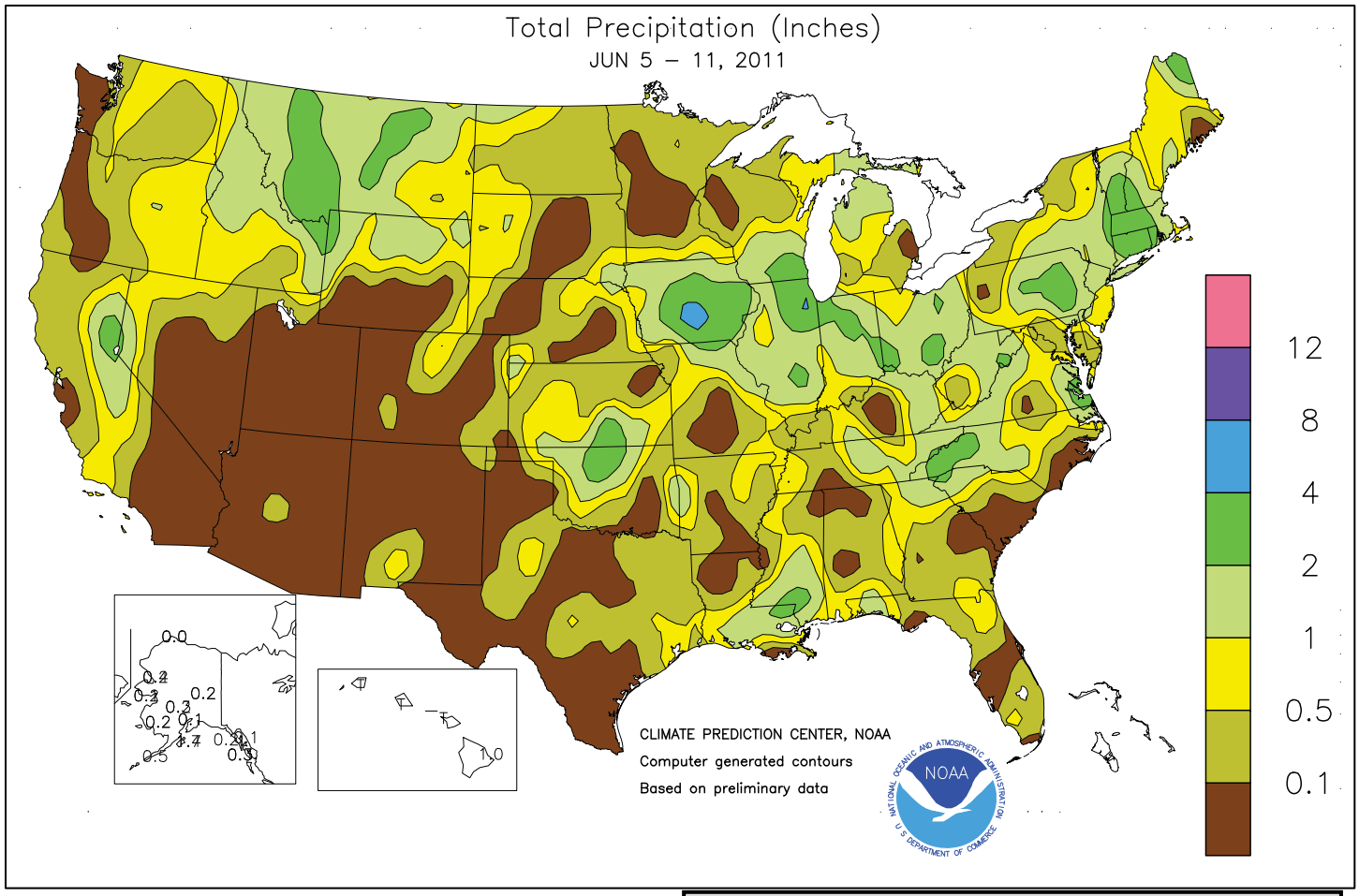
Volume 98, No. 24 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather June 14, 2011

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



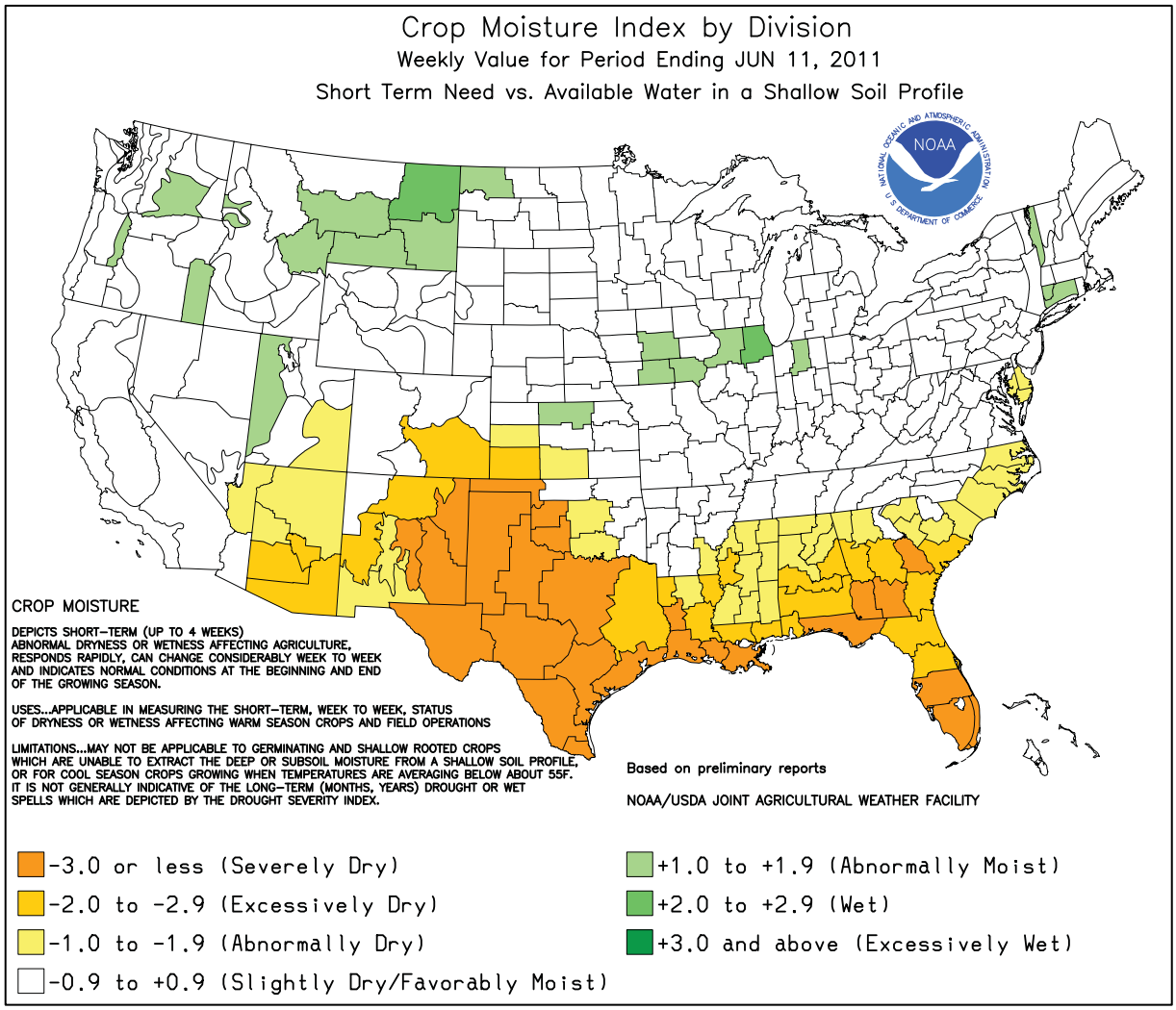
HIGHLIGHTS
June 5 - 11, 2011

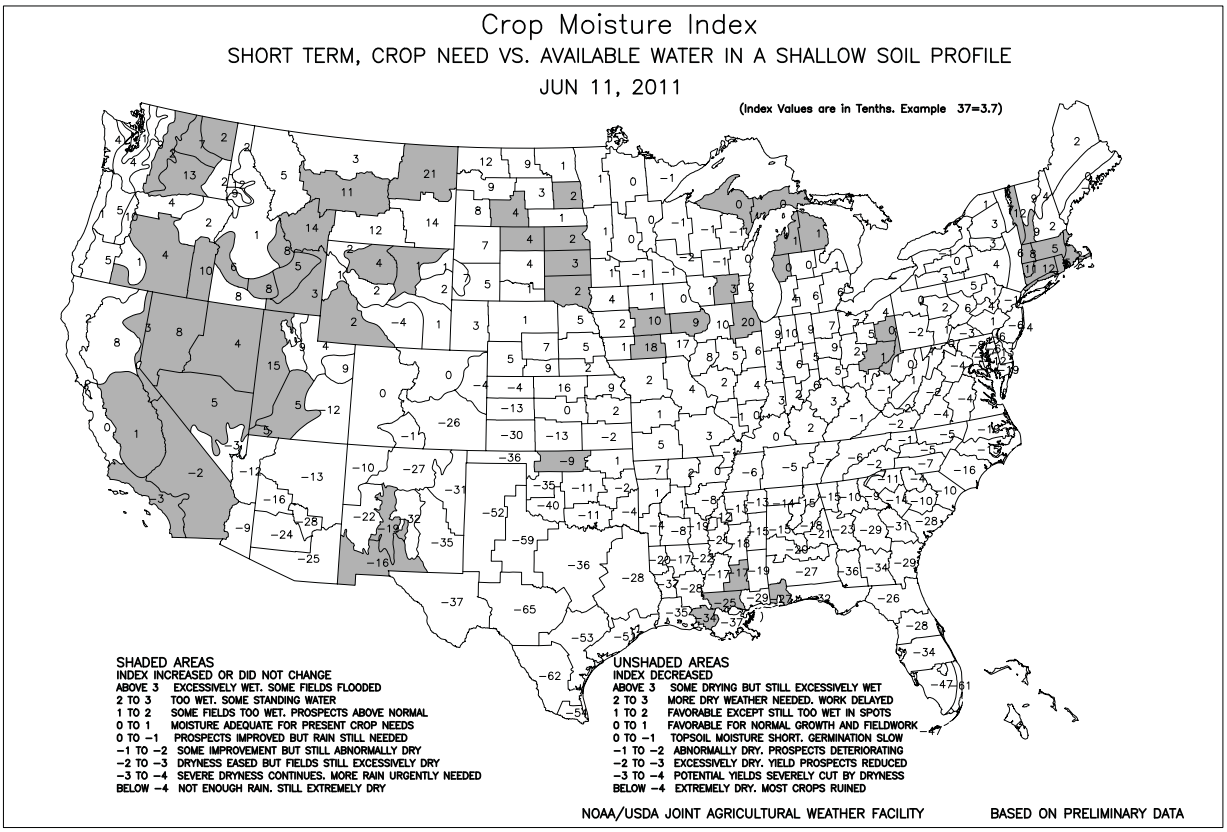
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Relentless heat stressed pastures and rain-fed summer crops from the **southern Plains into the Southeast**, while hot weather briefly spread as far north as the **Midwestern and Mid-Atlantic States**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal in many locations from the **southern Plains into the Ohio Valley**. Isolated showers provided minimal relief from the **Southern** heat and drought, although some heavier rain was noted in the **central Gulf Coast region**. Farther north, late-season planting efforts proceeded with few delays in the **upper**

(Continued on page 5)

Contents

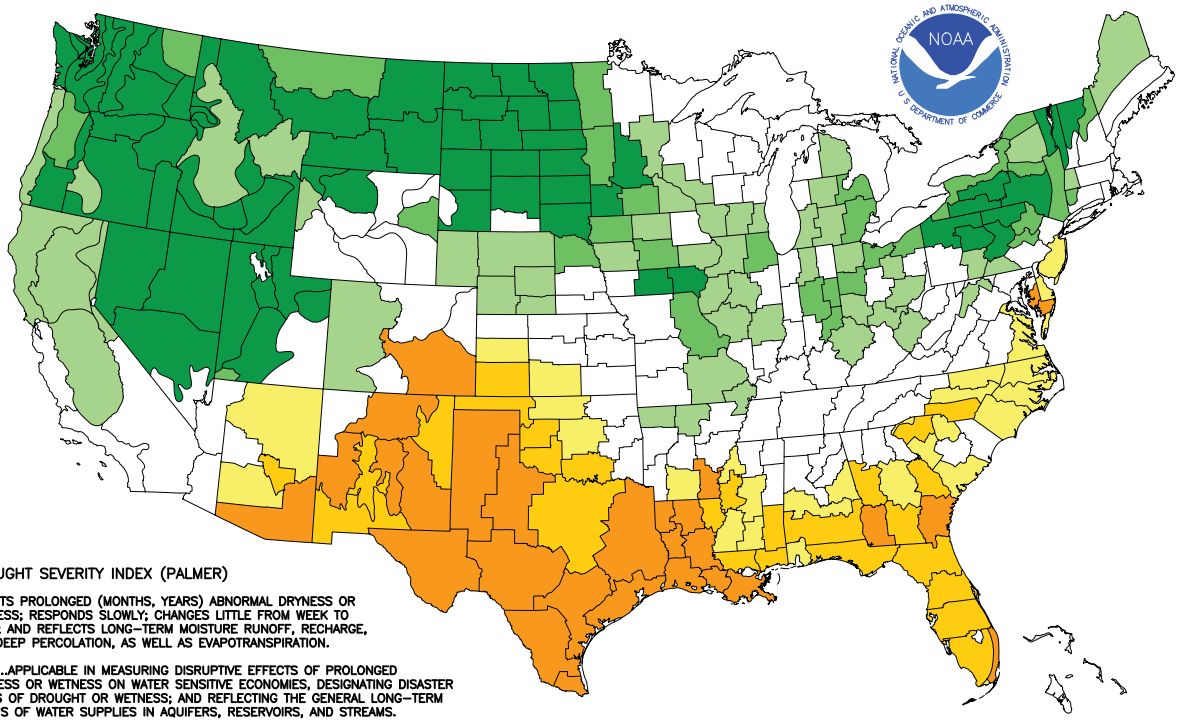

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUN 11, 2011
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
JUN 11, 2011
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

Drought Severity Index by Division

Weekly Value for Period Ending JUN 11, 2011

Long Term Palmer



DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)

DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.

USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.

LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).

Based on preliminary reports

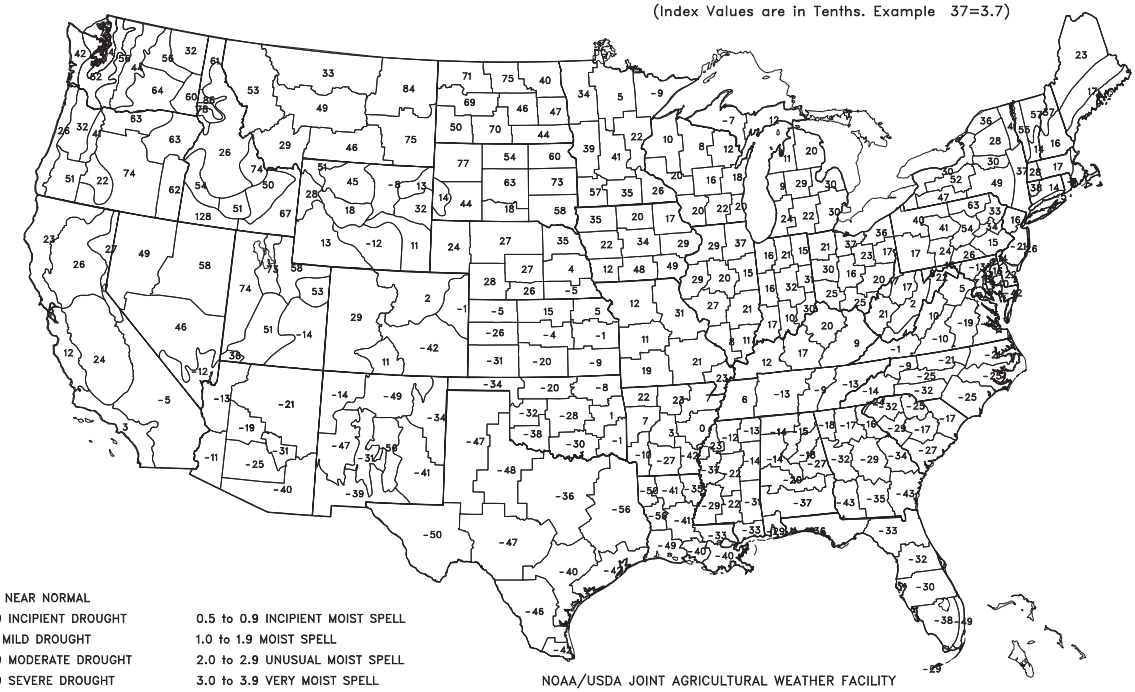
- -4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
- -3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
- -2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
- -1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
- +2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
- +3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
- +4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)

Drought Severity Index by Division

JUN 11, 2011

(Long Term Palmer)

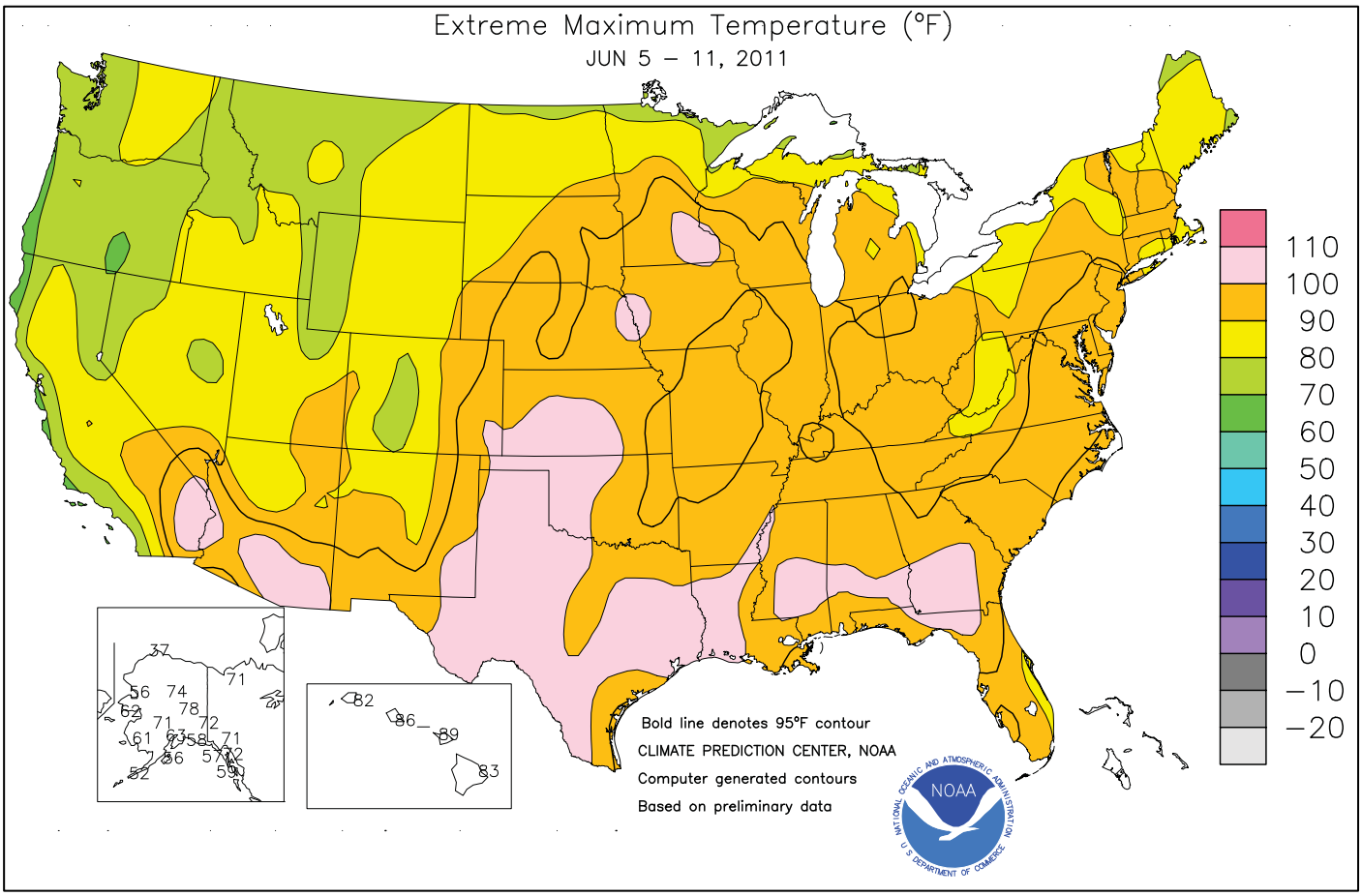
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)

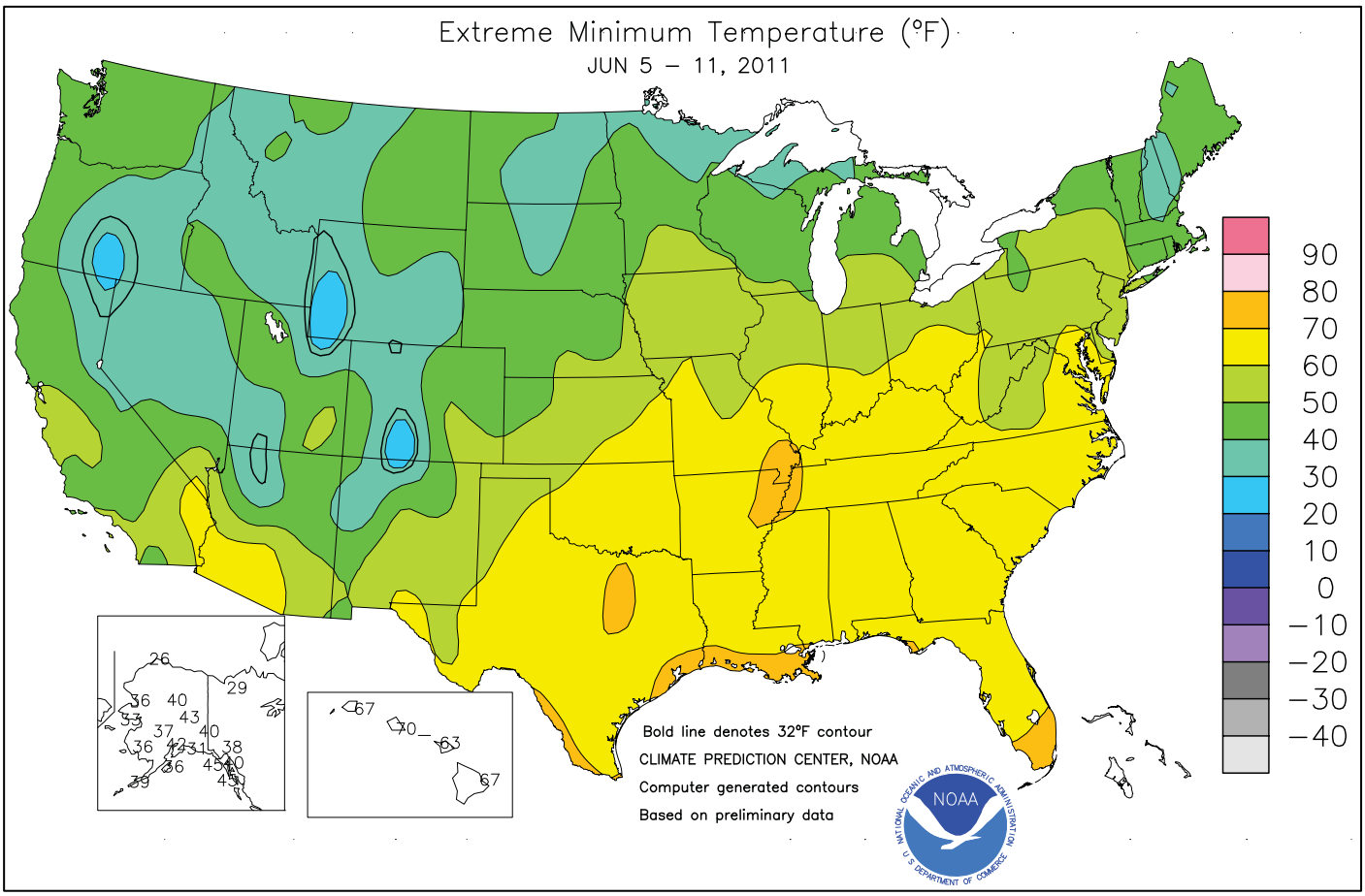


0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT

0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL

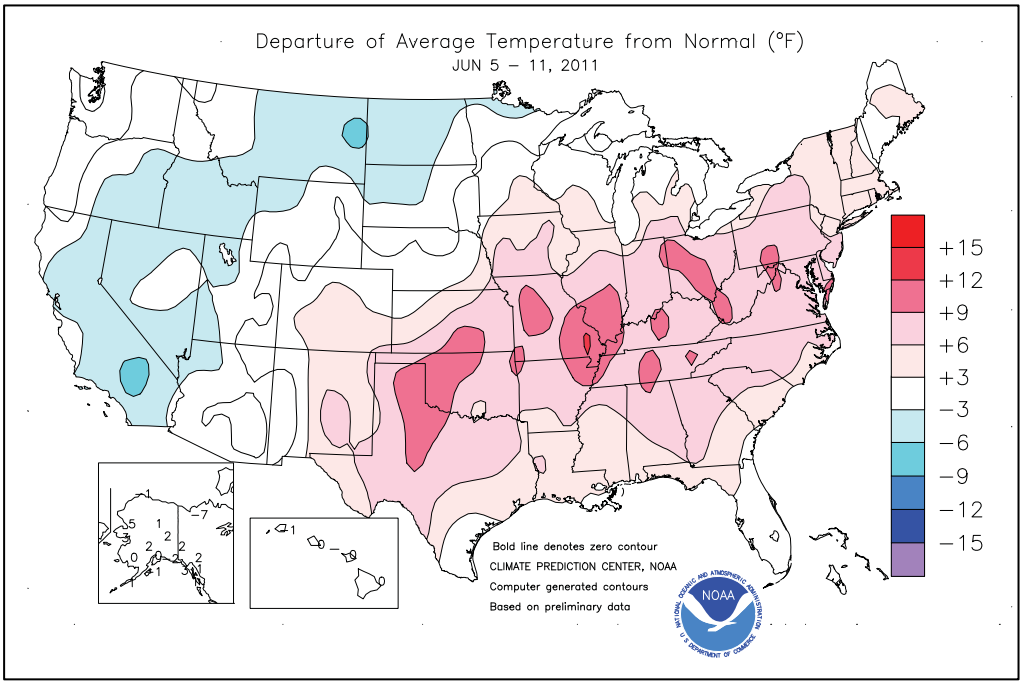
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JUN 5 – 11, 2011
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JUN 5 – 11, 2011
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

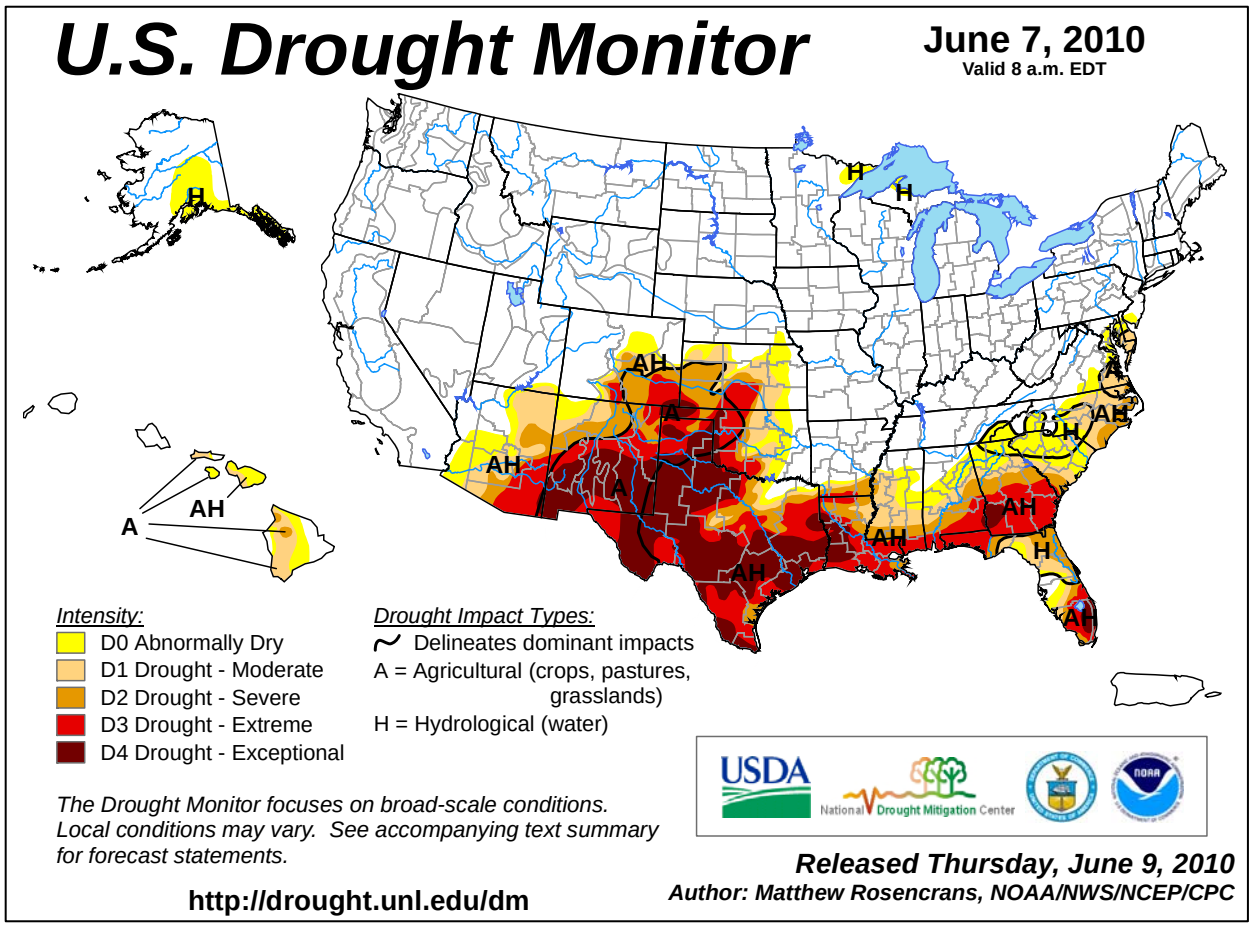
Midwest, while showers and thunderstorms caused some temporary fieldwork disruptions across the remainder of the **Corn Belt**. Meanwhile, cool, wet weather on the **northern High Plains** contrasted with hot, mostly dry conditions on the drought-ravaged **southern High Plains**. Producers struggled to plant remaining spring wheat acreage on the **northern Plains**, while the winter wheat harvest quickly advanced on the **southern Plains**. Late-week rainfall provided some drought relief in **northern Oklahoma** and **southern Kansas**. Elsewhere, wildfire containment efforts were ongoing in the **Southwest**, while cool, unsettled weather continued to hamper fieldwork and crop development in **California** and the **Northwest**. Disease pressure in **Northwestern** winter wheat remained a concern due to cool, damp conditions.

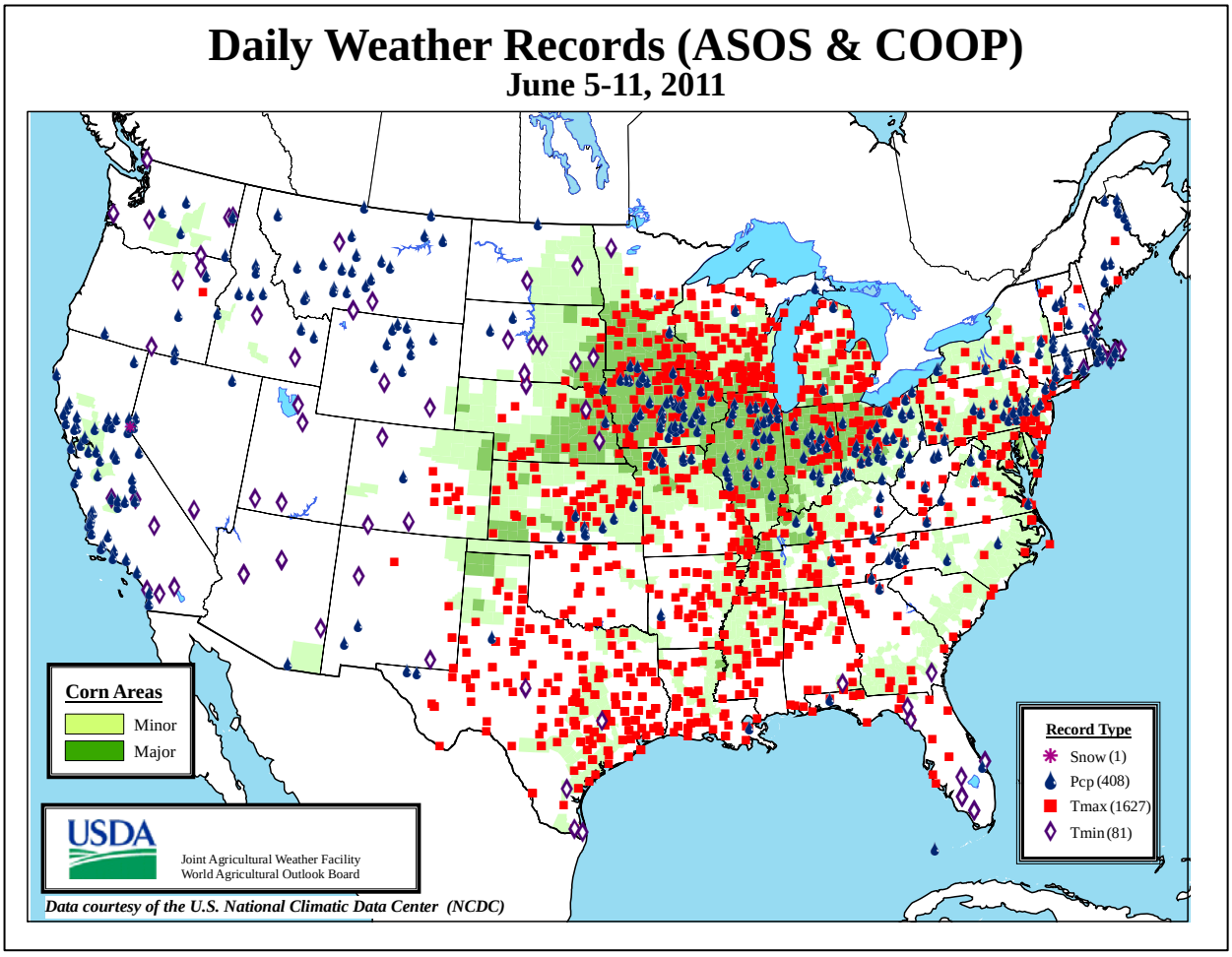


The week opened with record-setting June heat in parts of **Texas**. On June 5, **Galveston** (99°F) tied its June record (previously attained on June 18, 1918), while **Houston** (105°F) edged its former monthly mark (previously, 104°F on June 24 and 26, 2009). **Houston** reached 105°F again on June 6, representing its first occurrence of consecutive highs of 105°F or greater since September 4-5, 2000. Meanwhile, heat briefly built into the **Midwest**, where **Sioux City, IA** (100°F on June 6), recorded a triple-digit high for the first time since July 31, 2006. In **Illinois**, **Rockford** (96°F on June 7) experienced its hottest day since July 31, 2006, when it was also 96°F. **Madison, WI** (96°F on June 7), reached or exceeded the 95-degree mark for only the fourth time since the beginning of 2000, and noted its hottest June day since June 23, 1995. **Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN** (103°F on June 7), had its hottest day in more than two decades—since the high climbed to 105°F on July 31, 1988. Farther east, **Ft. Wayne, IN** (97°F on both June 7 and 8), reached or exceeded the 97-degree mark on consecutive days for the first time since July 30-31, 1999. Extreme heat reached the **Mid-Atlantic States** on June 9, when both **Washington, DC**, and **Atlantic City, NJ**, attained 102°F. It was **Washington's** hottest June day on record, tied with June 9, 1874, and **Atlantic City's** earliest triple-digit reading (previously, June 22, 1988). However, heat was much more persistent farther south, where **Medicine Lodge, KS**, recorded five triple-digit highs in a row from June 5-9. **Medicine Lodge's** temperature peaked at 106°F on June 8. **Midland, TX**, ended with week with five consecutive triple-digit readings from June 7-11, including a high of 105°F on June 8. In **Mississippi**, **Hattiesburg's** streak of triple-digit readings ended at 8 days (June 1-8), but its spell of 90-degree days stretched to 15 days (May 28 - June 11). In contrast, daily-record lows were set on June 9 in **Washington** locations such as **Lind** (35°F) and **Spokane** (39°F). Two days later, records for June 11 included 34°F in **Bismarck, ND**, and 38°F in **Pierre, SD.** In **Montana**, **Havre** continued to await its first 80-degree reading of the year. Previously, **Havre's** latest date of the year's first 80-degree warmth occurred on June 9, 1898.

Heavy precipitation lingered early in the week across the **West**, where **Santa Barbara, CA** (1.24 inches), and **Reno, NV** (1.03 inches on June 5), collected daily-record totals. Prior to this year, **Santa Barbara's** wettest June on record had occurred in 2009, when the entire monthly total of 0.51 inch fell on June 5. In **northern California**, **Ukiah** set a June rainfall record (previously, 1.30 inches in 1967), with 1.51 inches falling by the 6th. Later, heavy precipitation returned to **Montana**, where **Glasgow**—coming off its wettest May on record—netted a daily-record sum of 1.73 inches on June 7. The **Missouri River** continued to run high, with **Williston, ND** (more than 7 feet above flood stage and rising on June 13), measuring record-high crest. **Williston's** previous high-water mark, 6.00 feet above flood stage, was observed on April 1, 1912. The **Missouri River at Omaha, NE** (more than 3 feet above flood stage and rising on June 13), climbed to its second-highest level on record behind only the April 1952 high-water mark. As the week progressed, locally heavy showers affected the **Plains**, **Midwest**, and **Northeast**. With a 4.53-inch total on June 9, **Des Moines, IA**, experienced its third-wettest June day on record. The wettest June day in **Des Moines** occurred on June 12, 1947, when 5.48 inches fell. Other daily-record amounts included 3.40 inches (on June 10) in **Cincinnati, OH**; 2.82 inches (on June 9) in **Wichita, KS**; and 1.41 inches (on June 11) in **Reading, PA. Caribou, ME**, received 4.04 inches of rain on June 8-9. Farther south, a daily-record total of 2.02 inches fell in **Hattiesburg, MS**, on June 7. Parts of **Puerto Rico** and the **U.S. Virgin Islands** were also subjected to heavy rain, with **Christiansted Airport on St. Croix** receiving a daily-record total of 4.34 inches on June 7. Elsewhere, the Wallow fire southwest of **Alpine, AZ**, expanded to nearly 444,000 acres (with only 10 percent containment) by June 12. This represented **Arizona's** second-largest fire on record, behind only the Rodeo/Chediski fire, which charred more than 468,000 acres of vegetation beginning on June 18, 2002. Nationally, wildfires had burned 4.1 million U.S. acres by June 12, 2011, compared to the 10-year average of 1.6 million.

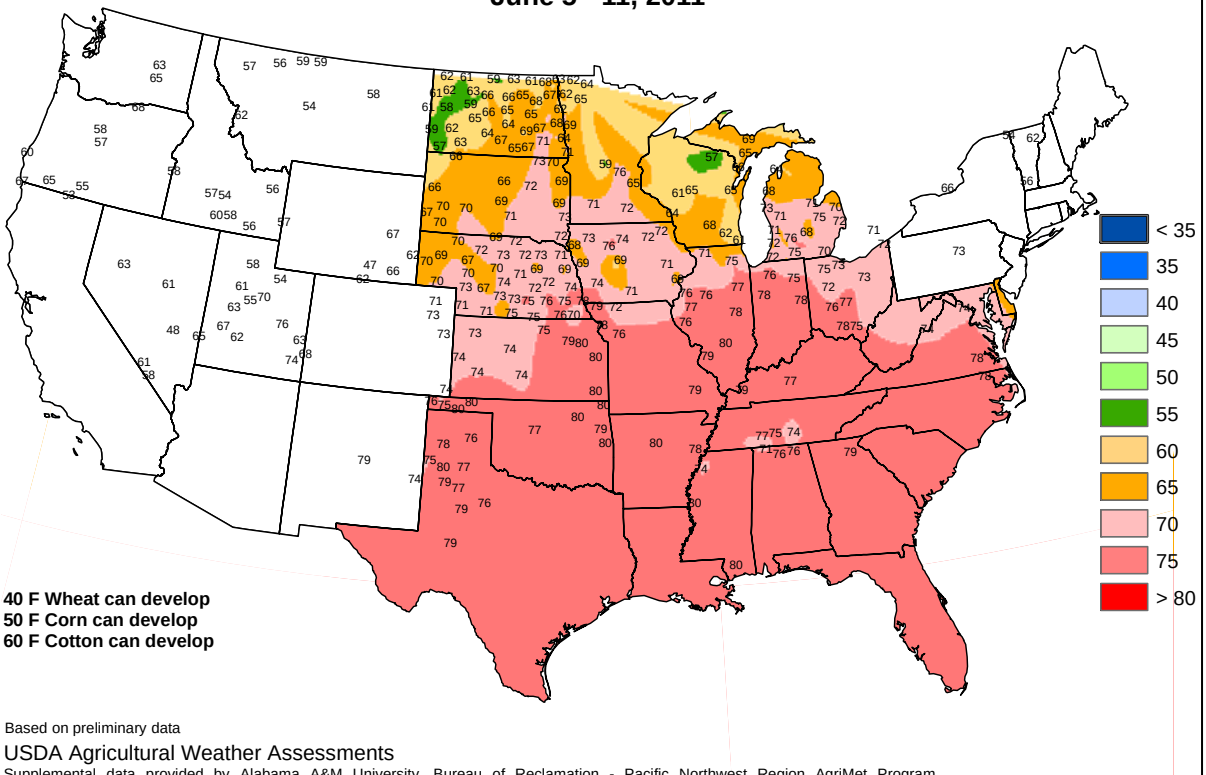
Scattered showers and thunderstorms accompanied mild weather in **Alaska**. **Fairbanks** reported its first thunderstorm of the year on June 11, along with rainfall totaling 0.16 inches. During the preceding 9 weeks (April 9 - June 10), **Fairbanks'** precipitation had totaled just 0.14 inch. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii**, where drought lingered across portions of the central and eastern islands. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** year-to-date rainfall through June 11 stood at 32.66 inches (58 percent of normal). Shower activity increased at week's end across **western Hawaii**, where **Mt. Waialeale, Kauai**, netted 3.76 inches of rain in a 48-hour period on June 10-12.


U.S. Drought Monitor
June 7, 2010
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
H = Hydrological (water)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://drought.unl.edu/dm
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, June 9, 2010
Author: Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC


Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)
June 5-11, 2011
Corn Areas
Minor
Major
Record Type
Snow (1)
Pcp (408)
Tmax (1627)
Tmin (81)
USDA
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

June 5 - 11, 2011



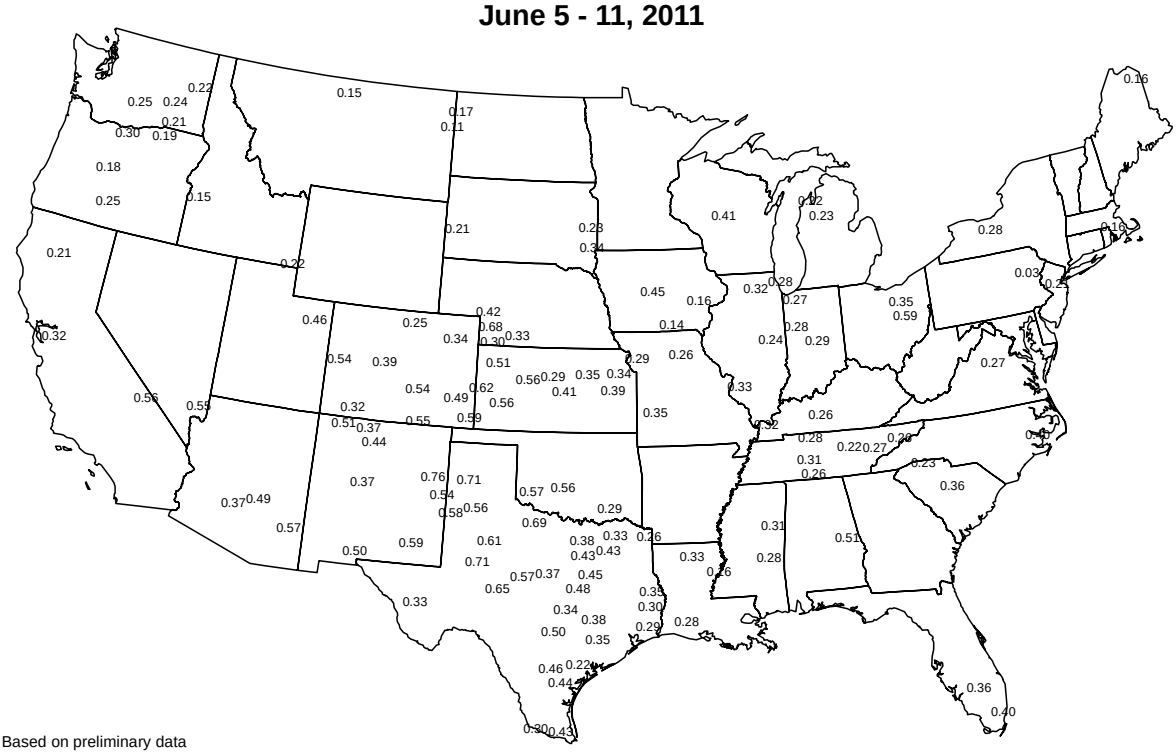
Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

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

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

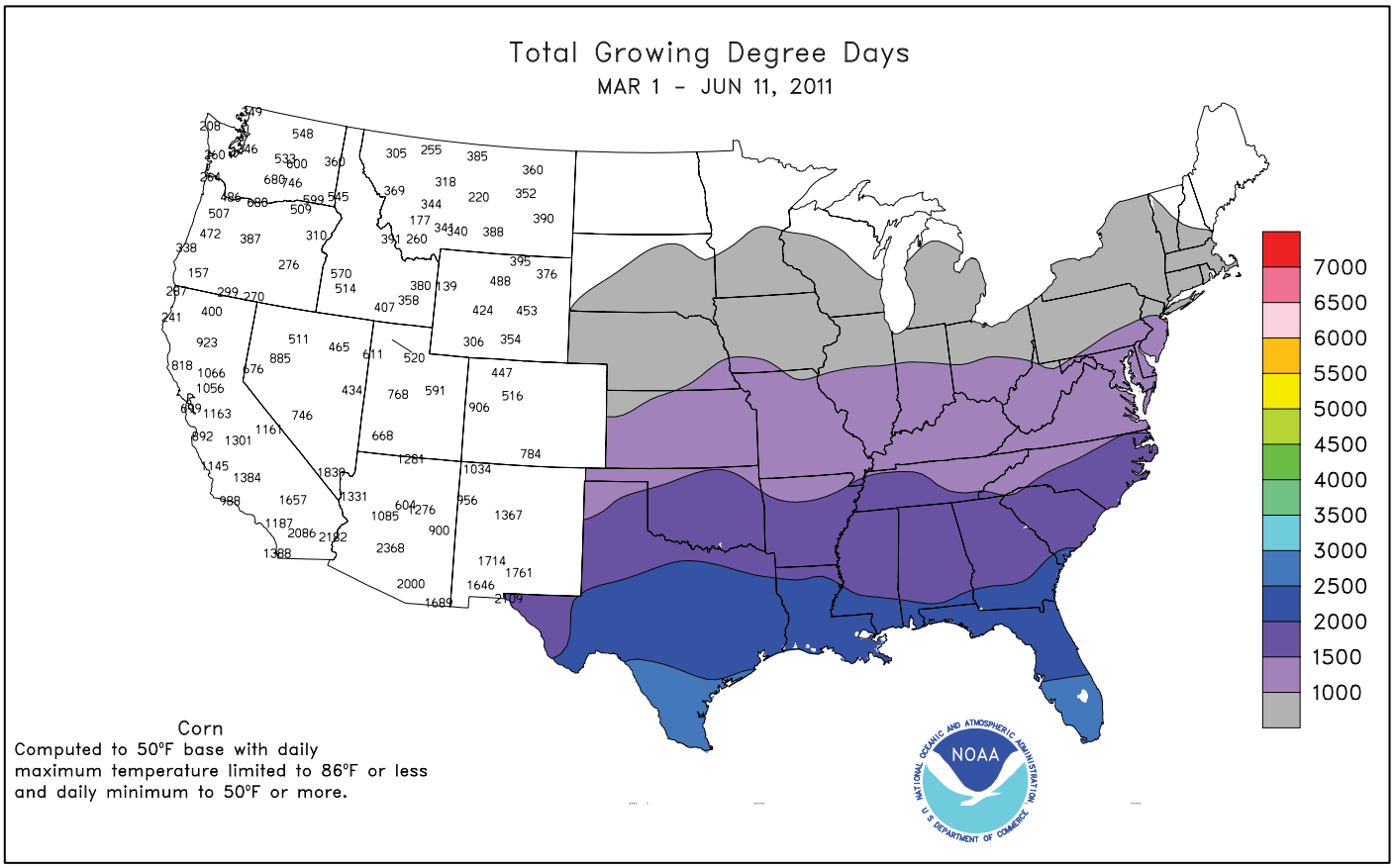
June 5 - 11, 2011



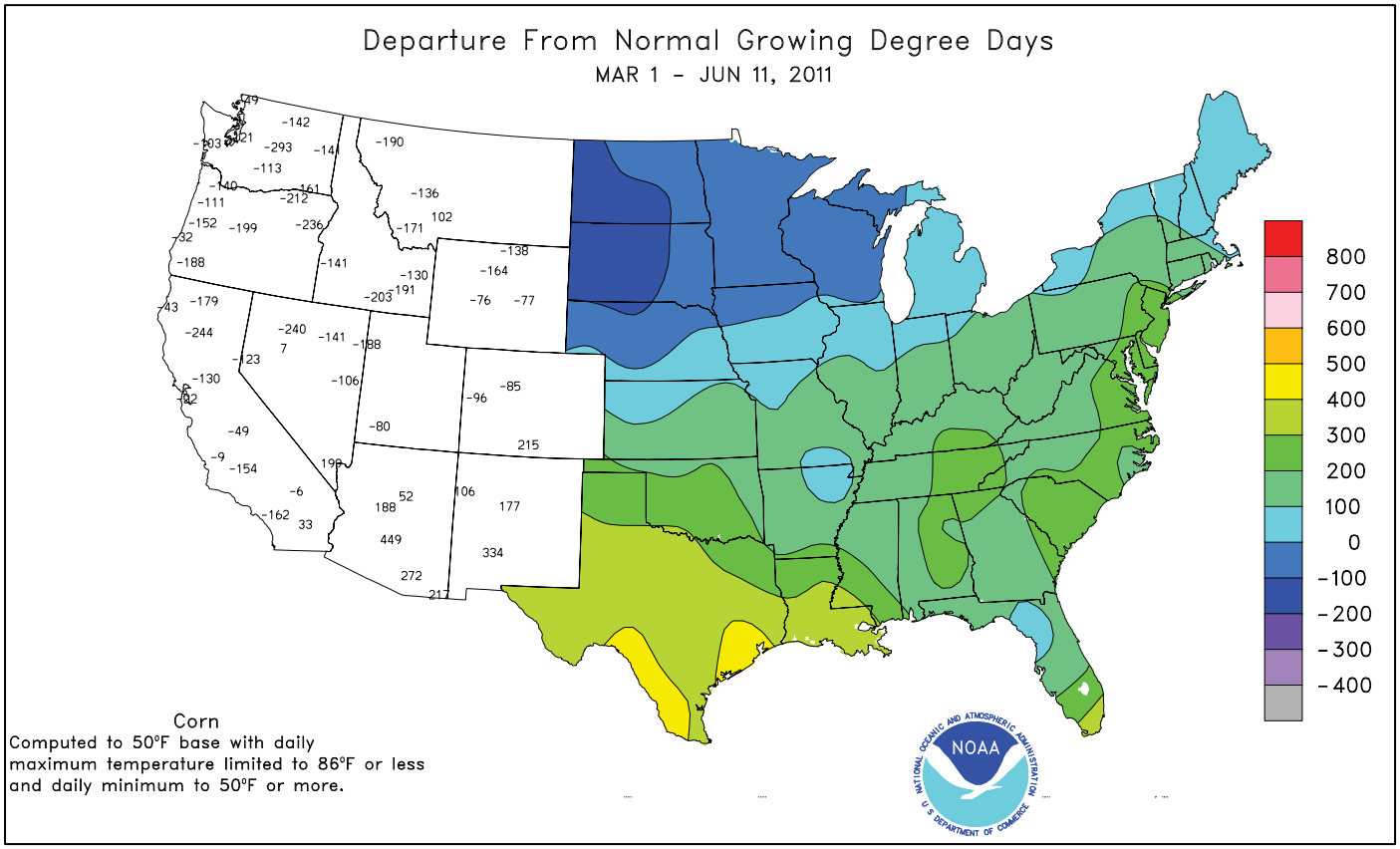
Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.



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



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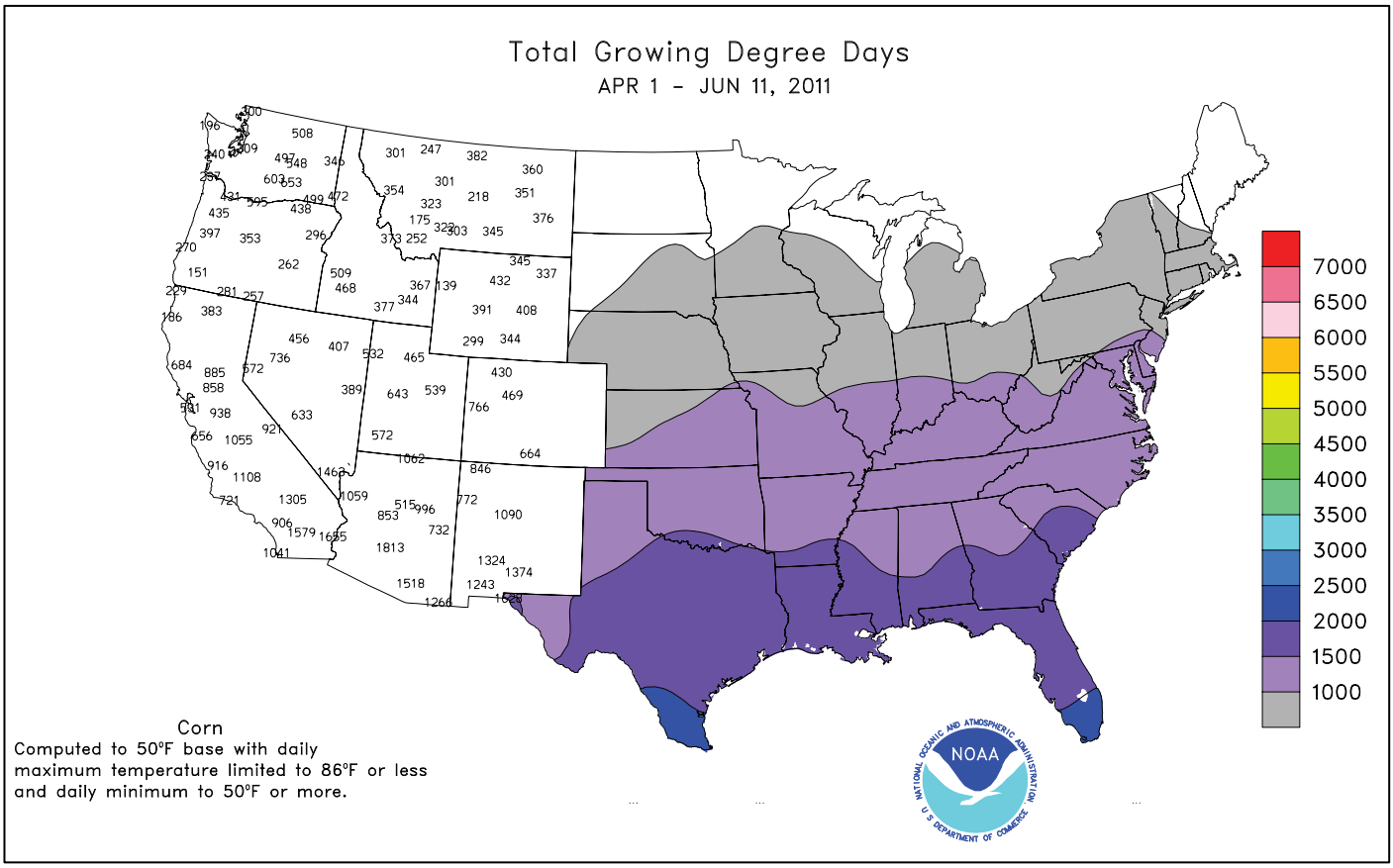

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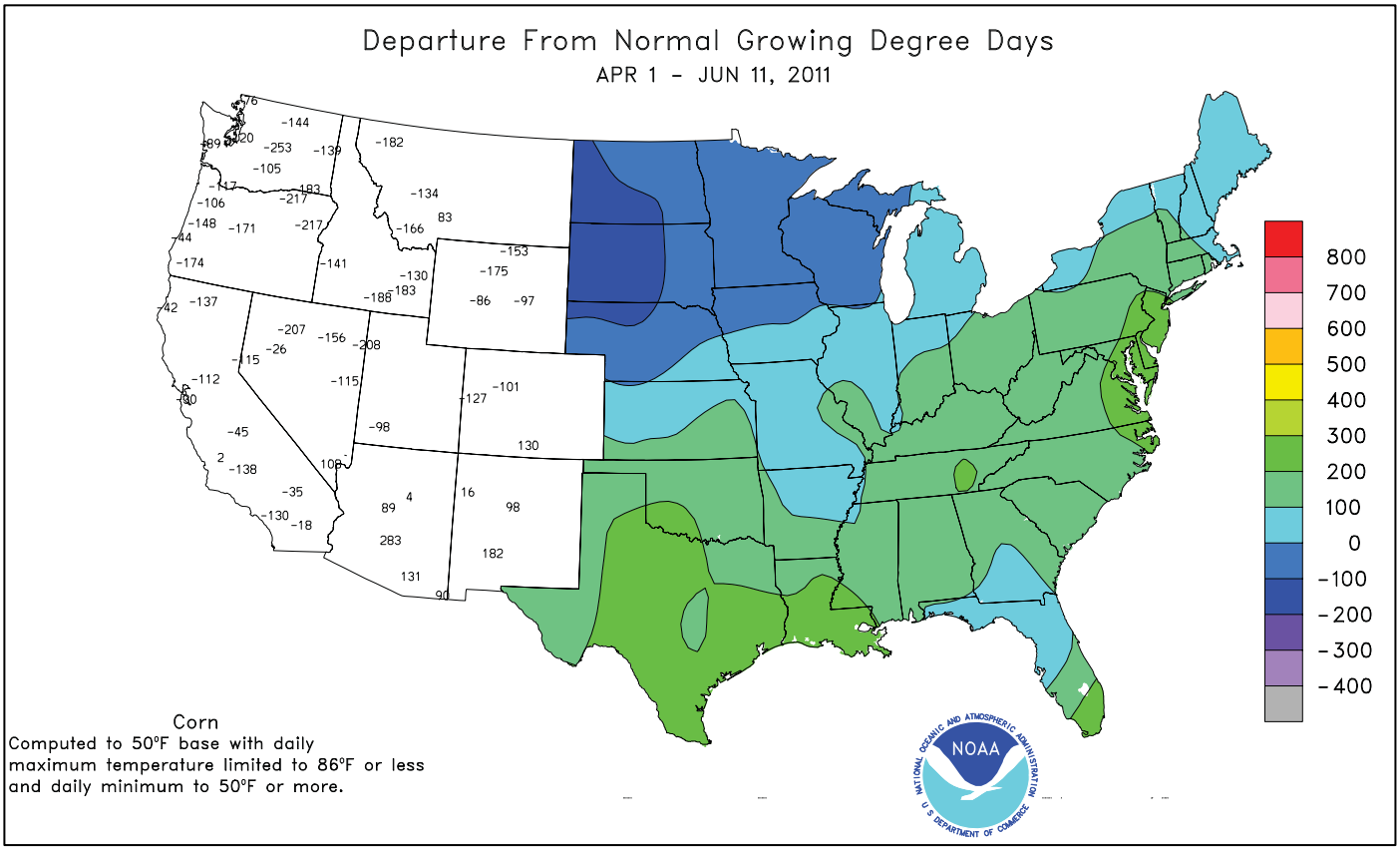

Corn
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Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 11, 2011

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND	TUNICA 1W	95	72	98	71	83	-	0.86	-	0.85	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	1	1
	LYON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PERTHSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SANDY RIDGE	96	70	97	69	83	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	1	0
NE	VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD	STONEVILLE x	97	72	101	69	84	5	0.00	-0.97	0.00	0.00	0	16.83	61	100	81	7	0	0	0
	INDIANOLA 1S*	95	71	98	69	83	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	92	80	7	0	0	0
	INVERNESS 5E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SIDON	96	70	102	68	83	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	14.64	-	90	82	7	0	0	0
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	94	71	98	69	83	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	17.10	-	95	83	7	0	0	0
	SILVER CITY	96	69	98	67	82	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	19.86	-	-	-	7	0	0	0
	ONWARD	94	70	98	68	82	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	96	83	7	0	0	0
	MAYDAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	89	68	99	57	78	7	0.84	-0.39	0.45	0.90	48	9.27	69	*	-	4	0	2	0
	ALBANY	88	68	97	62	78	8	0.10	-1.35	0.09	0.27	13	10.96	73	83	73	4	0	2	0
	ST. JOSEPH	88	69	93	59	78	8	0.82	-0.59	0.72	1.09	52	9.89	68	-	-	4	0	2	1
NC	LINNEUS	87	67	94	58	77	7	0.55	-1.01	0.39	0.94	43	11.81	75	82	71	4	0	2	0
	BRUNSWICK	90	71	97	62	80	10	0.44	-1.12	0.23	0.45	20	13.39	82	85	77	4	0	2	0
NE	NOVELTY	86	66	92	58	76	6	1.72	0.54	1.70	3.52	188	15.98	100	83	71	2	0	2	1
	MONROE CITY	88	68	94	59	78	7	0.61	-0.76	0.39	0.69	36	10.90	67	82	73	3	0	2	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	89	69	92	62	79	8	0.04	-1.55	0.04	0.04	2	12.75	73	93	75	4	0	1	0
C	AUXVASSE	89	69	94	59	79	8	0.59	-0.97	0.58	0.59	29	13.68	78	83	73	6	0	2	1
	COL-SANBORN FLD	89	71	94	60	80	8	0.06	-1.47	0.05	0.06	3	15.99	85	90	77	6	0	2	0
	COL-CAPEN PARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	WILLIAMSBURG	89	68	93	58	78	8	0.64	-0.74	0.64	0.64	32	14.65	78	86	74	5	0	1	1
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	88	68	91	57	79	8	0.08	-1.33	0.08	0.08	4	13.19	71	87	75	3	0	1	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	87	68	91	57	78	7	0.10	-1.31	0.10	0.10	5	15.64	83	-	-	3	0	1	0
	COL-BF	89	67	93	57	79	8	0.27	-1.11	0.16	0.27	13	14.00	75	85	73	5	0	2	0
	VERSAILLES	90	69	93	59	80	9	0.01	-1.22	0.01	0.01	1	17.76	95	87	76	6	0	1	0
EC	VANDALIA	89	68	93	57	78	8	0.91	-0.38	0.63	0.91	48	13.21	74	89	76	4	0	2	1
SW	LAMAR	89	68	92	66	79	7	0.06	-1.50	0.06	0.06	2	15.54	75	88	76	4	0	1	0
SC	COOK STATION	90	64	93	62	77	6	0.11	-1.20	0.10	0.11	6	23.52	118	91	75	6	0	2	0
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	88	66	93	62	78	8	0.00	-1.04	0.00	0.00	0	25.56	125	91	69	1	0	0	0
SE	DELTA	95	72	98	70	83	9	0.01	-0.98	0.01	0.01	1	35.44	165	92	77	7	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	94	72	96	69	83	9	0.32	-0.71	0.32	0.32	23	31.42	145	93	77	7	0	1	0
	GLENNONVILLE	97	72	100	66	84	9	1.14	0.18	1.14	1.14	100	33.39	169	95	80	7	0	1	1
	CLARKTON	97	72	101	70	85	9	0.10	-1.08	0.10	0.10	7	30.57	149	98	82	7	0	1	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	97	74	98	71	85	9	0.31	-0.85	0.31	0.31	19	30.56	138	99	81	7	0	1	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	96	74	99	71	85	10	0.25	-0.84	0.25	0.25	16	31.11	143	95	81	7	0	1	0
	STEELE	99	74	101	69	86	10	0.82	-0.65	0.82	0.82	44	28.54	123	97	83	7	0	1	1
	CARDWELL	98	73	99	70	85	9	0.13	-0.80	0.13	0.13	10	30.65	138	98	81	7	0	1	0

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

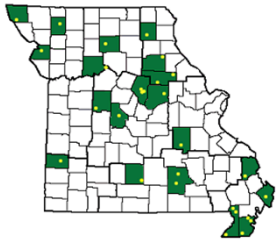
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

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

Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast; SC = South Central. (Col=Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens, Col-BF=Bradford Farm)

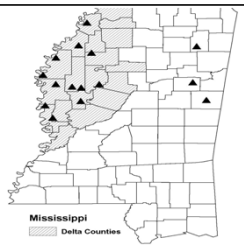
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Flooding continued to subside in Mississippi River backwater areas and the northern Delta. River stages receded from moderate to minor flooding in Greenville and Yazoo City; however, fields remained visibly flooded between Silver City and Yazoo City. Outside of the flood areas, fields needed water due to excessively hot, dry weather. Temperatures topped 100°F in some locations.

Missouri Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri, please visit:
http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm

Mississippi Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit:
http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 11, 2011

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	97	71	99	68	84	9	0.34	-0.50	0.34	0.34	25	23.25	87	83	31	7	0	1	0
	HUNTSVILLE	97	71	98	68	84	10	0.00	-1.02	0.00	0.00	0	29.94	105	80	45	7	0	0	0
	MOBILE	96	71	99	67	83	5	0.21	-0.96	0.12	0.21	11	12.70	41	88	59	7	0	4	0
	MONTGOMERY	97	70	99	65	84	7	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	20.73	78	85	36	7	0	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	60	46	63	42	53	0	0.09	-0.12	0.06	0.21	66	2.73	76	78	58	0	0	2	0
	BARROW	34	28	37	26	31	-1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	1.21	202	98	82	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	69	48	78	43	59	2	0.24	-0.03	0.16	0.26	65	2.35	98	74	44	0	0	2	0
	JUNEAU	61	45	72	40	53	1	0.09	-0.68	0.03	0.27	22	17.10	86	89	64	0	0	4	0
	KODIAK	50	43	56	36	46	-2	1.40	0.07	0.60	2.03	96	28.84	87	95	78	0	0	6	1
	NOME	54	41	62	33	48	3	0.14	-0.07	0.08	0.42	131	4.35	109	90	60	0	0	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	74	33	78	28	54	-3	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	6.27	66	55	10	0	2	0	0
	PHOENIX	99	73	105	70	86	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.04	34	19	9	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	83	48	87	41	65	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.83	56	39	7	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	99	64	102	59	82	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.55	17	18	11	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	95	72	98	71	84	9	0.11	-0.98	0.10	0.11	6	26.06	131	86	39	7	0	2	0
	LITTLE ROCK	95	72	99	71	84	8	0.09	-0.86	0.09	0.09	6	27.55	115	87	40	7	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	84	58	92	54	71	-4	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.08	133	3.08	68	72	46	2	0	1	0
	FRESNO	82	58	91	55	70	-4	1.47	1.40	0.89	1.66	1509	9.11	118	79	47	1	0	2	2
	LOS ANGELES	67	58	71	55	63	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	6.84	73	82	73	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	80	55	90	50	67	-5	0.03	-0.22	0.03	0.82	191	19.10	88	86	50	1	0	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	78	54	86	48	66	-4	0.03	-0.03	0.03	0.64	582	13.74	116	90	46	0	0	1	0
	SAN DIEGO	69	61	72	59	65	-1	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	75	4.50	59	73	62	0	0	1	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	65	53	69	51	59	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.98	1633	13.21	99	81	67	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	78	53	87	50	65	-6	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.41	683	7.69	86	88	58	0	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	82	38	85	28	60	3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	0.78	33	56	23	0	2	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	85	55	93	53	70	8	0.04	-0.53	0.03	0.04	4	2.20	33	62	13	2	0	2	0
	DENVER INTL	81	52	90	45	67	4	0.04	-0.41	0.04	0.04	5	7.28	124	66	25	2	0	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	87	53	94	48	70	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	3.47	84	32	13	2	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	90	57	96	55	74	7	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	2.43	51	52	23	4	0	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	79	62	89	53	71	6	1.83	0.99	1.17	1.83	137	24.79	123	80	57	0	0	2	2
	HARTFORD	84	59	93	46	71	5	1.74	0.80	1.48	1.77	118	26.15	128	81	55	3	0	3	1
DC	WASHINGTON	93	71	102	66	82	10	0.04	-0.72	0.03	0.21	17	13.88	80	83	41	5	0	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	87	66	97	57	77	8	0.61	-0.21	0.36	0.66	50	18.77	98	99	49	2	0	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	88	69	93	67	79	0	0.00	-1.24	0.00	0.35	19	12.58	72	92	50	2	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	91	65	97	59	78	0	0.06	-1.04	0.04	0.06	4	15.51	81	96	45	2	0	2	0
	KEY WEST	87	78	87	76	83	0	0.00	-1.13	0.00	0.48	28	4.33	34	81	65	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	90	78	91	76	84	2	0.05	-1.98	0.04	0.05	2	11.47	62	76	51	5	0	2	0
	ORLANDO	93	70	95	69	81	1	0.00	-1.52	0.00	0.43	19	14.58	87	85	44	7	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	93	74	97	69	83	4	0.00	-1.31	0.00	0.00	0	17.32	65	88	53	6	0	0	0
	TALLAHASSEE	97	71	101	68	84	5	0.42	-1.09	0.41	0.52	22	13.37	49	84	48	7	0	2	0
	TAMPA	92	75	95	73	84	3	0.00	-1.11	0.00	1.05	63	21.07	149	78	42	7	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	89	78	91	75	84	4	0.72	-1.00	0.69	0.72	27	6.35	29	73	56	1	0	3	1
GA	ATHENS	95	68	98	65	82	8	0.23	-0.67	0.23	0.23	16	18.01	79	78	50	7	0	1	0
	ATLANTA	93	71	95	69	82	7	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.00	0	21.93	92	69	45	6	0	0	0
	AUGUSTA	97	66	100	64	81	5	0.00	-0.95	0.00	0.00	0	16.29	79	86	51	7	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	98	72	100	70	85	8	0.04	-0.68	0.03	0.04	3	15.47	65	79	27	7	0	2	0
	MACON	98	68	101	65	83	7	0.10	-0.64	0.10	0.10	9	13.57	63	83	29	7	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	92	68	98	64	81	4	0.10	-1.09	0.10	0.10	6	12.40	64	88	41	7	0	1	0
HI	HILO	81	68	83	67	74	-1	0.98	-0.49	0.29	1.57	68	32.68	58	90	80	0	0	6	0
	HONOLULU	85	73	86	70	79	0	0.03	-0.08	0.01	1.17	650	13.08	145	76	66	0	0	3	0
	KAHULUI	86	68	89	63	77	0	0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.21	300	9.48	87	76	65	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	81	72	82	67	76	-1	0.04	-0.41	0.03	0.39	53	28.99	161	82	77	0	0	2	0
ID	BOISE	72	50	86	46	61	-3	0.30	0.10	0.15	0.36	113	7.80	115	80	46	0	0	3	0
	LEWISTON	73	52	84	47	62	-1	0.06	-0.24	0.04	0.46	94	10.40	159	76	51	0	0	2	0
	POCATELLO	70	41	82	32	56	-3	0.19	-0.06	0.08	0.19	45	7.81	117	86	57	0	1	5	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	81	59	96	50	70	4	1.65	0.81	0.94	1.86	143	21.09	147	87	60	3	0	4	2
	MOLINE	83	62	93	53	72	3	1.39	0.30	0.85	1.70	100	16.62	105	90	62	3	0	3	1
	PEORIA	86	66	93	56	76	7	0.41	-0.46	0.33	0.82	60	19.61	130	89	54	3	0	3	0
	ROCKFORD	84	60	96	53	72	6	1.25	0.17	0.91	1.25	75	14.79	102	88	56	3	0	3	1
	SPRINGFIELD	89	68	95	62	79	9	0.69	-0.22	0.27	1.23	85	15.40	100	86	47	4	0	4	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	92	69	94	64	80	8	0.72	-0.27	0.52	0.72	45	31.90	149	84	66	5	0	3	1
	FORT WAYNE	89	64	97	56	77	10	1.34	0.41	1.32	1.38	95	24.89	160	86	44	2	0	3	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	87	67	92	63	77	7	0.11	-0.85	0.08	0.94	62	25.06	141	80	50	3	0	3	0
	SOUTH BEND	85	61	97	53	73	6	1.59	0.66	1.13	1.60	112	24.38	155	86	63	2	0	3	1
IA	BURLINGTON	84	66	92	56	75	5	1.51	0.49	0.81	4.03	252	16.25	105	95	58	3	0	4	2
	CEDAR RAPIDS	80	62	92	52	71	3	2.09	1.07	1.08	2.76	175	13.91	107	95	57	3	0	3	2
	DES MOINES	84	67	96	58	75	6	5.34	4.27	4.50	5.34	320	20.37	146	79	57	3	0	2	2
	DUBUQUE	80	60	93	51	70	4	1.73	0.74	1.18	1.75	113	14.93	103	90	67	2	0	3	1
	SIOUX CITY	83	59	100	50	71	3	0.14	-0.73	0.11	0.27	20	14.69	133	80	57	3	0	2	0
	WATERLOO	83	62	97	54	72	4	1.68	0.56	1.11	1.96	113	13.96	106	85	53	3	0	2	2
KS	CONCORDIA	87	63	96	55	75	5	0.17	-0.77	0.16	1.59	105	13.60	114	82	54	3	0	2	0
	DODGE CITY	94	62	102	51	78	7	0.10	-0.64	0.10	0.11	9	3.13	33	64	23	5	0	1	0
	GOODLAND	84	52	95	47	68	1	0.40	-0.40	0.40	0.40	31	7.71	93	81	47	2	0	1	0
	TOPEKA	91	71	97	62	81	10	0.07	-1.13	0.03	0.47	25	14.84	102	76	59	5	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 11, 2011

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	97	67	102	61	82	9	2.95	1.89	2.82	2.95	177	9.56	74	80	39	5	0	2	1
KY	JACKSON	88	67	92	65	77	8	1.46	0.33	0.86	1.46	82	29.77	133	92	51	1	0	4	2
	LEXINGTON	90	67	93	62	79	9	0.44	-0.63	0.44	0.44	26	32.54	154	83	53	4	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	91	71	94	67	81	9	0.46	-0.45	0.46	0.46	31	34.58	163	81	46	5	0	1	0
	PADUCAH	93	71	95	68	82	10	0.00	-0.97	0.00	0.00	0	38.17	167	85	40	7	0	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	96	69	101	68	82	4	0.51	-0.66	0.40	0.63	34	16.31	56	98	41	7	0	5	0
	LAKE CHARLES	95	72	103	70	84	5	0.18	-1.29	0.12	0.18	8	14.69	60	93	43	7	0	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	92	73	95	71	83	3	1.61	0.18	1.16	1.61	74	18.96	67	82	58	7	0	6	1
	SHREVEPORT	98	70	100	68	84	6	0.19	-1.01	0.16	0.19	10	14.54	59	83	32	7	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	75	49	83	42	62	3	4.04	3.28	2.52	4.15	346	20.47	139	91	48	0	0	2	2
	PORTLAND	75	52	92	42	64	4	0.94	0.18	0.47	0.94	78	22.94	111	95	55	1	0	3	0
MD	BALTIMORE	91	67	100	60	79	10	0.63	-0.18	0.29	0.63	48	16.90	91	85	46	4	0	3	0
MA	BOSTON	76	59	92	49	67	2	1.23	0.49	0.72	1.79	153	20.29	106	84	59	1	0	2	2
	WORCESTER	78	57	87	44	68	6	1.01	0.06	0.60	2.53	168	25.31	119	90	51	0	0	3	1
MI	ALPENA	74	50	94	43	62	3	1.45	0.87	0.71	1.45	159	15.20	137	91	52	1	0	4	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	81	61	94	53	71	6	0.32	-0.47	0.32	0.32	26	20.33	143	83	49	2	0	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	77	51	92	43	64	4	0.47	-0.22	0.19	0.47	44	14.15	130	84	56	1	0	4	0
	LANSING	81	61	93	53	71	7	0.40	-0.40	0.40	0.40	33	18.59	150	80	57	2	0	1	0
	MUSKEGON	78	57	89	53	68	5	0.98	0.34	0.56	0.98	96	17.64	135	82	59	0	0	4	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	76	52	96	46	64	2	0.94	0.26	0.83	0.94	91	13.98	109	89	49	2	0	3	1
MN	DULUTH	68	47	83	42	57	-1	0.16	-0.75	0.16	0.18	13	8.48	84	76	52	0	0	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	68	40	81	31	54	-6	0.32	-0.55	0.27	0.33	25	7.79	101	92	52	0	1	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	81	61	103	52	71	5	0.31	-0.67	0.29	0.33	22	11.35	106	69	50	2	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	80	60	101	51	70	6	0.49	-0.38	0.44	0.50	37	13.57	119	80	57	2	0	3	0
	ST. CLOUD	78	54	101	46	66	3	0.12	-0.92	0.12	0.26	16	11.79	124	85	37	2	0	1	0
MS	JACKSON	96	68	101	67	82	5	0.51	-0.32	0.44	0.51	38	20.52	73	91	37	7	0	3	0
	MERIDIAN	96	65	100	62	81	4	0.12	-0.71	0.07	0.12	9	22.11	74	95	63	7	0	2	0
	TUPELO	96	70	98	68	83	8	0.00	-1.22	0.00	0.00	0	24.11	84	86	55	7	0	0	0
MO	COLUMBIA	89	67	93	57	78	8	0.02	-0.96	0.02	0.02	1	16.85	95	88	51	5	0	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	89	70	94	59	80	9	0.02	-1.05	0.02	0.23	13	13.94	91	81	47	5	0	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	93	73	97	65	83	10	1.10	0.25	1.06	1.10	81	22.57	131	74	48	6	0	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	89	68	91	65	78	7	0.02	-1.13	0.02	0.02	1	21.77	115	88	63	5	0	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	69	48	84	44	58	-4	0.70	0.22	0.38	0.70	90	13.70	183	89	49	0	0	3	0
	BUTTE	61	41	78	33	51	-3	2.77	2.25	1.20	3.39	413	8.19	144	90	42	0	0	5	2
	CUT BANK	62	44	78	38	53	-2	1.33	0.70	0.91	1.62	164	3.68	69	95	54	0	0	5	1
	GLASGOW	68	47	79	45	58	-4	2.26	1.76	1.93	2.46	315	12.85	297	91	69	0	0	3	1
	GREAT FALLS	65	45	81	40	55	-3	1.39	0.80	0.58	2.46	259	12.06	170	94	56	0	0	4	1
	HAVRE	68	46	79	41	57	-4	0.74	0.28	0.60	2.10	288	8.77	176	91	57	0	0	3	1
	MISSOULA	68	47	83	42	58	0	1.13	0.68	0.56	2.30	319	9.27	142	88	63	0	0	5	1
NE	GRAND ISLAND	83	59	98	47	71	3	0.01	-0.92	0.01	0.01	1	14.43	126	74	46	3	0	1	0
	LINCOLN	85	62	100	47	74	4	0.09	-0.78	0.09	0.11	8	11.91	99	83	49	3	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	80	56	98	46	68	0	0.25	-0.74	0.23	0.53	34	12.17	107	82	56	3	0	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	80	52	95	47	66	0	0.15	-0.60	0.14	0.16	13	10.66	123	89	47	2	0	2	0
	OMAHA	85	65	101	55	75	5	0.71	-0.24	0.71	0.73	48	11.55	92	80	53	3	0	1	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	80	50	95	42	65	1	0.45	-0.18	0.34	0.45	45	11.19	144	81	46	1	0	2	0
	VALENTINE	81	50	102	40	65	0	0.07	-0.62	0.03	0.07	6	8.86	109	86	44	3	0	4	0
NV	ELY	72	37	77	33	54	-3	0.01	-0.19	0.01	0.01	3	7.17	141	71	29	0	0	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	92	68	98	62	80	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.26	11	25	13	5	0	0	0
	RENO	74	47	80	40	61	-1	1.24	1.12	0.74	1.25	625	4.49	108	74	37	0	0	2	2
	WINNEMUCCA	73	41	80	34	57	-4	0.10	-0.09	0.10	0.38	119	7.47	165	80	36	0	0	1	0
NH	CONCORD	82	51	93	36	67	4	1.25	0.53	0.63	1.26	112	21.57	136	94	43	2	0	2	2
NJ	NEWARK	87	66	102	60	76	7	0.95	0.17	0.80	0.95	75	25.32	122	76	47	3	0	2	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	91	60	94	55	75	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.19	7	22	8	5	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	80	59	93	54	70	6	2.30	1.42	2.00	2.30	165	22.05	137	89	51	1	0	3	1
	BINGHAMTON	81	59	91	53	70	8	1.37	0.53	1.16	1.38	105	27.95	171	88	58	1	0	3	1
	BUFFALO	78	60	84	56	69	6	0.19	-0.70	0.19	0.53	38	23.96	147	87	56	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	80	60	91	56	70	7	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.18	15	17.86	130	82	56	1	0	0	0
	SYRACUSE	84	60	97	54	72	9	0.12	-0.66	0.12	0.13	11	19.50	124	86	49	2	0	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	89	62	91	60	76	9	0.00	-1.08	0.00	0.00	0	19.31	87	91	62	3	0	0	0
	CHARLOTTE	92	68	95	65	80	6	0.18	-0.63	0.17	0.18	14	17.55	88	90	44	6	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	92	68	95	66	80	9	0.39	-0.39	0.20	0.39	31	14.98	78	83	39	5	0	2	0
	HATTERAS	86	74	87	66	80	7	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	16.93	72	79	58	0	0	0	0
	RALEIGH	94	70	97	64	82	10	0.30	-0.48	0.30	0.30	24	14.16	73	79	48	7	0	1	0
	WILMINGTON	91	68	94	65	80	5	0.00	-1.10	0.00	0.00	0	12.53	58	92	45	5	0	0	0
ND	BISMARCK	71	45	84	34	58	-5	0.31	-0.27	0.20	0.31	35	8.23	129	91	56	0	0	4	0
	DICKINSON	67	45	84	39	56	-5	0.72	-0.01	0.37	0.72	65	10.14	153	97	55	0	0	3	0
	FARGO	78	53	94	45	65	1	0.04	-0.77	0.04	0.04	3	9.18	118	80	37	2	0	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	74	47	84	38	61	-2	0.15	-0.52	0.14	0.19	18	6.69	101	91	40	0	0	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	73	47	86	39	60	-3	0.03	-0.62	0.03	0.21	21	7.04	107	92	44	0	0	1	0
	WILLISTON	67	45	80	39	56	-5	0.61	0.10	0.31	0.61	76	11.71	217	90	59	0	0	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	84	62	91	58	73	8	1.59	0.78	1.47	1.74	136	24.44	148	82	59	1	0	2	1
	CINCINNATI	89	66	92	62	78	8	4.70	3.62	3.40	4.85	284	37.00	187	88	54	4	0	2	2
	CLEVELAND	84	64	93	60	74	9	1.04	0.17	0.76	1.04	77	26.39	166	87	49	1	0	3	1
	COLUMBUS	88	67	94	63	78	9	1.22	0.33	1.01	1.79	129	25.13	156	83	56	3	0	4	1
	DAYTON	86	67	92	61	77	9	0.68	-0.30	0.64	1.17	76	26.10	146	87	51	2	0	2	1
	MANSFIELD	86	64	93	61	75	11	0.55	-0.50	0.23	0.55	34	26.18	142	94	44	1	0	3	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 11, 2011

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	88	64	97	57	76	10	0.30	-0.57	0.21	0.30	22	22.02	156	77	50	4	0	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	83	58	91	53	71	7	0.63	-0.19	0.40	0.63	49	28.16	182	85	59	1	0	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	94	70	96	66	82	8	0.24	-0.98	0.23	0.24	12	12.65	78	77	39	7	0	2	0
	TULSA	95	74	97	70	85	10	0.00	-1.27	0.00	0.00	0	13.13	68	72	45	7	0	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	61	51	69	49	56	1	0.03	-0.62	0.02	0.55	53	44.07	129	92	75	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	65	42	72	35	53	-3	0.74	0.55	0.57	0.79	255	7.77	135	83	55	0	0	4	1
	EUGENE	68	49	73	40	59	1	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.25	35	19.86	74	90	69	0	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	77	51	82	47	64	1	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.18	58	11.71	127	80	40	0	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	68	48	76	42	58	-5	0.63	0.42	0.42	1.26	360	9.36	141	85	62	0	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	69	54	78	50	62	1	0.02	-0.41	0.01	0.44	63	23.85	128	78	62	0	0	2	0
	SALEM	69	53	80	45	61	2	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.53	87	22.81	111	80	63	0	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	86	60	96	54	73	7	1.58	0.63	1.26	1.58	105	24.56	127	90	65	2	0	2	1
	ERIE	81	61	92	55	71	6	0.24	-0.73	0.23	0.37	25	27.64	171	84	58	1	0	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	87	65	94	61	76	8	0.42	-0.50	0.41	0.58	40	26.37	146	94	49	2	0	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	88	66	99	60	77	7	0.84	0.11	0.66	0.84	72	18.37	99	82	52	3	0	2	1
	PITTSBURGH	84	64	91	58	74	8	0.52	-0.42	0.30	0.52	36	22.58	137	87	46	2	0	3	0
	WILKES-BARRE	83	59	92	52	71	6	0.76	-0.11	0.35	0.79	58	22.15	142	95	53	2	0	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	87	61	95	53	74	8	0.51	-0.45	0.51	0.75	50	29.94	172	89	64	2	0	1	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	80	57	92	46	69	4	1.04	0.24	0.64	1.04	83	20.46	96	83	53	1	0	4	1
SC	BEAUFORT	91	69	98	65	80	3	0.18	-1.06	0.16	0.18	10	10.67	57	91	44	5	0	3	0
	CHARLESTON	92	70	99	65	81	4	0.00	-1.28	0.00	0.00	0	10.19	52	90	43	6	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	95	71	98	63	83	6	0.00	-1.06	0.00	0.99	61	16.40	79	76	49	7	0	0	0
	GREENVILLE	93	68	97	65	80	7	1.09	0.15	0.61	1.10	72	21.16	90	89	39	6	0	2	1
SD	ABERDEEN	76	52	98	42	64	0	0.07	-0.73	0.03	0.07	6	9.37	116	84	52	1	0	3	0
	HURON	77	54	95	42	65	0	0.11	-0.64	0.10	0.11	9	10.48	114	88	47	2	0	2	0
	RAPID CITY	72	50	86	45	61	-1	0.83	0.12	0.43	0.83	74	10.87	139	90	57	0	0	4	0
	SIOUX FALLS	78	54	99	46	66	1	0.32	-0.51	0.32	0.34	26	11.71	115	82	49	2	0	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	91	63	92	60	77	8	0.13	-0.76	0.10	0.13	9	23.41	118	93	36	7	0	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	96	69	98	66	82	9	0.15	-0.72	0.15	0.15	11	28.89	110	85	54	7	0	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	95	67	96	63	81	9	0.07	-0.84	0.07	0.07	5	24.68	103	86	35	7	0	1	0
	MEMPHIS	96	74	99	71	85	9	1.20	0.24	1.20	1.20	78	29.87	112	75	35	7	0	1	1
	NASHVILLE	95	69	97	65	82	9	0.03	-0.99	0.03	0.03	2	24.36	105	87	38	7	0	1	0
TX	ABILENE	99	74	101	70	87	9	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.01	1	5.57	60	61	27	7	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	96	65	103	55	81	9	0.00	-0.79	0.00	0.01	1	0.69	9	52	19	6	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	99	67	103	63	83	4	0.05	-1.04	0.05	0.05	3	6.61	43	82	45	7	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	96	73	104	70	84	4	0.24	-1.32	0.24	0.24	10	6.65	27	93	38	7	0	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	95	74	95	71	84	2	0.00	-0.68	0.00	0.00	0	2.64	29	85	59	7	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	96	69	97	66	82	1	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	6.39	53	94	55	7	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	100	74	102	71	87	5	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.00	0	1.35	18	65	32	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	98	70	100	66	84	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.02	10	0.13	7	24	9	7	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	97	75	99	72	86	7	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.00	0	13.00	75	73	34	7	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	92	79	99	75	85	4	0.11	-0.83	0.11	0.11	7	7.84	46	76	49	5	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	98	72	105	70	85	5	0.11	-1.26	0.11	0.11	5	7.07	34	89	45	7	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	98	69	104	63	84	9	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.01	1	1.11	17	48	24	7	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	101	71	105	62	86	8	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	0.16	3	46	18	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	102	73	105	68	87	9	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.00	0	2.48	28	58	23	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	98	74	101	71	86	6	0.00	-1.17	0.00	0.00	0	4.03	28	79	31	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	97	70	101	64	84	3	0.00	-1.26	0.00	0.00	0	6.13	37	94	60	7	0	0	0
	WACO	99	74	102	71	87	8	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	9.68	62	77	38	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	102	73	103	69	88	11	0.00	-0.99	0.00	0.00	0	3.34	26	63	29	7	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	76	50	87	44	63	-3	0.02	-0.22	0.02	0.02	5	13.46	147	69	31	0	0	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	78	56	91	49	67	4	1.63	0.88	0.75	2.02	173	26.50	195	94	53	1	0	3	2
VA	LYNCHBURG	90	63	97	58	77	8	0.14	-0.71	0.14	0.14	10	14.93	77	94	45	4	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	89	70	98	66	80	8	2.88	2.05	2.11	2.88	222	14.88	75	88	48	4	0	3	2
	RICHMOND	92	67	98	62	80	9	1.14	0.33	0.57	1.14	88	16.96	89	85	47	4	0	2	2
	ROANOKE	90	66	96	61	78	8	1.29	0.42	0.60	1.29	93	17.66	91	82	47	3	0	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	90	66	97	61	78	10	0.01	-0.99	0.01	0.02	1	17.66	96	86	47	4	0	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	65	47	72	42	56	-1	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.36	52	29.36	115	89	67	0	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	61	49	72	44	55	1	0.02	-0.92	0.02	0.40	26	59.79	116	91	73	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	67	51	72	49	59	0	0.21	-0.15	0.21	0.46	82	22.44	125	85	67	0	0	1	0
	SPOKANE	70	49	79	39	59	0	0.02	-0.29	0.01	0.22	44	10.68	130	82	40	0	0	2	0
	YAKIMA	78	52	87	44	65	4	0.12	-0.02	0.12	0.41	186	5.29	135	66	40	0	0	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	84	61	88	59	73	8	0.63	-0.25	0.59	0.63	45	19.28	101	90	51	0	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	90	66	94	63	78	10	0.54	-0.39	0.27	0.54	37	23.00	119	92	44	5	0	3	0
	ELKINS	83	57	88	51	70	6	0.80	-0.27	0.50	0.84	49	21.71	106	100	52	0	0	5	1
	HUNTINGTON	88	65	92	64	77	8	0.72	-0.21	0.54	1.60	108	30.53	158	96	54	3	0	4	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	80	54	100	43	67	2	0.33	-0.66	0.27	0.33	22	10.83	92	86	40	2	0	2	0
	GREEN BAY	77	54	97	47	66	3	0.90	0.14	0.60	0.97	84	15.68	146	84	55	2	0	4	1
	LA CROSSE	81	59	100	49	70	3	0.48	-0.37	0.22	0.48	37	13.56	111	86	45	3	0	3	0
	MADISON	80	59	96	50	70	6	0.87	-0.02	0.48	0.87	64	12.71	100	82	58	2	0	4	0
	MILWAUKEE	76	55	97	47	66	2	1.19	0.43	0.87	1.19	103	16.85	120	85	66	3	0	4	1
WY	CASPER	76	42	88	37	59	-1	0.22	-0.16	0.11	0.22	35	6.72	101	81	45	0	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	75	46	86	38	60	1	0.06	-0.44	0.03	0.06	7	6.78	100	75	42	0	0	2	0
	LANDER	74	45	85	36	59	-2	0.20	-0.13	0.12	0.20	36	10.34	142	72	26	0	0	2	0
	SHERIDAN	72	46	87	43	59	0	0.88	0.36	0.74	0.88	109	11.20	153	86	59	0	0	2	1

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

May Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Unusually cool weather across the northern Plains and much of the West contrasted with above-normal temperatures in the South and East. Toward month's end, an intense, early-season heat wave built across the South, while favorable warmth overspread the Midwest. Extremely cool weather persisted, however, in California and neighboring areas. Incessantly wet conditions accompanied the cool weather across the northern Plains, slowing winter wheat development, hampering summer crop planting, and triggering widespread flooding in the middle and upper Missouri Valley. By June 5, more than one-quarter of the spring wheat had not yet been planted in North Dakota (69 percent [%] planted) and Montana (73%). In stark contrast, drought worsened across the southern High Plains and the Deep South. In both regions, dry, increasingly hot weather severely stressed pastures and rain-fed summer crops. By June 5, at least half of the rangeland and pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition in every southern-tier state from Arizona to Florida, excluding Alabama. On the southern Plains, drought resulted in early maturation of the winter wheat crop and promoted a rapid harvest pace. Ironically, flood-control efforts extended into drought-affected areas of the lower Mississippi Valley during May, as water from the earlier inundation of the Ohio Valley and the Mid-South worked its way downstream. Farther north, producers in the eastern Corn Belt and far upper Midwest continued to battle wetness in an effort to plant corn and soybeans. By June 5, corn planting was just 58% complete in Ohio, while Midwestern soybean planting had not surpassed the halfway mark in Michigan (50% planted), Indiana (49%), North Dakota (47%), and Ohio (26%). However, in Midwestern areas where corn and soybeans had emerged, crops benefited from frequent showers and late-May warmth. Elsewhere, cool, showery weather in California, the Great Basin, and the Northwest slowed fieldwork and crop development. Chilly conditions also delayed the Western melt season, leaving substantial high-elevation snow still on the ground by month's end—except in drought-affected areas of the Southwest.

According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the nation experienced its 25th-coolest, 27th-wettest May during the 117-year period of record. The nation's average temperature of 60.0˚F was 1.0˚F below the 20th-century average, while the average precipitation of 3.21 inches was 112% of the long-term mean. State temperature rankings ranged from the sixth-coolest May in Washington and Oregon to the fourth-warmest May in Delaware (figure 1). Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the second-wettest May in Utah and Wyoming to the fifth-driest May in Georgia (figure 2). Top-ten rankings for May wetness were also noted in Montana, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Vermont, and Wyoming, while top-ten values for dryness were also reported in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

Figure 1

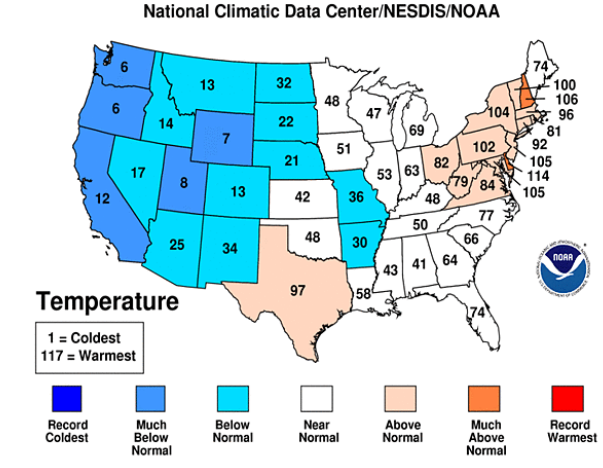
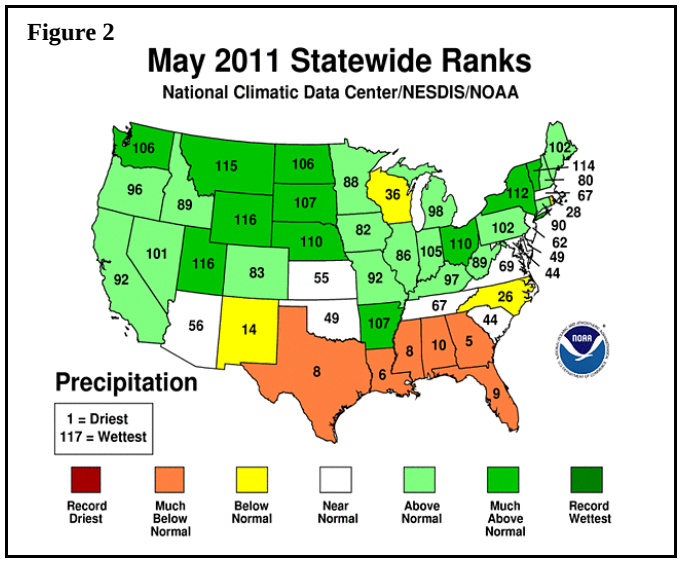


Figure 2



Summary: In early May, a final deluge struck the waterlogged Mid-South and Ohio Valley. With a 4.35-inch total on May 1, North Little Rock, AR, noted its wettest May day on record (previously, 3.75 inches on May 13, 1994). North Little Rock's April 30 - May 2 rainfall reached 9.75 inches. During the same 3-day period, 5.80 inches pelted Cape Girardeau, MO. May 1-3 rainfall topped 4 inches in numerous locations, including Memphis, TN (4.07 inches); Evansville, IN (4.89 inches); and Paducah, KY (5.90 inches). By May 3, heavy showers spread into the Northeast, where Binghamton, NY (1.89 inches), registered a daily-record total. Meanwhile, the Ohio River at Cairo, IL, climbed a record-high 21.72 feet above flood stage on May 2 (previously, 19.50 feet on February 3, 1937), prior to the intentional destruction of a portion of the Birds Point Levee on the western bank of the Mississippi River in Mississippi County, MO. Later, the Mississippi River surpassed February 1937 crest records in New Madrid, MO (14.34 feet above flood stage on May 6); Tiptonville, TN (11.33 feet on May 6); and Caruthersville, MO (15.61 feet on May 7).

Early-month downpours separated warm air in the Southeast from chilly conditions in the West. In California, Lancaster (32˚F on May 1) tied a monthly record most recently achieved on May 1, 1967. Daily-record lows for May 1 included 12˚F in Laramie, WY, and 16˚F in Cedar City, UT. In contrast, Naples, FL (95˚F on May 1), tied a monthly record high originally set on May 18, 1971. By May 2, chilly air overspread the Plains, where daily-record lows dipped to 20˚F in Mobridge, SD, and 25˚F in Pueblo, CO. Highs failed to reach 40˚F in parts of the north-central U.S. on May 2, when highs included 34˚F in Rhinelander, WI, and 39˚F in Rochester, MN. Meanwhile, record-setting warmth developed in parts of California, where Escondido (95 and 91˚F) posted consecutive daily-record highs on May 3-4. Elsewhere in California, daily-record highs for May 4 included 98˚F in Santa Ana and 87˚F in Salinas. Later, a severe early-season heat wave developed in the south-central U.S., resulting

in consecutive daily-record highs (103˚F both days) on May 7-8 in San Angelo, TX. Farther north and east, however, cool conditions lingered for several more days. In Iowa, freezes occurred on May 4 in locations such as Dubuque (25˚F) and Cedar Rapids (27˚F). Daily-record lows fell to 33˚F on May 5 in Kentucky locations such as Lexington and London. On May 6, both Allentown, PA, and Danville, VA, logged daily-record lows of 36˚F. Chilly conditions also lingered in the Northwest, where Wenatchee, WA, set a record for the latest occurrence of the year's first 70-degree reading. Wenatchee finally achieved the feat on May 9, with a high of 72˚F, breaking the record set on May 2, 1967.

As flood-control efforts shifted southward, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began opening bays in the Bonnet Carré Spillway (connecting the Mississippi River to Lake Pontchartrain) on May 9 and opened the first of 126 gates in the Morganza Spillway (connecting the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Basins) on May 14. The Mississippi River crested on May 10 in Memphis, TN, 13.87 feet above flood stage—behind only 14.70 feet on February 10, 1937. Two days later, the river rose 12.59 feet above flood stage in Helena, AR, where the only higher crests occurred on February 12, 1937 (16.21 feet), and April 27, 1927 (12.75 feet). On May 18, a record-setting Mississippi River crest passed Vicksburg and Natchez, MS. While the river had never crested higher in those two particular gauge locations (about 14.06 feet above flood stage in Vicksburg and 13.91 feet in Natchez), inundation was much more extensive during high-water events that pre-dated modern flood-control efforts, which began after the Great Flood of 1927. Vicksburg's former record crest, 13.20 feet above flood stage, had been established on May 4, 1927. Meanwhile, very wet conditions persisted across the northern Plains and the Northwest. Troutdale, OR (0.76 inch), received a daily-record rainfall on May 8, followed the next day by records in locations such as Billings, MT (1.08 inches), and Pocatello, ID (0.86 inch). Billings' May 9-10 total of 2.59 inches marked its wettest 2-day period since June 8-9, 1997, when 3.11 inches fell. It was the first time since May 1978 that Billings received at least an inch of precipitation on consecutive days. Elsewhere in Montana, Miles City (2.22 inches on May 10) experienced its sixth-wettest day on record, en route to a May 8-10 event total of 3.51 inches. Beneficial precipitation fell on the central High Plains, where Denver, CO, received more than half (2.52 of 5.01 inches) of its year-to-date precipitation from May 10-12. Denver's wettest day during the storm was May 11, when the precipitation total of 1.55 inches included an inch of snow. Wet weather later engulfed the Midwest, while drought-easing thunderstorms swept across parts of Texas. On May 12, daily-record amounts reached 2.96 inches in Austin (Camp Mabry), TX, and 2.59 inches in McCook, NE. Other selected daily-record totals included 1.37 inches (on May 13) in Lansing, MI, and 1.74 inches (on May 14) in Richmond, VA. Precipitation also returned to the Northwest in mid-May, when locations such as Burns, OR (0.62 and 0.80 inch), and Yakima, WA (1.06 and 0.92 inch), collected consecutive daily-record total on May 14-15. A few days later in the Northeast, Bridgeport, CT, noted consecutive daily-record amounts on May 17-18, totaling 3.61 inches.

As the month progressed, early-season heat persisted across the Deep South and briefly spread into the Midwest. College Station, TX (99˚F on May 9), narrowly missed reaching its monthly record of 100˚F, set on May 29, 1996, and May 31, 1998. Elsewhere in Texas, Childress posted consecutive daily-record highs (107 and 105˚F) on May 8-9. Medicine Lodge, KS (104 and 101˚F on May 8 and 9, respectively), also experienced consecutive days of triple-digit heat. With a high of 100˚F on May 9, Wichita, KS, reported its earliest triple-digit reading on record (previously, 100˚F on May 10, 1967). Heat also spread into the Southeast, where Gainesville, FL, noted five consecutive days of 95-degree heat (95, 95, 96, 98, and 96˚F) from May 9-13. Meanwhile, consecutive daily-record highs were noted in many Midwestern locations, including Sioux City, IA (95 and 96˚F on May 9-10), and Moline, IL (93 and 91˚F on May 10-11). Record-setting warmth briefly reached the lower Great Lakes region on May 12, when daily-record highs climbed to 88˚F in Fort Wayne, IN, and 83˚F in Muskegon, MI. In Montana, however, Lewiston continued to await its first 70-degree reading of the year. Lewiston's latest observance of the year's first 70-degree temperature occurred on May 29, 1995. Great Falls, MT (75˚F on May 12), attained the 70-degree mark for the first time this year—but it was the latest such occurrence since May 17, 1995.

During the second half of the month, snow continued to blanket Western peaks. From May 17-20, 3- to 4-foot totals were noted at some locations in Utah's Wasatch Range and Wyoming's Wind River Range. Alta, UT, received 37 inches. Even some lower-elevation locations received snow, with daily-record totals reported in Lander, WY (6.0 inches on May 19), and Flagstaff, AZ (1.6 inches on May 18). Rain fell as far south as southern California, where Los Angeles (LAX Airport) netted consecutive daily-record totals on May 17-18 (0.25 and 0.19 inch, respectively). Much heavier rain fell on the northern Plains, contributing to the wettest May on record in Miles City, MT. Miles City's 9.36-inch monthly total surpassed its May 1978 record of 6.81 inches. Miles City also collected daily-record amounts on 4 consecutive days (0.51, 0.67, 1.35, and 1.04 inches) from May 18-21. Later, heavy rain returned to parts of the Plains and Mid-South. Daily-record amounts for May 19 reached 3.86 inches in Oklahoma City, OK, and 3.61 inches in Concordia, KS. The following day, Batesville, AR (4.49 inches), collected a record-setting amount for May 20. Meanwhile, severe thunderstorms erupted across the eastern Plains and western Corn Belt. In particular, a cluster of tornadoes battered eastern Kansas on May 21. One tornado carved a 10.3-mile path across Lyon and Osage Counties, killing one person. The following day, a much more devastating storm struck Joplin, MO, resulting in at least 151 fatalities. The Joplin storm was the nation's deadliest tornado since April 9, 1947, when 181 people perished in Woodward, OK. Just two days after the Joplin storm, another tornado swarm resulted in a total of 17 fatalities in Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Kansas. Inclement weather persisted in the Mid-South into May 23, when Joplin (1.83 inches) netted a daily-record rainfall.

The Joplin storm was part of a multi-day outbreak that spawned more than 300 tornadoes from May 21-27, according to preliminary reports. It was the nation's fourth EF5 tornado (winds greater than 200 mph) of the year—along with three twisters on April 27—and the 56th F5/EF5 tornado during the 1950-2011 period of record. (Prior to 2011, there had been only two F5/EF5 tornadoes in the 21st century.) On the same day the Joplin storm struck, a tornado claimed one life in Hennepin County, MN. Through May, there were 533 U.S. tornado-related fatalities—the highest annual count since 1936 and only the seventh time in the last 135 years that more than 500 U.S. individuals perished in tornadoes. Meanwhile in western Texas, El Paso's streak without precipitation (not even a trace) stretched to 118 days by the end of May. El Paso's previous record of 109 days was established from February 6 - May 25, 2002. In contrast, multiple heavy rain events pounded the Midwest, where Ft. Wayne, IN, collected daily-record totals twice in 3 days (1.91 and 3.46 inches on May 23 and 25, respectively). Ft. Wayne's monthly total climbed to 10.17 inches, representing the city's wettest May on record (previously, 8.80 inches in 1981) and second-wettest month behind 11.00 inches in July 1986. Other Midwestern daily-record amounts for May 25 included 2.81 inches in Sioux City, IA, and 2.79 inches in Peoria, IL. Farther west, record-setting rainfall triggered flooding on the northern Plains. As May came to a close, the Souris River near Bantry, ND, was one of several locations reporting significant flooding. Near Bantry, the river crested 3.59 feet above flood stage on May 31, tying the high-water mark originally established on April 23, 1976. May 24 was the wettest day on record in Billings, MT, where 3.12 inches fell. Previously, the wettest day in Billings was June 8, 1997, when rainfall totaled 2.91 inches. Billings easily set May and all-time monthly precipitation records with 9.54 inches (previously, both records were established with 7.71 inches in May

1981). May rainfall records were also broken in locations such as Buffalo, NY (8.09 inches; previously, 7.35 inches in 1892), and Burlington, VT (8.67 inches; previously, 7.10 inches in 2006). Elsewhere in Vermont, torrential rainfall on May 26 led to daily-record totals in St. Johnsbury (4.55 inches) and Montpelier (3.83 inches). Cincinnati, OH, experienced its wettest 60-day period on record, with 20.29 inches falling from March 30 - May 28. Cincinnati's previous record of 20.01 inches was established from April 13 - June 11, 1996.

For a few days around mid-month, cool conditions dominated the nation. In fact, Vicksburg, MS (39˚F on May 17), achieved a monthly record low, edging a mark that had been set earlier this month (40˚F on May 4). Prior to this year, Vicksburg's monthly record low had been 41˚F on May 3, 1960. In Florida, Apalachicola (51, 51, 48, and 51˚F) registered four consecutive daily-record lows from May 16-19. Farther west, daily-record lows dipped below the freezing mark on May 16 in locations such as North Platte, NE (30˚F), and Pueblo, CO (31˚F). A day later, on May 17, freezes affected several Northwestern locations, including Olympia, WA, and Plummer, ID (both 30˚F). Later, heat returned to the Deep South. On May 20 in Deep South Texas, triple-digit heat resulted in daily-record highs in Harlingen (101˚F) and Brownsville (100˚F). Toward month's end, heat intensified across the South and spread into the East. On May 23-24, Savannah, GA (99 and 98˚F), posted consecutive daily-record highs. Brownsville, TX (95, 96, and 96˚F), notched a trio of daily-record highs from May 23-25. Even as far north as North Carolina, New Bern (96 and 97˚F) logged consecutive daily-record highs on May 24-25. In Texas, Abilene (107 and 109˚F) and San Angelo (108 and 110˚F) collected a pair of daily-record highs on May 27-28. Abilene also tied its May record, previously set with a high of 109˚F on May 24, 2000. San Angelo eclipsed its May standard, which had been 109˚F on May 29, 1927, and May 24, 2000. Wichita Falls, TX (110˚F on May 28), tied a May record originally set on May 23 and 24, 2000. In contrast, chilly weather gripped the northern Plains and the Northwest. In the latter region, Klamath Falls, OR (25˚F), notched a daily-record low for May 24. Montague, CA, collected daily-record lows on May 24 and 28 (30 and 31˚F, respectively). Other daily-record lows for May 28 included 34˚F in Pullman, WA, and 35˚F in Pendleton, OR. Farther east, the NWS office in Grand Forks, ND (31˚F), registered a daily-record low on May 26. The following day, record-setting lows in Wisconsin for May 27 included 26˚F in Rhinelander and 28˚F in Stevens Point. On May 29, monthly temperature records were tied or broken in several locations, including Dodge City, KS (106 F); Amarillo, TX (104˚F); and Naples, FL (96˚F). Naples tied its monthly record again on May 31. In West Virginia, Morgantown (93˚F) and Bluefield (90˚F) achieved monthly record highs on the 31st. In Montana, however, Lewiston reached 72˚F on June 1, marking its first 70-degree reading of the year. Previously, Lewiston's latest observance of the year's first 70-degree day occurred on May 29, 1995. The month ended on a cold note in California, where consecutive daily-record lows were broken in locations such as Redding (41 and 42 F, respectively, on May 29-30) and Paso Robles (38 and 35 F, respectively, on May 30-31).

At month's end, a late-season snow storm unfolded across the West. Ely, NV, received 9.0 inches of snow on May 28-29; Lander, WY, collected 6.5 inches on May 29-30. Ely's season-to-date snowfall climbed to a record-high 110.4 inches. Memorial Day weekend snowfall totals reached 1 to 2 feet from Utah's Wasatch Range into the northern Rockies, with 14 inches falling in Alta, UT. Meanwhile, high winds raked parts of the Plains and the Southwest. A gust to 64 mph was clocked in Flagstaff, AZ, on May 29, followed the next day by a gust to 68 mph in Imperial, NE. Farther east, May came to a close under a favorably drier weather regime across the Midwest and Northeast. In Texas, Houston completed its driest spring on record, with just 1.22 inches of rain. Previously, Houston's driest March-May period occurred in 1996, when 2.73 inches fell. Similarly, both Ft. Lauderdale, FL (9.27 inches, or 29% of normal), and Midland, TX (0.18 inch, or 3%), completed their respective driest October-May periods on record.

Most of Alaska experienced drier-than-normal weather during May, along with near- to above-normal temperatures. The dry conditions allowed several large wildfires to gain a foothold across interior Alaska, with well over 100,000 acres of vegetation charred during the month. Fairbanks (65˚F) noted its first 60-degree reading of the year on May 14, more than 2 weeks later than the average date of April 29. Just 3 days later, on May 17, Fairbanks (73˚F) achieved its first 70-degree reading. Record-setting warmth developed toward month's end in many areas. Nome (75˚F on May 28) reported its warmest May day since May 28, 1990, when it was also 75˚F. Fairbanks (86˚F on May 28) experienced its warmest May day since May 11, 1995, when the high reached 88˚F. Fairbanks recorded 5 days of 80-degree warmth during May, second only to 7 such May days in 2002. However, Fairbanks (0.04 inch) also weathered its driest May since 1925.

Heavy rain drenched western Hawaii during May, while widespread, locally heavy showers provided some drought relief to central and eastern islands. On Kauai, about half of the 59.64-inch monthly total atop Mt. Waialeale occurred during the first week of May. Mt. Waialeale's wettest day during the month was May 8, when 14.38 inches fell. Elsewhere on Kauai, Lihue (9.08 inches, or 316% of normal) experienced its wettest May since 1997. On Oahu, Honolulu (3.09 inches, or 396% of normal) noted its wettest May since 1978. Despite above-normal May rainfall in Hilo, on the Big Island, the January-May total of 31.08 inches was just 58% of normal.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Unusually cool weather blanketed the West during May, delaying fieldwork and slowing the emergence and development of some small grains and row crops. Most notably, temperatures averaged as much as 8˚F below normal in parts of the Pacific Northwest and northern portions of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains. Elsewhere, hot, dry weather in Texas adversely affected row crop planting, as well as crop development and condition. Limited rainfall in the Southeast left many producers waiting for improved soil moisture levels before planting their crops, while others put seed in the ground to meet insurance deadlines. Conversely, above-average precipitation in the Corn Belt, northern Great Plains, Ohio Valley, and Rocky Mountains limited small grain and row crop planting in many areas.

Producers had planted just 4% of the nation's corn crop by May 1, fifty-three percentage points behind last year and 27 points behind the 5-year average. A week of near-normal temperatures and little to no rainfall allowed for an increased planting pace during the week ending May 8. In Iowa, producers worked long hours for much of the week, planting 61%—or nearly 8.5 million acres—of their intended 2011 crop. Favorable weather conditions continued throughout much of the latter half of May, allowing producers ample time to plant their crop and promoting rapid emergence across many of the major growing regions. Conversely, persistently wet weather severely limited fieldwork in Ohio for much of the month, leading to a major planting delay at month's end. By May 29, planting was complete or nearing completion in many states. National emergence had advanced to 66% complete, 17 percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 63% of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 29, compared with 76% at the same time last year.

As May began, sorghum producers in Texas were planting irrigated fields on the High Plains, while a lack of rainfall and less-than-adequate soil moisture levels in many dryland fields in other areas of the state caused planting delays. Nationally, 30% of this

year's crop was planted by May 8, compared with 33% last year and a 5-year average of 29%. Despite scattered showers, the planting pace in Kansas was steady at mid-month, with progress slightly ahead of last year and normal. By May 29, forty-six percent of the sorghum crop was planted, on par with last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Wet weather continued to limit fieldwork for producers in many of the major oat-producing regions of the country as the month began. By May 1, seeding was complete in 45% of the nation's oat fields. At the same time, 35% of the crop had emerged, 27 and 10 percentage points, respectively, behind the 5-year average. Improved weather conditions in Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin allowed for increased seeding at mid-month; however, progress remained well behind both last year and normal. Crop emergence remained steady following the increased seeding pace. By May 29, producers had sown 89% of the nation's oat crop, 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Emergence was behind normal in all major estimating states except Iowa and Texas, where progress was complete or nearly complete. With activity limited to Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and Texas, 27% of the oat crop was headed by May 29. This was slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. In Texas, heading was nearly complete and producers had harvested 59% of their crop. Overall, 56% of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 78% at the same time last year.

As rain, snow, and below-average temperatures further delayed the start of fieldwork in North Dakota—the largest barley-producing state—producers nationwide had seeded just 18% of this year's crop by May 1. This was 33 percentage points behind last year and 25 points behind the 5-year average. Fields began to dry out and weather conditions improved at mid-month, allowing producers in North Dakota to begin seeding fields. Meanwhile, cool weather in the Pacific Northwest and northern Rocky Mountains limited crop development. By May 29, seeding advanced to 72% complete, compared with 96% last year and a 5-year average of 95%. Thirty-nine percent of the barley crop was emerged, 38 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average.

One-third of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage as May began, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Above-average temperatures and unusually dry conditions on the central and southern Great Plains promoted rapid crop development, but negatively impacted crop conditions throughout much of the month. Head development gained speed in the Midwest as warmer weather prevailed at mid-month, but flooding and soggy fields caused a decline in crop conditions in Arkansas and Illinois. Cool, damp weather in the Pacific Northwest and northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountains slowed crop development, pushing overall progress behind the average pace during the week ending May 22 for the first time this season. By May 29, heading of the winter wheat crop had advanced to 72% complete, slightly behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. As May ended, harvest was underway in a limited number of states. In Oklahoma, producers had harvested 45% of this year's crop, well ahead of both last year and normal. Overall, 33% of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 29, compared with 34% on May 1 and 65% at the same time last year.

With cool, wet weather limiting fieldwork, spring wheat seeding progress was behind both last year and normal in the six major states as May began. As weather conditions improved at mid-month, fieldwork activities increased and producers were able to seed more of their crop. Double-digit progress was evident in all states except North Dakota during the week ending May 15. Nationally, 68% of the crop was seeded by May 29, twenty-six percentage points behind last year and 27 points behind the 5-year average. Emergence in Montana and North Dakota—which account for nearly 62% of the country's crop—was 40 percentage points or more behind last year and at least 44 points behind normal due to cool, wet weather that had limited fieldwork and crop growth.

By May 1, rice producers had seeded 49% of the nation's crop, 28 percentage points behind last year and 17 points behind the 5-year average. Producers in California took advantage of warm, sunny weather and seeded 55% of their crop in the 14 days ending May 15. Meanwhile, a series of strong, early-month storm systems dumped heavy rainfall on much of Arkansas and Missouri, limiting seeding progress to 18% or less during the same 2 weeks. Emergence remained steady behind the seeding pace. Seeding was nearly complete in Texas and the lower Delta by May 22. By May 29, producers had seeded 94% of the rice crop, 4 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. In Missouri, some intended acreage was unable to be seeded due to poor field conditions and the lateness of the season. Overall, 53% of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 29, compared with 74% at the same time last year.

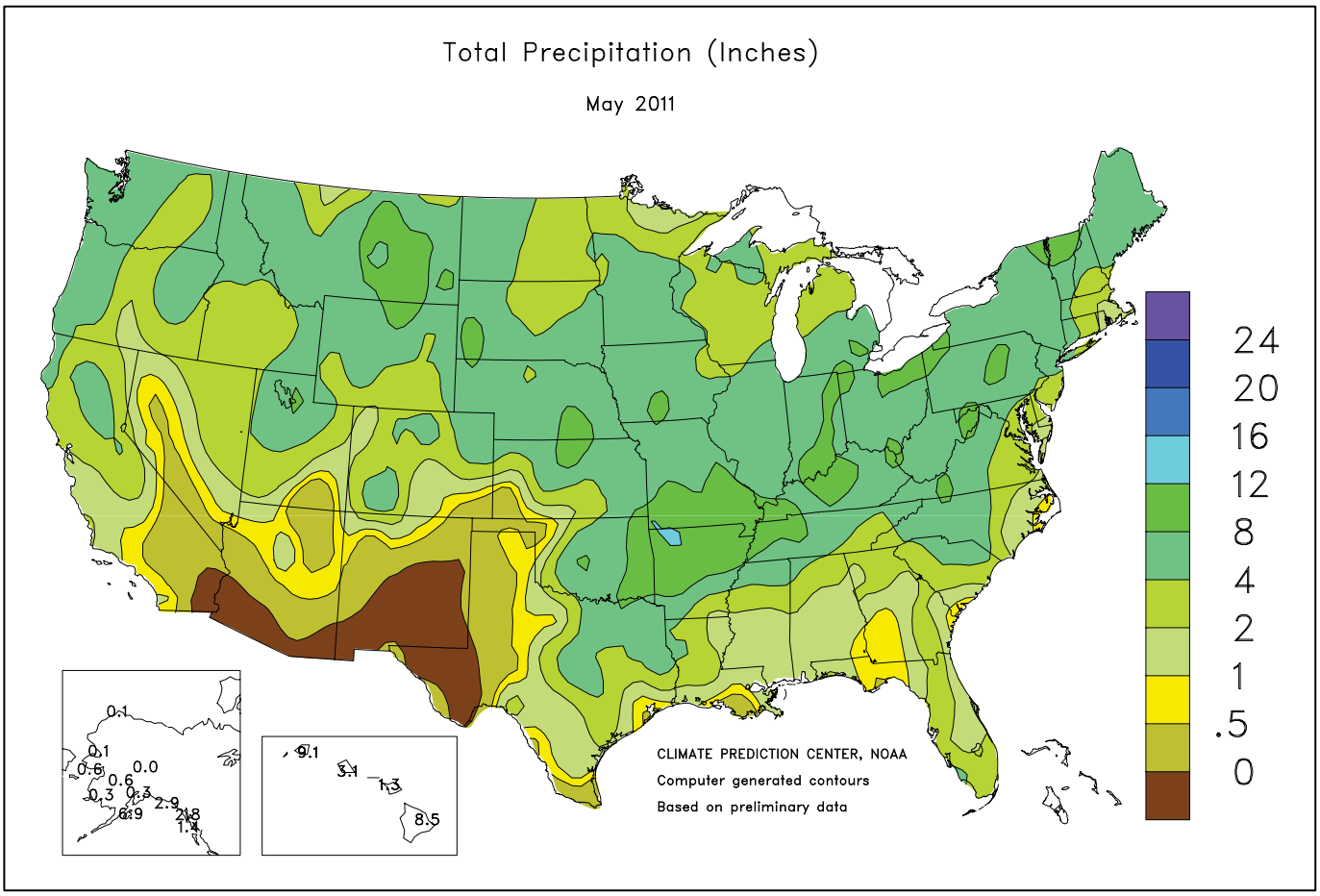
Planting was underway in all but four of the 18 major soybean-producing states by May 8, although progress—at 7% complete—was 21 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Planting was most advanced in the Delta, but one of the most significant delays was evident in Mississippi, where flooding along the Mississippi River left many fields under water. Favorable weather conditions in Illinois and Iowa allowed for rapid planting progress at mid-month. By May 22, emergence was evident in 12% of soybean fields across the country. By May 29, fifty-one percent of soybean crop was planted, 20 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Emergence had advanced to 27%, 16 percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Emergence was most advanced in the lower Delta, while adverse weather conditions in earlier weeks had limited crop development in the upper Delta.

With planting most advanced in Texas, 8% of this year's peanut crop was in the ground as May began. This was 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. With the exception of Florida, where unusually dry soils limited progress, favorable weather conditions in most states promoted a rapid fieldwork pace at mid-month. In Georgia, producers made good late-month progress, despite dry soil conditions. By May 29, seventy-seven percent of the peanut crop was planted, slightly behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

By May 22, sunflower planting was underway in the four major estimating states and had advanced to 11% complete by May 29. This was well behind both last year and the 5-year average. Adverse spring weather conditions delayed the start of spring fieldwork in many areas.

As the month began, heavy irrigation was run in cotton fields in southern Texas, while producers on the Northern High Plains waited for increased soil temperatures before planting their crop. With improved weather conditions providing ample time for fieldwork, planting gained speed at mid-month, with double-digit progress evident in 12 of the 15 major cotton-producing states. Squaring was underway in many fields in southern Texas by May 15. Hot, windy conditions left many Texas producers scrambling to provide enough irrigation to recently planted fields during the latter half of the month. By May 29, producers had planted 73% of this year's cotton crop, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Toward month's end, producers in some areas of the High Plains were treating their fields for thrips, while high winds and hot weather damaged some recently emerged cotton.

With soggy field conditions and steady spring rainfall limiting fieldwork in Minnesota and North Dakota, producers in the four major sugarbeet-producing states had planted just 15% of the nation's crop by May 1. This was 80 percentage points behind last year and 46 points behind the 5-year average. With improved weather conditions helping to dry wet fields, planting gained speed at mid-month. By May 29, planting had advanced to 92% complete, 8 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average.


Total Precipitation (Inches)
May 2011
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20
16
12
8
4
2
1
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0
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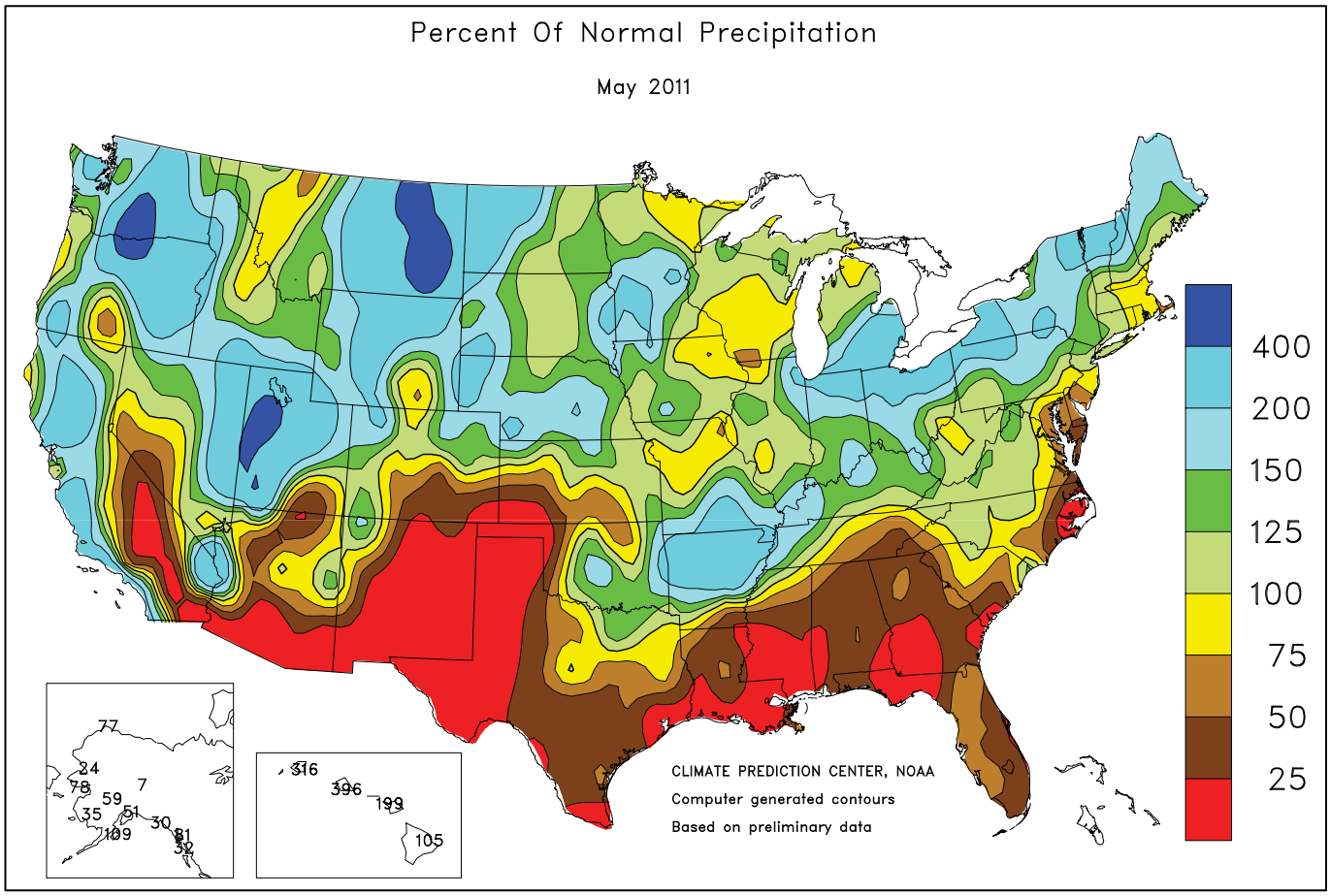
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
May 2011
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
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Computer generated contours
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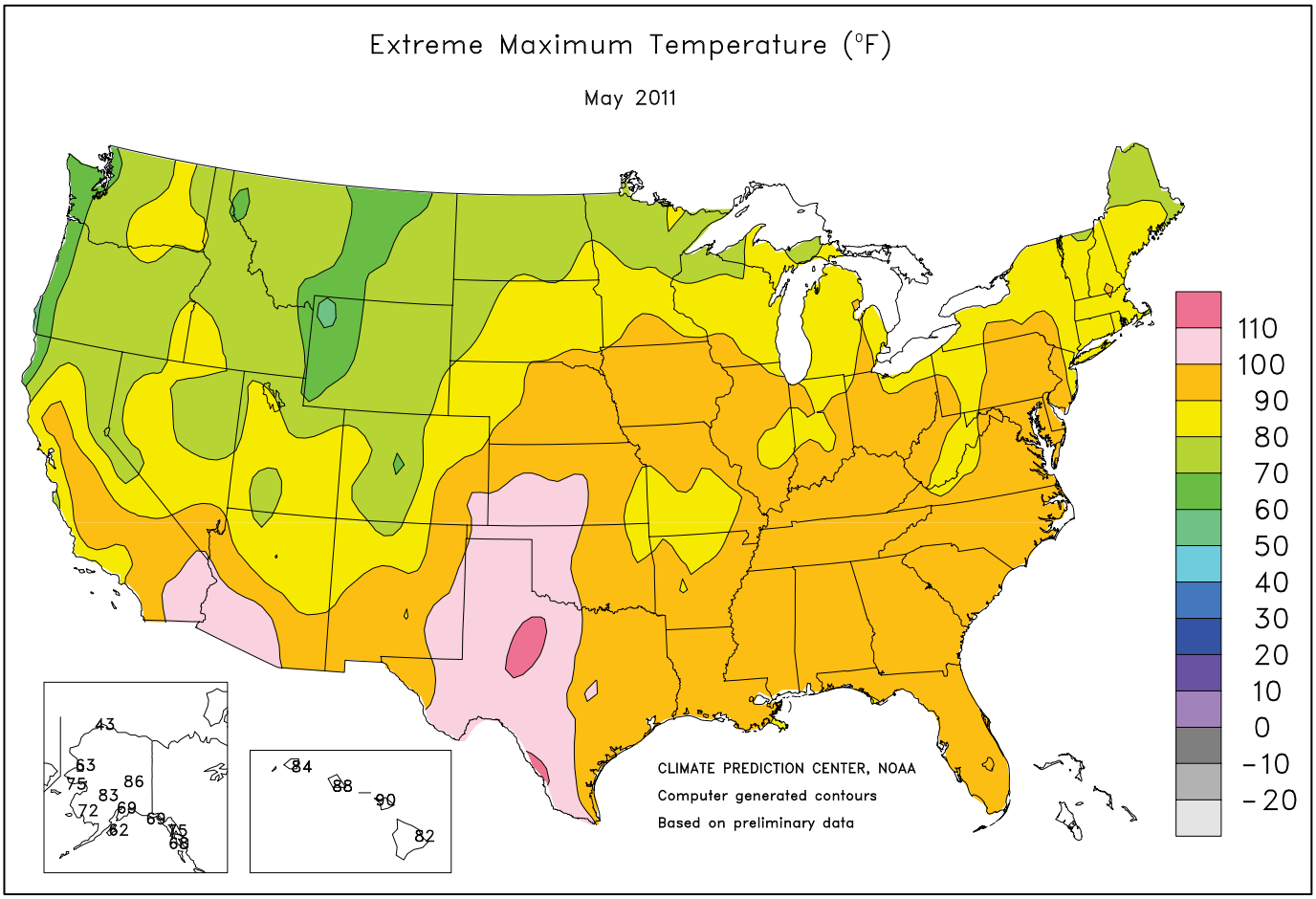
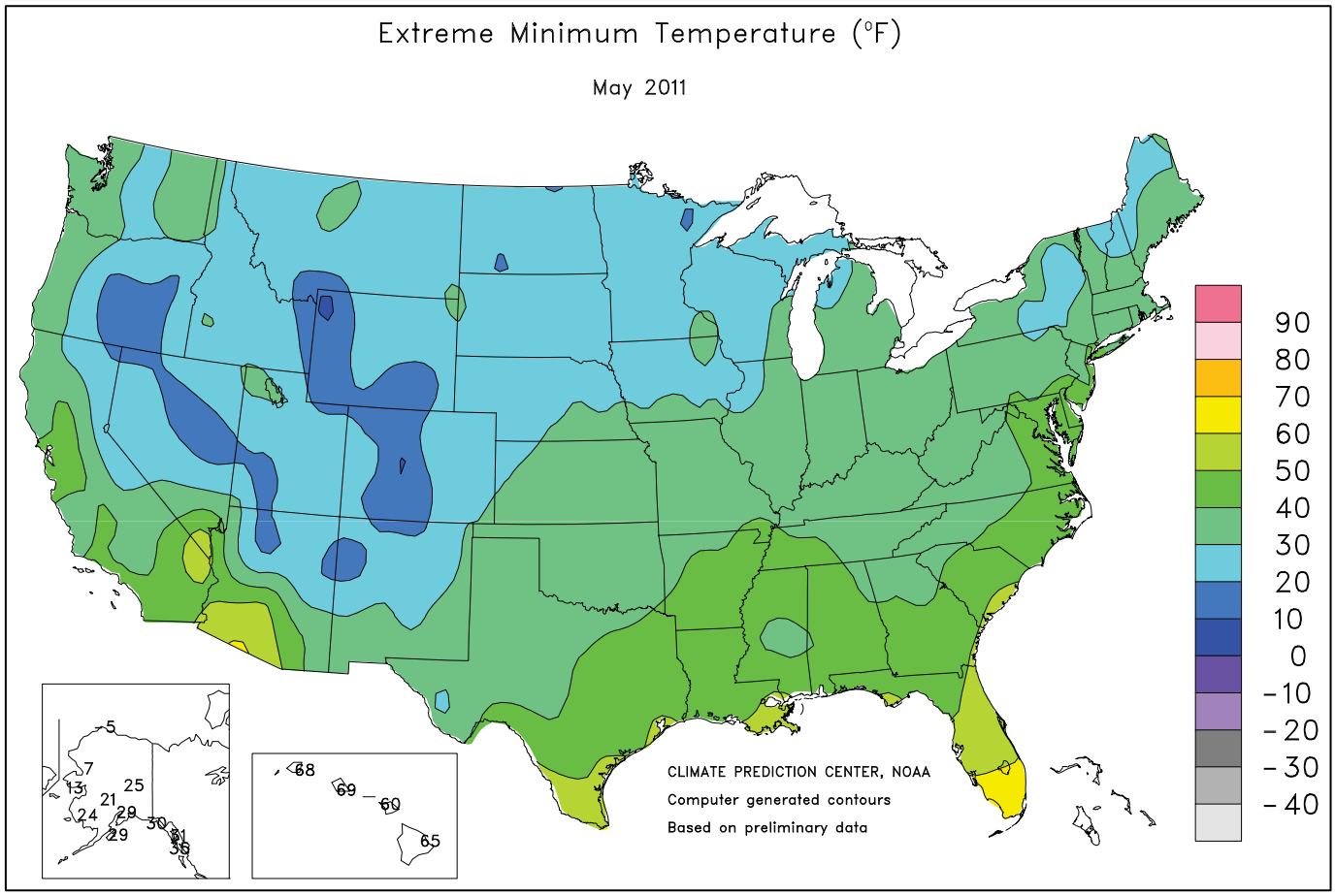
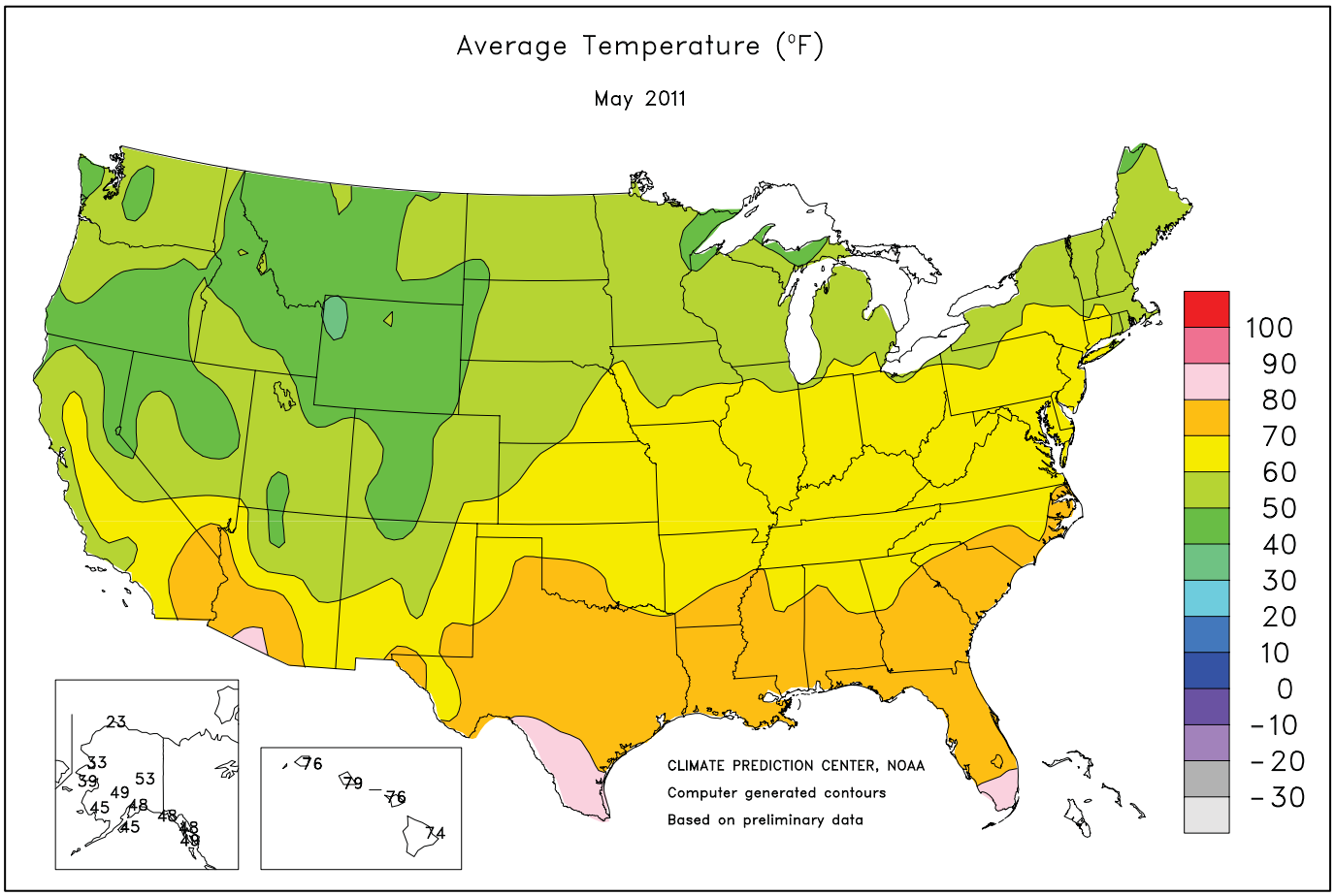
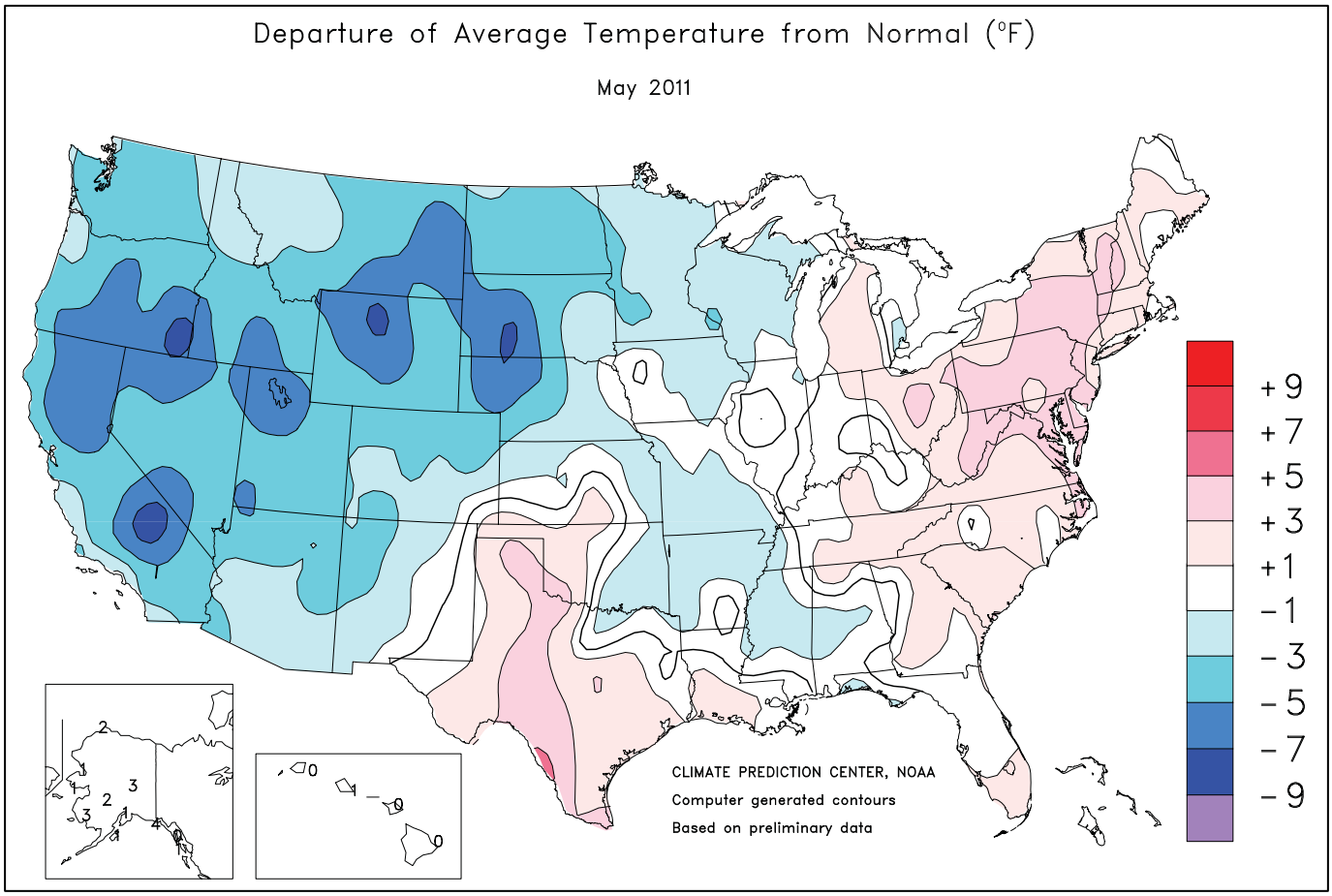

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
May 2011
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
43
63
75
86
83
72
69
82
69
84
88
90
82
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
May 2011
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
5
7
13
25
21
24
29
29
30
31
36
68
69
60
65
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
May 2011
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
May 2011
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

May 2011

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	71	2	1.05	-3.78	LEXINGTON	64	0	6.45	1.67	COLUMBUS	64	1	5.90	2.02
HUNTSVILLE	70	1	1.91	-3.33	LONDON-CORBIN	64	0	5.56	0.87	DAYTON	62	1	6.06	1.89
MOBILE	74	0	0.42	-5.68	LOUISVILLE	68	2	7.81	2.93	MANSFIELD	62	4	8.57	4.15
MONTGOMERY	72	0	3.34	-0.80	PADUCAH	66	0	8.74	3.99	TOLEDO	61	1	5.88	2.74
AK ANCHORAGE	48	1	0.35	-0.34	LA BATON ROUGE	75	1	0.58	-4.76	YOUNGSTOWN	61	3	8.32	4.87
BARROW	23	3	0.09	-0.03	LAKE CHARLES	76	1	0.43	-5.63	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	69	1	9.21	3.77
COLD BAY	42	2	2.67	0.02	NEW ORLEANS	78	2	0.78	-3.84	TULSA	69	0	3.58	-2.53
FAIRBANKS	53	4	0.04	-0.56	SHREVEPORT	73	0	2.47	-2.78	OR ASTORIA	50	-3	4.04	0.76
JUNEAU	48	0	2.81	-0.67	ME BANGOR	55	0	3.52	0.12	BURNS	47	-4	2.50	1.45
KING SALMON	45	1	1.93	0.58	CARIBOU	52	0	4.46	1.19	EUGENE	52	-3	2.63	-0.03
KODIAK	45	1	6.91	0.60	PORTLAND	55	1	4.28	0.46	MEDFORD	55	-3	2.20	0.99
NOME	39	2	0.58	-0.16	MD BALTIMORE	67	4	2.42	-1.47	PENDLETON	53	-5	2.76	1.54
AZ FLAGSTAFF	48	-3	0.87	0.07	MA BOSTON	59	1	3.23	-0.01	PORTLAND	54	-3	2.92	0.54
PHOENIX	79	0	0.01	-0.15	WORCESTER	58	2	3.85	-0.50	SALEM	54	-2	3.40	1.27
TUCSON	74	0	0.00	-0.24	MI ALPENA	53	1	2.95	0.34	PA ALLENTOWN	64	4	4.37	-0.10
AR FORT SMITH	69	0	11.91	6.62	DETROIT	61	1	5.38	2.33	ERIE	59	1	8.54	5.20
LITTLE ROCK	70	0	11.08	6.03	FLINT	59	2	7.61	4.87	MIDDLETOWN	65	3	5.34	1.08
CA BAKERSFIELD	66	-4	0.23	-0.01	GRAND RAPIDS	60	2	4.54	1.19	PHILADELPHIA	67	3	1.91	-1.97
EUREKA	49	-5	1.43	-0.19	HOUGHTON LAKE	56	2	2.49	-0.08	PITTSBURGH	63	3	4.58	0.78
FRESNO	65	-4	0.35	-0.04	LANSING	59	2	6.81	4.10	WILKES-BARRE	63	3	4.41	0.72
LOS ANGELES	63	0	0.52	0.28	MUSKEGON	59	3	2.54	-0.41	WILLIAMSPORT	64	4	6.44	2.65
REDDING	61	-5	3.43	1.77	TRAVERSE CITY	54	-1	3.15	0.85	PR SAN JUAN	80	-1	10.89	5.60
SACRAMENTO	62	-3	1.02	0.49	MN DULUTH	50	-2	2.27	-0.68	RI PROVIDENCE	59	0	2.91	-0.75
SAN DIEGO	65	0	0.36	0.16	INT'L FALLS	51	-2	1.84	-0.71	SC CHARLESTON	74	2	0.41	-3.26
SAN FRANCISCO	57	-2	0.47	0.09	MINNEAPOLIS	58	-1	4.04	0.80	COLUMBIA	74	2	2.74	-0.43
STOCKTON	62	-5	0.78	0.28	ROCHESTER	58	1	3.92	0.39	FLORENCE	72	1	1.59	-1.72
CO ALAMOSA	49	-1	0.18	-0.52	ST. CLOUD	56	-1	5.51	2.54	GREENVILLE	70	3	3.33	-1.26
CO SPRINGS	54	-1	0.69	-1.70	MS JACKSON	72	1	0.83	-4.03	MYRTLE BEACH	71	1	4.12	1.13
DENVER	53	-2	4.79	2.07	MERIDIAN	70	-2	1.23	-3.64	SD ABERDEEN	55	-3	2.93	0.24
GRAND JUNCTION	58	-2	1.27	0.29	TUPELO	70	1	3.36	-2.44	HURON	57	-1	3.34	0.34
PUEBLO	58	-2	0.61	-0.88	MO COLUMBIA	62	-2	4.60	-0.27	RAPID CITY	51	-4	5.88	2.92
CT BRIDGEPORT	61	2	5.61	1.58	JOPLIN	65	-1	7.53	2.46	SIOUX FALLS	56	-2	5.43	2.04
HARTFORD	62	2	3.99	-0.40	KANSAS CITY	63	-1	4.82	-0.57	TN BRISTOL	65	2	5.93	1.61
DC WASHINGTON	68	2	1.70	-2.12	SPRINGFIELD	63	-2	5.92	1.35	CHATTANOOGA	69	1	1.62	-2.66
DE WILMINGTON	66	4	3.23	-0.92	ST JOSEPH	63	-2	3.49	-1.46	JACKSON	68	-1	8.16	2.52
FL DAYTONA BEACH	76	1	0.65	-2.61	ST LOUIS	66	-1	4.16	0.05	KNOXVILLE	68	2	1.64	-3.04
FT LAUDERDALE	80	2	0.23	-6.10	MT BILLINGS	50	-6	9.54	7.06	MEMPHIS	70	-1	7.12	1.97
FT MYERS	80	1	3.96	0.54	BUTTE	44	-4	2.60	0.58	NASHVILLE	67	0	4.38	-0.69
JACKSONVILLE	74	1	2.05	-1.43	GLASGOW	51	-5	6.97	5.25	TX ABILENE	75	2	1.11	-1.72
KEY WEST	82	1	0.61	-2.87	GREAT FALLS	50	-1	4.12	1.59	AMARILLO	67	2	0.08	-2.42
MELBOURNE	77	1	0.50	-3.44	HELENA	51	-2	2.81	1.03	AUSTIN	76	1	1.91	-3.12
MIAMI	82	2	2.15	-3.37	KALISPELL	50	-1	1.85	-0.19	BEAUMONT	77	2	0.67	-5.16
ORLANDO	78	1	2.09	-1.65	MILES CITY	51	-6	9.35	7.16	BROWNSVILLE	83	4	0.08	-2.40
PENSACOLA	74	-1	2.65	-1.75	MISSOULA	51	-2	1.63	-0.32	COLLEGE STATION	78	3	3.37	-1.68
ST PETERSBURG	78	0	1.39	-1.41	NE GRAND ISLAND	60	-1	8.70	4.63	CORPUS CHRISTI	79	1	1.95	-1.53
TALLAHASSEE	75	1	0.58	-4.37	HASTINGS	60	-2	5.03	0.44	DALLAS/FT WORTH	73	0	7.95	2.80
TAMPA	79	1	0.70	-2.15	LINCOLN	62	0	6.00	1.77	DEL RIO	81	3	1.07	-1.24
WEST PALM BEACH	81	3	1.19	-4.20	MCCOOK	58	-2	6.09	2.83	EL PASO	74	0	0.00	-0.38
GA ATHENS	70	1	0.82	-3.04	NORFOLK	60	0	5.13	1.21	GALVESTON	79	2	0.38	-3.32
ATLANTA	71	1	2.93	-1.02	NORTH PLATTE	55	-3	5.69	2.35	HOUSTON	79	3	0.33	-4.82
AUGUSTA	72	1	2.50	-0.57	OMAHA/EPPLEY	63	1	5.08	0.64	LUBBOCK	71	2	0.26	-2.05
COLUMBUS	74	2	0.65	-2.97	SCOTTSBLUFF	53	-4	5.88	3.18	MIDLAND	75	2	0.05	-1.74
MACON	72	1	0.66	-2.32	VALENTINE	55	-3	3.87	0.67	SAN ANGELO	77	4	1.36	-1.73
SAVANNAH	75	2	0.77	-2.84	NV ELKO	49	-4	1.79	0.71	SAN ANTONIO	79	3	0.84	-3.88
HI HILO	74	0	8.47	0.40	ELY	47	-3	2.67	1.38	VICTORIA	78	1	1.58	-3.54
HONOLULU	79	2	3.09	2.31	LAS VEGAS	72	-3	0.01	-0.23	WACO	76	2	2.14	-2.32
KAHULUI	76	0	1.32	0.66	RENO	55	-1	0.40	-0.22	WICHITA FALLS	74	3	2.29	-1.63
LIHUE	76	1	9.08	6.21	WINNEMUCCA	49	-6	1.45	0.39	UT SALT LAKE CITY	53	-6	5.14	3.05
ID BOISE	56	-3	1.81	0.54	NH CONCORD	58	2	4.56	1.23	VT BURLINGTON	59	3	8.67	5.35
LEWISTON	55	-3	3.57	2.01	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	65	5	3.33	-0.05	VA LYNCHBURG	65	2	3.33	-0.78
POCATELLO	49	-4	2.67	1.16	NEWARK	65	2	4.78	0.32	NORFOLK	70	4	1.95	-1.79
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	58	-1	7.27	3.89	NM ALBUQUERQUE	64	-1	0.05	-0.55	RICHMOND	69	4	4.35	0.40
MOLINE	62	0	5.01	0.76	NY ALBANY	62	4	4.67	1.02	ROANOKE	66	2	3.79	-0.45
PEORIA	62	0	5.75	1.58	BINGHAMTON	59	3	7.48	3.93	WASH/DULLES	66	4	3.28	-0.94
ROCKFORD	60	0	3.94	-0.08	BUFFALO	59	2	8.09	4.74	WA OLYMPIA	51	-2	4.16	1.89
SPRINGFIELD	64	0	3.35	-0.71	ROCHESTER	59	2	4.80	1.98	QUILLAYUTE	48	-3	5.56	0.05
IN EVANSVILLE	65	-1	7.90	2.89	SYRACUSE	63	6	3.90	0.51	SEATTLE-TACOMA	53	-3	3.20	1.43
FORT WAYNE	62	2	10.17	6.42	NC ASHEVILLE	64	2	2.95	-1.46	SPOKANE	52	-2	1.83	0.23
INDIANAPOLIS	64	1	4.96	0.61	CHARLOTTE	70	1	4.73	1.07	YAKIMA	55	-1	2.55	2.04
SOUTH BEND	60	0	7.59	4.09	GREENSBORO	68	2	3.58	-0.37	WV BECKLEY	62	2	4.26	-0.13
IA BURLINGTON	62	-1	5.23	0.83	HATTERAS	72	4	0.52	-3.40	CHARLESTON	65	3	5.54	1.24
CEDAR RAPIDS	60	-1	3.62	-0.23	RALEIGH	70	3	4.04	0.25	ELKINS	62	4	3.94	-0.83
DES MOINES	63	1	6.04	1.79	WILMINGTON	71	1	1.63	-2.77	HUNTINGTON	64	0	8.25	3.84
DUBUQUE	58	-1	2.55	-1.57	ND BISMARCK	53	-3	2.32	0.10	WI EAU CLAIRE	56	-2	3.28	-0.41
SIOUX CITY	60	-1	6.67	2.92	DICKINSON	50	-5	4.84	2.56	GREEN BAY	55	-1	2.81	0.06
WATERLOO	59	-1	3.65	-0.50	FARGO	55	-2	4.30	1.69	LA CROSSE	58	-3	3.17	-0.21
KS CONCORDIA	63	0	7.98	3.78	GRAND FORKS	53	-4	2.45	0.24	MADISON	57	-1	2.40	-0.85
DODGE CITY	64	0	0.68	-2.32	JAMESTOWN	52	-5	3.17	0.96	MILWAUKEE	54	-2	3.37	0.31
GOODLAND	57	-2	3.45	-0.01	MINOT	53	-3	6.22	3.91	WAUSAU	55	-2	2.93	-0.61
HILL CITY	61	-1	2.59	-1.11	WILLISTON	52	-3	5.28	3.40	WY CASPER	48	-4	3.37	0.99
TOPEKA	65	1	5.58	0.72	OH AKRON-CANTON	62	3	7.25	3.29	CHEYENNE	47	-4	3.12	0.64
WICHITA	66	1	2.45	-1.71	CINCINNATI	64	0	6.71	2.12	LANDER	48	-5	6.79	4.41
KY JACKSON	64	0	6.69	1.53	CLEVELAND	62	4	7.74	4.24	SHERIDAN	48	-5	5.91	3.50

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Spring Weather Review

Review provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Consistent weather patterns driven in part by a fading La Niña contributed to a variety of weather extremes. Wet conditions dominated the U.S., except across the southern half of the Plains, the lower Southeast, and parts of the Southwest. Warmth covered the South and East, while chilly conditions gripped the northern Plains and much of the West.

According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the nation experienced its 42nd-warmest, 12th-wettest spring on record. The U.S. spring average temperature of 52.3˚F was 0.4˚F above the 1901-2000 mean. It was the third-coolest spring in Washington and the fifth-coolest spring in Oregon, but among the ten warmest March-May periods in Texas, Delaware, Louisiana, New Mexico, and New Jersey (fig. 1). Meanwhile, March-May precipitation averaged 8.94 inches, 116 percent (%) of the mean. It was the nation's wettest spring since 1995. State rankings ranged from the driest spring in Texas to the wettest March-May period on record in Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming (fig. 2).

Figure 1

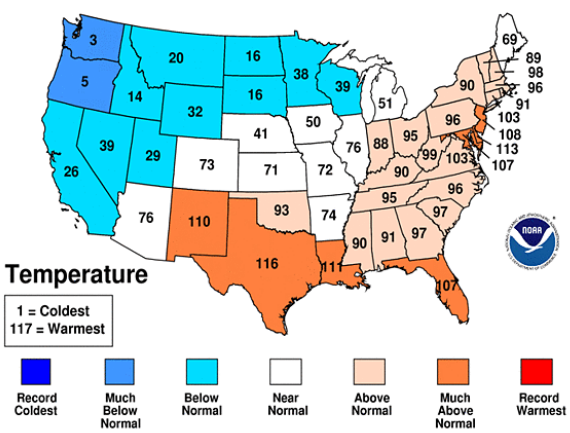
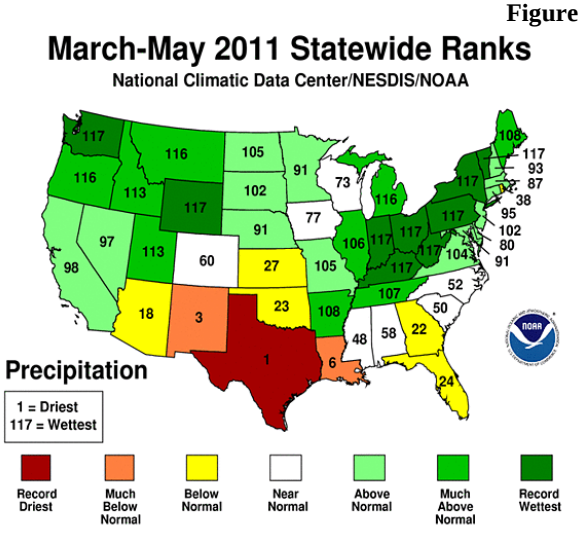


Figure 2

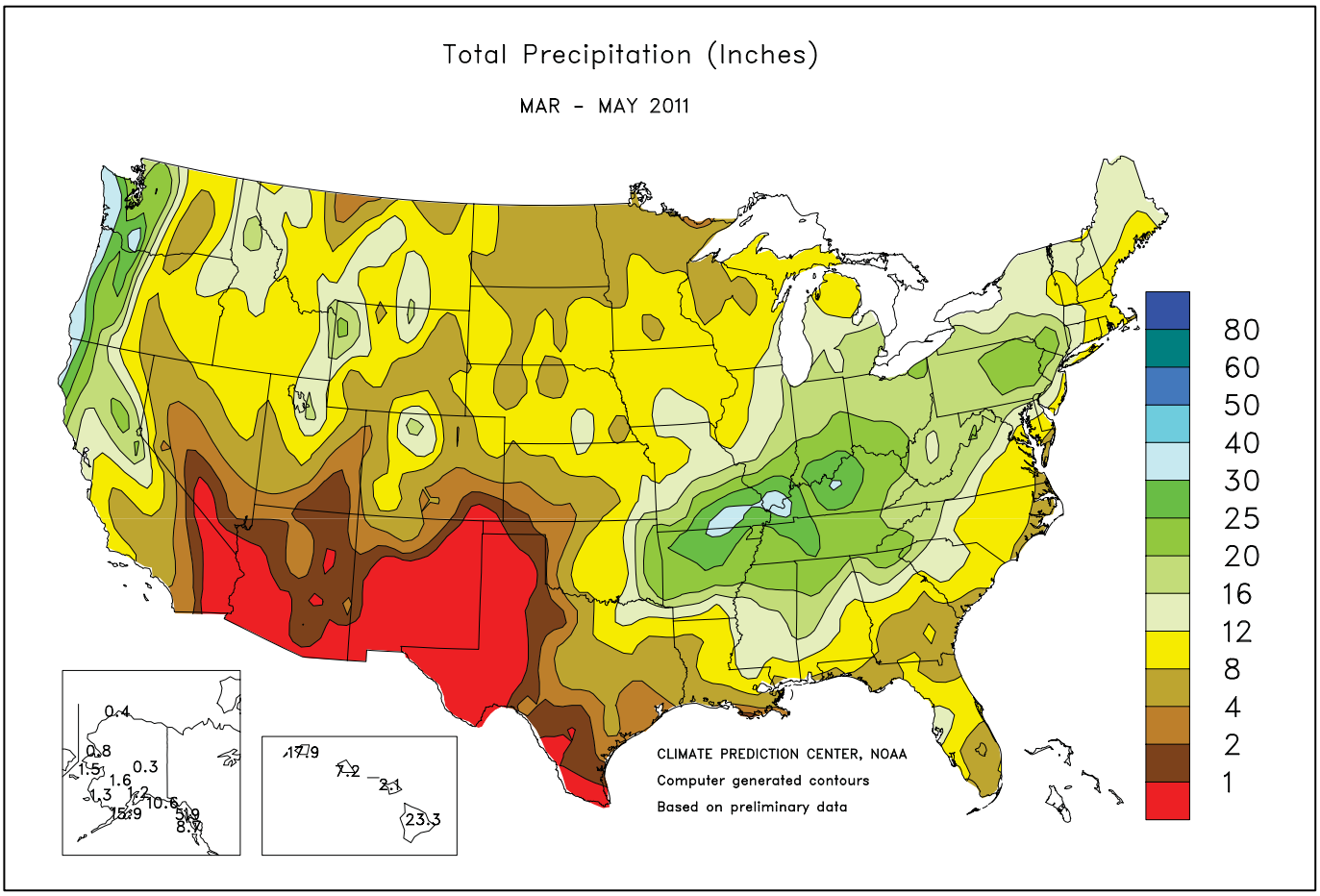


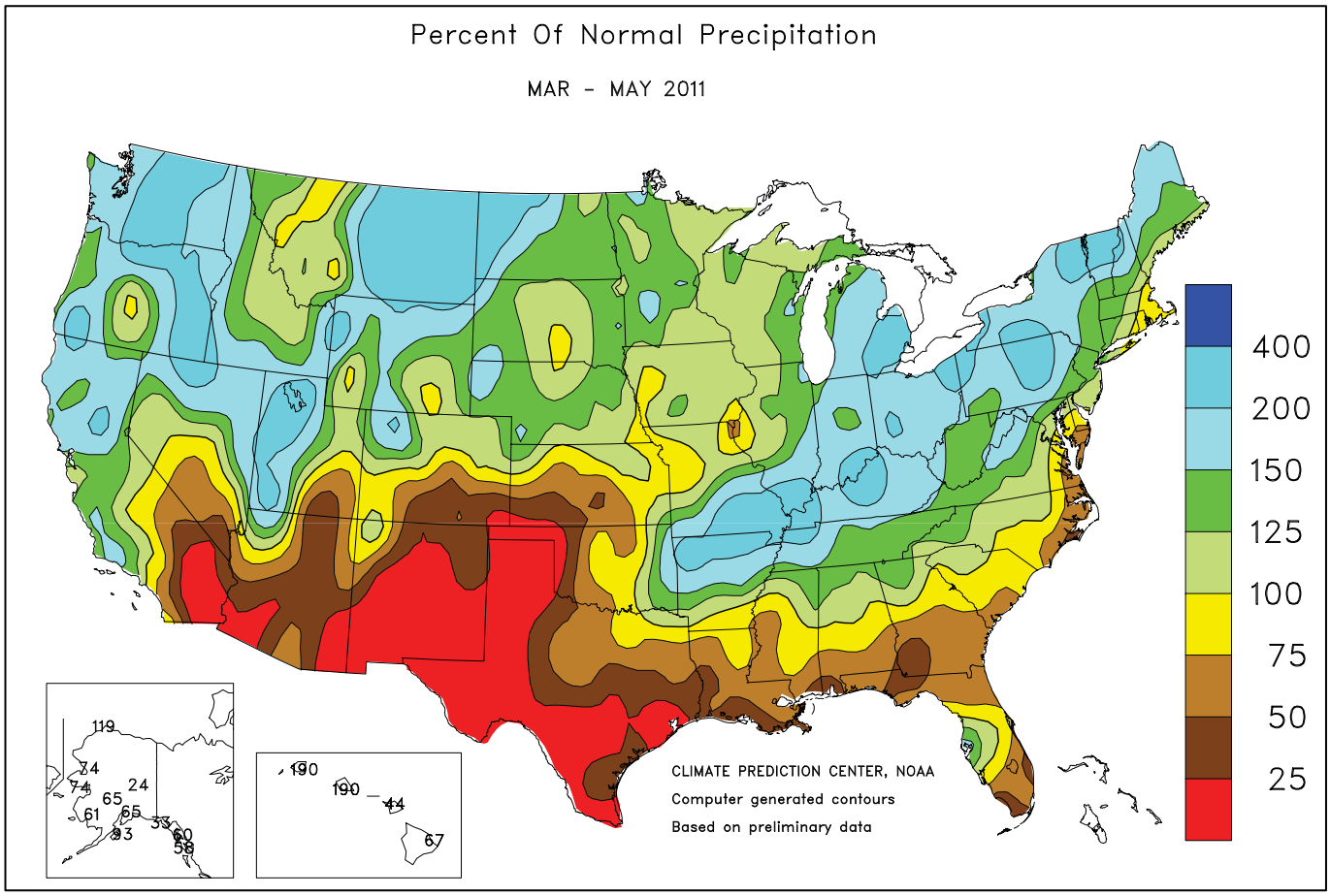
Highlights included a late-season Western storm barrage during March, worsening drought in the Deep South, rampant spring flooding in the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi River basins, and multiple severe weather outbreaks in April and May. According to preliminary reports, the 24-hour period ending at 8 am EDT on April 28 became the nation's deadliest "tornado day" on record (since reliable records began in 1950), with 314 fatalities. This surpassed the 310 deaths of April 3-4, 1974. The Joplin storm of May 22—with 151 deaths—was the nation's deadliest single tornado since April 9, 1947, when 181 people perished in Woodward, OK.

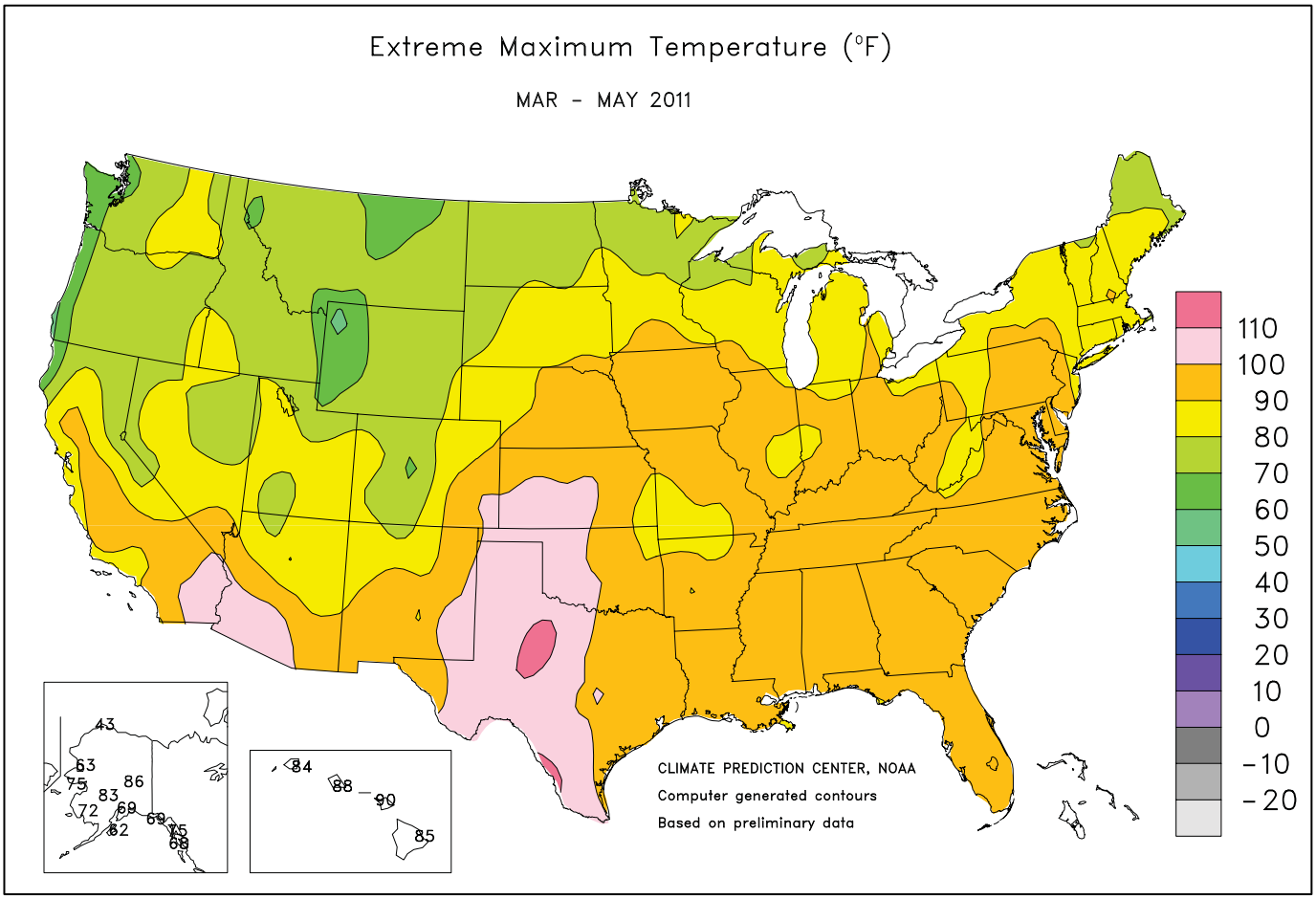
March: Warm, dry weather across the southern Plains and the Southwest adversely affected already drought-stressed pastures and winter grains. From November 28 to April 3, the portion of the winter wheat crop rated in very poor to poor condition climbed from 26 to 61% in Texas; 8 to 53% in Oklahoma; and 25 to 34% in Kansas. In contrast, cold weather dominated the nation's northern tier, particularly on the northern Plains. Monthly temperatures ranged from as much as 10˚F below normal on the northern Plains to more than 5˚F above normal in parts of the Southwest. By month's end, the northern Plains' winter wheat had begun to break dormancy, with 70% of Montana's wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition on April 3. As the month progressed, flooding generally shifted from the Ohio Valley (and parts of the Northeast) into the upper Midwest. In the latter region, the mid- to late-month combination of precipitation and melting snow led to significant flooding. Meanwhile, March rainfall provided drought relief in parts of the Southeast. Heavy precipitation fell from the central Gulf Coast into the Appalachians, as well as the Northeast. Late-month rain eased drought in parts of Florida, with downpours affecting central portions of the peninsula. Elsewhere, a series of exceptional, late-season storms hammered northern and central California and the Northwest, while drought continued to expand and intensify across Arizona and New Mexico. The average water content of the high-elevation Sierra Nevada snow pack peaked at 48 inches (165% of normal) in late March, up from 22 inches in mid-February.

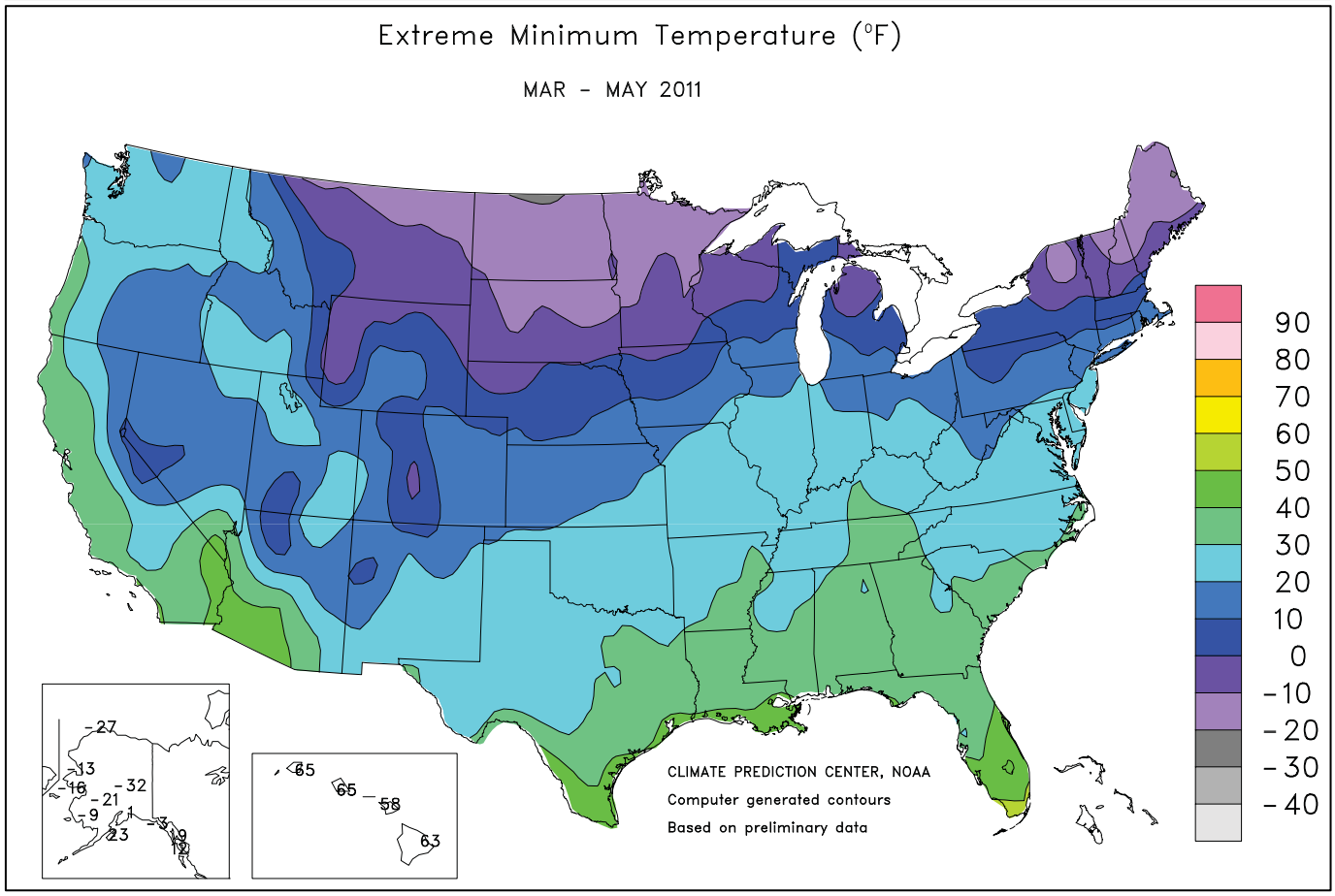
April: Severe flooding developed from the Mid-South into the Ohio Valley. At the same time, a snowmelt-induced flood crest moved along the upper and middle Mississippi River. By month's end, floodwaters converged on the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, eclipsing the region's high-water marks established in February 1937. Monthly rainfall totals of 1 to 2 feet were common in the flood-affected areas. A pair of historic tornado outbreaks accompanied the storminess, battering the South from April 14-16 and 25-28. Meanwhile in the northern Corn Belt, cool, damp weather and soils hindered the start of the spring planting season. Due to the Midwestern fieldwork delays, only 13% of the U.S. acreage intended for corn was planted by May 1—the nation's slowest start since 1995 (11% planted). Cool, damp conditions also prevailed across the northern Plains and the Northwest, slowing winter wheat development and hampering spring planting operations. Cool weather was also noted as far south as California. In contrast, heat and drought continued to severely stress pastures, winter grains, and emerging summer crops on the southern Plains. By May 1, approximately three-quarters of the winter wheat crop was rated in very poor to poor condition in Oklahoma (77%) and Texas (74%), along with nearly half of the crop in Colorado (46%) and Kansas (45%).

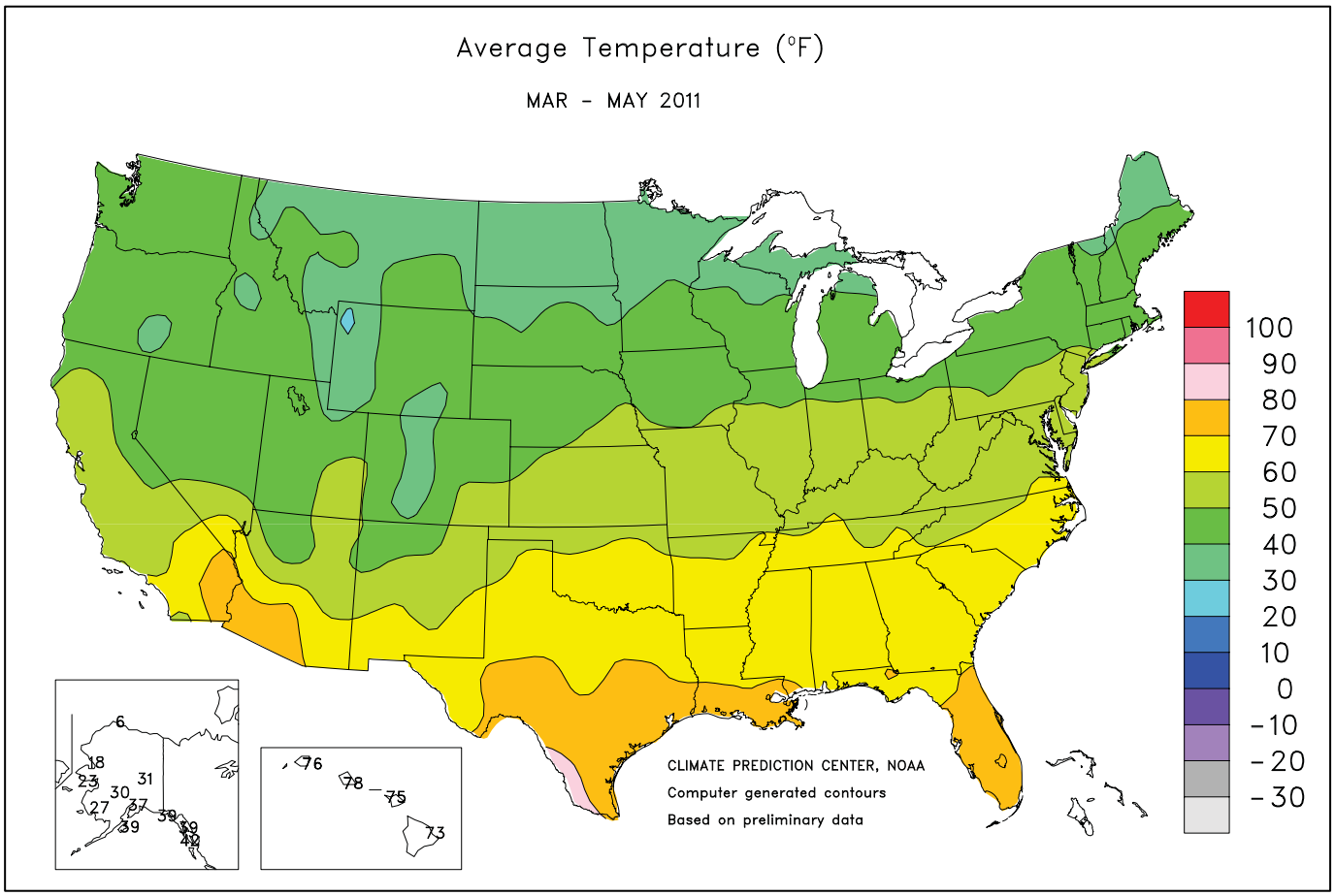
May: *A complete summary begins on page 14.*

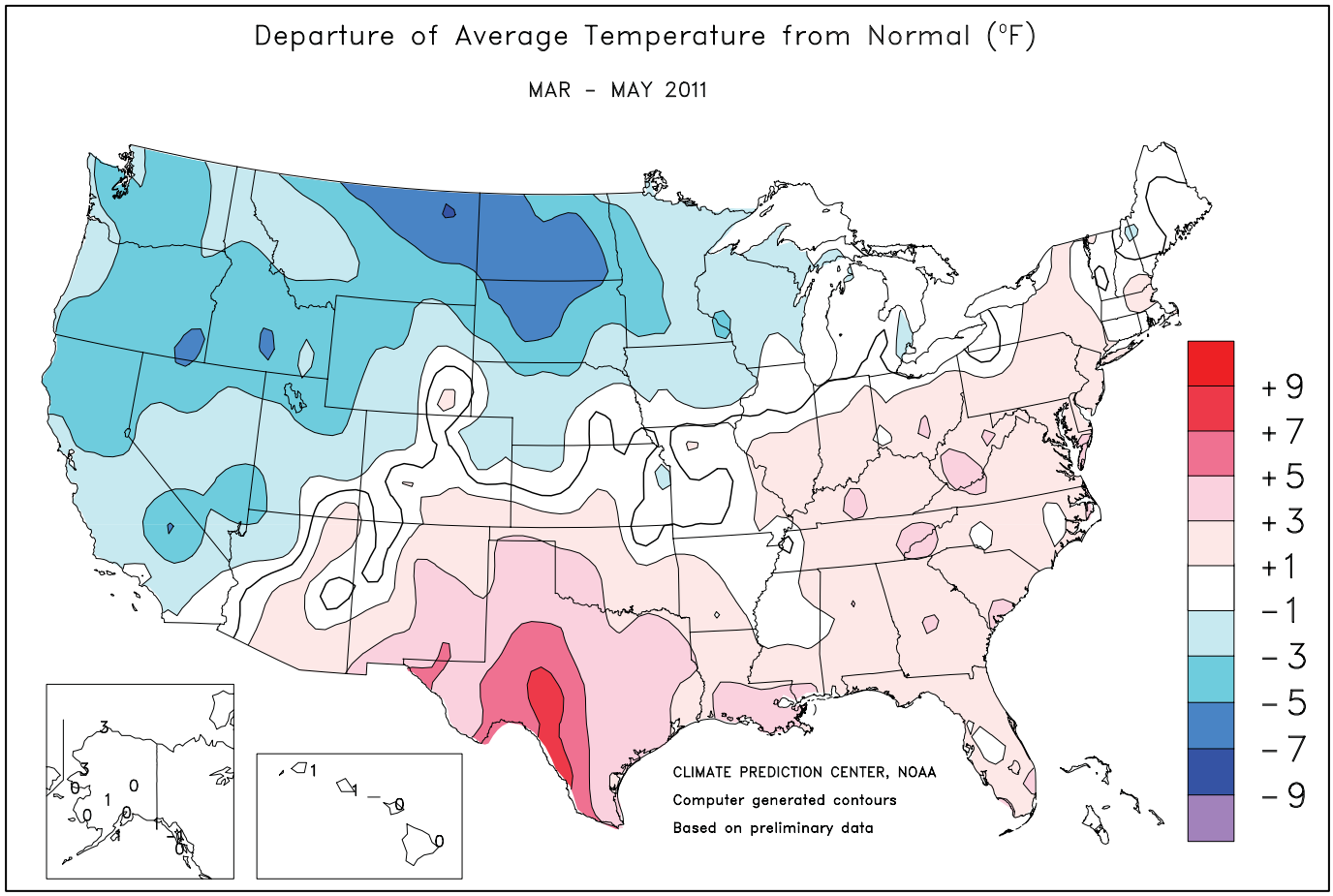

Total Precipitation (Inches)
MAR - MAY 2011
80
60
50
40
30
25
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.4
0.8
1.5
0.3
1.6
1.3
2
10.6
15.9
5.9
8.7
17.9
7.2
2.1
23.3
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
MAR - MAY 2011
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
119
74
74
24
65
61
65
33
93
60
58
190
190
44
67
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
MAR - MAY 2011
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
43
63
75
86
83
72
69
82
69
69
75
68
84
88
90
85
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
MAR - MAY 2011
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-27
-13
-16
-32
-21
-9
1
23
3
9
12
65
65
58
63
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
MAR - MAY 2011
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
6
18
23
30
31
27
37
39
39
39
42
76
78
75
73
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
MAR - MAY 2011
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
3
3
0
0
1
0
0
0
1
0
1
1
0
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Spring 2011

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	65	3	15.95	0.35	LEXINGTON	56	1	23.84	10.98	COLUMBUS	53	1	17.62	7.60
HUNTSVILLE	63	3	21.98	5.52	LONDON-CORBIN	57	1	21.34	8.03	DAYTON	52	1	18.95	7.46
MOBILE	69	2	6.17	-12.19	LOUISVILLE	60	4	26.95	13.75	MANSFIELD	49	2	18.41	6.46
MONTGOMERY	67	2	13.91	-1.00	PADUCAH	59	2	31.24	17.27	TOLEDO	48	0	15.47	6.47
AK ANCHORAGE	37	1	1.20	-0.66	LA BATON ROUGE	70	3	8.50	-7.47	YOUNGSTOWN	48	1	20.33	10.50
BARROW	6	4	0.39	0.06	LAKE CHARLES	71	3	7.85	-5.39	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	62	2	10.23	-1.11
COLD BAY	35	1	8.00	0.57	NEW ORLEANS	73	4	11.61	-3.27	TULSA	61	0	9.99	-3.64
FAIRBANKS	31	1	0.26	-0.83	SHREVEPORT	68	2	7.16	-6.69	OR ASTORIA	47	-2	23.90	8.32
JUNEAU	39	-2	5.92	-4.03	ME BANGOR	43	0	13.29	3.13	BURNS	40	-4	5.52	2.38
KING SALMON	34	1	3.12	0.04	CARIBOU	38	0	12.08	3.60	EUGENE	49	-1	12.65	0.53
KODIAK	39	1	15.89	-1.12	PORTLAND	44	0	15.50	3.28	MEDFORD	50	-2	8.57	4.20
NOME	23	1	1.46	-0.53	MD BALTIMORE	56	3	10.92	0.10	PENDLETON	48	-3	5.37	1.76
AZ FLAGSTAFF	44	1	2.96	-1.75	MA BOSTON	49	0	9.36	-1.33	PORTLAND	49	-3	14.39	5.66
PHOENIX	74	3	0.34	-1.14	WORCESTER	46	1	13.38	0.88	SALEM	50	-1	14.71	5.65
TUCSON	69	2	0.30	-1.03	MI ALPENA	39	-1	11.56	4.51	PA ALLENTOWN	52	3	16.78	5.26
AR FORT SMITH	63	2	22.26	9.12	DETROIT	48	0	14.60	5.98	ERIE	46	-1	19.52	9.67
LITTLE ROCK	63	1	22.48	7.08	FLINT	46	1	17.00	8.91	MIDDLETOWN	53	1	20.79	10.01
CA BAKERSFIELD	61	-3	2.11	0.01	GRAND RAPIDS	47	1	15.74	6.32	PHILADELPHIA	56	3	11.49	0.31
EUREKA	48	-3	17.38	7.30	HOUGHTON LAKE	41	-1	10.64	3.73	PITTSBURGH	52	2	14.69	4.71
FRESNO	60	-2	4.13	0.78	LANSING	46	0	14.96	6.83	WILKES-BARRE	49	0	16.05	6.39
LOS ANGELES	61	0	4.56	1.29	MUSKEGON	46	1	10.73	2.51	WILLIAMSPORT	51	2	23.75	13.26
REDDING	56	-3	12.48	3.27	TRAVERSE CITY	42	-1	9.74	2.74	PR SAN JUAN	79	0	14.94	3.80
SACRAMENTO	58	-2	8.03	3.68	MN DULUTH	37	-2	6.88	0.15	RI PROVIDENCE	49	0	10.87	-1.38
SAN DIEGO	63	1	2.08	-1.13	INT'L FALLS	37	-2	5.88	0.99	SC CHARLESTON	67	2	5.08	-5.36
SAN FRANCISCO	55	-1	6.50	1.69	MINNEAPOLIS	45	-1	8.90	1.49	COLUMBIA	66	3	9.50	-1.24
STOCKTON	58	-3	4.13	0.39	ROCHESTER	44	0	11.46	3.03	FLORENCE	64	1	9.15	-0.95
CO ALAMOSA	43	2	0.33	-1.37	ST. CLOUD	41	-2	9.68	3.08	GREENVILLE	62	3	13.66	0.23
CO SPRINGS	49	3	1.91	-3.16	MS JACKSON	67	3	13.63	-2.95	MYRTLE BEACH	64	2	8.23	-0.67
DENVER	48	2	6.21	1.55	MERIDIAN	65	1	15.25	-2.17	SD ABERDEEN	39	-6	7.10	1.24
GRAND JUNCTION	51	-1	3.03	0.19	TUPELO	63	2	18.97	1.93	HURON	42	-4	7.33	0.37
PUEBLO	52	2	1.56	-2.15	MO COLUMBIA	55	1	12.87	0.63	RAPID CITY	42	-3	8.34	2.49
CT BRIDGEPORT	50	1	13.85	1.68	JOPLIN	58	1	19.08	6.07	SIOUX FALLS	43	-2	9.26	1.41
HARTFORD	50	1	15.17	3.04	KANSAS CITY	54	0	10.20	-1.01	TN BRISTOL	58	3	16.87	5.41
DC WASHINGTON	57	1	9.30	-0.89	SPRINGFIELD	56	0	18.06	5.36	CHATTANOOGA	62	2	22.23	7.53
DE WILMINGTON	55	3	11.99	0.48	ST JOSEPH	53	-1	7.84	-2.70	JACKSON	61	1	23.89	8.01
FL DAYTONA BEACH	71	1	6.66	-2.98	ST LOUIS	58	2	16.77	5.37	KNOXVILLE	61	3	17.10	3.26
FT LAUDERDALE	77	3	2.87	-10.17	MT BILLINGS	43	-3	12.04	6.70	MEMPHIS	63	1	23.82	7.30
FT MYERS	76	2	8.58	0.75	BUTTE	37	-2	4.10	0.23	NASHVILLE	60	1	16.48	2.61
JACKSONVILLE	69	2	5.64	-4.91	GLASGOW	37	-7	7.95	5.01	TX ABILENE	69	4	3.96	-1.95
KEY WEST	79	2	1.21	-6.19	GREAT FALLS	40	-3	7.37	2.43	AMARILLO	59	3	0.19	-4.77
MELBOURNE	73	2	6.70	-2.24	HELENA	42	-2	4.00	0.68	AUSTIN	71	3	2.25	-7.44
MIAMI	78	2	8.64	-2.80	KALISPELL	42	-1	4.81	0.44	BEAUMONT	71	2	3.01	-10.41
ORLANDO	74	2	7.98	-1.72	MILES CITY	41	-5	11.86	7.69	BROWNSVILLE	79	5	0.15	-5.22
PENSACOLA	69	1	10.21	-4.48	MISSOULA	43	-2	3.31	-0.69	COLLEGE STATION	73	5	4.06	-7.03
ST PETERSBURG	74	1	13.99	5.98	NE GRAND ISLAND	49	-1	12.65	3.93	CORPUS CHRISTI	75	3	2.25	-5.01
TALLAHASSEE	69	2	5.82	-9.19	HASTINGS	49	-1	9.86	0.32	DALLAS/FT WORTH	68	3	10.48	-0.93
TAMPA	74	2	13.10	5.61	LINCOLN	51	0	9.93	0.59	DEL RIO	76	5	1.12	-3.86
WEST PALM BEACH	78	4	2.98	-9.66	MCCOOK	50	0	8.29	1.40	EL PASO	69	4	0.00	-0.87
GA ATHENS	63	2	9.75	-2.45	NORFOLK	48	-1	9.50	1.02	GALVESTON	73	3	3.20	-5.82
ATLANTA	64	2	15.05	2.10	NORTH PLATTE	46	-2	8.78	2.23	HOUSTON	73	4	1.22	-10.89
AUGUSTA	65	2	9.88	-0.74	OMAHA/EPPLEY	51	0	9.10	-0.41	LUBBOCK	64	4	0.61	-3.75
COLUMBUS	67	2	7.62	-5.59	SCOTTSBLUFF	46	-1	9.94	4.29	MIDLAND	69	5	0.09	-2.85
MACON	65	2	5.99	-5.02	VALENTINE	45	-1	7.18	0.90	SAN ANGELO	72	7	1.49	-4.19
SAVANNAH	68	2	6.56	-4.01	NV ELKO	43	-2	4.59	1.72	SAN ANTONIO	74	5	0.88	-8.33
HI HILO	73	0	23.28	-11.68	ELY	42	-1	5.76	2.52	VICTORIA	74	4	2.57	-7.76
HONOLULU	77	1	7.18	3.40	LAS VEGAS	66	-1	0.18	-0.80	WACO	70	4	4.16	-5.77
KAHULUI	75	1	2.11	-2.65	RENO	49	0	1.79	-0.04	WICHITA FALLS	67	4	2.70	-6.11
LIHUE	76	2	17.93	8.48	WINNEMUCCA	44	-4	5.46	2.69	UT SALT LAKE CITY	47	-4	11.73	5.71
ID BOISE	49	-2	5.59	1.64	NH CONCORD	45	0	13.22	3.78	VT BURLINGTON	44	0	19.94	11.42
LEWISTON	49	-2	6.88	2.90	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	54	3	11.41	0.52	VA LYNCHBURG	57	2	11.38	-0.02
POCATELLO	43	-3	5.67	1.60	NEWARK	55	3	16.48	3.89	NORFOLK	61	3	6.12	-5.08
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	47	-1	14.79	5.08	NM ALBUQUERQUE	58	2	0.08	-1.63	RICHMOND	60	3	11.26	0.04
MOLINE	50	0	11.72	0.73	NY ALBANY	48	1	13.52	3.46	ROANOKE	58	2	13.35	1.66
PEORIA	52	1	14.60	4.04	BINGHAMTON	45	1	19.94	9.93	WASH/DULLES	56	3	13.56	2.57
ROCKFORD	49	1	10.75	0.72	BUFFALO	45	-1	18.41	9.03	WA OLYMPIA	46	-2	17.27	6.13
SPRINGFIELD	55	2	10.41	-0.16	ROCHESTER	46	1	13.28	5.13	QUILLAYUTE	45	-2	31.35	7.42
IN EVANSVILLE	58	2	25.01	11.23	SYRACUSE	48	3	15.29	5.49	SEATTLE-TACOMA	48	-3	13.95	5.84
FORT WAYNE	50	1	18.50	8.35	NC ASHEVILLE	57	3	14.23	1.73	SPOKANE	44	-3	6.89	2.48
INDIANAPOLIS	54	2	16.67	5.27	CHARLOTTE	62	1	12.56	1.56	YAKIMA	48	-1	3.98	2.24
SOUTH BEND	48	-1	17.11	7.10	GREENSBORO	60	2	11.12	-0.11	WV BECKLEY	54	3	14.11	2.67
IA BURLINGTON	52	0	10.49	-0.48	HATTERAS	64	4	7.81	-4.35	CHARLESTON	57	3	15.86	4.41
CEDAR RAPIDS	47	-2	9.22	-0.08	RALEIGH	62	3	10.22	-0.40	ELKINS	52	3	16.08	3.86
DES MOINES	51	1	13.16	3.12	WILMINGTON	64	1	5.38	-6.18	HUNTINGTON	56	1	22.51	10.94
DUBUQUE	46	-1	9.90	-0.28	ND BISMARCK	38	-5	6.22	1.69	WI EAU CLAIRE	42	-3	8.65	0.19
SIOUX CITY	48	-1	11.86	3.36	DICKINSON	37	-6	7.62	2.89	GREEN BAY	42	-2	12.14	4.77
WATERLOO	47	-1	9.17	-0.34	FARGO	39	-4	8.16	3.01	LA CROSSE	46	-2	11.17	2.41
KS CONCORDIA	53	0	10.61	1.61	GRAND FORKS	38	-4	5.61	1.28	MADISON	45	-1	8.97	0.09
DODGE CITY	55	1	2.42	-4.67	JAMESTOWN	36	-7	6.07	1.61	MILWAUKEE	44	-1	12.20	2.77
GOODLAND	49	0	6.50	0.33	MINOT	37	-5	8.37	3.46	WAUSAU	41	-3	9.28	0.98
HILL CITY	52	1	4.50	-2.67	WILLISTON	37	-5	9.25	5.58	WY CASPER	42	-1	5.20	0.40
TOPEKA	55	1	11.26	0.70	OH AKRON-CANTON	50	2	16.63	6.13	CHEYENNE	42	0	5.74	0.66
WICHITA	58	3	4.88	-4.56	CINCINNATI	55	1	24.78	12.33	LANDER	43	-1	8.17	2.48
KY JACKSON	57	1	21.62	8.29	CLEVELAND	49	1	18.21	8.40	SHERIDAN	42	-2	9.30	4.12

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

June 6 – 12, 2011

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Similar to last week, unusually cool weather prevailed across much of the West. Meanwhile, temperatures averaged at least 8°F above normal across much of the eastern half of the country. Both weather extremes hampered fieldwork in some areas and adversely affected crop conditions, as well as crop development. Precipitation was below average for much of the U.S. during the week. This helped to dry many rain-soaked fields in portions of the Corn Belt, northern Great Plains, and Ohio Valley, but compounded the effects of already low soil moisture levels in the Southwest and Gulf Coast States.

Corn: By week's end, 99 percent of this year's corn crop was planted. This was slightly behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. A week of nearly ideal weather conditions allowed producers in Ohio ample time to plant a significant portion of their intended acreage during the week. Nationwide, 91 percent of the crop was emerged, 6 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Warmer-than-normal weather and adequate soil moisture levels promoted a rapid emergence pace during the week, with double-digit progress evident in ten of the 18 major corn-producing states. Overall, 69 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week but 8 points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: Producers had planted 87 percent of the soybean crop by week's end, 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Double-digit progress was evident across most of the major producing regions, as many farmers switched their focus from planting corn to soybeans. Twenty percent of the soybean crop emerged during the week, leaving progress—at 64 percent complete—14 percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 67 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 73 percent at the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: With heading complete or nearing completion across most of the major winter wheat-producing regions, progress advanced to 85 percent complete by June 12. This was 3 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Unusually cool weather continued in the Pacific Northwest and northern Rocky Mountains, limiting crop development Wheat heading progress lagged the average by at least 12 percentage points behind the average in the affected area. By week's end, producers had harvested 22 percent of the nation's crop, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm, dry conditions provided ample time for producers in Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas to harvest 22 percent or more of their crop during the week. Overall, 35 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 31 percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton: Nationally, 95 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 12, on par with last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Squaring advanced to 12 percent complete by week's end, 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. During the week, warm weather promoted square development of 20 percent or more in Arizona, Louisiana, and Virginia. Overall, 28 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 62 percent at the same time last year. In Texas, 44 percent of the cotton crop was reported in very poor or poor condition, as soil moisture levels throughout the state were rated mostly short to very short. In addition, hot, windy weather damaged portions of the crop on the High Plains of Texas.

Sorghum: Aided by warm, sunny weather, producers in many of the major sorghum-producing states made excellent planting progress during the week. By week's end, 75 percent of the crop was planted, slightly behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. Dryland fields across much of Texas were in need of rainfall. In areas of the Coastal Bend, harvest was underway in a limited number of sorghum fields. Overall, 38 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with73 percent at the same time last year.

Rice: By week's end, 93 percent of this year's rice crop was emerged. This was 2 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Warmer weather in California promoted increased emergence during the week. Overall, 58 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 19 percentage points below the same time last year.

Small Grains: Ninety-six percent of the oat crop was seeded by June 12, four percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. By week's end, 91 percent of the crop was emerged, 8 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Significant delays were evident in North Dakota and Ohio, where seeding progress has been hampered by adverse weather conditions throughout much of the season. Thirty-three percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 15 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 22 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationally, 88 percent of the barley crop was seeded by week's end, 12 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. In North Dakota, a second week of favorable weather conditions allowed producers ample time to seed 16 percent of their crop during the week; however, progress remained well behind both last year and normal. Emergence advanced to 72 percent complete, 22 percentage points behind last year and 24 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 88 percent from the same time last year. In Montana, cool, wet weather continued to negatively impact crop condition and development.

By week's end, 88 percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded. This was 12 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Sixteen percent of the crop emerged during the week, leaving progress—at 73 percent complete—23 percentage points behind last year and 24 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 86 percent at the same time last year.

Other Crops: Peanut producers had planted 93 percent of the nation's crop by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. In Georgia, scattered rainfall helped to improve soil moisture conditions in some locations, but many producers had stopped fieldwork activities and were running out of time to get their peanut crop in the ground. Overall, 29 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 68 percent at the same time last year. In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Texas—which account for nearly 83 percent of the U.S. peanut acreage—at least 20 percent of the crop was reported in very poor or poor condition.

Improved weather conditions allowed for rapid planting progress in the four major sunflower-producing states during the week. By June 12, producers had planted 56 percent of this year's crop, 11 percentage points behind last year and 17 points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 12, 2011

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	100	98	99	99
IL	100	98	99	98
IN	100	82	96	98
IA	99	99	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
KY	100	90	97	99
MI	100	82	96	100
MN	100	95	99	100
MO	100	98	100	97
NE	100	99	100	100
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	100	87	96	100
OH	100	58	97	100
PA	99	80	93	96
SD	99	93	98	99
TN	100	99	100	100
TX	99	99	100	100
WI	100	93	98	100
18 Sts	100	94	99	99

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	3	25	66	6
IL	2	5	24	55	14
IN	2	8	36	43	11
IA	1	1	14	60	24
KS	1	5	36	52	6
KY	1	3	32	50	14
MI	2	7	37	44	10
MN	0	3	20	62	15
MO	2	6	30	52	10
NE	0	2	24	65	9
NC	15	21	28	32	4
ND	0	2	20	67	11
OH	2	9	44	41	4
PA	1	4	23	57	15
SD	1	3	19	67	10
TN	2	7	30	46	15
TX	26	14	34	23	3
WI	0	2	18	66	14
18 Sts	2	4	25	56	13
Prev Wk	2	4	27	55	12
Prev Yr	1	4	18	58	19

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	80	48	56	70
IL	79	53	76	71
IN	78	26	54	73
IA	91	78	92	88
KS	64	45	65	63
KY	73	19	40	61
LA	91	88	90	90
MI	78	25	49	81
MN	94	38	67	90
MS	95	87	91	95
MO	56	35	58	57
NE	83	65	84	86
NC	59	48	55	52
ND	73	10	35	78
OH	75	9	29	83
SD	62	20	39	65
TN	62	25	44	60
WI	83	35	64	80
18 Sts	78	44	64	76

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

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	98	74	90	93
IL	98	90	97	95
IN	96	57	81	92
IA	99	96	99	98
KS	97	91	98	98
KY	99	75	87	97
MI	99	58	78	96
MN	100	79	90	99
MO	95	90	97	93
NE	98	88	98	98
NC	100	97	100	100
ND	92	55	74	93
OH	96	21	57	97
PA	94	51	68	85
SD	93	73	82	93
TN	99	91	98	98
TX	97	93	96	99
WI	97	64	83	94
18 Sts	97	79	91	96

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	91	66	82	83
IL	90	78	92	84
IN	87	49	78	86
IA	97	94	98	96
KS	83	68	85	79
KY	80	40	65	75
LA	96	93	95	95
MI	90	50	82	93
MN	99	75	94	99
MS	99	93	97	98
MO	70	59	77	72
NE	96	91	98	96
NC	73	60	66	66
ND	96	47	80	96
OH	85	26	77	94
SD	89	57	83	90
TN	79	46	73	75
WI	96	75	91	95
18 Sts	90	68	87	89

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	11	44	34	8
IL	1	4	29	55	11
IN	2	7	36	47	8
IA	0	2	16	61	21
KS	1	3	39	51	6
KY	0	1	26	61	12
LA	9	19	32	39	1
MI	2	4	37	47	10
MN	0	3	21	63	13
MS	2	10	32	41	15
MO	0	4	31	59	6
NE	1	2	22	68	7
NC	1	10	48	38	3
ND	0	1	17	75	7
OH	2	10	45	40	3
SD	0	2	26	66	6
TN	1	4	19	67	9
WI	0	1	16	72	11
18 Sts	1	4	28	57	10
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	1	4	22	58	15

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 12, 2011

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	97	80	94	97
ID	17	12	19	35
IL	99	99	99	98
IN	100	93	96	99
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	96	64	93	92
MO	98	98	100	99
MT	3	0	1	28
NE	84	54	81	92
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	99	97	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	79	50	78	90
SD	75	4	37	70
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	62	33	41	75
18 Sts	88	79	85	91

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	8	16	27	40	9
CA	0	5	10	15	70
CO	9	16	35	35	5
ID	3	8	12	63	14
IL	2	7	35	47	9
IN	3	10	29	47	11
KS	24	28	30	16	2
MI	2	5	23	58	12
MO	9	16	31	37	7
MT	1	5	27	51	16
NE	1	11	30	50	8
NC	1	1	12	56	30
OH	2	8	33	43	14
OK	38	36	21	5	0
OR	1	4	16	55	24
SD	0	2	15	59	24
TX	56	22	11	10	1
WA	1	1	17	56	25
18 Sts	23	19	23	27	8
Prev Wk	24	20	22	27	7
Prev Yr	2	7	25	52	14

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	10	2	7	9
AZ	35	20	40	31
AR	40	3	9	27
CA	8	0	3	18
GA	13	7	10	13
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	44	21	44	32
MS	27	8	17	25
MO	21	0	2	12
NC	11	2	9	12
OK	0	0	0	2
SC	4	1	3	7
TN	10	0	2	10
TX	13	12	14	13
VA	1	0	25	3
15 Sts	15	9	12	14

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	52	25	70	57
CA	29	10	15	37
CO	0	0	0	0
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	9	0	1	5
IN	1	0	0	2
KS	1	0	11	5
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	9	0	9	11
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	35	28	69	29
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	34	45	83	43
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	27	24	46	35
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	10	10	22	13

These 18 States harvested 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	96	84	94	97
AZ	100	99	99	100
AR	100	93	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
GA	93	89	92	93
KS	83	71	80	82
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	100	98	100	100
MO	100	100	100	100
NC	100	99	100	100
OK	93	55	80	87
SC	99	94	96	98
TN	99	85	97	99
TX	92	83	94	92
VA	100	100	100	100
15 Sts	95	87	95	94

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	10	31	38	20	1
AZ	0	0	39	44	17
AR	4	11	42	33	10
CA	0	0	80	15	5
GA	17	29	34	17	3
KS	0	2	43	51	4
LA	1	19	36	42	2
MS	1	7	33	48	11
MO	11	18	32	34	5
NC	0	5	30	59	6
OK	34	9	34	20	3
SC	4	22	47	27	0
TN	1	10	28	59	2
TX	26	18	38	17	1
VA	0	0	7	78	15
15 Sts	17	17	38	25	3
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	0	4	34	51	11

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 12, 2011

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

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	97	99	100
CO	83	26	42	64
IL	74	42	70	56
KS	65	43	68	66
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	77	41	70	75
NE	80	72	94	86
NM	65	33	47	67
OK	72	63	68	57
SD	75	48	75	76
TX	87	77	86	87
11 Sts	76	58	75	75

These 11 States planted 95% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	16	49	29	4
CO	1	37	43	17	2
IL	0	6	64	30	0
KS	4	4	47	43	2
LA	2	6	37	55	0
MO	0	2	24	69	5
NE	0	1	19	75	5
NM	8	22	60	10	0
OK	3	23	40	31	3
SD	0	0	21	71	8
TX	20	19	35	23	3
11 Sts	9	12	40	36	3
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	0	2	25	61	12

Oats Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	100	100	100
MN	100	96	100	100
NE	100	99	100	100
ND	100	72	80	100
OH	100	69	83	100
PA	100	92	98	100
SD	100	98	100	100
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	100	96	99	100
9 Sts	100	93	96	100

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

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	99	100	100
MN	100	84	96	99
NE	100	93	99	100
ND	95	36	57	97
OH	99	55	71	100
PA	99	77	91	99
SD	98	93	95	99
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	100	85	96	100
9 Sts	99	83	91	99

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

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	51	9	30	35
MN	32	0	3	12
NE	45	14	42	52
ND	0	0	0	1
OH	56	3	8	48
PA	44	1	1	31
SD	12	1	6	15
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	35	0	4	18
9 Sts	48	29	33	41

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

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	2	18	63	17
MN	0	1	22	61	16
NE	0	1	11	79	9
ND	0	1	17	76	6
OH	1	9	61	27	2
PA	1	5	29	49	16
SD	0	1	17	71	11
TX	52	20	21	7	0
WI	0	2	12	74	12
9 Sts	14	7	20	50	9
Prev Wk	15	7	20	50	8
Prev Yr	1	3	15	64	17

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	89	68	78	92
FL	96	89	96	93
GA	95	87	94	92
NC	100	98	100	99
OK	99	84	89	98
SC	98	89	97	97
TX	96	94	95	96
VA	99	100	100	99
8 Sts	95	86	93	94

These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	14	23	45	18	0
FL	23	30	38	9	0
GA	8	26	41	22	3
NC	0	2	29	64	5
OK	11	3	12	70	4
SC	1	13	43	41	2
TX	0	20	49	31	0
VA	0	0	5	80	15
8 Sts	9	22	40	27	2
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	0	2	30	60	8

Sunflowers Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	64	23	50	68
KS	37	23	37	46
ND	82	26	64	90
SD	50	35	50	52
4 Sts	67	28	56	73

These 4 States planted 84% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 12, 2011

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

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	99	100	100
MN	100	94	99	100
MT	100	85	91	100
ND	100	58	74	99
WA	100	95	99	100
5 Sts	100	80	88	100

These 5 States planted 75% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	89	74	86	95
MN	100	84	97	97
MT	94	58	72	96
ND	97	31	56	96
WA	100	87	97	99
5 Sts	94	55	72	96

These 5 States planted 75% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	1	27	57	14
MN	1	1	14	60	24
MT	1	7	33	50	9
ND	0	4	30	59	7
WA	0	0	13	83	4
5 Sts	1	4	29	56	10
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	0	1	11	73	15

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	99	100	100
MN	100	96	98	100
MT	99	73	83	100
ND	100	69	82	99
SD	100	98	100	100
WA	100	98	100	100
6 Sts	100	79	88	100

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

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	95	85	93	98
MN	100	82	93	97
MT	92	50	63	97
ND	95	39	64	96
SD	100	93	93	100
WA	100	92	96	100
6 Sts	96	57	73	97

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	3	20	66	10
MN	1	1	19	61	18
MT	1	3	52	37	7
ND	0	2	27	61	10
SD	0	1	19	64	16
WA	0	3	26	64	7
6 Sts	0	2	30	57	11
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	0	1	13	69	17

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	10	39	37	11
CA	0	0	10	20	70
LA	4	6	31	41	18
MS	0	4	28	49	19
MO	2	10	31	43	14
TX	1	1	57	35	6
6 Sts	2	7	33	36	22
Prev Wk	4	8	29	41	18
Prev Yr	0	3	20	57	20

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	89	96	98
CA	68	60	75	74
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	99	99	100	98
MO	100	82	97	99
TX	97	83	84	99
6 Sts	95	86	93	95

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 12, 2011

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Jun 12, 2011

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	22	24	35	18	1	NH	0	1	12	39	48
AZ	29	31	22	14	4	NJ	0	0	10	55	35
AR	0	8	34	53	5	NM	41	38	20	1	0
CA	0	0	15	60	25	NY	1	3	19	56	21
CO	27	17	20	29	7	NC	3	11	38	45	3
CT	0	3	36	47	14	ND	0	3	16	59	22
DE	1	8	33	58	0	OH	2	9	34	43	12
FL	10	53	30	7	0	OK	15	24	39	20	2
GA	44	29	20	6	1	OR	1	3	21	66	9
ID	0	7	19	60	14	PA	2	6	27	47	18
IL	0	2	16	63	19	RI	0	0	0	100	0
IN	1	6	29	48	16	SC	20	28	40	12	0
IA	1	3	18	54	24	SD	1	2	15	64	18
KS	15	17	27	34	7	TN	3	12	32	47	6
KY	1	7	31	50	11	TX	50	31	13	6	0
LA	26	32	31	11	0	UT	0	1	12	73	14
ME	0	1	8	69	22	VT	0	3	10	54	33
MD	5	8	34	48	5	VA	1	10	30	50	9
MA	0	0	2	82	16	WA	0	1	17	59	23
MI	1	3	19	56	21	WV	0	2	26	48	24
MN	0	1	12	63	24	WI	0	3	17	64	16
MS	12	39	36	12	1	WY	0	3	11	75	11
MO	0	4	33	57	6	48 Sts	12	13	22	42	11
MT	0	3	14	45	38						
NE	0	2	16	70	12	Prev Wk	11	13	23	41	12
NV	0	3	40	46	11	Prev Yr	1	5	22	58	14

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 50% very short, 36% short, 14% adequate, and 0% surplus. Corn 99% emerged, 100% 2010, and 100% 5-yr avg.; 20% silked, 34% 2010, and 32% 5-yr avg.; condition 20% very poor, 26% poor, 23% fair, 30% good, and 1% excellent. Soybeans 68% planted, 82% 2010, and 79% 5-yr avg.; 50% emerged, 64% 2010, and 64% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 19% poor, 45% fair, 35% good, and 0% excellent. Winter wheat 62% harvested, 36% 2010, and 22% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 15% fair, 59% good, and 20% excellent. Hay harvested-first cutting 88%, 73% 2010, and 74% five-year average. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 38% fair, 46% good, and 3% excellent. Pasture and range condition 22% very poor, 24% poor, 35% fair, 18% good, and 1% excellent. The average mean temperatures for the week ranged from 78.7 F in Rock Mills, to 84.2 F in Bankhead. The total precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches in most of the state, to 0.73 inches in Rock Mills. Wheat harvest has begun. Most of the state has seen consecutive days of daytime temperatures exceeding 90 degrees with no rainfall. The corn crop is suffering because of the dry, hot weather, and young soybeans are showing stress. Cattle producers report pastures are under stress and streams are drying up. Hay producers are very concerned that if the weather pattern continues there will be no second cutting; some producers even failed to get a first cutting.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 55% short, 40% adequate. Subsoil moisture 40% short, 60% adequate. Crop growth 15% slow, 80% moderate, 5% rapid. Barley 99% emerged, condition 60% fair, 40% good. Oats 95% planted, 60% emerged, condition 50% fair, 50% good. Potatoes 95% planted, 10% emerged. Condition of all hay 5% very poor 15% poor, 50% fair, 30% good. Activities seeding oats, planting potatoes and vegetables, irrigating, weed control.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly below normal for the week ending June 12th, ranging from 10 degrees below normal at Parker to 2 degrees above normal at Willcox. The highest temperature of the week was 105 degrees at Phoenix. The lowest reading was 24 degrees at Grand Canyon. There was no precipitation recorded in any of the twenty-two weather stations. All of the weather stations across the State except Kingman have below normal precipitation to date. Cotton planting is virtually complete. Squaring has occurred on 40 percent of the State's acreage, ahead of the 5-year average of 31 percent. Some fields have set bolls in western areas of the state. The cotton crop varies from fair to excellent condition. Alfalfa condition remains mostly good to excellent. Harvesting is active in nearly all areas of the State. Onion, potato and melon harvesting continue in the desert regions of Arizona. Range and pasture condition varies from very poor to good, depending on location and elevation. High winds continue to dry out forage conditions. Livestock have been moved due to wildfires in southern and eastern Arizona.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 43% short, 42% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 33% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 38% silked, 51% 2010, 30% avg.; 1% dough, 2% 2010, 1% avg.; condition 7% very poor, 17% poor, 34% fair, 35% good, 7% excellent. Cotton 93% emerged, 99% 2010, 98% avg.; 1% setting bolls, 0% 2010, 0% avg. Rice 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Sorghum 98% emerged, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Soybeans 2% blooming, 11% 2010, 3% avg. Producers were planting, irrigating, spraying, and harvesting crops across the state last week. Tomato harvest has begun in southern Arkansas. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week. Pasture and range, and hay crop conditions declined slightly last week due to dry conditions. Producers continued baling hay across the state.

CALIFORNIA: Warmer temperatures were a welcome change for field crops, although many are still behind schedule compared to recent years. Alfalfa harvest ranged from the first cutting to the fourth cutting throughout the State. Sunflower seed, corn, and bean planting continued. Wheat harvest was moving north as plants reached maturity. Oat hay baling resumed. Rice planting was mostly complete, with a majority of the planted fields emerged. Pest levels were being monitored in cotton fields, with some fields being treated for lygus. Weed treatments were ongoing in planted fields. Irrigation was underway in most areas, with other areas starting soon. The Valencia orange and grapefruit harvest continued. The blueberry harvest was in full swing with crop sales to both domestic and international markets. Strawberry harvest continued across the State, while nursery replanting was almost complete. Unseasonably cool weather and rains slowed down grape growth, causing mildew and fungus to spread despite fungicide applications. Sulfur applications continued. Growers were aware of the second generation European Grapevine Moth even though trapping continued to be much lower compared to last year. Peach thinning operations continued after the wet weather. Cherry harvest continued despite rain damage on late maturing varieties in affected areas. There were reports of significant development in almond orchards as the nut had solidified inside the hull and was formed out. Pistachio and almonds were reported to look promising. Pesticides and fungicides were applied even though mite and insect pressure continue to progress slowly in most orchards. Codling moth, weed control, and fungus treatments were applied in walnut orchards. Sprays were applied in pistachio orchards. In Kern County, carrot harvest continued. Fresno County reported onions and garlic were maturing for harvest while processing tomatoes were starting to grow, but the cool weather has been a hindrance. In Merced County, tomatoes were doing very well. San Joaquin County reported melons were planted and onions were packed in the field. Sutter County reported field work and preparation continued as vegetables were harvested for farmers markets. Siskiyou County reported that onions had emerged and were growing well where the wind did not damage them. Non-irrigated pasture and rangeland were reported to be in good condition. Precipitation in the foothills and northern part of the State maintained soil moisture. Warmer temperatures will stimulate growth and extend the high quality of range this season. Range in the southern portion of the State was beginning to dry. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued to decline. Milking herds were less stressed as the cool temperature trend continued.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 20% short, 68% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 23% short, 61% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter wheat 20% turning color, 12% 2010, 31% avg. Spring barley 13% headed, 32% 2010, 15% avg.; condition 41% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent. Spring wheat 98% emerged, 100% 2010, 99% avg., 3% headed, 29% 2010, 12% avg.; condition 47% fair, 43% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa 48% 1st cutting, 64% 2010, 51% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent. Dry Beans 79% planted, 70% 2010, 69% avg.; 16% emerged, 33% 2010, 36% avg. Dry onions condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 65% good, 15% excellent. Sugarbeets 97% up to stand, 98% 2010, 96% avg.; condition 4% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Fall potatoes 97% planted, 99% 2010, 100% avg., 43% emerged, 69% 2010, 49% avg. Summer potatoes 77% planted, 99% 2010, 94% avg.; 45% emerged, 88% 2010, 70% avg. Livestock condition 2% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent. Temperatures in Colorado continue to stay above average with below average precipitation. The limited rainfall and warmer temperatures cause concern for wildfires that have been reported in the southern regions of the State. Northern and central areas of the State have received spotty moisture through isolated thunderstorms. Overall, mountain snowpack jumped to 243 percent of average. Potential for flooding from snowmelt is a concern as temperatures warm up in the high country.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 35% short, 60% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 28% short, 70% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 2% short, 90% adequate, 8% surplus. Other hay first cutting 98%, 99% 2010, 93% avg.; second cutting 1% , 12% 2010, 7% avg. Alfalfa hay first cutting 98%, 99% 2010, 94% avg.; second cutting 3%, 15% 2010, 13% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 33% fair, 58% good, 0% excellent. Corn condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 69% good, 6% excellent. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 83% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 21% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Apple condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 77% good, 10% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 6% fair, 90% good, 3% excellent. Corn 99% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 94% emerged, 100% 2010, 95% avg. Soybeans 75% planted, 85% 2010, 66% avg.; 49% emerged, 71% 2010, 45% avg. Barley turned 100%, 99% 2010, 49% avg.; 35% harvested, 40% 2010, 19% avg. Winter wheat 100% headed, 100% 2010, 99% avg. 85% turned, 94% 2010, 58% avg.; 11% harvested, 6% 2010, 2% avg. Cantaloupes 89% planted, 91% 2010, 82% avg. Cucumbers 64% planted, 77% 2010, 56% avg.; 1% harvested ^, 2% 2010, 0% avg. Green peas 65% harvested, 37% 2010, 43% avg. Lima Beans 40% planted, 67% 2010, 45% avg. Snap beans 73% planted, 83% 2010, 74% avg. Sweet corn 91% planted, 87% 2010, 76% avg. Tomatoes 77% planted, 93% 2010, 85% avg. Watermelons 95% planted, 93% 2010, 85% avg. Strawberries 98% harvested, 97% 2010,

88% avg. Some storms came through with some maintenance rain to keep the corn alive and the beans coming up but a lot more is needed. The hot dry weather has been tough on the crops but good for hay making.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 30% very short, 61% short, 9% adequate. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 57% short, 13% adequate. Peanut 96% planted, 96% 2010, 93% 5-yr avg.; condition 23% very poor, 30% poor, 38% fair, 9% good. Ample rains desperately needed to aid crop development, plantings. Growers planted cotton, peanuts in dry soils. Some fields replanted due to poor stands. Early planted peanuts struggled to germinate from extreme heat, dry weather. Dryland corn, cotton, peanuts poor condition, Panhandle. Only irrigated crops thriving in extreme dry conditions, Panhandle, northern Peninsula areas. Potato digging active, northern areas. Vegetable supplies declining seasonally with hot, dry temperatures, limiting plant growth. Watermelon harvest underway, Panhandle. Irrigated watermelons in excellent condition; dryland melons suffered. Okra picking active, Miami-Dade County. Harvesting tomatoes central, southern areas declined seasonally. Hot temperatures, leaffooted bugs, stink bugs damaged tomatoes. Lake Okeechobee water restrictions impacted growers. Twelve citrus packinghouses and 12 processors still running. Processing plants running Valencia oranges will continue to operate through mid to late June. Grove activity harvesting, resetting new trees, young tree care, applying herbicides, hedging/topping, brush removal, fertilizer application. Pasture condition 10% very poor, 53% poor, 30% fair, 7% good. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 30% poor, 50% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent. Statewide pasture condition very poor to good, most very poor. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, most poor to fair, deteriorating due to poor pasture, high temperatures. Hay feeding active, economical supplemental hay, commodity feeds scarce. Panhandle, north pasture condition very poor to good, most very poor or poor condition. High temperatures, dry weather continued to hamper forage growth, few scattered showers. Most pasture depleted, most livestock being fed hay. Weaning weights lighter this year. Creep feeding, early weaning of some calves to provide relief for brood cows. Central, southwest pasture condition very poor to excellent, most poor to fair. Local areas have yet to benefit from rain last week. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, most poor to fair.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 61% very short, 30% short, 9% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 56% very short, 34% short, 10% adequate, 0% surplus. Range and pasture 44% very poor, 29% poor, 20% fair, 6% good, 1% excellent. Blueberries 73% harvested, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Corn 12% very poor, 20% poor, 28% fair, 27% good, 13% excellent. Cotton 17% very poor, 24% poor, 47% fair, 13% good, 2% excellent; 92% planted, 93% 2010, 93% avg. Cotton squaring 10%, 13% 2010, 13% avg. Hay 37% very poor, 30% poor, 23% fair, 8% good, 2% excellent. Hay 1st cutting complete 89%, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Peaches 0% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 60% good, 31% excellent; 44% harvested, 26% in 2010, 21% avg. Peanuts 94% planted, 95% in 2010, 92% avg.; blooming 19%, 18% in 2010, 15% avg.; pegging 3%, 1% in 2010, 2% avg.; 8% very poor, 26% poor, 41% fair, 22% good, 3% excellent. Pecans 4% very poor, 24% poor, 43% fair, 20% good, 9% excellent. Rye 97% harvested, N/A% in 2010, N/A avg. Sorghum 60% planted, 61% in 2010,64% avg. Soybeans 56% planted, 73% in 2010, 70% avg. Tobacco 4% very poor, 23% poor, 52% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent. Watermelons 1% very poor, 8% poor, 48% fair, 41% good, 2% excellent; 23% harvested, 7% in 2010, 6% avg. Winter wheat 97% harvested, 66% in 2010, 72% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 1 inches. The week's average temperatures ranged from the mid 70s to the mid 80s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at short to adequate levels. This week saw trade wind conditions prevail with mostly sunny skies in many locations. The National Drought Monitor showed no change in conditions from the previous week. No localities were rated as extreme or exceptional. Crops were generally in good condition. Recent showers helped fruit and macadamia nut kernel development as sweet corn harvest in the Hilo area since beneficial rains were received. Availability of mangos has been sparse on the Kona side of the Big Island due to recent excessive rainfall.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 4.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 76% adequate, 24% surplus. Field corn 93% planted, 97% 2010, 98% avg.; 77% emerged, 79% 2010, 87% avg. Winter wheat jointed 74%, 89% 2010, 93% avg.; boot stage 51%, 64% 2010, 72% avg. Spring wheat jointed 35%, 40% 2010, 54% avg.; boot stage 3%, 8% 2010, 17% avg. Barley jointed 37%, 37% 2010, 47% avg.; boot stage 2%, 10% 2010, 16% avg. Potatoes 56% emerged, 47% 2010, 74% avg. Oats 88% planted, 99% 2010, 100% avg.; 74% emerged, 90% 2010, 91% avg. Dry peas 91% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 69% emerged, 96% 2010, 97% avg. Lentils 80% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 64% emerged, 86% 2010, 91% avg. Dry beans 76% planted, 71% 2010, 88% avg.; 30% emerged, 39% 2010, 61% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 17%, 31% 2010, 42% avg. Hay and roughage supply 50% very short, 26% short, 24% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 1% fair, 33% good, 66% excellent. Rain in the Twin Falls area has made the first cutting of hay a challenge according to the Twin Falls Extension. The Twin Falls Extension also reports that the corn crop is starting to look better. The Franklin County Extension reports rainy conditions are delaying plant growth and making fieldwork difficult. Hay harvest is progressing slowly in Franklin County. Winter wheat, spring wheat and barley have been reported to be in mostly good to excellent conditions.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 69% adequate, 26% surplus. Corn average height 14 inches, 26 inches last year, 19 inches five year average. Soybeans condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 11% excellent. Wheat 96% filled, 92% last year, 91% five year average; 72% turning yellow, 70% last year, 66% five year average; 19% ripe, 28% last year, 23% five year average; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 47% good, 9% excellent. Oats 22% filled, 43% last year, 26% five year average; condition 3% poor, 24% fair, 67% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa first crop 81% cut, 77% last year, 72% five year average; second crop 3% cut, 9% last year, 6% five year average; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 68% good, 12% excellent. Red clover 69% cut, 59% last year, 62% five year average; condition 1% poor, 36% fair, 54% good, 9% excellent. Warm weather and sunny skies gave crops a boost early in the week before rains brought things to a halt on Friday. The average statewide temperature was 75.2 degrees, 4.8 degrees above normal. Average statewide precipitation was above normal this week at 1.32 inches. The norm for the time period is 0.92 inches. With 4.5 days suitable for fieldwork, some farmers were able to finally finish planting/re-planting, while others were out spraying herbicides and baling hay. Standing water is still a problem in some parts of the state, and some fields that had dried out are back under water for the second time. There are several reports of yellow spotting on corn and beans in areas where standing water was previously present.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 71% adequate, 23% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 71% adequate, 26% surplus. Corn 96% planted, 100% 2010, 98% avg.; 81% emerged, 96% 2010, 92% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 43% good, 11% excellent. Soybeans 78% planted, 87% 2010, 86% avg.; 54% emerged, 78% 2010, 73% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 36% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat 96% headed, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 47% good, 11% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, 16% excellent. First cutting alfalfa 75%, 74% 2010, 73% avg. Temperatures ranged from 1o below normal to 11o above normal with a low of 47o and a high of 98o. Precipitation ranged from 0.11 inches to 2.60 inches. The week began extremely hot and rain free allowing some fields to be planted that have been too wet all spring. Planting of corn is nearing completion with some intended acreage being switched to soybeans or left idle due to the lateness of the season. Planting of soybeans progressed at a rapid pace and is now about 7 days behind last year and 6 days behind the average pace. The winter wheat crop is beginning to turn color in some southern and central areas with harvest expected to begin within the next few weeks. Other activities included replanting drowned out spots, spraying herbicides, nitrogen applications, cutting and baling hay, mowing roadsides and ditches, hauling grain to market and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 73% adequate, and 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 74% adequate, and 24% surplus. Common activities this week included spraying, side-dressing nitrogen, and cutting and baling hay before precipitation moved in at midweek. Heavy rainfall in central and south central Iowa caused ponding while flood concerns have worsened along the Missouri River. Waters are rising and farmers have moved anything that can be moved to higher ground. Reports of scattered hail were received from around the State, but little crop damage was reported.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 23% short, 54% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 23% very short, 24% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat turned color 79%, 73% 2010, 76% avg.; 34% matured, 24% 2010, 23% avg.; insect infestation 88% none, 10% light, 2% moderate; disease infestation 79% none, 17% light, 4% moderate. Sorghum 35% emerged, 33% 2010, 38% avg. Sunflowers 14% emerged, 16% 2010, 22% avg. Alfalfa first cutting 94%, 91% 2010, 91% avg. Feed grain supplies 4% very short, 11% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 7% very short, 21% short, 69% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 8% very short, 14% short, 74% adequate, 4% surplus. Producers across Kansas experienced unseasonably hot temperatures and scattered precipitation last week as wheat harvest began and row crop planting continued. Rainfall accumulation was heaviest in Sedgwick and surrounding counties, with Wichita receiving 3.14 inches, followed by Howard with 1.74 inches, and Anthony with 1.68 inches. The most noteworthy rain total was in Liberal, where 1.32 inches of rain fell last week nearly as much as the total rain they have received for the first five months of the year. Most of

the State stayed dry last week as 44 of the 52 stations received less than an inch of rain, and 33 of those received less than a one half of an inch of precipitation. The abnormally hot weather continued last week with high temperatures ranging from 92 at Parsons to 106 degrees in Medicine Lodge. Twenty-two of the 52 stations had highs over 100 degrees. Low temperatures averaged between the high 40's in the west up to the mid 60's in southeast Kansas. The Kansas winter wheat harvest began in earnest as producers in the South Central District were 40 percent complete and the Southeast District was 25 percent complete by Sunday. The crop is maturing rapidly with the hot weather. The pastures are currently supporting the cattle but additional rain will be necessary to see the cattle through the summer.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 3% very short, 27% short, 65% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate, 8% surplus. Precipitation averaged 0.61 inches, .45 in. below normal. Temperatures averaged 78 degrees, 7 degrees above normal. Burley tobacco set 76%; Dark tobacco set 83%. Condition of tobacco set, 3% poor, 25% fair, 65% good, 7% excellent. Height of set tobacco plants 93% < 12 in, 6% 12-24 in., 1% > 24 inches. Hot, dry conditions continued to stress livestock and pastures.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil moisture 56% very short, 35% short, 9% adequate. Corn silked 95%, 97% 2010, 92% avg.; 10% doughed, 19% 2010, 8% avg.; 5% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 38% good, 10% excellent. Wheat 100% harvested, 97% 2010, 96% avg. Sweet Potato 68% planted, 53% 2010, 62% avg. Peaches 19% harvested, 12% 2010, 13% avg. Hay first cutting 92%, 83% 2010, 81% avg.; Second cutting 6%. Sugarcane 10% very poor, 17% poor, 41% fair, 26% good, 6% excellent. Livestock 5% very poor, 15% poor, 47% fair, 32% good, and 1% excellent. Vegetables 12% very poor, 26% poor, 34% fair, 27% good, and 1% excellent. Range and Pasture 26% very poor, 32% poor, 31% fair, 11% good.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 37% short, 47% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 25% short, 60% adequate, 5% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 2% short, 96% adequate, 2% surplus. Other hay first cutting 97%, 96% 2010, 80% avg.; second cutting 18%, 12% 2010, 4% avg. Alfalfa hay first cutting 99%, 100% 2010, 87% avg.; second cutting 30%, 22% 2010, 13% avg. Pasture condition 5% very poor, 8% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, 5% excellent. Corn condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Soybean condition 4% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 56% good, 36% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 8% fair, 60% good, 30% excellent. Apple condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 1% fair, 98% good, 1% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 3% fair, 94% good, 3% excellent. Corn 99% planted, 100% 2010, 97% avg.; 95% emerged, 99% 2010, 94% avg. ; 70% planted, 78% 2010, 64% avg.; 55% emerged, 66% 2010, 47% avg. Barley turned 97%, 98% 2010, 65% avg.; 37% harvested, 31% 2010, 18% avg. Winter wheat 100% headed, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; turned 82%, 86% 2010, 56% avg.; 6% harvested, 8% 2010, 2% avg. Cantaloups 80% planted, 87% 2010, 82% avg. Cucumbers 77% planted, 70% 2010, 56% avg.; 10% harvested, 13% 2010, 3% avg. Green Peas 61% harvested, 50% 2010, 46% avg. Lima Beans 52% planted, 49% 2010, 55% avg. Snap beans 54% planted, 90% 2010, 67% avg. Sweet corn 71% planted, 88% 2010, 83% avg. Tomatoes 90% planted, 90% 2010, 86% avg. Watermelons 83% planted, 80% 2010, 86% avg. Strawberries 88% harvested, 89% 2010, 79% avg. Some storms came through with some maintenance rain to keep the corn alive and the beans coming up but a lot more is needed. The hot dry weather has been tough on the crops but good for hay making.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 1% very short, 12% short, 76% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 8% short, 80% adequate, 11% surplus. Winter wheat turning 1%, 5% 2010, 6% avg. Barley 0% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 65% good, 14% excellent; 98% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 90% emerged, 100% 2010, 98% avg.; 0% headed, 24% 2010, 5% avg. Oats 0% very poor, 2% poor, 31% fair, 58% good, 9% excellent; 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 87% emerged, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 18% headed, 59% 2010, 32% avg. Potatoes 97% planted, 99% 2010, 99% avg.; 75% emerged, 91% 2010, 85% avg. All hay 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 59% good, 22% excellent. First cutting hay 45%, 60% 2010, 52% avg. Dry beans 59% planted, 48% 2010, 46% avg. Asparagus 75% harvested, 95% 2010, 81% avg. Strawberries 7% harvested, 31% 2010, 20% avg. Precipitation ranged from 0.52 inches to 1.03 inches Upper Peninsula and 0.36 to 1.16 inches Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from normal to 1 degree below normal Upper Peninsula and ranged from 1 degree below normal to 3 degrees above normal Lower Peninsula. Weather nice and dry first part of week, allowed growers to continue planting. Rain welcomed at end of week, soils began to dry out. Reports of strong winds with minor damage in Thumb region and northeast Lower Peninsula. Field activities included, planting of all major crops, spraying for insects in corn, sidedressing corn, cutting hay, and asparagus and strawberry harvesting. Field conditions allowed farmers to make good planting progress. Reports of some replanted acres of corn. Early week crusting became issue for emerging crops. Corn stages ranged from just emerging to V6 leaf stage on early planted corn. Cutworm and armyworm have been found in isolated amounts. Soybeans continued to be planted as fields became ready. Growers continued to cut alfalfa with good quality being reported. Some alfalfa weevil has been found. Warm temperatures improved sugarbeet conditions. Hot weather dried soils and pushed development. Some irrigation occurred on sandy soils. Apples 10 to 20 mm diameter, depending on variety. Fruit drop has been heavy; artificial thinning neared completion. Codling moth emergence accelerated. Tart cherries 12 inches diameter southwest. West central, yield potential quite variable among blocks. This is also true northwest, but substantial variability within orchards. There has been potential for widespread cherry leaf spot. Sweet cherries 14 mm southwest. Poor pollination conditions northwest reduced fruit set. Juice grape shoots 16 to 24 inches long southwest, where a potentially heavy crop prompted careful load management. Northwest some wine grapes had 12 inch shoots. Blueberries petal fall to green fruit stage in Grand Rapids area. Cranberry and cherry fruitworm control began southwest. Early strawberry variety harvest began southwest and will commence soon Southeast, 7 to 9 days behind normal. Pears 12 to 17 mm southeast. Plums 11 to 16 mm south. Plum curculio pressure heavy. Peaches 18 to 20 mm southwest. Oriental fruit moths flying. Vegetable planting continued. Irrigation systems in operation where needed. Asparagus harvest continued. Quality struggles have caused some growers to divert their crop from fresh to processing. Carrot stands satisfactory. Sweet corn continued to develop across the State. Tomatoes grown in tunnels 2 inches in diameter southwest. Open field tomatoes close to bloom. Cabbage is making good progress. Zucchini and squash under tunnels at first harvest southwest. Open field planting continued. Onions growing rapidly. All winter squash and pumpkins have been planted west central. Celery transplanting continued. Lettuce, snap beans, peas, cucumber, and cantaloupe crops looked good.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 4% Short, 82% adequate, 14% surplus. Pasture condition 1% poor, 12% fair, 63% good, 24% excellent. Corn Height 7 inches, 12 inches 2010, 10 inches avg. Soybeans 97% land prepared, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Canola 90% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; condition 25% fair, 72% good, 3% excellent. Green Peas 99% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent. Sweet Corn 66% planted, 82% 2010, 82% avg. Dry Edible Beans 84% planted, 92% 2010, 95% avg.; 22% emerged, NA 2010, NA avg. Potatoes 98% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 21% excellent. Alfalfa 59% first cutting, 74% 2010, 60% avg.; condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 64% good, 21% excellent. Spring wheat 19% jointing, 77% 2010, 41% avg. Barley 14% jointing, 77% 2010, 40% avg. Oats 32% jointing, 85% 2010, 57% avg. Sugarbeet condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, 12% excellent. Limited precipitation allowed planting to near completion for several crops. Statewide temperatures were nearly average during the week, despite record heat that prevailed in some central and southern areas early in the week. A cold front pushed the hot air out on Wednesday, and by Thursday highs were in the upper 60s in the Metro. Rain fell Friday, followed by patchy clouds over the weekend. Statewide average precipitation was .3 inch, .6 inch below normal.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 42% very short, 40% short, and 18% adequate. Corn 62% silked, 56% 2010, 59% avg.; 6% dough, 6% 2010, 4% avg.; 8% very poor, 13% poor, 29% fair, 31% good, 19% excellent. Cotton 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 96% emerged, 97% 2010, 97% avg.; 17% squaring, 27% 2010, 25% avg.; 1% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent. Peanuts 100% planted, 94% 2010, 98% avg. 0% very poor, 0% poor, 29% fair, 62% good, 9% excellent. Rice 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 99% 2010, 98% avg.; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 49% good, 19% excellent. Sorghum 95% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 86% emerged, 97% 2010, 95% avg.; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 59% good, 2% excellent. Soybeans 97% planted, 99% 2010, 98% avg.; 91% emerged, 95% 2010, 95% avg.; 16% blooming, 16% 2010, 32% avg.; 2% very poor, 10% poor, 32% fair, 41% good, 15% excellent. Winter Wheat 100% mature, 99% 2010, 99% avg.; 88% harvested, 69% 2010, 76% avg.; 4% very poor, 6% poor, 16% fair, 52% good, 22% excellent. Hay (harvested-cool) 99%, 96% 2010, 98% avg.; Hay (harvested-warm) 30%, 29% 2010, 26% avg.; 15% very poor, 30% poor, 36% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 65% planted, 58% 2010, 54% avg. Watermelons 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 0% very poor, 34% poor, 44% fair, 21% good, 1% excellent. Blueberries 0% very poor, 0% poor, 36% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent. Cattle 0% very poor, 14% poor, 51% fair, 33% good, 2% excellent. Pasture 12% very poor, 39% poor, 36% fair, 12% good, 1% excellent. Dry weather conditions are affecting row crops across much of the state, but non-irrigated corn appears to be suffering the most. There are reports of corn rolling up from dry conditions. Some scattered showers came through the state on Saturday and Sunday, but we are in need of a good soaking rain.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 21% short, 65% adequate, 12% surplus. Precipitation 0.39 in. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 78%. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 4%. Other hay cut 44%. Flooding concerns continued with bottom lands flooded along the Mississippi above St. Louis and seepage becoming apparent along the Missouri River north of Kansas City. Warm weather and little precipitation reduced topsoil moisture supply. Temperatures in the southeast district were 7 to 9 degrees above average and the rest of the state was 3 to 7 degrees above average.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% last year; 0% short, 5% last year; 39% adequate, 77% last year; 61% surplus, 18% last year. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% last year; 0% short, 10% last year; 48% adequate, 76% last year; 52% surplus, 11% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% last year; 5% poor, 4% last year; 27% fair, 23% last year; 51% good, 50% last year; 16% excellent, 22% last year. Winter wheat boot stage 35%, 58% last year. Winter wheat headed 1%, 3% last year. Barley condition 1% very poor, 0% last year; 7% poor, 1% last year; 33% fair, 18% last year; 50% good, 57% last year; 9% excellent, 24% last year. Barley planted 91%, 100% last year. Barley emerged 72%, 94% last year. Barley boot stage 4%, 16% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 1% poor, 6% last year; 59% fair, 22% last year; 35% good, 59% last year; 5% excellent, 13% last year. Corn planted 87%, 100% last year. Corn emerged 63%, 91% last year. Dry Peas 99% planted, 99% last year. Dry Peas 73% emerged, 95% last year. Durum wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 1% poor, 0% last year; 31% fair, 20% last year; 61% good, 57% last year; 7% excellent, 23% last year. Durum Wheat 79% planted, 90% last year. Durum Wheat 62% emerged, 76% last year. Lentils 97% planted, 99% last year. Lentils 74% emerged, 86% last year. Oats 88% planted, 95% last year. Oats 67% emerged, 86% last year. Spring wheat condition 1% very poor, 0% last year; 3% poor, 1% last year; 52% fair, 20% last year; 37% good, 63% last year; 7% excellent, 16% last year. Spring wheat 83% planted, 99% last year. Spring wheat 63% emerged, 92% last year. Spring wheat boot stage 1%, 6% last year. Sugar beets emerged 90%, 99% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 0% very poor, 1% last year; 3% poor, 3% last year; 14% fair, 18% last year; 45% good, 58% last year; 38% excellent, 20% last year. Cattle and calves moved to summer ranges 79%, 82% last year. Sheep and lambs moved to summer ranges 79%, 75% last year. High levels of precipitation were reported again this week. Valier received the most weekly accumulated precipitation with 2.79 inches. Highs were mostly in the 70s and 80s, and lows mostly in the 30s and 40s. Broadus had the high temperature of 91 degrees. Cooke City had the weekly low temperature at 21 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate, and 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 84% adequate, and 5% surplus. Sorghum 72% emerged, 52% 2010, 60% avg. Wheat 4% turning color, 12% 2010, nine days behind 26% avg. Dry beans 56% planted, 69% 2010, 73% avg. Alfalfa first cutting 59% complete, 64% 2010, 649% avg. Alfalfa conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 71% good, and 12% excellent. Wild hay conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, and 10% excellent. Above normal temperatures and dry conditions early in the week allowed for most of the remaining soybean and sorghum fields to be planted and allowed for hay harvest to progress. Development of wheat 9 days behind average. Precipitation light, except for portions of extreme northeast and portions of western Panhandle. Amounts generally less than .50 inch. Temperatures averaged 2 degrees below normal. Highs in triple digits with lows in the 40's and 50's. Flooding impact limited to low lying areas along portions of Platte and Missouri rivers.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. The weather warmed steadily during the week. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 1 to 6 degrees below normal. Las Vegas recorded a high temperature of 98 degrees while Elko only reached 76 degrees. Eureka had a low of 31 degrees. Most northern Nevada weather stations recorded some precipitation. Elko recorded the most with 0.40 inches. Soils were well saturated Cold weather prevented some field work. Crop growth was slowed due to the cold wet conditions. Cold weather held forage growth in check across the north. Some reports of aphids and other pests. First alfalfa cutting was just starting in northern Nevada. Pasture and range conditions were generally fair to good. Potato and onion planting was near completion. Cattle were doing well on the abundant forage. Movement to spring ranges continued. Main farm and ranch activities included weed and pest control, fertilizing, irrigation, equipment maintenance, and livestock movement.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 71% adequate, and 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 69% adequate, and 25% surplus. Pasture conditions 2% poor, 11% fair, 60% good, and 27% excellent. Maine Potatoes 95% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 30% emerged, 85% 2010, 45% avg.; condition 30% fair and 70% good. Massachusetts Potatoes 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 85% emerged, 100% 2010, 85% avg.; condition 35% fair and 65% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 95% avg.; condition 100% good. Maine Oats 95% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 60% emerged, 100% 2010, 90% average; condition 30% fair and 70% good. Maine Barley 99% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 80% emerged, 100% 2010, 90% avg.; condition 20% fair and 80% good. Field corn 80% planted, 95% 2010, 90% avg.; 50% emerged, 80% 2010, 75% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, and 5% excellent. Sweet corn 75% planted, 85% 2010, 80% avg.; 60% emerged, 70% 2010, 60% avg.; condition 1% poor, 26% fair, 69% good, and 4% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco 65% transplanted, 60% 2010, 65% avg.; condition 42% fair and 58% good. Shade Tobacco was 100% transplanted, 100% 2010, 99% average; condition 43% fair and 57% good. First Crop Hay 35% harvested, 60% 2010, 40% avg.; condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 70% good, and 10% excellent. Apples were 1% full bloom and 99% petal fall; Set of fruit was 10% below avg., 88% avg.; and 2% above avg.; condition 16% fair and 84% good. Peaches were 100% petal fall; Set of fruit was 3% below average and 97% average; condition 1% poor, 10% fair, and 89% good. Pears were 100% petal fall; Set of fruit was 1% below avg.; 99% avg.; condition 9% fair and 91% good. Strawberries were 4% early bloom, 12% full bloom, and 84% petal fall; Set of fruit was 6% below avg., 82% avg.; 12% above avg.; condition 9% fair, 74% good, and 17% excellent. Massachusetts Cranberries were 97% bud stage and 3% early bloom; condition 10% fair, 70% good, and 20% excellent. Highbush Blueberries were 5% early bloom, 22% full bloom, and 73% petal fall; Set of fruit was 2% below avg.; 88% avg.; and 10% above avg.; condition 16% fair, 79% good, and 5% excellent. Maine Wild Blueberries were 8% early bloom, 41% full bloom, and 51% petal fall; Set of fruit was 25% below avg.; 75% avg.; condition 25% poor and 75% fair. The past week started out much warmer than average throughout New England. Temperatures were in the 70s through 90s. Record high temperatures were met and broken in a few locations. Conditions were partly cloudy until Thursday afternoon when a strong cold front brushed across the region causing severe thunderstorms. These thunderstorms produced frequent dangerous lightning, large hail, wind gusts over 50 miles per hour, and very heavy downpours. After the storms, temperatures began to drop. Friday, the region experienced average temperatures in the mid-70 to low 80s and partly cloudy conditions. The weekend began with light rain on and off all day with temperatures mostly in the mid-60s, with a few locations reaching 70 degrees. Sunday was even cooler in the mid-50s to mid-60s with more light, scattered rain. Farmers were spreading manure, cutting hay, planting, harvesting early season vegetables, and spraying.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil moisture 45% short, 55% adequate. Subsoil moisture 25% short, 75% adequate. Pasture and Range condition 10% fair, 55% good, 35% excellent. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in most localities. Temperatures were above normal across the Garden State. Warm, moist weather provided favorable conditions for fieldwork throughout the week. Farmers continued planting and re-planting field crops. Corn and soybean emergence were complete in northern and central areas. Crop conditions rated mostly good for hay as first-cuttings increased. Summer-vegetable plantings progressed for cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, and sweet corn. Blueberry growers began picking early-varieties, while strawberry harvest was winding down. Other activities included irrigating, spreading fertilizer, spraying pesticides, and washing farm equipment.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 678% very short, 21% short and 1% adequate. Wind damage 16% light, 12% moderate and 10% severe. Alfalfa 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 50% good and 16% excellent; second cutting 72% complete. Corn 1% very poor, 7% poor, 73% fair, 14% good and 5% excellent; 100% planted, 88% emerged. Cotton 9% very poor, 31 % poor, 19% fair, 39% good and 2% excellent; 100% planted, 3% squaring. Irrigated winter wheat 12% poor, 73% fair and 15% good; 32% harvested for grain. Dry winter wheat 86% very poor, 13% poor and 1% fair; 28% harvested for grain. Total winter wheat 56% very poor, 13% poor, 26% fair and 5% good; 29% harvested for grain. Sorghum 47% planted. Peanuts 6% poor, 86% fair and 8% good; 100% planted. Chile 3% poor, 74% fair, 23% good. Onions 8% fair, 82% good and 10% excellent; 17% harvested. Pecans 1% poor, 35% fair, 54% good and 10% excellent; 3% light nut set and 97% average nut set. Apples 20% very poor, 15% poor, 40 fair and 25 good; 80% light and 20% average fruit set. Cattle 7% very poor, 26% poor, 49% fair and 18% good. Sheep 27% very poor, 42% poor, 23% fair and 8% good. Range and pasture 41% very poor, 38% poor, 20% fair and 1% good. Temperatures were near to above normal in most areas. The state continues to be very dry with breezy to windy conditions at times. Hazy and smokey conditions were observed throughout the work week from the wallow wildfire in Arizona. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has designated 15 counties in New Mexico as natural disaster areas, making them eligible for federal assistance to deal with drought, high winds and wildfires. The counties under the declaration are Chaves, Catron, Curry, De Baca, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Quay, Roosevelt, Sierra, and Socorro.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 3% short, 80% adequate and 17% surplus. Pasture conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, and 21% excellent. Winter wheat condition 6% poor, 22% fair, 51% good, and 21% excellent. Hay condition 5% poor, 21% fair, 57% good, and 17% excellent. Corn 79% planted, 98% 2010, 96% average. Oats 77% seeded, 100% last year, 100% average. Potatoes 80% planted, 99% 2010, 95% average. Dry beans 23% planted. Soybeans 53% planted, last year 81%, 86% average. First cuttings of alfalfa 58% complete, clover-timothy 39% complete, grass silage 63% complete. Sweet corn 61% planted, 69% 2010. Onions 97% planted, 100% 2010; conditions 3% poor, 6% fair, 88% good, 3% excellent. Snap beans 21% planted, 34% 2010. Cabbage 52% planted. Apples were at 100% petal fall. Peach condition 14% poor, 20% fair, 53% good, 13% excellent. Pear condition 24% poor, 26% fair, 40% good, 10% excellent. Sweet cherries 30% poor, 4% fair, 51% good, 15% excellent. Tart cherries 2% poor, 2% fair, 72% good, 24% excellent. Strawberries 3% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Precipitation was average for most parts of the state for this week, but still well above the seasonal average. Temperatures were well above normal, ranging from 97 to 48 degrees.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Soil moisture 20% very short, 39% short, 39% adequate and 2% surplus. The state received below normal precipitation and above average temperatures last week. Activities for the week include the planting of soybeans and sweet potatoes and harvesting of barley, oats and wheat. Many areas of the state received some precipitation over the weekend from thunderstorms, but conditions are still dry.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 58% adequate, 41% surplus. Subsoil moisture 54% adequate, 46% surplus. Durum 39% planted, 94% 2010, 98% avg.; 25% emerged, 83% 2010, 91% avg. Canola 72% planted, 99% 2010, 98% avg.; 50% emerged, 93% 2010, 90% avg. Dry edible beans 75% planted, 94% 2010, 93% avg.; 20% emerged, 65% 2010, 63% avg. Dry edible peas 49% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 36% emerged, 99% 2010, 99% avg. Flaxseed 57% planted, 94% 2010, 97% avg.; 31% emerged, 76% 2010, 83% avg. Potatoes 82% planted, 100% 2010, 97% avg.; 25% emerged, 82% 2010, 68% avg. Broad leaf and wild oats spraying 22% complete and 27% complete, respectively. Stockwater supply 60% adequate, 40% surplus. Hay condition 2% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 63% good, 24% excellent. Alfalfa hay first cutting 1% complete. A second consecutive week of favorable weather helped improve crop progress across the state. Producers in most areas were able to take advantage of the warm, dry weather and spent much of the week in the fields.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Top soil moisture 0% very short, 9% short, 75% adequate, 16% surplus. Corn condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 44% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Hay condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 39% fair, 42% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, 13% excellent. Oat condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 61% fair, 27% good, 2% excellent. Range and Pasture condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 43% good, 12% excellent. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 45% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent. Strawberry condition 6% very poor 12% poor, 28% fair, 47% fair, 7% excellent. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 33% fair, 43% good, 14% excellent. Corn 97% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 57% emerged, 96% 2010, 97% avg. Soybeans 77% planted, 85% 2010, 94% avg. ; 29% emerged, 75% 2010, 83% avg. Winter wheat turning color 25%, 55% 2010, 32% avg. Oats 83% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 71% emerged, 99% 2010, 100% avg.; 8% headed, 56% 2010, 48% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 72%, 73% 2010, 76% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 50%, 56% 2010, 60% avg.; 62% planted, 76% 2010, 69% avg. Strawberries 53% harvested, 66% 2010, 54% avg. Potatoes 67% planted, 100% 2010, 96% avg. Processing tomatoes86% planted, 66% 2010, 81% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 40% very short, 37% short, 22% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 45% very short, 36% short, 19% adequate. Rye condition 37% very poor, 44% poor, 15% fair, 4% good; 73% harvested this week, 22% last week, 33% last year, 33% average. Oats condition 52% very poor, 26% poor, 17% fair, 4% good, 1% excellent; 96% headed this week, 93% last week, 94% last year, 97% average; soft dough 88% this week, 66% last week, 83% last year, 84% average; 38% harvested this week, n/a last week, 64% last year, 38% average. Corn condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 43% fair, 48% good, 4% excellent; 94% emerged this week, 91% last week, 97% last year, 98% average; silking 6% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 96% this week, 93% last week, 99% last year, 93% average; emerged 32% this week, 26% last week, 58% last year, 41% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 89% this week, 84% last week, 92% last year, 86% average; planted 65% this week, 54% last week, 74% last year, 62% average; 49% emerged this week, 33% last week, 64% last year, 48% average. Peanuts 87% emerged this week, 56% last week, 92% last year, 91% average. Cotton 29% emerged this week, 14% last week, 82% last year, 73% average. Alfalfa condition 18% very poor, 21% poor, 40% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent; 1st cutting 97% this week, 88% last week, 100% last year, 99% average; 2nd cutting 38% this week, 18% last week, 65% last year, 49% average. Other hay condition 26% very poor, 21% poor, 34% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent; 1st cutting 45% this week, 40% last week, 52% last year, 54% average. Watermelons running 91% this week, 65% last week, 78% last year, 68% average; setting fruit 34% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 42% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and range condition 15% very poor, 24% poor, 39% fair, 20% good, 2% excellent. Livestock; Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $126 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $119 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 81% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 80% adequate, 18% surplus. Barley 92% emerged, 97% 2010, 99% average. Wheat 78% headed, 80% 2010, 90% average. Alfalfa hay, first cutting 45%, 50% 2010, 63% average. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 55% good, 24% excellent. Spring wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 21% fair, 60% good, 19% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, 20% excellent. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 71% good, 4% excellent. Range and Pasture 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Weather; Temperatures were mostly below normal. Although just three stations reported temperatures above 80 degrees, the weather warmed a bit this week and rain became more isolated. Thunderstorms were reported in the Willamette Valley and also in Josephine County. Low temperatures ranged from 29 degrees in Klamath Falls to 50 degrees in Portland. High temperatures ranged from 61 degrees in Crescent City to 82 degrees in Medford and Grants Pass. Average temperatures were between 50 and 64 degrees. All but six stations reported measurable precipitation, but only five reported more than half an inch. Thirty-four stations reported more than normal seasonal cumulative precipitation. Field Crops; Damp weather continued to slow crop development and haying. Winter wheat headed. Striped rust continued to be a concern. Grass for seed bloomed. Red clover was finally cut. Crimson bloom was over. Potato planting continued in the Willamette Valley and finished up in Klamath County. Vegetables; Planting and cultivation of vegetables continued. Vegetable crops were still growing slow due to the cool, wet weather, all about 3 weeks late. Fruits and Nuts; Perennial orchard and vineyard crops continued to be about 3-4 weeks later than normal development stages at this date. Wine grapes were at the greatest risk of not getting enough heat units to ripen. Lane County reported that the peach and apple crops were down due to poor pollination. Hand thinning of summer pears continued in the lower Hood River Valley. The first cherry fruit fly emerged this week. Washington County began harvesting fresh strawberries. Other counties reported that strawberries were still green. Caneberry growers indicated that winter damage due to earlier freezing temperatures will significantly affect crop yields. Blueberries and gooseberries were set and ready to begin harvest soon. Blackberries and raspberries were blooming well. Nurseries and Greenhouses; Warmer weather finally arrived. This provided the opportunity to plant more vegetables and set out plants and shrubs that were three weeks behind. Greenhouses reaped sales for gardening. Livestock, Range and Pasture; Livestock were doing well across the State. Conditions were more seasonable, but still cool in many areas. Rain received this past week has extended the grazing season a little. Coos and Curry counties reported higher forage value compared to the average for this time of year, but grasses were heading up and declining the value.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 0% very short, 9% short, 78% adequate, and 13% surplus. Corn 93% planted, 99% pr. yr, 96% 5-yr. avg.; 68% emerged, 94% pr. yr., 85% avg.;. Height, 10 inches, 16 inches pr. yr., 13 inches avg. Barley 89% yellow, 95% pr. yr, 85% 5-yr avg.; 26% ripe, 48% pr. yr, 23% avg.; 9% harvested, 8% pr. yr, 4% avg. Winter wheat yellow 39%, 33% pr. yr, 36% 5-yr avg. Oats 98% planted, 100% pr. yr, 100% avg.; 91% emerged, 99% pr. yr. 99%, avg. Soybeans 77% planted, 92% pr. yr., 84% avg.; 47% emerged, 72% pr. yr. 61% avg. Tobacco transplanted, 90%, 94% pr. yr. 83% avg. Potatoes 95% planted, 100% pr. yr., 100% avg. Alfalfa first cutting, 83%, 75% pr. yr., 77% avg. Alfalfa second cutting, 9%, 12% pr. yr., 4% avg. Timothy/Clover first cutting, 61%, 53% pr. yr., 48%, avg. Corn condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat Condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 17% excellent. Oats condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 49% good, 16% excellent. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa stand condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 61% good, 19% excellent. Timothy/Clover condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 59% good, 25% excellent. Quality of Hay made 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 47% good, 30% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 18% excellent. Peaches condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 5% fair, 49% good, 46% excellent. Apples condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 49% good, 16% excellent. Spring plowing continued and is 96% complete, still behind the 100% last year and the five year average of 98%.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil moisture 38% very short, 48% short, 14% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 18% very poor, 36% poor, 27% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans 8% very poor, 30% poor, 44% fair, 18% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, 17% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 72% good, 6% excellent. Tobacco 1% very poor, 12% poor, 54% fair, 33% good, 0% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 74% good, 6% excellent. Snapbeans, fresh 0% very poor, 25% poor, 49% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Cucumbers, fresh 8% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 37% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 6% poor, 41% fair, 53% good, 0% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 2% poor, 44% fair, 48% good, 6% excellent. Cantelopes 0% very poor, 7% poor, 43% fair, 49% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 2% excellent. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; silked (tasseled 50%, 50% 2010, 37% avg. 5% doughed, 5% 2010, 3% avg. Soybeans 78% planted, 74% 2010, 71% avg.; 66% emerged, 57% 2010, 55% avg. Peanuts pegged 0%, 1% 2010, 2% avg. Winter wheat 100% headed, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; ripe 100%, 95% 2010, 93% avg.; 55% harvested, 50% 2010, 46% avg. Oats 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 100% headed, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 70% harvested, 61% 2010, 58% avg. Tobacco topped 10%, 17% 2010, 8% avg. Hay grain hay 98%, 98% 2010, 97% avg. Peaches 32% harvested, 16% 2010, 15% avg. Snapbeans, fresh harvested 30%, 30% 2010, 32% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 48%, 52% 2010, 48% avg. Watermelons 15% harvested, 7% 2010, 3% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 20%, 14% 2010, 13% avg. Cantelopes 15% harvested, 4% 2010, 5% avg. Crop conditions deteriorated quickly over the week ending June 12th, 2011. Hot, dry weather contributed to many farm operators expecting significant yield reductions for major crops, including corn, tobacco and soybeans. Pasture conditions continued to decline under the high temperatures, putting stress on livestock and creating concerns for enough feed in later months. The only noteworthy rainfall came from isolated thunderstorms in the Upstate region, where hail and heavy rains were reported on Thursday and Friday. Rain was needed to mitigate considerable losses for many of the major crops in the State. Soil moisture conditions 38% very short, 48% short and 14% adequate. The State average temperature for the period was six degrees above normal, with Barnwell reaching 100 degrees on Sunday. The State average rainfall for the week was 0.2 inches. There was an average of 6.6 days suitable for field work. Fifty percent of the corn had silked with 5% of the crop starting to dough, on pace with last year's mark. Many corn growers reported their corn crop started turning brown, causing early concerns over yield potential for the crop. Cotton planting was 96% complete, remaining two points behind the five year average and three points behind last year. Peanut planting was 97% complete, almost catching up to last year's pace and meeting the five year average. Soybean planting slowed with 78% planted, still ahead of the five year average, but remained in limbo due to dry soil conditions. Sixty six percent of the crop had emerged, 11 points ahead of the five year average. Winter wheat finished maturing to 100% ripe and harvest was 55% complete. Oats progressed to 100% ripe, and harvest continued with 70% of the harvest completed. Tomato harvest was 20% underway. Forty eight percent of cucumbers had been harvested, 4 points behind last year. Snapbean harvest remained at 30. Watermelon harvest began and was 15% completed by the end of the week.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 68% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 62% adequate, 34% surplus. Winter wheat boot 80%, 95% 2010, 94% avg. Barley 88% emerged, 97% 2010, 98% avg.; boot 3%, 22% 2010, 41% avg.; 1% headed, 11% 2010, 11% avg.; 24% fair, 68% good, 8% excellent. Oats boot 27%, 39% 2010, 52% avg. Spring wheat boot 16%, 59% 2010, 56% avg.; 2% headed, 16% 2010, 15% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed once 38%, 60% 2010, 56% avg. Average corn height (inches) 5 in., 8 in. 2010, 8 in. avg. Sorghum 23% emerged, 35% 2010, 43% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 30%, 32% 2010, 35% avg. Alfalfa hay 3% poor, 14% fair, 65% good, 18% excellent. Other hay harvested 11%, 14% 2010, 13% avg. Feed supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 85% adequate, 10% surplus. Stock water supplies 66% adequate, 34% surplus. Cattle moved to pasture 95% complete. Cattle condition 9% fair, 76% good, 15% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 8% fair, 79% good, 12% excellent. Dry weather conditions aided farmers to make the extensive progress on planting soybean acres. Farm activities included planting, applying fertilizer and herbicides, moving cattle to pasture, haying, and helping with flood control efforts along the Missouri River.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 38% short, 45% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 29% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay 89% first cutting, 78% 2010, 85% average. Pastures 3% very poor, 12% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Tobacco 78% transplanted, 81% 2010, 81% average. Winter wheat 88% ripe, 66% 2010, 70% average; 37% harvested, 9% 2010, 18% average. Spurred on by another week of hot, dry conditions, Tennessee's wheat farmers were able to harvest well over a third of the crop last week. Producers have harvested more of the winter wheat crop by this time of year than any other spring since 2006. Warmer than average temperatures coupled with a lack of widespread rainfall could pose a threat to other crops but by week's end the corn, cotton, and soybean crops were rated in mostly fair to good condition. Although some areas were reported to be very dry for this time of year, most of the state's pastureland was rated in fair to good condition. Planting of double-cropped soybeans began last week following wheat harvest. Other farm activities last week included cutting hay, transplanting tobacco, and side-dressing crops. Temperatures averaged 6 to 8 degrees above normal across the state. Precipitation levels were below normal as most areas experience only scattered rainfall.

TEXAS: Areas of the Low Plains and East Texas received up to 2 inches of rainfall, the Trans-Pecos and the Upper Coast received up to 0.25 inches of rainfall, while the rest of the state observed little to no moisture. Small Grains; Winter wheat harvest neared completion in areas of the Plains. Producers harvested winter wheat and made good progress due to dry warm weather in areas of the Blacklands. Row Crops; Emerging corn and cotton were damaged in areas of the High Plains due to hot and windy conditions. Corn producers irrigated and sprayed for mites in areas of the Plains while cotton was rapidly planted due to insurance deadlines. Peanuts made good progress in areas of the Southern Low Plains and planting was in full swing in South Texas. Dry-land corn, grain sorghum, soybeans, and cotton were in need of rainfall due to a hot dry weather pattern in areas of the Blacklands. Recently planted cotton was damaged in areas of the Trans-Pecos due to earlier cool soil temperatures. Cotton planting was active in areas of the Edwards Plateau and was in need of moisture. Irrigated cotton and corn progressed well in areas of South Central Texas. Producers prepared to harvest corn in areas of the Upper Coast and South Texas. In areas of the Upper Coast, dry-land cotton and soybeans were in need of rainfall. Irrigated cotton made good progress, sorghum turned color, and producers prepared to harvest sunflowers in areas of South Texas. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crop Report; Pecan irrigation was active in areas of the Southern High Plains. In areas of North East Texas; blueberry, blackberry, tomatoes, green beans, onions, squash, and peach harvests were active. Fall planted onions continued to bulb and pecan nuts initiated growth in areas of the Trans-Pecos. Cabbage harvest neared completion while watermelon and potato harvest were active in areas of South Texas. Livestock, Range and Pasture Report; Producers continued supplemental feeding and reducing livestock herds due to drought conditions and rising feed prices in areas of the Plains, North East Texas, and the southern part of the state. Tank, pond, and creek levels in some areas of the state were very low. Hay baling made good progress in some areas of the northeastern part of the state due to earlier rainfall and recent dry open weather. Hay supplies were short in most areas of the state due to little hay production, delayed cuttings, and grazed out fields. Warm season pastures greened up in areas of the Blacklands due to recent rain showers and fertilizer applications; however, pastures continued to brown across the rest of the state due to continued drought conditions. Pastures and hay meadows suffered due to grasshopper and armyworm infestations. Warm season forages were in need of rainfall across the state. Wildfires continued to be at dangerous levels in areas of the Plains, the Trans-Pecos, North East Texas, and the Edwards Plateau.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 79% adequate, 18% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 0% very short, 1% short, 54% adequate, 45% surplus. Winter wheat 44% headed, 40% 2010, 67% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 15% excellent. Spring wheat 4% headed, 12% 2010, 19% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 53% good, 22% excellent. Barley 98% emerged, 99% 2010, 98% avg.; 6% headed, 32% 2010; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 71% good, 17% excellent. Oats 97% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 92% emerged, 89% 2010, 93% avg. Corn 89% planted, 99% 2010, 99% avg.; 62% emerged, 92% 2010, 89% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 56% fair, 40% good, 0% excellent. Corn height 3 inches. Alfalfa height 18%. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 30%, 30% 2010, 51% avg. Other hay cut 19%, 15% 2010. Cattle and calves moved To Summer Range 69%, 69% 2010, 75% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 74% good, 8% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved To Summer Range 54%, 63% 2010, 76% avg. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 71% good, 3% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 77% adequate, 20% surplus. Apples Full Bloom Or Past 98%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Tart Cherries full Bloom Or Past 99%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Pears, Full Bloom Or Past 88%. Days suitable for field work averaged 6.4. Warm days and cool nights mixed with a few intermittent storms comprised Utah's weather last week. Uintah, Wayne, Emery and Weber Counties are experiencing flooding. The Green, Price, and Weber Rivers, in certain parts, are at or above flood stage and causing some damage. Soil Moisture content decreased from the previous week. Topsoil moisture content was rated 9% short, 78% adequate, and 13% surplus. Box Elder County farmers are reporting a significant amount of stripe rust in wheat fields resulting from the cool and wet spring. The rust is possibly affecting over one thousand acres of wheat in the

county. Producers are actively spraying wheat fields with fungicides. Dryland farmers have had difficulty plowing summer fallow land because of the wet soil. Many have had to resort to spraying herbicides on the wheat stubble to stay ahead of weeds. Farmers were busy cutting hay; sadly, many acres of hay had minor to moderate rain damage. Producers are trying to cut hay early in order to allow fields enough time to grow prior to the second cutting. Cache County Growers are also feverishly attempting to finish planting corn, and in some cases safflower. Small grains are in good condition with the exception of a few outbreaks of Stripe Rust in winter wheat. Producers are hoping for drier weather so alfalfa can be cut. Alfalfa weevil are beginning to show in high numbers. Some growers have chosen to use an insecticide and delay harvest, while others are hoping to cut hay as soon as possible. Stripe Rust is present in the Hooper area of Weber County. Growers are planting corn five weeks late; they are expecting to experience a 20-30 percent reduction in yield. The first hay cutting is in full swing in Utah County. There is some frost damage to wheat in San Juan County. Low area's and draws have the most damage. Producers indicate less than a quarter of the county wheat acreage is damaged. Hay yields are below average in Uintah County. Box Elder and Utah County livestock producers are moving cattle and sheep to summer ranges. There will be delays in some cases due to lingering snowpack at higher elevations. Pastures are in good condition. Some growers in Cache County are cutting hay because they are out of feed for their cattle. Range and pasture conditions are good in areas not flooded.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 33% short, 55% adequate, 1% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 37% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture 1% very poor, 10% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent. Livestock 3% poor, 18% fair, 61% good, 18% excellent. Other hay 1% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1% poor, 14% fair, 72% good, 13% excellent. Corn silked 17%; 2% 2010; N/A 5-yr avg.; 10% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans 56% planted; 68% 2010; 57% 5-yr avg.; 42% emerged; 55% 2010; 45% 5-yr avg.; 1% poor, 4% fair, 36% good, 52% excellent, 7% excellent. Winter wheat 30% harvested; 18% 2010; 10% 5-yr avg.; 1% poor, 17% fair; 66% good; 16% excellent. Barley 50% harvested; 46% 2010; 33% 5 yr avg.; 1% poor; 17% fair; 66% good; 16% excellent. Tobacco Flue-cured 32% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent. Tobacco Burley 84%; 95% 2010; 93% 5-yr avg.; Burley 50% fair, 43% good, 7% excellent. Tobacco Dark fire-cured 50% fair, 49% good, 1% excellent. Peanuts 100% planted; 99% 2010; 99% 5-yr avg.; 5% fair, 80% good, 15% excellent. Cotton 100% planted; 100% 2010; 100% 5-yr avg.; 7% fair, 78% good, 15% excellent; squaring 25%; 1% 2010; 3% 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 99% fair, 1% good. Apples All 12% fair, 68% good, 20% excellent. Peaches 2% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent. Grapes 40% fair, 59% good, 1% excellent. Oats 25% fair, 72% good, 3% excellent. Dry conditions allowed the continued harvest of first cutting hay to progress rapidly. A few rainstorms swept across the state with insignificant amounts of rain. In some areas the scorching hot and dry temperatures caused stress to the corn and soybean crop but allowed farmers to combine barley and harvest hay. A few areas reported hard, dry soil conditions which slowed or stopped double crop soybean planting. As a result of the high temperatures, wheat harvest is much earlier this year than last. In some areas, Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus has been found in tobacco and thrip damage has been a problem for late and replanted cotton. Vegetable growers are harvesting greens and preparing to harvest tomatoes.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 79% adequate, and 18% surplus. Even though there was an increase in dry days that allowed for extensive fieldwork, crops statewide were in need of warmer growing days. Up to thirty percent of the winter wheat in Garfield County was affected by rust. Spray planes continued to work as fast as possible. Producers in Asotin County were on their third round of spray. There was a big push in Whatcom County to get corn, grass and potatoes planted. Potato planting in Skagit County was three weeks behind normal with just over half of the expected acreage planted. Christmas tree growers were applying fungicides and insecticides to Grand fir plantations in Grays Harbor County. In the Yakima Valley, apples were slow to develop and on average measured between 1 to 1.25 inches in diameter. Early maturing cherry varieties were showing red fruit. Field crews were out fruit thinning peach and nectarine crops. Asparagus harvest was winding down, but some fields were still active late in the season. Vegetable crops under plastic were progressing well while other crops that were not under plastic were slow to show growth. Commercial strawberry growers in Thurston County were concerned about the delayed ripening of berries. In Klickitat County, grapes were just beginning bloom, and cherries needed another week to mature before harvesting. Range and pasture conditions were 1% poor, 17% fair, 59% good and 23% excellent. These conditions were well above five year averages due to the high moisture spring. Cattle were turned out to pasture in Pend Oreille County. Livestock producers in western counties were harvesting green chop and making haylage. Shellfish growers in Pacific County continued oyster and clam seeding operations, with limited harvest.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 89% adequate, and 4% surplus compared to 2% short, 76% adequate, and 22% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting was 96%, comparison data not available. Hay and roughage supplies were 4% short, 92% adequate, and 4% surplus compared to 13% short, 85% adequate, and 2% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 5% short and 95% adequate compared to 7% short and 93% adequate last year. Corn 88% planted, 96% in 2010, and 94% 5-yr avg.; 62% emerged, 76% in 2010, and 83% 5-year avg. Soybeans 80% planted, 88% in 2010, and 82% 5-yr avg.; 49% emerged, 82% in 2010, and 72% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 24% fair and 76% good; 94% headed, comparison data not available. Winter wheat 2% harvested, 8% in 2010, 5-year average not available. Hay was reported 1% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, and 18% excellent. Hay first cutting was 61%, 33% in 2010, and 43% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 5% poor, 16% fair, 69% good, and 10% excellent. Peaches were 5% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, and 10% excellent. Cattle and calves were 5% fair, 89% good, and 6% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 3% fair, 95% good, and 2% excellent. Sunshine and few showers last week improved many pastures and were ideal days for planting crops and harvesting hay in most areas. Other farm activities included: fencing, vaccinating livestock, shearing sheep, cutting firewood and clearing brush, and working in home gardens.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 15% short, 78% adequate, and 7% surplus. Oats 99% planted, 100% 2010, and 100% 5-yr. avg.; 96% emerged, 100% 2010, and 100% 5-yr. avg.; 4% headed; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 74% good, and 12% excellent. Corn 98% planted, 100% 2010, and 100% 5-yr. avg.; 83% emerged, 97% 2010, and 95% 5-yr. avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, and 14% excellent; average height 6 in., 10 in. 2010, 9 in. 5-yr. avg. Soybeans 91% planted, 96% 2010, and 95% 5-yr. avg.; 64% emerged, 83% 2010, and 80% 5-yr. avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 72% good, and 11% excellent. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 51% good, and 29% excellent. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 64% good, and 16% excellent. First Crop Hay 66% harvested, 73% 2010, 61% 5-yr. avg. High temperatures during the beginning of the past week supported crop emergence and growth. Windy conditions also assisted in drying out hay that had been cut, allowing many farmers to harvest their first crop of the season. Unseasonably cool temperatures, following some mid-week severe storms, were prevalent statewide during the later-half of the week. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 2 to 6 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 76 to 81 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 54 to 59 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.33 inches in Eau Claire to 1.19 inches in Milwaukee.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 5.40. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 13% short, 64% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 12% short, 74% adequate, 9% surplus. Barley progress 87% emerged, 27% jointed, 2% boot. Oats progress 89% planted, 54% emerged, 23% jointed. Spring wheat progress 85% planted, 38% emerged, 17% jointed, 1% boot. Winter wheat progress 95% jointed, 87% boot, 26% headed. Dry bean progress 57% planted, 10% emerged. Corn progress 89% planted, 55% emerged. Corn average height 3 inches. Sugar beet progress 56% emerged. Alfalfa harvested, 1st cutting 6%. Other hay harvested 1%. Barley condition 24% fair, 76% good. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 37% fair, 61% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 78% good, 7% excellent. Other hay condition 6% poor, 15% fair, 76% good, 3% excellent. Crop insect infestation 65% none, 34% light, 1% moderate. Range flock ewes lambed 85%.Lamb losses 36% light, 57% normal, 7% heavy. Cattle moved to summer pasture 69%.Sheep moved to summer pasture 61%.Range and pasture condition 3% poor, 11% fair, 75% good, 11% excellent. Stock water supplies 4% very short, 1% short, 86% adequate, 9% surplus. Mother Nature continues to showcase a variety of conditions across Wyoming. Dry bean planting was stalled in Big Horn County due to continued rainfall; while Albany and Carbon Counties reported extremely dry conditions. Platte County received some hail last week but the pastures continue to look good and the winter wheat is heading out. Lincoln and Uinta Counties are both still dealing with high snow pack levels and cool temperatures, delaying hay and pasture growth. Flooding continues along the Little Snake, North Platte, Encampment and Laramie Rivers, as well as north of Evanston and east of Mountain View, WY. Reports from Converse County have noted some weevils and grasshoppers present in the first cutting of alfalfa. The NRCS SNOTEL site, as of June 13th, showed a snow water equivalent statewide average of 473%, well above the average of 103% this time last year. The current drainage basin averages range from 263% in the Shoshone Basin to 908% of average in the Powder-Tongue Basin. Activities moving livestock to summer pasture, range lambing, field work.

June 9 ENSO Update

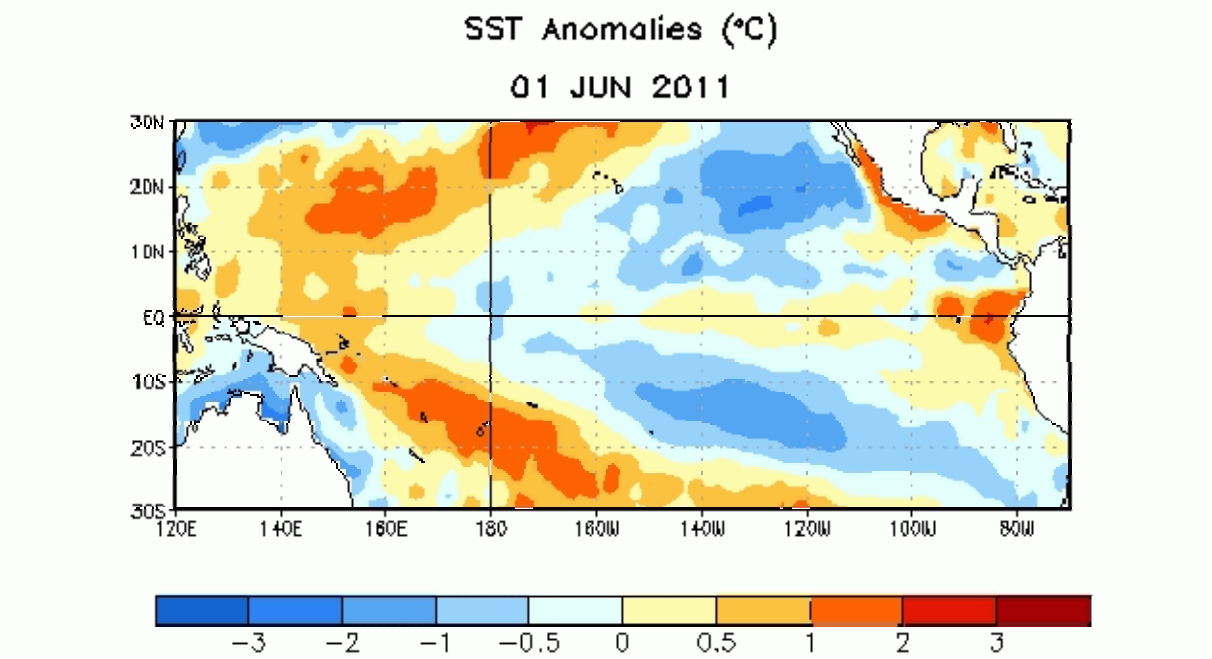


Figure 1: Average sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 1 June 2011. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period weekly means (Xue et al. 2003, *J Climate*, **16**, 1601-1612).

ENSO Alert System Status: Final La Niña Advisory

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral conditions have developed and are expected to continue at least through the Northern Hemisphere summer 2011.

A transition from La Niña to ENSO-neutral conditions occurred during May 2011 as indicated by generally small sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies across the equatorial Pacific Ocean east of the Date Line (Fig. 1). The latest weekly Niño index values showed near-average SSTs in the central and east-central equatorial Pacific (Niño-4 index of –0.2°C and Niño 3.4 index of –0.1°C), and above-average SSTs in the eastern equatorial Pacific (Niño-1+2 index of +0.7°C). The subsurface oceanic heat content anomalies (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean) remained elevated, but relatively constant during the month, reflecting a large area of above-average temperatures at depth. Consistent with other transitions to ENSO-neutral conditions, the atmospheric circulation anomalies continued to show some features consistent with La Niña, albeit at weaker strength. Convection was enhanced over eastern Indonesia and suppressed over the central equatorial Pacific. Also, anomalous low-level easterly and upper-level westerly winds weakened but persisted over the central Pacific. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies reflect a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions, but with lingering La Niña-like atmospheric impacts, particularly in the global Tropics.

Current observed trends, along with forecasts from a majority of the ENSO models, indicate ENSO-neutral will continue through the Northern Hemisphere summer 2011 (three-month average in the Niño-3.4 index between –0.5°C and +0.5°C). Thereafter, most models and all multi-model forecasts predict ENSO-neutral to continue through 2011. However, the status of ENSO beyond the Northern Hemisphere summer remains more uncertain due to lower model forecast skill at longer lead times, particularly during this time of year.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 7 July 2011. 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

June 5-11, 2011

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Rain intensified across much of the continent, providing much-needed moisture to northern Europe but arriving too late to benefit filling winter crops.

WESTERN FSU: Dry, warm weather was unfavorable for filling winter grains, although showers returned to southern portions of the region by week's end.

EASTERN FSU: Widespread showers maintained soil moisture for jointing spring wheat, while mostly dry weather favored cotton growth in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers and thunderstorms persisted in Turkey, maintaining concerns over crop quality and causing additional harvesting delays.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Showers slowed winter grain drydown and harvesting, although drier weather returned during the latter half of the week.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers extended into Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, aiding germination and emergence of cotton and oilseeds.

EAST ASIA: Widespread showers eased moisture deficits in southern China, while mostly dry weather favored winter wheat harvesting on the North China Plain.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon rains covered much of Indochina and the Philippines, maintaining favorable moisture for rice and other summer crops.

AUSTRALIA: In Western Australia, sunny weather aided early winter grain and oilseed development, while elsewhere in the wheat belt, scattered showers benefited winter crops.

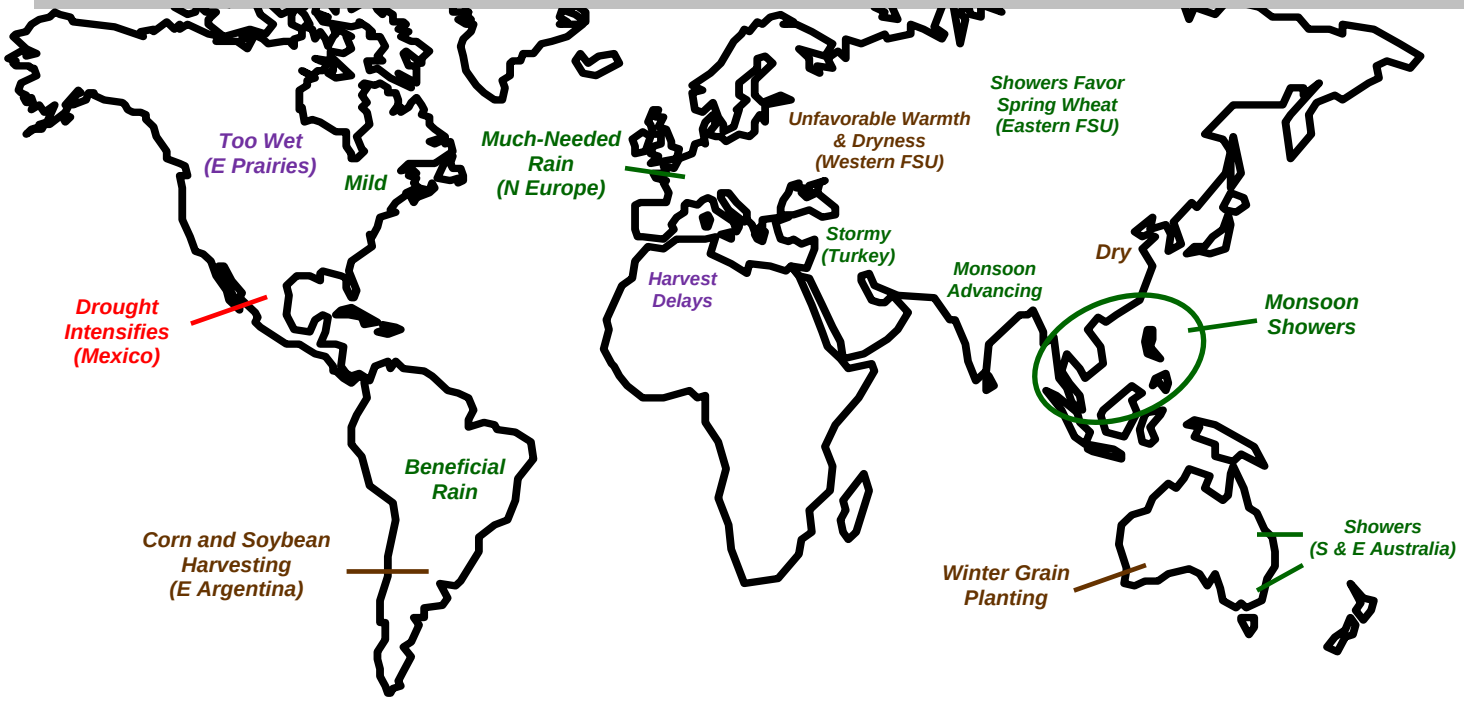
ARGENTINA: Conditions were mostly favorable for corn and soybean harvesting.

BRAZIL: Beneficial rain covered winter wheat and corn areas of central and southern Brazil.

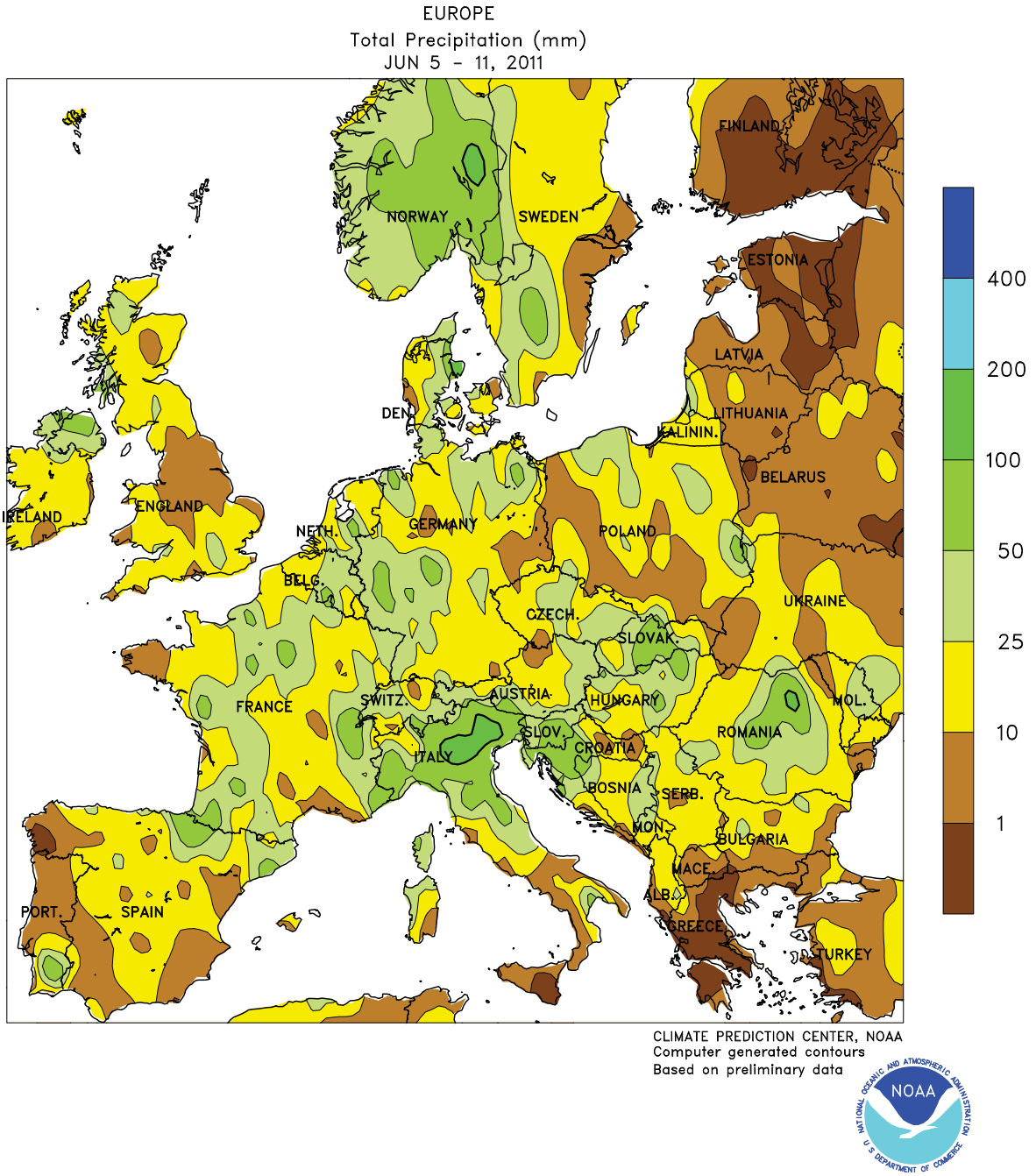
MEXICO: Unfavorable warmth and dryness persisted, limiting moisture for establishment of rain-fed summer crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Early week wetness slowed the final stages of spring grain and oilseed planting.

EASTERN CANADA: Mild, showery weather continued, keeping crops and pastures well watered but hampering fieldwork.

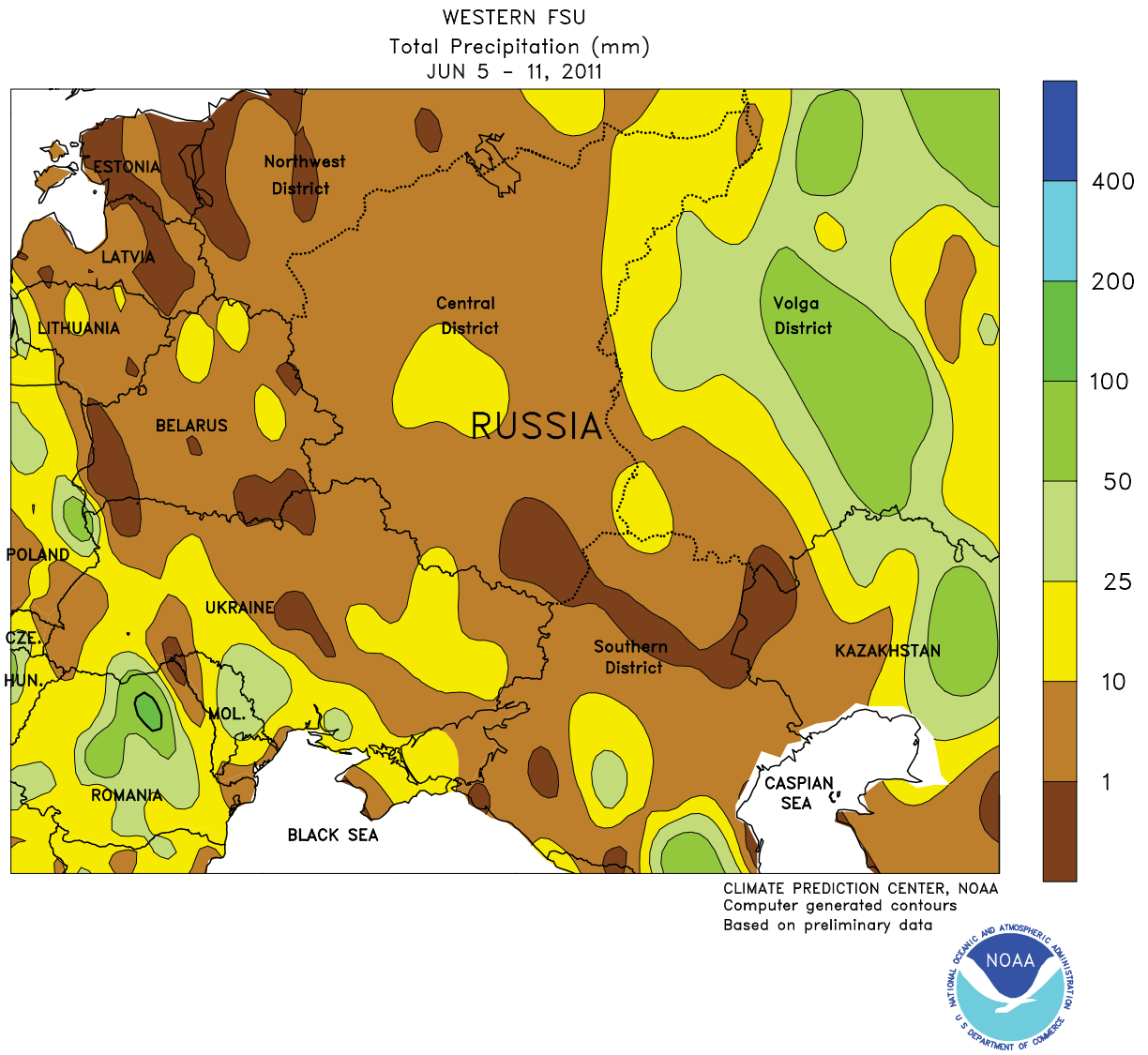


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



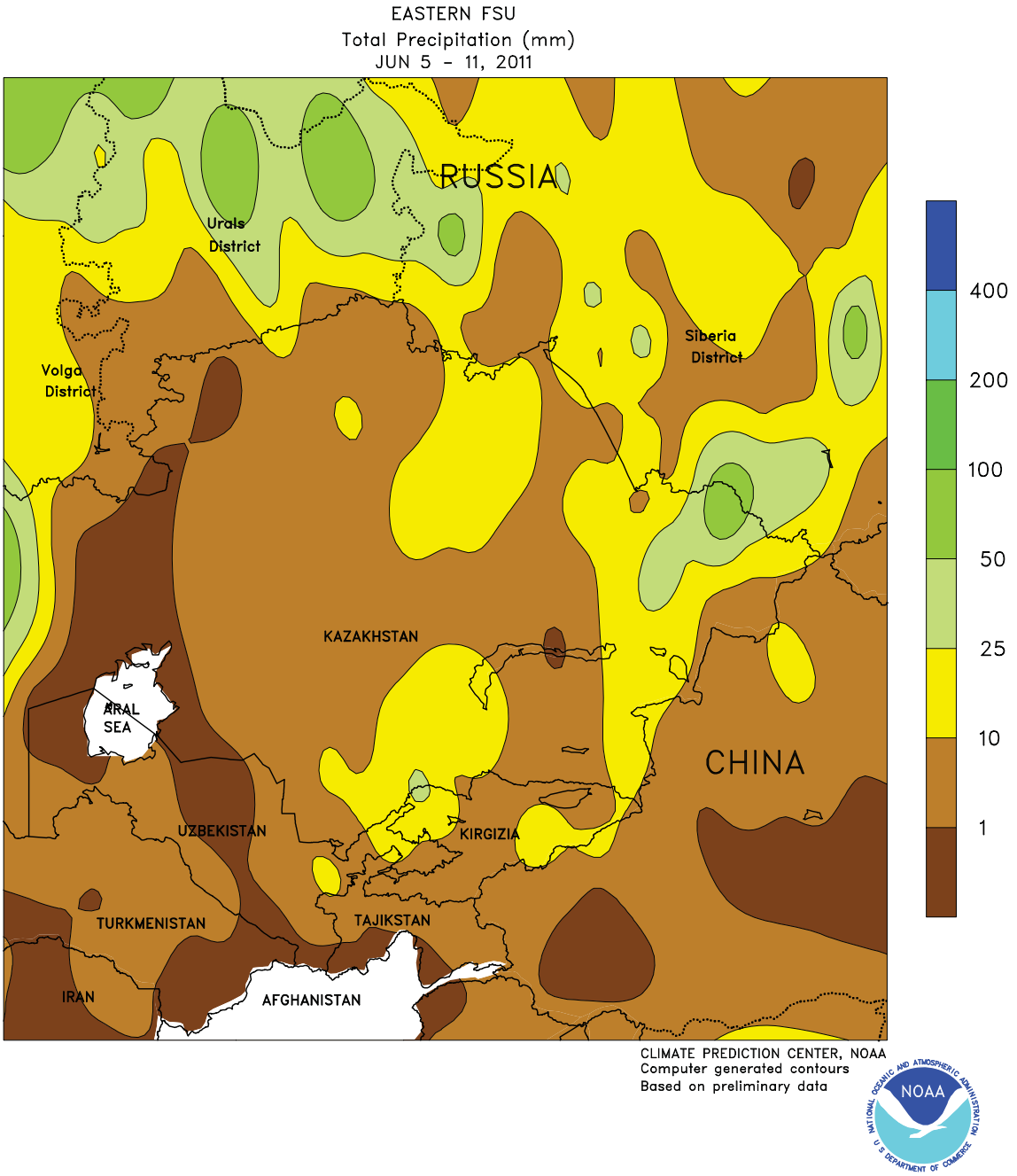
EUROPE

Rain intensified across most of the continent, favoring summer crops but arriving too late for drought-afflicted winter grains and oilseeds. A slow-moving cold front produced locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (15-55 mm) from France and southeastern England into Germany and Poland. The rain improved soil moisture for reproductive spring grains and vegetative summer crops but was mostly too late to improve prospects for filling to maturing winter grains and oilseeds. In southern Europe, showers (5-35 mm) slowed winter wheat harvesting in Spain while heavy rain (locally more than 100 mm) in Italy halted winter crop harvesting but provided supplemental moisture to irrigated summer crops. Showers increased in the Balkans, where 15 to more than 50 mm of rain maintained favorable prospects for corn and sunflowers. Increasingly warm conditions (up to 6°C above normal) in eastern Europe contrasted with near- to below-normal temperatures from England into western France and Spain.



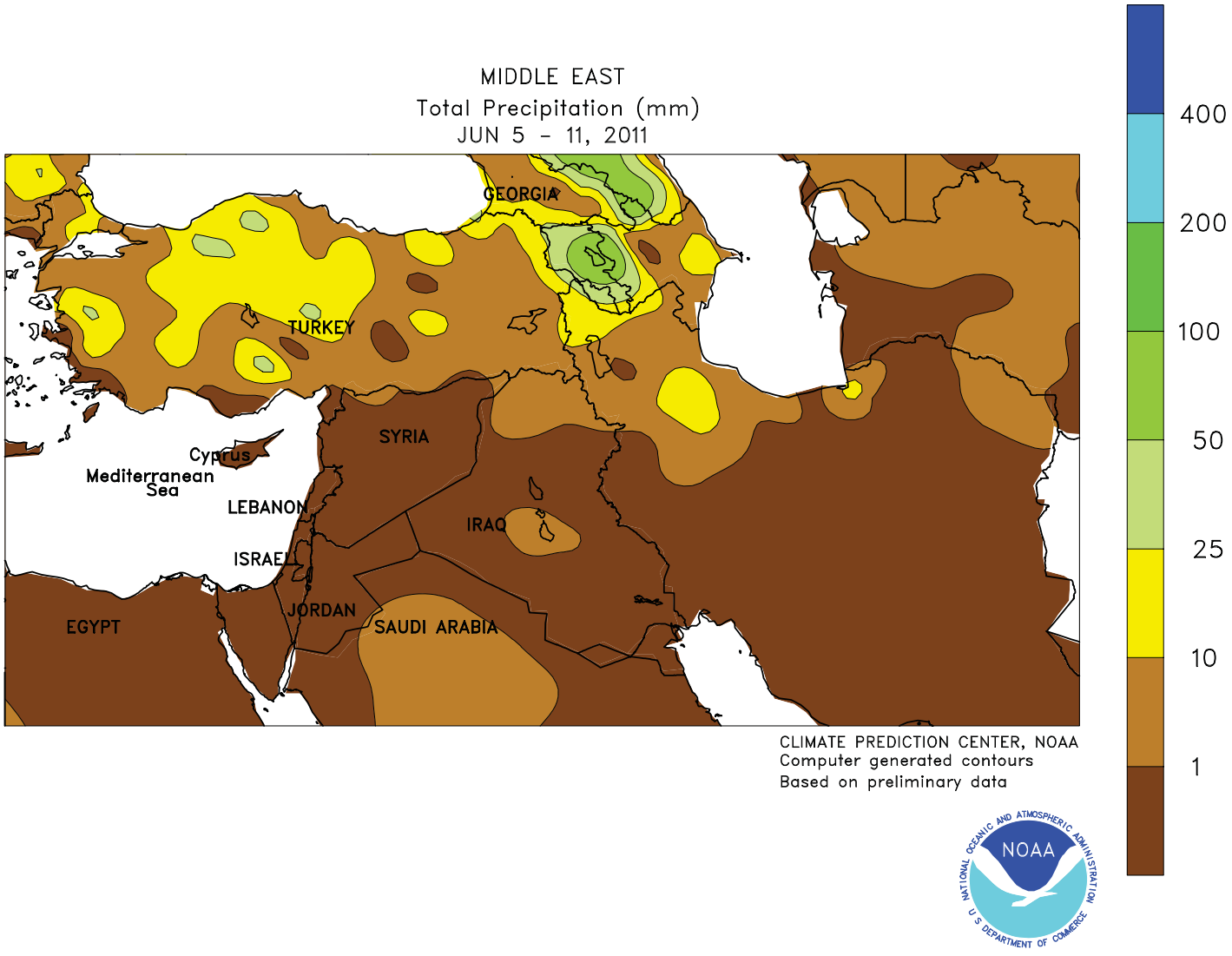
WESTERN FSU

Warm, mostly dry weather in central portions of the region contrasted with increasingly wet conditions in western- and eastern-most crop districts. Sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (up to 6°C above normal) accelerated winter crops through the filling stage of development in Belarus, northern and eastern Ukraine, as well as central and western Russia. The dry weather coupled with a drier-than-normal spring has lowered crop prospects in central Ukraine and has likewise raised concerns for filling winter crops in Belarus and Russia's Central District. An upper-air low slowly approached from the west, touching off beneficial showers (10-50 mm) from southern and western Ukraine into southern-most portions of the Southern District. Rain from this system was gradually overspreading the western and southern Russia as of June 13. In eastern growing areas, a stationary storm system generated moderate to heavy rain (10-60 mm) in the Volga District, favoring jointing spring grains and reproductive to filling winter crops.



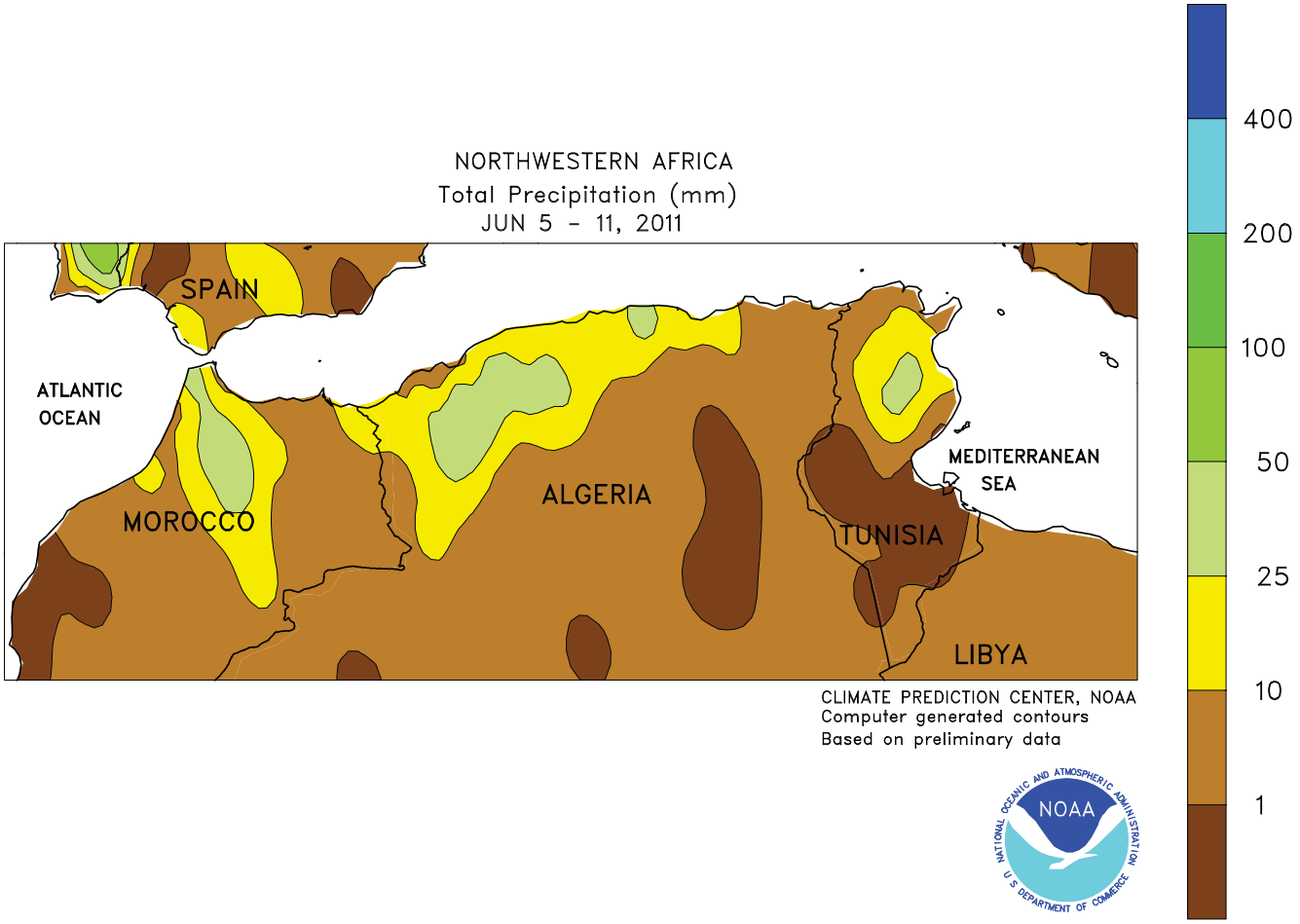
EASTERN FSU

Additional, widespread showers in the north contrasted with generally sunny skies in southern cotton areas. For the second consecutive week, a stationary storm system generated widespread showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm, locally more) across northern Kazakhstan and adjacent portions of central and eastern Russia, boosting soil moisture for jointing spring grains. The multi-week wet spell has erased precipitation deficits and pushed most primary spring wheat areas into a moisture surplus as crops approach the reproductive stages of development. Meanwhile, dry weather across the south favored cotton growth, although scattered showers and thunderstorms (10-30 mm) provided supplemental moisture in southern Kazakhstan and northern Kirgizia.



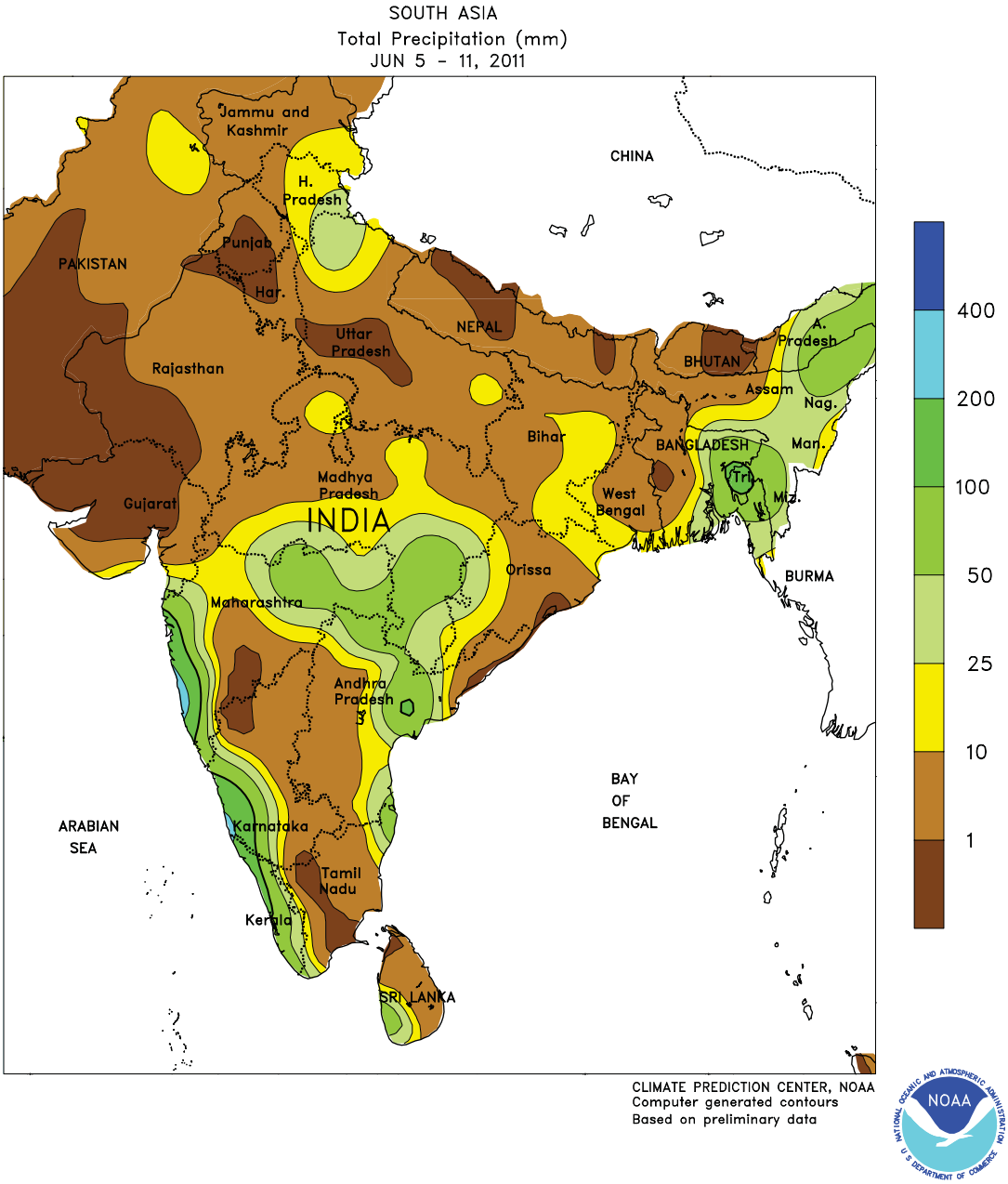
MIDDLE EAST

Unsettled weather in northern crop districts hampered fieldwork and continued to increase crop quality concerns. Showers and thunderstorms (10-30 mm) persisted in Turkey, further lowering the quality of late-filling to maturing winter grains and likewise delayed drydown and harvesting. Nevertheless, the rain was favorable for corn and other vegetative summer crops. Elsewhere, mostly sunny skies and above-normal temperatures favored winter crop drydown and harvesting.



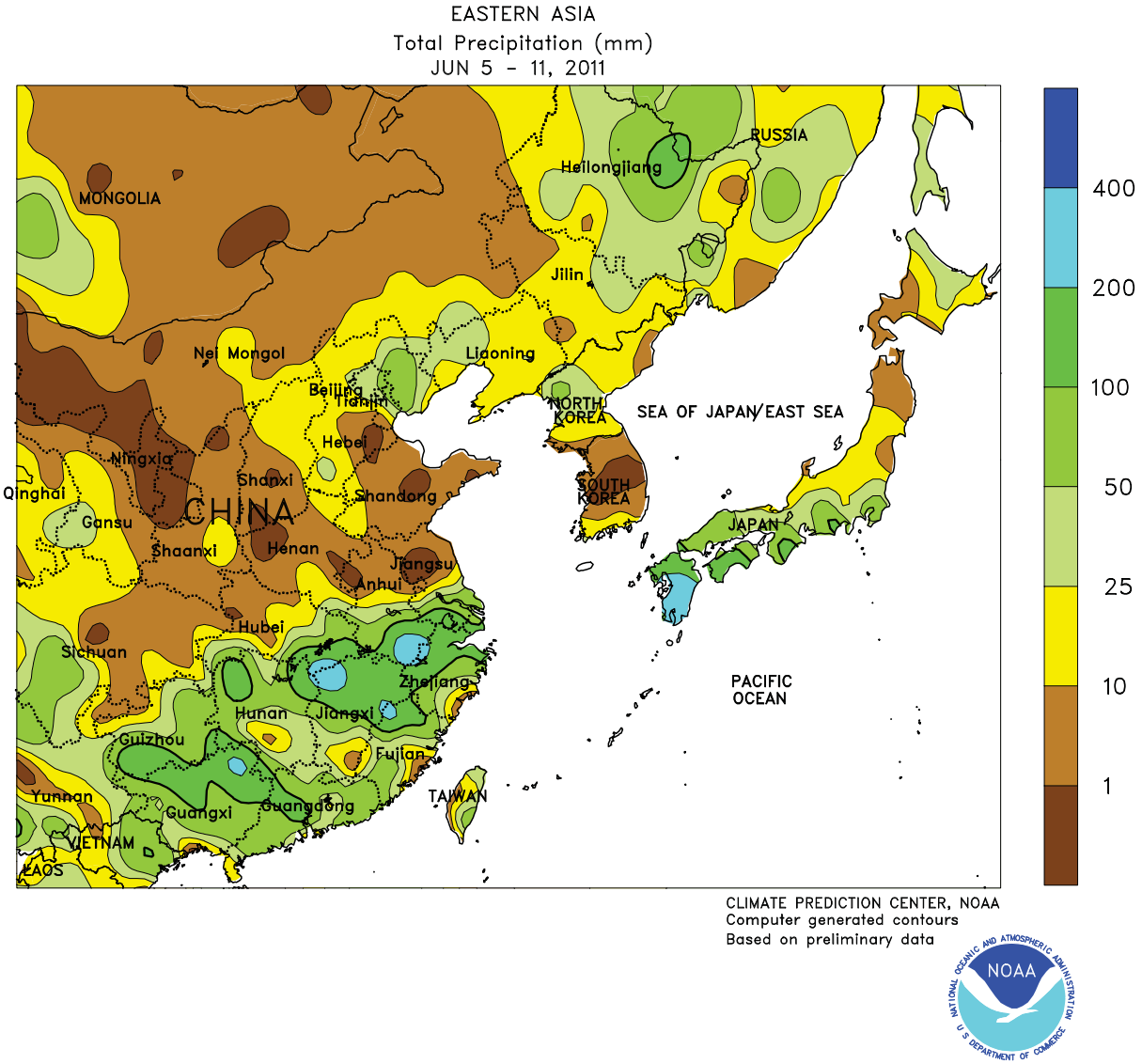
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Late-season showers returned to the region, although favorably drier conditions settled over eastern growing areas. From northern Morocco into central Algeria, showers and thunderstorms (up to 50 mm) hampered winter grain drydown and harvesting. Drier weather (less than 10 mm) returned to northeastern Algeria and northern Tunisia, allowing producers to resume fieldwork. By week's end, sunny skies returned to the entire region, which accelerated winter crop drydown and harvesting.



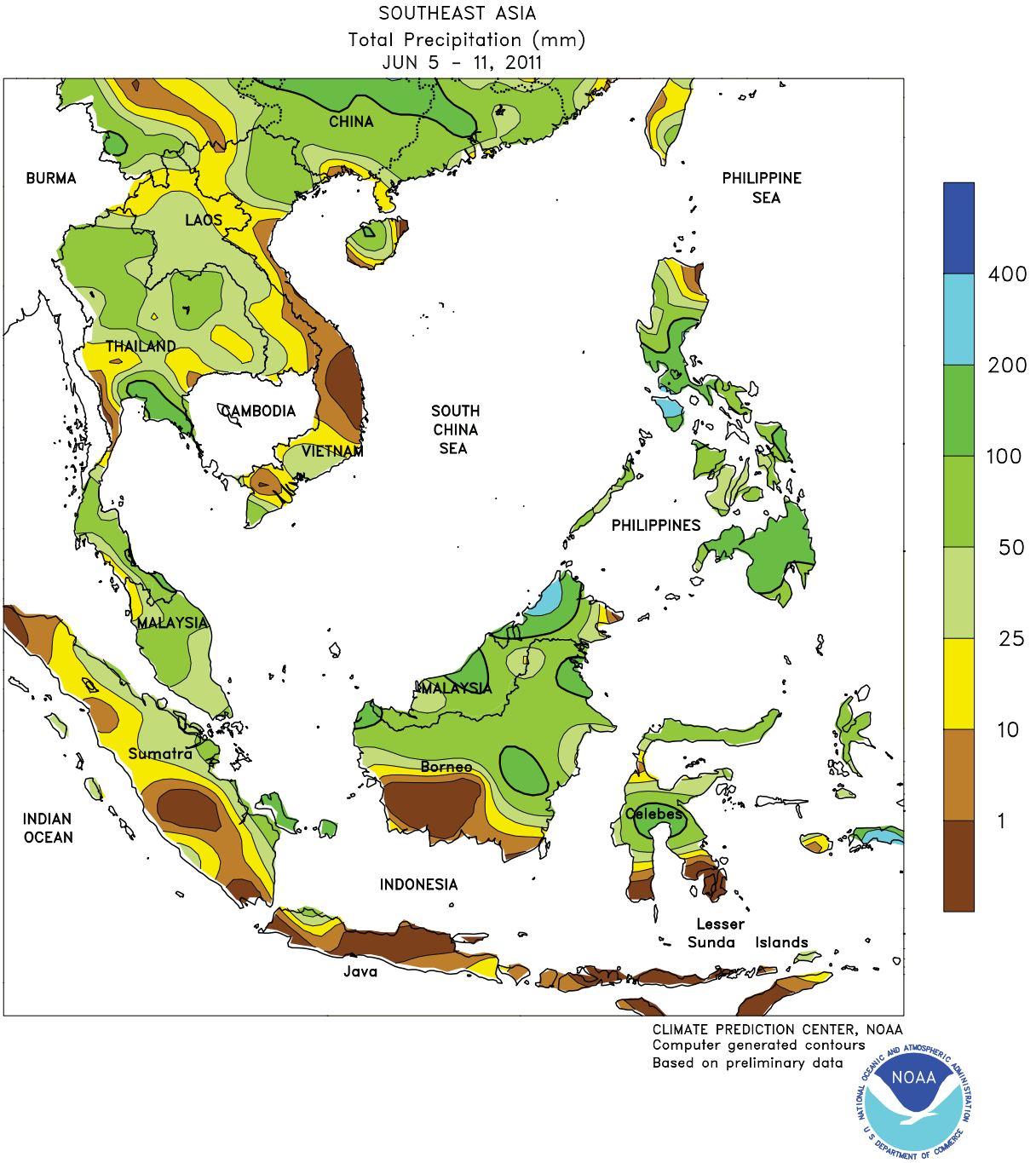
SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon rains continued along the western coast of India as over 200 mm inundated much of Kerala and Karnataka. Monsoon moisture extended into Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, where 10 to 25 mm of rain benefited newly planted cotton, groundnuts, and soybeans. Similarly, much of interior central India received over 25 mm, boosting soil moisture for cotton, groundnuts, and summer grains. In key rice producing areas of eastern India and along the lower Gangetic Plain, rainfall was generally light, with less than 25 mm occurring. In contrast, rice in northeastern India as well as Bangladesh benefited from over 50 mm of rain. Meanwhile, pre-monsoon showers (25-100 mm) continued in rice, sugarcane, and cotton areas of northern India, maintaining favorable moisture supplies for crops. In Pakistan, irrigated cotton and rice planting was underway, although monsoon showers had yet to arrive (and typically do not until early July).



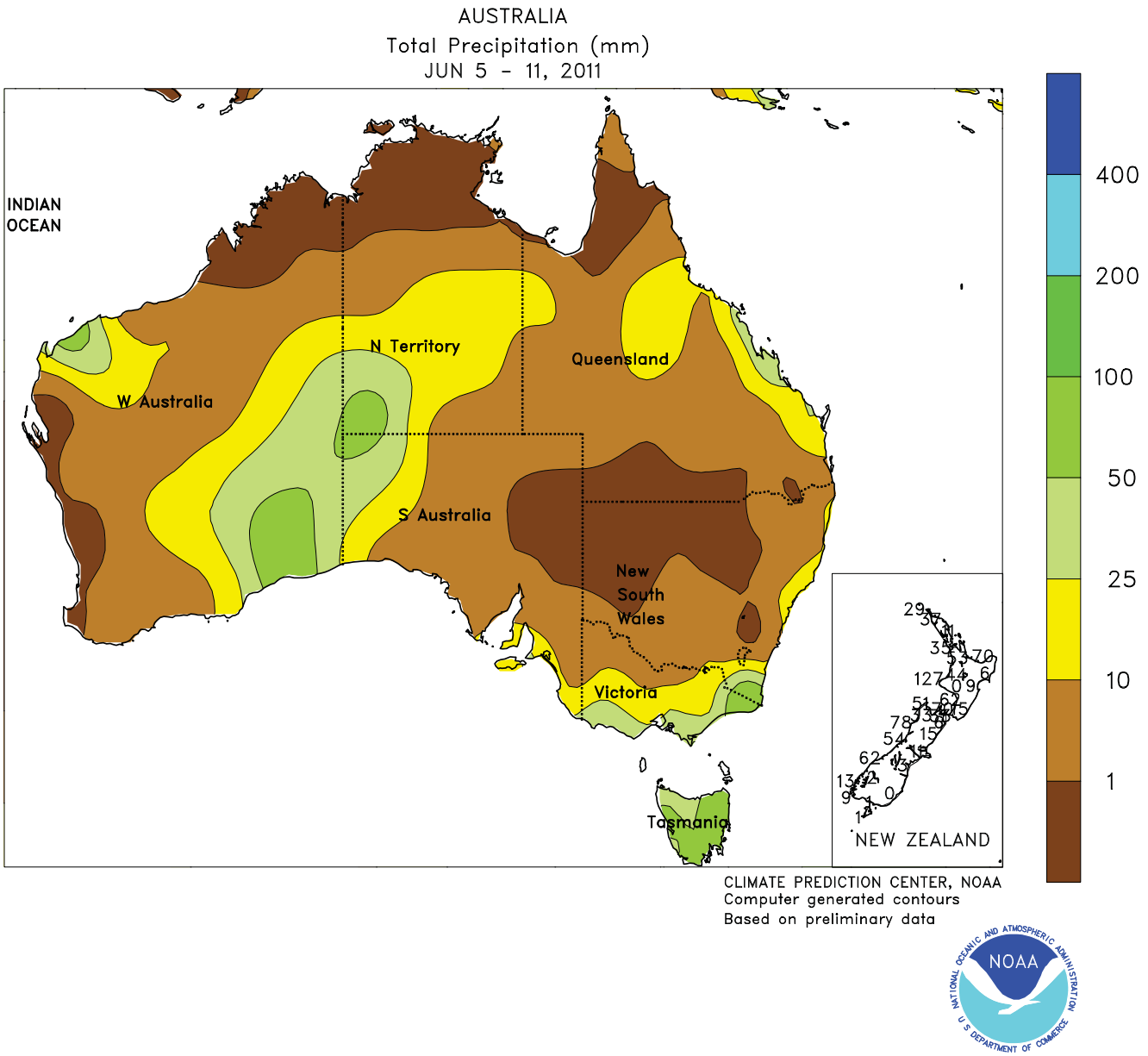
EASTERN ASIA

Widespread showers prevailed in China, bringing beneficial moisture to summer crops but causing localized flooding. In the Yangtze Valley, weekly rainfall totaled between 50 and 100 mm, with localized amounts approaching 300 mm causing flooding. In addition, Tropical Cyclone Sarika made landfall in Guangdong with moderate rainfall (over 25 mm) and relatively weak winds (35 knots). The increased moisture throughout southern China reduced rainfall deficits incurred since March 1 and aided rice. A wedge of drier weather occurred across much of the North China Plain, favoring winter wheat harvesting but limiting moisture supplies for summer crops. Rainfall, however, continued in the northeast where 10 to over 25 mm maintained beneficial moisture conditions for rice, corn, and soybeans. Elsewhere in the region, generally dry weather prevailed in South Korea, with the majority of rain (10-25 mm) occurring along the southern coast. Rice in North Korea benefited from widespread rainfall of 10 to 25 mm, while Japan continued to receive flooding rainfall (over 100 mm) in the south and more seasonable amounts (10-50 mm) elsewhere.



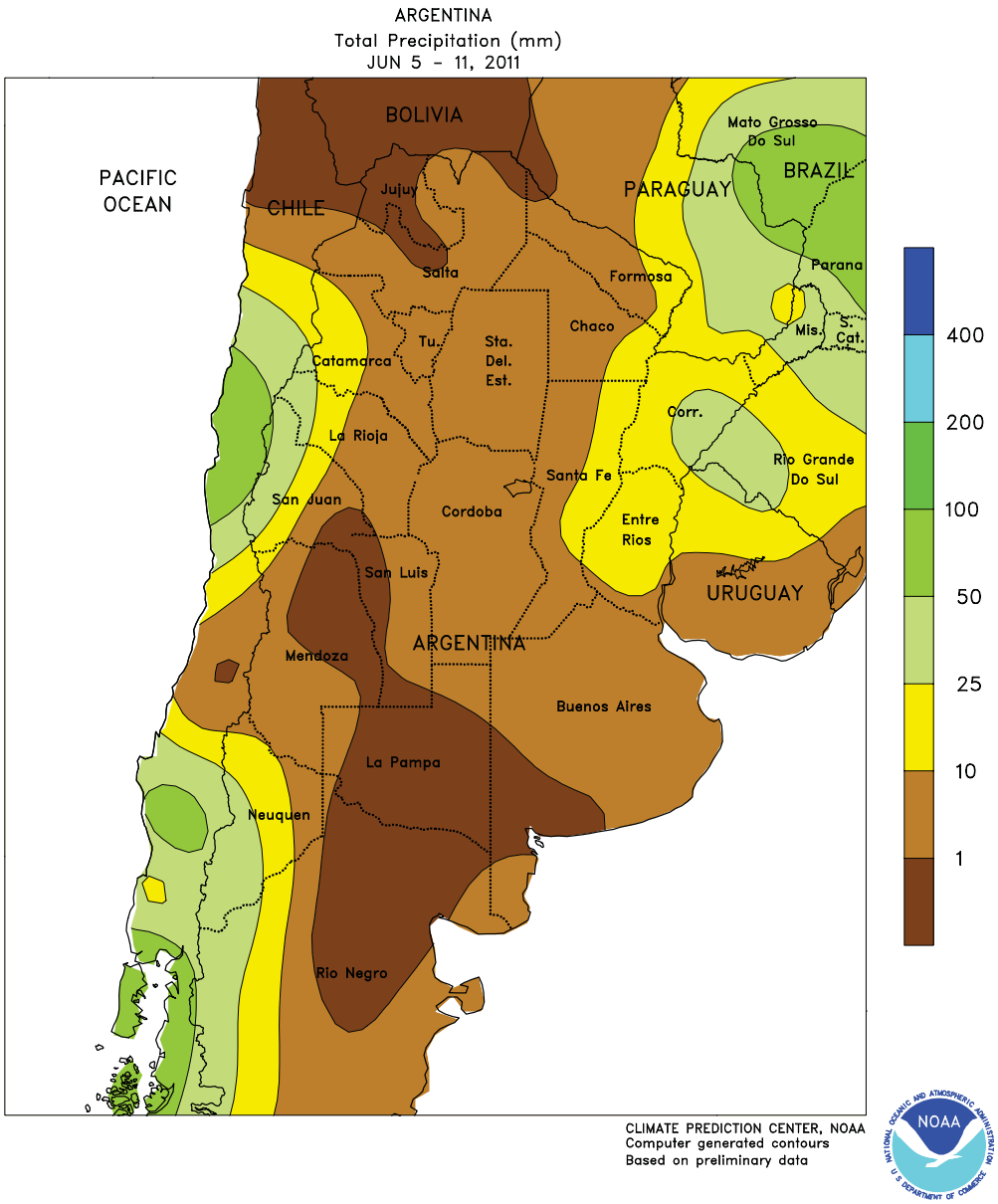
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Heavy monsoon rainfall prevailed across Thailand, where amounts over 50 mm were common. Since the start of the rainy season (May 1), the main rice producing regions have experienced surplus rainfall, with the exception of the Central Plain, which was at 92 percent of normal for the period. Similarly, rainfall between 10 and 50 mm maintained favorable moisture conditions for rice throughout Indochina, including summer rice in southern Vietnam. In the Philippines, monsoon rains (25-200 mm) continued to boost moisture supplies for rice and corn in Luzon and along the western islands. Tropical Cyclone Sarika, which formed off western Luzon late in the period, enhanced much of the shower activity in the north where the heaviest amounts occurred. Elsewhere, periodic showers (25-100 mm) maintained favorable moisture supplies for oil palm across Malaysia and Indonesia.



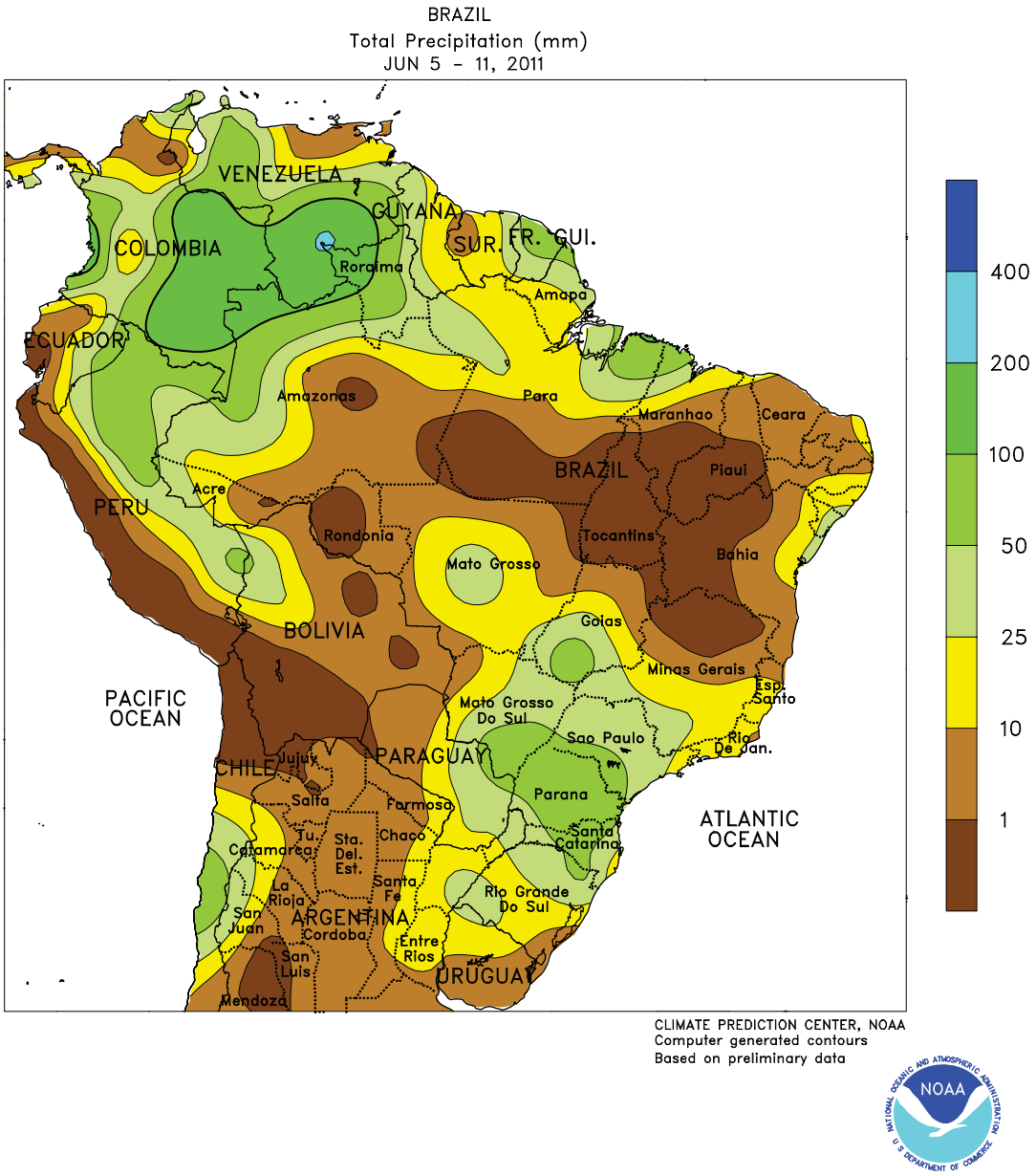
AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, a combination of sunny weather and adequate topsoil moisture aided early winter grain and oilseed development. The dry weather favored additional winter grain planting as well, following last week's beneficial rainfall. Elsewhere, scattered, generally light showers (1-5 mm, locally near 15 mm) dotted the remainder of the Australia wheat belt, maintaining local moisture supplies for early wheat, barley, and canola development. Pockets of mostly dry weather helped late summer crop harvesting in southern Queensland and New South Wales and promoted more winter crop planting in southern and eastern Australia. Temperatures in southern and eastern Australia averaged 1 to 2°C below normal, while in Western Australia temperatures were generally seasonable.



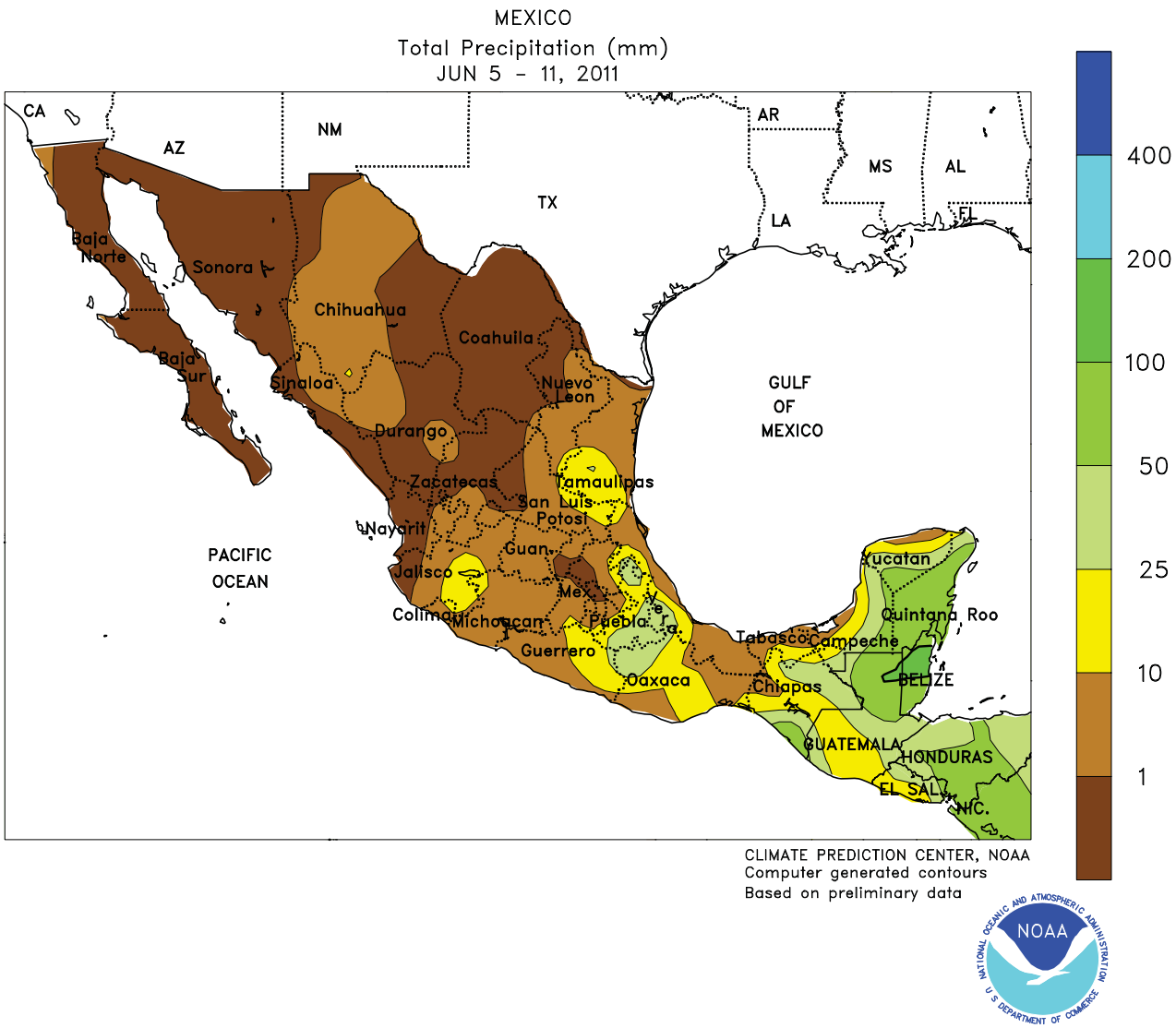
ARGENTINA

Conditions remained overall favorable for the final stages of summer crop harvesting in the main production areas of central and northern Argentina. Early week showers (5-25 mm) likely caused some minor delays, but drier, somewhat warmer weather developed during the latter portion of the week, with highs ranging from the upper teens (degrees C) in southern Buenos Aires to the middle 20s in the north. Despite the warm up, however, weekly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C below normal in the wetter eastern growing areas, slowing winter grain emergence and the drying of unharvested summer crops. Weekly temperatures were near to slightly above normal in the drier western farming areas, where additional rain would be welcome for winter grains. Freezing temperatures were confined to the traditionally colder southern areas. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybean harvesting were 84 and 97 percent complete, respectively, as of June 9. In addition, cotton was 86 percent harvested in Chaco, the country's leading producer. Wheat planting progressed, though local delays due to insufficient or excessive soil moisture were reported.



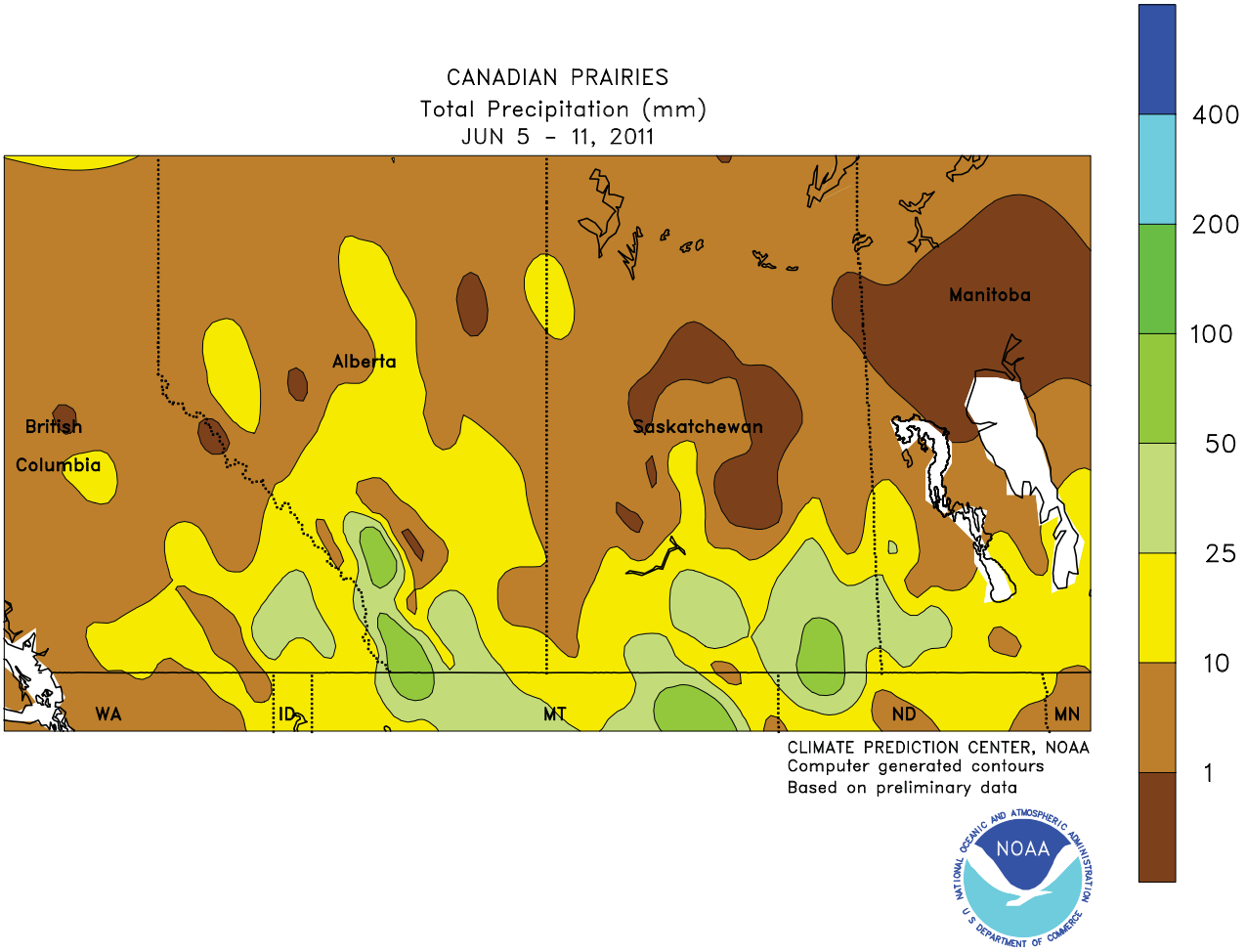
BRAZIL

Unseasonably heavy rain gave a needed boost of moisture to winter grains and oilseeds in key production areas of central and southern Brazil. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more in the main farming areas of Mato Grosso and nearby locations of Mato Grosso do Sul and Goias, which had received virtually no rain for at least a month. Rainfall this late in the season usually has little impact on crops in the Center-West Region, but safrinha corn was reportedly planted several weeks late and can still benefit from the unusually heavy rain; some late-planted cotton may also benefit. Similar amounts were recorded in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, where the unseasonable rain slowed harvesting of sugarcane and coffee and possibly had some impact on the quality of both crops. In the south, the soaking rain (25-50 mm or more) ended a protracted dry spell in northern Parana, benefiting both winter wheat and corn. Conditions remained generally favorable for winter wheat elsewhere in the south, though cool weather (average temperatures 2-3°C below normal) slowed vegetative growth. Temperatures fell below freezing as far north as southern Parana, well south of the coffee belt. Meanwhile, seasonal showers (locally exceeding 25 mm) lingered along the northeastern coast, increasing moisture reserves for sugarcane and cocoa.



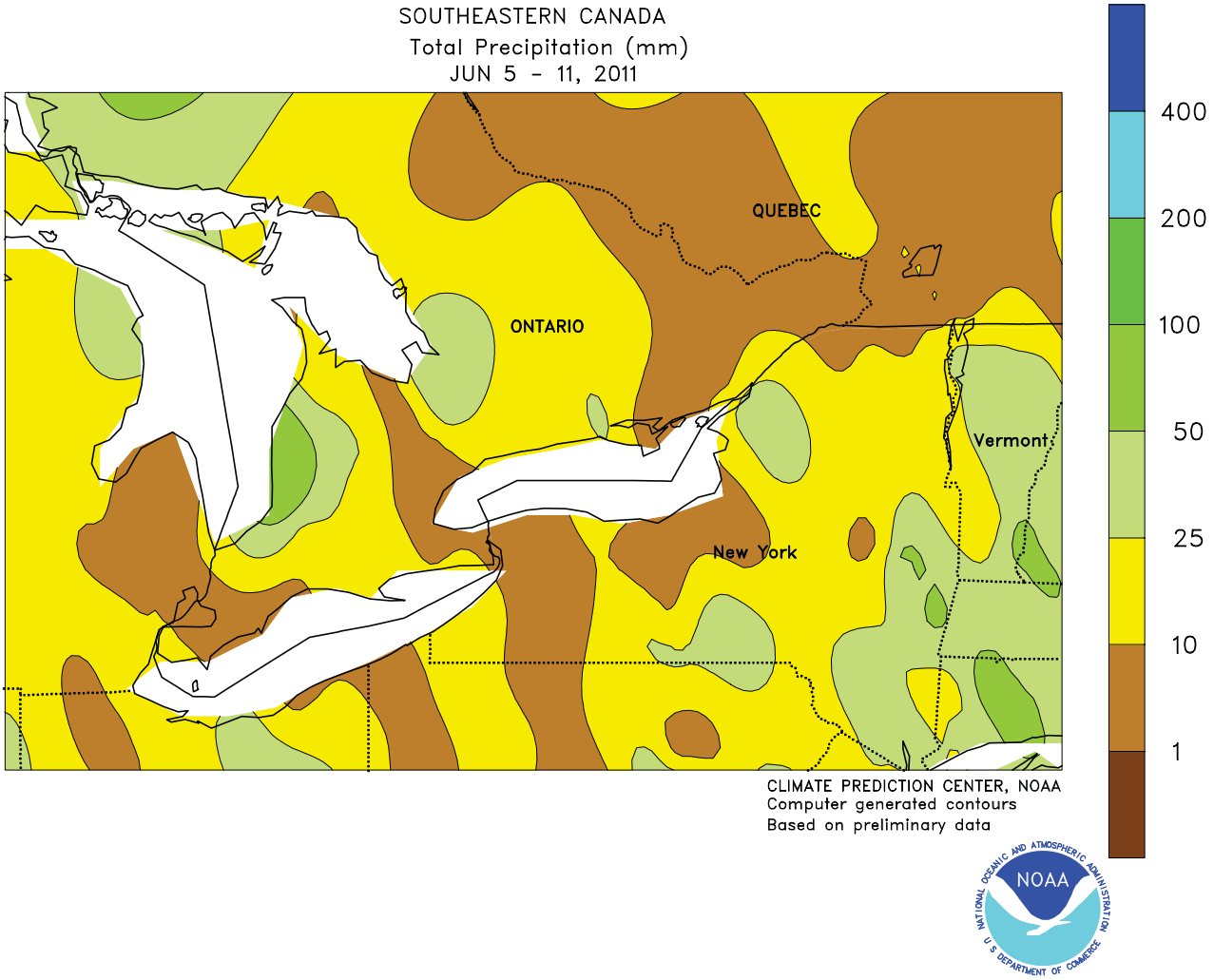
MEXICO

Conditions remained overall unfavorable for rain-fed summer crops. In the south, showers were generally scattered and unseasonably light, with just a few locations reporting rainfall in excess of 25 mm. An exception was the far eastern Yucatan Peninsula, where heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) fell, although the states affected (Quintana Roo and Yucatan) are relatively minor contributors to national agricultural production. In addition, weekly temperatures averaging up to 3°C above normal maintained high evaporative losses and moisture requirements for both crops and livestock, further taxing irrigation reserves. Meanwhile, persistent heat and dryness intensified the drought gripping northern Mexico, with daily highs commonly ranging from the middle 30s to the lower 40s (degrees C). As in southern Mexico, conditions were unfavorable for livestock and rain-fed agriculture, and moisture reserves are reportedly being utilized at a higher-than-usual rate.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Early week showers maintained excessively wet conditions across the southern Prairies, extending delays in spring grain and oilseed planting. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more over much of the area extending from southern Alberta to Manitoba's Red River Valley, with isolated amounts in excess of 50 mm. Most of the rain fell on June 7, and drier conditions the remainder of the week may have allowed some planting to occur, but much of the region remained too wet for normal field operations. Rainfall was generally scattered and light (amounts of 1-10 mm or more) elsewhere, supporting late planting and other activities. Weekly average temperatures were generally 1 to 2°C below normal, slowing germination of spring crops and hampering early development of winter grains and pastures. However, only a few outlying areas recorded temperatures at or slightly below 0°C. Most areas recorded highs in the middle 20s (degrees C), though temperatures in parts of the southeast reached the upper 20s prior to the onset of the rain.



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warm, showery weather continued across the region, maintaining adequate to locally excessive levels of moisture for crops and pastures, while continuing localized fieldwork delays. Heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) fell in northern farming areas of southwestern Ontario, which have experienced intermittent periods of heavy rain nearly every week since early May; drier weather is needed not only for completion of summer plantings but for normal development of winter grains. However, a second week of favorably lighter rain (generally below 10 mm) supported late planting and treatments for pests and diseases both in the remainder of Ontario and in Quebec. Temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C above normal throughout the region, with highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) at many locations and lows staying well above freezing. According to Ontario's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybean planting was 90 and 75 percent planted, respectively, as of June 8. In addition, impacts of the excessive wetness on winter wheat, including lodging and disease pressure, were noted.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on June 9, 2011. Forecasts refer to June 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.45 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the May 1 forecast but 2 percent below 2010. The U.S. yield is forecast at 45.3 bushels per acre, up 0.8 bushel from last month but 1.5 bushels below last year. Expected area for harvest as grain or seed totals 32.0 million acres, unchanged from May 1.

Hard Red Winter production, at 777 million bushels, is up 2 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter production is up 2 percent from last month and now totals 434 million bushels. White Winter production totals 240 million bushels, up 2 percent from last month. Of this total, 11.6 million bushels are Hard White and 228 million bushels are Soft White.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2010-2011 season is 8.82 million tons, unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 7 percent above the 2009-2010 final utilization.

The Florida all orange forecast, at 140 million boxes (6.30 million tons), is unchanged from the May 1 forecast but 5 percent above last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 70.0 million boxes (3.15 million tons), unchanged from May but 2 percent higher than last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 70.0 million boxes (3.15 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but up 8 percent from the 2009-2010 crop. The monthly row count survey indicated that 79 percent of the Valencia crop has been harvested. California and Texas production forecasts are carried forward from April.

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session.

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