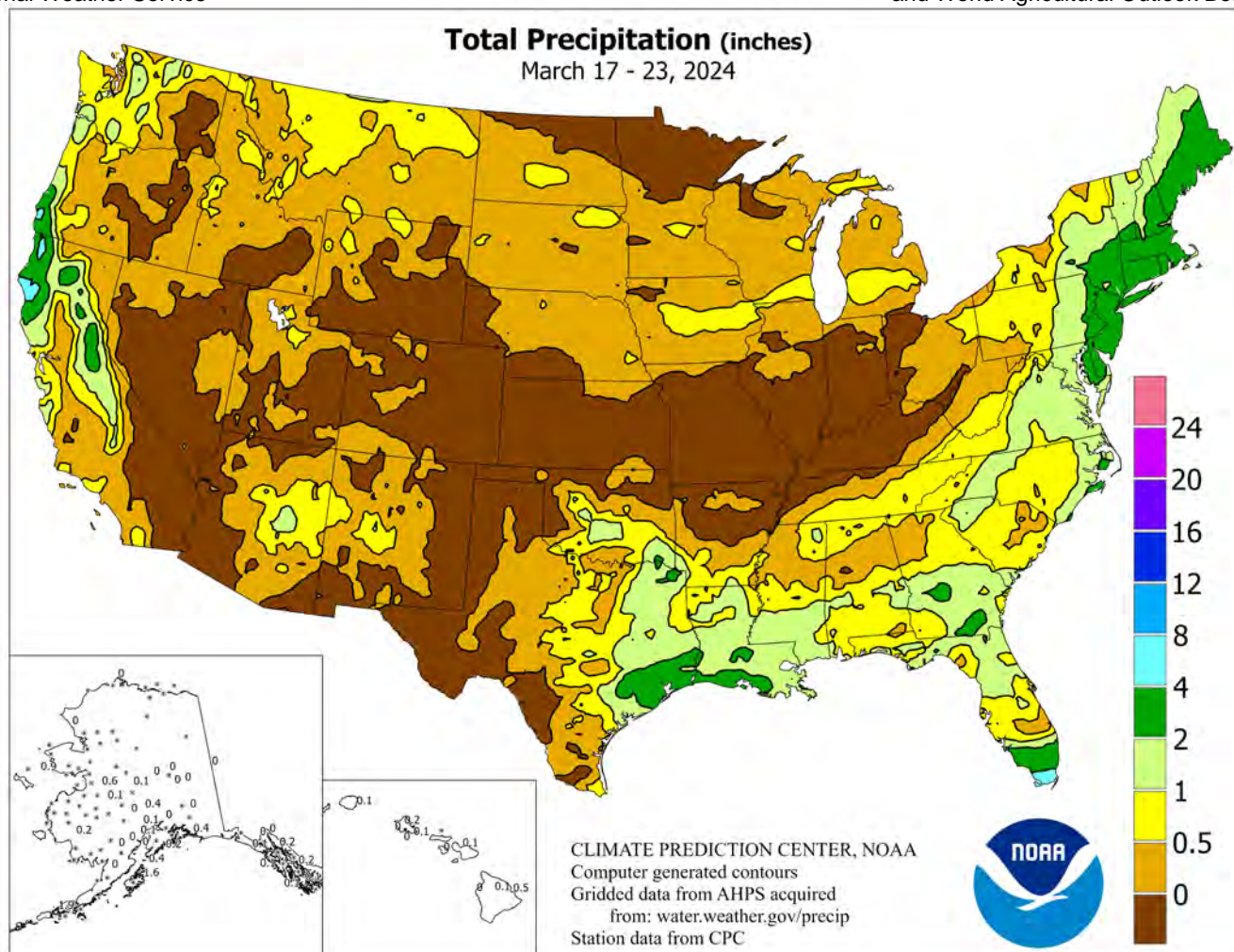


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

March 17 – 23, 2024

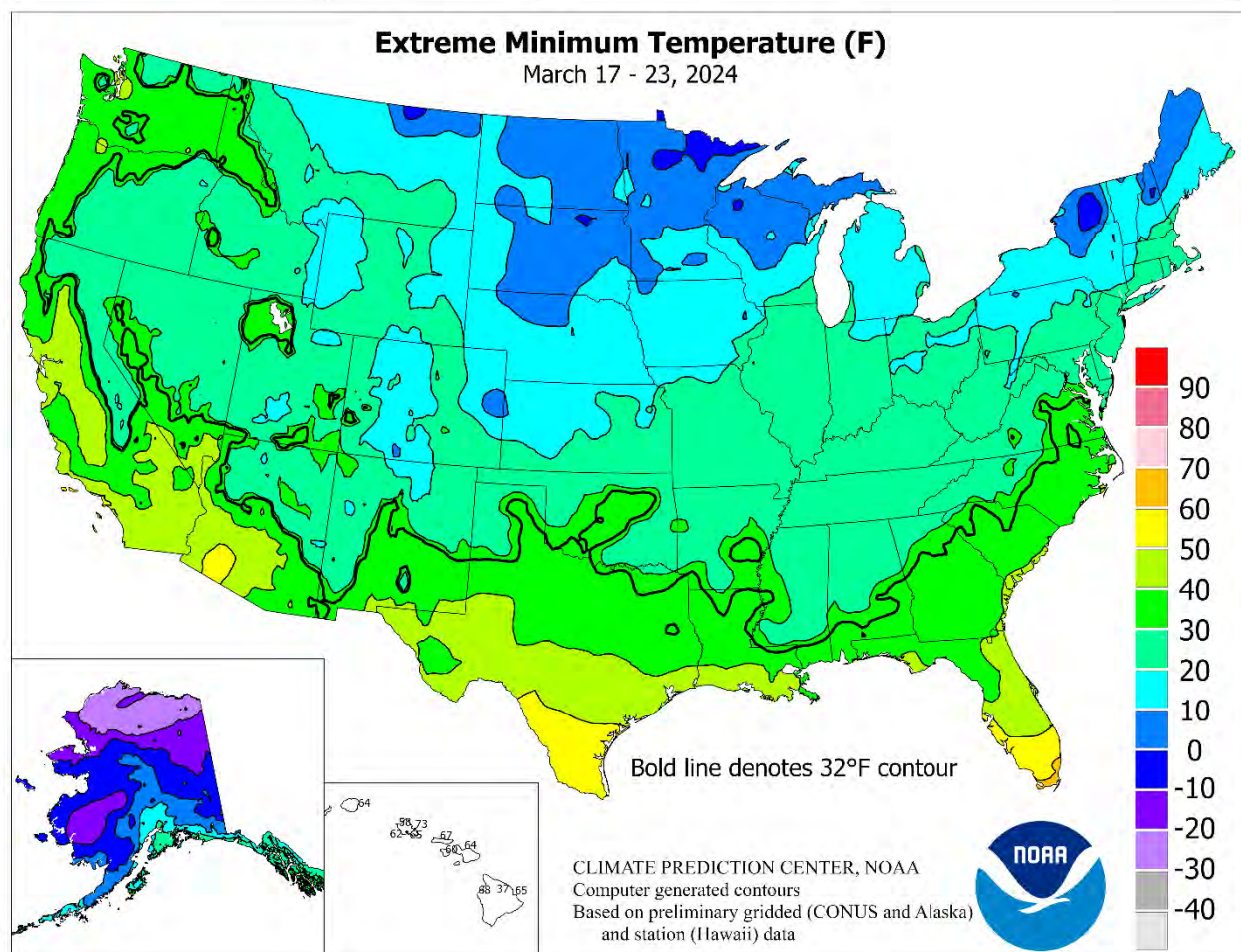
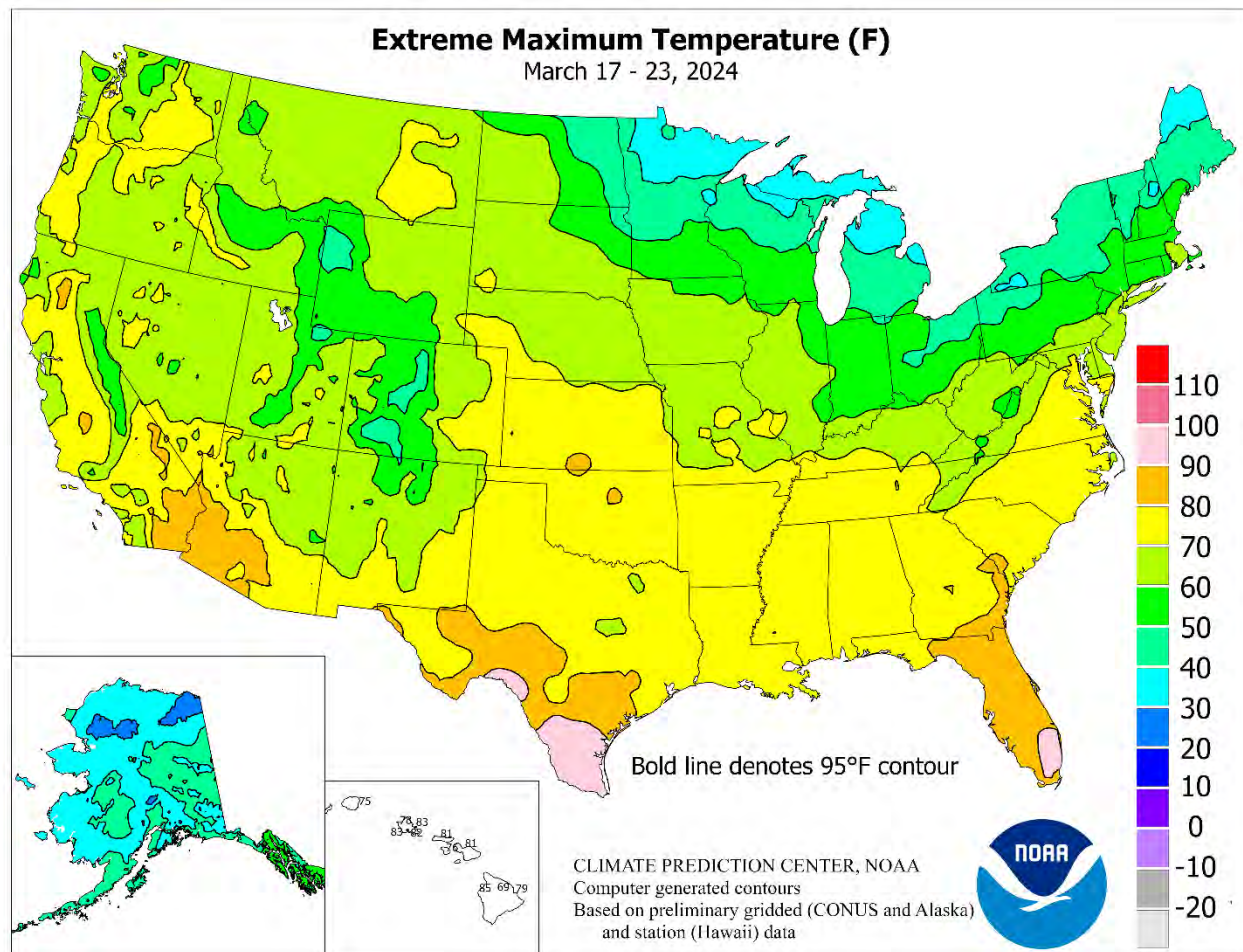
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Much of the country experienced several days of tranquil weather, as warmth arrived in the **West** and chilly air settled across the **central and eastern U.S.** Weekly temperatures averaged 5 to 10°F below normal from the **northern Plains into the Great Lakes States.** Meanwhile, temperatures generally averaged 5 to 10°F above normal from **northern California and the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies.** Despite the drier pattern, rain lingered at times across the **South**, with some of the heaviest showers occurring on March 21 in the

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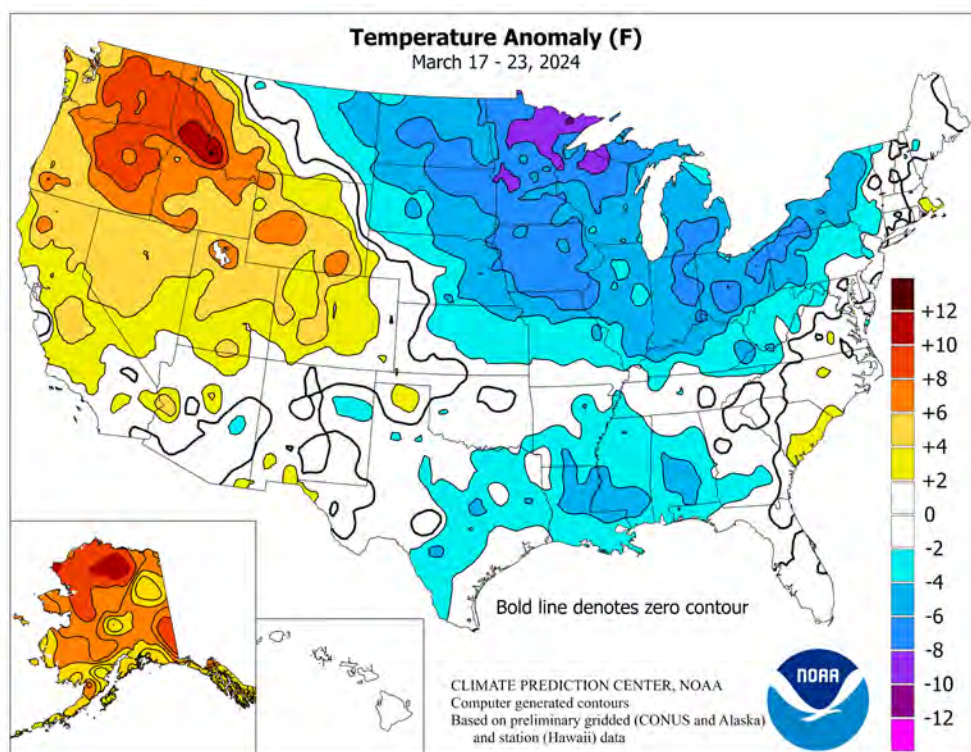
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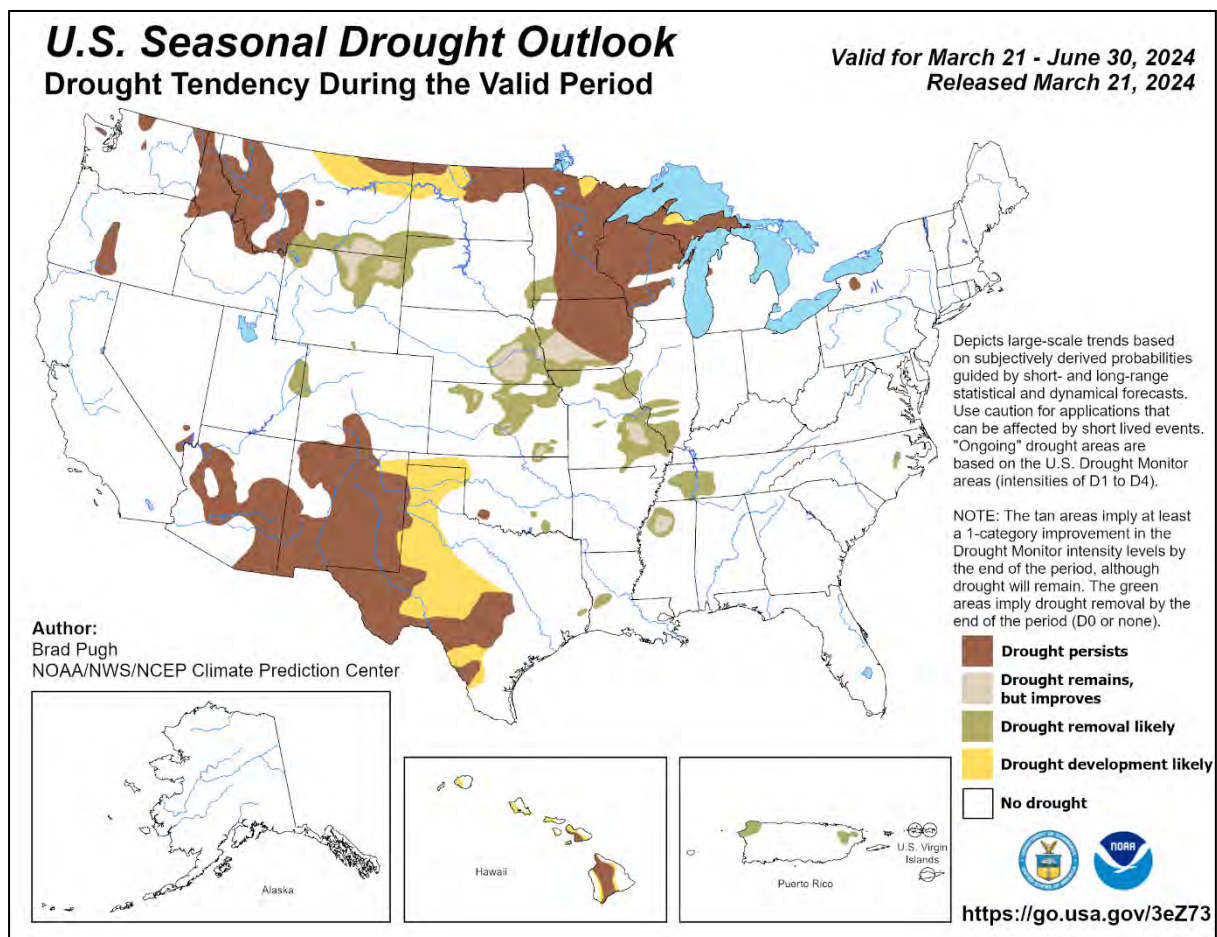
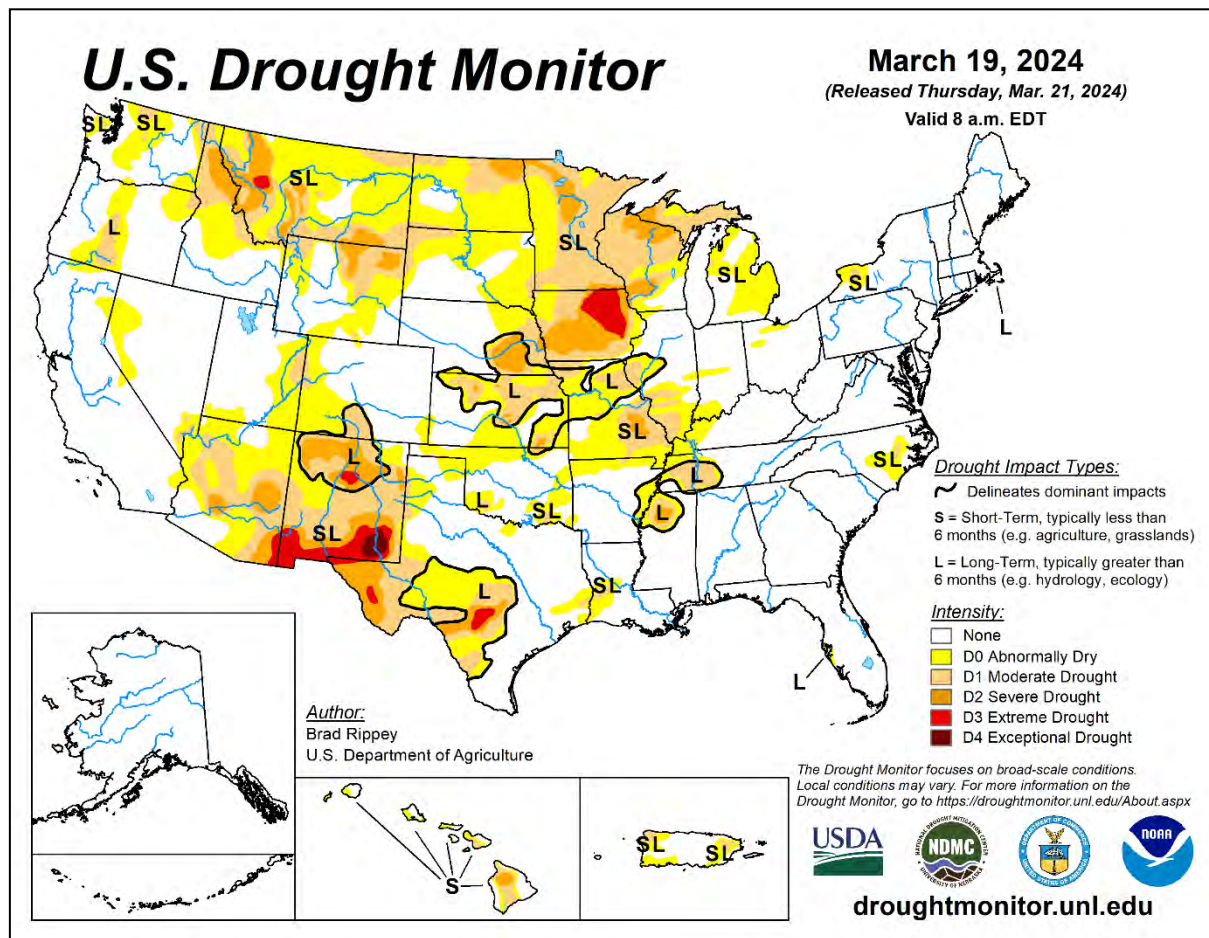
western Gulf Coast region. The storm system responsible for that rain later intensified along the **Atlantic Coast**, delivering late-week downpours in many areas from **Florida to Maine**. Late in the week, another pattern change resulted in scattered to widespread rain and snow showers returning across the **West**. Eventually, two **Western** storm systems translated eastward, with the first producing a stripe of snow from **Montana to Michigan** on March 20-22. The second, stronger storm began to produce significant **Northwestern** precipitation by March 23. Additional impacts from that system carried into the week of March 24-30 and will be covered next week.

Early-week **Southern** showers resulted in daily-record rainfall totals in locations such as **Lafayette, LA** (1.83 inches on March 17), and **Key West, FL** (2.25 inches on March 19). Meanwhile, **Charlotte, NC**, set an all-time station record with no measurable snow on 779 consecutive days (January 30, 2022, to March 18, 2024, and continuing). **Charlotte's** previous longest such streak, 778 days, had been set from January 25, 1991, to March 12, 1993. At mid-week, high winds and low humidity levels briefly fanned several fast-moving wildfires in the **central Appalachians** and environs. On March 20, wind gusts reached 61 mph in **Clarksburg, WV**, and **Front Royal, VA**. The largest individual blazes included the 6,257-acre Waterfall Mountain Fire west of **Luray, VA**, and the 4,361-acre Waites Run Fire, south of **Wardensville, WV**. Farther west, snow began to overspread **Montana** on March 20, when **Glasgow** reported a daily-record sum of 2.8 inches. At least a trace of snow fell in **Glasgow** each day from March 20-24, totaling 9.3 inches. By March 24, a narrow stripe of snow across the **Great Lakes region** resulted in daily-record totals in **Grand Rapids, MI** (6.5 inches), and **Rockford, IL** (5.6 inches). Farther south, heavy showers on March 21 in the **western Gulf Coast region** produced daily-record totals in **Texas** locations such as **Houston** (1.63 inches) and **Victoria** (1.48 inches). By March 22, heavy rain shifted into **southern Florida**, where daily-record amounts reached 3.47 inches in **West Palm Beach**, 2.52 inches in **Fort Lauderdale**, and 2.34 inches in **Miami**. With 1.93 inches on the 22nd, **Key West** secured its second daily-record total of the week. As the week ended, heavy snow developed in **northern New England**, where record-setting amounts for March 23 included 8.6 inches in **Burlington, VT**, and 6.1 inches in **Bangor, ME**. Elsewhere in the **East**, torrential rain on the 23rd led to the wettest March day on record in locations such as **New York's LaGuardia Airport** (3.47 inches; previously, 3.15 inches on March 22, 1977, and March 13, 2010) and **Philadelphia, PA** (3.09 inches; previously, 2.79 inches on March 15, 1912). Additionally, daily-record rainfall for the 23rd topped 3 inches in **New York's Central Park** (3.66 inches); **Bridgeport, CT** (3.31 inches); and **Newark, NJ** (3.10 inches). Finally, late-week precipitation arriving in the **Northwest** led to daily-record totals for March 23 in **Washington** locations such as **Omak** (0.84 inch), **Ellensburg** (0.62 inch), and **Wenatchee** (0.43 inch).



During the first half of the week, record-setting warmth continued in the **Northwest**. **Omak, WA**, topped the 70-degree mark each day from March 16-19, with daily-record highs reaching 73°F on the 17th and 18th. Daily-record highs soared to 80°F in **Roseburg, OR** (on March 18), and **Pasco, WA** (on March 19). **Portland, OR**, narrowly missed a March record by experiencing 70-degree warmth on 5 consecutive days, starting on the 15th; the record remains 6 days in a row, from March 25-30, 1941. In contrast, cold weather in the **East** led to freezes deep into **Alabama** and **Mississippi**. On March 19 in **Alabama**, daily-record lows of 28°F were observed in **Anniston** and **Tuscaloosa**. The following day, **Gainesville, FL** (35°F), posted a record-setting low for the 20th. Late in the week, temperatures returned close to normal levels nearly nationwide, although chilly conditions lingered from the **northern Plains into the Northeast**.

Mild weather returned across the **Alaskan mainland**, while some western locations reported stormy conditions. In **western Alaska**, daily-record precipitation totals included 0.34 inch (on March 19) in **Nome** and 0.92 inch (on March 21) in **Cold Bay**. On March 19, two days prior to that rain event, **Cold Bay** had clocked a southeasterly wind gust to 80 mph. Mostly dry weather prevailed across **interior and northern Alaska**, although temperatures soared. With a high of 50°F on March 22, **Fairbanks** posted its first 50-degree reading since September 30, 2023. On the **Arctic Coast**, **Utqiagvik** collected consecutive daily-record highs (30 and 28°F, respectively) on March 22-23. In **southeastern Alaska**, **Juneau** logged a daily-record high of 52°F on March 23—and had no measurable precipitation from March 18-23. Farther south, mostly dry weather developed or continued in **Hawaii**, including previously wet windward sections of the **Big Island**. Despite the **Big Island's** drying trend, March 1-23 rainfall in **Hilo** totaled 14.94 inches (155 percent of normal). At the state's other major airport observation sites, month-to-date rainfall ranged from 0.23 inch (13 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, to 0.93 inch (44 percent) in **Kahului, Maui**.



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 23, 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	39	27	43	23	33	7	0.07	-0.07	0.06	0.19	36	2.27	104	94	67	0	7	2	0	
	BARROW	10	-4	30	-24	3	0	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	84	71	0	7	0	0	
	FAIRBANKS	36	7	50	-2	22	10	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.15	48	0.73	50	82	44	0	7	1	0	
	JUNEAU	51	30	56	25	41	7	0.20	-0.63	0.20	2.76	97	14.96	112	94	47	0	5	1	0	
	KODIAK	41	30	47	22	35	2	1.56	0.49	1.54	2.90	83	17.51	95	88	64	0	4	2	1	
AL	NOME	25	13	34	-7	19	10	0.93	0.78	0.31	1.38	246	3.70	147	89	71	0	7	4	0	
	BIRMINGHAM	67	42	77	28	55	-3	0.06	-1.19	0.03	3.44	80	14.30	98	81	34	0	1	2	0	
	HUNTSVILLE	65	42	77	28	54	-1	0.69	-0.51	0.61	2.85	70	13.57	94	82	35	0	1	3	1	
	MOBILE	71	46	76	33	59	-3	0.70	-0.56	0.48	4.59	113	14.33	99	92	40	0	0	3	0	
	MONTGOMERY	68	43	77	29	55	-5	0.82	-0.29	0.76	6.86	171	22.35	163	93	42	0	1	2	1	
AR	FORT SMITH	67	43	79	31	55	0	0.14	-0.75	0.13	2.98	105	7.69	90	81	37	0	1	2	0	
	LITTLE ROCK	65	45	77	32	55	1	0.02	-1.10	0.02	5.33	143	17.54	154	74	37	0	1	1	0	
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	49	27	58	18	38	-1	0.61	0.24	0.61	1.69	112	7.17	123	90	43	0	7	1	1	
	PHOENIX	80	56	86	51	68	1	0.03	-0.15	0.02	0.45	66	2.49	101	61	20	0	0	2	0	
CA	PRESCOTT	61	34	68	30	47	-1	0.27	0.08	0.13	0.94	122	3.26	98	89	32	0	4	3	0	
	TUCSON	75	47	81	41	61	-2	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.56	130	3.67	170	64	19	0	0	0	0	
	BAKERSFIELD	76	49	80	47	62	3	0.31	0.08	0.31	0.57	65	4.24	128	75	28	0	0	1	0	
	EUREKA	55	46	61	41	51	1	1.41	0.16	0.79	5.19	119	22.24	131	96	76	0	0	4	2	
	FRESNO	75	51	80	49	63	5	0.51	0.11	0.51	1.39	96	6.57	117	79	30	0	0	1	1	
CO	LOS ANGELES	65	53	68	50	59	0	0.18	-0.14	0.18	1.17	83	12.67	172	93	61	0	0	1	0	
	REDDING	73	48	85	42	60	6	0.48	-0.48	0.31	3.49	96	16.42	107	82	37	0	0	2	0	
	SACRAMENTO	69	49	74	47	59	3	0.17	-0.36	0.14	1.19	56	9.37	99	88	46	0	0	2	0	
	SAN DIEGO	68	54	75	52	61	0	0.05	-0.22	0.05	0.83	70	8.91	163	89	55	0	0	1	0	
	SAN FRANCISCO	63	51	66	49	57	1	0.28	-0.27	0.16	2.30	107	11.52	113	85	60	0	0	2	0	
CT	STOCKTON	73	46	77	44	60	3	0.41	0.02	0.30	1.19	81	7.68	114	91	39	0	0	2	0	
	ALAMOSA	54	22	59	18	38	2	0.01	-0.11	0.01	0.87	237	1.57	160	90	27	0	7	1	0	
	CO SPRINGS	59	32	66	29	46	3	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.50	267	3.50	293	71	24	0	5	0	0	
	DENVER INTL	61	32	68	24	47	3	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.54	264	3.26	234	73	24	0	3	0	0	
	GRAND JUNCTION	66	36	70	32	51	5	0.02	-0.17	0.02	0.74	130	1.40	81	72	20	0	1	1	0	
DC	PUEBLO	65	32	72	30	48	3	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.87	332	3.65	305	85	21	0	6	0	0	
	BRIDGEPORT	49	33	63	25	41	0	3.38	2.44	3.31	9.12	297	16.89	178	73	35	0	4	2	1	
DE	HARTFORD	49	31	61	25	40	1	2.26	1.37	2.23	6.95	242	17.10	182	73	31	0	4	2	1	
	WASHINGTON	58	37	73	32	48	-1	1.63	0.80	1.52	3.97	153	11.13	136	67	27	0	1	2	1	
FL	WILMINGTON	52	32	66	26	42	-2	2.81	1.83	2.81	6.59	213	14.61	158	74	34	0	5	1	1	
	DAYTONA BEACH	76	56	84	44	66	0	0.75	-0.13	0.38	3.12	115	8.60	109	97	49	0	0	3	0	
	JACKSONVILLE	75	51	84	38	63	0	1.08	0.39	0.72	3.96	162	10.34	119	94	40	0	0	4	1	
	KEY WEST	81	74	85	70	78	3	4.59	4.27	2.24	4.90	426	10.96	240	94	69	0	0	5	2	
	MIAMI	82	68	91	63	75	2	3.85	3.28	2.50	4.24	243	8.17	140	88	55	1	0	2	2	
GA	ORLANDO	80	58	87	48	69	1	0.69	-0.05	0.67	1.11	50	5.07	74	89	43	0	0	2	1	
	PENSACOLA	69	49	74	38	59	-4	0.98	-0.21	0.85	4.94	126	12.40	89	85	38	0	0	3	1	
	TALLAHASSEE	74	49	82	36	62	-1	3.70	2.62	1.93	5.78	141	12.92	99	87	35	0	0	4	2	
	TAMPA	77	61	82	51	69	0	0.60	0.02	0.51	1.20	65	7.48	104	87	49	0	0	4	1	
	WEST PALM BEACH	81	64	90	57	73	1	3.64	2.87	3.47	8.00	327	13.69	158	91	51	2	0	3	1	
HI	ATHENS	67	43	76	32	55	-1	1.22	0.28	1.21	6.03	180	21.19	173	80	35	0	1	2	1	
	ATLANTA	68	46	77	33	57	0	0.31	-0.71	0.25	7.00	195	16.61	129	75	35	0	0	3	0	
	AUGUSTA	69	43	79	34	56	-2	0.93	0.05	0.78	3.55	115	9.39	87	91	37	0	0	3	1	
	COLUMBUS	69	46	80	37	58	-2	1.88	0.81	1.22	8.90	237	21.16	181	88	37	0	0	2	2	
	MACON	68	44	79	34	56	-3	1.91	0.99	1.17	7.16	222	18.06	152	93	44	0	0	3	2	
IA	SAVANNAH	74	51	81	40	63	2	0.54	-0.19	0.42	2.77	108	8.00	91	84	35	0	0	3	0	
	HILO	78	66	79	65	72	0	0.45	-2.38	0.19	14.78	153	23.64	84	96	60	0	0	7	0	
	HONOLULU	81	68	82	65	74	-1	0.02	-0.50	0.02	0.24	12	3.12	54	76	45	0	0	1	0	
	KAHULUI	80	66	81	64	73	-1	0.10	-0.49	0.08	0.93	45	5.83	89	85	52	0	0	2	0	
	LIHUE	74	66	75	64	70	-3	0.07	-1.23	0.04	0.69	16	5.17	47	87	65	0	0	2	0	
ID	BURLINGTON	46	28	62	21	37	-6	0.03	-0.52	0.03	4.89	278	6.86	137	68	37	0	6	1	0	
	CEDAR RAPIDS	42	21	63	14	32	-7	0.41	-0.04	0.41	1.03	72	1.63	44	72	34	0	7	1	0	
	DES MOINES	46	26	66	20	36	-5	0.41	-0.10	0.41	1.09	71	5.40	135	65	30	0	7	1	0	
	DUBUQUE	40	25	59	20	33	-4	0.35	-0.16	0.35	2.06	131	4.03	89	69	40	0	7	1	0	
	SIOUX CITY	45	22	67	17	33	-5	0.50	0.06	0.50	0.68	58	2.31	83	69	36	0	7	1	1	
IL	WATERLOO	42	23	63	17	33	-6	0.17	-0.29	0.12	0.84	61	2.36	64	65	34	0	7	3	0	
	BOISE	67	41	72	38	54	8	0.40	0.08	0.40	1.41	148	5.74	169	67	28	0	0	1	0	
	LEWISTON	67	44	75	39	55	9	0.08	-0.22	0.06	0.27	28	3.00	95	76	37	0	0	2	0	
	POCATELLO	61	31	64	24	46	5	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.56	284	6.11	203	85	32	0	5	0	0	
	CHICAGO/O_HARE	43	28	58	24	35	-5	0.04	-0.51	0.04	2.19	123	6.18	106	71	36	0	7	1	0	
IN	MOLINE	46	29	63	22	37	-4	0.04	-0.55	0.04	1.66	85	4.68	85	62	32	0	6	1	0	
	PEORIA	49	29	64	26	39	-4	0.14	-0.48	0.14	1.91	98	5.58	91	65	31	0	6	1	0	
	ROCKFORD	42	26	61	22	34	-5	0.59	0.04	0.59	1.78	104	4.32	86	65	36	0	7	1	1	
	SPRINGFIELD	51	28	64	24	40	-5	0.03	-0.61	0.03	3.02	151	7.67	130	72	32	0	7	1	0	
	EVANSVILLE	54	33	63	26	44	-4	0.01	-1.06	0.01	1.57	45	8.42	83	71	31	0	4	1	0	
KS	FORT WAYNE	44	26	53	21	35	-5	0.0.													

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 23, 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	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	62	33	77	27	47	-1	0.00	-0.55	0.00	0.82	50	3.15	84	78	34	0	3	0	0	
	LEXINGTON	53	31	63	26	42	-5	0.03	-0.97	0.03	2.45	72	11.26	106	71	34	0	5	1	0	
	LOUISVILLE	55	34	65	30	45	-5	0.02	-1.02	0.02	1.85	53	9.65	92	60	29	0	3	1	0	
LA	PADUCAH	61	36	74	24	48	-2	0.00	-1.04	0.00	1.19	34	10.94	95	72	27	0	2	0	0	
	BATON ROUGE	72	49	77	37	60	-2	1.49	0.54	0.95	7.86	238	18.12	127	86	40	0	0	3	1	
	LAKE CHARLES	71	52	77	41	61	-3	2.13	1.31	1.06	4.63	173	16.23	136	94	51	0	0	3	3	
MA	NEW ORLEANS	70	53	79	44	62	-3	2.07	1.12	1.35	7.26	224	18.65	146	91	42	0	0	3	2	
	SHREVEPORT	68	51	72	37	60	-1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	81	43	0	0	***	***	
	BOSTON	48	33	59	26	40	1	1.87	0.85	1.76	6.06	197	14.12	144	80	42	0	4	3	1	
MD	WORCESTER	42	27	56	21	35	-1	2.20	1.20	1.99	6.97	223	16.52	164	81	38	0	6	4	1	
	BALTIMORE	56	34	70	28	45	0	1.52	0.59	1.48	4.51	150	12.12	133	69	29	0	4	2	1	
	CARIBOU	33	20	39	8	27	0	1.88	1.26	0.85	3.21	154	6.33	83	91	60	0	7	6	1	
MI	PORTLAND	42	28	55	21	35	0	1.81	0.84	1.61	7.97	263	16.31	159	87	44	0	6	3	1	
	ALPENA	33	20	38	14	27	-4	0.15	-0.26	0.11	2.09	161	5.37	114	89	50	0	7	3	0	
	GRAND RAPIDS	37	24	44	17	30	-7	0.41	-0.11	0.34	2.90	172	7.99	124	83	46	0	7	4	0	
MN	HOUGHTON LAKE	32	20	37	17	26	-5	0.12	-0.27	0.11	1.86	164	3.35	110	86	54	0	7	2	0	
	LANSING	36	23	43	16	29	-7	0.38	-0.09	0.36	1.89	125	5.97	111	79	44	0	7	2	0	
	MUSKEGON	39	26	48	19	33	-5	0.01	-0.52	0.01	3.05	177	6.56	103	82	45	0	6	1	0	
MO	TRAVERSE CITY	34	24	40	20	29	-4	0.08	-0.27	0.07	1.15	105	2.78	72	79	47	0	7	2	0	
	DULUTH	32	12	41	7	22	-6	0.02	-0.31	0.02	0.08	8	1.13	37	68	29	0	7	1	0	
	INT_L FALLS	26	6	34	-1	16	-10	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.43	62	1.83	83	74	33	0	7	0	0	
MS	MINNEAPOLIS	36	22	52	18	29	-6	0.18	-0.24	0.12	0.18	15	0.96	32	69	31	0	7	2	0	
	ROCHESTER	37	20	56	12	28	-5	0.14	-0.35	0.08	0.23	17	1.03	30	75	36	0	7	3	0	
	ST. CLOUD	35	17	49	6	26	-5	0.38	-0.01	0.33	0.38	35	1.57	62	70	33	0	7	2	0	
MT	COLUMBIA	56	31	73	24	44	-4	0.00	-0.70	0.00	1.57	73	4.49	69	68	32	0	3	0	0	
	KANSAS CITY	52	30	68	21	41	-5	0.00	-0.56	0.00	1.50	89	3.70	84	68	38	0	4	0	0	
	SAINT LOUIS	57	34	72	27	46	-2	0.00	-0.85	0.00	1.02	41	5.38	73	63	28	0	3	0	0	
NC	SPRINGFIELD	60	34	69	24	47	-2	0.00	-0.82	0.00	1.66	65	5.02	66	72	37	0	3	0	0	
	JACKSON	67	45	74	31	56	-3	1.11	-0.19	1.00	7.01	167	21.13	141	84	40	0	1	2	1	
	MERIDIAN	68	43	76	30	56	-4	1.64	0.41	1.63	8.59	197	19.33	124	91	39	0	1	2	1	
ND	TUPELO	65	41	77	29	53	-3	1.12	-0.06	1.06	2.84	70	14.39	100	85	36	0	1	2	1	
	BILLINGS	50	28	71	22	39	-1	0.11	-0.11	0.07	0.28	48	1.51	87	85	47	0	5	2	0	
	BUTTE	55	27	61	23	41	7	0.31	0.15	0.27	0.46	108	1.91	147	90	33	0	7	2	0	
NE	CUT BANK	41	23	68	16	32	-1	0.22	0.14	0.16	0.24	98	0.62	88	90	58	0	7	2	0	
	GLASGOW	38	19	71	9	29	-5	0.37	0.27	0.19	0.66	204	1.69	151	81	52	0	7	3	0	
	GREAT FALLS	45	25	67	19	35	-1	0.22	0.07	0.17	0.55	124	2.63	164	90	54	0	6	3	0	
OH	HAVRE	41	23	67	17	32	-2	0.22	0.10	0.15	0.37	110	2.20	189	89	57	0	7	3	0	
	MISSOULA	62	31	69	26	47	8	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.36	54	2.02	80	87	28	0	5	1	0	
	ASHEVILLE	62	36	69	26	49	0	1.01	0.16	0.93	5.29	189	15.02	142	74	35	0	2	2	1	
OR	CHARLOTTE	67	42	75	32	55	1	1.03	0.20	0.76	3.87	130	12.06	124	71	30	0	1	2	1	
	GREENSBORO	64	39	71	28	51	0	0.85	0.03	0.47	3.53	129	12.63	139	71	32	0	1	2	0	
	HATTERAS	63	48	69	40	56	1	3.06	2.08	2.87	9.50	287	13.22	104	89	52	0	0	4	1	
PA	RALEIGH	67	43	73	34	55	2	0.78	-0.12	0.50	2.81	92	8.89	95	71	32	0	0	2	1	
	WILMINGTON	69	48	80	38	59	3	2.48	1.62	1.36	4.81	161	8.28	79	84	39	0	0	2	2	
	BISMARCK	35	16	65	12	26	-6	0.22	0.02	0.13	0.52	89	1.22	75	86	50	0	7	3	0	
SD	DICKINSON	37	15	68	12	26	-6	0.01	-0.12	0.01	0.09	26	0.14	15	86	54	0	6	1	0	
	FARGO	34	15	45	11	24	-5	0.08	-0.22	0.06	0.17	18	1.00	43	78	37	0	7	2	0	
	GRAND FORKS	31	11	45	6	21	-5	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.13	20	0.64	38	76	38	0	7	0	0	
TX	JAMESTOWN	33	12	52	5	22	-7	0.04	-0.13	0.04	0.17	35	0.22	18	83	44	0	7	1	0	
	GRAND ISLAND	50	25	68	13	38	-5	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.30	32	1.80	78	72	30	0	6	0	0	
	LINCOLN	49	28	69	16	38	-5	0.02	-0.37	0.02	0.59	56	1.92	70	69	32	0	6	1	0	
UT	NORFOLK	46	24	67	17	35	-5	0.07	-0.28	0.06	0.08	8	1.50	62	68	33	0	6	2	0	
	NORTH PLATTE	55	24	68	13	39	-2	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.87	129	2.32	139	81	32	0	7	0	0	
	OMAHA	47	25	67	16	36	-7	0.13	-0.31	0.13	1.05	87	1.97	67	72	31	0	7	1	0	
VA	SCOTTSBLUFF	62	26	74	17	44	3	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.21	31	1.99	120	77	26	0	7	0	0	
	VALENTINE	49	20	67	5	35	-5	0.03	-0.20	0.03	0.21	31	1.65	100	84	37	0	7	1	0	
	CONCORD	44	25	57	20	35	0	0.03	-0.76	0.03	4.31	177	11.39	140	86	38	0	7	1	0	
WY	ATLANTIC_CITY	55	32	66	23	44	0	2.69	1.65	2.69	7.41	216	15.55	153	74	32	0	3	1	1	
	NEWARK	52	35	64	29	43	0	1.77	0.80	1.76	5.56	180	11.87	123	75	30	0	2	2	1	
	ALBUQUERQUE	61	38	69	36	50	-1	0.11	0.01	0.11	0.24	72	0.98	86	69	30	0	0	1	0	
AZ	ELY	59	25	64	22	42	3	0.49	0.27	0.49	1.00	141	2.89	124	83	20	0	7	1	0	
	LAS VEGAS	72	52	77	45	62	0	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.63	181	1.79	103	58	23	0	0	0	0	
	RENO	66	39	72	34	52	5	0.07	-0.07	0.04	1.31	201	3.71	124	67	18	0	0	2	0	
CA	WINNEMUCCA	65	29	70	23	47	4	0.20	0.01	0.20	0.70	112	4.13	177	77	21	0	6	1	0	
	ALBANY	42	26	54	20	34	-3	1.87	1.14	1.61	5.92	257	11.37	156	81	40	0	6	4	1	
	BINGHAMTON	36	23	46	16	29	-4	1.51	0.81	0.98	4.49	202	10.63	144	88	54	0	7	6	1	
CO	BUFFALO	34	25	44	16	29	-6	0.48	-0.16	0.24	1.53	71	7.19	88	87	57	0	7	3	0	
	ROCHESTER	35	25	47	18	30	-6	0.47	-0.08	0.20	1.65	89	6.02	91	84	53	0	7	7	0	
	SYRACUSE	37																			

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 23, 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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
OK	TOLEDO	43	26	52	21	34	-6	0.00	-0.57	0.00	2.15	113	7.33	110	73	36	0	7	0	0	
	YOUNGSTOWN	40	25	49	19	32	-6	0.65	-0.06	0.33	2.11	89	7.62	95	86	49	0	7	6	0	
	OKLAHOMA CITY	65	40	78	30	53	0	0.83	0.21	0.82	1.52	83	4.53	98	84	39	0	2	2	1	
OR	TULSA	66	40	77	33	53	0	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.73	33	4.73	85	70	37	0	0	0	0	
	ASTORIA	57	44	67	39	50	4	1.00	-0.77	0.33	5.44	90	28.28	117	97	73	0	0	4	0	
	BURNS	63	32	70	27	47	7	0.12	-0.10	0.12	0.84	119	5.13	170	86	27	0	5	1	0	
PA	EUGENE	62	43	73	37	53	5	0.33	-0.67	0.23	2.83	81	12.12	84	93	57	0	0	3	0	
	MEDFORD	67	41	80	36	54	6	0.25	-0.14	0.24	2.00	148	8.18	134	84	36	0	0	2	0	
	PENDLETON	68	41	76	38	55	9	0.05	-0.24	0.05	0.18	18	3.52	94	83	35	0	0	1	0	
	PORTLAND	66	47	77	44	56	7	0.13	-0.75	0.06	1.38	45	14.70	124	86	48	0	0	3	0	
	SALEM	63	43	76	39	53	5	0.11	-0.83	0.07	2.91	88	17.42	123	92	56	0	0	2	0	
	ALLENTOWN	48	29	60	21	38	-4	1.77	0.92	1.70	4.63	171	12.17	137	76	36	0	6	3	1	
	ERIE	37	27	45	20	32	-5	0.33	-0.38	0.12	1.50	65	6.55	78	85	49	0	7	5	0	
	MIDDLETOWN	50	33	60	25	42	-1	1.27	0.39	1.14	3.65	134	11.85	140	67	34	0	4	2	1	
	PHILADELPHIA	52	34	64	29	43	-1	3.08	2.15	3.08	6.57	223	13.91	155	70	32	0	3	1	1	
	PITTSBURGH	47	27	56	22	37	-4	0.36	-0.35	0.15	1.95	83	7.89	98	77	36	0	6	4	0	
RI	WILKES-BARRE	43	29	55	21	36	-3	1.45	0.81	1.26	4.50	222	11.58	171	82	38	0	6	5	1	
	WILLIAMSPORT	46	29	58	22	37	-3	0.63	-0.09	0.54	3.34	146	11.46	149	79	37	0	5	3	1	
	PROVIDENCE	50	31	61	23	40	1	2.93	1.73	2.78	9.28	258	19.40	174	80	33	0	4	3	1	
SC	CHARLESTON	73	51	78	39	62	3	1.19	0.47	1.17	7.52	305	12.46	138	82	36	0	0	2	1	
	COLUMBIA	70	45	76	37	57	0	0.33	-0.43	0.33	5.78	213	11.10	114	86	38	0	0	1	0	
	FLORENCE	71	44	76	35	58	0	0.31	-0.38	0.28	4.18	176	8.77	102	84	36	0	0	2	0	
SD	GREENVILLE	67	41	75	30	54	0	1.22	0.24	1.15	6.72	199	19.36	168	67	29	0	1	2	1	
	ABERDEEN	36	13	57	0	24	-8	0.42	0.21	0.38	0.42	69	0.71	39	82	46	0	7	2	0	
	HURON	40	19	62	7	29	-6	0.08	-0.19	0.08	0.10	13	1.14	54	79	35	0	7	1	0	
TN	RAPID CITY	48	21	68	13	35	-2	0.01	-0.19	0.01	0.01	2	0.82	58	82	38	0	7	1	0	
	SIOUX FALLS	43	20	64	13	32	-5	0.03	-0.36	0.02	0.03	3	1.35	54	71	31	0	7	2	0	
	BRISTOL	60	33	69	30	47	-1	0.64	-0.23	0.48	3.27	111	10.60	100	76	36	0	4	2	0	
TX	CHATTANOOGA	66	42	76	29	54	0	0.66	-0.56	0.62	3.83	95	13.18	92	80	28	0	1	2	1	
	KNOXVILLE	64	39	76	26	51	0	0.79	-0.28	0.63	3.53	97	14.00	104	74	28	0	2	2	1	
	MEMPHIS	62	43	74	29	53	-3	0.19	-1.12	0.19	3.28	76	13.49	102	77	36	0	1	1	0	
	NASHVILLE	64	40	77	26	52	-1	0.17	-0.84	0.17	3.01	89	11.97	99	70	26	0	2	1	0	
	ABILENE	68	46	74	39	57	-2	0.41	0.00	0.30	1.78	137	5.18	139	89	45	0	0	2	0	
	AMARILLO	66	37	74	28	51	0	0.02	-0.30	0.02	0.19	21	1.83	85	88	29	0	1	1	0	
	AUSTIN	69	53	80	46	61	-3	0.89	0.19	0.74	1.16	54	8.10	120	86	52	0	0	2	1	
	BEAUMONT	72	53	79	42	62	-2	2.67	1.83	1.54	3.71	141	17.02	152	95	50	0	0	3	3	
	BROWNSVILLE	79	64	93	59	72	0	0.62	0.26	0.20	0.65	61	3.92	122	95	61	1	0	4	0	
	CORPUS CHRISTI	76	60	93	54	68	0	0.70	0.14	0.28	0.84	47	5.09	112	95	56	1	0	5	0	
UT	DEL RIO	77	56	94	49	67	0	0.06	-0.24	0.06	0.07	8	0.65	30	76	32	2	0	1	0	
	EL PASO	73	51	82	47	62	2	0.03	-0.02	0.03	0.03	16	0.75	74	55	20	0	0	1	0	
	FORT WORTH	67	49	73	40	58	-1	0.33	-0.42	0.31	4.61	186	9.48	120	83	49	0	0	2	0	
	GALVESTON	71	59	79	52	65	-1	2.40	1.66	1.49	2.74	119	10.35	117	89	61	0	0	2	2	
	HOUSTON	73	54	79	43	64	-1	1.88	1.11	1.60	2.07	79	12.72	134	90	47	0	0	3	1	
	LUBBOCK	67	42	77	35	54	0	0.06	-0.20	0.02	0.55	70	1.85	87	88	39	0	0	3	0	
	MIDLAND	68	46	78	44	57	-2	0.06	-0.09	0.04	0.59	123	1.16	67	93	39	0	0	3	0	
	SAN ANGELO	72	46	83	39	59	-2	0.24	-0.09	0.24	0.30	27	1.46	44	90	38	0	0	1	0	
	SAN ANTONIO	70	54	84	46	62	-2	0.61	0.07	0.44	0.69	40	6.88	125	91	56	0	0	2	0	
	VICTORIA	72	56	81	46	64	-2	1.87	1.15	1.46	1.89	86	12.29	177	93	57	0	0	3	1	
VA	WACO	67	46	70	34	56	-4	0.89	0.15	0.81	2.22	87	7.91	99	96	57	0	0	2	1	
	WICHITA FALLS	68	43	76	32	56	-1	0.43	-0.05	0.41	1.19	80	5.48	132	89	44	0	1	2	0	
	SALT LAKE CITY	65	40	68	35	53	6	0.29	-0.12	0.29	1.27	103	5.24	131	66	24	0	0	1	0	
WI	LYNCHBURG	62	36	71	29	49	2	1.29	0.44	0.87	3.60	130	11.44	123	65	29	0	1	2	1	
	NORFOLK	63	43	73	39	53	1	2.28	1.44	1.87	7.04	255	13.09	142	75	36	0	0	3	1	
	RICHMOND	64	39	74	34	51	2	1.60	0.67	1.48	5.67	189	13.68	152	70	28	0	0	2	1	
	ROANOKE	63	38	70	33	51	1	0.86	0.08	0.55	2.50	96	9.04	103	58	28	0	0	2	1	
	WASH/DULLES	57	34	72	27	46	1	1.08	0.26	0.97	3.38	131	10.57	128	69	26	0	2	2	1	
	BURLINGTON	38	25	50	17	32	-2	1.11	0.59	0.70	3.87	236	7.39	131	82	43	0	6	5	1	
	OLYMPIA	61	40	74	34	51	6	0.80	-0.46	0.37	3.17	72	17.63	101	99	59	0	0	4	0	
	QUILLAYUTE	58	44	65	36	51	7	1.14	-1.52	0.44	7.95	89	33.99	98	85	66	0	0	4	0	
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	59	46	70	44	52	5	0.43	-0.51	0.18	1.55	48	11.18	87	86	58	0	0	4	0	
	SPOKANE	62	42	70	40	52	10	0.01	-0.40	0.01	0.46	33	4.41	90	82	38	0	0	1	0	
WV	YAKIMA	68	36	76	34	52	8	0.44	0.31	0.42	0.50	101	2.83	112	85	36	0	0	2	0	
	EAU CLAIRE	37	20	53	10	29	-5	0.21	-0.28	0.11	0.43	32	1.06	30	66	32	0	7	2	0	
	GREEN BAY	37	20	51	8	29	-5	0.23	-0.22	0.23	1.14	83	2.39	59	74	38	0	7	1	0	
WY	LA CROSSE	39	24	56	17	31	-6	0.12	-0.36	0.12	0.70	51	1.84	47	66	32	0	7	1	0	
	MADISON	39	23	56	17	31	-5	0.28	-0.24	0.20	2.49	162	5.01	109	73	40	0	7	2	0	
	MILWAUKEE	39	27	55	24	33	-5	0.72	0.23	0.70	4.07	267	7.94	156	73	42	0	7	2	1	
	BECKLEY	53	30	65	24	41	-3	0.62	-0.28	0.35	2.38	79	10.26	109	75	35	0	4	3	0	
	CHARLEST>																				

March State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: March temperatures were generally higher than historical averages. Temperatures ranged from 0.9 degree higher than normal in Tuscaloosa County to 4.3 degrees higher than normal in Marshall County. Much of the State experienced rainy and windy weather throughout March. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 4.0 inches in Marshall County to 7.6 inches in Marengo County. The rainfall helped further alleviate drought conditions across the State. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 0.2 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions by month's end, compared to 29.2 percent at the month's beginning. Despite the warmer weather, reporters noted that winter crops were in poor to fair condition due to freeze events throughout the winter and drought conditions experienced last fall. Prevented planted wheat was reported in those areas with extreme drought. Operators began to prepare fields for spring planting with fertilizer and lime. Reporters noted that cattle producers still had to feed supplemental hay due to drought conditions last fall.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: This report for Arizona is for the week ending March 24, 2024. By week's end, 3 percent of Arizona cotton had been planted, 9 percentage points below the State's 5-year average, according to the Mountain Regional Field Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Sixty-seven percent of Arizona's barley had headed, up 25 percentage points from the previous year. Arizona barley was rated in mostly good to excellent condition, with only 3 percent of the crop rated fair. Sixty-six percent of the State's Durum wheat had headed, up 32 percentage points from the previous year's levels. Durum wheat was rated in mostly good to excellent condition, with only 6 percent of the crop rated fair. Alfalfa hay harvest continued to take place on more than 75 percent of the crop's acreage throughout the State. Arizona's alfalfa crop was rated in mostly good to excellent condition, with only 7 percent of the crop rated fair. Pasture and range conditions throughout the State slightly improved when compared to that of the previous week's report. Eighteen percent of the State's pasture and rangeland was rated very poor, 7 percent was rated poor, 24 percent was rated fair, 40 percent was rated good, and 11 percent was rated excellent. Reports from southeastern counties stated that annual forages were now abundant throughout areas of lower elevation. A report from Apache and Navajo Counties also stated that most cattle can still be found on winter pastures. Topsoil moisture levels remained mostly adequate, with 11 percent rated very short, 9 percent rated short, 72 percent rated adequate, and 8 percent rated surplus. Subsoil moisture levels followed a similar trend. Over the past week, measurable precipitation was experienced across much of the State, however, counties along Arizona's western border, in addition to north-central Coconino County, were the exception and remained relatively dry. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the White Mountains, as well as areas along the central Mogollon Rim, received most of the precipitation, accumulating approximately 2.25 inches, while other areas of Arizona received anywhere from 0.25 to 1.50 inches of total precipitation. A reporter from Graham and Greenlee Counties stated that hail

was reported in some areas, but no damages were reported. The drought information statements for northern, as well as southeast Arizona, were both rescinded as the State received, on average, 0.75 inch of above normal precipitation since January 1. According to the National Weather Service, Arizona experienced several widespread rain events over the last 30 days. Despite recent precipitation, the seasonal outlook for April, May, and June shows equal odds for either above, near, or below normal seasonal mean temperatures and seasonal total precipitation apart from southeast Arizona where the seasonal total precipitation outlook is leaning below normal and northeast Arizona where the seasonal mean temperature outlook is now leaning above normal. Subsequently, Arizona's seasonal drought outlook shows that conditions are expected to persist throughout central and southeastern regions of the State. Streamflow conditions in portions of the Lower San Pedro and Colorado River Basins continues to be well below normal. However, conditions throughout the State have greatly improved as snowpack has begun to melt throughout areas of higher elevation resulting in all of Arizona's remaining river basin's streamflow conditions to be rated from much above normal to normal. As of March 19, the U.S. Drought Monitor showed a slight improvement when compared to that of the previous report. Abnormally dry conditions (D0) spanned 40 percent of the State, moderate drought (D1) enveloped 29 percent, severe drought (D2) encompassed 11 percent, and extreme drought (D3) remained at 2 percent of the State's total land area. Arizona once again remained free of exceptional (D4) drought. Over the past week, temperatures across much of the State decreased according to the High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC). Daytime highs throughout Arizona ranged from 8 degrees below to 4 degrees above normal and ranged from the mid-40s in Coconino County to the mid-80s across southwestern regions of the State. Overnight lows ranged from 5 degrees below to 4 degrees above normal and ranged from 25 to 45 degrees across northern and eastern counties, whereas counties within the Sonoran Desert experienced lows of 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

ARKANSAS: For the week ending March 24, 2024, topsoil moisture supplies were 1% very short, 6% short, 53% adequate, and 40% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 1% very short, 6% short, 54% adequate, and 39% surplus. There were 5.0 days suitable for fieldwork during the week. Late March brought dry weather which allowed for row crop field tillage. Cool season annuals and fescue were growing which gave some added grazing. Some corn, soybeans, and small amounts of rice were planted in various areas where the fields permitted. Fifty-eight percent of the winter wheat was in good to excellent condition.

CALIFORNIA: For the week ending March 24 - Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 80% adequate and 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 80% adequate and 20% surplus. Winter wheat condition 25% good and 75% excellent. Pasture and range condition 5% fair, 60% good, and 35% excellent. As of March 22, snowpack content ranged from 19.3 to 31.1 inches in the Northern, Southern, and Central Sierras, slightly below normal for this time of year. As of March 21, around 95% of the State

was not in drought. Alfalfa was growing well as temperatures began to rise during the month. Some fields were cut and baled. Winter wheat, barley, and oats for grain and forage neared maturity. Continued rain aided the growth of grain fields. Some aerial pesticide applications were made on forage crops. In Tulare County, broccoli, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, and cabbage continued to develop. Daikon radish fields approached harvest. Lettuce, onions, garlic, and some peas have been planted. Celery and lettuce were harvested along the Central Coast. Carrots were harvested in the Imperial Valley. Avocado harvest began in Ventura County. Rains had a positive impact on the trees and fruit. Grape vineyards were cleaned, and new growth was observed. Lemons, navel oranges, tangerines, pummelos, mandarins, blood oranges, and grapefruits continued to be harvested. Standing water from rain hindered picking in some areas. Citrus trees were treated for pests. Peach, plum, and cherry trees blossomed. Bloom sprays were done in some orchards. Bud swelling was seen on some pistachio and walnut trees. Almond trees were blooming. Bees were pollinating almond orchards, and some hives were placed in stone fruit orchards for cross-pollination. Olives were pruned. Blueberry harvest began. Sheep grazed in orchards to minimize weeds. Calving season calmed and young calves joined other cattle in fields. Steers were gaining weight with plentiful forage available.

COLORADO: This report for Colorado is for the entire month of March 2024. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 15% short, 61% adequate, 15% excellent. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 10% short, 66% adequate, 15% excellent. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 9% fair, 75% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range condition 10% very poor, 12% poor, 15% fair, 60% good, 3% excellent. Above average temperatures were widespread, while moisture was limited to the western slope and high country last week, according to the Mountain Region Field Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor released on March 21, drought conditions were present across 8 percent of the State, down from over 36 percent a year ago. Drought within the San Luis Valley improved to moderate, while the western portion of the State was abnormally dry. Calving and lambing is still limited in northwestern counties. According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA, snowpack in the region was 109 percent of median snowfall. Northeastern counties received minimal moisture and experienced above average temperatures last week. Reports showed planting of the onion and sugarbeet crop was underway in the area. In the San Luis Valley, barley planting had begun, and fieldwork advanced to prepare cropland for planting. Calving and lambing made significant progress, and pastures were in good condition. Reporters noted that producers had been cutting potato seed. In southeastern counties, moisture conditions varied greatly, with areas of Custer, Huerfano, Las Animas, and Pueblo Counties receiving over half an inch of moisture, while Baca and Prowers Counties remained primarily dry. Southwestern counties received good moisture last week, with over half an inch reported in many areas according to the National Weather Service. Reporters noted soil moisture had improved and warm temperatures had started perennial grass green up. As of March 25, 2024, snowpack in Colorado was 108 percent measured as percent of median snowfall according to the NRCS, USDA. The Southwest and San Luis Valley were 105 and 109 percent, respectively. Stored feed supplies were rated 6 percent very short, 13 percent short, 69 percent adequate, and 12 percent surplus. Cattle death loss was

28 percent average and 72 percent light. Sheep death loss was 12 percent average and 88 percent light.

DELAWARE: March temperatures averaged in the mid to high 40s. Precipitation was above normal for this time of the year. Fertilizer application to small grains continued, as weather allowed. Winter annuals, cover crops, radishes, and turnips were in good condition. No unusual situations were reported.

FLORIDA: March temperatures were slightly higher than historical averages, with average temperatures ranging from 61.7°F to 79.5°F. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 0.7 inch of rain in Saint Lucia County to 6 inches in Okaloosa County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 1.4 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions by month's end, compared to 3.3 percent at the month's beginning. Most of the State received moderate to heavy amounts of rainfall throughout March. Pasture conditions remained mostly fair to good and seem to have improved since February. Many farmers reported that the rain received and warmer temperatures have improved pasture and range conditions. As pasture conditions improved, availability of grazing also improved. In areas that did not receive adequate amounts of precipitation, livestock were supplemented with hay and water. Overall, cattle remained in mostly fair to good condition. West central Florida experienced heavy rain, wind, and hail mid-month which resulted in total crop losses for some of the strawberry and melon producers. Sugarcane operations progressed throughout March and is neared completion. Citrus grove activities throughout the month included spraying pesticides and nutritionals, spraying herbicide, fertilizing, mowing, hedging, topping, removal of dead trees, replanting young trees, and general grove maintenance. Rice planting progressed normally throughout the month. Other crops that were planted and harvested include tomatoes, green beans, yellow squash, zucchini, sweet corn, eggplant, peppers, boniato, bitter melon, other Asian vegetables, avocado, and other tropical fruits.

GEORGIA: March temperatures ranged from 1.1 to 7.0 degrees warmer than historical averages depending on location. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 2.8 inches in Chatham County to 9.4 inches in Taylor County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the State had no drought classification by month's end, compared to 4 percent abnormally dry at the beginning of the month. Weather across the State was similar to previous months with mild temperatures and adequate rainfall. The third week of the month did see a frost across some parts of the State. Many peaches had already begun blooming due to the warmer temperatures in late February into early March. No significant damage was reported to peaches or berries. Winter grazing and cool season pastures were continuing to improve with the spring weather. Livestock conditions were mostly good across the State. Although hay supplies have been tight, good rainfall and mild temperatures throughout the month have allowed local pastures and hayfields to begin spring growth and reduced the need for supplemental feeding. Winter wheat was noted to be growing well and beginning to head out. Fields were applied side dressing of nitrogen and herbicides as conditions permitted. Some wheat across western Georgia was noted to have rust and aphid pressure. Vidalia onions were noted to be progressing well with very few downy mildew issues so far this year. Some corn planting began over the last week; however, most was delayed due to wet field conditions. Fields were being burned down in preparation for spring planting.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: The average temperatures in Idaho for March were above normal in the north and below normal in the south. Accumulated precipitation was below normal in the north but normal in the south. Elmore and Owyhee Counties reported average crop conditions as the dormancy period ends. Buds were present on most trees, but leaf breaks had not yet occurred. Ranges and pastures had slowly begun growing, but growth this past week was more than average. Weed and pest pressure were higher than average due to the lack of sub-freezing temperatures during winter. Calving season experienced milder conditions. Jerome and Twin Falls Counties reported farmers were back in the fields. A few acres of spring cereals and sugarbeets were planted. Other major activities included applying fertilizer, heavy field tillage, and hauling manure. There appeared to be adequate irrigation water for this year. Ranges and pasture grasses were starting to break dormancy. There were a few reports of heavy vole damage in fields across the valley. The weather stayed suitable for livestock. Bonneville and Madison Counties reported that the fields were still too wet to work. Clark, Fremont, and Madison Counties reported cold weather, with snow covering the winter wheat. Bannock, Bingham, and Butte Counties reported rising temperatures and some light flooding.

ILLINOIS: For the month of March 2024. Topsoil moisture supply was rated 6% very short, 38% short, 53% adequate, and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply was rated 14% very short, 31% short, 53% adequate, and 2% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 2% very poor, 7% poor, 16% fair, 64% good, and 11% excellent. Statewide, the average temperature was 45.7 degrees, 6.1 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 1.87 inches, 0.42 inch below normal.

INDIANA: Topsoil moisture for the month of March was 4% very short, 20% short, 71% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 6% very short, 25% short, 65% adequate, and 4% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, and 12% excellent. Statewide temperatures averaged 45.2 degrees, 6.0 degrees above normal for the month of March. Statewide average precipitation was 2.14 inches, 0.36 inch below normal. Winter wheat condition remained stable compared to the previous month. Slightly lower than average precipitation as well as windy conditions resulted in occasional instances of brush fires. Some reports stated that bud break had already occurred in fruit trees. Other activities for the week included fertilizer and herbicide applications, grain hauling, feeding livestock, calving, and planting preparations.

IOWA: The first half of March brought above average temperatures and little precipitation to the State. However, the second half of March saw cooler temperatures and a bit more precipitation. Activities have continued to be primarily fertilizer and manure applications with more tillage reported. Continued reports of oats being sown were received. Overall, livestock conditions have been decent, with reports of lambing and calving. Comments suggested slightly more livestock stress in March when compared to February due to the drastic changes in weather and mud in some areas. Grain movement was reported as slow for March due to current grain prices. Burn bans and water conservation orders are in place in some of the State's counties. The lack of moisture continues to be a concern for the State's farm operators as they edge closer to planting their 2024 crops.

KANSAS: For the week ending March 24, 2024, days suitable 6.4. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 10% very short, 35% short,

51% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 12% very short, 36% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 5% very poor, 8% poor, 34% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat jointed 7%.

KENTUCKY: March brought above normal temperatures and well below normal precipitation. The trend of higher-than-average temperatures continues, as this past winter was the eighth warmest ever recorded in Kentucky. Precipitation for the month totaled 2.00 inches, 1.43 inches below normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 1.29 inches, Central 1.95 inches, Bluegrass 2.51 inches, and East 2.26 inches, which was -2.35, -1.66, -0.59, and -1.10 inches from normal respectively. Temperatures averaged 51 degrees for the month, 5 degrees above normal. The overall condition of winter wheat has increased slightly across the State, especially in areas receiving adequate rainfall. Currently wheat condition is rated 1% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 70% good, and 18% excellent. The current hay supply is rated as 10% very short, 35% short, 51% adequate, and 4% surplus. Livestock condition is rated as 1% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, and 12% excellent.

LOUISIANA: For the week ending March 24, 2024, topsoil moisture supplies were 1% very short, 4% short, 67% adequate, and 28% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 0% very short, 3% short, 80% adequate, and 17% surplus. There were 2.9 days suitable for fieldwork during the week. While pastures have flourished because of regular rain, the rain has delayed field work in many parts of the State. Rice, corn, and vegetables that were planted in early spring have experienced delayed growth due to the cold, wet soil. Crawfish catches continue to improve. However, many producers are abandoning crawfish to plant crops. Operators are hoping for a break in rain so that they can spend more time working fields.

MARYLAND: March was characterized by wet weather. Temperatures varied from below average to average. Precipitation was above normal for this time of year. Soil moisture levels continued to be in good condition. Pasture and range condition is fair. Small grains were reported in good condition. Farmers continued applying fertilizer and nitrogen to fields in preparation for spring plantings.

MICHIGAN: Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 12% short, 71% adequate and 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 17% short, 66% adequate, and 13% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 1% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, and 10% excellent. Precipitation for the month of March to date averaged 1.90 inches throughout the State, 0.24 inch above normal. Temperature for the month of March to date averaged 36.3 degrees, 6.9 degrees above normal. March brought extremely variable weather. Some producers were concerned for crop health with temperatures consistently fluctuating. In the southeast, many areas had already seen winter wheat breaking dormancy. Maple syrup season was reported as average and was wrapping up due to warmer temperatures. Other activities throughout the month included spring soil testing, fertilizer application, and tending livestock.

MINNESOTA: The mild winter weather trend continued into March with warm temperatures and little precipitation until near the end of the month when snow and rain hit much of the State. Tilling and fertilizer applications took place the first three weeks of the month. Some farmers have begun planting small grains and cover crops, and fields were beginning to green up. Pastures

have also been greening up. Calving and lambing were in progress.

MISSISSIPPI: For the week ending March 24, 2024, topsoil moisture supplies were 0% very short, 7% short, 72% adequate, and 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 1% very short, 9% short, 76% adequate, and 14% surplus. There were 3.3 days suitable for fieldwork during the week. Overall, warmer temperatures at the beginning of March allowed producers to start planting corn and watermelon. March brought moderate rainfall. Producers that had not begun planting were reporting soil preparations, such as soil samples and soil amendments. Pasture conditions are improving with the warmer weather. All major row crops are in fair to good condition.

MISSOURI: For the week ending March 24, 2024. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 35% short, 58% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 33% short, 53% adequate, and 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, and 10% excellent. Statewide, precipitation averaged 2.01 inches for the month of March, 0.49 inch below average. Temperatures averaged 49.2 degrees, 5.6 degrees above normal.

MONTANA: This report for Montana is for the entire month of March 2024. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 43% short, 47% adequate. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 60% short, 21% adequate. Winter wheat breaking dormancy 13%. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 48% fair, 44% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat wind damage 50% none, 31% light, 19% moderate. Winter wheat freeze damage 63% none, 23% light, 12% moderate, 2% severe. Snow cover 17% very poor, 31% poor, 35% fair, 14% good, 3% excellent. Pasture and range condition 13% very poor, 39% poor, 46% fair, 2% good. Grazing accessibility 59% open, 21% difficult, 20% closed. Cows calved 15%. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 97%. Ewes lambing 12%. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 99%. The month of March brought mostly above normal temperatures and varying precipitation to Montana, according to the Mountain Regional Field Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Much of the State experienced temperatures ranging from near average to about 4 degrees above average, according to data from the High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC). Isolated areas in Richland and Big Horn Counties sustained average temperatures as many as 8 degrees above normal. Various north-central, western, and southern portions of the State experienced temperatures, on average, running about 2 degrees below the norm. Much of eastern, north-central, and western Montana received precipitation in a range of about 0.75 inch below average to normal. The remainder of the State received precipitation reaching only as much as about 0.75 inch above normal. The drought lingered on according to the U.S. Drought Monitor report released on March 21, 2024. The amount of land rated drought free stood at 5 percent, compared with 12 percent as reported on February 22, 2014. Abnormal dryness was found in 53 percent of the State, up 8 percentage points. Moderate drought stood at 25 percent, compared with 22 percent as found in the report for February 22. Severe drought conditions fell to 16 percent, down 4 percentage points. Extreme drought conditions were unchanged at 1 percent. The very dry conditions in Mineral, Missoula, and Ravalli Counties provided excellent conditions for calving. Some operators, however, reported scours in calves due to the warmer days and colder nights. Pneumonia was also a concern in the new calves because of the temperature fluctuations. Fields were open for dragging and tilling. Recent storms provided much needed relief from the dry

conditions. Golden Valley and Musselshell Counties reported 3-4 inches of snow over the past weekend. Wibaux County received snow in a range of 4-6 inches. Winter storms in Valley County the third week of March also provided some much-needed moisture as well.

NEBRASKA: For the week ending March 24, 2024, topsoil moisture supplies rated 13% very short, 34% short, 52% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 14% very short, 45% short, 39% adequate, and 2% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 2% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 54% good, and 12% excellent.

NEVADA: For the week ending March 24 - Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 25% short, 40% adequate, and 35% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 65% adequate, and 25% surplus. Pasture and range condition 35% fair, 20% good, and 45% excellent. As of March 19, the US Drought Monitor showed 85% of the State was not in drought. Operations began sending water orders to the State's irrigation district. Hay fields started to turn green.

NEW ENGLAND: Throughout the month of March, New England temperatures were largely warmer than average at the start but have cooled off later in the month throughout the region. Heavy snowfall stretched across the region on Saturday March 23. Many areas saw totals of 8 to 12 inches of snow, but there was a localized area that saw more than two feet. The combination of sleet, freezing rain, and heavy wet snow took down trees. According to Connecticut and Rhode Island reporters, rain on Saturday, March 23, brought an additional three plus inches of rain. Farmers are starting to clear downed trees blown over by wind and repair ruts in fields, but muddy conditions persist. Manure storages are higher than normal due to fall field conditions. Farmers expect that prices for inputs such as fertilizer will decrease, and fuel will be more stable in the coming year. According to a Maine reporter, the March 23 storm brought 18-25 inches of snow. Prior to that the fields were bare. Unusually heavy snowfall has delayed what would otherwise be the start of agricultural activities. Farmers were starting to go out and assess the status of their fields and manure spreading was due to start soon, but with about two feet of snow on the ground that is delayed until the thaw comes. According to a Massachusetts reporter, the cranberry crop is still dormant. Currently the thermal models show accumulation of only 39 degrees of growing degree days (GDD). To start monitoring the buds, a GDD of 100 must be obtained and this corresponds to the white bud stage of growth. At this point most growers are testing their irrigation sprinkler system to ensure it is working properly for the coming spring frost season. According to New Hampshire reporter, maple producers that started early had a decent but short run. Mud was preventing farmers from getting prep work done for spring and now they are buried in late deep snow. According to a Vermont reporter, March continued the trend of higher-than-average temperatures for this winter. The area received 18 inches of snow this past weekend which was the largest snowfall of the season. Vermont maple producers are reporting a strong season despite the mild winter. The winter manure spreading ban will be lifted April 1, but farmers are still not allowed to spread manure on snow covered or frozen ground. Winter markets were still going strong, especially those with a variety of vegetables on hand. Farmers attended meetings, made marketing arrangements, and were planning for the upcoming 2024 growing season. Fruit growers were finishing pruning activities. Greenhouse growers were preparing for Easter and Mother's Day.

NEW JERSEY: In March, there was a high amount of precipitation and wind. Most soil was too wet to work, with flooding in some areas. Temperatures were highly variable, with periods of warm followed by below freezing temperatures, causing early but slowing blooms in fruit and berries. Spring season vegetables were prepared for transplantation in the coming weeks, with some planting of lettuces and greens already complete.

NEW MEXICO: This report for New Mexico is for the month of March 2024. Topsoil moisture 46% very short, 42% short, 10% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 44% very short, 41% short, 14% adequate, 1% surplus. Chile planted 10%. Cows calved 44%. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 87%. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 25% poor, 54% fair, 14% good, 5% excellent. Cattle condition 4% very poor, 22% poor, 54% fair, 14% good, 6% excellent. Ewes lambled 36%. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 65%. Sheep and lambs condition 3% very poor, 23% poor, 58% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 38% very short, 41% short, 20% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 43% very short, 31% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. With the onset of spring, New Mexico producers generally saw warmer and wetter days in March, according to the Mountain Regional Field Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. After a long harvest season, chile producers were back in the fields this month for planting, with progress reaching 10 percent complete by March 24. Calving advanced to 44 percent complete, up from 12 percent from last month. Ewes lambled increased to 36 percent, up from just 5 percent complete last month. Most cattle and sheep were observed to be in fair condition, coming in at 53 percent and 58 percent respectively. Measurable moisture was recorded throughout New Mexico during the month of March. According to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data, counties across the State accumulated between 0.1 inch and 4 inches of precipitation in March. The Rio Arriba-Sandoval County border measured 3-4 inches of precipitation, with the northern part of Rio Arriba County seeing up to 6 inches in some areas. Counties in the central and northwest parts of the State saw above average precipitation during March, while precipitation in the southeast corner of New Mexico was below normal, despite cooler-than-average temperatures. In Mora County, reporters said adequate moisture led to better snowpack and higher soil moisture content. However, reporters in Union County said fire danger remained extreme, with spring winds gusting up to 65 miles per hour. Average temperatures during March were generally normal except for the southeast where temperatures dipped 1 to 5 degrees below normal, and isolated areas in the northwest were 1 to 3 degrees above normal. According to the United States Drought Monitor for March 19, exceptional drought (D4) remained unchanged from 3.5 percent last month. The worst of the drought conditions remained in Eddy County and parts of Chaves County. Extreme drought (D3) was noted across 15 percent of the State, severe drought (D2) covered 25 percent, moderate drought (D1) covered 42 percent, and abnormal dryness (D0) covered 13 percent. Drought-free conditions were present in 2 percent of the State, down from 3 percent last month.

NEW YORK: March was characterized with erratic weather and temperature swings. Producers had concern over perennial field crops as well as honeybees while fruit growers were worried over the possibility of a cold snap as early buds had emerged. Maple producers also had concern due to low sap production and warming trends. The lack of a true winter and its potential impact

on soil replenishment caused additional concern as some areas reported abnormally warm to abnormally cold spells with record snowfall in some isolated areas. Operators primarily spread manure and monitored fields.

NORTH CAROLINA: For the week ending March 24, 2024 - Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 83% adequate and 10% surplus. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 81% adequate and 15% surplus. Barley condition 5% very poor, 13% poor, 32% fair, 37% good and 13% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 9% very short, 22% short, 64% adequate and 5% surplus. Oats condition 25% fair, 60% good and 15% excellent. Pasture and range condition 8% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 37% good and 5% excellent. Winter wheat condition 6% poor, 26% fair, 62% good and 6% excellent. Throughout March, recent rains have replenished soil moisture reserves. Pastures are starting to get back in shape to be grazed and still have adequate hay supplies.

NORTH DAKOTA: For the week ending March 24, 2024, topsoil moisture supplies, 17% very short, 32% short, 49% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies, 16% very short, 38% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition, 2% very poor, 5% poor, 41% fair, 52% good, 0% excellent. Cattle and calf conditions, 0% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent. Cattle and calf death loss, 1% heavy, 51% average, 48% light. Calving progress, 31% complete. Sheep and lamb conditions, 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 10% excellent. Sheep and lamb death loss, 2% heavy, 53% average, 45% light. Lambing progress, 50% complete. Shearing progress, 67% complete. Hay and roughage supplies, 2% very short, 10% short, 82% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water supplies, 6% very short, 19% short, 74% adequate, 1% surplus.

OHIO: Topsoil moisture for the month was 1% very short, 8% short, 81% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 2% very short, 15% short, 76% adequate, 7% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 0% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 12% excellent, stable with the previous month's ratings. The Statewide average temperature was 44.0 degrees, 5.9 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 2.30 inches Statewide, 0.01 inch below normal for March. A series of mid-month storm systems delivered severe weather to western and central counties. Multiple tornadoes were confirmed in western counties, with property damage and livestock losses reported. Favorable soil conditions facilitated early season fieldwork as farmers anticipated the start of row crop planting activities. Reporters described topdressing winter wheat stands along with manure, fertilizer, and lime applications. Reporters remarked on improved pasture condition, supported by March's sufficient precipitation and mild temperatures.

OKLAHOMA: For the month of March, rainfall totals in Oklahoma averaged 1.73 inches. According to the March 19 US Drought Monitor Report, drought conditions were rated 44 percent abnormally dry to exceptional drought, down 1 point from the previous week. Additionally, 4 percent of the State was in the moderate drought to exceptional drought category, unchanged from the previous week. Statewide, temperatures averaged in the lower to upper 50's. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated mostly adequate to short.

OREGON: Temperatures ranged from average to above average. The reprieve from constant precipitation in Columbia, Multnomah, and Washington Counties allowed some field work to get done. Blueberries and small fruits perked up. Winter

damage to crops and field conditions was minimal. Benton and Lincoln Counties experienced warm, sunny weather last week, which allowed pasture grass to progress. Many local farms were finishing up calving season and were in the middle of lambing. Clatsop and Tillamook Counties reported above average temperatures. Field activities consisted of manure application and haying. Field activity increased for spring grass plantings. Hood River, Sherman, Gilliam, Wasco, and Wheeler Counties reported crops were looking well and received a lot of moisture. Reports mentioned operations were assessing if there was any damage from the cold weather, stripe rust, or any other plant disease. Fields had dried out enough that people started spraying and mowing stubble. The warmer weather was very beneficial to pastures and crops. Lake County reported recent precipitation. Livestock and irrigation water conditions were given a positive outlook for the upcoming grazing and crop season. Umatilla County reported dry conditions and needed more moisture to keep dryland crops in good condition. Malheur County reported warm, dry conditions, allowing for accelerated planting and fieldwork. Ranchers were preparing to move cattle out to pasture.

PENNSYLVANIA: The State overall experienced warmer spring weather this month with good moisture. The warmer weather and longer daylight hours encouraged topdressing fertilizer and manure hauling when conditions allowed. Cover crops, small grains, alfalfa, and some winter weeds were growing aggressively. Some fields were sprayed with herbicides to help control the weeds. Other producers were getting ready to start planting small grains. Adams County recently experienced below normal temperatures during the day and at night, which has some stone fruit producers worried for fruits like plums and apricots that were already in bloom.

SOUTH CAROLINA: March temperatures ranged from 1.5 to 6.5 degrees warmer than historical averages depending on location. Total rainfall during the month ranged from 3.7 inches in Horry County to 10.2 inches in Charleston County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the State had no drought classification by month's end, compared to 10.8 percent abnormally dry at the beginning of the month. South Carolina saw good rainfall amounts and mostly mild temperatures during the month. Fields were being prepared for spring planting. Some corn fields were beginning to be planted, however wet soil conditions delayed planting in many areas. Small grains were noted to be improving due to the rainfall, warmer temperatures, and nitrogen applications. Pasture conditions were also improving, and hay inventory was noted to be sufficient for the winter months. Low chill peaches flowered with good fruit set and no issues. Later varieties were in full bloom with excellent flower numbers and some early fruit set.

SOUTH DAKOTA: For the week ending March 24, 2024, topsoil moisture supplies rated 8% very short, 39% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 5% very short, 39% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 2% very poor, 3% poor, 39% fair, 53% good, and 3% excellent.

TENNESSEE: For the week ending March 24, Days suitable 5.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 83% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture is 2% very short, 7% short, 84% adequate, 7% surplus. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 51% good, 19% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 3% very poor, 16% poor, 40% fair, 37% good, 4% excellent. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 56%

good, and 9% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies are 9% very short, 30% short, 55% adequate, 6% surplus. Tennessee experienced mostly average temperatures and precipitation thus far in March with a few days dipping below freezing. The western region of the State is a bit dry with counties in D0 and D1 moderate drought status as of March 21. Producers have been busy applying herbicides and prepping fields for corn and soybean planting as well as fertilizing pastures and wheat. Overall, winter wheat conditions look good, though cold temperatures may have caused a bit of damage in some regions. Pastures are beginning to green up with the warmer temperatures, bringing much needed relief for livestock producers feeding hay.

TEXAS: For the month of March, precipitation ranged from trace amounts to upwards of 5 inches, with the Southeast Texas, the South Central, and the Upper Coast districts receiving the most. Winter wheat and oats continued to show improvement and progressed due to the moisture and seasonal temperatures. Range and pasture conditions were mostly rated fair to poor, with pasture forages greening up due to favorable growing conditions. Livestock producers continued supplemental feeding across the State. The State's largest wildfire burned over 1 million acres, not including additional fires in the area. The wildfires in the Northern High Plains caused catastrophic damage to the area with heavy livestock losses reported and over 1 million acres of pastures and rangeland burned.

UTAH: This report for Utah is for the entire month of March 2024. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 76% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 82% adequate, 12% surplus. Pasture and range condition 6% poor, 50% fair, 42% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat condition 8% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Barley planted 1%. Hay and roughage supplies 5% very short, 9% short, 64% adequate, 22% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% short, 89% adequate, 10% surplus. Cattle and calves condition 7% poor, 14% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 5% poor, 19% fair, 60% good, 16% excellent. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for cattle 75%. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for sheep 84%. Cows calved 23%. Ewes lambing-farm flock 21%. Ewes lambing-range flock 8%. Sheep shorn-farm flock 1%. Sheep shorn-range flock 1%. Mild winter temperatures along with snowstorms occurred throughout the State for the month of March. Snowpack in Utah, according to Natural Resources Conservation Service as of March 25, 2024, was 125 percent measured as percent of median snowfall. Spring planting was under way in Beaver and Cache Counties. Beaver, Box Elder, Grand, and Millard Counties noted that livestock producers were dealing with no calving and lambing issues due to mild winter weather.

VIRGINIA: For the week ending March 24, 2024, topsoil moisture is 2% very short, 11% short, 79% adequate and 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture is 1% very short, 13% short, 81% adequate and 5% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 39% fair, 48% good, 8% excellent. Barley condition 2% poor, 47% fair, 40% good, 11% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 4% very poor, 24% poor, 35% fair, 32% good, 5% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 11% very short, 27% short, 60% adequate, 2% surplus. Percent of feed obtained from pastures 15%. Virginia experienced mixed precipitation from normal to above normal in March. Temperatures were above normal for the month. During the third week of the month, high winds and dry conditions in the northern part of Virginia fueled major fires that lead to the loss of agricultural structures

and thousands of trees falling on fences. In some areas, weather has allowed pastures to start to green up and grow. Hay and roughage supplies are mostly adequate to short. Primary activities for the month include producers considering selling replacement heifers, vaccinating fall calves, topdressing nitrogen, applying manure, and spreading fertilizer.

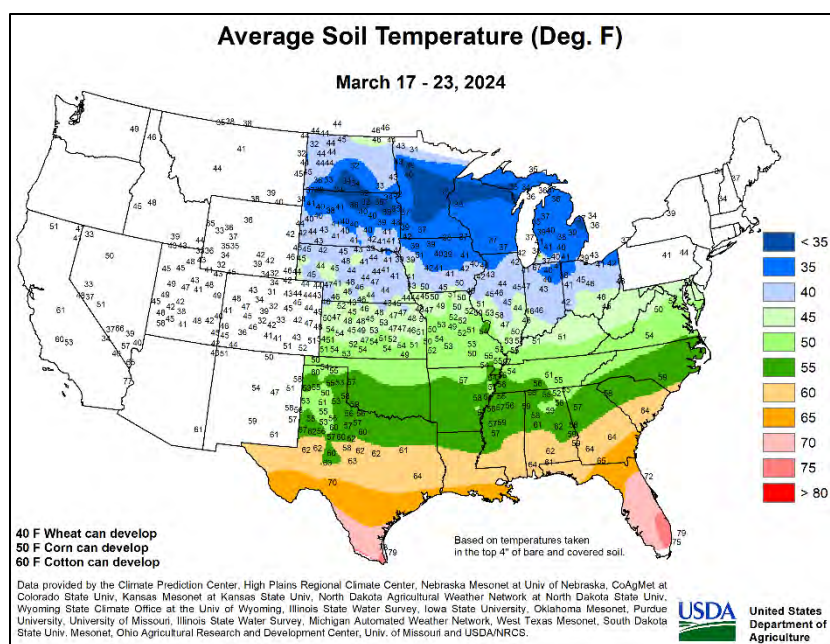
WASHINGTON: Western Washington saw an earlier spring than usual, with blossoms emerging earlier. After a cold snap, blossoms bounced back, and pollinators were out, but many brassicas were killed due to the cold. Fields were still wet, although a few farmers tilled some ground last week. In central Washington, temperatures were above normal. Native grasses started greening up, and fields were drying out for possible field activity. Calving was going well with no problems. In Yakima County, fields were greening up in the Yakima Valley, from cover crops to grass hays. Rivers and streams were running low compared to last spring. Hop yards were strung for the upcoming season. Most vegetable fields had been prepared, tilled, hilled, and were ready for planting. Pear orchards were white from the dormant applications applied to ward off insects. Apple and cherry orchards received delayed dormant sprays of insecticides and horticultural oils for overwintering aphids, scales, and mites. Precocious cherry blocks were already showing pink as the flower florets began to extend. Apricots were showing a weak flower bloom. In east central Washington, producers experienced moderate springtime weather, temperatures had warmed up, and some counties saw rainfall. Northeastern Washington did not see much rain, but temperatures rose. In southeast Washington, the snowpack was light, and dry conditions continued.

WEST VIRGINIA: For the week ending March 24, Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 12% short, 76% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 17% short, 72% adequate, and 6% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 13% short, 79% adequate, and 7% surplus. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 7% short, 88% adequate, and 3% surplus. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 16% fair, 67% good, and 5% excellent. Winter wheat condition 60% fair, 30% good, and 10% excellent. Cattle and calves condition 3% poor, 15% fair, 73% good, and 9% excellent. Percent calving 54%. Sheep and lambs condition 6% poor, 17% fair, 68% good, and 9% excellent. Percent

lambing 65%. Weather conditions for the month have been a mix of warm and cool temperatures with some wet conditions. There was some area flooding when rains were heavy, along with some snow as temperatures fluctuated. Farming activities for the month included calving and lambing.

WISCONSIN: March temperatures through March 24 in Wisconsin averaged 35.3 degrees, 6.8 degrees above normal. The State averaged 0.97 inch of precipitation throughout the month, 0.45 inch below normal. Spring fieldwork including tilling fields and spreading manure got off to a fast start due to the warm and dry conditions. However, a late month snowstorm slowed progress on upcoming fieldwork. In more southern areas, wheat and alfalfa are beginning to green, with minimal signs of winter freeze damage observed.

WYOMING: This report for Wyoming is for the entire month of March 2024. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 43% short, 40% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 41% short, 40% adequate. Barley planted 19%. Winter wheat condition 4% very poor, 21% poor, 52% fair, 22% good, 1 percent excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 2% short, 86% adequate, 11 percent surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 12% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus. Livestock condition 1% poor, 5% fair, 89% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 49% fair, 39% good, 2% surplus. Cows calved 18%. Ewes lambing 14%. Sheep shorn 27%. Cattle death loss was rated as 62% average, 38% light. Sheep death loss was rated 1% heavy, 61% average, 38% light. Wyoming received relief from the ongoing drought conditions during the month of March. Precipitation was scattered and total accumulations varied, ranging from a trace to as much as 10 inches during the month, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Temperatures across the State were warmer than normal, ranging from 2 to 10 degrees above average. Drought conditions in the State slightly improved during March according to the United States Drought Monitor report published on March 19, 2024. The amount of land rated drought free equaled 46 percent, compared with 44 percent on February 20, 2024. Abnormally dry conditions covered 28 percent of Wyoming, moderate drought was found in 19 percent, and severe drought was found in 7 percent.



International Weather and Crop Summary

March 17-23, 2024

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Anomalous warmth persisted, with northern showers contrasting with drier weather in southern growing areas.

WESTERN FSU: Additional beneficial rain in the west juxtaposed with acute short-term dryness in the east.

MIDDLE EAST: A slow-moving storm system triggered widespread moderate to heavy rain over central portions of the region.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Dry and very hot weather exacerbated drought in the west but promoted winter grain development in the east.

EAST ASIA: Showers benefited winter rapeseed and spring rice in southern China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Widespread showers benefited seasonal rice across the region, though drought remained a problem in the Philippines.

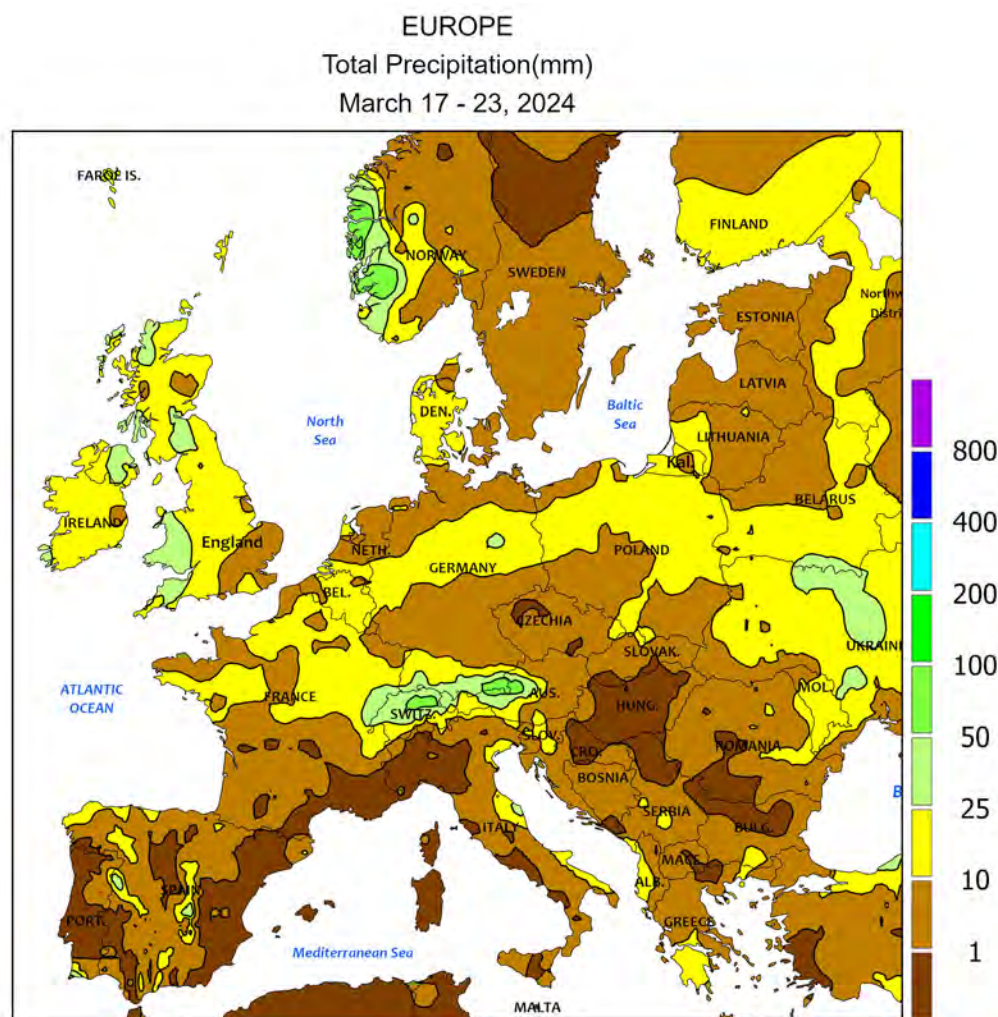
AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry weather favored summer crop harvesting in southern Queensland, while showers farther south caused some fieldwork delays.

SOUTH AFRICA: Much-needed rain returned to eastern farming areas, as heat and dryness persisted in western sections of the corn belt.

ARGENTINA: Conditions favored late-developing summer crops in nearly all major farming areas.

BRAZIL: Beneficial rain fell throughout the region, including previously dry southern corn and soybean areas.





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

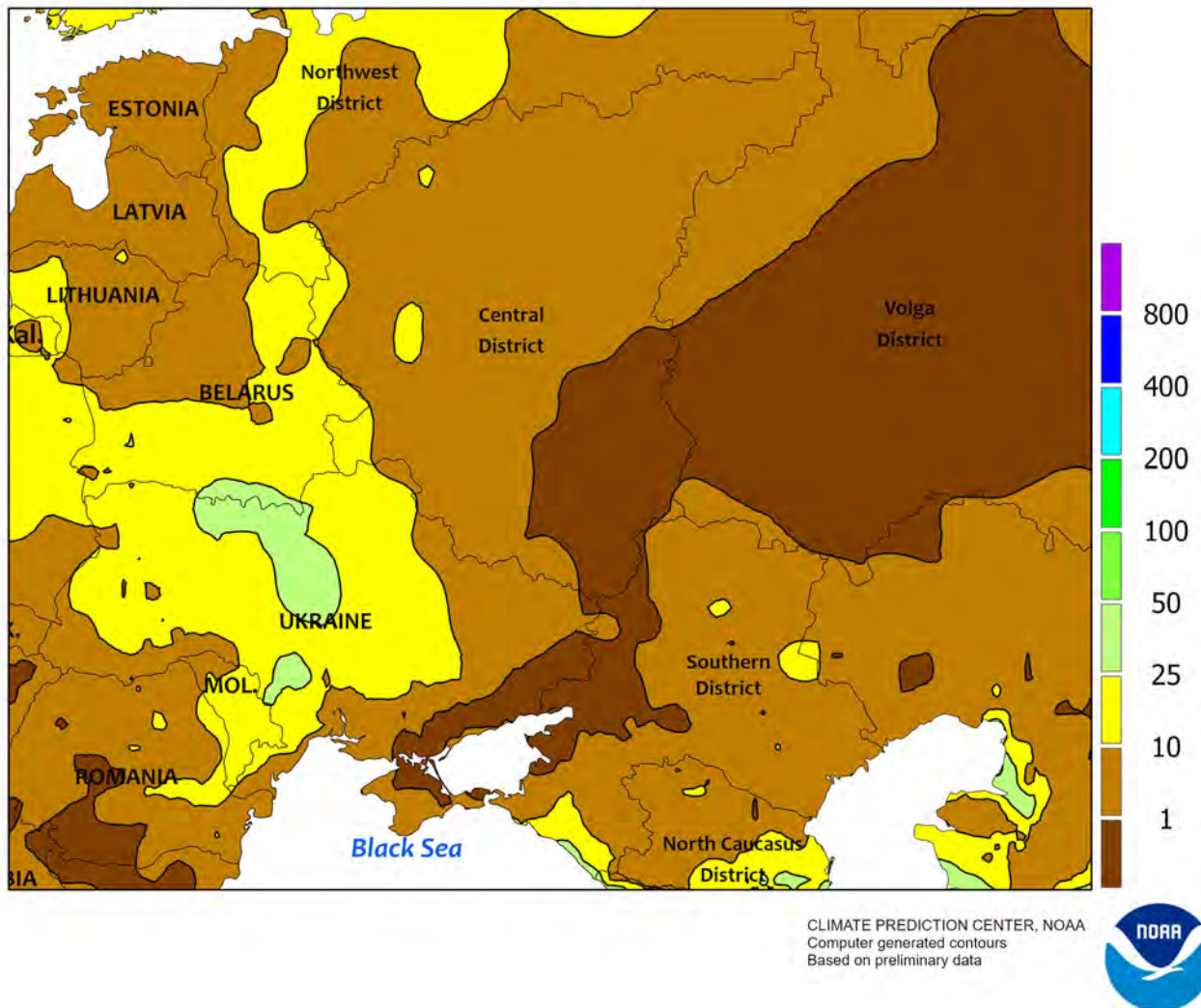


EUROPE

Anomalous warmth persisted, with showers in northern portions of the continent contrasting with drier weather in southern growing areas. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C above normal across much of Europe, with very warm conditions noted on the Iberian Peninsula (5-9°C above normal, highs approaching 30°C). As a result, winter crops continued to develop two to four weeks ahead of average (locally more). More notably, the persistent anomalous warmth has hastened winter grains and oilseeds across southern Europe toward or into the more freeze-sensitive late-

vegetative to early-reproductive stages of development as of the end of March. Showers were widespread albeit not as heavy as previous weeks across central and northern crop areas, with 2 to 30 mm of rainfall from France and England eastward into Poland and the Baltic States. Drier weather settled over the Mediterranean Basin, though a few showers (locally up to 25 mm) fell from eastern Italy into Greece and the western Balkans. While moisture supplies remained overall favorable, soils remained unfavorably dry in Hungary, northern Serbia, southern Romania, and northeastern Bulgaria.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
March 17 - 23, 2024

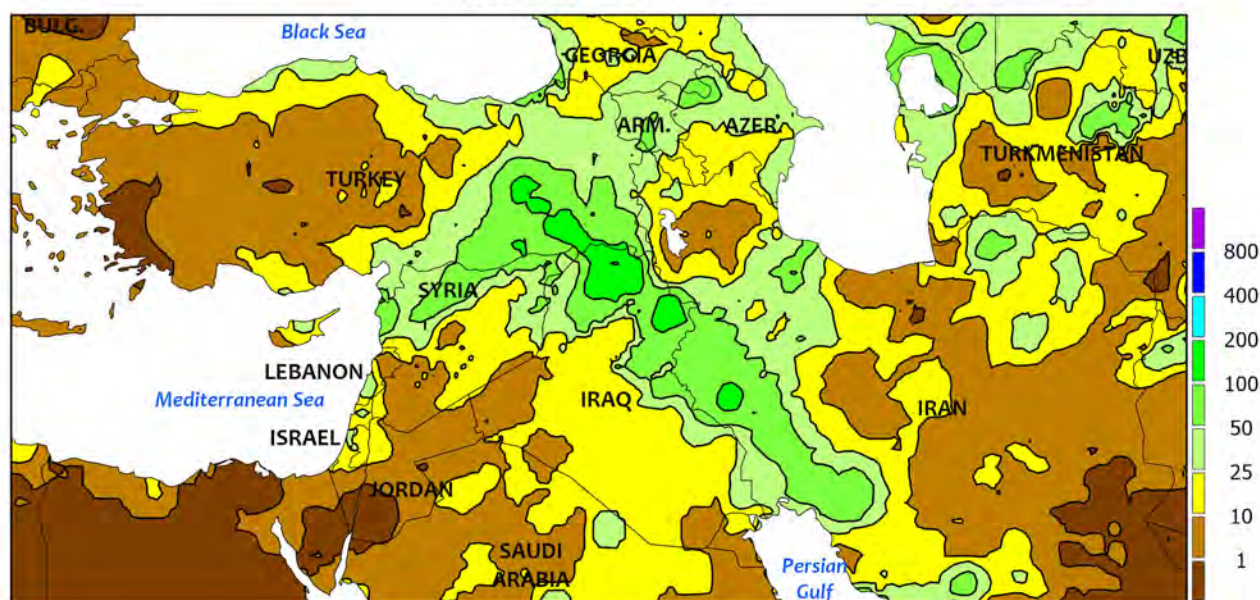


WESTERN FSU

Additional beneficial showers in western croplands contrasted with acute short-term dryness farther east. Rain totaled 10 to 30 mm over Moldova, western Ukraine, and southern Moldova, further easing moisture deficits and improving prospects for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. Warm weather (2-4°C above normal) across western and northern croplands continued to sustain a faster-than-normal pace of

winter crop green up and vegetative development. Conversely, continued dry weather over much of western Russia and eastern Ukraine heightened short-term precipitation deficits. The past 30 days have been very dry in the aforementioned eastern growing areas (locally less than 10 percent-of-normal rainfall), though moisture demands for vegetative (south) to dormant (north) winter crops remained low.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
March 17 - 23, 2024



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



MIDDLE EAST

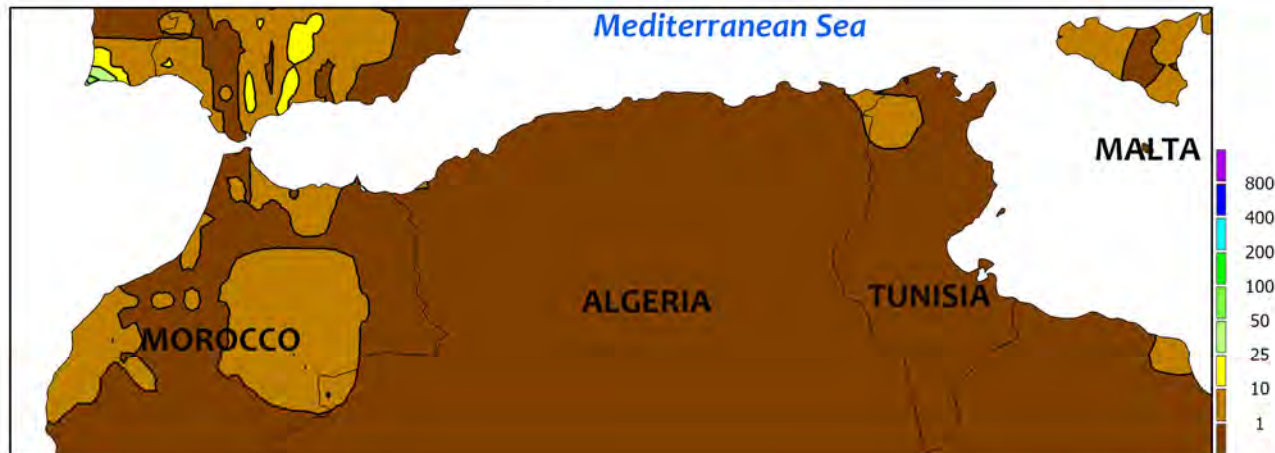
A slow-moving storm triggered widespread moderate to heavy rain and mountain snow over central portions of the region and lighter showers elsewhere. Precipitation totaled 10 to 100 mm (liquid equivalent) from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into Iraq and western Iran. Embedded within this broad area of precipitation was a pocket of even heavier orographically enhanced rain and mountain snow (100-215 mm liquid equivalent) over southeastern Turkey and northern Iraq. The precipitation maintained abundant to excessive soil moisture

for vegetative (north) to reproductive (south) winter grains, boosted irrigation reserves for summer crops, but caused flooding and localized damage to infrastructure. Showers were lighter (2-15 mm) albeit still beneficial for winter grains in central and northwestern Turkey as well as eastern Iran. Cold weather (2-4°C below normal) surged southward on the backside of the storm over Turkey, while southerly flow on the east side of the storm netted eastern Iran anomalous warmth (4-7°C above normal).

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Total Precipitation(mm)

March 17 - 23, 2024



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

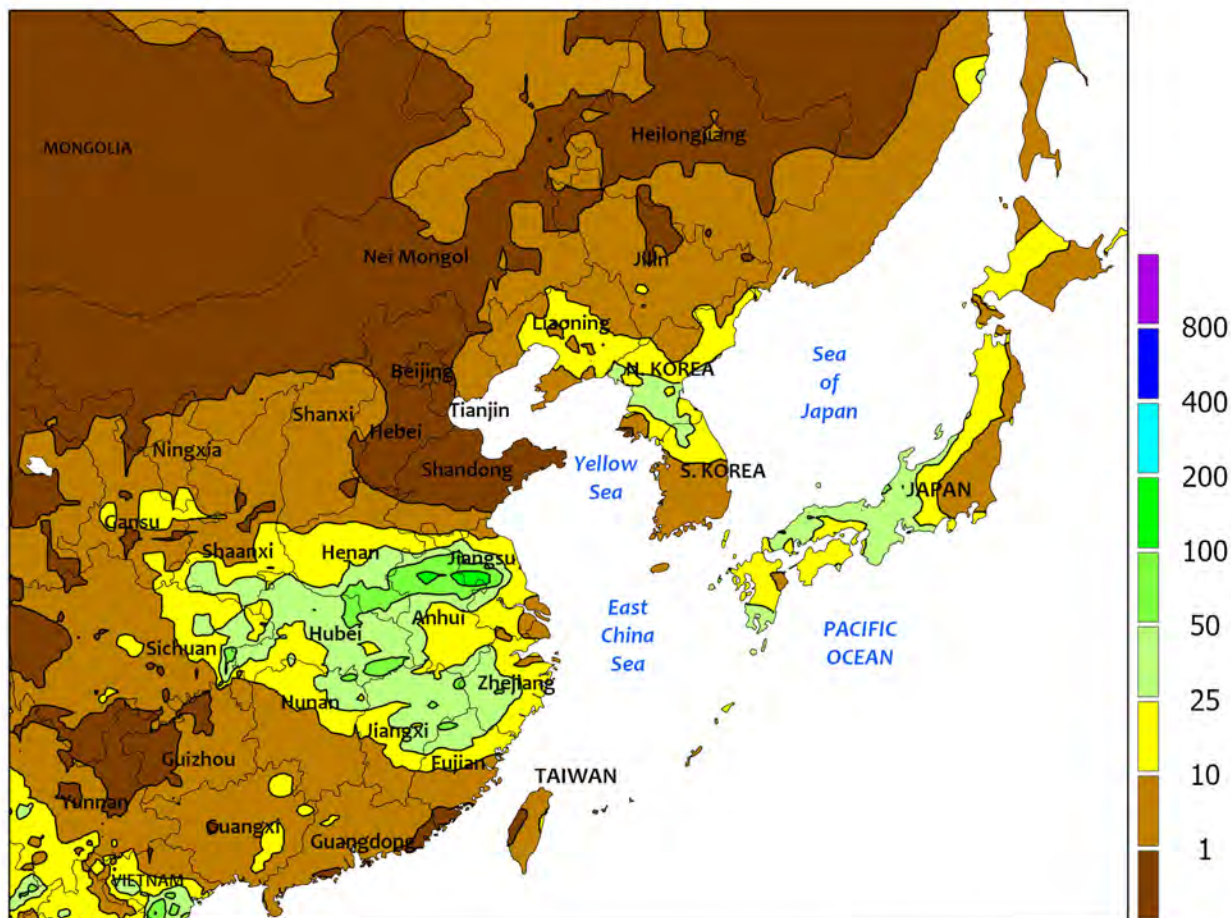


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Dry weather prevailed across the region during the monitoring period, with very high temperatures exacerbating drought impacts in western growing areas. There was little to no rainfall reported outside of a few spotty light showers (1-5 mm). More notably, summer-like heat expanded across the western half of the region, with temperatures averaging 3 to 5°C above normal in western Morocco and 6 to 10°C above normal from eastern Morocco into central Algeria. Unseasonable heat (32-38°C) in Morocco hastened drought-afflicted winter grains through the filling stages of development toward maturity.

Similarly, unusually high daytime temperatures in western Algeria (33-36°C) sped winter wheat and barley through reproduction into grain fill in very poor condition due to this season's severe drought. The unusually warm conditions (2-5°C above normal) also overspread eastern Algeria and Tunisia, though daytime highs in the upper 20s (degrees C) posed little to no threat to vegetative (Hautes Plateau) to reproductive (elsewhere) winter grains. Crop conditions across the eastern half of the region are much better than western counterparts due to more consistent and well-timed rains this growing season.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
March 17 - 23, 2024



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

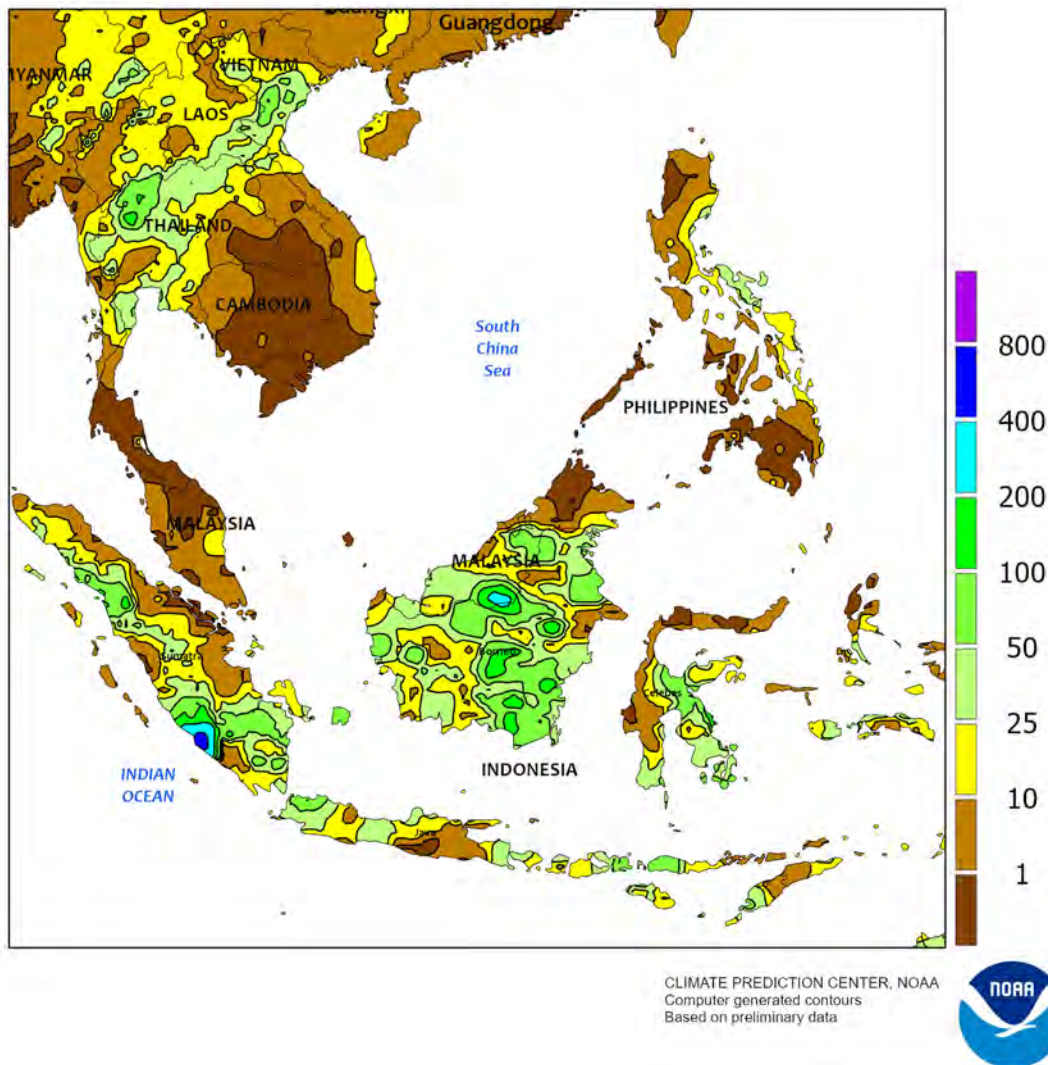


EASTERN ASIA

An unusually strong southerly fetch of moisture in southern China collided with a storm system moving east, bringing beneficial rainfall to both winter and spring crops. Reproductive rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley and newly sown early-crop rice in the southeast received as much as 50 mm of rain. Additionally, with the exception of a brief

drop in temperatures after the storm's passing, warm weather prevailed for most of the period (weekly temperatures averaging up to 4°C above normal), promoting crop development. Meanwhile, showers (up to 50 mm) touched portions of the North China Plain, boosting soil moisture for vegetative wheat.

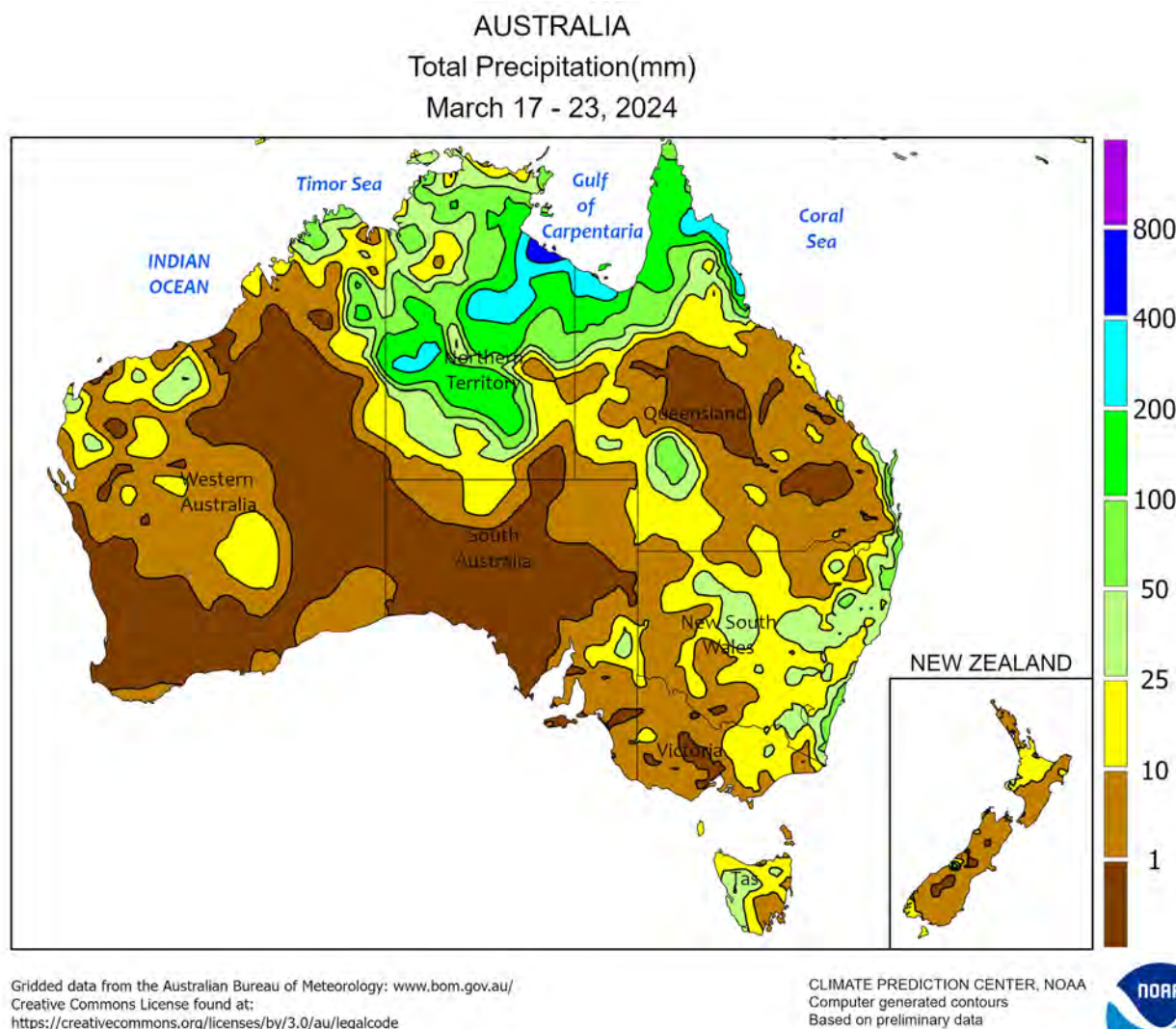
SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
March 17 - 23, 2024



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers overspread much of the region during the period. Seasonably wet weather (25-100 mm or more) continued in southern sections (Malaysia and Indonesia), benefiting oil palm and seasonal rice. In addition, rainfall continued in drought-stricken areas of the northern Philippines; significant long-term (60-90 day) moisture deficits

remained for seasonal rice and other crops, however. Meanwhile, unseasonably wet weather occurred in Thailand and some of the surrounding areas. Rainfall totals easily topped 25 mm, helping to ease early-season heat and bolster moisture for second-crop rice in the middle of its growing season.

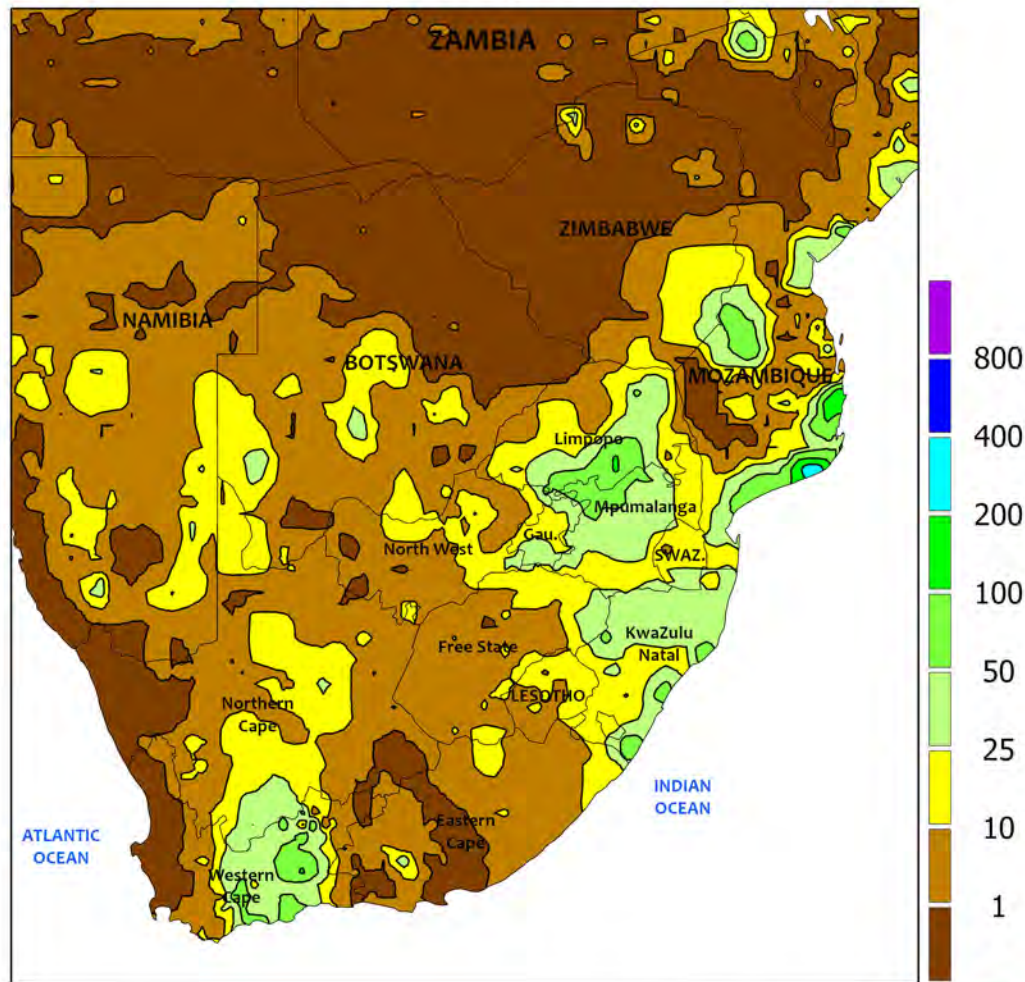


AUSTRALIA

Widespread showers (10-25 mm, locally more) in New South Wales and eastern Victoria likely caused some delays in summer crop harvesting, but the rain helped boost topsoil moisture in advance of upcoming winter crop planting. In contrast, mostly dry weather in southern Queensland favored cotton and sorghum maturation and harvesting. Mostly dry weather prevailed across southern and western portions of the wheat belt as well. Although root zone soil moisture is

hovering near normal in most areas, more rain would be welcome to help maintain or increase moisture supplies as the winter crop growing season rapidly approaches. Wheat, barley, and canola planting typically begins in April each year, with most crops sown by June. Temperatures averaged within 1 to 2°C of normal throughout most of the wheat belt, with maximum temperatures mostly in the upper 20s to middle 30s (degrees C).

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation(mm)
March 17 - 23, 2024



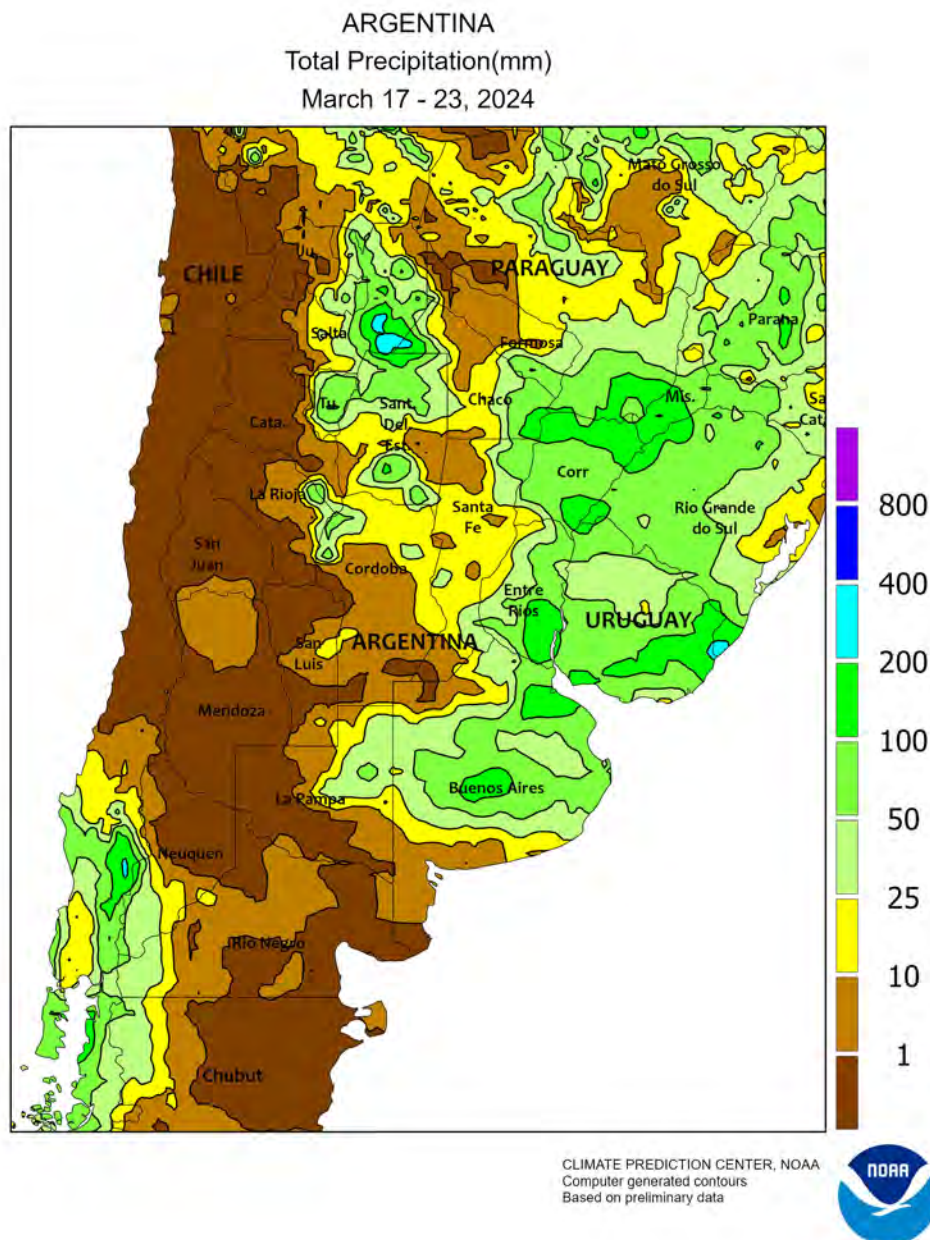
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTH AFRICA

Beneficial showers returned to eastern corn and sugarcane areas, but unseasonable heat and dryness maintained stress on immature summer crops in western sections of the corn belt. Rainfall totaling 10 to 50 mm or more – locally exceeding 100 mm – covered a broad area stretching from Limpopo southeastward through KwaZulu-Natal. Weekly temperatures averaged from near normal to as much as 2°C above normal in the rainy locations, with highest daytime temperatures mostly

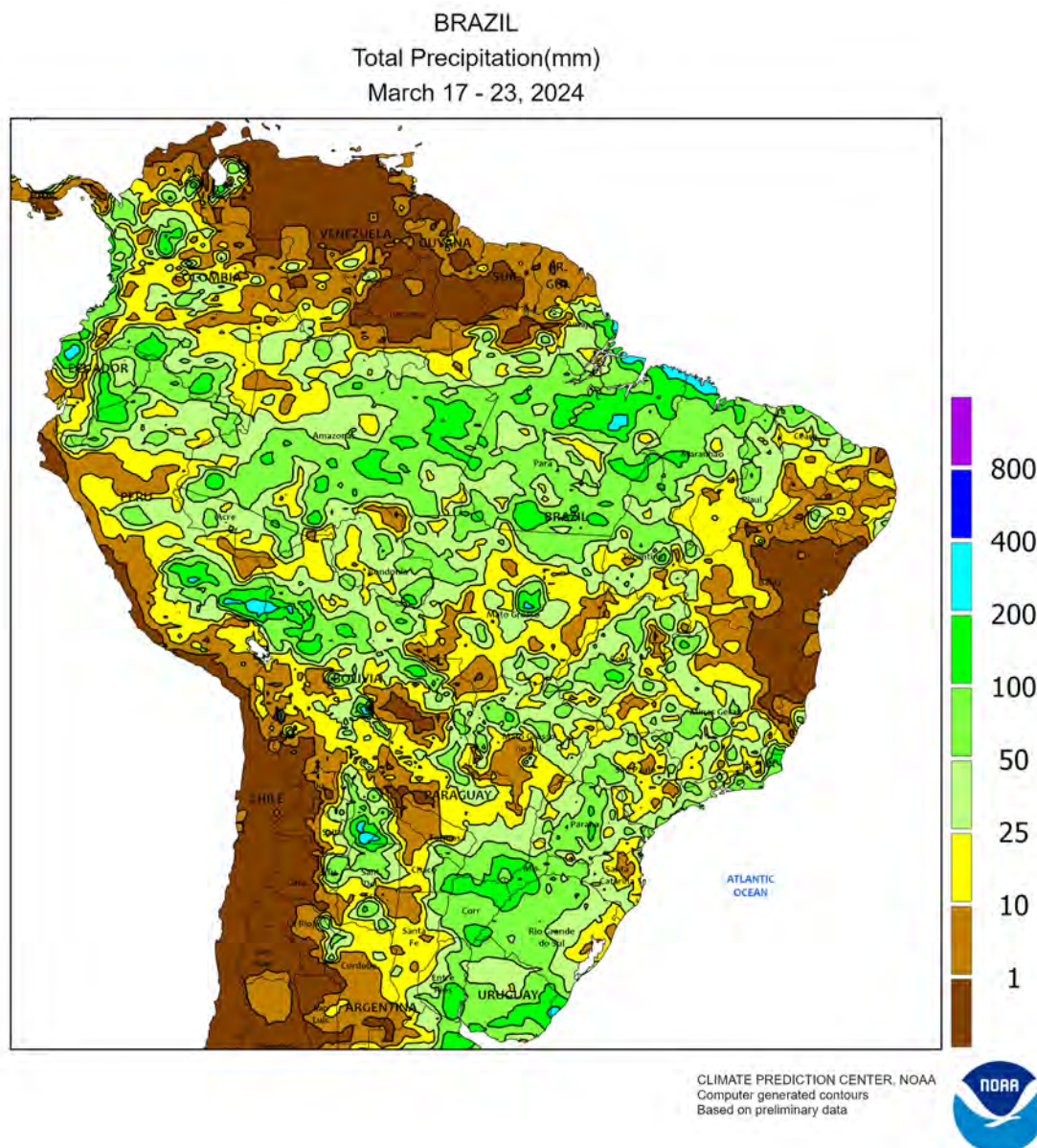
ranging in the lower 30s (degrees C). However, hot (highs reaching the upper 30s and lower 40s), mostly dry weather persisted farther west, including key white corn production areas in North West and western Free State. In addition, the hot weather fostered rapid development of crops in irrigated farming areas in the Cape Provinces, although a large portion of Western Cape recorded unseasonably heavy rain (10-50 mm, locally higher) that may have caused local disruptions in farm activities.



ARGENTINA

Conditions remained overall favorable for late-developing summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton in nearly all major agricultural districts. Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm over a broad area stretching from Buenos Aires northeastward through Corrientes, with similar amounts concentrated in the northwest (Salta and environs). Drier conditions prevailed elsewhere, including southern Córdoba, which has experienced several bouts with unseasonable warmth and dryness since January. Highest daytime temperatures ranged from the lower

40s (degrees C) in the far north to the upper 20s in Buenos Aires, promoting generally rapid development of summer crops in areas growing with adequate moisture. In southern farming areas (Buenos Aires and La Pampa), nighttime lows dropped below 5°C locally but no freezes were reported. According to the government of Argentina, sunflowers were 58 percent harvested (41 percent last year) as of March 21, with harvesting 45 and 65 percent completed, respectively, in Buenos Aires and La Pampa.

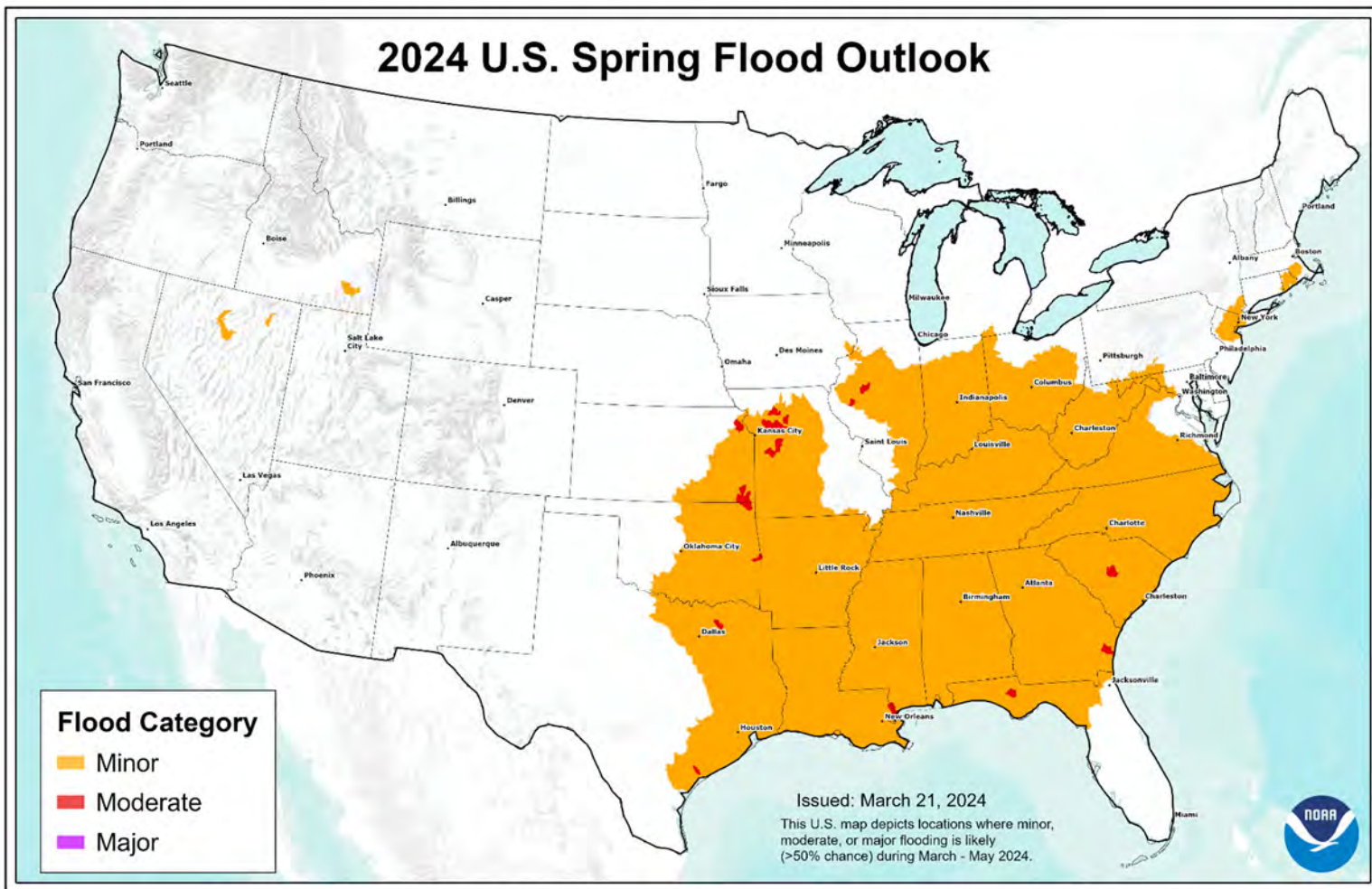


BRAZIL

Showers returned to previously dry farming areas in southern Brazil, providing timely moisture for immature summer crops impacted by recent periods of unseasonable warmth and dryness. Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm over key farming areas in Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul, though amounts were more variable – including pockets of near-complete dryness – in Mato Grosso do Sul and São Paulo. Highest daytime temperatures ranged from the lower to upper 30s (degrees C) in these areas, with the higher readings concentrated in and around Mato Grosso do Sul. According to government reports, 3 percent of soybeans were harvested as of March 21 in Rio Grande do Sul, with the majority of the crop (59 percent) in the pod filling stage; meanwhile, corn was 74 percent harvested. In Paraná, first-crop corn and soybeans were 87 and 80 percent harvested, respectively, as of March

18; second-crop corn was 96 percent planted, with about 15 percent of the crop in flowering to filling stages of development. Meanwhile, warm, showery weather prevailed farther north, although as in southern areas, rainfall was highly variable with some pockets of dryness. Amounts totaling 25 to 100 mm covered a broad area stretching from Goiás and Minas Gerais northward, with similar amounts scattered throughout Mato Grosso. Summer warmth (highs reaching the lower and middle 30s) fostered rapid development of corn and soybeans in the northern farmlands, while also maintaining high crop moisture demands and losses through evaporation. The northern rainy season typically ends in May, but drier conditions often develop in April, making a continuation of rainfall in the upcoming weeks critical for maintaining current yield expectations.

2024 U.S. Spring Flood Outlook



The overall threat of significant flooding this spring is low due to above-normal temperatures and historically low snow-pack. However, moderate flooding may occur in climatologically flood-prone areas of the Midwest and South. The overall lack of snowpack and significant winter precipitation, coupled with the current outlook, suggests that low-flow conditions may return to main-stem rivers in the Mississippi River Basin later this year.

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