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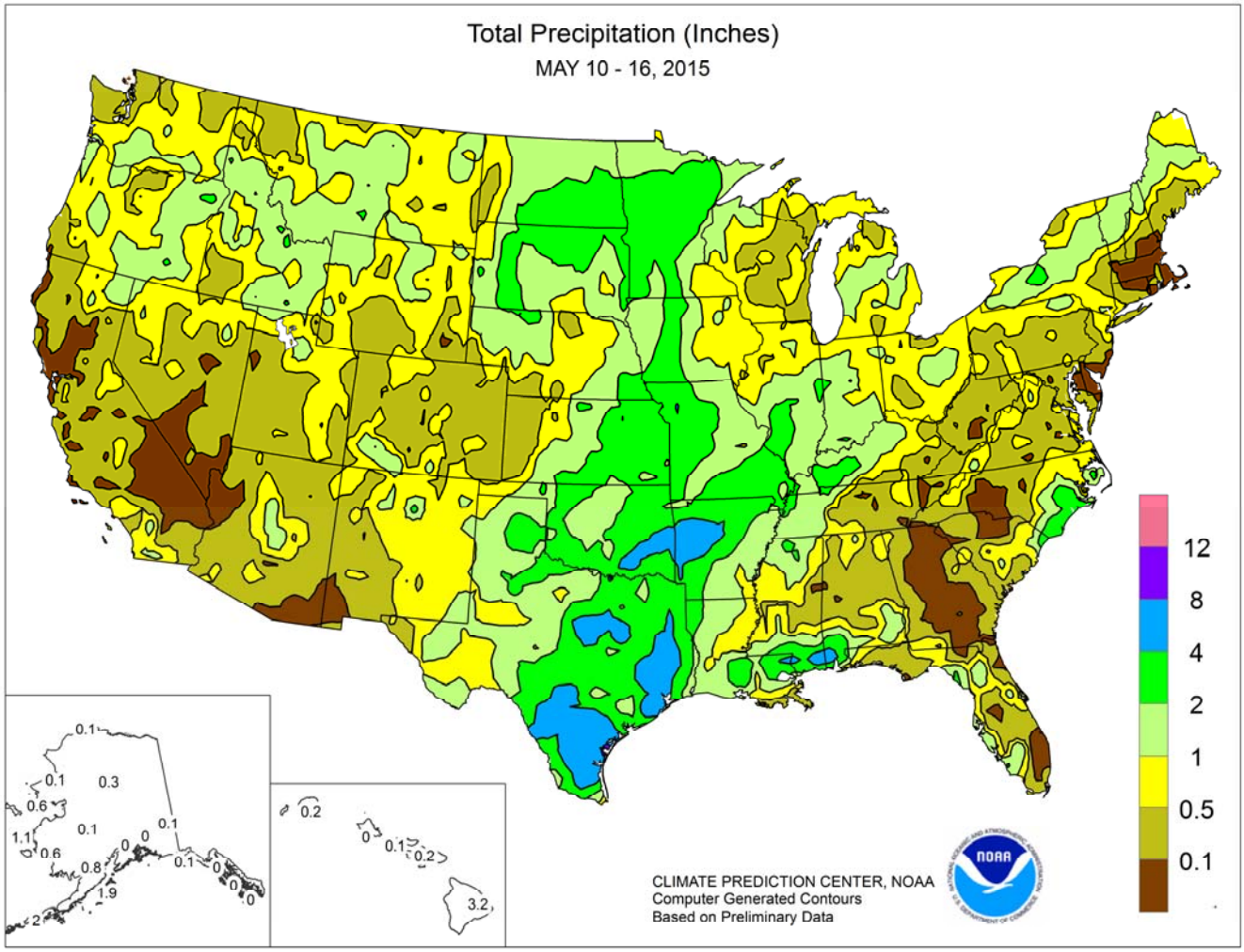
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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 10 – 16, 2015

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Nearly coast-to-coast storminess reduced drought's footprint across the nation's mid-section but triggered lowland flooding from the southeastern Plains and the western Gulf Coast region into the mid-South. Weekly rainfall amounts of 2 to 4 inches or more were common from the upper Midwest to Texas. Totals in excess of 4 inches were widespread from southern Texas into the mid-South and southeastern Plains. Farther east, however, only light showers, if any, dampened the eastern one-third of the U.S. In the Northeast, where little rain

(Continued on page 7)

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Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

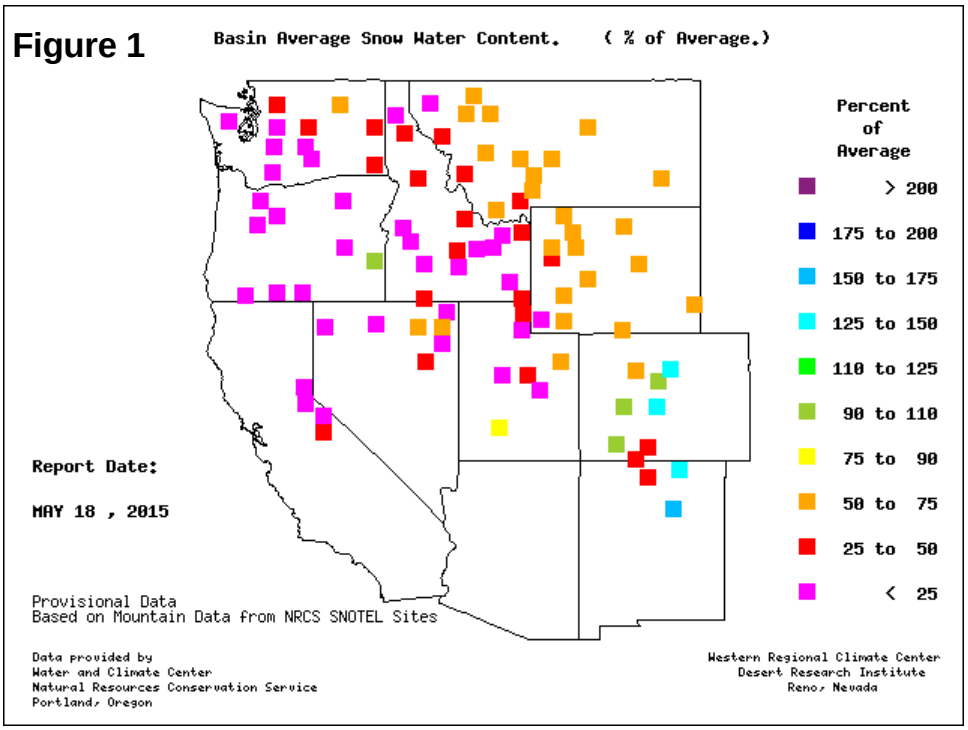
The phase of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) evolved to a weak to moderate El Niño state during April. The Climate Prediction Center of the NWS declared that "by early May 2015, weak to moderate El Niño conditions were reflected by above-average sea surface temperatures across the equatorial Pacific, and by the corroborating tropical atmospheric response. However, any atmospheric influence from El Niño across the western U.S. arrived too late in the season to alter the outcome of a mostly disappointing wet season. In fact, abysmally low snowpack was reported by May 1 in many areas of the West. By mid-May, only portions of the Rockies had meaningful amounts of snow still left to melt.

Snowpack and Precipitation

By May 18, 2015, deficient snowpack remained a serious concern in nearly all areas of the West, except the portions of the Rockies. With key watersheds in California and the Great Basin containing little, if any, snow, a fourth consecutive year of drought is certain. Similarly meager snowpack values were noted as far east as Idaho and Utah (figure 1). Farther inland, snow water content values were mostly 50 to 75 percent of average in the northern Rockies, while late-season snowfall boosted accumulations in parts of Colorado and New Mexico.

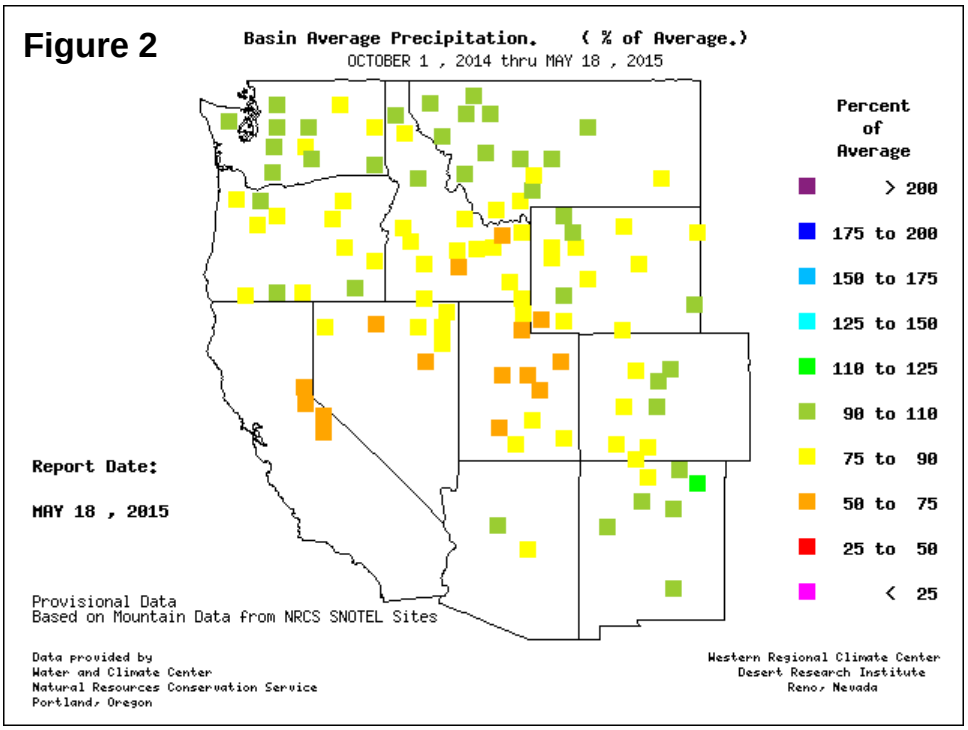
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2014 – May 18, 2015) showed a contrast between relatively dry conditions in California and the Intermountain West and near-normal totals across the northern tier of the West (figure 2). In the central and southern Rockies, late-season wetness—which intensified during May—may be in part attributable to the evolution and strengthening of El Niño.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

By May 1, 2015, projections for spring and summer streamflow were indicating the likelihood of substantially below-normal runoff from California eastward to the Wasatch and Uinta Ranges of Utah (figure 3). In fact, below-normal late-spring and summer runoff will dominate the West, given premature melting of snow and the lack of remaining snow during the rest of the melt season. Scattered pockets of near-normal runoff will be largely confined to a few basins in the northern and central Rockies.

Reservoir Storage

On May 1, 2015, reservoir storage as a percent of average for the date was significantly below average in Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon (figure 4). Storage in California's 154 reservoirs stood at 18.0 million acre-feet (64 percent of average) on May 1, about 1.6 million acre-feet lower than a year ago. With little snow in the mountains above California's reservoirs, further inflow will be negligible, meaning that the recharge season has ended early. Meanwhile, above-average storage was observed on April 1 in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming.

For More Information

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

Figure 3

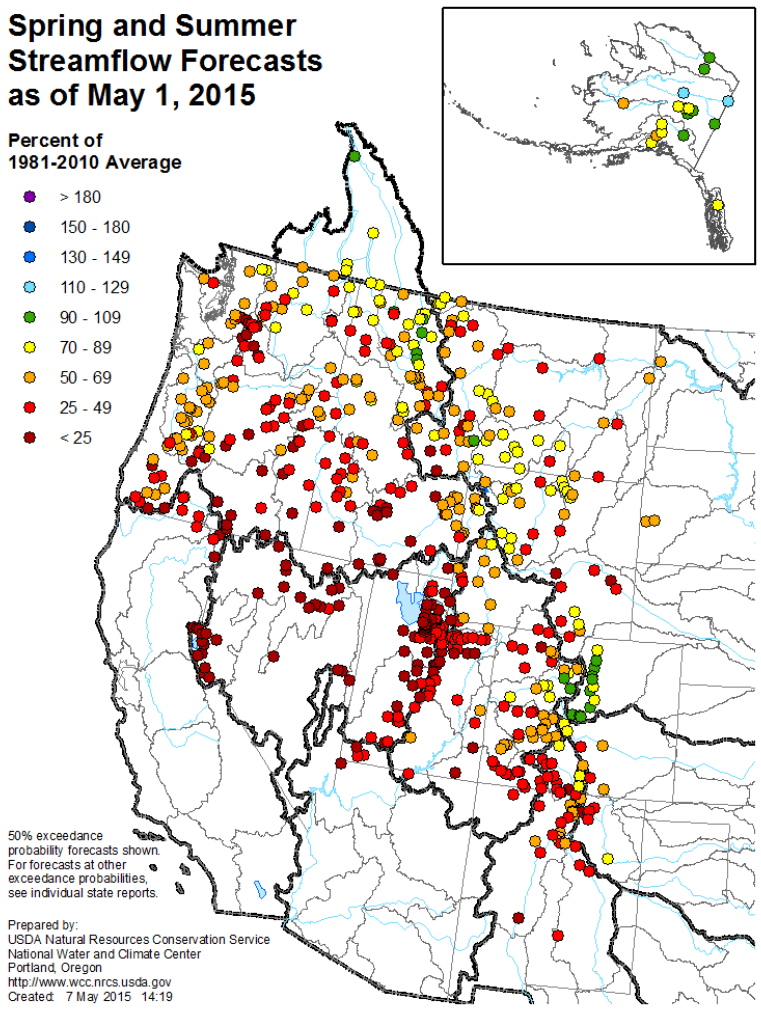
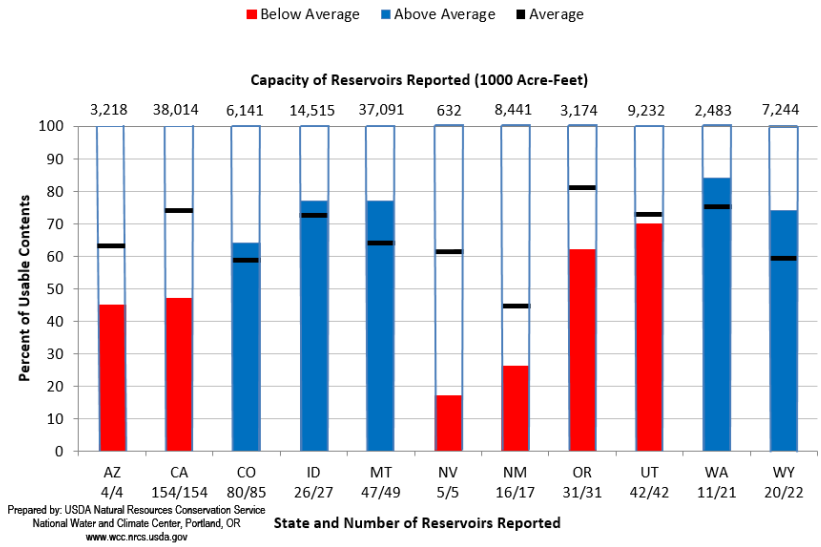
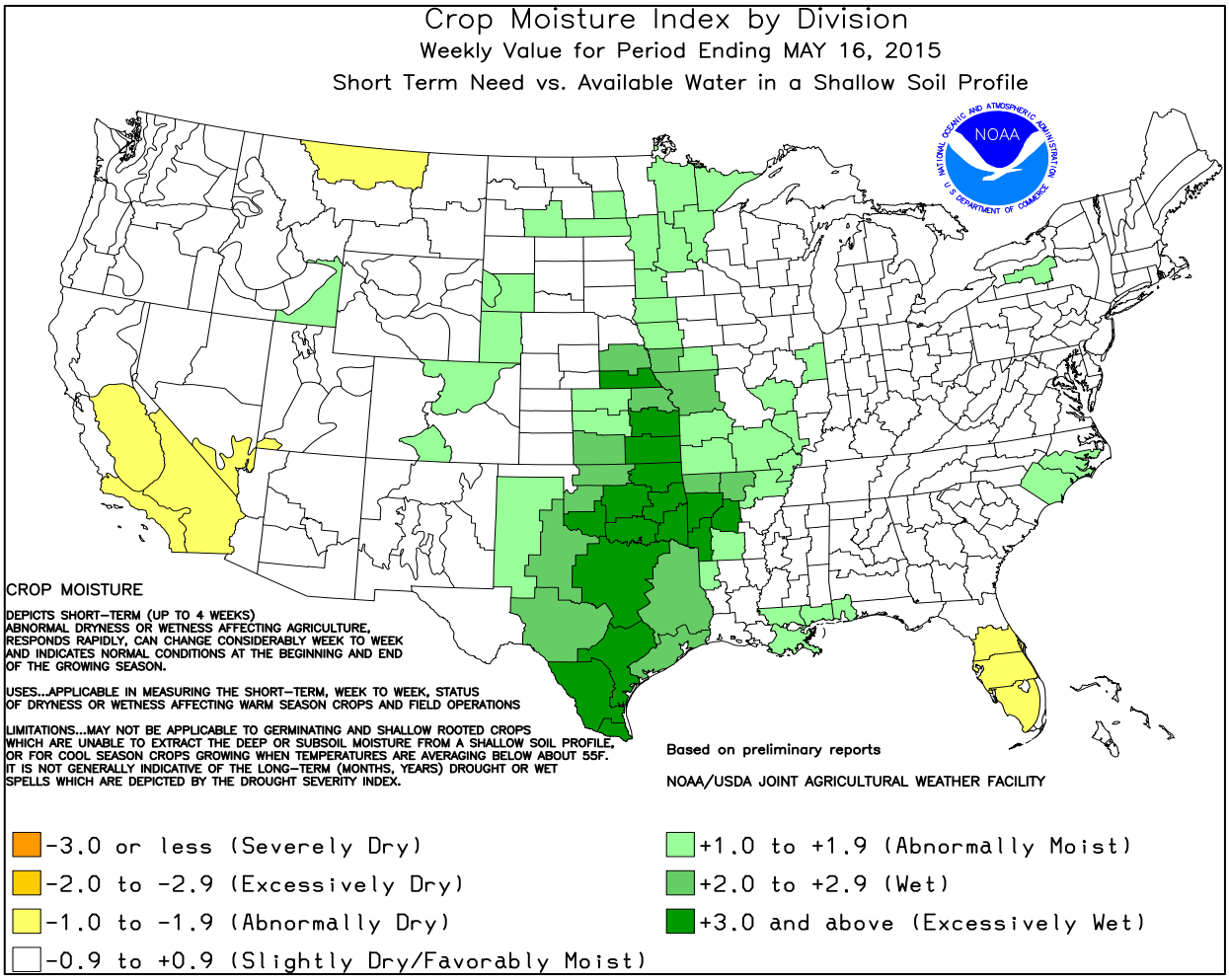
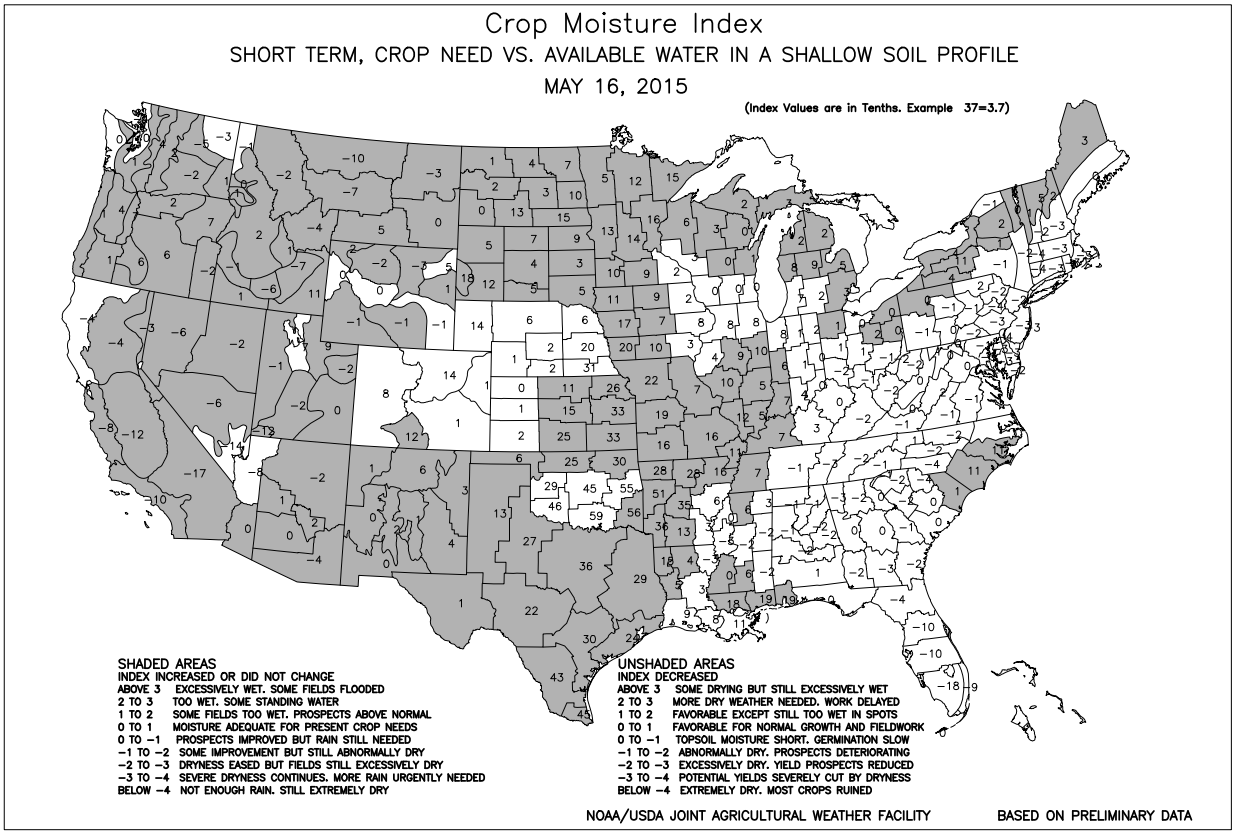
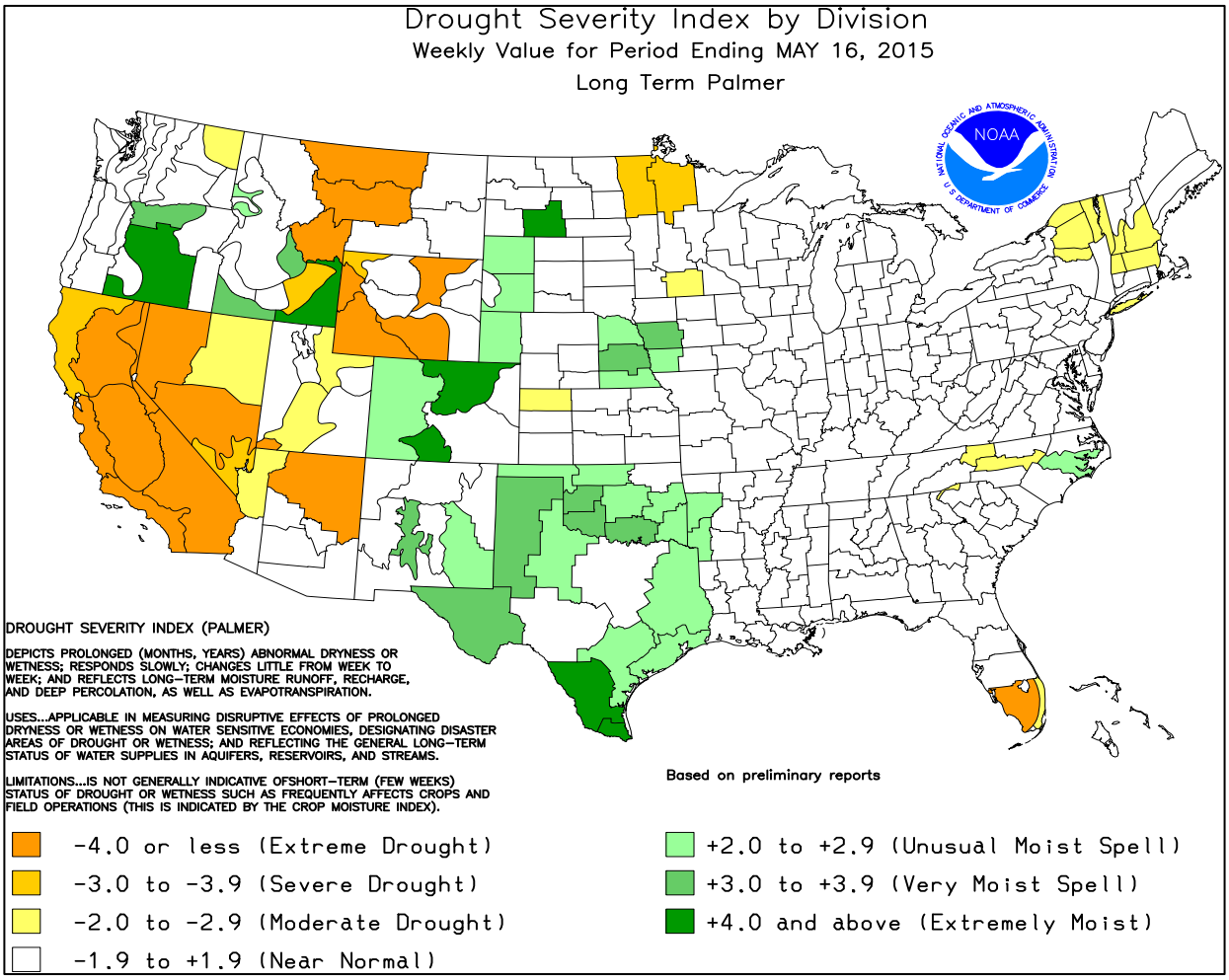


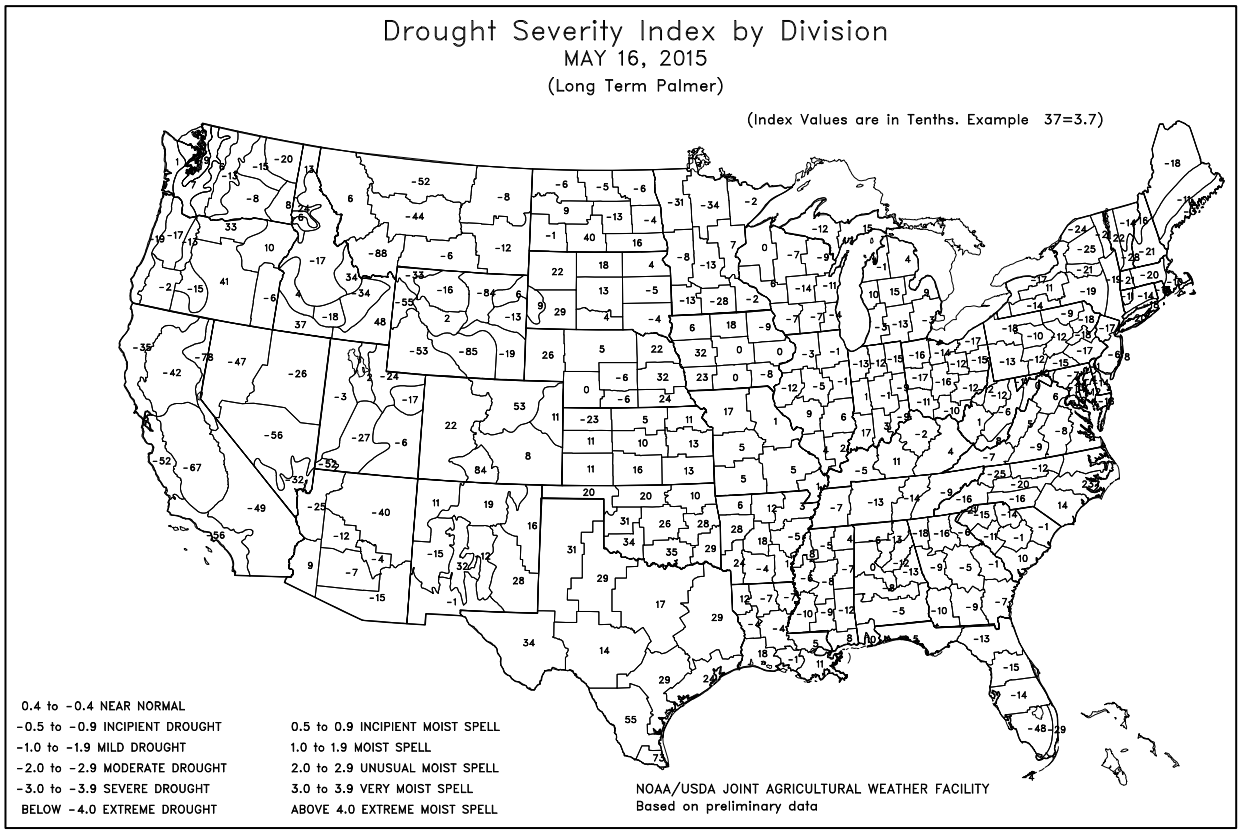
Figure 4 Reservoir Storage as of May 1, 2015

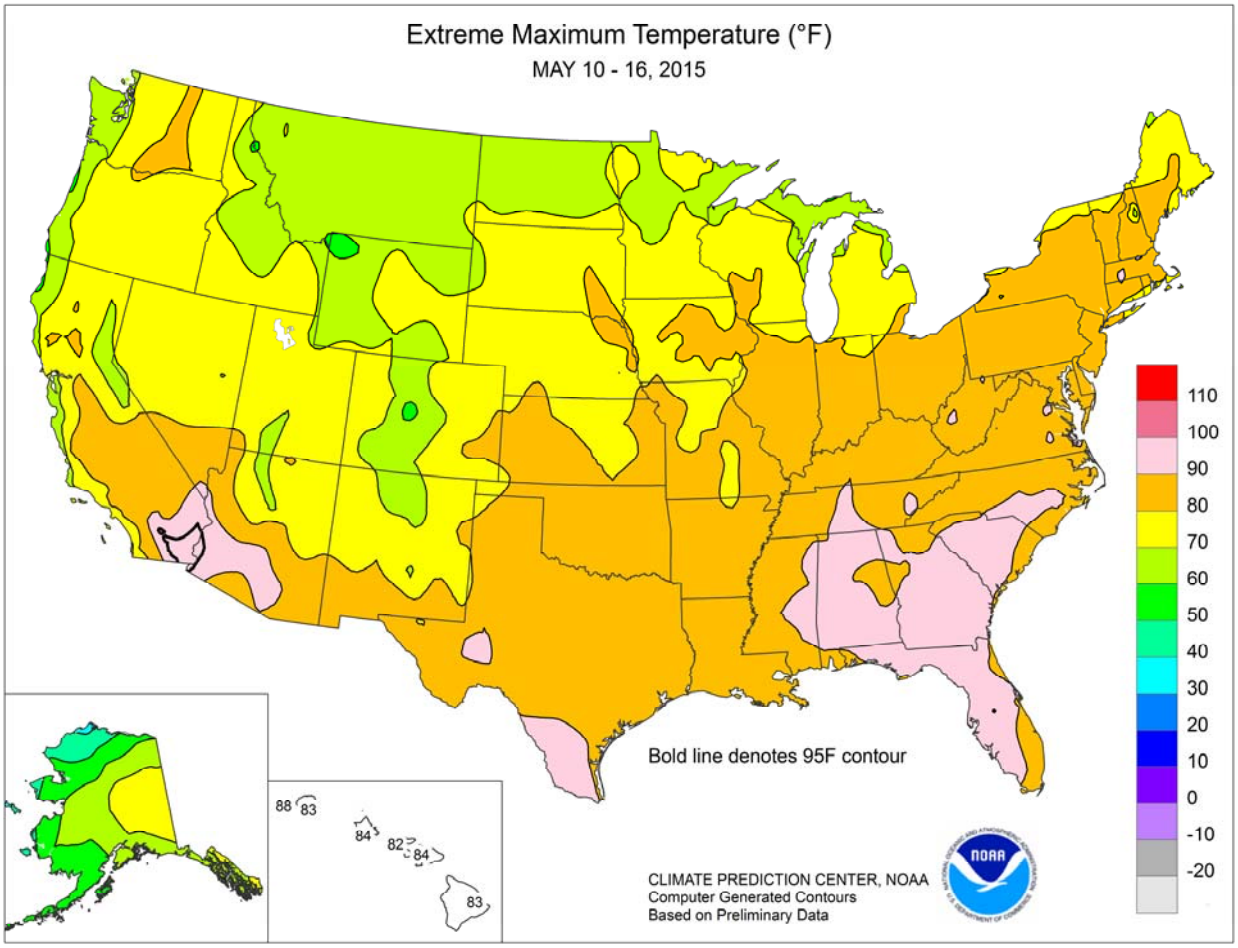


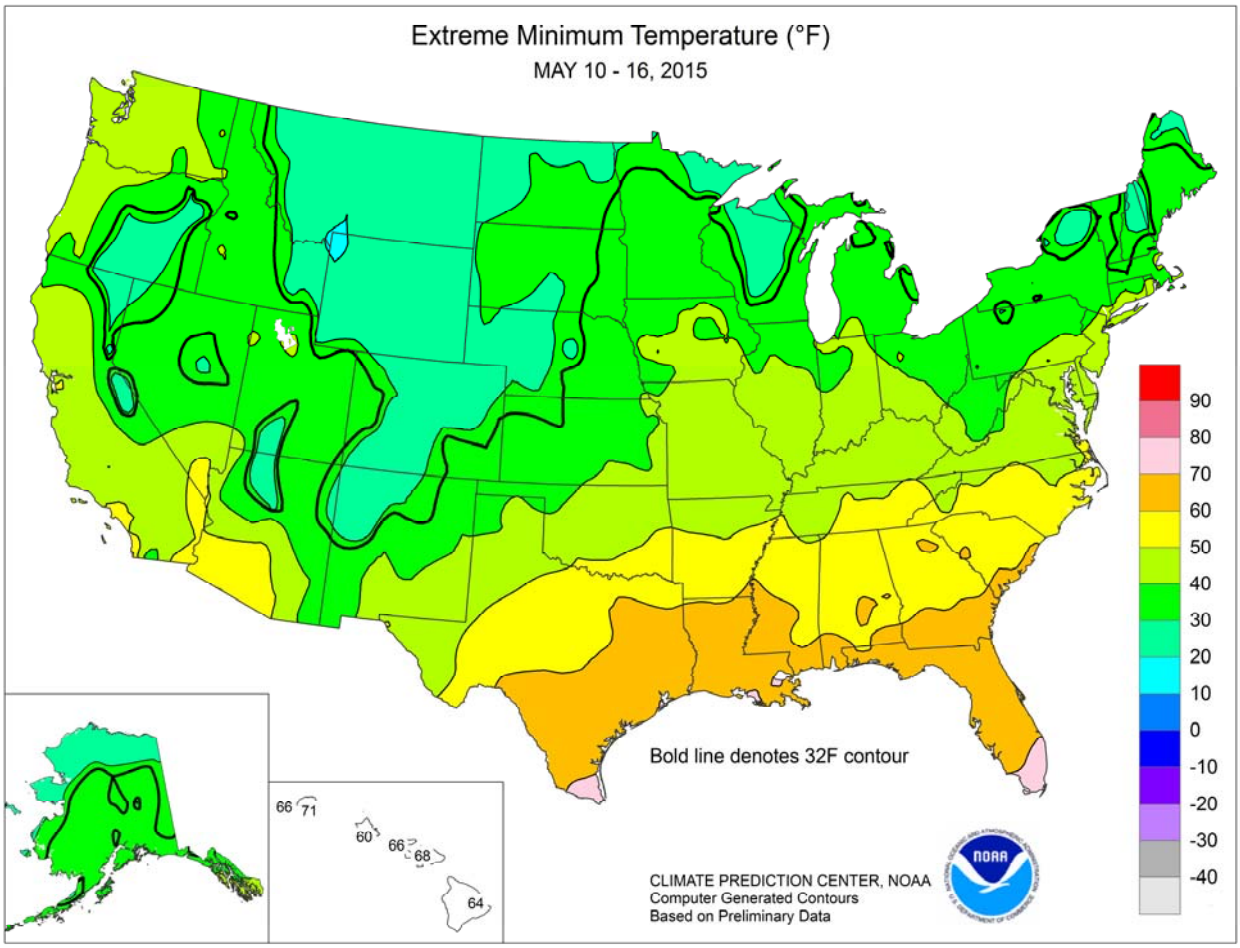

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending MAY 16, 2015
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND 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 16, 2015
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA


Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending MAY 16, 2015
Long Term Palmer
NOAA
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary reports
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)

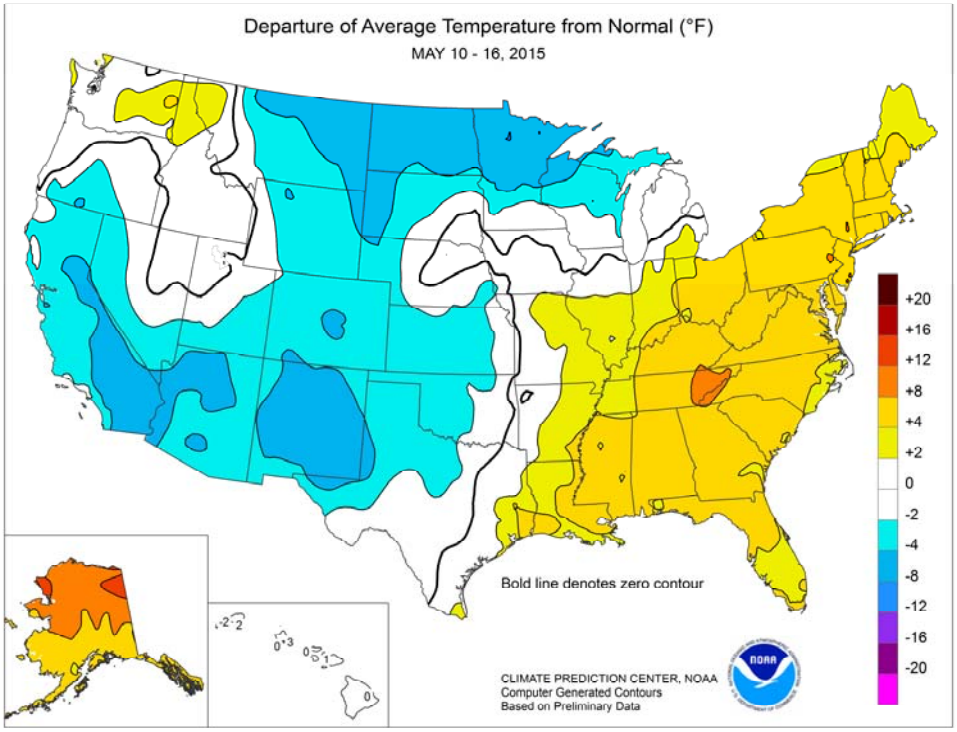

Drought Severity Index by Division
MAY 16, 2015
(Long Term Palmer)
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT
0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
MAY 10 - 16, 2015
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95F contour
88
83
84
82
84
83
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
MAY 10 - 16, 2015
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32F contour
66
71
60
66
68
64
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

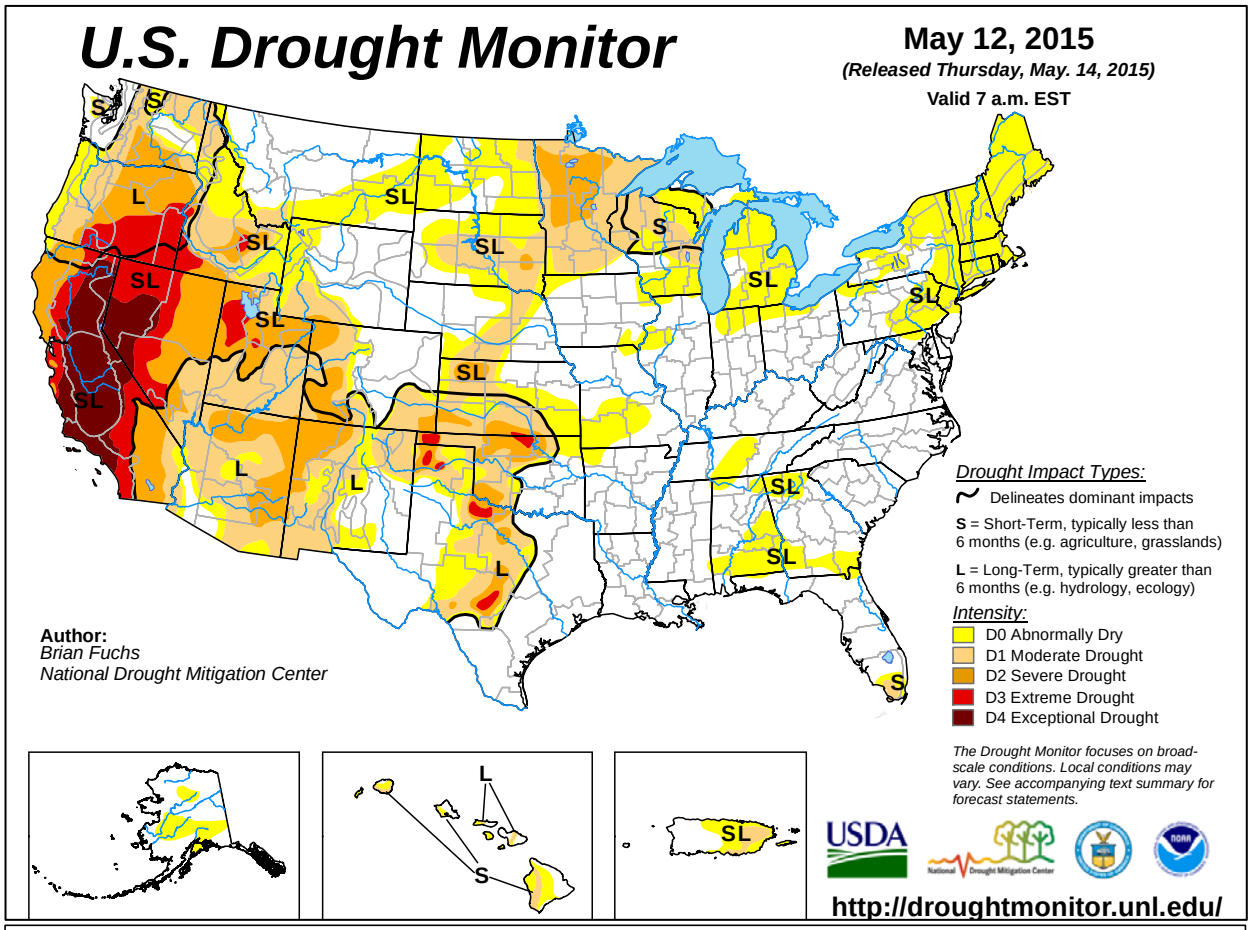
has fallen during the spring, another mostly dry week raised concerns about a lack of moisture for pastures and summer crops. Meanwhile, cool, wet weather in the **upper Midwest** contrasted with warm conditions in the **Ohio Valley**. In the **eastern Corn Belt**, planting proceeded between occasional showers. In the **upper Midwest**, cool, rainy weather provided much-needed moisture, following a period of rapid planting, but slowed corn and soybean emergence and development. In fact, below-normal temperatures dominated areas from **California to the Plains and upper Midwest**. Early in the week, freezes were noted as far south as the **central High Plains**, possibly threatening the portion of the winter wheat that had begun to head. Farther east, however, temperatures above 90°F were commonly observed in the **Southeast**. Elsewhere, broadly unsettled weather prevailed in the **West**, with the heaviest precipitation falling across the **northern Intermountain region**. The **Western** showers boosted topsoil moisture, aided winter grains, and reduced irrigation requirements. Beneficial precipitation dampened parts of **California**, but failed to dent the **Far West's** serious hydrological drought.

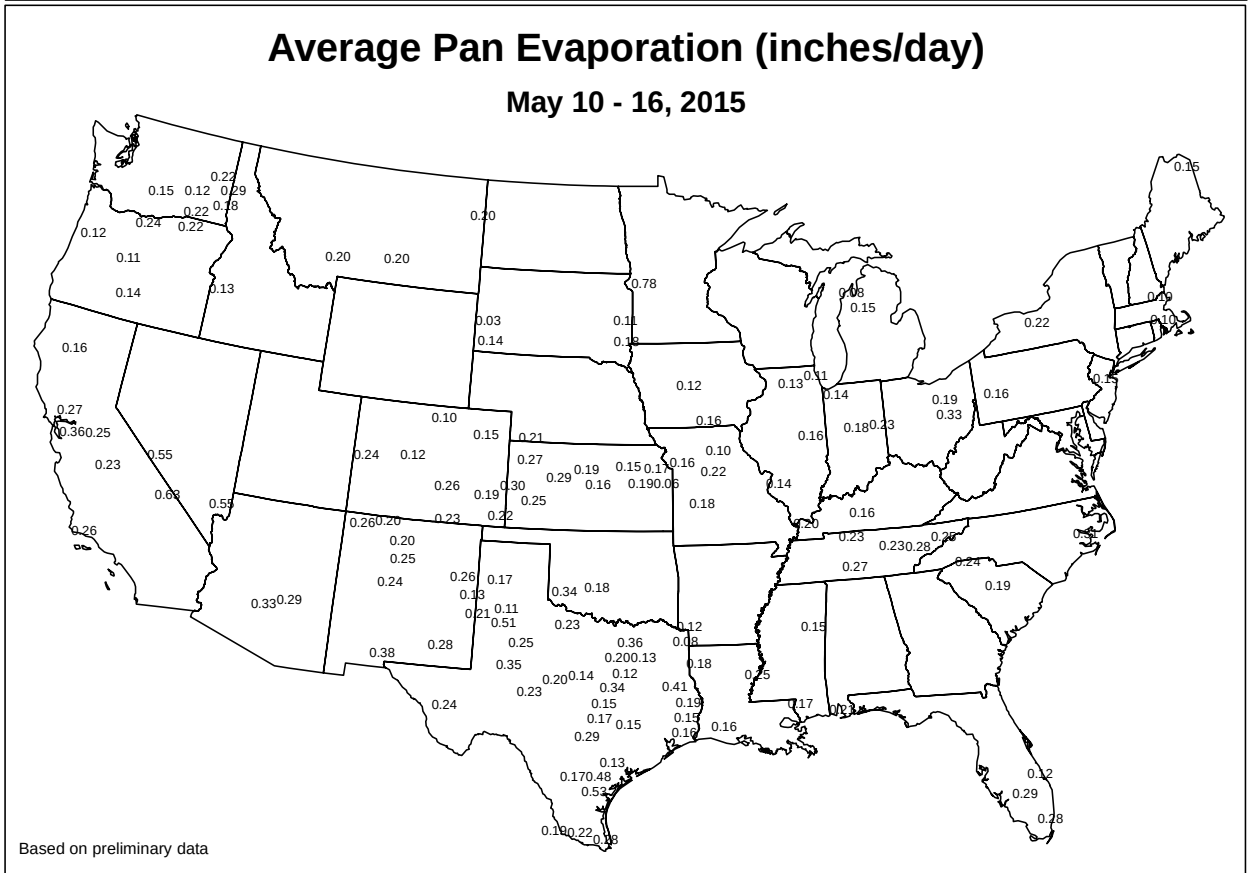


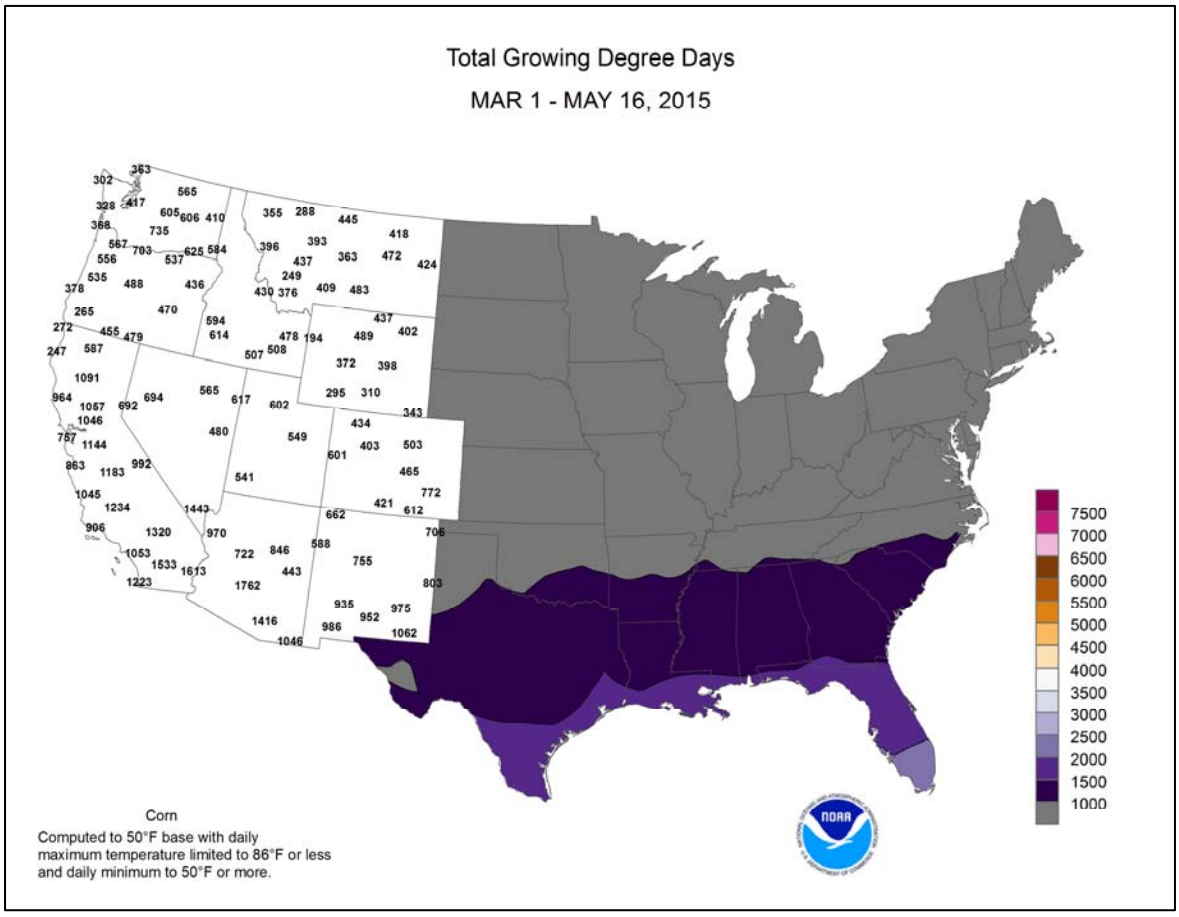
Snow lingered early in the week across the **north-central U.S.**, where May 9-10 totals included 13.6 inches in **East Rapid City, SD**, and 4.0 inches in **Denver, CO**. For **East Rapid City**, it was the second-greatest May snowfall behind a 14.6-inch total on May 3-4, 1905. Elsewhere in **South Dakota**, daily-record precipitation totals for May 10 reached 2.48 inches in **Mobridge** and 1.88 inches in **Huron**. Farther east, minimal Tropical Storm Ana moved ashore around daybreak on May 10 near **Myrtle Beach, SC**. **Wilmington, NC**, received a daily-record rainfall (2.95 inches) on May 10. By May 11, heavy showers stretched from the **Midwest to Texas**. Record-setting rainfall totals for the 11th included 4.24 inches in **Longview, TX**, and 3.01 inches in **N. Little Rock, AR**. Several gauging points, including the **Red River near DeKalb, TX**, and the **Poteau River near Panama, OK**, climbed to their highest levels since May 1990. The **Red River near DeKalb** rose 4.51 feet above flood stage on May 13, while the **Poteau River near Panama** surged 14.54 feet above flood stage on May 12. By mid-week, precipitation developed in the **West** and lingered in the **western Gulf Coast region**. In **Texas**, daily-record amounts for May 12 reached 4.56 inches in **Corpus Christi** and 3.44 inches at **Houston's Hobby Airport**. Meanwhile in **Washington**, May 12-16 rainfall totaled 1.56 inches in **Pullman**. During the second half of the week, precipitation shifted into **California** and the **Southwest**. On the 14th, **San Diego, CA**, experienced its wettest May day on record, with 1.64 inches (previously, 1.49 inches on May 8, 1977). Elsewhere in **southern California**, **Palomar Mountain** received 2.68 inches in a 48-hour period on May 13-15. **Phoenix, AZ**, also noted its wettest day on record in May, with 0.93 inch falling on the 15th (previously, 0.91 inch on May 4, 1976). At week's end, heavy precipitation returned to the **nation's mid-section**. Record-setting totals for May 16 included 2.01 inches in **Topeka, KS**, and 1.71 inches in **St. Joseph, MO**. Farther north, daily-record amounts for the 16th reached 1.31 inches in **Burley, ID**, and 0.86 inch in **Helena, MT**.

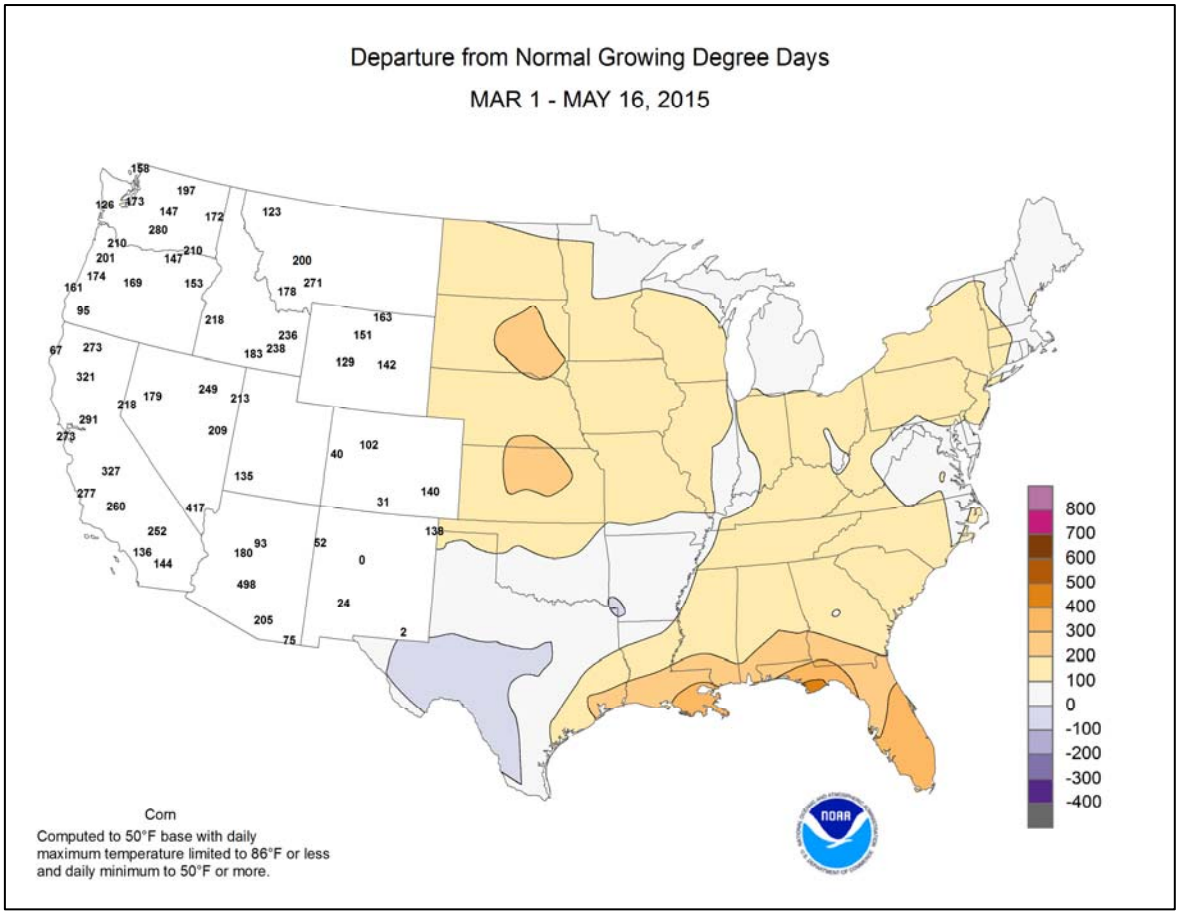
An early-week chill across the **High Plains** led to daily-record lows for May 10 in **Livingston, MT** (20°F), and **Denver, CO** (27°F). The following day, **Worland, WY** (24°F), posted a record-setting low for May 11. By May 12, freezes (and daily-record lows) were reported as far south as **McCook, NE** (29°F), and **Hill City, KS** (31°F). Frosty conditions also briefly affected parts of the **Northeast**, where **Saranac Lake, NY**, registered a daily-record low (23°F) on May 14. However, warmth in the **eastern U.S.** was prominent for much of the week. From May 8-11, **Morgantown, WV**, posted four consecutive daily-record highs (91, 90, 91, and 89°F). Farther south, record-setting highs included 95°F (on May 12) in **Tampa, FL**; 93°F (on May 10) in **Montgomery, AL**; and 92°F (on May 12) in **Richmond, VA**. **Naples, FL**, notched daily-record highs of 92°F on May 10 and 15. In contrast, the temperature on May 15 failed to reach the 70-degree mark in **Yuma, AZ**, where the high of 69°F was accompanied by rainfall totaling 0.31 inch.

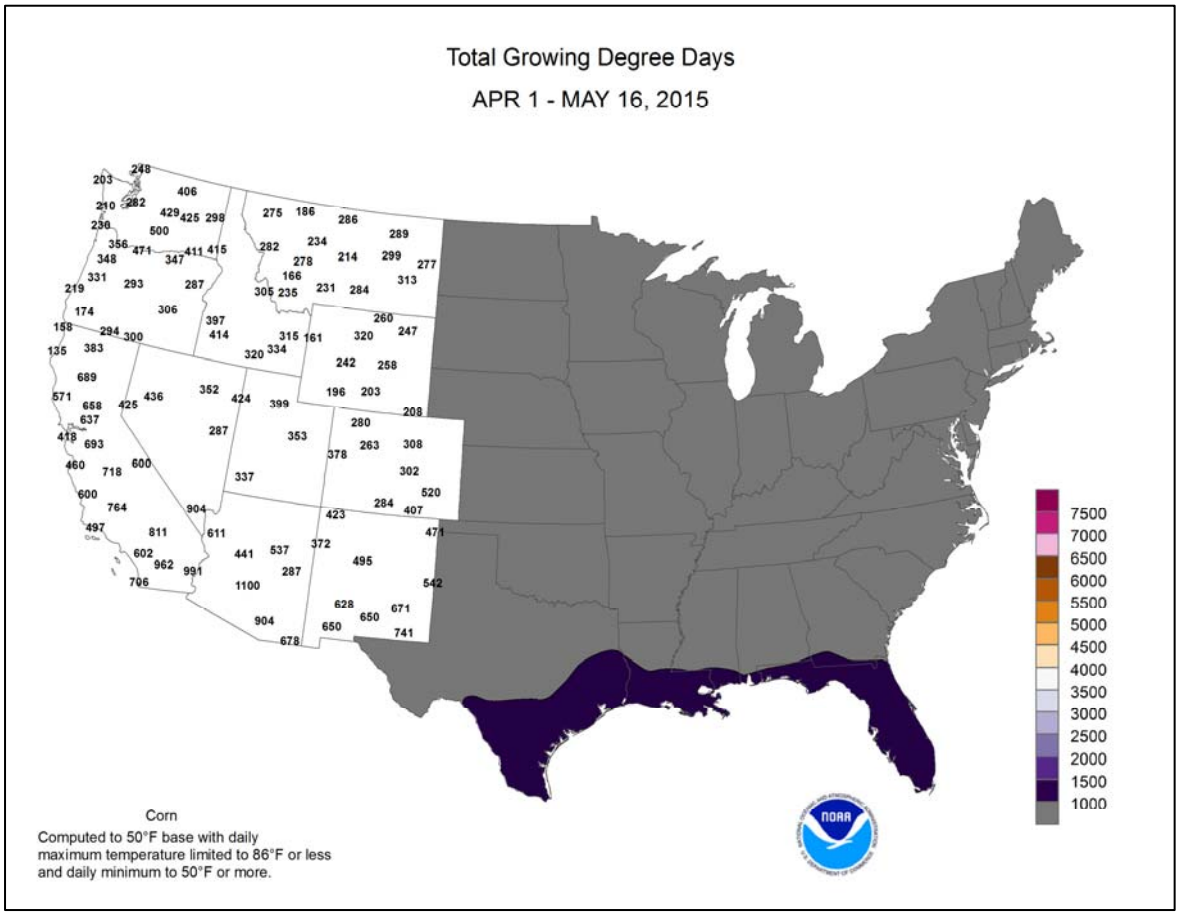
Mild weather covered **Alaska**, with temperatures averaging at least 10°F above normal across the northern half of the mainland. Daily-record highs were established in several **Alaskan** locations, including **Haines** (75°F on May 13) and **Delta Junction** (73°F on May 15). Meanwhile, mostly dry weather in **southeastern Alaska** contrasted with showery conditions in the southwestern part of the state. **King Salmon** netted 1.27 inches of rain from May 13-15. In **Kodiak**, a daily-record rainfall (1.48 inches) occurred on May 14. Farther south, generally tranquil weather prevailed in **Hawaii**, aside from daily showers in windward locations. In **Hilo**, where measurable rain has fallen each day since April 26, the first half of May featured 5.90 inches of rain (124 percent of normal). In contrast, May 1-16 rainfall totaled less than one-quarter inch (less than 50 percent of normal) in locations such as **Kahului**, **Honolulu**, and **Lihue**.

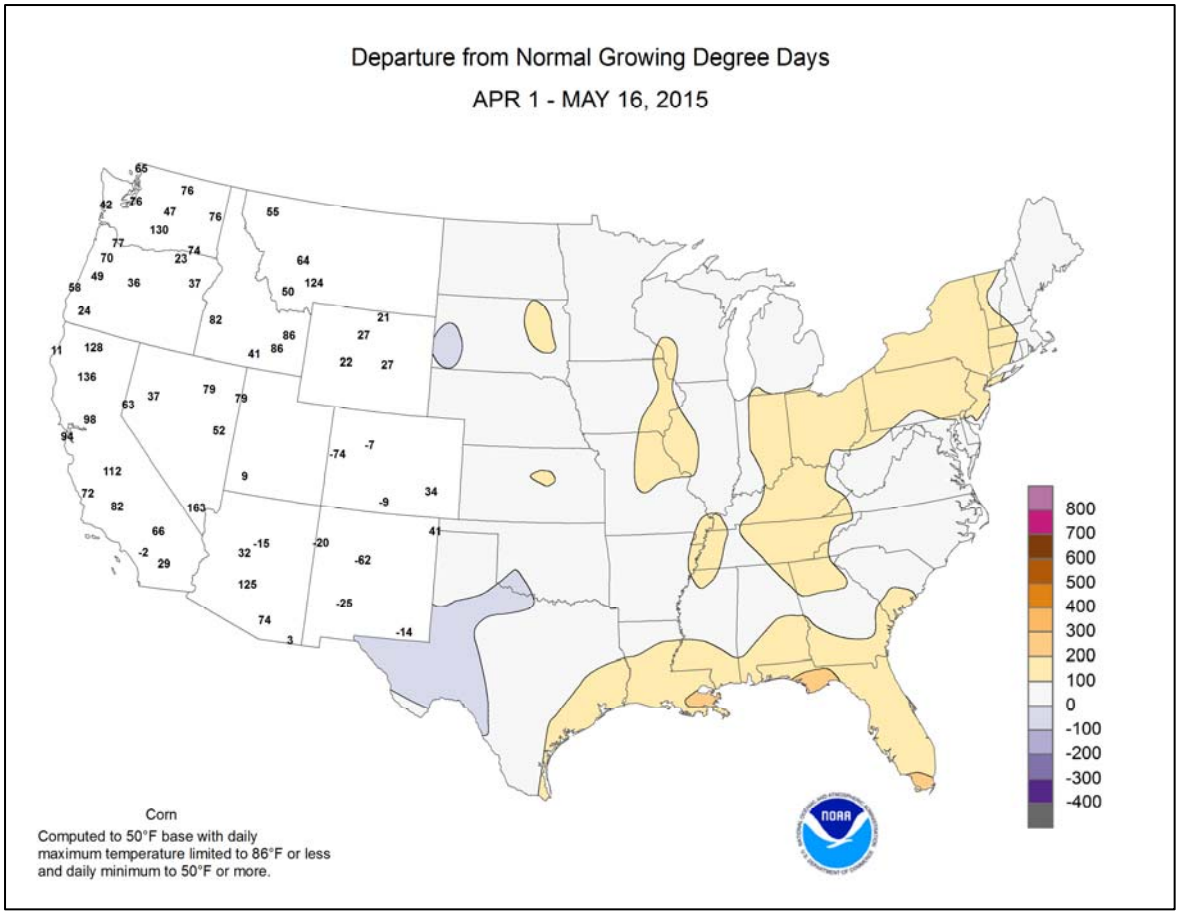

U.S. Drought Monitor
May 12, 2015
(Released Thursday, May. 14, 2015)
Valid 7 a.m. EST
Author:
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 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/


Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)
May 10 - 16, 2015
Based on preliminary data
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - MAY 16, 2015
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - MAY 16, 2015
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.


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - MAY 16, 2015
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - MAY 16, 2015
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.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 16, 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	85	64	90	56	75	7	0.26	-0.87	0.26	14.73	111	23.43	102	87	42	1	0	1	0
	HUNTSVILLE	86	63	92	53	75	8	0.78	-0.41	0.72	13.34	97	21.08	87	78	46	1	0	2	1
	MOBILE	87	67	90	62	77	5	6.15	4.76	3.63	24.01	157	30.06	115	96	60	1	0	3	3
	MONTGOMERY	88	66	93	62	77	6	0.46	-0.50	0.18	8.96	69	16.62	71	86	47	3	0	3	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	58	44	62	38	51	6	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.77	123	2.87	100	64	51	0	0	0	0
	BARROW	31	24	36	20	28	11	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.88	367	1.45	309	99	88	0	7	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	69	40	76	35	54	7	0.03	-0.06	0.03	0.82	128	1.45	93	73	35	0	0	1	0
	JUNEAU	66	42	71	38	54	7	0.01	-0.76	0.01	12.24	149	27.84	163	88	64	0	0	1	0
	KODIAK	50	43	58	40	47	5	1.91	0.48	1.39	19.53	140	38.45	138	91	77	0	0	4	1
	NOME	47	34	51	29	41	6	0.64	0.50	0.30	1.99	128	3.63	112	95	83	0	2	5	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	58	33	67	28	45	-4	0.95	0.75	0.66	6.48	147	10.78	118	91	38	0	4	3	1
	PHOENIX	86	65	96	57	76	-2	0.93	0.90	0.84	1.68	122	2.49	84	42	24	3	0	2	1
	PRESCOTT	67	43	77	38	55	-2	0.72	0.55	0.61	3.51	115	6.72	103	70	26	0	0	3	1
	TUCSON	83	57	92	50	70	-3	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.77	63	3.70	120	46	24	2	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	76	60	87	52	68	0	3.10	1.91	2.12	16.32	156	20.94	136	90	48	0	0	4	2
	LITTLE ROCK	79	64	85	56	72	3	2.23	1.06	1.66	17.24	132	24.04	120	89	54	0	0	5	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	78	54	88	51	66	-3	0.26	0.23	0.26	0.61	32	2.20	51	57	36	0	0	1	0
	FRESNO	77	53	86	50	65	-3	0.26	0.19	0.24	1.85	60	3.19	43	71	42	0	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	66	55	70	52	61	-2	0.22	0.18	0.19	1.04	33	2.57	28	87	66	0	0	2	0
	REDDING	76	54	82	50	65	0	0.00	-0.37	0.00	2.22	26	5.87	29	66	46	0	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	74	51	78	49	63	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.14	53	4.98	43	81	36	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	67	58	72	56	63	-1	1.84	1.81	1.63	3.30	107	4.00	54	75	61	0	0	2	1
	SAN FRANCISCO	63	53	65	51	58	0	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.34	29	3.35	26	80	66	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	75	50	83	48	62	-4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.31	38	2.79	32	79	47	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	61	34	70	28	48	-1	0.26	0.12	0.09	1.44	110	2.80	158	84	33	0	2	5	0
	CO SPRINGS	62	38	70	29	50	-3	0.30	-0.21	0.17	5.84	155	8.17	186	91	42	0	2	4	0
	DENVER INTL	63	39	74	27	51	-2	0.39	-0.23	0.23	6.06	188	7.70	209	87	46	0	2	4	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	65	44	78	35	55	-4	0.16	-0.06	0.13	3.43	145	4.28	124	73	41	0	0	2	0
	PUEBLO	68	42	75	33	55	-3	0.20	-0.13	0.17	4.84	165	6.24	177	89	54	0	0	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	74	54	82	48	64	7	0.45	-0.46	0.44	7.25	71	13.60	81	85	55	0	0	2	0
	HARTFORD	80	52	91	40	66	8	0.02	-0.96	0.02	6.08	61	12.26	73	76	40	1	0	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	81	63	90	53	72	8	0.66	-0.20	0.66	8.28	101	13.70	98	77	45	1	0	1	1
DE	WILMINGTON	78	57	85	47	68	7	0.50	-0.44	0.43	10.21	108	16.81	107	88	47	0	0	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	85	70	89	67	78	4	1.76	1.18	1.29	8.44	111	13.87	103	97	59	0	0	2	1
	JACKSONVILLE	88	65	92	60	77	5	0.00	-0.69	0.00	4.96	58	11.36	74	93	49	4	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	87	79	87	76	83	3	0.02	-0.64	0.02	8.13	154	11.36	126	86	69	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	88	76	89	75	82	3	0.26	-0.74	0.18	6.26	78	10.02	84	78	56	0	0	2	0
	ORLANDO	91	71	93	68	81	5	0.39	-0.27	0.39	5.43	75	13.53	112	92	49	5	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	86	70	89	66	78	5	1.21	0.32	1.05	13.56	111	23.97	108	88	63	0	0	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	92	69	95	62	81	8	0.72	-0.27	0.66	8.14	67	17.32	79	86	45	5	0	3	1
	TAMPA	92	73	95	72	82	5	2.21	1.70	1.22	8.06	142	16.36	154	83	44	5	0	4	2
	WEST PALM BEACH	86	76	87	73	81	3	0.29	-0.76	0.21	10.45	111	13.54	86	81	63	0	0	4	0
GA	ATHENS	87	62	91	60	75	7	0.00	-0.83	0.00	10.80	106	17.77	92	84	45	1	0	0	0
	ATLANTA	85	67	89	62	76	8	0.00	-0.91	0.00	10.77	98	19.28	93	71	47	0	0	0	0
	AUGUSTA	88	61	94	54	75	6	0.20	-0.40	0.13	8.10	92	14.88	85	92	45	3	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	88	65	91	58	76	5	0.59	-0.24	0.57	9.52	83	16.98	82	87	40	3	0	2	1
	MACON	89	60	92	55	75	5	0.00	-0.64	0.00	8.55	90	15.35	81	94	39	3	0	0	0
	SAVANNAH	87	66	92	62	76	4	0.31	-0.39	0.26	9.51	112	17.07	111	91	46	3	0	2	0
HI	HILO	80	67	83	64	74	1	3.24	1.31	1.01	29.17	92	37.29	74	90	78	0	0	7	3
	HONOLULU	83	69	84	60	76	-1	0.03	-0.14	0.02	1.08	31	2.89	34	76	67	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	83	70	84	68	77	2	0.19	0.03	0.11	12.86	282	17.17	161	80	70	0	0	2	0
	LIHUE	82	72	83	71	77	2	0.15	-0.53	0.08	3.41	42	5.32	33	74	67	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	69	48	76	43	58	1	0.49	0.20	0.32	1.87	56	4.05	69	72	48	0	0	3	0
	LEWISTON	71	49	79	42	60	3	0.83	0.50	0.40	2.29	72	4.58	87	77	53	0	0	4	0
	POCATELLO	67	40	77	27	53	1	0.90	0.57	0.73	1.75	53	2.85	52	76	39	0	2	4	1
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	64	48	79	40	56	-1	0.63	-0.10	0.24	7.05	88	9.91	87	84	69	0	0	4	0
	MOLINE	70	50	84	36	60	0	0.49	-0.41	0.30	4.49	51	7.42	63	86	58	0	0	3	0
	PEORIA	74	55	83	43	65	5	1.27	0.33	0.46	7.40	87	11.12	95	83	54	0	0	5	0
	ROCKFORD	67	49	79	38	58	0	0.62	-0.23	0.26	6.96	88	8.89	83	83	66	0	0	5	0
	SPRINGFIELD	75	55	83	44	65	3	1.46	0.57	0.95	6.84	81	10.13	85	90	53	0	0	4	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	77	59	86	48	68	4	1.25	0.10	0.43	15.47	136	21.00	121	85	60	0	0	4	0
	FORT WAYNE	71	53	80	41	62	3	1.14	0.34	0.69	7.79	95	11.55	95	87	63	0	0	4	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	74	55	83	43	64	3	0.76	-0.21	0.53	8.47	92	11.62	82	83	54	0	0	4	1
	SOUTH BEND	69	51	81	40	60	2	1.08	0.34	0.67	6.20	75	10.10	81	85	66	0	0	5	1
IA	BURLINGTON	71	54	79	46	63	2	0.87	-0.10	0.38	3.77	43	6.19	53	91	57	0	0	5	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	68	51	81	40	59	0	0.43	-0.38	0.26	5.74	79	7.06	75	95	59	0	0	3	0
	DES MOINES	71	53	82	43	62	2	1.25	0.34	0.52	4.43	57	6.45	64	82	62	0	0	4	1
	DUBUQUE	66	48	80	36	57	0	1.18	0.29	0.56	5.37	67	7.68	71	88	67	0	0	5	2
	SIOUX CITY	70	50	81	39	60	1	1.24	0.43	0.76	5.58	85	6.54	84	82	67	0	0	4	1
	WATERLOO	67	50	82	39	59	1	1.67	0.80	1.16	6.50	89	8.52	93	88	65	0	0	4	1
KS	CONCORDIA	70	48	77	38	59	-2	1.67	0.75	0.62	4.82	72	6.33	78	88	64	0	0	5	1
	DODGE CITY	70	47	83	38	58	-4	2.21	1.57	1.28	5.71	104	7.00	104	85	47	0	0	3	2
	GOODLAND	68	43	80	32	56	-1	0.53	-0.22	0.37	7.46	176	8.53	167	88	49	0	2	2	0
	TOPEKA	73	51	80	40	62	-1	3.23	2.19	2.01	8.17	103	10.16	101	88	65	0	0	4	2

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 16, 2015

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
	WICHITA	72	52	80	40	62	-1	4.58	3.71	3.59	10.36	146	12.02	134	86	60	0	0	4	2
KY	JACKSON	81	59	89	48	70	7	0.77	-0.38	0.41	17.35	163	23.52	131	85	45	0	0	3	0
	LEXINGTON	78	58	89	46	68	6	0.90	-0.16	0.68	19.77	190	24.61	145	85	54	0	0	2	1
	LOUISVILLE	80	62	88	52	71	7	0.96	-0.17	0.74	19.99	185	23.10	133	79	46	0	0	2	1
	PADUCAH	79	59	88	46	69	5	1.56	0.46	0.57	16.25	137	23.54	122	90	52	0	0	4	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	87	69	90	67	78	5	0.70	-0.50	0.30	12.16	90	21.91	89	97	60	1	0	4	0
	LAKE CHARLES	85	72	87	65	78	4	0.61	-0.70	0.61	20.71	209	29.19	156	94	67	0	0	1	1
	NEW ORLEANS	87	73	87	72	80	6	3.00	2.06	2.98	21.35	171	29.06	122	86	64	0	0	2	1
	SHREVEPORT	82	68	88	62	75	3	2.56	1.40	1.63	16.13	144	27.87	139	93	68	0	0	4	2
ME	CARIBOU	65	43	75	38	54	4	0.76	0.05	0.37	4.87	72	8.99	76	80	40	0	0	4	0
	PORTLAND	71	46	83	40	59	7	0.77	-0.10	0.70	7.59	73	15.08	85	86	42	0	0	4	1
MD	BALTIMORE	80	57	89	47	69	8	0.17	-0.69	0.17	9.17	104	15.30	100	80	45	0	0	1	0
MA	BOSTON	76	51	89	48	64	7	0.02	-0.70	0.02	5.37	59	12.33	76	81	41	0	0	1	0
	WORCESTER	74	51	85	44	63	8	0.02	-0.94	0.02	5.43	53	13.74	79	78	33	0	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	59	41	71	32	50	0	0.65	0.07	0.50	4.88	85	6.66	75	94	62	0	1	4	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	65	47	79	38	56	0	1.00	0.26	0.48	7.31	94	10.36	91	91	64	0	0	5	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	62	42	77	34	52	0	1.13	0.60	0.57	4.40	80	6.22	74	88	71	0	0	3	1
	LANSING	66	46	77	37	56	1	1.55	1.00	0.58	4.18	62	6.44	66	90	73	0	0	4	1
	MUSKEGON	64	47	76	39	55	1	1.48	0.83	0.57	8.12	120	11.41	108	88	78	0	0	5	2
	TRAVERSE CITY	62	41	68	33	51	-2	0.44	-0.03	0.39	3.89	67	7.31	69	93	56	0	0	4	0
MN	DULUTH	51	38	64	34	44	-6	2.02	1.44	0.70	4.35	87	5.21	75	90	75	0	0	7	2
	INT'L FALLS	54	36	74	29	45	-7	1.57	1.09	0.57	3.59	108	5.63	117	92	61	0	2	7	2
	MINNEAPOLIS	63	48	76	39	55	-3	1.23	0.59	0.72	4.77	86	5.46	74	82	66	0	0	5	1
	ROCHESTER	63	46	76	37	55	0	1.18	0.41	0.66	9.30	140	10.68	129	88	72	0	0	5	1
	ST. CLOUD	59	44	72	35	51	-4	2.75	2.21	1.48	5.82	122	6.42	105	95	61	0	0	5	2
MS	JACKSON	85	67	90	64	76	6	0.88	-0.28	0.49	11.90	82	22.08	90	90	53	1	0	3	0
	MERIDIAN	85	63	91	59	74	3	0.15	-1.01	0.10	10.21	67	21.05	79	92	52	1	0	3	0
	TUPELO	84	62	90	53	73	5	0.85	-0.45	0.47	15.01	107	24.16	101	87	50	1	0	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	73	56	80	46	65	3	1.49	0.39	0.86	7.11	72	9.87	71	89	61	0	0	4	1
	KANSAS CITY	72	53	81	41	63	0	3.29	2.06	1.71	9.21	108	11.40	104	90	61	0	0	5	2
	SAINT LOUIS	77	60	85	50	69	4	1.59	0.65	0.55	10.64	113	13.62	99	79	55	0	0	5	2
	SPRINGFIELD	75	56	82	44	65	2	1.02	0.04	0.44	9.23	89	11.85	80	83	64	0	0	5	0
MT	BILLINGS	62	41	69	31	51	-3	1.04	0.49	0.58	3.32	81	4.61	84	82	48	0	1	4	1
	BUTTE	57	35	63	23	46	0	0.97	0.56	0.48	2.40	89	2.70	73	87	38	0	2	4	0
	CUT BANK	52	37	63	27	44	-4	0.82	0.38	0.55	1.22	53	1.94	65	87	56	0	2	4	1
	GLASGOW	62	40	69	31	51	-3	0.62	0.28	0.57	2.56	134	3.64	144	71	53	0	1	2	1
	GREAT FALLS	55	38	61	27	47	-3	1.50	0.97	1.22	2.49	71	3.90	83	84	55	0	2	4	1
	HAVRE	59	37	66	26	48	-5	0.78	0.40	0.59	1.64	70	3.25	102	88	58	0	2	3	1
	MISSOULA	65	41	69	31	53	2	0.33	-0.08	0.25	1.29	44	3.49	74	78	45	0	1	4	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	68	47	75	35	58	-1	0.69	-0.19	0.45	5.44	83	6.62	85	89	62	0	0	4	0
	LINCOLN	70	49	80	42	60	0	2.77	1.83	0.94	12.81	179	14.66	173	88	70	0	0	5	2
	NORFOLK	70	48	80	36	59	1	1.37	0.54	0.63	5.06	80	5.95	78	90	61	0	0	4	1
	NORTH PLATTE	68	43	77	27	56	-1	0.79	0.06	0.30	5.22	109	5.98	105	89	47	0	2	4	0
	OMAHA	70	51	82	39	60	0	1.17	0.18	0.54	8.87	123	10.19	116	85	67	0	0	5	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	65	38	77	29	52	-3	0.83	0.24	0.48	7.56	179	8.40	157	91	58	0	2	2	0
	VALENTINE	66	44	79	29	55	-1	2.09	1.38	0.79	6.09	132	6.74	125	91	70	0	1	5	3
NV	ELY	62	35	69	31	48	-1	0.15	-0.14	0.12	2.07	81	2.58	64	78	45	0	3	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	81	60	88	53	71	-3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.56	67	1.97	93	39	19	0	0	0	0
	RENO	65	44	78	41	55	0	0.26	0.14	0.22	0.70	48	2.18	61	54	32	0	0	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	3.49	101	***	***	***	***	***	***
NH	CONCORD	75	44	90	32	60	6	0.00	-0.74	0.00	3.74	48	9.81	75	89	38	1	1	0	0
NJ	NEWARK	81	57	88	50	69	8	0.90	-0.15	0.73	7.20	69	13.67	79	74	45	0	0	2	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	70	47	75	39	58	-5	0.44	0.33	0.14	1.89	139	3.20	140	75	30	0	0	4	0
NY	ALBANY	77	51	88	37	64	7	0.06	-0.73	0.05	3.40	42	7.74	60	78	40	0	0	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	71	49	84	36	60	6	0.80	0.03	0.48	7.21	87	11.15	84	84	60	0	0	3	0
	BUFFALO	70	53	82	38	61	6	0.61	-0.09	0.50	4.83	64	9.82	75	89	54	0	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	72	51	84	38	62	7	0.86	0.27	0.54	5.02	75	9.28	84	79	57	0	0	5	1
	SYRACUSE	75	50	87	36	63	8	1.30	0.55	0.52	5.61	69	9.69	75	93	45	0	0	5	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	81	56	86	47	69	8	0.15	-0.79	0.13	7.20	71	13.04	72	86	44	0	0	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	84	62	90	58	73	5	0.00	-0.80	0.00	8.84	98	14.66	88	81	41	1	0	0	0
	GREENSBORO	80	61	87	54	71	6	0.03	-0.88	0.03	6.27	67	10.95	69	82	49	0	0	1	0
	HATTERAS	72	60	79	52	66	0	1.66	0.83	1.49	7.06	71	19.01	96	95	68	0	0	3	1
	RALEIGH	81	62	87	55	71	5	0.38	-0.47	0.26	9.53	110	15.79	98	85	58	0	0	2	0
	WILMINGTON	79	64	86	55	72	3	3.11	2.16	2.95	9.90	108	19.22	111	92	59	0	0	2	1
ND	BISMARCK	59	41	68	31	50	-4	3.02	2.56	1.57	4.60	139	5.74	134	90	70	0	1	4	3
	DICKINSON	57	38	68	27	48	-5	1.07	0.63	0.64	2.98	87	3.55	84	88	53	0	1	4	1
	FARGO	58	44	70	33	51	-5	2.64	2.14	0.92	4.36	122	5.35	109	90	67	0	0	6	3
	GRAND FORKS	56	41	72	30	48	-7	1.81	1.38	0.78	3.26	108	4.08	95	96	60	0	1	5	1
	JAMESTOWN	55	41	64	31	48	-7	5.01	4.57	2.82	6.67	208	7.09	163	95	71	0	1	6	4
	WILLISTON	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	1.43	59	2.38	71	***	***	***	***	***	***
OH	AKRON-CANTON	74	53	87	36	63	6	0.27	-0.64	0.16	6.98	81	12.44	93	77	51	0	0	2	0
	CINCINNATI	77	56	87	42	66	4	0.73	-0.27	0.35	12.18	121	16.33	104	81	52	0	0	3	0
	CLEVELAND	72	52	88	35	62	5	1.03	0.28	0.85	5.85	73	11.36	89	89	54	0	0	5	1
	COLUMBUS	75	56	86	40	65	4	1.34	0.49	1.21	10.29	128	14.85	116	80	52	0	0	4	1
	DAYTON	76	57	86	45	66	7	0.34	-0.57	0.18	10.40	111	14.75	103	82	50	0	0	4	0
	MANSFIELD	73	52	86	36	62	6	0.93	-0.03	0.64	9.83	101	14.99	103	92	51	0	0	3	1

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***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 16, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	72	52	85	37	62	4	0.99	0.33	0.35	5.34	72	8.96	80	91	57	0	0	4	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	73	51	86	32	62	6	0.68	-0.09	0.44	6.28	77	11.53	92	86	53	0	1	4	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	77	59	85	50	68	1	1.75	0.56	0.69	18.67	223	20.88	186	81	53	0	0	5	2
	TULSA	75	57	83	47	66	-2	3.60	2.23	1.02	14.78	141	17.30	123	90	65	0	0	5	4
OR	ASTORIA	59	48	62	41	53	1	0.89	0.15	0.77	11.09	79	26.57	84	92	80	0	0	3	1
	BURNS	61	37	71	27	49	-1	0.96	0.74	0.52	2.06	80	3.21	66	75	53	0	1	6	1
	EUGENE	63	49	71	47	56	2	0.50	-0.12	0.30	5.17	47	11.72	47	88	73	0	0	4	0
	MEDFORD	67	48	77	44	57	0	0.16	-0.12	0.10	2.21	58	6.65	80	79	45	0	0	4	0
	PENDLETON	67	46	77	40	56	-1	1.05	0.77	0.90	2.64	88	4.19	74	83	55	0	0	3	1
	PORTLAND	64	51	71	47	57	1	0.51	-0.04	0.26	7.04	93	14.07	83	88	73	0	0	2	0
	SALEM	64	50	73	48	57	2	0.56	0.07	0.37	6.96	86	14.50	76	85	69	0	0	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	80	52	87	39	66	8	0.05	-0.95	0.04	6.30	68	10.87	70	83	43	0	0	2	0
	ERIE	70	53	85	36	62	6	0.80	0.12	0.29	6.39	79	12.14	94	77	63	0	0	4	0
	MIDDLETOWN	80	57	87	46	68	8	0.69	-0.26	0.50	6.53	76	10.12	70	79	39	0	0	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	80	60	88	50	70	8	0.33	-0.57	0.33	9.46	102	16.34	105	78	42	0	0	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	76	54	88	38	65	6	0.97	0.16	0.78	9.26	116	13.09	100	85	44	0	0	4	1
	WILKES-BARRE	78	52	87	37	65	7	0.19	-0.62	0.19	5.19	66	8.20	66	84	38	0	0	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	77	52	86	38	65	7	0.33	-0.49	0.26	7.08	83	9.85	70	82	45	0	0	4	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	76	53	86	45	65	8	0.22	-0.58	0.22	7.13	68	13.47	74	79	43	0	0	1	0
SC	BEAUFORT	86	66	92	62	76	4	0.00	-0.53	0.00	7.82	100	15.15	101	94	49	2	0	0	0
	CHARLESTON	84	65	90	60	75	4	0.12	-0.57	0.12	6.85	84	14.78	96	92	53	2	0	1	0
	COLUMBIA	87	64	93	58	75	5	1.70	1.10	1.70	8.52	96	15.88	91	83	48	2	0	1	1
	GREENVILLE	84	63	90	58	74	8	0.20	-0.82	0.20	8.46	77	15.78	80	86	44	1	0	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	62	45	78	30	53	-3	3.13	2.60	2.20	5.34	124	6.41	122	87	73	0	1	6	1
	HURON	66	46	81	30	56	-1	2.10	1.46	1.88	3.99	74	4.62	72	92	62	0	1	5	1
	RAPID CITY	58	40	73	30	49	-4	1.61	0.98	1.09	5.38	127	5.80	114	92	62	0	2	2	2
	SIOUX FALLS	65	47	78	35	56	0	2.66	1.94	1.46	4.22	70	5.46	77	87	69	0	0	3	2
TN	BRISTOL	84	56	89	47	70	9	0.12	-0.85	0.12	9.30	100	14.63	90	91	36	0	0	1	0
	CHATTANOOGA	84	64	90	60	74	8	0.37	-0.59	0.22	13.85	110	20.84	91	78	47	1	0	3	0
	KNOXVILLE	84	62	91	55	73	8	0.00	-1.07	0.00	8.58	74	15.72	78	78	40	1	0	0	0
	MEMPHIS	82	65	87	56	73	4	1.21	0.00	1.05	10.93	77	16.58	73	78	50	0	0	3	1
	NASHVILLE	83	62	92	52	73	7	0.41	-0.73	0.32	11.03	98	17.85	94	82	44	1	0	2	0
TX	ABILENE	78	60	86	54	69	-3	2.22	1.66	0.79	6.40	150	9.90	156	90	62	0	0	5	2
	AMARILLO	73	48	81	40	60	-3	2.16	1.68	1.20	8.24	240	10.32	224	90	44	0	0	3	2
	AUSTIN	79	67	88	63	73	-1	2.99	1.89	1.67	11.40	164	17.19	159	93	81	0	0	5	2
	BEAUMONT	85	72	88	68	79	5	0.64	-0.58	0.45	19.93	196	26.90	140	93	67	0	0	3	0
	BROWNSVILLE	87	77	90	73	82	4	0.34	-0.18	0.34	6.79	168	11.13	169	92	69	1	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	84	72	87	68	78	1	7.84	7.12	4.57	20.55	387	24.00	274	91	76	0	0	5	3
	DEL RIO	84	67	89	65	76	-1	4.35	3.85	2.41	8.37	220	9.38	176	91	71	0	0	6	3
	EL PASO	80	57	85	51	69	-3	0.60	0.54	0.52	1.61	260	2.50	171	62	21	0	0	3	1
	FORT WORTH	77	63	84	58	70	-2	2.68	1.51	1.50	11.40	130	17.97	138	96	69	0	0	4	2
	GALVESTON	83	75	85	71	79	3	1.01	0.23	0.41	14.00	201	20.15	147	96	80	0	0	3	0
	HOUSTON	84	72	89	68	78	3	2.62	1.55	1.56	15.60	168	19.44	122	95	74	0	0	6	2
	LUBBOCK	76	54	82	47	65	-3	2.34	1.88	1.24	8.74	289	11.02	261	86	50	0	0	4	2
	MIDLAND	82	59	90	53	70	-1	1.59	1.20	0.79	4.82	246	7.52	245	77	54	1	0	3	2
	SAN ANGELO	81	62	89	56	72	0	1.92	1.26	1.20	5.70	143	7.97	133	90	62	0	0	6	2
	SAN ANTONIO	80	69	86	66	75	0	2.24	1.25	1.14	12.95	197	17.13	171	91	71	0	0	4	2
	VICTORIA	83	70	88	67	77	2	3.16	2.07	1.86	18.36	244	22.42	187	99	80	0	0	4	2
	WACO	78	65	88	58	71	-2	1.45	0.43	0.74	9.65	125	14.39	119	95	80	0	0	5	1
	WICHITA FALLS	78	59	84	51	68	-2	2.93	2.11	1.21	14.49	218	17.09	183	89	58	0	0	4	3
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	67	49	78	44	58	1	0.52	0.01	0.43	5.48	107	6.65	85	71	34	0	0	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	71	48	84	36	60	5	1.31	0.57	0.65	4.85	71	7.85	73	86	40	0	0	5	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	79	55	85	43	67	5	0.86	-0.07	0.72	8.78	94	13.16	82	93	51	0	0	2	1
	NORFOLK	80	62	90	51	71	6	0.15	-0.68	0.13	7.96	85	14.14	85	78	52	1	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	82	60	92	50	71	7	0.02	-0.87	0.02	9.40	102	16.67	106	76	46	1	0	1	0
	ROANOKE	80	58	88	49	69	6	0.07	-0.89	0.03	10.13	106	14.04	88	83	52	0	0	3	0
	WASH/DULLES	79	58	87	46	68	7	0.71	-0.20	0.70	7.13	81	12.16	83	80	49	0	0	2	1
WA	OLYMPIA	61	48	67	41	55	3	0.30	-0.21	0.18	8.51	84	20.47	86	93	76	0	0	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	58	49	62	45	54	3	0.23	-1.07	0.11	21.55	100	41.39	87	99	92	0	0	6	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	61	50	68	49	56	1	0.35	-0.04	0.23	7.08	97	16.02	97	89	77	0	0	4	0
	SPOKANE	69	47	74	42	58	5	0.29	-0.06	0.26	3.24	91	6.21	90	73	35	0	0	3	0
	YAKIMA	74	51	82	44	63	8	0.75	0.67	0.54	1.48	104	3.16	93	72	46	0	0	2	1
WV	BECKLEY	76	54	85	39	65	6	0.30	-0.70	0.23	12.53	135	19.21	124	78	48	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	81	55	91	42	68	7	0.34	-0.62	0.20	12.42	134	17.64	113	90	41	2	0	3	0
	ELKINS	77	50	85	36	63	6	0.42	-0.63	0.29	15.03	154	20.75	127	89	40	0	0	2	0
	HUNTINGTON	79	56	88	44	67	5	0.64	-0.35	0.56	14.54	156	19.98	128	92	48	0	0	2	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	64	45	80	33	54	-2	0.92	0.15	0.47	5.82	90	6.41	77	94	51	0	0	5	0
	GREEN BAY	62	44	72	36	53	-2	0.78	0.21	0.62	3.52	60	4.51	56	90	62	0	0	4	1
	LA CROSSE	67	49	81	37	58	-1	0.63	-0.11	0.36	6.67	94	7.89	85	88	50	0	0	4	0
	MADISON	66	46	80	33	56	0	0.21	-0.48	0.11	6.21	86	7.62	78	84	64	0	0	4	0
	MILWAUKEE	60	43	75	37	51	-3	0.23	-0.44	0.11	6.96	87	8.70	76	84	67	0	0	4	0
WY	CASPER	61	34	72	27	47	-3	0.37	-0.18	0.31	3.87	106	5.18	107	87	66	0	3	2	0
	CHEYENNE	58	35	69	24	46	-3	0.32	-0.23	0.23	7.13	188	7.94	170	84	61	0	3	3	0
	LANDER	60	37	69	29	49	-3	0.16	-0.41	0.14	5.17	112	6.75	119	87	39	0	2	3	0
	SHERIDAN	63	36	68	26	50	-1	1.48	0.96	0.73	4.32	110	6.07	115	89	55	0	3	4	1

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

National Agricultural Summary

May 11 – 17, 2015

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were above normal in the eastern one-third of the U.S., facilitating fieldwork in the eastern Corn Belt and the Southeast. Weekly temperatures in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and southern New England were more than 6°F above normal. Conversely, temperatures averaged more than 6°F below normal in the Southwest and the northern Great Plains. Precipitation was generally within 1.5 inches of normal, except for heavier rainfall in Arkansas, North Dakota, and Texas. In Texas, weekly rainfall in parts of the Blacklands, North East, Coastal Bend, and South Texas topped 10 inches. Strong winds and hail again caused damage to crops in many areas of Texas.

Corn: By week's end, 85 percent of this year's corn crop was planted, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Dry conditions in the eastern Corn Belt led to rapid planting progress, which advanced more than 20 percentage points for the week in Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. A majority of the nation's corn crop, 56 percent, had emerged by May 17. This was 24 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. Spurred by recent rapid planting progress, emergence advanced more than 30 percentage points during the week in eight estimating states. Minnesota respondents reported that 72 percent of their corn crop had emerged, 45 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Soybeans: By May 17, producers had planted 45 percent of the soybean crop, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress was ahead of the 5-year average in all estimating states except Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. Spurred by the near-completion of corn planting, Minnesota's and Wisconsin's soybean planting progress remained well ahead of the 5-year average pace. By week's end, 13 percent of the U.S. soybean crop had emerged, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

Winter Wheat: By week's end, 68 percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was nearly complete in Arkansas, California, Oklahoma, and Texas. Overall, 45 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 16 percentage points better than the same time last year. Precipitation across the Great Plains has been generally beneficial for wheat.

Cotton: Nationally, 35 percent of the cotton crop was planted by May 17, nine percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. Dry conditions in the Southeast facilitated rapid planting, which advanced 39 percentage points during the week in South Carolina and more than 25 percentage points in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Sorghum: Producers had planted 38 percent of this year's sorghum crop by week's end, slightly behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Sorghum planting progress was ahead of the 5-year average in most estimating states, but remained behind average in Kansas and Texas, the nation's two leading sorghum producers.

Rice: By May 17, producers had seeded 89 percent of the rice crop, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Rice planting continued in California to reach 90 percent complete, 28 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, emergence advanced to 70 percent by week's end, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. At least 20 percent of the crop emerged during the week in Arkansas, California, and Missouri. Overall, 66 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, equal to the same time last year.

Small Grains: Producers had planted 96 percent of this year's oat crop by week's end, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average. The planting of oats was nearly complete nationwide, with all estimating states except North Dakota having at least 90 percent of the intended acreage planted by week's end. Eighty-three percent of the oat crop was emerged by May 17, twenty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of the 5-year average. Above-average temperatures in Ohio and Pennsylvania promoted rapid emergence, which advanced 33 and 32 percentage points, respectively, for the week. Overall, 73 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week.

By week's end, 95 percent of the barley crop was seeded, 29 percentage points ahead of last year and 25 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 17, seventy-two percent of the barley had emerged, 36 percentage points ahead of last year and 32 points—or more than 2 weeks—ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was at least 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in all estimating states except Washington. Overall, 64 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition. With the accelerated pace of emergence this year, comparable data from last year is not available.

Nationally, 94 percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded by May 17, forty-seven percentage points ahead of last year and 29 points ahead of the 5-year average. By week's end, 67 percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged, 45 percentage points ahead of last year and 29 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 65 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition. With the accelerated pace of emergence this year, comparable data from last year is not available.

Other Crops: By May 17, peanut producers had planted 47 percent of this year's crop, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide peanut planting progress advanced 21 percentage points, with five of the eight estimating states advancing more than 20 percentage points for the week.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 17, 2015

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 17 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	80	37	59	76
IL	83	88	94	82
IN	70	52	74	68
IA	82	83	92	84
KS	84	66	78	82
KY	73	64	85	73
MI	28	61	75	59
MN	50	95	97	70
MO	91	77	82	82
NE	89	76	85	87
NC	95	88	93	97
ND	15	64	70	48
OH	49	55	77	59
PA	48	44	72	57
SD	70	76	83	66
TN	92	84	93	86
TX	91	71	75	91
WI	34	69	85	53
18 Sts	71	75	85	75

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

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 17 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	21	14	28	20
IL	57	42	75	53
IN	38	11	40	43
IA	25	29	63	44
KS	50	38	53	47
KY	47	24	55	55
MI	8	13	44	23
MN	3	39	72	27
MO	69	46	65	59
NE	39	30	54	40
NC	81	68	84	89
ND	0	6	12	15
OH	16	11	46	32
PA	13	6	39	21
SD	13	22	46	21
TN	73	41	67	72
TX	77	64	73	75
WI	1	9	41	14
18 Sts	32	29	56	40

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

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 17 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	45	29	46	60
AZ	84	98	99	90
AR	74	69	83	69
CA	99	75	85	94
GA	41	19	44	45
KS	20	5	7	18
LA	81	68	84	80
MS	61	43	70	62
MO	59	66	73	64
NC	59	20	42	64
OK	17	14	26	20
SC	60	28	67	55
TN	45	21	50	36
TX	34	16	19	36
VA	66	28	55	70
15 Sts	44	26	35	46

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 17 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	48	46	53	48
IL	35	33	47	36
IN	32	17	36	38
IA	37	30	51	45
KS	30	11	17	31
KY	13	9	25	21
LA	86	65	79	73
MI	14	32	50	32
MN	14	70	79	33
MS	70	70	79	69
MO	30	12	16	27
NE	61	25	41	51
NC	29	12	26	24
ND	4	24	32	21
OH	19	23	46	33
SD	29	31	42	24
TN	22	20	37	22
WI	7	25	50	20
18 Sts	31	31	45	36

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

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 17 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	32	29	39	34
IL	9	NA	14	11
IN	10	NA	6	18
IA	3	1	10	8
KS	6	2	7	8
KY	4	NA	4	9
LA	67	41	60	57
MI	4	NA	13	8
MN	0	1	21	5
MS	46	45	60	52
MO	9	NA	5	9
NE	11	NA	6	12
NC	15	NA	6	10
ND	0	NA	3	2
OH	3	NA	10	11
SD	2	NA	4	3
TN	9	NA	12	10
WI	0	NA	9	2
18 Sts	8	NA	13	12

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

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 17 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	78	80	85	86
CO	23	15	18	16
IL	13	19	26	18
KS	6	2	6	10
LA	99	88	97	97
MO	28	26	31	26
NE	24	23	38	22
NM	12	20	30	12
OK	34	36	49	30
SD	3	4	11	5
TX	82	64	71	78
11 Sts	39	32	38	38

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 17, 2015

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 17 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	95	95	98	98
CA	98	90	95	98
CO	18	18	46	25
ID	0	10	21	0
IL	45	36	70	61
IN	29	15	39	46
KS	67	70	86	67
MI	2	2	3	7
MO	62	45	77	73
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	9	8	24	17
NC	93	88	94	97
OH	3	2	10	24
OK	95	96	99	93
OR	19	10	24	10
SD	0	0	1	6
TX	87	89	96	87
WA	11	6	34	9
18 Sts	55	56	68	56

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	7	31	47	11
CA	0	0	10	30	60
CO	3	11	31	45	10
ID	0	12	26	55	7
IL	2	9	32	49	8
IN	1	6	28	53	12
KS	10	20	41	27	2
MI	5	6	23	51	15
MO	1	4	36	55	4
MT	3	7	32	39	19
NE	13	18	32	34	3
NC	1	10	29	52	8
OH	1	4	30	51	14
OK	6	14	41	35	4
OR	2	10	54	29	5
SD	10	26	43	21	0
TX	4	10	30	43	13
WA	2	10	49	35	4
18 Sts	6	13	36	37	8
Prev Wk	6	14	36	36	8
Prev Yr	22	22	27	24	5

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 17 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	29	24	43	37
FL	45	34	59	48
GA	46	28	50	45
NC	44	16	36	49
OK	60	72	74	55
SC	68	27	66	49
TX	41	8	17	59
VA	45	23	52	48
8 Sts	41	26	47	46

These 8 States planted 97%
of last year's peanut acreage.

Oats Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 17 2015	5-Yr Avg
IA	96	98	99	98
MN	57	97	98	76
NE	98	100	100	98
ND	27	72	85	49
OH	85	83	90	82
PA	88	79	92	90
SD	80	96	98	87
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	53	92	96	74
9 Sts	77	93	96	84

These 9 States planted 66%
of last year's oat acreage.

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 17 2015	5-Yr Avg
IA	79	83	92	86
MN	24	77	89	51
NE	88	91	95	86
ND	5	27	38	24
OH	64	39	72	63
PA	65	45	77	70
SD	54	74	84	61
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	24	56	82	49
9 Sts	60	72	83	69

These 9 States planted 66%
of last year's oat acreage.

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	0	19	68	13
MN	0	0	21	70	9
NE	2	9	27	59	3
ND	2	5	18	64	11
OH	0	2	16	69	13
PA	0	0	5	71	24
SD	0	3	31	61	5
TX	4	13	24	48	11
WI	0	0	17	67	16
9 Sts	1	5	21	62	11
Prev Wk	1	5	21	62	11
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 17, 2015

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

Rice Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 17 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	87	86	89	85
CA	70	75	90	62
LA	98	93	98	98
MS	80	82	93	81
MO	85	73	75	80
TX	95	78	79	97
6 Sts	85	83	89	82

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

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 17 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	72	53	73	73
CA	36	30	50	22
LA	93	85	92	93
MS	56	61	72	67
MO	67	25	53	67
TX	85	72	75	86
6 Sts	67	53	70	66

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	7	27	51	12
CA	0	0	20	40	40
LA	0	5	30	57	8
MS	0	0	21	71	8
MO	0	6	49	41	4
TX	1	3	44	48	4
6 Sts	1	5	28	50	16
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	0	5	29	52	14

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 17 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	96	100	94
MN	18	98	99	65
MT	71	86	95	72
ND	23	82	90	51
SD	82	96	97	89
WA	100	100	100	96
6 Sts	47	87	94	65

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

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 17 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	81	74	92	67
MN	7	82	90	44
MT	32	57	70	31
ND	5	37	53	28
SD	40	71	77	59
WA	88	87	91	83
6 Sts	22	54	67	38

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	2	40	44	14
MN	0	1	44	48	7
MT	2	3	31	53	11
ND	2	3	23	67	5
SD	0	8	50	41	1
WA	1	4	45	47	3
6 Sts	1	3	31	58	7
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 17 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	95	94	97	92
MN	23	98	99	62
MT	86	92	98	81
ND	20	76	89	44
WA	88	92	98	90
5 Sts	66	88	95	70

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

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 17 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	69	71	82	60
MN	5	78	86	42
MT	37	66	82	41
ND	3	35	51	23
WA	72	76	81	72
5 Sts	36	59	72	40

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

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	3	26	55	16
MN	0	2	42	50	6
MT	1	2	38	45	14
ND	0	4	28	61	7
WA	1	2	49	47	1
5 Sts	0	3	33	53	11
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 17, 2015

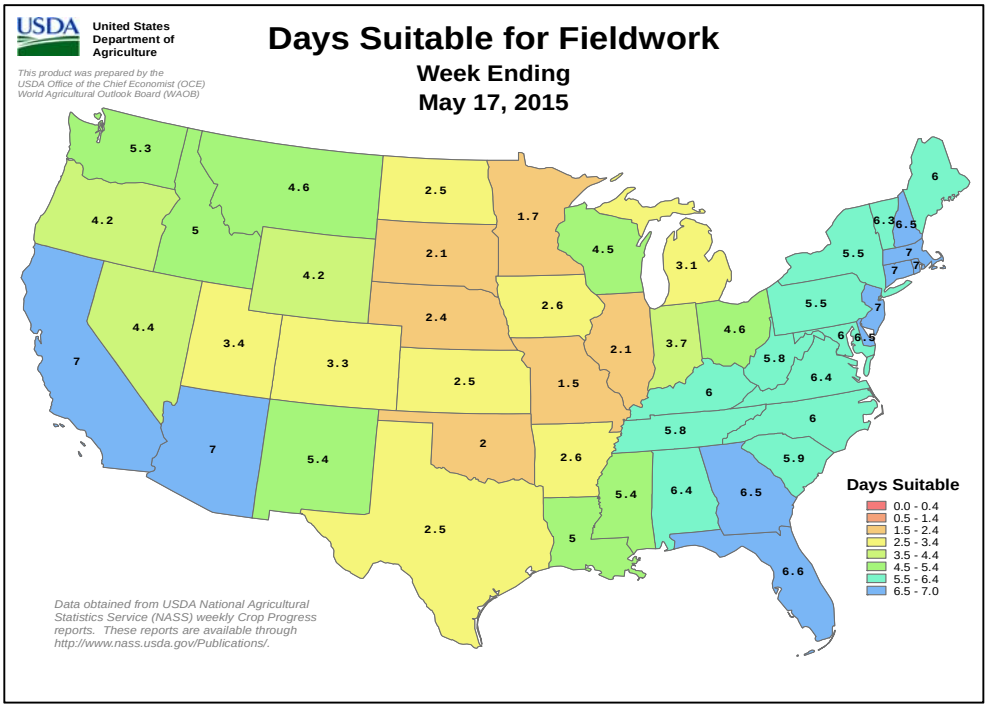
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending May 17, 2015

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	6	32	58	3		NH	0	9	70	21	0
AZ	11	10	34	43	2		NJ	1	7	23	28	41
AR	1	10	33	44	12		NM	8	11	37	33	11
CA	10	20	35	20	15		NY	0	5	32	47	16
CO	5	19	28	41	7		NC	1	8	38	48	5
CT	0	13	64	23	0		ND	1	7	26	58	8
DE	4	7	46	37	6		OH	1	2	23	59	15
FL	0	6	35	52	7		OK	3	9	27	51	10
GA	0	5	32	52	11		OR	0	21	48	29	2
ID	1	12	43	42	2		PA	4	6	18	52	20
IL	0	2	17	60	21		RI	0	10	20	70	0
IN	1	2	18	60	19		SC	0	4	38	54	4
IA	0	5	25	55	15		SD	5	19	43	28	5
KS	4	10	36	42	8		TN	1	9	31	52	7
KY	2	6	22	59	11		TX	1	4	24	48	23
LA	0	8	35	48	9		UT	2	9	45	37	7
ME	0	10	45	45	0		VT	2	9	33	40	16
MD	0	5	25	46	24		VA	1	7	30	53	9
MA	0	13	46	41	0		WA	6	14	31	42	7
MI	2	5	31	51	11		WV	3	9	38	47	3
MN	0	9	29	56	6		WI	1	7	23	56	13
MS	1	8	29	48	14		WY	1	5	31	60	3
MO	0	3	29	58	10		48 Sts	3	9	31	47	10
MT	5	14	48	30	3							
NE	5	8	31	50	6		Prev Wk	3	9	32	46	10
NV	35	25	25	15	0		Prev Yr	8	14	34	38	6

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

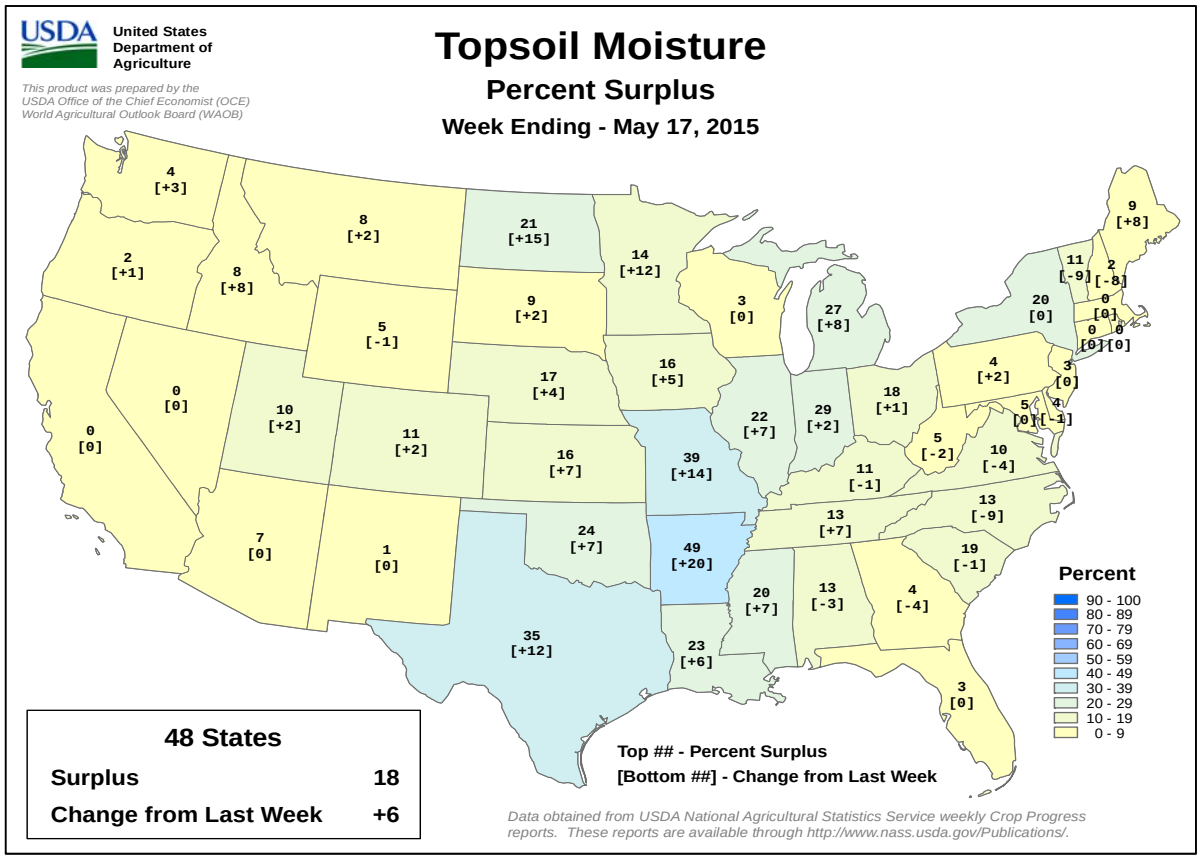
NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

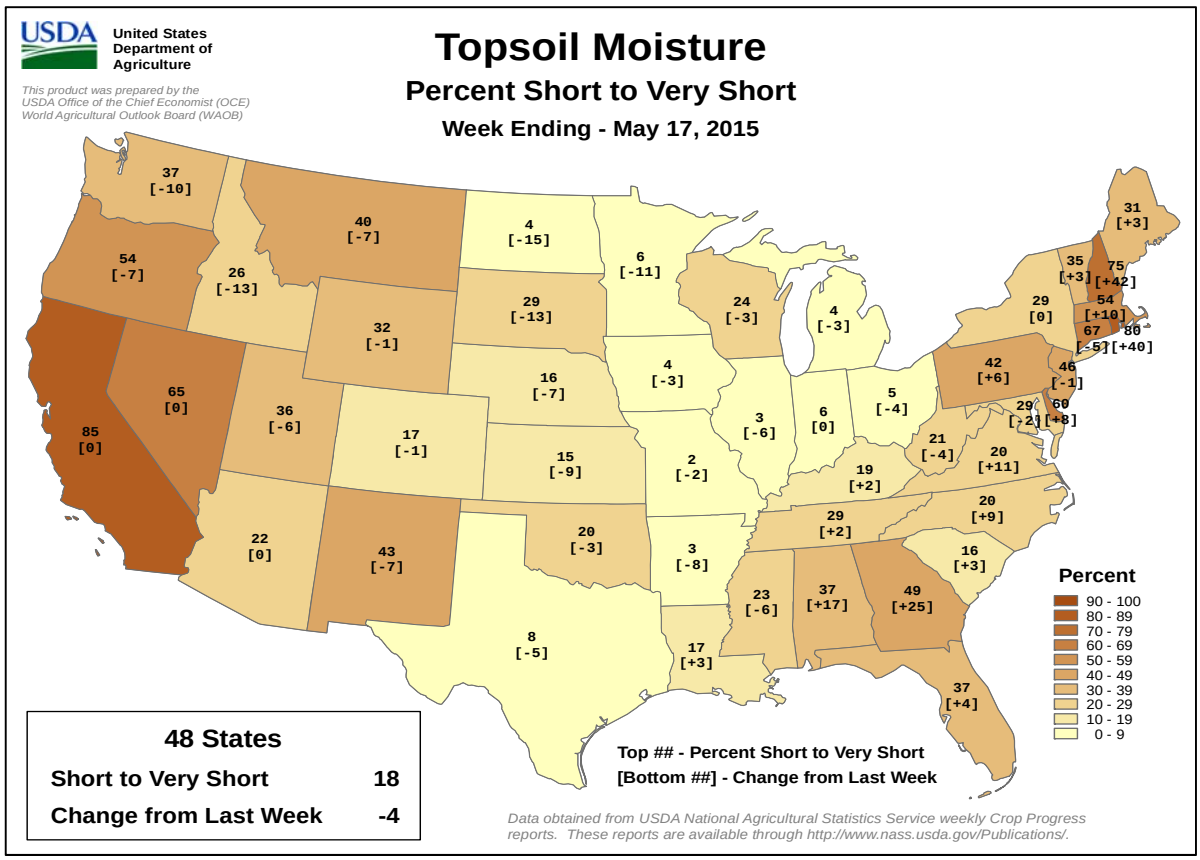


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 17, 2015

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

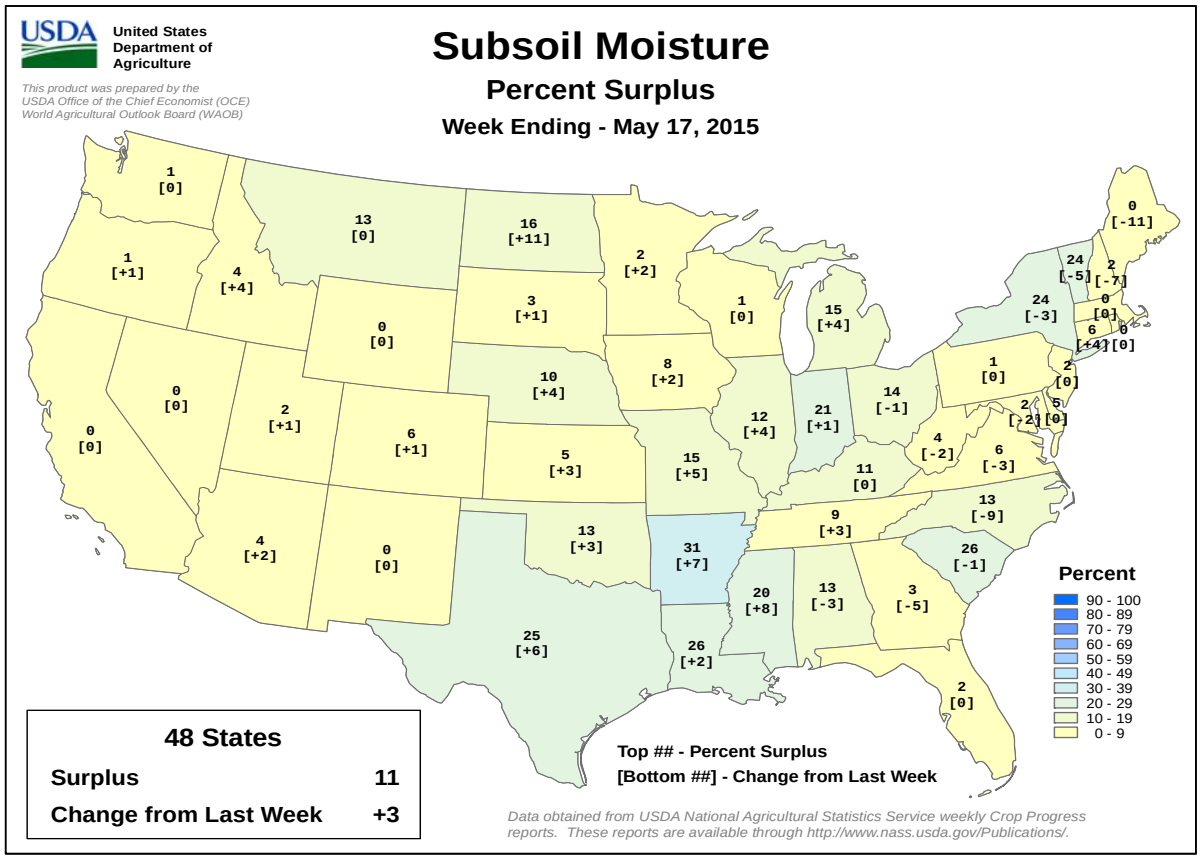


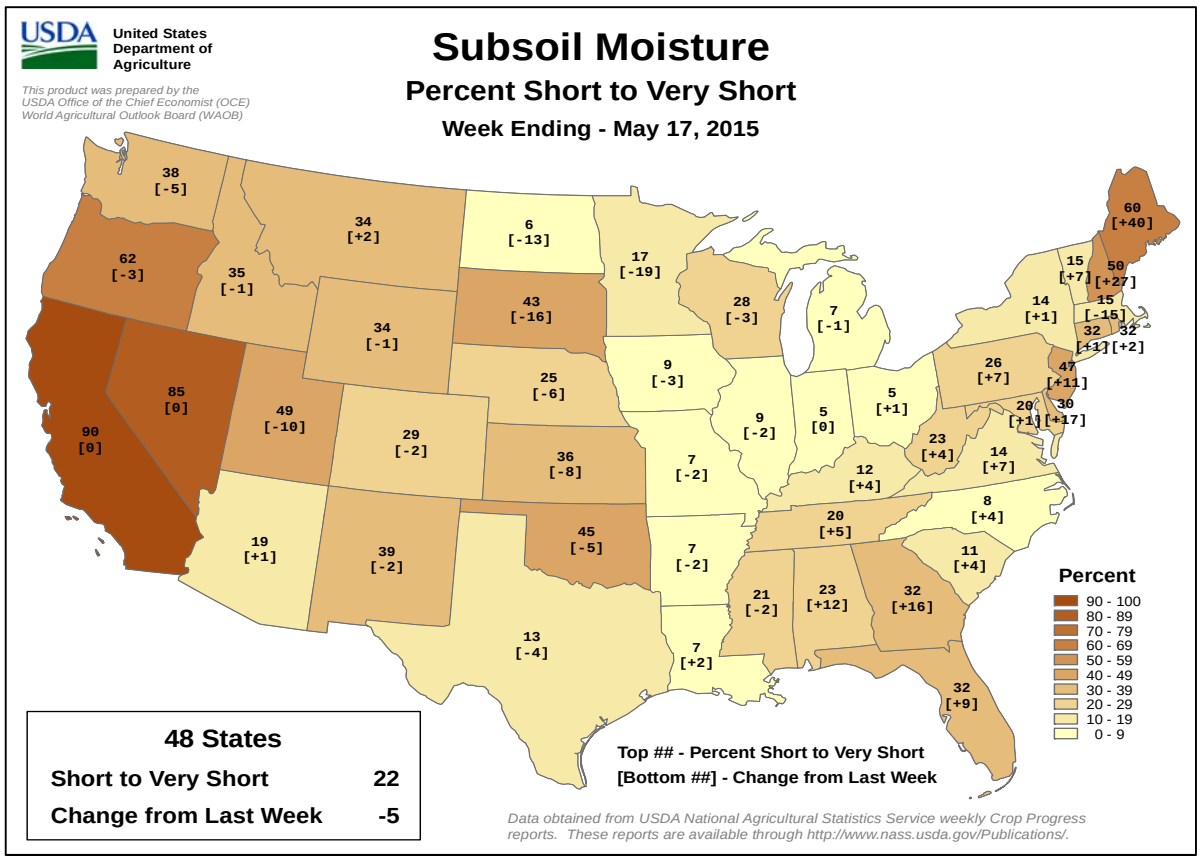


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 17, 2015

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





May 14 ENSO Update

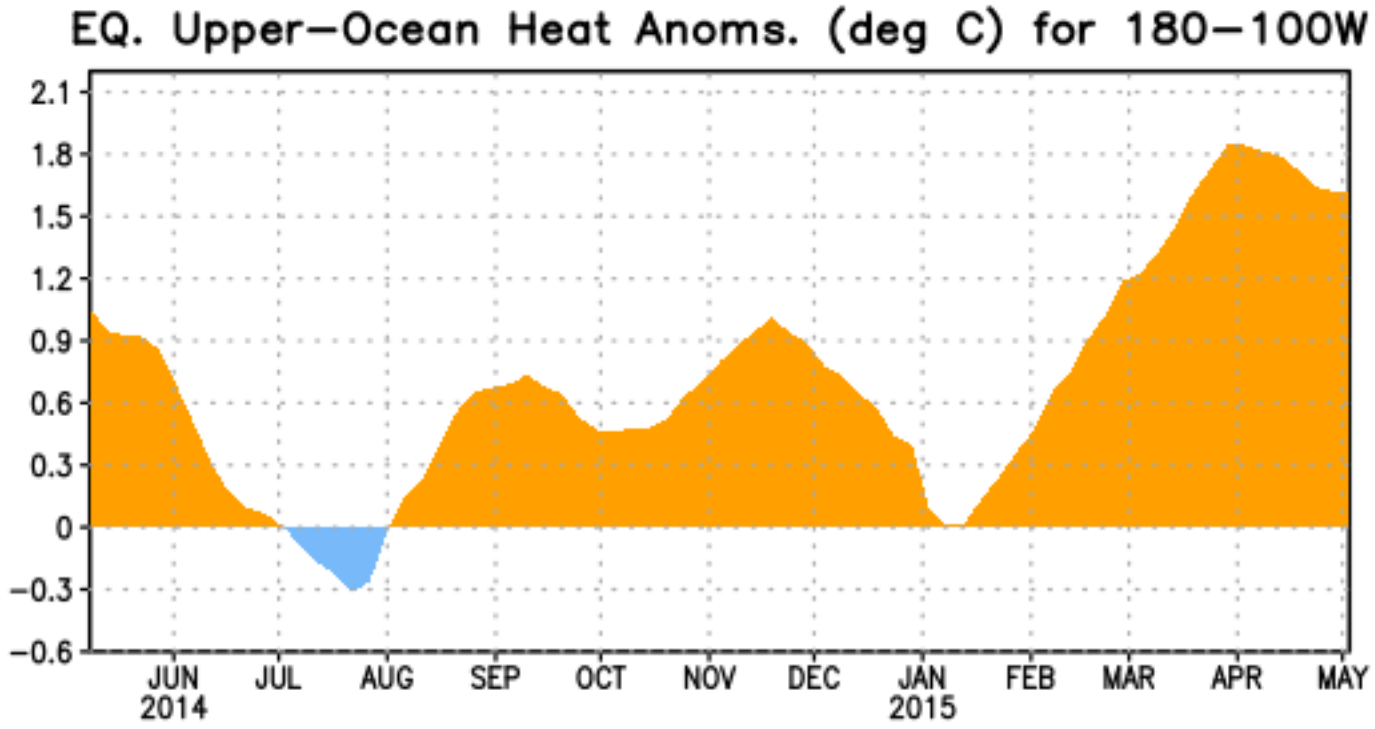


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Advisory

Synopsis: There is an approximately 90% chance that El Niño will continue through Northern Hemisphere summer 2015, and a greater than 80% chance it will last through 2015.

By early May 2015, weak to moderate El Niño conditions were reflected by above-average sea surface temperatures (SST) across the equatorial Pacific, and by the corroborating tropical atmospheric response. The latest weekly Niño indices were +1.2°C in the Niño-4 region, +1.0°C in the Niño-3.4 region, and +1.2°C and +2.3°C in the Niño-3 and Niño-1+2 regions, respectively. Subsurface temperature anomalies remained substantially above average (Fig. 1), partly in response to a downwelling oceanic Kelvin wave, which resulted in strong positive subsurface anomalies across the central and eastern Pacific. This anomalous warmth has subsequently persisted in association with El Niño-related ocean-atmosphere coupling. This coupling includes enhanced convection over the central equatorial Pacific, along with persistent low-level westerly wind anomalies over the western and central equatorial Pacific and persistent upper-level easterly wind anomalies over the central Pacific. Also, the equatorial Southern Oscillation Index (EQSOI) remained negative during the month. Collectively, these features reflect weak to moderate strength El Niño conditions.

Nearly all models predict El Niño (3-month values of the Niño-3.4 index 0.5°C or greater) to continue throughout 2015, and many are also predicting SST anomalies to increase during the next several months. These forecasts are supported by the continuation of positive subsurface temperature anomalies, enhanced convection near the Date Line, and the persistence of low-level westerly wind anomalies. Given these factors, it is likely that SST anomalies will continue to increase in the coming months. However, model forecast skill tends to be lower during the Northern Hemisphere spring, which somewhat limits confidence in these forecasts. Therefore, there remains considerable uncertainty about how strong this event may become. In summary, there is an approximately 90% chance that El Niño will continue through Northern Hemisphere summer 2015, and a greater than 80% chance it will last through 2015 (click CPC/IRI consensus forecast for the chance of each outcome for each 3-month period).

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 are also updated monthly in the Forecast Forum of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an ENSO blog. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **11 June 2015**. 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 10-16, 2015

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Warm, generally dry weather encouraged winter crop development and late summer crop planting across central and northern Europe, while dry, hot weather accelerated wheat maturation and harvesting in Spain.

WESTERN FSU: Locally heavy showers boosted soil moisture for vegetative to heading winter crops.

EASTERN FSU: Drier weather promoted spring wheat planting in central and eastern growing areas, while warm, showery conditions in the south accelerated winter wheat development and cotton emergence.

MIDDLE EAST: Additional showers maintained good to excellent prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains in northern growing areas.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Another week of excessive heat maintained stress on late-developing winter grains, with the greatest risk for detrimental impacts in Algeria.

SOUTH ASIA: Pre-monsoon showers provided an early-season boost to moisture supplies in southern India.

EAST ASIA: Showers throughout eastern China benefited summer crops, while mostly dry conditions on the North China Plain aided winter wheat in the late stages of development.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Rainfall was increasing in parts of Indochina, while most of the Philippines remained unseasonably dry despite the passage of Super Typhoon Noul.

AUSTRALIA: Warm, dry weather favored fieldwork in the east, while showers benefited winter grain and oilseed development in the west.

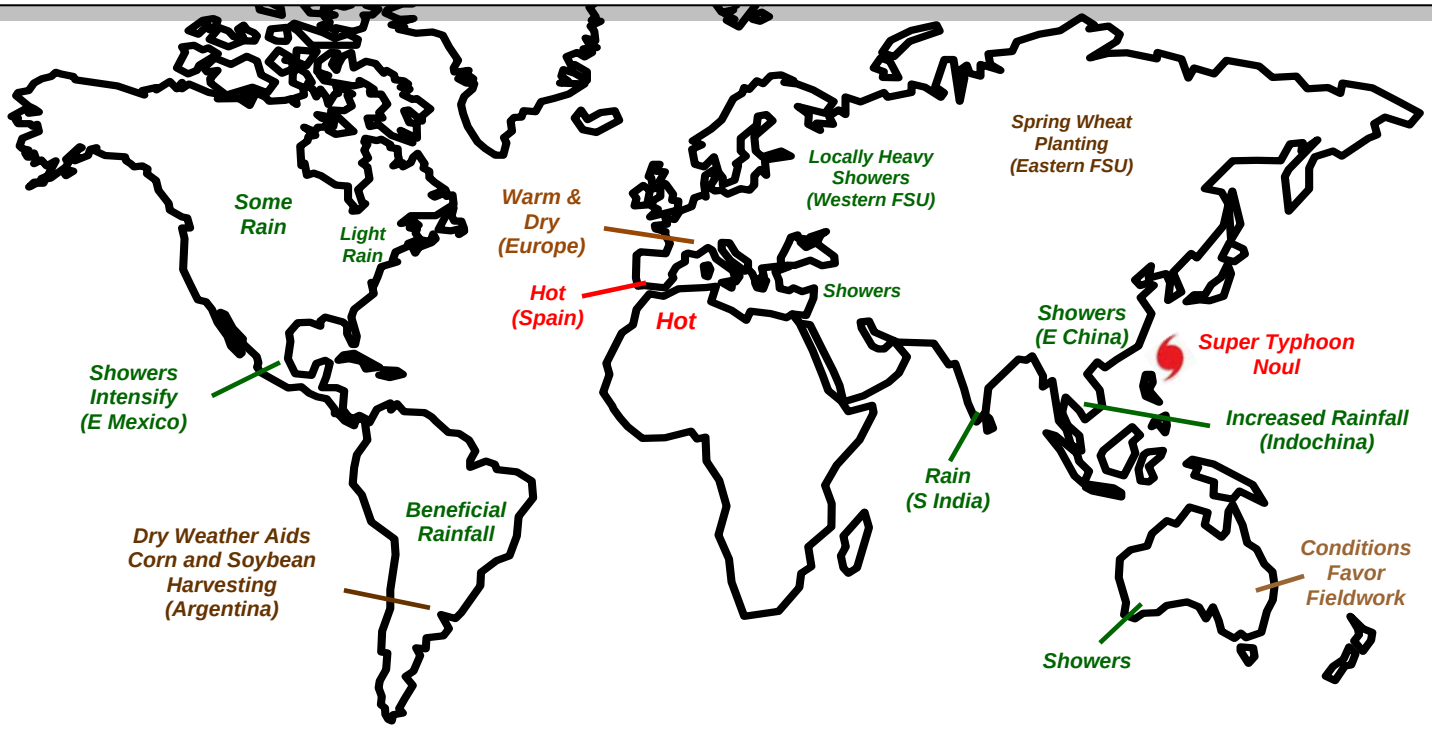
ARGENTINA: Dry weather favored corn and soybean harvesting, but untimely rain returned to northeastern cotton areas.

BRAZIL: Late-season rain continued, increasing moisture for second-crop corn but slowing sugarcane and coffee harvesting.

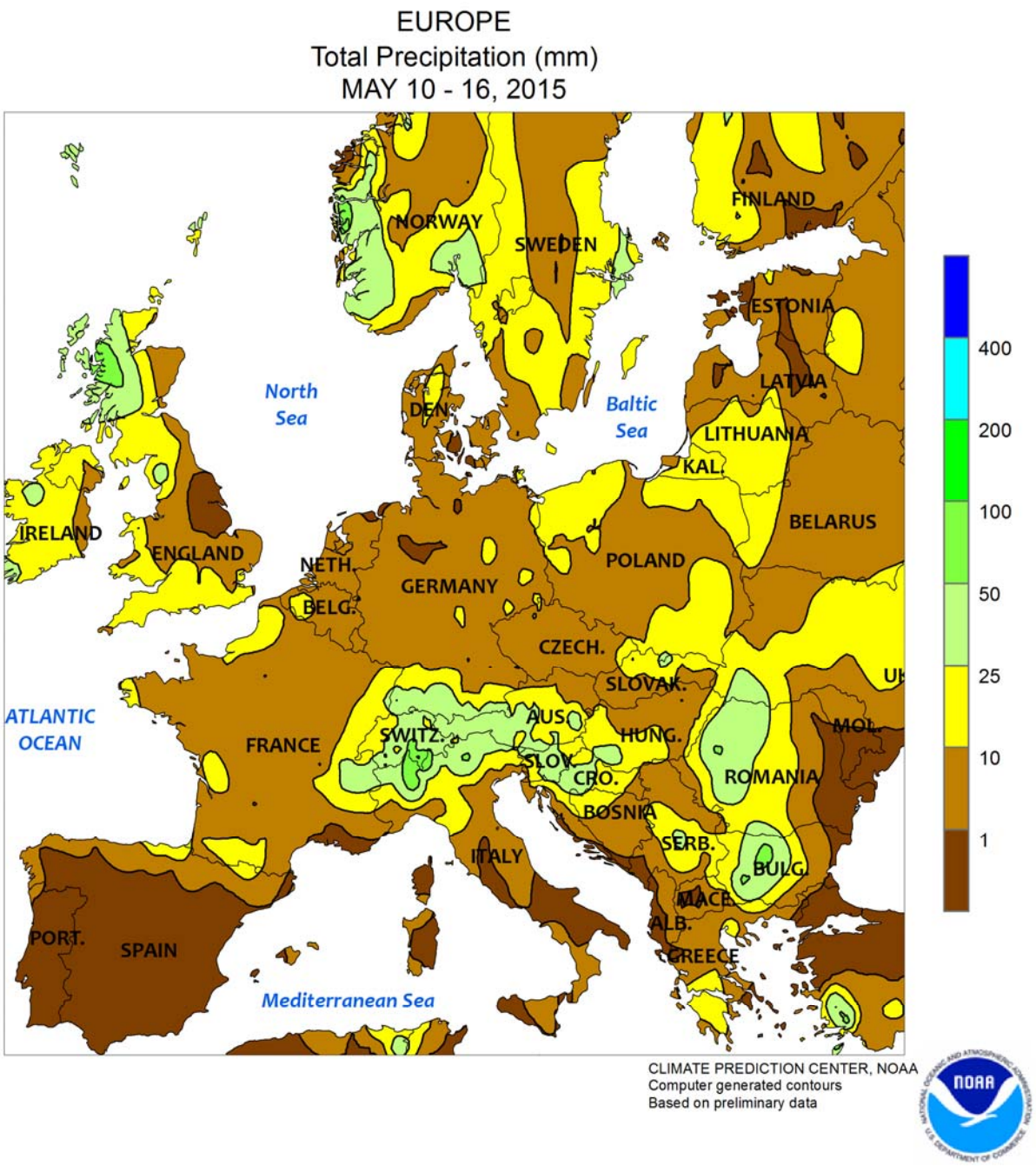
MEXICO: Showers intensified in the east, boosting moisture for corn, sugarcane, and winter sorghum.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Showers swept across southern farming areas, but moisture was limited elsewhere for spring crop establishment.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Scattered, generally light showers occurred, offering little relief from long-term dryness to winter wheat and pastures.



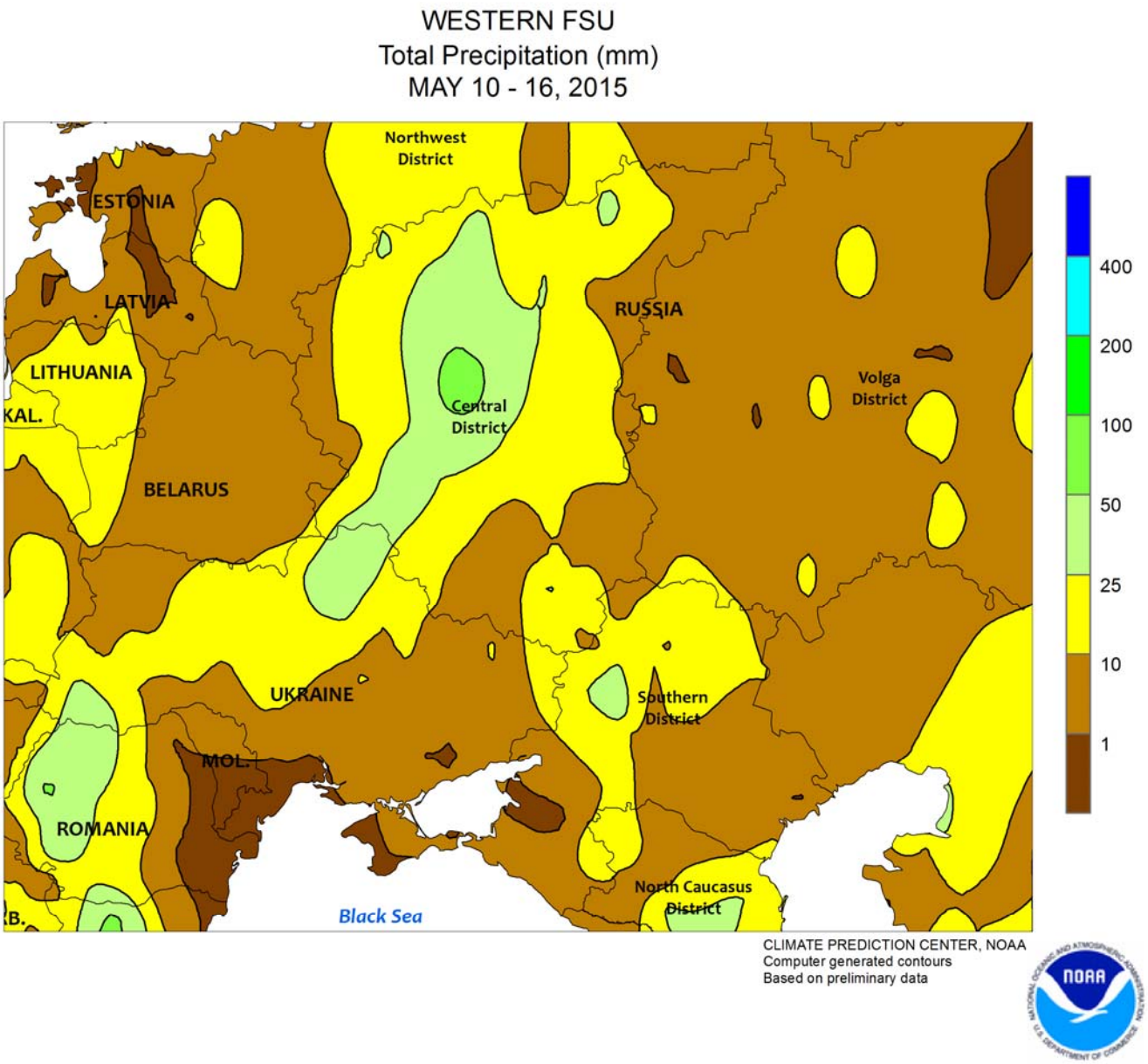
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

Generally dry, warm weather across much of the continent promoted fieldwork and crop development, though locally heavy showers and thunderstorms developed in northern Italy and the southern Balkans. Following recent beneficial rain, sunny skies promoted the development of vegetative to reproductive winter crops over central and northern portions of the continent. The drier conditions also facilitated late summer crop planting. However, a departing area of low pressure and its attendant cold front triggered light to moderate showers (2-22 mm) in Poland and the northern Balkans, sustaining favorable moisture reserves for spring grains and emerging corn and sunflowers. Showers were heavier (10-60 mm) over Romania and Bulgaria, further delaying corn and sunflower planting but maintaining abundant moisture supplies for winter wheat and rapeseed. Meanwhile, a slow-moving upper-air disturbance generated light to moderate showers (10-30 mm) over western and southern portions of the United Kingdom; the rain helped ease soil moisture deficits brought on by a drier-than-normal start to the spring. As the system tracked south, moderate to heavy rainfall (10-80 mm, locally more) developed over northern Italy, boosting moisture reserves for corn, sunflowers, and soybeans. In contrast, sunny, hot weather accelerated winter wheat development in Spain, though the hottest conditions (35-41°C) occurred in areas where wheat was likely at or approaching maturity.

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



WESTERN FSU

Additional, well-placed rainfall further eased dryness concerns in central growing areas and boosted soil moisture in the south. Lingering early-spring dryness in northern Ukraine was alleviated by 10 to 40 mm of rain, benefiting recently-planted corn as well as vegetative winter wheat. Meanwhile, widespread showers and thunderstorms (10-25 mm, locally more) further improved soil moisture for winter and spring grains as well as emerging summer crops over much of western Russia. However, favorably drier weather along the Black Sea Coast facilitated fieldwork and winter crop development; southern wheat areas have benefited from near- to above-normal precipitation since crops were planted in autumn. Temperatures averaged near normal, though slightly warmer conditions (1-3°C above normal) in southern Ukraine contrasted with readings up to 2°C below normal in Belarus.

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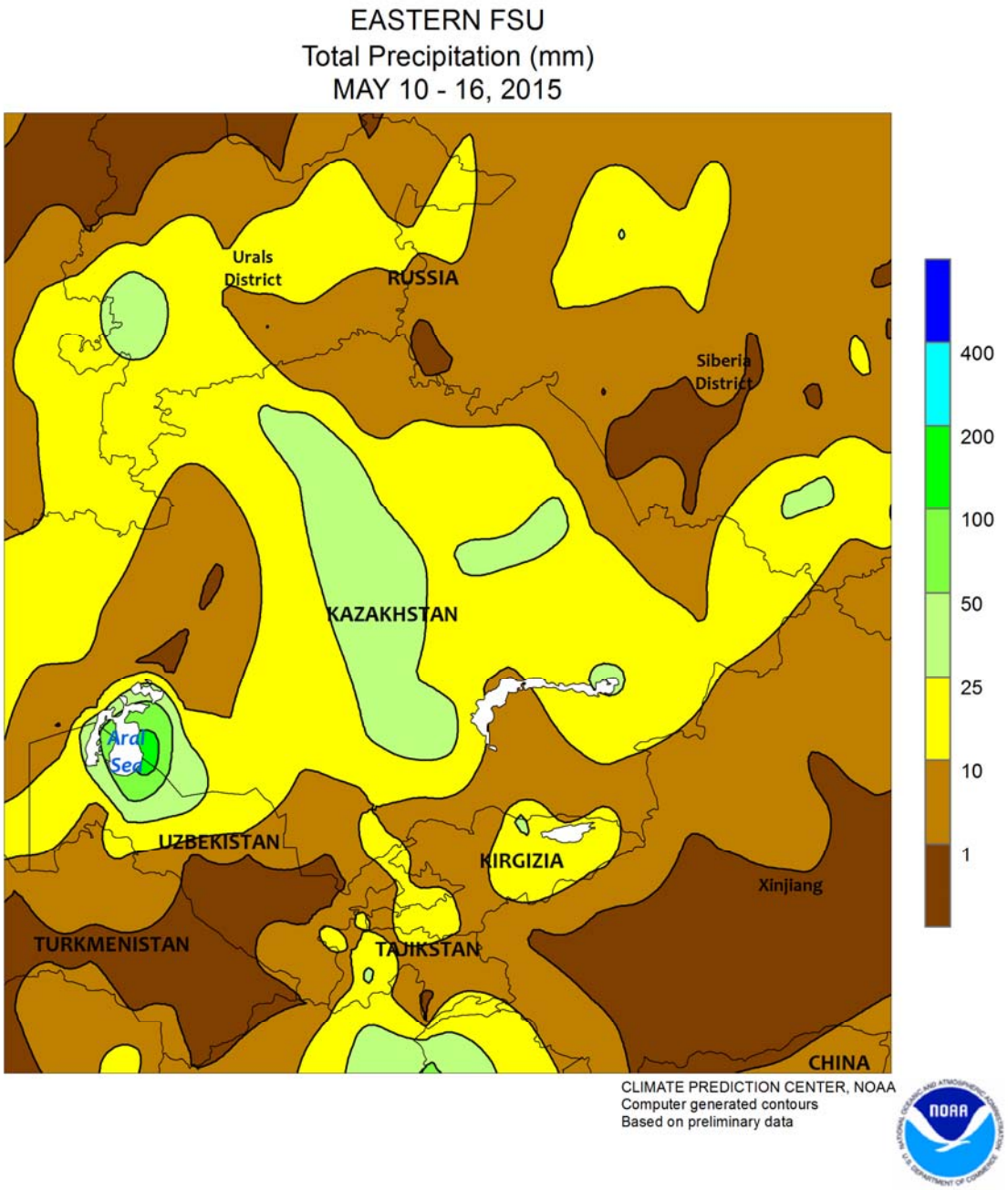
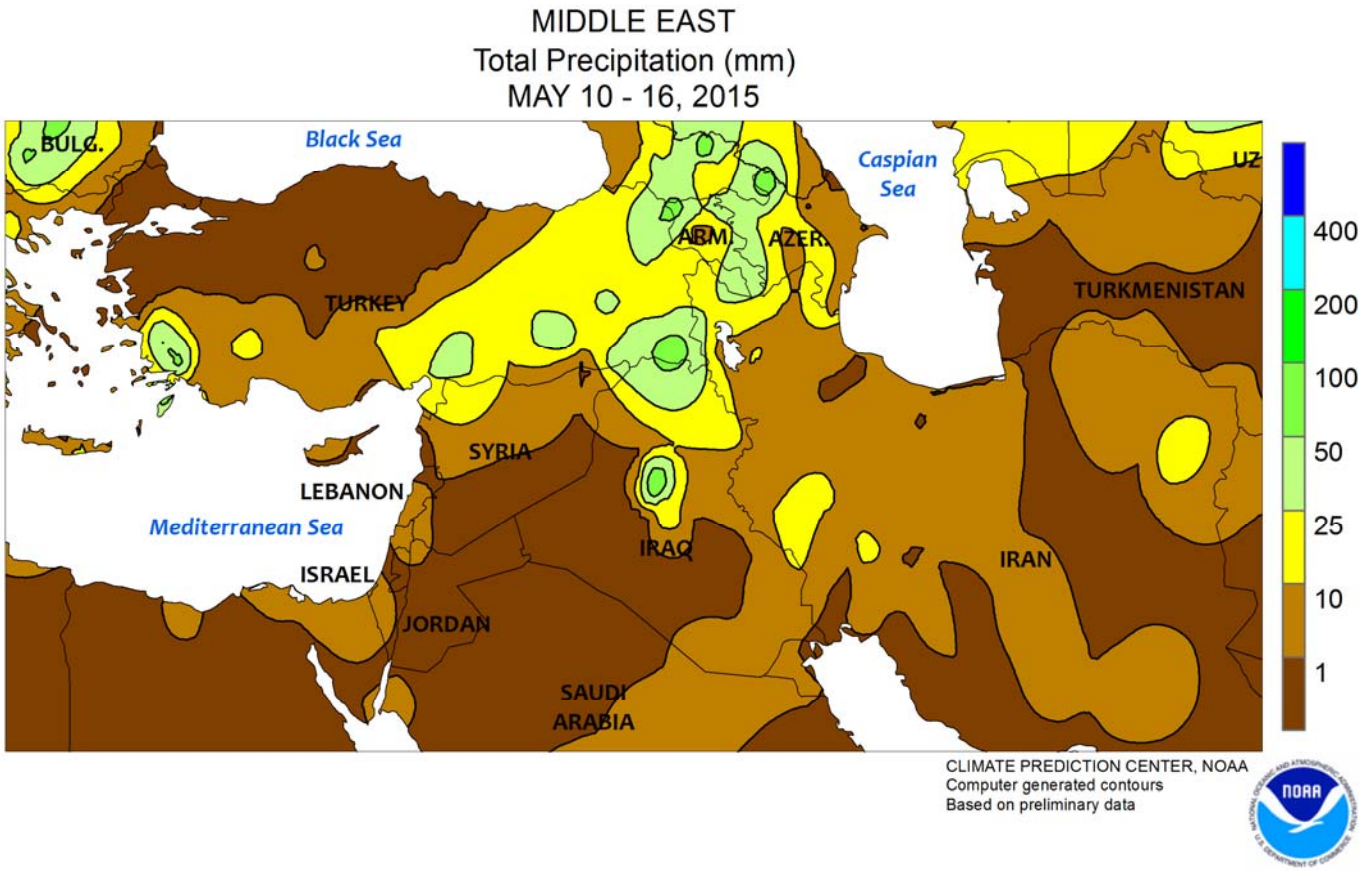


EASTERN FSU

Drier weather promoted fieldwork in central and eastern spring wheat areas, while warm, showery conditions promoted winter wheat and cotton development in the south. Mostly sunny skies accelerated spring wheat planting and emergence from north-central Kazakhstan and south-central Russia eastward into the Siberia District. However, moderate to heavy showers (10-45 mm) continued to hamper sowing in northwestern Kazakhstan and southwestern portions of the Urals District. Across southern crop areas, above-normal temperatures (3-6°C above normal) and rainfall (10-30 mm) accelerated winter wheat toward maturity and promoted the development of recently-planted cotton over Uzbekistan and neighboring growing areas.

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



MIDDLE EAST

Additional late-season rainfall maintained excellent prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains. Lingering showers and thunderstorms (3-30 mm, locally more) from southern and eastern Turkey into northern portions of Iraq and western Iran further benefited heading to flowering winter wheat and barley. Seasonably dry weather favored winter grain drydown and early harvesting along the eastern Mediterranean Coast and southern portions of Iraq and Iran. Meanwhile, unseasonable showers (2-20 mm) across central and northeastern Iran benefited filling winter crops and provided supplemental moisture to irrigated summer crops.

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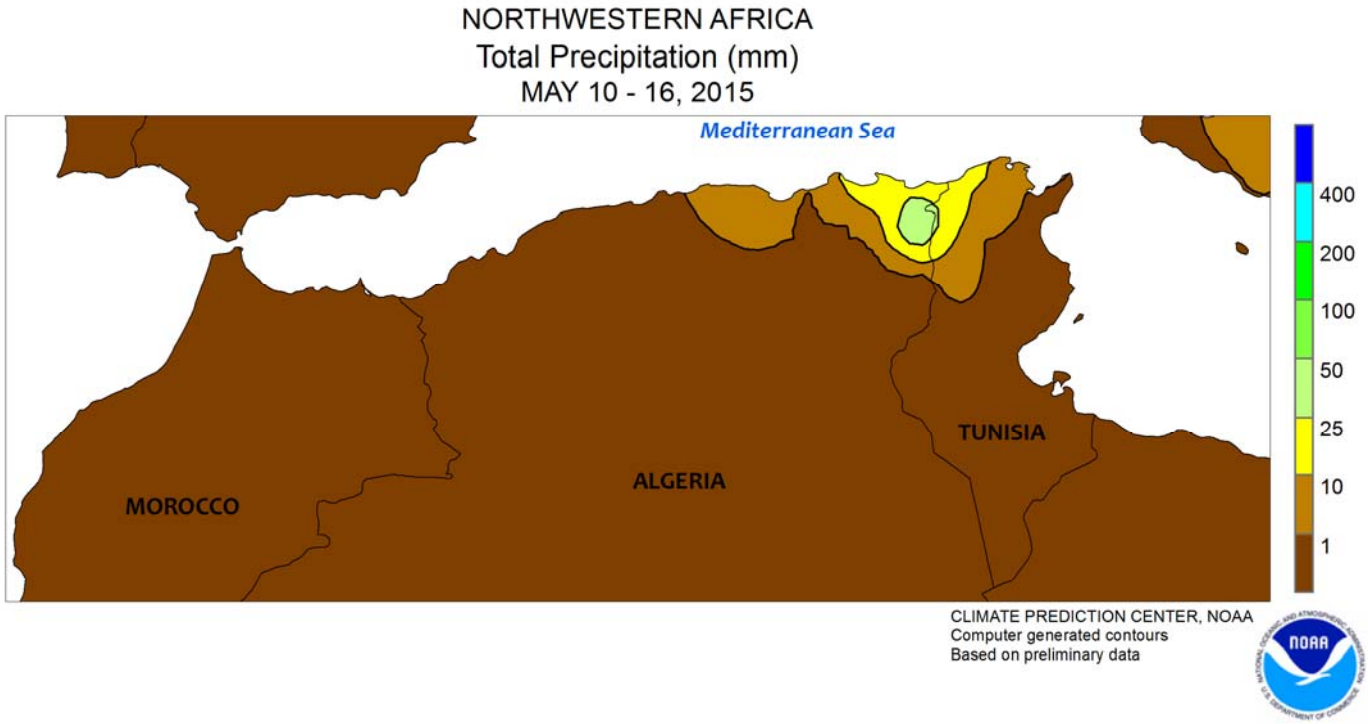
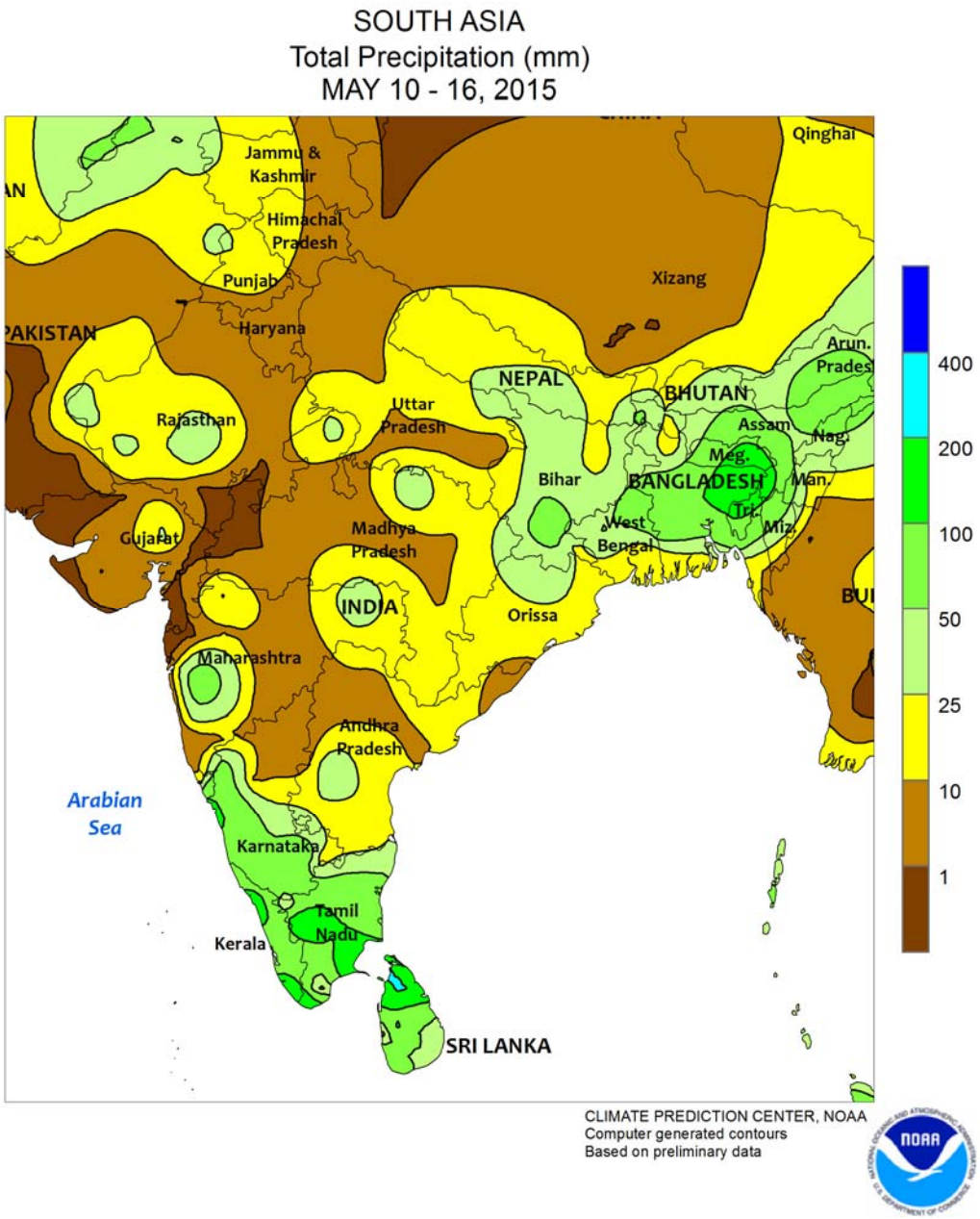


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

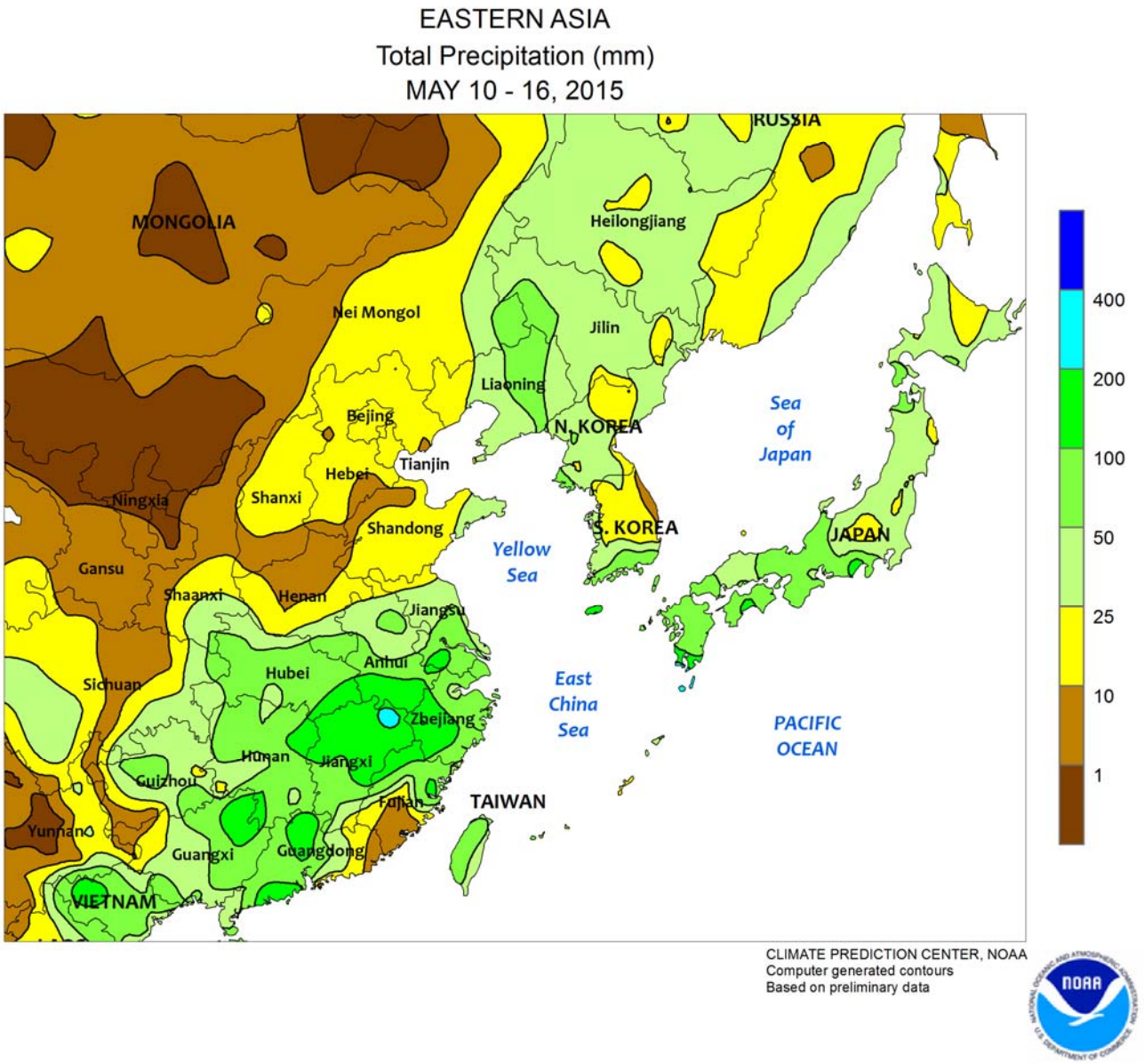
For the second consecutive week, excessively hot weather accelerated winter crop maturation but likely reduced yields for late-developing wheat. Under sunny skies and southerly winds, temperatures remained in the upper 30s (degrees C) over northern portions of Algeria and Tunisia. At greatest risk for heat damage would be any winter wheat still in the late flowering to early grain-fill stages of development. Areas where crops could potentially be lagging in development and subsequently adversely impacted by the extreme heat are in northern and northeastern Algeria, where last week's 40-degree readings were followed this week by temperatures as high as 38°C; winter wheat in this locale typically is planted during the last half of November. Earlier planting in northern Tunisia (the mean winter wheat planting date is in the first half of November) likely meant crops had advanced passed the critical flowering stage of development when the heat arrived in early May, though daytime temperatures as high as 39°C likely trimmed yield prospects for filling winter grains. In Morocco, where temperatures spiked as high as 46°C, winter crops were at or approaching maturity and generally unaffected by the heat. At week's end, showers and thunderstorms (10-48 mm) in eastern growing areas signaled the arrival of notably cooler air.



SOUTH ASIA

Moderate to heavy pre-monsoon showers (50-100 mm or more) overspread portions of southern India, providing an early-season boost to moisture reserves ahead of the main planting season. Rainfall was also prevalent in eastern states of India, with amounts ranging from 10 to 25 mm (locally over 50 mm). The monsoon typically begins in the first week of June but showers can occur prior to onset. The remainder of India remained dry for the week as temperatures soared above 40°C in these drier areas. In other parts of the region, heavy rain (50-100 mm) was reported across Sri Lanka, increasing water supplies for the yala rice crop (harvested in September). Similarly, heavy showers (50-100 mm) in Bangladesh benefited the relatively small aus rice crop (harvested in July) and boosted irrigation supplies for the larger aman rice crop (harvested in November), transplanted in June.

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



EASTERN ASIA

Somewhat drier weather on the North China Plain aided winter wheat in the latter stages of development, with rainfall amounts generally below 15 mm. Wheat prospects remained good to excellent following ample moisture during the spring and mild weather throughout the cropping season. Dry weather at this point would maintain the high expectations as the crop matures and harvesting begins in June. In the Yangtze Valley, widespread showers (25-75 mm, over 100 mm in southeastern portions of the valley) increased water supplies for vegetative single-season rice but slowed winter rapeseed harvesting as well as slowing early-crop rice ripening in the wetter sections of the valley. The heavy rainfall extended into southern China, and brought seasonal rainfall (since March 1st) in most rice producing provinces to near normal. However, Guangdong and Guangxi were experiencing rainfall deficits of 100 mm or more. Meanwhile in northeastern China, widespread showers (25-50 mm) increased soil moisture and aided germination and establishment of corn and soybeans, which further benefited from mild conditions (temperatures 1-2°C below normal). Elsewhere in the region, the remnants of Super Typhoon Noul brought upwards of 100 mm of rain to southern Japan, increasing water reserves for ongoing rice transplanting. On the Korean Peninsula, rainfall amounts between 20 and 50 mm maintained favorable paddy water levels for newly transplanted rice.

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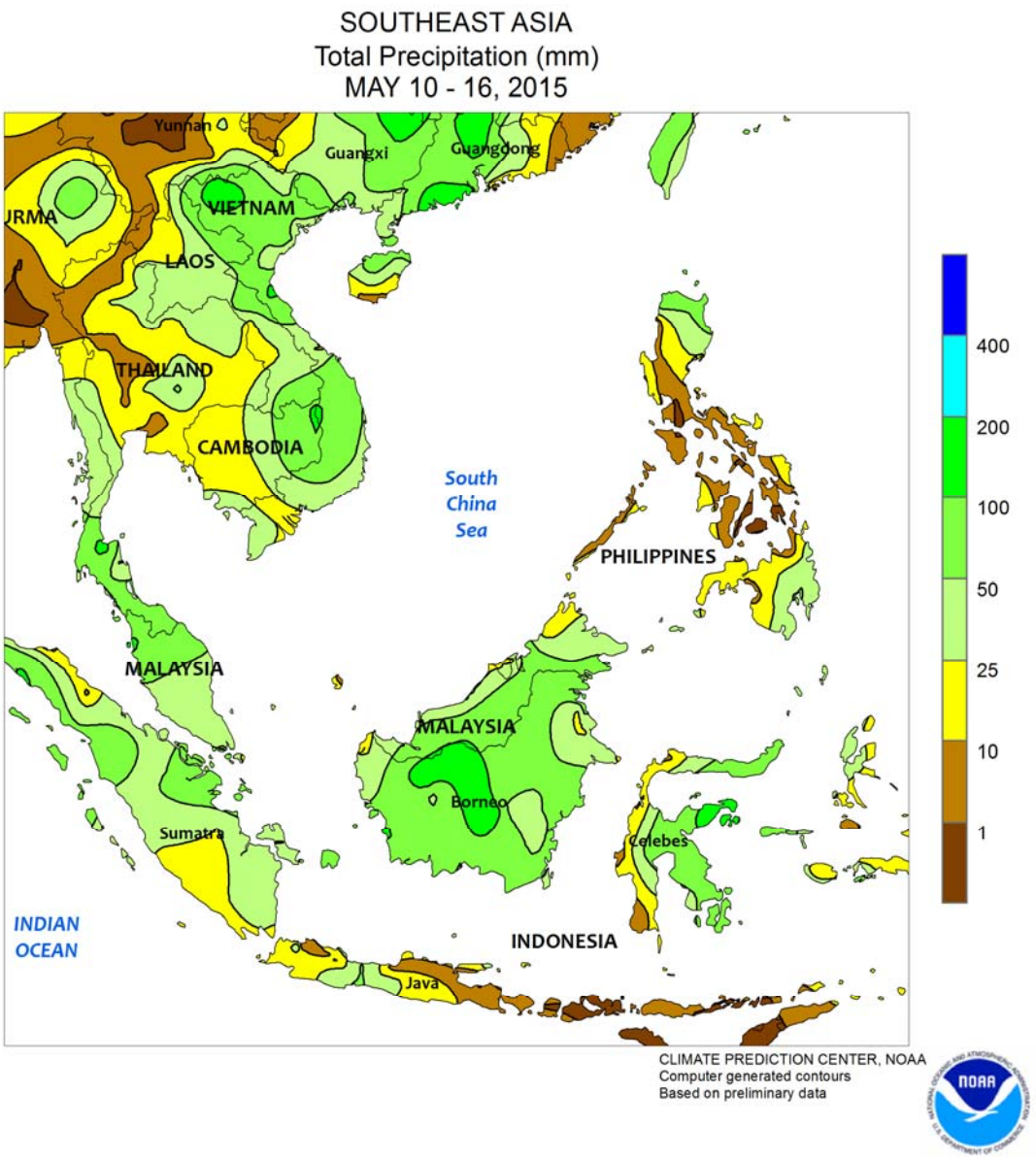

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Super Typhoon Noul moved rapidly past the Philippines early in the period. With the rapid pace of the storm, Noul produced little more than 50 mm of rain which was confined to only the most northern locales. Under the influence of the storm to the north, the remainder of the Philippines remained mostly dry, extending dryness well into the second quarter of the country's cropping year and lowering early prospects for rice. Growers throughout the Philippines are awaiting the start of the southwest monsoon to improve moisture conditions for summer-grown rice and corn. Meanwhile in Indochina, weak westerly winds prevailed, producing rainfall amounts of 10 to 30 mm (locally over 50 mm) in eastern Thailand and into Laos, with upwards of 100 mm in portions of northern Vietnam. As the westerly winds strengthen, rainfall will increase across Thailand and the surrounding environs. With the northern push of rainfall, more rain was reported in oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia (averaging 75 mm for the week), improving soil moisture but slowing harvesting. In contrast, rainfall was diminishing across Java, Indonesia, aiding rice harvesting.

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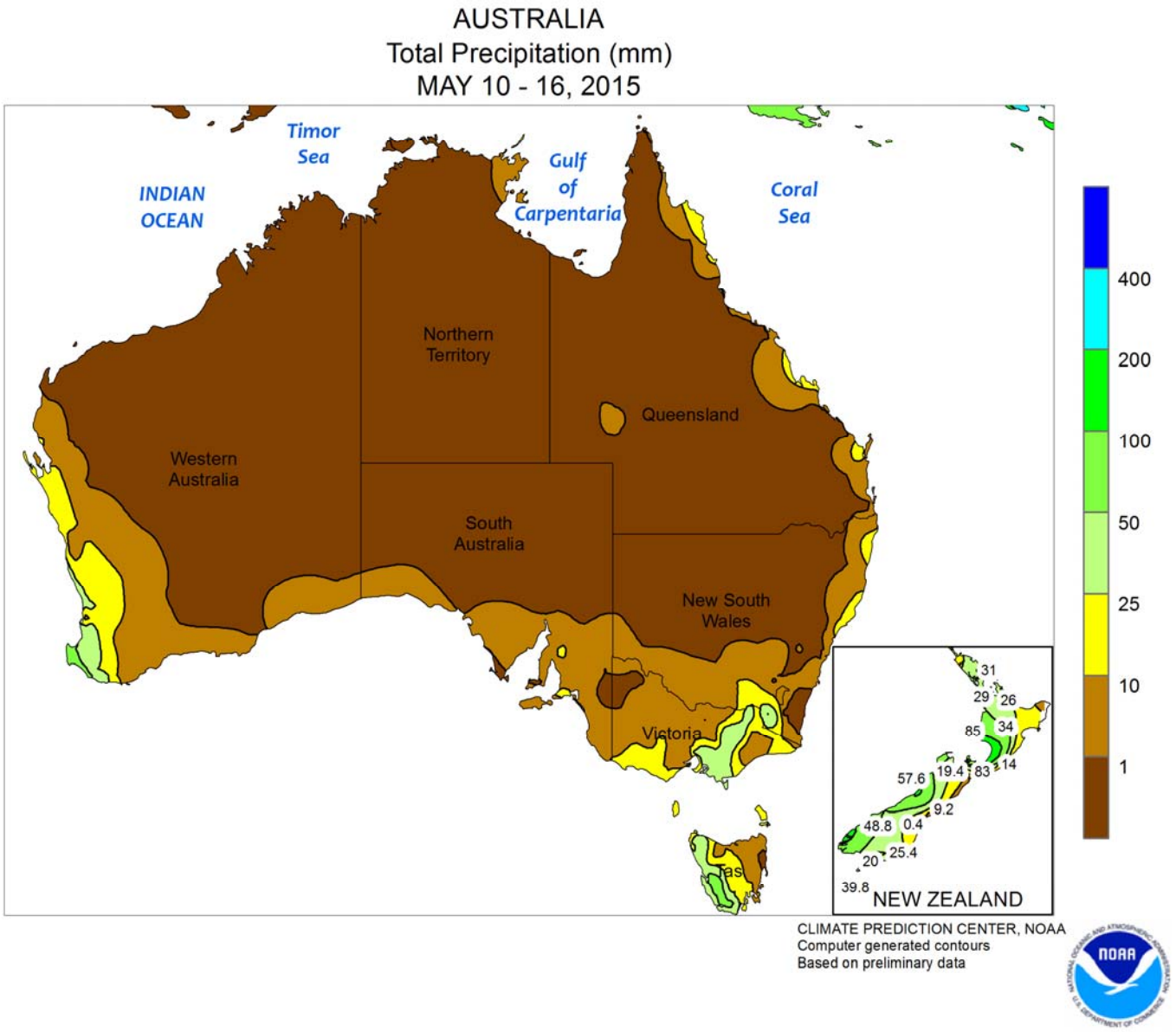

AUSTRALIA

For the second consecutive week, warm, mostly dry weather in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales favored fieldwork, including cotton and sorghum harvesting and winter wheat planting. The warm weather benefited winter wheat as well, spurring germination and emergence. Farther south, generally light showers (1-5 mm, locally near 10 mm) fell across major winter crop producing areas in southeastern Australia, aiding early winter grain and oilseed development. Heavier showers (5-25 mm) fell across southern Victoria and extreme southeastern New South Wales, but much of this rain fell south of the major growing areas and had minimal impact on overall crop prospects. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, a band of rain (5-25 mm) approached Western Australia late in the week, increasing topsoil moisture for wheat, barley, and canola, which helped maintain good early-season crop prospects. Temperatures in the wheat belt were seasonable, averaging within about 1°C of normal.

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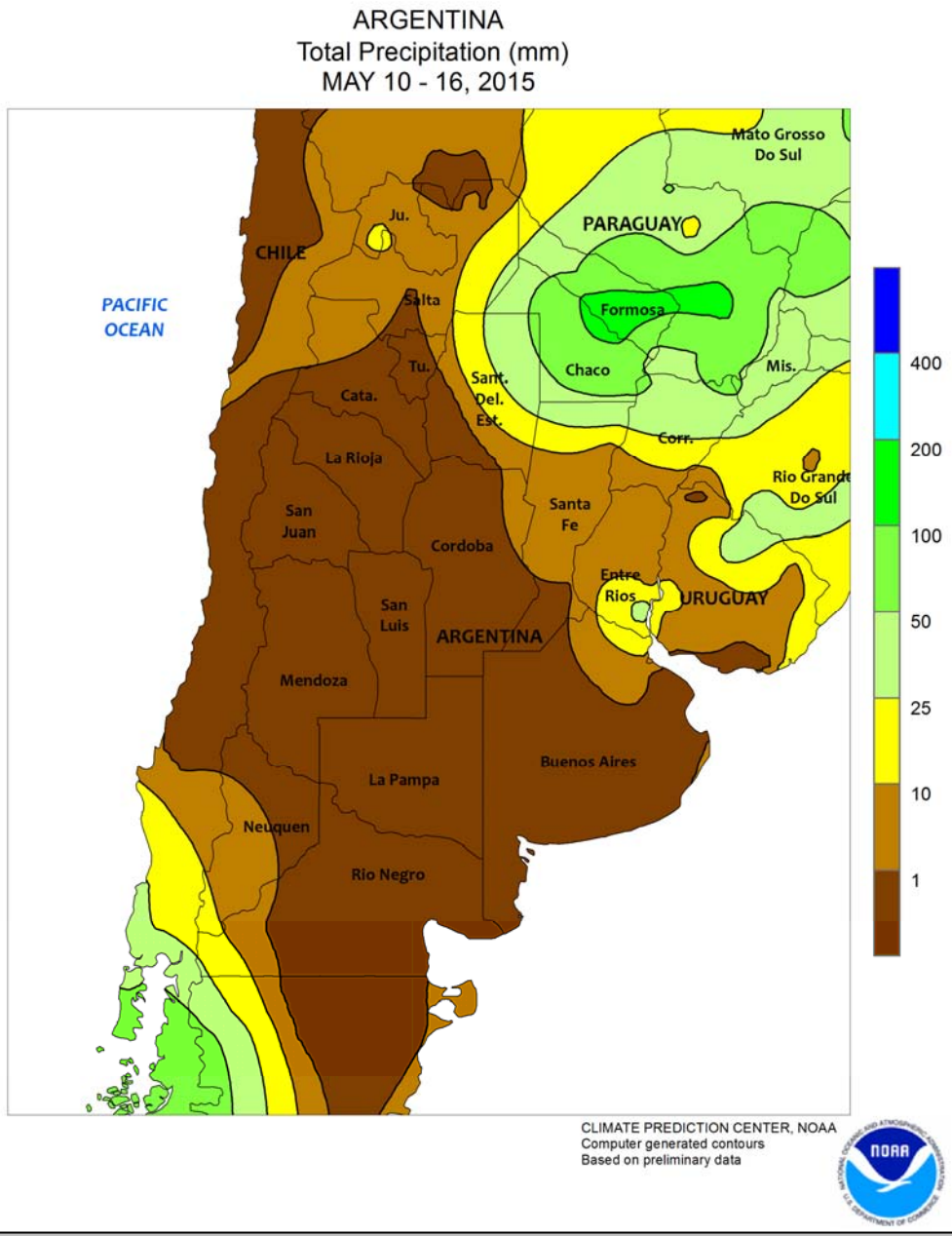
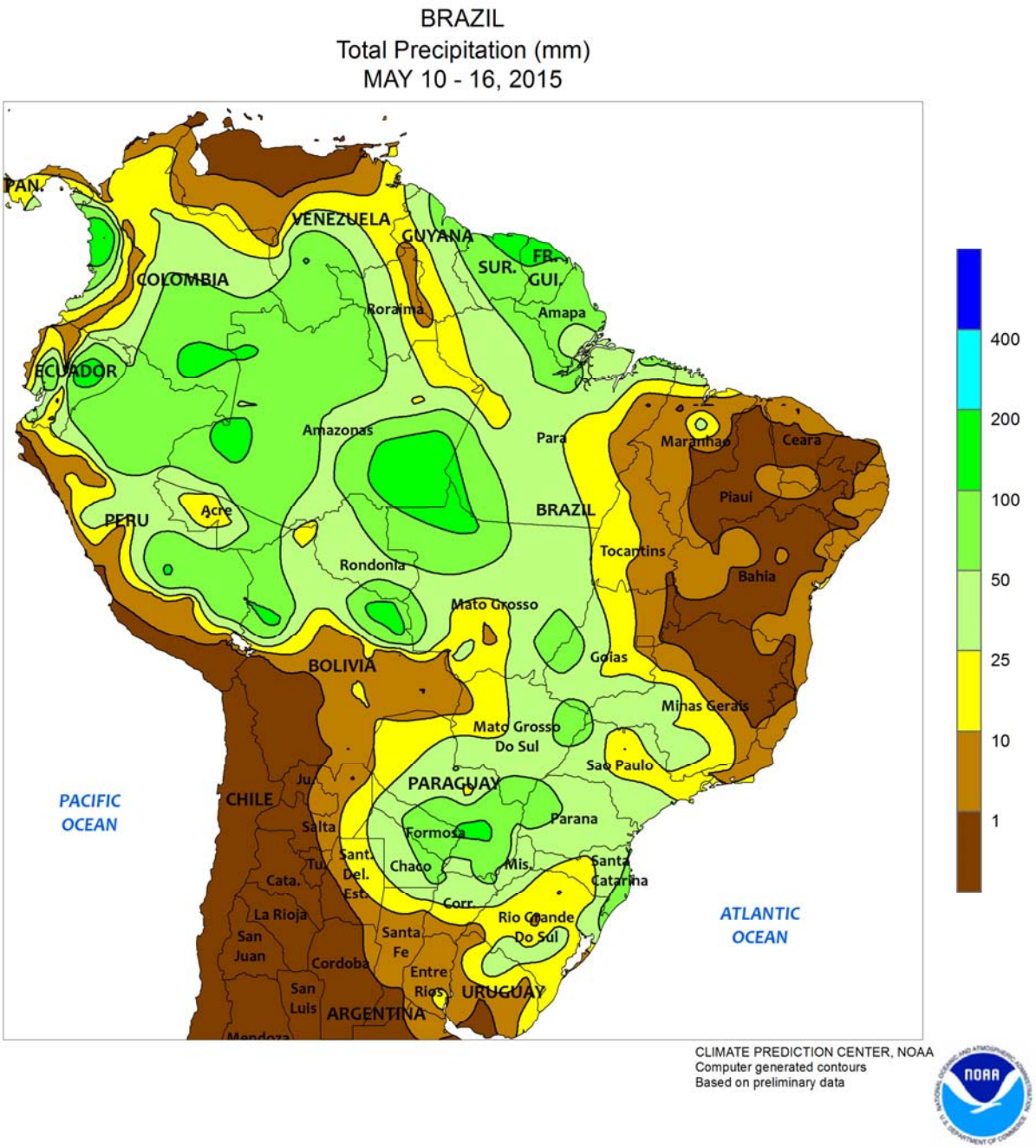


ARGENTINA

Mostly dry weather continued for a second week in central Argentina, favoring rapid harvesting of summer grains and oilseeds. Additionally, weekly temperatures averaging 3 to 5°C above normal hastened maturation rates and aided drydown; daytime highs rose to the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) during the latter part of the week, and no freezes were reported. In contrast, unseasonably heavy rain (25-100 mm) continued in the northeastern cotton belt (northern Santa Fe to Formosa), sustaining delays in harvesting. Drier conditions supported fieldwork — including winter grain planting — in the northwest, with little to no rain recorded over large portions of Salta and Santiago del Estero. Weekly temperatures in the north averaged 1 to 2°C above normal, with daytime highs mostly in the lower and middle 20s. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybeans were 41 and 82 percent harvested, respectively, as of May 14, more than 10 percentage points ahead of last year for both crops. Winter wheat planting was noted in northern agricultural areas.

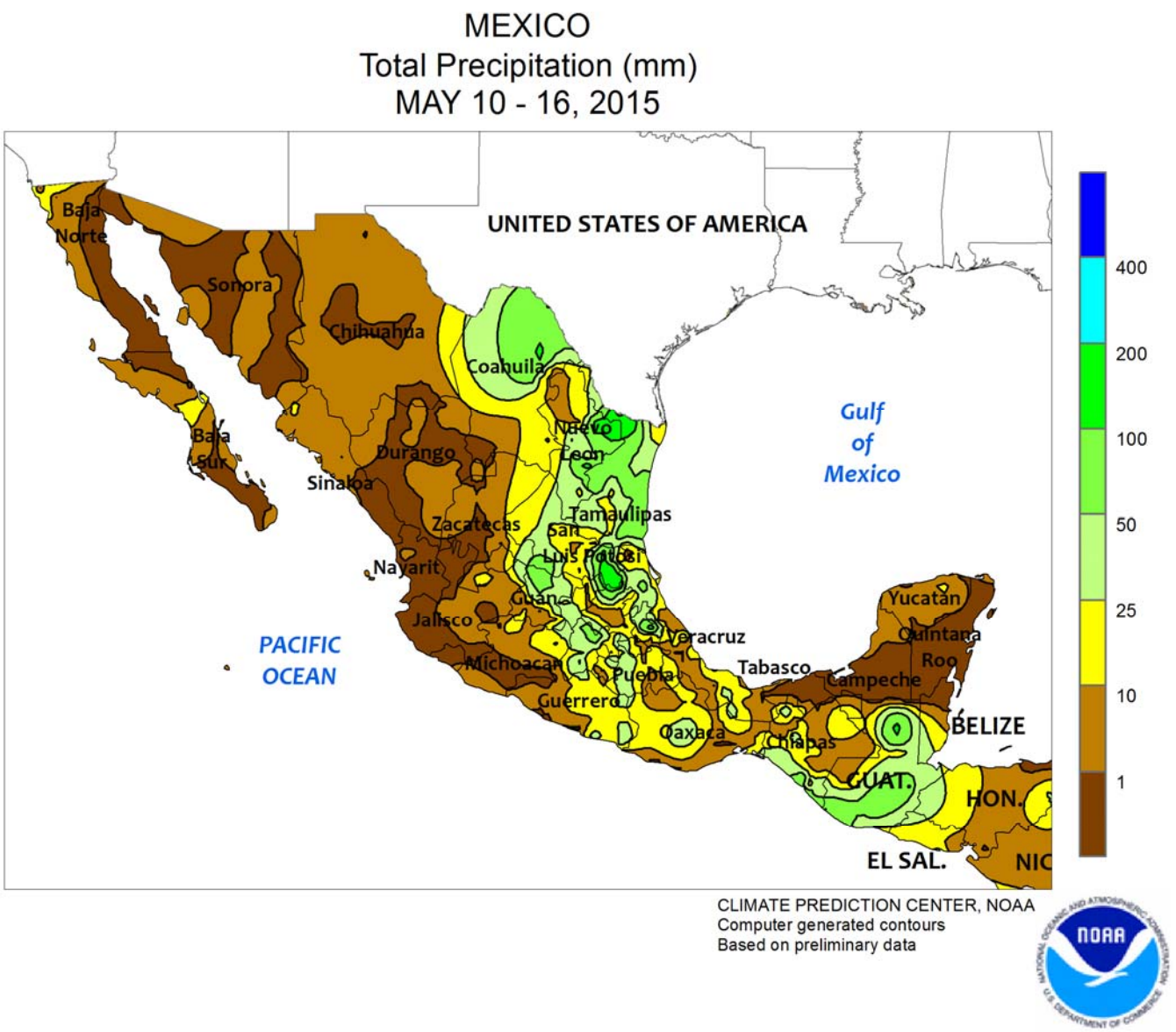
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



BRAZIL

Lingering showers maintained favorable conditions for second-crop (safrinha) corn in key production areas of central and southern Brazil. Locally, rainfall exceeded 50 mm from Mato Grosso to Parana, with most farming areas receiving at least 10 mm. The rainfall in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais provided a late-season boost in moisture for continued crop development but delays in sugarcane and coffee harvesting were likely. In Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, the rain maintained overall favorable levels of moisture for winter wheat establishment. Weekly average temperatures were near to slightly below normal in these unseasonably wet areas, though daytime highs reached the lower 30s in the traditionally warmer northern areas, including nearly all of Mato Grosso. In contrast, dry weather dominated much of the northeast, the exception being coastal areas that recorded patchy, generally light showers (below 25 mm). In the northeastern interior (western Bahia and environs), the dryness brought some relief from unseasonable wetness to maturing cotton and improved conditions for the final stages of the soybean harvest.

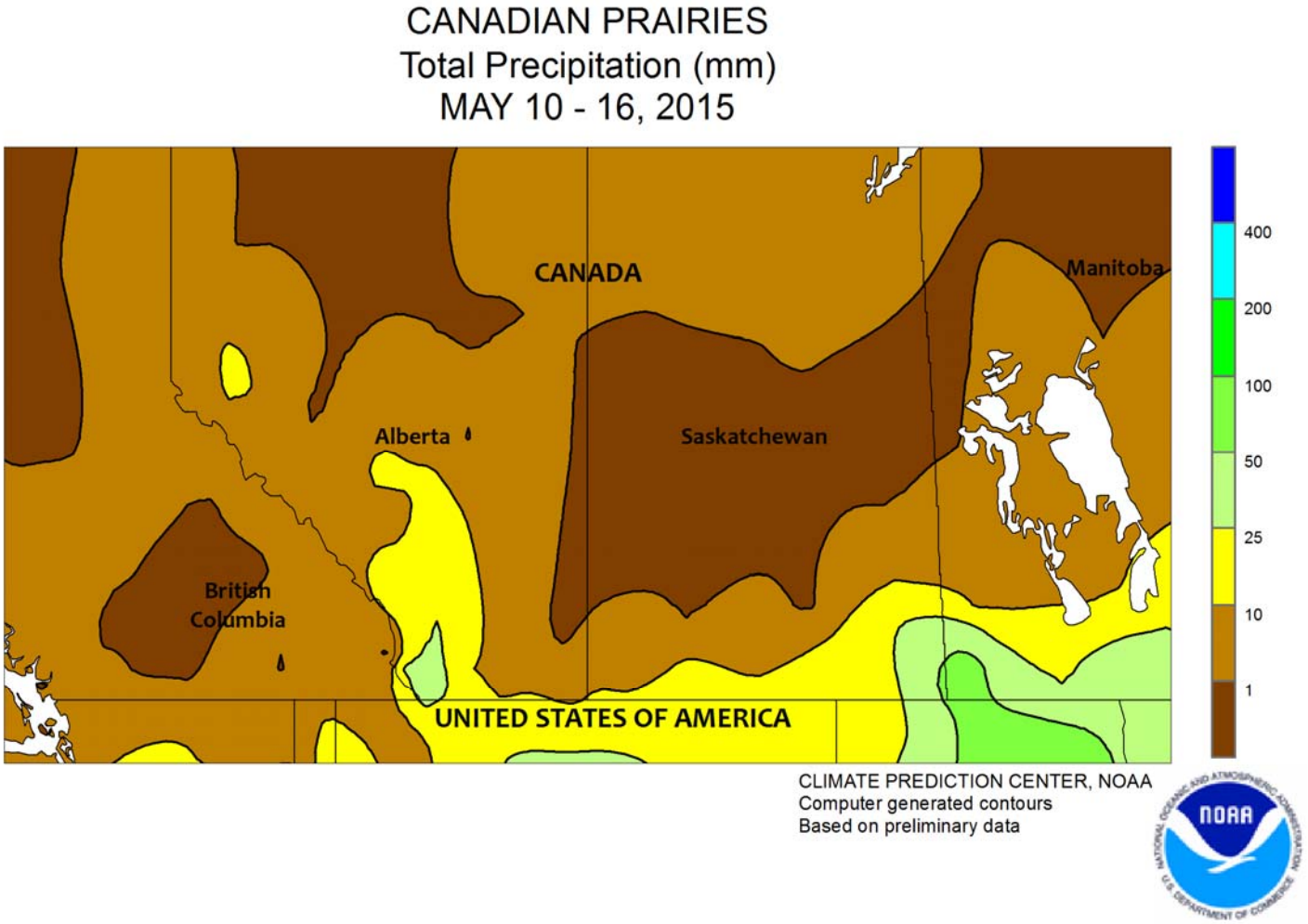
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MEXICO

Showers intensified throughout the east, greatly increasing moisture for newly-sown summer crops and immature winter grains. The moisture was timely for emerging corn in eastern farming areas of the southern plateau and likely encouraged new planting farther west — including Guanajuato and northern Michoacan — and along the southern Pacific Coast. Scattered, locally heavy showers also developed from San Luis Potosi and Veracruz southward through Chiapas, increasing moisture for sugarcane and coffee. More widespread, heavier rain (25-100 mm, locally higher) covered the northeast, increasing reservoir levels and maintaining abundant late-season moisture for immature winter sorghum. In contrast, mostly dry weather dominated the Yucatan Peninsula and much of western Mexico, with little to no rain falling from Michoacan northward through Sonora and western Chihuahua. While farmers awaited seasonal rain for planting of corn and other summer crops in western sections of the southern plateau (notably Jalisco), the dryness in the northwest favored seasonal fieldwork, including harvesting of winter wheat and corn.

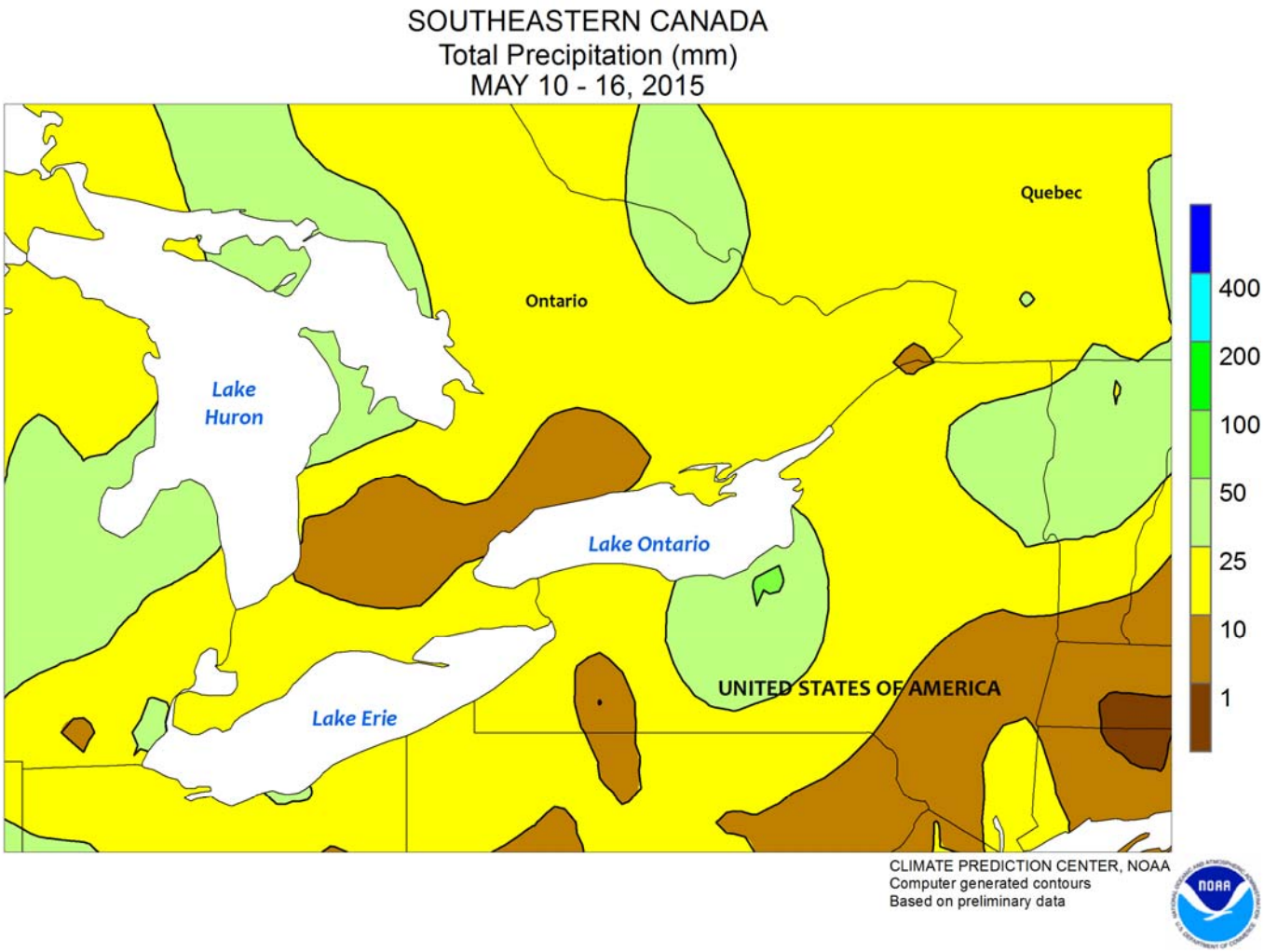
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Rain provided timely moisture for germination of spring grains and oilseeds across the southern Prairies, but most other areas were in need of additional moisture. Rainfall totaling more than 10 mm spread along the U.S. border, with higher amounts (greater than 25 mm) concentrated over southwestern Manitoba and at the western edge of Alberta's southern production areas. The rain was particularly timely given this season's early rapid planting progress. However, dry weather dominated the rest of the Prairies. Weekly temperatures averaged 2°C above normal in Alberta's Peace River Valley, with nighttime lows mostly staying above freezing. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 1 to 4°C below normal elsewhere, with nighttime lows falling below -5°C at many locations, slowing emergence of newly-sown spring grains and oilseeds.

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

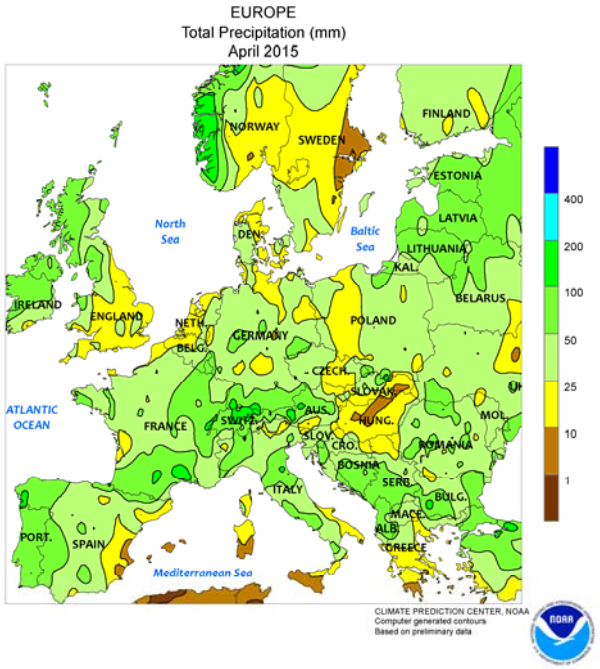


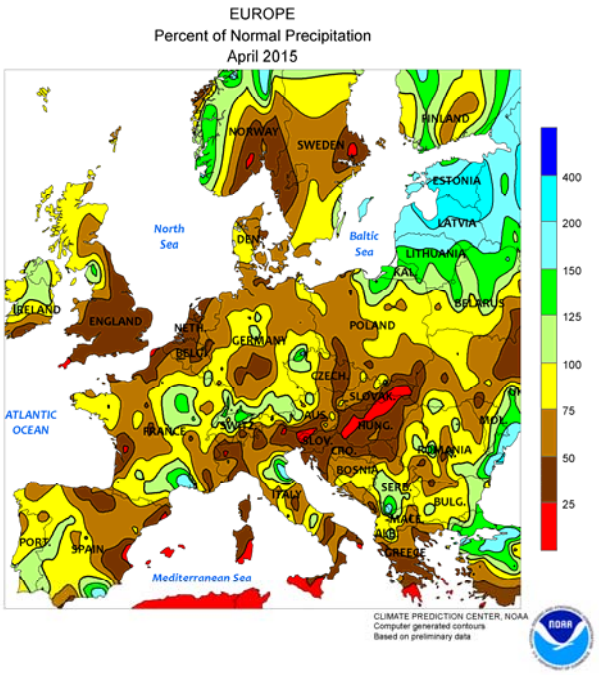
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

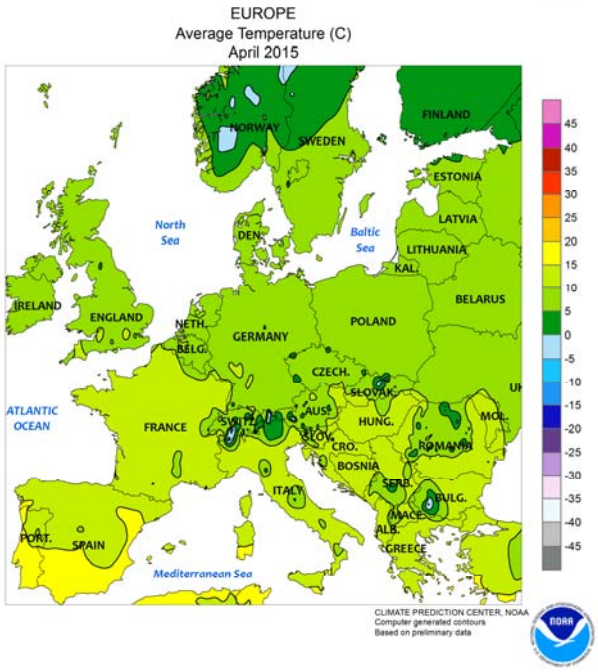
Mild, showery weather spurred wheat and pasture growth, although rainfall was generally light. Rainfall totaled below 25 mm in most agricultural districts, with large sections of Ontario receiving less than 10 mm. While generally lower than last week, weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal (daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 20s degrees C) and maintained high evaporative losses along with elevated evapotranspiration rates. According to the *North American Drought Monitor*, dryness and moderate drought (D1) has increased across the region over the past few months, meaning additional rain will be needed soon for adequate development of wheat and pastures and to ensure uniform germination of corn and soybeans.

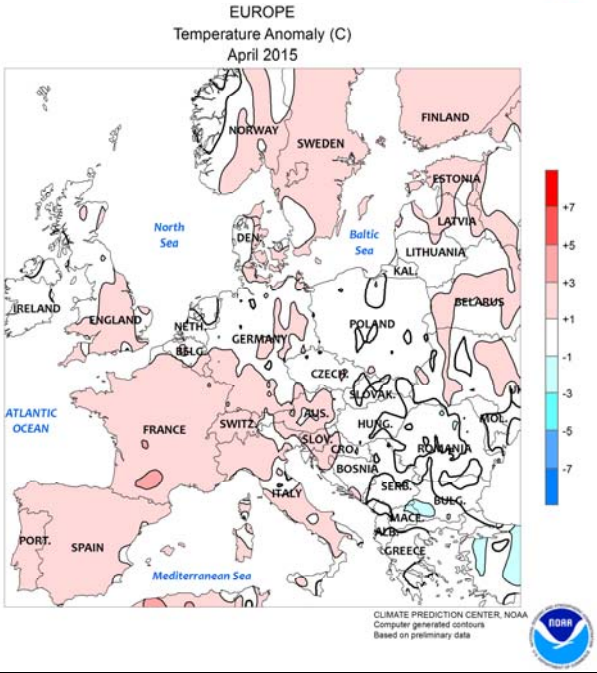
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

April International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



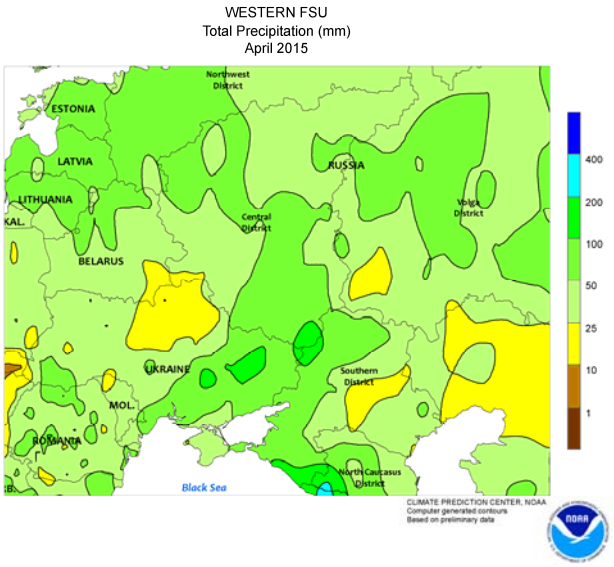


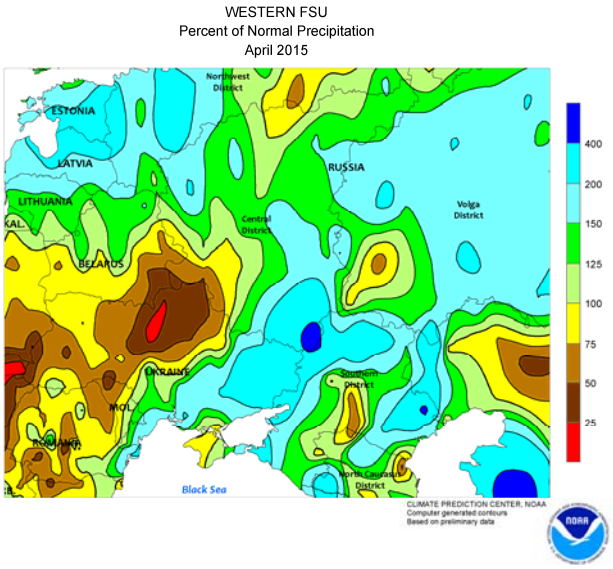


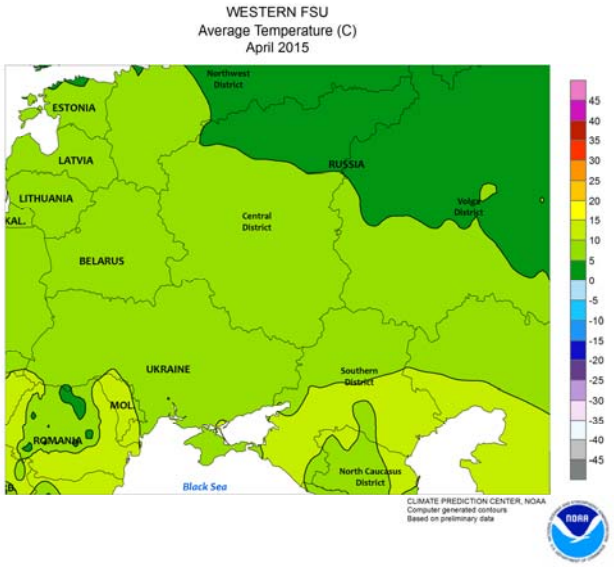


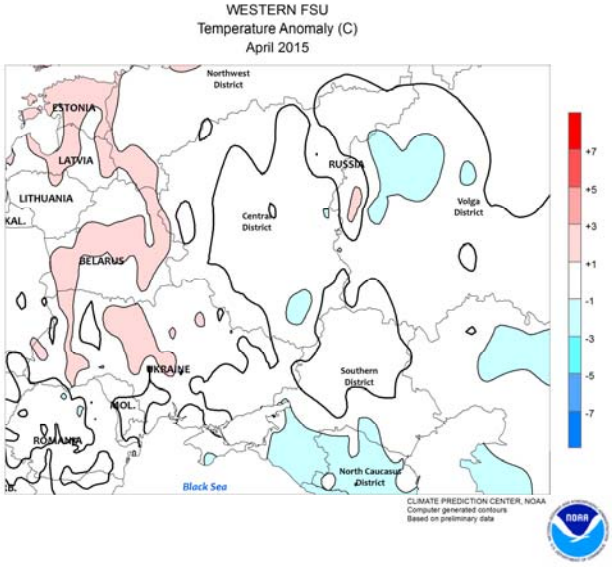
EUROPE

Despite a generally drier-than-normal April, conditions for vegetative winter crops improved during the month. A dry start to April promoted spring grain and summer crop planting over much of the continent. However, showers increased over most major growing areas during the latter half of the month, improving prospects for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds across central and northern Europe. Meanwhile, timely showers in Spain (30-50 mm) benefited reproductive to filling winter wheat and barley. Moderate to heavy rain (50 mm) in the southern Balkans curtailed fieldwork but maintained excellent conditions for reproductive winter wheat and rapeseed, while dry conditions lingered in Hungary before showers arrived in early May. Corn planting in Italy progressed without significant delay.





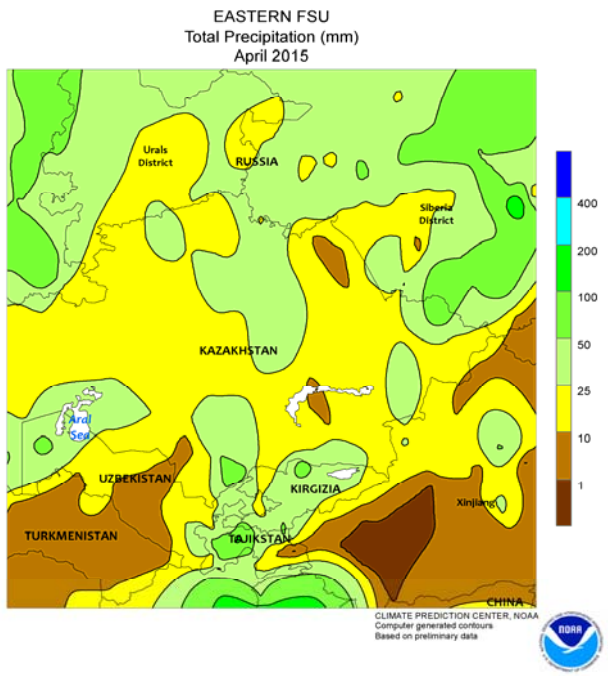


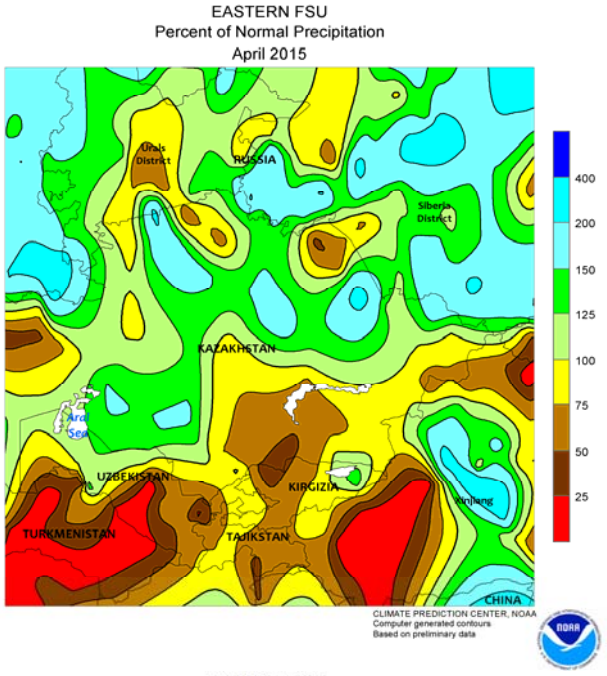


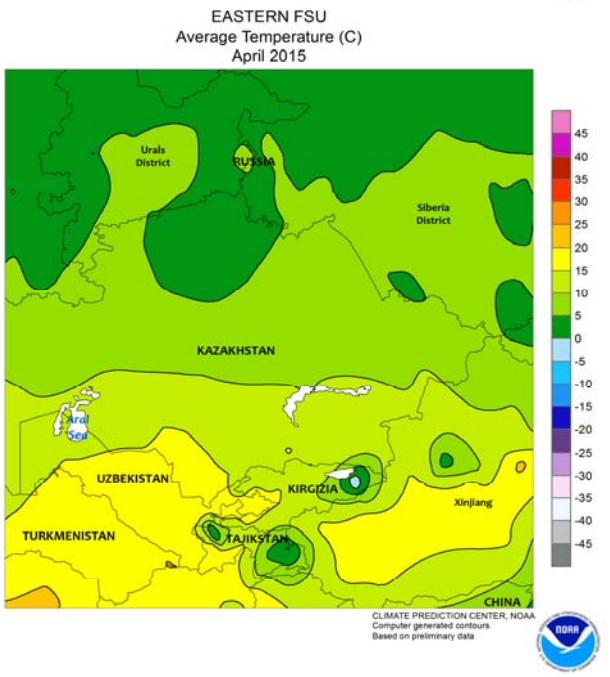
WESTERN FSU

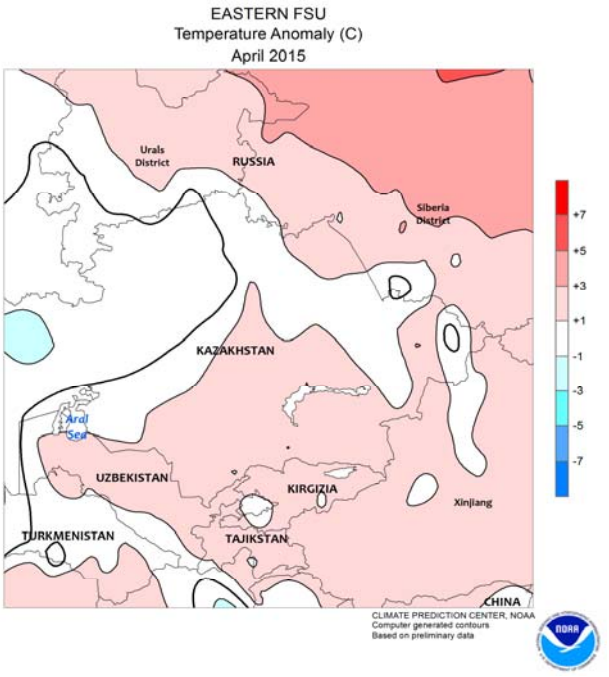
During April, wetter-than-normal weather over eastern Ukraine and central Russia improved soil moisture for vegetative winter grains recovering from autumn drought. Meanwhile, conditions remained favorable for vegetative winter grains in southern growing areas, where rain totaled 30 to 80 mm. Despite the wet conditions, there were enough days suitable for fieldwork to permit corn and sunflower planting to proceed without significant delay. Short-term dryness lingered in northern Ukraine, though rain in this locale during the first half of May eased lingering concerns over developing drought.

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



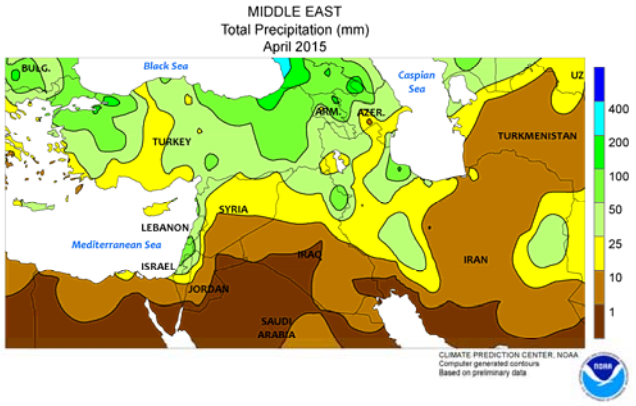


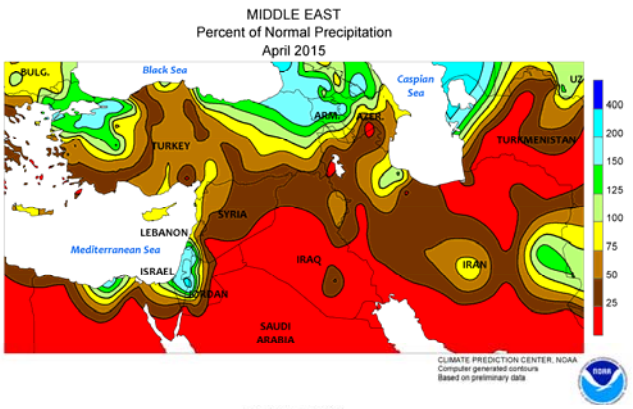


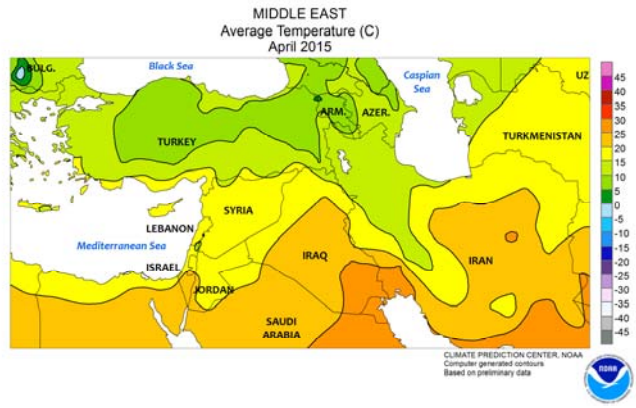


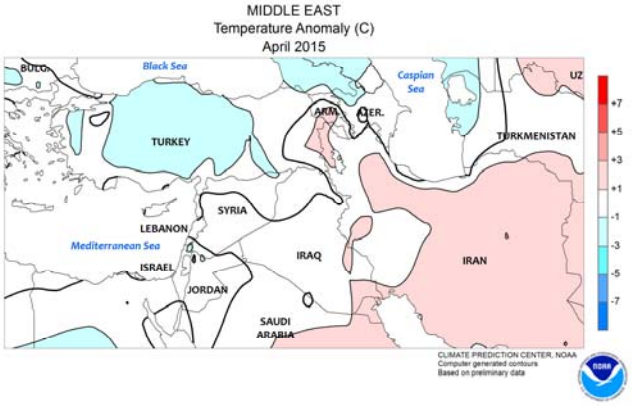
EASTERN FSU

During April, above-normal precipitation and temperatures prevailed across much of the region. In the north, 20 to 50 mm of rain conditioned soils for spring wheat planting (primarily in May) in northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of central Russia. Farther south, moderate to locally heavy showers (15-110 mm) boosted soil moisture for reproductive to filling winter wheat (primarily grown in eastern Uzbekistan) as well as cotton planting (April-May) and establishment.



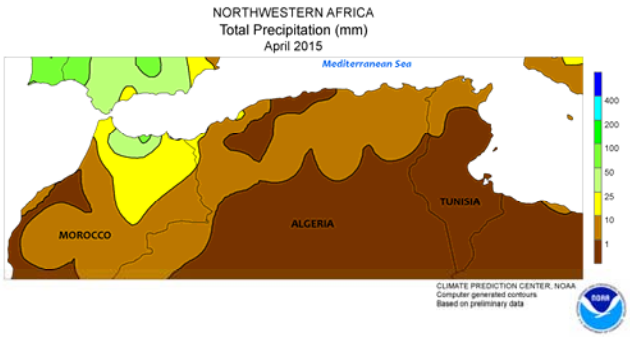


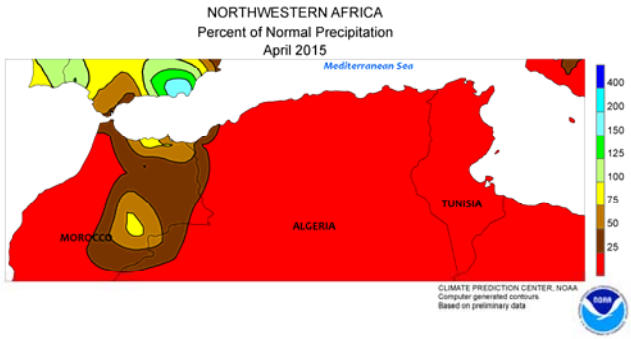


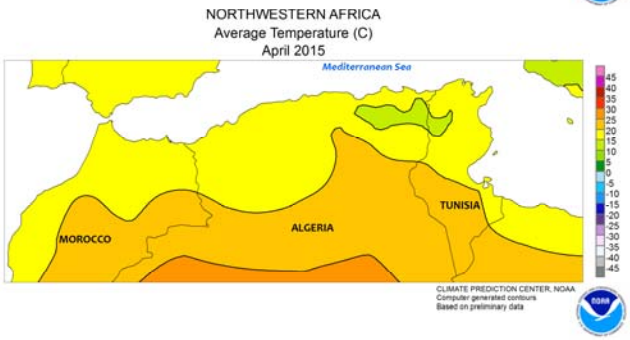


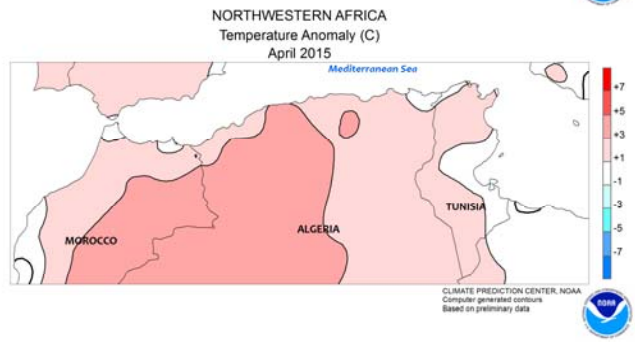
MIDDLE EAST

In April, additional late-season rain maintained good to excellent yield prospects for vegetative to reproductive winter grains over much of the region. Rain totaled 20 to 50 mm over many of the primary wheat and barley areas of central Turkey, northern Iraq, and northwestern Iran. However, the wet weather slowed cotton, sunflower, and corn planting, though sufficient breaks in the rain allowed fieldwork to proceed without significant delay.



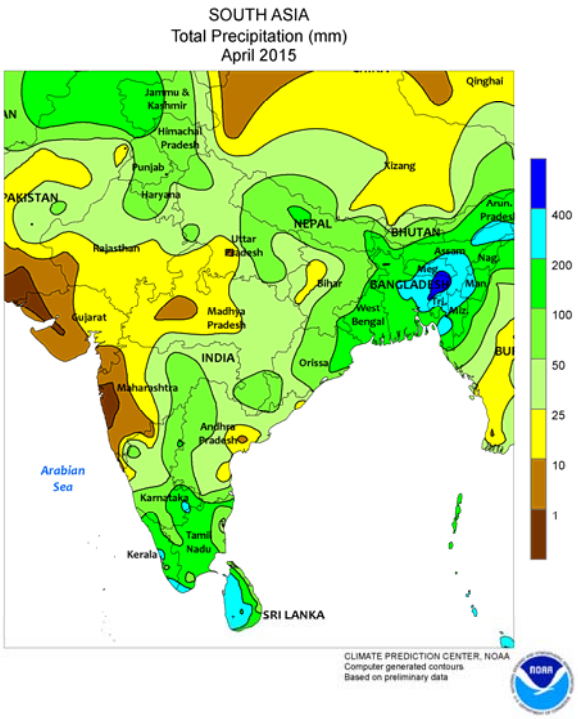


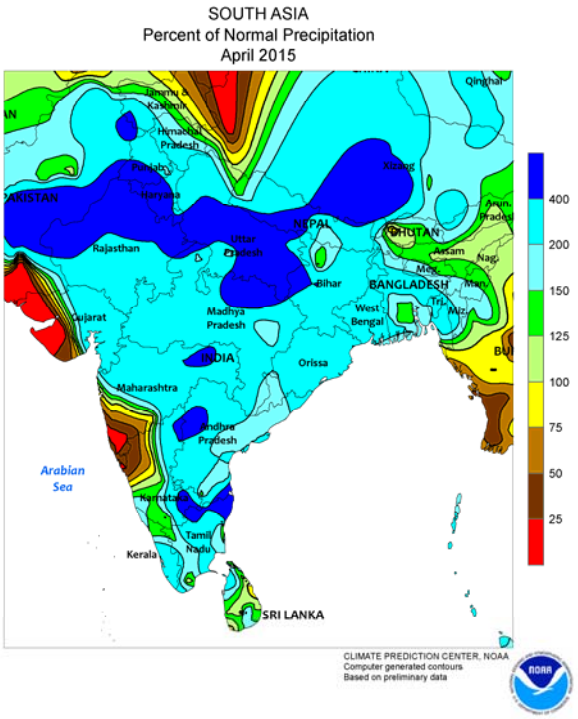


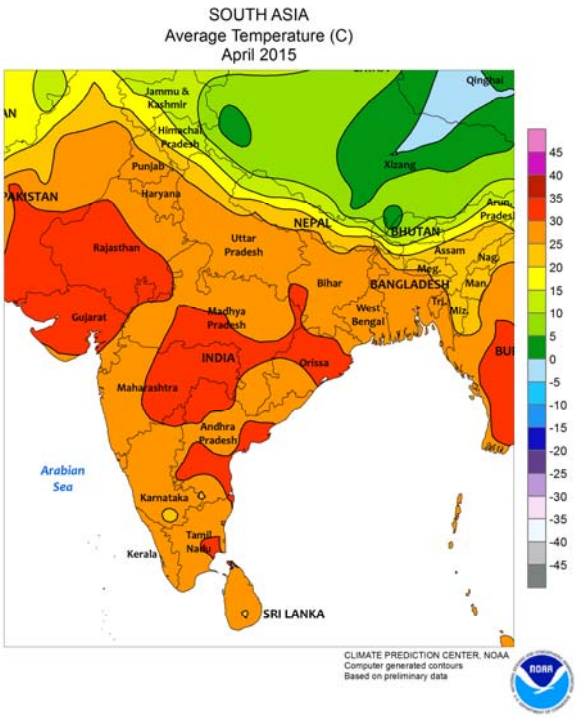


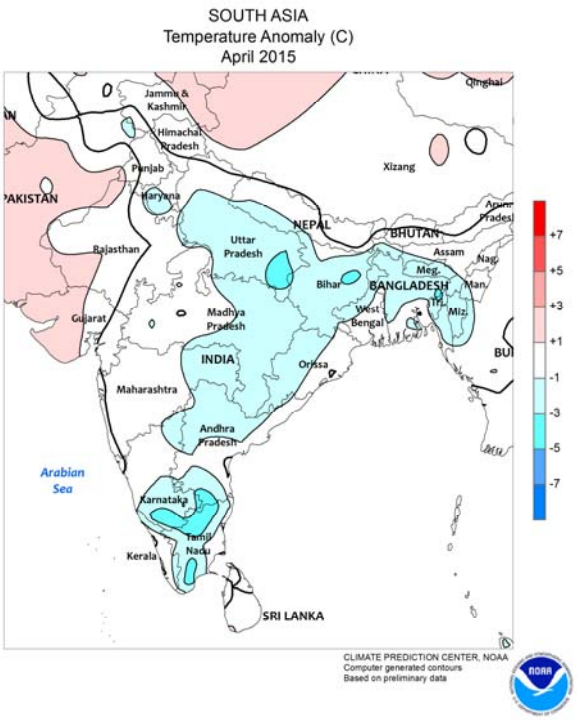
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Dry, warm weather during April accelerated winter grains toward maturity. Conditions for wheat and barley remained mostly favorable across Morocco and Tunisia, though increasing dryness and heat in northern Tunisia during the latter half of the month likely trimmed yield prospects. In Algeria, autumn drought, a lack of April rainfall (5 percent of normal or less), and excessive late-April and early-May heat adversely impacted late-developing winter crops.



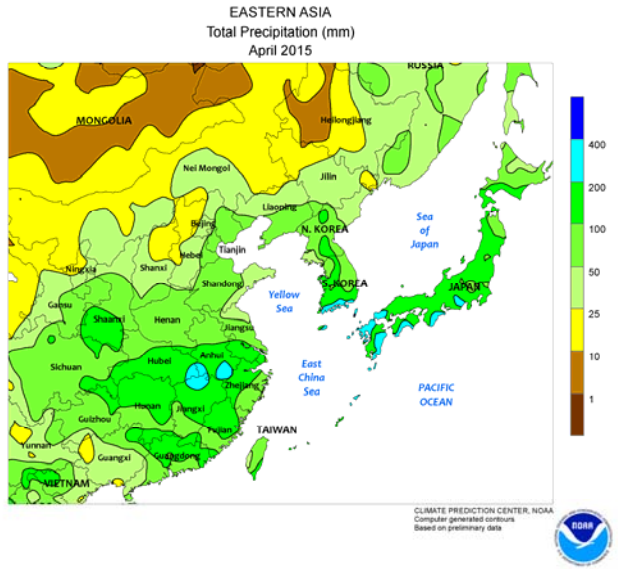


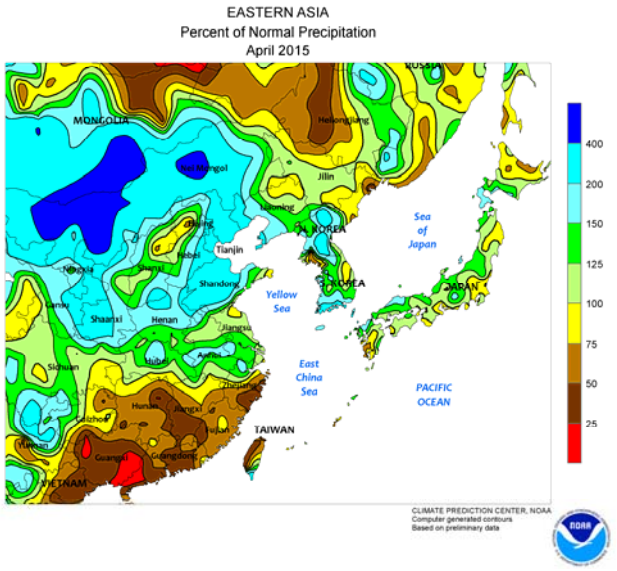


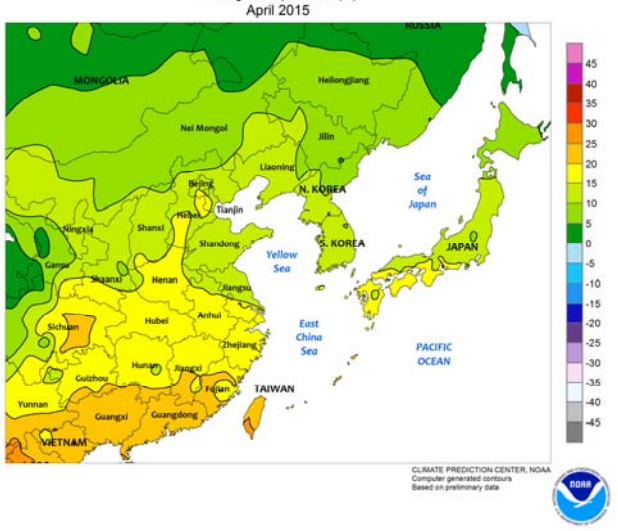


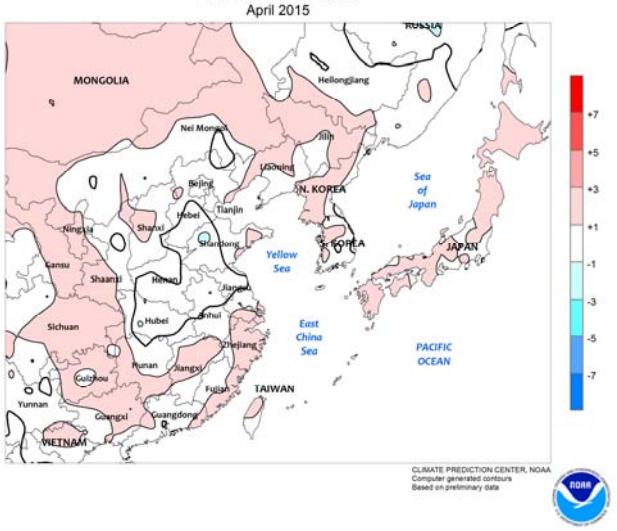
SOUTH ASIA

Above-normal April rainfall prevailed throughout India, causing some delays in rabi (dry-season) crop harvesting. In particular, surplus rainfall of 50 or more millimeters continued to lower yield prospects for wheat in the north where harvesting was winding down. Rainfall totals since March 1st were the highest over the last 25 years across northern India. The rainfall, however, increased irrigation reserves for cotton being planted in Punjab and Haryana. Meanwhile, seasonal heat began to build in far western areas, where little rain fell during the month.



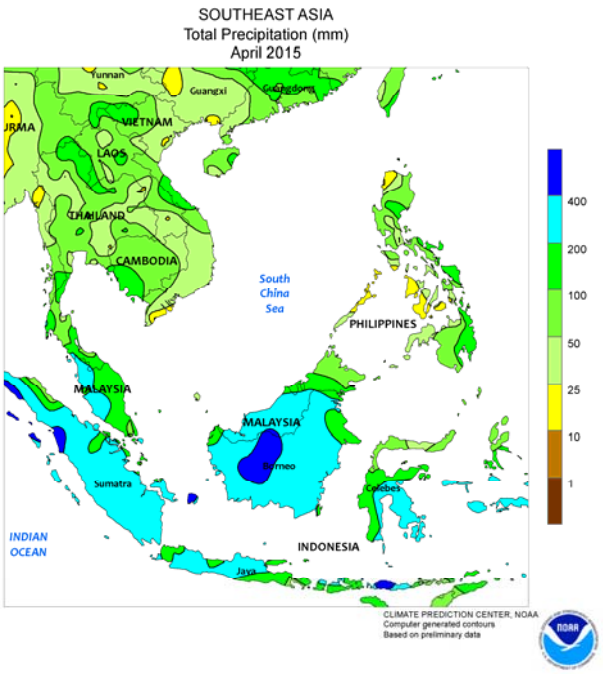


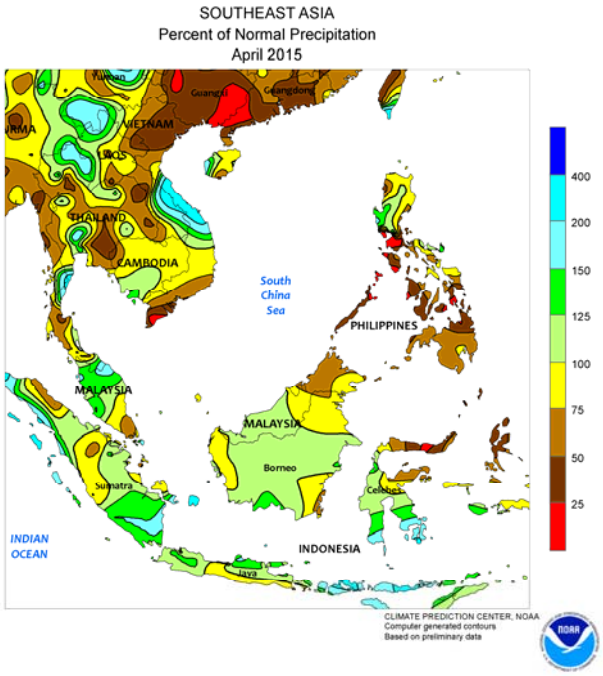


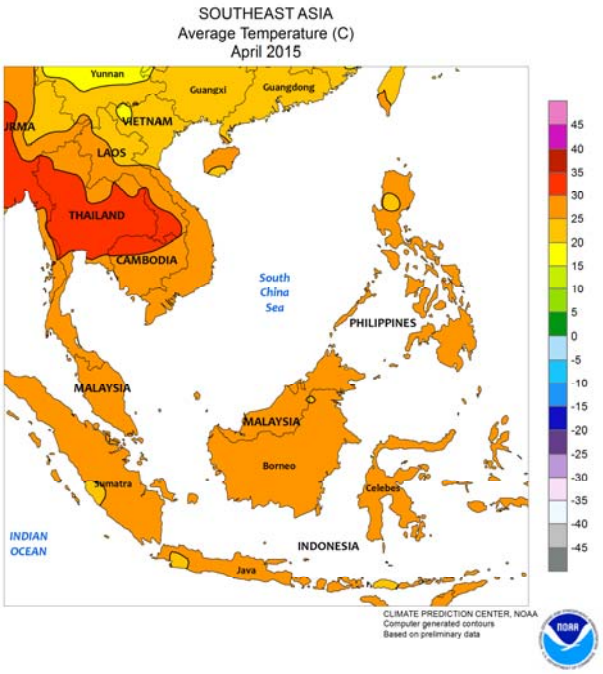


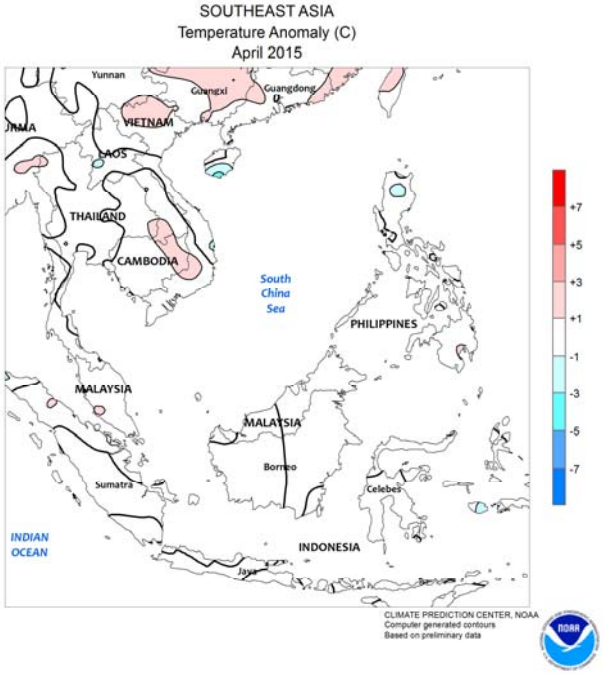
EASTERN ASIA

Above-normal rainfall prevailed across winter crop areas of eastern China during April. On the North China Plain, the highest rainfall totals occurred early in the month and at mid-month and maintained adequate to surplus soil moisture for reproductive winter wheat. In the Yangtze Valley, showers were heaviest early in the month, with only periodic light showers afterwards as winter rapeseed began to ripen. Meanwhile in southern China, April rainfall was below normal in most areas, providing little recharge of irrigation water for vegetative early-crop rice and the start of single-crop rice transplanting. In northeastern China, corn and soybean planting began by month's end, with generally adequate soil moisture available for crop establishment.





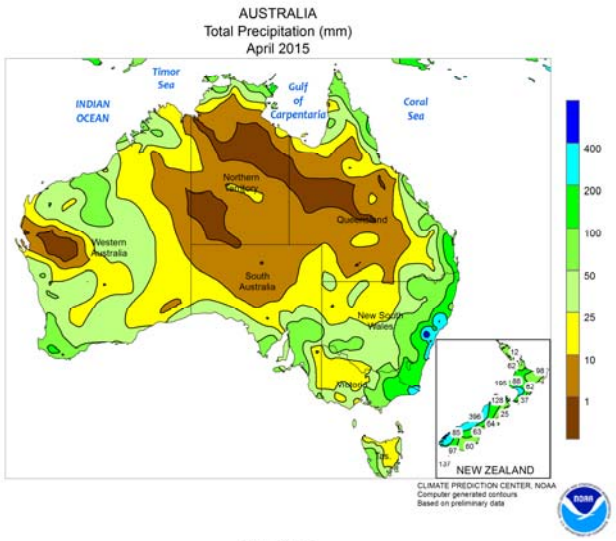


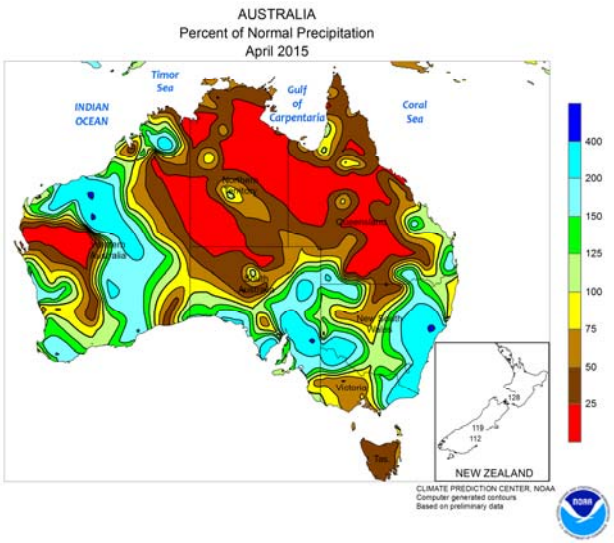


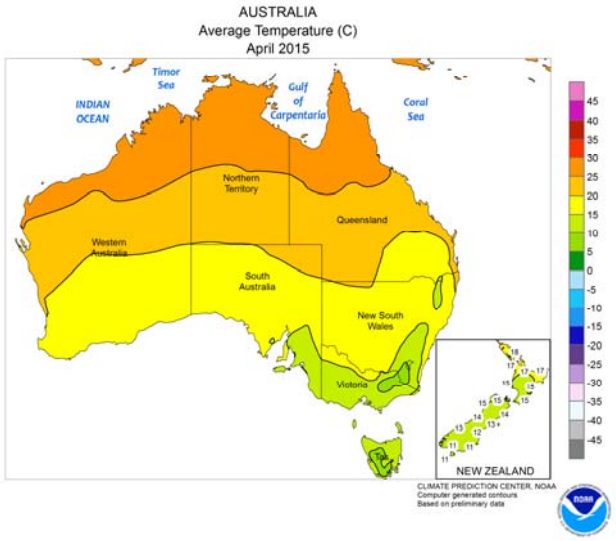
SOUTHEAST ASIA

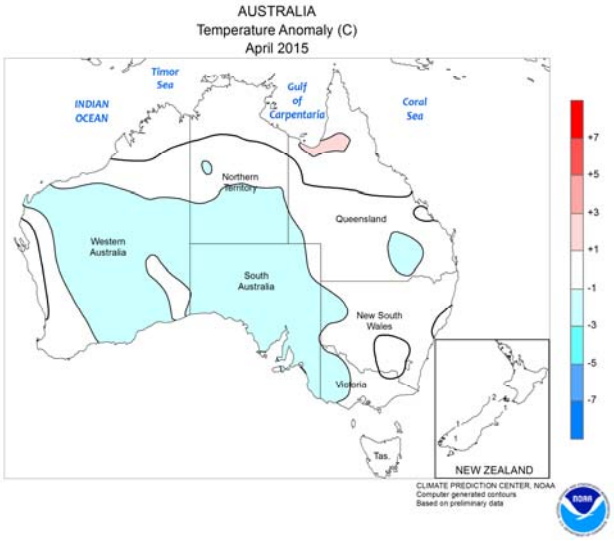
Below-normal rainfall prevailed throughout much of the region during April. The mostly dry conditions benefited dry-season rice harvesting in Thailand and other parts of Indochina, while also aiding fieldwork preparations for crops grown during the wet season. Drier-than-normal weather also extended into the Philippines, benefiting harvesting and other fieldwork but further lowering irrigation water reserves across the Visayan Islands and Mindanao. Rainfall in Luzon was near normal as were reservoir levels. Meanwhile, rainfall continued into April across Java, Indonesia, when drier conditions typically prevail, particularly in the east. The wetness maintained favorable paddy moisture for late-developing rice in the west but slowed harvesting elsewhere.

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



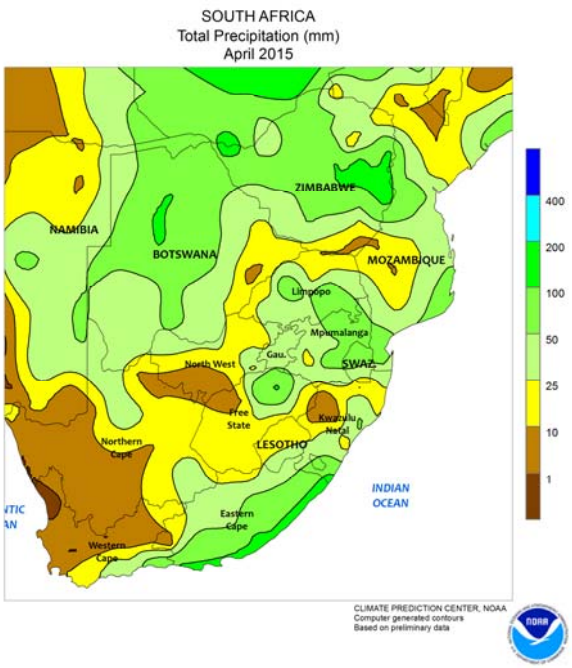


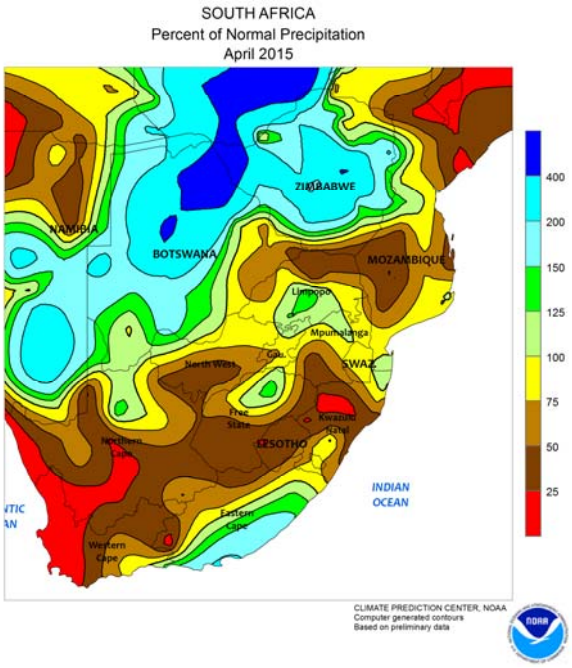


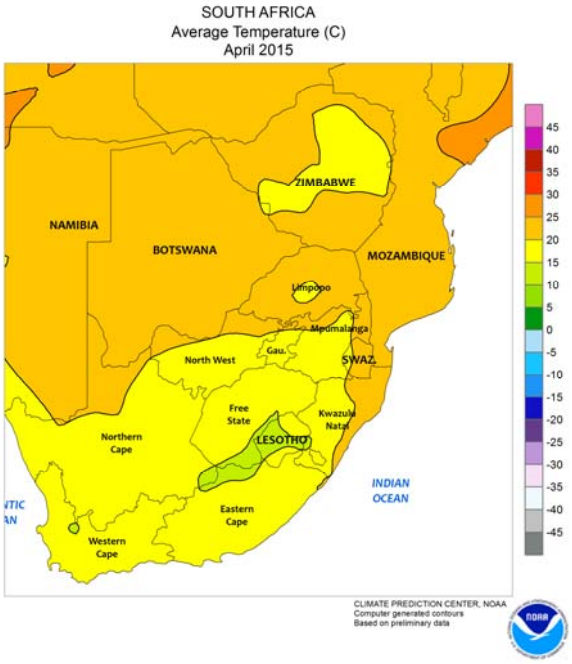


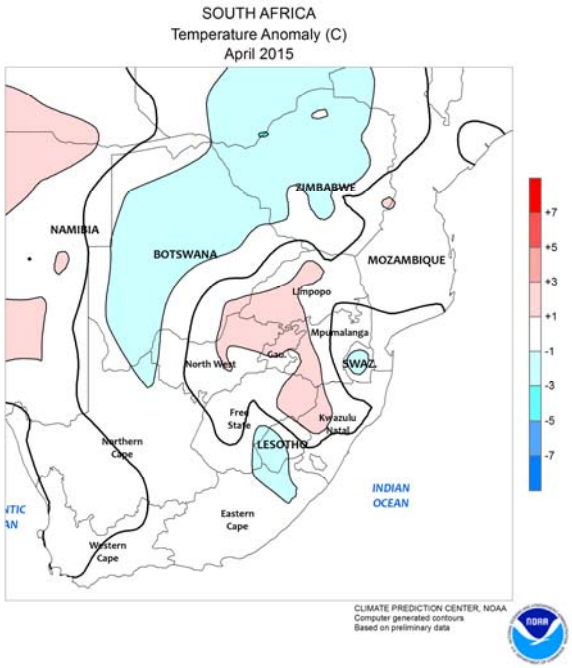
AUSTRALIA

In April, above-normal rainfall in eastern Australia slowed cotton and sorghum harvesting but helped condition topsoils for winter wheat planting. Similarly, near- to above-normal rainfall in Western Australia and South Australia provided a welcome boost in topsoil moisture, triggering earlier-than-normal wheat, barley, and canola planting. In Victoria, below-normal April rainfall was unfavorable for early growth; however, farmers likely had begun to dust in winter crops in anticipation of rains eventually arriving in May.



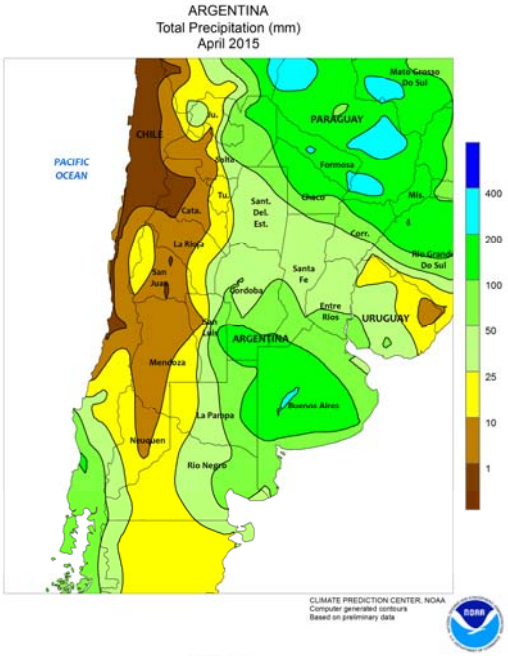


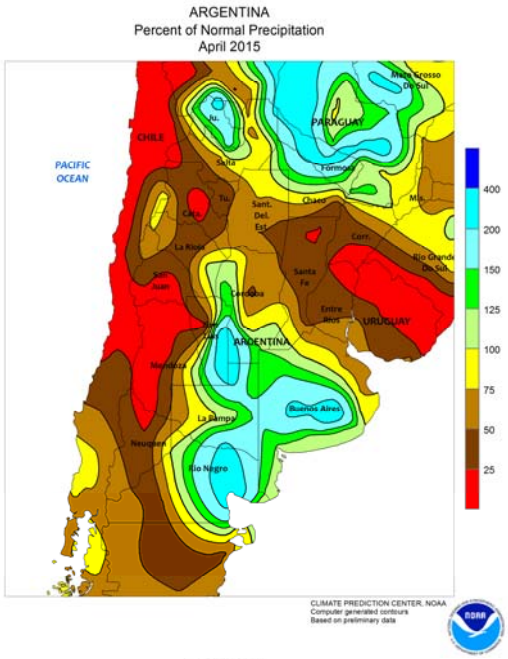


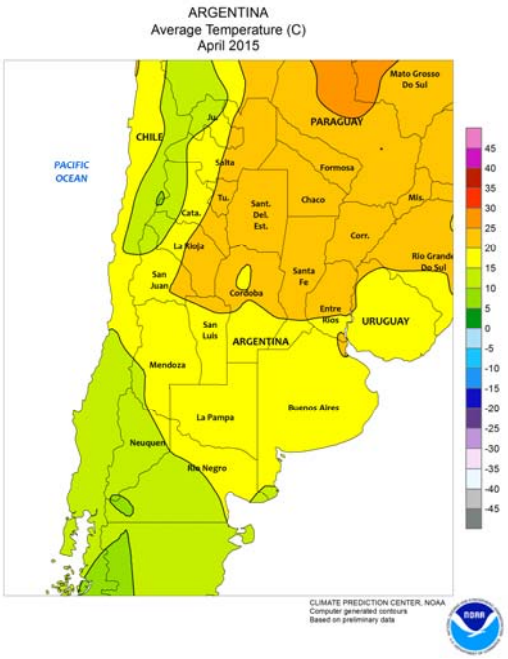


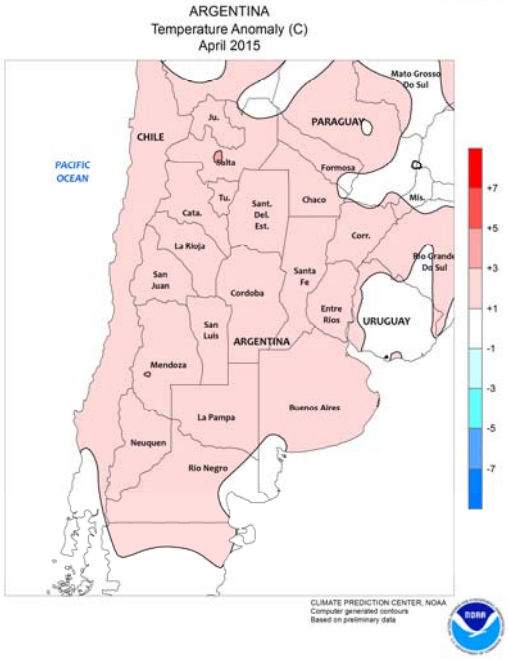
SOUTH AFRICA

During April, showers increased moisture for winter wheat in eastern production areas, as drier weather returned to the main farming areas of Western Cape. Monthly rainfall totaled more than 25 mm in central sections of the corn belt (in and around Gauteng and central Free State), as well as in portions of southern Mpumalanga and Limpopo. Drier conditions persisted, however, in the more westerly areas (western agricultural areas of North West and Free State), where additional rain would be welcomed. While increasing moisture reserves for winter wheat, the moisture came too late for corn and other summer crops. Similarly, a mid-month freeze aided drydown of maturing corn but caused little concern for negative impacts on agriculture due to time of year. Elsewhere, early-month showers gave a late-season boost to sugar in KwaZulu-Natal, but ensuing dryness favored harvesting. In Western Cape, dry weather during the latter half of April supported winter grain planting, following a period of favorable rain that began in March.



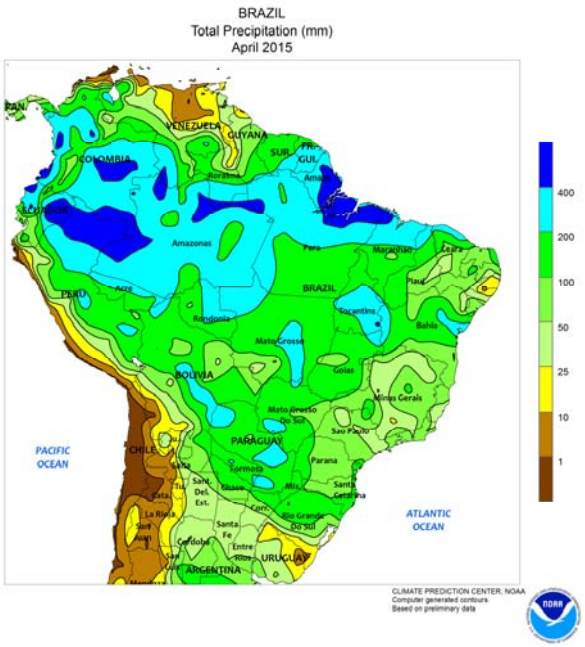


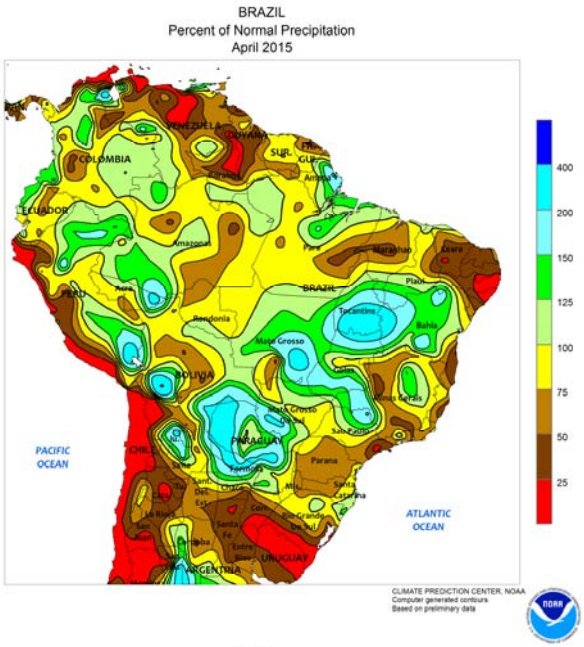


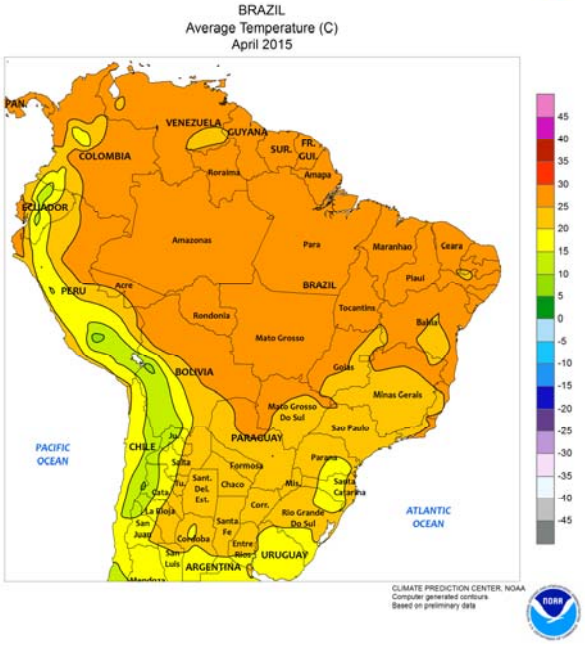


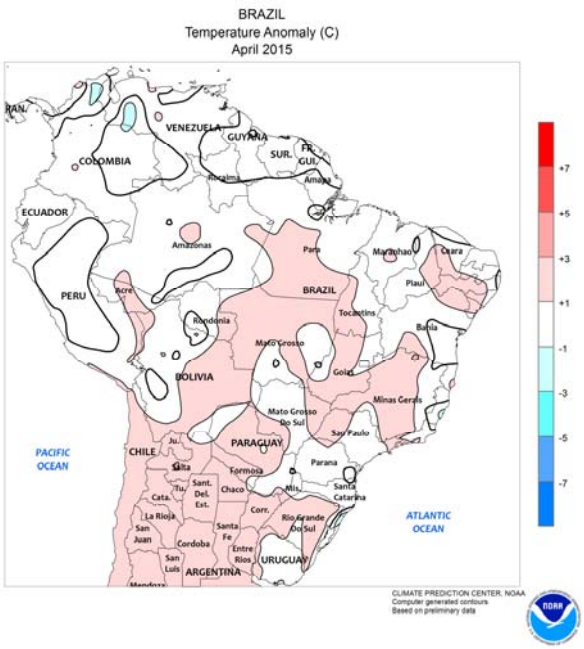
ARGENTINA

Following a dry start to the month of April, several days of locally heavy rain disrupted harvesting of summer crops in sections of central Argentina. After another extended period of dryness, rain returned to the region at month's end. While temporarily renewing fieldwork delays, the wetness provided another boost in moisture for the upcoming winter crop season. Unlike recent months, beneficial rainfall (monthly accumulations exceeding 100 mm) extended southward into major winter grain producing areas of southern Buenos Aires. In northern Argentina, the mid-month rain was untimely for maturing cotton, though drier conditions prevailed both before and after the wetness. Lighter showers in the northwest (including Salta and Santiago del Estero) allowed fieldwork to progress while keeping topsoils moist for the planting of winter wheat and barley.





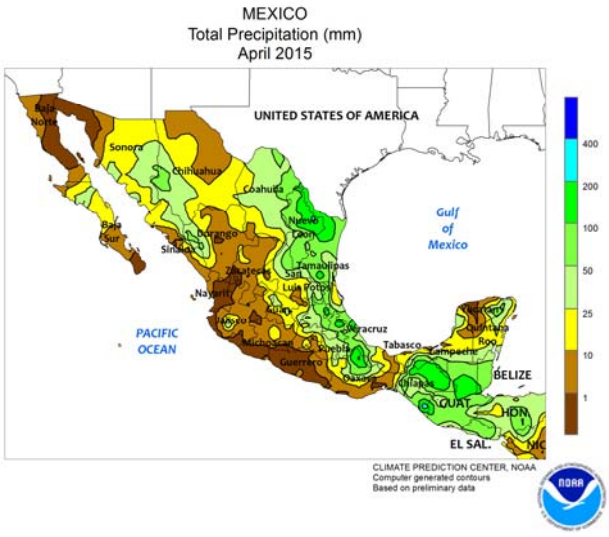


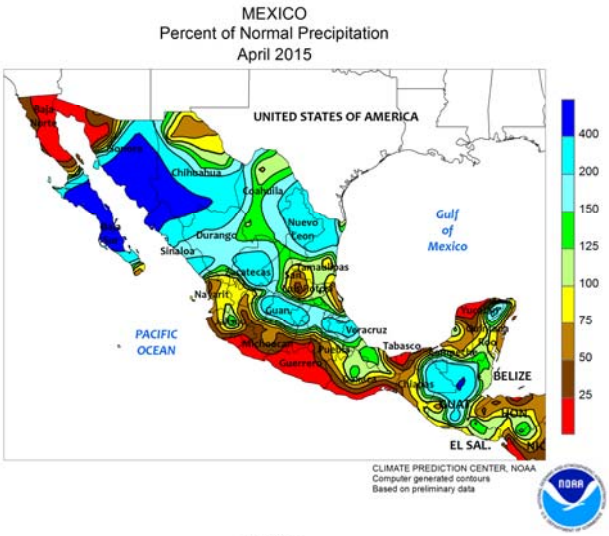


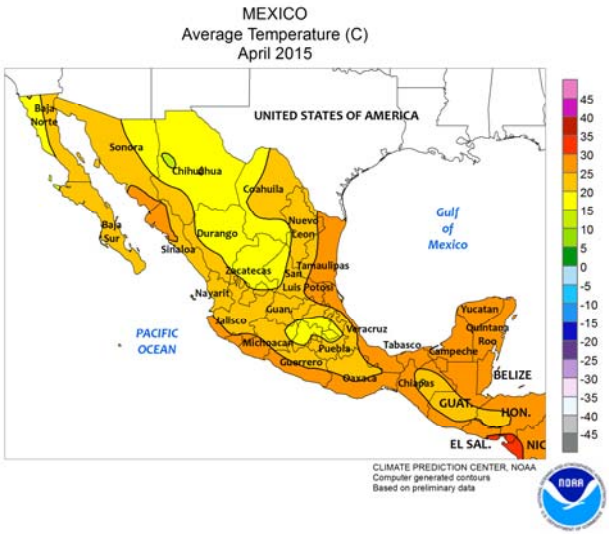
BRAZIL

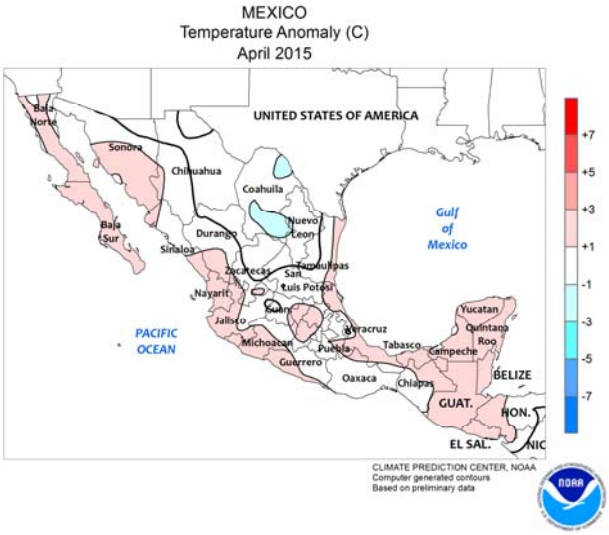
During April, frequent, occasionally heavy rain improved yield prospects of second-crop corn throughout major production areas of central Brazil. Much of the rainfall was recorded at month's end, when seasonal drying should have been more evident. Meanwhile, a late-month surge in moisture raised concern for potential damage to opening cotton bolls in the northeastern interior (notably western Bahia and Tocantins, where monthly totals exceeded 200 mm). In contrast, periods of dryness in southern Brazil (southern Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo southward Rio Grande do Sul) provided a window for late soybean harvesting and winter wheat planting; otherwise, timely showers maintained favorable prospects for safrinha corn. Similar conditions prevailed in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, where sugarcane and coffee harvesting was underway. April average temperatures were near to slightly above normal, sustaining rapid rates of summer crop development.

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



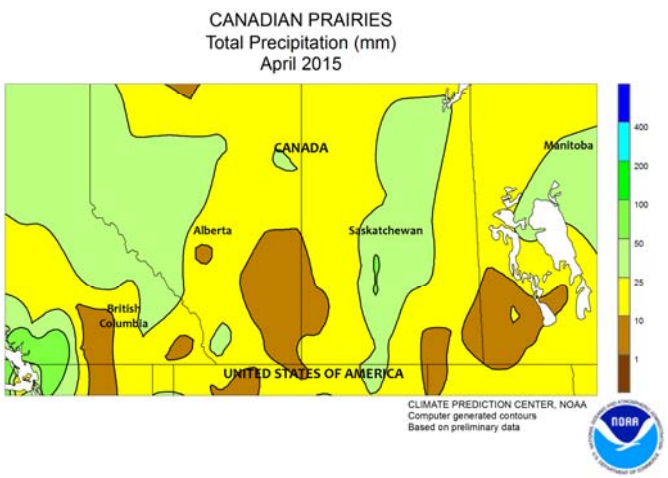


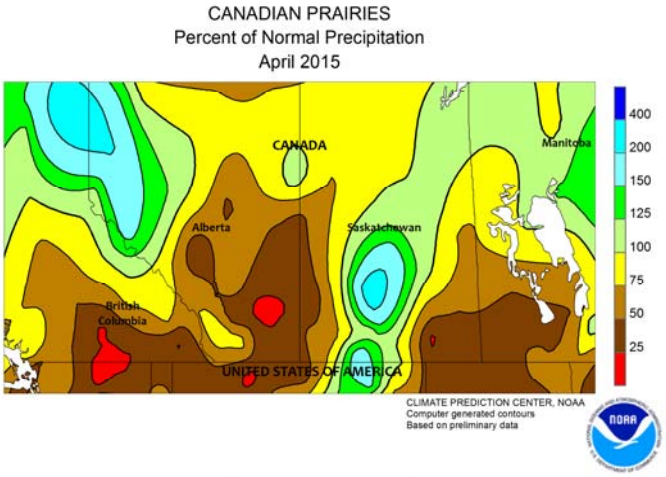


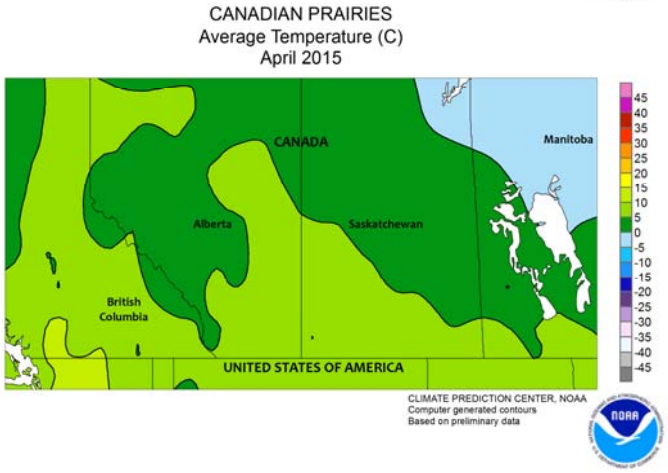


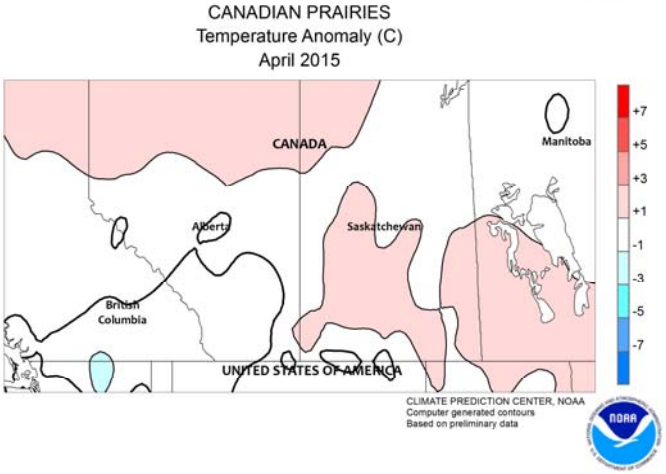
MEXICO

In April, above-normal rainfall allowed an early start to the summer corn planting season in eastern sections of the southern plateau. Monthly totals exceeded 50 mm across a broad region spanning the western Gulf Coast (Nuevo Leon to northern Oaxaca), including summer corn areas reaching as far west as Hidalgo. Locally heavy rain also returned to Veracruz after a dry start to the month, which allowed some sugarcane harvesting. Moderate to heavy rain also fell in the southeast — including coffee areas of southern Chiapas — but seasonably drier conditions continued in western sections of the southern plateau corn belt (including Michoacan and Jalisco) and along the southern Pacific Coast down to southern Oaxaca. In contrast, unseasonable mid-April showers (monthly totals locally in excess of 50 mm) increased moisture reserves for winter wheat and corn in the northwest (Sonora, Chihuahua, and parts of Sinaloa).



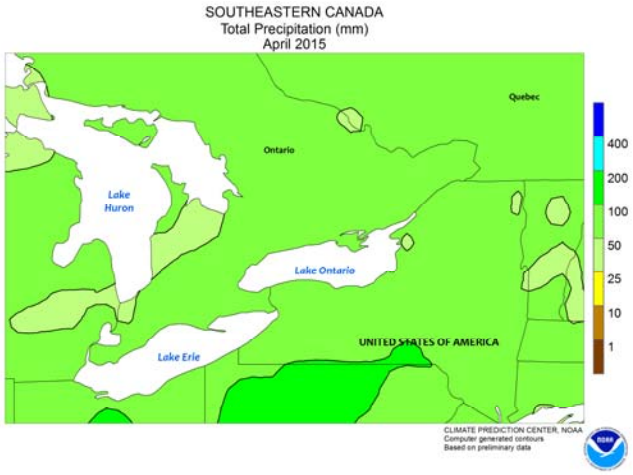


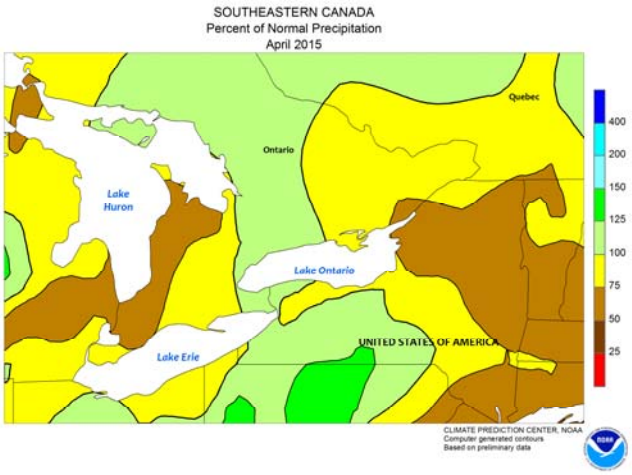


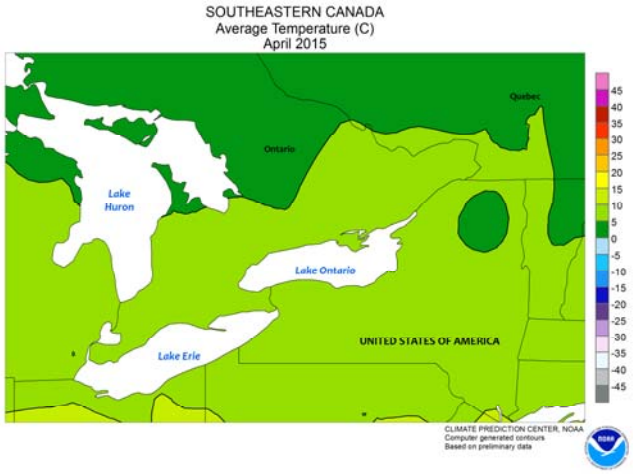


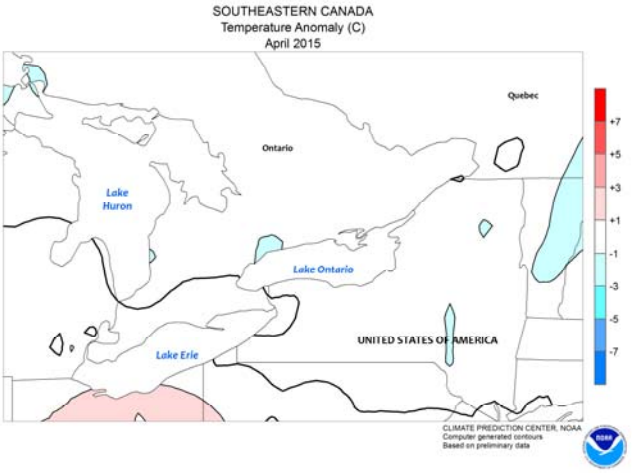
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Warm, mostly dry weather during the month of April resulted in below-normal levels of snow cover and enabled an early start to spring grain and oilseed planting. Most areas recorded below-normal precipitation (monthly accumulations below 25 mm), the exceptions being Alberta's Peace River Valley, parts of central Saskatchewan, and in the lower Red River Valley region of Manitoba. Most areas recorded monthly temperatures averaging at least 1°C above normal, though sub-freezing temperatures were common throughout the month, limiting growth of winter wheat and pastures even as seasonal warming was underway.







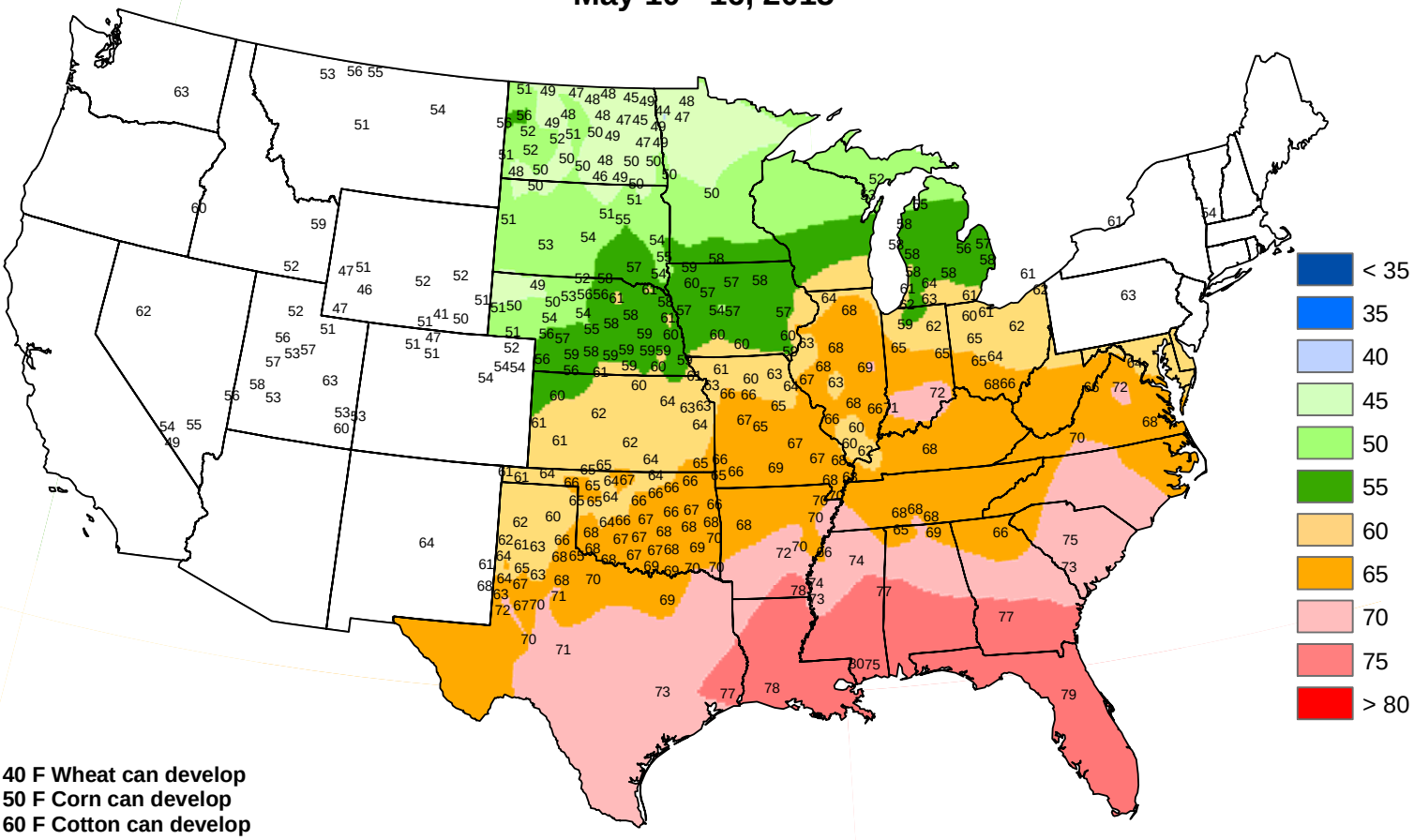


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

During April, near- to slightly below-normal precipitation provided timely moisture as wheat and pastures broke dormancy. However, periods of dryness supported spring fieldwork, including preparations for corn planting toward the end of the month. Seasonal warming pushed daily average temperatures past the 5°C mark during the first half of the month, spurring growth of vegetation, though freezing temperatures were common for much of April.

Average Soil Temperature (Deg. F, 4" Bare)

May 10 - 16, 2015



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

Based on preliminary data.

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

United States Department of Agriculture

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