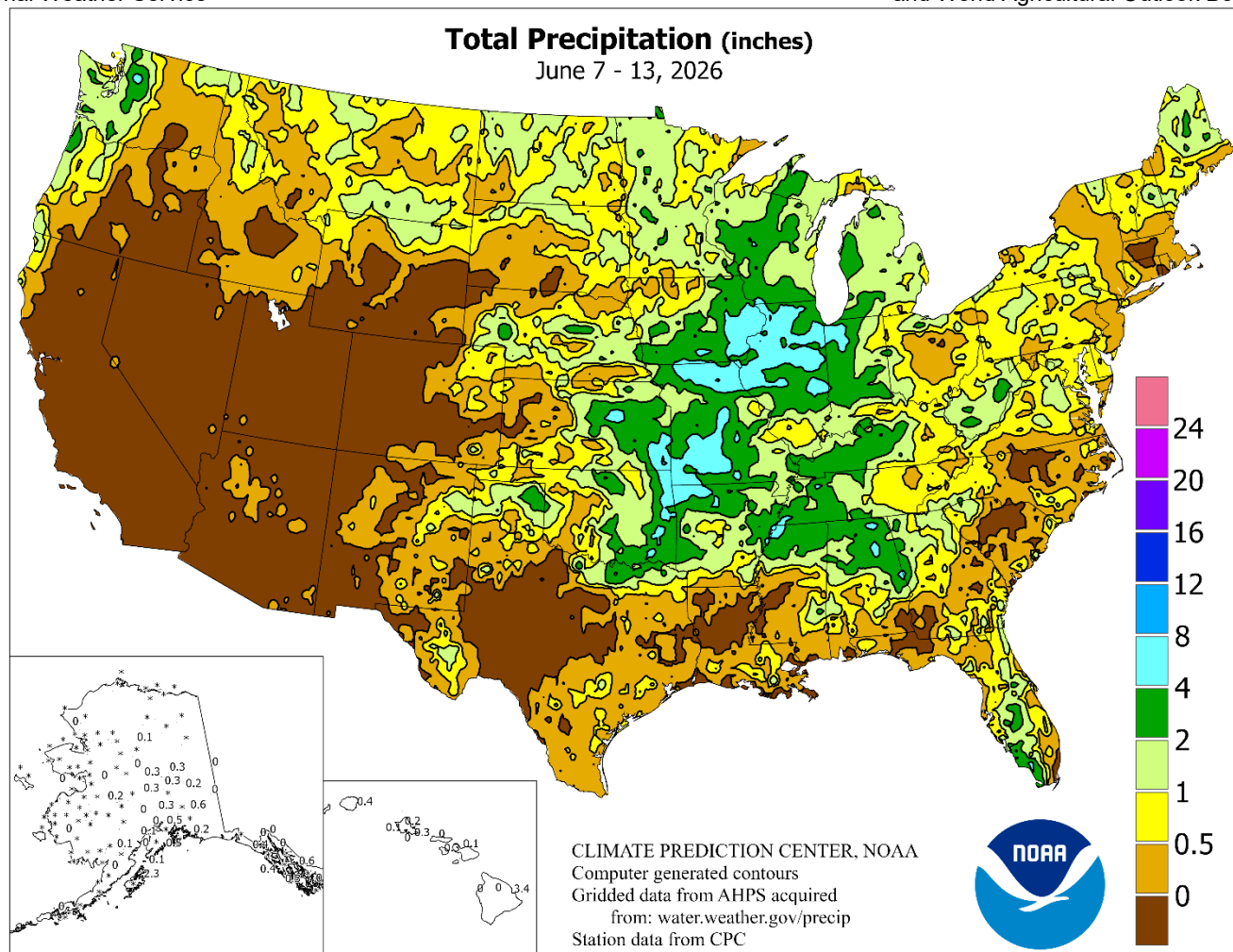


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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 7 – 13, 2026

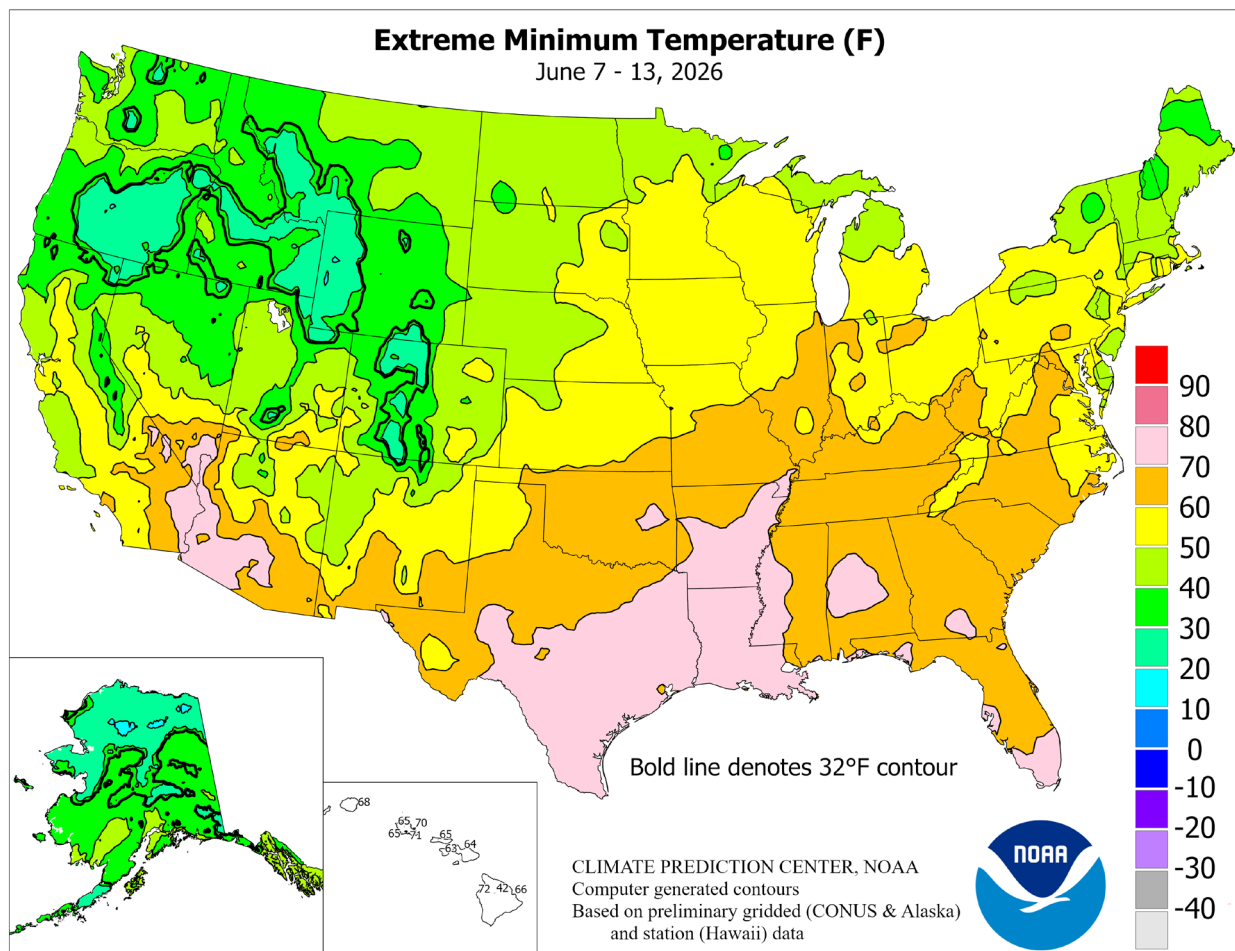
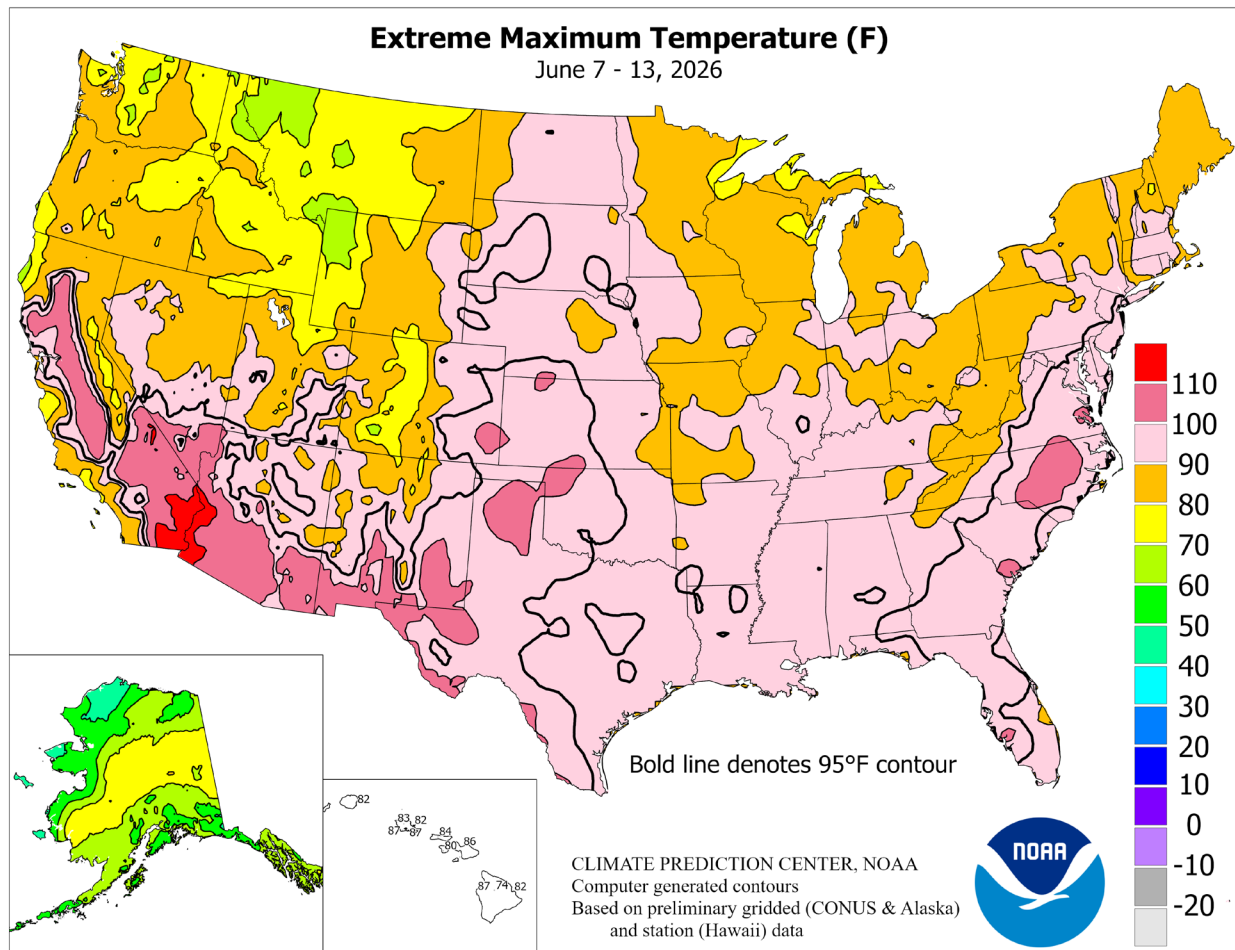
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Heavy showers (2 to 6 inches or more in parts of the central Corn Belt) and locally severe thunderstorms peppered the **Midwest**, resulting in localized wind and hail damage to crops and farm infrastructure, but maintaining mostly adequate soil moisture for corn and soybeans. According to preliminary National Weather Service reports, the severe weather—which peaked from June 9-11—resulted in several dozen tornadoes and led to more than 1,000 reports of wind damage. Occasional showers and thunderstorms extended into other regions, including the

(Continued on page 3)

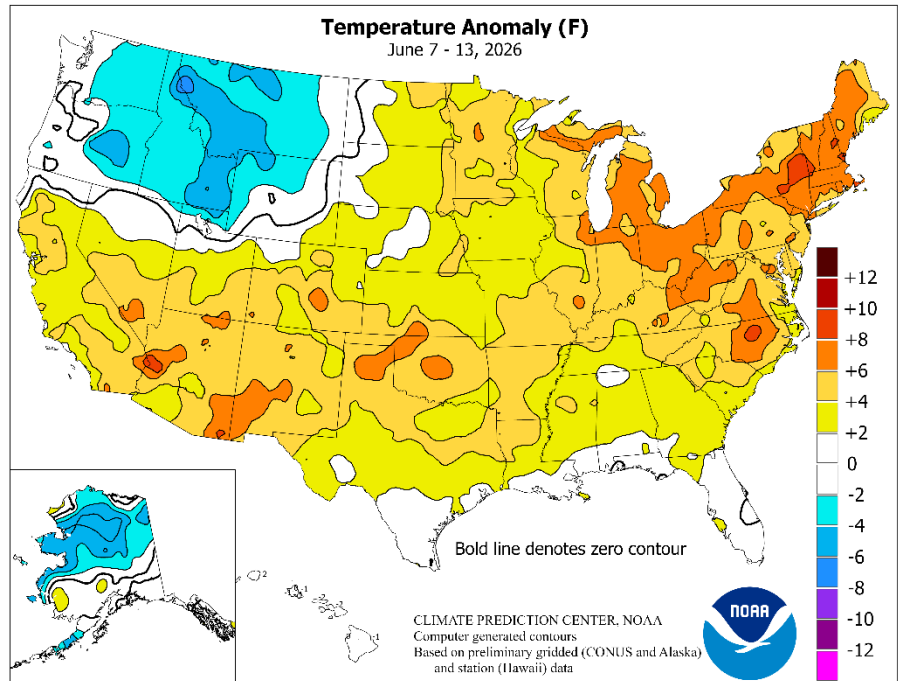
Contents

Highlights & Total Precipitation Map	1
Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps	2
Temperature Departure Map	3
Palmer Drought & Crop Moisture Maps	4
June 9 Drought Monitor & June 10 Satellite Image of South Fork Fire in Nebraska	5
Growing Degree Day Maps	6
National Weather Data for Selected Cities	8
May Agricultural Summary	11
Spring Weather Review	13
Spring Precipitation & Temperature Maps	15
Spring Weather Data for Selected Cities	18
National Agricultural Summary	19
Crop Progress and Condition Tables	20
June 11 ENSO Update	25
International Weather and Crop Summary	26
Bulletin Information & U.S. Crop Production Highlights	38



(Continued from front cover)

Plains, South, and East, although rainfall coverage was spotty. Outside the **central Corn Belt**, some of the heaviest rain fell across the **east-central and southeastern Plains**, as well as the **Tennessee Valley**. In contrast, rainfall was scarce across the **southern Atlantic States**, excluding parts of **Florida's peninsula**, and most areas **west of the Rockies**, except along and near the **Canadian border**. **Western** dryness was accompanied by pre-monsoon heat in much of the **Southwest**, but by unusually chilly conditions for much of the week in the **Northwest**. In fact, weekly temperatures averaged as much as 5°F below normal in the **northern Rockies** and environs, extending as far west as **eastern sections of Oregon and Washington**. Conversely, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 5 to 10°F above normal) stretched from the **upper Midwest into the Northeast**, southward into the **central Appalachians and middle Atlantic States**. Temperatures also averaged at least 5°F above normal in many locations from the **Desert Southwest to the southern Plains and mid-South**.

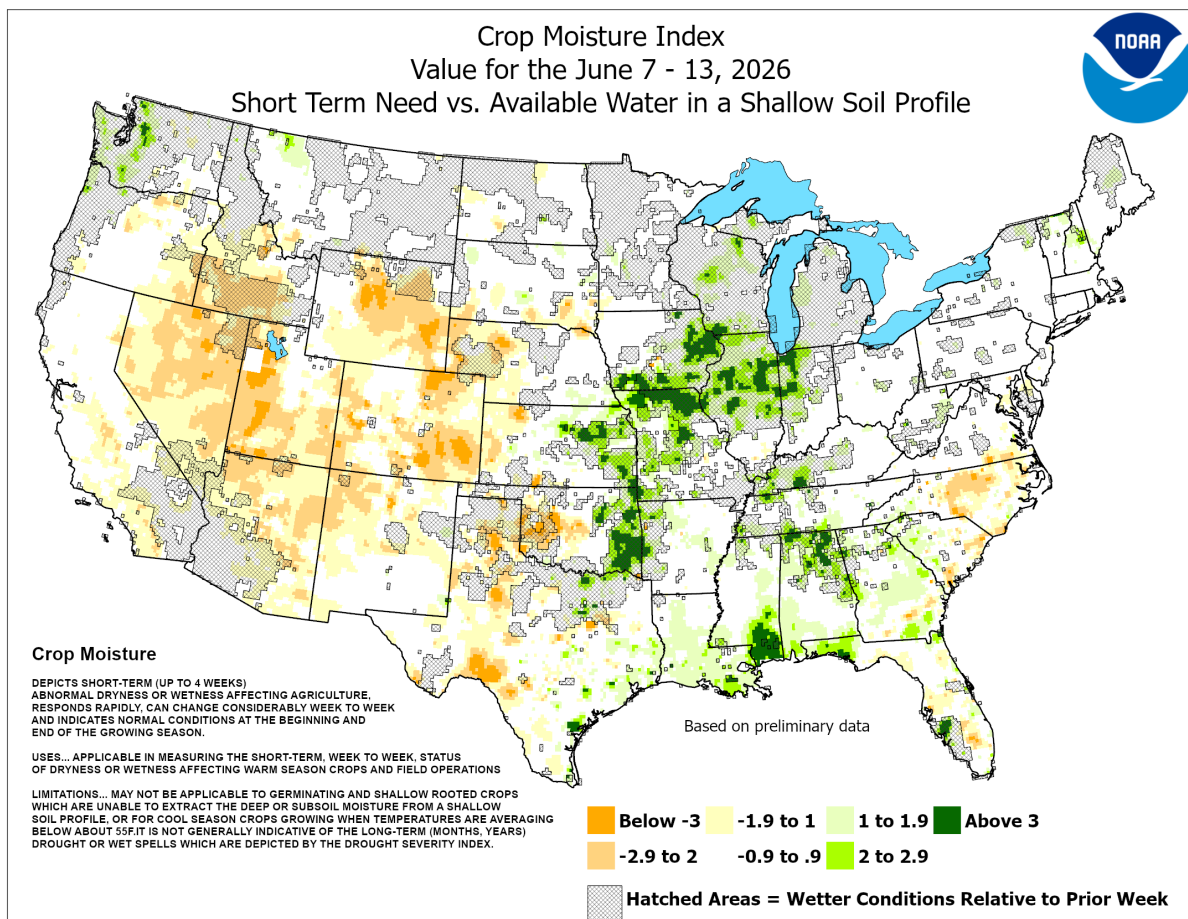
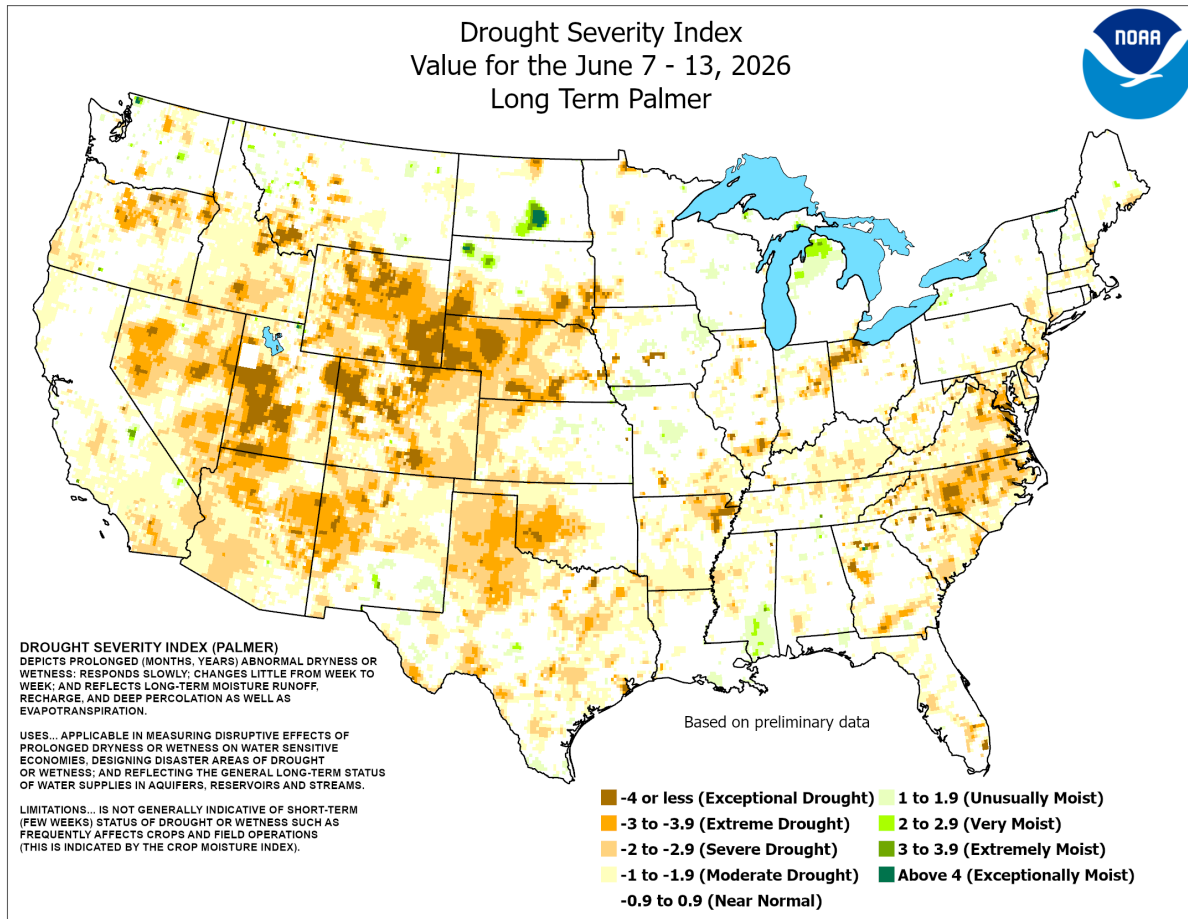


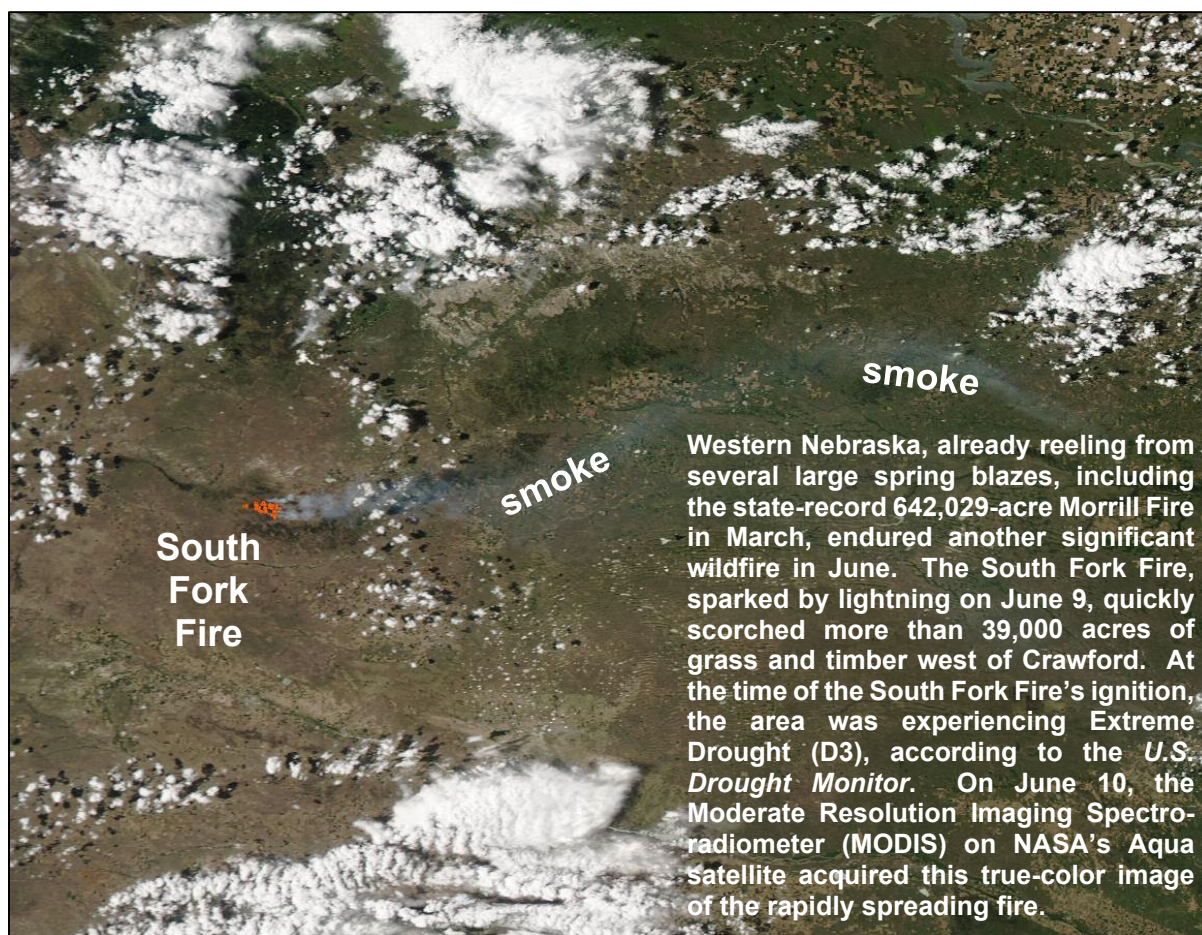
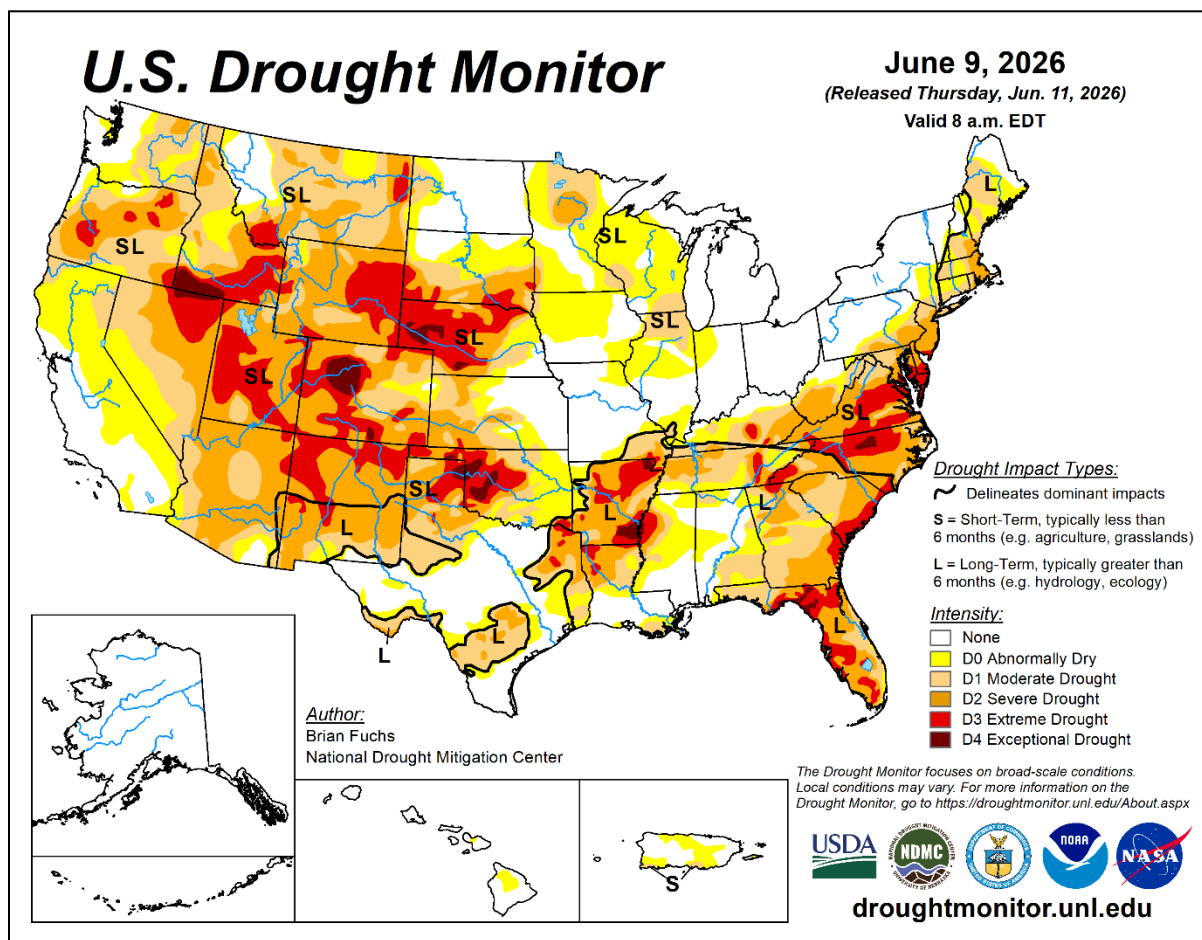
As the week began, heat spiked across the **High Plains**, where daily-record highs for June 7 in **Nebraska** reached 99°F in **Chadron** and 98°F in **Sidney**. Two days later, a lightning-sparked wildfire—the South Fork Fire—quickly scorched more than 39,000 acres of vegetation in **northwestern Nebraska**, southwest of **Chadron**. Meanwhile, hot weather also prevailed early in the week across **Florida's peninsula**, where record-setting highs for June 8 soared to 98°F in **Fort Myers** and 96°F in **Sarasota-Bradenton**. In contrast, cool air began to spread across the **northern Rockies and Northwest**. In **western Montana**, daily-record lows for June 8 dipped to 28°F in **Butte** and 31°F in **Missoula**. At mid-week, another heat surge arrived on the **Plains**. However, record-breaking heat was restricted to the **southern High Plains**, including the **northern panhandle of Texas**, where highs on June 10 rose to 105°F in **Borger** and 103°F in **Amarillo**. Farther east, a brief heat wave peaked on June 11-12, with consecutive daily-record highs in locations such as **Raleigh-Durham, NC** (101 and 103°F); **Richmond, VA** (98 and 100°F); **Salisbury, MD** (98°F both days); **Philadelphia, PA** (97 and 98°F); and **New York's LaGuardia Airport** (96 and 98°F). Elsewhere, building warmth along the **Pacific Coast** contrasted with another surge of cool air farther inland, particularly across the **Northwest**. In **California**, daily-record highs for June 11 reached 101°F in **Santa Rosa** and **San Rafael**. However, an **interior Northwestern** chill peaked on June 11 with daily-record lows of 20°F in **Stanley, ID**; 26°F in **Burns, OR**; 32°F in **Pocatello, ID**; and 35°F in **Ellensburg, WA**. Two days later, on the 13th, **Oregon's** record-setting highs included 92°F in **Roseburg** and 91°F in **Eugene**.

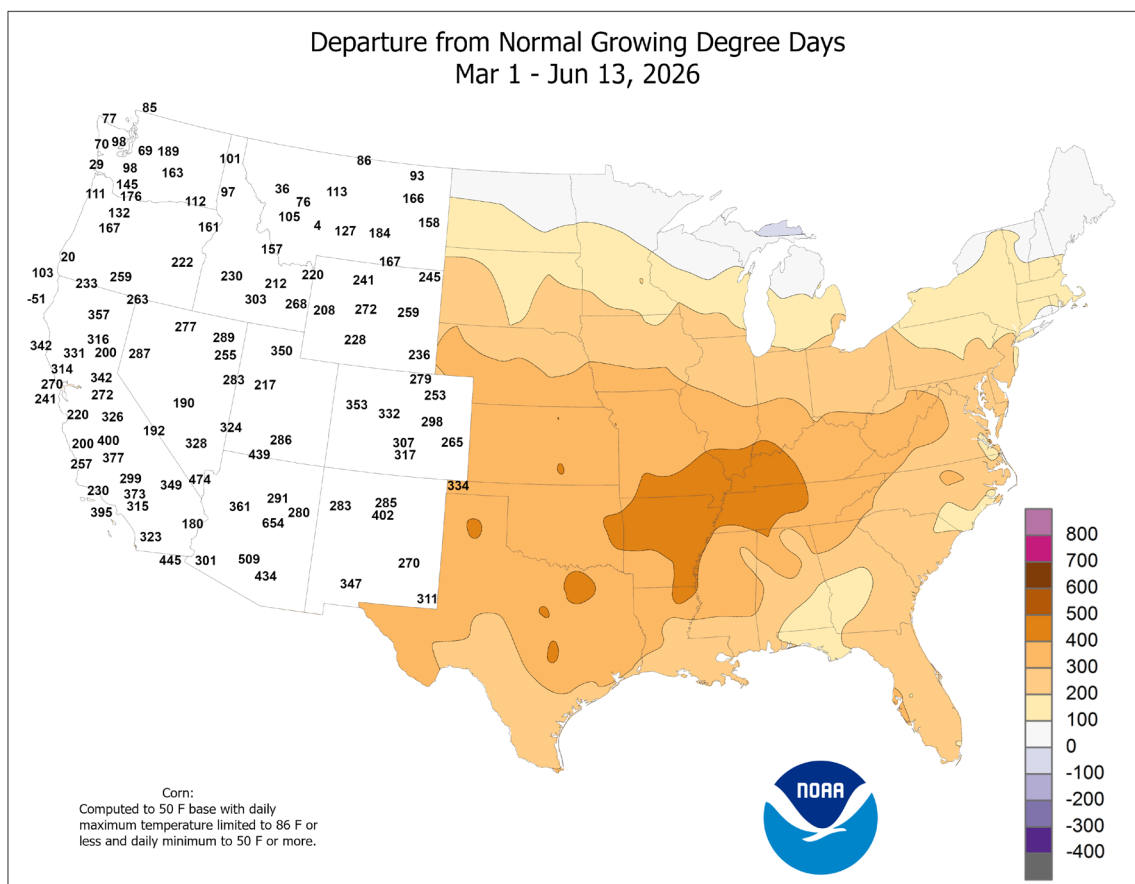
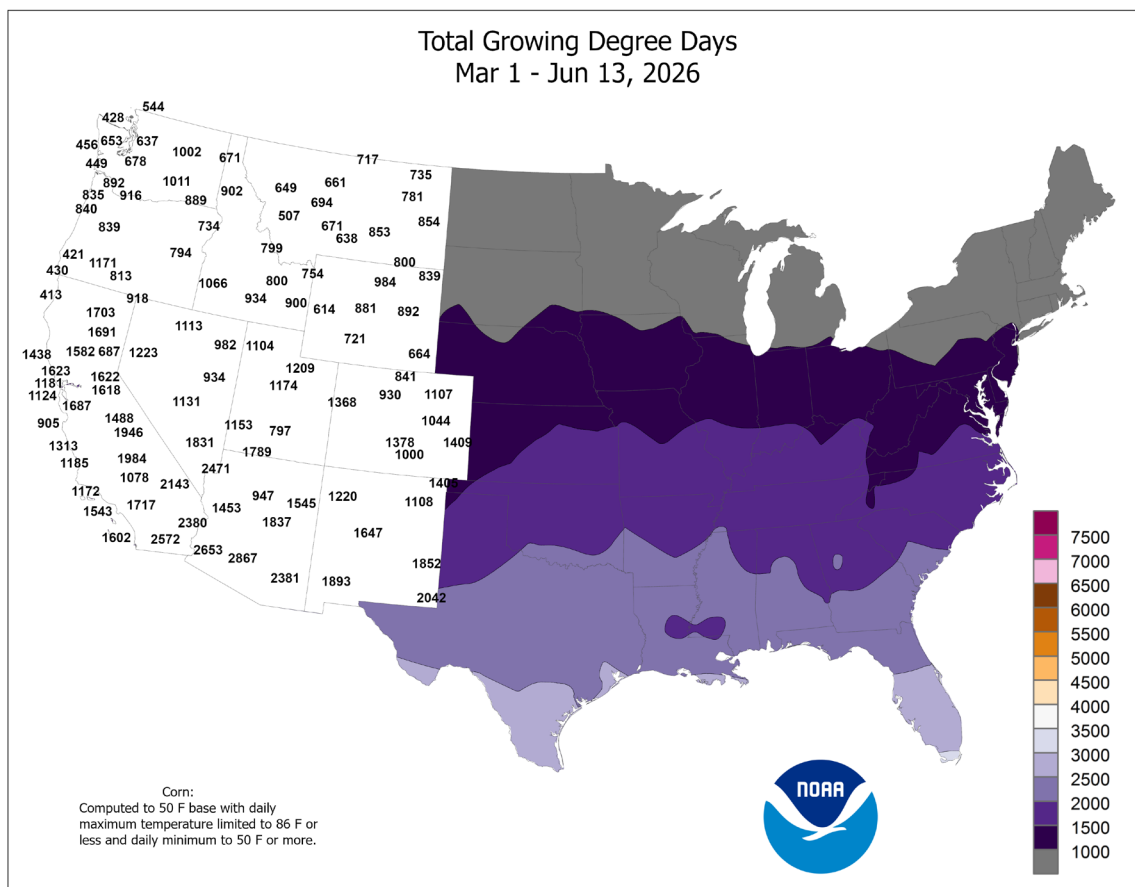
Early-week downpours dotted areas from the **eastern Plains into the Mississippi and Tennessee Valleys**. Record-setting rainfall totals for June 7 included 3.98 inches in **Columbia, MO**, and 3.55 inches in **Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW), TX**. During the first 7 days of June, **DFW's** rainfall reached 7.16 inches. As the week progressed, daily rainfall records were established in various locations across the **Plains, South, East, and Midwest**. In fact, daily-record totals topped the 3-inch mark in **Cape Girardeau, MO** (3.92 inches on June 8); **Lexington, KY** (3.45 inches on June 9); **Punta Gorda, FL** (3.69 inches on June 12); and **Harrison, AR** (3.42 inches). During the first 13 days of June, rainfall topped the 5-inch mark in **Missouri** locations

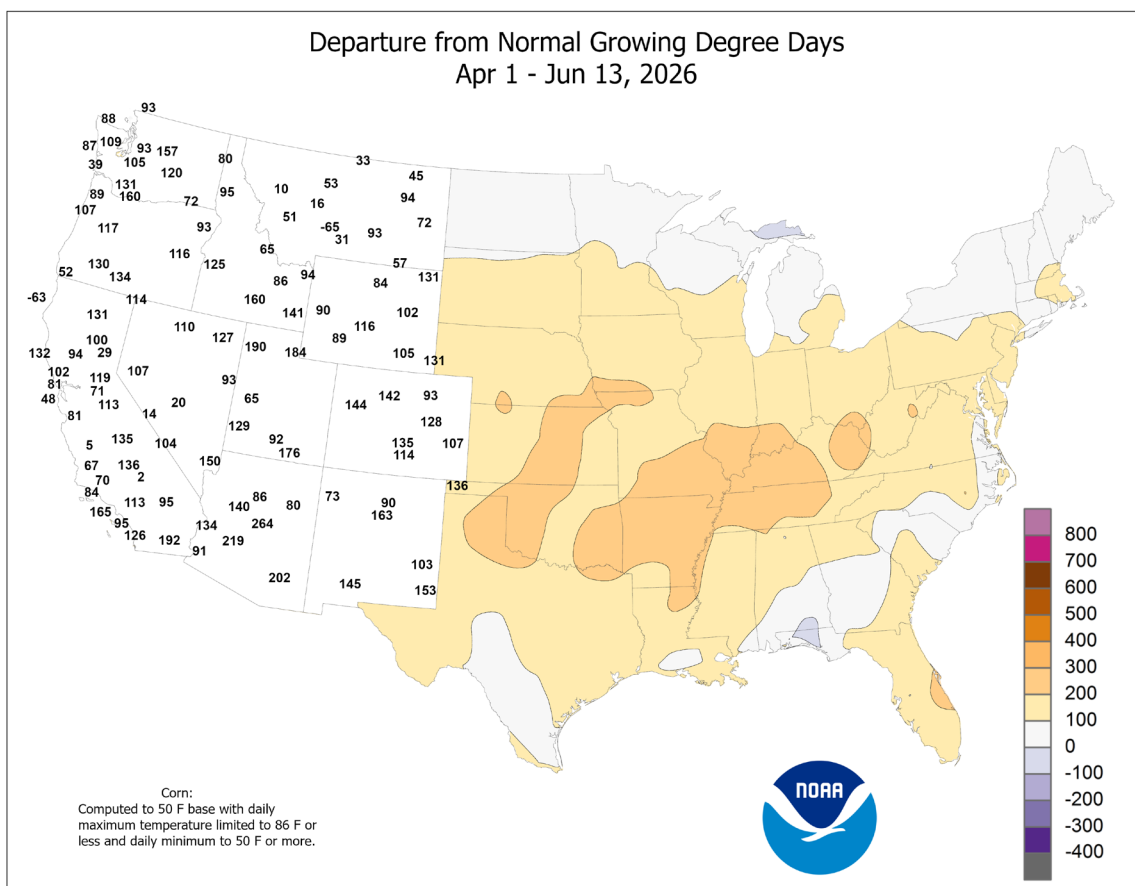
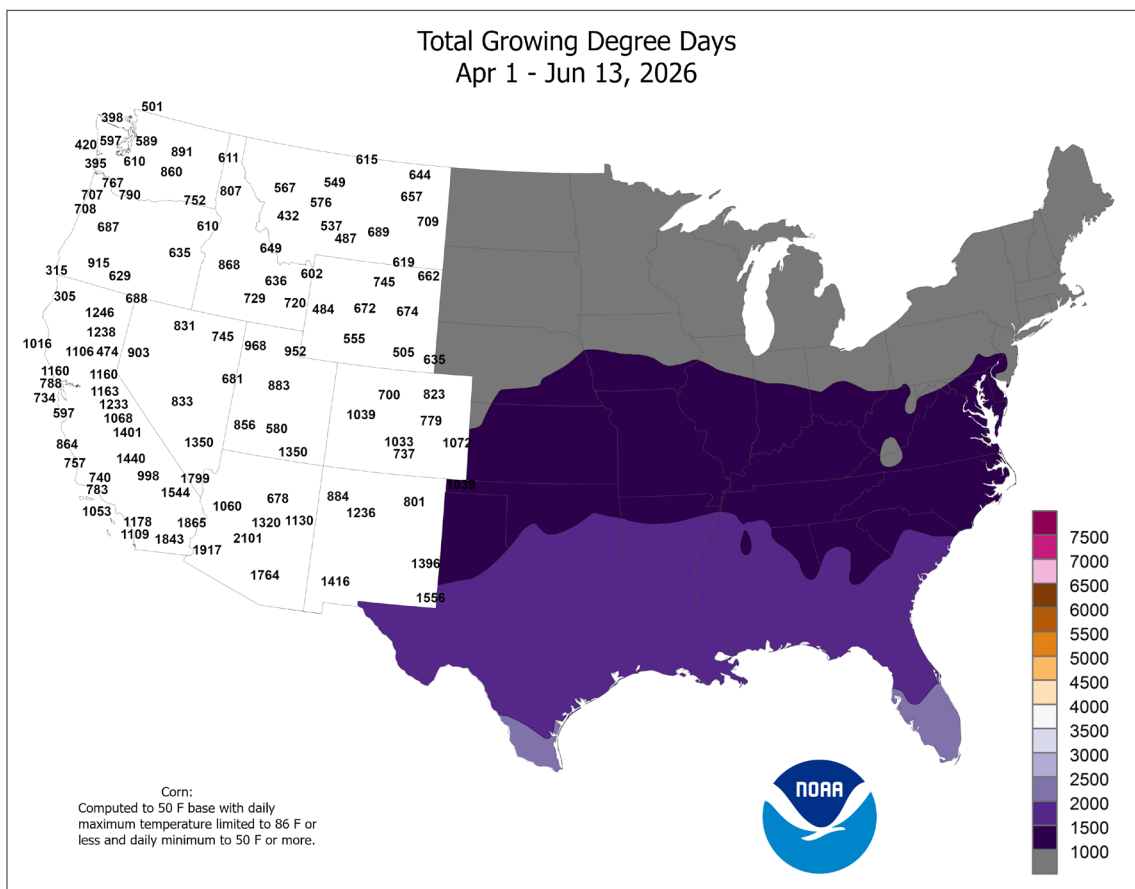
such as **Columbia** (5.93 inches) and **Cape Girardeau** (5.33 inches), as well as **Quincy, IL** (6.30 inches). Heavy showers shifted into the **Appalachians and Northeast** on June 10, when daily-record amounts included 1.74 inches in **Syracuse, NY**, and 1.53 inches in **Beckley, WV**. The following day, June 11, featured daily-record totals in **Binghamton, NY** (1.69 inches), and **Portland, ME** (1.48 inches). Late-week precipitation overspread the **Northwest**, where **Gold Butte, MT**, received 1.35 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on June 10-11. Later, the week ended on June 13 with daily-record amounts in **Wyoming** locations such as **Sheridan** (0.94 inch) and **Buffalo** (0.61 inch). Through the week, thunderstorms resulted in localized wind damage, with official gusts being clocked to 94 mph (on June 10) in **Oshkosh, WI**; 79 mph (on June 13) in **Kansas City, MO**; 76 mph (on June 12) at **Wallops Island, VA**; and 69 mph (on June 11) at **New York's LaGuardia Airport**. An officially logged wind gust of 113 mph in **Salina, KS**, on June 8 was being investigated for accuracy. In **western and central North Dakota**, numerous reports of 60 to 98 mph wind gusts were logged on June 7 by a network of state-run observation sites, with the highest gust noted near **Emmet, ND**.

Near- or below-normal temperatures covered much of **Alaska**, with patchy warmer-than-normal conditions limited to **southern and southeastern sections of the state**. Daily record-tying lows included 27°F (on June 9) in **Kotzebue** and 34°F (on June 10) in **McGrath**. A light freeze had occurred in **McGrath** on June 9, when the low of 32°F was not a record for the date. **Kotzebue's** temperature remained continuously at or below 40°F from June 4-9, averaging more than 9°F below normal during that 6-day period. Meanwhile, most of **Alaska**, excluding the **state's western tier**, received some precipitation during the week. **Kodiak** collected a daily-record rainfall of 1.47 inches on June 13 and netted more than 6 inches during the first 14 days of the month. Farther south, **Hawaiian** showers remained locally heavy in windward locations. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** June 1-13 rainfall totaled 8.18 inches (278 percent of normal). **Hilo** also measured a daily-record sum of 1.99 inches on June 10. At the state's other major airport observation sites, rainfall during the first 13 days of June ranged from 0.04 inch (18 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, to 0.61 inch (85 percent) in **Lihue, Kauai**.









National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 13, 2026

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AK	ANCHORAGE	62	48	65	44	55	1	0.12	-0.09	0.12	0.12	32	8.30	220	90	54	0	0	1	0
	BARROW	35	29	41	23	32	0	0.04	-0.04	0.04	0.12	75	6.11	529	93	77	0	6	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	68	42	80	36	55	-4	0.32	0.02	0.21	0.42	82	7.47	256	89	33	0	0	2	0
	JUNEAU	62	46	68	41	54	0	0.00	-0.84	0.00	1.05	67	28.15	125	96	56	0	0	0	0
	KODIAK	51	45	62	43	48	-2	2.30	1.03	1.57	5.06	205	34.93	102	96	81	0	0	4	1
AL	NOME	48	35	61	32	42	-5	0.01	-0.17	0.01	0.01	3	5.65	121	89	58	0	1	1	0
	BIRMINGHAM	90	73	93	70	82	4	4.36	3.26	2.20	4.97	247	29.39	106	94	54	5	0	3	2
	HUNTSVILLE	88	70	93	68	79	1	2.10	1.20	2.06	2.65	159	27.00	101	99	59	4	0	2	1
	MOBILE	90	71	94	70	81	1	0.00	-1.54	0.00	0.81	29	23.68	80	98	53	4	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	91	72	95	70	82	2	0.16	-0.74	0.16	0.35	20	19.63	80	95	52	5	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	91	73	94	70	82	4	0.66	-0.42	0.55	5.67	279	20.39	93	95	58	5	0	2	1
	LITTLE ROCK	92	74	94	70	83	6	1.50	0.65	0.78	1.85	110	22.94	92	94	55	6	0	3	1
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	82	47	87	39	64	5	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.13	117	4.66	59	49	12	0	0	1	0
	PHOENIX	106	83	110	78	94	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.62	21	23	9	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	90	62	94	53	76	5	0.46	0.42	0.46	0.46	580	3.12	70	36	11	3	0	1	0
CA	TUCSON	102	75	105	71	89	4	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	2.44	89	29	11	7	0	0	0
	BAKERSFIELD	95	67	104	59	81	4	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	3.19	72	52	18	5	0	0	0
	EUREKA	62	45	65	42	53	-2	0.76	0.56	0.59	0.76	182	14.87	62	97	71	0	0	2	1
	FRESNO	95	66	103	57	80	4	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	6.54	85	61	20	4	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	73	63	74	61	68	2	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	5.68	66	88	63	0	0	0	0
CO	REDDING	92	66	104	55	79	4	0.01	-0.21	0.01	0.01	2	15.48	74	51	16	4	0	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	91	62	102	53	76	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	10.67	88	71	22	3	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	73	65	76	63	69	2	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	6.02	91	83	64	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	73	55	90	51	64	2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	11.87	94	88	49	1	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	94	59	102	53	77	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	9.31	105	80	22	4	0	0	0
	ALAMOSA	85	40	88	34	62	3	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.01	7	0.87	35	55	10	0	0	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	86	56	91	47	71	5	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.04	4	5.08	86	63	11	2	0	0	0
	DENVER INTL	84	53	91	47	69	2	0.69	0.22	0.69	1.26	136	5.19	81	64	15	2	0	1	1
	GRAND JUNCTION	91	61	96	53	76	5	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	2.43	61	23	7	6	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	95	58	99	50	76	6	0.08	-0.23	0.08	0.08	13	3.61	70	71	9	6	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	83	63	91	55	73	5	1.11	0.14	1.11	1.35	75	14.83	74	90	47	1	0	1	1
DC	HARTFORD	87	62	94	53	74	7	0.01	-1.03	0.01	0.05	2	17.45	88	85	40	2	0	1	0
	WASHINGTON	91	70	100	63	80	5	0.53	-0.44	0.22	0.53	30	13.73	76	82	42	5	0	3	0
DE	WILMINGTON	88	64	97	51	76	5	0.62	-0.51	0.62	0.75	36	14.41	74	91	43	2	0	1	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	88	71	95	67	79	0	0.18	-1.41	0.18	1.50	53	20.24	116	94	57	2	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	92	71	97	66	82	2	1.95	0.21	1.92	2.18	71	16.07	85	92	45	3	0	2	1
	KEY WEST	87	80	88	79	84	0	0.33	-0.72	0.31	6.61	347	11.26	93	85	69	0	0	2	0
	MIAMI	90	78	91	78	84	2	0.00	-2.48	0.00	1.34	29	21.26	103	84	58	4	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	93	72	97	67	82	2	0.33	-1.59	0.28	0.45	13	9.57	54	95	42	5	0	2	0
GA	PENSACOLA	87	74	91	72	81	0	0.29	-1.44	0.29	3.41	112	20.02	72	96	58	1	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	94	72	99	66	83	2	0.00	-1.74	0.00	0.02	0	13.93	58	91	39	7	0	0	0
	TAMPA	92	77	95	75	84	2	0.00	-1.57	0.00	0.03	1	12.45	80	83	45	7	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	89	77	91	75	83	2	0.00	-2.00	0.00	2.65	71	25.02	115	85	57	3	0	0	0
	ATHENS	89	70	94	64	80	3	1.27	0.20	0.69	1.27	64	20.15	92	98	56	3	0	2	2
	ATLANTA	88	73	93	70	81	4	0.83	-0.16	0.58	0.99	55	18.93	82	90	55	3	0	3	1
	AUGUSTA	92	69	98	64	81	2	0.17	-0.96	0.15	0.18	8	16.69	84	99	44	5	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	90	73	93	70	81	2	0.87	-0.05	0.65	1.81	104	26.12	115	91	50	4	0	3	1
	MACON	91	68	96	62	80	1	2.30	1.36	2.12	2.30	133	18.42	88	100	51	5	0	3	1
	SAVANNAH	93	71	99	68	82	3	0.02	-1.51	0.02	0.38	13	9.79	50	95	43	6	0	1	0
HI	HILO	80	69	82	66	74	-1	3.38	1.73	1.85	9.98	339	73.14	146	94	66	0	0	7	2
	HONOLULU	86	73	87	71	80	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.04	19	21.55	271	80	49	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	84	69	86	64	77	-2	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.33	472	28.06	306	89	55	0	0	2	0
IA	LIHUE	81	71	82	68	76	-2	0.38	-0.02	0.14	0.64	89	39.06	230	89	66	0	0	4	0
	BURLINGTON	83	66	88	57	74	3	2.23	1.03	0.96	2.55	117	14.10	87	97	64	0	0	4	2
	CEDAR RAPIDS	81	64	88	56	72	3	5.26	3.94	2.04	5.99	256	16.95	118	95	63	0	0	5	3
	DES MOINES	83	66	91	58	74	4	2.07	0.81	0.83	4.78	204	18.81	116	91	53	1	0	5	2
	DUBUQUE	80	63	86	54	71	4	5.43	4.17	2.26	7.91	342	22.50	142	98	66	0	0	5	4
ID	SIOUX CITY	86	61	95	51	73	4	0.83	-0.20	0.73	0.83	42	10.26	83	90	38	2	0	3	1
	WATERLOO	82	63	87	56	72	2	2.66	1.28	1.90	3.57	145	17.61	114	95	59	0	0	5	1
	BOISE	77	50	86	44	64	-3	0.05	-0.15	0.04	0.05	12	6.12	89	62	14	0	0	2	0
	LEWISTON	76	50	83	45	63	-2	0.24	-0.08	0.24	0.24	38	8.68	120	69	21	0	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	73	41	81	32	57	-4	0.27	0.01	0.27	0.27	51	4.53	70	65	18	0	1	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	85	65	91	61	75	6	2.40	1.40	0.70	2.73	148	18.90	114	90	52	1	0	5	3
	MOLINE	83	65	90	56	74	3	3.06	1.87	0.95	3.34	153	14.19	84	96	64	1	0	5	3
	PEORIA	83	68	89	61	76	4	3.77	2.85	2.00	3.77	219	18.01	105	97	70	0	0	5	3
IN	ROCKFORD	83	64	88	57	73	4	3.82	2.52	2.19	4.31	181	17.46	109	94	58	0	0	5	3
	SPRINGFIELD	86	67	90	60	76	4	3.81	2.67	2.07	3.81	182	21.96	127	96	59	2	0	4	3
	EVANSVILLE	88	70	92	62	79	5	1.31	0.28	0.63	1.35	70	16.36	70	95	58	3	0	4	1
	FORT WAYNE	85	66	92	60	76	6	0.54	-0.55	0.2										

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 13, 2026

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY	WICHITA	91	69	94	58	80	4	1.36	0.19	1.02	2.27	101	10.98	73	86	44	5	0	2	1
	LEXINGTON	85	67	90	58	76	4	3.81	2.61	3.49	3.81	172	19.67	83	92	59	1	0	3	1
	LOUISVILLE	87	71	92	63	79	4	2.40	1.39	1.75	2.40	129	20.96	90	89	56	2	0	4	1
LA	PADUCAH	87	71	91	67	79	4	3.06	1.97	1.80	3.37	170	18.65	76	96	62	2	0	4	2
	BATON ROUGE	92	74	94	71	83	3	1.46	-0.07	1.41	3.71	137	33.81	119	97	54	7	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	90	76	93	74	83	1	0.19	-1.38	0.19	2.12	76	21.19	83	98	60	4	0	1	0
MA	NEW ORLEANS	90	77	92	76	83	2	0.33	-1.48	0.17	1.92	59	26.74	96	93	59	5	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	91	75	93	73	83	3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	96	55	5	0	***	***
	BOSTON	86	64	90	56	75	8	0.29	-0.67	0.22	0.38	21	11.70	60	81	41	3	0	2	0
MD	WORCESTER	82	61	88	53	71	8	0.18	-0.84	0.18	0.41	21	18.41	89	83	46	0	0	1	0
	BALTIMORE	89	67	97	60	78	6	0.46	-0.49	0.28	0.50	28	13.67	71	87	42	5	0	3	0
	CARIBOU	78	51	89	42	65	5	1.47	0.64	0.64	1.59	105	18.37	114	92	46	0	0	3	2
MI	PORTLAND	81	55	86	49	68	6	2.19	1.18	1.17	2.22	117	20.51	97	99	55	0	0	4	2
	ALPENA	78	55	83	46	67	5	0.96	0.33	0.41	1.89	159	20.54	170	99	54	0	0	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	83	63	89	56	73	6	1.06	0.11	0.51	1.60	91	11.12	66	94	52	0	0	5	1
MN	HOUGHTON LAKE	81	58	84	49	69	7	1.32	0.55	0.59	1.61	111	21.98	174	96	51	0	0	5	1
	LANSING	84	63	90	56	73	7	1.31	0.42	0.75	1.55	95	15.33	106	91	51	1	0	4	1
	MUSKEGON	81	62	88	56	71	5	1.83	1.10	0.83	2.24	167	23.94	158	94	59	0	0	4	2
MO	TRAVERSE CITY	80	58	88	48	69	5	1.24	0.60	0.72	1.36	112	18.29	164	94	52	0	0	5	1
	DULUTH	71	51	78	47	61	1	1.28	0.31	0.73	2.26	131	12.96	117	94	63	0	0	2	2
	INT_L FALLS	77	54	88	47	65	6	0.54	-0.26	0.23	0.58	38	6.36	73	97	49	0	0	5	0
MS	MINNEAPOLIS	83	65	91	59	74	6	1.04	0.00	0.55	1.13	60	10.39	85	90	45	1	0	5	1
	ROCHESTER	79	62	87	56	70	4	0.99	-0.32	0.40	2.23	93	11.22	78	94	59	0	0	5	0
	ST. CLOUD	82	60	89	55	71	6	1.24	0.37	0.48	1.78	111	9.40	86	94	47	0	0	5	0
MT	COLUMBIA	84	68	89	61	76	3	5.07	4.09	3.97	5.93	320	28.77	153	95	63	0	0	5	2
	KANSAS CITY	86	66	89	58	76	3	3.09	1.86	1.34	5.29	230	24.68	148	94	57	0	0	4	2
	SAINT LOUIS	88	72	92	67	80	5	2.81	1.76	2.19	3.79	193	24.03	121	90	54	3	0	5	2
NC	SPRINGFIELD	85	69	89	66	77	3	4.00	2.95	2.09	4.36	219	23.69	114	94	61	0	0	4	2
	JACKSON	91	73	93	70	82	3	0.24	-0.80	0.24	1.06	54	21.04	74	100	59	5	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	91	72	93	70	81	2	0.82	-0.25	0.78	1.07	54	28.20	99	99	55	5	0	3	1
ND	TUPELO	90	71	93	67	80	2	1.09	-0.09	0.54	1.18	54	22.19	78	99	58	5	0	4	1
	BILLINGS	72	48	76	45	60	-3	0.79	0.24	0.39	0.79	72	6.64	92	82	27	0	0	5	0
	BUTTE	62	37	70	28	49	-5	0.07	-0.59	0.04	0.17	13	6.07	99	75	23	0	3	3	0
NE	CUT BANK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	-0.68	0.02	0.02	1	0.88	18	0	0	0	0	1	0
	GLASGOW	72	49	80	42	60	-3	0.33	-0.36	0.21	1.10	82	7.00	120	86	35	0	0	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	66	44	72	41	55	-3	0.87	0.15	0.39	1.89	134	9.44	128	84	29	0	0	3	0
NV	HAVRE	68	45	77	42	56	-5	0.67	0.04	0.33	2.01	171	5.45	101	89	41	0	0	3	0
	MISSOULA	67	41	76	31	54	-4	0.28	-0.28	0.19	0.46	43	8.67	124	88	30	0	1	3	0
	ASHEVILLE	85	65	89	61	75	4	1.63	0.59	1.15	1.71	90	20.72	95	96	52	0	0	3	1
OH	CHARLOTTE	91	72	97	67	82	6	0.10	-0.86	0.07	0.80	43	13.49	68	89	46	5	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	91	71	97	66	81	7	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.00	0	12.40	65	87	45	6	0	0	0
	HATTERAS	83	72	86	65	77	1	0.03	-1.06	0.02	1.12	56	16.53	69	91	70	0	0	2	0
PA	RALEIGH	97	72	103	66	84	9	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.00	0	8.75	46	79	35	6	0	0	0
	WILMINGTON	92	72	97	66	82	5	0.09	-1.20	0.09	0.59	25	12.60	59	92	50	6	0	1	0
	BISMARCK	80	54	93	50	67	3	0.78	0.02	0.44	0.82	58	6.54	92	86	33	2	0	3	0
RI	DICKINSON	70	49	90	43	59	-2	0.17	-0.46	0.17	0.84	68	5.79	92	86	43	1	0	1	0
	FARGO	81	59	93	48	70	4	0.57	-0.44	0.34	0.64	36	6.43	71	83	42	2	0	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	79	58	93	49	68	5	0.60	-0.22	0.44	2.70	178	8.65	116	87	44	2	0	2	0
SC	JAMESTOWN	76	56	92	44	66	3	1.02	0.24	0.51	1.19	82	5.01	68	88	46	2	0	4	1
	GRAND ISLAND	84	61	90	52	73	1	0.59	-0.44	0.59	3.16	156	10.55	88	90	40	2	0	1	1
	LINCOLN	87	65	94	56	76	3	1.59	0.49	1.54	3.53	172	13.30	103	91	42	3	0	3	1
SD	NORFOLK	85	59	90	50	72	3	0.59	-0.47	0.52	0.63	31	9.24	79	92	37	1	0	4	1
	NORTH PLATTE	84	54	92	44	69	1	0.77	-0.12	0.39	0.94	55	5.27	56	91	33	2	0	2	0
	OMAHA	87	67	94	58	77	4	1.60	0.48	0.98	2.63	125	13.00	96	89	44	2	0	3	2
TN	SCOTTSBLUFF	84	55	97	47	69	2	0.59	-0.05	0.59	0.89	71	5.20	65	69	18	2	0	1	1
	VALENTINE	81	61	94	57	71	4	0.00	-0.96	0.00	2.64	147	6.82	79	90	54	1	0	0	0
	CONCORD	87	56	93	45	72	8	0.26	-0.63	0.16	0.49	29	18.69	107	95	39	3	0	2	0
TX	ATLANTIC_CITY	88	63	96	46	75	6	0.83	0.00	0.83	0.83	53	12.20	63	86	39	4	0	1	1
	NEWARK	88	68	97	58	78	7	0.13	-0.95	0.08	0.38	18	14.97	73	78	38	3	0	2	0
	ALBUQUERQUE	94	65	96	58	80	5	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	2.75	115	37	10	7	0	0	0
UT	ELY	82	41	88	35	62	3	0.01	-0.14	0.01	0.01	3	3.89	77	50	8	0	0	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	102	80	107	75	91	5	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	0.74	36	20	8	7	0	0	0
	RENO	85	55	94	49	70	3	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0	2.89	67	50	12	2	0	0	0
VT	WINNEMUCCA	82	47	91	36	64	1	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	4.59	92	47	9	1	0	0	0
	ALBANY	85	61	92	50	73	6	0.41	-0.54	0.20	0.41	23	14.39	88	91	44	2	0	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	80	60	89	55	70	7	1.81	0.71	1.61	1.85	92	20.37	116	95	52	0	0	3	1
WA	BUFFALO	80	63	85	56	71	6	0.55	-0.29	0.54	1.25	80	23.50	138	94	56	0	0	2	1
	ROCHESTER	83	62	91	55	73	6	0.49	-0.30	0.29	0.80	55	21.46	148	93	51				

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 13, 2026

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.			
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE		
OK	TOLEDO	87	65	94	59	76	5	1.40	0.56	1.13	1.89	123	19.36	120	92	46	2	0	3	1		
	YOUNGSTOWN	86	60	90	52	73	6	0.58	-0.33	0.35	0.58	34	20.70	115	96	45	1	0	3	0		
	OKLAHOMA CITY	94	73	97	67	84	8	0.02	-1.09	0.02	0.61	28	10.36	63	88	47	6	0	1	0		
OR	TULSA	89	74	93	69	82	5	0.65	-0.46	0.43	3.18	146	21.83	117	90	60	5	0	3	0		
	ASTORIA	65	49	81	45	57	0	1.55	0.93	1.24	3.03	254	30.92	94	94	59	0	0	3	1		
	BURNS	72	35	83	26	53	-5	0.16	-0.04	0.16	0.16	40	5.08	87	80	17	0	3	1	0		
PA	EUGENE	74	46	90	38	60	1	0.18	-0.17	0.18	0.20	27	15.12	69	94	36	1	0	1	0		
	MEDFORD	82	50	98	41	66	1	0.12	-0.06	0.12	0.12	32	7.65	78	75	19	2	0	1	0		
	PENDLETON	74	47	83	41	61	-2	0.09	-0.21	0.09	0.10	16	1.22	16	71	24	0	0	1	0		
	PORTLAND	73	53	90	50	63	0	0.37	-0.07	0.34	0.52	59	17.56	92	82	36	1	0	2	0		
	SALEM	74	49	91	42	61	0	0.44	0.08	0.44	0.53	73	14.60	69	89	36	1	0	1	0		
	ALLENTOWN	85	63	93	50	74	5	0.15	-0.86	0.13	0.57	30	15.04	79	89	42	2	0	2	0		
	ERIE	81	64	86	57	72	5	1.03	0.17	0.83	1.04	65	20.30	115	88	55	0	0	3	1		
	MIDDLETOWN	87	67	94	61	77	6	0.40	-0.56	0.40	0.89	51	15.83	86	88	46	2	0	1	0		
	PHILADELPHIA	89	68	98	56	78	6	0.60	-0.39	0.30	0.61	33	12.43	67	83	37	4	0	2	0		
	PITTSBURGH	84	65	89	59	75	7	0.70	-0.24	0.34	1.02	58	21.88	124	93	47	0	0	3	0		
RI	WILKES-BARRE	83	61	90	54	72	5	1.63	0.73	1.12	2.23	137	17.93	115	94	51	1	0	3	1		
	WILLIAMSPORT	84	62	91	55	73	5	0.42	-0.47	0.21	0.53	32	15.20	86	95	49	1	0	3	0		
	PROVIDENCE	87	62	95	55	74	8	0.13	-0.84	0.13	0.39	21	16.61	76	85	39	2	0	1	0		
SC	CHARLESTON	93	71	99	66	82	3	0.20	-1.23	0.20	0.80	31	10.74	56	97	48	6	0	1	0		
	COLUMBIA	93	72	98	69	83	5	0.03	-1.15	0.03	0.37	17	13.54	71	89	41	6	0	1	0		
	FLORENCE	93	72	98	67	82	4	0.35	-0.69	0.35	0.61	31	13.96	77	93	45	6	0	1	0		
SD	GREENVILLE	88	70	94	65	79	4	0.93	0.02	0.91	1.47	85	18.57	83	96	52	3	0	2	1		
	ABERDEEN	80	58	92	51	69	3	0.51	-0.35	0.43	0.86	56	8.24	93	90	43	1	0	2	0		
	HURON	81	59	94	51	70	3	0.98	0.01	0.78	2.57	147	8.55	86	90	43	1	0	4	1		
TN	RAPID CITY	79	49	94	42	64	1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.06	4	6.24	71	81	27	2	0	0	0		
	SIOUX FALLS	82	62	93	53	72	4	0.20	-0.88	0.18	0.20	10	8.53	72	91	42	1	0	2	0		
	BRISTOL	89	64	93	58	76	5	0.17	-0.71	0.15	0.31	19	16.30	78	98	44	4	0	2	0		
TX	CHATTANOOGA	88	70	93	67	79	3	0.90	-0.02	0.81	0.90	53	20.69	80	95	56	4	0	3	1		
	KNOXVILLE	88	71	91	66	80	5	0.78	-0.16	0.62	0.79	46	21.42	85	90	53	3	0	2	1		
	MEMPHIS	89	74	92	70	82	3	3.87	2.93	2.35	4.13	230	25.85	94	92	60	4	0	3	2		
	NASHVILLE	88	70	93	68	79	3	1.33	0.34	0.75	1.88	102	18.10	73	87	53	3	0	4	1		
	ABILENE	95	74	96	70	84	4	0.00	-0.90	0.00	3.98	235	14.41	132	88	45	7	0	0	0		
	AMARILLO	97	66	103	54	81	6	0.15	-0.55	0.15	1.19	90	3.76	49	82	22	6	0	1	0		
	AUSTIN	92	77	94	76	85	2	0.08	-0.85	0.08	2.58	144	12.52	75	93	56	7	0	1	0		
	BEAUMONT	90	77	92	75	83	2	0.00	-1.56	0.00	1.69	62	20.75	88	93	63	5	0	0	0		
	BROWNSVILLE	91	80	94	77	86	0	0.72	0.12	0.39	1.73	170	7.82	94	91	63	6	0	3	0		
	CORPUS CHRISTI	90	79	92	77	85	2	1.11	0.30	0.91	2.26	157	15.08	127	95	64	5	0	3	1		
UT	DEL RIO	96	77	98	73	87	2	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.96	82	3.31	40	85	42	7	0	0	0		
	EL PASO	102	75	105	71	89	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.34	165	3.04	164	41	11	7	0	0	0		
	FORT WORTH	93	77	95	70	85	4	3.54	2.65	3.54	7.10	420	32.42	177	84	50	7	0	1	1		
	GALVESTON	88	81	90	80	84	1	0.05	-0.94	0.04	0.52	30	15.43	95	88	74	1	0	2	0		
	HOUSTON	91	77	93	75	84	2	0.04	-1.44	0.04	2.21	83	24.31	111	96	61	6	0	1	0		
	LUBBOCK	95	69	98	62	82	4	0.25	-0.36	0.20	2.26	188	7.06	92	87	33	6	0	2	0		
	MIDLAND	94	74	98	71	84	2	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.59	74	6.98	140	84	35	7	0	0	0		
	SAN ANGELO	95	74	97	70	84	3	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.30	25	9.37	100	84	38	7	0	0	0		
	SAN ANTONIO	92	77	93	76	84	2	0.47	-0.25	0.41	3.74	269	20.82	146	91	56	7	0	2	0		
	VICTORIA	91	78	93	75	84	2	0.44	-0.55	0.31	1.20	67	16.04	91	96	60	5	0	3	0		
VA	WACO	95	77	97	76	86	5	0.01	-0.85	0.01	1.15	70	15.44	86	89	54	7	0	1	0		
	WICHITA FALLS	94	73	96	66	84	5	1.92	1.08	1.76	1.98	119	12.59	100	90	48	7	0	2	1		
	SALT LAKE CITY	81	55	86	45	68	-1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	6.00	66	46	13	0	0	0	0		
	LYNCHBURG	89	66	95	62	77	6	0.84	-0.04	0.51	0.84	51	15.15	78	92	47	3	0	2	1		
	NORFOLK	88	69	99	58	79	4	1.22	0.16	0.91	1.22	63	14.13	74	86	49	4	0	2	1		
	RICHMOND	90	67	100	55	79	5	0.43	-0.65	0.43	0.43	22	14.38	75	92	45	4	0	1	0		
	ROANOKE	90	68	97	65	79	7	1.35	0.25	1.24	1.35	66	12.74	65	84	43	3	0	2	1		
	WASH/DULLES	88	67	94	64	78	6	1.12	0.10	0.59	1.12	58	15.15	79	88	48	3	0	3	1		
	BURLINGTON	84	60	92	50	72	6	1.53	0.57	0.67	1.98	111	16.03	108	89	37	2	0	4	1		
	OLYMPIA	69	46	85	40	57	-1	1.46	1.07	0.91	1.89	251	24.94	98	97	46	0	0	2	2		
WI	QUILLAYUTE	64	45	83	39	55	0	1.61	0.74	1.22	2.59	156	18.96	39	97	59	0	0	3	1		
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	69	51	83	47	60	-1	1.25	0.87	0.67	1.30	182	20.14	103	83	38	0	0	2	2		
	SPOKANE	70	46	77	41	58	-3	0.79	0.48	0.51	0.79	130	7.52	86	77	22	0	0	2	1		
WV	YAKIMA	76	46	85	35	61	-3	0.12	-0.01	0.12	0.19	72	3.75	89	77	22	0	0	1	0		
	EAU CLAIRE	78	59	86	55	69	3	2.72	1.54	1.77	3.69	174	13.45	101	98	55	0	0	4	2		
	GREEN BAY	79	61	80	56	70	5	1.42	0.41	0.80	1.82	99	18.29	143	94	57	0	0	4	1		
WY	LA CROSSE	81	63	88	57	72	2	2.73	1.48	1.19	4.41	195	17.21	116	90	55	0	0	4	2		
	MADISON	81	63	87	56	72	5	3.66	2.41	1.62	4.28	188	19.90	129	90	58	0	0	4	3		
	MILWAUKEE	79	62	84	56	70	4	2.03	0.97	1.38	3.44	182	19.16	128	90	61	0	0	4	2		
WY	BECKLEY	82	64	86	59	73	6	2.44	1.45	1.96	2.44	132	19.55	95	93	54	0	0	3	1		

May Agricultural Summary

Fieldwork

Weather summary provided by USDA/NASS

Highlights: May brought mixed conditions across key U.S. agricultural regions. Temperatures were near to above normal across much of the western and central U.S. In contrast, much of the eastern U.S. recorded below-normal temperatures, except in portions of the Southeast. Meanwhile, much of the northern and central Rockies and Plains recorded below normal rainfall, contributing to topsoil moisture depletion. Dry weather across much of the Plains has adversely influenced winter wheat condition ratings. Drier-than-normal conditions prevailed across most of the Southwest, as well as parts of the upper and middle Mississippi Valley. In contrast, parts of the Delta and Southeast received significant rainfall, with some locations recording up to four times the normal monthly amount. Rainfall contributed to improved soil moisture levels across portions of the Southeast.

Summary: Thirty-eight percent of the 2026 corn acreage had been planted by May 3, equal to last year but 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirteen percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 3, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 17, producers had planted 76 percent of the nation's corn acreage, equal to last year but 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-nine percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 17, eight percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 31, producers had planted 93 percent of the nation's corn acreage, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Seventy-six percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 31, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 31, sixty-seven percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the same time last year.

Thirty-three percent of the 2026 soybean acreage had been planted by May 3, five percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirteen percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by May 3, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 17, sixty-seven percent of the 2026 soybean acreage had been planted, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-two percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by May 17, equal to last year but 9 percentage

points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 31, eighty-seven percent of the 2026 soybean acreage had been planted, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixty-five percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by May 31, four percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 31, sixty-six percent of the nation's soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the same time last year.

Forty-nine percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed by May 3, twelve percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 17, seventy-one percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 31, eighty-seven percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Five percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by May 31, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On May 31, twenty-six percent of the 2026 winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 26 percentage points below the same time last year.

Twenty-one percent of the cotton acreage had been planted by May 3, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 17, forty-one percent of the cotton acreage had been planted, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By May 31, sixty-six percent of the cotton acreage had been planted, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Seven percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by May 31, equal to both last year and the 5-year average.

Twenty-two percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had been planted by May 3, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By May 17, thirty percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had been planted, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By May 31, forty-four percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had been planted, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average.

Producers had seeded 79 percent of the 2026 rice acreage by May 3, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixty-one percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged by May 3, nine percentage

points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 17, producers had seeded 88 percent of the 2026 rice acreage, two percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-four percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged by May 17, two percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 31, ninety-eight percent of the nation's rice acreage had been planted, two percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By May 31, eighty-seven percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 31, seventy-two percent of the nation's rice crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

Producers had seeded 63 percent of this year's oat crop by May 3, seven percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Forty-three percent of the nation's oat acreage had emerged by May 3, three percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By May 17, producers had seeded 87 percent of this year's oat crop, 3 percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixty-two percent of the nation's oat acreage had emerged by May 17, seven percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. By May 31, eighty-nine percent of the nation's oat acreage had emerged, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty percent of the nation's oat crop had headed by May 31, two percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. On May 31, forty-four percent of the oat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

Forty-nine percent of the nation's barley acreage had been planted by May 3, one percentage point ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-two percent of the barley crop had emerged by May 3, five percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 17, eighty-one percent of the nation's barley acreage had been planted, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty-nine percent of the barley crop had emerged by May 17, six percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 31, ninety-six percent of the nation's barley acreage had been planted, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty percent of the barley crop had emerged by May 31, eleven percentage points ahead of both last year and

the 5-year average. On May 31, thirty-eight percent of the nation's barley crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points below the same time last year.

Thirty-two percent of the spring wheat crop had been seeded by May 3, ten percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Ten percent of the spring wheat acreage had emerged by May 3, two percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By May 17, seventy-three percent of the spring wheat crop had been seeded, 7 percentage points behind last year but 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-nine percent of the spring wheat acreage had emerged by May 17, three percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 31, ninety-four percent of the spring wheat crop had been seeded, equal to last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-two percent of the spring wheat acreage had emerged by May 31, one percentage point ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 31, forty-seven percent of the nation's spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

Thirteen percent of the 2026 peanut acreage had been planted by May 3, four percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. By May 17, forty-one percent of the 2026 peanut acreage had been planted, 8 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. By May 31, seventy-two percent of the 2026 peanut acreage had been planted, 7 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. On May 31, fifty-eight percent of the nation's peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 7 percentage points below the same time last year.

Fifty-five percent of the 2026 sugarbeet acreage had been planted by May 3, twenty-four percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. By May 17, ninety-eight percent of the 2026 sugarbeet acreage had been planted, one percentage point behind last year but 14 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Six percent of the 2026 sunflower acreage had been planted by May 17, six percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By May 31, producers had planted 40 percent of this year's sunflower crop, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers in North Dakota had sown 59 percent of the crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Spring Weather Review

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Despite an overall balmy spring regime, which included the nation's warmest March on record, episodic cold events caused extensive harm in several agricultural sectors. Notably, April cold snaps resulted in damage to winter wheat on the central High Plains and devastated many specialty crops, including wine grapes and other blooming fruits, in portions of the middle Atlantic and Great Lakes States.

Other spring highlights included drought coverage across the Lower 48 States topping 60 percent for the first time since 2022; an active start to the severe weather season, with a combined total of more than 500 tornadoes in March and April—and nearly 700 for the entire 3-month period; and numerous wildfires, especially on the Plains in March and across the Southeast in April. Regarding drought, coverage exceeded 60 percent during an 8-week period April 7 to May 26. Previously, in the 27-year history of the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage greater than 60 percent had occurred only thirty times—25 weeks in 2012-13 and 5 weeks in 2022. This spring's drought coverage peaked at 62.78 percent on April 21, the greatest at any time of year since November 1, 2022.

Although spring flooding was limited to a few areas, consequential high water affected portions of the Great Lakes States, especially during April. Spring fieldwork was broadly delayed in the Great Lakes region, while impoundments such as Michigan's Cheboygan Lock and Dam Complex were severely strained by flooding that peaked in mid-April. Outside the Midwest, spring flooding was infrequent and mostly limited to flashy events, following isolated downpours.

Despite generally favorable or improving pasture conditions in the Midwest and Northeast, the national grassland picture was less optimistic. At the end of May, USDA/NASS indicated that 42 percent of the nation's rangeland and pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition. On May 31, eleven states reported very poor to poor ratings above the national average, led by Nebraska at 80 percent. Conversely, pastures were rated at least two-thirds good to excellent on May 31 in several Midwestern and Northeastern States, including New York (81 percent), Iowa (75 percent), Missouri (70 percent), Michigan (70 percent), and Indiana (68 percent).

In May, USDA/NASS pegged U.S. winter wheat abandonment at 32.1 percent. If realized, this would be the second-highest winter wheat abandonment—behind only 33.1 percent in 2023—since the 1930s Dust Bowl. At the end of May, 44 percent of the U.S. winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition, with higher values—greater than 50 percent—noted on the Plains from Nebraska to Texas. Damage to wheat in Nebraska, a combination of drought- and freeze-related impacts, left 80 percent of the crop rated very poor to poor by May 31.

By the end of spring, statewide topsoil moisture in agricultural regions began to reflect changes due to regionally significant May rainfall. Nationally, topsoil moisture was rated 36 percent very short to short on May 31, an improvement from 44 percent just 2 weeks earlier. Still, statewide values were greater than 40 percent very short to short at the end of May in all states comprising the Plains and Rockies, except North Dakota. Colorado's topsoil moisture rated 91 percent very short to short led the nation, while values above 70 percent were observed on May 31 in Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. overall experienced a very warm and often dry spring, with a March-May average temperature of 55.79°F and an average precipitation total of 7.43 inches. Mean values from 1901-2000 are 50.91°F and 7.93 inches, respectively. The only higher spring average temperature, 56.17°F, occurred in 2012. Falling to third place were 1910 and 2025, tied at 54.07°F. Meanwhile, it was the nation's 37th-driest spring on record—and the driest since March-May 2006, when precipitation averaged 7.14 inches.

State temperatures rankings were uniformly in the “warm” half of the March-May distribution (figure 1). North Dakota, with its 40th-warmest spring, was the “coolest” state. In fact, it was the warmest spring on record in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, and among the ten warmest elsewhere, except in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and five of the six states in New England. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the third-driest spring in Delaware and North Carolina to the wettest spring on record in Michigan (figure 2). Top-ten rankings for spring dryness were also noted in Maryland and Virginia, while top-ten rankings for spring wetness were observed in Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Figure 1 Statewide Average Temperature Percentiles and Ranks
March – May 2026
Ranking Period: 1895–2026
NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information

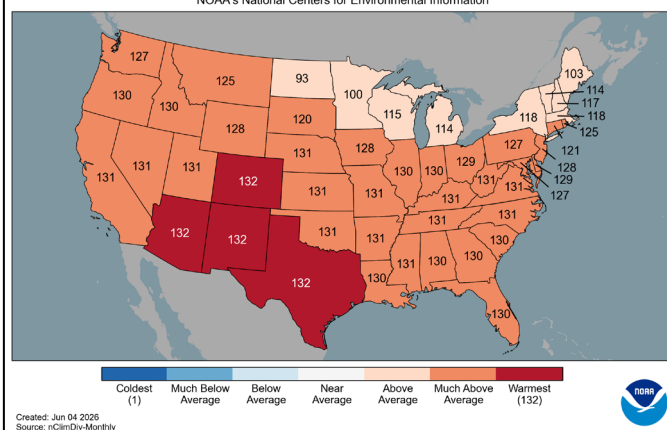
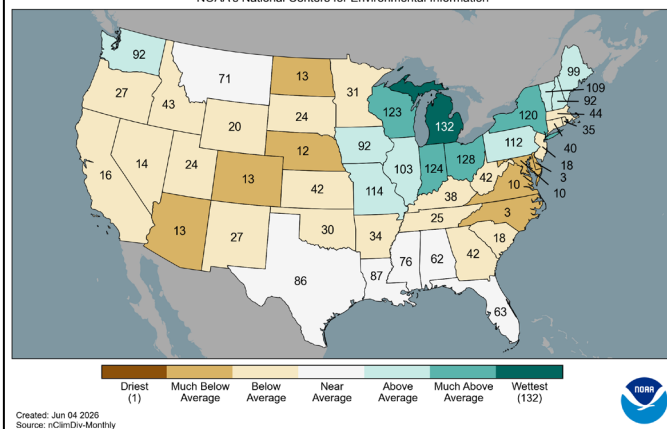


Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Percentiles and Ranks
March – May 2026
Ranking Period: 1895–2026
NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information



March: Historic and unprecedented warmth gripped the western and central U.S. for much of March, prematurely melting Western mountain snowpack and contributing to conditions conducive to spring wildfires on the Plains. By the start of April, mountain snowpack had been completely eliminated, or nearly so, in many Southwestern watersheds, portending a summer of sharply reduced streamflow and surface-water reserves. Very warm, mostly dry weather, particularly across the nation's southwestern quadrant, also reduced topsoil moisture availability for rangeland, pastures, and winter wheat.

Monthly average temperature records were broken by more than 5°F in some Southwestern locations. Record-shattering March warmth extended as far north as the northern Intermountain West and as far east as the High Plains. In fact, monthly temperatures averaged at least 6 to 12°F above normal along and south of a line from northwestern California to southern Montana, then extending southeastward into the central Appalachians, excluding areas along and near the Gulf Coast. Near- or slightly below-normal March temperatures were restricted to portions of the nation's northern tier.

During the first 3 months of 2026, wildfires scorched more than 1.6 million acres of vegetation. The largest blaze of the month (and the year to date) was the Morrill Fire, which was ignited on March 12 and quickly charred more than 642,000 acres of cured vegetation north and northwest of Lake McConaughy, NE, in becoming the largest wildfire in modern state history. Elsewhere in Nebraska, other incidents that began around the same time included the 129,000-acre Cottonwood Fire, southeast of North Platte, and the 36,000-acre Road 203 Fire, mostly in the Nebraska National Forest. About 2 weeks later, on March 26, additional wildfires flared across the western half of Nebraska.

Conversely, wetter-than-normal March weather affected much of the Midwest, extending across portions of the northern Plains and Northeast. Although much of the Corn Belt benefited from a boost in soil moisture in advance of spring planting, flooding developed early in the month across southern Indiana, especially along the White River and its tributaries. Additionally, a mid-month storm system from the upper Midwest into the upper Great Lakes region increased livestock stress—especially for animals progressing through lambing and calving—amid heavy snow, high winds, and falling temperatures. On March 15-16, as much as 24 to 36 inches of snow blanketed northern sections of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Toward the end of March, Midwestern winter wheat was mostly faring well, with the portion of the crop rated in good to excellent condition ranging from 53 percent in Missouri to 69 percent in Michigan. Conversely, at least one-half of the winter wheat was rated very poor to poor on March 29 in Nebraska (51 percent) and Colorado (50 percent). Serious topsoil moisture shortages existed across large sections of the Plains and Rockies, led by New Mexico (100 percent very short to short), Colorado (96 percent), and Nebraska (93 percent). Due to March warmth, fast-developing wheat as far north as the central Plains needed moisture for sustenance, with 23 percent of the crop already jointed by March 29 in Kansas, along with 8 percent in Colorado.

There were several March outbreaks of severe weather, mainly along and east of a line from western Texas to Lake Michigan, resulting in more than 200 tornadoes, based on preliminary reports from the National Weather Service. The nation's first tornado-related fatalities of the year occurred on March 5 and 6, with four deaths apiece in Michigan and Oklahoma. Three additional tornado-related fatalities occurred on March 10 from a supercell

storm that traveled from Illinois into Indiana—part of the same system that produced monstrous hail, up to 6 inches in diameter, near Kankakee, IL. Soon after, high winds—unrelated to thunderstorm activity—raked the northern Plains, with peak gusts on March 12 broadly ranging from 70 to 90 mph or higher.

April: Above-normal temperatures again dominated much of the country, with many locations from the mid-South and lower Midwest to the central Appalachians weathering a record-warm April, as well as temperatures averaging more than 5°F above normal. However, chilly weather lurked for much of April across the nation's northern tier, with several southward forays of cold air across areas east of the Rockies. Consequently, a variety of crops—including winter wheat and blooming fruits—experiencing varying degrees of freeze damage, extending at least as far south as the central High Plains and the middle Atlantic States. Some of the most significant freezes related to winter wheat struck the central High Plains during the weekend of April 18-19, followed by fruit-damaging frost in the mid-Atlantic on April 20-21.

Any freeze-related damage to winter wheat compounded the effects of punishing drought. By May 3, more than one-third (37 percent) of the U.S. winter wheat crop was rated in very poor to poor condition, more than twice last year's early-May value of 18 percent. States exceeding the national value of 37 percent very poor to poor included Nebraska (67 percent), Texas (56 percent), Oklahoma (49 percent), Colorado (45 percent), and Kansas (44 percent). Expansive drought also adversely affected many grazing lands and hay production areas.

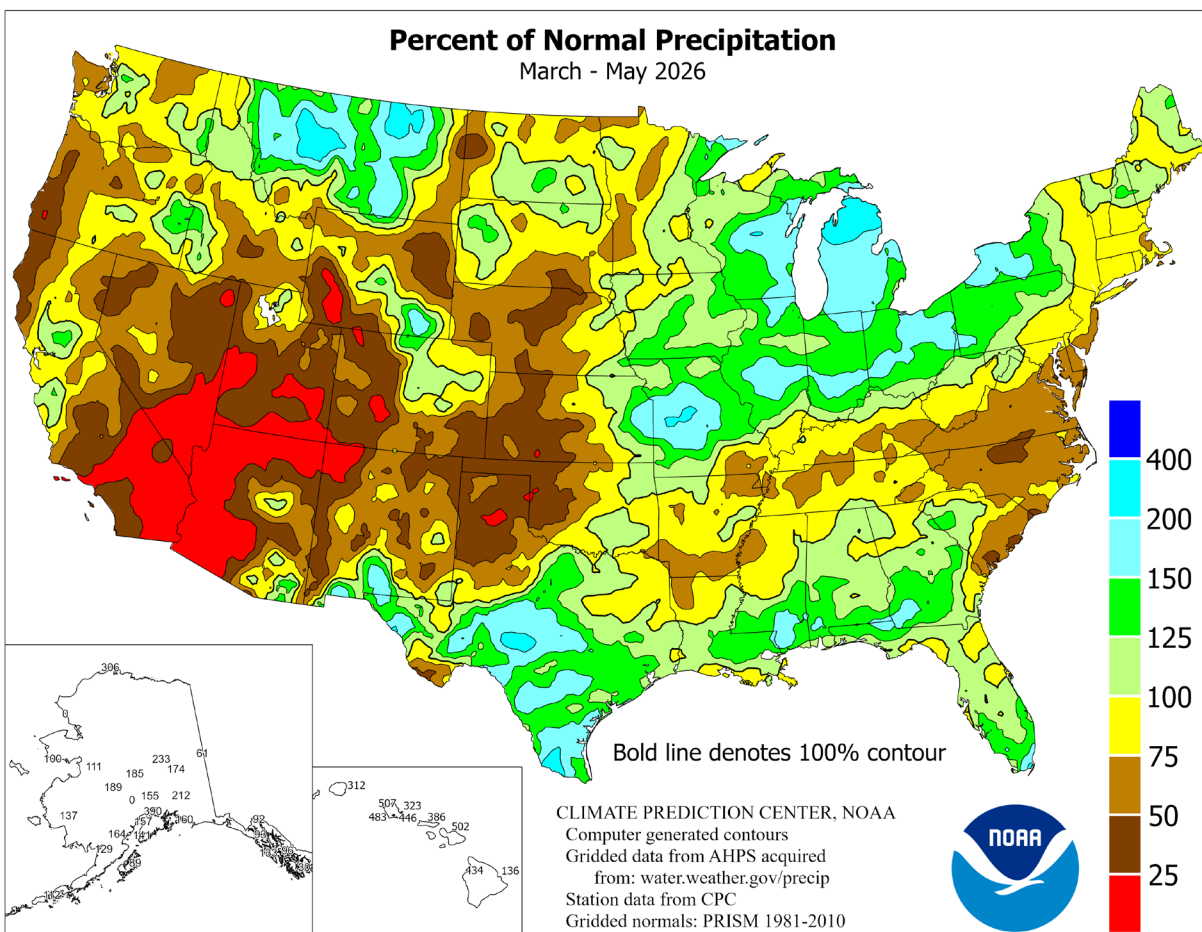
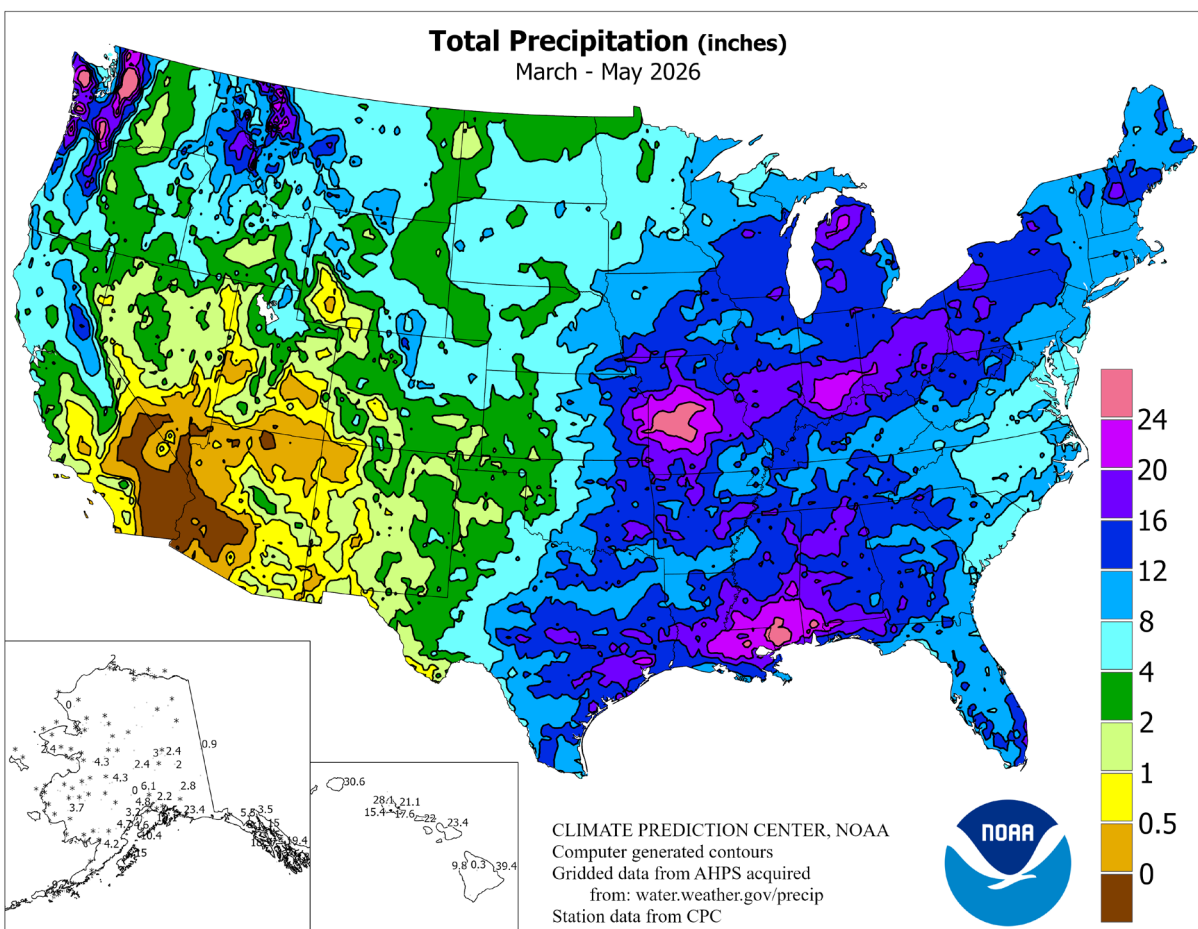
However, the Midwest was largely free of drought, with some watersheds in Michigan and Wisconsin experiencing record flooding in mid-April. Even with late-month drying, statewide topsoil moisture by May 3 was rated 42 percent surplus in Wisconsin, along with 32 percent in Michigan. Some of the most consequential flooding struck the Manistee and Muskegon Rivers in Michigan, and the Wolf and Menominee Rivers in Wisconsin.

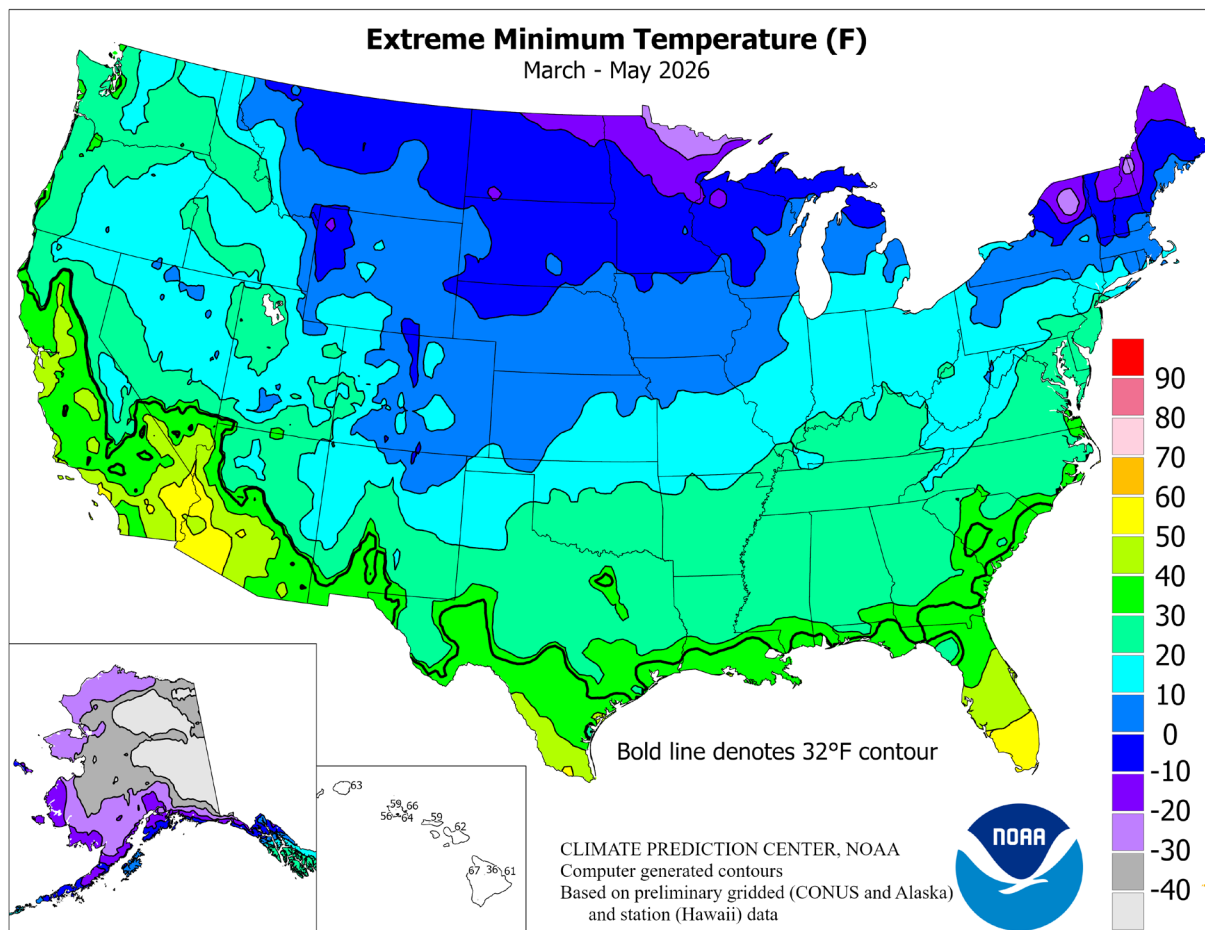
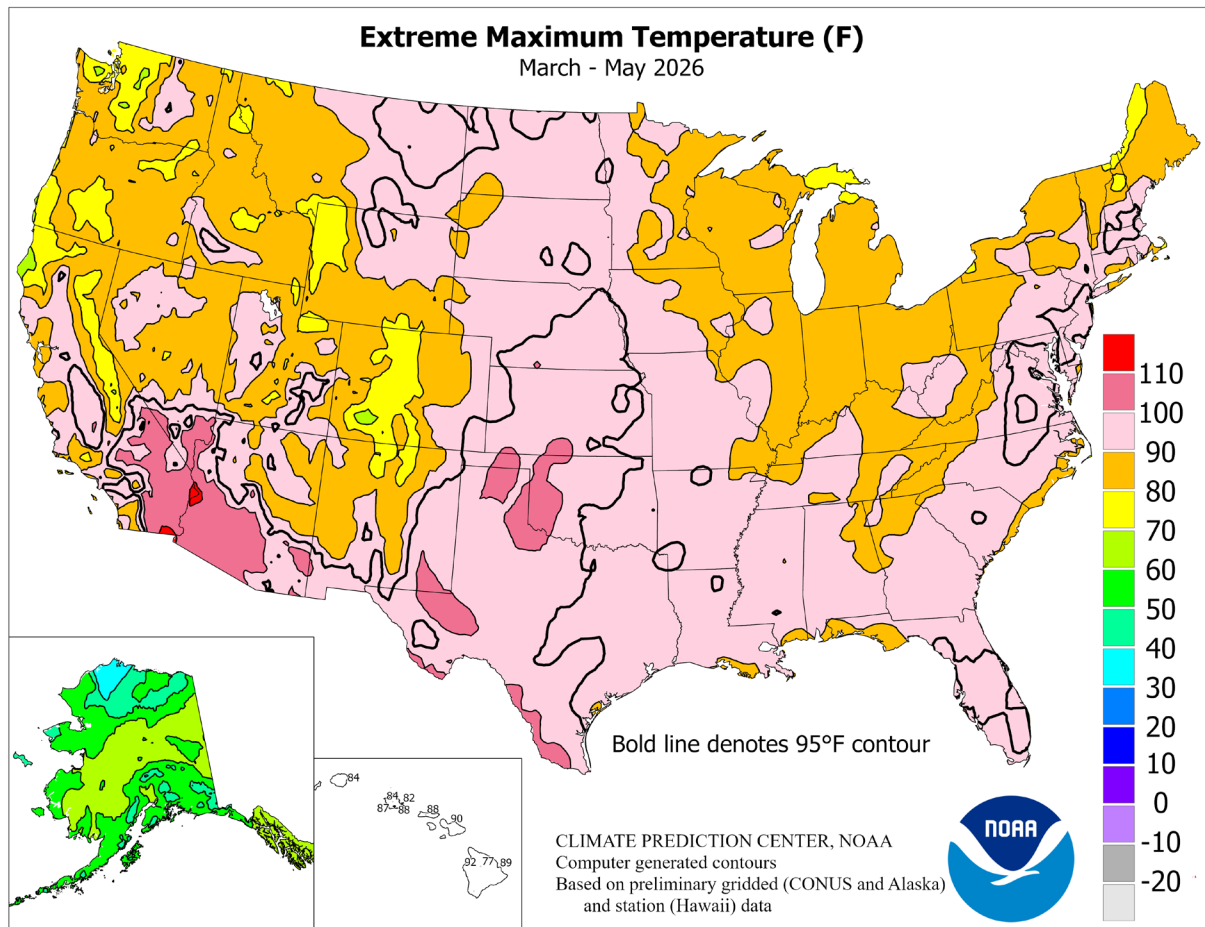
Ongoing Southeastern drought contributed to a rash of April wildfires. Notably, two southern Georgia wildfires—the Pineland Road and Highway 82 Fires—collectively scorched more than 55,000 acres of vegetation. The Pineland Road Fire destroyed nearly three dozen structures, while the Highway 82 fire became the most destructive in modern Georgia history, with well over 100 homes destroyed. During the first 4 months of the year, U.S. wildfires burned approximately 1.9 million acres of vegetation, nearly twice the 10-year average.

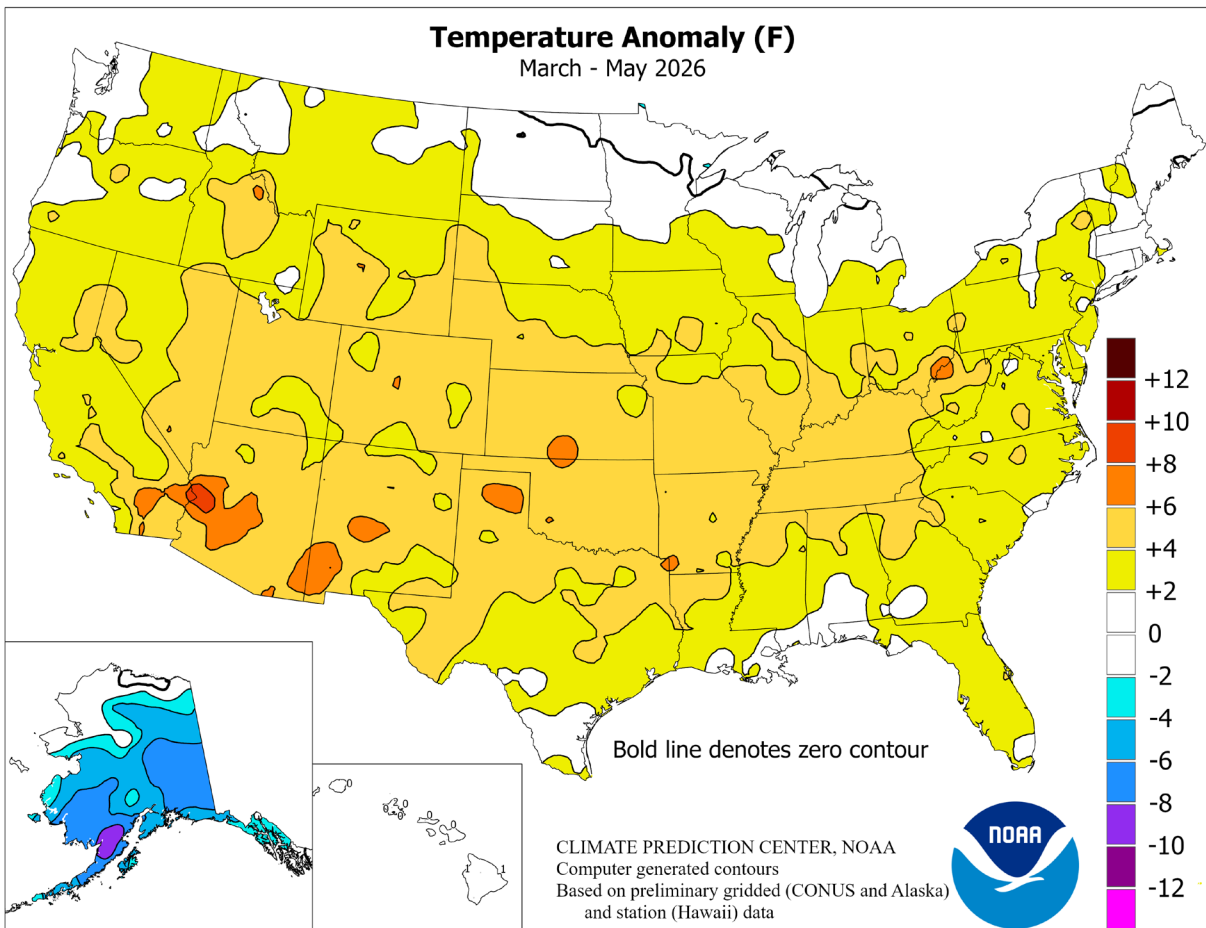
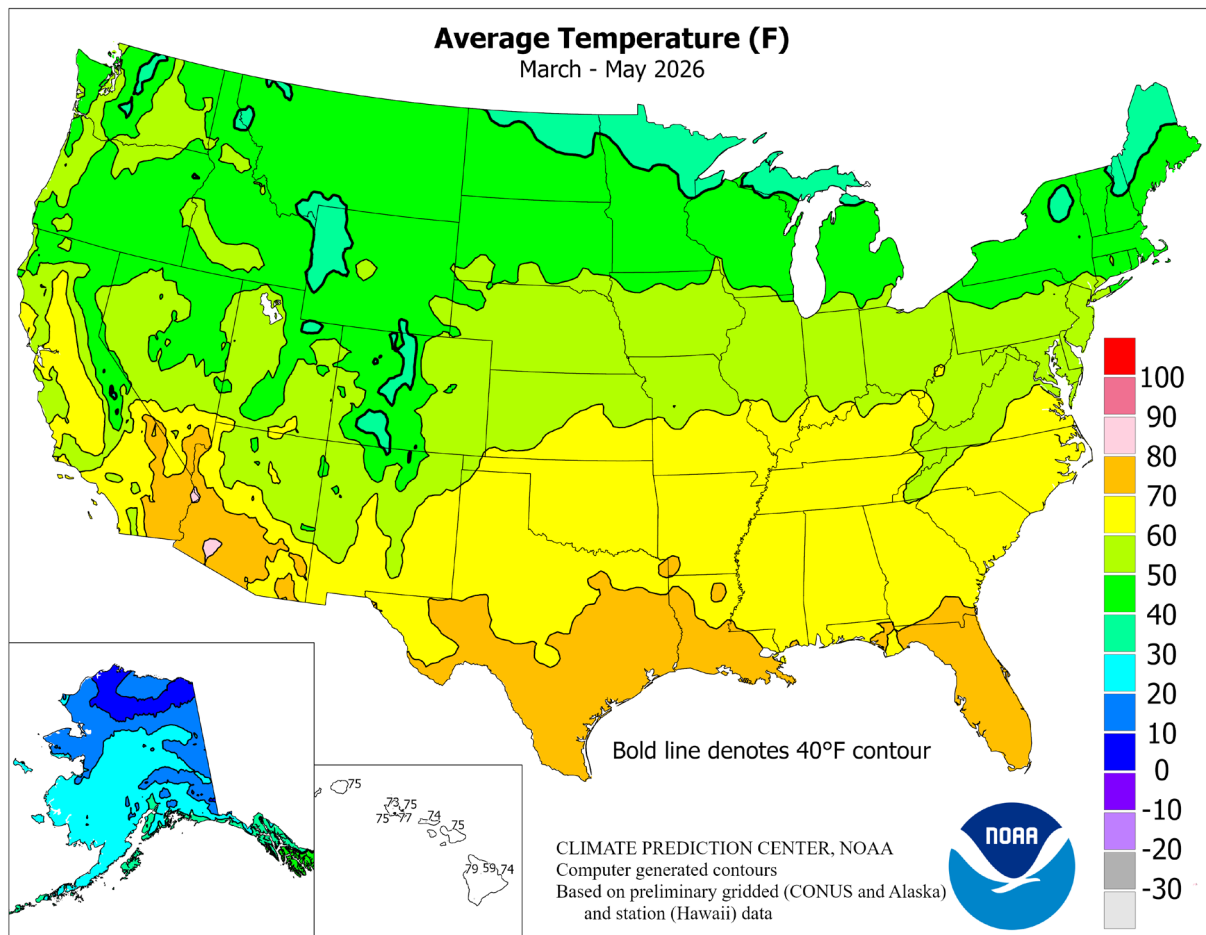
Reports of severe weather—tornadoes, high winds, and large hail—generally peaked from April 13-17 and April 23-28. According to preliminary information, there were more than 300 April tornadoes, along with nearly 1,300 reports of hail at least an inch in diameter and more than 1,600 reports of thunderstorm-related high winds or wind damage. The bulk of the severe weather occurred along and east of a line from central Texas to southern Minnesota, consistent with April rainfall largely bypassing the central and southern High Plains.

Besides drought and freezes, many of the April's agricultural highlights featured a rapid planting pace for a variety of summer crops. However, mid- to late-month storminess—and periods of cooler weather—slowed an initially torrid planting pace in several areas, including the South and lower Midwest. In the West, modestly cooler and somewhat wetter weather—compared to March—helped to temporarily stabilize drought conditions.

May: A complete summary appeared last week.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

March - May 2026

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AK ANCHORAGE	32	-5	4.23	2.45	WICHITA	62	5	7.10	-3.46	TOLEDO	52	2	15.44	5.56
BARROW	5	0	1.95	1.31	KY LEXINGTON	60	4	10.44	-3.89	YOUNGSTOWN	51	3	16.42	5.73
FAIRBANKS	24	-7	2.98	1.70	LOUISVILLE	63	4	15.28	0.70	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	65	6	8.31	-3.15
JUNEAU	37	-4	15.04	4.39	PADUCAH	63	5	13.19	-1.49	TULSA	65	5	16.98	3.79
KODIAK	35	-4	14.95	-1.85	LA BATON ROUGE	71	3	21.70	6.93	OR ASTORIA	51	1	17.39	0.29
NOME	21	-2	2.37	0.00	LAKE CHARLES	71	2	13.04	-0.47	BURNS	47	2	3.09	-0.09
AL BIRMINGHAM	68	4	14.46	-1.19	NEW ORLEANS	72	2	19.54	4.31	EUGENE	53	2	5.70	-4.71
HUNTSVILLE	65	2	16.54	1.62	SHREVEPORT	70	4	***	***	MEDFORD	57	3	3.10	-1.56
MOBILE	69	2	19.13	2.59	MA BOSTON	50	2	7.69	-3.36	PENDELTON	53	3	0.71	-3.28
MONTGOMERY	68	1	11.62	-1.46	WORCESTER	47	2	11.91	0.07	PORTLAND	56	2	9.26	-0.11
AR FORT SMITH	68	5	11.59	-2.56	MD BALTIMORE	57	3	8.24	-3.01	SALEM	54	2	6.75	-2.96
LITTLE ROCK	67	6	15.53	-0.10	ME CARIBOU	38	-1	13.69	4.46	PA ALLENTOWN	53	1	11.20	0.26
AZ FLAGSTAFF	49	4	1.99	-1.55	PORTLAND	45	0	14.46	2.30	ERIE	50	2	14.30	4.26
PHOENIX	80	6	0.14	-1.04	MI ALPENA	41	0	13.67	6.15	MIDDLETOWN	55	2	11.04	-0.04
PRESOTT	60	5	0.87	-1.03	GRAND RAPIDS	49	1	6.09	-4.28	PHILADELPHIA	58	3	7.90	-2.87
TUCSON	74	5	0.75	-0.25	HOUGHTON LAKE	43	1	16.12	8.09	PITTSBURGH	54	3	16.33	6.03
CA BAKERSFIELD	68	4	0.92	-1.08	LANSING	49	2	10.30	1.25	WILKES-BARRE	51	1	12.84	3.56
EUREKA	51	0	3.59	-7.46	MUSKEGON	48	1	15.77	6.52	WILLIAMSPORT	52	2	11.69	1.08
FRESNO	68	5	3.06	-0.30	TRAVERSE CITY	43	0	13.53	6.34	RI PROVIDENCE	50	1	11.05	-1.52
LOS ANGELES	64	3	0.63	-1.99	MN DULUTH	39	-1	7.78	0.42	SC CHARLESTON	68	2	5.05	-4.91
REDDING	64	4	5.35	-3.49	INT_L FALLS	36	-1	4.01	-1.71	COLUMBIA	67	3	7.81	-2.07
SACRAMENTO	64	4	5.01	0.31	MINNEAPOLIS	49	3	7.07	-1.42	FLORENCE	66	2	8.69	-1.20
SAN DIEGO	65	2	0.70	-1.69	ROCHESTER	48	3	7.40	-2.49	GREENVILLE	64	3	11.82	-0.77
SAN FRANCISCO	60	3	4.47	-0.10	ST. CLOUD	45	2	6.69	-1.15	SD ABERDEEN	45	1	6.41	0.33
STOCKTON	64	2	4.06	0.48	MO COLUMBIA	59	3	20.91	8.29	HURON	48	2	5.38	-1.44
CO ALAMOS	47	4	0.41	-1.28	KANSAS CITY	59	4	17.43	5.70	RAPID CITY	49	4	5.81	-0.65
CO SPRINGS	52	4	3.71	-0.52	SAINT LOUIS	61	4	17.74	4.70	SIOUX FALLS	49	2	8.00	-0.46
DENVER INTL	53	4	3.44	-1.26	SPRINGFIELD	61	5	16.27	2.48	TN BRISTOL	60	4	8.60	-2.97
GRAND JUNCTION	58	5	1.66	-0.95	MS JACKSON	69	4	13.63	-2.26	CHATTANOOGA	66	4	13.31	-0.85
PUEBLO	56	4	2.61	-1.35	MERIDIAN	68	2	19.67	4.25	KNOXVILLE	64	5	12.26	-1.48
CT BRIDGEPORT	50	1	9.39	-2.43	TUPELO	66	3	12.81	-3.30	MEMPHIS	67	4	17.09	0.21
HARTFORD	50	1	12.23	0.76	MT BILLINGS	50	3	5.18	0.20	NASHVILLE	66	5	9.81	-4.45
DC WASHINGTON	60	2	7.32	-3.33	BUTTE	42	3	5.19	1.20	TX ABILENE	70	4	8.32	1.52
DE WILMINGTON	56	3	9.07	-2.18	CUT BANK	39	-1	0.85	-2.13	AMARILLO	63	5	2.04	-2.95
FL DAYTONA BEACH	73	3	16.74	7.19	GLASGOW	45	1	5.52	1.82	AUSTIN	73	3	7.65	-2.69
JACKSONVILLE	71	3	11.67	2.03	GREAT FALLS	46	3	6.89	2.06	BEAUMONT	72	2	13.14	0.89
KEY WEST	80	3	3.43	-3.28	HAYRE	45	2	3.29	-0.08	BROWNSVILLE	79	3	5.83	0.70
MIAMI	78	2	17.72	5.57	MISSOULA	47	2	6.52	2.46	CORPUS CHRISTI	75	2	11.72	4.02
ORLANDO	76	3	7.92	-1.71	NC ASHEVILLE	60	3	12.93	0.83	DEL RIO	75	2	1.85	-3.90
PENSACOLA	70	1	10.24	-4.44	CHARLOTTE	65	4	8.63	-2.53	EL PASO	70	3	1.04	0.20
TALLAHASSEE	70	2	8.57	-3.55	GREENSBORO	62	3	6.24	-4.74	FORT WORTH	71	5	12.69	1.38
TAMPA	77	3	9.32	1.65	HATTERAS	64	2	9.51	-3.22	GALVESTON	73	2	8.28	0.16
WEST PALM BEACH	78	3	21.06	9.17	RALEIGH	65	4	4.56	-6.45	HOUSTON	73	3	17.54	5.10
GA ATHENS	66	3	13.39	2.22	WILMINGTON	65	2	7.78	-3.81	LUBBOCK	67	5	3.09	-2.03
ATLANTA	68	4	11.96	-0.10	ND BISMARCK	44	1	4.30	-0.37	MIDLAND	70	4	4.41	1.46
AUGUSTA	67	2	10.13	0.08	DICKINSON	43	2	4.83	0.36	SAN ANGELO	69	2	8.11	2.11
COLUMBUS	68	2	16.54	4.34	FARGO	43	1	4.02	-1.86	SAN ANTONIO	73	4	15.43	6.30
MACON	66	1	10.34	-0.24	GRAND FORKS	40	0	4.15	-0.77	VICTORIA	73	3	13.30	2.06
SAVANNAH	70	3	6.46	-4.05	JAMESTOWN	42	1	3.82	-1.37	WACO	71	5	12.07	1.13
HI HILO	74	1	39.39	10.33	NE GRAND ISLAND	55	3	6.70	-1.91	WICHITA FALLS	68	5	8.15	-0.17
HONOLULU	77	0	17.58	13.64	LINCOLN	56	4	8.26	-0.89	UT SALT LAKE CITY	57	4	4.50	-1.23
KAHULUI	75	0	23.43	18.76	NORFOLK	52	3	7.99	-0.19	VA LYNCHBURG	59	3	8.32	-2.87
LIHUE	75	0	30.63	20.82	NORTH PLATTE	52	3	3.69	-2.95	NORFOLK	62	3	7.08	-3.76
IA BURLINGTON	56	3	10.60	-0.17	OMAHA	56	3	9.24	-0.38	RICHMOND	61	3	7.08	-4.10
CEDAR RAPIDS	53	4	10.01	0.22	SCOTTSBLUFF	53	4	3.70	-2.00	ROANOKE	60	3	6.52	-4.79
DES MOINES	55	4	12.35	0.92	VALENTINE	50	3	3.38	-2.46	WASH/DULLES	58	3	8.50	-3.19
DUBUQUE	51	4	13.13	2.52	NH CONCORD	46	1	13.29	3.11	VT BURLINGTON	46	1	10.59	1.51
SIOUX CITY	52	3	9.12	0.34	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	55	2	6.80	-4.39	WA OLYMPIA	50	1	13.97	2.37
WATERLOO	51	2	11.56	0.93	NEWARK	55	2	9.95	-2.02	QUILAYUTE	48	1	5.57	-18.56
ID BOISE	55	3	4.12	0.11	NM ALBUQUERQUE	63	5	1.40	-0.01	SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	0	11.32	2.09
LEWISTON	54	2	5.98	1.55	NV ELY	48	4	2.18	-0.92	SPOKANE	50	3	4.48	-0.15
POCATELLO	50	3	2.41	-1.39	LAS VEGAS	74	5	0.00	-0.69	YAKIMA	53	2	2.00	0.07
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	52	3	14.81	4.11	RENO	57	4	1.23	-0.56	WI EAU CLAIRE	47	2	8.15	-0.80
MOLINE	54	3	10.37	-0.73	WINNEMUCCA	52	3	2.91	-0.09	GREEN BAY	45	1	12.74	4.43
PEORIA	56	3	13.07	1.70	NY ALBANY	49	1	10.09	0.48	LA CROSSE	51	2	10.44	0.31
ROCKFORD	52	3	11.70	1.37	BINGHAMTON	47	2	13.83	3.37	MADISON	49	3	13.04	2.89
SPRINGFIELD	58	4	17.03	5.78	BUFFALO	47	2	17.00	7.37	MILWAUKEE	48	1	13.48	3.88
IN EVANSVILLE	62	5	12.01	-2.85	ROCHESTER	48	1	14.67	6.33	WV BECKLEY	56	4	10.83	-1.46
FORT WAYNE	53	3	13.70	2.57	SYRACUSE	48	2	15.91	5.96	CHARLESTON	59	3	10.07	-2.56
INDIANAPOLIS	57	4	19.03	6.25	OH AKRON-CANTON	52	2	17.83	6.61	ELKINS	55	4	13.46	0.24
SOUTH BEND	52	4	6.34	-3.70	CINCINNATI	58	4	16.80	3.43	HUNTINGTON	61	5	11.08	-1.50
KS CONCORDIA	59	5	4.86	-3.54	CLEVELAND	52	2	14.87	4.27	WY CASPER	48	4	3.52	-0.95
DODGE CITY	59	4	2.73	-3.60	COLUMBUS	56	4	17.99	6.53	CHEYENNE	49	5	3.57	-1.61
GOODLAND	55	4	3.81	-1.57	DAYTON	56	2	19.83	7.35	LANDER	49	5	4.35	-1.69
TOPEKA	59	3	14.15	2.92	MANSFIELD	52	3	17.65	5.86	SHERIDAN	46	3	5.92	0.35

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

June 8 – 14, 2026

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

The week brought mixed conditions across key U.S. agricultural regions. Temperatures were above normal across much of the nation, with portions of the Ohio Valley and Northeast recording anomalies of up to 6°F above normal. In contrast, below normal temperatures prevailed in the Northwest, where readings were 6 to 8°F below normal. Meanwhile, portions of the upper Midwest and Ohio

Valley received above-normal rainfall, with some areas recording more than twice the typical weekly amount and experiencing a reduction in the number of days suitable for fieldwork. General dryness prevailed across the Rockies and northern Plains, maintaining low topsoil moisture levels. Below-normal rainfall across portions of the Atlantic Coast also contributed to declines in topsoil moisture.

Corn: Ninety-four percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 14, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On June 14, sixty-eight percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but 4 points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn producing state, 79 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Ninety-five percent of the 2026 soybean crop had been planted by June 14, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By June 14, eighty-eight percent of the soybean acreage had emerged, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. On June 14, sixty-six percent of the soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but equal to the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Ninety-five percent of the nation's winter wheat was headed by June 14, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-five percent of the winter wheat acreage had been harvested by week's end, 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 12 percentage points ahead of average. On June 14, twenty-seven percent of the 2026 winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week but 25 percentage points below the same time last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 14 percent of the winter wheat was rated in good to excellent condition.

Cotton: Eighty-six percent of the cotton acreage had been planted by June 14, two percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. By June 14, nineteen percent of the cotton crop had reached the squaring stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. Two percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls by week's end, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the average. On June 14, fifty percent of the cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below last week but 2 points above the same time last year.

Sorghum: Sixty-eight percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had been planted by June 14, one percentage point ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. By June 14, producers in South Dakota and Texas had planted 91 and 93 percent of their intended sorghum acreage, respectively.

Rice: Ninety-eight percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged by June 14, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By June 14, eight percent of the rice crop had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the average. On June 14, seventy percent of the rice crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 4 percentage points below the same time last year.

Small Grains: Fifty percent of the nation's oat crop had headed, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 14, fifty-two percent of the oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points above the previous week but 4 points below the same time last year.

Ninety-six percent of the barley acreage had emerged by June 14, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 14, seven percent of the barley had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. On June 14, forty-seven percent of the barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 7 percentage points above the previous week and 2 points above the same time last year.

Ninety-five percent of the spring wheat had emerged by June 14, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 14, six percent of the spring wheat had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. On June 14, fifty-five percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the previous week but 2 points below the same time last year.

Other Crops: Ninety-five percent of the 2026 peanut acreage had been planted by June 14, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By June 14, twelve percent of the peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. On June 14, sixty-two percent of the nation's peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

By June 14, producers had planted 82 percent of this year's sunflower crop, 7 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Producers in North Dakota had sown 93 percent of the crop, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2026

Accessible Data Available from USDA/NASS

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	92	97	99	93
IL	93	93	95	94
IN	93	93	96	95
IA	99	97	98	98
KS	81	82	87	82
KY	74	87	90	80
LA	100	99	100	97
MI	94	89	95	95
MN	100	98	99	96
MS	93	97	99	96
MO	86	80	83	85
NE	97	96	98	98
NC	82	90	93	81
ND	95	94	98	92
OH	91	85	96	92
SD	98	96	97	96
TN	77	90	94	80
WI	98	95	98	96
18 Sts	93	92	95	93
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	85	93	95	88
IL	86	84	89	88
IN	84	76	87	86
IA	92	86	95	90
KS	68	67	74	68
KY	61	77	81	66
LA	97	96	97	94
MI	80	73	83	84
MN	93	83	91	86
MS	87	91	95	92
MO	74	67	75	73
NE	91	84	92	91
NC	77	83	87	73
ND	68	65	82	64
OH	76	69	87	81
SD	88	82	92	81
TN	65	83	86	69
WI	83	79	91	85
18 Sts	83	79	88	82
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	24	56	14
IL	2	5	32	50	11
IN	3	8	27	56	6
IA	1	3	19	62	15
KS	1	4	28	60	7
KY	1	5	27	62	5
LA	0	1	44	54	1
MI	0	1	30	62	7
MN	1	2	17	67	13
MS	0	3	39	51	7
MO	1	6	34	55	4
NE	1	7	37	46	9
NC	2	11	35	43	9
ND	0	4	29	63	4
OH	2	11	38	40	9
SD	1	8	24	64	3
TN	3	5	34	46	12
WI	1	3	17	65	14
18 Sts	1	5	28	57	9
Prev Wk	1	5	29	56	9
Prev Yr	2	5	27	56	10

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	88	90	93	89
ID	68	75	88	56
IL	99	95	98	99
IN	93	91	97	97
KS	98	100	100	98
MI	87	83	89	90
MO	99	100	100	99
MT	37	42	57	34
NE	93	93	96	92
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	98	98	100	97
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	95	97	98	94
SD	74	69	86	76
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	93	85	95	83
18 Sts	92	92	95	91
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	44	35	60	44
CA	27	10	20	21
CO	0	0	0	0
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	1	4	20	11
IN	0	0	0	3
KS	3	5	28	8
MI	1	0	0	0
MO	11	14	29	18
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	35	27	52	36
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	26	44	73	38
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	54	35	75	51
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	9	11	25	13
These 18 States harvested 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	9	6	25	54	6
CA	0	0	5	30	65
CO	23	31	34	12	0
ID	0	4	14	68	14
IL	2	4	19	61	14
IN	3	5	30	49	13
KS	25	32	29	14	0
MI	0	4	38	43	15
MO	1	3	27	60	9
MT	8	11	45	27	9
NE	58	28	10	4	0
NC	11	17	35	34	3
OH	0	5	31	56	8
OK	28	33	30	8	1
OR	6	17	35	30	12
SD	9	21	35	34	1
TX	28	37	23	12	0
WA	3	4	21	51	21
18 Sts	20	25	28	22	5
Prev Wk	20	26	29	21	4
Prev Yr	6	13	29	45	7

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2026

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	98	99	97
MN	100	93	96	94
MT	69	81	92	89
ND	91	85	94	86
SD	100	98	100	99
WA	100	98	99	99
6 Sts	88	87	95	89
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	11	6	20	7
MN	0	NA	0	6
MT	0	NA	0	1
ND	1	NA	0	2
SD	24	15	40	27
WA	36	20	52	25
6 Sts	4	NA	6	5
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	4	19	68	8
MN	0	0	10	86	4
MT	0	11	70	19	0
ND	1	4	34	55	6
SD	2	6	42	47	3
WA	1	6	28	62	3
6 Sts	1	5	39	51	4
Prev Wk	NA	6	42	48	4
Prev Yr	0	9	34	53	4

Barley Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	98	98	98
MN	93	90	95	88
MT	79	89	95	88
ND	89	87	94	86
WA	100	97	98	99
5 Sts	88	91	96	90
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	15	8	22	12
MN	1	NA	2	5
MT	0	NA	0	1
ND	1	NA	0	1
WA	34	20	50	26
5 Sts	4	NA	7	5
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	2	5	20	69	4
MN	1	1	7	86	5
MT	0	7	74	19	0
ND	1	2	34	59	4
WA	1	4	24	69	2
5 Sts	1	5	47	45	2
Prev Wk	1	6	53	38	2
Prev Yr	1	12	42	43	2

Oats Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
IA	67	49	78	63
MN	9	9	22	18
NE	54	38	54	58
ND	5	1	2	3
OH	51	8	31	42
PA	32	7	27	24
SD	43	36	55	41
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	22	17	35	25
9 Sts	47	39	50	46
These 9 States planted 76% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	2	15	71	12
MN	1	2	17	73	7
NE	22	28	41	9	0
ND	1	5	29	60	5
OH	0	1	24	73	2
PA	0	1	29	60	10
SD	4	8	43	42	3
TX	17	31	34	16	2
WI	0	1	15	74	10
9 Sts	7	12	29	47	5
Prev Wk	7	12	34	43	4
Prev Yr	6	10	28	47	9

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2026

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	90	91	98	95
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	96	97	98	99
CA	100	100	100	100
GA	91	85	94	93
KS	92	91	96	92
LA	98	88	94	97
MS	70	90	95	90
MO	98	100	100	98
NC	89	86	92	93
OK	63	63	65	66
SC	99	92	97	96
TN	87	97	99	95
TX	81	68	80	85
VA	94	86	95	96
15 Sts	84	77	86	88
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	17	19	33	16
AZ	45	35	44	46
AR	13	20	30	16
CA	14	15	25	14
GA	23	13	21	21
KS	2	2	15	9
LA	24	1	5	29
MS	6	0	6	7
MO	15	0	10	17
NC	17	2	10	9
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	10	6	12	8
TN	10	16	21	17
TX	21	15	20	18
VA	16	6	15	18
15 Sts	18	13	19	17
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	NA	1	0
AZ	7	NA	4	7
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
GA	1	NA	2	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	0	NA	0	0
MS	0	NA	0	0
MO	0	NA	0	0
NC	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	0	NA	0	0
TN	0	0	0	0
TX	4	NA	3	4
VA	0	NA	0	0
15 Sts	3	NA	2	3
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	3	21	71	4
AZ	0	0	6	54	40
AR	2	3	24	51	20
CA	0	0	5	5	90
GA	2	6	34	51	7
KS	9	15	41	34	1
LA	0	0	44	56	0
MS	0	3	55	38	4
MO	0	0	16	83	1
NC	1	3	35	48	13
OK	1	5	42	50	2
SC	0	6	30	62	2
TN	4	17	49	26	4
TX	3	12	43	32	10
VA	0	4	33	63	0
15 Sts	2	9	39	41	9
Prev Wk	5	9	33	42	11
Prev Yr	6	13	33	43	5

Corn Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	86	66	75	83
IL	92	88	94	95
IN	88	80	93	92
IA	96	92	97	97
KS	87	78	90	88
KY	83	96	99	89
MI	91	77	86	91
MN	97	91	97	94
MO	96	92	96	95
NE	97	91	97	97
NC	100	96	99	100
ND	87	76	93	80
OH	83	75	91	89
PA	70	44	63	75
SD	97	92	98	93
TN	91	95	99	96
TX	96	94	97	95
WI	90	81	93	89
18 Sts	93	86	94	93
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	3	6	39	50	2
IL	1	5	28	54	12
IN	4	8	26	55	7
IA	1	3	17	61	18
KS	1	4	32	52	11
KY	1	9	21	61	8
MI	0	4	22	66	8
MN	1	2	16	63	18
MO	2	6	29	56	7
NE	1	7	37	46	9
NC	14	22	35	27	2
ND	1	3	29	65	2
OH	2	10	24	51	13
PA	0	0	17	55	28
SD	1	4	28	63	4
TN	2	5	27	44	22
TX	1	16	40	27	16
WI	1	3	16	65	15
18 Sts	1	5	26	56	12
Prev Wk	1	5	27	55	12
Prev Yr	1	4	23	59	13

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2026

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	88	84	91	92
FL	96	85	93	97
GA	96	87	97	96
NC	96	96	98	96
OK	71	60	82	80
SC	99	96	99	96
TX	90	81	88	82
VA	99	96	97	98
8 Sts	94	87	95	94
These 8 States planted 95% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	5	4	9	5
FL	9	3	15	9
GA	20	7	17	14
NC	3	1	4	3
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	6	3	6	9
TX	1	NA	1	1
VA	0	NA	0	3
8 Sts	11	NA	12	9
These 8 States planted 95% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	3	19	77	1
FL	0	4	24	72	0
GA	1	6	38	48	7
NC	0	1	25	59	15
OK	3	12	32	50	3
SC	0	4	30	64	2
TX	0	1	38	58	3
VA	0	0	22	78	0
8 Sts	1	4	33	57	5
Prev Wk	1	5	32	57	5
Prev Yr	0	4	28	61	7

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	97	99	100	98
CA	89	65	90	85
LA	100	100	100	99
MS	93	99	100	97
MO	98	99	100	98
TX	100	100	100	97
6 Sts	96	94	98	96
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	1	1	3	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	25	20	32	14
MS	1	0	6	1
MO	0	NA	1	0
TX	17	10	17	14
6 Sts	5	NA	8	4
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	4	34	43	18
CA	0	0	20	60	20
LA	0	2	16	70	12
MS	0	0	67	30	3
MO	0	0	17	72	11
TX	1	1	8	86	4
6 Sts	1	2	27	55	15
Prev Wk	1	3	26	55	15
Prev Yr	0	2	24	55	19

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	62	50	60	61
KS	54	33	54	60
NE	66	69	84	84
OK	46	41	49	51
SD	87	73	91	89
TX	92	88	93	93
6 Sts	67	53	68	71
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	65	40	65	60
KS	53	47	63	54
ND	87	80	93	83
SD	66	41	73	73
4 Sts	75	59	82	75
These 4 States planted 85% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2026

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Jun 14, 2026												
	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	3	24	60	12		NH	0	0	37	57	6
AZ	48	30	14	8	0		NJ	3	8	52	36	1
AR	4	11	32	40	13		NM	23	25	25	16	11
CA	0	0	25	65	10		NY	0	2	9	84	5
CO	29	33	29	9	0		NC	3	49	31	17	0
CT	0	0	45	45	10		ND	4	13	31	51	1
DE	14	21	27	36	2		OH	0	0	34	60	6
FL	16	22	23	34	5		OK	14	14	38	30	4
GA	9	19	41	29	2		OR	8	11	21	52	8
ID	3	9	23	64	1		PA	0	2	47	30	21
IL	1	5	32	48	14		RI	0	20	45	30	5
IN	2	6	28	56	8		SC	6	27	46	17	4
IA	0	3	20	65	12		SD	28	17	26	27	2
KS	8	15	31	39	7		TN	4	16	36	38	6
KY	4	14	35	43	4		TX	10	20	33	23	14
LA	2	7	29	53	9		UT	14	30	26	28	2
ME	0	8	25	54	13		VT	0	0	0	0	100
MD	9	18	32	39	2		VA	20	32	37	11	0
MA	0	10	50	32	8		WA	4	14	34	47	1
MI	0	1	29	64	6		WV	21	39	28	12	0
MN	2	7	41	42	8		WI	1	5	27	53	14
MS	4	9	33	46	8		WY	36	21	25	18	0
MO	0	8	20	59	13		48 Sts	19	20	29	26	6
MT	25	26	29	17	3							
NE	47	32	16	5	0		Prev Wk	19	21	29	25	6
NV	5	0	70	15	10		Prev Yr	11	17	26	33	13

VP - Very Poor;

P - Poor;

F - Fair;

G - Good;

EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available;

*Revised

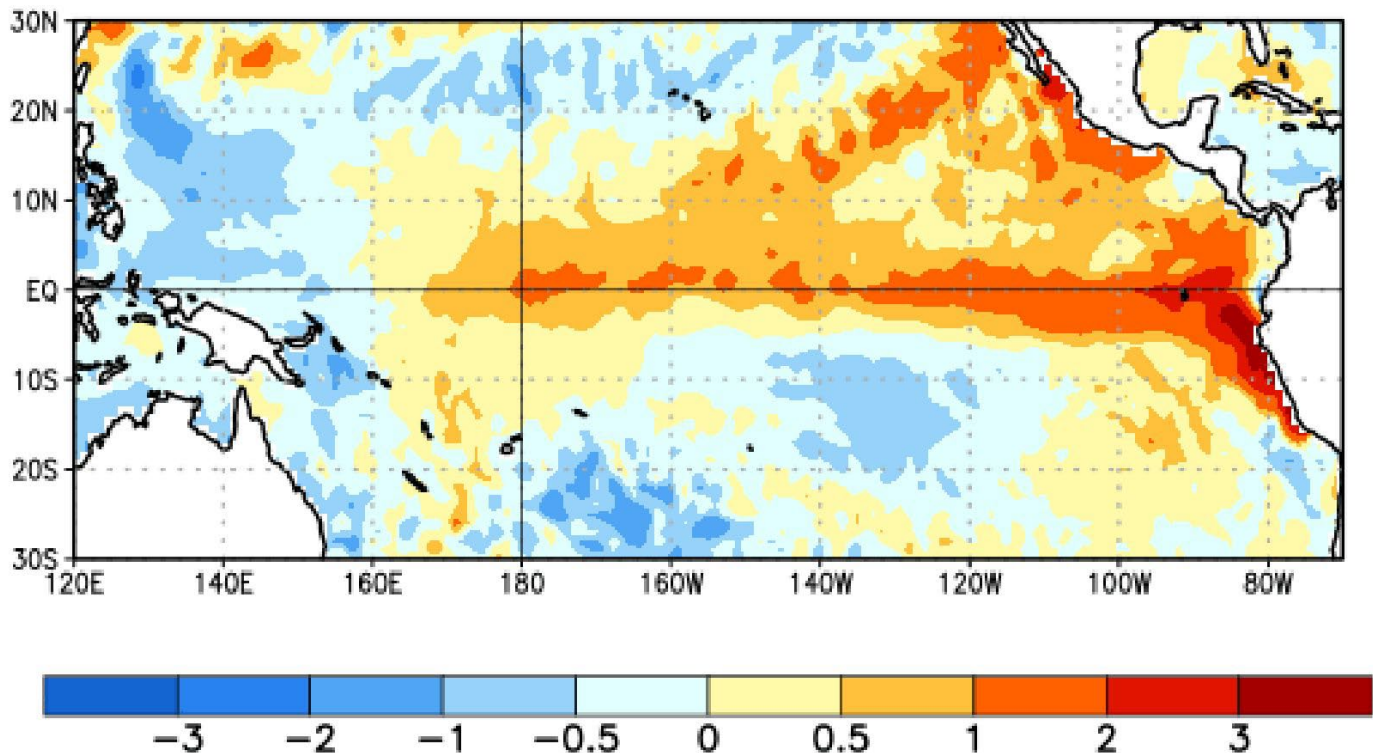
June 11 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion**Relative SST Anomalies (°C)****03 JUN 2026**

Figure 1: Average relative sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 03 June 2026. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1991-2020 base period weekly means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Advisory

Synopsis: El Niño conditions are present and expected to strengthen into the Northern Hemisphere winter of 2026-27.

El Niño conditions developed over the past month, as shown by above-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across the central to eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. The latest weekly Niño-3.4 index value was +0.7°C, with the westernmost (Niño-4) and easternmost (Niño-1+2) indices at +0.7°C and +2.1°C, respectively. The equatorial subsurface temperature index (average from 180°-100°W) decreased in the past month, although significantly above-average subsurface temperatures remained in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. Low-level westerly wind anomalies and upper-level easterly wind anomalies were evident over the central equatorial Pacific. Convection was slightly above average over the central and east-central equatorial Pacific and was near or below average over Indonesia. The traditional and equatorial Southern Oscillation indices were negative. Collectively, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system reflected the onset of El Niño conditions.

The North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) average, including the NCEP CFSv2, forecasts El Niño to intensify into the Northern Hemisphere winter of 2026-27. High confidence in El Niño is also linked to anomalously high oceanic heat content and expanding westerly wind anomalies across the equatorial Pacific Ocean. There is a 63 percent chance of a very strong El Niño during November 2026 – January 2027 that would rank among the largest El Niño events in the historical record going back to 1950. Even very strong El Niño events do not lead to the expected impacts everywhere, but stronger events can more significantly tilt the odds in favor of expected outcomes. In summary, El Niño conditions are present and expected to strengthen into the Northern Hemisphere winter of 2026-27.

The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **09 July 2026**. To receive notification, please send an e-mail to: ncep.list.ens-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

June 7 – 13, 2026

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread showers and thunderstorms boosted soil moisture for late-filling winter grains and oilseeds as well as vegetative summer crops, though hot and dry conditions intensified in southwestern Europe.

WESTERN FSU: Additional showers further delayed fieldwork but benefited reproductive to filling winter crops.

EASTERN FSU: Showers intensified and expanded eastward across northern Kazakhstan and central Russia, while additional late-season rain in the eastern cotton belt maintained abundant supplemental soil moisture.

MIDDLE EAST: Mostly dry weather in Turkey was beneficial for filling to maturing winter grains, though late-week showers interrupted fieldwork briefly in central portions of the country.

AUSTRALIA: Widespread showers further improved soil moisture for winter crop planting and emergence across most of the continent's primary growing areas.

SOUTH ASIA: Intense heat continued to dominate much of the region, while the Southwest Monsoon pushed farther north, bringing early-season rainfall to parts of central and eastern India.

EAST ASIA: Broad rainfall and below-normal temperatures helped sustain moisture for summer crop development, even as northern portions of the region saw more limited totals.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Seasonal rains continued across much of the region, maintaining moisture for rice and other early-season crops, though pockets of dryness persisted in parts of Indonesia and coastal Vietnam.

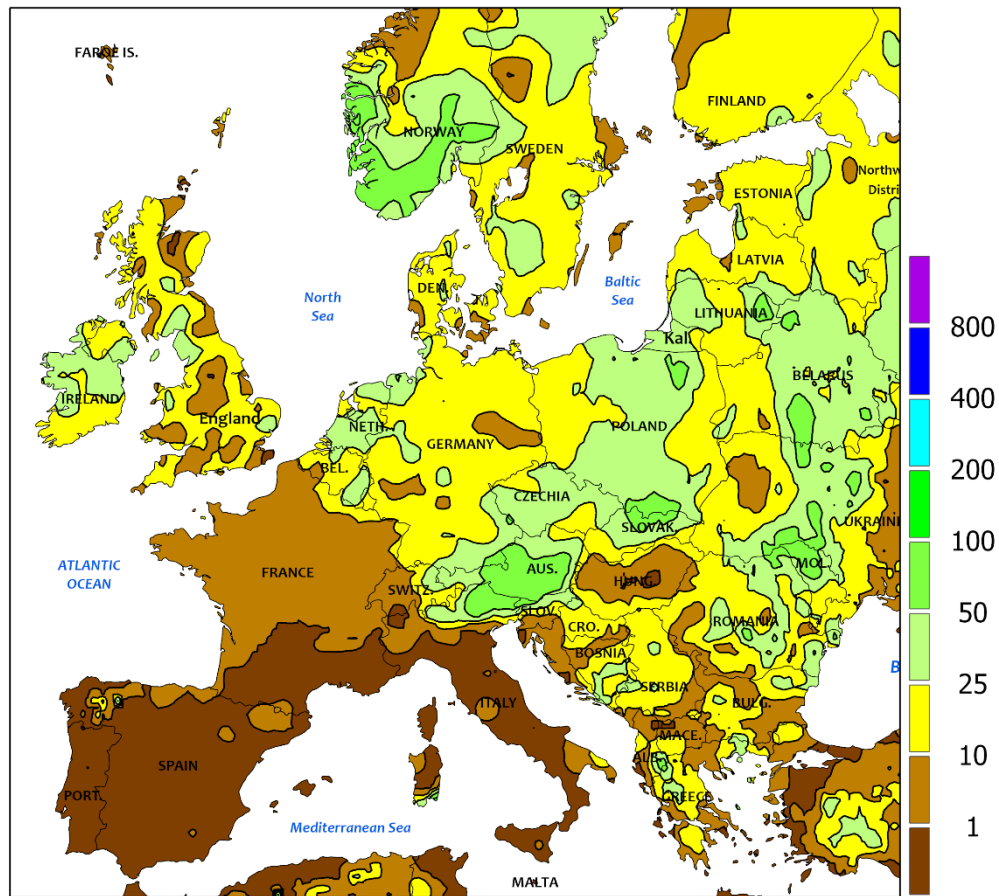
MEXICO: Tropical moisture embedded within the fledgling monsoon circulation kept summer crops well-watered across the southern plateau corn belt and southeastern Mexico.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Drier weather prevailed in Alberta following the previous week's soaking rainfall, while heavy showers shifted into Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Very warm, showery weather promoted a rapid pace of summer crop development.



EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 7 - 13, 2026



Station precipitation reports from France and Hungary are either missing or suspect.

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



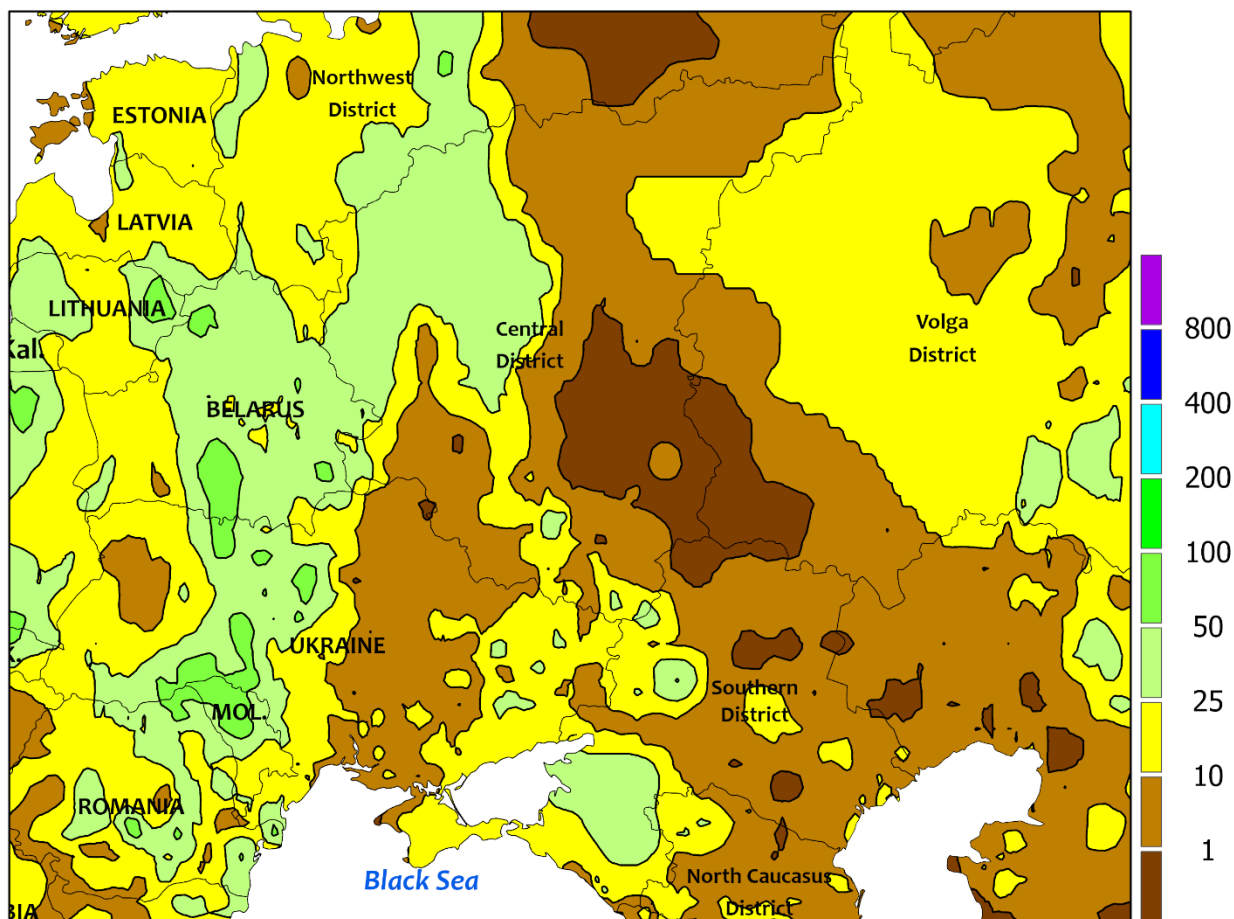
EUROPE

Widespread showers and thunderstorms further boosted soil moisture for late reproductive to filling winter crops as well as vegetative spring grains and summer crops, though hot and dry conditions settled over southwestern Europe. A pair of cold fronts swept across northern and eastern portions of the continent during the monitoring period, maintaining near- to below-normal temperatures while triggering periods of moderate to heavy rain. Weekly rainfall totaled 10 to 60 mm from England and northernmost France eastward, with pockets of heavy to excessive rain (85-120 mm) noted from northeastern Italy into Austria as well as parts of southwestern Poland. Moisture supplies continued to recover in previously dry northwestern and northeastern Europe and remained good to excellent for late-filling winter

grains and oilseeds as well as vegetative corn, sunflowers, and soybeans from Germany southeastward into Greece and the Balkans. Conversely, dry weather prevailed from the Iberian Peninsula into central portions of France and Italy, favoring winter crop drydown (north) and harvesting (south); however, most of these growing areas have turned very dry over the past 30 days. Furthermore, extreme heat in central and southern Spain (3-6°C above normal, daytime highs topping 35°C) for a second consecutive week favored a rapid pace of fieldwork but heightened irrigation demands for vegetative corn, cotton, and sunflowers.

**Surface-based weather station data from France and Hungary were either missing or suspect; radar and satellite data were used to augment the analysis.*

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 7 - 13, 2026



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

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

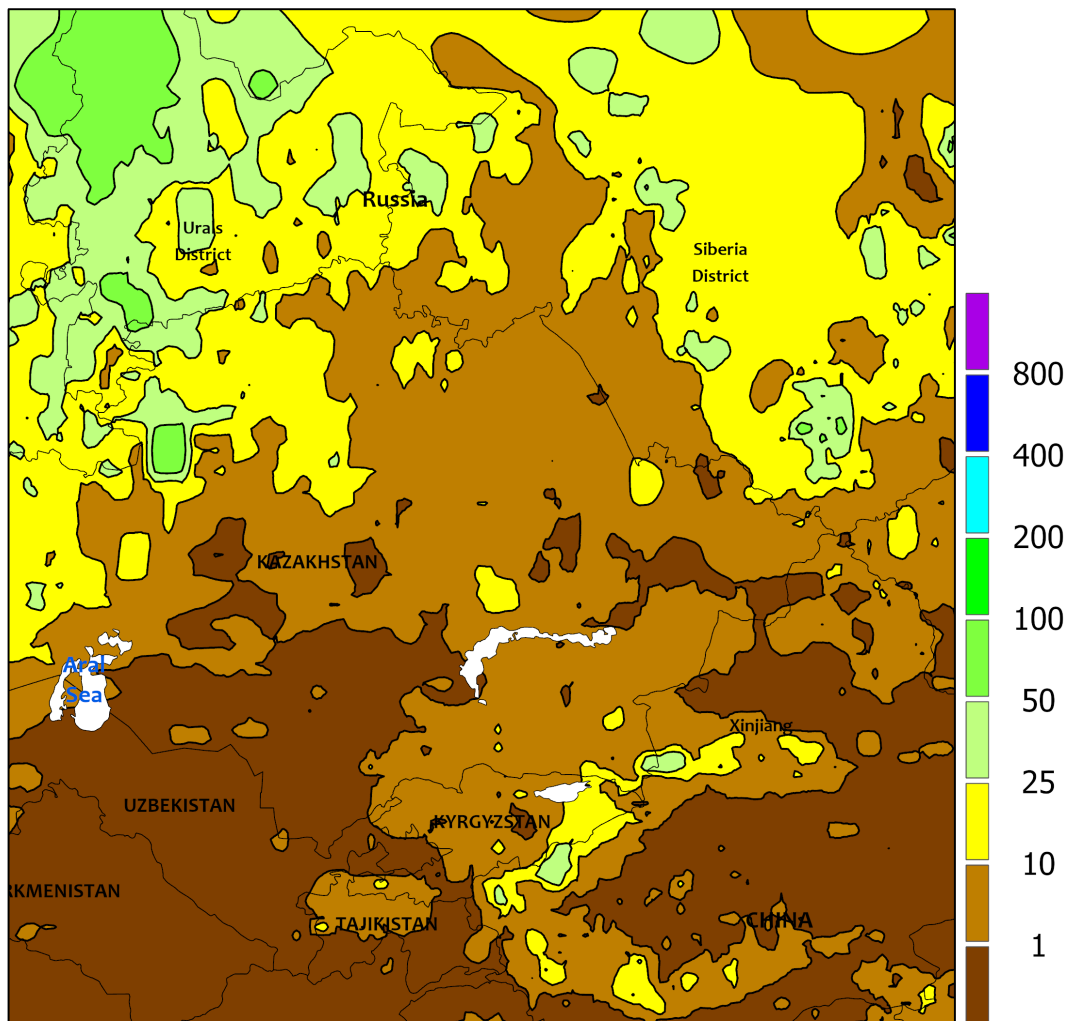


WESTERN FSU

A pair of slow-moving cold fronts triggered widespread showers and thunderstorms across much of the region. Weekly rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm over most primary growing areas, with several pockets of heavier rain (50-100 mm, locally more) noted in northern Moldova, west-central Ukraine, southern Belarus, and central portions of Russia's Southern District. Moisture supplies remained adequate to abundant for filling winter grains and oilseeds, though drier

weather would be beneficial for maturation and drydown. Following the preceding week's cooler weather, temperatures averaged near normal in the south but as much as 7°C above normal in the Central District, with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s (degrees C) in the northern Southern District and neighboring locales. Summer crops were still in the vegetative stages of development while spring grains were approaching the heading stage.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 7 - 13, 2026



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

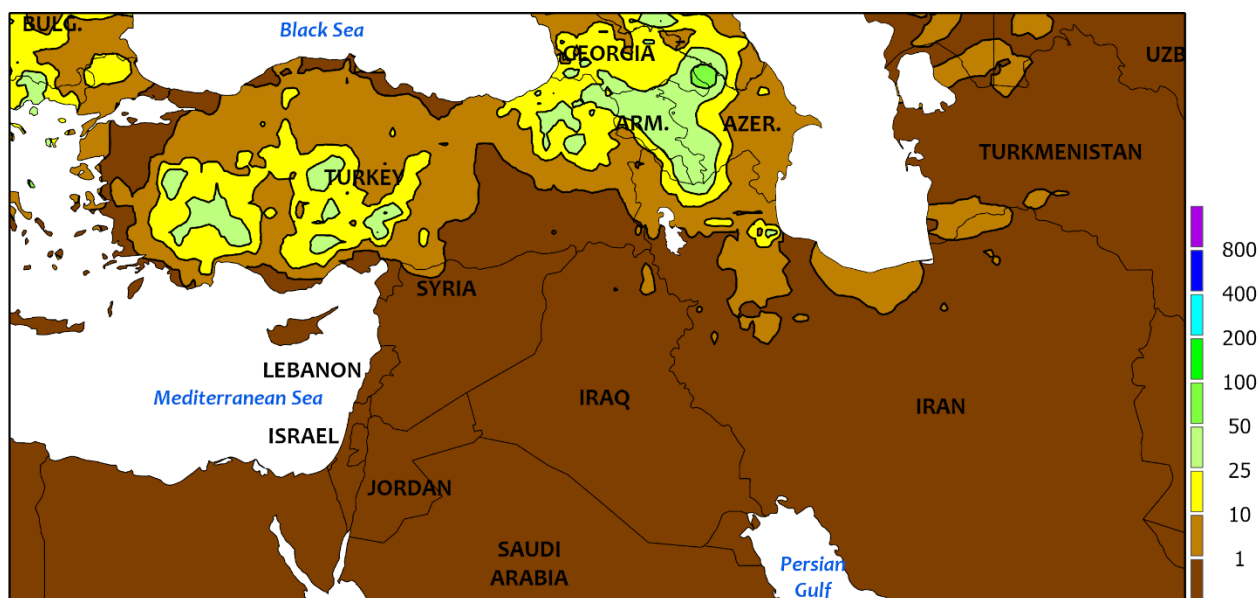


EASTERN FSU

Showers intensified and expanded eastward across the spring grain belt, while dry weather farther south in western cotton areas contrasted with lingering late-season wetness to the east. A slow-moving cold front generated widespread moderate to very heavy showers (10-100 mm) from northern Kazakhstan into central Russia, while highly variable but locally heavy periods of rain (5-70 mm) developed out ahead of the front in northeastern Kazakhstan and Russia's Siberia District. Consequently, soil moisture remained adequate to abundant in the western spring grain belt and improved for vegetative spring wheat, barley, and sunflowers farther east. Despite the unsettled weather, unseasonable warmth (3-9°C

above normal) surged northward ahead of the cold front over eastern Kazakhstan and the Siberia District, though the early summer heat (33-37°C) had little significant impact on spring grains and summer crops due to their early stages of development. Farther south across the Commonwealth of Independent States, dry weather in Turkmenistan and western Uzbekistan favored winter crop harvesting and cotton development. Farther east, however, additional late-season showers and thunderstorms (5-40 mm) maintained abundant supplemental soil moisture for irrigated cotton but slowed winter crop harvesting from eastern Uzbekistan's Fergana Valley into Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 7 - 13, 2026



Weather station data for Syria and Iraq was not available for this week's analysis.

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



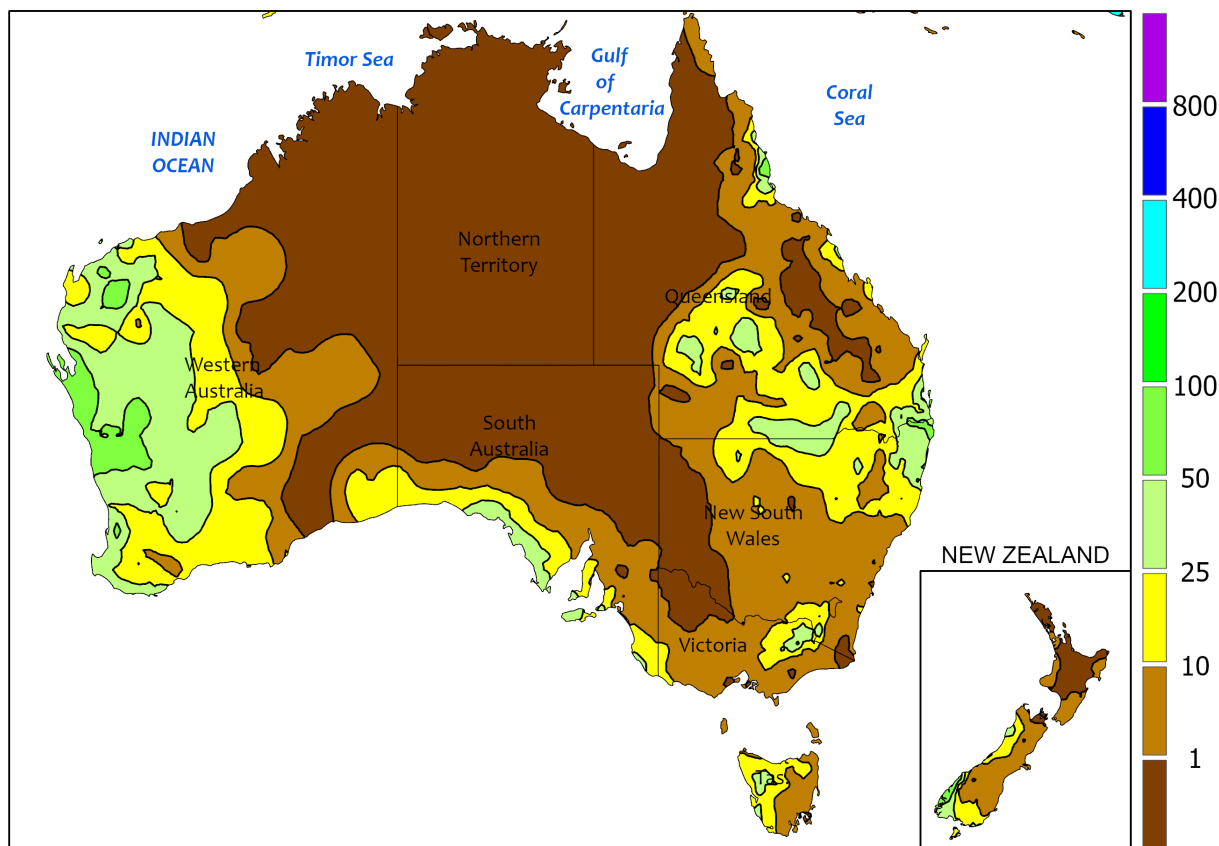
MIDDLE EAST

Sunny skies across Turkey for most of the monitoring period favored the development of filling to maturing winter grains and vegetative summer crops, though showers returned late in the period. Following a historically wet 2025-26 Water Year (September-August), seasonably dry weather favored the development of filling winter wheat and barley in the north and winter grain drydown and harvesting farther south. However, moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm) returned to central Turkey's Anatolian Plateau late in the monitoring period, renewing fieldwork delays but

maintaining abundant supplemental soil moisture for irrigated summer crops. Seasonably dry weather prevailed from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into Iraq* and Iran, facilitating a rapid pace of winter grain harvesting. Temperatures averaged near normal across much of the region, save for pockets of abnormal warmth (up to 2°C above normal) in western and southeastern Turkey.

**Surface-based weather station data from Iraq, and much of Syria were either missing or suspect; radar and satellite data were used to augment the analysis.*

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 7 - 13, 2026



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
Creative Commons License found at:
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode>

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

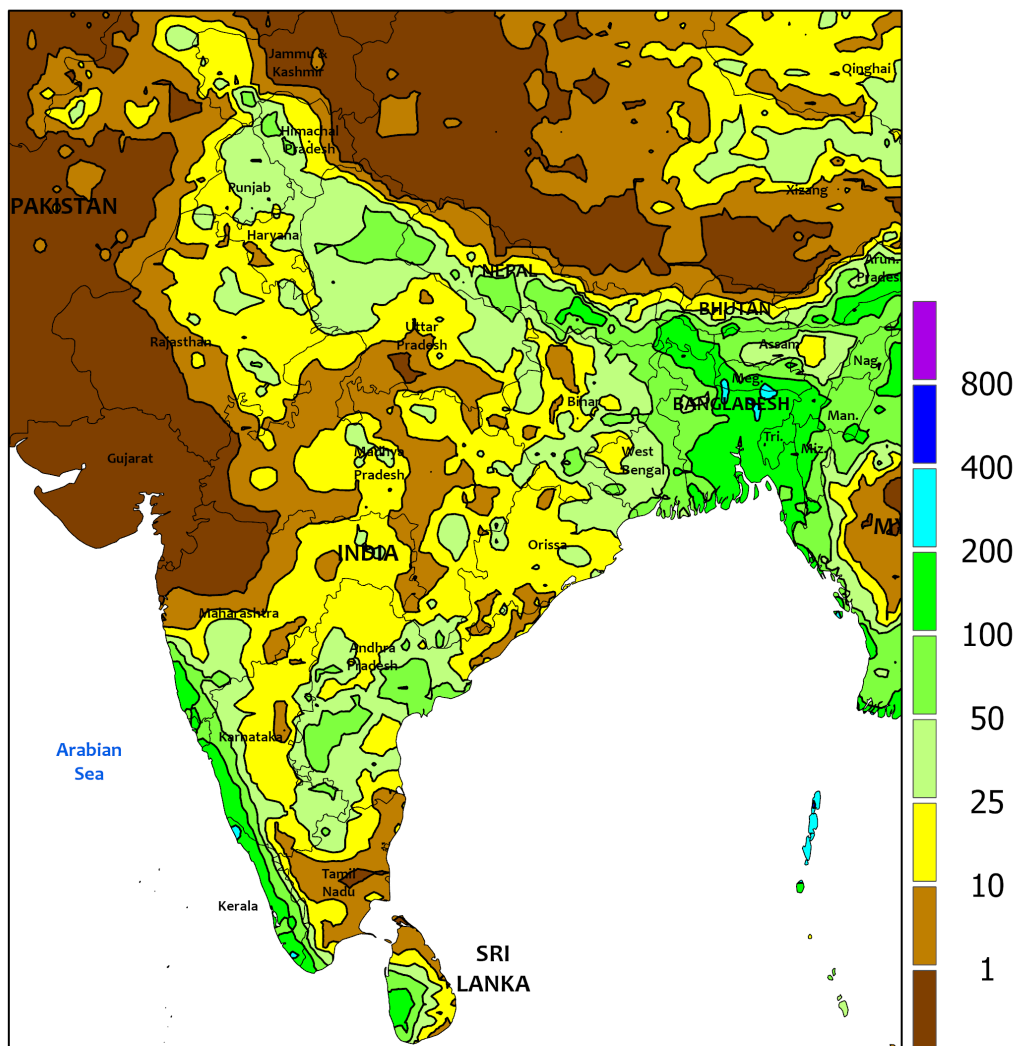


AUSTRALIA

A pair of cold fronts swept eastward across the country's southern tier, producing additional beneficial showers and thunderstorms. Rainfall in Western Australia's primary winter crop areas totaled 10 to 35 mm, further improving soil moisture for emerging to vegetative winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed. Light to moderate showers (5-25 mm) from the Eyre Peninsula into Victoria maintained

favorable soil moisture for emerging to vegetative winter crops. Farther east, mostly dry weather in central New South Wales gave way to additional drought-easing showers (5-40 mm) in northeastern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland. Temperatures for the week averaged near normal over Western Australia and 2 to 4°C above normal in southeastern and eastern croplands.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 7 - 13, 2026



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



SOUTH ASIA

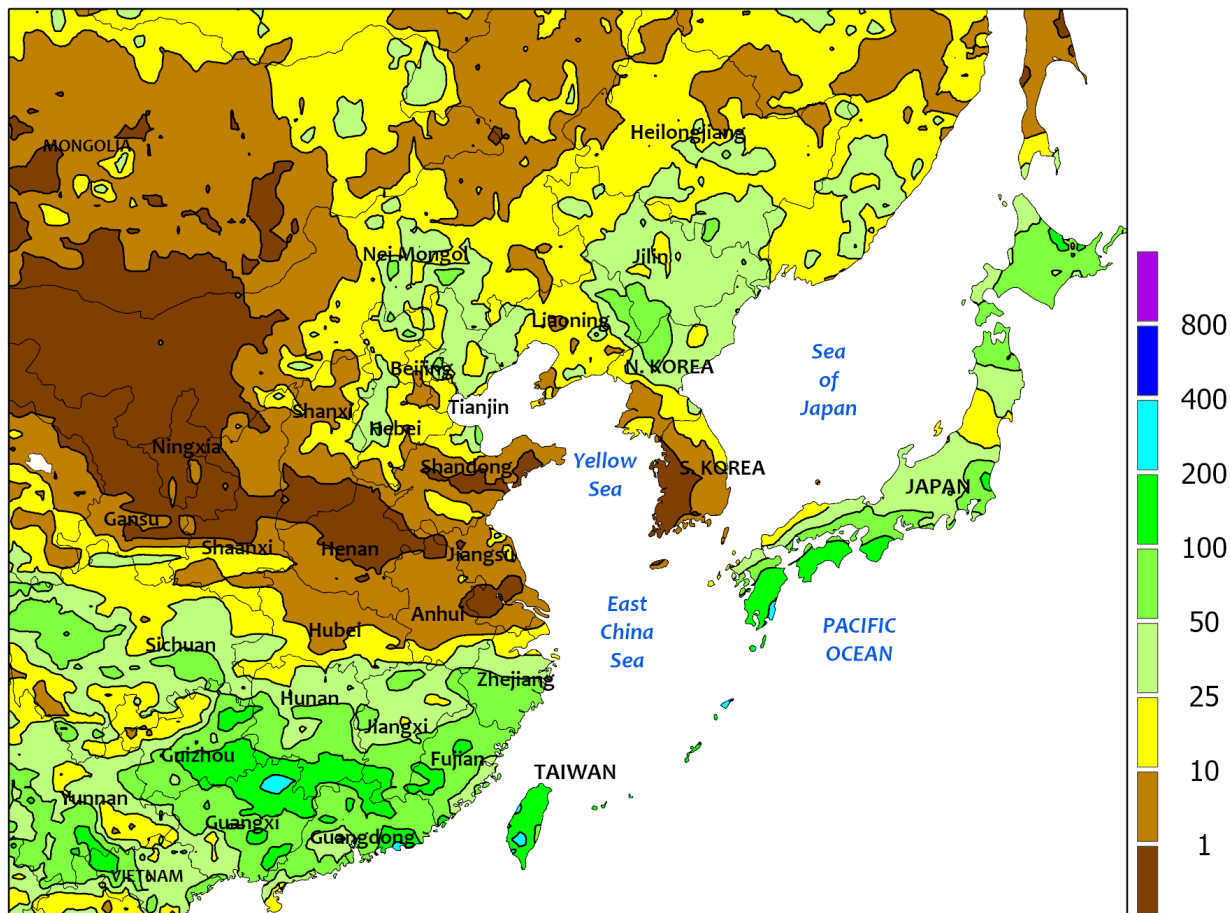
As the Southwest Monsoon advanced farther north into Maharashtra and along India's eastern coastline, rainfall was widespread but variable, ranging mostly from 10 to 100 mm, with higher totals (100-400 mm) confined to the southwestern coastline and parts of northeastern India and Bangladesh. These early-season rains provided much-needed moisture to

support kharif crop establishment in areas where they fell. However, extreme heat persisted across much of the region, with temperatures frequently reaching well into the 40s (degrees C). The sustained heat continued to intensify soil-moisture depletion in regions still awaiting the monsoon's arrival, particularly across northwest India and Pakistan.

EASTERN ASIA

Total Precipitation(mm)

June 7 - 13, 2026



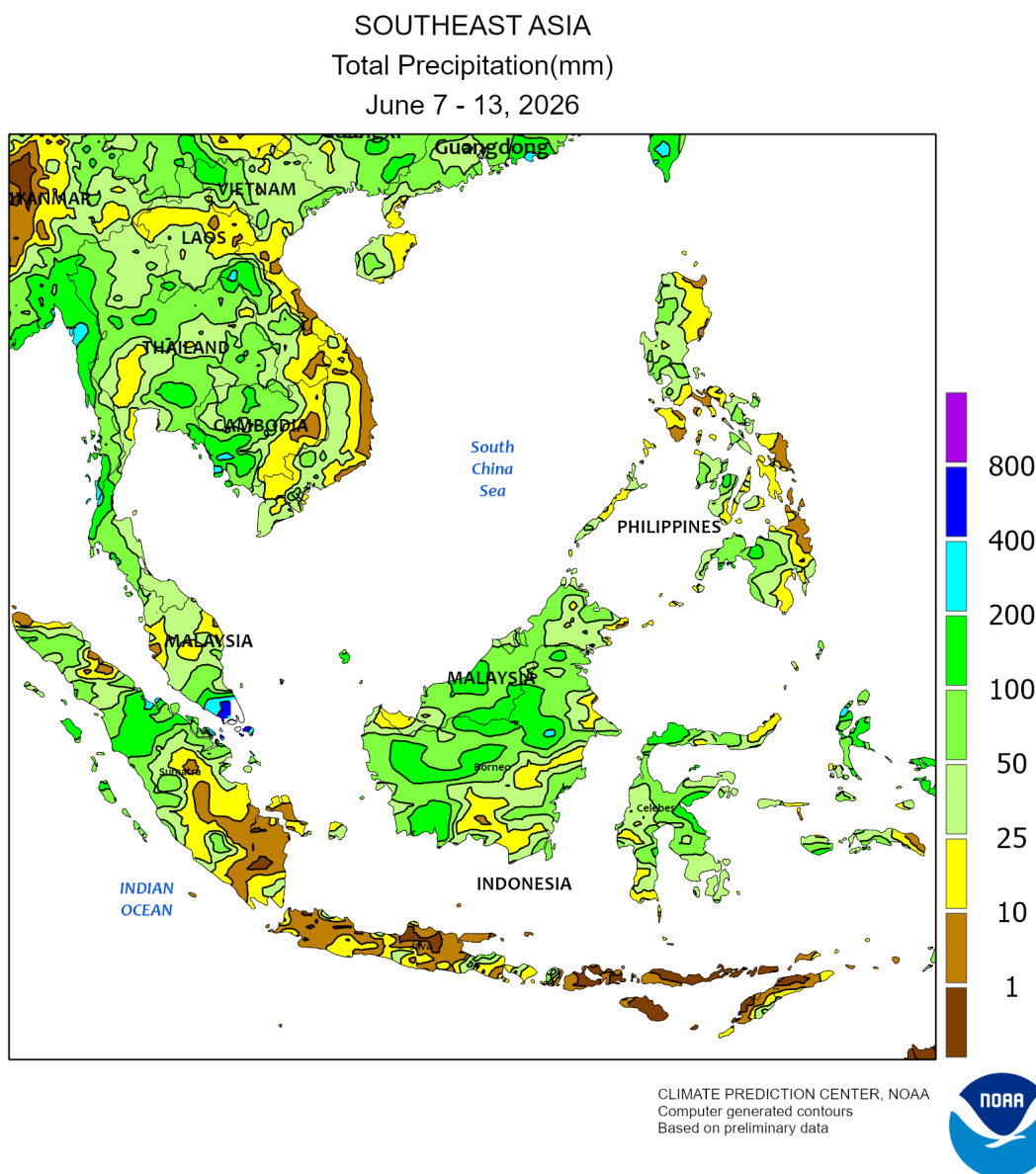
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

Widespread rainfall covered much of the region, helping to replenish soil moisture for summer crop development, although precipitation was notably lighter across northern China and Mongolia. Many key agricultural areas received near- to above-normal rainfall, while parts of northern China remained significantly dry, potentially limiting soil moisture availability. Temperatures were generally up to 4°C below normal across large portions of the region, yet

daytime highs still reached the lower to middle 30s (degrees C). The Korean Peninsula again showed a sharp north-south contrast, with North Korea receiving 10 to 100 mm, while South Korea saw little to no precipitation (less than 15 mm). Japan experienced widespread rainfall averaging 20 to 100 mm, with higher amounts along the southeastern coastline. Daytime highs across the Korean Peninsula and Japan generally ranged from the middle 20s to lower 30s.

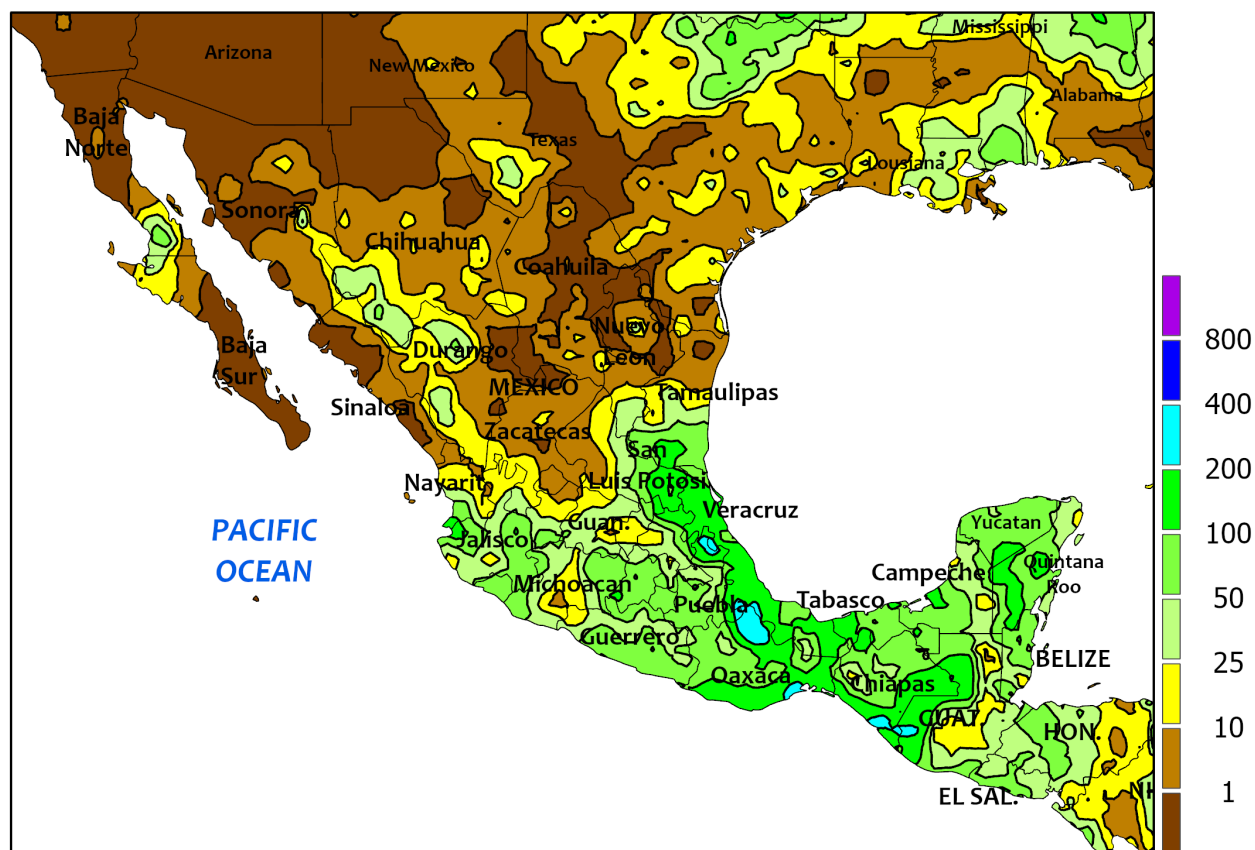


SOUTHEAST ASIA

A moderate southwest monsoon and an active monsoon trough supported widespread rainfall across much of Southeast Asia. Upper Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar experienced plentiful mid-week rainfall (25-200 mm) as the monsoon trough and embedded low-pressure systems moved through the region, while southern Thailand also saw abundant showers along the west coast (100-300 mm). Malaysia experienced broadly favorable rainfall, with moderate to heavy rain (25-200 mm) across both peninsular and northern

areas, maintaining moisture for oil palm and rice. The Philippines likewise recorded significant precipitation in many regions—particularly Luzon and the western islands—where totals reached 25 to 100 mm, supporting seasonal crop moisture and easing earlier dryness. In contrast, parts of Indonesia and coastal Vietnam observed more variable rainfall, with pockets of dryness persisting. Temperatures across the region remained seasonably warm in the lower to upper 30s (degrees C) .

MEXICO
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 7 - 13, 2026



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



MEXICO

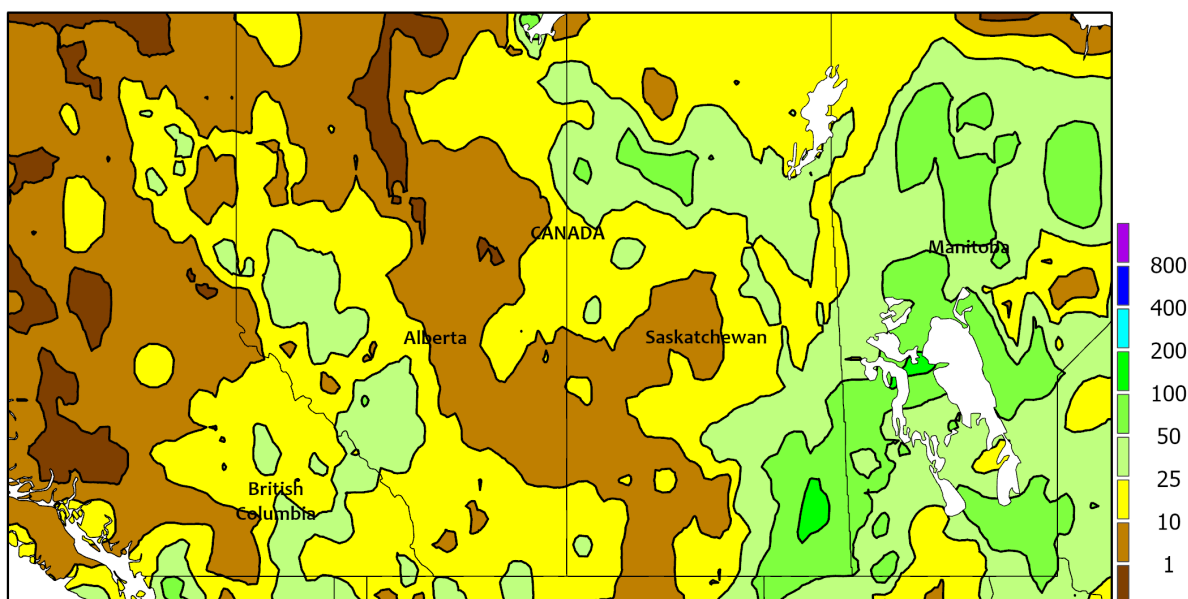
Early on June 8, Tropical Storm Boris formed near the southern coast of Mexico, followed later in the day by Tropical Storm Cristina's development off the coast of Central America. About 24 hours after formation, Boris drifted inland near Punta Maldonado, Mexico, close to the border of Guerrero and Oaxaca. By late on June 10, Cristina lost a previously well-defined surface circulation near the coast of El Salvador and degenerated into a weak trough of low pressure. Despite the general weakness of the side-by-side tropical storms, both Boris and Cristina contributed to a wet pattern and isolated flooding across central and southeastern Mexico, as tropical moisture

became embedded within the fledgling monsoon circulation. Some of the highest rainfall totals (100-200 mm, locally more) occurred in the Pacific Coast States of Oaxaca and Chiapas, as well as portions of the Gulf Coast States as far north as southern Tamaulipas. The southern plateau corn belt received frequent showers, favoring crop development, with highly variable rainfall totals often ranging from 25 to 100 mm. Most of the country reported near-normal temperatures, although pre-monsoon heat in north-central and northwestern Mexico broadly boosted readings at least 2°C above normal, with desert and low-elevation sites occasionally topping 40°C.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Total Precipitation(mm)

June 7 - 13, 2026



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



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

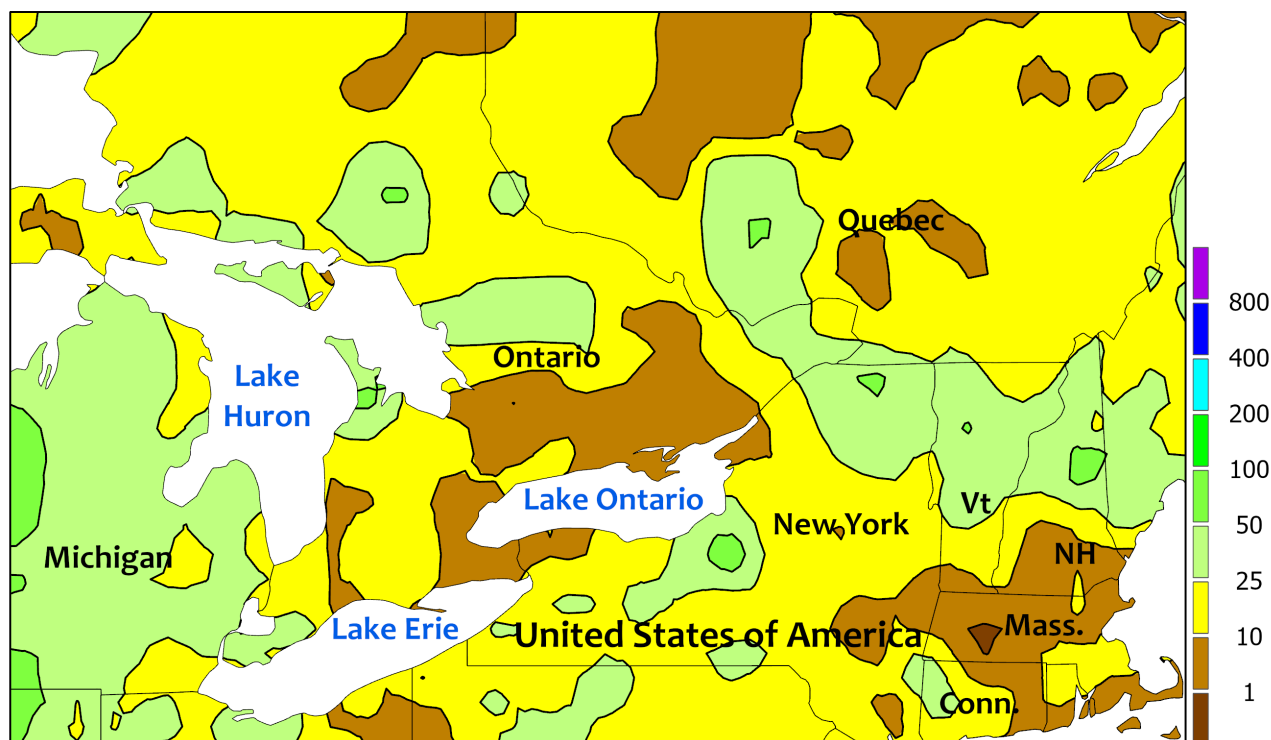
As the week began, provincial reports indicated that 2026 planting activities were complete or nearing completion across the Prairies. For example, seeding of all crops was 93 percent complete in Saskatchewan, versus the 5-year average 97 percent. Additionally, early-season growing conditions were mostly favorable, with only patchy dryness and drought affecting Alberta and areas along and near the U.S.-Canadian border, according to the May 31 Canadian Drought Monitor. During the week ending June 13, somewhat drier weather prevailed in much of Alberta, although rainfall totals of 5 to 15 mm

were common. The Peace River Valley, which had been largely bypassed by the previous week's heavy rain, received beneficial showers totaling 10 to 25 mm or more. Farther east, heavy rain (25-100 mm, except for lower totals in parts of southern Manitoba) limited fieldwork and caused localized flooding, but provided abundant moisture for rapidly developing grains and oilseeds. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 2°C below normal across the western half of the Prairies but were 2 to 4°F above normal in southern Manitoba, where readings as high as 34°C were observed.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Total Precipitation(mm)

June 7 - 13, 2026



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



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Very warm weather, occasional showers, and mostly abundant soil moisture reserves contributed to a rapid pace of summer crop development. Weekly readings averaged 3 to 5°C above normal throughout southeastern Canada's major crop production areas, with extreme maximum temperatures generally peaking in the range of 28 to 33°C. Rainfall

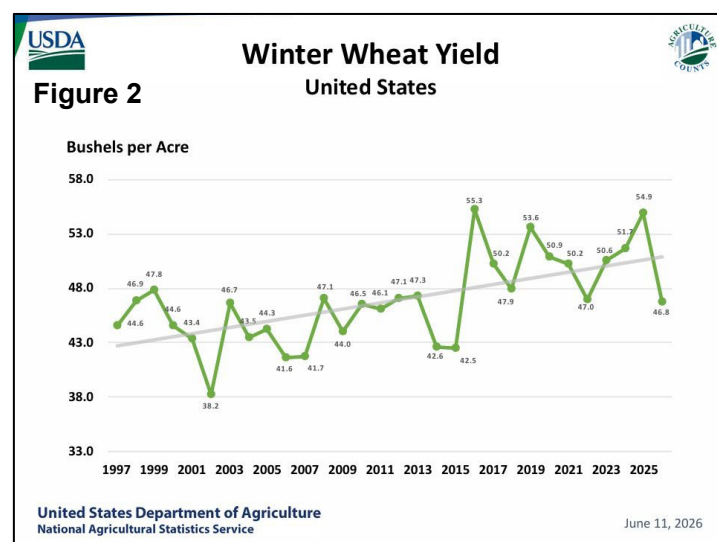
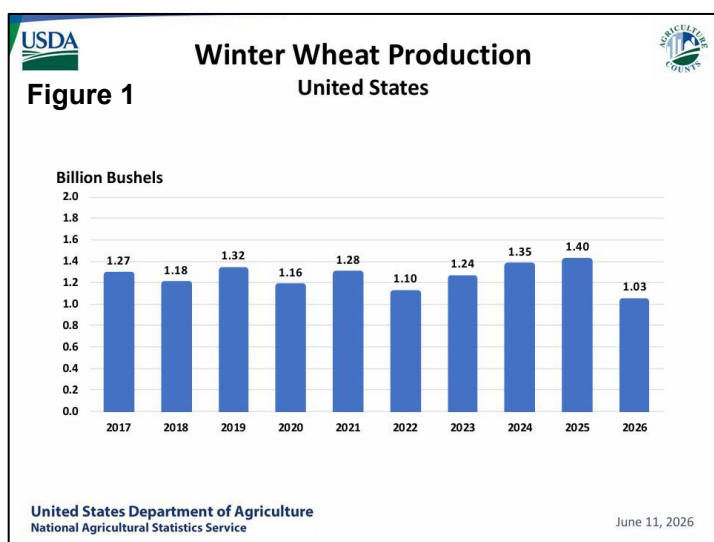
totals were mostly 30 mm or less, although nearly all locations received some measurable rain. A few higher amounts were reported mostly in northern crop production areas. According to a provincial report from Ontario, nearly all summer crops have been planted and winter wheat "yield potential remains strong, with high head counts reported in fields."

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on June 11, 2026. Forecasts refer to June 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.03 billion bushels (figure 1), down 2 percent from the May 1 forecast and down 27 percent from 2025. The U.S. yield is forecast at 46.8 bushels per acre (figure 2), down 0.8 bushel from last month and down 8.1 bushels from last year's average yield of 54.9 bushels per acre.

Hard Red Winter production, at 497 million bushels, is down 3 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 300 million bushels, is down less than 1 percent from the May forecast. White Winter, at 233 million bushels, is up less than 1 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 7.80 million bushels are Hard White and 225 million bushels are Soft White.



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.

Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to:
Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.

Internet URL: www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor

E-mail address: brad.ripple@usda.gov

An archive of past *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletins* can be found at <https://esmis.nal.usda.gov/>, keyword search "Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin".

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

World Agricultural Outlook Board

Managing Editor..... **Brad Rippey**
Agricultural Weather Analysts..... **Eric Luebehusen and Maureen Sartini**

National Agricultural Statistics Service

Agricultural Statistician and State Summaries Editor..... **Noemi Guindin**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center

Meteorologists..... **Brad Pugh, Adam Allgood, Ryan Bolt, and Rich Tinker**

USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer. To file a complaint of discrimination, write: USDA, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (866) 632-9992 (Toll-Free Customer Service), (800) 877-8339 (Local or Federal relay), (866) 377-8642 (Relay voice users).