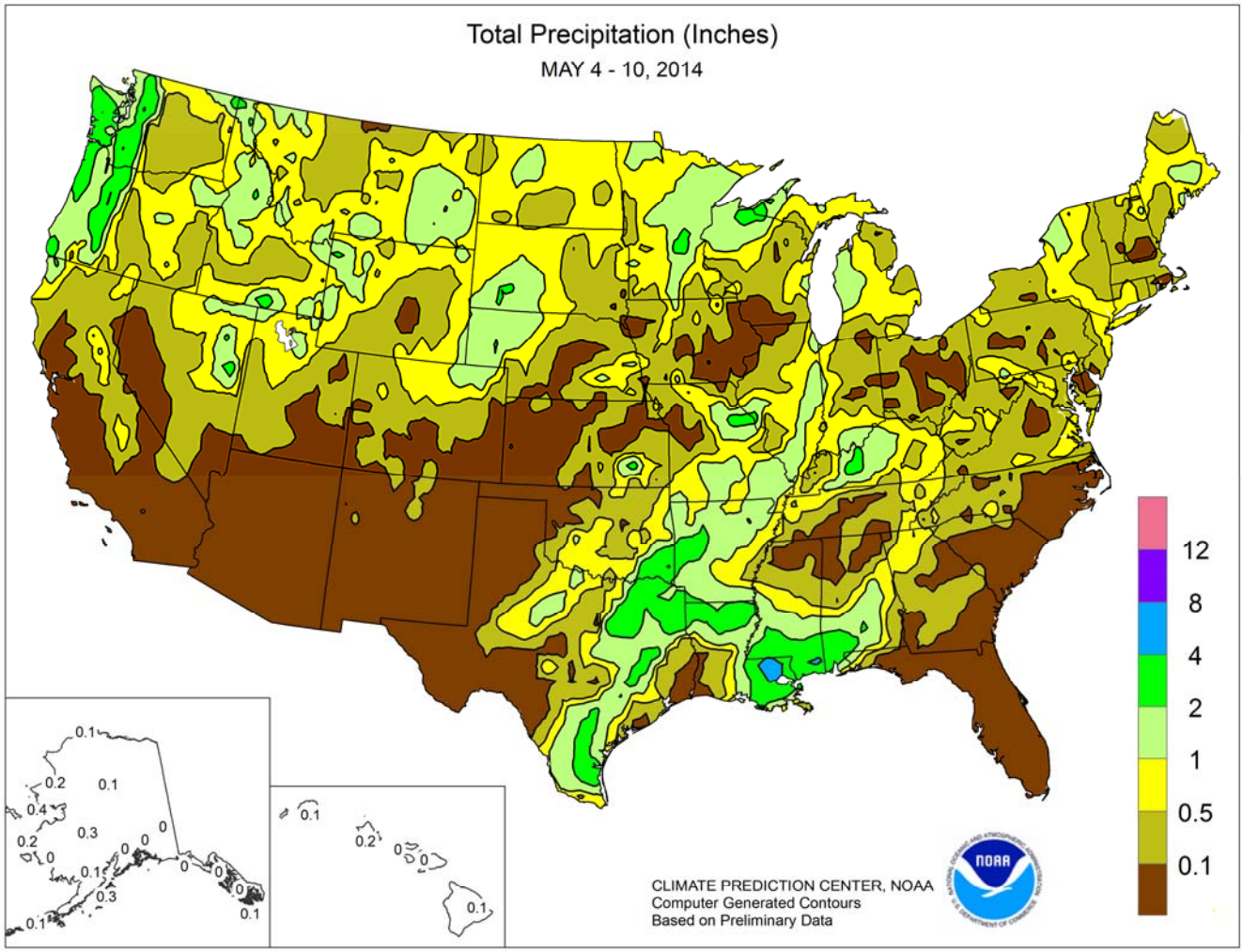
Volume 101, No. 19 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather May 13, 2014

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

May 4 – 10, 2014

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Several days of warm, mostly dry weather allowed planting to advance and promoted summer crop emergence and development in the **South** and **Midwest**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5 to 10°F above normal in a broad area stretching from the **southern half of the Plains through the middle Mississippi Valley**, and into the **southern Mid-Atlantic States**. Conditions were particularly conducive to summer crop planting in the **southern Corn Belt** and the **southern Atlantic States**. Late in the week, however, locally heavy showers returned

(Continued on page 5)

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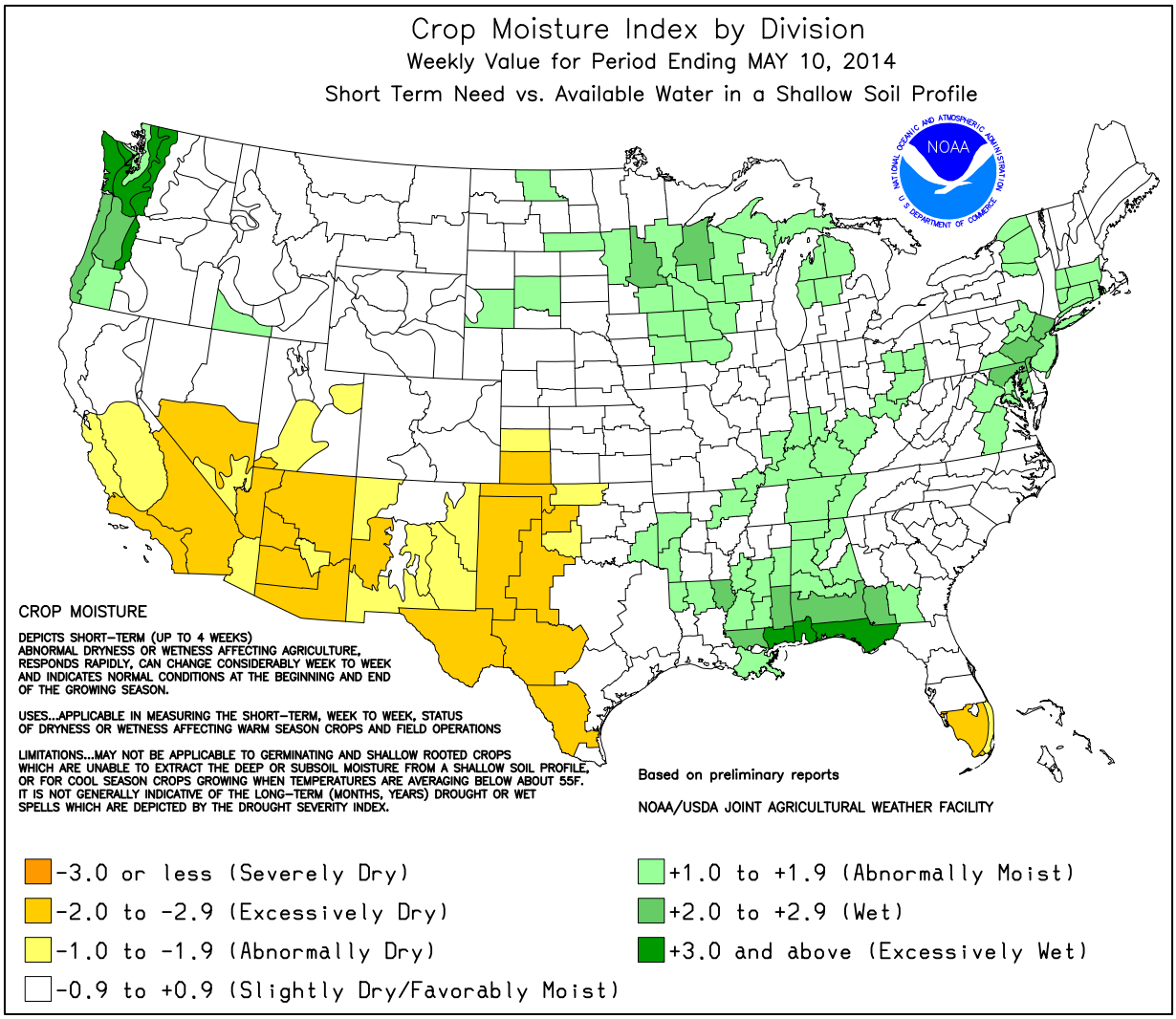
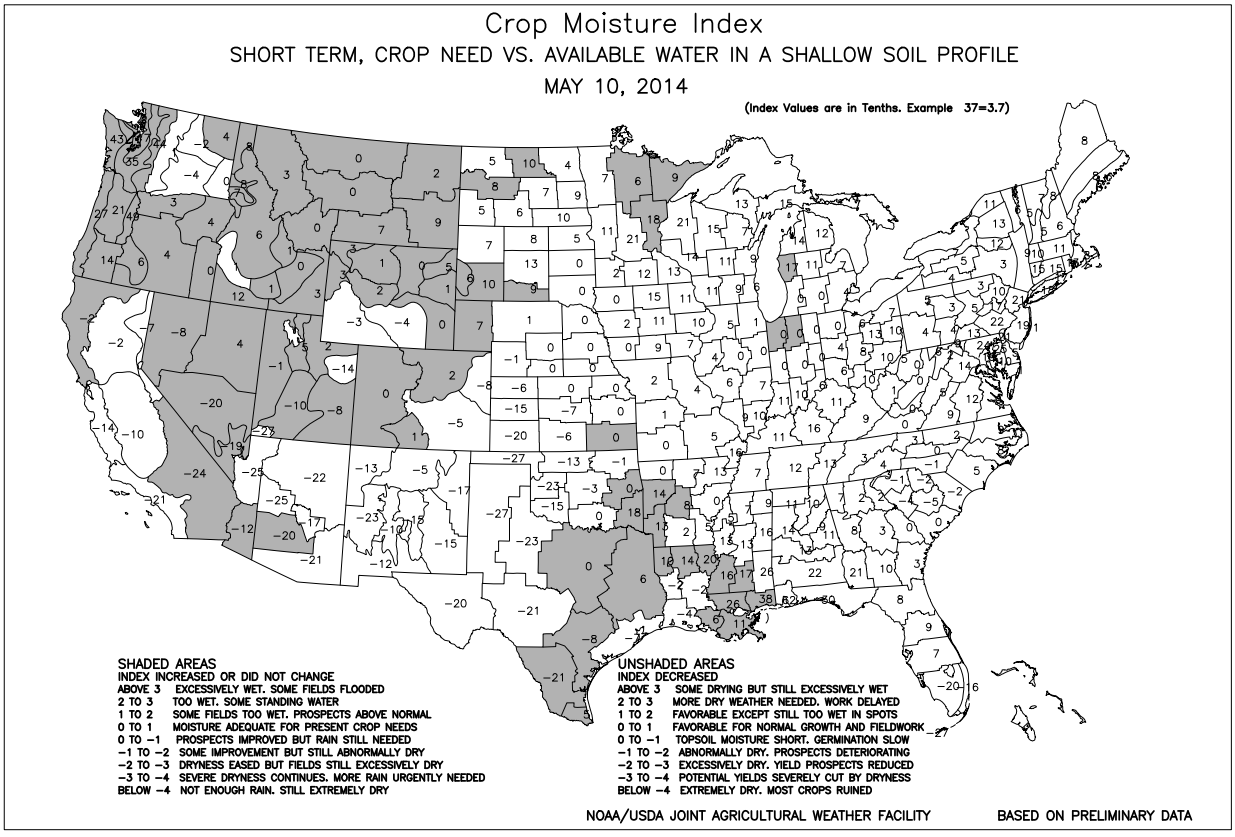
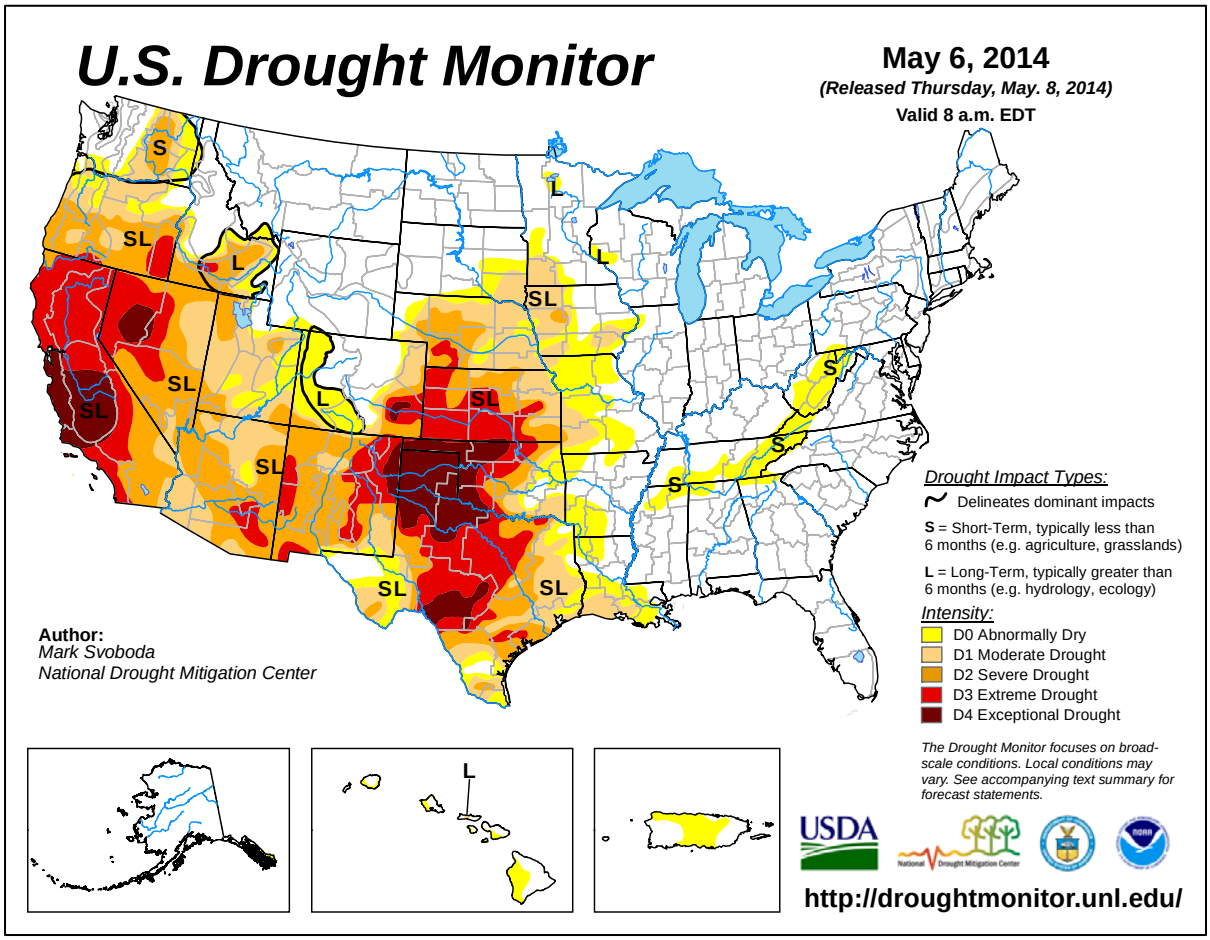
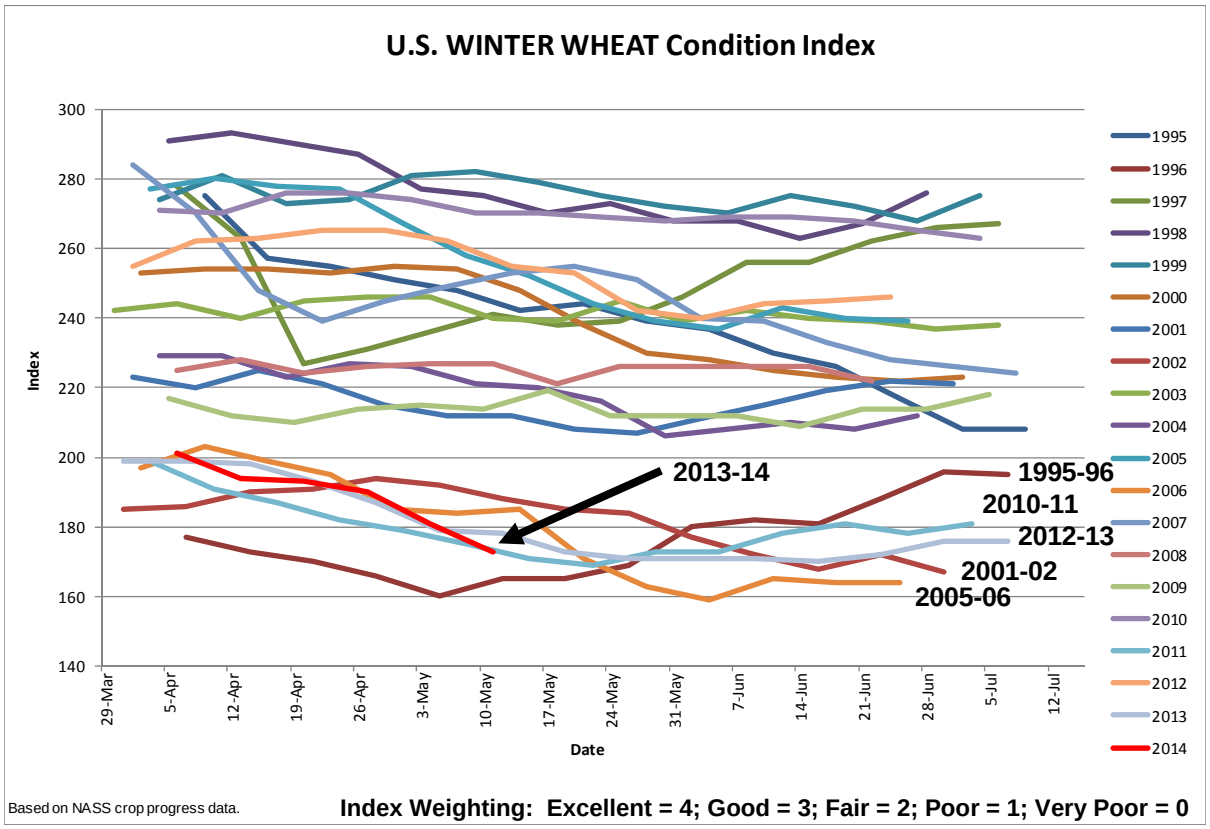
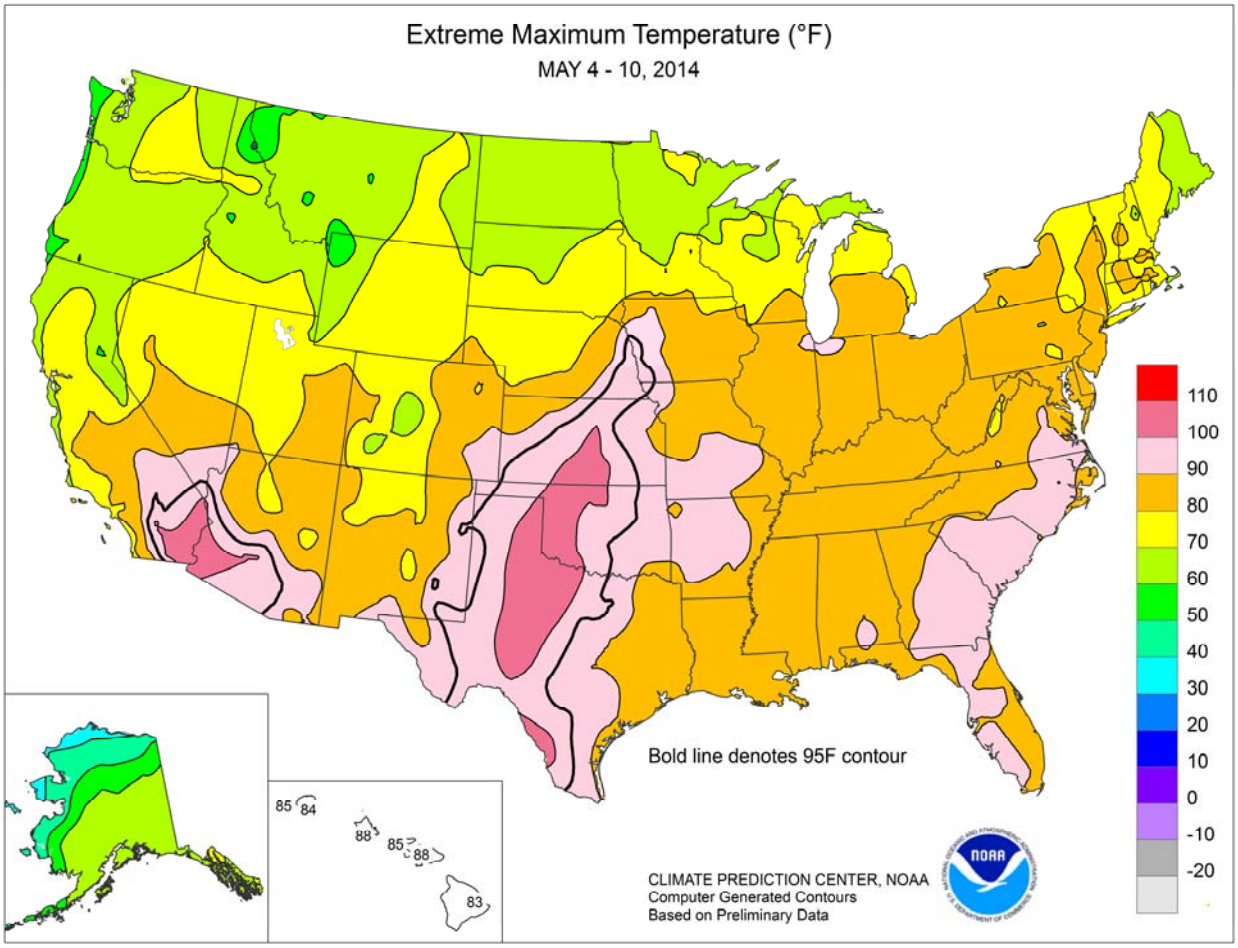
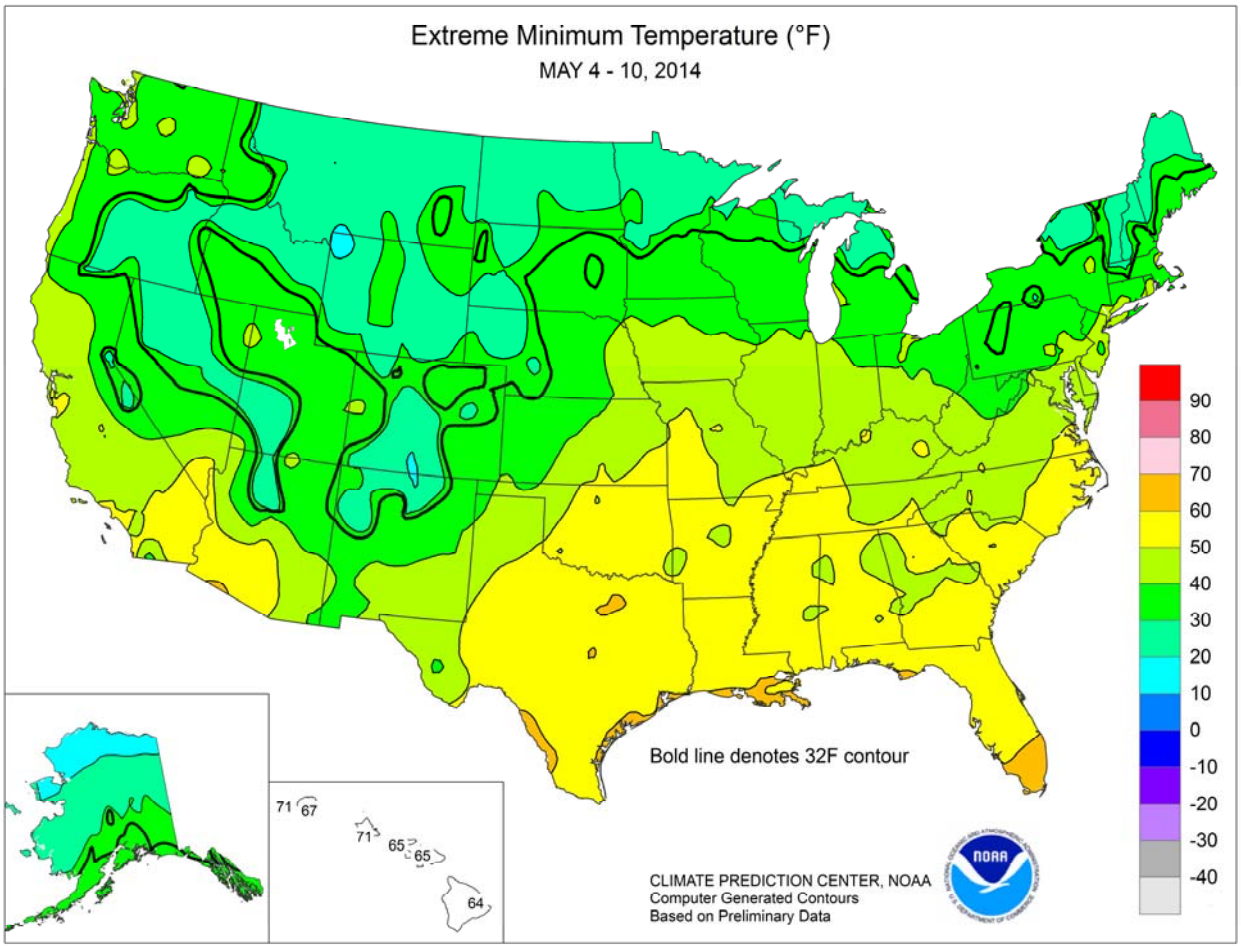

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending MAY 10, 2014
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
MAY 10, 2014
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA


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

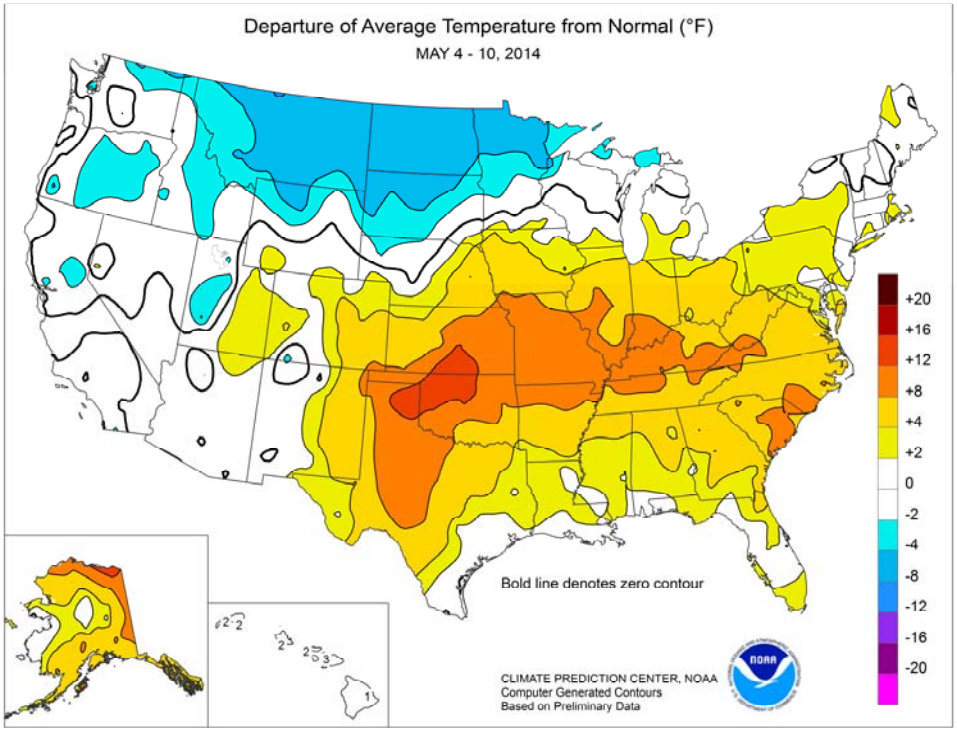

U.S. WINTER WHEAT Condition Index
Index
Date
2013-14
1995-96
2010-11
2012-13
2001-02
2005-06
Based on NASS crop progress data.
Index Weighting: Excellent = 4; Good = 3; Fair = 2; Poor = 1; Very Poor = 0


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
MAY 4 - 10, 2014
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95F contour
85
84
88
85
88
83
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
MAY 4 - 10, 2014
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32F contour
71
67
71
65
65
64
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

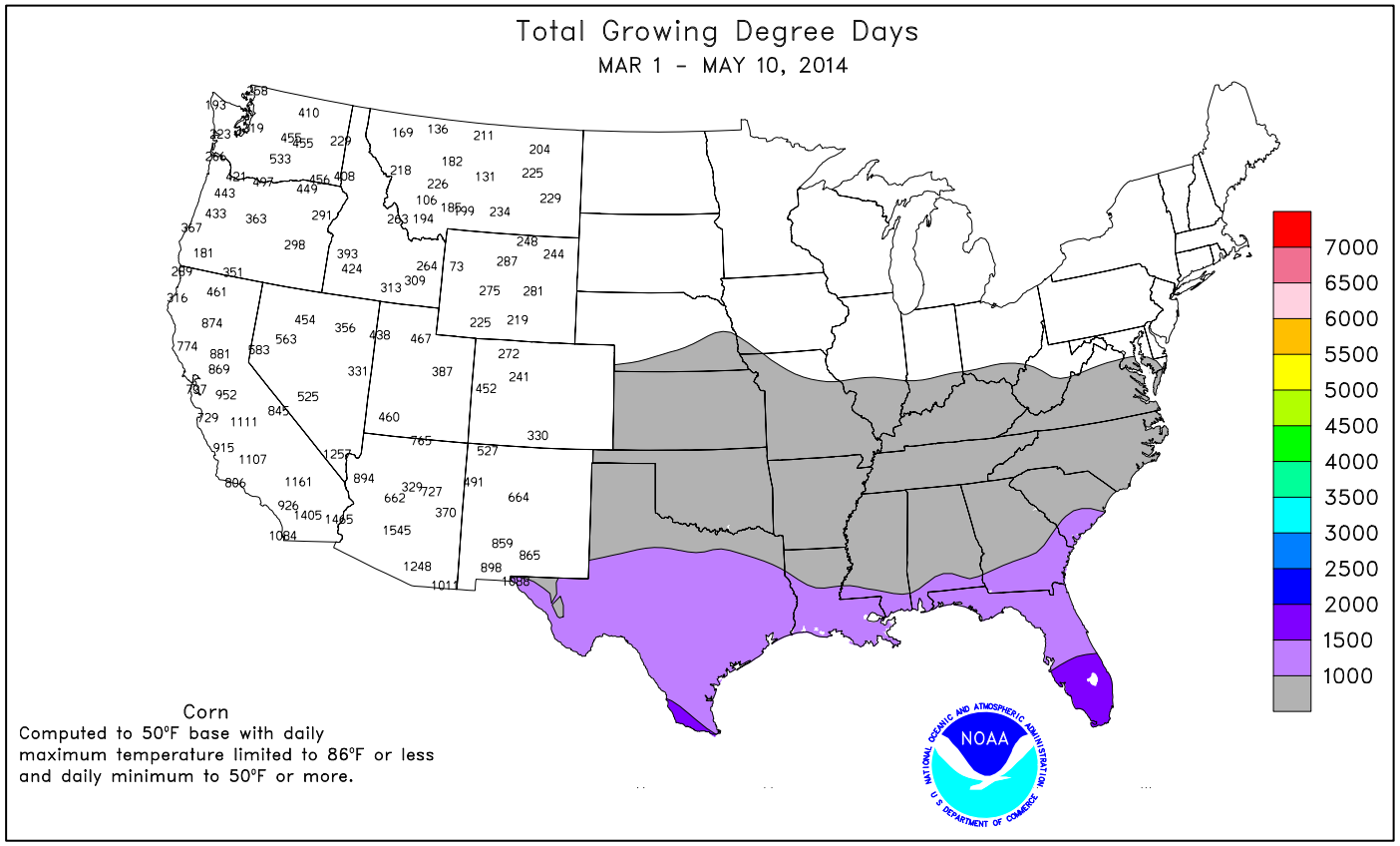
to several areas, including the **central Gulf Coast region**, the **Mid-South**, and portions of the **middle Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys**. Farther north, stubbornly cool, wet weather continued to hamper corn, soybean, and spring wheat planting efforts across the **northern Plains** and **upper Midwest**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal across the **northern Plains**. Meanwhile, dry, dusty conditions persisted on the drought-wracked **southern High Plains**, while heavy showers and thunderstorms dotted the **southeastern Plains**. Weekly rainfall totaled 2 to 4 inches or more in parts of **northeastern Texas**. Elsewhere, the **West** also experienced contrasting conditions, ranging from dry weather across southern areas to widespread rain and high-elevation snow from the **Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies**. Precipitation briefly spread as far south as the **Sierra Nevada** and the **northern Great Basin**, with little impact on the long-term drought situation.

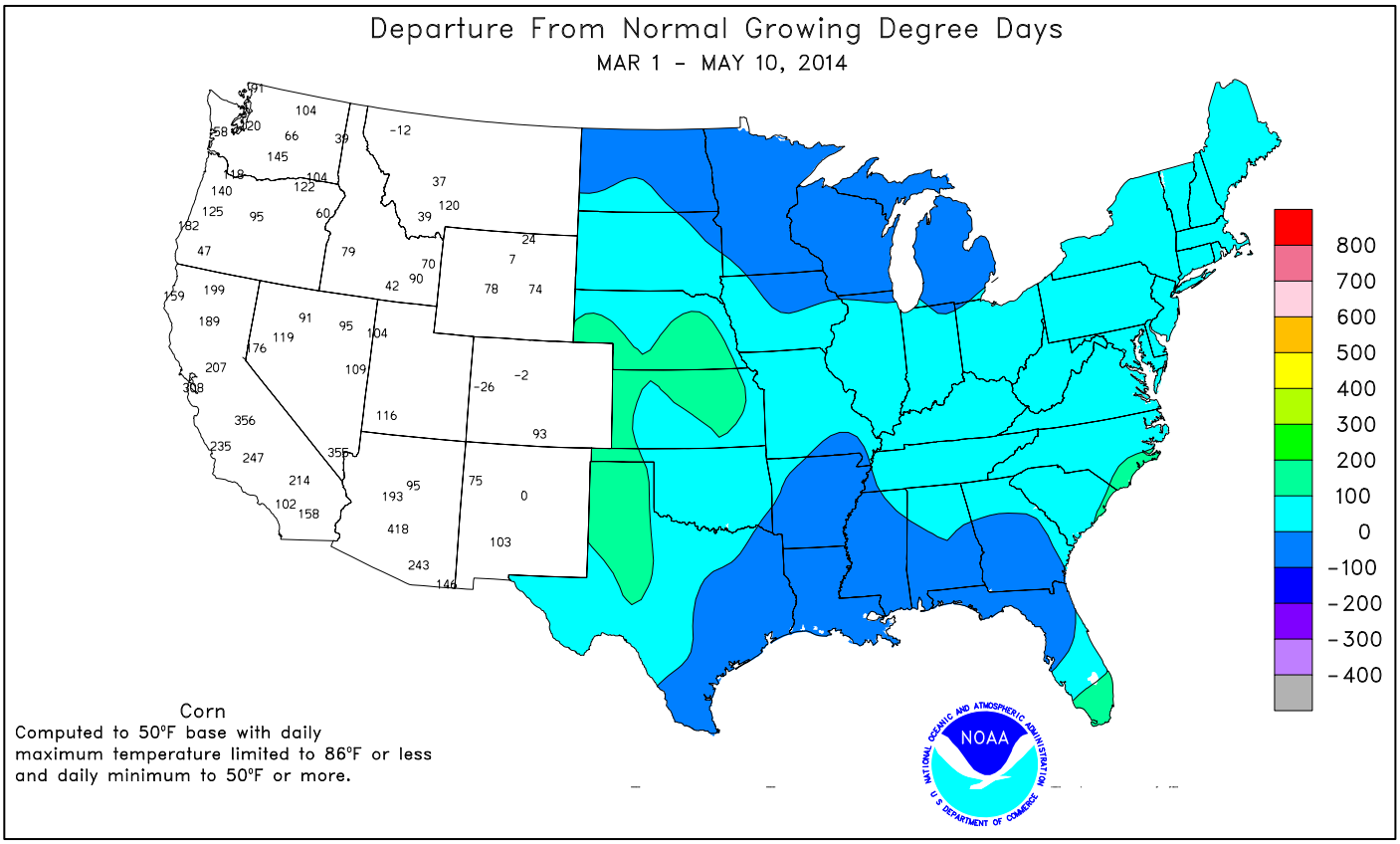


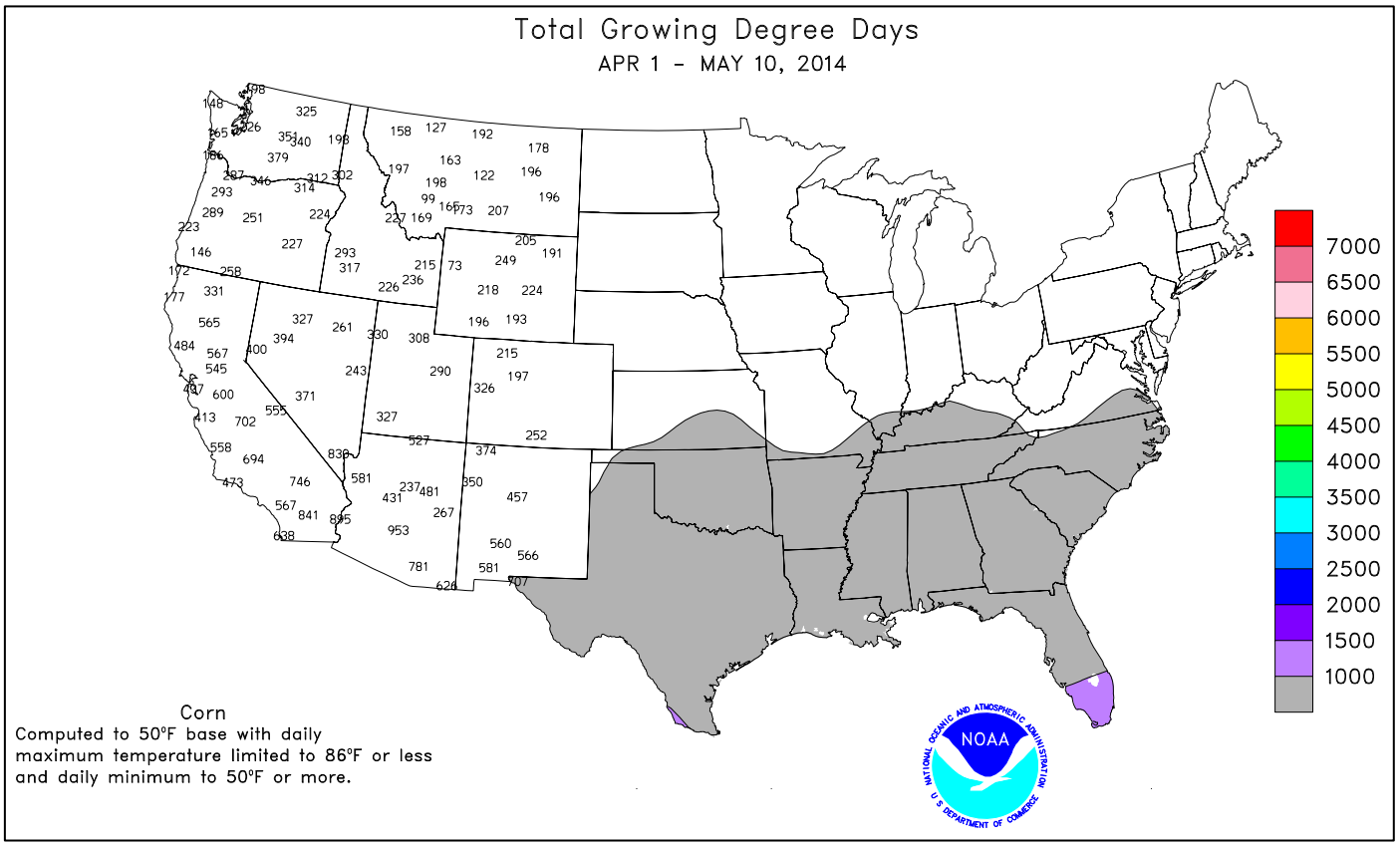
Early-week temperatures rocketed to triple-digit levels across portions of the **central and southern Plains**. On May 4 in **Kansas**, **Wichita's** high of 102°F marked its earliest triple-digit heat on record (previously, 100°F on May 9, 2011). Incredibly, **Wichita** also achieved a monthly record high, as temperatures during May had previously never topped 100°F. **Wichita's** earliest reading above 100°F had occurred on June 4, 1933, when the high reached 102°F. Elsewhere in **Kansas**, **Medicine Lodge** posted daily-record highs on May 4 and 6, reaching 103°F on both dates. Meanwhile, **Oklahoma City, OK**, opened the week with a trio of daily-record highs (97, 97, and 92°F) from May 4-6. **Wichita Falls, TX**, also collected three consecutive daily-record highs (99, 102, and 97°F) from May 4-6. On May 4, triple-digit, daily-record highs occurred in **Oklahoma** locations such as **Gage** (101°F) and **Ponca City** (100°F). The following day, record-setting highs for May 5 in **Texas** soared to 105°F in **Childress**, 104°F in **Abilene**, and 103°F in **San Angelo**. Record-breaking warmth also overspread the **Southeast**, where daily-record highs for May 5 attained the 95-degree mark in **Charleston and Columbia, SC**. In **West Virginia**, **Bluefield** notched four consecutive daily-record highs (82, 84, 86, and 84°F) from May 5-8. Warmth also arrived in much of the **Midwest**, starting in the **western Corn Belt**. On May 7, daily-record highs climbed to 98°F in **Lincoln, NE**, and 94°F in **Sioux City, IA**. The next day, **South Bend, IN** (91°F), and **Wilmington, NC** (92°F), tallied daily-record highs for May 8. Elsewhere in **North Carolina**, **New Bern** (93°F) registered a daily-record high for May 9. With a high of 91°F on May 9, **Valparaiso, IN**, experienced its earliest day of 90-degree heat since May 8, 1934. In contrast, chilly conditions gripped **northern portions of the Rockies and Plains**. In **Montana**, for example, daily-record lows included 19°F (on May 8) in **Ennis** and 22°F (on May 7) in **Dunkirk**.

Showers swept across parts of the **West** early in the week, with daily-record amounts reported on May 6 in locations such as **Burley, ID** (1.03 inches), and **Ely, NV** (0.76 inch). **Ely** also received 1.6 inches of snow on May 6-7. Similarly, **Lander, WY**, netted 1.3 inches of snow on May 7-8. A new round of **Pacific** moisture reached the **Northwest** on May 8, when daily-record totals included 1.31 inches in **Astoria, OR**, and 1.16 inches in **Hoquiam, WA**. Farther east, mid- to late-week thunderstorms produced local wind damage, large hail, and isolated tornadoes across the **Plains**, **South**, and **Midwest**. On May 9, daily-record rainfall totals climbed to 2.87 inches in **Monroe, LA**, and 2.45 inches in **Hattiesburg, MS**. A day later, **Columbus, OH**, registered a daily-record sum (1.03 inches) for May 10. Outside of the contiguous U.S., a late-week tropical wave contributed to unusually heavy rainfall in parts of **Puerto Rico** and the **U.S. Virgin Islands**. May 1-10 rainfall totaled 6.75 inches (353 percent of normal) in **San Juan, PR**, and 6.18 inches (567 percent) at **King Airport on St. Thomas**.

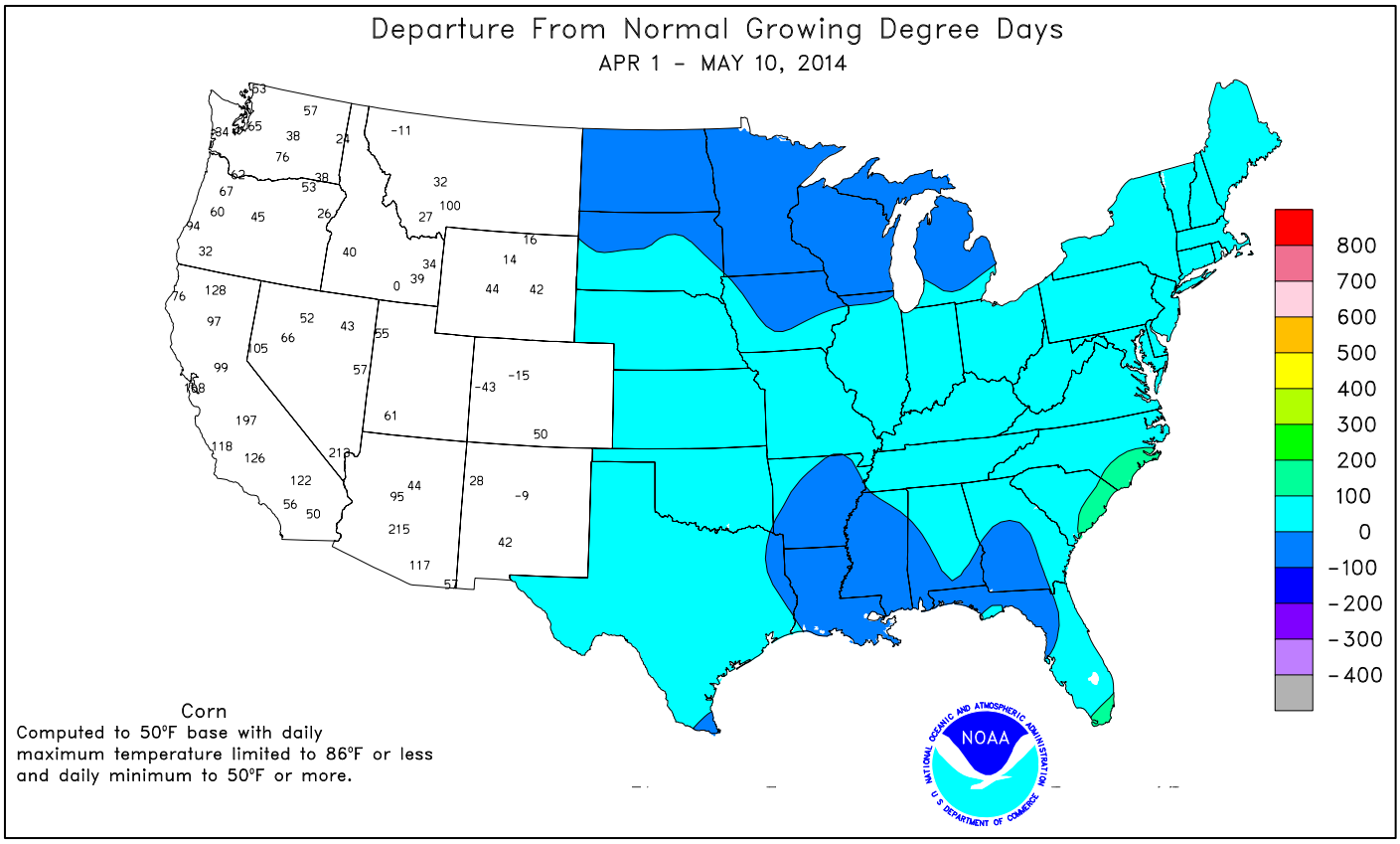
Temperatures fell slightly for a few days across the **Alaskan mainland**, as warmth shifted into northern and southeastern portions of the state. Nevertheless, daily-record highs were still set in several locations. For example, **Anchorage** posted three consecutive daily-record highs (70, 68, and 66°F) from May 2-4, followed by another record (68°F) on May 10. Other record-setting highs for May 10 included 67°F in **King Salmon** and 66°F in **Kodiak**. A day earlier, record-breaking highs in **southeastern Alaska** for May 9 had reached 75°F in **Haines** and 73°F in **Juneau**. **Alaskan** precipitation was generally light, although **McGrath** netted a daily-record amount (0.22 inch) on May 6. Meanwhile, warm, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii**. During the first 10 days of May, precipitation at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.10 inch (29 percent of normal) in **Kahului, Maui**, to 4.15 inches (133 percent) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. However, nearly all (4.03 inches) of **Hilo's** rain fell the previous week, from May 1-3.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - MAY 10, 2014
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.
NOAA


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - MAY 10, 2014
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.
NOAA



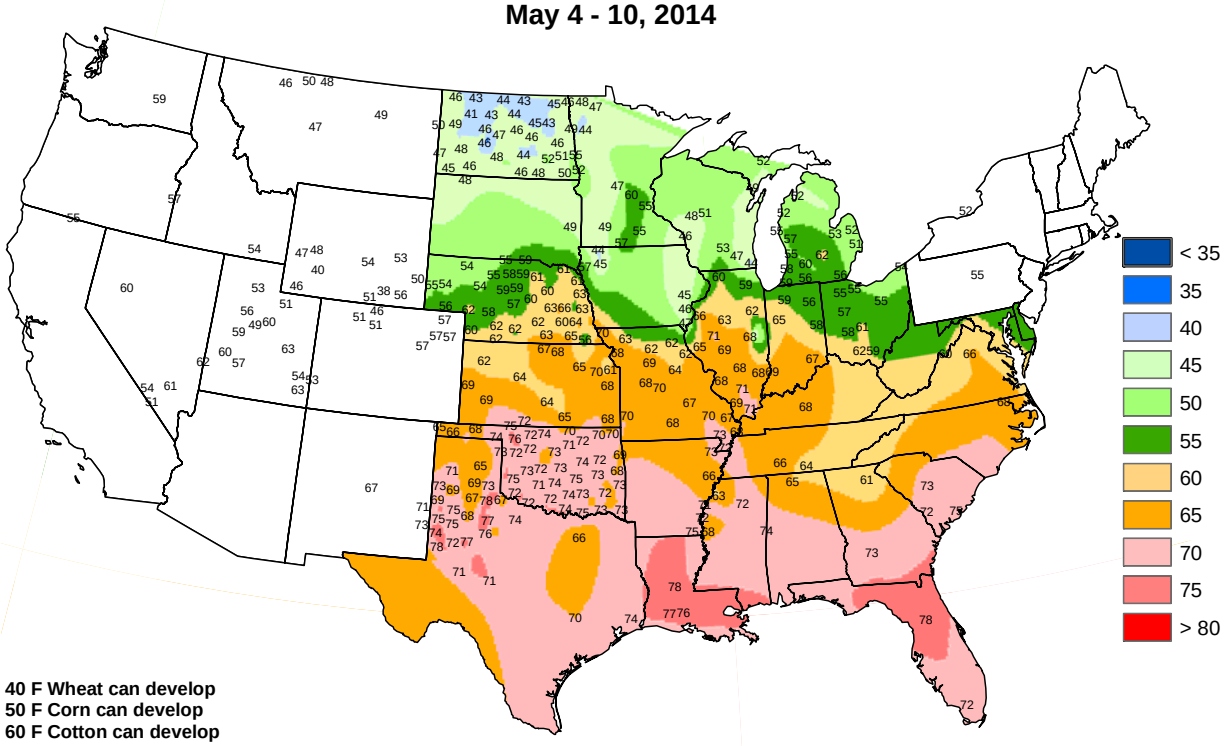
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



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

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

May 4 - 10, 2014



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

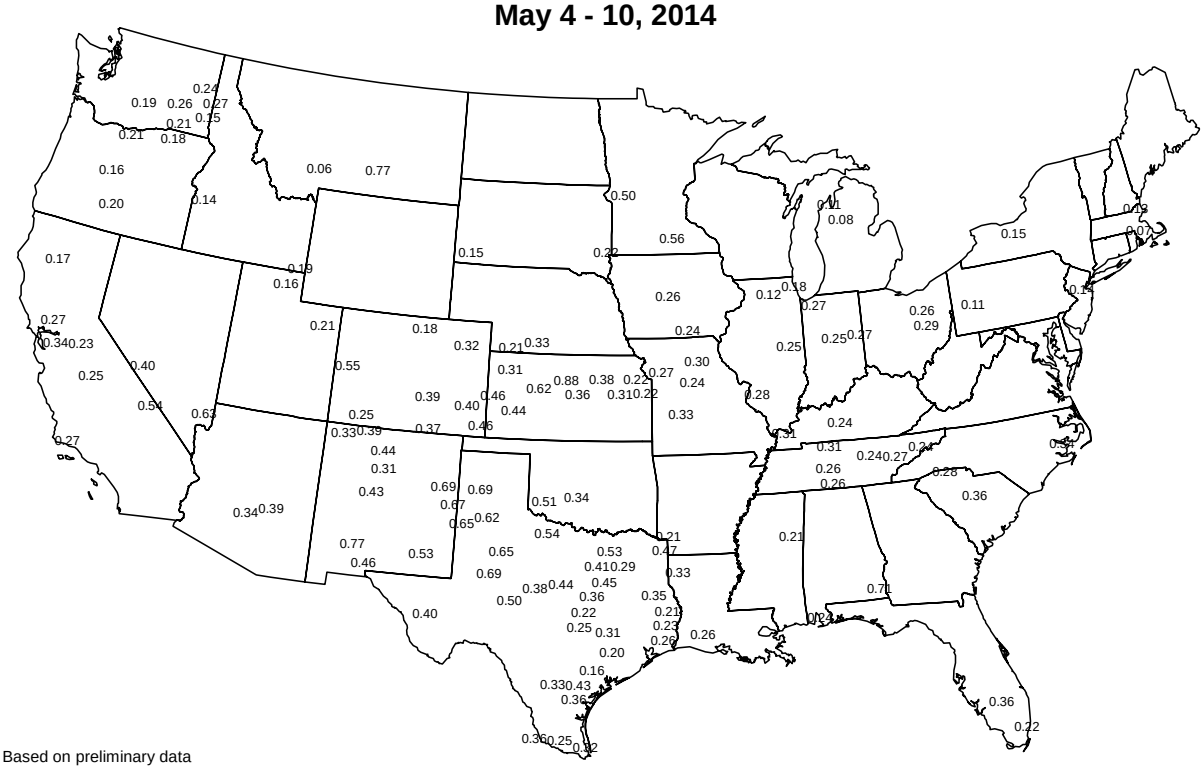
Based on preliminary data.

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

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

May 4 - 10, 2014



Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 10, 2014

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	84	60	88	52	72	6	0.14	-0.97	0.11	13.74	111	20.67	94	88	37	0	0	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	84	60	88	53	72	6	0.22	-0.90	0.22	11.02	86	20.89	90	85	45	0	0	1	0
	MOBILE	83	61	87	56	72	1	4.39	3.09	2.25	28.98	206	36.09	145	97	57	0	0	2	2
	MONTGOMERY	86	59	90	51	72	3	1.89	0.93	1.33	17.55	145	25.22	111	89	45	1	0	2	2
AK	ANCHORAGE	60	43	66	39	51	7	0.20	0.09	0.20	0.94	71	2.96	108	61	47	0	0	1	0
	BARROW	28	19	34	12	23	10	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.60	250	1.44	306	95	77	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	57	37	66	31	47	3	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.43	75	1.05	70	73	49	0	2	2	0
	JUNEAU	63	38	73	33	51	6	0.01	-0.75	0.01	6.13	81	18.26	111	81	54	0	0	1	0
	KODIAK	57	43	66	36	50	9	0.31	-1.09	0.22	11.40	90	32.65	123	80	71	0	0	3	0
	NOME	35	26	38	20	31	0	0.37	0.23	0.17	1.42	98	3.59	115	96	80	0	6	5	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	62	35	73	27	49	1	0.05	-0.17	0.04	2.54	60	3.14	35	64	21	0	3	2	0
	PHOENIX	90	65	101	59	78	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.99	73	0.99	33	27	15	3	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	72	43	83	35	57	2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.89	31	1.06	17	48	16	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	87	58	96	51	73	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.60	51	0.61	20	26	14	3	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	88	60	93	52	74	8	1.84	0.72	1.81	8.63	92	10.40	72	87	43	2	0	2	1
	LITTLE ROCK	83	61	90	52	72	5	1.38	0.16	1.36	11.61	96	17.17	90	86	46	1	0	2	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	78	55	81	51	66	-2	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.90	47	1.34	31	61	39	0	0	1	0
	FRESNO	78	55	81	52	67	1	0.01	-0.05	0.01	1.37	45	4.04	55	69	43	0	0	1	0
	LOS ANGELES	69	57	74	54	63	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.62	20	3.41	37	77	57	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	74	51	78	44	63	0	0.13	-0.23	0.08	5.75	71	14.25	71	67	39	0	0	2	0
	SACRAMENTO	75	51	77	46	63	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	3.60	90	7.89	69	89	33	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	68	60	74	57	64	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.80	59	2.81	38	75	59	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	66	54	68	51	60	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	3.54	78	7.31	56	83	60	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	75	52	77	49	63	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.71	80	5.79	68	78	44	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	67	29	75	19	48	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.45	121	1.57	95	63	16	0	5	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	72	44	82	32	58	7	0.17	-0.30	0.17	1.51	45	2.40	60	65	14	0	1	1	0
	DENVER INTL	71	44	85	34	58	7	0.47	-0.07	0.42	2.54	95	3.67	117	67	29	0	0	4	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	71	49	82	42	60	3	0.10	-0.12	0.10	1.01	47	2.39	73	46	21	0	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	78	45	87	35	62	6	0.15	-0.16	0.15	2.97	112	3.70	114	59	25	0	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	66	51	79	47	58	3	0.52	-0.38	0.31	12.38	131	19.35	120	73	61	0	0	3	0
	HARTFORD	67	47	83	37	57	1	0.41	-0.54	0.33	11.18	123	18.55	117	75	51	0	0	3	0
DC	WASHINGTON	75	57	87	50	66	4	0.68	-0.11	0.38	11.57	155	18.17	137	80	47	0	0	3	0
DE	WILMINGTON	71	51	82	45	61	2	0.48	-0.42	0.47	11.52	133	20.10	135	84	43	0	0	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	86	64	88	57	75	3	0.00	-0.49	0.00	10.59	150	17.17	133	95	43	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	89	61	91	52	75	4	0.00	-0.65	0.00	12.08	151	21.79	147	95	34	4	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	85	78	87	75	82	3	0.00	-0.56	0.00	4.65	99	12.25	145	72	55	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	87	74	87	68	80	2	0.00	-0.86	0.00	4.07	57	7.14	64	74	46	0	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	90	65	92	60	77	2	0.00	-0.54	0.00	9.80	146	14.83	129	89	37	4	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	83	68	86	62	75	3	0.07	-0.73	0.07	39.38	345	50.71	237	88	56	0	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	89	60	92	51	74	3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	22.87	204	30.92	146	87	39	3	0	0	0
	TAMPA	87	68	90	59	78	3	0.00	-0.43	0.00	9.33	178	14.28	140	84	39	2	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	86	72	88	64	79	2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	3.75	44	15.22	103	76	52	0	0	0	0
GA	ATHENS	87	58	91	51	72	6	0.00	-0.78	0.00	7.54	80	16.17	87	80	37	3	0	0	0
	ATLANTA	83	62	87	56	72	5	0.38	-0.50	0.35	9.40	92	16.56	83	74	50	0	0	2	0
	AUGUSTA	90	56	92	46	73	6	0.00	-0.55	0.00	7.23	87	13.44	79	85	50	5	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	86	59	89	51	72	3	0.84	0.03	0.84	15.54	145	23.86	119	89	38	0	0	1	1
	MACON	87	56	91	48	72	4	0.10	-0.52	0.10	11.51	129	19.34	105	95	37	2	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	91	64	94	55	78	8	0.00	-0.65	0.00	8.38	106	12.49	85	78	39	5	0	0	0
HI	HILO	83	67	83	64	75	2	0.13	-2.00	0.08	36.80	123	45.03	93	91	75	0	0	4	0
	HONOLULU	84	72	88	71	78	2	0.22	0.03	0.20	3.16	96	6.84	82	80	69	0	0	3	0
	KAHULUI	88	67	88	65	78	3	0.00	-0.21	0.00	6.39	145	13.04	124	85	69	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	83	70	84	67	76	1	0.07	-0.62	0.05	2.65	35	13.04	85	90	83	0	0	2	0
ID	BOISE	65	43	69	37	54	-2	0.35	0.05	0.21	4.83	156	7.86	140	74	45	0	0	4	0
	LEWISTON	66	46	73	41	56	0	0.32	-0.01	0.15	2.67	92	5.08	102	76	43	0	0	4	0
	POCATELLO	59	41	72	31	50	0	0.36	0.04	0.28	4.02	134	5.73	111	78	53	0	1	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	70	47	89	41	59	4	1.18	0.42	1.03	5.82	78	11.12	103	70	44	0	0	3	1
	MOLINE	75	50	86	42	62	4	0.01	-0.87	0.01	4.72	59	8.73	79	69	43	0	0	1	0
	PEORIA	79	54	89	47	67	9	0.28	-0.66	0.19	5.96	77	10.82	99	72	36	0	0	2	0
	ROCKFORD	71	46	88	41	59	4	0.04	-0.79	0.03	4.03	56	7.77	78	76	42	0	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	81	55	89	45	68	8	0.84	-0.02	0.46	6.95	90	12.38	111	74	32	0	0	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	83	60	87	49	72	10	1.08	-0.05	1.03	14.90	144	18.85	115	80	50	0	0	2	1
	FORT WAYNE	73	46	89	38	60	4	0.32	-0.48	0.32	6.22	82	12.30	107	79	38	0	0	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	76	54	84	46	65	6	0.04	-0.90	0.04	7.81	93	12.59	95	74	42	0	0	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	73	46	91	39	59	4	0.57	-0.19	0.56	4.69	62	10.62	90	71	43	1	0	2	1
IA	BURLINGTON	77	54	85	45	65	6	0.08	-0.86	0.05	5.28	67	9.73	91	79	39	0	0	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	72	48	85	42	60	3	0.23	-0.55	0.23	7.51	114	9.26	106	76	41	0	0	1	0
	DES MOINES	76	51	90	41	64	6	0.61	-0.28	0.47	6.02	85	8.36	90	64	54	1	0	2	0
	DUBUQUE	69	46	80	38	58	3	0.08	-0.79	0.06	7.27	100	9.75	98	71	57	0	0	3	0
	SIOUX CITY	79	48	94	42	64	7	0.04	-0.73	0.02	2.49	43	3.26	46	74	50	1	0	2	0
	WATERLOO	71	46	85	37	58	2	0.10	-0.73	0.07	8.92	137	11.55	137	72	57	0	0	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	84	50	99	39	67	8	0.04	-0.78	0.04	1.56	26	2.75	38	82	37	2	0	1	0
	DODGE CITY	87	48	98	38	68	8	0.00	-0.60	0.00	1.01	20	1.85	30	79	16	3	0	0	0
	GOODLAND	76	41	83	33	59	4	0.00	-0.64	0.00	0.85	24	1.79	40	85	39	0	0	0	0
	TOPEKA	86	57	91	50	72	11	0.13	-0.81	0.11	4.31	61	5.97	65	73	48	1	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 10, 2014

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	92	60	102	51	76	15	0.32	-0.45	0.32	1.33	21	2.32	28	67	34	5	0	1	0
KY	JACKSON	82	58	86	52	70	9	0.41	-0.67	0.33	11.35	117	18.96	112	73	40	0	0	2	0
	LEXINGTON	81	56	85	50	69	9	0.96	-0.03	0.51	9.84	104	16.88	105	76	51	0	0	2	1
	LOUISVILLE	83	60	89	52	72	9	1.55	0.47	0.85	10.86	110	17.02	104	73	43	0	0	2	2
	PADUCAH	85	64	88	51	75	12	0.23	-0.92	0.23	12.35	114	17.53	96	76	41	0	0	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	86	63	89	57	75	4	3.46	2.22	3.25	10.21	82	19.47	82	89	45	0	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	83	64	86	54	74	2	0.05	-1.12	0.04	2.97	34	9.76	55	95	56	0	0	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	84	66	87	62	75	2	3.91	2.96	3.51	11.47	99	20.50	89	90	52	0	0	2	1
	SHREVEPORT	85	62	88	56	74	4	2.33	1.19	2.07	10.44	102	13.88	73	86	49	0	0	2	1
ME	CARIBOU	60	37	69	29	49	2	0.39	-0.29	0.20	8.74	142	14.96	134	84	41	0	1	4	0
	PORTLAND	64	42	74	37	53	3	0.44	-0.46	0.22	8.40	87	16.72	99	87	42	0	0	4	0
MD	BALTIMORE	73	52	85	43	62	2	0.46	-0.34	0.29	13.74	170	21.03	145	84	53	0	0	2	0
MA	BOSTON	66	50	80	47	58	3	0.34	-0.38	0.34	8.66	102	16.03	102	73	40	0	0	1	0
	WORCESTER	62	45	76	40	54	1	0.50	-0.43	0.45	11.05	117	18.23	110	85	43	0	0	3	0
MI	ALPENA	58	36	72	30	47	-1	0.06	-0.50	0.04	7.37	141	9.90	119	88	50	0	2	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	67	45	87	40	56	2	1.19	0.43	0.98	5.64	79	11.39	106	81	47	0	0	3	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	62	39	78	30	51	1	0.61	0.11	0.30	8.10	160	11.10	140	86	60	0	2	4	0
	LANSING	67	43	86	36	55	2	0.43	-0.14	0.43	3.84	61	7.76	83	79	49	0	0	1	0
	MUSKEGON	67	46	83	42	56	4	1.99	1.34	1.20	6.73	108	11.86	118	73	59	0	0	2	2
	TRAVERSE CITY	62	41	80	29	52	1	1.04	0.54	0.60	6.83	126	11.28	111	86	47	0	2	4	1
MN	DULUTH	53	36	68	31	44	-4	1.23	0.70	0.90	6.54	145	9.38	145	86	70	0	1	5	1
	INT'L FALLS	53	33	70	25	43	-6	0.90	0.49	0.57	4.04	139	5.81	133	92	62	0	4	5	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	64	46	70	36	55	0	0.71	0.13	0.59	7.84	157	10.67	157	79	55	0	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	66	44	77	37	55	2	0.38	-0.37	0.23	7.35	123	10.11	132	75	54	0	0	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	64	43	70	33	53	0	2.55	2.07	1.63	9.78	227	12.28	217	84	40	0	0	4	2
MS	JACKSON	84	59	87	52	71	3	2.00	0.76	1.88	20.17	149	27.22	115	92	48	0	0	2	1
	MERIDIAN	83	57	87	49	70	1	1.10	-0.10	0.81	20.87	146	30.22	118	95	50	0	0	2	1
	TUPELO	84	60	88	52	72	6	0.14	-1.09	0.14	9.82	76	15.92	70	86	50	0	0	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	84	57	89	51	71	11	1.44	0.34	0.90	10.95	123	13.21	103	81	42	0	0	3	2
	KANSAS CITY	82	57	87	48	69	8	0.03	-1.13	0.03	5.57	75	7.32	74	72	42	0	0	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	85	62	89	52	73	10	0.34	-0.57	0.32	10.27	120	13.42	103	70	46	0	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	85	61	91	52	73	12	1.17	0.21	0.64	5.58	59	7.37	53	73	49	2	0	2	2
MT	BILLINGS	56	38	67	31	47	-5	0.76	0.23	0.42	3.25	90	6.33	127	86	56	0	1	4	0
	BUTTE	50	30	58	21	40	-4	0.41	0.05	0.17	3.01	129	3.87	116	87	40	0	4	4	0
	CUT BANK	52	32	62	27	42	-5	0.25	-0.12	0.09	2.31	118	2.91	111	91	41	0	3	4	0
	GLASGOW	57	35	70	29	46	-6	0.71	0.43	0.54	2.52	157	2.87	129	89	56	0	2	2	1
	GREAT FALLS	55	33	63	30	44	-4	0.51	0.04	0.29	3.64	119	6.05	142	90	45	0	4	3	0
	HAVRE	56	34	66	28	45	-6	0.29	-0.04	0.17	2.60	129	3.26	114	86	60	0	3	3	0
	MISSOULA	59	39	64	31	49	-1	0.31	-0.05	0.19	2.89	113	6.24	142	86	59	0	1	4	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	78	47	85	39	62	5	0.04	-0.77	0.04	3.14	54	3.79	54	79	41	0	0	1	0
	LINCOLN	82	52	98	45	67	9	0.32	-0.57	0.30	3.95	62	4.81	63	72	42	1	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	76	46	85	40	61	5	0.10	-0.66	0.08	3.78	67	4.34	62	75	41	0	0	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	69	39	76	29	54	-1	0.39	-0.28	0.26	1.82	44	2.87	57	88	43	0	2	2	0
	OMAHA	80	51	96	44	66	8	0.18	-0.75	0.12	3.02	47	3.88	49	73	50	1	0	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	68	37	81	31	53	0	1.63	1.08	0.96	3.10	83	4.70	97	94	62	0	1	3	2
	VALENTINE	66	40	71	33	53	0	0.75	0.08	0.31	4.29	107	4.95	103	85	53	0	0	2	0
NV	ELY	60	34	76	27	47	0	0.97	0.70	0.64	2.44	105	4.17	109	77	47	0	4	4	1
	LAS VEGAS	83	64	91	56	74	2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	0.30	14	31	15	1	0	0	0
	RENO	66	47	74	42	57	4	0.02	-0.08	0.01	0.41	30	1.48	43	52	26	0	0	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	64	37	77	25	51	-1	0.55	0.33	0.47	2.12	105	3.73	108	76	31	0	2	3	0
NH	CONCORD	65	39	79	31	52	0	0.04	-0.69	0.03	7.78	109	15.17	122	93	33	0	2	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	69	52	84	47	61	2	0.95	-0.07	0.52	12.64	132	20.36	123	70	54	0	0	3	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	78	47	85	38	63	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.23	18	0.41	19	28	12	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	67	46	81	34	56	2	0.28	-0.49	0.23	5.60	75	11.39	94	81	42	0	0	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	66	45	80	38	56	4	0.83	0.03	0.46	6.60	87	12.30	97	80	43	0	0	3	0
	BUFFALO	66	45	82	37	56	3	0.31	-0.36	0.22	8.09	116	14.87	118	79	46	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	66	46	87	39	57	4	0.19	-0.39	0.10	6.46	105	10.08	96	70	46	0	0	3	0
	SYRACUSE	67	44	84	36	56	3	1.08	0.31	0.48	9.32	124	14.87	122	88	40	0	0	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	82	49	88	42	66	7	0.34	-0.52	0.19	7.73	83	13.08	76	86	40	0	0	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	86	56	88	47	71	5	0.59	-0.14	0.52	12.41	148	19.33	121	81	38	0	0	2	1
	GREENSBORO	84	57	88	51	70	7	0.32	-0.56	0.25	8.98	105	15.20	100	84	40	0	0	2	0
	HATTERAS	77	66	82	60	71	6	0.00	-0.75	0.00	12.09	130	22.18	116	87	54	0	0	0	0
	RALEIGH	83	57	89	49	70	6	0.08	-0.70	0.08	10.37	131	15.33	100	82	52	0	0	1	0
	WILMINGTON	87	65	92	58	76	8	0.00	-0.85	0.00	11.30	135	16.77	101	85	36	3	0	0	0
ND	BISMARCK	58	38	68	31	48	-4	0.14	-0.29	0.08	2.91	100	3.48	90	83	55	0	2	4	0
	DICKINSON	55	35	67	27	45	-6	0.69	0.27	0.32	2.38	78	2.55	66	87	51	0	2	3	0
	FARGO	59	40	69	30	50	-3	0.45	0.02	0.30	4.61	147	5.49	123	87	50	0	1	5	0
	GRAND FORKS	57	38	70	25	47	-6	0.77	0.39	0.20	4.34	164	5.60	144	94	52	0	2	6	0
	JAMESTOWN	55	38	60	29	47	-6	0.85	0.45	0.37	3.52	125	3.91	99	91	49	0	2	4	0
	WILLISTON	58	36	68	27	47	-4	0.24	-0.10	0.13	2.27	100	2.71	85	80	53	0	2	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	71	48	83	38	60	5	0.42	-0.46	0.23	9.31	120	12.82	102	81	50	0	0	3	0
	CINCINNATI	77	55	84	48	66	6	0.22	-0.73	0.20	9.29	101	14.83	100	73	52	0	0	2	0
	CLEVELAND	70	49	87	38	59	4	0.24	-0.52	0.15	7.43	100	12.46	102	76	42	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	75	55	88	45	65	6	1.09	0.25	1.03	9.15	125	13.94	116	66	49	0	0	3	1
	DAYTON	74	55	85	44	64	7	0.19	-0.72	0.17	8.61	100	13.59	101	71	46	0	0	2	0
	MANSFIELD	71	49	85	37	60	6	0.08	-0.88	0.06	9.10	102	13.43	98	84	40	0	0	2	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 10, 2014

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	69	45	87	36	57	1	0.31	-0.35	0.17	5.03	74	12.21	115	78	51	0	0	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	70	45	85	34	58	4	0.38	-0.39	0.33	7.31	98	12.00	101	75	50	0	0	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	89	60	97	54	75	10	1.26	0.20	1.14	3.52	48	3.95	39	78	32	3	0	2	1
	TULSA	87	65	94	58	76	10	0.16	-1.10	0.16	4.64	50	5.09	40	75	53	2	0	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	57	46	59	41	52	1	3.10	2.30	1.27	23.07	171	36.83	119	87	75	0	0	5	3
	BURNS	58	34	65	26	46	-2	0.27	0.06	0.23	2.70	113	4.82	103	81	45	0	3	2	0
	EUGENE	63	43	66	35	53	0	1.21	0.56	0.45	9.75	94	20.30	83	90	70	0	0	5	0
	MEDFORD	64	46	71	38	55	-1	0.31	0.03	0.15	4.63	130	9.96	123	81	42	0	0	5	0
	PENDLETON	66	43	70	37	54	-2	0.49	0.22	0.32	3.77	137	6.13	113	77	47	0	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	62	49	66	42	55	0	0.81	0.26	0.34	11.54	162	19.36	118	88	67	0	0	5	0
	SALEM	63	46	66	38	54	1	1.22	0.71	0.59	11.55	151	20.44	110	88	68	0	0	5	1
PA	ALLENTOWN	69	47	81	36	58	2	0.17	-0.77	0.10	9.43	113	18.41	126	73	49	0	0	2	0
	ERIE	65	45	84	34	55	1	0.68	0.00	0.26	7.79	104	13.78	112	77	50	0	0	4	0
	MIDDLETOWN	71	50	79	43	60	2	1.03	0.12	1.03	10.85	139	17.56	129	83	42	0	0	1	1
	PHILADELPHIA	72	53	84	49	63	3	0.13	-0.75	0.10	11.18	131	19.85	134	64	51	0	0	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	72	48	85	35	60	3	0.47	-0.30	0.32	6.88	95	11.31	92	81	44	0	0	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	70	47	80	39	59	3	0.17	-0.63	0.17	5.31	75	10.18	87	75	36	0	0	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	71	48	79	37	59	3	0.18	-0.62	0.15	6.07	77	9.87	74	77	42	0	0	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	66	49	79	43	58	3	0.04	-0.79	0.03	13.15	134	21.55	122	75	47	0	0	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	90	67	93	60	79	9	0.00	-0.47	0.00	8.36	114	12.22	84	82	34	4	0	0	0
	CHARLESTON	91	66	95	56	78	9	0.00	-0.59	0.00	10.90	144	15.75	107	80	32	5	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	93	61	95	51	77	8	0.00	-0.54	0.00	6.94	83	13.26	79	78	31	5	0	0	0
	GREENVILLE	86	59	91	53	73	9	0.25	-0.69	0.18	9.39	92	15.63	83	78	38	1	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	60	39	71	33	50	-4	0.84	0.36	0.83	3.65	95	4.09	85	86	64	0	0	2	1
	HURON	64	42	72	30	53	-1	0.71	0.11	0.32	2.59	54	3.16	54	82	48	0	1	4	0
	RAPID CITY	60	35	71	27	48	-3	0.85	0.27	0.53	4.21	114	4.68	103	88	58	0	1	2	1
	SIOUX FALLS	68	42	78	35	55	1	0.17	-0.51	0.12	2.04	38	3.03	47	80	58	0	0	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	83	51	88	42	67	7	0.19	-0.73	0.19	4.93	58	9.99	65	92	29	0	0	1	0
	CHATTANOOGA	84	58	88	51	71	6	0.17	-0.77	0.13	8.02	68	15.61	71	85	41	0	0	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	83	58	86	51	70	7	0.21	-0.82	0.17	6.95	66	15.01	78	82	40	0	0	2	0
	MEMPHIS	84	64	88	59	74	7	0.37	-0.90	0.35	13.89	105	22.02	101	77	43	0	0	2	0
	NASHVILLE	85	59	88	51	72	8	0.11	-0.96	0.06	11.76	114	19.46	108	81	39	0	0	2	0
TX	ABILENE	96	65	104	56	81	11	0.85	0.35	0.57	2.13	56	2.62	45	61	26	6	0	2	1
	AMARILLO	90	54	98	44	72	10	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.77	25	1.16	28	29	8	5	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	88	61	91	51	74	1	0.01	-0.97	0.01	2.85	48	3.94	40	80	58	3	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	84	66	86	56	75	2	0.04	-1.06	0.02	4.35	48	11.07	61	94	54	0	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	86	69	90	57	77	0	0.91	0.41	0.91	2.65	74	3.41	56	96	65	1	0	1	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	84	66	90	54	75	0	2.34	1.69	2.32	4.57	97	5.48	67	89	65	1	0	2	1
	DEL RIO	97	68	100	57	82	7	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.40	12	0.62	13	72	44	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	87	59	93	48	73	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.63	111	0.63	45	21	9	3	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	89	64	96	61	77	7	0.51	-0.58	0.51	3.70	48	4.44	37	74	40	2	0	1	1
	GALVESTON	80	70	81	66	75	1	0.00	-0.71	0.00	1.92	30	4.96	38	93	73	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	85	65	88	59	75	2	0.37	-0.61	0.33	4.38	53	7.73	52	89	55	0	0	2	0
	LUBBOCK	92	60	99	52	76	10	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.74	28	0.90	23	26	12	5	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	93	62	99	56	77	7	0.43	0.08	0.43	1.07	66	1.33	49	44	13	5	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	98	63	103	55	81	11	0.24	-0.36	0.24	0.70	20	0.76	14	63	25	7	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	90	66	93	60	78	5	0.27	-0.62	0.27	2.00	35	2.65	29	82	41	6	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	86	64	92	54	75	1	0.39	-0.60	0.38	2.39	36	4.05	37	93	58	1	0	2	0
	WACO	87	63	90	55	75	4	1.58	0.60	1.56	4.21	61	4.97	44	84	54	1	0	2	1
	WICHITA FALLS	94	62	102	56	78	10	0.73	-0.02	0.65	4.40	74	4.75	55	67	36	5	0	2	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	63	46	76	40	54	-1	0.96	0.44	0.45	3.62	78	6.39	87	79	38	0	0	5	0
VT	BURLINGTON	64	43	80	33	54	2	0.69	-0.03	0.37	6.36	102	10.64	105	82	40	0	0	4	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	78	51	88	43	65	5	0.31	-0.59	0.29	8.86	104	15.94	105	94	48	0	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	78	60	90	54	69	6	0.12	-0.69	0.10	8.81	102	15.11	95	83	44	1	0	3	0
	RICHMOND	82	57	92	50	69	6	0.33	-0.50	0.24	7.62	90	13.93	93	79	39	2	0	3	0
	ROANOKE	78	55	89	50	67	6	0.22	-0.71	0.09	7.15	82	13.42	89	81	46	0	0	3	0
	WASH/DULLES	74	51	87	40	62	3	0.57	-0.28	0.23	12.18	153	18.68	136	80	54	0	0	5	0
WA	OLYMPIA	60	44	68	35	52	1	1.71	1.15	0.65	15.93	164	28.97	124	93	75	0	0	5	2
	QUILLAYUTE	57	43	59	35	50	0	2.23	0.86	0.96	28.86	141	51.43	111	99	81	0	0	4	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	60	47	65	45	54	0	1.62	1.20	0.69	16.38	236	26.19	161	90	73	0	0	5	2
	SPOKANE	61	42	66	37	52	0	0.41	0.08	0.33	4.43	135	7.26	110	85	35	0	0	2	0
	YAKIMA	69	42	73	37	56	3	0.12	0.04	0.11	1.18	87	2.91	88	71	36	0	0	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	77	54	84	46	66	9	0.44	-0.52	0.38	5.59	66	13.49	92	72	42	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	80	51	88	45	65	5	0.70	-0.20	0.67	7.39	88	14.45	97	95	40	0	0	3	1
	ELKINS	74	46	84	33	60	5	0.27	-0.71	0.13	5.44	62	11.70	76	82	34	0	0	3	0
	HUNTINGTON	78	51	86	47	65	4	1.09	0.16	1.01	10.71	126	18.07	122	86	44	0	0	2	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	67	43	75	34	55	1	0.21	-0.52	0.17	7.16	123	10.36	135	82	39	0	0	3	0
	GREEN BAY	62	43	73	35	52	-1	0.50	-0.05	0.33	5.45	101	8.24	108	86	53	0	0	2	0
	LA CROSSE	68	46	80	41	57	0	0.50	-0.25	0.48	9.01	139	11.37	132	76	40	0	0	2	0
	MADISON	68	45	83	37	56	2	0.02	-0.68	0.01	6.46	97	8.35	91	78	49	0	0	2	0
	MILWAUKEE	61	44	81	38	52	0	0.28	-0.44	0.28	5.69	77	8.43	77	78	59	0	0	1	0
WY	CASPER	64	33	78	26	48	0	0.01	-0.53	0.01	2.80	88	4.28	97	88	45	0	4	1	0
	CHEYENNE	61	37	79	30	49	2	0.80	0.29	0.34	2.61	79	4.77	114	79	49	0	2	4	0
	LANDER	60	36	74	30	48	-2	0.80	0.22	0.60	2.67	65	3.47	67	83	39	0	3	4	1
	SHERIDAN	58	34	74	29	46	-3	1.03	0.52	0.61	4.26	122	6.11	127	90	69	0	2	4	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

April Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: April was another devastatingly dry, dusty, windy month across the southern High Plains, perpetuating an historic, 3½-year drought. Cold spells in mid-April and again at month's end caused further declines in winter wheat condition due to freeze injury. By May 4, the portion of the winter wheat crop rated in very poor to poor condition included 73% in Oklahoma, 64% in Texas, 47% in Kansas, and 37% in Colorado. Just 4 weeks earlier, on April 6, those numbers had stood at 48, 61, 27, and 33%, respectively. The southern Plains' ongoing drought also continued to adversely affect rangeland and pastures.

In stark contrast, stubbornly cold, wet conditions prevented or sharply limited spring fieldwork from the northern Plains into the Great Lakes region. In major spring wheat-production states, such as Minnesota and North Dakota, planting delays were similar to those observed last year. Outside of the upper Midwest, planting delays were less significant. In fact, corn planting by May 4 was ahead of the 5-year average pace in southern Corn Belt states such as Missouri and Illinois.

Meanwhile, widespread to locally excessive rain fell across the South, except for dry conditions in the western Gulf Coast region. The rain favored pasture growth but caused planting delays for crops such as cotton and rice. Toward month's end, torrential rainfall in southern Alabama and western Florida triggered flash flooding. Late-month downpours also caused flooding in portions of the northern Mid-Atlantic States.

Elsewhere, occasional April showers failed to provide significant relief to drought-stricken areas from California into the Southwest. Any precipitation benefits, such as greening of pastures and short-term reductions in irrigation requirements, were temporary, with little effect on Western water-supply prospects.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 46th-warmest, 30th-wettest April during the 120-year period of record. The nation's average temperature of 51.7°F was 0.7°F above the 20th century mean, while the average precipitation of 2.83 inches was 112% of normal. State temperature rankings ranged from the 20th-coolest April in Minnesota to the 14th-warmest April in California (figure 1). Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the 12th-driest April in Oklahoma to the third-wettest April in Wisconsin (figure 2). Other states reporting top-ten values for April wetness included Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Summary: Heavy precipitation reached the West on April 1, when daily-record totals climbed to 1.35 inches in Sacramento, CA, and 0.37 inch (along with 3.3 inches of snow) in Pocatello, ID. The daily total in Sacramento exceeded its normal April rainfall of 1.15 inches. A few days later, storminess shifted into the nation's mid-section. On April 3-4, snow fell from the central Rockies into the upper Midwest. Daily-record snowfall totals for April 3 included 6.0 inches in Colorado Springs, CO, and 3.0 inches in Norfolk, NE. In Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN, April 3-4 snowfall totaled 6.5 inches. Meanwhile, heavy rain erupted across the lower Midwest. During the first four days of April, rainfall totaled 6.35 inches in Columbia, MO; 6.24 inches in Evansville, IN; and 4.68 inches in Lawrenceville, IL. A significant part of that rain fell on April 3, when daily-record amounts included 4.96 inches in Evansville and 3.99 inches in Columbia. Resultant flooding reached record proportions on April 3 at a few Missouri locations, including Big Creek near Blairstown (7.44 feet above flood stage) and the Blackwater River near Valley City (11.61 feet above flood stage).

Figure 1 Statewide Temperature Ranks
April 2014
Period: 1895–2014

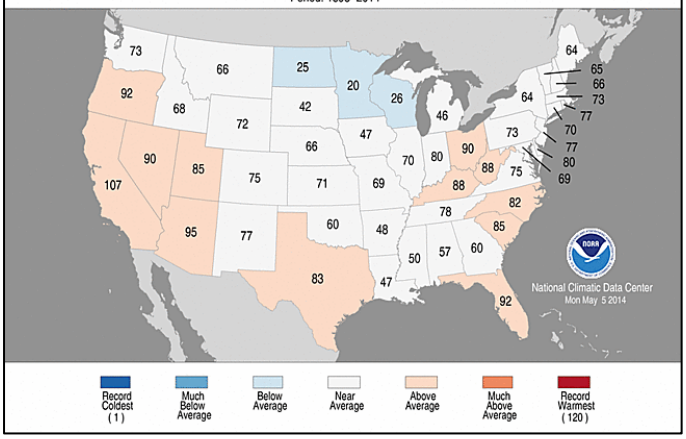
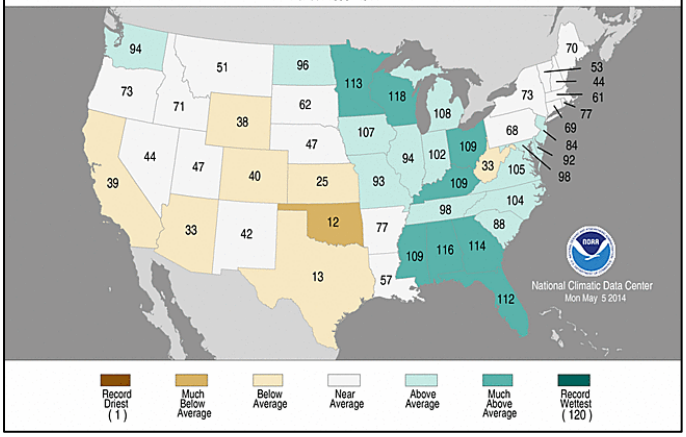


Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Ranks
April 2014
Period: 1895–2014



In the wake of a late-March blizzard, temperatures plunged to daily-record levels on April 1 in locations such as Miles City, MT (4°F), and Pierre, SD (8°F). The following day, Grand Forks, ND, collected a daily-record low (-6°F) for April 2. In stark contrast, temperatures climbed to daily-record levels for April 2 in Southern locations such as Ponca City, OK (87°F); Lynchburg, VA (88°F); and New Bern, NC (89°F). The warmth lingered for a few days in the Southeast, resulting in another daily-record high (90°F on April 4) in New Bern. Florida's peninsula continued to experience record-breaking warmth for several more days. On April 7, for example, daily-record highs included 91°F in Melbourne and 89°F in Ft. Myers. The following day, additional

daily-record highs in Florida reached 92°F in Ft. Lauderdale and West Palm Beach. Meanwhile, warmth also covered the West. Record-setting highs for April 8 were established in locations such as Long Beach, CA (92°F), and Yakima, WA (79°F). By April 9, high temperatures soared to daily-record levels in numerous California locations, including Escondido (94°F), Santa Ana (92°F), and Burbank (91°F). Within a few days, record-breaking heat overspread the central and southern Plains and the Desert Southwest. In southern California, Thermal posted a daily-record high of 99°F on April 10. Las Vegas, Nevada, notched consecutive daily-record highs (91 and 92°F, respectively) on April 10-11. Farther east, record-setting highs on the Plains included 97°F (on April 11) in San Angelo, TX, and 91°F (on April 12) in Salina, KS. Wintry weather refused to yield, however, across the north-central U.S. On April 13, temperatures dipped to daily-record levels in Montana locations such as Dunkirk and Great Falls (both 6°F).

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

Mid-month precipitation expanded and intensified in association with a strong cold front, leaving muddy fields and flooded rivers in its wake. On the back side of the front, late-season snow blanketed parts of the Plains and Midwest. In advance of the front, downpours soaked parts of the Midwest and Southeast. Record-setting precipitation totals for April 13 included 2.85 inches in North Little Rock, AR; 2.77 inches in Dubuque, IA; and 2.63 inches in Madison, WI. Rain triggered flooding in a few areas, including parts of Lower Michigan, where the Muskegon River at Evart crested at a record-high level of 3.97 feet above flood stage on April 16 (previously, 2.99 feet on March 31, 1989). Meanwhile, rain changed to snow across the Plains. Daily-record accumulations for April 13 included 5.2 inches in Pueblo, CO, 1.0 inch in Dalhart, TX. By April 14, heavy rain swept into the Southeast, while rain continued to change to snow in the front's wake. Record-setting rainfall amounts for April 14 reached 3.31 inches in Greenwood, MS, and 2.08 inches in Tuscaloosa, AL. Wichita, KS, received snowfall totaling 0.3 inch on April 14, tied with 2007 for its second-latest accumulation on record behind April 23, 2013. In Michigan, April 14-15 snowfall totals of 3.2 inches in Detroit and 1.3 inches in Flint allowed both cities to achieve seasonal snowfall records. Detroit's seasonal total climbed to 94.9 inches, surpassing its 1880-81 mark of 93.6 inches; Flint's seasonal snowfall rose to 83.9 inches, edging its 1974-75 record of 82.9 inches. Detroit also clocked a wind gust to 61 mph on April 14. Rain and snow lingered in the East into April 15, resulting in daily-record amounts of 1.73 inches in Charlotte, NC, and 1.67 inches in Burlington, VT. Record-breaking snowfall totals for April 15 included 2.4 inches in Albany, NY, and 1.1 inches in Dayton, OH. Later, additional snow developed across the north-central U.S. In fact, Marquette, MI, received measurable snow each day from April 14-17, totaling 18.3 inches. In addition, Marquette's snow depth stood at 28 inches on April 17. In Wisconsin, Rhinelander experienced its fourth-largest April snowfall, with 11.2 inches falling on April 16-17. Rhinelander's only higher April totals occurred with 13.0 inches on April 3-4, 1945, and April 6-7, 1923, along with 12.0 inches on April 6, 1958. Rain was slow to depart the southern Atlantic States, resulting in daily-record totals on April 18 on St. Simons Island, GA (3.11 inches), and Pensacola, FL (3.07 inches). Combined with earlier rainfall, Pensacola's weekly (April 13-19) total climbed to 7.23 inches. Similarly, in North Carolina, Charlotte's daily-record total of 2.08 inches on April 19 boosted its April 13-19 rainfall to 4.66 inches. Farther west, showers on the southern High Plains were barely enough to settle the dust, although daily-record totals were set on April 19 in Texas locations such as Midland (0.45 inch) and Lubbock (0.40 inch).

Also in mid-April, a freeze reached deep into the southern Plains and Southeast, threatening fruit crops and already drought-stressed winter wheat. When extremely cold air invaded the nation's mid-section on April 13, daily-record lows plunged to 6°F in Great Falls, MT, and 12°F in Casper, WY. Cold air also spilled westward across the northern Rockies, resulting in daily-record lows for April 14 in Idaho locations such as Pocatello (16°F) and Idaho Falls (17°F). Meanwhile in Nebraska, Alliance (10°F) also posted a daily-record low for April 14. As the cold air fanned out across the eastern two-thirds of the nation, dozens of daily-record lows were established on April 15-16. In fact, consecutive daily-record lows were broken on those two dates in Marquette, MI (-1 and -5°F), where the latest sub-zero reading had previously been -3°F on April 10, 2007. In general, the outbreak's coldest day across the Plains occurred on April 15, when daily-record lows included 8°F in Aberdeen, SD; 18°F in Russell, KS; and 24°F in Amarillo, TX. The following day, Southern records for April 16 dipped to 24°F in Frankfort, KY, and 32°F in both Austin, TX, and Birmingham, AL. In the Northeast, Montpelier, VT (18 and 14°F), and Massena, NY (19 and 20°F), notched consecutive daily-record lows on April 16-17. Farther south, however, warmth persisted in Florida, where daily-record highs reached 90°F in Naples (on April 17) and Ft. Lauderdale (on April 19).

The remainder of the month featured erratic temperatures, with rapid fluctuations and numerous extremes. Even Puerto Rico was not immune to extreme temperatures, including a daily-record high of 95°F on April 22. San Juan, which has experienced a warm spring, last noted a below-normal daily average temperature on March 9. By April 24, enough cool air spread into the West and Northeast to result in daily-record lows in locations such as Grand Junction, CO, and Erie, PA—both of which noted 28°F. A few days later, warmth arrived across the South. In Mississippi, record-setting highs for April 26 reached 89°F in Vicksburg and 87°F in Hattiesburg. Toward month's end, a heat wave in southern Texas led to daily-record highs for April 27 in locations such as Laredo (109°F) and McAllen (107°F). Corpus Christi, TX, closed the month with three consecutive daily-record highs (103, 103, and 99°F). Meanwhile, cool air briefly settled into the West, resulting in daily-record lows in Klamath Falls, OR (18°F on April 28), and Randolph, UT (13°F on April 29). Along the Pacific Coast, however, record-setting warmth arrived on April 29 and persisted for several days. San Diego, CA, notched three con-

secutive daily-record highs (91, 94, and 95°F) from April 29 – May 1. Elsewhere in southern California, Santa Maria's string of daily-record highs (94, 98, 96, and 98°F) lasted four days, from April 29 – May 2. On the last day of April, daily-record highs topped the 90-degree mark as far north as Medford, OR (92°F), and Salinas, CA (93°F).

Following the mid-month precipitation, rain and snow shower activity diminished but did not entirely disappear. For example, daily-record precipitation totals for April 20 included 2.46 inches in Mason City, IA, and 1.44 inches in Childress, TX. Later, shower activity moved into the Northwest. In Washington, daily-record amounts for April 22 reached 0.60 inch in Omak and 0.21 inch in Moses Lake. By April 23, record-setting totals included 2.22 inches in Astoria, OR, and 1.63 inches in Hoquiam, WA. Farther east, late-season snowfall lingered across the nation's northern tier. Record-breaking snowfall totals for April 24 included 3.3 inches in Caribou, ME, and 1.4 inches in Rhinelander, WI. In Minnesota, Duluth (4.3 inches) and International Falls (2.8 inches) also set snowfall records for April 24. In the West, late-month precipitation spread southward into California and the Great Basin. Record-setting totals for April 25 were set in locations such as Eureka, NV (0.89 inch) and downtown Sacramento, CA (0.66 inch). Late-month snowfall reached 1 to 2 feet or more in parts of the southern Sierra Nevada. Precipitation spread farther inland by April 26, when Flagstaff, AZ, received 5.5 inches of snow and Cedar City, UT, notched a daily-record precipitation total of 0.60 inch. High winds preceded and accompanied the Western storminess, with peak gusts on April 26 clocked to 64 mph in Palmdale, CA, and 61 mph in Winslow, AZ.

The nation's first major severe weather outbreak of the year struck parts of the South from April 27-29, resulting in at least 34 tornado-related fatalities. The 3-day severe weather outbreak generated more than 150 tornadoes, according to preliminary reports, a number greater than the January 1 – April 26 total. On April 27-28, tornado-related fatalities were recorded in six states—16 in Arkansas, 11 in Mississippi, two apiece in Alabama, Iowa, and Tennessee, and one in Oklahoma—due to seven individual tornadoes. The strongest of the tornadoes, both rated EF4 with estimated winds of more than 180 mph, where those that struck central Arkansas (16 deaths in Vilonia) on April 27, and east-central Mississippi (10 deaths in Louisville) on April 28. Overall path lengths for the two EF4 tornadoes were 41.3 miles in Arkansas and 34.3 miles in Mississippi. The Mayflower/Vilonia tornado became the deadliest in Arkansas since May 15, 1968, when a twister in the Tuckerman and Jonesboro areas resulted in 35 fatalities. Meanwhile, historic rainfall drenched the eastern Gulf Coast region. April 29-30 rainfall reached an estimated 20.47 inches in Pensacola, FL, and 11.83 inches in Mobile, AL. Those totals propelled both cities to April rainfall records: 29.53 inches in Pensacola (previously, 24.46 inches in 2005) and 18.09 inches in Mobile (previously, 17.69 inches in 1955). For Pensacola, it also became the wettest month on record, supplanting 24.46 inches in April 2005. April 30 was a particularly wet day in the Mid-Atlantic States, where daily-record totals included 5.24 inches in Newark, NJ; 4.97 inches in New York's Central Park; 4.42 inches in Philadelphia, PA; and 3.99 inches at Virginia's Dulles Airport. By the morning of May 1, the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg, VA, crested 4.3 feet above flood stage. That represented the Rappahannock's highest water mark in that location since September 8, 1996, following the passage of the remnants of Hurricane Fran. Farther west, the sprawling storm also produced heavy rain in late April across the northern Plains and upper Midwest. Daily-record amounts for April 27 reached 2.12 inches in Valentine, NE, and 1.24 inches in Mobridge, SD. The following day, as rain continued in the north-central U.S. and spread across the interior Southeast, daily-record amounts included 3.19 inches in Nashville, TN, and 1.58 inches in St. Cloud, MN. Wet snow was observed in the north-central U.S., where Marquette, MI, netted a daily-record total of 4.1 inches on April 29. Farther south, high winds raised dust and lowered visibilities across parts of the Plains and Southwest. Clines Corners, NM, clocked a peak gust to 66 mph on April 27; Great Bend, KS, recorded a gust to 62 mph on April 28.

During April, warm spring weather covered northern and western Alaska, while heavy precipitation was mostly confined to southeastern Alaska. In the Aleutians, Cold Bay collected daily-record highs (47 and 46°F, respectively) on April 2 and 4. Meanwhile in southeastern Alaska, Annette Island received rainfall totaling 7.64 inches from April 2-10. Another wet period on Annette Island, from April 28-30, resulted in 5.15 inches. As a result, Annette Island's April precipitation totaled 15.60 inches, 230% of normal. A brief cold snap across interior Alaska led to a low of -13°F in Fairbanks on April 10, but Cold Bay reported another daily-record high (50°F) on April 12. During the second half of the month, consistent warmth led to numerous daily-record highs. For example, Bethel posted four consecutive daily-record highs (47, 47, 48, and 49°F) from April 15-18. Later, Anchorage collected consecutive daily-record highs (56 and 58°F) on April 21-22. King Salmon posted daily-record highs (59, 57, and 56°F, respectively) on April 20, 21, and 23. Daily-record highs were also broken in location such as McGrath (57°F on April 21) and Bethel (55°F on April 22). As the month drew to a close, additional daily-record highs included 59°F (on April 27) in Bethel and 45°F (on April 28) in Kotzebue.

Plenty of rain fell in Hawaii's windward areas, but short-term dryness developed in some leeward locations. The month opened in the midst of a heavy rainfall event, with 24-hour (March 31 – April 1) totals on the Big Island reaching 7.05 inches at Laupahoehoe and 5.68 inches at Piihonua. Elsewhere on the Big Island, Hilo netted a daily-record rainfall of 5.17 inches on April 1. A few days later, the Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge received 5.01 inches in a 24-hour period on April 6-7. Following a period of relatively tranquil weather, heavy showers returned to some windward locations late in the month. At the state's major airport observation sites, April rainfall ranged from 0.33 inch (52% of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, to 13.37 inches (116%) in Hilo.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Most of the nation recorded near-average temperatures for the month of April. Temperatures averaged more than 2°F above normal in much of California, the southern Great Plains, and eastern portions of Kentucky and Tennessee. Conversely, much of the Great Lakes region and the northern Great Plains recorded temperatures more than 2°F below normal. Temperatures averaged as much as 6°F below normal at a few locations in North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Most of the country experienced precipitation within 4 inches of normal, but portions of the Southeast and an area centered on the Ohio River—near Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky—recorded precipitation departures in excess of 4 inches. Late in the month, a storm bringing rainfall, tornadoes, strong winds, and sub-freezing temperatures damaged crops with varying severity from the Plains into the South.

Corn producers had planted 3 percent of the 2014 crop by April 13, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progressed slowly during the month due to snow-covered or wet fields and low soil temperatures. By May 4, twenty-nine percent of the corn was planted, 18 percentage points ahead of last year but 13 points behind the 5-year average. Emergence was 7 percent complete by May 4, four percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average.

On May 4, five percent of the nation's soybean crop was planted, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average. All states except Louisiana and Nebraska were behind the 5-year average for planting progress. Many producers focused on other planting priorities, or were waiting for drier, warmer conditions, before planting soybeans.

With activity limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 11 percent of this year's sorghum crop was planted by April 6. This was 5 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. By mid-month, rainfall in east Texas aided the emerging sorghum crop in that area. By the end of the month, favorable conditions in the Mississippi Delta allowed for more rapid planting progress in Arkansas and Louisiana. Nationally, sorghum producers had planted 28 percent of the crop by May 4, equal to the same time last year but slightly behind of the 5-year average.

As April began, oats were being sown in Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio. In Texas, seeding was complete. By April 13, producers nationwide had planted 9 percent of this year's oat crop, 29 percentage points behind last year and 38 points behind the 5-year average. Despite more favorable conditions during the middle of the month, which led to planting progress advancing 22 percentage points in Iowa and 39 percentage points in Nebraska during the week ending April 20, national progress remained well behind normal by month's end. Nationally, 40 percent of the oat crop was seeded by May 4, sixteen percentage points behind last year and 31 points behind the 5-year average. Emergence was 19 percent complete, 19 percentage points behind last year and 34 points behind the 5-year average.

Barley seeding was ahead of normal in Idaho by mid-month, while poor field conditions delayed progress in Minnesota and North Dakota. Nationally, producers had planted 16 percent of this year's crop by April 13, slightly behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 4, seeding nationwide had advanced to 46 percent complete, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventeen percent of the crop had emerged at this time, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

Significant soil moisture shortages in the southern Great Plains negatively impacted winter wheat during winter dormancy. With progress limited to mostly southern regions, 5 percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed by April 13. This was slightly ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By mid-month, some producers in northern Texas reported wheat fields turning blue due to hot, dry weather. Later in the month, along with continuing drought conditions, mild to severe damage from sub-freezing temperatures and hail impacted the crop in parts of Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas. By May 4, twenty-nine percent of the winter wheat crop was headed, 10 percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 31 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 4, compared with 35 percent on April 6 and 32 percent at the same time last year.

Similar to other row crops and small grains, cool, wet soil conditions delayed the start of spring wheat seeding in portions of the northern Great Plains and Great Lakes region. By April 13, producers had planted 6 percent of the nation's spring wheat crop, slightly ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was ahead of normal in the Pacific Northwest during the entire month. However, field conditions delayed the start of planting in Minnesota and North Dakota. On May 4, Minnesota had planted 4 percent of the crop and North Dakota had planted 5 percent, 41 and 23 percentage points behind the respective 5-year averages. By May 4, twenty-six percent of the nation's spring wheat had been sown, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but 15 points behind the 5-year average. Emergence was 7 percent complete by May 4, two percentage points ahead of last year but 10 points behind the 5-year average.

By April 6, fifteen percent of the nation's rice crop was planted, slightly behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By May 4, fifty-seven percent of the 2014 rice crop was planted, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 points behind the 5-year average. Emergence had advanced to 39 percent complete, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 points behind the 5-year average.

With activity limited to Arizona, California, and Texas, 6 percent of the nation's cotton crop was planted by April 6, slightly ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. During the week ending April 13, planting progress moved ahead at a rapid pace in California, advancing 55 percentage points to 85 percent complete, due to ideal planting conditions in the Central Valley. By the end of the month, cotton replanting in Texas was active in some areas of the Upper Coast that had experienced significant frost and hail damage. By May 4, producers nationwide had planted 16 percent of the cotton crop, slightly behind the same time last year and 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Sugarbeet producers had planted 5 percent of this year's crop by April 13, seven percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Dry conditions in Idaho allowed growers to plant 93 percent of the crop by May 4, slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Unfavorable planting conditions in the Great Lakes region throughout April caused planting progress to be well behind normal. By May 4, sugarbeet producers had planted 23 percent of this year's crop, equal to the same time last year but 33 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

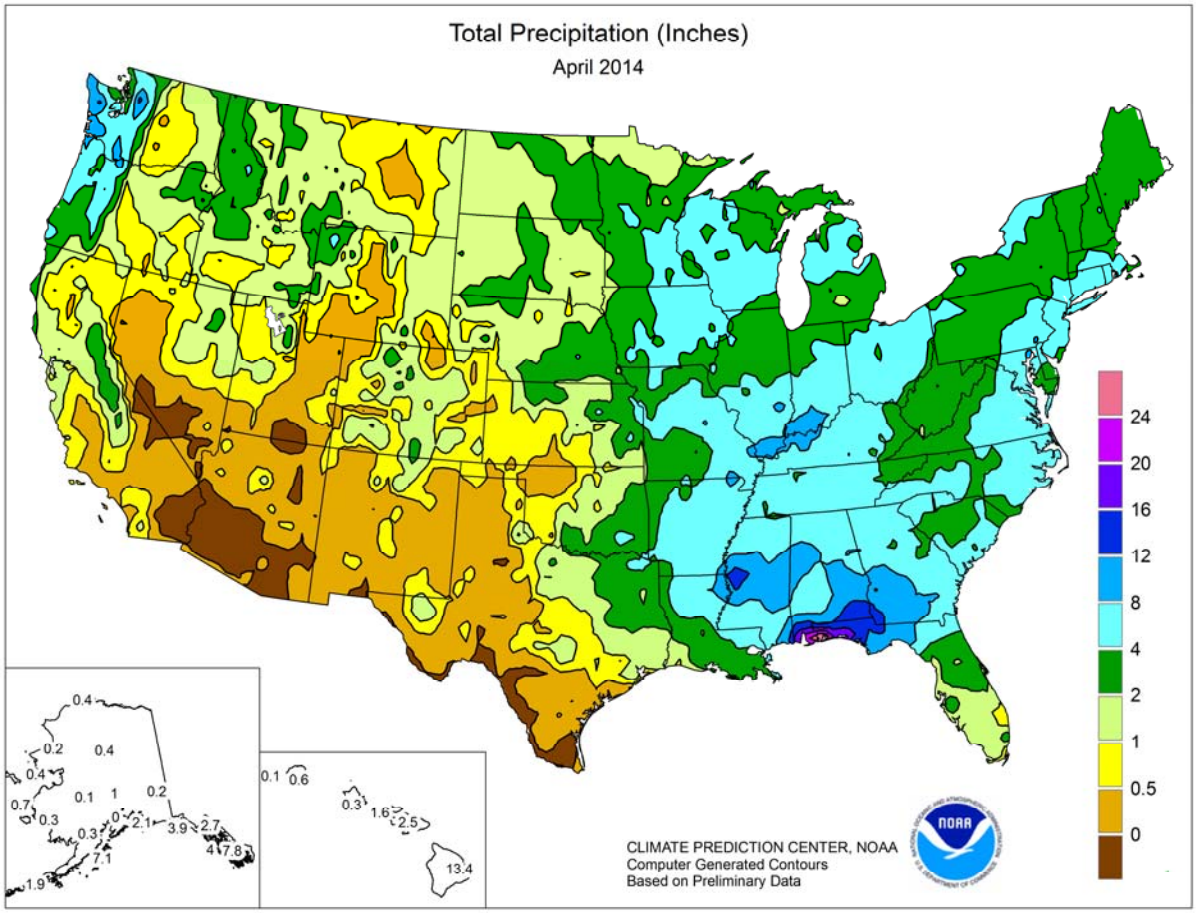
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

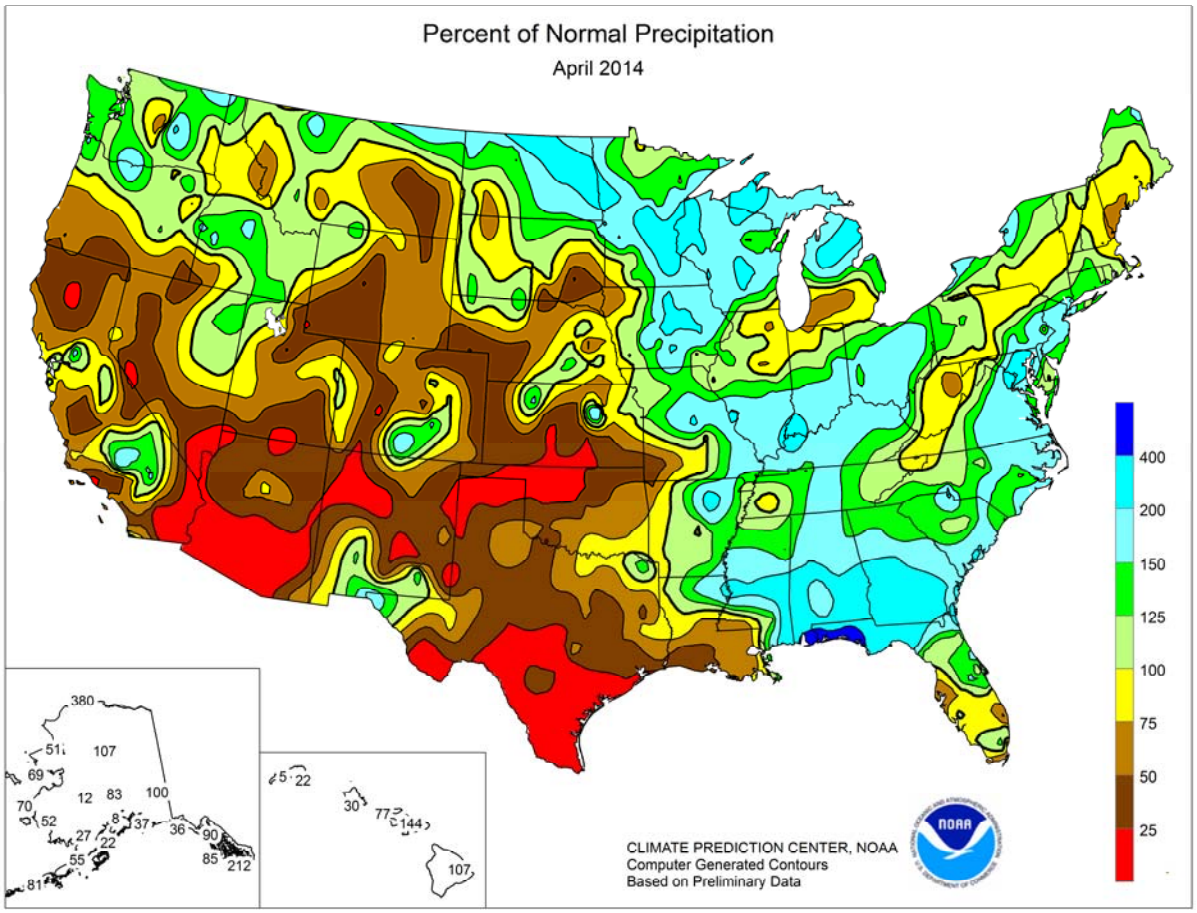
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board of May 9, 2014. Forecasts refer to May 1.

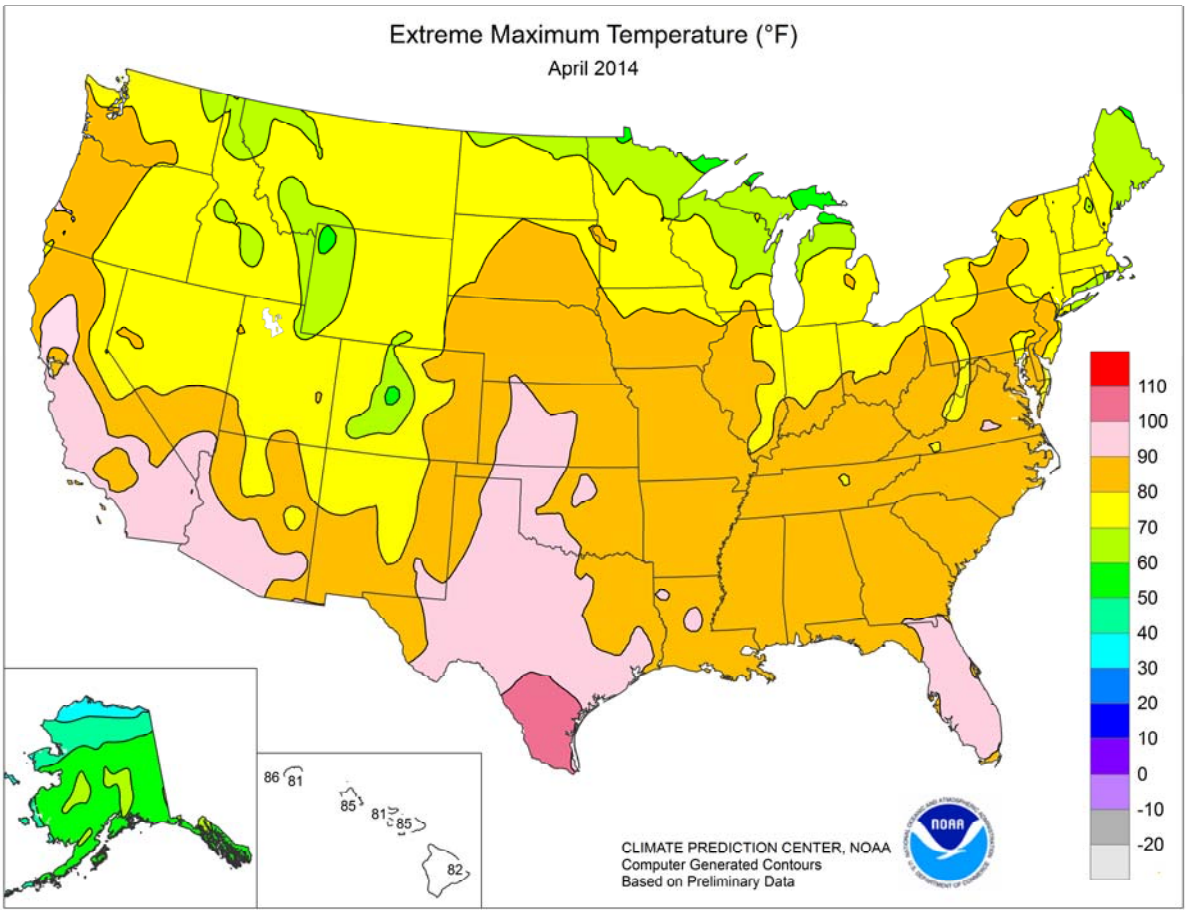
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.40 billion bushels, down 9 percent from 2013. The U.S. yield is forecast at 43.1 bushels per acre, down 4.3 bushels from last year.

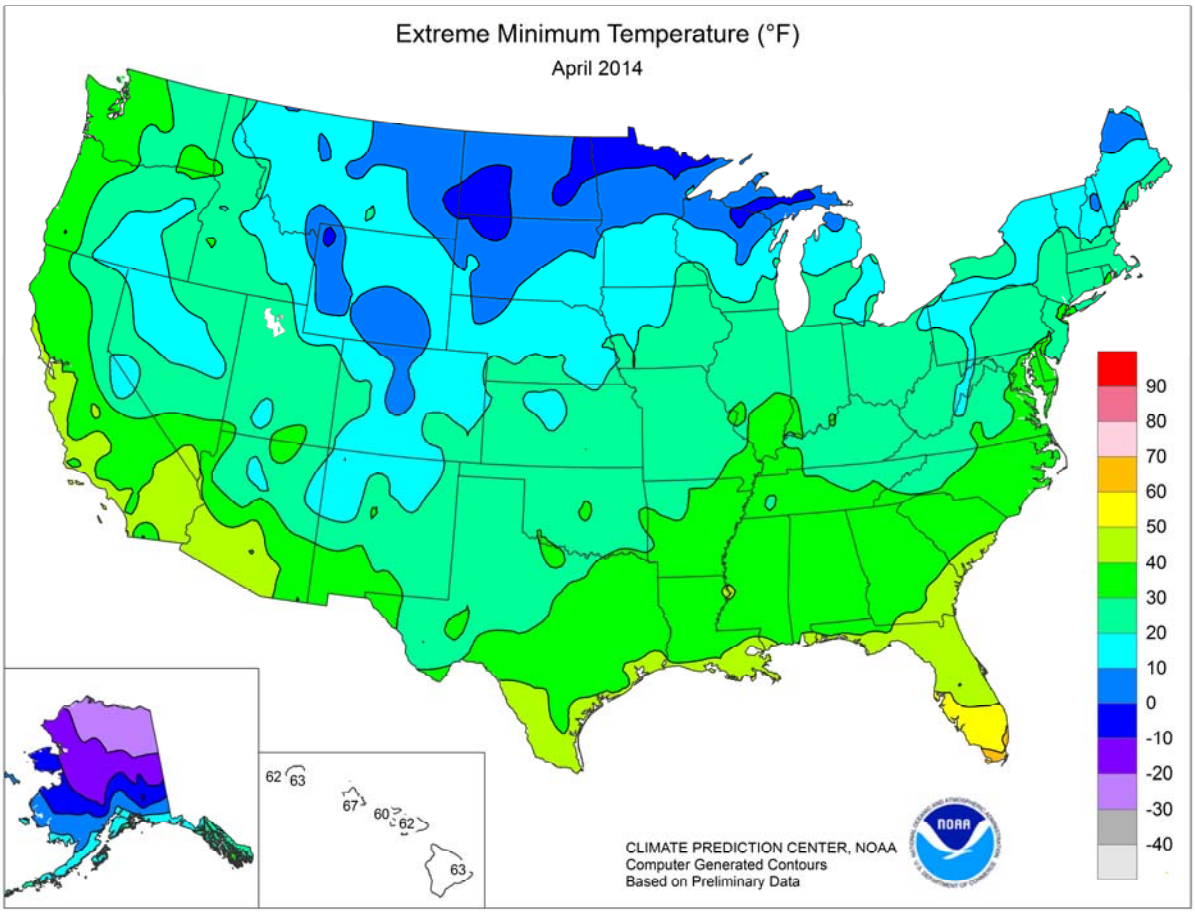
Hard Red Winter production, at 746 million bushels, is up slightly from a year ago. Soft Red Winter, at 447 million bushels, is down 21 percent from 2013. White Winter, at 209 million bushels, is down 7 percent from a year ago. Of the White Winter production, 10.9 million bushels are Hard White and 198 million bushels are Soft White.

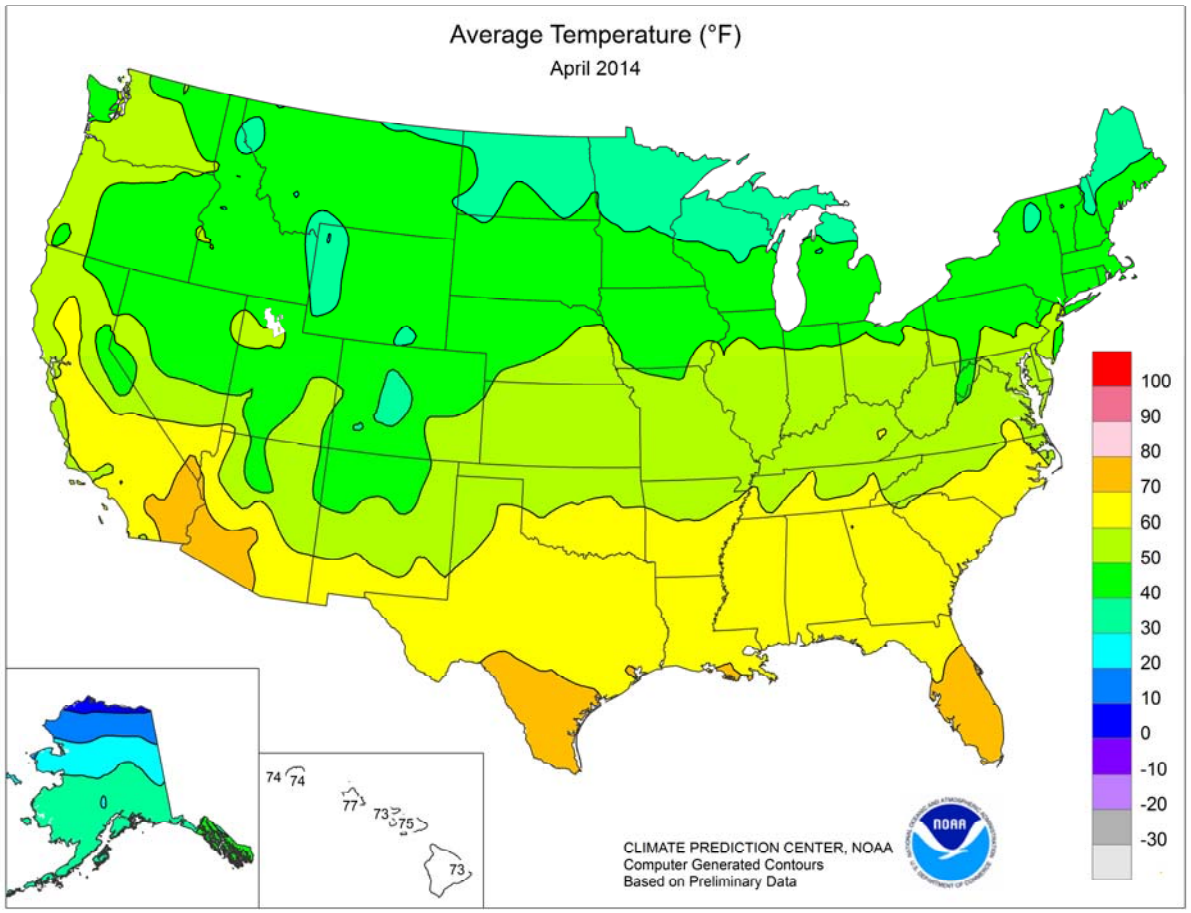
The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2013-2014 season is 7.21 million tons, up slightly from the previous forecast but down 13 percent from the 2012-2013 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 110 million boxes (4.96 million tons), is up slightly from the previous forecast but down 17 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 53.3 million boxes (2.40 million tons), up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 21 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 57.0 million boxes (2.57 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 14 percent from last season's final utilization. California and Texas production forecasts are carried forward from April.

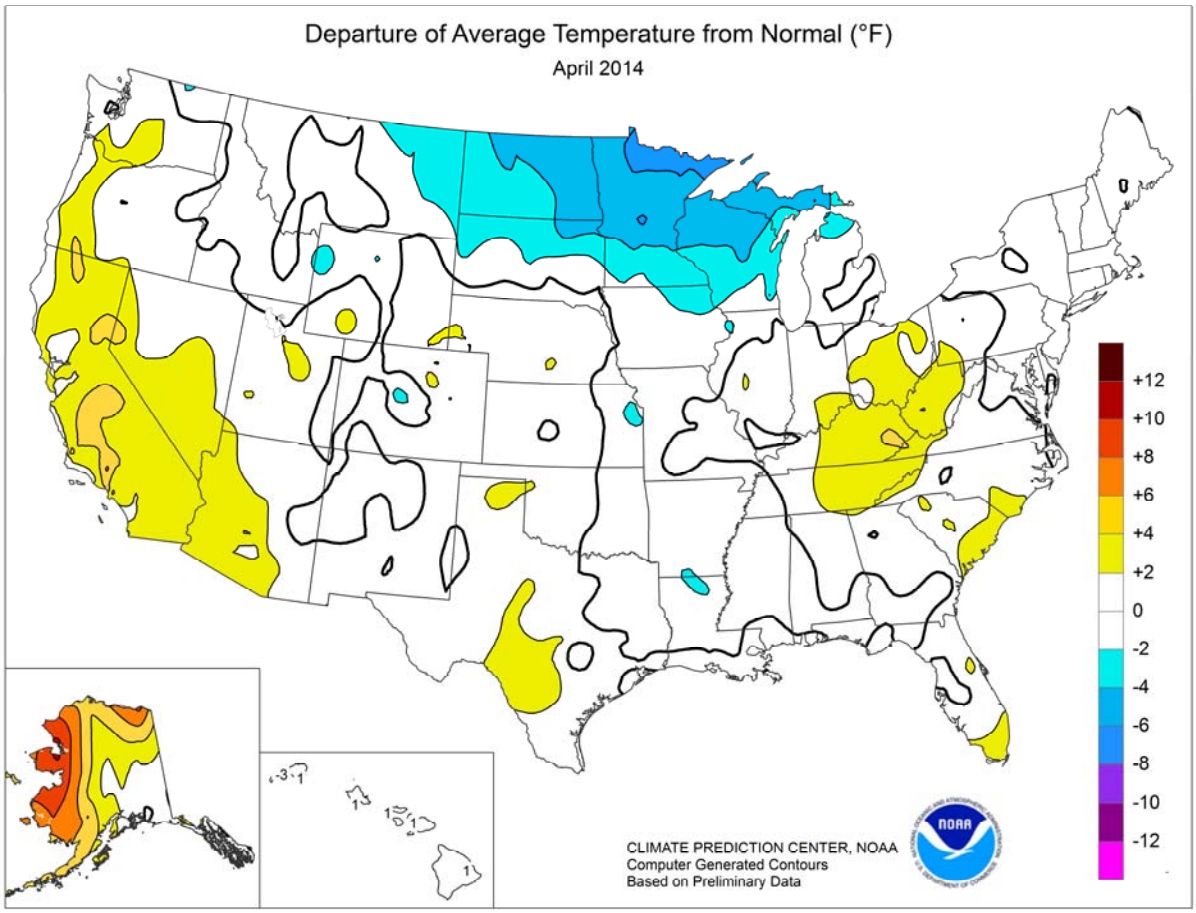

Total Precipitation (Inches)
April 2014
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
April 2014
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
April 2014
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
86
81
85
81
85
82
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
April 2014
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
62
63
67
60
62
63
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Average Temperature (°F)
April 2014
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
74
74
77
73
75
73
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
April 2014
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
0
-3
1
1
1
1
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

April 2014

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	63	2	8.89	4.22
HUNTSVILLE	62	2	8.12	3.58
MOBILE	66	0	18.09	13.03
MONTGOMERY	66	2	10.14	5.76
AK ANCHORAGE	39	3	0.04	-0.48
BARROW	4	5	0.45	0.33
COLD BAY	39	6	1.87	-0.43
FAIRBANKS	34	2	0.20	-0.01
JUNEAU	42	1	2.67	-0.29
KING SALMON	38	5	0.52	-0.42
KODIAK	39	2	7.13	1.65
NOME	29	9	0.45	-0.20
AZ FLAGSTAFF	44	1	1.25	-0.04
PHOENIX	75	5	0.00	-0.25
TUCSON	69	3	0.02	-0.26
AR FORT SMITH	62	1	2.94	-0.97
LITTLE ROCK	62	1	4.94	-0.53
CA BAKERSFIELD	67	4	0.50	0.05
EUREKA	51	0	1.37	-1.54
FRESNO	67	6	0.74	-0.02
LOS ANGELES	63	2	0.26	-0.37
REDDING	61	3	0.17	-2.23
SACRAMENTO	62	3	1.83	0.81
SAN DIEGO	65	2	0.52	-0.23
SAN FRANCISCO	60	4	1.61	0.44
STOCKTON	62	2	0.82	-0.14
CO ALAMOSA	43	2	1.05	0.51
CO SPRINGS	48	3	0.92	-0.70
DENVER	49	4	1.24	0.19
GRAND JUNCTION	50	-1	0.81	-0.05
PUEBLO	52	2	2.06	0.81
CT BRIDGEPORT	48	-1	5.46	1.47
HARTFORD	49	0	5.46	1.60
DC WASHINGTON	57	1	6.47	3.70
DE WILMINGTON	53	1	6.84	3.45
FL DAYTONA BEACH	71	2	4.34	1.80
FT LAUDERDALE	78	4	4.21	0.30
FT MYERS	75	1	0.93	-0.74
JACKSONVILLE	69	2	5.99	2.85
KEY WEST	78	1	0.56	-1.50
MELBOURNE	72	2	3.57	1.49
MIAMI	77	1	1.17	-2.19
ORLANDO	74	3	4.19	1.77
PENSACOLA	68	1	29.53	25.64
ST PETERSBURG	73	1	0.76	-1.16
TALLAHASSEE	68	2	12.46	8.87
TAMPA	73	2	0.89	-0.91
WEST PALM BEACH	76	2	1.04	-2.53
GA ATHENS	62	1	4.17	0.82
ATLANTA	63	1	5.90	2.28
AUGUSTA	63	1	4.59	1.65
COLUMBUS	64	0	9.30	5.46
MACON	63	0	7.46	4.32
SAVANNAH	68	3	5.55	2.23
HI HILO	73	0	13.37	0.83
HONOLULU	77	1	0.33	-0.78
KAHULUI	75	1	2.53	0.78
LIHUE	74	0	0.65	-2.35
ID BOISE	51	0	2.15	0.88
LEWISTON	52	1	1.00	-0.30
POCATELLO	46	0	1.37	0.19
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	49	1	2.84	-0.84
MOLINE	50	-1	3.77	-0.05
PEORIA	53	2	3.72	0.16
ROCKFORD	49	1	2.87	-0.75
SPRINGFIELD	55	2	4.31	0.95
IN EVANSVILLE	58	2	10.97	6.49
FORT WAYNE	50	1	3.99	0.45
INDIANAPOLIS	53	1	5.39	1.78
SOUTH BEND	49	1	2.34	-1.28
IA BURLINGTON	52	0	4.04	0.43
CEDAR RAPIDS	48	-1	6.87	3.65
DES MOINES	51	0	4.78	1.20
DUBUQUE	46	-1	6.04	2.55
SIOUX CITY	50	1	2.07	-0.68
WATERLOO	46	-2	7.24	4.01
KS CONCORDIA	54	1	1.29	-1.16
DODGE CITY	54	0	0.74	-1.51
GOODLAND	51	2	0.43	-1.08
HILL CITY	54	2	3.38	1.45
TOPEKA	55	0	3.45	0.31
WICHITA	57	2	0.52	-2.05
KY JACKSON	61	5	5.43	1.64
LEXINGTON	58	3	5.99	2.32
LONDON-CORBIN	60	4	5.08	1.07
LOUISVILLE	60	4	7.01	3.10
PADUCAH	60	3	8.47	3.52
LA BATON ROUGE	69	2	3.53	-2.03
LAKE CHARLES	68	1	0.85	-2.79
NEW ORLEANS	69	1	2.31	-2.71
SHREVEPORT	65	0	4.09	-0.33
ME BANGOR	42	-1	2.28	-1.04
CARIBOU	37	-1	4.37	1.73
PORTLAND	43	-1	2.72	-1.54
MD BALTIMORE	53	0	8.60	5.60
MA BOSTON	48	0	3.24	-0.36
WORCESTER	45	0	4.44	0.52
MI ALPENA	38	-2	5.49	3.18
DETROIT	49	1	2.57	-0.48
FLINT	47	2	2.48	-0.65
GRAND RAPIDS	47	1	2.62	-0.86
HOUGHTON LAKE	41	-1	5.66	3.37
LANSING	47	1	1.36	-1.73
MUSKEGON	45	0	2.78	-0.13
TRAVERSE CITY	41	-2	4.16	1.44
MN DULUTH	35	-4	3.30	1.21
INT'L FALLS	35	-4	1.53	0.15
MINNEAPOLIS	43	-4	6.27	3.96
ROCHESTER	42	-3	5.64	2.63
ST. CLOUD	41	-3	5.90	3.77
MS JACKSON	64	1	12.52	6.54
MERIDIAN	63	-1	14.03	8.41
TUPELO	61	0	6.60	1.66
MO COLUMBIA	55	1	8.28	4.12
JOPLIN	57	-1	1.25	-3.07
KANSAS CITY	54	0	3.93	0.55
SPRINGFIELD	56	0	2.08	-2.23
ST JOSEPH	53	-1	3.98	0.75
ST LOUIS	59	2	8.38	4.69
MT BILLINGS	47	1	1.17	-0.57
BUTTE	39	0	1.35	0.33
GLASGOW	42	-2	0.93	0.18
GREAT FALLS	43	0	1.76	0.36
HELENA	46	2	0.87	-0.04
KALISPELL	43	0	1.24	0.02
MILES CITY	45	-2	0.33	-1.07
MISSOULA	44	-1	0.73	-0.36
NE GRAND ISLAND	52	2	2.91	0.30
HASTINGS	52	1	3.93	1.06
LINCOLN	53	2	3.50	0.60
MCCOOK	51	1	1.11	-1.11
NORFOLK	50	1	3.31	0.72
NORTH PLATTE	48	0	0.64	-1.33
OMAHA/EPPLEY	52	1	2.62	-0.32
SCOTTSBLUFF	48	2	0.62	-1.17
VALENTINE	47	1	3.05	1.08
NV ELKO	46	1	1.00	0.19
ELY	44	2	1.05	0.15
LAS VEGAS	70	4	0.00	-0.15
RENO	54	5	0.31	-0.04
WINNEMUCCA	47	0	0.46	-0.39
NH CONCORD	44	-1	2.87	-0.20
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	49	-2	4.37	0.92
NEWARK	52	0	7.95	4.03
NM ALBUQUERQUE	56	0	0.01	-0.49
NY ALBANY	47	0	2.44	-0.86
BINGHAMTON	45	1	2.77	-0.72
BUFFALO	46	1	5.08	2.04
ROCHESTER	46	1	3.85	1.10
SYRACUSE	46	1	4.64	1.25
NC ASHEVILLE	56	2	5.09	1.59
CHARLOTTE	61	0	7.34	4.39
GREENSBORO	59	1	4.30	0.87
HATTERAS	59	-1	5.80	2.51
RALEIGH	60	1	5.23	2.43
WILMINGTON	65	2	4.90	1.96
ND BISMARCK	41	-2	1.95	0.49
DICKINSON	39	-4	1.19	-0.57
FARGO	40	-4	3.43	2.06
GRAND FORKS	37	-5	2.62	1.39
JAMESTOWN	39	-4	2.51	1.15
MINOT	39	-4	1.80	0.25
WILLISTON	41	-1	1.71	0.66
OH AKRON-CANTON	51	3	6.24	2.85
CINCINNATI	56	2	6.66	2.70
CLEVELAND	51	3	4.96	1.59
COLUMBUS	55	3	5.47	2.22
DAYTON	54	3	5.80	1.77
MANSFIELD	50	3	7.16	2.99
TOLEDO	49	1	3.31	0.07
YOUNGSTOWN	49	2	4.91	1.58
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	61	1	1.00	-2.00
TULSA	59	-2	2.13	-1.82
OR ASTORIA	50	1	8.08	3.15
BURNS	44	1	1.11	0.26
EUGENE	52	2	2.43	-1.23
MEDFORD	56	4	0.82	-0.49
PENDLETON	51	0	1.02	-0.11
PORTLAND	54	3	3.03	0.39
SALEM	53	3	2.71	-0.05
PA ALLENTOWN	49	0	6.60	3.11
ERIE	47	0	3.82	0.44
MIDDLETOWN	52	0	5.91	2.67
PHILADELPHIA	54	1	6.69	3.20
PITTSBURGH	52	2	4.46	1.45
WILKES-BARRE	48	-1	3.01	-0.27
WILLIAMSPORT	49	0	2.87	-0.62
PR SAN JUAN	82	3	3.15	-0.56
RI PROVIDENCE	48	-1	5.17	1.01
SC CHARLESTON	68	4	5.98	3.21
COLUMBIA	65	2	2.99	0.01
FLORENCE	65	2	4.46	1.67
GREENVILLE	62	3	5.05	1.52
MYRTLE BEACH	64	2	2.70	0.58
SD ABERDEEN	41	-4	2.04	0.21
HURON	45	-1	1.41	-0.88
RAPID CITY	43	-2	2.27	0.41
SIOUX FALLS	46	0	1.16	-1.49
TN BRISTOL	58	3	2.47	-0.76
CHATTANOOGA	62	2	5.47	1.24
JACKSON	59	-1	4.19	-0.92
KNOXVILLE	60	2	4.32	0.33
MEMPHIS	62	0	6.14	0.35
NASHVILLE	61	3	7.29	3.36
TX ABILENE	67	2	0.61	-1.06
AMARILLO	58	2	0.57	-0.76
AUSTIN	67	-1	1.65	-0.86
BEAUMONT	69	1	2.02	-1.82
BROWNSVILLE	75	1	0.28	-1.68
COLLEGE STATION	68	0	1.23	-1.97
CORPUS CHRISTI	74	3	0.50	-1.55
DALLAS/FT WORTH	66	1	1.74	-1.46
DEL RIO	74	3	0.08	-1.63
EL PASO	66	1	0.45	0.22
GALVESTON	69	-1	0.10	-2.46
HOUSTON	69	0	1.56	-2.04
LUBBOCK	61	1	0.57	-0.72
MIDLAND	67	3	0.45	-0.28
SAN ANGELO	69	4	0.41	-1.19
SAN ANTONIO	71	2	0.68	-1.92
VICTORIA	70	0	0.38	-2.59
WACO	65	-1	1.76	-1.23
WICHITA FALLS	64	2	1.49	-1.13
UT SALT LAKE CITY	52	2	1.55	-0.47
VT BURLINGTON	44	0	3.66	0.78
VA LYNCHBURG	58	3	5.62	2.16
NORFOLK	58	1	4.87	1.49
RICHMOND	59	2	4.05	0.87
ROANOKE	56	0	4.17	0.56
WASH/DULLES	52	-1	7.41	4.19
WA OLYMPIA	50	3	4.26	0.68
QUILLAYUTE	48	1	9.89	2.45
SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	2	4.17	1.58
SPOKANE	47	0	1.14	-0.14
YAKIMA	52	3	0.46	-0.07
WV BECKLEY	55	4	2.68	-0.74
CHARLESTON	59	5	2.99	-0.26
ELKINS	52	3	1.94	-1.59
HUNTINGTON	58	3	6.51	3.18
WI EAU CLAIRE	41	-4	6.09	3.18
GREEN BAY	42	-2	4.01	1.45
LA CROSSE	45	-3	7.03	3.65
MADISON	46	0	5.13	1.78
MILWAUKEE	44	-1	4.26	0.48
WAUSAU	39	-5	4.27	1.43
WY CASPER	43	0	1.15	-0.37
CHEYENNE	44	2	0.91	-0.64
LANDER	44	0	0.70	-1.37
SHERIDAN	44	0	1.54	-0.23

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

May 5 – 11, 2014

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Continued dry conditions across much of the nation positively impacted row crop planting progress but exacerbated drought conditions in the southern Great Plains and California. An area covering parts of Louisiana and Mississippi was the only sizeable location to record more than 3 inches of precipitation for the week. All areas east of the Rocky Mountains, except for the northern Great Plains, the Great Lakes region, and parts of New England, recorded above-average temperatures for the week. Some locations in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma recorded weekly average temperatures greater than 12°F above normal.

Corn: Aided by improved weather and field conditions across the Corn Belt, producers planted 30 percent of the nation's corn crop during the week. By May 11, fifty-nine percent of the corn was in the ground, 33 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress was rapid across the Corn Belt, advancing 47 percentage points in Iowa, 41 points in Indiana, and 35 points in Illinois. Nationally, 18 percent of the corn crop was emerged by week's end, 13 percentage points ahead of last year but 7 points behind the 5-year average.

Soybeans: By week's end, 20 percent of this year's soybean crop was planted. This was 15 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Favorable planting conditions also benefited soybean producers, allowing planting to advance 25 percentage points in Nebraska, 23 points in Illinois, and 20 points in Indiana.

Winter Wheat: Heading of the winter wheat crop advanced to 44 percent by May 11, sixteen percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 30 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 2 percentage points below the same time last year. Kansas producers reported being concerned about blowing and drifting dirt, causing some fields to be too dry and barren to hold the topsoil against the strong winds. Some producers in Oklahoma reported baling winter wheat for hay, while others were concerned with not enough wheat development to even bale for hay.

Cotton: Producers had planted 30 percent of the cotton crop by week's end, 8 percentage points ahead of last year but 4 points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress remained farthest behind in the mid-Atlantic, where planting was 20 percentage points behind the 5-year average in North Carolina and Virginia. Cotton planting was virtually complete by week's end in California.

Sorghum: Planting of this year's sorghum crop advanced to 36 percent complete by May 11. This was 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting advanced most rapidly in Arkansas—73 percent complete by the end of the week and 25 percentage points ahead of last week.

Rice: By week's end, 75 percent of the rice crop had been planted. This was 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was ahead of normal in the lower Mississippi Valley, with Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri recording progress ahead of their respective 5-year averages. Nationwide, 53 percent of the rice crop was emerged by May 11, six percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average.

Other Small Grains: Producers nationwide had sown 56 percent of this year's oat crop by May 11, twelve percentage points behind last year and 23 points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was behind schedule in all states except for Texas, where planting was completed earlier. By week's end, emergence reached 32 percent, 14 percentage points behind last year and 30 points behind the 5-year average.

Nationally, barley producers had sown 55 percent of the crop by week's end, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was behind normal in the upper Midwest, 41 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Minnesota and 27 points behind normal in North Dakota. By May 11, twenty-nine percent of the barley crop was emerged, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Thirty-four percent of the spring wheat crop was sown by week's end, 6 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. Spring wheat planting progress was ahead of the 5-year average in the Pacific Northwest, but behind normal on the northern Great Plains. Nationwide, 12 percent of the spring wheat crop was emerged by May 11, three percentage points ahead of last year but 15 points behind the 5-year average.

Other Crops: By week's end, peanut producers had planted 26 percent of this year's crop, 8 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Peanut planting progressed rapidly in South Carolina and Virginia, advancing 26 and 20 percentage points, respectively, for the week.

Nationally, sugarbeet producers had planted 31 percent of the crop by May 11, twenty-six percentage points behind last year and 40 points behind the 5-year average. Planting gained speed in Michigan and was nearly complete in Idaho, but remains well behind normal in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 11, 2014

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 11 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	29	35	64	56
IL	16	43	78	53
IN	27	20	61	45
IA	14	23	70	70
KS	29	52	72	63
KY	38	39	64	59
MI	28	3	20	41
MN	16	8	31	62
MO	27	63	86	62
NE	39	44	77	71
NC	92	75	90	96
ND	16	0	3	33
OH	40	9	40	46
PA	45	8	27	41
SD	33	25	52	43
TN	62	68	87	76
TX	77	73	80	85
WI	13	2	20	41
18 Sts	26	29	59	58

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

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 11 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	1	1	4	9
IL	2	8	36	32
IN	3	2	14	26
IA	1	1	9	29
KS	5	19	35	30
KY	21	15	32	45
MI	1	0	1	10
MN	0	0	0	18
MO	14	29	53	40
NE	2	7	18	21
NC	83	55	70	84
ND	0	0	0	6
OH	2	0	3	21
PA	8	0	7	12
SD	1	1	4	9
TN	43	35	53	62
TX	66	58	65	69
WI	0	0	0	6
18 Sts	5	7	18	25

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 11 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	18	24	42	36
IL	0	3	26	16
IN	5	3	23	22
IA	1	1	20	25
KS	1	4	16	15
KY	2	2	8	13
LA	49	69	78	61
MI	11	1	10	18
MN	2	0	4	23
MS	17	36	55	60
MO	1	4	16	13
NE	6	11	36	30
NC	7	3	13	14
ND	3	0	0	10
OH	14	3	13	22
SD	5	1	14	9
TN	2	5	13	11
WI	1	1	4	10
18 Sts	5	5	20	21

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 11 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	91	49	89	97
CA	98	95	97	98
CO	0	2	14	16
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	13	2	16	44
IN	16	2	10	30
KS	8	15	46	47
MI	0	0	0	3
MO	34	5	34	56
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	9
NC	87	63	86	94
OH	4	0	0	11
OK	62	81	90	88
OR	6	7	10	4
SD	1	0	0	2
TX	61	59	72	79
WA	4	0	1	2
18 Sts	28	29	44	46

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	4	31	50	15
CA	0	5	15	25	55
CO	22	16	33	26	3
ID	0	1	15	68	16
IL	2	6	29	46	17
IN	1	4	27	53	15
KS	23	33	31	12	1
MI	7	15	36	34	8
MO	2	9	38	45	6
MT	2	5	31	45	17
NE	4	17	32	43	4
NC	0	4	22	62	12
OH	1	7	37	47	8
OK	45	30	19	6	0
OR	1	6	42	42	9
SD	0	3	33	62	2
TX	35	33	21	10	1
WA	3	15	41	38	3
18 Sts	20	22	28	25	5
Prev Wk	17	21	31	26	5
Prev Yr	20	19	29	27	5

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 11 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	33	14	32	43
AZ	89	70	80	82
AR	12	17	57	44
CA	94	95	97	90
GA	22	7	24	29
KS	1	6	12	6
LA	27	47	77	70
MS	6	17	45	46
MO	11	8	44	36
NC	32	7	26	46
OK	5	4	9	12
SC	21	23	37	36
TN	3	6	26	16
TX	19	16	24	28
VA	23	0	25	45
15 Sts	22	16	30	34

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 11, 2014

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

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 11 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	58	48	73	80
CO	0	6	14	9
IL	0	7	12	11
KS	1	1	3	4
LA	86	96	98	91
MO	5	7	19	14
NE	2	3	10	11
NM	2	8	10	9
OK	10	14	28	17
SD	0	1	2	2
TX	66	68	81	72
11 Sts	29	28	36	33

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

Oats Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 11 2014	5-Yr Avg
IA	79	73	92	95
MN	30	12	36	71
NE	93	94	96	97
ND	27	6	16	37
OH	83	53	77	79
PA	92	51	79	84
SD	76	67	74	80
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	33	18	39	71
9 Sts	68	40	56	79

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

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 11 2014	5-Yr Avg
IA	42	38	65	77
MN	1	4	9	45
NE	56	70	83	79
ND	1	0	2	15
OH	45	26	44	58
PA	65	26	51	59
SD	20	25	45	44
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	10	6	13	46
9 Sts	46	19	32	62

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

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 11 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	8	14	20	25
FL	32	25	29	38
GA	17	13	30	24
NC	23	5	17	28
OK	29	34	41	36
SC	21	23	49	23
TX	12	7	17	43
VA	19	0	20	24
8 Sts	18	14	26	29

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

Rice Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 11 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	58	64	82	75
CA	70	12	40	43
LA	94	93	97	95
MS	21	51	68	73
MO	72	55	80	69
TX	99	85	91	96
6 Sts	67	57	75	73

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

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 11 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	39	41	59	62
CA	37	3	12	12
LA	85	83	90	88
MS	12	27	41	63
MO	46	17	44	54
TX	89	75	81	84
6 Sts	47	39	53	58

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

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 11 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	94	95	97	86
MN	17	4	8	53
MT	54	37	51	56
ND	23	5	11	39
SD	72	59	74	83
WA	97	92	97	89
6 Sts	40	26	34	53

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

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 11 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	57	66	72	52
MN	0	0	2	38
MT	4	1	8	15
ND	1	0	1	19
SD	18	11	28	49
WA	82	60	76	68
6 Sts	9	7	12	27

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

Sugarbeets Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 11 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	98	93	98	98
MI	80	26	51	88
MN	43	2	9	63
ND	36	6	8	57
4 Sts	57	23	31	71

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 11, 2014

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

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 11 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	92	87	90	81
MN	7	2	9	50
MT	77	54	73	64
ND	10	3	6	33
WA	92	81	86	82
5 Sts	53	46	55	56

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

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 11 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	56	58	61	46
MN	0	0	1	37
MT	21	2	27	25
ND	0	0	1	14
WA	73	41	62	55
5 Sts	23	17	29	27

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

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending May 11, 2014

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	3	32	45	19	NH	0	12	33	27	28
AZ	22	31	29	17	1	NJ	12	21	29	36	2
AR	1	8	32	51	8	NM	29	42	24	5	0
CA	20	45	30	5	0	NY	6	14	49	27	4
CO	13	27	30	29	1	NC	1	7	32	55	5
CT	0	0	34	66	0	ND	3	7	30	56	4
DE	3	5	22	28	42	OH	2	7	31	53	7
FL	1	6	44	44	5	OK	20	22	37	20	1
GA	0	5	37	49	9	OR	2	22	36	38	2
ID	1	2	21	62	14	PA	6	13	35	33	13
IL	1	5	36	43	15	RI	0	0	0	100	0
IN	2	6	27	53	12	SC	0	5	40	54	1
IA	6	12	40	35	7	SD	0	5	41	49	5
KS	15	24	40	20	1	TN	0	7	28	58	7
KY	2	7	26	51	14	TX	17	25	33	21	4
LA	1	14	42	41	2	UT	0	6	40	49	5
ME	0	2	70	28	0	VT	0	8	14	58	20
MD	0	2	14	63	21	VA	3	12	36	43	6
MA	0	18	41	41	0	WA	0	5	49	42	4
MI	6	17	39	33	5	WV	2	11	42	44	1
MN	4	5	46	43	2	WI	4	8	43	41	4
MS	1	7	31	50	11	WY	1	7	19	64	9
MO	3	12	49	33	3	48 Sts	8	15	36	36	5
MT	2	15	40	39	4						
NE	11	14	42	32	1	Prev Wk	7	15	39	35	4
NV	25	25	35	15	0	Prev Yr	13	20	33	29	5

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 61% adequate, 34% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 64% adequate, 32% surplus. Corn planted 94%, 84% last week, 86% 2013, 92% avg. Corn emerged 80%, 69% last week, 66% 2013, 77% avg. Corn condition 23% fair, 69% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans planted 29%, 11% last week, 8% 2013, 18% avg. Soybeans emerged 19%, 5% last week, 4% 2013, 7% avg. Winter wheat headed 92%, 81% last week, 78% 2013, 84% avg. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 15% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 45% good, 19% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 70.6 F in Bessemer to 73.8 F in Montgomery; total precipitation ranged from 0.02 inches in Bessemer to 4.39 inches in Mobile. Storms moved through the state later in the week resulting in excess rainfall and standing water in some fields. Warmer temperatures were still needed to spur pasture growth. Cattle and other livestock were reported in mostly good condition.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 30% short, 60% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% short, 80% adequate. Barley planted 60%. Oats planted 15%. Hay supplies 50% very short, 35% short, 15% adequate. Livestock condition 5% poor, 35% fair, 40% good, 20% excellent. Pasture and range condition 30% poor, 30% fair, 40% good. Temperatures in the main growing regions continued to be above normal with little precipitation. The main farm activities for the week were planting small grains, fertilizing hay and pasture, spreading manure, irrigation, field preparation, high tunnel preparation, farm maintenance and fence repair. Local greenhouses are selling bedding plants and flowers.

ARIZONA: Days suitable for field work 7.0 days. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 35% short, 62% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 33% short, 57% adequate, 0% surplus. Cotton planting is 80 percent complete, 9 and 2 percentage points behind last year, and the 5-year average with conditions at fair to excellent. Conditions for cotton were 29% fair, 37% good, and 34% excellent. Arizona's alfalfa condition was rated in very poor to excellent condition, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on over three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Barley conditions are mostly good to fair, with 97 percent emerged, 12 and 4 percentage points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Durum Wheat conditions are mostly good to excellent, with 85 percent headed, same as last year at 85 percent, but behind the 5-year average at 95 percent. Winter Wheat conditions are very poor to excellent, depending on location, and 80 percent of the crop is headed, 3 percentage points behind last year at 83 percent, but 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average at 71 percent. This week there were 7 days suitable for field work. Vegetable harvest is slowing down. Dairy operations are working 7 days a week with warm weather favorable for milking cows. Some precipitation was received in limited locations throughout the State, but not enough to overcome drought conditions. Range and Pastures were rated in very poor to good condition, depending on location with conditions 22% very poor, 31% poor, 29% fair, 17% good and 1% excellent.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 9% short, 67% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 70% adequate, 17% surplus. Corn reached 95% planted, 84% last week, 92% last year, 96% 5-year average; 85% emerged, 66% last week, 83% last year, 90% 5-year average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 58% good, and 15% excellent. Winter wheat reached 89% headed, 49% last week, 91% last year, 97% 5-year average. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, and 15% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 56% good, and 10% excellent. Most of the state received rainfall during last week. Producers continued to plant crops as weather permitted.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil moisture 50% very short, 30% short, 20% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 55% short, 15% adequate and 0% surplus. At the start of the week a low pressure system moving through the Pacific Northwest brushing Northern California, spreading light showers along the northern coastal region and generally keeping temperatures a little below normal. A dry cold front associated with this low pressure moved across the State and into the southern region as the week progressed, producing a few showers across the far northern sectors of the State and along the Sierra Nevada. Temperatures remained below normal for much of the State through the week and into the weekend. Another weak low pressure system moved across the region on Saturday, again not producing any significant precipitation, but generating gusty winds which spread all across the State. This developed into a full blown Santa Ana wind episode for the southern part of the State by Sunday. Cotton was virtually all planted by week's end. Fields showed signs of damage, particularly black root rot. Alfalfa fields, on the other hand, were relatively clean as farmers continued their second cutting. Aside from weevil showing, alfalfa progressed nicely in Siskiyou County. Sunflowers prepared to bloom along the Central Coast. Oat hay was harvested throughout the State. Planted corn fields emerged. Rice planting continued with two-fifths of the crop sown by the end of the week. Dry conditions in the southern Central Valley accelerated maturation of wheat and barley. Avocado bloom was ongoing. Olive trees were in full bloom; bloom came earlier than normal this year. Early variety apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, and plums were harvested. Fruit size increased on later varieties; growers continued to thin fruit. Reflective foil remained in stone fruit orchards to enhance fruit color. Prune fruit increased in size; growers began thinning fruit. Pomegranate trees continued to bloom and develop fruit. Apples increased in size on the trees; growers were thinning fruit. Grape bloom was ongoing. Bunches were developing, as vines continued to leaf out and elongate. Grape growers continued to train vines and irrigate, fertilize, and apply sulfur to vineyards. Kiwi vines continued to grow. Strawberry and blueberry harvests remained active. Navel and Valencia orange harvests remained active. High winds knocked over almond trees and broke branches. Kernel fill on almonds was nearly complete. Nuts continued to develop on walnut trees. Walnut growers sprayed for coddling moth. Shells were starting to harden on pistachios. Pistachio growers were conducting foliar applications. In Stanislaus County, tomato transplants and broccoli were planted. Garlic has been growing well and was nearly ready for harvest. Radish, onions, fava beans, peppers, parsley, and other vegetables were harvested for farmers markets. In Merced County early tomato plants were showing bloom while the latest crops were just planted. Siskiyou County onions have emerged and weed control efforts were progressing. San Mateo County brussels sprout transplants have been put to

fields while some kale and cabbage were ready for harvest. Peas were sending out tendrils. In San Joaquin County, asparagus harvest was winding down. Onions were growing well. Fresno County late tomato plantings were finishing while earlier crops showed good development. Bell peppers were growing well as plants were ready to bloom. Fungicide and herbicides were applied in carrot fields. In Tulare County, eggplant, cucumbers, Italian squash, peppers, tomatoes, and onions continued to be planted and harvested for farmer's markets. Processing tomato started to set fruit. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Range and pasture conditions are rated poor to very poor. The movement of cattle out of California remained active.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.6 days. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 34% short, 49% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 32% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring barley seeded 90% this week, 81% last week, 86% last year, 90% average; emerged 59% this week, 41% last week, 57% last year, 61% average; condition 4% very poor, 5% poor, 13% fair, 37% good, 41% excellent. Spring wheat seeded 84% this week, 58% last week, 77% last year, 78% average; emerged 41% this week, 30% last week, 48% last year, 43% average. Winter wheat jointed 49% this week, 35% last week, 25% last year, 69% average; headed 14% this week, 2% last week, none last year, 16% average; condition 22% very poor, 16% poor, 33% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. Dry onions planted 92% this week, 72% last week, 87% last year, 93% average. Corn planted 64% this week, 35% last week, 29% last year, 56% average; emerged 4% this week, 1% last week, 1% last year, 9% average. Dry beans planted 3% this week, none last week, none last year, 2% average. Potatoes fall inside SLV planted 13% this week, last week not available, 30% last year, 24% average. Potatoes fall outside SLV planted 76% this week, 50% last week, 47% last year, 51% average; emerged 21% this week, 10% last week, 4% last year, 13% average. Sorghum planted 14% this week, 6% last week, none last year, 9% average. Sugarbeets planted 91% this week, 62% last week, 40% last year, 72% average; emerged 41% this week, 12% last week, 4% last year, 22% average. Sunflowers planted 1% this week, none last week, 2% last year, 3% average. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 63% good, 6% excellent. Pasture and range conditions 13% very poor, 27% poor, 30% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. Calving and lambing 97% and 94% completed, respectively. Statewide, mountain snowpack is 93% of average as of May 8. Precipitation was received throughout the vast majority of the state in the latter half of last week, yet dry conditions persisted in most of the San Luis Valley and in the southeast corner of Colorado. Planting activities occurred at an elevated pace last week with a notable level of progress made by week's end. Reporters noted improved field and crop conditions in localities that received adequate precipitation.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.6. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 4% short, 90% adequate and 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 89% adequate and 11% surplus. Alfalfa condition; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent Barley condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 81% good, 5% excellent. Other hay condition; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 3% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 28% good, and 42% excellent. Wheat conditions; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 77% good, 5% excellent. Apples Full Bloom; 69% this year, 87% last year, 89% five year average. Barley Headed; 43% this year, 92% last year, 80% five year average. Corn Planted; 48% this year, 76% last year, 67% five year average. Corn Emerged; 19% this year, 24% last year, 34% five year average. Cucumbers Planted; 6% this year, 13% last year, 17% five year average. Green peas planted; 75% this year, 100% last year, 94% five year average. Peaches Full Bloom; 92% this year, 99% last year, 99% five year average. Potatoes planted; 62% this year, 97% last year, 89% five year average. Strawberries Full Bloom; 46% this year, 97% last year, 96% five year average. Sweet Corn Planted; 28% this year, 38% last year, 40% five year average. Tomatoes Planted; 21% this year, 14% last year, 28% five year average. Watermelon Planted; 9% this year, 33% last year, 55% five year average. Winter Wheat Headed; 29% this year, 28% last year, 35% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 1% very short, 19% short, 80% adequate and 0% surplus. Field activities for the week include plowing, planting, and applying fertilizer.

FLORIDA: Days suitable for field work 6.3. Topsoil moisture 24% short, 69% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% short, 70% adequate, 10% surplus. Peanuts planted reported at 29%, behind last year's 32 percent and the 5-year average of 38 percent. Levy County farmers have planted 95% of their peanuts. Planting of field crops two to four weeks behind schedule. Jackson County farmers planted cotton, peanuts on high ground. Walton County no planting occurred due to wet fields. Washington County replanting cotton, peanuts. Dixie County drier, able to plant corn, peanuts. Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, Lee counties, watermelon harvest going strong. Blueberry growers in Charlotte, Glades County moving to u-pick. Miami-Dade County planting, boniato, malanga, okra, bitter melon; harvesting boniato, bitter melon, green beans, yellow squash, malanga, okra, zucchini. Farmers irrigating in Miami-Dade, Charlotte, Collier, Gades, Hendry, Lee counties. Vegetables, fruits coming to market in southwest; blueberries, collards, cucumbers, eggplant, herbs, kale, lettuce, peppers, snap beans, squash, tomatoes, watermelons, specialty items. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 44% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent. Cattle condition 2% poor, 32% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Pastures remain wet in Panhandle. Pasture quality in southwest Florida declined due to hot, dry, breezy conditions. Cattle condition primarily good, pasture condition fair to good. Rainfall in citrus producing area sparse, scattered. Ona (Hardee County) received 0.98 inch of rain, Arcadia (DeSoto County) received 0.88 inch. Rainfall beneficial, trees showing new growth. Next season's crop progressing well; oranges marble size or bigger, grapefruit slightly larger. Hedging, topping, complete in most areas. Nutritional and post bloom sprays being applied, fertilizing, irrigating, resetting trees continued. Processing plants primarily running Valencia oranges. Packinghouses finished for season, some taking late oranges.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 9% short, 71% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 73% adequate, 20% surplus. Range and pasture condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 9% excellent. Blueberry condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 14% fair, 50% good, 36% excellent. Blueberries harvested 13%, 24% 2013. Corn condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Corn planted 97%, 95% 2013. Hay 1st Cutting 41%, 22% 2013. Oat condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 44% fair, 46% good, 4% excellent. Oats harvested 11%, 8% 2013. Onion condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 42% good, 30% excellent. Onions harvested 61%, 42% 2013. Peach condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 87% good, 0% excellent. Rye condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 44% fair, 47% good, 5% excellent. Rye Harvested 6%, 5% 2013. Sorghum planted 45%, 11% 2013. Soybeans planted 11%, 6% 2013. Tobacco condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Tobacco transplanted 93%, 97% 2013. Watermelon condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 38% fair, 54% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 7%, 5% 2013. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from no rain up to 2.4 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 80s to the low 90s. Average low temperatures ranged from the high 50s to the high 60s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 38% short, 62% adequate, 0% surplus. In Maui County,

Increased sunshine with variable winds helped increase growth and development for most crops this week. Growers are gradually resuming their normal field activities and plantings as the weather begins to stabilize. Occasional light rain showers fell around the Big Island which helped out various orchard crops and pastures. Pastures in South Kohala have started to dry out at lower elevations. Meanwhile there was ample forage in upper elevation pastures. The windward recovery across most of Hawaii hasn't included the leeward areas as much after a dry April and beginning to May. As was the case last week for parts of the islands, the abnormally dry category (D0) has expanded across parts of Kauai, Oahu, Lanai, Kahoolawe and Maui. This is in stark contrast to locales on the windward reaches as many saw their wettest April in at least a decade, according to the National Weather Service. On May 6, the U.S. Drought Monitor reported that 38.21 percent of the State was abnormally dry or drier, up 4.25 percentage points from the previous week.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5.0 days. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 10% short, 83% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 5% short, 91% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 68% good, 16% excellent. Barley planted 90%, 92% 2013, 81% avg. Barley emerged 61%, 56% 2013, 46% avg. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, 14% excellent. Corn planted 41%, 41% 2013, 25% avg. Dry beans planted 31%, 5% 2013, 9% avg. Dry peas planted 73%, 73% 2013, 58% avg. Dry peas emerged 28%, 22% 2013, 18% avg. Oats planted 95%, 85% 2013, 75% avg. Oats emerged 74%, 52% 2013, 43% avg. Onions dry emerged 82%, 80% 2013, 77% avg. Potatoes planted 85%, 66% 2013, 65% avg. Spring wheat planted 97%, 94% 2013, 86% avg. Spring wheat emerged 72%, 57% 2013, 52% avg. Spring wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 15% excellent. Sugarbeets planted 98%, 98% 2013, 98% avg. Winter wheat headed 0%, 0% 2013, 0% avg. Irrigation water supply conditions 2% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 14% excellent. Pasture and range conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 14% excellent. Temperatures across the state ranged from 2 and 7 degrees below normal for the week. All weather stations reported precipitation during the week. Rainy days helped with top soil moisture and benefited areas where irrigation water was short. State wide extension educators reported that irrigation water supply was mostly good to excellent. Jerome County extension educator reports that cool temperatures slowed the emergence of corn and potatoes in addition to some potential damage to the sugarbeet crop due to cold nights. Caribou county extension educator reports that calving is nearing completion. Major agricultural activities included planting of grains, beans, potatoes, and sugarbeets.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 11% short, 75% adequate, and 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 24% short, 64% adequate, and 8% surplus. Oats planted 77%, 77% 2013, 90% avg. There were 5.0 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending May 11 allowing producers to make good progress planting. Producers spent long days in the field making up for time lost due to the previous week's wet conditions. The southern districts received a few scattered showers and averaged over an inch of rain, but conditions were drier than average in the northern part of the state. Temperatures averaged 67.2 degrees, 6.6 degrees above normal. Statewide precipitation averaged 0.85 inches, 0.13 inches below normal.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 65% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% short, 78% adequate, 13% surplus. Winter wheat jointing 72%, 78% 2013, average 86%. Temperatures ranged from 34º to 92º across the state with averages from 56º to 73º. Precipitation ranged from .01 inches to 2.35 inches. Warm and dry weather for the majority of the state saw a surge in field activity and planting of both corn and soybeans. Winter wheat, alfalfa hay and pasture have all progressed vigorously this week, and most livestock have now been turned over to pasture for the season. Some farmers took the opportunity to plow down damaged wheat fields. Still wind conditions on Saturday encouraged spraying of herbicides. Other activities included fertilizer application and repair of fence rows and tile.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 74% adequate, and 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 26% short, 60% adequate, and 5% surplus. Optimal conditions allowed almost half of the expected corn acreage to be planted in Iowa during the week. Average temperatures were above normal for the week, while average precipitation was below normal. Other activities for the week included fertilizer and herbicide application, manure hauling, and spraying.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 33% very short, 41% short, 26% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 35% very short, 42% short, 23% adequate, and 0% surplus. Sunflowers planted 1%, 0% 2013, 1% avg. Hay alfalfa condition 8% very poor, 23% poor, 43% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Stock water supplies were rated 20% very short, 32% short, 48% adequate, and 0% surplus. For the week ending May 11, 2014, heat and high winds caused further deterioration of the Kansas wheat crop. Blowing and drifting dirt continues to be a concern in southwest Kansas, as some fields are too dry and barren to hold the topsoil against the strong winds. Isolated areas of the State received rain late Sunday with some reports of hail and flash flooding. The rain showers were not enough to relieve drought conditions. Temperatures averaged 6 to 15 degrees above normal for the eastern half of the State and the Southwest. In the Northwest, reports of sub-freezing night temperatures brought weekly averages down to about normal. Some farmers planted row crops, while others were waiting for rain before putting more seed in the ground.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 4% short, 74% adequate, 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 78% adequate, 18% surplus. Precipitation averaged 1.07 inches, 0.02 inches below normal. Temperatures averaged 70 degrees, 8 degrees above normal. Winter wheat headed 37%, 61% 2013, 76% average. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, 17% excellent. Tobacco transplant supplies 3% short, 91% adequate, 6% surplus. Tobacco transplant height 18% under 2 in, 53% 2-4 in, 29% more than 4 in. Tobacco set 9%, 3% 2013, 8% average. Hay condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent. Primary activities this week included planting corn, soybeans and tobacco, along with cutting of alfalfa and wheat hay.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.6. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 22% short, 56% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 25% short, 63% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn planted 100% this week, 99% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Corn emerged 96% this week, 95% last week 100% last year, 100% average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 43% fair, 51% good, 2% excellent. Winter Wheat headed 96% this week, 93% last week, 98% last year, 100% average. Winter wheat coloring 51% this week, 19% last week, 49% last year, 82% average. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 42% fair, 53% good, 2% excellent. Hay first cutting 39% this week, 20% last week, 25% last year, 43% average. Sugarcane condition 6% very poor, 17% poor, 43% fair, 27% good, 7% excellent. Vegetables condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 43% fair, 44% good, 3% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 14% poor, 42% fair, 41% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.0. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 4% short, 85% adequate and 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 3% short, 93% adequate and 4% surplus. Alfalfa condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 67% good, 7% excellent. Barley condition; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 39% fair, 44% good, 8% excellent. Other hay condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 65% good, 4% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 63% good, and 21% excellent. Wheat conditions; 1% very poor, 10% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting; 12% this year, 21% last year, 25% five year average. Apples Full Bloom; 88% this year, 100% last year, 98% five year average. Barley Headed; 62% this year, 78% last year, 70% five year average. Cantaloupe Planted; 18% this year, 15% last year, 24% five year average. Corn Planted; 44% this year, 51% last year, 60% five year average. Corn Emerged; 14% this year, 14% last year, 29% five year average. Cucumbers Planted; 22% this year, 44% last year, 27% five year average. Green peas planted; 72% this year, 84% last year, 93% five year average. Lima Beans planted; 23% this year, 11% last year, 8% five year average. Peaches Full Bloom; 93% this year, 100% last year, 98% five year average. Potatoes planted; 91% this year, 99% last year, 99% five year average. Snap Beans planted; 15% this year, 23% last year, 22% five year average. Strawberries Full Bloom; 73% this year, 67% last year, 83% five year average. Strawberries Harvested; 5% this year, 2% last year, 8% five year average. Sweet Corn Planted; 34% this year, 37% last year, 42% five year average. Tomatoes Planted; 22% this year, 37% last year, 36% five year average. Watermelon Planted; 20% this year, 20% last year, 22% five year average. Winter Wheat Headed; 26% this year, 45% last year, 68% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 7% very short, 26% short, 67% adequate and 0% surplus. Field activities for the week include plowing, planting corn, and applying fertilizer.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 64% adequate, 33% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 69% adequate, 29% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 22%. Oats planted 55%, 71% last year, and 78% five-year average. Oats emerged 21%, 19% last year, and 48% five-year average. Barley planted 28%, barley emerged 5%. Range and pasture condition 6% very poor, 17% poor, 39% fair, 33% good, 5% excellent. Precipitation for the week ending May 11 ranged between 0.63 inch and 1.18 inches in the Upper Peninsula and between 0.06 inch and 2.53 inches in the Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 24 degrees to 89 degrees, with a state average of 62.4 degrees Fahrenheit. Drier and warmer conditions allowed farmers to make progress with planting, but most crops still lag behind the five-year average. Below normal rainfall amounts in the Thumb and southern parts of the state helped reduce soil moisture surpluses. Corn, oats, barley, and sugar beets are starting to emerge. Hay and pasture conditions have improved and budding in fruit trees was favored by warmer temperatures observed during the week. Livestock conditions were favorable.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.5. Topsoil moisture rated 0% very short, 0% short, 60% adequate, and 40% surplus. Subsoil moisture rated 0% very short, 7% short, 71% adequate, and 22% surplus. Planting progress was made on sandier soils, before planting was once again halted by rains late in the week. Widespread precipitation caused topsoil and subsoil moisture levels to rise. Almost one-quarter of the corn crop was planted this week, with southwestern Minnesota making the most progress. Pastures continued to turn green, but limited forage growth has prevented intense grazing.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for field work 5.2. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 67% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 72% adequate, 19% surplus. Winter wheat 91% headed this week, 72% last week, 94% 2013, 98% Avg. Winter wheat condition was 0% very poor, 2% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 11% excellent. Corn 94% planted this week, 88% last week, 91% 2013, 98% Avg. Corn 82% emerged this week, 70% last week, 84% 2013, 95% Avg. Corn condition was 0% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 55% good, 13% excellent. Hay, first cutting, 26% cut this week, 14% last week, 17% 2013, 50% Avg. Peanuts 32% planted this week, 20% last week, 1% 2013, 29% Avg. Peanuts 18% emerged this week, 2% last week, 0% 2013, 3% Avg. Sorghum 42% planted this week, 23% last week, 5% 2013, 56% Avg. Sorghum 17% emerged this week, 7% last week, 2% 2013, 43% Avg. Sweet potatoes 1% planted this week, 0% last week, 0% 2013, 1% Avg. Watermelon 66% planted this week, 59% last week, 32% 2013, 80% Avg. Watermelon condition was 0% very poor, 3% poor, 65% fair, 26% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition was 0% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 16% excellent. Pasture and range condition was 1% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 11% excellent. Blueberries condition was 0% very poor, 2% poor, 29% fair, 65% good, 4% excellent. Warm, dry weather for most of the state allowed producers to make significant planting progress on all crops.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 26% short, 63% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 35% short, 53% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 82% adequate, 9% surplus. Stock water supplies 9% short, 86% adequate, 5% surplus. Temperatures averaged 6.6 degrees above normal. The weather allowed row crop planting to progress across the state.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 4.0, 6.4 last year. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 17% last year; 9% short, 30% last year; 75% adequate, 51% last year; 12% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 19% last year; 12% short, 30% last year; 80% adequate, 49% last year; 6% surplus, 2% last year. Canola 46% planted, 57% last year. Canola 15% emerged, 7% last year. Corn 34% planted, 41% last year. Dry beans 13% planted, 34% last year. Dry peas 66% planted, 54% last year. Dry peas 16% emerged, 5% last year. Flaxseed 13% planted, 7% last year. Lentils 41% planted, 42% last year. Oats 24% planted, 53% last year. Oats 7% emerged, 9% last year. Durum wheat 23% planted, 23% last year. Sugarbeets 91% planted, 29% last year. Sugarbeets 17% emerged, 4% last year. Livestock grazing 65% open, 80% last year; 15% difficult, 13% last year; 20% closed, 7% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle & calves 49%, 57% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep & lambs 44%, 54% last year. Livestock birthing – calving completed 89%, 94% last year. Livestock birthing – lambing completed 82%, 87% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – cattle and calves 43%, 38% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – sheep and lambs 38%, 42% last year. The week ending May 11 was unsettled for much of the state of Montana. Temperatures were cooler and there was scattered precipitation. Nights were still below freezing in several locations and some areas experienced snow on May 11. Albion received the highest amount of precipitation at 1.99 inches. The high temperatures for Montana ranged from mid 50s to lower 70s. Low temperatures ranged from mid teens to the lower 30s. Crop development has been slower than usual due to cold, wet conditions across much of the state.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 13% percent very short, 25% short, 58% adequate, and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 17% very short, 35% short, 48% adequate, and 0% surplus. Stock water supplies rated 5% very short, 9% short, 85% adequate, and 1% surplus. For the week ending May 4, 2014, Most of Nebraska received precipitation during the week, with amounts varying widely across the state. Localized areas of heavy rain and thunderstorms in the eastern Nebraska caused some damage to irrigation equipment and buildings late in the week. Areas of southwest Nebraska remained in an extreme drought in spite of the rain. Average

temperatures ranged from 4 degrees below normal in the panhandle to 6 degrees above normal in southeast Nebraska. Activities included corn and soybean planting and moving cattle to pasture.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil Moisture 20% Very Short; 35% Short; 45% Adequate. Subsoil moisture 30% Very Short; 45% Short; 25% Adequate. Temperatures averaged a few degrees below normal. Las Vegas had a high of 88 degrees and Winnemucca had a low of 25 degrees. Every station reported at least trace amounts of precipitation with the most rain coming in Ely and Eureka. A storm system moved through the State starting on Monday with minimal amounts falling from Reno south to Tonopah. The northern and eastern parts of the State from Elko to Ely experienced significant rainfall during the middle of the week. Many reports of rain indicated improved soil moisture and range condition but little effects on irrigation supply. The cold weather slowed or stopped forage growth throughout the State. Alfalfa and other hay conditions remained the same as growers finished their first cutting. Winter wheat conditions remained the same and spring wheat planting progressed on schedule. Onion planting continued. Calving and lambing season neared completion.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.0. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 44% adequate and 56% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 49% adequate, 51% surplus. Blueberries, wild progress; 2% green tip, 0% pink. Blueberries, tame progress; 84% green tip, 24% pink. Cranberries progress (MA); 100% green tip, 0% pink. Strawberries progress; 97% planted, 65% green tip, 14% pink. Corn all progress; 5% planted. Potatoes all progress; 0% planted. Apples all progress; 85% green tip, 29% pink, 3% full bloom. Peaches all progress; 93% green tip, 60% pink, 33% full bloom. Pears all progress; 87% green tip, 40% pink, 1% full bloom. Pasture and range; 0% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, 8% excellent. Sweet corn all progress; 12% planted. Warm and dry weather predominated last week. Fruit is advancing rapidly. Field crops were still well behind schedule. Moisture sensitive crops such as potatoes and field corn have been especially delayed.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.0. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 3% short, 63% adequate and 34% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 70% adequate and 30% surplus. Apples all progress; 75% pink, 65% full bloom. Corn all planted; 39% planted, 7% emerged. Hay Alfalfa conditions; 2% very poor, 9% poor, 52% fair, 30% good, 7% excellent. Other Hay conditions; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 48% fair, 32% good, 14% excellent. Pasture and range conditions are; 12% very poor, 21% poor, 29% fair, 36% good, and 2% excellent. Peaches all progress; 81% pink, 75% full bloom. Winter Wheat conditions; 3% very poor, 4% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent. Field activities for the week included planting corn & tillage work. Arugula, asparagus, cilantro, dandelion, kale, leeks, radishes, Boston lettuce, peppers, squash, tomatoes and eggplant are being harvested.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 48% very short, 19% short and 33% adequate. Subsoil moisture 44% very short, 19% short and 37% adequate. Alfalfa first cutting 48% complete, 43% 2013, 61% avg; 2% poor, 41% fair, 46% good and 11% excellent. Corn 44% planted, 39% 2013, 57% avg; emerged 17%, 14% 2013, 16% avg. Sorghum 10% planted, 2% 2013, 9% avg. Winter wheat 45% headed, 33% 2013, 66% avg; 39% very poor, 21% poor, 14% fair, 13% good and 13% excellent. Cotton 60% planted, 39% 2013, 67% avg. Peanuts 7% planted, 8% 2013, 19% avg; 10% very poor, 45% poor and 45% fair. Lettuce 55% harvested, 23% 2013, 49% avg; 45% good and 55% excellent. Chile 95% planted, 88% 2013, 93% avg; 2% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 65% good and 5% excellent. Cattle 2% very poor, 21% poor, 54% fair, 22% good and 1% excellent. Sheep 19% very poor, 26% poor, 48% fair and 7% good. Range and pasture 29% very poor, 42% poor, 24% fair and 5% good. A storm produced strong winds, cooler temperatures and very little moisture. Precipitation was limited to the northern mountains and western high terrain.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4.5. Topsoil moisture, 0% very short, 1% short, 52% adequate, and 47% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 0% very short, 1% short, 56% adequate, 43% surplus. Spring tillage complete, 40% this week. Barley planted, 28% this week and 14% previous week. Corn planted, 8% this week, 2% previous week, 38% last year and 32% average. Oats planted, 32% this week, 18% previous week, 76% last year and 71% average. Onions planted, 23% this week, 14% last week, 81% previous year and 63% average. Potatoes planted, 15% this week, 5% previous week, 41% last year and 48% average. Snap beans planted, 16% this week, 10% previous week, 4% last year and 6% average. Sweet corn planted, 17% this week, 9% previous week, 31% last year and 22% average. Winter wheat breaking dormancy, 93% this week. Winter wheat jointed, 36% this week. Apples green tip, 51% this week, 20% last week, 99% last year and 99% average. Apples pink, 47% this week, 90% last year and 91% average. Peaches green tip, 68% this week, 25% last week, 98% last year and 85% average. Peaches pink, 34% this week, 72% last year and 88% average. Pears green tip, 70% this week, 34% last week, 99% last year and 98% average. Pears pink, 45% this week, 78% last year and 90% average. Sweet cherries green tip or earlier, 52% this week, 24% last week, 100% last year, and 99% average. Sweet cherries half inch green to pink, 37% this week, 83% last year, and 92% average. Tart cherries green tip, 73% this week, 11% last week, and 100% last year. Tart cherries half inch green to pink, 25% this week and 95% last year. Hay alfalfa condition, 4% very poor, 8% poor, 48% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Hay other than alfalfa condition, 4% very poor, 8% poor, 45% fair, 38% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and range condition, 6% very poor, 14% poor, 49% fair, 27% good, 4% excellent. Winter Wheat condition, 0% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 46% good, 9% excellent. Field activities for the week include hauling and spreading manure, applying fertilizer, plowing and planting of fields, spraying of trees, and fixing machinery.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 20% short, 68% adequate and 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 78% adequate and 11% surplus. Wheat condition was rated 4% poor, 22% fair, 62% good and 12% excellent this is similar to the conditions for barley and oats. The good conditions lead an increase to 86% headed for the week. Corn progress was reported at 90% planted and 70% emerged. Flue-cured tobacco was reported at 66% transplanted. The state recorded slightly above normal temperatures with the average temperatures ranging from 40 to 93 degrees.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 66% adequate, 33% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 78% adequate, 21% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 2% very poor, 18% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat jointed 8%. Durum wheat planted 1%, 10% 2013, 23% average. Canola planted 2%, 10% 2013, 26% average. Flaxseed planted 1%, 3% 2013, 13% average. Dry edible peas planted 6%, 0% 2013, 36% average. Potatoes planted 2%, 0% 2013, 27% average. Cattle/Calf conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 70% good, and 13% excellent. Calving 87% complete. Cattle/Calf death loss 24% below normal, 74% normal, 2% above normal. Sheep/Lamb conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 69% good, and 10% excellent. Lambing 90% complete. Sheep/Lamb death loss 20% below normal, 78% normal, 2% above normal. Shearing 89% complete. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 1% short, 80% adequate, and 19% surplus. Cool, wet weather continued across the state last week which delayed fieldwork even further. Average temperatures

were 4 to 8 degrees below normal over much of the state with soil temperatures ranging from 38 to 45 degrees. Livestock producers were busy moving their herds from winter feeding areas to pasture for grazing.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 65% adequate, 33% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 70% adequate, 28% surplus. Soybeans emerged 0%, 0% 2013, 5% avg. Winter wheat jointing 68%, NA 2013, NA avg. Precipitation in areas around the state for the week ranged between 0 inches and 1.31 inches, with a state average of 0.75 inches. Average temperatures in areas around the state ranged from 55 degrees to 67 degrees, with a state average of 57.9 degrees Fahrenheit. Weather conditions around the state this week were highly conducive to fieldwork, as warmer temperatures and clear conditions dried out the soil and gave most producers a chance to get into their fields. Growers were able to make significant progress planting corn, soybeans and oats. Corn and oats are now much closer to the five year average for percent planted, with soybeans more behind. Emergence is behind for all three crops. Producers also spent the week spraying and tilling fields. Winter wheat condition improved, though some of the improvement can be attributed to decisions on which fields to take to harvest and which to plow.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 46% very short, 32% short, 21% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 52% very short, 32% short, 15% adequate, 1% surplus Rye condition 22% very poor, 19% poor, 49% fair, 9% good, 1% excellent; jointing 65% this week, 64% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; headed 60% this week, 56 % last week, 89% last year, 97% average. Oats condition 28% very poor, 27% poor, 24% fair, 17% good, 4% excellent; jointing 56% this week, 47% last week, 85% last year, 89% average. Canola condition 56% very poor, 26% poor, 13% fair, 5% good; blooming 93% this week, 91% last week, 97% last year, N/A% average; coloring 58% this week, 48% last week, N/A% last year, N/A% average. Winter wheat jointing 98% this week, 93% last week, 97% last year, 99% average. Corn seedbed prepared 96% this week, 94% last week, 92% last year, 98% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 87% this week, 80% last week 57% last year, 73% average. Soybean seedbed prepared 70% this week, 64% last week, 47% last year, 63% average. Peanut seedbed prepared 77% this week, 76% last week, 72% last year, 83% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 88% this week, 83% last week, 85% last year, 84% average. Alfalfa first cutting 28% this week, 11% last week, 23% last year, 49% average. Other Hay first cutting 19% this week, 7% last week, 10% last year, 23% average. Watermelons planted 33% this week, 16% last week, 75% last year, 68% average. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 45% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Pasture and range condition 20% very poor, 22% poor, 37% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent. Drought conditions persisted in Oklahoma last week. According to the most recent drought monitor the most intense category, D-4 severe drought, has increased from 20 percent to 29 percent this past week. The D-4 category encompassed the Panhandle, West Central and Southwest Districts. Producers in the Panhandle continued to experience high winds and deteriorating winter wheat crops. A wild fire occurred on Tuesday, May 6th in Woodward County, although no damages were reported. Rain was received in some parts of the state last week; however rainfall was too late for the development of winter wheat crops. Producers in the Northeast reported baling winter wheat for hay while producers in Central Oklahoma were concerned with not enough wheat development to even bale for hay. Row crop planting was in full swing last week. Corn emergence was beginning; however more moisture was needed for continued growth. Precipitation ranged from 0.02 of an inch in the Panhandle to 2.91 inches in the Southeast District. Temperatures ranged from 34 degrees at Kenton on Friday, May 9th to 105 degrees at Altus on Monday, May 5th.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 5.9 days. Topsoil Moisture 5% Very Short, 24% Short, 64% Adequate, 7% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 7% Very Short, 29% Short, 62% Adequate, 2% Surplus. Range and Pasture 2% Very Poor, 22% Poor, 36% Fair, 38% Good, 2% Excellent. Winter Wheat Condition 1% Very Poor, 6% Poor, 42% Fair, 42% Good, 9% Excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 1% Very Poor, 3% Poor, 37% Fair, 55% Good, 4% Excellent. Barley Condition 1% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 48% Fair, 45% Good, 4% Excellent. Spring Wheat Emerged 92%, 80% 2013, 76% avg. Barley Wheat Emerged 91%, 61% 2013, 71% avg. Winter Wheat Headed 10%, 7% 2013, 4% avg. Hay 1st cutting 1%, 7% 2013, 1% avg. Field Crop Growth Continued to be Excellent. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.9. Pasture and range conditions were reported to be 2% very poor, 22% poor, 36% fair, 38% good, and 2% excellent. In western Oregon winter wheat was maturing rapidly. Crimson clover was nearing full bloom. Some red clover was cut for silage. Alfalfa was ready for cutting. Early fruit trees have set some fruit. However, there were some pollination failures, for some tree fruits, due to the wet weather. Blueberries were setting fruit. Filberts were forming nuts. Walnuts were leafing. Blackberries were in full bloom. Sweet corn planting was ongoing. Cole crops were doing well. Farmer's markets opened and were providing some fresh veggies. Trees at nurseries were fully leafed. Nurseries were rotating potted plants and were removing frost covers from new sets. Spring calves were doing well. Cows and buffalo were looking well. Pasture growth was excellent. In eastern Oregon some fields of alfalfa have been swathed. Corn planting was in full force and early plantings were emerging. Hand thinning of summer pears was underway. Range conditions were good.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4.5. Topsoil moisture, 0% very short, 2% short, 83% adequate, and 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 0% very short, 1% short, 83% adequate, 16% surplus. Spring tillage, 58% this week, 39% last week, n/a% last year, n/a% average. Corn planted, 27% this week, 8% last week, 45% last year, 41% average. Barley headed, 28% this week, 23% last week, 44% last year, 70% average. Oats planted, 79% this week, 51% last week, 92% last year, 84% average. Oats emerged, 51% this week, 26% last week, 65% last year, 59% average. Potatoes planted, 53% this week, 8% last week, 59% last year, 45% average. Tobacco beds having plants up, 87% this week, 80% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Apples pink, 81% this week, 61% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Apples full bloom, 71% this week, 34% last week, 97% last year, 98% average. Cherries half inch green to pink, 92% this week, 90% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Cherries full bloom, 91% this week, 66% last week, 66% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Peaches pink 82% this week, 75% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Peaches full bloom, 80% this week, 71% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Winter Wheat condition, 0% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 11% excellent. Hay Alfalfa condition, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 32% fair, 60% good, 7% excellent. Hay Other condition, 0% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 59% good, 7% excellent. Pasture condition, 6% very poor, 13% poor, 35% fair, 33% good, 13% excellent. Field activities for the week included plowing fields, planting crops and harvesting ryelage.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil Moisture 1% very short, 25% short, 71% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 0% very short, 19% short, 78% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter Wheat condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 58% good, 19% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 40% fair, 54% good, 1% excellent. Rye condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 76% good, 1% excellent. Oats condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 63% good, 20%

excellent. Peaches condition 14% very poor, 17% poor, 59% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 74% good, 7% excellent. Tomatoes condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 47% fair, 52% good, 1% excellent. Cantaloupes conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 55% fair, 44% good, 0% excellent. Tobacco condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 49% fair, 47% good, 4% excellent. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 28% fair, 68% good, 3% excellent. Corn planted 97%, 95% 2013. Corn Emerged 92%, 88% 2013. Cotton planted 37%, 21% 2013. Winter Wheat headed, 96%, 91% 2013. Winter Wheat coloring 20%, 10% 2013. Rye headed 94%, 93% 2013. Rye coloring 38%, 17% 2013. Oats headed 96%, 96% 2013. Oats coloring 23%, 19% 2013. Cantaloupes planted 83%, 86% 2013. Cucumbers planted 55%, 71% 2013. Snap beans planted 43%, 77% 2013. Watermelons planted 76%, 91% 2013. Tomatoes planted 65%, 99% 2013. Peanuts planted 49%, 21% 2013. Soybeans planted 18%, 17% 2013. Tobacco transplanted 42%, 97% 2013. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was eight degrees above the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.2 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 84% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 33% fair, 62% good, 2% excellent. Cattle/Calf conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 75% good, 9% excellent. Calving 89% complete. Cattle/Calf death loss 16% below normal, 83% normal, 1% above normal. Sheep/Lamb conditions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 16% fair, 66% good, 18% excellent. Lambing 91% complete. Shearing was 92% complete. Sheep/Lamb death loss 20% below normal, 79% normal, 1% above normal. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 7% short, 87% adequate, 6% surplus. Wet cool conditions persisted and measureable rain fall was recorded in most areas of the state, Average temperatures were below normal except for the southeast corner of the state. Activities included spreading fertilizer, planting row crops, and caring for livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 5.5. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 78% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% short, 85% adequate, 8% surplus. Corn producers were winding down planting, while cotton and soybean planting was just getting into full swing. Wheat and pastures continue to benefit from adequate moisture. Other farm activities included the first cutting of hay. Pasture conditions mostly good.

TEXAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 46% very short, 35% short, 18% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 42% very short, 40% short, 17% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn planted 80%, 77% 2013, 85% avg; Corn emerged 65%, 66% 2013, 69% avg. Cotton planted 24%, 19% 2013, 28% avg. Rice planted 91%, 99% 2013, 96% avg; Rice emerged 81%, 89% 2013, 84% avg. Sorghum planted 81%, 66% 2013, 72% avg. Soybeans planted 30%, 83% 2013, 82% avg. Sunflowers planted 18 %, 36% 2013, 36% avg. Winter Wheat headed 72%, 61% 2013, 79% avg. Oats Headed 92%, 88% 2013, 93% avg. Winter Wheat condition 35% very poor, 33% poor, 21% fair, 10% good and 1% excellent. Oat condition 13% very poor, 21% poor, 33% fair, 27% good and 6% excellent. Range and pasture condition 17% very poor, 25% poor, 33% fair, 21% good and 4% excellent. Many areas of the state received much needed rainfall last week. Areas of the Cross Timbers, Blacklands, South Central, and East Texas received 1 to 6 inches. Additionally some areas experienced thunderstorms with hail, and high winds. The Coastal Bend and the Lower Valley received up to 1 inch. Other areas received trace amounts. Warmer temperatures returned to most areas of the state. Wheat conditions worsened in some areas of the High Plains. The wheat crop progressed in the Cross Timbers and the Blacklands and heading was nearly complete. In the Edwards Plateau, damage from a late freeze was becoming more evident. Row crops producers continued planting cotton and peanuts in the Southern High Plains Many corn producers in the Coastal Bend were still waiting on additional moisture to begin planting. In South Texas, preparations were underway for planting of peanuts. Some damage was reported to row crops across the Lower Valley from high winds. Pecan trees in the Blacklands and South Texas began setting nuts last week, and case bearer moths were being trapped. The peach crop remained in good condition in the Blacklands. Farmers continued to cultivate vegetable crops in North East Texas. Potato harvest progressed in South Texas. Producers in the Lower Valley continued harvesting onions, and some began preparing for spinach harvested. Supplemental feeding continued in the Plains and the Edwards Plateau as producers attempted to maintain livestock body condition. Fly infestation had become more prevalent in cattle herds in many areas of East Texas. Producers continued to shear lambs in preparation for the summer heat. Fire danger remained high for most of the state's rangelands, as high winds continued over many areas of the state.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 4.5. Top soil moisture 5% very short, 39% short, 52% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 7% very short, 36% short, 55% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn planted 50%, 57% 2013, 43% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat condition 3% poor, 19% fair, 59% good, 19% excellent. Barley emerged 89%, 76% 2013, 71% 5-yr avg. Barley condition 15% fair, 64% good, 21% excellent. Oats planted 91%, 79% 2013, 78% 5-yr avg. Oats emerged 65%, 46% 2013, 45% 5-yr avg. Spring wheat emerged 90%, 87% 2013, 65% 5-yr avg. Spring wheat condition19% fair, 62% good, 19% excellent. Apples full bloom 8%, 29% 2013, 59% 5-yr avg. Apricots 63% full bloom or past, 92% 2013, 97% 5-yr avg. Peaches full bloom 85%, 85% 2013, 90% 5-yr avg. Sweet Cherries full bloom 80%, 74% 2013, 85% 5- yr avg. Tart cherries full bloom 1%, 76% 2013, 78% 5-yr avg. Cows calved 92%, 96% 2013, 96% 5-yr avg. Cattle and calves condition 1% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 11% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved to pasture 67%, 87% 2013, 79% 5-yr avg. Sheep and lamb condition 17% fair, 76% good, 7% excellent. Sheep and lambs farm flocks shorn 89%, 87% 2013, 91% 5-yr avg. Sheep and lambs range flocks shorn 90%, 83% 2013, 81% 5- yr avg. Sheep and lambs farm flocks lambed 96%, 89% 2013, 94% 5- yr avg. Sheep and lambs range flocks lambed 81%, 74% 2013, 70% 5-yr avg. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 20% short, 76% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture and range condition 6% poor, 40% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. Last week's rains have helped the range and pastures green up in Beaver County. Corn planting is going well. Ranchers are getting cows ready to go out on the ranges. Livestock look good. Box Elder County had a week of unsettled weather beginning on Tuesday in the western part of the County and continuing through Saturday. High winds blew most of the day Sunday. These conditions brought needed moisture but also brought field work to a halt by mid-week. Some corn producers did drill a substantial amount of acres at the beginning of the week. Other producers had hooked on to their corn planters but are now waiting due to the moist conditions in the fields. Crops continue to progress very well. Fall planted wheat and barley looks very good on both dry land acres as well as irrigated fields. The wet, cold weather has been very hard on sheep producers who are mid-way through lambing. There will be some losses of newborn lambs due to the cold and wet weather but the moisture should help the pasture and forage conditions in a major way. Most sheep producers will begin moving to the summer ranges in June. Beef producers are still working with their animals to get them branded and doctored before they move to summer ranges at the end of the month. Garfield and Kane Counties received a good storm of snow and rain. The moisture provided much relief to the early spring grasses. In Morgan County, several days of rain brought field work to a virtual standstill. Growers, however, are grateful for the

moisture and are also thrilled with the forecast of several days of warm dry weather. Small grains and pastures have responded exceptionally well to the wet and cool conditions. The wet spring storms in Rich County have really improved conditions. Water in the reservoirs will continue to build because the need for irrigation water has been relieved with the precipitation. Cool wet weather in Sevier County has delayed farm field operations such as planting and weed spraying. Farmers have been applying fertilizers to fields throughout the County. In Uintah County, canals in the Ashley Valley started getting water. In Weber County, crops are progressing well. There are isolated spots of frost and insect damage on alfalfa seedlings.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 11% short, 72% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% short, 79% adequate, 14% surplus. Cotton planted 25%, 23% 2013, 45% 5-yr avg. Peanuts planted 20%, 19% 2013, 24% 5-yr avg. Corn planted 69%, 74% 2013, 77% 5 yr-avg. Corn emerged 41%, 56% 2013, 57% 5-yr avg. Soybeans planted 10%, 11% 2013, 15% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat headed 66%, 74% 2013, 78% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 2% poor, 26% fair, 64% good, 8% excellent. Barley 4% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 62% good, 3% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 2% poor, 35% fair, 54% good, 8% excellent. Greenhouse tobacco 1% very poor, 1% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 17% excellent. Tobacco plant beds 30% fair, 70% good. Flue-cured tobacco transplanted 45%, 36% 2013, 42% 5-yr avg. Fire-cured tobacco transplanted 18%, 24% 2013, 20% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco transplanted 1%, 9% 2013, 10% 5-yr avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 8% excellent. Pasture 3% very poor, 12% poor 36% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa hay 6% poor, 47% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent. Other hay 1% very poor, 8% poor, 47% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent. All apples 1% very poor, 1% poor, 49% fair, 49% good. Grapes 10% poor, 39% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent. Virginia experienced drier conditions this week, even though many parts of the country received adequate showers. Fortunately, the rain didn't hit as hard as it had previously. Farmers resumed planting of crops and made excellent progress. Other farming activities for the week included spraying herbicides, and repairing broken fences.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil Moisture 5% Very Short, 25% Short, 66% Adequate and 4% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 8% Very Short, 31% Short, 57% Adequate and 4% Surplus. Winter Wheat Condition 3% Very Poor, 15% Poor, 41% Fair, 38% Good, 3% Excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 1% Very Poor, 9% Poor, and 40% Fair, 49% Good, and 1% Excellent. Barley Condition 1% Very Poor, 3% Poor, 24% Fair, 72% Good, 0% Excellent Green Peas Planted 92%, 90% PW, 95% PY, and 90% 5YA. Winter Wheat Planted 1%, 0% PW, 4% PY, 2% 5YA. Spring Wheat Planted 97%, 92% PW, 97% PY, and 89% 5YA. Spring Wheat Emerged 76%, 60% PW, 82% PY, and 68% 5YA. Barley Planted 86%, 81% PW, 92% PY, and 82% 5YA. Barley Emerged 62%, 41% PW, 73% PY, 55% 5YA. Potatoes Planted 84%, 80% PW, 89% PY, and 89% 5YA. Potatoes Emerged 3%, 1% PW, 4% PY, and 8% 5YA. Dry Peas Planted 70%, 57% PW, 72% PY, and 67% 5YA. Corn Planted 68%, 57% PW, 77% PY, and 64% 5YA. Corn Emerged 15%, 10% PW, 23% PY, and 15% 5YA. Dry Beans Planted 50%, 36% PW, 58% PY, and 57% 5YA. Range and Pasture Conditions were 0% very poor, 5% poor, 49% fair, 42% good, and 5% excellent. Winter Wheat Crop Damage Apparent in Washington State. In the Palouse region, many of the vegetable crops showed effects of the reduced moisture and cold weather from winter. In Walla Walla county winter wheat planted on south facing slopes showed signs of damage. Most spring crops were planted with some having already emerged. Yakima County received 1 to 3 rain events that contributed 0.7 to 1.5 inches of precipitation. Night time low temperatures ranged from upper 30s to mid 40s, so frost prevention was not a necessity. Daytime high temperatures ranged from the mid 60s to upper 70s. Asparagus harvest continued and was the centerpiece of local farmers markets along with lettuce, radishes and green onions. Field crews were still laying down black plastic and planting transplants of cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes, and crucifers. Field crews were mowing and tidying up orchards. First cutting of alfalfa was noted in the lower, warmer areas of the Yakima Valley.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture was 1% very short, 9% short, 88% adequate, and 2% surplus compared to 3% very short, 20% short, 67% adequate, and 10% surplus last year. Subsoil moisture was 13% short, 79% adequate, and 8% surplus, comparison data not available. Hay and roughage supplies were 4% very short, 12% short, 80% adequate, and 4% surplus. Feed grain supplies were 1% very short, 2% short, and 97% adequate compared to 4% short and 96% adequate last year. Corn was 17% planted, 24% in 2013, and 35% 5-year avg. Corn was 7% emerged, 4% in 2013, and 13% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 9% planted, 6% in 2013, and 13% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 2% poor, 40% fair, and 58% good. Winter wheat was 33% headed, 19% in 2013, and 35% 5-year avg. Hay conditions were 1% very poor, 16% poor, 35% fair, 46% good, and 2% excellent. Apple conditions were 9% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, and 3% excellent. Peach conditions were 1% very poor, 13% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, and 1% excellent. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 24% fair, 67% good, and 7% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 15% fair, 80% good, and 3% excellent. Farming activities included calving and planting crops. Home gardens are being planted.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 64% adequate, and 34% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 74% adequate, and 21% surplus. Spring tillage complete, 30%, 24% 2013, 58% avg. Freeze damage to alfalfa hay 82% none, 16% light, 2% moderate. This week started out cool and clear, finally letting farmers across the state get out into fields. Reporters commented that farmers made the most of every day available for fieldwork, with planting, manure application, and fertilizer spreading going full tilt. A warm front rolled through mid-week, bringing heavy rain and thunderstorms to the north of the state and patchier precipitation across the south. Daytime highs over the weekend climbed into the 70s and low 80s, boosting growth on pastures, winter wheat and alfalfa stands. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 1 degree below to 2 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 61 to 68 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 43 to 46 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.02 inches in Madison to 0.50 inches in Green Bay and La Crosse.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 84% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% short, 82% adequate. Barley planted 87%, 88% 2013, 85% 5-yr avg; emerged 45%, 52% 2013, 51% 5-yr avg. Oats planted 66%, 52% 2013, 64% 5-yr avg; emerged 30%, 28% 2013, 31% 5-yr avg. Spring wheat planted 57%, 30% 2013, 52% 5-yr avg; emerged 10%, 7% 2013, 20% 5-yr avg. Sugarbeets planted 70%, 39% 2013, 70% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat jointed 35%, 18% 2013, 42% 5-yr avg condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 56% fair, 43% good, 1% excellent. Corn planted 45%, 45% 2013, 43% 5-yr avg. Dry beans planted 25%, 17% 2013, 7% 5-yr avg. Pasture and range conditions 1% very poor, 7% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, 9% excellent. Spring calving 91%, 91% 2013, 90% 5-yr avg. Cattle and calf losses 44% light, 56% normal. Farm flock ewes lambed 94%, 88% 2013, 92% 5-yr avg. Range flock ewes lambed 67%, 49% 2013, 45% 5-yr avg. Sheep and lamb losses 46% light, 53% average, 1% heavy. Farm flock sheep shorn 91%, 92% 2013, 91% 5-yr avg. Range flock sheep shorn 91%, 55% 2013, 56% 5-yr avg. Irrigation water supplies 2% poor, 8% fair, 72% good, and 18% excellent. Stock water supplies 8% short, 85% adequate, 7% surplus.

May 8 ENSO Update

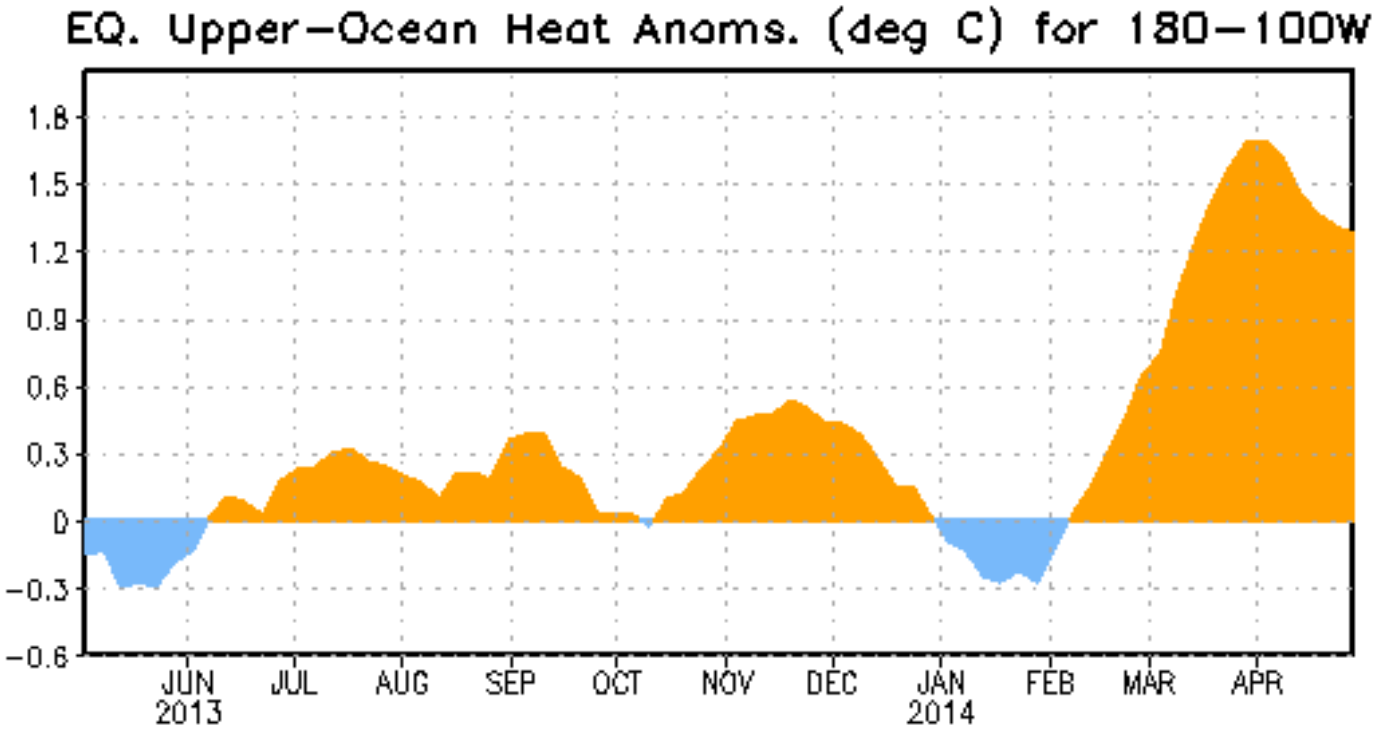


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Watch

Synopsis: Chance of El Niño increases during the remainder of the year, exceeding 65% during summer.

ENSO-neutral continued during April 2014, but with above-average sea surface temperatures (SST) developing over much of the eastern tropical Pacific as well as persisting near the International Date Line. The weekly SST indices were near to slightly above average and increasing in the Niño1+2, Niño3 and Niño3.4 regions, and above average in the Niño4 region. The downwelling phase of a strong oceanic Kelvin wave that began in January greatly increased the oceanic heat content during March and April (Fig. 1), and produced large positive subsurface temperature anomalies across the central and eastern Pacific. The upper portion of these subsurface anomalies reached the sea surface, warming the waters east of 125ºW longitude. Also during April, weak low-level westerly wind anomalies were observed over the far western Pacific, while upper-level easterly anomalies occurred over much of the Pacific. Convection was enhanced over the west-central equatorial Pacific. These atmospheric and oceanic conditions collectively indicate a continued evolution toward El Niño.

The model predictions of ENSO for this summer and beyond are indicating an increased likelihood of El Niño compared with those from last month. Most of the models indicate that ENSO-neutral (Niño-3.4 index between -0.5°C and 0.5°C) will persist through part of the remainder of the Northern Hemisphere spring 2014, most likely transitioning to El Niño during the summer. There remains uncertainty as to exactly when El Niño will develop and an even greater uncertainty as to how strong it may become. This uncertainty is related to the inherently lower forecast skill of the models for forecasts made in the spring. While ENSO-neutral is favored for Northern Hemisphere spring, the chance of El Niño increases during the remainder of the year, exceeding 65% during the summer (click CPC/IRI consensus forecast for the chance of each outcome).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 5 June 2014. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 4-10, 2014

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Wet weather persisted across much of the continent, maintaining or boosting soil moisture for reproductive winter crops but slowing or halting fieldwork.

WESTERN FSU: Showers further improved soil moisture for vegetative winter grains and recently-planted summer crops.

EASTERN FSU: Hot, summer-like weather encouraged rapid spring wheat planting in the north, while locally heavy showers slowed late cotton planting in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Locally heavy rain in Turkey hampered winter wheat maturation and harvesting as well as summer crop planting, while dry, seasonably hot conditions promoted winter grain harvesting in Iraq and western Iran.

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

SOUTH ASIA: Showers briefly overspread much of southern India, adding moisture to fields and providing a break from intense seasonal heat.

EAST ASIA: Showers across eastern China benefited summer crops, while more rainfall would be welcomed for corn germination in the northeast.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: The southwest monsoon remained slow to start in Indochina and the Philippines, as farmers rely on pre-monsoon showers to establish crops.

AUSTRALIA: Rain continued to benefit winter grains and oilseeds in western and southeastern Australia.

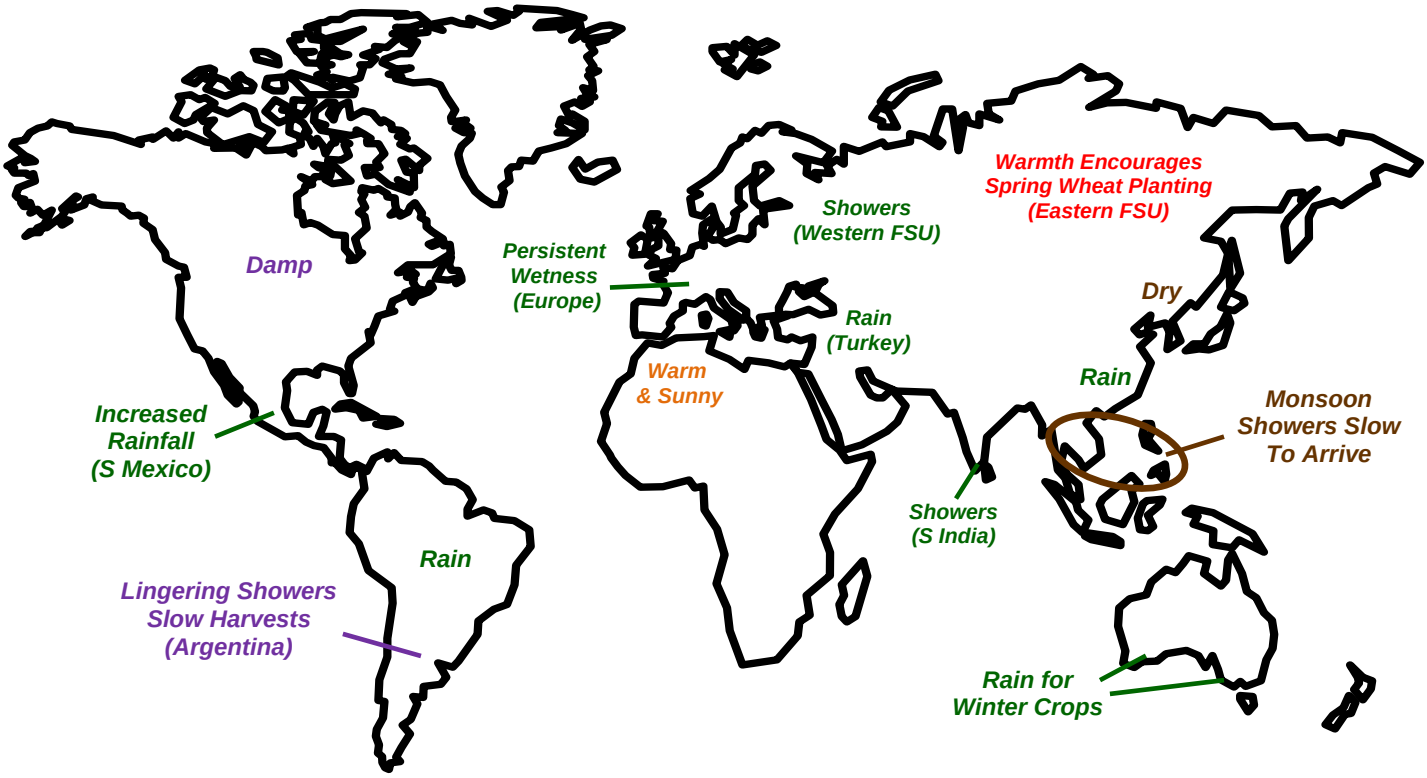
ARGENTINA: Lingering rain sustained localized delays in summer crop harvesting.

BRAZIL: Increased rainfall improved planting prospects in southern corn areas.

MEXICO: Increased rainfall improved planting prospects in southern corn areas.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Damp weather slowed spring grain and oilseed planting.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Seasonal warming aided wheat and pasture development.



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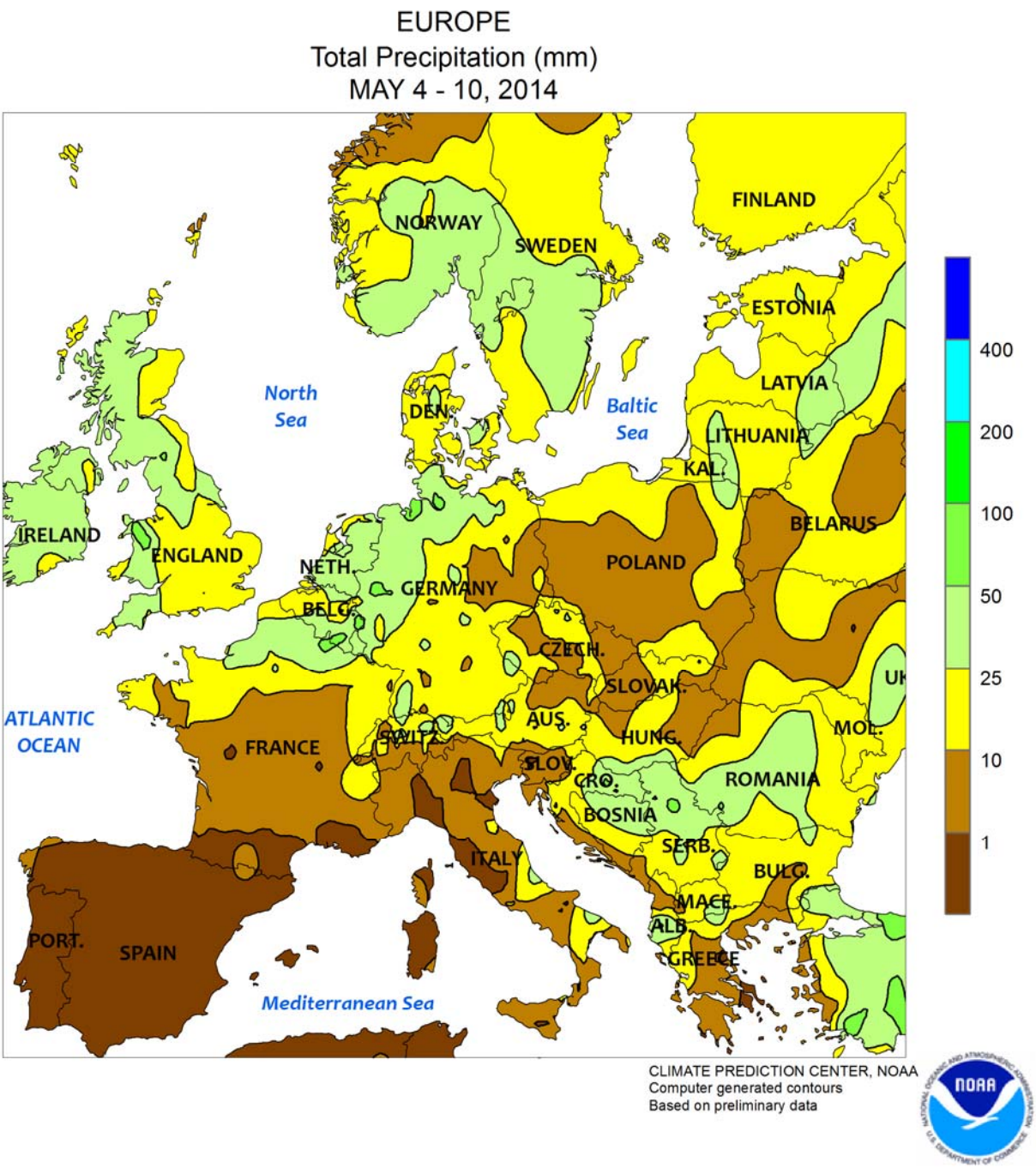

EUROPE

Rainy weather persisted across most of the continent, maintaining or improving soil moisture for winter crops but slowing or halting fieldwork. A parade of Atlantic storms generated widespread showers (5-50 mm) from France and the United Kingdom into Poland and the Baltic States, maintaining favorable prospects for reproductive wheat and rapeseed. However, the additional rainfall was especially welcomed in Germany, where amounts in excess of 25 mm further removed the country from concerns over fall-winter drought. Farther east, a slow-moving Mediterranean storm produced heavy downpours (25-60 mm) — along with locally severe weather — over the Balkans, halting fieldwork but maintaining abundant moisture reserves for reproductive winter crops. Light to moderate showers were also reported in Italy, boosting irrigation reserves for warm-season crops (corn, sunflowers, and soybeans). Dry weather was confined to Spain, where winter grain maturation and early harvesting continued without delay.

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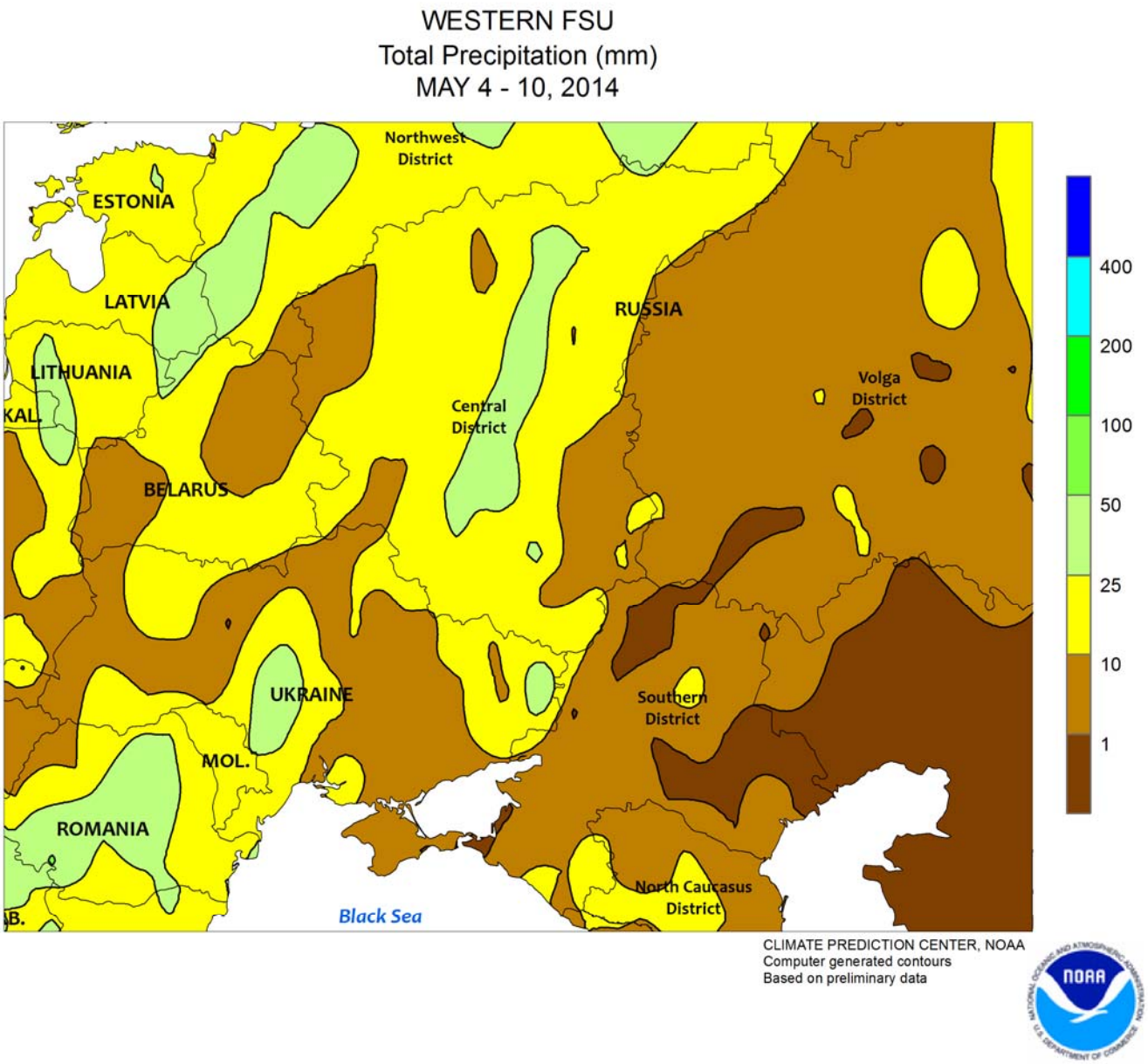

WESTERN FSU

Unsettled albeit cooler conditions continued over much of the region, though warm weather lingered in southern- and eastern-most crop districts. A stationary frontal boundary draped across the region separated chilly conditions (up to 3°C below normal) over northern and western growing areas from above-normal temperatures in southern and eastern wheat districts. While the cold conditions over Belarus, northern Ukraine, and Russia's Southern District slowed winter crop development, nighttime lows (-3 to 0°C) were above the threshold for crop damage. A storm system tracked northward along the front, producing widespread showers (5-35 mm) across most major growing areas. The rainfall was beneficial for vegetative winter crops — particularly in central and eastern Ukraine — but continued to temper the previously rapid planting pace of spring wheat and summer crops. South and east of the front, above-normal temperatures (up to 3°C above normal) accelerated winter and spring grain development in southern Russia as well as southeastern portions of the Volga District.

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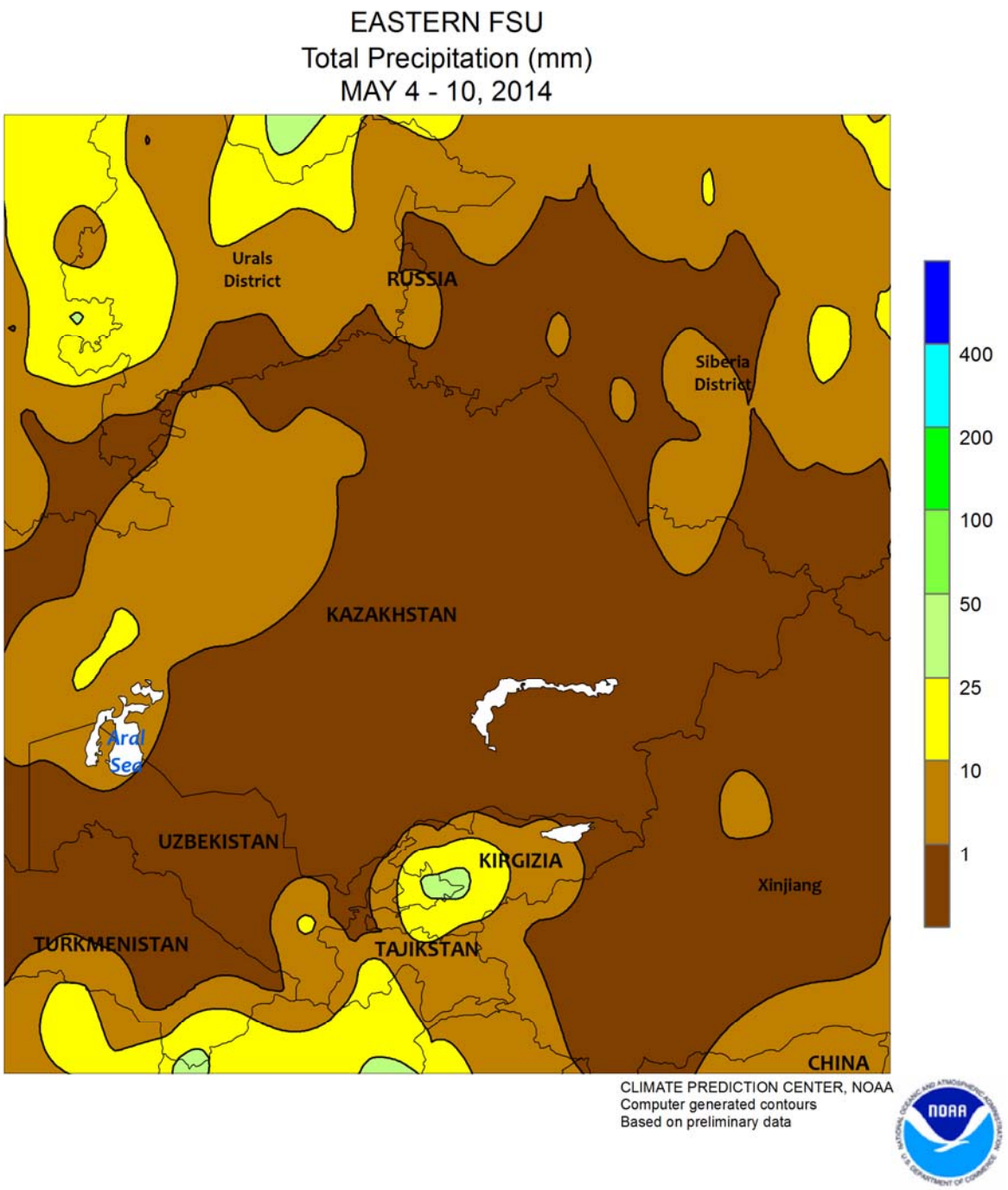

EASTERN FSU

Mostly sunny, hot weather in the north contrasted with locally heavy showers in southern growing areas. Across northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of southern and eastern Russia, generally dry weather (2 mm or less) for much of the week encouraged a rapid pace of spring wheat planting. Temperatures — especially during the first half of the week — spiked into the lower 30s (degrees C), accelerating spring wheat germination. In the south, unseasonably hot conditions helped fuel locally heavy showers and thunderstorms, with rainfall totaling more than 30 mm in eastern cotton areas of Uzbekistan. The moisture was overall favorable, although the heavy downpours caused fieldwork delays and may have resulted in localized flooding.

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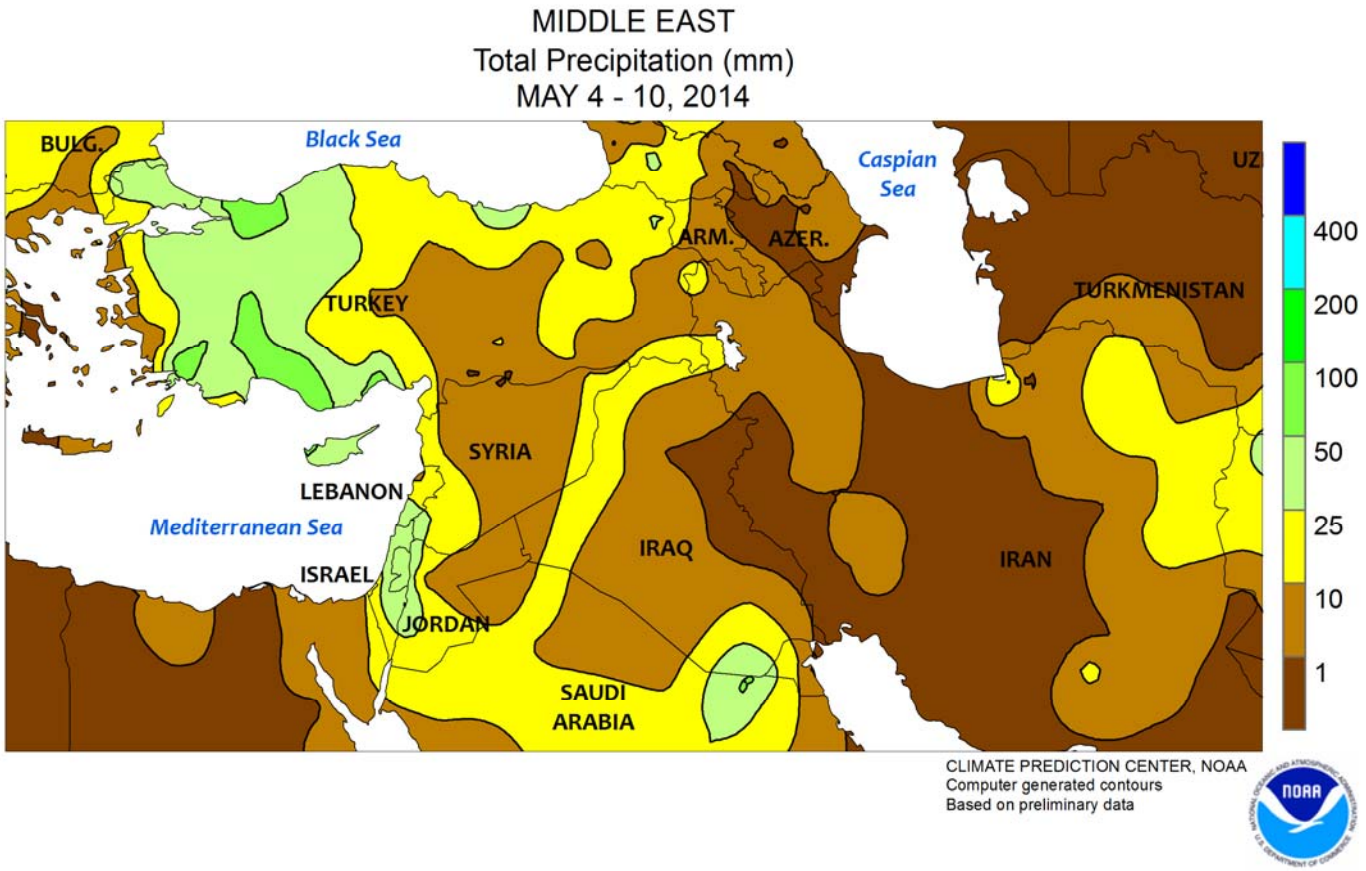
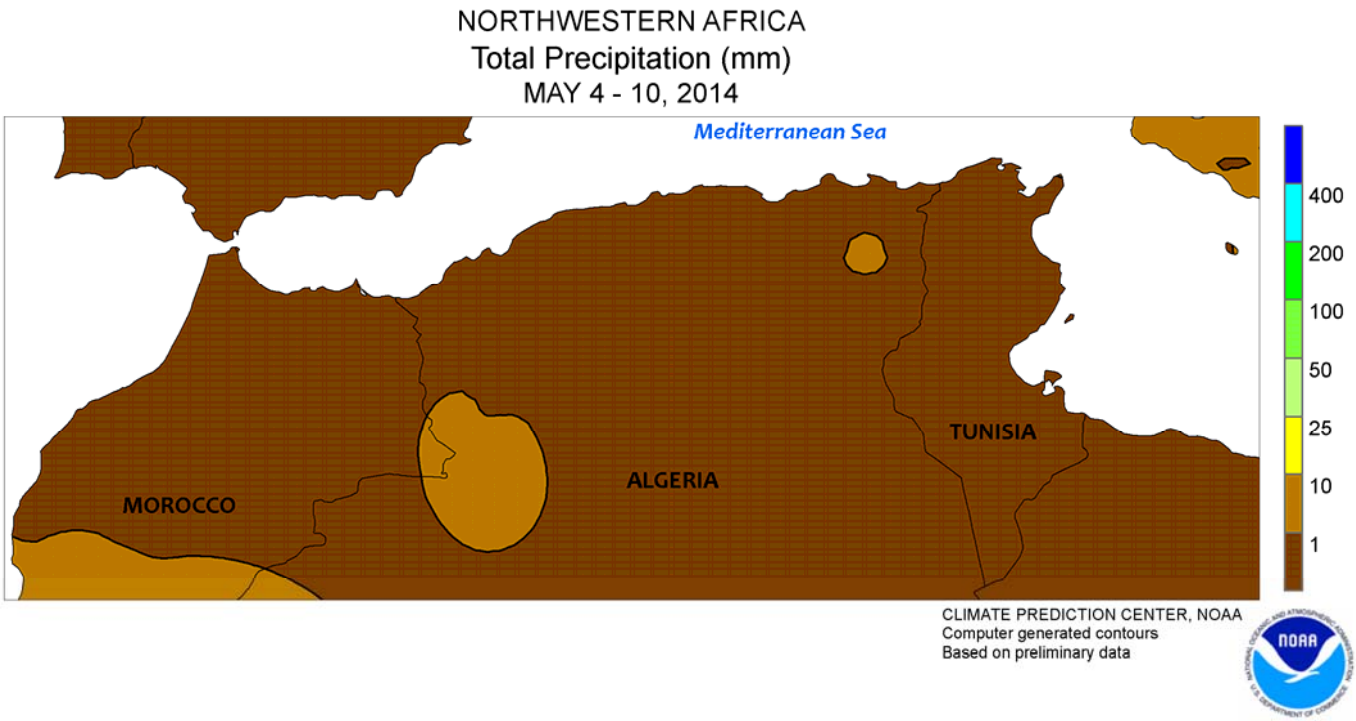


MIDDLE EAST

Stormy conditions in Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean Coast contrasted with sunny, hot weather in central growing areas. A strong storm drifted north across Turkey, producing 10 to locally more than 50 mm of rain across central and western portions of the country. The rainfall was overall beneficial for summer crop establishment, but was detrimental to winter wheat maturation and early harvesting. In addition, the wet weather continued to hamper any late cotton planting in western Turkey. Locally heavy showers (10-55 mm) also developed from coastal Syria southward into Jordan, hampering harvesting of wheat but improving moisture reserves for irrigated summer crops. Meanwhile, sunny, hot weather in Iraq and western Iran accelerated winter wheat toward maturity in the north and promoted a rapid pace of harvesting in the south. Showers (10-20 mm) lingered over northeastern Iran, improving moisture reserves for cotton and other irrigated summer crops but offering little additional benefit to maturing winter grains.

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



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Sunny, increasingly hot weather in the west contrasted with cooler conditions in the east. Under sunny skies, temperatures soared into the upper 30s (degrees C) across Morocco, facilitating rapid wheat drydown and harvesting. Temperatures reached 35°C in western and central Algeria, accelerating winter grains toward maturity. Meanwhile, somewhat cooler conditions (up to 2°C below normal) along with spotty, light showers were noted in northeastern Algeria and Tunisia, benefiting filling winter wheat and barley.

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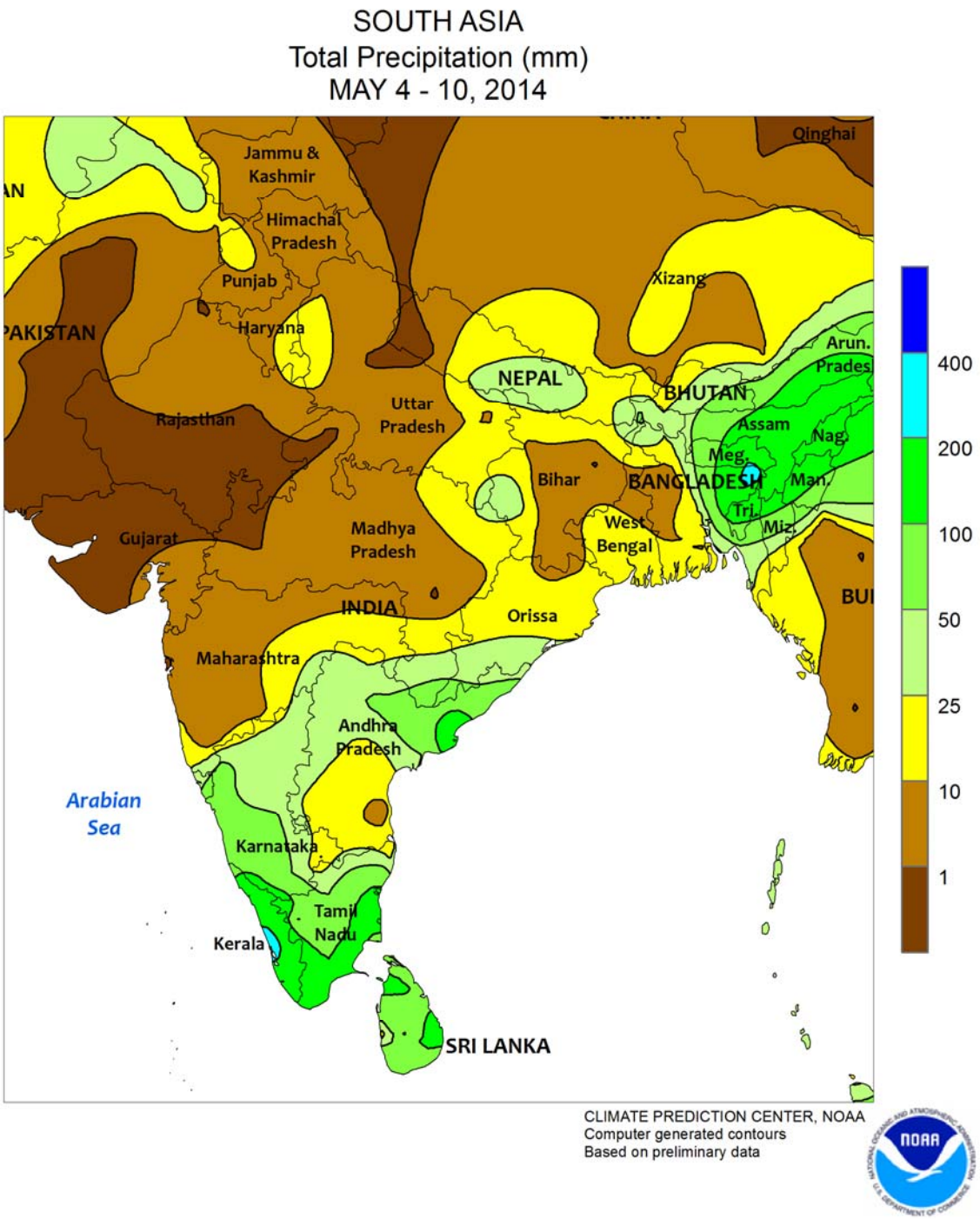
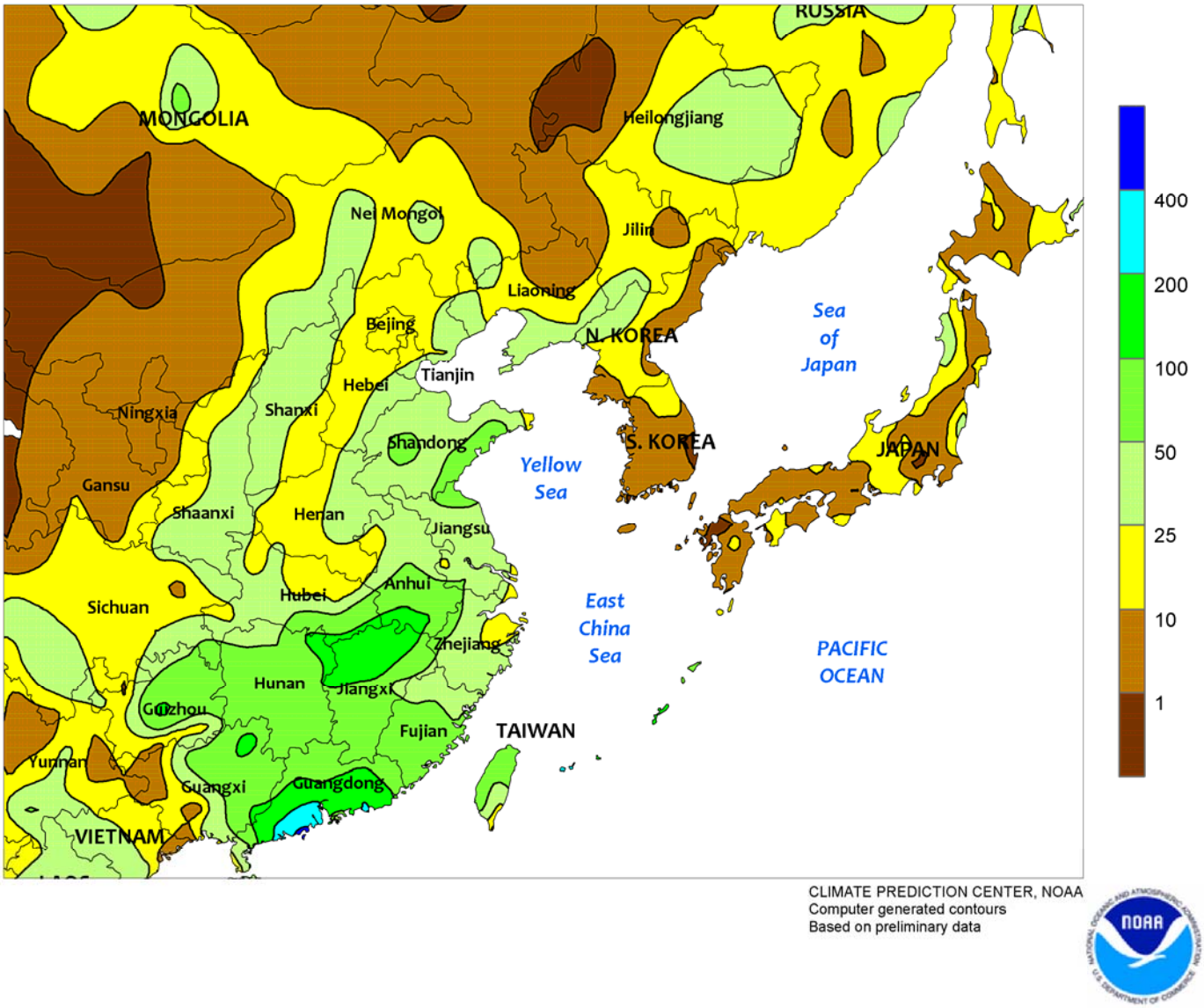


SOUTH ASIA

Showers briefly overspread southern India during the latter half of the week. Rainfall totaling between 25 and 50 mm occurred across Karnataka and northern Andhra Pradesh, while over 100 mm of rain was reported in Keral and Tamil Nadu. Although the rainfall was not part of the southwest monsoon, the moisture was beneficial for field preparations and easing the intense heat of the season. The remainder of India experienced seasonably dry conditions with some scattered showers (less than 10 mm) and temperatures in the low 40s (degrees C). The summer rainy season isn't expected until early June, however planting was already underway in areas with sufficient irrigation (for example, cotton and rice in northern India). In other parts of the region, moisture conditions remained favorable for the smallest of the three rice crops in Bangladesh (harvested in July), while cotton planting and rice transplanting was underway in parts of Pakistan. Meanwhile in Sri Lanka, second-season (yala) rice transplanting was nearing completion, as above-normal rainfall (50-100 mm for the week) continued to boost moisture supplies.

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

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
MAY 4 - 10, 2014



EASTERN ASIA

Widespread showers benefited spring-sown crops throughout eastern China, although pockets of dryness continued in the northeast. Across much of southern China and into the Yangtze Valley, heavy showers (50-150 mm) boosted moisture supplies for single-season rice and other summer crops. The rainfall over the last 2 weeks greatly improved overall crop-moisture availability and brought totals since March 1 to the long-term average (although continuing to trail last year's totals for the same period). However, rainfall in Zhejiang, an important rice producer, since March 1 remained about 75% below normal. Farther north, widespread showers (15-50 mm) on the North China Plain benefited newly planted summer crops, such as cotton, corn, groundnuts, and soybeans, but were mostly unfavorable for filling to maturing winter wheat. Wheat harvesting typically begins in early June. Meanwhile in northeastern China, 15 to 40 mm of rain improved soil moisture for soybean germination in eastern sections of Heilongjiang. However, conditions remained too dry for corn germination in most western portions of Heilongjiang and Jilin as well as northern Liaoning and neighboring areas of Inner Mongolia. Due to the short growing season in northeastern China, rapid establishment of crops aids in maximizing yields, and any delays can impact prospects adversely. Elsewhere in the region, the start to the summer growing season has been somewhat drier than usual, with intermittent rainfall on the Korean Peninsula and across Japan.

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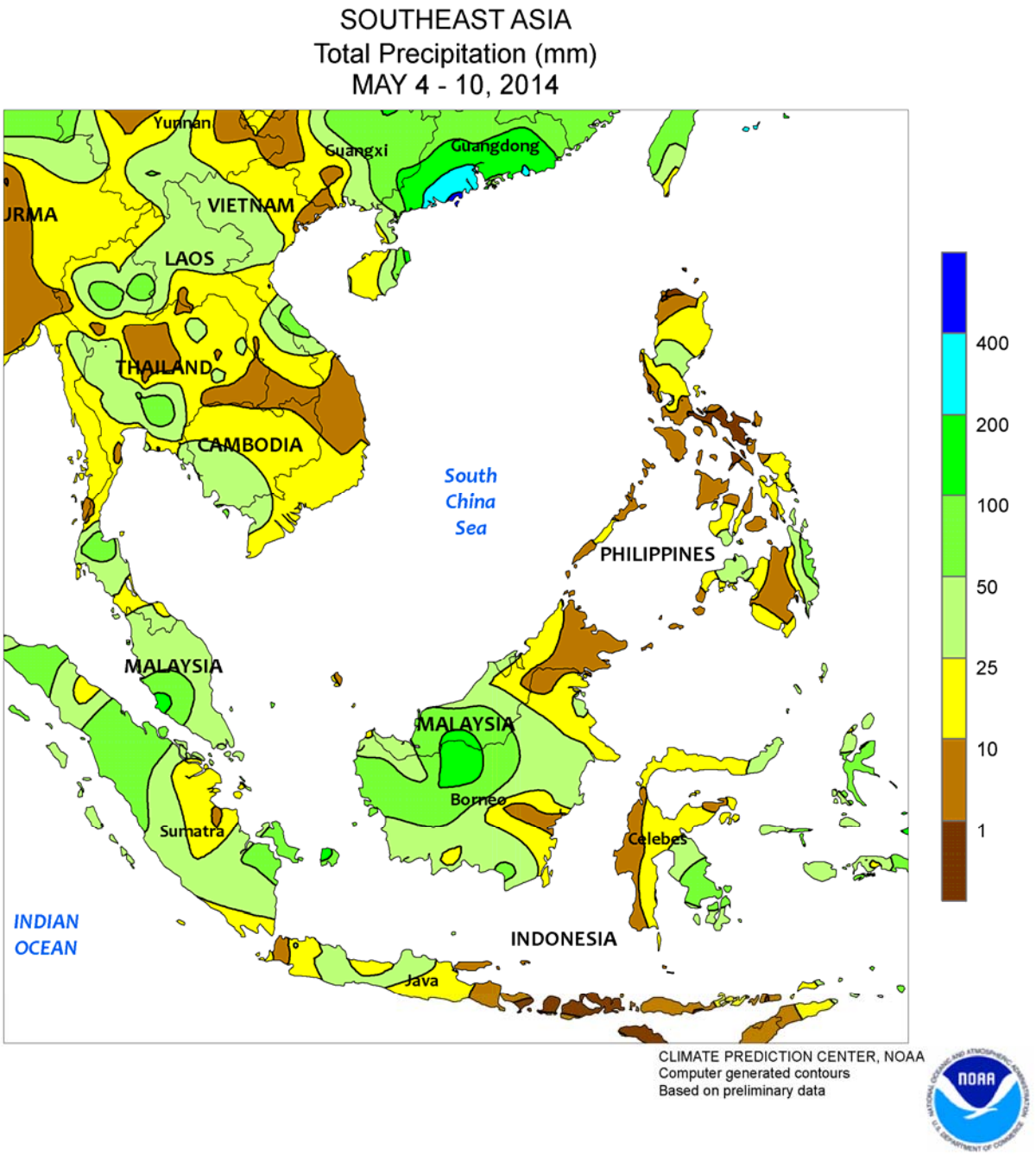

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Easterly winds remained entrenched across Indochina and the Philippines, suppressing the summer monsoon and keeping the bulk of the rainfall confined to Malaysia and northern sections of Indonesia. Nonetheless, pre-monsoon showers (25-100 mm) continued in most of western Thailand, while mostly dry weather prevailed in the Northeast Region. Rice transplanting continued across Thailand in anticipation of the summer rains later in the month. Similarly, summer rice transplanting continued in southern Vietnam in advance of the rainy season, while brief periods of showers (less than 25 mm) did not adversely impact ripening spring rice in the north (harvesting begins in June). Meanwhile, summer rice and corn planting proceeded in the Philippines as farmers await the start of the summer rainy season along the western half of the country; showers (20-75 mm) continued along the eastern half of the country. In Malaysia and Indonesia, oil palm continued to benefit from improved rainfall going into the heart of the growing season.

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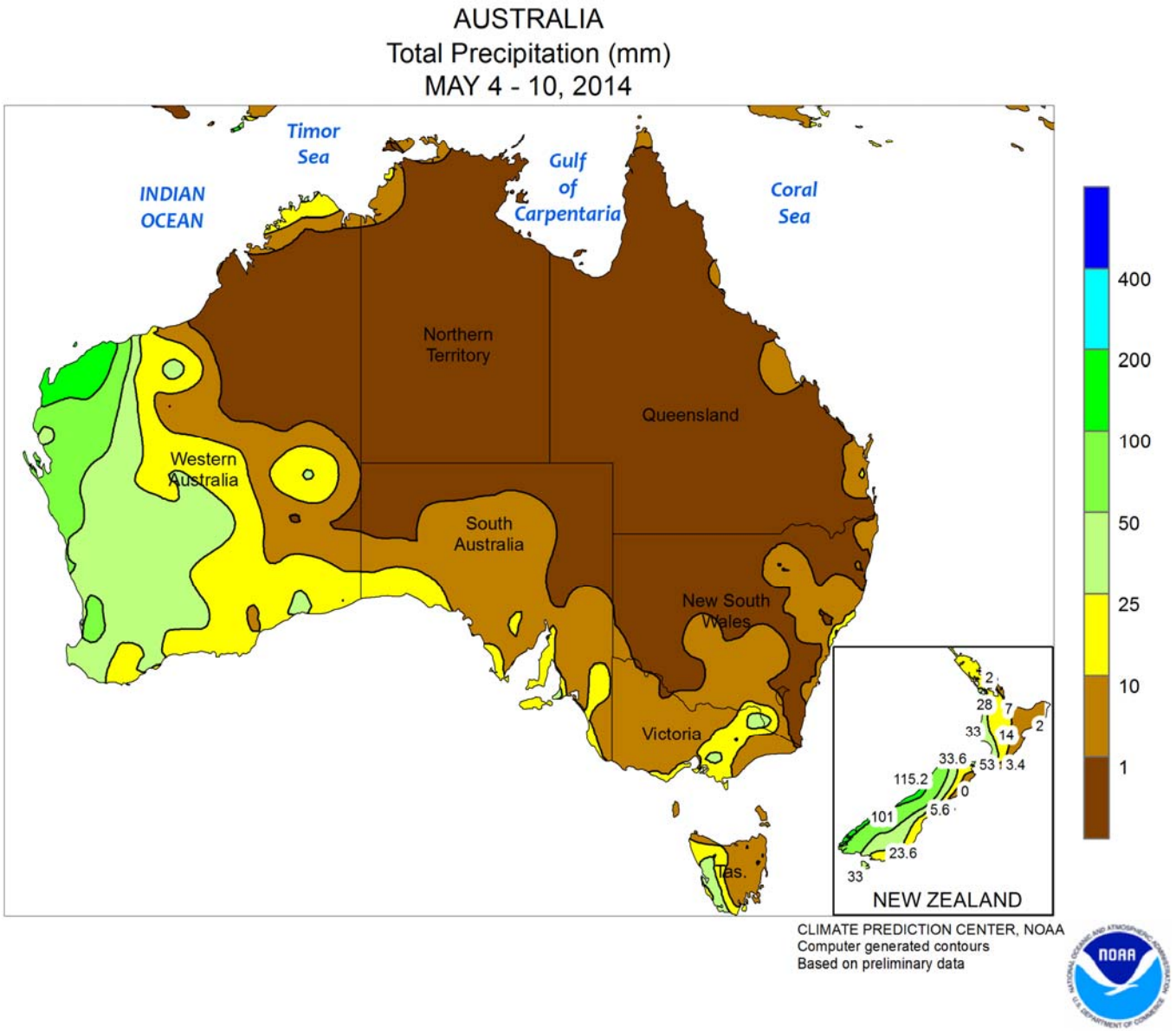

AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, soaking rains (10-50 mm, locally more) slowed wheat, barley, and canola planting but maintained near ideal conditions for germination and emergence. Similarly, scattered showers (5-15 mm) in South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales benefited winter grains and oilseeds, allowing local planting to progress while aiding early crop development. Mostly dry weather prevailed across extreme northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, aiding summer crop harvesting but reducing topsoil moisture for winter crop germination and establishment. Temperatures in southern and eastern Australia averaged about 1 to 2°C below normal, while in Western Australia temperatures averaged near normal.

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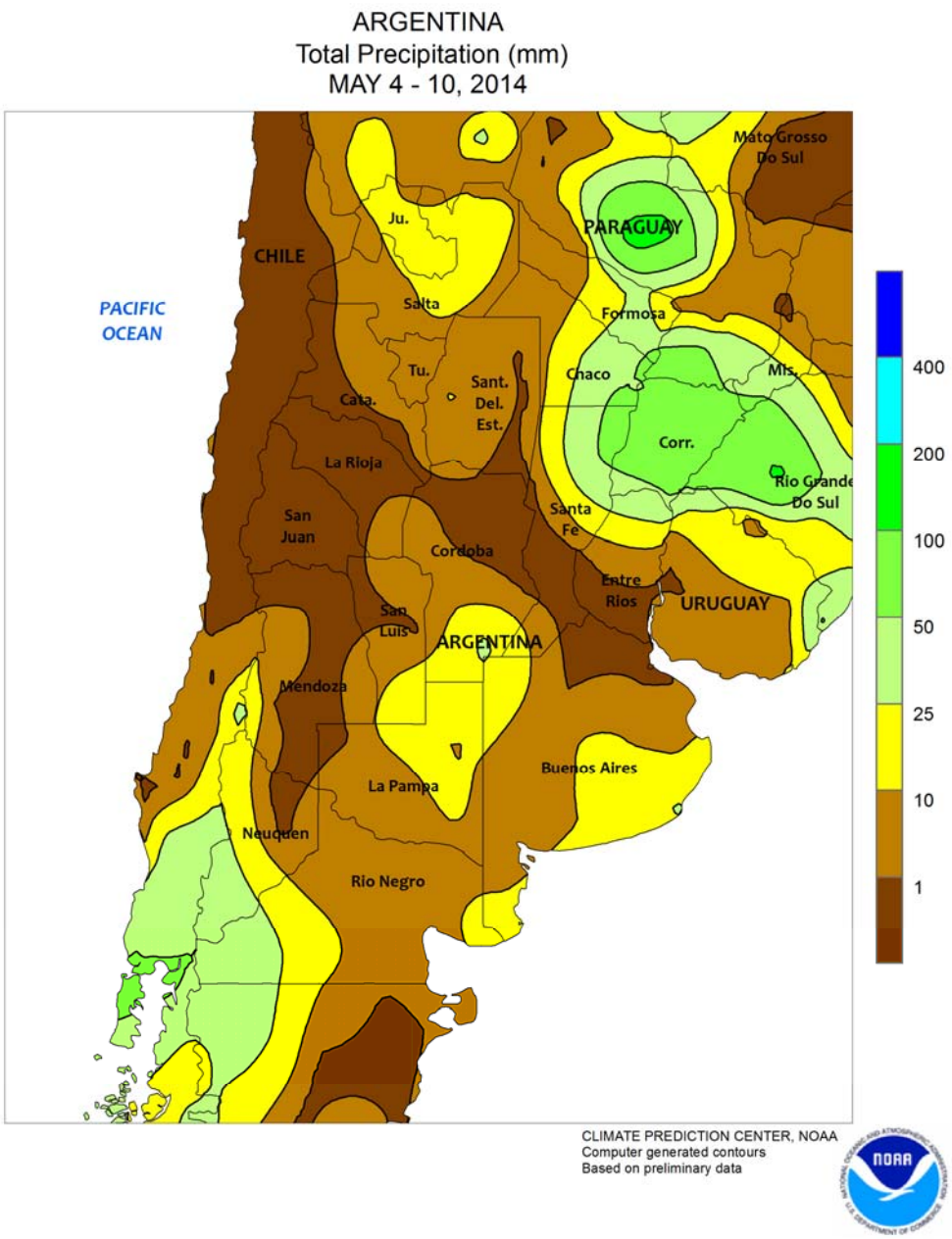
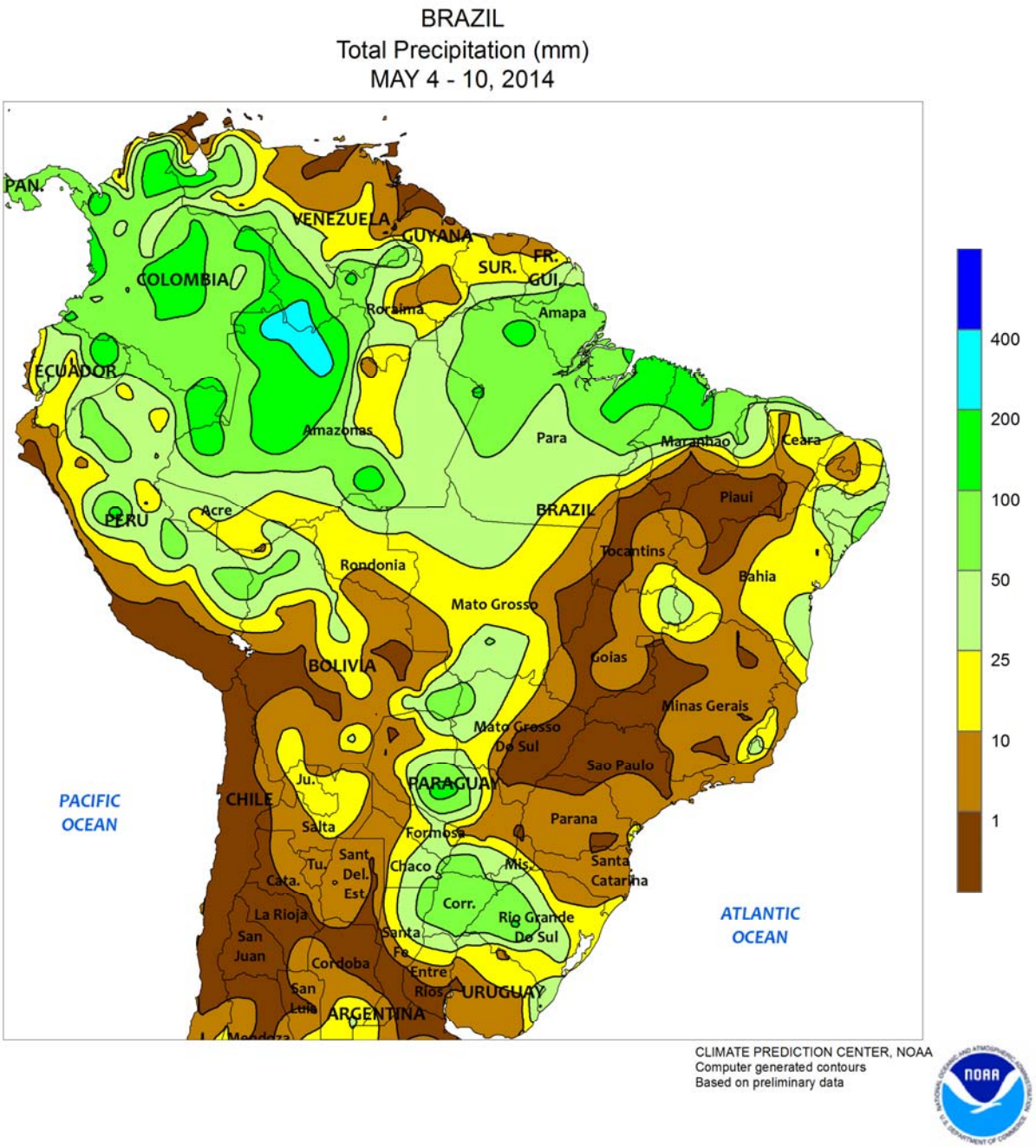


ARGENTINA

Scattered showers maintained slow rates of corn, soybean, and cotton harvesting, although amounts were lower than those recorded last week. The heaviest rain (25-75 mm) was concentrated over the northeast, disrupting fieldwork for a second week and keeping mature cotton unfavorably wet. Most of the rain fell early in the week, and drier, warmer weather (daytime highs reaching the upper 20s degrees C) helped to alleviate some of the excessive wetness. Elsewhere in the north, light to moderate rain (5-25 mm) was recorded in far western areas (notably sections of Salta and Tucuman) but drier weather dominated western cotton areas (Santiago del Estero and western sections of Chaco and Formosa), where above-normal temperatures (daytime highs in the middle and upper 20s) favored maturing crops following last week's rain. Warm, showery weather prevailed across central Argentina, though most farming areas recorded rainfall below 10 mm. Similar to last week, however, rainfall approaching 25 mm sustained delays in corn and soybean harvesting from southern Cordoba and northern La Pampa to southeastern Buenos Aires. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 26 percent harvested as of May 8 versus 56 percent last year. Soybeans were 65 percent harvested, down 10 points from the previous season. In addition, cotton harvest progress was reportedly significantly hampered by the wet conditions.



BRAZIL

Unseasonably heavy showers boosted moisture reserves for corn and cotton in sections of central Brazil. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm in western production areas of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, as well as in minor production areas of northeastern Goias; otherwise, warm, seasonably dry weather prevailed in most farming areas of central Brazil and the northeastern interior. Dry weather also dominated much of the southeast (Santa Catarina and Parana northeastward through Minas Gerais), prompting growth of adequately-watered second-crop (safrinha) corn in Parana but maintaining low levels of late-season moisture for sugarcane and coffee farther north. Above-normal temperatures (daytime highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) exacerbated the effects of the dryness on southeastern crops growing with limited moisture reserves. In contrast, locally heavy rain (greater than 25 mm) continued in Rio Grande do Sul, increasing moisture for winter wheat establishment. Rain also continued along the northeastern coast, benefiting sugarcane, cocoa, and other irrigated crops.

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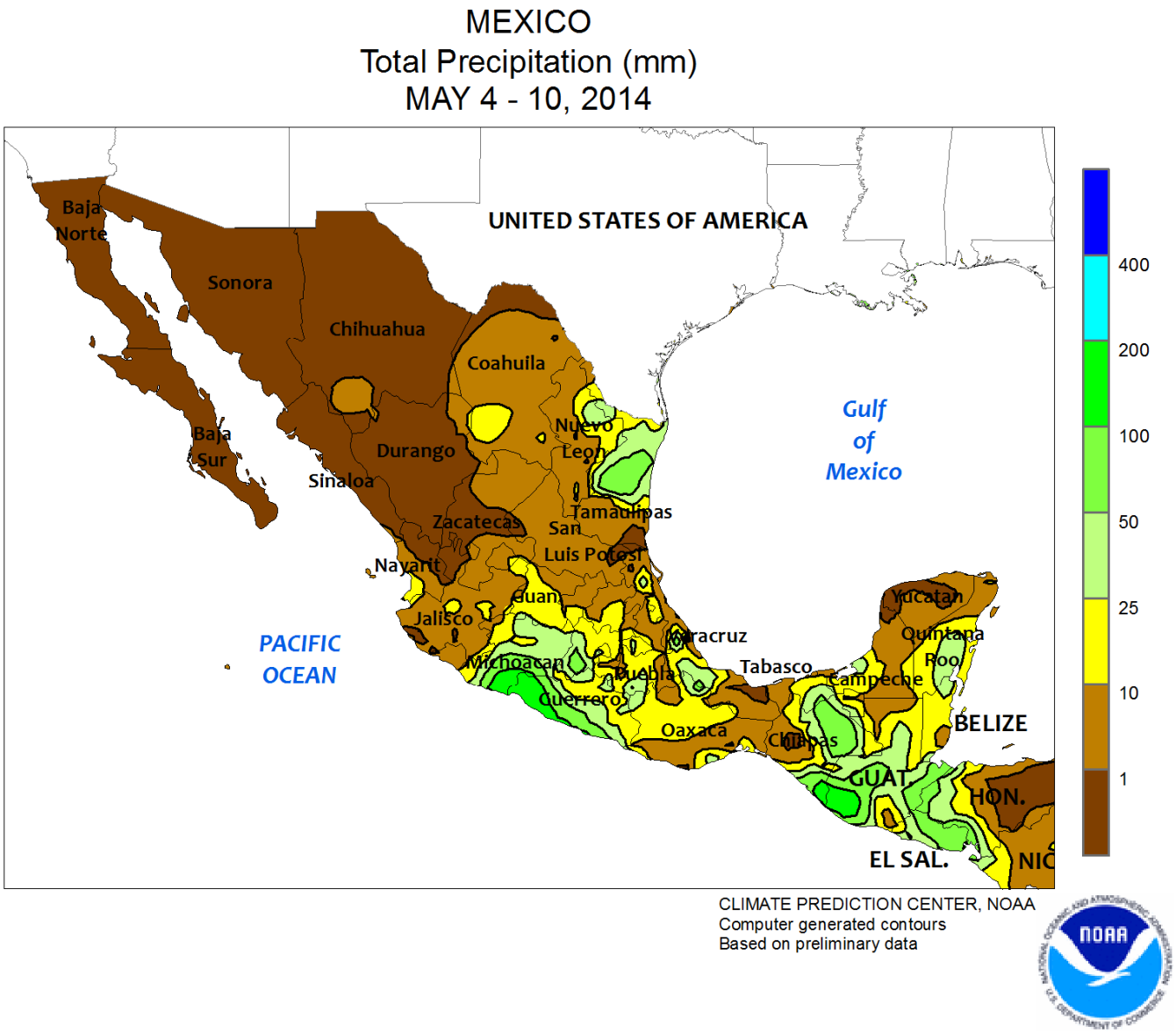

MEXICO

Showers intensified across southern corn areas, improving planting prospects in previously dry locations along the southern coast and in western sections of the corn belt. The rainfall was partly from a tropical system that remained too weak to be classified as a depression. The heaviest rain (greater than 100 mm) was concentrated over Michoacan and Guerrero, but lesser amounts (10-50 mm, locally higher) spread northward into Guanajuato, increasing topsoil moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. The moisture reached as far west as Jalisco, providing parts of the state with the first significant rainfall of the season. Elsewhere in the south, locally heavy showers continued from Chiapas to Yucatan — increasing moisture for coffee and other crops — and in most of Veracruz, including key sugarcane areas. Warm weather continued to dominate northern Mexico, where most winter grains were maturing and being harvested. Dry weather continued in northwestern wheat and corn areas but scattered showers (10-50 mm) returned to the northeast, boosting local reservoir levels but coming too late for winter sorghum. However, daytime highs approaching 40°C maintained high evaporative losses, while increasing moisture demands on livestock and newly-planted summer crops.

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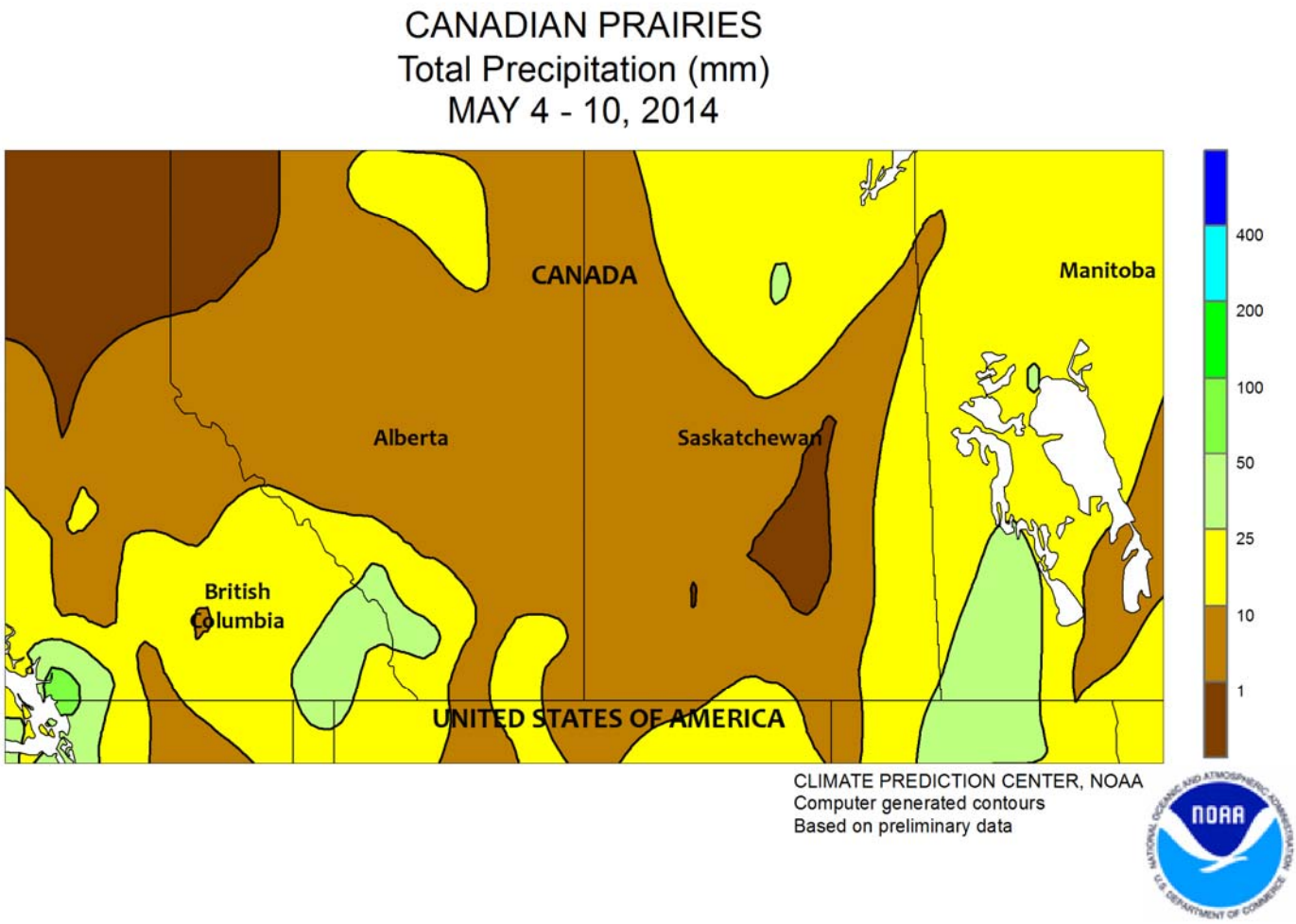

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Unseasonably cold, showery weather maintained slow planting rates in southern spring grain and oilseeds areas. Precipitation totaled more than 10 mm (liquid equivalent; locally greater than 25 mm) over much of Manitoba and in southern agricultural districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, keeping some fields too wet for planting activities. Drier weather prevailed in other locations, though fieldwork was likely not yet underway in the more northerly farming areas. Weekly temperatures averaged 4 to 6°C below normal in Alberta and western Saskatchewan (daytime highs reaching the middle and upper teens degrees C), with nighttime lows falling below -5°C; weekly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C below normal (daytime highs reaching the 20s) farther east, with nighttime lows ranging from -5 to -2°C. In addition to slowing germination of newly-sewn spring grains and oilseeds, the cold limited early development of winter grains and pastures, even though weekly average temperatures have equaled or exceeded 5°C in some areas since early April.

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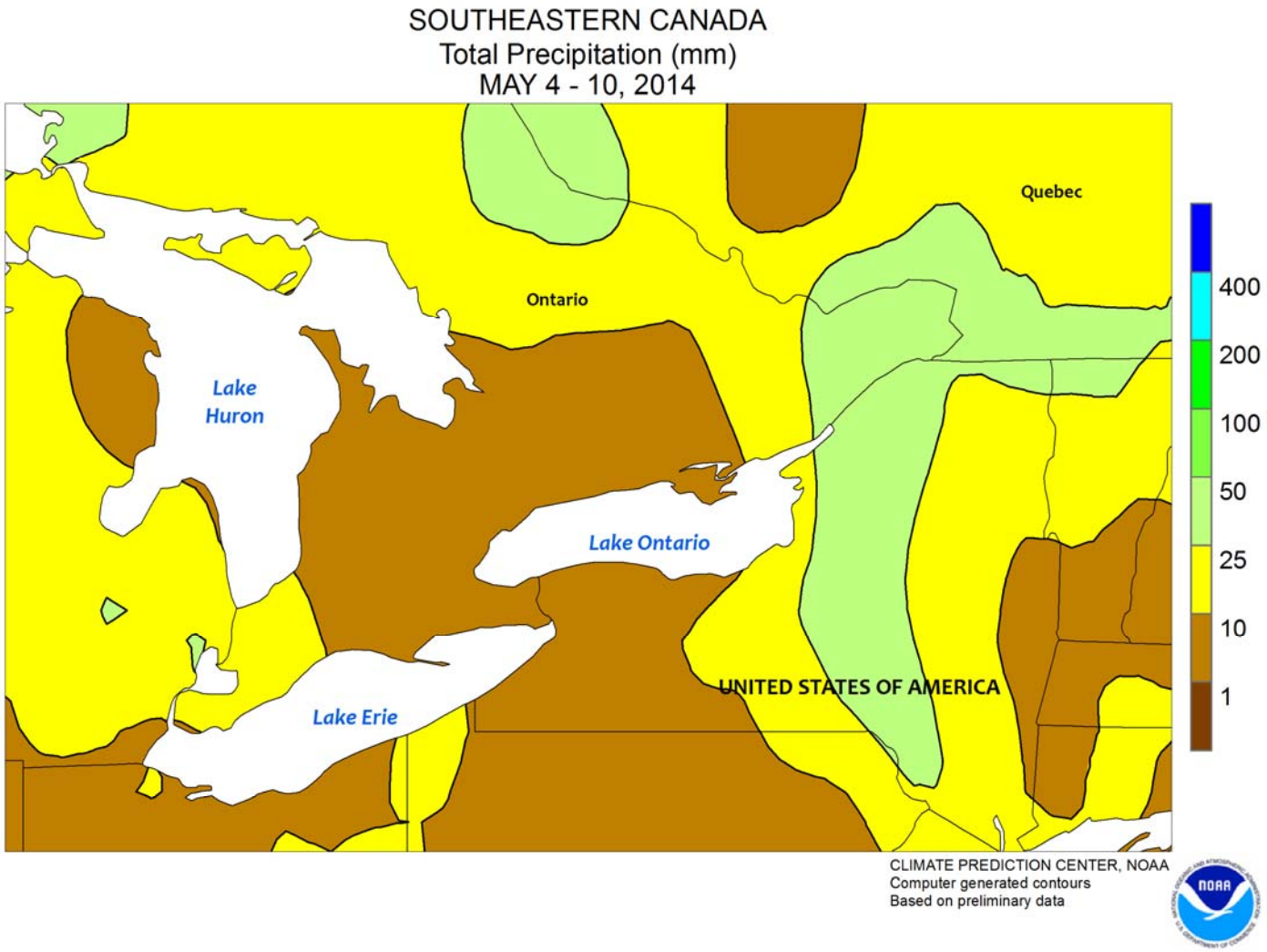
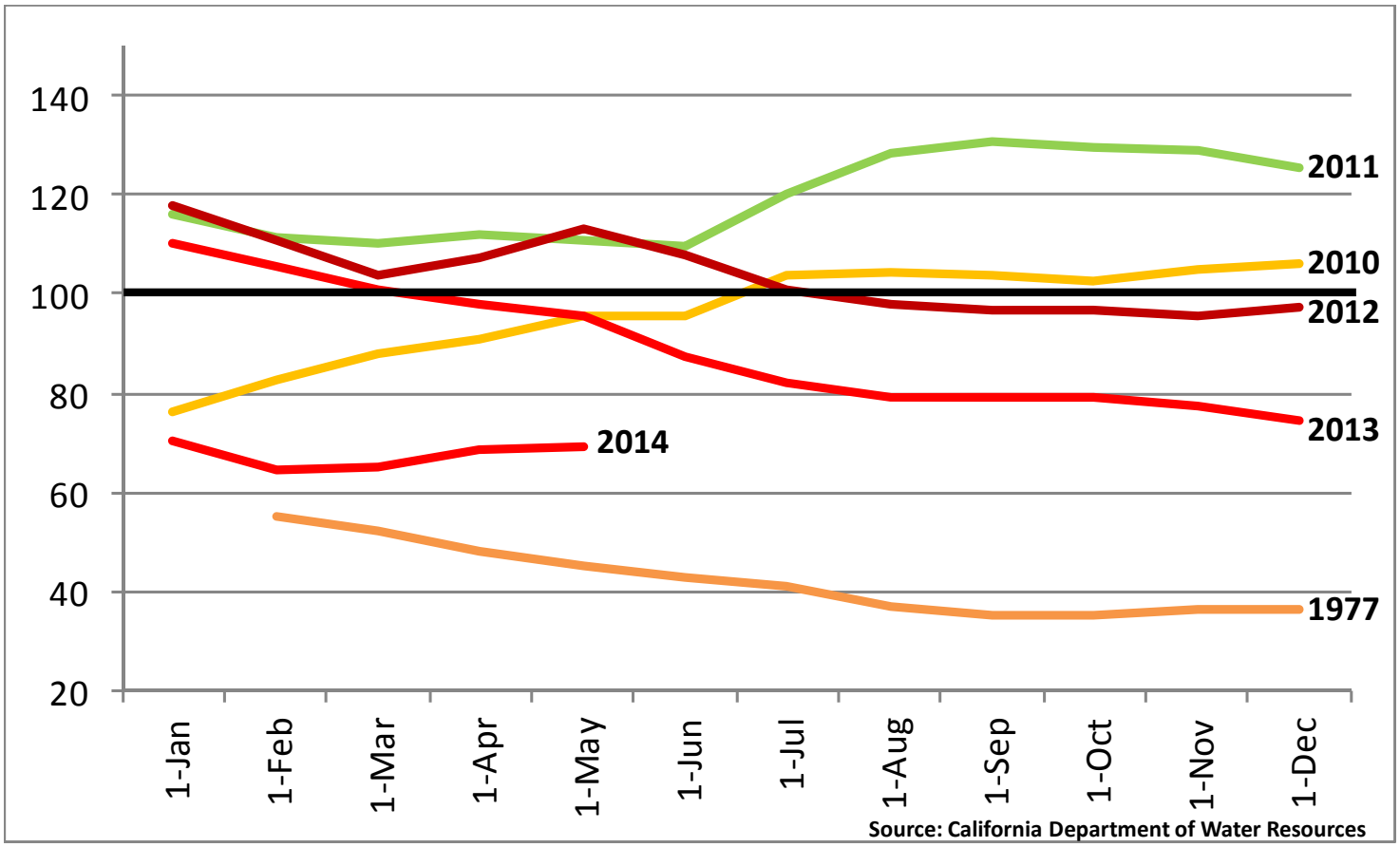


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warmer, drier conditions aided development of winter wheat and pastures. Most of Ontario recorded rainfall totaling 5 mm or less, the exceptions being the far southwest and near the Quebec border, where amounts exceeded 25 mm. In addition, weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal, with highs reaching the lower and middle 20s (degrees C) on several days during the latter half of the week. Nighttime lows briefly fell below 0°C in parts of the southwest, which is still within the normal period for the last spring freeze. Mild, showery weather also prevailed in Quebec, with most agricultural districts recording 10 to 35 mm and weekly temperatures averaging 1°C above normal (daytime highs briefly reaching the middle 20s).

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

California Reservoir Storage, Percent of Normal, 1977 and 2010-14



On April 30, California's 154 intrastate reservoirs held 19.4 million acre-feet of water, 69% of their normal volume for this time of year (see above). Based on historical data, California's average storage peaks in late May around 29.4 million acre-feet. Historically, California's warm-season usage averages 8.2 million acre-feet. However, usage exceeded 11 million acre feet in both 2012 and 2013, the first 2 years of California's 3-year drought.

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