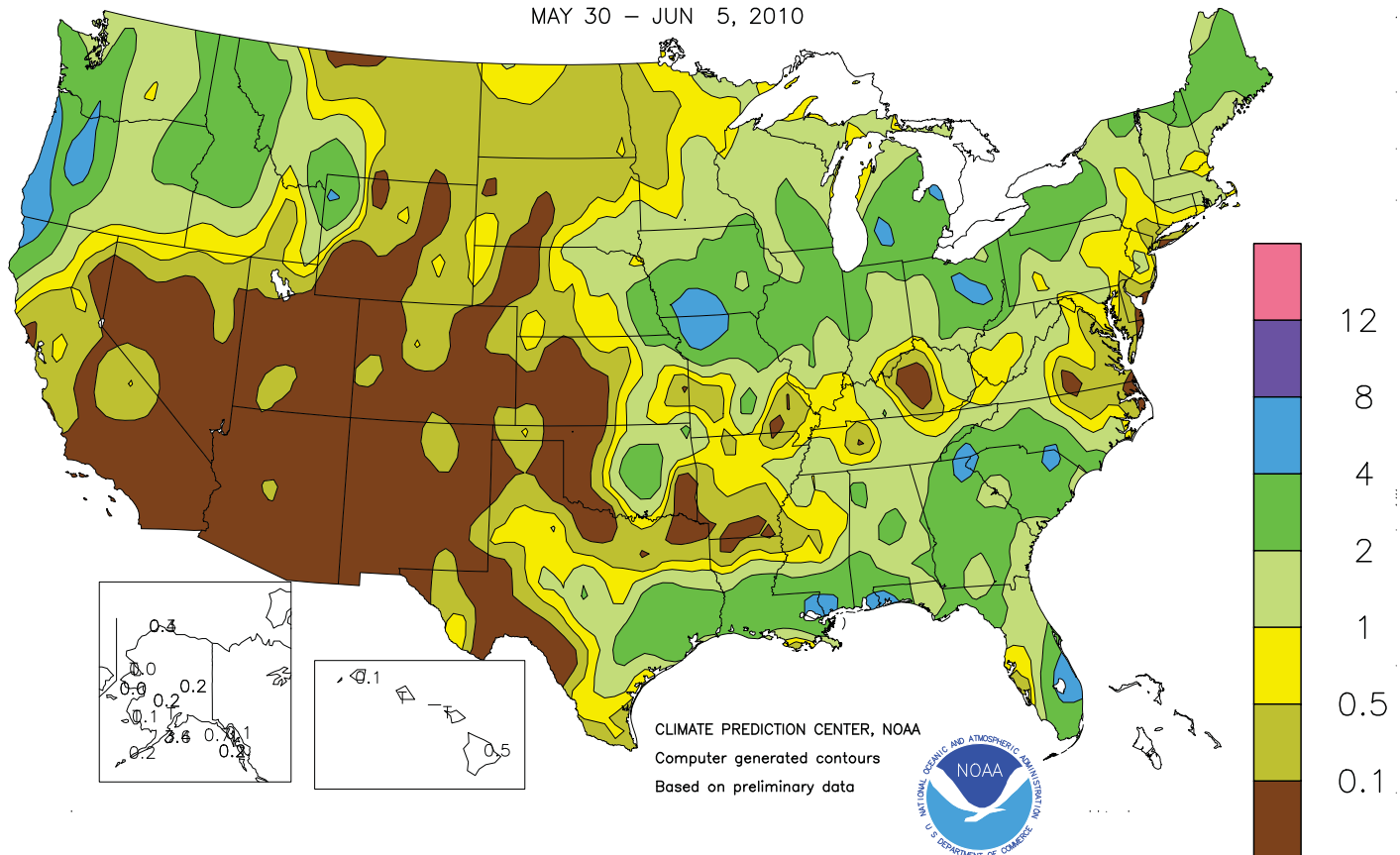


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

Total Precipitation (Inches)
MAY 30 - JUN 5, 2010



HIGHLIGHTS May 30 - June 5, 2010

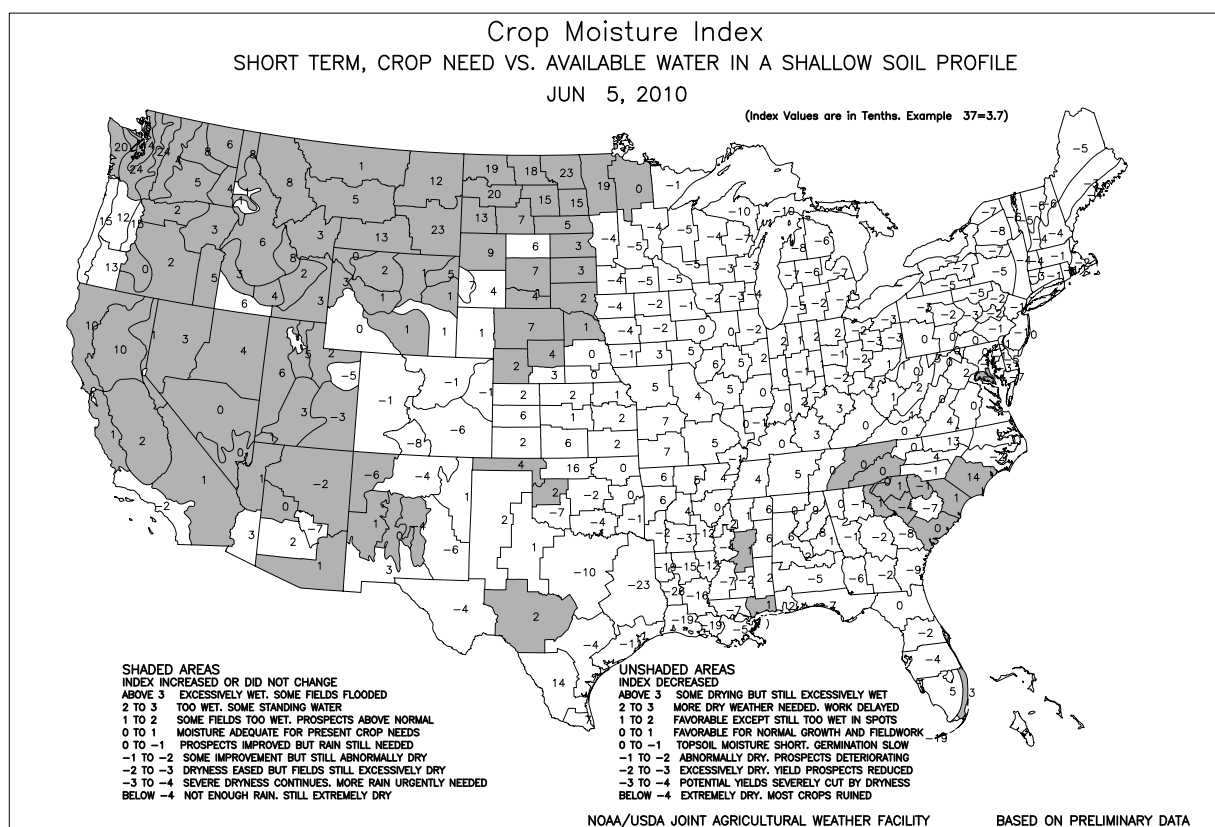
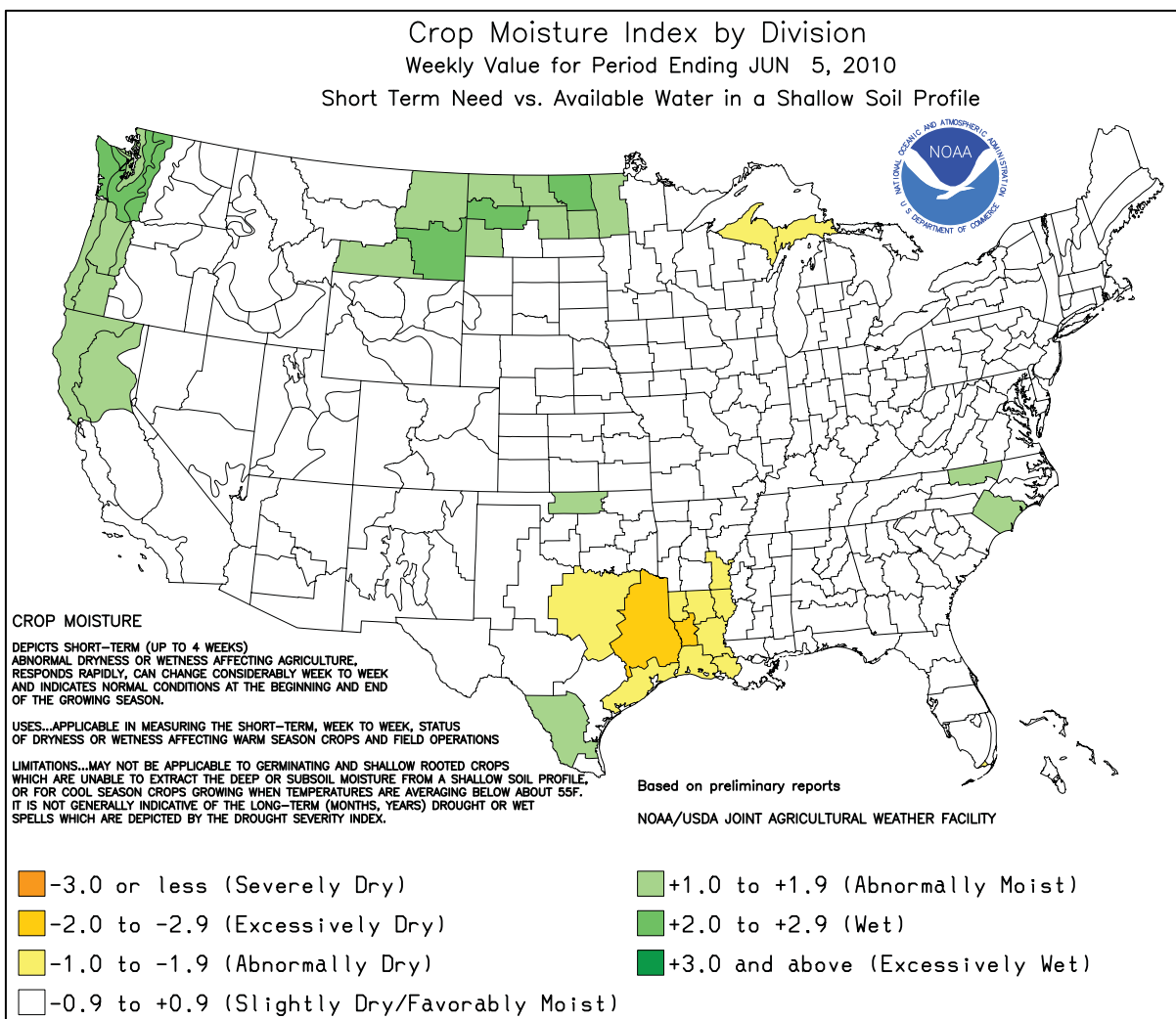
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Midwestern thunderstorms caused local wind, hail, and flood damage and slowed late-season planting activities, but maintained abundant soil moisture for developing corn and soybeans. Farther south, locally heavy showers also dotted the **Southeastern and Gulf Coast States**, helping to prevent further expansion of dryness and drought. Weekly rainfall totaled 2 inches or more in many locations from **eastern Texas to the southern Atlantic States**. Meanwhile on the **Plains**, hit-or-miss thunderstorms accompanied building heat. By week's end, temperatures

(Continued on page 5)

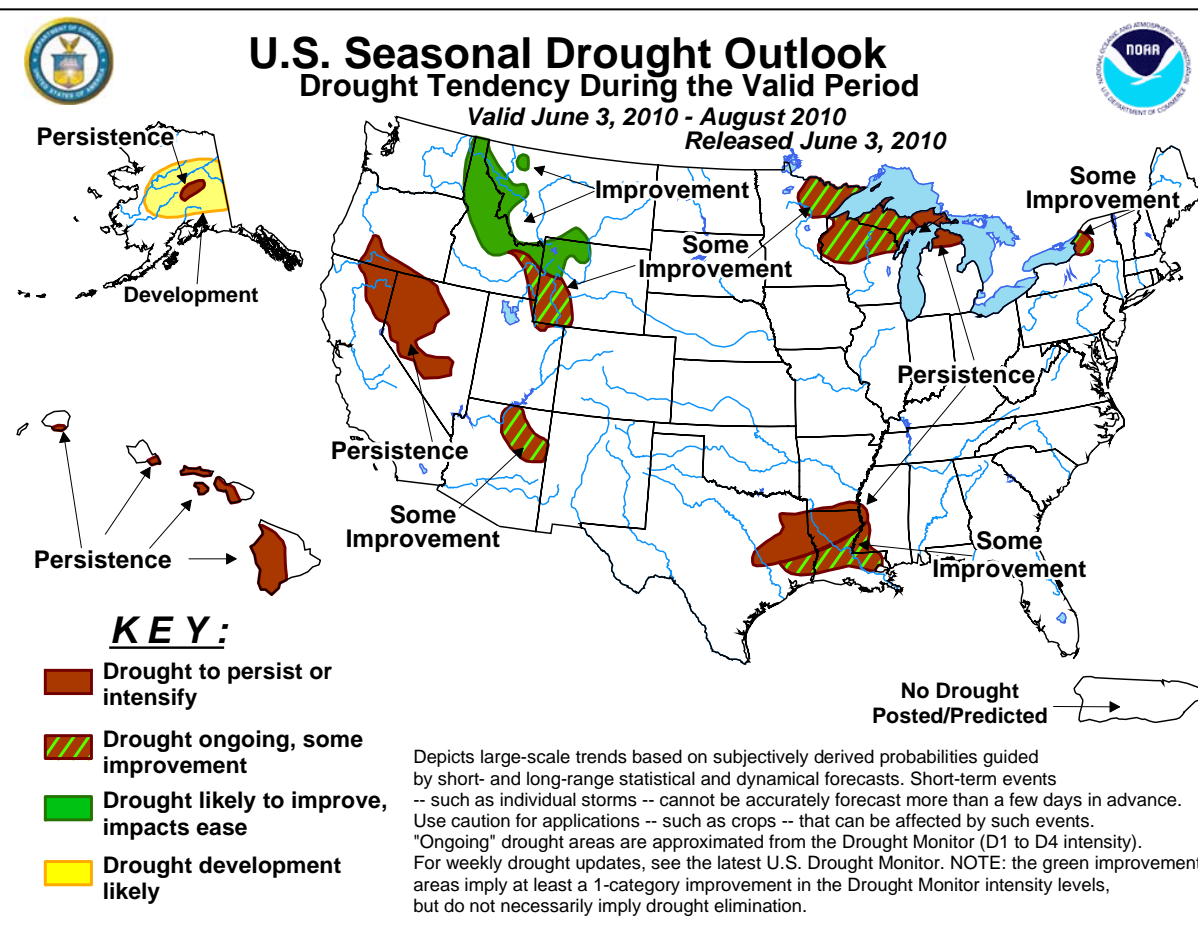
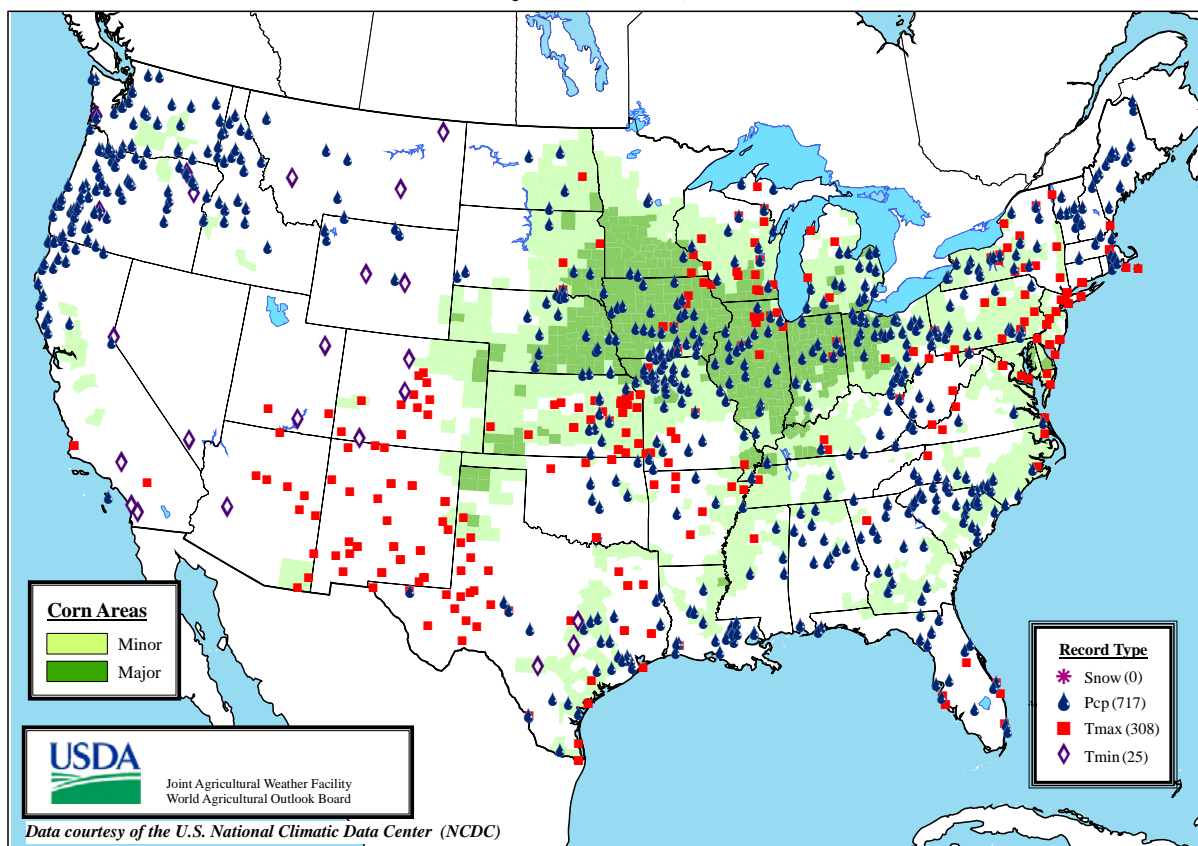
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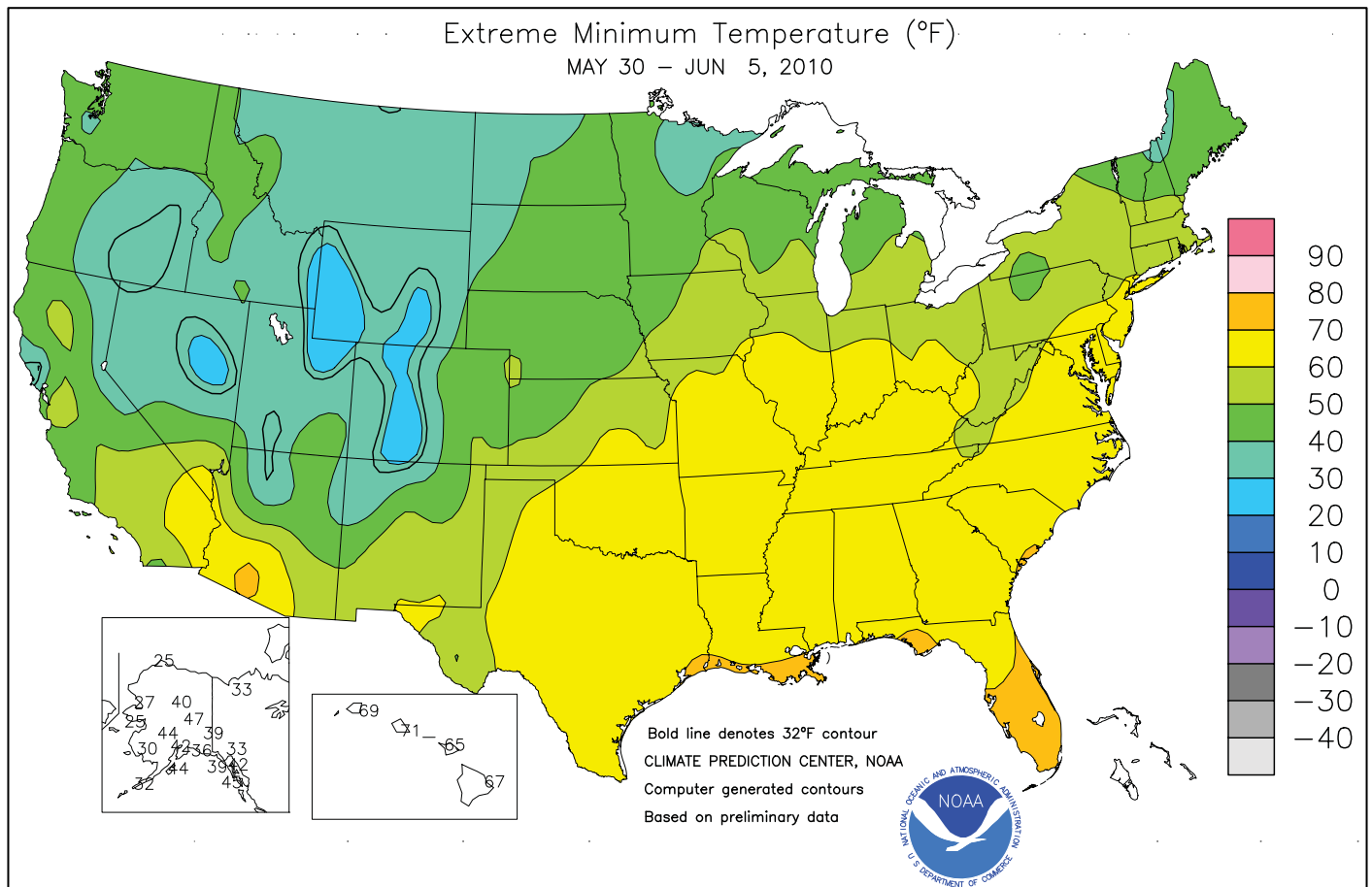
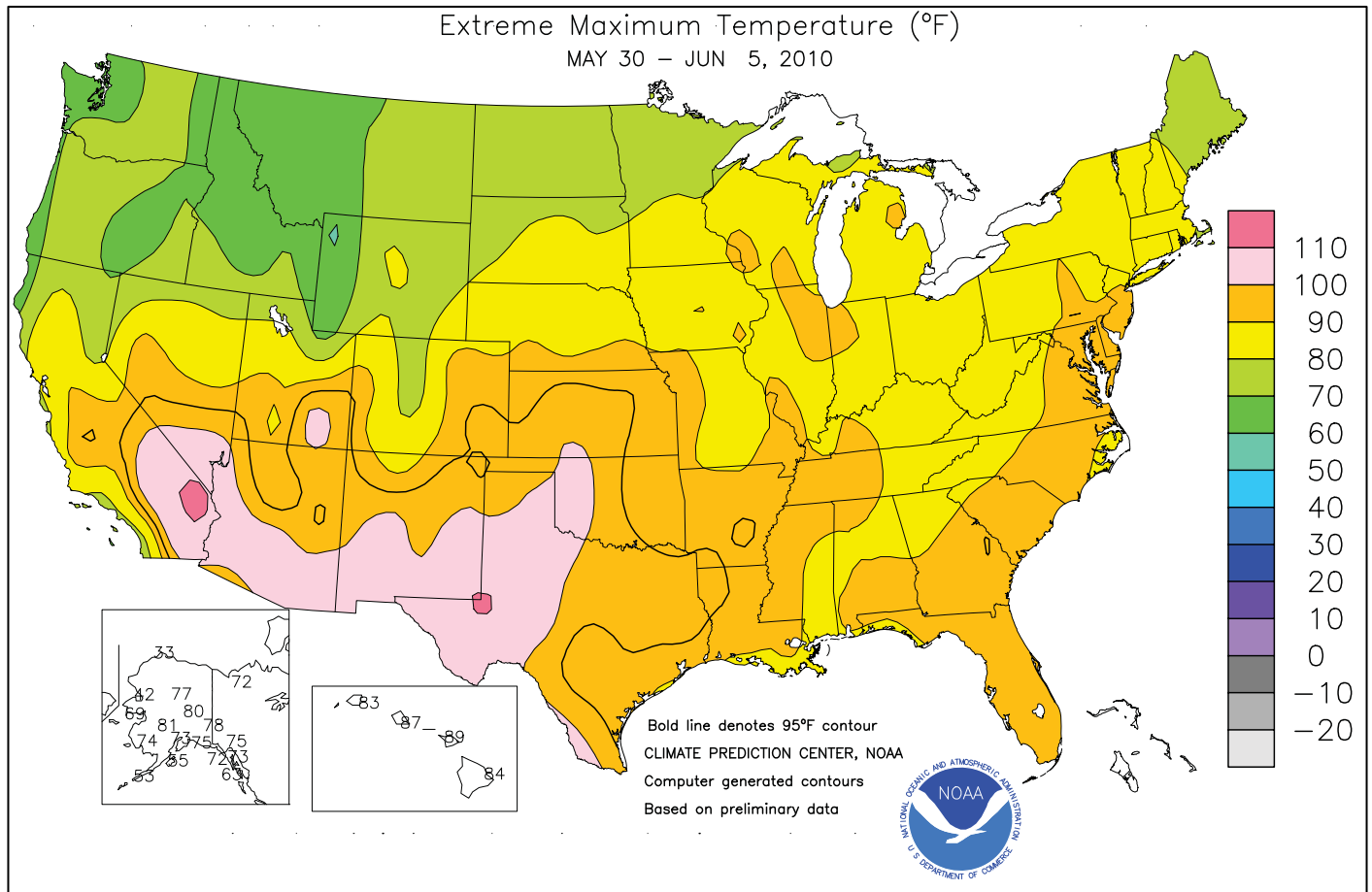
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Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

May 30-June 5, 2010

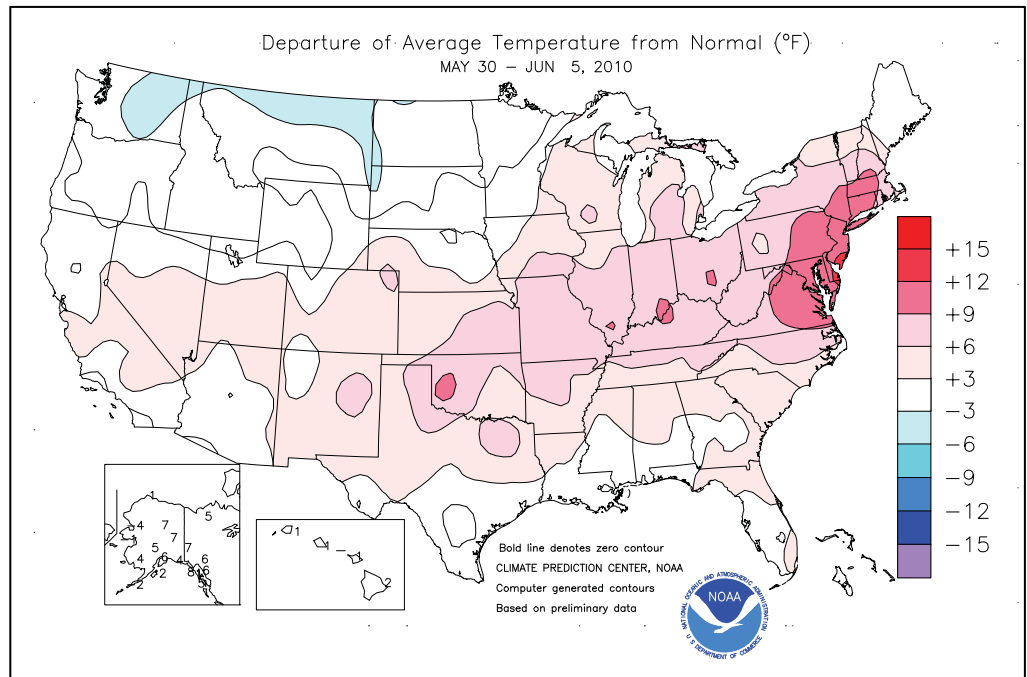




(Continued from front cover)

surged to 100 degrees F or higher as far north as **southern Kansas**, hastening winter wheat maturation but stressing reproductive summer crops, such as silking corn. Cool weather lingered, however, across the **northern High Plains** and the **Northwest**, where chilly May conditions hampered the development of winter wheat and spring-sown small grains. Elsewhere, dry weather and developing heat promoted rapid crop growth from **California into the Southwest**. Weekly readings generally averaged 5 to 10°F above normal from the **southern Plains into the Ohio Valley and the Mid-Atlantic States**, while near- to below-normal temperatures prevailed across the **nation's northern tier** as far east as the **Red River Valley**.

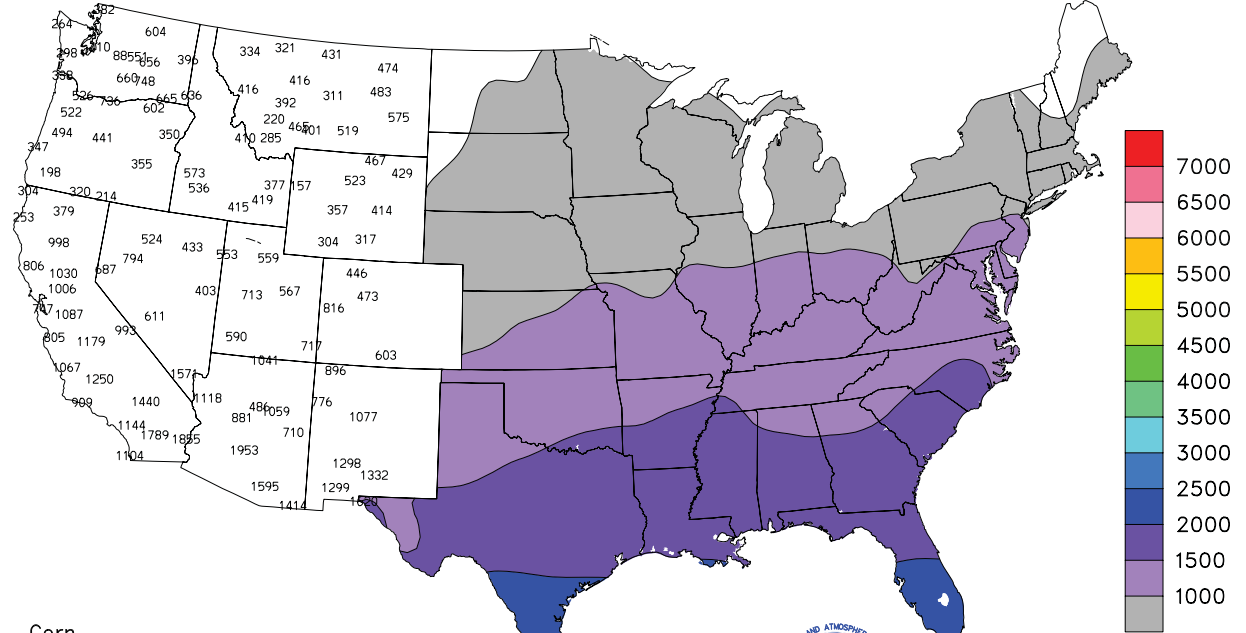
Early in the week, **Northwestern** daily-record lows for May 30 included 28°F in **Baker City, OR**, and 29°F in **Casper, WY**. In fact, **Casper** (46.5°F, or 5.6°F below normal) completed its second-coldest May on record, behind only 46.2°F in 1950. It was also the second-coldest May in **Great Falls, MT** (47.5°F, or 4.0°F below normal), behind 46.8°F in 1996. Meanwhile in **Idaho**, **Pocatello** (48.5°F, or 5.0°F below normal) experienced its coldest May on record (previously, 48.8°F in 1953). In stark contrast, record-setting May warmth was observed in locations such as **Miami, FL** (82.4°F, or 2.8°F above normal; previously, 82.1°F in 1995), and **Longview, TX** (77.5°F, or 4.3°F above normal; tied 77.5°F in 1996). At the end of May, heat spread into the **Midwest** and **Northeast**, where highs soared to 93°F (on May 30) in **La Crosse, WI**, and 92°F (on May 31) in **Syracuse, NY**. Later, heat intensified across the **south-central and southwestern U.S.** **Roswell, NM**, closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs (104 and 110°F) on June 4-5. **Santa Fe, NM** (100°F on June 5), reached 100°F for the first time in the weather station's history (previously, 99°F on several dates in June 1994 and 1998, and July 2003 and 2005). Elsewhere in **New Mexico**, **Albuquerque** (100°F on June 5) posted its earliest triple-digit reading on record, previously set with a high of 100°F on June 7, 1981. Meanwhile in **Texas**, daily-record highs for June 5 included 109°F in **Midland** and 106°F in both **San Angelo** and **El Paso**.



During the course of the week, daily-record totals in excess of 2 inches were common across the **Northwest, Southeast**, and from the **Midwest into the Northeast**. Among the more impressive amounts were totals of 5.04 inches (on June 5) in **Lamoni, IA**; 3.04 inches (on June 2) in **Florence, SC**; 2.54 inches (on June 4) in **Bowling Green, KY**; 2.36 inches (on June 2) in **Crescent City, CA**; 2.30 inches (on June 3) in **Tulsa, OK**; 2.18 inches (on June 2) in **New Bern, NC**; 2.17 inches (on June 2) in **Pittsburgh, PA**; and 2.15 inches (on June 3) in **Vero Beach, FL**. By June 6, **Portland, OR**, set a record for its wettest May-June period on record. **Portland** received 7.84 inches from May 1 - June 6, compared to the previous May-June standard of 7.47 inches in 1984. At week's end, on the night of June 5-6, a deadly severe weather outbreak from the **Midwest into the lower Great Lakes region** spawned possibly as many as five dozen tornadoes and resulted in several fatalities in **Ohio**.

Cooler air overspread **western Alaska**, but warm, mostly dry weather persisted across the remainder of the state. By week's end, **Alaska's** year-to-date wildfire area surpassed 500,000 acres, more than half of the U.S. total through June 5. **McGrath** (81°F) posted a daily-record high on May 30 en route to its fifth-warmest May on record and warmest May since 2005. Farther south, warm, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii**. Through the end of May, year-to-date rainfall totals included 20.75 inches (39 percent of normal) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**, and 3.83 inches (35 percent) in **Kahului, Maui**.

Total Growing Degree Days MAR 1 - JUN 5, 2010

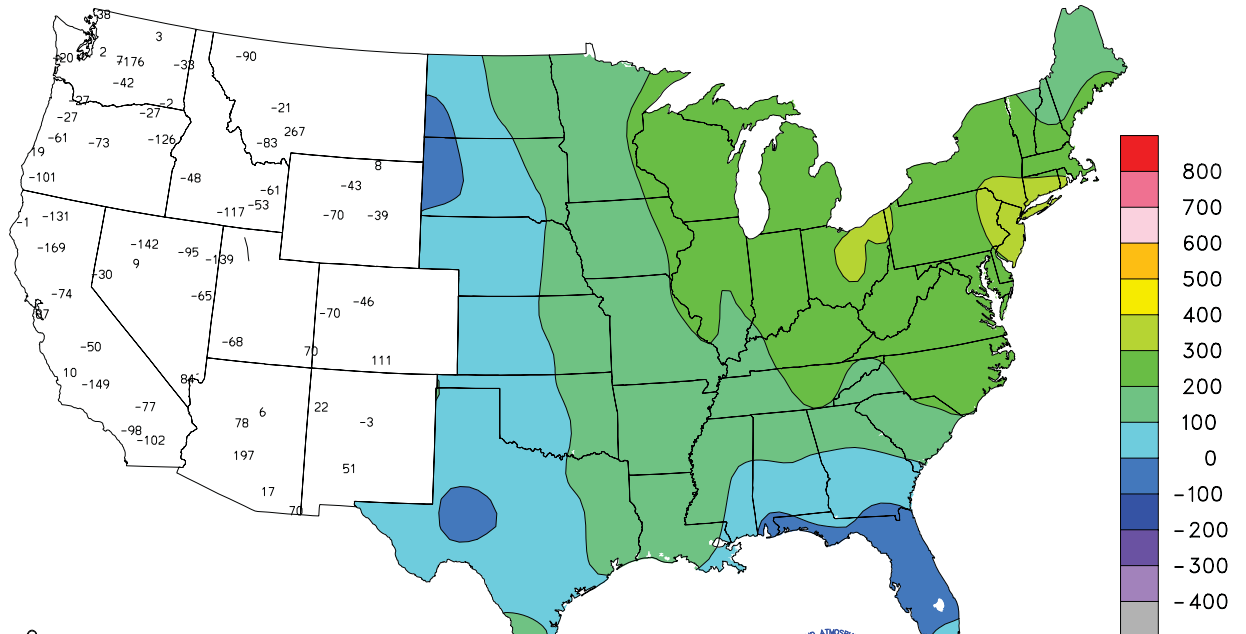


Corn

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 - JUN 5, 2010

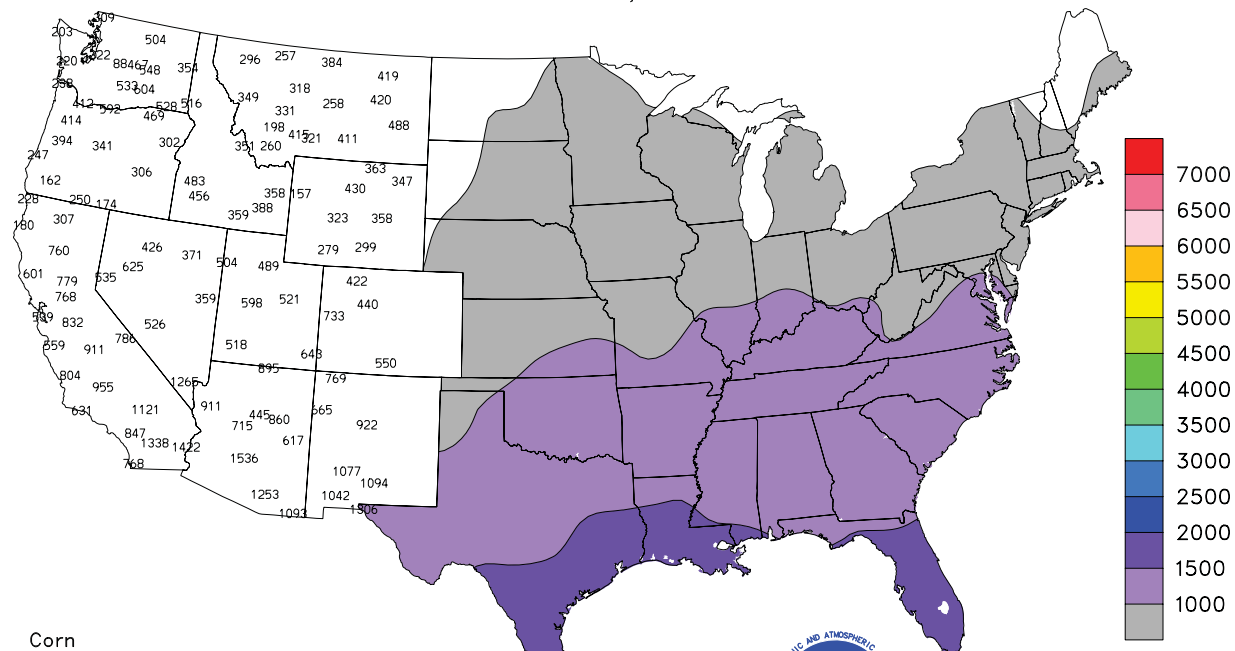


Corn

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 - JUN 5, 2010

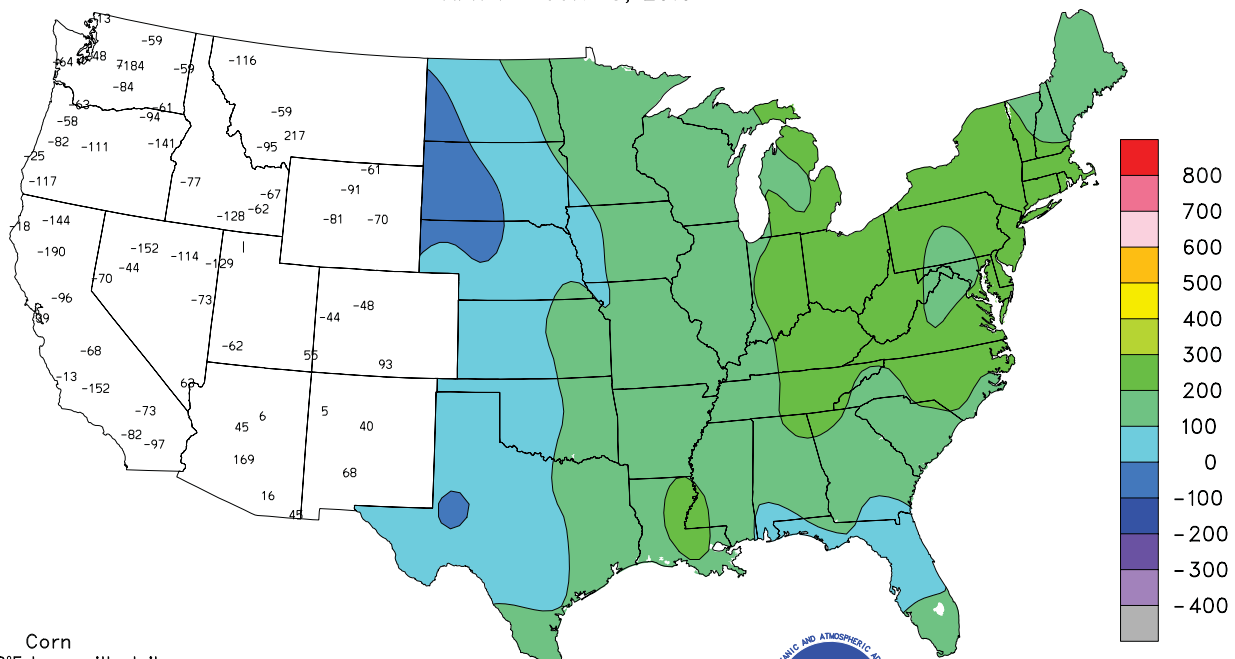


Corn

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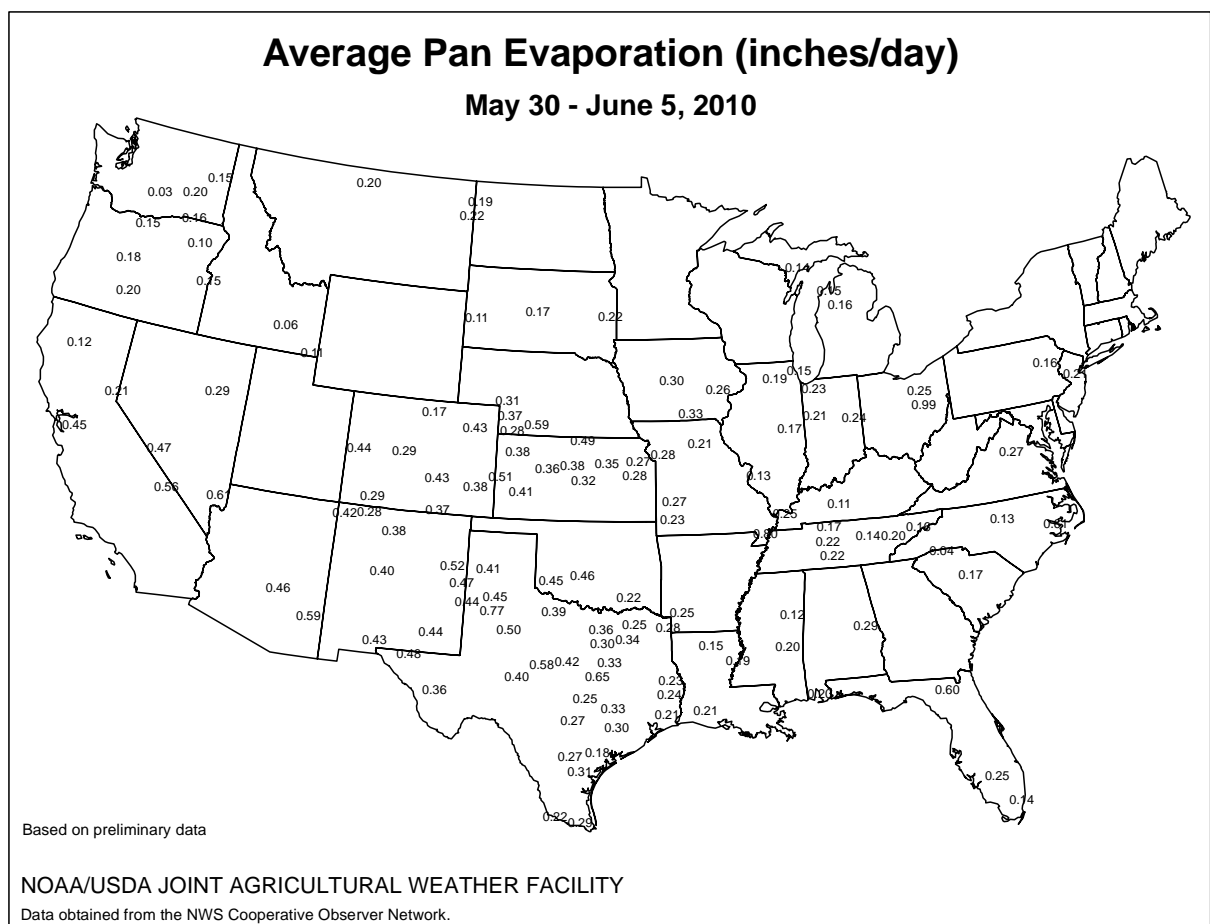
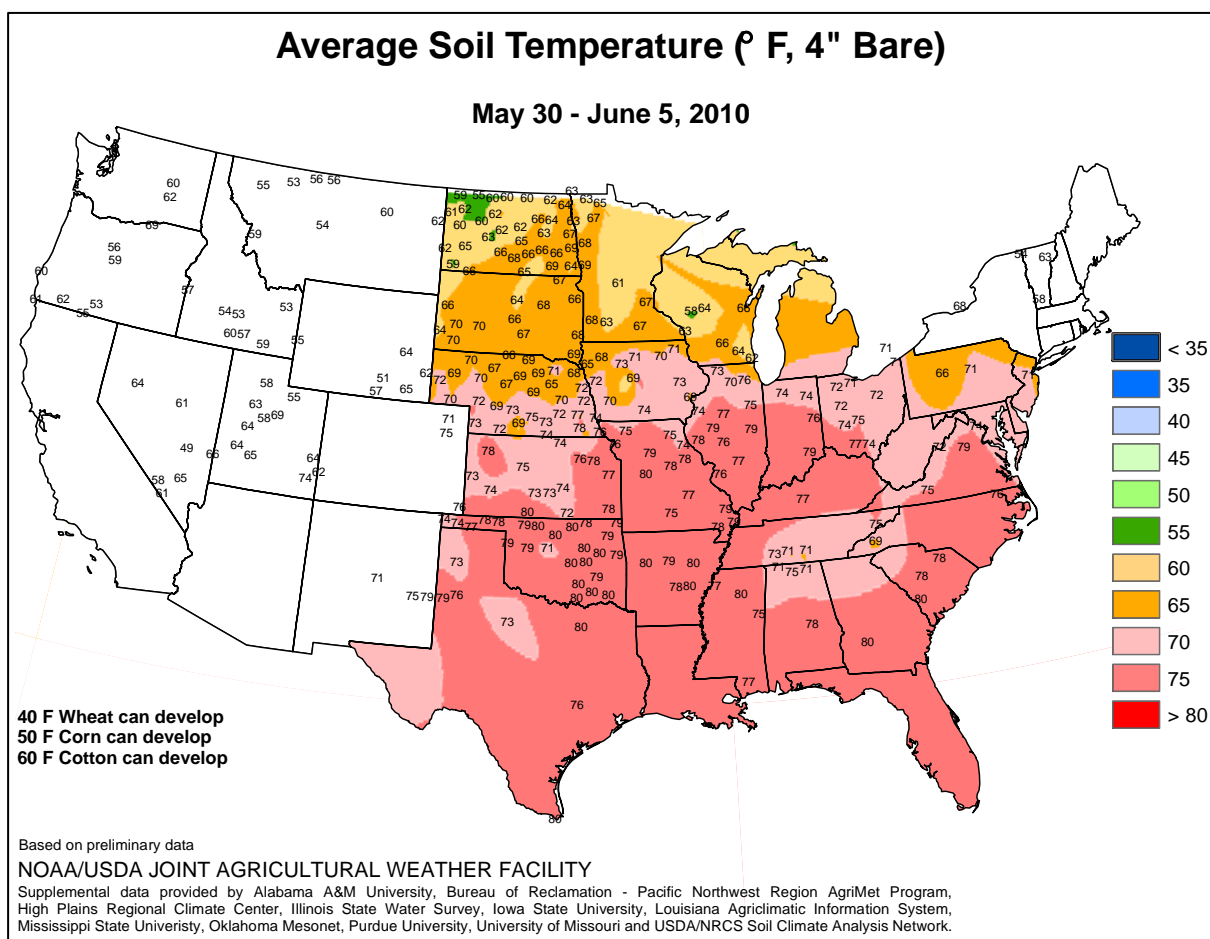
Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days APR 1 - JUN 5, 2010



Corn

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





Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 5, 2010

Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC)
and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						4-INCH SOIL TEMP.		NUMBER OF DAYS				
														°F		TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	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
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND	TUNICA 1W	89	70	94	68	80	-	0.19	-	0.17	0.19	-	17.40	-	87	77	3	0	2	0
	LYON	90	71	94	68	80	-	1.06	-	0.85	1.04	-	-	-	89	79	4	0	3	1
	VANCE	88	70	90	65	79	-	0.32	-	0.19	0.22	-	-	-	87	77	1	0	3	0
	PERTSHIRE	89	71	93	68	80	-	0.44	-	0.39	0.44	-	19.38	-	90	77	3	0	3	0
	SCOTT	88	71	92	67	79	-	1.27	-	1.22	0.05	-	14.79	-	87	80	2	0	2	1
	SANDY RIDGE	90	71	94	67	81	-	0.24	-	0.22	0.24	-	-	-	93	82	4	0	2	0
NE	VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD	STONEVILLE x	90	72	92	66	81	4	0.97	-0.05	0.92	0.05	7	20.90	78	95	80	4	0	2	1
	INDIANOLA 1S*	89	70	93	66	80	-	0.34	-	0.28	0.34	-	18.97	-	88	80	3	0	2	0
	INVERNESS SE	88	70	92	64	79	-	0.07	-	0.07	0.07	-	-	-	95	84	2	0	1	0
	SIDON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NORTH ISSAQUEUA	88	70	91	66	79	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-	15.34	-	93	83	3	0	1	0
	SILVER CITY	89	70	94	66	80	-	0.23	-	0.18	0.23	-	19.48	-	87	80	3	0	2	0
	ONWARD	88	69	90	66	79	-	0.12	-	0.12	0.12	-	-	-	90	80	3	0	1	0
	MAYDAY	89	70	93	66	80	-	0.21	-	0.19	0.21	-	16.55	-	92	82	3	0	2	0
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	87	61	94	56	74	6	0.99	-0.04	0.43	0.73	95	11.77	96	-	-	3	0	4	0
	ALBANY	86	61	92	58	73	6	1.83	0.84	1.05	1.83	244	16.02	119	81	70	1	0	4	1
	ST. JOSEPH	85	63	91	59	74	7	3.78	2.81	1.87	3.73	497	17.77	134	-	-	1	0	4	2
NC	LINNEUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BRUNSWICK	86	65	92	61	76	8	1.91	0.76	1.16	1.91	262	17.27	117	84	75	1	0	3	2
NE	NOVELTY	84	63	87	60	73	5	3.48	2.27	1.13	2.59	312	19.25	131	81	69	0	0	5	4
	MONROE CITY	85	65	88	62	75	7	1.99	1.08	1.03	1.99	302	18.15	122	79	70	0	0	3	2
WC	GREEN RIDGE	86	66	89	61	76	7	0.48	-0.56	0.47	0.48	60	16.53	105	88	73	0	0	2	0
C	AUXVASSE	86	66	89	62	76	8	1.39	0.56	1.34	1.39	232	18.21	114	82	71	0	0	2	1
	COL-SANBORN FLD	87	68	89	63	77	8	1.11	0.11	1.10	1.11	156	21.91	129	85	73	0	0	2	1
	WILLIAMSBURG	87	66	89	63	76	8	0.83	-0.34	0.82	0.83	97	16.22	94	82	72	0	0	2	1
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	86	66	88	62	76	8	0.92	-0.09	0.92	0.92	133	19.06	113	83	72	0	0	1	1
	COL SOUTH FARMS	85	66	88	62	76	8	1.04	0.03	1.03	1.04	151	21.14	125	-	-	0	0	2	1
	COL-BF	87	65	89	62	76	8	0.67	-0.33	0.67	0.67	99	19.71	116	86	71	0	0	1	1
	VERSAILLES	88	67	90	62	77	8	0.32	-0.72	0.29	0.32	41	16.24	94	81	72	2	0	2	0
EC	VANDALIA	87	67	90	63	76	8	0.91	-0.07	0.88	0.91	126	19.13	118	84	72	0	0	3	1
SW	LAMAR	88	67	90	64	77	7	0.32	-1.06	0.32	0.32	31	14.51	75	89	74	1	0	1	0
SC	COOK STATION	87	62	88	60	74	5	2.06	0.95	1.70	1.86	224	18.90	102	84	71	0	0	3	1
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	86	63	88	61	75	7	1.42	0.44	0.97	1.21	173	17.84	93	81	69	0	0	3	1
SE	DELTA	90	68	92	64	78	6	0.03	-0.76	0.03	0.00	0	17.76	87	85	74	3	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	89	69	91	66	78	5	0.10	-0.79	0.10	0.00	0	18.14	88	86	73	2	0	1	0
	GLENNONVILLE	90	70	93	68	79	5	0.00	-0.68	0.00	0.00	0	17.78	93	83	73	2	0	0	0
	CLARKTON	91	70	94	67	79	4	0.01	-0.67	0.01	0.01	3	18.65	95	88	76	3	0	1	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	90	71	94	69	79	5	0.27	-0.68	0.25	0.02	3	22.12	106	91	75	2	0	2	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	STEELE	91	72	97	70	80	5	0.61	-0.31	0.58	0.61	90	20.59	94	92	77	2	0	2	1
	CARDWELL	91	70	95	68	80	5	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.00	0	15.72	73	98	78	4	0	0	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

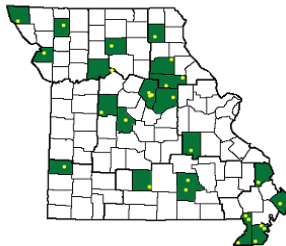
Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.

Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast;

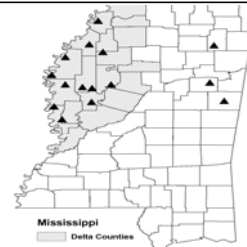
SC = South Central. (Col=Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens, Col-BF=Bradford Farm)

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Beneficial showers arrived, but weekly totals of less than 1.50 inches were lower than needed in most areas. Otherwise, hot, humid weather persisted. With planting efforts completed, the agricultural focus changed to crop emergence, which was assisted in some locations by the timely rainfall.

Missouri Weather Stations



Mississippi Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri, please visit:

<http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm>

Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit:

http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 5, 2010

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		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 JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	86	70	89	67	78	5	0.93	0.00	0.77	0.13	20	28.32	109	92	59	0	0	5	1
	HUNTSVILLE	87	69	90	66	78	6	1.65	0.54	0.67	1.05	135	21.96	79	93	66	1	0	7	2
	MOBILE	86	71	90	66	78	1	2.80	1.52	1.27	0.89	99	28.97	96	91	76	1	0	6	2
	MONTGOMERY	88	68	91	66	78	2	0.77	-0.08	0.35	0.60	100	20.65	79	94	59	2	0	4	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	65	48	73	42	57	6	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.01	7	3.41	100	81	58	0	0	1	0
	BARROW	32	28	33	25	30	1	0.31	0.28	0.16	0.15	750	1.63	281	98	89	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	73	52	80	47	62	7	0.15	-0.07	0.08	0.15	88	1.03	47	84	61	0	0	3	0
	JUNEAU	66	48	73	42	57	6	0.06	-0.71	0.03	0.06	11	16.71	86	85	62	0	0	3	0
AZ	KODIAK	50	46	55	44	48	2	3.57	2.20	1.21	1.81	185	40.42	127	91	81	0	0	7	3
	NOME	51	33	69	25	42	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	1.83	48	75	55	0	4	0	0
	FLAGSTAFF	78	38	88	29	58	3	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	9.25	97	50	13	0	1	0	0
	PHOENIX	101	73	107	68	87	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.92	160	21	11	7	0	0	0
AR	PRESCOTT	85	50	95	43	68	5	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	10.28	152	40	12	2	0	0	0
	TUCSON	98	66	104	61	82	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.75	148	27	12	7	0	0	0
	FORT SMITH	92	70	95	67	81	7	0.12	-1.04	0.12	0.12	15	13.19	70	88	43	7	0	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	92	71	95	69	81	6	0.03	-0.97	0.03	0.03	4	19.35	84	91	48	5	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	90	62	93	56	76	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	5.26	116	65	39	5	0	0	0
	FRESNO	91	62	95	58	76	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	8.35	109	68	39	5	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	70	59	74	57	64	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	9.07	97	83	65	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	79	61	87	60	70	0	0.20	-0.11	0.19	0.20	91	23.64	110	78	52	0	0	2	0
CO	SACRAMENTO	85	58	91	48	72	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	13.47	114	87	35	2	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	67	60	69	59	64	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	8.13	108	82	70	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	73	57	80	53	65	5	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	14.90	112	88	70	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	86	57	92	48	72	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	10.70	120	82	51	2	0	0	0
CT	ALAMOSA	81	36	90	31	58	3	0.09	-0.05	0.09	0.09	90	2.65	117	74	18	1	2	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	82	52	92	45	67	7	0.03	-0.55	0.03	0.03	7	3.20	52	73	19	1	0	1	0
	DENVER INTL	83	50	93	46	67	6	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.00	0	5.20	95	72	23	1	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	87	55	97	39	71	5	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	3.68	91	41	21	2	0	0	0
DC	PUEBLO	86	52	95	45	69	4	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.00	0	5.98	132	74	35	3	0	0	0
	BRIDGEPORT	82	64	86	61	73	9	0.38	-0.49	0.27	0.38	61	23.12	119	86	59	0	0	2	0
	HARTFORD	85	63	88	58	74	10	1.60	0.62	0.64	1.60	232	18.64	95	84	50	0	0	3	2
	WASHINGTON	90	71	92	68	80	10	0.39	-0.43	0.33	0.39	67	12.15	73	82	46	3	0	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	88	68	90	65	78	11	0.03	-0.84	0.03	0.00	0	18.53	101	91	45	2	0	1	0
	DAYTONA BEACH	89	72	94	71	81	3	2.96	1.86	1.73	1.03	127	22.38	137	96	60	3	0	5	2
	JACKSONVILLE	91	72	94	70	81	4	0.54	-0.45	0.37	0.07	10	11.27	62	91	54	4	0	4	0
	KEY WEST	88	80	90	76	84	2	0.87	-0.20	0.72	0.87	113	8.04	68	85	69	1	0	3	1
FL	MIAMI	91	75	95	72	83	2	5.17	3.34	3.17	5.17	386	25.88	155	88	60	6	0	5	2
	ORLANDO	91	72	93	70	82	2	2.28	0.97	1.23	1.62	169	26.12	169	93	56	6	0	4	2
	PENSACOLA	85	72	88	68	79	1	7.36	6.14	3.12	3.76	422	33.86	132	94	72	0	0	7	2
	TALLAHASSEE	90	70	96	67	80	2	4.32	2.89	1.71	3.42	329	28.12	108	92	65	3	0	5	3
GA	TAMPA	90	74	91	73	82	2	1.26	0.30	0.74	0.52	73	17.12	130	89	57	4	0	3	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	91	75	95	73	83	3	3.65	2.04	2.10	3.57	308	28.37	141	91	65	5	0	5	2
	ATHENS	85	67	89	66	76	3	1.42	0.51	0.58	0.65	100	21.21	97	95	67	0	0	5	2
	ATLANTA	85	69	88	67	77	3	1.62	0.82	1.10	1.60	286	24.82	107	94	63	0	0	4	2
HI	AUGUSTA	89	66	97	64	78	4	0.36	-0.53	0.24	0.11	17	13.61	68	93	31	3	0	4	0
	COLUMBUS	86	69	89	66	77	1	1.03	0.28	0.56	1.01	191	21.20	92	94	58	0	0	6	1
	MACON	87	68	92	67	78	3	1.54	0.82	0.82	0.53	104	18.27	87	98	63	1	0	6	1
	SAVANNAH	89	71	95	69	80	4	1.14	0.06	0.40	0.74	95	18.28	100	90	59	4	0	4	0
ID	HILO	83	69	84	67	76	2	0.49	-0.99	0.38	0.01	1	20.70	38	78	61	0	0	3	0
	HONOLULU	85	73	87	71	79	1	0.01	-0.11	0.01	0.00	0	3.67	41	66	57	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	86	69	89	65	78	1	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.01	25	3.86	35	69	55	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	83	73	83	69	78	2	0.05	-0.47	0.05	0.00	0	7.33	42	70	60	0	0	1	0
IL	BOISE	71	54	73	43	62	-1	0.33	0.10	0.17	0.32	200	7.57	114	82	59	0	0	4	0
	LEWISTON	69	53	74	50	61	-1	1.43	1.10	0.87	1.20	522	7.93	126	83	59	0	0	4	1
	POCATELLO	68	48	73	34	58	1	0.41	0.12	0.26	0.41	205	4.74	74	78	61	0	0	2	0
	CHICAGO/O'HARE	81	60	91	56	71	7	1.43	0.63	1.02	1.17	205	13.41	98	82	59	1	0	3	1
IN	MOLINE	83	63	89	59	73	6	3.00	1.94	1.37	2.68	353	17.92	121	89	65	0	0	6	2
	PEORIA	83	64	88	63	73	6	3.15	2.26	1.90	1.25	198	19.85	138	90	58	0	0	4	2
	ROCKFORD	81	58	90	54	70	5	0.96	-0.06	0.53	0.80	108	12.44	92	85	63	1	0	5	1
	SPRINGFIELD	85	68	89	65	76	7	1.68	0.75	1.10	0.58	87	18.67	127	93	55	0	0	4	2
IA	EVANSVILLE	88	68	89	66	78	7	0.21	-0.84	0.08	0.14	19	14.55	71	89	53	0	0	4	0
	FORT WAYNE	84	64	91	60	74	8	1.94	1.04	1.38	0.49	75	15.43	104	89	55	1	0	5	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	85	69	89	66	77	9	0.62	-0.35	0.31	0.41	59	13.18	78	91	57	0	0	4	0
	SOUTH BEND	81	60	89	54	70	5	1.91	1.04	1.13	0.78	124	13.50	91	91	64	0	0	3	2
KS	BURLINGTON	86	65	91	61	76	8	2.77	1.75	1.24	2.52	345	21.01	144	93	54	1	0	4	2
	CEDAR RAPIDS	82	61	88	54	72	6	1.15												

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 5, 2010

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
		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 JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP			
																			.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE		
KY	WICHITA	90	67	97	62	78	8	1.00	-0.07	1.00	0.00	0	10.85	90	87	56	3	0	1	1		
	JACKSON	84	65	87	64	75	7	1.61	0.44	0.85	0.76	92	21.11	99	97	58	0	0	3	1		
	LEXINGTON	85	67	88	65	76	8	0.00	-1.10	0.00	0.00	0	18.02	89	84	58	0	0	0	0		
	LOUISVILLE	89	71	90	69	80	10	0.08	-0.91	0.04	0.08	11	18.15	89	81	51	4	0	2	0		
LA	PADUCAH	88	68	89	65	78	8	0.17	-0.79	0.14	0.00	0	17.82	81	96	55	0	0	2	0		
	BATON ROUGE	86	71	90	67	79	2	1.91	0.75	1.22	1.79	216	20.50	73	94	61	2	0	6	1		
	LAKE CHARLES	90	74	93	71	82	4	2.26	0.77	1.46	1.57	148	13.50	58	90	57	4	0	5	2		
	NEW ORLEANS	88	73	91	71	81	2	3.91	2.64	2.74	0.68	73	20.14	74	85	71	3	0	6	1		
ME	SHREVEPORT	93	71	96	65	82	5	0.23	-0.98	0.23	0.23	26	14.63	62	92	47	6	0	1	0		
	CARIBOU	66	51	74	44	58	1	2.58	1.81	0.96	2.51	456	13.72	98	91	63	0	0	6	2		
	PORTLAND	71	54	79	50	62	4	0.94	0.16	0.77	0.94	171	24.54	123	95	66	0	0	3	1		
	BALTIMORE	89	69	92	66	79	12	0.80	-0.06	0.57	0.80	131	18.42	103	82	50	2	0	2	1		
MA	BOSTON	80	61	85	59	71	8	1.84	1.11	0.71	1.84	347	27.64	150	94	57	0	0	3	2		
	WORCESTER	80	60	82	58	70	9	1.28	0.30	0.69	1.28	186	23.82	117	94	50	0	0	2	2		
	ALPENA	76	50	89	44	63	6	0.89	0.31	0.46	0.89	217	6.69	63	90	55	0	0	3	0		
	GRAND RAPIDS	80	60	89	52	70	7	2.21	1.45	1.08	2.08	378	12.85	95	86	46	0	0	4	2		
MI	HOUGHTON LAKE	77	54	87	46	65	6	2.76	2.10	0.90	2.51	523	8.36	81	93	61	0	0	5	2		
	LANSING	79	60	88	53	70	8	2.46	1.74	0.97	2.38	449	11.71	100	86	57	0	0	4	3		
	MUSKEGON	79	56	86	50	67	6	0.80	0.14	0.44	0.80	170	9.95	80	85	56	0	0	3	0		
	TRAVERSE CITY	75	52	91	46	64	4	0.71	0.11	0.39	0.70	159	8.70	71	93	51	1	0	3	0		
MN	DULUTH	70	48	77	45	59	3	0.66	-0.17	0.38	0.66	108	9.58	103	83	57	0	0	2	0		
	INT'L FALLS	71	42	75	35	56	-2	1.00	0.21	0.56	0.92	161	6.98	101	97	51	0	0	4	1		
	MINNEAPOLIS	78	58	83	51	68	4	0.94	0.02	0.44	0.91	136	7.64	77	76	46	0	0	6	0		
	ROCHESTER	79	55	90	49	67	5	1.44	0.61	0.51	1.27	212	7.40	69	93	52	1	0	5	1		
MS	ST. CLOUD	77	49	85	40	63	2	0.88	-0.06	0.70	0.88	128	7.07	82	86	31	0	0	4	1		
	JACKSON	88	69	91	66	79	4	1.19	0.31	0.59	1.19	192	19.19	70	94	57	1	0	5	1		
	MERIDIAN	88	69	90	67	78	3	1.83	0.94	1.04	1.83	290	23.32	80	96	59	1	0	3	2		
	TUPELO	88	70	91	67	79	6	1.62	0.33	1.51	1.54	167	24.10	87	93	66	2	0	4	1		
MO	COLUMBIA	86	66	88	63	76	8	1.17	0.15	1.17	1.17	163	19.83	117	92	56	0	0	1	1		
	KANSAS CITY	87	65	92	61	76	7	1.03	-0.12	1.00	1.02	126	15.70	108	88	54	3	0	3	1		
	SAINT LOUIS	88	71	92	67	79	8	0.64	-0.24	0.57	0.63	100	13.96	85	81	58	3	0	3	1		
	SPRINGFIELD	87	66	89	64	76	7	0.07	-1.04	0.05	0.07	9	18.53	104	91	57	0	0	2	0		
MT	BILLINGS	72	50	75	42	61	1	0.39	-0.13	0.26	0.39	105	5.47	77	87	37	0	0	3	0		
	BUTTE	60	41	63	33	51	-1	0.64	0.12	0.23	0.48	130	5.81	111	92	39	0	0	5	0		
	CUT BANK	61	40	64	35	51	-2	0.00	-0.62	0.00	0.00	0	2.46	51	85	43	0	0	0	0		
	GLASGOW	69	45	75	35	57	-3	0.28	-0.20	0.15	0.18	51	5.01	128	86	56	0	0	3	0		
NE	GREAT FALLS	65	43	67	34	54	-2	0.29	-0.34	0.18	0.18	41	7.65	116	81	38	0	0	2	0		
	HAVRE	66	43	72	36	54	-5	0.06	-0.41	0.05	0.06	18	5.69	125	86	52	0	0	2	0		
	MISSOULA	64	47	68	45	56	0	1.21	0.74	0.44	1.08	327	5.73	93	90	61	0	0	6	0		
	GRAND ISLAND	82	56	88	45	69	3	0.54	-0.42	0.50	0.04	6	9.96	94	85	53	0	0	2	1		
NV	LINCOLN	84	58	91	47	71	3	2.14	1.21	1.95	2.14	324	11.96	106	90	57	2	0	4	1		
	NORFOLK	81	53	89	43	67	1	0.77	-0.21	0.38	0.39	56	6.86	65	90	50	0	0	4	0		
	NORTH PLATTE	82	52	90	44	67	4	0.11	-0.66	0.06	0.05	9	8.59	107	91	42	1	0	2	0		
	OMAHA	83	59	89	52	71	3	2.47	1.48	1.42	2.47	353	11.60	98	87	58	0	0	4	2		
NY	SCOTTSBLUFF	81	51	86	47	66	4	0.04	-0.59	0.03	0.04	9	7.24	100	78	35	0	0	2	0		
	VALENTINE	78	53	89	51	65	2	0.55	-0.15	0.33	0.39	78	7.40	98	86	61	0	0	3	0		
	ELY	76	41	85	26	58	3	0.09	-0.15	0.09	0.09	53	3.93	80	79	36	0	1	1	0		
	LAS VEGAS	98	73	107	63	86	6	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	3.28	144	26	16	7	0	0	0		
NH	RENO	78	54	88	44	66	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	4.29	106	56	32	0	0	0	0		
	WINNEMUCCA	73	48	81	34	61	2	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	5.99	137	83	43	0	0	0	0		
	CONCORD	81	57	85	50	69	8	0.85	0.13	0.58	0.85	167	17.53	115	92	45	0	0	3	1		
	NEWARK	89	70	91	66	79	11	0.20	-0.66	0.18	0.18	30	23.79	118	72	41	3	0	2	0		
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	91	59	100	54	75	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	1.83	67	29	9	4	0	0	0		
	ALBANY	83	60	87	56	72	10	0.44	-0.43	0.19	0.41	65	11.87	77	92	49	0	0	4	0		
	BINGHAMTON	79	59	86	55	69	9	0.59	-0.22	0.29	0.45	76	12.76	82	86	55	0	0	4	0		
	BUFFALO	78	60	85	56	69	7	2.80	1.94	1.25	2.80	452	14.21	91	91	53	0	0	5	2		
NC	ROCHESTER	81	58	88	54	70	8	1.33	0.61	0.40	1.25	240	12.10	93	88	50	0	0	6	0		
	SYRACUSE	82	60	92	56	71	9	1.34	0.59	0.50	1.27	235	10.90	72	94	46	1	0	5	1		
	ASHEVILLE	81	63	85	62	72	6	1.35	0.25	1.24	0.10	13	21.84	103	98	67	0	0	4	1		
	CHARLOTTE	85	69	90	64	77	4	3.28	2.43	1.69	2.59	432	20.46	107	93	63	1	0	4	3		
ND	GREENSBORO	86	69	89	67	77	7	0.32	-0.49	0.17	0.15	26	18.22	99	90	55	0	0	2	0		
	HATTERAS	79	70	80	69	75	4	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.00	0	24.01	106	100	78	0	0	0	0		
	RALEIGH	89	70	92	69	80	9	0.31	-0.52	0.30	0.31	53	16.37	88	87	59	2	0	2	0		
	WILMINGTON	86	70	91	63	78	5	3.10	2.03	2.17	3.04	395	19.28	94	93	58	2	0	7	2		
OH	BISMARCK	74	47	80	39	61	0	0.14	-0.42	0.10	0.12	30	8.68	147	82	55	0	0	3	0		
	DICKINSON	69	44	72	38	56	-3	0.48	-0.17	0.16	0.44	92	5.50	92	96	46	0	0	5	0		
	FARGO	75	49	81	42	62	0	0.44	-0.33	0.31	0.32	57	8.24	117	83	33	0	0	4	0		
	GRAND FORKS	72	49	78	43	60	-2	0.47	-0.16	0.23	0.25	56	8.71	144	92	42	0	0	3	0		
OH	JAMESTOWN																					

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 5, 2010

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		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 JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK	TOLEDO	83	62	89	58	72	7	2.33	1.52	1.22	1.11	188	16.94	126	87	57	0	0	3	2
	YOUNGSTOWN	80	57	84	51	69	7	1.87	1.08	1.25	1.28	225	16.80	114	90	62	0	0	3	2
	OKLAHOMA CITY	92	68	96	64	80	7	0.76	-0.54	0.52	0.24	26	11.51	76	92	44	5	0	2	1
OR	TULSA	90	70	94	65	80	6	3.05	1.69	2.30	2.30	240	17.36	96	85	55	5	0	3	2
	ASTORIA	61	48	70	43	54	-1	2.84	2.18	1.17	2.43	517	40.46	121	94	79	0	0	6	2
	BURNS	64	44	68	30	54	0	0.99	0.78	0.50	0.89	593	7.15	128	95	66	0	1	5	1
PA	EUGENE	66	50	70	46	58	1	2.30	1.81	0.83	2.06	606	24.94	94	93	77	0	0	6	3
	MEDFORD	70	53	78	44	62	1	0.85	0.63	0.37	0.85	567	11.20	123	85	54	0	0	3	0
	PENDLETON	67	50	71	41	58	-3	1.33	1.09	0.84	1.11	653	9.41	146	87	60	0	0	5	1
	PORTLAND	66	51	74	46	59	-1	1.87	1.40	0.74	1.62	491	20.70	113	93	67	0	0	7	1
	SALEM	67	49	75	44	58	0	2.33	1.92	1.05	2.09	721	25.00	123	89	72	0	0	6	2
	ALLENTOWN	86	63	89	59	74	10	0.19	-0.79	0.14	0.19	27	19.77	107	91	50	0	0	4	0
	ERIE	78	62	84	58	70	7	0.99	0.09	0.67	0.32	49	13.48	88	89	64	0	0	5	1
	MIDDLETOWN	86	67	90	65	77	10	1.65	0.70	1.14	1.41	210	16.84	98	85	46	1	0	5	1
	PHILADELPHIA	90	71	93	67	81	13	0.09	-0.68	0.08	0.01	2	20.47	114	78	45	5	0	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	80	62	85	58	71	6	3.72	2.80	2.21	3.33	505	18.59	118	90	58	0	0	5	2
RI	WILKES-BARRE	85	61	90	54	73	9	0.29	-0.56	0.29	0.29	48	11.36	77	91	41	1	0	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	86	61	90	55	74	10	0.14	-0.78	0.10	0.04	6	13.30	80	86	47	1	0	2	0
	PROVIDENCE	81	63	84	61	72	9	1.32	0.52	1.21	1.32	232	30.19	146	90	56	0	0	3	1
SC	BEAUFORT	89	73	93	70	81	5	1.43	0.36	0.47	1.30	165	16.91	96	95	57	3	0	7	0
	CHARLESTON	88	72	94	69	80	5	3.94	2.78	1.93	3.94	464	21.92	119	93	61	3	0	3	3
	COLUMBIA	89	70	93	68	80	5	2.22	1.26	0.83	1.39	199	12.92	65	94	57	4	0	5	2
SD	GREENVILLE	84	67	91	64	75	4	4.08	3.07	1.82	0.58	81	20.65	91	94	64	1	0	4	3
	ABERDEEN	74	50	80	44	62	-1	0.57	-0.18	0.38	0.19	35	10.77	146	88	55	0	0	2	0
	HURON	75	53	80	47	64	1	1.03	0.29	0.57	0.46	87	10.03	117	88	49	0	0	2	1
TN	RAPID CITY	72	49	78	39	60	0	0.76	0.04	0.39	0.76	149	9.65	134	88	45	0	0	4	0
	SIOUX FALLS	75	52	82	45	64	1	0.89	0.06	0.46	0.65	110	8.92	94	92	61	0	0	3	0
	BRISTOL	85	62	88	58	74	7	0.37	-0.57	0.19	0.23	35	12.93	68	97	48	0	0	3	0
TX	CHATTANOOGA	86	69	91	67	78	6	2.73	1.82	1.78	0.64	98	22.03	86	95	62	1	0	5	1
	KNOXVILLE	86	67	91	65	77	7	0.18	-0.79	0.15	0.00	0	18.49	80	95	55	1	0	2	0
	MEMPHIS	89	72	93	68	80	5	0.14	-0.86	0.08	0.14	20	27.83	108	87	56	2	0	2	0
	NASHVILLE	88	66	91	65	77	6	0.14	-0.95	0.13	0.01	1	30.40	136	93	51	4	0	2	0
	ABILENE	93	69	98	64	81	4	0.51	-0.27	0.51	0.51	91	13.28	155	74	42	6	0	1	1
	AMARILLO	89	61	98	56	75	5	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	9.35	140	82	36	3	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	91	66	96	63	79	1	0.70	-0.49	0.52	0.70	83	12.11	84	89	58	6	0	2	1
	BEAUMONT	90	71	94	70	81	2	1.15	-0.37	0.75	0.85	78	13.22	56	98	54	5	0	3	1
	BROWNSVILLE	93	75	97	70	84	2	0.24	-0.39	0.24	0.24	52	9.57	114	91	56	7	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	91	68	92	65	80	0	1.50	0.59	1.48	1.50	231	12.05	106	97	59	6	0	2	1
UT	DEL RIO	92	70	95	66	81	0	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.00	0	14.13	205	86	57	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	98	69	106	63	83	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	2.26	126	27	9	7	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	96	73	100	69	85	8	0.24	-0.84	0.24	0.00	0	12.31	75	77	35	6	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	86	75	88	70	80	0	0.22	-0.72	0.22	0.22	33	12.01	73	92	64	0	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	91	72	94	70	82	3	1.40	0.05	0.94	0.46	47	14.87	75	93	55	6	0	3	1
	LUBBOCK	94	63	105	62	79	5	1.15	0.50	1.08	1.08	230	12.91	214	76	32	6	0	2	1
	MIDLAND	99	65	109	61	82	5	0.16	-0.25	0.16	0.16	55	7.60	175	75	29	7	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	98	65	106	61	82	5	0.96	0.22	0.96	0.96	181	11.10	135	81	37	7	0	1	1
	SAN ANTONIO	89	69	92	67	79	0	0.24	-0.96	0.24	0.24	28	19.21	143	91	51	6	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	92	69	96	67	80	0	1.15	-0.12	0.94	1.15	126	18.11	115	97	58	6	0	2	1
VA	WACO	94	70	98	68	82	4	1.47	0.56	1.33	1.47	226	19.78	133	85	45	6	0	2	1
	WICHITA FALLS	94	68	98	64	81	5	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0	13.18	108	83	42	7	0	0	0
	SALT LAKE CITY	75	53	83	40	64	0	0.14	-0.18	0.09	0.14	64	8.20	92	78	39	0	0	3	0
WV	BURLINGTON	77	56	84	47	66	4	1.41	0.67	0.83	1.41	266	13.42	104	95	50	0	0	3	1
	LYNCHBURG	86	64	88	62	75	8	0.61	-0.26	0.43	0.61	98	20.34	109	98	60	0	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	89	72	94	68	80	10	0.38	-0.45	0.21	0.17	29	19.85	104	87	55	2	0	3	0
WA	RICHMOND	91	68	95	61	79	10	0.17	-0.68	0.09	0.17	28	16.97	92	86	52	5	0	2	0
	ROANOKE	86	66	89	64	76	8	1.73	0.83	1.55	0.12	19	17.17	92	84	64	0	0	4	1
	WASH/DULLES	88	66	90	62	77	10	0.08	-0.94	0.07	0.08	11	16.71	95	85	53	1	0	2	0
	OLYMPIA	63	45	69	37	54	-2	1.59	1.15	0.81	1.15	371	25.05	100	95	77	0	0	6	1
	QUILLAYUTE	58	46	67	39	52	-1	4.35	3.32	1.86	2.59	360	60.37	119	95	79	0	0	5	4
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	63	48	69	42	56	-2	1.15	0.79	0.46	0.73	281	20.41	115	90	72	0	0	6	0
	SPOKANE	63	47	67	43	55	-3	1.61	1.28	0.66	0.94	392	8.35	105	91	54	0	0	4	2
	YAKIMA	70	44	72	34	57	-2	0.54	0.40	0.24	0.31	310	5.42	142	87	49	0	0	3	0
	BECKLEY	79	61	81	57	70	7	1.22	0.30	0.74	0.47	72	18.68	102	92	70	0	0	5	1
	CHARLESTON	86	66	90	64	76	10	1.29	0.33	1.13	0.16	24	19.91	107	95	54	1	0	5	1
WI	ELKINS	82	58	84	55	70	8	1.33	0.23	0.52	1.26	162	14.48	74	100	54	0	0	5	2
	HUNTINGTON	86	65	88	62	75	7	0.33	-0.64	0.22	0.09	13	18.94	102	92	52	0	0	3	0
	EAU CLAIRE	79	55	91	53	67	4	1.24	0.29	0.62	1.17	172	7.45	68	98	42	1	0	5	1
WY	GREEN BAY	76	53	87	50	65	4	1.49	0.78	0.69	1.49	292	9.10	90	92	52	0	0	3	2
	LA CROSSE	83	5																	

May Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: The record Midwestern corn planting pace of late April slowed markedly during a cool, damp period in the first half of May. Soybean planting slowed as well, especially during the week of May 10-16. During the second half of the month, however, warm, showery weather promoted corn and soybean emergence and development.

Meanwhile, a variety of weather extremes affected the South. For example, May opened with record flooding in parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, while drought gradually expanded and intensified from eastern Texas into the lower Mississippi Valley. Southern warmth generally promoted crop development, including winter wheat maturation, although hotter- and drier-than-normal weather stressed pastures and rain-fed summer crops in an area centered on Louisiana.

Farther west, cool, wet conditions on the northern Plains contrasted with warm weather and a gradual drying trend on the southern Plains. In the latter region, early stages of the winter wheat harvest advanced as far north as southwestern Oklahoma by month's end. On the northern Plains, winter wheat and spring-sown small grains benefited from abundant rainfall but developed at a slightly slower-than-normal pace.

Cool, wet weather also limited small grain growth in the Northwest, where late-season rain and snow continued to improve water-supply prospects. Cool weather also hampered the development of summer crops, such as cotton and rice, in California, although conditions improved toward month's end.

Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal in a broad area stretching from California to the northern High Plains. In contrast, readings averaged as much as 5°F above normal in scattered locations from the central Gulf Coast into the lower Great Lakes region.

Summary: In early May, torrential rainfall continued across the Mid-South, while heat spread into the East. On the first day of the month, Nashville, TN, received 7.25 inches of rain en route to a May 1-2 total of 13.57 inches. Nashville's previous 2-day record of 6.68 inches had been set during the passage of Tropical Storm Frederic in September 1979. Localized totals of at least 12 to 18 inches were noted across western and central Tennessee, with 18.50 inches reported in Brownsville, Haywood County, TN. A 2-day rainfall record was also set on May 1-2 in Bowling Green, KY, where 9.67 inches fell. Bowling Green's previous 2-day standard had been 8.30 inches on December 6-7, 1924. On May 2 in Centerville, TN, the Duck River crested 25.50 feet above flood stage, easily surpassing the February 1948 high-water mark of 15.58 feet above flood stage. In Nashville, the Cumberland River crested on May 3 at 11.86 feet above flood stage, the highest water level in that location since

January 26, 1937 (13.90 feet above flood stage). Farther east, daily-record highs for May 2 topped 90°F in locations such as Florence, SC (93°F), and Raleigh-Durham, NC (92°F). By May 3, heavy rain spread into the portions of Atlantic Coast States, where Columbus, GA (4.75 inches) netted a daily-record sum. With a high of 89°F (on May 3), Bluefield, WV, tied a record for the month most recently achieved on May 30, 2006.

Meanwhile, cold weather accompanied a late-season storm across the Northwest. From May 3-5, blizzard conditions developed across parts of northern Montana. In Havre, MT, where an inch of snow fell, May 4 was the windiest day on record. Havre's daily average wind speed of 33.0 m.p.h. surpassed the record of 32.5 m.p.h., established on February 13, 1965. Elsewhere in Montana, May wind gust records were established in locations such as Logan Pass (110 m.p.h. on May 3), Bozeman (69 m.p.h. on May 3) and Lewistown (67 m.p.h. on May 4). It was also Bozeman's highest wind gust since November 1958. Storm-total snowfall reached 1 to 2 feet in the Bears Paw Mountains, south of Havre, MT. By May 4, high winds swept across the northern Plains and upper Midwest, where gusts were clocked to 70 m.p.h. in Hettinger, ND, and 67 m.p.h. in Dodge Center, MN. In the storm's wake, cold air settled across the Northwest. Daily-record lows for May 5 included 9°F in Wisdom, MT, and 20°F in Casper, WY. In fact, Casper posted four consecutive daily-record lows (20, 20, 21, and 18°F) from May 5-8. Later, unusually cold weather shifted onto the High Plains, where Alliance, NE (14°F on May 8), recorded its lowest May reading since May 2, 2005 (12°F). In North Dakota, Bismarck (0.5 inch on May 7) received a daily-record snowfall. Farther east, cold, windy weather swirled across the Great Lakes States. On May 7-8, Marquette, MI, measured 7.6 inches of snow. By the morning of May 9, freezes were noted across the northern Corn Belt, where daily-record lows included 28°F in Muskegon, MI, and 30°F in Sioux City, IA. Northeastern freezes (and daily-record lows) were noted in locations such as Erie, PA (31°F on May 10); Albany, NY (29°F on May 11); and Hartford, CT (29°F on May 11). During and following the cold snap, which shifted from the Midwest on May 8-9 into the Northeast by May 9-11, producers monitored crops such as emerged corn and tree fruits for signs of freeze damage. In western Lower Michigan's fruit belt, low temperatures mostly ranged from 24 to 32°F on May 9-10.

Meanwhile, a separate area of cold air settled across the West, where daily-record lows for May 9 included 22°F in Baker City, OR, and 24°F in Challis, ID. The following day, May 10, Bishop, CA (25°F), tied a record low for the month originally set on May 3, 1964. Elsewhere in California, daily-record lows for May 11 dipped to 36°F in both Red Bluff and Stockton. By May 12, the record-setting chill reached Arizona, where both Greer (19°F) and McNary (21°F) posted daily-record lows. Later, cold air briefly returned to the Northeast, resulting in another daily-record low in Hartford (32°F on May 13). Burlington, VT (30°F), also notched a daily-record low for May 13. Farther south, however, warmth spread northeastward from the Gulf

Coast States. In Texas, Midland (99°F), tallied a record high for May 10, followed the next day by records in College Station (94°F) and Tyler (93°F). On May 12, daily-record highs reached 93°F in Monroe, LA, and 92°F in Vicksburg, MS. The week ended (on May 14-15) with consecutive daily-record highs in Raleigh-Durham, NC (94 and 95°F).

In Nebraska, North Platte experienced eight freezes during the first half of the month (May 2-3, 5-8, and 13-14). On average, North Platte's last spring freeze occurs on May 9. Farther west, Ely, NV, received 8.4 inches of snow on May 10-11. Ely's monthly snowfall of 12.8 inches (427 percent of normal) was its third-highest May total on record. May 11-12 snowfall reached 12.8 inches in Riverton, WY, and 10.2 inches in Cheyenne, WY. In Wyoming's Wind River Range, May 11-12 snowfall totals in excess of 3 feet were common. In addition, Riverton's May 9-12 precipitation total of 2.30 inches accounted for 26 percent of its normal annual sum of 8.68 inches. During the same period in Idaho, Burley's precipitation total of 1.89 inches accounted for 18 percent of its normal annual sum of 10.29 inches. Meanwhile, heavy rain erupted across the nation's mid-section by May 10, when St. Joseph, MO (1.94 inches), netted a daily-record amount. Two days later, both Vichy-Rolla, MO (2.69 inches), and Waterloo, IA (2.40 inches), collected daily-record totals for May 12. Even heavier rain fell across parts of the south-central U.S. On May 14, daily-record totals in Texas included 3.63 inches in Galveston and 3.06 inches in Wichita Falls. Elsewhere in Texas, Victoria netted 6.02 inches of rain on May 14-15.

Cool conditions intensified across the West as the second half of May got underway, while warmth expanded across the eastern half of the U.S. Redding, CA, notched a daily-record low (39°F) on May 20, followed by consecutive records (34 and 40°F, respectively) on May 22-23. Consecutive daily-record lows were also established on May 22-23 in California locations such as Red Bluff (37 and 44°F) and Montague (27 and 28°F). Elsewhere in California, Bishop (25°F on May 22) tied a monthly record low originally set on May 3, 1964, and matched on May 10, 2010. Farther north, daily-record lows in Washington for May 21 included 29°F in Omak and 32°F in Ephrata. For Ephrata, it was the third-latest freeze on record, behind 32°F on May 23, 1964, and 31°F on May 22, 1960. Meanwhile, temperatures surged to daily-record levels for May 22 in Valentine, NE (95°F); Sioux City, IA (92°F); and Yuma, CO (90°F). Prior to the warm spell, Valentine's temperature had failed to reach 70°F on 18 consecutive days (April 29 - May 16).

Farther south, rainfall stretched from the central and southern Plains into the East. On May 16, daily-record totals topped 2 inches in locations such as Pensacola, FL (2.69 inches), and Muscle Shoals, AL (2.10 inches). The following day, records for May 17 included 2.30 inches in Raleigh-Durham, NC, and 1.73 inches in Danville, VA. Heavy rain also soaked Puerto Rico, where San Juan netted a daily-record sum (2.92 inches) for May 17 and measured 12.52 inches (237 percent of normal) for the month. Other daily-record totals in excess of 2 inches included 2.82 inches (on May 18) in McAllen, TX, and 2.09

inches (on May 20) in Tupelo, MS. In Indianapolis, IN, measurable rain fell on 12 consecutive days from May 10-21 and on 17 of the first 21 days of May. Indianapolis' longest streak with measurable rain, 13 days, was established in April 1893. Meanwhile, wet weather persisted across the northern Plains and the Northwest. On May 22, daily-record totals included 1.99 inches in Grand Forks, ND, and 1.41 inches in Boise, ID. In Boise, where a trace of snow also fell, it was the wettest 24-hour period since May 28-29, 1990, when 2.05 inches fell. In the northern Rockies of Idaho and Montana, 24-hour snowfall totals of 6 to 12 inches, with locally higher totals, were observed on May 22-23. Salt Lake City, UT (0.2 inch on May 24), reported its latest snowfall accumulation, previously achieved with 1.0 inch on May 18, 1960, and 0.5 inch on May 18, 1977.

During the last full week of the month, Montague, CA, posted daily-record lows on May 23, 26, and 29 (28, 31, and 30°F, respectively). Spokane, WA (32°F on May 24), noted its second-latest freeze on record, behind only 31°F on May 25, 1964. Farther east, however, late-May weather was characterized by above-normal temperatures and local downpours. Selected daily rainfall records included 3.93 inches (on May 23) in Duluth, MN; 2.40 inches (on May 23) at Virginia's Dulles Airport; 1.60 inches (on May 26) in Pueblo, CO; and 1.51 inches (on May 25) in Medicine Lodge, KS. Especially heavy rain battered Del Rio, TX, on May 24, when 7.12 inches fell. Previously, Del Rio's highest daily total on record during May had been 6.53 inches on May 27, 2003. Del Rio also established a May rainfall record, with 10.45 inches (previously, 10.23 inches in 1957). Heavy rain also soaked the northern High Plains, where cool weather prevailed. In Montana, May 22-26 rainfall totaled 2.11 inches in Glasgow and 3.62 inches in Billings. During the same period, 3.43 inches of rain drenched Jamestown, ND. Heavy rain returned to parts of the north-central U.S. at month's end, when 24-hour rainfall totals on May 29-30 reached 6.73 inches in Pembina, ND, and 4.84 inches in Lancaster, MN.

Farther south, building heat resulted in consecutive daily-record highs (92 and 94°F) on May 22-23 in Sioux City, IA. Consecutive records were also set (on May 23-24) in Wisconsin locations such as Green Bay (88 and 90°F) and Stevens Point (90 and 93°F). In Iowa, Des Moines (91°F on May 24) reached the 90-degree mark in May for the first time since May 28, 2006. Elsewhere in Iowa, Waterloo (92°F on May 24) experienced its hottest day since May 29, 2006, when the temperature reached 93°F. Later, extreme heat briefly overspread the Northeast. On May 26, monthly record highs were tied or broken in Hartford, CT (99°F), Providence, RI (96°F), and Worcester, MA (94°F). It was Hartford's hottest day since August 2, 2006, when the high reached 100°F. Hot weather also developed in the Gulf Coast States, where Lake Charles, LA, posted consecutive daily-record highs of 97°F on May 28-29. Records in Texas for May 29 included 99°F in Waco and 95°F in Corpus Christi.

On May 30, Northwestern daily-record lows included 28°F in Baker City, OR, and 29°F in Casper, WY. In fact, Casper (46.5°F, or 5.6°F below normal) completed its second-coldest

May on record, behind only 46.2°F in 1950. It was also the second-coldest May in Great Falls, MT (47.5°F, or 4.0°F below normal), behind 46.8°F in 1996. Meanwhile in Idaho, Pocatello (48.5°F, or 5.0°F below normal) experienced its coldest May on record (previously, 48.8°F in 1953). In stark contrast, record-setting May warmth was observed in locations such as Miami, FL (82.4°F, or 2.8°F above normal; previously, 82.1°F in 1995), and Longview, TX (77.5°F, or 4.3°F above normal; tied 77.5°F in 1996). At the end of May, heat returned to the Midwest and Northeast, where highs soared to 93°F (on May 30) in La Crosse, WI, and 92°F (on May 31) in Syracuse, NY.

Near- to above-normal temperatures prevailed in Alaska during May, with readings averaging as much as 5°F above normal across the interior. Fairbanks (54.0°F, or 5.2°F above normal) completed its third-warmest May, behind 1990 and 2005. McGrath (50.6°F, or 4.4°F above normal) also experienced its warmest May since 2005. On May 19, Nome's daily-record high of 65°F represented its earliest reading of 65°F or higher since May 16, 1983, when the high reached 67°F. On May 26-27, Fairbanks posted consecutive daily-record highs (80 and 82°F, respectively). In addition, Fairbanks' first 80-degree reading of the year (on May 26) occurred more than 2 weeks earlier than the average date of June 12. Meanwhile, most Alaskan locations reported below-normal monthly precipitation. McGrath's May rainfall totaled 0.52 inch (51 percent of normal), while the season-to-date snowfall remained at 42.1 inches. The only season in McGrath with less snow was 1953-54, when 32.4 inches fell. In contrast, Barrow noted its wettest May day (0.30 inch, in the form of freezing rain and rain) on May 28, tying the record established on May 3, 1923.

Drier-than-normal conditions persisted across much of Hawaii, accompanied by a late-month cooling trend. On May 12, Kahului, Maui, posted its first 90-degree reading since October 30, 2009. Later, Kahului's stretch of normal to above-normal daily average temperatures ended at 32 days (April 26 - May 27). Similarly on Oahu, Honolulu's streak of normal to above-normal temperatures reached 38 days (April 19 - May 26). Honolulu also ended the month on a wet note, netting a daily-record rainfall (0.70 inch) on May 28. On the Big Island, however, Hilo's year-to-date rainfall through May 31 stood at just 20.75 inches (39 percent of normal).

Fieldwork

Weather summary provided by USDA/NASS

Abnormally cool weather dominated much of the western U.S. during May, slowing the emergence of some row crops and hindering head development in small grains. Most notably, temperatures along the Pacific Coast and portions of the Great Basin and northern Rocky Mountains averaged as much as 8°F below normal. In contrast, above-average temperatures afforded producers throughout much of the eastern half of the country ample time for completing fieldwork. While much of the Southwest, central and southern Great Plains, lower Delta, and

Northeast were relatively dry during the month, many locations in the Pacific Northwest, California, northern Great Plains, Tennessee Valley, and Southeast accumulated precipitation totaling 300 percent of normal or more. Specifically, early-May thunderstorms delivered a deluge of rain to portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, causing severe flooding, limiting fieldwork, and damaging crops in low-lying areas near creeks and rivers.

As May began, producers in the major corn-producing regions continued to plant this year's crop at a rapid pace. On May 2, sixty-eight percent of the nation's crop was planted, over a week ahead of normal. At the same time, 19 percent of the crop was emerged, 6 days ahead of normal. While the planting pace remained quick in most areas as the month progressed, producers in Kentucky and Tennessee were left contending with standing water and debris-littered fields, following heavy rainfall and severe flooding early in the month. Below-average temperatures coupled with above-average precipitation restricted the number of days suitable for fieldwork in some areas of the Corn Belt at mid-month. During the latter half of the month, above-average temperatures in the Great Lakes region, Colorado, Nebraska, and North Dakota promoted rapid crop emergence. By May 30, producers had planted 97 percent of the nation's corn crop, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was complete on 85 percent of this year's acreage, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 30, seventy-six percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 67 percent on May 16 and 70 percent at the same time last year.

One-third of this year's sorghum crop was planted by May 2, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. In Texas, some producers in the Northern High Plains were busy replanting fields damaged by heavy rainfall received in late April. Above-average mid-month rainfall in Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing state, slowed fieldwork, pushing overall state planting progress behind normal. By May 30, half of the nation's sorghum crop was planted, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. As the month ended, double-digit planting delays remained in Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

As the month began, seeding neared completion across many of the major oat-producing regions. However, planting trailed the normal pace in the Dakotas, where fieldwork was delayed by abnormally wet soils. Emergence was complete on 60 percent of the nation's acreage by May 2, well ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Oat producers had seeded 96 percent of this year's crop by May 23, ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. With progress limited to Iowa, Ohio, and Texas, 27 percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage on May 23, on par with last year and the 5-year average. By May 30, emergence had advanced to 93 percent, while 30 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage. Seventy-eight percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 30, compared with 69 percent on May 2 and 56 percent at the same time last year.

By May 2, barley producers had seeded 51 percent of the nation's crop, slightly more than 2 weeks ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixteen percent of the crop had emerged, with progress most advanced in Minnesota. Seeding progress remained active across the major barley-producing region throughout the month, despite fluctuating weather conditions. On May 30, ninety-six percent of this year's crop was seeded, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. The crop was 80 percent emerged, ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Abnormally cool late-month weather in Idaho and Montana—two of the three largest barley-producing states—slowed emergence, leaving progress behind normal in those states. Overall, 84 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 30, compared with 72 percent at the same time last year.

The month began with 27 percent of the 2010 winter wheat crop at or beyond the heading stage by May 2, on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. In Texas, high temperatures and strong winds during the week ending May 16 burned a portion of the crop in the Northern High Plains, while some producers in the Southern High Plains cut and baled their crop. Despite rapid mid- to late-month head development in Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, overall progress was behind both last year and the 5-year average on May 23. Nationally, three-quarters of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage on May 30, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 65 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 30, a slight decline from May 2 but 20 percentage points better than the same time last year.

With seeding active in many of the major spring wheat-producing regions and nearing completion in Minnesota and Washington, progress had advanced to 60 percent complete by May 2. This was over 2 weeks ahead of last year and 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nearly one-quarter of the crop was emerged. Despite active mid-month seeding, promoted by warm, sunny conditions, a delay of more than a week was evident in Montana on May 30. Emergence was rapid across the six major estimating states during the latter half of the month, with 29 percent of the crop emerging from May 16-30. Eighty-five percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 30, twelve percentage points better than the same time last year.

By May 2, rice producers had seeded 76 percent of this year's acreage, well ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Emergence was complete on over half the nation's acreage, with progress ahead of normal in all estimating states except California and Texas. Spring storm systems steadily inundated California's rice growing region with rainfall during the first half of May, leaving producers seeding fields as conditions allowed. Nationally, 95 percent of the rice crop was seeded by May 23, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. While emergence was complete or nearly complete in the Delta and Texas by May 30, abnormally cool

weather in California had slowed progress to more than a week behind normal. On May 30, seventy-four percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 21 percentage points better than the same time last year.

With progress most advanced in the Delta, 15 percent of the nation's soybean crop was planted by May 2. This was 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Mid-month cold spells caused frost damage in soybean fields in the northernmost areas of Indiana, leaving producers expecting to replant some fields. An abundance of rainfall during a 2 week period in Missouri provided just 2 days suitable for fieldwork from May 10-23, leading to an overall planting delay of 8 days. By May 30, producers had planted 74 percent of this year's soybean crop, 11 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Emergence was complete on 46 percent of the 2010 acreage, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

Peanut planting was underway in all major estimating states by May 2, with progress most advanced in the central areas of Florida. With mostly ideal weather prevailing for much of May, producers planted 69 percent of the 2010 peanut crop from May 3-30. Overall planting progress, at 81 percent complete, was 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average.

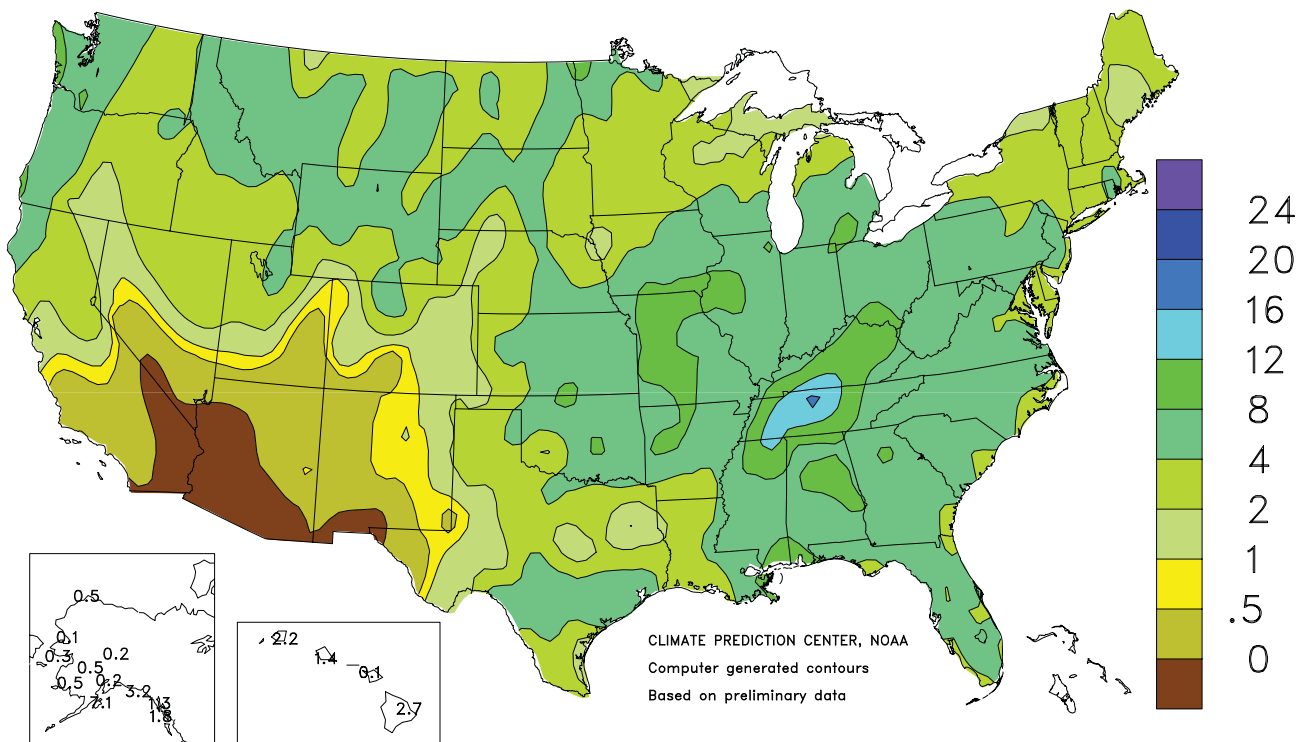
By mid-May, sunflower planting was underway. Ideal late-month weather conditions boosted fieldwork in the Dakotas, allowing for planting progress of 21 percentage points or more from May 23-30. Nationally, planting had advanced to 37 percent by May 30, compared with 28 percent last year and 42 percent for the 5-year average.

Cotton producers had planted 26 percent of the nation's crop by May 2, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. In Texas, most producers in the High Plains had yet to begin planting as they waited for warmer weather and improved field conditions. The most significant mid-month delay was evident in Tennessee, where saturated fields prevented producers from planting much of their crop, following heavy rainfall and flooding earlier in the month. During the latter part of May, producers along the Upper Coast of Texas sprayed insecticide on squaring cotton fields infested with fleahoppers. On May 30, planting was complete on 79 percent of the nation's cotton acreage, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Squaring had advanced to 5 percent complete. Overall, 63 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 30.

By May 2, sugarbeet producers in the four major estimating states had planted 96 percent of the 2010 crop, 58 percentage points ahead of last year and 37 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Some wind-damaged fields in south-central Idaho, the second-largest sugarbeet-producing state, were being replanted as a result of mid-April storm systems. In Michigan, some fields were being replanted due to poor emergence, frost damage, and seedling disease.

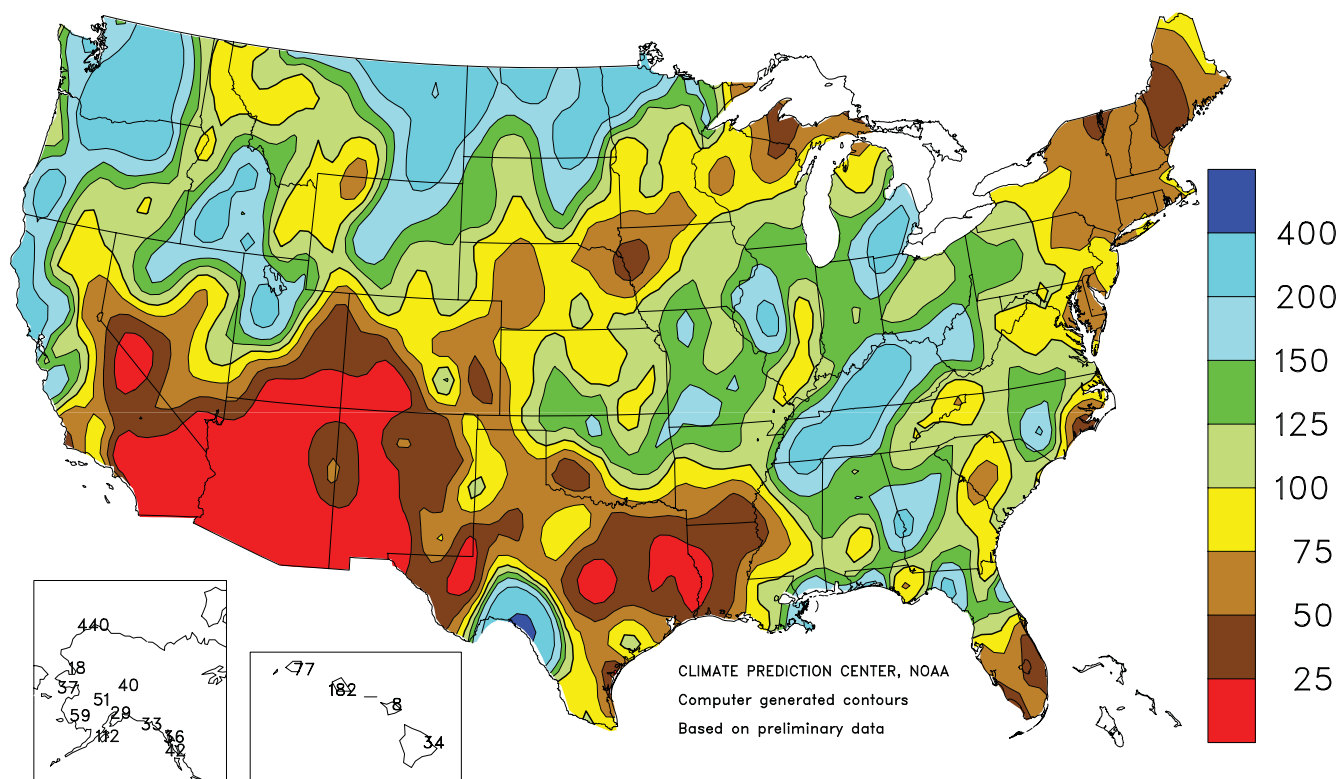
Total Precipitation (Inches)

May 2010



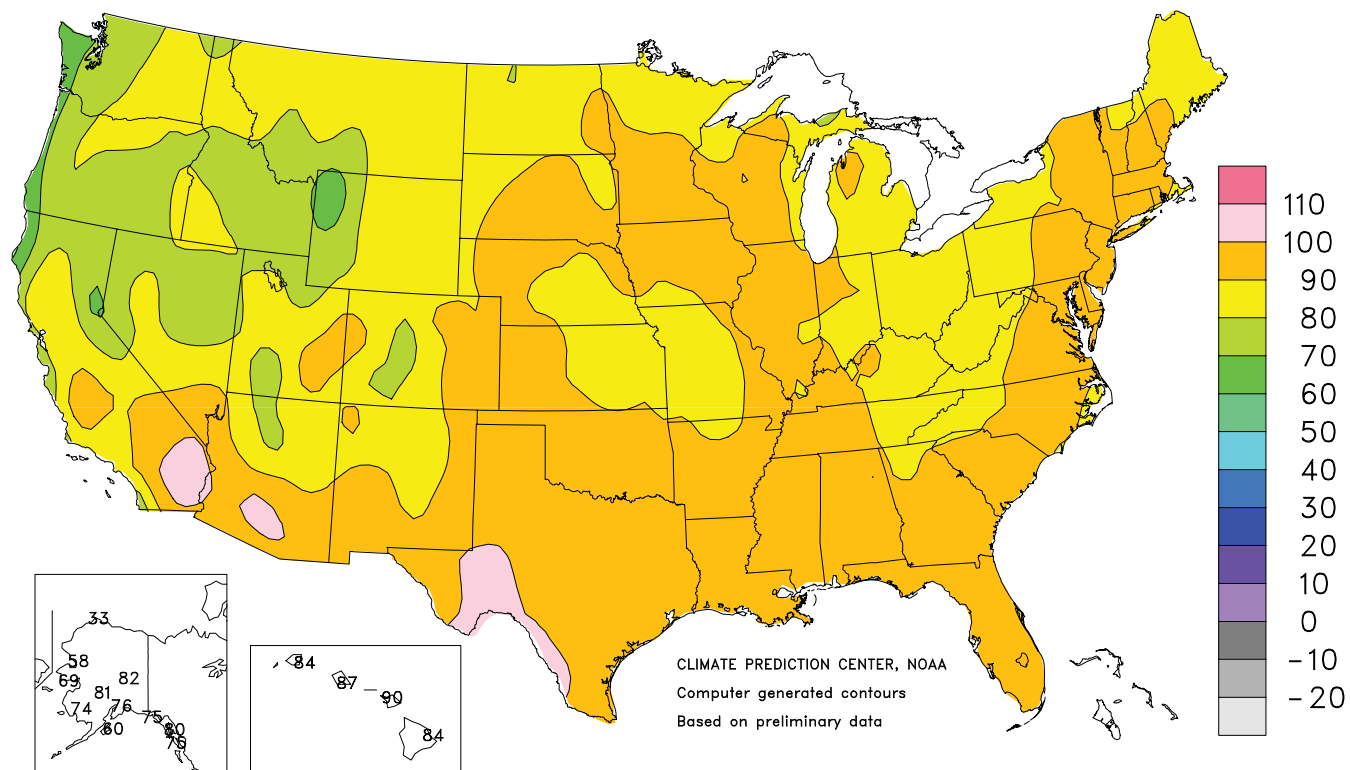
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

May 2010



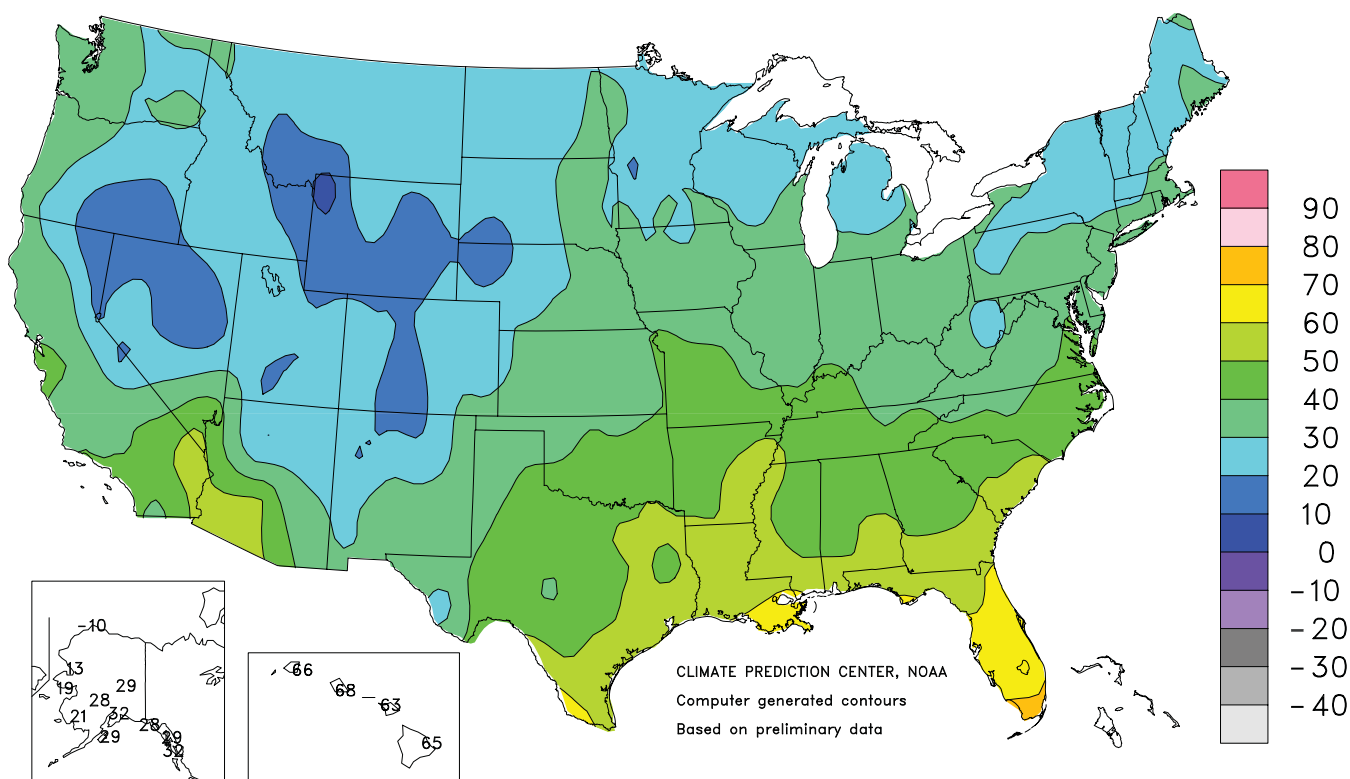
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

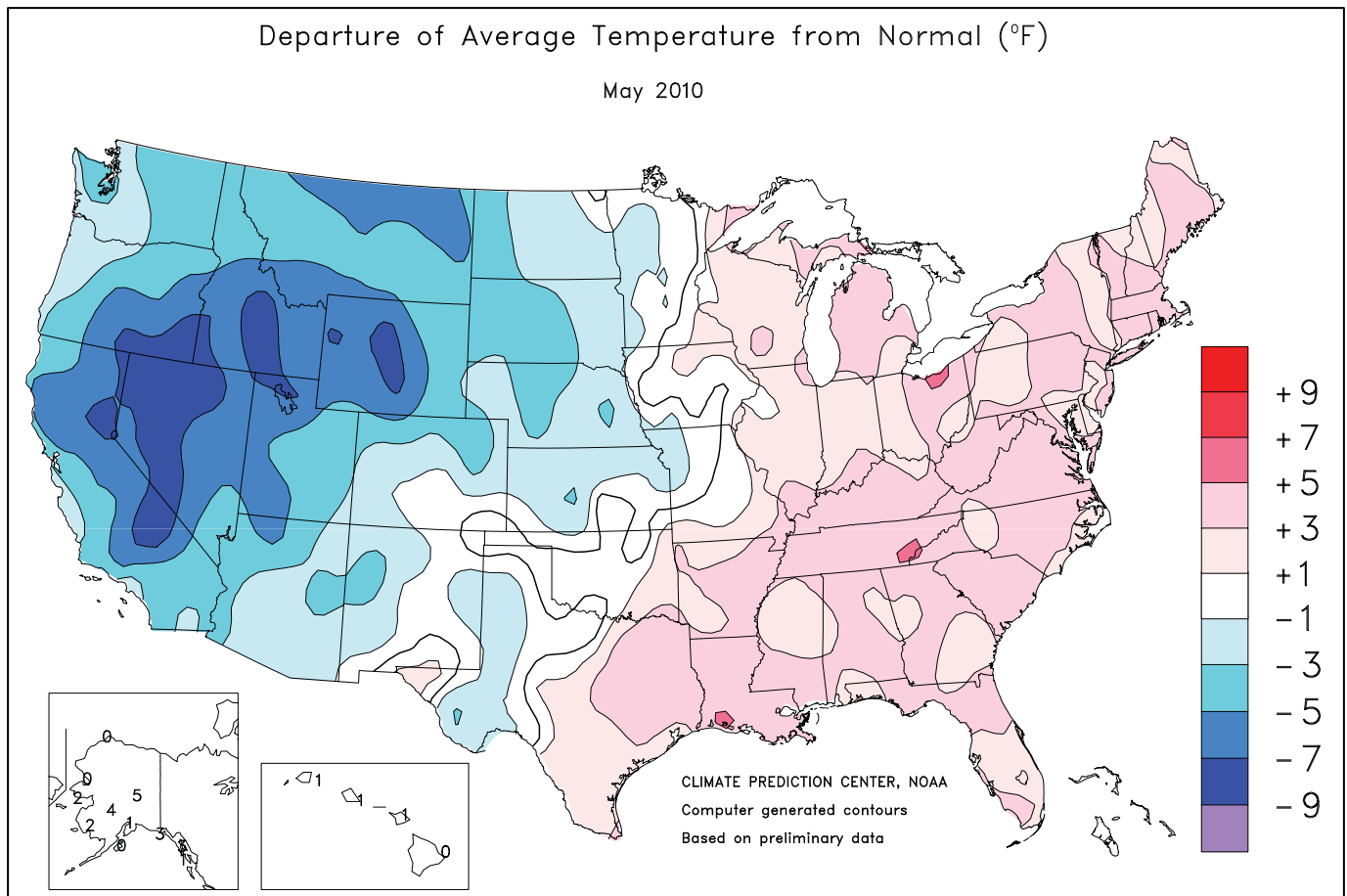
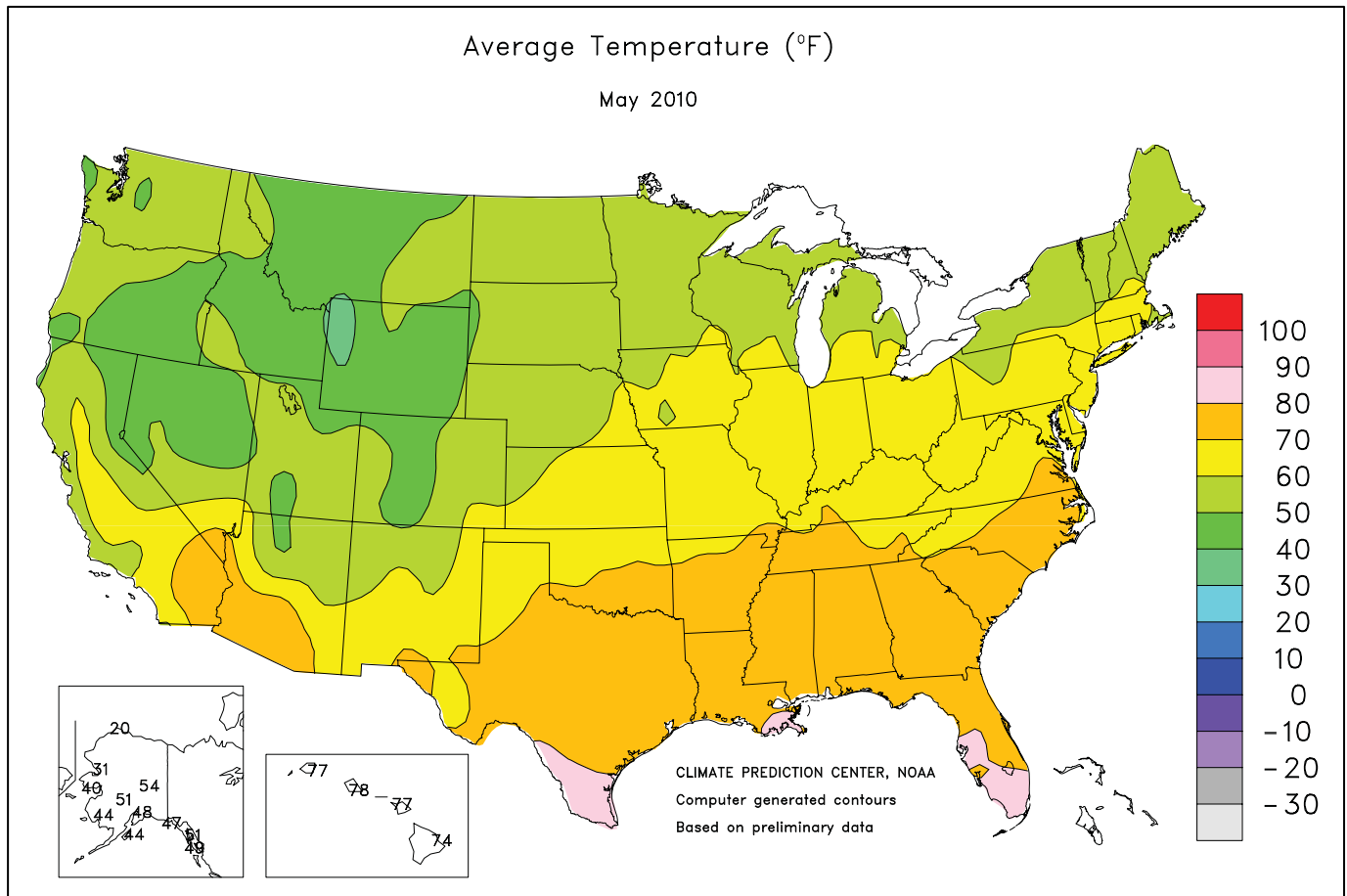
May 2010



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

May 2010





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

May 2010

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP., °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP., °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP., °F		PRECIP.	
		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE			AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE			AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	73	4	8.82	3.99	LA	LEXINGTON	67	3	9.95	5.17	OK	COLUMBUS	65	2	3.89	0.01
	HUNTSVILLE	73	4	4.87	-0.37		LONDON-CORBIN	***	***	5.49	0.80		DAYTON	64	3	5.30	1.13
	MOBILE	77	3	8.97	2.87		LOUISVILLE	70	4	8.16	3.28		MANSFIELD	62	4	4.19	-0.23
	MONTGOMERY	75	3	3.72	-0.42		PADUCAH	70	4	5.99	1.24		TOLEDO	63	3	5.91	2.77
	ANCHORAGE	48	1	0.20	-0.49		BATON ROUGE	79	5	6.92	1.58		YOUNGSTOWN	62	4	5.32	1.87
AK	BARROW	20	0	0.52	0.40	ME	LAKE CHARLES	80	5	2.41	-3.65	OR	OKLAHOMA CITY	69	1	2.27	-3.17
	COLD BAY	39	-1	1.33	-1.32		NEW ORLEANS	80	4	5.17	0.55		TULSA	70	1	5.23	-0.88
	FAIRBANKS	54	5	0.24	-0.36		SHREVEPORT	77	4	1.93	-3.32		ASTORIA	51	-2	4.30	1.02
	JUNEAU	51	3	1.25	-2.23		BANGOR	58	3	1.73	-1.67		BURNS	46	-5	0.95	-0.10
	KING SALMON	44	0	0.68	-0.67		CARIBOU	55	3	2.50	-0.77		EUGENE	53	-2	3.72	1.06
AZ	KODIAK	44	0	7.09	0.78	MD	PORTLAND	58	4	1.77	-2.05	PA	MEDFORD	55	-3	1.53	0.32
	NOME	40	3	0.27	-0.47		BALTIMORE	67	4	3.49	-0.40		PENDLETON	54	-4	2.97	1.75
	FLAGSTAFF	49	-2	0.10	-0.70		BOSTON	63	5	2.90	-0.34		PORTLAND	55	-2	4.75	2.37
	PHOENIX	78	-1	0.00	-0.16		WORCESTER	60	4	2.86	-1.49		SALEM	55	-1	3.47	1.34
	TUCSON	74	0	0.02	-0.22		ALPENA	57	5	2.85	0.24		ALLENTOWN	63	3	3.85	-0.62
AR	FORT SMITH	72	3	3.58	-1.71	MI	DETROIT	63	3	5.31	2.26	PR	ERIE	60	2	3.91	0.57
	LITTLE ROCK	74	4	4.83	-0.22		FLINT	60	3	4.23	1.49		MIDDLETOWN	65	3	5.08	0.82
	BAKERSFIELD	66	-4	0.27	0.03		GRAND RAPIDS	62	4	3.80	0.45		PHILADELPHIA	67	3	2.53	-1.35
	EUREKA	49	-5	3.51	1.89		HOUGHTON LAKE	58	4	2.32	-0.25		PITTSBURGH	63	3	5.19	1.39
	FRESNO	65	-4	0.21	-0.18		LANSING	61	4	4.17	1.46		WILKES-BARRE	62	2	1.58	-2.11
CA	LOS ANGELES	61	-2	0.08	-0.16	MN	MUSKEGON	60	4	3.02	0.07	SC	WILLIAMSPORT	63	3	2.86	-0.93
	REDDING	61	-5	1.08	-0.58		TRAVERSE CITY	58	3	2.11	-0.19		SAN JUAN	82	1	12.52	7.23
	SACRAMENTO	62	-3	0.75	0.22		DULUTH	54	2	5.95	3.00		PROVIDENCE	63	4	2.52	-1.14
	SAN DIEGO	62	-3	0.01	-0.19		INT'L FALLS	53	0	3.01	0.46		CHARLESTON	75	3	3.67	0.00
	SAN FRANCISCO	58	-1	0.69	0.31		MINNEAPOLIS	61	2	2.50	-0.74		COLUMBIA	76	4	2.09	-1.08
CO	STOCKTON	62	-5	0.37	-0.13	MS	ROCHESTER	59	2	2.04	-1.49	SD	FLORENCE	75	4	3.83	0.52
	ALAMOSA	51	1	0.09	-0.61		ST. CLOUD	57	0	2.06	-0.91		GREENVILLE	72	5	6.04	1.45
	CO SPRINGS	55	0	0.82	-1.57		JACKSON	76	5	3.52	-1.34		MYRTLE BEACH	73	3	2.56	-0.43
	DENVER	54	-1	1.52	-1.20		MERIDIAN	74	2	4.37	-0.50		ABERDEEN	56	-2	4.46	1.77
	GRAND JUNCTION	59	-1	0.48	-0.50		TUPELO	73	4	10.42	4.62		HURON	57	-1	3.67	0.67
CT	PUEBLO	59	-1	2.84	1.35	MO	COLUMBIA	64	0	4.36	-0.51	TN	RAPID CITY	52	-3	5.19	2.23
	BRIDGEPORT	62	3	3.16	-0.87		JOPLIN	67	1	7.55	2.48		SIOUX FALLS	57	-1	2.03	-1.36
	HARTFORD	63	3	2.31	-2.08		KANSAS CITY	64	0	6.20	0.81		BRISTOL	67	4	2.58	-1.74
	WASHINGTON	69	3	2.40	-1.42		SPRINGFIELD	66	1	7.14	2.57		CHATTANOOGA	72	4	5.38	1.10
	WILMINGTON	65	3	2.32	-1.83		ST JOSEPH	63	-2	5.25	0.30		JACKSON	72	3	14.91	9.27
DC	DAYTONA BEACH	78	3	4.73	1.47	MT	ST LOUIS	68	1	4.64	0.53	TX	KNOXVILLE	71	5	4.21	-0.47
	FT LAUDERDALE	81	3	2.75	-3.58		BILLINGS	52	-4	1.92	-0.56		MEMPHIS	74	3	9.26	4.11
	FT MYERS	81	2	0.54	-2.88		BUTTE	42	-6	2.89	0.87		NASHVILLE	70	3	16.43	11.36
	JACKSONVILLE	77	4	1.65	-1.83		GLASGOW	51	-5	4.06	2.34		ABILENE	73	0	3.60	0.77
	KEY WEST	82	1	0.49	-2.99		GREAT FALLS	47	-4	2.74	0.21		AMARILLO	64	-1	2.19	-0.31
DE	MELBOURNE	79	3	0.29	-3.65	NE	HELENA	48	-5	2.13	0.35	UT	AUSTIN	77	2	1.01	-4.02
	MIAMI	82	2	3.42	-2.10		KALISPELL	48	-3	2.43	0.39		BEAUMONT	78	3	0.93	-4.90
	ORLANDO	79	2	3.00	-0.74		MILES CITY	54	-3	5.23	3.04		BROWNSVILLE	82	3	2.99	0.51
	PENSACOLA	76	1	7.98	3.58		MISSOULA	50	-3	1.66	-0.29		COLLEGE STATION	80	5	2.00	-3.05
	ST PETERSBURG	81	3	2.30	-0.50		GRAND ISLAND	59	-2	4.23	0.16		CORPUS CHRISTI	80	2	0.31	-3.17
FL	TALLAHASSEE	78	4	2.95	-2.00	NV	HASTINGS	59	-3	5.95	1.36	VA	DALLAS/FT WORTH	77	4	1.09	-4.06
	TAMPA	81	3	1.84	-1.01		LINCOLN	60	-2	3.70	-0.53		DEL RIO	78	0	10.45	8.14
	WEST PALM BEACH	80	2	1.28	-4.11		MCCOOK	58	-2	2.27	-0.99		EL PASO	74	0	0.01	-0.37
	ATHENS	73	4	5.89	2.03		NORFOLK	59	-1	2.11	-1.81		GALVESTON	78	1	3.66	-0.04
	ATLANTA	73	3	6.87	2.92		NORTH PLATTE	55	-3	2.28	-1.06		HOUSTON	79	3	3.68	-1.47
GA	AUGUSTA	74	3	1.36	-1.71	NH	OMAHA/EPPLEY	62	0	2.54	-1.90	WV	LUBBOCK	70	1	1.14	-1.17
	COLUMBUS	75	3	5.83	2.21		SCOTTSBLUFF	54	-3	3.25	0.55		MIDLAND	72	-1	1.65	-0.14
	MACON	74	3	4.31	1.33		VALENTINE	56	-2	1.98	-1.22		SAN ANGELO	76	3	1.42	-1.67
	SAVANNAH	76	3	3.88	0.27		ELKO	46	-7	0.73	-0.35		SAN ANTONIO	77	1	4.48	-0.24
	HILO	74	0	2.71	-5.36		ELY	45	-5	1.37	0.08		VICTORIA	79	2	6.99	1.87
HI	HONOLULU	78	1	1.42	0.64	NJ	LAS VEGAS	72	-3	0.00	-0.24	WA	WACO	77	3	0.89	-3.57
	KAHULUI	77	1	0.05	-0.61		RENO	53	-3	0.30	-0.32		WICHITA FALLS	71	0	3.76	-0.16
	LIHUE	77	2	2.21	-0.66		WINNEMUCCA	48	-7	1.72	0.66		SALT LAKE CITY	53	-6	2.80	0.71
	BOISE	54	-5	2.30	1.03		CONCORD	60	4	1.50	-1.83		BURLINGTON	60	4	1.52	-1.80
	LEWISTON	55	-3	1.78	0.22		ATLANTIC CITY	64	4	3.22	-0.16		LYNCHBURG	66	3	4.56	0.45
ID	POCATELLO	49	-4	0.95	-0.56	NM	NEWARK	66	3	3.48	-0.98	WI	NORFOLK	70	4	4.60	0.86
	CHICAGO/O'HARE	62	3	4.90	1.52		ALBUQUERQUE	65	0	0.04	-0.56		RICHMOND	70	5	2.62	-1.33
	MOLINE	63	1	4.98	0.73		ALBANY	61	3	1.88	-1.77		ROANOKE	68	4	5.35	1.11
	PEORIA	63	1	8.20	4.03		BINGHAMTON	60	4	2.63	-0.92		WASH/DULLES	67	5	5.42	1.20
	ROCKFORD	62	2	5.82	1.80		BUFFALO	60	3	2.84	-0.51		OLYMPIA	51	-2	4.15	1.88
IL	SPRINGFIELD	65	1	8.68	4.62	NY	ROCHESTER	60	3	2.55	-0.27	WY	QUILLAYUTE	49	-2	8.12	2.61
	EVANSVILLE	69	3	3.06	-1.95		SYRACUSE	61	4	2.87	-0.52		SEATTLE-TACOMA	53	-3	2.83	1.06
	FORT WAYNE	64	4	7.02	3.27		ASHEVILLE	66	4	4.89	0.48		SPOKANE	51	-3	2.15	0.55
	INDIANAPOLIS	66	3	4.42	0.07		CHARLOTTE	71	2	3.37	-0.29		YAKIMA	55	-1	1.46	0.95
	SOUTH BEND	61	1	6.04	2.54		GREENSBORO	71	5	3.98	0.03		BECKLEY	63	3	7.47	3.08
IA	BURLINGTON	65	2	8.72	4.32	NC	HATTERAS	69	1	3.10	-0.82	WY	CHARLESTON	67	5	8.01	3.71
	CEDAR RAPIDS	61	0	3.19	-0.66		RALEIGH	72	5	5.00	1.21		ELKINS	62	4	4.60	-0.17
	DES MOINES	63	1	4.79	0.54		WILMINGTON	73	3	4.02	-0.38		HUNTINGTON	67	3	7.16	2.75
	DUBUQUE	60	1	4.79	0.67		BISMARCK	54	-2	3.05	0.83		EAU CLAIRE	59	1	1.65	-2.04
	SIOUX CITY	61	0	1.41	-2.34		DICKINSON	50	-5	2.50	0.22		GREEN BAY	59	3	1.99	-0.76
KS	WATERLOO	61	1	4.44	0.29	ND	FARGO	58	1	2.69	0.08	WY	LA CROSSE	61	0	3.37	-0.01
	CONCORDIA	60	-3	3.54	-0.66		GRAND FORKS	56	-1	4.56	2.35		MADISON	60	2	3.79	0.54
	DODGE CITY	62	-2	4.04	1.04		JAMESTOWN	55	-2	5.92	3.71		MILWAUKEE	60	4	3.47	0.41
	GOODLAND	56	-3	2.83	-0.63		MINOT	53	-3	4.65	2.34		WAUSAU	58	1	1.97	-1.57
	HILL CITY	61	-1	4.11	0.41		WILLISTON	51	-4	3.94	2.06		CASPER	47	-5	2.48	0.10
KY	TOPEKA	65	1	6.58	1.72	OH	AKRON-CANTON	62	3	3.94	-0.02	WY	CHEYENNE	49	-2	3.14	0.66
	WICHITA	66	1	6.47	2.31		CINCINNATI	66	2	5.66	1.07		LANDER	47	-6	4.69	2.31
	JACKSON	67	3	7.92	2.76		CLEVELAND	65	7	4.04	0.54		SHERIDAN	48	-		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

May 31 – June 6, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Above-average temperatures dominated much of the country during the week, with readings in some locations along the mid Atlantic Coast reaching as much as 12 degrees F above normal. On the southern Great Plains, hot, mostly dry weather conditions promoted winter wheat harvesting but increased stress on developing summer crops. Conversely, below-average temperatures continued from the

Pacific Northwest into the northern Rocky Mountains and Great Plains. Above-average precipitation fell across much of the Pacific Northwest, Great Lakes region, Corn Belt, Northeast, and Southeast during the week. Beneficial rainfall in excess of 2 inches helped to ease abnormally dry soil conditions throughout much of the Great Lakes region, eastern Texas, and the lower Delta.

Corn: Nationally, 94 percent of the 2010 corn crop was emerged by June 6, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was most rapid in Colorado, where warm weather provided ideal growing conditions during the week. Overall, 76 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 7 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, soybean producers had planted 84 percent of this year's crop, 8 percentage points ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Severe weather conditions, including heavy rain, hail, and strong winds in Iowa—the largest soybean-producing state—limited planting progress to 4 percentage points during the week. Nationally, mostly ideal growing conditions throughout much of the major soybean-producing regions promoted emergence of at least 20 percentage points during the week. At 66 percent complete, emergence was 14 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 75 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition.

Winter Wheat: Eighty-four percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 6, on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. The most significant heading delays were evident in the Pacific Northwest, Montana, and Nebraska, where abnormally cool weather in previous weeks slowed crop development. Nationwide, 3 percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. The pace was behind normal in all estimating states where harvest had begun. Overall, 66 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 65 percent last week and 44 percent from the same time last year.

Cotton: By June 6, ninety-one percent of this year's cotton crop was planted, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Mostly sunny conditions allowed producers in Arizona, Arkansas, California, and Louisiana to finish planting their crop during the week. Squaring advanced to 8 percent complete by week's end, slightly ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Throughout much of the Delta, ideal growing conditions promoted squaring of 12 percentage points or more during the week. Overall, 66 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 3 percentage points from ratings last week.

Sorghum: Nationally, 65 percent of the sorghum crop was planted by week's end, 6 percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. Optimal weather conditions in Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing state, afforded producers 6 days suitable for fieldwork to plant 26 percent of their crop. In Texas, recent rainfall in the Blacklands delayed planting progress.

Rice: By week's end, rice emergence had advanced to 91 percent complete, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average.

In California, producers continued to seed and flood rice fields, while emergence in earlier planted fields continued at a slower-than-normal pace following abnormally cool temperatures in previous weeks. Overall, 76 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 21 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Small Grains: By June 6, ninety-seven percent of this year's oat crop was emerged, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Heading advanced 7 percentage points during the week. With 37 percent of the crop at or beyond the heading stage, progress was 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was most rapid in Pennsylvania, where above-average temperatures promoted progress of 31 percentage points during the week. Overall, 82 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 78 percent last week and 55 percent from the same time last year.

Nationally, 90 percent of the barley crop was emerged by week's end, 13 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Despite progress of 12 percentage points or more during the week, emergence in Idaho and Montana remained behind normal due to continued below-average temperatures in recent weeks. Overall, 86 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 12 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Ninety percent of the spring wheat crop was emerged by June 6, eight percentage points ahead of last year but 4 points behind the 5-year average. While emergence was complete or nearly complete in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Washington, progress in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota trailed normal. Overall, 84 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 11 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Other Crops: Nationwide, 92 percent of the 2010 peanut crop was planted by week's end, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting continued at or ahead of the normal pace in all major estimating states except Alabama and Virginia, where progress trailed the 5-year average by 5 and 2 percentage points, respectively. Overall, 77 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition.

By June 6, producers had planted 52 percent of this year's sunflower crop, slightly ahead of last year but 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. While progress in South Dakota was limited to 4 percentage points during the week, producers in Colorado, Kansas, and North Dakota utilized 5 or more days suitable for fieldwork to plant 16 or more percent of their crop.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 6, 2010

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

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	Jun 6 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	83	72	54	76
IL	82	73	55	81
IN	81	70	66	81
IA	95	91	94	94
KS	74	53	71	71
KY	77	64	45	67
LA	91	84	90	89
MI	87	73	77	89
MN	98	95	96	94
MS	97	96	90	96
MO	65	48	57	70
NE	94	85	99	93
NC	61	55	55	55
ND	88	69	79	90
OH	79	64	89	92
SD	80	63	86	83
TN	67	48	41	69
WI	91	81	87	90
18 Sts	84	74	76	84
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Emerged				
	Jun 6 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	95	64	73	83
IL	97	94	70	90
IN	92	86	69	86
IA	98	94	94	95
KS	93	81	94	96
KY	98	94	84	93
MI	93	80	79	89
MN	98	94	95	94
MO	92	81	82	89
NE	96	79	99	97
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	82	70	61	85
OH	87	81	84	92
PA	83	67	73	76
SD	76	67	79	84
TN	97	95	90	97
TX	96	88	96	97
WI	91	75	84	85
18 Sts	94	85	85	91
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Jun 6 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	99	100
CO	90	52	93	91
ID	10	5	23	22
IL	98	94	93	97
IN	97	93	96	97
KS	99	94	100	100
MI	92	65	53	72
MO	96	91	97	98
MT	1	0	0	12
NE	70	33	83	83
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	96	92	95	97
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	75	60	87	85
SD	47	17	27	49
TX	99	97	100	99
WA	53	37	49	66
18 Sts	84	75	84	86
These 18 States planted 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	Jun 6 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	69	52	43	63
IL	69	49	21	63
IN	69	52	39	63
IA	82	62	77	76
KS	45	24	47	50
KY	63	43	29	51
LA	83	71	78	82
MI	68	45	49	68
MN	83	60	72	69
MS	89	87	82	92
MO	41	22	34	52
NE	76	43	88	75
NC	49	40	43	42
ND	53	24	33	60
OH	64	47	63	73
SD	41	22	49	46
TN	47	30	28	53
WI	70	42	55	62
18 Sts	66	46	52	64
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Jun 6 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	97	89	96
CA	55	40	73	69
LA	99	99	99	99
MS	98	95	92	97
MO	100	100	91	97
TX	95	92	99	99
6 Sts	91	87	89	92
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Sunflower Percent Planted				
	Jun 6 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	47	30	52	50
KS	23	7	29	36
ND	65	42	64	80
SD	42	38	38	36
4 Sts	52	37	51	59
These 4 States planted 84% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Jun 6 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	23	NA	24	26
CA	20	NA	29	24
CO	0	NA	0	0
ID	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	0
IN	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	1
MI	0	NA	0	0
MO	1	NA	1	2
MT	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	7	NA	11	7
OH	0	NA	0	0
OK	12	NA	8	23
OR	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	17	NA	25	24
WA	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	3	NA	4	6
These 18 States harvested 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition**Week Ending June 6, 2010**

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

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Jun 6	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2010	Week	Year	Avg
AL	93	89	88	95
AZ	100	91	100	99
AR	100	99	97	99
CA	100	99	99	100
GA	89	78	73	86
KS	72	*36	75	65
LA	100	95	100	99
MS	98	94	94	98
MO	100	100	97	99
NC	98	87	100	100
OK	82	64	66	73
SC	98	93	94	96
TN	96	81	95	98
TX	88	73	84	83
VA	99	98	100	100
15 Sts	91	79	86	88
Revised.				
These 15 States planted 99% of				

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Jun 6	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2010	Week	Year	Avg
AL	4	1	0	3
AZ	7	5	11	17
AR	14	2	1	9
CA	5	0	0	14
GA	4	2	4	6
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	27	9	21	15
MS	12	0	3	10
MO	6	2	0	4
NC	6	2	0	1
OK	0	0	0	1
SC	1	0	0	2
TN	1	0	1	4
TX	9	8	9	12
VA	0	0	0	2
15 Sts	8	5	6	10
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Jun 6	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2010	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	100	98	99
CO	77	40	35	46
IL	53	39	10	51
KS	49	23	57	51
LA	99	98	100	98
MO	70	53	58	73
NE	68	47	82	77
NM	50	18	65	51
OK	70	63	42	46
SD	65	21	78	64
TX	78	77	88	80
11 Sts	65	50	71	65
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	Jun 6	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2010	Week	Year	Avg
AL	84	77	75	89
FL	92	85	83	87
GA	92	77	75	86
NC	97	87	100	97
OK	95	77	91	92
SC	94	80	93	93
TX	95	93	91	92
VA	95	84	97	97
8 Sts	92	81	81	89
These 8 States planted 97% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Jun 6	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2010	Week	Year	Avg
ID	93	89	97	96
MN	100	99	79	93
MT	83	75	94	96
ND	86	79	72	92
SD	100	96	100	100
WA	99	98	99	99
6 Sts	90	84	82	94
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	Jun 6	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2010	Week	Year	Avg
IA	99	99	100	99
MN	100	100	92	96
NE	100	99	100	100
ND	87	72	79	92
OH	95	94	99	99
PA	96	95	100	98
SD	91	85	97	99
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	100	98	99	98
9 Sts	97	93	95	98
These 9 States planted 64% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Headed				
	Jun 6	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2010	Week	Year	Avg
IA	28	10	6	16
MN	11	3	0	1
NE	16	4	35	31
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	24	20	16	26
PA	33	2	12	11
SD	4	0	1	3
TX	100	99	100	100
WI	14	3	2	6
9 Sts	37	30	31	33
These 9 States planted 64% of last year's oat acreage.				

Barley Percent Emerged				
	Jun 6	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2010	Week	Year	Avg
ID	83	71	95	90
MN	100	99	78	92
MT	89	82	79	93
ND	93	79	66	90
WA	99	98	98	99
5 Sts	90	80	77	91
These 5 States planted 79% of last year's barley acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 6, 2010

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

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	3	21	62	13
IL	1	5	21	54	19
IN	1	6	23	54	16
IA	1	4	17	55	23
KS	1	3	25	64	7
KY	3	7	21	52	17
MI	1	5	25	53	16
MN	0	0	8	65	27
MO	5	11	35	42	7
NE	0	1	14	72	13
NC	0	2	23	63	12
ND	0	1	10	79	10
OH	1	4	25	55	15
PA	0	1	20	55	24
SD	0	3	20	62	15
TN	2	6	24	52	16
TX	1	7	27	49	16
WI	0	2	11	63	24
18 Sts	1	4	19	58	18
Prev Wk	1	3	20	61	15
Prev Yr	1	5	25	56	13

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	5	39	47	7
CA	0	0	10	35	55
CO	1	4	19	60	16
ID	0	3	7	76	14
IL	7	11	42	36	4
IN	1	4	25	55	15
KS	4	9	31	47	9
MI	1	3	14	57	25
MO	10	24	33	28	5
MT	1	6	26	47	20
NE	0	4	21	65	10
NC	9	18	36	34	3
OH	0	3	21	51	25
OK	1	6	25	55	13
OR	1	7	25	54	13
SD	0	1	13	59	27
TX	2	6	29	49	14
WA	5	7	10	57	21
18 Sts	2	7	25	52	14
Prev Wk	2	7	26	51	14
Prev Yr	13	15	28	35	9

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	14	79	7
AZ	0	13	38	33	16
AR	0	7	30	43	20
CA	0	0	15	65	20
GA	1	5	27	57	10
KS	0	1	32	60	7
LA	0	1	28	66	5
MS	0	2	17	56	25
MO	0	8	18	71	3
NC	0	2	30	63	5
OK	0	6	21	66	7
SC	0	3	37	59	1
TN	0	1	21	64	14
TX	0	4	35	48	13
VA	0	1	9	89	1
15 Sts	0	4	30	54	12
Prev Wk	0	4	33	51	12
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	3	26	54	17
IL	1	6	28	53	12
IN	1	4	28	53	14
IA	1	4	20	55	20
KS	0	2	25	65	8
KY	0	1	11	68	20
LA	1	3	40	52	4
MI	1	4	30	47	18
MN	0	1	6	69	24
MS	0	4	19	61	16
MO	2	6	37	48	7
NE	0	1	13	80	6
NC	0	2	17	74	7
ND	0	1	7	77	15
OH	1	4	29	56	10
SD	1	5	19	62	13
TN	0	1	14	66	19
WI	0	1	11	69	19
18 Sts	1	3	21	61	14
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	3	15	61	20
MN	0	0	9	74	17
NE	0	1	9	70	20
ND	0	0	11	78	11
OH	1	1	21	68	9
PA	0	1	17	66	16
SD	0	1	13	68	18
TX	2	7	18	52	21
WI	0	2	11	66	21
9 Sts	1	3	14	64	18
Prev Wk	1	3	18	63	15
Prev Yr	15	8	22	47	8

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	9	87	4
FL	0	0	30	40	30
GA	0	3	26	58	13
NC	0	0	25	73	2
OK	0	0	33	57	10
SC	0	3	27	66	4
TX	0	0	4	94	2
VA	0	0	7	91	2
8 Sts	0	2	21	66	11
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	4	25	53	18
CA	0	5	20	70	5
LA	0	0	21	55	24
MS	0	1	14	52	33
MO	0	2	11	63	24
TX	1	4	12	62	21
6 Sts	0	3	21	58	18
Prev Wk	0	3	23	57	17
Prev Yr	1	11	33	44	11

Crop Progress and Condition**Week Ending June 6, 2010**

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

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	2	8	75	15
MN	0	1	7	61	31
MT	0	1	23	63	13
ND	0	1	11	76	12
SD	0	2	25	58	15
WA	0	2	18	65	15
6 Sts	0	1	15	69	15
Prev Wk	0	1	14	71	14
Prev Yr	0	4	23	65	8

Barley Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	11	83	5
MN	0	2	8	50	40
MT	0	1	19	56	24
ND	0	0	10	81	9
WA	0	0	13	74	13
5 Sts	0	1	13	72	14
Prev Wk	0	0	16	71	13
Prev Yr	1	3	22	64	10

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent												
Week Ending Jun 6, 2010												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	0	1	10	81	8		NH	2	3	15	67	13
AZ	6	22	26	29	17		NJ	0	0	10	60	30
AR	0	2	30	61	7		NM	9	21	35	32	3
CA	0	0	15	75	10		NY	0	2	22	60	16
CO	1	5	25	58	11		NC	2	4	19	63	12
CT	0	4	24	52	20		ND	0	1	18	67	14
DE	2	17	43	31	7		OH	0	4	18	61	17
FL	0	1	17	75	7		OK	2	6	28	52	12
GA	0	1	23	62	14		OR	1	4	23	53	19
ID	1	2	21	70	6		PA	3	5	21	48	23
IL	0	1	12	64	23		RI	0	0	16	56	28
IN	0	2	18	54	26		SC	0	8	37	51	4
IA	1	4	19	56	20		SD	0	3	13	64	20
KS	1	3	21	63	12		TN	1	4	21	59	15
KY	1	2	18	61	18		TX	4	12	37	38	9
LA	2	10	37	45	6		UT	0	3	24	63	10
ME	0	0	34	57	9		VT	1	13	30	52	4
MD	1	4	18	70	7		VA	1	7	29	56	7
MA	0	0	10	87	3		WA	0	4	20	69	7
MI	2	5	28	50	15		WV	0	6	28	51	15
MN	0	2	17	66	15		WI	1	3	23	59	14
MS	1	5	20	59	15		WY	0	2	18	64	16
MO	0	4	25	63	8		48 Sts	1	5	23	58	13
MT	1	4	17	57	21							
NE	0	0	10	76	14		Prev Wk	1	6	24	57	12
NV	0	3	34	48	15		Prev Yr	6	9	26	47	12

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

NA - Not Available; *Revised

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 85% adequate, and 9% surplus. Corn 10% silked, 18% 2009, 15% avg.; conditions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 81% good and 10% excellent Soybeans 74% planted, 63% 2009, 70% avg.; 57% emerged, 48% 2009, 56% avg.; conditions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 87% good, 3% excellent Winter wheat 20% harvested, 14% 2009, 11% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 29% fair, 61% good, and 8% excellent Hay harvested 1st cutting 63%, 66% 2009, N/A average. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 11% fair, 78% good, and 11% excellent. Pasture and range condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 81% good and 8% excellent. The US Drought Monitor released June 1st indicated the state to once again be 100 percent free from drought compared to 86 percent free 3 months ago, and 100 percent free one year ago. Daytime highs for the week ranged from 84 degrees in Sand Mountain to 94 degrees in Dothan and Brewton. Overnight lows ranged from 61 degrees in Opelika to 70 degrees in Mobile, Dothan and Headland. Precipitation totals for the week ranged from 0 inches of rain in Russellville to 4.86 inches of rainfall in Hamilton over a period of 4 days. Growing degree day data (Base 50) for the year continues to remain ahead of normal across the state, ranging from +45 at Bridgeport to +5 in Mobile. Given the adequate moisture supplies, a period of sunny, dry weather would be beneficial in order for the remainder of the row crops to be planted and for the wheat harvest to continue to progress.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 60% short, 40% adequate. Subsoil moisture 30% short, 70% adequate. Barley 99% emerged. Oats 80% emerged. Potatoes 95% planted. Condition of barley 5% poor, 50% fair, 45% good. Condition of oats 10% poor, 30% fair, 60% good. Condition of all hay 15% poor, 35% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Rate of crop growth 30% slow, 55% moderate, 15% rapid. Activities seeding small grains, planting potatoes, weed control, irrigating.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending June 6, ranging from 7 degrees below normal at Parker to 6 degrees above normal at Prescott and Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 109 degrees at Coolidge, and the lowest reading at 27 degrees occurred at Grand Canyon. There was no precipitation reported at any of the 22 stations this week. Field work continues to be active with onions, seedless watermelon, honeydews, cantaloupes, and potato movement around the State. Cotton planting is complete across the State. Harvesting is 35 percent complete. Alfalfa harvesting is active on over two-thirds of the State acreage.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 29% short, 64% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 23% short, 69% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 23% silked, 4% 2009, 9% avg.; conditions 7% poor, 23% fair, 48% good, 22% excellent. Producers continued their planting activities last week along with spraying and irrigating their fields. In Jefferson County there have been some reports of yellow striped armyworms and bollworms affecting soybeans. Some melon growers are replanting in Sharp County due to hail damage last month. Tomato harvest has begun in Bradley County. Grasshoppers are showing up at treatment levels in scattered areas of Pike County. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week. Flies, particularly horseflies, are becoming a problem for livestock in Union County. Pasture and range and hay crops were reported in mostly good condition. Between rain showers last week, producers continued to harvest hay.

CALIFORNIA: Small grain fields continued to mature. Wheat, oat, and barley harvests continued. Dryland grain fields were expected to be harvested this year because of good precipitation throughout the spring and winter. Harvested small grain fields were prepared for corn,

cotton, and bean planting in Tulare County. Earlier planted corn fields received fertilizer side dressing and treatment for weeds. Hay producers worked on their second and third cuttings of alfalfa. Cooler temperatures delayed the development of crops, pushing back the irrigation schedule. Rice fields continued to be flooded and seeded. Earlier planted rice fields have emerged slowly. Safflower fields were developing seed heads and Garbanzo beans were developing pods. Some bean fields were harvested in Fresno County. In the San Joaquin Valley, picking of Valencia oranges continued normally as the navel orange slowed. The lemon harvest neared completion in the San Joaquin Valley as normal picking continued along the coast. The olive bloom concluded with reports of a heavy fruit set. The strawberry and blueberry harvests were ongoing as picking of blackberries began in the San Joaquin Valley. Additional sulfur applications were made to grape vineyards in the Napa Valley due to ongoing cool weather. Fungicide, herbicide, and fertilizer applications as well as irrigation were ongoing in San Joaquin Valley grape vineyards. Thinning of plum, peach, and nectarine orchards was completed as the harvest of early peach, nectarine, and apricot varieties was finished. The cherry harvest continued despite split damage resulting from rain. Fruit orchards across the state showed good development overall, but were approximately two weeks behind normal development due to ongoing cool temperatures. Cool temperatures continued to delay development in almond orchards, though trees remained healthy and insect presence was limited. Orchards were sprayed to control mite populations. Blight and herbicide applications, along with irrigation, were ongoing in walnut orchards. Walnut, pistachio, and pecan nuts were sizing well. While nut orchards showed healthy development across the state, overall development appeared to be approximately two weeks behind schedule due to ongoing cool weather. In Siskiyou County dry onions continued to suffer from a variety of problems related to the cold wet weather. Spring planting advanced in San Joaquin County and the asparagus harvest was concluded. In Fresno County watermelon, cantaloupe and honeydew crops were planted, with some fields flowering. Sweet corn planting continued. Carrots were growing nicely. Spring crops of onions and garlic continued to do well. The spring broccoli and asparagus harvest were completed. Beets, cabbage, cauliflower, choys, chards and kales, cucumbers, daikon, fava and green beans, herbs, mustard greens, gailon, lettuce, spinach, green and red onions, squashes, sweet peas, sugar snap peas, greenhouse tomatoes, and turnips continued to be harvested. Processing tomato harvest was projected two weeks behind normal. Carrots and lettuce were being harvested in Kern County. In Merced County, fields of bell peppers, cantaloupe, honeydew, tomato, sweet potato and watermelon continued to be planted. Radicchio harvest was completed. Parsley harvest continued. Field work, preplant herbicide treatments and ground preparation continued in Sutter County. Onions were treated for thrips and weed treatments were applied to sweet corn. Rangeland conditions were excellent though warm dry weather began to dry grasses in some regions. Supplemental feeding of hay and nutrient continued in some locals. Pooling basins were reported to be full in many areas. Bees were moved into melon and squash plantings in preparation for the growing season. Some bees were placed in citrus groves for honey production. Cattle and sheep continued to graze on retired fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.9. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 21% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 16% short, 82% adequate 1% surplus. Barley 27% headed, 1% 2009, 5% avg.; condition 14% poor, 41% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent. Spring wheat 26% headed, 0% 2009, 3% avg.; condition 9% poor, 48% fair, 36% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat 1% turning color, 8% 2009, 13% avg. Dry Beans 43% planted, 41% 2009, 48% avg.; 18% emerged, 11% 2009, 18% avg. Dry onions condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent. Sugarbeets 92% up to stand, 94% 2009, 88% avg.; condition 7% poor, 31% fair, 57% good,

5% excellent. Summer potatoes 75% emerged, 43% 2009, 58% avg.; condition 2% fair, 90% good, 8% excellent. Fall potatoes 34% emerged, 18% 2009, 21% avg. Alfalfa 48% 1st cutting, 18% 2009, 36% avg.; condition 4% poor, 30% fair, 48% good, 18% excellent. Most of Colorado experienced precipitation below average for this time of year. Temperatures across the state were considerably higher than normal accelerating crop progress and development. Isolated thunderstorms along the Front Range and Eastern Plains produced some hail and wind damage to crops at the end of last week.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 42% short, 44% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 36% short, 62% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 2% very short, 11% short, 74% adequate, 13% surplus. Other Hay first cutting 96%, 80% 2009, 83% avg.; second cutting 6%, 3% 2009, 2% avg. Alfalfa Hay first cutting 96%, 78% 2009, 84% avg.; second cutting 7%, 0% 2009, 3% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 17% poor, 43% fair, 31% good, 7% excellent. Corn condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 34% fair, 54% good, 8% excellent; 100% emerged, 85% 2009, 89% avg. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 41% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent; 80% planted, 48% 2009, 55% avg.; 68% emerged, 21% 2009, 31% average. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 18% poor, 19% fair, 54% good, 6% excellent; 100% headed, 99% 2009, 99% avg.; turned 56%, 22% 2009, 21% avg. Barley condition 3% very poor, 18% poor, 20% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. Apple condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 12% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Peach condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 12% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent. Barley 100% headed, 100% 2009, 81% avg.; 96% turned, 74% 2009, 18% avg.; 8% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% average. Cantaloups 87% planted, 80% 2009, 77% avg. Cucumbers 72% planted, 36% 2009, 46% average. Green Peas 100% planted, 100% 2009, 91% avg. Lima Beans 60% planted, 39% 2009, 35% avg. Snap beans 78% planted, 50% 2009, 66% avg. Sweet Corn 85% planted, 60% 2009, 68% avg. Tomatoes 88% planted, 77% 2009, 77% avg. Watermelons 88% planted, 83% 2009, 82% avg. Apples bloomed 99%, 96% 2009, 99% avg. Peaches bloomed 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Strawberries bloomed 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Strawberries 93% harvested, 79% 2009, 67% average.

FLORIDA: Valencia, a few colored grapefruit. Valencia oranges comprised majority of fruit going to processing plants. Grove activity harvesting, fertilizing, herbicide application, chemical mowing, irrigation, psyllid treatment, hedging and topping, brush removal, young tree care, summer oil spraying. Pasture Feed 1% poor, 17% fair, 75% good, 7% excellent. Cattle Condition 5% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Pasture condition continues to improve, summer annual pastures growing well, cattle condition unchanged. Panhandle pasture, cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Pasture poor in some locations due to standing water. Cattlemen feeding supplemental hay in some locations. Cattle condition mostly good. Some problems with yellow flies. North pasture improved following scattered showers. Central most pasture in good condition. Southwest range condition mostly good. Statewide cattle condition poor to excellent, most good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 8% short, 78% adequate, 14% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 68% good, 16% excellent; 35% silked, 23% 2009, 25% avg.; 1% dough, 1% 2009, 2% avg. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 8% poor, 53% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent; 46% harvested, 33% 2009, 47% average. Hay 0% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 26% good, 66% excellent; 16% harvested, 20% 2009, 15% average. Pecans 0% very poor, 2% poor, 36% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 70% good, 7% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 1% poor, 32% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans 63% planted, 51% 2009, 58% avg.; 48% emerged, 37% 2009, 44% average. Sorghum 53% planted, 39% 2009, 56% avg. Onions 96% harvested, 90% 2009, 94% avg. Peanuts blooming 7%, 5% 2009, 7% avg. Watermelons 1% harvested, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Rain fell throughout the state. The widespread rain was beneficial. However, some field activities were impeded. Corn is starting to silk. Peanut and cotton planting was nearing completion. Soybean and sorghum planting continued. Peach and winter wheat harvest progressed. Onion harvest was nearly complete. Overall crop and soil conditions improved.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at very short levels. Rainfall totals were extremely low in most locations throughout the week. The previously rainy interior sections of Oahu had little to no rain during the week. The same was true for Kauai and Maui county. The Big Island received trace amount throughout the week, but nothing substantial. The Molokai irrigation system decreased to 19 feet from 19.5 feet, where it had remained for the past two weeks. Trade winds were present for the majority of the week and irrigation continued where necessary. The drought monitor showed its first reversal in 17 weeks with 87.87% of the State under some type of drought classification. This is primarily due to the windward coast of the Big Island being classified as abnormally dry [D0]. Last week presented no major changes in crop conditions. Vegetable yields remained low. Orchards remained in fair condition where irrigated, clear skies allowed for good development. Pastures continue to be in poor to fair condition. The National Weather Service is predicting the drought conditions to persist due to the lack of rainfall on the horizon.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 3.4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 78% adequate, 20% surplus. Field corn 93% planted, 88% 2009, 96% avg.; 61% emerged, 70% 2009, 81% avg. Winter wheat jointed 80%, 86% 2009, 89% avg.; boot stage 43%, 58% 2009, 60% avg. Spring wheat jointed 16%, 42% 2009, 38% avg. Barley jointed 24%, 24% 2009, 32% avg. Potatoes 96% planted, 99% 2009, 98% avg.; 26% emerged, 59% 2009, 55% avg. Oats 95% planted, 99% 2009, 98% avg.; 81% emerged, 88% 2009, 83% avg. Dry peas 89% emerged, 84% 2009, 93% avg. Lentils 97% planted, 94% 2009, 99% avg.; 73% emerged, 57% 2009, 86% avg. Dry beans 54% planted, 77% 2009, 81% avg.; 30% emerged, 49% 2009, 45% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 17%, 29% 2009, 32% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 69% good, 3% excellent. Sugarbeets 99% emerged, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Cool and wet weather continues to slow crop progress. Alfalfa cutting is well behind average and several extension educators report that yield and quality will be reduced. The Power County extension reports that despite poor conditions, farm operators are dammer-diking potatoes and cultivating sugarbeets. Franklin County reports freeze damage to some small grains that is expected to reduce yields.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.2. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 65% adequate, 33% surplus. Corn height 17 inches, 7 inches 2009, 12 inches average. Winter wheat filled 82%, 76% 2009, 81% avg.; turning yellow 46%, 49% average. Oats 80% headed, 26% 2009, 42% avg.; filled 24%, 8% 2009, 13% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa first crop 76% cut, 49% 2009, 67% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 62% good, 18% excellent. Red Clover cut 52%, 33% 2009, 57% avg.; condition 3% poor, 16% fair, 64% good, 17% excellent. Temperatures averaged 73.4 degrees, 5.0 degrees above normal across the state. Statewide precipitation averaged 1.73 inches, 0.80 inches above normal. Sporadic rains, some containing hail and high winds, stopped fieldwork in most areas of Illinois last week. Most of the corn replanting has been completed in counties that received less precipitation. Activities Scouting fields, replanting, applying nitrogen and bailing hay.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.2. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 62% adequate, 37% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 70% adequate, 29% surplus. Corn 97% planted, 88% 2009, 95% avg.; 92% emerged, 69% 2009, 86% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 54% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans 81% planted, 66% 2009, 81% avg.; 69% emerged, 39% 2009, 63% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 14% excellent. Winter Wheat 97% headed, 96% 2009, 97% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 15% excellent. Pasture condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 54% good, 26% excellent. First cutting Alfalfa 64%, 61% 2009, 60% avg. Temperatures ranged from 50 to 100 above normal with a low of 530 and a high of 920. Total precipitation ranged from 0.18 inches to 3.19 inches. Scattered thunderstorms throughout the state limited fieldwork during the week. Corn planting is nearly complete in many areas, but is lagging behind in some northeastern and southeastern counties. Soybean planting was hindered by wet soil conditions but is on pace with the 5-year average. Persistent rain showers and high humidity made it difficult for farmers to cut and bale hay during the week. The winter wheat crop is racing toward maturity, and harvest will begin soon.

in southern portions of the state. Other activities included herbicide applications, cleaning and storing planting equipment, nitrogen applications, cutting and baling hay, mowing roadsides and ditches, moving grain to market and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 74% adequate, and 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 77% adequate, and 19% surplus. Iowa received another round of scattered rain, wind and hail. Localities hit with large amounts of rain reported standing water and erosion, while western Iowa reported hail and high winds that caused minor crop damage. Ample precipitation and warm weather aided rapid corn growth and late planted soybean emergence. As corn nears row closure, operators are concerned with completing their spraying before it gets too tall. The first cutting of alfalfa is well under way, and quality is being affected by the week's rain falling on it after being cut. Producers are once again dealing with muddy feedlots, while pasture conditions remain mostly in good condition. A drier week this week would be welcome and improve overall conditions.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 13% short, 76% adequate, and 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 9% short, 80% adequate, 8% surplus. Wheat turning color 48%, 49% 2009, 57% avg.; 3% matured, 2% 2009, 8% avg.; Insect infestation 89% none, 9% light, 2% moderate; Disease infestation 56% none, 26% light, 14% moderate, and 4% severe. Sorghum 20% emerged, 23% 2009, 27% avg. Sunflowers 5% emerged, 12% 2009, 16% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting 82%, 86% 2009, 83% avg. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 88% adequate, and 6% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 2% very short, 6% short, 85% adequate, and 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 4% short, 86% adequate, and 10% surplus. Summer has arrived with hot, dry weather covering the State last week. Little precipitation was received with only six counties receiving more than an inch of rain. Leavenworth County led the State with 1.56 inches of rain, followed by Jackson with 1.50 inches of rain, Marshall with 1.49 inches, Crawford and Washington with 1.33 inches, and Republic with 1.01 inches. Temperatures were above normal with highs in the upper 90's and lows in the upper 40's. Hot, dry weather has assisted in the progression of the wheat crop and in the planting and emergence of the row crops. Field activities included planting row crops, cutting and baling hay, spraying weeds, fertilizing, and preparing for wheat harvest.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for field work 5.3. Topsoil moisture 1% very short 14% short, 72% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 87% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn average height 25 inches, most advanced height 38 inches. Burley tobacco acreage set 75%. Dark tobacco acreage set 75%. Tobacco set condition 2% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 14% excellent; 88% set tobacco less than 12 inches high. Wheat condition 3% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 64% good, 17% excellent. Above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation for the 2nd straight week facilitated crop planting and hay harvest.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Soil moisture 4% very short, 26% short, 54% adequate and 16% surplus. Corn 92% silked, 65% 2009, 66% avg.; 10% dough, 0% 2009, 0% avg.; 5% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, 10% excellent. Hay 79% first cutting, 68% 2009, and 69% avg. Peaches 5% harvested, 0% 2009, 7% avg. Sweet potatoes 37% planted, 42% 2009, 44% avg. Winter Wheat 88% harvested, 83% 2009, 85% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 37% good, 12% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Vegetable 2% very poor, 10% poor, 43% fair, 42% good, 3% excellent. Range and pasture 2% very poor, 10% poor, 37% fair, 45% good, 6% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 21% short, 74% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 18% short, 79% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 94% adequate, 3% surplus. Other hay first cutting 90%, 53% 2009, 69% avg.; second cutting 3%, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Alfalfa hay first cutting 98%, 59% 2009, 78% avg.; second cutting 6%, 0% 2009, 3% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 70% good, 7% excellent. Corn condition 3% very poor, 3% poor, 6%

fair, 64% good, 24% excellent; 97% emerged, 79% 2009, 88% avg. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 6% fair, 85% good, 5% excellent; 69% planted, 34% 2009, 52% avg.; 46% emerged, 21% 2009, 30% average. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent; 100% headed, 97% 2009, 97% avg.; turned 62%, 24% 2009, 25% average. Barley condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 12% fair, 75% good, 8% excellent; 100% headed, 100% 2009, 77% avg.; turned 97%, 61% 2009, 20% avg.; 14% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Apple condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 3% fair, 96% good, 1% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 95% good, 3% excellent. Cantaloups 86% planted, 66% 2009, 74% avg. Cucumbers 61% planted, 50% 2009, 47% avg.; 10% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% average. Green peas 100% planted, 100% 2009, 81% avg. Lima beans 41% planted, 47% 2009, 48% avg. Snap beans 75% planted, 70% 2009, 54% avg. Sweet corn 84%, 70% 2009, 78% avg. Tomatoes 86% planted, 78% 2009, 79% avg. Watermelons 74% planted, 70% 2009, 77% average. Apples bloomed 100%, 100% 2009, 99% avg. Peaches bloomed 100%, 100% 2009, 97% avg. Strawberries bloomed 100%, 100% 2009. 99% avg.; 81% harvested, 60% 2009, 60% average.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 2% very short, 3% short, 46% adequate, 49% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 6% short, 61% adequate, 32% surplus. Corn height 7 inches. Barley 0% very poor, 26% poor, 40% fair, 29% good, 5% excellent; 97% emerged, 96% 2009, 92% avg. Oats 1% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent; 100% emerged, 89% 2009, 97% avg.; 28% headed, 1% 2009, 15% avg. Potatoes 95% planted, 98% 2009, 95% avg.; 80% emerged, 77% 2009, 67% avg. All hay 2% very poor, 8% poor, 21% fair, 53% good, 16% excellent. First cutting hay 47%, 33% 2009, 37% avg. Dry beans 38% planted, 31% 2009, 26% avg. Asparagus 86% harvested, 60% 2009, 69% avg. Strawberries 14% harvested, 4% 2009, 7% avg. Precipitation varied from 0.75 inches west central Lower Peninsula to 3.11 inches east central Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 1 degree above normal western Upper Peninsula to 5 degrees above normal southeastern Lower Peninsula. Rain put a halt to fieldwork last week, but recent rains improved most crops. Producers fell behind on spraying. Last week's rainy weather hindered field activities but aided emergence and development of crops. Wheat development continued. Wheat Feekes growing stage 10. Reports of powdery mildew, Septoria, and leaf rust continued. Presence of Fusarium head blight (scab) caused growers some concern. Oats and barley progressing well. Fungicides and herbicides applied to small grains. Alfalfa harvest continued as conditions permitted. Difficult to find a window to make dry hay. Some fields past prime maturity. Central Michigan, alfalfa weevils feeding. Growers expecting a good second cutting due to moisture levels. Sugarbeet development continued. Crops benefitted from last week's rains and considered advanced for this time of year. Nitrogen applied. Corn growth stages ranging from V4 to V5. Due to quick growth, plants spindly and easily knocked down southwest. Some fields showed signs of nitrogen deficiency or nitrogen burn. Seed corn planting progressing. Increased presence of black cutworm larvae on fields that had small grain cover crops southwest. Soybean planting continued as weather permitted. Fields growth stages ranging from V1 to V4. Fields that drowned out have been or will be replanted. Drybean planting continued as conditions permit. Planted fields have emerged or emerging rapidly. Growing degree days have increased to about two weeks ahead of normal southwest, west central, and Grand Rapids area. Southeast about a week ahead of normal. Apples ranged from fruit size 14 to 17 mm northwest to 18 to 25 mm diameter southeast and southwest. Plum curculio numbers increasing, and new scars found. Some blocks southeast have a light crop while others need to be thinned. Peaches ranged from fruit size 12 to 20 mm southeast to inch diameter southwest. European plums at 15 mm northwest, and fruit 18 to 20 mm diameter southeast and southwest. Strawberries still bloom northwest. Early harvest has begun southwest and southeast where crop 9 to 11 days ahead of normal. Sweet cherries at fruit size 12 to 14 mm diameter northwest; fruit size 16 to 20 mm diameter southwest and southeast. Tart cherries ranged from fruit size 11 mm northwest to fruit beginning to yellow southeast. Pears at 16 mm diameter northwest and inch diameter southwest. Blueberries at fruit size 8 to 11 mm size southeast, with small green fruit southwest and Grand Rapids area. Grapes had 12 to 16 inch shoots northwest and southeast; and bloom

beginning southwest. Many shoots have no flower clusters. Summer raspberries past full bloom. Vegetables progressing well and most growers responded positively to recent rains. Asparagus harvest winding down. Oceana County, there some speculation that harvest could end sooner than normal if there is no substantial rain and cooler temperatures received coming weeks. Asparagus beetles still present many areas of State. Peas nearing harvest southwest. Tomatoes, peppers, eggplant and other vine crops planting, transplanting and staking continued open fields and under plastic. Tomatoes ranged development from vegetative to fruit, depending on medium used to produce crop. Sweet corn continued to progress and improved greatly with recent rains and warmer temperatures. Pumpkin and fall squash planting underway. Yellow squash and zucchini planting continued. Plantings under tunnels bloom. Some acres could begin harvest next week southwest. Southeast, low tunnels removed from squash, zucchini and cucumbers. crops healthy. Stands of winter squash for processing looked good. Cabbage transplants growing well and some fields could be cut this week southeast. Minor damage reported from cabbage maggot. Potatoes growing well Grand Rapids area. Celery progressing well with low numbers of aster leafhoppers. Onions, carrots, beets, turnips, and radishes progressing on muck soils. Young onion plants, however, showed damage from sunscald. Second application of herbicide applications on carrots occurred last week Oceana County. Cole season crops showed damage from imported cabbage worm. Melons under tunnels beginning to flower.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 2% very short 11% short, 81% adequate, 6% surplus. Pasture condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 66% good, 15% excellent. Soybeans 3 inches height, 2 inches 2009, 2 inches avg. Corn 8 inches height, 5 inches 2009, 6 inches avg. Sweet corn 74% planted, 79% 2009, 70% avg. Potatoes condition 6% fair, 77% good, 17% excellent. Dry Beans 86% planted, 87% 2009, 83% avg. Alfalfa 68% first cutting, 49% 2009, 35% avg.; condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 66% good, 23% excellent. Spring wheat 59% jointing, 10% 2009, 17% avg. Barley 60% jointing, 8% 2009, 18% avg.; 8% heading, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Oats 71% jointing, 29% 2009, 30% avg. Sugarbeet condition 9% fair, 70% good, 21% excellent. Canola condition 11% poor, 21% fair, 61% good, 7% excellent. Green peas condition 3% fair, 71% good, 26% excellent. Crop condition ratings held steady despite cooler temperatures and scattered precipitation. Temperatures cooled to their seasonal averages after nearly two weeks of above normal temperatures. Repeated light rains prevailed during the week. South central and southeast regions of the state received over 1.3 inches, on average, with isolated reports of hail.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Soil moisture 3% very short, 12% short, 65% adequate and 20% surplus. Corn 100% emerged, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 30% silked, 26% 2009, 34% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 55% good, 26% excellent. Cotton 98% planted, 94% 2009, 98% avg.; 94% emerged, 84% 2009, 93% avg.; 12% squaring, 3% 2009, 10% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 56% good, 25% excellent. Peanuts 89% planted, 93% 2009, 76% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 17% fair, 74% good, 9% excellent. Rice 100% planted, 97% 2009, 99% avg.; 98% emerged, 92% 2009, 97% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 52% good, 33% excellent. Sorghum 98% planted, 89% 2009, 97% avg.; 95% emerged, 82% 2009, 93% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 32% fair, 63% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans 97% planted, 90% 2009, 96% avg.; 89% emerged, 82% 2009, 92% avg.; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 61% good, 16% excellent. Winter Wheat 100% heading, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 91% mature, 96% 2009, 95% avg.; 32% harvested, 39% 2009, 43% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 51% good, 24% excellent. Hay (harvested-cool) 91%, 91% 2009, 94% avg.; (harvested-warm) 14%, 20% 2009, 19% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 35% fair, 57% good, 8% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 35% planted, 16% 2009, 38% avg. Watermelons 100% planted, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, 12% excellent. Blueberries 0% very poor, 0% poor, 4% fair, 90% good, 6% excellent. Cattle 2% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, 11% excellent. Pasture 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 59% good, 15% excellent. Soybean, sorghum, and cotton planting are nearing completion across the state. Scattered showers have assisted in row crops growing well, but many producers are still looking for a steady rainfall. Wheat producers have benefitted from the lack of rainfall as harvesting gets underway.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 67% adequate and 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 81% adequate, 20% surplus. Spring tillage 94%, 90% 2009, 93% normal. Pasture condition 4% poor, 25% fair, 63% good, and 8% excellent. Supplies of hay and other roughages 7% short, 89% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies 93% adequate, 7% surplus. Rainfall averaged 1.48 inches during the week across the State. Wet conditions in the northern third of the State limited fieldwork in those areas. Temperatures 4 degrees to 9 degrees above average Statewide.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 4.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% last year; 4% short, 20% last year; 79% adequate, 71% last year; 17% surplus, 6% last year. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 3% last year; 13% short, 24% last year; 72% adequate, 68% last year; 12% surplus, 5% last year. Winter wheat 52% boot stage, 40% last year. Winter wheat 1% headed 0% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% last year; 6% poor, 5% last year; 26% fair, 28% last year; 47% good, 51% last year; 20% excellent, 14% last year. Barley 89% emerged, 79% last year. Barley 16% boot stage, 2% last year. Barley condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 1% poor, 2% last year; 19% fair, 23% last year; 56% good, 66% last year; 24% excellent, 9% last year. Camelina 93% planted, 98% last year. Camelina 89% emerged, 95% last year. Corn emerged 82%, 84% last year. Corn condition 1% very poor, 0% last year; 0% poor, 2% last year; 19% fair, 13% last year; 60% good, 63% last year; and 20% excellent, 22% last year. Dry peas planted 96%, 99% last year. Dry peas emerged 89%, 91% last year. Durum wheat 85% planted, 96% last year. Durum wheat emerged 67%, 77% last year. Lentils planted 95%, 99% last year. Lentils emerged 83%, 89% last year. Mustard seed planted 94%, 100% last year. Mustard seed emerged 79%, 98% last year. Oats 91% planted, 94% last year. Oats emerged 74%, 80% last year. Oats 1% boot stage, 2% last year. Oats condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 1% poor, 4% last year; 20% fair, 17% last year; 66% good, 65% last year; and 13% excellent, and 14% last year. Spring wheat 95% planted, 99% last year. Spring wheat 83% emerged, 94% last year. Spring wheat 4% boot stage, 3% last year. Spring wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 1% poor, 3% last year; 23% fair, 18% last year; 63% good, 72% last year; 13% excellent, 7% last year. Sugar Beets 95% emerged, 96% last year. The state received adequate moisture over the past week. Cooke City received the most weekly accumulated precipitation with 2.69 inches. Highs were mostly in the 60s and 70s, and lows mostly in the 30s. Hardin, Huntley, and Miles City shared the high temperature of 78 degrees. West Yellowstone had the weekly low temperature at 27 degrees. Lambing completed 96%, 97% last year. Cattle and calves moved to summer ranges 73%, 84% last year. Sheep and lambs moved to summer ranges 53%, 77% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 1% very poor, 1% last year; 4% poor, 7% last year; 17% fair, 34% last year; 57% good, 46% last year; 21% excellent, 12% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 93% adequate, 4% surplus. Both topsoil and subsoil supplies are well above year ago and average. Winter wheat 92% jointed, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Sorghum 38% emerged, 51% 2009, 46% avg. Dry beans 67% planted, 61% 2009, 50% avg. Alfalfa conditions 1% poor, 10% fair, 72% good, 17% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting 60% complete, 55% 2009, 51% avg. Wild hay conditions 10% fair, 76% good, 14% excellent. Temperatures for the week averaged 1 degree above normal, with highs in the lower 90's and lows in the mid-forties. The eastern third of the state averaged over one inch of precipitation, with the East Central District averaging over 2 inches of moisture. However, Northeast rainfall totals remained well below normal since April 1. Warm temperatures and precipitation supported crop development. However, the precipitation challenged the planting of the last soybean and sorghum fields. Hail was recorded in a number of areas during the week. Pasture and range conditions continue well above last year and average.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. A warming trend dominated the State's weather. All stations reported above normal temperatures that ranged between two and eight degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded the highest temperature across the State reporting 110

degrees while Tonopah was second, reporting a high of 97 degrees. Ely reported the low temperature of 33 degrees. Elko recorded the most precipitation with 0.14 inches. Pasture and range conditions are mostly in good condition. Warm weather improved pasture and range growth. Cattle generally look in good condition. Rangeland grazing was active. Main farm and ranch activities include ditch burning, branding, seeding, and equipment maintenance.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 4.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 76% adequate, and 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 79% adequate, and 9% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, and 7% excellent. Maine Potatoes 100% planted, 100% 2009, 95% average; 55% emerged, 5% 2009, 15% average; condition good. Massachusetts Potatoes 100% planted, 100% 2009, 100% average; 100% emerged, 85% 2009, 65% average; condition good. Rhode Island Potatoes 100% planted, 99% 2009, 99% average; 100% emerged, 80% 2009, 85% average; condition good. Maine Oats 100% planted, 100% 2009, 95% average; 95% emerged, 90% 2009, 70% average; condition good/excellent. Maine Barley 100% planted, 100% 2009, 95% average; 99% emerged, 80% 2009, 65% average; condition good/excellent. Field Corn 90% planted, 90% 2009, 85% average; 65% emerged, 60% 2009, 50% average; condition good/excellent in New Hampshire and Vermont, good/fair elsewhere. Sweet Corn 80% planted, 75% 2009, 70% average; 55% emerged, 55% 2009, 50% average; condition good. Shade Tobacco 100% transplanted, 100% 2009, 95% average; condition good in Massachusetts, good/fair in Connecticut. Broadleaf Tobacco: 40% transplanted, 35% 2009, 40% average; condition good in Massachusetts, good/fair in Connecticut. First Crop Hay 55% harvested, 30% 2009, 25% average; condition good/fair. Second Crop Hay <5% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% average; condition good/fair. Apples Petal Fall; Fruit Set average/below average in Connecticut, Maine and New Hampshire, average elsewhere; condition poor/fair in Maine and Connecticut, good/fair elsewhere. Peaches Petal Fall; Fruit Set average/below average in Connecticut and New Hampshire, average elsewhere; condition fair/poor in Connecticut, good/fair elsewhere. Pears Petal Fall; Fruit Set average to below average in Connecticut and New Hampshire, average elsewhere; condition fair/poor in Connecticut, good elsewhere. Strawberries 10% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% average; Full Bloom to Petal Fall in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, Petal Fall elsewhere; Fruit Set average/below average in Connecticut and Maine, average elsewhere; Fruit Size average/below average; condition good/fair. Massachusetts Cranberries Bud Stage to Early Bloom; condition good. Highbush Blueberries Petal Fall; Fruit Set average; condition good/fair. Maine Wild Blueberries Full Bloom to Petal Fall; Fruit Set average/below average; condition good. The week began partly cloudy with average to above average daytime temperatures ranging from the upper 60s to low 80s. With the exception of Maine, average to above average temperatures in the 70s and 80s persisted through Saturday in the region. Rain showers and thunderstorms affected New England on Tuesday leaving 0.01 to 0.40 inches and from Thursday night into Friday dumping 0.10 to 1.61 inches throughout the region. The weekend saw heavy rain showers and thunderstorms throughout New England with most of the region experiencing over half an inch of precipitation. New England experienced hail, heavy winds, and the majority of the region was under either a tornado watch or warning. Tornadoes touched ground in the northern States, causing localized damage and southern areas also sustained damage. The week ended rainy with above average temperatures in southern New England and below average temperatures in the northern States. Nighttime average temperatures for the week ranged from the low 50s to low 60s. Total rainfall for the week ranged from 0.50 to 2.81 inches. Farmers were busy fertilizing, weeding, irrigating fields, spraying herbicides and fungicides, planting field corn, early and late season vegetables, and harvesting vegetable crops and dry hay/haylage.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 90% adequate. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. There were minimal amounts of rainfall for the week. Temperatures were above normal across most of the Garden State. Agricultural producers continued planting, harvesting vegetables, irrigating, and side-dressing fertilizer. The emergence of field corn and soybeans neared completion in some localities. Hay harvesting

continued. Vegetable growers prepared for harvest of summer crops. Cranberry bushes started to bloom. Crop conditions rated mostly good for strawberries as harvest progressed.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 30% very short, 36% short, 33% adequate, 1% surplus. Wind damage 13% light, 5% moderate; with 10% of cotton, 36% of winter wheat, and 25% of onion crops damaged by wind. Alfalfa 1% poor, 22% fair, 59% good, 18% excellent; 78% of first cutting complete, 41% of second cutting complete. Corn 3% poor, 22% fair, 52% good, 23% excellent; 93% planted, 68% emerged. Cotton 6% poor, 30% fair, 48% good, 16% excellent; 94% planted. Irrigated Sorghum Planted 53%. Dry Sorghum 49% Planted. Total Sorghum 50% Planted. Irrigated winter wheat 30% fair, 43% good, 27% excellent; 100% headed, 11% harvested for grain. Dry winter wheat 10% poor, 44% fair, 46% good; 94% headed, 3% harvested for grain. Total winter wheat 6% poor, 38% fair, 45% good, 11% excellent; 96% headed, 6% harvested for grain. Apple 46% fair, 54% good; 8% light fruit set, 74% average fruit set, 18% heavy fruit set. Chile 3% poor, 23% fair, 40% good, 34% excellent; 99% planted. Lettuce 27% fair, 57% good, 16% excellent; 92% harvested. Onion 11% fair, 63% good, 26% excellent; 26% harvested. Peanut 22% fair, 78% good; 82% planted. Pecan 4% fair, 62% good, 34% excellent; 3% light nut set, 97% average nut set. Cattle 1% very poor, 8% poor, 40% fair, 49% good, 2% excellent. Sheep 12% very poor, 17% poor, 23% fair, 45% good, 3% excellent. Range and pasture 9% very poor, 21% poor, 35% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Soil moisture 10% short, 78% adequate, and 12% surplus. Pasture conditions were considered to be in good condition. Pastures were rated 2% poor, 22% fair, 60% good, and 16% excellent. Wheat condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 72% good, 16% excellent. Oats 14% fair, 70% good, 16% excellent. Corn 96% planted, 92% 2008, 93% average. Potatoes 94% planted, 90% 2008, 83% average. Soybeans 70% planted, 81% 2008, 77% average. Freeze damage continues to show up in tree fruit but field crops look great. Sweet corn 64% planted, 52% last week. Cabbage 60%, 55% last week. Snap beans 28%, 17% last week. Temperatures for the week were above normal throughout the state. Precipitation was above normal in most of the state with western region receiving 3-4 inches.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4.5. Soil moisture 2% very short, 6% short, 75% adequate and 17% surplus. There wasn't much progress made on the harvesting of hay or cabbage because of rainfall throughout the state but farmers were able to continue to plant row crops. Average temperatures were well above normal, ranging from 69 to 80 degrees.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 80% adequate, and 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 80% adequate, and 18% surplus. Barley 21% jointed, 1% 2009, 19% avg.; 1% boot, 0% 2009, 2% average. Durum wheat 91% planted, 94% 2009, 96% avg.; 70% emerged, 70% 2009, 83% avg.; 5% jointed, 0% 2009, 8% avg.; 0% boot, 0% 2009, 1% avg.; condition 15% fair, 82% good, 3% excellent. Spring wheat 21% jointed, 2% 2009, 22% avg.; 1% boot, 0% 2009, 2% average. Oats 18% jointed, 3% 2009, 24% avg.; 0% boot, 0% 2009, 3% average. Canola 96% planted, 85% 2009, 96% avg.; 77% emerged, 47% 2009, 81% avg.; 8% rosette, 0% 2009, 12% avg.; condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 79% good, 7% excellent. Dry edible beans 86% planted, 62% 2009, 81% avg.; 45% emerged, 10% 2009, 34% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 76% good, 12% excellent. Dry edible peas 96% emerged, 90% 2009, 96% avg.; 3% flowering, 3% 2009, 2% avg.; condition 11% fair, 85% good, 4% excellent. Flaxseed 85% planted, 84% 2009, 94% avg.; 54% emerged, 49% 2009, 73% avg.; condition 16% fair, 80% good, 4% excellent. Potatoes 100% planted, 77% 2009, 91% avg.; 64% emerged, 17% 2009, 46% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 67% good, 17% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 10% fair, 68% good, 15% excellent. Sunflowers 19% emerged, 14% 2009, 35% average. Post emergence spraying for broadleaf weeds and wild oats, 33% and 37% complete, respectively. Stockwater supplies 1% short, 89% adequate, 10% surplus. Hay condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 73% good, 16% excellent. Alfalfa hay first cutting 4% complete. Other hay cutting 1% complete. While weather conditions aided crop

development, excess moisture delayed planting progress. Reporters commented that wet field conditions also hampered spraying progress in some areas.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 3.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 59% adequate, 40% surplus. Apples 3% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 62% good, 16% excellent. Peaches 5% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. Corn 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 15% excellent; 97% planted, 98% 2009, 99% avg.; 87% emerged, 84% 2009, 92% avg. Soybeans 79% planted, 89% 2009, 92% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 10% excellent; 64% emerged, 63% 2009, 73% avg. Hay 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 66% good, 19% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 1% poor, 21% fair, 68% good, 9% excellent. Range and pasture 0% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 61% good, 17% excellent. Strawberries 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 51% good, 25% excellent; 96% headed, 95% 2009, 97% avg.; 14% turning color, 7% 2009, 7% avg. Oats 95% emerged, 99% 2009, 99% avg.; 24% headed, 16% 2009, 26% avg. Alfalfa hay 62% 1st cutting, 64% 2009, 58% avg. Other hay 46% 1st cutting, 49% 2009, 44% avg. Cucumbers 69% planted, 68% 2009, 56% avg. Strawberries 38% harvested, 40% 2009, 31% avg. Potatoes 98% planted, 78% 2009, 92% avg. Processing tomatoes 45% planted, 59% 2009, 73% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 34% short, 53% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 25% short, 67% adequate, 4% surplus. Wheat soft dough 92% this week, 83% last week, 93% last year, 96% average. Rye condition 6% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 15% excellent; soft dough 96% this week, 86% last week, 98% last year, 99% average; 6% harvested this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, 14% average. Oats condition 3% very poor 11% poor, 36% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent; jointing 95% this week, 94% last week, 97% last year, 99% average; 91% headed this week, 79% last week, 89% last year, 93% average; soft dough 72% this week, 50% last week, 61% last year, 72% average; 33% harvested this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Corn condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 77% good, 5% excellent; 89% emerged this week, 87% last week, 94% last year, 96% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 95% this week, 93% last week, 78% last year, 87% average; 39% emerged this week, 32% last week, 23% last year, 31% average. Soybean seedbed prepared 92% this week, 86% last week, 82% last year, 82% average; 68% planted this week, 54% last week, 56% last year, 54% average; 50% emerged this week, 29% last week, 34% last year, 39% average. Peanuts 77% emerged this week, 44% last week, 70% last year, 76% average. Cotton 64% emerged this week, 29% last week, 36% last year, 56% average. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent; 1st cutting 97% this week, 92% last week, 90% last year, 96% average; 2nd cutting 35% this week, 11% last week, 9% last year, 31% average. Other hay condition 5% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent; 1st cutting 47% this week, 44% last week, 41% last year, 50% average. Watermelons 94% planted this week, 86% last week, 90% last year, 95% average; running 63% this week, 32% last week, 36% last year, 54% average. Livestock condition 5% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent. Livestock; Livestock conditions continue to rate mostly in the good to fair range. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$110 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$105 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 49% adequate, 46% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 11% short, 54% adequate, 35% surplus. Alfalfa hay first cutting 48%, 57% 2009, 47% average. Winter wheat 75% headed, 94% 2009, 85% average. Barley emerged 93%, 100% 2009, 97% average. Winter Wheat Condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 53% good, 31% excellent. Barley Condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 7% fair, 66% good, 25% excellent. Corn Condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 35% fair, 61% good, 0% excellent. Range, Pasture 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 53% good, 19% excellent. Weather May yielded to June

& still came the rain. Conditions continued cool, damp throughout the State. High temperatures ranged from 79 degrees in Grants Pass, The Dalles to 64 degrees in Crescent City. Low temperatures ranged from 52 degrees in Crescent City to 34 in Bend. Fourteen stations reported above average temperatures for this time of year. All forty three stations reported a measurable amount of precipitation last week, & all reported more than normal for the week. Detroit Lake received the most precipitation with 5.03 inches followed by Crescent City with 4.99 inches. Twenty-nine stations reported precipitation at least one inch or more, & seventeen stations reported below normal precipitation levels for the weather year, as of September 1. Field Crops Unseasonable amounts of rain continued. Rust & other disease problems continued for wheat in the western counties. Hay cutting was mostly put on hold. Some corn planting had begun in the western counties, yet most delayed. Red clover was being flailed in Washington County, & crimson clover bloom was close to finishing in Marion County. Wheat in eastern Oregon looked good. Vegetables Wet weather conditions continued to prevent vegetable growers from completing their plantings. In Douglas County vegetable crops were struggling to grow in the saturated soils. In Washington County, green beans were flourishing & sweet corn was growing well. Fruits & Nuts Blackberries, pears, apples, cherries, strawberries, & grapes were all progressing albeit slowly. Damp conditions hindered orchards & vineyards in some areas as they tried to spray fungicides. Grapes in Douglas & Jackson Counties could use warmer weather. Wasco sweet cherries continued to ripen slowly. No damage to the crop from the heavy rains. Cool weather slowed ripening to about one week behind normal. Nurseries & Greenhouses Greenhouses continued shipping spring starts. Nurseries continued to push shrubs, & some trees. Livestock, Range & Pasture The rain has been good for growth in most areas, though standing water & sloppy pastures was a problem for some. Counties in the eastern part of the State could use warmer weather to help growth. Curry & Coos counties report this to be the best year for pasture grass production in 10 years. Livestock were looking good throughout the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil moisture 1% very short, 18% short 59% adequate, 22% surplus. Corn 96% planted, 88% Pr. Yr., 93% avg.; 83% emerged, 73% Pr. Yr., 76% Avg. Corn Height, 12 inches, 8 in. Pr. Yr., 7 in. Avg.; condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 55% good, 24% excellent Barley yellow 88%, 66% Pr. Yr., 58% Avg. Barley ripe 12%, 1% Pr. Yr., 3% Avg. Winter Wheat 99% headed, 97% Pr. Yr., 96% Avg.; yellow 10%, 10% Pr. Yr., 12% Avg.; condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 55% good, 31% excellent Oats 33% headed, 12% Pr. Yr., 11% Avg.; condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 66% good, 16% excellent Soybeans 84% planted, 67% Pr. Yr., 76% Avg.; 57% emerged, 47% Pr. Yr., 47% Avg.; condition 3% poor 16% fair, 71% good, 10% excellent Tobacco transplanted 87%, 55% pr. Yr., 62% Avg. Alfalfa first cutting 65%, 66% Pr. Yr., 66% Avg. Timothy/Clover first-cutting 44%, 43% Pr. Yr., 32% Avg. Alfalfa Stand condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 57% good, 24% excellent. Timothy/Clover Stand condition 2% poor, 14% fair, 54% good, 30% excellent. Quality of hay made 6% very poor, 9% poor, 18% fair, 47% good, 20% excellent. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 48% good, 23% excellent. Peach condition is 2% poor, 5% fair, 51% good, 42% excellent. Apple condition 5% poor, 20% fair, 53% good, 22% excellent. Primary field activities were planting corn and soybeans, harvesting hay, spraying herbicides, and thinning fruit.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Soil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 68% adequate, 14% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 64% good, 3% excellent; 100% planted, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; silked (tasseled 20%, 17% 2009, 14% avg. Soybeans 0% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 66% good, 3% excellent; 61% planted, 53% 2009, 59% avg.; 50% emerged, 42% 2009, 44% avg. Winter wheat 3% very poor, 18% poor, 45% fair, 34% good, 0% excellent; 100% headed, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; turning color 99%, 100% 2009, 98% avg.; ripe 80%, 73% 2009, 75% avg.; 23% harvested, 12% 2009, 21% avg. Oats 4% very poor, 14% poor, 55% fair, 27% good, 0% excellent; 100% emerged, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 100% headed, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 33% harvested, 20% 2009, 29% avg. Tobacco 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 74% good, 9% excellent. Hay 0% very poor, 13% poor, 48% fair, 34% good, 5% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 74% good, 13% excellent. Snapbeans, fresh 0% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 65% good, 2% excellent. Cucumbers, fresh 0% very poor, 5%

poor, 30% fair, 64% good, 1% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 11% poor, 24% fair, 65% good, 0% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 66% good, 1% excellent. Cantelopes 0% very poor, 2% poor, 36% fair, 62% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 75% good, 2% excellent Tobacco transplanted 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Hay grain hay 95%, 97% 2009, 94% avg. Peaches 12% harvested, 9% 2009, 9% avg. Snapbeans, fresh planted 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Snapbeans, fresh harvested 17%, 18% 2009, 16% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 26%, 14% 2009, 23% avg. Watermelons 100% planted, 100% 2009, 99% avg.; 0% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 6%, 7% 2009, 5% avg. Cantaloups planted 98%, 98% 2009, 99% avg.; 1% harvested, 3% 2009, 2% avg. The much needed rain continued throughout the state. Many areas reported substantial crop growth due to heavy rains and good conditions. Some areas however; were either not fortunate enough to get the rain they needed or in some cases received too much. Flooding was reported with erosion and crop conditions decline due to heavy rains. Intense but short thunderstorms with hail were recorded throughout South Carolina. Twenty percent of this year's corn crop had reportedly started to silk by week's end. Corn conditions improved. Tobacco conditions improved. Cotton planting continued to progress well with 98% planted. Ninety-four percent of peanuts had been planted. sixty-one percent of soybeans had been planted and 50% had emerged, allowing both to remain ahead of historical numbers. Winter wheat has experienced some production loss due to the lack of rain. Oat harvesting maintained its acceleration with 33% of the crop reportedly harvested by weeks end. Ninety-five percent of grain hay had been harvested. Livestock conditions improved. pasture conditions improved. Vegetable conditions were reported mostly fair to good with improvements due to rain. Cucumber harvest progressed to 26% complete by the end of the week. The 2010 peach harvest is still going strong.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 74% adequate, 23% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 70% adequate, 28% surplus. Winter wheat boot 90%, 78% 2009, 87% avg. Barley 89% emerged, 95% 2009, 97% avg.; boot 7%, 19% 2009, 20% avg.; 2% headed, 1% 2009, 2% avg.; 2% poor, 18% fair, 71% good, 9% excellent. Oats boot 21%, 17% 2009, 30% avg. Spring wheat boot 30%, 15% 2009, 33% avg.; 3% headed, 1% 2009, 4% avg. Corn 96% planted, 98% 2009, 98% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed once 45%, 39% 2009, 38% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed twice 1%, 1% 2009, 1% avg. Average corn height (inches) 5 in., 4 in. 2009, 5 in. avg. Sorghum emerged 18%, 32% 2009, 28% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 28%, 15% 2009, 19% avg. Alfalfa hay 1% poor, 14% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Other hay harvested 9%, 3% 2009, 5% avg. Feed supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 80% adequate, 13% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% short, 68% adequate, 30% surplus. Cattle moved to pasture 92% complete. Cattle condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 67% good, 19% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 61% good, 24% excellent. Weather conditions varied around the state with 4.9 days were suitable for fieldwork last week. Planting continued in much of South Dakota while in other areas, fieldwork came to a stand still for most of the week. Crops and pastures are ready for sunshine to help with crop development.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 9% short, 77% adequate, and 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 79% adequate, and 15% surplus. Winter Wheat 93% turning color, 93% 2009, 93% avg.; 17% ripe, 22% 2009, 33% avg.; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 13% excellent. Pastures 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 59% good, 15% excellent. Tobacco 75% transplanted, 63% 2009, 70% average. Hay 71% first cutting, 73% 2009, 79% avg.; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 54% good, 11% excellent. Another week of scattered rainfall left farmers with time to plant many acres of soybeans and cotton last week. Significant progress was also made with tobacco transplanting. Due to the ongoing threat of rain, many farmers were unable to cut hay, and some that did weathered poor curing conditions. Other activities last week included pesticide and herbicide applications. The winter wheat crop is beginning to ripen and harvest is expected to begin at the end of this week. Cotton planting is about completed, with some replanting yet to occur. Crops and

pastures are rated in mostly good-to-excellent condition. Temperatures averaged about 5 degrees above normal across the state. Precipitation levels were variable, but mostly within an inch of normal.

TEXAS: Topsoil moisture was mostly short to adequate across the state. Wheat and oat conditions were mostly fair to good statewide. Statewide corn condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Sorghum condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Cotton conditions were mostly fair to good statewide. Texas received rainfall in most areas of the state with rainfall totals ranging from 0.01 inch to 5.0 inches. In the Northern Low Plains the wheat crop looks good and harvest is well underway. In the Blacklands corn has started showing some signs of stress; more rainfall is needed. In the Blacklands grain sorghum is doing well despite later than normal plantings because of spring rains. In the Northern Low Plains cotton plantings are complete; replanting of cotton occurred in isolated areas.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Topsoil moisture 14% short, 84% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 13% short, 84% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation Water supplies 0% very short, 6% short, 84% adequate, 10% surplus. Winter wheat 16% headed, 56% 2009, 49% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 9% poor, 24% fair, 51% good, 16% excellent. Spring wheat 3% headed, 9% 2009; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 21% excellent. Barley 95% emerged, 74% 2009, 89% avg.; 7% headed, 26% 2009; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 63% good, 27% excellent. Oats 86% emerged, 84% 2009, 84% avg.; 5% headed. Corn 96% planted, 95% 2009, 93% avg.; 82% emerged, 80% 2009, 71% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 26% fair, 65% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 1st Cutting 14%, 31% 2009, 39% avg. Other Hay Cut 5%. Cattle and calves moved To Summer Range 56%, 59% 2009, 60% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 73% good, 13% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved To Summer Range 43%, 67% 2009, 64% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 73% good, 15% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 93% adequate, 0% surplus. Temperatures increased throughout the week. A few rain showers were seen Tuesday, but by midweek the weather was mostly sunny and warm. Soil moisture content decreased from the previous week. Box Elder and Utah County producers began the first cutting of alfalfa hay. Cutting of Alfalfa hay will continue over the next two to three weeks. Winter wheat looks to be in good to excellent condition in most of the county. Winter wheat yields are expected to be above average at this point. Some producers are beginning to report various diseases in the wheat due to the prolonged cool and moist conditions. Corn still needs some warm weather to begin its growth spurt. Most of the corn looks a little yellow and is less than five inches tall. Most of the safflower that has been planted has emerged and is in fair condition. Some producers in the Pocatello Valley area reported that they could not plant by the May 25th crop insurance planting deadline, because of wet conditions; they are working with their agents on prevented planting claims. A few Cache County growers have started to cut alfalfa hay, and have begun to see damage from the persistent rains. Some still need to finish planting corn, but have been unable to get into the fields due to wet weather. Small grains and pastures are responding very well to weather conditions. Most agree wheat and barley crops look as good as they can ever remember. No significant insect problems have been observed yet. Millard County hot weather the last couple of weeks has encouraged crop growth. Farmers began cutting the first crop of alfalfa last week. Summit County farmers are in full swing with planting, spraying, and irrigating fields. Sprinklers have been started throughout the county. Wayne County hay cutting is about two weeks behind normal. Carbon County crop planting is near completion. Box Elder and Duchesne County cattle producers continue to delay moving their livestock to summer pastures due to the slow growth of forage this spring. Sheep producers are moving sheep to the mid elevation pastures. They reported some losses due to the cold wet spring during lambing. Overall, sheep are in good to excellent condition. Cache County Dairy and beef cattle are doing well. There have been no problems reported yet with flies or mosquitoes. In most cases there is plenty of forage on ranges and in pastures. Millard County's abundant spring moisture has resulted in excellent range conditions and surplus irrigation water. Utah County livestock producers are moving livestock to summer ranges. Carbon County grass growth on summer ranges is

behind average due to the cold spring temperatures. Summit County producers continue to move livestock to summer ranges. Beaver County alfalfa pastures are growing quickly. There have been sightings of Mormon Crickets on ranges.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 15% short, 75% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 19% short, 76% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture 1% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 18% excellent. Other Hay 3% very poor, 13% poor, 37% fair, 37% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 3% poor, 21% fair, 53% good, 23% excellent. Corn 97% emerged, 87% 2009; 91% 5-yr avg.; 2% poor, 17% fair, 65% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans 58% planted, 44% 2009; 48% 5-yr avg.; 42% emerged, 33% 2009; 35% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 3% harvested, 3% 2009; 3% 5-yr avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 62% good, 3% excellent. Barley 29% harvested, 14% 2009; 13% 5-yr avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 34% fair, 58% good, 4% excellent. Flue-cured tobacco transplanted 97%; 100% 2009; 100% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco transplanted 86%; 80% 2009; 79% 5-yr avg. Dark Fire-cured tobacco 97%; 90% 2009; 89% 5-yr avg. Dark Fire-cured tobacco 10% poor, 28% fair, 60% good, 2% excellent. Peanuts 95% planted; 97% 2009; 97% 5-yr avg.; 7% fair, 91% good, 2% excellent. Cotton 99% planted, 100% 2009; 100% 5-yr avg.; 1% poor, 9% fair, 89% good, 1% excellent. Summer Potatoes 25% fair, 75% good. Apples 5% very poor, 3% poor, 71% fair, 16% good, 5% excellent. Peaches 40% fair, 52% good, 8% excellent. Grapes 2% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 20% excellent. Oats 43% fair, 56% good, 1% excellent. Humid conditions with sporadic showers appeared across the state keeping the soil moisture levels adequate. The light rain was greatly appreciated by producers with exceptions for those cutting hay. The combination of moisture and heat was favorable to the progression of corn, cotton, peanuts and soybeans. Small grain harvest has begun, with variable barley yields and test weights. Farmers' continued applying herbicide applications and cultivating tobacco. Small fruit producers are cleaning up strawberry beds and getting ready to harvest blueberries.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 58% adequate and 36% surplus. Grain fields have continued to be heavily soaked. Almost all counties have seen stripe rust continue to be an issue in the fields, while some farmers had issues with finding an opportunity to spray. However, wheat crops were reported to be in excellent shape and have a good chance for above average yields. Producers held off on the first cutting of alfalfa, which was severely damaged by the continued rain. Bean and late spring corn planting continued. Christmas tree growers also expressed concern over the delay in applying fungicide and insecticide applications due to weather. In the Yakima Valley, early sweet cherry harvest had been delayed and hampered by unseasonably low temperatures and rain. There were reports of unacceptably high incidence of fruit splitting in the early harvest. Cherry growers were implementing flashing tape, tree netting and noise scare tactics to protect sweet cherries from birds. Apple fruit was starting to put on some size with fruit reaching 1.5 inches in diameter. Hops were hip to waist high on the trellis. Franklin County reported helicopters and fans were being used to dry their cherries. In Pacific County, cranberry and raspberry growers were busy with weed control programs. Range and pasture conditions were 4 percent poor, 20 percent fair, 69 percent good and 7 percent excellent. Shellfish growers, unaffected by the unusually wet weather, continued spring oyster and clam seeding operations. Pastures had greened back up and warm weather should make them grow. Klickitat County reported cattle herds had been readied, sorted, and marked for release on traditional mountain ranges through June.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 82% adequate and 16% surplus compared with 61% adequate and 39% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 5% very short, 13% short and 82% adequate compared with 11% short, 87% adequate and 2% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 9% short and 91% adequate compared to 3% short and 97% adequate last

year. Corn conditions were 1% poor, 11% fair, 84% good, and 4% excellent; 92% planted, 86% in 2009, 89% 5-year avg.; 70% emerged, 72% in 2009, 70% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions 4% fair and 96% good; 81% planted, 58% in 2009, 73% 5-year avg.; 73% emerged, 40% in 2009, 57% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 11% fair, 87% good and 2% excellent; 96% headed, 92% in 2009, 89% 5-year avg.; 1% harvested, comparison data not available. Oats 3% poor, 38% fair, 56% good and 3% excellent; 93% emerged, 77% in 2009, 85% 5-year avg.; 41% headed, 21% in 2009, 17% 5-year avg. Hay was reported 4% poor, 26% fair, 63% good and 7% excellent. Hay first cutting was 23% complete, 25% in 2009, 28% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 32% fair, 59% good and 9% excellent. Peaches were 41% fair, 51% good and 8% excellent. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 17% fair, 77% good and 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 10% fair, 86% good and 3% excellent. Scattered showers continued throughout the state, keeping farmers out of the hayfields. Farming activities included working in home gardens, making hay when possible, scouting for pests and disease on crops, farm equipment maintenance, fencing repairs, and routine animal vaccinations.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 13% short, 74% adequate, and 12% surplus. Average temperatures last week ranged from 4 to 6 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 76 to 83 degrees. Lows averaged from 53 to 59 degrees. Precipitation ranged from 1.00 inch in La Crosse to 2.13 inches in Madison. Corn 91% emerged complete, an increase of 16 percentage points from the previous week. Soybeans 91% planted, 70% emerged was complete. Oats 100% emerged, 14% headed complete. First cutting hay was 67 percent complete, which is 27 percentage points above a week ago. The warm temperatures and recent moisture accelerated emergence of crops, but some farmers still think soil moistures are short. Signs of stress due to lack of moisture is beginning to show in the Northeastern parts of the state, while southern districts have standing water in some fields. The warm temperatures continue to keep cranberry vines ahead of the normal growing season.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 5.8. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 86% adequate, 4% surplus. Barley progress 96% planted, 80% emerged, 27 jointed. Oats progress 92% planted, 72% emerged, 26% jointed. Spring wheat progress 98% planted, 88% emerged, 45% jointed, 2% boot. Winter wheat progress 91% jointed, 20% boot. Dry beans progress 73% planted, 17% emerged. Corn progress 94% planted, 67% emerged. Sugar beet progress 61% emerged. Alfalfa harvested 3% first cutting. Barley condition 40% fair, 58% good, 2% excellent. Oats condition 21% fair, 68% good, 11% excellent. Spring wheat condition 26% fair, 41% good, 33% excellent. Winter wheat condition 11% fair, 86% good, 3% excellent. Alfalfa condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 69% good, 12% excellent. Other hay condition 3% poor, 17% fair, 77% good, 3% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 2% short, 86% adequate, 12% surplus. Range flock ewes lambing 81%. Range flock sheep shorn 96%. Calf losses 25% light, 74% normal, 1% heavy. Lamb losses 20% light, 79% normal, 1% heavy. Cattle condition 10% fair, 84% good, 6% excellent. Calf condition 7% fair, 85% good, 8% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 8% fair, 86% good, 5% excellent. Lamb condition 1% poor, 5% fair, 89% good, 5% excellent. Cattle moved to summer pastures 74%. Sheep moved to summer pastures 56%. Range and pasture condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 64% good, 16% excellent. Lincoln County was on target when they commented that it has been a strange spring so far. While Big Horn County reported rain all week and good looking crops, Albany County reported dry and relentless winds which depleted topsoil moisture. To add a bit more variety, Carbon County reported flooding from the Platte, Encampment and Little Snake Rivers, with peak run off expected this coming week and Uinta County reported code red alert warnings of high runoff in the Blacks Fork drainage area with both dams opening gates and expected to spill by this Tuesday. The majority of livestock continue to look good and several counties reported that thus far it is greening up nicely. Activities lambing of range flocks, field work, moving livestock to summer pasture.

June 3 ENSO Update

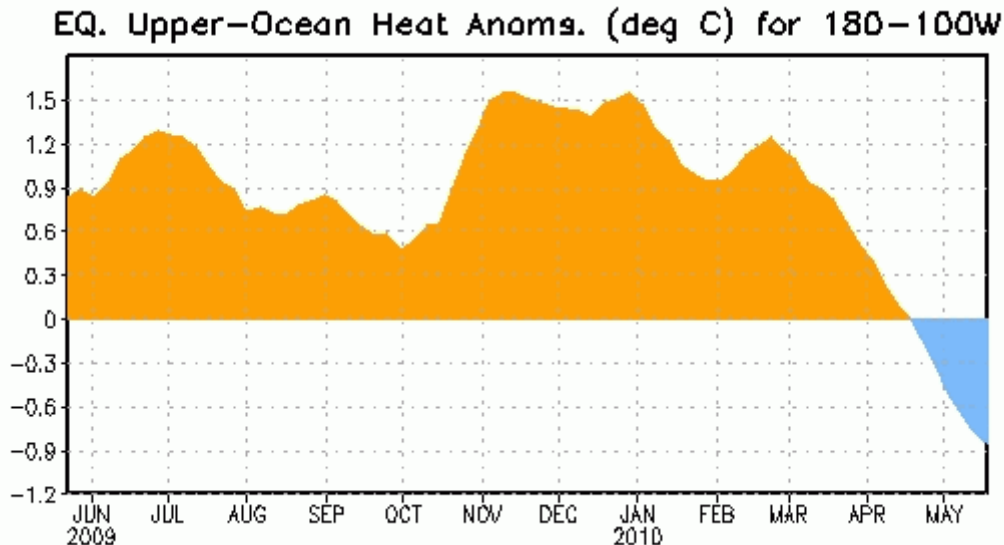


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

ENSO Alert System Status: [La Niña Watch](#) / [Final El Niño Advisory](#)

Synopsis: Conditions are favorable for a transition to La Niña conditions during June – August 2010.

El Niño dissipated during May 2010 as positive surface temperature (SST) anomalies decreased rapidly across the equatorial Pacific Ocean and negative SST anomalies emerged across the eastern half of the Pacific. All of the Niño indices decreased between 0.5°C to 1.0°C during the month. Since the end of February, subsurface heat content anomalies (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean, Fig. 1) have decreased steadily. Below-average temperatures have strengthened at depth and currently extend to the surface in parts of the eastern Pacific. Also during May, enhanced convection persisted over Indonesia, while the area of suppressed convection strengthened and expanded over the tropical central Pacific. The low-level easterly trade winds strengthened over the western and central equatorial Pacific, and anomalous upper-level westerly winds prevailed over the east-central Pacific. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies reflect the demise of El Niño and return of ENSO-neutral conditions.

The majority of models predict ENSO-neutral conditions (between -0.5°C to +0.5°C in the Niño-3.4 region) through early 2011. However, over the last several months, a growing number of models, including

the NCEP Climate Forecast System (CFS), indicate the onset of La Niña conditions during June-August 2010. There is an increasing confidence in these colder model forecasts, which is supported by recent observations that show cooling trends in the Pacific Ocean and signs of coupling with the atmospheric circulation. Therefore, conditions are favorable for a transition to La Niña conditions during June-August 2010.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the [Forecast Forum](#) section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 8 July 2010. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 30 - June 5, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Heavy rain renewed flooding in eastern Europe, while showers provided additional, much-needed moisture for winter crops across France and England.

WESTERN FSU: Locally heavy showers maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter grains in western and northern portions of the region.

EASTERN FSU: Beneficial showers in eastern-most portions of the region contrasted with unfavorable dryness in central spring grain areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Scattered showers across northern growing areas were beneficial for filling winter grains.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Drier weather in eastern growing areas allowed winter grain maturation and harvesting to resume.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon moisture waned as Tropical Cyclone Phet formed in the northern Arabian Sea.

EAST ASIA: Warm weather aided corn and soybean development in Manchuria, while sunny, mild weather benefited winter wheat nearing maturation and rapeseed harvesting.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon rains provided favorable moisture to rice and corn in Thailand and the Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry weather in western and southeastern Australia favored additional winter grain planting in the wake of last week's soaking rains.

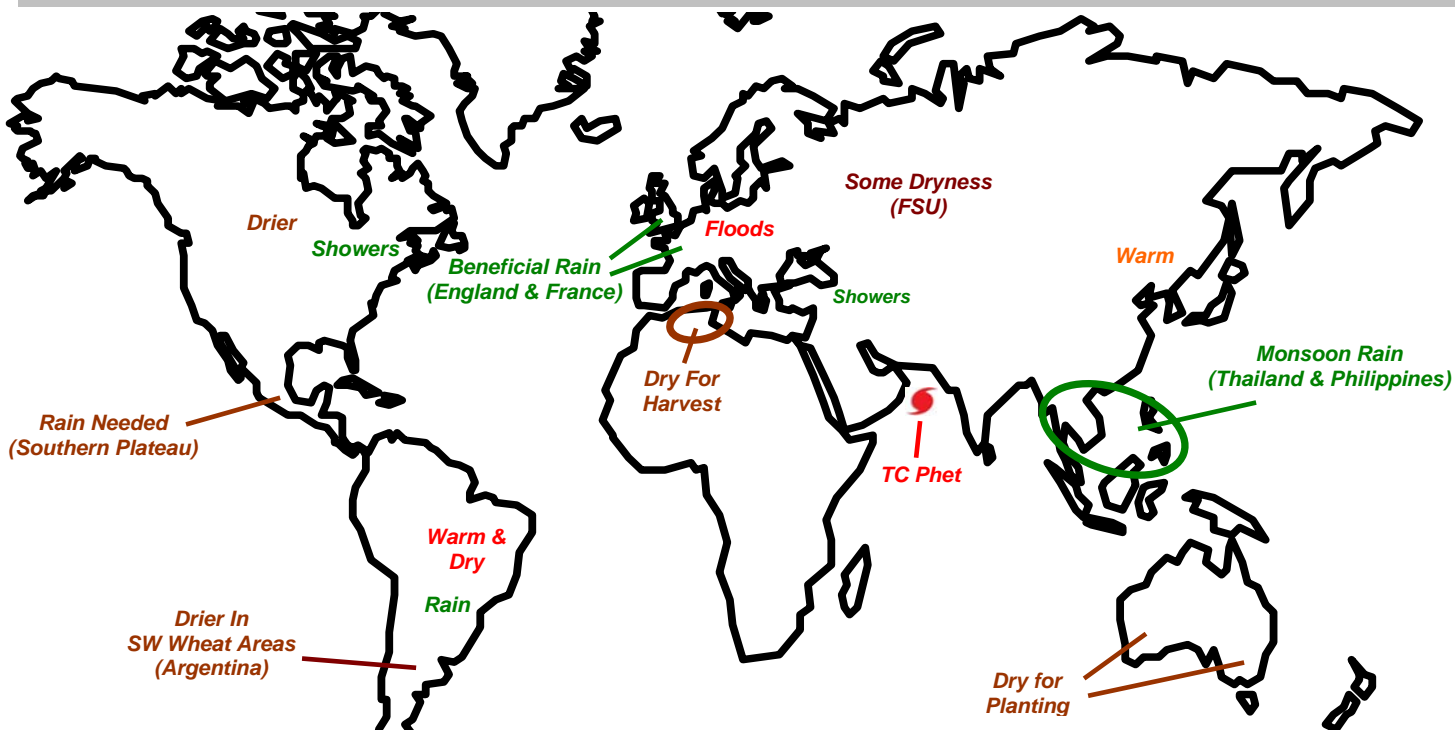
ARGENTINA: Drier weather returned to Argentina's southern wheat belt, where moisture was limited for winter grain establishment.

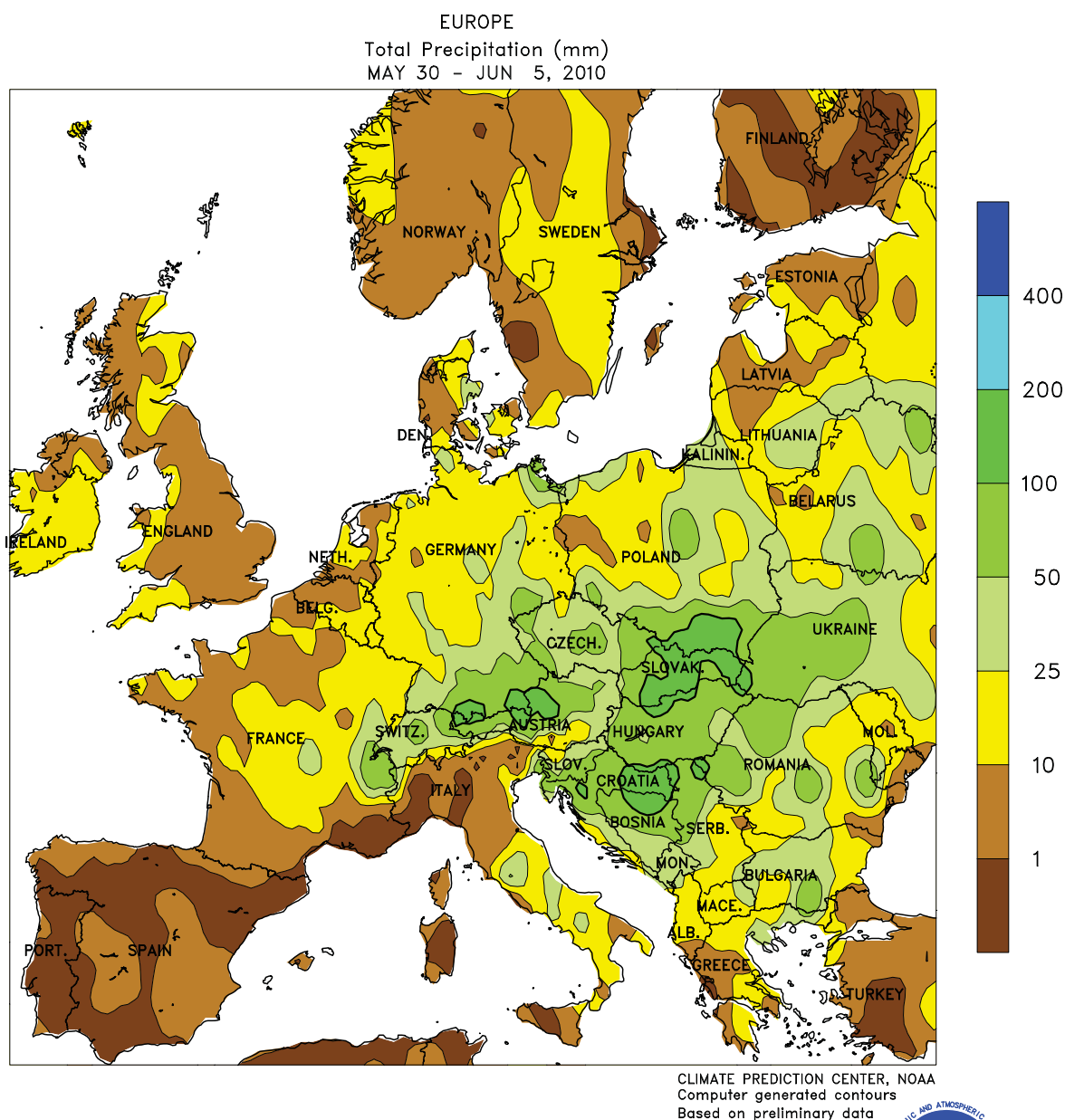
BRAZIL: Rain lingered throughout the south, keeping major winter wheat areas abundantly watered.

MEXICO: Showers increased over the northeast, but dry weather persisted across the southern plateau corn belt.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Mostly dry, albeit cool weather, helped to dry fields for planting in the southwest.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warm, showery weather benefited winter grains, pastures, and emerging summer crops.

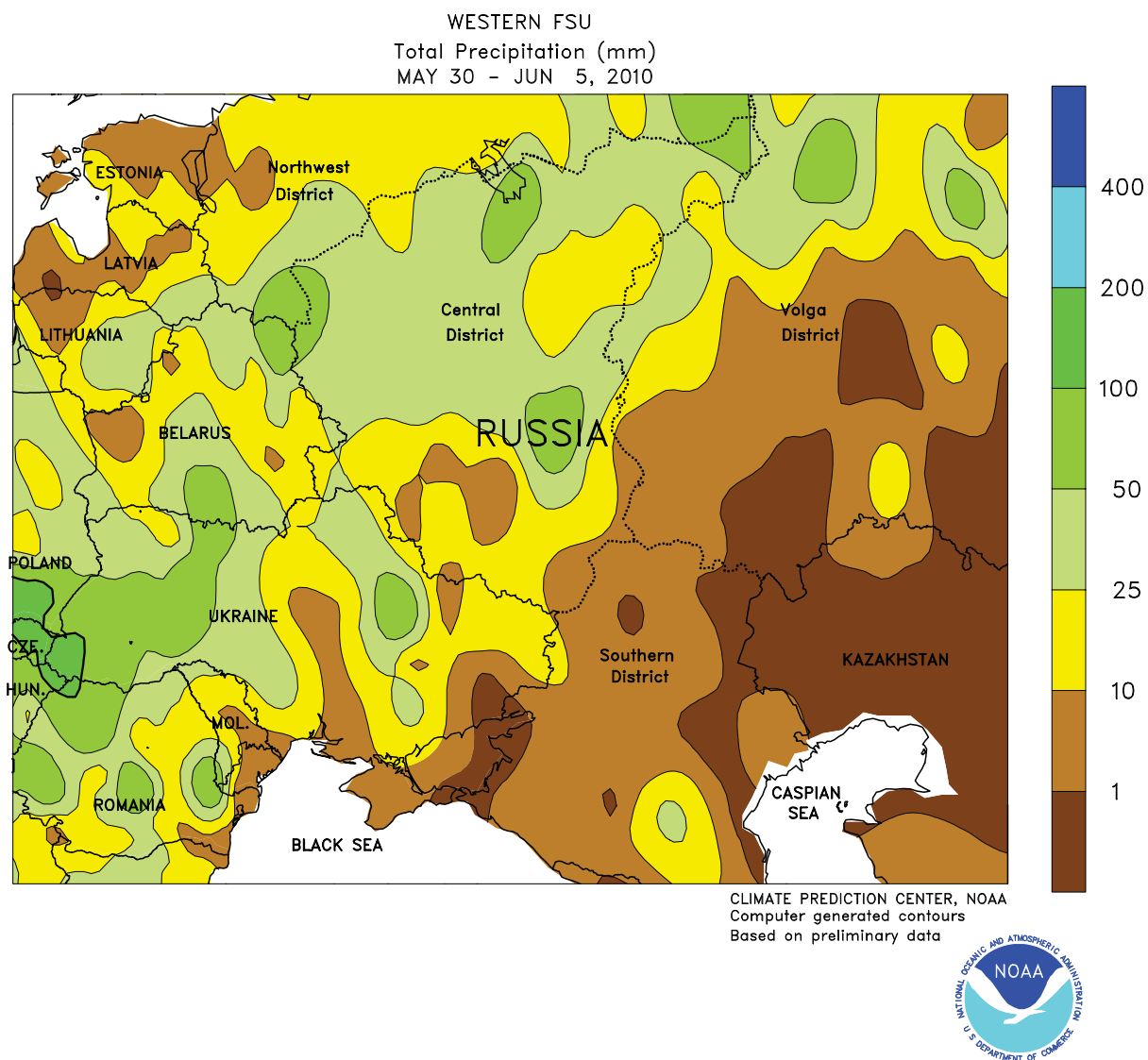




EUROPE

Heavy rain persisted in eastern Europe, while showers provided much-needed soil moisture to western growing areas. A stationary storm system produced up to 170 mm of rain from eastern Poland into the northern Balkans, which caused localized flooding but maintained abundant soil moisture for reproductive winter crops as well as emerging to vegetative corn and sunflowers. The rain also hampered efforts to replant fields damaged by several weeks of stormy weather, most notably in southern Poland, Slovakia, and northern Hungary. Meanwhile, a cold front brought another round of beneficial rainfall (5-25 mm) to England, northern France, and

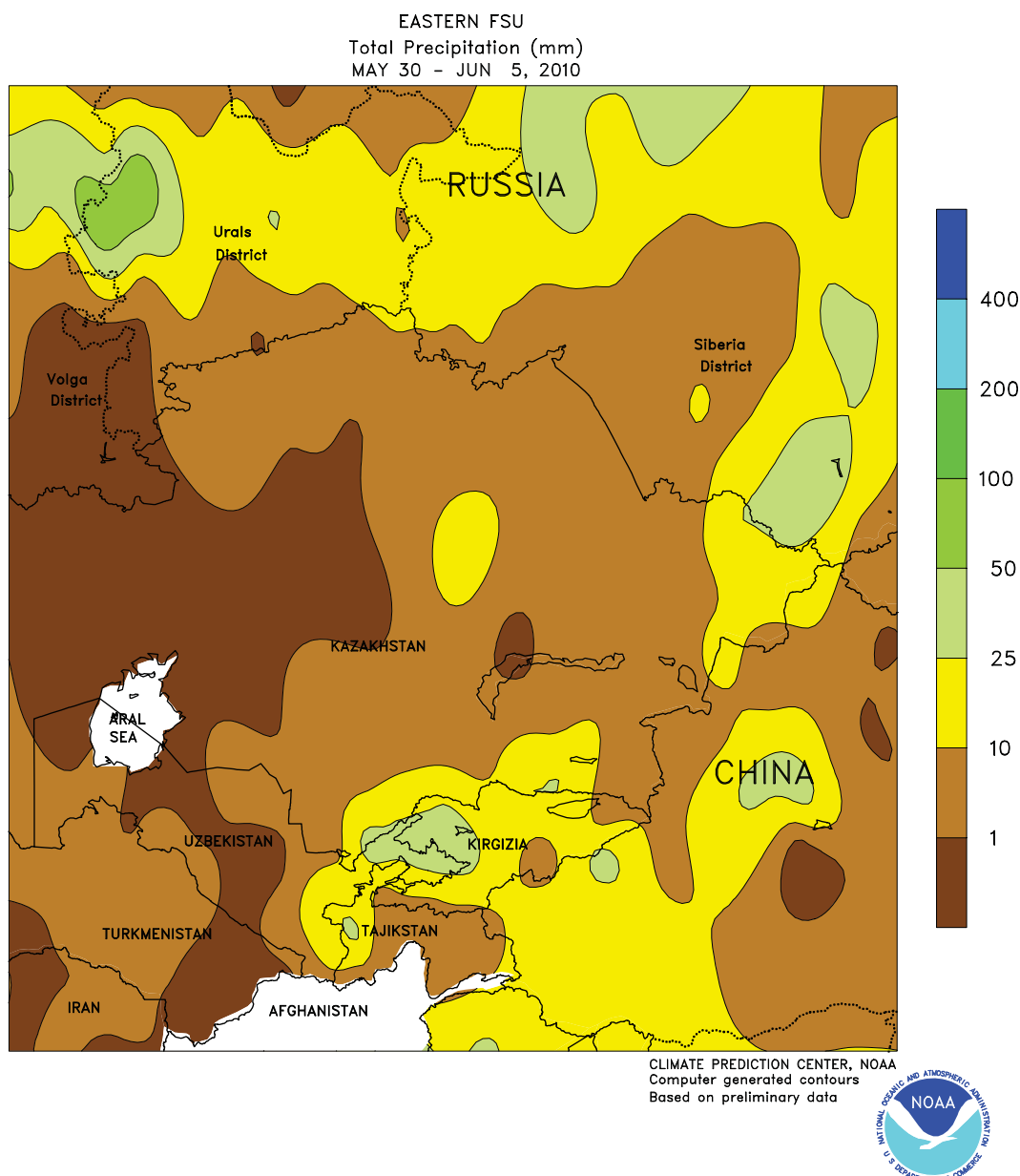
northwestern Germany, improving prospects for reproductive winter grains following a 2-month dry spell. Lighter showers (less than 10 mm) in southwestern France were favorable for corn and sunflowers. Meanwhile, wet weather (10-50 mm) returned to southern portions of Italy and the Danube River Valley, slowing fieldwork but favoring vegetative to reproductive summer crops. Temperatures for the week averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal from Germany into the Balkans, while summer-like heat (upper 20s to upper 30s degrees C) in Spain accelerated winter crop maturation and harvesting.



WESTERN FSU

Wet weather over western portions of the region contrasted with unfavorably warm, dry weather in eastern winter grain districts. A slow-moving storm produced 25 to 50 mm of rain across western and northern growing areas, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for flowering to filling winter grains as well as vegetative corn and sunflowers. However, a second week of locally heavy downpours (up to 100 mm) in Belarus and Ukraine hampered fieldwork and

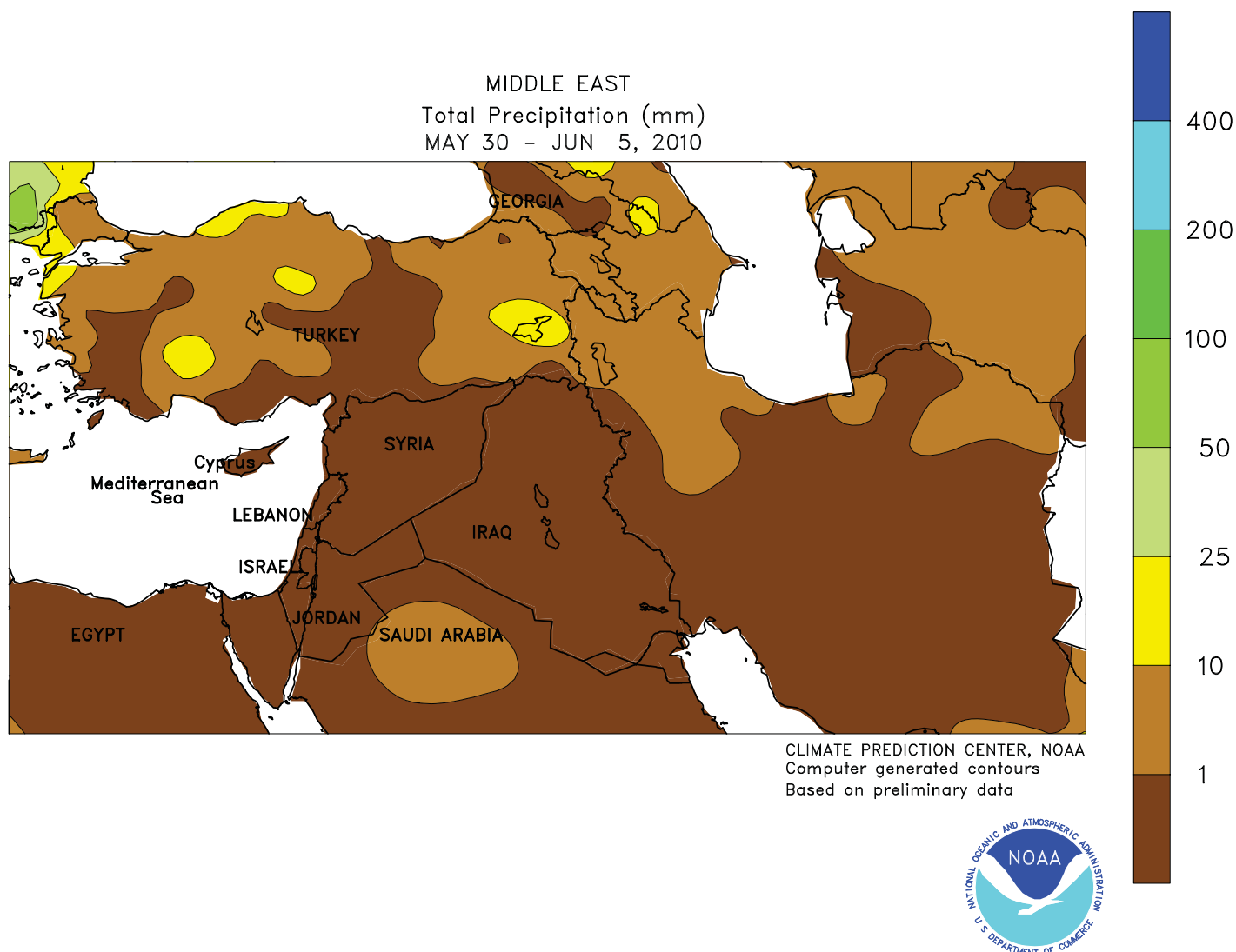
raised concerns over declining grain quality and crop disease. Farther east, mostly dry, hot weather (daytime highs reaching the upper 30s degrees C) further reduced soil moisture for jointing spring grains and reproductive winter wheat in western Kazakhstan and the southern Volga District. Rain will be needed soon in eastern growing areas to stabilize declining yield prospects for both winter grains and summer crops.



EASTERN FSU

Dry, warm weather returned to primary spring grain districts, although favorable showers continued over eastern- and southern-most growing areas. Rain totaled less than 5 mm across most of southern Russia and northern Kazakhstan, further reducing soil moisture for vegetative spring grains and reproductive to filling winter crops. An area of moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm) was reported across the northern tier of the region, although much of this rain fell outside the primary wheat belt.

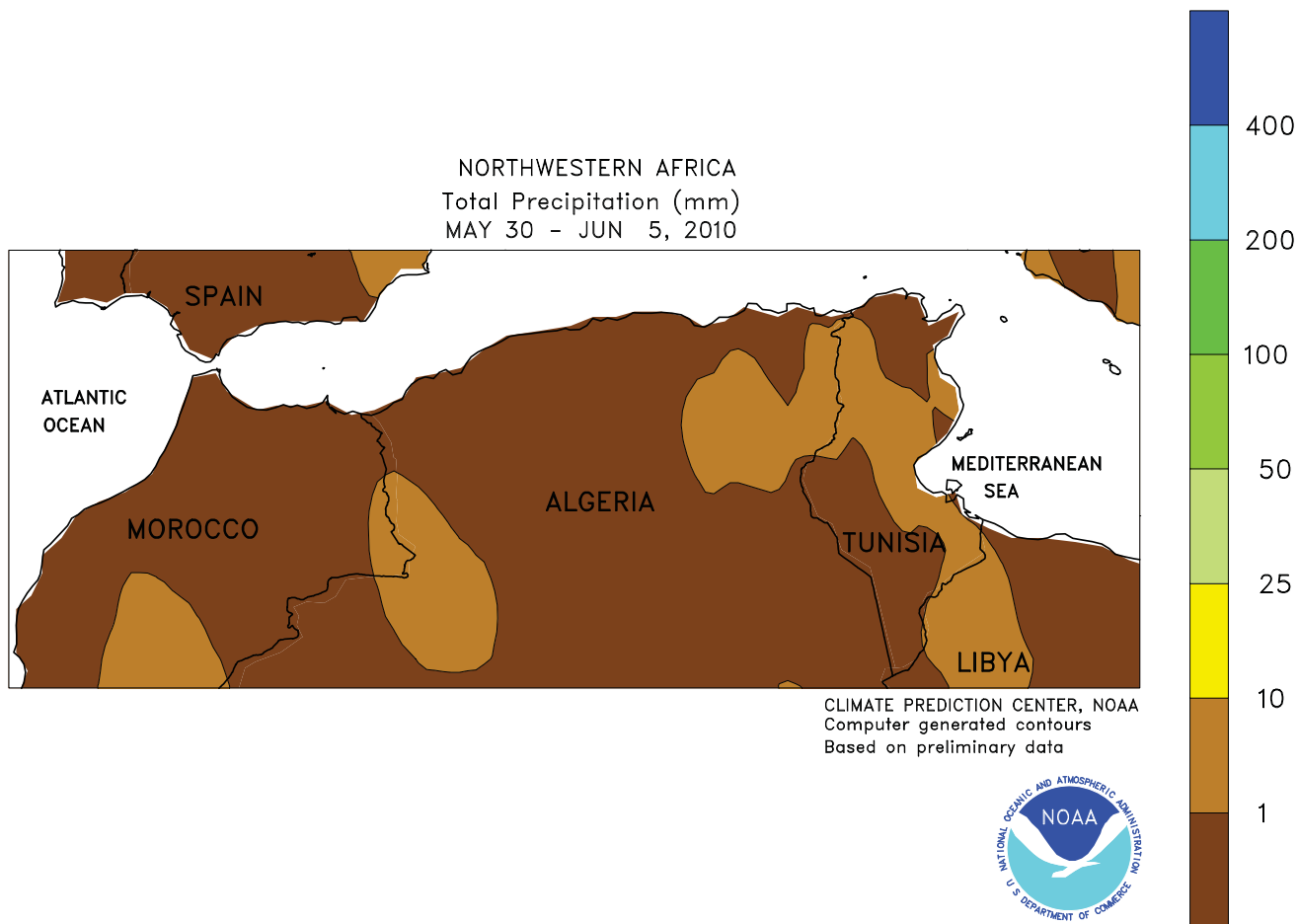
However, showers (10-45 mm) in the eastern Siberia District were beneficial for spring grains and summer crops. Meanwhile, showers and thunderstorms continued over southern cotton areas, with 10 to 45 mm of rain increasing moisture reserves for the upcoming dry season. Above-normal temperatures (1-3 degrees C above normal) in western portions of the region increased evaporative losses and crop-water demands, while near-normal temperatures in the south favored cotton development.



MIDDLE EAST

Scattered showers maintained favorable prospects for northern winter grains, while dry weather promoted winter wheat harvesting over central and southern growing areas. Additional late-season showers (2-15 mm) across northern portions of Turkey and Iran

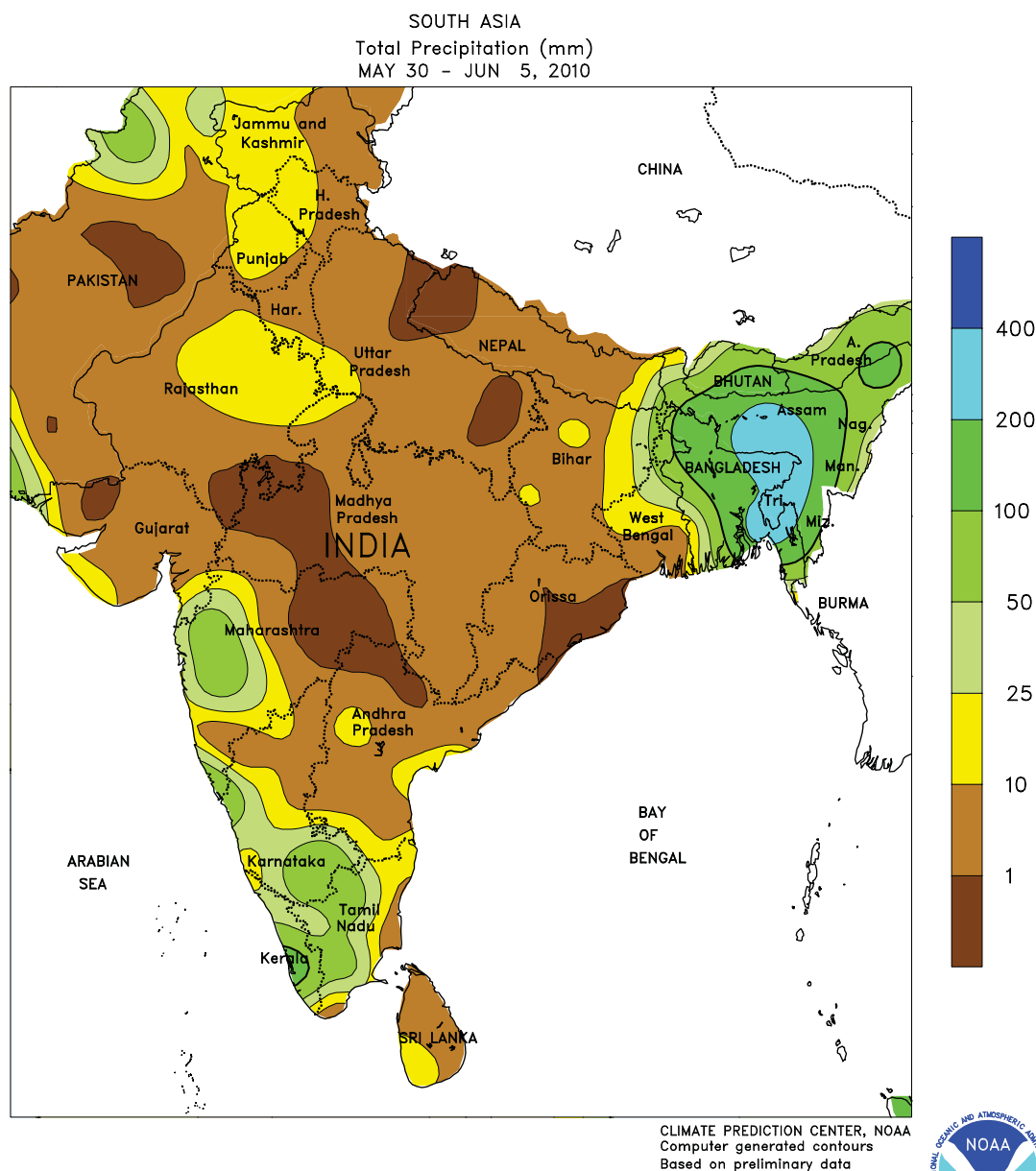
provided an additional boost of soil moisture to filling wheat and barley. Meanwhile, seasonably dry, hot weather (daytime highs in the upper 30s to upper 40s degrees C) accelerated winter crop harvesting from the eastern Mediterranean coast into Iran.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Mostly dry weather returned to the region following last week's unseasonable showers in eastern crop districts. With high pressure providing sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures (2-5 degrees C above normal), winter grain maturation and harvesting

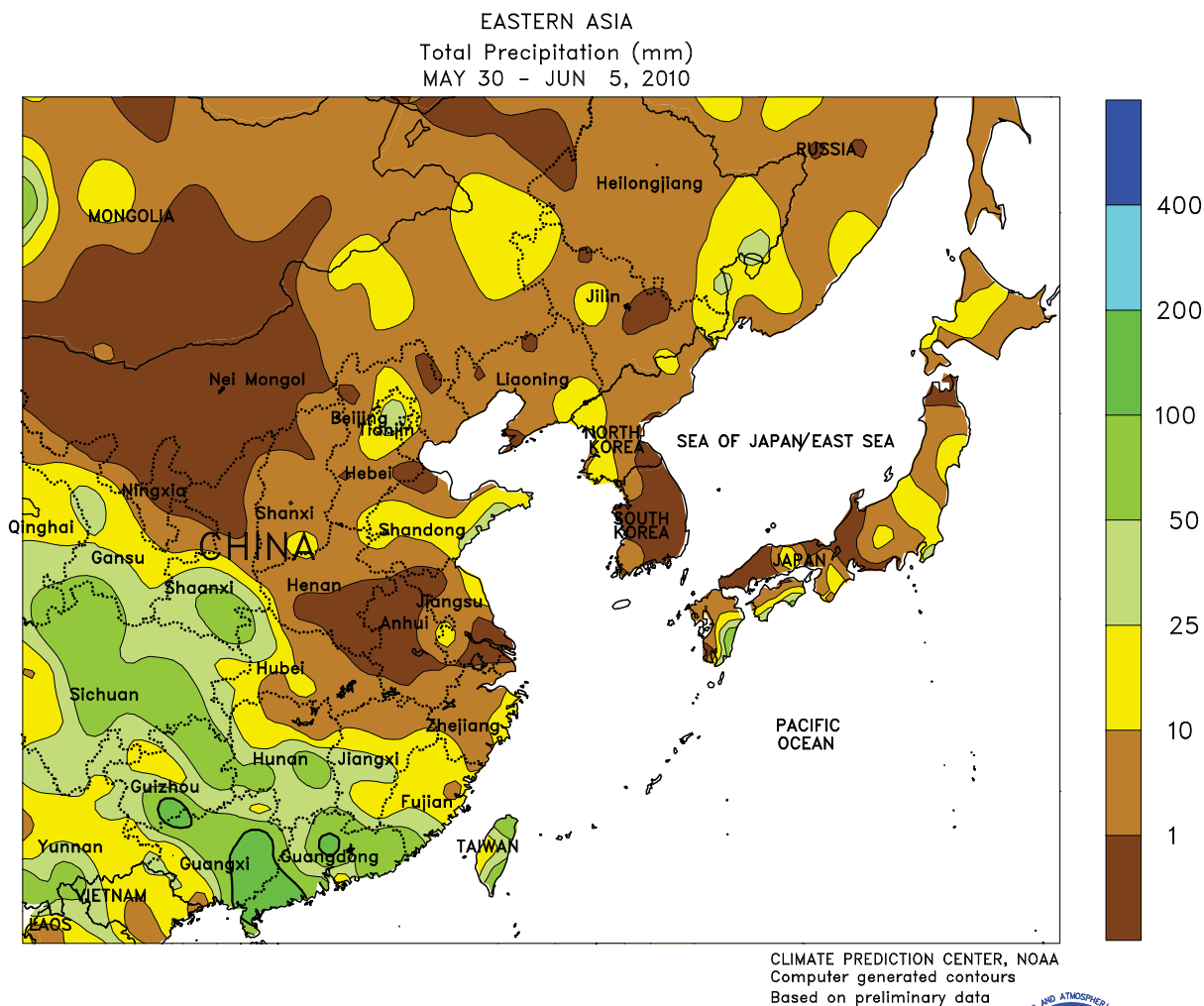
accelerated over most of the region. Despite the widespread warmth, cooler-than-normal conditions (2-4 degrees C below normal) lingered in northern Tunisia, although winter crops have likely reached maturity here as well.



SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon moisture waned across the region as Tropical Cyclone Phet developed early in the week. Tropical Cyclone Phet reached maximum intensity on June 2 as a category 4 cyclone with 125 knot winds. The cyclone brushed northeastern Oman prior to dissipating in the northern Arabian Sea, close to the Pakistan coast (where 25 to nearly 200 mm occurred). Tropical Cyclone Phet suppressed the monsoon circulation for most of the period, with rainfall increasing later in the week as Phet weakened. The resuming showers brought 25 to 50 mm of rain to southern Karnataka and southern Andhra Pradesh as well as most of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Summer crop planting continued in these areas, which mainly consisted of rice and groundnuts. Showers (10-25 mm, locally over 50 mm)

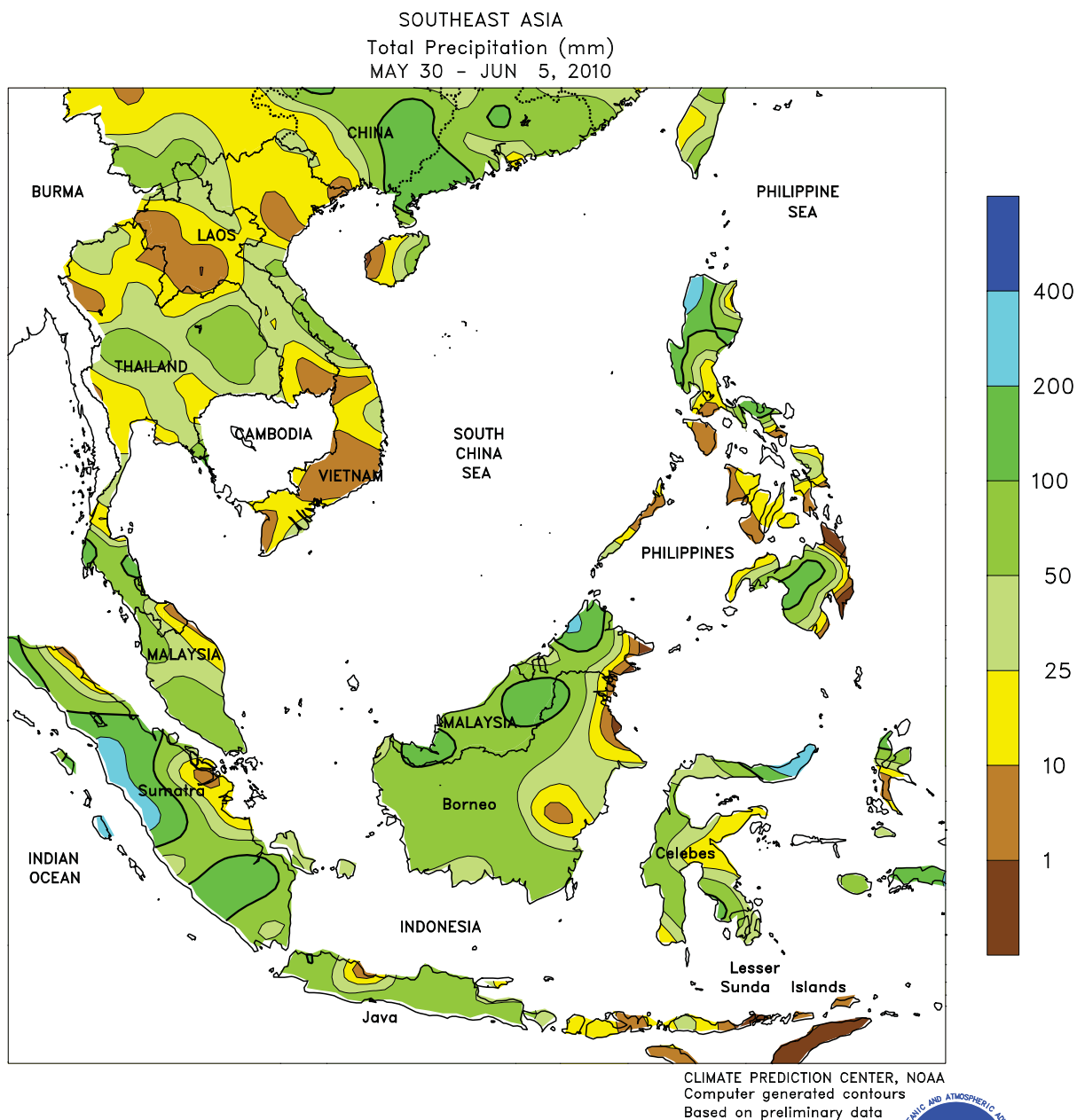
associated with Tropical Cyclone Phet occurred in western Maharashtra, boosting soil moisture for upcoming summer planting of cotton and oilseeds. In contrast to the reduction of moisture in southern India, flooding was widespread in Bangladesh and far eastern India, with 100 to over 200 mm of rain. As for the rest of the region, showers were scattered and light (less than 10 mm), with higher amounts (25-100 mm) in the mountains from northern Afghanistan to northern India and into the key cotton producing areas of Punjab, India. Meanwhile, temperatures remained 1 to 5 degrees C above normal across the region as maximum temperatures surged into the mid 40s degrees C and maintained high irrigation requirements for cotton in northern India.



EASTERN ASIA

Mostly dry weather occurred in eastern China as less than 10 mm of rain fell for the week, although heavy showers persisted in southern provinces. In Manchuria, temperatures 3 to 7 degrees C above normal stimulated corn and soybean development but with daytime highs over 30 degrees C, also increased water requirements. Sunny, mild weather across the Yellow and Yangtze River Basins favored winter wheat maturation and rapeseed harvesting. The drier conditions in the Yangtze Valley were especially beneficial in easing

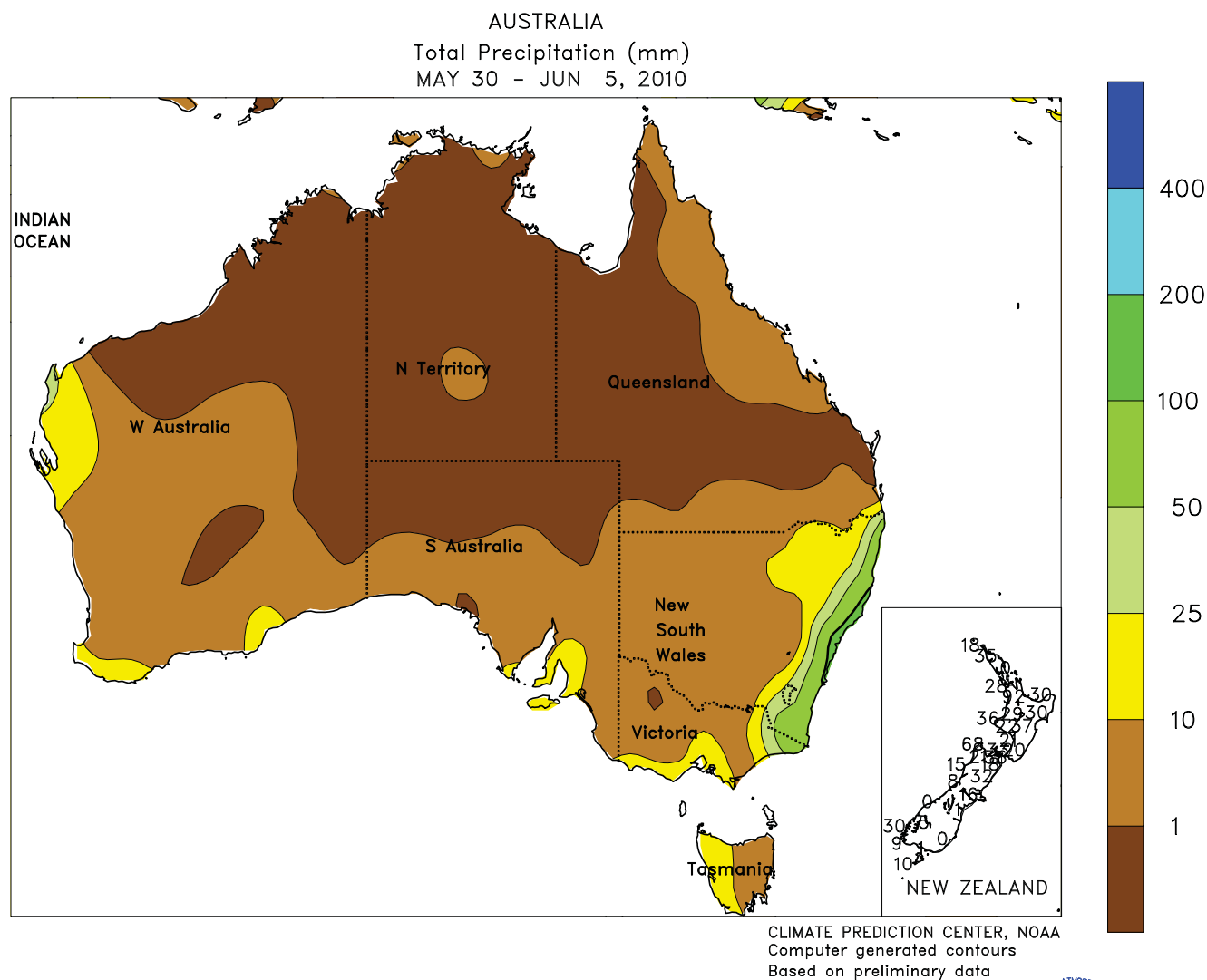
excessive wetness and aiding drydown of early double-crop rice. Heavy showers (25-200 mm) ranged from the Sichuan Basin to the Xi River Basin, maintaining abundant to excessive soil moisture for corn and soybeans while causing some flooding in sugarcane areas. Meanwhile, warm weather and occasional light rain (1-25 mm) benefited cotton development in western China. Elsewhere in the region, dry weather aided rice transplanting in Japan and on the Korean Peninsula where soil moisture appeared adequate for crop establishment.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

The monsoon remained active across Indochina and the Philippines, while unseasonably heavy rainfall continued in Indonesia. In Thailand, showers (25-100 mm) brought beneficial moisture to vegetative rice across most key producing districts. In Vietnam, mostly dry weather prevailed as winter-spring rice harvesting continued in the north, and summer-autumn rice transplanting was likely nearing completion in the south. Rainfall across the

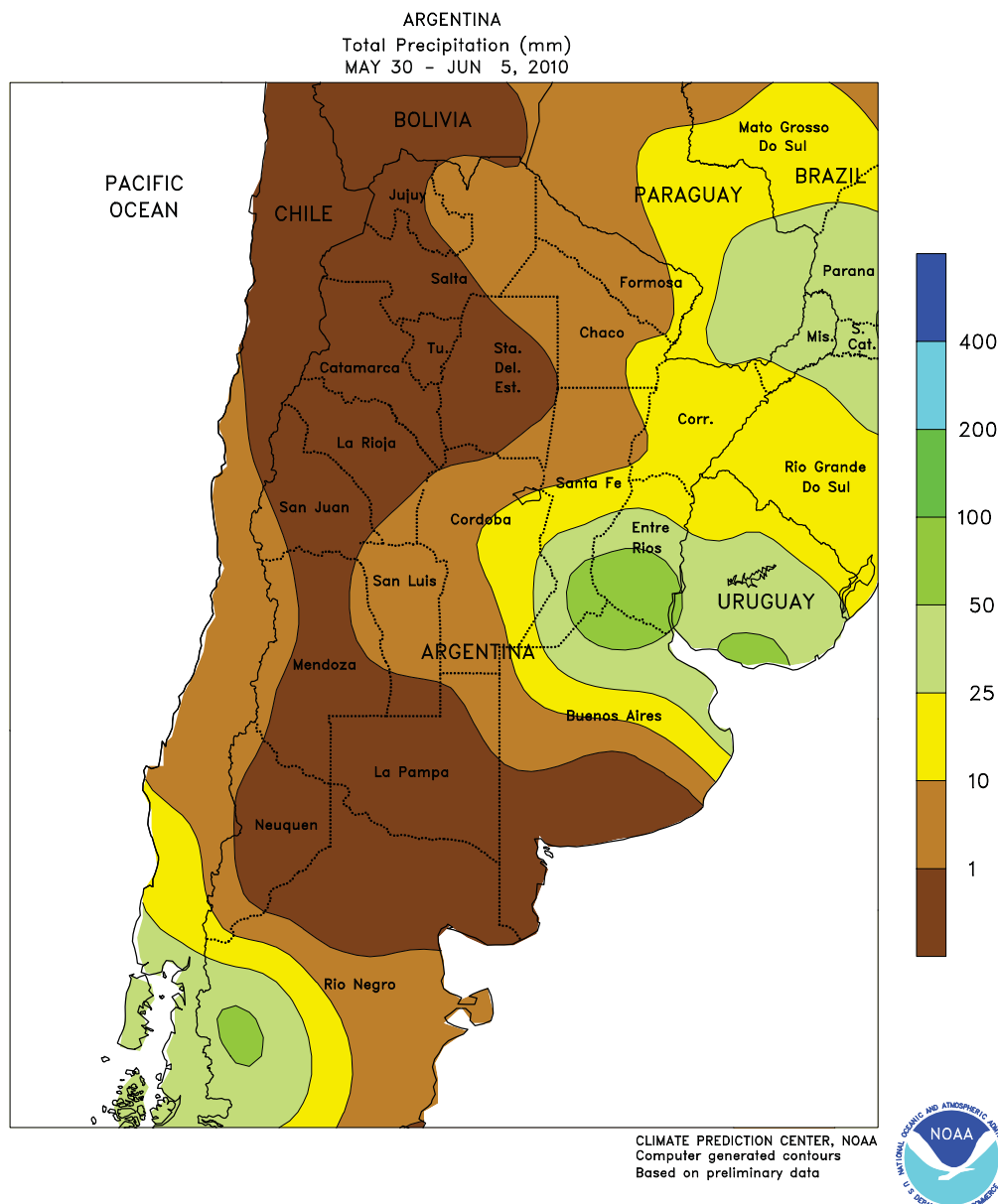
Philippines was favorably heavy, with 25 to 100 mm boosting reservoirs and soil moisture for summer-grown rice and corn. Meanwhile, above-normal rainfall continued in Indonesia, where 50 to over 200 mm maintained abundant to excessive soil moisture for oil palm and slowed harvest activities. More seasonable rainfall amounts (25-50 mm) in Malaysia, however, provided beneficial moisture to oil palm with few harvest delays.



AUSTRALIA

Scattered, mostly light showers (1-5 mm, locally near 10 mm) fell across western and southeastern Australia, helping maintain local moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. The rain was short lived, however, allowing additional winter grain planting in the wake of last week's soaking rains. More widespread, heavier rain (5-13 mm,

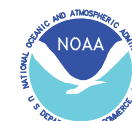
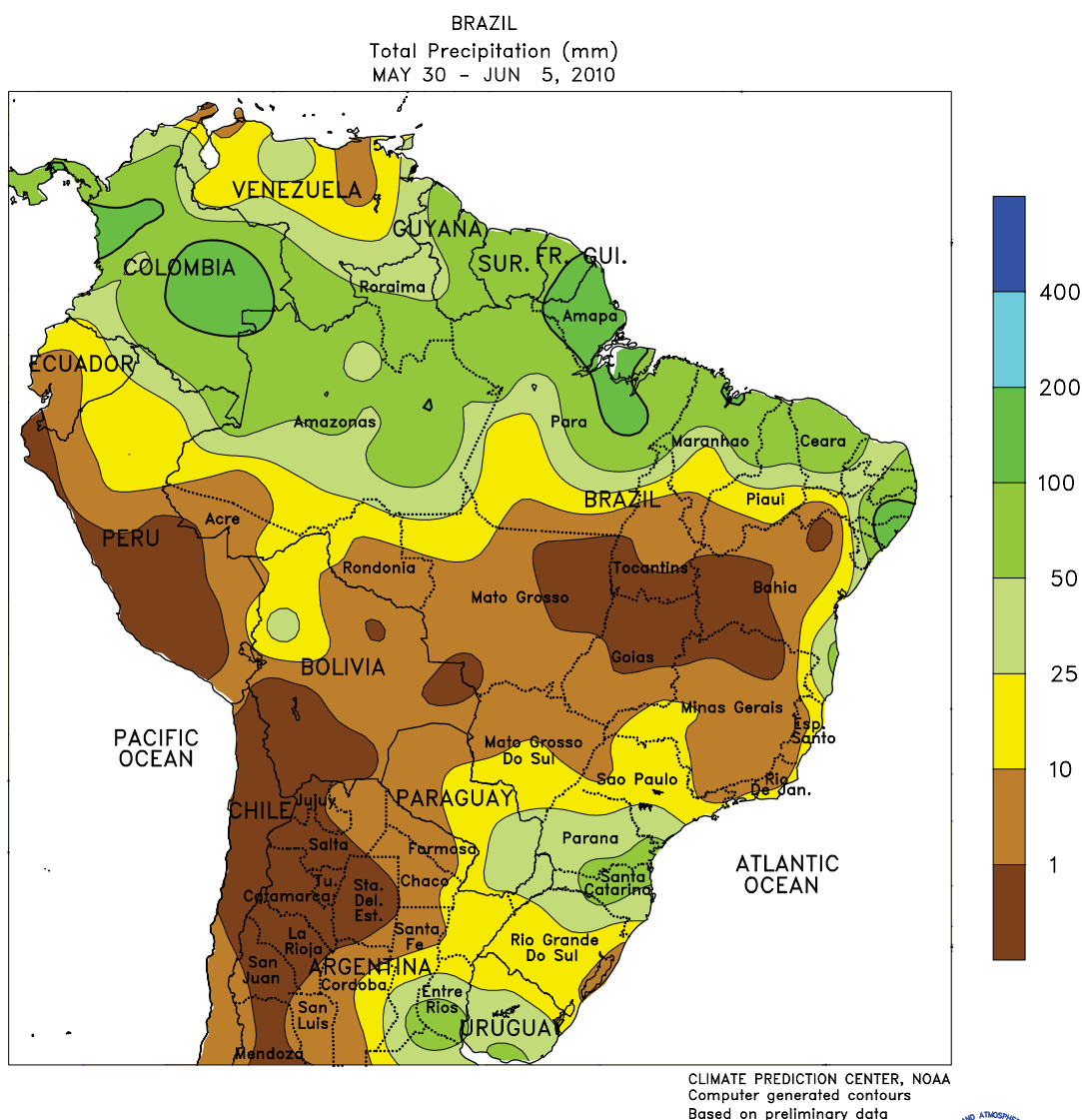
locally more) fell in central and northern New South Wales, aiding wheat and other winter grain development. In contrast, mostly dry weather in central and southern Queensland favored fieldwork, including late summer crop harvesting. Temperatures in the wheat belt were generally seasonable, averaging within 1 degree C of normal.



ARGENTINA

Dry, cool weather overspread the region, aiding autumn fieldwork but slowing winter grain emergence. In central Argentina, early week showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) lingered over eastern growing areas (northern Buenos Aires and nearby areas in Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios); however, drier weather prevailed for the remainder of the week. Weekly temperatures averaged near to below normal, with freezing temperatures mostly confined to southern growing areas. Although the drier weather will aid harvesting

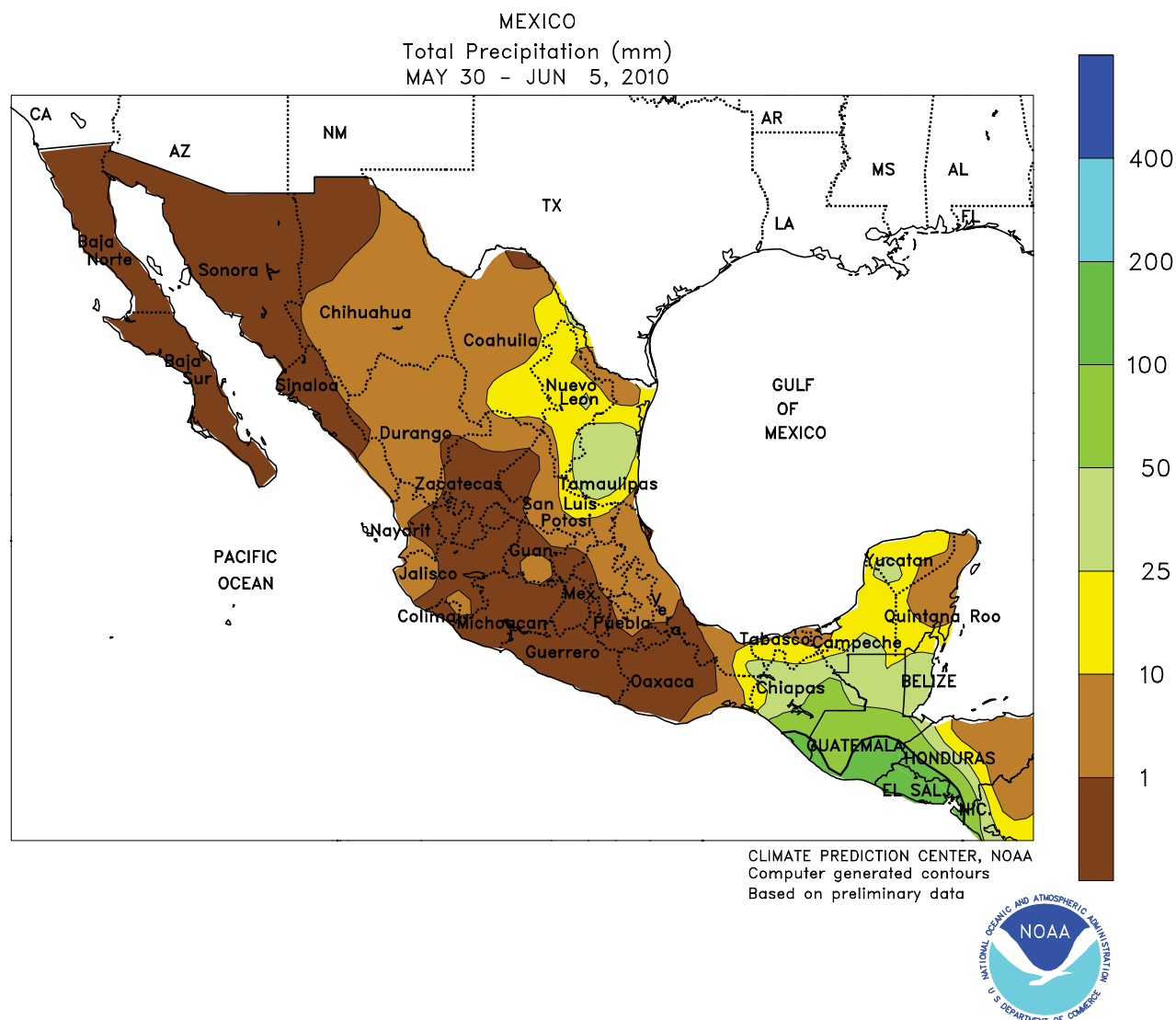
of corn and soybeans, moisture remained limited for winter grain establishment in some western production areas, including La Pampa and adjacent locations in Buenos Aires and Cordoba, which missed last week's rainfall. Farther north, the drier conditions were favorable for maturing cotton, but weekly temperatures averaging up to 3 degrees C below normal slowed the drying process. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybeans were 79 and 95 percent harvested, respectively, as of June 3.



BRAZIL

Rain expanded over the main wheat production areas of southern Brazil, slowing fieldwork but maintaining generally favorable moisture levels for germination and establishment. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more throughout Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, the country's leading wheat producers. The rain extended northward into southern Mato Grosso do Sul, Sao Paulo, and western Minas Gerais, boosting late-season moisture reserves for sugarcane and coffee. Cool weather accompanied the rain, but temperatures reportedly

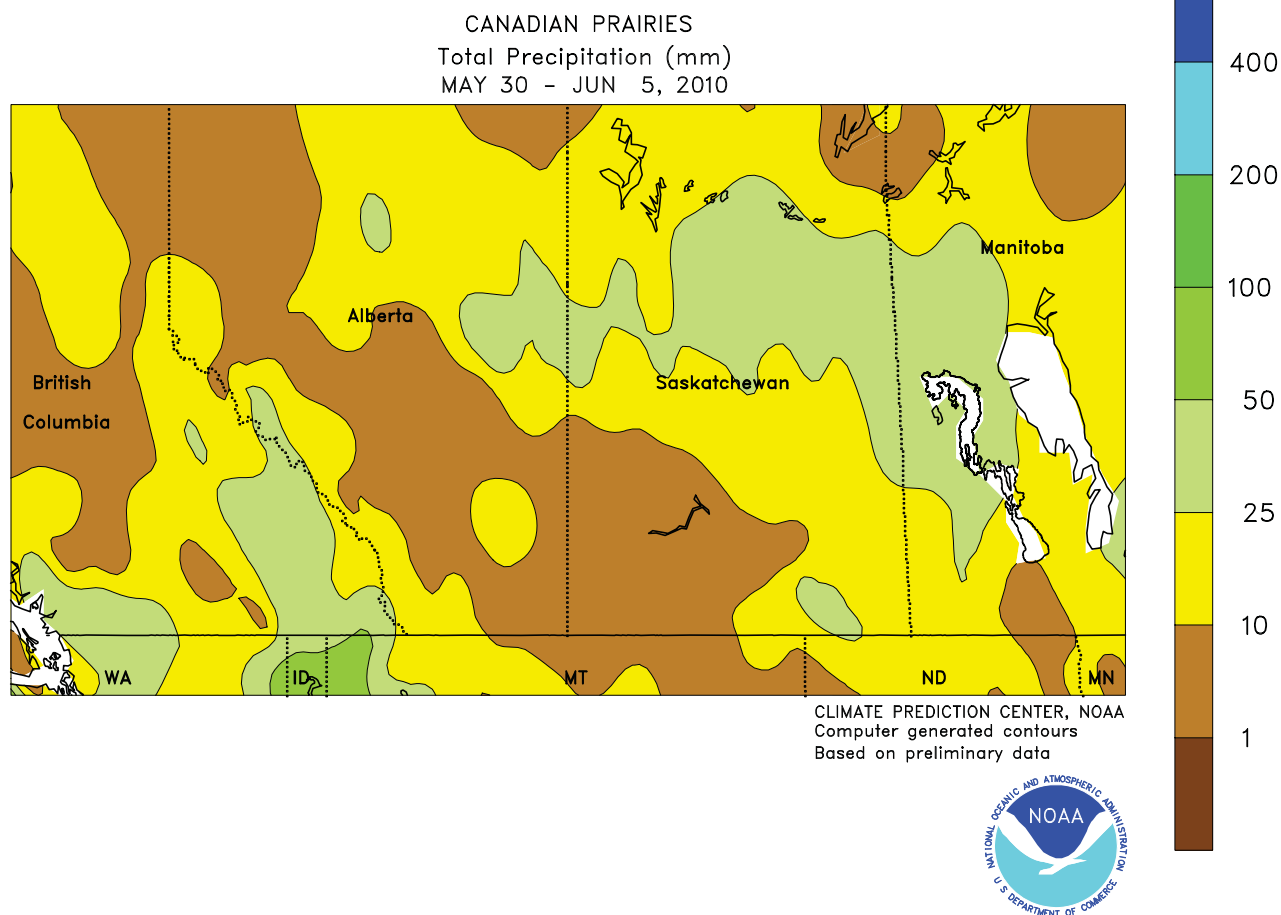
stayed well above freezing in major agricultural areas. In contrast, warmth and dryness (temperatures averaging more than 3 degrees C in some locations, with highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C) hastened development of safrinha corn and cotton in the main growing areas of central Brazil including Mato Grosso, a leading producer of those two crops. Farther east, rain (10-25 mm or more, with locally heavier amounts) increased moisture for crops along the eastern coast, including coffee, cocoa, and sugarcane.



MEXICO

Rain increased over parts of the east, but pockets of unfavorable dryness persisted on the southern plateau. A generally wetter pattern was observed both in the northeast (including Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon) and on the Yucatan Peninsula. In the north, the moisture was favorable for crops and livestock and added to reservoir levels. The bulk of the southern rain hampered recovery efforts in parts of Central America hit hard by Tropical

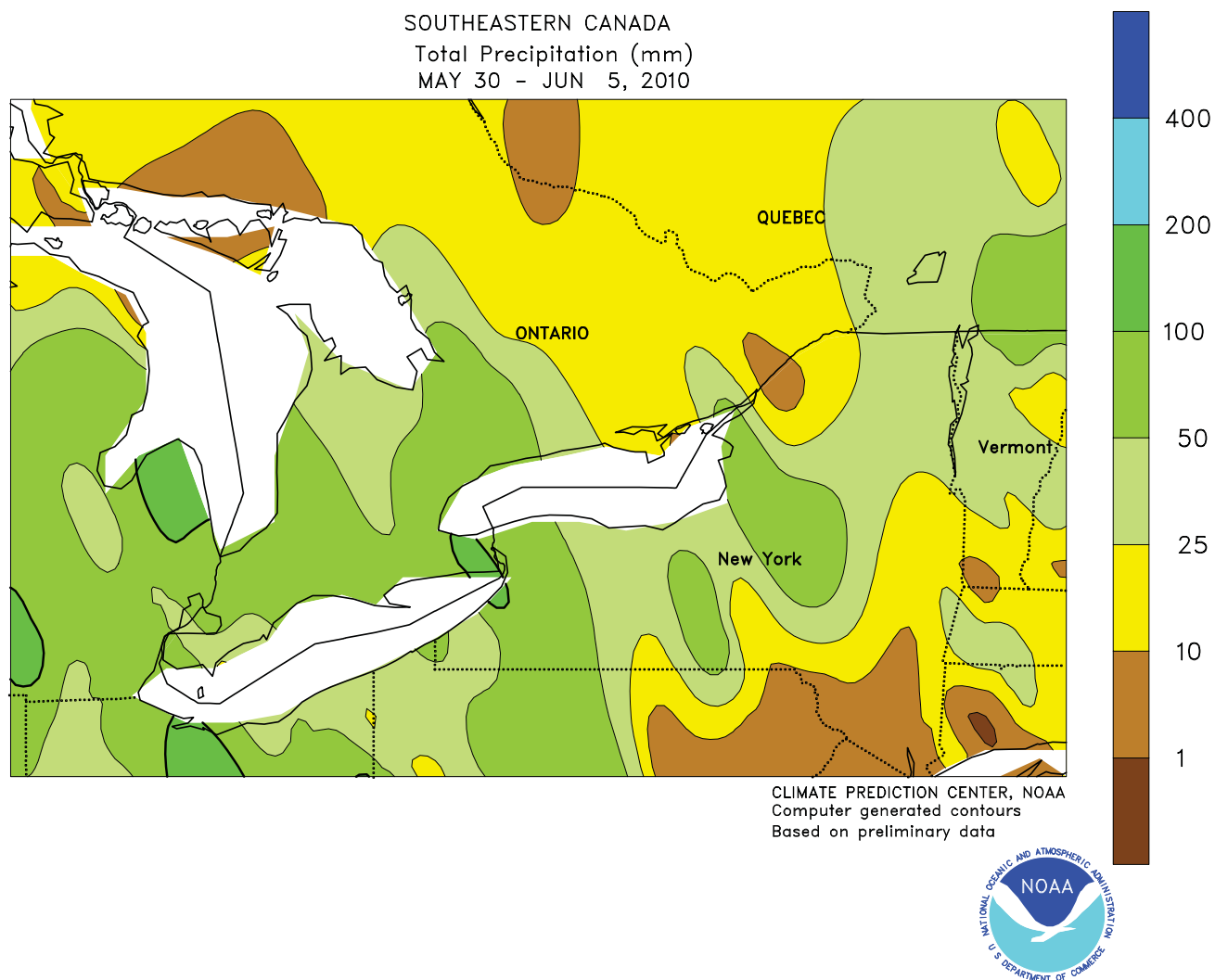
Storm Agatha. However, dry, generally warm conditions prevailed in Veracruz and nearby locations on the southern plateau; these areas should be receiving seasonal rains by now, and the dryness has likely caused significant delays in planting corn and other rain-fed crops. Dry weather also continued throughout much of the west, though scattered showers helped to increase reservoir levels in a few locations, mostly in Chihuahua.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

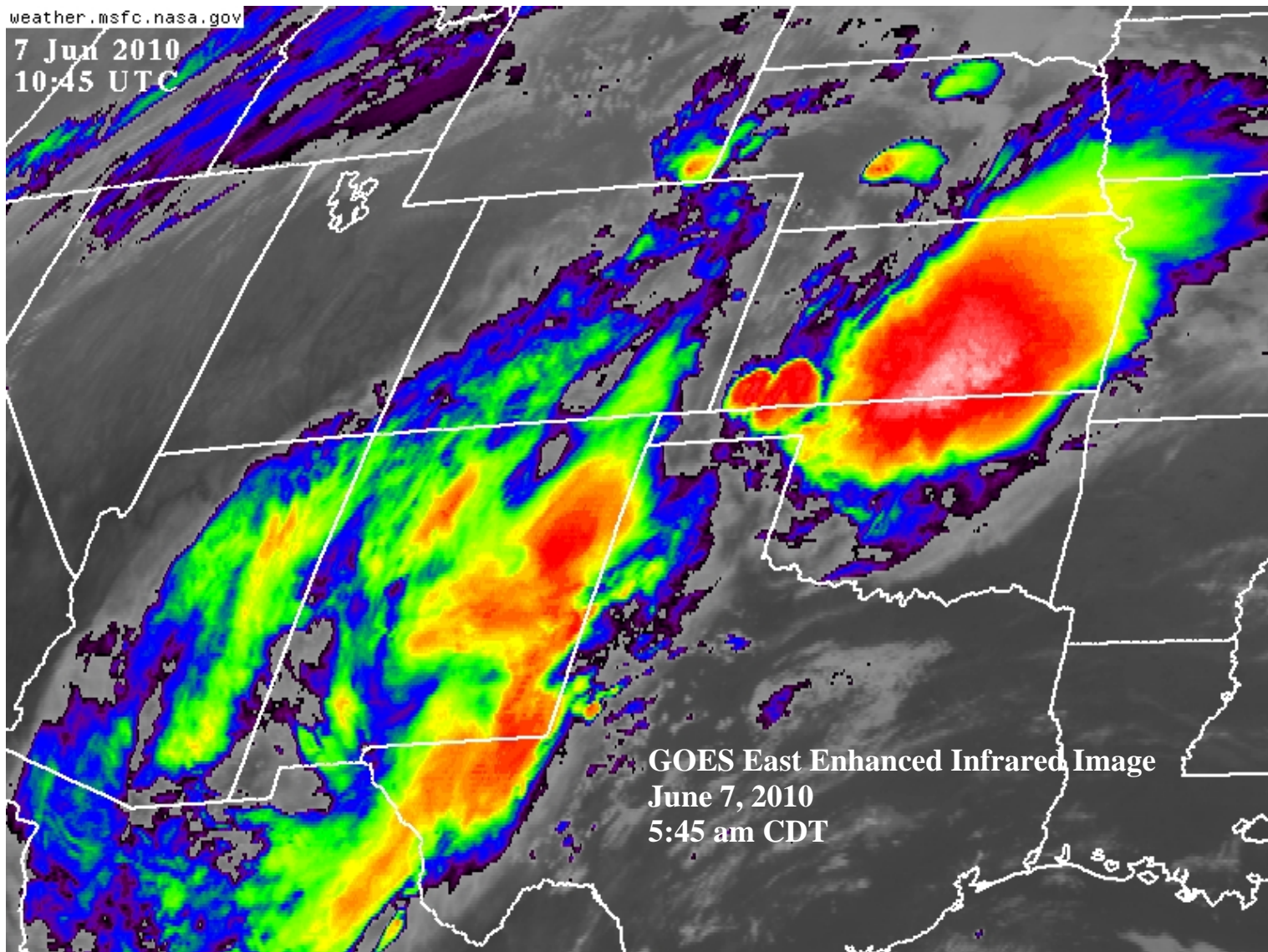
Rainfall tapered off across the Prairies, helping to alleviate excessive field moisture for late planting of spring grains and oilseeds. Precipitation totaled less than 10 mm over a broad section of Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan and in portions of Manitoba's Red River Valley. Rainfall was generally heavier (10-25 mm or more) elsewhere, though amounts were below those recorded last week. Although the drier conditions were welcome following last week's heavy showers, the continuation of cool weather (temperatures

averaging 1 to 4 degrees C below normal, with lows at or below freezing in many areas) slowed the drying process. Recent reports emanating from Canada indicated that Saskatchewan was the farthest behind schedule; according to Saskatchewan's Ministry of Agriculture, all crops were 59 percent planted as of May 31 versus the 5-year average of 86 percent. Farmers throughout the Prairies will need to seed quickly in wet conditions to achieve their current intentions as the end of the planting season approaches.

**SOUTHEASTERN CANADA**

Warm, showery weather benefited winter grains, summer crops, and pastures throughout the main agricultural areas of Ontario and Quebec. Rainfall totaling 10 to 25 mm or more was recorded in most areas, with higher amounts (50-100 mm or more) in the sections of southwestern Ontario. The rain was

particularly welcome in Quebec and Ontario's eastern farming areas after 2 weeks of dryness. Unseasonably warm weather, with highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C and lows staying well above freezing, promoted development of crops and pastures throughout the region.

7 Jun 2010
10:45 UTC

GOES East Enhanced Infrared Image
June 7, 2010
5:45 am CDT

Around dawn on June 7, thunderstorms stretch from the southern Rockies to the central Plains. At approximately the same time this satellite image was captured, hail up to 1.75 inches in diameter was reported in Haskell and Meade Counties in southwestern Kansas. Shortly after 5 am CDT, a wind gust to 61 mph was clocked in Winfield, Cowley County, Kansas. The previous night (June 5-6), a deadly severe weather outbreak from Iowa into the lower Great Lakes States spawned possibly as many as five dozen tornadoes.

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