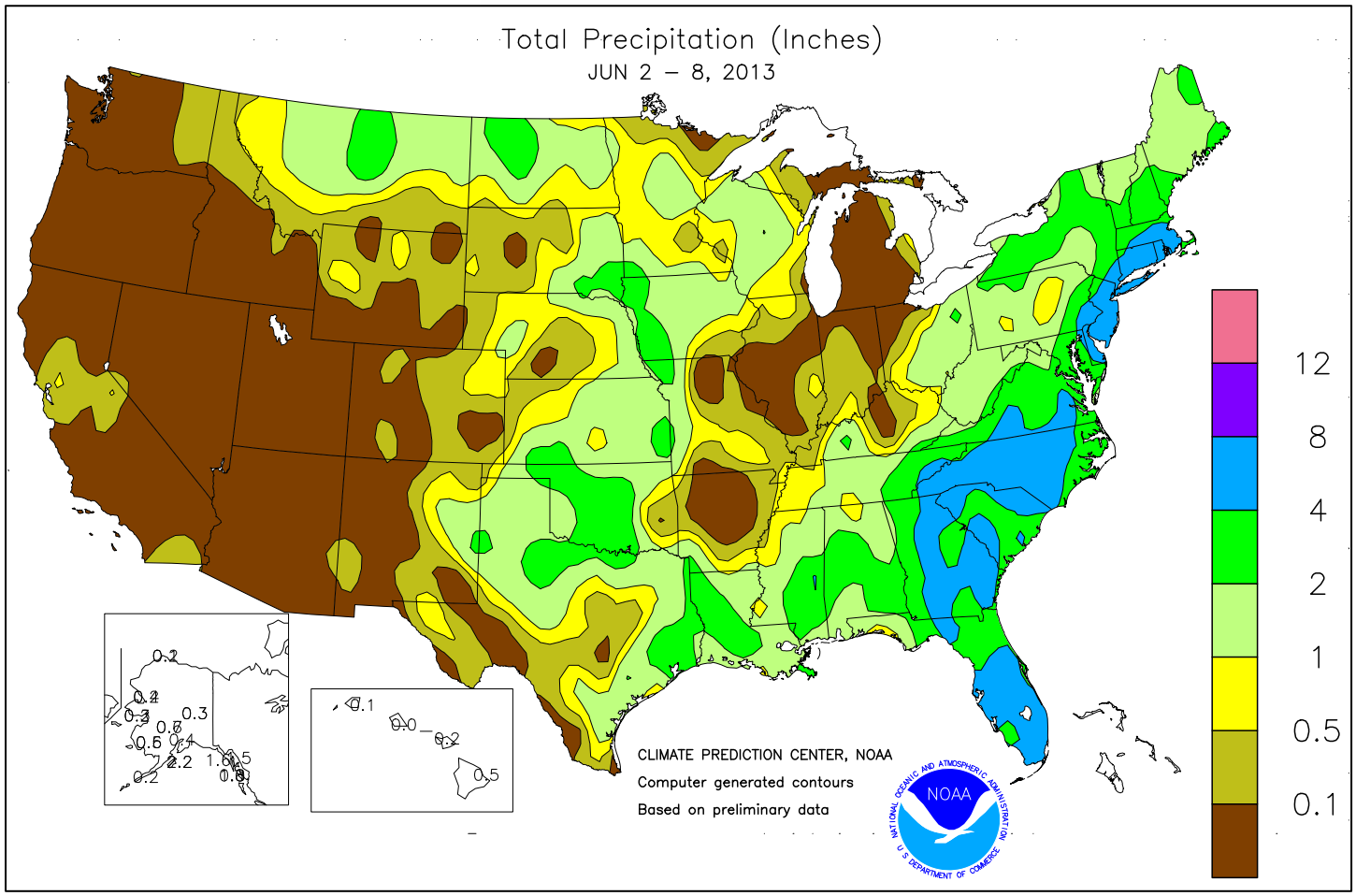
Volume 100, No. 24 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather June 11, 2013

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

June 2 – 8, 2013

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Tropical Storm Andrea's interaction with a cold front led to heavy rain in the **East**, with 4 inches or more falling in portions of the **Atlantic Coast States from Florida to Massachusetts**. Andrea made landfall during the late afternoon of June 6 in **Dixie County, FL**, with maximum sustained winds near 65 mph. Most of Andrea's impacts were related to heavy rain, although weakening and acceleration after landfall helped to limit flooding. Meanwhile, most of the **Midwest** experienced several days without rain, allowing corn planting to near completion.

(Continued on page 5)

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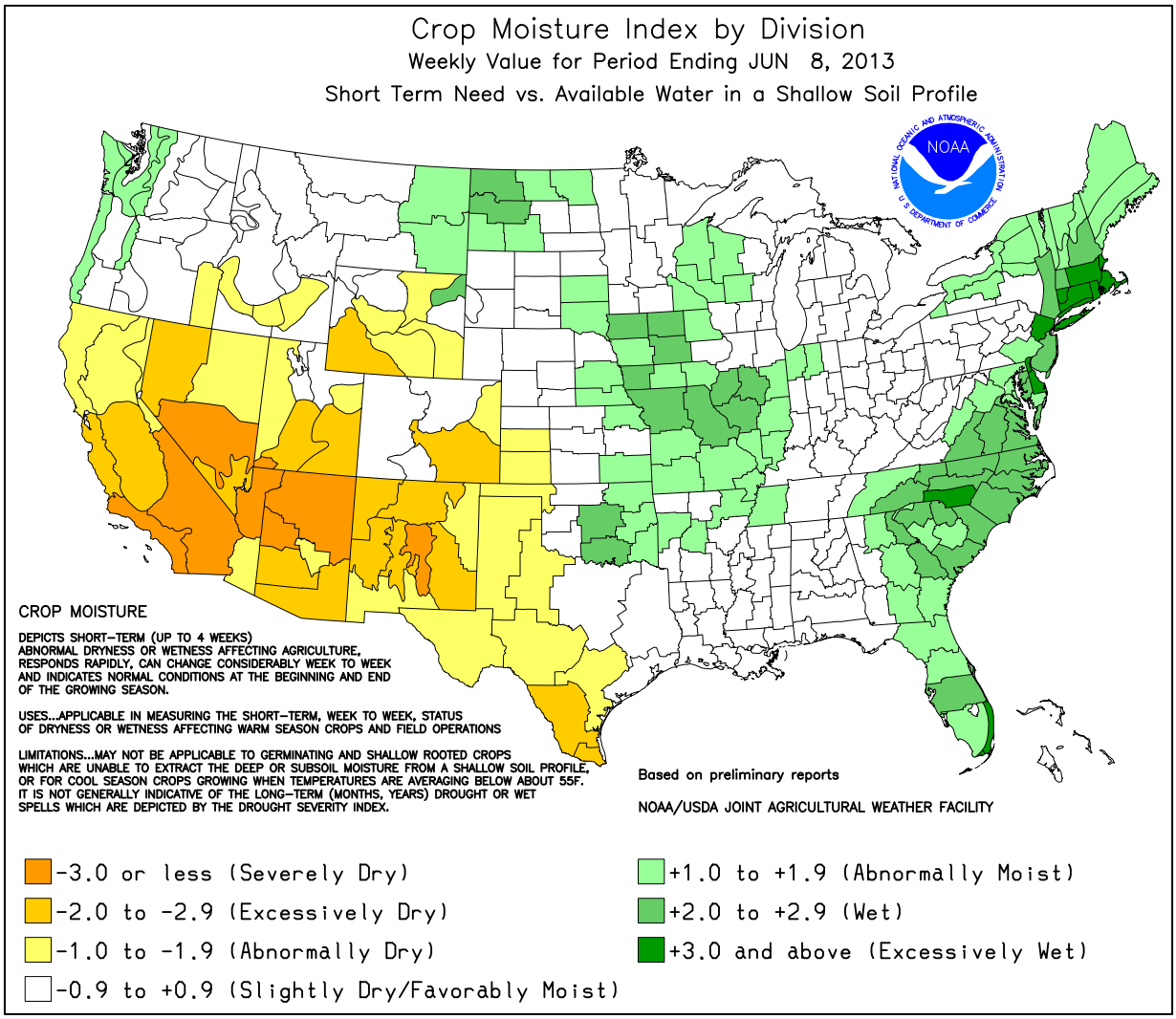
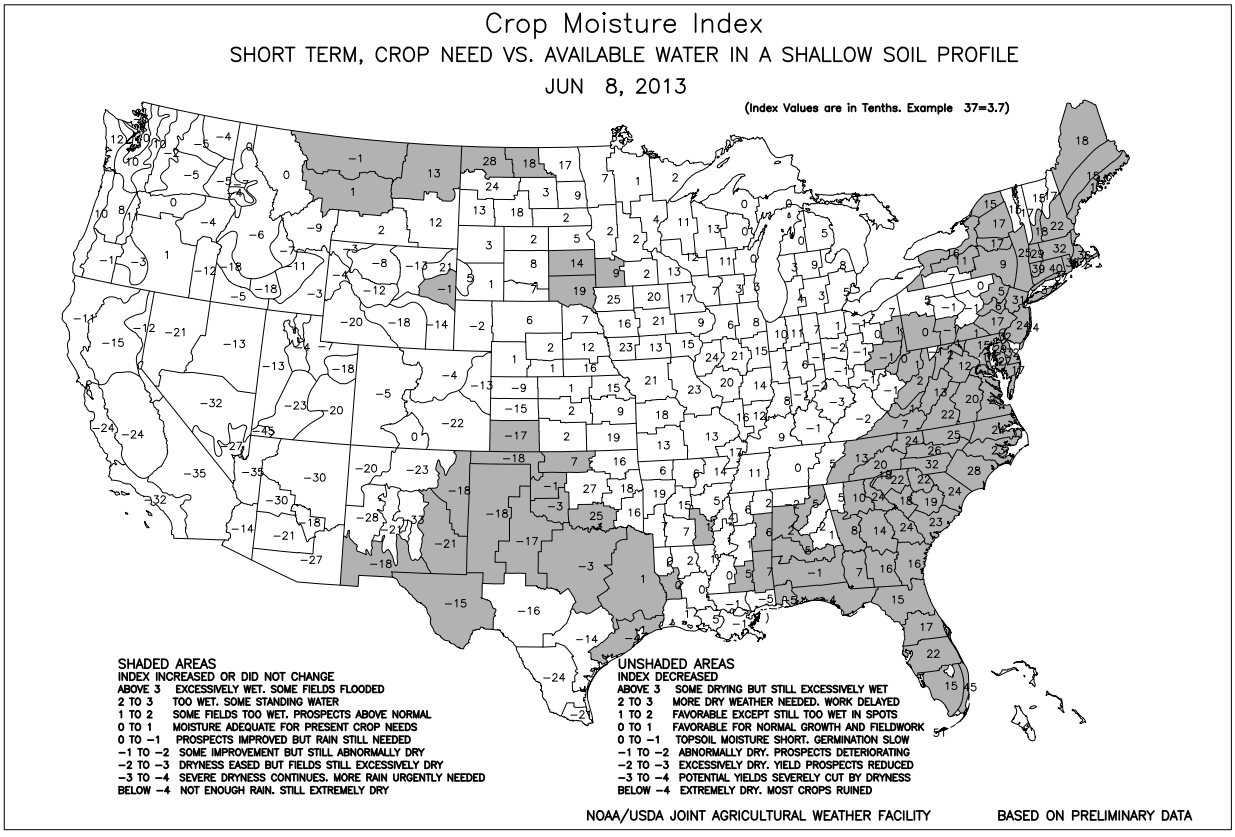
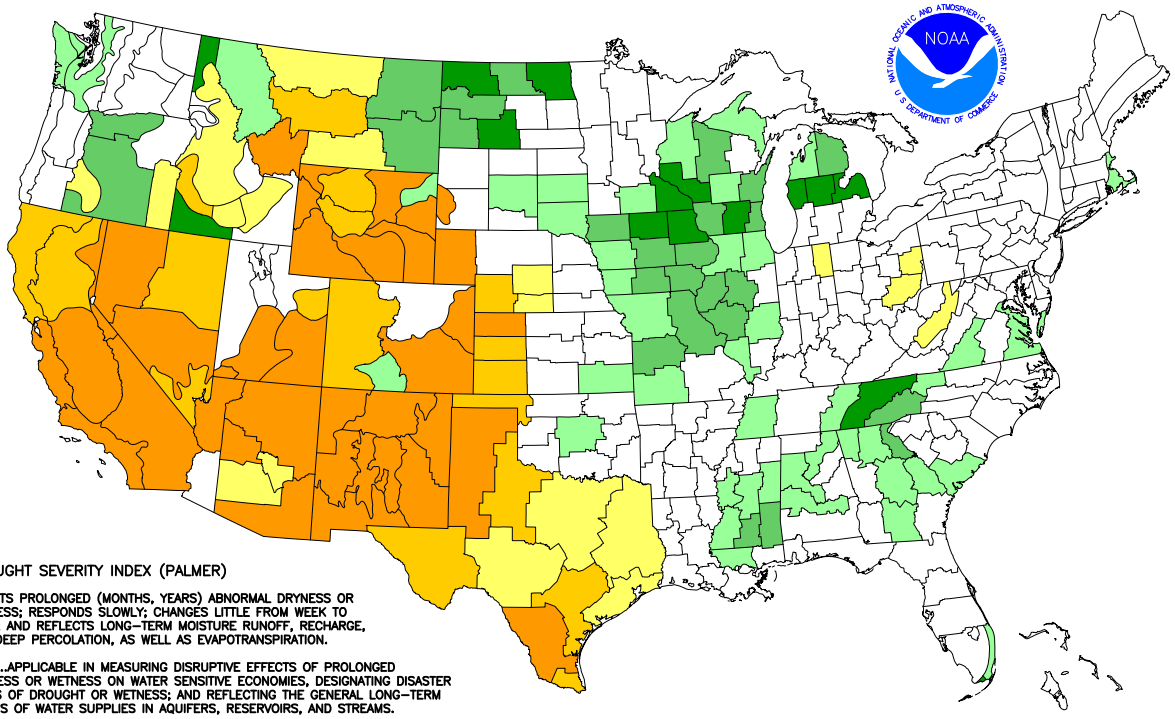

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUN 8, 2013
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
JUN 8, 2013
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

Drought Severity Index by Division

Weekly Value for Period Ending JUN 8, 2013

Long Term Palmer



DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)

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

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

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

Based on preliminary reports

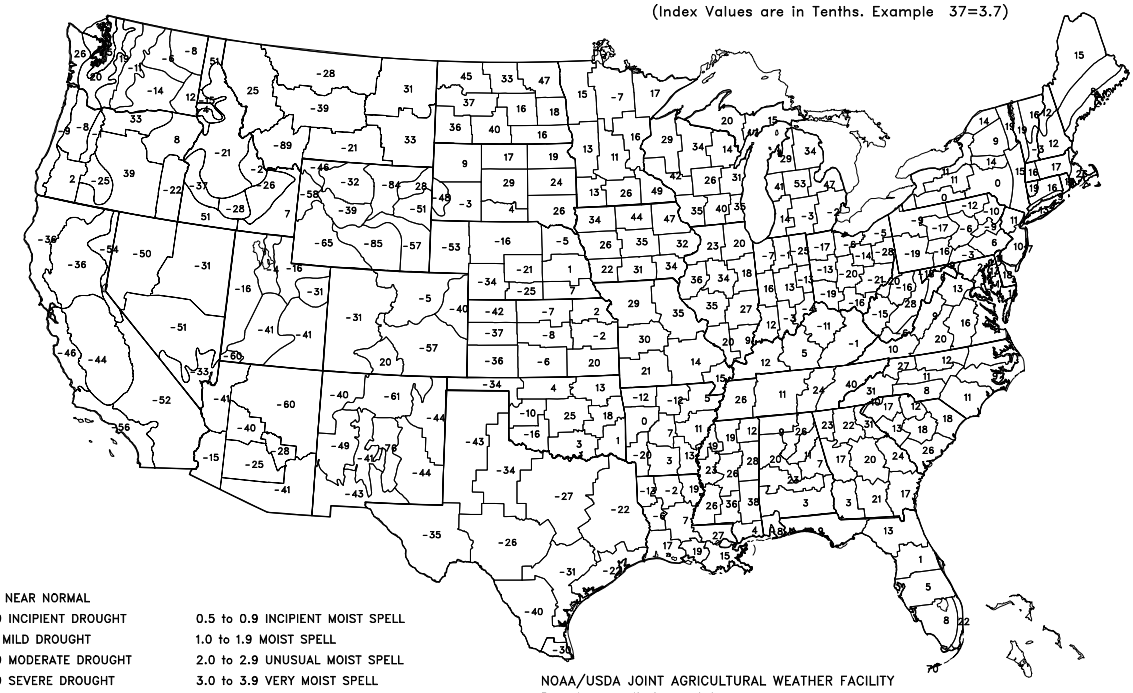
- -4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
- -3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
- -2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
- -1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
- +2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
- +3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
- +4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)

Drought Severity Index by Division

JUN 8, 2013

(Long Term Palmer)

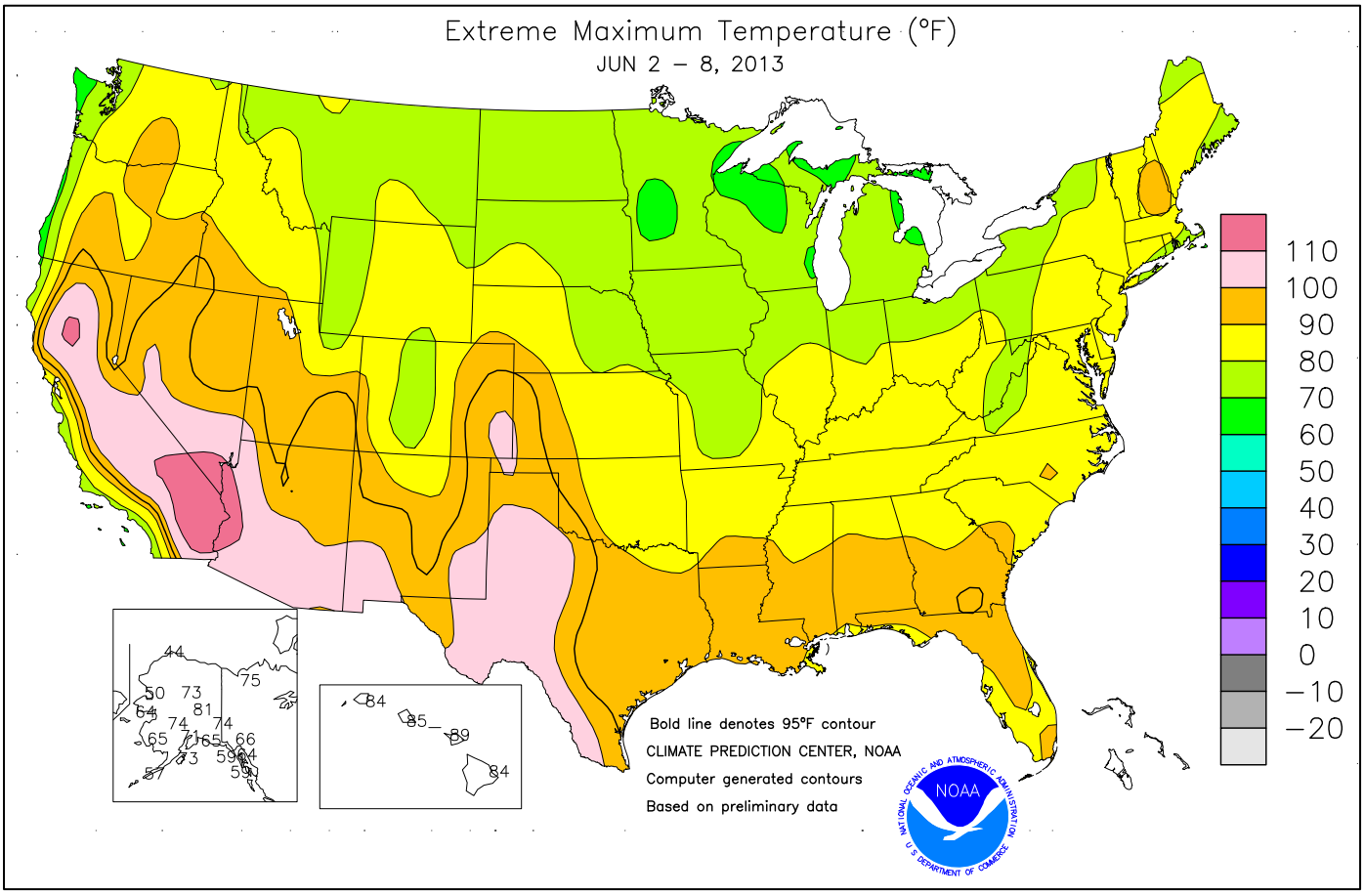
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)

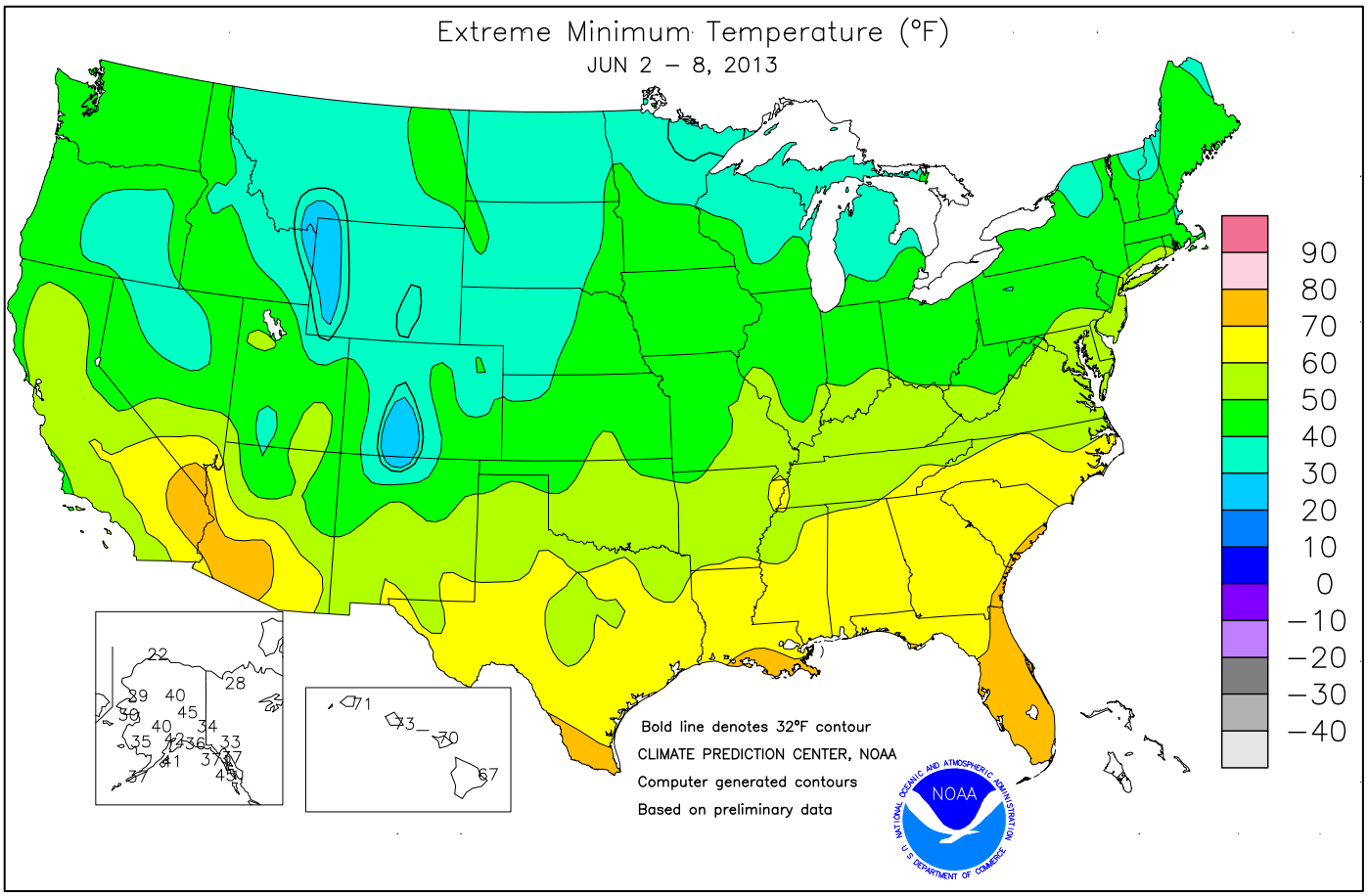


0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT

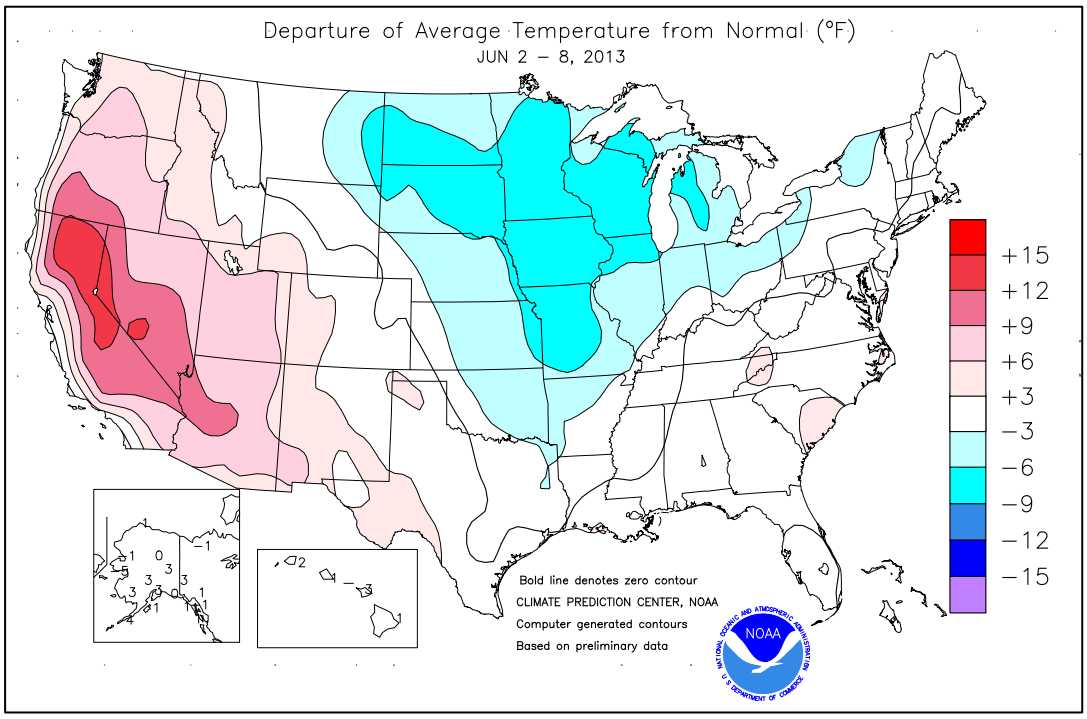
0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JUN 2 – 8, 2013
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JUN 2 – 8, 2013
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)



In fact, parts of the **central and eastern Corn Belt** were dry all week, promoting a rapid pace of soybean planting. However, cool weather and pesky showers maintained a slow pace of fieldwork in parts of the **upper Midwest**, where weekly temperatures generally averaged 5 to 10°F below normal. Cool, showery weather also lingered across the **northern Plains**, where producers struggled to plant remaining spring wheat acreage. Farther south, showers hampered the early stages of the winter wheat harvest on the **southern Plains**. However, the rain also provided much-needed moisture for drought-stressed rangeland, pastures, and emerging summer crops on the **southern High Plains**. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather accompanied record-setting heat in the **West**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal in much of **California** and neighboring areas, while readings above 110°F were noted as far north as **California's Sacramento Valley**.

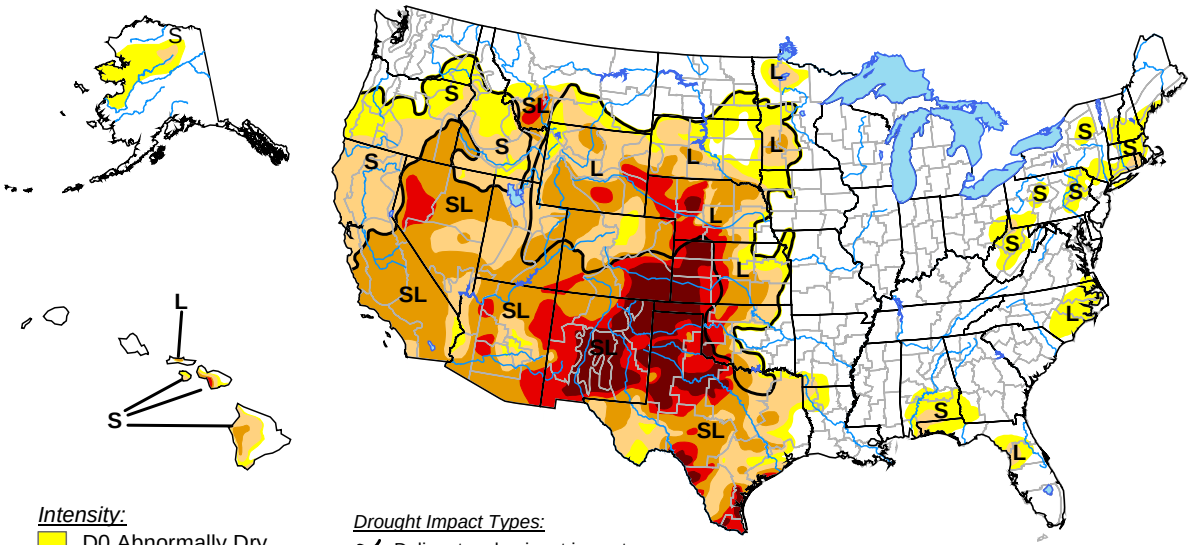
Andrea, which developed over the **Gulf of Mexico**, was first identified as a tropical storm only about 24 hours before landfall. Andrea's tropical moisture blended with frontal and jet stream energy to produce significant rainfall in the **East**. However, long before Andrea's development, daily-record rainfall totals across the **South** and **East** topped 2 inches in locations such as **Birmingham, AL** (3.57 inches on June 5); **Georgetown, DE** (2.98 inches on June 3); **Knoxville, TN** (2.50 inches on June 2); and **Baton Rouge, LA** (2.18 inches on June 2). Locally heavy showers also affected the **Plains**, where record-setting totals in **North Dakota** for June 4 included 1.70 inches in **Minot** and 1.49 inches in **Grand Forks**. By June 6, daily-record totals exceeded 3 inches in several places, including **Shreveport, LA** (3.58 inches); **Lynchburg, VA** (3.38 inches); and **Tampa, FL** (3.31 inches). Even heavier rain soaked several communities on June 7, when daily-record totals climbed to 8.15 inches in **Ft. Lauderdale, FL**; 5.14 inches in **Raleigh-Durham, NC**; and 4.16 inches in **New York's Central Park**. At week's end, heavy showers returned to the **northern Plains** and **upper Midwest**, producing a daily-record total for June 8 in **Sioux Falls, SD** (1.87 inches).

Cool conditions dominated the **Plains** and **Midwest** for much of the week. On June 20, daily-record lows included 30°F in **International Falls, MN**, and 34°F in **Alliance, NE**. **Gaylord, MI** (31°F), posted a daily-record low for June 3. Later, another surge of cool air overspread the **northern Intermountain West**, where **Sheridan, WY** (32°F), collected a daily-record low for June 5. In contrast, hot weather dominated the remainder of the **West** and occasionally reached the **southern High Plains**. **Tucson, AZ**, opened the week with a daily-record high of 107°F on June 2. Two days later, record-setting highs on the **southern High Plains** for June 4 included 109°F in **Midland, TX**, and 106°F in **Roswell, NM**. During the second half of the week, heat intensified across the **West**. **Death Valley, CA**, closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs (123 and 126°F, respectively), on June 7-8. Elsewhere in **California**, **Red Bluff** (111 and 112°F) and **Sacramento** (105 and 108°F) were among a number of locations also notching consecutive daily-record highs on June 7-8.

Near-normal temperatures prevailed in **Alaska**, following May's weather extremes. By week's end, however, warmth returned to parts of **southern Alaska**, where **Kodiak** (73°F) posted a daily-record high for June 8. Precipitation was heaviest across **southeastern Alaska**, where **Juneau** received a daily-record rainfall of 0.85 inch on June 5. Farther south, most of **Hawaii** experienced warm weather and received only light showers. On the **Big Island**, Hilo's June 1-8 rainfall totaled just 0.54 inch (32 percent of normal).

U.S. Drought Monitor

June 4, 2013
Valid 7 a.m. EDT



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

Drought Impact Types:
- Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

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

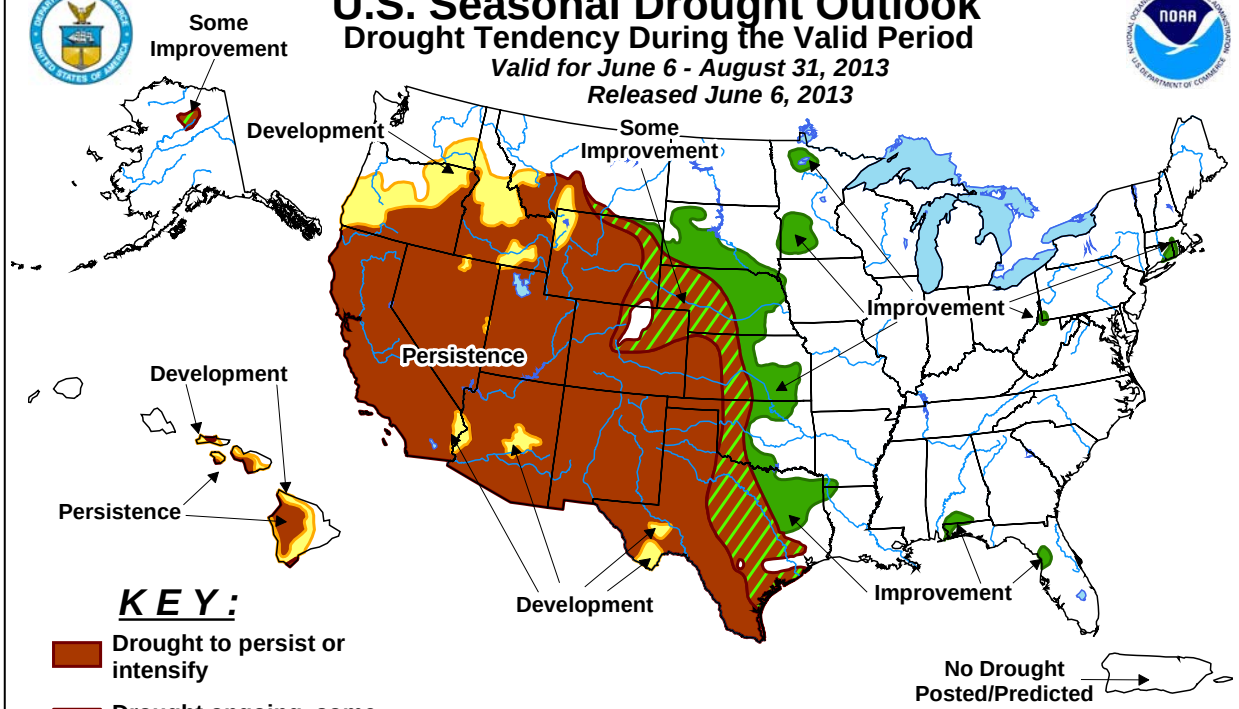
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Released Thursday, June 6, 2013
Author: David Simeral, Western Regional Climate Center

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for June 6 - August 31, 2013
Released June 6, 2013

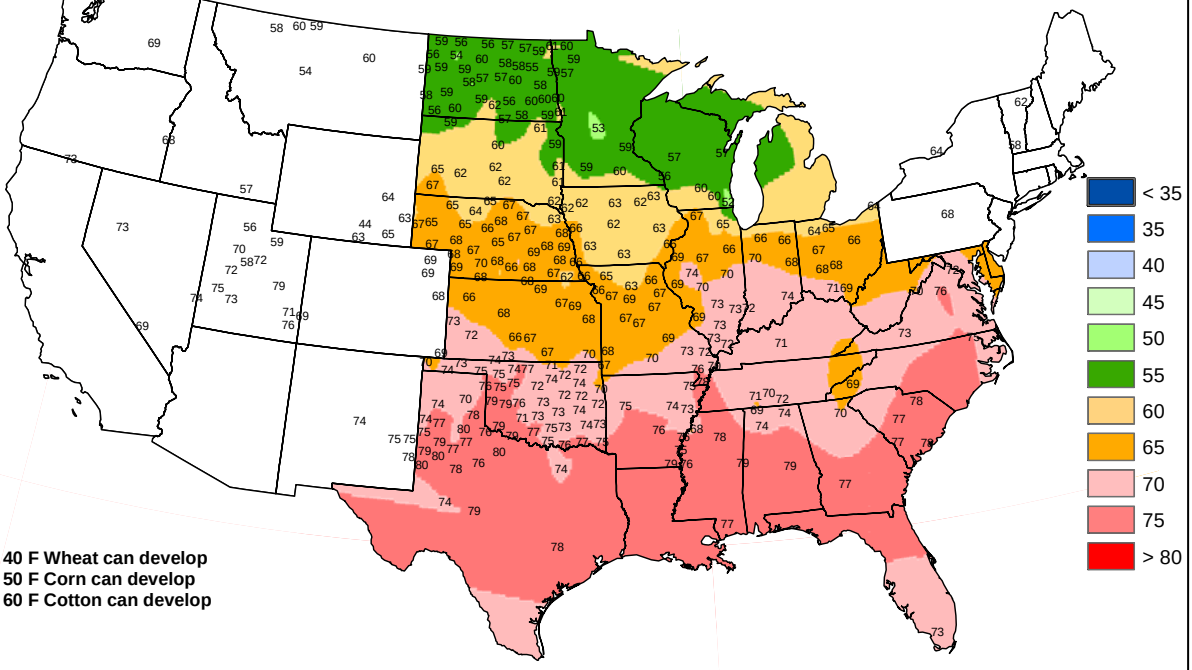


K E Y :
- **Drought to persist or intensify**
- **Drought ongoing, some improvement**
- **Drought likely to improve, impacts ease**
- **Drought development likely**

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

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

June 2 - 8, 2013



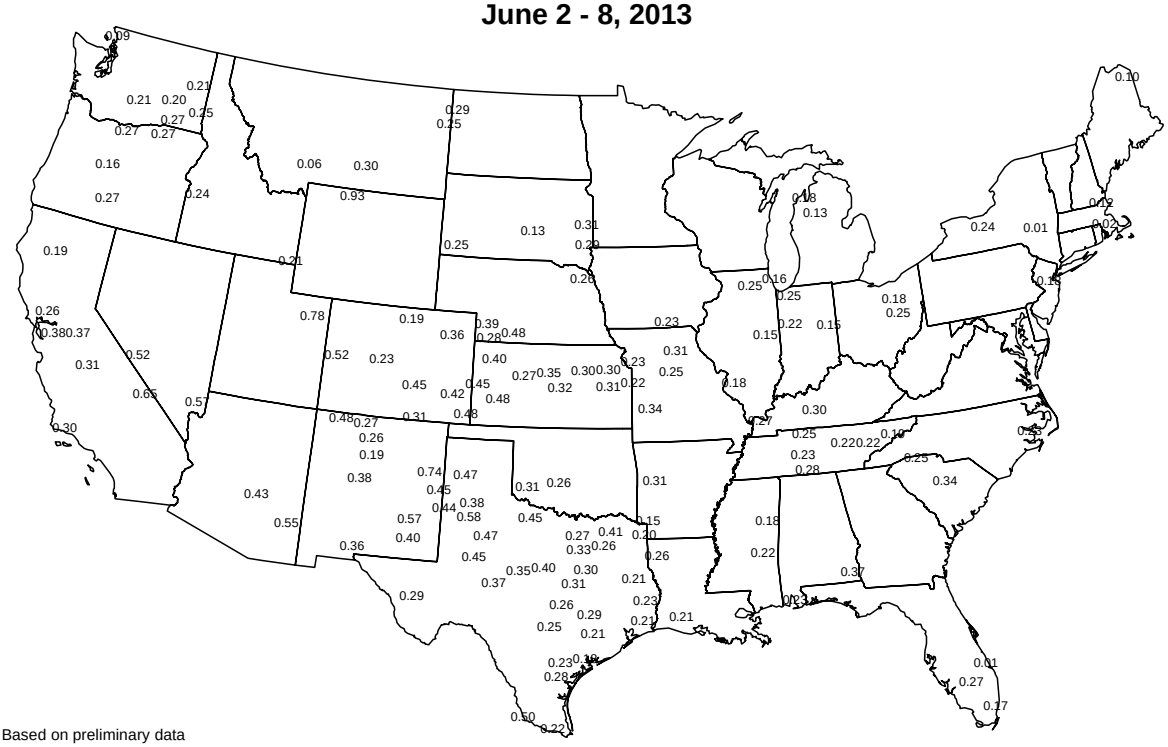
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

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

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

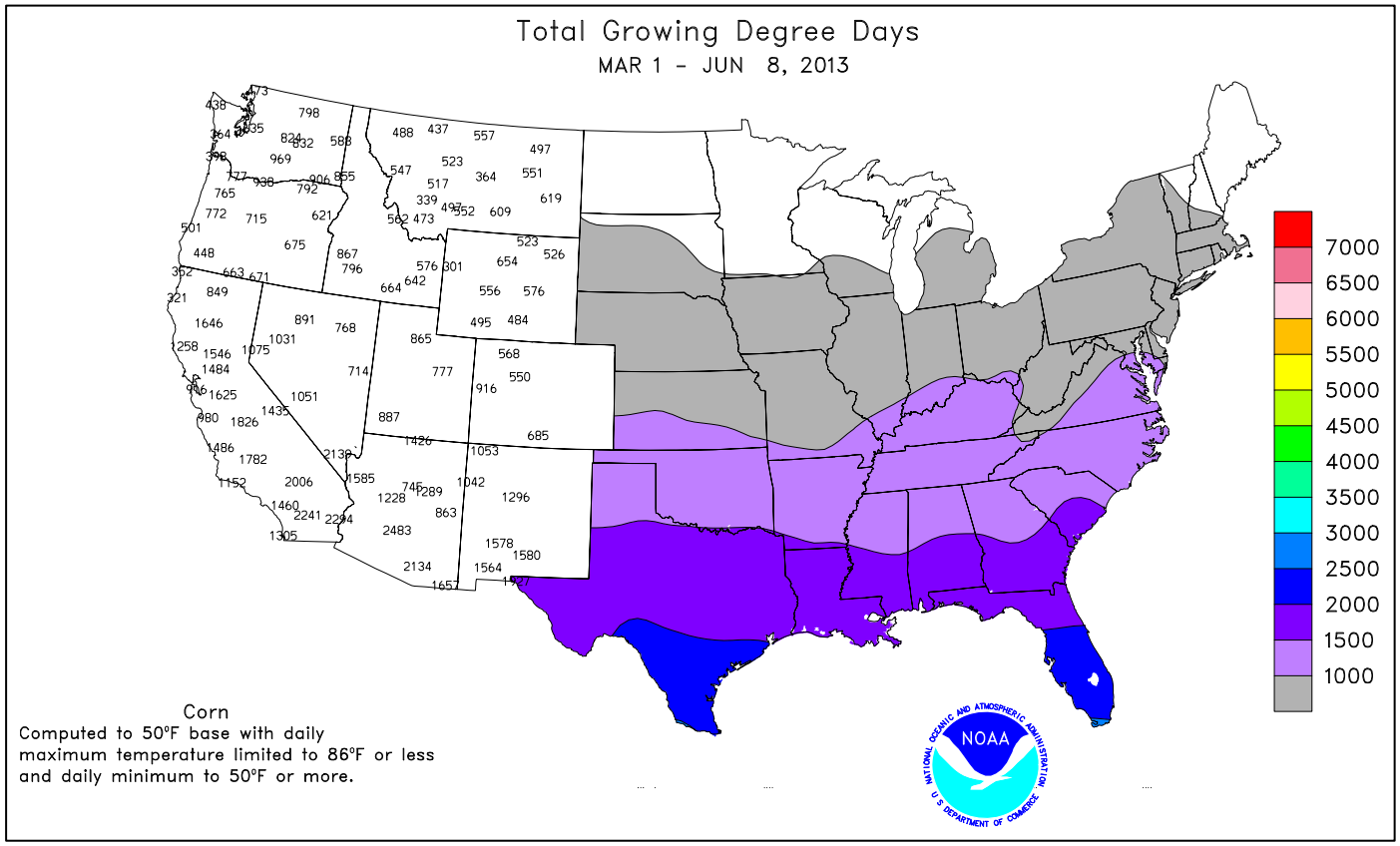
June 2 - 8, 2013

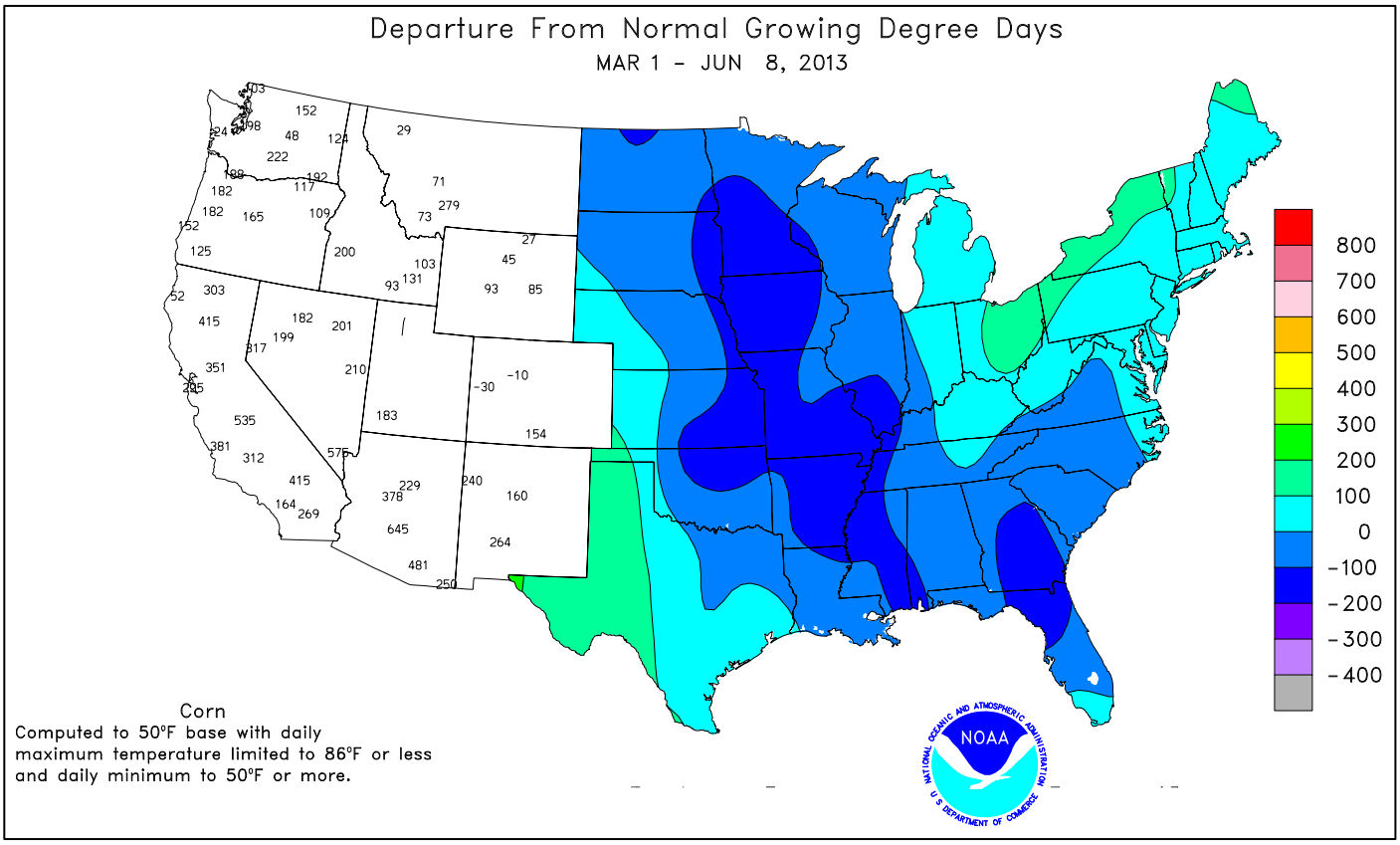


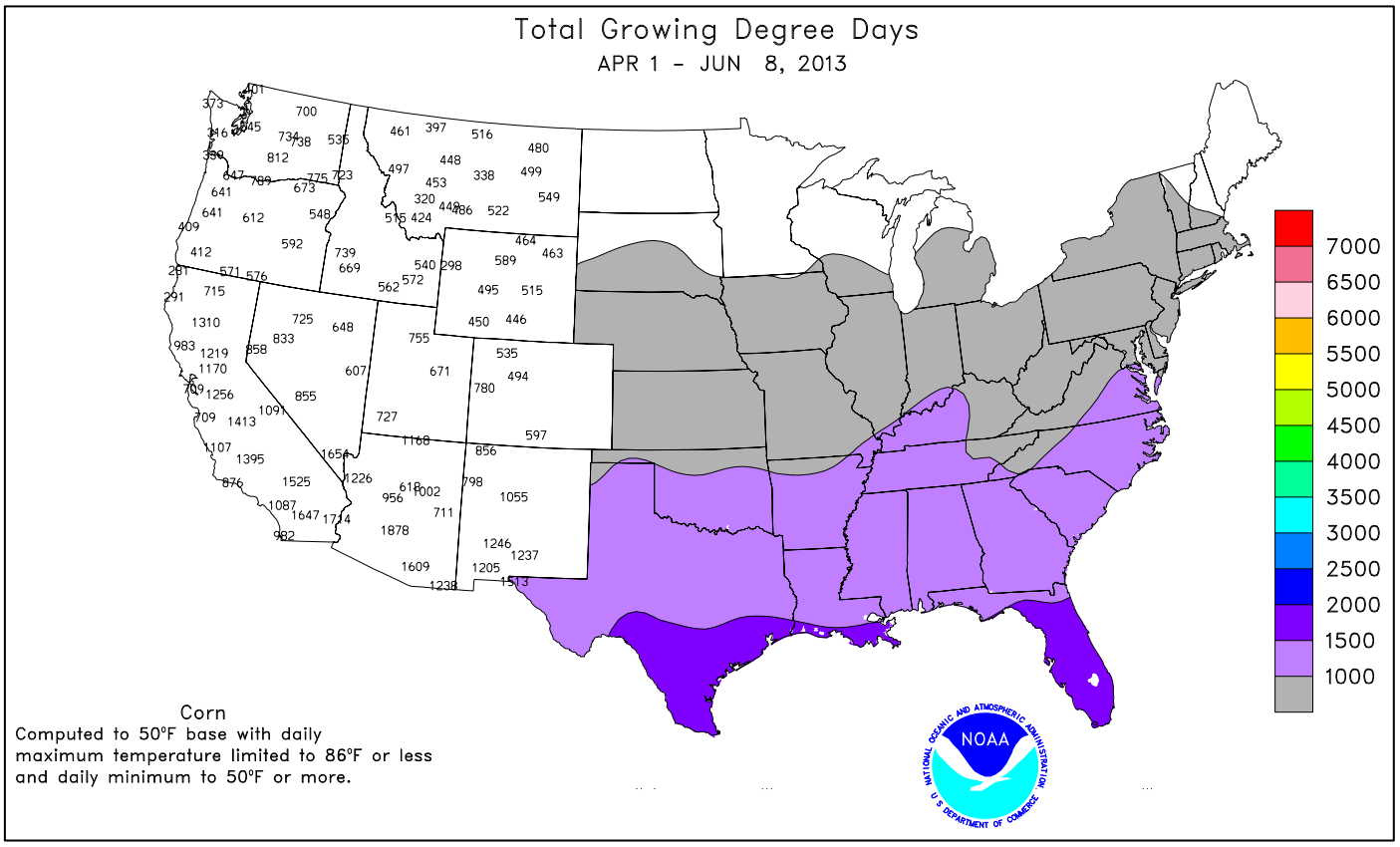
Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

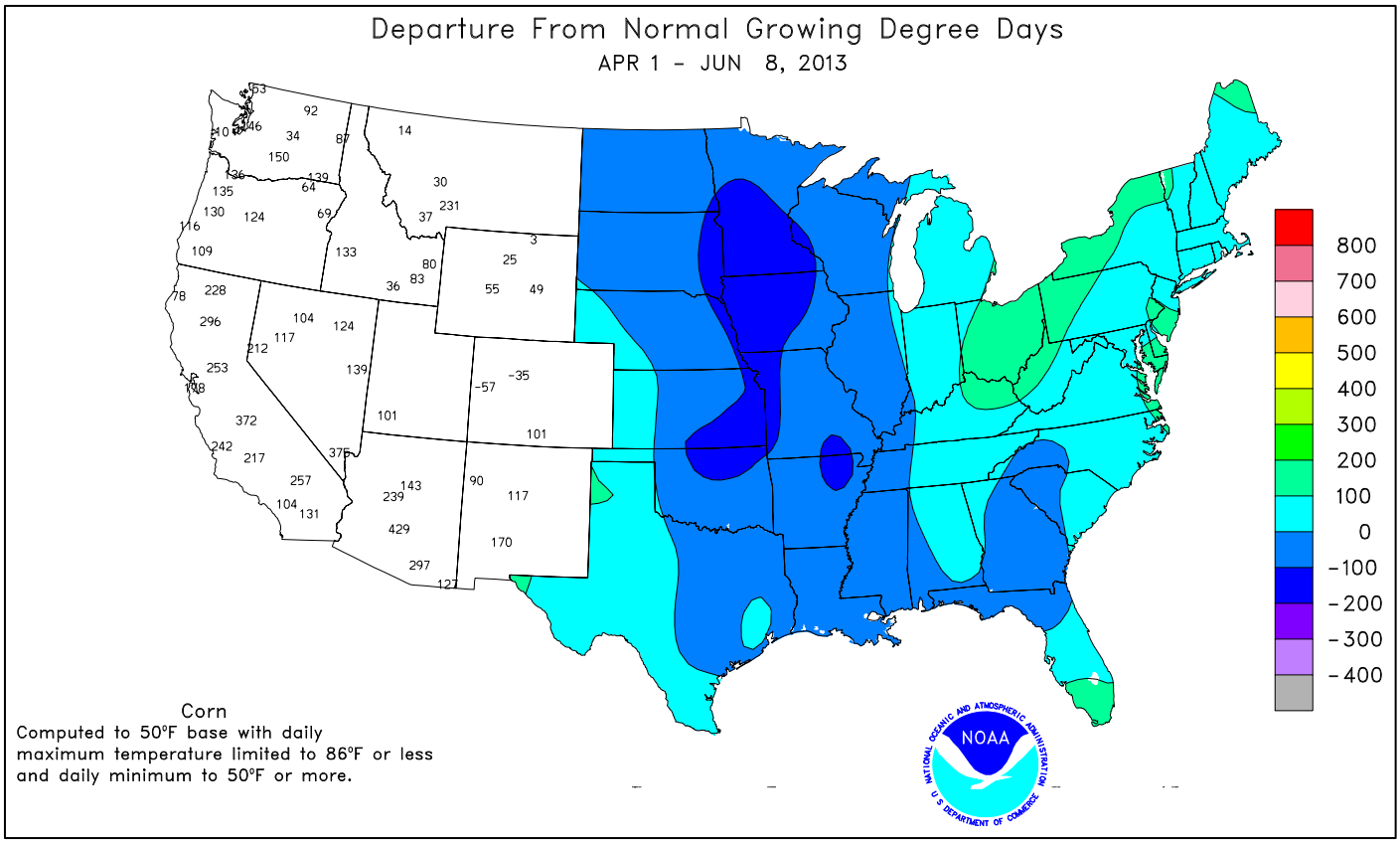
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - JUN 8, 2013
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.
NOAA


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - JUN 8, 2013
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.
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.



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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 8, 2013

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
AL	BIRMINGHAM	85	67	89	65	76	2	4.16	3.28	3.57	4.16	408	34.67	132	92	55	0	0	2	2
	HUNTSVILLE	84	65	88	60	75	2	0.11	-0.95	0.11	0.46	38	29.58	105	91	55	0	0	1	0
	MOBILE	89	69	91	65	79	1	1.06	-0.16	0.49	1.11	79	29.56	97	91	63	4	0	5	0
	MONTGOMERY	91	69	96	65	80	3	1.88	1.05	1.14	1.88	196	27.59	105	90	49	4	0	3	2
AK	ANCHORAGE	63	46	71	42	55	3	0.38	0.18	0.38	0.38	173	6.58	188	74	54	0	0	1	0
	BARROW	35	28	44	22	32	1	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.14	467	1.39	236	83	68	0	6	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	69	50	81	45	59	3	0.29	0.04	0.12	0.29	104	2.55	112	77	53	0	0	3	0
	JUNEAU	57	44	64	37	50	-2	1.48	0.71	0.79	2.42	275	30.57	155	96	77	0	0	6	1
	KODIAK	53	44	73	41	48	1	2.21	0.86	1.23	2.21	143	27.62	85	89	78	0	0	4	2
	NOME	45	34	64	30	39	-5	0.22	0.02	0.12	0.22	100	4.48	115	93	83	0	4	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	83	42	91	40	63	7	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	5.23	55	43	10	1	0	0	0
	PHOENIX	108	80	111	79	94	9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.61	85	20	9	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	93	59	97	54	76	12	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	2.70	40	30	7	5	0	0	0
	TUCSON	104	72	107	68	88	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.74	54	20	10	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	82	61	86	57	72	-2	0.25	-0.88	0.25	2.79	215	23.77	123	88	50	0	0	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	83	64	89	59	74	-1	0.01	-0.97	0.01	2.76	246	28.39	121	88	47	0	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	98	70	107	67	84	9	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	2.36	52	47	31	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	99	69	108	64	84	11	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	2.28	30	58	34	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	71	63	76	62	67	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	2.65	28	81	72	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	103	69	111	60	86	15	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.00	0	7.50	35	55	25	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	93	57	108	53	75	6	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	3.69	31	79	28	4	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	68	62	71	59	65	-1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	3.35	44	77	70	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	70	53	78	50	62	2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.01	20	1.86	14	81	65	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	94	57	108	53	76	6	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	2.83	32	79	45	5	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	81	35	85	27	58	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	1.07	46	76	19	0	3	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	78	49	90	45	63	2	0.16	-0.42	0.14	0.16	24	2.90	46	74	24	1	0	2	0
	DENVER INTL	79	48	92	39	64	2	0.07	-0.43	0.06	0.07	12	5.31	93	71	27	1	0	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	89	53	93	48	71	4	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	3.46	84	36	16	4	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	84	50	98	44	67	1	0.24	-0.06	0.14	0.24	69	2.17	47	59	32	1	0	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	73	59	81	55	66	2	5.39	4.53	4.48	5.39	550	18.99	96	85	67	0	0	5	2
	HARTFORD	75	54	87	50	65	0	4.76	3.80	2.84	4.76	433	20.91	104	84	57	0	0	5	2
DC	WASHINGTON	80	66	86	59	73	2	3.07	2.28	1.35	3.07	337	15.70	93	82	53	0	0	4	2
DE	WILMINGTON	78	61	88	52	70	2	5.32	4.47	3.36	5.32	548	18.73	100	90	54	0	0	4	2
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	86	72	90	71	79	1	3.72	2.54	1.63	3.74	281	18.57	110	93	63	1	0	6	3
	JACKSONVILLE	86	71	91	70	79	2	2.74	1.69	2.19	2.74	230	19.98	108	95	67	2	0	5	2
	KEY WEST	84	75	87	73	80	-3	3.76	2.65	1.07	3.79	301	18.59	150	90	80	0	0	6	5
	MIAMI	87	76	91	74	81	0	3.40	1.46	1.29	3.46	157	22.91	130	92	69	1	0	4	3
	ORLANDO	87	73	93	72	80	0	4.79	3.37	3.19	4.79	299	15.66	97	97	71	2	0	4	2
	PENSACOLA	88	72	90	68	80	1	0.84	-0.43	0.51	0.84	58	23.09	88	89	60	1	0	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	89	71	94	69	80	1	3.03	1.55	1.77	3.03	180	25.59	96	90	69	4	0	4	2
	TAMPA	86	75	88	74	80	0	4.91	3.87	3.27	8.45	716	17.58	129	91	69	0	0	5	2
	WEST PALM BEACH	82	71	86	70	77	-3	6.08	4.41	2.95	6.19	328	31.15	150	98	80	0	0	6	4
GA	ATHENS	84	67	87	66	75	1	3.19	2.28	1.96	3.19	307	26.26	118	97	73	0	0	4	2
	ATLANTA	84	69	89	67	76	2	4.49	3.71	4.14	4.50	506	32.26	137	92	64	0	0	4	1
	AUGUSTA	87	68	92	64	78	3	4.64	3.72	1.66	4.64	442	24.23	119	96	68	2	0	5	3
	COLUMBUS	88	70	93	67	79	2	2.26	1.52	0.92	2.26	269	27.87	120	94	52	2	0	4	2
	MACON	86	68	89	66	77	1	5.83	5.10	2.73	5.83	702	34.52	161	99	64	0	0	5	3
	SAVANNAH	86	72	90	70	79	2	4.58	3.44	1.72	4.58	355	24.12	129	90	70	3	0	6	3
HI	HILO	83	68	84	67	75	0	0.52	-0.94	0.26	0.52	31	47.57	86	83	71	0	0	7	0
	HONOLULU	84	74	85	73	79	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	8.47	94	70	62	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	87	72	89	70	79	2	0.20	0.15	0.17	0.21	350	7.19	66	80	69	0	0	4	0
	LIHUE	84	73	84	71	78	1	0.05	-0.43	0.01	0.06	11	14.87	83	81	69	0	0	5	0
ID	BOISE	85	55	93	49	70	6	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.00	0	3.91	58	55	27	2	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	84	53	92	48	69	6	0.02	-0.29	0.02	0.02	6	3.91	61	70	37	1	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	81	43	88	37	62	4	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.00	0	2.96	45	65	28	0	0	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	69	49	74	43	59	-6	0.31	-0.50	0.15	0.87	94	23.10	165	84	54	0	0	4	0
	MOLINE	70	51	77	46	61	-7	0.67	-0.41	0.58	0.67	54	23.83	156	86	59	0	0	2	1
	PEORIA	72	53	78	48	63	-5	0.07	-0.81	0.07	0.31	31	27.84	189	85	53	0	0	1	0
	ROCKFORD	70	50	76	44	60	-6	0.69	-0.37	0.37	0.70	58	20.09	144	86	56	0	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	74	55	81	50	64	-6	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.11	10	25.02	166	98	54	0	0	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	80	60	85	50	70	-2	0.25	-0.77	0.17	1.50	128	24.07	115	84	54	0	0	2	0
	FORT WAYNE	74	50	78	47	62	-4	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.49	47	18.23	120	86	48	0	0	0	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	75	57	81	48	66	-3	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.76	69	22.68	130	79	50	0	0	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	71	48	76	39	60	-6	0.00	-0.90	0.00	0.13	13	17.48	114	77	49	0	0	0	0
IA	BURLINGTON	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0	0	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	69	53	74	46	61	-6	0.62	-0.38	0.45	0.65	57	20.25	161	94	57	0	0	3	0
	DES MOINES	71	53	75	47	62	-6	0.67	-0.39	0.40	0.74	62	18.72	139	85	60	0	0	3	0
	DUBUQUE	67	51	71	42	59	-6	0.89	-0.10	0.76	0.89	79	22.58	161	92	64	0	0	2	1
	SIOUX CITY	70	51	76	45	61	-6	0.96	0.08	0.95	1.09	109	14.43	135	86	56	0	0	2	1
	WATERLOO	68	51	71	44	60	-7	0.36	-0.73	0.29	0.47	38	24.06	190	94	64	0	0	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	77	53	82	46	65	-4	0.86	-0.11	0.59	0.86	77	12.25	107	88	50	0	0	2	1
	DODGE CITY	83	53	93	41	68	-2	0.61	-0.13	0.24	0.61	73	4.05	44	86	36	1	0	3	0
	GOODLAND	79	48	97	39	63	-2	0.87	0.06	0.71	0.87	94	5.22	65	85	53	1	0	3	1
	TOPEKA	77	56	84	49	67	-3	0.79	-0.42	0.63	0.79	57	15.16	108	86	62	0	0	2	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 8, 2013

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	79	58	84	51	69	-3	0.59	-0.48	0.45	0.59	48	14.60	117	89	57	0	0	2	0
KY	JACKSON	77	61	82	56	69	0	0.15	-1.00	0.14	0.32	24	20.52	94	93	60	0	0	2	0
	LEXINGTON	80	60	83	54	70	1	0.43	-0.66	0.37	0.58	47	22.44	108	84	61	0	0	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	81	63	86	55	72	1	0.14	-0.80	0.05	0.21	19	19.27	93	86	50	0	0	3	0
	PADUCAH	80	60	85	52	70	-1	0.35	-0.61	0.30	5.93	539	31.41	140	97	49	0	0	2	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	89	70	91	68	80	2	2.61	1.45	2.18	2.61	196	40.80	143	98	55	2	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	90	71	94	68	80	1	1.48	0.00	0.88	1.48	88	30.50	129	93	53	3	0	2	2
	NEW ORLEANS	88	73	90	70	81	2	0.90	-0.45	0.57	0.90	59	35.64	128	87	67	2	0	3	1
	SHREVEPORT	86	66	92	63	76	-1	3.93	2.72	3.58	4.28	308	21.15	88	94	52	2	0	2	1
ME	CARIBOU	68	47	81	38	57	-1	2.42	1.65	1.53	2.45	278	18.21	127	88	48	0	0	3	2
	PORTLAND	69	54	79	47	62	3	2.40	1.63	0.93	2.40	273	18.19	89	90	58	0	0	4	3
MD	BALTIMORE	78	62	85	53	70	2	3.11	2.27	1.85	3.11	324	16.98	93	88	58	0	0	4	2
MA	BOSTON	74	58	88	55	66	2	4.34	3.60	3.18	4.34	511	18.60	99	81	50	0	0	4	2
	WORCESTER	71	52	86	49	62	0	4.17	3.21	3.05	4.17	376	20.97	101	90	54	0	0	5	2
MI	ALPENA	66	42	70	37	54	-4	0.51	-0.07	0.51	0.51	77	15.33	142	90	48	0	0	1	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	70	49	75	41	60	-4	0.10	-0.68	0.06	0.84	94	23.65	171	87	46	0	0	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	68	41	73	36	55	-4	0.13	-0.55	0.09	0.24	31	16.19	153	88	50	0	0	2	0
	LANSING	69	47	74	39	58	-5	0.02	-0.74	0.01	0.18	21	18.19	151	79	50	0	0	2	0
	MUSKEGON	68	49	74	38	58	-4	0.11	-0.54	0.09	0.44	59	23.11	181	78	45	0	0	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	66	42	72	35	54	-7	0.17	-0.47	0.11	0.62	86	18.34	147	92	43	0	0	2	0
MN	DULUTH	63	44	71	37	54	-3	0.43	-0.44	0.41	0.47	47	13.88	144	71	51	0	0	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	66	35	74	30	50	-9	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.01	1	12.40	170	95	41	0	2	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	65	53	72	50	59	-6	0.17	-0.78	0.15	0.23	21	15.95	155	84	63	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	64	50	69	43	57	-6	0.44	-0.41	0.14	0.48	50	24.37	220	89	69	0	0	3	0
	ST. CLOUD	63	47	70	40	55	-7	1.56	0.56	0.99	1.56	138	13.86	153	96	56	0	0	2	2
MS	JACKSON	86	68	90	63	77	1	2.70	1.85	1.38	3.56	363	36.61	132	93	60	2	0	5	2
	MERIDIAN	87	66	92	64	77	1	2.49	1.64	1.07	2.50	255	37.33	126	96	62	2	0	7	2
	TUPELO	85	65	88	61	75	1	0.40	-0.86	0.20	0.83	58	29.29	103	90	68	0	0	3	0
MO	COLUMBIA	73	55	78	53	64	-5	0.12	-0.88	0.12	0.16	14	26.86	155	90	55	0	0	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	72	54	80	46	63	-7	1.02	-0.09	0.49	1.02	80	15.95	107	89	58	0	0	3	0
	SAINT LOUIS	76	59	81	54	68	-4	0.05	-0.82	0.05	0.31	31	24.29	144	83	52	0	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	73	53	79	46	63	-7	0.29	-0.84	0.16	0.67	52	24.41	133	94	66	0	0	3	0
MT	BILLINGS	72	47	85	38	60	-1	0.13	-0.38	0.10	0.13	22	6.56	90	79	36	0	0	3	0
	BUTTE	68	41	77	32	55	2	0.36	-0.16	0.35	0.36	60	3.68	67	84	29	0	1	2	0
	CUT BANK	69	43	79	35	56	2	0.65	0.02	0.32	0.65	90	3.58	71	91	40	0	0	2	0
	GLASGOW	68	48	75	44	58	-3	2.28	1.79	1.34	2.28	407	9.71	236	90	63	0	0	4	2
	GREAT FALLS	68	44	79	38	56	-1	1.52	0.91	0.79	1.52	217	6.61	97	89	44	0	0	3	2
	HAVRE	70	47	82	39	59	-1	2.36	1.89	1.48	2.36	437	9.69	203	89	53	0	0	2	2
	MISSOULA	74	47	84	40	61	4	0.22	-0.24	0.14	0.22	42	4.21	66	81	46	0	0	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	75	53	79	44	64	-3	0.13	-0.82	0.09	0.13	12	13.53	123	86	51	0	0	2	0
	LINCOLN	75	52	77	47	64	-5	1.00	0.10	0.84	1.00	96	16.71	143	86	52	0	0	2	1
	NORFOLK	71	50	76	43	61	-6	0.29	-0.70	0.27	0.29	26	11.74	107	87	55	0	0	3	0
	NORTH PLATTE	76	45	85	33	61	-3	0.47	-0.29	0.23	0.47	54	6.64	80	91	44	0	0	4	0
	OMAHA	73	54	76	50	64	-5	1.16	0.19	0.92	1.19	107	15.57	128	88	56	0	0	2	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	81	47	89	41	64	1	0.29	-0.34	0.13	0.30	42	4.83	64	83	33	0	0	3	0
	VALENTINE	74	47	85	37	61	-3	0.46	-0.23	0.33	0.48	60	9.89	126	83	54	0	0	2	0
NV	ELY	86	42	90	39	64	8	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	3.11	62	47	15	2	0	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	106	79	112	73	93	11	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	0.61	27	14	10	7	0	0	0
	RENO	94	59	100	55	77	16	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	1.31	32	39	16	6	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	90	45	96	36	68	8	0.03	-0.17	0.01	0.03	13	1.95	44	48	15	4	0	3	0
NH	CONCORD	74	51	93	43	63	1	2.96	2.24	1.10	2.96	361	15.73	101	98	46	1	0	5	3
NJ	NEWARK	76	61	90	54	68	0	5.58	4.76	3.68	5.58	594	21.84	107	78	58	1	0	5	3
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	91	63	97	60	77	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.68	24	42	14	4	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	72	53	87	46	63	0	1.66	0.78	0.81	1.66	164	16.40	104	86	55	0	0	4	2
	BINGHAMTON	67	52	78	42	59	-2	1.21	0.38	0.60	1.21	129	14.38	90	82	63	0	0	7	1
	BUFFALO	64	51	72	47	58	-5	2.18	1.31	1.40	3.66	366	17.76	111	91	61	0	0	4	2
	ROCHESTER	66	52	77	48	59	-4	2.10	1.36	1.70	2.75	327	14.60	109	88	64	0	0	4	1
	SYRACUSE	69	53	84	47	61	-2	2.26	1.50	2.15	2.26	260	16.21	105	85	58	0	0	4	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	78	63	82	59	71	5	5.19	4.10	3.44	5.23	418	34.42	159	95	68	0	0	7	3
	CHARLOTTE	82	68	84	67	75	1	4.39	3.56	2.33	4.39	457	23.15	119	96	65	0	0	5	3
	GREENSBORO	78	65	85	62	72	2	2.70	1.91	0.69	2.70	297	21.05	112	94	68	0	0	6	4
	HATTERAS	82	72	85	67	77	5	3.15	2.20	1.56	3.15	289	22.21	96	88	64	0	0	3	3
	RALEIGH	81	66	87	64	73	1	6.12	5.32	5.11	6.12	665	25.18	132	90	67	0	0	5	1
	WILMINGTON	83	70	88	67	77	3	3.42	2.33	1.47	3.42	276	20.14	96	95	66	0	0	4	3
ND	BISMARCK	64	46	76	38	55	-7	0.67	0.10	0.50	0.70	108	11.36	185	95	73	0	0	4	1
	DICKINSON	63	46	72	39	54	-6	0.53	-0.17	0.23	0.53	67	7.62	121	93	59	0	0	4	0
	FARGO	67	50	74	41	59	-4	0.59	-0.21	0.46	0.59	66	13.50	182	85	51	0	0	4	0
	GRAND FORKS	68	46	75	38	57	-6	1.99	1.34	1.49	1.99	269	10.16	161	95	44	0	0	4	1
	JAMESTOWN	66	46	75	36	56	-7	0.57	-0.05	0.56	0.61	87	5.88	93	96	52	0	0	2	1
	WILLISTON	64	42	74	36	53	-8	1.34	0.84	1.10	1.34	235	8.43	163	96	68	0	0	4	1
OH	AKRON-CANTON	71	52	79	43	62	-2	1.31	0.49	1.21	2.73	290	14.99	92	83	59	0	0	3	1
	CINCINNATI	77	59	82	55	68	-1	0.36	-0.73	0.36	0.38	30	18.27	94	81	55	0	0	1	0
	CLEVELAND	67	53	77	45	60	-4	0.33	-0.52	0.33	1.91	197	14.51	93	83	54	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	74	57	83	49	66	-2	1.44	0.56	1.11	1.56	154	14.03	89	81	57	0	0	2	1
	DAYTON	73	54	81	48	64	-3	0.25	-0.72	0.25	0.25	23	14.56	83	87	54	0	0	1	0
	MANSFIELD	69	51	77	41	60	-4	1.30	0.25	1.28	2.23	187	16.11	90	94	55	0	0	3	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 8, 2013

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	71	50	76	46	60	-5	0.00	-0.84	0.00	1.00	104	15.54	113	80	50	0	0	0	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	70	49	79	40	59	-4	1.54	0.73	0.87	1.77	192	13.54	90	90	61	0	0	2	2
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	81	61	85	56	71	-3	2.40	1.14	0.98	3.52	243	25.54	163	87	49	0	0	3	3
	TULSA	80	59	84	52	70	-5	0.98	-0.34	0.63	0.98	64	14.90	80	90	61	0	0	2	1
OR	ASTORIA	65	49	72	44	57	2	0.03	-0.63	0.02	0.03	4	32.61	96	92	76	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	83	43	90	36	63	8	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0	2.56	45	72	28	1	0	0	0
	EUGENE	81	49	84	45	65	7	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.00	0	8.67	33	91	57	0	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	92	54	96	48	73	11	0.01	-0.19	0.01	0.02	8	3.93	43	72	24	5	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	84	51	90	44	68	6	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.00	0	4.02	61	69	31	1	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	79	54	84	50	66	6	0.00	-0.45	0.00	0.00	0	13.16	71	79	53	0	0	0	0
	SALEM	80	51	85	47	66	7	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	10.59	52	85	52	0	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	76	58	88	48	67	2	3.26	2.29	1.82	3.26	294	16.84	89	80	57	0	0	5	2
	ERIE	65	51	75	44	58	-6	1.45	0.51	1.13	2.96	279	20.20	128	88	70	0	0	5	1
	MIDDLETOWN	75	60	84	53	68	0	1.36	0.43	0.47	1.36	127	13.53	77	89	53	0	0	6	0
	PHILADELPHIA	79	63	88	58	71	2	4.69	3.94	3.60	4.69	545	17.22	94	81	53	0	0	4	2
	PITTSBURGH	73	55	81	42	64	-1	1.12	0.19	1.06	1.12	106	13.47	84	84	55	0	0	2	1
	WILKES-BARRE	73	55	82	44	64	-1	0.59	-0.27	0.37	0.59	60	10.37	68	81	51	0	0	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	75	55	86	46	65	0	0.40	-0.54	0.36	0.40	37	12.97	76	78	56	0	0	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	74	56	87	50	65	1	4.89	4.09	3.59	4.89	537	19.50	93	87	64	0	0	3	3
SC	BEAUFORT	87	74	92	71	80	3	2.58	1.42	2.10	2.58	197	23.44	129	91	58	3	0	5	1
	CHARLESTON	86	72	90	70	79	3	5.87	4.64	2.83	5.87	422	29.31	154	92	65	1	0	5	3
	COLUMBIA	86	70	91	69	78	2	2.47	1.46	0.85	2.47	217	21.10	104	95	66	1	0	6	2
	GREENVILLE	82	66	85	65	74	2	2.69	1.71	1.22	2.69	238	25.85	111	97	67	0	0	4	2
SD	ABERDEEN	68	47	74	37	57	-7	0.60	-0.18	0.52	0.61	69	9.12	118	87	65	0	0	2	1
	HURON	70	48	75	37	59	-5	1.15	0.41	1.14	1.31	154	11.98	135	95	53	0	0	2	1
	RAPID CITY	71	44	81	38	57	-4	0.14	-0.58	0.12	0.17	21	7.79	104	86	43	0	0	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	67	48	73	42	58	-6	2.31	1.48	1.86	2.33	248	14.74	150	88	68	0	0	2	1
TN	BRISTOL	80	62	87	57	71	3	1.22	0.31	0.50	1.22	116	25.92	133	96	52	0	0	4	1
	CHATTANOOGA	85	66	86	61	75	3	0.97	0.08	0.54	1.11	109	35.59	137	92	57	0	0	3	1
	KNOXVILLE	82	64	85	60	73	2	3.29	2.35	2.50	3.79	351	35.20	150	96	56	0	0	3	2
	MEMPHIS	84	66	89	61	75	-1	0.74	-0.24	0.71	1.27	113	35.86	137	83	47	0	0	2	1
	NASHVILLE	82	63	84	56	73	1	0.66	-0.40	0.31	1.18	98	25.62	113	92	53	0	0	4	0
TX	ABILENE	91	67	101	62	79	2	0.22	-0.58	0.17	0.22	24	6.44	72	76	42	4	0	2	0
	AMARILLO	87	59	97	51	73	2	1.22	0.45	0.55	1.22	140	7.54	108	80	32	2	0	4	1
	AUSTIN	92	63	96	58	78	-1	0.08	-1.07	0.08	0.08	6	15.54	105	85	47	5	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	90	69	92	67	80	1	1.81	0.27	0.98	1.81	103	29.90	123	94	52	4	0	3	2
	BROWNSVILLE	94	74	96	72	84	2	0.06	-0.60	0.05	0.06	8	5.66	65	98	53	7	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	93	73	97	71	83	2	0.60	-0.31	0.41	0.60	58	5.33	45	88	59	7	0	3	0
	DEL RIO	96	75	104	69	85	4	0.20	-0.32	0.20	0.20	33	3.45	49	74	45	6	0	1	0
	EL PASO	97	68	101	64	83	4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	0.89	48	48	14	7	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	87	67	92	62	77	-1	0.22	-0.80	0.22	0.22	19	13.39	79	81	44	3	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	87	74	90	70	81	1	2.31	1.37	1.82	2.31	216	17.05	102	91	63	1	0	4	1
	HOUSTON	91	69	95	68	80	0	1.65	0.28	1.34	1.65	106	10.98	54	91	59	5	0	2	1
	LUBBOCK	90	62	106	56	76	1	0.74	0.06	0.46	0.74	96	4.17	66	75	46	3	0	4	0
	MIDLAND	94	67	109	63	81	3	0.53	0.14	0.53	0.53	118	2.09	46	69	38	5	0	1	1
	SAN ANGELO	94	69	103	62	81	4	0.47	-0.26	0.47	0.47	57	6.88	81	74	46	6	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	89	69	93	65	79	-1	0.47	-0.73	0.46	0.47	34	20.33	145	90	50	5	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	92	70	95	67	81	1	0.14	-1.13	0.14	0.14	10	9.52	59	91	65	6	0	1	0
	WACO	89	64	93	56	77	-2	0.37	-0.50	0.36	0.37	37	13.92	91	92	46	4	0	2	0
	WICHITA FALLS	88	64	98	59	76	-1	1.45	0.45	1.42	1.45	127	8.73	69	83	49	3	0	2	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	86	57	93	51	71	6	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0	6.14	68	50	16	2	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	69	54	88	46	61	-1	1.12	0.38	0.59	2.03	239	17.34	131	89	55	0	0	4	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	78	62	83	59	70	2	4.09	3.23	3.38	4.09	413	24.55	129	95	68	0	0	5	1
	NORFOLK	81	66	89	59	74	3	0.82	-0.01	0.74	0.82	87	18.25	94	87	55	0	0	2	1
	RICHMOND	82	64	90	57	73	3	3.43	2.60	2.67	3.43	361	22.32	119	88	59	1	0	4	1
	ROANOKE	77	62	84	57	70	1	2.90	2.01	1.77	2.90	284	23.44	123	90	65	0	0	6	2
	WASH/DULLES	77	61	84	51	69	2	2.40	1.39	0.80	2.40	209	16.39	91	89	59	0	0	4	3
WA	OLYMPIA	75	47	81	43	61	5	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.00	0	19.57	77	93	64	0	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	66	49	72	46	57	4	0.06	-0.92	0.06	0.06	5	55.96	110	85	72	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	74	55	80	52	65	6	0.04	-0.32	0.04	0.04	10	16.81	94	76	54	0	0	1	0
	SPOKANE	77	51	83	46	64	6	0.10	-0.22	0.10	0.10	27	5.04	62	75	32	0	0	1	0
	YAKIMA	87	53	94	45	70	10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	3.80	98	63	29	3	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	73	58	78	55	66	2	0.90	0.00	0.39	0.90	87	16.30	87	94	71	0	0	5	0
	CHARLESTON	78	59	87	54	69	2	2.05	1.11	0.89	2.05	190	17.50	92	92	54	0	0	4	2
	ELKINS	74	54	82	46	64	1	0.84	-0.25	0.33	0.84	68	17.23	86	96	56	0	0	5	0
	HUNTINGTON	79	60	88	54	70	2	1.15	0.20	0.57	1.15	106	14.74	78	93	58	0	0	4	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	64	50	71	43	57	-7	0.58	-0.39	0.36	0.59	53	19.10	167	97	55	0	0	3	0
	GREEN BAY	65	48	73	41	57	-5	0.80	0.07	0.31	1.11	134	14.87	143	90	52	0	0	3	0
	LA CROSSE	66	52	74	46	59	-7	0.99	0.16	0.59	1.20	128	20.13	169	94	58	0	0	3	1
	MADISON	67	49	72	41	58	-6	0.70	-0.15	0.40	0.70	72	20.80	168	91	59	0	0	3	0
	MILWAUKEE	64	48	67	41	56	-6	0.05	-0.68	0.04	0.14	17	19.66	143	83	58	0	0	2	0
WY	CASPER	76	40	84	32	58	-1	0.13	-0.28	0.13	0.13	28	6.13	94	82	29	0	1	1	0
	CHEYENNE	74	44	83	38	59	1	0.12	-0.40	0.12	0.12	20	5.79	88	72	35	0	0	1	0
	LANDER	75	46	84	40	61	1	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.00	0	7.61	106	60	22	0	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	71	41	80	32	56	-2	0.18	-0.34	0.08	0.18	30	7.55	106	88	46	0	1	3	0

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

May Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Periods of heavy rain hampered fieldwork across the northern Plains and the Midwest, except for a brief mid-month stretch when producers achieved a record-tying corn planting pace. From May 13-19, corn planting advanced from 28 to 71 percent complete, matching the weekly record of 43 percentage points set from May 4-10, 1992. Midwestern rainfall intensified toward month's end, leading to a second round of spring flooding in the middle Mississippi Valley. Previously, flooding had struck the same general area of the Corn Belt in late April. By June 2, more than half of the intended soybean acreage had not yet been planted in several Midwestern States, including Missouri (64 percent left to plant), Wisconsin (57 percent), Iowa (56 percent), and Illinois (51 percent).

Cool, wet conditions also hampered planting on the northern Plains, where only 64 percent of North Dakota's spring wheat had been planted by June 2. Farther south, a stark contrast developed across the central and southern Plains, with worsening drought on the High Plains and heavy showers in eastern portions of the region. As drought entered a third year on the southern High Plains, concerns existed with respect to the health of rangeland, pastures, and emerging summer crops.

Farther west, drought also remained a significant presence across the Southwest, leading to unusually poor rangeland and pasture conditions in New Mexico (92 percent very poor to poor on June 2), Arizona (75 percent), and California (65 percent). Several Western States, including Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon, continued to deal with the combination of sub-par spring runoff and below-normal reservoir storage. Occasional May showers dampened the northern tier of the West, although parts of the interior Northwest experienced unfavorably dry weather.

Elsewhere, abundant rain fell across much of the South and East, except in a few small areas. However, there were enough breaks between showers—especially in the Mississippi Delta—for previously delayed planting activities to advance. Some of the most substantial rain fell across northern New England, Florida's peninsula, the southern Appalachians, and the Mid-South.

Summary: Early in the month, cold weather settled across the northern Plains and Northwest. In Montana, monthly record lows were established on May 1 in locations such as Gold Butte (8°F) and Denton (9°F). In Oregon, daily-record lows for May 1 dipped to 16°F in Redmond and 27°F in Ontario. Record-setting low temperatures also overtook other parts of the U.S. On May 2, monthly record lows were broken in Denver, CO (19°F), and Pierre, SD (22°F). In Wyoming, daily-record lows for May 2 plunged to 5°F in Laramie and 9°F in Cheyenne. The following day, lows of 16°F in Huron, SD; 21°F in Pierre; 27°F in Lubbock, TX; and 32°F in Midland, TX, were among a slew of May-record lows. For Midland, it was the latest spring freeze on record, supplanting April 20, 1933. Elsewhere in Texas, Mineral Wells (32°F on May 3) also set a record for its latest spring freeze, previously set on April 17, 1999. On the 3rd, Columbia, MO—with a high of 39°F—failed to reach the 40-degree mark in May for the first time on record. Later, the record-setting chill settled across the South. On May 4, lows of 34°F in Waco, TX; 35°F in McComb, MS; 35°F in Pine Bluff, AR; and 38°F in Alexandria, LA, were among another wave of monthly record lows. Farther west, however, wind and warmth returned to the Pacific Coast States. On May 2, wind gusts were clocked to 69 mph at Camp Nine and 62 mph at Newhall Pass, both in Los Angeles County, CA. In neighboring Ventura County, CA, the Springs fire charred more than 6,000 acres and destroyed more than two dozen structures. On May 2-3, Camarillo, CA, posted consecutive daily-record highs (98 and 96°F, respectively). San Francisco, CA, collected a trio of daily-record highs (89, 85, and 84°F) from May 2-4.

In early May, an unprecedented, late-season snowstorm unfolded across the upper Midwest, with at least a foot noted in parts of southeastern Minnesota and northwestern Wisconsin. No location in Minnesota or Wisconsin had ever received more than a foot of snow on a single day in May, but Rochester, MN, reported 14.0 inches on May 2. Omaha, NE, netted 3.1 inches of snow on May 1-2, surpassing its monthly record of 2.0 inches in 1945. May 2-3 snowfall established monthly record totals in locations such as Rochester, MN (14.5 inches); Eau Claire, WI (9.3 inches); and Des Moines, IA (6.9 inches). Rochester and Des Moines had never received more than 1.2 inches of snow on any day in May. At least an inch of snow fell as far south as Dodge City, KS (1.0 inch on May 2), and Springfield, MO (1.4 inches on May 3). On May 3-4, measurable snow fell in parts of Arkansas during May for the first time on record; previously, the latest accumulating snow (0.2 inch) had occurred in Corning on April 24, 1910. Official Arkansas snowfall totals on May 3 included 0.5 inch in Fayetteville and 0.1 inch in Harrison. Farther south, May 1-4 rainfall in Florida totaled 9.01 inches in St. Augustine, 6.06 inches in Ft. Lauderdale, 4.51 inches in Key West, and 3.84 inches in Vero Beach. Most (8.29 inches) of St. Augustine's rain fell in a 24-hour period on May 2-3. Elsewhere, daily-record rainfall totals included 3.42 inches (on May 1) in Mobile, AL; 3.17 inches (on May 4) in Chattanooga, TN; 2.67 inches (on May 1) in Meridian, MS; and 2.18 inches (on May 3) in Springfield, IL.

Unusually cool weather lingered for several more days across the Plains and the South. With a low of 47°F on May 5, Apalachicola, FL, tied a monthly record previously set on May 5, 2004, and May 12, 1981. Among dozens of daily-records lows for May 5 were readings of 22°F in North Platte, NE; 26°F in Burlington, CO; 28°F in Garden City, KS; and 31°F in Fayetteville, AR. From May 3-6, Texas locations such as College Station (43, 42, 46, and 48°F) and Waco (40, 34, 40, and 42°F) posted daily-record lows on 4 consecutive days. Meanwhile, warmth began to build across the Northwest. On May 5, daily-record highs climbed to 87°F in Hoquiam, WA, and Salem, OR. The following day, Seattle, WA (87°F), notched a daily-record high for May 6. By May 7, readings soared to 90°F in Washington locations such as Colville and Moses Lake. In fact, Colville logged four consecutive daily-record highs (90, 90, 92, and 92°F) from May 7-10. Elsewhere in Washington, highs soared to 98°F on May 10 at Hanford and Priest Rapids Dam. At week's end, warmth began to expand across the remainder of the

West. In California, record-setting highs for May 11 included 101°F in Paso Robles and 88°F in Mt. Shasta City. Farther east, unusual warmth prevailed in northern New England, where Caribou collected consecutive daily-record highs (85 and 83°F, respectively) on May 7 and 8. Caribou also noted 4 consecutive days (May 5-8) with highs of 80°F or greater, the second earliest such occurrence behind May 3-6, 1999.

Heavy rain fell in the East in conjunction with a slow-moving storm—the same system that had produced early-month snow farther west. Record-setting totals for May 5 reached 3.40 inches in Asheville, NC; 3.19 inches in Greenville-Spartanburg, SC; and 1.96 inches in Cincinnati, OH. On May 6, the Watauga River near Sugar Grove, NC, climbed 6.92 feet above flood stage—the highest water level in that location since September 2004. Rain started to shift northward by May 6, when daily-record totals in Virginia included 1.82 inches in Lynchburg and 1.58 inches in Danville. By May 8, downpours reached the northern Mid-Atlantic States, where Central Park in New York City received 3.02 inches. Later, locally heavy precipitation returned to the nation's mid-section. Record-setting amounts for May 9 included 3.28 inches in College Station, TX, and 1.08 inches in Indianapolis, IN. Rainfall intensified in the western and central Gulf Coast States on May 10, when daily-record totals climbed to 6.52 inches in Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX; 4.88 inches in Lake Charles, LA; and 2.91 inches in Hattiesburg, MS. Farther west, measurable rain fell on 4 consecutive days (May 5-8) in Reno, NV, totaling 0.65 inch. Most of Reno's rain, 0.60 inch, fell on May 7. Daily-record totals were noted on May 6 in California locations such as Palomar Mountain (0.57 inch) and Long Beach (0.38 inch). Elsewhere in California, Bishop (0.47 inch on May 6-7) experienced its first measurable rainfall since December 26. It also tied May 6, 1972, as Bishop's latest observance of the year's first measurable precipitation.

A sharp cold snap brought mid-month frost and freezes to the Midwest and Northeast. On May 12, daily-record lows dipped to 30°F in locations such as Tekamah, NE, and Little Sioux, IA. The following day, record-setting lows also dipped to 30°F in Detroit, MI; Green Bay, WI; South Bend, IN; and Toledo, OH. In Wisconsin, daily-record lows for May 13 included 19°F in Rhinelander and 25°F in Wisconsin Rapids. In the Great Lakes region, snow showers accompanied the cold wave. Sault Ste. Marie, MI, received 5.9 inches of snow on May 11-12. In New York, a trace of snow fell on May 13 in locations such as Binghamton, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse. By May 14, freezes were noted in the East as far south as Virginia. Daily-record lows for the 14th included 28°F in Youngstown, OH, and 31°F in Blacksburg, VA. Massena, NY, logged consecutive daily-record lows of 28°F on May 14-15. Farther west, however, rapid warming ensued. In Montana, Billings recorded its earliest consecutive highs of 90°F or greater (91 and 94°F, respectively, on May 12 and 13), previously set on May 14-15, 1936. Tekamah, NE, experienced a high of 108°F on May 14, eclipsing its monthly record of 105°F originally set on May 31, 1934. A monthly record from the Dust Bowl (105°F on May 30, 1934) was also broken in Sioux City, IA, where the May 14 high soared to 106°F. In fact, there had never been a reading of 105°F or greater in Iowa before May 29; Sac City had achieved a high of 108°F on May 29, 1934. In Nebraska, records for the earliest triple-digit heat were set on May 14 in locations such as Grand Island (102°F), Omaha (101°F), and Lincoln (100°F). Although the Midwestern heat was short-lived, hot conditions were more persistent in the south-central U.S. In Texas, daily-record highs included 107°F (on May 16) in Del Rio; 106°F (on May 17) in San Angelo; 103°F (on May 17) in Midland; and 101°F (on May 18) in Wichita Falls. On May 18, extreme heat reached as far north as western Kansas, where Dodge City (102°F) registered a daily-record high.

In the one of the year's most significant severe weather outbreak to date, sixteen tornadoes were confirmed across northeastern Texas on May 15. In Hood County, TX, six fatalities represented the nation's deadliest single tornado since April 14, 2012, when six people lost their lives in Woodward County, OK. A few days later, heavy rainfall developed in parts of the South and upper Midwest. Record-setting totals for May 17 included 3.12 inches in Pine Bluff, AR, and 2.43 inches in Rochester, MN. For Rochester, it was the third-wettest day in May on record, behind 4.17 inches on May 17, 2000, and 2.97 inches on May 20, 1912. It was also Rochester's wettest day during any month since July 15, 2011, when 2.73 inches fell. Farther south, strong winds swept out of the Southwest, where Albuquerque, NM, clocked a gust to 59 mph on May 17. With additional rainfall during the remainder of the month, Rochester achieved its wettest March-May period on record, with 21.90 inches. Rochester's previous wettest spring had occurred in 2001, when 15.87 inches fell. In addition, Rochester set a May precipitation record, with 12.26 inches. Farther east, 4.51 inches of rain pelted Anniston, AL, on May 17-18.

During the second half of the month, heavy rain persisted across the north-central U.S. and parts of the East. Record-setting totals for May 19 included 2.60 inches in Crossville, TN; 2.07 inches in Rochester, MN; and 1.95 inches in Minot, ND. In Grafton, ND, the Park River (4.20 feet above flood stage on May 23) rose to its highest level since April 1950, when the river crested 4.52 feet above flood stage. Showers intensified across Florida's peninsula on May 20, when daily-record totals reached 6.77 inches in West Palm Beach and 4.86 inches in Ft. Lauderdale. Farther west, a powerful twister cut a 17-mile swath across Newcastle and Moore, OK, becoming the nation's first EF5 tornado since May 24, 2011. The vortex, with a maximum diameter of 1.3 miles, resulted in at least 23 fatalities, becoming the nation's deadliest tornado since the storm that killed 158 people in Joplin, MO, on May 22, 2011. It was also the nation's deadliest tornado day since March 2, 2012, when nine separate tornadoes left 40 people dead in Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio. Several dozen additional tornadoes occurred, mainly on May 19-20 from the southern Plains into the Midwest, and on May 23 in Texas. Heavy showers accompanied the severe weather, with daily-record totals topping 2 inches on May 20 in locations such as Oklahoma City, OK (2.82 inches), and Chanute, KS (2.09 inches). The following day, heavy rain shifted across the southeastern Plains and Mid-South, producing record-setting totals for May 21 in Memphis, TN (4.18 inches), and McAlester, OK (3.81 inches). Later, rainfall intensity increased in both the Northwest and Northeast. Daily-record amounts for May 22 climbed to 1.19 inches in Portland, OR, and 1.12 inches in Vancouver, WA. The following day, Astoria, OR (2.31 inches), netted a daily-record amount for May 23. Meanwhile, Burlington, VT, received 7.47 inches of rain from May 21-26, accounting for 51 percent of its year-to-date precipitation of 14.73 inches. Cold air accompanied the Northeastern storm, resulting in some high-elevation snow accumulations. Vermont's highest peak, Mount Mansfield, received 13.2 inches of snow on May 25-26. In New York, a trace of snow fell on May 24, later than ever before recorded, in Syracuse and Binghamton. The previous record for Syracuse had been May 17, 1973; Binghamton had received a trace of snow on May 18, 1973 and 2002. Farther south, downpours

developed in parts of Texas. San Antonio, TX, endured its second-wettest day on record, with a 9.87-inch total on May 25. The only wetter day in San Antonio occurred on October 17, 1998, when 11.26 inches fell. Prior to May 25, San Antonio's wettest day in May had been May 31, 1937, when 6.82 inches fell.

Warmth spread across the nation's northeastern quadrant for several days before being replaced by sharply cooler conditions. Muskegon, MI (87°F), posted a daily-record high for May 19, followed the next day by a record-setting high in Erie, PA (88°F). Erie (87°F) logged another record-setting high of May 22. In contrast, cold air settled across the Northwest and spread eastward. In Oregon, daily-record lows included 19°F (on May 23) in Burns and 21°F (on May 22) in Redmond. By May 24, freezes were noted in portions of the Great Lakes region, where daily-record lows included 27°F in Rhinelander, WI, and 29°F in Marquette, MI. At week's end, late-season freezes (and daily-record lows) were noted in locations such as Akron-Canton, OH (29°F), and Morgantown, WV (32°F). Farther south, hot weather in Florida led to daily-record highs in Miami (94°F on May 24) and Sarasota-Bradenton (94°F on May 2).

During the Memorial Day weekend (May 25-27), cool weather lingered across the lower Great Lakes States and the central Appalachians. Daily-record lows for May 26 included 31°F in Elkins, WV, and 34°F in Zanesville, OH. Chilly conditions also persisted in New England, where Montpelier, VT, noted consecutive freezes (30 and 32°F, respectively) on May 27-28. Meanwhile, hot weather developed across the southern High Plains, where daily-record highs for May 27—Memorial Day—reached 100°F in Dodge City, KS, and Borger, TX. Toward month's end, hot conditions persisted in the south-central U.S. and rapidly expanded into the nation's northeastern quadrant. Corpus Christi, TX, registered a trio of daily-record highs (95, 97, and 97°F) from May 30 – June 1. Elsewhere in Texas, Childress (106°F) tallied a daily-record high on May 31. Farther east, Burlington, VT, posted daily-record highs (91 and 90°F, respectively) on May 31 and June 1, attaining the 90-degree mark on consecutive days for the first time since August 3-4, 2012. Similarly, Concord, NH (94°F on May 31), experienced its first 90-degree day since August 5, 2012 (92°F), and its hottest day since July 17, 2012 (95°F).

In southern California, hot, breezy conditions led to a late-month increase in wildfire activity. By June 3, the Powerhouse fire northeast of Santa Clarita, CA, had charred more than 32,000 acres of vegetation and destroyed a half-dozen structures. Farther north, Eugene, OR, completed its driest spring on record—with a March-May precipitation total of 8.57 inches (37 percent of normal)—despite some late-May showers. In contrast, the wettest May on record came to an end for numerous locations from the northern Plains into the Northeast, including Rochester, MN (12.26 inches); Burlington, VT (8.74 inches); and Bismarck, ND (7.37 inches). During the last several days of May, two primary rounds of heavy precipitation affected the nation's mid-section. During the Memorial Day weekend, selected daily-record totals included 3.32 inches (on May 27) in Lincoln, NE; 2.26 inches (on May 27) in Kansas City, MO; and 1.91 inches (on May 26) in Huron, SD. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers affected the Northwest. Memorial Day (May 27) featured daily-record totals in Oregon locations such as Astoria (1.11 inches) and Burns (0.60 inch). Later, heavy showers shifted into the East and redeveloped across the nation's mid-section. Daily-record totals of 2.58 inches in Lansing, MI, and 2.40 inches in Key West, FL, on May 28 were followed the next day by record-setting amounts in locations such as Fargo, ND (3.77 inches), and Salina, KS (2.77 inches). In Iowa, Marshalltown netted 8.98 inches of rain in a 5-day period from May 25-29. By late May, torrential rains lingered across the northern Plains, while severe thunderstorms returned to the southern Plains and Mid-South. On May 30-31, tornadoes were responsible for at least ten fatalities in Oklahoma and Arkansas. Nine of the tornado-related deaths occurred on the 30th in Canadian County, OK. During the severe weather outbreak, daily-record rainfall totals for May 31 included 5.64 inches in Oklahoma City, OK, and 3.66 inches in Columbia, MO. Earlier, Little Rock, AR, had received a station-record 3.09 inches of rain in an hour during the evening of May 30. Three-day (May 30 – June 1) event totals in Arkansas climbed to 9.50 inches in Mena, 8.65 inches in Mt. Ida, and 8.34 inches in Batesville. Farther west, as much as 2 to 3 feet of snow fell in late May in the higher elevations of northern Wyoming's Bighorn Mountains. In Montana, May 29-31 rainfall topped 3 inches in locations such as Miles City (3.64 inches), Havre (3.34 inches), and Lewistown (3.20 inches). By June 1, the Mississippi River at Hannibal, MO, crested 9.53 feet above flood stage. Prior to this year, higher water levels in Hannibal had been measured only in 1973, 1993, 2001, and 2008.

Alaska experienced unusually cold conditions during much of May, following by dramatic, late-month warming. At the height of the cold spell, McGrath posted four daily-record lows in 5 days, including a reading of 15°F on May 18. Kotzebue registered consecutive daily-record lows (3 and 2°F, respectively) on May 17-18. Nome remained below 32°F on 7 consecutive days from May 12-18, and notched daily-record lows of 8°F on May 14 and 17. Meanwhile, late-season snow fell in several areas. Valdez received 4.1 inches of snow from May 14-17. Anchorage also received snow, with 0.4 inch falling on May 17-18. By the 24th, Nome's monthly snowfall climbed to 10.8 inches, eclipsing its May 1977 record of 10.0 inches. Several days later, Nome (53°F on May 25) experienced its first reading of 40°F or greater since October 13, 2012. In Valdez, the snow depth fell to 2 inches by the morning of May 25, down from 56 inches on May 5. From May 28 – June 1, McGrath posted five consecutive daily-record highs (83, 86, 85, 85, and 83°F). In Fairbanks, high temperatures climbed to 80°F on 7 days in a row from May 27 – June 2. Fairbanks also posted a daily-record high of 84°F on May 30. In Anchorage (75°F) and King Salmon (77°F), warm-spell temperatures peaked on May 29.

Periods of heavy showers dotted Hawaii. In Kahului, Maui, showers were heavy enough to set consecutive daily-record totals (0.17 and 0.21 inch, respectively) on May 11 and 12. Hawaii also experienced generally warm weather, including a daily-record high (87°F on May 11) in Hilo, on the Big Island. During a 48-hour period on May 12-14, rainfall totaled 16.27 on Kauai's Mt. Waialeale and 9.97 inches at the Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge. However, significant rainfall bypassed Lihue, Kauai, where monthly rainfall totaled just 0.58 inch (28 percent of normal). Lihue also collected a daily-record low of 60°F on May 20 and a daily-record high of 86°F on May 29. Kahului (90°F on May 24) also notched a daily-record high. Toward month's end, locally intense rainfall dotted Hawaii's windward locations, especially on Oahu. During a 24-hour period on May 28-29, rainfall totals on Maui included 21.19 inches at Moanalua and 14.92 inches at the Wilson Tunnel. On the Big Island, more than half (4.69 inches) of Hilo's 8.43-inch monthly total fell during the last 6 days of May.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Below-average temperatures, coupled with heavy rainfall, hampered fieldwork and crop development across much of the Midwest during May. Most notably, portions of the northern Great Plains and Mississippi Valley States accumulated more than 10 inches of precipitation during the month. Conversely, much of the Southwest received one-tenth of an inch or less, forcing some producers to irrigate their crops earlier than normal. Sub-freezing overnight temperatures damaged portions of the developing winter wheat crop as far south as northern Texas in early May, while daytime highs climbed to the triple digits in portions of the southern Great Plains at mid-month.

As May began, cool, wet weather continued to hamper fieldwork throughout much of the major corn-producing region, allowing for only small windows of favorable conditions to plant this year's crop. By May 5, producers had planted 12 percent of the nation's crop, 57 percentage points behind last year and 35 points behind the 5-year average. This represented the slowest planting pace since 1984. Weather conditions improved somewhat at mid-month; however, many areas continued to report fields that were unable to support farm equipment due to surplus moisture. The unusually slow planting pace, coupled with below-normal temperatures, resulted in limited seed germination in some corn fields during the first half of the month. Warmer weather and lighter precipitation provided producers in many areas ample time for fieldwork during the week ending May 19, evidenced by the record-tying planting progress of 43 percentage points. Similarly, double-digit emergence occurred in 13 of the 18 major estimating states during the same week. Despite the return of wet weather in portions of the Corn Belt, planting continued to advance toward month's end, and jumped ahead of normal in six of the 18 major estimating states during the week ending May 26. Nationwide, 91 percent of this year's corn crop was planted by June 2, nine percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Seventy-four percent of the crop had emerged, 22 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 2, compared with 72 percent at the same time last year.

Cool weather and wet fields were limiting sorghum planting in portions of the Great Plains as May began. Nationally, 28 percent of the crop was planted by May 5, six percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. By May 12, planting was underway but approximately 2 weeks behind normal in Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing state. Despite warmer, drier weather that helped to improve fieldwork conditions in many areas at mid-month, overall progress fell further behind normal nationwide. Toward month's end, planting neared completion across much of Texas, while head development began in central portions of the state. By June 2, producers had planted 52 percent of the nation's sorghum crop, 23 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average.

Fifty-seven percent of this year's oat crop was seeded by May 5, thirty-six percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. In Minnesota and North Dakota, two of the three largest oat-producing states, producers maximized a limited number of days suitable for fieldwork as they tried to seed their crop. As the month progressed, improved weather conditions throughout the northern Great Plains and the Great Lakes region allowed for increased fieldwork, pushing the overall seeding pace ahead of, or closer to, normal. Warmer weather in many areas benefited crop emergence at mid-month; however, the return of wet weather toward month's end slowed the seeding pace and hampered seed germination in portions of North Dakota. Nationwide, 94 percent of the oat crop had been sown by June 2, six percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. By month's end, harvest in Texas was underway but behind normal. Overall, 56 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 2, compared with 47 percent on May 19 and 72 percent at the same time last year.

While barley seeding advanced ahead of the normal pace in Montana and the Pacific Northwest, producers in Minnesota and North Dakota battled lingering unfavorable weather as they began sowing their fields in early May. Fifty-five percent of the nation's barley crop was seeded by May 12, thirty-six percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. High winds and drier weather helped to dry wet fields in Minnesota and North Dakota, providing more time for fieldwork at mid-month. By May 19, emergence was 35 percent complete, 41 percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Following the mid-month surge in seeding progress, heavy rainfall returned to the Great Lakes region, driving producers from their fields and limiting fieldwork to approximately 4 days during the 2-week period ending June 2. Nationwide, 83 percent of the barley crop had been sown by June 2, seventeen percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Sixty-two percent of the crop had emerged, 33 percentage points behind last year and 15 points behind the 5-year average. In North Dakota, emergence was significantly behind normal due to flooding and crusted fields. Overall, 66 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 2, compared with 69 percent at the same time last year.

Unseasonably low early-month temperatures limited crop development in many of the major winter wheat-producing states, leading to the slowest heading pace since 1993. By May 5, twenty percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 44 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, winter wheat fields damaged by dry, windy, or sub-freezing conditions were baled for hay. Reports from Kansas indicated that just under half of the winter wheat crop was free of freeze damage on May 12, following low temperatures in late April and early May. Producers in portions of southern Texas began harvesting wheat for grain at mid-month, but progress remained behind normal. Elsewhere, fields in the Pacific Northwest were in need of additional moisture to aid crop development, despite mid-month showers. By June 2, heading of the nation's winter wheat crop was 73 percent complete, 15 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Lingering drought in western Oklahoma hampered crop development and delayed harvest. Overall, 32 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 32 percent on May 5 and 52 percent at the same time last year.

By May 5, spring wheat producers had sown 23 percent of this year's crop, 59 percentage points behind last year and 27 points behind the 5-year average. By May 12, seeding delays of over 3 and 2 weeks, respectively, were evident in Minnesota and North

Dakota, because of unseasonable weather conditions and limited fieldwork. Crop emergence significantly lagged the normal pace due to limited seeding and poor growing conditions in some of the larger producing states. Seeding was complete or nearly complete in Idaho and Washington by May 19, while favorable weather promoted rapid seeding in Minnesota, Montana, and the Dakotas. Toward month's end, seeding in the northern Great Plains was limited to fields that could support equipment. Nationally, 80 percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded by June 2, twenty percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Sixty-one percent of the crop had emerged, 38 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 2, compared with 78 percent at the same time last year.

With heavy rainfall limiting seeding throughout much of the rice-producing region in Arkansas, producers nationwide had 55 percent of this year's crop in the ground by May 5. This was 22 percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. As the month progressed, favorable weather in California allowed seeding to advance well ahead of the normal pace, while progress in the Delta remained behind due to wet conditions. Warmer, drier weather aided fieldwork and benefited crop conditions in the Delta during the second half of the month. By May 26, seeding was complete or nearly complete in all estimating states except Arkansas and Mississippi. Nationally, 97 percent of the rice crop had been sown by June 2, three percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. Emergence was 88 percent complete, 6 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, heavy, late-month rainfall damaged some levees. Overall, 61 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 54 percent on May 19 and 65 percent at the same time last year.

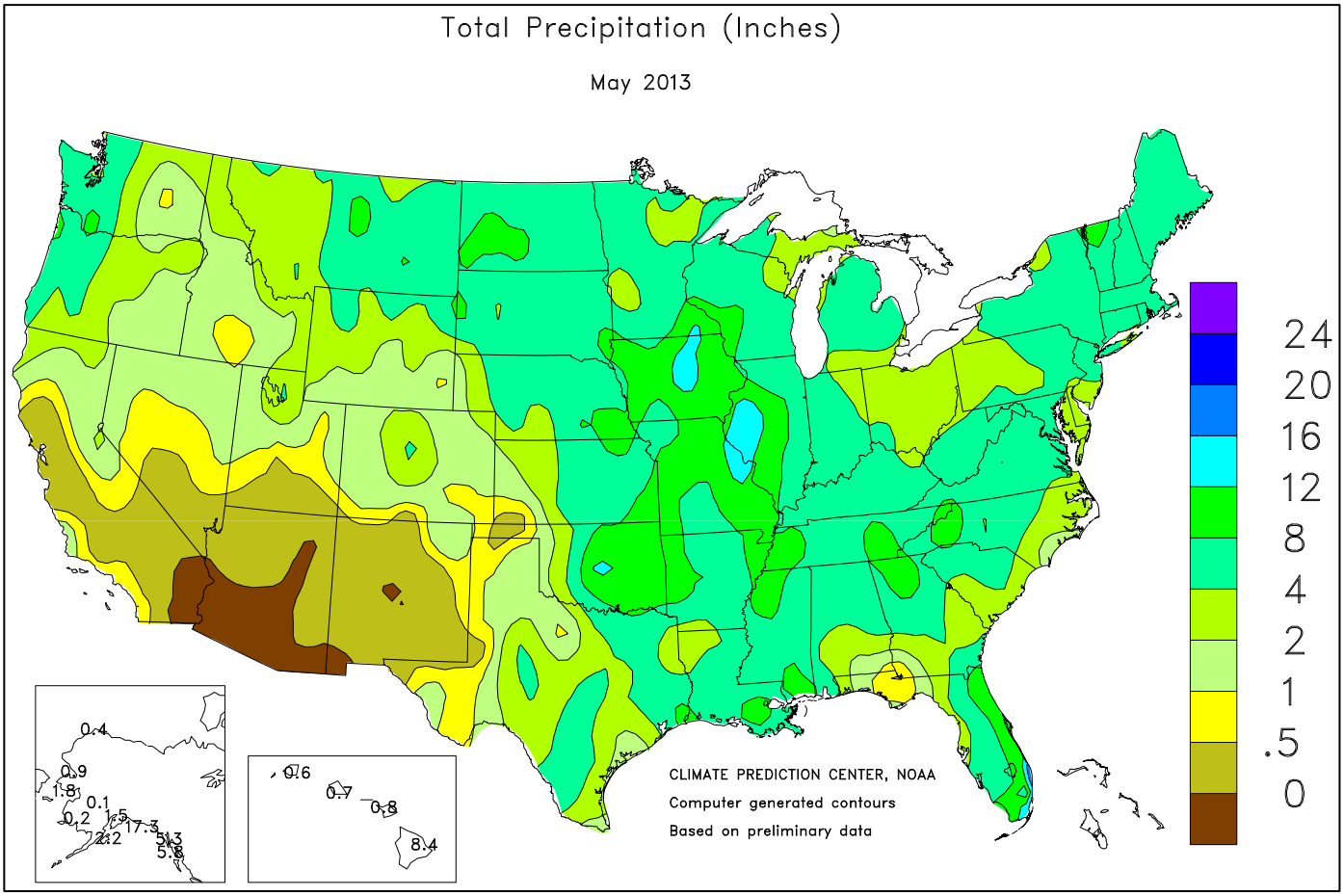
As May began, soybean producers were just beginning to plant this year's crop. Progress was most advanced in the lower Mississippi Valley, but was well behind normal due to unfavorable planting conditions earlier this spring. By May 12, six percent of the nation's soybean crop was planted, 37 percentage points behind last year and 18 points behind the 5-year average. This represented the slowest planting pace since 1993. Favorable mid-month weather allowed some producers in the Corn Belt enough time to finish planting corn and switch their focus to soybeans. By May 19, twenty-four percent of the nation's crop was planted, 47 percentage points behind last year and 18 points behind the 5-year average. Three percent of the crop had emerged. Double-digit planting progress was evident in many states during the week ending May 26. Despite improved conditions, producers nationwide had planted just 57 percent of this year's soybean crop by June 2, representing the slowest pace on that date since 1996, when 45 percent of the crop was planted. Emergence had advanced to 31 percent, 45 percentage points behind last year and 18 points behind the 5-year average.

As heavy rainfall limited fieldwork throughout much of the Southeast, peanut producers had planted 11 percent of this year's crop by May 5. This was 17 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Planting was reported as being in full swing throughout southern Alabama during the week ending May 12, while producers in more centrally located counties waited for warmer weather. Additional rainfall hampered fieldwork for some producers in Georgia, while others had to sow seeds deeper due to soil moisture shortages. Improved weather conditions promoted planting progress of 20 percentage points or more in the eight major estimating states during the week ending May 26. Despite steady progress across much of Alabama toward month's end, planting in some southeastern counties—where 80 percent of topsoil moisture was reported as very short or short on June 2—was halted due to prolonged dryness. Nationally, 84 percent of the nation's crop was planted by June 2, eight percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average.

Sunflower producers had planted 9 percent of this year's crop by May 26, thirty-four percentage points behind last year and 17 points behind the 5-year average. In Colorado, timely rainfall boosted soil moisture levels in the sunflower-producing region. By June 2, considerable planting delays were evident in the four major estimating states.

Cool weather across much of northern Texas in early May left cotton producers preparing fields and equipment, while waiting for soils to warm up before putting seed in the ground. In Georgia, heavy rainfall limited fieldwork in portions of the state. Nationally, 23 percent of the crop was planted by May 12, twenty-three percentage points behind last year and 15 points behind the 5-year average. This represented the slowest planting pace on record dating back to 1975. Progress in Texas fell further behind the normal pace, as producers in the Plains regions continued to wait for higher soil temperatures and improved moisture before planting costly seeds. In California, above-average temperatures aided seed germination, crop emergence, and growth, but led to earlier-than-normal irrigation in some areas. Mid-month weather conditions turned favorable across much of the Cotton Belt, allowing for rapid planting. By June 2, producers had planted 82 percent of the nation's cotton crop, 5 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Squaring was evident in Arizona, California, Georgia, North Carolina, and Texas.

Above-average temperatures in Michigan spurred sugarbeet planting as May began, while progress in Minnesota was just underway and had yet to begin North Dakota. Nationwide, 24 percent of this year's crop was planted by May 5, seventy-three percentage points behind last year and 41 points behind the 5-year average. Drier soils jump-started fieldwork in Minnesota and North Dakota, evidenced by producers planting 46 and 42 percent of their crop, respectively, during the week ending May 12. Rapid planting continued at mid-month, and by May 19, progress nationwide was ahead of the 5-year average pace for the first time this year. Wet weather returned to the northern Great Plains toward month's end, hampering fieldwork. By June 2, ninety-six percent of the nation's sugarbeet crop was planted, 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average.


Total Precipitation (Inches)
May 2013
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
0.4
0.9
1.8
0.1
0.2
1.5
17.3
2.2
5.3
5.6
0.6
0.7
0.8
8.4
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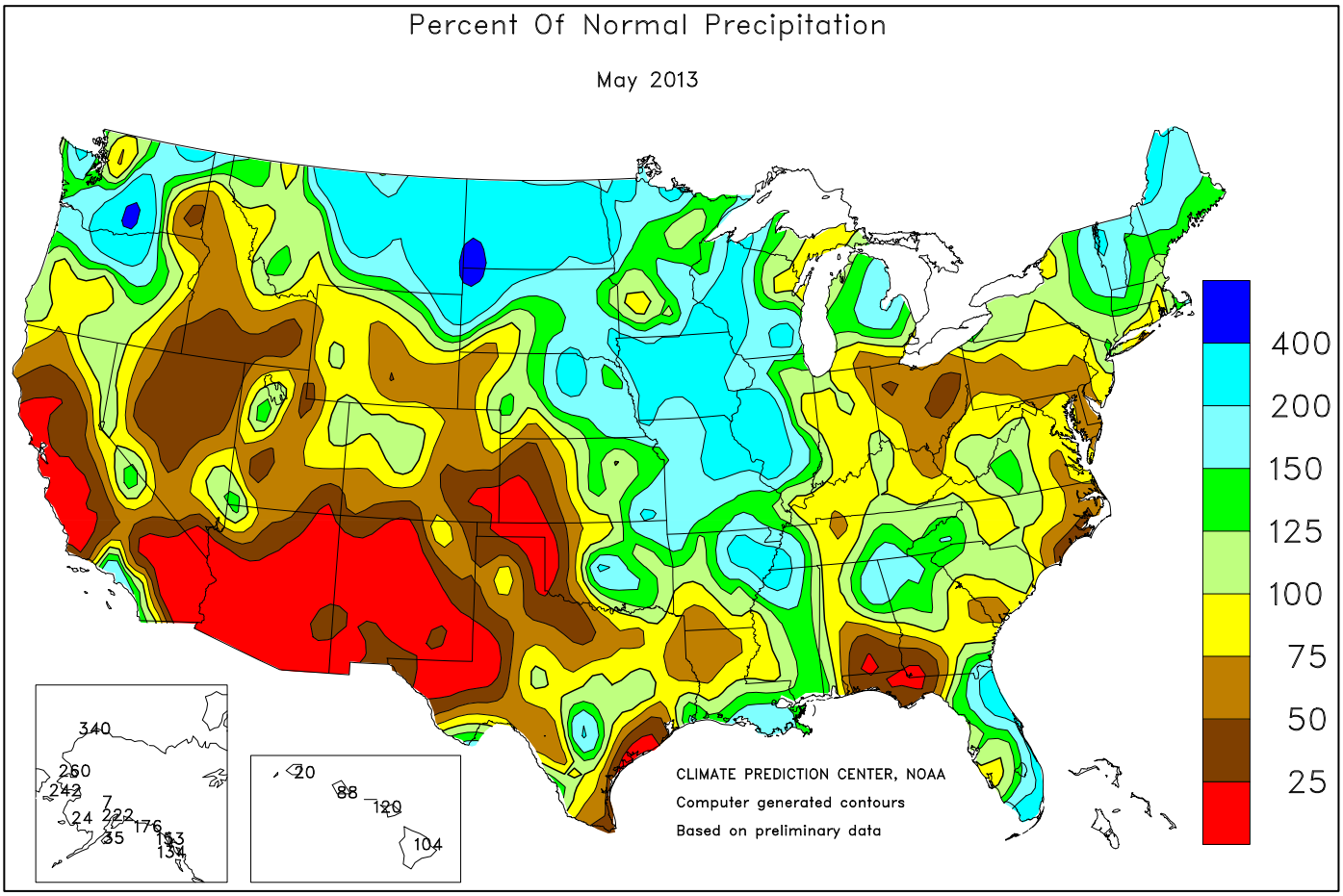
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
May 2013
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
340
260
242
7
24
222
176
35
133
134
20
88
120
104
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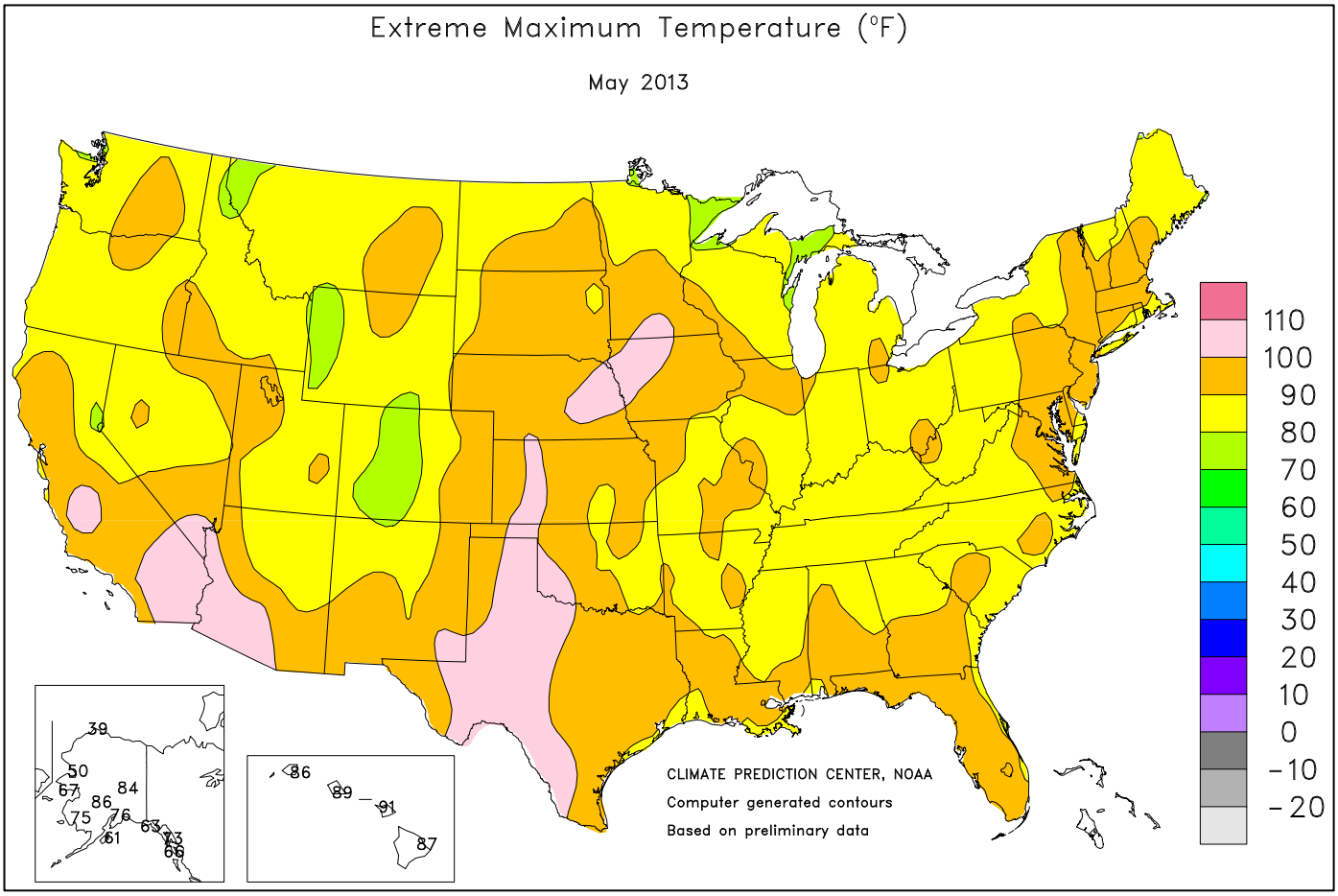
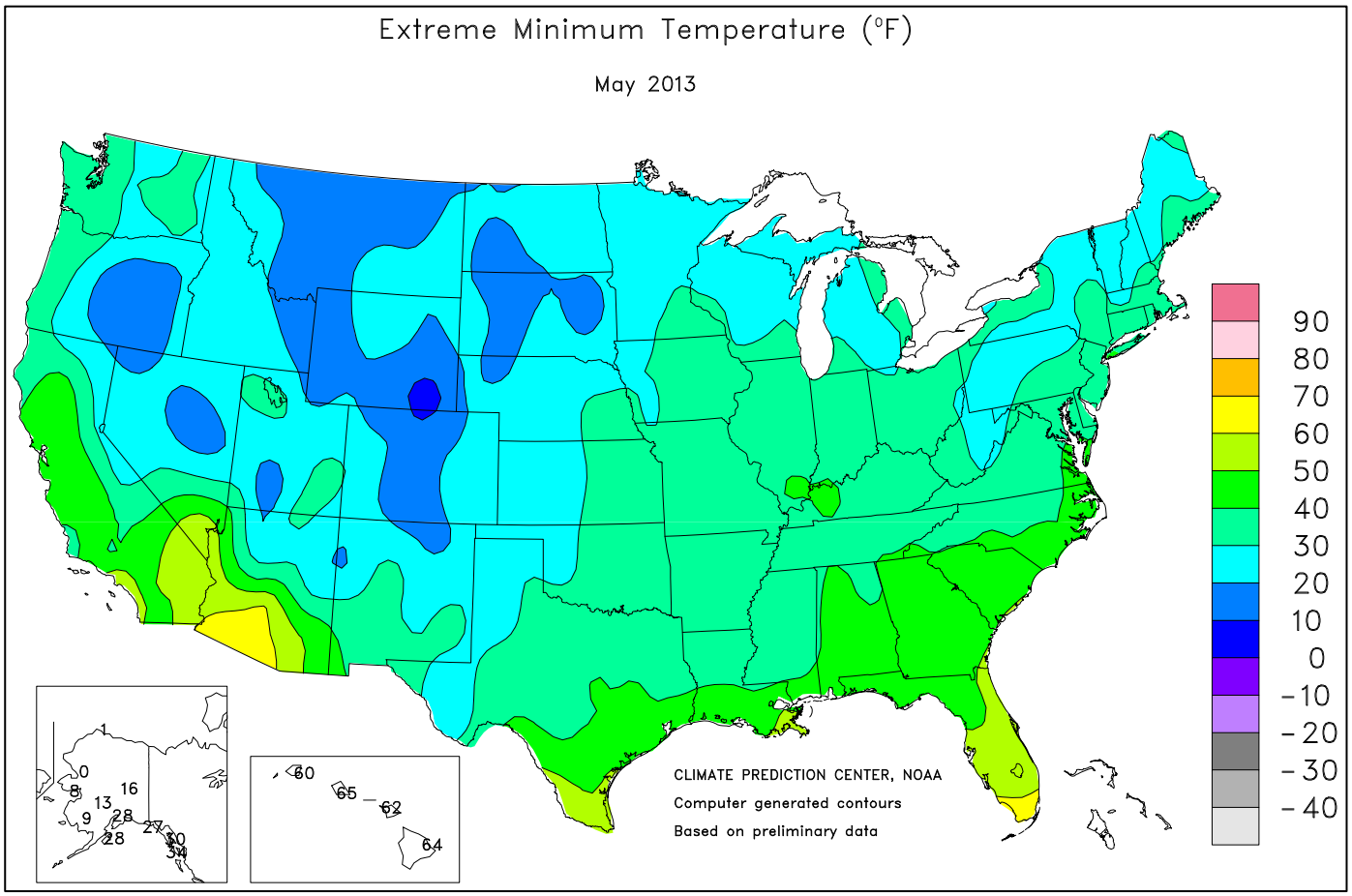
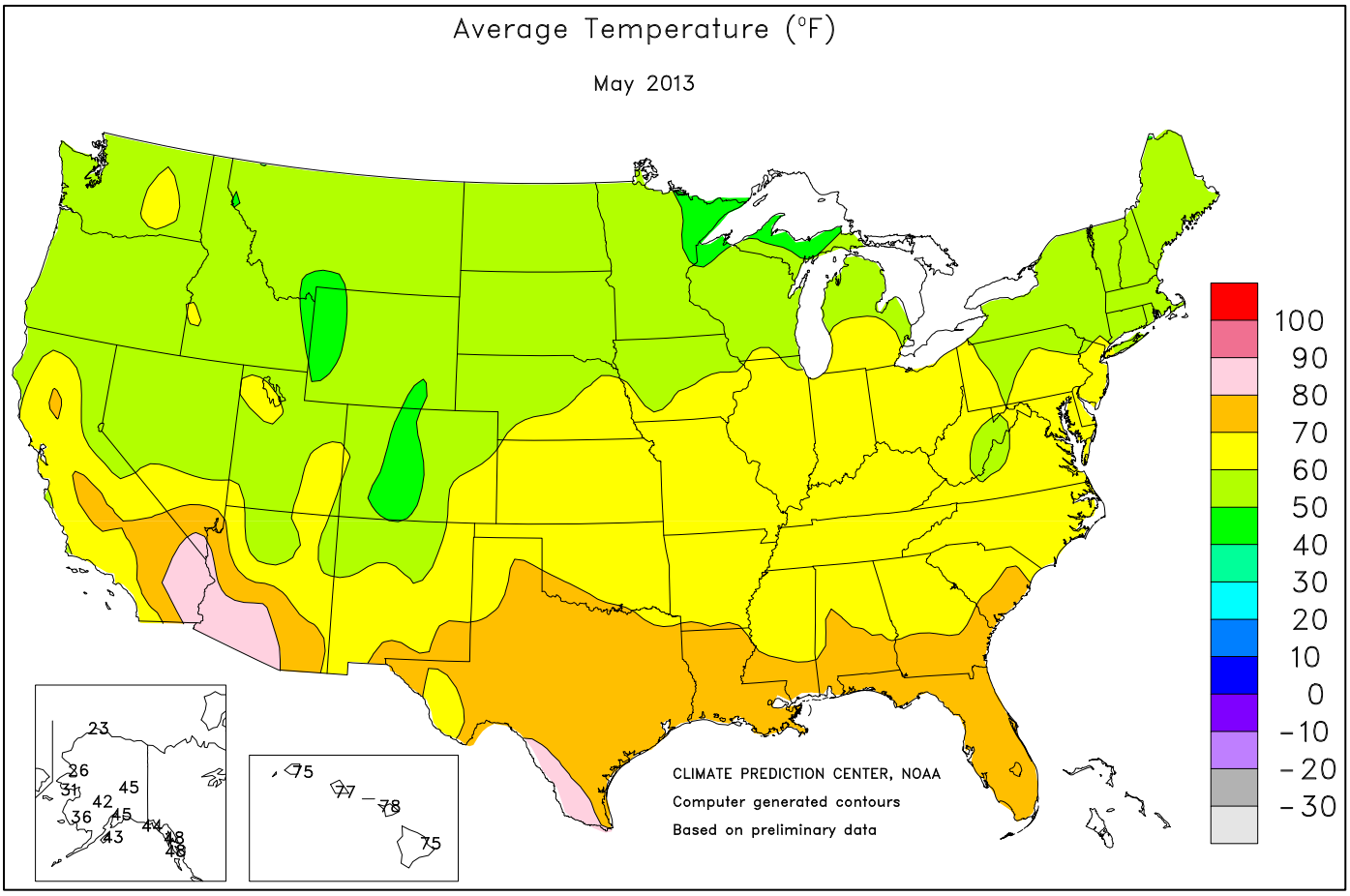
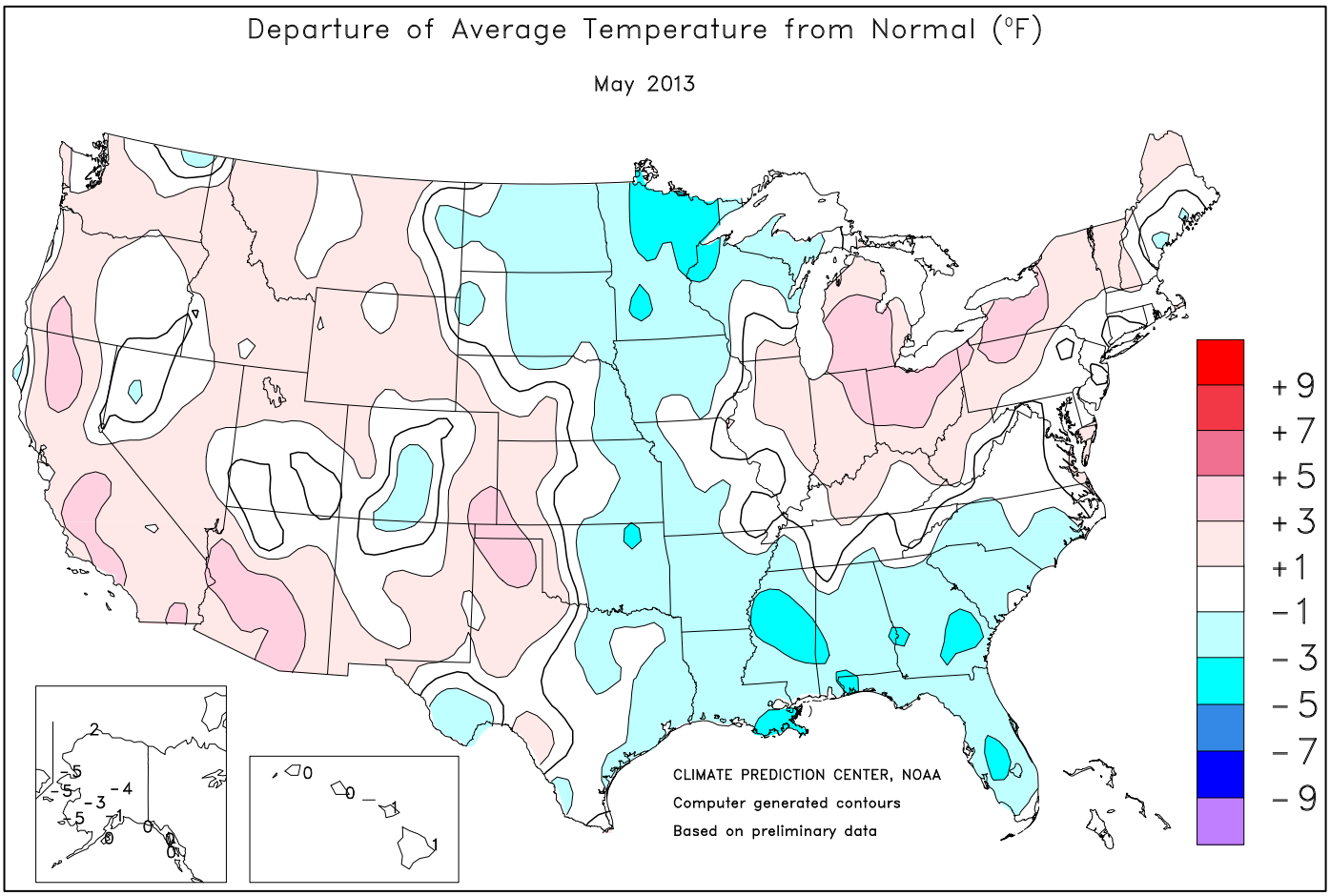
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
May 2013
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
39
50
67
84
86
75
76
61
63
73
66
86
89
91
87
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
May 2013
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
1
0
8
16
13
9
28
28
27
20
34
60
65
62
64
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
May 2013
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
23
26
31
42
45
36
45
44
43
48
49
75
77
78
75
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
May 2013
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
2
-5
-5
-4
-3
-5
1
0
0
0
0
0
1
1
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

May 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	69	0	5.96	1.13	LEXINGTON	66	2	5.66	0.88	COLUMBUS	66	3	1.62	-2.26
HUNTSVILLE	68	-1	6.60	1.36	LONDON-CORBIN	64	0	4.54	-0.15	DAYTON	65	4	2.99	-1.18
MOBILE	71	-3	7.99	1.89	LOUISVILLE	69	3	4.03	-0.85	MANSFIELD	63	5	2.40	-2.02
MONTGOMERY	71	-1	1.63	-2.51	PADUCAH	67	1	4.33	-0.42	TOLEDO	63	3	2.61	-0.53
AK ANCHORAGE	45	-2	1.53	0.84	LA BATON ROUGE	72	-2	7.03	1.69	YOUNGSTOWN	61	3	1.47	-1.98
BARROW	23	3	0.40	0.28	LAKE CHARLES	74	-1	5.86	-0.20	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	67	-1	14.52	9.08
COLD BAY	40	0	3.29	0.64	NEW ORLEANS	74	-2	8.22	3.60	TULSA	67	-2	4.71	-1.40
FAIRBANKS	45	-4	0.15	-0.45	SHREVEPORT	72	-1	2.65	-2.60	OR ASTORIA	54	1	6.40	3.12
JUNEAU	48	0	5.33	1.85	ME BANGOR	53	-2	4.56	1.16	BURNS	52	1	1.23	0.18
KING SALMON	43	-1	0.33	-1.02	CARIBOU	54	2	5.51	2.24	EUGENE	57	2	2.03	-0.63
KODIAK	43	-1	2.22	-4.09	PORTLAND	54	0	4.57	0.75	MEDFORD	62	4	0.69	-0.52
NOME	31	-6	1.79	1.05	MD BALTIMORE	64	1	3.43	-0.46	PENDLETON	58	0	1.17	-0.05
AZ FLAGSTAFF	51	0	0.23	-0.57	MA BOSTON	59	1	3.22	-0.02	PORTLAND	60	3	4.75	2.37
PHOENIX	84	5	0.00	-0.16	WORCESTER	57	1	4.44	0.09	SALEM	58	2	2.94	0.81
TUCSON	79	5	0.01	-0.23	MI ALPENA	53	1	4.26	1.65	PA ALLENTOWN	61	1	2.27	-2.20
AR FORT SMITH	69	0	5.40	0.11	DETROIT	64	4	2.54	-0.51	ERIE	62	4	5.66	2.32
LITTLE ROCK	69	-1	7.16	2.11	FLINT	62	5	4.09	1.35	MIDDLETOWN	62	0	2.57	-1.69
CA BAKERSFIELD	73	3	0.05	-0.19	GRAND RAPIDS	62	4	3.59	0.24	PHILADELPHIA	65	1	2.33	-1.55
EUREKA	52	-2	1.16	-0.46	HOUGHTON LAKE	57	3	3.64	1.07	PITTSBURGH	62	2	2.33	-1.47
FRESNO	73	4	0.07	-0.32	LANSING	61	4	3.95	1.24	WILKES-BARRE	59	-1	3.02	-0.67
LOS ANGELES	67	4	0.39	0.15	MUSKEGON	61	5	4.57	1.62	WILLIAMSPORT	61	1	3.22	-0.57
REDDING	70	4	0.86	-0.80	TRAVERSE CITY	56	1	2.70	0.40	PR SAN JUAN	81	0	14.54	9.25
SACRAMENTO	69	4	0.30	-0.23	MN DULUTH	49	-3	3.71	0.76	RI PROVIDENCE	60	1	3.02	-0.64
SAN DIEGO	66	1	0.26	0.06	INT'L FALLS	50	-3	5.70	3.15	SC CHARLESTON	72	0	2.99	-0.68
SAN FRANCISCO	60	1	0.01	-0.37	MINNEAPOLIS	58	-1	6.24	3.00	COLUMBIA	70	-2	3.62	0.45
STOCKTON	69	2	0.03	-0.47	ROCHESTER	56	-1	12.26	8.73	FLORENCE	69	-2	4.84	1.53
CO ALAMOSA	49	-1	0.18	-0.52	ST. CLOUD	54	-3	4.98	2.01	GREENVILLE	66	-1	5.77	1.18
CO SPRINGS	57	2	1.14	-1.25	MS JACKSON	70	-1	5.29	0.43	MYRTLE BEACH	69	-1	2.36	-0.63
DENVER	58	3	0.82	-1.90	MERIDIAN	69	-3	6.83	1.96	SD ABERDEEN	56	-2	4.32	1.63
GRAND JUNCTION	61	1	0.87	-0.11	TUPELO	69	0	6.49	0.69	HURON	58	0	5.49	2.49
PUEBLO	61	1	0.73	-0.76	MO COLUMBIA	64	0	9.79	4.92	RAPID CITY	55	0	3.16	0.20
CT BRIDGEPORT	59	0	2.95	-1.08	JOPLIN	64	-2	7.89	2.82	SIOUX FALLS	57	-1	6.95	3.56
HARTFORD	60	0	6.36	1.97	KANSAS CITY	63	-1	6.46	1.07	TN BRISTOL	63	0	4.09	-0.23
DC WASHINGTON	67	1	2.82	-1.00	SPRINGFIELD	64	-1	7.97	3.40	CHATTANOOGA	67	-1	7.19	2.91
DE WILMINGTON	64	2	2.16	-1.99	ST JOSEPH	63	-2	7.54	2.59	JACKSON	67	-2	8.59	2.95
FL DAYTONA BEACH	74	-1	9.04	5.78	ST LOUIS	67	0	7.13	3.02	KNOXVILLE	66	0	3.52	-1.16
FT LAUDERDALE	78	0	15.66	9.33	MT BILLINGS	58	2	4.28	1.80	MEMPHIS	70	-1	10.75	5.60
FT MYERS	77	-2	3.81	0.39	BUTTE	49	1	2.41	0.39	NASHVILLE	67	0	2.77	-2.30
JACKSONVILLE	71	-2	5.39	1.91	GLASGOW	58	2	4.46	2.74	TX ABILENE	73	0	2.00	-0.83
KEY WEST	80	-1	8.84	5.36	GREAT FALLS	53	2	2.79	0.26	AMARILLO	68	3	2.80	0.30
MELBOURNE	75	-1	6.39	2.45	HELENA	55	2	2.04	0.26	AUSTIN	74	-1	5.10	0.07
MIAMI	79	-1	11.03	5.51	KALISPELL	53	2	2.95	0.91	BEAUMONT	74	-1	9.43	3.60
ORLANDO	75	-2	5.05	1.31	MILES CITY	59	2	6.69	4.50	BROWNSVILLE	80	1	0.74	-1.74
PENSACOLA	73	-2	1.62	-2.78	MISSOULA	55	2	1.38	-0.57	COLLEGE STATION	75	0	6.73	1.68
ST PETERSBURG	77	-1	2.06	-0.74	NE GRAND ISLAND	62	1	6.77	2.70	CORPUS CHRISTI	80	2	1.40	-2.08
TALLAHASSEE	73	-1	0.43	-4.52	HASTINGS	61	-1	5.67	1.08	DALLAS/FT WORTH	72	-1	3.17	-1.98
TAMPA	78	0	1.85	-1.00	LINCOLN	62	0	8.43	4.20	DEL RIO	80	2	1.47	-0.84
WEST PALM BEACH	76	-2	15.67	10.28	MCCOOK	62	2	1.32	-1.94	EL PASO	75	1	0.18	-0.20
GA ATHENS	67	-2	3.63	-0.23	NORFOLK	59	-1	5.40	1.48	GALVESTON	75	-2	1.12	-2.58
ATLANTA	68	-2	5.26	1.31	NORTH PLATTE	59	1	3.12	-0.22	HOUSTON	76	0	1.02	-4.13
AUGUSTA	68	-3	2.26	-0.81	OMAHA/EPPLEY	62	0	5.74	1.30	LUBBOCK	70	1	1.15	-1.16
COLUMBUS	71	-1	2.86	-0.76	SCOTTSBLUFF	59	2	1.38	-1.32	MIDLAND	74	1	0.03	-1.76
MACON	68	-3	3.95	0.97	VALENTINE	58	0	4.73	1.53	SAN ANGELO	75	2	3.57	0.48
SAVANNAH	72	-1	3.16	-0.45	NV ELKO	55	2	0.47	-0.61	SAN ANTONIO	76	0	13.19	8.47
HI HILO	75	1	8.43	0.36	ELY	51	1	0.55	-0.74	VICTORIA	76	-1	2.18	-2.94
HONOLULU	77	0	0.69	-0.09	LAS VEGAS	78	3	0.00	-0.24	WACO	73	-1	3.36	-1.10
KAHULUI	78	2	0.79	0.13	RENO	61	5	0.67	0.05	WICHITA FALLS	73	2	1.63	-2.29
LIHUE	75	0	0.58	-2.29	WINNEMUCCA	55	0	0.49	-0.57	UT SALT LAKE CITY	63	4	1.26	-0.83
ID BOISE	61	2	0.77	-0.50	NH CONCORD	57	1	4.07	0.74	VT BURLINGTON	61	5	8.74	5.42
LEWISTON	61	3	0.86	-0.70	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	61	1	2.70	-0.68	VA LYNCHBURG	63	0	6.12	2.01
POCATELLO	55	2	0.61	-0.90	NEWARK	63	0	5.44	0.98	NORFOLK	67	1	4.15	0.41
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	61	2	4.96	1.58	NM ALBUQUERQUE	66	1	0.08	-0.52	RICHMOND	67	2	2.50	-1.45
MOLINE	62	0	7.97	3.72	NY ALBANY	60	2	6.65	3.00	ROANOKE	64	0	4.91	0.67
PEORIA	64	2	10.41	6.24	BINGHAMTON	58	2	3.37	-0.18	WASH/DULLES	64	2	3.20	-1.02
ROCKFORD	62	2	3.14	-0.88	BUFFALO	61	4	3.57	0.22	WA OLYMPIA	56	3	3.21	0.94
SPRINGFIELD	64	0	10.90	6.84	ROCHESTER	61	4	3.96	1.14	QUILLAYUTE	55	4	6.87	1.36
IN EVANSVILLE	67	1	5.08	0.07	SYRACUSE	60	3	3.91	0.52	SEATTLE-TACOMA	59	3	2.38	0.61
FORT WAYNE	64	4	2.94	-0.81	NC ASHEVILLE	62	0	7.78	3.37	SPOKANE	57	3	0.80	-0.80
INDIANAPOLIS	65	2	3.50	-0.85	CHARLOTTE	66	-3	3.00	-0.66	YAKIMA	60	4	2.48	1.97
SOUTH BEND	63	3	3.25	-0.25	GREENSBORO	65	-1	3.08	-0.87	WV BECKLEY	61	1	4.31	-0.08
IA BURLINGTON	63	0	11.50	7.10	HATTERAS	69	1	3.37	-0.55	CHARLESTON	65	3	4.56	0.26
CEDAR RAPIDS	61	0	7.35	3.50	RALEIGH	66	-1	4.52	0.73	ELKINS	58	0	3.81	-0.96
DES MOINES	62	0	7.26	3.01	WILMINGTON	69	-1	1.30	-3.10	HUNTINGTON	66	2	1.58	-2.83
DUBUQUE	59	0	7.05	2.93	ND BISMARCK	55	-1	7.37	5.15	WI EAU CLAIRE	56	-2	9.28	5.59
SIOUX CITY	59	-2	5.28	1.53	DICKINSON	53	-2	6.03	3.75	GREEN BAY	56	0	3.72	0.97
WATERLOO	59	-1	10.81	6.66	FARGO	58	1	7.17	4.56	LA CROSSE	59	-2	8.49	5.11
KS CONCORDIA	63	0	5.54	1.34	GRAND FORKS	54	-3	4.79	2.58	MADISON	59	1	6.57	3.32
DODGE CITY	65	1	0.91	-2.09	JAMESTOWN	55	-2	4.40	2.19	MILWAUKEE	56	0	4.30	1.24
GOODLAND	61	2	1.27	-2.19	MINOT	53	-3	6.75	4.44	WAUSAU	57	0	4.75	1.21
HILL CITY	64	2	2.11	-1.59	WILLISTON	54	-1	4.98	3.10	WY CASPER	54	2	1.81	-0.57
TOPEKA	65	1	6.76	1.90	OH AKRON-CANTON	63	4	1.52	-2.44	CHEYENNE	53	2	1.01	-1.47
WICHITA	65	0	5.42	1.26	CINCINNATI	65	1	5.22	0.63	LANDER	55	2	1.98	-0.40
KY JACKSON	65	1	4.23	-0.93	CLEVELAND	63	5	2.36	-1.14	SHERIDAN	54	1	3.03	0.62

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

June 3 – 9, 2013

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Unseasonably warm weather prevailed throughout much of the West, while cool weather in the Midwest caused crop development delays in some locations. Precipitation in the West was scarce during the week, compounding the effects of drought conditions on developing summer crops. Where available, irrigation was heavy. Conversely, persistently wet weather hampered fieldwork in portions of the Corn Belt. Similarly, Tropical Storm Andrea dumped rainfall totaling 4 inches or more in many Atlantic Coast States during the week.

Corn: Producers had planted 95 percent of this year's corn crop by week's end, 5 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Additional rainfall in portions of the Corn Belt significantly limited fieldwork, prohibiting some producers from finishing planting their crop during the week. Nationally, 85 percent of the corn crop had emerged by June 9, fourteen percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. In Iowa, reports indicated warmth and sunlight was needed to boost crop development. Overall, 63 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, 71 percent of the nation's soybean crop was planted, 26 percentage points behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. With unfavorable weather continuing to limit fieldwork, just 60 percent of Iowa's crop was in the ground by June 9. This represented Iowa's slowest planting pace since 1993. Nationwide, 48 percent of the soybean crop had emerged by week's end, 40 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average.

Winter Wheat: Eighty-two percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 9, nine percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. In Kansas, a small number of fields were reported as being ripe. With activity limited to Arkansas, California, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas, 5 percent of this year's winter wheat crop was harvested by week's end. This was 32 percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. This represents the slowest harvest pace for the U.S. winter wheat crop since 2007. In Oklahoma, harvest was underway, but mostly limited to southwestern counties, as heavy rainfall and soggy fields prevented fieldwork in many areas. Overall, 31 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 22 percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton: By June 9, producers had planted 88 percent of the cotton crop, 7 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Planting was ongoing in the Plains and Edwards Plateau regions in Texas, where newly emerged fields benefited from recent rainfall. In Georgia, heavy rainfall further delayed planting of double-cropped cotton that typically follows winter wheat harvest. Nationally, 6 percent of the cotton crop was squaring, 12 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 42 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 51 percent at the same time last year.

Sorghum: By week's end, 69 percent of the sorghum crop was planted, 15 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. In Kansas, producers maximized approximately 4 days suitable for fieldwork to plant 26 percent of their crop during the week.

Rice: Ninety-four percent of this year's rice crop had emerged by June 9, two percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was underway in Louisiana, where producers applied fungicides and herbicides to their crop. Overall, 62 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 7 percentage points below the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: By June 9, oat producers had sown 96 percent of the crop, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Producers across much of Wisconsin were forced from their fields by cold, wet weather during the week, with standing water and unplantable land reported in some areas. Nationwide, emergence had advanced to 92 percent, 8 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, heading was 34 percent complete, 25 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 56 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 17 percentage points below the same time last year.

With progress complete in Idaho, Montana, and Washington, 88 percent of the nation's barley crop was seeded by week's end. This was 12 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. In North Dakota, lingering moisture during the past few weeks left standing water in some fields, severely limiting fieldwork. Nationwide, 78 percent of the barley crop had emerged by June 9, twenty-one percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week and slightly below the same time last year.

By June 9, producers had sown 87 percent of this year's spring wheat crop, 13 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 71 percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged by week's end, 29 percentage points behind last year and 18 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 62 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week and 13 points below the same time last year. In Washington, crop conditions were negatively impacted by above-average temperatures and ongoing dry weather.

Other Crops: Peanut producers had planted 91 percent of the crop by June 9, five percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average.

Despite steady progress during the week, planting of the nation's sunflower crop fell further behind normal. By week's end, 29 percent of this year's acreage had been planted, 51 percentage points behind last year and 32 points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 9, 2013

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	100	94	100	99
IL	100	91	96	98
IN	100	94	98	95
IA	100	88	92	99
KS	100	96	98	100
KY	100	91	96	98
MI	100	94	98	97
MN	100	87	90	99
MO	100	86	93	97
NE	100	99	100	100
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	100	84	89	98
OH	100	98	100	95
PA	94	93	97	92
SD	100	96	99	98
TN	100	97	98	99
TX	99	97	98	99
WI	100	74	81	98
18 Sts	100	91	95	98

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

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	95	65	80	89
IL	100	81	89	92
IN	100	77	90	85
IA	100	73	81	96
KS	100	77	91	96
KY	100	70	84	93
MI	99	79	91	89
MN	100	65	78	95
MO	100	72	82	90
NE	100	84	91	97
NC	100	99	100	100
ND	99	56	67	83
OH	99	75	94	83
PA	75	60	78	75
SD	99	77	91	85
TN	100	84	94	97
TX	94	91	96	96
WI	95	44	60	88
18 Sts	99	74	85	92

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	9	9	29	47	6
IL	3	10	29	47	11
IN	0	2	21	60	17
IA	3	11	34	44	8
KS	3	5	32	54	6
KY	1	3	18	57	21
MI	1	3	25	63	8
MN	2	6	37	50	5
MO	2	9	42	41	6
NE	0	2	23	65	10
NC	0	5	31	57	7
ND	2	3	26	55	14
OH	0	2	16	63	19
PA	0	1	15	71	13
SD	1	4	21	63	11
TN	1	5	19	58	17
TX	2	7	39	38	14
WI	2	8	35	46	9
18 Sts	2	6	29	53	10
Prev Wk	2	5	30	52	11
Prev Yr	2	6	26	54	12

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	96	58	67	78
IL	99	49	62	80
IN	99	76	87	79
IA	100	44	60	95
KS	90	51	66	77
KY	89	30	48	67
LA	97	81	88	94
MI	98	78	90	87
MN	99	55	72	95
MS	99	74	88	96
MO	92	36	48	67
NE	100	81	94	94
NC	60	39	46	61
ND	99	51	69	89
OH	100	89	94	83
SD	98	63	82	85
TN	88	36	47	67
WI	97	43	55	91
18 Sts	97	57	71	84

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

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	90	45	57	64
IL	95	32	43	63
IN	93	48	70	62
IA	93	23	39	83
KS	78	22	43	59
KY	77	13	30	50
LA	92	73	81	87
MI	90	57	73	69
MN	92	18	38	78
MS	96	48	70	91
MO	74	21	31	49
NE	96	47	71	81
NC	43	26	35	47
ND	91	12	25	61
OH	93	58	75	63
SD	86	27	47	53
TN	68	17	29	48
WI	80	15	28	66
18 Sts	88	31	48	67

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

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	97	100	99
CO	74	20	59	54
IL	81	58	58	46
KS	78	28	54	60
LA	100	99	100	100
MO	93	39	51	68
NE	92	62	84	81
NM	46	9	25	51
OK	82	27	38	61
SD	84	34	77	72
TX	92	82	87	86
11 Sts	84	52	69	72

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 9, 2013

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

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	100	96	98	94
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	100	97	98	99
CA	98	99	100	99
GA	95	83	89	90
KS	94	48	56	84
LA	100	95	98	100
MS	100	77	94	99
MO	100	94	95	100
NC	98	93	96	99
OK	78	49	59	80
SC	94	79	88	96
TN	99	77	88	97
TX	93	78	85	90
VA	100	98	100	100
15 Sts	95	82	88	92

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	21	0	1	8
AZ	32	9	20	24
AR	69	0	1	22
CA	24	5	25	8
GA	19	1	4	10
KS	1	0	0	0
LA	37	0	4	31
MS	24	0	0	14
MO	21	0	0	8
NC	3	2	2	6
OK	3	0	0	1
SC	8	0	1	3
TN	8	0	0	4
TX	14	6	7	12
VA	20	0	0	7
15 Sts	18	4	6	11

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	34	63	1
AZ	0	0	20	52	28
AR	4	4	25	54	13
CA	0	0	20	15	65
GA	1	5	33	50	11
KS	0	1	42	49	8
LA	0	8	50	39	3
MS	2	9	48	38	3
MO	0	2	32	62	4
NC	0	2	40	54	4
OK	1	11	39	49	0
SC	1	3	41	53	2
TN	1	5	19	58	17
TX	10	24	40	21	5
VA	0	12	15	73	0
15 Sts	6	15	37	34	8
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	3	10	36	39	12

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	99	35	64	92
ID	26	14	38	19
IL	100	93	98	98
IN	100	87	95	98
KS	100	93	98	100
MI	99	49	85	85
MO	100	96	98	98
MT	21	0	3	6
NE	100	27	61	83
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	86	99	99
OK	100	94	97	100
OR	86	55	88	82
SD	95	2	8	49
TX	100	91	95	100
WA	62	55	78	56
18 Sts	91	73	82	86

These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	NA	2	50
CA	24	NA	45	29
CO	0	NA	0	0
ID	0	NA	0	0
IL	46	NA	0	10
IN	22	NA	0	4
KS	48	NA	0	11
MI	0	NA	0	0
MO	60	NA	0	15
MT	0	NA	0	0
NE	3	NA	0	1
NC	46	NA	4	32
OH	1	NA	0	0
OK	88	NA	8	46
OR	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	48	NA	31	35
WA	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	37	NA	5	16

These 18 States harvested 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	7	31	46	12
CA	0	0	5	25	70
CO	35	22	31	11	1
ID	0	1	18	68	13
IL	0	4	28	57	11
IN	1	3	22	53	21
KS	26	21	25	24	4
MI	2	6	33	53	6
MO	1	5	32	52	10
MT	4	9	32	45	10
NE	22	28	36	13	1
NC	1	4	29	59	7
OH	0	2	27	55	16
OK	26	27	27	18	2
OR	11	20	33	35	1
SD	37	19	32	12	0
TX	47	27	18	7	1
WA	2	9	34	52	3
18 Sts	23	19	27	26	5
Prev Wk	24	19	25	26	6
Prev Yr	5	12	30	40	13

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 9, 2013

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

Oats Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	100	100	100
MN	100	89	92	100
NE	100	100	100	100
ND	100	72	80	95
OH	100	100	100	95
PA	98	99	99	99
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	100	91	94	100
9 Sts	100	94	96	99

These 9 States planted 60% of last year's oat acreage.

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	99	100	100
MN	100	69	81	96
NE	100	96	99	99
ND	100	54	71	85
OH	100	92	97	92
PA	100	99	99	97
SD	100	96	100	96
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	100	77	87	98
9 Sts	100	87	92	96

These 9 States planted 60% of last year's oat acreage.

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
IA	80	3	16	33
MN	30	0	0	11
NE	76	11	19	42
ND	5	0	0	1
OH	68	5	21	34
PA	38	10	30	24
SD	44	0	7	12
TX	100	92	93	100
WI	37	0	1	15
9 Sts	59	30	34	42

These 9 States planted 60% of last year's oat acreage.

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	5	25	58	12
MN	0	5	24	61	10
NE	3	13	32	48	4
ND	2	1	19	58	20
OH	0	2	25	66	7
PA	4	2	13	62	19
SD	0	0	33	57	10
TX	11	22	44	22	1
WI	0	5	30	49	16
9 Sts	4	9	31	46	10
Prev Wk	5	9	30	47	9
Prev Yr	1	4	22	54	19

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	86	95	96
CA	79	85	87	76
LA	100	97	99	100
MS	100	72	90	97
MO	100	96	98	97
TX	98	94	98	95
6 Sts	96	88	94	93

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	9	37	39	12
CA	0	0	5	30	65
LA	0	3	38	47	12
MS	0	8	30	50	12
MO	0	4	42	36	18
TX	0	4	54	34	8
6 Sts	1	6	31	39	23
Prev Wk	1	5	33	37	24
Prev Yr	1	3	27	48	21

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	100	100	100
MN	100	92	95	99
MT	100	93	94	95
ND	100	64	77	94
SD	100	100	100	100
WA	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	100	80	87	96

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

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	94	99	96
MN	100	75	84	94
MT	100	65	70	87
ND	100	42	58	85
SD	100	95	100	99
WA	99	100	100	98
6 Sts	100	61	71	89

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	1	29	63	6
MN	3	7	36	48	6
MT	1	4	40	51	4
ND	3	4	24	55	14
SD	2	4	35	48	11
WA	4	17	36	40	3
6 Sts	2	5	31	52	10
Prev Wk	4	4	28	53	11
Prev Yr	1	3	21	59	16

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 9, 2013

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

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	99	100	100
MN	100	86	89	99
MT	100	98	100	97
ND	100	58	68	92
WA	100	100	100	99
5 Sts	100	83	88	96

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

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	99	94	100	91
MN	100	69	78	95
MT	99	76	95	88
ND	100	25	48	83
WA	98	99	100	97
5 Sts	99	62	78	88

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

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	26	66	7
MN	2	9	42	44	3
MT	0	3	40	40	17
ND	5	3	27	57	8
WA	3	9	39	48	1
5 Sts	2	3	32	53	10
Prev Wk	2	3	29	59	7
Prev Yr	0	4	32	51	13

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	95	81	89	85
FL	93	74	79	92
GA	97	85	92	91
NC	99	94	100	98
OK	97	82	89	95
SC	95	88	96	96
TX	94	86	93	94
VA	100	98	100	99
8 Sts	96	84	91	92

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

Sunflowers Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	58	21	37	52
KS	61	13	41	39
ND	94	20	33	76
SD	67	8	20	46
4 Sts	80	15	29	61

These 4 States planted 87% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Jun 9, 2013

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	3	18	60	19		NH	0	3	12	70	15
AZ	40	37	18	4	1		NJ	0	0	25	40	35
AR	0	1	24	57	18		NM	65	32	3	0	0
CA	10	63	25	2	0		NY	0	2	19	60	19
CO	28	30	23	16	3		NC	0	2	27	59	12
CT	0	0	15	85	0		ND	1	2	14	61	22
DE	1	3	26	69	1		OH	0	3	23	56	18
FL	1	11	45	40	3		OK	13	14	35	31	7
GA	0	2	20	60	18		OR	4	16	47	29	4
ID	7	7	49	35	2		PA	4	2	18	50	26
IL	0	1	10	59	30		RI	0	0	25	25	50
IN	2	3	19	57	19		SC	0	1	20	72	7
IA	1	6	25	45	23		SD	1	11	30	47	11
KS	27	18	24	25	6		TN	0	2	17	66	15
KY	1	3	20	55	21		TX	19	21	29	25	6
LA	2	5	29	59	5		UT	3	12	31	52	2
ME	0	0	5	61	34		VT	0	0	41	52	7
MD	1	1	13	63	22		VA	0	1	14	69	16
MA	0	0	0	100	0		WA	4	14	36	44	2
MI	1	5	32	48	14		WV	0	1	22	73	4
MN	2	7	28	50	13		WI	0	2	20	54	24
MS	1	2	15	58	24		WY	5	30	34	27	4
MO	1	3	25	62	9		48 Sts	9	15	27	39	10
MT	5	13	36	39	7							
NE	15	31	36	16	2		Prev Wk	10	15	29	37	9
NV	28	30	31	11	0		Prev Yr	9	18	32	36	5

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent
NA - Not Available; *Revised

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 4.8. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 21% short, 68% adequate, and 9% surplus. Corn emerged 98%, 97% last week, 100% 2012, and 100% five year average. Corn silked 9%, 1% last week, 43% 2012, and 25% five year average. Corn condition 2% poor, 25% fair, 68% good, and 5% excellent. Soybeans planted 54%, 43% last week, 78% 2012, and 70% five year average. Soybeans emerged 39%, 29% last week, 60% 2012, and 55% five year average. Soybeans condition 1% poor, 24% fair, 74% good, and 1% excellent. Hay harvested first cutting 83%, 69% last week, 98% 2012, and 81% five year average. Winter wheat headed 100%, 99% last week, 100% 2012, and 98% five year average. Winter wheat harvested 32%, 11% last week, 75% 2012, and 38% five year average. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, and 11% excellent. Livestock condition 12% fair, 71% good, and 17% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 71.9 F in Crossville, to 79.3 F in Montgomery; total precipitation ranged from 0.16 inches in Huntsville, to 6.79 inches in Robertsdale. According to the US Drought Monitor released on June 4, 2013, the State was currently 68.64 percent drought free compared to 86.96 percent last week. Most of the State experienced significant rainfall this week. Scattered showers especially helped crops that were suffering from dry conditions. Hay harvest was hindered by recent moisture. Limited wheat has been harvested due to recent rains, and producers were concerned the wheat head may begin to sprout. Corn was twisting, but recent rains have benefited the crop. Pastures were in very good shape. Vegetable growers were having a hard time getting their crops planted.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 15% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 95% adequate, 5% surplus. Barley 100% planted, 90% emerged. Oats 100% planted, 80% emerged. Potatoes 90% planted, 5% emerged. Crop growth 10% slow, 85% moderate, 5% rapid. Condition of hay 5% poor, 50% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. The main farm activities for the week were planting small grains, potatoes and vegetables, cultivating fields, fertilizing hay and pasture ground, equipment and building maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending June 9, 2013, ranging from 2 degrees below normal at Parker to 13 degrees above normal at Prescott. The highest temperature of the week was 118 degrees recorded in Bullhead City. The lowest reading was 34 degrees at the Grand Canyon. None of the 22 weather stations recorded precipitation last week. Twelve of the 22 stations have received more than 50 percent of normal precipitation. Central Arizona growers shipped cantaloupes, honeydews, dry onions, potatoes, and watermelons last week. Western Arizona growers shipped cantaloupes, honeydews, and seedless watermelons. Arizona's alfalfa conditions remained in excellent to fair condition, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on over three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. The State's durum wheat condition was mostly good to fair and last week's barley ranged from excellent to fair condition, depending on location. Winds and hot days around the State are drying out the moisture needed to sustain rangeland and pastures. Range conditions are difficult around the State as forage is sparse and water tanks are very low or dry. Pasture areas are in mostly very poor to fair condition, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 70% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 75% adequate, 18% surplus. Corn 100% planted, 100% 2012, 100% avg.; 99% emerged, 100% 2012, 100% avg.; 5% silked, 72% 2012, 30% avg.; condition 8% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 45% good, 12% excellent. A mid-week cold front brought significant rainfall to the southern portion of the State. Some agents were still reporting flooding in low land fields. Livestock were in mostly good condition last week. Hay condition was mostly good. Operators were continuing to harvest hay.

CALIFORNIA: A weak upper level low pressure area was bringing modest cooling to Southern California at the beginning of the week while the Northern part of the State experienced warm and dry conditions. Temperatures increased in the northern and southern fringes of the Central Valley on Tuesday and Wednesday, while a Delta Breeze moderated temperatures in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Delta Region. A deep marine layer brought night and morning low clouds and cooler temperatures in Southern California as a cut off low pressure system lingered off the coast. A high pressure ridge over Northern California began to strengthen by midweek and a significant warming trend began on Thursday. The heat wave peaked on Saturday, with triple digit heat reported all across the Central Valley. The southern interior deserts were also quite hot through this period. At the same time, the coastal regions of Southern California warmed only slightly. By Sunday, the cutoff low off Southern California strengthened and spread northward and eastward, breaking the heat wave across most of the State. No significant precipitation was noted this week. Almost half of the winter wheat for grain crop has been harvested while the remaining wheat continues to dry in preparation for harvest. The crop condition was rated 95 percent good to excellent. Double crop corn is now being planted where winter wheat was harvested. Rice fields continued to grow as over four fifths of the crop emerged. Rice crop conditions continued to be rated 95 percent good to excellent. Cotton development responded well to warmer weather as roughly a quarter of the crop was squaring by week's end. Crop reporters noted some insect damage in upland cotton. Producers had to make scattered pest treatments. The crop was 80 percent mostly good to excellent. Growers were cutting, windrowing, raking and baling alfalfa during the week. Grape vine training and bunch thinning continued. Growers were irrigating and treating to control fungus, mildew and mites. Leaves were being thinned to allow for more sunlight and airflow. Grape development continued. Early variety peach, nectarine, and plum harvest was beginning to slow down. Mid-season variety stone fruits continued to develop. Apricots and cherries were harvested. Clingstone peaches continued to develop. Blueberries and strawberries continued to be picked and packed. Pomegranate and olive bloom neared completion. Fruit was growing on apple trees. Prunes were irrigated and sprayed with insecticides. Citrus groves were treated with foliar nutrients and thrips sprays. Trees continued to shed weak fruit due to high temperatures. Netting was removed from seedless varieties of mandarin groves. Late Navel orange harvest neared completion. Valencia orange harvest continued. Almond growers continued to irrigate and fertilize. Herbicides and mowing were used to control weeds and grasses in walnut and almond orchards. Almond nuts continued to develop well. Growers anticipated that hull split may be early this year. The walnut crop continued to develop. Growers continued to monitor for coddling moths and were preparing to put out husk fly traps soon. Walnut and pistachio trees were irrigated and fertilized. Pistachio growers were applying worm sprays. Tulare County summer vegetables were planted as the June temperatures were rising. In Fresno County, processing tomatoes were irrigated and fertilized and fruit was beginning to set, carrots were cultivated. Curly top virus in tomato fields continued to reduce yields. Dehydrator onions were irrigated for the last time before harvest. Stanislaus County greenhouse tomatoes were

picked, while snow peas, cucumbers, green beans, peppers, basil, herbs, chives, cilantro, turnips, kale, cabbage, sugar snap peas, lettuce, onions, garlic, squash, fava beans and radishes were harvested for farmers markets. Watermelon plants were emerging and growing well, as were early planted cantaloupe. Late harvest tomatoes were still being planted. Bean plants were up and growing well. Honeydew and cantaloupe were planted. In Sutter County, processing tomatoes continued to be transplanted. Garbanzo beans were dried and ready for harvest. Summer vegetables were harvested for farmers' markets. Range and non-irrigated pasture remain in fair to poor condition. Cattle were moved to higher elevation range or irrigated pasture due to declining range and water availability at lower elevations. Sheep and cattle grazed on rangeland, idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Bees worked sunflower, melon and onion seed fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.6 days. Topsoil moisture 33% very short, 35% short, 32% adequate. Subsoil moisture 40% very short, 40% short, 20% adequate. Spring barley headed 1%, 20% 2012, 14% avg; condition 34% fair, 50% good, 16% excellent. Spring wheat headed 24%, 13% 2012, 9% avg; condition 6& very poor,4% poor, 32% fair, 43% good, 15% excellent. Sugarbeets planted 90%, 100% 2012, 100% avg, up to stand 80%, 100% 2012, 93% avg, condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 66% good, 15% excellent; Summer potatoes emerged 70%, 100% 2012, 65% avg, condition 13% poor, 62% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Fall potatoes emerged 37%, 66% 2012, 39% avg. Dry Beans planted 57%, 64% 2012, 58% avg, emerged 13%, 25% 2012, 22% avg; Alfalfa 1st cutting 43%, 66% 2012, 44% avg, condition 8% very poor, 13% poor, 23% fair, 44% good, 12% excellent; Dry onions condition 24% fair, 68% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent. Moisture concerns remain focus of producers. Heat spurred crop development. Overall snowpack decreased to 71 percent of average.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 8% short, 58% adequate, 34% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% short, 71% adequate, 21% surplus. Hay supplies 4% short, 83% adequate, 13% surplus. Other hay second cutting 34% this week, 17% last week, 40% last year, 11% average. Alfalfa hay first cutting 100% this week, 99% last week, 100% last year, 89% average. Corn condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 60% good, 27% excellent. Soybean condition 1% poor, 26% fair, 68% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 21% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 16% excellent. Corn emerged 91% this week, 88% last week, 100% last year, 93% average. Soybeans planted 70% this week, 62% last week, 80% last year, 67% average. Soybeans emerged 56% this week, 34% last week, 69% last year, 46% average. Barley turned 86% this week, 74% last week, 100% last year, 77% average. Winter wheat turned 76% this week, 9% last week, 86% last year, 59% average. Cantaloupes planted 84% this week, 80% last week, 85% last year, 81% average. Cucumbers planted 62% this week, 58% last week, 82% last year, 61% average. Green Peas harvested 35% this week, 13% last week, 60% last year, 35% average. Lima Beans planted 47% this week, 45% last week, 74% last year, 48% average. Snap beans planted 64% this week, 62% last week, 82% last year, 69% average. Sweet Corn planted 93% this week, 91% last week, 90% last year, 79% average. Tomatoes planted 90% this week, 87% last week, 95% last year, 84% average. Watermelons planted 88% this week, 86% last week, 97% last year, 88% average. Strawberries harvested 80% this week, 61% last week, 96% last year, 87% average.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 11% short, 79% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 15% short, 79% adequate, 4% surplus. Farmers in Panhandle continued planting field corn, cotton, peanuts, and soybeans In the Panhandle, tomatoes, potatoes, squash, and cabbage were harvested. Cantaloupes and watermelons were harvested in north Florida. Twelve packinghouses and 9 processing plants were open. Varieties being picked primarily included Valencias and a small quantity of grapefruit. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Statewide; drought first limiting factor for part of State, while flooding was the limiting factor in other parts of State for forage growth.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 64% adequate, 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 9% short, 66% adequate, 23% surplus. Blueberries harvested 61%, 66% 2012. Corn 1% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Hay first cutting 80%, 87% 2012. Oats harvested 64%, 94% 2012. Peaches 12% very poor, 11% poor, 22% fair, 20% good, 35% excellent. Peaches harvested 43%, 51% 2012, 31% avg. Rye harvested 58%, 90% 2012. Sorghum planted 49%, 59% 2012, 56% avg. Soybeans planted 45%, 69% 2012, 64% avg. Tobacco 4% poor, 17% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent. Watermelons 5% poor, 32% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent. Watermelons harvested 1%, 16% 2012, 8% avg. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 44%, 89% 2012, 68% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 10.7 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the high 70s to the high 80s. Average low temperatures ranged from the high 50s to the low 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 37% short, 55% adequate, 0% surplus. Clear skies dominated weather conditions throughout the week. Daytime high temperatures were in the high eighties in most areas. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 0.33 inch. Overall drought conditions improved previous two weeks' ratings. The total drought free area in the State is currently 54.72 percent. Approximately 45 percent of the State currently remains categorized as abnormally dry or drier. Pasture conditions in many leeward and mountain areas improved in some stage of drought. State irrigation reservoir water levels remain stable and meet the needs of users due to rainfall in the watershed areas which feed them.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.7 days. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 24% short, 74% adequate. Potatoes emerged 72%, 90% 2012, 60% avg. Oats emerged 92%, 91% 2012, 85% avg. Dry peas emerged 96%, 68% 2012, 81% avg. Lentils planted 97%, 80% 2012, 89% avg. Lentils emerged 86%, 32% 2012, 65% avg. Dry beans planted 90%, 72% 2012, 72% avg. Dry beans emerged 76%, 42% 2012, 39% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 45%, 35% 2012, 26% avg. Hay and roughage supply 16% very short, 48% short, 36% adequate. Irrigation water supply 6% very poor, 8% poor, 44% fair, 34% good, 8% excellent. The Clearwater County extension educator reports very dry field conditions due to lack of precipitation. The Jerome County extension educator reports forage will likely be short especially in lower elevation pastures. The Washington County extension educator reports some fields of corn, sugarbeets and onions are looking stressed due to warm weather.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil moisture 64% adequate, 36% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 71% adequate, 28% surplus. Oats 100% planted, 100% 2012, 100% avg.; 46% headed, 61% 2012, 50% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, and 11% excellent. Alfalfa 49% first cut, 98% 2012, 68% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 56% good, and 15% excellent. Red Clover 44% cut, 98% 2012, 58% avg.; condition 3% poor, 15% fair, 72% good, and 10% excellent. Farmers found small windows of time to plant corn and soybeans and a few had dry enough conditions to bale hay. Some of those that have planted in previous weeks have found their corn to be emerging unevenly, so there will be some replanting. Temperatures across the State averaged 64.6 degrees for the week, 4.6 degrees below normal.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 71% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 79% adequate, 17% surplus. Alfalfa first cutting 66%, 97% 2012, 70% avg. Temperatures ranged from 2o to 8o below normal with a low of 39o and a high of 85o. Precipitation ranged from 0.0 to 0.88 inches. Cool, dry days across the central and northern districts allowed farmers to resume field work as soils

dried out from the previous week's heavy rainfall. Some of the southern counties did receive rain which put planting even further behind. Many operations were busy planting soybeans, side dressing corn and spraying post emergence herbicides. Livestock operations were busy cutting and baling hay. The winter wheat crop is starting to mature and will be ready for harvest within the next couple weeks in some of the southern counties. Other activities included side dressing corn with nitrogen, spraying herbicides, cutting and baling hay, setting tobacco, hauling grain to market, storing planting and tillage equipment and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.7. Topsoil moisture 42% adequate and 58% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 60% adequate and 38% surplus. Alfalfa 1st cutting progress 10%, 96% 2012, 54% average. Hay 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 53% good and 15% excellent. Rainfall continued to limit fieldwork for Iowa farmers during the week. Fields already wet from the previous week, did not dry enough between rain events to allow significant planting progress to be made.

KANSAS: Days Suitable for field work 4.3. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 19% short, 53% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 26% short, 43% adequate, and 5% surplus. Alfalfa first cutting 66%, 100% 2012, 89% avg. Hay and forage supplies 32% very short, 27% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 16% very short, 19% short, 61% adequate, 4% surplus. Mild temperatures across Kansas with occasional rain showers in most areas, helped sprout recently planted crops, but slowed famers who still have soybeans and sorghum to plant. Many wet fields from the previous week are slow to dry out, causing further planting delays, especially in low-lying areas. Despite some scattered showers, most of western Kansas is still extremely dry. Average temperatures were in the 60's across the State for the week. For central and eastern Kansas, temperatures were 4 to 6 degrees below normal with rain totals mostly between 0.5 and 1.5 inches. Reports of replenished farm ponds and excellent pastures in the eastern third of the State have cattlemen relieved and hay producers busy cutting brome hay.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil 1% very short, 6% short, 69% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 73% adequate, 21% surplus. Precipitation averaged 0.99 in., 0.09 in. below normal. Temperatures averaged 70 degrees, near normal. Burley tobacco set 66%. Dark tobacco set 67%. Condition of set tobacco 2% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, 16% excellent. Emerged corn average height 13 in., most advanced 24 inches. Most of the week consisted of cool, dry conditions with limited rainfall through the middle of the week when temperatures increased to seasonal levels.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.1. Soil moisture 3% very short, 12% short, 72% adequate, 13% surplus. Corn emerged 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; Corn silked 75% this week, 38% last week, 90% last year, 87% average; Corn condition 1% poor, 30% fair, 63% good, 6% excellent. Sweet Potato planted 75% this week, 65% last week, 85% last year, 58% average. Peaches harvested 11% this week, 6% last week, 30% last year, 13% average. Hay first cutting 77% this week, 62% last week, 97% last year, 84% average. Winter Wheat headed 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; Winter Wheat turning color 100% this week, 99% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; Winter Wheat harvested 55% this week, 19% last week, 100% last year, 95% average; Winter Wheat condition 5% poor, 29% fair, 62% good, 4% excellent. Range and Spring Plowing 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Vegetables condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Sugarcane condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 9% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 60% good, 8% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 87% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 91% adequate, 5% surplus. Hay supplies 8% very short, 6% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus. Other hay first cutting 84% this week, 83% last week, 95% last year, 81% average. Alfalfa hay first cutting 99% this week, 97% last week, 99% last year, 86% average. Corn condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 7% fair, 72% good, 16% excellent. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 3% poor, 9% fair, 80% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 8% fair, 60% good, 29% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 79% good, 7% excellent. Corn emerged 95% this week, 86% last week, 98% last year, 92% average. Soybean planted 63% this week, 60% last week, 71% last year, 58% average. Soybean emerged 41% this week, 25% last week, 58% last year, 42% average. Barley turned 84% this week, 76% last week, 97% last year, 73% average. Winter wheat turned 59% this week, 16% last week, 96% last year, 63% average. Cantaloupes planted 79% this week, 75% last week, 92% last year, 80% average. Cucumbers planted 88% this week, 86% last week, 85% last year, 66% average. Green Peas harvested 24% this week, 10% last week, 56% last year, 37% average. Lima beans planted 87% this week, 86% last week, 90% last year, 56% average. Snap beans planted 84% this week, 67% last week, 80% last year, 68% average. Sweet Corn 69% this week, 67% last week, 88% last year, 78% average. Tomatoes planted 80% this week, 69% last week, 81% last year, 84% average. Watermelons planted 87% this week, 80% last week, 89% last year, 81% average. Strawberries harvested 56% complete this week, 29% last week, 95% last year, 80% average.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 1% very short, 9% short, 77% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 9% short, 75% adequate, 13% surplus. Sugarbeets planted 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Oats 1% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 9% excellent. Oats planted 97%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Oats emerged 87%, 100% 2012, 95% avg. Oats headed 3%, 49% 2012, 25% avg. All hay 4% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, 16% excellent. First cutting hay 41%, 73% 2012, 48% avg. Dry beans planted 15%, 53% 2012, 42% avg. Dry beans emerged 0%, 17% 2012, 12% avg. Weather last week cool and dry which allowed for ample field work to occur. Many growers finished up planting corn and soybeans. Cool temperatures caused some necrosis corn. Wheat growers applied fungicides. Dry bean growers continued to plant. Sugarbeet seedling damage due to disease common due to wet soil conditions. Fruit most areas of State looked good, as growers continued fruit thinning and pesticide application. Apples 12 to 16 mm Grand Rapids area and 18 to 25 mm southwest. Peaches 19 to 25 mm southwest. Tart cherries 9 mm northwest and 12 mm southwest. European brown rot has caused damaged some orchards northwest. Sweet cherries had 10 to 11 mm fruit northwest and 14 mm fruit southwest. Plums 18 to 21 mm southwest. Pears 17 to 18 mm southwest and 9 mm northwest. Juice grapes at pre-bloom. Symptoms of phomopsis evident. Wine grapes had 4 to 8 inch shoots northwest. Blueberries petal fall to small green fruit. Cherry and cranberry fruit worms flying. Strawberries had thimble-sized fruit. Harvest began southwest. Summer-bearing raspberries had 9 to 12 inches of new growth; most varieties full bloom. Asparagus harvest continued on mature fields southwest region. Transplanting of pepper, tomato, eggplant, watermelon, and cantaloupe continued across State. Southwest, early planted tomato and pepper fields being staked, while southwest, tomatoes for fresh market flowering or bearing small green fruit. Pepper transplants southeast that suffered moderate frost damage not fully recovered. Harvest of early cabbage and broccoli began southeast region; pests active cabbage fields. Cucurbit crop planting continued across State. Low tunnel material on yellow squash, zucchini, and cucumber transplants southwest removed since plants flower. central region, sweet corn planting continued, while pickle planting remained slow.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.6. Topsoil moisture 0% Very Short, 1% Short, 60% Adequate, and 39% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% Very Short, 7% Short, 70% Adequate, and 22% Surplus. Corn land prepared 94%, 100% 2012, 100% average. Sweet Corn planted 52%, 68% 2012, 70% average. Canola planted 54%, 100% 2012, 96% average. Green peas planted 88%, 100% 2012, 97% average. Dry Beans planted 75%, 96% 2012, 89%

average. Dry Beans emerged 16%, 81% 2012. Potatoes planted, 92%, 100% 2012, 99% average. Sunflowers planted, 75%, 99% 2012, 91% average. Alfalfa, first cutting 7%, 76% 2012, 52% average. The weather conditions in Minnesota for the week ending June 9, 2013 remained cooler than normal according to the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service. There were 2.6 days rated suitable for fieldwork Statewide. Statewide average temperatures were 6.6 degrees below normal. The Central District showed the greatest deviation from normal temperatures at 8.1 degrees below normal.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Soil moisture 2% short, 74% adequate, 24% surplus. Corn planted 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn emerged 98%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn 4% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 42% good, 9% excellent. Hay - cool season hay harvested 83%, 100% 2012, 96% avg. Hay - warm season 2% poor, 9% fair, 38% good, 51% excellent. Peanuts 11% fair, 63% good, 26% excellent. Sorghum planted 89%, 100% 2012, 96% avg. Sorghum emerged 63%, 99% 2012, 91% avg. Sorghum 1% very poor, 14% poor, 13% fair, 64% good, 8% excellent. Sweet potatoes planted 60%, 84% 2012, 49% avg. Sweet potatoes 4% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 42% good, 14% excellent. Watermelons planted 90%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Watermelons 3% fair, 54% good, 43% excellent. Winter wheat heading 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Winter wheat harvested 11%, 97% 2012, 67% avg. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 54% good, 14% excellent. Blueberries condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 11% fair, 21% good, 63% excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 61% good, 24% excellent. Growers had a very good week of planting. Winter wheat harvested got underway, with yields looking better than expected.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil moisture 62% adequate, 38% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply 2% short, 80% adequate, 18% surplus. Supply of hay and other roughages 10% very short, 25% short, 63% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 75% adequate, 25% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 61%, 100% 2012, 75% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting 53%, 99% 2012, 70% avg. Other hay cut 26%, 78% 2012, 44% avg. Wet soil conditions from the previous week's heavy rains limited fieldwork. Temperatures were 3 degrees to 6 degrees below average across the State. Precipitation averaged 0.59 of an inch Statewide. The west-central district reported 1.50 inches. St. Clair county reported 2 .44 inches.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 3.7, 4.6 last year. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 6% last year; 7% short, 22% last year; 77% adequate, 62% last year; 13% surplus, 10% last year. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 10% last year; 23% short, 21% last year; 62% adequate, 61% last year; 9% surplus, 8% last year. Corn planted 90, 99% last year. Corn emerged 73%, 88% last year. Dry peas emerged 90%, 100% last year. Lentils emerged 91%, 97% last year. Oats planted 95%, 100% last year. Oats emerged 70%, 95% last year. Oats boot stage 3%. Oats condition 1% very poor, 1% last year; 4% poor, 8% last year; 36% fair, 30% last year; 54% good, 49% last year; 5% excellent, 12% last year. Potatoes planted 86%, 97% last year. Potatoes emerged 55%, 54% last year. Durum wheat planted 91%, 97% last year. Durum wheat emerged 34%, 93% last year. Livestock grazing 93% open, 4% difficult, 3% closed. Livestock moved to summer ranges – cattle 86%, 91% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – sheep 80%, 87% last year. Much of Montana had hot days and mild nights for the week ending June 9. Lewistown received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 2.84 inches of moisture. Most other stations reported receiving 0.01 to 2.48 inches of precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the mid 70s to the upper 80s, with the State-wide high temperature of 87 degrees recorded at Roundup. A majority of stations reported lows in the mid 20s to the mid 40s, the coldest being Nye at 21 degrees, followed by Cooke City and West Yellowstone with 24 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3 days. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 21% short, 69% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 23 very short, 35% short, 41% adequate, 1% surplus. Proso millet planted 41%, 69% 2012, 28% avg. Dry beans planted 62%, 71% 2012, 57% avg. Alfalfa condition 3% very poor, 14% poor, 34% fair, 44% good, and 5% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting 30%, 91% 2012, 56% avg. Stockwater supplies rated 3% very short, 11% short, 84% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies rated 34% very short, 39% short, 27% adequate. For the week ending June 9, 2013, drier conditions allowed producers time to accomplish fieldwork ranging from planting to bailing hay and applying chemicals, according to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Nebraska Field Office. Soybean planting is nearly complete while dry bean, proso millet, and sunflower seeding were active in the west. The first fields of wheat are turning color with southern counties expecting to begin harvest the first week of July. Temperatures ranged from 2 to 8 degrees below normal across the State with portions of eastern and central Nebraska receiving up to an inch of rain. .

NEVADA: Temperatures rose during the week as dry windy weather dominated. Temperatures surpassed previous record highs across the State over the weekend. Thunder clouds pass over the State, but very little precipitation fell. Tonopah recorded 0.06 inch of rain. What remained of mountain snows were melting rapidly. Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Hot, breezy weather dried ranges, particularly at lower elevations. Stock water and irrigation water supplies were getting very short in some areas. Some fields are being left un-irrigated to free up adequate water for other fields. Heading of fall seeded grains advanced and grain hay harvest gained momentum. Teff was being seeded in the Orovada area. Forage growth was responding to the warmer weather. Alfalfa second cutting continued in the South and was just getting started in some central valleys. First cutting was progressing in northwestern valleys and fields were beginning to show bloom. Potatoes were up to about 6 inches in height. Corn responded well to the high temperatures. Crop condition rated mostly fair to good across all crops. Livestock were fairing well on summer range. Main farm and ranch activities included irrigation, alfalfa harvest, late seeding, weeding of vegetable fields and working livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 58% adequate, 42% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 64% adequate, 34% surplus. Pasture condition 21% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent. Maine Barley 99% planted, 100% 2012, 100% avg, 95% emerged, 99% 2012, 80% avg, condition 20% good, 80% excellent. Maine Oats 99% planted, 100% 2012, 99% avg, 90% emerged, 99% 2012, 80% avg, condition 4% fair, 34% good, 62% excellent. Maine Potatoes 95% planted, 100% 2012, 99% avg, 45% emerged, 75% 2012, 39% avg, condition 39% fair, 53% good, 8% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 100% planted, 100% 2012, 99% avg, 85% emerged, 99% 2012, 85% avg, condition 100% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 100% planted, 100% 2012, 100% avg, 100% emerged, 100% 2012, 90% avg, condition 100% good. Field Corn 95% planted, 85% 2012, 85% avg, 80% emerged, 65% 2012, 65% avg, condition 5% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent. Sweet Corn 85% planted, 75% 2012, 75% avg, 65% emerged, 50% 2012, 55% avg, condition 5% poor, 15% fair, 71% good, 4% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco 50% planted, 50% 2012, 55% avg, condition 8% poor, 39% fair, 53% good. Shade Tobacco 100% planted, 85% 2012, 95% avg, condition 39% fair, 61% good. First Crop Hay 25% harvested, 30% 2012, 40% avg, condition 11% poor, 26% fair, 60% good, 3% excellent. Apples 100% petal fall, fruit set 12% below avg, 68% avg, 20% above avg, fruit size 11% below avg, 83% avg, 6% above avg, condition 31% fair, 51% good, 18% excellent. Peaches 100% petal fall, fruit set 3% below avg, 76% avg, 21% above avg, fruit size 4% below avg, 96% avg, condition 29% fair, 68% good, 3% excellent. Pears 100% petal fall, fruit set 100% avg, fruit size 100% avg, condition 12% fair, 87% good, 1% excellent. Highbush Blueberries 12% full bloom, 88% petal fall, fruit set 98% avg, 2% above avg, fruit size 100% avg, condition 14% fair, 79% good, 7% excellent. Maine Wild Blueberries 17% full bloom, 83% petal fall, condition 100% good. Massachusetts Cranberries 20% bud stage, 80% early bloom, condition 100% good. Strawberries <5% harvested, 10% 2012, 5% avg, 9% full bloom, 91% petal fall, fruit set 6% below avg, 87% avg, 7% above avg, fruit size 4% below avg, 94% avg, 2% above avg, condition 5%

poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Temperatures were more seasonal throughout the week. Region wide average temperatures ranged from 2 degrees below average to 1 degree above normal. Precipitation varied from severe downpours early in the week to light showers to mid-week. Precipitation averages across the six States ranged from 1.70 to 4.63 inches. Precipitation early in the week gave way to string of 3 or 4 dry days before more precipitation. Low spots in some corn and potato fields have drowned out or washed away. Pasture and hay remain in good to fair condition region-wide. General activities included planting potatoes and hilling potatoes, planting and spraying field corn as well as planting tomatoes, sweet corn and a variety of vegetable crops. Some were able to make grass silage and cut hay. Vegetable growers harvested spinach, asparagus, rhubarb, and greens. Broadleaf Tobacco transplants were set out in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Fruit growers applied fungicide sprays. Crops need sun.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5. Topsoil moisture was 5% short, 65% adequate and 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 80% adequate and 20% surplus. Highs reached the mid 80s and lows were in the mid 40s across the Garden State. Grain planting continued. The winter wheat crop has matured. Cranberries were in bloom and peaches are post bloom. The strawberry harvest was nearing its end. Cool weather hurt sweet potato seed beds. Tomatoes, peppers, and potatoes were in flower. Stink bugs were reported and four-lined plant bugs are plentiful. Other activities included planting corn and beans, side dressing corn, spraying herbicides on corn, and hay work. Livestock condition was good and milk production was average.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 75% very short, 24% short and 1% adequate. Wind damage 24% light and 5% moderate; 19% cotton damaged. Alfalfa 3% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 43% good and 14% excellent; 92% of the 1st cutting completed and 24% of the second cutting completed. Cotton 3% very poor, 12% poor, 50% fair, 13% good and 22% excellent; 100 % planted and 3% squared. Corn 1% very poor, 3% poor, 52% fair, 32% good and 12% excellent; 77% planted; 30% emerged. Irrigated winter wheat 2% very poor, 62% poor, 25% fair and 11% good; 90% headed. Dry winter wheat 100% very poor; 99% headed. Total winter wheat 65% very poor, 22% poor, 9% fair and 4% good; 96% headed. Peanut 5% very poor, 20% poor ,35% fair and 40% good; 65% planted. Lettuce 91% harvested. Chile 1% poor, 52% fair, 32% good and 15% excellent. Onions 31% fair, 46% good and 23% excellent; 22% harvested. Pecans 1% poor, 46% fair and 53% good; 22 % below average drop and 78% average drop. Cattle condition 31% very poor, 25% poor, 31% fair and 13% good. Sheep condition 43% very poor, 28% poor, 21% fair and 8% good. Better moisture returns from the Gulf of Mexico lead to more shower and thunderstorm activity mainly across the central mountains and eastern plains. Locations that saw the most precipitation included Clovis with 1.08 inches, Tatum with 0.91 inches and Capulin with 0.88 inches. A mid-week cold front helped moderate temperatures with most locales slightly above normal. The greatest departures above normal were seen at Socorro by 7 degrees, Cuba at 5 degrees and Farmington at 4 degrees.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Soil moisture was 42% adequate and 58% surplus. Oats 11% fair, 75% good, and 14% excellent. Winter wheat 15% fair, 62% good, and 23% excellent. Hay crops were 2% poor, 18% fair, 58% good, and 22% excellent. Potatoes 85% planted, 94% in 2012, and 90% five year average. Soybeans 64% planted, 81% in 2012, and 74% five year average. Sweet corn 71% planted, 73% in 2012, and 79% five year average. Sweet corn 31% fair, 57% good, and 12% excellent. Onions were 93% good and 7% excellent. Snap beans 35% planted, 43% in 2012, and 50% five year average. Cabbage 76% planted, 69% in 2012, and 79% five year average. Apples were 100% petal fall or later. Apples 30% fair, 62% good, and 8% excellent. Grapes were 4% fair, 92% good, and 4% excellent. Peaches were 100% petal fall or later. Peaches 30% fair, 68% good, and 2% excellent. Pears were 100% petal fall or later. Pears 7% poor, 24% fair, 67% good, and 2% excellent. Sweet cherries were 3% poor, 27% fair, 66% good, and 4% excellent. Tart cherries were 100% petal fall or later. Tart cherries 10% poor, 39% fair, and 51% good. Rainfall for the State ranged from 0.46 to 5.50 inches. Temperatures ranged from a low of 37 to a high of 89.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 3.3 days suitable for field work for the week ending June 10th, in comparison to 6.4 days for the week ending June 3rd. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 1% short, 48% adequate and 51% surplus. Tropical Storm Andrea brought heavy rainfall in the central part of the State during the latter part of the week. Some areas received over 5 inches of rain during the storm. Weekly precipitation totals were as high as 6 inches. Average temperatures were above normal for the week ranging from 64 to 78 degrees. Farming activities were very limited during the week because rainfall early in the week and additional rainfall with the tropical storm. There are limited crop damage reports available however some areas are reporting wind damage as well as flood damage. During the next few days there will be a better assessment of the overall damage.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 3.0. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 53% adequate, 46% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 70% adequate, 26% surplus. Durum Wheat seeded 78%, 100% 2012, 85% average. Durum Wheat emerged 55%, 99% 2012, 74% average. Durum Wheat condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 82% good, and 3% excellent. Canola seeded 57%, 100% 2012, 90% average. Canola emerged 31%, 100% 2012, 75% average. Canola condition 6% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair,45% good, and 4% excellent. Flaxseed seeded 42%, 96% 2012, 84% average. Flaxseed emerged 18%, 81% 2012, 63% average. Flaxseed condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 40% fair, 49% good, and 6% excellent. Sugarbeets planted 94%, 100% 2012, 98% average. Sugarbeets emerged 53%, 100% 2012, 85% average. Sugarbeets condition 15% very poor, 10% poor, 36% fair, 36% good, and 3% excellent. Potatoes planted 63%, 100% 2012, 91% average. Potatoes emerged 16%, 83% 2012, 49% average. Potatoes condition 23% very poor, 18% poor, 36% fair, 22% good, and 1% excellent. Dry Edible Peas planted 89%, 100% 2012, 89% average. Dry Edible Peas emerged 71%, 100% 2012, 85% average. Dry Edible Peas condition 3% poor, 18% fair, 73% good, and 6% excellent. Dry Edible Beans planted 39%, 99% 2012, 83% average. Dry Edible Beans emerged 6%, 86% 2012, 44% average. Dry Edible Beans condition 15% very poor, 7% poor, 36% fair, 37% good, and 5% excellent. Alfalfa hay condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 63% good, and 23% excellent. Cattle/calf conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 66% good, and 18% excellent. Sheep/lamb conditions 0% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 63% good, and 16% excellent. Hay and forage supplies 8% very short, 25% short, 62% adequate, and 5% surplus. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 2% short, 72% adequate, and 26% surplus. Rain continued to cause problems by either halting or slowing planting progress last week. Persistent moisture the past few weeks has left standing water in many fields around the State and no crops will be planted on those fields as a result. For some crops that did get planted, there are reports of crops emerging well and looking good. However, other reports indicate germination problems and emerged crops have “yellowed” as a result of the cool, wet weather conditions. Warmer, drier weather is needed across the State to help crop growth and development. Besides trying to get the last of their crops planted, producers are also busy spraying their emerged crops.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 2% very short, 12% short, 75% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 14% short, 80% adequate, 4% surplus. All hay 3% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 17% excellent. First cutting hay 67%, NA 2012, NA avg. Producers took advantage of continued warm weather and completed planting of corn and oats, and neared completion of soybean planting. Some producers also replanted crops lost due to frost. Nitrogen application to corn also moved quickly, with some counties reporting that it nearly finished. Producers’ baled hay, but many behind their usual pace due to rain previous weeks. Winter wheat appears to be good condition, and farmers

preparing equipment for harvest. Some areas received rain this week, while others hoping rain will come soon to keep soil moisture at adequate levels.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 19% short, 56% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 24% short, 43% adequate, 3% surplus. Wheat soft dough 78% this week, 60% last week, 100% last year, 97% average. Rye condition 21% very poor, 27% poor, 38% fair, 11% good, 3% excellent; soft dough 97% this week, 89% last week, 100% last year, 98% average. Oats condition 11% very poor, 15% poor, 35% fair, 34% good, 5% excellent; headed 93% this week, 80% last week, 100% last year, 95% average; soft dough 50% this week, 32% last week, 98% last year, 81% average. Canola condition 21% very poor, 27% poor, 30% fair, 20% good, 2% excellent; mature 76% this week, 48% last week, 100% last year, n/a average; harvested 9% this week, n/a last week, 99% last year, n/a average. Corn condition 1% poor, 19% fair, 66% good, 14% excellent; planted 96% this week, 93% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; emerged 87% this week, 84% last week, 100% last year, 95% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 73% this week, 68% last week, 98% last year, 89% average; planted 38% this week, 31% last week, 77% last year, 64% average; emerged 18% this week, 9% last week, 67% last year, 49% average. Alfalfa hay condition 8% very poor, 13% poor, 35% fair, 36% good, 8% excellent; 1st cutting 83% this week, 69% last week, 100% last year, 97% average. Other hay condition 7% very poor, 12% poor, 40% fair, 37% good, 4% excellent; 1st cutting 34% this week, 30% last week, 77% last year, 52% average. Watermelons planted 92% this week, 90% last week, 100% last year, 96% average; running 47% this week, 33% last week, 81% last year, 64% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. The harvest of wheat, rye and canola fields was reported, primarily in southwestern Oklahoma. Planting of summer crops continued slowly, as heavy rains and soggy fields prevented fieldwork. Every Mesonet station recorded rainfall for the past week, with a Statewide average of 1.47 inches. While western Oklahoma averaged more than an inch of rain for the week, it remains below normal rainfall for the period since March 1st. Recent rainfall has benefitted stock ponds and pasture conditions throughout eastern Oklahoma. Livestock producers in western Oklahoma struggled to find available pasture.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.9 days. Barley Condition 21% Very Poor, 1% Poor, 46% Fair, 30% Good, 2% Excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 14% Very Poor, 14% Poor, 42% Fair, 29% Good, 1% Excellent. Subsoil Moisture 5% Very Short, 46% Short, 48% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Topsoil Moisture 5% Very Short, 52% Short, 43% Adequate. Alfalfa Hay 1st Cutting 69%, 70% 2012, 53% avg. The State was drier & warmer than normal for this time of season. Almost all station reported average temperatures above normal for the week. The highest reported temperature was in Rome with a reading of 98 degrees. Bend & Christmas Valley where the only stations to report freezing temperatures. Only five weather stations report precipitation & they recorded only 0.01 of an inch of moisture. Wind was reported in many areas of the State, which may have worsened the already dry conditions. Most of the State's weather stations are reported year to date precipitation below normal. Most western stations are more than 10 inches below normal. The Bureau of Reclamation received its biological opinion & can now finalize the water operations plan for the Klamath Basin for 2013. Northeast Oregon winter wheat was headed. First cutting of hay was underway. Hot, dry temperatures didn't help already stressed wheat in Umatilla County. Crop adjusters were beginning to adjust wheat. Weather for hay harvest was good & corn planting continued. The warm dry conditions returned for north central Oregon & grain that was already short of moisture resumed drying prematurely. Some issues showing in direct seeded fields that require some attention. Everyone was expecting an early harvest. Crop was physically shorter than usual. North Willamette Valley field corn was mostly planted & some was up to one foot high. Crimson clover was setting seed & browning & red clover starting bloom. South Willamette Valley grass seed fields have several different maturity dates that will make cutting time crucial for top yield. Grass seed cutting should start within the next two weeks. Wheat looked good but the warm weather might have effect on filling heads. Hay production swung into high gear with the warmer temperatures & longer days. Wasco County cherry crop was progressing to harvest on early varieties of Chelan, Early Robin & Tieton. Later cherry crops looked above average & show a promising harvest if good conditions prevail. Hand thinning of summer pears & routine orchard operations continued throughout the Hood River Valley. Filbert worm started emerging this week. Filbert orchards being flailed for grass & weed control. Spotted winged drosophila populations have been high throughout the Willamette Valley, making for a high pressure year. Cherries were getting color but reports of hail damage & splits were coming in from different pockets of Yamhill County. In South Willamette Valley, filberts were starting to see moths in traps & reports were that the crop was about two weeks ahead of normal. Douglas County Cherry orchards were the one exception where pollination did not go well. Pest pressure was starting to be seen & felt from the Spotted Wing Drosophila. Trap catches have been higher than last year & both cherry & raspberry sites have had considerable pest pressure causing some recognizable crop loss already. Most large growers were doing a good job of pest control. North Willamette Valley sweet corn was in various stages. Potatoes seemed to be doing well. Rhubarb doing well & was showing up at farmers markets. Beans & kale ready. Further south, sweet corn planting was back on schedule. Nurseries were irrigating evergreen shrubs & small trees Some Wallowa County producers were hauling water because their ponds have little if any water in them. Wasco County range & pasture was on a holding condition Washington County bison continued to calve & all livestock were doing well on rotational pastures.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4. Soil moisture 11% short, 79% adequate and 10% surplus. Barley yellow; 81% this week, 16% last week, 99% last year, and 83% average. Winter wheat headed; 99% this week, 93% last week, 96% last year, and 99% average. Winter wheat yellow; 13% this week, 9% last week, 69% last year, and 34% average. Soybeans planted; 87% this week, 75% last week, 83% last year, and 76% average. Soybeans emerged; 64% this week, 46% last week, 66% last year, and 53% average. Tobacco transplanted into fields; 85% this week, 65% last week, 95% last year, and 81% average. Alfalfa first cutting; 80% this week, 62% last week, 83% last year, and 74% average. Timothy/Clover first cutting; 52% this week, 38% last week, 60% last year, and 49% average. Winter Wheat conditions 2% poor, 11% fair, 55% good, 32% excellent. Soybean conditions 1% poor, 18% fair, 56% good, 25% excellent. Alfalfa stand conditions; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, and 17% excellent. Timothy/Clover stand conditions are 2% poor, 18% fair, 61% good, and 19% excellent. Quality of Hay made is; 1% very poor, 12% poor, 19% fair, 45% good and 23% excellent. Peaches conditions 12% fair, 88% good. Apples conditions 7% fair, 57% good and 36% excellent. Field activities for the week included finishing planting; plowing; cutting alfalfa and other forage; applying fertilizer, spraying herbicides and pesticides.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Soil moisture 1% short, 57% adequate, 42% surplus. Corn 2% poor, 31% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans 3% poor, 43% fair, 51% good, 3% excellent. Peanuts 2% poor, 39% fair, 58% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat 2% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, 8% excellent. Rye 1% poor, 37% fair, 62% good. Oats 1% poor, 31% fair, 66% good, 2% excellent. Tobacco 5% poor, 39% fair, 54% good, 2% excellent. Hay 2% poor, 29% fair, 66% good, 3% excellent. Peaches 51% fair, 49% good, 0% excellent. Snap beans, fresh 3% poor, 56% fair, 41% good. Cucumbers, fresh 52% fair, 48% good. Watermelons 7% poor, 42% fair, 49% good, 2% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 43% fair, 55% good, 2% excellent. Cantaloupes 47% fair, 51% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 23% fair, 74% good, 2% excellent. Corn silked (tasseled 23%, 56% 2012, 35% avg. Corn doughed 1%, 8% 2012, 3% avg. Soybeans planted 63%, 72% 2012, 69% avg. Soybeans emerged 42%, 53% 2012, 53% avg. Winter wheat turning color 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Winter wheat ripe 70%, 98% 2012, 90% avg.

Winter wheat harvested 10%, 65% 2012, 41% avg. Rye turned color 98%, 100% 2012, 98% avg. Rye ripe 63%, 94% 2012, 79% avg. Rye harvested 23%, 51% 2012, 40% avg. Oats harvested 36%, 69% 2012, 54% avg. Tobacco topped 10%, 26% 2012, 9% avg. Hay grain hay 85%, 96% 2012, 97% avg. Peaches harvested 14%, 29% 2012, 18% avg. Snap beans, fresh planted 99%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 98%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 6%, 52% 2012, 38% avg. Watermelons planted 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Watermelons harvested 1%, 9% 2012, 4% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 5%, 25% 2012, 13% avg. Cantaloupes planted 100%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 0%, 10% 2012, 5% avg. While other crops have suffered due to excessive moisture, corn fared well due to all the rain. The crop had been under drought stress in many areas, and the precipitation should improve yield potential. Cotton planting lags behind normal, and may cause some farmers to reconsider the crop. Drowning and washouts will lead to replanting in some fields. Soybean planting was held up due to saturated fields, and late small grain harvest. Tobacco was suffering, and has flopped in many areas. Small grains need to come out of the fields. There have been some reports of toppling over, and lodging, as well as, sprouting in the heads. The State average temperature for the week was one degree above the long-term average. Seven-day rainfall totals ending June 9, 2013, over South Carolina were 4.2 inches, the most since the week ending August 27, 1995.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 79% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 20% short, 73% adequate, 5% surplus. Barley emerged 100%, 100% 2012, 94% average. Barley jointed 7%, 81% 2012, 27% average. Barley headed 1%, 11% 2012, 5% average. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 31% fair, 66% good, 2% excellent. Alfalfa hay condition 1% very poor,3% poor, 32% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent. Cattle moved to pasture 90% complete. Cattle/calf conditions 1% poor, 18% fair, 69% good, and 12% excellent. Sheep/lamb 1% poor, 15% fair, 71% good, and 13% excellent. Hay and forage supplies 23% very short, 23% short, 52% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 4% very short, 19% short, 73% adequate,4% surplus. Wet and cool conditions continued again this week limiting fieldwork. The cool conditions also slowed crop growth and development. Hay and pasture supplies saw improvement with the recent precipitation, but could use some warm temperatures. Major farm activities included spraying for weeds and fertilizer applications.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 3.5. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 70% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 74% adequate, 23% surplus. Winter wheat 90% turning color, 100% 2012, 97% avg; 11% ripe, 97% 2012, 52% avg; 0% harvested, 77% 2012, 24% avg; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 58% good, 21% excellent; tobacco 57% transplanted, 81% 2012, 76% avg; hay 75% first cutting, 94% 2012, 83% avg. Wet conditions led to flooding in low lying areas. The wheat crop mostly good-to-excellent condition. High winds caused some lodging. Wheat harvest hasn't started. Other farms activities include tobacco transplanting and application of side dressing.

TEXAS: Most areas of the State received rainfall last week. Portions of East and North Texas and the Plains experienced slow, soaking rains, providing up to four inches for the week. Many areas of Central and West Texas experienced scattered showers and rainfall totals of 0.1 inch or less. Wheat and oats were maturing around the State. Harvest activity increased in many areas. Some producers cut back on irrigation to let fields dry before harvest. In the High Plains, corn planting was wrapping up while sorghum planting continued. Cotton planting continued in the Plains and the Edwards Plateau. Recently planted crops benefited greatly from precipitation last week. However in most areas, additional rainfall was needed to replenish soil moisture. Irrigation of row crops was active in the High Plains and elsewhere. Harvest of vegetables and blackberries was underway in East Texas. Insect and disease problems continued for some vegetable producers. In the Trans-Pecos, pecans had passed fertilization stage and were beginning to develop. In the Edwards Plateau, peaches were ripening with some harvest underway. Potato and cabbage harvest continued in South Texas, while onion harvest was complete. In the Lower Valley, cantaloupe harvest continued and citrus harvest was winding down. Pastures and hay fields improved in many areas due to timely rains and mild temperatures. Grass growth increased and producers continued to cut hay and spray for weeds. However in portions of the Plains and the Trans-Pecos, very little growth was evident as wind and high temperatures dried out top soil and left range and pastureland drought-stressed. Livestock were in good condition overall, with some ranchers continuing to cull their herds due to lack of forage growth.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 7. Subsoil Moisture 13% very short, 34% short, 53% adequate. Irrigation Water Supplies 6% very short, 30% short, 64% adequate. Winter Wheat headed 67%, 82% 2012, 51% avg. Winter Wheat Condition 5% very poor, 11% poor, 31% fair, 43% good, 10% excellent. Spring Wheat headed 15%, 52% 2012, 16% avg. Spring Wheat, Very Poor 1% very poor, 6% poor, 17% fair, 59% good, 17% excellent. Barley headed 35%, 51% 2012, 23% avg. Barley Condition 11% fair, 63% good, 26% excellent. Oats emerged 95%, 93% 2012, 87% avg. Oats headed 9%, 22% 2012, 9% avg. Corn emerged 91%, 98% 2012, 80% avg. Corn condition 11% fair, 77% good, 12% excellent. Corn height 8 inches, 9 inches 2012, 3 inches avg. Alfalfa height 18%, 22% 2012, 11% avg. Alfalfa Hay 1st Cutting 47%, 62% 2012, 32% avg. Other Hay Cut 26%, 39% 2012, 15% avg. Cattle and calves moved To Summer Range 82%, 71% 2012, 65% avg. Cattle and calves condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 77% good, 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved To Summer Range 83%, 72% 2012, 63% avg. Sheep Condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 74% good, 5% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 7% very short, 20% short, 73% adequate. Box Elder County reports that precipitation is needed. Cache County reports that the supply of irrigation water is quickly dwindling. In Garfield/Kane Counties, hot dry winds continue to diminish soil moisture, deplete range and pasture forage conditions and tighten existing irrigation water. Box Elder County reports that irrigated winter wheat is in good condition. There have been reports of cereal leaf beetles ranging from modest to serious. Dry land wheat is struggling but recent rains have helped. The corn crop has responded well to the warmer weather with heights of 12 inches or higher. Cache County growers are very busy harvesting alfalfa and grass hay and keeping irrigation water flowing. Hay yields are respectable, but not as heavy as they typically are. Grass hay was impacted by freezing temperatures a few weeks ago. Small grains and safflower continue to look good. Corn is growing quite well with the hot weather. Summit County farmers continue planting alfalfa and small grains. Irrigation and weed spraying continue throughout the county. Uintah County reports that crops are about two weeks behind schedule. Hay is just beginning to be cut. Weber County reports that recent rains have alleviated the concern of being without irrigation before the crops are mature. Box Elder County ranchers have moved their cattle to summer ranges. Some ranchers on public ranges have been told they will likely need to move their cattle off from the grass earlier than usual this year. Cache County reports that pastures and rangelands are declining quickly. Livestock are doing well at this point, but ranchers are concerned about feed supplies. Summit County livestock continue to be moved to summer ranges.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 57% adequate, 42% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 74% adequate, 23% surplus. Livestock 1% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 66% good, 17% excellent. Other hay 2% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, 18% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1% poor, 19% fair, 59% good, 21% excellent. Corn 2% poor, 18% fair, 68% good, 12% excellent. Corn emerged 92%, 94% 2012, 95% 5-yr avg. Corn silked 0%, 0% 2012, 2% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 1% poor, 10% fair, 84% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans planted 54%, 57% 2012, 54% 5-yr avg. Soybeans emerged 38%, 43% 2012, 41% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 68% good, 12% excellent. Winter wheat for grain harvested 7%, 22% 2012, 13% 5-yr avg. Barley 3% poor, 28% fair, 61% good, 8% excellent. Flue cured tobacco 29% fair, 51% good, 20% excellent. Flue cured tobacco transplanted 96%, 98% 2012, 99% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco 2%

poor, 10% fair, 56% good, 32% excellent. Burley tobacco transplanted 67%, 91% 2012, 86% 5-yr avg. Dark fire cured tobacco 7% fair, 87% good, 6% excellent. Dark fire cured tobacco transplanted 93%, 100% 2012, 95% 5-yr avg. Summer potatoes 5% fair, 93% good, 2% excellent. Summer Potatoes harvested 0%, 4% 2012, 1% 5-yr avg. All apples 3% poor, 25% fair, 69% good, 3% excellent. Peaches 1% poor, 12% fair, 82% good, 5% excellent. Grapes 5% poor, 7% fair, 85% good, 3% excellent. Oats 14% fair, 75% good, 11% excellent. Oats for grain harvested 19%. Heavy rains and minor flooding occurred this week as remnants of Tropical Storm Andrea passed over the Commonwealth. Most areas experienced 1.0 to 4.0 inches of rainfall. The rain was welcomed by most crops, except for hay which needed dry weather for baling. The storm was heaviest on the weekend which brought lightning and disrupted electrical services. Days suitable for fieldwork were 3.9. Little progress was made this week with soybean plantings. Overall, the fields were too wet for planting. In some areas, the quality of barley grain is down due to excessive water. Other farming activities for the week included hanging bug traps on fruit trees, monitoring bug pressure, and waiting for the field to dry.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 24% short, 70% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 33% short, 63% adequate. Irrigation water supply 99% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and Roughage 2% very short, 17% short, 77% adequate and 4% surplus. Potatoes 1% poor, 15% fair, 83% good, 1% excellent. Field Corn 1% poor, 62% fair, 36% good, 1% excellent. Dry Edible Beans 2% poor, 30% fair, 65% good, 3% excellent. Field Corn Emerged 90%, 81% last year, 76% five-year average. Alfalfa First Cutting 67%, 61% last year, 56% five-year average. In Whitman County, weather conditions were warm and dry, similar to other counties Statewide. Weather conditions allowed producers to work in fields, and most crops progressed nicely. Spring wheat and barley began to head out in eastern counties, although producers noted that additional moisture would be needed in many areas. Alfalfa continued to be harvested, and producers were able to bale hay that had previously been cut. Small grain crop condition ratings declined during the week due to the dry weather and above average temperatures. In Yakima County, there was no rainfall received during the week and temperatures were above normal. Vegetable crops developed nicely in the heat, and early tomatoes were harvested and seen at vegetable stands. Sweet peas, radishes, green onions and lettuce were being harvested. In Whatcom County, the raspberry crop was beginning to set, while strawberries ripened and were harvested for fresh market sales. Blueberry growers in Thurston County reported berries were sizing up well.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 4. Topsoil moisture was 12% short, 85% adequate, and 3% surplus compared to 1% very short, 29% short, 68% adequate, and 2% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting was 98%, comparison data not available. Hay and roughage supplies were 18% short, 80% adequate, and 2% surplus compared to 2% short, 75% adequate, and 23% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 1% very short, 5% short, 93% adequate, and 1% surplus compared to 2% short and 98% adequate last year. Corn conditions were 1% poor, 7% fair, 79% good, and 13% excellent. Corn was 88% planted, 95% in 2012, and 92% 5-year avg. Corn was 58% emerged, 73% in 2012, and 75% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 70% planted, 83% in 2012, and 79% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 43% emerged, 68% in 2012, and 64% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 1% poor, 6% fair, 32% good, and 61% excellent. Hay conditions were 1% poor, 26% fair, 68% good, and 5% excellent. Hay first cutting was 33%, 62% in 2012, and 46% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 7% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, and 8% excellent. Peach conditions were 7% poor, 27% fair, and 66% good. Cattle and calves were 16% fair, 83% good, and 1% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 11% fair and 89% good. Farming activities included planting spring crops, finishing sheep shearing, making hay, repairing fences and maintaining farm equipment.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.4. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 55% adequate, and 44% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 72% adequate, and 26% surplus. Spring tillage 85%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Average corn height (in.) 5in., 10in. 2012, 5in. avg. First cutting hay 17%, 90% 2012, 58% avg. Farmers were considering their options this week as persistent cold, wet and overcast conditions kept fields soggy. Statewide, topsoil moisture was 44 percent surplus compared to 35 percent last week. Many reporters noted standing water and drowned out or implantable areas in bottomlands. Progress totals for planting and emergence of all crops, tillage and haying remained well behind normal. Some uncompleted corn planting was reportedly being abandoned in favor of shorter season crops, especially in the north. Reporters commented that emerged corn and soybeans were looking yellow and short due to the lack of heat. The damp conditions were favorable for weeds but made spraying difficult. Though feed supplies were short and alfalfa was maturing rapidly, many hay fields remained too wet to cut. Where cutting was possible, drying the hay was not. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 5 to 7 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 64 to 67 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 48 to 52 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.05 inches in Milwaukee to 0.99 inches in La Crosse.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 29% short, 61% adequate, 3% surplus. Barley condition 2% poor, 7% fair, 67% good, 24% excellent; emerged 90%, 99% 2012, 87% average; jointed 37%, 83% 2012, 41% average. Oats condition 1% very poor, 32% fair, 67% good; planted 91%, 100% 2012, 92% avg; emerged 77%, 95% 2012, 74% average; jointed 13% 47% 2012, 32% avg. Spring wheat condition 87% fair, 13% good; planted 79%, 100% 2012, 88% average; emerged 65%, 97% 2012, 72% average; jointed 2%, 61% 2012, 37% avg. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 19% poor, 40% fair, 40% good; jointed 95%, 95% 2012, 93% avg; boot 32%, 81% 2012, 75% avg. Corn condition 15% fair, 68% good, 17% excellent; planted 93% 100% 2012, 94% average; emerged 83%, 92% 2012, 72% avg.; average height 6.0 inches. Alfalfa condition 3% poor, 32% fair, 57% good, 8% excellent; harvested 3%, 15% 2012, 7% avg. Other hay condition 5% poor, 44% fair, 46% good, 5% excellent. Dry beans planted 62%, 93% 2012, 74% average, emerged 29%, 38% 2012, 23% avg. Sugar beets planted 87%, 100% 2012, 99% average; emerged 65%, 93% 2012, 74% avg. Crop insect infestation 87% none, 11% light, 2% moderate. Range flock sheep shorn 93%; lambed 79%. Lamb losses 40% light, 59% normal, 1% heavy. Cattle condition 2% poor, 24% fair, 70% good, 4% excellent. Calves condition 23% fair, 73% good, 4% excellent. Sheep condition 3% poor, 23% fair, 73% good, 1% excellent. Lambs condition 1% poor, 30% fair, 68% good, 1% excellent. Cattle moved to summer pastures 77%. Sheep moved to summer pastures 67%. Irrigation water supplies 2% very short, 32% short, 65% adequate, 1% surplus. Farm activities included lambing, shearing sheep, moving cattle and sheep to summer pastures, and planting. High temperatures ranged from 69 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 87 degrees in Torrington. Low temperatures ranged from 24 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 41 degrees at Greybull, Worland and Torrington. Average temperatures ranged from 46 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 64 degrees at Greybull. Temperatures were 6 degrees below normal at Old Fort Laramie and 9 degrees above normal in Buford. Twenty-five out of the 33 reporting stations reported some precipitation. Lance Creek received the most at 0.48 inch, Newcastle received 0.4 inch and Douglas received 0.27 inch. All stations reported below normal precipitation for the week. Jackson Hole is 6.81 inches behind normal precipitation for the year and Newcastle is 2.85 inches above normal for the year thus far. Lincoln County reported unusually hot weather for the month of June, with a need for rain. Uinta County reported that livestock being moved to summer pastures is limited, due to poor range conditions from the drought and little precipitation thus far. Hot, dry winds continue and are impacting the forage crops and grazing. Moisture is really needed. Carbon County reported hot, windy days are reducing the topsoil moisture in non-irrigated areas. Many producers are hauling water to livestock. Some producers may have to graze hay meadows rather than harvesting. Converse County reported summer conditions are quickly approaching this week.

June 6 ENSO Update

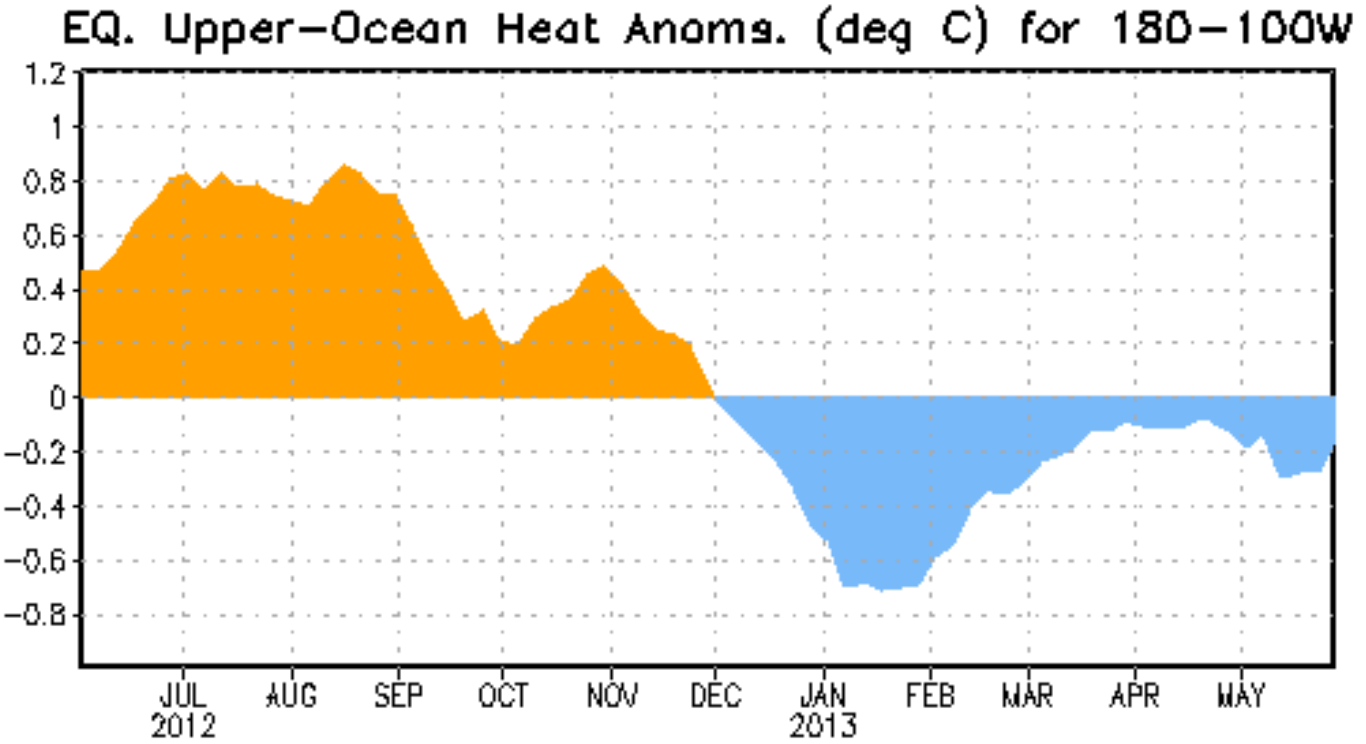


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: Not Active

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral is favored into the late Northern Hemisphere summer 2013.

During May 2013, ENSO-neutral continued, as reflected by the persistence of near-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across much of the equatorial Pacific Ocean. However, below average SSTs in the eastern Pacific strengthened, with the weekly index values in the easternmost Niño-3 and Niño-1+2 regions near or less than -1.0°C by the end of month. The weekly Niño-3.4 and Niño-4 regions remained greater than -0.5°C through May. The oceanic heat content (average temperature in the upper 300m of the ocean) was near average, but decreased slightly (Fig. 1) due to the emergence of below-average sub-surface temperatures in the eastern Pacific. Across the Pacific, equatorial winds remained near average, except for weak low-level easterly anomalies in the western Pacific and weak upper-level westerly anomalies in the western and central Pacific. Tropical convection remained enhanced over Indonesia and suppressed over the central Pacific. Despite a tendency toward cooler conditions, the overall state of the tropical Pacific was consistent with ENSO-neutral.

The majority of the model forecasts favor the continuation of ENSO-neutral, with most models predicting Niño-3.4 index values below zero. A smaller number of models (mainly statistical) predict weak La Niña conditions (Niño-3.4 less than -0.5°C) as soon as the Northern Hemisphere summer. As a result, the forecast consensus indicates larger chances for La Niña relative to El Niño, but there still remains close to a 60% or greater chance of ENSO-neutral through the Northern Hemisphere summer 2013 (see CPC/IRI consensus forecast).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 5 July 2013. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

June 2-8, 2013

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Additional moderate to heavy rain across central and eastern Europe caused lowland flooding, halted fieldwork, and slowed crop development.

WESTERN FSU: Showers and thunderstorms provided much-needed soil moisture and heat relief to winter wheat, although some winter wheat areas remained unfavorably dry.

EASTERN FSU: Dry weather promoted a rapid pace of spring wheat planting and emergence.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers returned to northern growing areas, slowing winter grain drydown and harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA: The monsoon progressed into central India, prompting cotton, groundnut, and soybean planting.

EASTERN ASIA: Dry weather in parts of northeastern China continued a short-term pattern of below-normal rainfall for corn.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon rains increased in the western half of Thailand, easing moisture deficits for rice.

AUSTRALIA: Warm, sunny weather and adequate moisture supplies favored winter crop development in much of the wheat belt.

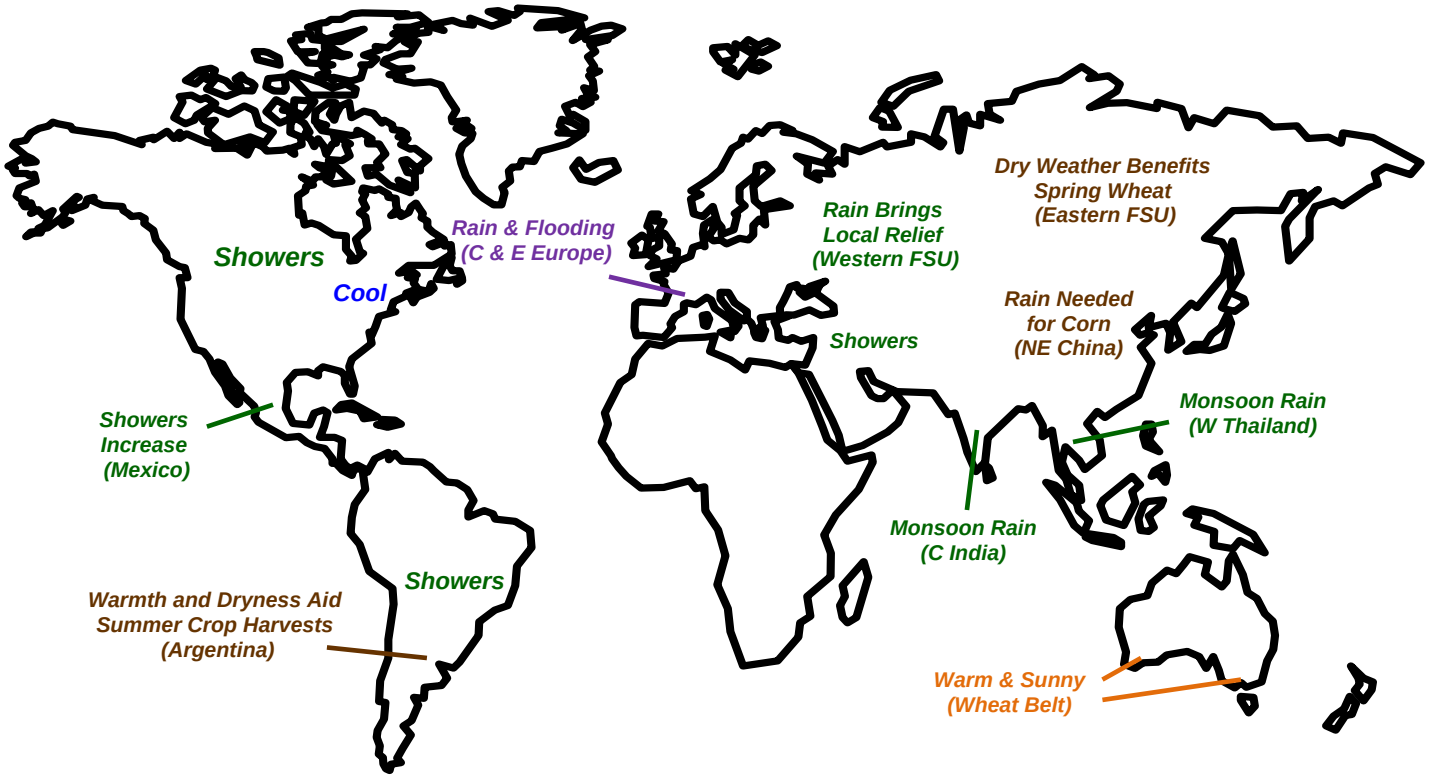
ARGENTINA: Warm, dry weather supported harvesting of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton.

BRAZIL: Unseasonable showers continued to benefit immature corn and cotton.

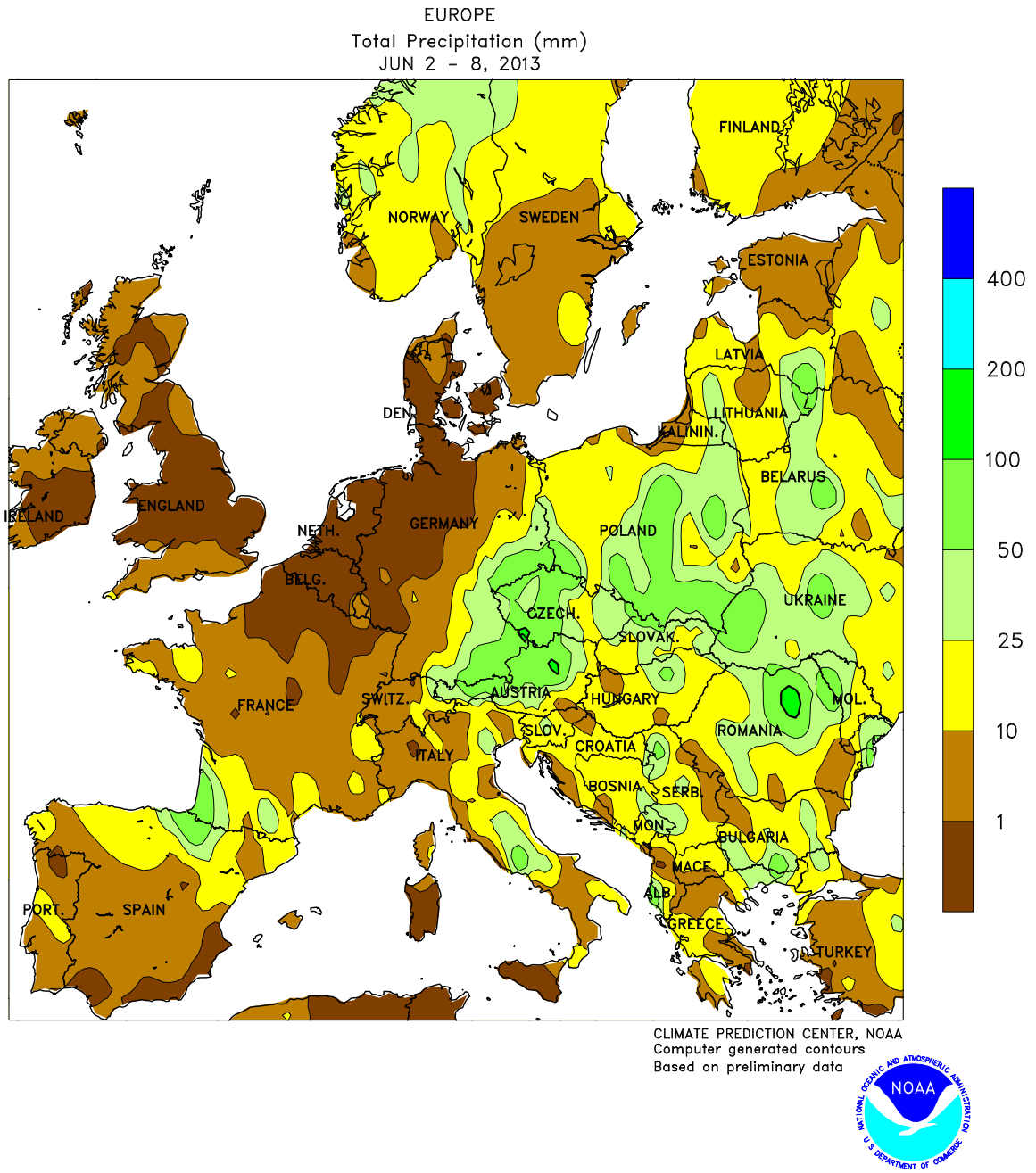
MEXICO: Seasonal rains increased, though showers remained scattered and light across the southern plateau corn belt.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Mild, showery weather benefited emerging spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Unseasonably cool weather slowed development of winter wheat, summer crops, and pastures.



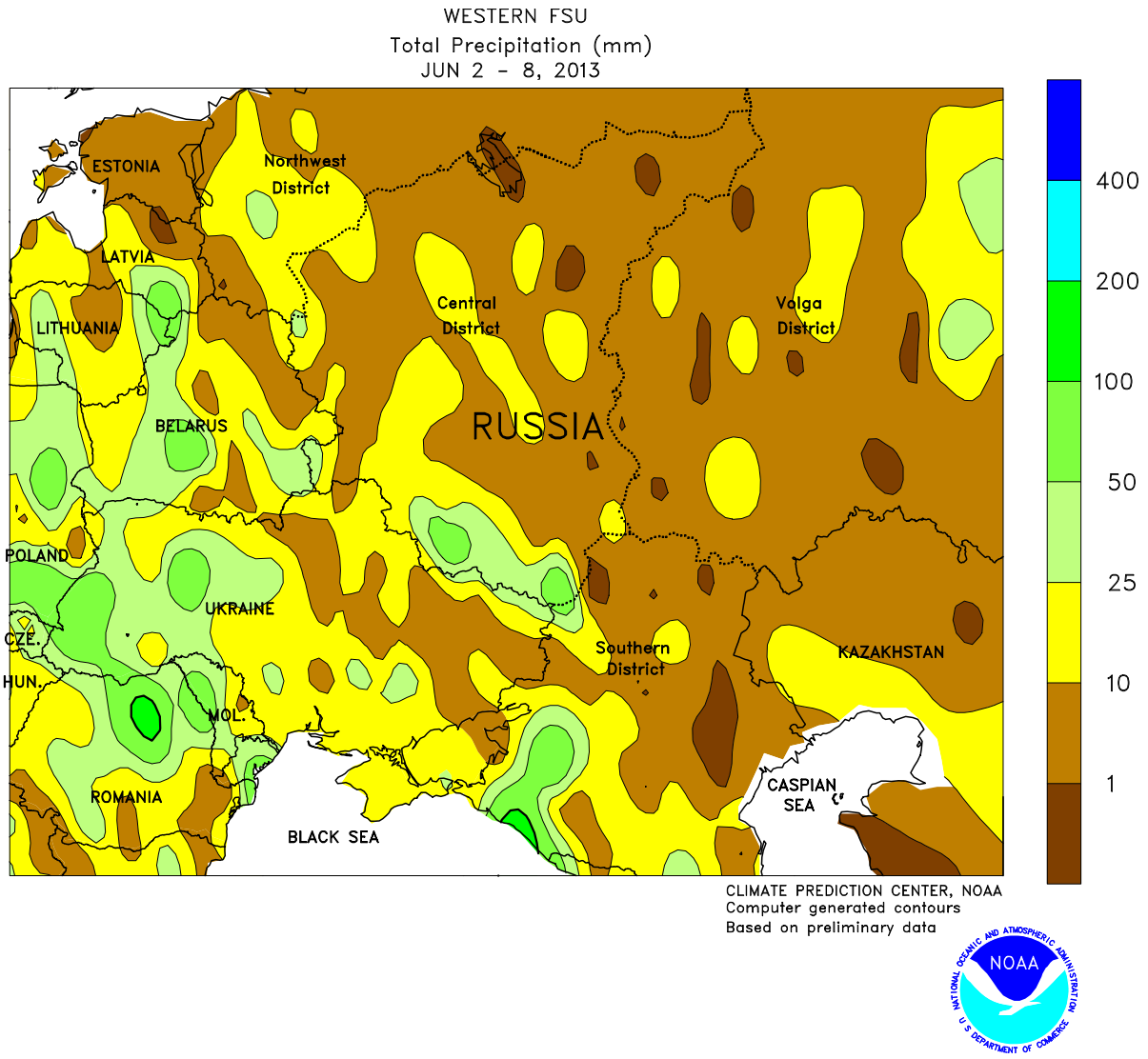
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

Moderate to heavy rainfall persisted over central and eastern portions of the continent, while drier weather briefly returned to western growing areas. A series of slow-moving storms generated moderate to heavy rain (10-100 mm, locally more) from eastern and southern Germany into Poland and the Balkans. Coupled with heavy downpours the preceding week, the rainfall continued to hamper fieldwork, cause lowland flooding, and slow crop development. In contrast, dry weather returned to the United Kingdom, northern portions of France and Germany, as well as the Low Countries, promoting fieldwork and crop development. However, showers and thunderstorms returned to southern France's corn areas by week's end, with the leading edge of the rain (10-55 mm) causing additional delays to late corn and sunflower planting. Farther south, showers and thunderstorms (10-40 mm) slowed winter grain drydown and harvesting in northern Spain and central and eastern Italy, although irrigation reserves for warm-season crops remained abundant. Showers (10-50 mm) also hampered late corn planting in Croatia, where an exceptionally wet spring has made fieldwork difficult.

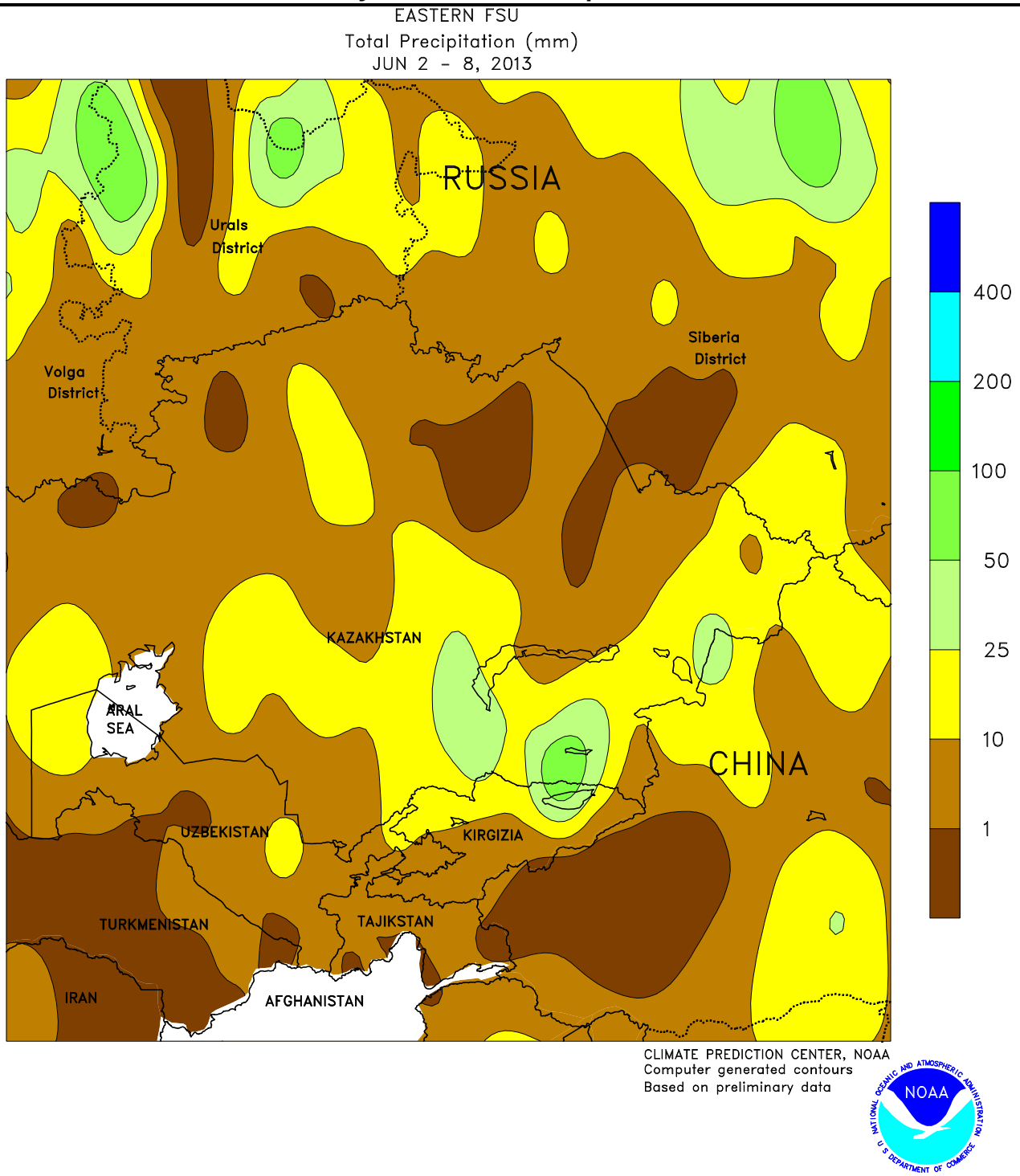
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



WESTERN FSU

Increasing showers provided much-needed soil moisture and heat relief to southern winter wheat areas, although pockets of dryness persisted. Rainfall amounts totaled 10 to 55 mm in Russia's Southern District, the country's primary winter wheat producer; however, northern portions of the Southern District remained unfavorably dry (less than 5 mm). Short- and long-term drought remain a concern for heading winter grains and summer crop establishment in this region. Elsewhere, showers and thunderstorms (10-75 mm, locally more) maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter crops in Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia's Central District, although some localized flooding was likely in low-lying fields. The cloudy, showery weather kept daytime highs below 30°C, the first such week in Russia's Southern District since late April.

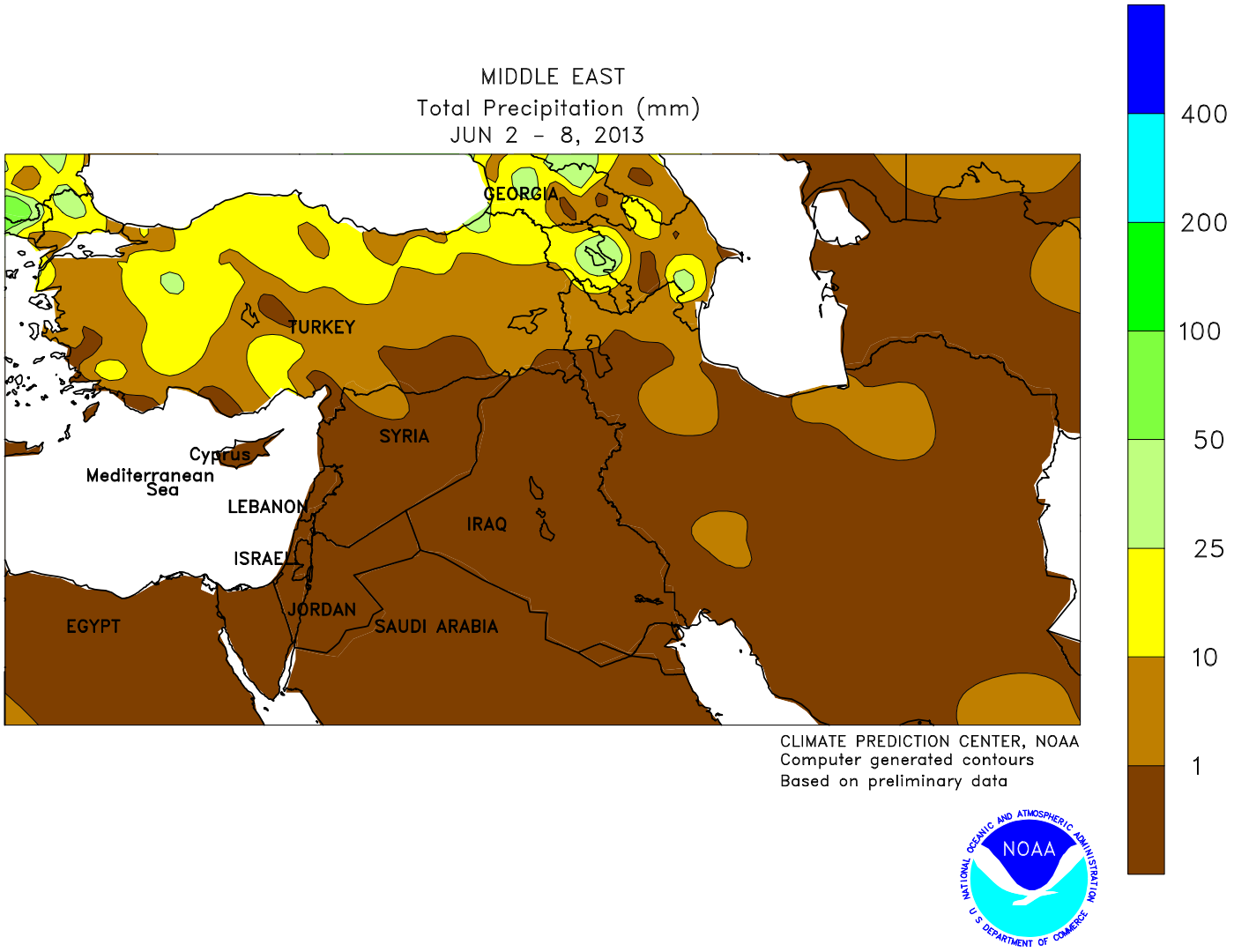
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EASTERN FSU

Dry, cool weather promoted a rapid pace of fieldwork after protracted planting delays due to an abnormally wet spring. The much-needed respite from recent wetness allowed producers to finalize spring wheat planting in southern Russia and northern Kazakhstan. However, several nights of sub-freezing temperatures (-3 to -1°C) in the Siberia District may have caused some localized burnback. Sunny skies and above-normal temperatures accelerated cotton development in southern growing areas, although a few light to moderate showers (2-12 mm) were reported in Kirgizia.

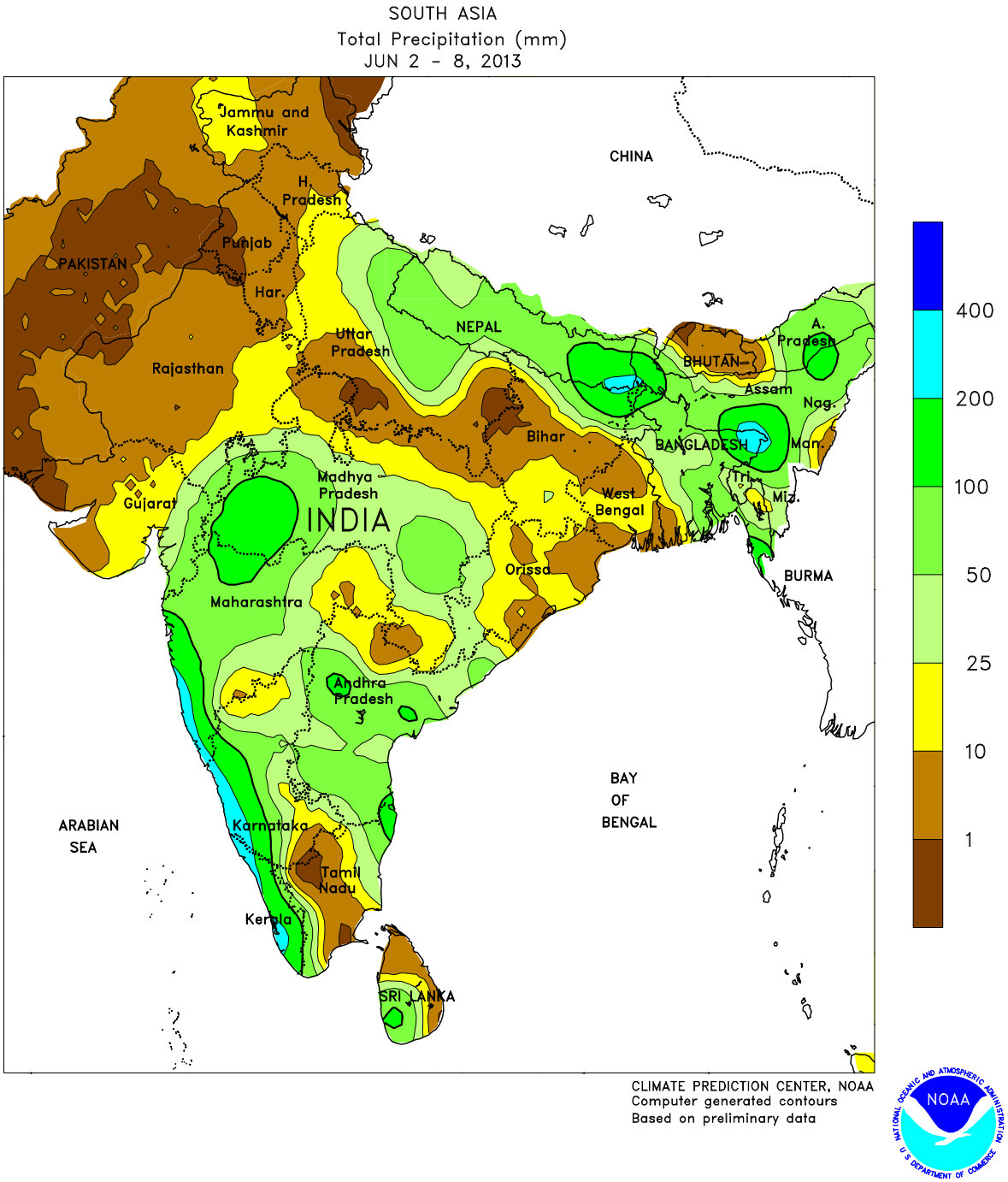
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MIDDLE EAST

Late-week showers slowed fieldwork in Turkey, while winter wheat drydown and harvesting proceeded without delay elsewhere. A disturbance triggered showers and a few isolated thunderstorms (2-30 mm) in Turkey, with the heaviest rain in western and northern portions of the country likely slowing winter grain maturation and harvesting. Elsewhere in the Mideast, winter wheat harvesting proceeded without delay under sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures.

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



SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon rains pushed into Madhya Pradesh and completely covered the peninsular portion of India, as is typical at this time of year. Seasonably heavy rains (300 mm) occurred in coastal areas of Kerala, Karnataka, and Maharashtra, while lesser amounts (25-100 mm) prevailed from interior Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh into central Maharashtra and most of Madhya Pradesh. The onset of monsoon rains prompted localized planting of groundnuts, cotton, and soybeans in the interior areas, while rice transplanting continued in the coastal areas. Widespread planting in the interior typically begins in late June to early July. The monsoon also began in Orissa and West Bengal, but little rainfall was associated with the onset. Still, moisture supplies for rice transplanting were better than usual owing to heavy pre-monsoon rains in May. Elsewhere, rainfall remained seasonable (50-75 mm) in Bangladesh, maintaining abundant moisture supplies for rice that will be transplanted in July. In Pakistan, cotton planting and rice transplanting were reportedly nearing completion under seasonably dry, hot conditions.

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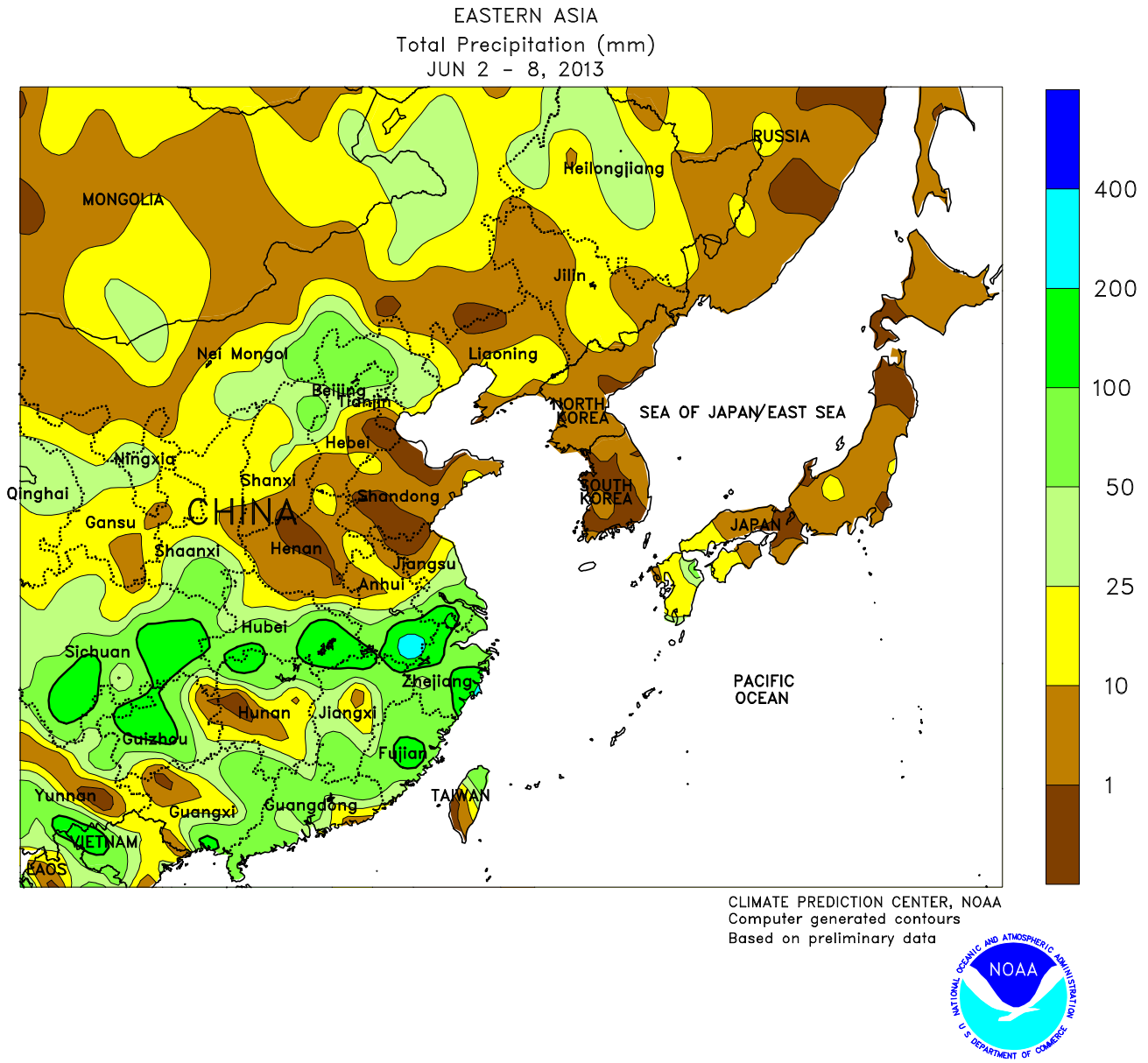

EASTERN ASIA

Seasonably wet weather prevailed across southern crop areas, while dryness persisted in parts of the northeast. In northeastern China, light showers (less than 10 mm) in the early half of the week did little to alleviate seasonal (since May 1) rainfall deficits for vegetative corn in Jilin, Liaoning, and adjacent areas of Inner Mongolia. Temperatures were generally near normal for the week, although hotter weather (lower 30s degrees C) late in the period exacerbated the dryness. Much more rainfall is needed to improve soil moisture for corn and to meet yield expectations. In other parts of the northeast, similar conditions were seen in eastern Heilongjiang as mostly hot, dry weather prevailed for the week. However, despite 10 days of dry weather, nearly 70 mm of rain in May provided sufficient moisture for developing corn and soybeans. But as is with other parts of the northeast, more timely rainfall is needed to maintain adequate soil moisture. In contrast to the dryness in surrounding areas, western Heilongjiang continued to receive consistent rainfall (15 mm) as moisture supplies remained favorable for corn, rice, and soybeans. Meanwhile on the North China Plain, following last week's wet weather, dry weather and temperatures briefly in the middle 30s degrees C aided drydown and harvesting of winter wheat but caused localized stress on vegetative summer crops. Farther south into the Yangtze Valley and the rest of southern China, heavy rains (50-200 mm, locally more) maintained moisture surpluses (since May 1) for most provinces, benefiting rice and other summer crops. Elsewhere in the region, the Korean Peninsula experienced a similar weather pattern as eastern Heilongjiang in China as little rainfall has occurred over the last 10 days, but favorable May rains have provided sufficient moisture supplies for vegetative rice. Japan, meanwhile, has experienced poor rainfall since May 1 (about half of normal) and moisture deficits continued through the period for rice.

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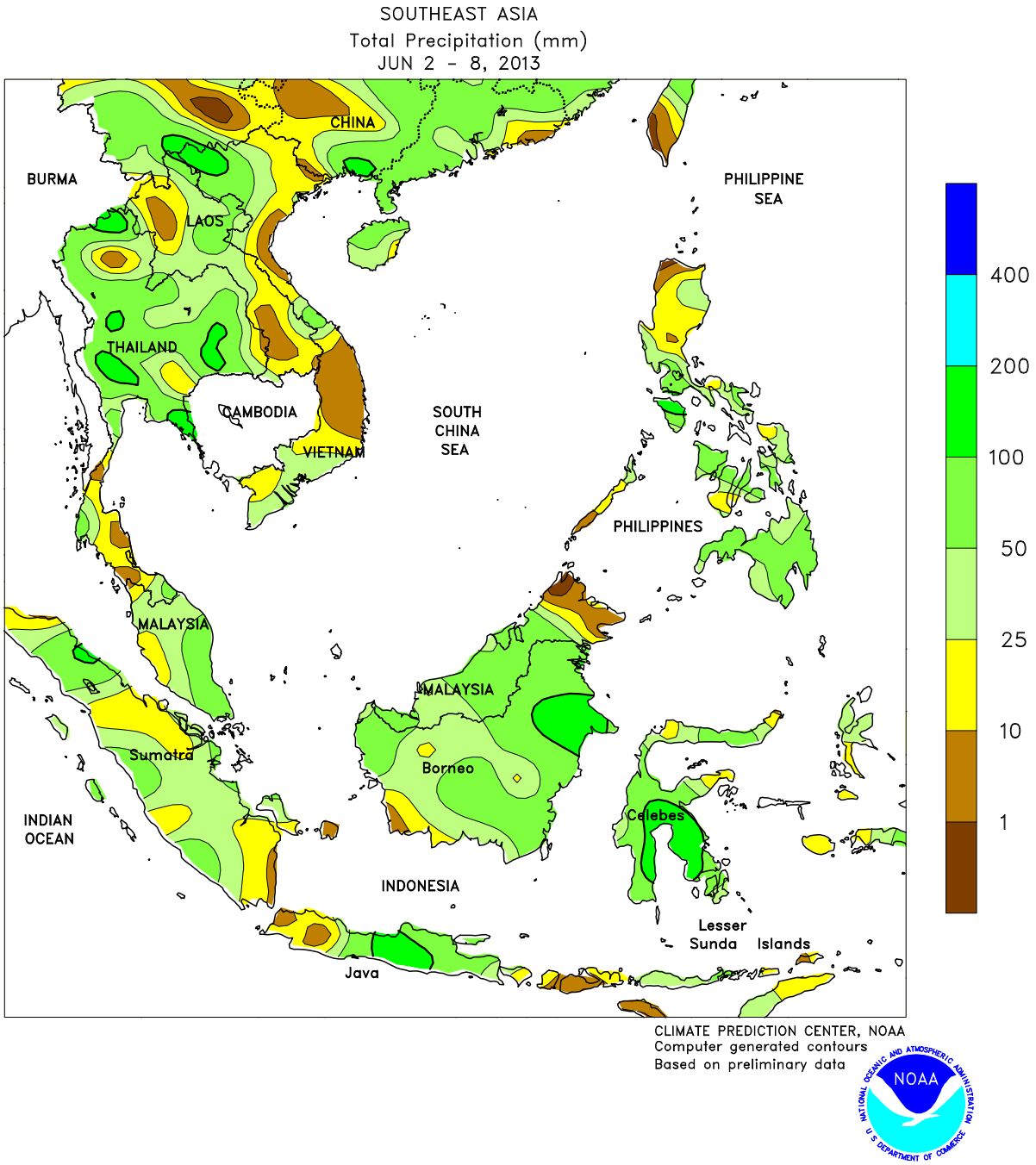

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Seasonal rains increased across portions of Thailand that had experienced a weak start to the monsoon. Rainfall totals between 50 and 100 mm boosted moisture supplies for vegetative rice in the North and Central Plain Region and eased, but did not alleviate, rainfall deficits accrued since the beginning of the rainy season (May 1). The Northeast Region, meanwhile, continued to receive consistent rainfall (25-100 mm), as moisture surpluses benefited rice development. In southern Vietnam, a late start to the rainy season led to moisture deficits, although recent rainfall (30-40 mm for the week) eased the moisture shortfalls for summer rice. Seasonal rainfall (since May 1) in the Philippines remained below normal in nearly all regions as the southwest monsoon was off to a poor start. Elsewhere, oil palm in Malaysia and Indonesia continued to receive seasonable rainfall (25-100 mm), maintaining favorable soil moisture with few delays in harvesting. In Java, Indonesia, rainfall (50-75 mm) continued well into what is typically the dry season and is reminiscent of 2010 when rains continued through the dry season and reduced rice yields and quality.

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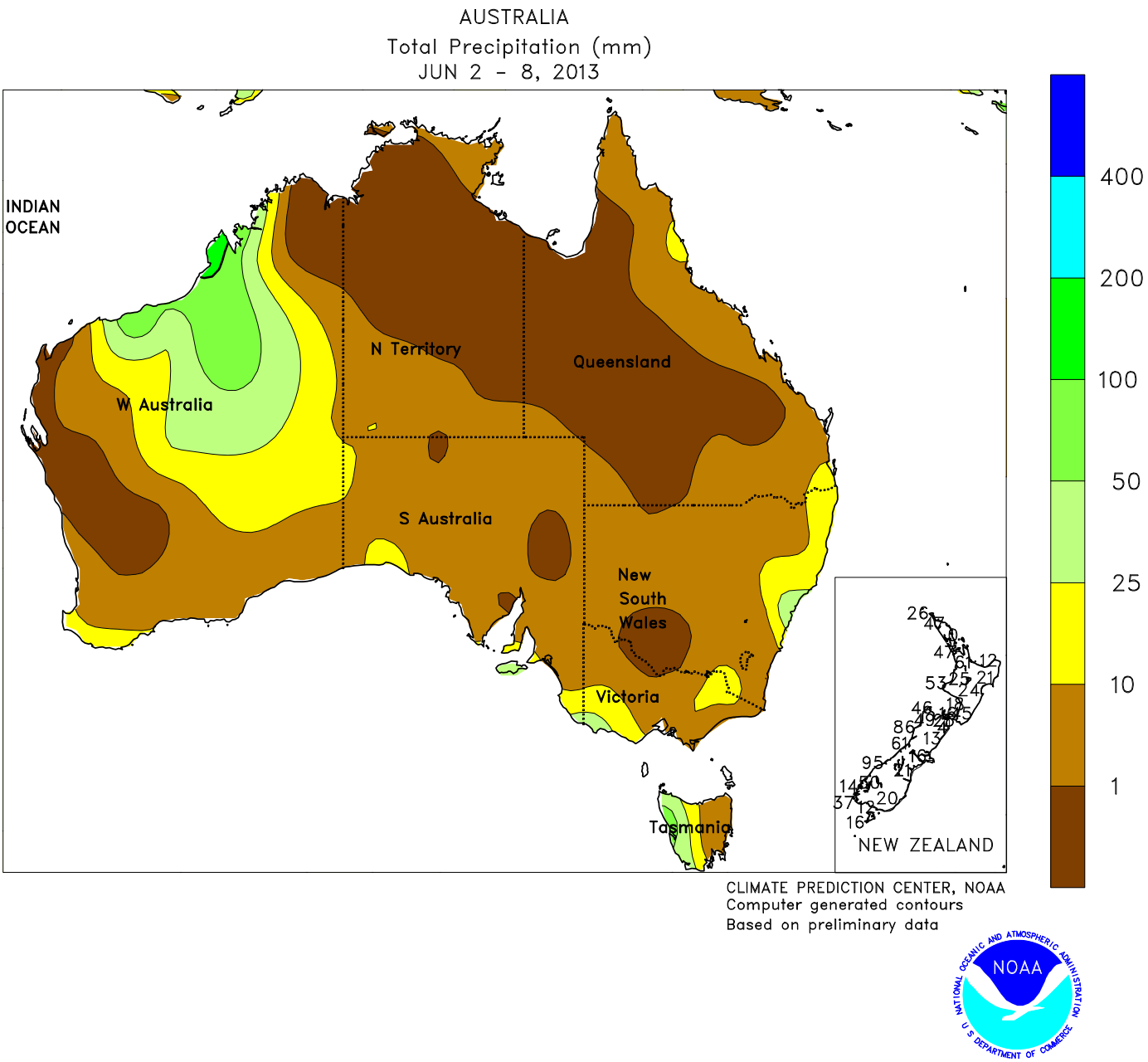

AUSTRALIA

Widely scattered, generally light showers (1-8 mm, locally more) dotted the wheat belt, maintaining local moisture supplies for wheat, barley, and canola development. During most of the week, however, a combination of warm, sunny weather and adequate moisture supplies promoted winter grain and oilseed development and enabled fieldwork to progress with little delay. Temperatures in Western Australia were seasonable, while in southern and eastern Australia temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal.

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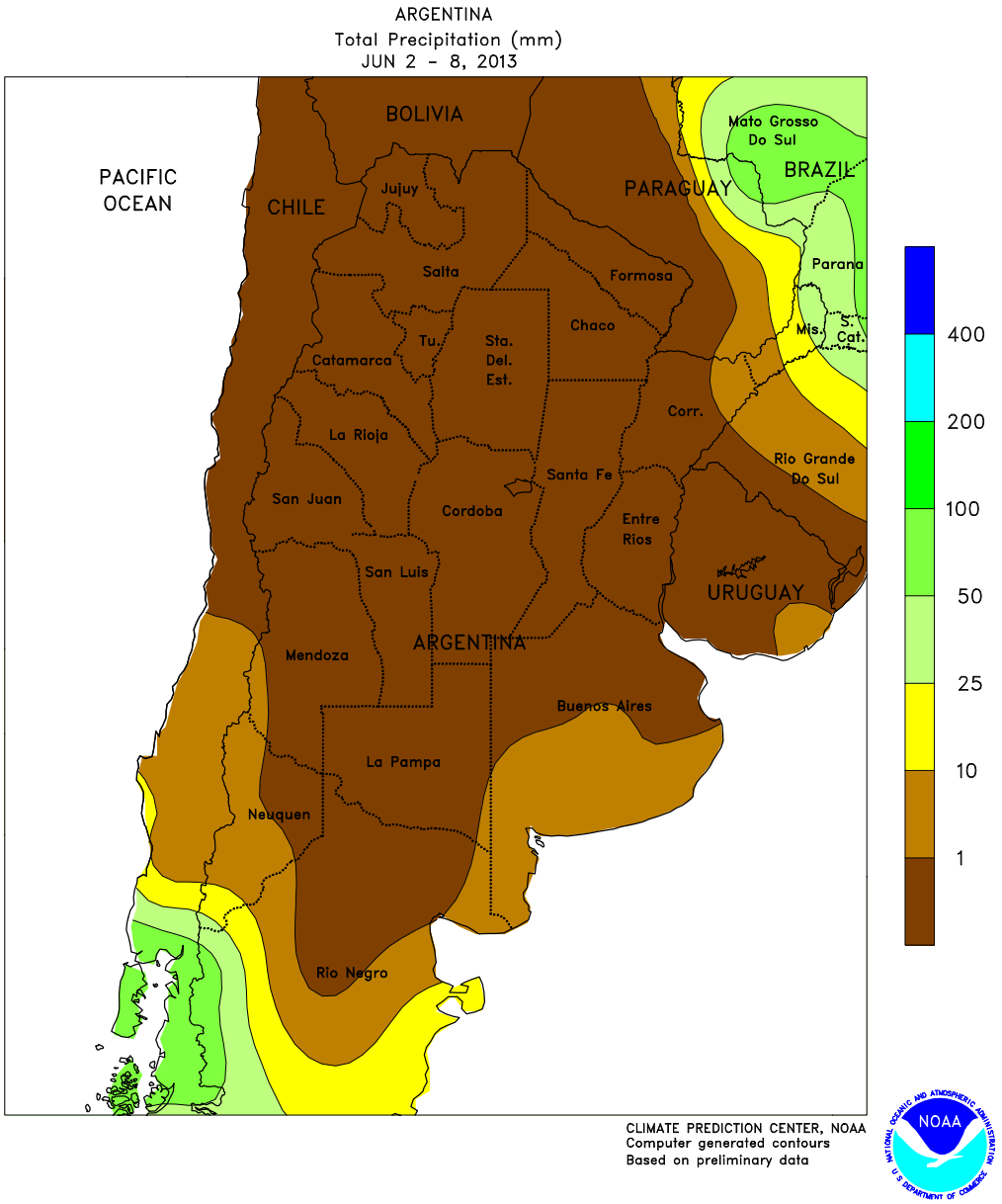

ARGENTINA

Unseasonable warmth and dryness promoted harvesting of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. Virtually no rain fell from La Pampa and Buenos Aires northward, including Corrientes and all but easternmost Misiones, where amounts exceeded 10 mm. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal in central Argentina and as much as 4°C above normal in the far north (in and around Salta), where daytime highs reached the lower 30s (degrees C). The current drying trend, which began in some western farming areas in late April, has been beneficial for fieldwork that was delayed by earlier periods of wetness. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybeans were 69 and 94 percent harvested, respectively, as of June 3, at least 5 points ahead of last year's pace for both crops. In addition, peanuts — mostly produced in Cordoba — were 50 percent harvested versus 24 percent last season.

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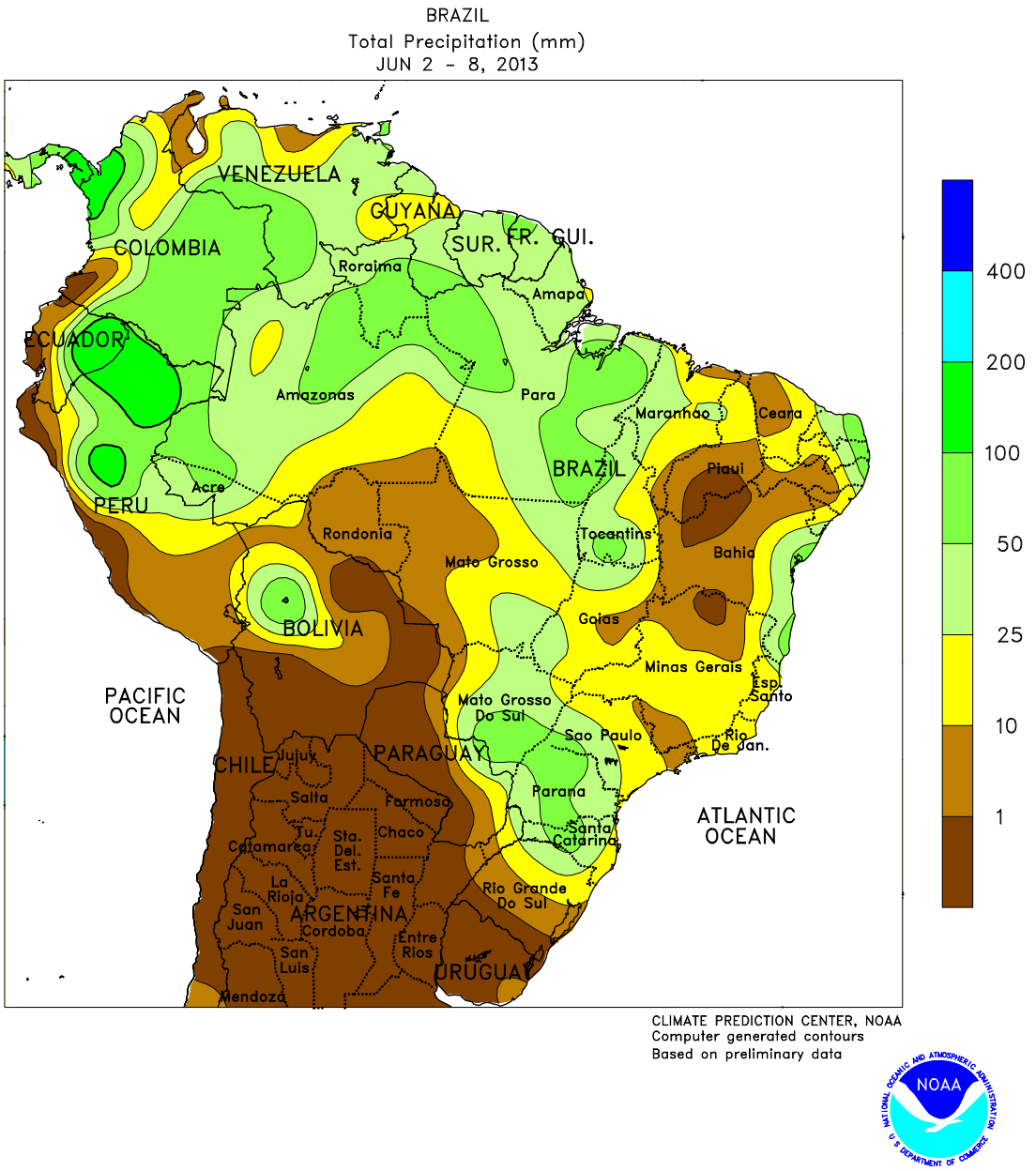

BRAZIL

Unseasonable rain continued in central Brazil, boosting moisture for immature corn and cotton. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm in the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and northern Mato Grosso do Sul), marking the second week of late-season rain after a relatively dry month of May. The rain extended eastward into Tocantins and western-most Bahia. Weekly average temperatures ranged from near normal to 2°C above, with daytime highs continuing to reach 35°C in some of the warmest locations. Meanwhile, showers increased over portions of the south, with amounts in excess of 25 mm from southern Mato Grosso do Sul to northern Rio Grande do Sul, including southwestern sections of Sao Paulo. The moisture maintained favorable conditions for that region's second (safrinha) corn crop but was untimely for sugarcane harvesting. However, rainfall tapered off from last week's heavy amounts elsewhere in Sao Paulo and in Minas Gerais, where totals ranged from 5 to 25 mm. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal in the south, with daytime highs ranging from the lower to upper 20s and nighttime lows staying well above freezing. Elsewhere, seasonal showers (10 to more than 50 mm) increased from last week in sugarcane, cocoa, and coffee areas along the northeastern coast.

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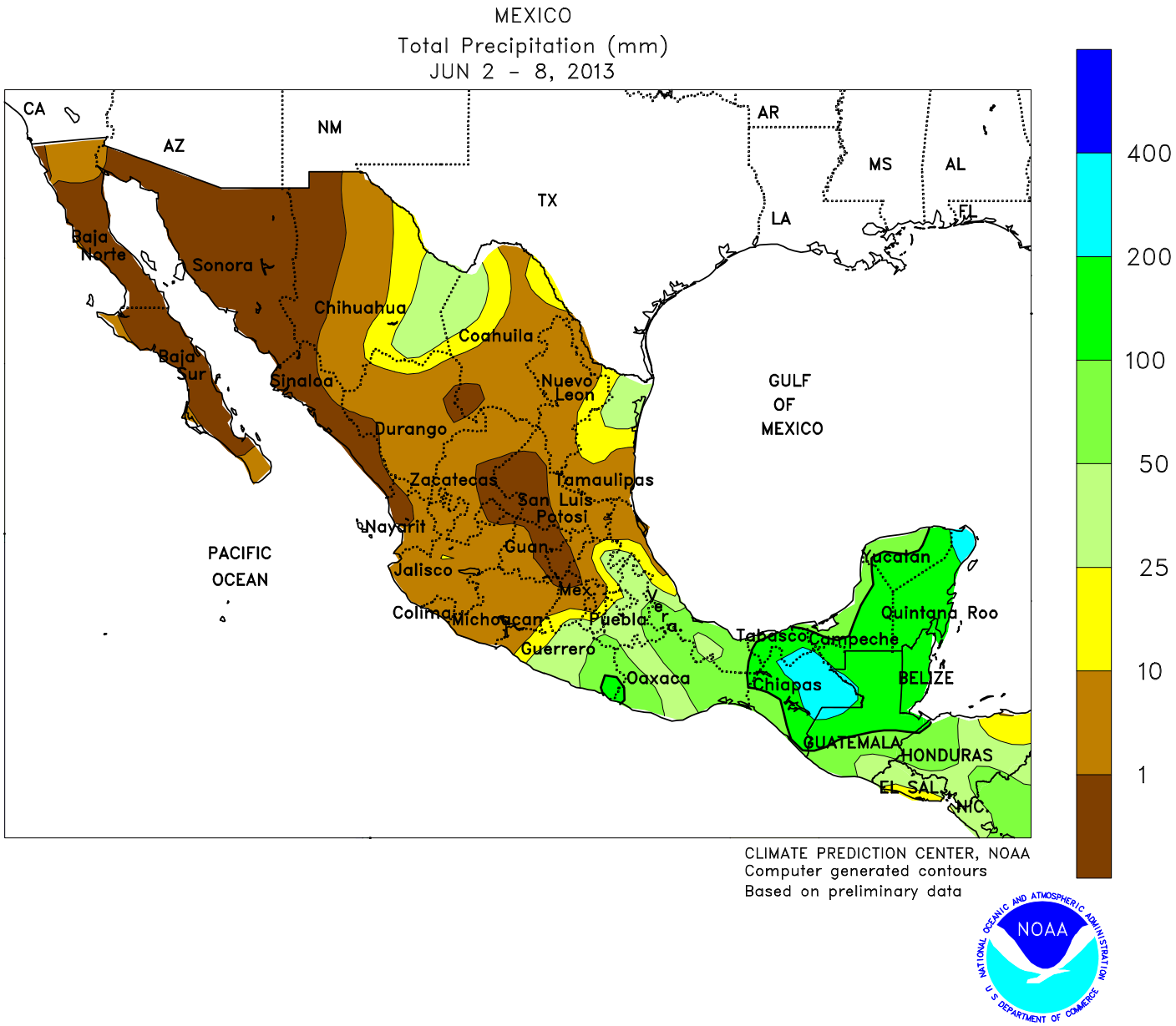

MEXICO

Seasonal rains increased throughout much of the region, although showers were widely scattered and light across the southern plateau. Most of the plateau recorded less than 25 mm, with some spots recording none at all. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal across the plateau, with daytime highs ranging from the upper 20s (degrees C) to the lower 30s, reducing topsoil moisture germination of corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Dry weather also prevailed along western sections of the southern Pacific Coast, but locally heavy, tropical showers (50 to more than 100 mm) continued in the southeast, including Chiapas, Tabasco, and the Yucatan Peninsula. Farther north, seasonal showers (greater than 10 mm) developed in west-central Mexico (Zacatecas to Chihuahua and Coahuila) — boosting irrigation reserves — although above-normal temperatures (weekly temperature averaging 1-3°C above normal with daytime highs reaching 40°C) maintained high evaporative losses. Seasonably dry weather continued, however, in the northwest (Sonora, Sinaloa, and Baja Norte), aiding harvests of winter wheat and other maturing, rain-fed crops.

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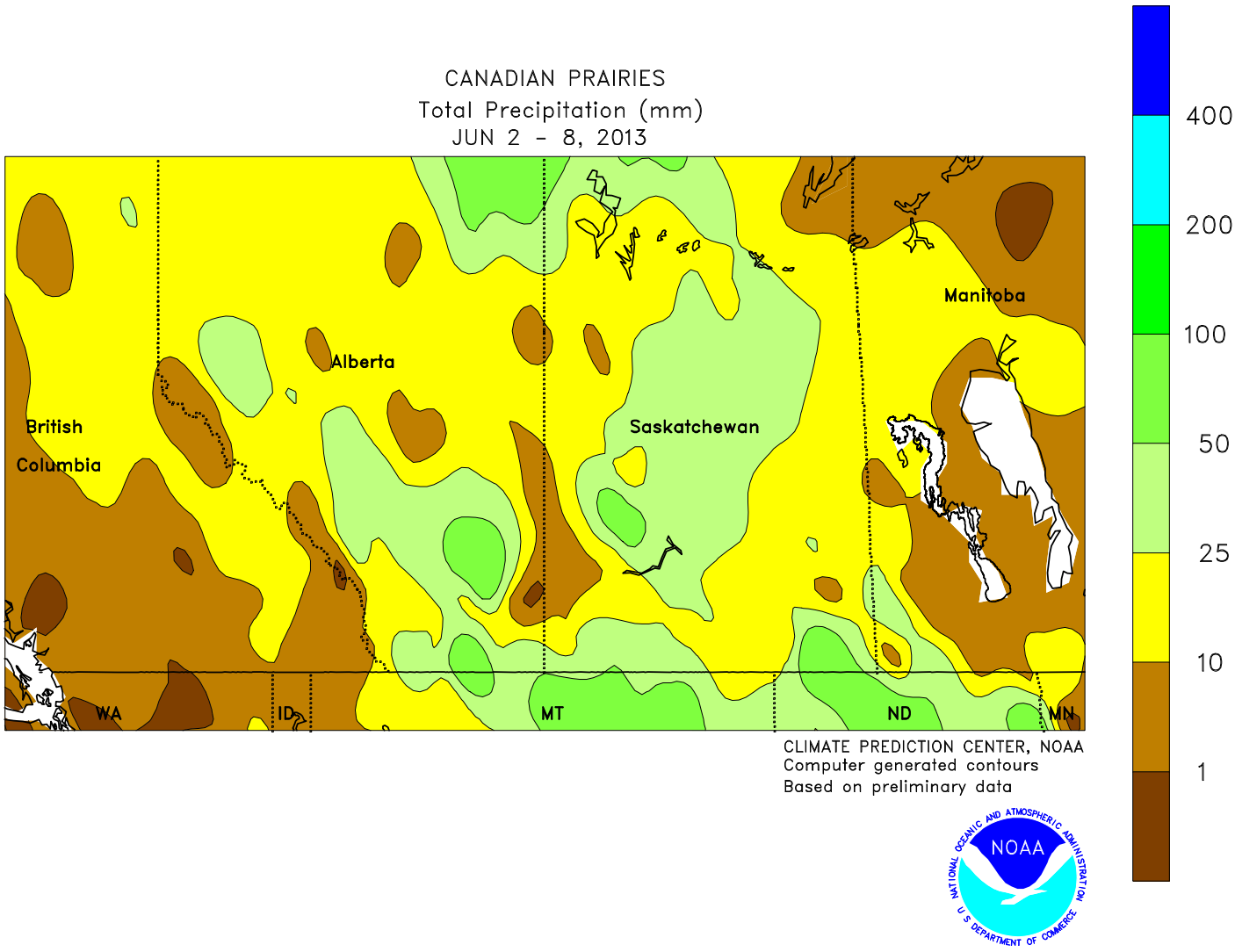

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Mild, showery weather maintained mostly favorable conditions for emerging spring grains and oilseeds. Rainfall was highly variable, ranging from 5 to 75 mm across the region. Mostly dry, cooler-than-normal weather prevailed in the eastern Prairies, aiding fieldwork that was delayed by previously wet conditions. However, heavy rain (greater than 25 mm) fell in sections of southeastern Saskatchewan and southwestern Manitoba, as well as portions of western Saskatchewan and Alberta. Weekly temperatures averaged near to below normal throughout the region, with temperatures averaging 1 to 2°C below normal in southern Alberta and the southeast (southeastern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba). In most areas, daytime highs reached the lower and middle 20s (degrees C) though somewhat higher temperatures (upper 20s) were recorded in the southwest. Nighttime lows dropped below 5°C in most areas, with sections of Manitoba recording a late-season freeze on June 2, somewhat later than usual. Despite the wet, occasionally cool weather, planting has reportedly made good progress in recent weeks after a delayed start; for example, the government of Saskatchewan reported fieldwork progress of 83 percent as of June 3, behind last year but on par with the 5-year average.

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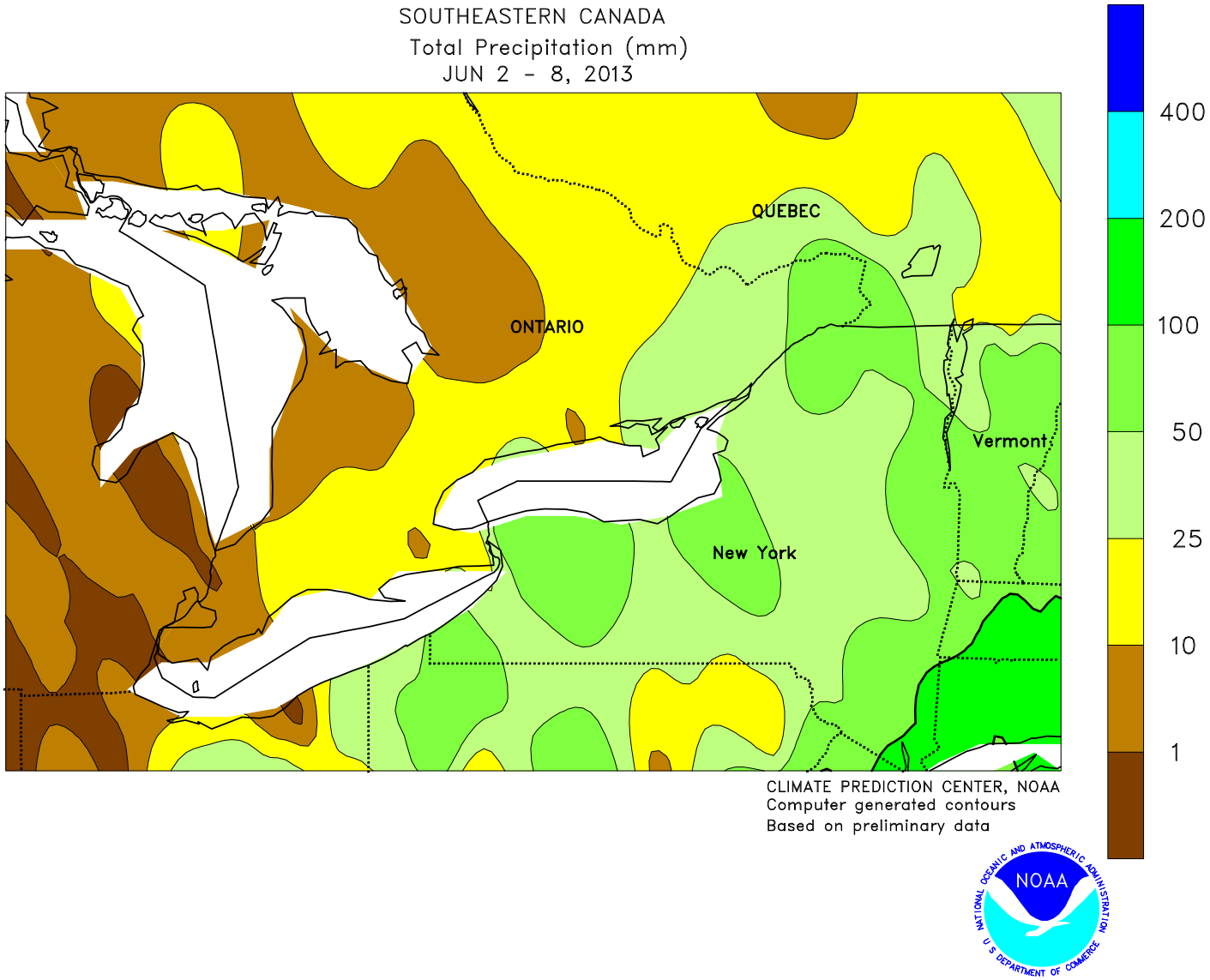

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Below-normal temperatures maintained a slow pace of development for crops and pastures. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C below normal, with nighttime lows falling below 5°C in some locations. Daytime highs briefly reached the lower and middle 20s (degrees C) at the start of the week, but cooler weather quickly settled in, with temperatures failing to reach 20°C for the remainder of the week. Patchy frost was possible in some outlying farming areas but no freezes were reported. Showers maintained generally favorable levels of moisture for winter wheat, summer crops, and pastures, with periods of sunny, albeit cool weather, spurring crop growth. In Quebec, the rain that fell during the latter part of the week was associated with the remnants of Tropical Storm Andrea, though amounts (greater than 25 mm) were much lower than those recorded along the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

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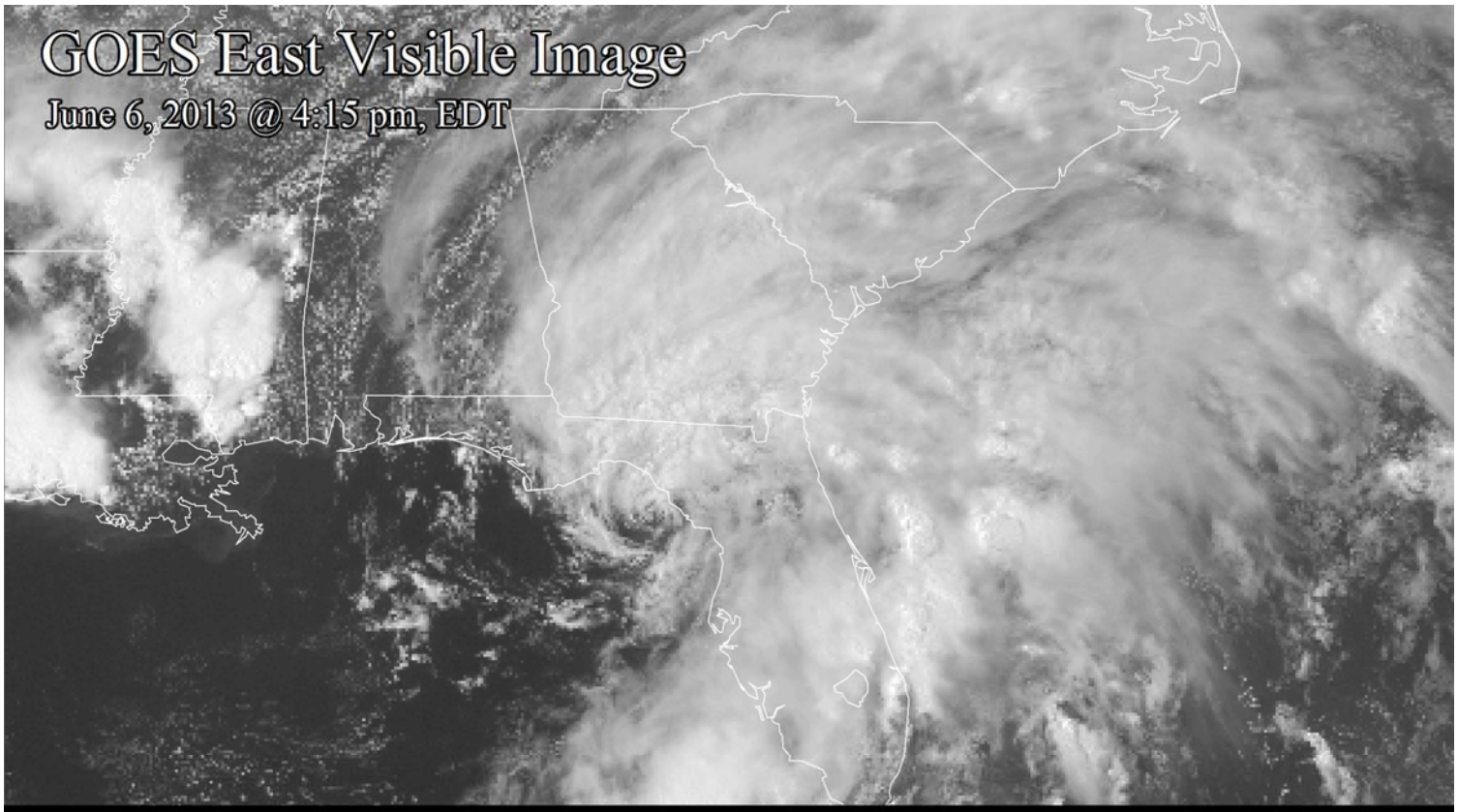

Tropical Storm Andrea, the first named storm of the 2013 Atlantic Hurricane season, made landfall on June 6 around 5:40 pm EDT in Dixie County, Florida, with maximum sustained winds near 65 mph. The storm accelerated northeastward after making landfall, helping to mitigate the threat of widespread flooding. Nevertheless, Andrea's interaction with a cold front led to rainfall totals of 4 inches or more in portions of the Atlantic Coast States from Florida to Massachusetts.

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