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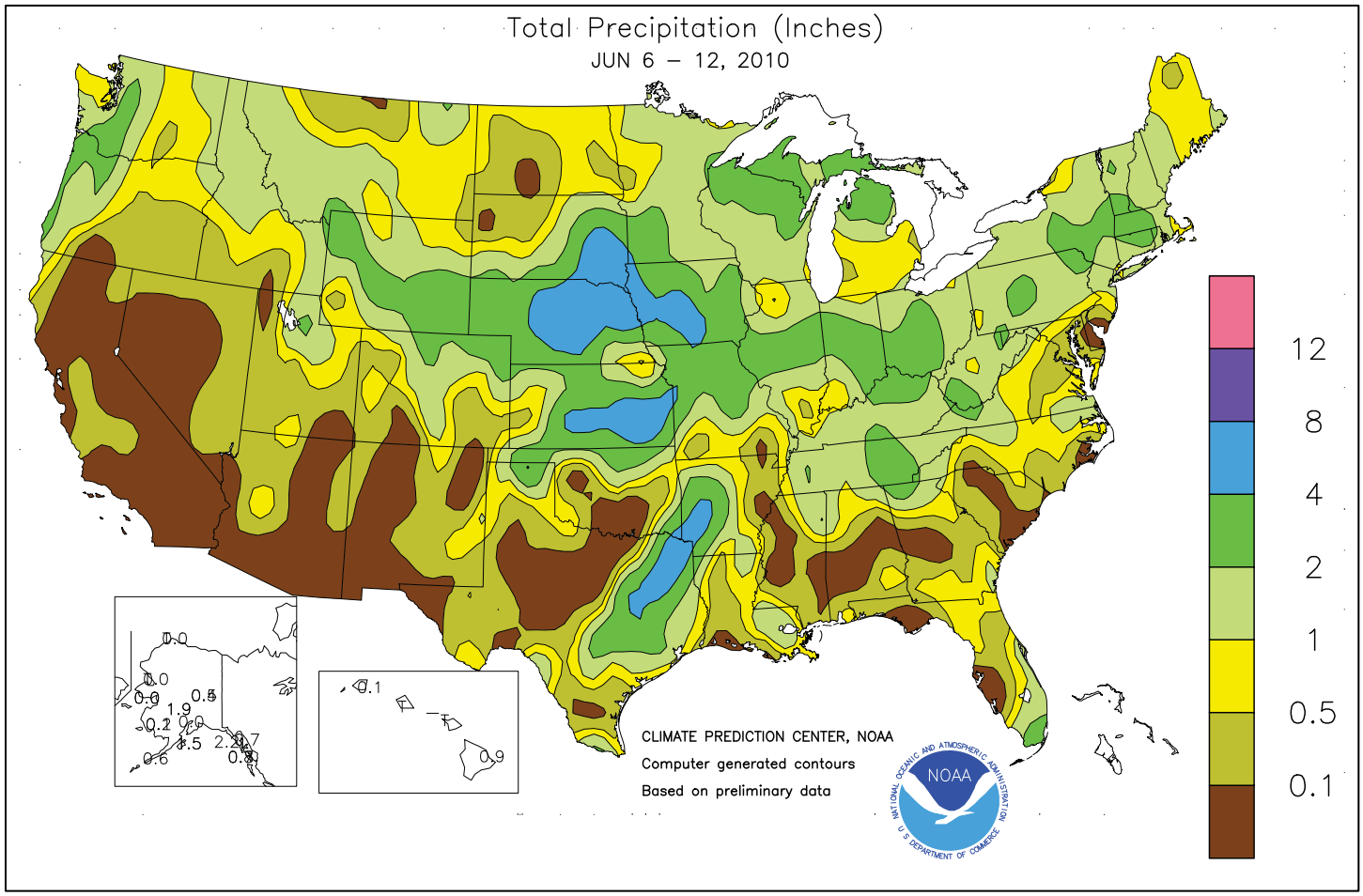
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS
June 6 - 12, 2010

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Torrential rains pelted the **nation's mid-section**, hampering late-season planting activities and triggering lowland flooding. Weekly rainfall totaled 4 to 8 inches, with locally higher amounts, in many locations from the **central Plains into the western Corn Belt**. Farther south, a slow-moving disturbance sparked downpours in portions of **eastern Texas** and **western Arkansas**, with catastrophic flooding occurring on June 10-11 in the latter state. Hot, mostly dry weather prevailed across the remainder of the **South**, promoting winter wheat

(Continued on page 5)

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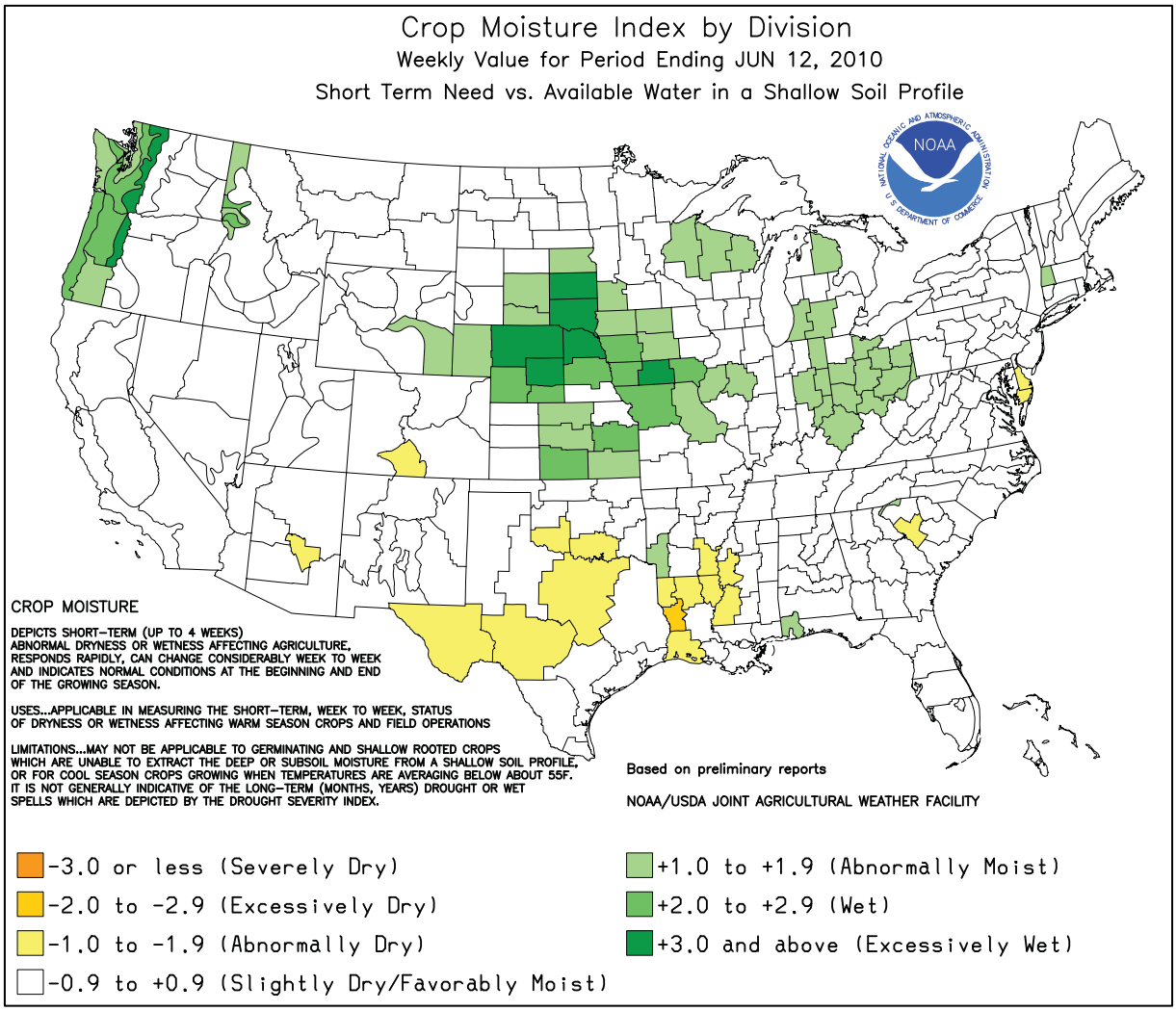
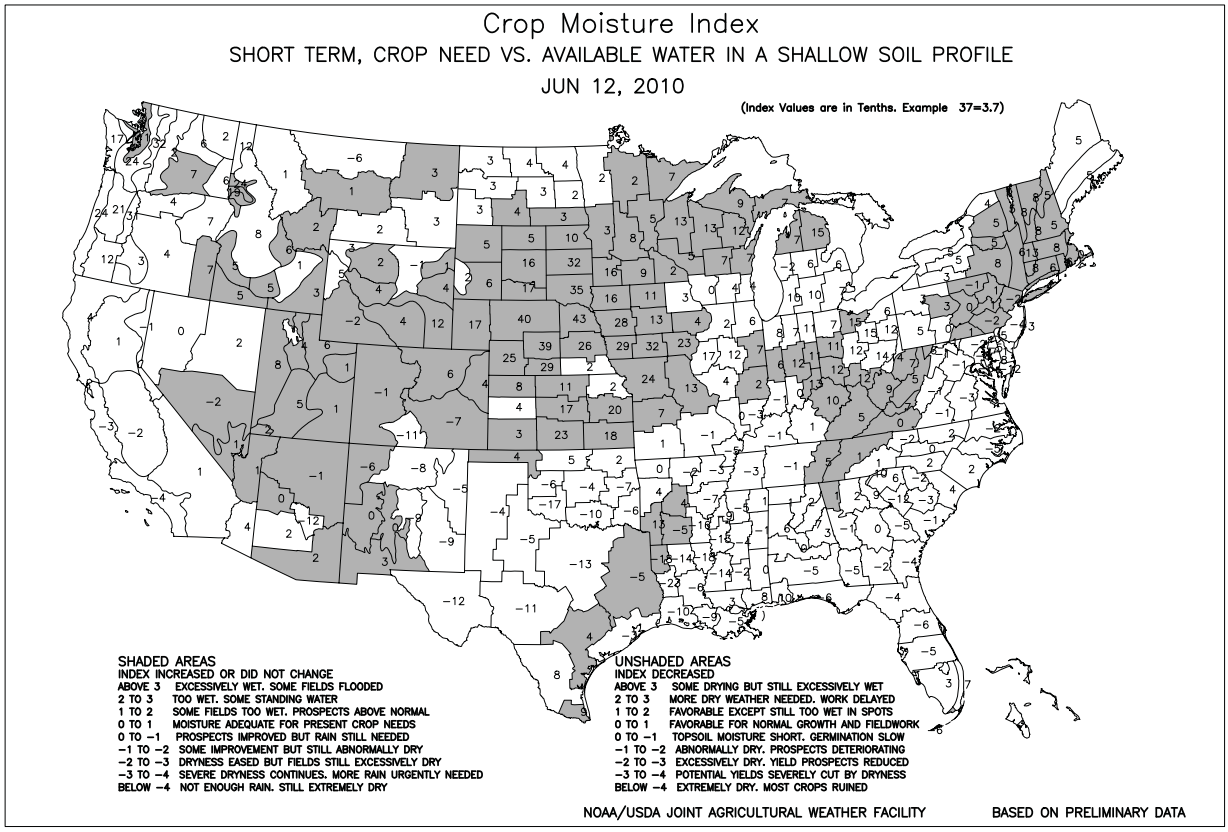
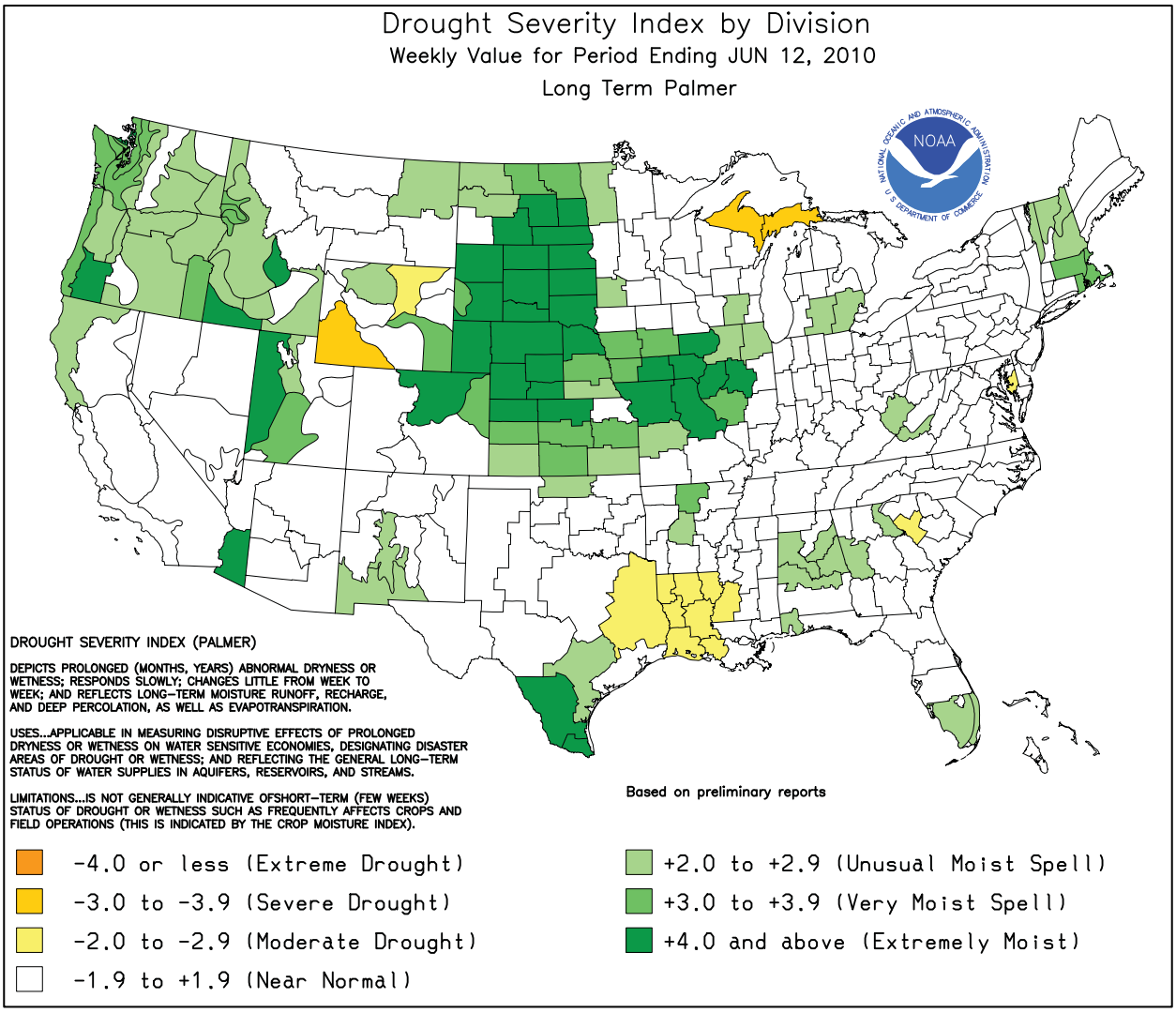
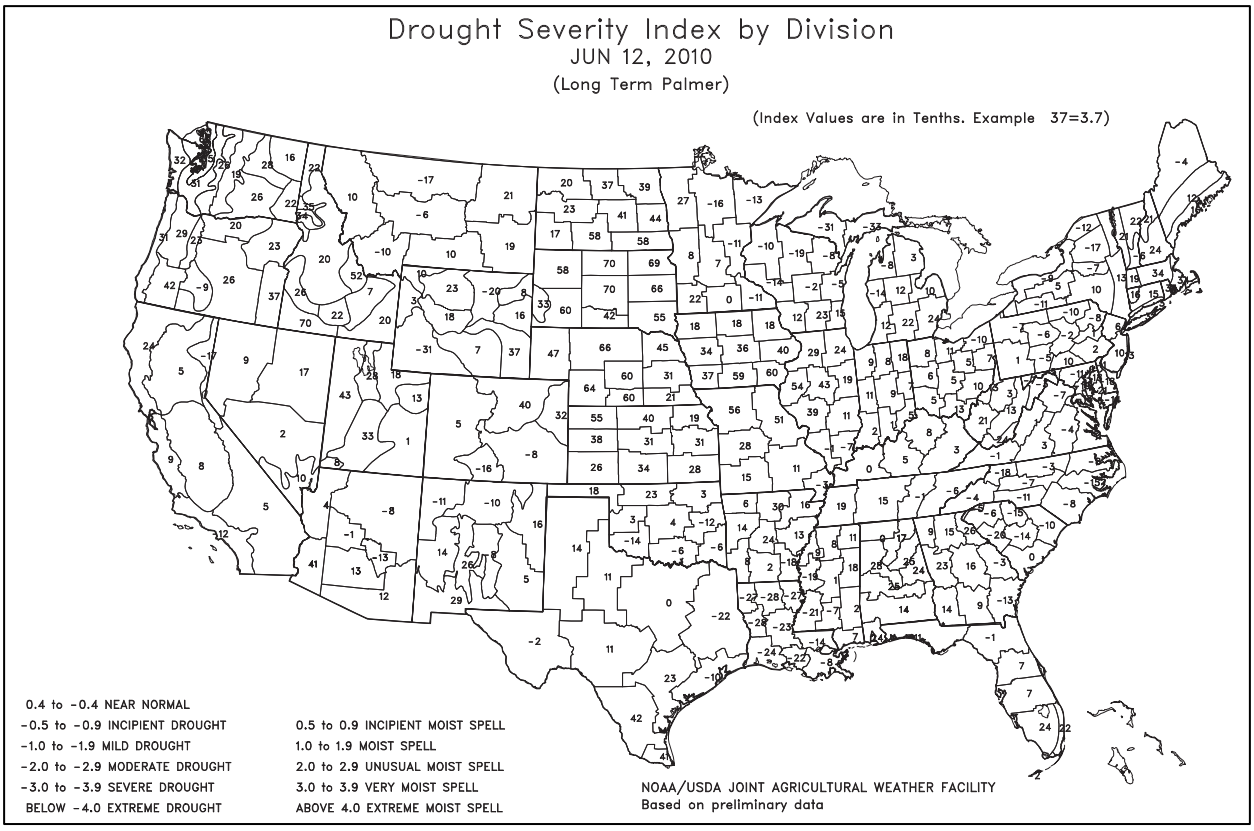
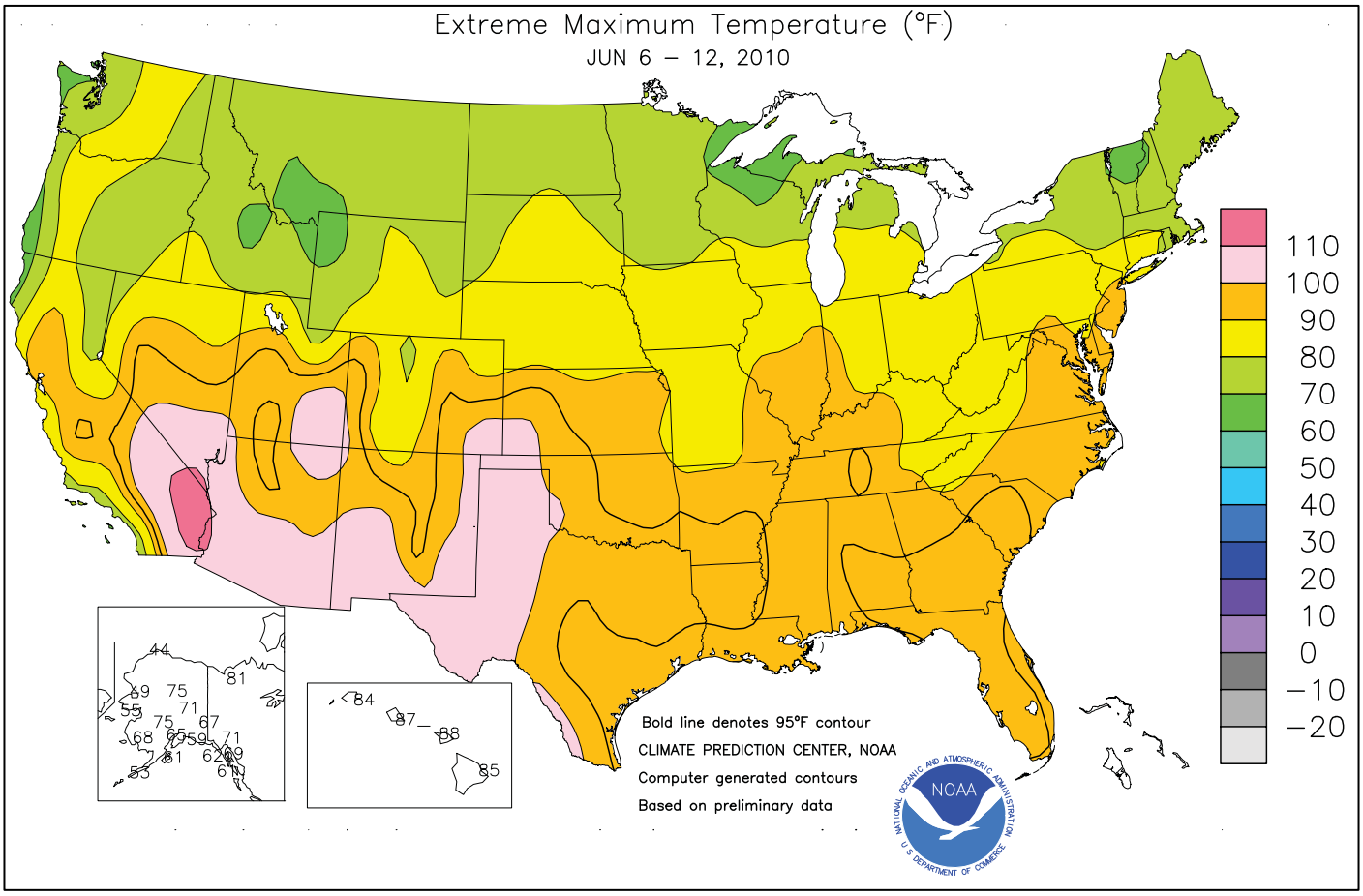
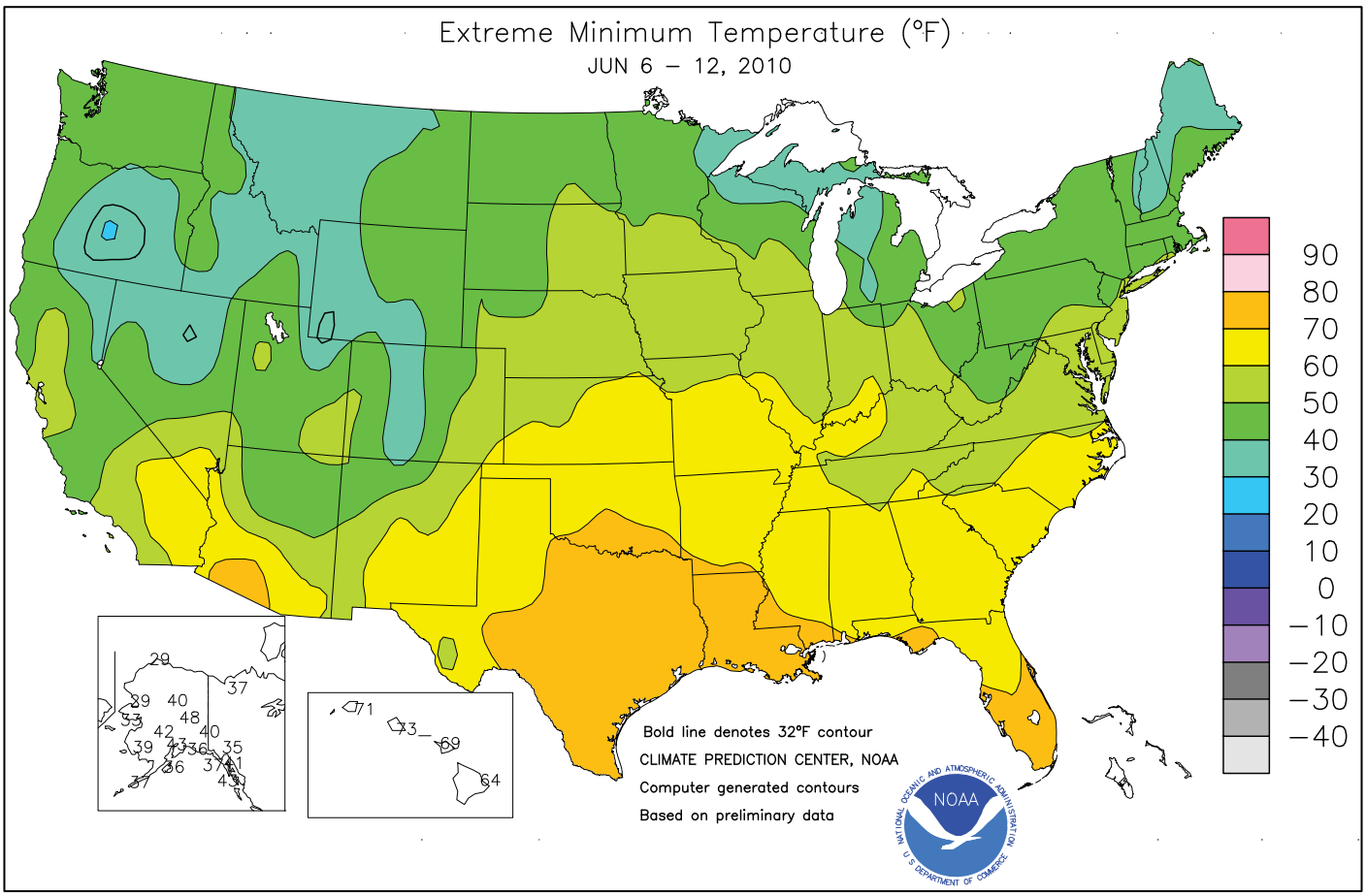

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUN 12, 2010
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND 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 12, 2010
(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

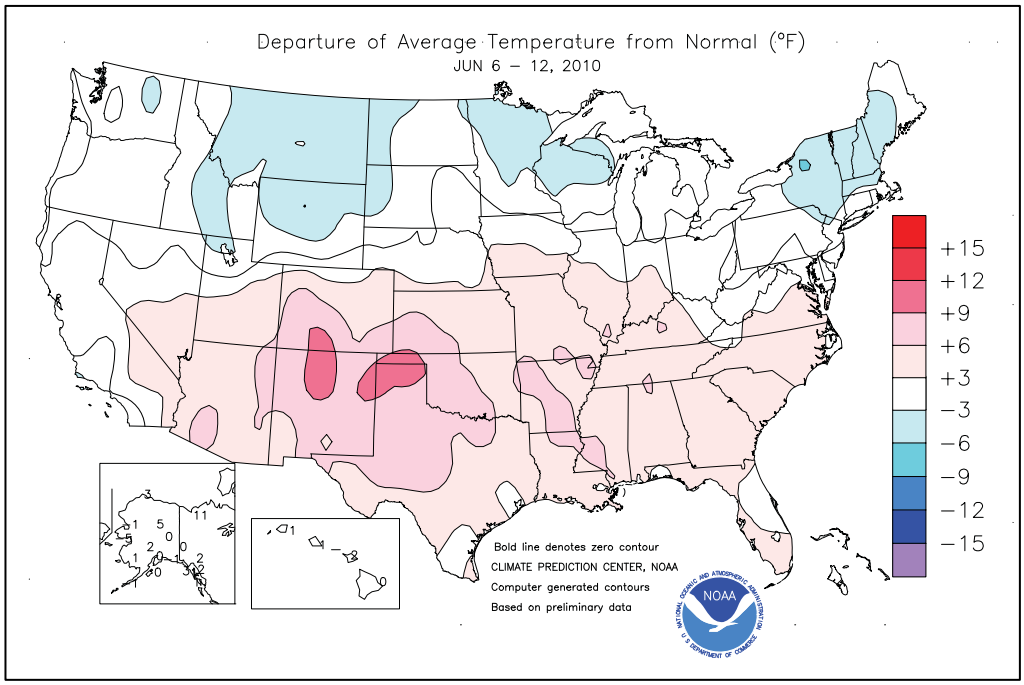

Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUN 12, 2010
Long Term Palmer
NOAA
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary reports
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)


Drought Severity Index by Division
JUN 12, 2010
(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 6 – 12, 2010
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 6 – 12, 2010
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)
maturation and harvesting, but stressing reproductive summer crops such as corn. For other areas **east of the Rockies**, including the majority of the **Midwest**, warm, showery weather and abundant moisture reserves promoted rapid summer crop growth. Elsewhere, cool, showery weather lingered in the **Northwest**, while hot, mostly dry weather favored fieldwork and crop development in **California** and the **Southwest**. Near- to below-normal temperatures (as much as 5°F below normal) across the **nation's northern tier** contrasted with hot weather in the **southern half of the U.S.** Weekly readings averaged as much as 10°F above normal in **southern portions of the Rockies and High Plains**.



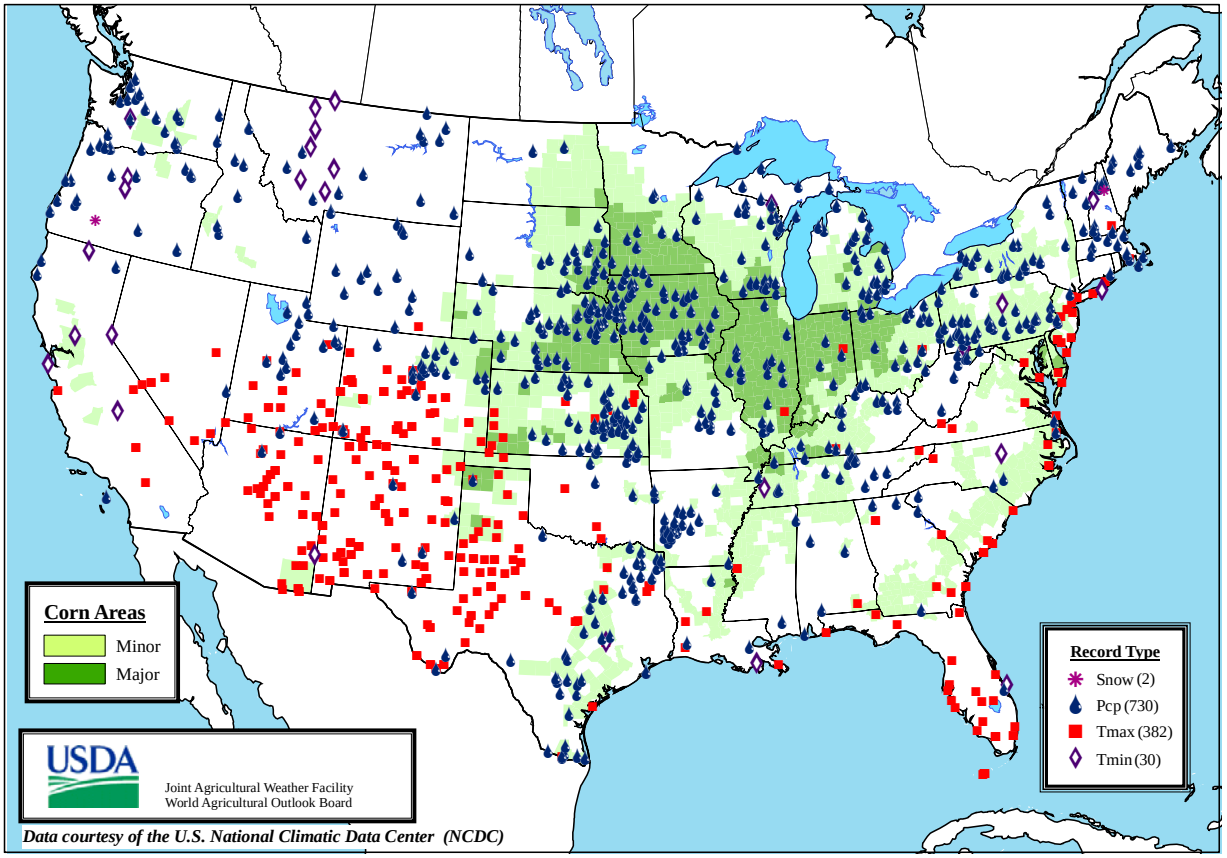
Hot weather affected the **southern half of the U.S.** for much of the week, but record-setting heat was most common early in the period across the **Southwest**. On June 6, **Las Vegas, NV** (110°F), experienced its earliest 110-degree reading on record, previously set with a high of 111°F on June 8, 1955. **El Paso, TX**, also reached 110°F on June 6. From June 5-8, **Winslow, AZ** (100, 103, 100, and 99°F), posted four consecutive daily-record highs. Similarly, **Douglas, AZ** (102, 105, and 106°F), notched three records in a row. Heat also surged northward across the **central and southern High Plains**, resulting in daily-record highs for June 10 in locations such as **Syracuse, KS** (107°F), and **Dalhart, TX** (102°F). Heat also spread as far east as the **southern Atlantic Coast**, where Miami, FL (95°F on June 7 and 8), collected a pair of daily-record highs. Even hotter weather arrived in **Florida** at week's end, when daily-record highs for June 12 included 100°F in **Tallahassee** and 98°F in **Tampa**. Farther north, **Augusta, GA** (100°F on June 12), recorded its first in a series of days with triple-digit heat. In contrast, much cooler weather returned to the **Southwest**, where **Phoenix, AZ** (87°F on June 12), noted its first sub-90°F reading in June since June 5, 1999. Meanwhile, unusually cold air overspread the **northern Rockies** and **northern High Plains**. In **Montana**, daily-record lows for June 12 included 29°F in **Choteau**, 31°F in **Butte**, and 32°F in **Cut Bank**. In **Oregon**, however, the year's first 80-degree warmth occurred on June 12 in **Portland** (81°F) and **Hillsboro** (83°F). In both locations, previous records for the latest first occurrence of an 80-degree reading had been set in 1991—June 9 in **Portland** and June 10 in **Hillsboro**.

Early in the week, a major severe weather outbreak shifted from the **Midwest into the Northeast**. On June 5, shortly before midnight, an EF-4 tornado with estimated winds of up to 175 m.p.h. struck **Wood and Ottawa Counties in Ohio**, resulting in five fatalities. On June 6, a continuation of the same severe weather outbreak resulted in a wind gust to 68 m.p.h. in **Boston, MA.** However, frequent downpours were a more widespread concern. For example, **Lincoln, IL**, received at least an inch of rain on June 5, 8, and 12, boosting its month-to-date total to 6.20 inches (383 percent of normal). Daily-record totals in excess of 2 inches were noted in location such as **Buffalo, NY** (2.16 inches on June 6); **Vichy-Rolla, MO** (2.74 inches on June 8); **Cincinnati, OH** (2.34 inches on June 9); **Jackson, TN** (2.63 inches on June 9); **Mitchell, SD** (2.38 inches on June 12); and **Traverse City, MI** (2.54 inches). Especially hard-hit were parts of **Nebraska**, where **Broken Bow** received 8.03 inches of rain in a 7-day period from June 6-13. The **North Loup River at Taylor, NE**, north of **Broken Bow**, achieved a record crest on June 12, surpassing the June 1951 standard by 0.77 foot. Similarly, **Palo Duro Creek near Spearman, TX**, climbed within 0.02 foot of its September 1938 high-water mark on June 13, cresting 2.48 feet above flood stage. However, some of the week's most impressive rainfall and flooding problems were courtesy of a slow-moving disturbance that drifted northeastward from **Texas**. In **eastern Texas**, **Malbank** received 10.27 inches of rain in a 48-hour period from June 8-10. Amounts of 10 to 12 inches were common near **New Braunfels, TX.** Elsewhere in **Texas**, daily-record totals for June 9 included 3.91 inches in **Waco** and 4.27 inches in **College Station**. A day later, 8.14 inches pelted **Tyler, TX.** However, the most serious flooding occurred on the night of June 10-11 at the **Albert Pike Recreation Area in Montgomery County, AR**, where there were 20 fatalities. In four pre-dawn hours, the **Little Missouri River in Montgomery County** rose nearly 20 feet. At week's end, snow developed in parts of the **Rockies**, where totals approaching 18 inches were estimated in **Fremont County, WY**, at elevations above 8,000 feet.

Cool weather in **western Alaska** contrasted with near- to above-normal temperatures across the mainland. Locally heavy showers and thunderstorms accompanied the warmth across **interior Alaska**. For example, **McGrath's** weekly rainfall of 1.85 inches was aided by daily-record totals on June 9 and 10 (0.57 and 1.02 inches, respectively). Nevertheless, **Alaska's** year-to-date wildfire area topped 856,000 acres, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the nation's total of 1.32 million acres. Farther south, **Hawaii's** long-running dry spell persisted. In **Hilo** (on the **Big Island**), where a daily-record low of 64°F occurred on June 12, year-to-date rainfall totaled just 22.02 inches (39 percent of normal).

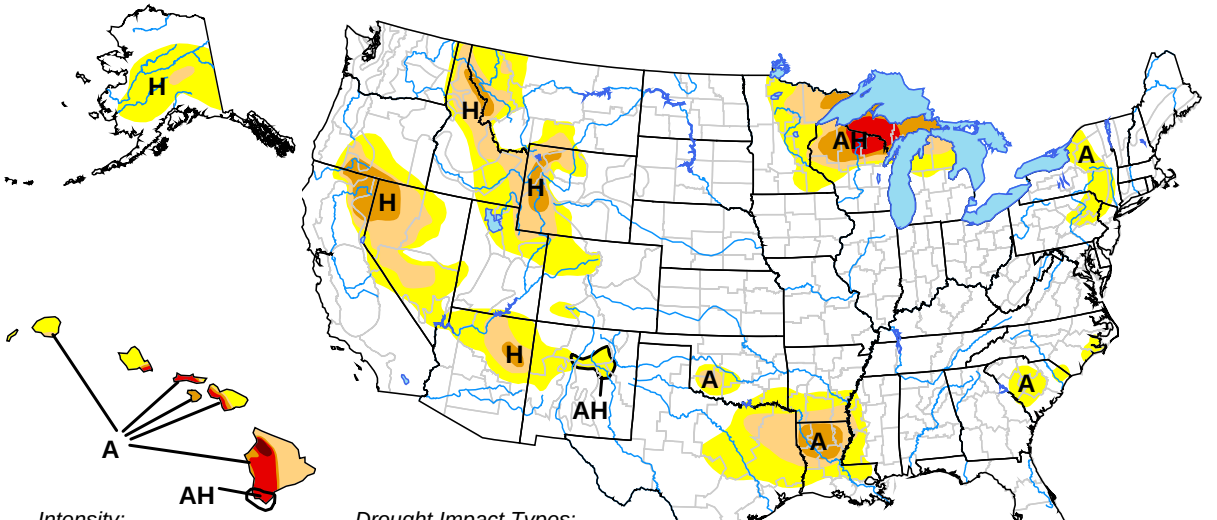
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

June 6-12, 2010



U.S. Drought Monitor

June 8, 2010
Valid 7 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.

USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

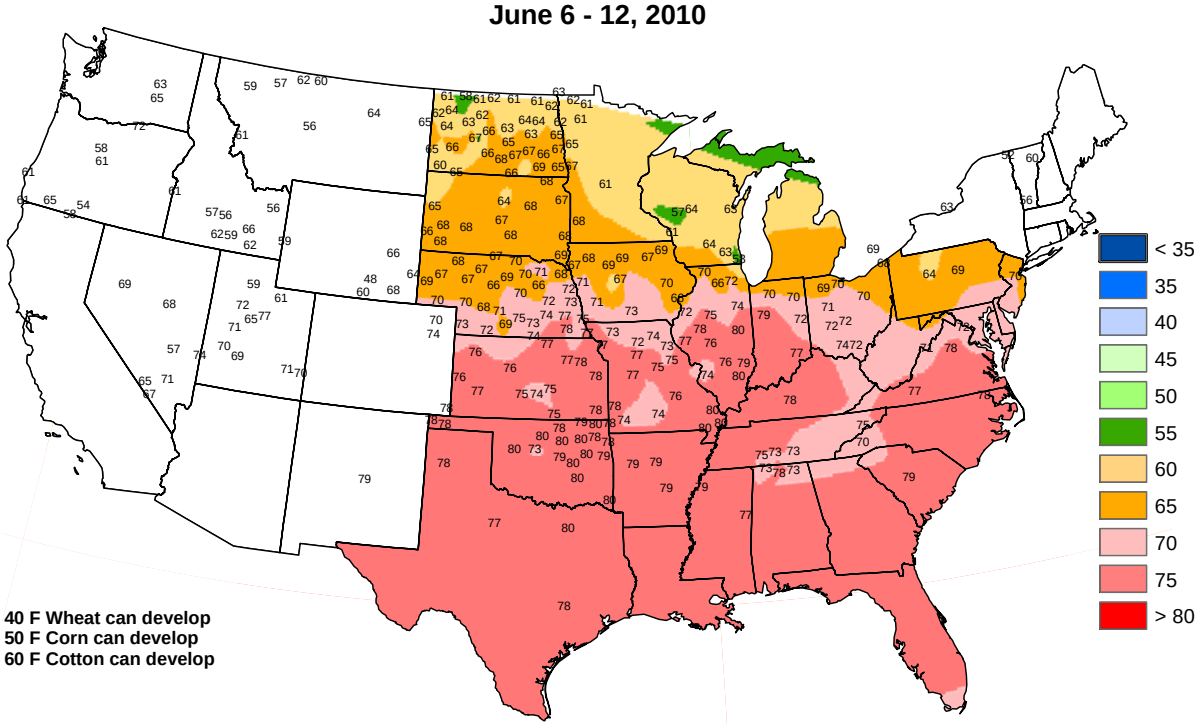
Released Thursday, June 10, 2010

http://drought.unl.edu/dm

Author: Mark Svoboda, National Drought Mitigation Center

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

June 6 - 12, 2010



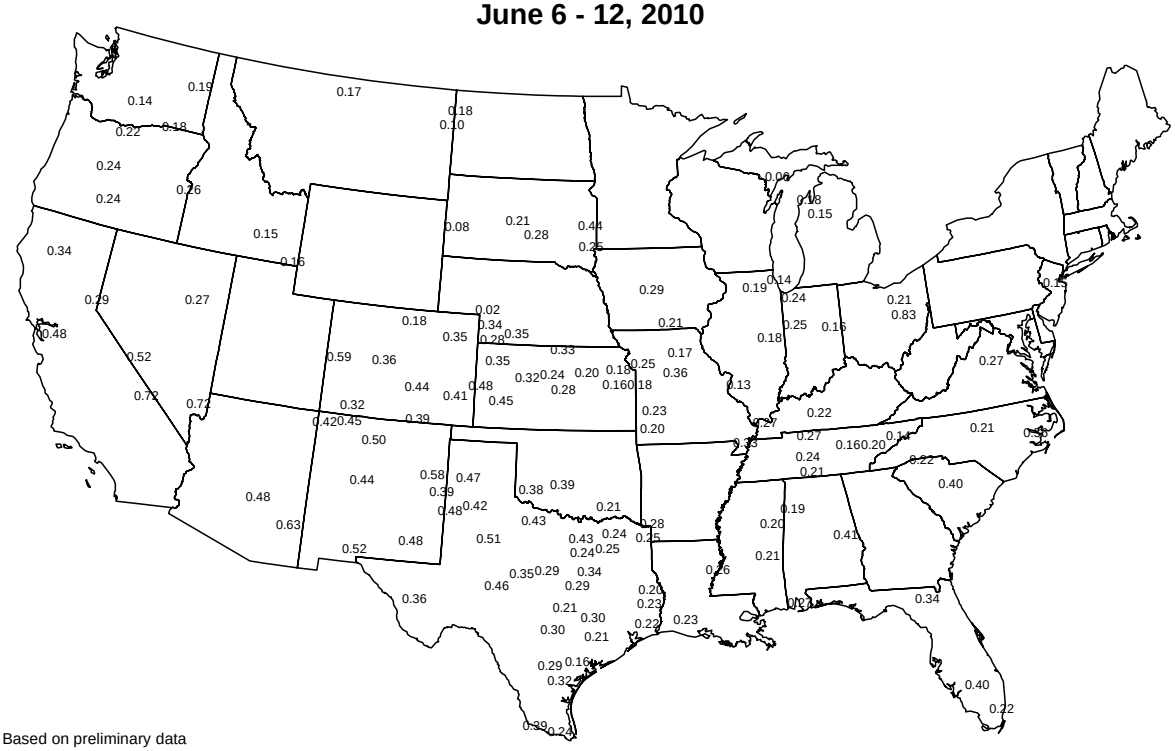
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

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)

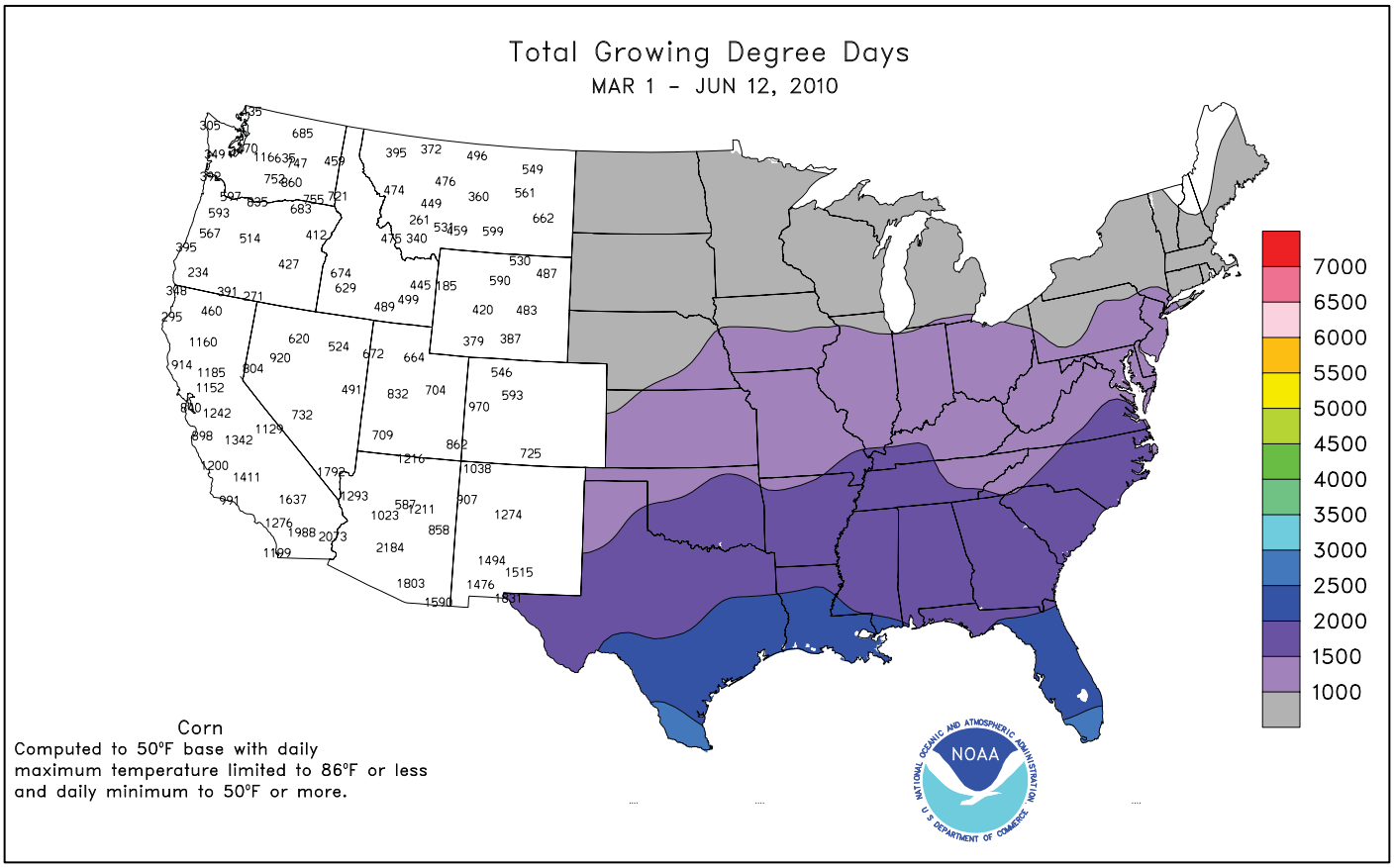
June 6 - 12, 2010



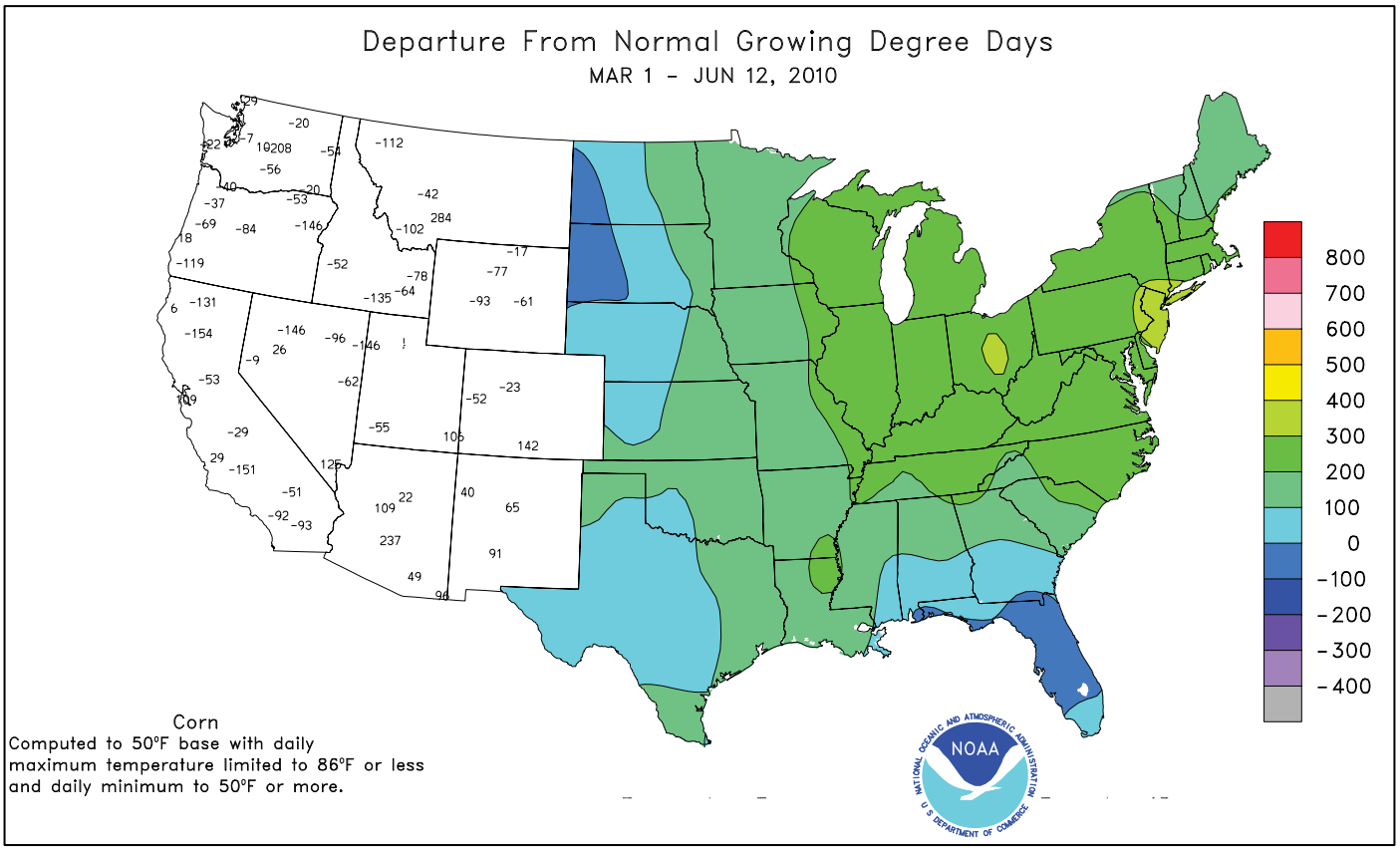
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

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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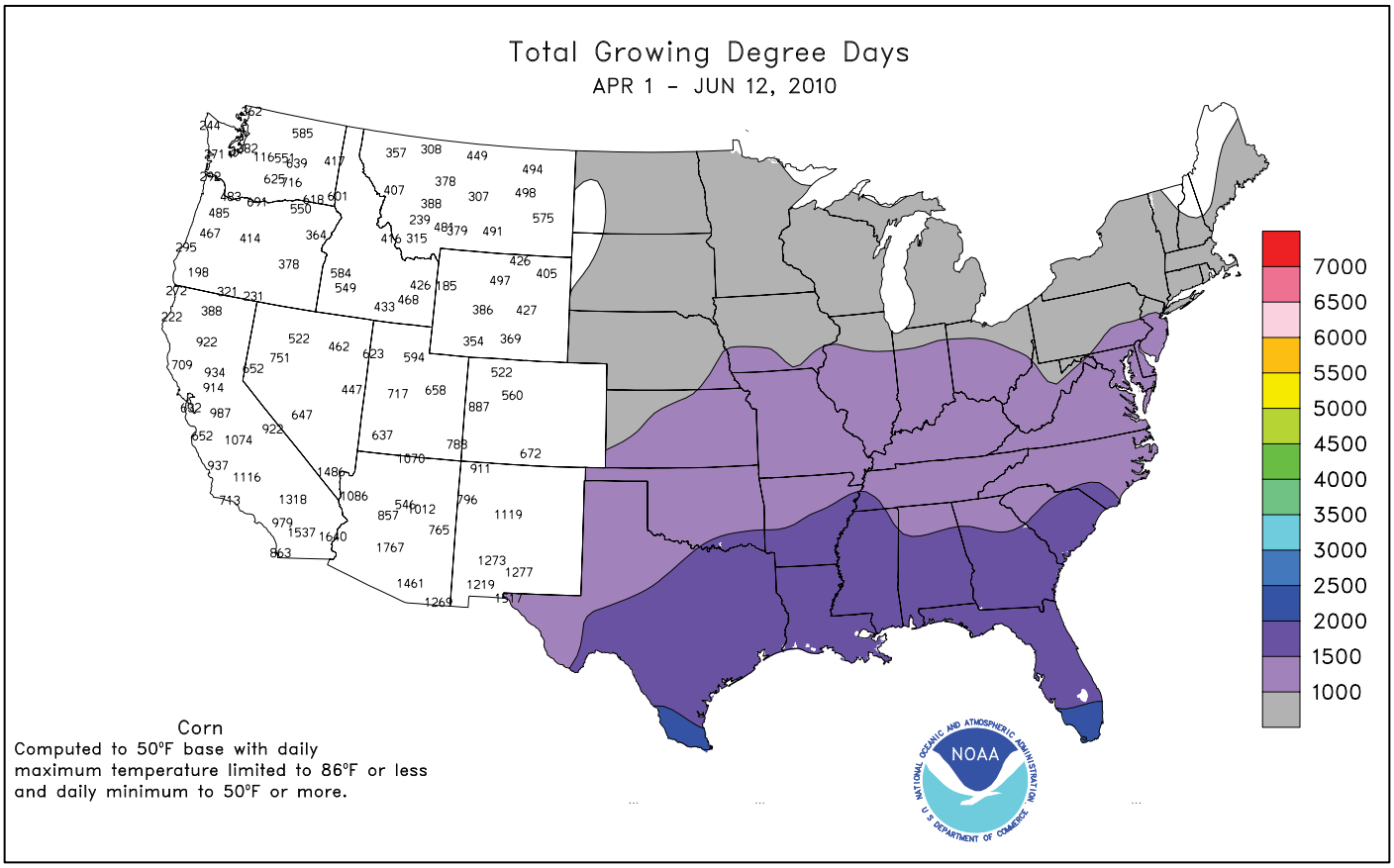

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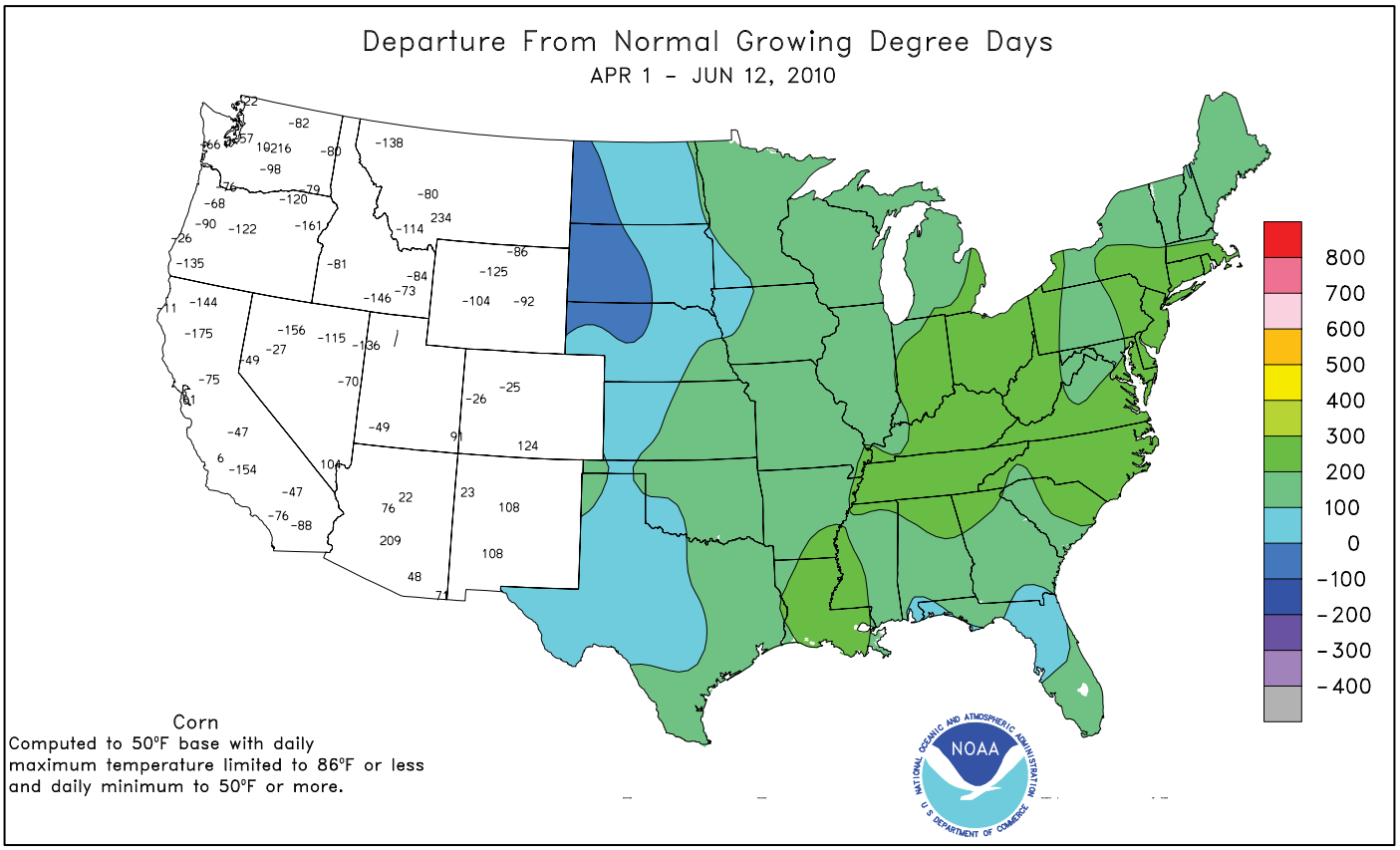


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 12, 2010

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	90	71	94	64	80	5	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.13	9	28.31	106	85	47	4	0	0	0
	HUNTSVILLE	91	71	95	63	81	7	0.72	-0.28	0.50	1.77	99	22.68	79	87	58	3	0	2	1
	MOBILE	92	73	94	70	83	5	0.16	-0.99	0.16	1.05	51	32.34	103	88	59	7	0	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	94	70	98	65	82	4	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.60	42	20.64	77	87	41	7	0	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	60	46	65	43	53	0	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.01	3	3.56	98	75	55	0	0	0	0
	BARROW	40	31	44	29	35	3	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.17	340	1.62	266	97	82	0	5	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	65	49	71	48	57	0	0.43	0.15	0.24	0.58	132	1.38	57	91	68	0	0	5	0
	JUNEAU	63	45	69	41	54	1	0.67	-0.10	0.41	0.73	55	17.54	87	90	60	0	0	5	0
	KODIAK	53	42	61	36	47	-1	1.47	0.15	0.95	3.28	143	42.01	127	89	74	0	0	6	1
	NOME	46	35	55	33	40	-5	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.00	0	1.83	46	91	79	0	0	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	77	47	90	33	62	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	9.25	97	62	21	1	0	0	0
	PHOENIX	102	80	109	69	91	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.92	160	28	16	6	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	84	58	97	47	71	6	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	1550	10.59	156	53	18	3	0	1	0
	TUCSON	100	73	106	68	87	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.75	148	28	14	6	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	91	73	96	68	82	6	0.05	-1.03	0.05	0.17	9	13.24	66	85	51	5	0	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	93	74	96	68	83	6	1.11	0.16	0.54	1.14	69	20.39	85	85	49	7	0	3	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	88	61	94	54	75	-1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	5.26	115	57	35	4	0	0	0
	FRESNO	89	61	96	54	75	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	8.35	108	65	37	4	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	69	61	70	60	65	0	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	9.07	96	81	71	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	87	60	93	57	73	0	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.20	43	23.64	109	56	35	2	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	86	58	94	49	72	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	13.46	114	75	28	2	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	66	60	70	59	63	-3	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.02	40	8.15	108	82	75	0	0	1	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	70	56	88	53	63	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	14.89	112	80	61	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	86	57	93	52	71	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	10.69	119	71	40	2	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	87	48	94	41	67	10	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.09	41	2.65	111	75	30	2	0	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	82	57	97	49	70	8	0.08	-0.49	0.04	0.11	11	3.34	50	80	32	2	0	4	0
	DENVER INTL	81	55	94	47	68	5	1.12	0.68	0.78	1.12	138	6.32	107	94	42	2	0	3	1
	GRAND JUNCTION	90	61	101	53	75	7	0.25	0.14	0.22	0.25	119	3.93	95	49	31	5	0	3	0
	PUEBLO	88	60	101	53	74	7	0.02	-0.28	0.01	0.02	4	5.97	124	77	48	4	0	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	72	56	82	51	64	-2	1.20	0.36	0.44	1.58	108	24.48	121	78	61	0	0	4	0
	HARTFORD	72	54	83	45	63	-3	1.75	0.82	1.11	3.35	206	20.38	99	84	57	0	0	4	1
DC	WASHINGTON	85	66	93	60	75	3	0.14	-0.60	0.06	0.53	40	12.26	71	76	41	3	0	3	0
DE	WILMINGTON	81	59	91	53	70	1	0.36	-0.45	0.36	0.36	25	18.87	98	85	40	1	0	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	88	73	91	70	80	1	1.59	0.33	1.59	2.62	127	24.43	139	94	57	2	0	1	1
	JACKSONVILLE	93	68	99	64	81	3	0.22	-0.90	0.14	0.29	16	11.49	60	93	47	5	0	2	0
	KEY WEST	90	81	92	76	85	2	0.46	-0.67	0.24	1.33	70	8.55	66	80	66	3	0	3	0
	MIAMI	93	79	95	77	86	4	0.55	-1.50	0.25	5.72	169	26.48	141	85	56	7	0	3	0
	ORLANDO	92	72	96	69	82	2	0.04	-1.50	0.04	1.66	66	26.14	154	88	52	6	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	89	75	93	72	82	2	0.00	-1.33	0.00	3.76	169	33.79	125	88	62	2	0	0	0
	TALLAHASSEE	95	71	100	70	83	4	0.22	-1.30	0.22	3.64	142	28.33	103	86	46	7	0	1	0
	TAMPA	93	77	98	73	85	4	0.16	-0.98	0.16	0.68	37	17.28	121	83	47	7	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	91	77	93	75	84	3	0.87	-0.87	0.85	4.44	153	29.22	134	88	63	5	0	2	1
GA	ATHENS	88	68	92	62	78	3	0.55	-0.35	0.32	1.20	77	21.75	95	87	59	3	0	2	0
	ATLANTA	88	70	92	65	79	4	0.77	0.02	0.73	2.37	181	25.58	107	81	57	2	0	3	1
	AUGUSTA	95	67	100	61	81	5	0.17	-0.79	0.17	0.28	18	13.79	66	90	39	7	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	92	72	96	66	82	4	0.08	-0.64	0.07	1.09	87	21.27	90	87	43	6	0	2	0
	MACON	92	69	96	63	81	4	0.07	-0.68	0.07	0.60	48	18.33	84	94	48	6	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	92	72	95	67	82	5	0.00	-1.20	0.00	0.74	37	18.28	94	84	50	4	0	0	0
HI	HILO	83	67	85	64	75	0	0.85	-0.63	0.41	0.86	34	21.53	38	86	72	0	0	6	0
	HONOLULU	86	75	87	73	80	1	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.01	5	3.67	41	66	57	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	87	70	88	69	79	2	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.02	29	3.86	35	72	60	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	83	73	84	71	78	1	0.08	-0.36	0.03	0.08	10	7.37	41	78	69	0	0	5	0
ID	BOISE	75	52	83	44	63	-2	0.18	-0.01	0.17	0.50	143	8.31	122	69	39	0	0	2	0
	LEWISTON	71	52	78	46	62	-1	1.03	0.73	0.71	2.23	421	8.86	134	82	63	0	0	4	1
	POCATELLO	70	48	76	41	59	-1	0.32	0.08	0.16	0.73	162	5.06	76	80	50	0	0	4	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	77	60	89	54	68	2	0.81	-0.03	0.45	1.98	139	14.22	98	83	64	0	0	3	0
	MOLINE	82	62	89	57	72	3	0.85	-0.25	0.40	3.53	190	18.77	118	89	68	0	0	4	0
	PEORIA	82	63	89	57	73	4	0.59	-0.28	0.28	1.84	123	20.39	134	89	55	0	0	2	0
	ROCKFORD	78	58	88	53	68	1	0.59	-0.50	0.36	1.39	76	13.02	89	88	68	0	0	4	0
	SPRINGFIELD	83	66	90	59	75	4	2.47	1.56	1.67	3.05	194	20.99	135	91	52	1	0	4	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	87	67	93	62	77	4	0.92	-0.06	0.86	1.06	62	15.35	71	80	59	1	0	3	1
	FORT WAYNE	81	61	90	52	71	3	1.34	0.40	0.62	1.83	116	16.73	106	87	53	1	0	4	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	83	64	90	58	74	4	2.39	1.44	1.16	2.80	171	15.47	86	87	52	1	0	5	3
	SOUTH BEND	76	56	87	49	66	-1	0.87	-0.07	0.36	1.65	105	14.35	91	87	64	0	0	4	0
IA	BURLINGTON	83	65	89	59	74	4	2.14	1.12	1.61	4.66	266	24.64	158	90	54	0	0	3	2
	CEDAR RAPIDS	79	60	85	53	70	1	0.82	-0.21	0.42	1.97	114	12.91	98	93	53	0	0	4	0
	DES MOINES	82	64	88	57	73	4	2.65	1.58	0.97	5.12	281	19.54	139	86	57	0	0	5	2
	DUBUQUE	77	58	85	53	67	1	0.78	-0.20	0.49	2.04	121	16.28	112	93	66	0	0	3	0
	SIOUX CITY	81	60	86	54	71	3	4.33	3.47	1.68	4.66	313	11.24	100	87	59	0	0	5	3
	WATERLOO	79	61	85	54	70	2	1.10	-0.02	0.44	2.44	129	14.80	111	94	78	0	0	4	0
KS	CONCORDIA	83	66	90	61	74	3	0.99	0.05	0.67	1.11	68	12.12	101	95	68	1	0	3	1
	DODGE CITY	90	67	97	59	78	6	2.32	1.58	1.20	2.32	183	9.92	103	87	47	4	0	3	2
	GOODLAND	83	59	95	55	71	4	2.58	1.79	1.12	2.73	198	10.25	122	89	65	1	0	3	2
	TOPEKA	85	69	92	63	77	5	2.49	1.29	1.39	2.64	128	15.90	108	88	65	1	0	2	2

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 12, 2010

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 JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	87	70	94	61	79	6	2.03	0.98	0.83	2.03	112	12.87	98	89	65	3	0	3	3
KY	JACKSON	80	64	86	59	72	2	0.91	-0.21	0.37	1.67	86	22.01	98	90	60	0	0	3	0
	LEXINGTON	82	66	88	59	74	4	1.80	0.73	0.94	1.80	97	19.81	93	83	58	0	0	4	2
	LOUISVILLE	86	70	93	64	78	6	2.38	1.49	2.03	2.46	155	20.52	96	79	50	1	0	3	1
	PADUCAH	87	68	91	59	78	6	1.31	0.33	0.51	1.31	78	19.12	83	92	51	2	0	3	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	94	75	95	73	84	5	0.46	-0.72	0.44	2.25	113	21.56	74	94	50	7	0	2	0
	LAKE CHARLES	93	78	95	75	85	6	0.01	-1.45	0.01	1.58	63	13.38	54	90	58	7	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	93	78	94	73	85	5	2.70	1.24	2.58	3.38	141	22.91	80	84	61	7	0	2	1
	SHREVEPORT	93	74	97	73	84	6	0.74	-0.46	0.47	0.97	47	15.55	63	93	56	5	0	3	0
ME	CARIBOU	68	46	76	39	57	-2	0.50	-0.26	0.50	3.01	230	14.16	96	91	47	0	0	1	1
	PORTLAND	68	50	72	45	59	-2	1.34	0.58	1.01	2.28	174	25.88	125	93	62	0	0	5	1
MD	BALTIMORE	83	62	92	56	73	4	0.19	-0.62	0.11	0.99	70	18.60	99	77	47	2	0	3	0
MA	BOSTON	71	56	82	53	63	-2	1.03	0.29	0.71	2.87	226	28.67	149	85	54	0	0	4	1
	WORCESTER	67	51	78	49	59	-4	2.41	1.46	0.91	3.69	225	26.22	123	93	56	0	0	4	2
MI	ALPENA	67	49	76	42	58	-1	2.65	2.07	1.26	3.54	358	9.91	89	93	58	0	0	6	2
	GRAND RAPIDS	75	56	83	50	66	1	0.75	-0.05	0.41	2.83	210	14.25	99	85	54	0	0	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	70	49	77	36	60	0	1.03	0.34	0.56	3.54	303	9.41	86	93	62	0	0	5	1
	LANSING	77	55	84	47	66	2	0.38	-0.43	0.16	2.76	206	12.07	96	86	56	0	0	4	0
	MUSKEGON	72	55	85	46	64	1	0.91	0.27	0.60	1.71	154	10.85	83	86	63	0	0	3	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	69	51	79	40	60	-2	2.83	2.13	2.54	3.53	312	11.54	89	97	56	0	0	4	1
MN	DULUTH	61	47	69	41	54	-4	2.20	1.28	1.06	2.86	187	12.01	118	92	72	0	0	4	2
	INT'L FALLS	65	48	73	38	56	-4	1.30	0.41	0.62	2.22	152	8.28	106	97	67	0	0	5	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	71	58	78	54	65	-1	1.79	0.80	0.84	2.70	163	9.41	86	84	69	0	0	4	2
	ROCHESTER	72	57	82	52	65	1	1.20	0.33	0.54	2.47	168	8.57	74	92	75	0	0	5	1
	ST. CLOUD	70	53	76	49	61	-2	1.77	0.72	0.84	2.65	152	8.84	91	90	59	0	0	5	2
MS	JACKSON	93	75	95	68	84	7	0.00	-0.83	0.00	1.19	82	18.96	67	88	49	7	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	91	69	93	64	80	3	0.17	-0.66	0.06	2.00	137	23.94	79	96	57	6	0	5	0
	TUPELO	91	70	94	62	81	6	0.40	-0.81	0.40	1.94	91	26.53	92	90	59	6	0	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	82	65	87	61	73	2	1.80	0.83	1.19	2.97	176	21.56	121	92	62	0	0	4	2
	KANSAS CITY	84	68	90	60	76	5	1.75	0.69	1.39	2.77	148	17.69	114	87	59	1	0	2	1
	SAINT LOUIS	86	69	94	65	78	5	0.97	0.12	0.68	1.60	108	14.87	86	81	57	2	0	3	1
	SPRINGFIELD	84	68	89	62	76	5	0.20	-0.96	0.13	0.27	14	18.56	97	89	65	0	0	3	0
MT	BILLINGS	71	50	82	43	61	-2	0.91	0.43	0.60	1.30	153	6.37	84	78	40	0	0	2	1
	BUTTE	61	38	67	31	50	-4	1.18	0.66	0.50	1.66	187	7.01	122	90	38	0	2	4	1
	CUT BANK	64	40	69	32	52	-3	0.06	-0.57	0.05	0.06	6	2.50	46	83	36	0	1	2	0
	GLASGOW	70	48	75	43	59	-3	1.31	0.81	0.84	1.49	175	7.25	165	94	60	0	0	4	1
	GREAT FALLS	67	42	71	33	54	-4	0.32	-0.27	0.13	0.50	48	7.98	111	87	34	0	0	5	0
	HAVRE	68	44	75	38	56	-5	0.04	-0.42	0.03	0.10	13	5.81	115	87	53	0	0	2	0
	MISSOULA	66	44	73	40	55	-3	0.72	0.27	0.30	1.80	231	6.58	100	95	65	0	0	6	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	82	61	85	56	71	2	3.75	2.82	1.30	3.79	235	13.69	119	89	67	0	0	7	4
	LINCOLN	83	63	90	56	73	3	1.69	0.83	0.63	3.83	252	13.64	112	87	61	1	0	6	2
	NORFOLK	80	60	83	55	70	2	6.21	5.22	1.90	6.60	388	13.02	113	89	63	0	0	5	4
	NORTH PLATTE	77	57	80	52	67	1	2.49	1.75	0.98	2.54	195	11.04	126	92	60	0	0	6	3
	OMAHA	84	64	87	60	74	4	2.97	2.03	1.22	5.44	332	14.53	114	91	57	0	0	5	2
	SCOTTSBLUFF	77	55	89	50	66	1	2.82	2.20	0.98	2.86	267	10.11	129	89	62	0	0	7	3
	VALENTINE	75	56	83	47	65	0	2.12	1.44	0.83	2.51	213	9.42	114	88	60	0	0	5	2
NV	ELY	76	46	90	42	61	4	0.08	-0.11	0.08	0.17	47	4.00	79	70	36	1	0	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	98	78	110	68	88	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.28	144	26	17	5	0	0	0
	RENO	79	54	88	47	66	4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	4.29	103	49	26	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	76	45	87	33	61	0	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	5.97	131	67	36	0	0	0	0
NH	CONCORD	68	48	73	40	58	-5	1.53	0.81	1.19	2.38	193	19.05	119	96	58	0	0	4	1
NJ	NEWARK	79	58	94	55	69	-1	0.90	0.13	0.84	1.08	79	24.69	118	69	42	1	0	3	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	95	70	101	65	83	10	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.01	4	1.84	64	32	11	6	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	70	52	78	45	61	-3	2.61	1.73	1.24	3.02	200	14.58	90	89	54	0	0	5	2
	BINGHAMTON	69	49	81	46	59	-3	3.28	2.43	1.56	3.73	261	16.04	97	91	64	0	0	4	3
	BUFFALO	69	54	81	47	61	-3	2.68	1.78	2.11	5.48	361	16.88	102	91	55	0	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	69	52	80	47	61	-3	1.97	1.21	1.70	3.22	252	14.05	102	90	62	0	0	4	1
	SYRACUSE	69	51	77	47	60	-4	2.10	1.32	1.20	3.37	255	12.91	82	94	59	0	0	3	2
NC	ASHEVILLE	82	62	85	54	72	5	0.37	-0.70	0.26	0.47	25	22.12	99	93	56	0	0	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	88	65	92	59	77	2	0.21	-0.60	0.16	2.80	199	20.65	103	91	49	2	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	87	67	91	61	77	5	0.01	-0.76	0.01	0.16	12	18.28	95	79	46	3	0	1	0
	HATTERAS	81	66	84	59	74	1	0.62	-0.30	0.34	0.62	39	24.62	105	97	62	0	0	3	0
	RALEIGH	89	69	96	64	79	6	0.20	-0.58	0.20	0.51	38	16.60	85	77	47	4	0	1	0
	WILMINGTON	89	70	93	64	80	5	0.31	-0.80	0.22	3.35	178	19.50	90	90	47	3	0	7	0
ND	BISMARCK	72	54	79	45	63	0	0.17	-0.41	0.16	0.29	30	8.80	136	86	55	0	0	2	0
	DICKINSON	68	48	71	42	58	-3	0.44	-0.30	0.39	0.88	72	5.93	88	99	56	0	0	3	0
	FARGO	71	55	81	49	63	-1	0.65	-0.17	0.31	0.97	71	8.99	114	87	61	0	0	4	0
	GRAND FORKS	68	53	76	46	60	-4	1.15	0.48	0.61	1.40	124	9.84	146	98	66	0	0	5	1
	JAMESTOWN	70	55	79	51	62	-2	0.98	0.33	0.78	1.02	94	10.72	161	96	58	0	0	4	1
	WILLISTON	68	49	74	45	59	-3	0.48	-0.04	0.38	0.83	95	7.48	137	89	62	0	0	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	76	57	83	48	67	2	1.92	1.12	1.28	3.72	266	17.56	105	89	62	0	0	4	2
	CINCINNATI	81	62	87	57	72	2	3.73	2.65	2.34	3.74	200	19.15	96	84	64	0	0	4	2
	CLEVELAND	79	60	88	50	69	4	1.58	0.71	0.99	1.69	115	13.96	87	81	51	0	0	4	2
	COLUMBUS	79	60	83	51	69	0	1.54	0.65	0.64	2.55	168	16.40	101	88	62	0	0	5	1
	DAYTON	80	60	88	54	70	2	2.02	1.04	1.03	2.94	176	17.44	97	88	54	0	0	5	2
	MANSFIELD	76	57	82	46	67	2	1.73	0.68	0.78	5.83	326	20.01	108	91	52	0	0	5	2

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 12, 2010

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 JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	79	59	88	48	69	2	1.68	0.80	1.21	2.79	190	18.62	130	87	55	0	0	4	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	75	54	85	45	64	0	0.64	-0.19	0.39	1.92	137	17.42	112	85	58	0	0	2	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	90	72	93	69	81	6	0.00	-1.21	0.00	0.24	11	11.68	72	89	57	4	0	0	0
	TULSA	87	73	91	65	80	4	1.01	-0.24	0.52	3.31	150	18.25	94	87	65	2	0	3	1
OR	ASTORIA	63	49	71	43	56	1	1.22	0.57	0.53	3.65	326	41.37	121	91	76	0	0	5	1
	BURNS	69	42	75	32	56	0	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.89	270	7.13	124	86	46	0	1	0	0
	EUGENE	68	50	77	45	59	1	0.42	0.00	0.15	2.48	326	25.35	94	91	74	0	0	4	0
	MEDFORD	75	50	85	47	62	-1	0.15	-0.03	0.12	1.00	303	11.35	122	83	40	0	0	2	0
	PENDLETON	71	50	79	44	61	-2	0.47	0.26	0.40	1.58	416	10.22	153	83	57	0	0	4	0
	PORTLAND	67	53	81	50	60	-1	2.24	1.81	1.48	3.86	508	22.85	122	92	73	0	0	7	1
	SALEM	68	51	82	44	60	1	0.36	-0.01	0.18	2.45	371	25.33	123	90	66	0	0	4	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	77	53	86	48	65	-1	1.19	0.25	1.12	1.38	84	20.94	108	85	54	0	0	2	1
	ERIE	73	56	83	48	64	-1	1.67	0.69	1.36	1.99	122	15.12	93	83	67	0	0	3	1
	MIDDLETOWN	78	59	89	55	69	0	1.99	1.07	1.34	3.40	214	18.78	104	83	43	0	0	2	2
	PHILADELPHIA	82	61	93	58	72	2	0.43	-0.29	0.43	0.44	35	20.89	112	77	43	1	0	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	76	57	86	48	67	1	0.63	-0.31	0.58	3.96	249	19.22	116	87	52	0	0	3	1
	WILKES-BARRE	74	50	86	45	62	-4	0.84	-0.03	0.55	1.13	76	12.16	78	93	48	0	0	2	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	77	53	87	45	65	-1	0.85	-0.12	0.51	0.89	55	14.15	80	86	47	0	0	3	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	72	55	82	50	63	-2	1.05	0.25	0.56	2.37	173	31.24	146	84	62	0	0	5	1
SC	BEAUFORT	92	72	96	68	82	5	0.03	-1.23	0.02	1.33	65	16.94	89	89	46	4	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	92	72	96	67	82	5	0.00	-1.30	0.00	3.94	183	21.91	111	86	43	4	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	93	70	98	63	82	5	0.05	-1.02	0.05	1.44	81	12.83	61	80	45	5	0	1	0
	GREENVILLE	88	68	91	61	78	5	0.13	-0.80	0.12	0.71	43	20.76	87	85	51	3	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	75	56	79	50	66	1	1.54	0.74	0.72	1.73	128	12.30	151	91	63	0	0	5	2
	HURON	76	58	81	52	67	1	3.46	2.71	2.30	3.92	306	13.45	145	91	61	0	0	5	2
	RAPID CITY	68	52	76	48	60	-2	0.59	-0.12	0.23	1.35	111	10.17	129	88	59	0	0	4	0
	SIOUX FALLS	74	58	81	55	66	1	3.15	2.32	1.22	3.80	268	12.04	117	91	69	0	0	5	3
TN	BRISTOL	83	61	90	54	72	3	0.78	-0.11	0.52	1.01	65	13.70	69	95	54	1	0	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	88	69	94	62	79	6	0.37	-0.50	0.35	1.01	66	22.14	84	88	57	2	0	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	86	66	91	59	76	4	0.73	-0.18	0.43	0.73	46	19.32	80	91	54	2	0	3	0
	MEMPHIS	91	74	94	68	83	6	0.17	-0.79	0.17	0.31	19	28.01	105	84	51	6	0	1	0
	NASHVILLE	89	68	94	59	79	6	1.55	0.54	1.55	1.56	88	31.89	137	87	48	2	0	1	1
TX	ABILENE	94	74	97	72	84	6	0.01	-0.79	0.01	0.52	38	13.08	140	82	52	7	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	94	67	99	62	80	8	0.23	-0.56	0.23	0.23	17	9.54	128	84	39	6	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	93	76	95	72	84	4	2.28	1.21	2.27	2.98	156	14.33	93	89	65	6	0	2	1
	BEAUMONT	91	77	92	75	84	4	0.32	-1.24	0.31	1.17	44	13.63	54	94	60	6	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	94	79	94	73	86	4	0.47	-0.21	0.44	0.71	62	10.82	120	91	60	7	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	90	78	92	73	84	3	0.41	-0.50	0.41	1.91	122	12.46	101	96	71	6	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	95	76	96	70	85	3	0.01	-0.51	0.01	0.01	1	21.71	293	88	63	7	0	1	0
	EL PASO	101	74	110	69	87	6	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	2.25	117	35	11	7	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	95	77	98	74	86	7	0.17	-0.76	0.12	0.17	10	12.45	72	83	47	6	0	2	0
	GALVESTON	87	79	89	72	83	2	0.34	-0.60	0.34	0.56	35	12.31	71	94	71	0	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	92	78	95	71	85	5	0.37	-0.99	0.29	0.83	36	15.29	72	90	65	5	0	2	0
	LUBBOCK	96	71	102	66	84	8	0.00	-0.70	0.00	1.08	92	12.91	192	75	43	7	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	99	73	104	69	86	8	0.20	-0.19	0.16	0.36	54	7.80	165	81	39	7	0	2	0
	SAN ANGELO	98	74	100	70	86	8	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.96	79	11.07	125	82	50	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	91	76	94	72	84	4	1.62	0.46	1.34	1.86	92	20.81	142	92	60	6	0	2	1
	VICTORIA	92	77	93	73	85	4	1.34	0.08	1.34	2.49	115	19.45	115	98	70	6	0	1	1
	WACO	93	77	98	72	85	5	3.91	3.10	3.91	5.38	368	23.69	151	88	60	6	0	1	1
	WICHITA FALLS	95	73	97	71	84	6	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.00	0	13.16	100	86	53	7	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	75	55	89	48	65	-1	0.63	0.40	0.23	0.77	171	8.83	96	81	41	0	0	5	0
VT	BURLINGTON	66	50	71	44	58	-6	2.08	1.33	1.30	3.49	273	15.48	113	96	59	0	0	4	2
VA	LYNCHBURG	84	60	92	54	72	3	0.42	-0.42	0.37	1.03	71	20.75	106	87	49	1	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	85	67	95	60	76	4	0.34	-0.49	0.30	0.51	36	20.15	101	87	50	2	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	89	64	96	60	77	6	0.16	-0.64	0.16	0.33	23	17.13	89	76	40	4	0	1	0
	ROANOKE	86	63	91	56	74	4	0.19	-0.67	0.17	0.31	21	17.65	91	78	48	2	0	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	82	60	91	50	71	2	0.06	-0.93	0.06	0.14	8	16.76	90	79	52	1	0	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	66	49	78	43	58	1	0.90	0.46	0.50	2.05	270	25.92	101	94	74	0	0	4	1
	QUILLAYUTE	61	48	70	40	54	0	1.30	0.37	0.50	3.89	236	61.62	119	93	79	0	0	5	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	66	51	74	49	58	-1	1.11	0.75	0.33	1.84	302	21.61	120	91	75	0	0	6	0
	SPOKANE	67	48	76	46	58	-1	0.72	0.42	0.28	1.66	307	9.04	109	92	47	0	0	4	0
	YAKIMA	75	48	82	40	61	0	0.30	0.16	0.12	0.61	254	5.71	145	80	48	0	0	4	0
WV	BECKLEY	75	57	82	49	66	1	1.18	0.31	0.70	1.65	109	21.97	115	94	62	0	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	80	60	88	52	70	2	1.56	0.64	0.87	1.72	108	21.35	110	95	57	0	0	3	2
	ELKINS	76	53	82	47	65	1	1.28	0.21	0.60	2.54	137	15.76	76	98	54	0	0	3	1
	HUNTINGTON	81	62	88	53	71	2	1.89	0.97	0.69	1.98	123	19.84	102	93	57	0	0	4	2
WI	EAU CLAIRE	70	54	74	48	62	-3	1.98	0.99	1.11	3.15	189	9.42	79	97	62	0	0	5	2
	GREEN BAY	69	52	76	45	61	-2	2.27	1.51	1.16	3.76	296	11.40	105	93	63	0	0	4	2
	LA CROSSE	75	58	87	55	67	-1	1.20	0.34	0.47	1.99	138	10.50	85	94	59	0	0	5	0
	MADISON	75	56	86	52	66	1	1.03	0.13	0.79	3.16	212	13.21	102	89	71	0	0	2	1
	MILWAUKEE	74	58	88	54	66	2	0.44	-0.33	0.41	2.23	174	11.24	79	84	62	0	0	3	0
WY	CASPER	69	44	85	39	56	-4	1.66	1.29	0.85	1.94	290	7.71	115	91	61	0	0	6	2
	CHEYENNE	70	49	79	42	60	1	1.14	0.64	0.61	1.14	130	10.06	147	86	57	0	0	5	1
	LANDER	67	47	75	37	57	-4	1.69	1.38	1.34	1.69	286	11.67	159	79	42	0	0	3	1
	SHERIDAN	67	48	78	45	58	-1	0.58	0.07	0.31	0.60	67	7.83	106	88	59	0	0	4	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on June 10, 2010. Forecasts refer to June 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.48 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the May 1 forecast but 3 percent below 2009. The yield is forecast at 46.6 bushels per acre, up 0.7 bushel from last month and 2.4 bushels above last year. Expected area for harvest as grain or seed totals 31.8 million acres, unchanged from May 1.

Hard Red production is up 2 percent from a month ago to 979 million bushels. Soft Red production is up slightly from last month and now totals 284 million bushels. White production totals 219 million bushels, up 2 percent from last month. Of the White production total, 17.3 million bushels are Hard White and 202 million bushels are Soft White.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2009-2010 season is 8.29 million tons, up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast but down 9 percent from the 2008-2009 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 134 million boxes (6.01 million tons), is up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 18 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 68.6 million boxes (3.09 million tons), unchanged from May 1 but 19 percent lower than last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 65.0 million boxes (2.93 million tons), is up 3 percent from the previous forecast but down 17 percent from the 2008-2009 estimate. Florida's citrus-producing areas experienced favorable weather in May, with an ideal mix of precipitation and sunshine. The monthly row count survey indicated 90 percent of the Valencia crop had been harvested. California and Texas production forecasts are carried forward from April.

Winter Wheat Area Harvested, Yield, and Production - States and United States: 2009 and Forecasted June 1, 2010

State	Area harvested		Yield			Production	
	2009	2010	2009	2010		2009	2010
				May 1	June 1		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Arkansas	390	170	44.0	52.0	52.0	17,160	8,840
California	315	380	80.0	70.0	70.0	25,200	26,600
Colorado	2,450	2,300	40.0	38.0	39.0	98,000	89,700
Georgia	250	130	42.0	48.0	44.0	10,500	5,720
Idaho	700	740	81.0	85.0	85.0	56,700	62,900
Illinois	820	325	56.0	60.0	59.0	45,920	19,175
Indiana	450	280	67.0	68.0	68.0	30,150	19,040
Kansas	8,800	8,200	42.0	42.0	43.0	369,600	352,600
Kentucky	390	300	57.0	65.0	63.0	22,230	18,900
Maryland	195	140	60.0	63.0	68.0	11,700	9,520
Michigan	560	490	69.0	72.0	74.0	38,640	36,260
Mississippi	165	130	50.0	50.0	50.0	8,250	6,500
Missouri	730	310	47.0	46.0	46.0	34,310	14,260
Montana	2,420	1,900	37.0	40.0	43.0	89,540	81,700
Nebraska	1,600	1,500	48.0	46.0	46.0	76,800	69,000
New York	105	100	65.0	62.0	64.0	6,825	6,400
North Carolina	600	400	49.0	46.0	46.0	29,400	18,400
North Dakota	545	320	48.0	52.0	54.0	26,160	17,280
Ohio	980	750	72.0	72.0	72.0	70,560	54,000
Oklahoma	3,500	3,900	22.0	33.0	33.0	77,000	128,700
Oregon	750	830	56.0	59.0	62.0	42,000	51,460
Pennsylvania	175	155	56.0	58.0	60.0	9,800	9,300
South Carolina	150	135	47.0	46.0	43.0	7,050	5,805
South Dakota	1,530	1,180	42.0	49.0	50.0	64,260	59,000
Tennessee	340	180	51.0	56.0	56.0	17,340	10,080
Texas	2,450	3,500	25.0	35.0	35.0	61,250	122,500
Virginia	210	175	58.0	63.0	63.0	12,180	11,025
Washington	1,640	1,710	59.0	61.0	62.0	96,760	106,020
Wisconsin	315	230	68.0	68.0	70.0	21,420	16,100
Other States [1]	960	926	47.9	48.1	49.2	46,013	45,579
United States	34,485	31,786	44.2	45.9	46.6	1,522,718	1,482,364

[1] Other States include Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Individual State level estimates will be published in the *Small Grains 2010 Summary*.

Spring Weather Review

Review provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Cool weather in the West and record-setting warmth from Michigan to Maine highlighted the spring season. A wet spring eased the effects of a dry winter in the Northwest, while a gradual drying trend affected much of the nation's southern tier. Drought persisted through the end of May in parts of the Great Lakes region and developed in parts of the Gulf Coast States.

According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the nation experienced its 21st-warmest, 50th-driest spring on record. The U.S. spring average temperature of 53.2°F was 1.3°F above the 1901-2000 mean. It was the warmest spring on record in Michigan, New Jersey, New York and all six New England States, and among the ten warmest in ten other Midwestern and Northeastern States. In contrast, California experienced its 14th-coolest spring. Spring precipitation averaged 7.44 inches (96 percent of the long-term mean) across the contiguous U.S. State rankings ranged from the fifth-driest spring in Louisiana to the second-wettest spring in Rhode Island.

Individual monthly highlights included March flooding in the Northeast, rapid Midwestern planting progress in April, and Southern rainfall extremes during May. For the latter highlight, May opened with historic rains in parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, while drought developed and expanded during the month from eastern Texas into the lower Mississippi Valley.

March: Dryness developed or expanded during March in a few areas, including the Great Lakes States and the central Gulf Coast region. Meanwhile, unusually warm weather from the northern Plains into the Northeast contrasted with cool conditions across the nation's southern tier. In fact, record-setting March warmth (locally more than 10°F above normal) affected the upper Great Lakes region, while record-low March temperatures (more than 5°F below normal) were noted in parts of Florida.

Among the wettest regions was the northern Atlantic coastal plain, where three major March storms (along with another system in late February) induced several rounds of flooding. Hardest hit were Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts, where record-setting monthly precipitation totals of 10 to 18 inches were common. Interestingly, most of the precipitation fell in the liquid form, with snow mostly confined to higher elevations of the Northeast.

Meanwhile, most of the South—excluding Florida's peninsula—dried out during March, promoting an acceleration of planting activities for crops such as corn, rice, and sorghum. In most cases, however, cool weather slowed summer crop emergence.

Farther north, March precipitation limited pre-planting fieldwork in most of the Corn Belt. The melting of an extensive snow cover contributed to spring flooding from the eastern Dakotas into the middle Mississippi Valley.

Elsewhere, highly variable conditions existed across the Plains and the West. The Rockies received significant snow, which was especially beneficial in drought-affected northern areas. On the central and southern High Plains, pastures and winter wheat benefited from abundant rain and snow. In contrast, California experienced a disappointingly dry March, following an otherwise adequate wet season, while parts of the northern High Plains also trended dry.

April: Much of the eastern half of the nation experienced a drying trend during April, promoting a rapid planting pace but limiting moisture for crop emergence and establishment. In fact, U.S. corn planting proceeded at a record pace during the second half of April, with half the crop planted by April 25 and more than two-thirds (68 percent) in the ground on May 2. Previous records, set in 2004, had been 37 and 50 percent, respectively, for those two dates.

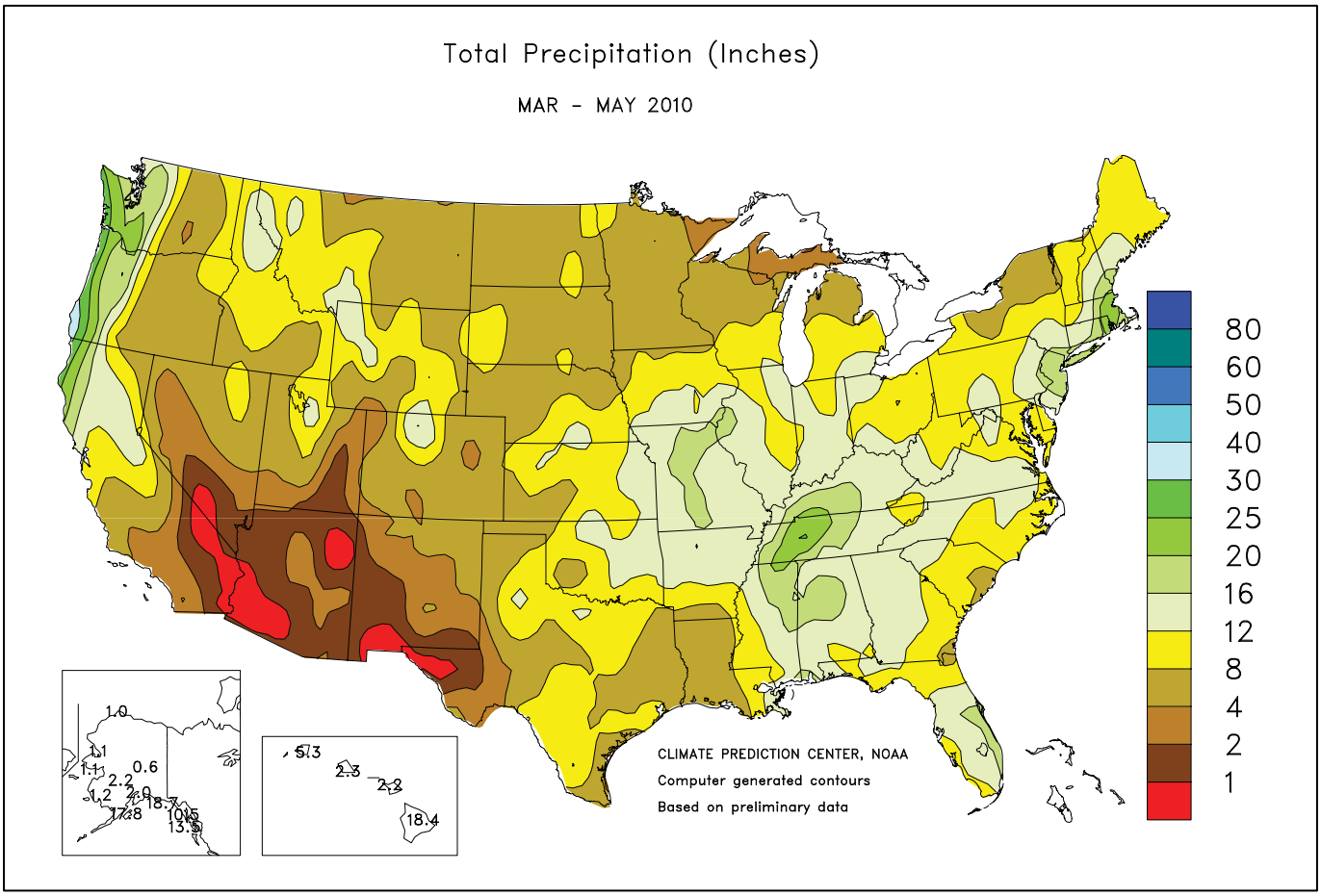
Toward month's end, however, torrential rainfall overspread the Mid-South, particularly from western and central Tennessee into Kentucky. Mid-South rainfall totals in excess of a foot triggered record flooding, but largely bypassed major production areas for crops such as corn and soft red winter wheat. In addition, little cotton had been planted in the northern Delta at the time of the deluge. In contrast, drought expanded and intensified during April in an area centered on Louisiana, where year-to-date precipitation deficits locally surpassed 10 inches.

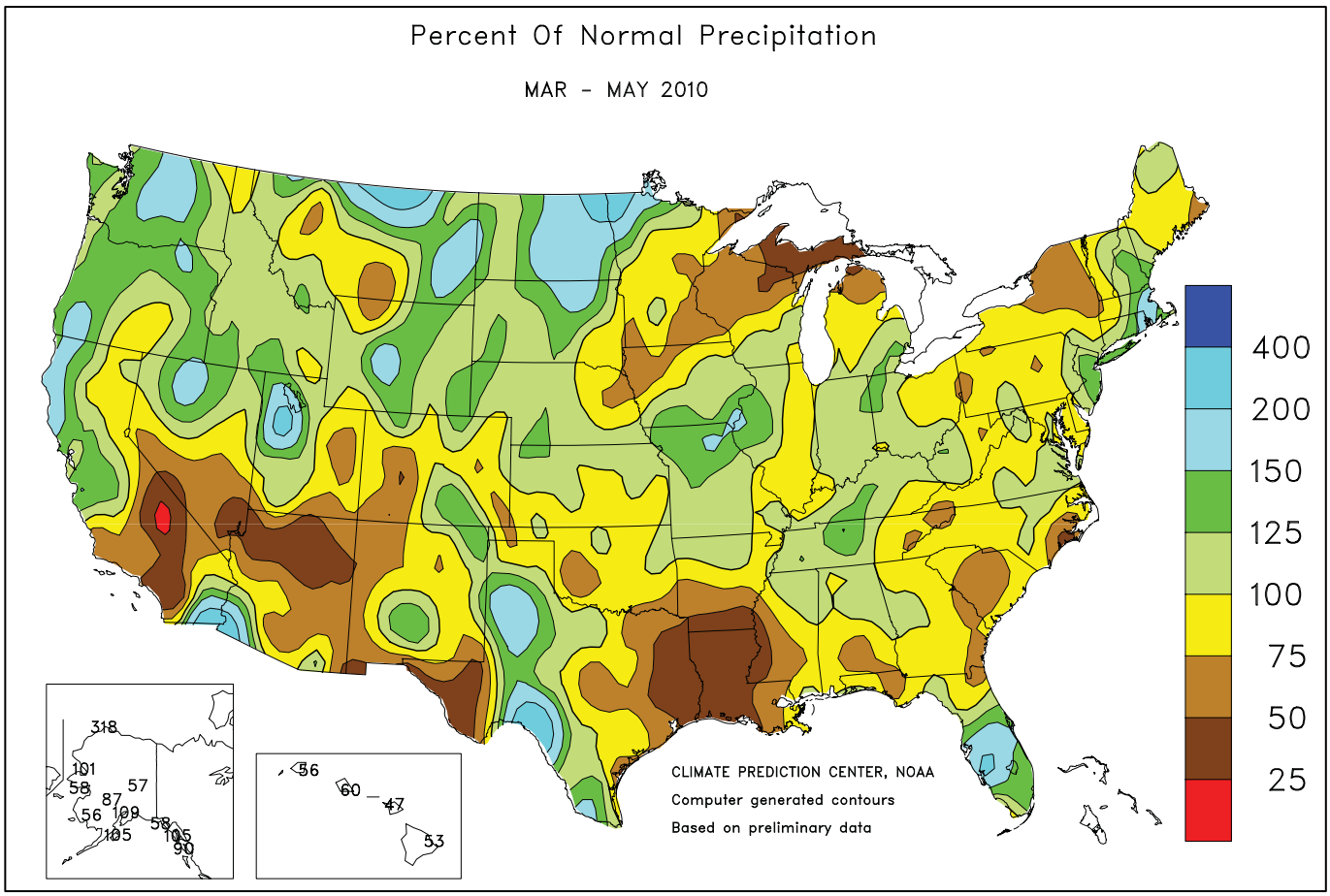
Meanwhile, most of the Plains' winter wheat crop continued to experience favorable growing conditions, with mild weather, frequent showers, and abundant soil moisture reserves.

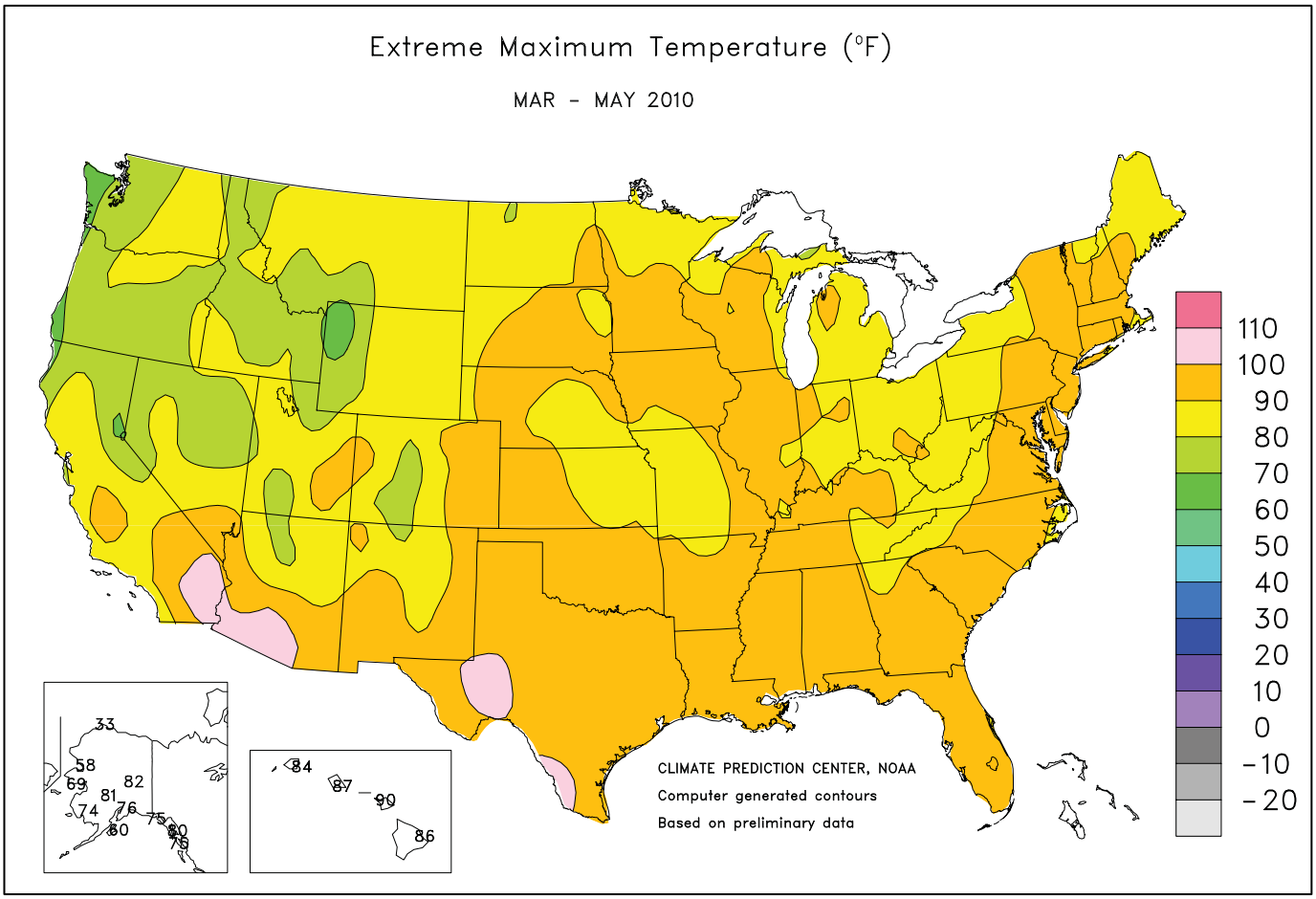
Elsewhere, near- to above-normal monthly precipitation totals were common across the western half of the U.S., except in the Southwest. Cool weather accompanied the Western precipitation, resulting in fieldwork and crop developmental delays. However, the late-season storminess also improved water-supply prospects in drought-affected areas of the interior Northwest.

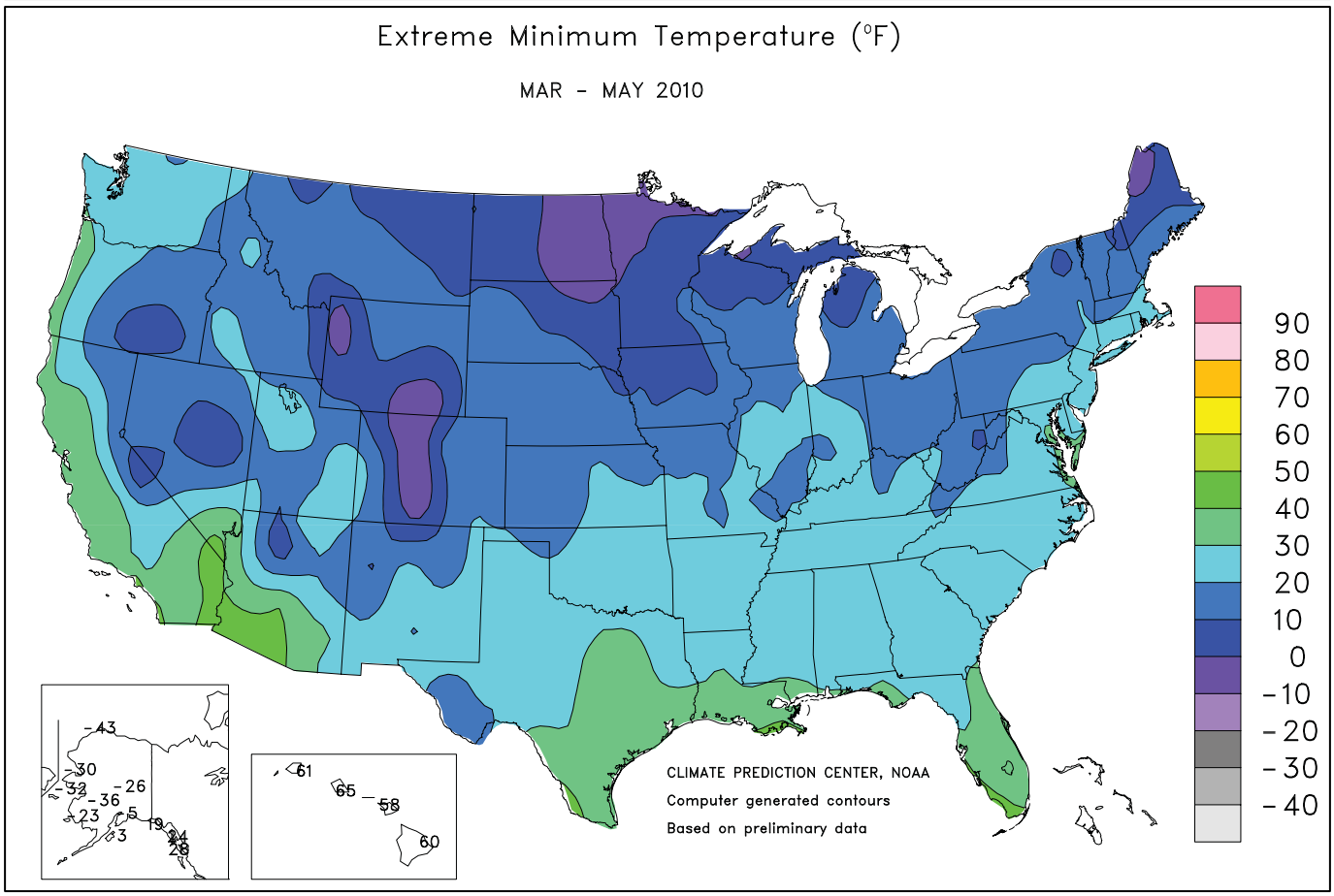
April temperatures ranged from more than 5°F below normal in parts of California to as much as 5 to 10°F above normal from the Midwest into the Northeast. According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, record-setting April warmth occurred in Illinois, New Jersey, and three New England States.

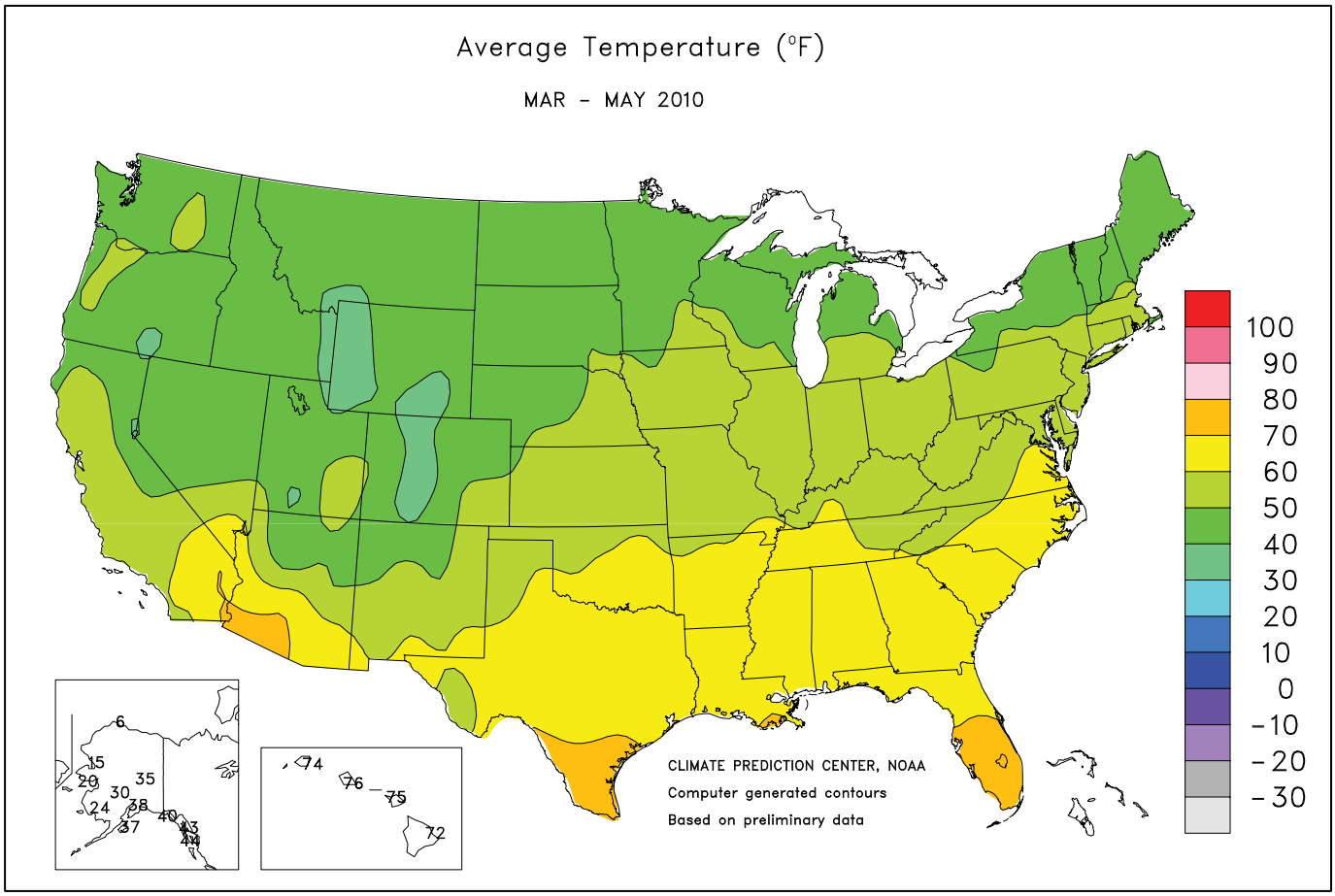
May: *A complete summary appeared in last week's Bulletin.*

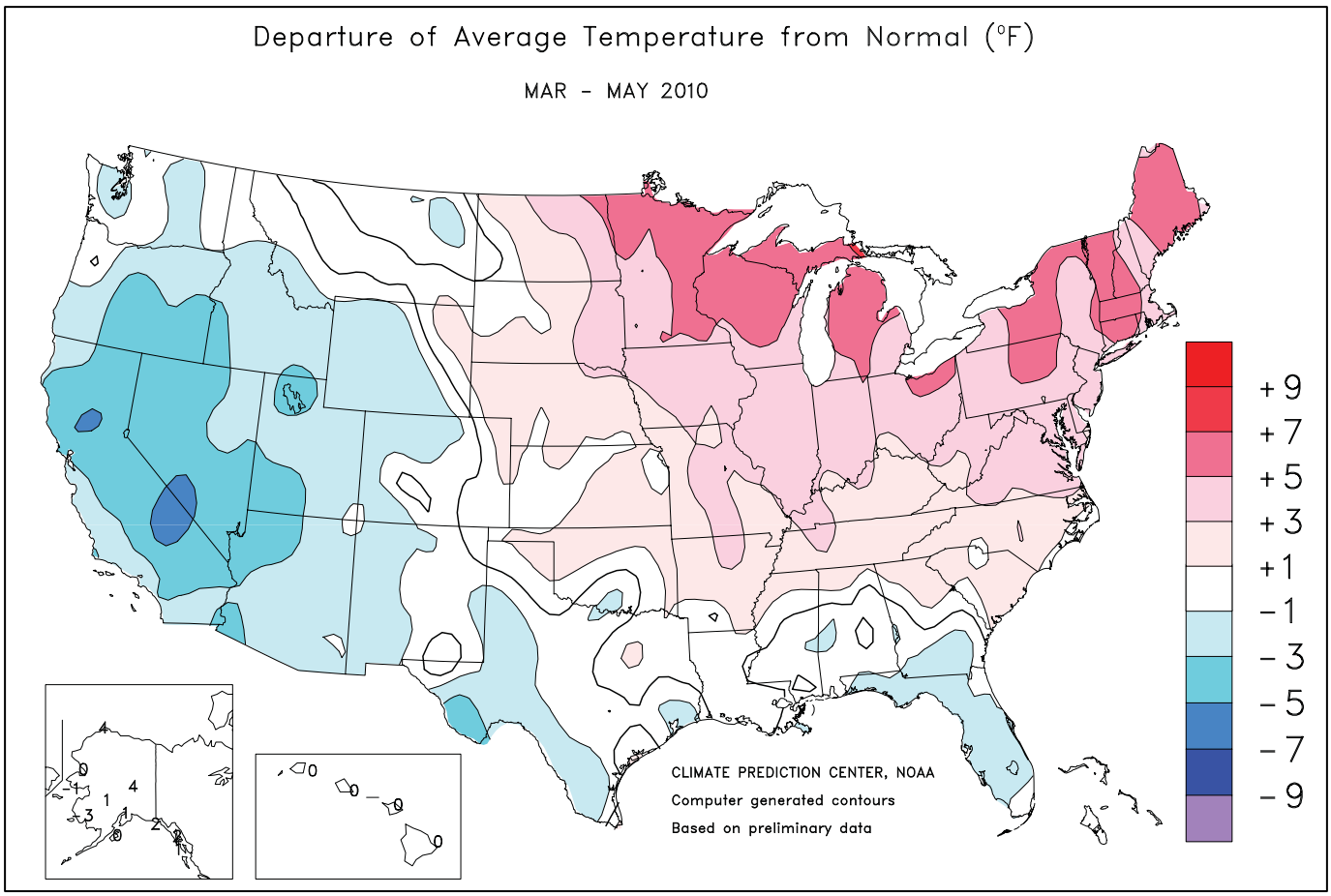

Total Precipitation (Inches)
MAR - MAY 2010
80
60
50
40
30
25
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
1.0
1.1
1.1
0.6
2.2
1.2
0.9
18.7
17.8
10.5
13.5
5.3
2.3
2.2
18.4
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
MAR - MAY 2010
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
318
101
58
57
87
56
109
58
105
105
90
56
60
47
53
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
MAR - MAY 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
33
58
69
82
81
74
76
80
75
84
87
90
86
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
MAR - MAY 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-43
30
-32
-26
-36
-23
5
19
3
24
28
61
65
58
60
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
MAR - MAY 2010
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
6
15
20
30
35
24
38
40
37
43
44
74
76
75
72
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
MAR - MAY 2010
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
4
0
4
1
3
2
0
0
0
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Spring 2010

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	63	1	21.03	5.43
HUNTSVILLE	63	3	12.42	-4.04
MOBILE	66	-1	14.75	-3.61
MONTGOMERY	64	-1	8.99	-5.92
AK ANCHORAGE	38	2	2.03	0.17
BARROW	6	4	1.04	0.71
COLD BAY	30	-4	7.04	-0.39
FAIRBANKS	35	5	0.62	-0.47
JUNEAU	43	2	10.49	0.54
KING SALMON	30	-3	2.18	-0.90
KODIAK	37	-1	17.84	0.83
NOME	21	-1	1.15	-0.84
AZ FLAGSTAFF	42	-1	1.98	-2.73
PHOENIX	71	0	1.13	-0.35
TUCSON	66	-1	0.77	-0.56
AR FORT SMITH	63	2	8.45	-4.69
LITTLE ROCK	65	3	11.74	-3.66
CA BAKERSFIELD	60	-4	1.67	-0.43
EUREKA	48	-3	17.33	7.25
FRESNO	60	-2	3.36	0.01
LOS ANGELES	60	-1	1.54	-1.73
REDDING	56	-3	7.61	-1.60
SACRAMENTO	57	-3	6.38	2.03
SAN DIEGO	61	-1	2.47	-0.74
SAN FRANCISCO	56	0	6.22	1.41
STOCKTON	57	-4	4.58	0.84
CO ALAMOSA	42	1	1.72	0.02
CO SPRINGS	48	2	2.62	-2.45
DENVER	47	1	4.83	0.17
GRAND JUNCTION	51	-1	2.67	-0.17
PUEBLO	51	1	4.99	1.28
CT BRIDGEPORT	53	4	15.52	3.35
HARTFORD	54	5	10.42	-1.71
DC WASHINGTON	60	4	7.45	-2.74
DE WILMINGTON	56	4	10.12	-1.39
FL DAYTONA BEACH	69	-1	11.97	2.33
FT LAUDERDALE	74	0	13.12	0.08
FT MYERS	72	-2	11.82	3.99
JACKSONVILLE	67	0	4.53	-6.02
KEY WEST	75	-2	1.44	-5.96
MELBOURNE	70	-1	11.16	2.22
MIAMI	75	-1	15.18	3.74
ORLANDO	70	-2	16.60	6.90
PENSACOLA	66	-2	17.93	3.24
ST PETERSBURG	71	-2	12.95	4.94
TALLAHASSEE	67	0	11.64	-3.37
TAMPA	72	0	11.19	3.70
WEST PALM BEACH	73	-1	18.36	5.72
GA ATHENS	63	2	10.14	-2.06
ATLANTA	63	1	13.66	0.71
AUGUSTA	64	1	5.76	-4.86
COLUMBUS	64	-1	11.27	-1.94
MACON	64	1	9.16	-1.85
SAVANNAH	66	0	8.00	-2.57
HI HILO	72	-1	18.35	-16.61
HONOLULU	76	0	2.28	-1.50
KAHULUI	75	1	2.22	-2.54
LIHUE	74	0	5.29	-4.16
ID BOISE	49	-2	5.60	1.65
LEWISTON	51	0	4.32	0.34
POCATELLO	43	-3	3.23	-0.84
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	53	5	9.46	-0.25
MOLINE	55	5	12.01	1.02
PEORIA	56	5	14.81	4.25
ROCKFORD	53	5	10.12	0.09
SPRINGFIELD	57	4	14.49	3.92
IN EVANSVILLE	59	3	10.30	-3.48
FORT WAYNE	54	5	13.22	3.07
INDIANAPOLIS	57	5	10.48	-0.92
SOUTH BEND	52	3	10.14	0.13
IA BURLINGTON	56	4	17.93	6.96
CEDAR RAPIDS	52	3	8.30	-1.00
DES MOINES	54	4	11.66	1.62
DUBUQUE	51	4	11.61	1.43
SIOUX CITY	52	3	4.28	-4.22
WATERLOO	51	3	10.52	1.01
KS CONCORDIA	54	1	10.13	1.13
DODGE CITY	54	0	6.28	-0.81
GOODLAND	49	0	6.74	0.57
HILL CITY	53	2	9.44	2.27
TOPEKA	57	3	11.21	0.65
WICHITA	58	3	9.31	-0.13
KY JACKSON	59	3	12.96	-0.37
LEXINGTON	57	2	13.39	0.53
LONDON-CORBIN	56	0	11.12	-2.19
LOUISVILLE	60	4	13.29	0.09
PADUCAH	60	3	13.11	-0.86
LA BATON ROUGE	68	1	10.42	-5.55
LAKE CHARLES	69	1	4.12	-9.12
NEW ORLEANS	69	0	10.69	-4.19
SHREVEPORT	66	0	8.11	-5.74
ME BANGOR	48	5	8.64	-1.52
CARIBOU	44	6	7.89	-0.59
PORTLAND	49	5	14.51	2.29
MD BALTIMORE	57	4	11.22	0.40
MA BOSTON	53	4	19.55	8.86
WORCESTER	51	6	14.47	1.97
MI ALPENA	46	6	5.25	-1.80
DETROIT	53	5	8.64	0.02
FLINT	50	5	8.22	0.13
GRAND RAPIDS	52	6	8.77	-0.65
HOUGHTON LAKE	47	5	5.02	-1.89
LANSING	51	5	7.11	-1.02
MUSKEGON	50	5	6.10	-2.12
TRAVERSE CITY	48	5	5.72	-1.28
MN DULUTH	46	7	7.64	0.91
INT'L FALLS	44	5	4.96	0.07
MINNEAPOLIS	52	6	5.51	-1.90
ROCHESTER	50	6	4.70	-3.73
ST. CLOUD	49	6	4.70	-1.90
MS JACKSON	65	1	8.53	-8.05
MERIDIAN	63	-1	12.79	-4.63
TUPELO	62	1	16.04	-1.00
MO COLUMBIA	57	3	14.00	1.76
JOPLIN	59	2	13.78	0.77
KANSAS CITY	56	2	13.16	1.95
SPRINGFIELD	57	1	14.49	1.79
ST JOSEPH	55	1	11.42	0.88
ST LOUIS	60	4	9.99	-1.41
MT BILLINGS	47	1	3.59	-1.75
BUTTE	38	-1	4.39	0.52
GLASGOW	43	-1	5.05	2.11
GREAT FALLS	44	1	5.69	0.75
HELENA	44	0	3.11	-0.21
KALISPELL	43	0	4.99	0.62
MILES CITY	47	1	7.24	3.07
MISSOULA	45	0	3.85	-0.15
NE GRAND ISLAND	52	2	8.70	-0.02
HASTINGS	51	1	12.50	2.96
LINCOLN	52	1	8.00	-1.34
MCCOOK	51	1	7.01	0.12
NORFOLK	51	2	4.71	-3.77
NORTH PLATTE	48	0	7.51	0.96
OMAHA/EPPLEY	53	2	7.27	-2.24
SCOTTSBLUFF	48	1	6.27	0.62
VALENTINE	48	2	6.29	0.01
NV ELKO	42	-3	3.66	0.79
ELY	40	-3	2.82	-0.42
LAS VEGAS	65	-2	0.20	-0.78
RENO	49	0	1.16	-0.67
WINNEMUCCA	44	-4	4.69	1.92
NH CONCORD	49	4	10.21	0.77
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	56	5	13.35	2.46
NEWARK	57	5	16.46	3.87
NM ALBUQUERQUE	56	0	1.02	-0.69
NY ALBANY	51	4	5.82	-4.24
BINGHAMTON	50	6	7.82	-2.19
BUFFALO	50	4	6.61	-2.77
ROCHESTER	51	6	6.19	-1.96
SYRACUSE	51	6	6.25	-3.55
NC ASHEVILLE	56	2	11.30	-1.20
CHARLOTTE	62	1	9.18	-1.82
GREENSBORO	61	3	10.52	-0.71
HATTERAS	59	-1	12.23	0.07
RALEIGH	62	3	9.77	-0.85
WILMINGTON	63	0	8.50	-3.06
ND BISMARCK	45	2	7.18	2.65
DICKINSON	41	-2	4.14	-0.59
FARGO	48	5	5.59	0.44
GRAND FORKS	46	4	7.31	2.98
JAMESTOWN	45	2	8.33	3.87
MINOT	44	2	6.20	1.29
WILLISTON	43	1	5.26	1.59
OH AKRON-CANTON	53	5	9.26	-1.24
CINCINNATI	56	2	11.09	-1.36
CLEVELAND	54	6	7.87	-1.94
COLUMBUS	56	4	9.15	-0.87
DAYTON	55	4	11.55	0.06
MANSFIELD	52	5	8.76	-3.19
TOLEDO	53	5	12.89	3.89
YOUNGSTOWN	53	6	9.81	-0.02
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	60	0	6.20	-5.14
TULSA	61	0	10.56	-3.07
OR ASTORIA	49	0	19.12	3.54
BURNS	41	-3	2.75	-0.39
EUGENE	49	-1	13.16	1.04
MEDFORD	51	-1	6.54	2.17
PENDLETON	50	-1	5.91	2.30
PORTLAND	51	-1	11.25	2.52
SALEM	51	0	12.96	3.90
PA ALLENTOWN	54	5	13.03	1.51
ERIE	50	3	7.79	-2.06
MIDDLETOWN	56	4	10.20	-0.58
PHILADELPHIA	58	5	12.51	1.33
PITTSBURGH	54	4	9.14	-0.84
WILKES-BARRE	53	4	7.23	-2.43
WILLIAMSPORT	55	6	7.32	-3.17
PR SAN JUAN	81	2	19.09	7.95
RI PROVIDENCE	54	5	21.04	8.79
SC CHARLESTON	66	1	8.90	-1.54
COLUMBIA	65	2	5.33	-5.41
FLORENCE	64	1	6.81	-3.29
GREENVILLE	62	3	10.45	-2.98
MYRTLE BEACH	63	1	6.95	-1.95
SD ABERDEEN	47	2	8.85	2.99
HURON	49	3	7.89	0.93
RAPID CITY	46	1	8.39	2.54
SIOUX FALLS	49	4	5.70	-2.15
TN BRISTOL	57	2	6.87	-4.59
CHATTANOOGA	62	2	11.60	-3.10
JACKSON	62	2	22.88	7.00
KNOXVILLE	60	2	9.60	-4.24
MEMPHIS	64	2	19.90	3.38
NASHVILLE	60	1	23.43	9.56
TX ABILENE	64	-1	7.23	1.32
AMARILLO	56	0	7.08	2.12
AUSTIN	67	-1	5.24	-4.45
BEAUMONT	68	-1	4.17	-9.25
BROWNSVILLE	74	0	5.42	0.05
COLLEGE STATION	69	1	5.73	-5.36
CORPUS CHRISTI	72	0	3.37	-3.89
DALLAS/FT WORTH	66	1	6.69	-4.72
DEL RIO	69	-2	17.64	12.66
EL PASO	65	0	0.16	-0.71
GALVESTON	69	-1	6.01	-3.01
HOUSTON	69	0	8.37	-3.74
LUBBOCK	60	0	8.64	4.28
MIDLAND	63	-1	4.27	1.33
SAN ANGELO	66	1	5.23	-0.45
SAN ANTONIO	68	-1	10.13	0.92
VICTORIA	70	0	10.74	0.41
WACO	67	1	9.55	-0.38
WICHITA FALLS	62	-1	8.93	0.12
UT SALT LAKE CITY	48	-3	7.18	1.16
VT BURLINGTON	49	5	7.45	-1.07
VA LYNCHBURG	58	3	12.64	1.24
NORFOLK	61	3	11.62	0.42
RICHMOND	61	4	10.38	-0.84
ROANOKE	59	3	10.66	-1.03
WASH/DULLES	58	5	10.07	-0.92
WA OLYMPIA	48	0	12.56	1.42
QUILLAYUTE	47	0	28.01	4.08
SEATTLE-TACOMA	50	-1	10.08	1.97
SPOKANE	46	-1	4.56	0.15
YAKIMA	49	0	2.12	0.38
WV BECKLEY	54	3	15.23	3.79
CHARLESTON	58	4	14.07	2.62
ELKINS	52	3	8.27	-3.95
HUNTINGTON	58	3	12.10	0.53
WI EAU CLAIRE	50	5	5.01	-3.45
GREEN BAY	49	5	5.93	-1.44
LA CROSSE	52	4	6.26	-2.50
MADISON	50	4	8.15	-0.73
MILWAUKEE	50	5	7.72	-1.71
WAUSAU	49	5	3.85	-4.45
WY CASPER	42	-1	5.16	0.36
CHEYENNE	42	0	8.15	3.07
LANDER	42	-2	8.85	3.16
SHERIDAN	44	0	6.80	1.62

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

June 7 – 13, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures averaged as much as 8 degrees F below average prevailed across the northern tier of the country, hampering small grain development. In contrast, warmer-than-normal weather dominated the southern two thirds of the U.S., aiding winter wheat maturation and harvest but increasing heat stress on many summer row crops. Thunderstorms delivered at least 4 inches of rain to parts of the central Great Plains, western Corn Belt, western Arkansas, and northeastern Texas. While mostly dry conditions across the southern U.S. aided fieldwork, many crops were in need of moisture.

Corn: By week's end, 98 percent of the 2010 corn crop was emerged, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. With emergence complete or nearly complete across much of the major corn-producing region, progress was most rapid in the Dakotas and the Ohio Valley. In those states, near-normal temperatures coupled with ample soil moisture promoted emergence of 10 percentage points or more. Overall, 77 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 7 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Soybeans: Producers had planted 91 percent of the nation's soybean crop by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Double-digit progress was evident in Kansas, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Tennessee, where 10 percent or more of the crop was planted during the week. Nationally, emergence advanced to 80 percent by June 13, ten percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Above-average temperatures promoted emergence of 10 percentage points or more throughout most of the major soybean-producing region. Overall, 73 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 7 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: By June 13, eighty-eight percent of this year's winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, slightly behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The most significant heading delays were evident in the Pacific Northwest and Montana, where continued cool weather slowed crop development. Nationwide, 9 percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Warm, mostly dry conditions for much of the week promoted harvest progress of 26 percentage points or more in Arkansas, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. Overall, 66 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 22 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Cotton: Nationally, 95 percent of the 2010 cotton crop was planted by week's end, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Squaring advanced 9 percentage points during the week, leaving progress—at 17 percent—7 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, warmer weather on the Plains and recent rainfall in the Coastal Bend promoted crop growth. Overall, 62 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 66 percent last week and 45 percent at the same time last year.

Sorghum: Producers had planted 78 percent of this year's sorghum crop by June 13, slightly behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Nebraska, where overall planting progress was 8 percentage points, or 4 days behind normal. With heading activity limited to Louisiana and Texas, 18 percent of the nation's sorghum crop was headed by week's end, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 73 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition. In Texas, some early-planted sorghum fields in the Southern Low Plains were damaged due to heat stress, while some producers in the Coastal Bend sprayed insecticide on fields that were infested with stink bugs and head worms.

Rice: By week's end, 94 percent of the rice crop was emerged, slightly ahead of last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. While emergence was complete or nearly complete throughout the Delta and Texas, progress in California trailed normal by nearly a week. Overall, 77 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 22 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Small Grains: By June 13, half of the 2010 oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Head development was rapid throughout most of the major oat-producing regions during the week, with progress of 24 percentage points or more evident in all estimating states except North Dakota (where heading had yet to begin), South Dakota, and Texas (where heading was complete). Overall, 81 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 26 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Nationally, 96 percent of the barley crop was emerged by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. The most significant delays remained in Idaho and Montana, where continued cooler-than-normal weather held crop growth to a minimum. Overall, 88 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week and 8 points better than the same time last year.

Ninety-seven percent of the spring wheat crop was emerged by June 13, five percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Similar to the barley crop, spring wheat emergence trailed normal in Idaho and Montana by 4 and 5 percentage points, respectively. Overall, 86 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from ratings last week and 11 points better than the same time last year.

Other Crops: Peanut producers planted 4 percent of the nation's crop during the week, leaving progress—at 96 percent complete—5 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. This year's planting pace was on par with or ahead of normal in all estimating States except Alabama, where progress was nearly a week behind the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 9 percentage points from last week and down slightly from the same time last year. Above-average temperatures and mostly dry weather throughout much of the Southeast and the major peanut-producing area in Texas caused a decline in crop condition.

By week's end, sunflower producers had planted 68 percent of the 2010 crop, 4 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Overall progress remained behind normal in all estimating states.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 13, 2010

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Jun 13 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	92	83	71	84
IL	91	82	71	87
IN	88	81	82	89
IA	97	95	97	97
KS	84	74	81	79
KY	80	77	64	78
LA	97	91	95	94
MI	91	87	92	96
MN	99	98	100	98
MS	99	97	96	99
MO	71	65	67	77
NE	96	94	100	97
NC	75	61	67	66
ND	97	88	93	95
OH	86	79	96	98
SD	91	80	92	90
TN	81	67	57	78
WI	97	91	95	96
18 Sts	91	84	86	90

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Jun 13 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	99	100
CO	98	90	99	98
ID	18	10	39	42
IL	99	98	96	98
IN	100	97	99	99
KS	100	99	100	100
MI	97	92	82	93
MO	98	96	100	100
MT	3	1	12	36
NE	86	70	92	94
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	96	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	80	75	94	94
SD	80	47	58	72
TX	100	99	100	100
WA	64	53	77	83
18 Sts	88	84	89	92

These 18 States planted 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Corn Percent Emerged

	Jun 13 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	99	95	85	94
IL	98	97	87	96
IN	97	92	86	94
IA	99	98	98	98
KS	98	93	99	99
KY	99	98	95	98
MI	100	93	92	97
MN	100	98	99	98
MO	96	92	91	94
NE	98	96	100	99
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	94	82	86	95
OH	97	87	96	98
PA	96	83	79	85
SD	96	76	92	94
TN	99	97	95	99
TX	97	96	98	99
WI	98	91	94	94
18 Sts	98	94	94	97

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

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Jun 13 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	82	69	53	72
IL	81	69	45	76
IN	79	69	63	79
IA	92	82	90	89
KS	67	45	67	66
KY	75	63	47	64
LA	92	83	88	88
MI	80	68	73	86
MN	96	83	88	88
MS	96	87	89	95
MO	59	41	50	64
NE	84	76	97	89
NC	61	49	55	52
ND	76	53	59	79
OH	77	64	80	88
SD	65	41	69	69
TN	65	47	41	65
WI	85	70	77	82
18 Sts	80	66	70	79

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Jun 13 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	57	23	52	58
CA	30	20	47	39
CO	0	0	0	1
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	10	0	0	6
IN	1	0	0	3
KS	1	0	0	6
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	10	1	4	12
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	40	7	31	26
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	38	12	20	46
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	29	17	36	39
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	9	3	7	12

These 18 States harvested 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Jun 13 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	95	93	99	99
MN	100	100	93	98
MT	94	83	97	99
ND	97	86	87	97
SD	100	100	100	100
WA	100	99	100	100
6 Sts	97	90	92	98

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

Rice Percent Emerged

	Jun 13 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	99	95	98
CA	70	55	79	77
LA	100	99	100	100
MS	99	98	95	99
MO	100	100	98	99
TX	97	95	100	99
6 Sts	94	91	93	95

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 13, 2010

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

Cotton Percent Planted

	Jun 13 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	96	93	93	97
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	99	100
GA	94	89	93	94
KS	85	72	83	79
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	100	98	100	100
MO	100	100	100	100
NC	100	98	100	100
OK	95	82	79	86
SC	99	98	97	99
TN	99	96	99	99
TX	93	88	92	92
VA	100	99	100	100
15 Sts	95	91	94	94

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Jun 13 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	11	4	1	11
AZ	40	7	21	31
AR	44	14	4	29
CA	8	5	2	20
GA	14	4	10	15
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	47	27	52	36
MS	30	12	11	26
MO	24	6	0	12
NC	12	6	17	11
OK	0	0	0	2
SC	5	1	3	9
TN	8	1	2	14
TX	14	9	10	14
VA	1	0	0	3
15 Sts	17	8	10	16

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

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Jun 13 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	84	77	51	63
IL	77	53	19	61
KS	68	49	71	68
LA	100	99	100	99
MO	78	70	70	80
NE	82	68	94	90
NM	67	50	70	67
OK	72	70	54	54
SD	77	65	83	73
TX	88	78	91	85
11 Sts	78	65	79	76

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Jun 13 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	0	0
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	24	NA	0	7
MO	0	NA	0	1
NE	0	NA	0	0
NM	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	42	NA	35	41
11 Sts	18	NA	14	17

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

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Jun 13 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	90	84	86	94
FL	97	92	94	94
GA	96	92	87	93
NC	100	97	100	99
OK	100	95	97	98
SC	99	94	98	98
TX	96	95	97	96
VA	100	95	100	99
8 Sts	96	92	91	94

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

Oats Percent Headed

	Jun 13 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	55	28	28	39
MN	36	11	3	8
NE	50	16	53	56
ND	0	0	0	2
OH	61	24	42	45
PA	46	33	28	30
SD	13	4	12	16
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	38	14	10	18
9 Sts	50	37	38	42

These 9 States planted 64% of last year's oat acreage.

Barley Percent Emerged

	Jun 13 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	90	83	98	96
MN	100	100	92	97
MT	95	89	93	98
ND	98	93	86	97
WA	100	99	100	99
5 Sts	96	90	91	97

These 5 States planted 79% of last year's barley acreage.

Sunflower Percent Planted

	Jun 13 2010	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	67	47	66	69
KS	39	23	44	54
ND	85	65	85	92
SD	51	42	62	55
4 Sts	68	52	72	75

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 13, 2010

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

Corn Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	3	13	65	19
IL	2	6	20	52	20
IN	1	7	22	52	18
IA	2	4	18	54	22
KS	1	3	21	66	9
KY	1	6	20	55	18
MI	1	5	27	44	23
MN	0	0	6	62	32
MO	5	13	33	41	8
NE	0	2	17	65	16
NC	0	12	30	45	13
ND	0	2	10	75	13
OH	1	8	26	51	14
PA	0	1	17	60	22
SD	0	3	16	67	14
TN	1	4	22	55	18
TX	2	7	24	47	20
WI	0	2	12	62	24
18 Sts	1	4	18	58	19
Prev Wk	1	4	19	58	18
Prev Yr	1	4	25	57	13

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	4	28	52	15
IL	1	6	25	52	16
IN	1	6	25	53	15
IA	1	4	20	57	18
KS	0	2	30	58	10
KY	0	1	12	64	23
LA	0	3	31	59	7
MI	1	5	27	49	18
MN	0	1	7	65	27
MS	0	5	18	57	20
MO	3	10	34	46	7
NE	0	2	20	70	8
NC	1	2	27	61	9
ND	0	1	8	74	17
OH	2	7	29	51	11
SD	3	5	19	61	12
TN	0	1	17	63	19
WI	0	2	14	64	20
18 Sts	1	4	22	58	15
Prev Wk	1	3	21	61	14
Prev Yr	1	5	28	56	10

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	23	72	5
AZ	0	10	43	40	7
AR	0	5	28	45	22
CA	0	0	15	50	35
GA	1	8	32	50	9
KS	0	1	29	57	13
LA	0	1	28	64	7
MS	0	1	17	58	24
MO	0	6	20	71	3
NC	0	1	33	58	8
OK	0	2	34	60	4
SC	0	2	39	57	2
TN	0	1	21	64	14
TX	0	4	39	47	10
VA	0	0	10	69	21
15 Sts	0	4	34	51	11
Prev Wk	0	4	30	54	12
Prev Yr	5	13	37	39	6

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	3	35	55	7
CO	0	1	17	81	1
IL	0	1	47	47	5
KS	0	1	23	70	6
LA	0	1	40	58	1
MO	2	3	31	60	4
NE	0	1	22	69	8
NM	0	0	40	60	0
OK	1	4	39	48	8
SD	0	0	4	82	14
TX	0	2	26	52	20
11 Sts	0	2	25	61	12
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	6	40	43	9
CA	0	0	10	35	55
CO	1	3	19	64	13
ID	0	3	5	73	19
IL	7	11	42	36	4
IN	1	4	26	55	14
KS	4	9	30	48	9
MI	1	3	20	51	25
MO	9	24	35	28	4
MT	1	4	22	51	22
NE	0	5	21	62	12
NC	7	27	35	29	2
OH	2	6	26	48	18
OK	2	6	22	53	17
OR	1	6	21	57	15
SD	0	1	10	61	28
TX	2	7	34	46	11
WA	0	1	10	67	22
18 Sts	2	7	25	52	14
Prev Wk	2	7	25	52	14
Prev Yr	14	15	27	36	8

Oats Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	5	17	61	16
MN	0	0	9	71	20
NE	0	1	9	69	21
ND	0	0	12	82	6
OH	0	3	31	57	9
PA	0	1	18	63	18
SD	0	1	14	69	16
TX	2	7	18	52	21
WI	0	3	11	65	21
9 Sts	1	3	15	64	17
Prev Wk	1	3	14	64	18
Prev Yr	15	8	22	48	7

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 13, 2010

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

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	3	18	78	1
FL	0	0	27	66	7
GA	0	4	34	49	13
NC	0	0	34	65	1
OK	0	0	23	67	10
SC	0	1	29	70	0
TX	0	0	29	67	4
VA	0	0	8	92	0
8 Sts	0	2	30	60	8
Prev Wk	0	2	21	66	11
Prev Yr	0	2	29	62	7

Rice Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	4	26	51	19
CA	0	5	10	75	10
LA	0	1	21	53	25
MS	0	1	12	58	29
MO	0	3	12	62	23
TX	0	1	14	49	36
6 Sts	0	3	20	57	20
Prev Wk	0	3	21	58	18
Prev Yr	2	8	35	45	10

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	2	6	76	16
MN	1	1	7	60	31
MT	0	1	19	64	16
ND	0	1	10	76	13
SD	0	2	21	59	18
WA	0	0	19	54	27
6 Sts	0	1	13	69	17
Prev Wk	0	1	15	69	15
Prev Yr	0	3	22	67	8

Barley Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	2	91	6
MN	1	1	8	52	38
MT	0	1	18	57	24
ND	0	0	9	80	11
WA	0	0	11	76	13
5 Sts	0	1	11	73	15
Prev Wk	0	1	13	72	14
Prev Yr	0	2	18	71	9

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent Week Ending Jun 13, 2010

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	20	66	13		NH	2	3	20	68	7
AZ	12	20	31	33	4		NJ	0	0	15	65	20
AR	0	2	26	65	7		NM	7	26	35	31	1
CA	0	0	15	75	10		NY	1	1	22	62	14
CO	1	5	23	57	14		NC	1	6	24	61	8
CT	0	2	31	44	23		ND	0	1	15	67	17
DE	4	23	48	19	6		OH	1	4	21	56	18
FL	0	5	25	60	10		OK	3	6	32	47	12
GA	1	5	36	49	9		OR	0	2	19	59	20
ID	0	4	10	73	13		PA	2	3	19	49	27
IL	0	2	13	63	22		RI	0	0	11	76	13
IN	0	2	17	54	27		SC	2	3	34	60	1
IA	1	3	15	60	21		SD	0	1	8	64	27
KS	1	3	17	67	12		TN	1	3	19	62	15
KY	1	2	20	63	14		TX	4	12	34	38	12
LA	3	11	36	45	5		UT	0	2	15	68	15
ME	0	2	21	65	12		VT	0	6	19	68	7
MD	4	6	25	59	6		VA	1	9	30	53	7
MA	0	0	0	97	3		WA	0	0	14	75	11
MI	1	4	20	50	25		WV	0	3	39	51	7
MN	0	1	17	59	23		WI	1	2	18	61	18
MS	1	6	44	40	9		WY	0	1	15	66	18
MO	0	4	24	61	11		48 Sts	1	5	22	58	14
MT	1	3	18	58	20							
NE	0	1	9	76	14		Prev Wk	1	5	23	58	13
NV	0	2	24	60	14		Prev Yr	6	8	26	47	13

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 6.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 21% short, 75% adequate, and 2% surplus. Corn 38% silked, 28% 2009, 29% avg.; conditions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 17% fair, 70% good and 13% excellent. Soybeans 83% planted, 74% 2009, 77% avg.; 65% emerged, 56% 2009, 62% avg.; conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 76% good, 6% excellent. Winter Wheat 38% harvested, 28% 2009, 20% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, and 10% excellent. Hay harvested 1st cutting 75%, 76% 2009, N/A average. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 67% good, and 14% excellent. Pasture and range condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 66% good and 13% excellent. Scattered showers caused harvesting delays in sections of the state, but rainfall was still needed in other areas. The US Drought Monitor released June 10 indicated the state to be 100 percent free from drought, compared to 100 percent at the start of the calendar year, and 100 percent a year ago. Daytime highs for the week ranged from 91 degrees in Sand Mountain and Gadsden to a sweltering 99 degrees in Dothan. Overnight lows ranged from 57 degrees in Belle Mina and Jasper to 70 degrees in Mobile Bates. The highest amount of precipitation was 1.08 inches over a period of 2 days at the Belle Mina service center. Drier weather last week allowed increased activity for wheat harvesting. Minimal replanting of cotton will have to be done due to poor stands in some areas. Fruits and vegetables were doing well with normal pest problems occurring. Dry weather allowed increased activity in getting hay cut, with some parts of the state cutting a second time. Pastures also needed additional rain due to the high temperatures over the weekend.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 15% short, 85% adequate. Subsoil moisture 40% short, 60% adequate. Barley pre-boot 100%. Oats pre-boot 100%. Potatoes emerged 30%. Condition of barley 5% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Condition of oats 5% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 10% excellent. Condition of all hay 10% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Rate of crop growth 5% slow, 70% moderate, 25% rapid. Wind or rain damage to crops 95% none, 5% light. Activities planting potatoes, weed control, irrigating, preparing for hay harvest.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending June 13, ranging from 3 degrees below normal at Paloma and Parker to 7 degrees above normal at Willcox. The highest temperature of the week was 109 degrees at Phoenix, and the lowest reading at 28 degrees occurred at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was reported at 6 of the 22 stations this week. Field work continues to be active with onions, seedless watermelon, honeydews, cantaloupes, and potato movement around the State. Small grain harvesting is at least a third complete. Cotton planting is complete across the State. Cotton squaring is 40 percent complete. Alfalfa harvesting is active on over two-thirds of the State acreage.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 28% short, 60% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 23% short, 69% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 56% silked, 15% 2009, 27% avg.; 2% dough, n/a 2009, n/a avg.; condition 7% poor, 23% fair, 48% good, 22% excellent. Between the intense heat and welcomed scattered rain showers, producers continued their planting activities last week along with spraying and irrigating their fields. In Clay County, producers were applying pre-tassel nitrogen to their corn crop. Farmers in Mississippi County and Jefferson County were battling herbicide resistant pigweeds. In Bradley County, tomato producers continued harvesting their crop last week. Melon and cantaloupe producers applied pesticides to their crops last week in Sharp County. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week. Livestock producers reported high numbers of face flies in Randolph County. Pasture and range and hay crops were reported in mostly good condition. Producers continued to harvest hay across the state last week.

CALIFORNIA: Alfalfa continued to be cut and baled, with most areas harvesting their second or third cutting. Harvested fields were prepared to be planted to beans. Fields were treated for alfalfa weevil in Siskiyou County. Rice fields continued to be planted and treated for weeds. Wheat, oat, and barley harvests continued. Lygus started to appear in southern San Joaquin Valley cotton fields. Corn and sorghum for silage was planted. Some field crops received their first irrigation of the season as a result of warmer temperatures. In the San Joaquin Valley, picking of Valencia oranges continued normally as the navel orange harvest continued to slow. The lemon harvest was ongoing along the coast. Olive groves showed good development. The strawberry, blueberry, and blackberry harvests were ongoing in the San Joaquin Valley. Strawberry nurseries in Siskiyou County showed good development as preventive fungicides were applied. Insecticide applications to control European Grapevine Moth were made in grape vineyards in the Napa Valley, along with suckering, shoot removal, and row cultivation. Grape vineyards in the San Joaquin Valley showed good canopy growth as suckering of vines was completed. The cherry harvest neared completion, though split damage from rain has significantly impacted the quantity and quality of the crop. Fruit orchards across the State showed good development overall, but were approximately two weeks behind normal due to ongoing cool temperatures. Cool temperatures continued to delay development in almond orchards, though trees remained healthy and insect presence was limited. Fungicide applications were made in almond and pistachio orchards, along with normal irrigation. Vegetable fieldwork and herbicide treatments continued in the Sacramento Valley. Asparagus harvest was over in the northern San Joaquin Valley. Bell pepper, cantaloupe, honeydew, watermelon and tomato fields continued to be planted. Parsley harvest continued. In the southern San Joaquin Valley, sweet corn continued to be planted. Broccoli and cauliflower were maturing. Processing tomatoes were being weeded and irrigated; their progress has been delayed by the unusually cool weather. Carrots were in excellent condition. Spring crops of onions and garlic continued to do well. Beets, cabbage, cauliflower, the choys, chards and kales, cucumbers, daikon, fava and green beans, herbs, mustard greens, gailon, lettuce, spinach, green and red onions, squashes, sweet peas, sugar snap peas, greenhouse tomatoes, and turnips continued to be harvested in Fresno County. Rangeland was reported to be in good to excellent condition, though beginning to dry in those regions of the State that received less late rain. Supplemental feeding of hay and nutrients continued in some locations and began in areas where grassland nutritional value declined. Bees were moved into melon and squash plantings, in preparation for the growing season. Some bees were placed in citrus groves for honey production. Cattle and sheep continued to graze on retired fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 13% short, 77% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 85% adequate 5% surplus. Barley 33% headed, 4% 2009, 14% avg.; condition 5% poor, 38% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent. Spring wheat 30% headed, 2% 2009, 11% avg.; condition 5% poor, 48% fair, 42% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat 14% turning color, 25% 2009, 36% avg. Dry Beans 75% planted, 66% 2009, 70% avg.; 35% emerged, 34% 2009, 37% avg. Dry onions condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 11% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 7% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 11% excellent. Summer potatoes 90% emerged, 53% 2009, 68% avg.; condition 8% fair, 81% good, 11% excellent. Fall potatoes 75% emerged, 38% 2009, 43% avg.; condition 3% poor, 39% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa 67% 1st cutting, 33% 2009, 51% avg.; condition 3% poor, 27% fair, 54% good, 16% excellent. Most of Colorado experienced precipitation below average for this time of year except the Front Range and West Slope with above average moisture. Temperatures across the state were considerably higher than normal accelerating crop progress and development. Isolated thunderstorms along the Front Range and Eastern Plains once again produced some hail and wind damage to crops at the end of last week.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 38% very short, 32% short, 30% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 49% short, 38% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 4% short, 82% adequate, 14% surplus. Other Hay first cutting 100%, 85% 2009, 93% avg.; second cutting 13%, 4% 2009, 6% avg. Alfalfa Hay first cutting 100%, 85% 2009, 95% avg.; second cutting 16%, 1% 2009, 12% avg. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 23% poor, 48% fair, 19% good, 6% excellent. Corn condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 42% fair, 44% good, 4% excellent; 100% emerged, 92% 2009, 94% avg. Soybeans 86% planted, 59% 2009, 65% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 41% fair, 52% good, 5% excellent; 71% emerged, 31% 2009, 43% avg. Barley turned 100%, 86% 2009, 37% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 18% poor, 20% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent; 45% harvested, 6% 2009, 18% avg. Winter wheat

condition 3% very poor, 18% poor, 19% fair, 54% good, 6% excellent; turned 100%, 65% 2009, 54% avg.; 7% harvested, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Apple condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 13% fair, 69% good, 9% excellent. Peach condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 13% fair, 68% good, 10% excellent. Cantaloups 92% planted, 85% 2009, 84% avg. Cucumbers 78% planted, 41% 2009, 53% avg.; 2% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Green Peas 43% planted, 40% 2009, 45% avg. Lima Beans 68% planted, 46% 2009, 45% avg. Snap beans 84% planted, 60% 2009, 74% avg. Sweet Corn 87% planted, 70% 2009, 76% avg. Tomatoes 94% planted, 90% 2009, 87% avg. Watermelons 94% planted, 87% 2009, 87% avg. Strawberries 98% harvested, 89% 2009, 86% avg. Dry weather continues, barley harvest underway.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 29% short, 67% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% short, 73% adequate, 3% surplus. Peanut 97% planted, 94% 2009, 94% 5-yr avg. Peanut condition ranged from fair to excellent, most good. Excessive heat, low rainfall lowered soil moisture. Hastings potatoes harvesting virtually finished with good yields. Tomato volume heavy with low prices, some growers may suspend picking. Tonnage on watermelons was heavy. Growing condition continued good across citrus region. Fifteen of 51 packinghouses remained open. Varieties packed Valencia and a few colored grapefruit. Valencia oranges comprised majority of fruit going to processing plants. Grove activity harvesting, fertilizing, herbicide application, chemical mowing, irrigation, psyllid treatment, hedging/topping, brush removal, young tree care, summer oil spraying. Pasture Feed 5% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Cattle Condition 5% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Pasture condition down slightly. Panhandle pasture, cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Hot, dry week challenged pasture growth, some pasture poor due to short soil moisture. Cattle condition mostly good. Some problem with yellow flies. North pasture mostly fair due to drought. Cattle condition mostly fair. Central pasture, cattle condition mostly fair. Pasture grass growth slow in some locations. Southwest range condition mostly good. Statewide cattle condition poor to excellent, most good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 34% short, 58% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 14% excellent; 64% silked, 46% 2009, 48% avg.; dough 4%, 5% 2009, 8% avg. Soybeans 0% very poor, 1% poor, 46% fair, 50% good, 3% excellent; 75% planted, 67% 2009, 71% avg.; 62% emerged, 51% 2009, 57% avg.; blooming 1%, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Sorghum 0% very poor, 2% poor, 61% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent; 62% planted, 49% 2009, 66% avg. Hay 1% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 47% good, 12% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 59% good, 31% excellent; 28% harvested, 25% 2009, 21% avg. Pecans 0% very poor, 2% poor, 40% fair, 48% good, 10% excellent. Tobacco 1% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, 10% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 2% poor, 41% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent; 8% harvested, 3% 2009, 5% avg. Winter wheat 69% harvested, 61% 2009, 69% avg. Peanuts blooming 20%, 12% 2009, 17% avg.; pegging 1%, 1% 2009, 3% avg. The State's average of rainfall for the week was less than a quarter inch. Following a week of rain, the state experienced a relatively hot and dry week. Dryer days allowed for more field work. Cotton planting is almost done. Peanut planting is complete and some peanut plants are beginning to bloom. Conditions of other crops were mostly reported as good. Other activities for the week included routine care of livestock, fertilizing crops and weed control.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at very short levels. Rainfall totals were extremely low in most locations throughout the week. The majority of the rainfall the State did receive occurred over the windward and mountain areas of the islands. The Molokai irrigation system water level decreased from 19 feet to 18.50 feet. The Waimea Irrigation System water level increased to 49.90 feet from last week's level of 47.00 feet. Trade winds were breezy, and irrigation continued where necessary. The drought monitor showed that 99.6 percent of the State was under some sort of drought condition. Vegetable yields remained low with an increased need for irrigation. Pastures continued to dry out. The Climate Prediction Center anticipates below-normal rainfall throughout the summer.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 4.4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 75% adequate, 22% surplus. Field corn 95% planted, 2009, 99% avg.; 82% emerged, 86% 2009, 92% avg. Winter wheat jointed 91%, 92% 2009, 96% avg.; boot stage 68%, 76% 2009, 78% avg. Spring wheat jointed 44%, 57% 2009, 59% avg.; boot stage 9%, 23% 2009, 20% avg. Barley jointed 41%, 44% 2009, 52% avg.; boot stage 12%, 13% 2009, 19% avg. Potatoes 51% emerged, 88% 2009, 78% avg. Oats 91% emerged, 93% 2009, 90% avg. Dry peas 97% emerged, 96% 2009, 98% avg. Lentils 88% emerged, 80% 2009, 95% avg. Dry beans 74% planted, 88% 2009, 92% avg.; 41% emerged, 68% 2009, 63% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 33%, 35% 2009, 47% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 71% good, 5% excellent. Spring wheat 95% emerged, 99% 2009, 99% avg. Dry weather moved into the state which improved many crops' progress and condition. Alfalfa cutting is still behind average but significant advancements were made during the week. The Twin Falls County extension reports warmer weather has improved the condition of corn in the area. Many eastern district county extensions report that farm operators are still struggling to finish up planting. Recent moisture has helped producers defer irrigation which has been good for the supply of irrigation water.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.8. Topsoil moisture 1 % very short, 1% short, 51% adequate, 47% surplus. Corn height 28 inches, 10 inches 2009, 19 inches avg.; Winter wheat filled 94%, 91% 2009, 93% avg.; turning yellow 74%, 72% avg.; ripe 33%, 12% 2009, 25% avg. Oats 82% headed, 42% 2009, 61% avg.; filled 46%, 14% 2009, 25% avg.; turning yellow 15%, 2% 2009, 5% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 70% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa first crop 77% cut, 59% 2009, 78% avg.; second crop 10% cut, 1% 2009, 8% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 61% good, 17% excellent. Red Clover cut 60%, 45% 2009, 69% avg.; condition 7% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Temperatures averaged 73.4 degrees, 2.6 degrees above normal across the state. Statewide precipitation averaged 1.50 inches, 0.56 inches above normal. The spotty rains continued last week, interrupting fieldwork in many parts of the state and delaying the last of the soybean planting. Producers continue spraying corn and soybeans and baling hay as the weather permits. Activities Scouting fields, replanting, applying nitrogen, spraying corn and soybeans, and baling hay.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.1. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 49% adequate, 48% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 62% adequate, 36% surplus. Corn 97% emerged, 86% 2009, 94% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 52% good, 18% excellent. Soybeans 88% planted, 82% 2009, 89% avg.; 79% emerged, 63% 2009, 79% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent. Winter Wheat 1% harvested, 0% 2009, 3% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent. Pasture condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 54% good, 27% excellent. First cutting Alfalfa 76%, 75% 2009, 77% avg. Temperatures ranged from 2o below normal to 6o above normal with a low of 49o and a high of 93o. Total precipitation ranged from 0.02 inches to 3.63 inches. Rainfall amounts varied greatly across the state with some areas receiving heavy precipitation while others received trace amounts. Soybean planting continued in areas where the soil was dry enough to support equipment. Many farmers were spraying herbicides and side-dressing corn as weather permitted. Winter wheat harvest has begun in some southwestern counties. Some operations are still trying to make their first cutting of hay as they have been waiting for several days in a row without rain. Other activities included side-dressing corn, herbicide applications, cleaning and storing planting equipment, cutting and baling hay, mowing roadsides and ditches and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 51% adequate, and 49% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 57% adequate, and 42% surplus. Large amounts of rainfall in short periods of time have led to erosion, especially in fields that were tilled. Croplands with poor drainage or in low lying areas are under water. Corn has been characterized as turning yellow in wet areas, while dark green and reaching heights of 58 inches in other localities. Soybeans are emerging nicely, but are becoming highly concentrated with weeds. Hay quality from producers' first cutting is being hurt due to the inability of getting it baled; meanwhile second cutting growth is off to a great start.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 72% adequate, and 23% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 5% short, 77% adequate, 15% surplus. Wheat turning color 77%, 76% 2009, 81% avg.; 27% matured, 8% 2009, 26% average. Disease infestation 53% none, 29% light, 14% moderate, and 4% severe. Sorghum 35% emerged, 46% 2009, 44% avg. Sunflowers 18% emerged, 21% 2009, 29% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting 93%, 94% 2009, 93% avg. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 89% adequate, and 6% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 86% adequate, and 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% short, 83% adequate, and 15% surplus. Farmers experienced above average temperatures combined with sometimes heavy rainfall last week. Every area of the State received some rain and four counties received over 7 inches, led by Harvey County with 8.06 inches. Harvey was followed by Woodson with 7.85 inches, Rice with 7.69 inches and Neosho with 7.29 inches. High temperatures reached the 100 degree mark in Western Kansas and the low 90's across the rest of the state. Lows were in the 50's and 60's. Wheat harvest stopped almost as soon as it began as farmers were delayed in many areas due to the heavy rain and

winds. Row crop planting progressed as farmers were able to get into fields, showing a 19 point jump for sorghum, 13 for cotton, and 10 for soybeans. Field activities included planting row crops, cutting and baling hay, spraying weeds, fertilizing, and beginning the wheat harvest where possible.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for field work 4.3. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 77% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 84% adequate, 11% surplus. Burley tobacco acreage set 88%. Dark tobacco acreage set 92%. Tobacco set condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, 10% excellent. 81% set tobacco less than 12 inches high, 17% 12-24 inches, 2% more than 24 inches. Wheat condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, 18% excellent. Wheat harvest to begin this week. Above normal temperatures and precipitation facilitated crop growth but hampered hay harvest.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Soil moisture 6% very short, 27% short, 58% adequate and 9% surplus. Corn 98% silked, 90% 2009, 87% avg.; 20% dough, 0% 2009, 7% avg.; 5% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent. Hay 84% first cutting, 83% 2009, and 80% avg. Peaches 13% harvested, 0% 2009, 16% avg. Sweet potatoes 56% planted, 61% 2009, 66% avg. Winter Wheat 99% harvested, 96% 2009, 97% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 39% good, 20% excellent. Livestock 2% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Vegetable 2% very poor, 11% poor, 43% fair, 41% good, 3% excellent. Range and pasture 3% very poor, 11% poor, 36% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 40% short, 52% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 28% short, 67% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 6% very short, 0% short, 90% adequate, 4% surplus. Other hay first cutting 97%, 61% 2009, 77% avg.; second cutting 13%, 0% 2009, 2% avg. Alfalfa hay first cutting 100%, 66% 2009, 84% avg.; second cutting 25%, 3% 2009, 12% avg. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, 6% excellent. Corn condition 7% very poor, 3% poor, 9% fair, 60% good, 21% excellent; 99% emerged, 85% 2009, 94% avg. Soybean condition 4% very poor, 5% poor, 13% fair, 75% good, 3% excellent; 69% emerged, 31% 2009, 44% avg.; 79% planted, 41% 2009, 62% avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 38% fair, 45% good, 14% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 16% fair, 69% good, 8% excellent; turned 98%, 73% 2009, 49% avg.; 34% harvested, 9% 2009, 19% avg. Apple condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 4% fair, 95% good, 1% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 3% fair, 87% good, 10% excellent Winter wheat turned 90%, 49% 2009, 52% avg.; 9% harvested, 1% 2009, 1% avg. Cantaloups 87% planted, 79% 2009, 82% avg. Cucumbers 72% planted, 64% 2009, 55% avg.; 13% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Green peas 58% harvested, 49% 2009, 46% avg. Lima beans 50% planted, 52% 2009, 55% avg. Snap beans 93% planted, 74% 2009, 63% avg. Sweet corn 89% planted, 74% 2009, 82% avg. Tomatoes 91% planted, 84% 2009, 86% avg. Watermelons 81% planted, 86% 2009, 87% avg. Strawberries 90% harvested, 70% 2009, 75% avg. Dry weather continues, barley harvest underway.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 1% very short, 2% short, 56% adequate, 41% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 4% short, 66% adequate, 29% surplus. Corn height 13 inches. Barley 1% very poor, 22% poor, 24% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent; 100% emerged, 100% 2009, 99% avg.; 28% headed, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Oats 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 16% excellent; 64% headed, 7% 2009, 29% avg. Potatoes 93% emerged, 92% 2009, 84% avg. All hay 2% very poor, 7% poor, 20% fair, 50% good, 21% excellent. First cutting hay 62%, 46% 2009, 55% avg. Dry beans 50% planted, 39% 2009, 51% avg.; 25% emerged, 10% 2009, 12% avg. Asparagus 97% harvested, 71% 2009, 82% avg. Strawberries 34% harvested, 11% 2009, 22% avg. Precipitation varied from 0.31 inches central Lower Peninsula to 2.29 inches western Upper Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 1 degree below normal south central Lower Peninsula to 3 degrees below normal western Upper Peninsula. It generally cool all week, and more rain kept fieldwork to a minimum. Farmers appreciated rain northern Michigan. While farmers north Lower Peninsula welcomed rain, other producers across Michigan would rather have missed it. Many fields across state saturated. It has been too wet to harvest hay, and conditions made spraying weeds and nitrogen application very difficult. Rainy weather continued and hindered many field activities. Wheat past flowering and early grain fill. Reports of powdery mildew, Septoria, Fusarium head blight (scab) and leaf rust continued. southeast, there some lodging due to last week's tornado. Oats and barley heading out. Small grains yellowing, part due to maturity and abundance of moisture received. Some oats southwest early grain fill. Alfalfa harvest stalled due to rains and threats of rain. Alfalfa that cut for dry hay and not baled Central Michigan will be chopped back on fields due to difficulty baling. Quite a bit of haylage harvested. Some hay fields over-mature. Rains have been excellent for regrowth of first cuttings. Sugarbeet development continued and rows filling quickly. Corn growth stages ranging from V4 to V6. Corn height variable due to planting timing and some fields showing signs of stress due to rains. Rains impeding timely applications of nitrogen and herbicides for weed control. Seed corn planting nearing completion with a little rust on lower leaves. Soybean planting continued as weather permitted. Fields growth stages ranging from V1 to V4. Emergence of planted fields rapid. Septoria brown spot seemed to be a problem on soybeans southwest. Weed control on corn and soybeans will be necessary, given moisture levels. Planting of drybeans stalled due to rains. Some fields eastern Huron County underwater. Much of crop still left to plant. Early planted fields should be scouted for root rot injury. There several reports of insect and mollusk activity and or damage last week. Growers encouraged to scout fields for presence of these pests. The rains last week brought about one to two inches, and soils remain wet southwest and southeast areas. Growing degree days still about a week ahead of normal. Apples ranged from fruit size 20 to 21 mm northwest to 1.5 to 2 inches southwest. west central and southeast, some apple blocks with very low yield potential will not be harvested. There higher than usual levels of powdery mildew Grand Rapids area. Peaches ranged from fruit size 1 to 1.5 inches southwest and southeast. European plums between 17 and 25 mm northwest and southeast, and fruit 1.5 inches long and 1 inch wide southwest. Strawberries starting to color northwest. Harvest underway southwest, southeast, and Grand Rapids areas. Sweet cherries at fruit size 14 to 16 mm diameter northwest; fruit beginning to color southwest, southeast, and west central. Tart cherries ranged from fruit size 12 mm northwest to 16 to 18 mm southeast, and fruit coloring has begun there. Pears at 16 mm diameter northwest and inch diameter southwest. Blueberries at fruit size 11 to 12 mm size southeast, with green fruit southwest. Cherry fruitworm flight continued, and cranberry fruitworm trap catch increased. Grapes had 10 to 16 inch shoots northwest; and bloom ending on primary shoots southwest. Grape berry moths continue to be caught. Summer raspberries bloom northwest and harvest has begun Grand Rapids area. Vegetables progressing well. Humid weather, however, could cause many fungi to develop. Asparagus quality improved Oceana County. 2010 asparagus harvest all but complete southwest Michigan with growers applying postharvest herbicides and fertilizers. Carrots and onions doing well on adequately saturated muck soils. Conversely, oversaturated onion and radish fields showing signs of stress. Pumpkin and fall squash planting continued. Processing winter squash stands looked good and plantings of processing zucchini continued Oceana County. Tomatoes, snap beans, peppers, and eggplant progressing, and some fields flowering. Warmer conditions needed for growth. Other tomato, pepper and eggplant fields being tied and staked. Harvest underway for sweet peas, greens, cabbage, yellow squash, zucchini, and radishes. Cucumbers varying growth stages. Some fields, planting and transplanting continued. Sweet corn development continued and doing well overall. Planting of some fields continued and emergence good. Due to wet soils, celery transplanting has slowed. There reports of bacterial leaf blight. Red beets looked good. Wirestem observed on cole crops Macomb county area. There some insect activity on bare ground squash, cole crops, sweet corn, celery and cabbage. Post transplanting growing conditions good for cantaloupe and watermelon. Maturity levels of other vine crops varied. Fields not started under tunnels also need of sunnier days.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.5. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 75% adequate, 23% surplus. Pasture condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 59% good, 23% excellent. Soybeans 4 inches height, 3 inches 2009, 3 inches avg. Corn 13 inches height, 9 inches 2009, 10 inches avg. Sweet Corn 83% planted, 85% 2009, 80% avg. Potatoes condition 6% fair, 75% good, 19% excellent. Dry Beans 93% planted, 97% 2009, 94% avg. Alfalfa 75% first cutting, 68% 2009, 54% avg.; condition 1% poor, 12% fair, 65% good, 22% excellent. Spring Wheat 80% jointing, 18% 2009, 33% avg.; 20% heading, 0% 2009, 4% avg. Barley 80% jointing, 13% 2009, 34% avg.; 23% heading, 0% 2009, 4% avg. Oats 87% jointing, 40% 2009, 50% avg. Sugarbeet condition 6% fair, 74% good, 20% excellent. Canola condition 19% poor, 37% fair, 40% good, 4% excellent. Green peas condition 4% fair, 64% good, 32% excellent. Sunflower condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 77% good, 12% excellent. Heavy rains and cool temperatures prevailed throughout the state. As of June 13, precipitation was .80 inch above normal statewide. Severe thunderstorms on June 10-11 produced some of the largest precipitation levels of the year, saturating soils and causing standing water in some low areas. Despite wet conditions the first half of the month, crop condition ratings remained above 90 percent good to excellent for most crops.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 9% very short, 40% short, and 51% adequate. Corn 100% emerged, 100% 2009,

100% avg.; 59% silked, 50% 2009, 56% avg.; 7% dough, 1% 2009, 4% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 55% good, 23% excellent. Cotton 100% planted, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 97% emerged, 93% 2009, 97% avg.; 30% squaring, 11% 2009, 26% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 58% good, 24% excellent. Peanuts 95% planted, 97% 2009, 79% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 100% good, 0% excellent. Rice 100% planted, 99% 2009, 100% avg.; 99% emerged, 95% 2009, 99% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 58% good, 29% excellent. Sorghum 100% planted, 97% 2009, 99% avg.; 97% emerged, 87% 2009, 96% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 31% fair, 64% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans 99% planted, 96% 2009, 99% avg.; 96% emerged, 89% 2009, 95% avg.; 19% blooming, 18% 2009, 37% avg.; 0% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 57% good, 20% excellent. Winter Wheat 100% mature, 100% 2009, 99% avg.; 75% harvested, 77% 2009, 78% avg.; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 21% excellent. Hay (harvested-cool) 97%, 97% 2009, 98% avg.; (harvested-warm) 32%, 24% 2009, 27% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 35% fair, 61% good, 3% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 65% planted, 32% 2009, 52% avg. Watermelons 100% planted, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 2% harvested, 0% 2009, 1% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 87% good, 5% excellent. Blueberries 0% very poor, 0% poor, 15% fair, 80% good, 5% excellent. Cattle 3% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 63% good, 10% excellent. Pasture 1% very poor, 6% poor, 44% fair, 40% good, 9% excellent. The once over abundant precipitation that mired the early planting season has all but vanished. Lack of moisture is now common in the western part of the state, and producers are turning on their irrigation if they have it. Overall, crops are handling the heat well, but farmers are still hopeful for the rains to return.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 49% adequate and 40% surplus. Spring tillage 96%, 94% 2009, 94% normal. Pasture condition 4% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, and 11% excellent. Rainfall averaged 1.67 inches during the week across the State. Continued wet conditions in the northern two-thirds of the State limited fieldwork in those areas. Temperatures 5 to 6 degrees above average in southern third, 2 to 4 degrees above average in remainder.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 4.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% last year; 5% short, 34% last year; 77% adequate, 57% last year; 18% surplus, 3% last year. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 7% last year; 9% short, 34% last year; 77% adequate, 56% last year; 11% surplus, 3% last year. Winter wheat 59% boot stage, 64% last year. Winter wheat 3% headed 12% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% last year; 4% poor, 8% last year; 22% fair, 36% last year; 51% good, 45% last year; 22% excellent, 8% last year. Barley 95% emerged, 93% last year. Barley 16% boot stage, 5% last year. Barley condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 1% poor, 2% last year; 18% fair, 26% last year; 57% good, 63% last year; 24% excellent, 9% last year. Camelina 95% planted, 99% last year. Camelina 93% emerged, 98% last year. Corn emerged 93%, 93% last year. Dry peas 96% emerged, 97% last year. Durum wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 0% poor, 6% last year; 19% fair, 21% last year; 57% good, 55% last year; and 24% excellent, 18% last year. Durum wheat 91% planted, 98% last year. Durum wheat emerged 78%, 91% last year. Lentils emerged 87%, 94% last year. Mustard seed emerged 89%, 100% last year. Oats 96% planted, 99% last year. Oats emerged 88%, 92% last year. Oats 4% boot stage, 5% last year. Oats condition 0% very poor, 1% last year; 1% poor, 4% last year; 20% fair, 24% last year; 70% good, 56% last year; and 9% excellent, and 15% last year. Spring wheat 94% emerged, 97% last year. Spring wheat 6% boot stage, 5% last year. Spring wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% last year; l% poor, 3% last year; 19% fair, 24% last year; 64% good, 66% last year; 16% excellent, 6% last year. The state received considerable amounts of moisture over the past week, with several stations reporting over one inch accumulated. St. Marie received the most weekly accumulated precipitation with 2.01 inches. Highs were mostly in the low to mid 70s, and lows mostly in the upper 30s. Superior recorded the highest temperature in the state at 84, and Choteau, Cascade, and Wisdom tied for the weekly low at 29 degrees. Cattle and calves moved to summer ranges 84%, 92% last year. Sheep and lambs moved to summer ranges 79%, 89% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 1% very poor, 2% last year; 3% poor, 7% last year; 18% fair, 31% last year; 58% good, 44% last year; 20% excellent, 16% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 67% adequate, 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 80% adequate, 19% surplus. Both topsoil and subsoil supplies are well above year ago and average. Winter wheat 14% turning color, 14% 2009, 31% avg. Dry beans 69% planted, 67% 2009, 75% avg. Alfalfa conditions 2% poor, 13% fair, 72% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting 65% complete, 62% 2009,66% avg. Wild hay conditions 1 % poor, 9% fair, 77% good, 13% excellent. Temperatures for the week averaged 2 degrees below normal, with highs in the lower 90's and lows in the mid-forties. Heavy rainfall of 5 to 6 inches common in central and northeastern counties during week. Heavy flooding reported in lowland areas. Rainfall totals are now above normal in all districts for the growing season (starting April 1). Warm temperatures and dry conditions needed to access fields and dry muddy feedlots. The precipitation halted fieldwork and made drydown of cut hay next to impossible. Hail again reported in a number of areas. Pasture and range conditions continue well above last year and average.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Following a week of above normal temperatures the climate moderated to near normal. Partly cloudy and breezy conditions were common. Las Vegas recorded a high of 106 degrees and Tonopah hit 92 degrees. The other monitored stations recorded highs in the eighties. Less than one tenth inch of precipitation was recorded by all stations. Mountain snow melt resulted in greater river and stream flows and many mountain ranges still had plenty of snow. Pasture and range conditions are mostly in good condition and improving. Crop progress remained behind normal following the colder than normal spring season. Row crop conditions were generally good, but development a bit delayed. Alfalfa first cutting was completed in southern locations, well along in the Smith and Mason valleys, and gaining momentum in Fallon, Lovelock and Winnemucca. Other hay harvest progress mirrored that of alfalfa. Small grains were in good to excellent condition. Corn and potato fields were well established. Range livestock were foraging seasonal pastures and range. Concerns remain over surface irrigation water supplies in Lovelock, but most other areas had adequate supplies forecast. Main farm and ranch activities included weed and pest control, irrigating, equipment maintenance, and livestock rotation.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 5.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 12% short, 78% adequate, and 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 80% adequate, and 8% surplus. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 70% good, and 9% excellent. Maine Potatoes 90% emerged, 30% 2009, 40% average; condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 100% emerged, 99% 2009, 85% average; condition good. Rhode Island Potatoes 100% emerged, 90% 2009, 90% average; condition good/excellent. Maine Oats 100% emerged, 95% 2009, 85% average; condition good/excellent. Maine Barley 100% emerged, 90% 2009, 85% average; condition good/excellent. Field Corn 95% planted, 90% 2009, 90% average; 80% emerged, 80% 2009, 75% average; condition good/excellent in Vermont, good/fair in Maine, and good elsewhere. Sweet Corn 85% planted, 85% 2009, 80% average; 70% emerged, 65% 2009, 60% average; condition good. Shade Tobacco 100% transplanted, 100% 2009, 99% average; condition good/fair. Broadleaf Tobacco 60% transplanted, 70% 2009, 70% average; condition good in Massachusetts, good/fair in Connecticut. First Crop Hay 60% harvested, 45% 2009, 35% average; condition good/fair. Second Crop Hay <5% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% average; condition good/excellent in Massachusetts, good elsewhere. Apples Petal Fall; Fruit Set average in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, average/below average elsewhere. Fruit Size Below average in Maine, average in Rhode Island and Connecticut, average/above average elsewhere; condition: fair/poor in Connecticut and Maine, good/fair elsewhere. Peaches Petal Fall; Fruit Set: average/below average in Connecticut and New Hampshire, average elsewhere; Fruit Size: Average/above average in New Hampshire, average elsewhere; condition: poor in Connecticut, good/fair elsewhere. Pears Petal Fall; Fruit Set average to below average in Connecticut and New Hampshire, average elsewhere; Fruit Size below average/average in Connecticut and average elsewhere; condition fair/poor in Connecticut, good elsewhere. Strawberries Petal Fall; 25% harvested, 10% 2009, 5% average; Fruit Set average/below average in Connecticut and Maine, average elsewhere; Fruit Size average/below average in Connecticut, Maine, and Vermont, average elsewhere; condition good/fair. Massachusetts Cranberries Early Bloom to Full Bloom; condition good. Highbush Blueberries <5% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% average; Fruit Set average; Fruit Size: average to below average in Connecticut, average elsewhere; condition fair/good in Connecticut and good elsewhere. Maine Wild Blueberries Petal Fall; Fruit Set above average/average condition excellent/good. The week began partly cloudy with average to below average daytime temperatures ranging from the mid-60s to mid-70s. Below average temperatures in the low 60s to mid-70s continued into the end of the week in New England. Rain showers arrived in New England on Wednesday and Thursday, with accumulations from 0.11 to 0.69 inches. Saturday saw showers throughout New England, dumping as much as 1.58 inches. In southern States, some localized spots reported lightning and small hail. The week ended humid with localized rain showers. Nighttime average temperatures for the week ranged from the mid-40s to mid-50s. Total rainfall for the week ranged from 0.15 to 2.08 inches. Many of the fields in Maine are still dry and in need of more showers. Farmers were busy fertilizing, weeding, irrigating fields, spreading manure, spraying herbicides and fungicides, planting field corn, late season vegetables, and harvesting vegetable crops and dry hay/haylage.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 90% adequate. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. There were measure amounts of rainfall during the week in most localities. Temperatures were variable across the Garden State. Field-corn planting was virtually complete and soybeans continued to emerge. Producers prepared for early wheat harvest. Hay cuttings continued when weather permitted. Cucumbers and snap beans were harvested in southern localities. Blueberry growers began picking early varieties and strawberry harvest progressed. Other activities included irrigating, spreading fertilizer, and spraying pesticides, and harvesting vegetables.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 47% short, 32% adequate. Wind damage 23% light, 12% moderate, 2% severe; with 37% of winter wheat crops damaged by wind. Alfalfa 3% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 61% good, 13% excellent; 96% of first cutting complete, 43% of second cutting complete. Corn 2% poor, 17% fair, 59% good, 22% excellent; 95% planted, 71% emerged. Cotton 6% poor, 32% fair, 62% good; 98% planted. Irrigated sorghum 21% fair, 79% good; 88% planted. Dry sorghum 50% fair, 50% good; 56% planted. Total sorghum 40% fair, 60% good, 67% planted. Irrigated winter wheat 20% fair, 63% good, 77% excellent; 30% harvested for grain. Dry winter wheat 8% poor, 30% fair, 62% good; 24% harvested for grain. Total winter wheat 5% poor, 26% fair, 62% good 7% excellent; 26% harvested for grain. Apple 10% poor, 40% fair, 50% good; 5% light fruit set, 85% average fruit set, 10% heavy fruit set. Chile 4% poor, 28% fair, 68% good; 100% planted. Lettuce 95% harvested. Peanut 21% fair, 79% good; 93% planted. Pecan 5% fair, 75% good, 20% excellent; 1% light nut set, 99% average nut set. Cattle 1% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 59% good, 3% excellent. Sheep 12% very poor, 18% poor, 28% fair, 38% good, 4% excellent. Range and pasture 7% very poor, 26% poor, 35% fair, 31% good, 1% excellent. Isolated showers and thunderstorms developed on Monday and Tuesday, some severe over eastern plains on Saturday. Some rainfall amounts, Santa Fe reported 0.53, Ruidoso and Los Alamos 0.10 and on Saturday, Raton reported 0.69 and 0.30 in Clayton. The temperatures were well above the average during the work-week with some cooler temperatures and breezy to windy conditions over the weekend.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Soil moisture 2% short, 68% adequate and 30% surplus. Pastures were rated 1% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 62% good, and 14% excellent. Wheat condition 2% poor, 10% fair, 63% good, and 25% excellent. Oats 17% fair, 68% good, 15% excellent. Hay 3% poor, 15% fair, 61% good, 21% excellent. Corn 98% planted, 96% 2009, 96% average. Soybeans 83% planted, 93% 2009, 89% average. Dry beans 44% planted. Alfalfa 1st cutting 78%. Clover-timothy hay 63% harvested. Grass silage 83% harvested. Apples 11% poor, 3% fair, 86% good. Grapes 2% poor, 5% fair, 59% good, 34% excellent. Peaches 27% poor, 4% fair, 47% good, 22% excellent. Pears 82% poor, 3% fair, 15% good. Sweet cherries 53% poor, 12% fair, 34% good, 1% excellent. Tart cherries 19% poor, 40% fair, 40% good, 1% excellent. Strawberries 12% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 1% excellent. In the Lake Ontario fruit region, raspberries were blooming. On Long Island, bloom quickly progressed to fruit set in virtually every variety in vineyards. Lettuce 55% planted. Onions 100%; Sweet corn 70%; Snap beans 35%; Cabbage 74%; Tomatoes 62%. Lettuce condition 77% good, 23% excellent. Onions 1% fair, 98% good, 1% percent. Sweet corn 1% poor, 4% fair, 56% good, 39% excellent. Temperatures for the week were slightly below normal ranging from the mid 50s to the upper 60s. Precipitation varied throughout the state as scattered showers and isolated thunderstorms affected some areas.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.8. Soil moisture 6% very short, 17% short, 70% adequate and 7% surplus. Activities for the week included the harvesting of small grains such as barley, oats and wheat. Average temperatures were well above normal, ranging from 69 to 80 degrees.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 78% adequate, and 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 79% adequate, and 19% surplus. Barley 40% jointed, 7% 2009, 39% avg.; 3% boot, 0% 2009, 9% avg.; 0% headed, 0% 2009, 2% average. Durum wheat 95% planted, 99% 2009, 100% avg.; 85% emerged, 89% 2009, 94% avg.; 13% jointed, 5% 2009, 21% avg.; 1% boot, 0% 2009, 4% avg.; condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 87% good, 3% excellent. Spring wheat 39% jointed, 9% 2009, 42% avg.; 6% boot, 0% 2009, 12% avg.; 1% headed, 0% 2009, 2% average. Oats 32% jointed, 17% 2009, 45% avg.; 1% boot, 0% 2009, 13% average. Canola 96% emerged, 66% 2009, 92% avg.; 37% rosette, 7% 2009, 27% avg.; 1% blooming, 0% 2009, 3% avg.; condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 79% good, 11% excellent. Dry edible beans 95% planted, 84% 2009, 92% avg.; 68% emerged, 36% 2009, 63% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 69% good, 14% excellent. Dry edible peas 7% flowering, 5% 2009, 8% avg.; condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 77% good, 13% excellent. Flaxseed 95% planted, 93% 2009, 98% avg.; 80% emerged, 69% 2009, 88% avg.; condition 10% fair, 84% good, 6% excellent. Potatoes 85% emerged, 34% 2009, 67% average; condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 13% fair, 60% good, 21% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 13% fair, 58% good, 21% excellent. Sunflowers 46% emerged, 32% 2009, 58% average. Post emergence spraying for broadleaf weeds and wild oats, 50% and 56% complete, respectively. Stockwater supplies 1% short, 87% adequate, 12% surplus. Hay condition 1% poor, 8% fair, 75% good, 16% excellent. Alfalfa hay first cutting 7% complete. Other hay cutting 3% complete. Cool, damp weather hampered fieldwork throughout much of the state. Reporters commented that limited progress was made in spraying weeds and haying.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 1.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 42% adequate, 58% surplus. Apples 2% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 61% good, 17% excellent. Peaches 3% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 14% excellent. Corn 1% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 51% good, 14% excellent; 97% emerged, 96% 2009, 98% avg. Hay 2% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 48% good, 10% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 65% good, 17% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 57% good, 9% excellent. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 18% excellent. Soybeans 2% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, 11% excellent. Soybeans 86% planted, 96% 2009, 98% avg.; 77% emerged, 80% 2009, 88% avg. Strawberries 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent; 71% harvested, 64% 2009, 52% avg. Winter wheat 2% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 48% good, 18% excellent; 62% turning color, 23% 2009, 28% avg. Oats 61% headed, 42% 2009, 45% avg. Alfalfa hay 75% 1st cutting, 78% 2009, 79% avg. Alfalfa hay 2% 2nd cutting, 2% 2009, 3% avg. Other hay 58% 1st cutting, 62% 2009, 64% avg. Cucumbers 77% planted, 79% 2009, 69% avg. Processing tomatoes 70% planted, 86% 2009, 89% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Temperatures soared while rainfall remained scarce. All nine districts experienced hot temperatures with four of the nine districts reaching 90 degrees or more. There was minimal precipitation received across the state as only three of the nine districts received more than an inch of rainfall with the North Central receiving the most at 2.25 inches. The dry weather that was persistent throughout most of the State enabled wheat producers to continue to harvest aggressively with few delays. Top soil moisture conditions were mostly rated in the adequate to short range and subsoil moisture conditions were mostly rated in the adequate to short range. There were 5.4 days suitable for field work. Wheat harvest continues as a result of the hot and dry temperatures. Wheat in the soft dough stage of development reached 95 percent complete by week's end, a three point increase from the previous week, but four points behind normal. By Sunday, 38 percent of the State's wheat had been harvested, a 26 point increase from the previous week, but eight points behind normal. Rye in the soft dough stage of development was virtually complete Sunday, while 38 percent of rye had been harvested, a 32 point increase from the previous week, and six points ahead of normal. Oats jointing was virtually complete by week's end. Oats in the soft dough stage of development reached 85 percent complete, a 13 point increase from the previous week, but two points behind normal. Sixty- nine percent of oats were harvested by week's end, a 36 point increase from the previous week. Row crop conditions continue to be rated mostly in the good to fair range. Virtually all of the State's corn had emerged by week's end. Virtually all sorghum seedbed preparations were completed by Sunday. Seventy-two percent of the crop had been planted, up two points from the previous week, and 18 points ahead of normal. Sixty-one percent of sorghum had emerged by Sunday, up 22 points from the previous week, and 23 points ahead of the five-year average. Soybean seedbed preparation was 92 percent complete by week's end. Seventy-five percent of soybeans were planted by Sunday, a seven point increase, while soybeans emerged reached 66 percent complete, a 16 point increase from the previous week. All peanuts were emerged by week's end. Cotton planted increased 13 points from the week prior to 95 percent complete, still nine points ahead of the five-year average. Cotton emerged reached 85 percent complete, a 21 point increase from the previous week, and 13 points ahead of normal. By week's end, mostly all the State's watermelon crop was planted. Watermelons running increased 17 points from the previous week to 80 percent, 12 points ahead of normal. Conditions of both alfalfa and other hay continued to be rated mostly in the good to fair range. First cuttings of alfalfa were virtually complete by Sunday. Seventy percent of alfalfa hay received a second cutting by Sunday, a 35 point increase from the previous week, and 20 points ahead of normal. First cuttings of other hay increased six points to reach 53 percent complete, four points behind normal. Pasture and range conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range, with 12 percent rated excellent. Livestock conditions rated mostly in the good to fair range. Prices for feeder

steers less than 800 pounds averaged $111 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $103 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 64% adequate, 32% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 66% adequate, 23% surplus. Alfalfa hay first cutting 50%, 61% 2009, 54% average. Winter wheat 80% headed, 94% 2009, 94% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Barley 97% emerged, 100% 2009, 99% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 59% good, 29% excellent. Spring wheat condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 48% good, 28% excellent. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 84% good, 0% excellent. Range, pasture 0% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 59% good, 20% excellent. Weather; By the end of the week the sun came out and warmed up most of Oregon. High temperatures ranged from 89 degrees in Hermiston down to 62 degrees in Crescent City. Low temperatures ranged from 29 degrees in Agency Lake, Christmas Valley and Redmond, up to 50 degrees in Portland. Temperatures exceeded 80 degrees for twenty-one of forty-three stations and four stations fell below freezing. Twenty-six stations had at least three days of rain, but only two stations had more than four days as conditions dried up by the weekend. Although the majority of stations reported greater than normal seasonal cumulative precipitation, most of South Central Oregon remained far behind on moisture. Klamath Falls struggles most with only 55 percent of normal precipitation for the season. Field Crops; The effect of a wet season so far on wheat varies greatly. Dryer areas were looking good, while the wheat in the south Willamette Valley suffered. Ryegrass pollination was spotty and fields were too wet. In dryer areas producers were able to cut hay; others waited, and some cut hay was too wet. Some Red clover for silage was swathed. Central Oregon bluegrass seed pollination began in earnest. Wet conditions so far have favored powdery mildew at the expense of bluegrass and carrots grown for seed. Vegetables; Lots of catch-up planting was being done. Recent and expected warmer weather should help get them off to a good start and others to catch up. Some fields of corn and squash sustained damage from high water. Poor stands of squash caused some producers to plow out fields. Truck gardens and farmers markets were active. Fruits and Nuts; Fruit sets were generally down, but should still produce with expected warmer weather. Growers were looking forward to dryer weather to spray fungicides. Strawberries were behind normal. Weather in previous weeks has caused some damage. Many varieties were starting to show at farmer's markets. Vineyards in Jackson and Washington counties benefited from the dryer weather this last week. Farmer's were flailing hazelnut orchards. Wasco cherries were hoping for continued dry weather. Nurseries and Greenhouses; Nurseries continued digging burlapped and balled shrubs, shipping potted plants, and setting out new stock. Greenhouses were also busy setting out new starts to garden centers. Livestock, Range and Pasture; The continued rain followed by warm weather has been great for grass growth. Livestock were enjoying plenty of forage even on dry land pastures and range. Livestock were in good condition across the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil moisture 8% short, 62% adequate, 30% surplus. Corn 96% emerged, 79% Pr. Yr., 85% Avg.; Height, 17 inches, 11 in. Pr. Yr., 12 in. Avg.; condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 60% good, 22% excellent. Wheat crop condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 64% good, 24% excellent Barley yellow 96%, 79% Pr. Yr., 84% Avg.; ripe 54%, 6% Pr. Yr., 20% Avg.; 9% harvested, 1% Pr. Yr., 3% Avg. Winter Wheat yellow 37%, 42% Pr. Yr., 35% Avg. Oats 46% headed, 28% Pr. Yr., 30% Avg.; yellow 1%, 0% Pr. Yr., 0% Avg.; condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 63% good, 18% excellent. Soybeans 93% planted, 73% Pr. Yr., 85% Avg.; 74% emerged, 57% Pr. Yr., 63% Avg.l; condition 2% poor 19% fair, 62% good, 17% excellent Tobacco transplanted 95%, 75% pr. Yr., 80% Avg. Alfafa first cutting 77%, 77% Pr. Yr., 78% Avg.; second cutting 14%, 1% Pr. Yr., 3% Avg.; Stand condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 61% good, 25% excellent. Timothy/Clover first-cutting 54%, 46% Pr. Yr., 48% Avg.; Stand condition 2% poor, 13% fair, 59% good, 26% excellent. Quality of hay made 10% very poor, 8% poor, 24% fair, 44% good, 14% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 49% good, 27% excellent. Peach condition is 1% fair, 50% good, 49% excellent. Apple condition 4% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 22% excellent. Primary field activities were planting soybeans, sidedressing corn, and making hay baleage.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 7% very short, 44% short, 45% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 3% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 59% good, 3% excellent; 100% emerged, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; silked (tasseled) 55%, 39% 2009, 35% avg.; doughed 6%, 4% 2009, 3% avg.; 100% planted, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Soybeans 0% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 65% good, 2% excellent; 76% planted, 68% 2009, 71% avg.; 58% emerged, 54% 2009, 57% avg. Peanuts pegged 1%, 3% 2009, 4% avg. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 10% poor, 42% fair, 48% good, 0% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 9% poor, 50% fair, 41% good, 0% excellent; 100% emerged, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 100% headed, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 66% harvested, 48% 2009, 55% avg. Tobacco 0% very poor, 0% poor, 14% fair, 84% good, 2% excellent. Hay 0% very poor, 7% poor, 41% fair, 48% good, 4% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 78% good, 11% excellent. Snapbeans, fresh 0% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 77% good, 9% excellent. Cucumbers, fresh 0% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 74% good, 10% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 71% good, 0% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 75% good, 6% excellent. Cantelopes 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 71% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 80% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 100% headed, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; turning color 100%, 100% 2009, 99% avg.; ripe 97%, 95% 2009, 92% avg.; 55% harvested, 34% 2009, 46% avg. Tobacco transplanted 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Tobacco topped 20%, 9% 2009, 8% avg. Hay grain hay 98%, 100% 2009, 96% avg. Peaches harvested 17%, 12% 2009, 14% avg. Snapbeans, fresh harvested 32%, 41% 2009, 35% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; fresh harvested 56%, 30% 2009, 48% avg. Watermelons 8% harvested, 3% 2009, 3% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 15%, 17% 2009, 15% avg. Cantaloupes 99% planted, 99% 2009, 100% avg.; 5% harvested, 6% 2009, 7% avg. With the exception of a few spotty thundershowers, South Carolina observed mostly hot and dry weather this past week. Sunny days and above average temperatures removed surface soil moisture and had most farmers longing for more rain. Rainfall is needed shortly to avoid loss of crop condition and yield potential for some nonirrigated crops. South Carolina's soil moisture levels diminished. Fifty-five percent of the 2010 corn crop had silked and 6% had doughed by week's end. Corn conditions declined as hot temperatures caused some corn to twist in the field. Some corn growers were also concerned about high temperatures during the tasseling stage. Twenty percent of Tobacco had been topped, well ahead of historical figures. Tobacco conditions remain mostly good. Cotton had just begun to square and nearly all of the crop had been planted. Cotton maintained overall favorable conditions in the heat. Peanuts had just begun to peg and 99% of peanuts were reportedly planted. Seventy-six percent of Soybeans had been planted and 58% had emerged. Small grain harvest continued to progress well. Ninety-seven percent of both oats and winter wheat had ripened. Ninety-eight percent of grain hay had been harvested. Fifteen percent of tomatoes and 56% of cucumbers had been harvested. The melon harvest had just begun by week's end. Seventeen percent of peaches had been harvested.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 48% adequate, 49% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 53% adequate, 44% surplus. Winter wheat boot 96%, 91% 2009, 95% avg.; turning color 0%, 0% 2009, 6% avg. Barley 98% emerged, 99% 2009, 99% avg.; boot 25%, 51% 2009, 47% avg.; 13% headed, 16% 2009, 12% avg.; 1% poor, 32% fair, 60% good, 7% excellent. Oats 99% emerged, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; boot 42%, 52% 2009, 58% avg. Spring wheat boot 64%, 52% 2009, 59% avg.; 18% headed, 10% 2009, 16% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed once 62%, 50% 2009, 56% avg.; cultivated or sprayed twice 6%, 3% 2009, 6% avg. Average corn height (inches) 9 in., 6 in. 2009, 8 in. avg. Sorghum 38% emerged, 51% 2009, 43% avg. Sunflower 1% poor, 25% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 33%, 30% 2009, 34% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 69% good, 14% excellent. Other hay harvested 15%, 10% 2009, 12% avg. Feed supplies 2% short, 84% adequate, 14% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% short, 55% adequate, 44% surplus. Cattle condition 1% poor, 7% fair, 73% good, 19% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 5% fair, 64% good, 30% excellent. A mixture of cool temperatures and scattered showers was the theme for most of South Dakota last week. This left many areas with only 2.9 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending June 13.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 79% adequate, and 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% short, 81% adequate, and 10% surplus. Hay 79% first cutting, 85% 2009, 88% avg.; 1% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 9% excellent. Pastures 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 62% good, 15% excellent. Tobacco 82% transplanted, 81% 2009, 83% average. Winter Wheat 97% turning color, 98% 2009, 99% avg.; 74% ripe, 67% 2009, 71% avg.; 11% harvested, 14% 2009, 22% average. Farmers across the state saw more intermittent rain and warm temperatures as they turned their attention to harvesting wheat. Producers continued to plant soybeans, transplant tobacco, and harvest hay as local weather conditions allowed. In many areas, farmers have started to wrap up single-crop soybean planting. The warm, humid weather was very favorable for crop growth, particularly for the cotton and corn crops. Rainfall and storms have continued to interfere with hay harvest. Temperatures averaged about 5 to 6 degrees above normal. Precipitation levels were near average across the state.

TEXAS: Topsoil moisture was mostly short to adequate across the state. Wheat and oat conditions were mostly fair to good statewide. Statewide, corn condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Sorghum condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Statewide, rice condition was mostly good to excellent. Statewide, peanut condition was mostly fair to good. Range and pasture condition was mostly fair to good. The eastern and northern part of the state received up to 10 inches of rainfall while the rest of the state observed scattered showers. Wheat turned color and cotton progressed well due to warmer temperatures in parts of the Northern Plains. In the Low Plains, Cross Timbers and Edwards Plateau, wheat harvest was in full swing. In the Southern High Plains and Northern Low Plains, recently planted cotton progressed well. Cotton planting continued and early planted grain sorghum was damaged due to heat stress in parts of the Southern Low Plains. Pastures provided plentiful forage for cattle across the Plains and the southern part of the state. The first cutting of hay took place across most of the state. Pasture and hay meadows have responded well to the recent rainfall in the eastern and southern part of the state.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 5. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 15% short, 80% adequate, 4% surplus. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 81% adequate, and 13% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 0% very short, 4% short, 86% adequate, 10% surplus. Winter wheat 44% headed, 80% 2009, 74% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 11% poor, 23% fair, 47% good, 19% excellent. Spring wheat 13% headed, 17% 2009.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Barley 36% headed, 45% 2009.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 60% good, 29% excellent. Oats 90% emerged, 98% 2009, 93% avg.; 7% headed, 17% 2009. Corn 94% emerged, 92% 2009, 88% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 67% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 1st Cutting 33%, 50% 2009, 60% avg. Other Hay Cut 17%. Cattle and calves moved To Summer Range 71%, 81% 2009, 78% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 71% good, 18% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved To Summer Range 66%, 82% 2009, 80% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 64% good, 23% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 95% adequate, 0% surplus. Various weather conditions were seen across Utah. Generally, temperatures were below average and rainfall was well above average for this time of year. Soil moisture content increased from the previous week. Box Elder and Utah County small grains are still in good to excellent condition. Farmers have completed weed and pest control for winter crops, and are finishing these steps for spring seeded grains. There have been some reports of yellowing and stunting of dryland wheat in the Pocatello Valley, but the affected areas seem to be somewhat isolated. Cool and wet weather continue to slow corn progress. Most of the corn is less than six inches tall but has shown better color this past week. Farmers are harrowing or applying weed control and fertilizer to corn fields in preparation for the first irrigation. Farmers are irrigating alfalfa fields, some small grains, onions, and pastures. The first alfalfa cutting is approximately halfway complete. Some alfalfa has been bailed, but a good portion has been green chopped due to the poor drying conditions. Some fields are still in windrows. Cache County hay is mature and ready to cut, but most growers are patiently waiting for drier weather conditions before they begin cutting. Corn has emerged but is yellow and sickly looking. It will likely respond well to some days of warm sunshine. Wheat and barley have responded very well to the cool wet weather conditions. Growers are concerned about the possible outbreak of Yellow Stripe Rust in wheat. Cereal leaf beetles are also appearing, as are the alfalfa weevil. Morgan, Sevier, Duchesne, and Weber County's first crop of alfalfa has been damaged due to rain. Rich and Summit Counties have experienced flooding this past week. The wet weather is delaying crop progress. San Juan County wheat yields are expected to be below average. Poor fall stand establishment and winter kill are now more apparent. Wheat growth is approximately three weeks delayed due to cold weather. Most of Box Elder and Duchesne County cattle are on summer ranges and in good to excellent condition. The cool weather has allowed the grasses to grow and most of the ranges are in good condition despite the slow growing season brought on by an unusually cool spring. Some Cache County farmers are out of feed and have been doing some green chopping just to keep the cattle fed. Morgan County late snows and cold weather have resulted in a higher number of lamb deaths than normal. Millard County range conditions are excellent. Utah County producers continue to move livestock to summer ranges. Wayne and Piute County movement of cattle to summer ranges has been delayed.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 27% short, 66% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 24% short, 71% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture 1% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 7% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 17% excellent. Other Hay 3% very poor, 14% poor, 35% fair, 38% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 3% poor, 18% fair, 59% good, 20% excellent. Corn 2% silked; NA 2009; NA 5-yr avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 65% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans 70% planted; 54% 2009; 56% 5-yr avg.; 57% emerged; 44% 2009; 44% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat harvested 20%; 4% 2009; 10% 5-yr avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 58% good, 3% excellent. Barley 49% harvested; 18% 2009; 30% 5-yr avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 35% fair, 58% good, 4% excellent. Flue-cured tobacco 2% poor, 39% fair, 37% good, 22% excellent. Burley tobacco transplanted 96%; 86% 2009; 93% 5-yr avg.; 1% very poor, 8% fair, 86% good, 5% excellent. Dark Fire-cured tobacco 19% fair, 79% good, 2% excellent. Peanuts 100% planted; 100% 2009; 99% 5-yr avg.; 8% fair, 92% good. Cotton 100% planted; 100% 2009; 100% 5-yr avg.; squaring 1%; 0% 2009;3% 5-yr avg ; 10% fair, 69% good, 21% excellent. Summer Potatoes 25% fair, 75% good. Apples 11% very poor, 6% poor, 42% fair, 36% good, 5% excellent. Peaches 33% fair, 63% good, 4% excellent. Grapes 32% fair, 35% good, 33% excellent. Oats 6% poor, 40% fair, 54% good. The heat and humidity are becoming the norm across the state with hit and miss precipitation. The scattered showers throughout the state have improved the condition of most gardens, meadows, pastures, and row crop fields. Fields in areas not receiving rain are starting to show stress from the hot and dry conditions. Hay cutting is in full progress, while tobacco planting is finishing. Vegetables are growing at a fast rate with squash, cucumbers, and sweet corn slightly ahead of the pack. White potatoes, wheat, onions, and tomatoes are ready for harvest.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 56% adequate and 39% surplus. Stripe rust continued to be a concern throughout the wheat crops. In Walla Walla County, farmers were split on whether or not to spray because of the winter wheat maturity and low bushel price. In Whitman County, there were several thousand acres contracted to be flown in the Oakesdale area alone. Spring wheat was reported to be in excellent shape. Many field crops were reported to be a week or two behind schedule. Standing water in the corn fields caused problems with late planting and growth. Despite much debate, hay producers have been working on their first cutting. The first cutting has seen a lot of rain damage. In the Yakima Valley, early cherry varieties, such as Chelan and Tieton, were harvested in the warmest areas. Cherry quality was compromised by precipitation and some crop losses were reported. Apples were beginning to size up nicely with Delicious varieties reaching 1.5 to 1.8 inches in diameter. Hand fruit thinning operations continued in peach, nectarine and high-value apple varieties. In some hop yards, plants reached 5 to 6 feet up the trellis. Flower blooms occurred in potato, squash and cucumber fields. In Pacific County, weather conditions were a concern for cranberry growers because of lack of bee activity and potential for fungus diseases. Several counties reported that the strawberry harvest had just begun. Range and pasture conditions 14% fair, 75% good and 11% excellent. Many eastern counties reported that forage was plentiful, livestock were on pasture feeds, and green chop operations continued. Shellfish growers planted oyster and clam seed. The harvest of triploid oysters and Manila clams continued.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 76% adequate and 22% surplus compared with 63% adequate and 37% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 13% short, 85% adequate, and 2% surplus compared with 3% short, 94% adequate and 3% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 7% short and 93% adequate compared to 5% short and 95% adequate last year. Corn conditions 1% poor, 14% fair, 67% good, and 18% excellent; 96% planted, 89% in 2009, 95% 5-year avg.; 76% emerged, 79% in 2009, 86% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions 12% fair, 68% good, and 20% excellent; 88% planted, 70% in 2009, 82% 5-year avg.; 82% emerged, 52% in 2009, 74% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 11% fair, 71% good and 18% excellent; 8% harvested, comparison data not available. Oats 2% poor, 36% fair, 59% good and 3% excellent; 98% emerged, 90% in 2009, 5-year average not available. Oats 53% headed, 25% in 2009, 34% 5-year avg. Hay 5% poor, 29% fair, 61% good and 5% excellent; First cutting was 33% complete, 26% in 2009, 44% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 35% fair, 57% good and 8% excellent. Peaches were 44% fair, 49% good and 7% excellent. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 22% fair, 73% good and 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 14% fair, 83% good and 2% excellent. Continued rains across the state aided crop development, while putting a "damper" on first cutting of hay. Farming activities included picking early garden crops, making hay when possible, scouting for pests and disease on crops, farm equipment maintenance, fencing repairs, and routine animal vaccinations.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 72% adequate, and 24% surplus. Average temperatures last week ranged from 3 degrees below normal to 2 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 69 to 75 degrees. Lows averaged

from 52 to 58 degrees. Precipitation ranged from 0.44 inches in Milwaukee to 2.27 inches in Green Bay. Corn emerged 98 percent complete and the average height of corn throughout the state was reported at 11 inches high. Soybeans planted was 97 percent complete and soybeans emerged was 85 percent complete. Oats headed was 38 percent complete. First cutting hay was 74 percent complete. The previous week brought moisture to most of the state leaving fields too wet to harvest any remaining first crop hay. The moisture also hindered growers from spraying for weed control. Crops responded well to the much needed moisture, but now warm temperatures and sunshine are needed to help crops continue to grow.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 63% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 8% short, 77% adequate, 12% surplus. Barley progress 90% emerged, 50% jointed, 6% boot. Oats progress 95% planted, 81% emerged, 44% jointed, 11% boot. Spring wheat progress 100% emerged, 72% jointed, 11% boot. Winter wheat progress 99% jointed, 88% boot, 34% headed. Dry beans progress 83% planted, 43% emerged. Corn progress 98% planted, 93% emerged. Corn average height 4.0 inches. Sugar beet progress 72% emerged. Alfalfa harvested 4% first cutting. Other hay harvest 2% first cutting. Barley condition 30% fair, 68% good, 2% excellent. Oats condition 31% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Spring wheat condition 25% fair, 43% good, 32% excellent. Winter wheat condition 10% fair, 87% good, 3% excellent. Sugar beet condition 20% fair, 79% good, 1% excellent. Corn condition 12% poor, 48% fair, 40% good. Alfalfa condition 1% poor, 24% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Other hay condition 3% poor, 19% fair, 73% good, 5% excellent. Range flock ewes lambed 90%.Lamb losses 20% light, 79% normal, 1% heavy. Cattle moved to summer pastures 84%.Sheep moved to summer pastures 71%.Stock water supplies 1% short, 82% adequate, 17% surplus. Range and pasture condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, 18% excellent. Moisture was the comment of the week across most of the state and because it was paired with cooler temperatures, crop and grass growth has been delayed. Some counties are beginning to feel the need for webbed feet as Carbon, Freemont, and Unita Sweetwater Counties all reported flooding. Rivers such as the Platte, Encampment, Little Snake, Medicine Bow, Big and Little Laramie, and Rock Creek are all reported to have covered pastures and hay meadows with their flood waters. The extent of the damage is still unknown, as waters continue to run high. Crook and Weston counties are also reporting small grasshoppers (1/4 inch), but the cooler weather seems to have held off any large hatchings thus far. Activities field work, moving livestock to summer pasture.

International Weather and Crop Summary

June 6 - 12, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Drier weather in eastern Europe provided a welcomed reprieve from recent flooding, while locally heavy rain was mostly beneficial for winter crops in northwestern growing areas.

WESTERN FSU: Dry, hot weather reduced soil moisture and increased stress on reproductive to filling small grains.

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

MIDDLE EAST: Strong storms across northern growing areas hampered winter grain maturation and harvesting.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Dry weather favored winter grain harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers progressed farther north, prompting widespread planting of rice, cotton, and oilseeds.

EAST ASIA: Widespread rainfall favored summer crops across the southern half of China, while hot, dry weather stressed early vegetative corn and soybeans in the northeast.

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

AUSTRALIA: In western and southeastern Australia, showers benefited some winter crops, but many areas remained mostly dry, favoring winter grain planting and other fieldwork.

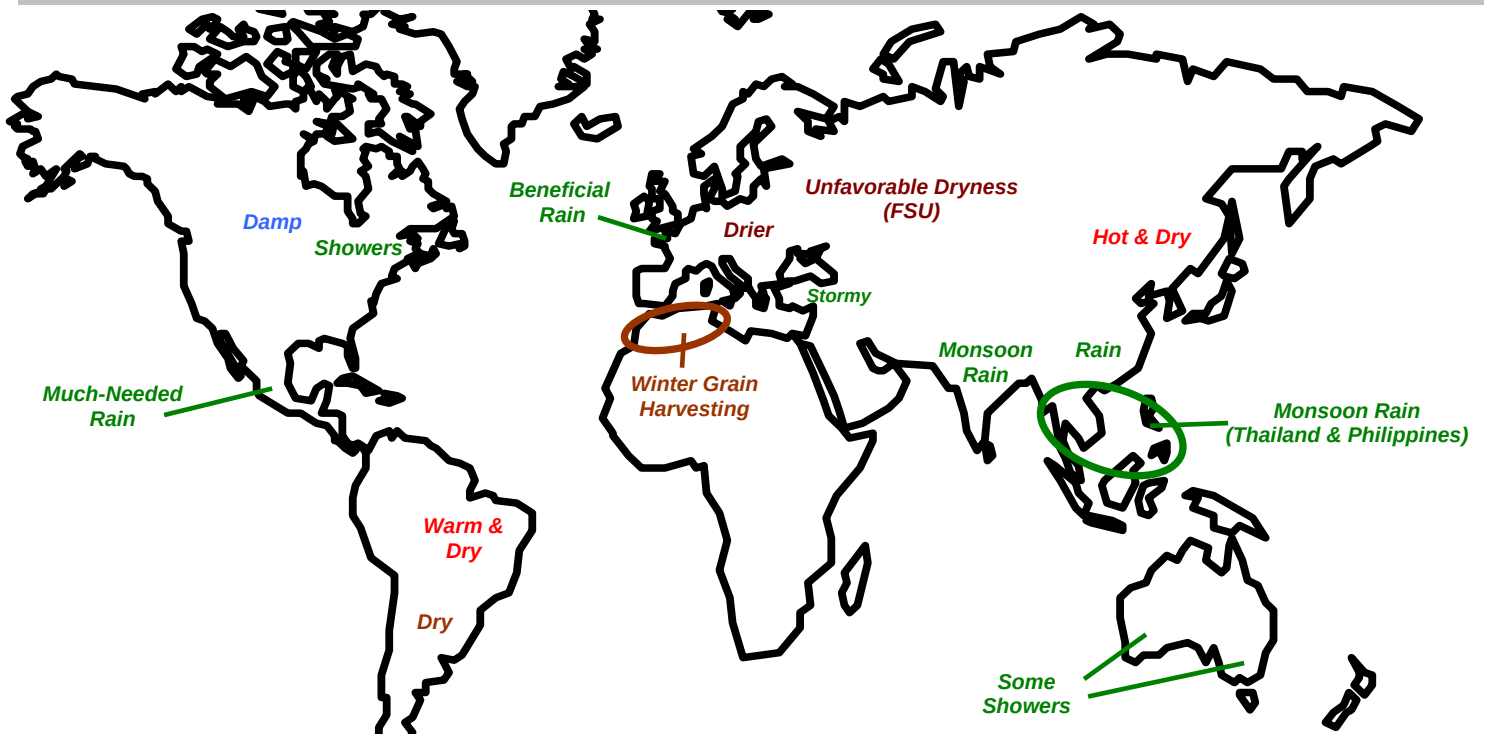
ARGENTINA: Dry weather promoted corn and soybean harvesting, but moisture remained limited in some areas for winter wheat.

BRAZIL: In southern growing areas, sunny, albeit cool weather fostered growth of wheat and corn after a period of wetness.

MEXICO: Rain increased moisture for germination of corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Lingering wetness slowed the final stages of spring crop planting.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Cool, showery weather increased moisture for wheat, pastures, and summer crops but delays in fieldwork were likely.



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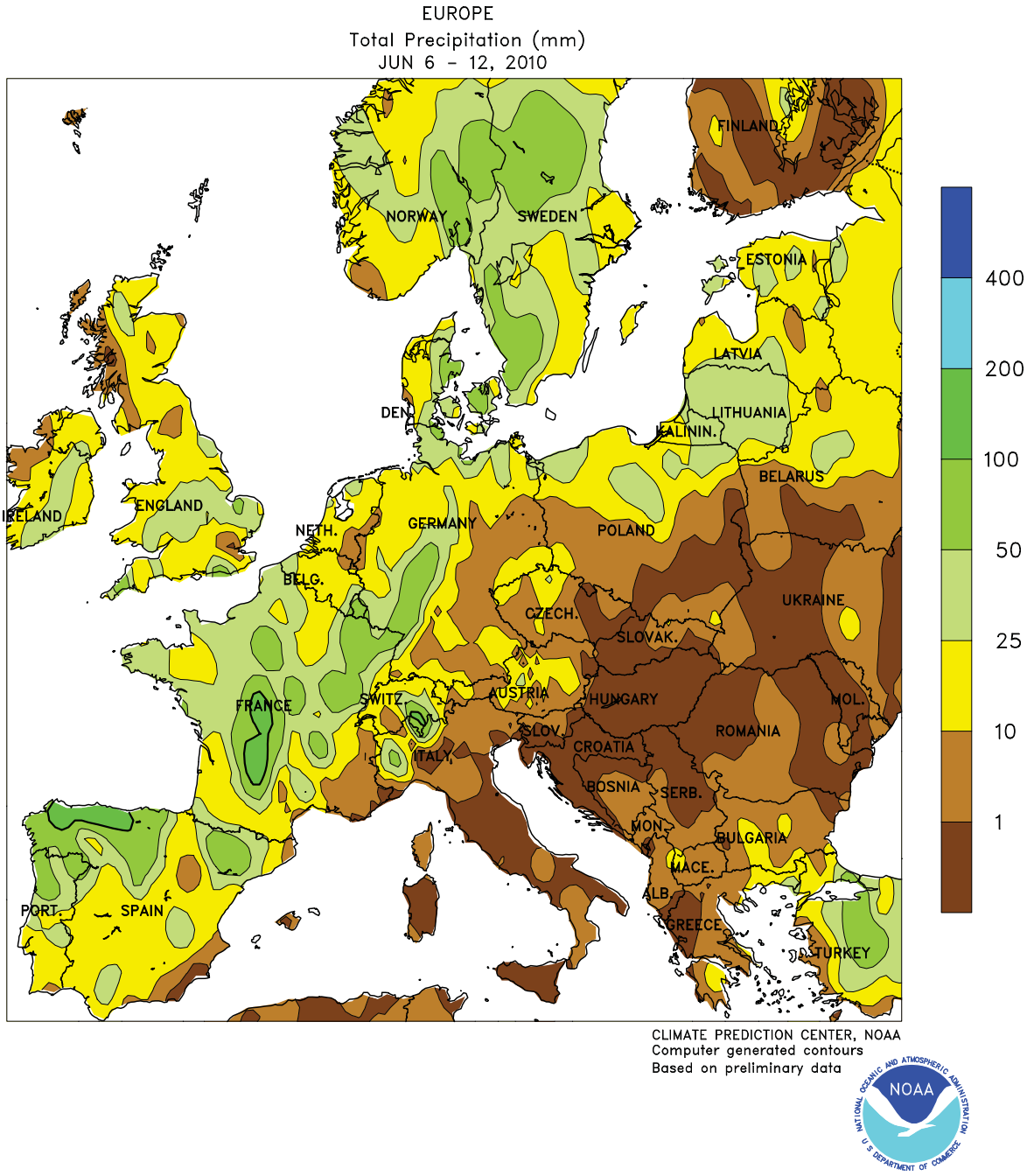
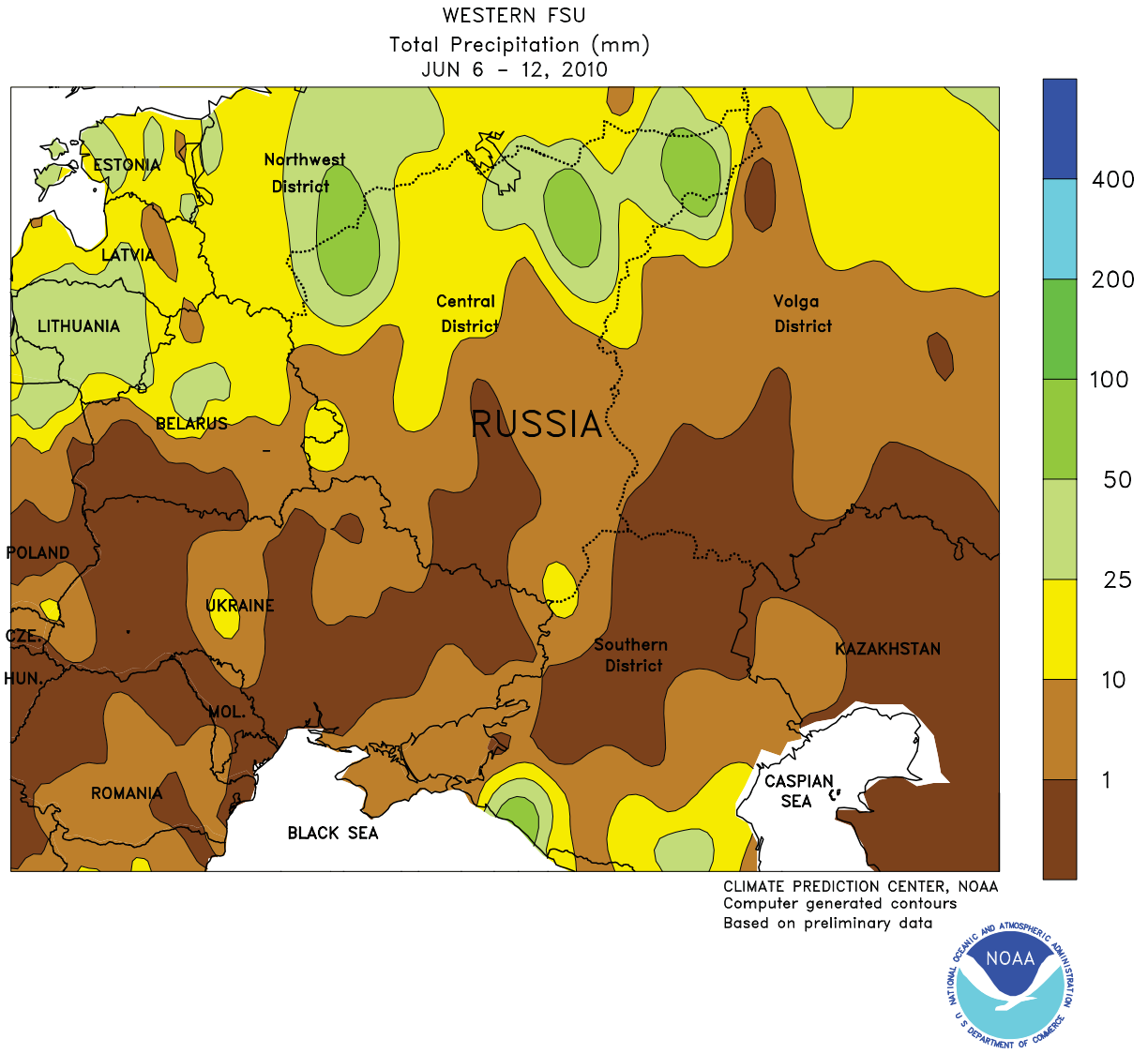


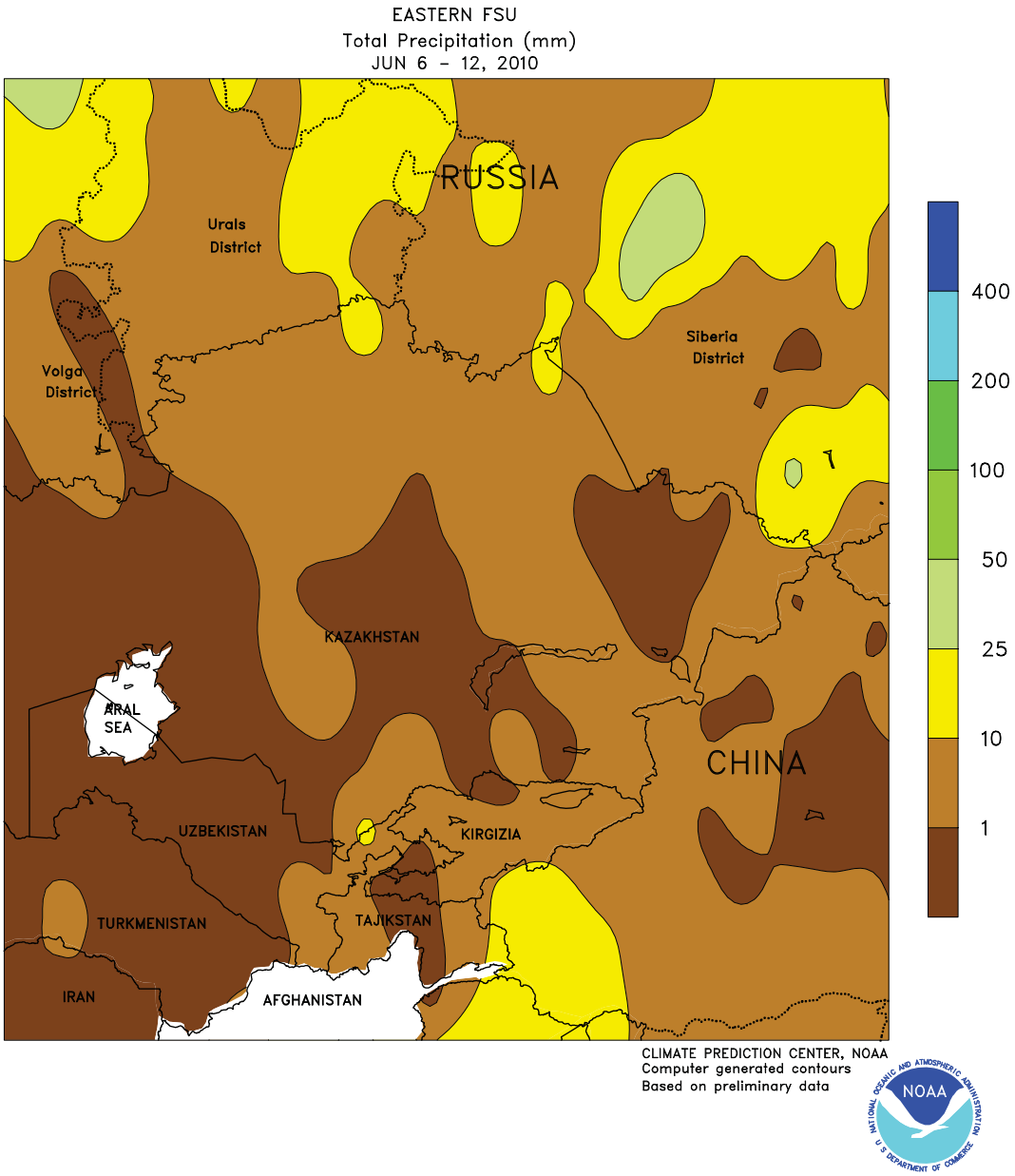
EUROPE

Favorably drier weather in eastern Europe contrasted with beneficial rainfall in northwestern crop districts. On the heels of last week's flooding, high pressure provided sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (3-9 degrees C above normal) from southern Poland into the Balkans. The respite from several weeks of heavy rain allowed saturated fields to drain and producers to resume fieldwork. Despite pockets of damage, prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds remained mostly favorable over much of central and eastern Europe. Meanwhile, a slow-moving Atlantic storm system triggered locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (15-150 mm) across England, France, Germany, and northern Poland. While the rain was beneficial for reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds, severe weather (over 300 reports of heavy downpours, damaging winds, large hail, and tornadoes) from France into northern Poland caused localized damage to crops and infrastructure. In Spain, where winter wheat has likely neared or reached maturity, locally heavy rain (25-130 mm) over northern crop areas was detrimental to winter crop dry down and harvesting. Showers in central and southern Spain (10-30 mm) were less disruptive to fieldwork and were generally beneficial for vegetative to reproductive corn and sunflowers.



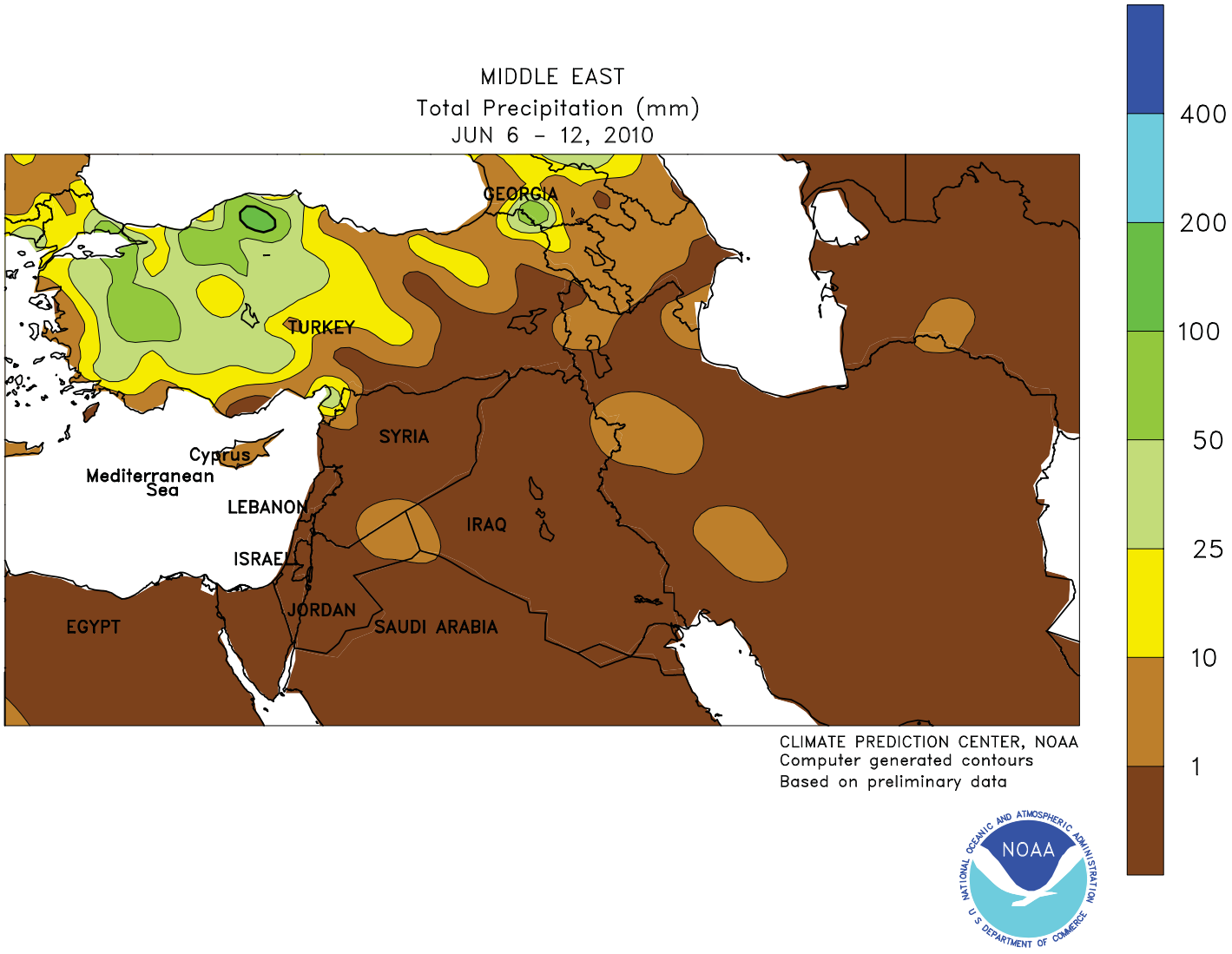
WESTERN FSU

Hot, dry conditions overspread much of the region, although rain persisted in northern-most crop areas. Daytime highs surged into the lower to middle 30s (degrees C) from Ukraine and Belarus into Kazakhstan and southern portions of the Volga District, favoring a rapid pace of fieldwork but increasing stress on reproductive to filling winter and spring grains. Consequently, soil moisture was in short supply in southern portions of the Volga District and northern Kazakhstan; rain will be needed soon in these areas to maintain current yield prospects for wheat and barley. Despite sunny skies and temperatures averaging up to 6 degrees C above normal, soil moisture remained adequate for winter crops in Ukraine and the Southern District due to recent, locally heavy rainfall. In contrast, moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-55 mm) persisted over northern portions of the region, maintaining favorable conditions for vegetative to reproductive small grains.



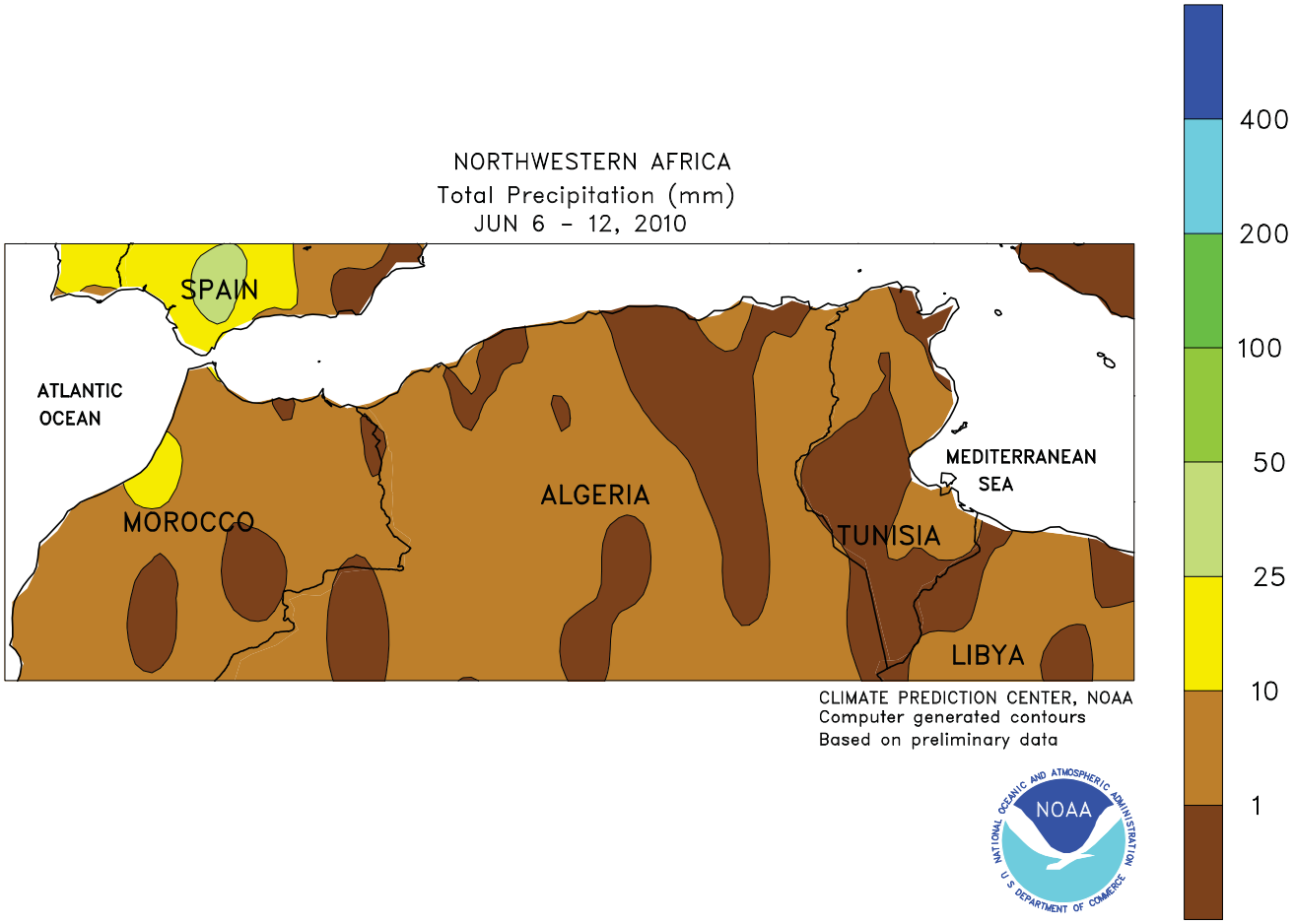
EASTERN FSU

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather prevailed over primary spring grain districts, although favorable showers continued over eastern-most growing areas. Rain totaled less than 10 mm across much of northern Kazakhstan and southern portions of the Urals and Siberia Districts, reducing soil moisture for vegetative spring grains and reproductive to filling winter crops. However, moderate to locally heavy showers (10-45 mm) were reported across the eastern Urals and northern and eastern portions of the Siberia District, aiding prospects for spring grains and summer crops. Dry weather returned to southern cotton areas, where recent late-season rainfall boosted soil moisture reserves for planting and establishment. Above-normal temperatures (1-4 degrees C above normal) and summer-like heat (daytime highs in the middle and upper 30s) along the Kazakhstan-Russian border increased crop-water demands, although spring wheat had not yet reached the temperature-sensitive heading stage.



MIDDLE EAST

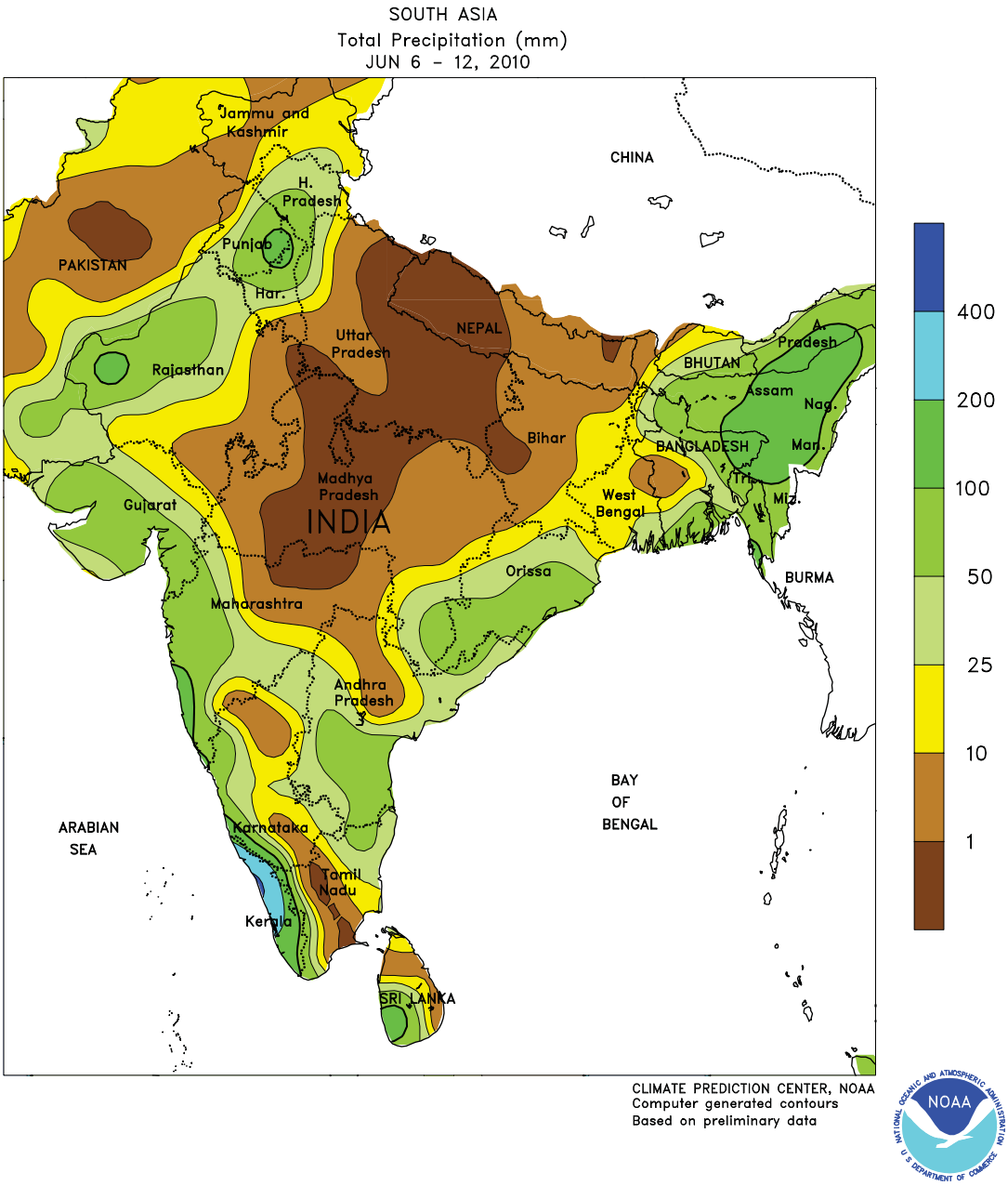
Heavy rain was untimely for northern winter grain maturation, while dry weather promoted winter wheat harvesting over central and southern growing areas. Locally heavy late-season showers and thunderstorms (25-140 mm) across central and western Turkey hampered winter wheat and barley maturation and harvesting. In addition, some of the storms produced strong winds and large hail, causing localized damage to crops and infrastructure. In contrast, seasonably dry, hot weather (daytime highs in the upper 30s to upper 40s degrees C) accelerated winter crop harvesting from the eastern Mediterranean coast into Iran.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

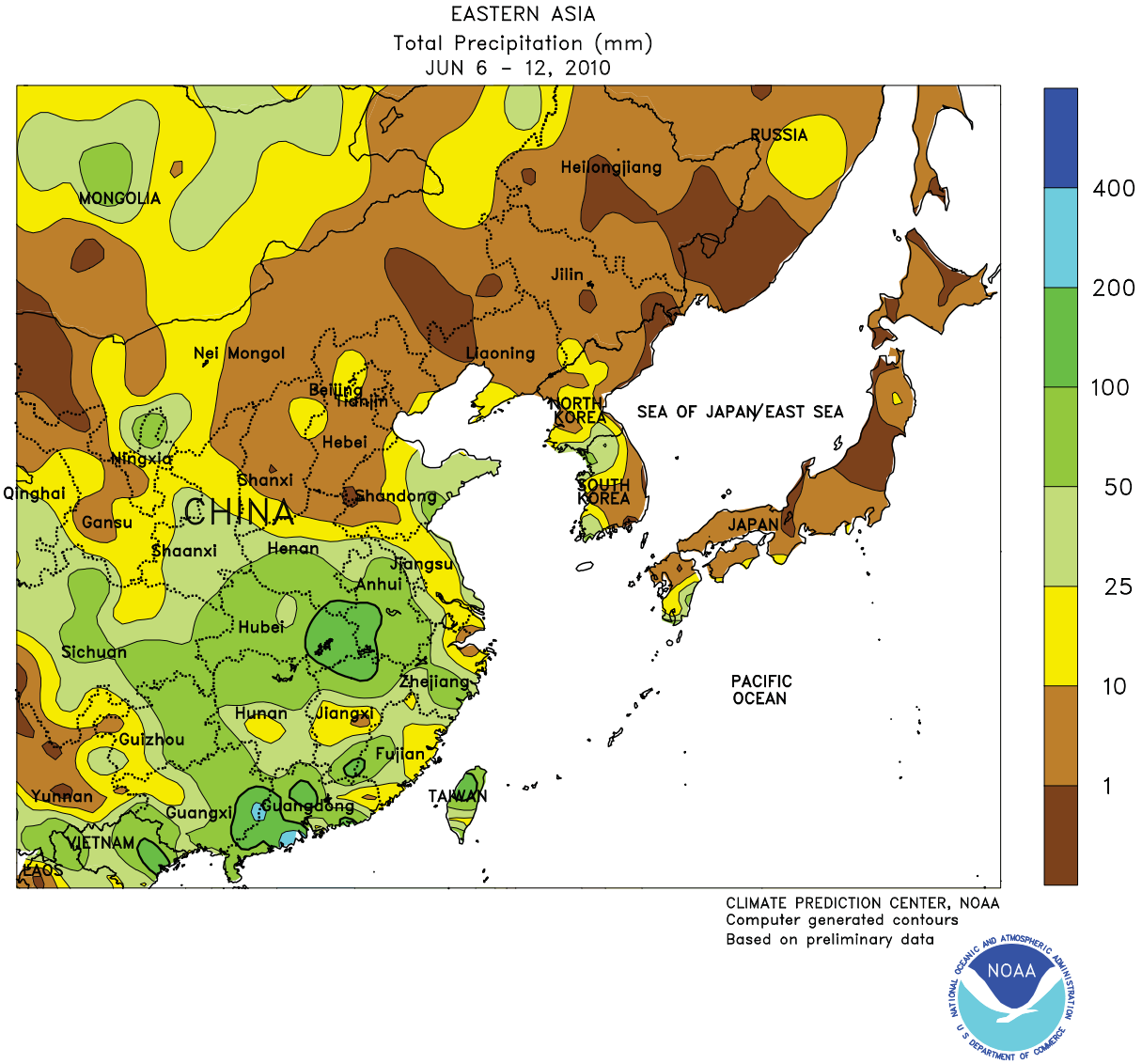
Mostly dry weather continued over the region, although a few showers slowed fieldwork. Sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures (1-3 degrees C above normal) promoted winter grain harvesting. However, showers (2-17 mm) developed over Morocco, causing isolated fieldwork delays.

This will be the last weekly summary of the season. Weekly coverage will resume in autumn, 2010.



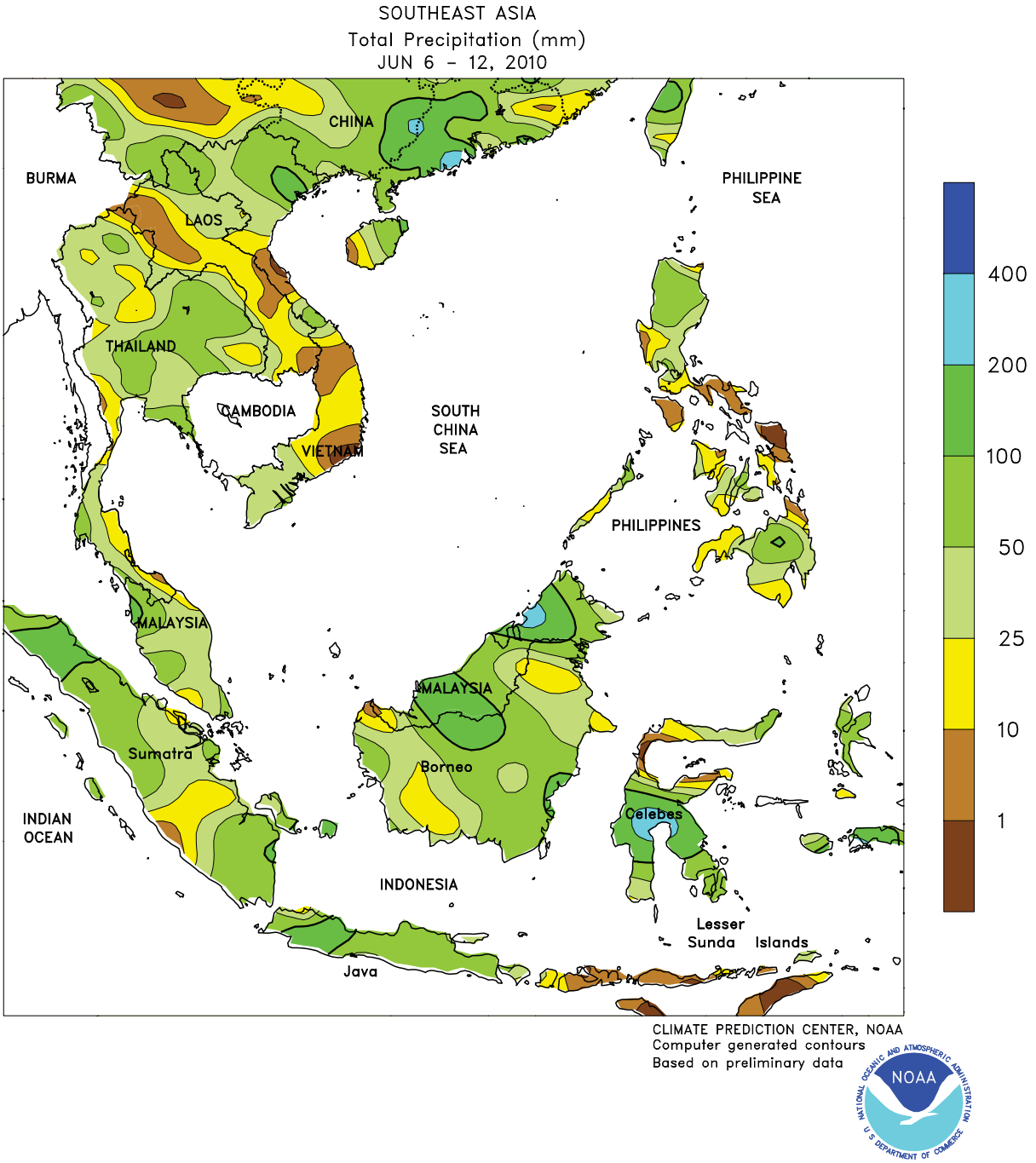
SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon progressed, bringing 25 to over 50 mm of rain as far north as Maharashtra in the west and West Bengal in the east. The increase in soil moisture prompted widespread planting of rice in the east and oilseeds in the west as well as cotton across most southern provinces. The remnants of Tropical Cyclone Phet spawned widespread showers in southeastern Pakistan and throughout much of western and northern India. The rainfall brought an unseasonably early boost to soil moisture and may have encouraged early planting of cotton and oilseeds. In addition, the rain lowered temperatures, providing a break from the record heat that has persisted since March. Meanwhile, seasonably dry weather prevailed on the Gangetic Plain and into Madhya Pradesh. Irrigation supplies remained adequate in the Ganges River Basin for rice transplanting to begin, while farmers await the onset of rain in central India before beginning soybean and cotton planting. Temperatures remained 1 to 5 degrees C above normal in areas that had yet to receive substantial rain, with maximum temperatures continuing to surpass 40 degrees C across a wide swath of India and Pakistan. In far eastern areas, rainfall (25-50 mm) continued, albeit lighter in Bangladesh, while heavy showers (over 50 mm) prevailed for rice transplanting in Assam, India.



EASTERN ASIA

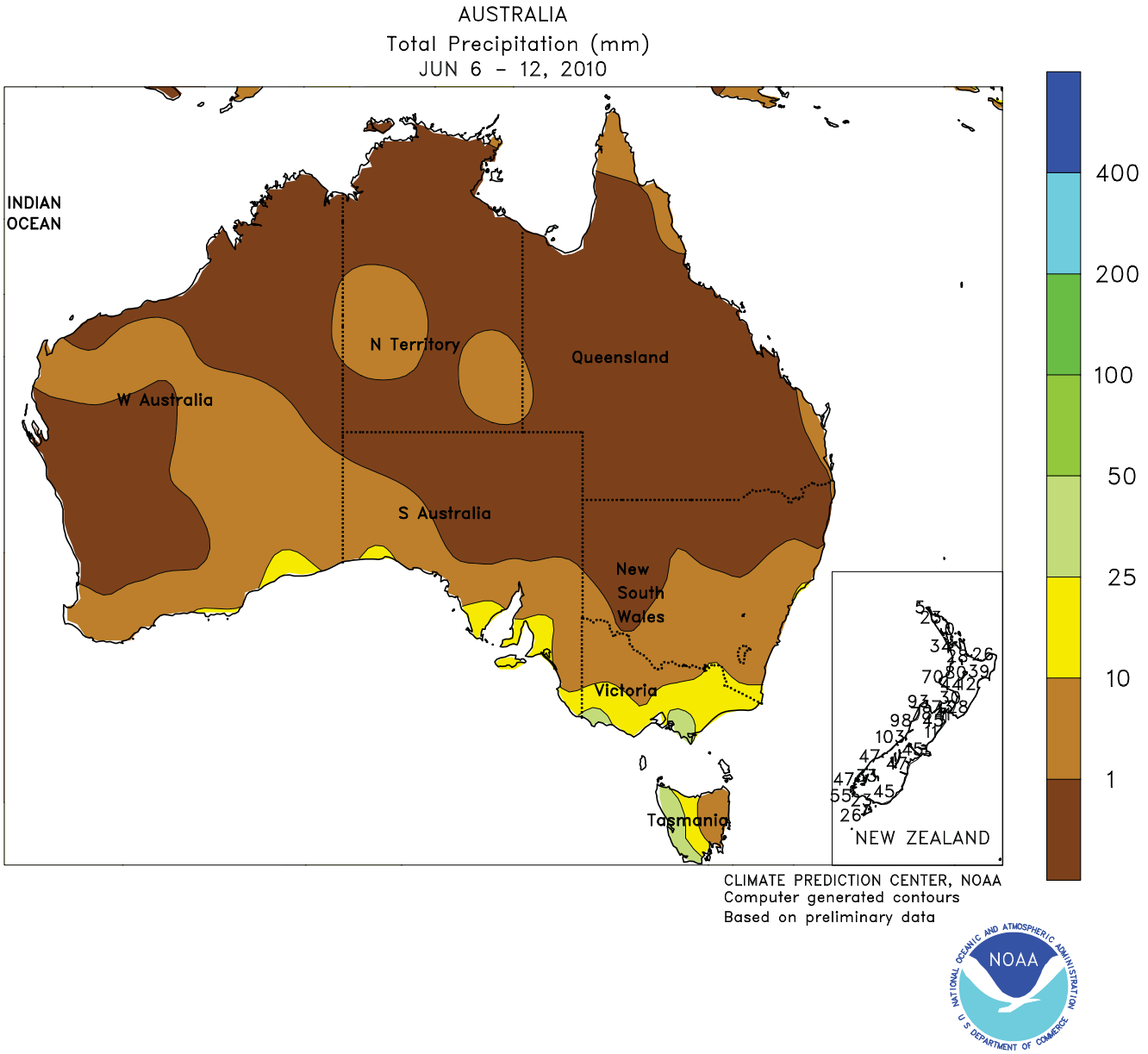
The monsoon overspread the southern half of eastern China, bringing heavy showers from the Yangtze River to the southern coast. Flooding occurred in sugarcane areas of Guangdong and Guangxi with over 100 mm of rain, while lighter, more beneficial rain (25-50 mm) prevailed in rice areas north of the Xi River. Across the Yangtze Valley and North China Plain, a midweek front brought over 50 mm of rain, maintaining abundant soil moisture for summer crops. For most of the period, however, sunny weather aided winter wheat harvesting and drydown across east-central China. Rainfall was generally light (less than 5 mm) and brief in Manchuria, where soils have become slightly dry in key western growing areas. Hot weather exacerbated the dryness and increased daytime wilting in young corn and soybean plants, with maximum temperatures over 35 degrees C.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

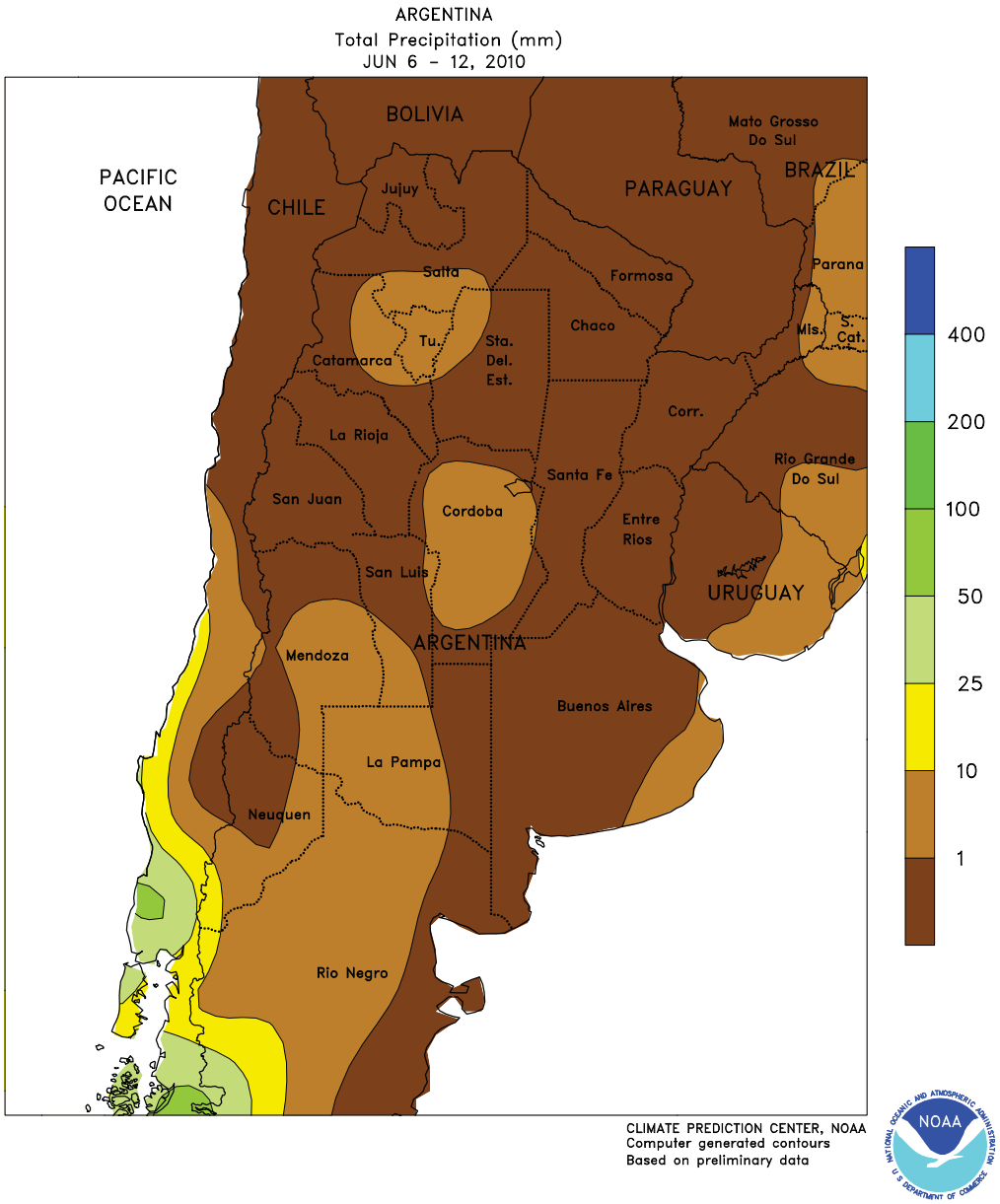
Monsoon rains continued across Thailand, where 25 to over 50 mm maintained adequate soil moisture for vegetative rice and corn. Since May 1, the Central Plain and Northeast Regions have received 75 to 90 percent of the normal rainfall. The North Region, however, continued to experience short-term dryness with only 50 percent normal rainfall since May 1. In Vietnam, 25 mm of rain benefited vegetative summer-autumn rice in the south, while rainfall over 50 mm slowed winter-spring rice harvesting in the north. Monsoon showers (25-100 mm) further boosted soil moisture in the Philippines, favoring vegetative rice in northern and central regions. After inconsistent rainfall since late autumn, summer rains have been near-normal thus far across Luzon. Oil palm in Malaysia and Indonesia continued to benefit from rainfall amounts over 25 mm, although well-above-normal rainfall persisted in Java, Indonesia.

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



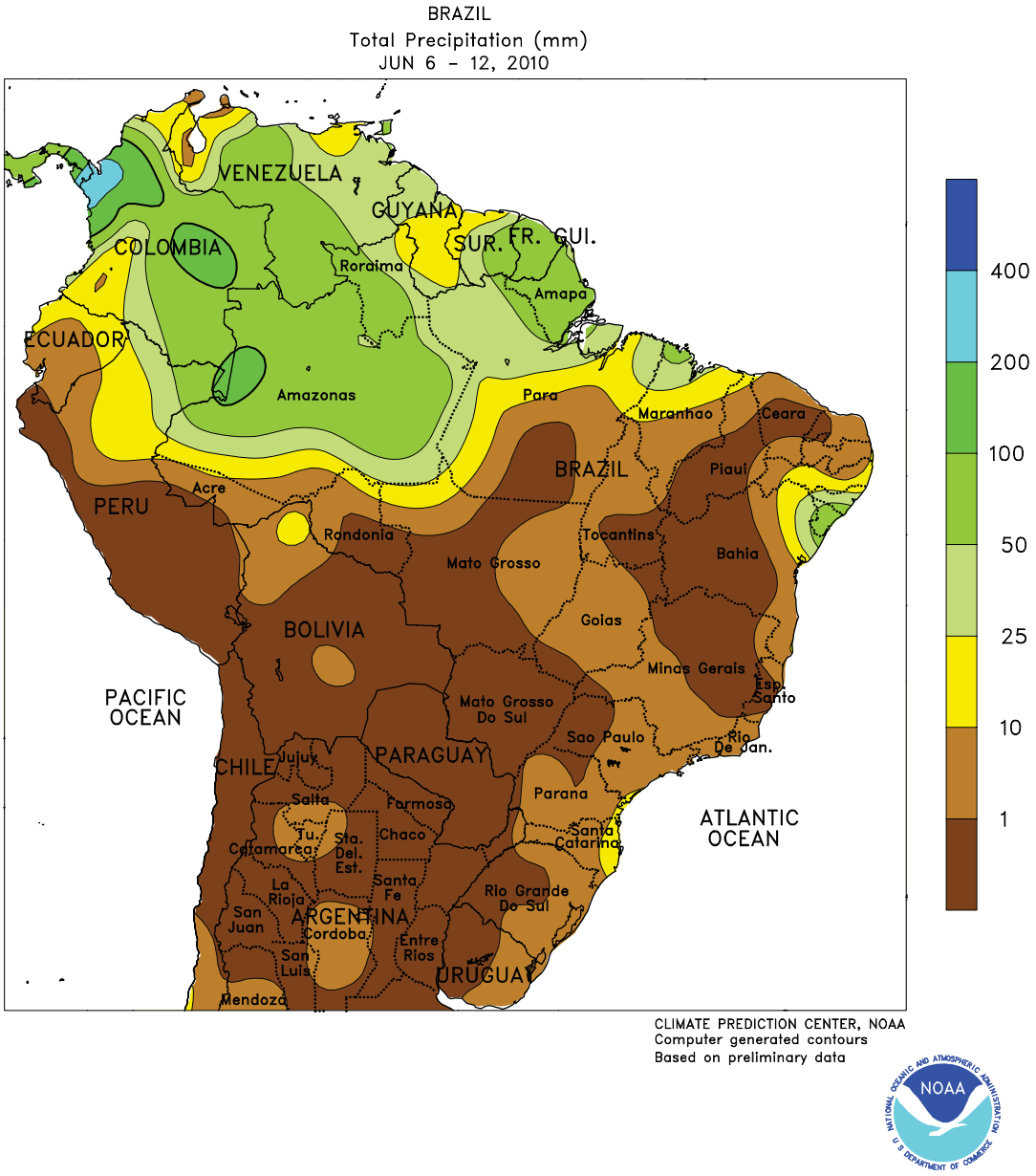
AUSTRALIA

Across portions of western and southeastern Australia, showers (3-16 mm) maintained adequate soil moisture for germinating to emerging winter grains and oilseeds. Many areas remained mostly dry (less than 3 mm), however, allowing winter grain planting and other fieldwork to progress with little delay. In east-central Australia, dry weather dominated northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, aiding late summer crop harvesting and early winter wheat development. Temperatures in Australia averaged 0 to 2 degrees C below normal.



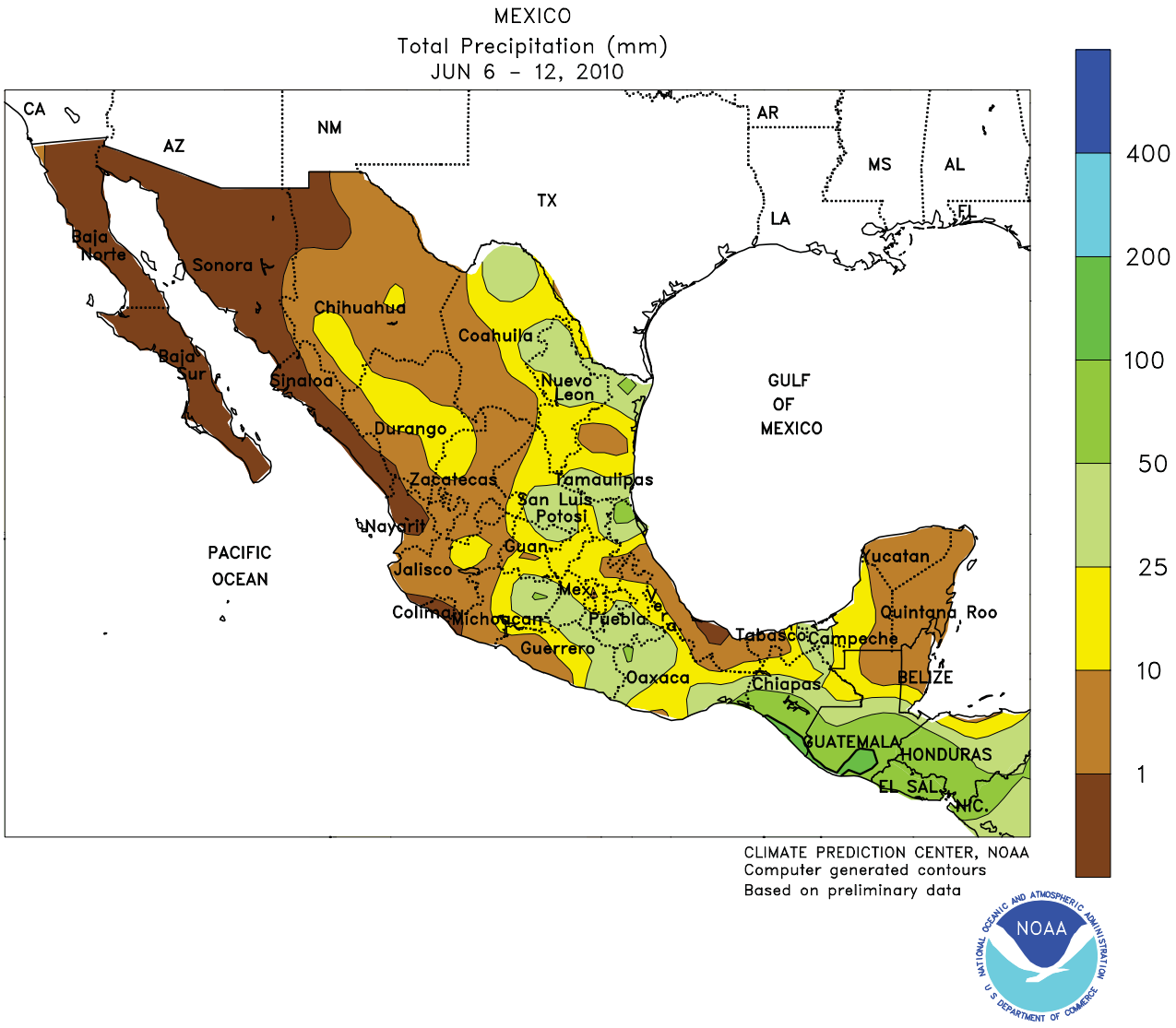
ARGENTINA

Dry weather dominated the country. Near- to below-normal temperatures accompanied the dryness, with sub-freezing temperatures (lows falling to -7 degrees C in the coldest locations) recorded over a large area of La Pampa and Buenos Aires. Conditions favored dry down and harvesting of summer grains and oilseeds in central farming areas, although moisture remained limited in western areas for germination of winter grains. Farther north, a second week of favorably dry weather benefited maturing cotton in Chaco and other eastern production areas that had recently struggled with excessive moisture. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 83 percent harvested as of June 10, lagging last year's pace by nearly 10 percentage points. Soybean harvesting was virtually complete. Additionally, cotton harvesting was about 50 percent complete.



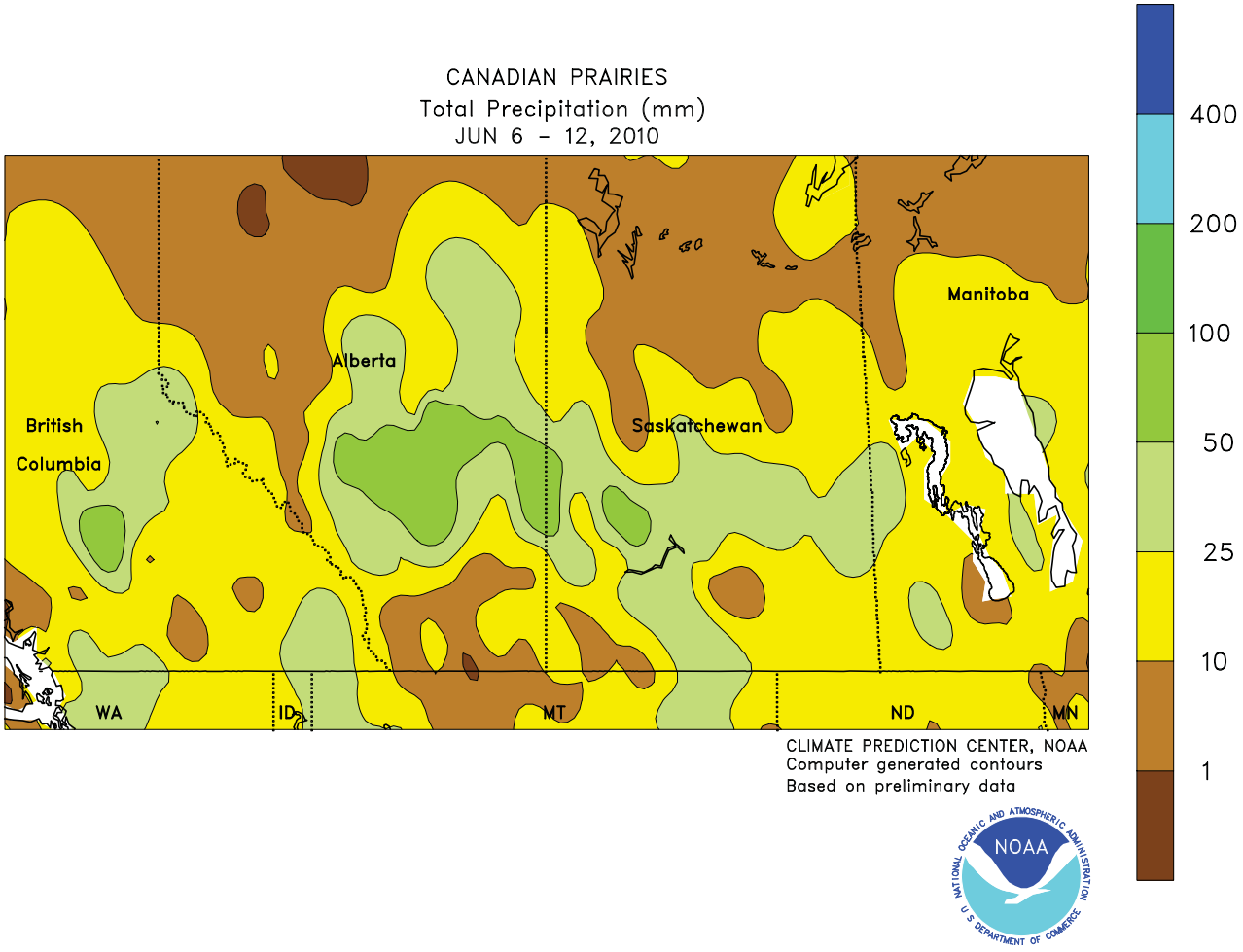
BRAZIL

Sunny skies promoted development of winter wheat and corn throughout southern Brazil, after recent periods of beneficial rainfall. However, cool weather (weekly temperatures averaging up to 3 degrees C below normal, with lows falling below 5 degrees C) maintained unseasonably low rates of growth. Cool, mostly dry weather also covered sugarcane and coffee areas in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, supporting harvesting and other autumn fieldwork. Warmer conditions continued to the north, with highs continuing to exceed 35 degrees C over an area stretching from Mato Grosso northeastward through Tocantins. Crops in these more northerly farming areas, which include safrinha corn and cotton, are advancing rapidly toward maturation. Elsewhere, rainfall tapered off along the eastern coast, with significant rain (exceeding 25 mm) confined to a relatively small area in the vicinity of northeastern Bahia. The rain boosted local moisture reserves for sugarcane and other plantation crops.



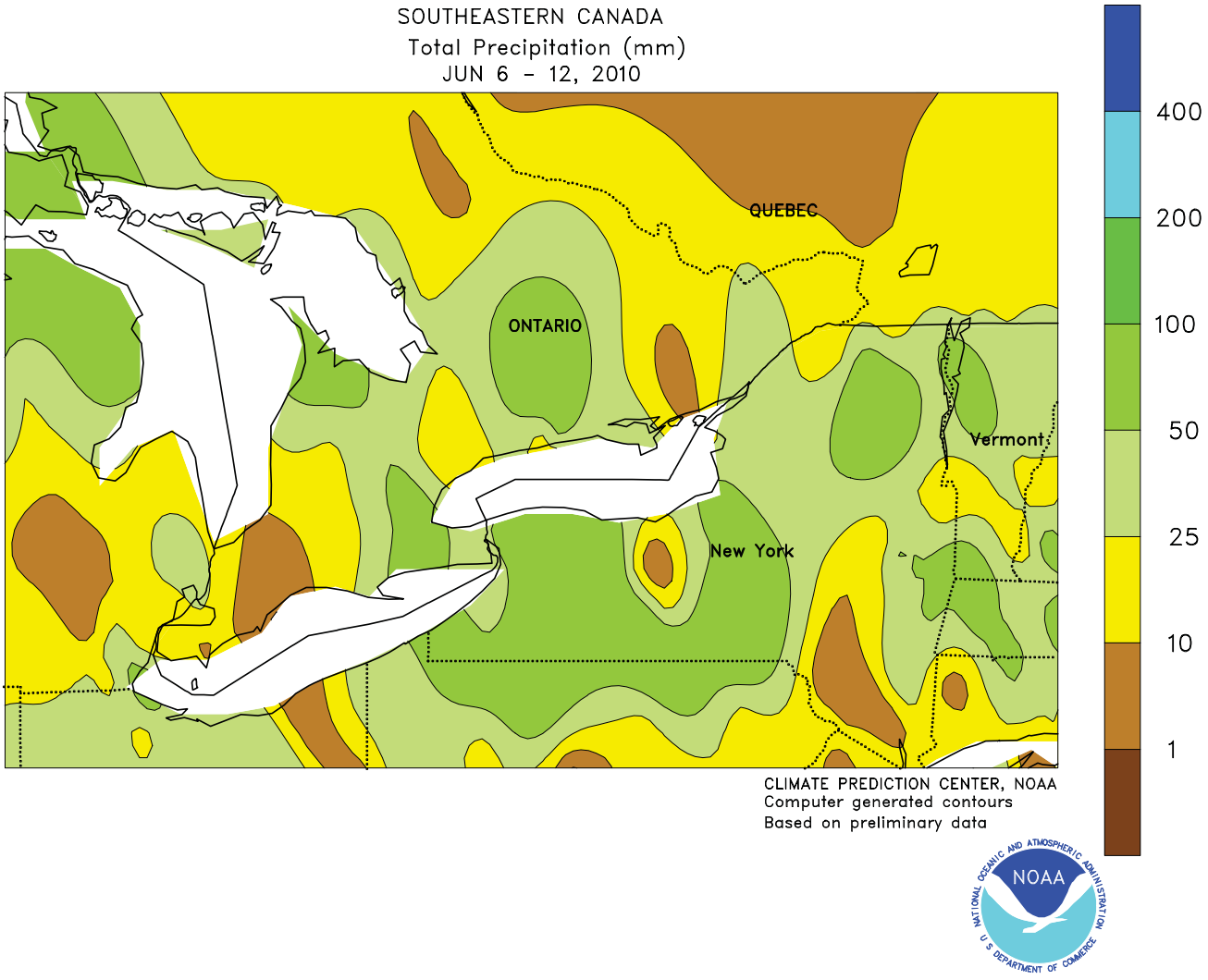
MEXICO

Much-needed rain helped to condition fields for planting in eastern sections of the southern plateau corn belt. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm from Puebla westward to Michoacan and Guanajuato, providing some locations with their first substantial rain of the season. The rain also helped to bring temperatures down to more seasonable levels (down from highs in the lower 30s degrees C), although weekly average temperatures were about 2 degrees C above normal. Beneficial rain also fell along the southern Pacific Coast (Guerrero to Chiapas) but showers were generally scattered and light in western sections of the corn belt and from Veracruz eastward across the Yucatan Peninsula. In the north, moderate to heavy rain (10-50 mm or more) fell in the Rio Grande Valley (northern Coahuila to Tamaulipas) but dry weather continued in major winter wheat areas of the northwest, aiding late harvesting. However, seasonal showers (locally exceeding 25 mm) developed in the monsoon rain areas of Chihuahua and Durango, increasing reservoirs for crops and livestock.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

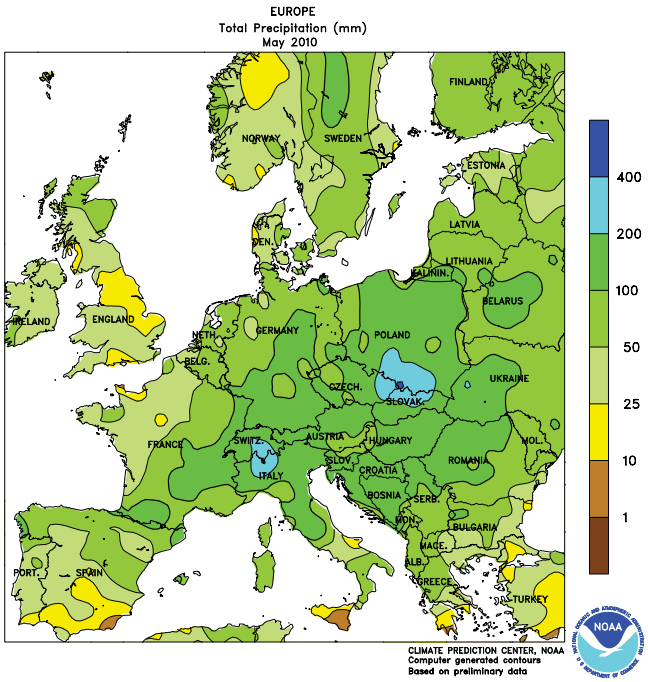
A general pattern of cool, wet weather continued across the Prairies, maintaining unfavorable conditions for the final stages of spring crop planting. Rainfall exceeded 25 mm over a broad area that included most northern growing areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan, as well as a few pockets of heavy rain in southern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal across the region, with lows occasionally falling to about 0 degrees C in some spots, hampering growth of crops and pastures. According to the Government of Saskatchewan, crops were 70 percent planted as of June 7, compared to the 5-year average of 96 percent, fueling speculation that large tracts of land will go unplanted this year.

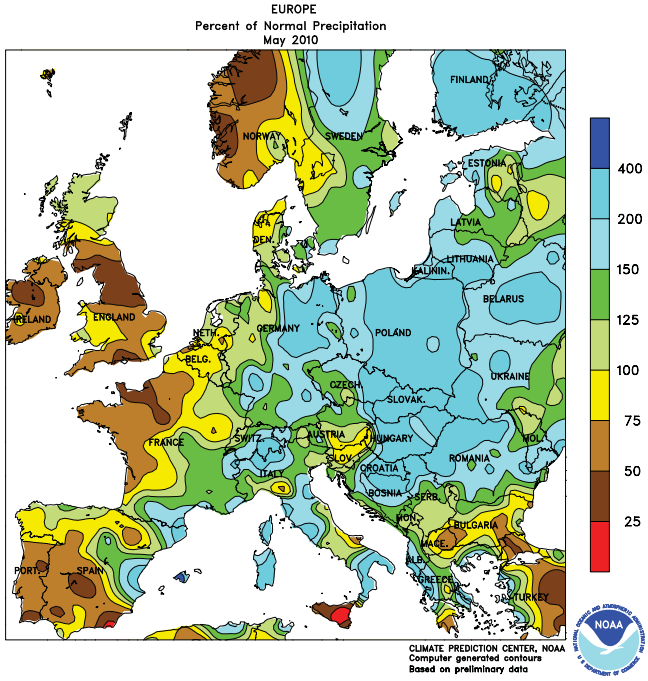


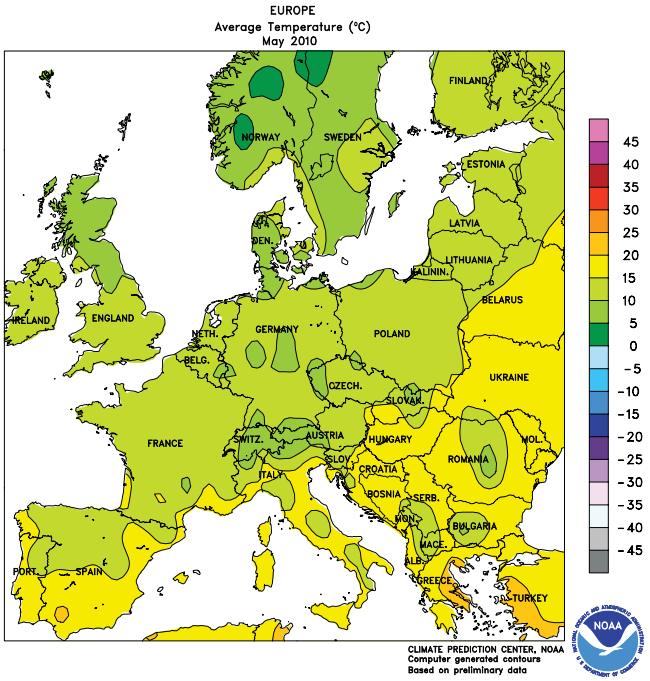
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

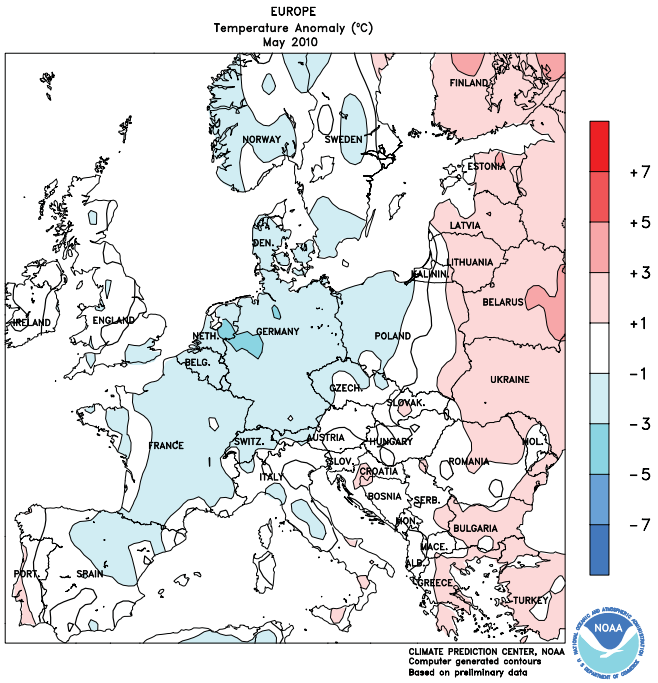
A second week of showery weather maintained mostly favorable moisture levels for winter wheat, summer crops, and pastures. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm in most areas. Unlike last week, however, temperatures averaged several degrees C below normal in most areas, with highs mostly in the lower and middle 20s degrees C. Despite the cooling trend, low temperatures stayed above 5 degrees C in most agricultural districts. Warmer, drier weather would be welcome for fieldwork, including treatment of pests and diseases, and for development of winter grains still advancing through reproduction.

May International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



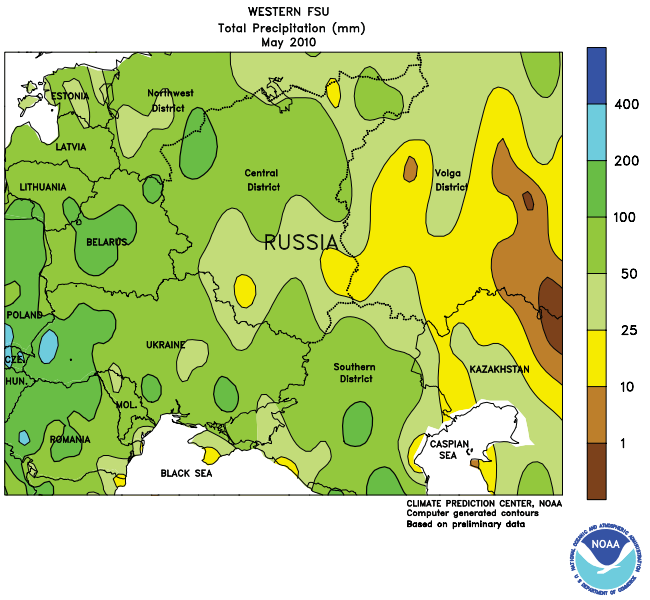


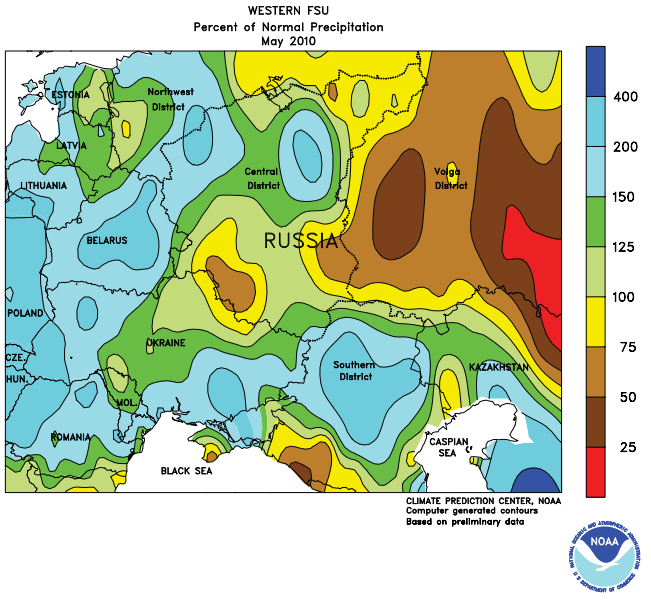


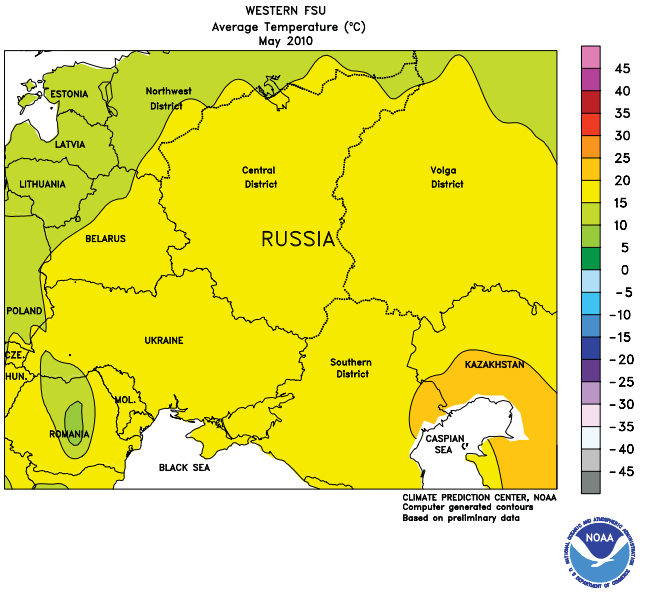


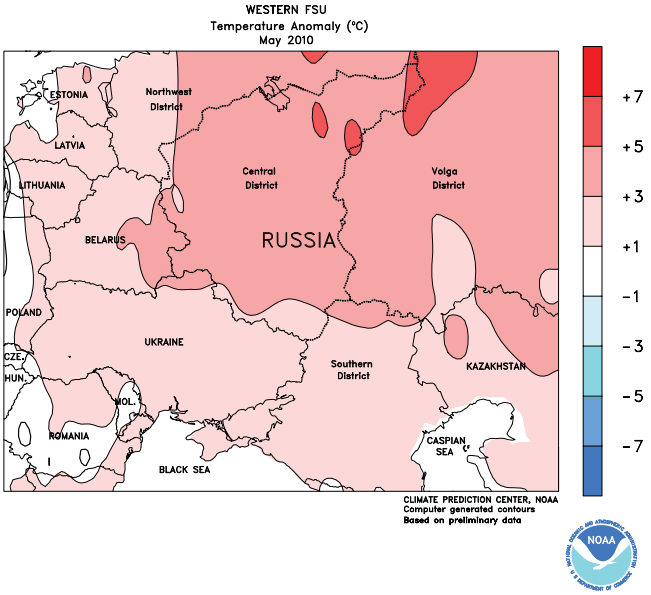
EUROPE

In May, excessive rainfall over eastern Europe caused flooding and raised concerns over disease and crop quality. Moderate to heavy showers over central Europe were beneficial for reproductive winter grains and oilseeds but caused localized fieldwork delays. Showers improved prospects for winter crops in France and England, although longer-term precipitation departures persisted from a drier-than-normal spring. Unseasonably late freezes were reported in northern Germany as well as central Spain and much of England, although the severity and duration of the cold was not sufficient enough to cause widespread crop damage.



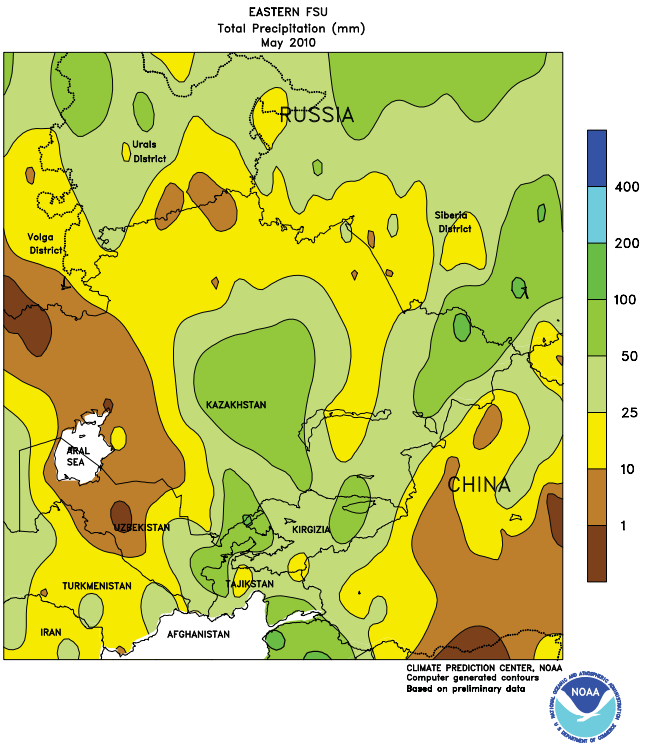


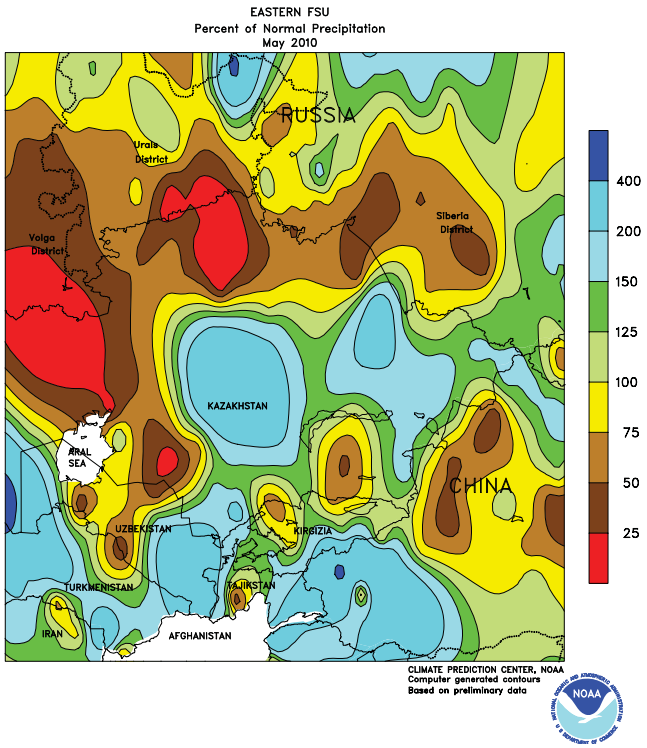


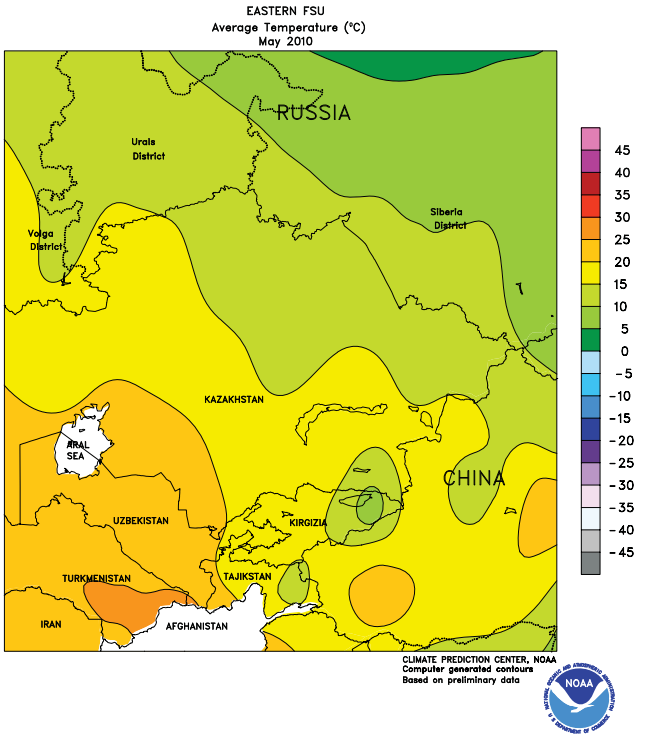


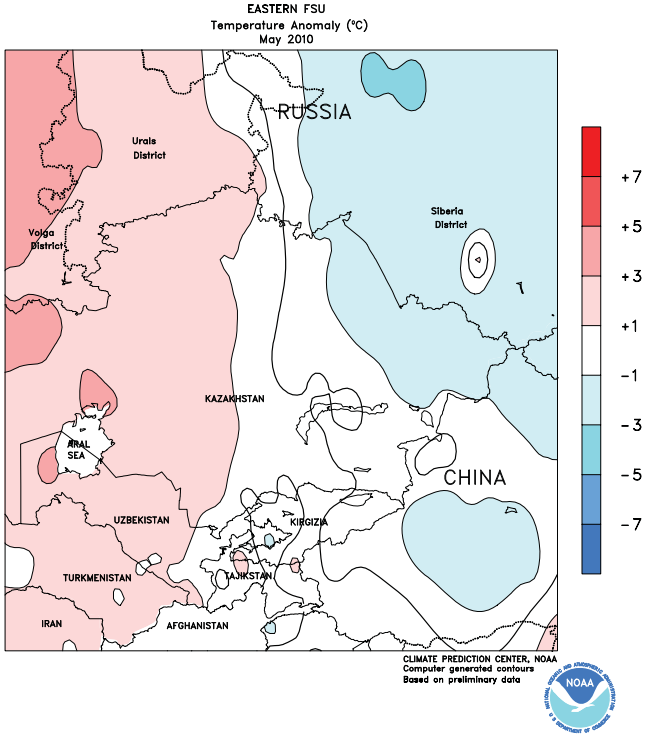
WESTERN FSU

After an abnormally dry April, wetter-than-normal May weather across much of the region was beneficial for reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds. The rain also favored corn and sunflower emergence and establishment in Ukraine and southern Russia. However, unseasonably dry, warm conditions persisted in Russia's Volga district, reducing soil moisture for small grains and vegetative summer crops.



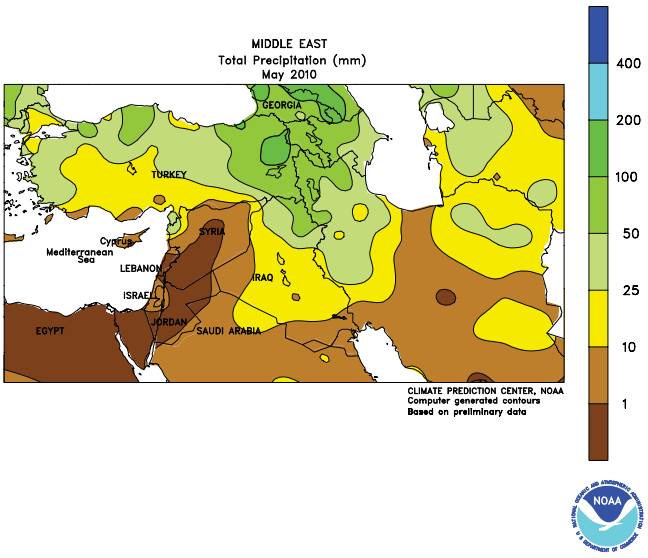


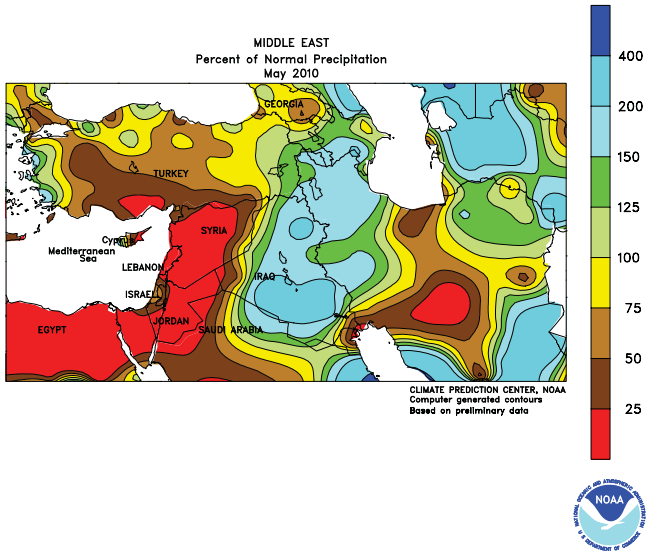


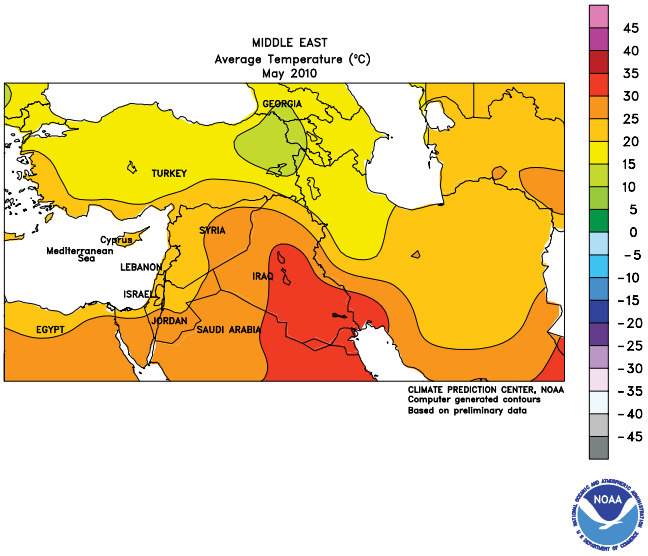


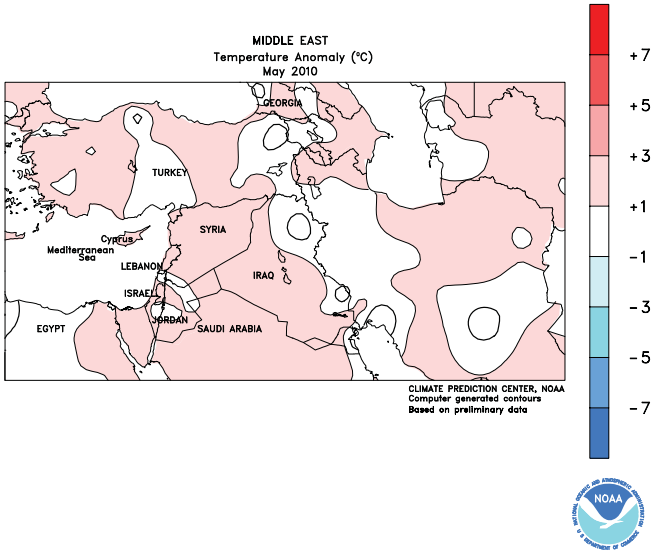
EASTERN FSU

In May, drier-than-normal conditions in the southern portion of the Urals and Siberia Districts in Russia and northern Kazakhstan reduced soil moisture for spring grain establishment but favored fieldwork. Rain fell across the northern-most spring grain areas, however, providing some relief from spring dryness. Farther south, occasional showers and thunderstorms boosted moisture reserves for cotton planting and establishment.



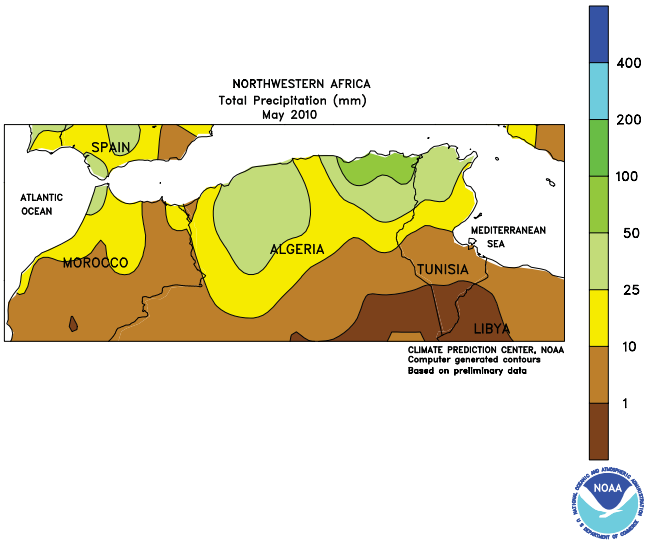


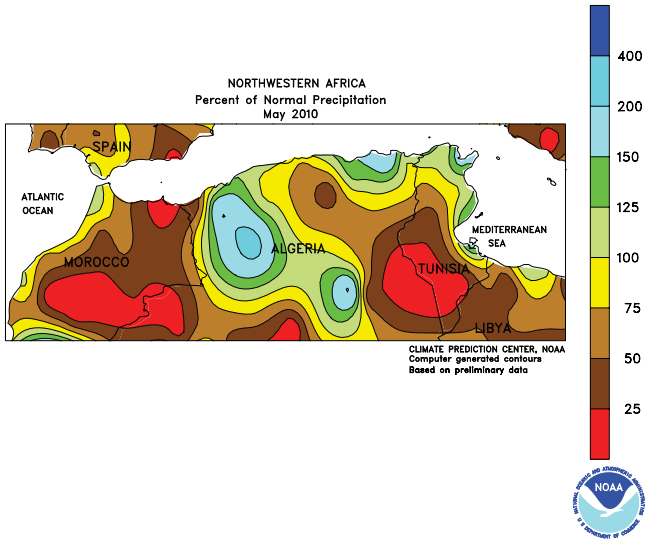


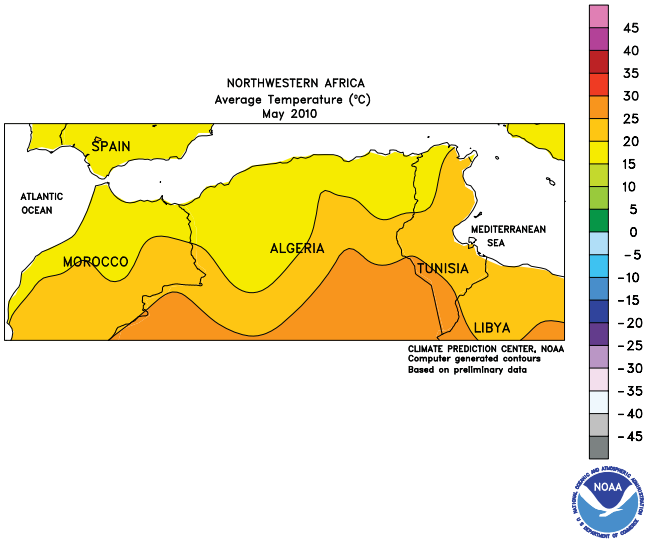


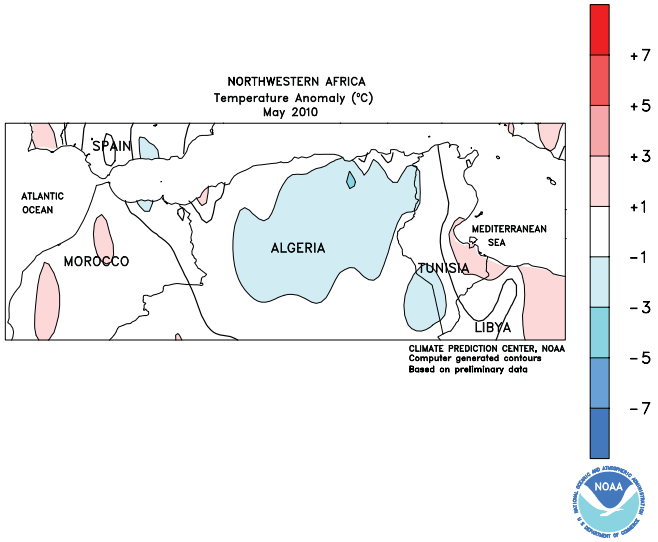
MIDDLE EAST

During May, above-normal rainfall in Iraq and Iran was beneficial for filling winter grains. Showers provided a late boost to wheat and barley in interior portions of Turkey. In contrast, an early end to the rainy season along the eastern Mediterranean coast trimmed winter grain prospects but promoted a rapid pace of harvesting. Disease outbreaks associated with an unusually mild winter trimmed wheat yield potential across parts of the region.



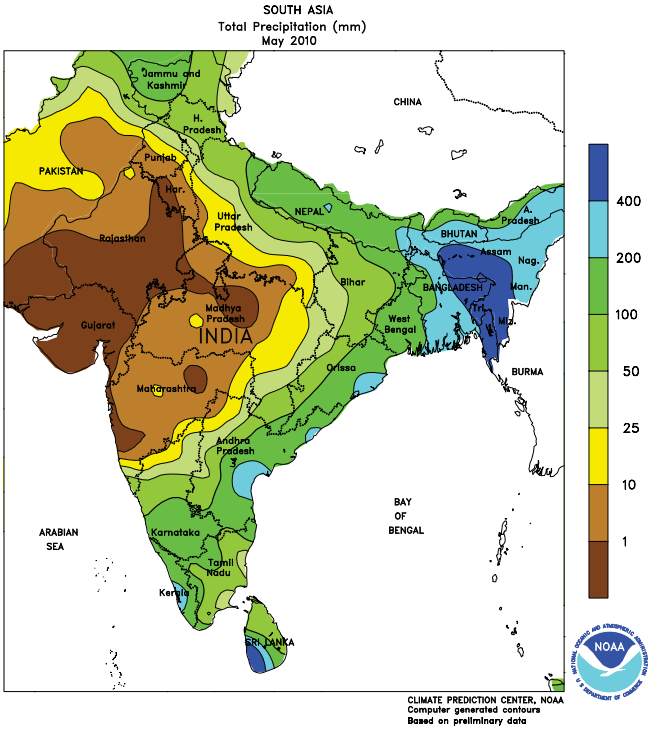


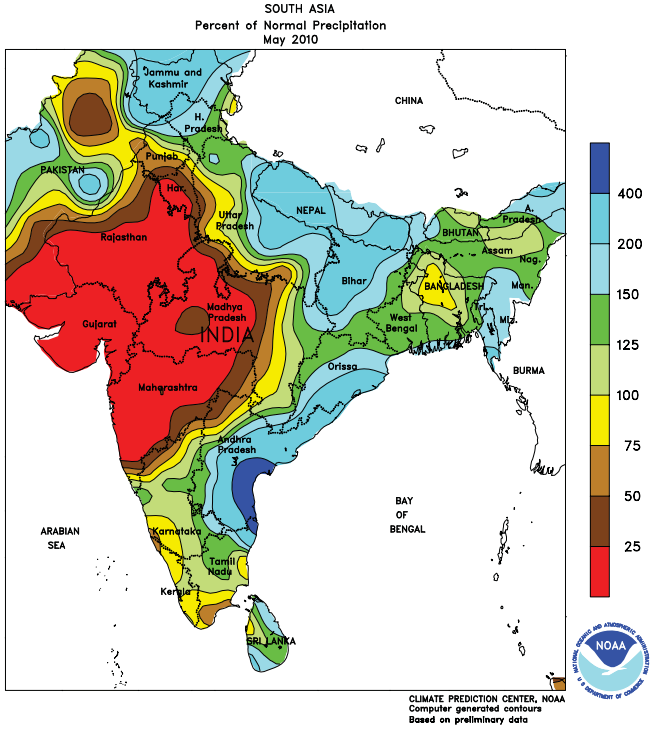


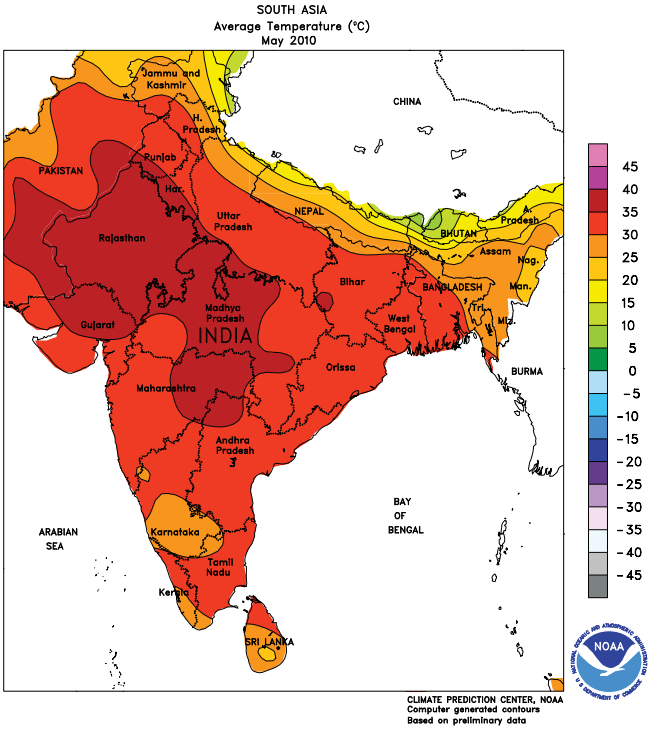


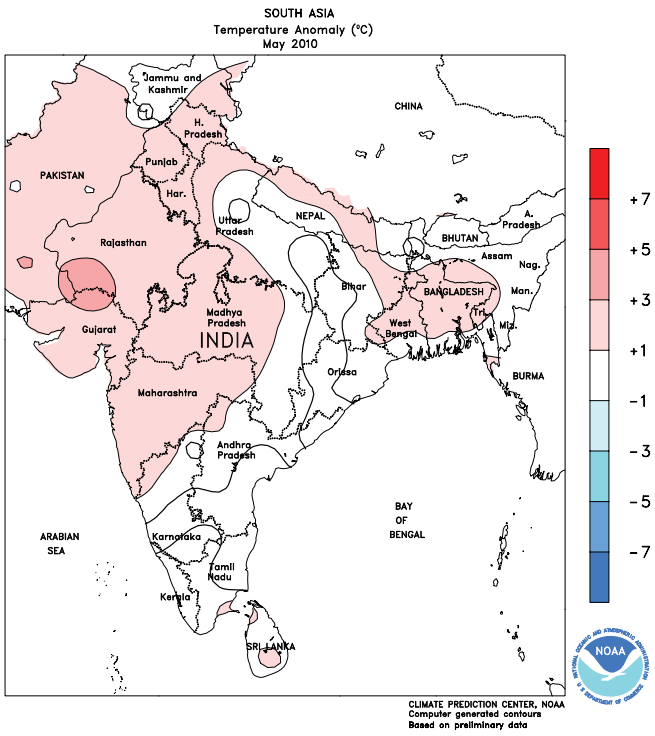
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Unseasonably wet May weather in northern Tunisia and eastern Algeria provided a boost to late-filling winter grains but was unfavorable for maturation and harvesting. Seasonably drier weather elsewhere promoted dry down and harvesting of winter wheat and barley.



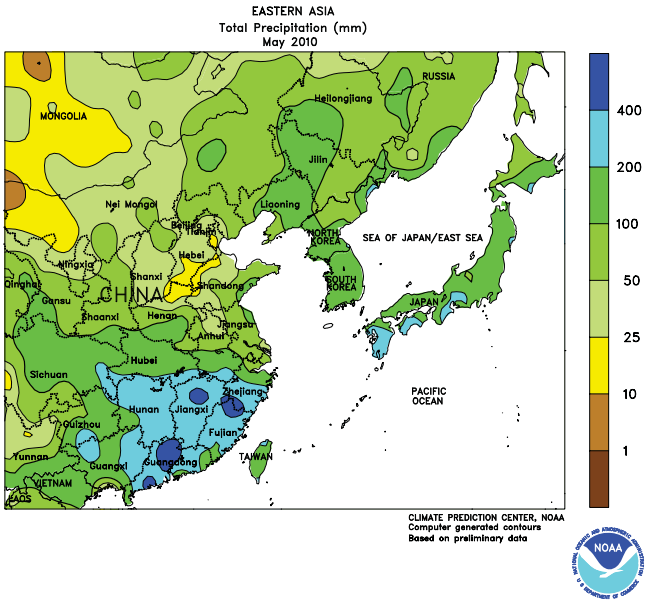


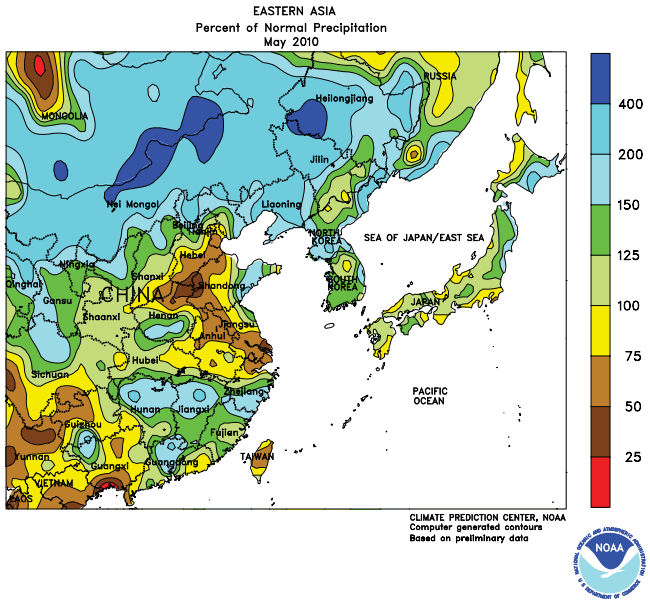


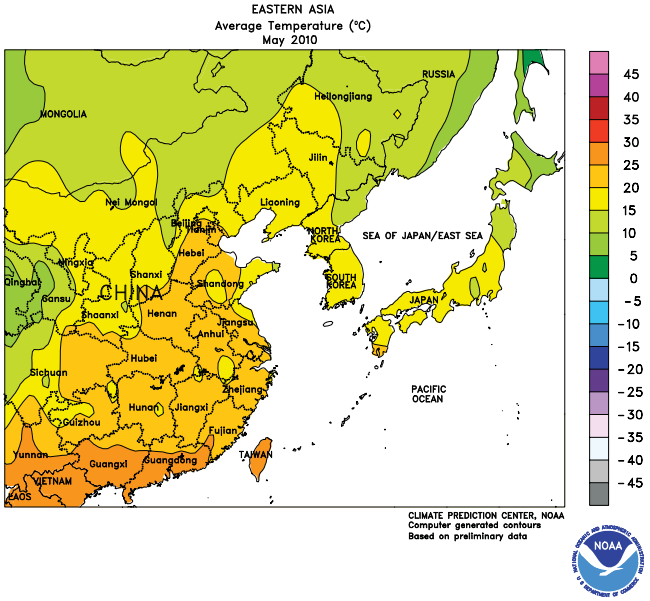


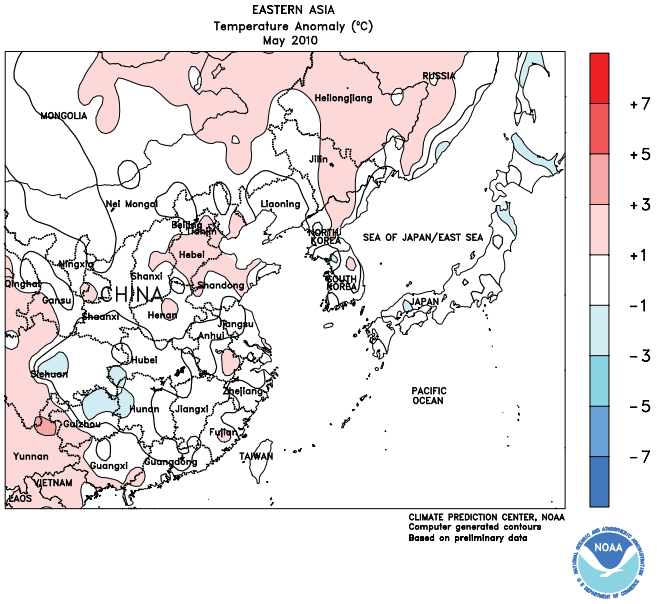
SOUTH ASIA

Record heat continued through May along with periodic pre-monsoon showers. The heat in northern India and Pakistan raised concerns over cotton emergence prospects and reportedly necessitated some replanting. The monsoon was underway late in the month in the wake of Tropical Cyclone Laila, which brought heavy rain to the eastern coast of India. By month's end, monsoon rains in the south prompted rice and groundnut planting. Farmers awaited the onset of monsoon rains in central India before widespread planting could begin.



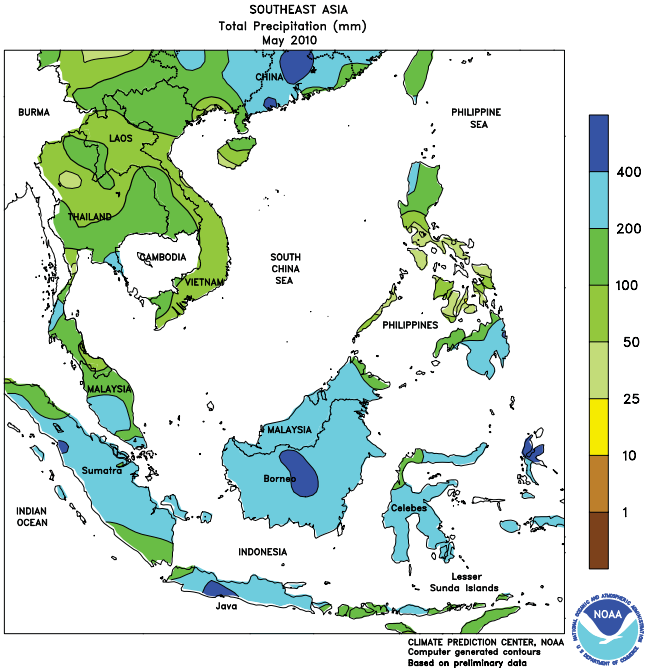


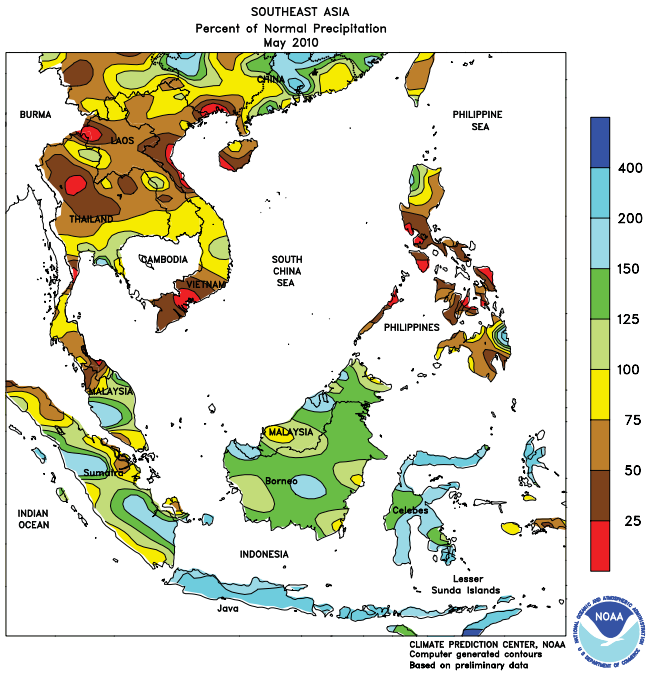


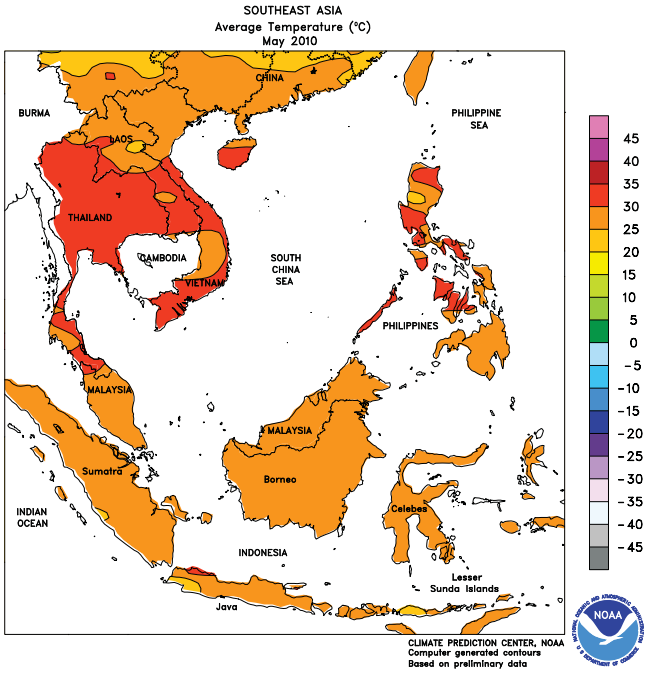


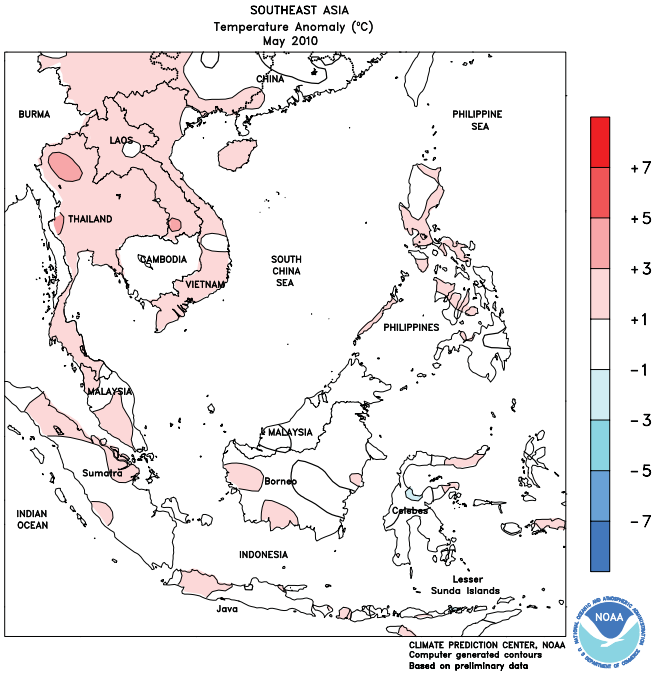
EASTERN ASIA

Cool weather during the first half of May slowed planting and emergence of corn and soybeans in northeastern China. However, warmer weather and favorable soil moisture during the latter half of the month promoted crop development. Seasonably sunny, warm weather aided winter wheat nearing maturation on the North China Plain as well as early rapeseed harvesting in the Yangtze Valley. Heavy showers to the south maintained excessive soil moisture and slowed early rice harvesting and late rice transplanting.



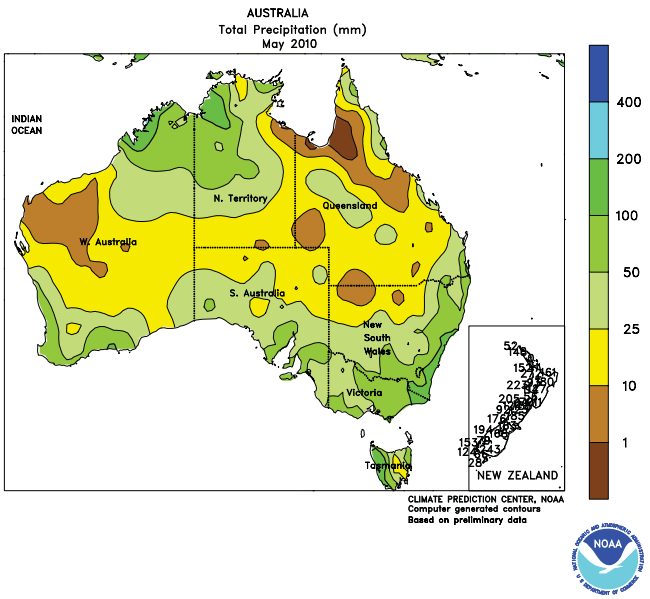


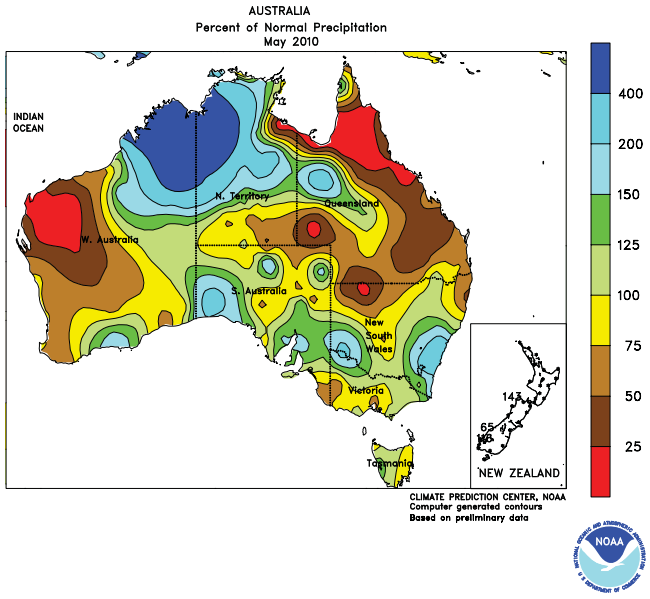


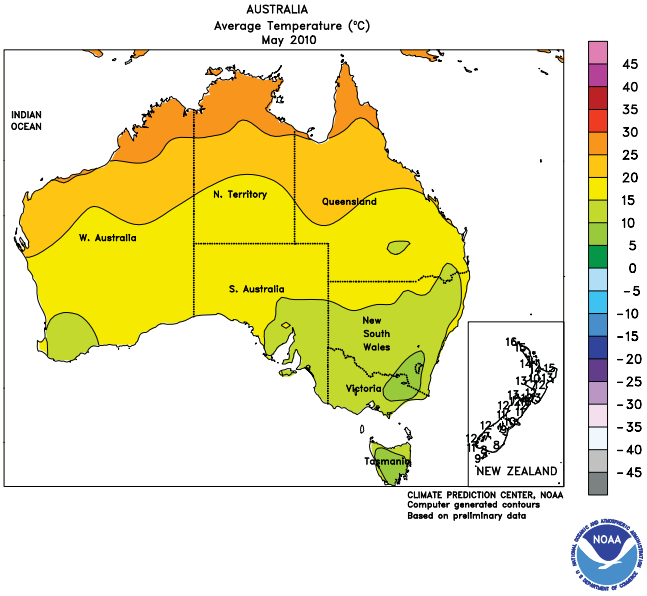


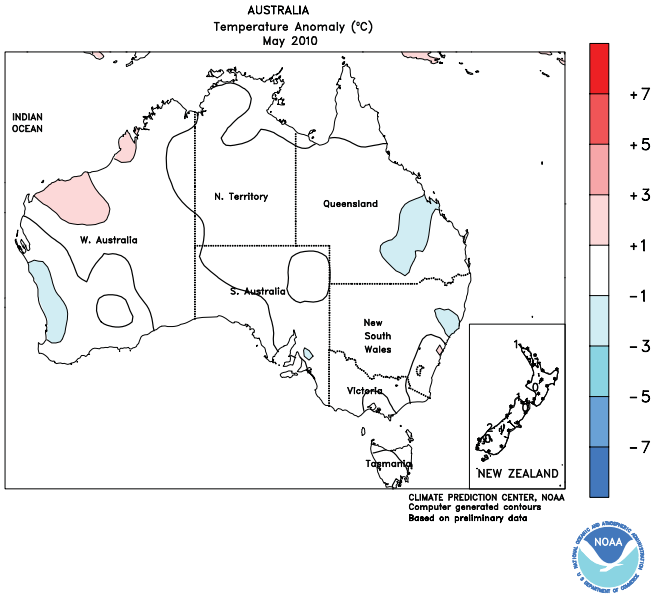
SOUTHEAST ASIA

The monsoon began in Thailand around mid-May, bringing widespread, albeit lighter-than-normal rainfall. The rainfall promoted rice transplanting across much of the country, while favoring corn in the south. By the end of May, the monsoon was also underway in the Philippines, providing critical moisture to summer-grown rice in the north. Meanwhile, winter-spring rice harvesting continued in northern Vietnam, while summer-autumn rice transplanting proceeded in the south. The extended rainy season continued in Java, Indonesia, maintaining unfavorably wet conditions for plantation crops and dry-down of main-season rice.



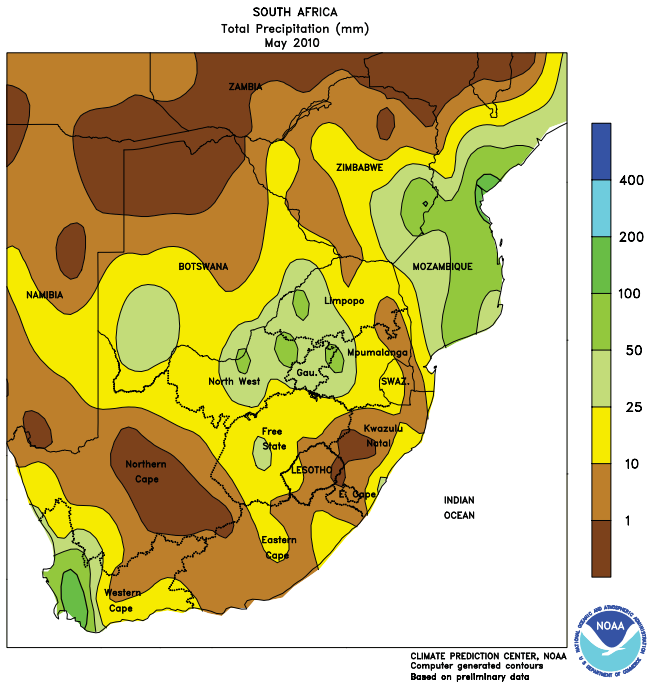


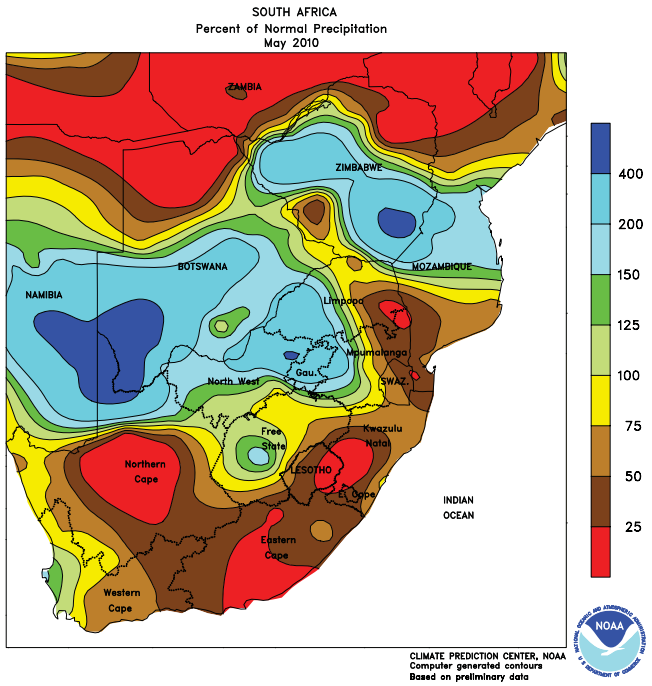


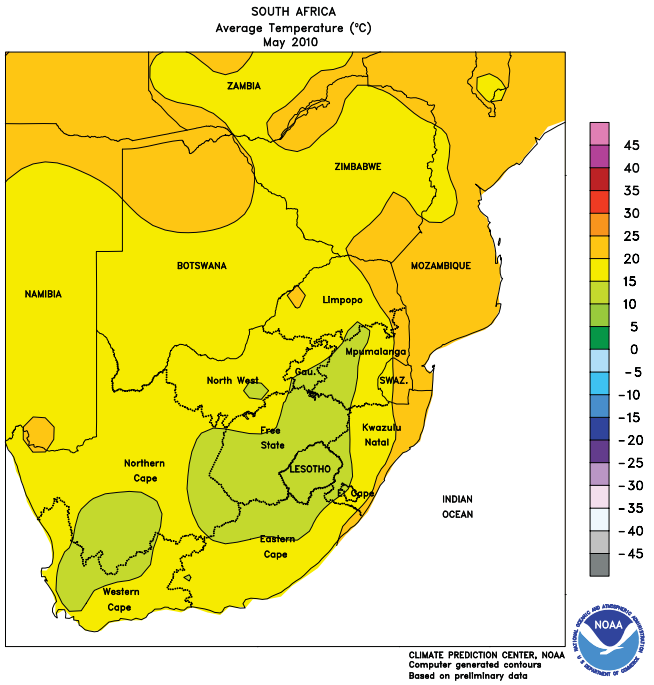


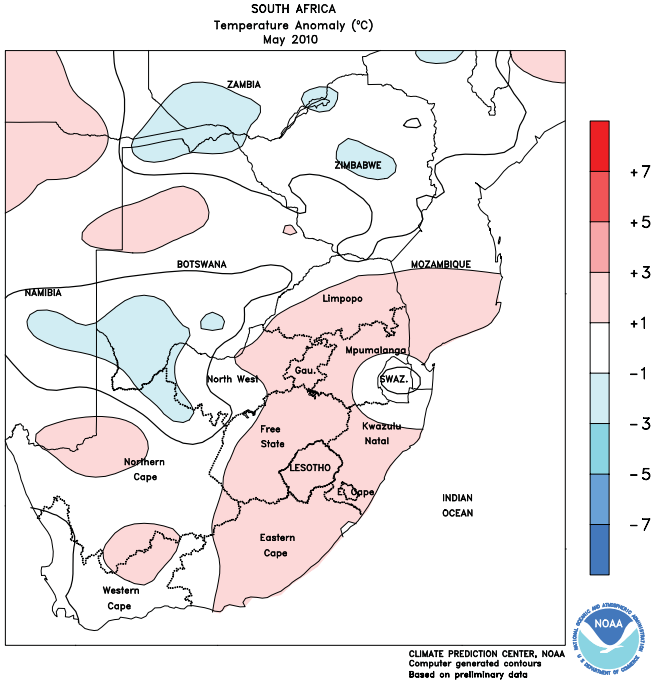
AUSTRALIA

Following a mostly dry start to the month, which aided summer crop harvesting, soaking rains overspread most of the wheat belt by mid-May. The rainfall encouraged widespread winter crop planting in its wake and aided the germination and emergence of winter grains and oilseeds.



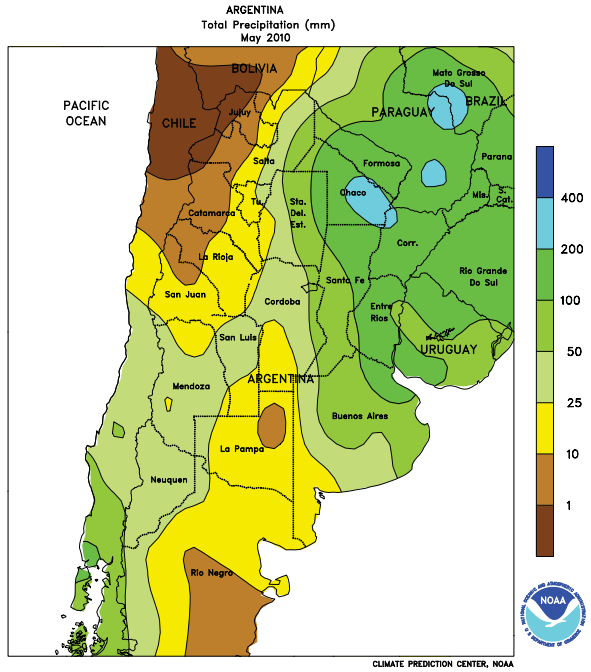


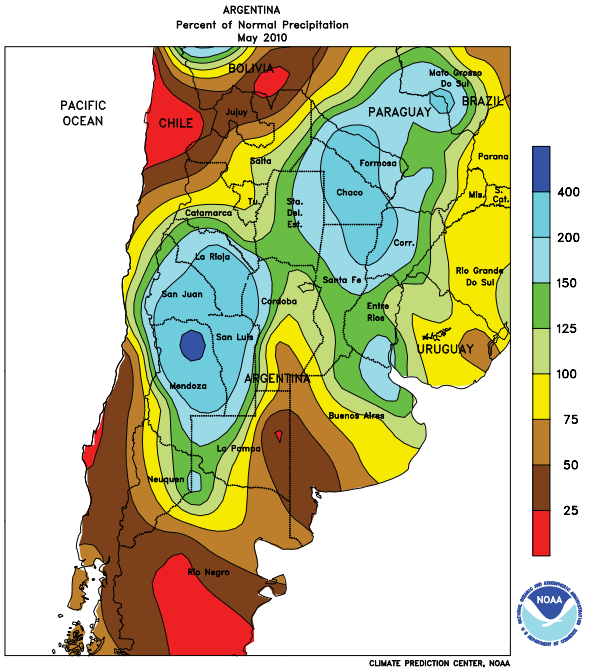


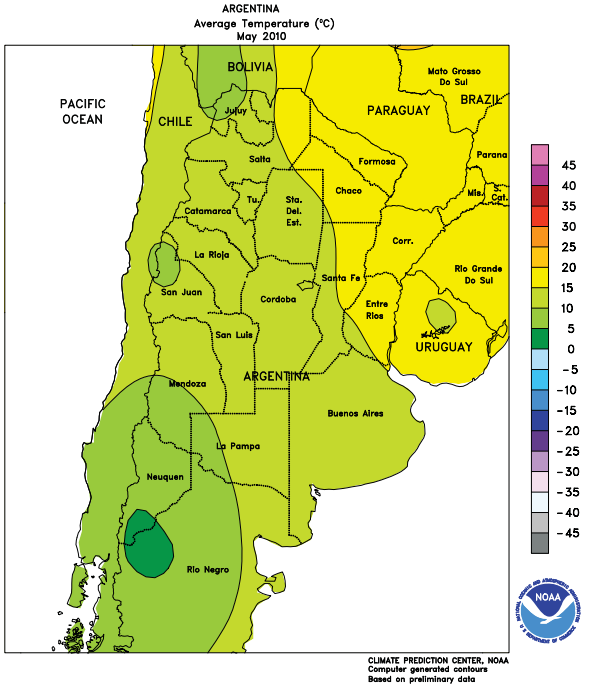


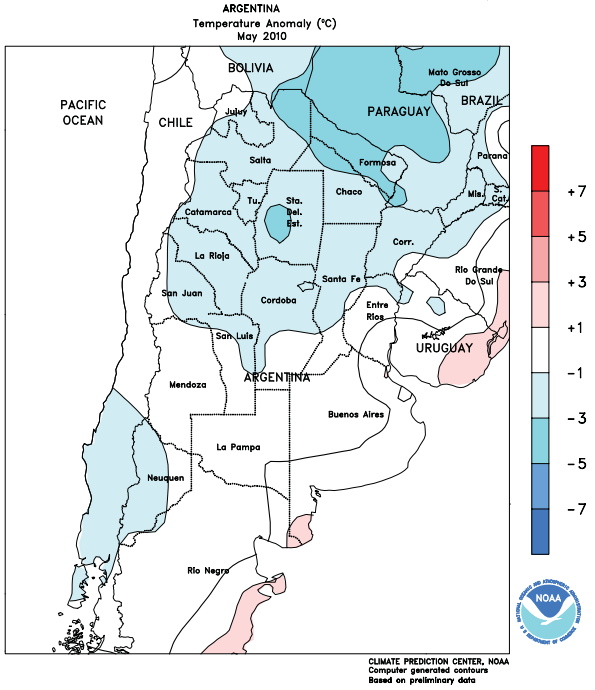
SOUTH AFRICA

In May, near- to above-normal rainfall increased moisture levels for winter wheat establishment. In the main eastern production areas (North West and Free State), most of the rain fell early in the month; drier, generally warm weather that followed fostered crop germination and early vegetative growth. Showers were more frequent in production areas of Western Cape, although monthly totals were near to below normal. Elsewhere, dry weather promoted sugarcane harvesting in and around KwaZulu-Natal. Corn harvesting was likely underway, particularly during the latter half of the month, although fieldwork typically lasts through the end of July. May temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal throughout the region.



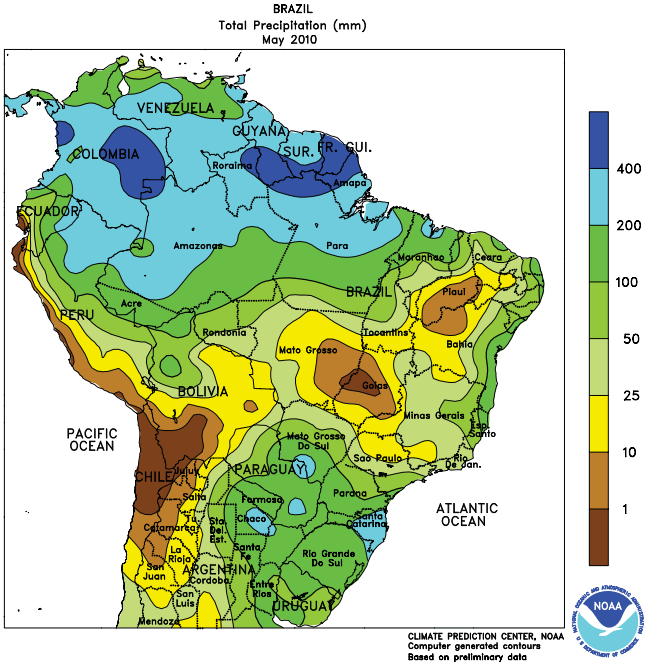


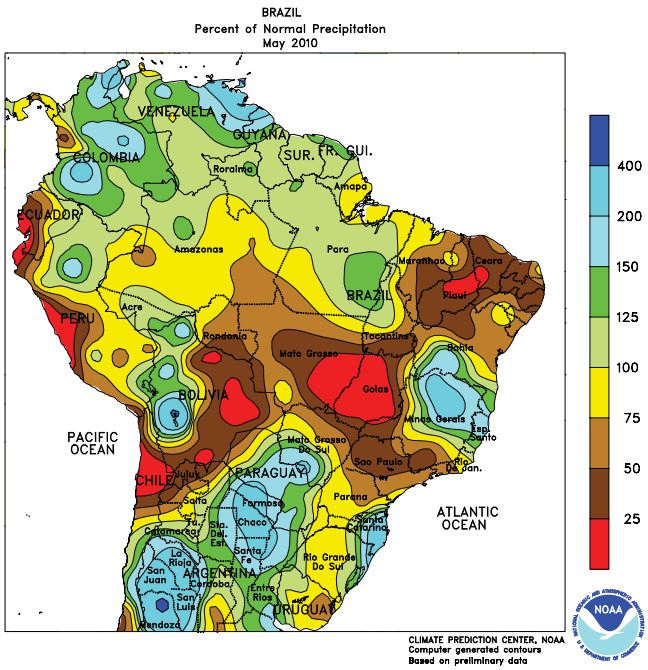


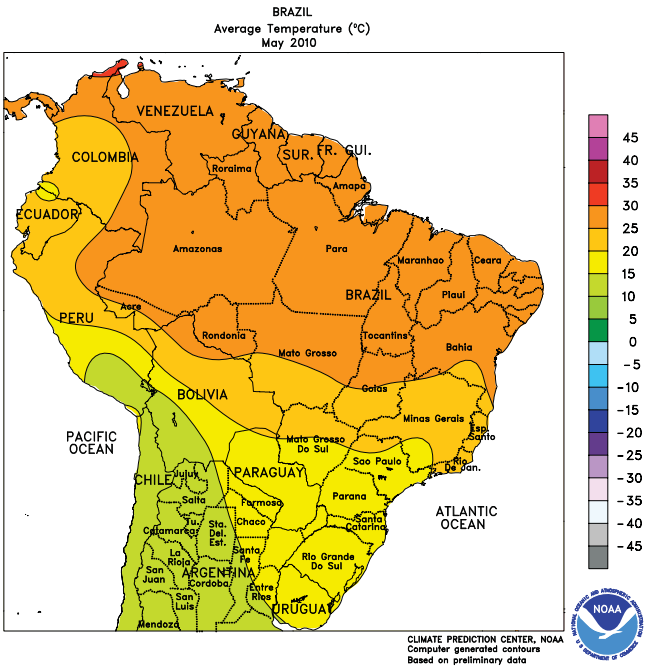


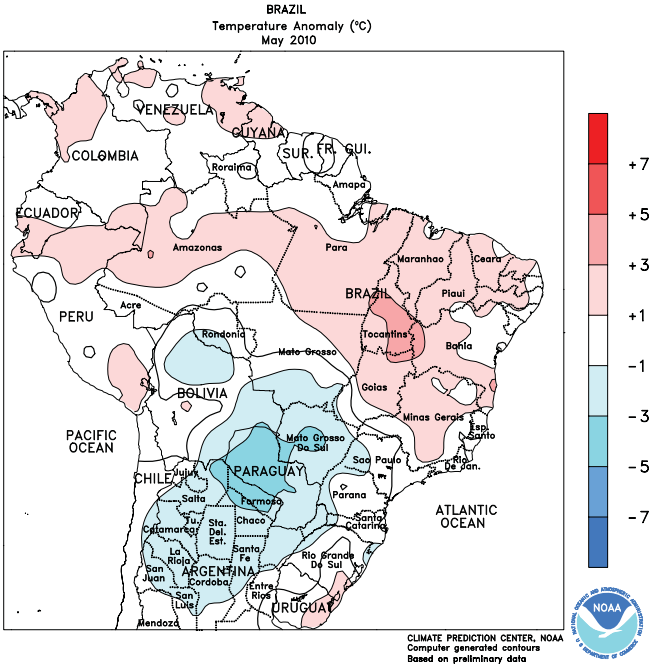
ARGENTINA

During May, summer grain and oilseed harvesting progressed slowly in the main production areas of central Argentina, despite a pattern of dryness that dominated the region for much of the month. Furthermore, locally heavy showers completely halted fieldwork in some areas at the end of the month, though the moisture was timely for winter grain germination. The rain missed most farming areas of La Pampa and neighboring locations in Cordoba and Buenos Aires, however, favoring seasonal fieldwork but keeping many areas too dry for planting wheat or barley. Temperatures averaged near normal, although freezes were common in southern farming areas. Farther north, frequent, occasionally heavy showers (monthly rainfall exceeding 200 mm) kept maturing cotton unfavorably wet in eastern areas, including much of Chaco. Temperatures averaging 1 to 2 degrees below normal across the north exacerbated the problem with wetness on maturing row crops, but no widespread freezes were reported.



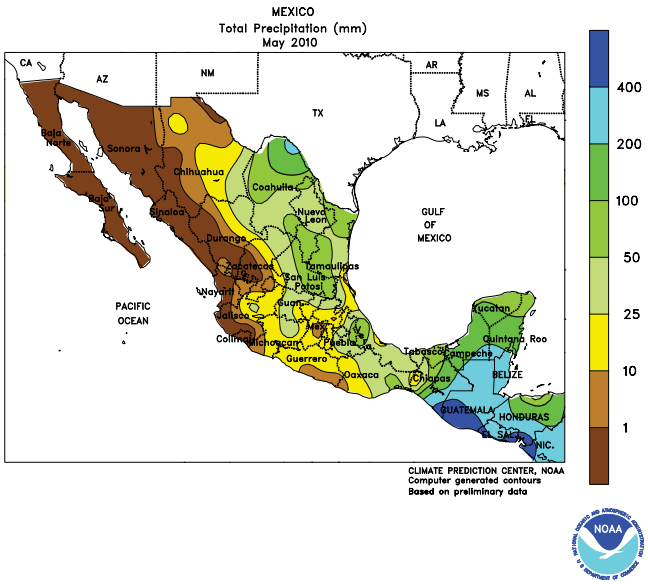


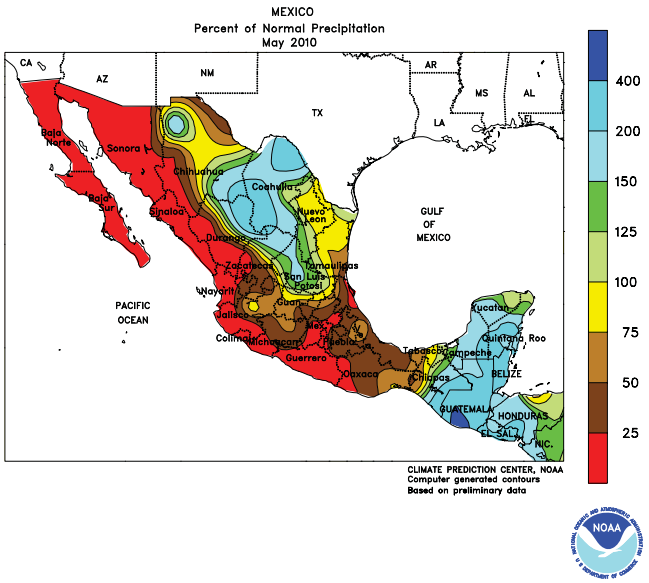


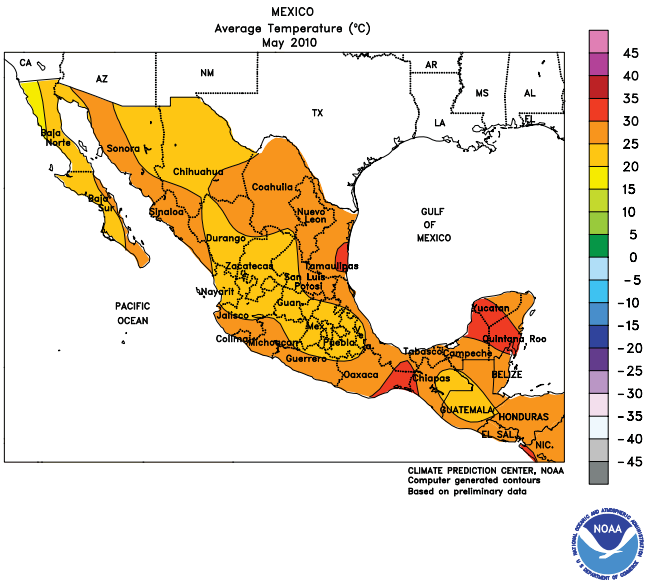


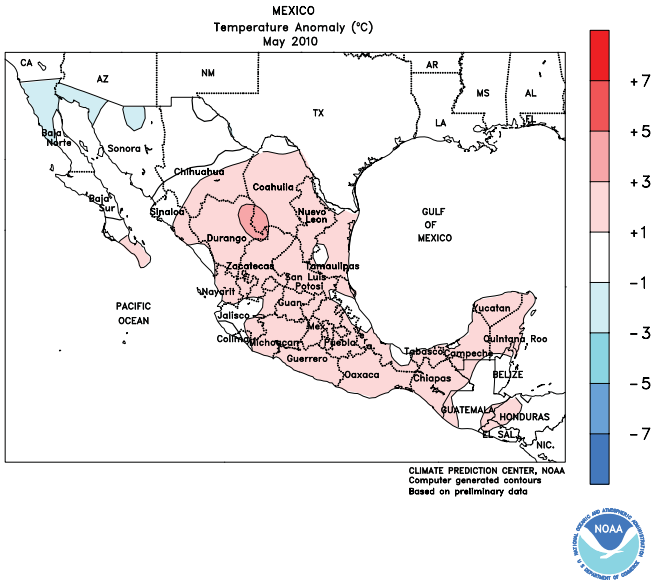
BRAZIL

During May, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained overall favorable moisture levels for emerging to vegetative wheat in southern Brazil. However, the wet conditions and the attendant cooler-than-normal weather (monthly temperatures averaging about 1 degree C below normal) hampered plantings while slowing germination and early vegetative growth. The damp conditions also slowed growth of safrinha corn in and around Parana, a leading producer. In contrast, unseasonable warmth (highs often reaching the middle 30s degrees C) and dryness persisted throughout central Brazil, hastening development of corn and cotton at the expense of yield potential. Mato Grosso, a leading producer of both crops in an area that could have benefited from additional rainfall, was affected. Elsewhere, scattered, generally light showers fell in sugarcane and coffee areas of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, although amounts were mostly below normal. Showers also continued for plantation crops, including cocoa, coffee, and sugarcane, along the eastern coast.



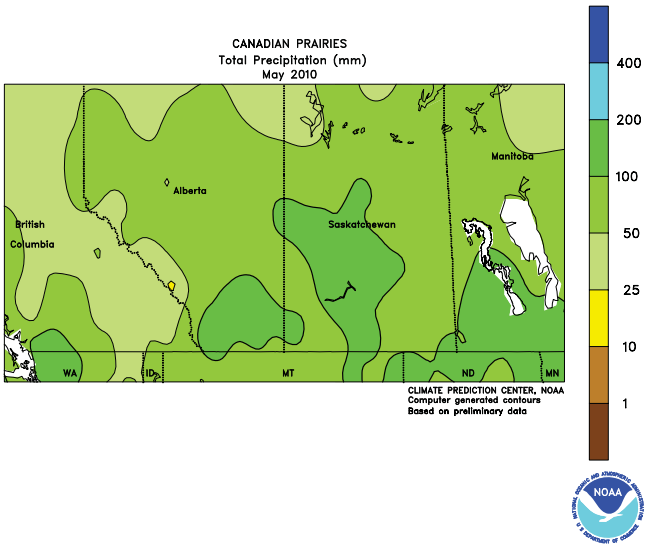


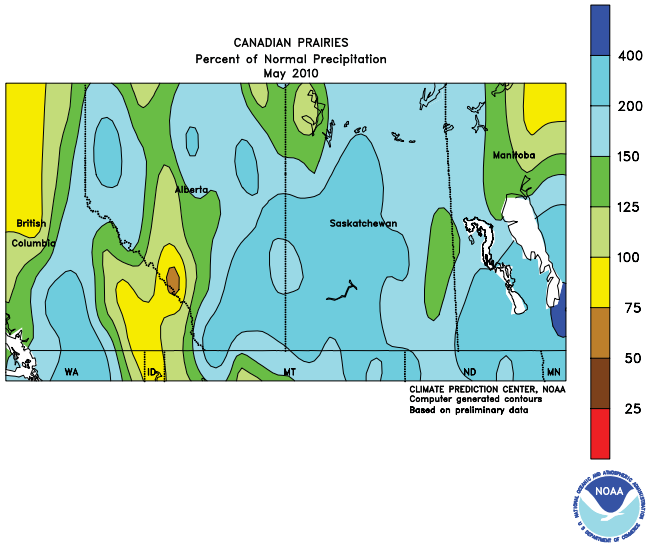


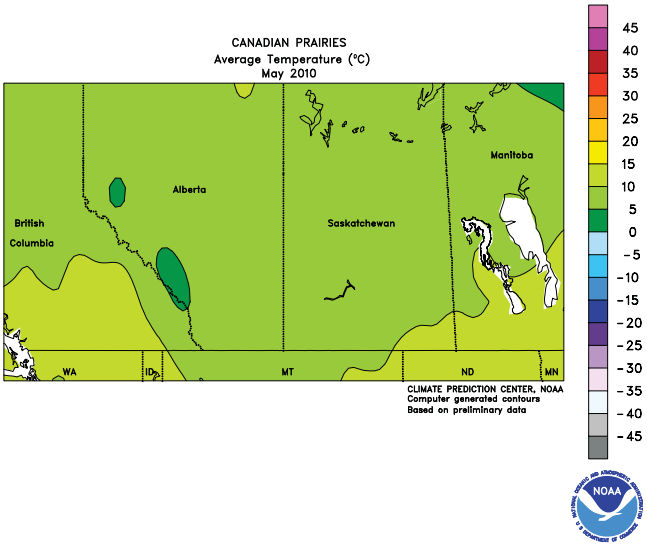


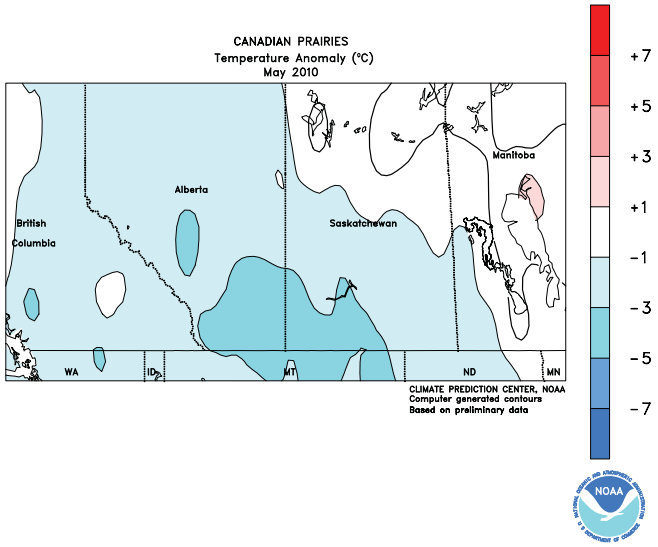
MEXICO

A warmer- and drier-than-normal weather pattern dominated much of the region throughout the month, increasing irrigation requirements of crops and livestock and engendering planting delays of rain-fed summer crops. It was the driest May since 2005 in eastern sections of the southern plateau corn belt, which should have seen a steady increase in rainfall during the month. Tropical showers began to develop over the Yucatan Peninsula in mid-May, with Tropical Storm Agatha bringing flooding to Central America and a few locations in extreme southern Mexico late in the month. Scattered showers increased reservoir levels in the northeast but drier conditions prevailed in the northwest, supporting winter wheat harvesting.



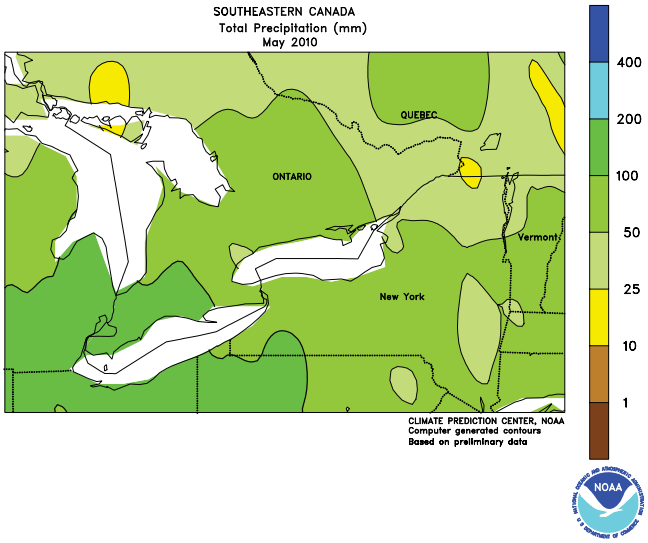


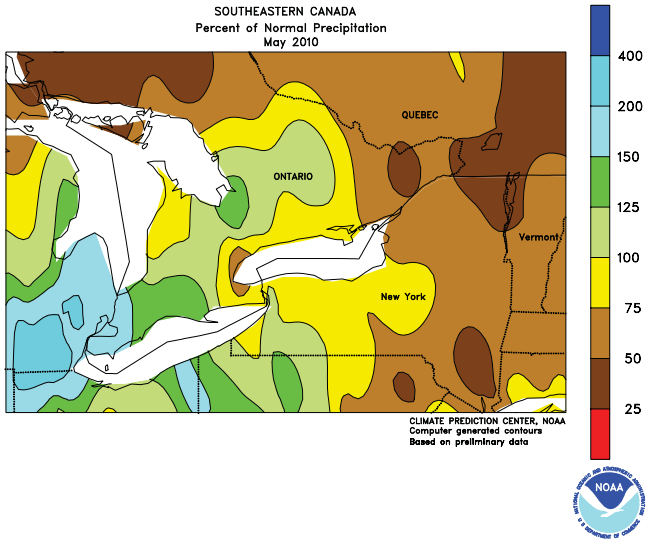


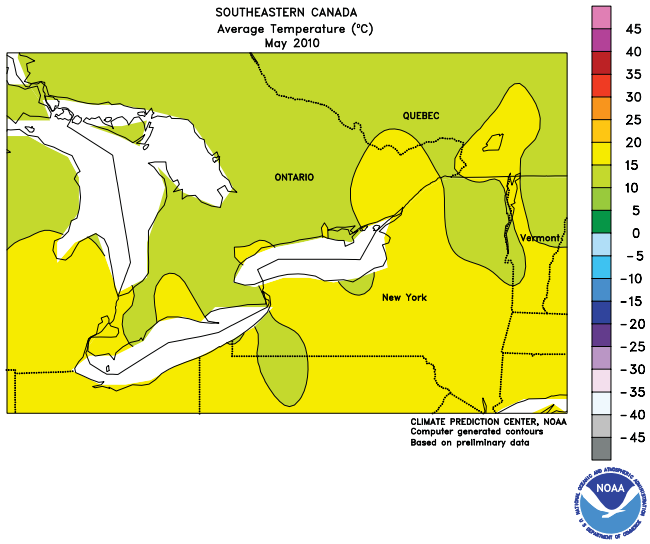


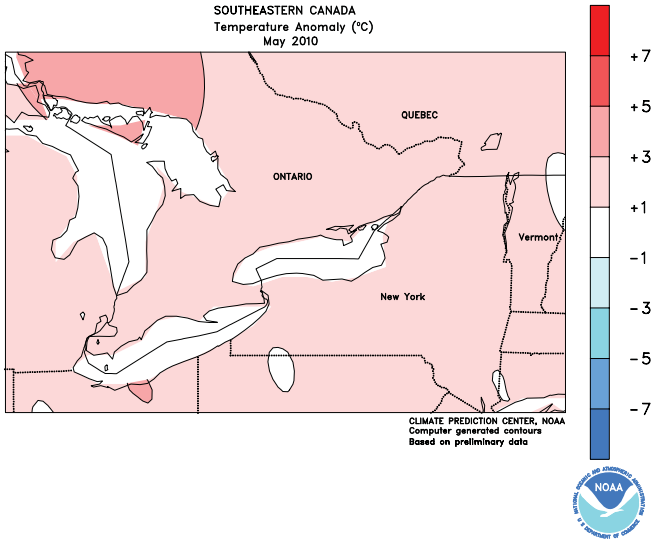
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Cool, wet weather hampered planting of spring grains and oilseeds throughout the month of May. Many locations received more than 100 mm for the month, representing more than twice the normal amount. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal in Alberta and Saskatchewan and near to slightly below normal in Manitoba, with freezing temperatures occurring nearly every week in western and northern agricultural districts. The cool weather lowered evaporation rates, slowing the recession of excessive field moisture, and hindered development of winter wheat, pastures, and emergence of spring crops.



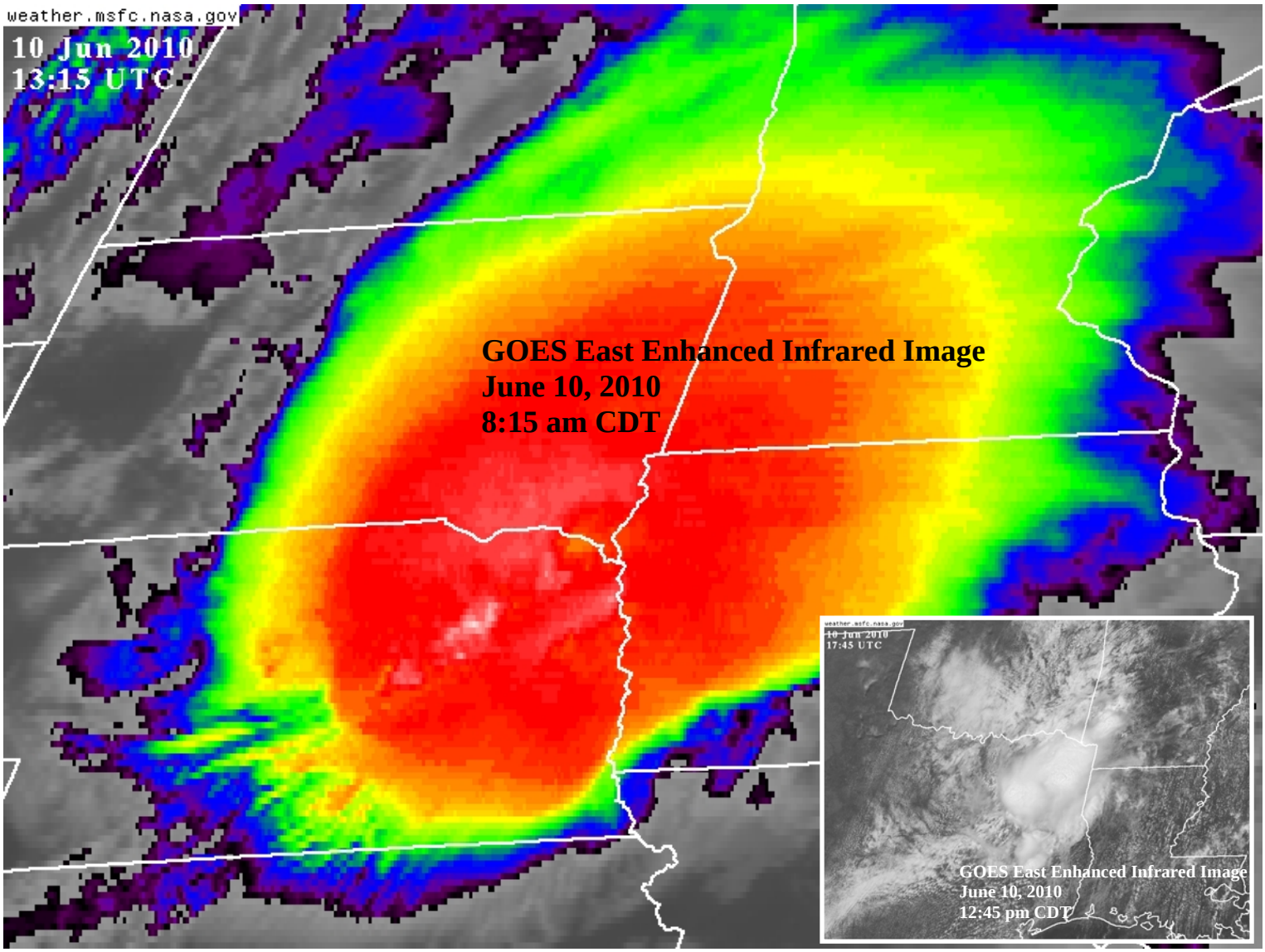






SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

A drying trend resulted in a gradual but steady decline in rain during the month of May, with rainfall ranging from below-normal in Quebec to above normal in extreme southwestern Ontario. The drier conditions supported spring fieldwork that included late summer crop planting and treatment of diseases and pests. Temperatures averaged several degrees C above normal throughout the region, promoting growth of summer crops, winter wheat, and pastures. The last spring freeze was recorded early in the month and some minor damage may have occurred.



Impressive thunderstorm complexes have formed across the Plains or Midwest on several nights this month, and June 9-10 was no exception. However, the weather produced by this particular complex was overshadowed by a smaller disturbance drifting northeastward from Texas into Arkansas (see inset). On June 10 in Texas, Tyler's 8.14-inch rainfall represented its second-wettest day on record, behind 9.07 inches on September 13, 1913. A few hours later, on the night of June 10-11, catastrophic flooding unfolded at the Albert Pike Recreation Area in Montgomery County, AR, where 20 fatalities were reported.

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