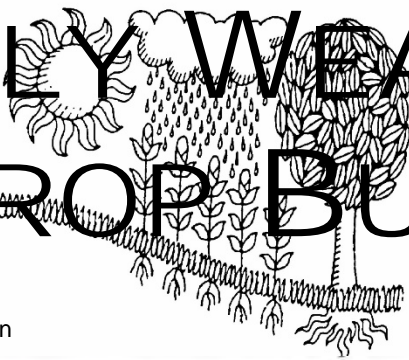
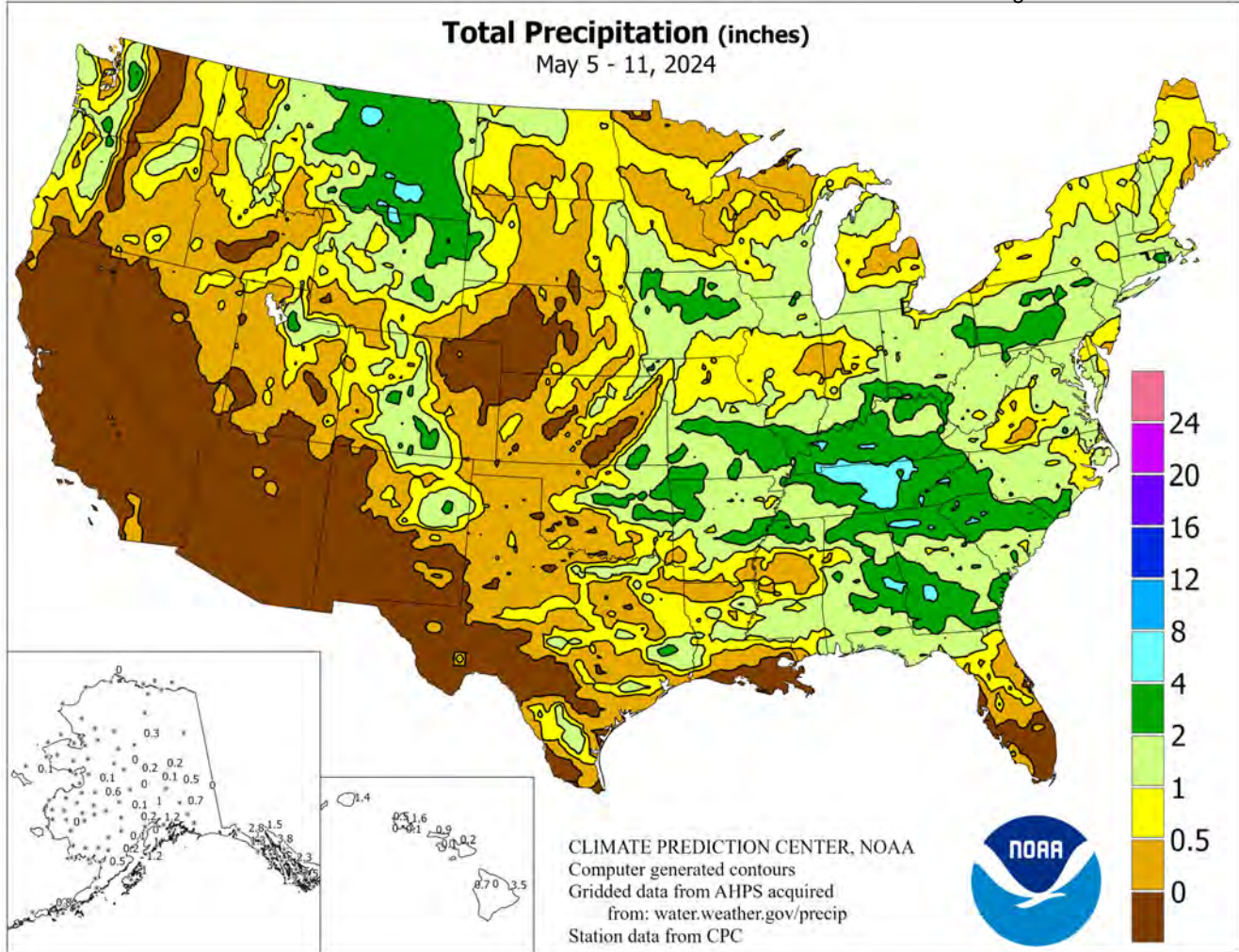


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

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



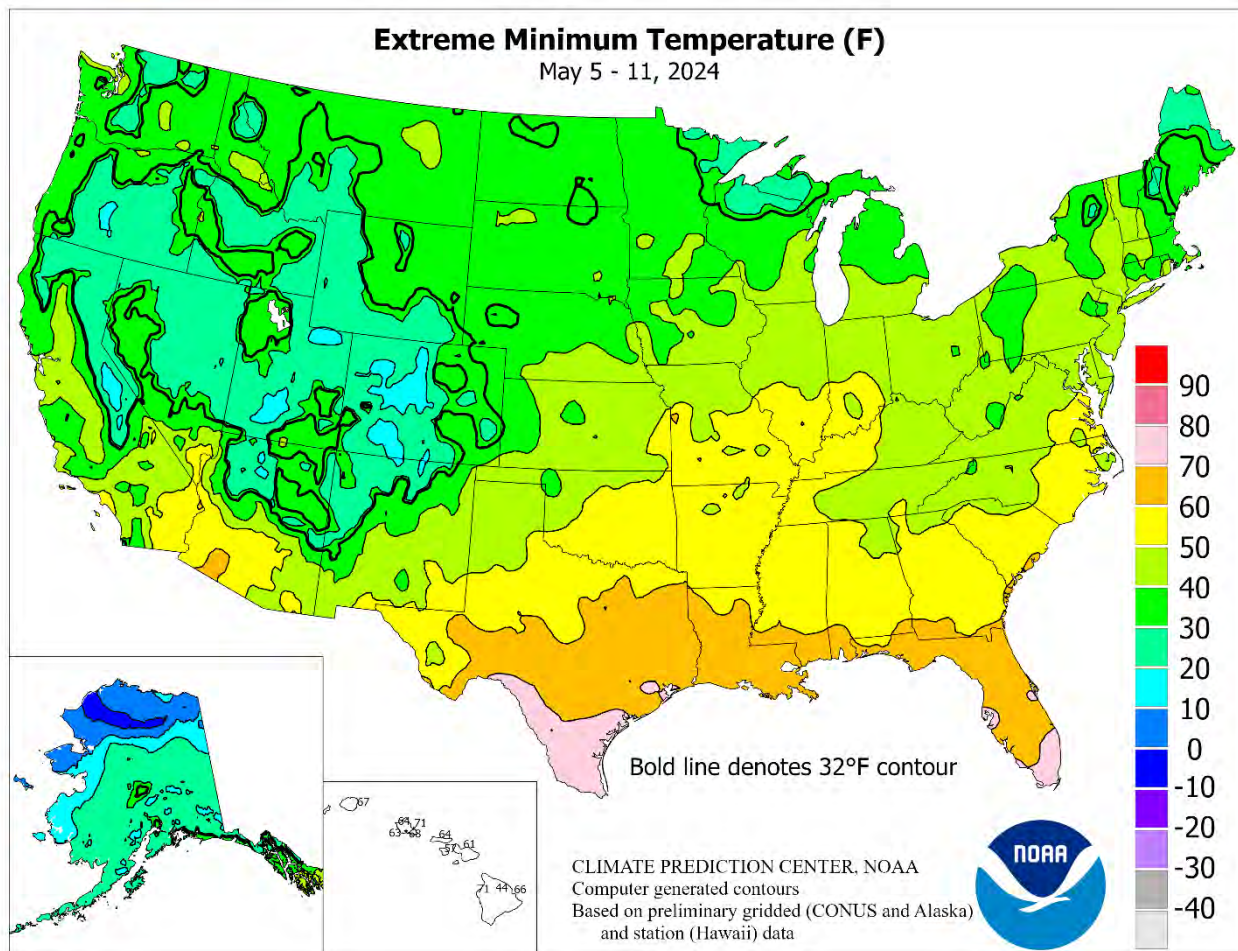
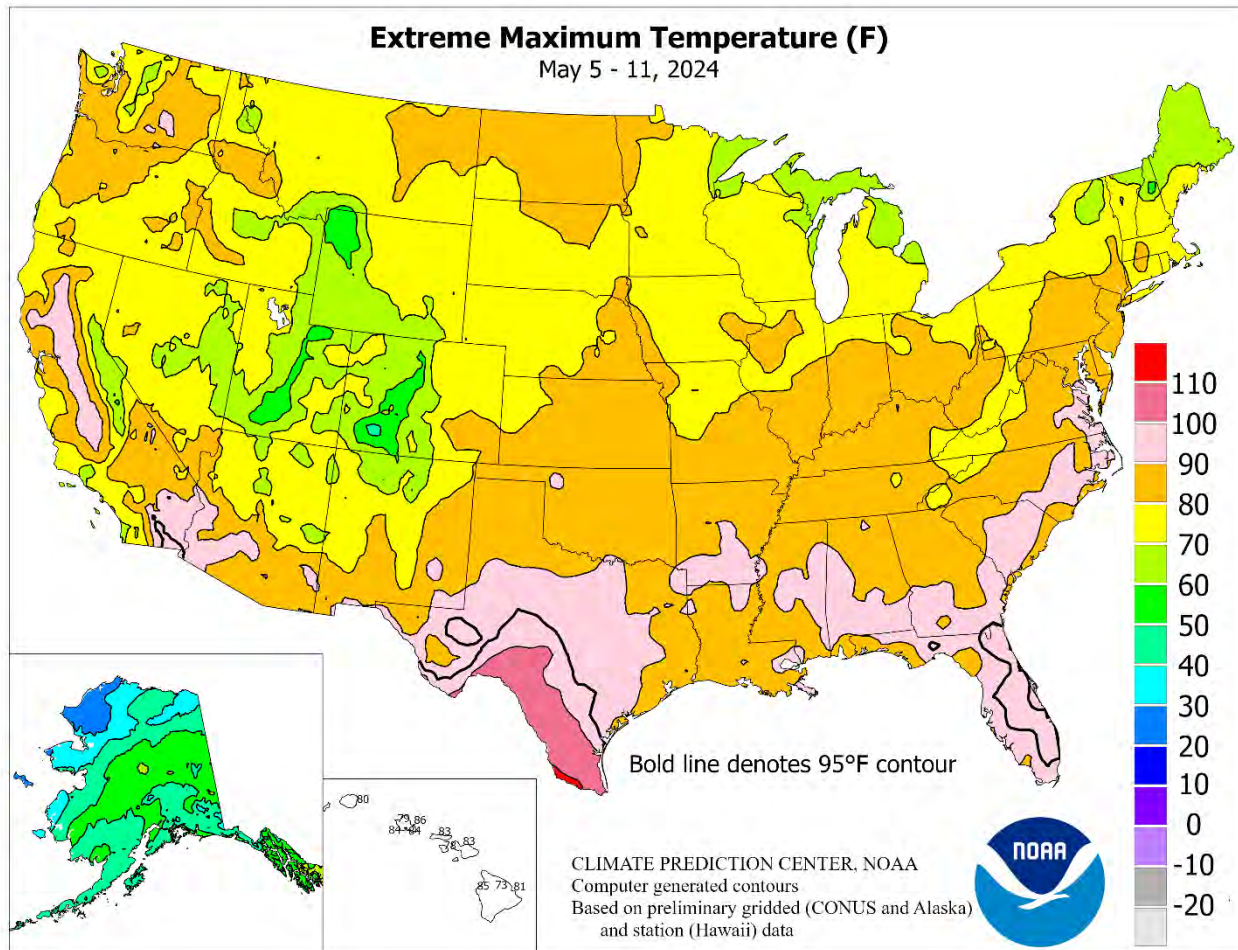
HIGHLIGHTS May 5 – 11, 2024 *Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB*

Another major outbreak of severe weather peaked from May 6-9, with as many as 150 tornadoes noted across the **Plains, Midwest, and South**, according to preliminary reports. During the latest siege, there were two tornado-related fatalities—one apiece in **Osage County, OK** (on May 6), and **Maury County, TN** (on May 8). The thunderstorms also produced scattered large hail and damaging winds, with localized impacts on crops and farm infrastructure. Rainfall was highly variable, but in areas receiving higher amounts (2 to 4 inches or more) there

(Continued on page 3)

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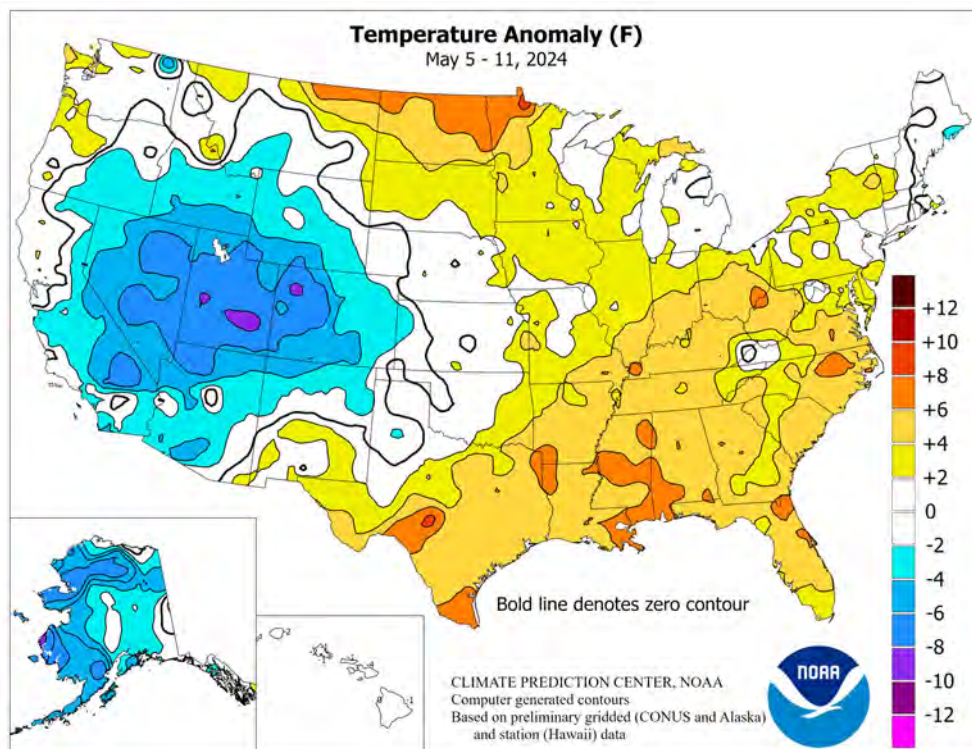


(Continued from front cover)

were numerous observations of flash flooding. In addition, frequent showers across the **eastern half of the country** maintained a slow planting pace. Farther west, unusually heavy rain (locally 2 inches or more) across the **northern High Plains** halted fieldwork but eased or eradicated dry conditions. Some showers extended into the **Northwest**. However, unfavorable dryness persisted across portions of the **central High Plains** and environs, with ongoing adverse impacts on winter wheat and emerging summer crops. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather prevailed from **California to the Rio Grande Valley**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in several areas, including much of the **South** and areas along and near the **Canadian border from northeastern Montana to northwestern Minnesota**. In contrast, readings broadly averaged 5 to 10°F below normal from the **Great Basin to the central Rockies**.

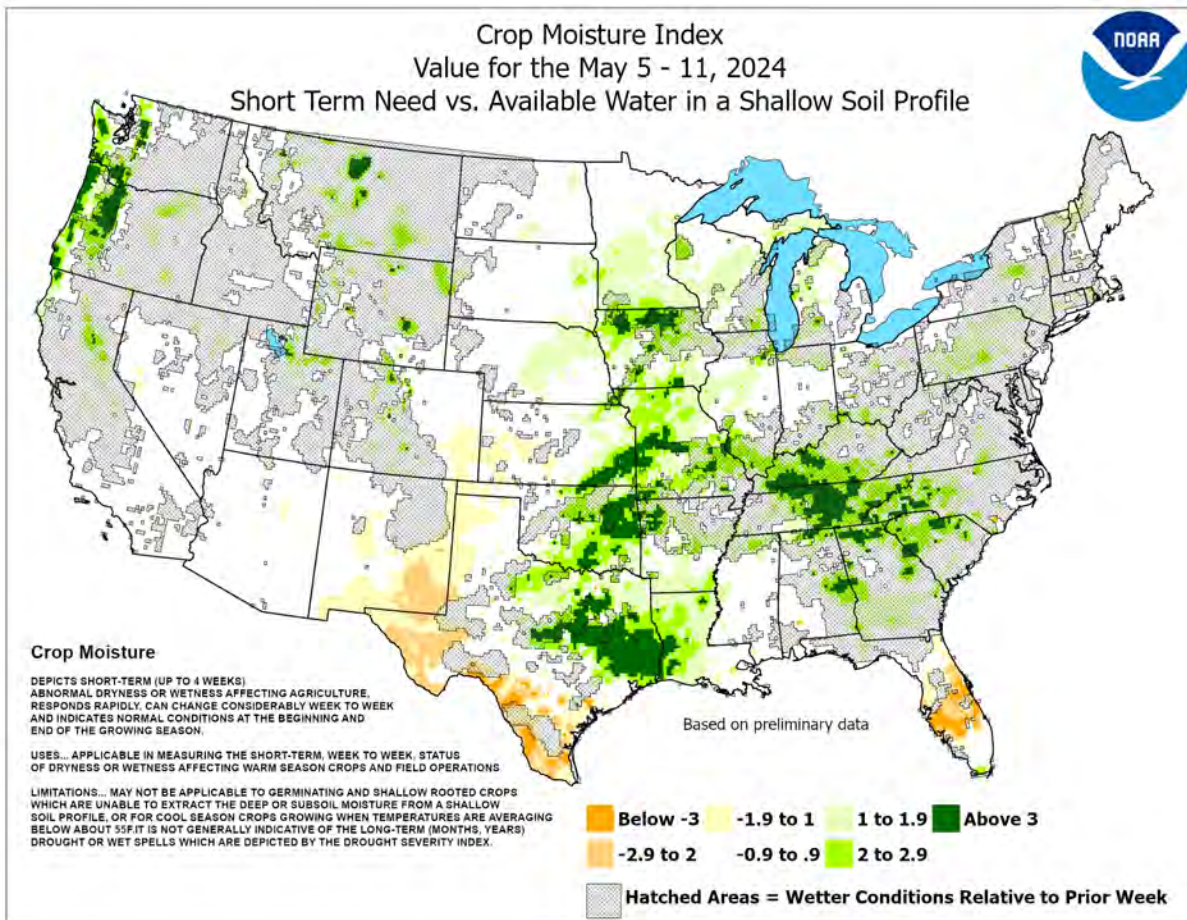
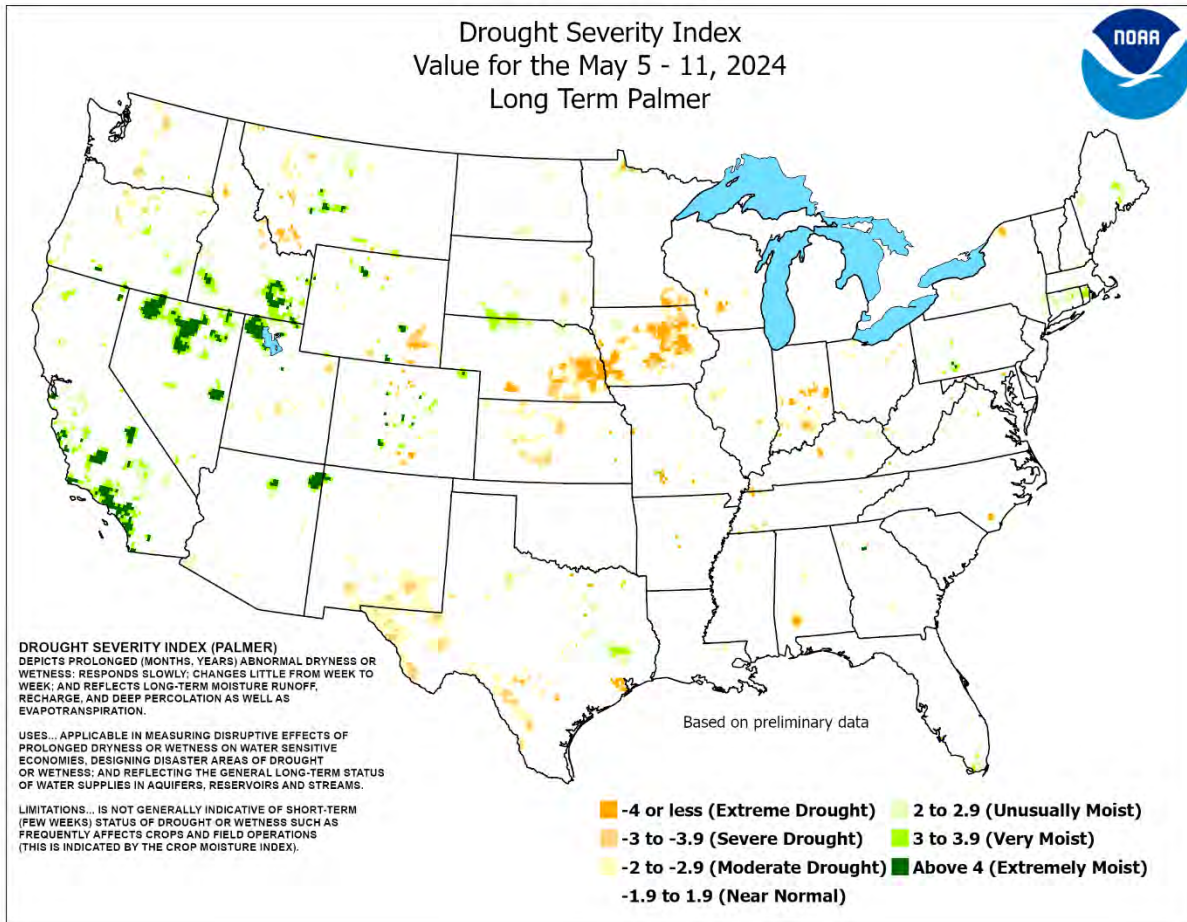
In **Deep South Texas**, the hottest day of the week occurred on May 9. On that date, monthly records were established in **Texas** locations such as **McAllen** (111°F), **Harlingen** (107°F), and **Brownsville** (104°F). **McAllen** also tied an all-time station record, matching the mark set on June 22, 2017. **Harlingen** narrowly missed its all-time station record of 108°F, set on August 18, 1915. The combination of high humidity and temperatures pushed heat indices above 120°F in all three of those **Texas** cities, with **Brownsville** noting a peak heat index of 125°F. A few days later, on May 11, **Fort Lauderdale, FL**, set a monthly record with a high of 98°F. More broadly, notable warmth spread as far north as the **mid-South** on May 7, when daily-record highs in **Arkansas** rose to 93°F in **Texarkana** and 90°F in **Monticello**. In the **Atlantic Coast States**, daily-record highs topped the 90-degree mark on May 8 in **North Carolina** locations such as **Wilmington** (92°F) and **Elizabeth City** (91°F). Conversely, consistently chilly weather in the **West** led to multiple freezes at some interior locations. Widespread readings below 32°F were observed across the **Rockies, Intermountain West, and northern Great Basin**. On May 8, a freeze reached into key peach production areas of **western Colorado**, where **Grand Junction** reported a daily-record low of 29°F. Farther west, daily-record lows in **California** for May 5 included 20°F in **South Lake Tahoe**; 35°F in **Paso Robles**; and 38°F in **Eureka**. With a low of 38°F, **Santa Rosa, CA**, collected a daily-record low for May 6. The **Western** chill lasted through May 9, when daily-record lows dipped to 16°F in **Alta, UT**, and 38°F in **Lancaster, CA**. In **central California**, however, sudden warmth on May 9 resulted in a daily-record high of 85°F at **Oakland International Airport**. In **western Washington**, **Olympia** closed the week on May 10-11 with consecutive daily-record highs (88°F both days). Other **Northwestern** daily-record highs on the 10th included 91°F in **Portland, OR**, and 90°F in **Vancouver, WA**.

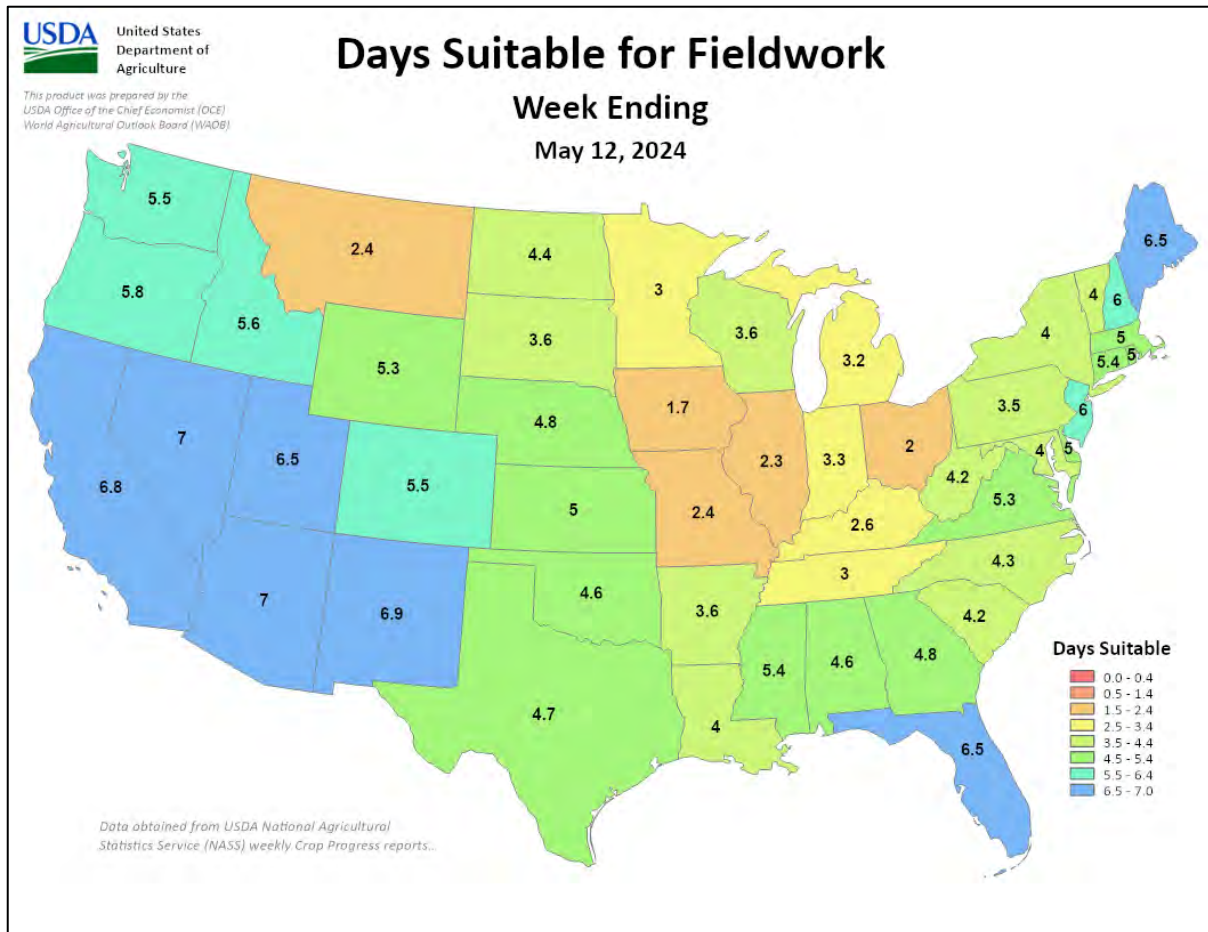
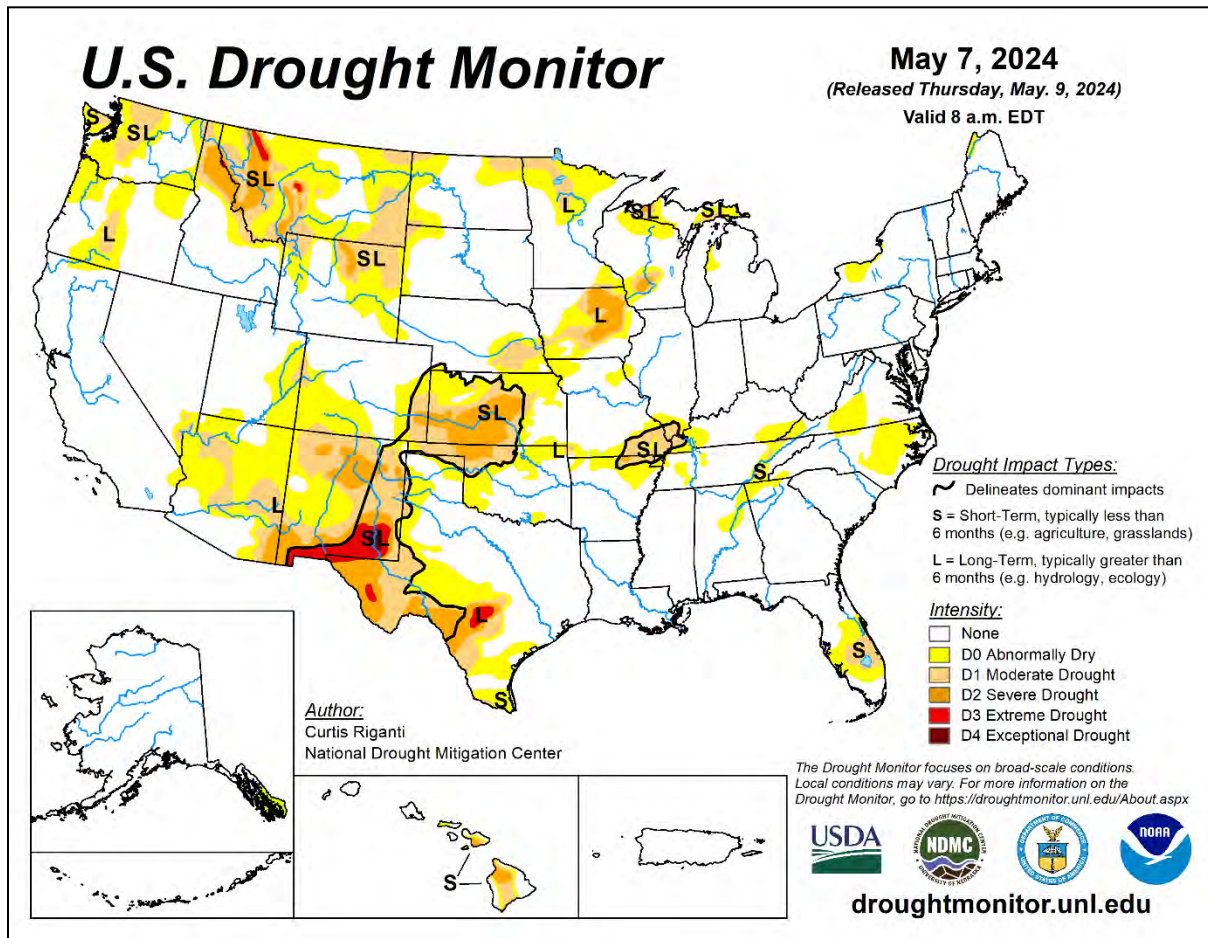
As the week began, however, **Pacific Northwestern** storminess spread inland. The 5th was the second-wettest day during May on record in **Portland, OR**, with the 1.48-inch total trailing only 1.64 inches on May 29, 1906. Daily-record totals for May 5 topped an inch in **Walla Walla, WA** (1.34 inches), and **Hermiston, OR** (1.14 inches). Although no daily records were set, **Ely, NV**, received 4.4 inches of snow (and 0.52 inch of liquid equivalency) on May 5. From May 5-7, **Alta, UT**, measured 36.6 inches of snow, boosting the snow



depth to 110 inches. Soon, impressive precipitation arrived on the **northern High Plains**. In **Montana**, the 7th was the wettest day during May on record in **Havre**, where the 2.59-inch total surpassed 2.48 inches on May 2, 1899. **Havre's** May 5-8 storm total reached 3.25 inches. Elsewhere in **Montana**, lower-elevation snowfall totals for May 7-8 included 2.0 inches in **Great Falls** and 0.5 inch in **Helena**. Farther east, daily-record amounts of 1 to 3 inches were common, with rainfall reaching 2.42 inches (on May 9) in **Columbus, GA**; 1.97 inches (on May 8) in **Knoxville, TN**; and 1.83 inches (on May 9) in **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC**. Earlier in the **Midwest**, similar sums had been reported in **Rockford, IL** (1.37 inches on May 7), and **Watertown, SD** (1.22 inches on May 6). Late in the week, a new area of snow developed across the **central Rockies** and environs, with **Alamosa, CO**, measuring 1.9 inches on May 9-10.

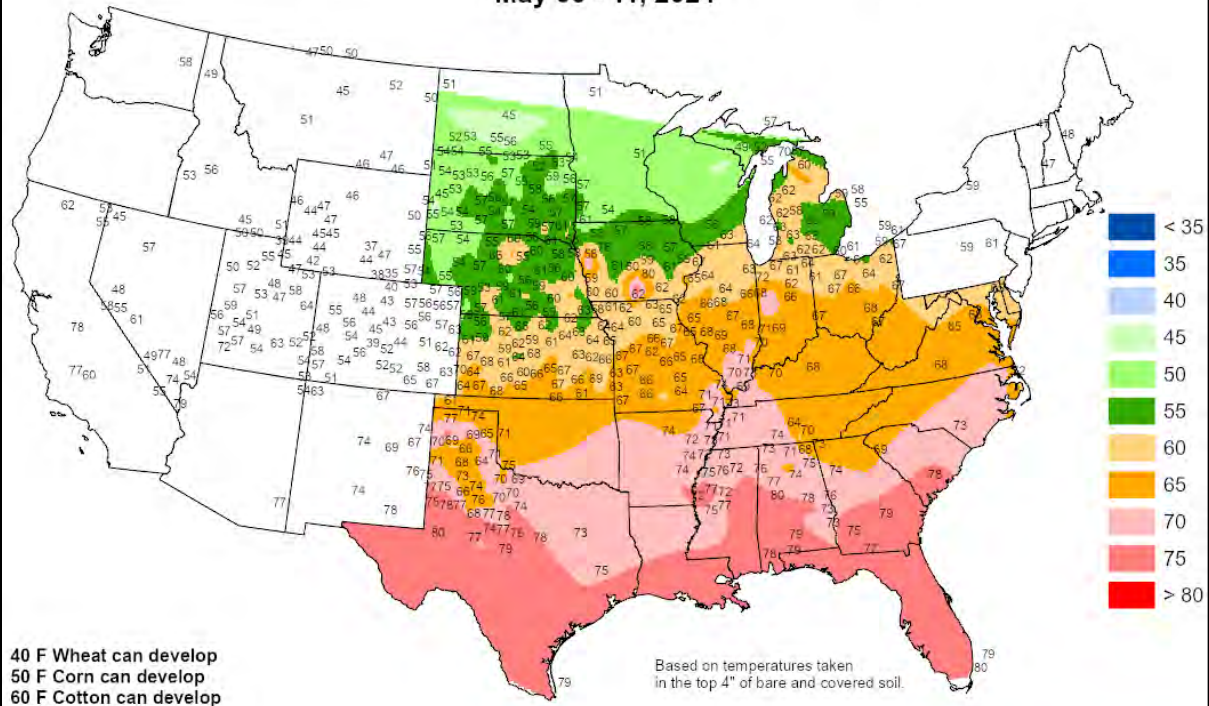
Chilly weather engulfed much of **Alaska**, with weekly temperatures averaging more than 10°F below normal in some western locations. Daily-record lows were set in several communities, including **Cold Bay** (23°F on May 8) and **Kodiak** (25°F on May 9). Meanwhile, periods of **Alaskan** precipitation were generally heaviest across the **eastern half of the state**. **Fairbanks** received snowfall totaling 0.5 inch on May 6, followed the next day by a low of 30°F (not a record for the date). **Fairbanks' May 6** precipitation, which totaled 0.13 inch, ended a 23-day spell without a measurable amount. Daily-record totals were set in **Alaskan** locations such as **McGrath** (0.48 inch on May 7) and **Anchorage** (0.24 inch on May 6). **Anchorage** later reported measurable snow, with 0.7 inch falling on May 8. Elsewhere, significant precipitation fell in **southeastern Alaska**, where **Yakutat's** May 5-11 total reached 5.95 inches. May 9 featured daily-record rainfall totals in **Juneau** (1.64 inches) and **Sitka** (1.57 inches). Farther south, some heavier **Hawaiian** showers developed late in the week, especially in windward locations. On the **Big Island, Hilo's** May 1-11 rainfall totaled 4.89 inches (182 percent of normal), with more than half (2.70 inches) of the precipitation falling on the 10th and 11th. Elsewhere, the state's major airport observation sites reported May 1-11 rainfall ranging from 0.26 inch (72 percent of normal) in **Kahului, Maui**, to 1.53 inches (176 percent) in **Lihue, Kauai**.





Average Soil Temperature (Deg. F)

May 05 - 11, 2024

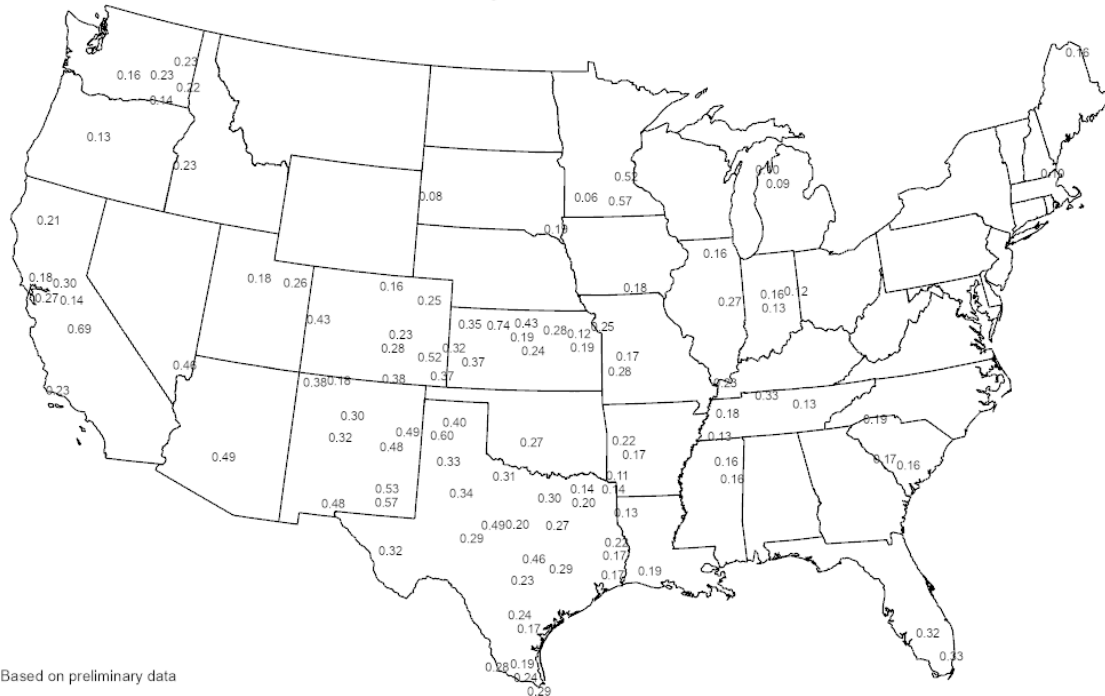


Data provided by the Climate Prediction Center, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Illinois State Water Survey, Iowa State University, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri, Michigan Automated Weather Network, West Texas Mesonet, South Dakota State Univ. Mesonet, Ohio Agricultural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



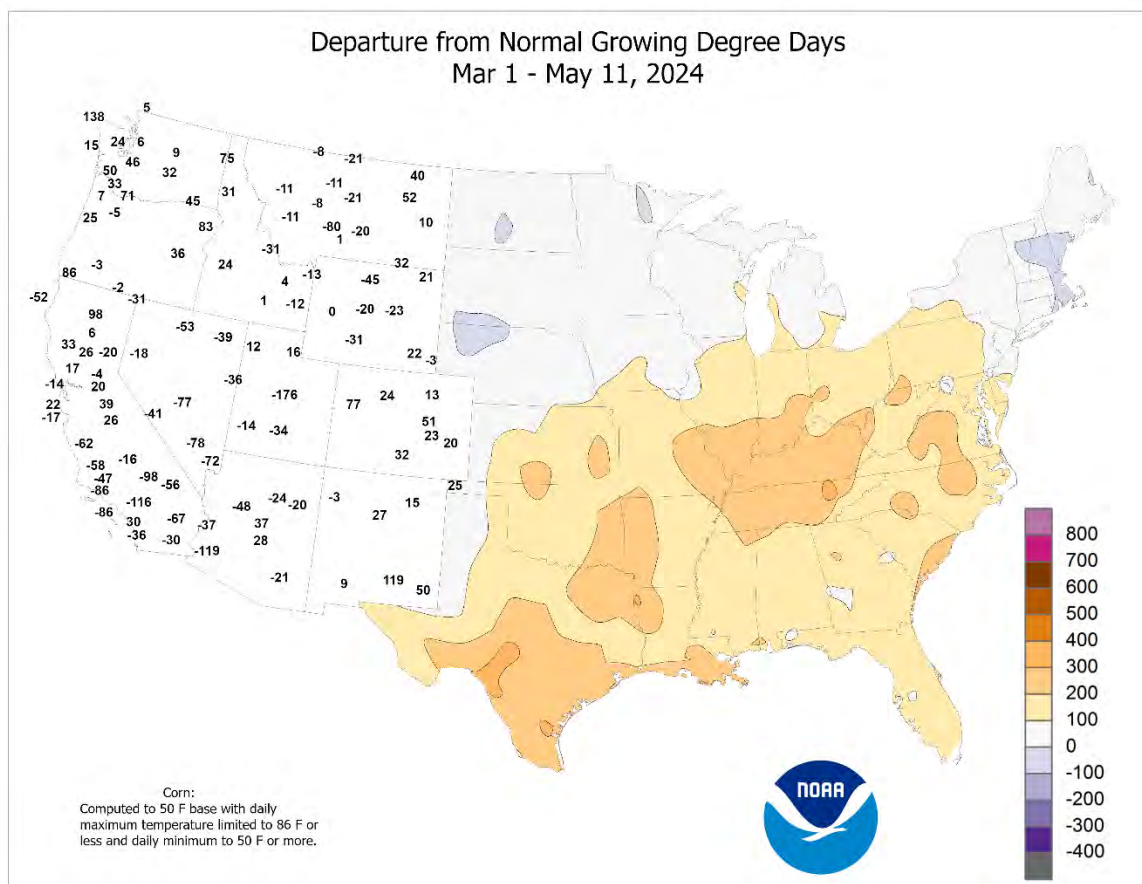
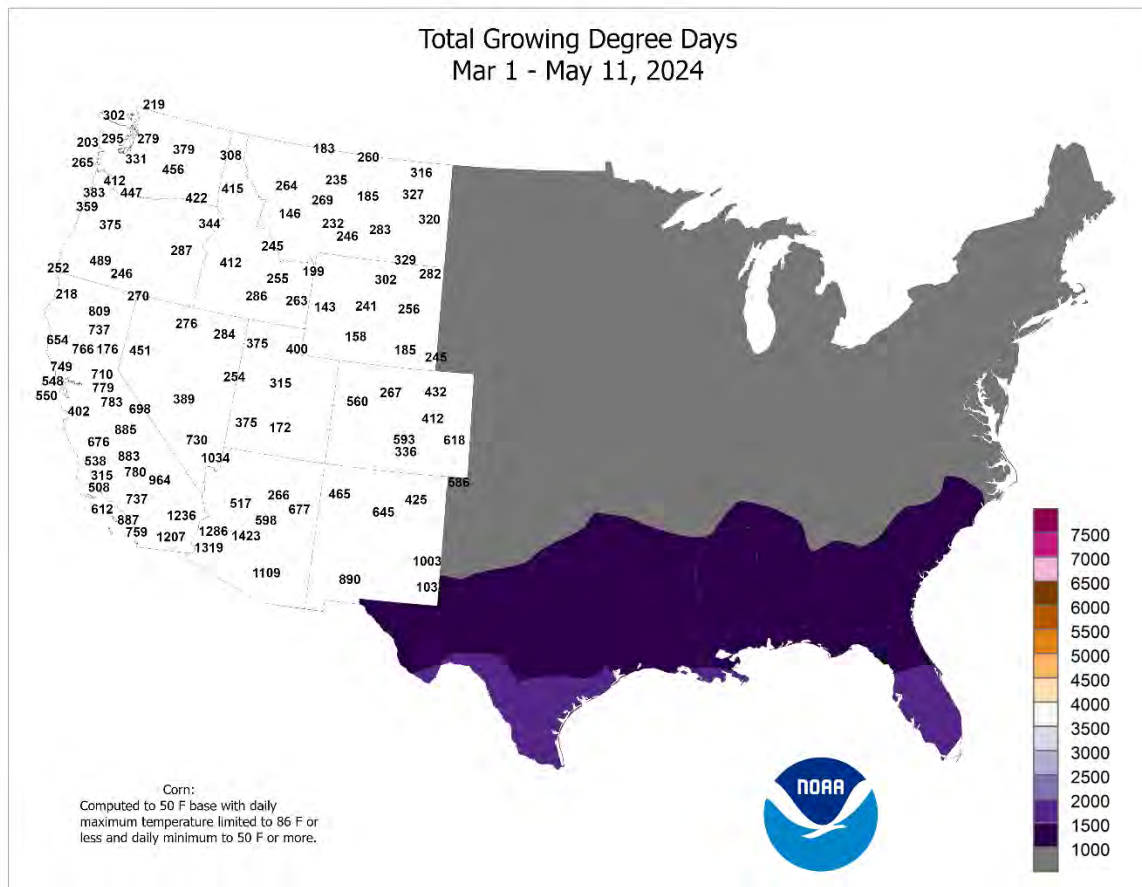
Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

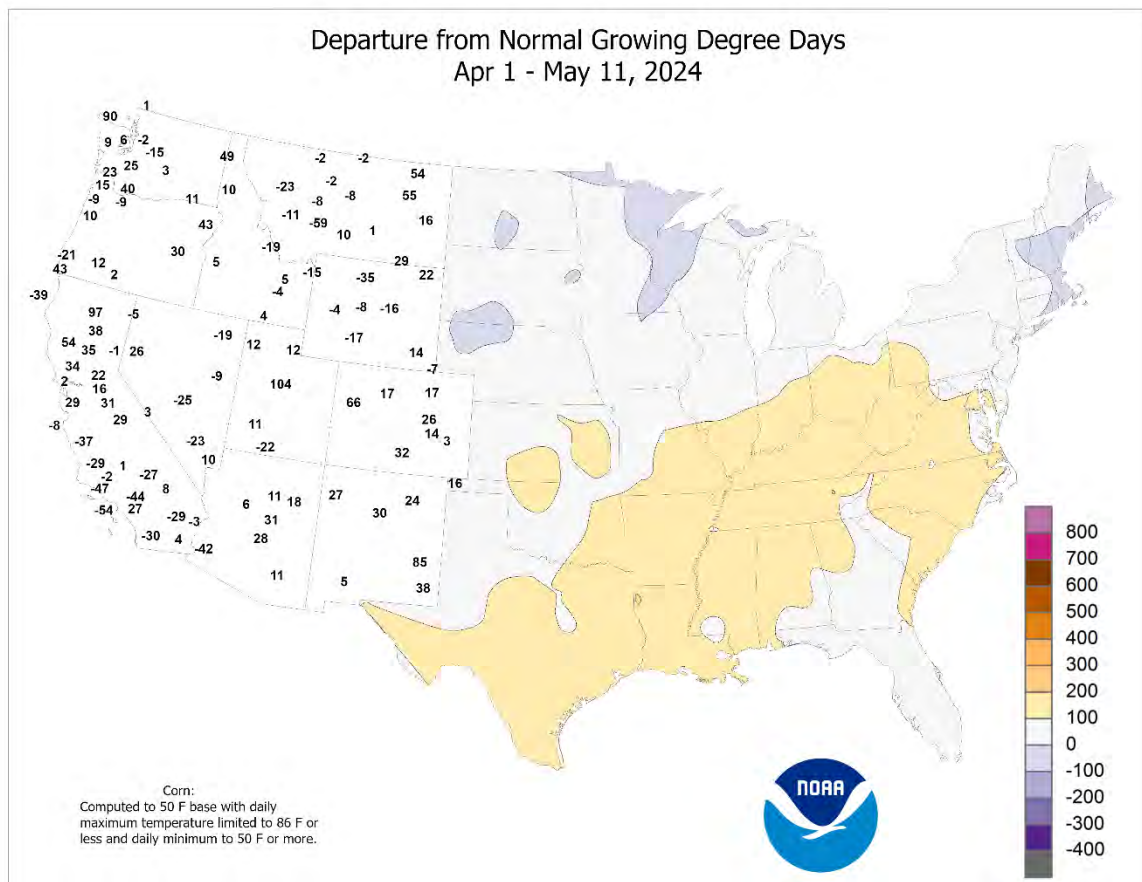
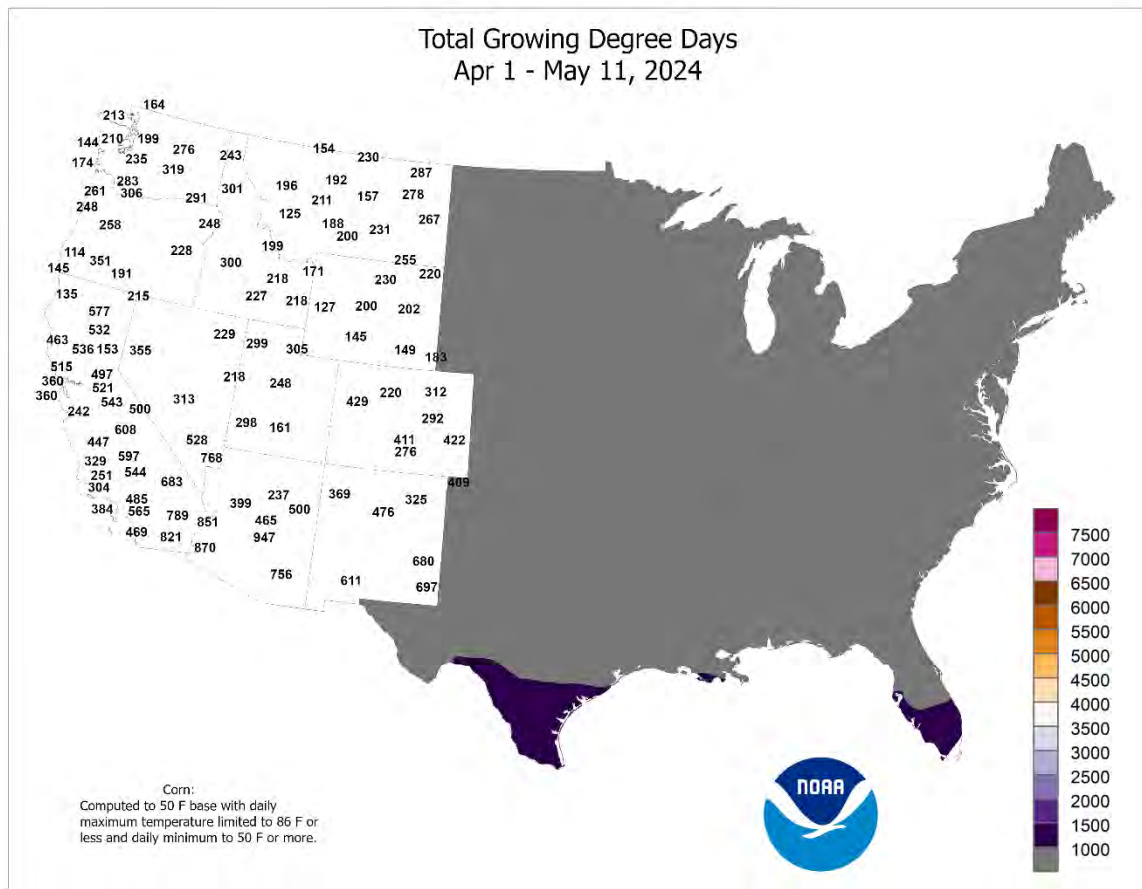
May 05 - 11, 2024



Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 11, 2024

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

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 MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 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
AK ANCHORAGE	49	36	56	32	42	-4	0.76	0.64	0.31	2.14	163	4.22	142	87	56	0	1	3	0
AK BARROW	22	13	27	1	17	0	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	90	75	0	7	0	0
AK FAIRBANKS	56	36	60	30	46	-2	0.16	0.06	0.13	0.55	61	1.13	55	80	32	0	2	3	0
AK JUNEAU	50	40	58	34	45	-2	3.78	2.95	1.66	9.69	114	21.90	115	90	65	0	0	6	2
AK KODIAK	44	35	47	25	39	-5	1.04	-0.24	0.44	17.04	131	31.65	113	94	68	0	2	6	0
AK NOME	34	21	42	10	28	-7	0.06	-0.13	0.06	3.52	198	5.84	156	80	59	0	7	1	0
AL BIRMINGHAM	85	65	89	52	75	5	1.61	0.51	1.13	9.70	77	20.56	90	87	49	0	0	3	1
AL HUNTSVILLE	85	64	88	51	74	5	1.95	0.85	1.57	13.13	109	23.85	106	96	50	0	0	5	1
AL MOBILE	88	71	91	65	80	7	1.32	0.11	1.32	9.98	76	19.72	84	89	53	2	0	1	1
AL MONTGOMERY	88	65	90	56	76	5	0.96	0.11	0.89	11.09	105	26.59	131	94	48	2	0	2	1
AR FORT SMITH	82	62	88	56	72	4	3.39	2.07	1.57	15.40	142	20.11	121	95	51	0	0	4	2
AR LITTLE ROCK	83	65	90	56	74	7	2.62	1.37	1.63	14.44	114	26.65	131	87	43	1	0	2	2
AZ FLAGSTAFF	62	29	67	26	46	-3	0.01	-0.18	0.01	3.87	126	9.34	126	64	16	0	5	1	0
AZ PHOENIX	90	65	93	61	77	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.70	155	3.74	130	23	9	4	0	0	0
AZ PRESCOTT	71	40	74	32	55	-4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	2.34	145	4.65	112	47	14	0	1	0	0
AZ TUCSON	88	56	90	53	72	-2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	2.07	241	5.18	201	31	8	1	0	0	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	80	53	91	45	67	-3	0.01	-0.06	0.01	1.73	92	5.40	126	64	20	1	0	1	0
CA EUREKA	63	43	74	38	53	0	0.07	-0.36	0.05	11.55	114	28.60	126	97	57	0	0	2	0
CA FRESNO	80	54	91	45	67	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	3.80	121	8.98	123	74	24	1	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	65	55	68	53	60	-3	0.12	0.04	0.12	3.88	157	15.37	182	89	57	0	0	1	0
CA REDDING	81	53	93	41	67	1	0.00	-0.41	0.00	7.85	102	20.78	107	66	22	2	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	80	51	94	41	65	1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	3.80	89	11.97	104	78	23	2	0	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	67	57	69	51	62	-3	0.04	-0.04	0.04	2.73	121	10.81	166	80	58	0	0	1	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	70	53	83	49	62	3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	5.08	118	14.31	116	80	42	0	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	80	49	92	42	65	-1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	4.15	127	10.65	125	78	24	2	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	57	30	71	23	44	-5	0.46	0.31	0.22	1.79	136	2.49	129	74	32	0	5	3	0
CO CO SPRINGS	60	40	73	33	50	-4	0.33	-0.08	0.16	3.35	116	5.35	152	66	24	0	0	3	0
CO DENVER INTL	63	40	76	37	52	-3	0.00	-0.48	0.00	4.81	147	6.54	160	62	29	0	0	0	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	67	40	79	29	53	-5	0.05	-0.17	0.03	1.53	72	2.19	66	66	20	0	1	2	0
CO PUEBLO	67	39	81	33	53	-5	0.53	0.17	0.32	3.47	116	5.25	145	75	28	0	0	3	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	65	51	76	44	58	0	1.06	0.26	0.43	14.09	147	21.87	137	92	57	0	0	4	0
CT HARTFORD	71	49	84	41	60	2	0.98	0.15	0.48	12.81	142	22.96	147	87	45	0	0	3	0
DC WASHINGTON	74	59	88	48	67	1	1.15	0.28	0.58	8.28	102	15.43	113	92	62	0	0	6	1
DE WILMINGTON	70	55	85	45	62	1	0.57	-0.20	0.37	12.36	139	20.38	135	97	61	0	0	3	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	90	69	97	67	80	5	0.01	-0.67	0.01	4.69	68	10.16	84	96	49	4	0	1	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	91	68	96	61	79	6	0.34	-0.28	0.28	7.28	101	13.67	101	92	42	4	0	3	0
FL KEY WEST	87	79	90	77	83	3	0.00	-0.63	0.00	6.04	134	12.11	152	85	67	1	0	0	0
FL MIAMI	88	76	94	75	82	3	0.00	-1.13	0.00	8.39	112	12.32	107	83	54	2	0	0	0
FL ORLANDO	93	70	97	68	82	5	0.47	-0.22	0.47	2.96	44	6.93	61	95	40	6	0	1	0
FL PENSACOLA	83	72	86	65	78	4	1.04	0.19	1.03	10.88	89	18.34	83	86	58	0	0	2	1
FL TALLAHASSEE	90	66	96	62	78	5	0.86	0.28	0.85	15.91	164	23.05	124	95	46	5	0	2	1
FL TAMPA	90	75	91	73	82	4	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.96	67	10.25	91	87	51	4	0	0	0
FL WEST PALM BEACH	89	76	97	76	83	5	0.00	-0.82	0.00	13.57	165	19.26	133	81	55	3	0	0	0
GA ATHENS	82	62	86	50	72	4	1.49	0.78	1.41	12.01	133	27.17	151	94	53	0	0	3	1
GA ATLANTA	83	65	87	55	74	5	0.84	0.04	0.67	14.17	145	23.79	124	87	49	0	0	3	1
GA AUGUSTA	83	63	89	52	73	2	1.99	1.39	1.83	8.06	101	13.91	89	98	52	0	0	3	1
GA COLUMBUS	85	65	90	58	75	3	3.30	2.57	2.42	14.46	176	26.72	165	94	50	1	0	4	2
GA MACON	84	62	88	53	73	2	1.40	0.85	1.02	12.52	142	23.42	134	99	54	0	0	3	1
GA SAVANNAH	86	67	92	60	77	5	1.16	0.46	0.73	10.11	127	15.33	108	91	48	2	0	3	1
HI HILO	79	67	81	66	73	-1	3.51	1.84	1.99	33.23	134	42.09	97	100	68	0	0	7	1
HI HONOLULU	82	70	84	68	76	-1	0.09	-0.10	0.04	1.76	51	4.65	63	84	52	0	0	3	0
HI KAHULUI	81	64	83	61	73	-4	0.25	0.03	0.24	2.75	63	7.66	86	93	59	0	0	2	0
HI LIHUE	78	69	80	67	74	-2	1.41	0.87	1.14	15.71	184	20.19	134	86	65	0	0	4	1
IA BURLINGTON	73	52	79	45	63	2	0.72	-0.37	0.58	13.55	168	15.52	137	91	44	0	0	2	1
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	74	48	82	40	61	3	1.16	0.28	0.56	5.74	82	6.34	69	94	40	0	0	3	2
IA DES MOINES	75	51	81	42	63	4	1.05	-0.12	0.86	6.67	83	10.98	104	89	39	0	0	4	1
IA DUBUQUE	70	47	76	43	59	3	1.69	0.79	0.85	9.29	119	11.26	105	88	46	0	0	3	2
IA SIOUX CITY	73	45	81	37	59	2	0.77	-0.03	0.77	9.98	162	11.60	149	95	39	0	0	1	1
IA WATERLOO	74	46	80	37	60	2	2.64	1.68	1.14	10.32	136	11.84	120	89	39	0	0	3	3
ID BOISE	67	43	82	38	55	-3	0.55	0.22	0.41	4.63	150	8.95	162	78	32	0	0	3	0
ID LEWISTON	70	47	85	43	59	1	0.57	0.19	0.38	2.35	71	5.09	92	76	33	0	0	2	0
ID POCATELLO	62	34	74	30	48	-4	0.57	0.28	0.35	4.58	159	8.14	163	88	35	0	1	4	0
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	70	50	79	46	60	2	1.22	0.19	0.78	9.09	116	13.07	110	87	45	0	0	4	1
IL MOLINE	74	50	81	47	62	2	1.41	0.39	1.20	10.00	124	13.02	112	89	41	0	0	2	1
IL PEORIA	75	53	81	49	64	3	0.50	-0.56	0.39	11.19	134	14.85	119	90	44	0	0	3	0
IL ROCKFORD	72	47	80	44	60	2	1.72	0.86	1.35	11.09	148	13.64	126	90	43	0	0	3	1
IL SPRINGFIELD	73	58	77	52	65	3	0.00	-0.59	0.00	5.94	75	10.59	89	93	66	0	0	0	0
IN EVANSVILLE	79	60	83	53	69	5	2.93	1.65	1.09	11.22	95	18.07	97	90	51	0	0	5	3
IN FORT WAYNE	69	52	79	47	60	2	2.22	1.31	1.38	13.44	168	18.31	144	92	52	0	0	3	2
IN INDIANAPOLIS	74	57	80	50	66	5	0.65	-0.45	0.56	10.44	107	16.52	107	92	52	0	0	3	1
IN SOUTH BEND	70	48	79	45	59	3	0.79	-0.14	0.52	9.85	134	15.09	122	96	49	0	0	3	1
KS CONCORDIA	75	49	83	45	62	2	0.58	-0.34	0.58	6.73	123	9.12	130	86	38	0	0	1	1
KS DODGE CITY	78	46	86	41	62	1	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.94	22	2.52	45	75	26	0	0	0	0
KS GOODLAND	69	37	73	34	53	-3	0.01	-0.50	0.01	1.72	51	3.55	85	85	28	0	0	1	0
KS TOPEKA	77	53	84	47	65	2	0.03	-1.08	0.03	2.14	27	4.93	49	87	37	0	0	1	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 11, 2024

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 MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
KY WICHITA	78	49	82	45	64	0	0.02	-1.08	0.02	3.32	46	5.64	61	86	37	0	0	1	0		
KY LEXINGTON	77	59	82	50	68	5	1.57	0.31	0.70	9.20	84	18.02	99	92	55	0	0	4	2		
KY LOUISVILLE	78	62	82	55	70	4	2.10	0.82	1.08	9.78	85	17.58	95	86	50	0	0	5	2		
LA PADUCAH	80	62	84	53	71	5	3.24	2.04	1.42	8.72	74	18.47	93	90	48	0	0	5	2		
LA BATON ROUGE	90	74	92	68	82	9	0.01	-1.18	0.01	12.37	108	22.62	101	87	48	4	0	1	0		
LA LAKE CHARLES	85	73	89	68	79	5	0.01	-1.15	0.01	11.84	119	23.44	122	94	64	0	0	1	0		
LA NEW ORLEANS	87	76	90	72	82	6	0.04	-1.22	0.04	15.77	136	27.16	129	90	58	2	0	1	0		
LA SHREVEPORT	87	71	91	64	79	7	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	87	53	1	0	***	***		
MA BOSTON	61	48	77	43	55	-2	1.14	0.43	0.67	12.29	137	20.35	129	93	64	0	0	3	1		
MA WORCESTER	64	47	77	41	55	1	1.25	0.47	0.67	14.30	150	23.85	145	84	44	0	0	2	2		
MD BALTIMORE	71	56	85	46	64	1	1.28	0.44	0.72	9.80	112	17.41	117	98	63	0	0	4	1		
ME CARIBOU	61	37	68	31	49	-1	0.33	-0.43	0.25	6.50	93	9.62	77	86	38	0	1	2	0		
ME PORTLAND	59	42	71	34	50	-2	0.59	-0.24	0.47	13.57	137	21.91	128	99	61	0	0	2	0		
MI ALPENA	62	38	67	34	50	0	0.75	0.13	0.28	8.55	149	11.83	129	97	46	0	0	4	0		
MI GRAND RAPIDS	66	48	73	43	57	1	0.46	-0.46	0.29	7.16	91	12.25	97	93	49	0	0	3	0		
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	65	37	69	34	51	-1	0.34	-0.35	0.21	6.33	109	7.82	102	100	43	0	0	5	0		
MI LANSING	66	46	74	40	56	1	0.75	-0.07	0.60	6.86	102	10.94	103	90	47	0	0	4	1		
MI MUSKEGON	68	49	75	43	58	3	0.56	-0.26	0.39	7.21	100	10.72	91	87	45	0	0	3	0		
MI TRAVERSE CITY	65	43	72	40	54	2	0.99	0.40	0.38	6.45	121	8.08	100	95	47	0	0	4	0		
MN DULUTH	62	39	69	35	50	1	1.03	0.33	0.72	6.05	119	7.09	100	84	43	0	0	2	1		
MN INT_L FALLS	67	37	74	29	52	4	0.44	-0.15	0.23	3.36	94	4.76	94	87	32	0	2	3	0		
MN MINNEAPOLIS	73	49	76	43	61	4	0.35	-0.50	0.35	7.43	126	8.22	107	79	29	0	0	1	0		
MN ROCHESTER	70	44	74	39	57	3	0.73	-0.17	0.73	8.26	119	9.06	100	83	38	0	0	1	1		
MN ST. CLOUD	73	43	78	37	58	4	0.16	-0.64	0.16	7.74	143	8.94	130	84	30	0	0	1	0		
MO COLUMBIA	74	54	79	50	64	1	0.74	-0.43	0.55	10.35	106	13.27	94	93	47	0	0	4	1		
MO KANSAS CITY	74	52	79	45	63	1	0.92	-0.29	0.91	10.61	127	12.81	116	92	42	0	0	2	1		
MO SAINT LOUIS	77	58	86	55	68	3	0.61	-0.53	0.24	11.74	117	16.10	107	85	44	0	0	4	0		
MO SPRINGFIELD	76	55	85	50	66	2	1.73	0.35	1.05	11.19	107	14.55	94	94	50	0	0	3	2		
MS JACKSON	86	68	91	59	77	6	0.65	-0.32	0.65	19.61	149	33.73	141	93	54	2	0	1	1		
MS MERIDIAN	86	65	90	56	76	5	1.20	0.24	1.06	15.20	118	25.93	108	94	52	1	0	5	1		
MS TUPELO	85	65	90	55	75	5	1.54	0.35	0.68	15.70	122	27.25	117	92	53	1	0	4	1		
MT BILLINGS	61	42	79	36	51	-1	1.27	0.81	0.71	3.39	102	4.61	103	89	45	0	0	5	1		
MT BUTTE	56	34	74	27	45	0	0.04	-0.32	0.01	1.56	62	3.00	89	88	34	0	4	3	0		
MT CUT BANK	60	36	77	32	48	1	0.57	0.30	0.30	1.51	88	1.89	87	86	39	0	1	3	0		
MT GLASGOW	69	47	83	43	58	5	1.85	1.44	1.16	3.63	174	4.66	161	84	44	0	0	3	2		
MT GREAT FALLS	60	37	78	32	49	0	1.52	1.10	0.83	4.19	138	6.27	149	89	41	0	2	3	1		
MT HAVRE	64	43	79	40	54	3	3.25	2.92	2.64	4.72	236	6.55	232	90	49	0	0	4	1		
MT MISSOULA	64	40	81	37	52	1	0.66	0.34	0.33	2.95	106	4.62	99	92	37	0	0	4	0		
NC ASHEVILLE	79	57	83	48	68	5	1.70	0.74	0.68	10.68	112	20.41	118	95	51	0	0	5	2		
NC CHARLOTTE	81	61	87	49	71	4	2.31	1.56	0.83	9.13	101	17.31	110	92	51	0	0	6	2		
NC GREENSBORO	78	58	84	49	68	3	2.84	2.04	1.34	9.02	103	18.13	120	96	56	0	0	6	3		
NC HATTERAS	74	63	82	49	69	1	0.61	-0.33	0.60	12.24	124	15.96	82	98	73	0	0	2	1		
NC RALEIGH	82	64	89	53	73	6	1.33	0.57	0.60	6.81	77	12.90	85	89	56	0	0	5	2		
NC WILMINGTON	83	65	92	56	74	5	1.16	0.24	0.57	9.36	110	12.83	80	90	52	1	0	3	1		
ND BISMARCK	69	44	82	37	57	5	0.25	-0.25	0.23	3.38	115	4.08	102	89	39	0	0	2	0		
ND DICKINSON	66	41	79	32	54	4	0.53	0.05	0.48	1.81	67	1.86	57	92	45	0	1	3	0		
ND FARGO	75	46	84	38	60	7	0.20	-0.44	0.12	3.49	92	4.33	83	80	30	0	0	2	0		
ND GRAND FORKS	73	44	85	35	58	8	0.61	0.05	0.45	3.74	126	4.25	106	82	34	0	0	2	0		
ND JAMESTOWN	71	41	82	32	56	5	0.38	-0.32	0.38	3.21	107	3.26	88	92	37	0	1	1	0		
NE GRAND ISLAND	73	46	82	43	59	1	0.28	-0.63	0.28	7.76	147	9.27	139	85	35	0	0	1	0		
NE LINCOLN	76	48	84	39	62	2	0.85	-0.20	0.84	5.57	113	6.90	104	85	35	0	0	2	1		
NE NORFOLK	73	46	82	39	59	3	0.35	-0.44	0.35	9.15	168	10.56	153	87	36	0	0	1	0		
NE NORTH PLATTE	72	42	79	36	57	1	0.02	-0.62	0.02	4.10	95	5.54	105	84	33	0	0	1	0		
NE OMAHA	76	49	83	42	62	2	0.59	-0.41	0.58	6.19	95	7.11	86	93	36	0	0	2	1		
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	65	41	75	36	53	-1	0.36	-0.22	0.16	3.17	83	4.94	103	83	39	0	0	3	0		
NE VALENTINE	70	42	79	35	56	1	0.28	-0.43	0.24	4.52	98	5.95	107	89	35	0	0	3	0		
NH CONCORD	65	43	78	36	54	-1	0.82	0.06	0.47	10.60	133	17.68	130	99	44	0	0	2	0		
NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	70	54	90	44	62	2	0.42	-0.32	0.37	12.85	142	21.00	133	90	55	1	0	3	0		
NJ NEWARK	71	54	89	46	63	2	0.69	-0.17	0.33	10.59	113	16.89	106	91	49	0	0	3	0		
NM ALBUQUERQUE	76	50	80	41	63	0	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.60	53	1.34	69	50	15	0	0	0	0		
NV ELY	56	29	68	21	43	-6	0.52	0.30	0.52	2.91	120	4.80	118	81	31	0	5	1	1		
NV LAS VEGAS	80	61	88	58	71	-4	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.91	139	2.07	101	29	11	0	0	0	0		
NV RENO	66	41	79	36	54	-4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	2.55	177	4.95	131	52	18	0	0	0	0		
NV WINNEMUCCA	76	45	77	33	60	5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	3.38	175	6.80	187	59	17	0	0	0	0		
NY ALBANY	70	50	82	44	60	3	1.74	1.01	1.22	11.52	156	16.97	137	86	42	0	0	3	1		
NY BINGHAMTON	63	47	78	44	55	1	1.44	0.62	0.46	10.35	129	16.49	125	94	53	0	0	5	0		
NY BUFFALO	68	47	77	42	57	2	0.52	-0.18	0.24	6.00	81	11.66	87	90	41	0	0	3	0		
NY ROCHESTER	68	46	76	43	57	1	0.73	0.13	0.47	6.75	104	11.13	99	89	42	0	0	2	0		
NY SYRACUSE	68	50	80	44	59	3	1.56	0.81	0.87	8.80	114	14.35	111	89	48	0	0	5	1		
OH AKRON-CANTON	68	50	77	41	59	0	2.24	1.34	1.01	10.21	120	14.36	102	96	57	0	0	4	2		
OH CINCINNATI	74	57	80	50	66	4	3.22	2.11	2.56	11.56	110	18.93	111	99	59	0	0	6	1		
OH CLEVELAND	69	51	80	44	60	1	0.94	0.12	0.51	8.01	98	12.46	90	86	44	0	0	2	1		
OH COLUMBUS	73	56	82	47	65	4	2.44	1.53	1.04	10.56	118	16.46	114	96	57	0	0	7	2		
OH DAYTON	74	56	82	48	65	3	1.58	0.53	0.71	9.18	95	16.15	106	97	57	0	0	5	2		
OH MANSFIELD	69	51	78	42	60	2	2.14	1.24	1.08	10.48	115	15.86	106	93	53	0	0	3	2		

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 11, 2024

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 MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP	
																		.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	68	51	80	49	60	0	0.70	-0.13	0.35	11.94	161	17.12	140	91	47	0	0	3	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	68	49	79	40	58	1	2.31	1.49	1.22	11.69	141	17.19	123	94	54	0	0	3	3
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	78	57	81	53	68	2	0.80	-0.41	0.43	6.76	84	9.76	90	86	46	0	0	3	0
OR TULSA	80	57	89	54	69	2	2.94	1.63	1.72	13.35	140	17.35	135	89	45	0	0	2	2
OR ASTORIA	65	46	83	39	55	3	0.55	-0.30	0.33	14.14	93	36.98	111	93	55	0	0	3	0
OR BURNS	61	33	81	28	47	-3	0.20	-0.07	0.18	2.12	91	6.40	138	83	37	0	4	2	0
OR EUGENE	70	44	88	36	57	2	0.26	-0.31	0.16	8.65	97	17.93	90	91	50	0	0	3	0
OR MEDFORD	73	44	89	37	58	0	0.02	-0.28	0.02	4.59	121	10.76	126	84	28	0	0	1	0
OR PENDLETON	68	44	87	38	56	0	1.91	1.58	1.61	3.59	118	6.94	119	81	37	0	0	2	1
OR PORTLAND	73	49	91	41	61	3	0.30	-0.27	0.21	5.86	75	19.18	115	81	35	2	0	2	0
PA SALEM	66	57	86	43	62	5	0.32	-0.20	0.28	8.58	103	23.09	121	100	64	0	0	2	0
PA ALLENTOWN	68	51	84	40	59	-1	1.26	0.46	0.51	12.08	141	19.63	133	95	56	0	0	4	1
PA ERIE	66	48	74	42	57	1	0.61	-0.15	0.46	6.26	80	11.31	82	88	50	0	0	3	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	69	54	85	47	61	0	2.23	1.37	0.50	10.92	126	19.12	133	98	62	0	0	6	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	72	55	88	46	64	2	0.42	-0.30	0.16	11.77	137	19.11	131	94	57	0	0	4	0
PA PITTSBURGH	71	53	81	43	62	3	2.34	1.52	0.80	13.42	173	19.35	144	90	53	0	0	6	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	67	50	85	41	59	0	0.72	0.00	0.30	9.13	127	16.21	136	91	51	0	0	4	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	68	52	86	49	60	2	1.89	1.03	0.79	11.24	138	19.37	143	95	57	0	0	4	1
RI PROVIDENCE	64	47	76	41	55	-1	2.26	1.50	1.70	17.55	168	27.67	154	99	63	0	0	4	1
SC CHARLESTON	85	66	90	60	76	4	1.21	0.57	0.57	12.93	169	17.87	126	91	51	2	0	4	1
SC COLUMBIA	84	65	91	55	74	4	3.48	2.78	2.52	14.27	190	19.59	134	93	54	2	0	4	2
SC FLORENCE	84	64	93	54	74	4	3.46	2.69	1.05	10.70	145	15.29	113	96	54	1	0	6	4
SC GREENVILLE	82	60	89	49	71	4	2.44	1.52	1.69	11.60	116	24.24	134	90	49	0	0	3	1
SD ABERDEEN	72	41	83	32	56	2	0.25	-0.52	0.17	4.29	106	4.57	87	89	39	0	1	2	0
SD HURON	70	44	80	38	57	2	0.35	-0.34	0.17	5.32	111	6.37	103	90	42	0	0	3	0
SD RAPID CITY	66	43	78	36	55	3	0.35	-0.35	0.16	6.03	148	6.84	140	82	41	0	0	3	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	72	44	80	36	58	2	0.74	-0.04	0.72	7.28	125	8.60	118	90	38	0	0	2	1
TN BRISTOL	76	56	82	44	66	3	1.71	0.88	0.75	8.28	91	15.61	93	99	61	0	0	4	2
TN CHATTANOOGA	83	62	86	52	73	5	2.49	1.52	1.57	11.78	99	21.13	95	93	51	0	0	4	2
TN KNOXVILLE	78	59	83	49	69	3	3.93	2.95	2.17	12.47	111	22.94	109	95	57	0	0	3	3
TN MEMPHIS	82	65	86	56	74	4	1.93	0.58	1.02	10.47	76	20.68	91	93	53	0	0	4	2
TN NASHVILLE	81	61	85	50	71	4	2.78	1.53	1.69	12.13	107	21.09	106	91	53	0	0	4	2
TX ABILENE	83	63	92	60	73	2	0.08	-0.56	0.08	4.15	90	7.55	107	88	39	1	0	1	0
TX AMARILLO	78	49	86	45	64	0	0.19	-0.25	0.12	2.77	81	4.41	94	73	27	0	0	2	0
TX AUSTIN	87	71	93	64	79	5	1.15	0.09	1.15	7.02	101	13.96	121	89	56	1	0	1	1
TX BEAUMONT	86	74	90	68	80	5	0.18	-0.83	0.16	16.49	180	29.80	168	94	65	1	0	2	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	94	79	104	78	87	6	0.00	-0.44	0.00	1.30	36	4.56	79	91	59	7	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	88	78	95	76	83	5	0.03	-0.69	0.03	1.35	25	5.61	68	98	74	1	0	1	0
TX DEL RIO	96	76	109	74	86	8	0.03	-0.53	0.03	0.29	8	0.87	18	79	32	5	0	1	0
TX EL PASO	89	65	92	60	77	4	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.06	11	0.78	58	35	7	2	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	86	68	95	63	77	5	0.87	-0.19	0.81	14.42	176	19.29	142	88	45	2	0	2	1
TX GALVESTON	83	76	87	74	80	3	0.12	-0.46	0.08	5.22	87	12.83	102	95	77	0	0	2	0
TX HOUSTON	86	73	89	70	80	4	0.82	-0.16	0.82	9.92	110	20.57	130	92	61	0	0	1	1
TX LUBBOCK	81	55	92	51	68	0	0.24	-0.26	0.24	2.33	73	3.64	80	67	29	1	0	1	0
TX MIDLAND	84	60	92	54	72	-1	0.20	-0.07	0.20	1.63	91	2.21	72	67	26	4	0	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	90	65	100	60	77	4	0.00	-0.60	0.00	1.84	47	3.00	49	82	32	4	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	87	72	95	66	80	6	0.02	-0.91	0.02	4.13	67	10.32	103	93	57	1	0	1	0
TX VICTORIA	87	74	91	70	81	5	0.05	-1.03	0.04	2.73	35	13.13	105	95	62	3	0	2	0
TX WACO	86	67	90	61	77	5	1.71	0.73	1.65	14.88	182	20.57	151	96	57	2	0	3	1
TX WICHITA FALLS	82	60	87	54	71	2	0.50	-0.34	0.35	10.57	183	14.86	176	91	42	0	0	2	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	62	40	74	35	51	-8	1.02	0.57	0.77	4.53	98	8.50	115	78	32	0	0	3	1
VA LYNCHBURG	78	55	84	42	67	4	0.27	-0.63	0.25	6.91	80	14.75	97	94	53	0	0	2	0
VA NORFOLK	80	64	92	54	72	6	0.72	-0.08	0.54	12.20	146	18.25	123	90	54	1	0	4	1
VA RICHMOND	80	61	91	51	70	5	3.11	2.22	1.89	11.91	139	19.93	137	92	55	1	0	4	2
VA ROANOKE	79	57	86	46	68	4	1.05	0.11	0.94	5.87	69	12.41	85	87	49	0	0	5	1
VA WASH/DULLES	74	56	86	45	65	3	0.71	-0.31	0.39	7.39	86	14.58	102	90	62	0	0	5	0
VT BURLINGTON	66	48	75	46	57	1	0.70	-0.09	0.50	7.69	117	11.21	106	88	44	0	0	5	1
WA OLYMPIA	69	42	88	32	55	2	0.26	-0.30	0.19	7.53	73	21.99	94	94	43	0	1	2	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	67	46	84	39	56	6	0.83	-0.24	0.55	19.13	88	45.17	95	86	51	0	0	3	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	67	48	84	43	57	1	0.16	-0.29	0.13	3.93	48	13.56	76	83	42	0	0	3	0
WA SPOKANE	69	45	82	37	57	3	0.44	-0.12	0.24	1.98	55	5.93	84	72	29	0	0	2	0
WA YAKIMA	74	41	90	33	57	1	0.02	-0.13	0.01	0.93	64	3.26	94	74	22	1	0	2	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	72	41	77	35	56	2	0.55	-0.25	0.55	7.40	117	8.04	94	89	34	0	0	1	1
WI GREEN BAY	67	46	73	41	57	3	0.98	0.31	0.78	6.12	101	7.37	84	88	42	0	0	3	1
WI LA CROSSE	73	47	79	43	60	2	0.96	0.06	0.66	7.88	109	9.02	93	89	35	0	0	2	1
WI MADISON	70	46	77	42	58	3	0.78	-0.09	0.63	8.14	110	10.66	102	90	42	0	0	2	1
WI MILWAUKEE	64	49	75	46	56	2	1.43	0.65	1.20	11.72	160	15.59	143	87	52	0	0	3	1
WI BECKLEY	72	53	80	41	62	3	0.55	-0.52	0.17	6.76	73	14.64	93	93	56	0	0	6	0
WI CHARLESTON	77	58	85	46	67	4	1.02	-0.13	0.35	9.67	102	17.68	109	93	52	0	0	7	0
WI ELKINS	73	52	80	42	63	5	1.19	-0.02	0.38	10.39	104	17.65	105	99	54	0	0	4	0
WI HUNTINGTON	76	58	82	44	67	4	2.15	1.04	1.72	9.78	99	19.03	116	91	56	0	0	6	1
WY CASPER	59	35	75	33	47	-2	0.94	0.44	0.46	3.00	99	4.02	98	89	39	0	0	3	0
WY CHEYENNE	57	35	70	30	46	-3	0.05	-0.48	0.05	1.69	47	2.97	66	80	36	0	1	1	0
WY LANDER	58	38	70	34	48	-2	0.67	0.04	0.33	3.52	81	5.43	97	78	31	0	0	3	0
WY SHERIDAN	63	38	79	32	50	1	1.40	0.82	0.99	3.44	90	4.59	90	85	38	0	1	5	1

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

April Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: National drought coverage remained at a 4-year low during April, amid frequently stormy conditions. According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage in the Lower 48 States dipped to 16.96 percent by April 30, down more than one percentage point from the beginning of the month. Drought last covered a smaller portion of the continental U.S. on May 5, 2020. However, April drought improvements in several key agricultural regions, including the western Corn Belt, were partially offset by worsening conditions across portions of the central and southern Plains. In Kansas, winter wheat rated good to excellent tumbled from 48 to 31 percent between March 31 and April 28, while wheat rated very poor to poor jumped from 15 to 31 percent. During the same 4-week period, national values for winter wheat rated good to excellent fell from 56 to 49 percent, while wheat rated very poor to poor rose from 11 to 16 percent.

Despite frequent April showers, national planting progress advanced at a faster-than-normal pace, with local exceptions. Some of the most impressive April planting progress occurred in areas such as the South, which experienced long stretches of dry weather, and the western Corn Belt, which has been contending with limited soil moisture amid ongoing recovery from long-term drought. By April 28, nearly three-quarters (72 percent) of the nation's intended rice acreage had been planted, far ahead of the 5-year average of 46 percent. On the same date, corn and soybeans were 27 and 18 percent planted, respectively, versus 5-year averages of 22 and 10 percent. Across the North, planting progress was significantly ahead of schedule by April 28 for crops such as sugarbeets (66 percent planted, compared to the 5-year average of 32 percent) and spring wheat (34 percent planted, versus the average of 19 percent).

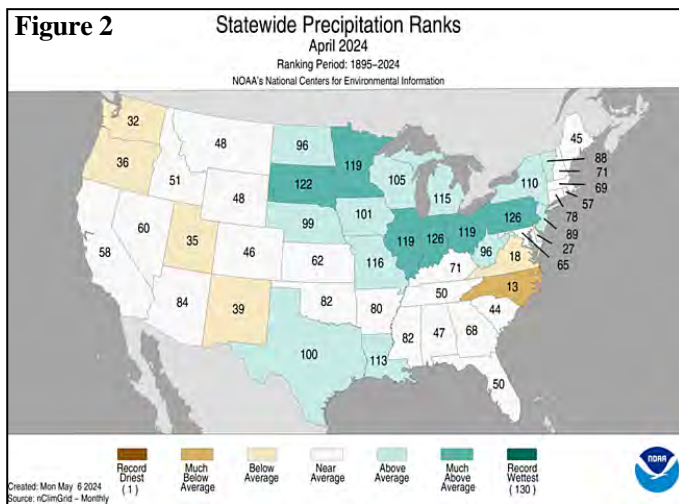
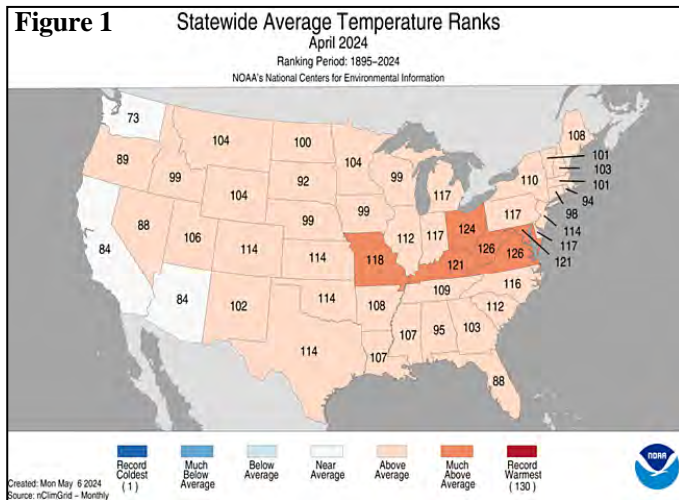
A combination of factors—including spring climatology, an active storm track associated with a fading El Niño, and a favorably positioned jet stream—resulted in several large outbreaks of severe thunderstorms. With outbreaks peaking on April 1-2, 9-11, 15-18, 25-28, and 30, there were 381 tornadoes across the country, according to preliminary reports. This marked the second-highest number of April U.S. tornadoes on record, behind only the historic total of 817 twisters in 2011. Although the tornadoes, along with high winds and large hail, resulted in localized damage in some of the nation's agricultural regions, there were only six confirmed tornado-related fatalities—all on April 26, 27, and

30—compared with 363 deaths caused by tornadoes in April 2011.

In most areas east of the Rockies, near- or above-normal temperatures promoted pasture growth, winter wheat development, and emergence of spring-sown crops. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 4°F above normal in scattered locations from the Plains into the Great Lakes States and central Appalachians. Nearly one-third (30 percent) of the nation's winter wheat had headed by April 28, well ahead of the 5-year average of 21 percent—and marking the crop's most rapid pace of spring development since 2017. Similarly, 48 percent of the U.S. rice had emerged on that date—fastest since 2017 and far ahead of the 5-year average of 28 percent. In contrast, near- or slightly below-normal April temperatures slowed crop development in some areas west of the Rockies and near the Canadian border. For example, only 6 percent of the nation's barley had emerged by April 28 (compared to the 5-year average of 8 percent), despite a faster-than-normal planting pace. Although the central and eastern U.S. escaped consistently cool weather, there were brief cold snaps. One such spell peaked on April 25-26 with widespread freezes in the Great Lakes and Northeastern States. A few days earlier, scattered frost had been reported as far south as the Tennessee Valley, while freezes struck the northwestern half of the Plains and the upper Midwest.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 12th-warmest, 42nd-wettest April during the 130-year period of record. The nation's monthly average temperature of 53.76°F was 2.72°F above the 1901-2000 mean, marking the warmest April since 2017. Meanwhile, April precipitation averaged 2.77 inches, slightly above the 20th century mean value of 2.52 inches. It was the nation's wettest April since 2019.

For the third month in a row, every state ranked in the “warm” half of the historical distribution. Washington, with its 58th-warmest April, was the “coolest” state. Top-ten values for April warmth were observed in five states from the Ohio Valley to the mid-Atlantic: Kentucky, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia (figure 1). It was the fifth-warmest April in both Virginia and West Virginia. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the 13th-driest April in North Carolina to the fifth-wettest April in Indiana and Pennsylvania (figure 2). Additionally, it was the ninth-wettest April in South Dakota. Narrowly missing the top-ten list for wetness were Illinois, Ohio, and Minnesota; each recorded its 12th-wettest April.



Summary: In early April, a sprawling, slow-moving storm system emerged from the West and crossed the central Plains before turning northeastward. Eventually, the low-pressure system drifted from near Lake Michigan to the northern Atlantic Coast. Weather hazards associated with the storm included an early-April severe weather outbreak in parts of the South, East, and lower Midwest; soaking rain from the Midwest to the mid-Atlantic; and heavy snow in northern sections of New York and New England. On April 1-2, the severe weather outbreak included several dozen tornadoes, according to preliminary reports, extending as far north as Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Meanwhile, as precipitation spread across the Plains on April 1, daily-record snowfall totals included 7.7 inches in Valentine, NE, and 4.3 inches in Pierre, SD. Farther east, heavy showers accompanied locally severe thunderstorms, with record-setting rainfall totals for April 1 approaching the 2-inch mark in St. Louis, MO (1.96 inches), and Fort Wayne, IN (1.81 inches). Even heavier rain fell in some areas on April 2, when daily-record totals reached 2.68 inches in Pittsburgh, PA; 2.40 inches in Wheeling, WV; and 2.05 inches in Columbus, OH. On April 3, both Elkins, WV, and Marquette, MI, collected daily-record totals of 2.40 inches, with the latter location also receiving a daily-record snowfall (14.0 inches). Marquette's April 3-4 snowfall totaled 16.0 inches. In northern New England, snowfall records for April 4 included 10.0 inches in Burlington, VT, and 9.0 inches in Bangor, ME. For

Burlington, it was the fourth-snowiest April day on record, behind only 13.0 inches on April 9, 1974; 11.3 inches on April 17, 1983; and 14.3 inches on April 9, 2000. Later, precipitation returned across the West, where daily-record precipitation totals for April 4 topped an inch in Stockton, CA (1.07 inches), and McCall, ID (1.05 inches). Elsewhere in Idaho, Boise measured precipitation totaling 1.09 and 1.05 inches, respectively, on April 4 and 5, with 2.1 inches snow falling on the latter date. Snow also blanketed parts of the Great Basin, where April 4-6 totals in Nevada reached 3.6 inches in Ely and 10.1 inches in Winnemucca. On April 6, heavy precipitation across the northern Plains resulted in daily-record totals in East Rapid City, SD (1.60 inches), and Billings, MT (0.66 inch, including 4.3 inches of snow). On the same date in Texas, southwesterly to westerly wind gusts were clocked to 72 mph in Borger and 65 mph in Lubbock. A gust to 67 mph was recorded in Guymon, OK.

In advance of approaching storminess, daily-record highs occurred on April 1 in Del Rio, TX (99°F), and Elizabeth City, NC (84°F). By April 3, however, early-season heat largely retreated into Florida, where daily-record highs surged to 93°F in Fort Lauderdale; 92°F in West Palm Beach; and 91°F in Vero Beach. Meanwhile, fleeting warmth affected northern California and the Northwest. On April 2, daily-record highs reached 80°F in Roseburg, OR, and 77°F in Mount Shasta, CA. Warmth spread across the High Plains by April 4, when Glasgow, MT, posted a daily-record high of 76°F. A day later, Laramie, WY, logged a record-setting high (70°F) for April 5. Farther west, the sudden return of unsettled weather suppressed temperatures anew in the Pacific Coast States. In California, high temperatures for April 4 barely topped the 50-degree mark in Sacramento (51°F) and Marysville (52°F). Chilly conditions lingered for several days across the Southwest, where record-setting lows for April 7 dipped to 28°F in Douglas, AZ, and 32°F in Ramona, CA. Meanwhile, warmth again developed across the eastern U.S. By April 9, daily-record highs surged to 79°F in Rochester, NY, and Erie, PA. Two days later in Florida, Fort Pierce posted a daily record-tying high (92°F) for April 11. Later, warmth made another significant surge—this time across the western and central U.S. By April 12, daily-record highs included 82°F in Ontario, OR; 81°F in Salt Lake City, UT; 78°F in Helena, MT; and 75°F in Casper, WY. Increasing winds accompanied the Western warmth, with peak gusts on the 12th in Nevada reaching 54 mph in Ely and Winnemucca. Ninety-degree heat dotted the Plains on April 13, with daily-record highs soaring to 91°F in Huron, SD; Valentine, NE; and Concordia, KS.

Starting on April 8, heavy showers dotted the South. On that date, Shreveport, LA, collected a daily-record sum of 3.81 inches, the start of a 3-day period during which rainfall totaled 8.82 inches. On April 9, daily-record totals topped the 3-inch mark in locations such as Jackson, MS (4.64 inches); Tupelo, MS (3.49 inches); and Shreveport (3.43 inches). From April 8-11, rainfall in Mississippi totaled 7.39 inches in Jackson, 7.24 inches in Tupelo, and 6.32 inches in Greenwood. In New Orleans, LA, where 6.24 inches fell on the 10th, it was the wettest April day since April 25, 2004, when 7.67 inches fell. Similar amounts fell farther east;

April 10-11 totals reached 7.11 inches in Tallahassee, FL, and 6.62 inches in Valdosta, GA. Meanwhile in Texas, Amarillo's total of 2.18 inches on April 9 represented the wettest day in that location since August 10, 2017, when 2.41 inches fell. Windy weather accompanied and trailed the Southern rain, with the average wind speed of 16.9 mph on the 11th in Gainesville, FL, representing its second-windiest April day on record, behind only 17.3 mph on April 15, 2007. By April 11, wet weather spread across the eastern U.S., setting daily-record rainfall totals in Savannah, GA (3.40 inches); Charleston, WV (3.32 inches); and Pittsburgh, PA (2.77 inches). In the rain's wake, lowland flooding affected several areas. On April 12, Village Creek near Kountze, TX, achieved its fifth-highest crest on record, 10.16 feet above flood stage, but 8.80 feet below the high-water mark established on August 30, 2017.

Around mid-month, another spring storm system turned inland across California before arriving on the Plains. In California, daily-record totals for April 13 included 1.38 inches in Santa Maria and 0.86 inch in Stockton. The slow-moving storm eventually produced significant rain (locally 2 inches or more) in the north-central U.S., helping to replenish topsoil moisture in the wake of last summer's drought and a winter with below-average snowfall. Storm-related impacts extended to other areas, with locally severe thunderstorms developing across the Plains on April 15 before spreading into the Midwest. On the 15th, Rapid City, SD, collected a daily-record sum of 1.23 inches, while Ord, NE, experienced a thunderstorm wind gust to 75 mph. The following day in Iowa, wind gusts reached 62 mph in Estherville and 61 mph in Lamoni. Elsewhere on April 16, daily-record totals topped an inch in many locations, including Watertown, SD (1.85 inches), Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN (1.33 inches), and Norfolk, NE (1.15 inches). As showers shifted eastward, Evansville, IN, collected a record-setting rainfall total (2.27 inches) for April 18. Soon, heavy rain developed in the south-central U.S., including parts of Texas, where daily-record totals for April 20 reached 2.88 inches in College Station, 2.34 inches in Dallas-Ft. Worth, and 2.12 inches in Longview. Farther north, accumulating snow fell as far south as the central High Plains. In fact, snow in Goodland, KS, totaled 1.8 inches on April 19-20. During the same 2 days, Denver, CO, received snowfall totaling 6.3 inches. In southwestern Kansas, however, March-April precipitation totaled just 0.27 inch (8 percent of normal) in Dodge City and 0.17 inch (7 percent) in Garden City. Additionally, Dodge City's winds gusted to 50 mph or higher on April 6, 15, 16, 18, 22, and 23.

Across the nation's mid-section, temperatures tumbled following the departure of mid-month storminess. On April 14, in advance of a cold front, daily-record highs in Oklahoma soared to 96°F in Gage and 94°F Hobart. On the same date, record-setting highs in Kansas reached 93°F in Wichita and 91°F in Concordia. In Iowa, daily-record highs for the 14th included 88°F in Des Moines and 86°F in Lamoni. Warmth made an eastward shift on April 15, when daily-record highs surged to 90°F in Norfolk, VA; 88°F in Louisville, KY; 87°F in Huntington, WV; and 86°F in Evansville, IN. Huntington notched another daily-record

high, 89°F, on April 16. Meanwhile, chilly air arrived in the Northwest, where Olympia, WA, posted a daily-record low of 25°F on April 17. Additional Western daily-record lows included 17°F (on April 18) in Burns, OR, and 19°F (on April 20) in Miles City, MT. Farther south, maximum temperatures on April 20 remained below the 40-degree mark in locations such as Goodland, KS (high of 35°F), and Dubuque, IA (39°F). By April 21, Dubuque logged a daily-record low of 24°F. Soon, cool air covered much of the remainder of the central and eastern U.S. On April 23, daily-record lows dipped to 40°F in McComb, MS, and 46°F in New Iberia, LA. Meanwhile, general warmth covered areas west of the Rockies, where Grand Junction, CO, collected a daily record-tying high of 85°F on April 22. Farther east, however, a fresh surge of cool air covered the Great Lakes and Northeastern States. In Michigan, record-setting lows for April 25 included 20°F in Alpena and 26°F in Flint. In Maine, Augusta reported a freeze each calendar day from April 23-27, including a daily-record low of 26°F on the 25th. Elsewhere in Maine, record-setting minima for April 26 fell to 23°F in Bangor and 26°F in Portland. Montpelier, VT (22°F), also measured a daily-record low for April 26. Warmth returned, however, across the Deep South, where daily-record highs soared to 89°F (on April 26) in Baton Rouge, LA, and 98°F (on April 27) in Del Rio, TX. April 29 was an impressively warm day from the lower Great Lakes region into the mid-Atlantic, with daily-record highs reaching 92°F in Baltimore, MD; 90°F in Philadelphia, PA; and 84°F in Cleveland, OH. On April 30, a separate surge of warmth delivered daily-record highs in Medicine Lodge, KS (97°F), and Gage, OK (95°F). As April ended, scattered record lows were reported throughout the West. For example, record-setting lows for April 30 included 16°F in Burns, OR; 22°F in South Lake Tahoe, CA; and 30°F in Provo, UT.

Late in the month, following several days of mostly tranquil weather, back-to-back storm systems emerged from the western U.S. As the weather pattern began to change, separate areas of rain developed across the Pacific Northwest and mid-South, starting on April 25. That day also marked the start of a protracted spell of severe weather, beginning with several tornadoes—mainly in Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Subsequently, the severe weather outbreak peaked on April 26-27, with more than 150 tornadoes spotted—based on preliminary reports—across the Plains and western Corn Belt. As the active spell began, Concordia, KS, netted a daily-record rainfall total of 2.50 inches on April 25. Totals also topped 2 inches on the 25th, setting daily records, in Springfield, MO (2.54 inches), and Russellville, AR (2.44 inches). Farther west, rain on April 25 resulted in daily-record totals in locations such as Astoria, OR (1.29 inches), and Hoquiam, WA (1.11 inches). Farther inland, record-setting amounts for April 26 in Nevada included 0.72 inch in Winnemucca, 0.31 inch in Eureka, and 0.24 inch in Las Vegas. Across the Plains and Midwest, daily-record totals topped an inch on the 26th in Quincy, IL (1.66 inches); Vichy-Rolla, MO (1.60 inches); and Lincoln, NE (1.29 inches). Those totals occurred the same day that dozens of tornadoes prowled the Plains and western Corn Belt. While storm surveys and damage documentation are still ongoing, several of the April 26 and 27 tornadoes reached at least EF-3

intensity, featuring estimated winds greater than 135 mph. A twister that struck on April 27 in parts of Marietta, Love County, OK, was rated an EF-4, with estimated winds above 165 mph, becoming the nation's strongest twister since late-March 2023. Elsewhere, locally catastrophic damage was reported on April 26 in communities such as Elkhorn, NE, and Minden, IA, and on April 27 in multiple Oklahoma towns, including Sulphur (Murray County) and Holdenville (Hughes County). Early reports indicated five tornado-related fatalities—four in Oklahoma and one in Minden (Pottawattamie County), IA. Subsequently, a sharpening temperature gradient across the nation's mid-section fueled ongoing severe weather, with an EF-3 tornado causing a fatality in Pottawatomie County, KS, on April 30. That Kansas tornado, near the community of Westmoreland, spent only 8 minutes on the ground and traveled less than 2.6 miles, but briefly produced estimated winds of 140 mph. Thunderstorms also sparked flooding amid torrential rain, which totaled 10 inches or more in parts of eastern Texas. With a total of 5.43 inches on the 28th, College Station, TX, experienced its wettest April day on record (previously, 5.17 inches on April 12, 1969). College Station received an additional 2.71 inches during the first 4 days of May. Just to the east, an observation site in Huntsville, TX, received 7.56 inches during the late-April deluge, followed by 14.42 inches in early May, for a 7-day sum of 21.98 inches. Record flooding ensued on the Navasota River between Easterly and Normangee, TX, with the river cresting 11.62 feet above flood stage (on May 2) in the former community and 10.59 feet above flood stage (on May 4) in the latter town. In both locations, previous modern high-water marks had been established during a flood in late-April and early-May 2009. Meanwhile, the East Fork of the San Jacinto River near New Caney, TX, crested 19.75 feet above flood stage on May 3, second only to the Hurricane Harvey-fueled crest (23.15 feet above flood stage) on August 29, 2017. Similarly, a record crest (6.41 feet above flood stage on May 6) was established along the Trinity River at Liberty, TX, edging the high-water mark set on September 1, 2017, by 0.29 foot. Farther north, daily-record rainfall totals on April 28 included 1.64 inches in Sioux Falls, SD, and 1.18 inches in Wausau, WI. By April 30, Southeastern showers led to daily-record amounts in West Palm Beach, FL (4.81 inches), and Huntsville, AL (3.37 inches).

During a last gasp of winter, significant, early-April snow fell in parts of Alaska. During the first 5 days of the month, snowfall totaled 6.9 inches in Anchorage and 3.1 inches in Fairbanks. On April 3, Kotzebue reported snow with a liquid equivalency of 0.46 inch, a record for the date, along with east-southeasterly wind gusts peaking at 54 mph. However, warmer, drier weather soon overspread Alaska, rapidly eroding any remaining snow. In Anchorage, for example, the snow depth dropped from 25 inches to a trace between April 2 and 25. Similarly, the snow depth in Fairbanks decreased from 15 inches to a trace between April 6 and 23. In western Alaska, cold weather persisted a bit longer, with Bethel reporting sub-zero readings (-1, -4, and -1°F) each day from April 8-10. As warmer air arrived in Bethel on the 10th, a southerly wind gust to 57 mph occurred. Much of the remainder of the month featured mild, dry weather, with

exceptions. From April 17-20, while many Alaskan locations were mild and mostly dry, Kodiak received rainfall totaling 8.15 inches. Meanwhile, consecutive daily-record highs occurred on April 19-20 in Yakutat (64 and 61°F) and Sitka (65 and 63°F). In Fairbanks, where the month's last measurable precipitation fell on April 12, maximum temperatures topped 60°F on April 19, 20, 24, and 25. Anchorage also received no measurable precipitation after April 12, yet ended the month with a sum of 0.80 inch (186 percent of normal). Monthly precipitation totaled more than twice normal in locations such as Nome (1.90 inches, or 257 percent of normal) and Kotzebue (1.32 inches, or 236 percent).

April downpours across parts of Oahu and Kauai eliminated dryness and drought, while Hawaiian statewide drought coverage dipped from 42 to 33 percent during the 4-week period ending April 30, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. As the month began, a strong high-pressure system parked north of the Hawaiian Islands contributed to strong winds. In Kahului, Maui, for example, gusts topped 50 mph each day from April 2-4, peaking at 53 mph (from the northeast) on the 2nd. Meanwhile, rain fell in many windward locations, with Hilo—on the Big Island—receiving 8.50 inches during the first 12 days of April. Hilo's rainfall totaled an inch or more on April 3, 5, 8, and 11. Torrential rainfall engulfed Kauai on April 11-12, with showers affecting other islands. In fact, the 12th was the wettest April day on record in Lihue, Kauai, where 8.17 inches fell (previously, 5.33 inches on April 15, 1972). It was also Lihue's wettest day since March 5, 2012, when 8.64 inches fell. During the 3 days ending April 13, Lihue received precipitation totaling 12.06 inches, with most of the rain—11.80 inches—falling in a 12-hour period on the night of April 11-12. Rain lingered for a few days, with Kahului netting a daily-record rainfall of 1.47 inches on April 15. Several days of cool weather trailed the rain; Kahului reported daily record-tying lows (58 and 60°F, respectively) on April 16 and 18. April rainfall topped a foot in Hilo (13.41 inches, or 143 percent of normal) and Lihue (13.14 inches, or 647 percent). For Lihue, it was the wettest April on record, topping 10.65 inches in 1972.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Highlights: April was warmer than normal for most of the nation, with parts of the Great Lakes, mid-Atlantic, Mississippi Valley, and Great Plains recording temperatures 4°F or more above normal. In contrast, much of Florida, the Pacific Northwest, and Southwest were moderately cooler than normal. A few locations in Arizona recorded temperatures 4°F or more below normal. Meanwhile, large parts of the Great Plains, Midwest, Northeast, South, and Southwest recorded above-normal April precipitation. Portions of the Delta and East Texas recorded at least 10 inches of rain during the month.

By March 31, producers had planted 2 percent of the nation's corn crop, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of

the 5-year average. By April 14, producers had planted 6 percent of the corn crop, 1 percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. By April 28, producers had planted 27 percent of the corn crop, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. At that time, progress was furthest advanced in Texas and North Carolina, with 71 and 70 percent planted, respectively. Seven percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by April 28, two percentage points ahead of the previous year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Three percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by April 14, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighteen percent of the soybean acreage was planted by April 28, two percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of average. By April 28, progress was furthest advanced in Arkansas and Mississippi, with 56 and 52 percent planted, respectively.

By March 31, four percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. By April 14, eleven percent of the winter wheat crop was headed, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. By April 28, thirty percent of the winter wheat crop was headed, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of average. On April 28, forty-nine percent of the 2024 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 21 percentage points above the same time last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 31 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Nationwide, 3 percent of the cotton crop was planted by March 31, equal to the previous year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Eight percent of the cotton crop was planted by April 14, one percentage point ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Fifteen percent of the cotton crop was planted by April 28, one percentage point ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. At that time, planting progress was furthest advanced in Arizona at 64 percent, 21 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of average.

Eleven percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by March 31, one percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Fourteen percent of the sorghum was planted by April 14, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind average. Nineteen percent of the sorghum was planted by April 28, one percentage point behind both last year and the average.

By March 31, producers had seeded 12 percent of the 2024 rice acreage, 3 percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. On that date, 7 percent of the rice acreage had emerged, 2 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. By April 14, producers had seeded 44 percent of the 2024 rice acreage, 11 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 18 points ahead of average. Meanwhile, eighteen percent of the rice acreage had emerged, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. By April 28, producers had

seeded 72 percent of the 2024 rice acreage, 12 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 26 points ahead of average. At that time, progress was furthest advanced in Louisiana and Texas, with 92 and 86 percent planted, respectively. By April 28, forty-eight percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 points ahead of average.

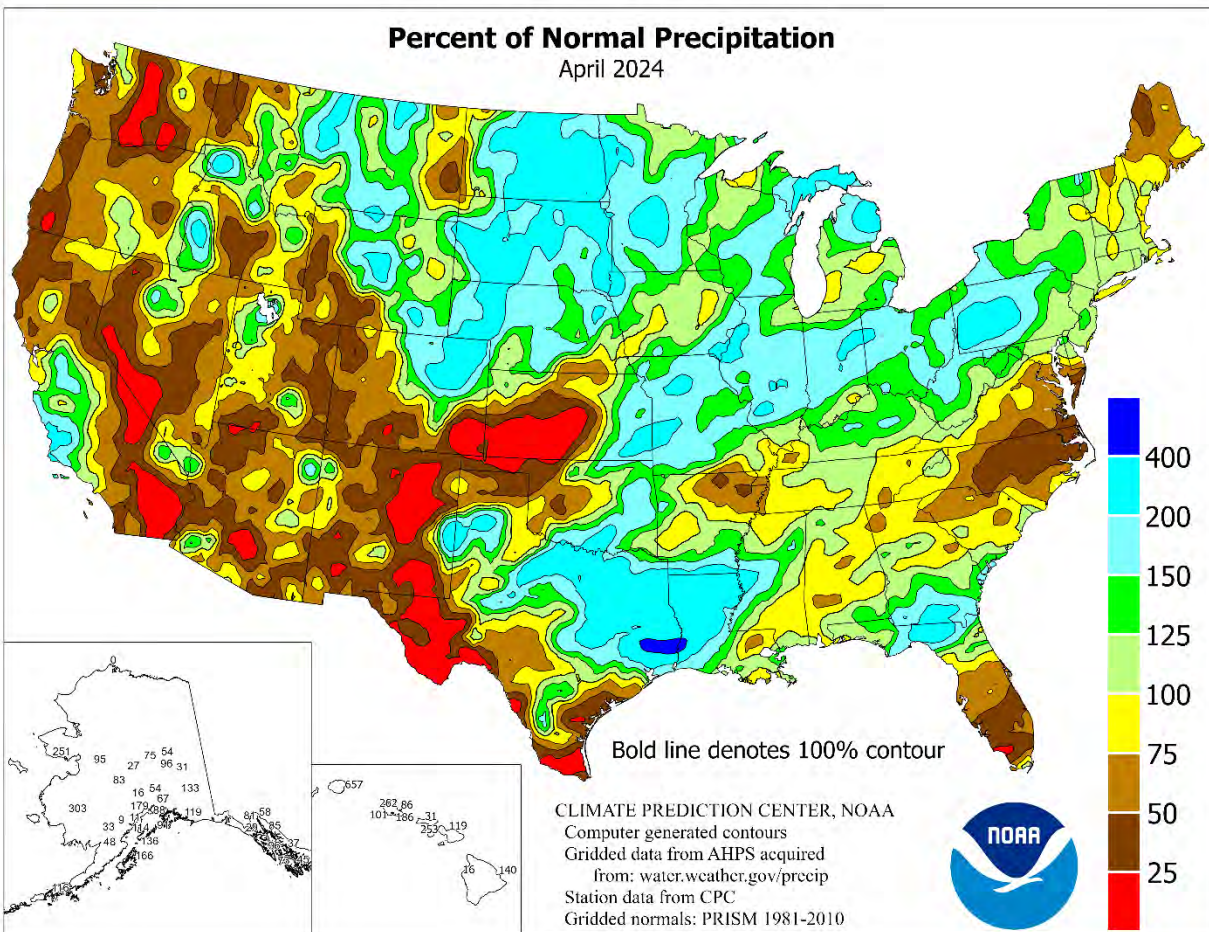
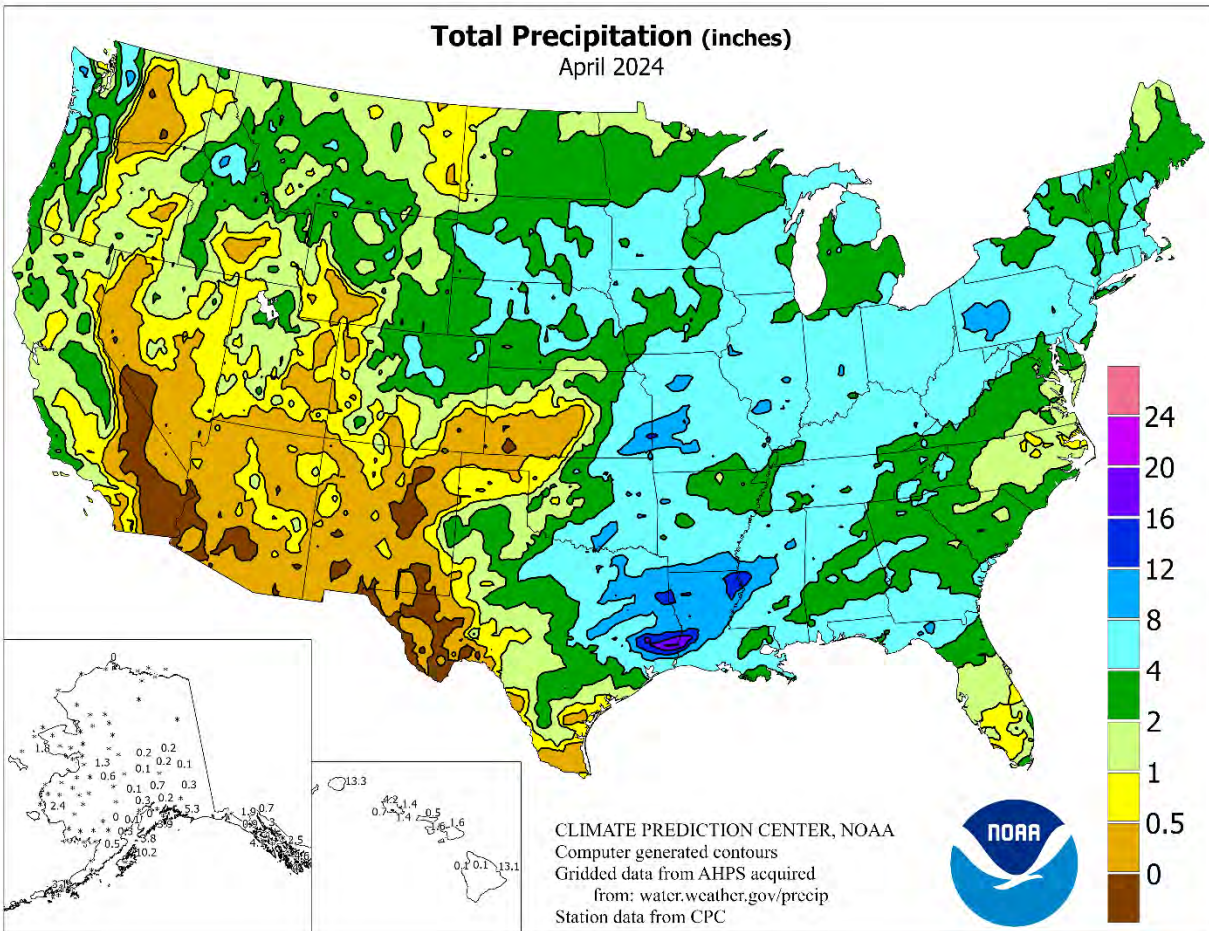
Nationally, oat producers had seeded 30 percent of this year's acreage by March 31, six percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Twenty-five percent of the oat acreage was emerged by March 31, two percentage points ahead of the previous year and 3 points ahead of average. Oat producers had seeded 43 percent of this year's acreage by April 14, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of average. Thirty percent of the oat acreage was emerged by April 14, four percentage points ahead of the previous year and 5 points ahead of average. Oat producers had seeded 63 percent of this year's acreage by April 28, sixteen percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of average. Forty-two percent of the oat acreage was emerged by April 28, ten percentage points ahead of the previous year and 8 points ahead of average.

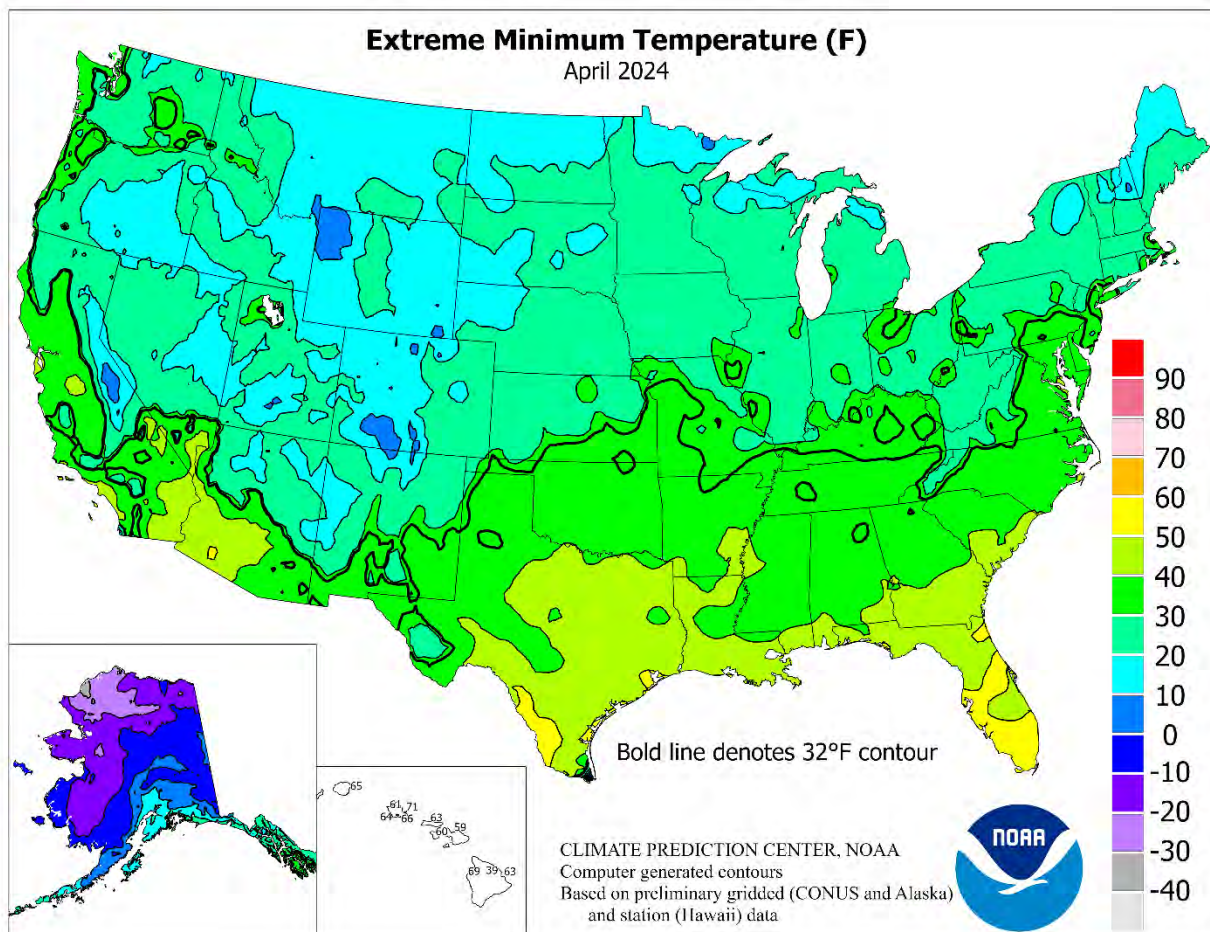
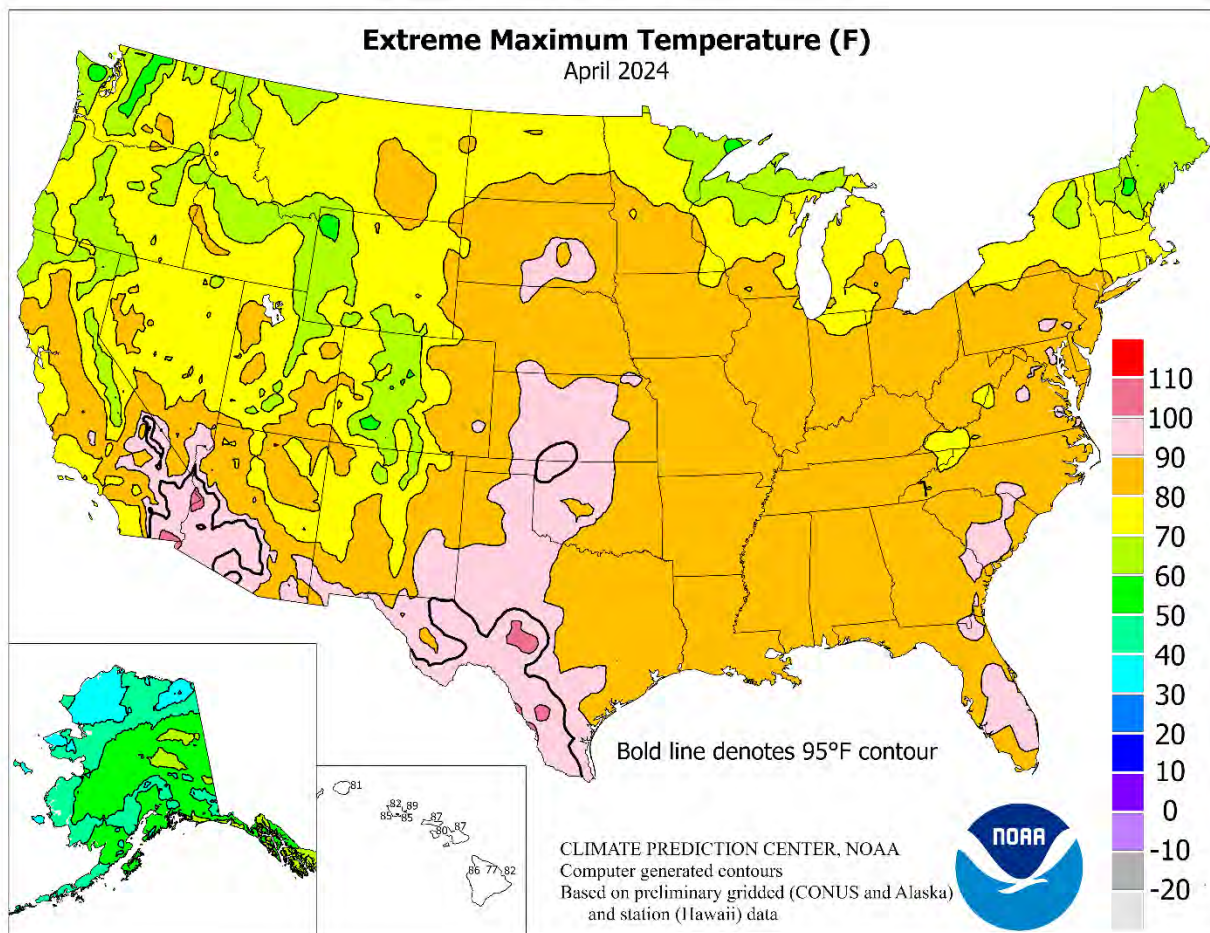
Two percent of the nation's barley crop was planted by March 31, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Eleven percent of the barley was planted by April 14, seven percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. Thirty-five percent of the barley was planted by April 28, nineteen percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. At that time, progress was furthest advanced in Washington and Idaho, with 70 and 65 percent planted, respectively. Six percent of the barley crop had emerged by April 28, four percentage points ahead of the previous year but 2 points behind the 5-year average.

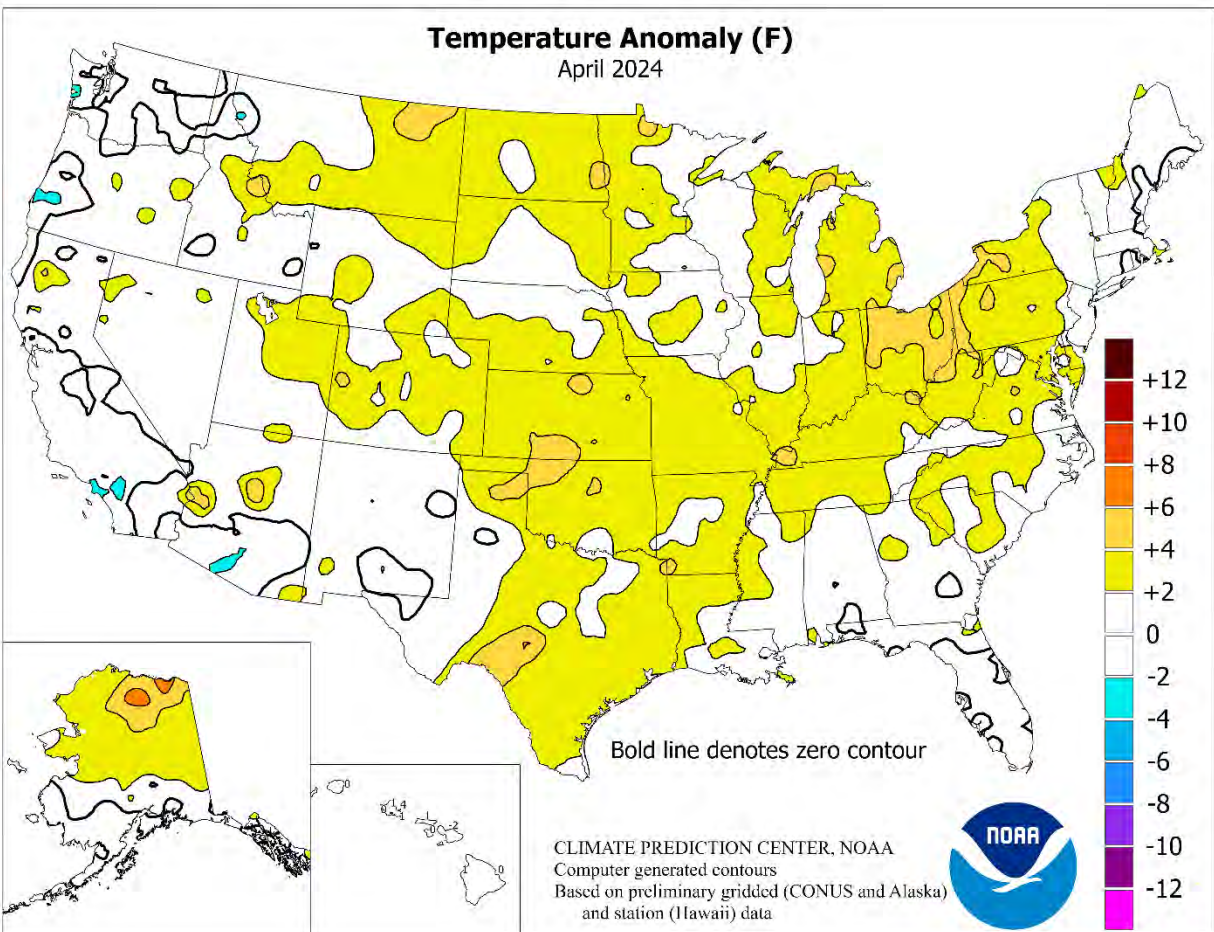
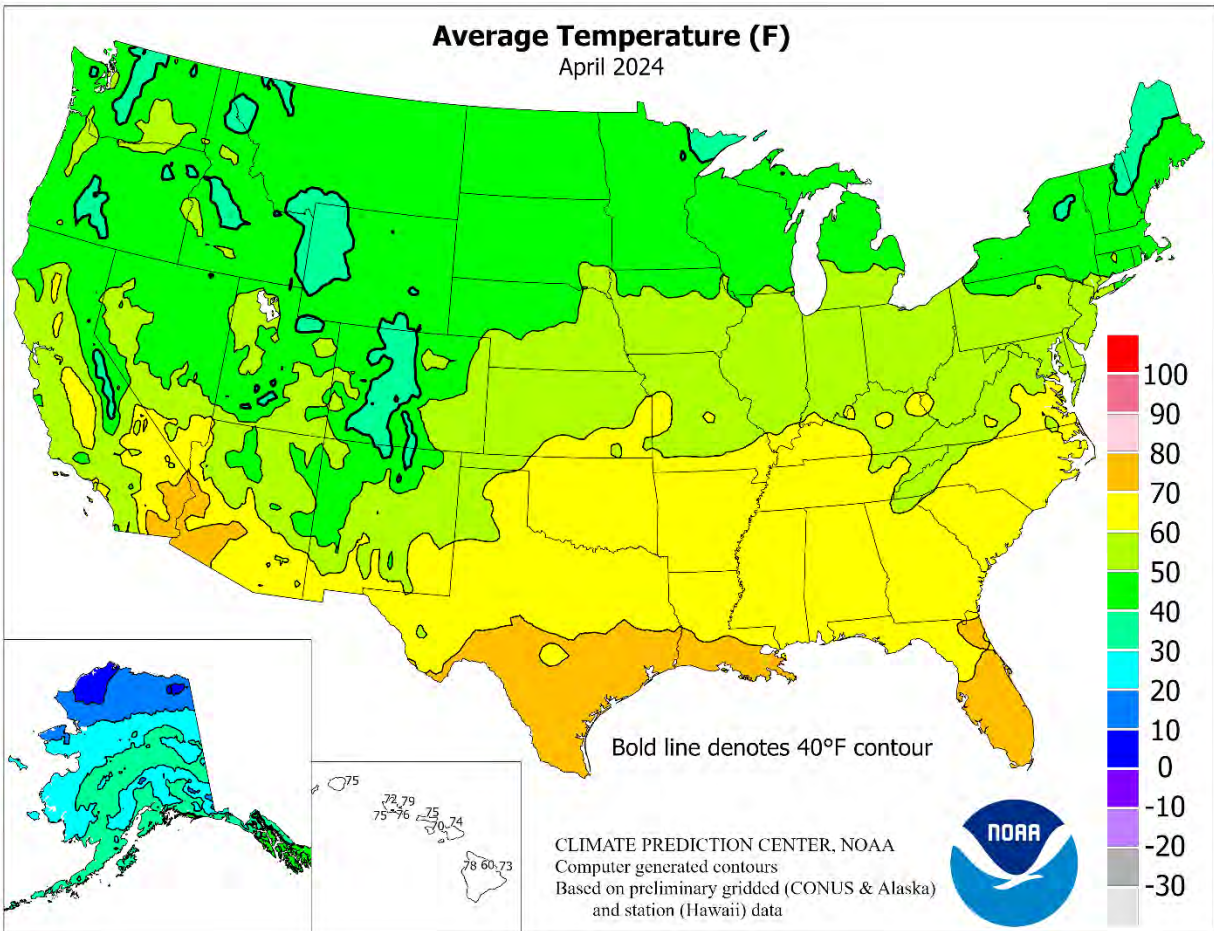
By April 14, seven percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By April 28, thirty-four percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 24 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of average. At that time, progress was furthest advanced in Washington and Idaho, with 76 and 72 percent planted, respectively. By April 28, five percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 3 percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average.

Nationally, producers had planted 1 percent of the 2024 peanut acreage by April 14, equal to both the previous year and the 5-year average. Producers had planted 9 percent of the peanuts by April 28, two percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 point ahead of average.

By April 14, six percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 3 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. By April 28, sixty-six percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 44 percentage points ahead of last year and 34 points ahead of average. At that time, progress was furthest advanced in Minnesota and Idaho, with 81 and 63 percent planted, respectively.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

April 2024

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AK ANCHORAGE	38	0	0.78	0.34	WICHITA	60	4	1.46	-1.65	TOLEDO	53	2	7.76	4.30
BARROW	6	0	0.00	-0.18	KY LEXINGTON	59	3	4.35	-0.07	YOUNGSTOWN	54	4	5.84	2.09
FAIRBANKS	37	3	0.19	-0.16	LOUISVILLE	62	3	4.89	0.09	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	63	4	3.32	-0.28
JUNEAU	42	1	2.96	-0.51	PADUCAH	63	4	2.57	-2.60	TULSA	64	3	5.93	1.56
KODIAK	37	-2	10.22	4.08	LA BATON ROUGE	71	3	2.82	-2.26	OR ASTORIA	50	1	5.80	0.00
NOME	24	2	1.85	1.11	LAKE CHARLES	71	2	3.83	-0.61	BURNS	46	2	0.34	-0.61
AL BIRMINGHAM	65	1	2.99	-2.09	NEW ORLEANS	72	2	7.16	1.94	EUGENE	51	0	2.16	-1.15
HUNTSVILLE	64	1	5.87	1.01	SHREVEPORT	71	5	***	***	MEDFORD	54	2	1.06	-0.46
MOBILE	69	2	3.30	-2.41	MA BOSTON	49	0	2.61	-1.01	PENDELTON	51	1	0.40	-0.81
MONTGOMERY	66	0	2.53	-1.46	WORCESTER	48	2	4.46	0.38	PORTLAND	55	2	1.54	-1.35
AR FORT SMITH	65	3	4.65	-0.22	MD BALTIMORE	58	2	3.01	-0.37	SALEM	51	0	1.87	-1.25
LITTLE ROCK	66	4	4.87	-0.72	ME CARIBOU	40	2	0.93	-2.06	PA ALLENTOWN	52	0	5.47	1.80
AZ FLAGSTAFF	44	1	0.83	-0.06	PORTLAND	44	-1	2.69	-1.72	ERIE	52	4	3.71	0.24
PHOENIX	74	1	0.55	0.33	MI ALPENA	44	3	5.22	2.30	MIDDLETOWN	55	2	4.42	0.87
PRESCOTT	54	0	0.68	0.21	GRAND RAPIDS	50	3	2.23	-1.76	PHILADELPHIA	56	2	4.16	0.69
TUCSON	67	-1	0.83	0.59	HOUGHTON LAKE	45	3	3.39	0.39	PITTSBURGH	57	5	7.57	4.25
CA BAKERSFIELD	63	0	0.59	0.00	LANSING	50	3	3.17	-0.09	WILKES-BARRE	52	2	3.39	0.13
EUREKA	49	-2	1.33	-2.31	MUSKEGON	51	4	2.26	-1.21	WILLIAMSPORT	53	3	5.48	1.86
FRESNO	63	1	1.35	0.31	TRAVERSE CITY	48	5	3.05	0.25	RI PROVIDENCE	49	-1	3.65	-0.65
LOS ANGELES	58	-3	0.52	-0.08	MN DULUTH	42	2	2.67	0.14	SC CHARLESTON	68	2	3.54	0.24
REDDING	62	3	1.56	-0.85	INT_L FALLS	41	3	1.30	-0.35	COLUMBIA	66	2	2.37	-0.46
SACRAMENTO	60	0	1.59	0.33	MINNEAPOLIS	49	2	3.76	0.85	FLORENCE	66	1	2.11	-0.89
SAN DIEGO	61	-2	0.17	-0.48	ROCHESTER	47	1	3.91	0.39	GREENVILLE	63	2	1.69	-2.35
SAN FRANCISCO	57	0	0.75	-0.61	ST. CLOUD	47	4	5.47	2.86	SD ABERDEEN	48	3	3.28	1.37
STOCKTON	60	-1	2.09	0.98	MO COLUMBIA	59	3	4.69	-0.19	HURON	48	3	4.15	1.63
CO ALAMOSA	44	1	0.09	-0.47	KANSAS CITY	58	3	6.40	2.35	RAPID CITY	47	3	4.56	2.48
CO SPRINGS	50	3	1.52	0.07	SAINT LOUIS	61	3	7.63	2.91	SIOUX FALLS	51	4	4.84	1.84
DENVER INTL	50	3	3.17	1.49	SPRINGFIELD	59	2	6.57	1.86	TN BRISTOL	58	2	2.78	-1.01
GRAND JUNCTION	56	5	0.56	-0.42	MS JACKSON	67	2	9.07	3.24	CHATTANOOGA	64	2	2.97	-1.90
PUEBLO	54	3	1.06	-0.52	MERIDIAN	66	1	3.26	-2.30	KNOXVILLE	61	1	3.78	-0.94
CT BRIDGEPORT	50	0	2.67	-1.49	TUPELO	65	2	8.80	3.28	MEMPHIS	65	2	3.30	-2.57
HARTFORD	52	2	3.93	0.06	MT BILLINGS	49	3	1.52	-0.20	NASHVILLE	63	3	4.44	-0.28
DC WASHINGTON	60	2	1.70	-1.51	BUTTE	41	2	0.67	-0.66	TX ABILENE	69	3	1.80	-0.06
DE WILMINGTON	55	1	4.33	0.81	CUT BANK	42	2	0.54	-0.42	AMARILLO	59	1	2.30	0.85
FL DAYTONA BEACH	70	-1	1.28	-0.95	GLASGOW	49	5	0.70	-0.30	AUSTIN	72	2	2.82	0.41
JACKSONVILLE	69	1	1.94	-0.99	GREAT FALLS	44	2	1.74	0.02	BEAUMONT	71	2	6.40	2.48
KEY WEST	78	0	1.07	-1.00	HAVRE	46	2	0.68	-0.33	BROWNSVILLE	77	0	0.65	-0.82
MIAMI	76	-1	2.76	-0.61	MISSOULA	46	2	1.70	0.33	CORPUS CHRISTI	76	3	0.43	-1.61
ORLANDO	72	0	1.33	-1.25	NC ASHEVILLE	58	2	2.80	-1.37	DEL RIO	78	5	0.19	-1.32
PENSACOLA	68	0	4.39	-1.14	CHARLOTTE	64	3	1.59	-2.26	EL PASO	67	1	0.02	-0.15
TALLAHASSEE	68	1	7.39	3.86	GREENSBORO	62	2	1.18	-2.60	FORT WORTH	69	3	6.45	3.23
TAMPA	74	0	1.22	-1.33	HATTERAS	61	-1	1.28	-2.64	GALVESTON	73	1	2.03	-0.02
WEST PALM BEACH	75	0	5.54	1.86	RALEIGH	64	3	1.02	-2.50	HOUSTON	73	3	4.19	0.24
GA ATHENS	63	1	3.58	0.06	WILMINGTON	65	1	1.96	-1.11	LUBBOCK	63	2	1.21	-0.13
ATLANTA	65	2	5.60	1.78	ND BISMARCK	45	2	2.04	0.70	MIDLAND	66	0	0.68	-0.02
AUGUSTA	64	0	1.15	-1.77	DICKINSON	45	3	1.10	-0.26	SAN ANGELO	70	3	1.30	-0.18
COLUMBUS	66	2	1.71	-0.65	FARGO	48	5	2.61	1.07	SAN ANTONIO	72	3	3.03	0.61
MACON	65	0	3.41	-0.21	GRAND FORKS	44	3	2.01	0.80	VICTORIA	73	3	0.74	-2.27
SAVANNAH	68	1	5.06	1.67	JAMESTOWN	45	3	1.92	0.68	WACO	68	2	5.30	2.00
HI HILO	73	0	13.14	3.74	NE GRAND ISLAND	53	2	4.06	1.54	WICHITA FALLS	65	2	6.59	4.09
HONOLULU	76	-1	1.43	0.66	LINCOLN	54	0	2.31	0.54	UT SALT LAKE CITY	54	2	1.45	-0.70
KAHALUI	74	-2	1.57	0.25	NORFOLK	52	3	4.63	1.90	VA LYNCHBURG	59	3	2.30	-1.15
LIHUE	75	0	13.35	11.31	NORTH PLATTE	50	2	2.12	-0.17	NORFOLK	61	1	1.22	-2.15
IA BURLINGTON	54	1	7.03	3.11	OMAHA	55	2	1.91	-1.26	RICHMOND	61	2	1.56	-1.62
CEDAR RAPIDS	51	2	1.90	-1.66	SCOTTSBLUFF	50	3	1.87	-0.05	ROANOKE	62	4	1.74	-1.75
DES MOINES	55	4	2.50	-1.51	VALENTINE	48	1	2.85	0.37	WASH/DULLES	59	4	1.67	-1.80
DUBUQUE	50	2	4.48	0.42	NH CONCORD	45	0	4.23	0.81	VT BURLINGTON	47	1	3.00	-0.07
SIoux CITY	51	2	4.22	1.07	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	53	1	3.20	-0.12	WA OLYMPIA	49	1	2.43	-1.23
WATERLOO	51	1	3.82	-0.21	NEWARK	55	2	3.81	-0.06	QUILLAYUTE	50	3	8.35	0.24
ID BOISE	52	1	1.78	0.55	NM ALBUQUERQUE	57	0	0.32	-0.19	SEATTLE-TACOMA	50	-1	1.32	-1.86
LEWISTON	53	1	1.29	-0.15	NV ELY	44	1	0.85	-0.22	SPOKANE	49	2	0.55	-0.71
POCATELLO	47	1	0.60	-0.59	LAS VEGAS	67	0	0.25	0.05	YAKIMA	50	0	0.14	-0.41
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	53	3	3.37	-0.38	RENO	54	2	0.26	-0.19	WI EAU CLAIRE	47	2	3.19	0.11
MOLINE	53	2	5.44	1.63	WINNEMUCCA	47	0	2.08	1.21	GREEN BAY	48	4	2.46	-0.55
PEORIA	55	2	6.79	2.80	NY ALBANY	49	1	3.48	0.37	LA CROSSE	49	0	4.14	0.39
ROCKFORD	51	2	3.83	0.08	BINGHAMTON	48	4	4.19	0.57	MADISON	49	2	3.48	-0.30
SPRINGFIELD	56	2	2.26	-1.71	BUFFALO	50	4	3.80	0.43	MILWAUKEE	49	3	3.67	-0.19
IN EVANSVILLE	61	3	5.98	0.84	ROCHESTER	49	2	4.16	1.17	WV BECKLEY	56	2	2.80	-0.78
FORT WAYNE	53	3	7.00	3.26	SYRACUSE	50	3	3.59	0.11	CHARLESTON	59	3	4.98	1.43
INDIANAPOLIS	56	2	7.61	3.28	OH AKRON-CANTON	53	2	4.86	1.00	ELKINS	54	3	5.28	1.18
SOUTH BEND	52	4	4.17	0.68	CINCINNATI	57	2	4.79	0.26	HUNTINGTON	61	4	3.11	-0.81
KS CONCORDIA	58	5	3.61	1.08	CLEVELAND	54	4	4.17	0.43	WY CASPER	44	1	1.22	-0.19
DODGE CITY	58	4	0.02	-1.96	COLUMBUS	57	3	5.20	1.35	CHEYENNE	44	1	0.87	-0.91
GOODLAND	53	3	0.83	-0.86	DAYTON	57	3	4.68	0.22	LANDER	46	3	1.20	-0.87
TOPEKA	60	5	0.87	-2.94	MANSFIELD	53	4	4.79	0.52	SHERIDAN	47	4	1.25	-0.62

National Agricultural Summary

May 6 – 12, 2024

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

During the week ending May 12, much of southern Florida, coastal Louisiana, the Pacific Northwest, Central Plains, and Southwest remained dry. In contrast, much of the Southeast and Tennessee Valley, as well as parts of the Mid-Atlantic, Mississippi Valley, Northern Plains, and Rockies, recorded at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Locations in Kentucky and

Tennessee recorded 6 inches or more of rain for the week. Most of the Nation's East and Midsection recorded warmer than normal temperatures for the week. Locations in Minnesota and Texas recorded temperatures 9°F or more above normal. In contrast, most of the West was cooler than normal. Much of the Great Basin and Central Rockies recorded temperatures 6°F or more below normal.

Corn: By May 12, producers had planted 49 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 11 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Advances of 10 percentage points or more were reported in 13 of the 18 estimating States. Fifty-seven percent of Iowa's intended corn acreage was planted by week's end, 24 percentage points behind last year and 13 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was furthest advanced in North Carolina and Texas with 95 percent and 80 percent planted, respectively. Twenty-three percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 12, two percentage points behind the previous year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Soybean: Thirty-five percent of the Nation's soybean acreage was planted by May 12, ten percentage points behind last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress was furthest advanced in Mississippi and Arkansas, with 79 percent and 76 percent planted, respectively. Sixteen percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged by May 12, one percentage point behind last year but 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Winter Wheat: By May 12, fifty-seven percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 12, fifty percent of the 2024 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, equal to the previous week but 21 percentage points above last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing State, 31 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Cotton: Nationwide, 33 percent of the cotton crop was planted by May 12, two percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. Advances of 10 percentage points or more were reported in 13 of the 15 estimating States. Planting progress was furthest advanced in Arizona and California with 91 percent and 85 percent planted, respectively.

Sorghum: Twenty-six percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by May 12, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Texas had planted 74 percent of its sorghum acreage by May 12, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average.

Rice: By May 12, producers had seeded 84 percent of the 2024 rice acreage, 4 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress in Mississippi advanced by 22 percent. By May 12, sixty-nine percent of the Nation's rice acreage had emerged, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 18 percentage points ahead

of the 5-year average. On May 12, seventy-nine percent of the Nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 9 percentage points above the previous year.

Small Grains: Nationally, oat producers had seeded 78 percent of this year's acreage by May 12, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress in Minnesota advanced by 19 percent. Fifty-nine percent of the Nation's oat acreage was emerged by May 12, nine percentage points ahead of the previous year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 12, sixty-three percent of the Nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 19 percentage points above the previous year.

Sixty-four percent of the Nation's barley crop was planted by May 12, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Barley planting progress was ahead of the 5-year average in 4 of the 5 estimating States. Planting progress was furthest advanced in Washington and Idaho, with 95 percent and 80 percent planted, respectively. Twenty-seven percent of the Nation's barley crop had emerged by May 12, twelve percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average.

By May 12, sixty-one percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Spring wheat planting progress was ahead of the 5-year average in all 6 estimating States. Planting progress was furthest advanced in Washington with 98 percent planted. By May 12, twenty-five percent of the Nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 14 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Other Crops: Nationally, peanut producers had planted 40 percent of the 2024 peanut acreage by May 12, nine percentage points ahead of the previous year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Advances of 10 percentage points or more were reported in 7 of the 8 estimating States. Producers in Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State, had planted 42 percent of the 2024 intended acreage by week's end, 12 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

By May 12, ninety-two percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 24 percentage points ahead of last year and 27 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress in Michigan advanced by 20 percent. Planting progress was nearing completion in all 4 estimating States.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 12, 2024

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

Corn Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	35	12	33	42
IL	81	32	42	56
IN	50	20	36	39
IA	81	47	57	70
KS	57	51	61	56
KY	72	46	58	65
MI	24	16	26	30
MN	54	42	56	56
MO	95	67	72	69
NE	70	31	55	66
NC	92	86	95	91
ND	4	11	22	15
OH	22	26	36	24
PA	33	23	29	26
SD	42	18	32	40
TN	85	65	73	78
TX	80	76	80	81
WI	28	22	40	38
18 Sts	60	36	49	54
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	1	0	5	7
IL	37	13	25	25
IN	17	6	15	13
IA	27	7	26	22
KS	31	29	41	29
KY	44	25	39	40
MI	2	0	4	4
MN	11	4	14	15
MO	72	48	54	43
NE	26	7	18	21
NC	78	66	81	78
ND	0	0	1	1
OH	6	8	25	6
PA	5	1	3	3
SD	6	1	3	5
TN	58	32	45	52
TX	73	67	69	69
WI	4	2	8	5
18 Sts	25	12	23	21
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	45	21	42	43
AZ	78	77	91	80
AR	49	30	46	36
CA	90	65	85	87
GA	27	21	35	32
KS	26	4	18	20
LA	59	30	52	52
MS	38	32	54	35
MO	61	34	63	33
NC	23	17	34	31
OK	13	5	12	12
SC	21	24	39	35
TN	34	16	28	26
TX	28	24	28	28
VA	61	41	54	38
15 Sts	31	24	33	31
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	11	0	1	7
KS	6	4	7	4
NE	9	2	5	10
OK	22	14	22	13
SD	10	16	22	7
TX	75	71	74	74
6 Sts	27	23	26	26
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	67	65	76	46
IL	74	31	39	43
IN	47	20	34	30
IA	63	30	39	50
KS	38	22	33	26
KY	45	33	40	32
LA	76	60	69	65
MI	28	13	22	29
MN	25	17	26	34
MS	69	67	79	60
MO	59	30	36	25
NE	55	18	37	46
NC	27	26	40	28
ND	1	3	7	9
OH	25	20	27	18
SD	24	10	17	22
TN	47	38	46	30
WI	20	22	37	26
18 Sts	45	25	35	34
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	51	46	59	31
IL	31	12	20	16
IN	14	6	14	9
IA	14	4	13	8
KS	14	5	13	7
KY	18	7	22	14
LA	63	46	56	47
MI	2	3	7	3
MN	3	0	4	3
MS	54	46	63	43
MO	32	17	25	10
NE	13	1	9	8
NC	12	9	22	14
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	6	7	17	4
SD	1	0	1	1
TN	18	12	25	11
WI	2	1	6	2
18 Sts	17	9	16	10
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	37	12	30	37
FL	43	38	55	47
GA	30	23	42	36
NC	30	22	42	27
OK	12	5	13	13
SC	34	28	50	44
TX	18	6	17	15
VA	44	39	62	37
8 Sts	31	22	40	34
These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 12, 2024

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

Rice Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	86	90	94	72
CA	33	20	30	52
LA	95	95	97	91
MS	83	62	84	72
MO	90	77	87	64
TX	90	90	95	90
6 Sts	80	78	84	72
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	67	71	81	52
CA	2	0	0	9
LA	91	87	90	86
MS	59	42	54	51
MO	72	41	73	43
TX	83	78	84	81
6 Sts	62	60	69	51
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	0	25	59	16
CA	0	0	5	90	5
LA	0	0	13	81	6
MS	0	0	37	51	12
MO	0	5	15	75	5
TX	0	3	33	53	11
6 Sts	0	1	20	68	11
Prev Wk	0	1	18	68	13
Prev Yr	0	4	26	59	11

Oats Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
IA	98	96	98	94
MN	48	57	76	60
NE	94	90	94	92
ND	10	24	37	30
OH	83	76	81	76
PA	90	60	70	76
SD	76	75	84	73
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	49	54	68	60
9 Sts	67	70	78	72
These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
IA	77	68	81	68
MN	25	25	43	33
NE	80	69	83	71
ND	1	3	12	6
OH	60	32	42	52
PA	58	41	48	52
SD	33	38	52	41
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	22	25	38	31
9 Sts	50	49	59	52
These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	2	21	63	13
MN	0	1	20	69	10
NE	1	1	39	53	6
ND	3	1	20	69	7
OH	0	0	36	59	5
PA	0	0	9	79	12
SD	0	1	25	72	2
TX	13	20	36	28	3
WI	0	1	30	58	11
9 Sts	4	6	27	56	7
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	8	11	37	40	4

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	72	82	88	84
MN	22	51	71	41
MT	48	52	63	56
ND	17	32	49	34
SD	76	79	88	73
WA	93	90	98	90
6 Sts	35	47	61	48
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	44	51	65	47
MN	2	18	40	17
MT	11	3	18	23
ND	1	5	13	8
SD	29	31	57	37
WA	66	54	77	67
6 Sts	11	12	25	18
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	98	81	93	95
MI	92	75	95	79
MN	60	83	91	56
ND	43	78	92	51
4 Sts	68	80	92	65
These 4 States planted 86% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 12, 2024

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	88	81	84	85
CA	92	80	85	91
CO	4	0	1	6
ID	1	0	0	3
IL	64	65	83	52
IN	27	23	46	24
KS	48	54	73	43
MI	3	0	1	1
MO	66	76	90	59
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	2	1	5	3
NC	96	81	91	90
OH	8	5	36	7
OK	82	67	95	82
OR	4	0	2	12
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	82	75	88	85
WA	5	1	8	5
18 Sts	46	43	57	44
These 18 States planted 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	70	74	80	84
MN	19	37	63	40
MT	57	45	71	64
ND	11	23	37	30
WA	85	82	95	85
5 Sts	47	47	64	60
These 5 States planted 84% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 12 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	46	40	61	50
MN	3	9	23	18
MT	3	6	17	25
ND	2	3	9	6
WA	54	48	70	55
5 Sts	15	14	27	27
These 5 States planted 84% of last year's barley acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	5	27	61	7
CA	0	0	5	30	65
CO	6	11	31	47	5
ID	0	4	28	64	4
IL	2	4	17	56	21
IN	1	3	16	63	17
KS	13	22	34	28	3
MI	0	3	25	49	23
MO	0	1	17	73	9
MT	1	4	49	38	8
NE	1	2	18	62	17
NC	0	3	24	69	4
OH	1	3	25	56	15
OK	2	10	35	47	6
OR	2	7	24	56	11
SD	1	2	27	55	15
TX	7	16	35	36	6
WA	6	11	37	42	4
18 Sts	6	12	32	42	8
Prev Wk	5	11	34	44	6
Prev Yr	18	23	30	25	4

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent												
Week Ending May 12, 2024												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	1	2	21	71	5		NH	0	0	50	50	0
AZ	9	9	14	41	27		NJ	4	8	26	49	13
AR	2	10	27	52	9		NM	34	43	18	4	1
CA	0	0	15	50	35		NY	0	3	19	64	14
CO	4	14	26	51	5		NC	1	2	12	83	2
CT	0	0	0	100	0		ND	1	5	30	55	9
DE	3	14	36	42	5		OH	0	0	10	73	17
FL	4	14	36	35	11		OK	2	9	36	49	4
GA	2	6	26	56	10		OR	1	12	27	40	20
ID	0	9	27	48	16		PA	2	3	12	66	17
IL	1	2	18	48	31		RI	5	15	35	45	0
IN	1	3	22	57	17		SC	0	4	25	69	2
IA	1	6	26	50	17		SD	0	0	18	75	7
KS	8	18	35	34	5		TN	1	4	23	59	13
KY	0	2	18	69	11		TX	17	25	30	22	6
LA	0	4	26	59	11		UT	0	0	24	63	13
ME	0	0	37	63	0		VT	0	0	0	100	0
MD	0	2	11	54	33		VA	0	8	35	50	7
MA	5	15	35	45	0		WA	0	0	63	34	3
MI	0	2	18	56	24		WV	0	4	11	76	9
MN	1	5	32	45	17		WI	1	4	36	40	19
MS	2	5	30	55	8		WY	0	1	38	57	4
MO	0	3	22	72	3		48 Sts	9	15	29	39	8
MT	10	20	46	22	2							
NE	1	4	36	52	7		Prev Wk	10	15	29	38	8
NV	0	0	15	50	35		Prev Yr	12	21	33	28	6

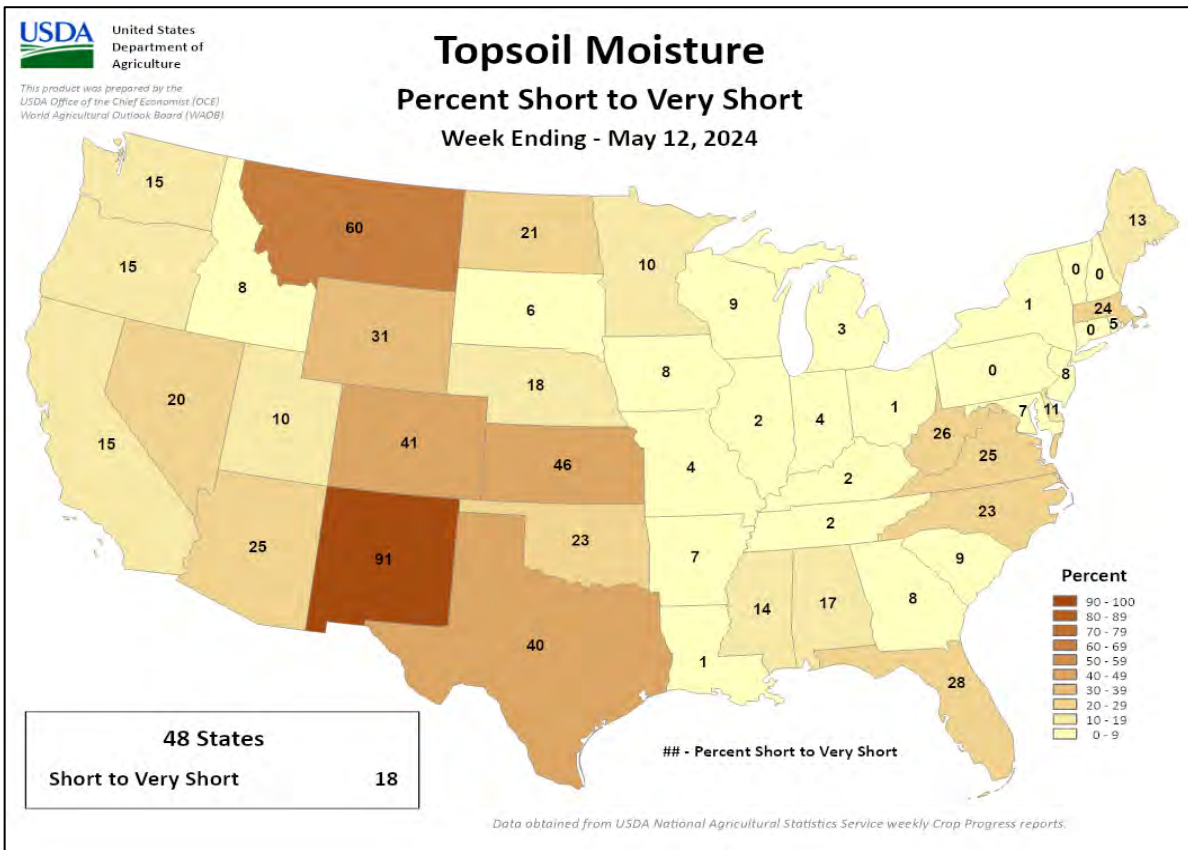
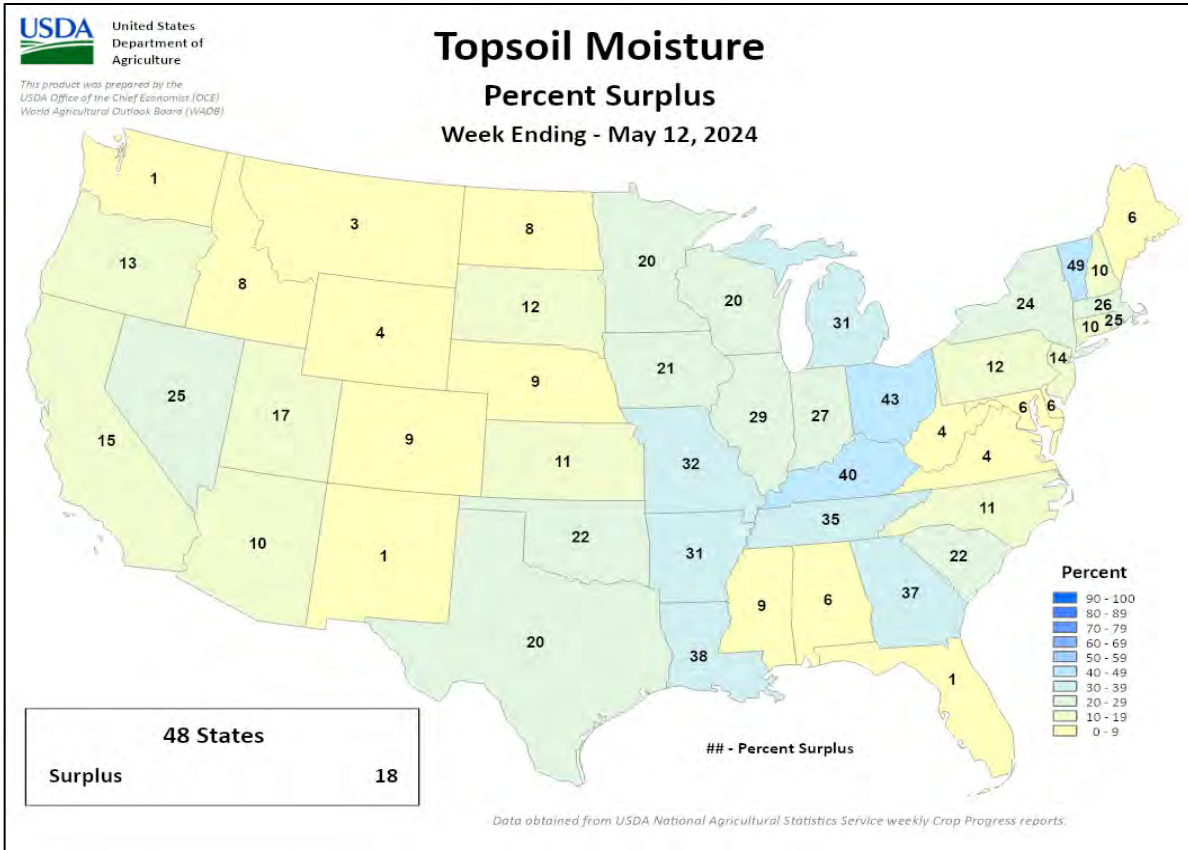
VP - Very Poor; P - Poor;
F - Fair;
G - Good; EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available
* Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 12, 2024

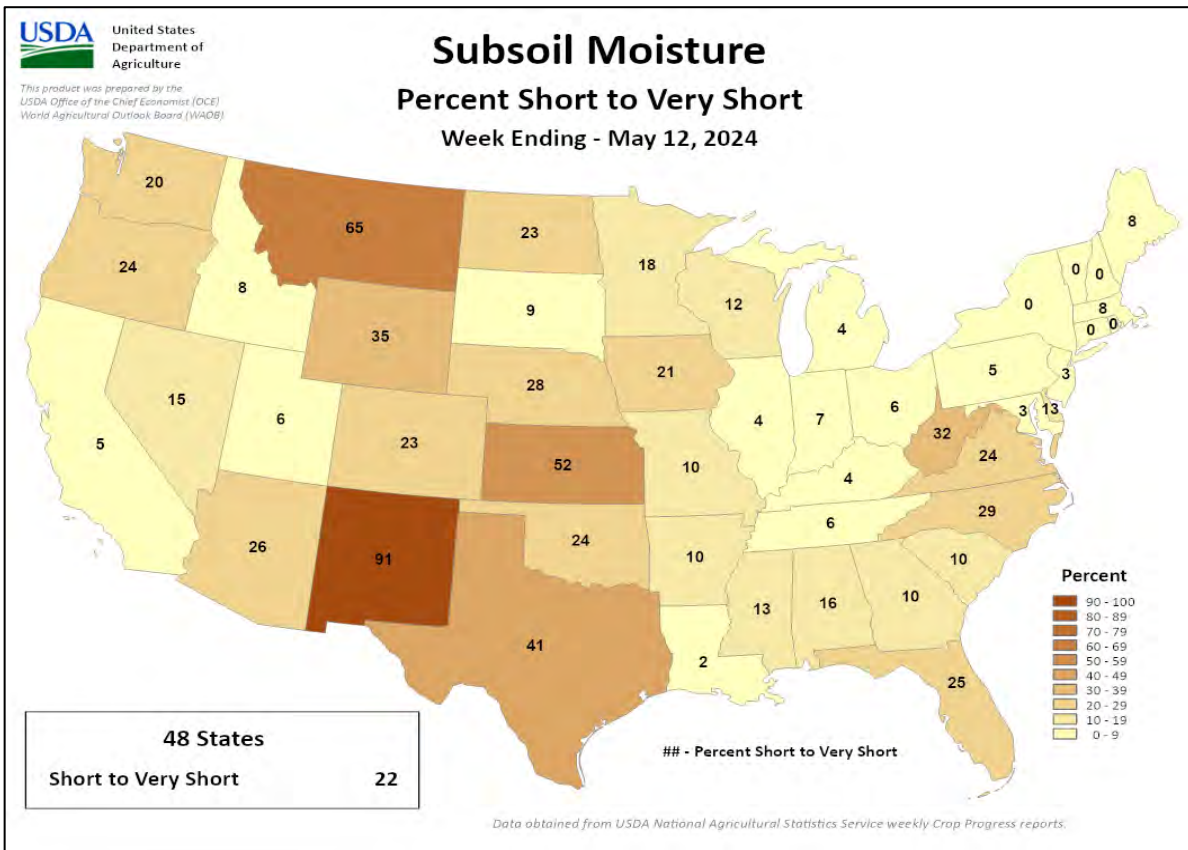
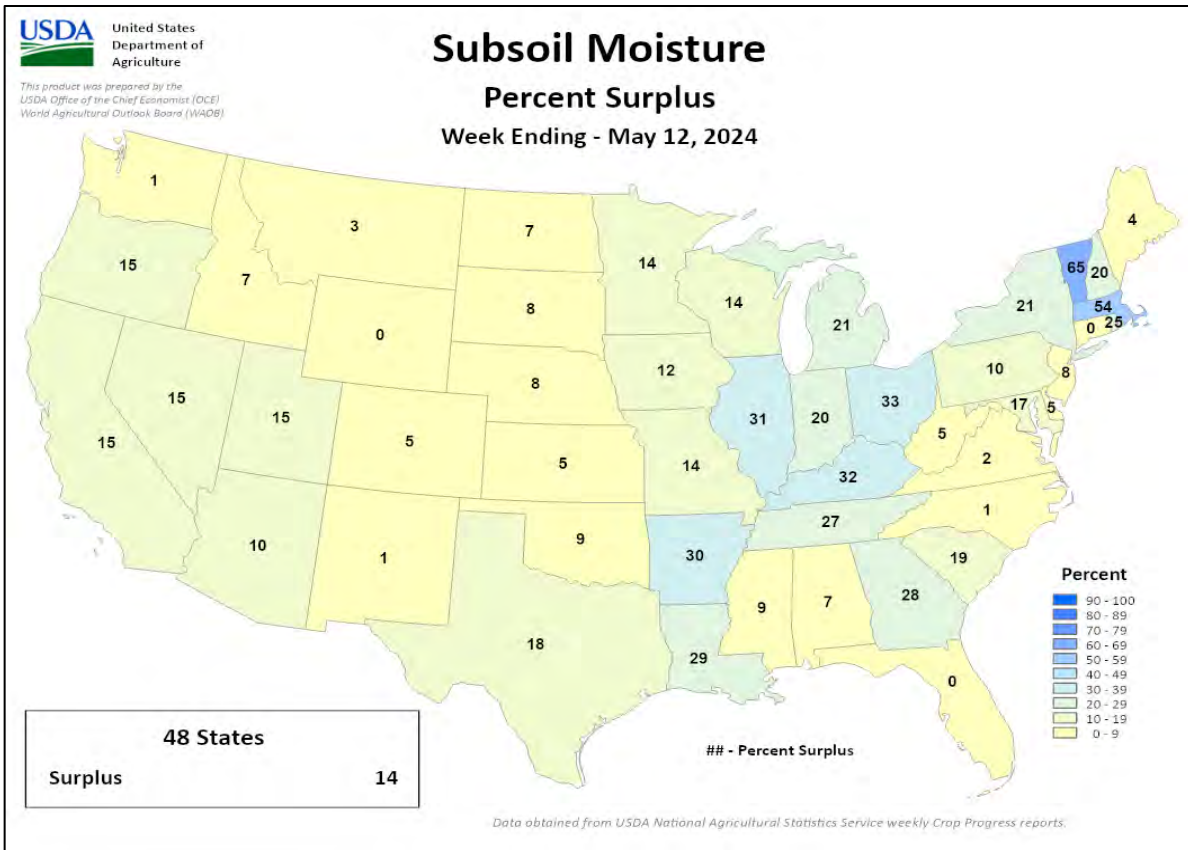
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending May 12, 2024

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



May 9 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

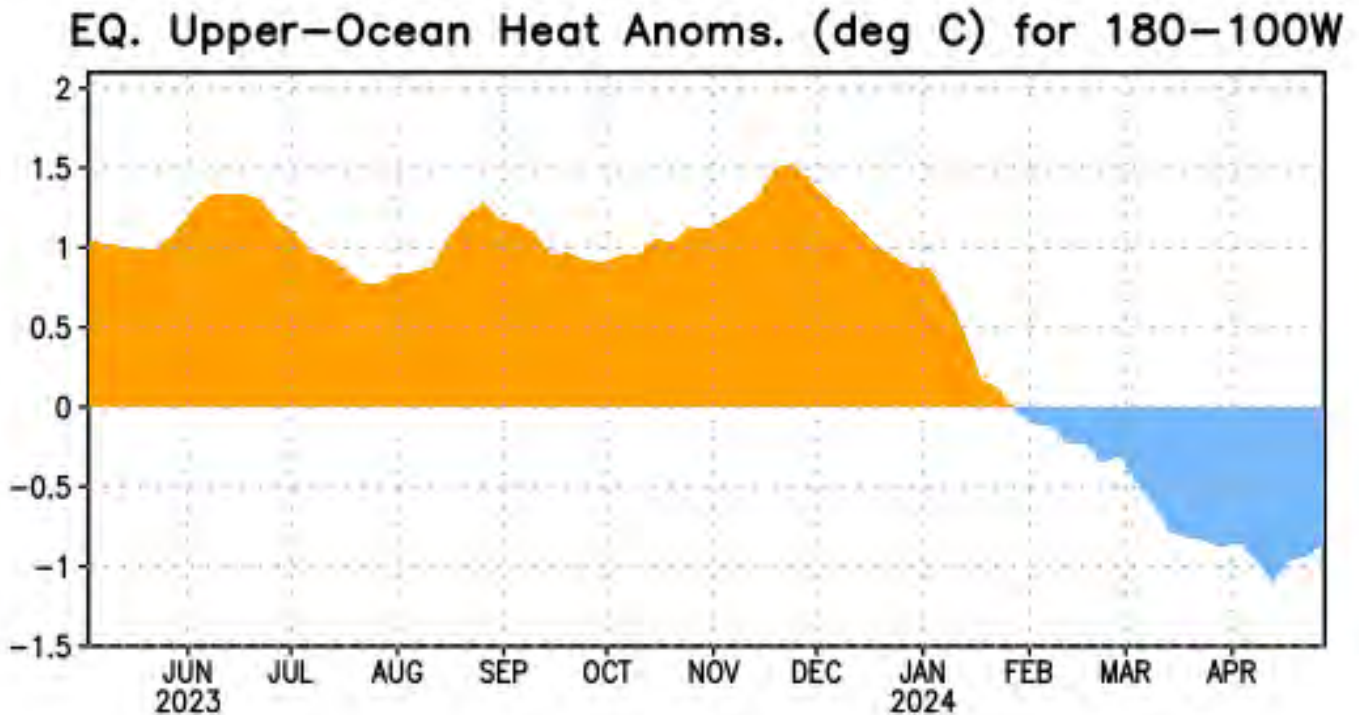


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1991-2020 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: **El Niño Advisory** / **La Niña Watch**

Synopsis: A transition from El Niño to ENSO-neutral is likely in the next month. La Niña may develop in June-August (49% chance) or July-September (69% chance).

During April 2024, below-average equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) emerged in small regions of the eastern Pacific Ocean. However, above-average SSTs prevailed across the rest of the equatorial Pacific. The latest weekly Niño index values remained between +0.5°C and +0.8°C in all regions, except for Niño-3 which was +0.3°C. Below-average subsurface temperatures held steady during the month (area-averaged index in Fig. 1), with negative anomalies extending from the Date Line to the eastern Pacific Ocean. Low-level wind anomalies were easterly over the western equatorial Pacific, while upper-level winds were near average. Convection was near average overall across the equatorial Pacific Ocean and Indonesia. Collectively, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system reflected the continued weakening of El Niño and transition toward ENSO-neutral.

The most recent IRI plume favors an imminent transition to ENSO-neutral, with La Niña developing during July-September 2024 and then persisting through the Northern Hemisphere winter. The forecast team continues to favor the dynamical model guidance, which suggests La Niña

could form as early as June-August 2024, with higher confidence of La Niña during the following seasons. La Niña generally tends to follow strong El Niño events, which also provides added confidence in the model guidance favoring La Niña. In summary, a transition from El Niño to ENSO-neutral is likely in the next month. La Niña may develop in June-August (49% chance) or July-September (69% chance).

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 website ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). Additional perspectives and analyses are also available in an [ENSO blog](#). A probabilistic strength forecast is [available here](#). The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **13 June 2024**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 5-11, 2024

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: A much-needed respite from recent wetness arrived in parts of northwestern Europe, while widespread showers continued from western croplands into the Balkans.

WESTERN FSU: An untimely hard freeze across western Russia accompanied intensifying drought in southwestern Russia and southeastern Ukraine.

EASTERN FSU: A late-season cold snap in the spring grain belt juxtaposed with widespread moderate to heavy rain across cotton areas to the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread showers prevailed from Turkey into western and northern Iran.

EAST ASIA: Showers benefited summer crops in the region, while favorably warm, dry weather promoted wheat maturation on the North China Plain.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Pre-monsoon showers in Thailand and environs eased scorching heat and boosted moisture supplies ahead of the main growing season.

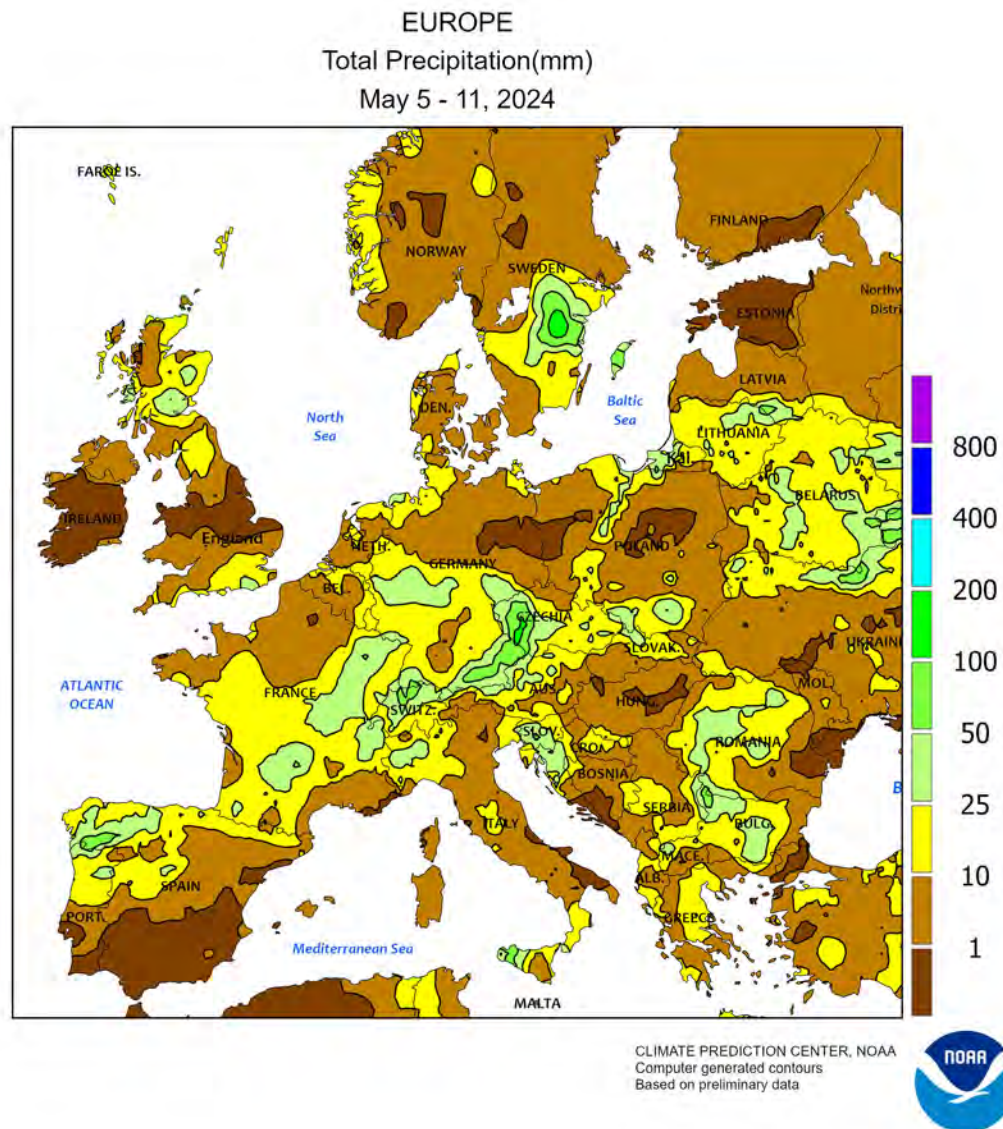
AUSTRALIA: More rain was needed in parts of the south, where dry sowing of winter crops continued.

ARGENTINA: Conditions were overall favorable for seasonal fieldwork.

BRAZIL: Lingering showers slowed flood recovery efforts in Rio Grande do Sul.

MEXICO: Intensifying drought worsened planting prospects of rain-fed summer crops.



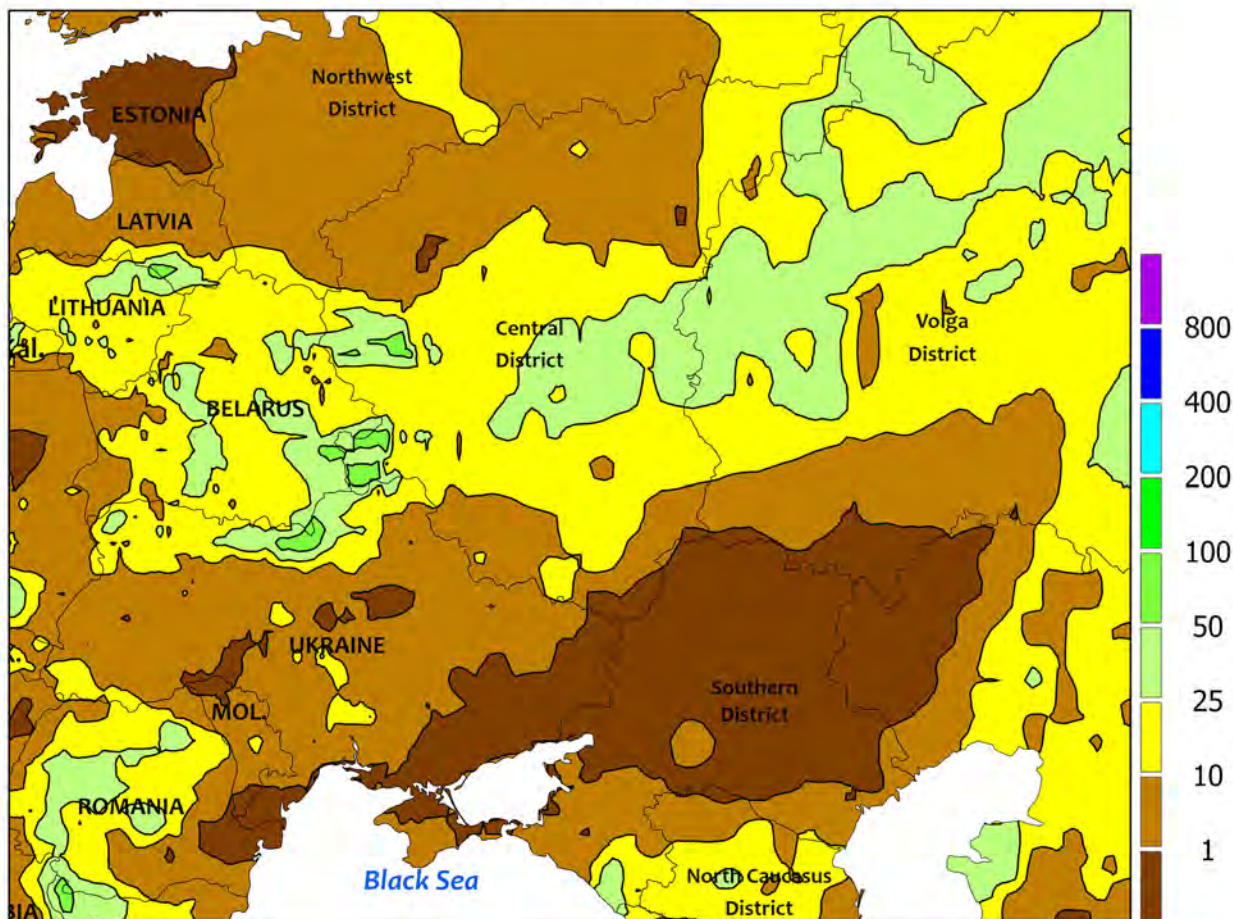


EUROPE

Favorably drier weather in northwestern Europe transitioned to widespread showers over western, central, and southeastern portions of the continent. In northern France and southeastern England, persistent wetter-than-normal conditions since autumn have hampered fieldwork and lowered winter crop conditions; consequently, the past week’s mostly sunny skies provided a welcome reprieve, though rain was returning to these primary crop areas as of May 13. Conversely, widespread moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm) continued from northern Spain and western France southeastward into Greece and the Balkans, improving soil moisture in the lower

Danube River Valley but further hampering fieldwork and raising crop quality concerns in the southern two-thirds of France and western Germany. Mostly dry weather prevailed in northeastern Germany and Poland, allowing late spring grain and summer crop sowing to proceed without delay. Showers also lingered in northern Italy (5-50 mm), further easing multi-year drought and maintaining mostly favorable winter grain and summer crop prospects. Temperatures for the week averaged 1 to 3°C above normal nearly everywhere save for northern England (up to 5°C above normal) and the Baltic States (up to 5°C below normal).

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 5 - 11, 2024



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

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

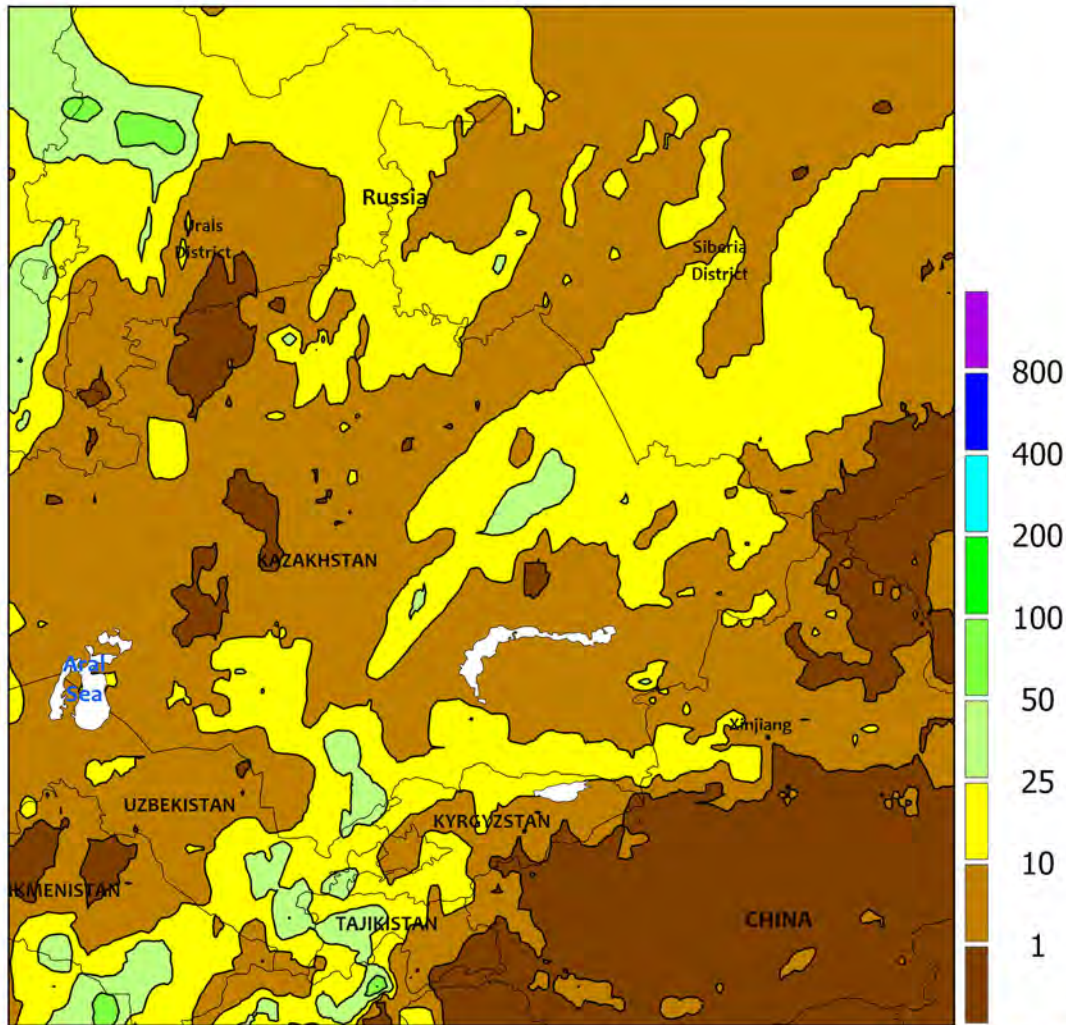


WESTERN FSU

An untimely hard freeze in western Russia accompanied intensifying drought from eastern Ukraine into southwestern Russia. Temperatures during the monitoring period averaged 1 to 3°C below normal across eastern portions of Black Sea croplands but 5 to 9°C below normal over Russia’s central and northern growing areas. The resultant hard freezes (-7 to -2°C) posed a significant threat to recently emerged summer crops as well as mid- to late-stage jointing winter wheat over much of west-central Russia; more information can be found on page 39 of this week’s *Bulletin*. Meanwhile, isolated light showers (1-9 mm) offered little to no drought relief from eastern Ukraine into southwestern Russia. Dryness has been

most pronounced in Russia’s Southern District, where season-to-date rainfall (since March 1) has totaled 37 percent of normal in Volgograd, 31 percent in Rostov, and 38 percent of normal in Krasnodar Krai. The dryness and short-term drought also included the eastern third of Ukraine, a region already beset with conflict and resultant operational challenges. Despite the overall dry and very cold weather pattern, light to moderate showers rimmed the region’s wheat belt from southern-most portions of Russia (2-25 mm) westward into Moldova (5-15 mm), western and northern Ukraine (2-15 mm), Belarus (5-30 mm), and northwestern Russia (10-45 mm).

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 5 - 11, 2024



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

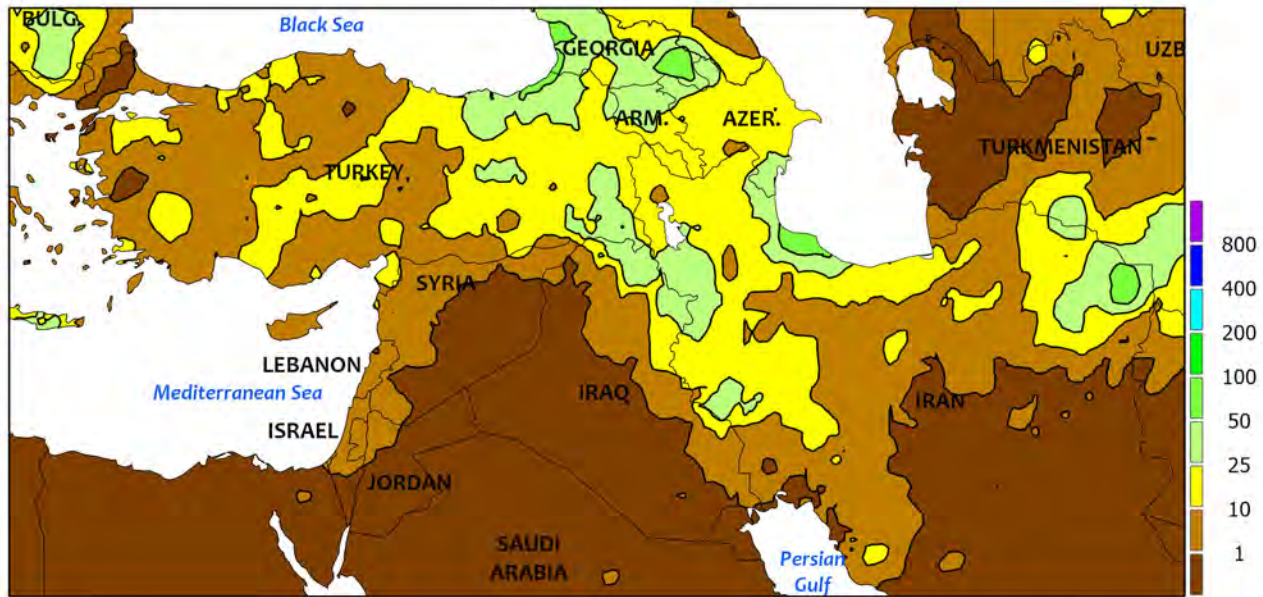


EASTERN FSU

Cold weather expanded eastward over northern croplands while widespread rain developed across southern portions of the region. The cold snap which impacted western Russia began to spread east into the region, with temperatures in the western half of the spring grain belt averaging 2 to 5°C below normal. Sub-freezing low temperatures were observed at some point during the monitoring period over nearly all the region’s spring grain belt, with minimum temperatures as low as -5°C in northwestern Kazakhstan and Russia’s Urals District potentially burning back emerging spring wheat and barley. Nevertheless, soil moisture supplies remained adequate to abundant for spring grain

emergence and establishment once warmer weather returns. Farther south across the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), widespread moderate to heavy rain (10-55 mm, locally more) from Turkmenistan eastward into central Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and western Kyrgyzstan boosted soil moisture for reproductive to filling winter wheat and emerging spring grains. The rain also abruptly ended the stressful heat (35-38°C) for filling winter crops which developed early in the week. The late-season rain and high-elevation snow further boosted irrigation reserves for cotton and other summer crops, which are above normal for a third consecutive water year.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 5 - 11, 2024



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

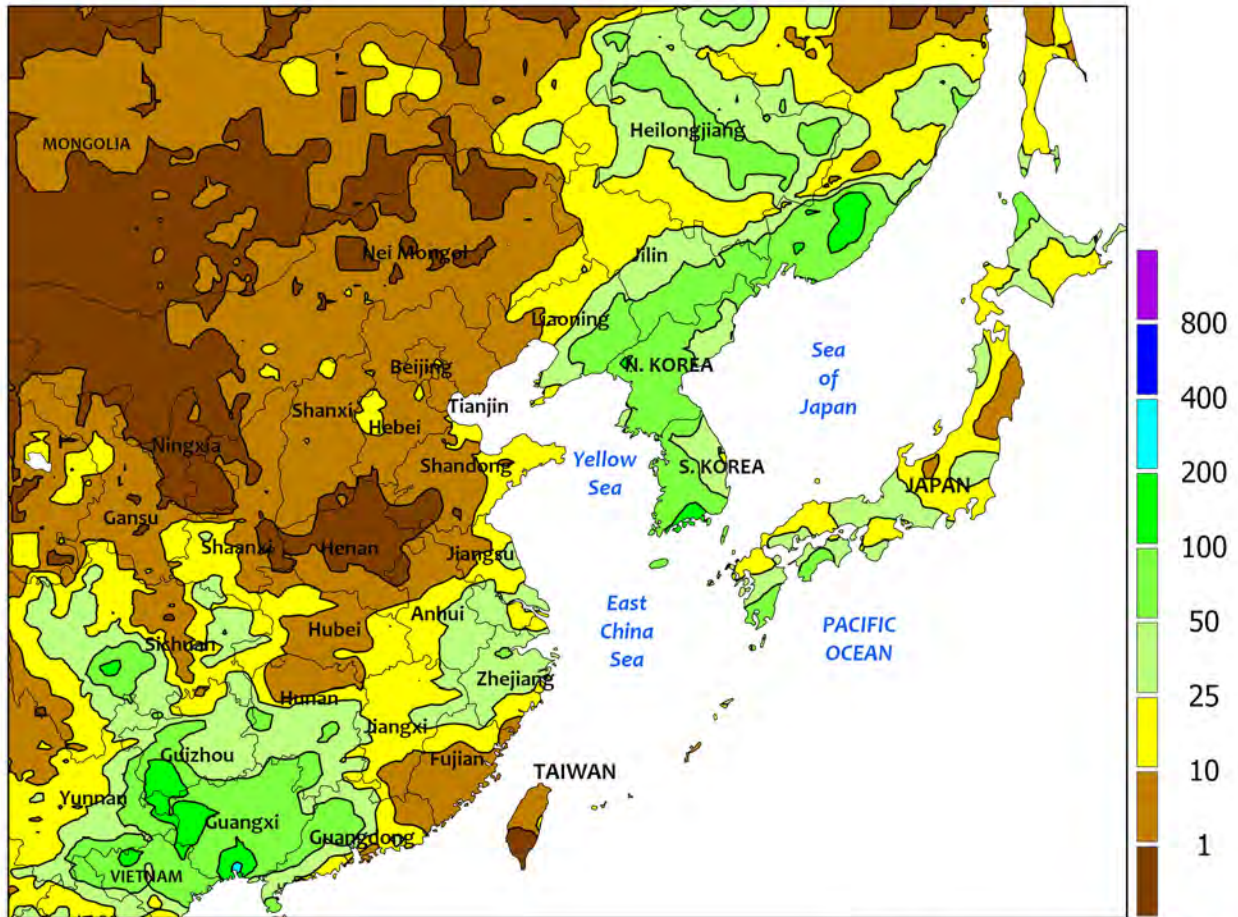


MIDDLE EAST

A slow-moving storm system generated additional widespread showers across the region. Rainfall across western and central Turkey varied from less than 5 mm to locally more than 25 mm, though most primary winter grain areas on the Anatolian Plateau reported 10 mm or more. Moderate to heavy rain (10-50 mm) across most of eastern Turkey boosted irrigation reserves for cotton and corn. Moderate to heavy showers (10-40 mm) were also noted from northern and eastern Iraq into western and northern Iran, maintaining good to excellent yield prospects for

reproductive (north) to filling (south) winter grains. Seasonably dry weather over the southern third of the region favored winter grain maturation and early harvesting, though a few spotty showers briefly interrupted fieldwork in Israel and western Jordan (up to 9 mm) as well as southern Iraq and southwestern Iran (2-12 mm). Temperatures averaged near to locally up to 2°C below normal over most of the Middle East, save for pockets of above-normal temperatures (up to 2°C above normal) in southwestern Turkey and the southeastern Mediterranean Coast.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 5 - 11, 2024



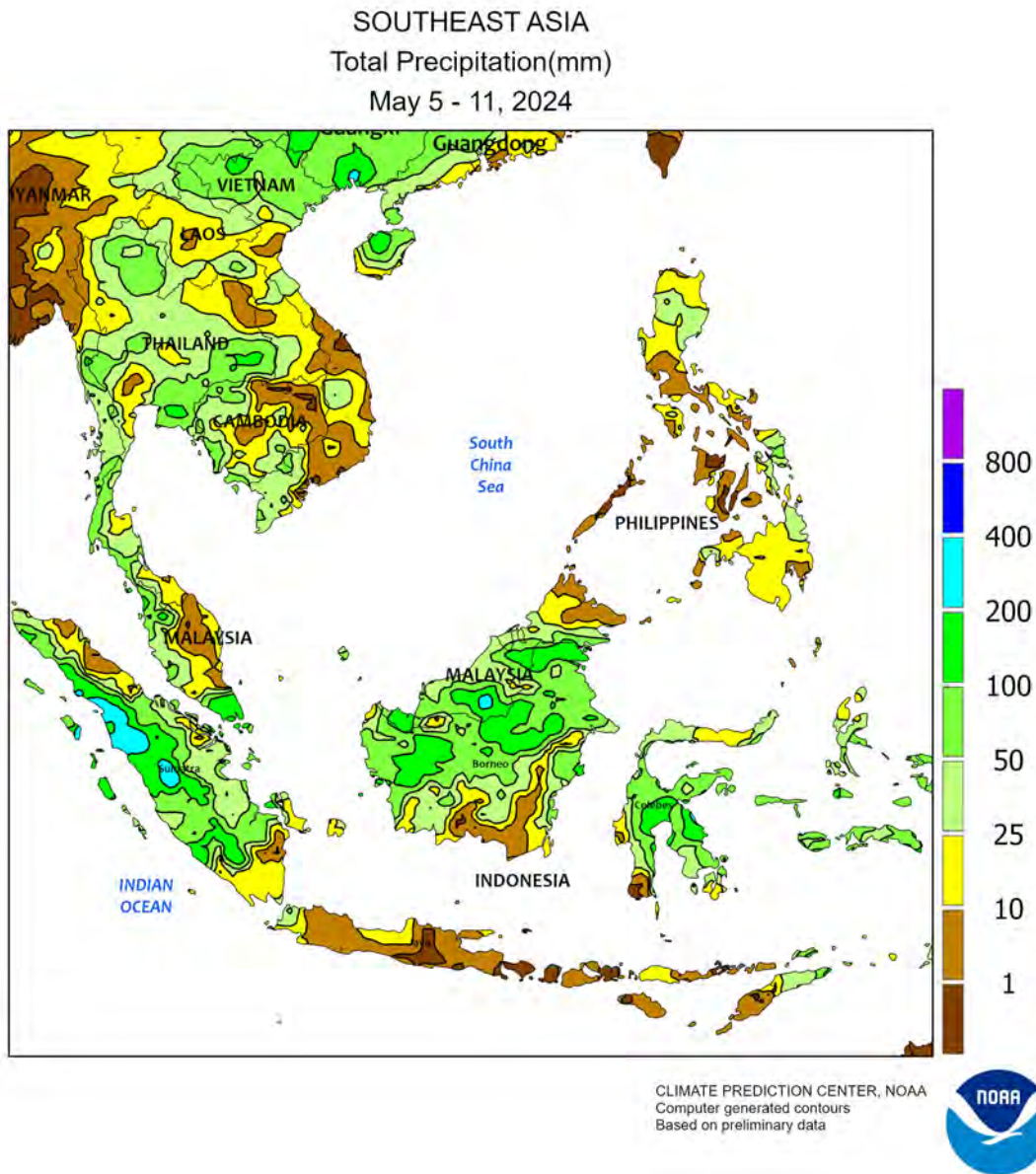
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

Showery weather moved through northeastern China late in the period, topping 25 mm in some locations. The moisture along with unseasonable warmth (1-2°C above average) encouraged corn and soybean planting. Meanwhile, a steady stream of tropical moisture in the south and southwest produced in excess of 50 mm of rain, benefiting early-crop rice entering into reproduction. In contrast to wet weather elsewhere, mostly dry conditions along with above-average temperatures

(up to 3°C above average) on the North China Plain promoted maturation of wheat. To the west, well-above-average temperatures (up to 6°C above average) in the absence of stressful heat in Xinjiang aided establishment of irrigated cotton. Elsewhere in the region, heavy showers (as much as 100 mm locally) across the Korean peninsula and Japan caused some flooding but also ensured ample moisture for the beginning of the summer growing season.

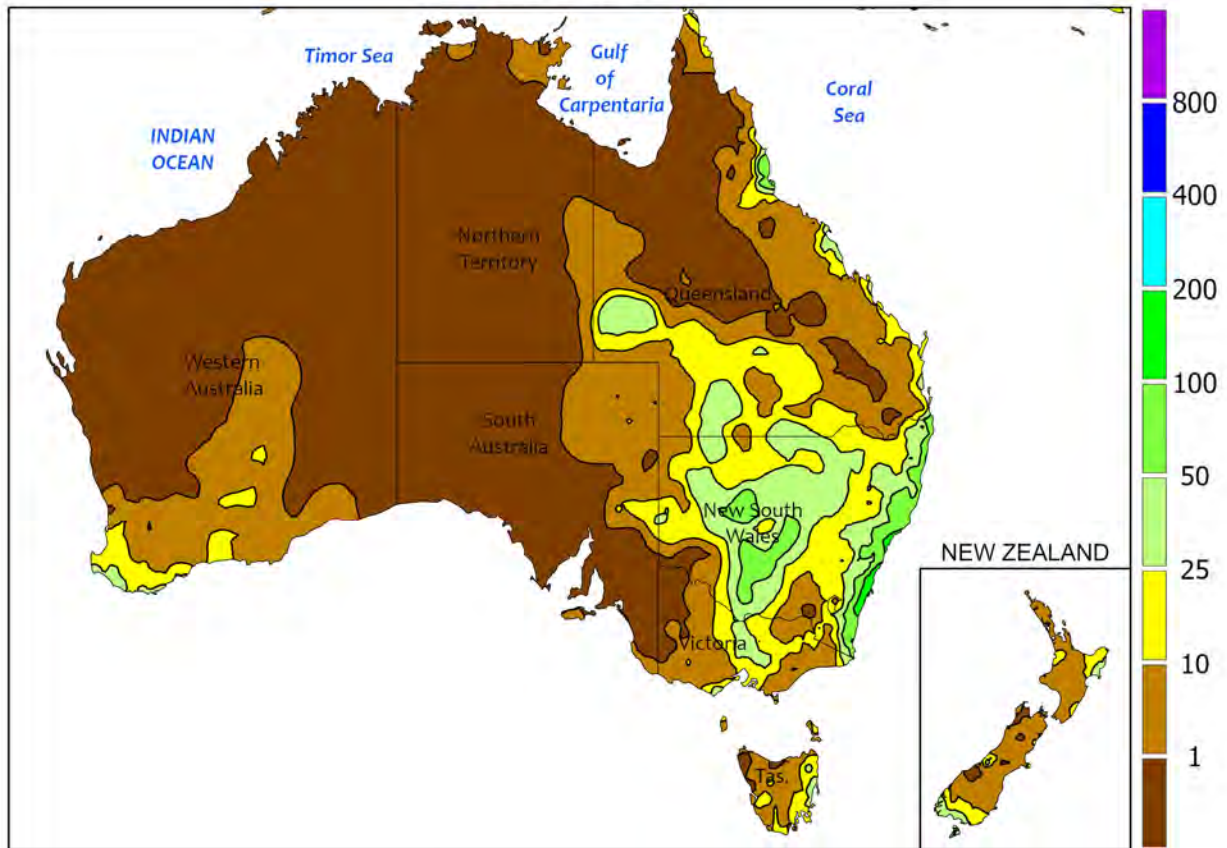


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Pre-monsoon showers (25-100 mm) across Thailand and environs provided some relief to the intense seasonal heat plaguing these locales. In addition, the rainfall boosted moisture supplies ahead of the main growing season. Beneficial rainfall was also present across most of the Philippines, although amounts were less (averaging less than 25 mm) than in Indochina. The spring growing season in the

Philippines has been marred by prolonged drought, with growers looking toward the onset of the summer rainy season to improve moisture conditions for summer-grown crops. Elsewhere, consistent rainfall in oil palm areas of Indonesia has generally maintained favorable yield prospects, while consistently below-average rainfall in Malaysia has maintained reduced yield prospects.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 5 - 11, 2024



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

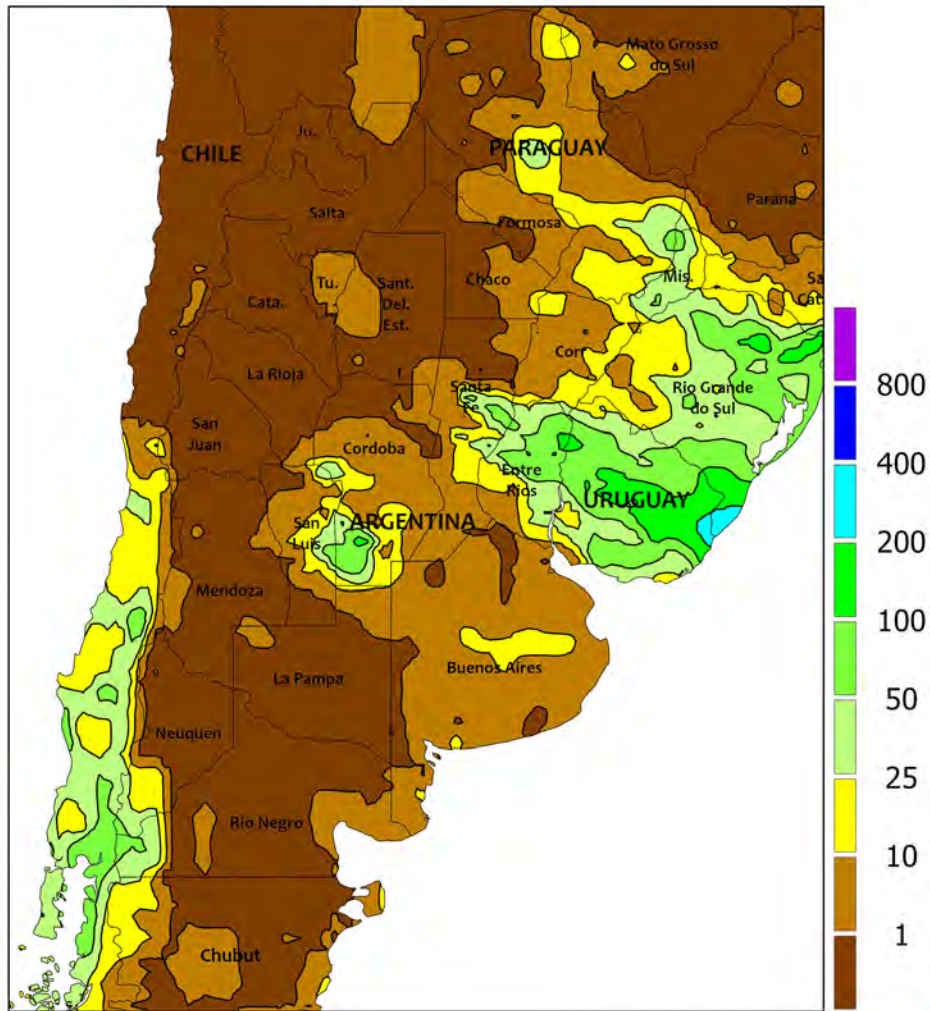


AUSTRALIA

Scattered showers (5-15 mm, locally more) in southern parts of the Western Australia wheat belt helped condition the topsoil for winter crop planting and early development. In contrast, dry weather persisted in South Australia and western Victoria, further hampering germination and emergence of recently sown winter grains and oilseeds. Dry sowing reportedly continued in this region, but rain is needed to improve soil moisture and subsequently promote crop growth. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, widespread showers (10-50 mm or more) blanketed eastern Victoria and most of New South Wales. The rain maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for

germinating to emerging winter grains and oilseeds, but the wet weather slowed local fieldwork, including additional winter crop planting and summer crop harvesting. In southern Queensland, a pocket of drier weather aided cotton and sorghum harvesting and winter crop planting, while sunny skies spurred early winter grain development. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal in western and eastern Australia and near normal in South Australia and western Victoria. Maximum temperatures were mostly in the lower and middle 20s (degrees C) in southern and eastern Australia, but the maxima were a tad higher in Western Australia.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 5 - 11, 2024



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

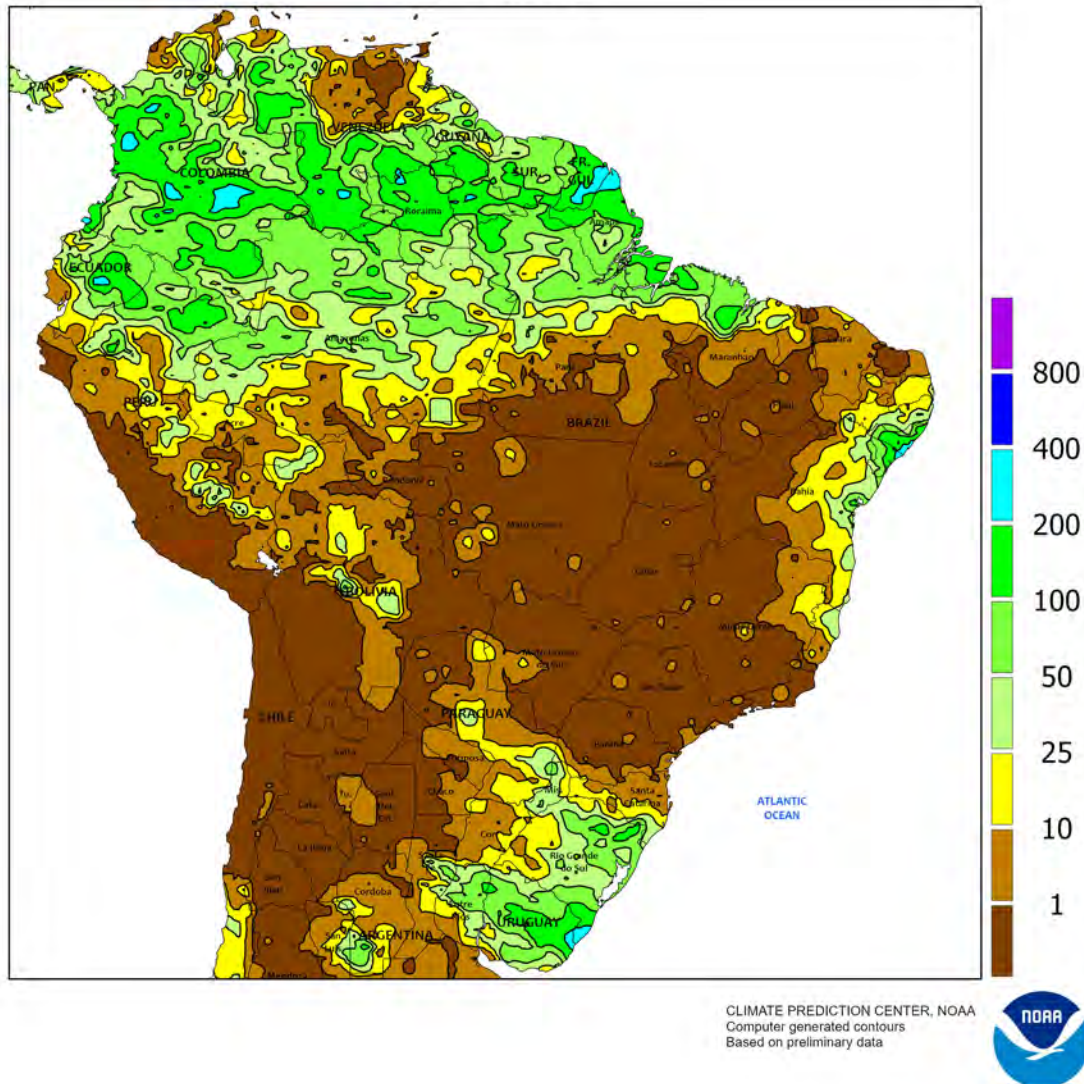


ARGENTINA

Conditions were generally favorable for seasonal fieldwork, including harvesting of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. Moderate to heavy rain (10-50 mm) fell in and around Entre Rios, with lighter amounts (2-15 mm) in Buenos Aires; rainfall elsewhere ranged from 1 to 10 mm. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 1 to 3°C below normal in southwestern farming areas (western Buenos Aires to

Santiago del Estero) to as much as 4°C above normal in the northeast (including Chaco and Formosa). Freezes were common in southwestern production areas, with nighttime lows reaching 0°C as far north as Córdoba. According to the government of Argentina, corn and soybeans were 29 and 48 percent harvested, respectively, as of May 9, and cotton was 18 percent harvested.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 5 - 11, 2024

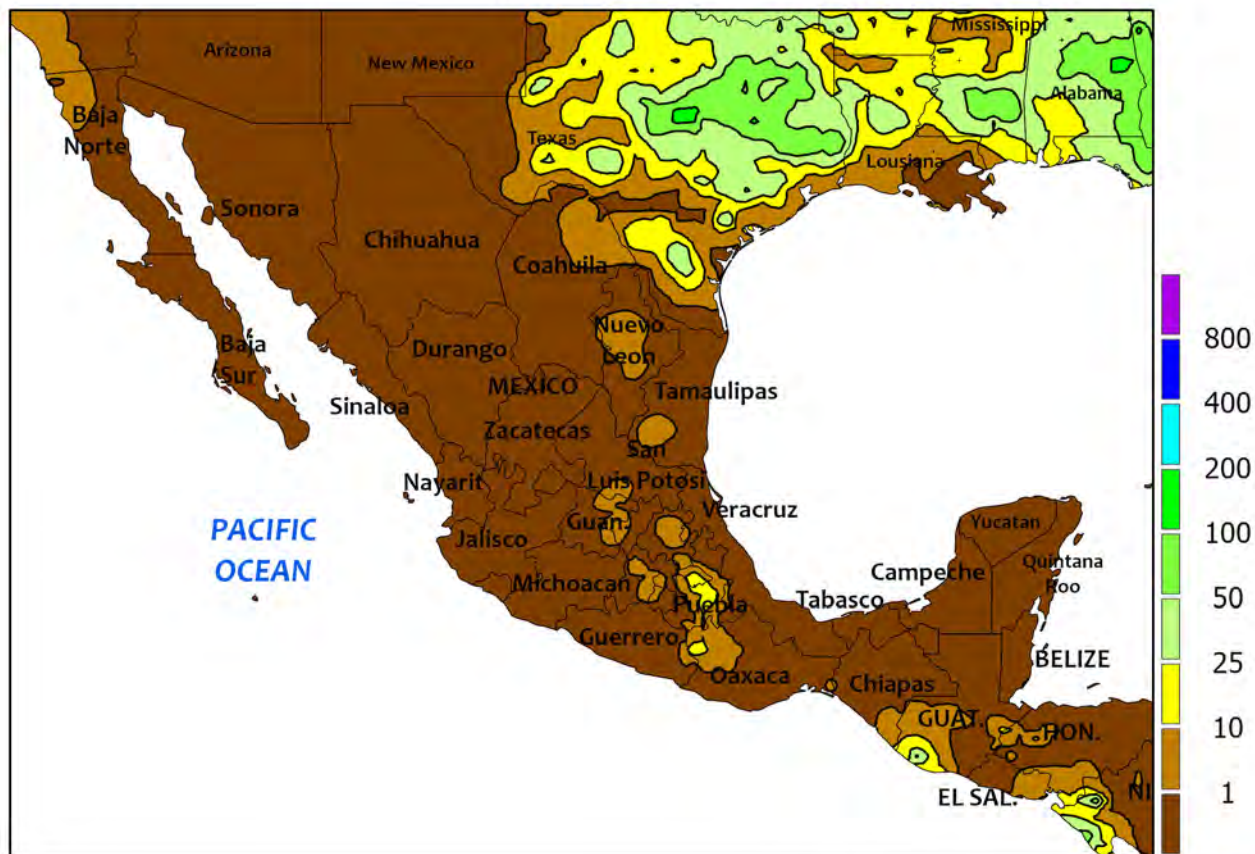


BRAZIL

Lingering showers slowed flood recovery efforts in Rio Grande do Sul. Rainfall totaled 10 to locally more than 100 mm across the state, with the highest amounts close to the coast. According to the government of Rio Grande do Sul, soybeans and corn were 78 and 83 percent harvested, respectively, as of May 9; damage assessments were still underway, although early accounts of damage to both quality and quantity of the affected crops were included in the most recent report. Elsewhere, dry weather prevailed, an exception being along the northeastern coast, where

seasonal showers (10-50 mm, locally higher) prevailed. In central and northeastern production areas, the sunshine and warmth (daytime highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C), typical during the dry season, sped development of corn and cotton. In Paraná, however, the dryness was unseasonable, and additional rain would have benefited immature crops. According to the government of Paraná, 85 percent of the second corn crop was flowering to filling as of May 6, and wheat (27 percent planted) was emerging.

MEXICO
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 5 - 11, 2024



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



MEXICO

Unseasonable warmth and dryness dominated much of Mexico, intensifying drought conditions and worsening summer crop planting prospects. Showers continued to be widely scattered and mostly light, with most of the rain falling in interior farming areas away from the Gulf Coast. Few locations in the eastern corn belt (Puebla and environs) recorded more than 10 mm, and moisture deficits are delaying fieldwork as farmers await the onset of seasonal rainfall to begin planting rain-fed summer crops. Compounding the

impacts of the drought on water reserves, weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 6°C above normal over much of central and eastern Mexico, with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 40s (degrees C) in several parts of the country, stressing livestock and taxing reservoirs. According to the Mexico Drought Monitor, large sections of central Mexico are experiencing drought ranging in intensity from D2 (Severe) to D4 (Exceptional), raising particular concern for corn, sugarcane, and other commercially important crops.

Untimely Hard Freeze Impacts Russian Crops

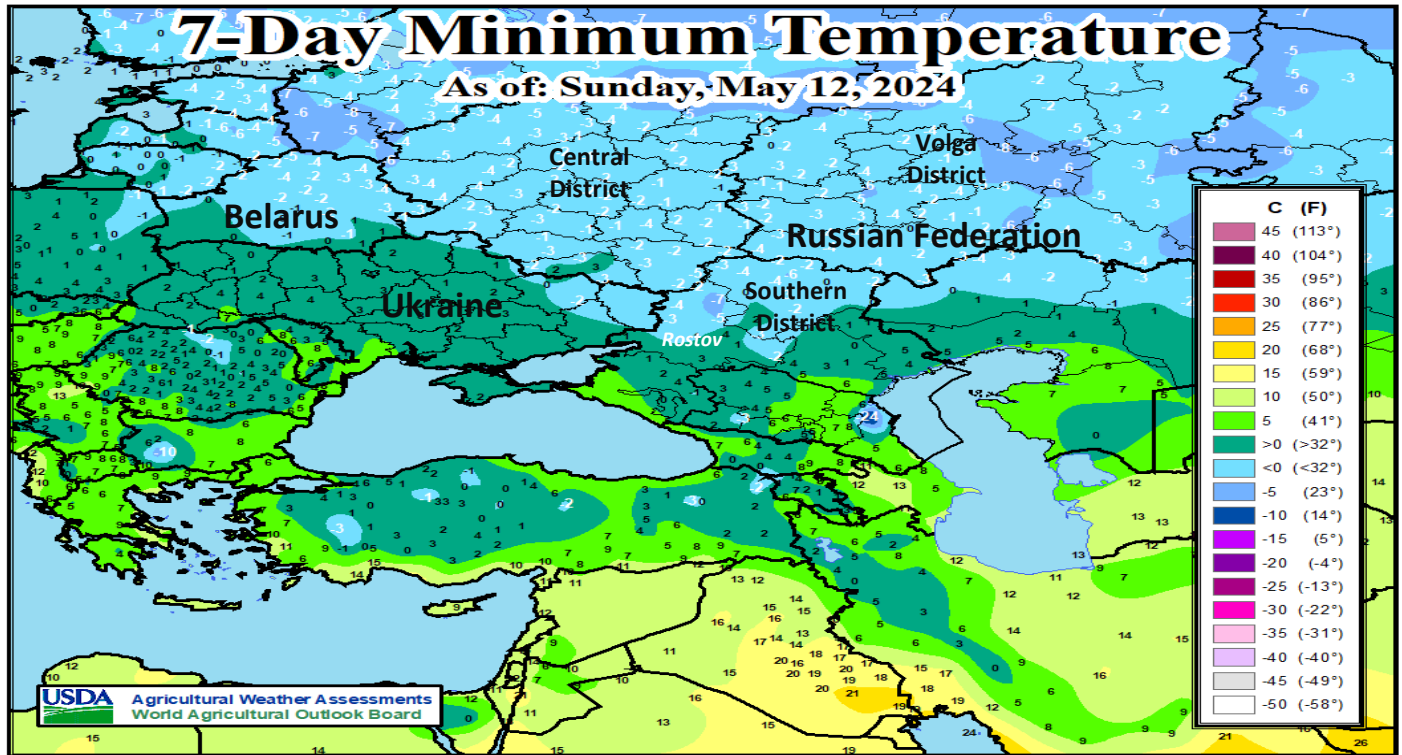


Figure 1: Minimum temperatures reported by first-order weather stations for the period May 5-11, 2024. Values at or below -1°C are plotted in white. Temperatures reached as low as -7°C in in Russia’s Rostov Oblast located in the Southern District.

Synopsis: A very untimely early May hard freeze impacted many primary growing areas in Russia following record-setting April warmth.

A very untimely hard freeze in Russia followed record-setting April warmth, adversely impacting winter wheat and recently emerged summer crops. As seen in Figure 1, minimum temperatures from May 5–11 dropped to or below -2°C across much of central and western Russia, with numerous readings at or below -4°C across nearly all the Central and Volga Districts as well as the northern half of the Southern District.

The effects of the sharp cold snap were heightened by the record-setting warmth which immediately preceded the freeze. Average temperatures from April 1 through May 1 were the warmest on record in the Rostov Oblast (see Figure 2), located in central portions of the Southern District. The April warmth sped winter wheat through the vegetative stages of development and facilitated rapid summer crop planting and emergence.

The cold snap was widespread and lasted several days. The first two days of hard freezes arrived on May 4, with bitter cold returning on the 9th before finally relenting on May 12. The freeze’s greatest threat to agriculture was in the Rostov Oblast of the Southern District, where temperatures as low as -7°C posed a threat to winter wheat and had potentially devastating impacts on recently emerged summer crops.

Crops most vulnerable to the freeze included early sown corn, soybeans, and sunflowers. April’s protracted warmth and dryness facilitated early summer crop planting and emergence;

any corn, soybeans, or sunflowers that had emerged were likely burned back or killed by the freeze and will need to be replanted. Furthermore, even the more freeze-tolerant winter wheat crop had reached the jointing stage in Rostov and was subsequently vulnerable to the bitter cold, especially in the north.

The extent of the freeze’s impacts will not be known for weeks or months. However, there was likely significant damage to summer crops and — to a lesser extent — winter wheat.

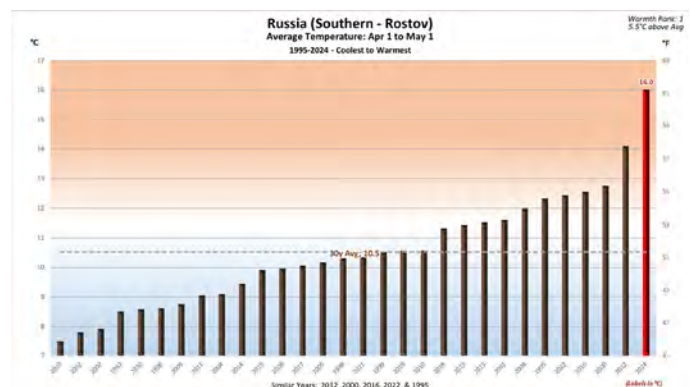


Figure 2: Average temperature (°C) for the period April 1 – May 1 from 1995 to 2024, for the Rostov Oblast, from coolest to warmest. This chart is representative of nearly all western Russia croplands.

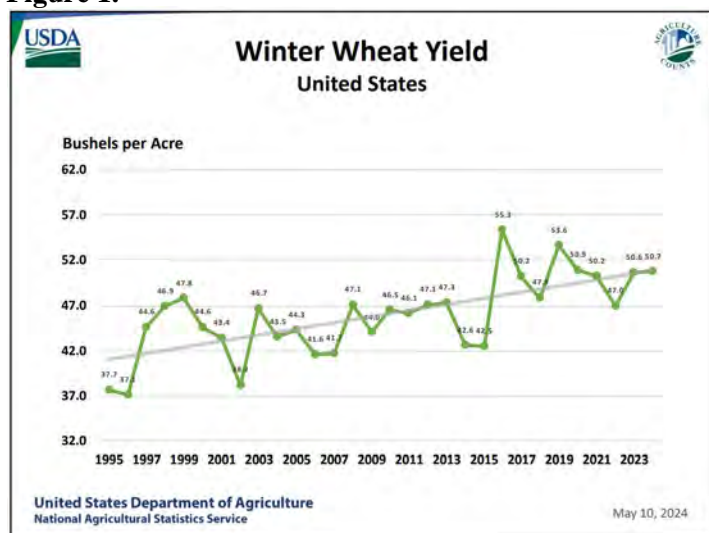
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on May 10, 2024. Forecasts refer to May 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.28 billion bushels, up 2 percent from 2023. The U.S. yield is forecast at 50.7 bushels per acre, up 0.1 bushel from last year's average yield of 50.6 bushels per acre (figure 1). Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 25.2 million acres, up 2 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 705 million bushels, is up 17 percent from a year ago. Soft Red Winter, at 344 million bushels, is down 23 percent from 2023. White Winter, at 229 million bushels, is up 16 percent from last year. Of the White Winter production, 17.3 million bushels are Hard White and 211 million bushels are Soft White.

Figure 1.



The **U.S. all orange** forecast for the 2023-2024 season is 2.69 million tons, down 2 percent from the previous forecast but up 5 percent from the 2022-2023 final utilization.

The Florida all orange forecast, at 17.8 million boxes (801,000 tons), is down 5 percent from the previous forecast but up 13 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 6.80 million boxes (306,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but up 11 percent from last season's final utilization.

The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 11.0 million boxes (495,000 tons), is down 8 percent from the previous forecast but up 14 percent from last season's final utilization.

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