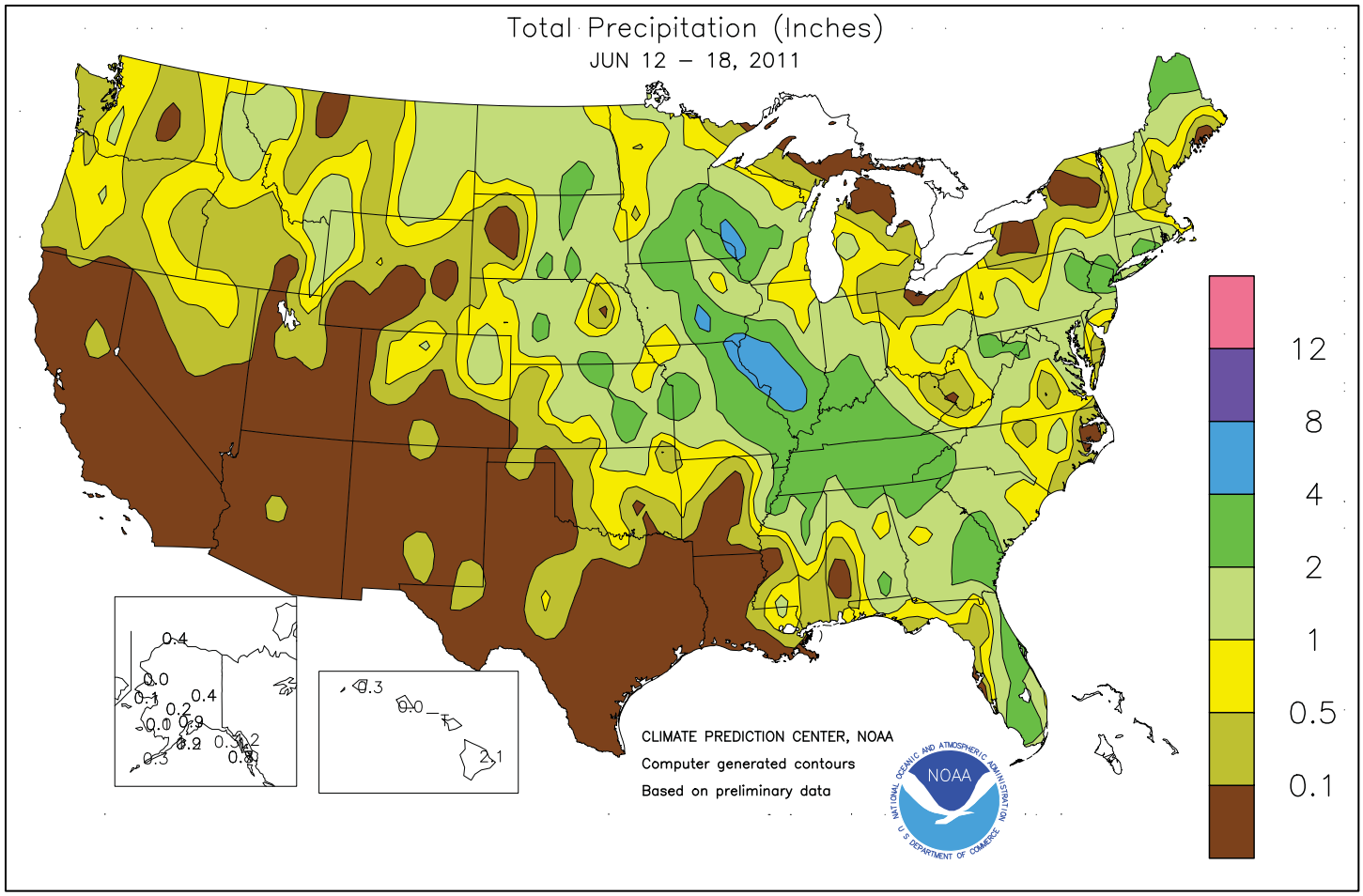
Volume 98, No. 25 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather June 22, 2011

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

June 12 - 18, 2011

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Heavy rain returned to the **Midwest**, slowing late-season planting efforts but maintaining abundant to locally excessive moisture reserves. Rainfall was heavy enough to aggravate flooding in parts of the **Missouri River basin** and triggered some renewed flooding in the **middle and upper Mississippi Valley**. Farther west, a phenomenal weather contrast persisted across the **nation's mid-section**. Cool, showery weather continued to hamper fieldwork on the **northern Plains**, while blazing heat and mostly dry conditions maintained severe stress on pastures

(Continued on page 5)

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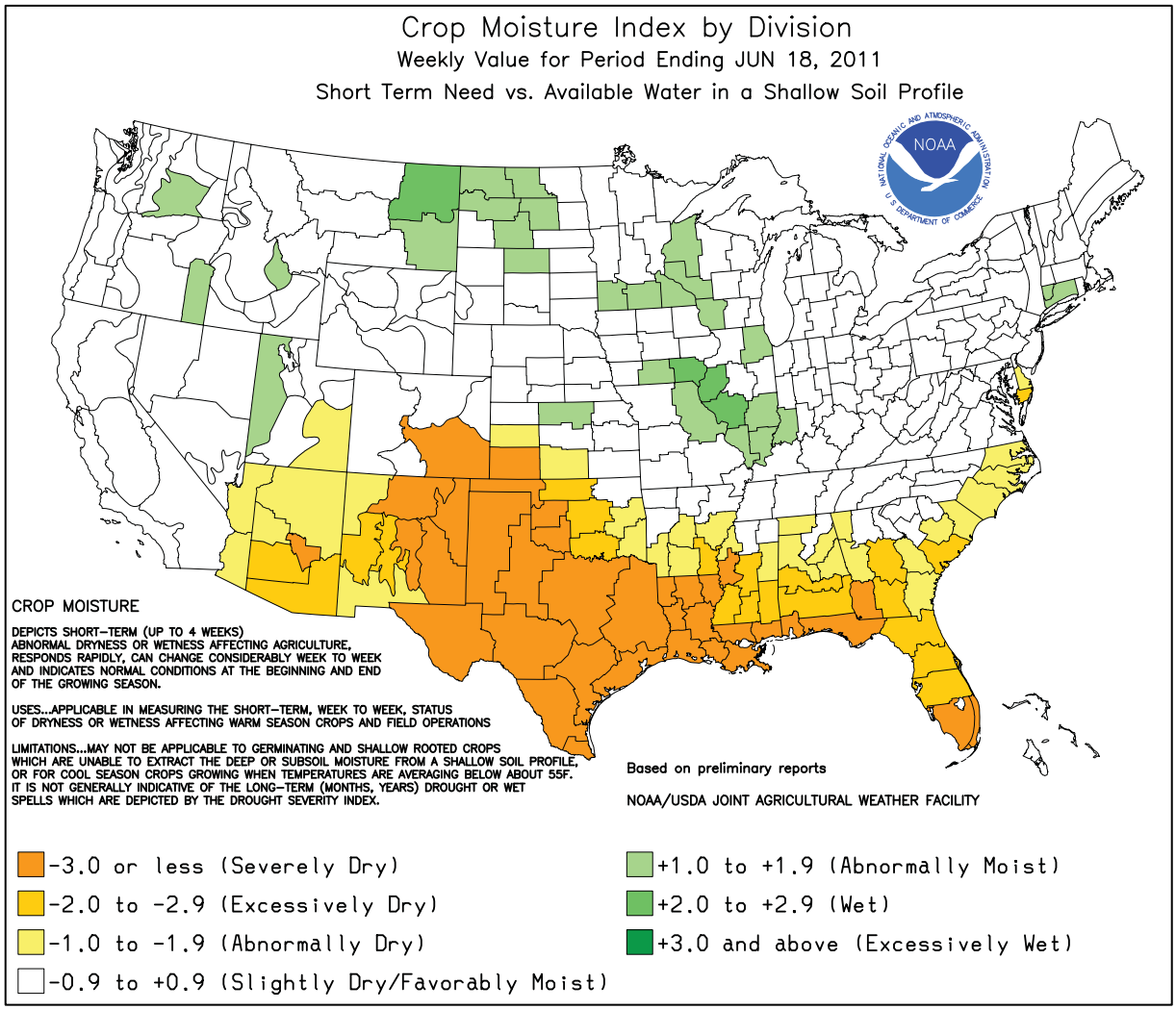
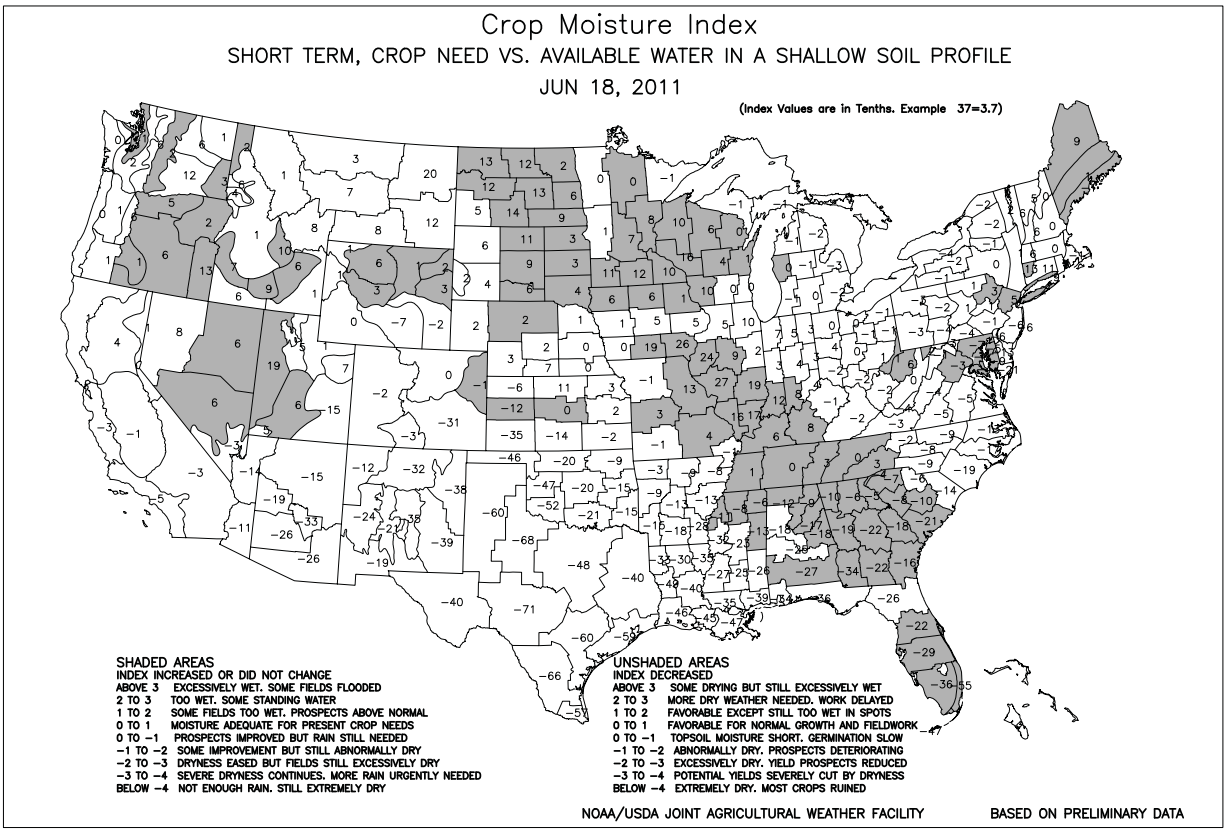
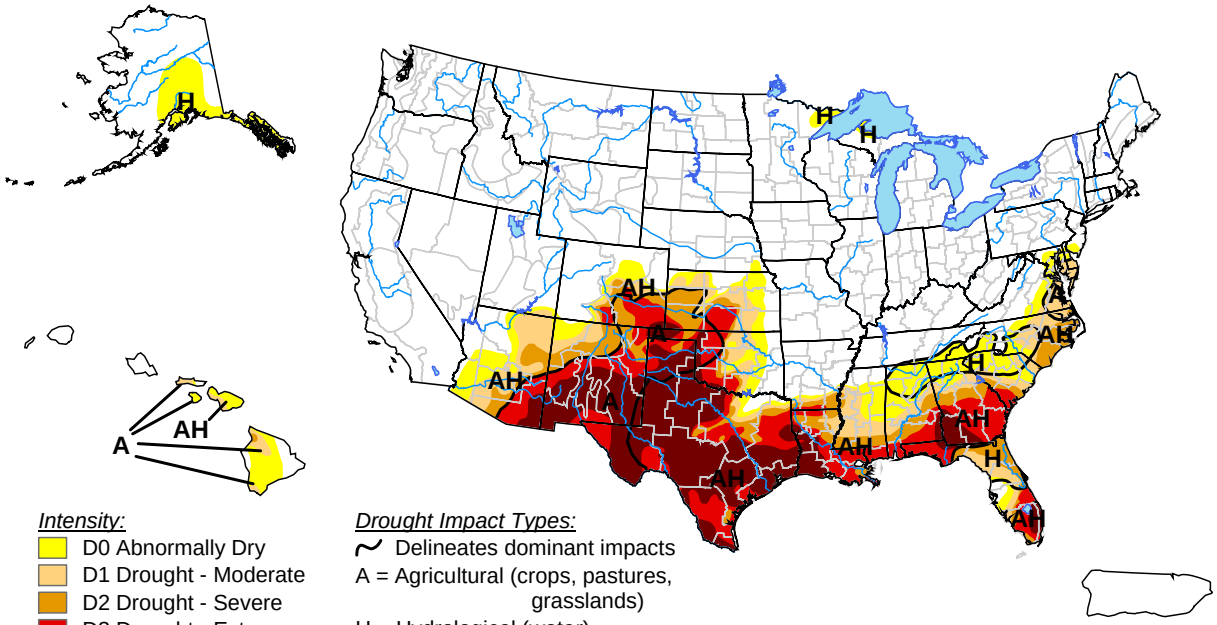

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUN 18, 2011
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
JUN 18, 2011
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

U.S. Drought Monitor

June 14, 2011
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:
- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://drought.unl.edu/dm

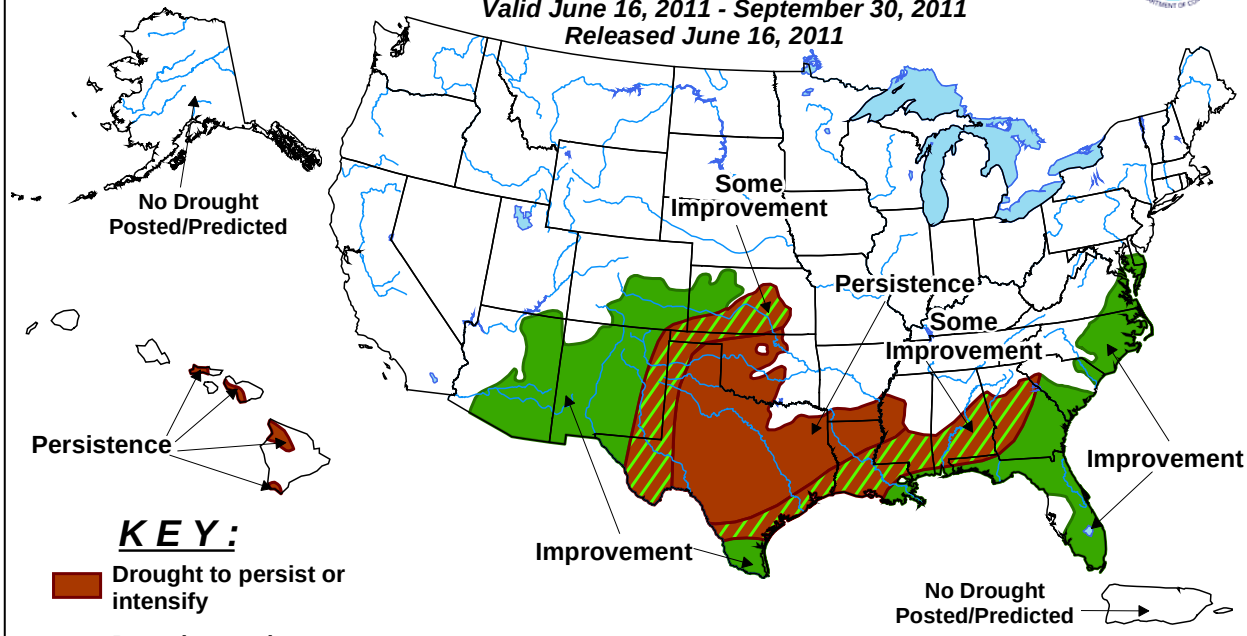
USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

Released Thursday, June 16, 2011
Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

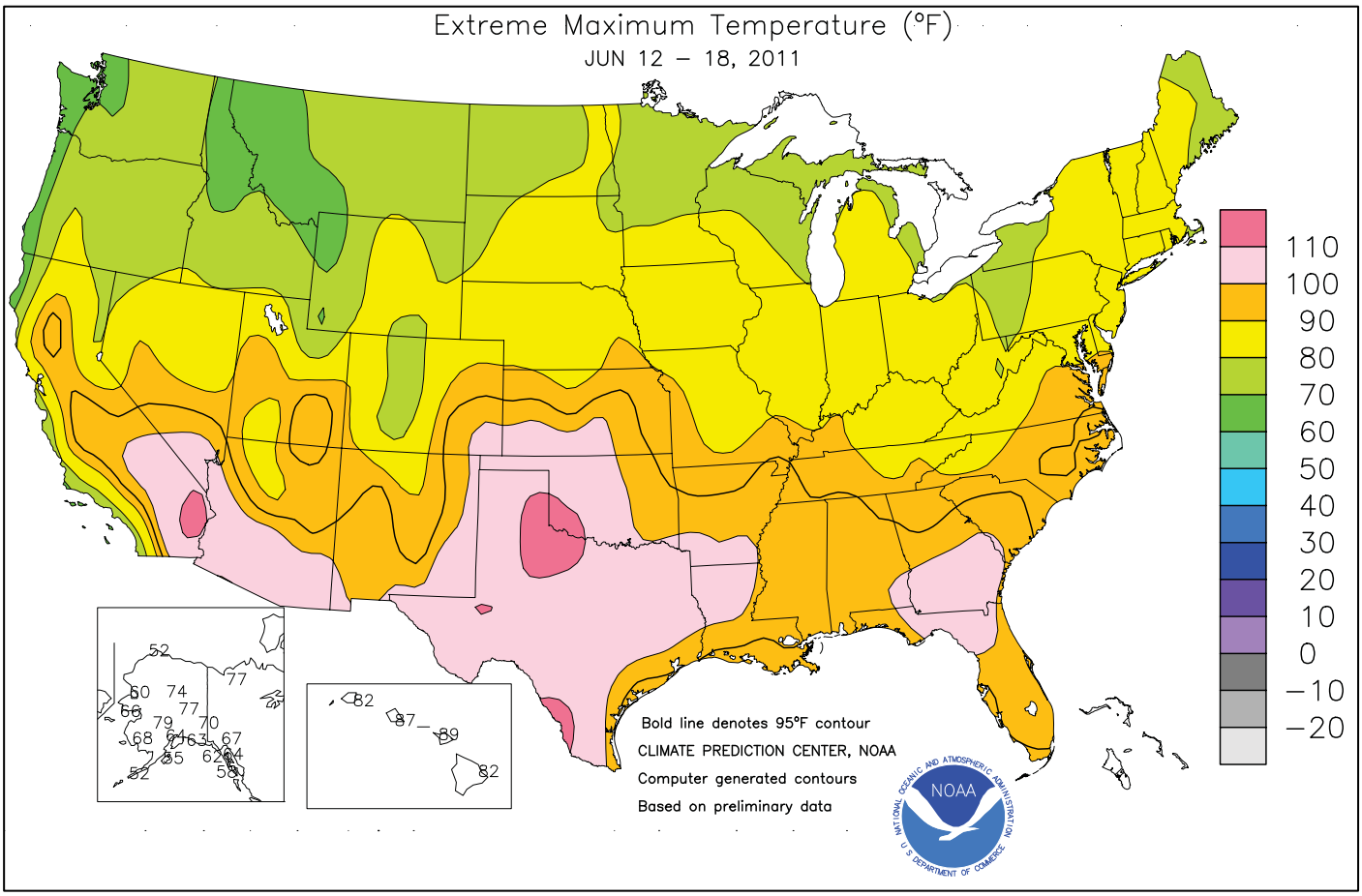
Valid June 16, 2011 - September 30, 2011
Released June 16, 2011

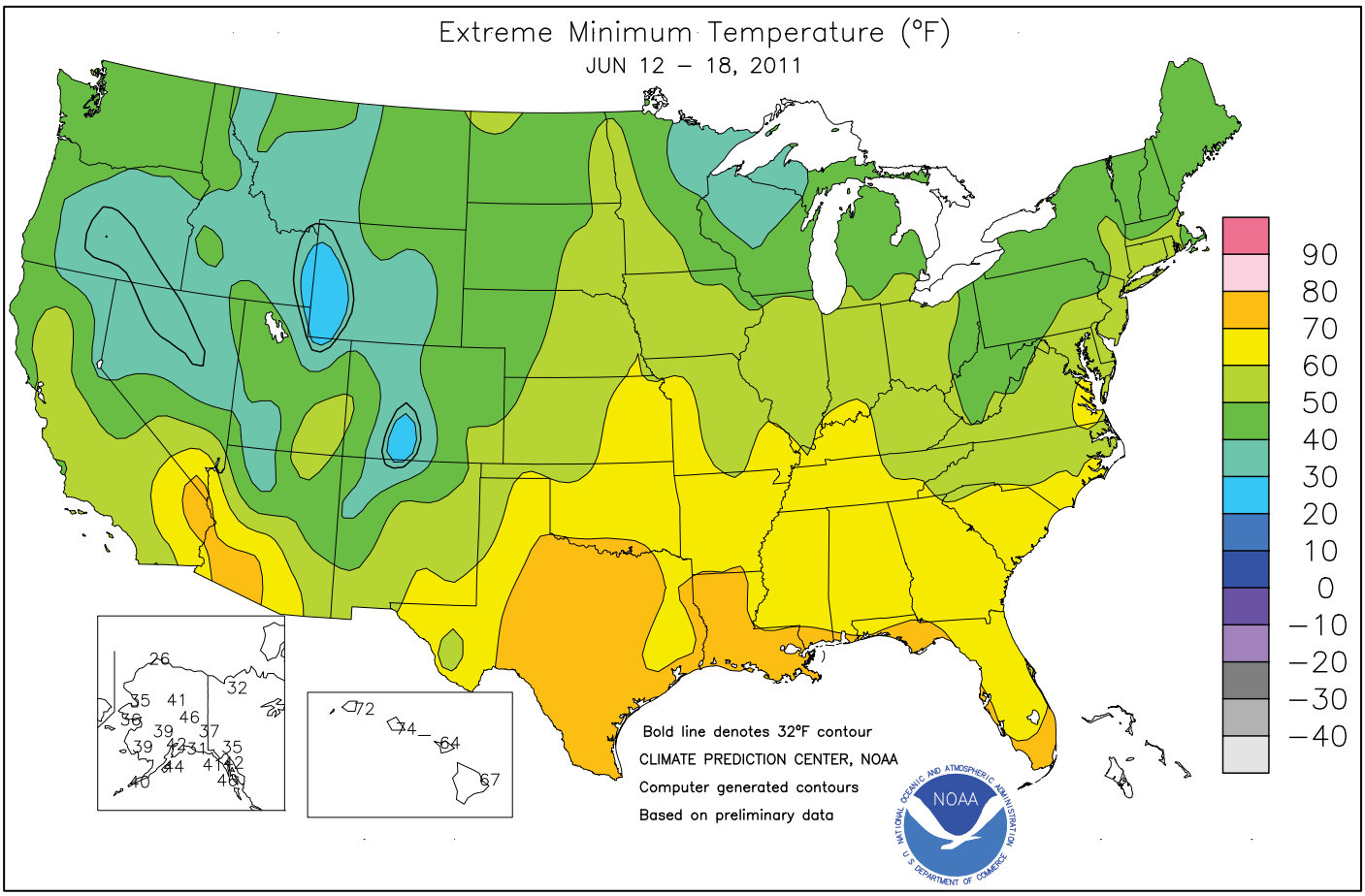


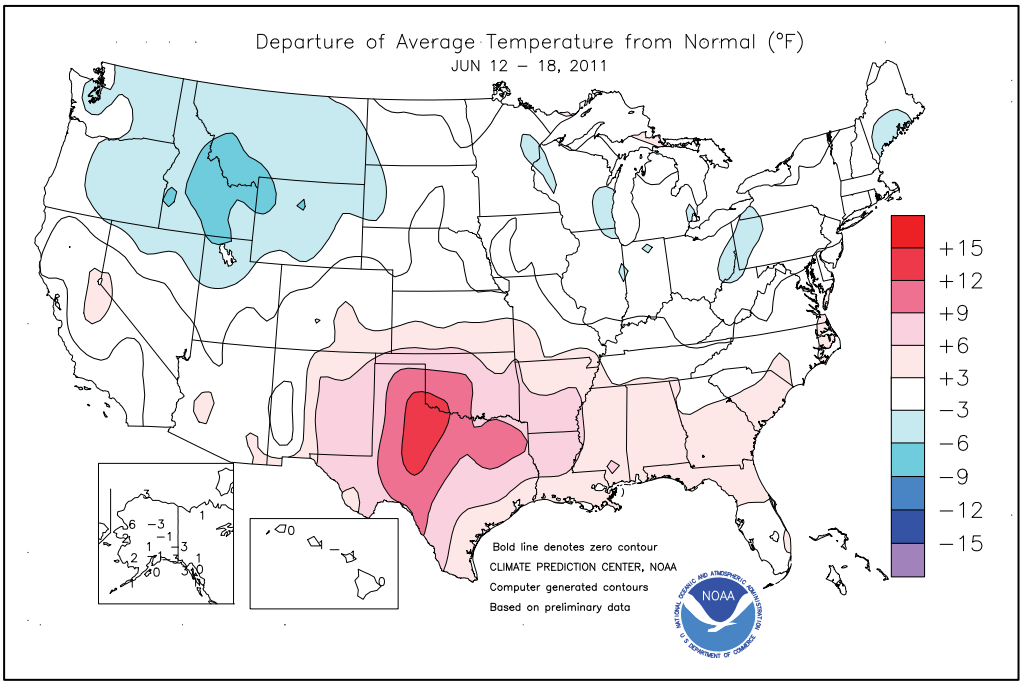
K E Y :

- **Drought to persist or intensify**
- **Drought ongoing, some improvement**
- **Drought likely to improve, impacts ease**
- **Drought development likely**

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JUN 12 – 18, 2011
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
52
77
60 74
66
77
79 70
68 64 63 67
65 62 64
52 58
82
87 89
82
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JUN 12 – 18, 2011
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
26
32
35 41
36 46
39 39 42 37
31 35
44 41 42
40 45
72
74 64
67
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



(Continued from front cover)
and summer crops on the **southern High Plains**. Relentless heat stretched to the **southern Atlantic States**, although scattered showers tempered the effects of high temperatures in the **Southeast**. Elsewhere, cool, showery weather lingered in the **Northwest**, while favorable warmth and dryness arrived in **California**. Wildfire containment efforts continued in parts of the **Southwest** under a warm, dry weather regime.

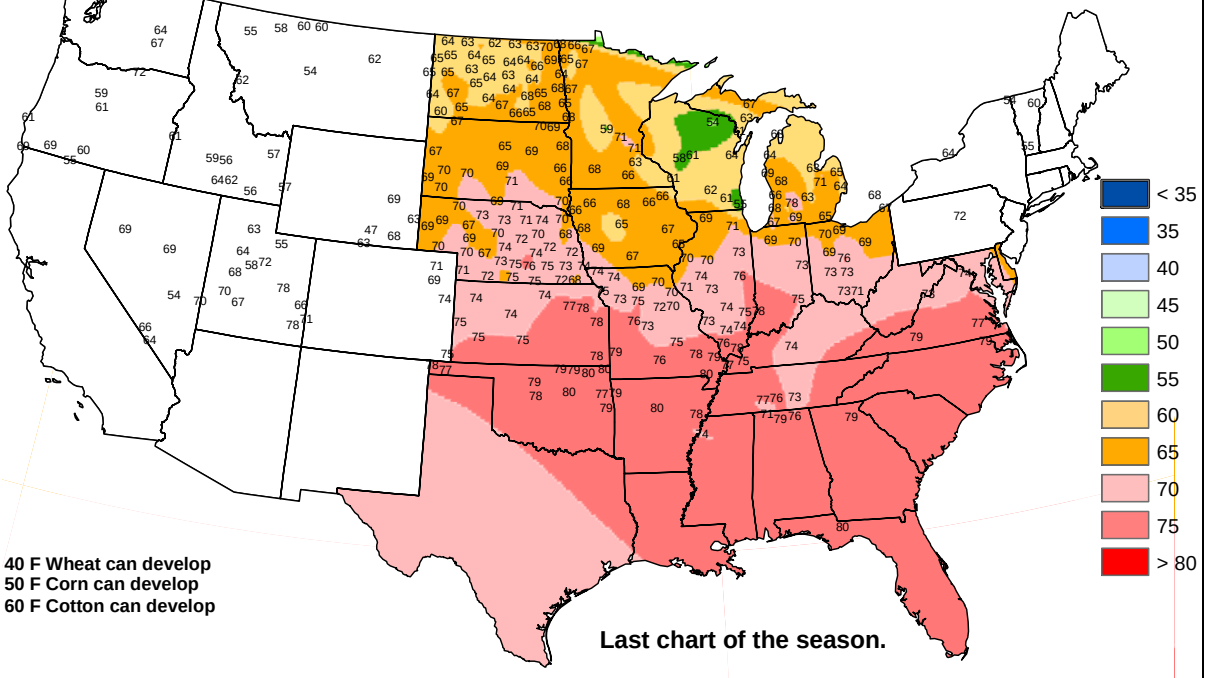
In **Texas**, **Midland's** streak of triple-digit heat stretched to 12 days (June 7-18), including a daily-record high of 109°F on June 16. In fact, **Midland** closed the week with five consecutive records from June 14-18 (108, 107, 109, 108, and 107°F). Elsewhere in **Texas**, **Tyler** (105°F on June 18) tied a monthly record that was originally set on June 30, 1917, then was repeated on June 22-24, 1925, and June 28, 1930. Elsewhere on June 18, monthly records were tied in **Shreveport, LA** (104°F), and **Monticello, AR** (103°F). **Shreveport** had not reached 104°F in June since 1936. Extreme heat also gripped the **southern Atlantic States**, where **Tallahassee, FL** (105°F on June 15), set an all-time record. Previously, **Tallahassee** had reached 104°F on multiple dates, most recently June 20, 1933. **Alma, GA** (103°F on June 15), experienced its hottest day since July 20, 2000, when the high reached 104°F. At the height of the heat wave, several locations in the **south-central U.S.** topped 110°F. In **Texas**, highs reached 111°F (on June 17 and 18) in **Wichita Falls** and 113°F (on June 17) in Laredo. Long-running streaks of triple-digit days had begun on June 2 in **Wichita Falls** and May 18 in **Laredo**, where highs reached or exceeded 110°F on 5 consecutive days from June 15-19. In **southwestern Oklahoma**, **Grandfield** reported an unofficial high of 114°F on June 17. In contrast, **Northwestern** daily-record lows included 23°F (on June 16) in **Stanley, ID**; 33°F (on June 17) in **Pocatello, ID**; and 38°F (on June 17) in **Olympia, WA.**

Early in the week, heavy rain continued across the **northern Plains**. Daily-record totals in **North Dakota** reached 1.65 inches (on June 12) in **Dickinson** and 1.72 inches (on June 14) in **Jamestown**. Later, heavy showers pelted the **central Plains** and the **Midwest**, resulting a daily-record amounts in locations such as **Peoria, IL** (2.63 inches on June 15), and **Concordia, KS** (1.41 inches on June 16). Storms also swept into the **Mid-Atlantic States**, where record-setting totals for June 16 included 1.96 inches in **Baltimore, MD**, and 1.84 inches in **Harrisburg, PA.** Late-week thunderstorms provided some **Southeastern** drought relief, but also sparked high winds. On June 17 In **Florida**, **Daytona Beach** (1.89 inches) received a daily-record rainfall, while **Gainesville** (64 mph) recorded its highest wind gust since the passage of Hurricane Frances on September 5, 2004. A day earlier, on June 16, **Valentine, NE**, had recorded a thunderstorm wind gust to 74 mph. Toward week's end, rainfall intensified in the **upper Midwest**, where daily-record totals for June 18 included 4.50 inches in **La Crosse, WI**, and 4.74 inches in **Eau Claire, WI.** For **La Crosse**, it was the wettest June day on record (previously, 3.93 inches on June 15, 1967) and the wettest day since July 27, 1987, when 5.24 inches fell. For **Eau Claire**, it was the wettest day since September 10, 2000, when 5.98 inches fell. At week's end, the **Missouri River** remained at a record-high level at **Williston, ND** (more than 8 feet above flood stage and rising), and achieved a record-setting crest at **Brownsville, NE** (11.62 feet above flood stage on June 19). Previous records were set at **Williston** in April 1912 (6.00 feet above flood stage) and at **Brownsville** in July 1993 (11.30 feet). Wet weather was not just confined to the **Plains**, **Midwest**, and **East**. For example, excessively wet conditions persisted in parts of **Puerto Rico**, where **San Juan** set a June rainfall record. Through the 18th, **San Juan's** monthly rainfall reached 12.64 inches, compared to the June 1902 mark of 12.22 inches. However, dry weather persisted across the drought-stricken **Deep South from Arizona to the central Gulf Coast region**. Wildfire size topped 500,000 acres near **Alpine, AZ** (the Wallow fire), and 250,000 acres near **Fargo, GA** (the Honey Prairie fire). The nation's year-to-date wildfire acreage exceeded 4.5 million, nearly 250 percent of the 10-year average for mid-June.

Mild, mostly dry weather in **western Alaska** contrasted with cool conditions and occasional showers across the remainder of the state. **Bettles** (0.56 inch) netted a daily-record total for June 12, while **Juneau** (1.03 inches) received a daily-record amount for June 14. **Fairbanks** received measurable rain on 6 consecutive days from June 11-16, totaling 0.60 inch. During the preceding 15 weeks (105 days), from February 26 - June 10, **Fairbanks'** precipitation had totaled just 0.36 inch. Farther south, **Hawaiian** showers were mostly confined to windward locations. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** received measurable rain each day during the week, totaling 2.05 inches.

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

June 12 - 18, 2011



40 F Wheat can develop
50 F Corn can develop
60 F Cotton can develop

Last chart of the season.

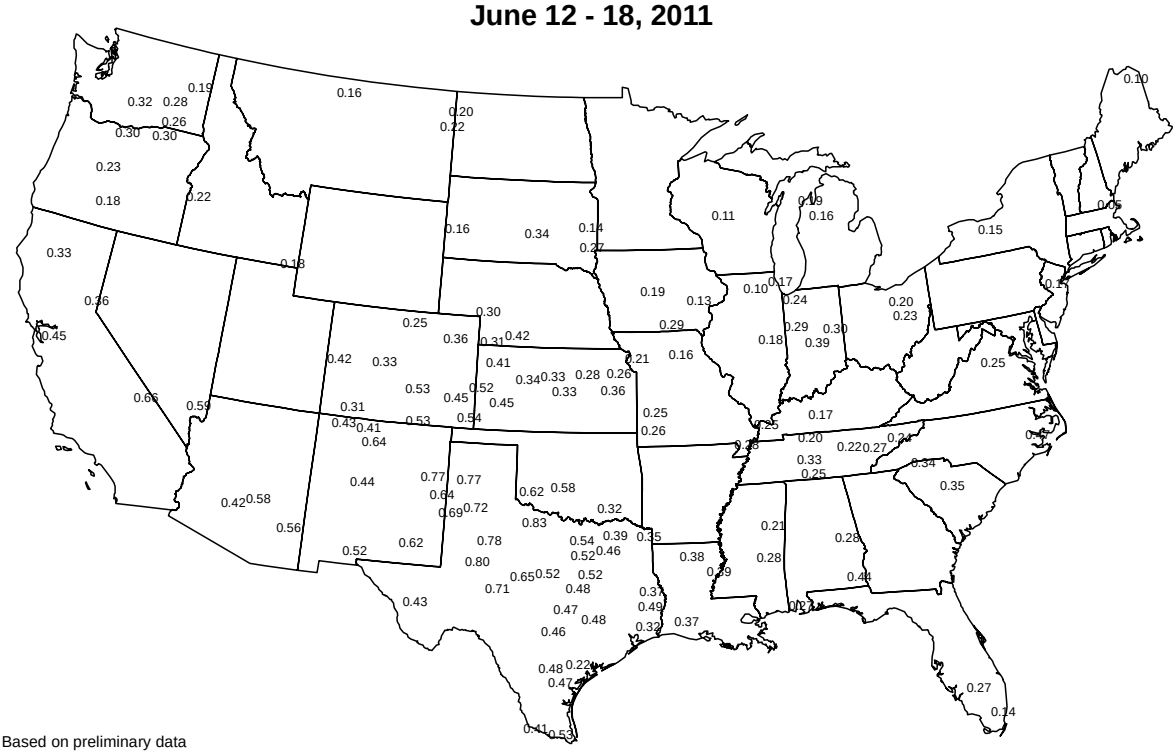
Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

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

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

June 12 - 18, 2011

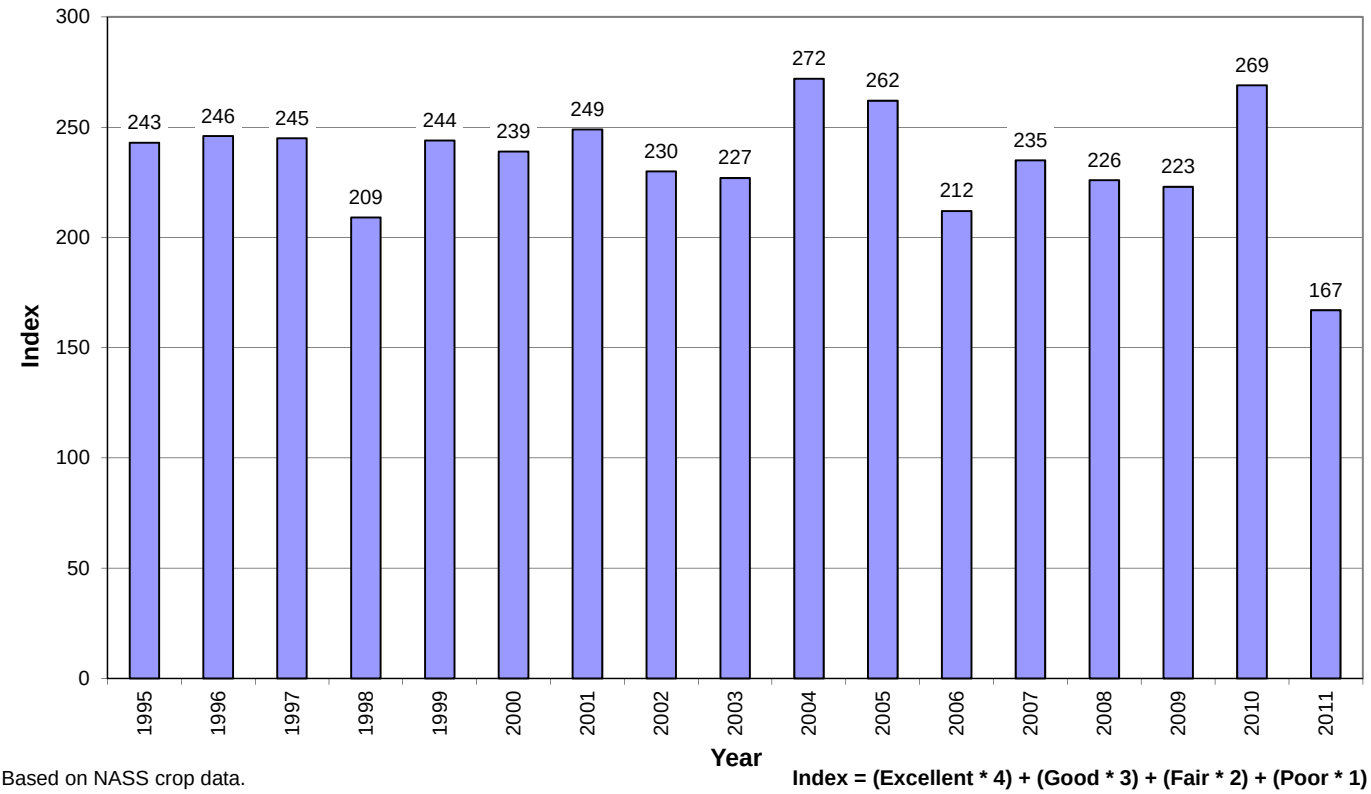


Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

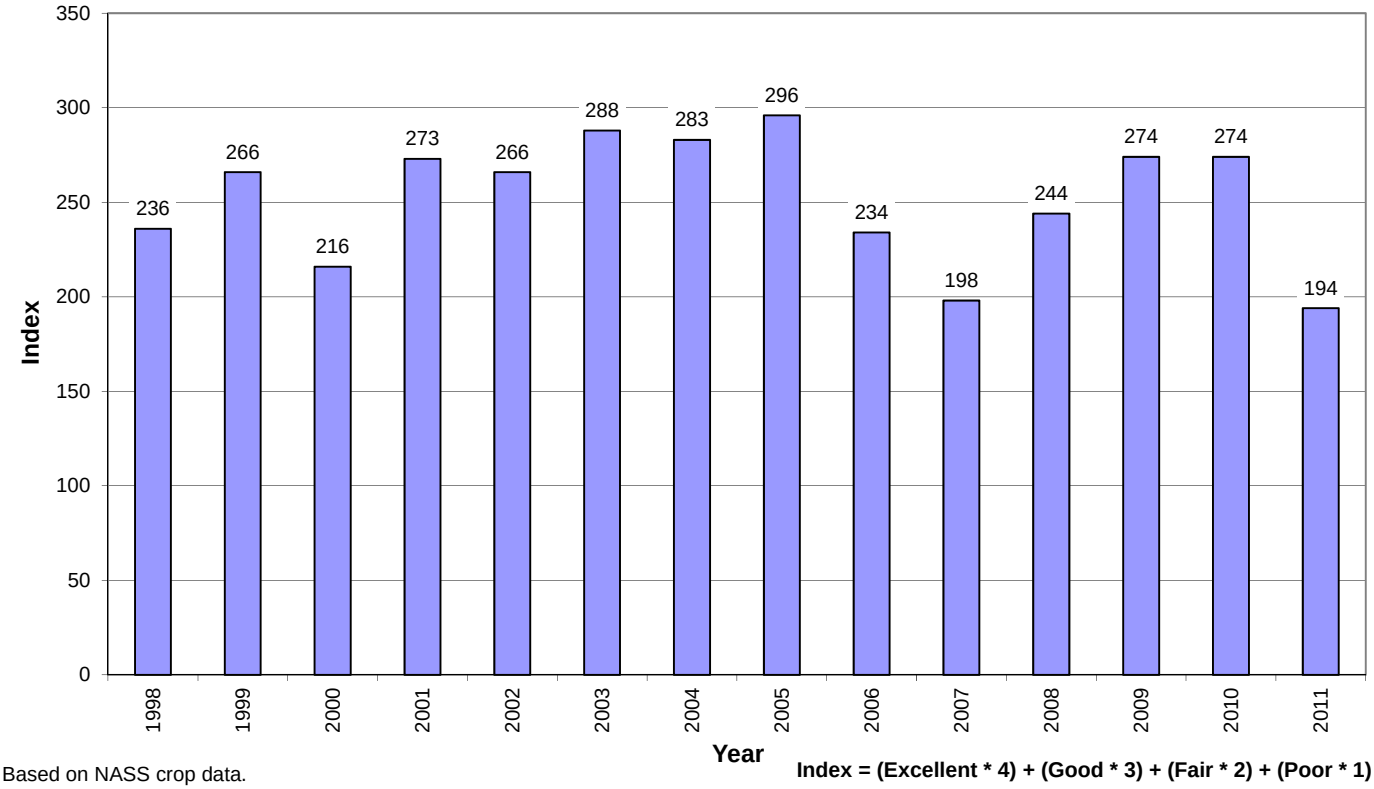
U.S. COTTON: Condition Index June 19
1995-2011



Based on NASS crop data.

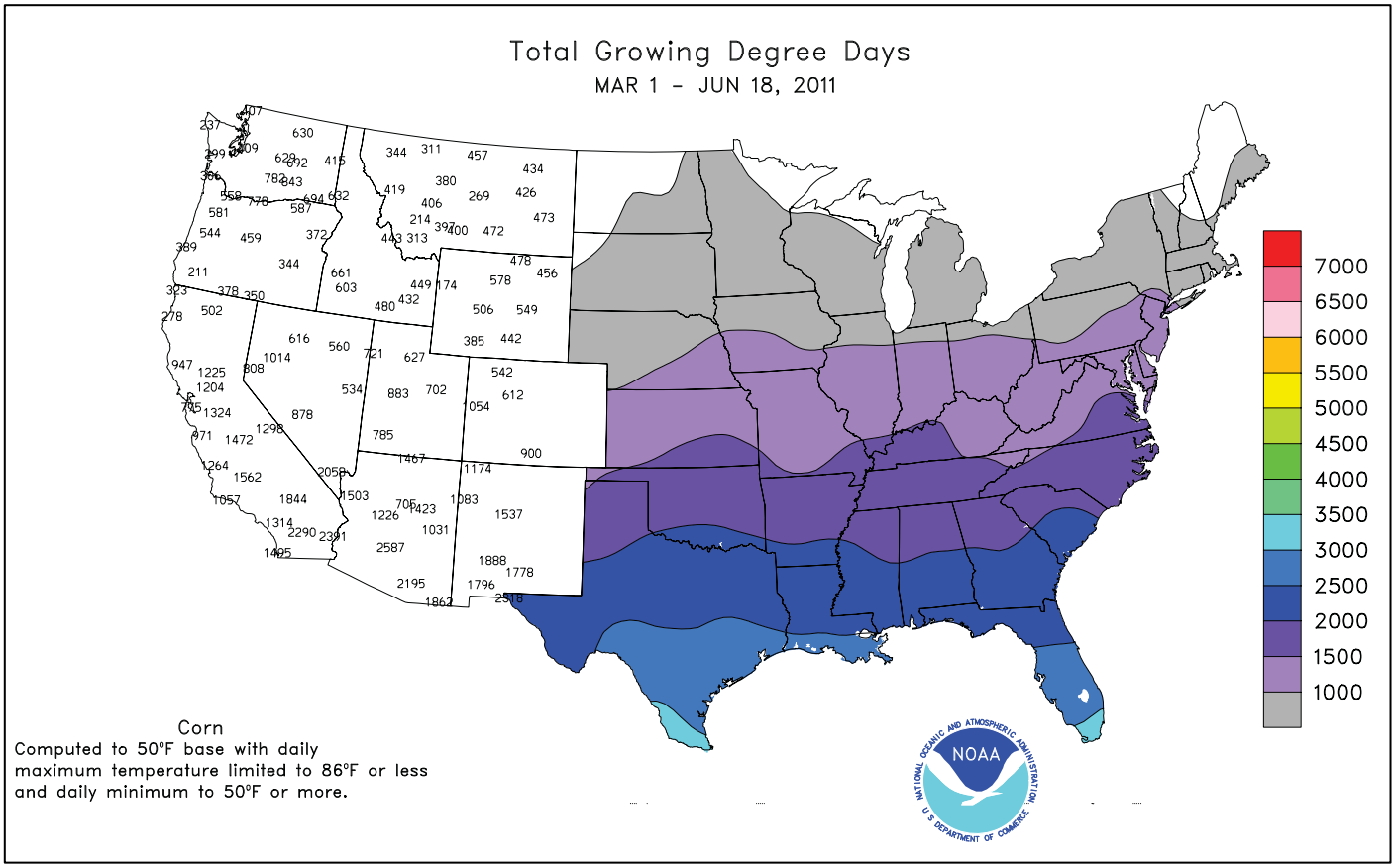
Index = (Excellent * 4) + (Good * 3) + (Fair * 2) + (Poor * 1)

U.S. PEANUT: Condition Index June 19
1998-2011

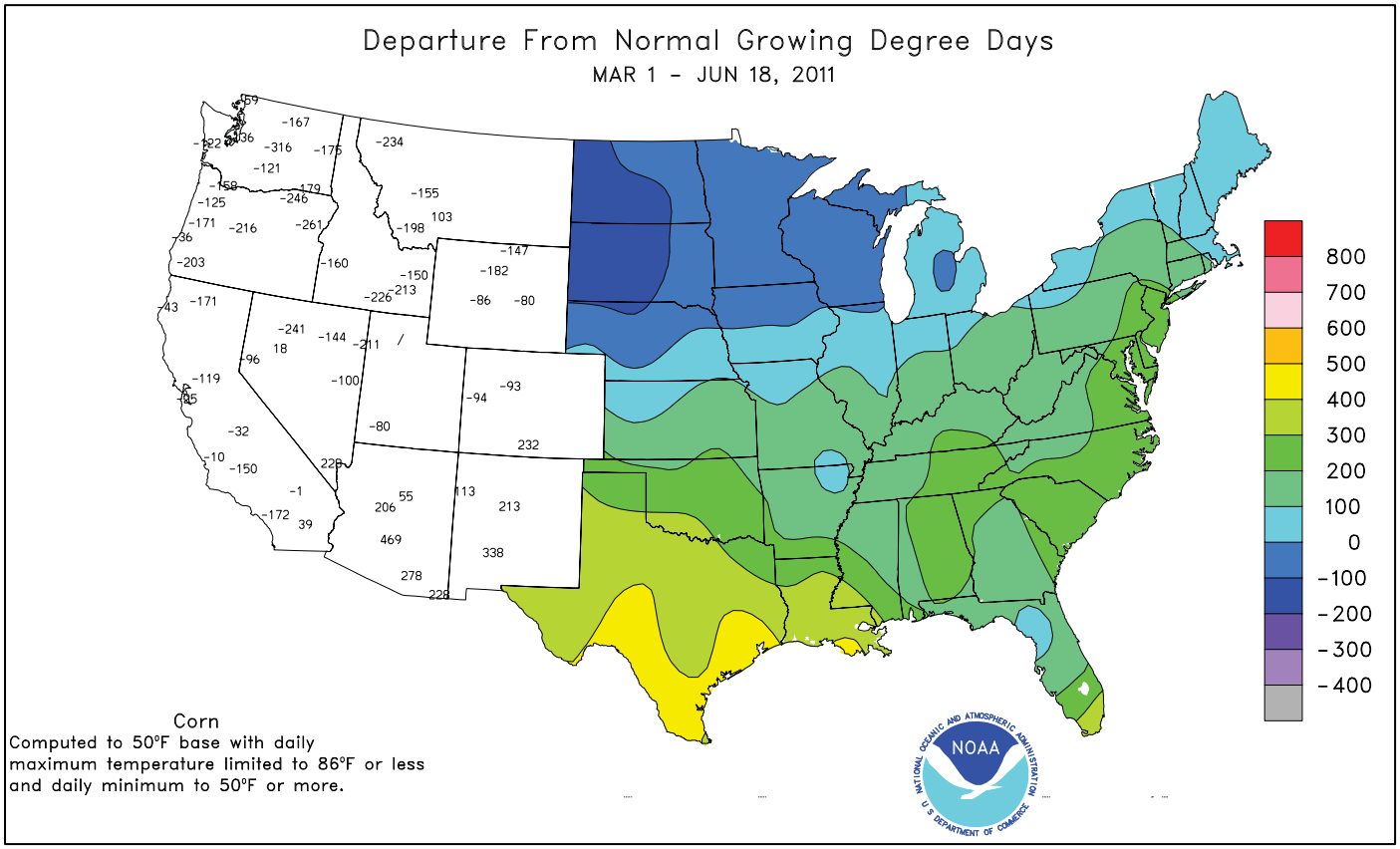


Based on NASS crop data.

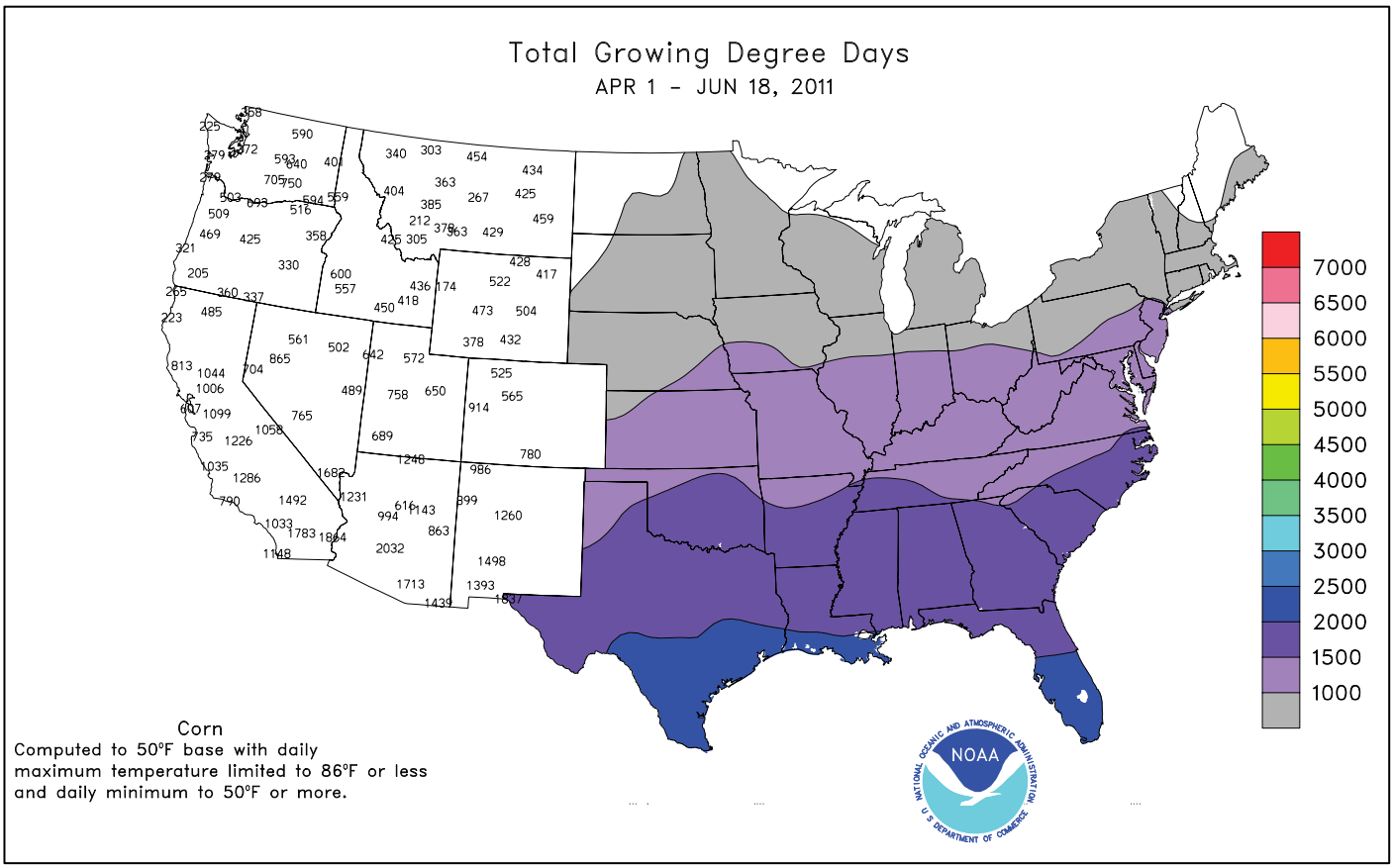
Index = (Excellent * 4) + (Good * 3) + (Fair * 2) + (Poor * 1)

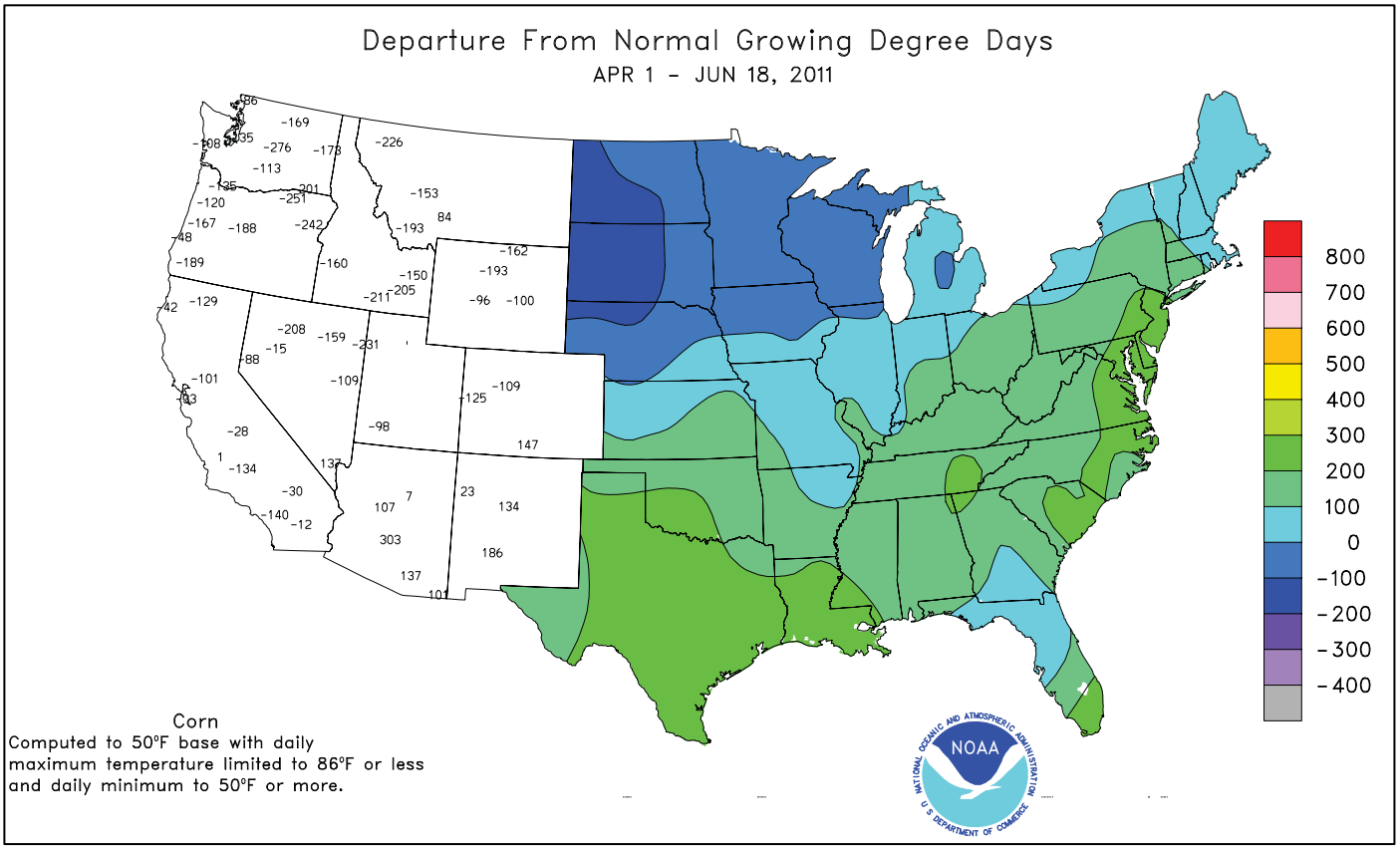


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



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


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - JUN 18, 2011
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - JUN 18, 2011
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
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 18, 2011

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	95	70	98	68	83	7	0.69	-0.11	0.69	1.03	47	23.94	87	85	39	6	0	1	1
	HUNTSVILLE	92	68	98	64	80	4	1.19	0.25	0.88	1.19	46	31.13	105	85	66	6	0	4	1
	MOBILE	97	73	100	70	85	6	0.59	-0.50	0.56	0.80	27	13.29	41	87	56	7	0	3	1
	MONTGOMERY	98	69	99	67	83	4	0.62	-0.26	0.39	0.62	28	21.35	77	89	39	7	0	2	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	60	46	64	42	53	-1	0.89	0.66	0.60	1.10	200	3.62	95	81	61	0	0	3	1
	BARROW	43	33	52	26	38	3	0.44	0.39	0.20	0.44	489	1.65	254	100	79	0	4	5	0
	FAIRBANKS	69	48	77	46	59	0	0.44	0.13	0.19	0.70	97	2.79	103	89	55	0	0	5	0
	JUNEAU	60	47	64	42	53	-1	1.22	0.46	1.06	1.49	76	18.32	88	97	77	0	0	4	1
	KODIAK	52	46	55	44	49	0	1.19	-0.08	0.68	3.22	95	30.03	88	94	87	0	0	7	1
	NOME	56	42	66	36	49	2	0.06	-0.18	0.05	0.48	86	4.41	105	87	68	0	0	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	78	39	83	32	59	0	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	6.27	66	53	11	0	1	0	0
	PHOENIX	105	76	110	73	91	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.04	34	19	10	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	87	54	93	48	71	4	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	3.83	56	36	8	2	0	0	0
	TUCSON	103	69	105	63	86	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.55	17	17	10	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	95	72	98	69	83	6	0.33	-0.67	0.31	0.44	16	26.39	127	82	42	7	0	2	0
	LITTLE ROCK	96	73	99	68	85	7	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.09	4	27.55	111	85	43	7	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	93	65	99	57	79	2	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.08	100	3.08	67	55	34	6	0	0	0
	FRESNO	93	63	98	55	78	3	0.00	-0.05	0.00	1.66	1038	9.11	117	66	34	6	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	68	59	70	57	63	-3	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	50	6.86	73	86	73	0	0	1	0
	REDDING	92	62	97	57	77	3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.82	137	19.10	88	54	27	5	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	90	56	97	52	73	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.64	457	13.74	116	85	27	3	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	70	61	75	59	65	-2	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.03	60	4.50	59	81	70	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	69	52	76	51	61	0	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.98	1400	13.21	99	83	67	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	89	57	95	53	73	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	586	7.69	86	73	43	2	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	83	38	86	30	60	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	0.78	31	58	25	0	3	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	86	54	91	47	70	6	0.07	-0.47	0.04	0.11	8	2.27	32	70	12	3	0	3	0
	DENVER INTL	83	52	88	46	68	3	0.49	0.13	0.44	0.53	47	7.77	125	74	25	0	0	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	87	57	94	52	72	2	0.01	-0.06	0.01	0.01	4	3.48	82	36	17	2	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	93	54	101	48	74	5	0.01	-0.27	0.01	0.01	1	2.44	48	59	26	5	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	75	58	82	54	66	-1	1.15	0.34	0.89	2.98	139	25.94	124	87	62	0	0	5	1
	HARTFORD	76	57	85	52	66	-2	1.59	0.70	0.71	3.36	141	27.74	130	90	63	0	0	5	1
DC	WASHINGTON	85	65	90	59	75	1	1.10	0.40	0.83	1.31	68	14.98	83	79	43	1	0	3	1
DE	WILMINGTON	81	61	86	53	71	0	0.66	-0.14	0.41	1.32	63	19.43	98	98	50	0	0	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	95	71	99	68	83	4	4.41	3.06	2.43	4.76	147	16.99	91	94	46	7	0	4	2
	JACKSONVILLE	96	68	98	65	82	3	3.15	1.93	1.30	3.21	111	18.66	92	96	39	7	0	3	3
	KEY WEST	88	81	89	80	85	2	0.10	-1.02	0.07	0.58	20	4.43	32	81	68	0	0	2	0
	MIAMI	94	76	97	73	85	3	5.64	3.53	2.94	5.69	109	17.11	83	86	49	7	0	4	2
	ORLANDO	97	72	99	70	85	4	2.72	1.02	2.15	3.15	79	17.30	94	88	50	7	0	4	1
	PENSACOLA	93	76	97	71	85	5	0.30	-1.13	0.18	0.30	9	17.62	63	85	53	6	0	4	0
	TALLAHASSEE	98	72	105	69	85	5	0.81	-0.77	0.61	1.33	34	14.18	49	88	60	7	0	3	1
	TAMPA	93	77	95	71	85	4	1.02	-0.24	1.02	2.07	71	22.09	144	79	51	7	0	1	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	95	75	98	73	85	4	0.15	-1.66	0.15	0.87	20	6.50	28	86	58	7	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	92	64	96	62	78	2	0.96	0.08	0.95	1.19	52	18.97	80	84	56	6	0	2	1
	ATLANTA	92	67	94	64	80	4	0.68	-0.08	0.52	0.68	35	22.61	92	81	49	6	0	2	1
	AUGUSTA	96	67	100	65	82	5	0.82	-0.17	0.35	0.82	33	17.11	79	89	56	7	0	5	0
	COLUMBUS	96	70	99	66	83	4	1.24	0.49	0.84	1.28	67	16.71	69	86	34	7	0	4	1
	MACON	97	67	100	65	82	4	0.95	0.17	0.40	1.05	54	14.52	65	88	34	7	0	3	0
	SAVANNAH	96	69	102	67	82	4	1.98	0.70	1.10	2.08	67	14.38	70	87	56	7	0	3	2
HI	HILO	81	69	82	67	75	0	2.13	0.56	0.69	3.70	95	34.81	61	91	78	0	0	7	2
	HONOLULU	87	75	87	74	81	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.17	450	13.08	143	78	70	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	86	70	89	64	78	1	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.25	278	9.52	87	79	67	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	81	74	82	72	78	0	0.25	-0.15	0.17	0.64	56	29.24	159	84	75	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	73	51	77	43	62	-5	0.16	0.00	0.15	0.52	108	7.96	114	69	39	0	0	2	0
	LEWISTON	71	53	77	50	62	-3	0.14	-0.13	0.10	0.60	79	10.54	154	74	46	0	0	3	0
	POCATELLO	71	44	75	33	57	-4	0.03	-0.17	0.02	0.22	35	7.84	114	76	43	0	0	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	76	57	84	50	66	-2	0.84	-0.01	0.80	2.70	126	21.93	144	81	58	0	0	2	1
	MOLINE	77	57	84	51	67	-4	0.68	-0.42	0.47	2.38	85	17.30	102	89	65	0	0	2	0
	PEORIA	78	60	84	54	69	-2	2.84	1.98	2.63	3.66	164	22.45	141	89	57	0	0	4	1
	ROCKFORD	78	57	86	51	68	0	0.51	-0.62	0.48	1.76	63	15.30	98	81	59	0	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	78	61	84	52	70	-2	2.27	1.39	1.21	3.50	151	17.67	108	94	59	0	0	6	2
IN	EVANSVILLE	82	64	88	59	73	-1	3.46	2.52	2.74	4.18	165	35.36	158	83	60	0	0	5	1
	FORT WAYNE	77	58	88	52	68	-1	0.55	-0.39	0.32	1.93	81	25.44	154	88	55	0	0	3	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	80	62	86	59	71	0	1.96	1.02	0.99	2.90	119	27.02	144	83	50	0	0	3	2
	SOUTH BEND	75	57	85	50	66	-3	2.07	1.09	1.48	3.67	152	26.45	159	86	60	0	0	3	2
IA	BURLINGTON	77	59	84	53	68	-4	2.45	1.43	1.88	6.48	247	18.70	114	96	59	0	0	5	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	75	56	81	51	66	-4	0.87	-0.18	0.56	3.63	138	14.78	105	95	59	0	0	4	1
	DES MOINES	78	63	86	58	70	-1	1.06	-0.01	0.68	6.40	234	21.43	143	85	66	0	0	4	1
	DUBUQUE	76	57	83	48	66	-2	0.99	0.03	0.87	2.74	109	15.92	103	87	64	0	0	4	1
	SIOUX CITY	80	60	88	53	70	0	1.79	0.95	0.85	2.06	93	16.48	138	86	63	0	0	5	2
	WATERLOO	77	57	84	49	67	-3	0.51	-0.62	0.50	2.47	86	14.47	101	90	66	0	0	2	1
KS	CONCORDIA	86	62	89	59	74	1	1.90	1.00	1.41	3.49	145	15.50	121	90	61	0	0	4	1
	DODGE CITY	95	60	104	53	78	4	0.15	-0.57	0.11	0.26	14	3.28	32	85	28	7	0	2	0
	GOODLAND	84	54	90	49	69	0	0.43	-0.32	0.22	0.83	41	8.14	90	93	54	2	0	3	0
	TOPEKA	88	67	94	62	77	3	0.48	-0.69	0.28	0.95	31	15.32	97	85	53	3	0	4	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 18, 2011

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	90	67	99	60	79	4	1.41	0.40	0.78	4.36	163	10.97	78	82	57	4	0	3	2
KY	JACKSON	78	61	85	55	69	-2	0.42	-0.66	0.37	1.88	66	30.19	129	90	57	0	0	3	0
	LEXINGTON	79	60	85	52	70	-2	1.32	0.27	0.69	1.76	64	33.86	152	91	60	0	0	2	2
	LOUISVILLE	82	66	88	61	74	0	1.89	1.05	1.15	2.35	102	36.47	165	85	53	0	0	2	2
	PADUCAH	86	64	94	57	75	1	1.34	0.32	1.11	1.34	53	39.51	165	88	47	2	0	3	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	95	75	96	69	85	6	0.24	-0.97	0.24	0.87	29	16.55	55	96	45	7	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	94	76	95	71	85	5	0.00	-1.42	0.00	0.18	5	14.69	57	89	50	7	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	95	77	97	74	86	5	0.00	-1.59	0.00	1.61	43	18.96	63	82	51	7	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	101	76	104	72	88	8	0.00	-1.19	0.00	0.19	6	14.54	56	76	29	7	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	68	51	77	48	60	0	2.23	1.49	1.17	6.38	329	22.70	147	92	61	0	0	5	1
	PORTLAND	68	53	80	50	61	-1	0.98	0.24	0.75	1.92	98	23.92	112	96	65	0	0	4	1
MD	BALTIMORE	83	61	87	53	72	1	2.42	1.64	1.96	3.05	147	19.32	100	81	57	0	0	3	1
MA	BOSTON	71	58	89	53	65	-2	0.52	-0.22	0.32	2.31	121	20.81	105	85	58	0	0	5	0
	WORCESTER	69	53	82	49	61	-3	0.92	0.00	0.54	3.45	142	26.23	119	99	60	0	0	3	1
MI	ALPENA	74	48	83	44	61	0	0.00	-0.58	0.00	1.45	97	15.20	130	92	43	0	0	0	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	77	55	85	49	66	-1	0.46	-0.38	0.34	0.78	38	20.79	138	87	46	0	0	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	76	49	82	41	63	1	0.26	-0.43	0.25	0.73	41	14.41	125	92	63	0	0	2	0
	LANSING	75	53	83	49	64	-2	0.47	-0.39	0.39	0.87	42	19.06	144	86	60	0	0	2	0
	MUSKEGON	76	55	86	50	65	1	0.39	-0.22	0.34	1.37	84	18.03	132	81	60	0	0	3	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	75	51	82	44	63	-1	0.24	-0.53	0.19	1.18	66	14.22	105	93	47	0	0	3	0
MN	DULUTH	67	48	74	42	57	-2	1.03	0.05	0.41	1.21	51	9.51	86	83	68	0	0	4	0
	INT'L FALLS	72	48	78	35	60	-1	1.36	0.42	1.23	1.69	74	9.15	106	92	55	0	0	3	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	76	59	84	52	68	0	2.43	1.41	0.92	2.76	109	13.78	117	84	61	0	0	4	2
	ROCHESTER	75	56	83	47	66	0	2.82	1.92	1.16	3.32	148	16.39	133	88	68	0	0	3	3
	ST. CLOUD	74	55	78	43	65	0	1.18	0.08	0.47	1.44	54	12.97	122	95	55	0	0	4	0
MS	JACKSON	98	72	99	67	85	7	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.51	24	20.52	71	89	37	7	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	97	68	99	62	82	4	0.13	-0.71	0.08	0.25	11	22.24	72	93	70	7	0	2	0
	TUPELO	93	68	96	64	81	5	1.68	0.54	1.10	1.68	54	25.79	86	84	63	6	0	4	1
MO	COLUMBIA	79	62	84	56	71	-1	2.66	1.73	0.93	2.68	108	19.51	105	93	64	0	0	5	3
	KANSAS CITY	83	64	92	62	74	1	1.58	0.58	1.43	1.81	66	15.52	95	91	55	1	0	4	1
	SAINT LOUIS	83	65	91	61	74	-1	2.15	1.30	1.12	3.25	147	24.72	137	82	61	1	0	5	2
	SPRINGFIELD	88	66	92	62	77	4	0.43	-0.76	0.20	0.45	15	22.20	111	86	59	2	0	4	0
MT	BILLINGS	73	49	78	46	61	-3	0.06	-0.38	0.04	0.76	62	13.76	173	79	33	0	0	2	0
	BUTTE	60	38	64	31	49	-6	0.30	-0.19	0.20	3.69	282	8.49	137	86	35	0	1	4	0
	CUT BANK	65	44	69	41	55	-2	0.01	-0.59	0.01	1.63	103	3.69	62	81	40	0	0	1	0
	GLASGOW	70	51	76	48	60	-4	1.67	1.15	1.20	4.13	318	14.52	299	93	66	0	0	5	1
	GREAT FALLS	67	43	71	38	55	-5	0.02	-0.52	0.02	2.48	165	12.08	158	82	38	0	0	1	0
	HAVRE	69	46	75	42	58	-4	0.72	0.28	0.32	2.82	241	9.49	175	87	62	0	0	4	0
	MISSOULA	64	45	69	43	54	-6	0.15	-0.26	0.11	2.45	217	9.42	135	91	67	0	0	4	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	85	60	89	56	72	1	0.30	-0.57	0.18	0.31	13	14.73	120	87	56	0	0	4	0
	LINCOLN	82	61	92	58	71	-1	1.01	0.21	0.70	1.12	51	12.92	100	86	67	1	0	4	1
	NORFOLK	81	60	87	56	70	0	0.40	-0.59	0.24	0.93	36	12.57	102	86	55	0	0	4	0
	NORTH PLATTE	80	55	87	47	68	0	2.74	2.02	2.68	2.90	152	13.40	143	95	49	0	0	4	1
	OMAHA	80	63	88	61	71	-1	0.50	-0.40	0.36	1.23	51	12.05	89	86	63	0	0	4	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	82	51	88	47	67	0	0.03	-0.58	0.03	0.48	30	11.22	134	82	43	0	0	1	0
	VALENTINE	83	54	92	47	69	2	1.30	0.64	1.03	1.37	78	10.16	115	90	48	1	0	5	1
NV	ELY	78	39	85	31	59	0	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.01	2	7.17	137	72	33	0	1	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	100	76	107	71	88	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.26	11	21	12	7	0	0	0
	RENO	83	55	89	47	69	5	0.00	-0.10	0.00	1.25	417	4.49	106	48	24	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	79	39	84	29	59	-4	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.38	79	7.47	159	74	33	0	1	0	0
NH	CONCORD	73	50	88	46	62	-2	0.11	-0.58	0.06	1.37	75	21.68	131	94	54	0	0	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	80	62	88	55	71	0	1.71	0.99	1.31	2.66	134	27.03	126	79	48	0	0	5	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	93	62	95	57	78	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.19	6	14	7	7	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	76	55	84	48	66	0	0.17	-0.71	0.08	2.47	109	22.22	131	92	55	0	0	4	0
	BINGHAMTON	73	53	78	47	63	0	0.36	-0.52	0.24	1.74	79	28.31	164	92	70	0	0	4	0
	BUFFALO	73	56	81	50	64	-1	0.15	-0.76	0.06	0.68	30	24.11	140	91	53	0	0	3	0
	ROCHESTER	75	54	83	48	65	0	0.08	-0.72	0.03	0.26	13	17.94	124	89	58	0	0	4	0
	SYRACUSE	77	56	84	50	67	2	0.33	-0.50	0.27	0.46	23	19.83	120	87	50	0	0	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	83	58	88	52	70	1	1.75	0.71	1.39	1.75	64	21.06	91	94	65	0	0	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	88	62	91	57	75	-1	0.47	-0.31	0.17	0.65	31	18.02	87	91	45	3	0	3	0
	GREENSBORO	86	64	90	59	75	2	0.14	-0.63	0.08	0.53	26	15.12	76	83	39	2	0	2	0
	HATTERAS	85	69	88	58	77	3	0.39	-0.48	0.39	0.39	17	17.32	71	80	56	0	0	1	0
	RALEIGH	89	66	95	58	78	4	0.48	-0.26	0.24	0.78	39	14.64	73	80	51	4	0	2	0
	WILMINGTON	90	69	96	60	79	3	0.15	-1.02	0.15	0.15	5	12.68	56	92	43	4	0	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	76	51	80	45	64	0	1.47	0.88	0.98	1.78	119	9.70	139	93	60	0	0	4	1
	DICKINSON	73	50	77	46	61	-2	1.90	1.11	1.65	2.62	138	12.04	162	95	45	0	0	5	1
	FARGO	77	57	83	54	67	1	0.85	0.02	0.55	0.89	43	10.03	117	85	54	0	0	4	1
	GRAND FORKS	77	57	83	54	67	2	0.72	0.02	0.33	0.91	53	7.41	101	89	51	0	0	4	0
	JAMESTOWN	73	55	80	48	64	-1	2.49	1.80	1.72	2.70	161	9.53	131	97	62	0	0	5	1
	WILLISTON	73	52	77	49	63	0	0.98	0.45	0.52	1.59	120	12.69	214	91	66	0	0	4	1
OH	AKRON-CANTON	76	54	84	49	65	-2	0.77	-0.03	0.66	2.51	121	25.21	145	85	52	0	0	2	1
	CINCINNATI	78	61	87	54	70	-1	0.90	-0.15	0.56	5.75	208	37.90	182	88	65	0	0	3	1
	CLEVELAND	75	57	81	51	66	-1	0.28	-0.63	0.28	1.32	59	26.67	158	85	51	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	77	59	84	54	68	-3	0.54	-0.38	0.49	2.33	101	25.67	150	84	60	0	0	3	0
	DAYTON	77	59	87	54	68	-2	0.63	-0.36	0.50	1.80	71	26.73	141	90	54	0	0	2	1
	MANSFIELD	76	54	83	49	65	-1	0.04	-1.01	0.03	0.59	22	26.22	135	96	52	0	0	2	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 18, 2011

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	78	54	85	50	66	-2	0.13	-0.78	0.06	0.43	19	22.15	147	85	50	0	0	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	74	50	82	43	62	-3	0.62	-0.26	0.61	1.25	58	28.78	176	91	56	0	0	2	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	99	73	104	66	86	10	0.11	-1.00	0.08	0.35	11	12.76	74	76	32	7	0	2	0
	TULSA	94	73	98	68	84	6	0.80	-0.33	0.41	0.80	25	13.93	68	75	48	6	0	4	0
OR	ASTORIA	61	49	63	43	55	-1	0.55	-0.07	0.23	1.10	67	44.62	129	94	76	0	0	6	0
	BURNS	69	39	74	33	54	-3	0.19	0.04	0.18	0.98	213	7.96	135	81	47	0	0	2	0
	EUGENE	69	47	75	37	58	-2	0.52	0.16	0.44	0.77	72	20.38	75	93	66	0	0	3	0
	MEDFORD	79	50	83	43	65	0	0.03	-0.12	0.03	0.21	46	11.74	125	80	34	0	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	71	48	74	42	59	-6	0.11	-0.07	0.08	1.37	258	9.47	139	81	50	0	0	2	0
	PORTLAND	68	51	76	45	60	-2	0.20	-0.18	0.17	0.64	60	24.05	126	84	62	0	0	3	0
	SALEM	69	49	77	43	59	-2	0.33	-0.01	0.15	0.86	91	23.14	111	88	62	0	0	3	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	78	57	84	50	68	0	1.09	0.18	0.48	2.67	110	25.65	127	92	57	0	0	4	0
	ERIE	71	55	78	48	63	-4	0.50	-0.52	0.40	0.87	35	28.14	164	85	64	0	0	3	0
	MIDDLETOWN	78	60	83	54	69	-1	2.61	1.72	1.84	3.19	136	28.98	153	88	51	0	0	2	2
	PHILADELPHIA	81	64	87	57	72	0	1.55	0.83	1.31	2.39	127	19.92	103	76	47	0	0	3	1
	PITTSBURGH	77	54	81	50	66	-2	0.23	-0.71	0.09	0.75	31	22.81	131	88	48	0	0	3	0
	WILKES-BARRE	75	54	82	47	65	-2	1.97	1.07	0.64	2.76	122	24.12	147	96	59	0	0	5	2
	WILLIAMSPORT	78	56	85	50	67	0	0.41	-0.61	0.35	1.16	46	30.35	164	91	63	0	0	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	72	56	86	53	64	-3	2.05	1.26	1.58	3.09	151	22.51	102	86	65	0	0	4	1
SC	BEAUFORT	95	70	102	67	82	4	1.06	-0.31	0.53	1.24	38	11.73	58	90	40	7	0	4	1
	CHARLESTON	94	71	99	67	82	4	1.22	-0.16	1.08	1.22	37	11.41	55	93	43	6	0	2	1
	COLUMBIA	95	70	98	68	83	5	0.81	-0.34	0.55	1.80	65	17.21	78	82	50	7	0	3	1
	GREENVILLE	89	64	94	61	77	3	0.84	-0.04	0.84	1.94	81	22.00	90	90	44	3	0	1	1
SD	ABERDEEN	78	55	82	49	67	1	1.56	0.73	0.67	1.63	79	10.93	123	91	63	0	0	5	1
	HURON	77	56	83	52	67	0	0.65	-0.12	0.32	0.76	39	11.13	112	94	56	0	0	4	0
	RAPID CITY	76	47	81	43	62	-2	0.01	-0.67	0.01	0.84	47	10.88	128	93	46	0	0	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	76	57	84	51	67	0	1.59	0.77	0.79	1.93	91	13.30	121	90	66	0	0	4	2
TN	BRISTOL	83	58	90	51	71	1	0.85	-0.02	0.36	0.98	43	24.26	117	93	42	1	0	3	0
	CHATTANOOGA	89	68	95	63	78	3	1.90	1.03	1.50	2.05	91	30.79	113	87	61	3	0	2	1
	KNOXVILLE	85	64	92	61	75	2	1.84	0.96	1.21	1.91	81	26.52	107	85	46	1	0	2	2
	MEMPHIS	93	72	95	68	82	4	1.01	0.05	1.01	2.21	88	30.88	112	85	49	6	0	1	1
	NASHVILLE	86	66	91	62	76	1	2.19	1.25	2.05	2.22	86	26.55	110	86	48	1	0	4	1
TX	ABILENE	105	78	107	75	91	11	0.08	-0.68	0.08	0.09	4	5.65	56	65	28	7	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	101	67	107	60	84	10	0.00	-0.79	0.00	0.01	0	0.69	8	57	13	7	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	102	75	105	69	88	7	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.05	2	6.61	41	84	53	7	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	96	75	97	70	85	4	0.00	-1.56	0.00	0.24	6	6.65	25	91	44	7	0	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	97	79	98	74	88	5	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.00	0	2.64	27	85	53	7	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	97	76	98	71	86	4	0.00	-0.87	0.00	0.00	0	6.39	49	90	61	7	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	104	78	106	76	91	8	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.00	0	1.35	17	67	31	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	102	73	103	59	88	6	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.02	5	0.13	6	12	8	7	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	101	78	104	77	90	9	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.00	0	13.00	72	71	28	7	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	92	81	93	76	86	4	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.11	5	7.84	43	79	56	6	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	99	77	100	70	88	7	0.00	-1.31	0.00	0.11	3	7.07	32	86	46	7	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	104	72	108	67	88	11	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.01	1	1.11	15	41	16	7	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	107	76	109	69	91	12	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	0.16	3	42	17	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	106	78	108	75	92	13	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.00	0	2.48	26	60	26	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	101	76	104	75	89	8	0.00	-1.07	0.00	0.00	0	4.03	26	86	30	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	98	76	99	70	87	5	0.00	-1.20	0.00	0.00	0	6.13	34	93	63	7	0	0	0
	WACO	103	77	106	75	90	9	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0	9.68	59	79	41	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	107	77	111	72	92	13	0.02	-0.91	0.02	0.02	1	3.36	24	62	28	7	0	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	77	52	85	44	65	-3	0.10	-0.07	0.10	0.12	20	13.56	146	69	29	0	0	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	75	57	86	51	66	1	0.36	-0.41	0.30	2.38	123	26.86	187	91	51	0	0	2	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	83	59	91	52	71	0	2.01	1.18	1.20	2.15	99	16.94	84	95	48	1	0	3	2
	NORFOLK	85	70	95	63	77	3	0.61	-0.22	0.59	3.49	164	15.49	75	77	44	3	0	2	1
	RICHMOND	86	65	93	60	76	3	0.31	-0.46	0.30	1.45	70	17.27	87	76	43	2	0	2	0
	ROANOKE	85	61	91	54	73	2	0.28	-0.55	0.27	1.57	71	17.94	89	76	44	1	0	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	83	60	90	53	71	1	0.73	-0.22	0.58	0.75	30	18.39	95	81	52	1	0	3	1
WA	OLYMPIA	66	46	74	38	56	-2	0.23	-0.19	0.19	0.59	53	29.59	114	92	65	0	0	2	0
	QUILLAYUTE	57	46	59	42	52	-2	0.46	-0.37	0.20	0.86	36	60.25	115	95	80	0	0	5	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	66	49	71	46	58	-2	0.51	0.16	0.33	0.97	105	22.95	125	89	67	0	0	3	0
	SPOKANE	65	48	71	44	57	-4	0.33	0.06	0.14	0.55	71	11.01	129	85	45	0	0	3	0
	YAKIMA	75	49	81	37	62	0	0.06	-0.08	0.05	0.47	134	5.35	132	67	44	0	0	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	76	55	81	47	66	0	0.46	-0.39	0.22	1.09	48	19.74	99	89	58	0	0	4	0
	CHARLESTON	80	59	86	51	70	0	0.86	-0.05	0.44	1.40	59	23.86	118	91	49	0	0	4	0
	ELKINS	76	54	80	45	65	0	1.46	0.41	0.51	2.30	84	23.17	107	98	53	0	0	5	1
	HUNTINGTON	79	59	87	52	69	-2	0.46	-0.42	0.17	2.06	87	30.99	153	95	56	0	0	4	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	75	51	82	37	63	-3	5.87	4.86	4.74	6.20	244	16.70	130	98	52	0	0	3	2
	GREEN BAY	73	53	77	45	63	-2	0.89	0.10	0.76	1.86	95	16.57	144	94	60	0	0	2	1
	LA CROSSE	77	56	87	46	67	-2	5.52	4.61	4.49	6.00	269	19.08	145	91	47	0	0	3	2
	MADISON	76	54	82	45	65	-1	0.33	-0.62	0.33	1.20	52	13.04	95	82	62	0	0	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	69	53	78	49	61	-5	0.18	-0.64	0.18	1.37	69	17.03	114	87	72	0	0	1	0
WY	CASPER	77	41	84	37	59	-3	0.16	-0.15	0.15	0.38	40	6.88	99	84	43	0	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	76	47	81	42	62	1	0.52	0.05	0.26	0.58	45	7.30	101	77	33	0	0	3	0
	LANDER	73	43	81	37	58	-5	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.20	25	10.34	137	69	23	0	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	73	44	79	39	58	-3	0.26	-0.22	0.24	1.14	88	11.46	147	85	58	0	0	2	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

June 13 – 19, 2011

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Cooler-than-normal weather continued in the Pacific Northwest, where temperatures as much as 9°F below normal limited the development of many crops. Elsewhere, unseasonably hot, mostly dry weather blanketed Texas and the Deep South, compounding the effects of extreme drought. Conversely, portions of the Corn Belt received more than 4 inches of rain during the week.

Corn: Nationally, 97 percent of the corn crop was emerged by June 19, three percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Pennsylvania, where emergence was 20 percentage points behind last year and 16 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 70 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 5 percentage points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, producers had planted 94 percent of the nation's soybean crop, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. As planting neared completion across most of the major growing areas, warm weather and adequate soil moisture levels allowed for double-digit emergence in 15 of the 18 major estimating states. By June 19, eighty-two percent of the crop was emerged, 5 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but slightly below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Ninety percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 19, slightly behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delays were evident in Idaho, Montana, and South Dakota, where progress was 20 percentage points or more behind normal. Harvest advanced at a rapid pace in many states, as warm, dry weather continued to quickly mature this year's winter wheat crop. By week's end, 31 percent of the crop was harvested, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 36 percent of the winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 29 percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton: Nationwide, 21 percent of the cotton crop was squaring or beyond by week's end, 5 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, dryland seed germination was adversely impacted by hot, dry conditions on the High Plains, while irrigated fields in the Low Plains made good progress despite declining water supplies. Bolls were opening in portions of the Coastal Bend. Overall, 26 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week and 36 points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: By June 19, sorghum producers had planted 86 percent of this year's crop, on par with last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Favorable weather conditions promoted double-digit progress in six of the eleven major estimating states during the week. With activity limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 25 percent of the sorghum crop was headed by week's end. This was 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. In Texas, unusually hot, dry conditions left progress well ahead of both last year and normal. Overall, 39 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 34 percentage points below the same time last year.

Rice: With emergence complete in the Delta, 97 percent of the U.S. rice crop was emerged by week's end. This was on par with both last year and the 5-year average. Double-digit emergence was evident in California, but hot, dry weather limited seed germination in Texas. Emergence in Texas was 12 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 57 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 18 percentage points below the same time last year.

Small Grains: Nationally, 96 percent of the oat crop was emerged by June 19, four percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Heading advanced 8 percentage points during the week, leaving progress—at 41 percent complete—23 percentage points behind last year and 14 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 22 percentage points below the same time last year.

Barley producers had seeded 90 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 10 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Seeding was complete in Idaho, Minnesota, and Washington. In Montana and North Dakota, scattered rainfall on already saturated soils limited seeding to 3 percent during the week. By June 19, emergence had advanced to 79 percent complete, 19 percentage points behind last year and 20 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 74 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 8 percentage points from last week but 12 points below the same time last year. Condition ratings in Montana and North Dakota improved 11 and 10 percentage points, respectively, during the week, as more of the crop emerged and growing conditions were mostly favorable.

By week's end, 91 percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 9 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Eighty-three percent of the crop was emerged, 16 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Emergence was complete or nearly so in Idaho, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Washington, but progress was 21 percent or more behind last year and the 5-year average in Montana and North Dakota. Overall, 72 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 4 percentage points from last week but 12 points below the same time last year.

Other Crops: With planting complete or nearly complete in all major estimating states except Alabama, 96 percent of the peanut crop was in the ground by June 19. This was 2 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. In Alabama, unusually dry soils have left many fields in need of soaking moisture and led to some peanut fields being replanted. By week's end, 6 percent of the peanut crop was pegging, 2 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 30 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 37 percentage points below the same time last year.

Despite rainy weather in some locations, sunflower producers planted 18 percent of this year's crop during the week. By June 19, seventy-four percent of the crop was in the ground, 7 percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 19, 2011

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

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	100	90	99	98
IL	99	97	99	98
IN	100	81	94	97
IA	100	99	99	99
KS	100	98	100	100
KY	100	87	97	99
MI	100	78	93	99
MN	100	90	98	100
MO	98	97	99	95
NE	100	98	100	100
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	98	74	91	99
OH	100	57	92	100
PA	96	68	76	92
SD	99	82	96	98
TN	100	98	99	100
TX	98	96	99	99
WI	100	83	97	99
18 Sts	100	91	97	99

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	95	82	91	90
IL	92	92	96	89
IN	91	78	90	92
IA	97	98	99	97
KS	87	85	92	85
KY	84	65	77	82
LA	99	95	96	98
MI	95	82	95	98
MN	99	94	98	99
MS	100	97	99	99
MO	78	77	88	79
NE	99	98	100	98
NC	83	66	80	76
ND	98	80	95	99
OH	87	77	91	97
SD	94	83	93	96
TN	90	73	88	84
WI	99	91	97	98
18 Sts	93	87	94	93

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	10	39	38	9
IL	2	5	30	52	11
IN	3	7	34	46	10
IA	1	2	15	59	23
KS	1	3	33	56	7
KY	0	1	19	68	12
LA	11	25	28	35	1
MI	2	4	34	51	9
MN	1	3	21	64	11
MS	4	8	25	53	10
MO	1	3	29	58	9
NE	1	2	19	70	8
NC	0	11	43	43	3
ND	0	3	15	68	14
OH	1	5	34	52	8
SD	2	4	30	55	9
TN	1	3	17	68	11
WI	1	2	16	68	13
18 Sts	2	4	26	57	11
Prev Wk	1	4	28	57	10
Prev Yr	2	6	23	54	15

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	2	22	67	9
IL	2	5	25	51	17
IN	2	9	34	43	12
IA	1	2	13	58	26
KS	1	5	36	50	8
KY	1	2	24	58	15
MI	2	8	30	49	11
MN	1	4	20	62	13
MO	1	4	25	58	12
NE	1	4	19	65	11
NC	12	22	29	35	2
ND	0	3	20	61	16
OH	2	9	35	47	7
PA	1	4	26	56	13
SD	1	4	20	64	11
TN	1	8	27	48	16
TX	22	19	37	20	2
WI	0	2	16	66	16
18 Sts	2	5	23	56	14
Prev Wk	2	4	25	56	13
Prev Yr	2	5	18	56	19

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	90	56	77	80
IL	86	76	91	81
IN	84	54	75	84
IA	94	92	95	93
KS	78	65	80	76
KY	79	40	63	75
LA	95	90	93	95
MI	89	49	76	92
MN	99	67	89	97
MS	98	91	96	97
MO	70	58	76	69
NE	92	84	96	94
NC	72	55	69	64
ND	88	35	64	91
OH	80	29	66	92
SD	79	39	67	84
TN	76	44	64	70
WI	92	64	84	91
18 Sts	87	64	82	86

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

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	96	100	99
CA	79	75	85	84
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	100	100	100	100
MO	100	97	100	100
TX	97	84	85	99
6 Sts	97	93	97	97

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	11	36	38	10
CA	0	0	15	15	70
LA	4	7	31	39	19
MS	0	2	34	48	16
MO	2	7	27	48	16
TX	7	2	47	33	11
6 Sts	4	7	32	35	22
Prev Wk	2	7	33	36	22
Prev Yr	0	4	21	53	22

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 19, 2011

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	99	94	98	99
ID	27	19	33	56
IL	99	99	100	99
IN	100	96	99	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	99	93	98	97
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	15	1	13	48
NE	95	81	93	98
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	94	78	90	95
SD	89	37	68	88
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	78	41	70	87
18 Sts	91	85	90	94

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	8	16	27	40	9
CA	0	0	5	20	75
CO	9	14	39	33	5
ID	2	7	16	62	13
IL	2	7	35	47	9
IN	3	10	29	46	12
KS	23	27	30	18	2
MI	1	5	21	57	16
MO	9	11	30	40	10
MT	1	7	23	52	17
NE	1	14	27	50	8
NC	1	1	12	56	30
OH	3	9	31	44	13
OK	38	36	21	5	0
OR	1	4	13	62	20
SD	0	2	13	60	25
TX	54	23	14	9	0
WA	1	3	16	53	27
18 Sts	22	19	23	28	8
Prev Wk	23	19	23	27	8
Prev Yr	2	7	26	51	14

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	14	25	44	16	1
AZ	0	1	22	62	15
AR	4	12	35	38	11
CA	0	5	60	25	10
GA	19	25	38	15	3
KS	5	3	45	43	4
LA	3	20	36	40	1
MS	5	13	26	48	8
MO	6	19	32	40	3
NC	0	6	32	58	4
OK	30	18	34	18	0
SC	4	19	43	34	0
TN	1	8	21	64	6
TX	35	19	32	14	0
VA	0	0	3	83	14
15 Sts	22	17	35	24	2
Prev Wk	17	17	38	25	3
Prev Yr	1	4	33	49	13

Sunflowers Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	82	50	70	82
KS	57	37	57	66
ND	91	64	78	95
SD	70	50	73	74
4 Sts	81	56	74	85

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	86	70	90	84
CA	47	15	25	52
CO	0	0	0	4
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	19	1	4	23
IN	13	0	4	12
KS	9	11	27	16
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	38	9	25	33
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	74	69	87	58
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	51	83	91	62
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	6
TX	41	46	71	51
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	17	22	31	22

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	23	7	16	21
AZ	43	40	50	43
AR	77	9	18	56
CA	21	3	20	30
GA	29	10	20	27
KS	2	0	3	2
LA	53	44	70	56
MS	50	17	37	45
MO	44	2	7	26
NC	45	9	38	33
OK	3	0	3	5
SC	14	3	10	16
TN	24	2	18	29
TX	16	14	18	18
VA	2	25	30	7
15 Sts	26	12	21	25

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

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	99	100	100
CO	93	42	70	79
IL	79	70	79	70
KS	81	68	86	79
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	83	70	83	81
NE	90	94	97	95
NM	71	47	76	79
OK	80	68	83	68
SD	92	75	92	91
TX	92	86	87	92
11 Sts	86	75	86	84

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 19, 2011

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	6	NA	4	3
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	2	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	58	NA	67	29
MO	1	NA	0	1
NE	0	NA	0	0
NM	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	45	NA	67	47
11 Sts	17	NA	25	17

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	8	52	35	3
CO	0	25	48	22	5
IL	0	9	67	24	0
KS	3	5	44	45	3
LA	5	18	29	48	0
MO	0	0	32	65	3
NE	0	2	17	76	5
NM	20	14	64	2	0
OK	2	12	49	37	0
SD	0	0	16	70	14
TX	18	19	40	21	2
11 Sts	8	11	42	36	3
Prev Wk	9	12	40	36	3
Prev Yr	0	2	25	61	12

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	93	78	82	96
FL	100	96	98	98
GA	99	94	98	98
NC	100	100	100	100
OK	100	89	100	100
SC	100	97	100	100
TX	98	95	97	98
VA	100	100	100	99
8 Sts	98	93	96	98

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

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	NA	8	3
FL	14	NA	3	15
GA	10	NA	8	7
NC	10	NA	12	10
OK	2	NA	1	14
SC	10	NA	3	10
TX	1	NA	0	3
VA	2	NA	15	4
8 Sts	8	NA	6	7

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	15	25	44	16	0
FL	17	22	45	16	0
GA	11	23	40	24	2
NC	1	7	33	55	4
OK	1	15	12	68	4
SC	1	9	47	41	2
TX	0	20	44	36	0
VA	0	0	3	85	12
8 Sts	9	20	41	28	2
Prev Wk	9	22	40	27	2
Prev Yr	0	2	31	58	9

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	100	100	100
MN	100	96	99	100
NE	100	99	100	100
ND	99	57	73	100
OH	100	71	99	100
PA	100	91	98	100
SD	100	95	100	100
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	100	96	100	100
9 Sts	100	91	96	100

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

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	76	30	54	61
MN	60	3	11	33
NE	71	42	65	72
ND	0	0	0	6
OH	75	8	12	71
PA	61	1	14	54
SD	38	6	14	36
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	65	4	17	41
9 Sts	64	33	41	55

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

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	2	20	63	15
MN	0	3	20	61	16
NE	0	2	12	76	10
ND	0	1	24	64	11
OH	1	3	55	32	9
PA	1	4	30	48	17
SD	0	1	13	71	15
TX	52	20	21	7	0
WI	0	1	12	72	15
9 Sts	14	7	20	49	10
Prev Wk	14	7	20	50	9
Prev Yr	1	3	15	64	17

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	100	100	100
MN	100	98	100	100
MT	100	83	90	100
ND	100	82	86	100
SD	100	100	100	100
WA	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	100	88	91	100

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 19, 2011

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

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	99	93	96	100
MN	100	93	99	100
MT	96	63	69	99
ND	100	64	78	99
SD	100	93	100	100
WA	100	96	99	100
6 Sts	99	73	83	99

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	2	20	69	9
MN	1	1	18	65	15
MT	1	5	41	46	7
ND	0	2	24	60	14
SD	0	1	21	65	13
WA	0	0	19	67	14
6 Sts	0	2	26	60	12
Prev Wk	0	2	30	57	11
Prev Yr	0	1	15	67	17

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	100	100	100
MN	100	99	100	100
MT	100	91	94	100
ND	100	74	77	100
WA	100	99	100	100
5 Sts	100	88	90	100

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

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	94	86	95	98
MN	100	97	98	100
MT	99	72	77	99
ND	100	56	67	99
WA	100	97	98	100
5 Sts	98	72	79	99

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

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	2	25	61	11
MN	1	2	11	66	20
MT	0	5	25	60	10
ND	0	3	21	66	10
WA	0	0	16	70	14
5 Sts	0	3	23	63	11
Prev Wk	1	4	29	56	10
Prev Yr	0	1	13	70	16

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Jun 19, 2011

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	22	28	36	14	0		NH	0	1	4	48	47
AZ	31	29	20	16	4		NJ	0	0	20	50	30
AR	1	13	37	44	5		NM	50	34	16	0	0
CA	0	5	25	55	15		NY	1	3	21	57	18
CO	11	24	23	33	9		NC	3	13	35	47	2
CT	0	0	25	39	36		ND	0	2	13	57	28
DE	1	15	31	53	0		OH	2	8	32	48	10
FL	10	40	37	13	0		OK	18	24	35	21	2
GA	39	28	24	8	1		OR	1	3	18	68	10
ID	0	1	16	69	14		PA	2	6	31	42	19
IL	1	2	15	55	27		RI	0	0	0	100	0
IN	1	6	28	50	15		SC	16	32	43	9	0
IA	0	4	18	57	21		SD	0	2	12	61	25
KS	17	16	26	33	8		TN	3	12	31	45	9
KY	1	5	29	55	10		TX	57	26	13	4	0
LA	34	32	26	8	0		UT	0	1	16	69	14
ME	0	1	7	65	27		VT	0	3	16	51	30
MD	7	8	33	47	5		VA	1	8	28	53	10
MA	0	0	3	93	4		WA	0	1	18	60	21
MI	1	2	18	59	20		WV	0	2	40	53	5
MN	0	1	11	65	23		WI	0	2	14	66	18
MS	23	35	30	12	0		WY	0	4	15	70	11
MO	0	4	31	59	6		48 Sts	13	12	22	42	11
MT	0	3	15	41	41							
NE	0	2	15	69	14		Prev Wk	12	13	22	42	11
NV	0	0	30	56	14		Prev Yr	1	5	23	56	15

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 6.2. Topsoil moisture 49% very short, 32% short, 19% adequate, and 0% surplus. Corn 38% silked, 58% 2010, and 50% 5-yr avg.; condition 27% very poor, 28% poor, 22% fair, 22% good, and 1% excellent. Soybeans 79% planted, 87% 2010, and 85% 5-yr avg.; 58% emerged, 69% 2010, and 71% 5-yr avg.; condition 7% very poor, 20% poor, 45% fair, 28% good, and 0% excellent. Winter wheat 85% harvested, 56% 2010, and 35% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 12% fair, 62% good, and 20% excellent. Hay harvested-first cutting 92%, 84% 2010, and 86% five-year average. Livestock condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 38% fair, 45% good, and 3% excellent. Pasture and range condition 22% very poor, 28% poor, 36% fair, 14% good, and 0% excellent. The average mean temperatures for the week ranged from 78.7 F in Guntersville, to 85.5 F in Mobile. The total precipitation ranged from 0.16 inches in Bankhead, to 1.54 inches in Guntersville. Several counties received much needed rain this past week but the rain was spotty at best. Many producers are replanting cotton and peanuts as a result of the extreme drought. Despite the rain, producers still are supplementing livestock with hay because pastures remain in poor condition.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0 Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 40% short, 55% adequate. Subsoil moisture 40% short, 60% adequate. Crop growth 20% slow, 75% moderate, 5% rapid. Barley 100% pre-boot. Condition of barley 20% poor, 40% fair, 40% good. Oats 100% pre-boot. Condition of oats 15% poor, 50% fair, 35% good. Potatoes 35% emerged. Condition of all hay 5% very poor 10% poor, 45% fair, 40% good. Activities seeding oats, planting potatoes and vegetables, weed control.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal for the week ending June 19th, ranging from 3 degrees below normal at Paloma and Parker to 6 degrees above normal at Douglas. The highest temperature of the week was 110 degrees at Phoenix. The lowest reading was 30 degrees at Grand Canyon. There was no precipitation recorded in any of the twenty-two weather stations. All weather stations across the State except Kingman have below normal precipitation to date. Squaring has occurred on 50 percent of the State's cotton acreage, ahead of the 5-year average of 43 percent. Approximately 15 percent of the acreage has set bolls, mostly in the Yuma area. The condition of the cotton crop varies from fair to excellent. Alfalfa condition remains mostly good to excellent. Harvesting is active on nearly three-fourths of the acreage across the State. Arizona growers remain active with the harvest of onions, potatoes, cantaloupes, honeydews and other miscellaneous melons. Range and pasture conditions continue to deteriorate across Arizona due to excessive winds, high temperatures, and the lack of any precipitation. Most rangeland is in very poor to fair condition. Stock tanks are drying out rapidly and hauling of water has become necessary. Range fires continue to burn in several areas of the State.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 45% short, 38% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 40% short, 45% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 52% silked, 77% 2010, 55% avg.; 7% dough, 12% 2010, 4% avg.; condition 11% very poor, 16% poor, 36% fair, 31% good, 6% excellent. Cotton 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 2% setting bolls, 1% 2010, 1% avg. Sorghum 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Soybeans 6% blooming, 20% 2010, 9% avg. Producers were combating the extremely hot, dry weather last week by getting irrigation equipment ready and irrigating their crops. Producers were also continuing to plant soybeans and harvest wheat, in addition to applying fertilizers. Row crops were in fair to good condition last week. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week. Pasture and range, and hay crop conditions declined again last week due to the hot, dry conditions. Producers were continuing to bale hay across the state.

CALIFORNIA: Cotton made good progress as temperatures warmed to seasonal levels. Lygus levels were monitored in cotton fields with follow-up treatments as needed. Winter forages continued to be harvested for silage and small grain crops including barley, oats, and wheat were drying down. As small grains and forages were harvested, fields were prepared for double-crop corn planting. Dry bean planting continued. Early dry bean varieties were developing pods. Cutting, windrowing, and baling operations continued in alfalfa fields. Sunflower seed planting continued. Safflower formed seed heads and mustard seed was harvested in Fresno County. Rice planting was winding down. Field operations continued with fertilizer and herbicide applications where needed, irrigation, disking, and cultivating. The Valencia orange and grapefruit harvests continued. The blueberry harvest was in full swing with the crop being sold to both domestic and international markets. Strawberry harvest continued across the state, while nurseries had excellent growth in Siskiyou County. There was good development in grape vineyards across the state, though the crop is one to two weeks behind due to adverse weather earlier in the season. Sulfur applications continued in vineyards to treat powdery mildew. Apples were growing well. The stone fruit harvest, including peaches, nectarines, and apricots, was ongoing at a slow pace. The cherry harvest neared its completion. Almonds continued to develop well as warmer temperatures led to normal leaf drop, occurring later this year than usual due to colder and wetter weather earlier in the year. There was good development in pistachio orchards as some replanting was done along with irrigation. Overall pest activity continued to be limited in both almond and pistachio orchards. Codling moth, weed control, and fungus treatments were ongoing in walnut orchards. Kern County reported carrots being harvested. Fresno County reported spring onions and garlic were treated with herbicides and continued to grow well. Onion harvest had begun. Transplanting of processing and fresh tomatoes continued. Carrot fields had emerged and plants were taking hold. Bell peppers were growing well. Harvests of cucumbers, green beans, beets, the choys, chards and kales, daikon, herbs, green and red onions, spinach, peas, squash, mustards and turnips continued. Dehydrator onions were preparing for harvest. Overall vegetable conditions looked good. San Joaquin County reported onions were being packed in the field. Siskiyou County reported that onions were about one to three inches. Non-irrigated pasture and rangeland were reported to be in good to fair condition. Range in the southern parts of the state continued to dry as grasses matured. Rangeland grasses were notably tall this year due to the lengthy rainy season. Cattle and sheered sheep grazed dry valley rangeland, higher pasture and range, as well as some idle fields. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued to decline. Bees were active in onion seed and being moved into melon and squash fields. Bees were also placed in citrus groves for honey production. Warming weather began to stress milking herds except in Tulare County were unseasonably cool temperatures were recorded for the week.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 19% short, 65% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 21% short, 61% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat 35% turning color, 37% 2010, 58% avg.; 3% ripe, 3% 2010, 16% avg. Spring barley 26% headed, 37% 2010, 28% avg.; condition 3% poor, 51% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Spring wheat 14% headed, 34% 2010, 23% avg.; condition 4% poor, 44% fair, 46% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa 64% 1st cutting, 77% 2010, 67% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 13% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 7% excellent. Dry Beans 96% planted, 95% 2010, 84% avg.; 41% emerged, 73% 2010, 57% avg. Dry onions condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 78% good, 10% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 3% poor, 30% fair, 61% good, 6% excellent. Fall potatoes 65% emerged, 90% 2010, 73% avg.; condition 3% poor, 58% fair, 33% good, 6% excellent. Summer potatoes 82% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 60% emerged, 99% 2010, 82% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 66% fair, 23% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 2% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 11% excellent. Temperatures in Colorado continue to stay above average with below average precipitation except in the Capital which reported above average precipitation. The limited rainfall and warmer temperatures cause concern for wildfires that have been reported in the southern regions of the State. Overall, mountain snowpack jumped to 252 percent of average. Potential for flooding from snowmelt is a concern as temperatures warm up in the high country.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 35% short, 50% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 37% short, 61% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 4% short, 84% adequate, 12% surplus. Other hay first cutting 100%, 100% 2010, 95% avg.; second cutting 6% , 38% 2010, 16% avg. Alfalfa hay first cutting 100%, 100% 2010, 97% avg.; second cutting 12%, 41% 2010, 28% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 15% poor, 31% fair, 53% good, 0% excellent. Corn condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, 4% excellent. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 75% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 66% good, 10% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 60% good, 24% excellent. Apple condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 77% good, 10% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 6% fair, 90% good, 3% excellent. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 95% emerged, 100% 2010, 97% avg.; silked 1%, 0% 2010, 0% avg. Soybeans 80% planted, 89% 2010, 73% avg.; 59% emerged, 79% 2010, 55% avg. Barley turned 100%, 100% 2010, 73% avg.; 51% harvested, 70% 2010, 51% avg. Winter wheat turned 100%, 100% 2010, 90% avg.; 32% harvested, 27% 2010, 9% avg. Cantaloupes 91% planted, 96% 2010, 86% avg. Cucumbers 66% planted, 91% 2010, 65% avg.; 7% harvested, 4% 2010, 1% avg. Green peas 98% harvested, 68% 2010, 62% avg. Lima Beans 50% planted, 76% 2010, 55% avg. Snap beans 77% planted, 87% 2010, 80% avg. Sweet corn 94% planted, 91% 2010, 82% avg. Tomatoes 99% planted, 96% 2010, 91% avg. Watermelons 97% planted, 96% 2010, 89% avg. Strawberries 100% harvested, 99% 2010, 96% avg. Cooler temperatures and some small showers are helping things to survive, but not thrive. Dry conditions have slowed progress of planting soybeans in Delaware. The best crops are under irrigation. The rest is just hanging on. Delaware needs a good soaker.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 24% very short, 55% short, 20% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 49% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. Peanut 98% planted, 100% 2010, 98% 5-yr avg.; 3% pegged, 14% 2010, 15% 5-yr avg. Field crops stressed due to drought. North corn, cotton, peanuts severely affected by drought. Farmers deciding whether to plant an alternative crop to replace peanut acreage. Some cotton, peanut fields replanted. South sugarcane growers concerned about effects of drought. Surface water irrigation sources low. Light vegetable activity, harvest and market movement okra, tomato, watermelon. Avocado movement expected to increase. Potato harvest in tri-county area complete. Twelve citrus packinghouses, 12 processors still running. Processing plants running Valencia oranges, continue to operate through late June. Grove activity harvesting, resetting new trees, young tree care, applying herbicides, hedging and topping, brush removal, and fertilizer application. Pasture condition 10% very poor, 40% poor, 37% fair, 13% good. Cattle condition 13% poor, 60% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent. Statewide pasture condition very poor to good, most very poor; cattle condition very poor to excellent, most poor to fair. Cattle condition deteriorating due to poor pasture, high temperatures. Hay feeding active, however economical supplemental hay, commodity feeds scarce. Panhandle, north pasture condition very poor to good, most very poor or poor. High temperatures, dry weather continued to hamper forage growth, few scattered showers giving relief. Most pasture depleted, most livestock fed hay. Weaning weights lighter this year. Creep feeding, early weaning done in some herds to provide relief for brood cows. Central, southwest pasture condition very poor to excellent, most poor to fair. Local areas have yet to benefit from rain. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, most poor to fair.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 35% very short, 35% short, 29% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 43% very short, 37% short, 20% adequate, 0% surplus. Range and pasture 39% very poor, 28% poor, 24% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent. Blueberries 83% harvested, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Corn 17% very poor, 22% poor, 29% fair, 22% good, 10% excellent. Cotton 19% very poor, 25% poor, 48% fair, 15% good, 3% excellent; 96% planted, 96% 2010, 98% avg.; squaring 20%, 29% 2010, 27% avg.; setting bolls 1%, 2% 2010, 1% avg.; 36% very poor, 25% poor, 26% fair, 11% good, 2% excellent. Hay 1st cutting complete 92%, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Peaches 0% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 55% good, 18% excellent. Peaches 52% harvested, 31% in 2010, 29% avg. Peanuts 98% planted, 99% in 2010, 98% avg.; blooming 33%, 41% in 2010, 30% avg.; pegging 8%, 10% in 2010, 7% avg.; 11% very poor, 23% poor, 40% fair, 24% good, 2% excellent. Pecans 10% very poor, 24% poor, 43% fair, 17% good, 6% excellent. Sorghum 61% planted, 67% in 2010,72% avg. Soybeans 7% very poor, 23% poor, 53% fair, 17% good, 0% excellent; 72% planted, 81% 2010, 81% avg. Tobacco 6% very poor, 27% poor, 50% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent; 2% harvested, 0% 2010, 0% avg. Watermelons 6% very poor, 12% poor, 51% fair, 30% good, 1% excellent; 45% harvested, 26% in 2010, 18% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 6 inches. The week's average temperatures ranged from the mid 70s to the mid 80s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at short to adequate levels. Partly cloudy skies covered the State for the majority of the week. Trade winds were steady throughout the week ranging between and 10-20 mph daily. The Big Island and Kauai County received the most rain throughout the week as Maui and Honolulu counties remained relatively dry resulting in a decrease of water levels for the State maintained irrigation levels on those islands. The National Drought Monitor showed positive changes to Hawaii County while all other areas throughout the State remained unchanged. On the Big Island, severe [D2] drought was downgraded to moderate [D1] drought in interior sections. Much of the interior region on the Big Island classified as under moderate [D1] drought was shifted to abnormally dry [D0] conditions. Crops were in generally fair condition throughout the week, but varied based on location.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5.4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 76% adequate, 22% surplus. Field corn 96% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 85% emerged, 95% 2010, 95% avg. Winter wheat jointed 93%, 95% 2010, 97% avg. Winter wheat boot stage 62%, 78% 2010, 86% avg. Spring wheat jointed 54%, 60% 2010, 70% avg. Spring wheat boot stage 12%, 21% 2010, 34% avg. Barley jointed 50%, 54% 2010, 64% avg. Barley boot stage 7%, 27% 2010, 32% avg. Potatoes 79% emerged, 77% 2010, 89% avg. Potatoes 12 inches high 9%, 7% 2010, 20% avg. Oats 93% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 78% emerged, 93% 2010, 94% avg. Dry peas 95% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 81% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Lentils 95% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 76% emerged, 98% 2010, 97% avg. Dry beans 83% planted, 86% 2010, 94% avg.; 53% emerged, 59% 2010, 77% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 36%, 46% 2010, 58% avg. Hay and roughage supply 54% very short, 19% short, 27% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 33% good, 67% excellent. Potato condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent. Spring wheat 0% headed, 2% 2010, 10% avg. Barley 0% headed, 3% 2010, 12% avg. Crop damage from excessive moisture is appearing in Boundary County. Most of the damage is present in spring wheat but some barley, winter wheat, canola and hay is also showing signs of damage according to the extension's report. The Nez Perce County Extension reports stripe rust is a continuing problem in that area. The Franklin County Extension notes field work is being completed between storms. Caribou County reports farm operators are waiting for drier weather.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 49% adequate, 47% surplus. Corn average height 24 inches, 40 inches last year, 30 inches five year average. Corn condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 17% excellent. Soybeans 96% planted, 92% 2010, 89% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 11% excellent. Wheat 84% turning yellow, 88% last year, 86% 5-yr avg.; 37% ripe, 56% last year, 52% five year average. Oats 30% filled, 67% last year, 44% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent. Below normal temperatures and above normal rain again combined to slow fieldwork progress. Average statewide precipitation was 2.64 inches, over 1.5 inches larger than the normal amount for this time of year. The average statewide temperature was 70.5 degrees, 2.3 less than the average. Rainfall was heaviest in the central and southern districts, where some producers were having difficulty finding an opportunity to finish spraying corn and soybeans and also to bail some dry hay. Standing water in fields was a problem for those in low lying areas as well.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 69% adequate, 28% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 69% adequate, 29% surplus. Corn 94% emerged, 100% 2010, 97% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 43% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans 90% planted, 91% 2010, 92% avg.; 75% emerged, 84% 2010, 84% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat 4% harvested, 13% 2010, 12% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 46% good, 12% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 15% excellent. First cutting alfalfa 87%, 81% 2010, 85% avg. Temperatures ranged from 5o below normal to 1o above normal with a low of 47o and a high of 90o. Precipitation ranged from 0.55 inches to 4.14 inches. Rainfall amounts

varied greatly across the state limiting field work in many areas. Planting of corn is virtually complete at this time. Some acreage intended to be planted to corn will be switched to soybeans or left idle. Farmers continued to plant soybeans as fields dried enough to support equipment. Winter wheat harvest began in a few southern counties and will progress northward as the crop quickly comes to maturity. The wheat crop has sustained some damage from excess moisture this spring. Field work is behind schedule for many farmers as they struggle to find enough time between rain events to spray herbicides and apply nitrogen to their corn acreage. Other activities included cutting and baling hay, replanting drowned out spots, mowing roadsides and ditches, hauling grain to market and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 68% adequate, and 29% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 73% adequate, and 26% surplus. Although many areas of the State received rain again this past week, there are a few areas in need of moisture as rainfall amounts varied widely. Hail was reported in at least one area in northern Iowa. The week's activities included spraying, side-dressing corn and haying. Rainfall has made the completion of the first cutting of hay difficult in much of Iowa.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 22% short, 55% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 23% very short, 24% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat turned color 93%, 92% 2010, 92% avg.; 58% matured, 54% 2010, 49% avg. Corn silked 2%, 3% 2010, 2% avg. Sorghum 55% emerged, 57% 2010, 57% avg. Cotton 98% planted, 93% 2010, 95% avg. Sunflowers 30% emerged, 38% 2010, 41% avg. Alfalfa first cutting 98%, 95% 2010, 96% avg.; second cutting 13%, 13% 2010, 20% avg. Feed grain supplies 4% very short, 11% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 7% very short, 21% short, 68% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies 9% very short, 13% short, 74% adequate, 4% surplus. Scattered precipitation, though heavy in some isolated areas, was welcomed by Kansas producers as wind and high temperatures have continued to dry out many areas last week, especially the drought impacted counties in the Southwest District. Rainfall accumulation was heaviest in Herington, receiving 5.63 inches, followed by Pittsburg with 3.51 inches, and Tallgrass Prairie with 3.35 inches. Most of the State received at least some rain as only 16 of the 52 stations received less than half an inch of rain, and only 6 of those received less than one tenth. The unseasonably hot weather continued last week as high temperatures ranged from the upper 80's to 108 degrees in Ashland, while lows were mostly in the 50's and 60's. When not harvesting wheat, farmers were busy spraying herbicide, spreading fertilizer, cutting hay, and planting the remaining row crops. The Kansas winter wheat harvest was slowed by wet weather last week. South Central farmers harvested 39 percent of their crop last week, leading the State, while 32 percent of the Southeast wheat was harvested. The crop is slow to mature in northern Kansas, particularly in the Northwest where 29 percent is still green and only 2 percent has reached maturity. Livestock producers continue to have concerns over the stock water pond levels and there have been instances of CRP land being released for emergency grazing.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 1% very short, 16% short, 74% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 78% adequate, 9% surplus. Precipitation totaled 2.24 inches, 1.24 in. above normal. Temperatures averaged 71 degrees, 2 degrees below normal. Corn 99% planted. Wheat 40% harvested, condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 63% good, 19% excellent. Burley tobacco set 87%; Dark tobacco set 90%. Condition of tobacco set, 1% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Height of set tobacco plants 82% < 12 in, 15% 12-24 in., 3% > 24 inches. Average height of soybeans 5 inches. Rains received this past week benefited the emerging crops.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Soil moisture 68% very short, 28% short, 4% adequate. Corn silked 99%, 100% 2010, 98% avg.; doughed 44%, 33% 2010, 30% avg.; 10% very poor, 18% poor, 29% fair, 35% good, 8% excellent. Sweet Potato 76% planted, 80% 2010, 82% avg. Peaches 27% harvested, 20% 2010, 23% avg. Hay first cutting 95%, 90% 2010, 89% avg.; Second cutting 13%, 7% 2010, 3% avg. Sugarcane 10% very poor, 22% poor, 36% fair, 26% good, 6% excellent. Livestock 6% very poor, 19% poor, 43% fair, 31% good, and 1% excellent. Vegetables 14% very poor, 22% poor, 35% fair, 28% good, and 1% excellent. Range and Pasture 34% very poor, 32% poor, 26% fair, 8% good.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 37% short, 44% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 26% short, 58% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 2% short, 95% adequate, 3% surplus. Other hay first cutting 99%, 100% 2010, 87% avg. Other hay second cutting 24%, 38% 2010, 13% avg. Alfalfa hay first cutting 100%, 100% 2010, 91% avg.; second cutting 35%, 50% 2010, 31% avg. Pasture condition 7% very poor, 8% poor, 33% fair, 47% good, 5% excellent. Corn condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 59% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 58% good, 31% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 68% good, 20% excellent. Apple condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 97% good, 1% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 4% fair, 93% good, 3% excellent. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2010, 98% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 96% avg.; silked 1%, 0% 2010, 0% avg.; dough 0%, 3% 2010, 1% avg. Soybeans 77% planted, 84% 2010, 73% avg.; 67% emerged, 75% 2010, 60% avg.; turned 100%, 99% 2010, 77% avg.; 65% harvested, 59% 2010, 52% avg. Winter wheat turned 97%, 97% 2010, 86% avg.; 18% harvested, 20% 2010, 9% avg. Cantaloups 82% planted, 91% 2010, 86% avg. Cucumbers 82% planted, 74% 2010, 60% avg.;s 13% harvested, 17% 2010, 4% avg. Green Peas 82% harvested, 83% 2010, 70% avg. Lima Beans 68% planted, 55% 2010, 61% avg. Snap beans 68% planted, 94% 2010, 74% avg. Sweet corn 83% planted, 92% 2010, 87% avg. Tomatoes 96% planted, 95% 2010, 91% avg. Watermelons 92% planted, 88% 2010, 90% avg. Strawberries 97% harvested, 98% 2010, 88% avg. Passing showers and cooler temperatures have helped crop conditions, however, soil moisture remains low. Some areas are doing well with the dry conditions. The dry conditions have been good for the hay harvest. Good yields are reported for both barley and winter wheat.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 1% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 10% short, 80% adequate, 9% surplus. Winter wheat turning 9%, 31% 2010, 25% avg. Barley 0% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 59% good, 4% excellent; 98% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 28% headed, 55% 2010, 11% avg. Oats 0% very poor, 3% poor, 33% fair, 53% good, 11% excellent; 98% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 24% headed, 78% 2010, 49% avg. Potatoes 92% emerged, 99% 2010, 94% avg. All hay 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 56% good, 25% excellent. First cutting hay 64%, 65% 2010, 66% avg. Dry beans 84% planted, 76% 2010, 72% avg.; 25% emerged, 55% 2010, 33% avg. Asparagus 93% harvested, 100% 2010, 93% avg. Strawberries 33% harvested, 45% 2010, 37% avg. Precipitation ranged from 0.08 inches to 0.65 inches Upper Peninsula and 0.24 to 0.82 inches Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 1 degree below normal to 2 degrees above normal Upper Peninsula and ranged from 2 degrees below normal to 1 degree above normal Lower Peninsula. Farmers enjoyed a good week of weather to accomplish much needed work such as planting and replanting, fertilizing, and first cutting of alfalfa. Crops progressed nicely amongst spotty rain showers and cooler temperatures. Planting finished up for several crops. Corn ranged from VE to V6. Side-dressing Nitrogen and spraying for weeds main activities. Cutworm problems have been reported. Soybeans good condition. Dry beans still being planted. Wheat Feekes 10.5 to 11.1. Potato planting complete. Oats and barley continue to progress with little problems. Insect and bird control became more important as fruit enlarged and began ripening. Rainfall scattered, so some irrigation required. Apples 15 to 30 mm diameter Grand Rapids area. Tart cherries about 11 mm diameter south. west central, fruit out of shuck and sizing well. Sweet cherries 16 mm southwest. Fruit changing color west central. Significant hail damage occurred northwest. Concord grape bloom began June 8, same as ten-year average date. High numbers of grape berry moths trapped at some locations. Blueberries green fruit stage Grand Rapids area; 10 to 12 mm southwest. Strawberry harvest well underway across southern Michigan. Slugs have been a problem in several fields due to very wet spring. Pears 16 to 22 mm southeast. Plums 18 to 20 mm south. Black knot infections noted some blocks. Peaches about 1 inch diameter southwest. Growers thinned fruit extensively. Most vegetable growers across State received some light rainfall last week. Irrigation used when available. Temperatures remained near normal levels aiding plant growth. Asparagus harvest nearing completion and post harvest herbicides will be applied soon. Tunneled cucumbers and cantaloupe bloom. Celery looked good but remained well behind development. Romaine lettuce harvest still a few weeks away. Planting of peppers and tomatoes Southwest nearly finished. Tomato fruit tunnels continued to size. Peas looked good and harvest expected to begin soon. Pumpkins beginning to emerge. Sweet corn growing well but warmer

temperatures would be beneficial. Planting of winter squash for processing complete.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil moisture 1% Short, 73% adequate, 26% surplus. Pasture condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 65% good, 23% excellent. Corn height 10 inches, 20 inches 2010, 18 inches avg. Soybean height 3 inches, 6 inches 2010, 5 inches avg. Canola 96% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; condition 24% fair, 71% good, 5% excellent. Green Peas condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 48% good, 12% excellent. Sweet corn 75% planted, 90% 2010, 90% avg. Dry edible beans 96% planted, 98% 2010, 99% avg.; 70% emerged, NA 2010, NA avg.; 0% blooming, NA 2010, NA avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent. Potato condition 1% poor, 21% fair, 61% good, 17% excellent. Alfalfa 74% first cutting, 77% 2010, 75% avg.; condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 68% good, 18% excellent. Spring wheat 34% jointing, 85% 2010, 62% avg.; 1% heading, 46% 2010, 22% avg. Barley 32% jointing, 89% 2010, 60% avg.; 4% heading, 52% 2010, 24% avg. Oats 68% jointing, 92% 2010, 75% avg. Sugarbeet condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Sunflower condition 1% poor, 33% fair, 61% good, 5% excellent. Below average temperatures and persistent rainfall continued to delay crop progress. Statewide average precipitation was 1.8 inches. Significant rainfall fell Tuesday into Wednesday over portions of the south. Amounts were heavy at times, and some amounts set new rainfall records including 4.4 inches at Lamberton. Producers, faced with only brief periods of sun and warm temperatures, reported a need for warm, dry weather. Wet field conditions have delayed herbicide applications in areas and contributed to difficulties in haying.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil moisture 37% very short, 40% short, and 23% adequate. Corn 80% silked, 77% 2010, 77% avg.; 16% dough, 16% 2010, 15% avg.; 14% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 29% good, 13% excellent. Cotton 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 99% emerged, 99% 2010, 99% avg.; 37% squaring, 50% 2010, 45% avg.; 5% very poor, 13% poor, 26% fair, 48% good, 8% excellent. Peanuts 100% planted, 99% 2010, 100% avg.; 7% pegging, 17% 2010, 7% avg. 0% very poor, 0% poor, 35% fair, 57% good, 8 excellent. Rice 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, 16% excellent. Sorghum 99% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 92% emerged, 99% 2010, 98% avg.; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans 99% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 96% emerged, 98% 2010, 97% avg.; 29% blooming, 34% 2010, 49% avg.; 4% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent. Winter Wheat 100% mature, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 100% harvested, 94% 2010, 95% avg. Hay (harvested-cool) 100%, 99% 2010, 99% avg.; Hay (harvested-warm) 44%, 39% 2010, 34% avg.; 35% very poor, 24% poor, 29% fair, 12% good, 0% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 76% planted, 69% 2010, 67% avg.; 0% very poor, 14% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 12% excellent. Watermelons 14% harvested, 24% 2010, 16% avg.; 0% very poor, 24% poor, 49% fair, 27% good, 0% excellent. Blueberries 0% very poor, 11% poor, 35% fair, 52% good, 2% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 16% poor, 48% fair, 33% good, 2% excellent. Pasture 23% very poor, 35% poor, 30% fair, 12% good, 0% excellent. The drought continues to affect much of the state. Pasture and hay crop conditions are declining rapidly from a lack of moisture. Hit and miss scattered showers fell last week, and we still need a soaking rain.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 15% short, 66% adequate, 16% surplus. Precipitation 1.62 in. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 85%. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 13%. Other hay cut 55%. Rain improved corn, cotton and rice conditions but hampered the wheat, alfalfa hay, and other hay harvests. High water levels continued along the upper Missouri River with flooding eminent. Back flooding along the upper Mississippi River remained a concern. Temperatures were 2 degrees below average to 2 degrees above average statewide with one instance of 5 degrees above average and another instance of 3 degrees above averaged recorded.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% last year; 0% short, 2% last year; 40% adequate, 65% last year; 60% surplus, 33% last year. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% last year; 0% short, 7% last year; 51% adequate, 74% last year; 49% surplus, 18% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% last year; 7% poor, 4% last year; 23% fair, 23% last year; 52% good, 51% last year; 17% excellent, 21% last year. Winter wheat boot stage 67%, 69% last year. Winter wheat headed 13%, 15% last year. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% last year; 5% poor, 1% last year; 25% fair, 14% last year; 60% good, 58% last year; 10% excellent, 26% last year. Barley planted 94%, 100% last year. Barley emerged 77%, 99% last year. Barley boot stage 5%, 33% last year. Corn 91% planted, 100% last year. Corn 75% emerged, 99% last year. Dry Peas 92% emerged, 99% last year. Dry peas blooming 4%, 18% last year. Durum wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 1% poor, 0% last year; 18% fair, 14% last year; 77% good, 61% last year; 4% excellent, 25% last year. Durum wheat 91% planted, 98% last year. Durum Wheat 84% emerged, 89% last year. Lentils emerged 90%, 97% last year. Oats condition 1% very poor, 0% last year; 7% poor, 1% last year; 36% fair, 17% last year; 51% good, 73% last year; 5% excellent, 9% last year. Oats planted 89%, 99% last year. Oats emerged 83%, 97% last year. Oats boot stage 1%, 16% last year. Spring wheat condition 1% very poor, 0% last year; 5% poor, 1% last year; 41% fair, 18% last year; 46% good, 63% last year; 7% excellent, 18% last year. Spring wheat 90% planted, 100% last year. Spring wheat 69% emerged, 96% last year. Spring wheat boot stage 2%, 16% last year. Sugar beets emerged 93%, 100% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 0% very poor, 1% last year; 3% poor, 3% last year; 15% fair, 18% last year; 41% good, 55% last year; 41% excellent, 23% last year. Cattle and calves moved to summer ranges 93%, 91% last year. Sheep and lambs moved to summer ranges 88%, 84% last year. Rains continued in many locations across Montana, though accumulated totals were closer to average for the week ending June 19th. Scobey received the most weekly accumulated precipitation with 3.53 inches. Highs were mostly in the upper 60s and mid 70s, and lows mostly in the upper 30s and low to mid 40s. Broadus and Huntley shared the high temperature of 81 degrees. Wisdom had the weekly low temperature at 23 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 8% short, 83% adequate, and 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 9% short, 84% adequate, and 7% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 30%, 26% 2010, 51% avg. Dry beans 91% planted, 90% 2010, 91% avg.; 40% emerged, 54% 2010, 63% avg. Proso millet planted 63%, 40% 2010, 50% avg. Alfalfa first cutting 83% complete, 80% 2010, 79% avg. Alfalfa conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 70% good, and 12% excellent. Wild hay conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 67% good, and 9% excellent. Below normal temperatures slowed development of crops and rain delayed field work. High winds were prevalent across the state and hail fell in numerous areas damaging crops. Flooding along the Missouri and Platte Rivers continue to generate concern for crops in low lying areas. Dry bean, proso millet, and sunflower seeding were active in the west. Temperatures averaged 2 degrees below normal. Highs reached the low 90's in the East Central and South East districts. Lows were recorded in the 40's and 50's statewide. Precipitation fell across all areas of the state. Accumulations of over an inch were recorded in numerous areas of the state.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. The weather warmed steadily during the week. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 6 degrees below normal to 4 degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded a high temperature of 107 degrees while Elko only reached 82 degrees. Winnemucca had a low of 29 degrees. Eureka recorded the most precipitation with 0.68 inches. Soils were well saturated. Crop growth was slowed due to the cold wet conditions. Cold weather held forage growth in check across the north. Some reports of aphids and other pests. First alfalfa cutting was underway in northern Nevada. Pasture and range conditions were generally good. Cattle were doing well on the abundant forage. Movement to spring ranges continued. Main farm and ranch activities included weed and pest control, fertilizing, irrigation, equipment maintenance, and livestock movement.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 82% adequate, and 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 82% adequate, and 13% surplus. Pasture conditions 2% poor, 12% fair, 59% good, and 27% excellent. Maine Potatoes 99% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 50% emerged, 99% 2010, 80% avg.; condition 15% fair and 85% good. Massachusetts Potatoes 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 95% avg.; condition 20% fair and 80% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; condition 100% good. Maine Oats 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 70% emerged, 100% 2010, 95% avg.; condition 10% fair and 90% good. Maine Barley 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 80% emerged, 100% 2010, 95% avg.; condition 15% fair and 85% good. Field Corn 90% planted, 99% 2010, 95% avg.; 70% emerged, 95% 2010, 85% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 53% good, and 5% excellent. Sweet Corn 85% planted, 90% 2010, 85% avg.; 70% emerged, 65% 2010, 60% avg.; condition 1% poor, 29% fair, 66% good, and 4% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco 80% transplanted, 75% 2010, 80% avg.; condition 39% fair and 61% good. Shade Tobacco 100% transplanted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; condition

42% fair and 58% good. First Crop Hay 55% harvested, 70% 2010, 50% avg.; condition 21% fair, 70% good, and 9% excellent. Apples set of fruit was 7% below avg.; 90% avg.; and 3% above average; Size of fruit was 2% below avg.; 94% avg.; and 4% above average; condition 24% fair, 75% good, and 1% excellent. Peaches set of fruit 1% below average and 99% average; Size of fruit was 100% average; condition 1% poor, 46% fair, and 53% good. Pears set of fruit was 99% average and 1% above average; Size of fruit was 100% average; condition 9% fair and 91% good. Strawberries were 35% harvested, 50% 2010, 20% average; Set of fruit was 5% below average, 81% average, and 14% above average; Size of fruit was 6% below average, 91% average, and 3% above average; condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 73% good, and 12% excellent. Massachusetts Cranberries were 22% bud stage, 70% early bloom, and 8% full bloom; condition 10% fair, 70% good, and 20% excellent. Highbush Blueberry set of fruit was 3% below average, 86% average, and 11% above average; Size of fruit was 1% below average, 97% average, and 2% above average; condition 10% fair, 84% good, and 6% excellent. Maine Wild Blueberry set of fruit was 46% average and 54% above average; Size of fruit was not available; condition good to excellent. The week began cooler than average with high temperatures in the low 60s and low 70s. Conditions were cloudy with isolated showers across the region. Wednesday, the days started to warm up for New England with temperatures in the 70s and 80s. Temperatures continued to remain high on Thursday and Friday with more rain. Some areas reported the rain as heavy at times with lightning. Morning fog was reported in some areas during the weekend, but for the most part conditions were warm with partly cloudy to partly sunny skies. Light rain was reported in some areas in the north. The weekend's nighttime lows were mostly in the 50s and 60s and mid-40s at select locations. Farmers were spreading manure, cutting hay, planting, harvesting early season vegetables, scouting for pests, and spraying.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 20% short, 75% adequate, 5% excellent. Subsoil moisture 15% short, 85% adequate. Pasture and Range condition 20% fair, 50% good, 30% excellent. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in most localities. Temperatures were mostly at or below normal across the Garden State. Timely rainfall and mild temperatures provided adequate soil moisture supplies. Agricultural producers continued planting corn and soybeans, cutting hay, spreading fertilizer, spraying herbicides, and irrigating. Crop conditions rated mostly good for corn and soybeans. Wheat harvesting progressed in some areas. Harvest of early-summer vegetables included cucumbers for pickles, peas, yellow and zucchini squashes, sweet corn, and tomatoes. Cherry and blueberry harvests were well underway.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 71% very short, 28% short and 1% adequate. Wind damage 21% light, 8% moderate and 4% severe. Alfalfa 1% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 50% good and 7% excellent; second cutting 77% complete. Corn 1% very poor, 6% poor, 71% fair, 10% good and 12% excellent; 95% emerged. Cotton 9% very poor, 30 % poor, 21% fair, 38% good and 2% excellent; 13% squaring. Irrigated winter wheat 19% poor, 66% fair and 15% good; 55% harvested for grain. Dry winter wheat 81% very poor, 18% poor and 1% fair; 55% harvested for grain. Total winter wheat 53% very poor, 18% poor, 24% fair and 5% good; 55% harvested for grain. Total sorghum 20% very poor, 14% poor, 64% fair and 2% good; 76% planted. Peanuts 6% poor, 86% fair and 8% good. Chile 1% very poor, 4% poor, 72% fair, 23% good. Onions 8% fair, 90% good and 2% excellent; 31% harvested. Pecans 1% poor, 29% fair, 65% good and 5% excellent; 12% light nut set and 88% average nut set. Apples 10% very poor, 5% poor, 60 fair and 25 good; 90% light and 10% average fruit set. Cattle 9% very poor, 39% poor, 40% fair and 12% good. Sheep 36% very poor, 45% poor, 15% fair and 4% good. Range and pasture 50% very poor, 34% poor and 16% fair. The state continues excessively dry, with very warm to hot afternoons. Breezy to windy throughout the week, with hazy and smokey conditions at times.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 8% short 82% adequate and 10% surplus. Pasture conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 57% good, and 18% excellent. Hay condition 6% poor 21% fair 60% good 13% excellent. Oats condition 5% poor 29% fair 58% good 8% excellent. Winter wheat condition 6% poor, 22% fair, 49% good, and 23% excellent. First cuttings of alfalfa 74% complete 73% average, clover-timothy 56% complete 55% average, grass silage 78% complete 76% average. Corn 92% planted, 99% 2010, 98% average. Oats 91% seeded, 100% last year, 100% average. Potatoes 95% planted, 100% 2010, 98% average. Dry beans 48% planted, 61% 2010, 61% average. Soybeans planted 76%, last year 88%, 94% average. Sweet corn 84% planted, 75% 2010, 82% average. Onions 98% planted, condition 5% poor, 11% fair, 79% good, 5% excellent. Snap beans 42% planted, 41% 2010, 60% average. Cabbage was 67% planted, 76% 2010, 81% average. Apple condition 10% poor 12% fair 64% good 14% excellent. Peach condition 14% poor 20% fair 53% good 13% excellent. Pear condition 24% poor, 26% fair, 40% good 10% excellent. Sweet cherries condition 29% poor 5% fair 52% good 14% excellent. Tart cherries condition 2% poor, 2% fair, 72% good, 24% excellent. Strawberries condition 9% poor 24% fair 47% good 24% excellent. Precipitation was slightly below average for most parts of the state, but still well above the seasonal average. Temperatures were normal, ranging from 86 to 41 degrees.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Soil moisture 17% very short, 30% short, 49% adequate and 4% surplus. The state received below normal precipitation and above average temperatures last week. Activities for the week include the planting of soybeans and sweet potatoes and harvesting of small grains. Several thunderstorms throughout the week and over the weekend brought much needed rain to many areas.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 56% adequate, 43% surplus. Subsoil moisture 52% adequate, 48% surplus. Durum 44% planted, 99% 2010, 100% avg.; 34% emerged, 95% 2010, 98% avg.; 3% jointed, 29% 2010, 35% avg.; condition 3% poor, 34% fair, 59% good, 4% excellent. Canola 76% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 66% emerged, 99% 2010, 97% avg.; 11% rosette, 66% 2010, 54% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 26% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Dry edible beans 94% planted, 99% 2010, 98% avg.; 68% emerged, 87% 2010, 84% avg.; condition 2% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 14% excellent. Dry edible peas 61% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 51% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; condition 2% poor, 38% fair, 57% good, 3% excellent. Flaxseed 64% planted, 99% 2010, 99% avg.; 51% emerged, 92% 2010, 93% avg.; condition 2% poor, 39% fair, 55% good, 4% excellent. Potatoes 95% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 54% emerged, 93% 2010, 83% avg.; condition 2% poor, 57% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent. Broad leaf and wild oats spraying 37% complete and 41% complete, respectively. Stockwater supply 60% adequate, 40% surplus. Hay condition 4% poor, 10% fair, 62% good, 24% excellent. Alfalfa hay first cutting 6% complete. Other hay cut 3% complete. Scattered rainstorms throughout the week disrupted fieldwork around the state. Producers attempting to finish planting in many areas were once again delayed by the excess precipitation and soil moisture. Planting progress was seen in all crops this week, despite the weather.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Top soil moisture 0% very short, 13% short, 76% adequate, 11% surplus. Corn condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 47% good, 7% excellent. Hay condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 39% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, 14% excellent. Oat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 55% fair, 32% good, 9% excellent. Range and Pasture condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 48% good, 10% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 52% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 44% good, 13% excellent. Corn 92% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Soybeans 91% planted, 87% 2010, 97% avg.; 66% emerged, 80% 2010, 92% avg. Winter wheat turning color 64%, 90% 2010, 70% avg. Oats 99% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 12% headed, 75% 2010, 71% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 92%, 82% 2010, 89% avg.; 2nd cutting 3%, 8% 2010, 8% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 71%, 69% 2010, 79% avg. Cucumbers 80% planted, 83% 2010, 78% avg. Strawberries 75% harvested, 83% 2010, 74% avg. Potatoes 81% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Processing tomatoes planted 91%, 79% 2010, 94% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 49% very short, 31% short, 20% adequate. Subsoil moisture 49% very short, 33% short, 18% adequate. Wheat plowed 21% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Rye 89% harvested this week, 73% last week, 56% last year, 56% average; plowed 20% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Oats condition 44% very poor, 33% poor, 19% fair, 3% good, 1% excellent; soft dough 93% this week, 88% last week, 93% last year, 93% average; 71% harvested this week, 38% last week, 72% last year, 55% average. Corn condition 7% poor, 45% fair, 44% good, 4% excellent; 96% emerged this week, 94% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; silking 13% this week, 6% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Sorghum 49% emerged this week, 32% last

week, 67% last year, 51% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 95% this week, 89% last week, 94% last year, 90% average; 77% planted this week, 65% last week, 80% last year, 68% average; 57% emerged this week, 49% last week, 75% last year, 55% average. Peanuts 90% emerged this week, 87% last week, 99% last year, 98% average. Cotton 94% planted this week, 80% last week, 99% last year, 96% average; 45% emerged this week, 41% last week, 88% last year, 85% average. Alfalfa condition 21% very poor, 28% poor, 37% fair, 14% good; 2nd cutting 61% this week, 38% last week, 77% last year, 65% average. Other hay condition 26% very poor, 24% poor, 33% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent; 1st cutting 52% this week, 45% last week, 65% last year, 61% average. Watermelon running 96% this week, 91% last week, 88% last year, 81% average; setting fruit 66% this week, 34% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Livestock condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 39% fair, 43% good, 4% excellent. Pasture and range condition 18% very poor, 24% poor, 35% fair, 21% good, 2% excellent. Livestock; Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $128 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $121 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 10% short, 80% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 86% adequate, 9% surplus. Wheat 90% headed, 94% 2010, 95% average. Alfalfa hay, first cutting 70%, 53% 2010, 72% average. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 13% fair, 62% good, 20% excellent. Spring wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 68% good, 18% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 26% excellent. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 27% fair, 67% good, 6% excellent. Range and Pasture 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 68% good, 10% excellent. Weather; Temperatures did not change much this week, but it was a little drier with only a few scattered showers in parts of the State. Low temperatures ranged from 27 degrees in Christmas Valley to 49 degrees in The Dalles. High temperatures ranged from 61 degrees in Crescent City to 82 degrees in Medford and Grants Pass. Average temperatures were between 52 and 64 degrees. All but seven stations reported measurable precipitation, but only five reported more than half an inch. Thirty-three stations reported more than normal seasonal cumulative precipitation. Almost all stations reported cooler than normal temperatures. Field Crops; Most crops progressed significantly thanks to warmer weather. Winter wheat was starting to bloom as farmers continued to battle striped rust. Grass seed crops were pollinating. Hay crops were growing well and first cuttings were done in some areas. Field corn planting was almost complete. Crimson clover bloom was over and red clover was finally getting cut. Potatoes were starting to emerge in Klamath County. Vegetables; Warmer weather helped vegetable crop growth. Vegetable fields in Douglas County had been all planted. Sweet corn and cannery crops were still being planted in Washington and Yamhill counties. Garlic showed signs of orange rust in Lane County. Fruits and Nuts; Fruit crops continued to mature about 3 weeks later than normal. More favorable weather this past week allowed orchard field work to progress. Sweet cherries continued to have problem coloring up in Yamhill County with reports of possible losses to the tart cherries. Wasco County also reported slow ripening for sweet cherries, along with an expected harvest date around June 22nd with an excellent quality crop. Hand thinning of summer pears continued in the lower Hood River Valley. Tree fruits seemed to have moderate to lower crops in Lane County with reports of powdery mildew and scab looking very bad. Strawberry season began on June 14th with harvest still underway. Blueberries were reported to be growing a large crop this year with a long bloom period. Raspberries, blackberries, and caneberries were in full bloom. Nurseries and Greenhouses; Plants sales increased with warmer weather. Livestock, Range and Pasture; Livestock were doing well across the State. Conditions were more seasonable, but still cool in many areas. Rain received this past week has extended the grazing season a little. Coos and Curry counties reported higher forage value compared to the average for this time of year, but grasses were heading up and declining the value.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 0% very short, 19% short, 72% adequate, and 9% surplus. Corn 98% planted, 100% pr. yr. 99% 5-yr. avg.; 76% emerged, 96% pr. yr., 92% avg.; height, 16 inches, 25 inches pr. yr., 19 inches avg. Barley yellow, 98%, 96% pr. yr, 93% 5-yr avg.; 77% ripe, 92% pr. yr, 58% avg.; 38% harvested, 51% pr. yr, 20% avg. Winter wheat yellow, 80%, 75% pr. yr, 64% 5-yr avg. Oats 98% emerged, 100% pr. yr. 100% avg.; 14% headed, 61% pr. yr, 54% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 89% planted, 96% pr. yr., 91% avg.; 64% emerged, 82% pr. yr. 76% avg. Tobacco transplanted 95%, 95% pr. yr. 93% avg. Alfalfa first cutting, 92%, 87% pr. yr,.88% avg. Alfalfa second cutting, 15%, 29% pr. yr,.15% avg. Timothy/Clover first cutting 75%, 69% pr. yr., 65%, avg. Corn condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent. Oats condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 48% good, 17% excellent. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 62% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa stand condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 65% good, 14% excellent. Timothy/Clover condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 61% good, 23% excellent. Quality of Hay made 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 41% good, 33% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 42% good, 19% excellent. Peaches condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 7% fair, 47% good, 46% excellent. Apples condition 6% very poor, 13% poor, 16% fair, 49% good, 16% excellent.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil moisture 25% very short, 58% short, 17% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 21% very poor, 39% poor, 28% fair, 12% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans 7% very poor, 30% poor, 45% fair, 18% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, 17% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 72% good, 6% excellent. Tobacco 3% very poor, 15% poor, 52% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 27% fair, 71% good, 2% excellent. Snapbeans, fresh 9% very poor, 16% poor, 54% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent. Watermelons 2% very poor, 12% poor, 52% fair, 34% good, 0% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 3% very poor, 6% poor, 54% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent. Cantaloups 3% very poor, 13% poor, 51% fair, 32% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, 1% excellent. Corn 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; silked (tasseled 73%, 72% 2010, 62% avg.; doughed 10%, 13% 2010, 9% avg. Soybeans 87% planted, 89% 2010, 82% avg.; 71% emerged, 71% 2010, 67% avg. Cotton 98% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Winter wheat 100% headed, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 80% harvested, 72% 2010, 71% avg. Oats 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 100% headed, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 85% harvested, 86% 2010, 78% avg. Tobacco topped 35%, 45% 2010, 25% avg. Hay grain hay 99%, 99% 2010, 99% avg. Peaches 35% harvested, 20% 2010, 20% avg. Snapbeans, fresh harvested 50%, 39% 2010, 53% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 68%, 74% 2010, 72% avg. Watermelons 28% harvested, 20% 2010, 12% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 40%, 32% 2010, 30% avg. Cantaloups 33% harvested, 17% 2010, 19% avg. The week ending June 19th, 2011 brought desperately needed rain to much of the State. On Friday, the South Carolina State Climatology Office upgraded drought conditions for 26 counties to moderate status, while the rest of the State remained in the incipient phase. The counties that were upgraded to moderate status were located mainly along the coast and in the Lowcountry of South Carolina. Many producers reported a continued need for significant rainfall in order to preserve the non-irrigated corn crop. Intense heat led to severe weather on Wednesday and Saturday. Rain showered on much of the State but brought damaging hail and winds gusting up to 61 miles per hour. The highest temperature for the week was recorded in Beaufort at 102 degrees. The State average temperature for the period was four degrees above normal. Charleston received 1.22 inches of rain in their heaviest rainfall event since late April. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.7 inches. Soil moisture conditions 25% very short, 58% short and 17% adequate. Winter wheat harvest was 80% complete, eight points ahead of last year and nine ahead of the five year average. Oat harvest continued with 85% completed. Seventy three percent of corn had silked whiled 10% had started to dough, three points behind last year's pace but one point ahead of the five year average. Cotton planting was 98% complete, remaining one point behind the five year average and two points behind last year. Peanut planting was completed. Three percent of the crop had begun to peg, seven points behind the five year average. Soybean planting picked up with 87% planted, five points ahead of the five year average. Seventy one percent of the crop had emerged. Sixty eight percent of cucumbers had been harvested, six points behind last year. Snapbeans harvested increased to 50%. Watermelon harvest continued and was 28% completed by the end of the week. Tomato harvest was 40% completed.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 72% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 63% adequate, 33% surplus. Winter wheat boot 92%, 98% 2010, 98% avg.; turning color 0%, 12% 2010, 20% avg. Barley boot 7%, 70% 2010, 71% avg.; 2% headed, 18% 2010, 28% avg.; 17% fair, 67% good, 16% excellent. Oats boot 34%, 70% 2010, 77% avg. Spring wheat boot 33%, 77% 2010, 78% avg.; 6% headed, 33% 2010, 37% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed once 59%, 72% 2010, 74% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed twice 7%, 14% 2010, 16% avg. Average corn height (inches) 8 in., 13

in. 2010, 13 in. avg. Sorghum 57% emerged, 60% 2010, 63% avg. Sunflower 2% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 11% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 44%, 43% 2010, 54% avg.; 4% poor, 16% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Other hay harvested 20%, 17% 2010, 21% avg. Feed supplies 4% short, 87% adequate, 9% surplus. Stock water supplies 69% adequate, 31% surplus. Cattle condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 71% good, 17% excellent. Sheep condition 10% fair, 71% good, 19% excellent. Planting soybeans is slowly coming to an end and small grains are still far behind the normal pace for the season. Warmer temperatures are needed to try an catch up with normal development. Farm activities included planting row crops, applying fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides, and haying.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 21% short, 65% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 23% short, 68% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay 94% first cutting, 87% 2010, 92% average. Pastures 3% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Tobacco 87% transplanted, 90% 2010, 89% average.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat 97% ripe, 91% 2010, 92% average.; 75% harvested, 50% 2010, 54% average. A slow-moving front dropped precipitation across most of Tennessee last week, creating improved conditions for spring-planted crops. Normal temperatures coupled with rains provided a welcome relief for farmers concerned about the effect of hot and dry weather earlier this month. In between rains, farmers were busy harvesting winter wheat, planting double-cropped soybeans, transplanting tobacco, and finishing up the first hay harvest of the season. By the end of the week, nearly all of the winter wheat crop had hit maturity, with three-quarters of the crop harvested. Storms brought hail to parts of the state last week, but no major livestock or crop damage was reported.

TEXAS: Areas of the Cross Timbers and the Blacklands received up to 1.5 inches of rainfall, the Trans-Pecos received up to 0.50 inches of rainfall, while the rest of the state observed little to no precipitation. Small Grains; Dry-land winter wheat harvest neared completion in areas of the Plains; however, irrigated winter wheat harvest was in full-swing. Winter wheat harvest made good progress and neared completion in areas of the Blacklands. Row Crops; Corn and soybean irrigation was active in areas of the Northern High Plains due to continued hot and dry conditions. Dry-land cotton germination suffered due to very dry and hot conditions in areas of the High Plains. In areas of the Low Plains, irrigated cotton and corn made good progress; however, declining water supplies threatened future development. In areas of the Southern Low Plains and the Cross Timbers, producers planted cotton to meet an insurance deadline due to very dry conditions. Corn, grain sorghum, and soybeans made good progress in areas of the Cross Timbers and the Blacklands but were in need of rainfall. Cotton was irrigated and fertilized in areas of the Trans-Pecos. In areas of the southern part of the state, corn and sorghum rapidly matured due to drought conditions while cotton set bolls. In areas of South Central Texas, sunflower harvest was active and in areas of South Texas, peanut planting was active. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crop Report; Pecan nut initiation continued, however, nut load suffered due to drought conditions in areas of the Trans-Pecos. In areas of North East Texas; blueberry harvest progressed well while vegetables suffered due to increasing grasshopper infestations. Cantaloupe and watermelon harvest continued in areas of South Texas. Livestock, Range and Pasture Report; Supplemental feeding and livestock culling continued to be active due to low nutritional pastures in areas of the Plains, North East Texas, and the southern part of the state. Livestock producers searched for water due to some stock tanks running dry in areas of the Plains and the Trans-Pecos. The first cutting of hay in areas of the Blacklands was active and in need of more rainfall. Summer hay stock piles were short in most areas of the state due to drought conditions. Livestock pastures continued to be damaged due to grasshoppers in areas of the Blacklands and North East Texas. Producers lost livestock herds due to wildfires in areas of the Southern High Plains. Producers continued to be extremely cautious of wildfires due to hot dry winds in areas of the Plains, the Cross Timbers, and the Trans-Pecos.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 82% adequate, 12% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 0% very short, 1% short, 60% adequate, 39% surplus. Winter wheat 73% headed, 75% 2010, 85% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent. Spring wheat 8% headed, 32% 2010, 36% avg.; 1% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 55% good, 20% excellent. Barley 29% headed, 57% 2010, 61% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 71% good, 16% excellent. Corn 96% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 79% emerged, 99% 2010, 96% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 49% fair, 43% good, 1% excellent; height 9 inches. Alfalfa height 20%. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 52%, 54% 2010, 69% avg. Other hay cut 30%, 27% 2010. Cattle and calves moved To Summer Range 79%, 80% 2010, 86% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 74% good, 9% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved To Summer Range 62%, 76% 2010, 85% avg. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 70% good, 9% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 83% adequate, 14% surplus. Pears, Full Bloom Or Past 89%. Temperatures increased across the state this past week. Isolated storms continued to arise last week even with the warming trend. Several counties across the state continue to have flooding issues as temperatures rise and snowpack melts. Soil Moisture content decreased from the previous week. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 81% adequate, and 9% surplus. Box Elder County farmers were able to continue planting this week due to some drier conditions. Farmers who have not completed planting are now planting later season crops. Most corn and dryland safflower in the county has emerged. Farmers are cutting and baling first crop alfalfa. Some hay has rain damage. Farmers continue to battle stripe rust in wheat; some fields are severely damaged. Dryland farmers are reporting root dieback issues with some winter wheat which is causing yellowing in lower leaves. Most winter wheat has been treated with fungicide at least once. Fungicides are an added expense, but with the price of wheat, it still makes economic sense to try to control the disease. Limited field work was done in Cache County last week due to persistent showers. There is concern that corn may never reach maturity with the late planting dates. Small grains are doing well. Farmers have had some difficulty applying herbicides between storms. Alfalfa hay is ready to cut and the anticipated tonnage is better than earlier expectations. Alfalfa weevil are beginning to be an issue. Growers are anxious to cut their hay to avoid further infestations, and will likely need to spray insecticides as the second crop begins to grow. Flooding of some low lying pastures in Sevier County continues. The growing season remains a week or two delayed. Rain showers in Utah County have caused some damage to grain crops. The first cutting of alfalfa in Uintah County is yielding below average. Wayne and Weber Counties are experiencing flooding in areas close to streams and rivers. Box Elder County sheep producers are beginning to report range lamb losses due to the cold stormy weather during lambing season. The extent of the losses is becoming evident as producers dock lambs. Ranchers are moving cattle to summer rangeland but some high elevation ranges are still snow covered which could result in a shorter grazing season. Cool weather has slowed grow forage growth. Cache County pastures and rangeland have an abundance of forage which resulted from spring rain. In Utah County range conditions are excellent. Ranchers have completed moving livestock to ranges. Permittees in Uintah County are being required to delay moving cattle to summer range in order to allow grasses to grow.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 30% short, 62% adequate, 2% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 30% short, 67% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture 1% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent. Livestock 2% poor, 14% fair, 67% good, 17% excellent. Other hay 3% poor, 27% fair, 56% good, 14% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3% poor, 10% fair, 73% good, 14% excellent. Corn 20% silked, 12% 2010, 6% 5-yr avg.; 2% poor, 27% fair, 65% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans 69% planted, 73% 2010; 65% 5-yr avg.; 55% emerged, 59% 2010; 52% 5-yr avg.; 1% poor, 22% fair, 69% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat 50% harvested, 40% 2010; 25% 5-yr avg.; 5% fair; 82% good; 13% excellent. Barley 75% harvested, 77% 2010; 60% 5 yr avg.; 12% fair, 76% good; 12% excellent. Tobacco Flue-cured 1% poor, 51% fair, 34% good, 14% excellent. Tobacco Burley 96%; 99% 2010; 99% 5-yr avg. Tobacco Burley 1% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 19% excellent. Tobacco Dark fire-cured 3% poor, 60% fair, 30% good, 7% excellent. Peanuts 100% planted, 100% 2010; 99% 5-yr avg.; pegged 15%; 2% 2010; 4% 5-yr avg.; 3% fair, 85% good, 12% excellent. Cotton squaring 30%; 2% 2010; 7% 5-yr avg.; 3% fair, 83% good, 14% excellent. Summer Potatoes 50% fair, 50% good. Apples All 4% fair, 87% good, 9% excellent. Peaches 1% poor, 28% fair, 63% good, 8% excellent. Grapes 40% fair, 60% good. Oats 19% fair, 79% good, 2% excellent. Hot and dry weather has caused some heat stress on corn and soybeans but the much needed weekend rains provided some relief to Virginia briefly. In some areas hayfields and pastures continued to look good. Wheat harvest has been going well in some areas with good test weight, food quality, and great yields. Double crop soybeans continued to be planted. Peanuts and cotton look good with the major activity being herbicide sprays. Vegetable farmers are harvesting early tomatoes, cucumbers, and summer squash.

Blueberries and blackberries are growing well and watermelon and cantaloupes are vining up.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 8% short, 70% adequate, and 22% surplus. The week's mild but dry weather aided fieldwork but induced more rust issues in winter wheat fields. In the Central Basin and Palouse areas, producers were on their second or third fungicide spray. Despite the constant threat of rust, winter wheat maturity was able to take a big jump this week as headed reached 70 percent. Spring wheat and barley conditions were way above year averages. First cutting of hay remained about 3 weeks behind. Recent rain storms caused some damage to first cutting of alfalfa in Grant County. The majority of hay producers in Steven's County were waiting on drier weather before attempting their first cutting. High winds in Klickitat County aided in drying out cut alfalfa. In Chelan County, crop development continued to be 10 to 14 days behind usual dates. A heavier than usual cherry fruit drop continued, most likely caused by poor pollination weather combined with fruit spur damage from last November's cold snap. A heavy fruit drop occurred on D'Anjou pears, but in general the pear crops were in good condition. Apple and Bartlett pear hand thinning was underway. In Franklin County, asparagus harvest was coming too close with disappointing production levels and green pea harvest was just beginning. Range and pasture conditions 1% poor, 18% fair, 60% good and 21% excellent. Dairy producers in western counties were applying manure solids to forage fields. Pastures in Asotin County were in excellent condition with excess moisture in the grass. In Pacific County, oyster seeding operations were in full swing, with both remote setting of oysters, and the movement of set seed into transition areas in Willapa Bay.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 8% short, 89% adequate, and 3% surplus compared to 5% short, 88% adequate, and 7% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies 3% short, 93% adequate, and 4% surplus compared to 2% very short, 9% short, 88% adequate, and 1% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 3% short and 97% adequate compared to 3% short and 97% adequate last year. Corn conditions 43% fair, 54% good, and 3% excellent; 90% planted, comparison data not available. Corn 74% emerged, 97% in 2010, and 93% 5-year avg. Soybeans conditions 30% fair, 60% good, and 10% excellent; 90% planted, 93% in 2010, and 88% 5-year avg.; 70% emerged, 86% in 2010, and 81% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions 27% fair, 73% good; 4% harvested, 10% in 2010, and 5-year avg. comparison data not available. Hay was reported 2% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, and 12% excellent; first cutting was 66% complete, 61% in 2010, and 57% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 4% poor, 14% fair, 73% good, and 9% excellent. Peaches were 5% poor, 15% fair, 65% good, and 15% excellent. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 10% fair, 82% good, and 6% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 3% poor, 8% fair, 83% good, and 6% excellent. Occasional showers grazed the mountain state providing relief from the previous week's heat. Cooler weather allowed farmers to work more comfortably outdoors and gave way to more baling, planting, fence building, and other physically taxing activities.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 79% adequate, and 15% surplus. Oats 100% emerged, 100% 2010, and 100% 5-yr. avg.; 17% headed, 65% 2010, and 41% 5-yr. avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 72% good, and 15% excellent. Corn 97% emerged, 100% 2010, and 99% 5-yr. avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 66% good, and 16% excellent; average height 12 in., 17 in. 2010, 16 in. 5-yr. avg. Soybeans 97% planted, 99% 2010, and 98% 5-yr. avg.; 84% emerged, 92% 2010, and 91% 5-yr. avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 68% good and 13% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 57% good and 24% excellent. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 66% good and 18% excellent. First crop hay 83% harvested, 77% 2010, 77% 5-yr. avg. Rain came to many areas of the state that needed it during the past week. Even though the La Crosse and Eau Claire areas received an excessive amount of precipitation, most other areas of the state welcomed the rain showers. All the rain made weeds prosper, which prompted farmers to continue spraying. Spraying has been difficult due to the wet and windy days. Many reporters stated we still need more heat units to aid crop growth. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 1 to 5 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 69 to 77 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 51 to 56 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.18 inches in Milwaukee to 5.87 inches in Eau Claire. Growing degree days for corn remain below normal.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 5.30. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 12% short, 66% adequate, 20% surplus. Barley progress 91% emerged, 40% jointed, 12% boot. Oats progress 95% planted, 64% emerged, 29% jointed, 11% boot. Spring wheat progress 96% planted, 52% emerged, 25% jointed, 1% boot. Winter wheat progress 91% boot, 53% headed. Dry bean progress 61% planted, 22% emerged. Corn progress 94% planted, 81% emerged. Corn average height 4 inches. Sugar beet progress 71% emerged. Alfalfa harvested, 1st cutting 11%.Other hay harvested 2%.Barley condition 2% poor, 24% fair, 74% good. Oat condition 22% fair, 78% good. Winter wheat condition 37% fair, 62% good, 1% excellent. Corn condition 21% fair, 79% good. Sugar beet condition 1% poor, 38% fair, 61% good. Alfalfa condition 1% poor, 21% fair, 71% good, 7% excellent. Other hay condition 7% poor, 17% fair, 73% good, 3% excellent. Range flock ewes lambed 91%.Lamb losses 35% light, 59% normal, 6% heavy. Livestock condition 11% fair, 80% good, 9% excellent. Cattle moved to summer pasture 76%.Sheep moved to summer pasture 70%.Range and pasture condition 4% poor, 15% fair, 70% good, 11% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 70% adequate, 30% surplus. The spring and early summer months continue to be a rollercoaster of conditions across Wyoming, creating an all around tough year for some areas. Rivers remain high with reports of flooding in counties such as Carbon, Lincoln and Uinta. Cooler than normal temperatures continue to hinder grass and crop growth and have delayed mountain snowmelt statewide. Frost was reported in Lincoln and Sweetwater Counties with lows into the 20s. While some areas have too much moisture, Albany and Carbon Counties reported dry and very windy conditions resulting in low topsoil moisture. Platte County reported some hail this past week but with minimal damage to pastures and crops. The NRCS SNOTEL site, as of June 20th, showed a snow water equivalent statewide average of 744%, well above the average of 80% this time last year. The current drainage basin averages range from 316% in the Shoshone Basin to 1662% of average in the Powder-Tongue Basin. Activities moving livestock to summer pasture, field work.

International Weather and Crop Summary

June 12-18, 2011

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Showers overspread most of the continent, providing additional moisture for summer crops but hampering winter crop drydown and harvesting.

WESTERN FSU: Increasingly wet weather was favorable for late-filling winter grains.

EASTERN FSU: Widespread showers maintained soil moisture for jointing spring wheat and provided supplemental moisture for irrigated cotton in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers and thunderstorms in Turkey maintained concerns over crop quality and caused additional harvesting delays.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Drier weather promoted winter grain drydown and harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA: The monsoon stalled over central India, while heavy showers increased moisture supplies for summer crops in the east.

EAST ASIA: Flooding rains persisted in southern China, but have nearly erased short-term moisture deficits.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon rains maintained favorable moisture conditions for rice and other summer crops throughout the region.

AUSTRALIA: Sunny skies promoted winter grain and oilseed development in southern Australia, while showers in western and eastern Australia benefited wheat, barley, and canola.

ARGENTINA: Conditions remained mostly favorable for corn and soybean harvesting, but rain was needed for winter wheat planting in some areas.

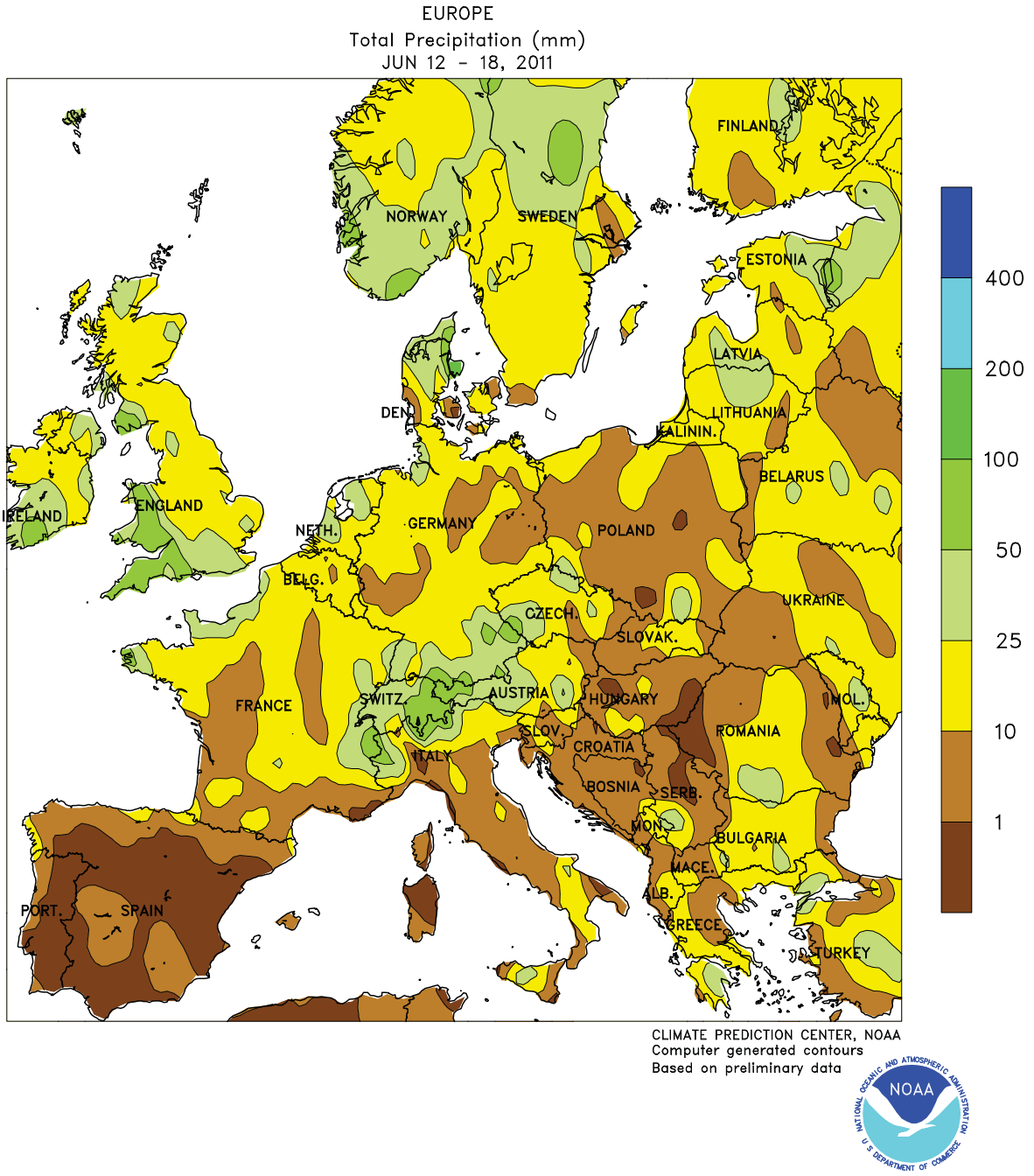
BRAZIL: Warm, seasonably drier weather returned to the region, spurring winter grain development and favoring harvesting of coffee, sugarcane, and citrus.

MEXICO: Showers intensified in southern areas, but dry pockets lingered on the southern plateau.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Wet weather prevented the final stages of spring planting from taking place in many southeastern locations.

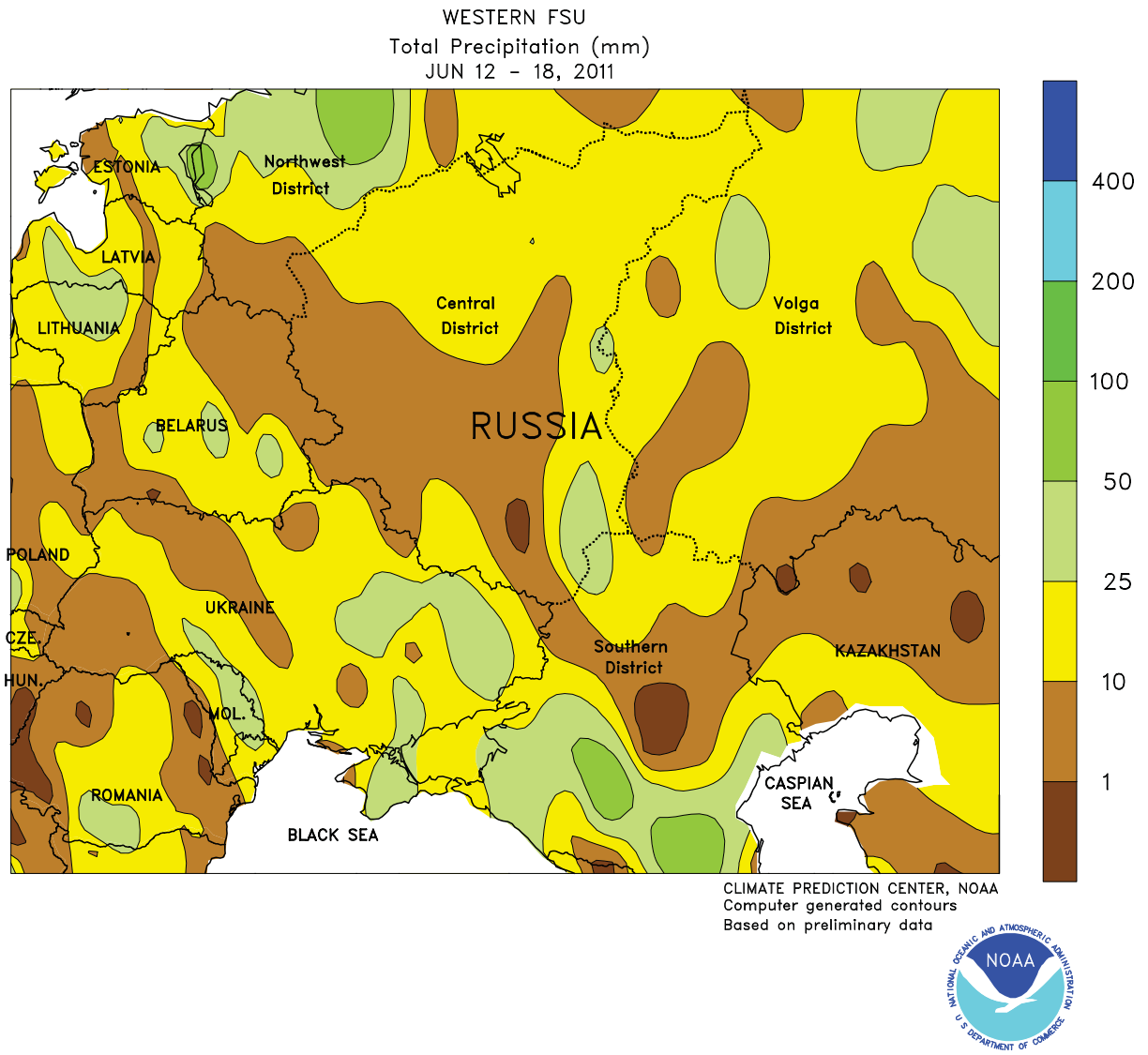
EASTERN CANADA: Drier conditions prevailed, aiding winter grain development and late summer crop planting.

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



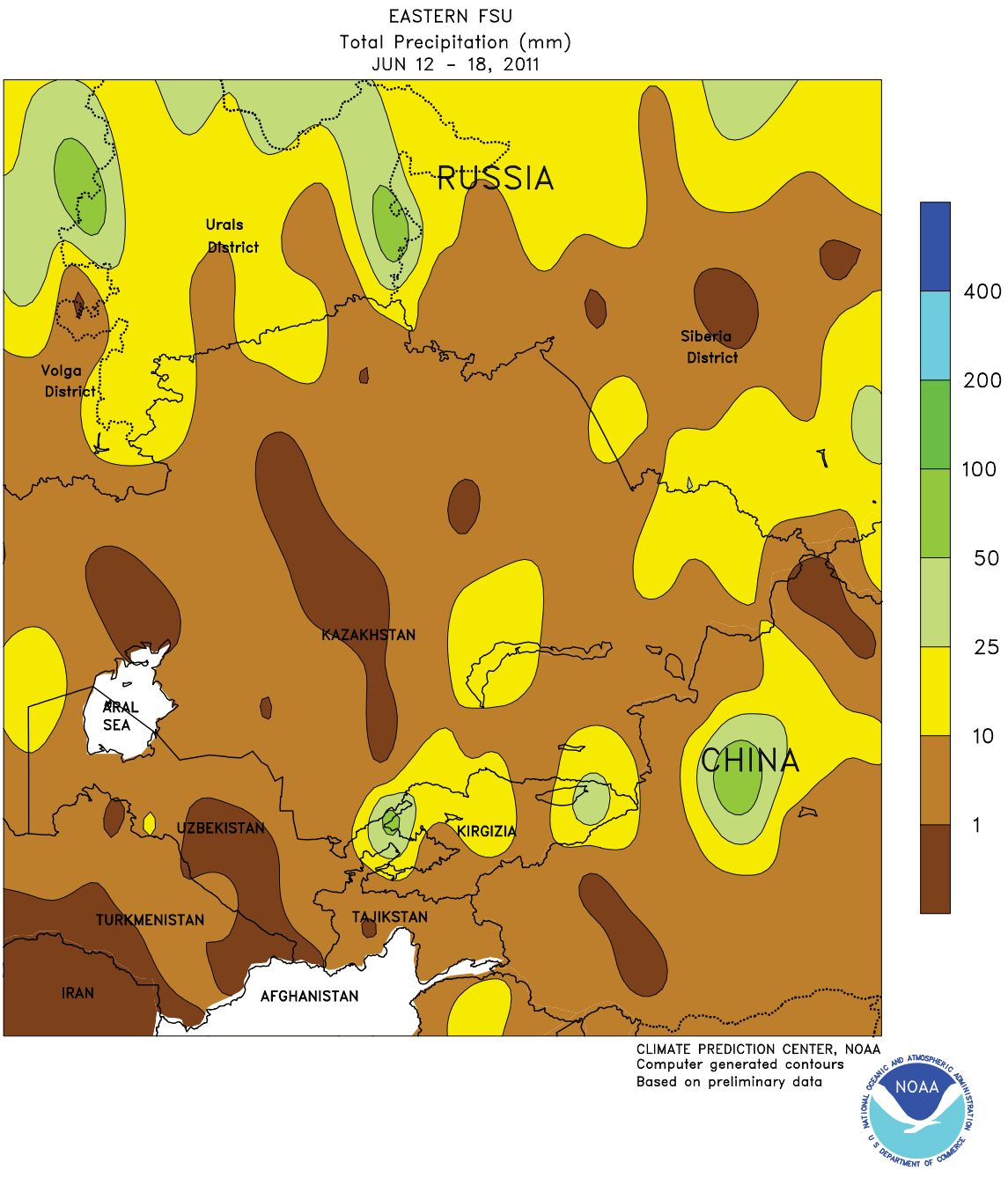
EUROPE

Widespread showers hampered winter crop drydown and harvesting but were overall beneficial for drought relief and vegetative summer crops. A pair of Atlantic storms and their associated cold fronts produced periods of rain (5-55 mm) from England and France into northern Poland. The wet weather eased northern Europe's primary wheat and rapeseed areas further out of drought, although the rain was mostly too late to benefit filling to maturing winter crops and hampered drydown and harvesting. Nevertheless, the recent wet trend has boosted prospects for reproductive spring grains and vegetative summer crops. In contrast, dry weather from Spain into central and southern Italy promoted winter wheat harvesting. In southeastern Europe, unfavorable dryness in northern portions of the Danube River Valley reduced soil moisture for corn and sunflowers, while showers (10-45 mm) in southern portions of the Balkans maintained favorable summer crop prospects. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal over most of the continent, although daytime highs were mostly below the threshold for heat stress.



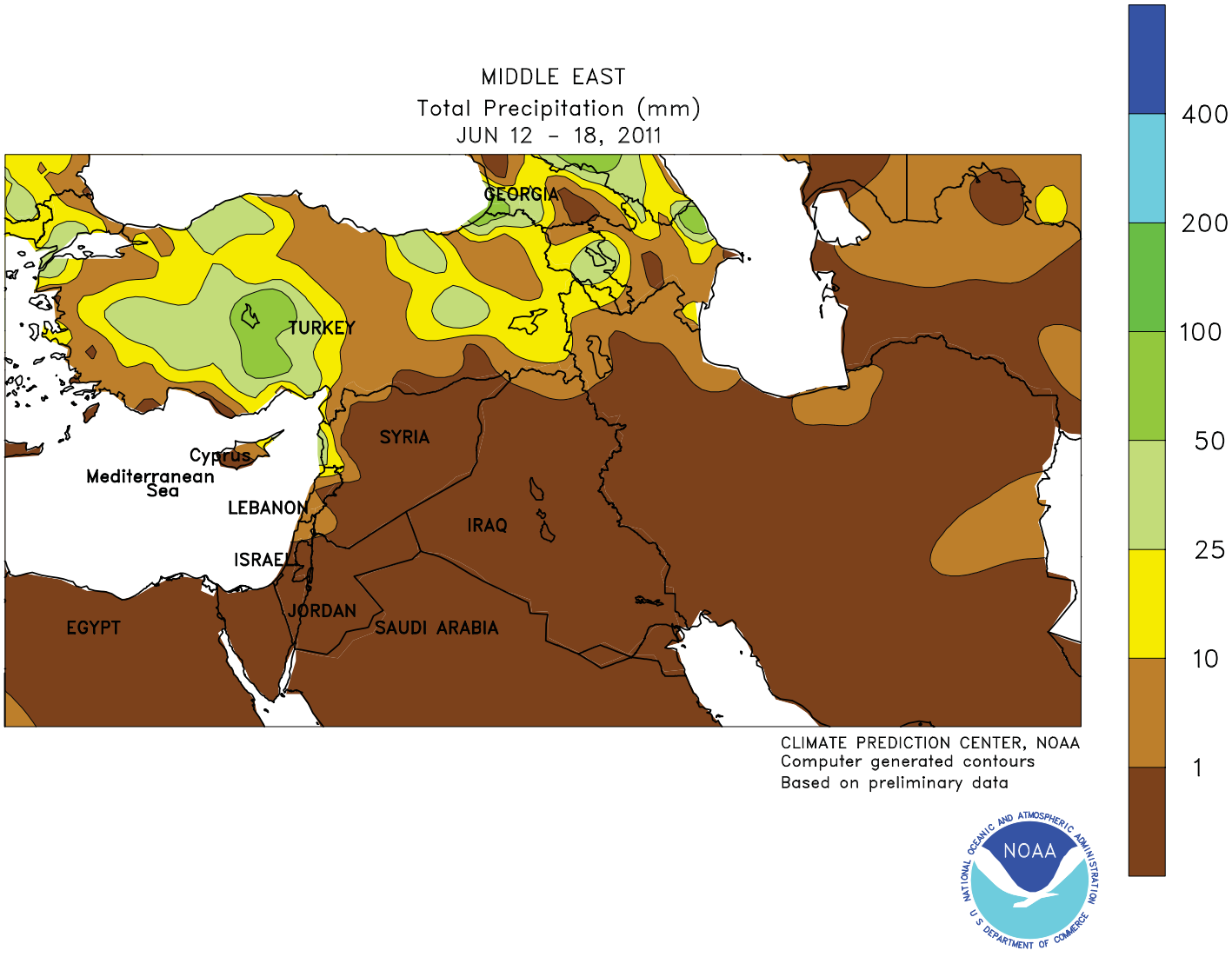
WESTERN FSU

Warm, increasingly wet weather maintained generally favorable conditions for crop development. A departing storm system generated showers and thunderstorms (10-65 mm) across Russia's Southern and Volga Districts, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture for late-filling winter grains but hampering drydown and early harvesting. Meanwhile, an approaching storm system provided much-needed rainfall (10-45 mm) from central Belarus into central and eastern Ukraine, improving soil moisture for late-filling winter grains but arriving too late to benefit already mature winter crops. Lighter showers (10 mm or less) in the Central District provided some soil moisture for filling winter wheat and barley, although more rain would be welcomed. Temperatures averaged up to 4°C above normal in southern and western growing areas, but daytime highs (28-32°C) were below the threshold for heat stress.



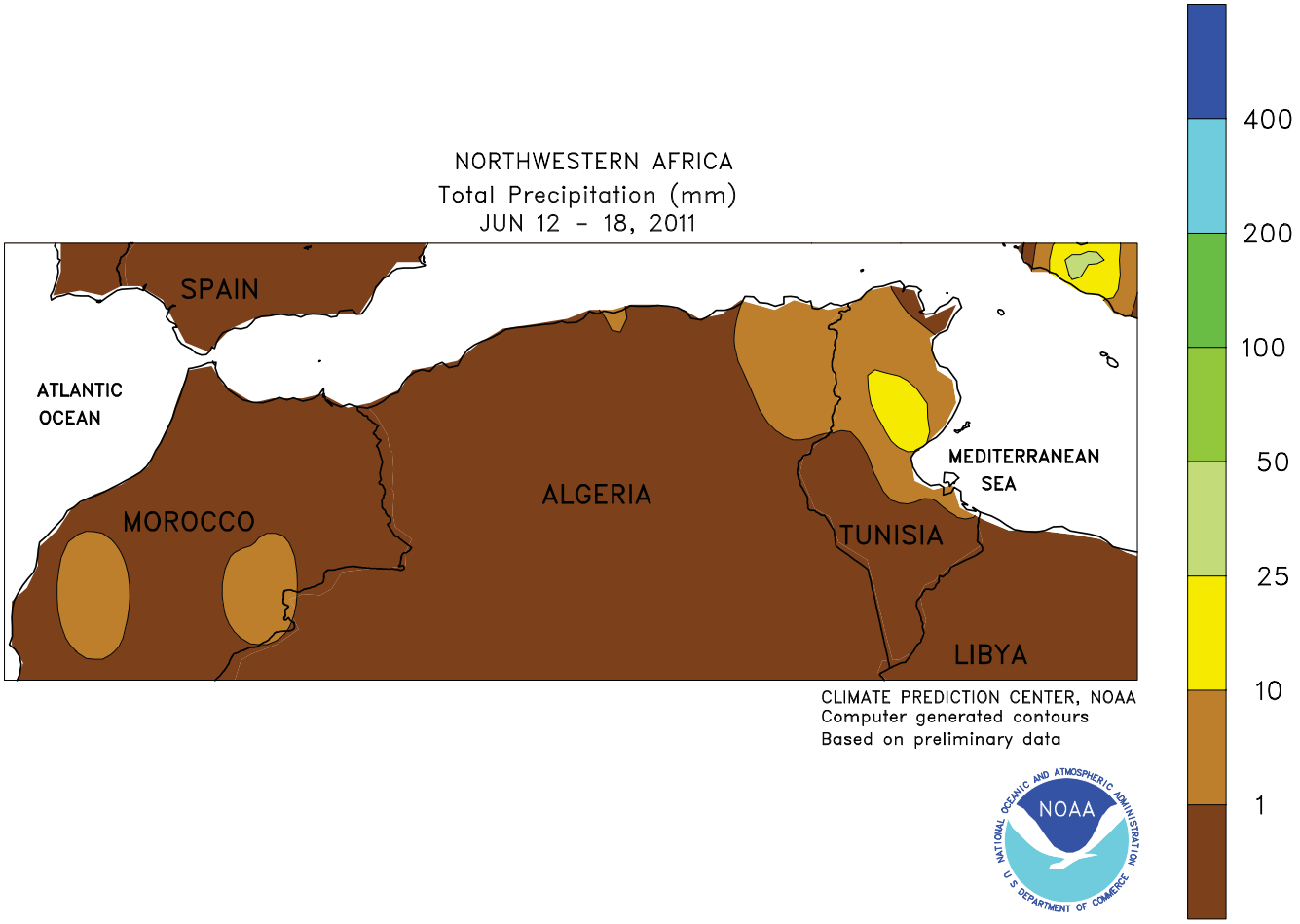
EASTERN FSU

Widespread showers maintained favorable conditions for northern spring wheat and southern-grown cotton. For the third consecutive week, a stationary storm system generated showers and thunderstorms (2-20 mm) across northern Kazakhstan and adjacent portions of central and eastern Russia, maintaining adequate soil moisture for jointing spring grains. However, dry weather returned to central portions of the Siberia District, lowering soil moisture levels. The system drifted to the northeast and weakened, but was quickly followed by another storm by week's end. Farther south, showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm) provided supplemental moisture for cotton development in southern Kazakhstan and Kirgizia.



MIDDLE EAST

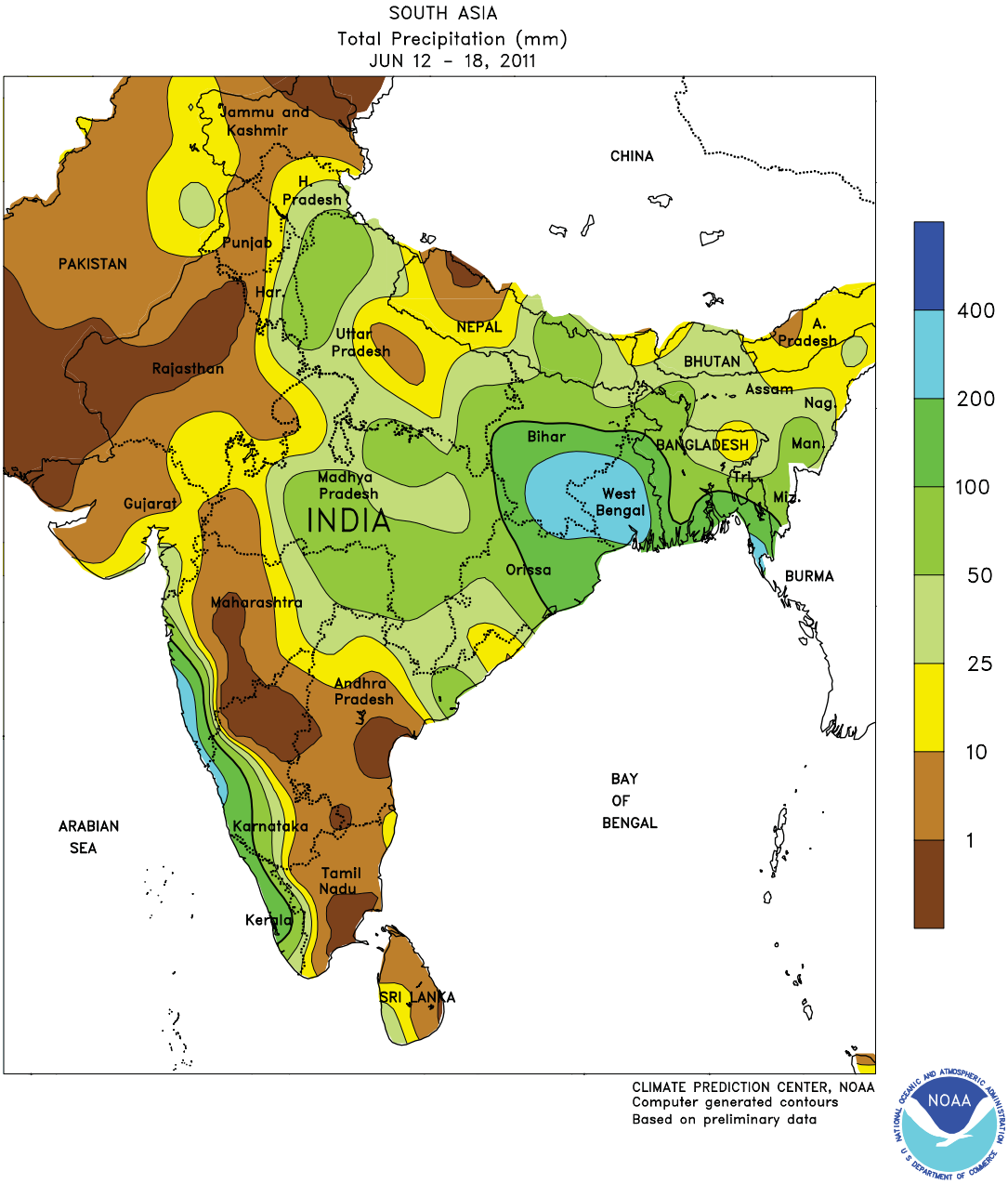
Unsettled weather in Turkey hampered fieldwork and maintained crop quality concerns. Locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-60 mm) in Turkey further lowered the quality of late-filling to maturing winter grains and likewise delayed drydown and harvesting. In addition, severe storms caused localized crop damage with large hail and strong winds. Nevertheless, the rain was favorable for corn and other vegetative summer crops. Mostly sunny skies and above-normal temperatures favored winter crop harvesting across the rest of the region.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

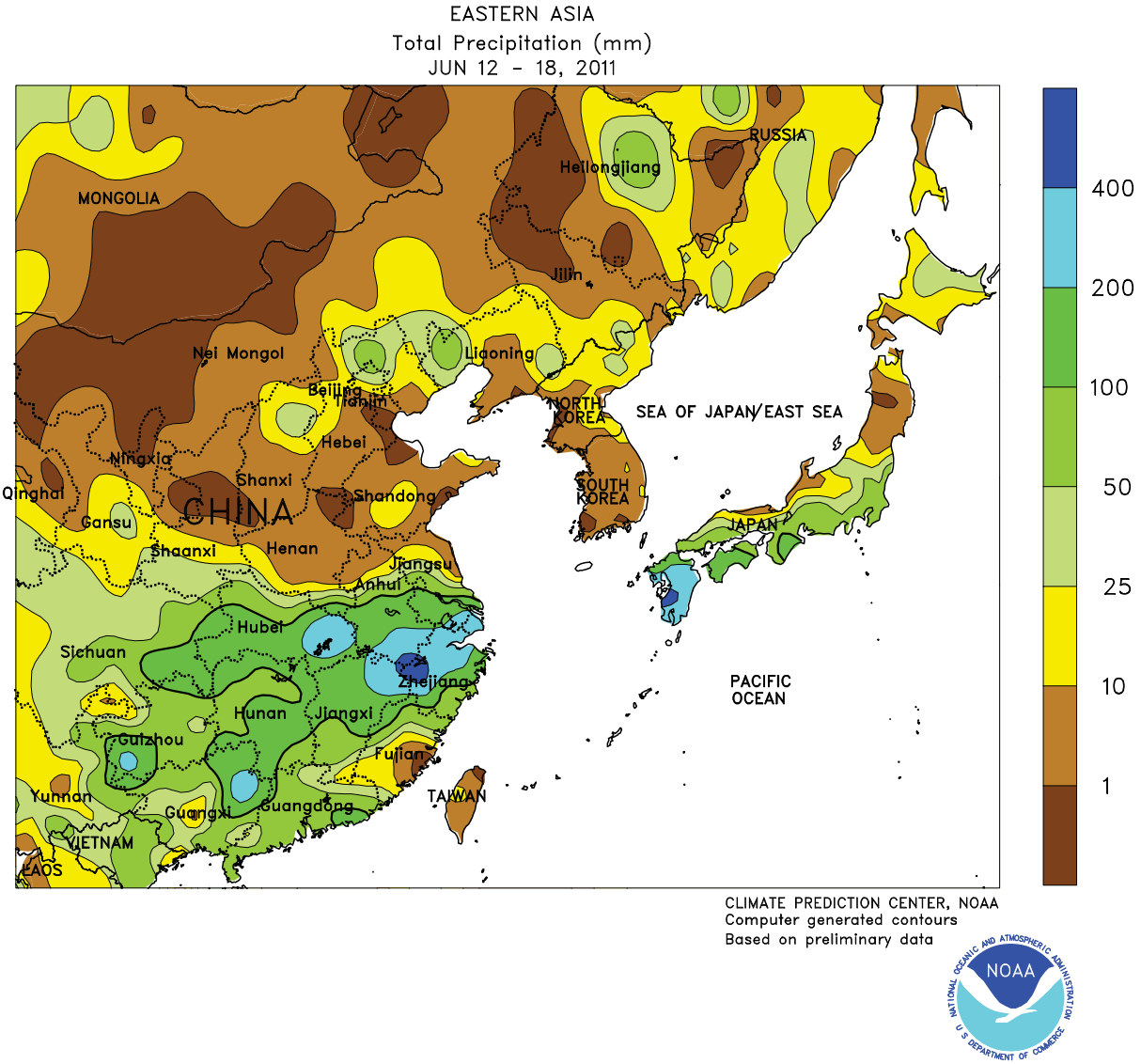
Sunny skies returned to the region following an usually wet end to the growing season. The favorably drier conditions accelerated winter crop drydown and harvesting, especially in northern Morocco and central Algeria, where recent showers have hampered fieldwork. Overall, winter grain prospects are favorable due to consistent, timely rainfall during the 2010-2011 growing season in the region, with many areas expected to post year-to-year yield gains.

This will be the last weekly summary of the season. Weekly coverage will resume in the Fall, 2011.



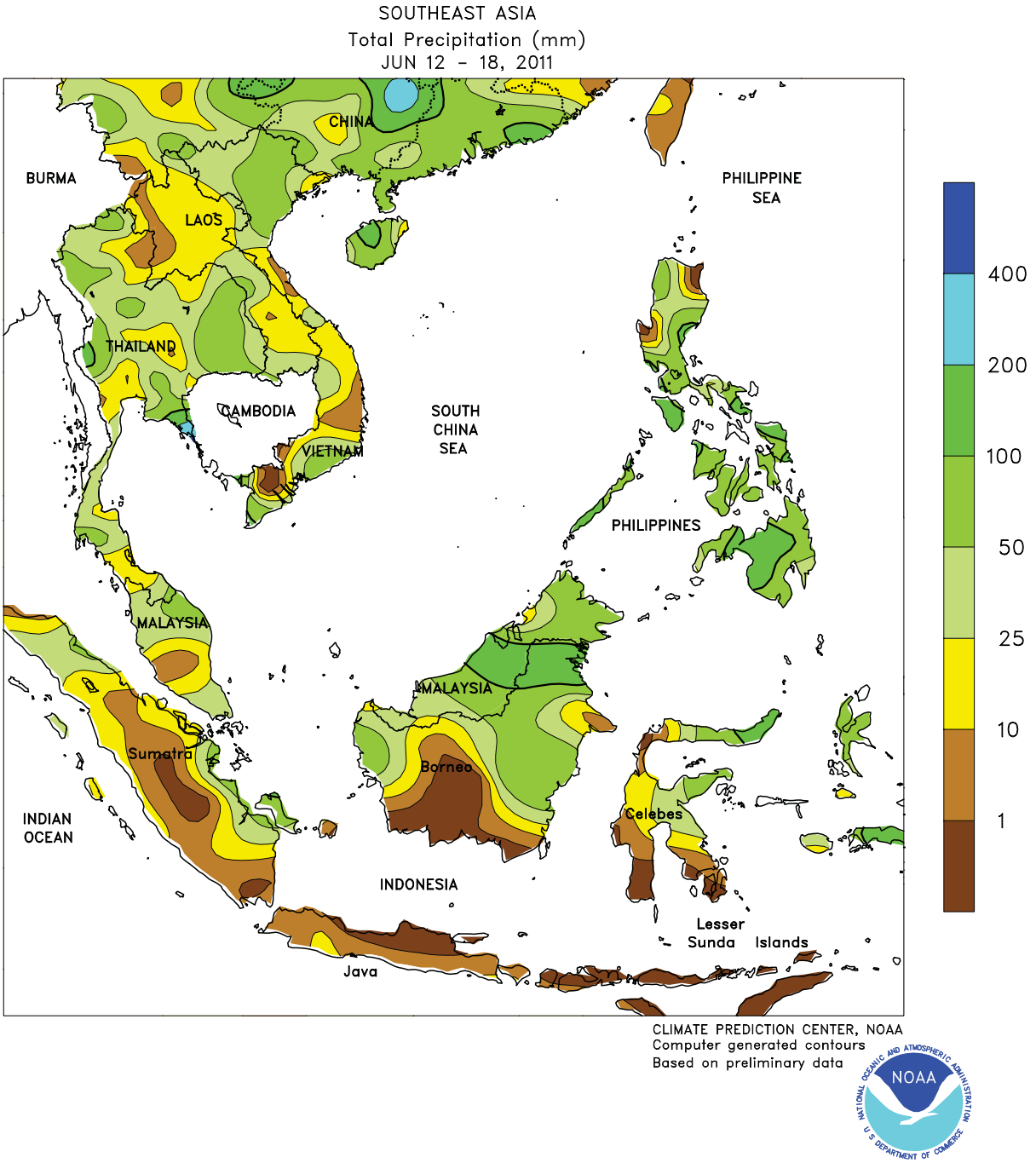
SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon remained stalled across central India, making little progress into western areas. In fact, rains have diminished after a brief surge in Gujarat and western Maharashtra. Meanwhile, a strong monsoon low in the Bay of Bengal pushed heavy rain into Orissa, West Bengal, and Bihar where amounts over 100 mm were common (locally over 300 mm). The showers caused some flooding in rice areas but were overall highly welcomed in areas that experienced below normal monsoon rains the last 2 years. Rainfall from the monsoon low extended into central India as 10 to 50 mm boosted soil moisture for oilseeds. Farther north, pre-monsoon showers (25-50 mm) maintained favorable moisture conditions for cotton and rice. Elsewhere in the region, rainfall in Bangladesh eased although amounts continued above 25 mm, while showers (10-25 mm) in northern Pakistan added to irrigation supplies for cotton and rice.



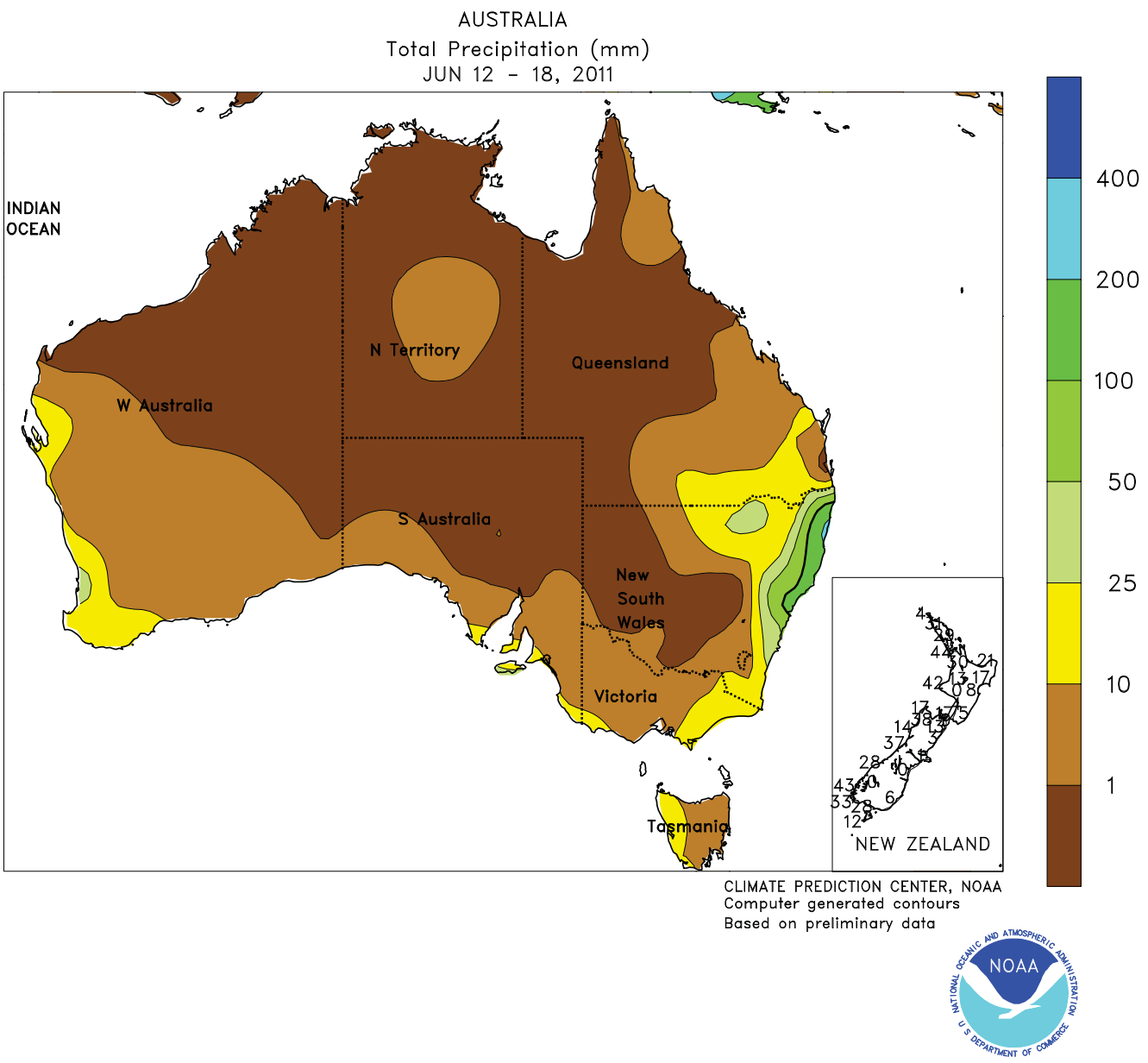
EASTERN ASIA

The rainy season was in full affect across the Yangtze Valley after a longer-than-normal dry season. Heavy showers (over 50 mm, locally over 200 mm) all but erased lingering moisture deficits incurred since March 1 but also resulted in flooding. The widespread rainfall benefited vegetative single-season rice, while delaying double-crop rice harvesting (early) and transplanting (late). Corn, soybeans, and cotton also benefited from the increased moisture. Additionally, with the increased rainfall, temperatures dipped to more seasonable levels after a brief spate of hot weather (mid 30s degrees C). In contrast, mostly dry weather on the North China Plain favored winter wheat harvesting nearing completion. However, more rain would be welcomed for vegetative summer crops. In northeastern China, scattered showers (10-25 mm) maintained adequate soil moisture for rice, corn, and soybeans in Liaoning, eastern Jilin, and eastern Heilongjiang, while a pocket of dry weather occurred in the predominantly corn producing plains of western Jilin and Heilongjiang. Elsewhere in the region, showers were generally light (less than 10 mm) in South Korea, with more moderate amounts (10-25 mm) in North Korea. In Japan, torrential rains (over 200 mm) maintained flooding in the southern islands (lesser rice producing areas), while more seasonable rainfall (25-100 mm) maintained favorable moisture conditions in key rice areas.



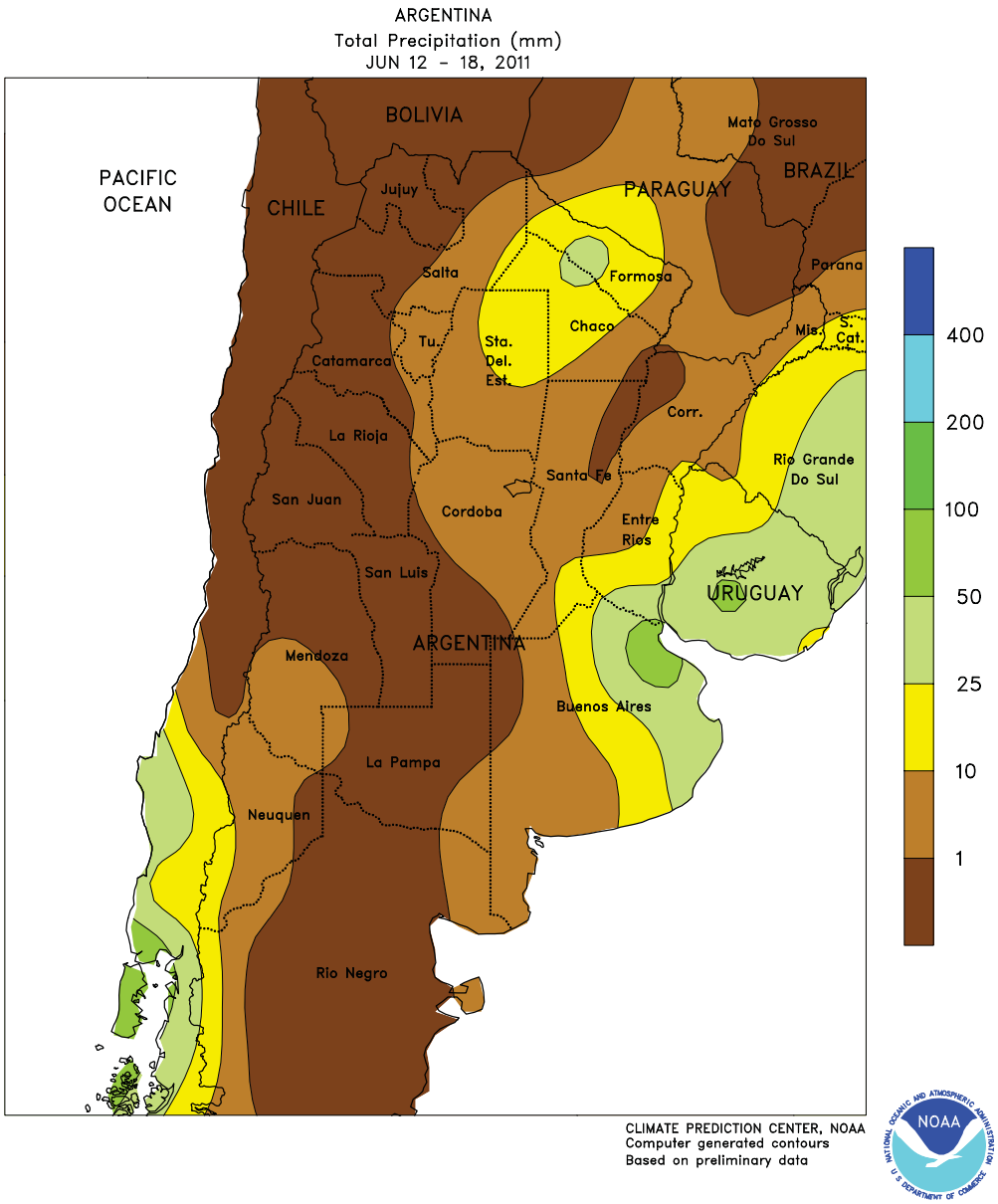
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon rains continued across the region, with 25 to nearly 100 mm occurring in Thailand and southern Vietnam. Moisture conditions have been very favorable for rice in Indochina thus far, with the seasonal lull in the monsoon fast approaching. Meanwhile, a tropical depression formed off the western coast of the Philippines, enhancing monsoon moisture and producing over 50 mm of rainfall across much of the country as the storm tracked northward. As with Indochina, moisture conditions are favoring corn and rice growth in the Philippines. Periodic showers (25-100 mm) maintained beneficial moisture supplies for oil palm in Indonesia and Malaysia.



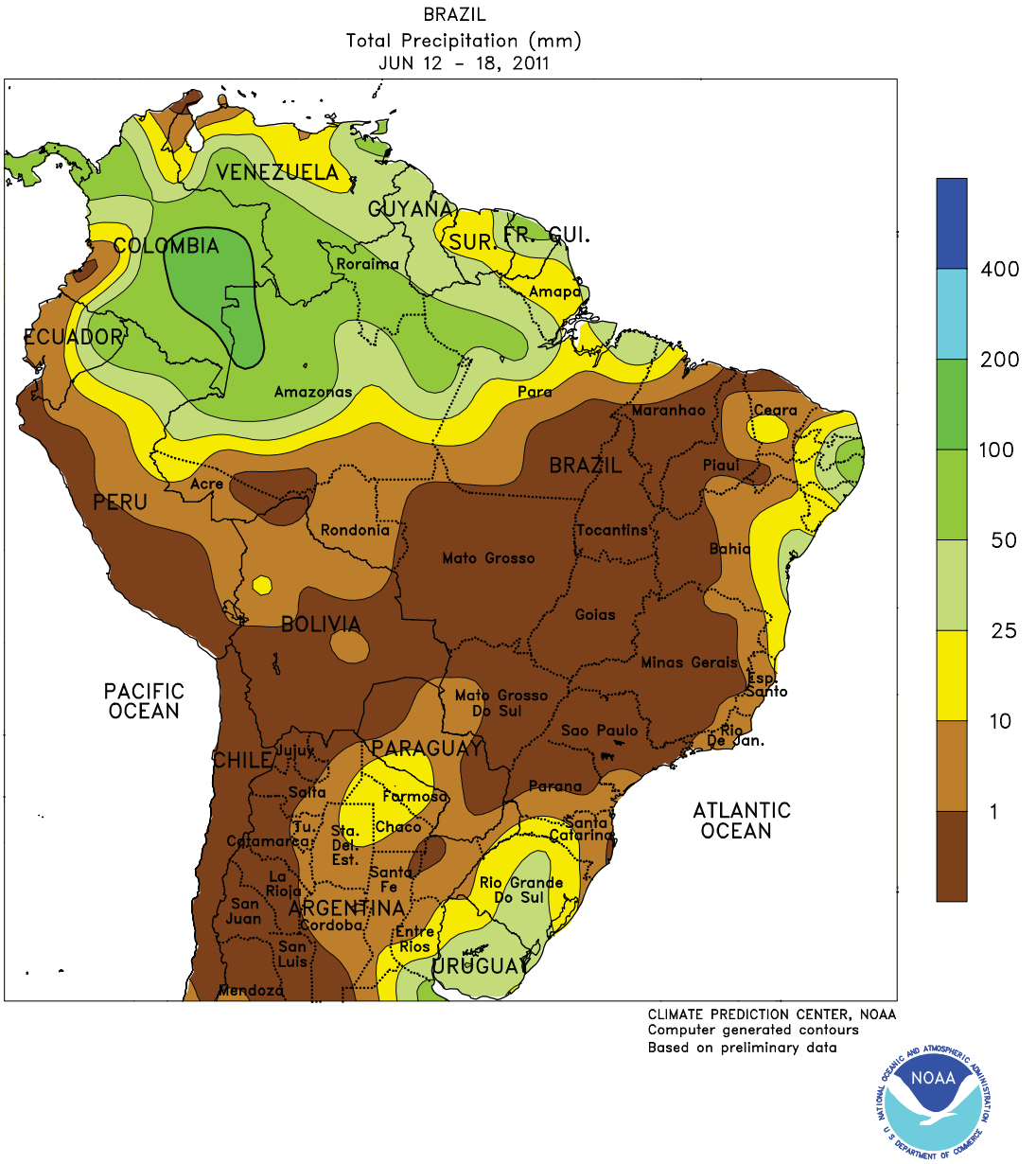
AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, occasional showers (6-15 mm) benefited vegetative winter grains and oilseeds, aiding emergence and establishment. In southeastern Australia, sunny skies promoted early winter grain and oilseed development and favored fieldwork, including additional winter wheat and barley planting. Farther north, widespread showers (10-40 mm or more) in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland helped winter wheat development. The rain likely disrupted fieldwork, but summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting were nearing completion in this region. Temperatures in the Australia wheat belt were generally seasonable, averaging within 1°C of normal.



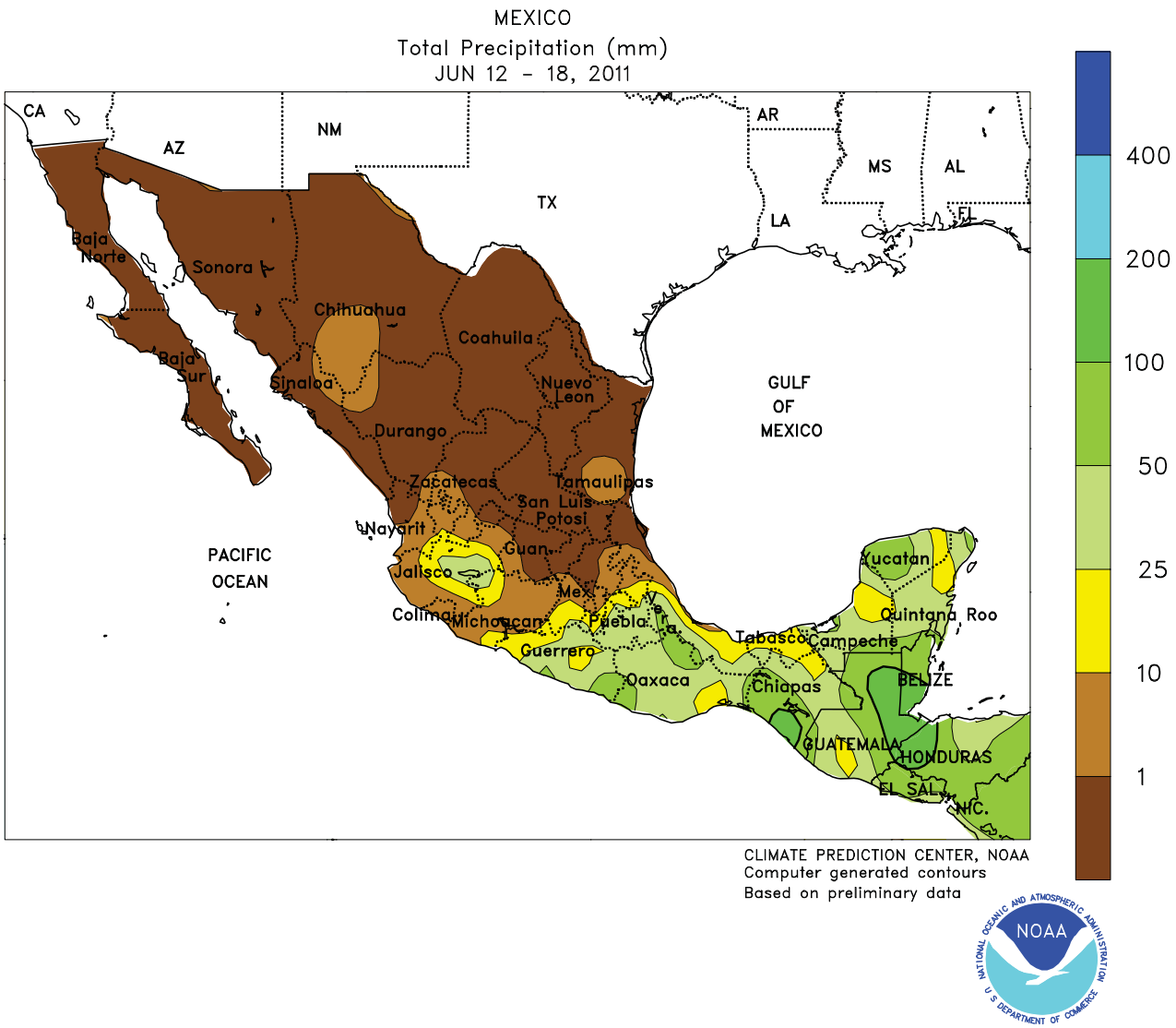
ARGENTINA

Dry, unseasonably warm weather allowed corn and soybean harvesting to advance during the early part of the week. Late-week showers (5-25 mm or more) caused some interruptions in central Argentina, but the rain was mostly confined to eastern Buenos Aires and nearby locations in Entre Rios and Santa Fe, where harvesting was reportedly nearing completion. While favorable for fieldwork, the continuing dryness in southern and western farming areas (La Pampa and nearby locations in Buenos Aires and Cordoba) maintained unfavorably low levels of topsoil moisture in some locations for germination and establishment of winter grains. Farther north, showers were generally scattered and light, although a few locations reported rainfall in excess of 25 mm. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C above normal in central Argentina and up to 5°C above normal in the north; highs ranged from the middle teens (degrees C) in Buenos Aires and La Pampa to the lower 30s in Formosa. Temperatures fell below freezing in the traditionally cooler southern growing areas (La Pampa, southern Buenos Aires, and southern Cordoba). According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybean harvesting were 86 and 98 percent complete, respectively, as of June 16. Cotton harvesting reportedly advanced just one point from the previous week in Chaco (87 percent complete), due partly to difficulties with the weather.



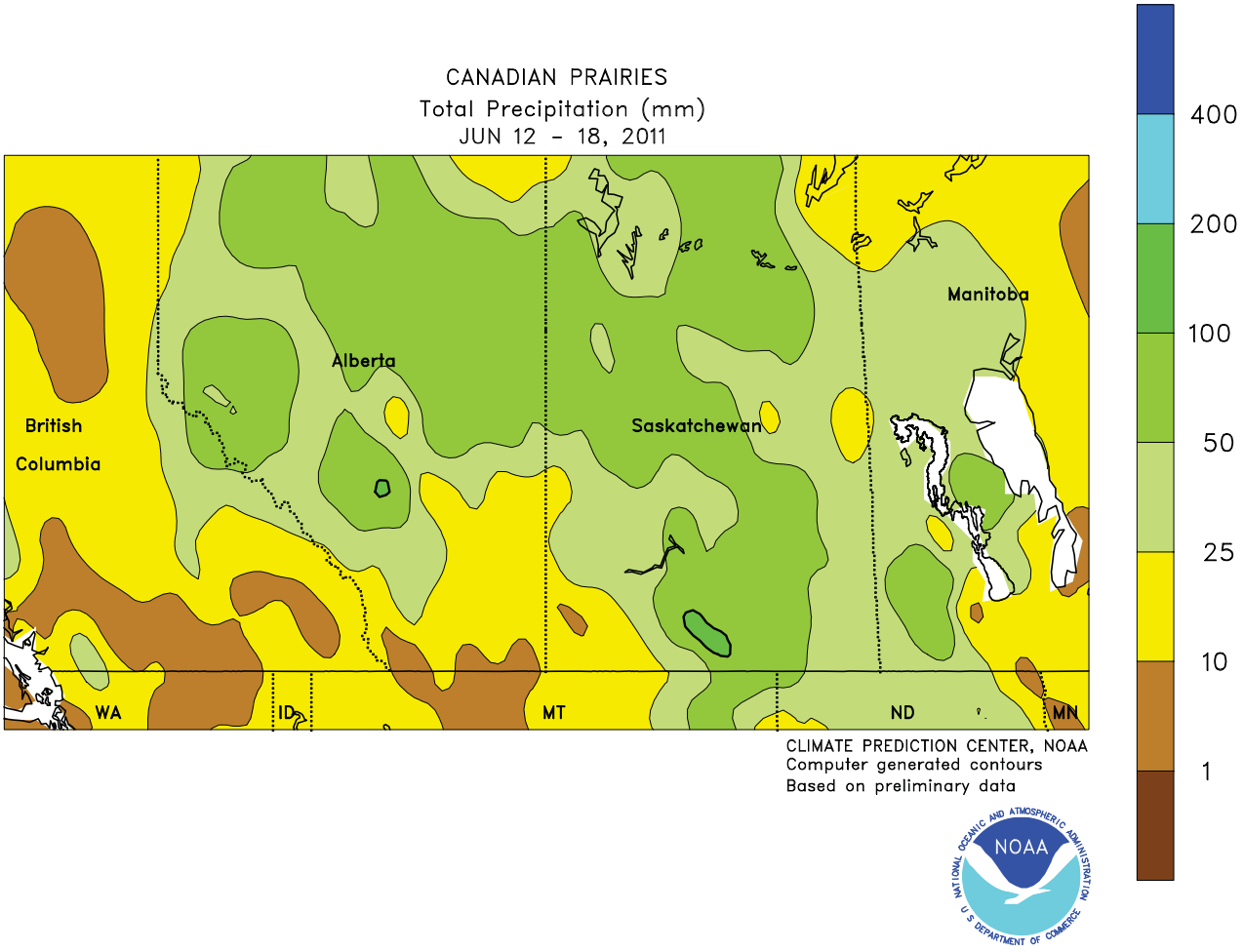
BRAZIL

Warm, dry weather returned to most of central and southern Brazil, following last week's unusual wetness. In the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul), the warm (daily highs from 27 to 35°C), sunny weather promoted growth of winter grains and cotton. In Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Esprito Santo, conditions favored late-season development and harvesting of coffee, sugarcane, and citrus. Rain (10-25 mm or more) moved into Rio Grande do Sul at week's end but the system had not yet reached Parana, which would benefit from a return to a more seasonably wetter pattern (additional information will appear in next week's *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*). Meanwhile, scattered showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) continued along the northeastern coast, boosting moisture reserves for sugarcane and cocoa.



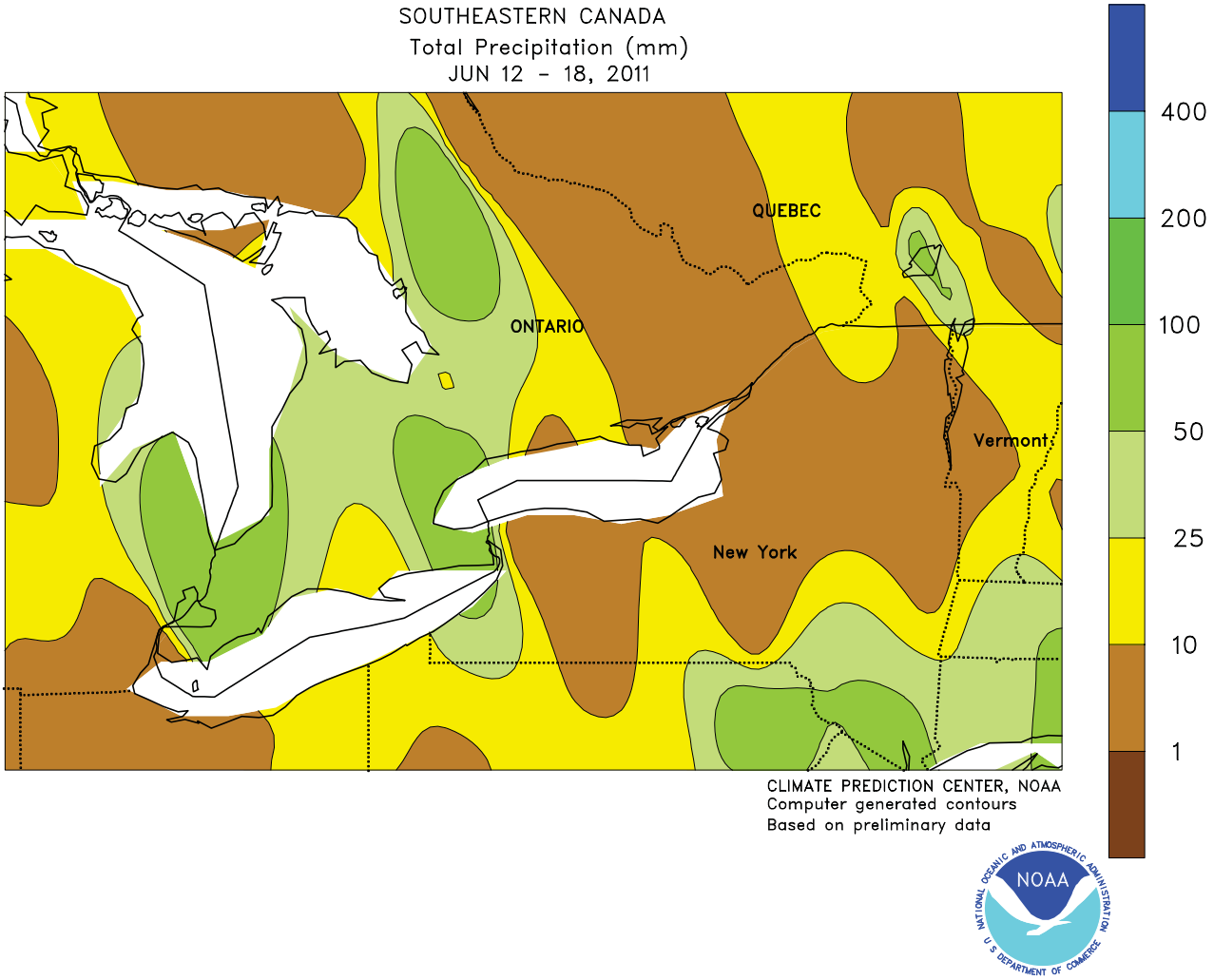
MEXICO

Showers increased from the previous week across portions of southern Mexico, providing much-needed moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm or more from the southern Pacific Coast eastward through the Yucatan Peninsula, representing that area's best coverage thus far in the season. Light to moderate rain also fell on the southern plateau corn belt but dry pockets persisted in key production areas, particularly those lying in the northern part of the region (northern Jalisco to Hidalgo). Scattered showers (locally exceeding 25 mm) benefited sugarcane and other crops in the vicinity of southern Veracruz, although much more rain will be needed to improve crop prospects following months of drought. Meanwhile, unseasonable heat and dryness persisted throughout the north, maintaining stress on livestock and necessitating high usage of reservoir supplies. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C above normal across much of the northern part of the country, with highs commonly reaching the upper 30s and lower 40s (degrees C).



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

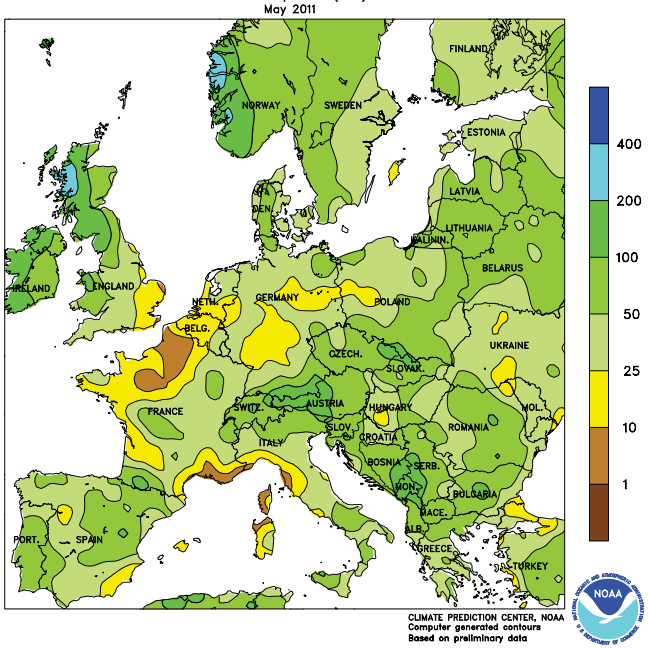
Widespread, soaking rain overspread the Prairies, maintaining adequate to excessive levels of topsoil moisture as the window for planting spring grains and oilseeds drew to a close. Rainfall totaled 25 to 50 mm or more throughout southeastern Saskatchewan and southwestern Manitoba, the area hardest hit by spring flooding and currently having the largest number of unplanted acres. In contrast, drier conditions prevailed in the southwest (southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan), where local planting delays from wetness had been reported. Elsewhere, locally heavy showers (10-25 mm or more) in the northerly production areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan were beneficial for establishment of spring grains and oilseeds, following a recent drying trend. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal in the eastern Prairies and up to 3°C below normal in the southwest. No freezes were reported.

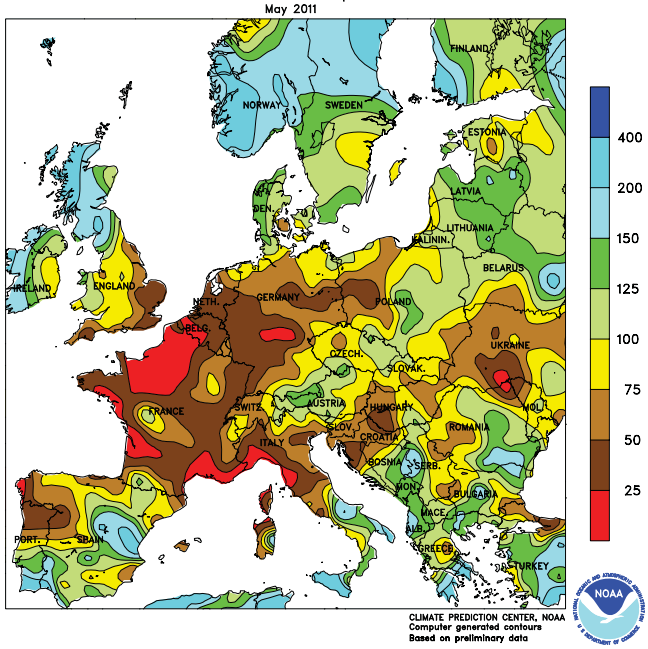


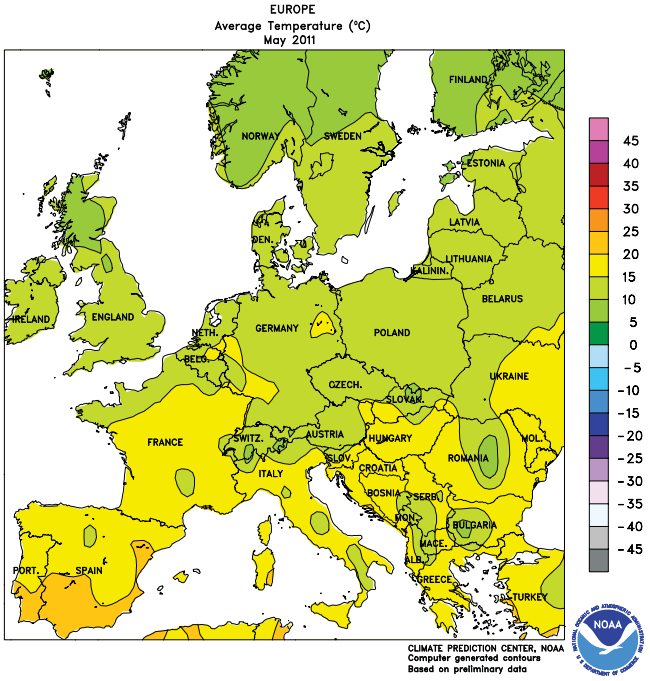
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

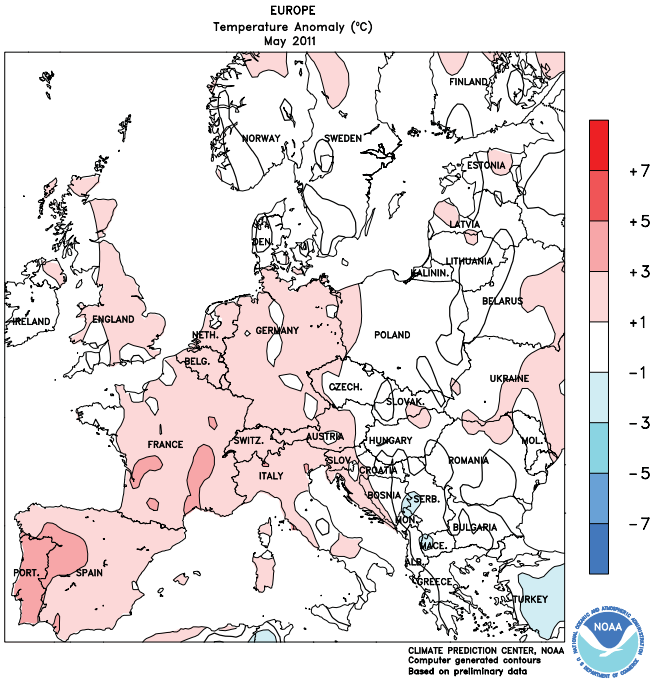
Early week dryness supported fieldwork, including late soybean planting and spraying wheat for diseases and pests, in Ontario. However, scattered showers (locally exceeding 25 mm) swept through sections of the southwest during the latter half of the week. In Quebec, showers (10-25 mm or more) lingered throughout the week, increasing moisture for crops and pastures after several weeks of drier conditions. Weekly average temperatures were within 1°C of normal across the region, with highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) in most areas. According to Ontario's Ministry of Agriculture, winter wheat was 75 percent headed as of June 15.

May International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



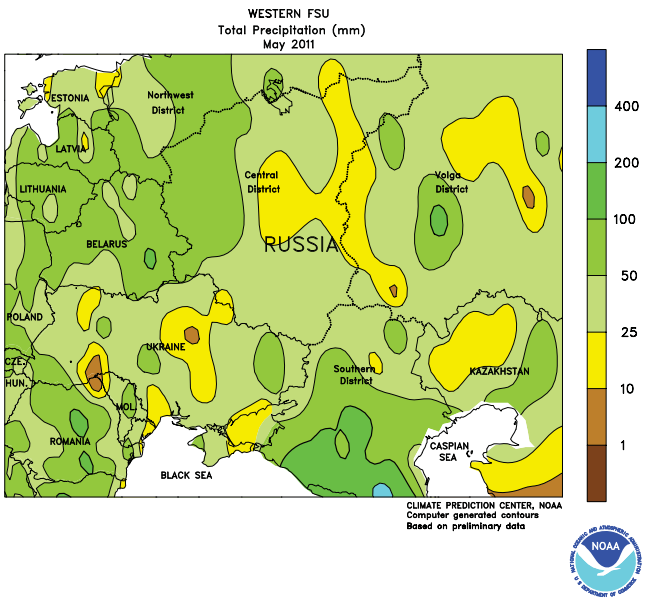


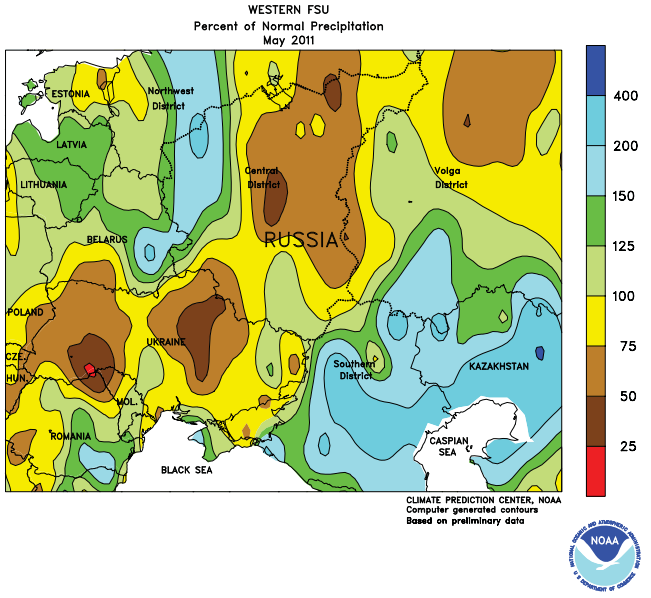


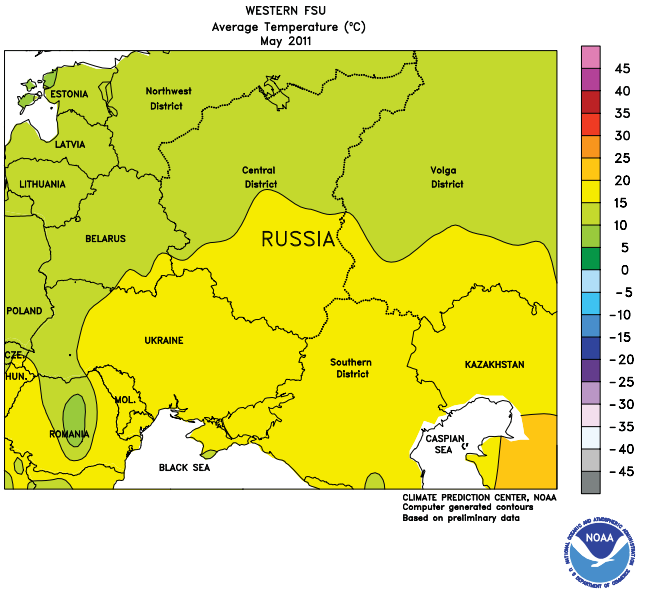


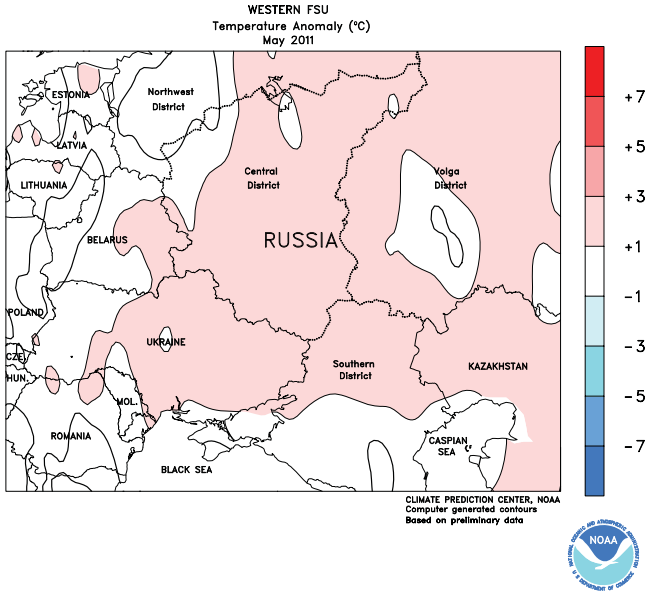
EUROPE

In May, unseasonable warmth and dryness persisted across southeastern England, France, Germany, and northwestern Poland, further reducing yield prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds. In particular, precipitation totaled less than 50 percent of normal from northern France into northwestern Poland, with much of northern France's wheat belt reporting less than 25 percent of normal rainfall. In contrast, much-needed rain (locally more than 100 mm) stabilized crop prospects from eastern and southern Poland into Hungary. Wet weather was beneficial for filling winter grains in the Balkans but hampered wheat maturation and harvesting in Spain.



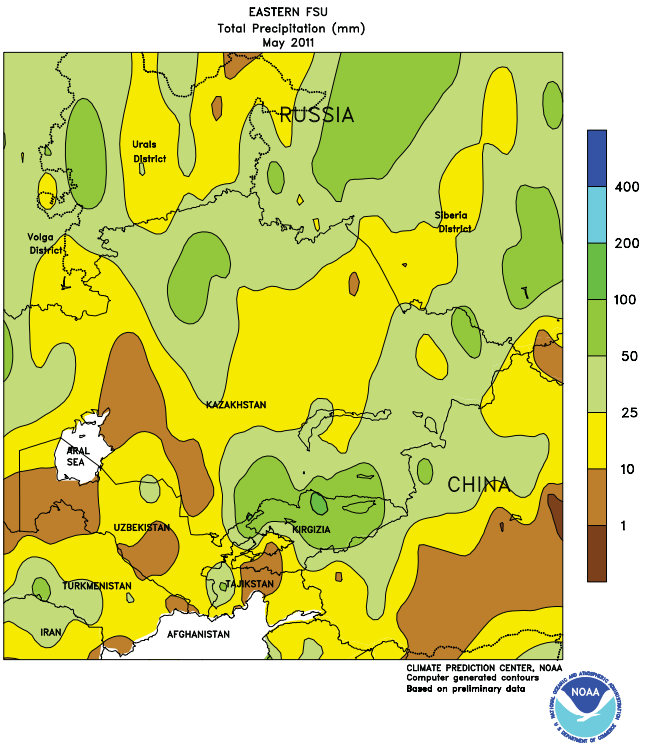


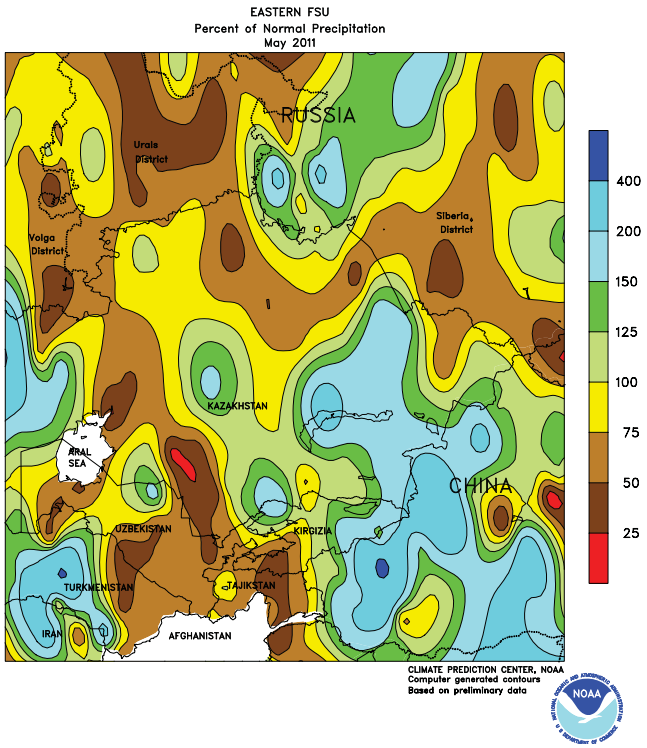


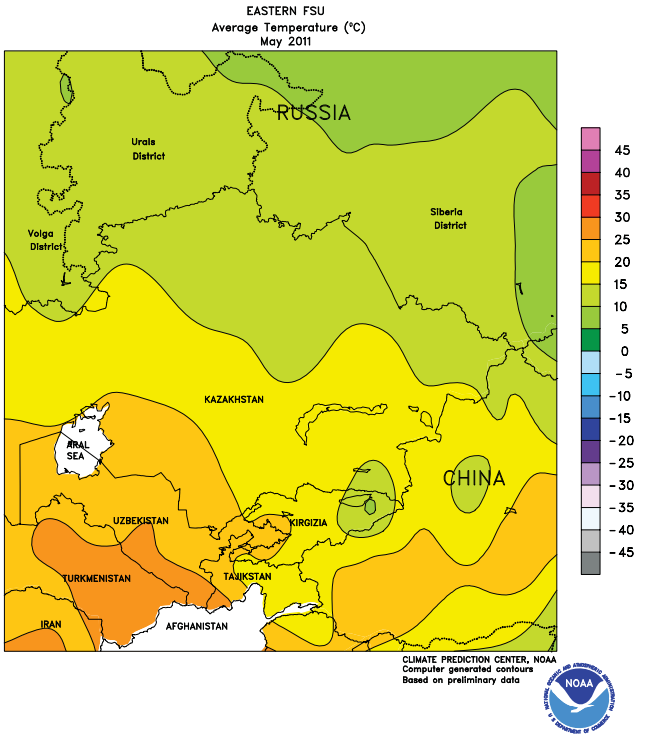


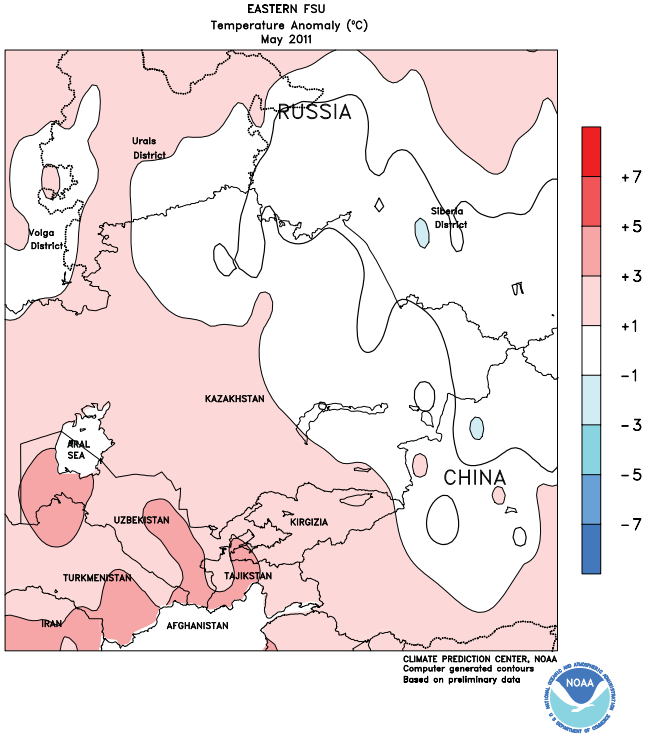
WESTERN FSU

Near- to above-normal May rainfall boosted soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter grains and oilseeds in Russia and Belarus. In contrast, unfavorably dry conditions (locally less than 50 percent of normal) returned to central and western Ukraine, although soil moisture remained mostly favorable for winter crop development. By month's end, unseasonably warm weather increased stress on reproductive to filling winter crops from central Ukraine into southern and central Russia.



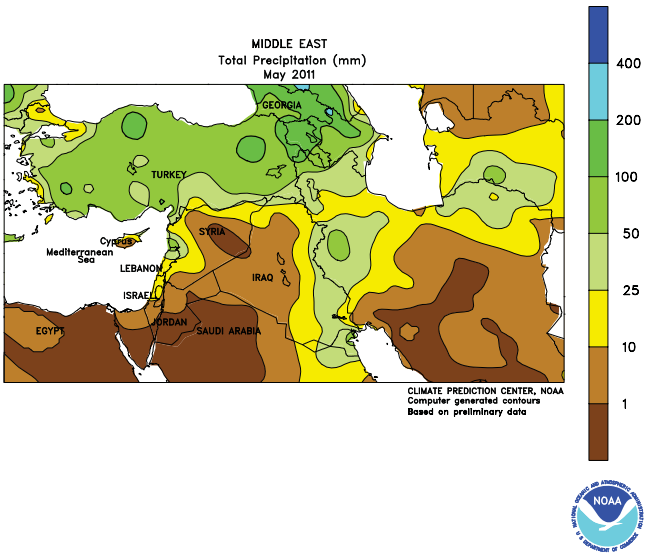


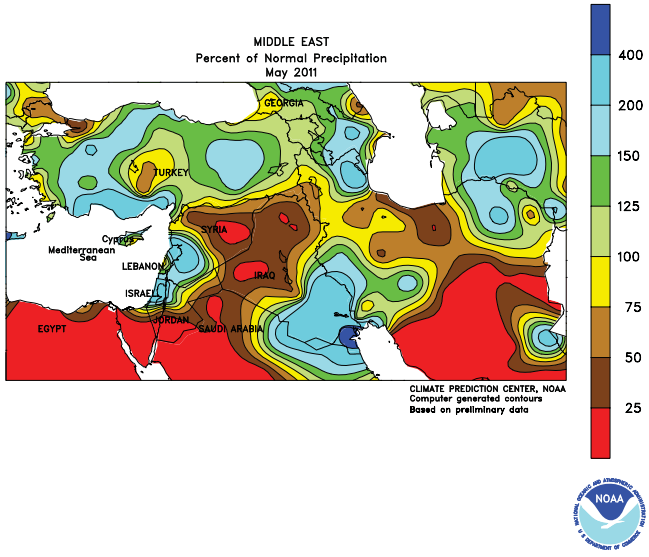


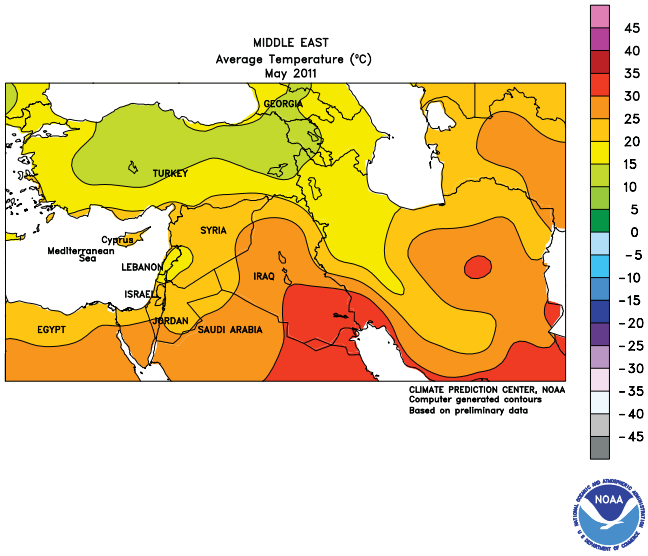


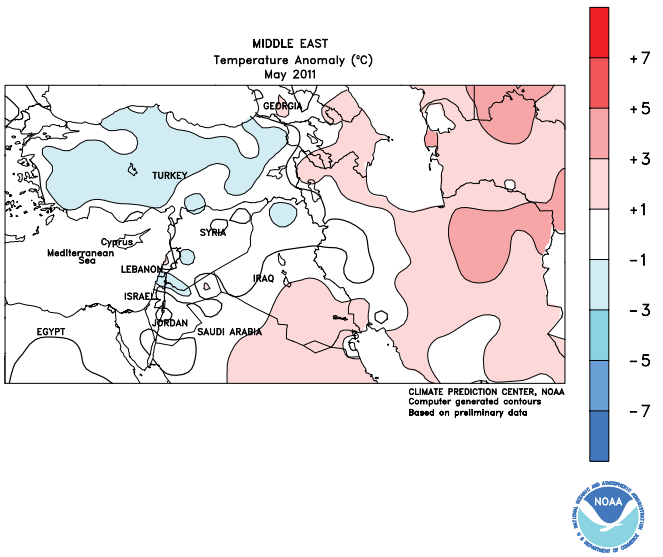
EASTERN FSU

In May, dry weather at the beginning of the month gave way to much-needed rainfall by month's end in northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of Russia. The return to wet weather improved soil moisture for spring grain emergence and establishment. Farther south, showers and thunderstorms boosted moisture reserves for cotton establishment but hampered late planting.



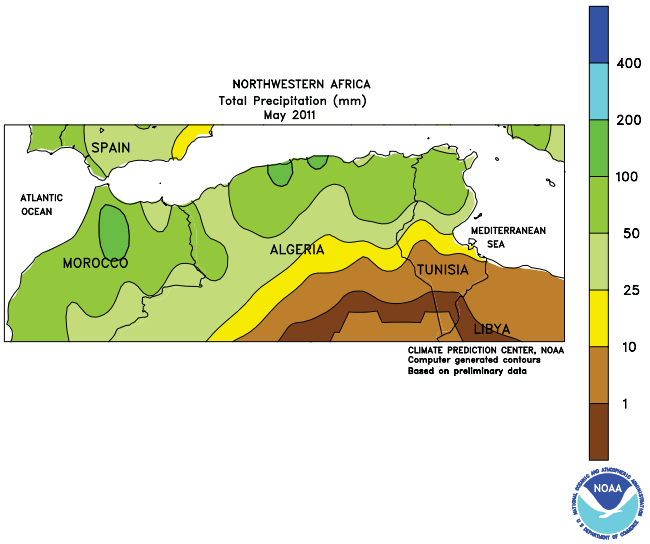


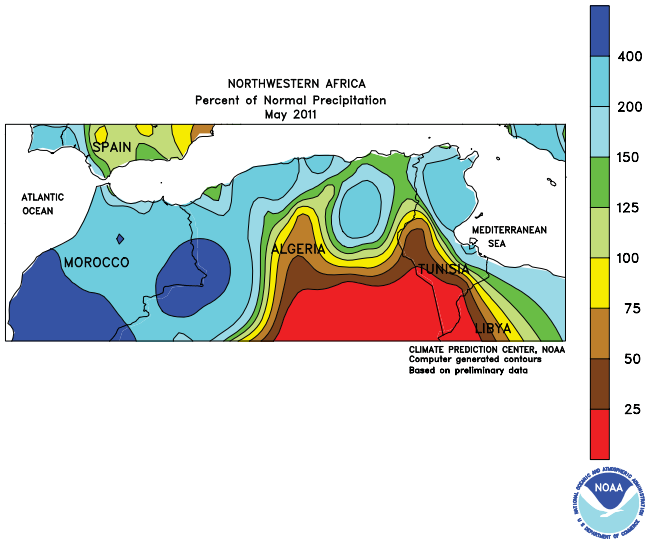


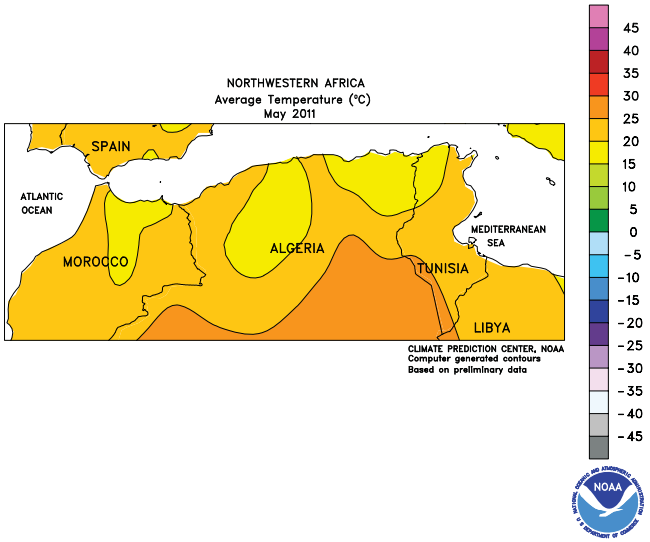


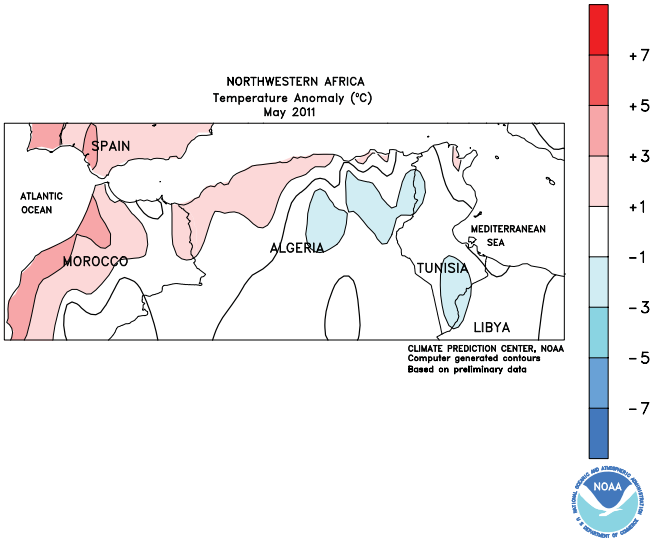
MIDDLE EAST

During May, above-normal rainfall maintained favorable prospects for wheat and barley across much of Turkey. However, severe storms at the end of the month caused localized lodging and damage to mature winter grains in southeastern Turkey, as well as northern portions of Syria and Iraq. In contrast, dry weather across southern crop areas promoted a rapid pace of harvesting.



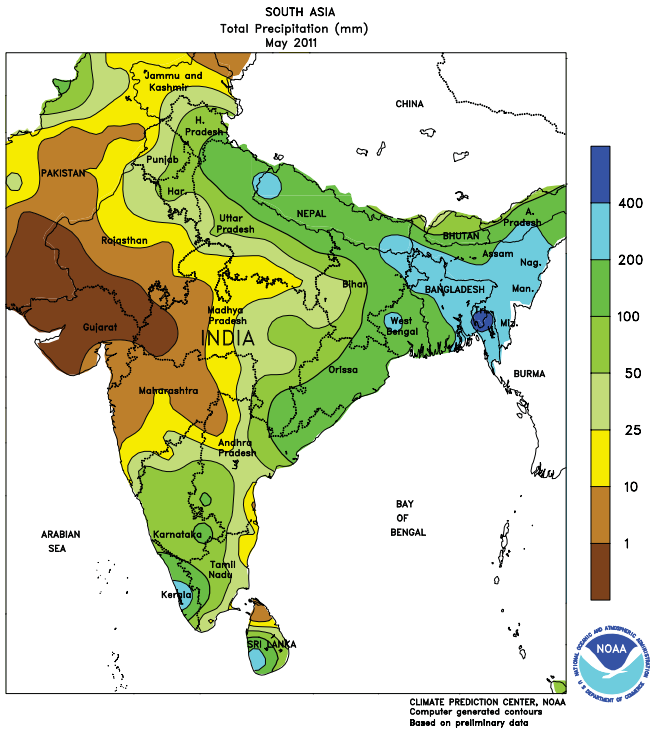


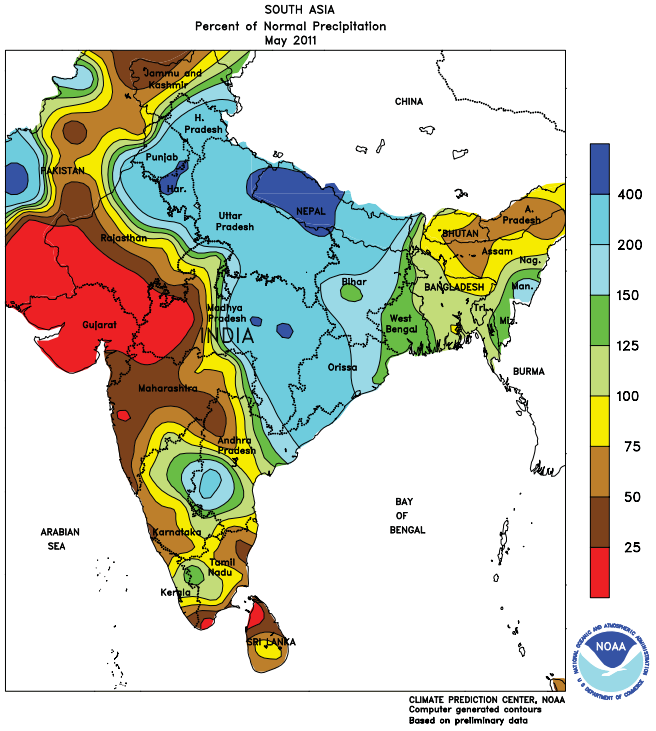


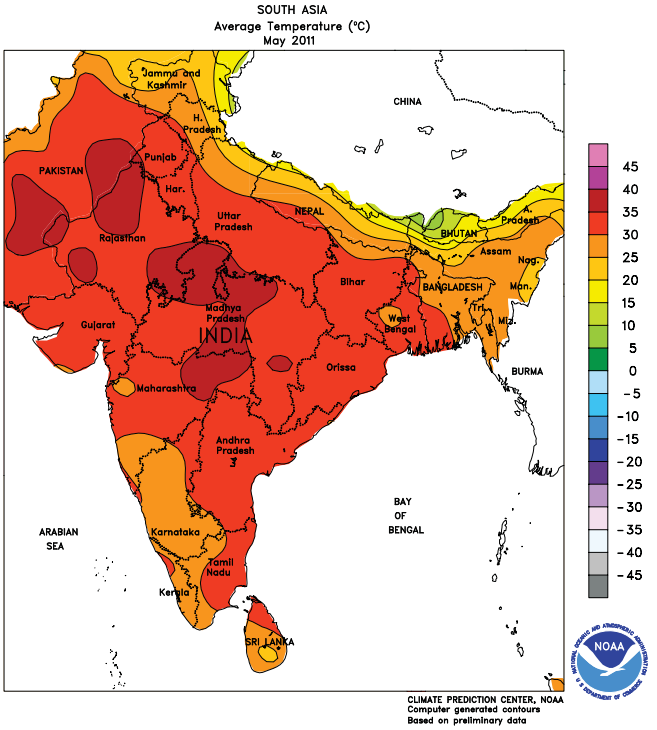


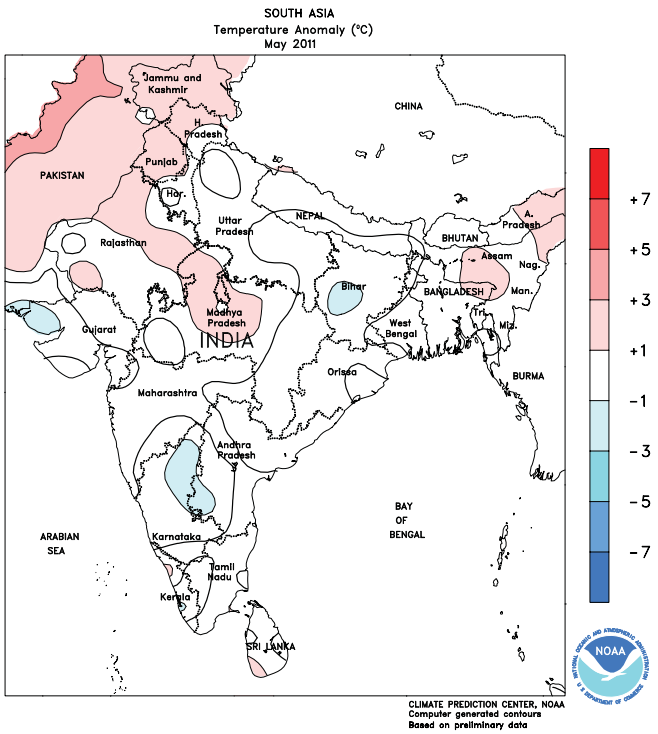
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

An unusually wet May hampered winter crop drydown and harvesting over most of northwestern Africa's winter grain belt. Rain was heaviest in Morocco, where locally more than 200 mm was reported. Likewise, totals approached or exceeded 125 mm in north-central Algeria. By month's end, somewhat drier conditions settled into the region, although showers lingered in central and western portions of the region into early June. Consequently, some quality reductions likely materialized due to the wet end-of-season weather.



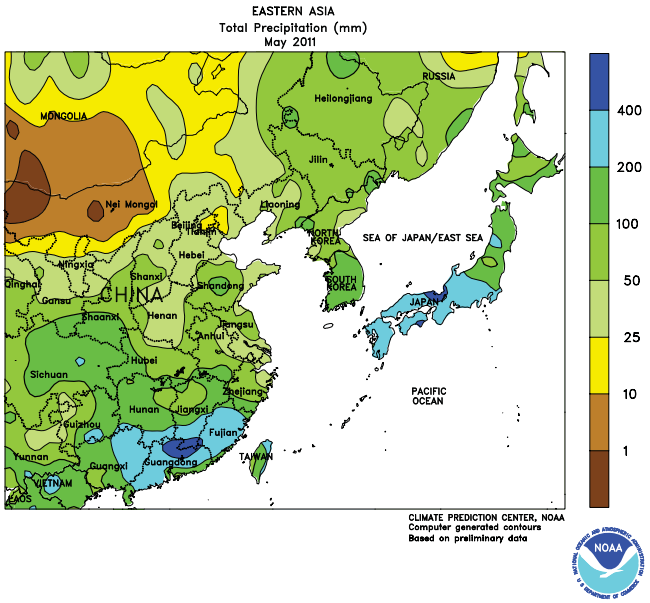


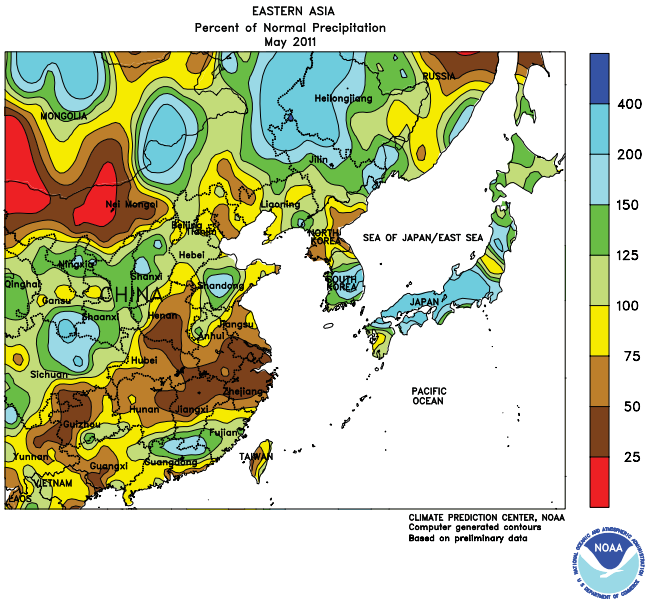


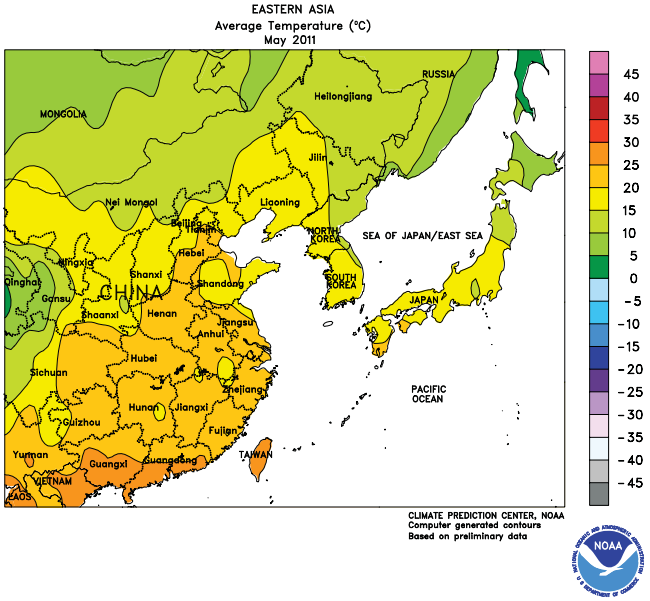


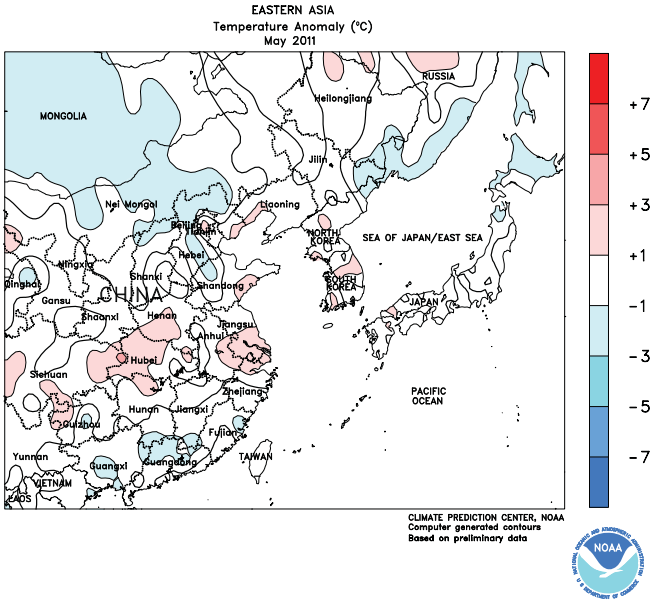
SOUTH ASIA

Cotton planting was underway during the month of May, as seasonably hot weather persisted across India. Pre-monsoon showers prevailed in eastern rice areas of India as well as Bangladesh. By month's end, the onset of the monsoon reportedly had occurred in southwestern India. With the start of the monsoon, widespread summer crop planting began.



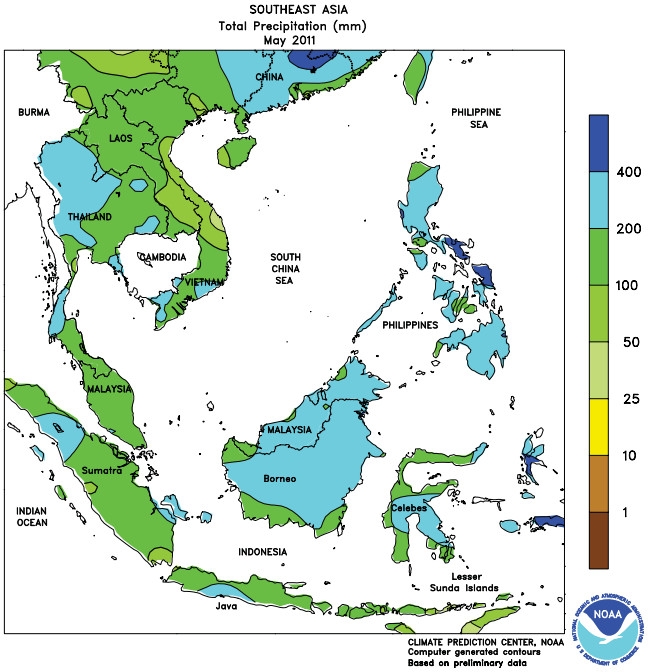


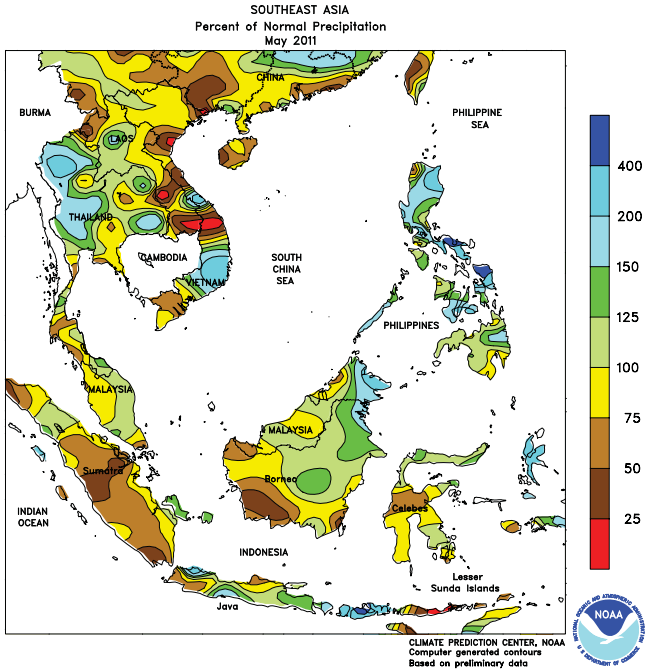


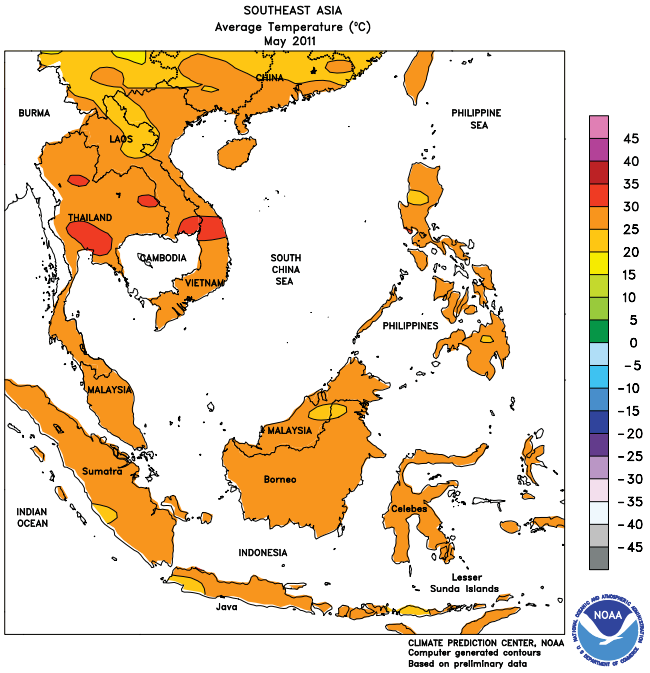


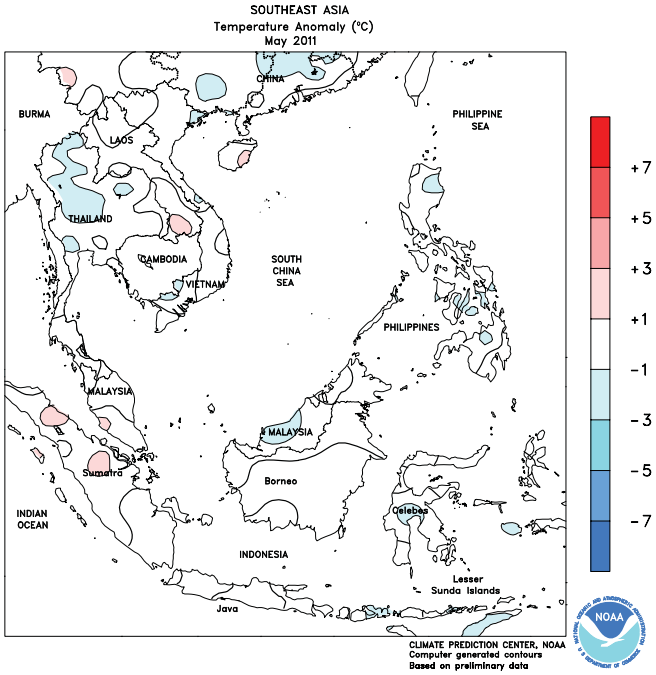
EASTERN ASIA

Spring dryness lingered into May, with rainfall deficits expanding in the Yangtze Valley. The dry conditions, however, promoted winter rapeseed and wheat harvesting, but moisture reserves became limited for summer crop establishment. By month's end, showers provided some relief, but more moisture was required to erase the short-term deficits. In northeastern China, periodic rainfall favored corn and soybean emergence. In Japan, two tropical cyclones caused localized flooding but provided abundant moisture for rice.



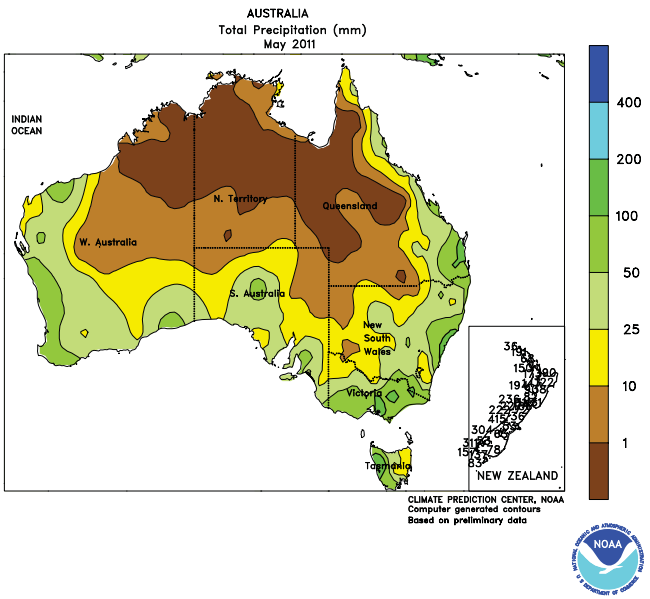


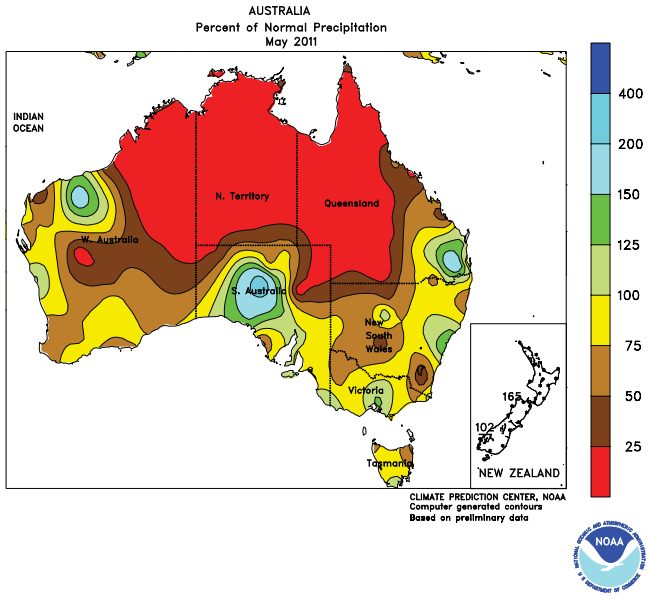


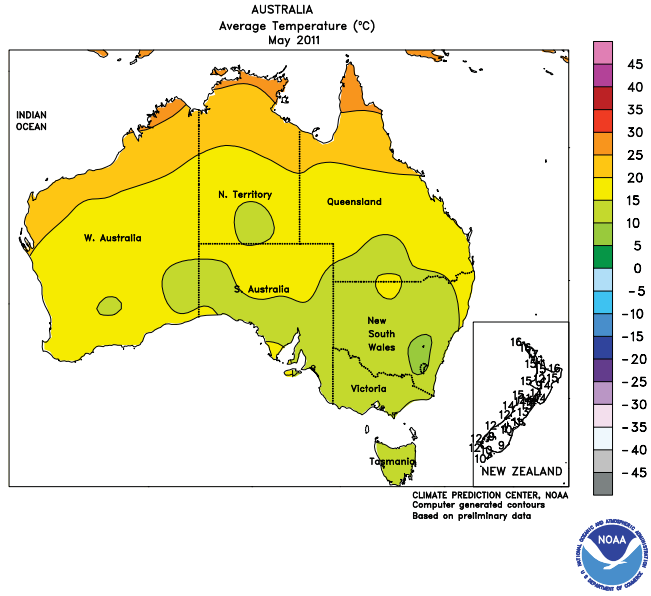


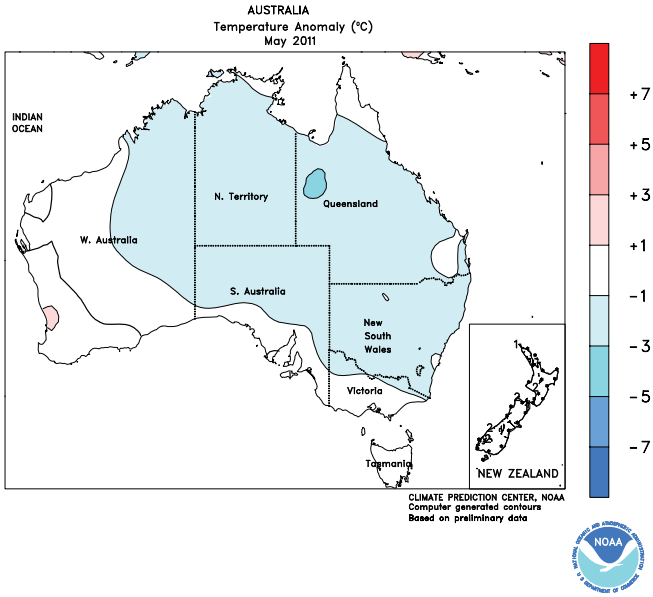
SOUTHEAST ASIA

The monsoon began in Thailand around mid-May, bringing widespread 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 favorable moisture for summer-grown rice in the north. Meanwhile, summer-autumn rice transplanting progressed in southern Vietnam as showers boosted moisture supplies. The dry season began in Java, Indonesia, after a prolonged rainy season, aiding rice maturation.



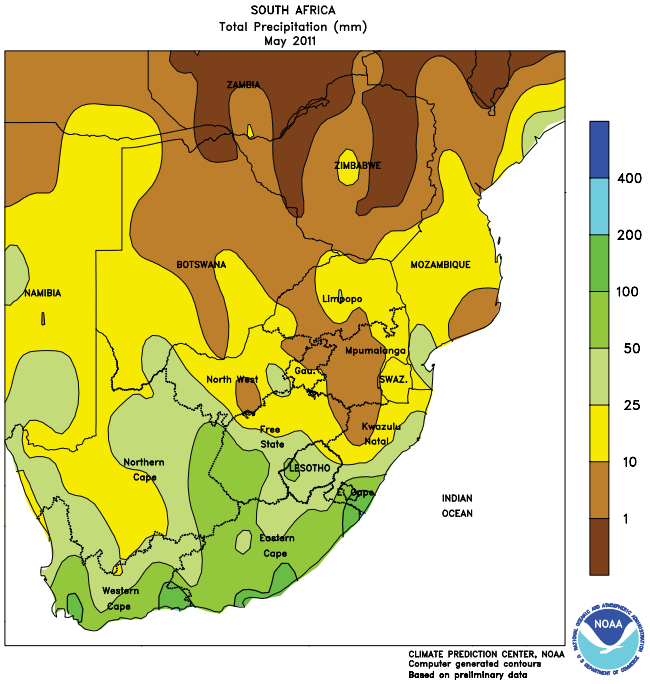


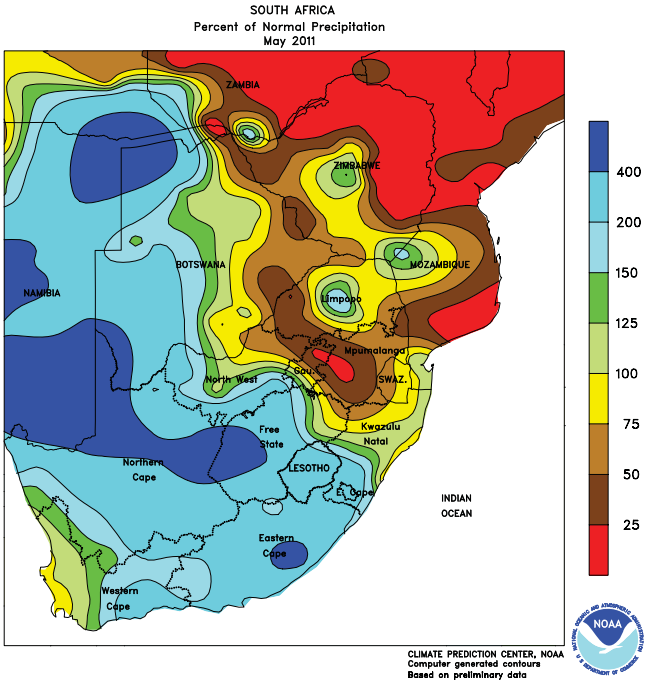


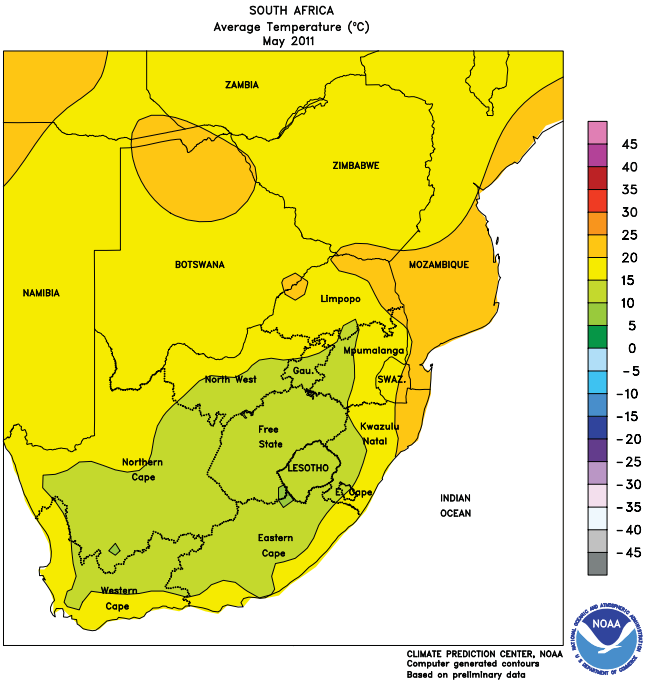


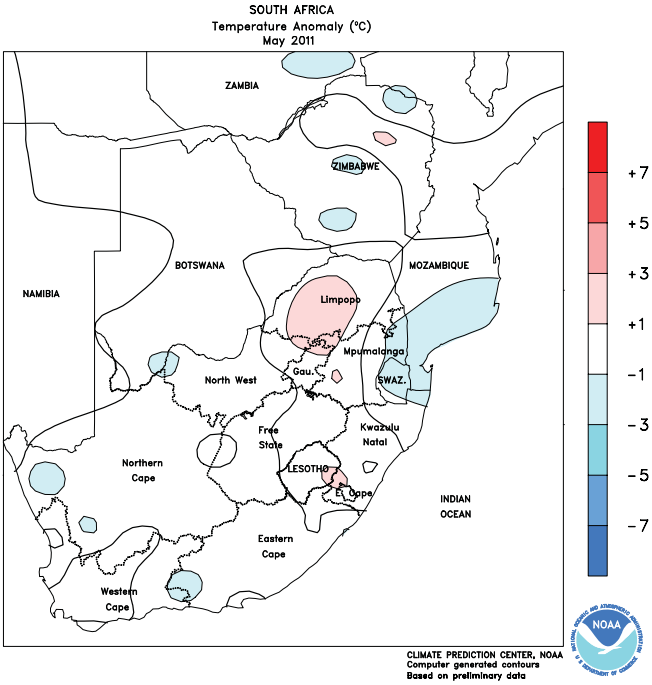
AUSTRALIA

In May, near- to below-normal rainfall in southern and eastern Australia favored cotton and sorghum harvesting and wheat, barley, and canola planting. In Western Australia, rainfall increased as the month progressed, providing some drought relief and encouraging widespread winter grain and oilseed planting.



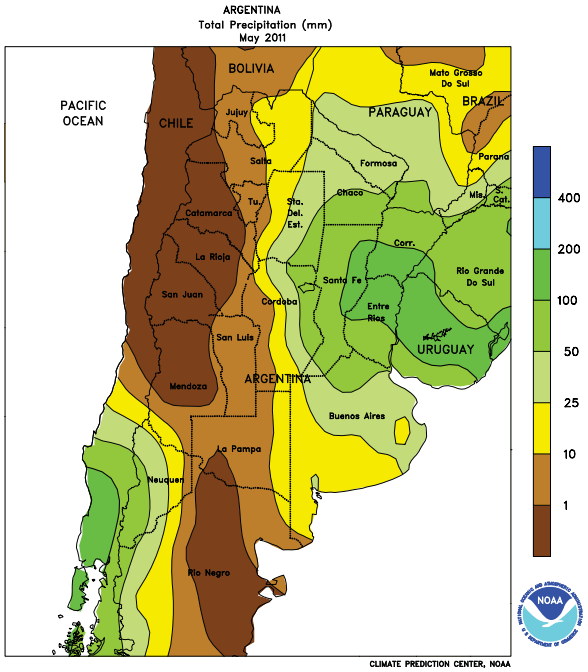


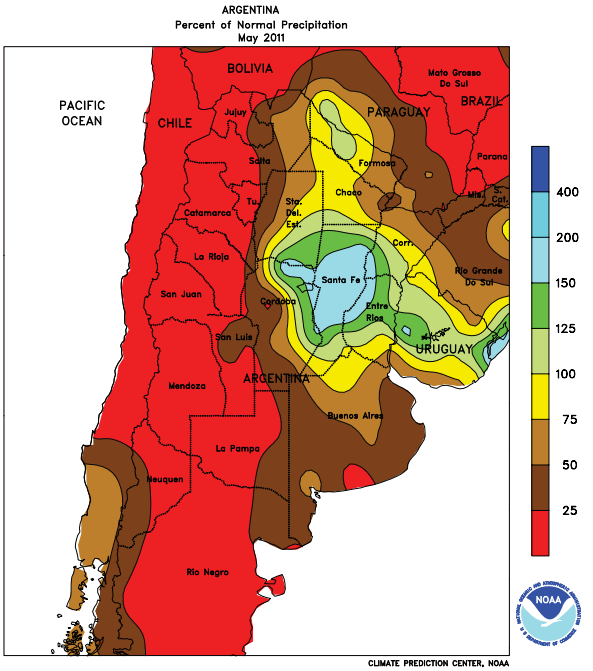


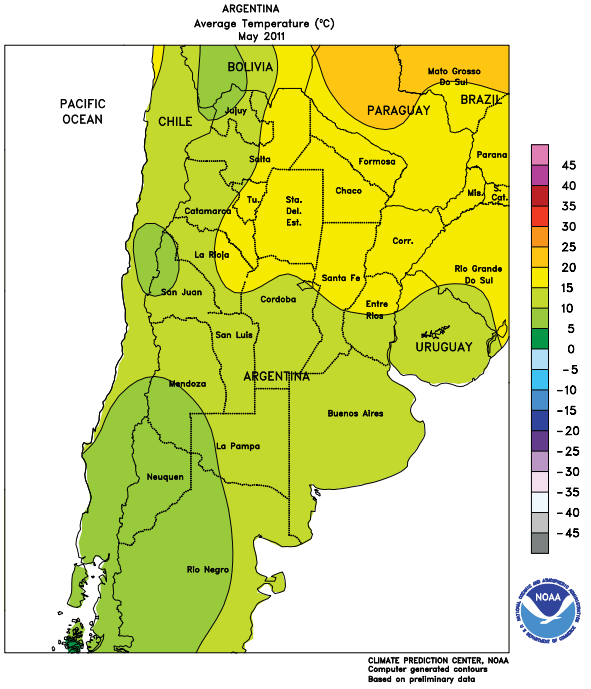


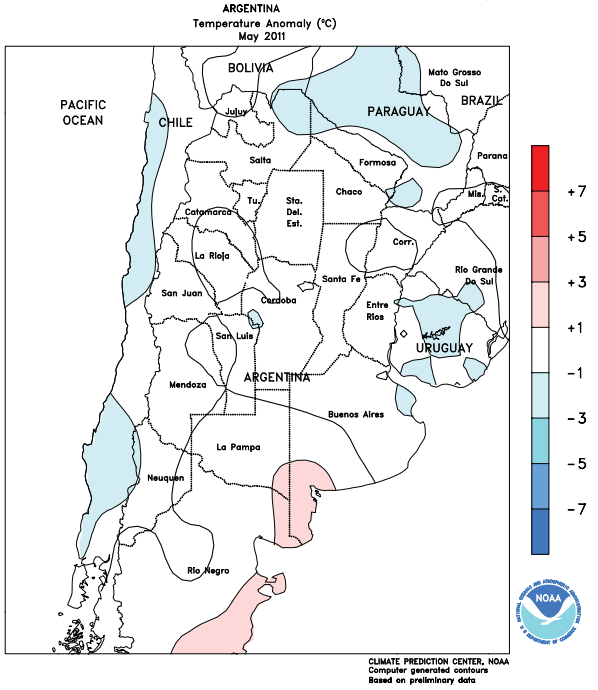
SOUTH AFRICA

During May, unseasonably heavy rain was recorded throughout the Cape Provinces, increasing irrigation reserves and providing timely moisture for winter crops and livestock. Much of the rainfall (monthly accumulations totaling 10-50 mm or more) came early in the month, although winter wheat areas of Western Cape received additional showers toward the end of May. Similar totals were recorded in KwaZulu-Natal from two periods of moderate to heavy rain that temporarily halted sugarcane harvesting. Farther north, showers (5-25 mm or more, total accumulation) boosted topsoil moisture for wheat establishment in North West and Free State during the first half of May, with sunny, albeit cool weather dominating for the remainder of the month. Mostly dry conditions prevailed in and around the main farming areas of Mpumalanga. Monthly average temperatures were generally within 1°C of normal; temperatures fell below freezing toward the latter part of the month in many interior farming areas, which is a common occurrence for this time of year.



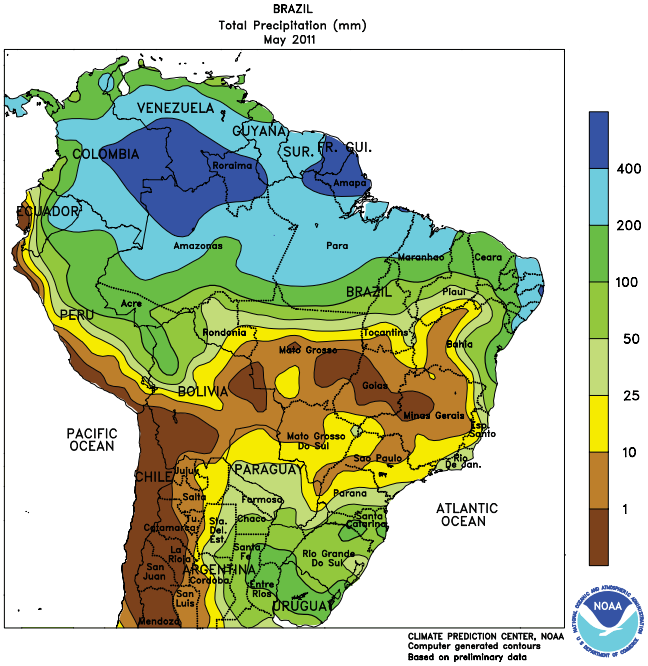


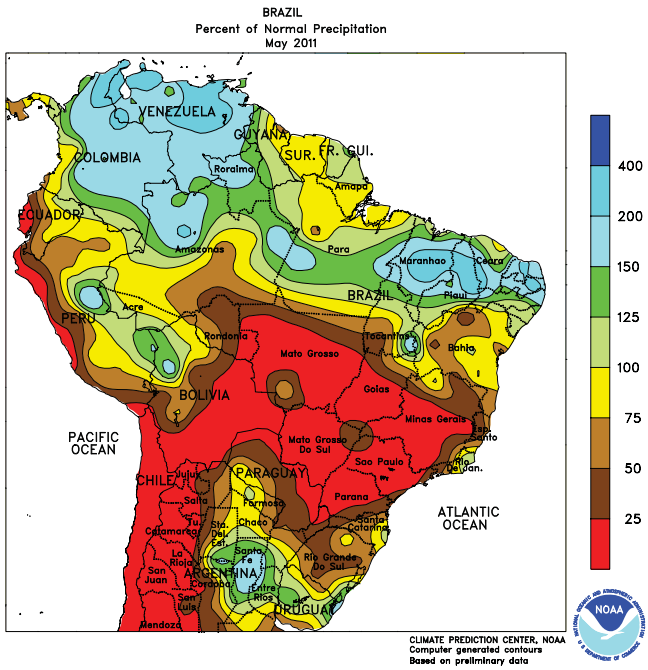


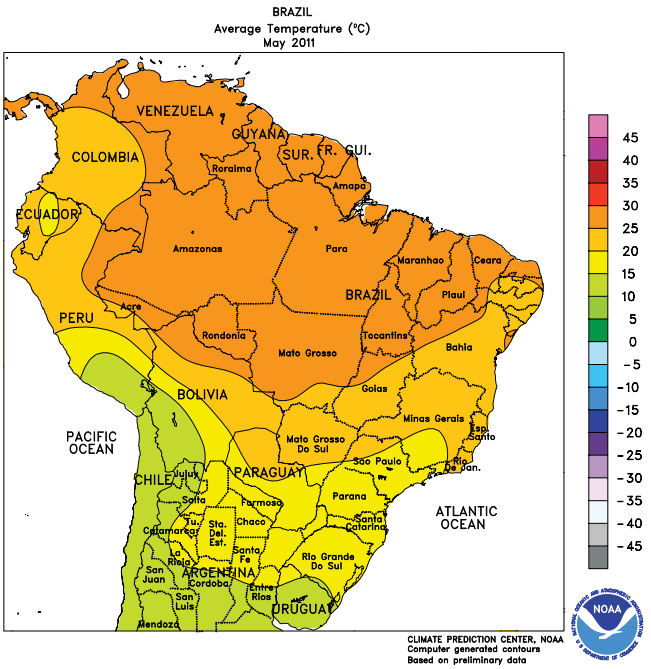


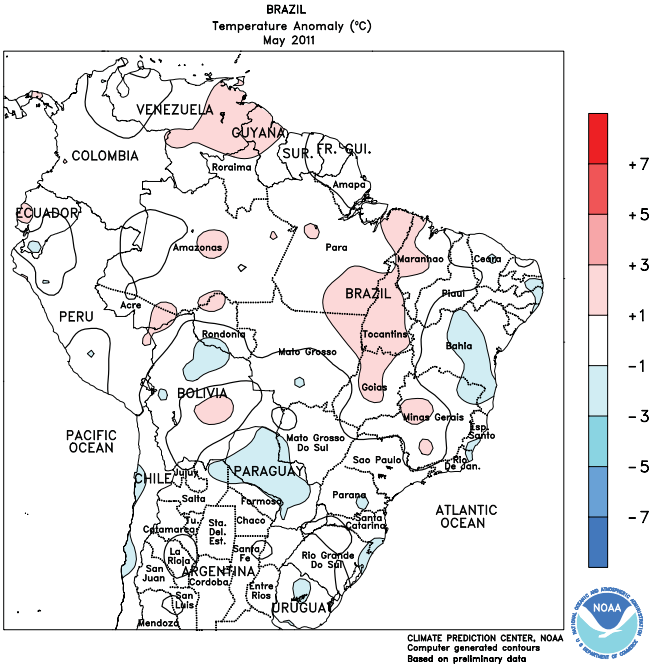
ARGENTINA

May rainfall was near to above normal in the more easterly farming areas of central and northern Argentina, causing temporary delays in seasonal fieldwork. The moisture was also untimely for maturing cotton in Chaco, and the heavy nature of some of the storms raised concern for damage to bolls and reductions in quality. However, the events themselves were relatively infrequent, and extended periods of dryness allowed corn and soybean harvesting to progress, especially during the latter half of the month. After a wet start to the month, a drying trend developed in winter grain areas of La Pampa and southern Buenos Aires, limiting moisture for germination and establishment and reportedly resulting in some planting delays. May temperatures were generally within 1°C of normal and freezes were mostly confined to the traditionally cooler southern farming areas.



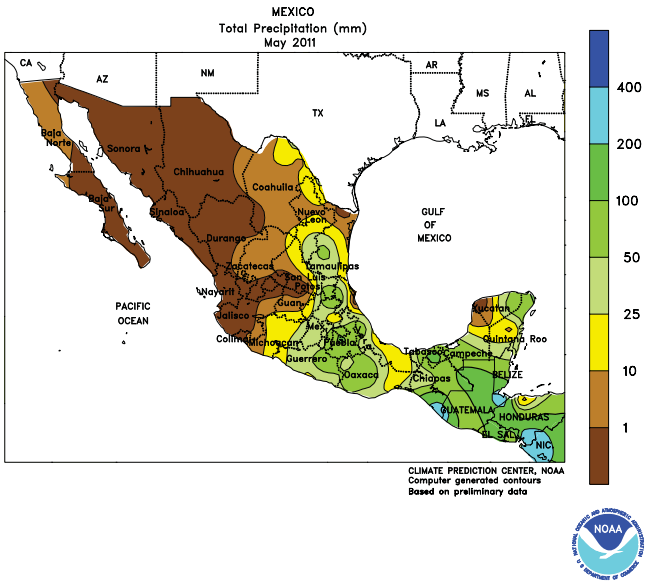


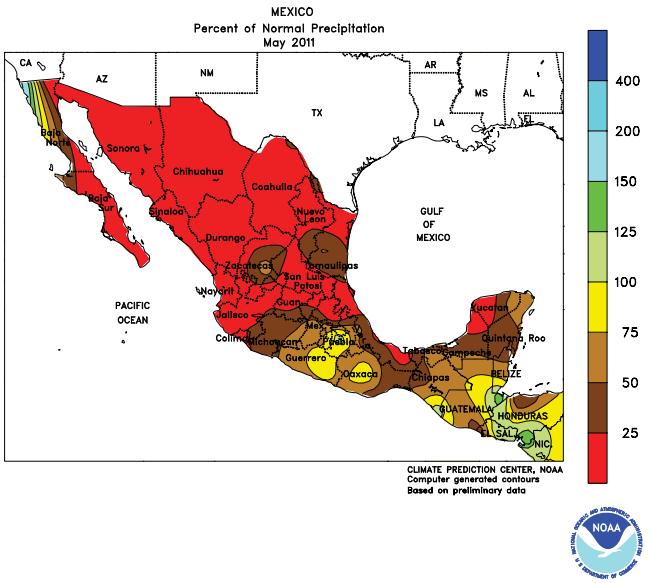


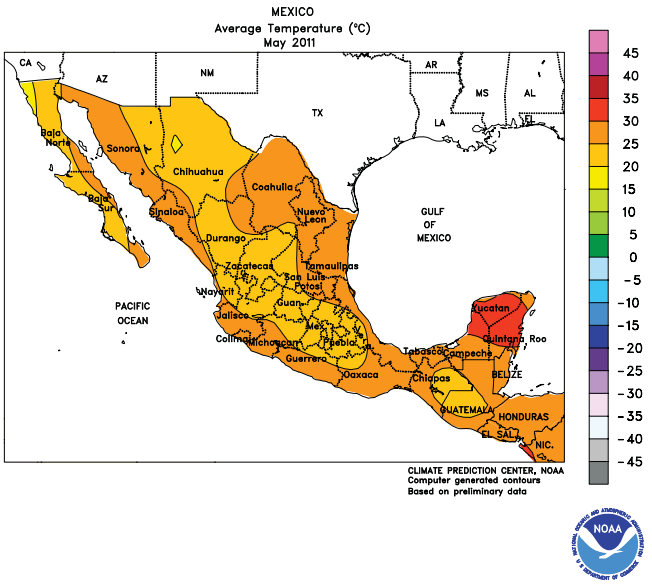


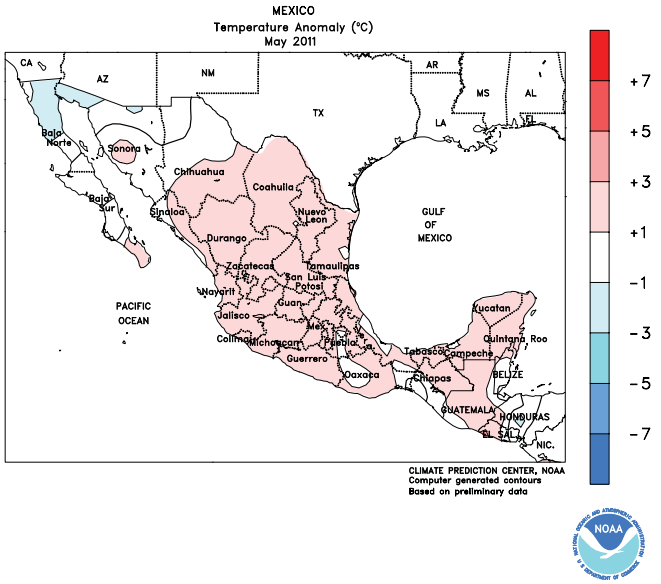
BRAZIL

In May, unseasonably dry, occasionally warm weather dominated a large section of central and southeastern Brazil. Although this region typically experiences seasonal drying at this time of year, rainfall was exceptionally low due to the early termination of the rainy season in early April, and many locations recorded monthly totals well below normal. In the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul), the dryness, combined with daily high temperatures in the lower and middle 30s (degrees C), reduced moisture for late-planted safrinha corn and cotton. In Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, conditions spurred rapid development and early harvesting of sugarcane, coffee, and citrus. In southern Brazil, which typically experiences little decline in seasonal rainfall during May, monthly rainfall ranged from below 10 mm in northern Parana to 50 to 100 mm in Rio Grande do Sul. The dryness in Parana was unfavorable for both safrinha corn and winter wheat, although seasonably mild weather helped to mitigate the impact of the dryness on crops. Meanwhile, seasonable rainfall continued along the northeastern coast, increasing moisture for sugarcane, cocoa, and other plantation crops. By month's end, seasonably dry weather benefited maturing cotton in the northeastern interior.



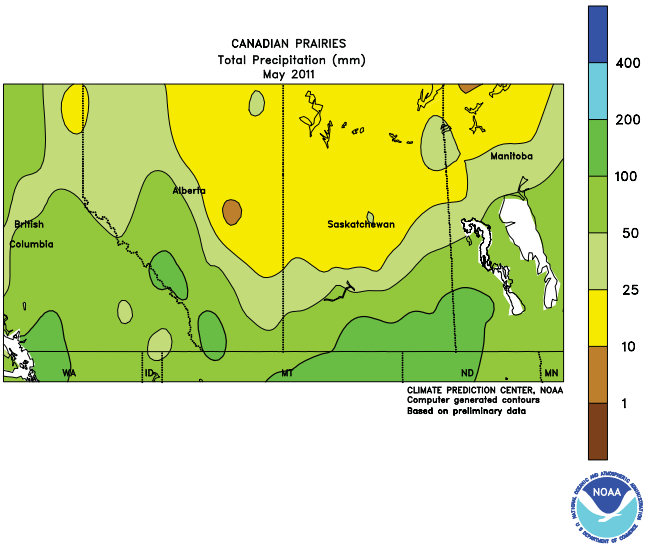


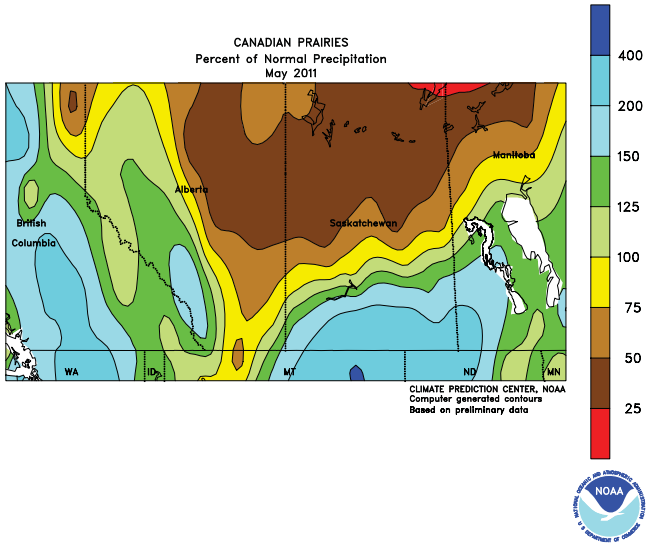


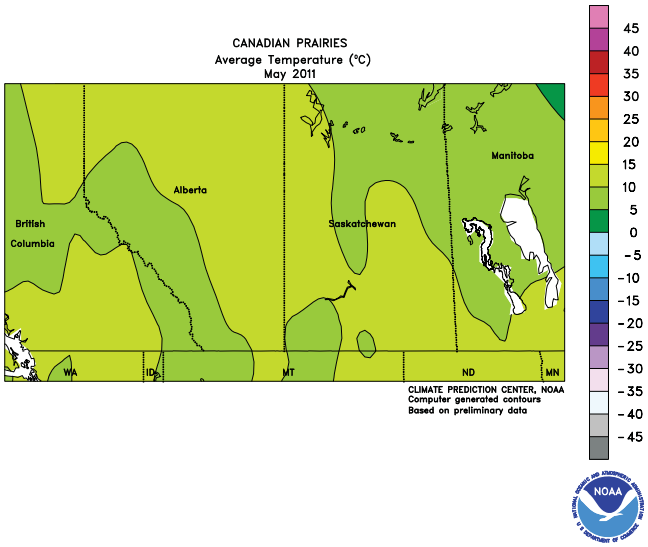


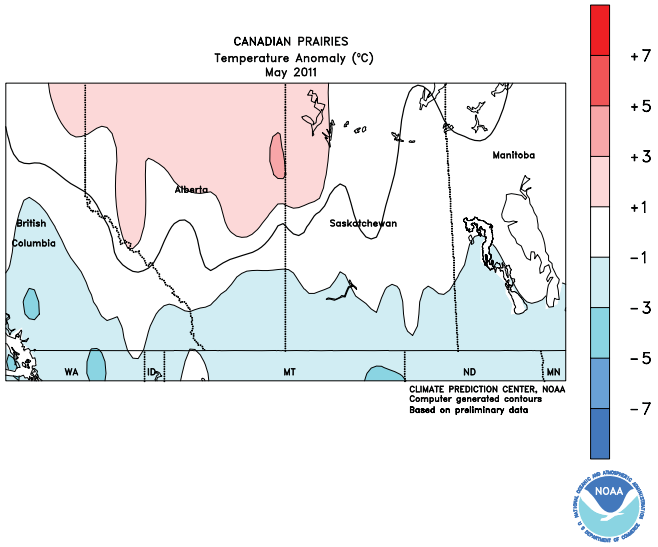
MEXICO

In May, unseasonable warmth and dryness led to an intensification of drought in much of the country. On the southern plateau, showers were scattered and unseasonably light, limiting opportunities for planting corn and other rain-fed summer crops, which should have been underway throughout the region. Similar conditions (below-normal rainfall and monthly average temperatures up to 2°C below normal) pervaded other major farming areas of southern Mexico, including Veracruz and much of the southern Pacific Coast (Michoacan to Chiapas), reducing moisture for rain-fed agriculture (notably sugarcane) and maintaining a high level of irrigation usage. In northern Mexico, dry, occasionally hot weather maintained extreme to exceptional drought conditions (D3 and D4, respectively, as reflected in the May 31 release of the *North American Drought Monitor*), sustaining high moisture requirements of crops and livestock. According to the Government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 53.5 percent as of May 31, compared with 57.9 percent last year, and 59.8 percent in 2009.



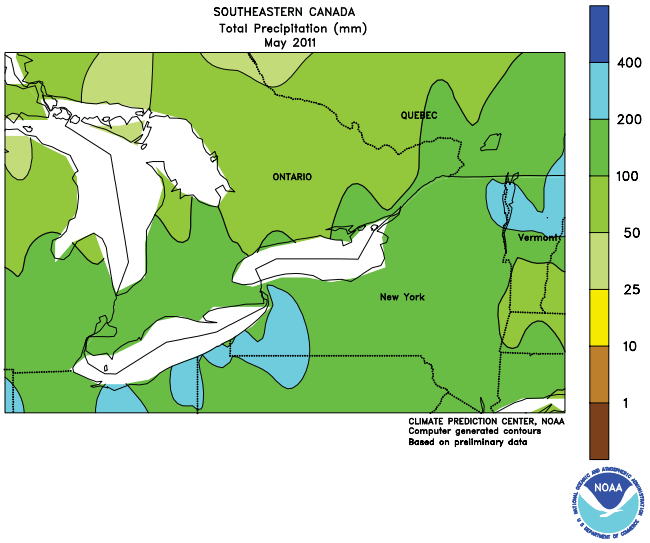


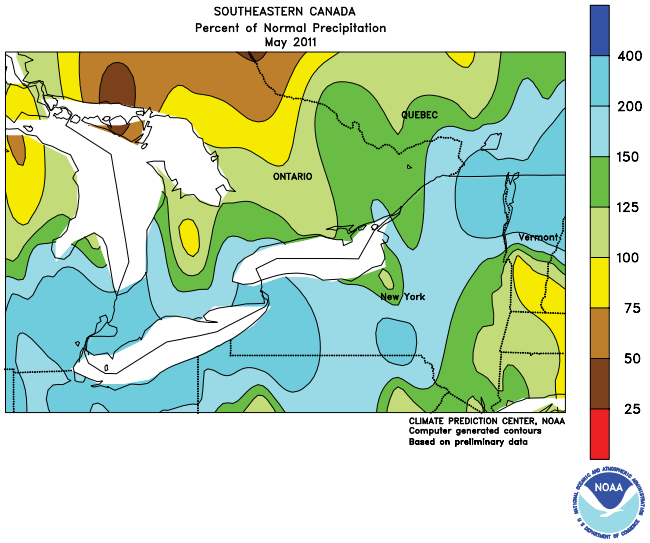


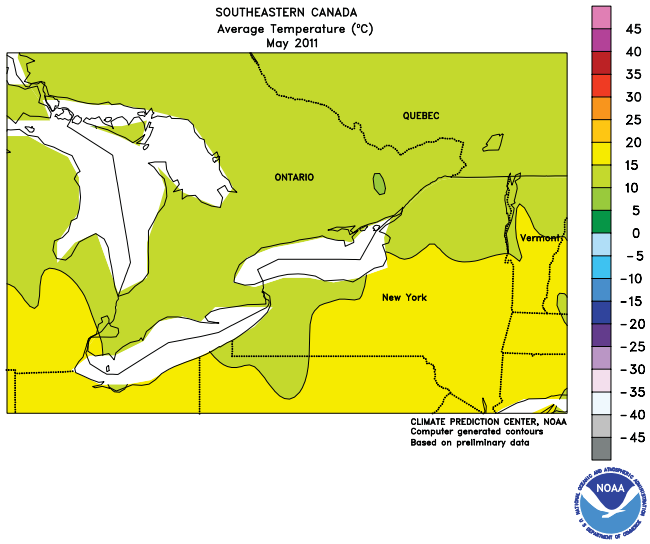


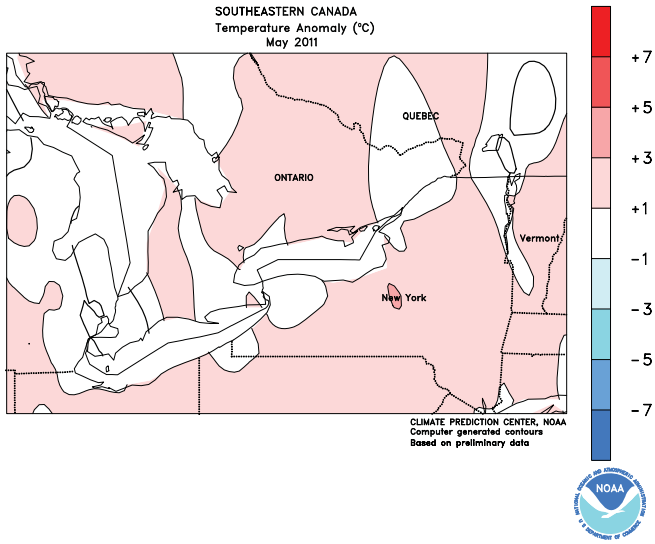
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

During May, chronic wetness impeded spring grain and oilseed planting in southeastern sections of the Prairies. On May 1, much of the east was covered by a layer of snow that in some areas contained more than 25 mm of water. For the remainder of the month, frequent, unseasonably heavy rain maintained unfavorably wet conditions for fieldwork and prevented planting over a significant portion of southeastern Saskatchewan and southwestern Manitoba. Flooding was also a problem. Wet weather delayed fieldwork in the southwest (in particular, southern Alberta) but the situation was reportedly not as bad as in the east. Meanwhile, drier conditions prevailed in many northern growing areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan, fostering a rapid pace of spring fieldwork but eventually resulting in unfavorably low levels of topsoil moisture for germination and establishment. Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C below normal in the wetter southern farming areas and near to slightly above normal in the drier northern areas. Freezes were common throughout the month, limiting growth of winter wheat and pastures and possibly burning back tender growth of early planted spring crops.







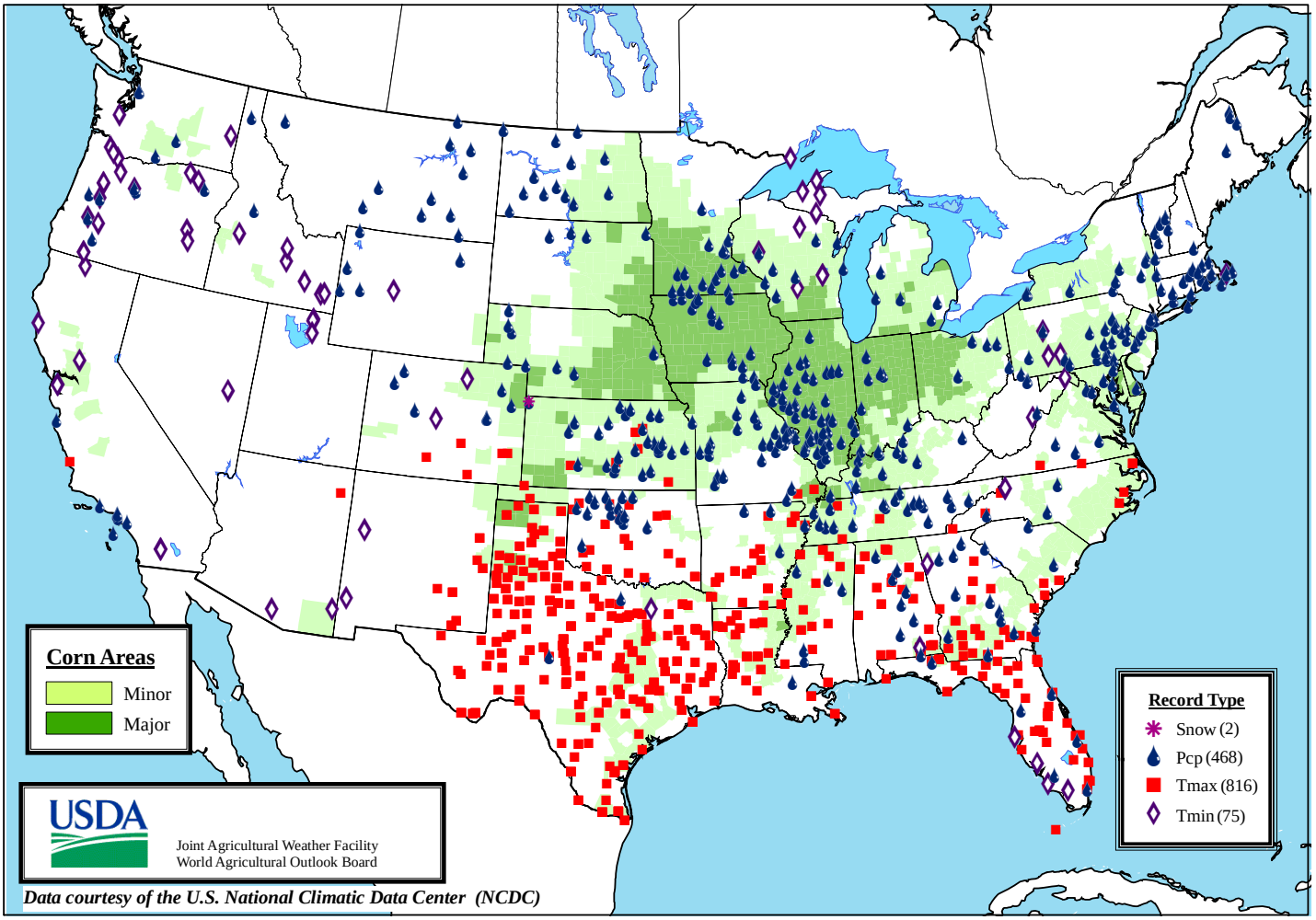


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

During May, frequent, near-to above-normal rainfall slowed spring fieldwork, including planting of corn and soybeans in the main production areas of southwestern Ontario. Conditions were also unfavorably wet for vegetative to heading wheat; reports emanating from Canada noted disease pressure and other problems caused by the wetness. May was the third consecutive wet month, and many of the aforementioned concerns were evident in April, as summer crop planting began and wheat was greening. Monthly temperatures averaged about 1°C above normal, promoting growth of both crops and pastures. By early May, major farming areas of Ontario and Quebec had recorded their last spring freeze, and subsequent freezes were generally confined to outlying farming areas.

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

June 12-18, 2011



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

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