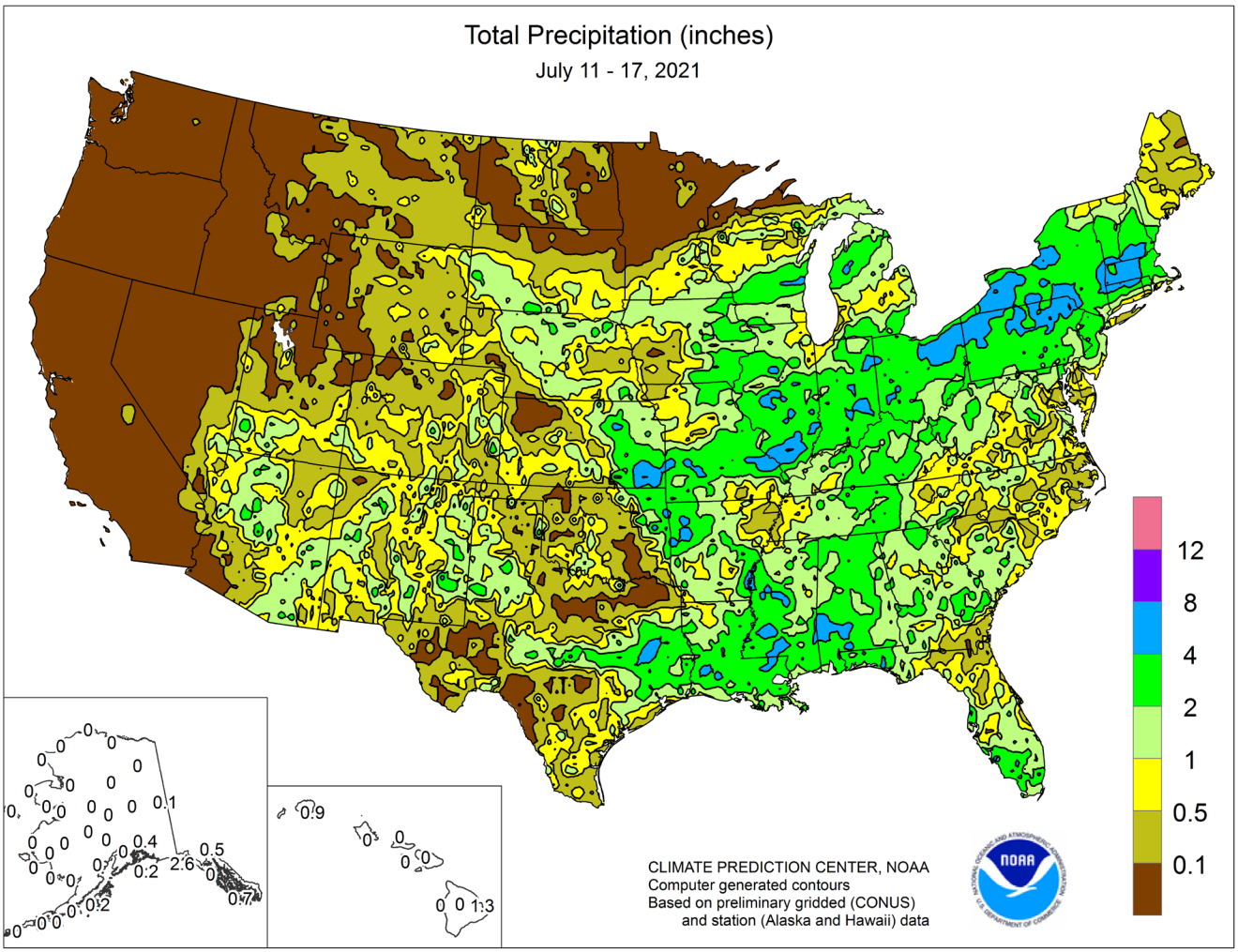
Volume 108, No. 29 www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor July 20, 2021

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



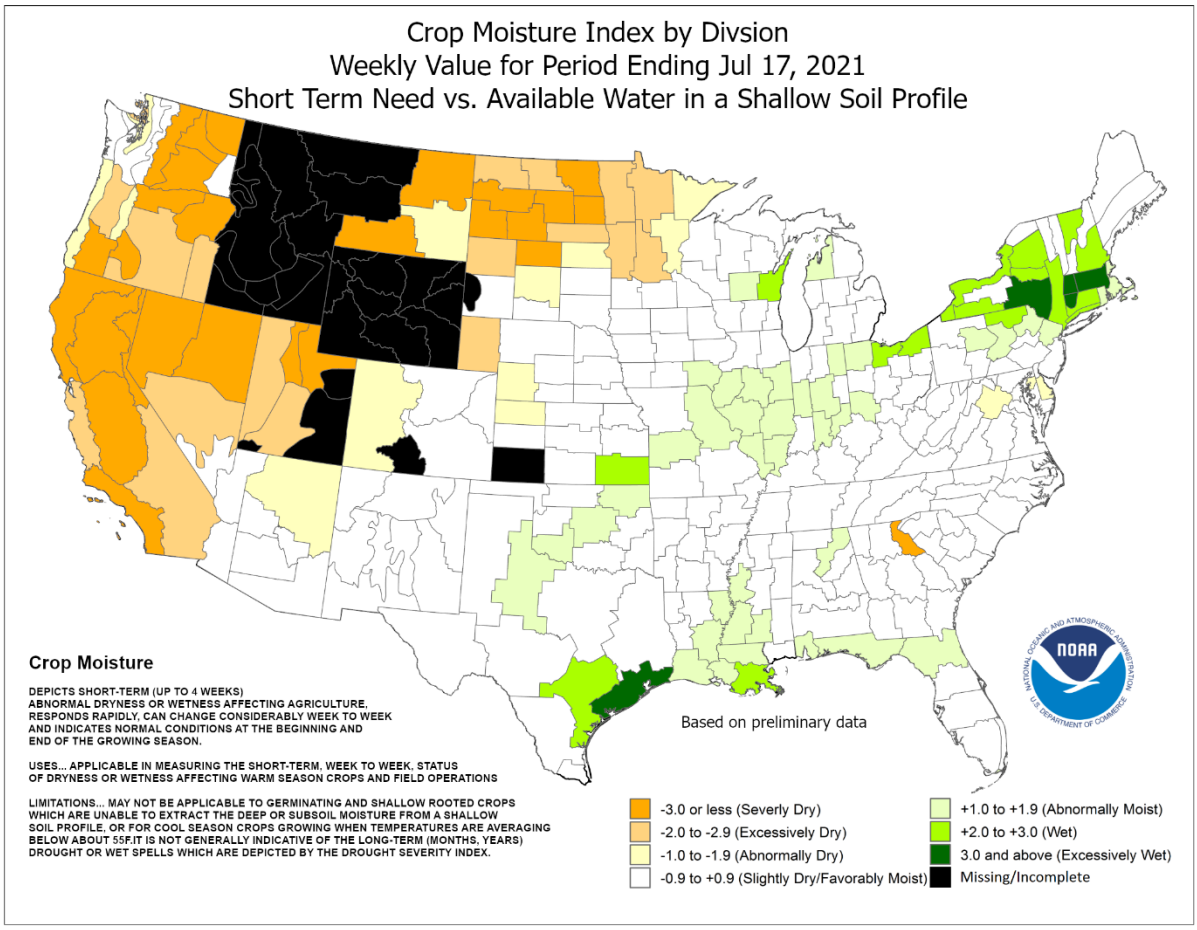
HIGHLIGHTS
July 11 – 17, 2021

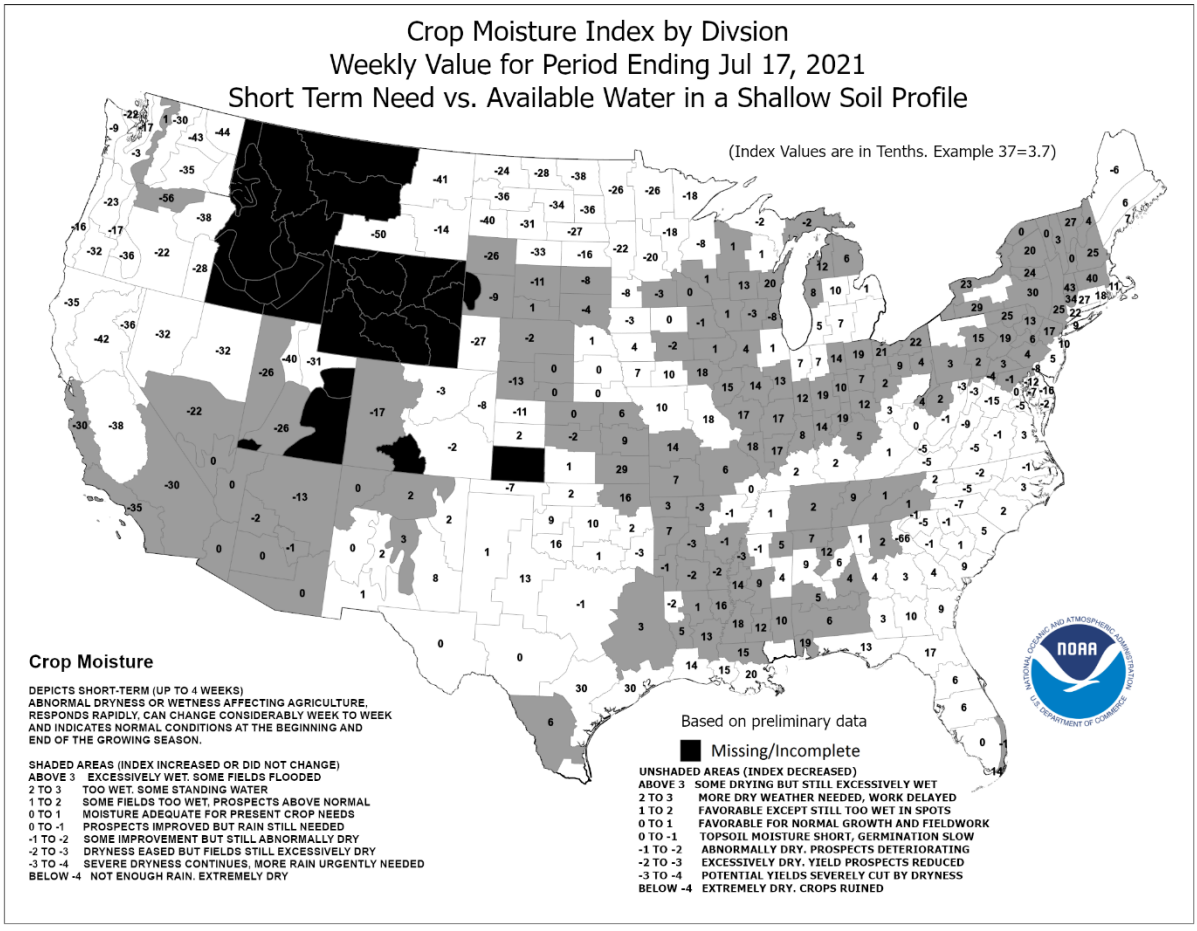
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

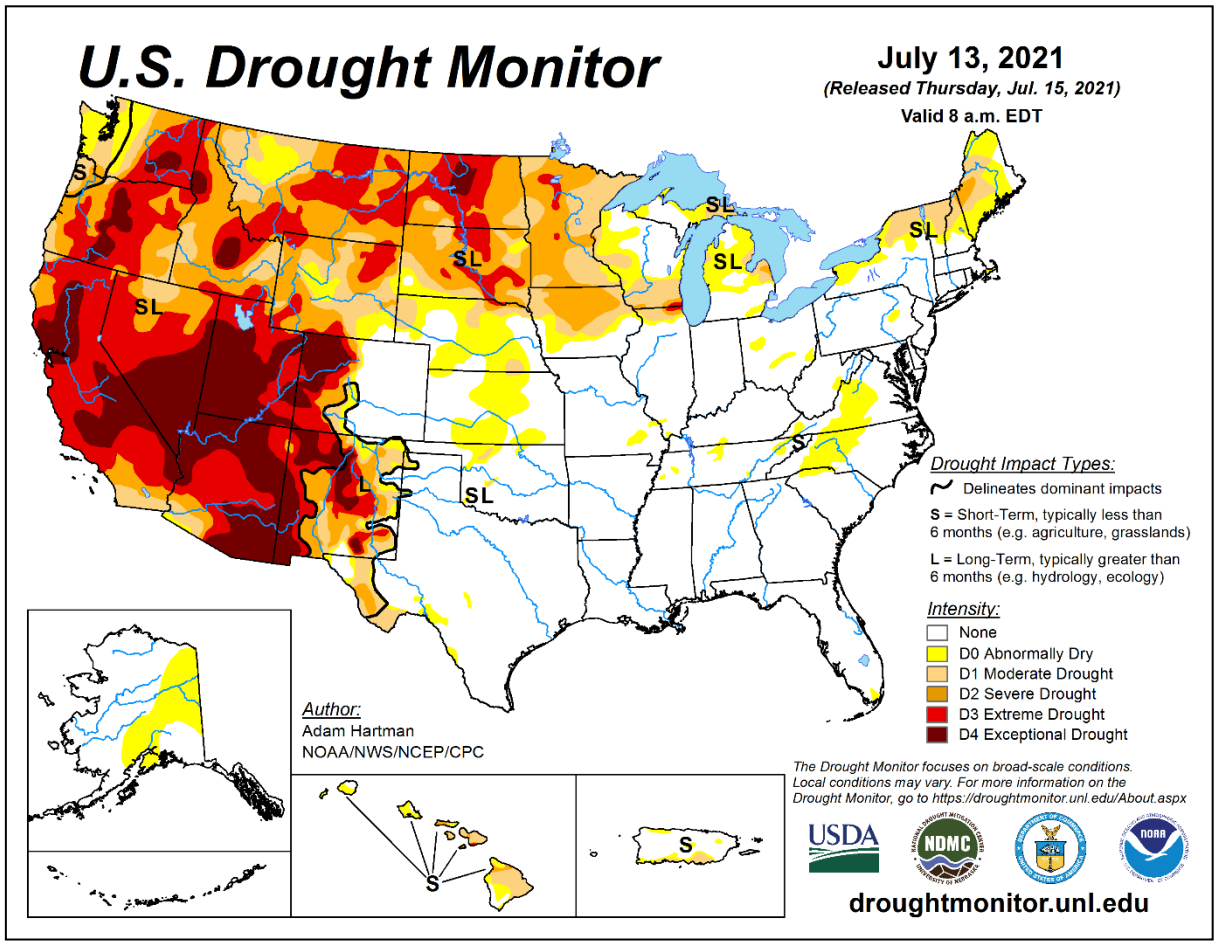
Active weather across the **South**, **East**, and **lower Midwest** maintained adequate to abundant moisture reserves for pastures and summer crops. Heavy showers caused local flooding, but overall impacts were mostly minor. Some of the heaviest rain, locally 4 inches or more, fell from the **middle Mississippi Valley into the lower Great Lakes region**. Meanwhile, the interaction between the monsoon circulation and a cold front delivered scattered to widespread showers across the **Plains** and **Southwest**, although rainfall amounts were highly

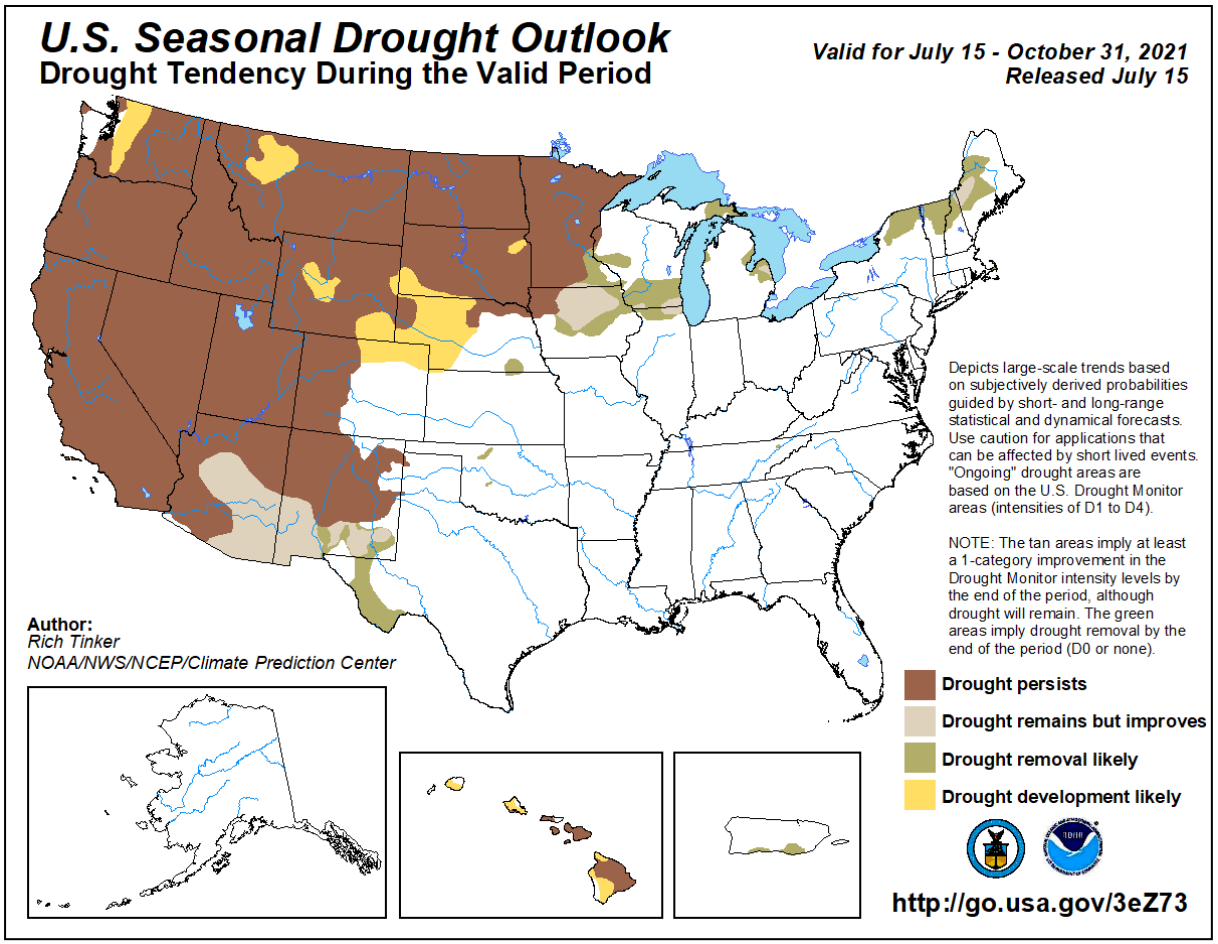
(Continued on page 5)

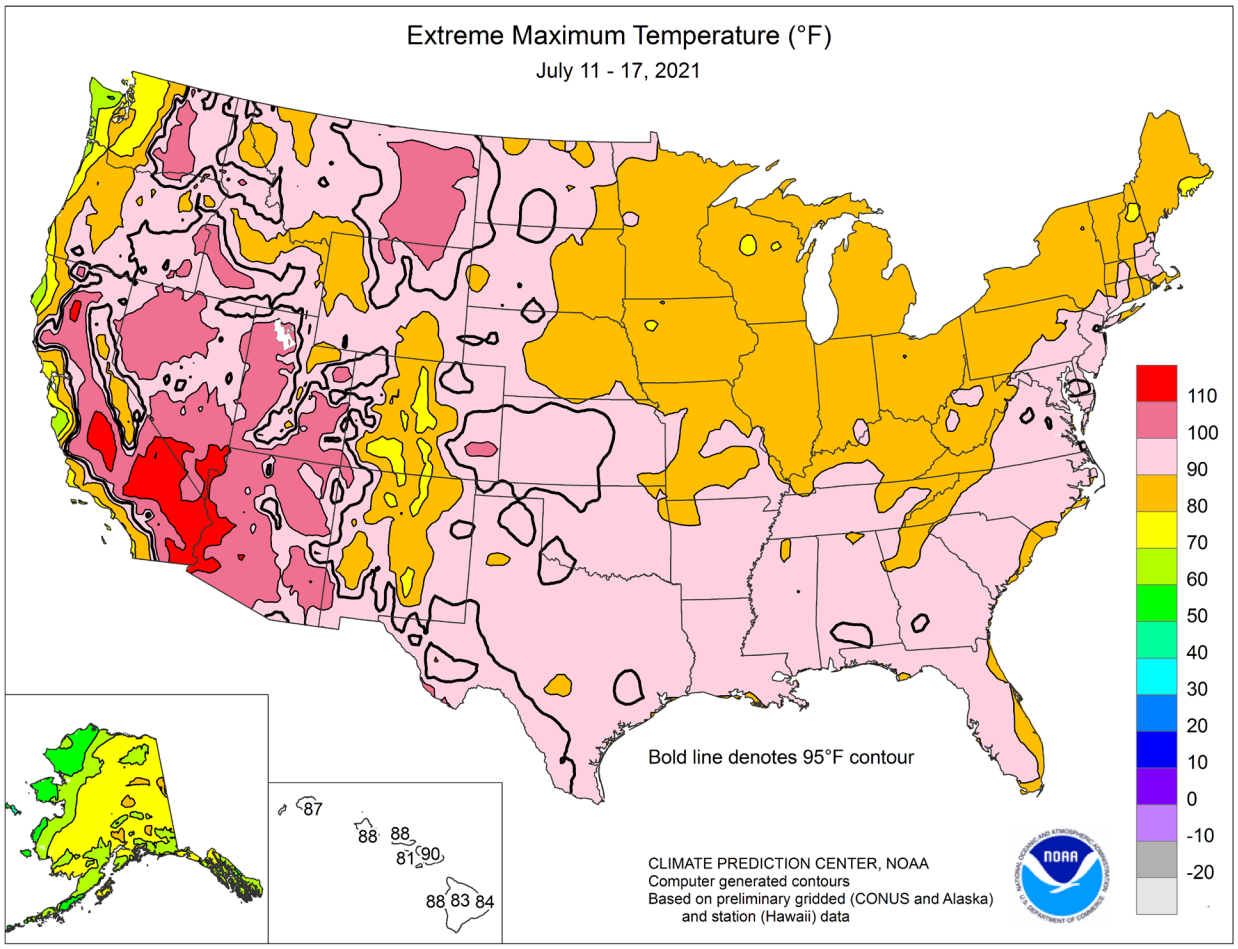
Contents

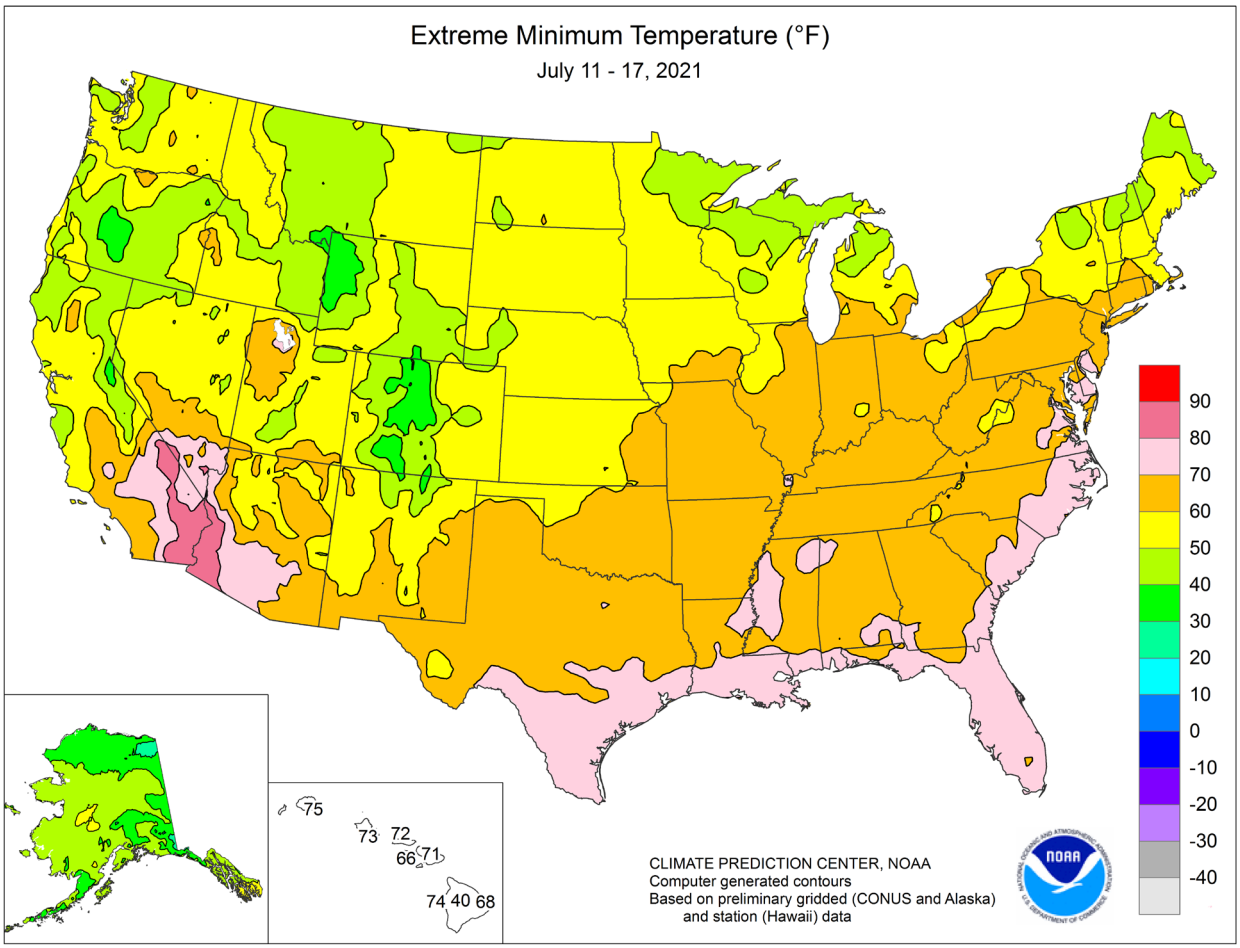

Crop Moisture Index by Divsion
Weekly Value for Period Ending Jul 17, 2021
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
Crop Moisture
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS)
ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE.
RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK
AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND
END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS
OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS... MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS
WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW
SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING
BELOW ABOUT 55F.IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS)
DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary data
-3.0 or less (Severly Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +3.0 (Wet)
3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)
Missing/Incomplete


Crop Moisture Index by Divsion
Weekly Value for Period Ending Jul 17, 2021
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
Crop Moisture
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS)
ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE.
RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK
AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND
END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
SHADED AREAS (INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE)
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET, PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES, MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. EXTREMELY DRY
Based on preliminary data
Missing/Incomplete
UNSHADED AREAS (INDEX DECREASED)
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED, WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT, GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. CROPS RUINED

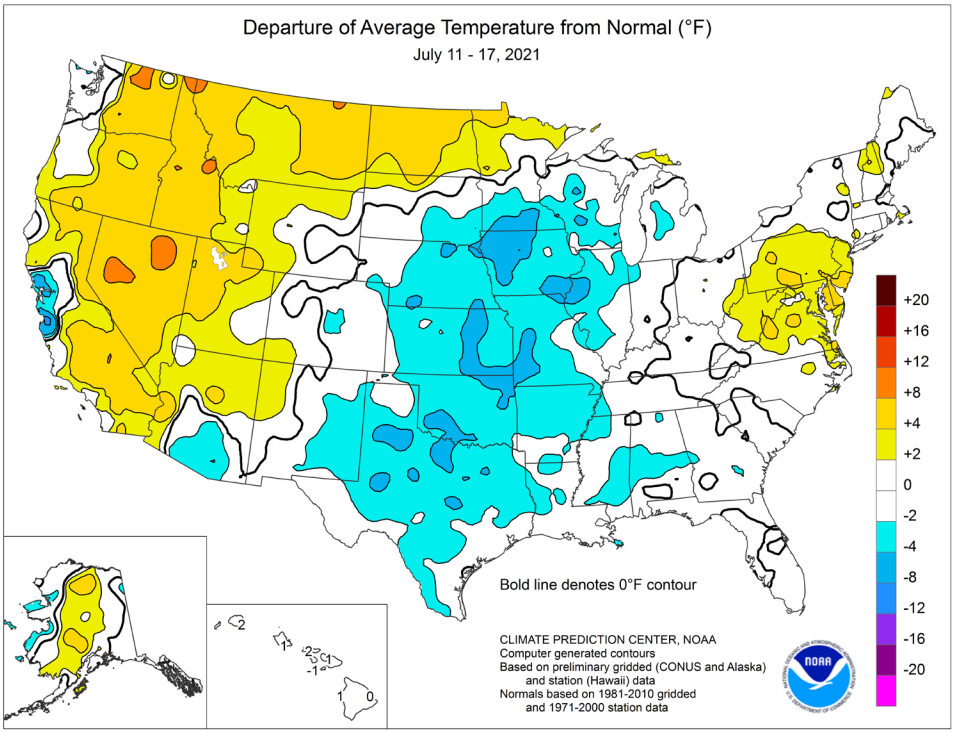

U.S. Drought Monitor
July 13, 2021
(Released Thursday, Jul. 15, 2021)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
Author:
Adam Hartman
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx
USDA
NDMC
NOAA
droughtmonitor.unl.edu


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid for July 15 - October 31, 2021
Released July 15
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).
NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).
Drought persists
Drought remains but improves
Drought removal likely
Drought development likely
Author:
Rich Tinker
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center
http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
July 11 - 17, 2021
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
87
88
88
81
90
88
83
84
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
July 11 - 17, 2021
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
75
73
72
66
71
74
40
68
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)



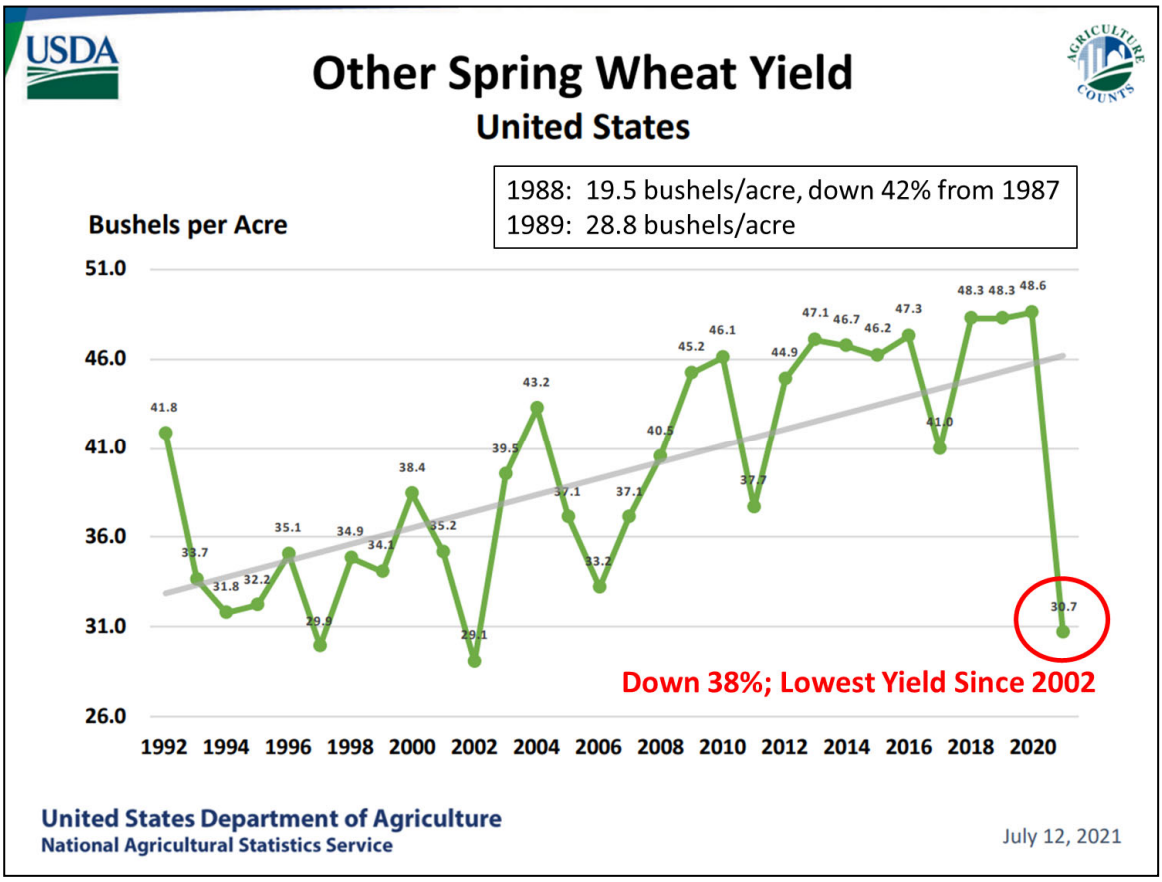
variable. On the **central and southern Plains**, moisture availability remained generally favorable for summer crops; in the **Southwest**, showers provided limited drought relief. Elsewhere, serious drought and wildfire concerns persisted in the **Far West** and across the **nation's northern tier** as far east as the **upper Midwest**. In those areas, drought's impact on water supplies, as well as rangeland, pastures, and a variety of crops, was further amplified by ongoing heat. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F above normal across **interior sections of the Far West**. In contrast, near- or below-normal temperatures dominated the **Plains**, **South**, and **Midwest**, favoring summer crops entering or progressing through reproduction. By July 18, more than one-half (56 percent) of the U.S. corn was silking (or beyond), while 63 percent of the soybeans were blooming and 23 percent were setting pods. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal in scattered locations from **Texas into the upper Mississippi Valley**, with **Midwestern** temperatures remaining below 90°F throughout the week.

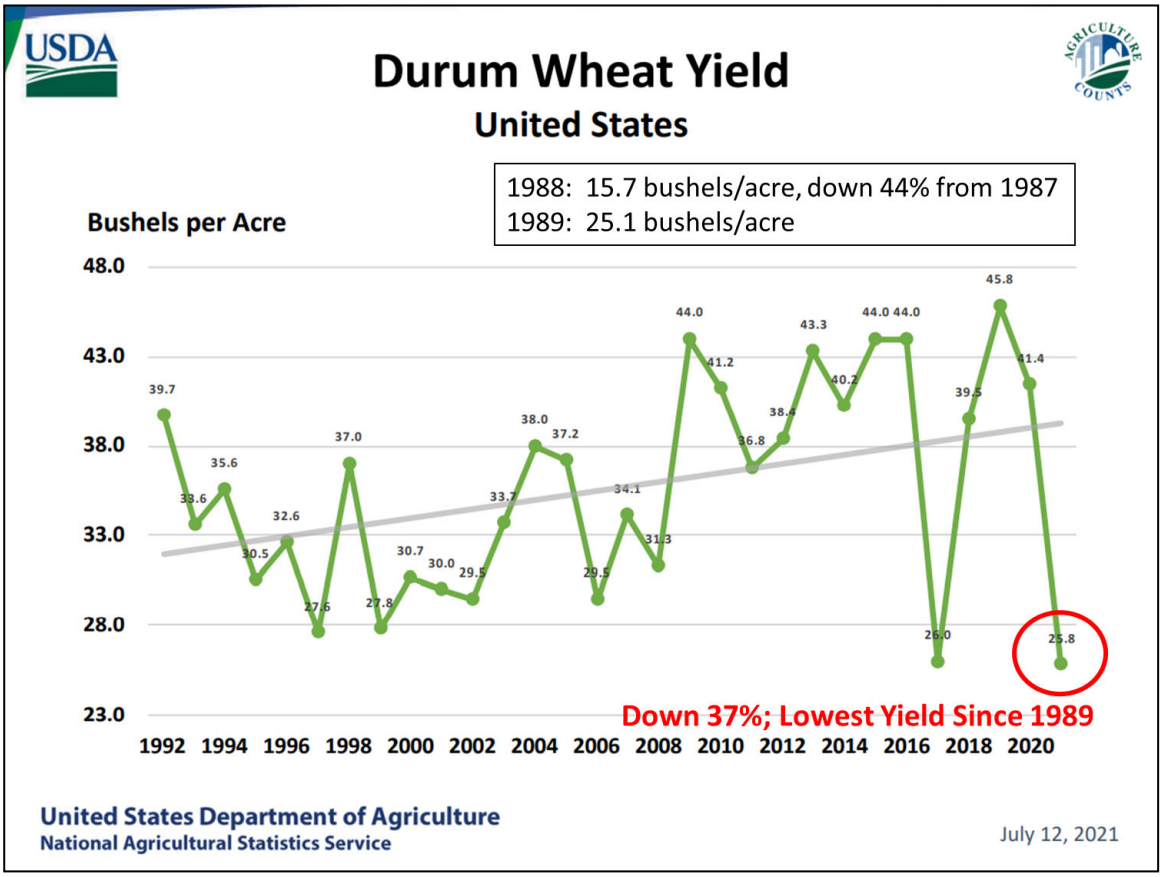
Extreme heat persisted over the **Far West** as the week began. On July 11, **Desert Rock, NV**, attained 114°F, breaking by 1°F an all-time temperature record previously set on June 30, 2013; July 3, 2013; and July 10, 2021. In **California**, daily-record highs topped the 110-degree mark on July 11 in **Central Valley** locations such as **Fresno** (114°F), **Hanford** (112°F), and **Bakersfield** (111°F). From July 7-12, **Tonopah, NV**, collected six consecutive daily-record highs (102, 102, 104, 104, 105, and 104°F). During the mid- to late-week period, heat shifted northward, resulting in daily-record highs in **Burns, OR** (98°F on July 14), and **Billings, MT** (101°F on July 17). Meanwhile, cooler air pushed inland from **coastal California**; daily record-tying lows dipped to 54°F (on July 15) in **Sacramento** and 53°F (on July 16) in **Stockton**. Although relatively cool conditions prevailed for much of the week across the **central and southern Plains**, **Midwest**, and **South**, hot weather lingered in **Florida**. On July 16-17, **Tampa, FL**, notched consecutive daily record-tying highs (97 and 96°F, respectively).

Early in the week, locally heavy showers peppered the **South** and **East**. Record-setting totals for July 11 included 2.17 inches in **Harrisburg, PA**, and 1.92 inches in **San Angelo, TX**. In **Louisiana**, daily-record amounts reached 1.44 inches (on July 11) in **Shreveport** and 1.03 inches (on July 12) in **New Orleans**. **Southern** showers continued for several days; additional daily records totaled 2.96 inches (on July 13) in **Lufkin, TX**, and 1.86 inches (on July 14) in **Asheville, NC**. Meanwhile, a robust **Southwestern** monsoon circulation led to widespread thundershowers in drought-affected areas. **Marysvale, UT**, netted 0.55 inch in a 24-hour period on July 13-14. A day after tying its highest-ever temperature (117°F on July 10), **Las Vegas, NV**, received rainfall totaling 0.10 inch. It was the wettest day in **Las Vegas** since March 12, as only 0.03 inch had fallen in the 120-day period from March 13 to July 10. On July 15, monsoon-related daily-record totals included 1.14 inches in **Kingman, AZ**, and 0.49 inch in **Eureka, NV**. During the second half of the week, showers and thunderstorms swept across the **Midwest** and environs. **Chanute, KS**, measured a daily-record sum of 3.02 inches on July 15. The following day, record-setting totals for the 16th reached 2.72 inches in **Fort Wayne, IN**, and 2.20 inches in **Detroit, MI**. The week ended as it began, with heavy rain pelting parts of the **South** and **East**. On July 17, daily-record totals topped the 2-inch mark in **Rochester, NY** (3.03 inches); **Greenville, MS** (2.99 inches); and **Poughkeepsie, NY** (2.15 inches).

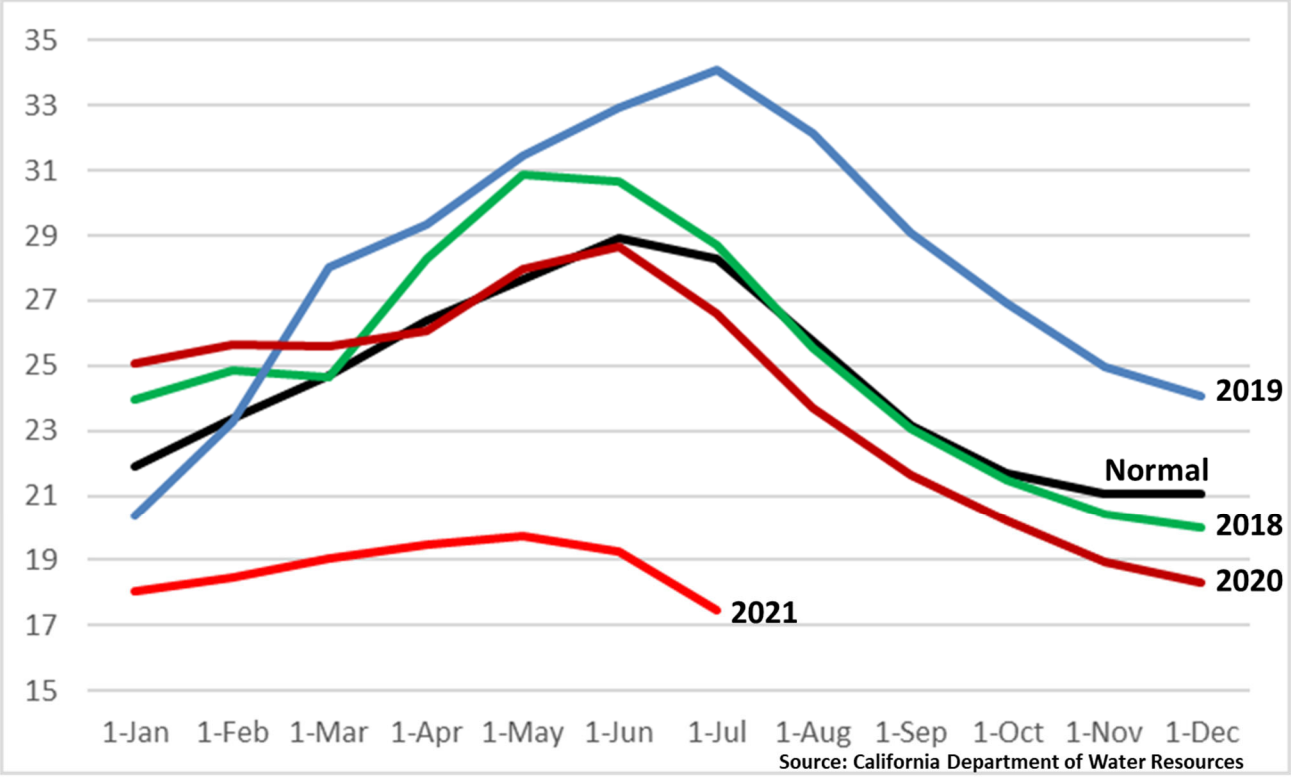
Across much of **Alaska**, mostly dry weather accompanied a warming trend. On July 16-17, **Anchorage** closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs (76 and 79°F, respectively). Daily records were also set late in the week in **Kodiak** (79°F on July 16) and **Yakutat** (77°F on July 17). Meanwhile, wet weather was prevalent early in the week in **southeastern Alaska**, where **Yakutat** received 2.28 inches of rain on July 11-12. Similarly, **Juneau** netted 1.68 inches from July 11-14. Farther south, **Hawaiian** rainfall remained mostly light. Through July 17, month-to-date rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from a trace in **Kahului, Maui**, to 3.21 inches (68 percent of normal) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. **Kahului**, which also tallied a daily-record high of 91°F on July 12, last reported measurable rain on May 20.

Drought Threatens Northern U.S. Small Grains





California Reservoir Storage, Million Acre-Feet, 2018-2021



Source: California Department of Water Resources

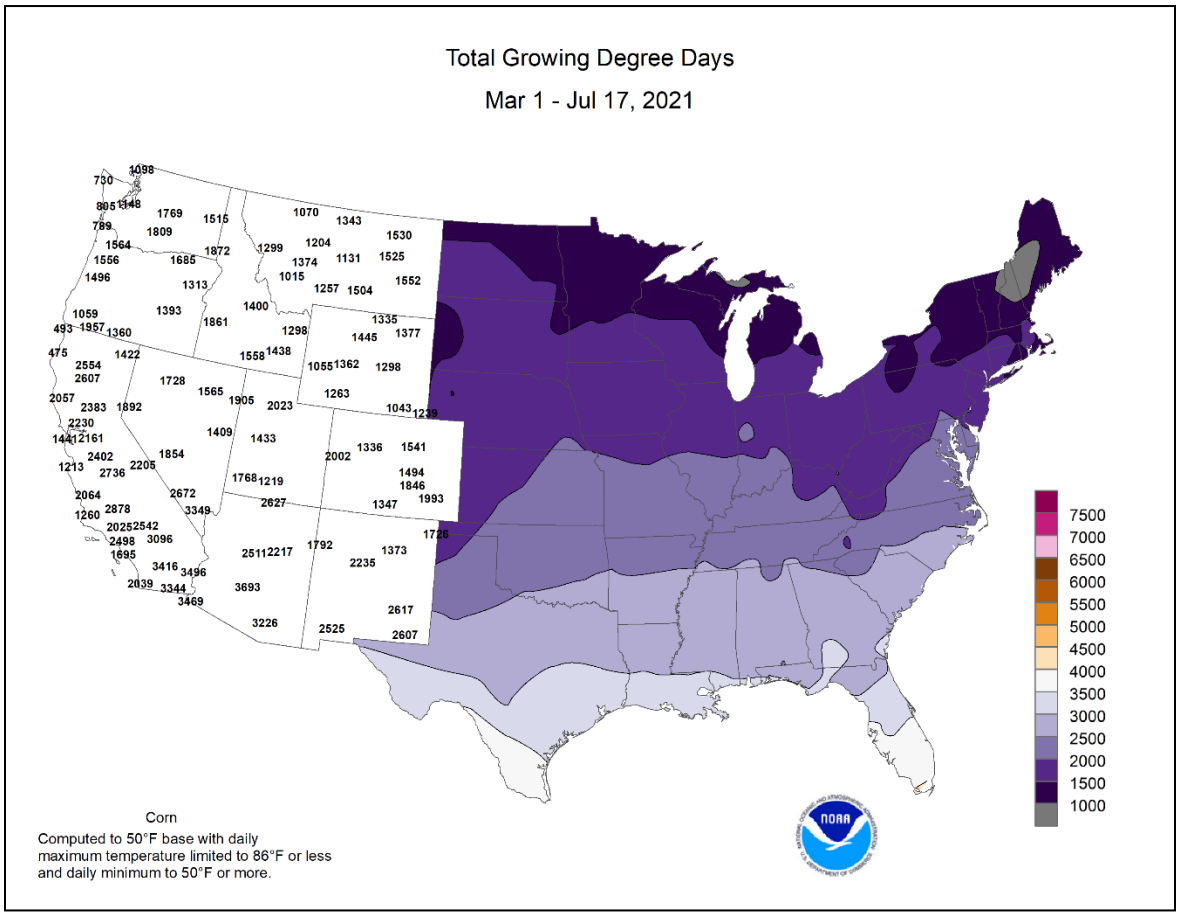
Note: One acre-foot is equal to 325,851 gallons, or the amount of water it takes to cover one acre to a depth of one foot.

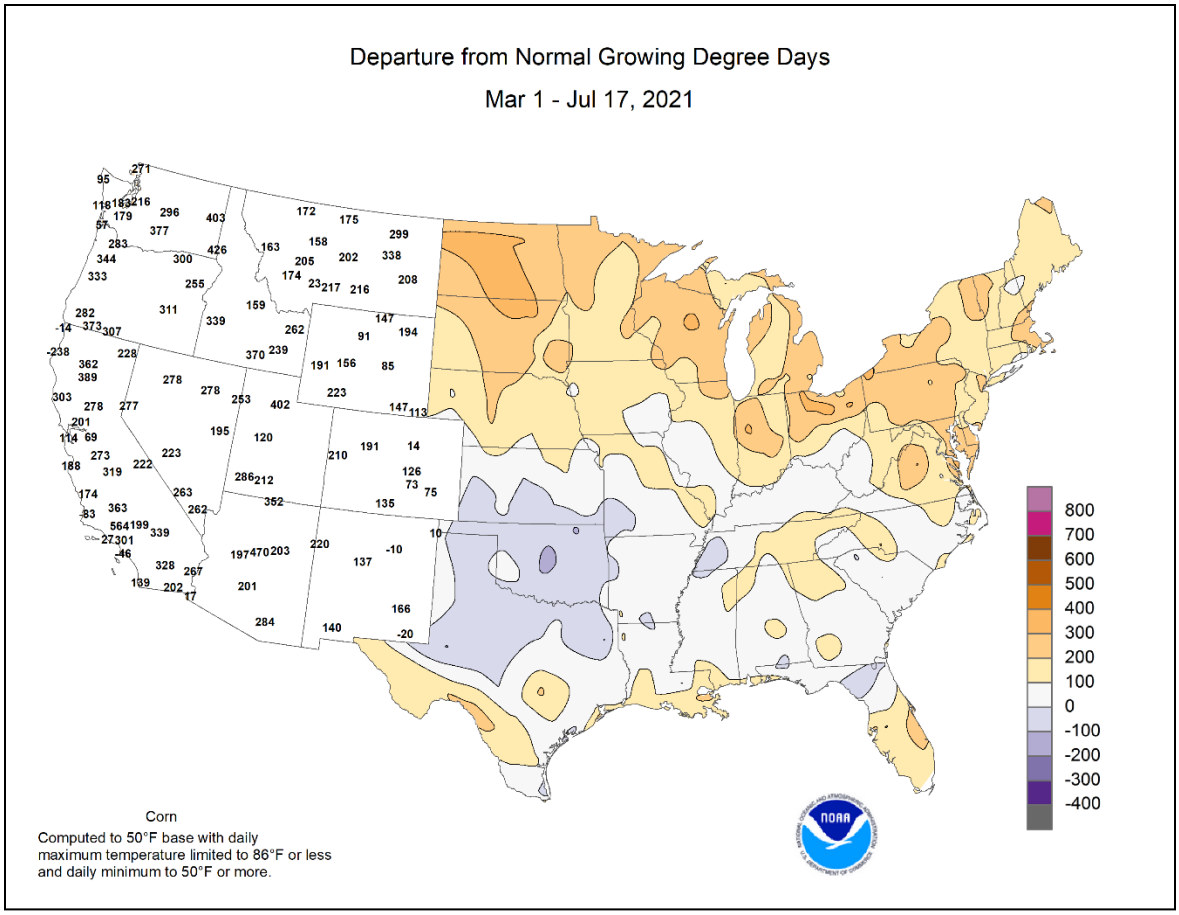
California Reservoirs, Recharge and Withdrawal

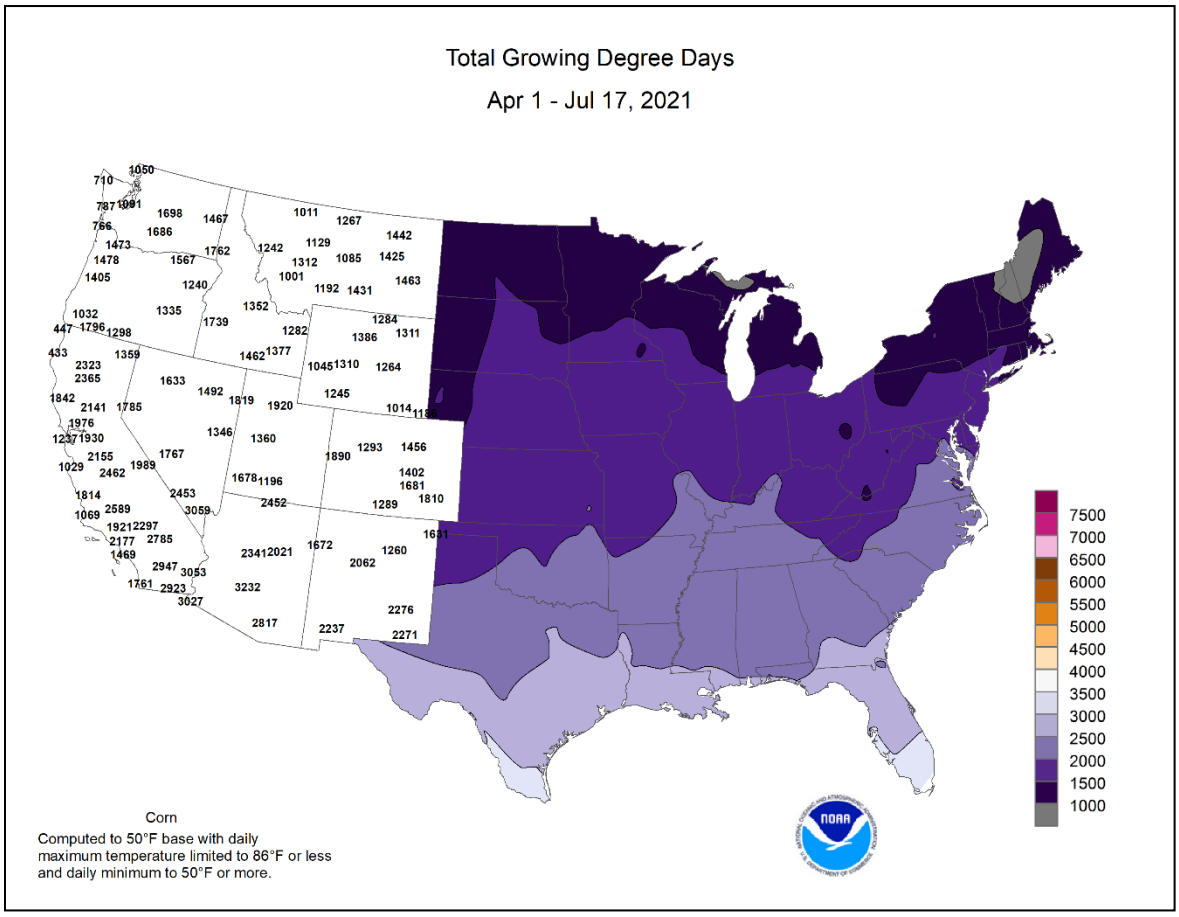
Million Acre-Feet and Percent of Average

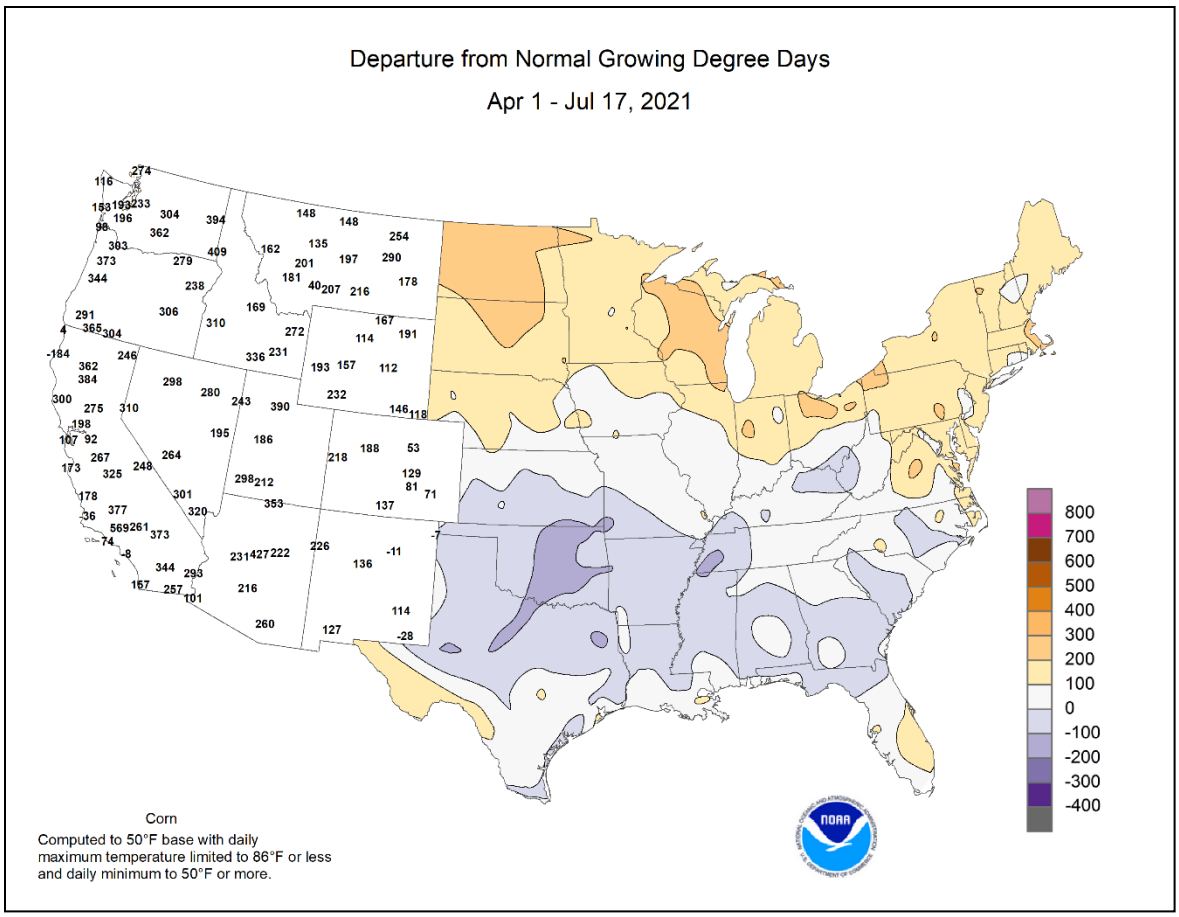
	Recharge		Withdrawal
2010-11	12.47 (158%)	**2011**	8.75 (111%)
2011-12	5.75 (73%)	**2012**	11.54 (146%)
2012-13	6.52 (83%)	**2013**	11.49 (145%)
2013-14	4.17 (53%)	**2014**	7.75 (98%)
2014-15	6.46 (82%)	**2015**	7.13 (90%)
2015-16	14.68 (186%)	**2016**	7.88 (100%)
2016-17	15.00 (190%)	**2017**	8.77 (111%)
2017-18	6.88 (87%)	**2018**	10.84 (137%)
2018-19	14.05 (178%)	**2019**	10.00 (127%)
2019-20	4.59 (58%)	**2020**	10.63 (135%)
2020-21	1.69 (21%)	**2021**	N/A
Avg.	**7.90**	**Avg.**	**7.90**

Notes: Recharge and withdrawal values are based on end-of-month statistics, not daily readings. Withdrawal data for 2021 is not yet available.


Total Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Jul 17, 2021
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Jul 17, 2021
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Total Growing Degree Days
Apr 1 - Jul 17, 2021
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
Apr 1 - Jul 17, 2021
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 17, 2021

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. ˚F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AK	ANCHORAGE	69	52	79	49	61	2	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.80	42	4.64	89	83	49	0	0	0	0
	BARROW	47	35	54	30	41	0	0.01	-0.23	0.01	0.47	53	1.40	82	85	74	0	2	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	79	54	82	47	66	3	0.00	-0.50	0.00	1.24	49	5.20	108	79	31	0	0	0	0
	JUNEAU	64	51	73	49	58	1	1.67	0.61	0.77	8.18	146	36.37	144	91	62	0	0	4	2
	KODIAK	65	53	79	48	59	4	1.74	0.58	1.28	9.74	112	42.80	106	81	61	0	0	3	1
	NOME	54	49	59	47	51	-1	0.09	-0.36	0.06	2.52	128	6.92	111	89	73	0	0	2	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	89	71	93	69	80	-1	2.56	1.45	1.39	12.06	169	39.86	128	91	55	4	0	6	1
	HUNTSVILLE	87	71	91	68	79	-2	2.58	1.63	1.74	9.53	142	35.69	114	94	59	1	0	4	2
	MOBILE	87	72	90	69	80	-2	1.73	0.11	0.83	17.69	176	46.51	126	99	61	1	0	5	1
	MONTGOMERY	92	71	95	69	81	-1	0.92	-0.32	0.60	9.68	136	29.21	95	94	53	7	0	5	1
AR	FORT SMITH	90	70	94	67	80	-3	3.03	2.31	2.72	6.88	111	26.96	106	93	49	4	0	2	1
	LITTLE ROCK	88	71	92	68	79	-4	1.20	0.44	0.49	9.40	170	28.22	102	94	55	3	0	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	82	58	90	53	70	3	0.77	0.18	0.60	1.89	125	9.75	101	86	35	1	0	6	1
	PHOENIX	104	84	111	77	94	-1	0.11	-0.14	0.10	0.54	111	1.37	35	57	24	7	0	2	0
	PRESCOTT	89	63	100	54	76	0	0.08	-0.38	0.07	1.11	82	3.77	63	82	31	3	0	2	0
	TUCSON	96	74	103	71	85	-3	0.44	-0.07	0.39	1.67	138	2.69	60	80	31	7	0	3	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	104	79	111	73	91	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.97	44	36	11	7	0	0	0
	EUREKA	59	52	60	51	55	-2	0.01	-0.04	0.01	1.54	169	13.70	58	96	89	0	0	1	0
	FRESNO	104	74	113	67	89	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.11	64	49	13	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	74	65	75	64	70	1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	3.20	36	90	66	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	101	69	107	65	85	3	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	9.18	44	47	10	6	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	89	58	96	54	74	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.49	37	82	30	4	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	76	70	78	69	73	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	12	3.51	49	76	62	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	69	56	74	54	63	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.43	41	83	56	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	92	59	99	53	76	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.91	65	80	27	4	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	83	50	86	46	67	2	0.23	0.00	0.22	1.69	166	4.43	132	91	25	0	0	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	84	57	87	53	71	-1	0.72	0.13	0.65	4.37	114	11.93	131	75	29	0	0	3	1
	DENVER INTL	89	59	94	52	74	-1	0.16	-0.33	0.16	1.10	36	10.46	120	71	24	3	0	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	96	64	101	58	80	2	0.12	-0.01	0.12	0.24	31	2.27	48	47	15	6	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	92	60	96	57	76	0	0.10	-0.35	0.10	2.62	110	9.79	139	74	23	6	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	83	71	92	68	77	2	0.16	-0.63	0.08	9.30	174	25.29	109	95	65	1	0	4	0
	HARTFORD	84	67	93	64	76	2	2.18	1.21	0.80	11.70	180	28.27	116	92	61	2	0	6	3
DC	WASHINGTON	92	75	94	72	84	4	0.00	-0.86	0.00	8.20	140	24.08	110	82	50	7	0	0	0
DE	WILMINGTON	91	74	94	72	82	5	1.05	-0.06	0.69	3.27	50	19.79	84	92	58	6	0	2	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	88	73	90	72	81	-1	0.03	-1.29	0.03	7.67	84	17.90	74	94	60	1	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	90	72	91	70	81	-2	0.41	-1.02	0.21	13.15	131	28.69	112	98	56	4	0	2	0
	KEY WEST	87	78	88	73	82	-2	1.23	0.47	0.59	8.37	137	14.00	83	88	68	0	0	5	1
	MIAMI	88	76	90	72	82	-2	3.69	2.33	1.68	15.15	112	25.77	89	91	63	1	0	6	3
	ORLANDO	92	75	94	72	83	1	0.24	-1.35	0.12	8.64	75	19.97	76	92	52	6	0	3	0
	PENSACOLA	89	75	92	73	82	0	1.30	-0.33	1.22	17.46	164	46.33	133	95	63	3	0	4	1
	TALLAHASSEE	92	72	95	70	82	0	0.39	-1.15	0.21	8.64	74	25.63	77	95	50	6	0	3	0
	TAMPA	93	77	97	73	85	2	0.56	-0.92	0.30	17.84	167	26.84	117	87	49	7	0	4	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	89	77	89	75	83	0	1.15	-0.07	0.39	9.17	78	15.83	52	87	65	0	0	7	0
GA	ATHENS	91	71	93	70	81	0	1.40	0.36	1.30	7.47	112	25.98	100	91	52	5	0	4	1
	ATLANTA	87	71	90	69	79	-1	0.68	-0.60	0.39	9.19	131	28.97	104	91	55	1	0	4	0
	AUGUSTA	93	71	94	68	82	0	1.94	0.98	0.87	11.10	157	31.06	126	96	51	7	0	5	2
	COLUMBUS	89	71	93	70	80	-3	1.37	0.23	0.88	7.46	115	27.94	103	92	52	4	0	3	1
	MACON	92	70	94	69	81	-1	1.13	-0.05	0.63	8.86	129	25.69	100	97	53	6	0	3	1
	SAVANNAH	90	73	92	71	81	-1	0.76	-0.43	0.35	11.03	124	25.89	103	98	56	5	0	3	0
HI	HILO	83	70	84	68	76	0	1.33	-1.11	0.61	5.36	41	74.39	114	93	60	0	0	7	1
	HONOLULU	88	76	88	73	82	1	0.03	-0.09	0.02	0.15	25	9.31	114	74	46	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	88	73	90	71	81	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	13.17	131	79	49	1	0	0	0
	LIHUE	86	76	87	75	81	2	0.93	0.53	0.41	2.38	92	21.35	116	86	62	0	0	7	0
IA	BURLINGTON	78	65	86	61	72	-6	2.01	1.02	1.03	10.10	146	25.12	118	99	71	0	0	4	2
	CEDAR RAPIDS	79	62	83	59	70	-3	0.42	-0.64	0.25	3.20	42	10.01	52	98	59	0	0	3	0
	DES MOINES	82	65	90	60	73	-3	0.54	-0.49	0.47	4.97	65	12.98	62	92	54	1	0	2	0
	DUBUQUE	78	62	83	57	70	-2	1.18	0.17	1.16	5.68	83	13.91	70	97	49	0	0	2	1
	SIOUX CITY	83	59	85	52	71	-4	0.70	-0.10	0.70	2.70	46	12.24	77	94	53	0	0	1	1
	WATERLOO	84	60	86	55	72	-2	1.05	-0.10	1.05	2.07	26	10.01	50	91	49	0	0	1	1
ID	BOISE	98	67	102	62	82	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.75	80	6.39	88	39	10	7	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	97	66	102	62	81	7	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.41	24	3.20	41	39	13	7	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	96	55	99	50	75	5	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.01	0	4.92	68	62	13	7	0	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	77	66	84	64	72	-3	1.28	0.48	1.11	7.99	151	14.02	76	94	64	0	0	4	1
	MOLINE	80	65	85	59	73	-3	2.20	1.18	1.10	6.46	91	22.43	107	94	62	0	0	4	2
	PEORIA	80	66	85	60	73	-3	0.58	-0.32	0.26	7.49	132	25.72	129	93	67	0	0	3	0
	ROCKFORD	79	65	84	63	73	-2	1.76	0.90	0.59	3.19	47	11.31	58	87	56	0	0	5	2
	SPRINGFIELD	81	67	86	62	74	-2	2.07	1.15	1.47	9.10	135	27.17	131	96	67	0	0	4	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	86	70	90	68	78	0	0.93	0.00	0.80	6.13	101	24.16	92	96	59	1	0	3	1
	FORT WAYNE	80	66	86	63	73	-1	5.04	4.02	2.83	10.98	167	24.30	114	99	71	0	0	6	3
	INDIANAPOLIS	82	68	89	66	75	-1	2.06	0.94	1.15	13.73	196	28.70	118	94	64	0	0	4	2
	SOUTH BEND	78	68	84	65	73	0	1.56	0.63	0.64	11.48	194	22.25	113	92	70	0	0	6	2
KS	CONCORDIA	87	65	95	59	76	-4	0.85	-0.11	0.43	3.97	61	14.21	86	92	50	2	0	3	0
	DODGE CITY	92	64	98	54	78	-2	1.68	1.00	1.37	2.43	49	11.56	93	95	34	5	0	2	1
	GOODLAND	89	57	96	50	73	-3	0.00	-0.79	0.00	1.31	25	10.12	90	94	35	3	0	0	0
	TOPEKA	85	68	91	61	76	-3	1.15	0.30	1.12	6.54	85	22.02	106	90	56	2	0	3	1

Based on 1981-2010 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 17, 2021

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	87	67	94	60	77	-4	0.22	-0.54	0.14	6.72	93	19.22	100	87	49	2	0	2	0
KY	LEXINGTON	84	68	88	66	76	0	1.25	0.17	0.46	11.41	163	32.82	125	94	62	0	0	6	0
	LOUISVILLE	88	73	92	70	80	1	1.30	0.35	0.51	9.20	152	30.13	116	89	55	2	0	5	1
	PADUCAH	86	71	90	68	78	-1	1.81	0.75	1.11	8.14	122	31.07	111	90	60	1	0	3	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	90	72	92	70	81	-2	4.34	2.87	1.79	16.04	166	51.81	165	98	61	4	0	6	3
	LAKE CHARLES	90	76	91	71	83	0	1.46	0.25	0.55	12.03	119	46.86	151	100	62	5	0	5	1
	NEW ORLEANS	90	77	92	74	83	0	4.09	2.78	1.45	17.44	151	58.69	163	88	60	4	0	6	3
	SHREVEPORT	92	72	94	69	82	-1	2.10	1.31	1.43	7.11	94	32.63	109	89	49	5	0	4	2
MA	BOSTON	79	68	95	62	73	0	1.18	0.39	0.94	11.15	205	27.22	115	90	67	1	0	5	1
	WORCESTER	78	64	88	61	71	1	4.44	3.45	2.27	12.36	192	28.93	113	96	68	0	0	6	3
MD	BALTIMORE	96	74	98	70	85	7	0.14	-0.84	0.14	4.73	84	21.06	93	87	43	7	0	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	80	57	83	52	69	3	0.20	-0.75	0.12	4.69	81	17.37	90	89	43	0	0	2	0
	PORTLAND	77	62	90	55	70	0	0.16	-0.67	0.08	5.66	98	18.73	75	99	69	1	0	3	0
MI	ALPENA	80	55	88	49	67	0	1.32	0.63	0.73	5.06	118	12.79	90	96	50	0	0	3	2
	GRAND RAPIDS	77	62	84	61	70	-3	0.85	0.00	0.66	10.02	173	17.79	92	98	68	0	0	3	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	78	55	84	49	67	-1	1.49	0.91	0.80	6.64	151	13.50	95	94	52	0	0	3	2
	LANSING	78	64	85	61	71	-1	0.55	-0.08	0.37	8.90	178	16.28	98	93	67	0	0	4	0
	MUSKEGON	80	63	84	61	71	0	0.37	-0.13	0.28	7.67	203	14.98	93	90	58	0	0	3	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	80	57	86	51	69	0	2.30	1.61	1.18	6.49	136	12.29	75	93	52	0	0	3	2
MN	DULUTH	82	55	87	52	69	3	0.00	-0.86	0.00	2.05	31	10.39	67	86	42	0	0	0	0
	INT_L FALLS	85	53	90	45	69	4	0.00	-0.82	0.00	1.79	29	6.74	53	89	32	1	0	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	84	63	87	61	74	0	0.21	-0.69	0.21	2.68	41	12.57	78	88	41	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	79	58	83	55	68	0	0.93	-0.13	0.93	4.40	60	12.87	72	95	54	0	0	1	1
	ST. CLOUD	83	55	88	53	69	-2	0.05	-0.67	0.05	3.09	51	12.13	84	96	38	0	0	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	83	68	90	67	76	-2	1.61	0.57	0.63	16.07	228	36.04	152	92	61	1	0	4	1
	KANSAS CITY	84	68	90	62	76	-3	1.68	0.60	1.56	9.67	122	26.17	120	91	60	1	0	3	1
	SAINT LOUIS	86	71	92	69	78	-2	1.10	0.13	0.76	9.00	136	26.01	113	88	57	2	0	4	1
	SPRINGFIELD	83	66	89	61	75	-4	2.26	1.41	0.99	6.51	92	33.46	133	97	61	0	0	5	2
MS	JACKSON	89	72	93	71	80	-1	3.16	2.09	1.50	11.71	172	36.18	117	87	56	3	0	5	2
	MERIDIAN	88	71	92	68	80	-1	1.80	0.61	1.22	11.55	158	42.17	128	92	58	4	0	6	1
	TUPELO	90	73	93	72	82	0	3.02	2.14	1.34	18.83	278	47.73	151	94	55	4	0	6	3
MT	BILLINGS	93	62	101	54	77	5	0.05	-0.26	0.05	0.46	15	4.87	55	58	15	4	0	1	0
	BUTTE	87	47	91	42	67	4	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.71	23	3.62	45	67	13	3	0	0	0
	CUT BANK	87	52	93	46	69	5	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.67	20	2.92	41	69	20	3	0	0	0
	GLASGOW	96	62	102	56	79	8	0.12	-0.32	0.12	0.63	18	2.60	35	68	16	5	0	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	89	54	96	45	71	4	0.28	-0.08	0.28	0.74	21	7.46	80	72	18	4	0	1	0
	HAVRE	93	53	100	48	73	4	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.59	18	4.65	65	74	17	5	0	0	0
	MISSOULA	93	56	96	53	74	6	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.90	33	5.83	68	63	16	7	0	0	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	84	64	87	63	74	0	2.45	1.50	1.86	9.82	139	31.67	125	100	54	0	0	5	1
	CHARLOTTE	92	71	94	69	82	3	0.76	-0.06	0.40	5.27	94	21.94	97	92	46	6	0	3	0
	GREENSBORO	90	70	92	68	80	1	0.65	-0.43	0.36	6.31	103	24.66	109	95	49	5	0	3	0
	HATTERAS	88	79	89	78	83	4	0.00	-1.08	0.00	7.52	114	29.50	106	88	70	0	0	0	0
	RALEIGH	91	72	93	69	82	1	0.02	-1.11	0.02	11.88	198	26.96	117	97	58	7	0	1	0
	WILMINGTON	91	76	92	74	83	2	1.98	0.26	1.50	16.58	183	31.09	111	92	58	6	0	5	1
ND	BISMARCK	92	64	98	59	78	7	0.00	-0.68	0.00	3.13	65	5.56	53	78	29	7	0	0	0
	DICKINSON	88	59	96	52	74	4	0.00	-0.59	0.00	3.28	69	7.63	77	84	32	2	0	0	0
	FARGO	85	61	87	56	73	2	0.00	-0.65	0.00	3.81	67	6.51	52	84	33	0	0	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	87	57	91	53	72	3	0.01	-0.70	0.01	2.54	47	6.41	57	86	31	1	0	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	88	58	92	55	73	3	0.00	-0.82	0.00	2.64	50	5.19	48	85	35	1	0	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	83	65	87	57	74	-3	0.54	-0.24	0.50	4.52	72	17.91	110	91	53	0	0	2	1
	LINCOLN	85	64	90	56	75	-3	0.62	-0.16	0.35	5.46	86	16.51	98	92	54	1	0	3	0
	NORFOLK	82	62	85	55	72	-3	0.32	-0.43	0.17	5.85	95	16.21	102	90	52	0	0	3	0
	NORTH PLATTE	85	59	89	52	72	-3	1.82	1.13	1.36	4.18	83	15.66	124	91	45	0	0	4	1
	OMAHA	84	65	89	57	74	-3	0.52	-0.37	0.46	5.94	94	17.24	97	92	51	0	0	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	91	60	96	53	75	1	1.15	0.74	1.15	2.05	53	7.04	68	88	29	5	0	1	1
	VALENTINE	90	61	97	53	75	1	0.37	-0.35	0.31	2.59	48	11.77	93	86	35	2	0	3	0
NH	CONCORD	81	64	90	59	73	2	2.81	1.94	1.34	9.38	165	20.78	97	98	61	1	0	5	2
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	90	73	94	66	82	5	0.16	-0.70	0.16	9.92	195	28.62	128	95	54	5	0	1	0
	NEWARK	89	73	96	71	81	4	3.04	1.91	2.27	11.11	171	28.07	110	90	53	5	0	4	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	91	67	92	63	79	0	0.06	-0.28	0.06	1.21	85	2.76	68	72	23	5	0	1	0
NV	ELY	92	56	97	50	74	6	0.02	-0.11	0.01	0.20	20	3.34	60	61	12	5	0	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	108	85	113	79	96	4	0.08	-0.02	0.06	0.10	37	0.81	33	48	15	7	0	2	0
	RENO	99	67	103	59	83	8	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.15	24	1.74	39	33	8	7	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	101	61	106	51	81	8	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.34	46	4.49	87	31	6	7	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	77	62	83	55	70	-3	3.38	2.44	1.57	8.28	137	20.66	99	100	74	0	0	5	3
	BINGHAMTON	79	63	83	58	71	2	2.94	2.13	1.64	9.41	148	25.87	123	99	71	0	0	5	2
	BUFFALO	78	65	86	61	71	0	4.87	4.19	2.47	8.17	154	15.69	77	94	70	0	0	7	3
	ROCHESTER	78	63	89	59	71	-1	4.39	3.67	2.96	8.09	159	17.08	97	98	68	0	0	6	2
	SYRACUSE	82	67	90	61	74	3	2.21	1.35	0.89	11.11	207	21.80	113	87	60	1	0	5	1
OH	AKRON-CANTON	82	68	86	60	75	3	4.98	4.03	2.09	11.90	196	24.40	112	91	65	0	0	5	3
	CINCINNATI	84	69	88	67	76	1	2.63	1.80	1.66	12.39	204	30.17	122	92	60	0	0	5	1
	CLEVELAND	79	67	87	60	73	-1	4.56	3.81	1.44	10.54	200	21.17	104	95	67	0	0	5	4
	COLUMBUS	84	69	89	64	77	1	2.22	1.06	1.11	6.46	96	20.27	91	96	60	0	0	5	3
	DAYTON	84	69	89	66	77	2	3.18	2.19	1.48	8.53	128	22.26	94	87	58	0	0	6	3
	MANSFIELD	83	68	88	61	75	3	4.01	3.00	1.70	8.51	117	23.16	94	90	61	0	0	6	3

Based on 1981-2010 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 17, 2021

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	81	70	88	66	75	2	2.61	1.89	1.46	7.95	151	19.90	107	89	64	0	0	6	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	81	66	85	59	74	3	3.54	2.52	1.05	10.04	160	21.69	103	95	69	0	0	5	4
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	89	68	92	63	79	-5	0.07	-0.58	0.06	9.41	142	20.06	98	88	48	3	0	2	0
	TULSA	89	70	92	65	79	-4	0.09	-0.67	0.09	11.74	175	26.95	116	89	54	5	0	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	63	55	68	53	59	-1	0.05	-0.19	0.03	2.08	64	37.70	103	93	69	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	95	54	99	49	74	7	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.11	11	5.20	79	48	10	6	0	0	0
	EUGENE	87	52	91	49	69	3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.60	85	14.40	57	87	31	3	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	96	64	99	61	80	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.87	103	6.33	65	59	17	7	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	95	61	100	58	78	5	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.30	24	4.21	55	47	13	5	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	83	58	86	58	71	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.22	57	14.58	74	77	39	0	0	0	0
	SALEM	86	56	91	54	71	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.70	90	19.01	88	76	32	1	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	86	68	92	65	77	4	0.91	-0.26	0.47	5.28	74	19.35	81	94	59	3	0	5	0
	ERIE	80	68	89	64	74	2	3.13	2.35	1.50	7.83	140	19.62	95	88	64	0	0	7	2
	MIDDLETOWN	90	72	93	69	81	5	4.04	2.94	2.07	9.57	156	23.52	109	88	53	5	0	4	3
	PHILADELPHIA	92	74	94	71	83	4	3.10	2.07	2.01	8.96	155	25.31	113	94	52	5	0	2	2
	PITTSBURGH	84	67	87	63	76	3	1.18	0.31	0.40	6.63	102	19.65	91	95	58	0	0	6	0
	WILKES-BARRE	85	68	91	65	76	5	2.76	1.91	0.65	6.73	111	20.16	101	95	62	1	0	6	3
	WILLIAMSPORT	87	69	89	67	78	5	3.45	2.45	1.45	9.05	145	22.03	104	93	57	0	0	6	3
RI	PROVIDENCE	82	67	91	61	75	1	2.15	1.39	1.52	9.30	174	26.17	103	99	71	1	0	2	2
SC	CHARLESTON	89	74	91	73	82	-1	0.29	-1.24	0.24	11.58	125	27.65	108	94	59	5	0	3	0
	COLUMBIA	92	72	94	70	82	0	1.03	-0.19	1.03	7.08	93	25.50	106	93	50	7	0	1	1
	FLORENCE	92	73	93	70	82	1	0.88	-0.35	0.81	9.43	127	26.10	115	91	49	7	0	3	1
	GREENVILLE	91	69	95	66	80	0	0.18	-0.91	0.16	4.77	79	25.15	99	89	43	4	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	86	59	90	54	73	1	0.00	-0.70	0.00	1.62	29	7.03	55	90	38	1	0	0	0
	HURON	85	60	88	54	72	-2	0.94	0.30	0.94	2.90	53	7.43	55	96	43	0	0	1	1
	RAPID CITY	86	58	90	53	72	-1	1.19	0.79	0.96	4.58	132	8.94	87	84	32	1	0	4	1
	SIOUX FALLS	83	61	85	56	72	-1	0.98	0.31	0.98	3.92	69	11.70	78	90	47	0	0	1	1
TN	BRISTOL	89	66	92	65	77	3	0.09	-1.00	0.05	5.42	83	24.19	101	95	45	2	0	3	0
	CHATTANOOGA	88	71	94	69	79	-1	1.10	-0.06	0.52	7.67	112	32.42	109	92	53	2	0	5	1
	KNOXVILLE	88	70	92	69	79	0	0.58	-0.60	0.55	4.16	62	24.85	88	94	52	2	0	2	1
	MEMPHIS	88	73	91	70	80	-3	1.15	0.09	0.89	8.30	136	34.75	114	93	59	2	0	4	1
	NASHVILLE	89	72	94	70	81	1	0.58	-0.25	0.55	3.69	59	30.01	109	86	52	3	0	3	1
TX	ABILENE	91	71	93	66	81	-2	0.00	-0.41	0.00	3.51	75	15.78	116	88	46	6	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	88	65	94	60	76	-2	0.15	-0.46	0.08	3.19	69	11.68	106	90	40	3	0	3	0
	AUSTIN	92	75	94	72	83	-1	0.06	-0.36	0.03	6.40	116	21.28	112	85	52	6	0	2	0
	BEAUMONT	91	74	92	73	83	0	0.92	-0.43	0.69	13.42	126	37.87	120	100	64	7	0	3	1
	BROWNSVILLE	92	78	93	75	85	0	0.05	-0.44	0.04	9.90	259	16.64	143	89	53	7	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	92	77	93	75	84	0	0.67	-0.03	0.47	13.08	251	28.44	183	98	60	7	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	96	78	99	76	87	1	0.00	-0.42	0.00	3.50	104	9.44	92	80	42	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	95	71	98	67	83	0	0.24	-0.09	0.24	4.92	292	6.06	165	61	22	7	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	92	74	94	70	83	-2	0.08	-0.43	0.08	2.73	52	20.37	95	85	45	7	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	90	82	91	81	86	2	0.03	0.00	0.03	11.35	0	22.86	0	78	65	6	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	92	74	95	72	83	-1	0.91	0.08	0.43	12.37	149	31.56	118	92	54	7	0	3	0
	LUBBOCK	89	68	94	66	79	-2	1.44	1.00	0.70	3.91	94	13.38	128	86	39	3	0	3	1
	MIDLAND	90	68	94	65	79	-3	0.00	-0.41	0.00	6.48	233	11.89	167	86	39	3	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	92	70	95	67	81	-2	2.34	2.09	1.92	8.21	249	13.43	118	91	41	6	0	2	1
	SAN ANTONIO	90	74	91	72	82	-3	0.10	-0.60	0.10	5.11	84	19.75	109	93	56	4	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	91	75	93	73	83	-1	0.59	-0.41	0.35	16.28	232	43.23	193	94	57	5	0	3	0
	WACO	92	74	94	69	83	-2	0.46	0.09	0.27	5.67	128	18.89	97	90	51	6	0	2	0
	WICHITA FALLS	92	70	94	66	81	-4	0.89	0.56	0.89	4.81	94	16.67	100	93	48	6	0	1	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	101	75	104	72	88	9	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.11	8	6.49	68	39	12	7	0	0	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	91	69	93	66	80	5	0.57	-0.49	0.24	7.24	121	22.81	101	94	48	6	0	4	0
	NORFOLK	95	77	97	75	86	6	0.05	-1.08	0.04	6.17	89	22.96	96	86	48	7	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	92	72	95	70	82	3	0.20	-0.85	0.20	8.13	128	24.19	104	97	52	6	0	1	0
	ROANOKE	91	70	94	67	80	4	0.25	-0.71	0.21	6.48	107	21.65	95	88	47	5	0	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	93	71	95	67	82	5	0.16	-0.65	0.15	6.03	100	19.45	85	92	48	7	0	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	81	65	87	55	73	2	1.16	0.22	0.50	4.30	72	13.87	76	93	54	0	0	3	1
WA	OLYMPIA	77	50	83	48	64	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	3.24	147	28.08	106	97	50	0	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	63	53	68	50	58	-1	0.00	-0.44	0.00	2.61	55	42.88	80	99	72	0	0	0	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	76	55	81	54	65	0	0.00	-0.16	0.00	1.90	93	19.70	101	94	47	0	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	92	64	97	58	78	8	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.43	25	4.65	49	46	14	4	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	96	67	102	57	81	10	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.18	22	2.71	59	50	16	5	0	0	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	83	57	85	52	70	-2	0.64	-0.19	0.64	7.38	118	13.81	86	93	42	0	0	1	1
	GREEN BAY	80	59	84	54	70	0	2.09	1.30	1.97	8.18	140	14.62	94	95	45	0	0	2	1
	LA CROSSE	83	61	88	53	72	-2	2.11	1.13	2.09	7.98	118	17.18	96	93	47	0	0	2	1
	MADISON	80	61	83	55	70	-1	0.78	-0.20	0.75	5.61	80	12.58	67	92	52	0	0	3	1
	MILWAUKEE	76	65	85	62	71	-1	0.88	0.05	0.51	2.48	41	9.80	52	91	64	0	0	4	1
WV	BECKLEY	83	65	86	63	74	3	1.52	0.33	1.47	7.56	112	24.92	104	97	55	0	0	2	1
	CHARLESTON	87	67	91	66	77	2	1.22	0.04	0.84	6.16	88	21.59	86	99	54	1	0	3	1
	ELKINS	86	63	89	61	74	4	1.23	-0.05	0.84	6.41	85	21.04	79	93	45	0	0	6	1
	HUNTINGTON	84	69	87	67	76	1	3.63	2.56	1.84	11.96	189	28.89	118	94	62	0	0	7	2
WY	CASPER	89	53	94	49	71	0	0.29	-0.06	0.28	3.04	128	8.57	112	81	21	2	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	86	55	92	51	71	1	0.17	-0.30	0.09	3.03	89	8.74	92	80	22	2	0	2	0
	LANDER	89	56	94	52	73	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.27	77	8.87	111	56	20	3	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	94	55	101	50	74	4	0.02	-0.26	0.02	0.61	21	7.68	87	73	17	5	0	1	0

Based on 1981-2010 normals ***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

July 12 – 18, 2021

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Most of the Pacific Northwest, northern Plains, and northern Rockies remained drier than normal. In contrast, more than twice the normal amount of rain fell in large parts of the Great Lakes, central Great Plains, Mississippi Valley, Northeast, and Southwest. Some locations in the Great Lakes, Kansas, Mississippi Valley, and Northeast received more than 3 inches of rain. Meanwhile, most of the mid-Atlantic, Pacific Northwest, and Rockies recorded above-normal temperatures, as did much of the northern Plains and Southwest. Parts of California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Utah, and Washington noted temperatures 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, most of the Great Lakes, Great Plains, Mississippi Valley, and Southeast were cooler than normal. Some locations in the middle Mississippi Valley, as well as the central and southern Plains, recorded temperatures 4°F or more below normal.

Corn: By July 18, fifty-six percent of the nation's corn had reached the silking stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 18, eight percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. On July 18, sixty-five percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 4 percentage points below the same time last year. In Iowa, 68 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybean: By July 18, sixty-three percent of the nation's soybeans had reached the blooming stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 23 percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of average. On July 18, sixty percent of the nation's soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but 9 points below the previous year.

Winter Wheat: Seventy-three percent of the 2021 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 18, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Winter wheat harvest advance 20 percentage points or more during the week in Colorado, Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington.

Cotton: Sixty-nine percent of the nation's cotton had reached the squaring stage by July 18, three percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. By July 18, twenty-three percent of the cotton had begun setting bolls, 3 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind average. On July 18, sixty percent of the 2021 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the previous week and 13 points above the same time last year.

Sorghum: By July 18, thirty-three percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Seventeen percent of sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage by July 18, one percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. Sixty-eight percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition on July 18, two percentage points below the previous week but 17 points above the same time last year.

Rice: By July 18, thirty percent of the nation's rice had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point behind the previous year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. On July 18, seventy-two percent of the rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but 1 point below the same time last year.

Small Grains: Ninety-eight percent of the nation's oats had headed by July 18, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Eighteen percent of the oats had been harvested by July 18, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the average. Harvest was 99 percent complete in Texas, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the average. On July 18, thirty-five percent of the oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 26 percentage points below the same time last year.

Ninety percent of the nation's barley had reached the headed stage by July 18, four percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 18, twenty-seven percent of the barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the previous week but 48 points below the same time last year.

By July 18, ninety-two percent of the nation's spring wheat had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 18, eleven percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points below the previous week and 57 points below the same time last year.

Other Crops: By July 18, seventy-four percent of the nation's peanuts had reached the pegging stage, 1 percentage point behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 18, seventy-two percent of the peanuts were rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 1 point above the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 18, 2021

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

Corn Percent Silking

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2021	5-Yr Avg
CO	31	13	21	22
IL	64	50	77	67
IN	57	27	59	51
IA	64	21	60	57
KS	63	37	57	62
KY	65	53	70	73
MI	19	4	42	21
MN	63	16	62	44
MO	77	39	64	80
NE	55	19	54	54
NC	93	84	89	91
ND	16	8	22	22
OH	30	10	42	38
PA	19	2	9	33
SD	37	5	27	33
TN	79	64	80	88
TX	88	81	83	79
WI	31	5	34	25
18 Sts	55	26	56	52

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

Corn Percent Dough

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2021	5-Yr Avg
CO	3	0	0	1
IL	8	1	9	7
IN	3	1	8	2
IA	5	1	6	3
KS	23	4	13	14
KY	12	0	8	17
MI	0	0	0	0
MN	3	0	3	1
MO	21	2	19	16
NE	3	0	4	4
NC	44	22	39	53
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	0	0	2	1
PA	1	0	0	1
SD	1	0	0	2
TN	33	19	33	40
TX	63	61	63	57
WI	1	0	1	0
18 Sts	8	3	8	7

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	4	18	54	24
IL	3	6	26	47	18
IN	2	5	20	58	15
IA	2	4	26	57	11
KS	2	5	19	62	12
KY	1	2	14	67	16
MI	1	3	22	51	23
MN	5	13	40	36	6
MO	2	7	29	53	9
NE	1	4	17	52	26
NC	1	3	22	59	15
ND	9	23	39	27	2
OH	1	4	20	54	21
PA	0	0	9	66	25
SD	5	16	49	28	2
TN	0	3	13	58	26
TX	2	9	31	41	17
WI	1	4	19	48	28
18 Sts	2	7	26	50	15
Prev Wk	2	6	27	51	14
Prev Yr	2	6	23	52	17

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2021	5-Yr Avg
AR	82	70	81	83
IL	52	48	66	56
IN	60	38	58	53
IA	72	56	75	62
KS	53	38	48	46
KY	40	37	46	37
LA	94	85	92	92
MI	43	37	63	43
MN	79	60	79	61
MS	80	69	77	83
MO	50	20	33	45
NE	72	59	74	62
NC	39	22	37	37
ND	53	33	56	56
OH	62	43	60	50
SD	61	34	51	56
TN	45	30	49	55
WI	71	52	69	52
18 Sts	62	46	63	57

These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2021	5-Yr Avg
AR	43	37	56	55
IL	20	6	20	23
IN	20	7	19	21
IA	26	15	30	20
KS	14	5	14	11
KY	23	10	21	16
LA	78	58	75	76
MI	6	2	28	10
MN	26	11	26	16
MS	45	33	48	55
MO	19	4	10	15
NE	28	16	30	16
NC	22	9	20	16
ND	9	1	14	14
OH	13	5	15	13
SD	23	1	8	14
TN	19	12	24	25
WI	29	11	28	17
18 Sts	23	10	23	21

These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	7	25	46	19
IL	4	7	29	45	15
IN	2	7	22	55	14
IA	2	5	27	56	10
KS	3	4	25	64	4
KY	0	3	13	70	14
LA	0	2	13	74	11
MI	1	6	29	48	16
MN	4	13	40	39	4
MS	0	1	17	68	14
MO	2	6	36	51	5
NE	1	2	16	57	24
NC	1	4	38	47	10
ND	12	29	39	19	1
OH	2	5	26	52	15
SD	4	19	48	28	1
TN	1	3	16	60	20
WI	1	5	22	52	20
18 Sts	3	8	29	49	11
Prev Wk	3	8	30	49	10
Prev Yr	2	5	24	54	15

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 18, 2021

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2021	5-Yr Avg
AL	86	62	75	83
AZ	100	97	99	94
AR	97	88	93	98
CA	78	75	85	75
GA	87	77	86	85
KS	74	62	79	56
LA	96	84	93	95
MS	81	61	74	81
MO	38	94	99	70
NC	77	53	69	82
OK	47	46	50	55
SC	67	63	75	73
TN	78	58	71	83
TX	67	46	62	68
VA	71	45	75	80
15 Sts	72	55	69	73

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2021	5-Yr Avg
AL	39	17	24	45
AZ	71	57	72	55
AR	51	36	56	77
CA	33	25	35	26
GA	47	23	34	47
KS	16	1	9	7
LA	53	31	58	65
MS	25	10	31	42
MO	9	23	38	24
NC	24	6	21	32
OK	9	1	10	14
SC	13	20	36	30
TN	35	8	19	33
TX	20	15	17	21
VA	26	12	22	23
15 Sts	26	16	23	30

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	3	16	60	21
AZ	1	3	19	57	20
AR	1	1	17	51	30
CA	0	5	20	75	0
GA	1	4	27	59	9
KS	0	7	33	54	6
LA	0	0	1	90	9
MS	2	5	16	65	12
MO	0	7	26	67	0
NC	0	13	31	52	4
OK	1	3	40	56	0
SC	0	0	22	72	6
TN	4	8	21	58	9
TX	2	9	37	40	12
VA	0	0	8	88	4
15 Sts	2	7	31	49	11
Prev Wk	1	8	35	44	12
Prev Yr	5	17	31	39	8

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2021	5-Yr Avg
CO	2	0	0	6
KS	14	9	12	11
NE	23	3	8	17
OK	23	9	18	27
SD	32	17	24	18
TX	76	79	82	74
6 Sts	33	29	33	34

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2021	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	0
KS	1	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
OK	4	0	2	6
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	61	51	58	56
6 Sts	18	15	17	19

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	0	21	62	17
KS	1	3	25	65	6
NE	0	1	18	52	29
OK	0	3	17	73	7
SD	8	21	52	18	1
TX	2	7	27	45	19
6 Sts	1	5	26	57	11
Prev Wk	1	4	25	57	13
Prev Yr	3	9	37	43	8

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2021	5-Yr Avg
AL	86	53	60	74
FL	82	75	87	79
GA	87	75	86	87
NC	70	59	73	69
OK	41	30	41	49
SC	74	74	80	77
TX	33	16	32	36
VA	63	50	69	54
8 Sts	75	63	74	74

These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	4	19	52	25
FL	3	3	26	66	2
GA	0	2	26	60	12
NC	1	5	19	60	15
OK	0	3	15	81	1
SC	0	0	6	86	8
TX	0	5	40	53	2
VA	0	0	6	89	5
8 Sts	0	3	25	61	11
Prev Wk	0	2	25	63	10
Prev Yr	1	6	22	60	11

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 18, 2021

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2021	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	89	90	95	90
CO	89	19	61	74
ID	5	7	15	6
IL	93	95	97	96
IN	94	77	88	93
KS	97	85	96	96
MI	42	12	47	39
MO	98	88	96	99
MT	3	1	10	6
NE	75	23	60	67
NC	97	94	97	98
OH	94	69	84	89
OK	100	97	100	100
OR	13	16	39	18
SD	29	16	33	34
TX	100	94	99	99
WA	5	10	30	9
18 Sts	73	59	73	74

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

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2021	5-Yr Avg
AR	9	5	8	23
CA	24	25	30	18
LA	81	55	77	79
MS	60	30	47	53
MO	7	3	18	15
TX	88	66	76	82
6 Sts	31	21	30	36

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	5	27	43	23
CA	0	0	10	80	10
LA	0	0	26	68	6
MS	0	0	18	72	10
MO	0	2	29	51	18
TX	1	1	42	38	18
6 Sts	1	3	24	55	17
Prev Wk	1	4	24	55	16
Prev Yr	0	3	24	57	16

Spring Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2021	5-Yr Avg
ID	90	85	95	89
MN	97	100	100	99
MT	79	66	81	83
ND	91	84	93	93
SD	98	95	96	95
WA	94	100	100	97
6 Sts	89	83	92	92

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	9	33	36	15	7
MN	14	28	43	15	0
MT	35	34	19	11	1
ND	30	34	25	10	1
SD	32	38	25	5	0
WA	45	43	12	0	0
6 Sts	29	34	26	10	1
Prev Wk	21	34	29	15	1
Prev Yr	2	5	25	55	13

Barley Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2021	5-Yr Avg
ID	83	79	93	87
MN	99	97	99	98
MT	84	70	85	86
ND	88	82	91	93
WA	100	100	100	96
5 Sts	86	78	90	90

These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	4	14	28	46	8
MN	10	23	47	20	0
MT	21	29	28	18	4
ND	24	28	37	10	1
WA	25	38	37	0	0
5 Sts	17	25	31	23	4
Prev Wk	16	27	33	20	4
Prev Yr	0	4	21	48	27

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 18, 2021

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

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2021	5-Yr Avg
IA	99	97	99	99
MN	99	95	99	98
NE	100	99	100	99
ND	84	78	92	89
OH	100	100	100	98
PA	90	88	94	91
SD	94	97	100	95
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	96	93	96	93
9 Sts	96	94	98	96

These 9 States planted 72% of last year's oat acreage.

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2021	5-Yr Avg
IA	21	10	24	23
MN	6	1	7	3
NE	53	13	39	46
ND	0	0	0	1
OH	61	16	30	40
PA	3	0	0	4
SD	12	6	23	17
TX	98	97	99	99
WI	3	2	6	4
9 Sts	19	11	18	18

These 9 States harvested 76% of last year's oat acreage.

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	5	31	53	10
MN	13	21	43	23	0
NE	3	7	36	43	11
ND	19	31	32	17	1
OH	0	2	28	65	5
PA	0	1	37	43	19
SD	14	36	35	14	1
TX	10	30	40	17	3
WI	1	4	23	54	18
9 Sts	9	21	35	29	6
Prev Wk	11	21	33	30	5
Prev Yr	2	8	29	52	9

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Jul 18, 2021

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	2	9	79	9	NH	0	0	67	22	11
AZ	78	10	9	3	0	NJ	0	0	8	91	1
AR	0	8	37	48	7	NM	17	24	31	20	8
CA	20	25	35	20	0	NY	0	5	16	49	30
CO	5	14	31	35	15	NC	6	29	31	29	5
CT	0	0	100	0	0	ND	43	31	21	5	0
DE	2	7	38	39	14	OH	1	3	14	74	8
FL	1	4	21	55	19	OK	0	3	29	52	16
GA	1	6	23	58	12	OR	54	20	21	5	0
ID	17	31	31	21	0	PA	0	3	14	60	23
IL	1	4	30	53	12	RI	0	0	0	50	50
IN	1	5	27	56	11	SC	0	3	20	64	13
IA	5	13	37	38	7	SD	28	50	20	2	0
KS	1	9	31	53	6	TN	2	7	25	57	9
KY	1	3	20	60	16	TX	6	10	26	37	21
LA	0	14	25	58	3	UT	25	47	26	2	0
ME	0	11	64	25	0	VT	0	0	0	40	60
MD	6	12	31	49	2	VA	4	22	40	33	1
MA	0	5	40	40	15	WA	75	21	3	1	0
MI	6	6	34	47	7	WV	1	22	33	40	4
MN	26	37	29	6	2	WI	3	10	25	45	17
MS	1	5	29	57	8	WY	20	32	36	12	0
MO	1	4	22	62	11	48 Sts	21	19	27	25	8
MT	55	34	9	2	0						
NE	4	10	57	27	2	Prev Wk	19	20	27	26	8
NV	35	30	35	0	0	Prev Yr	12	22	31	30	5

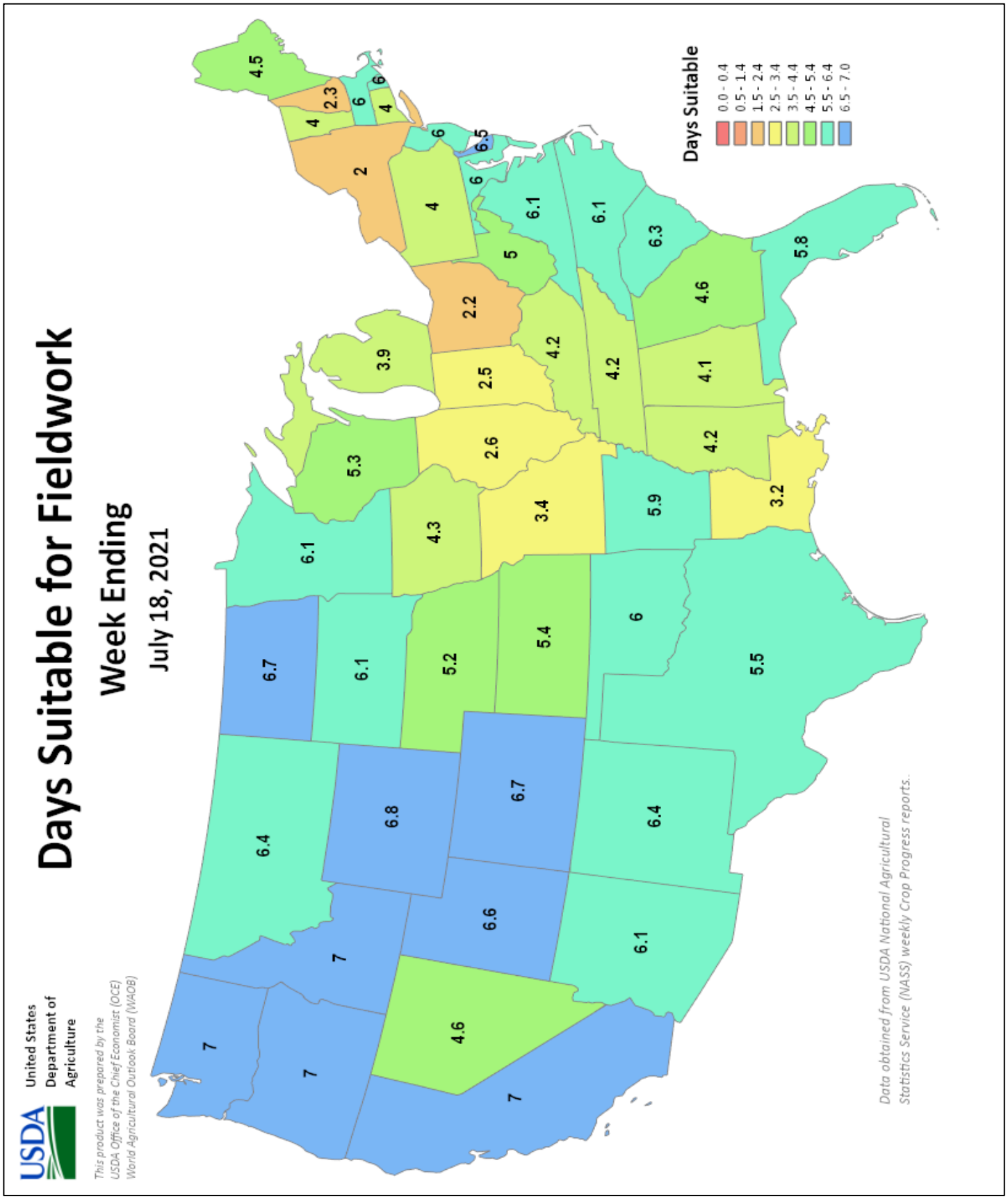
VP - Very Poor; P - Poor;
F - Fair;
G - Good; EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available
* Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 18, 2021

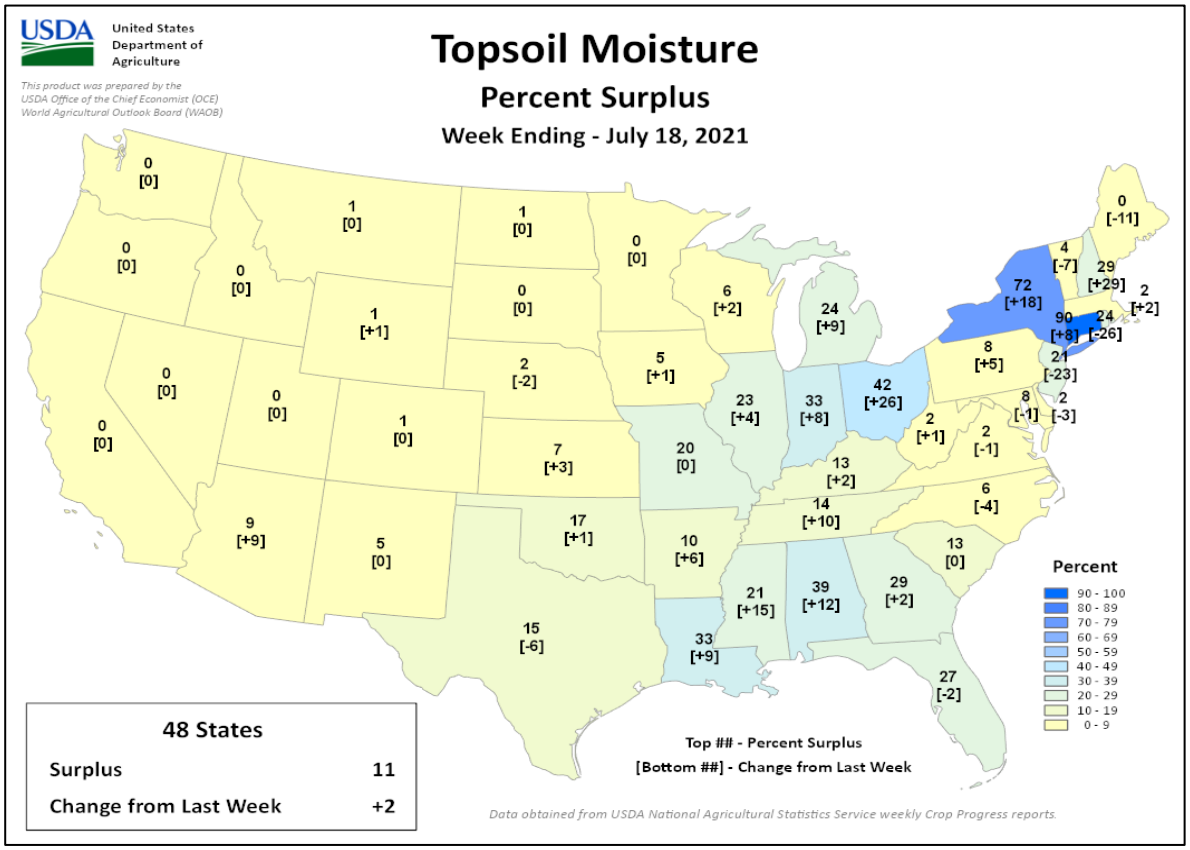
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

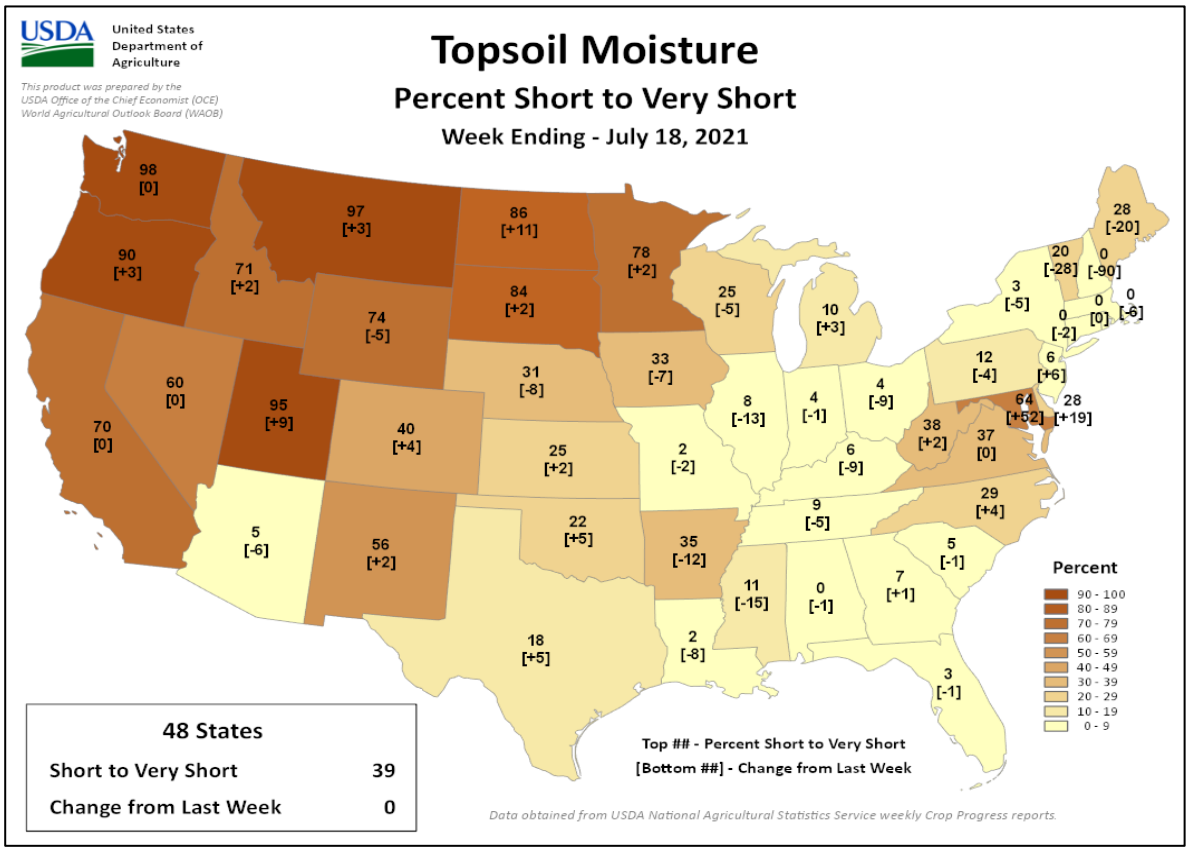


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 18, 2021

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

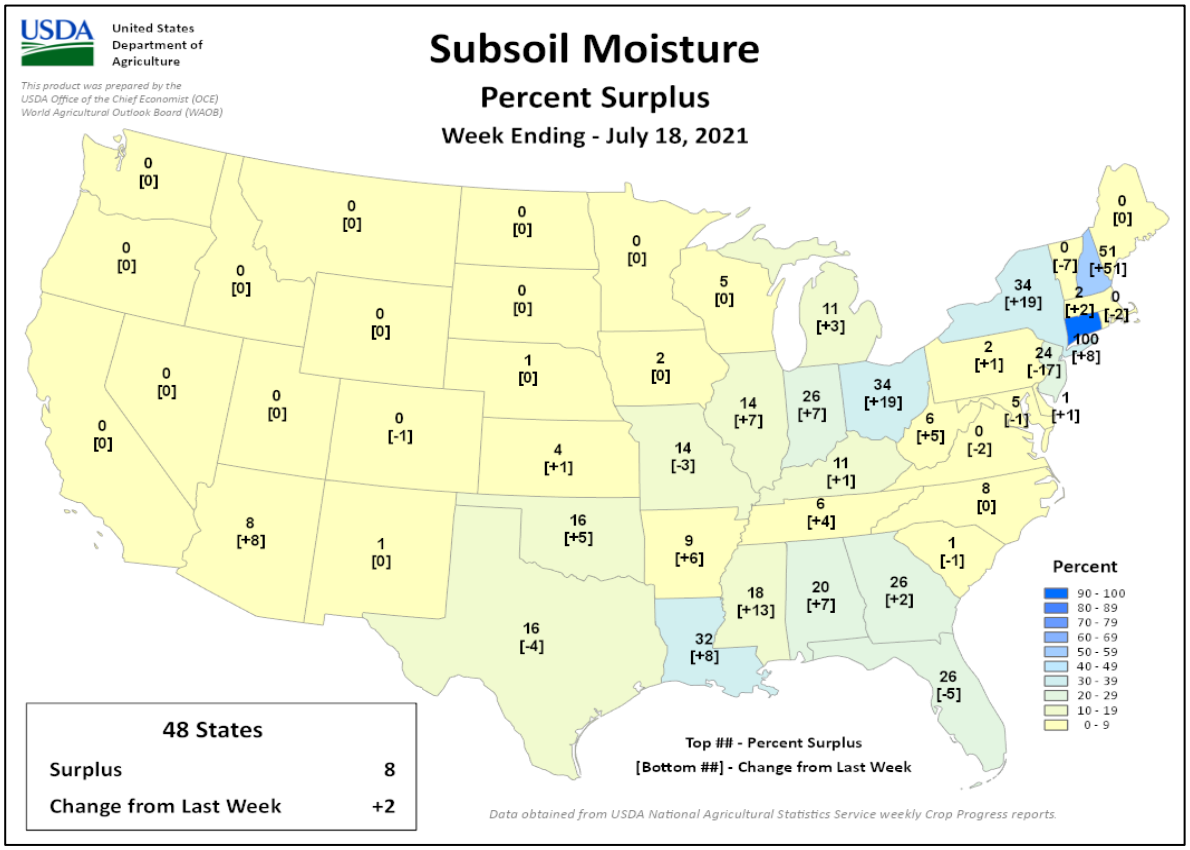


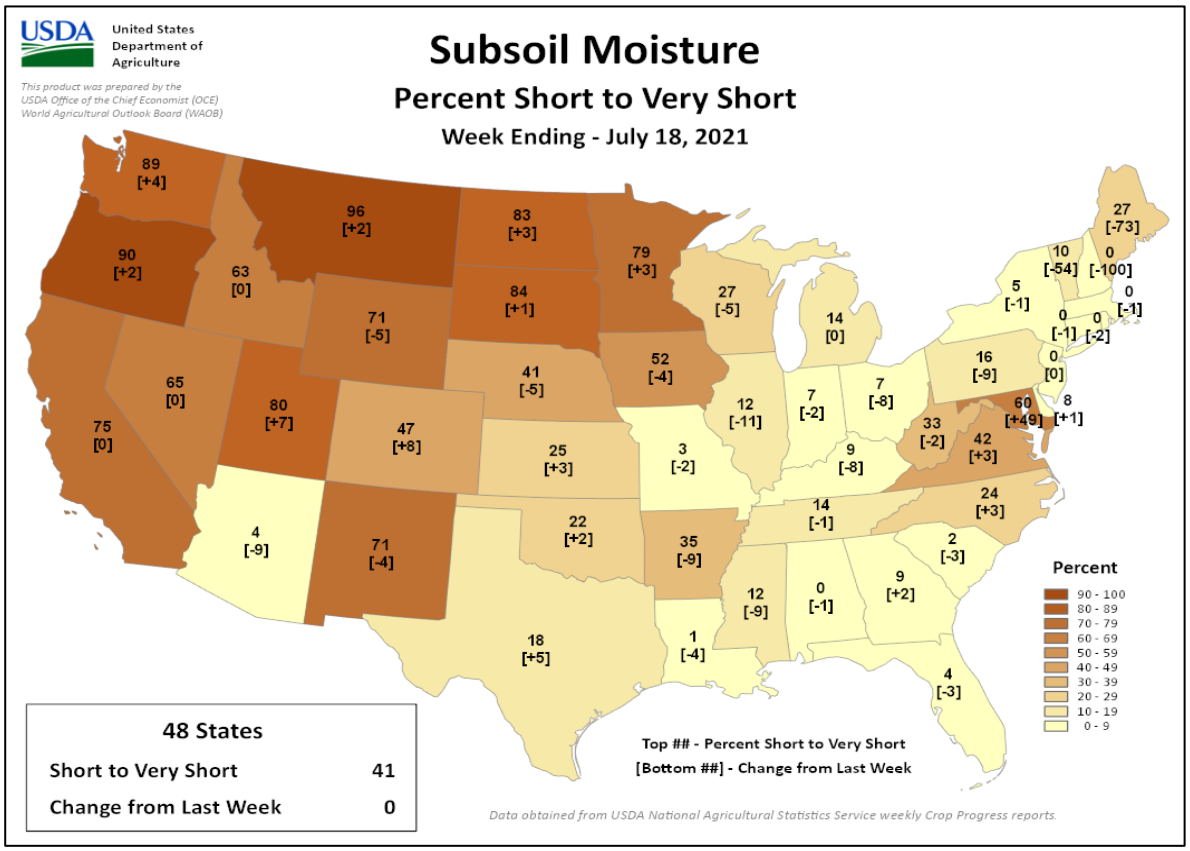


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 18, 2021

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





International Weather and Crop Summary

July 11-17, 2021

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Heavy to excessive rain caused historic flooding in parts of northern Europe but eased or alleviated short-term dryness from Italy into Hungary and the western Balkans.

WESTERN FSU: Showers dotted western growing areas where pockets of dryness have developed, while hot and dry conditions were untimely for reproductive to filling summer crops in Russia.

EASTERN FSU: Moderate to heavy rain and below-normal temperatures eased drought in central spring grain areas, while cooler weather returned to the region's cotton belt in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Sunny skies promoted the development of reproductive to filling summer crops in Turkey.

SOUTH ASIA: Widespread showers in western India eased developing dryness for cotton and oilseeds.

EASTERN ASIA: Rainfall across much of eastern China benefited reproductive summer crops, while unseasonable dryness continued in the south.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Continued wet weather in Thailand and environs further improved moisture supplies for rice.

AUSTRALIA: Passing showers and mild weather continued to benefit vegetative winter grains and oilseeds.

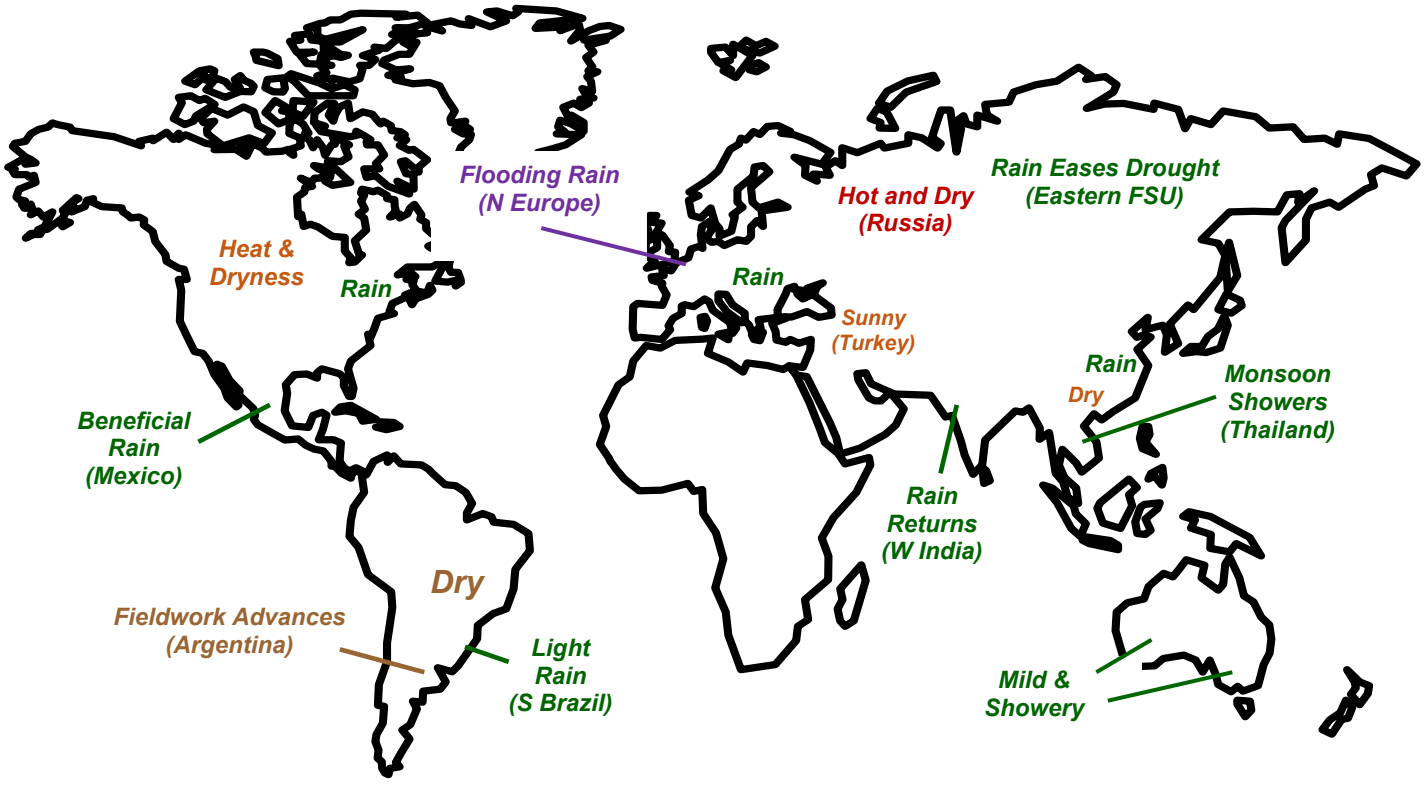
ARGENTINA: Scattered showers caused minor delays in seasonal fieldwork.

BRAZIL: Mostly dry weather prevailed, although light showers benefited some southern wheat areas.

MEXICO: Showers benefited rain-fed summer crops while further helping to recharge reservoirs.

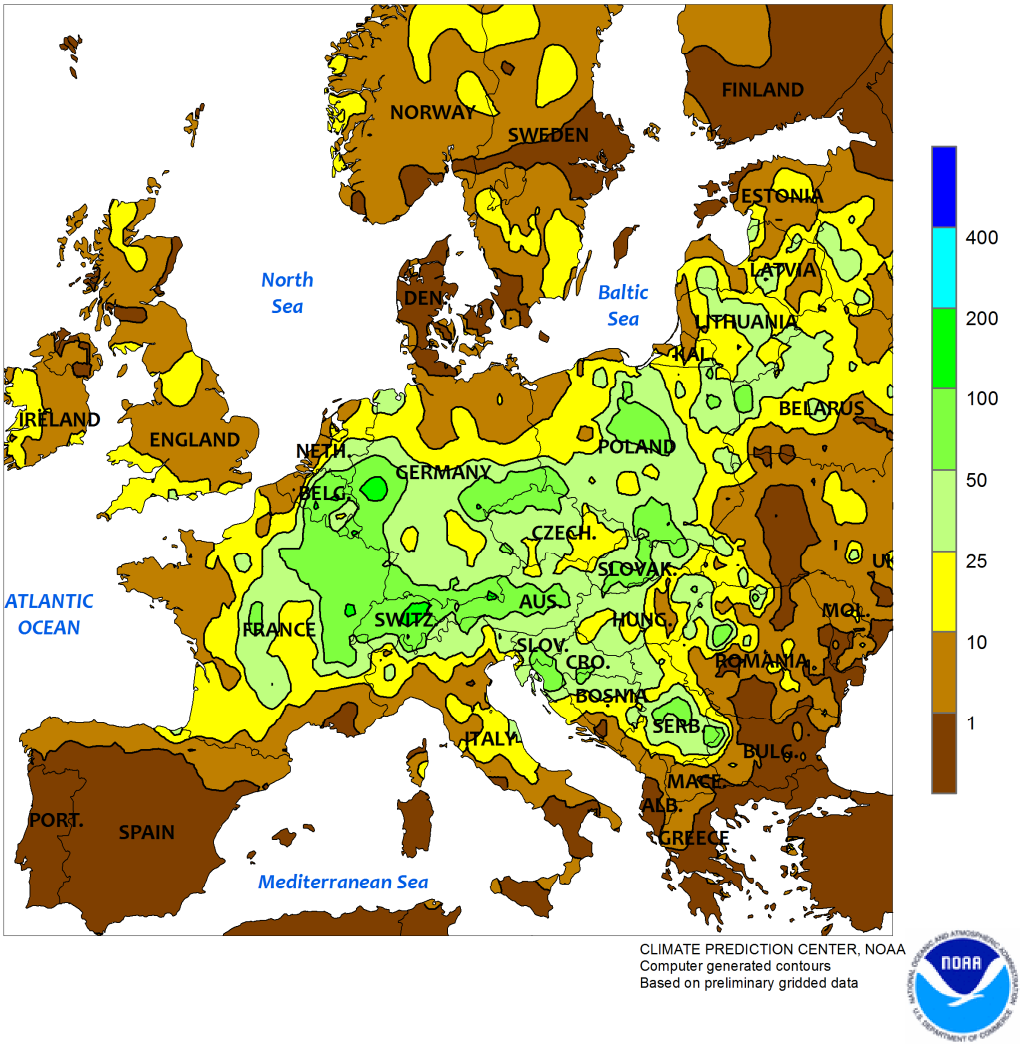
CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Unseasonable warmth and dryness renewed stress on spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Mild, showery weather continued, maintaining overall favorable prospects for summer crops and forage production.



For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

EUROPE
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 11 - 17, 2021

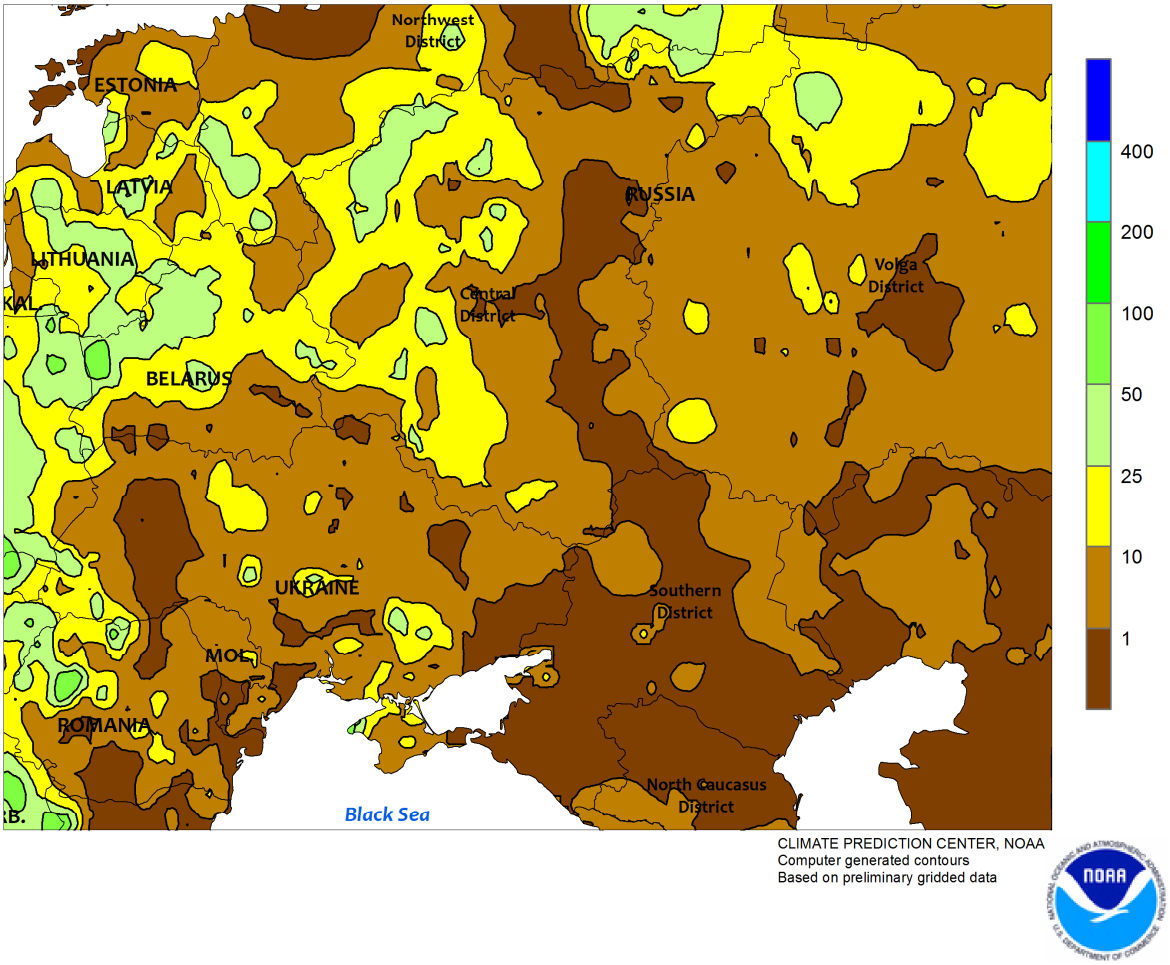


EUROPE

Heavy to excessive rain caused catastrophic flooding in parts of northern Europe but eased lingering dryness concerns from Italy into Hungary. A pair of slow-moving storm systems brought widespread moderate to heavy rainfall (10-100 mm) from central France eastward into most of eastern Europe. In particular, the second storm was locked in place over central Europe by a blocking high over northwestern Russia; 7-day totals ranged from 100 to 180 mm (locally higher amounts were likely) across Belgium, eastern France, western and southern Germany, and the Alps, with a secondary maxima of 100 mm or more noted across eastern Germany. The downpours caused catastrophic flooding, loss of life, and damage to infrastructure, though the heaviest rain largely bypassed the primary winter and summer crop areas of France and Germany save for districts bordering the Low Countries. Lesser but highly beneficial rain (5-50 mm, locally more) followed early-week heat (up to 38°C) and eased short-term dryness from central and northern Italy eastward into Serbia, Hungary, and Slovakia, improving yield prospects for reproductive corn, soybeans, and sunflowers. In contrast, dry and hot weather (34-36°C) in the lower Danube River Valley was untimely for tasseling to silking corn, though crops were able to better withstand the heat due to good rains over the past 60 days (100-200 percent of normal). Likewise, dry weather lingered over the Iberian Peninsula, where favorable moisture supplies in the north (Castilla y Leon) from a wet June contrasted with lingering long-term drought in southern portions of the country (Andalucía). Cool weather (1-4°C below normal) lingered over much of western Europe, while temperatures up to 4°C above normal were noted in southern Spain and 3 to 8°C above normal from Serbia into the Baltic States.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 11 - 17, 2021



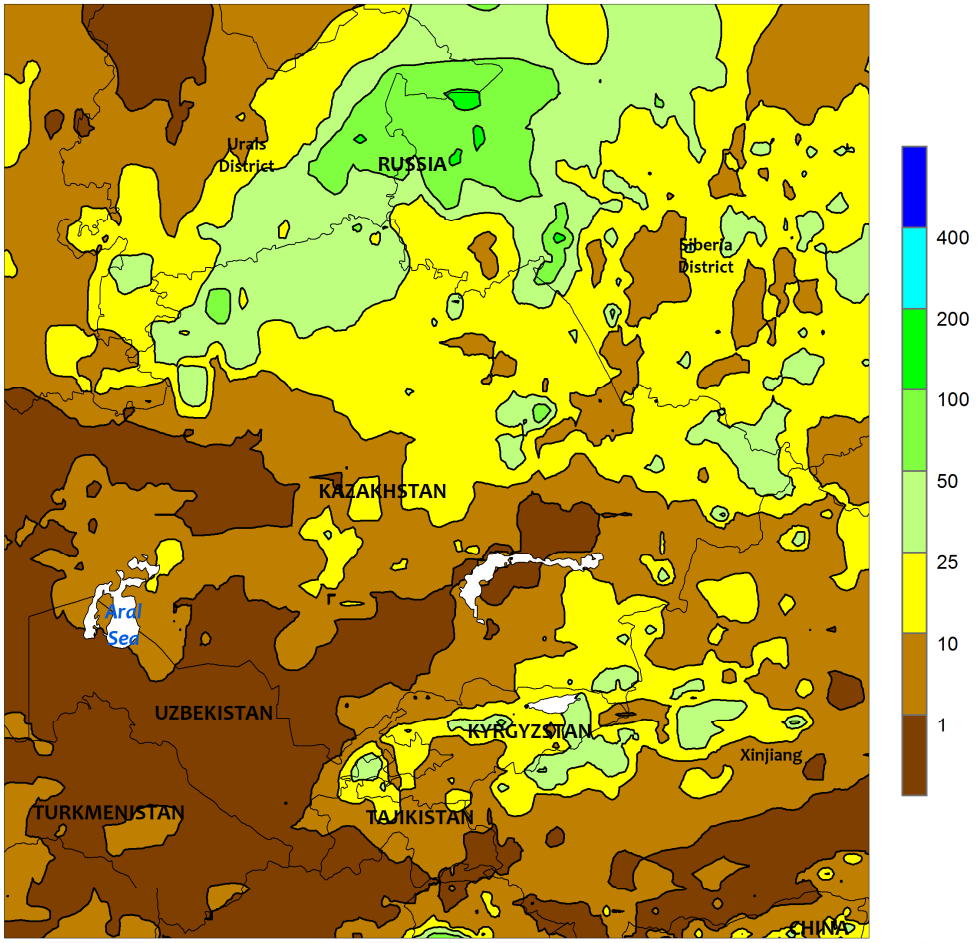
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

WESTERN FSU

Increasingly warm, locally hot conditions prevailed, with scattered showers in the west contrasting with dry weather in Russia. A strong area of high pressure anchored over northwestern Russia maintained above-normal temperatures (3-8°C above normal) across the entire region. In Russia, there was little to no rain to afford relief from the building heat, with daytime highs in the Southern District ranging from 35 to 39°C. The hot weather was untimely for silking to blistering corn, though crops were initially able to withstand the heat due to recent wetness (30-day rainfall averaging 90 to 200 percent of normal) from the central Southern District (Rostov Oblast) southward to the Black Sea Coast. Conversely, short-term dryness from the northern Southern District into the Central and Volga Districts has reduced soil moisture for filling spring barley as well as reproductive corn and sunflowers, leaving crops more susceptible to heat-induced yield losses. Farther west, highly variable showers and thunderstorms (1-23 mm) dotted Ukraine, providing only localized relief from the increasing heat (32-36°C) and doing little to ease dryness that has developed over the northern half of the country over the past 30 days (rainfall less than half of normal). The northern dry spell has left reproductive corn and soybeans with diminished soil moisture supplies, and rain will be needed soon to maintain the current favorable yield prospects. Conversely, Ukrainian producers closer to the Black Sea Coast likely welcomed the respite from a wet May and June for winter crop drydown and harvesting. Warm, showery weather lingered over Moldova (up to 15 mm) and Belarus (2-45 mm), favoring vegetative (north) to reproductive (south) summer crops.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 11 - 17, 2021

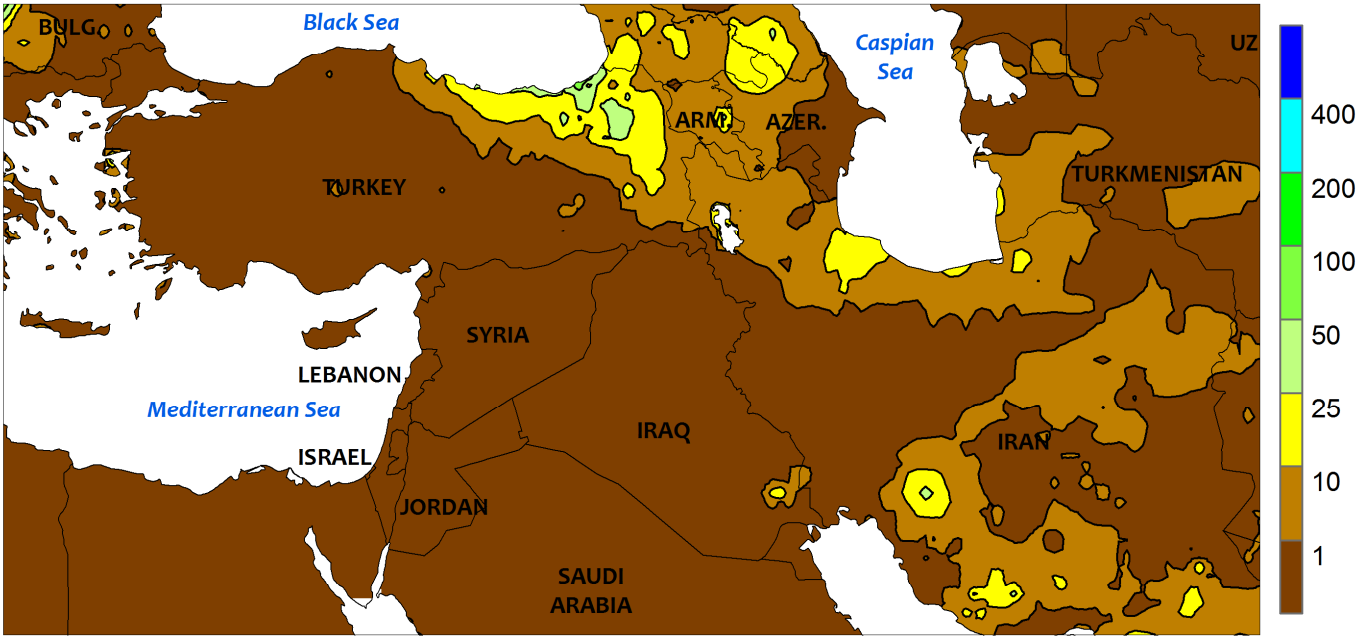


EASTERN FSU

Heavy rain eased or alleviated drought in the central spring grain belt, while cooler weather lessened irrigation demands for cotton in the south. Following the passage of a strong cold front which ushered much cooler air over the region (up to 6°C below normal), a stationary storm system produced 15 to 105 mm of rainfall from northern Kazakhstan into Russia's Urals and Siberia Districts. The rain put a significant dent in the drought that has afflicted the western and central spring grain belt since April, though long-term deficits lingered. Spring wheat and barley in central Russia and northern Kazakhstan have been developing one to two weeks ahead of average due to incursions of extreme heat, with crops ranging from flowering to filling save for the cooler eastern growing areas of Russia's Siberia District (Yenisey River Basin). The latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI) continued to depict very poor crop vigor from the southeastern Volga District eastward across northern Kazakhstan and central Russia, coincident with the region's severe spring-summer drought. Conversely, the VHI depicted good to excellent conditions over central and eastern portions of the Siberia District (primarily spring wheat). In the south, temperatures up to 3°C below normal were in sharp contrast to last week's blistering heat. The cooler conditions were welcome for flowering to open-boll cotton, easing crop stress and lowering irrigation demands somewhat.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 11 - 17, 2021



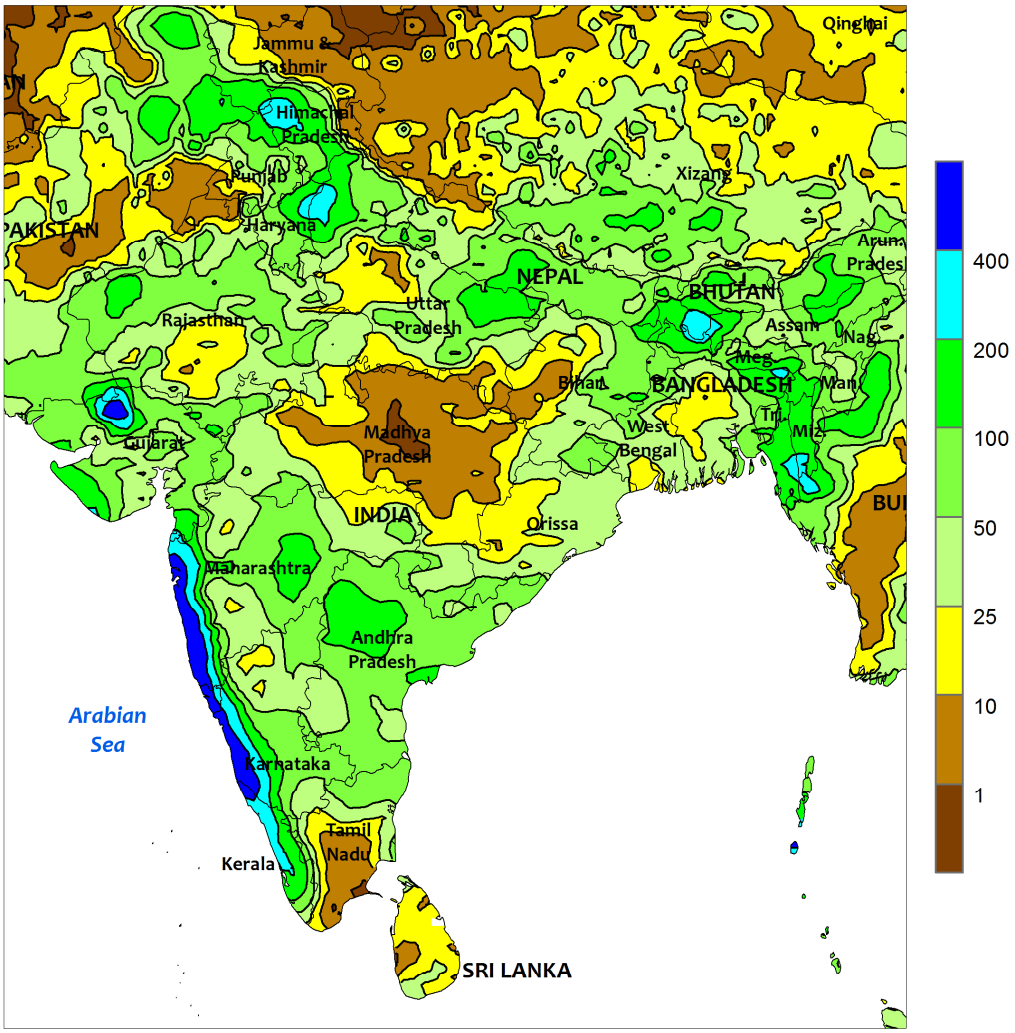
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

MIDDLE EAST

Sunny skies prevailed across Turkey's primary summer crop areas during the past week. Outside of showers in northeastern Turkey (locally up to 50 mm on the Mediterranean Coast), dry weather prevailed. Reproductive summer crops were developing favorably across central, western, and northern portions of the country, as indicated by the most recent satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI), following recent supplemental rains. Meanwhile, the early end to the climatological wet season (typically from October through May) in southeastern Turkey necessitated higher-than-normal irrigation demands for reproductive to filling corn and cotton, though the latest VHI indicated only a few small pockets of sub-par crop vigor in eastern-most growing areas of the GAP Region. Agricultural activity across the rest of the Middle East is minimal during the very hot and dry summer.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 11 - 17, 2021

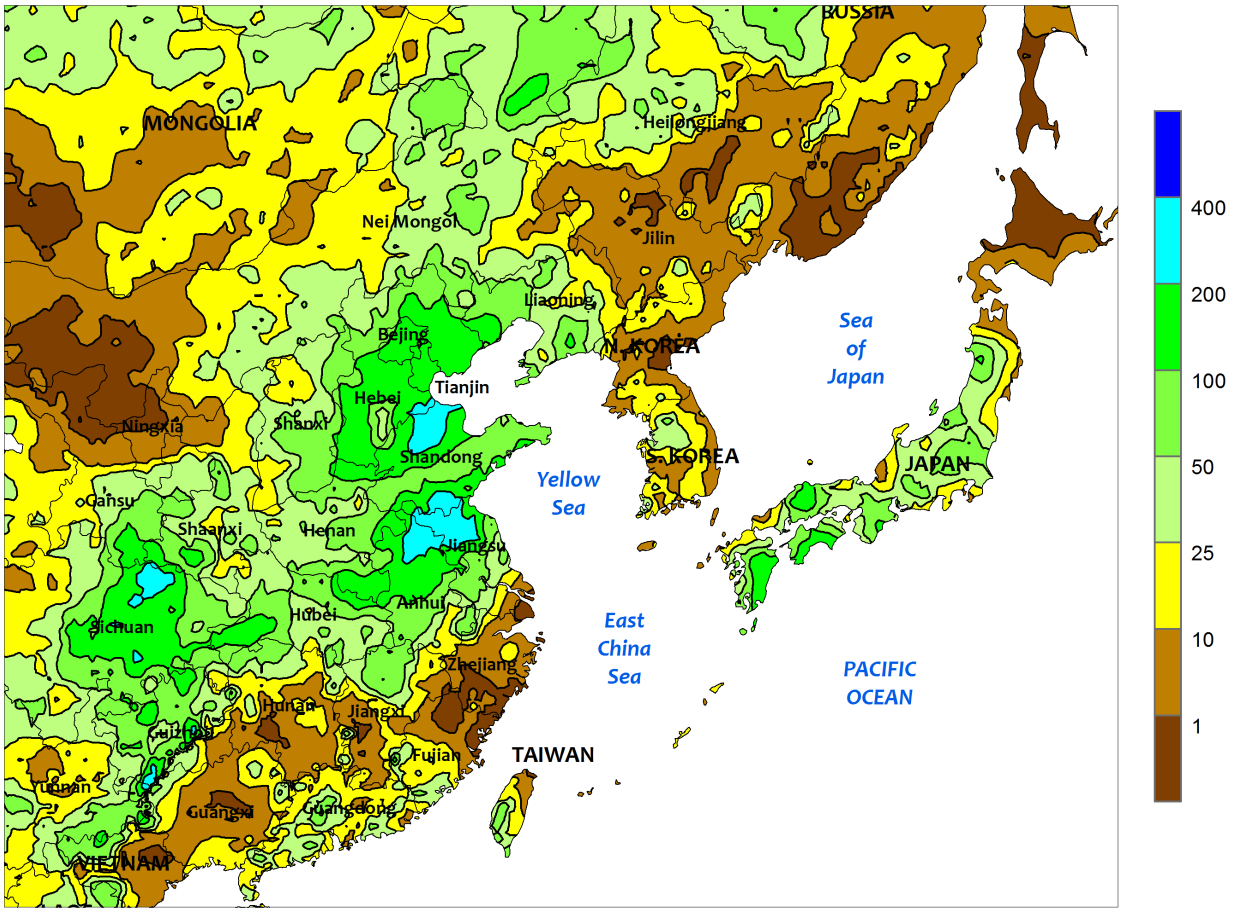


SOUTH ASIA

After a poor start to the wet season in western India, widespread rainfall was recorded. Gujarat and the surrounding areas received 25 to 100 mm (locally more), providing a significant boost to soil moisture and encouraging sowing of cotton and oilseeds. In fact, similar totals were reported throughout key growing areas throughout India, with the notable exception of key rice areas of the eastern interior which continued to experience unseasonable dryness. Elsewhere, delayed monsoon showers (25-100 mm) arrived in Pakistan, providing supplemental moisture to irrigated rice and cotton, while sunny weather promoted good rice development in Bangladesh.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 11 - 17, 2021



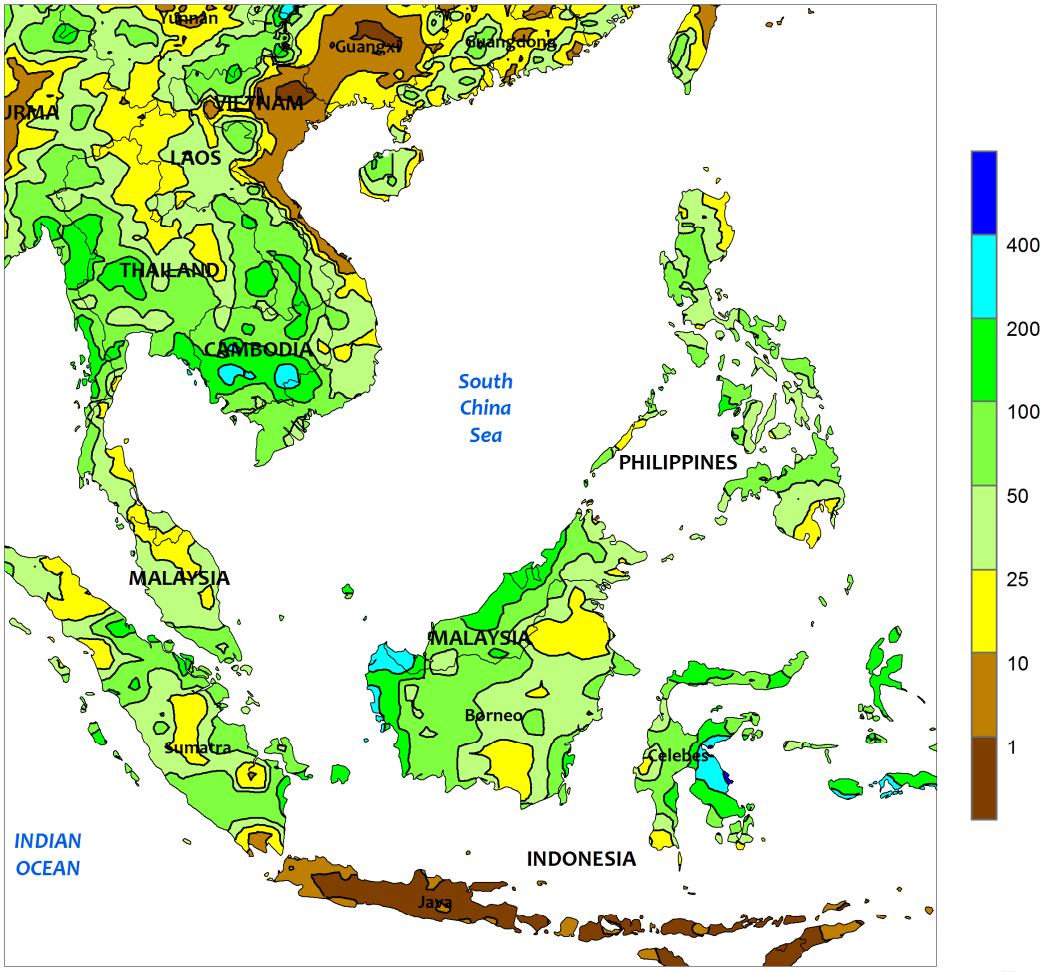
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

EASTERN ASIA

A band of rainfall extended from the western Yangtze Valley of China (50-100 mm, locally up to 250 mm) into the northeast (25-80 mm), maintaining ample soil moisture for summer crops. The rainfall was particularly timely as many crops were in or entering reproduction. However, drier weather was reported in eastern Heilongjiang and much of Jilin (soil moisture remained generally favorable, though) as well as across the south where rainfall has been consistently below average for the season (third lowest in the last 30 years in some late-crop rice areas). Meanwhile, cooler weather in western China eased stress on cotton following a prolonged period of heat. Elsewhere in the region, moisture conditions remained favorable on the Korean Peninsula despite drier-than-normal weather, while showers (25-100 mm or more) in Japan improved moisture supplies for rice and other crops, although Hokkaido remained unseasonably dry.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 11 - 17, 2021

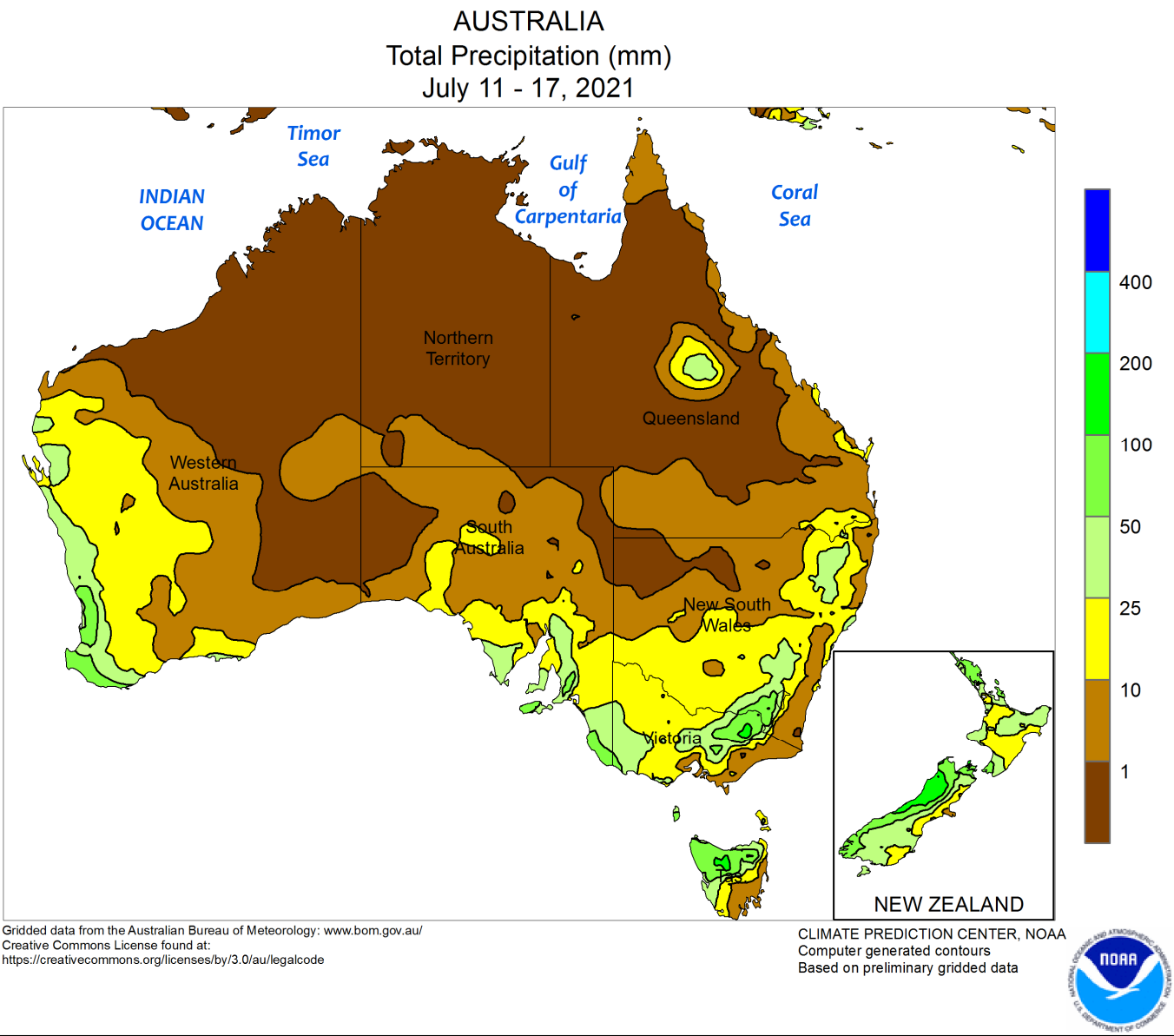


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Widespread showers (25-100 mm or more) continued throughout most of Thailand and the surrounding areas with only a few pockets of drier-than-normal weather. The rainfall further improved moisture supplies for rice and other crops following a poor start to the wet season. Similarly, most of the Philippines recorded 25 to 100 mm of rain, aiding summer rice and corn; however, parts of the northwest (western Luzon) have failed to receive the deluges typical for the time of year. Meanwhile, consistent seasonable showers (25-100 mm) in Malaysia and Indonesia sustained ample soil moisture for oil palm.

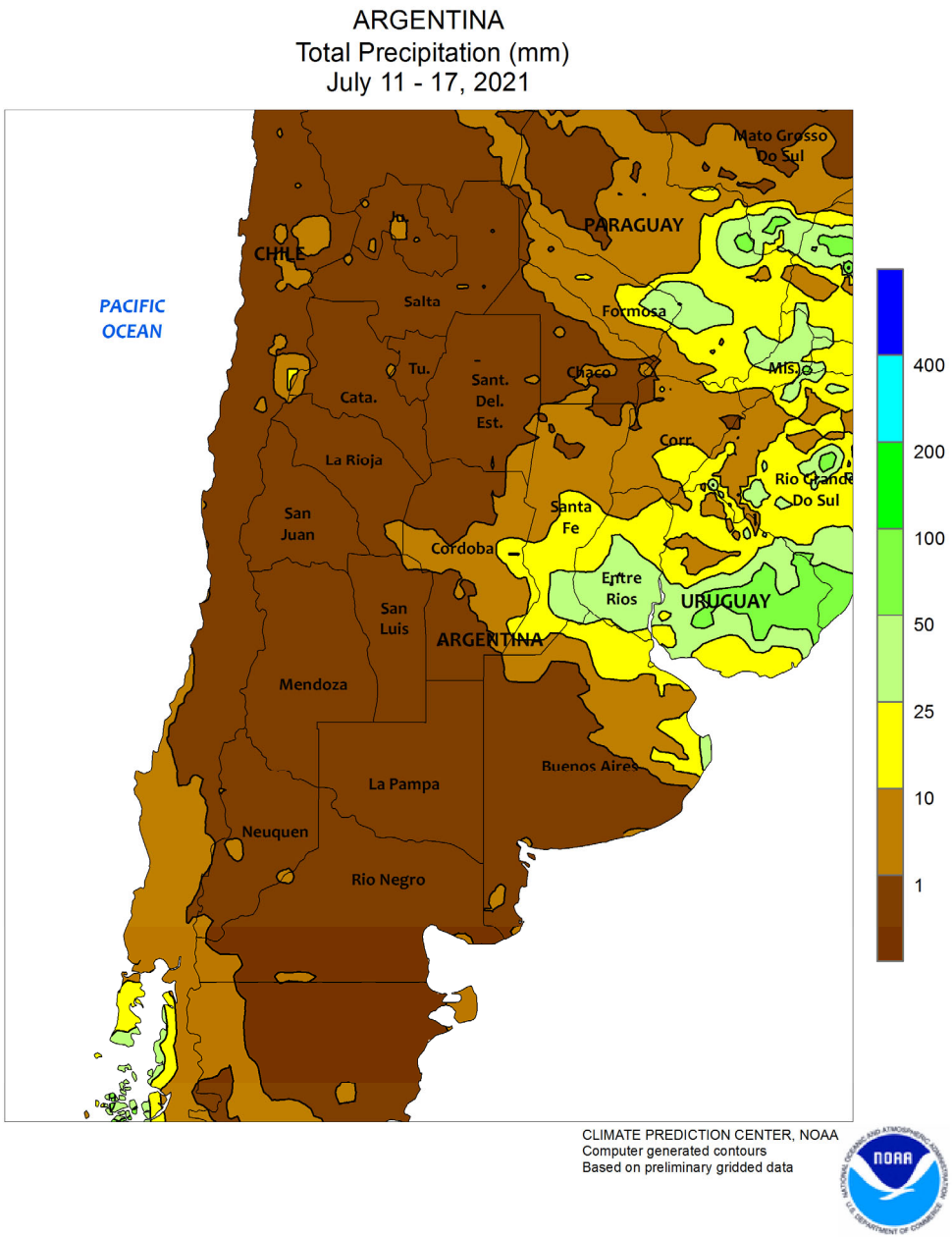
For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov



AUSTRALIA

In the wake of last week's soaking rains, widespread showers (5-25 mm, locally more) persisted in Western Australia, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. After a dry start to the week, scattered showers (5-25 mm, locally more) overspread most of southern and eastern Australia as well, further promoting wheat, barley, and canola development. The rain was most welcome in northern Victoria, an area which had trended somewhat drier than surrounding croplands since early April. Winter crop conditions remained good to excellent throughout most of the wheat belt, helping to sustain promising yield prospects. Temperatures averaged near normal (within 1ºC of normal), with maximum temperatures generally in the middle to upper 10s (degrees C).

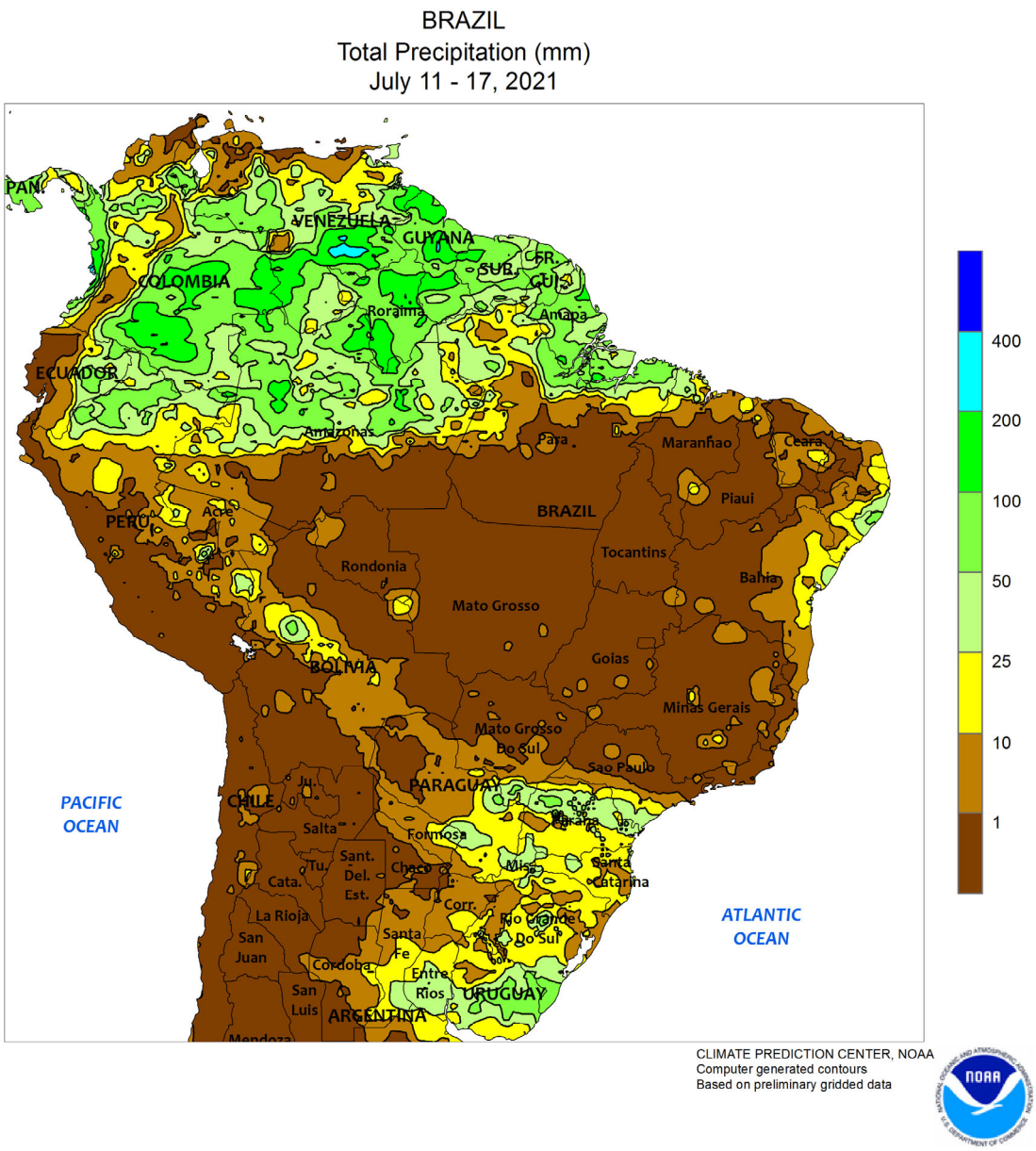
For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov



ARGENTINA

Dry weather continued throughout much of the region, although several days of rain temporarily slowed fieldwork in several locations. Rainfall totaling 10 to 50 mm was recorded in and around Entre Rios and from Chaco and Formosa northeastward into Paraguay; otherwise, dry weather prevailed, with little to no rain in southern and western farming areas (La Pampa and western Buenos Aires northward to Salta). Weekly average temperatures ranged from near to slightly above normal in the south to as much as 4°C above normal in the north, where daytime highs reached the lower 30s (degrees C). According to the government of Argentina, corn was 77 percent harvested as of July 15, trailing last year by 15 points, and cotton was 88 percent harvested (99 percent last year). In addition, wheat and barley were 93 and 94 percent planted, respectively.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

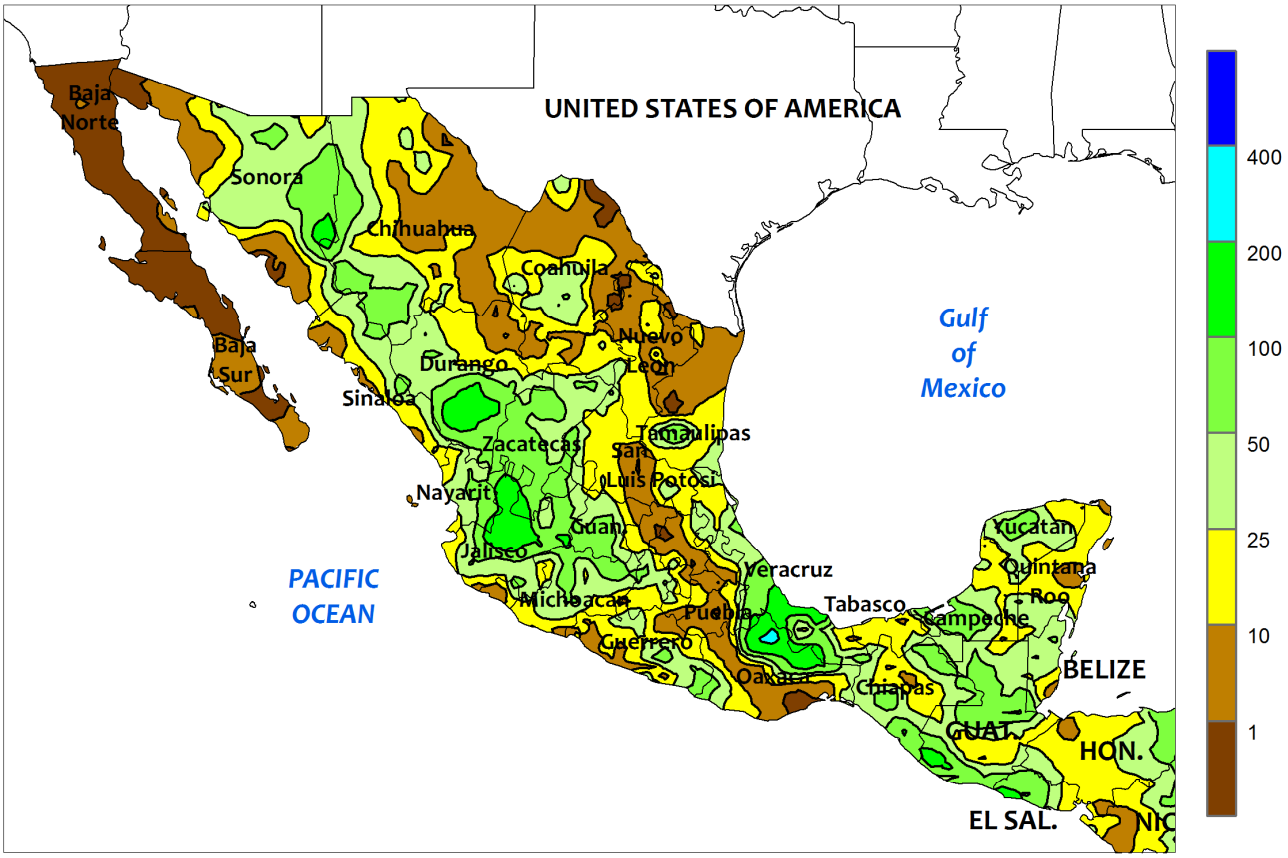


BRAZIL

Dry, seasonably warm weather fostered maturation and harvesting of late-developing summer crops throughout central Brazil. Daytime highs reached the lower 30s (degrees C) as far south as northern Parana, with temperatures reaching the upper 30s in traditionally warmer northern farmlands. According to the government of Mato Grosso, corn and cotton were 52 and 12 percent harvested, respectively, as of July 16. The dryness and warmth extended southward through Mato Grosso do Sul, Sao Paulo, and Minas Gerais, supporting harvesting of crops that included sugarcane and coffee. However, light to moderate rain (1-25 mm) fell from Parana southward through Rio Grande do Sul, increasing moisture for wheat but generally coming too late for most other crops. According to the government of Parana, 3 percent of second-crop corn had been harvested as of July 13, with 47 percent of the remainder being mature; only 4 percent of the corn crop was reportedly flowering.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 11 - 17, 2021



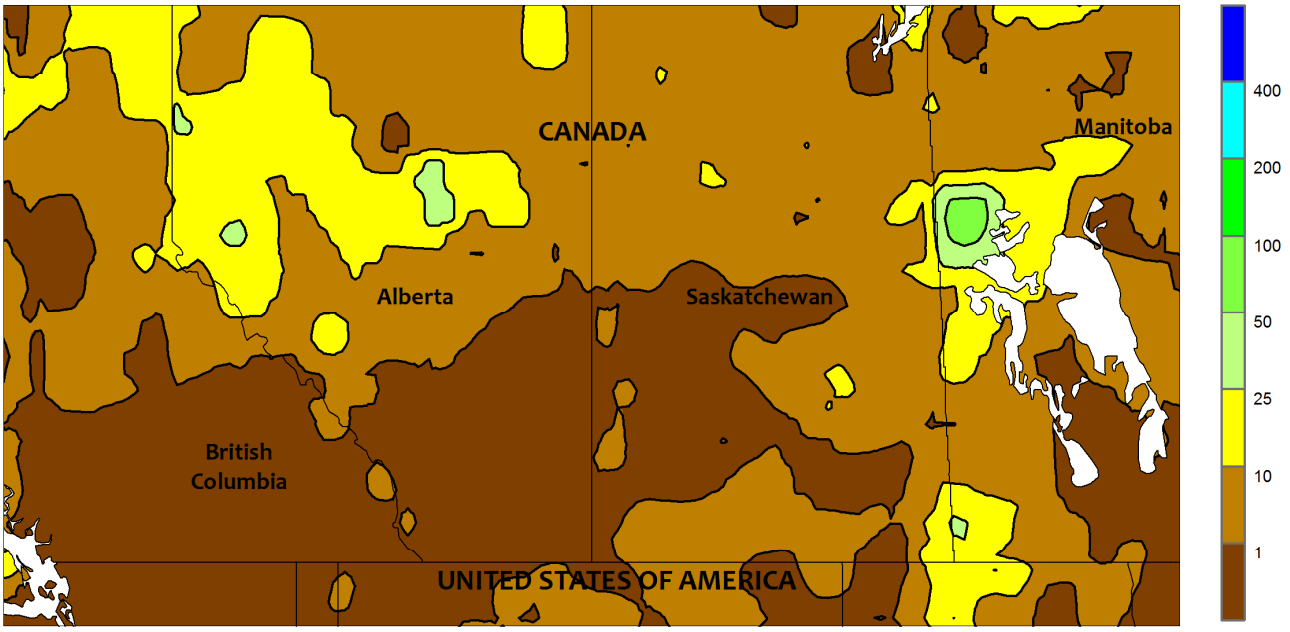
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

MEXICO

Seasonal showers provided additional moisture for rain-fed summer crops and increased reservoir levels in northwestern areas afflicted by drought. Moderate to heavy showers (rainfall totaling 25-100 mm, locally higher) covered a broad area stretching from Michoacán northwestward through Sonora and western Chihuahua. Similar amounts were concentrated along the Gulf Coast (Tamaulipas to Campeche), while other regions recorded widely scattered showers. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal over northeastern Mexico and near to slightly above normal elsewhere, with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) across much of the north.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 11 - 17, 2021



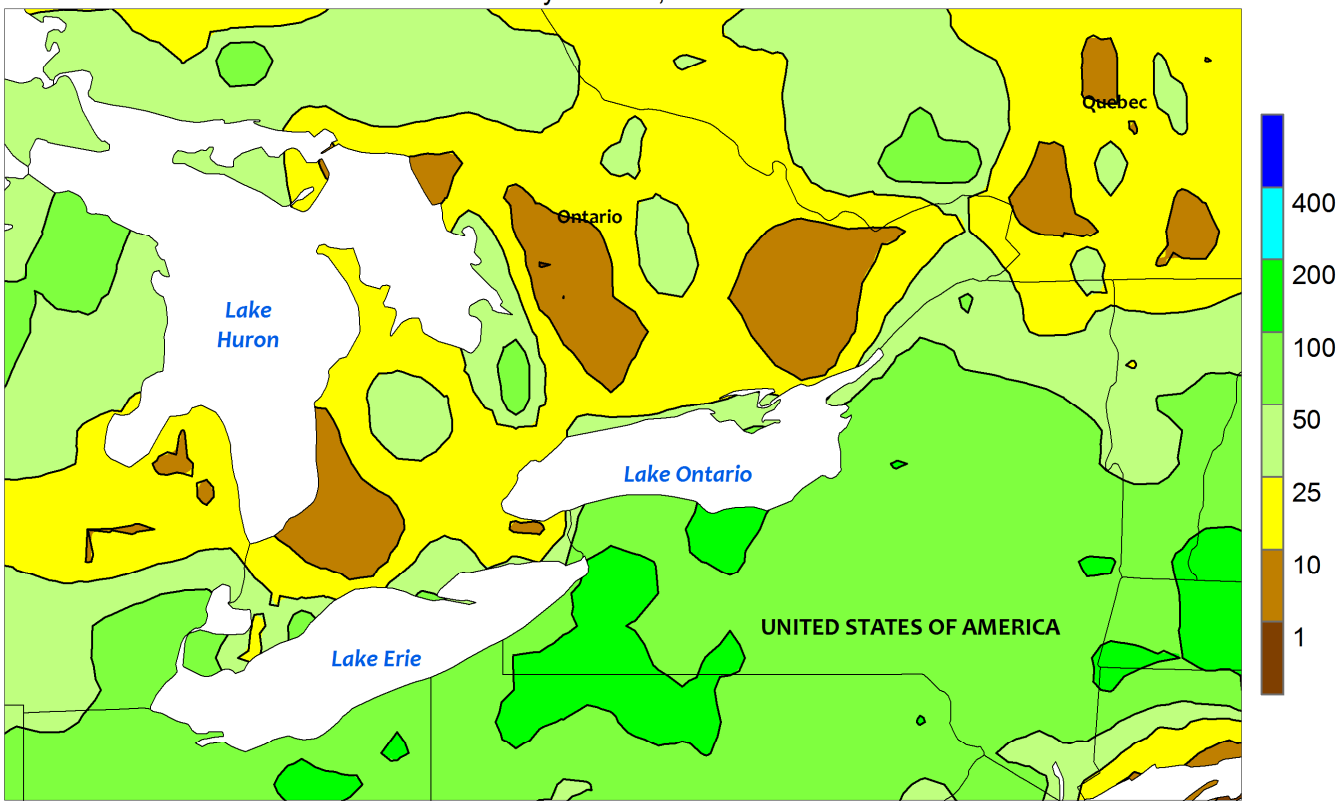
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Unseasonable warmth intensified across the Prairies, spurring rapid development of, and compounding stress on, spring crops and pastures. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s (degrees C) on several days. Intermittent showers brought periods of cooler weather, but rainfall amounts were generally low, as large sections of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and southeastern Manitoba reported little to no rain. Meanwhile, light to moderate rain (5-25 mm) brought limited relief from the heat and dryness in Alberta's northern farming areas, southeastern Saskatchewan, and Manitoba's western farming areas. According to the government of Alberta, growing conditions were rated 37 percent good to excellent as of July 13, compared with the 5-year average of 74 percent, representing a decline of 32 points over a period of two weeks.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 11 - 17, 2021



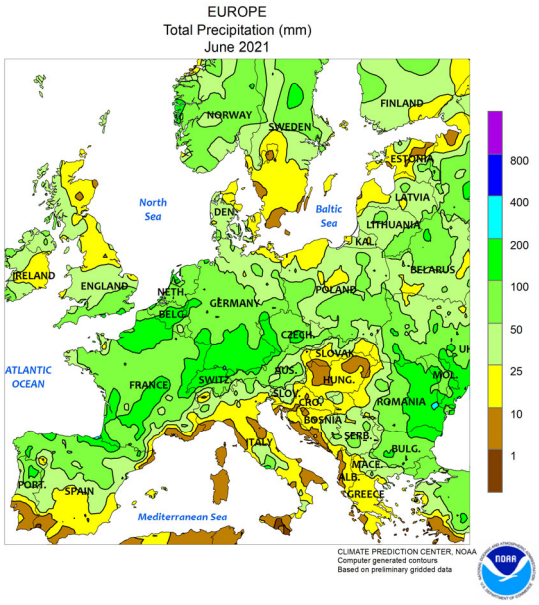
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

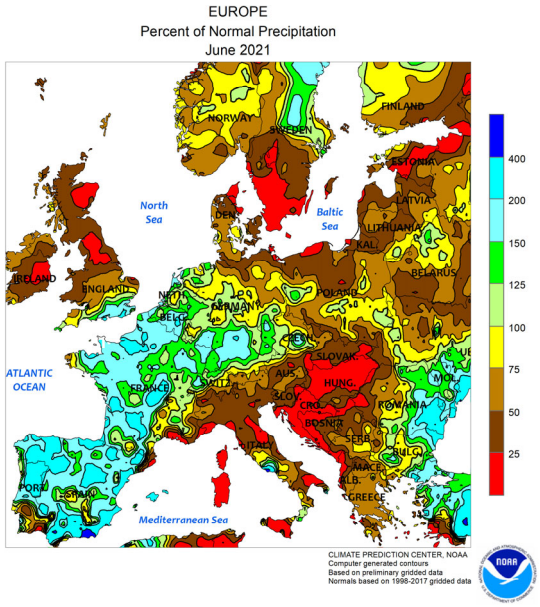
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

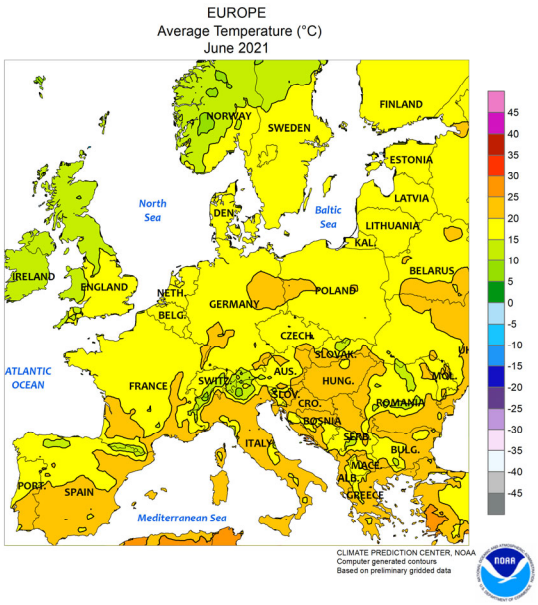
Warm, showery weather maintained overall favorable prospects for summer crops and forage growth. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm in most crop districts in Ontario and Quebec, although a few lingering pockets of dryness were scattered across the region. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal in Ontario's western and central farming areas and up to 2°C above normal farther east, with daytime highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) in southern Quebec. Winter wheat planting was likely underway in Ontario, and producers may follow up with a second planting of soybeans if conditions allow.

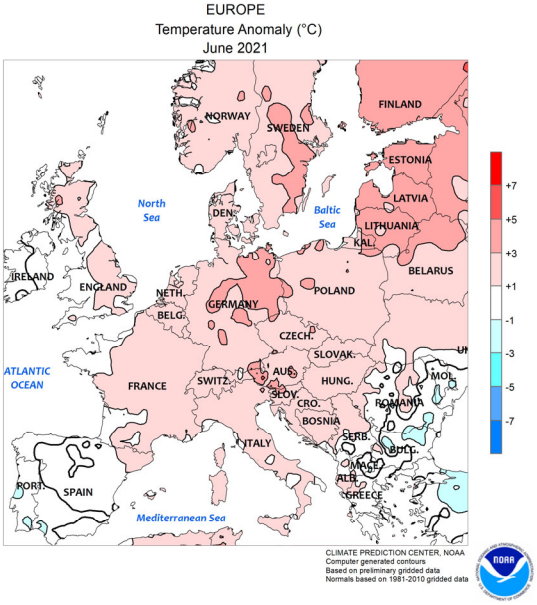
For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

June International Temperature and Precipitation Maps





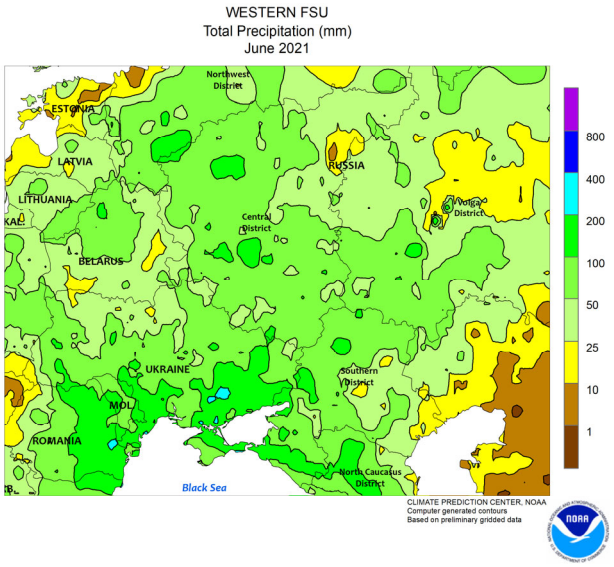


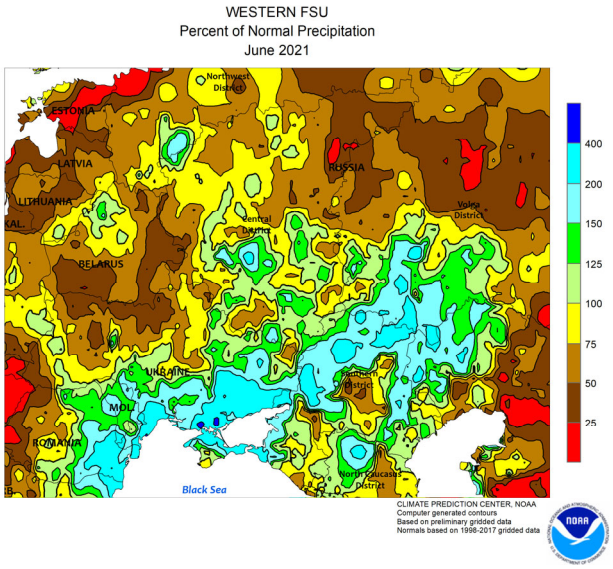


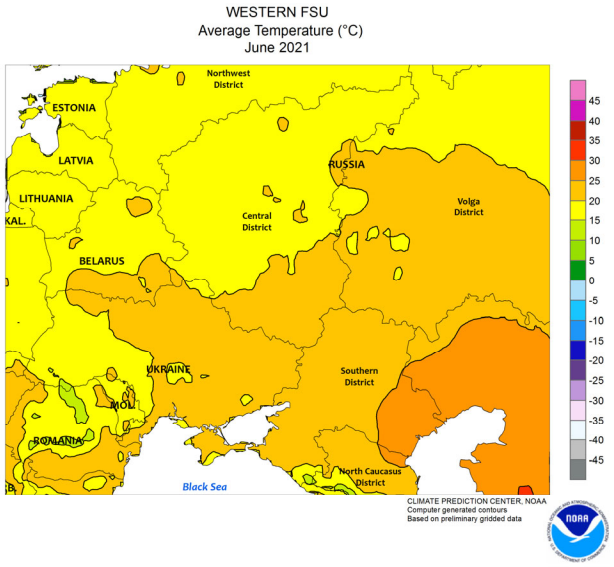
EUROPE

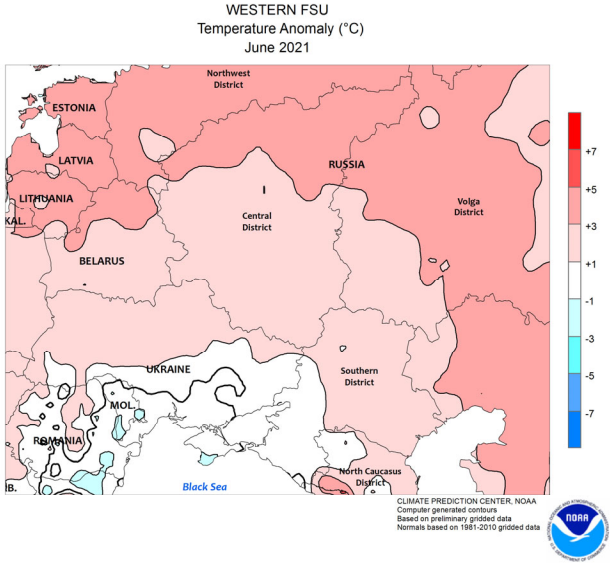
Wet weather across western and central Europe contrasted with dry conditions in northern- and southern-most growing areas during June. Conditions were highly variable, with monthly rainfall averaging 100 to 400 percent of normal in Spain, France, southwestern Germany, and southeastern England. A similar pocket of wetness was also noted across the eastern Balkans. Conversely, little to no rain (50 percent of normal or less, with some locales reporting 0 mm) fell from Italy into Hungary and environs, with similar dryness noted from Ireland and the northern United Kingdom into southern Sweden, northern Poland, and the Baltic States. Temperatures up to 5°C above normal helped winter crops make up developmental delays brought on by a very cool spring, though temperatures averaged closer to normal in the southwestern and southeastern corners of the continent. Overall, winter crops ended the month of June in better shape than last year, though the aforementioned dryness in the south and southeast coupled with early summer heat (35°C or greater) trimmed crop yield potential somewhat.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov





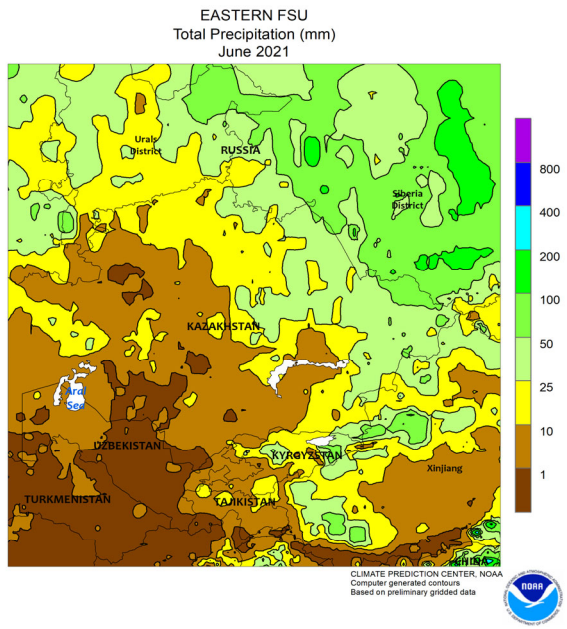


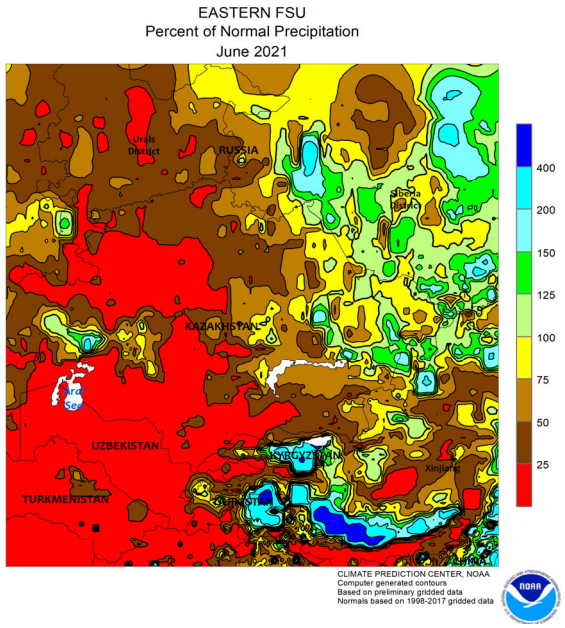


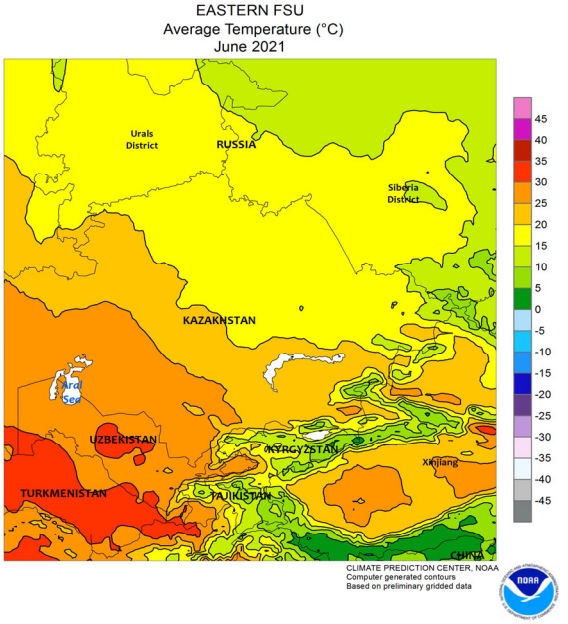
WESTERN FSU

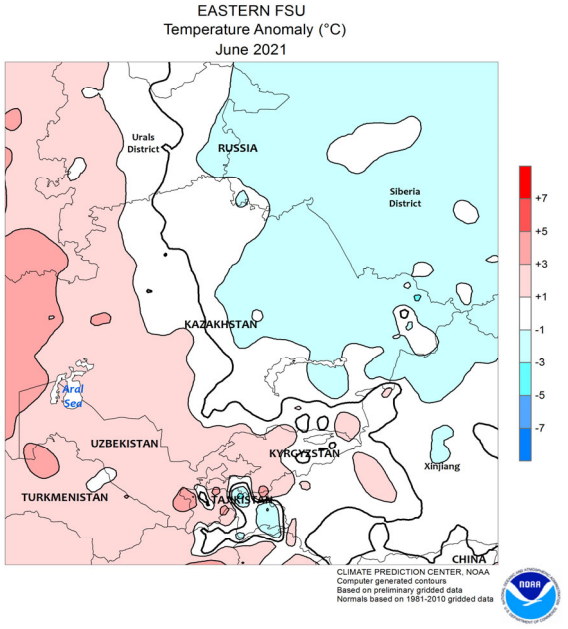
Wet weather during June near the Black Sea Coast contrasted with sharply drier conditions farther north and east. Continuing a trend which began over the winter, moderate to heavy rainfall (100-250 percent of normal) was reported from Moldova and southern Ukraine eastward into southwestern and central Russia. The wet weather in the south was generally beneficial for filling winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed, though some areas received too much rain which adversely impacted crop quality and yields. Farther north and east, precipitation was lighter (25-75 percent of normal) from Belarus and northern Ukraine into Russia's Volga District, though within the broader area of dryness were pockets of good rains (locally more than 150 percent of normal). Late-month heat was noted from Belarus and northern Ukraine (35-37°C) into west-central Russia (36-40°C), though winter crops were largely past the temperature-sensitive reproductive and early grain fill stages of development.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov





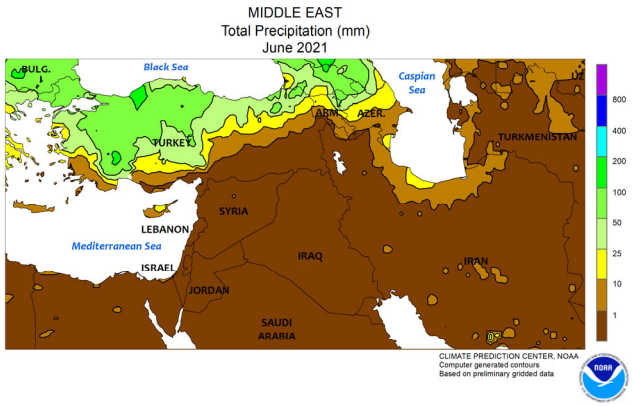


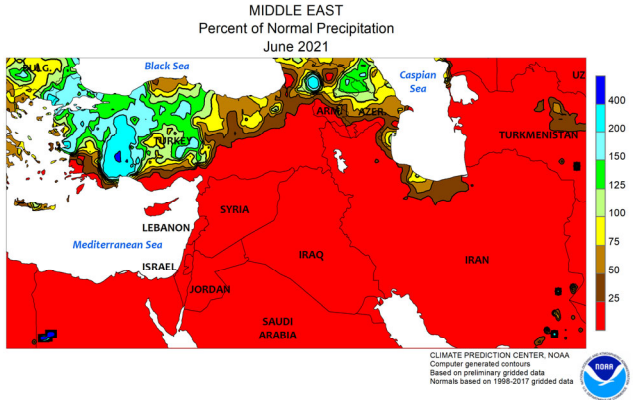


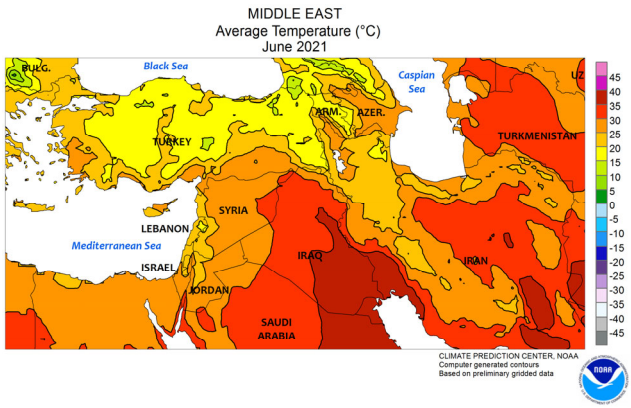
EASTERN FSU

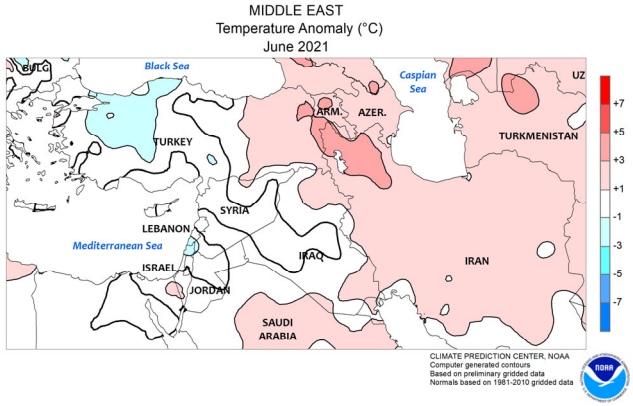
Blistering heat and intensifying drought afflicted western, central, and southern parts of the region during June. Precipitation during the month averaged a meager 5 to 50 percent of normal across the spring grain belt of central Russia and northern Kazakhstan, resulting in very poor wheat and barley establishment where producers opted to dust in crops. In contrast, the return of timely rain (locally more than 200 percent of normal) to much of the Siberia District improved prospects for eastern Russia's spring wheat. Compounding the impacts of the dryness in central and western spring grain areas were temperatures which averaged 1 to 4°C above normal, with daytime readings as high as 38°C heightening evapotranspiration rates and soil moisture losses. The spring grain belt's drought began to break during late June in central Russia but was slower to relinquish its grip in northern Kazakhstan; rains in the latter region did not resume until the second week of July. Farther south across Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and adjacent environs, the disappointing wet season (October-June, also known as the water year) officially came to an end with sub-par precipitation noted across most of the region. However, the cotton belt's key sources for irrigation — the Syr Darya (north) and Amu Darya (south) River Basins — ended the water year with season-to-date precipitation at 90 and 120 percent of normal, respectively. Consequently, water supplies remained somewhat limited in the north but overall favorable in the south. Temperatures were highly variable, with monthly anomalies of 1 to 3°C above normal disguising the record-setting, early-month heat which heightened irrigation requirements. The scorching heat was followed by a cooler spell during the second half of June, before a return of very hot weather at month's end accelerated cotton through the flowering stage of development one to two weeks ahead of average.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov





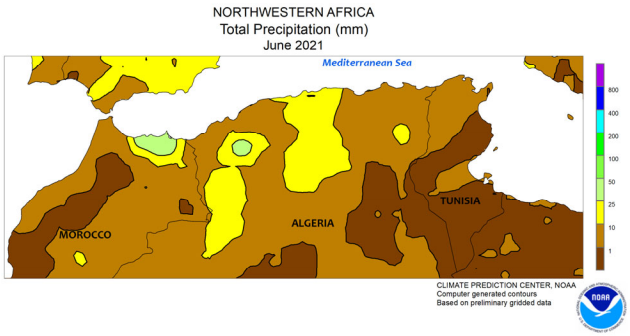


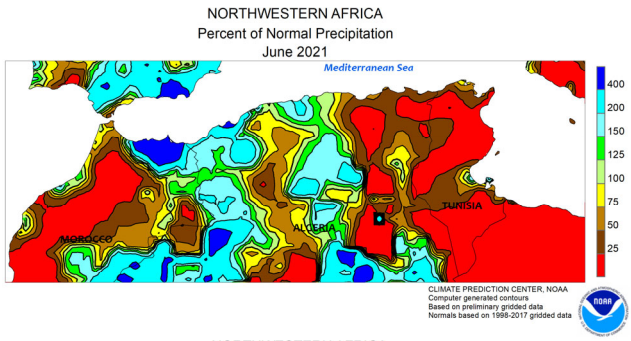


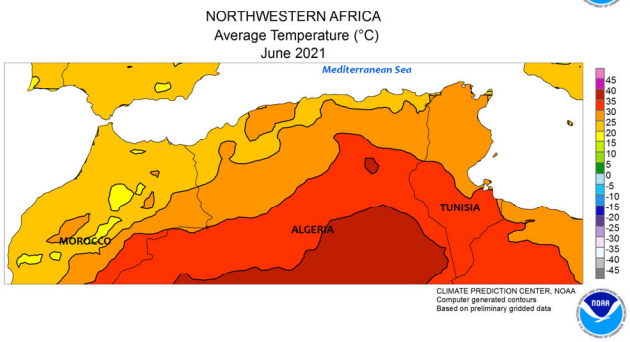
MIDDLE EAST

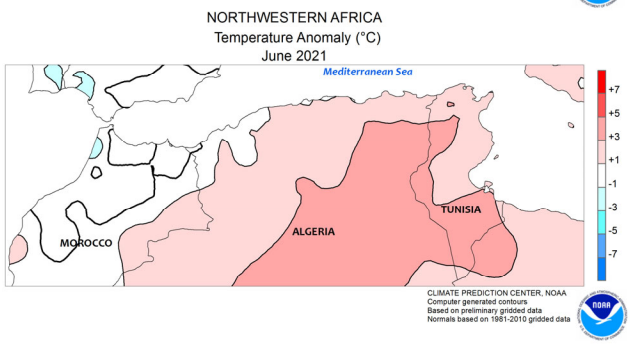
Wet weather across central and northern Turkey during June contrasted with dry conditions elsewhere. Monthly rainfall averaged 90 to 250 percent of normal from the Anatolian Plateau of central Turkey northwestward, providing timely supplemental moisture for vegetative to reproductive sunflowers, corn, and cotton. Furthermore, temperatures in these growing areas averaged up to 2°C below normal, allowing summer crops to progress toward or through reproduction with little — if any — heat stress. Meanwhile, dry weather prevailed across southern and eastern Turkey, favoring winter grain drydown and harvesting but maintaining high irrigation requirements for reproductive corn and cotton. Most of southern and eastern Turkey has a distinct wet season which runs from October through May, and many of these areas saw a precipitation trend below normal for the second half of winter before shutting off completely by early April. Consequently, southeastern summer crop irrigation supplies remained limited by this year's severe drought. The rest of the Middle East was seasonably dry, allowing winter grain harvesting to proceed without delay.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov





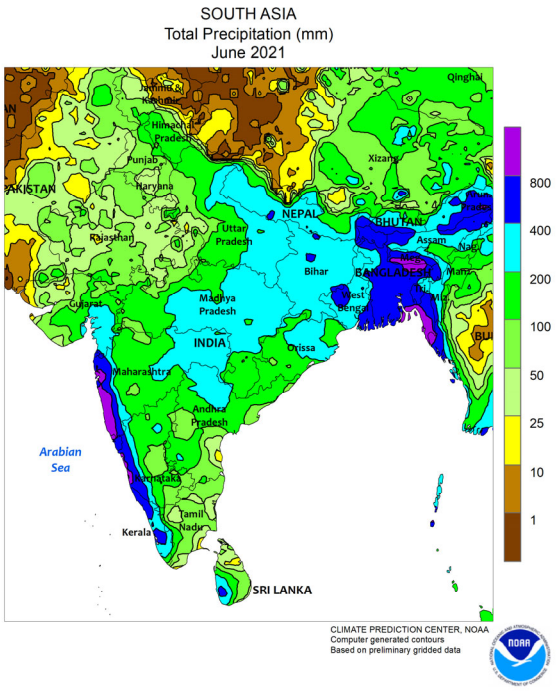


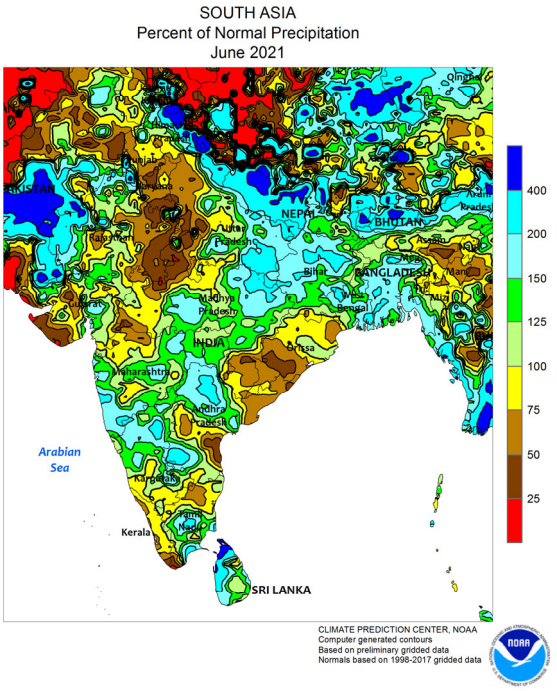


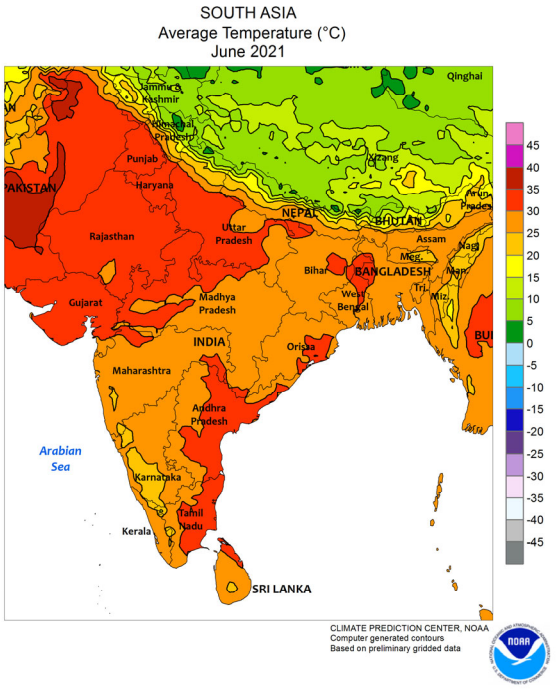
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

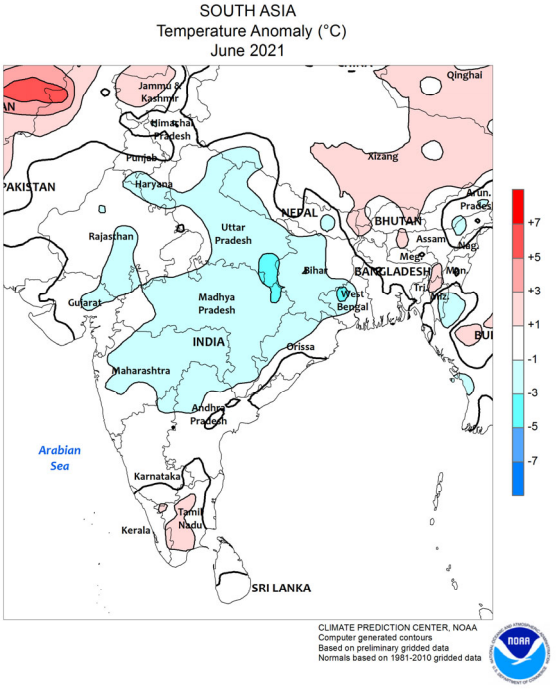
During June, climatologically dry weather in the west and east contrasted with late-season showers in central growing areas. Dry weather prevailed in Morocco, where the early end to the past wet season — which typically runs from October through June but ended this year in April — resulted in crops being harvested ahead of schedule. Across Algeria, late-season showers (5-50 mm) briefly slowed winter grain drydown and harvesting but were otherwise inconsequential. In Tunisia, seasonably dry weather likewise favored the final stages of winter barley and wheat harvesting. Little to no rainfall typically occurs during the summer months in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, as agricultural activity wanes until the onset of seasonal rain in November.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov





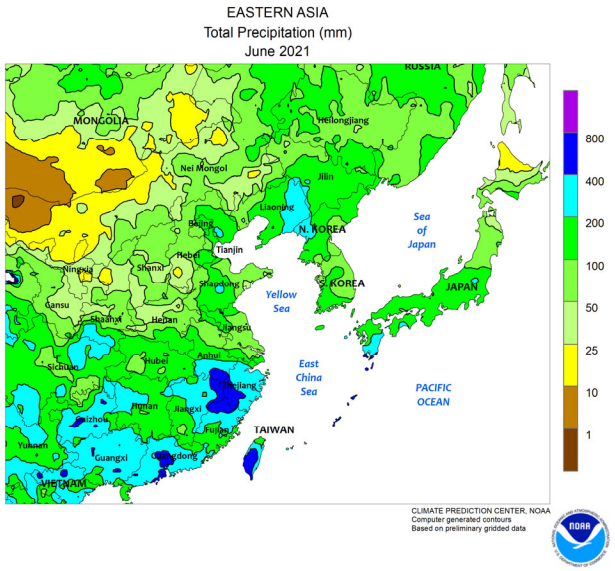


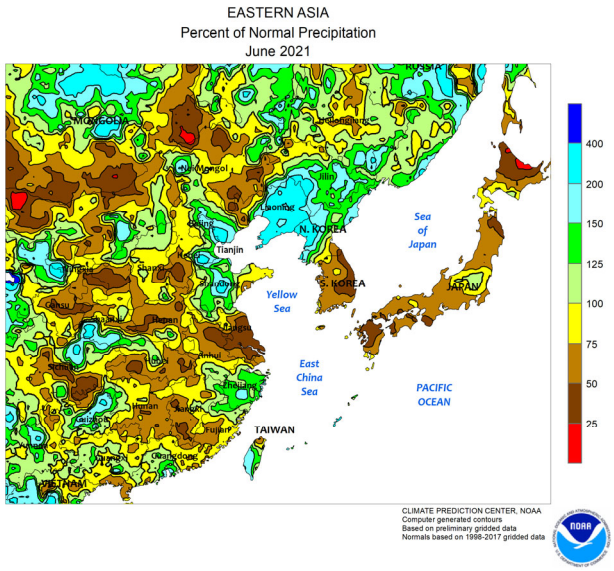


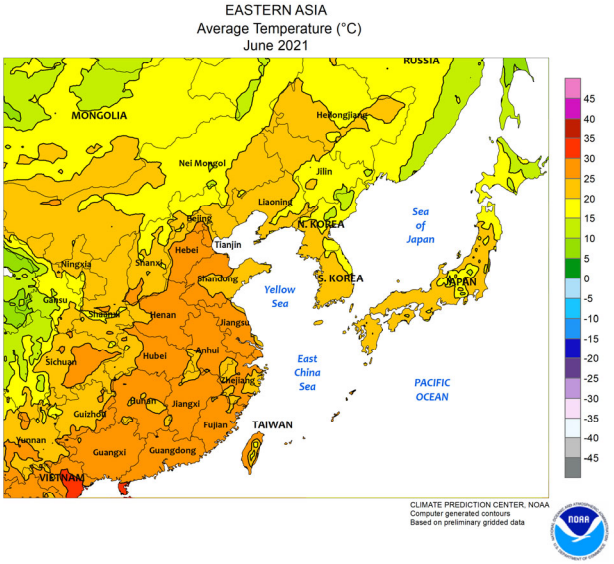
SOUTH ASIA

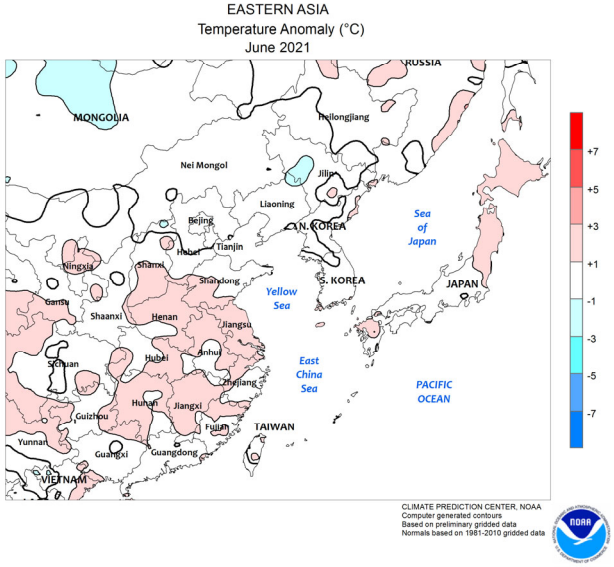
The onset of the southwest monsoon occurred around June 3, near the average onset date of June 1, after which, the monsoon accelerated through India, reaching northern portions of the country almost 10 days ahead of normal. Despite the near on-time onset and rapid pace of the monsoon, rainfall lagged in some areas. Pockets of below-average rainfall existed in the east as well as the mostly irrigated northern-most growing areas. Additionally, most of the wet weather in western India occurred over a seven-day period around mid-month, with unseasonable dryness prevailing for the remainder of the June. The inconsistency of the showers resulted in a slow pace of kharif crop sowing in all reaches of India. In other parts of the region, seasonably heavy showers (200-600 mm or more) in Bangladesh ensured ample water for summer (aman) rice, while adequate water supplies existed for irrigated rice and cotton in Pakistan although were down from last year's 30-year record.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov



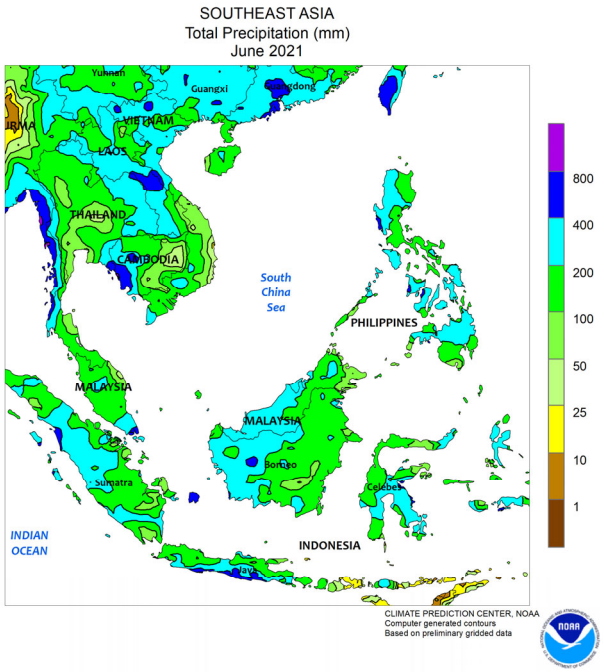


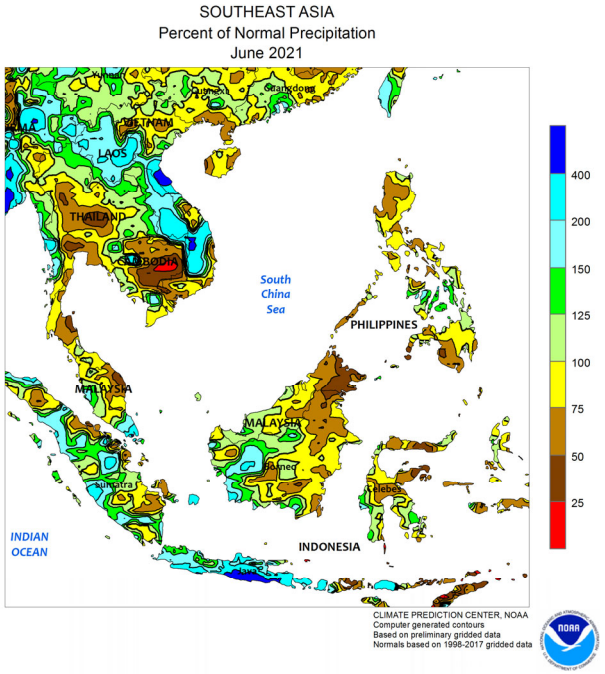


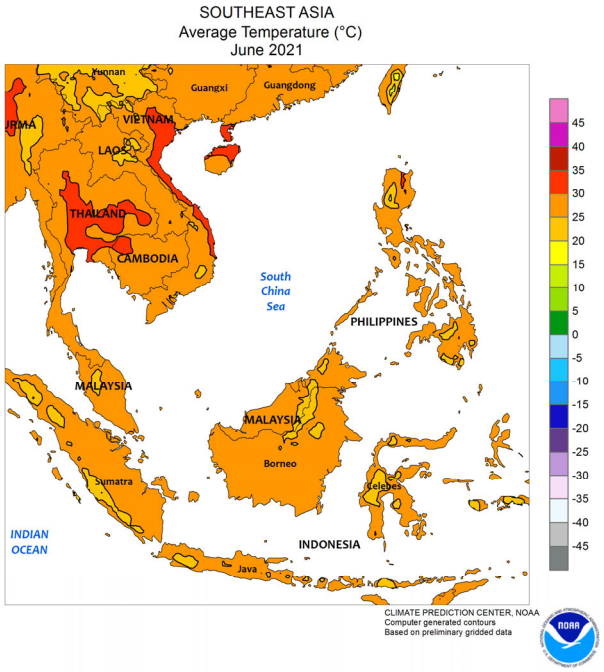


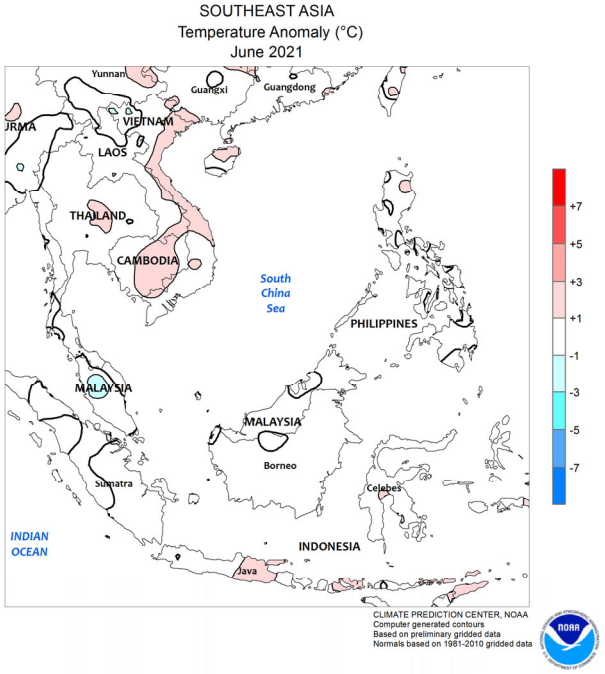
EASTERN ASIA

Rainfall was above normal across the majority of northeastern China in June, benefiting vegetative corn, soybeans, and rice. Most key growing areas in the northeast recorded 100 to 150 mm of rain (up to 150 percent of normal), while some locales in Liaoning and Jilin received 150 to 250 mm (up to 250 percent of normal). In contrast, pockets of drier-than-normal weather persisted in Inner Mongolia. Meanwhile, unseasonably light showers prevailed throughout much of the east and south, facilitating wheat harvesting on the North China Plain but reducing moisture supplies for rice in the southern provinces; heavier showers were highly localized and mainly raised concerns over wheat quality. In western China, following a cold snap at the start of the growing season, seasonably warm weather benefited vegetative cotton and resulted in above-average crop conditions. Elsewhere in the region, a tropical cyclone (Choi-Wan) passed off the eastern coast of Taiwan, adding to monthly rainfall totals (250-600 mm) that greatly improved reservoir levels decimated by last year's drought. To the north, while key crop areas of North Korea benefited from consistent showers, much of South Korea and Japan were unseasonably dry.





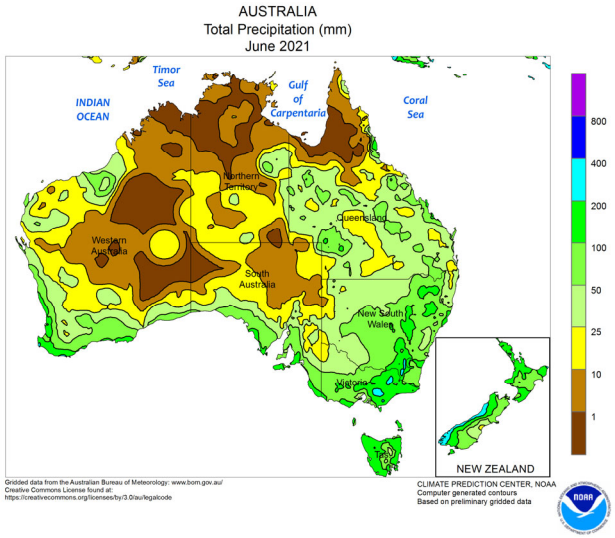


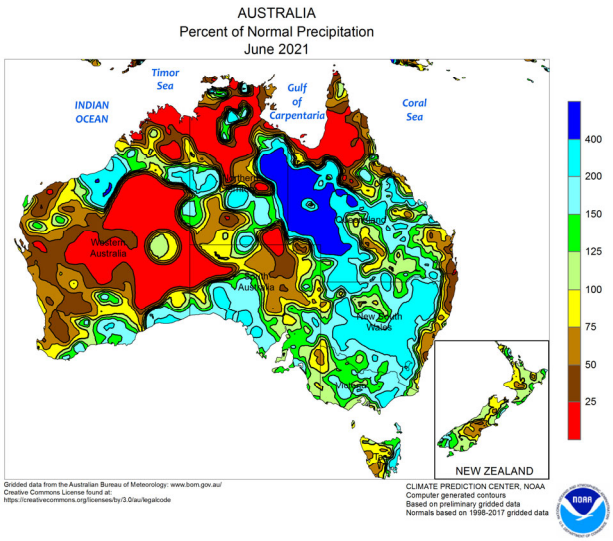


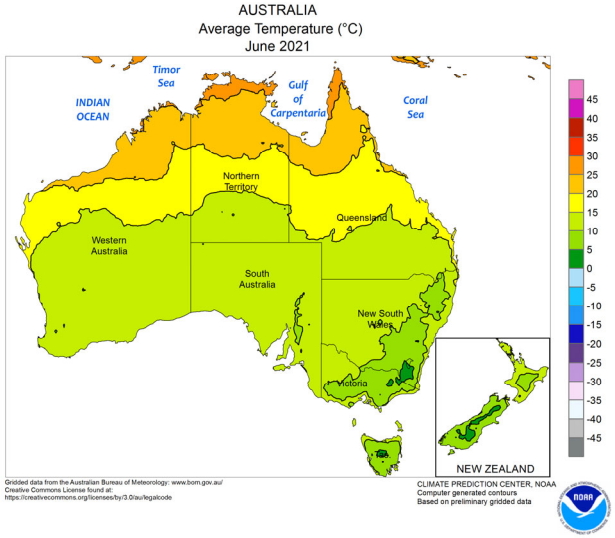
SOUTHEAST ASIA

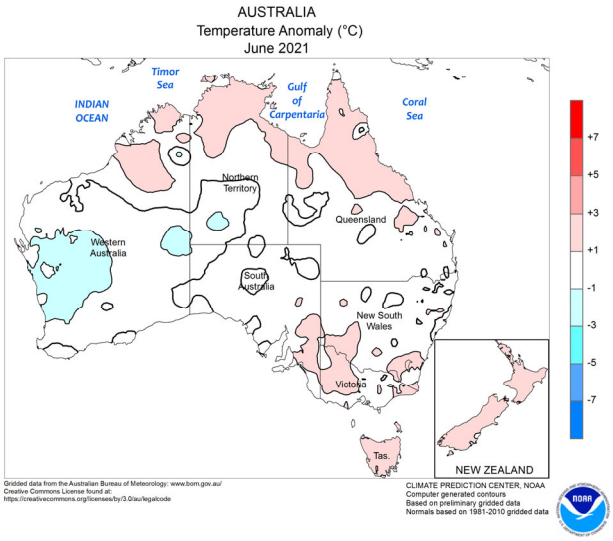
A late start to the wet season in Thailand was followed by poor rainfall for most of June. Showers were unseasonably light (25-150 mm, 40-70 percent of normal) throughout interior Thailand, with more seasonable amounts (150-300 mm) limited to the periphery of the country. Similarly, below-average rainfall was recorded in the surrounding countries as well. Although, a weak tropical cyclone (Koguma) brought downpours to northern Vietnam and northern Laos. The general dryness, particularly in Thailand, limited moisture supplies for rice, but due to the long growing season, yield prospects would not likely suffer. In the Philippines, rainfall was likewise below average (40-70 percent of normal) in most areas with few pockets of seasonable amounts. In contrast to the drier conditions in the northern portions of the region, most oil palm areas in Malaysia and Indonesia had ample soil moisture from above-normal precipitation (100-200 percent of normal); one notable exception was in eastern Malaysia (Sabah), where amounts were less than 50 percent of normal for the month.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov



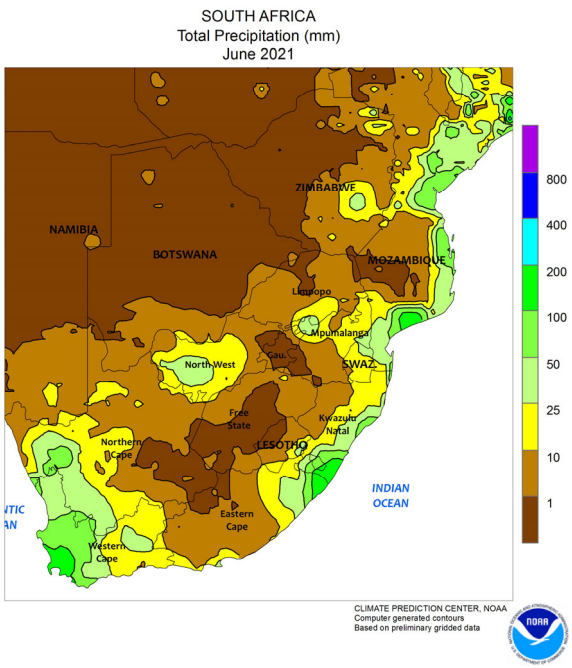


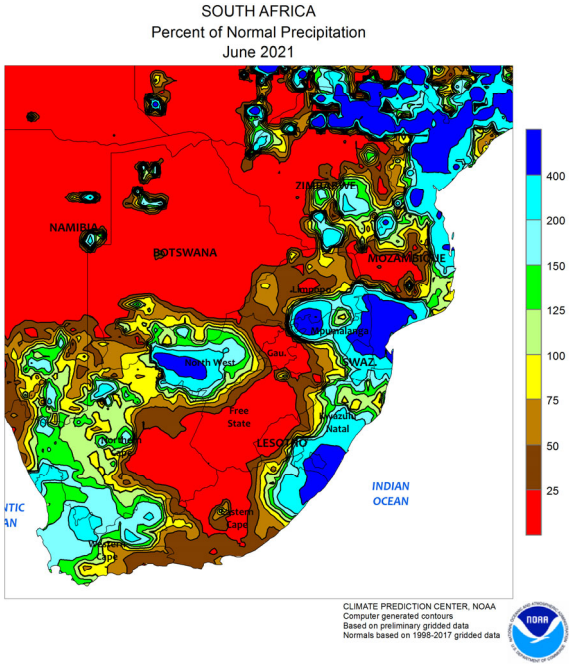


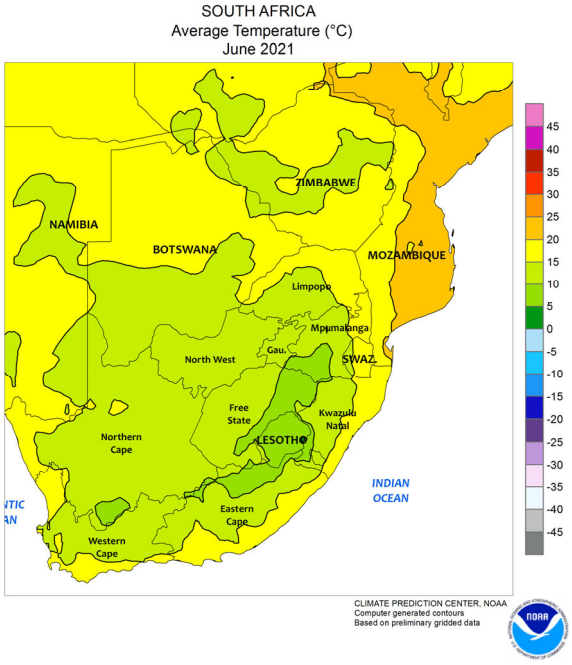


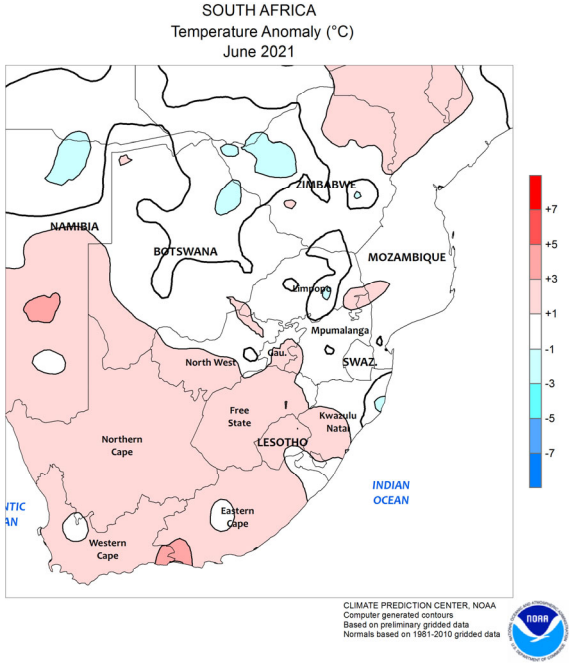
AUSTRALIA

During June, frequent, widespread rain in southern and eastern Australia steadily increased soil moisture for recently sown winter grains and oilseeds. The wet weather aided establishment of wheat and other winter crops in southern Queensland and New South Wales and helped maintain good to excellent early-season yield prospects. Farther south, the June rainfall helped promote winter crop germination and emergence after many farmers opted to dry sow crops during a drier-than-normal autumn. In southern and eastern Australia, rainfall exceeded 150 percent of normal over large portions of the wheat belt. The heaviest rain fell across New South Wales, however, with amounts exceeding 200 percent of normal in most areas. In Western Australia, June rainfall was below normal in northern and central sections of the wheat belt. Nevertheless, early-season wheat, barley, and canola prospects remained good as a combination of warm, sunny weather and adequate to abundant soil moisture favored winter crop germination and establishment. June temperatures averaged 1 to 2ºC below normal in Western Australia and within 1ºC of normal in the south and east.



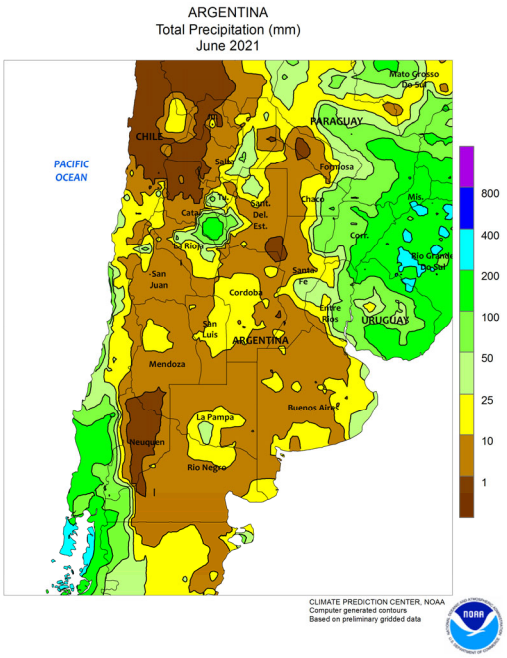


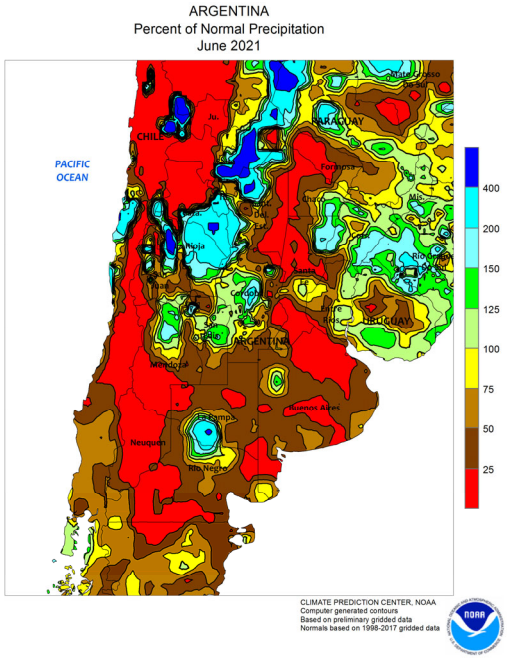


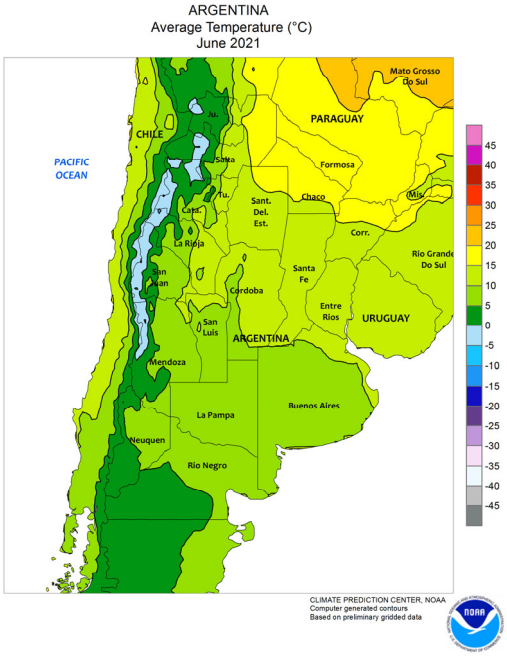


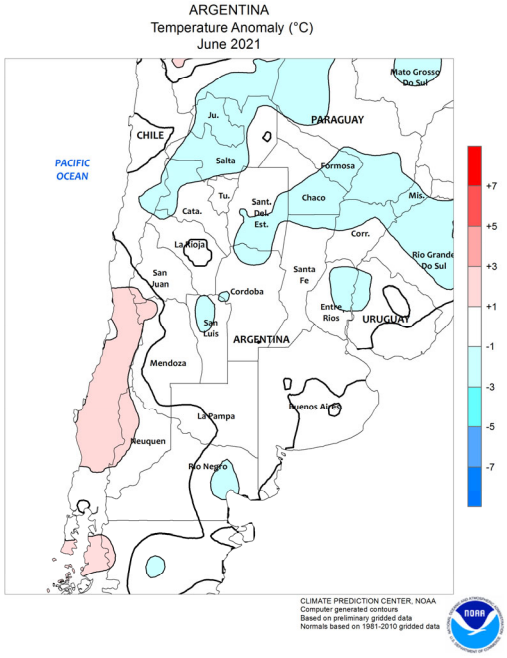
SOUTH AFRICA

June rainfall maintained favorable prospects for wheat, while helping to recharge long-term moisture reserves for summer irrigation. In Western Cape, the rain came at month's end, following an extended period of warm and sunny weather that promoted growth of crops benefiting from abundant May rainfall. Earlier in the month, unseasonably heavy showers (accumulations of 10-25 mm) increased moisture for grains and pastures in North West. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy showers (locally exceeding 100 mm for the month) increased long-term moisture reserves for sugarcane and other summer crops though some harvest disruptions were likely. Monthly average temperatures were near to above normal, with freezes confined to climatologically cooler interior farming areas and likely having limited if any negative impact.



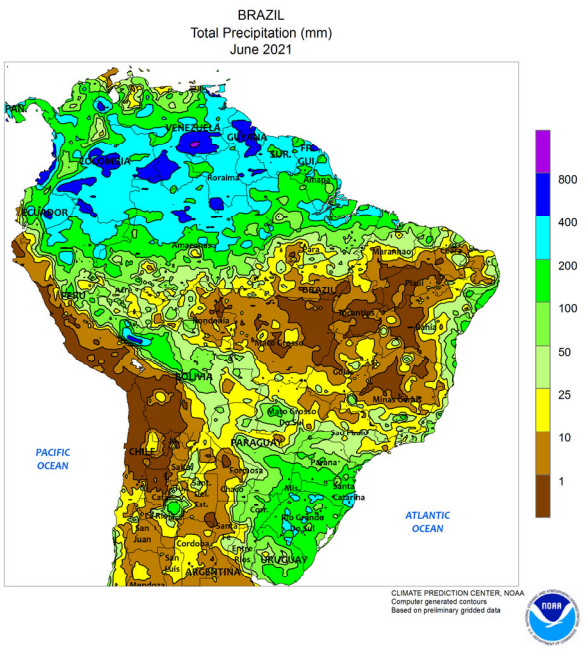


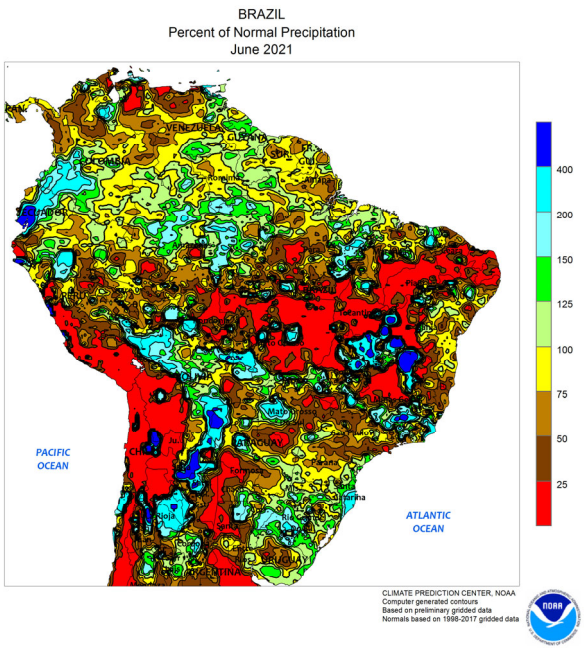


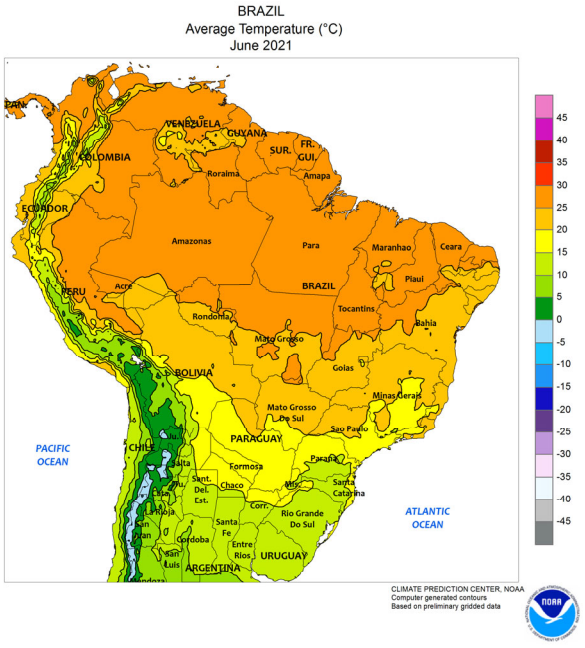


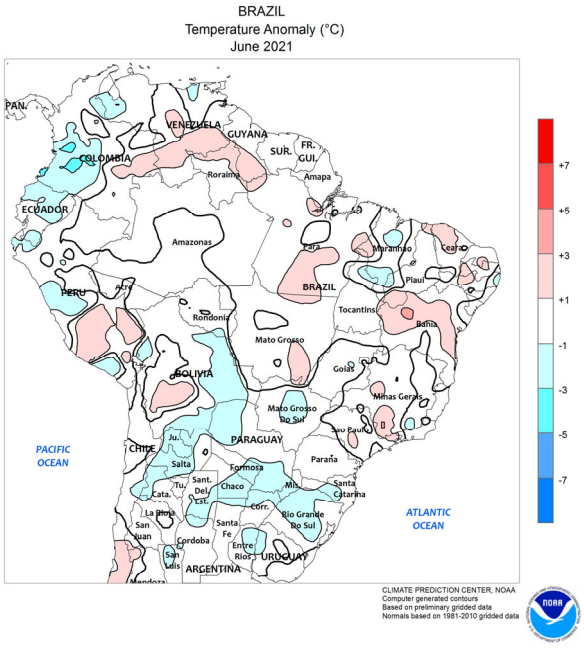
ARGENTINA

June dryness supported seasonal fieldwork in key farming areas, though delays continued in a few wetter locations. Most major agricultural districts recorded monthly accumulations below 25 mm. An exception, however, was the northeast (Entre Rios, Corrientes, and neighboring locations from Santa Fe to Formosa), where occasional heavy showers were untimely for cotton harvesting. Monthly average temperatures were near to slightly below normal, and freezes common throughout the month, aiding drydown and harvesting of cotton and other crops. According to the government of Argentina, cotton harvesting lagged the previous year's pace by about 20 points on July 1. In contrast, winter grains were over 75 percent planted, slightly ahead of last year.





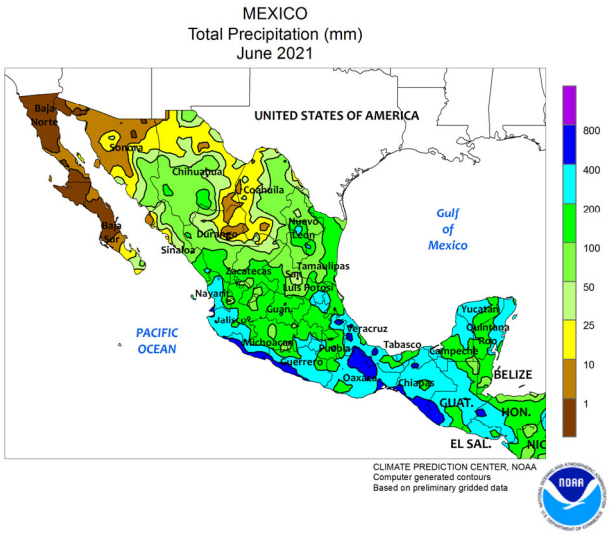


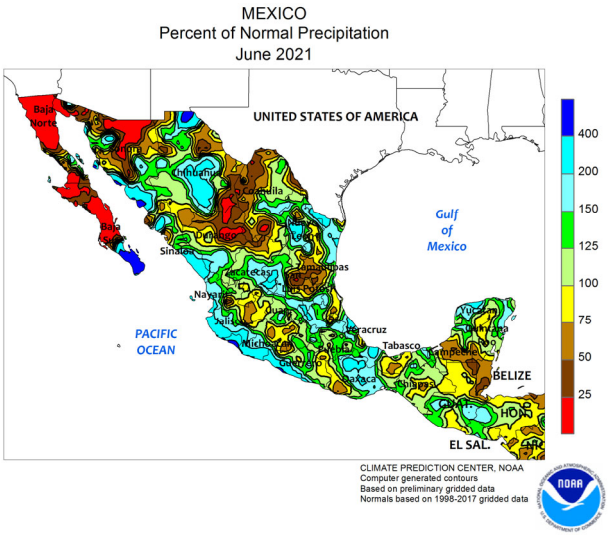


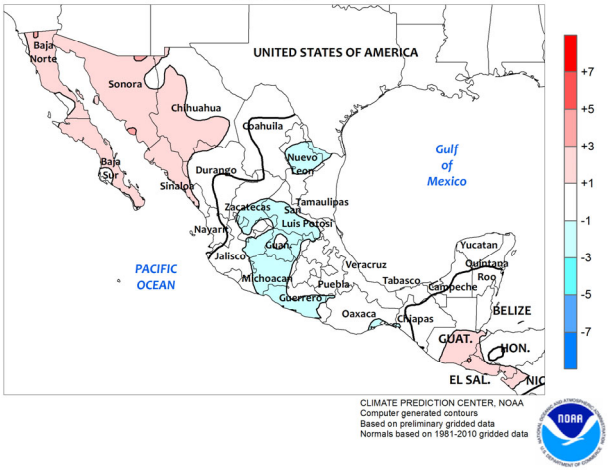
BRAZIL

In June, showers provided some additional drought relief to southern Brazil, although the moisture arrived too late in the growing season to significantly improve yields of second-crop corn. The heaviest rainfall (monthly accumulations exceeding 100 mm) was concentrated over Rio Grande do Sul and southern Parana, extending southward into Uruguay. Lighter amounts (monthly totals of 25-100 mm) were recorded from Paraguay and southern Mato Grosso do Sul eastward, providing a late-season boost to various crops, including sugarcane and coffee, that were also impacted by the season-long drought. However, the moisture was timely for emerging wheat in Rio Grande do Sul and Parana, much of which was planted during the month. June temperatures averaged near to below normal in the aforementioned southern farming areas, with an untimely freeze (temperatures dropping as low as -3°C) at month's end. At the time of the freeze, second-crop corn was mostly in the filling to maturing stages and damage was likely localized and confined to a small portion of the total crop. Elsewhere in Brazil, warm, dry weather fostered rapid maturation of corn and cotton in the main central and northeastern farming areas and supported the early stages of harvesting. Meanwhile, seasonal showers increased moisture for sugarcane, cocoa, and other crops grown seasonally along the northern and eastern coasts.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov





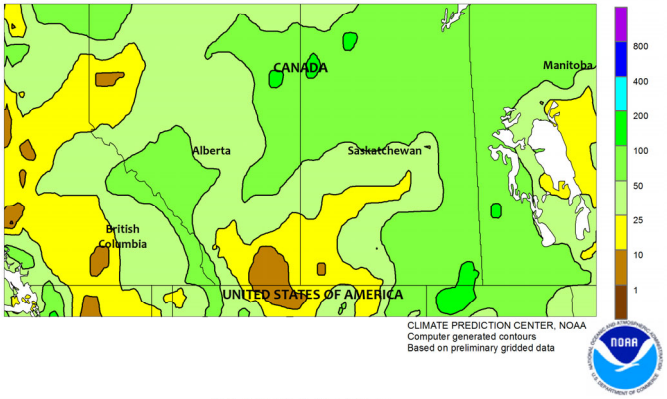


MEXICO

Nearly all major agricultural areas experienced an increase of rainfall in June, benefiting summer crops and helping to replenish moisture reserves diminished by long-term drought. Monthly accumulations were highest in southern parts of the country, due in part to a seasonal rise in tropical activity; Tropical Storm Dolores, which made landfall in Michoacán, and Hurricane Enrique, which grazed the coast of Jalisco, generated heavy rain (monthly accumulations ranging from 100 to more than 400 mm) and generally contributed to the influx of moisture into the region. Seasonably heavier rain (200 to locally more than 400 mm) also fell from Oaxaca eastward to Campeche. Farther north, heavy rain (monthly accumulations totaling more than 100 mm locally) fell from Veracruz northward into Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, with the northeastern rainfall partly from the remnants of Dolores. In northwestern Mexico, monsoon showers finally developed toward the end of June, although summer warmth (daytime highs reaching 40°C) maintained high evaporative losses, and an increase of both coverage and intensity will be required to replenish reservoir levels for the next winter grain crop. According to the Mexico Drought Monitor, the national coverage of drought dropped from 73 percent on May 31 to 43 percent on June 30, though most of the northwest remained affected.

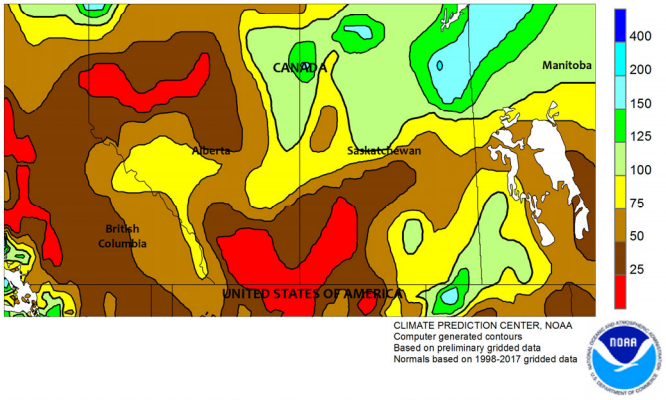
For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 2021



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

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Percent of Normal Precipitation
June 2021

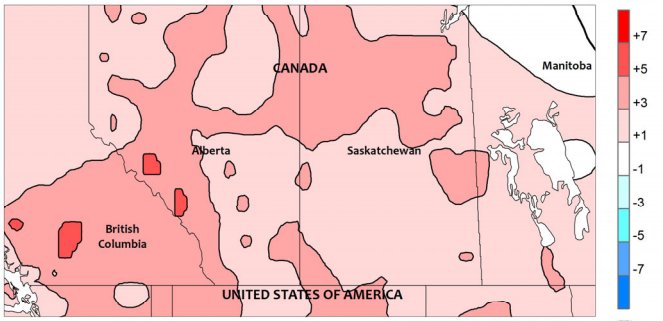


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data
Normals based on 1998-2017 gridded data

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Average Temperature (°C)
June 2021

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

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
June 2021

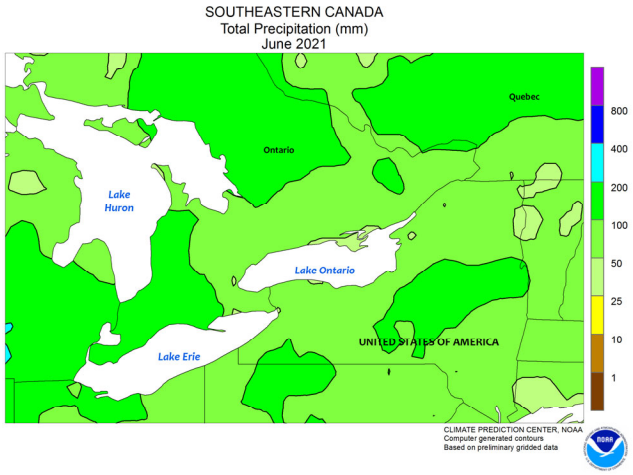


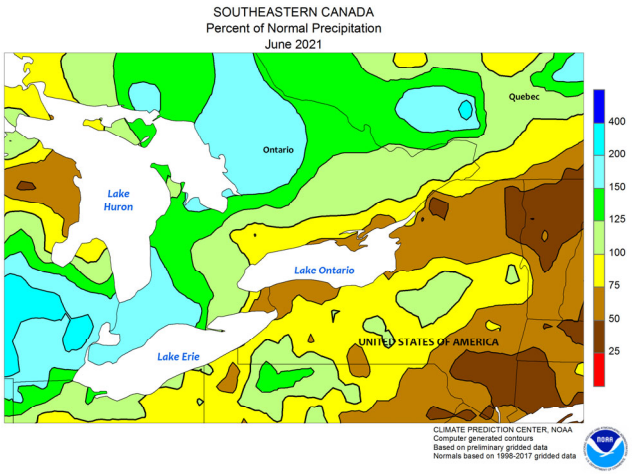
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data
Normals based on 1981-2010 gridded data

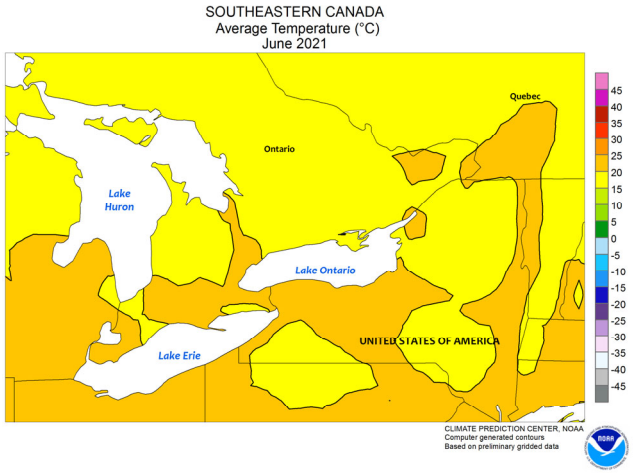
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

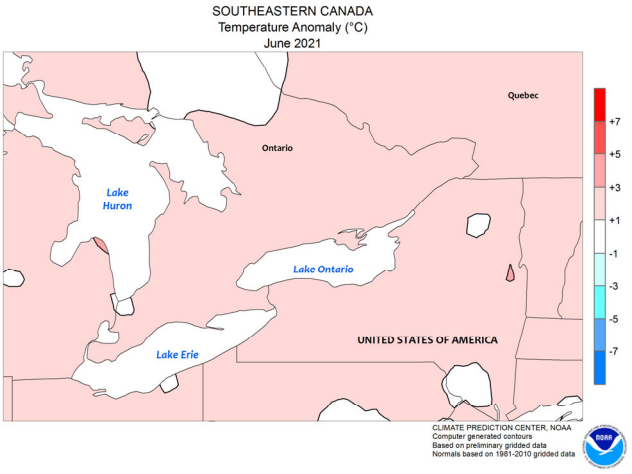
Unseasonable warmth and dryness dominated most agricultural districts in June, reducing moisture for vegetative to reproductive spring crops and increasing concern for reductions in yield potential. Monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal, with daytime highs commonly reaching the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) on several occasions. At month's end, oppressive heat (highs in the 40s degrees C) pushed eastward from British Columbia and reaching the Peace River Valley on June 29. Despite the overall pattern of warmth, frost (nighttime temperatures as low as -2°C) was briefly recorded in western Saskatchewan and Alberta's northern farming areas. Nearly all crop districts experienced extended periods of dryness during June, though timely showers (accumulations between 50 and 100 mm over several days) brought much-needed relief from long-term dryness in the southeast, including most of Manitoba, as well as northern production areas of both Saskatchewan and Alberta. Despite the short-lived, albeit heavy, rainfall, much of the Prairies remained in severe (D2) to exceptional (D4) levels of drought as of June 30, according to the Canadian Drought Monitor.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov









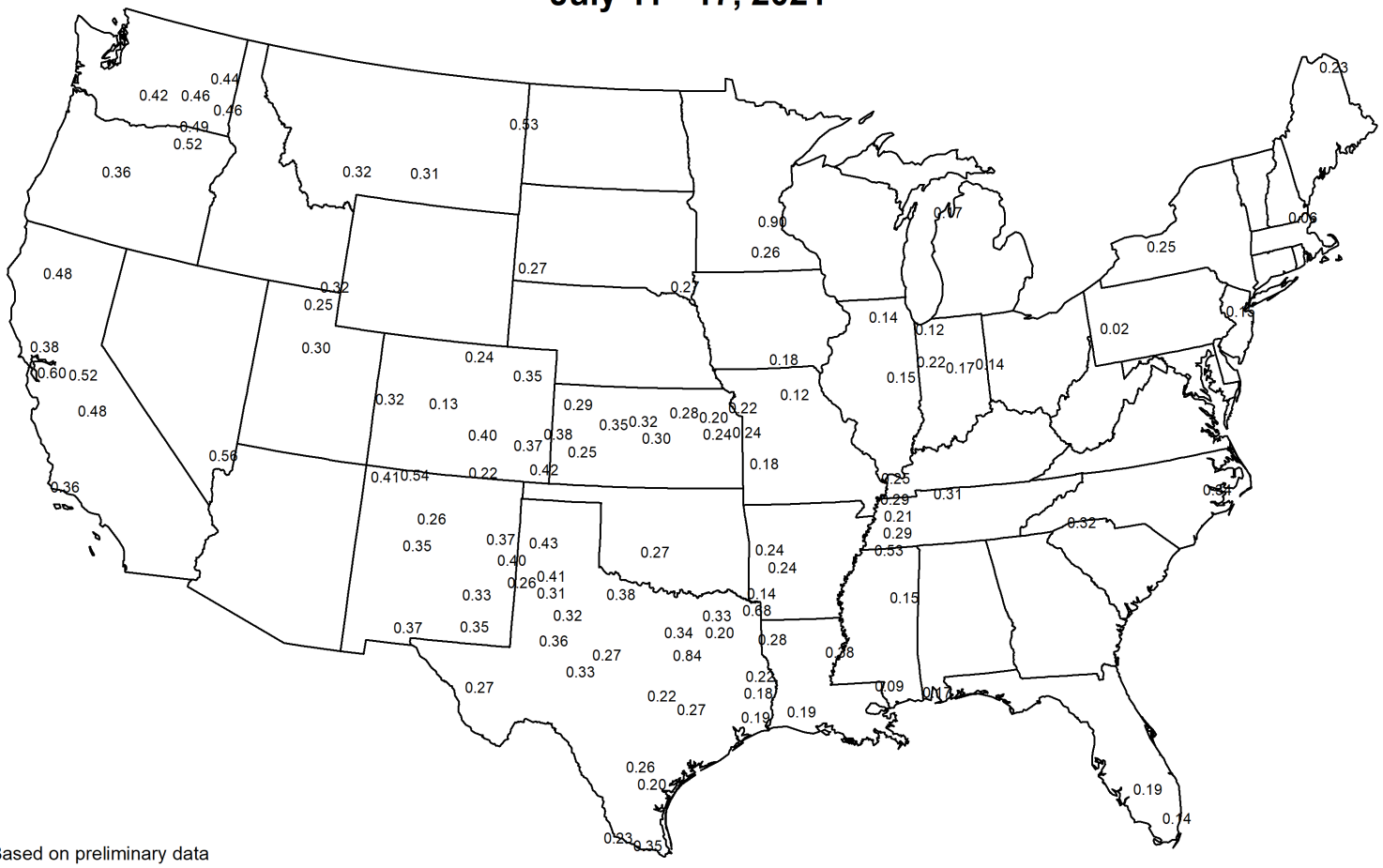
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warm, showery weather prevailed across the region, maintaining overall favorable prospects of summer crops and forage production. Monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) on several occasions. In both Ontario and Quebec, most of the rain fell during the latter half of June; total accumulations were below normal in southern Quebec and in Ontario farmlands lying to the north of Lake Ontario but were near to above normal elsewhere. The extended period of dryness during the first half of the month aided fieldwork that included spraying for pests and diseases. According to the Canadian Drought Monitor, the entire region was experiencing abnormal dryness (D0) or moderate drought (D1) as of June 30.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

July 11 - 17, 2021



Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

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.rippey@usda.gov***

An archive of past Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletins can be found at **https://usda.library.cornell.edu/**, keyword search "*Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*".