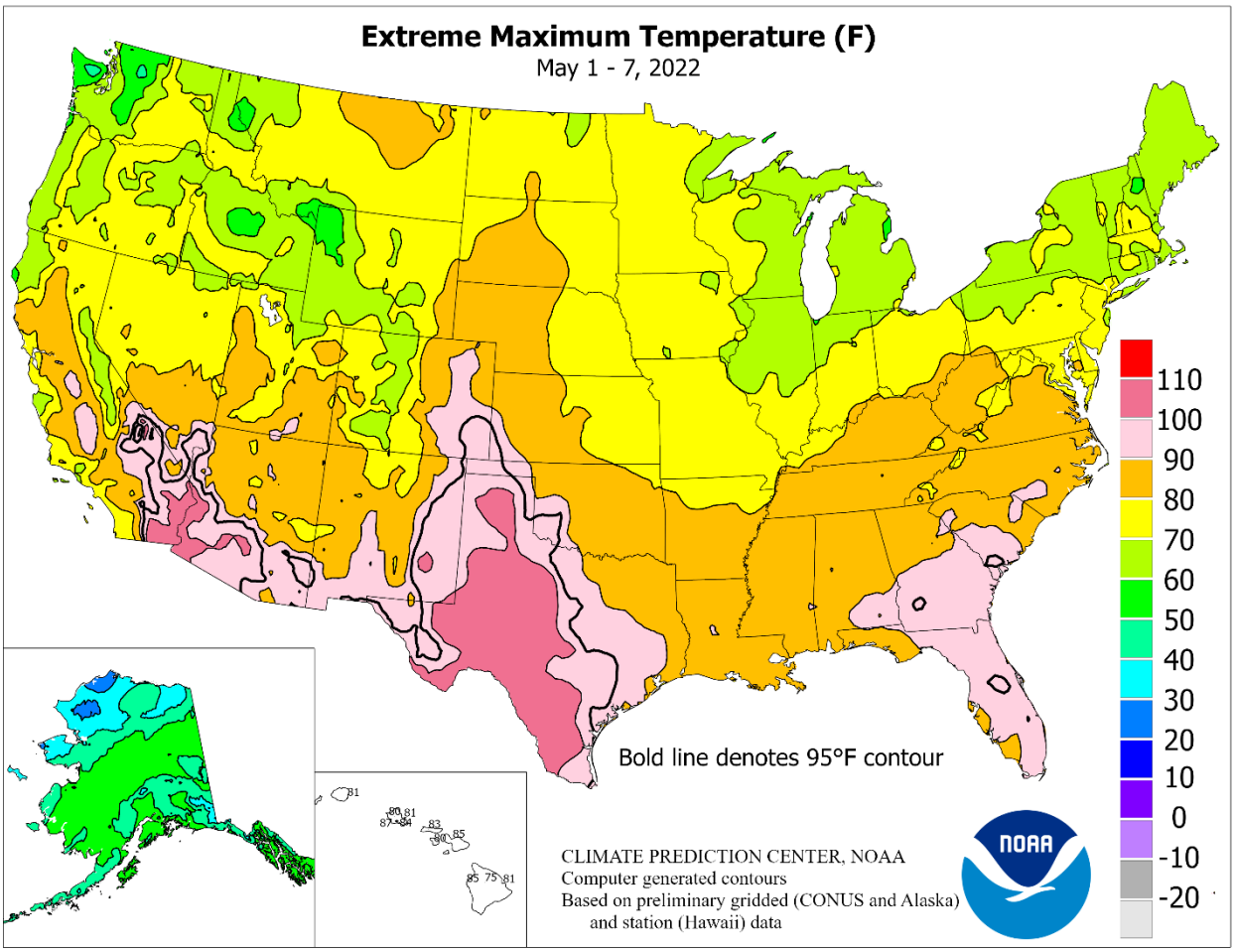
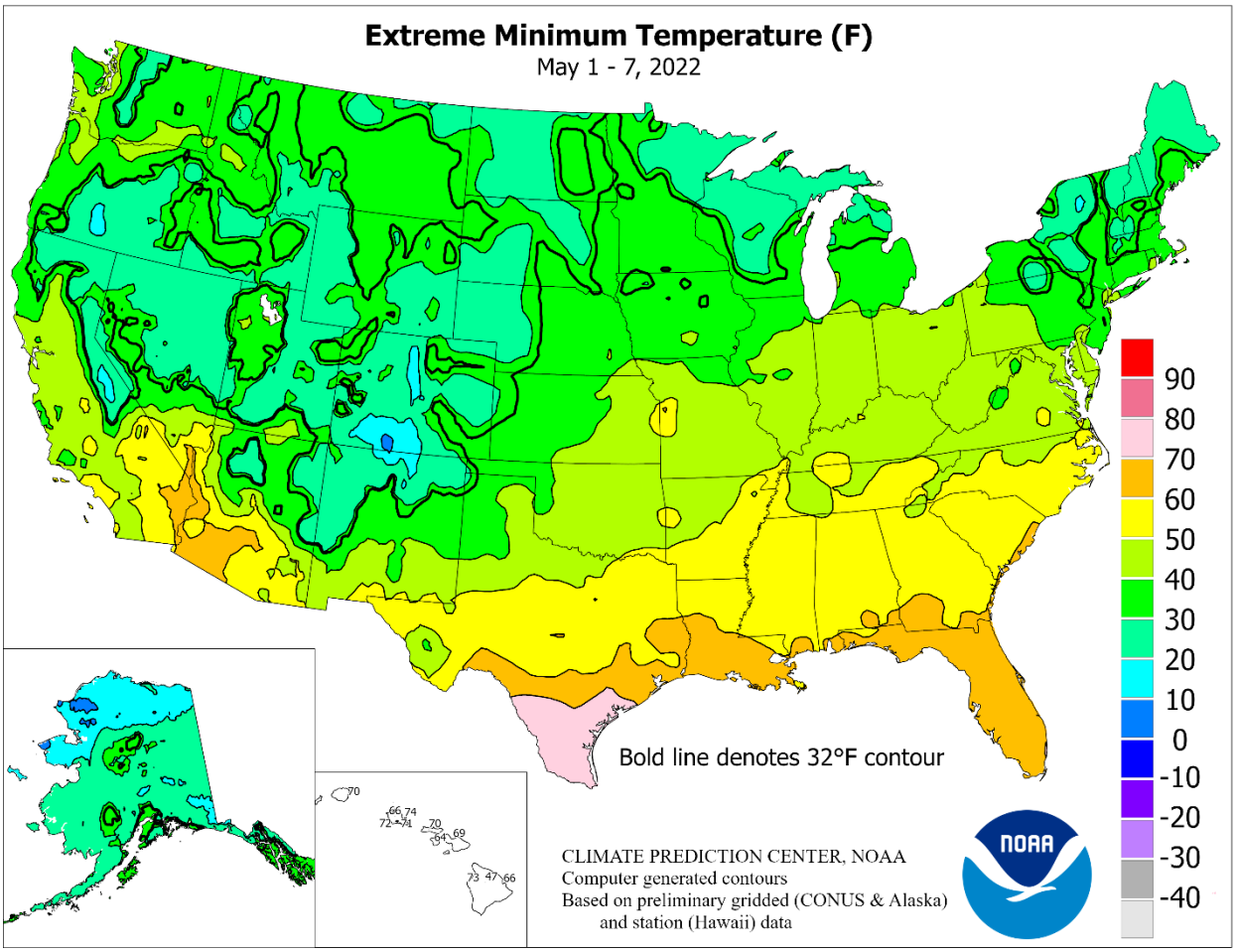

Crop Moisture Index by Divsion
Weekly Value for Period Ending May 07, 2022
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
Crop Moisture
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS... MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F.IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary data
-3.0 or less (Severly 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 +3.0 (Wet)
3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)
Missing/Incomplete


Crop Moisture Index by Divsion
Weekly Value for Period Ending May 07, 2022
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
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.
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. EXTREMELY DRY
Based on preliminary data
Missing/Incomplete
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. CROPS RUINED


U.S. Drought Monitor
May 3, 2022
(Released Thursday, May. 5, 2022)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
Author:
David Simeral
Western Regional Climate Center
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

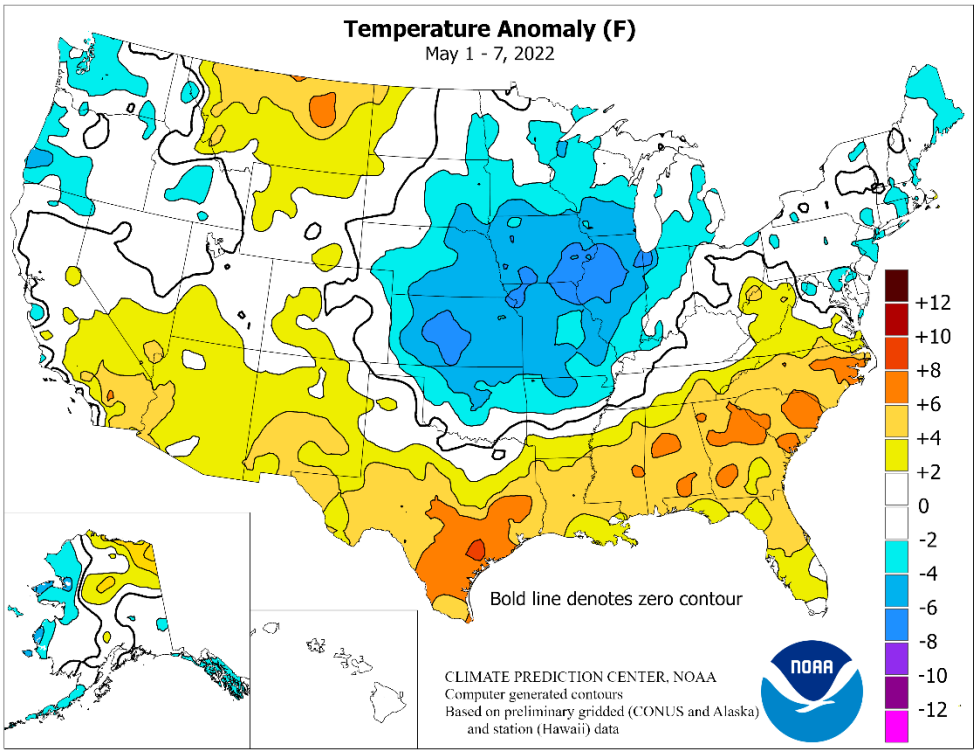

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)
May 01 - 07, 2022
Based on preliminary data
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
May 1 - 7, 2022
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
May 1 - 7, 2022
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

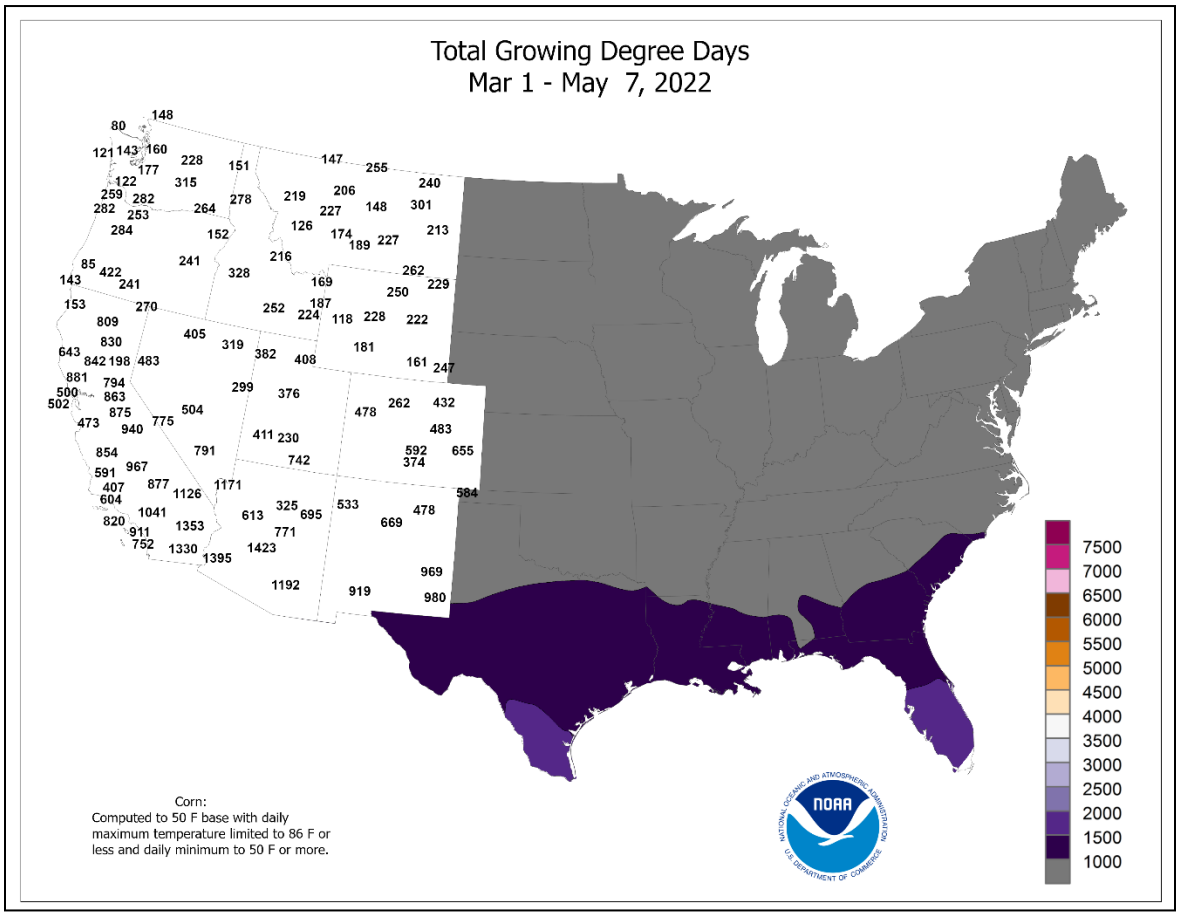
across **eastern Oklahoma**, where weekly rainfall broadly totaled 4 inches or more, and portions of neighboring states. Warm, mostly dry weather in many other areas, including the **Southwest** and much of the **Southeast**, favored fieldwork and a rapid pace of crop development. However, the nation's drought-stricken southwestern quadrant, stretching from **California to the southern High Plains**, continued to deal with a variety of impacts, including water-supply issues, poor rangeland and crop conditions, and dangerous early-season wildfires. In addition, a late-week heat surge sent temperatures skyrocketing to 100°F or higher across much of **western, central, and southern Texas**, further aggravating the effects of an already punishing drought. Weekly temperatures averaged 5 to 10°F above normal from the **southern half of Texas to Georgia and the Carolinas**. In contrast, chilly air across the **nation's mid-section**—accompanied by clouds and widespread rain—held temperatures at least 5°F below normal from the **central Plains into the central Corn Belt**.

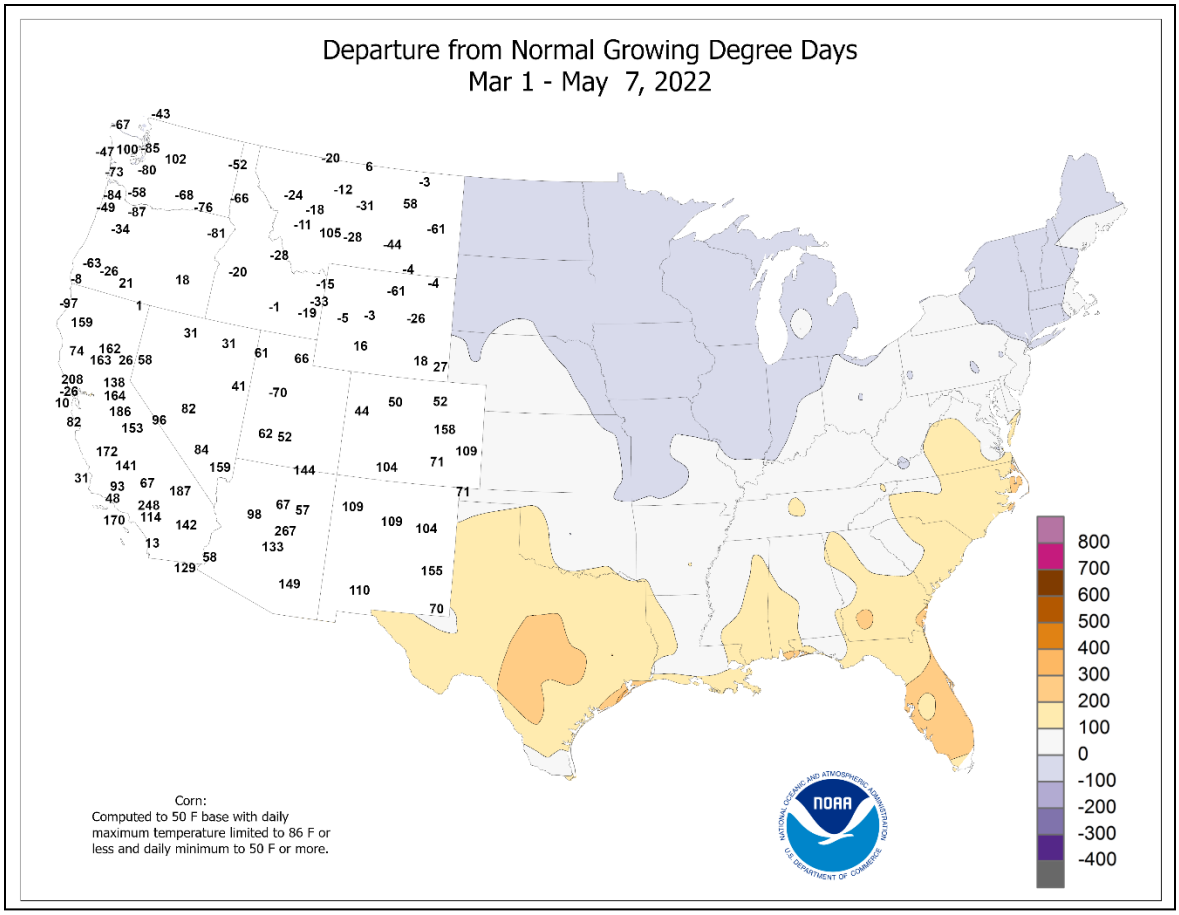


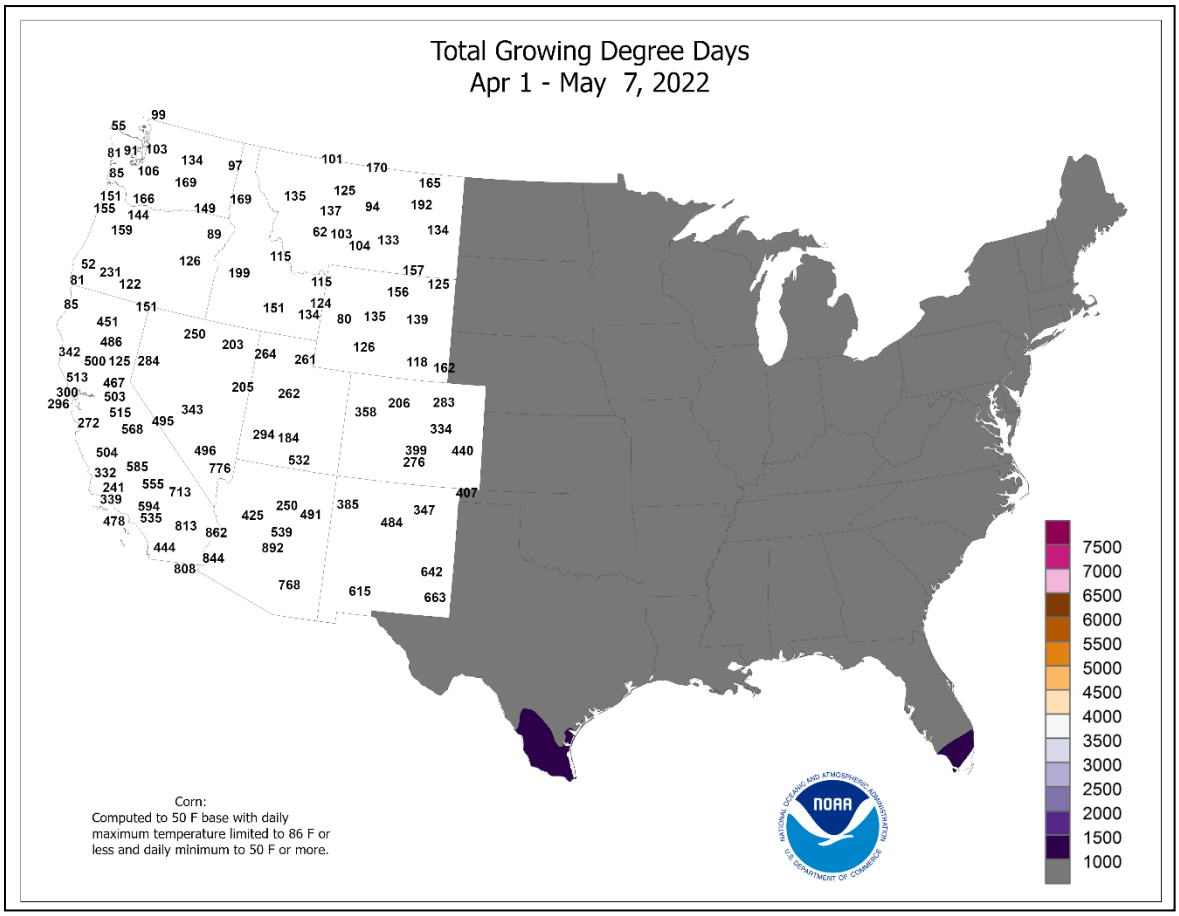
Cool weather lingered early in the week across the **Northeast**, where **Trenton, NJ**, logged a daily-record low of 35°F on May 1. Meanwhile, cool, cloudy weather prevailed beneath the first of two storm systems crossing the **central Plains** and the **lower Midwest**. On May 2 in **Nebraska**, **Omaha** reported a maximum temperature of 45°F, while **Grand Island** received 1.2 inches of snow. The only later spring accumulations in **Grand Island** occurred on May 28, 1947, when 4.5 inches fell, and May 3, 1967, with 4.3 inches. Chilly air also settled across parts of the **West**, where daily-record lows included 27°F (on May 3) in **Montague, CA**, and 15°F (on May 5) in **Alamosa, CO**. During the mid- to late-week period, heat began to build across the **South**, where **Greenwood, MS**, notched a daily-record high (90°F) on May 4. The following day in **Florida**, record-tying highs for May 5 rose to 96°F in **Orlando** and 91°F in **Miami**. Daily records were also tied in **Miami** on May 6 and 7, with the high reaching 93°F both days. Elsewhere in **Florida**, **Fort Lauderdale** closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs (91 and 93°F, respectively), while record-setting highs for May 6 soared to 95°F in **Fort Pierce** and **Vero Beach**. Farther west, late-week heat pushed temperatures to 100°F or higher in parts of the **south-central U.S.** In **Abilene, TX**, a string of triple-digit days began on May 6 and included a trio of daily-record highs (107, 107, and 103°F) from May 7-9. **San Angelo, TX**, also registered a daily-record high of 107°F on May 7. In other parts of **Texas**, record-setting highs for May 7 included 106°F in **Childress**, 103°F in **Midland**, and 102°F in **Lubbock** and **Borger**.

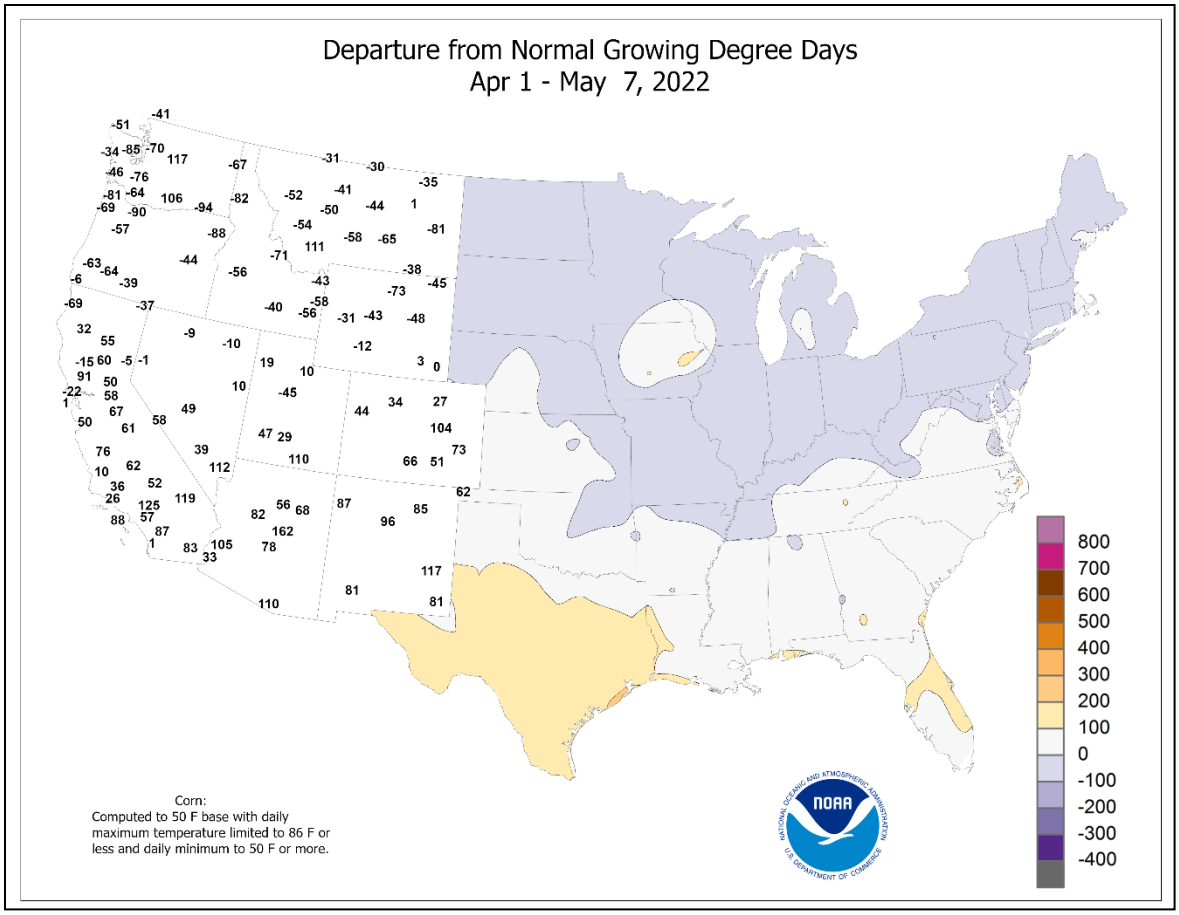
Periodic high winds in the **Southwest** continued to fan several large blazes, including the 204,000-acre Calf Canyon Fire, which joined with an escaped prescribed burn (Hermits Peak Fire) to become the second-largest wildfire in modern **New Mexico** history. **New Mexico's** largest fire, the Whitewater-Baldy Complex, charred about 298,000 acres of vegetation in **Gila National Forest** in May-July 2012. By May 10, the Calf Canyon Fire—burning northwest of **Las Vegas, NM**—had destroyed nearly 400 structures and was less than 50 percent contained. Farther north, however, widespread showers continued. In **Washington**, record-setting precipitation totals for May 2 included 0.58 inch in **Wenatchee** and 0.45 inch in **Ellensburg**. On the same date in **Nebraska**, daily-record precipitation amounts—a mix of rain and snow—reached 1.45 inches in **Imperial**, 1.31 inches in **Grand Island**, and 1.10 inches in **Scottsbluff**. Significant precipitation persisted in the **Northwest** through May 3, when daily-record totals included 0.97 inch in **Challis, ID**, and 0.85 inch at the airport in **Bozeman, MT**. During the second half of the week, showers lingered in the **Northwest** and intensified in parts of the ce**ntral and eastern U.S.** In **Washington**, daily-record amounts for May 5 totaled 0.94 inch in **Hoquiam** and 0.62 inch in **Bellingham**. Farther east, May 5 daily records topped the 2-inch mark in **Harrison, AR** (2.30 inches), and **Springfield, MO** (2.18 inches). During the first 5 days of May, rainfall reached 10.36 inches in **Muskogee, OK**; 4.49 inches in **Fort Smith, AR**; and 4.37 inches in **Tulsa, OK**. Between **Watts and Tahlequa, OK**, the **Illinois River** achieved its fourth-highest level on record, cresting on May 5 or 6 between 14.50 and 16.85 feet above flood stage. **Baron Fork at Eldon, OK**, achieved its highest crest—9.89 feet above flood stage on May 5—since April 25, 2011. By May 6, as rain shifted into the **East**, daily-record amounts also topped 2 inches in **Jackson, KY** (2.75 inches), and **Harrisburg, PA** (2.17 inches). Elsewhere on the 6th, daily-record totals included 1.94 inches in **Huntington, WV**, and 1.91 inches in **Columbus, OH**.

Alaskan temperatures were mostly close to normal in early May, while significant precipitation was generally confined to the **state's southern tier**. During the first 7 days of May, rainfall totaled 5.36 inches in **Yakutat** and 4.05 inches in **Ketchikan**. **Kodiak** received 1.85 inches of rain from May 1-6, followed by a daily record-tying high of 60°F on May 7. Meanwhile, **Fairbanks** reported highs above 50°F on 17 consecutive days from April 21 – May 7, finally observing less than an inch of snow on the ground on May 4 for the first time since November 1, 2021. Farther south, **Hawaii's** early-May conditions were akin to those observed in April, with heavy rain in windward locations and mostly dry conditions on leeward slopes. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** netted 9.77 inches of rain from May 1-7, aided by a 4.84-inch total on the 3rd. Elsewhere, May 1-7 rainfall totaled less than one-fifth of an inch in **Honolulu, Oahu**, and **Kahului, Maui**.


Total Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - May 7, 2022
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - May 7, 2022
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400


Total Growing Degree Days
Apr 1 - May 7, 2022
7500
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


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
Apr 1 - May 7, 2022
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 Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 7, 2022

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
AK	ANCHORAGE	52	39	58	37	46	2	0.02	-0.11	0.02	1.07	87	4.80	178	73	43	0	0	1	0
	BARROW	22	17	25	12	19	5	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.19	57	5.92	900	91	81	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	54	33	57	30	44	-1	0.22	0.11	0.11	0.24	31	1.32	74	81	37	0	2	3	0
	JUNEAU	49	38	54	32	44	-2	1.36	0.65	0.72	10.03	135	32.73	193	92	59	0	1	6	1
	KODIAK	49	40	60	37	44	2	2.20	0.99	0.87	17.21	137	32.92	122	86	67	0	0	6	1
	NOME	37	26	44	18	31	0	0.10	-0.11	0.08	0.91	55	1.96	54	83	62	0	6	2	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	83	65	88	58	74	6	0.35	-0.80	0.34	14.91	138	22.47	111	85	49	0	0	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	81	60	88	54	70	3	0.87	-0.35	0.39	13.56	125	27.85	135	97	55	0	0	5	0
	MOBILE	87	66	89	59	77	6	0.50	-0.60	0.50	12.77	106	17.00	74	92	43	0	0	1	1
	MONTGOMERY	86	65	90	58	75	6	0.50	-0.30	0.35	11.44	106	20.82	100	91	47	1	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	72	56	82	52	64	-3	2.09	0.85	1.19	13.83	147	20.13	134	92	59	0	0	2	2
	LITTLE ROCK	76	59	85	53	68	0	1.64	0.38	0.84	13.05	117	22.65	123	88	56	0	0	4	2
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	69	33	75	26	51	2	0.00	-0.16	0.00	1.73	50	3.02	39	53	13	0	3	0	0
	PHOENIX	96	68	102	65	82	3	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.15	11	0.56	17	25	7	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	77	44	82	37	61	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.51	29	1.45	34	41	12	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	93	60	98	56	77	5	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.19	17	0.67	22	25	5	6	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	83	58	94	53	70	3	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.72	94	1.84	43	61	21	2	0	0	0
	EUREKA	56	46	61	39	51	-2	1.02	0.50	0.39	7.13	78	9.52	44	95	84	0	0	4	0
	FRESNO	83	57	90	51	70	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.00	31	1.04	14	64	20	1	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	69	57	70	56	63	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.32	50	1.46	17	87	60	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	77	55	89	45	66	3	0.00	-0.44	0.00	2.77	38	3.94	21	67	24	0	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	79	51	88	47	65	2	0.00	-0.20	0.00	2.03	49	2.08	18	84	27	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	66	58	69	54	62	-1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.61	60	2.45	35	87	63	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	66	51	71	48	59	0	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.35	30	1.77	14	84	47	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	81	51	91	47	66	2	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.54	46	1.54	18	75	26	1	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	71	30	80	15	51	3	0.03	-0.11	0.03	1.15	91	1.86	98	58	10	0	4	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	70	41	91	34	56	3	0.28	-0.11	0.28	1.06	37	1.83	51	70	24	1	0	1	0
	DENVER INTL	66	39	89	32	53	0	0.88	0.39	0.63	2.04	65	3.68	92	88	39	0	2	4	1
	GRAND JUNCTION	75	43	86	36	59	1	0.14	-0.09	0.08	0.99	46	1.61	49	65	15	0	0	2	0
	PUEBLO	75	40	92	31	57	1	0.67	0.30	0.67	2.50	91	3.60	103	80	22	1	1	1	1
CT	BRIDGEPORT	58	47	68	41	53	-3	0.95	0.14	0.37	6.11	67	12.57	84	93	60	0	0	4	0
	HARTFORD	63	46	74	38	55	-1	0.20	-0.65	0.13	8.46	103	14.88	104	87	40	0	0	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	69	54	79	46	61	-1	3.26	2.44	1.34	9.53	130	15.41	121	86	60	0	0	5	3
DE	WILMINGTON	67	49	77	38	58	-1	1.03	0.22	0.44	8.75	106	15.31	110	90	63	0	0	6	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	88	68	94	65	78	6	0.60	0.17	0.59	8.57	124	10.50	85	93	44	3	0	2	1
	JACKSONVILLE	87	64	92	60	76	5	0.05	-0.40	0.03	13.87	197	16.77	124	97	46	1	0	2	0
	KEY WEST	85	76	88	75	81	2	0.16	-0.24	0.16	3.27	72	6.23	77	88	67	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	89	74	93	71	82	3	0.38	-0.39	0.28	7.00	102	14.51	135	87	53	3	0	3	0
	ORLANDO	92	69	96	65	81	6	0.07	-0.42	0.07	11.02	159	12.66	108	92	36	6	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	86	71	88	65	79	7	0.46	-0.47	0.46	9.59	86	14.36	69	93	57	0	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	88	64	92	61	76	5	1.26	0.67	0.88	12.17	126	17.74	94	100	47	2	0	3	1
	TAMPA	88	73	90	69	80	5	0.82	0.44	0.63	9.77	180	11.11	106	83	52	1	0	3	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	86	72	93	69	79	3	0.02	-0.56	0.02	9.10	103	13.29	90	88	58	1	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	85	62	90	55	73	7	0.01	-0.69	0.01	8.46	102	15.54	92	91	42	2	0	1	0
	ATLANTA	82	64	87	57	73	6	0.56	-0.33	0.23	10.91	120	19.46	108	88	46	0	0	3	0
	AUGUSTA	87	60	92	54	73	6	0.03	-0.50	0.02	8.61	114	13.81	89	97	41	2	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	86	64	91	58	75	5	0.14	-0.59	0.14	11.20	114	20.31	112	94	43	1	0	1	0
	MACON	87	62	92	55	74	6	0.08	-0.46	0.08	9.69	120	14.83	88	94	42	3	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	87	66	93	58	76	6	0.39	-0.20	0.35	3.34	45	7.21	52	93	40	1	0	2	0
HI	HILO	78	69	81	66	73	0	9.73	7.49	3.91	29.57	108	37.17	80	96	74	0	0	7	3
	HONOLULU	83	73	84	71	78	1	0.19	0.03	0.11	0.63	22	7.56	106	78	50	0	0	3	0
	KAHULUI	83	72	85	69	77	3	0.17	-0.08	0.09	0.44	10	0.64	7	82	53	0	0	3	0
	LIHUE	80	72	81	70	76	1	0.62	0.07	0.41	5.43	73	13.58	95	90	70	0	0	4	0
IA	BURLINGTON	59	45	69	40	52	-8	0.84	-0.29	0.43	6.57	85	7.87	74	93	65	0	0	4	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	57	41	70	35	49	-7	1.03	0.12	0.90	6.61	109	6.93	84	100	64	0	0	3	1
	DES MOINES	59	45	73	41	52	-6	1.05	-0.02	0.55	7.14	98	10.72	112	93	58	0	0	4	1
	DUBUQUE	58	42	69	35	50	-5	0.62	-0.31	0.62	7.52	107	8.14	84	90	59	0	0	1	1
	SIOUX CITY	59	43	75	34	51	-6	0.46	-0.32	0.27	3.76	65	3.92	55	89	59	0	0	4	0
	WATERLOO	60	40	73	31	50	-6	0.83	-0.15	0.54	8.24	122	9.04	104	90	54	0	1	3	1
ID	BOISE	67	43	74	38	55	0	0.89	0.57	0.44	2.41	82	3.61	69	84	31	0	0	4	0
	LEWISTON	64	47	76	44	56	0	0.76	0.42	0.50	3.44	122	5.02	106	85	49	0	0	5	1
	POCATELLO	60	39	70	33	50	-1	0.89	0.56	0.55	2.86	104	3.92	82	83	40	0	0	3	1
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	55	44	64	39	50	-6	1.90	1.10	1.30	10.74	161	14.13	139	84	59	0	0	3	1
	MOLINE	60	44	71	36	52	-6	0.95	0.04	0.58	7.70	105	10.53	100	91	59	0	0	4	1
	PEORIA	59	46	69	42	53	-6	1.52	0.55	0.75	7.27	98	10.39	95	86	61	0	0	4	2
	ROCKFORD	59	42	69	36	51	-6	1.36	0.57	0.75	8.61	133	10.19	110	82	55	0	0	2	2
	SPRINGFIELD	62	47	70	40	54	-6	1.81	0.89	0.91	8.55	121	9.03	84	89	63	0	0	4	2
IN	EVANSVILLE	71	51	79	48	61	-1	0.50	-0.70	0.24	9.25	94	20.01	124	91	54	0	0	3	0
	FORT WAYNE	62	47	72	42	55	-2	1.69	0.91	0.70	7.45	107	10.87	96	91	63	0	0	4	2
	INDIANAPOLIS	65	48	77	43	57	-2	0.94	-0.18	0.26	10.10	119	15.63	116	92	60	0	0	5	0
	SOUTH BEND	59	46	69	40	52	-3	1.54	0.73	0.91	8.30	129	12.10	113	85	57	0	0	4	1
KS	CONCORDIA	61	46	77	39	54	-6	1.90	1.09	0.90	4.78	90	5.10	76	92	63	0	0	4	2
	DODGE CITY	67	40	85	36	54	-6	0.33	-0.21	0.22	1.52	38	2.13	40	97	54	0	0	3	0
	GOODLAND	65	39	86	30	52	-3	1.39	0.86	1.12	2.04	63	3.06	74	91	52	0	1	3	1
	TOPEKA	65	50	76	45	57	-4	3.08	2.01	1.70	7.62	107	8.75	94	89	59	0	0	4	2

Based on 1981-2010 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 7, 2022

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
	WICHITA	66	47	79	41	56	-6	3.75	2.81	1.76	8.50	137	9.46	115	93	61	0	0	3	3
KY	LEXINGTON	72	54	81	47	63	2	1.52	0.38	0.72	9.26	105	22.07	145	92	56	0	0	4	2
	LOUISVILLE	73	56	83	53	65	1	0.76	-0.48	0.35	7.21	76	16.80	106	88	50	0	0	4	0
	PADUCAH	73	54	80	48	63	0	1.85	0.61	1.22	11.18	112	23.66	135	87	49	0	0	4	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	87	64	89	59	76	3	1.13	0.61	0.85	7.73	90	12.03	62	100	49	0	0	3	1
	LAKE CHARLES	87	68	87	62	77	5	0.28	-0.72	0.26	4.53	57	7.25	43	98	56	0	0	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	87	70	88	67	78	4	2.84	1.83	1.28	10.05	98	15.29	74	96	53	0	0	3	2
	SHREVEPORT	86	65	89	59	75	5	2.57	1.41	1.70	13.65	143	17.99	97	89	53	0	0	2	2
MA	BOSTON	58	47	70	45	53	-2	0.28	-0.46	0.19	5.35	60	12.05	78	88	50	0	0	3	0
	WORCESTER	59	45	68	41	52	-1	0.38	-0.50	0.25	7.77	84	16.24	102	83	42	0	0	3	0
MD	BALTIMORE	68	51	80	44	59	0	3.06	2.26	1.35	10.02	127	16.30	118	91	61	0	0	5	2
ME	CARIBOU	56	33	69	27	45	-3	0.14	-0.54	0.14	7.52	129	12.95	120	79	37	0	4	1	0
	PORTLAND	57	41	67	36	49	-1	0.49	-0.47	0.49	8.49	89	14.67	90	90	47	0	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	56	35	62	30	46	-3	0.86	0.32	0.66	8.80	184	10.44	134	92	49	0	2	2	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	58	44	65	40	51	-4	0.91	0.05	0.67	9.52	145	14.04	134	86	49	0	0	3	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	59	38	66	31	48	-2	0.65	0.10	0.34	7.57	155	8.94	117	89	44	0	2	2	0
	LANSING	60	43	66	36	52	-2	1.44	0.73	1.09	7.94	137	13.99	157	87	49	0	0	3	1
	MUSKEGON	60	45	71	40	53	-1	0.70	0.00	0.68	9.06	155	12.17	125	78	47	0	0	2	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	59	38	71	31	49	-1	0.11	-0.45	0.09	7.36	141	8.20	86	89	45	0	2	2	0
MN	DULUTH	55	35	65	30	45	-3	0.36	-0.33	0.35	5.42	117	7.37	114	80	49	0	1	2	0
	INT_L FALLS	60	32	74	27	46	-2	0.28	-0.25	0.27	8.99	295	11.37	268	86	41	0	4	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	62	44	74	39	53	-3	0.10	-0.67	0.10	6.96	130	8.14	115	74	41	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	59	41	71	37	50	0	0.11	-0.70	0.06	9.13	154	10.33	134	84	52	0	0	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	63	40	75	38	51	-1	0.23	-0.43	0.23	5.20	108	6.57	108	84	37	0	0	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	64	50	74	46	57	-4	2.35	1.16	1.34	11.18	130	14.23	111	94	60	0	0	4	2
	KANSAS CITY	62	49	74	45	56	-5	1.26	0.09	0.62	8.67	119	10.03	102	90	61	0	0	5	1
	SAINT LOUIS	65	52	72	49	58	-5	2.57	1.56	1.53	10.71	134	15.58	123	86	59	0	0	5	1
	SPRINGFIELD	66	49	75	47	58	-4	5.03	3.79	2.23	13.52	147	18.32	129	96	61	0	0	4	3
MS	JACKSON	86	63	90	53	74	5	0.12	-0.89	0.08	16.30	147	20.97	101	95	44	1	0	2	0
	MERIDIAN	87	64	90	55	75	7	0.03	-0.85	0.03	13.49	124	22.58	104	92	45	1	0	1	0
	TUPELO	82	61	87	55	72	4	3.27	1.95	1.88	11.27	102	23.79	116	92	53	0	0	4	2
MT	BILLINGS	64	44	77	39	54	2	0.22	-0.22	0.21	3.20	100	4.44	106	82	37	0	0	2	0
	BUTTE	58	33	66	28	46	1	0.18	-0.16	0.18	0.72	31	1.37	42	90	33	0	4	1	0
	CUT BANK	63	39	75	27	51	5	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.55	34	0.67	32	73	29	0	1	0	0
	GLASGOW	71	43	83	35	57	6	0.10	-0.22	0.10	1.17	71	1.43	61	73	25	0	0	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	66	41	77	35	53	5	0.08	-0.30	0.08	2.61	95	4.04	108	81	31	0	0	1	0
	HAVRE	71	40	84	28	55	5	0.09	-0.21	0.09	0.75	44	1.08	45	82	23	0	1	1	0
	MISSOULA	67	42	78	33	54	4	0.69	0.37	0.48	1.78	69	3.81	91	81	34	0	0	3	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	77	54	84	51	66	6	1.11	0.32	1.08	8.98	113	18.01	117	94	46	0	0	2	1
	CHARLOTTE	83	61	88	54	72	8	1.04	0.36	0.90	10.29	133	16.44	114	90	49	0	0	4	1
	GREENSBORO	80	57	86	48	68	5	1.56	0.85	0.99	7.75	97	15.63	112	95	53	0	0	2	2
	HATTERAS	77	64	80	58	71	7	0.18	-0.64	0.11	6.39	69	15.50	83	92	69	0	0	4	0
	RALEIGH	83	60	89	50	71	7	1.80	1.16	0.96	8.36	109	15.62	108	94	54	0	0	3	2
	WILMINGTON	86	66	88	59	76	9	0.03	-0.78	0.03	5.22	66	10.41	68	92	46	0	0	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	65	37	81	27	51	0	0.00	-0.45	0.00	13.98	535	14.91	414	93	39	0	2	0	0
	DICKINSON	66	35	78	30	50	1	0.00	-0.47	0.00	2.69	101	2.77	82	89	30	0	2	0	0
	FARGO	58	38	72	31	48	-5	0.39	-0.15	0.35	5.63	176	6.94	153	89	53	0	2	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	58	37	73	32	48	-3	0.33	-0.14	0.33	5.57	221	7.02	194	90	54	0	1	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	58	38	72	34	48	-3	0.32	-0.19	0.32	4.68	180	5.09	145	90	57	0	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	60	44	78	34	52	-5	1.50	0.64	1.30	3.79	73	3.89	60	91	62	0	0	3	1
	LINCOLN	60	47	76	40	53	-5	2.44	1.50	1.38	7.38	132	7.59	108	90	64	0	0	4	2
	NORFOLK	60	44	78	37	52	-5	0.76	-0.02	0.41	2.22	43	2.38	36	89	60	0	0	3	0
	NORTH PLATTE	64	37	85	29	50	-4	2.13	1.48	1.41	4.22	105	4.65	94	94	50	0	2	4	2
	OMAHA	60	46	76	38	53	-6	1.32	0.38	1.09	5.24	89	5.78	77	89	58	0	0	4	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	65	37	89	28	51	-2	1.13	0.67	1.09	2.25	67	3.43	78	87	44	0	3	2	1
	VALENTINE	66	40	88	31	53	-1	0.65	0.01	0.63	2.83	71	3.00	63	84	38	0	2	2	1
NH	CONCORD	62	39	71	30	50	-2	0.98	0.19	0.46	7.74	104	13.93	109	90	40	0	1	3	0
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	66	48	79	38	57	-1	1.83	1.13	1.28	9.57	112	19.54	133	96	59	0	0	4	1
	NEWARK	64	51	75	43	57	-2	2.51	1.66	1.13	9.10	98	15.44	98	84	51	0	0	4	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	81	50	90	41	65	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.55	42	0.89	40	24	6	1	0	0	0
NV	ELY	64	30	76	23	47	-1	0.02	-0.23	0.02	1.17	52	1.52	41	75	21	0	4	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	87	66	95	60	77	3	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.10	14	0.16	7	25	9	3	0	0	0
	RENO	70	44	79	35	57	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.27	19	0.70	20	54	16	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	68	37	76	27	52	1	0.10	-0.17	0.10	1.50	72	1.71	47	73	21	0	2	1	0
NY	ALBANY	63	46	69	35	55	0	0.46	-0.30	0.35	8.73	122	21.42	180	82	41	0	0	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	60	43	67	33	51	-1	0.53	-0.23	0.27	8.28	115	13.43	113	92	50	0	0	4	0
	BUFFALO	60	44	67	40	52	-1	0.59	-0.13	0.24	5.44	82	12.25	100	87	47	0	0	3	0
	ROCHESTER	60	42	70	34	51	-2	0.76	0.13	0.58	4.59	78	10.75	105	89	44	0	0	4	1
	SYRACUSE	64	42	71	31	53	-1	0.77	0.09	0.58	6.78	99	11.48	101	89	43	0	1	2	1
OH	AKRON-CANTON	65	51	77	47	58	3	1.70	0.81	0.70	9.85	133	17.43	142	87	59	0	0	5	1
	CINCINNATI	69	51	79	43	60	0	3.20	2.10	1.83	8.61	96	17.16	116	98	60	0	0	5	2
	CLEVELAND	62	47	78	41	54	-2	1.98	1.20	1.06	8.54	119	13.83	113	91	60	0	0	5	1
	COLUMBUS	67	52	78	46	60	1	3.75	2.90	1.78	9.11	125	17.64	144	97	59	0	0	5	3
	DAYTON	68	49	77	43	58	1	1.39	0.34	0.51	8.88	104	16.05	119	90	60	0	0	5	1
	MANSFIELD	63	48	77	42	56	0	2.49	1.55	1.15	9.30	109	16.06	117	94	63	0	0	4	2

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Weather Data for the Week Ending May 7, 2022

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
	TOLEDO	64	48	71	42	56	0	1.89	1.13	0.96	6.36	99	18.86	179	82	50	0	0	5	2
	YOUNGSTOWN	63	46	71	41	54	0	1.81	1.04	0.77	14.88	211	22.06	188	94	56	0	0	6	2
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	73	49	82	45	61	-6	2.56	1.56	1.28	5.94	83	7.38	73	93	60	0	0	3	2
	TULSA	72	52	82	49	62	-4	4.34	3.05	1.91	9.44	113	12.54	105	95	58	0	0	3	3
OR	ASTORIA	56	44	59	42	50	-1	2.21	1.33	0.89	15.72	116	33.40	107	94	66	0	0	5	2
	BURNS	61	36	74	30	48	0	0.26	0.02	0.08	1.83	79	2.83	62	89	38	0	2	4	0
	EUGENE	62	44	72	39	53	0	1.67	1.03	0.86	9.18	102	14.19	66	94	58	0	0	4	1
	MEDFORD	67	46	83	41	56	0	0.39	0.07	0.13	4.03	117	4.72	59	93	38	0	0	4	0
	PENDLETON	62	45	75	39	53	-1	1.05	0.76	0.45	4.10	146	6.52	121	90	49	0	0	5	0
	PORTLAND	64	48	75	46	56	0	1.45	0.91	0.60	9.69	140	17.33	112	85	48	0	0	4	1
	SALEM	62	47	73	44	54	1	2.06	1.55	0.77	12.24	167	19.28	108	89	53	0	0	4	2
PA	ALLENTOWN	65	45	74	33	55	-1	2.81	1.96	1.34	12.61	163	18.81	140	91	55	0	0	5	2
	ERIE	59	45	65	40	52	-2	1.58	0.84	0.85	6.38	91	14.26	116	86	53	0	0	4	2
	MIDDLETOWN	66	48	73	41	57	-1	4.09	3.23	2.20	9.83	135	15.62	124	85	53	0	0	5	2
	PHILADELPHIA	69	51	75	44	60	-1	1.74	0.97	0.83	6.71	83	12.42	90	83	55	0	0	4	2
	PITTSBURGH	64	50	72	44	57	0	3.31	2.55	1.57	8.18	120	15.56	131	94	58	0	0	6	3
	WILKES-BARRE	66	47	74	37	56	1	2.09	1.33	0.90	10.99	165	16.13	146	88	43	0	0	5	2
	WILLIAMSPORT	65	45	73	34	55	-1	2.44	1.66	1.15	8.44	121	14.59	121	91	48	0	0	5	2
RI	PROVIDENCE	61	46	71	38	54	-1	0.70	-0.10	0.50	7.76	76	16.42	94	92	49	0	0	4	0
SC	CHARLESTON	86	66	92	60	76	6	0.00	-0.65	0.00	5.12	71	8.12	58	94	46	1	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	86	64	90	58	75	7	0.26	-0.39	0.16	7.94	113	13.78	97	95	45	2	0	3	0
	FLORENCE	88	64	92	57	76	8	1.11	0.48	0.96	8.19	125	14.35	113	89	40	2	0	3	1
	GREENVILLE	84	60	89	57	72	7	0.26	-0.57	0.25	10.52	120	18.61	113	86	38	0	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	60	40	74	30	50	-3	0.61	-0.09	0.59	4.93	132	5.74	120	88	44	0	1	2	1
	HURON	59	40	77	28	50	-5	0.81	0.17	0.75	3.55	80	3.93	71	90	57	0	2	2	1
	RAPID CITY	65	37	84	29	51	0	0.10	-0.55	0.08	1.93	56	2.42	57	91	40	0	1	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	59	43	77	33	51	-3	0.12	-0.63	0.07	3.07	55	3.54	52	85	55	0	0	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	77	53	86	50	65	5	1.43	0.61	1.34	6.48	85	17.34	121	93	45	0	0	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	82	60	87	56	71	6	0.21	-0.79	0.12	9.61	96	23.52	119	89	47	0	0	3	0
	KNOXVILLE	78	58	83	55	68	4	1.55	0.50	0.70	8.95	94	22.85	126	91	52	0	0	5	1
	MEMPHIS	79	60	84	57	70	1	1.13	-0.19	1.08	12.56	104	23.60	116	85	51	0	0	3	1
	NASHVILLE	79	57	86	52	68	4	0.74	-0.57	0.28	9.63	102	24.56	143	81	44	0	0	4	0
TX	ABILENE	91	59	107	52	75	5	0.08	-0.52	0.08	0.87	21	3.06	47	85	26	3	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	82	46	101	37	64	2	0.11	-0.26	0.07	1.62	50	2.10	46	87	23	2	0	2	0
	AUSTIN	91	69	97	60	80	6	0.48	-0.39	0.39	2.06	36	6.94	69	89	49	4	0	4	0
	BEAUMONT	87	69	89	60	78	5	0.61	-0.55	0.59	5.26	67	7.71	46	96	59	0	0	3	1
	BROWNSVILLE	92	78	94	77	85	7	0.00	-0.49	0.00	3.14	95	7.50	132	89	57	7	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	90	75	96	73	83	6	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.92	21	3.47	44	94	61	3	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	93	71	107	67	82	6	1.55	1.04	1.34	2.18	65	2.34	47	91	38	4	0	3	1
	EL PASO	90	63	96	56	77	6	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.15	22	1.32	83	18	6	3	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	83	60	90	54	72	1	1.61	0.49	0.70	5.62	74	11.52	93	88	48	1	0	4	2
	GALVESTON	86	78	87	74	82	7	1.03	0.00	1.03	4.34	0	7.02	0	85	69	0	0	1	1
	HOUSTON	89	71	93	63	80	6	1.71	0.58	0.91	6.55	83	17.14	119	92	53	1	0	3	2
	LUBBOCK	87	50	102	41	69	2	0.20	-0.18	0.20	0.25	8	0.56	13	81	13	3	0	1	0
	MIDLAND	91	61	103	52	76	6	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.11	7	0.38	13	69	12	4	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	93	61	107	52	77	6	0.01	-0.49	0.01	0.66	19	1.09	18	80	23	4	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	91	70	101	65	80	6	0.35	-0.44	0.23	1.79	34	3.83	43	93	48	3	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	92	74	97	72	83	9	0.03	-1.04	0.02	1.25	18	4.66	41	95	52	7	0	2	0
	WACO	86	62	92	54	74	3	1.21	0.22	1.21	4.27	62	6.29	54	90	50	2	0	1	1
	WICHITA FALLS	82	52	92	44	67	-1	0.43	-0.35	0.20	3.23	57	4.74	56	93	45	2	0	3	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	68	47	79	38	57	1	0.46	-0.03	0.31	2.58	60	3.31	48	74	30	0	0	4	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	76	55	87	45	65	5	0.88	0.10	0.69	7.04	92	14.00	102	90	52	0	0	3	1
	NORFOLK	75	56	84	50	66	2	1.07	0.34	0.86	7.51	96	13.17	92	95	65	0	0	4	1
	RICHMOND	77	55	88	47	66	3	1.31	0.53	1.17	7.00	86	13.00	94	98	55	0	0	3	1
	ROANOKE	75	54	86	48	65	3	0.88	0.07	0.65	6.38	84	12.76	95	93	53	0	0	5	1
	WASH/DULLES	68	52	81	46	60	1	3.47	2.54	1.39	7.55	97	13.63	103	93	63	0	0	5	3
VT	BURLINGTON	63	42	67	34	53	0	0.39	-0.31	0.28	6.78	118	10.07	105	83	36	0	0	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	57	42	68	40	50	-2	1.58	1.00	0.90	10.00	106	25.96	115	97	55	0	0	4	1
	QUILLAYUTE	52	42	55	38	47	-2	1.43	0.09	0.55	21.86	109	45.71	101	100	71	0	0	7	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	56	45	65	42	51	-3	1.88	1.42	0.54	7.88	115	20.02	125	94	58	0	0	4	2
	SPOKANE	61	43	69	39	52	0	0.62	0.33	0.34	2.92	91	5.87	92	88	47	0	0	3	0
	YAKIMA	66	42	75	34	54	0	0.49	0.37	0.29	1.36	104	2.83	86	86	39	0	0	3	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	63	37	73	32	50	-4	0.24	-0.52	0.24	1.63	31	1.65	23	85	38	0	1	1	0
	GREEN BAY	58	40	66	33	49	-2	0.04	-0.53	0.03	8.45	167	8.98	123	83	49	0	0	2	0
	LA CROSSE	63	42	74	34	52	-4	0.21	-0.58	0.18	5.29	86	6.15	73	85	42	0	0	2	0
	MADISON	59	39	69	32	49	-4	0.35	-0.41	0.35	8.38	132	9.25	103	87	52	0	1	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	54	42	59	38	48	-4	0.85	0.12	0.84	8.86	135	10.18	102	77	56	0	0	2	1
WV	BECKLEY	72	51	82	45	62	5	1.80	0.80	1.21	6.94	88	15.83	117	93	51	0	0	5	1
	CHARLESTON	73	53	87	48	63	2	3.20	2.20	1.83	9.81	121	19.97	140	97	54	0	0	5	2
	ELKINS	71	49	85	43	60	5	3.84	2.76	1.51	9.51	108	18.18	120	92	48	0	0	5	3
	HUNTINGTON	72	54	87	48	63	2	3.09	2.09	1.94	9.31	112	19.63	137	90	53	0	0	4	2
WY	CASPER	62	34	71	28	48	0	0.32	-0.11	0.24	3.80	148	5.50	150	82	39	0	3	2	0
	CHEYENNE	60	37	80	30	48	0	0.78	0.30	0.33	1.67	49	2.84	67	88	42	0	3	4	0
	LANDER	61	39	71	34	50	0	2.10	1.58	0.79	5.34	149	6.80	147	82	38	0	0	4	2
	SHERIDAN	65	38	74	34	51	3	0.00	-0.52	0.00	6.77	216	7.94	188	80	37	0	0	0	0

Based on 1981-2010 normals ***** Not Available**

April Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: A resurgent La Niña helped to fuel an active storm track, resulting in cool, wet conditions across much of the nation's northern tier. April temperatures generally averaged at least 4°F below normal from eastern Washington into the upper Great Lakes region and were more than 8°F below normal in parts of North Dakota. The heaviest precipitation, relative to normal, fell across the northern Plains, where several rounds of heavy rain and wind-driven snow eased or eradicated drought. In fact, moderate to major flooding developed late in the month in the Red River Valley, north of Fargo, ND.

Meanwhile, severe thunderstorms frequently accompanied several strong cold fronts crossing the Plains, Midwest, and South, with most of the month's more than 200 tornadoes—based on preliminary reports—occurring on April 4-6, 11-13, 22-23, and 29-30. Dozens of tornadoes were spotted on April 5 from Mississippi to South Carolina, followed by an impressive, early-season Midwestern tornado outbreak on April 12 from eastern Nebraska to southeastern Minnesota. The South endured another significant tornado outbreak on April 12-13, while severe weather across the Plains peaked on April 22 and 29.

Despite late-month thunderstorms across the nation's mid-section, drought continued to intensity across the southern half of the High Plains, amid sharp temperature fluctuations, periodic high winds, and occasional blowing dust. Nearly half (43 percent) of the nation's winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition on May 1, the greatest amount in those two categories at this time of year since April-May 1996. In addition, more than half (56 percent) of the U.S. rangeland and pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition on May 1, very close to the record-high value of the last quarter-century—59 percent very poor to poor for several weeks in late-summer 2012.

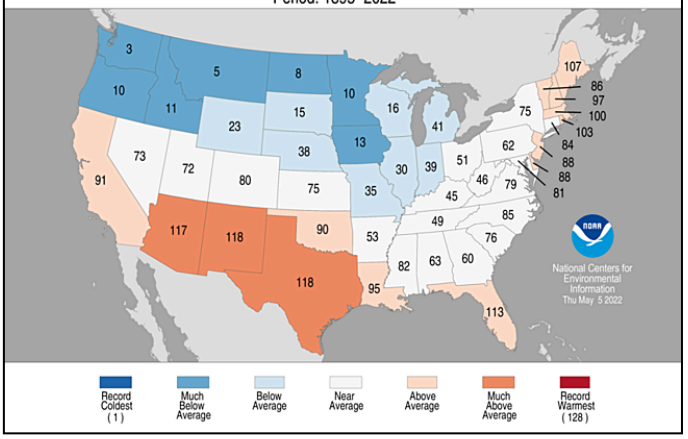
In fact, much of the nation's southwestern quadrant, stretching from California to the High Plains, remained mired in significant drought, with potentially serious implications for water supplies, rangeland and pastures, and rain-fed crops. By May 3, more than half the land area within the Lower 48 States had been in drought since late-November 2021, a span of 24 weeks. Additionally, more than 40 percent of the country experienced drought each week from September 29, 2020, to May 3, 2022, an 84-week streak that has broken the *U.S. Drought Monitor*-era record (previously, 68 weeks from June 19, 2012 – October 1, 2013).

Despite the worsening Southwestern situation, which included several large, destructive wildfires, overall U.S. drought coverage decreased 4 percentage points, from 58 to 54 percent, during the 5-week period ending May 3. Most of the reduction in drought coverage occurred in the North and parts of the South, including the southeastern Plains and the Mississippi Delta. Farther west, early-season wildfires in Arizona and New Mexico burned hundreds of thousands of acres of vegetation and destroyed hundreds of homes. In northeastern New Mexico, near Las Vegas, the Calf Canyon Fire—sparked on April 19—joined with an escaped prescribed burn (the Hermits Peak Fire)—to scorch more than 175,000 acres and destroy at least 350 structures.

Elsewhere, cool, damp Midwestern conditions limited April fieldwork, leading to a sluggish planting pace for corn and soybeans. By May 1, topsoil moisture ranged from 24 to 40 percent surplus in all Midwestern States except Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota. On the same date, only 14 percent of the intended U.S. corn acreage had been planted, well behind the 5-year average pace of 33 percent. This represented the slowest planting pace since 2013, when only 8 percent of the corn had been planted by May 1.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, both April temperatures and precipitation were close to long-term averages, as it was the 50th-coolest, 53rd-wettest April during the 128-year period of record. The nation's April average temperature of 50.7°F was 0.4°F below the 1901-2000 mean, while precipitation averaged 2.58 inches (102 percent of normal).

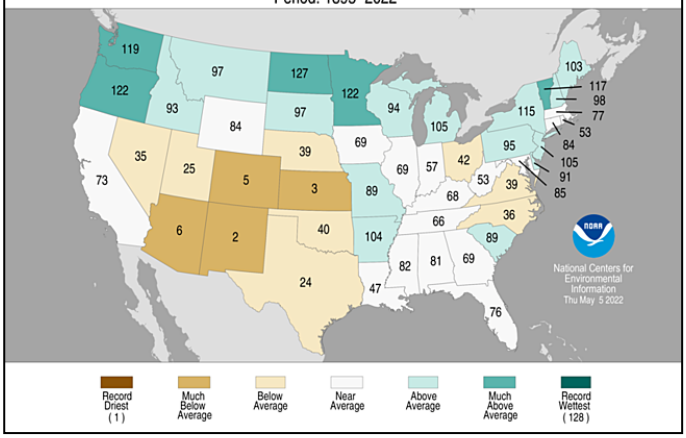
Figure 1 Statewide Average Temperature Ranks
April 2022
Period: 1895–2022



The real story was the north-to-south variation in weather conditions. For example, state temperature rankings ranged from the third-coldest April in Washington to the eleventh-warmest April in New Mexico and Texas (figure 1). In Washington, only April 1955 and 2011 were colder. Top-ten rankings for April cold were also observed in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and Oregon.

Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the second-driest April in New Mexico to the second wettest in North Dakota (figure 2). New Mexico's only drier April occurred in 1972; North Dakota's only wetter April was observed in 1986. Kansas experienced its third-driest April, behind 1963 and 1989, while top-ten rankings for April dryness occurred in Colorado and Arizona. In contrast, top-ten rankings for April wetness extended beyond North Dakota into Minnesota, Oregon, and Washington.

Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Ranks
April 2022
Period: 1895–2022



Summary: April began on a very wet note in parts of Florida. On the 1st, Melbourne, FL—with 4.46 inches—experienced its wettest April day on record (previously, 4.29 inches on April 4, 1973). Florida's rain lingered into April 2, when daily-record amounts reached 2.45 inches in Vero Beach and 1.64 inches in Leesburg. Several days later, much of the eastern half of the nation received substantial precipitation, with totals ranging from 2 to 4 inches or more in parts of the South and Northeast. Severe thunderstorms accompanied the Southern showers; several dozen tornadoes were spotted on April 4-6 from northeastern Texas to the southern Atlantic Coast. Meanwhile, with multiple storm systems crossing the North, high winds were observed in several areas. In Montana, for example, April 4 wind gusts were clocked to 69 mph in Cut Bank and 63 mph at Dillon Airport. Ongoing high winds in Montana on April 5 resulted in gusts to 66 mph in Lewistown and 62 mph in Helena. Later, numerous damaging wind gusts related to Southern thunderstorm activity were reported from April 4-7. At Craig Airport in Jacksonville, FL, a thunderstorm-produced gust to 57 mph was reported on April 7. Elsewhere on the 7th in Florida, a gust to 82 mph was recorded in Fort Pierce. Two days earlier, on April 5, a thunderstorm wind gust to 77 mph had been noted in Crestview, FL. April 5 also represented a peak day for tornadic activity, with as many as six dozen twisters—based on preliminary reports—spotted from Mississippi to South Carolina. Southern daily-record rainfall totals included 4.48 inches (on April 5) in Hattiesburg, MS; 4.16 inches (on April 6) in Macon, GA; and 2.90 inches (on April 7) in Jacksonville, FL. A wave of Northeastern daily rainfall records occurred on April 7, when calendar-day totals reached 2.14 inches in Scranton, PA, and 2.03 inches in Albany, NY. Heavy rain lingered in New England through April 8; daily-record totals on that date included 2.11 inches in Portland, ME, and 1.03 inches in Concord, NH. Meanwhile, snow showers developed across the Midwest and pushed into parts of the South and East; daily-record totals reached 0.1 inch (on April 7) in Sisseton, SD, and a trace (on April 8) in Harrison, AR. Duluth, MN, netted 8.0 inches of snow from April 5-7. By April 9, strong winds—not associated with thunderstorms—returned across the Southeast. With a gust to 58 mph on the 9th, Gainesville, FL, set a monthly record, previously attained with a gust to 56 mph on April 30, 2010. On the central and southern Plains, windy weather raised dust and fanned several early-April wildfires; in south-central Nebraska, the Road 739 Fire burned some 35,000 acres of vegetation and destroyed nearly five dozen structures. Meanwhile in western Oklahoma, the Beaver River Fire torched nearly 25,000 acres and a dozen structures.

During April, a protracted spell of winter-like temperatures engulfed the North, accompanied by periodic high winds and heavy snow. The cold snap started with several Northwestern record lows. On April 6, for example, daily-record lows in Oregon dipped to 11°F in Burns and 16°F in Redmond. Olympia, WA (25°F), also posted a record-setting low for April 6. A few days later, sharply cooler air punching into the South resulted in daily-record lows for April 9 in Arkansas locations such as Russellville and Little Rock Air Force Base—both 28°F. In Florida, Vero Beach (43°F) noted a daily-record low for April 10. As the Southern cool spell retreated, increasingly frigid weather spread across the northern Plains and much of the West. By April 12, daily-record lows in California dipped to 7°F in South Lake Tahoe, 31°F in Redding, and 33°F in Sacramento. Sub-zero temperatures settled across the northern Rockies, where Lake Yellowstone, WY, registered a low of -18°F on April 13. From April 13-16, Billings, Montana, logged lows of 9, 4, 10, and 15°F, breaking daily records each day by at least 5°F. Billings also recorded its latest-ever reading below 5°F (previously, 0°F on April 5, 1936). Elsewhere in Montana, the temperature in Cut Bank remained continuously below 32°F from April 11-16. By the 16th, single-digit lows were common across snow-covered areas in North Dakota, where temperatures fell to 8°F in Minot and Grand Forks. With a low of 0°F on the 16th, Bismarck, ND, experienced its latest-ever reading of 0°F or below—and its coldest April weather since 1996, when it was -1°F on April 5. Great Falls, MT, posted consecutive daily-record lows (7 and 8°F, respectively) on April 15-16. Temperatures briefly plunged across the central and southern Plains, threatening the already drought-stressed winter wheat crop. Denver, CO, registered 10°F on April 13, a record for the date, followed the next day by daily-record lows of 4°F in Sidney, NE; 9°F in Colby, KS; and 22°F in Dalhart, TX. Unusually cold conditions also gripped the Northwest, where

the 15th featured the lowest-ever April temperatures in Washington locations such as Ephrata (19°F; previously 21°F on April 2, 1999, and April 19, 2008) and Wenatchee (23°F; previously, 25°F on April 21, 2008).

In contrast, areas from California to Florida experienced periods of early-season heat. For example, consecutive daily-record highs were established on April 7-8 in California locations such as Long Beach (100 and 101°F, respectively); Los Angeles International Airport (95 and 97°F); and Fresno (94 and 96°F). The only previous April dates Long Beach had experienced readings of 100°F or greater were April 4-6, 1989; April 26, 2004; and April 20, 2009. On April 8, triple-digit, daily-record highs were also observed in southern California locations such as Anaheim (106°F), Santa Ana (103°F), and Escondido (102°F). In the East, early-month warmth was mostly limited to southern Florida, where Fort Myers collected a daily-record high of 90°F on April 4. The following day, hot weather overspread the south-central U.S. in advance of an approaching cold front. In Texas, daily-record highs for April 5 included 100°F in Del Rio; 97°F in Waco; 96°F in Childress; and 95°F in San Antonio, Wichita Falls, and Dallas-Fort Worth. Elsewhere on the 5th, Lawton, OK, posted a daily-record high of 92°F. A monthly record was established on April 6 in McAllen, TX, where the high of 109°F clipped the former mark of 107°F, set on April 26, 1984, and April 27, 2014. With a high of 104°F on the 6th, Brownsville, TX, tied a monthly record originally set on April 26, 2017. Meanwhile, hot weather also persisted in parts of Florida, where record-setting highs for April 6 rose to 93°F in Orlando and 92°F in Vero Beach. Several days later, another Southern heat wave produced a cascade of record highs. In Texas, daily-record highs for April 12 included 103°F in Laredo and Del Rio. McAllen, TX, notched a daily-record high of 107°F on April 13. A fleeting heat surge extended as far north as the central Plains, where daily-record highs for April 12 climbed above the 90-degree mark in Grand Island, NE (92°F), and Concordia, KS (92°F). By the 14th, warmth reached the Atlantic Coast States, where Newark, NJ, attained 88°F—a record for the date.

As cold weather descended on the Northwest, Oregon's Portland International Airport—which had never experienced a measurable April snowfall—received 1.9 inches on April 11-12. The airport's previous latest snow had fallen on March 25, 1965, when 0.3 inch fell. Downtown Portland, hit with 2.0 inches of wet snow on April 11, also set a record for its latest accumulation (previously, 0.1 inch on April 10, 1903). Meanwhile, high winds raked the Plains and Southwest. On April 10, a gust to 78 mph was clocked in Raton, NM. Two days later, Broken Bow, NE, recorded a gust to 62 mph. In North Dakota, April 12-14 snowfall included 12.6 inches in Grand Forks (National Weather Service office) and 18.3 inches in Bismarck. Storm-total snowfall topped 2 feet in several North Dakota communities, including Velva (28.0 inches), Lansford (27.5 inches), Dunn Center (26.0 inches), and Underwood (24.3 inches). During the storm, a wind gust to 54 mph was clocked in Bismarck; elsewhere in North Dakota, gusts reached 60 mph in Dickinson and 63 mph in Minot and Hettinger. Measurable snow fell in Great Falls, MT, each day from April 11-17, totaling 12.2 inches. Farther west, the first-ever measurable April snow fell at the agricultural experiment station in Wenatchee, WA. Incredibly, the Wenatchee Experiment Station received 10.4 inches of snow on April 14, boosting its month-to-date total to 13.1 inches. A neighboring station, the Wenatchee Water Plant, received a storm total of 5.4 inches, breaking its April 1935 record of 0.5 inch. Elsewhere, a severe weather outbreak affected various parts of the Plains, Midwest, and South from April 11-14. On April 11, hail up to 4.5 inches in diameter fell in Logan County, AR, while a tornado was spotted by the observer at Little Rock Air Force Base. On April 12, an EF-3 tornado injured at least 23 people in Bell County, TX, near Salado. The same day, at least two tornadoes were documented in Minnesota, where an EF-2 twister in Mower County struck the community of Taopi. A thunderstorm wind gust to 75 mph occurred on April 13 at Hawkins Field in Jackson, MS.

Only about ten days after a powerful, winter-like storm struck the northern Plains, a similar system delivered another round of heavy precipitation and high winds. With the second storm, heavy snow was focused across a smaller area, primarily blanketing western North Dakota, southeastern Montana, northwestern South Dakota, and portions of Wyoming. In addition, high winds again raked the central and southern Plains and the Southwest, resulting in blowing dust and fast-spreading wildfires. The greatest concentration of severe weather with the latter system occurred on April 22 from South Dakota to northern Texas. Even before the arrival of the second major storm, unsettled weather lingered across the North. Bismarck, ND, received a daily-record sum of 2.5 inches on April 17, shortly after 18.3 inches fell from April 12-14. Bismarck had a snow depth of at least one inch at daybreak each day from April 12-21, peaking at 12 inches on the morning of April 14. Additionally, an April record was set in Bismarck with 21.9 inches of snow, edging the 2013 standard of 21.8 inches. Farther east, daily-record snowfall totals for April 18 included 2.3 inches in Dayton, OH; 1.9 inches in Marquette, MI; 1.6 inches in Indianapolis, IN; and 1.3 inches in Williamsport, PA. For Williamsport, it was the fourth-latest snowfall on record of an inch or greater. Binghamton, NY, received snowfall totaling 14.6 inches on April 18-19, breaking its 2-day record for April (previously, 13.6 inches on April 15-16, 2007). Binghamton also set an April record for sunrise snow depth, with 14 inches on April 19 (previously, nine inches on April 21, 1983). Later the focus for significant precipitation returned to parts of the western and central U.S. On April 22, Ely, NV, noted daily records for precipitation (0.54 inch) and snowfall (4.2 inches). Record-setting rainfall amounts for the 22nd included 1.16 inches in Rockford, IL, and 0.69 inch in Pocatello, ID. By April 23, Casper, WY, set daily records for precipitation (0.64 inch) and snowfall (6.8 inches). In Grand

Forks, ND, the National Weather Service office netted 2.40 inches of rain on the 23rd, contributing to extensive flooding in the Red River Valley. Other record-setting amounts for April 23 reached 1.49 inches in International Falls, MN, and 1.04 inches in Alpena, MI. Before and during the second major storm in less than 2 weeks, high winds—some related to severe thunderstorms—battered the Plains and Southwest. On April 22, the Plains' peak day for severe weather, wind gusts in western Nebraska were clocked to 83 mph in Scottsbluff and 76 mph in Sidney. The following day, non-thunderstorms winds reached 76 mph in Douglas, WY, and 66 mph in Chadron, NE. On the Texas High Plains, peak gusts April 22 were clocked to 73 mph in Lubbock and Dalhart. Similar gusts were reported on the 22nd in New Mexico—70, 72, 73, and 80 mph, respectively, in Gallup, Farmington, Las Vegas, and Raton. Vegetation burned topped 20,000 acres for the Cooks Peak Fire near Ocate, NM, and the Tunnel Fire near Flagstaff, AZ.

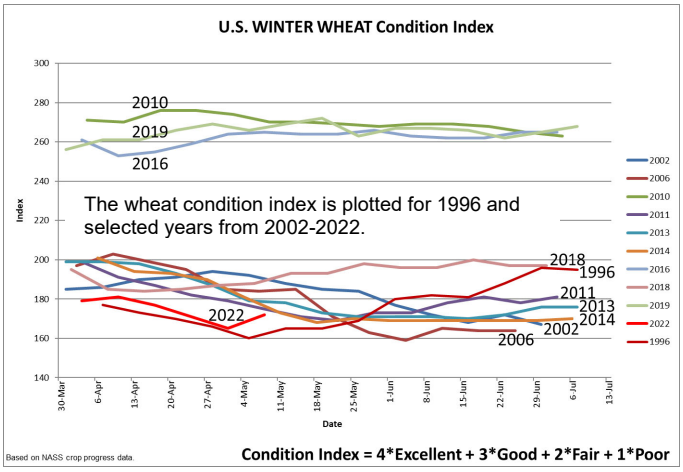
Between major storms, frigid conditions lingered across snow-covered sections of the northern Plains. From April 16-19, Grand Forks, ND, posted four consecutive sub-10°F readings (5, 5, 8, and 4°F), all of which set records for the date. During the height of the cold snap, Grand Forks' snow depth ranged from 6 to 8 inches. Chilly weather also persisted in the Northwest, where Yakima, WA, notched a daily-record low of 21°F on April 17. By the 18th, cold air spread into the Northeast, where daily-record lows included 23°F in Binghamton, NY, and 25°F in Allentown, PA. Midwestern daily-record lows for April 19 included 19°F in Cedar Rapids, IA, and 26°F in Quincy, IL. Meanwhile, hot weather prevailed across the Deep South, where daily-record highs soared to 104°F (on April 17) in Del Rio, TX, and 93°F (on April 19) in Fort Myers, FL. Impressive heat in advance of a cold front sent temperatures to 90°F or higher—mainly on April 22—as far north as southern South Dakota. Daily-record highs for the 22nd climbed to 97°F in Nebraska locations such as Valentine and North Platte. Temperatures approached or reached 100°F—mainly on April 20 and 21—in parts of the south-central U.S., extending to the Texas-Oklahoma border near Childress (100°F on April 21) and Wichita Falls, TX (99°F on April 20). Farther west, Tucson, AZ, reported a daily-record high of 100°F (on the 26th)—only the fourteenth observance of triple-digit heat on record during April in that location. Tucson's only earlier readings of 100°F or higher occurred on April 19-21, 1989, and April 22-23, 2012. Meanwhile, late-month temperatures fell below 32°F throughout the North, extending into the Rockies, Intermountain West, and northern Great Basin. April 25 featured daily-record lows in locations such as Sidney, NE (14°F), and Goodland, KS (22°F). Sidney's reading was recorded just 3 days after a daily-record high (91°F on April 22). A few readings below the 20-degree mark were reported in the upper Midwest, with daily-record lows of 19°F occurring on April 26 in Sioux City, IA, and Huron, SD. With a low of 32°F on April 26, Wichita, KS, experienced its latest spring freeze since April 30, 2005. Marquette, MI, with a maximum temperature of 29°F on April 26, noted its latest-ever high below the 30-degree mark. Chilly weather lingered a few more days in the Great Lakes and Northeastern States, with daily-record lows falling to 15°F (on April 27) in Hibbing, MN, and 15°F (on April 28) in Marquette. Northeastern daily-record lows dipped to 29°F (on April 28) in Pittsburgh, PA, and 32°F (on April 29) in Baltimore, MD. Watertown, NY, closed the month with consecutive daily-record lows (22 and 23°F, respectively) on April 29-30. Chilly weather also persisted in the Northwest, where Pocatello, ID (23°F), tallied a daily-record low for April 30. In contrast, late-month temperatures surged to 90°F or higher throughout southern and western Texas, briefly extending northward into western Oklahoma and central Kansas. In Texas, record-tying highs for April 28 soared to 96°F in Lubbock and 92°F in Amarillo. On April 29, Childress, TX, notched a daily-record high of 97°F.

Active spring weather continued through the end of April, with another powerful storm system taking aim on the nation's mid-section. Like previous storms, primary impacts included heavy precipitation in the north-central U.S.; locally severe thunderstorms across portions of the Plains and Midwest; and high winds across the nation's southwestern quadrant. The Northern precipitation eased lingering drought concerns but provoked another round of water rises in the Red River Valley. Red Lake River at Crookston, MN, crested 12.07 feet above flood stage on April 24, the third-highest level on record behind 13.40 feet on April 17, 1997, and 12.33 feet on April 12, 1969. The river crested again (9.70 feet above flood stage) in Crookston on the night of May 1-2. Meanwhile, the Red River at Oslo, MN, achieved a top-ten crest by rising 11.58 feet above flood stage on April 27, followed by a similar peak in early May. Among the nine highest crests on record in Oslo, only two—April 12, 1978, and April 23, 1997—occurred before the beginning of the 21st century. Some of the heaviest rain fell on April 29, when Jamestown, ND, netted a daily-record total of 1.25 inches. Jamestown's 2-day (April 29-30) total climbed to 2.10 inches. April precipitation topped 5 inches in North Dakota locations such as Fargo (5.45 inches, or 354 percent of normal) and Grand Forks (5.47 inches, or 452 percent). Meanwhile, a cool, damp month ended across the Northwest, with April 30 fittingly featuring daily-record totals in Oregon locations such as Salem (0.59 inch) and Hermiston (0.50 inch). Portland, OR, completed its wettest April on record, with 5.73 inches (previously, 5.26 inches in 1993). In Washington, it was the coldest April on record in locations such as Ritzville (41.0°F) and Wenatchee (44.8°F), eclipsing standards set in 2011. Farther east, locally heavy, late-month showers dotted the Plains, Midwest, mid-South, and Deep South. In southern and eastern Texas, daily-record totals included 2.60 inches (on April 25) in College Station and 2.94 inches (on April 26) in Brownsville. In Florida, Fort Myers collected a record-setting total (4.10 inches) for April 29. The 29th also featured a concentration of severe weather across the Plains, with well over a dozen tornadoes reported

in Kansas and Nebraska. In Kansas, an EF-3 tornado (winds estimated near 165 mph) carved a 12.75-mile path across Sedgwick and Butler Counties, striking the city of Andover. Elsewhere, enough cold air lingered for some late-April snow in the Great Lakes and Northeastern States. A trace of snow fell on April 26 in Madison, WI, and Grand Rapids, MI, followed the next day by a daily-record sum (1.4 inches) in Buffalo, NY.

Chilly April weather across much of interior and southeastern Alaska contrasted with mild conditions across the state's western tier. Cold weather was particularly pronounced—even in western Alaska—early in the month, when Kotzebue reported sub-zero minima each day from April 2-9. Kotzebue also registered a low of -25°F (not a record for the date) on the 8th. Meanwhile, mild, showery weather covered southeastern Alaska. By April 14, the coldest weather, relative to normal, shifted into southeastern Alaska, where daily-record lows were set in Ketchikan (26°F) and Sitka (29°F). Ketchikan logged another daily-record low (25°F on April 16). Juneau collected consecutive daily-record lows (20 and 21°F, respectively) on April 14-15. Yakutat reported freezes each day, with minima ranging from 19 to 32°F, from April 6-22, along with a streak of 15 consecutive days (April 9-23) with a below-normal daily average temperature. Meanwhile in southwestern Alaska, the state's largest April wildfire in at least 30 years—the Kwethluk Fire—charred nearly 9,700 acres of tundra in the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. On the last day of April, Nome posted a daily-record high of 53°F—the highest temperature in that location since September 14, 2021. High temperatures in Fairbanks exceeded 50°F on each of the last 10 days of the month, reducing the snow depth from 25 to 5 inches between April 21 and 30. Elsewhere, Kodiak netted a daily-record rainfall of 2.08 inches on April 30.

Locally heavy windward showers and mostly dry leeward conditions contributed to a tightening of the Hawaiian drought gradient during April. Hawaiian drought coverage fell from 80 to 47 percent during the 6-week period ending May 3, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. However, during the same period, coverage of extreme drought (D3) increased from 0 to 3 percent, with D3 limited to small sections of Maui and Hawaii Counties. At times, hot weather resulted in daily-record high temperatures. For example, Kahului, Maui, notched daily record highs of 87 and 90°F, respectively, on April 5 and 28. Kahului also tallied a trio of daily-record highs (88, 88, and 89°F) from April 10-12. Meanwhile, a mid-month burst of shower activity resulted in an April 16 sum of 4.71 inches (not a record for the date) in Hilo, on the Big Island. Hilo's monthly rainfall reached 15.67 inches (167 percent of normal), with measurable rain falling on all 30 days in April for the first time since 2001. Elsewhere, April rainfall totaled less than one-tenth of an inch in Kahului (0.09 inch, or 7 percent of normal) and Honolulu, Oahu (0.04 inch, or 5 percent).



Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

April was cooler than normal for most of the northern half of the nation. Much of the Pacific Northwest, northern Plains, and northern Rockies recorded temperatures 4°F or more below normal. In contrast, temperatures were above normal for much of the southern half of the U.S. Parts of the Gulf Coast and much of the southern Plains and Southwest reported April temperatures 2°F or more above normal. Meanwhile, much of the West remained drier than normal in April, but at least twice the normal precipitation was observed in large parts of the northern Plains, as well as some locations in the Pacific Northwest, Rockies, and southern Texas. In the East, several locations in Florida, Georgia, New York, and South Carolina recorded at least twice the normal April precipitation.

By April 3, producers had planted 2 percent of the nation's corn, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By April 17, producers had planted 4 percent of the corn, 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. By May 1, producers had planted 14 percent of the nation's corn, 28 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind average. At that time, planting progress was furthest advanced in North Carolina and Texas, with 80 and 74 percent seeded, respectively. Three percent of the nation's corn had emerged by May 1, four percentage points behind the previous year and 3 points behind the 5-year average.

One percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by April 17, two percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Eight percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by May 1, fourteen percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. By May 1, progress was furthest advanced in Louisiana and Mississippi. with 59 and 48 percent planted, respectively.

By April 3, four percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By April 17, seven percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 2 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. By May 1, twenty-three percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 3 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. On May 1, twenty-seven percent of the 2022 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 21 percentage points below the same time last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 25 percent of the acreage was rated in good to excellent condition.

Nationwide, 4 percent of the cotton crop was planted by April 3, two percentage points behind both the previous year and the 5-year average. By April 17, ten percent of the cotton was planted, 1 percentage point behind the previous year but 1 point ahead of average. By May 1, sixteen percent of the cotton was planted, 1 percentage point ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. At that time, progress was furthest advanced in California and Arizona, with 95 and 71 percent planted, respectively.

Thirteen percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by April 3, one percentage point behind both the previous year and the 5-year average. Seventeen percent of the sorghum was planted by April 17, two percentage points ahead of the previous year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Twenty percent of the nation's sorghum was planted by May 1, equal to the previous year but 3 percentage points behind average. Texas had planted 66 percent of its sorghum acreage by May 1, equal to the previous year but 5 percentage points behind average.

By April 3, producers had seeded 12 percent of the 2022 rice acreage, 1 percentage point behind the previous year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. By April 3, six percent of the rice had emerged, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. By April 17, producers had seeded 22 percent of the 2022 rice acreage, 10 percentage points behind the previous year and 14 points behind average. By April 17, thirteen percent of the nation's rice had emerged, 3 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. By May 1, producers had seeded 45 percent of the 2022 rice acreage, 17 percentage points behind the previous year and 11 points behind average. At that time, progress was furthest advanced in Louisiana and Texas, with 87 and 82 percent planted, respectively. By May 1, twenty-four percent of the nation's rice had emerged, 12 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average.

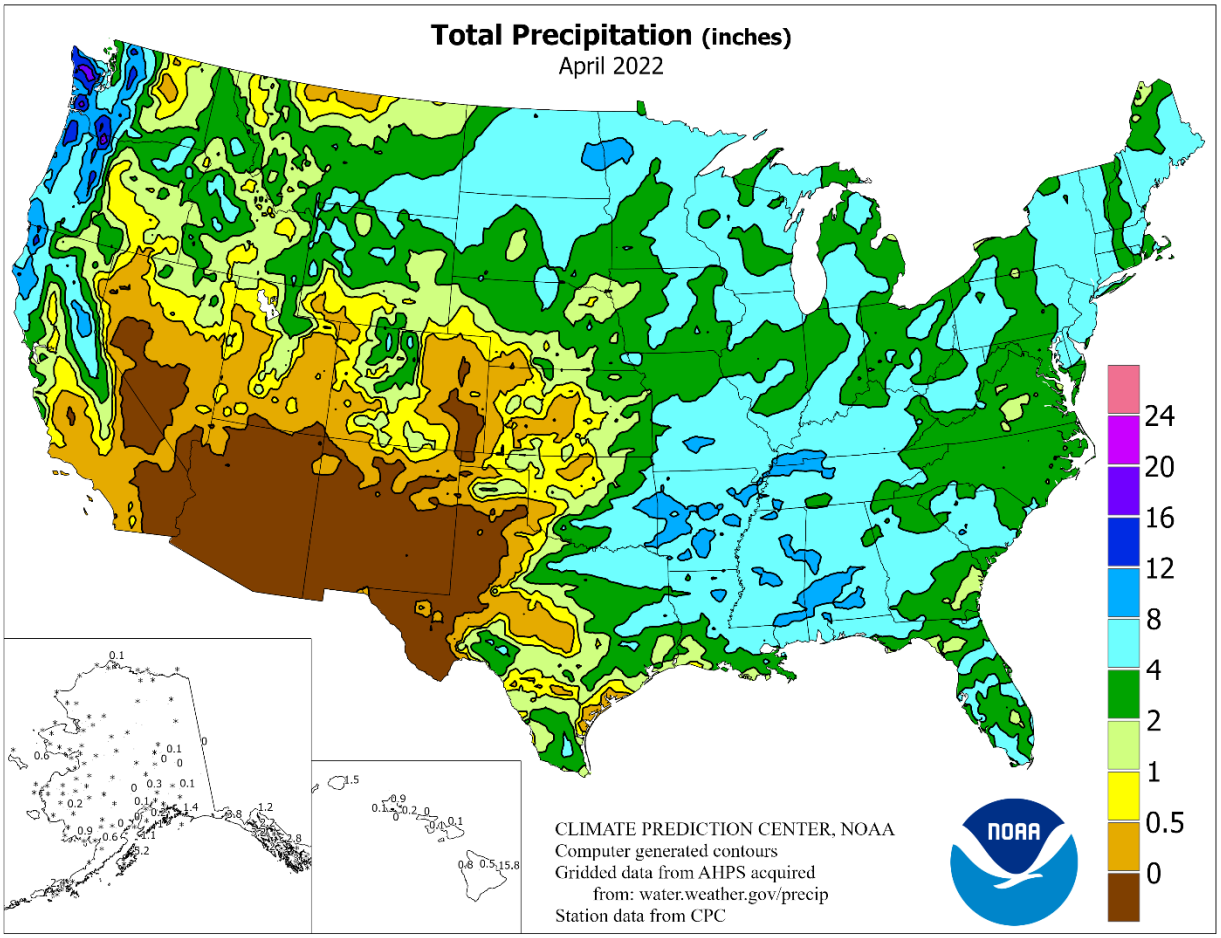
Nationally, oat producers had seeded 25 percent of this year's acreage by April 3, two percentage points ahead of the previous year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Twenty-three percent of the nation's oat acreage was emerged by April 3, five percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Nationally, oat producers had seeded 34 percent of this year's acreage by April 17, fourteen percentage points behind the previous year and 5 points behind average. Twenty-four percent of the oats had emerged by April 17, six percentage points behind the previous year and 4 points behind average. Nationally, oat producers had seeded 45 percent of this year's acreage by May 1, twenty-five percentage points behind the previous year and 13 points behind average. Thirty-one percent of the nation's oat acreage had emerged by May 1, fifteen percentage points behind the previous year and 9 points behind average.

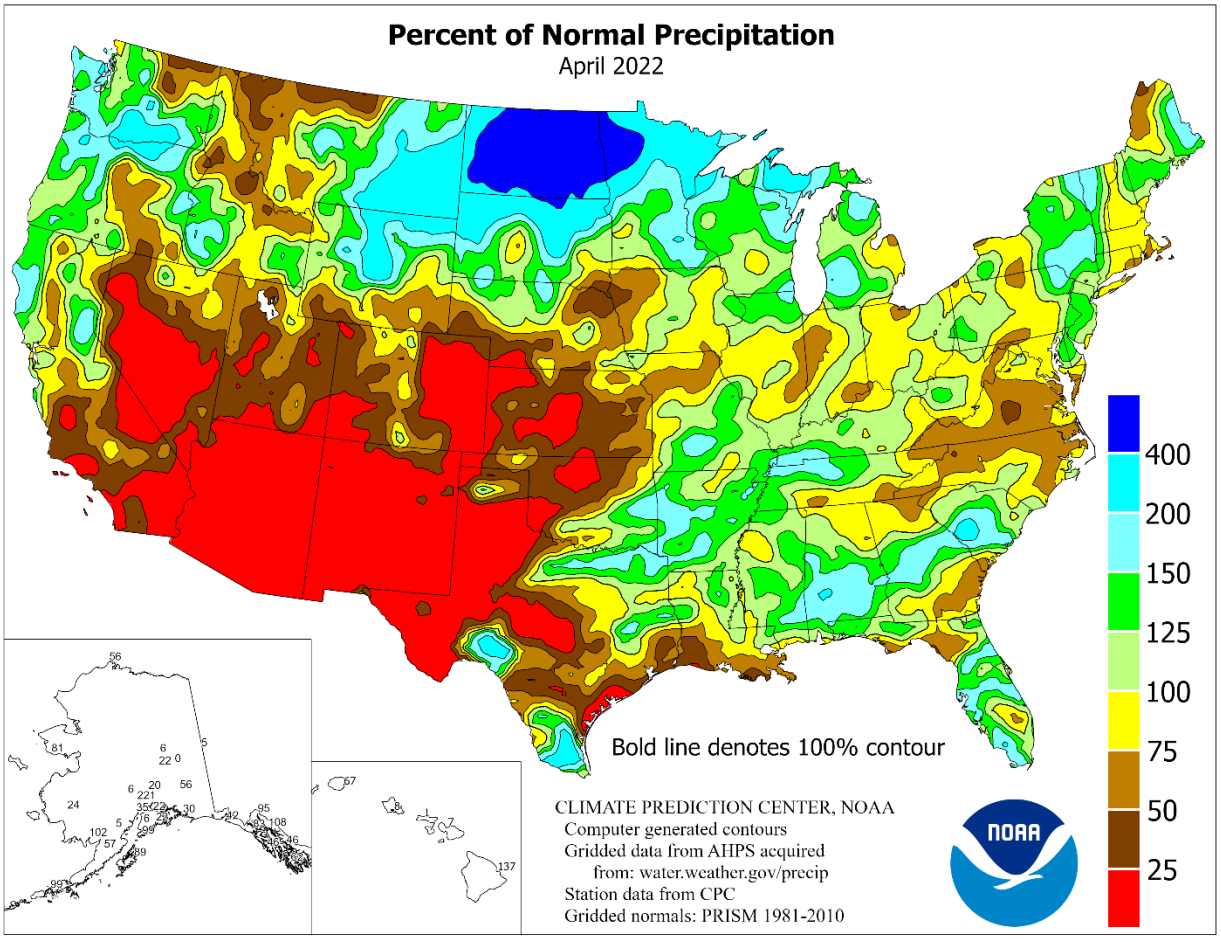
Five percent of the nation's barley was planted by April 3, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventeen percent of the barley was planted by April 17, seven percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. Thirty-six percent of the barley was planted by May 1, fourteen percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. At that time, progress was furthest advanced in Washington and Idaho, with 65 and 57 percent planted, respectively. Ten percent of the barley had emerged by May 1, six percentage points behind the previous year and 2 points behind average.

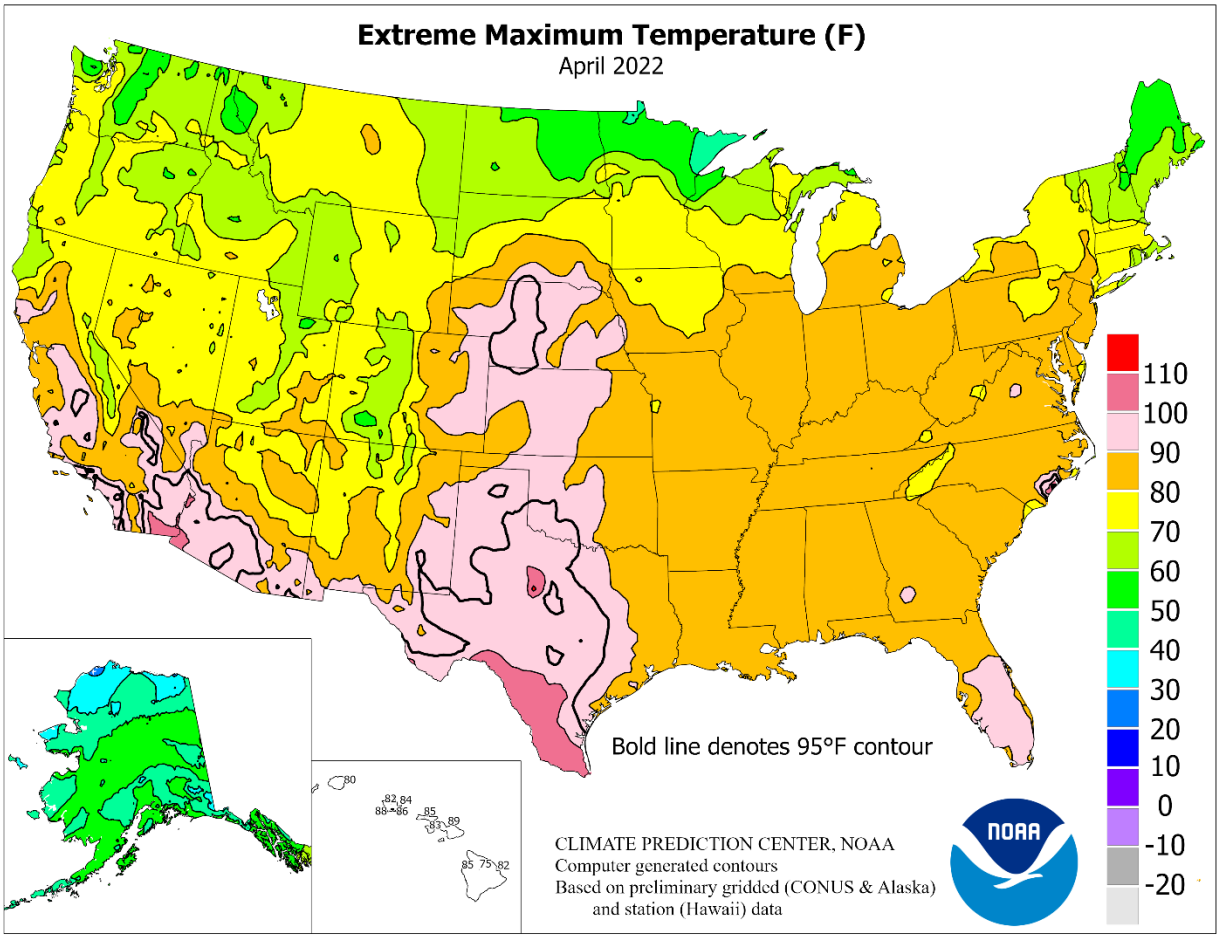
By April 3, three percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By April 17, eight percent of the spring wheat was seeded, 10 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. By May 1, nineteen percent of the spring wheat was seeded, 27 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind average. At that time, progress was furthest advanced in Washington with 75 percent planted, 10 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. By May 1, five percent of the spring wheat had emerged, 8 percentage points behind the previous year and 2 points behind average.

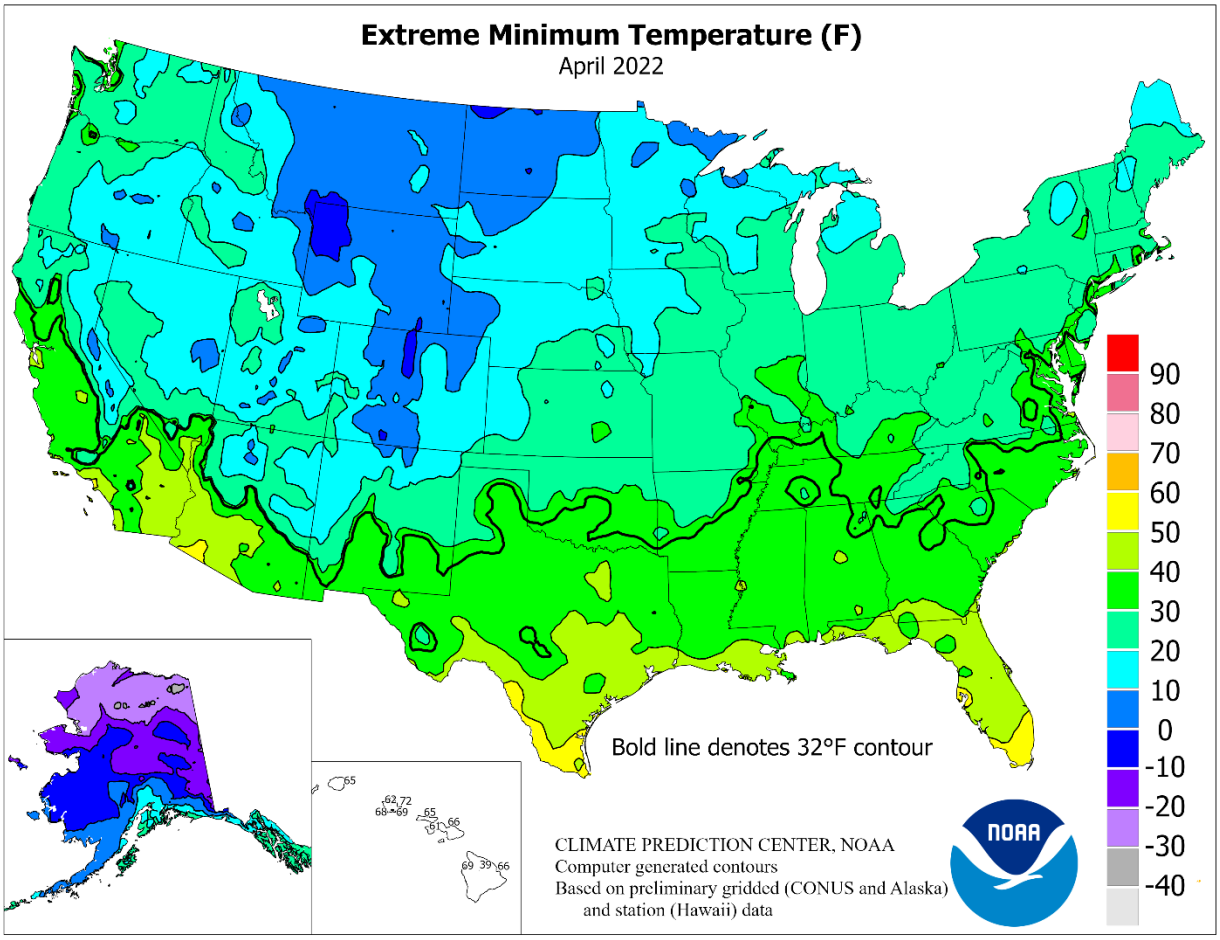
Nationally, peanut producers had planted 2 percent of the 2022 peanut acreage by April 17, equal to both the previous year and the 5-year average. Nationally, producers had planted 10 percent of the peanut acreage by May 1, equal to the previous year but 3 points behind average. Producers in Florida had planted 27 percent of the 2022 intended acreage by May 1, equal to the previous year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

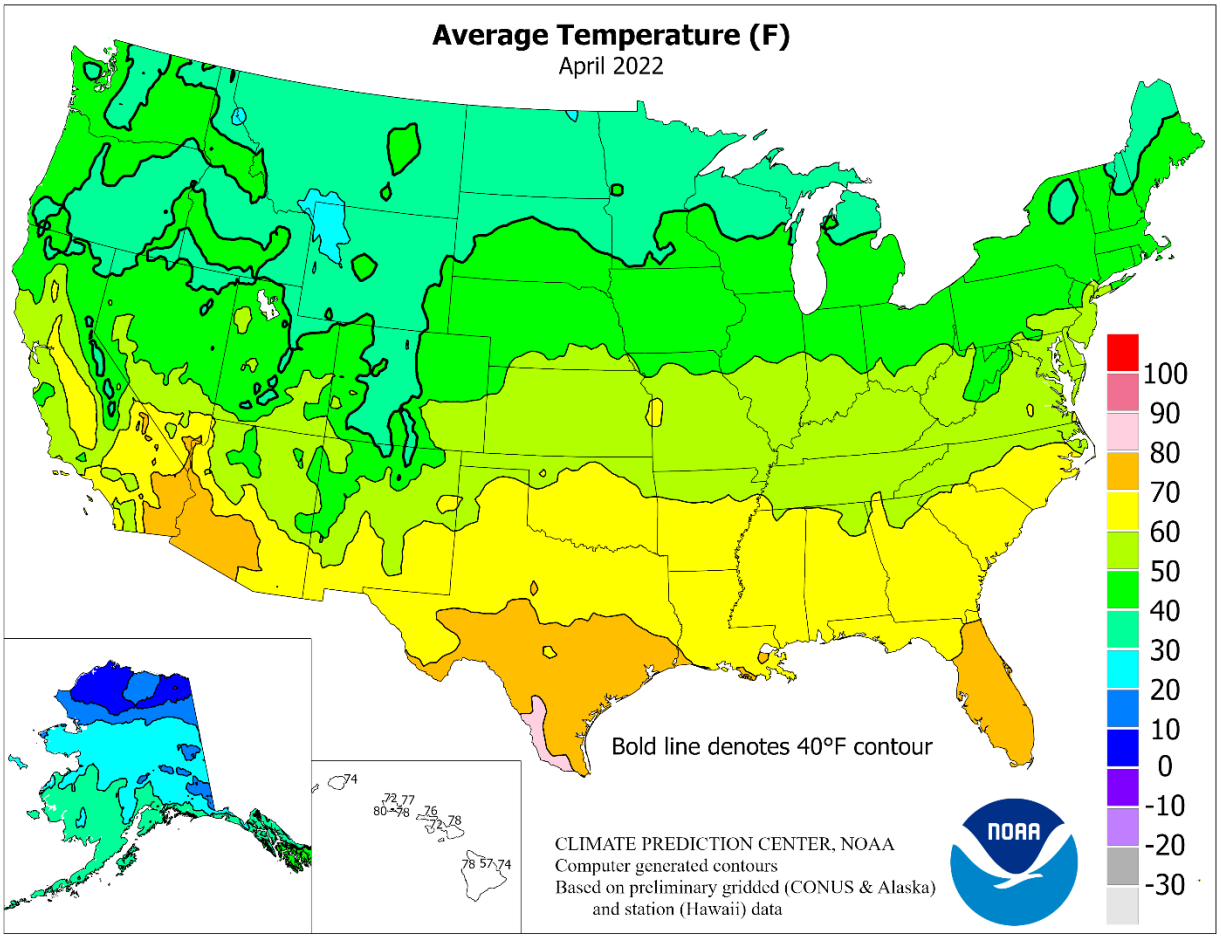
By April 3, two percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By April 17, seven percent of the sugarbeets were planted, 17 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind average. By May 1, eighteen percent of the sugarbeets were planted, 58 percentage points behind last year and 29 points behind average. Idaho had planted 88 percent of its sugarbeet acreage by May 1, four percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average.

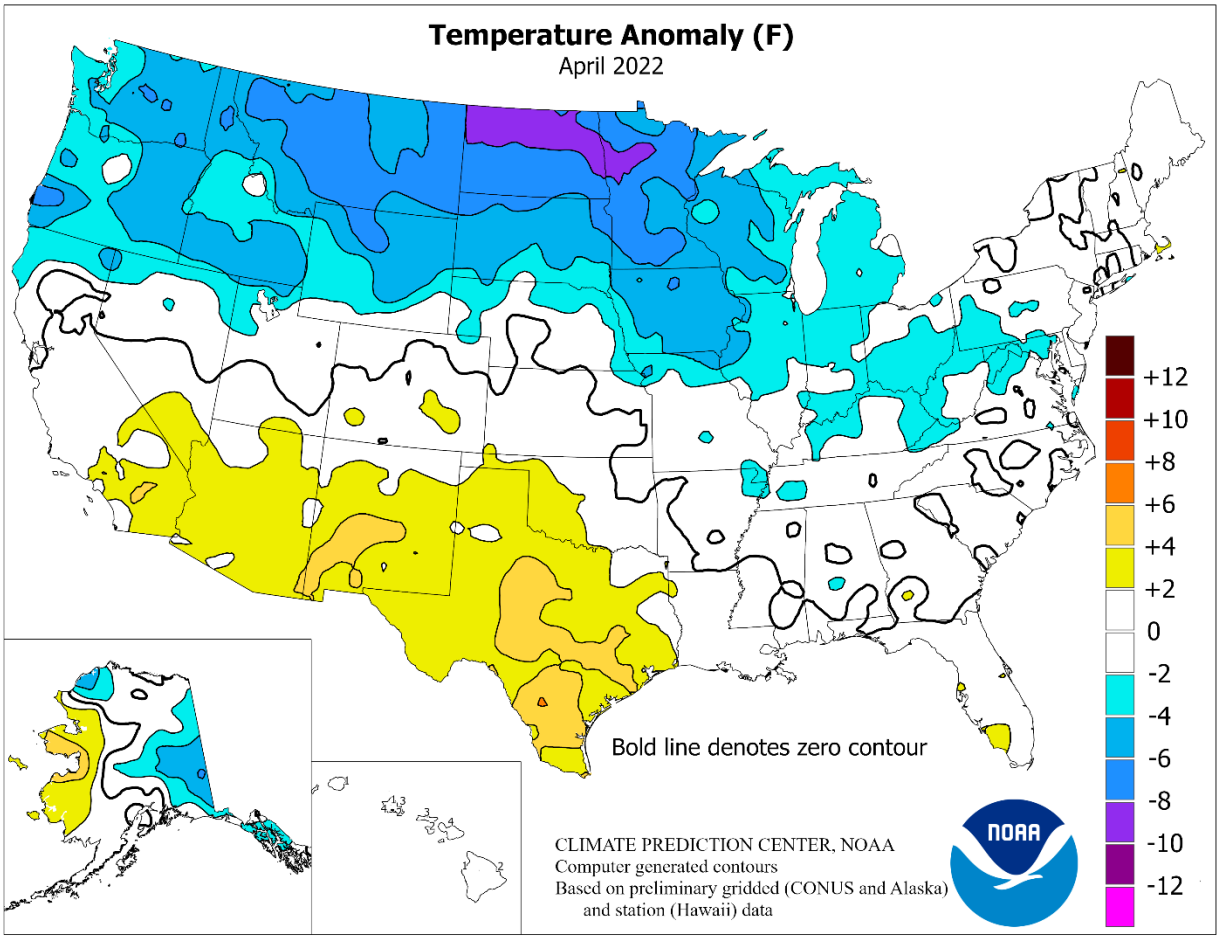

Total Precipitation (inches)
April 2022
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
April 2022
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
Bold line denotes 100% contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
Gridded normals: PRISM 1981-2010
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
April 2022
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
April 2022
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Average Temperature (F)
April 2022
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
Bold line denotes 40°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Temperature Anomaly (F)
April 2022
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
Bold line denotes zero contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

April 2022

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AK ANCHORAGE	38	2	0.17	-0.32	WICHITA	58	1	0.77	-1.81	TOLEDO	49	-1	1.78	-1.39
BARROW	2	-4	0.09	-0.10	KY LEXINGTON	55	-1	3.51	-0.08	YOUNGSTOWN	47	-1	2.88	-0.46
FAIRBANKS	29	-4	0.02	-0.33	LOUISVILLE	57	-1	4.38	0.38	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	62	1	1.57	-1.49
JUNEAU	39	-2	3.17	0.24	PADUCAH	58	0	6.97	2.20	TULSA	61	0	2.07	-1.70
KODIAK	38	1	5.16	-0.65	LA BATON ROUGE	68	0	2.91	0.33	OR ASTORIA	47	-2	6.71	1.51
NOME	28	7	0.62	-0.16	LAKE CHARLES	69	1	0.59	-2.72	BURNS	39	-4	1.46	0.49
AL BIRMINGHAM	63	1	3.57	-0.82	NEW ORLEANS	71	2	4.45	-0.18	EUGENE	48	-2	4.48	1.15
HUNTSVILLE	61	-1	4.62	0.28	SHREVEPORT	68	3	2.83	-1.38	MEDFORD	50	-3	2.29	0.89
MOBILE	68	1	5.70	0.90	MA BOSTON	50	2	2.20	-1.55	PENDLETON	46	-5	1.94	0.75
MONTGOMERY	65	1	5.97	1.95	WORCESTER	47	1	3.85	-0.26	PORTLAND	50	-2	5.24	2.53
AR FORT SMITH	62	1	8.88	4.56	MD BALTIMORE	54	1	3.87	0.71	SALEM	48	-2	6.27	3.46
LITTLE ROCK	63	1	5.25	0.10	ME CARIBOU	39	0	3.38	0.72	PA ALLENTOWN	49	-1	5.57	2.05
AZ FLAGSTAFF	45	2	0.02	-1.15	PORTLAND	45	1	4.96	0.62	ERIE	47	0	2.10	-1.20
PHOENIX	76	3	0.00	-0.31	MI ALPENA	38	-4	3.48	1.11	MIDDLETOWN	51	-1	3.41	0.34
PRESCOTT	55	3	0.00	-0.52	GRAND RAPIDS	43	-5	5.25	1.93	PHILADELPHIA	54	0	2.81	-0.73
TUCSON	72	5	0.00	-0.34	HOUGHTON LAKE	39	-3	2.73	0.27	PITTSBURGH	49	-2	3.02	-0.06
CA BAKERSFIELD	65	2	0.39	-0.15	LANSING	45	-2	3.52	0.51	WILKES-BARRE	49	0	5.99	2.67
EUREKA	47	-4	3.96	0.66	MUSKEGON	44	-3	4.87	1.99	WILLIAMSPORT	49	-1	2.90	-0.33
FRESNO	64	2	0.29	-0.68	TRAVERSE CITY	41	-2	2.45	-0.32	RI PROVIDENCE	50	1	3.38	-1.00
LOS ANGELES	63	3	0.23	-0.48	MN DULUTH	34	-6	3.94	1.52	SC CHARLESTON	65	0	3.07	0.18
REDDING	60	2	2.39	-0.07	INT_L FALLS	32	-7	7.49	5.95	COLUMBIA	63	0	5.65	3.04
SACRAMENTO	60	2	0.65	-0.51	MINNEAPOLIS	41	-7	3.92	1.27	FLORENCE	64	0	3.27	0.66
SAN DIEGO	62	0	0.02	-0.76	ROCHESTER	40	0	6.77	3.55	GREENVILLE	60	-1	4.43	1.09
SAN FRANCISCO	57	0	0.92	-0.37	ST. CLOUD	39	-5	3.45	0.89	SD ABERDEEN	39	-5	3.73	1.88
STOCKTON	62	2	0.71	-0.29	MO COLUMBIA	55	0	4.70	0.21	HURON	42	-5	2.48	0.18
CO ALAMOSA	43	1	0.69	0.09	KANSAS CITY	54	-1	2.30	-1.39	RAPID CITY	40	-5	1.57	-0.22
CO SPRINGS	52	5	0.01	-1.41	SAINT LOUIS	56	-1	3.38	-0.28	SIOUX FALLS	44	-3	2.19	-0.81
DENVER INTL	48	1	0.06	-1.65	SPRINGFIELD	55	-1	4.64	0.31	TN BRISTOL	55	0	2.49	-0.83
GRAND JUNCTION	52	1	0.20	-0.75	MS JACKSON	65	1	5.94	0.97	CHATTANOOGA	61	0	3.24	-0.75
PUEBLO	53	2	0.51	-0.90	MERIDIAN	65	2	6.02	1.52	KNOXVILLE	58	-1	3.73	-0.30
CT BRIDGEPORT	49	0	2.65	-1.49	TUPELO	63	1	4.30	-0.50	MEMPHIS	63	0	6.48	0.99
HARTFORD	50	0	5.17	1.48	MT BILLINGS	40	-7	2.19	0.53	NASHVILLE	60	1	5.10	1.12
DC WASHINGTON	57	0	3.50	0.46	BUTTE	32	-7	0.36	-0.81	TX ABILENE	72	7	0.41	-1.24
DE WILMINGTON	53	-1	4.28	0.79	CUT BANK	35	-6	0.22	-0.58	AMARILLO	60	4	0.01	-1.39
FL DAYTONA BEACH	72	3	2.10	-0.07	GLASGOW	40	-5	0.76	-0.09	AUSTIN	74	4	0.65	-1.43
JACKSONVILLE	68	1	4.87	2.24	GREAT FALLS	37	-6	1.72	0.29	BEAUMONT	72	3	0.85	-2.33
KEY WEST	78	2	2.55	0.50	HAVRE	38	-6	0.29	-0.56	BROWNSVILLE	80	5	3.02	1.46
MIAMI	78	3	4.63	1.51	MISSOULA	40	-5	0.70	-0.51	CORPUS CHRISTI	77	5	0.22	-1.62
ORLANDO	74	3	5.14	2.47	NC ASHEVILLE	55	-1	2.19	-1.13	DEL RIO	77	6	0.63	-1.02
PENSACOLA	70	4	4.04	-0.30	CHARLOTTE	62	2	3.33	0.31	EL PASO	70	5	0.00	-0.27
TALLAHASSEE	68	2	1.94	-1.11	GREENSBORO	59	0	2.19	-1.34	FORT WORTH	69	4	2.26	-0.76
TAMPA	77	5	6.41	4.38	HATTERAS	63	3	2.94	-0.69	GALVESTON	75	5	2.01	0.00
WEST PALM BEACH	77	3	6.41	2.76	RALEIGH	62	1	2.04	-0.86	HOUSTON	73	3	1.98	-1.30
GA ATHENS	61	-1	2.91	-0.22	WILMINGTON	63	0	2.79	-0.02	LUBBOCK	65	4	0.00	-1.41
ATLANTA	63	1	4.33	0.99	ND BISMARCK	37	-7	3.53	2.27	MIDLAND	69	5	0.05	-0.61
AUGUSTA	62	-1	4.91	2.08	DICKINSON	34	-9	2.61	1.13	SAN ANGELO	71	5	0.13	-1.29
COLUMBUS	64	0	6.36	2.82	FARGO	35	-9	4.92	3.57	SAN ANTONIO	74	5	1.13	-0.97
MACON	64	0	5.92	2.97	GRAND FORKS	32	-10	4.96	3.91	VICTORIA	74	5	0.22	-2.59
SAVANNAH	66	0	0.86	-2.20	JAMESTOWN	35	-8	4.31	3.10	WACO	70	4	1.79	-0.89
HI HILO	74	2	15.79	4.26	NE GRAND ISLAND	50	0	1.54	-0.99	WICHITA FALLS	66	3	1.62	-0.98
HONOLULU	78	2	0.05	-0.60	LINCOLN	50	-2	3.04	0.34	UT SALT LAKE CITY	51	0	0.78	-1.21
KAHULUI	78	4	0.11	-1.46	NORFOLK	48	-2	1.05	-1.58	VA LYNCHBURG	57	1	2.21	-1.09
LIHUE	74	0	1.51	-0.73	NORTH PLATTE	49	1	1.26	-1.01	NORFOLK	59	1	2.37	-1.02
IA BURLINGTON	48	-6	3.20	-0.55	OMAHA	50	-2	1.72	-1.22	RICHMOND	59	0	2.20	-1.04
CEDAR RAPIDS	43	-6	2.83	-0.19	SCOTTSBLUFF	46	-1	0.39	-1.44	ROANOKE	58	1	3.06	-0.30
DES MOINES	47	-5	3.63	-0.24	VALENTINE	46	-1	1.94	-0.28	WASH/DULLES	53	-1	2.22	-1.22
DUBUQUE	44	-4	4.08	0.44	NH CONCORD	45	0	3.34	-0.05	VT BURLINGTON	45	1	4.15	1.34
SIOUX CITY	46	-3	1.43	-1.51	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	52	0	3.95	0.32	WA OLYMPIA	44	-4	5.28	1.76
WATERLOO	44	-4	4.01	0.30	NEWARK	53	0	4.30	0.08	QUILLAYUTE	44	-3	10.47	2.61
ID BOISE	47	-4	1.20	-0.02	NM ALBUQUERQUE	60	4	0.00	-0.61	SEATTLE-TACOMA	47	-3	2.66	-0.04
LEWISTON	47	-4	1.91	0.58	NV ELY	43	0	0.48	-0.50	SPOKANE	42	-5	1.05	-0.23
POCATELLO	42	-4	1.63	0.48	LAS VEGAS	70	3	0.00	-0.18	YAKIMA	44	-5	0.76	0.20
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	47	-2	5.30	1.94	RENO	51	0	0.24	-0.25	WI EAU CLAIRE	40	-6	1.39	-1.35
MOLINE	48	-3	3.30	-0.27	WINNEMUCCA	45	-1	0.38	-0.55	GREEN BAY	42	-2	2.90	0.27
PEORIA	49	-3	2.31	-1.29	NY ALBANY	48	0	4.94	1.78	LA CROSSE	44	-4	3.27	-0.04
ROCKFORD	46	-4	4.42	1.09	BINGHAMTON	43	-2	4.47	1.06	MADISON	43	-3	3.43	0.06
SPRINGFIELD	51	-2	2.49	-1.00	BUFFALO	45	-1	2.75	-0.24	MILWAUKEE	45	0	5.11	1.57
IN EVANSVILLE	55	-1	3.81	-0.57	ROCHESTER	46	0	2.59	-0.13	WV BECKLEY	52	0	2.78	-0.57
FORT WAYNE	47	-3	2.60	-0.88	SYRACUSE	45	-2	3.51	0.34	CHARLESTON	54	-2	3.14	-0.07
INDIANAPOLIS	51	-2	4.53	0.73	OH AKRON-CANTON	49	0	3.05	-0.46	ELKINS	49	-1	2.52	-1.26
SOUTH BEND	46	-3	3.63	0.41	CINCINNATI	52	-2	3.27	-0.61	HUNTINGTON	55	-2	3.02	-0.40
KS CONCORDIA	54	1	0.87	-1.56	CLEVELAND	48	-2	3.19	-0.28	WY CASPER	38	-5	1.96	0.67
DODGE CITY	55	1	0.54	-1.29	COLUMBUS	50	-3	3.29	-0.09	CHEYENNE	42	-1	0.16	-1.62
GOODLAND	49	0	0.04	-1.56	DAYTON	51	-1	3.04	-1.07	LANDER	40	-4	1.35	-0.52
TOPEKA	55	0	1.07	-2.45	MANSFIELD	48	-1	3.38	-0.79	SHERIDAN	39	-4	2.51	0.90

Based on 1981-2010 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

May 2 – 8, 2022

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Most of the Southwest remained dry, while large parts of the Great Plains, mid-Atlantic, Mississippi Valley, Ohio Valley, Pacific Northwest, and northern Rockies recorded at least twice the normal amount of weekly precipitation. Portions of the Gulf Coast and Southeast also recorded at least twice the normal precipitation. Some locations in Oklahoma recorded at least 8 inches of rain. Meanwhile, most of the Great Lakes, central Great Plains, Midwest, Northeast, and Pacific Northwest recorded below-normal temperatures. Temperatures across parts of the central Great Plains and Midwest averaged more than 6°F below normal. In contrast, most of the Southeast, Southwest, and Texas were warmer than normal. Large sections of the Rockies also recorded above-normal temperatures. Parts of the Carolinas, Georgia, Montana, and much of Texas noted temperatures 6°F or more above normal.

Corn: By May 8, producers had planted 22 percent of the nation's corn crop, 42 percentage points behind last year and 28 points behind the 5-year average. Corn planting progress was behind the 5-year average in 16 of the 18 estimating states. Fourteen percent of Iowa's intended corn acreage was planted by week's end, 70 percentage points behind last year and 49 points behind average. Five percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 8, thirteen percentage points behind the previous year and 10 points behind average.

Soybean: Twelve percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by May 8, twenty-seven percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was furthest advanced in Louisiana and Mississippi, with 72 and 64 percent seeded, respectively. Three percent of the soybean acreage had emerged by May 8, six percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average.

Winter Wheat: By May 8, thirty-three percent of the nation's winter wheat was headed, 3 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. On May 8, twenty-nine percent of the 2022 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, two percentage points above the previous week but 20 points below the same time last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 28 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Cotton: Nationwide, 24 percent of the cotton crop was planted by May 8, equal to both the previous year and the 5-year average. Weekly advances of 10 percentage points or more were reported in ten of the 15 estimating states. Planting progress was furthest advanced in California and Arizona, with 98 and 78 percent planted, respectively.

Sorghum: Twenty-two percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by May 8, equal to the previous year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Texas had planted 70 percent of its sorghum acreage by May 8, two percentage points ahead of the previous year but 5 points behind average.

Rice: By May 8, producers had seeded 66 percent of the 2022 rice acreage, 7 percentage points behind the previous year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Weekly advances of 15 percentage points or more were reported in four of the six estimating states. Planting progress was furthest advanced in Louisiana and Texas, with 92 and 88 percent planted, respectively. By May 8, thirty-seven percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged, 13 percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind average.

Small Grains: Nationally, oat producers had seeded 55 percent of this year's acreage by May 8, twenty-eight percentage points behind the previous year and 16 points behind the 5-year average. Oat planting progress was behind the 5-year average in seven of the nine estimating states. Thirty-six percent of the nation's oat acreage was emerged by May 8, twenty-two percentage points behind the previous year and 14 points behind average.

Forty-eight percent of the nation's barley was planted by May 8, twenty percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Progress was furthest advanced in Washington and Idaho, with 75 and 72 percent planted, respectively. Twenty-two percent of the nation's barley crop had emerged by May 8, eight percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average.

By May 8, twenty-seven percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 40 percentage points behind last year and 20 points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was furthest advanced in Washington with 86 percent seeded, 2 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. By May 8, nine percent of the nation's spring wheat had emerged, 18 percentage points behind the previous year and 6 points behind average.

Other Crops: Nationally, peanut producers had planted 25 percent of the 2022 peanut acreage by May 8, four percentage points ahead of the previous year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Producers in Georgia, the largest peanut-producing state, had planted 28 percent of the 2022 intended acreage by week's end, 8 percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average.

By May 8, twenty-six percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 69 percentage points behind last year and 43 points behind the 5-year average. Idaho had planted 95 percent of its sugarbeet acreage by May 8, equal to last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 8, 2022

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	39	13	23	34
IL	71	7	15	58
IN	44	6	11	39
IA	84	9	14	63
KS	51	35	46	50
KY	70	26	39	55
MI	44	1	4	22
MN	81	0	9	48
MO	66	27	32	67
NE	67	28	39	57
NC	88	80	91	85
ND	33	0	1	18
OH	26	3	5	27
PA	31	5	13	20
SD	60	3	11	32
TN	74	42	64	72
TX	75	74	81	77
WI	46	1	7	29
18 Sts	64	14	22	50

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

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	4	0	0	4
IL	32	0	1	23
IN	17	0	1	12
IA	19	0	0	13
KS	24	8	17	23
KY	44	3	14	33
MI	5	0	0	2
MN	7	0	0	7
MO	36	3	10	35
NE	11	1	4	12
NC	75	56	76	69
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	8	0	0	6
PA	1	0	0	3
SD	3	0	0	2
TN	50	10	25	46
TX	58	62	63	63
WI	4	0	0	2
18 Sts	18	3	5	15

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

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
AL	26	12	26	35
AZ	73	71	78	74
AR	17	13	32	24
CA	74	95	98	74
GA	21	11	22	25
KS	11	3	11	7
LA	28	35	58	44
MS	31	10	34	25
MO	9	8	20	21
NC	23	11	27	20
OK	15	0	5	15
SC	37	6	22	28
TN	3	3	13	13
TX	24	20	22	23
VA	32	17	27	26
15 Sts	24	16	24	24

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	47	23	38	39
IL	55	5	11	30
IN	34	3	7	24
IA	64	4	7	34
KS	25	11	16	14
KY	31	12	19	18
LA	38	59	72	60
MI	40	3	8	17
MN	59	0	2	25
MS	63	48	64	55
MO	19	5	7	14
NE	43	19	28	29
NC	25	16	28	17
ND	15	0	0	6
OH	20	2	4	14
SD	29	1	5	12
TN	24	9	19	16
WI	31	3	6	15
18 Sts	39	8	12	24

These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	32	10	20	24
IL	21	NA	0	8
IN	11	NA	0	4
IA	5	NA	0	2
KS	3	NA	1	2
KY	15	NA	2	7
LA	21	36	55	40
MI	4	NA	0	1
MN	0	NA	0	1
MS	48	21	40	38
MO	5	NA	1	3
NE	3	NA	1	2
NC	8	3	15	5
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	7	NA	0	2
SD	1	NA	0	0
TN	7	NA	4	3
WI	3	NA	0	1
18 Sts	9	NA	3	4

These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	3
KS	3	1	2	2
NE	5	0	2	7
OK	6	3	5	14
SD	0	2	6	3
TX	68	66	70	75
6 Sts	22	20	22	26

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

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
AL	26	6	22	29
FL	35	27	35	37
GA	20	11	28	28
NC	13	3	19	15
OK	13	0	5	16
SC	40	4	30	32
TX	7	1	5	13
VA	37	9	30	22
8 Sts	21	10	25	26

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 8, 2022

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	75	51	78	85
CA	87	80	85	87
CO	0	0	0	4
ID	2	0	1	3
IL	53	12	19	42
IN	20	1	4	22
KS	26	10	30	34
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	53	10	26	53
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	3	0	0	2
NC	81	75	87	83
OH	8	0	0	8
OK	78	42	60	81
OR	20	0	0	11
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	74	66	76	80
WA	3	0	0	4
18 Sts	36	23	33	40

These 18 States planted 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	2	24	45	29
CA	0	0	5	95	0
CO	24	34	31	11	0
ID	1	3	35	45	16
IL	9	16	30	34	11
IN	3	7	29	49	12
KS	15	22	35	26	2
MI	4	18	33	42	3
MO	2	5	30	58	5
MT	21	18	48	12	1
NE	14	17	36	29	4
NC	0	1	16	71	12
OH	4	8	32	44	12
OK	22	25	33	18	2
OR	2	5	27	39	27
SD	3	18	49	29	1
TX	59	18	16	7	0
WA	1	3	40	52	4
18 Sts	21	18	32	26	3
Prev Wk	22	21	30	24	3
Prev Yr	5	13	33	42	7

Rice Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	75	40	57	72
CA	49	20	70	28
LA	87	87	92	91
MS	76	51	72	66
MO	71	5	31	61
TX	92	82	88	87
6 Sts	73	45	66	67

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

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	51	13	32	51
CA	9	0	2	3
LA	80	78	85	85
MS	54	22	50	44
MO	60	1	5	40
TX	76	68	76	78
6 Sts	50	24	37	49

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

Oats Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
IA	98	63	72	92
MN	86	7	23	58
NE	96	88	90	88
ND	47	1	11	32
OH	84	46	53	73
PA	77	33	53	72
SD	87	48	63	69
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	80	15	30	54
9 Sts	83	45	55	71

These 9 States planted 69% of last year's oat acreage.

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
IA	71	18	32	58
MN	48	0	2	28
NE	79	48	62	63
ND	11	0	0	5
OH	64	16	26	47
PA	59	4	15	54
SD	53	20	35	40
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	46	2	7	26
9 Sts	58	31	36	50

These 9 States planted 69% of last year's oat acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
ID	91	57	72	80
MN	93	1	2	50
MT	50	31	50	44
ND	63	5	8	37
SD	90	48	63	69
WA	88	75	86	84
6 Sts	67	19	27	47

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

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
ID	93	57	72	84
MN	85	1	5	43
MT	55	44	60	51
ND	60	1	6	33
WA	85	65	75	75
5 Sts	68	36	48	55

These 5 States planted 82% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
ID	55	28	42	47
MN	36	0	0	13
MT	20	5	25	17
ND	14	0	0	5
WA	61	17	30	49
5 Sts	30	10	22	22

These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
ID	53	28	39	38
MN	46	0	0	15
MT	18	7	16	14
ND	18	0	0	8
SD	58	12	28	36
WA	65	40	49	58
6 Sts	27	5	9	15

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 8, 2022

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending May 8, 2022

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	3	12	77	7	NH	0	10	15	55	20
AZ	9	62	16	13	0	NJ	0	0	12	88	0
AR	2	9	48	34	7	NM	18	37	35	10	0
CA	0	5	40	55	0	NY	1	1	22	56	20
CO	21	21	24	34	0	NC	0	12	49	36	3
CT	0	0	80	20	0	ND	11	34	35	19	1
DE	1	1	34	58	6	OH	0	3	16	69	12
FL	6	17	40	29	8	OK	14	13	35	36	2
GA	2	7	32	49	10	OR	7	31	29	29	4
ID	1	6	26	61	6	PA	0	1	9	82	8
IL	1	3	28	51	17	RI	0	0	0	90	10
IN	1	4	22	59	14	SC	0	3	19	65	13
IA	2	14	41	38	5	SD	15	41	35	9	0
KS	17	18	42	22	1	TN	1	5	37	47	10
KY	1	4	25	60	10	TX	47	26	16	9	2
LA	2	8	38	51	1	UT	3	26	57	14	0
ME	0	10	15	55	20	VT	0	10	6	84	0
MD	0	3	18	60	19	VA	3	17	39	39	2
MA	0	0	60	40	0	WA	2	39	35	22	2
MI	2	18	36	35	9	WV	1	3	41	47	8
MN	21	11	37	28	3	WI	4	11	37	40	8
MS	1	5	35	47	12	WY	35	18	25	21	1
MO	1	2	35	59	3	48 Sts	26	26	26	20	2
MT	61	25	10	4	0						
NE	35	28	24	12	1	Prev Wk	29	27	26	17	1
NV	25	15	45	15	0	Prev Yr	20	24	32	22	2

Sugarbeets Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 8 2022	5-Yr Avg
ID	95	88	95	92
MI	98	16	36	71
MN	96	1	8	63
ND	91	0	2	62
4 Sts	95	18	26	69

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

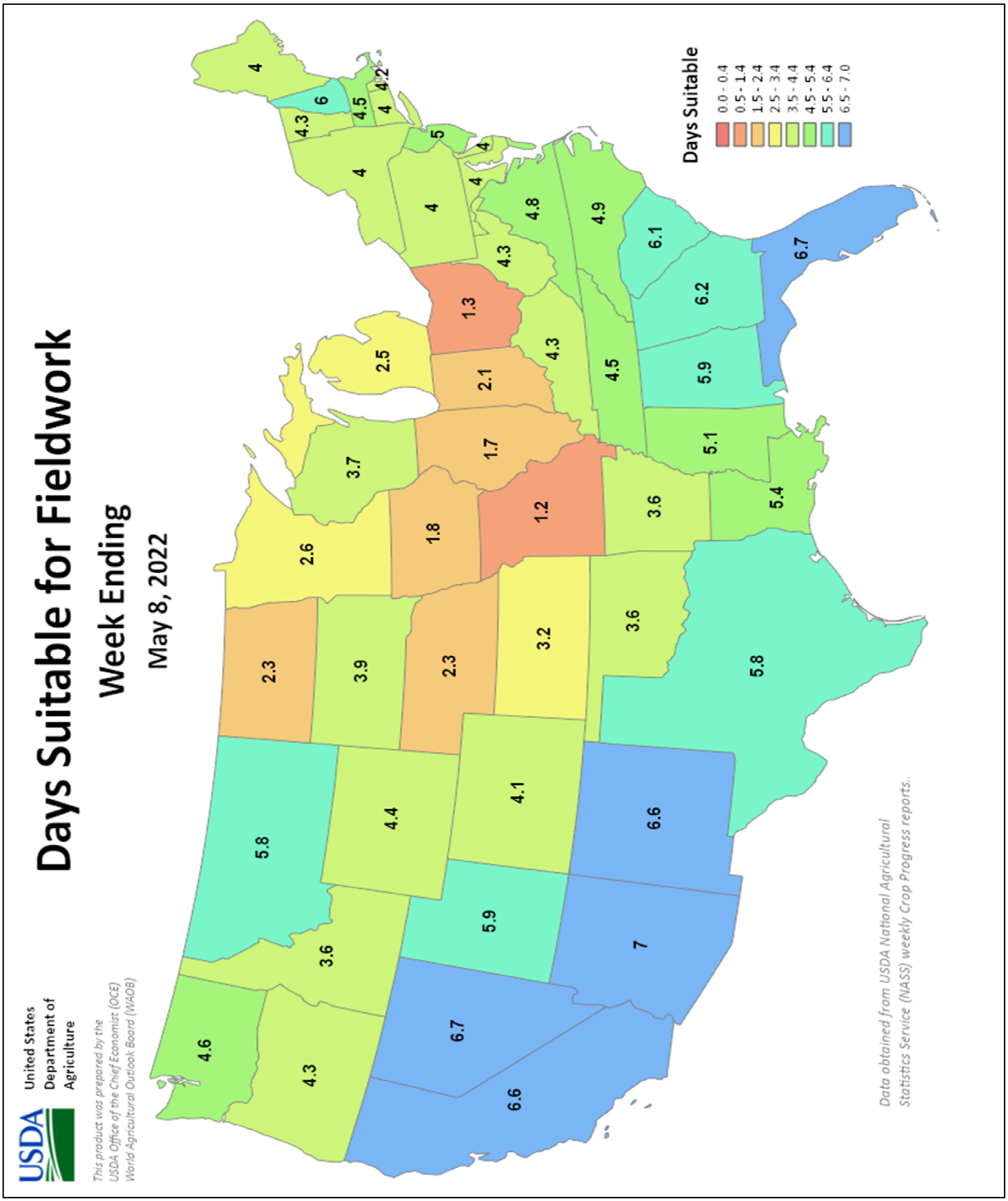
VP - Very Poor; P - Poor;
F - Fair;
G - Good; EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available
* Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 8, 2022

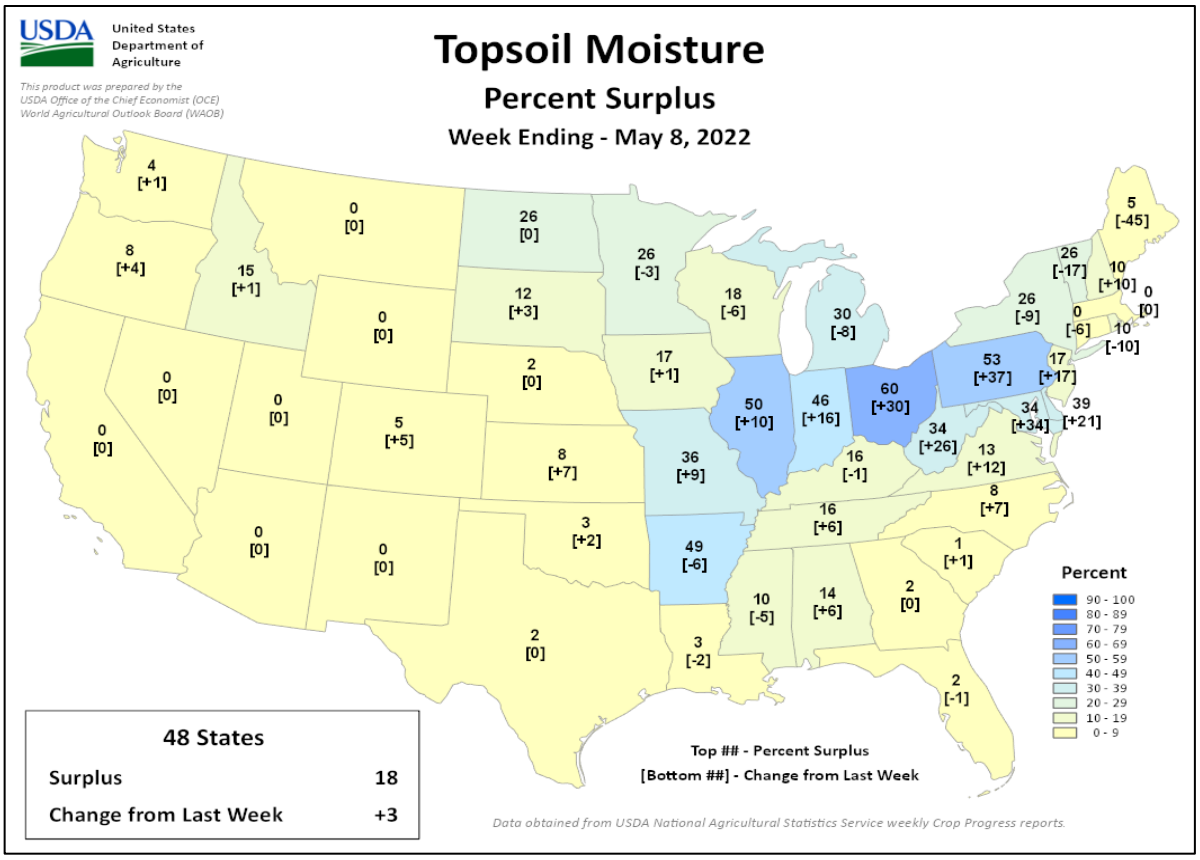
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

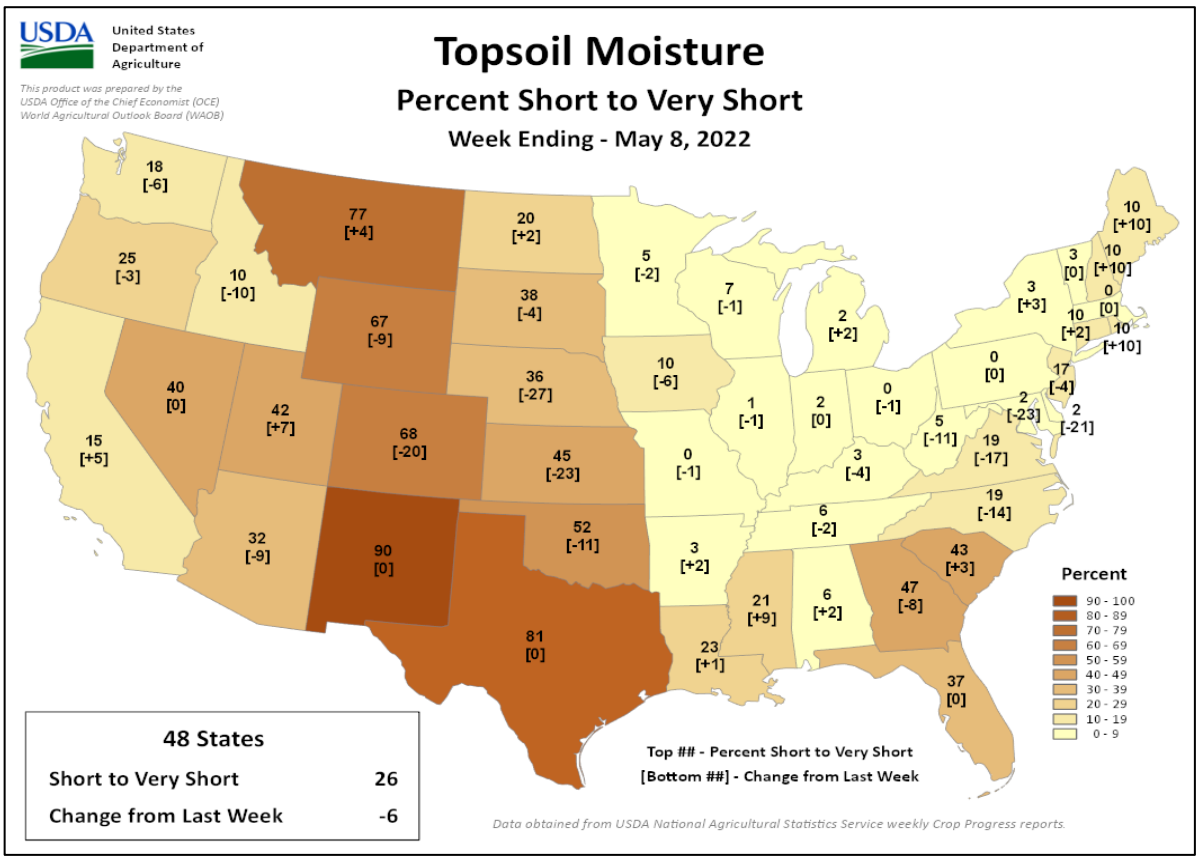


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 8, 2022

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

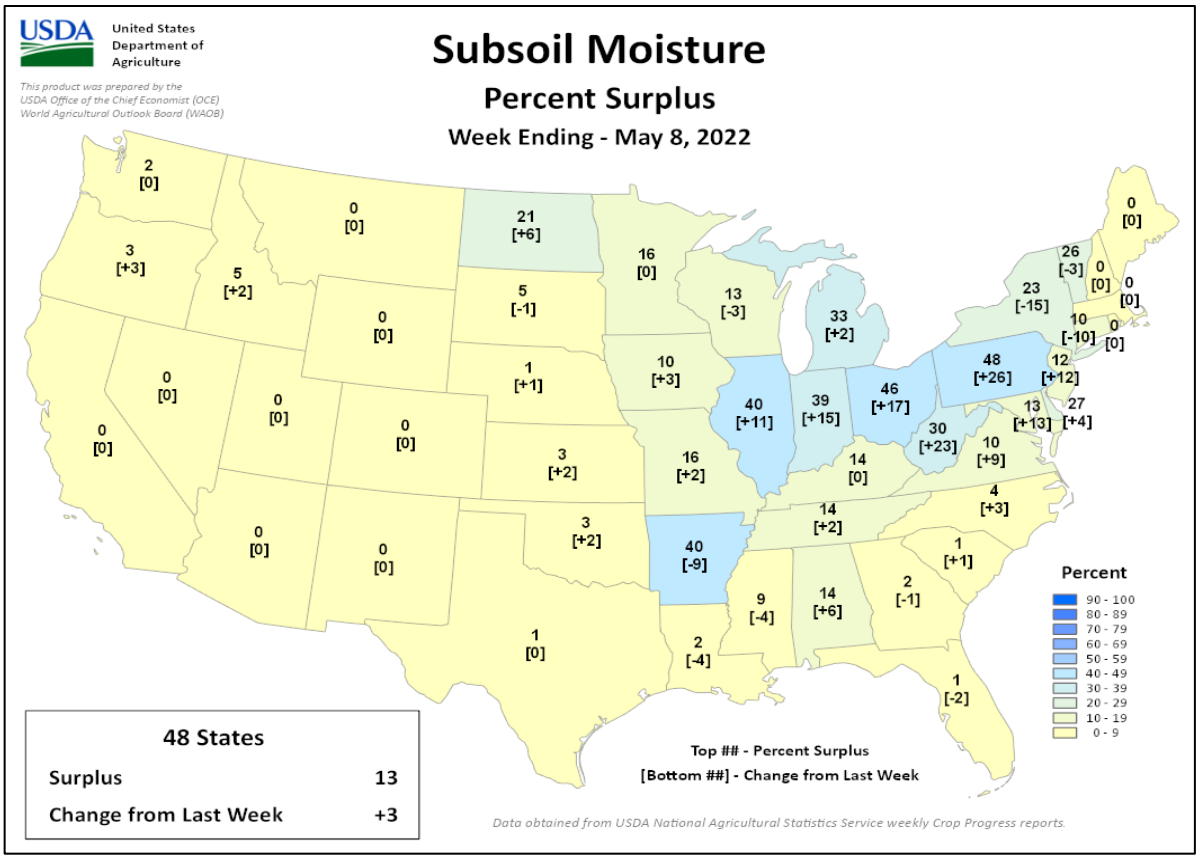


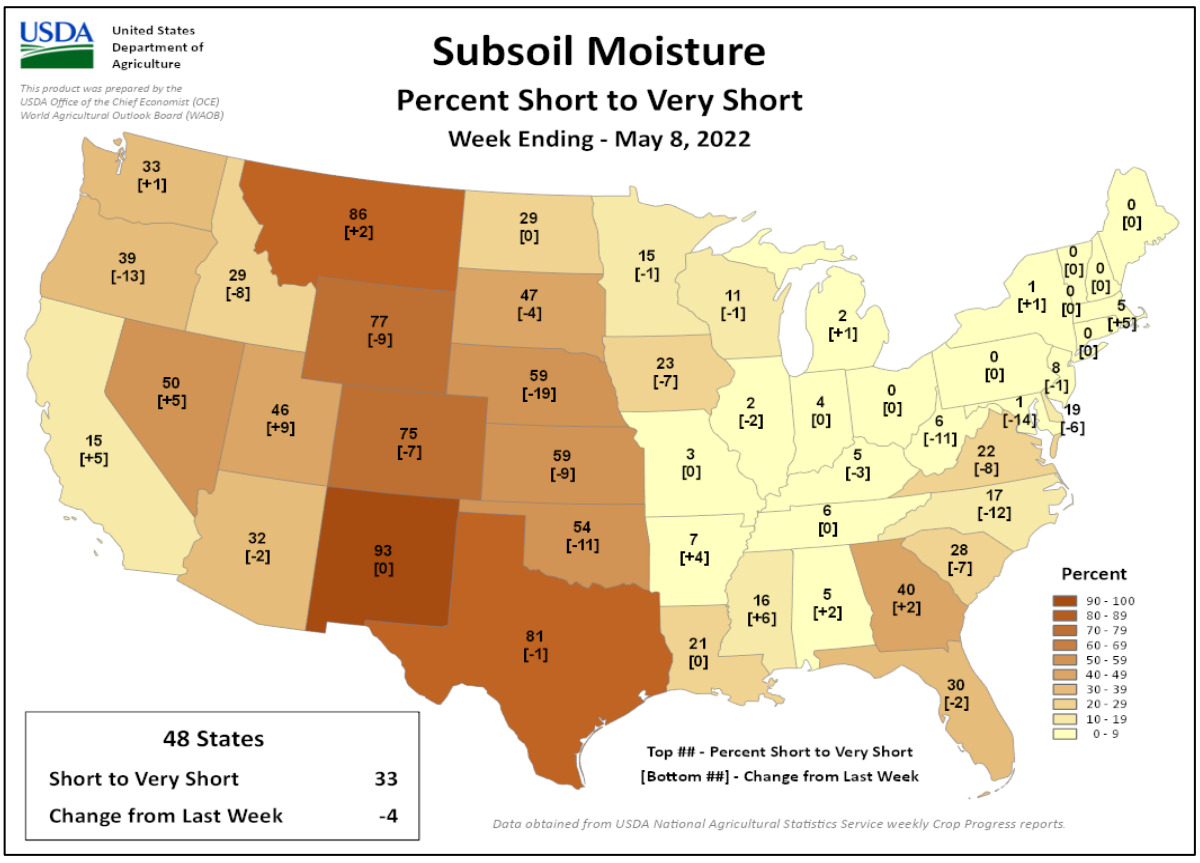


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 8, 2022

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





International Weather and Crop Summary

May 1-7, 2022

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Increasing dryness concerns over parts of northern Europe contrasted with additional beneficial rain in central and southwestern growing areas.

WESTERN FSU: Chilly but dry weather was overall beneficial for vegetative winter crops, though heavy rain lingered in parts of southern Russia.

EASTERN FSU: Dry weather facilitated fieldwork in the spring grain belt, while widespread late-season heavy showers in the south boosted soil moisture for filling winter wheat and cotton emergence.

MIDDLE EAST: Locally heavy rainfall improved moisture for winter grains which varied from vegetative (north) to filling (south).

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Showers further boosted winter grain yield prospects in Algeria and Tunisia, while dry weather favored maturation and harvesting of wheat and barley in Morocco.

EAST ASIA: Warm, dry weather promoted wheat and rapeseed development in China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: A developing tropical cyclone in the northwest section of the region provided favorable rainfall in Thailand and environs ahead of the main cropping season.

AUSTRALIA: Rain slowed the summer crop harvest but favored winter crop germination and emergence.

ARGENTINA: Locally heavy showers lingered over eastern farming areas.

BRAZIL: Warm, sunny weather sped development of corn and cotton.

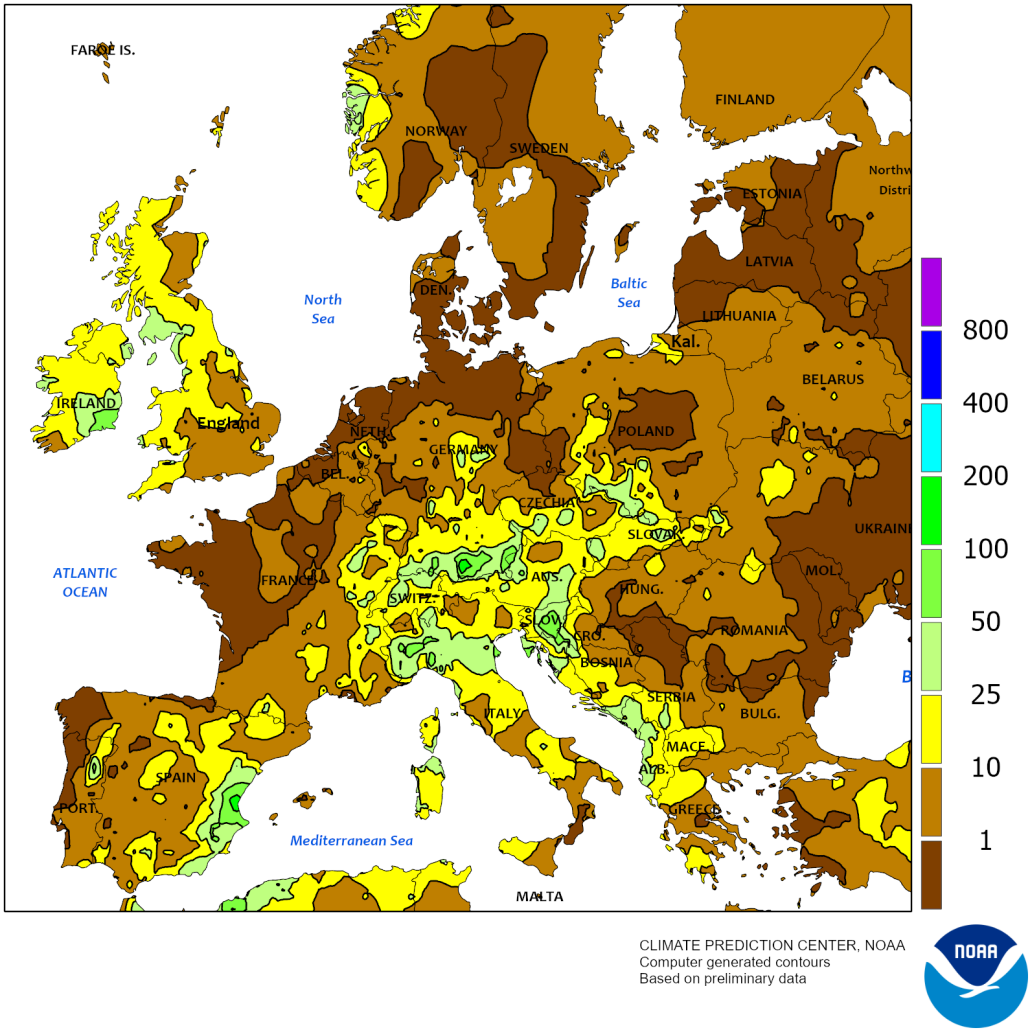
MEXICO: Rain intensified in eastern farming areas, providing timely moisture for rain-fed crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Spring crop planting was underway, although excessive wetness was slowing fieldwork in the east.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Mild, showery weather favored vegetative wheat and pastures

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 1 - 7, 2022



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

EUROPE

Unfavorably dry weather across northern Europe contrasted with additional rain in central and southwestern growing areas. Another week with little to no rainfall (5 mm or less) from western and northern France eastward into Poland and the Baltic States further reduced soil moisture for reproductive (west) to vegetative (east) winter grains and oilseeds. Longer-term (90-days) deficits were most pronounced across much of France (25-50 percent of normal), though eastern portions of the country have fared somewhat better (50-80 percent of normal). Acute short-term dryness has also developed over southeastern England, where 60-day rainfall has tallied locally less than half of normal. Conversely, moderate to heavy rain (5-55 mm) from southeastern France into southwestern Poland and the western Balkans maintained favorable moisture supplies for winter crops approaching or progressing through reproduction. Additional light to moderate showers across Spain (2-20 mm) and northern Italy (10-45 mm) were beneficial for reproductive winter wheat and barley. Dry weather returned to the lower Danube River Valley, where winter grains and oilseeds were approaching or progressing through reproduction in good condition.

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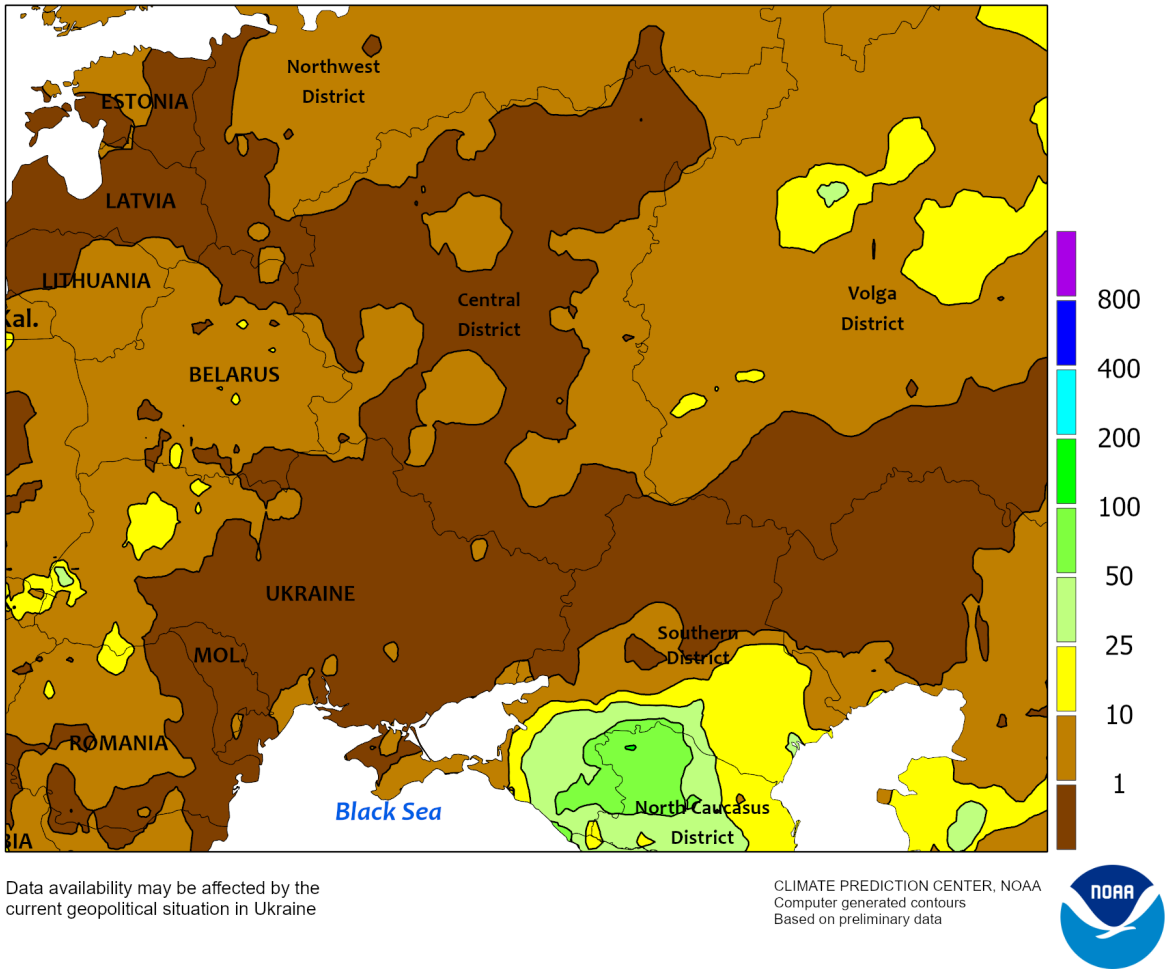
WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 1 - 7, 2022



Data availability may be affected by the current geopolitical situation in Ukraine

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

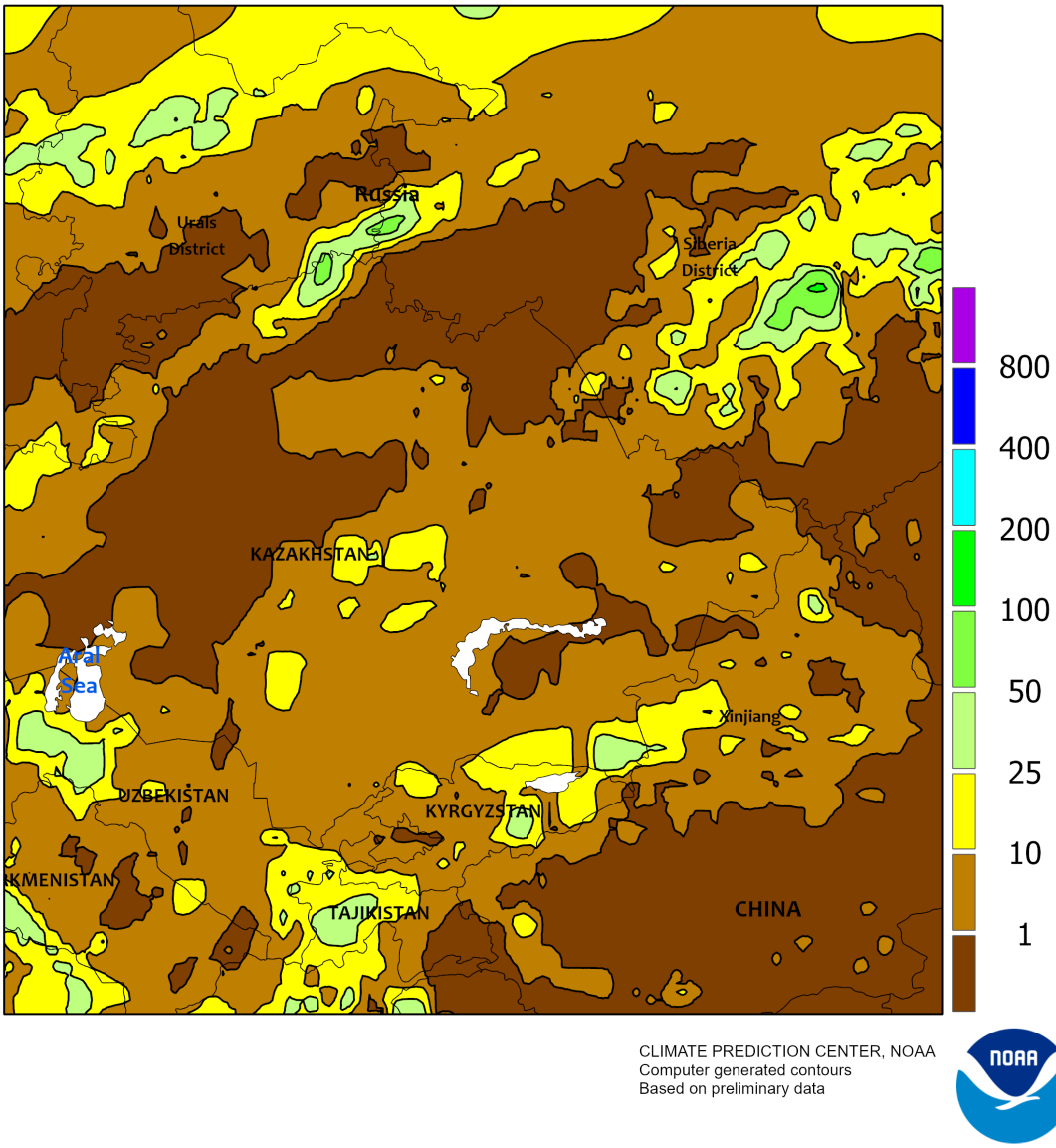
WESTERN FSU

Dry albeit chilly weather settled over most of the region, though locally heavy rain lingered in southern Russia. Mostly sunny skies and below-normal temperatures (2-6°C below normal) favored vegetative winter grains and oilseeds across most of Moldova, Ukraine, and western Russia, though the pace of winter crop development was slowed by the colder weather. However, moderate to very heavy rainfall (10-100 mm) was observed over Russia's North Caucasus District and immediate environs, boosting soil moisture supplies in these locales. Early winter crop prospects remained good to excellent in Russia and have rebounded on recent rainfall in Moldova and Ukraine following periods of dryness and drought.

The WWCB focuses entirely on weather and resultant crop conditions; conflict and unrest are beyond the scope of this publication.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 1 - 7, 2022

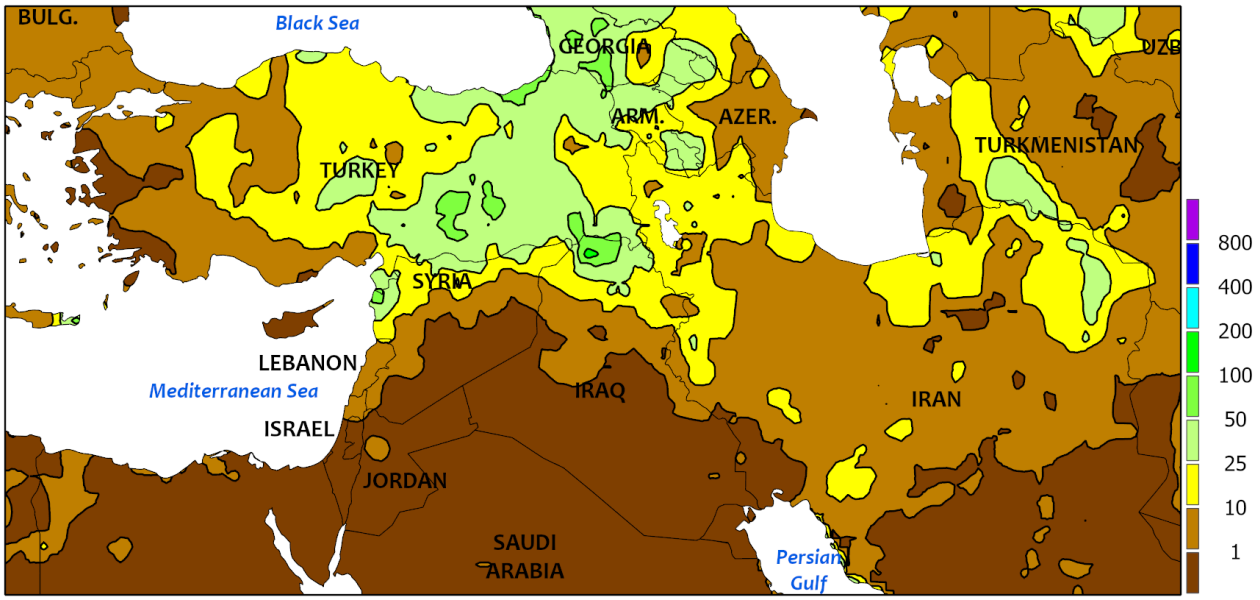


EASTERN FSU

Dry albeit cooler weather in the spring grain belt contrasted with additional heavy late-season rain in the south. During the monitoring period, spring grain sowing proceeded without delay in northern Kazakhstan and central Russia under mostly sunny skies, though near- to below-normal temperatures (up to 2°C below normal) slowed crop emergence and development after recent warmth. Farther south, moderate to heavy rain developed (west) or continued (east) across Uzbekistan (10-35 mm in the western and central croplands), Kyrgyzstan (10-30 mm), Tajikistan (locally more than 50 mm), Turkmenistan (10-35 mm in the west), and southeastern Kazakhstan (3-60 mm). The rainfall boosted moisture supplies for reproductive to filling winter wheat and conditioned soils for cotton planting and establishment. However, the wet weather slowed or interrupted cotton sowing. The favorable 2021-22 Water Year continued, with season-to-date precipitation (since September 1) in the Syr (north) and Amu (south) Darya River Basins climbing to 110 and 130 percent of normal, respectively, as of May 7.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 1 - 7, 2022



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

MIDDLE EAST

A slow-moving storm system triggered moderate to heavy late-season rain across much of the region. From central Turkey's Anatolian Plateau into northwestern Iran, 10 to 30 mm of rainfall provided timely soil moisture improvements for winter grains approaching or entering reproduction. Heavy showers (10-70 mm) likewise boosted moisture supplies for reproductive to filling winter wheat and barley from Syria and southeastern Turkey eastward into northern Iraq as well as central and eastern Iran. However, some winter grains were likely too far along in development to benefit much from the rain following persistent autumn and winter drought. The latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI) depicted improving conditions over the previous week and much better vegetation health over last year's severe drought.

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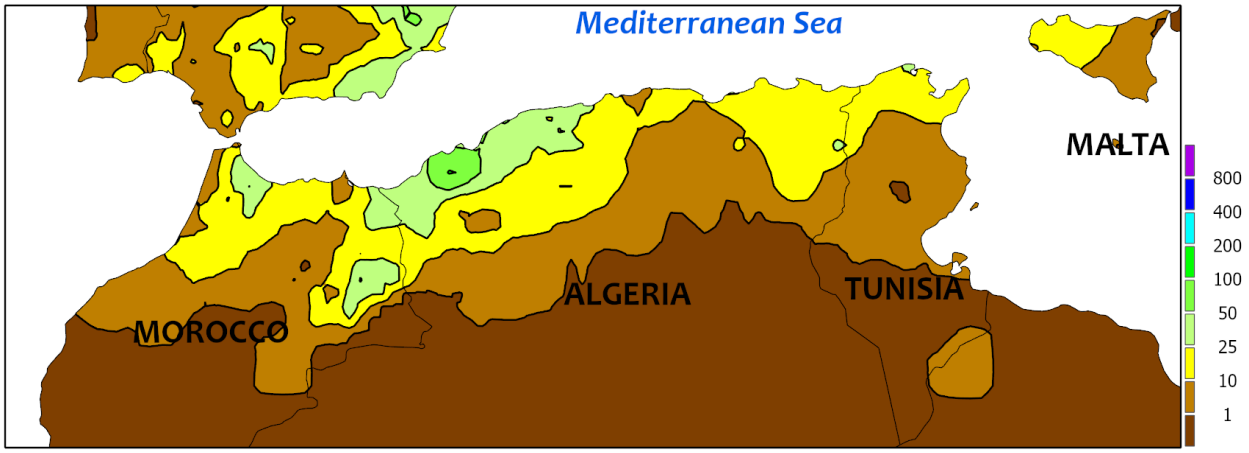
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 1 - 7, 2022



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

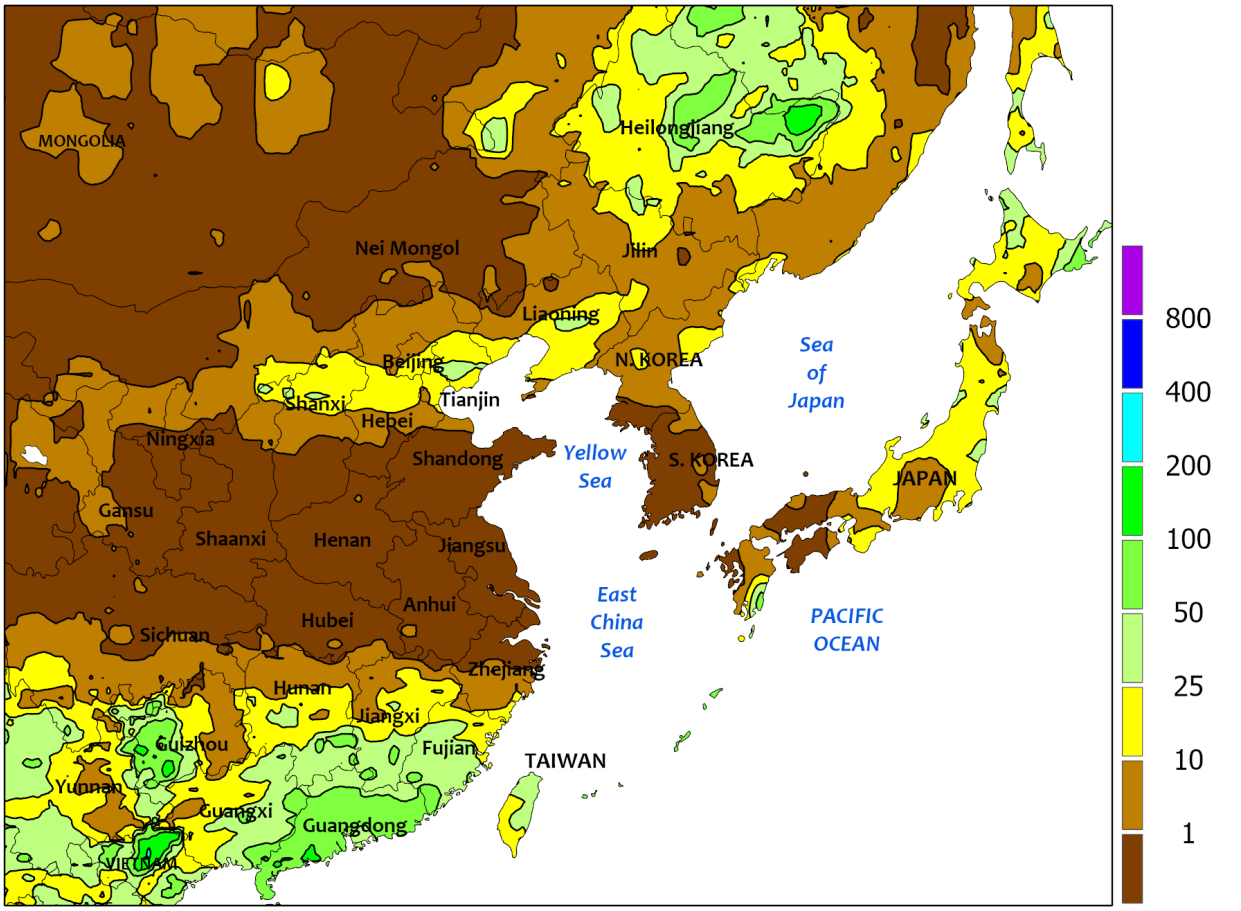
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Additional rain in Algeria and Tunisia contrasted with dry weather in Morocco. Another round of moderate to heavy showers (10-35 mm, locally more) across much of Algeria and northern Tunisia further boosted yield prospects for filling wheat and barley. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather over central and western Morocco as well as central Tunisia favored drydown and harvesting of wheat and barley.

This will be the last weekly summary for Northwestern Africa. Coverage will resume in November 2022 to coincide with winter grain planting.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 1 - 7, 2022



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

EASTERN ASIA

Dry weather prevailed across most of eastern China, with scattered showers (10-50 mm, locally more) in the northeast and southern-most areas. The dryness accompanied warmer-than-normal weather (1-3°C above normal), as daytime temperatures reached into the lower 30s (degrees C) up until the end of the period when cooler weather moved into the area. The warmth promoted development of filling rapeseed and wheat, with rapeseed nearing maturation. Additionally, temperatures were sufficient for corn and soybean sowing to commence in parts of the northeast (Liaoning and sections of Jilin) but nighttime freezes were preventing sowing in more northerly locales (Heilongjiang). Elsewhere, cotton planting was underway throughout western China (Xinjiang), while rice sowing continued in Japan and on the Korean Peninsula.

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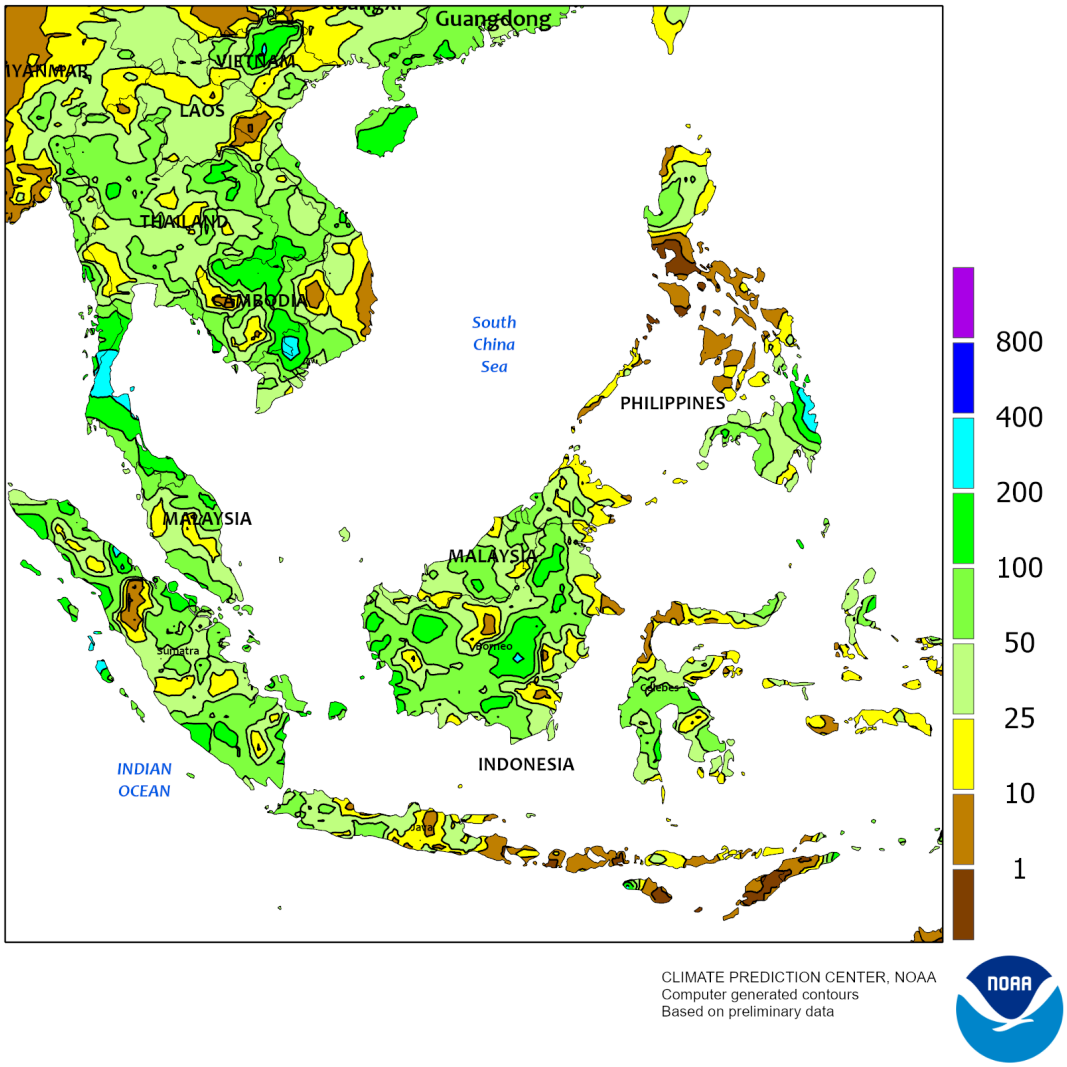
SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 1 - 7, 2022



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

SOUTHEAST ASIA

A tropical cyclone (Asani) formed in the Andaman Sea late in the period and drove showers into Thailand and the surrounding areas. Most locales recorded 25 to 100 mm of rain, providing an early boost to moisture reserves ahead of the main cropping season. In addition, the unseasonable wetness provided some relief from intense heat (approaching 40°C) common for this time of year. Meanwhile, showers in the Philippines were localized to the far north (upwards of 100 mm) and south (over 200 mm) with dry weather in central sections. Sowing of main-season rice and other crops was well underway in irrigated areas, while other areas await the onset of the summer monsoon. Elsewhere, seasonably drier weather began to move into southern-most portions of the region (Java, Indonesia), as more rainfall (25-100 mm or more) bolstered already ample soil moisture for oil palm in Malaysia and neighboring areas of Indonesia (Sumatra and Kalimantan).

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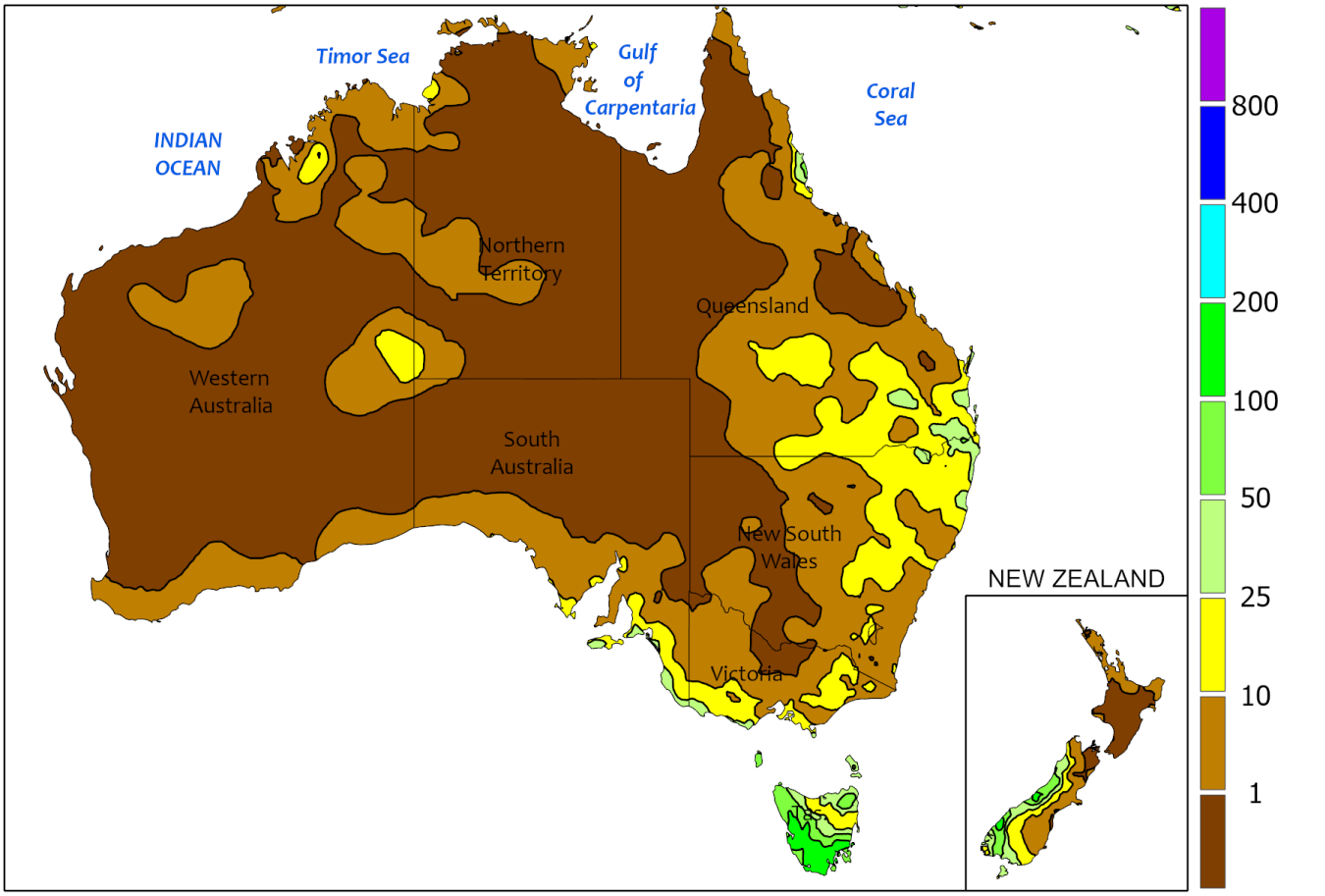
AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 1 - 7, 2022



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
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CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, widespread showers (10-25 mm, locally more) sustained abundant moisture supplies for germinating and emerging winter wheat, but the rain likely slowed summer crop harvesting and additional wheat planting. Farther south, lighter rain (5-15 mm, locally more) fell across southern New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. The rain kept the topsoil moist for recently sown wheat, barley, and canola and almost certainly spurred additional planting in its wake. In Western Australia, isolated light showers (generally less than 5 mm) were confined to the south coast, providing little additional moisture for recently planted winter grains and oilseeds. The mostly dry weather allowed sowing to continue uninterrupted, while sunny skies and adequate moisture supplies spurred germination and emergence. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3ºC below normal throughout most of Australia's wheat belt, except in southern Queensland where temperatures averaged about 1 to 2ºC above normal.

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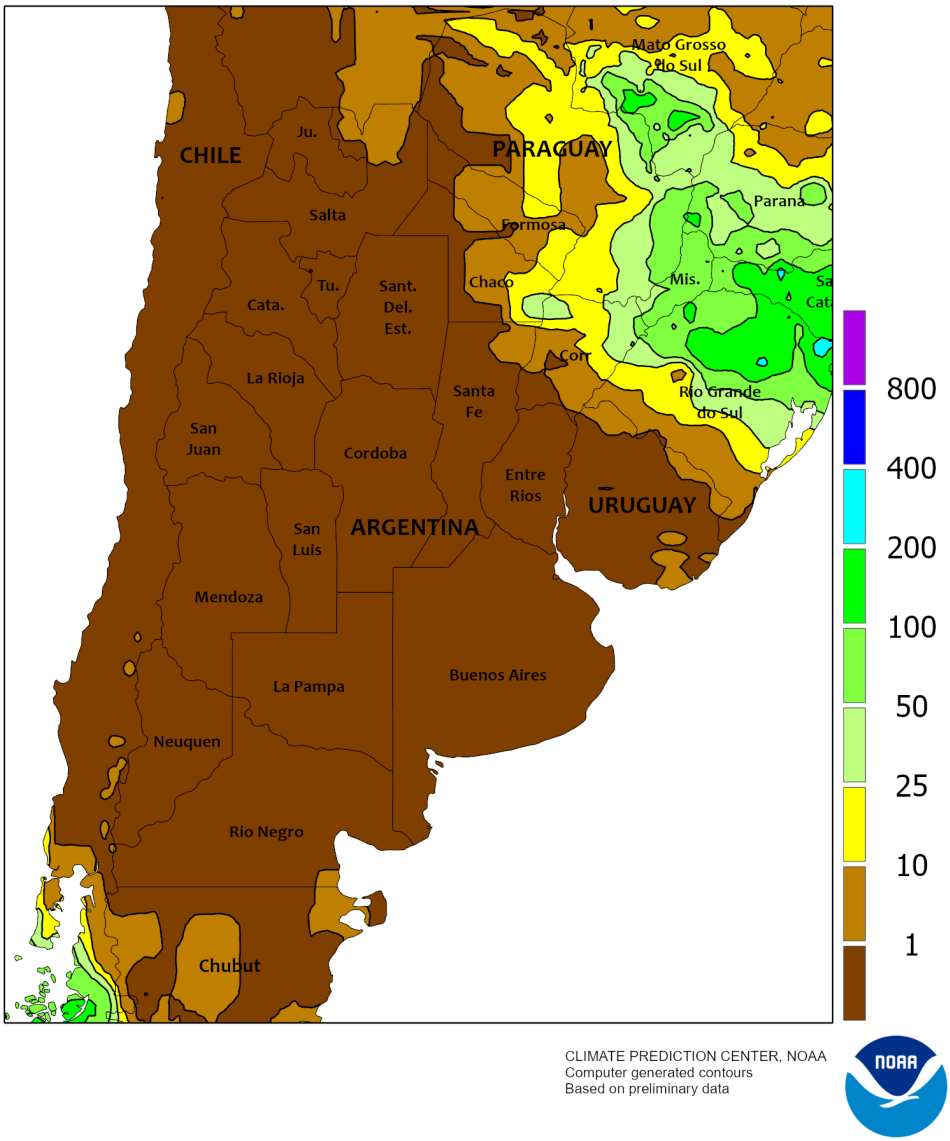
ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 1 - 7, 2022

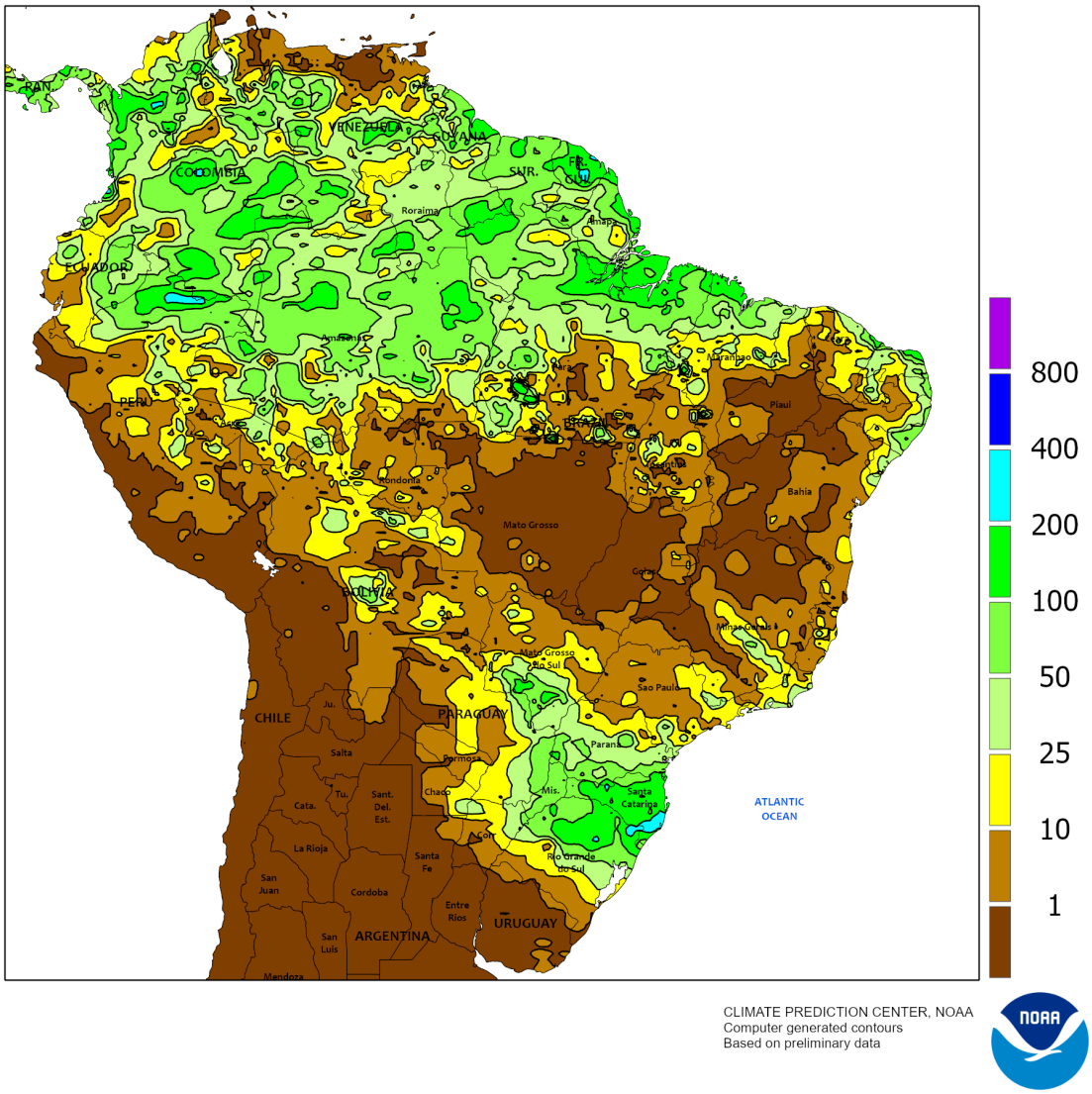


ARGENTINA

Cooler- and drier-than-normal conditions supported seasonal fieldwork in key summer grain and oilseed areas of central and northwestern Argentina. Complete dryness dominated from La Pampa and Buenos Aires northward through Salta, extending eastward into Uruguay. Moderate to heavy showers (rainfall totaling 10-50 mm, locally approaching 100 mm) lingered over the northeast, but the heaviest rain fell east of the main cotton areas. Weekly average temperatures ranged from near normal in La Pampa to as much as 4°C below normal farther north, with isolated freezes in portions of the south and northwest. According to the government of Argentina, corn and soybeans were 37 and 63 percent harvested, respectively, as of May 5, while cotton was 29 percent harvested.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 1 - 7, 2022



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

BRAZIL

Warm, seasonably dry weather continued throughout key corn and cotton areas of central and northeastern Brazil. Little to no rain fell from Mato Grosso and northern Mato Grosso do Sul eastward, including a large area stretching from São Paulo northward to Bahia. In contrast, locally heavy showers (10-50 mm, locally higher) lingered from southern Mato Grosso do Sul southward, including key farming areas in northern Rio Grande do Sul and northern Paraná. According to the government of Paraná, first-crop corn and soybeans were 98 and 99 percent harvested, respectively, as of May 2; meanwhile, over 75 percent of second-crop corn had reached reproduction and wheat was 13 percent planted. In Rio Grande do Sul, corn and soybeans were 85 and 74 percent harvested, respectively, as of April 28. Weekly average temperatures were 2 to 5°C below normal from southern Mato Grosso southward through Rio Grande do Sul, though temperatures stayed well above freezing. Warmer conditions prevailed elsewhere, with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s (degrees C) from southern Mato Grosso eastward.

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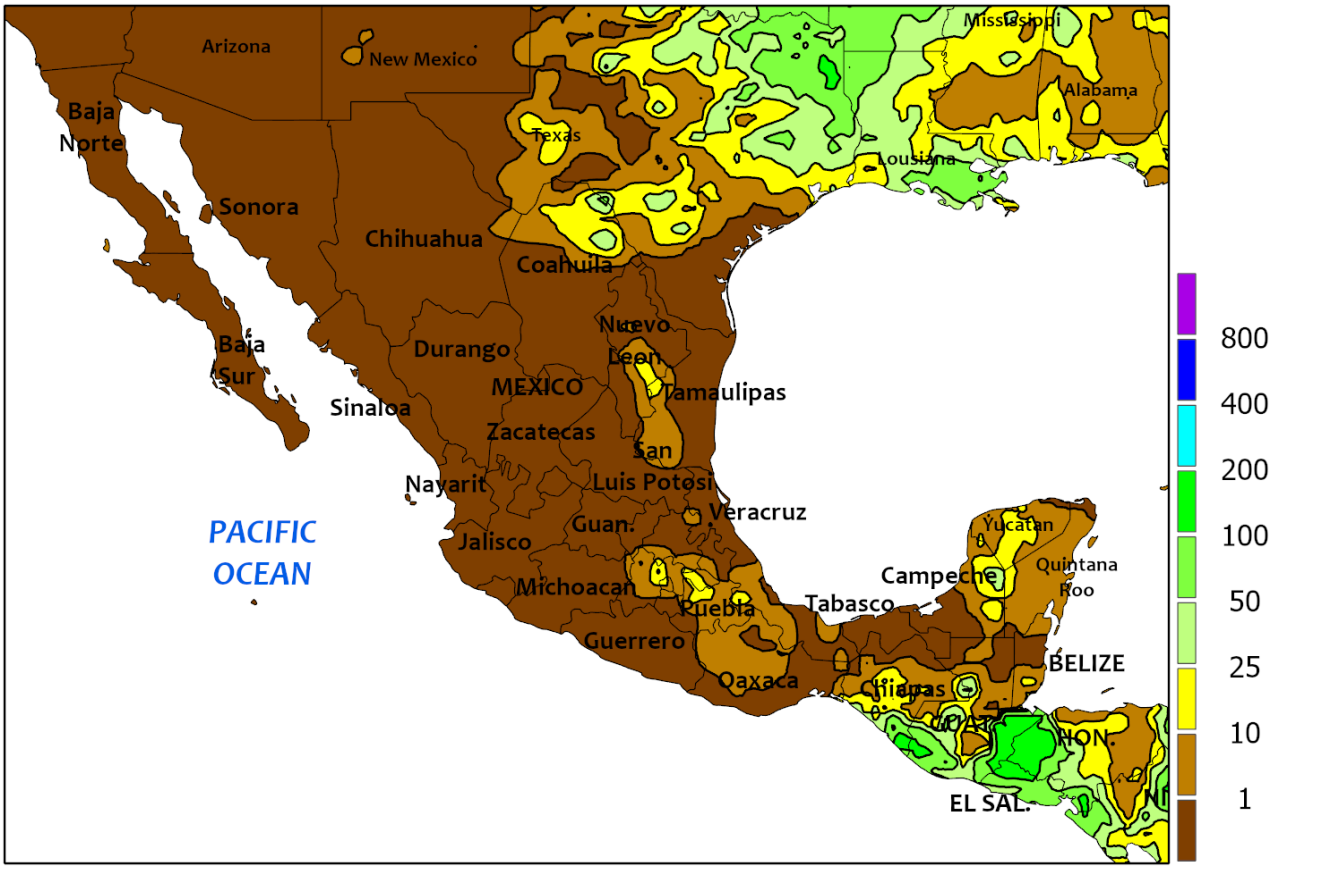
MEXICO
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 1 - 7, 2022



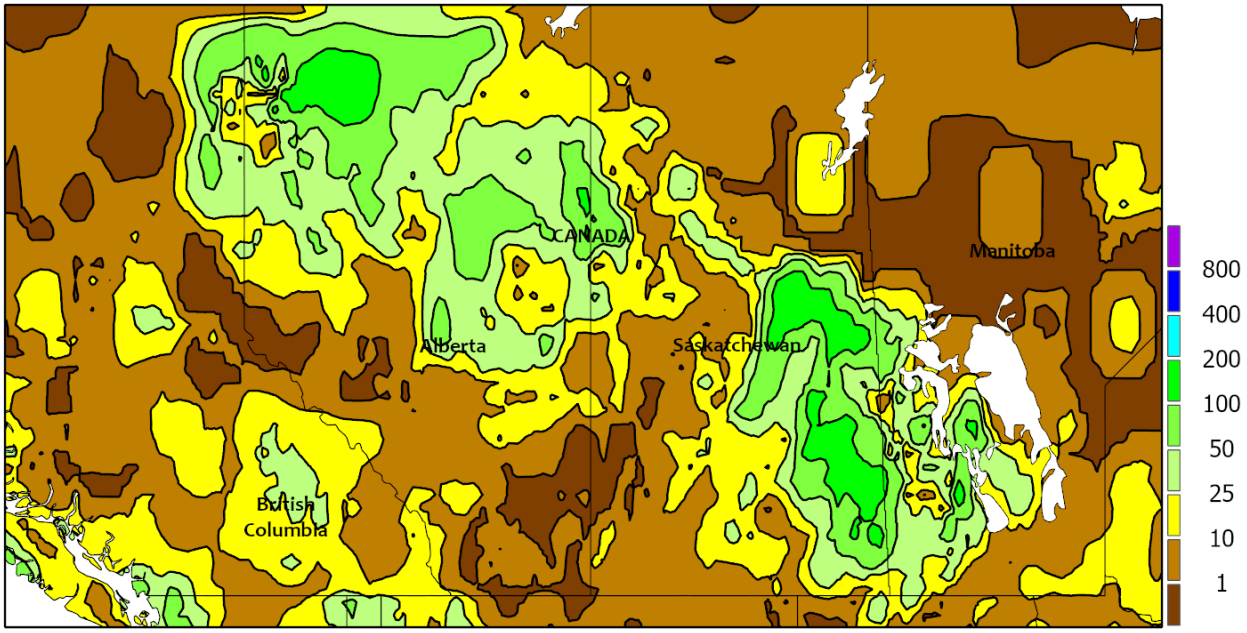
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

MEXICO

Unseasonable warmth and dryness dominated much of Mexico, supporting summer crop planting but limiting moisture for germination in areas not yet receiving sufficient rainfall. Amounts were generally scattered and light (5-25 mm) in eastern sections of the southern plateau (Puebla to Mexico state), with equal amounts reaching into southern Veracruz. Meanwhile, complete dryness dominated western sections of the southern plateau (notably Jalisco and Michoacán), where farmers were awaiting the onset of seasonal rainfall, as well as most major farming areas near the Gulf Coast. Most of Mexico recorded weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 5°C above normal, with highs reaching into the lower 40s (degrees C) in and around Coahuila.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 1 - 7, 2022



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

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Warm, sunny weather promoted spring crop planting, although lingering wetness hindered fieldwork in eastern farming areas. Widely scattered, light rain (generally less than 5 mm) fell in the main agricultural districts, exceptions being the Peace River Valley and northern farmlands along the border between Saskatchewan and Manitoba where rainfall totaled more than 10 mm. Temperatures averaged near to above normal, with the warmest locations relative to normal (positive departures of 4-6°C) centered over the southwestern Prairies, where daytime highs reached the upper 20s (degrees C). Despite the warmer conditions, however, freezes were common across the region, with temperatures dropping as low as -4°C in spots. Spring crop planting was in the early stages across the region, with delays from excessive wetness evident in eastern production areas. According to provincial government reports, planting of all crops in Saskatchewan was just 1 percent complete for the week ending May 2, compared with the 5-year average of 5 percent. Meanwhile, 12 percent of all Albertan crops were planted as of May 3, 2 points ahead of average.

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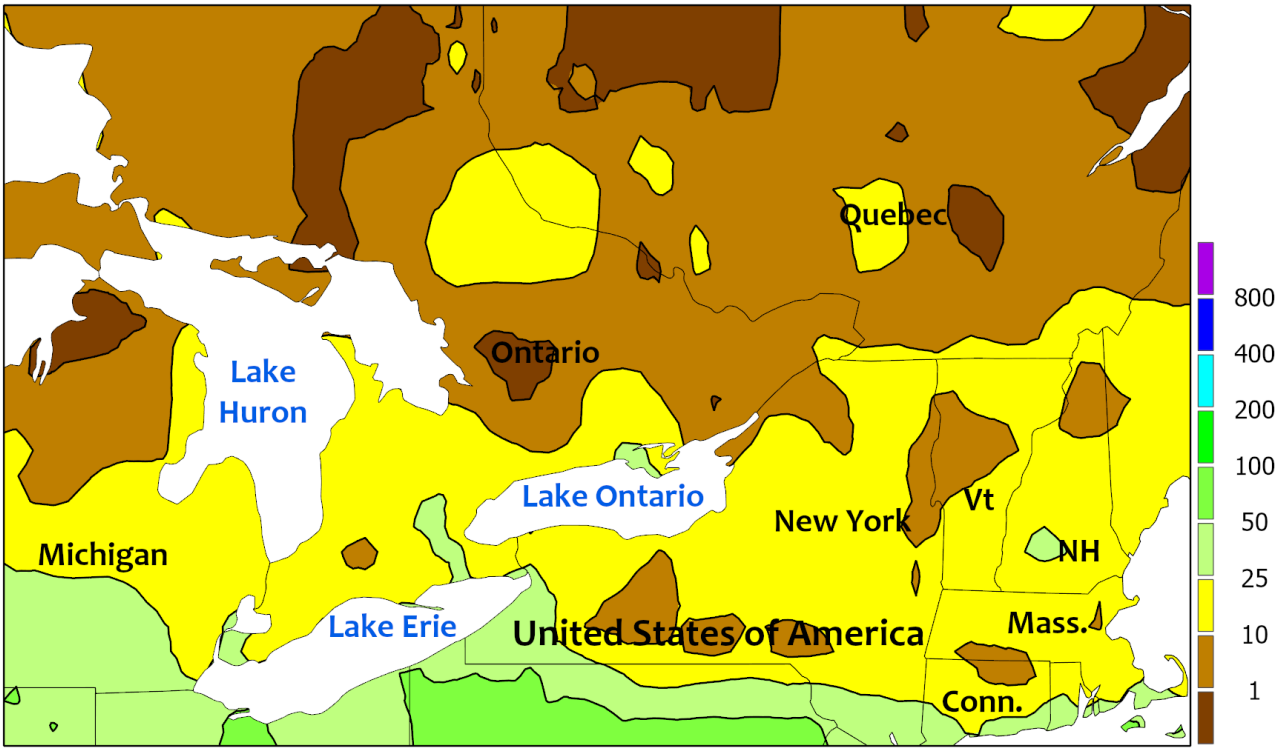
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 1 - 7, 2022



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
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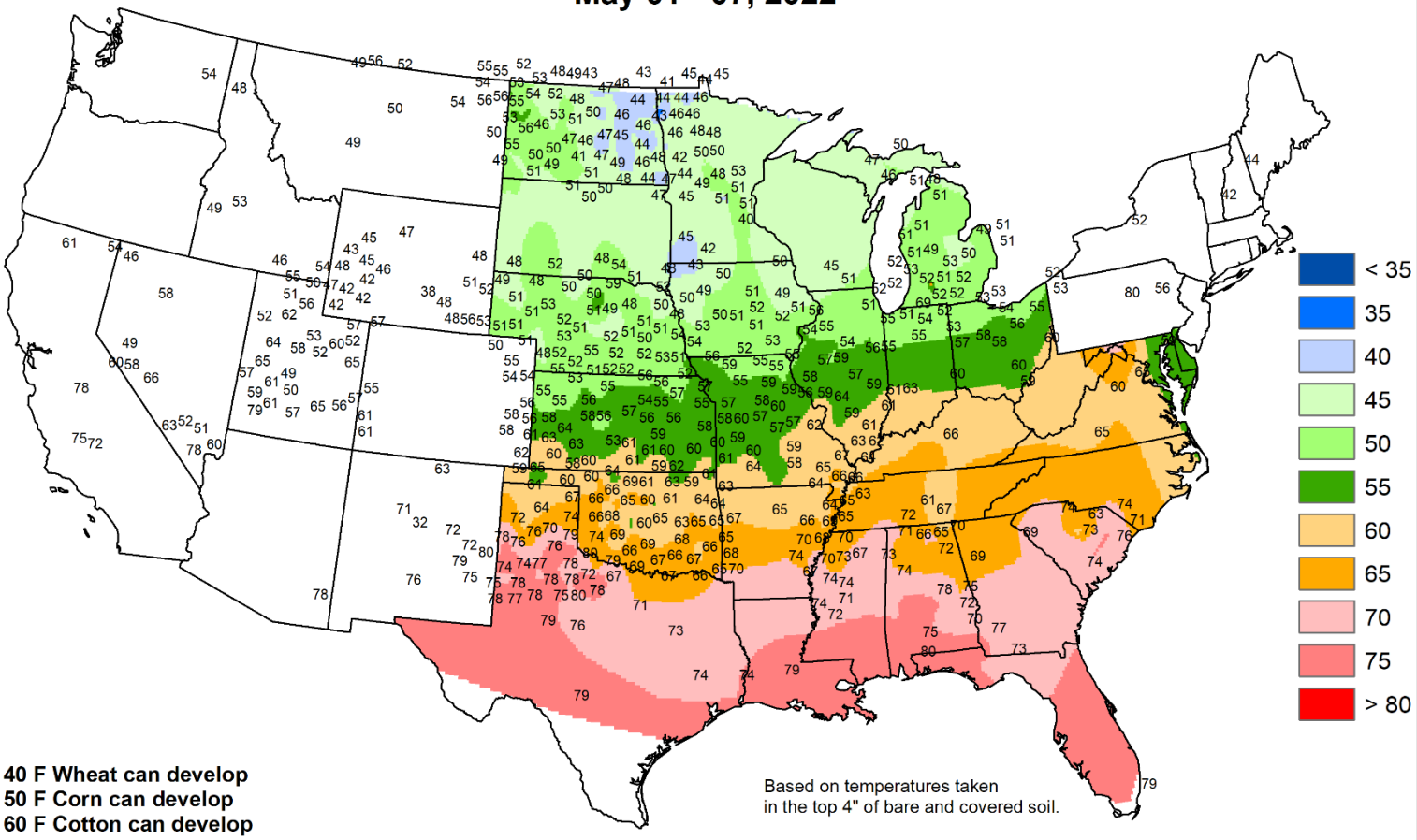
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Conditions varied across the region, with mild, showery weather in Ontario's southern farming areas contrasting with cooler, drier weather elsewhere. Rainfall totaled 10 to 40 mm in the region bound by Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario. Little to no precipitation was recorded elsewhere. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in the locations recording the more significant rain, although nighttime lows generally stayed above freezing. According to reports emanating from Ontario, corn planting was limited as of May 3. By week's end, snow cover was generally confined to farming areas in Quebec.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

Average Soil Temperature (Deg. F)

May 01 - 07, 2022



Data provided by the Climate Prediction Center, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Nebraska Mesonet at Univ of Nebraska, CoAgMet at Colorado State Univ, Kansas Mesonet at Kansas State Univ, North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network at North Dakota State Univ, Wyoming State Climate Office at the Univ of Wyoming, Illinois State Water Survey, Iowa State University, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri, Illinois State Water Survey, Michigan Automated Weather Network, West Texas Mesonet, South Dakota State Univ. Mesonet, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Univ. of Missouri and USDA/NRCS.

United States Department of Agriculture

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